BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed in a superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Invitations, Blanks, Note Bills, Bills Lading, Concert Bills, Labels, Posters, Programmes, &c., &c., &c., with every variety of Ornamental and Plain Printing.

☞Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing executed at this office will be promptly and neatly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 29.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, at BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance—$2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion.....$0 37½
Each subsequent insertion..... 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion..... 75
Each subsequent insertion..... 50
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)..
Each subsequent insertion, " .. 7½
Business Cards as per agreement.

☞Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SUTHERLAND,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Residence on Hunter Street—dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. McNabb.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now inside but in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL.
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrups, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro.' 32

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 26

J. SIMPSON'S
YOUNG CANADA SALOON
PORT HOPE C. W.
Meals at all hours.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c.,
always on hand. Also the celebrated drink Lemonstrom's Pale Ale. 40

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glassware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 19

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Brock's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 32

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Goods and Fine Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Brass Paper, &c., Water Street, Peterborough, C. W. Peterboro', C. W., Jan. 1, 1857. 32—tm

GEORGE M. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE, in Scott's Building, next door to Commercial Bank, Peterborough. 17

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,
(Late Webb's)
SIMCOE STREET, PETERBORO'
THE above new and well fitted House is now open for the reception of the travelling public. The Bar will always be supplied with the best liquors and cigars. A good Livery Stable connected with the House. 18.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'
CUTTING done to order, and Clothes made up on the shortest notice.
N. B. Wanted Apprentices.
Peterboro, June 9th, 1858.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
&c., &c., &c.

THE subscribers have now on hand and are constantly manufacturing superior Styles of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &C.,
which they offer at reasonable rates for Cash, or approved credit.
☞None but the best workmen and material employed.

REPAIRING
of every description done at short notice, and in workmanlike manner.
Premises adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
J. & T. DOUGLASS.
Peterboro', May 4, 1860. 20

SPENCELY'S
Portrait Gallery!
PORTRAITS taken in the Ambrotype, Calotype, Amphitype, Melainotype, Canvass or Paper Processes; Miniatures of every description for
LOCKETS, BROACHES, PINS OR RINGS,
taken in the very latest style of the art.
Copies of engravings executed with despatch and neatness. Landscapes, Buildings, &c. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves.—A large and varied assortment of CASES always on hand.
☞Dark apparel takes the best pictures.
Don't mistake the place—Dickson's Block, George Street—over Coulter's Drug Store.
JOSEPH SPENCELY.
Peterboro', May 2, 1860.

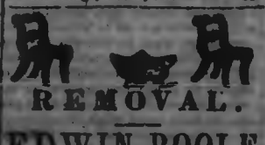
D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 12th 1860. 15

H. S. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
H. S. C. S. has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞*Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859. 26

K. URQUHART,
Upholsterer,
Corner of Main and Lake Streets,
Ashburnham.
IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in short notice, and in the latest style of fashion.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
E. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE [illegible]. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended, and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing the personal management of the concern, THE ALBION will in any the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE!
THE meetings of the Senior Board of Improvement for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the
COUNTY COURT ROOMS
on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.
By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51



REMOVAL.
EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to
Spratt's Block, George Street,
Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business, of the most superior description. Also, Window Shades of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Looking and Window Glasses, Mirrors, Sofas and Couches of all descriptions, Mattresses, Feathers, &c., &c.
Having lately purchased the Hearse formerly owned by Mr. Spratt, I am now prepared to attend funerals in the Town and Country, with the most modern conveniences for transporting coffins from the Premises of
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
Coffins at any Description Made to Order.
Having a competent Undertaker in connection with my establishment, I am prepared to attend any funeral in Peterborough or the surrounding country, at the shortest notice.
Peterboro', Dec. 2nd, 1858. 41

Poetry.

HOME AT LAST.

In all my wanderings round this world of care,
In all my griefs and God has given my share,
I still had hopes my latest hours to crown,
Amid these humble bowers to lay me down;
To husband out life's taper to its close,
And keep the flame from wasting by repose;
I still had hope, for pride attends us still,
Among the swains to show my book-learn'd skill,
Around the fire, an evening group to draw,
And tell of all I felt and all I saw;
And as a hare, when hounds and horns pursue,
Pants to the place from whence at first she flew,
I still had hope, my long vexations past,
Here to return, and *die at home at last.*
THOMPSON.

The Laird and the Poor Widow.

"Na, na, laird, I'll never consent to sic a daft like thing. Frail as I am, an' unfit for fashten' wi' that everlastin' rheumatism, I can still [grade be thankit], carry hame my bits o' stick without ony help. Lash me, man, if our neebors were tae see the Laird o' Stanyrigge wi' a burden o' whins on his back what a gay-like clatter and clishmaclaverin' there wad be about it!"

"Let them e'en clatter an' clever awa till their gabs get dreigh, Mrs. M'Leechine for the Laird o' Stanyrigge cares na a pich o' snuff what they say. Lay ye doon ye'r burden, lucky, an' I'll put it on my ain shoothers, an' carry it hame for ye. Poir body, I see ye are tired enough o't already."

"Deed am I, laird. I'm gettin' auld noo, an' I've tint my strength, but still an' on, 'for a' that an' a' that,' as the auld sang says, I'd rather beak my back wi't than see a born gentleman like yersel' put a finger to it."

The foregoing colloquy took place one afternoon in the end of autumn between our esteemed friend, the late Laird of Stanyrigge, and a poor widow, who lived by herself in a small cottage on his estate. The laird was an old gentleman of a short, stout, rather corpulent construction, with a very round, fat, rosy face. He was dressed in plain back clothes, which were a little seedy in appearance, and by far too tight to be comfortable. His hat might suggest the idea that he, or some other person or persons, had beat using it as a foot-ball. It had a very ruffled appearance, and was as coloured as an old polecher. His disposition was naturally kind and generous yet it was also peculiar and extremely eccentric. He was ever ready to help the poor, and relieve them from their distresses yet he also dearly loved to play innocent tricks upon them, and have if possible, a hearty laugh at their expense. On the present occasion, having met Mrs. M'Leechlan, trudging home under a very heavy load of sticks and *yearn*, a quean idea had taken root in his old cranium. He requested the widow to let him carry her burden for her; the widow, as we have seen, refused to listen to such a proposal, but just when she had finished her second speech on the subject, the laird, determined to have his own way in spite of everything, lifted the sticks from off her back, and was about to transfer them to his own, when she, crying out, "Na, na, laird, ye shanna get them; lent a bit o' yo," turned quickly round, and began to tug them from his hands. A fair trial of strength now took place between these two individuals, the laird endeavouring to retain what he had, while the widow as strenuously endeavoured to take it from him.—The sun pulled this way, and the other pulled that way, until they were both red in the face with their exertions. At last, the worthy laird, giving vent to a loud 'ha, ha,' very suddenly let go his hold of the burden, and this caused honest Lucky M'Leechlan to lose her equilibrium, and fall backward with a heavy thump on the ground. Without waiting to see whether or not she was able to rise again, the laird snatched up the bundle of sticks, and proceeded with all diligence in the direction of her cottage. Arrived at that domicile, he laid down his burden, put his brand back to the door, and soon forced it to fly open. On entering he laid down the sticks at the fireside, and began to kindle a blaze. Soon the jolly flames burst forth on the hearth, and the sticks kissed and crackled with the heat, while the transient sparks flew up the chimney, and vanished with the smoke. Already it was a better fire than that ancient cottage had seen for many a day; yet, still the laird kept heaping on more and more fuel, till at last the whole bundle of sticks was on, and the broad flames went roaring up the chimney with a sense that looked destruction. The widow was sitting on a stone near the spot where the laird had left her. Her full had brought on an attack of rheumatism, and the poor woman was in a state of intense bodily anguish. By chance however, she lifted up her eyes in the direction of her habitation, and behold, to her dismay, a dense volume of smoke ascending from the chimney. Quick as thought, if not quicker, she started to her feet, forgetful for the time with her rheumatism, and flew with wonderful speed to save her house hold treasures from the devouring flames. She did not take the best road, but certainly the least the straightest, and if we were to examine the number of ditches, and stone dikes she cleared, without once breaking a bone or tumbling down a stone, as one would believe us. Flushed, and breathless and frightened, she rushed in at the door, just in time to see the Laird of Stanyrigge coolly but precipitately walking out (due to her as it herself) to the imploring shower of "In the name o' goodness, laird, what does't's this ye're about? D'ye want to ruin a puir auld widow with like me?" But the words were suffocated by the blast, which now began dispersing ashes, sparks, coals, cods, wool, bellows, tongs, and everything in a world by head an' heels the last party fared by.

"The deil ? the man," quoth Mrs. M'Leechlan, who was now almost choking with rage (and no wonder) at such direful proceeding); "the deil ? the man," and, seizing her "chopping stick," she dealt him a blow on the crown of the hat, which knocked that article down over his eyes, and knocked the laird down likewise, and left him sprawling like a small quadruped on the floor.

The flames had by this time caught hold of the roof, and were making fearful havock among the thatch. Some of the birds tenantry, who had beheld the smoke from afar, rushed with all haste to the cottage, and the foremost of them arrived in time to witness Mrs. M'Leechlan unceremoniously belabouring the prostrate form of the worthy Laird of Stanyrigge with her heavy chopping stick.

"Hand off, noo, ye auld besom that ye are I" cried the man, wrenching the weapon from her hand, "D'ye want to murder the best frien' ye ever had I" Without waiting for an answer to his question, he thrust her out at the door, and told another man who had arrived to take charge of her. He next assisted the laird to regain his feet and to extract his hand out of his old hat, pushing him at the same time into the open air, for the house had now filled with smoke and was getting very dangerous.

"The deil's the man I" cried Lucky M'Leechlan once more; "what could tempt him to burn a puir, helpless woman's house in that way! He's surely cracked! To burn the auld house where John an' myself lived for mony a blissful year; where his faither, an' his grandfaither, and his great-grandfaither, and mony mair forbye, wi' their sisters an' brithers an' bairns, were born and brought up; where mony o' them lived happily a' their days, workin' early an' late for daily bread, and died when the one o' death ean, as my ain John (rest his honest' banes!) die'd sax year ago come the five an' twentieth day of the nenst month but two, an' where"——

"Tute, Mrs. M'Leechlan, gie up ye're clatter; what's the use o' yer yeap, yarpin' in that way! Dinna the house belong to the laird, an' can he no do what he likes wi' his ain ?" This was put by one of the few old women which the fire had brought together. She whispered something else in the widow's ear, which had the effect of producing a wonderful change for the better on that individual's behaviour. "What a stupid gowk I am," she said, drying her tears with her apron, "no to hae seen that before! But what's me, nenseen, he'll mayor forgi'e me for strikin' him wi' the chappin' stick."

The Laird of Stanyrigge had made his exit from the scene as soon as he was brought outside. The people who had gathered did all they could to extinguish the flames, but all in vain. There was a high wind blowing at the time, and the fire spread with such rapidity, that the little cottage was burned to the ground in ten minutes.—During the next week, Mrs. M'Leechlan found a home with one of her neighbors; and at the end of that time the laird had a new cottage built for her in the place where the old one had been. Every old thing burned by the fire was replaced by something new—from the spinning-wheel and the dresser, down to the ladle and the horn spoons.

This is a sample of the laird's eccentricities. On seeing that the poor woman's cottage was out of repair, he determined to give her a better, and that was the way he set about it. Well were it for this country, and for the poor who live in it, were there more men like the late Laird of Stanyrigge amongst us.

A. S.

NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

The names of the months were given by the Romans.

January, the first month was so called from Janus an ancient King of Italy, who was deified after his death and is derived from the Latin word Janarius.

February, the second month, is derived from the Latin word Febreo, to purify; hence Februaris, for this month the ancient Romans offered an expiatory sacrifice for the purifying of the people.

March, the third month, anciently the first months, is derived from the Latin word Mars, the god of war.

April, so called from the Latin Aperire, that is opening, because in this month the vegetable world opens and buds forth.

May, the fifth month is derived from the Latin word Majores, so called by Romulus in respect towards the senators; hence Majes or May.

June, the sixth month, from the Latin word Junius or the youngest of the people.

July, the seventh month, is derived from the Latin word Julius, and so named in honor of Julius Cæsar.

August, the eighth month, was so called in honor of Augustus, by a decree of the Roman Senate, A. D. 8.

September, the ninth month, from the Latin word Septem, or seven, being the seventh month from March.

October, the tenth month, from the Latin word Octo, eight, hence October.

November, the eleventh month, from the Latin word Novem, nine; the ninth month from March.

December, the twelfth month, from the Latin word Decem, ten; so called because it was the tenth month from March, which was probably the manner of beginning the year.

The following inscription is said to have been on a head-board at a grave, in the Sierra Diggins, California:

"Sacred
to the memory
of
[illegible]
who met
[illegible]
with a sad fate
[illegible]
It was not one of his own kind
[illegible]
brave hard out of sand, in Ohio
[illegible]
Kingdom of Heaven."

An Eastern editor sends the list of Births, Marriages and Deaths—Hatched, Matched and Dispatched.

Contributions.

For the Examiner.

THE ROSE.

Perch'd on a tender stem close by a shady path,
I first beheld the light of earth's fair sun,
Tost by the wind's tempestuous wrath,
This my life on earth began.

Protected by green leaves through early spring,
I dared not burst the bonds that shuttered me,
Till laughing June, the time that birds do sing,
Dispell'd all fears of frost and set me free.

I then in stately splendor opened forth,
Scenting the air with nature's sweet perfume,
Trembling lest some ruthless hand should be
Stretched forth to seal my earthly doom.

Thus the first few hours of life passed by
Thinking the world all beauty, joy and love,
Not knowing disappointment shared a part,
Of what was meant for blessings from above.

Reminding pleasing strangers of their youthful days,
When by a cottage in some distant land,
The rose was sweet to Beauty each succeeding spring,
Watered and cared for by an angel mother's hand.

But I was doomed to an untimely death,
Caused by a blushing maiden's snow-white hand,
And for her lover's sake was kissed and given,
With fragrance upon for a token golden band.

This fatal deed was done and that simple ring
No doubt intended for their wedding day,
Was given for me a pale and pallid rose,
In token of remembrance when far away.

But now I'm withered, yet preserved with care,
Although my former owner she has gone above,
To join the mighty throng of angels there,
Proclaiming nought is known in Heaven but love.

W. H. J. H——TT.
Peterboro, July, 1860.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

THE POSITION OF PETERBORO'.

No 2.

SIR,—I find by the remarks of "Mr. T. Stubbot that I have failed in at least one quarter, and on one point, when shaping a satisfactory expression of opinion on the subject of my letter upon a fortnight back.

To have accomplished any thing beyond this would, indeed, have been a thing of wonderment and self glorification; and disappointment if I now extend my observation beyond the range of my original intention, has no place in the inducements prompting my resumption or extension of expression.

I will not treat the response next to my remarks as that of an adversary nor opponent—for neither has he rendered himself by not recognising my views or by preferring in his partizan treatment of a whole that which more especially interests himself—nor shall I, I hope, be betrayed into any observation that is not perfectly harmonious with the intentions of his own utterance or action. In addressing you he subscribes a name which—like him I make free to suppose is assumed—for I cannot persuade myself that he holds a dead, or has a note subscribed under that word, but I am perfectly satisfied to dwell a while on the matter under treatment in the acceptance of his name as he writes it, and farther to write what I think as though Mr. S. were really what his baggage would seem to imply, *i. e.* a new-mill owner, or worker of a mill.

My endeavour if not immediately directed to answering a question of his relative to a further supply of saw logs, will be exhibitive to some little extent of my views thereupon—while in all good feeling venturing to submit that your querist has about as fair grounds for asking where funds are to be found for meeting his coming note in my bank—or the Editor for his writers proceeding, should he go into the woods, as for this suppositively offered question!

Before proceeding to the purpose before me, let me assure the worthy personage that he err if he supposes me negligent of the very obvious capabilities presented by the river for factory or mill propulsion.

The stream was launched to me when the glorious volume of its power had already direction to but two very incapable wheels, and when, instead of being confined as it now is with its tributes ere said their mill, a thin thread of new shale only among the current in deemed of, to already completed force to such operations. With this upon memory—the river before me as it is, and under my notice a knowledge of what is contemplated by various persons in proposed undertakings, it is somewhat unlikely that I should be so dull as to overlook the importance of the Otonabee as Peterboro's and Ashburnham's conserving and diligent observer and dredge.

It cannot be necessary of me to say that as usage if nothing else ensures to the opposite shadow an early a passage as the meaning gleam of being made before the eye of the round or saw logs is communicated upon the prospect of the former; depends the annual journey of the latter. While the dreams for this week, no assurance [illegible] that the week, nothing is quite certain but the [illegible] to [illegible] of [illegible] with the [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] of

yet in embryo, and as they will be slow in coming, from the scarcity of the soil, I would advise him to beware of autumnal frosts; they are very hurtful to green crops.

Dear Mr. T., if it be my intent
To murder Genius or his near relations,
Take my advice and rest in calm content,
You run no risk of speedy immolation.
The difference between you both
Would take, of Irish cranes, a dozen dances
To trace it up, and then their true report
Would be, "The gentlemen ain't handsome enough."

As to my "illogical expression," I never wrote it. My words were: *If it* (the solution) *had a chance of being understood.* And if any candid person place the problem and the solution side by side, as both appear in your paper, he must admit that I was justified in saying more than I did say. I still maintain that the conditions are not complied with. In his communication, however, he has given us a peep behind the scenes. What a pity he had not Colenso to consult for 23, 22, 9, or 6. Mr. Stratten's solution of 23 upsets one of his impeachments; the other is also down by the mere head. Is he (Mr. S.) also intent on murder? Mr. S.'s answer is correct. The problem I took from an English paper, in which it was incorrectly solved. After setting it myself, I sent it to you, and to Oshawa, that I might have the opinion of others as well as my own. Mr. S.'s answer corresponds with mine, and I have the fullest confidence in his ability and integrity. Mr. F.'s so-called solution of 23 is in good keeping, however, with that of 22, which, though the answer is correct, is not obtained by "plain arithmetic," but by a schoolboy trick, which, in a schoolboy, would deservedly be paid with the tawse. 23 can be done by "plain arithmetic."

Ah! if you then, dear Edwin, think
In dignity to rise,
From Helicon you need to drink,
Woo your Pegasus flies.
And for that "Chaplet,"—thank you, sir,
I never sighed for *that* one;
I'd rather wear the simplest wreath
That blooms on Mr. Stratten,
So keep your Chaplet, Mr. Ford,
In truth I would not wear it,
It well befits the brassy brow
By nature formed to bear it.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD ROTHWELL.

[We would request the parties engaged in this controversy to study brevity in writing, and avoid personalities. There is too much disposition to depart from the merits of the question at issue. As Mr. Rothwell throws upon us the responsibility of the "illogical expression," which occurred in his former communication, we can only say that we followed the "copy" to the letter, a rule which we adhere to in the above production. The grammatical errors which occur in the above communication are his own. A number of solutions and problems are necessarily laid over for another publication.—EDITOR EXAMINER.]

EXECUTION OF THE REV. JACOB S. HARDEN.

(*From the N. Y. Tribune July 7.*)

At 1¼ o'clock yesterday, Jacob S. Harden, who has been fifteen months in prison, was executed in the yard attached to the jail at Belvidere, Warren County, N. J. The crime for which this man was doomed to death has occupied so prominent a place in the journals of late, that it is needless to repeat the details of the murder at this time. Suffice it to say, that after a long and well-conducted trial, he was found guilty of having administered to his wife a quantity of arsenic, which resulted in her death. He then fled to Virginia, was suspected, sent for and arrested, and on being brought back was placed upon trial to answer for her murder. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 28th day of June. From that he was respited to July 6, and on that day the sentence was duly executed.

Jacob S. Harden was born at Blairstown N. J., of very respectable parents, both of whom are still residing in the immediate neighborhood. Jacob, at the time of his execution, was a little less than 23 years of age. He commenced life as a school teacher but in consequence of the liberties he was in the habit of taking with his female pupils incurred the displeasure of their parents, and was at length obliged to relinquish that calling. He then became a Methodist circuit preacher, and for two years or more thereupon set foot the northern section of the State in which he was born, preaching in the various towns and villages on the route. He became quite noted as an exhorter, and was exceedingly successful as a camp-meeting preacher. The title of Rev. does not belong to him by right, he never having been ordained as a minister, but acted only as an associate or circuit preacher. Since his trial it has been ascertained that his iniquitous career was commenced before he became a preacher of the Gospel, and was pursued by him at all times. The confession which he has written and desired to have published for the benefit of his father, is said to contain so much scandal that its publication as written has been deemed inadvisable. It has therefore been submitted to two clergymen who are now engaged in revising it.—After having shown himself competent as a circuit preacher, he was at length called upon to preside over a congregation at Mount Lebanon. With much apparent hesitation on his part, he accepted the call, and entered upon his duties.

It was while so engaged at Mount Lebanon that he was married to Miss Catherine Horton, a young lady with whom he had attended school. There had been much difficulty between Mr. Harden and Miss Horton previous to their marriage, and it was only in consequence of them having been so much scandalized in regard to them as to attract the attention of the Methodist Conference that he submitted to the union. Mrs. Harden is represented to have been a very pretty woman, about 20 years of age, and was to him a loving and true kind wife. Scarcely had they been married a year when the untimely sickness and death. So peculiar were the circumstances attending her death, that physicians immediately consulted in Mr. Harden and he subsequently fled to Virginia, where he was discovered mowing wheat under an assumed name. With the particulars of his flight, which was but recently ascertained, our readers are familiar.

On the 28th previous to the execution the town of Belvidere, where the murderer was confined, was crowded with citizens. Every hotel was overflowing with people from the country and neighboring towns, many of whom were compelled to take lodging upon the floor. The lodge of excitement was at its height on the night previous to the execution. Crowds were constantly passing and repassing the jail. On the morning of Friday the Court House, in which a cell for the prisoner was constructed, by an arrangement of the jail, was opened for the admission of the people. The Court House is situated on the north side of the public square, and is a large two-story brick building, with a cupola in the centre. The jail is a small stone building, standing in the rear of the Court House, and is connected with it by a covered passage-way. The cell in which the prisoner was confined is in the second story of the jail, and is entered from the passage-way. It is a small room, about 12 feet square, with a window in the north side, and a door in the west side. The window is protected by a heavy iron grating, and the door by a double set of bars. The cell is furnished with a bed, a chair, and a table, on which were a Bible and hymn book. Harden was constantly attended by the Rev. Mr. Day, the Methodist minister of Belvidere, and by the Rev. Mr. Kirk, a Presbyterian clergyman, who had been with him almost constantly since his conviction. Mr. Day had been with him during the night, and was with him when he arose in the morning. Harden had passed a restless night, and was very much depressed in spirits. He had been informed that his wife had been buried on the previous day, and that the funeral services had been performed by the Rev. Mr. Kirk. This seemed to affect him very much, and he wept bitterly. He was then informed that the hour for his execution had been fixed at 1 o'clock, and that the Sheriff would be with him at 12. He then requested that he might be left alone with Mr. Day, and that Mr. Kirk might be sent for. Mr. Kirk was accordingly sent for, and Mr. Day left the cell. Mr. Kirk remained with him about an hour, when Mr. Day returned, and they remained with him until the Sheriff arrived. Harden was then dressed in a dark blue coat, pants, and vest, and a white shirt with a turn-over collar, and light cravat were placed on his head. He appeared like a man who was about to undergo a surgical operation. He trembled from head to foot, and was very pale. He was then informed that the hour had arrived, and that he must prepare for immediate death. He requested the Rev. Mr. Day to pray with him for the last time, and for full half an hour they were so occupied. At 12¾ he appeared in the prison yard, his arms tightly bound him, walking by the side of Sheriff Stewart, and followed by the two clergymen who had attended him, he seemed, and a physician. They entered the enclosure, and Harden glanced at the crowd beneath him. He was a cool looking young man, having a clear complexion and dark eyes. His hair was dark chestnut. He stood about five feet seven inches, was very athletic, and weighed about 150 pounds. He was dressed in a dark blue coat, pretty buttoned over his chest, black pants, dark velvet vest, white shirt with a turn-over collar, and light cravat over it. He appeared like a man who was void of his usual composure and self-possession. Having reached the centre of the platform, he knelt down with his friends, and prayed. His language was not audible to those on the ground. He had evidently "Lord Jesus have mercy on me" and support me in this trying hour," during the only words heard. He then arose, and was assisted up the steps, in company with the Sheriff, and gave his last farewell to those about the scaffold, which he declined to speak himself. He then took his seat on one of the chairs placed there for the purpose, and the Sheriff proceeded to pinion his arms and legs. This was done in a firm manner, and he was then assisted to his feet, and the rope was adjusted around his neck. The white cap was then drawn over his face, and the rope fastened to the beam overhead. The Sheriff then descended from the platform, and the drop fell, and Harden was suspended in the air, having fallen with a sudden jerk about three feet and a half. His dying struggles were very brief, and long continued. The legs were frequently drawn up to the body, the hands and legs twitched convulsively, and his efforts to catch his breath could be heard all over the prison yard. After hanging about ten minutes the attending physician left his pulse, and found that the heart was still beating. At 1.05 he was pronounced quite dead.

At the end of half an hour the body was cut down, and after the usual examination and verdict by the Coroner's Jury, was placed in a coffin and delivered to his relatives. The coffin was of mahogany, silver mounted, bearing on a silver-plate the simple inscription "Jacob S. Harden." The remains were taken to the residence of his father about twelve miles distant, where the funeral services will be performed to-day.

And thus passed away Jacob S. Harden, a young man of fine talents, but possessing a mind which was not well balanced. Those who knew him before the commission of the crime for which he died, say that he was not vicious in the slightest degree, but was thoughtless and reckless, and committed his sins, not so much from a deliberate desire to do evil as from thoughtlessness at the moment and recklessness as to the consequences. The deliberate and premeditated murder of his young wife, who, at the moment of taking the poison he had prepared for her, was sitting on his lap and receiving his caresses, would seem to show a mind capable of committing any crime.

Among the crowd who witnessed the execution, were several of the witnesses who testified against him at the trial. There were also several women among the spectators in the prison yard, while many others were exceedingly indignant because they were not admitted. The father and brother of Mrs. Harden were also in the crowd, and anxious to see his murderer pay the penalty of his crime. After the execution many of those who were inside the jail, hastened to pay a visit to the cell formerly occupied by him. The cell had been comfortably arranged, and contained a bed, table, small stand, two or three chairs, etc. His table was well supplied with religious books, bearing evident marks of constant reading. The walls of his cell were entirely covered over with the various illustrated papers, all of which had been pasted up by himself.—His conduct during imprisonment was always gentlemanly and courteous, and he had won the esteem of the Sheriff and keepers to that degree that it seemed to them like losing an old friend when they bade him. Very little sympathy was expressed by the people of that vicinity for him, except by a few of that class of females who delighted to sing psalms beneath his windows. All about him expressed the greatest horror of his crime, and many, who would be unwilling to see the execution of another man, offered considerable sums of money for tickets of admission to witness his death.

HOW LONG WILL ENGLAND RETAIN INDIA?

From the N. Y. Herald.

Most of our readers are aware that a sub-marine telegraph cable is now being laid between England and India, touching at Gibraltar. The progress of this enterprise, which is to render Great Britain independent of the Continent of Europe in her intercourse with that country, is being anxiously watched by the British Government, and every means is being employed to hasten the completion of the work.

England is wise in thus preparing for the exigencies of the future. She knows the danger that menaces her in that quarter of the globe; she knows the designs of Russia with regard to Constantinople and her own empire in India, and she is, too, aware of the growing political friendship that subsists between the present Czar and the Emperor Napoleon. In the course of her history she has accomplished great results, but if we are not mistaken, she is destined to suffer equally great losses.

The conquest of India by Clive was an event equally, if not more, extraordinary than the achievements of Pizarro in Peru. Both accomplished their objects with ridiculously insignificant forces, and the results in each case were sufficiently great to influence the destiny of nations.

Instances such as these strikingly demonstrate the moral power which the stronger nature exerts over the weaker: and there can be produced from the whole roll of history no more stirring examples of the superior might of European civilization, and the Anglo-Saxon race, over all others, than these. But second only to other most rank the reconquest of India at the time of the recent mutinies.

It was little less than marvellous that Hindostan, with a native population exceeding two hundred millions, including a vast army of well trained Sepoys, armed and otherwise equipped, whose hatred of the British was of the deadliest kind, and nearly all of whom were roused into open rebellion, should not have crushed the whole of the comparatively few white inhabitants there at the first step in the murderous march of fury and revenge.

It was a hard fought battle, but a glorious triumph for England, when she quelled and rooted the hordes of traitors that were plotting the destruction of the empire she had built up for herself at the expense of dethroned pagods and princes. Nevertheless, that struggle of Nana Sahib and his infernal followers was not marvellous. The native population, ever about their subjugation, but more particularly about the time of the mutinies, had been treated horribly, and with open contempt by the British troops and other residents in India, and, what is worse, their religious prejudices had not been respected. They were ordered to rob or contaminate graves on their surfaces, and it was against the order of the day to wash their graves. Thus the English officers were very unpopular, but they wanted to overcome that prejudice of caste, and they insisted upon the order being carried into execution, and this was the immediate cause of the revolt. Moreover, the [illegible] of some of the army chaplains, and their endeavoring to convert them into Christianity by exposing the "errors" of the one religion and crushing the virtues of the other.

Now, there is nothing in this world that offends a Hindostanee, of whatever caste he may be, more than his superstitions with the religious beliefs. The [illegible] thereby, that himself, the [illegible] results of these combined influences.

The successful issue of the Sepoy attempt to free themselves from the shackles and trample by British sway left Hindostanee depraved was not owned to their lack of physical prowess, but to the want of a proper leader. Nana Sahib was chosen to lead a [illegible] and he will not be unmindful of the intended emancipator of his country, but as a monster of cruelty, deserving only of execration.

The storm, however is still pending, the clouds of insurrection have not disappeared from the sky of Delhi and Cawnpore, and before many years have elapsed the world will, in all human probability, hear of a more dreadful calamity than has yet been known to the chronicles of Oriental warfare. It is morally likely that the catastrophe will be hastened by endeavors to make the Hindoos converts to Christianity, for very strenuous attempts are being made to spread the Gospel in these parts by many influential modes of operations who harangue the most select and unctified of audiences assembled at Exeter Hall and elsewhere.—These men are, of course, ignorant of the mischief they are working; they are unconsciously sowing the storm to reap the whirlwind; yet they esteem themselves, without doubt, the most worthy of philanthropists in thus assisting to enlighten "the heathen" and bring them to a knowledge of the truth as taught by the Church of England.

It is almost inevitable that sooner or later perhaps very soon, Great Britain must loose possession of India entirely and forever.—Many of her most eminent statesmen are of this opinion, and all the circumstances bearing upon the two countries only tend to strengthen it; not the least important of these is the climate of that portion of the Orient, in which the Anglo-Saxon race can never permanently flourish. Notwithstanding, there is no reason why England should hasten her own fall in that distant region by promoting the cause of missionary societies, which can never by any possibility do any good, but will most assuredly work a great deal of harm.

The "Empress of India" as Queen Victoria has officially proclaimed herself, only rules in that country by sufferance, and there is no knowing what an hour or a year may bring forth. The natives of the three provinces of Bengal, Bombay and Madras possess the power to sweep away from these territories the whole fabric of British government in a single day. Therefore it behoves England to act cautiously.

We are influenced by no unworthy, no unkind motives in thus speaking. We should be sorry to see any such disaster occur as that which we have just named; but we forewarn her of the tempest which threatens to wrest from her grasp those Eastern dominions which give her rank in the scale of nations.

It will be well, also, if those who are bent upon Christianizing the Japanese will draw a moral from our remarks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Land for Sale—Geo. Johnston.
Celtic Games—Jas. Johnston.
Cobourg Regatta—W. G. Pentland.
Teeth—J. O'Donnell.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, JULY 19th, 1860.

OUR PROSPECTS.

From all quarters the most gratifying intelligence reaches us as to the approaching harvest, and seldom, if ever has intelligence so uniformly favorable been chronicled.—For once the *croakers*—those evil genii to be found every where—are at rest—"their occupation's gone."

If there ever was a season calculated to inspire gratitude to the great benefactor, it is the present. The universal testimony from East to West is that crops never looked better, not one or a few kinds, but every sort of produce from the fields, promises a large yield, and accompanying this pleasing announcement, is Canada we have reasonable prospects to expect fair prices for all our surplus. The untoward weather in Great Britain and some parts of Europe, has induced the belief that a deficiency amounting to some millions of bushels of wheat will be experienced, and to the American Continent eyes are turned to supply the demand. With good crops and good prices, we may well feel pleased with ourselves.

Our own neighborhood in particular has been signally blessed, the want of rain experienced in some parts the States and Canada, has not existed here. Our showers have been frequent and timely; sometimes we thought rather heavy; and a bountiful supply of moisture and warm weather have made our fields smile. Never in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" has the face of the country looked so charming and crops in general appeared so good. The fall wheat has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, fields that looked worthless in the spring, and barely escaped being plowed up, look fine and promise a good crop. Another week and the harvest will commence, and with good weather a greater quantity or a better quality of fall wheat, will never have been housed, than in these Counties. Spring wheat and oats look luxuriant and promise a heavy yield, corn, potatoes, turnips, carrots and fruit, are also excellent and equally promising! The hay crop is being secured and will be above an average.

[illegible] of export [illegible] square timber is active good as was expected. There is a dullness in the Quebec Market not at all agreeable, brought about doubtless by the over supply. Wherever this exceeds the demand low prices follow just as sure as effect follows cause. If a fresh portable place should arrise be a glut of timber—for of all our exports it is the most precious—there is but one way of remedy and that out down, will never be required—for our day,—and at the rate we are going on our forest productions will soon be at an end. Of all speculations the lumber ones ought to be consulted for the toil and risk, he shuns himself from the world for three fourths of the year, undergo privations and peril, risks property life and limb, is a profession calling, and it is a matter of sincere regret when he fortune without realizing a fair remuneration for his toil and risk. The [illegible] are going a good deal, and we are glad to learn that prices for [illegible] are improving. Timber [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE "VANDERBILT."

From Disturbances at Naples.

GREAT FAILURES IN THE LEATHER MARKET.

Sandy Hook, July 15,

The steamship *Vanderbilt* from Havre to Southampton on 4th inst., has passed this point for New York, where she will be due about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The steamship *Africa* from New York via St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway on the 2nd instant.

The steamer *North Briton* from [illegible] arrived at Londonderry on the [illegible] inst., *en route* for Liverpool.

The *Vanderbilt* passed the *Arago* for Southampton on the 4th inst.

Numerous failures are reported among the leather merchants in England, and their liabilities amounted to over a million and a half sterling.

The American houses in Liverpool in the hide trade were not compromised.

The Neapolitan Minister at Paris had resigned.

Since the Baden conference the Prussian Minister had held several conferences with Count Rechberg, having for his object the bringing about of a more perfect understanding between the Governments of Austria and Prussia.

There had been fresh disturbances at Naples. The police stations had been sacked and pillaged, and many persons killed in skirmishing. The King had arrived there and immediately ordered the formation of a National Guard.

An Ambassador from Naples was soon expected to arrive at Turin, with a proposition from the King of the former for an alliance with Sardinia.

The Ministry lately appointed by Garibaldi was unpopular in Sicily, and fresh movements had commenced.

The Portuguese Ministry had been dissolved.

John C. Heenan, the champion prize-fighter is a passenger on board the *Vanderbilt*, with Jack McDonald, the second in the late encounter with Tom Sayers.

A Naples despatch of July 1st says that in Sicily the liberal concessions of the Neapolitan Government were far from checking the enterprise of Garibaldi, and determined him to precipitate the annexation which he had been previously disposed to delay.

Palermo, July 25.—Fresh disturbances had taken place. Garibaldi had sent troops to re-establish order.

Advices from Naples confirm the re-occupation of the Abruzzi of the chain of mugs there, agitation, &c.

Naples, June 28th.—The evening riotous assemblages took place in the Strada di Toledo. A grand gala was held to-day to celebrate the inauguration of the constitutional flag.

Marseilles, July 3rd.—Advices from Naples to the 30th announce that assemblages of the population commenced on the 25th ultimo. The populace shouted "Garibaldi for ever." 'Annexation for ever.' "Death to the police." The following day a panic took place. On the 28th all the police stations were besieged in open day. Forty of the agents were killed and wounded.—The archives were burnt.

The *Herald* and *Standard* and all the weeklies were confiscating at Paris on Monday.

It is stated that the Prince Regent of Prussia will visit the Chelsea camp.

Liverpool, July 4.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions quite.

London, July 4.—Consols closed at 93¾ a 93¾. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

Marseilles, July 4.—The *Courier de Marseilles* states that a skirmish took place on the 30th, near Messina, between some detachments of Garibaldians and the Royal troops.

Prince Napoleon will succeed Jerome Bonaparte as President of the Privy Council. He will occupy the Palais Royal as Marshal of France and receive Jerome's donations.

The Federal Council of Switzerland will submit the following question to the forthcoming European Congress of the Great Powers:—

Is it to the interest of Europe to leave the Simplon Pass perfectly accessible to France, without demanding that an understanding is brought about between the Kings of Sardinia and Naples, relative to the common interest in Italy.

Advices from Palermo give the names of a new Ministry appointed by Garibaldi.

Madrid, July 6.—Morocco has paid the first instalment on the indemnity to Spain.

FIRE ON SUNDAY MORNING.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

About a quarter past two o'clock on the morning of Sunday a most disastrous occurrence took place at a fire which broke out on the premises occupied by a coloured man a provision dealer named Henry Barrie, on the Kingston-road, and which resulted in the burning to death of a little boy and girl aged respectively four and six years. The house was situated about half a mile east of the Don, and flames were observed issuing at the time indicated from a kitchen or shed in the rear. When the alarm was first given, Barrie seems to have become very much excited and lost all control over himself, so that for sometime he forgot that his children were in danger of becoming a prey to the devouring element. He suggested to attempt their rescue until they were enveloped in the flames and beyond the reach of human aid to save them from a dreadful death. The Rosedale-street bell early gave the alarm, which was communicated to the engine stations in the centre of the city, and in an incredible short space of time, considering the distant scene of the fire, the Hydes were on the spot. The dwelling, a one-storey frame one, however, was a mass of flame, and there was no water to be had. When the firemen were informed that two children had perished in the flames they could do little, or at least so much of them as were not consumed by the fire. After some little delay a small supply of water was procured, and the interest was redoubled when in a mass of charred and smouldering timber the bodies of the children had been found. Both the children had been terribly burned. A coroner from one of the city wards was brought to bear on the spot, and in a few seconds the remains of the poor children were surrounded by the firemen. The body of the girl was found to be lifeless, portions of the limbs being destroyed by the fire. A short time passed and the coroner carefully lifted and carried into an adjoining house to the keepers, several of whom were readily collected. When the fire was at its zenith, the children were absent, their parents being under the impression that they were with the cousin of a white boy named Cheney, who had been drowned, as an excitement. On being informed that the children were not there, the grief was great. The colored people are highly excited over the occurrence. The colored [illegible]

FARM FOR SALE.

100 Acres Cleared.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of the north half of Lot 25, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Smith, containing 98 acres. Also, the east half of Lot 26, in the 7th Concession, adjoining the first-named Lot, and containing 100 acres.

The above land is well fenced with cedar and plum rails, and nearly clear of stumps and stones, and is situated within a quarter of a mile of the rising Village of Lakefield.

For further particulars apply to the owner, on the adjoining premises.

GEO. JOHNSTON.

Smith, July 18, 1860. 29

GELTIC GAMES.

THE

ANNUAL SPORTS

will come off

About the End of August.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS

will be left in all the principal Hotels and Stores in Town. Further particulars in future advertisements.

JAMES JOHNSON,
President.

Peterborough, July 18, 1860. 29
Review to copy.

COBOURG ANNUAL GRAND

REGATTA

The above Regatta will take place at Cobourg, *On Tuesday the 7th, and Wednesday the 8th of August, next.*

The races will be run under the sailing rules and regulations of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

1ST DAY—TUESDAY.

For Yachts, 10 tons and upwards, a prize of $40.
" " under 10 tons " 25.
" Pulling Boats " 10.
Rowing for first class Yachts.....$10.
" second " ..... 5.
" Pulling Boats..... 5.

All boats to be entered and the entrance money paid to the Secretary on or before the evening before the race, at 6 o'clock.

2ND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

For Yachts of 10 tons and upwards which have competed in the races of the previous day, a Cup of the value of $200, the Gift of the Directors of the Cobourg & Peterborough Railway.

For Yachts under 10 tons, which have competed in the races of the previous day, a Cup of the value of $60, the gift of a member of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

Centre board yachts to carry their centre-boards or slip keels either up or down at the option of the owner, but they must be carried all through the race as they are started with, without alteration.

A plan of the Course and a copy of the sailing rules and regulations will be supplied to each Yacht before starting.

STEWARDS:

The Hon. S. Smith, | Lieut. Col. Boulton,
Lieut. Col. Chatterton, | Asa A Burnham, Esq.
Dr Hodder | A S Fraser Esq
James Cockburn Esq | N Kirchhoffer Esq

Decision of the Stewards in all cases to be final, and not obliged to start the Boats on the day named unless they consider it suitable for the race.

The Steamer Maple Leaf will be in attendance to convey parties desirous of witnessing the race.

A Regatta Ball will take place on the evening of the first day's race.

God Save the Queen!

W. G. PENTLAND,
Secretary.

N.B.—¼ minute time allowed for tonage.
Cobourg, June 27, 1860. 26

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his plot of ground and beautiful residence situated on Albert Street, fronting the Court House.—The lot contains over ½ of an acre, and is in excellent order. The situation is one of the most delightful and advantageous in Town, being on considerable elevation, and commanding an unobstructable view. For terms, &c., apply to the owner.

D. LAW.

Peterboro', July 12 1860. 28

NOTICE.

HENRY BEST,

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro', Ashburnham, and the surrounding Townships, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture and sale of

TIN, IRON

AND

JAPANNED WARES.

He will warrant superior articles, and will sell at prices to suit the times. Every description of

ROOFING,

PLUMMING, BELL-HANGING,

Pump-setting, &c., &c.,

attended to with dispatch, and all jobs taken in hand will be done in workmanlike manner, and to the satisfaction of all parties.

☞ Work-shop and Sales-room in Exchange Buildings, Hunter Street, next door to T. G. Hallett.

HENRY BEST.

Peterborough, July 4th, 1860. 27

Information Wanted.

MY WIFE, Elizabeth Lock, left my home on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th June, and has eluded the most diligent search ever since. She was in a state of melancholy or insanity, and apparently very weak, timid, and afraid of strangers; about 40 years of age, but looked younger, of slender habit. Had on a print dress and sun cap, and prunella boots.

Any information that will lead to her recovery will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded.

WM. LOCK,
Burnbrae P. O.,
Seymour, Northumberland.

☞ Newspapers east of Toronto, to Kingston will confer a favor by copying.

Book-binding!

THE undersigned is prepared to receive orders for

BINDING AND RULING

every description of work. Old books re-bound and numbers of new publications handsomely bound and lettered. ☞ Prices exceedingly Liberal.

J. BENTHEW,
Agent for Peterborough Bookbindery.

TO LET.

THREE LARGE ROOMS!

THE whole of the 3rd floor of a NEW BRICK BLOCK in the centre of the Town. The premises would make a good Work-shop, sampling room, or dwelling house.

Rent $150 per quarter.

Immediate possession given. Apply on the premises, Peterborough, June 20th, 1860.

LAWYER'S BLANKS

OF every description printed to order on short notice, at the "EXAMINER" OFFICE.

REMOVAL.

W. MOCOCK

HAS removed from his *AXE FACTORY* on George Street, to the shop formerly occupied by P. J. Ayres, north of Mowry's Machine Shop, Ashburnham.

July 18th, 1860. 2

A NEW DISCOVERY

FOR THE

EYE SIGHT.

Improved Spectacles and Eye-preservers.

THE sight of the aged greatly assisted. The weak sight strengthened and the perfect sight preserved.

Mr. Lamaire begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country that he will be at LAWSON'S HOTEL, till

Wednesday, the 25th July,

where he will have on view a splendid assortment of his celebrated Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Mr. L. respectfully solicits Ladies and Gentlemen who are in the habit of wearing the Glasses now in common use (and which are so injurious to the sight owing to their attracting heat and drawing the eyes) or who may have had their sight impaired by the use of such Glasses, Weakness or Opacity of any other defect, to make a trial of his improved

PERISCOPIC LENS.

These [illegible] suited to all ages and persons to sit for any length of time at the closest employment either by day or candle light, and will not require the changes so frequently necessary with powers so frequently on the Glasses in common use.

Mr. L. has in stock, Cataract Lens, Concave Lens, for near sighted persons, and also the celebrated London Smoke Glasses, for sore or inflamed eyes.

July 19th, 1860. 26

FOR SALE.

400,000 Cedrean's first quality sawed Shingles.

Apply to

GLOVER & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', July 11, 1860. 27-tf

WANTED.

BY A PRACTICAL MILLER

THE LEASE OF A

GRIST MILL.

FOR any length of time, in a good section of country; or would be willing to work a mill on shares. The very best testimonial of character, &c., will be furnished if required.

Address "M. M. G."
Box 17,
Peterboro P. O., C. W.

July 11th, 1860. 26
Weekly Globe copy 2 weeks.

NEW BOOKS

RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE

At the People's Bookstore:

LIFE OF GENERAL GARIBALDI.
THE THREE CLERKS, by Anthony Trollope.
THE MILL ON THE FLOSS by the author of Adam Bede.
THE PRINCE of the HOUSE OF DAVID.
VOLATT AND SPOONER ON THE HORSE.
OUR FARM OF FOUR ACRES.

And a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books, Stationary &c., for sale. *Cheap for Cash.*

THOMAS MENZIES.

Peterboro', July 11, 1860. 26

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A *JOURNEYMAN TINSMITH* to work by the piece.

R. BRYANS,
Millbrook, C. W.

July 11th, 1860. 28

MONEY TO LEND

ON REAL ESTATE.

Apply to

ROBERT DENNISTOUN.

Peterborough, May 30, 1860. 22

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE STORE, DWELLING HOUSE and premises at present occupied by the subscriber.

Apply to

W. RASTLAND.

Peterboro', July 12, 1860. 28

NOTICE.

WHEREAS application has been made to the Municipal Council of the United Townships of Smith and Harvey to alter the following roads in the said Township of Smith viz:—

The road leading across the west part of lot No. 1, west of the Communication Road, and the road between lot No. 24 and 25 in the 9th Concession.

Notice is hereby given that the said Council intend to pass a by-law for altering the above mentioned roads, at the Town Hall, on the

23rd *DAY OF JULY NEXT,*

when all parties interested will be heard.

By order,

CHRIS. BURTON
Township Clerk.

Smith, June 15th, 1860. 25

TO LET.

A NEW BRICK HOUSE situated on Charlotte Street. Possession given immediately.

ALSO

THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE on the same lot, at present occupied by Mrs. Denham. Possession given on the 15th November next.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor.

THOS. LEONARD.

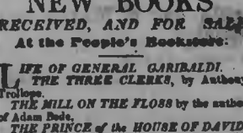
Peterboro', July 11, 1860. 26

DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST.

OFFICE { Burnham's Block, George Street, opposite the *Review* office.



MR. O'D. can be consulted at his Office in Peterborough from the 10th to the last of every month, on all operations connected with the profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

inserted on the finest Gold and Silver; also on Vulcanite Rubber plates.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FILLING TEETH.

A Tooth once inserted on it ceasing may be again without pain—it needs no wires—the slender of recommendation for a long time.

Children's Teeth attended to and arranged if irregular. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and at prices corresponding with the times. Peterborough, June 20th, 1860.

GOOD WHISKEY.

IF your want to get good Whiskey at a low price buy it at

GLOVER & ROBINSON'S.

Peterboro' July 11th, 1860. 26-tf

The Great National CIRCUS!

From the National Circus Theatre, Philadelphia —Niblo's Garden, New York.

L. B. LENT, Manager.

With an immense retinue of Artists, Bevies of Equestrians, an army of Gymnasts, Acrobats and Actors, and a powerful force of highly educated, improved and native thorough-bred Horses, Ponies and Mules, will exhibit at

PETERBOROUGH,

ON

Tuesday, July 24th, 1860.

Both Afternoon and Night.

Admission - - - 25 Cents.

No half-price. Reserved seats 50 cts. Children under 9 years of age half-price.

This oldest organized Legitimate Circus in the world—one that has never changed its proud title of "NATIONAL," will make a grand equestrian procession on the morning of the Exhibition, for the special purpose of allowing the public a fair opportunity of seeing and appreciating the superiority of the stock, and the commodity of conveyance of the National Circus.—On all such occasions will be presented

THE GOLDEN DRAGON

BAND CHARIOT,

drawn by a long line of Cream Colored Steeds.

Attached to this establishment is the renowned *MDLLE HELOISE*, Queen of the Arena, and Premier Equestrienne, late reigning attraction in Cook's Royal English Amphitheatre, of Niblo's Garden, New York, and Academy of Music, Boston. The acknowledged best female rider ever seen on either Continent.

MISS EMMAY STICKNEY, the child rider.

E. P. STICKNEY, the veteran of the ring.

H. BARTINE, the great bare back rider and slack rope vaulter.

Three Great Clowns!

WM. KEMPSEY, the Tom Hood of the circle, and original joker and delineator of humorous ballads, assisted by JOHN FRANKLIN and S. STICKNEY, Jr.

LIMBER HAWKINS, the 100 consecutive man, and impersonator of PETE JENKINS, or

"Our American Cousin's Visit to the Circus.

THE FOUR ROMAN BROTHERS

ROBERT STICKNEY, the Trick Act Rider.

Amongst the peculiarities at the National Circus will be the beautiful trained Arabian charger

ABDALLAH.

AND THEIR

TWO COMIC MULES!

DAN. RICE, and P. T. BARNUM.

The mule will be furnished by G. R. Chest's National Brass Band.

☞ *Remember the day and date.* ☜

At Norwood, July 23rd.
At Omemee, July 26th.

GOOD NEWS

FOR THE

FARMERS.

THE NORMAN AIR CHURN

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and Victoria that he has purchased the

Sole Patent Right

for the manufacture and sale of the *NORMAN AIR CHURN* in these United Counties. The superiority of the Air Churn is acknowledged by every person who has ever witnessed its operation, producing a superior quality of butter with a smaller amount of labor than is required in churning by any other process. For cheapness they are unequalled, as they will be sold

AT AN EXTREMELY LOW PRICE!

The public are respectfully invited to call at Stevenson's Foundry, Peterboro', (where they are being manufactured and are for sale) and inspect for themselves.

D. G. ANDERSON.

Peterborough, July 12, 1860. 28

Cobourg and Peterboro' RAILWAY.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, 4th July, Trains will run as follows:—

Going North.

Leave Cobourg..... 8.30 A.M.
Arrive at Peterboro'..... 10.45 A.M.
Leave Cobourg..... 3.45 P.M.
Arrive at Peterboro'..... 5.00 P.M.

Going South.

Leave Peterboro'..... 12.15 P.M
Arrive at Cobourg..... 2.30 P.M
Leave Peterboro'..... 6.30 P.M
Arrive at Cobourg..... 8.45 P.M

COVERT & FOWLER.
Lessees.

Cobourg, July 1, 1860. 26

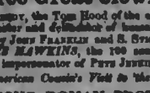
PASSENGERS FOR MONTREAL

THE STEAMER *Maple Leaf* leaves Cobourg every Tuesday, and Thursday, connecting at Charlotte with the American Express line of Steamers for Montreal. Passengers taking this route will be carried at a much reduced rate.

GEO. SUMPTED, Master.

26

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION



WITH

GLASGOW!

"Anchor" Line of Steam Packet Ships Sailing regularly between Montreal Quebec and Glasgow.

Ship.	tons.	H.power.	Commander.
United Kingdom	1365	200	Wm. Mellorick
John Bell	1161	220	R. Crighton
United States, (now building,)	1300	300	

The *JOHN BELL* will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

TUESDAY, the 7th August.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW OR LIVERPOOL.

Saloon Cabin.....$60.00
Third class, (Steerage,) an abundant supply of properly cooked provisions.....$30.00
Children to proportion.

Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Through Tickets issued from Peterboro' to Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Belfast, Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Derry, Sligo, Galway, Queenstown, Londonderry, Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Gothenburg, Christiania, Hull, Leith, Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, Inverness, Edinburgh, Greenock, Ayr, Portpatrick, Wick, Stranraer, Cardiff, Swansea, Milford Haven, Fleetwood, Barrow, Whitehaven, Carlisle, Penrith, Lancaster, Preston, Manchester, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Chester, Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Leamington, Warwick, Oxford, Reading, Windsor, Slough, Bristol, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Worcester, Bath, Exeter, Plymouth, Falmouth, Penzance, Truro, Redruth, Camborne, Penryn, Hayle, Launceston, Weymouth, Dorchester, Southampton, Portsmouth, Brighton, Dover, Ramsgate, Canterbury, Folkestone, Hastings, Ashford, Maidstone, Rochester, Chatham, Sheerness, Gravesend, Margate, Deal, Tunbridge Wells, Eastbourne, Newhaven, Lewes, Shoreham, Arundel, Chichester, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, Isle of Man, Isle of Wight, Cowes, Ryde, Newport, Ventnor, Shanklin, Sandown, Yarmouth, Lymington, Christchurch, Ringwood, Salisbury, Andover, Basingstoke, Winchester, Alton, Farnham, Guildford, Godalming, Dorking, Epsom, Kingston, Richmond, Hounslow, Staines, Windsor, Slough, Eton, Uxbridge, Harrow, Watford, Rickmansworth, Chesham, Amersham, Beaconsfield, Wycombe, Thame, Aylesbury, Tring, Berkhamsted, Hemel Hempstead, Watford, St. Albans, Hatfield, Hertford, Ware, Bishop's Stortford, Harlow, Epping, Romford, Ilford, Barking, Dagenham, Rainham, Purfleet, Grays, Tilbury, Gravesend, Northfleet, Dartford, Crayford, Bexley, Erith, Plumstead, Woolwich, Charlton, Greenwich, Deptford, Lewisham, Blackheath, Norwood, Croydon, Sydenham, Penge, Beckenham, Bromley, Chislehurst, Sidcup, Farningham, Eynsford, Otford, Sevenoaks, Tonbridge, Tunbridge, Paddock Wood, Staplehurst, Headcorn, Pluckley, Ashford, Wye, Chilham, Canterbury, Sittingbourne, Faversham, Whitstable, Herne Bay, Margate, Ramsgate, Deal, Sandwich, Dover, Folkestone, Hythe, Sandgate, Shorncliffe, Cheriton, Hastings, St. Leonards, Bexhill, Battle, Robertsbridge, Etchingham, Hurstmonceaux, Pevensey, Eastbourne, Seaford, Newhaven, Lewes, Brighton, Shoreham, Worthing, Littlehampton, Arundel, Chichester, Havant, Portsmouth, Gosport, Fareham, Southampton, Romsey, Redbridge

Agricultural.

WE WANT GOOD BUTTER.

The dairying season is now at full tide, the milk-pails overflow with cream flowing rosiness, the pans are crowned with rich cream, and golden nuggets of butter are ready for transportation to the market, there to be coined into solid coin. The quantity of *Dollar* brought to the market is immensely surprising a stranger. The quality of much of it is of very inferior grading. An average of 10,000 lbs. of butter per week is consumed in this city and vicinity; 100,000 lbs. would be a full estimate of the of the prime articles to be found in whole quantity. The price paid for the best sorts over the inferior, would seem to be inducement enough to furnish a good article in abundance, but when purchasing family supplies, no hints often accepted, and tasted large lots—smelling was enough in many cases—without doing so, often miserable fellows. However, a change of these things would allow such stuff to appear on their tables; indeed, visitors from this country find the great better knowing of the goods set upon their tables at the hotels. Why, then, is such butter sent here? From some motives, no doubt, because it is poor. A depraved cheating in [illegible] family up, and is "sent to the city" to market for other necessities; the ignorant puppy can plead to all entreaties—that it is the yellow-bad pale, gone tad pack, waxy and greasy, as can be, the better quality is soon corrupted by spit communication, and when opened in market all is changed. My rule If country dealers would fix the price according to the quality, much of this would be rectified. Housekeepers have little encouragement to do their best when a pound of grease fit only for the soap-maker, buys as much sugar as a pound of good table butter.

Dairymen who produce a really superior article are often surprised at the small returns received, from the fastest markets.—Their neighbors count in 2 or 3 cents more per pound obtained for the same quality, and sold by the cargo immediately. Must. There must be a mistake somewhere. The mistake is at the dairyman's door. His neighbor procured new kitchen this spring and has kept them neatly painted, with his name marked in full upon the covers, a grocer or hotel keeper was attracted by the promising look of the package, tried it, found it good, and engaged it for the season—the brand was established, and will always sell well while it keeps its reputation. Our less fortunate friend made the old pail answer, marked it with a knot which he would know, and sent it along. The weather-worn and rusty pail was overlooked by the [illegible] shopkeeper, it was sent with the [illegible] and sold at a reduced price.—Poor [illegible] dairyman. Three cents per pound, on thirty weight of butter, would pay for a new pail every week.

But the great drawback in the quality of our butter is the want of "elbow grease." It is not sufficiently worked. It keeps the dairy apparently sweet and fresh, and is so for the time, but the ladle or roller were sparingly used, the butter-milk and water and [illegible] were not [illegible] to the joints for [illegible] the quality. It would be thought absurd now that indicted a fine of that amount for every pound of poorly worked butter, but the immutable laws of trade do impose just such a fine; no excuses are received, no penalties are remitted, and there is no appeal. But on the other hand, good butter nicely packed and forwarded to honest dealers invariably receives a greeting, which we wish all our dairymen would compete for, and a part of which we will cheerfully pay.—*American Agriculturist.*

CURRANT WINE.

This article so usually manufactured is rather a cordial than wine and is entirely inferior to the common wine; but when properly made, it is a very superior, healthful beverage, particularly for summer drink when fully diluted with water. Before pressing the juice from the currants, pass them in twos a pair of rollers to crush them after which they must be placed in a strong bag, and they will part with the juice readily with light pressure, such as a common screw, heavy weights, &c. To each quart of juice add three pounds of double refined loaf sugar—single refined sugar is not sufficiently pure—three [illegible] much water as will make one gallon. Suppose the cask intended to be filled is 60 gallons. In this put 30 quarts of currant juice, 90 lbs. of double refined sugar, and fill the cask to the bung with water, roll it over until the sugar is all dissolved. This will be ready by its coming to settle in the barrel. Next day roll it again, and please it in a cellar where the temperature will be more to be even.—Leave the bung loose for the free admission of air. In the course of one or two or three days, fermentation will commence. By placing the car to the bunghole a slight noise will be heard such as may be observed when carbonic acid is escaping from champagne or soda water. Fermentation will continue for a few weeks, converting the sugar into alcohol. As soon as this ceases, drive the bung in tightly, and leave the cask for six months, at the end of which time the wine may be drawn off perfectly clear, whilst any threats of confidence.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

From all quarters we have favorable accounts of the state of crops. Haying is pretty nearly finished in the neighborhood and the crop generally speaking proves excellent. The weather has been favorable for securing it and it has consequently much of it been got in in good condition. The Wheat crop is rapidly advancing to maturity, and although in some quarters complaints are made of the ravage of the midge they are by no means general. In certain parts of Hamford Township, it has indeed been rather destructive, but throughout [illegible] Township the [illegible] of it. The spring [illegible] yesterday; the appointments rains of Friday last having given everything a fresh start. Altogether the prospects of an abundant harvest continue most encouraging.—*Perth Star.*

The Quebec Gazette states that the Minister of Agriculture is about to introduce to prevent the introduction of the anti-Canada bill Canada, and to prevent its extension should it unfortunately appear here.

VALUABLE PROPERTY! For Sale,

FARM HOUSES

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOR SALE.

ON Reasonable Terms, Lot Number 27 in the Ninth Concession of Otonabee.

Apply to
ISAAC FORTY, Esq.,
Peterborough.

March 19, 1860. 13

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE COTTAGE, North of Dublin Street, and from George Street. It is very convenient, and has the necessary yard and outhouses. For particulars enquire at the *Review* office or of

ALEX. MORROW, Jr.,
Lakefield.

Peterboro', May 24th, 1860. 22

INFORMATION WANTED

OF ALEX. WILSON, late of Leith, Scotland When last heard of was in Cobourg Railway Office, Canada West. Any information will be gladly received by his friend of New York. Please address W. B. Wilson, care of A. Edgar, 105 Hudson Street, New York.

LOST! LOST!!

ON Friday morning, between Mr. Wm. Hay's Smithurn, and Peterboro',a

Lady's Gold Chain & Pencil

As it was a keepsake, the finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at Miss Reilly's or at this office.

Peterboro', May 26th, 1860. 22

NOTICE.

LOST, on Monday the 27th inst., between the Richmond Crossing, Ashburnham and the Dummer Road, a **Paper Hand Saw,** containing *three Straw Hats* and *one spool sewing Silver Needed.* The finder will be liberally rewarded by applying at the *Examiner* office, Peterboro', May 30th, 1860. 22

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

of 200 Acres for Sale!

LOT No. 10, west of the Communication Lake, [illegible] Smith, being about 1 mile [illegible] Bridgenorth and [illegible] Peterborough. About 170 acres are cleared and mostly in a good state of [illegible]. There are two substantial barns and a good well of water on the Lot.

TERMS.—One third down and the remainder in two equal annual instalments.

For particulars apply to
JOHN EDGAR,
Proprietor.

June 4,1860.

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, 4 large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window Shades, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel. 17

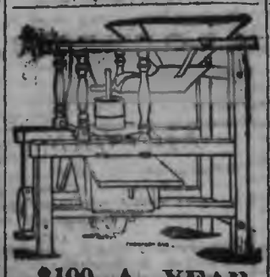
FARM FOR SALE.

EAST half of lots Nos. 27 and 28, 6th Concession Township of Otonabee, 7 miles from Peterboro' 6 from Keene, and 4 from Allandale.

120 Acres Cleared and Fenced, balance in Timber. It is one of the best wheat farms in Otonabee. A plentiful supply of water, a good Stone Dwelling, Stables and every convenience. Terms Liberal. For further particulars apply to

ROBERT BROWN.
On the premises.

Otonabee, May 15th 1860.



$100 A YEAR

AND upwards saved to the Farmer, by Aiden Mowry's

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 15 to 20 bushels of Chop per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by somewhat cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without changing or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

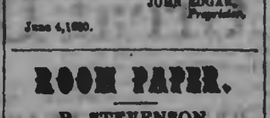
All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

REFERENCES:

Mathew McIndoe, Cavan. Joseph Walton, Smith. Francis Rout, Emily. W. Elliot, do
G. Hartnett, do S. Dickson, Peterboro'.
W. Armstrong, Otonabee. C. Gifford, Cobourg

The inventor, Aiden Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aiden Mowry, Peterboro', C. W." N. B.—Any person infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 10th, 1860.



I am [illegible] for the approaching harvest and will have them [illegible] purchasers, to inspect my [illegible] Also, I have a [illegible] Reaping Machine. I feel confident that they are one of the best [illegible] in use, and will be sold at a reasonable price. Call and see them at the Foundry.

THRASHING MACHINES

combining both, which I will [illegible] Also keeps on hand

STRAW CUTTERS,

of [illegible] pattern.

Joseph Walton

MILL IRONS

[illegible]

ENGINES AND BOILERS
MISCELLANEOUS AND ORNAMENTAL

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 30th, 1860. 16

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,297,400. Paid up Capital, $ 400,00

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. W. B. Robinson, | E. F. Whitehead, Esq.
Geo. Duggan, Jr., Esq. | Chas. Gilmour, Esq.
A. S. Howard, Esq. | John Cameron, Esq., M.P.
W. L. S. Penprase, Esq. | A. M. Cameron, Esq., M.P.
Hon. J. H. Cameron. | Duncan McDonell, Esq.
Capt. F. Wallace.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurances business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as is any responsible Office, and all losses promptly settled

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 30, 1860.

WESTERN
Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000 000.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent,
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1856. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders, unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 30th, 1859. 16.

CANADA WEST
FARMERS' MUTUAL & STOCK
INSURANCE CO'Y,
Head Office—Hamilton, C. W.

President—H. J. LAWRY, Barton.
Vice-President—T. STOCK, Waterdown.
HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland; [illegible], Esq., County of Peterborough; John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOSEPH S. WATSON, Travelling Agent for the County of Peterborough, Durham, Northumberland and Victoria.

AGENCY.

The [illegible] Company was Incorporated by Act of Parliament in the year 1851, solely for the purpose of meeting the wants of the Farmer, by offering the guarantee of security, at the lowest possible rate.

The Act of Incorporation prohibits the Directors from taking [illegible] risks on Mills, Stores, or buildings in Towns, or any other hazardous property; and by strictly adhering to these principles, by the small premium required, by the economy and promptness in the management of affairs, as well as by judicious investments of the funds, they have met with their present success, and intend, in the several places where it has [illegible] to [illegible] to continue the [illegible] by it.

[illegible] to offer [illegible] to the public, they would call the attention of the farming community to the [illegible] and to whom they [illegible] their business may safely be entrusted.

JOSEPH S. WATSON,
Agent.

[illegible]
Peterborough, 1860.

HOUSE TO LET.

[illegible]

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER the 15th of May, instant, Trains will run from the different Stations as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
Leave Port Hope at 7:30, A. M.
" Millbrook at 9:15, "
" Fraserville at 9:45, "
Arrive at Peterboro' 10:45, "

GOING NORTH.
Leave Peterboro' at 2:30, P. M.
" Fraserville at 3:15, "
" Millbrook at 3:50, "
Arrive at Port Hope, 5:00, "

By the above arrangement Trains will connect at Millbrook going North or South, giving passengers from Lindsay and [illegible] FIVE HOURS in Peterboro', and return the same day

JOHN BOWLBY,
Lessee.

1st May, 1860: 19-tfn

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

A Commodious Family residence [quite new] containing THIRTEEN ROOMS, with Stabling, &c., on the premises. The Lot consists of three acres of land situate on Park St., in a respectable, pleasant locality. The whole will be sold on favorable terms. TITLE INDISPUTABLE. For further particulars apply to Mr. Richard Winch, Peterboro, or to the subscriber,

R. J. WINCH,
Cobourg, C. W.

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,
Which for its Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 dozen, can be washed through the first water, in 9 or 10 minutes, and a few minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL.
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 30th, 1860. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro' June 20, 1858.

William Clurton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Seobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Madgin,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	P. Ayers.
W. N. Hayter,	W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham,	H. Sherwood.

State Fire Insurance,

CHIEF OFFICE—3 PALL MALL AND 36 LUDGATE HILL,
LONDON.

Established in 1696, *under Charter of Imperial Parliament.*

CAPITAL, - - - - $2,500,000.
With Upwards of 1,000 Shareholders.

The Right Hon. Lord Kean, *Chairman.*
Peter Morrison Esq., *Managing Director.*
William Carey, Esq., *Secretary.*

A copy of Stock book can be seen on the counter, at the

Head Office, Canada West,
TORONTO.

Trustees and Board of Directors in Canada:

Honorable John Ross,	W. H. Howland, M.P.P.
John Crawford, Esq.,	William Ross, Esq.
W. McMaster, Esq.	Wm. Henderson, Esq.

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Cramer

The Branch was only opened last January, and now has an income of

$75,000.

which is retained in this country.

The increase of business in England is unprecedented, as shown by the Parliamentary returns, and the following taken from the late Semi-annual Report:

"It will thus be seen that the rapid amount of business done during the last nine months of the Company's operations has been *TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE POLICIES*, producing an additional annual income of

$160,000

Representing Property Insured to the extent of

Thirty Million Dollars!

The Report further says, that "the Directors congratulate the shareholders on this satisfactory increase in the business of the Company, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection now formed it will continue to increase in the same ratio.

The Capital of the Company is devoted exclusively to Fire LIABILITIES, having no reserve for a Life fire risk.

All loss or in Canada are submitted to the resident agency for the Board after proofs in duplicate, and if found satisfactory, an order for the payment of the claim. This system has called forth numerous cards of thanks.

If differences should arise between claimants and the Company, the Manager is fully empowered to accept of any proposal to law.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT—Samuel Hall, Esq., Peterborough. 47—3m

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent relief of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Relieves Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Bilious Colic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.

CURES CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Burns, Scalds, Frost-Bites, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Bruises, Sprains and Wounds.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

[illegible]

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, AND BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative)
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

These periodicals alike represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics form but a small part of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they have ever stood, unrivalled in the world of letters. being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

Early Copies.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

Terms:

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For one and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Money Current in the State where issued will be received at par.

Clubbing.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works.

Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30.

Postage.

Canadian mail subscribers will be supplied free of United States Postage.

N. B.—The Price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $35 per annum.

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMBOAT NOTICE!

THE STEAMER

"MAPLE LEAF."
Capt. Schofield.

WILL commence her regular trips on the

21st day of March inst.,

in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay, and Port Hope and Peterboro' Rail Roads,

For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, and New York.

Leave Colborne every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a. m., Cobourg at 9 a. m., and Port Hope at 11 a. m. Returning direct from Port Hope to Rochester, arriving at Rochester at 3 p. m., in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and South, via., New York Central and Genesee Valley, and New York and Erie Rail Roads.

Returning the *Maple Leaf* will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday night, at 11 o'clock p. m., arriving at Colborne, Cobourg, and Port Hope, in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and North.

Freight will be taken from Rochester at the LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

GEO. SCHOFIELD,
Master.

Port Hope, March 8th, 1860. 14

TOWN LOT
FOR SALE.

PART of Lot Number Ten north of Simcoe Street and West of George Street, and Part of Lot Number One north of Charlotte Street and West of George street in the Town of Peterborough.

Apply to
E. DENNISTOUN

Peterborough, April 6th

BRITISH AMERICAN CIRCULAR DELIVERY, AND General Advertising AGENCY.

Office,
21 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, C. E

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public, that he now prepared to receive Orders for Printing, Addressing and Distributing Bills, Circulars, &c.; also, Posting Placards, and receiving Advertisements for insertion in the various City and Provincial Journals.

He will likewise be prepared to receive, and by means of his numerous Agents, arrange for insertion, Advertisements in the various papers throughout Upper and Lower Canada, the Lower Provinces, and the United States, also for the delivery of Circulars in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., thus offering to advertisers and all parties wishing to secure regular and systematic publicity for their announcements on a certain and speedy means of doing so, at

GREAT SAVING OF
Time, Trouble and Expense.

His Arrangements being now completed, he begs to solicit from Railway Companies, Merchants, Tradesmen, Hotel Keepers and others the transaction of all such business, which he begs to assure them will be strictly attended to, with punctuality and despatch, and flatters himself that from his long experience in England, in this line of business as well as in connection with the Montreal Press, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction.

ROBERT MOORE.

HANOVER GAVE $40,000 FOR THE Venus of Titian.

All engraving, of which, decently clothed in tell and a true copy of the original, in outline, composition and coloring, undersigned publishing at

TWO DOLLARS,

Including with every impression

A handsome present for a Lady or Gentleman.

Of the supplied retail value of from $3 to $5.

From Theological Orders

Post ships splendid pictures have been [illegible] we suggest to all [illegible] this [illegible] Venus is [illegible] superior in [illegible] and finish to [illegible] and all the attributes of womanly grace and loveliness, to any single picture of the Gentle sex of or where, and this fascinating engraving is presented to by those who have seen the

VENUS of the DRESDEN Gallery,

a WONDERFUL Copy. There is nothing common, prominent or repulsive in the picture. It is simply, to use the words of Shakespeare, in [illegible] "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] A YOUNG [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AUGUST

1860

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST. THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1860.

Volume 5.]

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

Every description of Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and with the utmost despatch. Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Cards, Invitations, Notes, Bills, Receipts, Checks, Bills Lading, &c., &c.

The Proprietor has on hand a large supply of Cards, Colored and Bronzed, constantly on hand.

All orders from a distance, by mail or otherwise, will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.
W. SHERIDAN, Sheriff.

COUNTY ATTORNEY. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.
W. CROWE, County Attorney.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
GEO. CRAWFORD, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUTTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Putty, Window Sash, Blinds, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c. No. 16 Hunter Street.

W. Tuttle CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
"Piano Carefully Tuned."
Residence on Simcoe Street, (formerly occupied by Dr. McVicar) Peterborough.

Edward MOORE,
MANUFACTURER of Chairs, Bedsteads, Settees, Work Benches, &c., &c., Corner of Water and Martin's Mills, Peterborough, C. W. Ordered orders promptly attended to.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & ARMOUR,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Office in the Court House, Peterborough, C. W.

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, Hunter Street, Peterborough, C. W.

GEORGE STRATHCOE D,
GENERAL Land Agent, Commissioner for Taking Affidavits, Bush Lots, Improved Farms, &c., for Sale, Peterborough, C. W.

EDWARD & VINDEN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agents, Kingston, Peterborough, &c.—Office and Store, Point St. Charles, Victoria Square, Montreal.

R. PRENTICE,
BLACKSMITH & HORSE SHOEING, Corner of Simcoe and Hunter Streets, Peterborough, C. W. Jobbing of every description done with neatness and despatch.

DEALER in Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

THOMAS MENDELS,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, and Dealer in Fancy Goods, Hunter Street, Peterborough.

T. G. MAXIM,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, and Glass ware, Hunter Street, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Plain and Ornamental, Hunter Street, Peterborough.

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c., for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. Goods Sold, Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough.

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., Hunter Street, George Street, Peterborough.

DAVID HENT Smith,
Paper Manufacturer, Agent for Fire Insurance Co., &c., &c., Peterborough.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857.

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, &c., &c.
Conveyancer, &c.
Office:—Over the Store of Messrs. Fowlis & Co., Hunter Street, Peterborough.

GEORGE'S HOTEL,
THIS public resort enjoys the best situation in the town, where to the comfort of the traveller, the Proprietor will spare no pains or attention in his line of business.
GEORGE CLEGHORN.
Peterborough, 1st May, 1860.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., &c.
THE subscribers have now on hand a large assortment of Carriages, Buggies, &c., which they offer for sale at extremely low prices for cash or approved credit.
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
Peterborough, May 1st, 1860.
J. & R. BOWMAN.

REMOVAL.
OPENGLY'S
Portrait Gallery
Has been removed to the premises lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Bell, Hunter Street, Peterborough, where he will be happy to see his friends and the public generally.
Peterborough, May 1st, 1860.

D. PENTLAND,
Engineer & Mechanical Engineer,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,
Corner of Water and Hunter Streets, Peterborough.
Peterborough, April 12th 1860.

E. DOUGHART,
Upholsterer,
Corner of Water and Hunter Streets,
PETERBOROUGH.
HAS just received a large assortment of Furniture, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c., &c., which he is prepared to dispose of at the lowest possible prices for cash or approved credit.
Peterborough, May 1st, 1860.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
THIS extensive establishment, situate on the corner of Great St. James and McGill streets, and in the immediate vicinity of the Banks, Insurance Offices, Public Institutions, and Wholesale Warehouses, has been recently refitted and refurnished throughout in the most elegant manner, and the Proprietor, who has had many years experience in the business, and for the last seven years has been the Proprietor of the Albion Hotel, Montreal, hopes by strict attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage which has been bestowed on him for so many years.
The Albion is one of the largest Hotels in Montreal, and the Proprietor has spared no expense in fitting up the Bedrooms, Parlors, Dining Rooms, &c., &c., with every convenience and comfort.
The Albion is the only Hotel in Montreal where the celebrated SPRING MATTRESSES can be had.
The Albion is the only Hotel in Montreal where the Proprietor has had personal management of the concern, and where he will be found at all times.
Montreal, May 1st, 1860.

TOTTOP
THE partnership of the Senior Board of Instructors of the Peterborough Grammar School, existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All accounts owing to the late firm are to be paid to the undersigned, and all claims against the late firm are to be presented to them for payment.
The Quarterly Meetings of the Board will be held on the first Tuesday of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, in the Grammar School House.
J. H. C.
C. D.
Peterborough, Jan. 23, 1860.

REMOVAL.
EDWIN POOLE,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
AND
CABINET MAKER,
HAS removed to the premises lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Bell, Hunter Street, Peterborough, where he will be happy to see his friends and the public generally.
Peterborough, May 1st, 1860.

CHEAP CLOTHING
AT THE
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, Shirts, Drawers, Braces, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Mitts, Collars, Shirt Fronts, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Flannels, Blankets, Rugs, Buffalo Robes, Fur Caps, Fur Gloves, Fur Mitts, Fur Collars, Fur Boots, Fur Shoes, Moccasins, Rubbers, Overshoes, Leggings, Mitts, Gloves, Braces, Ties, Scarfs

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE TURKS.

(From the Liverpool Daily Post.)

For more than three hundred years the Turks were the curse of the West and East. To their origin they borrowed from the Slavonic hatred of the Christian. In fact the Slavonians, and all the enslaved races of Servia and adjoining provinces, have been crushed by the adoption of Mohammedanism—Christians were their opponents, religiously and politically, and hence the hatred of Christians shown in the Massacres up to the present day; it is unrelenting, undying. At any one time Roman Catholic Europe could have driven back or conquered the Turks, but other the first crusade Europe declined to aid in earnest; for most of only the crusade failed. Each petty peninsula considered his own, not the general interest, and the Ottoman was made use of to punish a Christian adversary for the advantage of a Christian priest. The superstition of the Eastern Church debased, and the self-contented Mohammedan conquests; to the luster of several Popes, they sank threatened differences for a noble purpose; but they failed to arouse Europe to a sense of danger or duty, because the Church had lost its proper hold on the minds of men. The Hungarians and the Poles stood on the Northern world from Mohammedanism; and, had they been supported as they ought to have been, Europe would not now be perplexed with the affairs of Turkey.

We ought not to be surprised at the former conduct of European powers, for we witness now the vile policy which led Charles the Second to be the pensioner of Louis Quatorze. Thirty years ago Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and the Christian Alliance stood in diamonds in the streets of Constantinople, yet in 1856 England and France sanctioned 150,000 men and £600,000,000 in order to perpetuate the dominion of the Turks for the benefit of all. We were then told that a Mohammedan was a better ally than a Greek Christian could be, and that the monster Turk had become humane and civilized. Turkey we afford contradictory evidence of the fact. The Turk is to-day what he was three hundred years ago—a bloody paynim—the bitterest enemy of Christians, men, women and children. The days of chivalry are indeed gone, or the Christian peasantry had instantly dispatched a force to Lebanon. A telegram to-day announces the massacre of 1,000 Christians in their place of refuge, and it adds that a crowd of Christian children that fled to a Protestant school had all been brutally killed.

The massacre in all these terrible scenes were treated infinitely worse than the men. They were first violated and then slaughtered. We doubt the French Emperor will win applause by ordering prompt vengeance, and that, in the face of all Europe, for it is loudly demanded—any Christian power undertaking at once to sweep from the earth the whole Turkish race. They are all more entitled to consideration than the tigers in the jungle. The Greek people, as might be expected, are obeying these feelings and sympathies, and are actively encouraging the restoration of the Greek Empire. They cannot be restrained; they ought to be restrained. The policy which interferes for the preservation of Turkey would be a detestable policy.

The Sultan is doing what the Sultans of old always did—destroying ministers and favorites and supporting their property; but the prophecy of his house is being fulfilled—he must quit Europe.

THE FIRST RAILROAD RIDE IN AMERICA.

Major Moncure Alden, the Engineer of the New York and Erie Railroad, at a recent festival, gave the following account of the first trip made by a locomotive on the continent:—"When was it? Who was it? And who overlooked its energies and directed its movements? It was in the year 1826, on the banks of the Lackawaxen, at the commencement of rails-roads; upon which the canal of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company with their coal mines—and he who addresses you was the only person on that locomotive. The circumstances which led to my being above on the engine were these: The road had been built by the company for the conveyance of hemlock timber and rails of large dimensions notched on caps placed for that purpose. The timber had crushed and warped from exposure to the sun. After about 200 or straight line, the road crossed the Lackawaxen creek on trestle work about 20 feet high, with a curve of 300 to 400 feet radius. The road was completed as they ought to have been, Europe would not now be perplexed with the affairs of Turkey.

We ought not to be surprised at the former conduct of European powers, for we witness now the vile policy which led Charles the Second to be the pensioner of Louis Quatorze. Thirty years ago Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and the Christian Alliance stood in diamonds in the streets of Constantinople, yet in 1856 England and France sanctioned 150,000 men and £600,000,000 in order to perpetuate the dominion of the Turks for the benefit of all. We were then told that a Mohammedan was a better ally than a Greek Christian could be, and that the monster Turk had become humane and civilized. Turkey we afford contradictory evidence of the fact. The Turk is to-day what he was three hundred years ago—a bloody paynim—the bitterest enemy of Christians, men, women and children. The days of chivalry are indeed gone, or the Christian peasantry had instantly dispatched a force to Lebanon. A telegram to-day announces the massacre of 1,000 Christians in their place of refuge, and it adds that a crowd of Christian children that fled to a Protestant school had all been brutally killed.

The massacre in all these terrible scenes were treated infinitely worse than the men. They were first violated and then slaughtered. We doubt the French Emperor will win applause by ordering prompt vengeance, and that, in the face of all Europe, for it is loudly demanded—any Christian power undertaking at once to sweep from the earth the whole Turkish race. They are all more entitled to consideration than the tigers in the jungle. The Greek people, as might be expected, are obeying these feelings and sympathies, and are actively encouraging the restoration of the Greek Empire. They cannot be restrained; they ought to be restrained. The policy which interferes for the preservation of Turkey would be a detestable policy.

The Sultan is doing what the Sultans of old always did—destroying ministers and favorites and supporting their property; but the prophecy of his house is being fulfilled—he must quit Europe.

THE FIRST RAILROAD RIDE IN AMERICA.

Major Moncure Alden, the Engineer of the New York and Erie Railroad, at a recent festival, gave the following account of the first trip made by a locomotive on the continent:—"When was it? Who was it? And who overlooked its energies and directed its movements? It was in the year 1826, on the banks of the Lackawaxen, at the commencement of rails-roads; upon which the canal of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company with their coal mines—and he who addresses you was the only person on that locomotive. The circumstances which led to my being above on the engine were these: The road had been built by the company for the conveyance of hemlock timber and rails of large dimensions notched on caps placed for that purpose. The timber had crushed and warped from exposure to the sun. After about 200 or straight line, the road crossed the Lackawaxen creek on trestle work about 20 feet high, with a curve of 300 to 400 feet radius. The road was completed as they ought to have been, which had been brought here at a great expense; but that it was not necessary that more than one should be involved in its fate, that I would take the first ride alone, and the time would come when I should look back to the incident with great interest. As I placed my hand on the throttle valve handle I was undecided whether I would move slowly or with a full degree of speed; but believing that the road would prove safe, and pondering if we did go down, to go luminously, I started with moderate velocity, passed the curve with safety, and was soon out of hearing of the men employed. At the end of the first three miles I reversed the valve and returned without accident, having thus made the first railroad trip by locomotive on the Western hemisphere."

THE CRISIS IN ROME.

"The Portfolio of Government," says the Christian Advocate, "is in the hands of the ultimate prisoners belonging to Romagna, who were confined in the state of Pallanza, Cisle-Cardinal and Antonelli."

The Paris correspondent of the Bryan contains:—

"According to the accounts received from Rome, the Pope is not really in danger. He found it advisable, however, to call on the Swiss Guards to enforce it, for the guidance of the Emperor Napoleon, to constitute a federal states at the head of which would be the Pope, under the protection of the Roman Catholic Powers. Besides the reports to the contrary, the best understanding exists between the Emperor of France, the Pope, Cardinal and General Lamoricière."

GARIBALDI AND NAPOLEON.

The English papers print a letter addressed by Garibaldi to His Excellency Mr. Thomas Farrer, Lord Overstone, in regard to the purchase of Caprera. The letter is dated the 10th of June, and is as follows:—"I have received your letter of the 7th, and I am very sensible of the honor you confer upon me in proposing to purchase Caprera. I am also aware that the Government of Victor Emanuel is very much annoyed at the idea of my residing in Caprera, but I am determined to remain there, and I am sure that the Government will not refuse me the means of living in my own house. I am not a man of intrigue, and I am not a man of ambition. I am a man of the people, and I am a man of the people, and I am a man of the people, and

the supporters of Ragged Schools generally against having anything to do with Government grants, which seems more high in office assumed tokens of authority upon them. He told them that if they accepted Government support they must also accept Government Inspection, and then their usefulness shall be at an end.—*Evangelist.*

SCOTLAND.

The Free Church of Scotland appears to present a parallel in regard to the point of doctrinal sentiment to that of some of the dissenting communities in England.—Mr. John McKeachie, one of its ministers, has lately sent in his resignation to the Presbytery of Edinburgh, on the ground of the positive arminianism or hazy negative Calvinism which has taken the place, in the Free Church, of the doctrines which the Scriptures teach, and which are recorded in the Westminster Confession, and the larger and shorter catechisms, &c.—*London Gospel Herald.*

IRELAND.

The Revival, as it is called, is still in some places exciting attention. Matters in many places, as regards religion since the excitement has evaporated has not improved. In many place erroneous sentiments have taken root since the "revival" began, and it is a fact that Hymns, &c., have usurped the place of the Scripture Psalms in not a few congregations of Presbyterians, who formerly confined themselves to an inspired Psalmody.—*London Reformed Presbyterian.*

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE "CITY OF WASHINGTON."

Continued Massacre of the Christians—800 Killed!

IMPORTANT FROM ITALY.

St. Johns, N. F., July 27.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool 12th, via Queenstown the 13th inst., passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock this morning.

The news packet of the Associated Press succeeded in obtaining the Cape Race Canister, which contained, however, no summary of news, but two newspapers from which the following summary of European intelligence is compiled:—

The British Government is said to have received intelligence of a fearful massacre of Christians at Damascus. Five hundred were killed, amongst whom was the Dutch Consul.

The American Consul not wounded.

The two vessels which placed troop to Garibaldi are merchant steamers. It is confirmed that the steamer *Veloce* was passed over to Garibaldi.

Naples, July 14th.—Patriots are constantly compelling the struggle.

The telegraphic reply of Lord Palmerston concerning the stabbing of an Inspector of the former police on the 12th, in the Strada de Toledo.

A proclamation of Garibaldi against the Bourbon dynasty has been distributed.

He says, "I am a Republican, but prefer Victor Emmanuel, who will lead us against Austria."

Naples, (via Turin) 17th.—There has been a conflict between the troops and the people in consequence of popular manifestations in favor of some refugees who had disembarked at Naples. Several persons were killed.

BY THE "BOHEMIAN."

THE WAR WITH CHINA

Quebec, July 20th.

The Admiralty ordered here this morning—a mail left Liverpool on the 13th, and Londonderry at midnight, on the 12th. On the 14th July, the exchanged signals with the homeward bound; off Cape of Ireland on the 15th at 6, p. m., the exchanged signals with the steamship Nova Scotian off Point de Monts.

The "Bohemian" experienced a continuation of westerly winds throughout her passage.

An interruption of the working of the line prevented the transmission of the news yesterday.

ENGLAND.

The royal mail steamship Asia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool at 5, p. m., on the 13th.

The Illinois and Saxonia were to leave Southampton on the 16th for New York.

In the House of Lords on the 16th, Earl Granville stated his belief that the disturbances in New Zealand had been greatly exaggerated.

A debate took place on the Savoy question, and the policy of England taking part in the proposed Conference, in the course of which the annexation of Savoy to France was very generally deprecated.

In the House of Commons Mr. Roebuck attacked the Government for prosecuting an unjust war with China, and encouraging the opium trade.

Mr. Gladstone replied, denying that the war was unjust, and asserting that the treaty of Tien Sin was as binding on engagement as could be made, and that its ratification was most important. He also stated that the financial position of the country required to levy an immediate duty of 1s 11d per gallon on ardent spirits. This was agreed to.

FRANCE.

The news from France is unimportant.

The *Moniteur* announces that a project of law for the purchase of the Canal had been adopted.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

Conspiracy exclaims are reported to have taken place since Monday between the Mole-point, under Cpt. Bosco, and the advance guard of the Modena troops.

The British Admiral, Mundy, had quitted Palermo for England and there were currently but few British vessels in the roads.

Garibaldi had reached Rieti and was about from Rome, his progress, rapid

FURTHER BY THE "BOHEMIAN."

DREADFUL MASSACRE IN SYRIA.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Lords on the 17th, Lord Brougham called attention to the case of a negro lady who was recently refused a first class passage in a Cunard steamer, on the ground of color. He said he had no doubt but that damages could have been recovered if the matter had not been compromised.

Lord Wodehouse confirmed the news that 500 Christians had been massacred in Damascus, and that the *Cleopatra* Steamer, with the exception of the Britons, had been burned.

FRANCE.

Paris 19.—The *Moniteur* says the Sultan addressed the following letter to the Emperor on the 16th July:

I have at heart that your Majesty should know with what grief I have learned the events in Syria. Let your Majesty be convinced that I shall employ all my powers for establishing security and order in Syria—that I shall severely punish the guilty parties, whoever they may be, and render justice to all. In order to leave no doubt whatever of the intentions of my government, I have entrusted that important mission to my Minister of Foreign Affairs, with whose principles your Majesty is acquainted.

The news from France is unimportant.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

The second Neapolitan plenipotentiary to Sardinia, had reached Turin. A Neapolitan Minister had also reached Paris.

A new Sicilian ministry had been formed.

A Naples Telegram says a strong and compact ministry would be immediately formed to carry out to their full extent, the principles of the Constitution and Government, and to watch over the interests of the nation.

The latest news from Naples reports the dismissal of the Ministry; Commander D. Martino only would remain in the new Cabinet.

SYRIA.

The massacre of the Christians in Syria are said to reach from 7,500 to 8,000 persons, while 151 villages have been destroyed.

The ship Equestrian, of Boston, has been wrecked near Beyrout.

Beyrout, July 11th.—The attack of the Druses on the Christians at Damascus continued on the evening of the 9th. Several men were killed and many women carried off.

The French, Russian and Greek consuls took refuge in the House of Abd Kader. The attitude of the Turkish authorities was inducive and rather injurious than useful to the Christians.

Three thousand Turkish soldiers arrived to-day. The forts up the Chebellia are reoccupied, and Commissioners Derby and Norwuth are expected with impatience.

Details to the first of July say it was then ascertained that the Druses had burned and pillaged 101 villages since the 29th of May, while from 7,500 to 8,000 Christians, inhabitants of Lebanon, many of whom were wealthy men, and all strangers to anything like poverty, are homeless beggars, depending on charity for their daily bread. Over and above the number of Christians shot in actual warfare, it is believed 7,000 or 8,000 have been butchered in cold blood.

The massacres at Damascus was not known at this date. The most sickening details are given of the barbarity inflicted on all ages and sexes.

A French vessel had been sent to Latakia, and was obliged to take up a position within firing distance of the town, in order to restrain the fanatical portion of the inhabitants from committing further outrages.

The Austrian frigate Radisky had been ordered to proceed to Syria, to co-operate with vessels of other powers.

Great agitation prevails at Aleppo and Kilis City.

ITALY.

Great military camps are to be formed by the end of August, in the neighborhood of Turin, Alexandria, Milan, Florence, and Bologna. The Minister of War at Turin had issued a notification informing all rest retired officers of the army that the necessity of calling them again to active service has ceased.

The demand for money continues engrossed the applications at the Banks were numerous, although not so pressing as they have been.

Additional failures in the leather trade continue to take place in the provinces. The total failures are estimated at three millions of pounds sterling.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A private letter has been received in anticipation of the mail, the date of which is believed to be Hong Kong 7th, which states the shipment of Tea to be £1,000,000 since the departure of the previous mail.

The Ellen Rogers had sailed with some new tea on board, and some 30,000 chests had arrived at the port.

Another telegram says that the exports of tea show an increase.

The exports of silk were 6,700 bales.

Trade at Shanghai suspended, and the rebels are investing Sunchow.

As regards the war with England and France, it is added that the Chinese are resolved to fight.

London, July 15.—It is reported in Paris that the French Government had received a communication from Petersburgh, expressing the desire of Russia to act in accord with France and England in the East.

The Russian Cabinet reiterated its opinion that the recent events, now transpiring in the East, hold in suspense the peace of the world, and that the very existence of Turkey is at stake.

The Times states to-day, that more steamers are in contemplation, and that the services of the Shannon, Orlando, Leviathan, Terrible, Victoria and Albert, Fairy, Emperor, Himalaya, Simoon, Valorous, Valiant, Ardent, Ajax, Immortalite, Nile, Trafalgar, Edgar, Ariadne, Hogue, Aboukir, Cressy, Sutlej, Shannon, Euryalus, Liffey, Mersey

THE HARVEST.

The harvest operations throughout Upper Canada may now be said to have fairly begun, and never was there a better chance that is [illegible] ripening grain, fruit and garden produce, all look disheartening and cheering for the husbandman, who can rejoice at the prospect of a golden reward for his toil. It may now be surmised without fear, that better times are shining on the distant horizon, and that years of prosperity are still before our people.

In several townships new wheat has been brought to the mill, and we expect every day to see new flour brought into the market. The harvest of 1860 is a glorious season.

The substance of our gleanings from American exchanges on the harvest, may be thus given :—

The *Rural New Yorker*, of July 21, says:—The wheat harvest is nearly complete in this section. The grain has generally been secured in good condition, and the yield and quality so far as we can learn are fully equal to the anticipation of growers. The main crop of this region was not affected by the midge.

Ohio.—Wheat, equal in quantity and quality to last year, has been secured in good order. Oats fair and corn promising well. The grain crop of 1859 was about 186,000,000 bushels and will be more this year; 25,000,000 being wheat, over about the same, and the balance chiefly in corn.

Indiana.—Wheat and corn crops both unusually large—the former well secured and the latter growing finely.

Illinois.—Wheat all secured and most of it marketed. The average yield is large and the quality excellent. The spring report will be greater than any previous year. One dealer is said to have paid in Springfield for his wheat, and contracts for further delivery [illegible]

Wisconsin.—[illegible] thing was favorable for an immense and unprecedented crop of wheat in this State. Harvest has commenced, and in ten days or two weeks from the 20th will be secured.

Iowa.—[illegible] from Wisconsin, and all crops are looking well. In Southern Iowa, harvest is over.

Minnesota.—This forms no exception to the other States of the northwest. The wheat harvest is pretty much established, and there will be a large surplus for exportation, the very first [illegible]

Kansas.—The wheat is not very heavy, but which is [illegible]

From Missouri, we do not hear anything. Pennsylvania and New York will yield well, and the crop of wheat in Canada is fair though [illegible] together, and there is not much in it to induce any [illegible] to come.

California Wheat.—All the California papers speak of the wheat harvest [illegible] in that State as very promising, and likely to afford a large surplus for shipment. Indeed it is estimated that the shipments [illegible] and June, [illegible] will foot up 200,000 bags. [illegible] competing in Liverpool with the products of Illinois and other great wheat States at the West. Sending flour from here to the Pacific after this will verify the old saying "sending coal to Newcastle." On the 15th of July, there were [illegible] of San Francisco with [illegible] Honolulu Times.

TO MAKE STEERS HOLD UP THEIR HEADS.

Having seen in a former number of the *Rural* an inquiry from "O. W. T." how to make steers hold up their heads while at work, I will give you my experience and observation on the subject. In the first place, [illegible] the right breed to [illegible] the [illegible] stock, while they are at work that their heads up. Secondly, do not tire them, as it worries and causes them to droop their heads.—*Thirdly*, when it is desired to stop the steers, make them understand the word when I speak quick and distinct, and when they are stopped turn the but of the whip end up then under their jaws lightly, until they bring their heads to the proper place.—*Rural American.*

CANADA THISTLES.

I have seen several inquiries for a way to kill Canada thistles, and several methods recommended, and as none agree with my plan, I thought I would send you one.—Cut with a sharp axe the when the stalk is hollow, which is when in blossom, and during very heavy rains. If done in fair weather, the stalks will close, and the cutting will not kill unless the stalk become filled with water, which will kill the root and branch. As the stalks are not all hollow at the same time, it must be repeated. Three years, well managed, will make a finish of them. I have had more than 60 years' experience and have not had it fail.—*S. S. Sartwell, Camden, May, 1860.*

We commend the above to the attention of [illegible] who [illegible] are well acquainted with this troublesome weed.

A new Steamboat [illegible] monthly mail [illegible] Lake [illegible] every week into a slump in the city the other day, and exclaimed "Why is the way to the Mississippi?" "They stuck Georgia next year was the answer.

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THOMAS CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all kinds of Pain.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Pains in the Joints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Relieves Pains in the Head and Side Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Colics, Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cramps.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sudden Colds, Coughs and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Bruises, Sprains and Backache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Toothache, Earache and Tooth-ache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER [illegible]

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER [illegible]

Price 25 cents per bottle.

[illegible] Agents wanted to sell [illegible]

Information Wanted.

MY WIFE, Elizabeth Lock, left my house on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th June, and has stolen the most [illegible] search over offered. She was in a state of [illegible] insanity, and apparently very weak, timid, and afraid of strangers, dressed in [illegible] and looked younger, [illegible] Hair. [illegible] bright dress and can easily be [illegible]

Any information that will lead to her recovery will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded.

WM. LOCK,
Bamboo P. O.,
Seymour, Northumberland.

☞ Newspapers east of Toronto, to Kingston will confer a favor by copying.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his plot of ground and beautiful residence situated on Albert Street, fronting the Court House.—The lot contains over ½ of an acre, and is in excellent order. The situation is one of the most delightful and advantageous in Town, being on a considerable elevation, and commanding an unobstructable view. For terms, &c, apply to the owner.

D. LAW.

Peterboro', July 13 1860. 20

FOR SALE.

One Second-hand [illegible] Lot Number [illegible] Apply to
JESSE FORTIN, Sen.
Peterborough.
March 10, 1860. 11

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE COTTAGE [illegible] Immediate [illegible] possession, and the conveyance paid by the PURCHASER. For particulars enquire at the *Review* office.

ALEX. BROWN, Jr.,
Peterboro', May 24th, 1860. 22

100 or 25 Acres for Sale

[illegible]

LOOK, LOOK, LOOK!

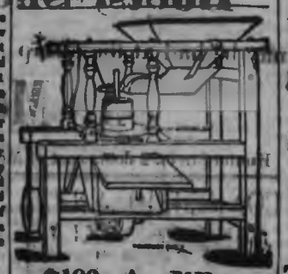
R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,
[illegible] Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window Blinds, &c. [illegible]
which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.
Brick House,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel, 17

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST half of lots Nos. 27 and 28, 6th Concession Township of Otonabee, 7 miles from Peterboro' 6 from Keene, and 4 from Allandale.

220 Acres Cleared and Fenced, [illegible] Dwelling House, Barn, Stable, Sheds, Orchard, Spring Creek, [illegible] Terms [illegible] their particulars apply to

ROBERT BROWN,
On the Premises.



$100 A YEAR

AND upwards guaranteed to the Farmers, by Adams' Mowery's

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and irregulars but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 10 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without changing or adjusting the Machine.

All orders directed to "H. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

REFERENCE TO:

Mathew Nelson, Cavan. Joseph Weldon, Smith. Frederick Dean, Otonabee. W. Hibbard, [illegible] D. Robinson, do. S. Dickson, Peterboro'. A. Armstrong, Otonabee. S. Gifford, Cobourg.

Peterboro', March 16, 1860.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CREIGHTON, AGENT, PETERBORO',

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1860. 16

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Incorporated October, 1859. Paid up Capital, £ 100,000

President, J. B. HOWARD, Esq.
Vice-Presidents, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.
and
[illegible]

Directors.

[illegible]

SOLICITORS:—[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Risks [illegible] by the Company on the most favorable terms. Applications for Insurance may be made at the Head Office and at all the Branches and Agencies of the Company, where every information will be given, and all new Tariffs of Insurance and the necessary forms of application and proposal may be obtained.

WESTERN Insurance Company

CAPITAL [illegible]
Head Office Toronto
FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
[illegible]
Peterboro, Sept. [illegible]

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000 000.
HEAD OFFICE,
TORONTO, C. W.
THOS. HOLLYWELL, Actuary and Secretary.
Peterborough, 1st August, 1860. 31

THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'
Peterboro,' April 20th, 1860. 16.

CANADA WEST
FARMERS' MUTUAL & STOCK
INSURANCE CO'Y,

Head Office—Hamilton, C. W.

[illegible]

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]

SOLICITORS:—[illegible]

The investments [illegible] will be made in any limited [illegible]

[illegible] will be prosecuted to the [illegible] will claim. Printed [illegible]

[illegible]

The Act of Incorporation [illegible] Insurance Company [illegible] Buildings in Canada, to any other [illegible] of Canada, at the rate of [illegible] the Company has now [illegible] which it will [illegible] Agents throughout [illegible] Canada, the system of [illegible] they are capable of [illegible] and [illegible] they request [illegible] Canada, [illegible] Company [illegible]

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Secretary.

HOUSE TO LET.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Hamilton, May 10th, 1860. 28

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER the 15th of May, instant, Trains will run from the different Stations as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at 7.30, A. M.
" Millbrook at 9.15, "
" Fraserville at 9.45, "
Arrive at Peterboro', 10.30, "

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at 2.30, P. M.
" Fraserville at 3.15, "
" Millbrook at 3.55, "
Arrive at Port Hope, 5.30, "

By the above arrangement Trains will connect at Millbrook going North or South, giving passengers from Lindsay and Millbrook FIVE HOURS in Peterboro', and returning same day

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
1st May, 1860. 18-4in

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A Commodious Family residence [quite new] containing THIRTEEN ROOMS, with Stabling, &c., on the premises. The Lot consists of three acres of land situate on Park St., in a respectable, pleasant locality. The whole will be sold on favorable terms. TITLE INDISPUTABLE. For further particulars apply to Mr. Richard Wigel, Peterboro, or the subscriber,

R. J. WITCH,
Cobourg, C. W.

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,

Which from simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

These Machines are so constructed that the Clothes are washed in from [illegible] minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, [illegible] rubbing on the machine, and [illegible] of soap used in the usual [illegible] of from [illegible] of soap used in the usual [illegible]

Manufactured by
J. MITCHELL,
Water Street, North.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1860. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE.

[illegible] and in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', April 20th, 1860.

William Carlton, Thomas Stevenson,
Geo. Burnham, W. L. Scobell,
Abraham Sayle, J. Marshall,
Walter Shortell, D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan, John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong, [illegible]
R. N. Hayden, [illegible]
E. Boothman, R. Sherrard.

State Fire Insurance,

CHIEF OFFICE—3 PALL MALL AND 26 LUDGATE HILL,
LONDON.

Established in 1856, under Charter of Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL, - - - - £500,000.

With Upwards of 1,000 Shareholders.

The Right Hon. Lord Rous, *Chairman.*
Peter Morrison, Esq., *Managing Director.*
William Cluer, Esq., *Secretary.*

A copy of Stock Book can be seen on the ground, at the

Head Office for Canada, West
Toronto

Trustees and Board of Directors in Canada:
Honorable John Hamilton, | S. J. Bowland, M.P.P.
James Crawford, Esq., | William Ross, Esq.
W. Hendershott, Esq., | Wm. Henderson, Esq.

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Bethune, Crawford and Cromber

The Branch was only opened last January, and now has an income of

£24,000.

Cash is retained in this country.

The increase of business in England is unprecedented, [illegible] shown by the Parliamentary returns, and the following taken from the late Superintendent's Report:

"It will thus be seen that the total amount of business done during the last nine months of the Company's operations has been *TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE POLICIES*, producing an additional annual income of

£40,000.

Representing Property Insured to the extent of

Thirty Million Dollars!

The Report further says, that "the Directors congratulate the shareholders on this satisfactory increase in the business of the Company, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection now formed it will continue to increase in the same ratio.

The Capital of the Company is devoted exclusively to Fire Assurance, having no reserve for Life Risks.

All loss as in Canada are submitted to the Settlement [illegible] Company [illegible] their connection [illegible] order the payment of the claim. This system has called forth numerous cards of thanks.

If differences should arise between claimants and the Company, the Manager is fully empowered to accept any process in lieu.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager for North America.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough

JUST RECEIVED,

AT

A. D. Cadotte's,

Herchant's Block, a large supply of

GROCERIES,

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, &c.

LIQUORS,

BRANDIES,
GIN,
WHISKEY,
ALE,
PORTER,

&c. Also a supply of

FRESH PROVISIONS.

All the above will be sold very cheap for Cash.

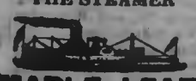
The subscribers having [illegible] stock to the new and [illegible] they have every reason to [illegible] a share of the public patronage. [illegible] CASH or [illegible]

A. D. CADOTTE.

Peterboro', June 6th, 1860.

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMBOAT NOTICE!

THE STEAMER



"MAPLE LEAF,"

Capt. Schofield.

WILL commence her regular trips on the

21st day of March inst.,

in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay, and Port Hope and Peterboro' Rail Roads,

For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, and New York.

Leave Colborne every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a. m., Cobourg at 9 a. m., and Port Hope at 11 a. m. Returning direct from Port Hope to Rochester, arriving at Rochester at 3 p. m., in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and South, via., New York Central and Genesee Valley, and New York and Erie Rail Roads

Returning the *Maple Leaf* will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday night, at 11 o'clock p. m., arriving at Colborne, Cobourg, and Port Hope, in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and North.

Freight will be taken from Rochester at the LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

GEO. SCHOFIELD,
Master.

Port Hope, March 5th, 1860. 14

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.

PART of Lot Number Ten south of Simcoe Street and West of George Street, and Part of Lot Number One north of Charlotte Street and West of George street in the Town of Peterborough.

Peterborough, April 6th, 1860.

E. DENNISTON.

Cobourg and Peterboro' RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, the 1st May, 1860, Trains will run as follows:

Going North:

Leave Cobourg	9.30	A. M.
Arrive at Peterboro'	10.45	A. M.
Leave Cobourg	2.45	P. M.
Arrive at Peterboro'	5.00	P. M.

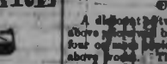
Going South:

Leave Peterboro'	12.15	P. M.
Arrive at Cobourg	1.30	P. M.
Leave Peterboro'	6.30	P. M.
Arrive at Cobourg	8.45	P. M.

COVERT FOWLER,
Manager.

Peterboro' May, 1860. 20

REDUCED FARE



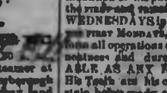
THE STEAMER

"VICTORIA"

WILL leave Bridgenorth at 12 o'clock M., every day for Rebecca's Point and Lily Bay, and returning will leave Lily Bay at 6 o'clock, p. m., every morning for Rebecca's and Bridgenorth, arriving at the latter place about 10 o'clock, a. m.

RETURN TICKETS from Bridgenorth to Rebecca's Point and back 75 Cents. To Lily Bay and back, $1.50.

CAPT. CHURCH.



Will leave Peterborough at 11.30 every morning to connect with the steamer at Bridgenorth, and will return to Peterborough after the arrival of the boat from Lindsay, and will arrive at Peterborough at 5 o'clock p. m. FARE from Peterborough to Bridgenorth, 25 Cents. For freight, &c., apply at Rowland's Hotel, Peterborough, or to

W. S. CHURCH.

June 27th, 1860. 26

A NEW DISCOVERY

FOR THE

Improved Spectacles and Eye-preservers.

THE sight of the aged greatly assisted. The weak sight strengthened and the perfect sight preserved.

Mr. Lamont begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country that he will be at LAWSONS HOTEL, till

Wednesday, the 25th July,

where he will have on view a splendid assortment of his celebrated Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Mr. L. respectfully solicits Ladies and Gentlemen who are in the habit of wearing the Glasses now in common use (and which are so injurious to the sight owing to their attracting heat and drawing the eyes) or who may have had their sight impaired by the use of such Glasses, Weakness or Opacity or any other defect, to make a trial of his improved

PERISCOPIC LENS,

These spectacles will enable aged persons to sit for any length of time at the minutest employment either by day or candle light, and will not require the change to greater magnifying powers so frequently as the Glasses in common use.

Mr. L. has in stock, Coloured Lens, Concave Lens, for near sighted persons, [illegible] also the celebrated London Smoke Glasses, for sore or inflamed eyes.

July 19th, 1860. 26

HANOVER GAVE $40,000 FOR THE Venus of Titian.

As each [illegible] superb [illegible] the old and a true copy of the original, in outline, exactly [illegible]

[illegible] including with every [illegible]

A handsome [illegible] for a Lady or Gentleman

of the [illegible] which [illegible] to the [illegible] Toronto [illegible]

Tom Thumbnail Gallery.

The [illegible] pictures have already been received, and we expect to sell within the present [illegible] Congress. [illegible] is [illegible] in twenty half dozens of which, and all the [illegible] beauty, grace and loveliness, to any other [illegible] Gallery in the world, and [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 32.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Blanks, Programmes, Labels, Invitations, Ball Cards, Horse Bills, Bills, Concert Bills, Posters, Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, &c., with every variety of Colored Printing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and promptly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES ——,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHEBAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk of the Peace. Office in the Court House, Peterboro'.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 WYATT ON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
WYATT ON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Groceries, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

W. T. M. OWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Residence on new Street—dwelling formerly occupied by McNabb.

M. POOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Shuttock Mills, entered, C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Crown Timber Agents, Land Agents, &c. Office in Secord's Chambers, Bay of Quinte and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the entire eight new Townships now included in the County will be happy to give any information respecting entries. 24

J. B. RENDER,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Nails, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. Also, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro' 16

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon is the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 13

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JOHN HAYDEN,
[mporter of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Herrig's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 13

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,
(Late Walsh's)
SIMCOE STREET, PETERBORO'.
THE public may rely upon the best accommodation, and the most moderate charges. A few respectable boarders may be accommodated on reasonable terms. 18.

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
ATLIER STREET, PETERBORO
CLOTHES made in the latest fashions, and by the best workmen.
A Fit Warranted.
Peterboro, June 5th, 1856.

H. S. G. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
H. S. G. S. has had a good deal of experience in building CHIMNEYS, and all kinds of BRICK & PLASTER work to his charge, and the United Counties.
Peterborough, June 25th, 1857. 26

LARTON'S DIARIES
FOR SALE AT THE EXAMINER OFFICE.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
&c., &c., &c.
THE subscribers have begun hand, and are constantly manufacturing superior styles of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &C,
which they offer at reasonable rates for Cash, or approved credit.
☞ None but the best workmen and material employed.
REPAIRING
of every description done at short notice, and in workmanlike manner.
Premises adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
J. & T. DOUGLASS.
Peterboro', May 4, 1860. 20

M. DRISCOLL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE OVER THE POST OFFICE, PETERBORO', C. W.

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.
Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Peterborough, April 12th 1859. 15

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the first Merchants of both Provinces) become a great favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the business, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE!
THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the
COURT HOUSE
on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.
N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.
By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

REMOVAL.
EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to
Ryan's Block, George Street.
Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Cornice, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Bedsteads, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattresses, and Cushions of all varieties made to order.
Having lately fitted up his Factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to sell his Furniture at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the shortest notice.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 45.

PETERBOROUGH
STOVE DEPOT.
THE subscriber desires to convey to the friends and the public generally, his hearty and sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage they have extended to him since he opened business, and would inform them that with the hope of being able to retain their custom, he has just received very large additions to his stock, which now consists of a great variety of
COOKING STOVES,
with a complete assortment of
Tin and Japanned Wares.
The patterns of all of which will be found very reasonable. A call before purchasing elsewhere will convince that for Cash or short approved credit, he cannot be undersold.
HENRY MORROW.
Peterboro', May 12, 1859. 20.

TO LET.
THREE LARGE ROOMS!
THE whole of the 3rd floor of a BRICK BLOCK in the centre of the Town. The premises would make a good Workshop, sleeping rooms, or counting House.

Poetry.

For the Examiner.

MAN IS MAN'S BROTHER.

BY SAMUEL P. FORD.

Man have claims upon each other
Which no law can set aside.
Man degraded is the brother
Of the man of rank and pride.

And no senatorial fiat,
King's decree or monarch's nod,
Can reverse it or deny it,
Verdict of the living God.

Offspring of a common parent,
Suppliant at a common bar,
Are not signs like these declarant—
Of fraternal bondhood there?

Shall we then act so unkindly,
To that fallen erring one?
Have we never acted blindly,
Or done wrong in weakness done?

Fallen though he be, yet is he
Not our spirit's brother still?
Should not heart and hand be busy
How to rescue him from ill?

Know ye not that words of meekness,
Often heal the painful smart,
Which some action done in weakness
Hath inflicted on the heart?

Oft when the soul hath quivered,
In the grasp of error's chain—
Words of love the links have severed,
Set the spirit free again.

Shall we then refuse assistance
To the fallen and the tried,
Coolly pass them at a distance
For the paltry cause of pride.

When the only needed token
Of our friendship they demand—
Is a word in kindness spoken,
Or the grasping of a hand?

Are we righteously exempted,
From asserting all our power,
To relieve the weak and tempted
In the dark and trying hour?

Nay, we are commanded rather,
By Jehovah's code of laws,
Round the tempted one to gather,
Shield him from the tempter's claws.

Shall we then behold our fellows,
Dropping to a drunkard's grave,
Wreck'd upon rum's fiery billows,
And make no attempt to save?

Brothers, though we may have pandered
To the tyrant in the part—
Let us rally round our standard
And defend it to the last.

And the God of battles grant us
That the tyrant may be baffled
Beltward, and no more supplant us—
In possession of the world.

Peterborough, 1860.

A Black Man's Story.

A case has recently come to our knowledge, which affords an unusual, though not an unfair illustration of the system of American slavery.

A man named Edward Backus, now sixty-three years of age, was born in Hardy county, in the great State which has the double honor of being the "Mother of Presidents" and the mother of slaves. He was the son of a native African woman who was kidnapped on the coast of Africa and brought to this country in a slave-ship.—The child, before he was five years old, was sold three times—twice with his mother, and the third time away from her.

At this third purchase, the price of his body was paid in specie which was counted out upon the grass, under a green tree. The money was afterwards spent to buy a tract of land in Ross county, Ohio, on the "Big Bottoms" of the Scioto river. "Since I have been free" says the venerable man, "I have lived in Ohio, and have walked many a time over the very piece of ground. Last year it was covered with corn; a great field of four hundred and eighty acres without a single cross-fence to divide it!—But," he added, "no ear of all the crop fell to my share!"

The incident strikingly illustrates how much faster, during the last fifty years, land in Ohio has risen in value, than slaves in Virginia!

At the age of eight, the black boy, then a little piece of marketable merchandize, was fatally damaged against ever afterwards bringing a high price in the market, by an unfortunate cut from his master's which struck out a blow on the child's eyes! What made the matter worse, the provocation was scarcely sufficient to be alleged as an apology by the aristocratic and elegant Virginia planter, whose undertoned strokes thus cost him well nigh three hundred dollars. The offence was only this; a cow had broken through her pen; the boy was ordered to drive her back; the master's dog undertook to assist the boy by leading the cow by the ear; the bite drew blood; the boy was charged with having incited the dog to mischief; his denial was taken as a lie; the whip-lash was raised, and one eyeball fell upon the child's cheek!

He was now valueless to his sold, yet valuable to the kept. He grew up to a maimed manhood, on this same plantation. He never afterwards experienced any single act of cruelty equal to this early blow, but on new days of his general treatment looking back upon his life, "Every day was crowded with hard work; I had a strong constitution, but heavy burdens broke it down; I wanted to learn to read, but was forbidden; I wanted to be a man, but was kept a child."

In middle life, he married; three of his children are dead, three living; two are free in Ohio, one a slave in Virginia. The wife was owned by a neighboring planter, where he visited her once in a month, sometimes once a week. He was industrious and provident, and contrived, by means of extra earnings, to accumulate about seven hundred dollars. The money thus gathered was deposited by the hands of a white man in the neighborhood, in whom Backus knew that he could trust himself.

After many years of married life, with the view of the price of being sold to a Georgia trader. The act was regarded as unwarrantable by some of the neighbors, who protested against such a rendering even of a slave family. The owner, under pretext of humanely revoking his bargain, offered her for sale to her husband for four hundred dollars. Of course, he little expected that a plantation slave was the possessor of so much money. Few persons know that the negro had, at that moment, in a trusty man's hands, the needed sum to buy and save his wife. He accepted the offer on the spot, sent for his white friend paid the money, and received a bill of sale—to the great surprise of trader, owner and spectators!

But after the purchase, when the seller reflected that by having sold her to Georgia he could have realized a higher price, he attempted to annul the sale. On what pretext! The statutes of Virginia furnished a pretext! A plea was put in that a slave could not legally buy a slave; that property could not possess property; that a chattel could not own a chattel!

To avoid this difficulty, the Blackman, deposited the bill of sale in the hands of the white man to whom he had formerly trusted his money. It was held in this manner for eight years, after which the holder suddenly died. Almost at the same time, the slave enfeebled in health and useless for work, was turned loose from the plantation, (like a worn-out horse into the common), with the free papers in his hands, commanding him to exile himself from the State of Virginia, and from his wife and children, within twelve months! The trustees of the deceased man's estate meantime found among his documents the bill of sale. They immediately seized the paper, and with it attempted to seize the woman. The husband being at this moment providentially free, was competent to try the case in the courts. The judge, who had long known the man and wife from personal acquaintance, declared in open court that he would sooner cut off his hand than award the woman to his estate. The trustees, finding that the decision would go against them, resorted to the petty dishonesty of applying personally to the husband, with a proposition that he should pay three hundred dollars as a compromise to settle a suit that the court had already settled! This sum, though it took the last cent out of his pocket, he blindly paid. He immediately took his wife, and two of his daughters, from Virginia into Ohio. Another daughter, now a young woman of twenty years, was behind in bondage, where she still remains.

The old man is now the owner of himself and of the largest part of his family. Kind friends may yet assist him in reclaiming the remaining child. He resides in a little house near the seat of one of our Western colleges, and earns a livelihood by cultivating a garden, and by sometimes driving a team in the service of the professors and students.

Such is the story of one slave's life for sixty years! But how many such unwritten histories will arise in judgement before God against a free nation, in which sixteen States like the mystic Babylon of the Revelation, are still making merchandize of slaves and souls of men!—*Independent.*

A FEW DAYS AT KILLARNEY.

From the London Saturday Review.

The sun sends forth against the earth the same quantity of heat year after year. The total amount of heat is invariable, and hence it any portion of the earth's surface during any given year be cooler than ordinary, we may infer with certainty that some other portion of its surface is then warmer than ordinary. The port of Odessa owes its importance to a case of atmospheric compensation of this kind. Forty or fifty years ago, Western Europe received less than its normal amount of heat; the burning sunbeams fell upon the East, and Odessa became, to some extent, the granary from which the hungry West was fed. The atmosphere is the grand distributor of heat. It has its cold and warm currents—vast aerial rivers, which chill or cheer according to the proximate sources from which they are derived. In this present year, the British Isles appear to be near the common boundary of two such currents—the limit, however, shifting so as to cause both to pass over us in quick succession. Near this boundary line the atmospheric current mingle, and the copious aqueous precipitation which we now observe is the result.

Superadded to this source of general rain, we have at Killarney local condensers in the neighboring mountains. Round the cool crest of Carrantual and its peaked and craggy brothers the moist southwest wind curdles ceaselessly into clouds, which mourn and moan and heather, from whose decomposition is derived the peat, which, like the skin of the pachyderm, clothes the disintegrated rock. Grandly the vast cumuli build themselves in the atmosphere, hanging at times heavily over the mountains and awaiting with their gestation the known signs of the hills. Reddened by the evening sun, these clouds cast their hue upon the lakes, the crisped surface of which breaks up their images and thrust opposite of different colours—light—which, altering with the hue of the sky, also cast upon the water, sometimes produce a marvellous effect. On other days, the Cumuli send whipped into rags and scattered through the gorges of air, hiding the crests as the smoke of a battle hides for with the spectators' atmosphere. Day by day the guides prophesy fine weather—the blackest cloud is "all for him." You are assured that if you start to-day you will not get "a single shower" of misty rain to, and live drenched; but the guide is prepared to encounter rain, and one of unconquerable being added to his private store.

[illegible] the clouds of this season seem to have descended in unusual abundance, upon the lakes, more than their proper share, as some. And as friends depend, they send here under. In addition to the showers which fall, there is a constant precipitation of moisture from the trees, which, in the absence of wind, are never dry. From the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] communicates with the Middle Lake, and the suddenness with which this lovely sheet of water opens before one on quitting the Long Range, constitutes perhaps the greatest surprise which the traveller here encounters. We walked along the rides of the Purple Mountain ankle deep in elastic moss, and commanding glorious views at either side. Arrived at the end of its greatest span, the Middle and Lower Lakes with their islands, and the wooded and fortress peninsula which lies between them, lay before us. No view of the English lakes which it has fallen to our lot to enjoy, could compare it loosely with that now at our feet. We passed onward through the heather to the brow above the boy of Glena, and there clambered down the mountain, clipping our spires by the trees, which grew out of the guarled roots the moss and [illegible] crags. At Glena we met our boat, and gave [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] the absence of bobbing guides kept a watch on this occasion, indeed, the appearance of the mountains will always willingly [illegible] with them wherever he goes. The main guidance of his fellow travellers that delivery of Nature, and prevents you from delivering yourself blindly up to them. [illegible] guide is not merry guide and companion. As an old friend [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE IRISH BRIGADE IN ROME!

The *Nation* publishes a letter from Rome, giving a full and authentic account of the affray which took place in the Eternal City on the 27th of June between the Papal troops and a portion of the Irish Brigade, enlisted for the purpose of maintaining the Pope's authority against all his enemies. Subjoined is the more material portion of the *Nation*'s version of the royal row:

"We had a row on Wednesday evening, which has been the great topic in Rome during the last two days. A young man named Lefler, very respectable, and nicely educated, but with not very much discretion not being satisfied with the position of 'fair private' (being like a number of those who seem to have expected officers' commissions to be as plentiful as herrings), put off his uniform and turned out in plain clothes.—The roll was to be called, Mr. Hawley, ordered him to put on his uniform. He refused. Lieut. Hawley ordered him to be arrested, and called on a sergeant named Wiseman to arrest him. The latter, who was close by, and seems to have had some partiality for Lefler, instead of obeying the order, bullied some men at hand to assist in resisting its execution. Others of the battalion, however, went properly, with alacrity turned out to arrest the insubordinates. These ran off and took refuge in the Irish College. Some French officers, not aware of the rights of refuge, wanted to enter and arrest the men. The college authorities refused to permit this, and the time, referred them to representations, &c., allowed the temper of all the parties to cool, and Lefler and Wiseman heartily to repent of their conduct as an offence not merely against military discipline, but against the credit of their native country. So they one and all gave themselves up quietly that evening. Meanwhile the barracks where the battalion of St. Patrick is stationed was the scene of the greatest tumult, on hearing that some of the men had acted in such a manner as I have described—some saying this, some saying that—some furiously calling for prompt chastisement on those few who had, as they asserted, brought disgrace on the brigade and on Ireland, and given a handle to their enemies; others on the other hand, palliating the conduct of the malcontents, and censuring the great strictness of drill and discipline ordered by General Lamoriciere. The crowded in groups, excitedly discussing the whole affair, the crowd being swelled by Swiss and French idlers, all waiting to see the upshot of affairs; and at the cross roads, as well as at the Piazza Aldobrandini, there were crowds of Romans looking on in amazement at what all the noise was about. By the mere removal of some of the battalion began to arrive on the spot from various parts of the city, and they instantly ordered the men back to their barracks. The men obeyed grumblingly, as the curiosity of all was greatly excited, and they wanted to learn the result of the affair. By a singular and most fortunate chance that very evening, by the train from Civita Vecchia, who should arrive but the Major of the Irish Battalion —Mr. Miles W. O'Reilly, of Knockaboley Castle. He barely reached the hotel from the terminus when he heard of what was going on, and off he hurried to the barracks. He came up at the moment while the Irish were all gathered together outside the barracks, about to enter it. His instantly ordered the men to fall in, and put them through their drill, and made them a brief and beautiful address. You never saw any change so sudden and complete. The men became as contented and docile as possible, and everything wore a most cheering appearance, when a deplorable incident changed the aspect of affairs. At the end of the the file next the barracks captain there was a most terrible Irishman. I forget to tell you there is one division of Belgians and Romans in the same barrack as our men. The Belgian officer is to command had, at the very first outbreak of the row, drawn up his men under arms in front of the barracks. This gave great offence to Irish, who felt indignant at being, as they thought, guarded over by Belgians, and the man I have alluded to kept raging with bitter excitement to his comrades, 'Look at those fellows; they would sell the Pope, and join Garibaldi in the morning, and look at them with their bayonets like ostriches to terrify us.' The thing seemed to sting bitterly, and the moment Major O'Reilly gave the order to right-about-face, this private passionately dashed at the convoy of the Belgians or Romans, and with one blow of his first between the eyes laid the poor fellow sprawling and kicking in the dust, to the utter amazement and horror of every one. The Belgian officer, with odd lack of discretion, instantly gave the words 'Prime and load—make ready—present—fire!' O'Reilly rushed forward, and putting himself between the muzzles of the guns and the position of the Irish, in a voice of thunder countermanded the rash and terrible order. It was a moment of painful excitement. At O'Reilly's voice of thunder—though, having so recently arrived, he was personally unknown—the Belgians held the levelled guns, yet pulled no trigger. Then O'Reilly ordered his men once more into line; but by this time out poured every Irishman in the barracks, and a strange scene ensued. Though utterly unarmed they rushed at the armed Belgians, and a regular hand-to-hand conflict ensued —the Irish, however, merely desiring to disarm the others—wresting away the guns, twisting the bayonets off the twigs, and tossing them in the air by dozens. The Belgian officer drew his sword and made a stroke at an Irishman, which, however, wounded him but very slightly. This was the first actual blow struck. On this another Irishman flung a stone at the officer, which stunned him, but hit one of his men. Thus, notwithstanding the serious nature of the whole affair, proved to be the only blows given throughout. O'Reilly tact, energy, and presence of mind was above all praise. He soon, assisted by his officers, succeeded in bringing the men to their obedience, and in a few minutes had order once more restored, and by nine o'clock everything was as orderly as if nothing had occurred. Upon all this I must make one observation. One of the evils always and inevitably attendant on volunteering is here seen. Men seem to imagine that because the volunteer they must in a manner be their own masters, and debate, and cabinet, and criticise, instead of obeying, discipline. The Irish have display this unlucky spirit. They underrate all others, and imagine that they must be treated in a special manner. In a special manner, no doubt, they will eventually be treated, in so far as to be deemed the 'scum' brigade of Italy; for already the spiteful eye of Lamoriciere has marked them out for that. But at present their quarrel continued is speedily stopped, and [illegible] Lamoriciere sees that [illegible] to be the best soldiers in the [illegible] service, hence the tacit [illegible] of the officers, who, aware of [illegible] Lamoriciere's [illegible] [French soldiers] [illegible] the traits of character [illegible] seeing the [illegible] Commander-in-Chief looks on the Irish Brigade as a mere would as a young [illegible] of incomparable mettle and bottom, needing, however, great trouble to break in, but if once broke in, worth a score of ordinary stuff. Of 1500 Irish here, only 40 have been rejected on presenting themselves for enrolment. Some scores from Youghal evidently acted £14 beauty, and £4 a day. Of course they were spurned. Some 20 from Limerick seem to have come out in the same mercenary scheme. These, in all about 30, are the only mercenaries that have reached this country from Ireland."

FORTY DEATHS AT ST. LOUIS FROM EXCESSIVE HEAT.

From the St. Louis Democrat of Saturday.

Consequent upon the overpowering heat of yesterday—the mercury rising to 102, 104, and 106 degrees in the shade—the Coroner last evening received nearly a score of calls to hold inquests upon persons suddenly and fatally exhausted from the oppressive heat.

(*From the St. Louis Democrat of Monday.*)

The extreme heat of the latter half of last week, especially of Friday and Saturday, resulted in an increase of *seventy-four* deaths over those of the preceding week. Yet the heavy number of the deaths Friday night and Saturday do not appear in the mortuary bill for the week, as they were the number of interments only, but will be enumerated in the list for the present week. Friday, the report shows but eight deaths from "sun stroke," or heat exhaustion, whereas the Coroner calls us of three times that number. The actual increase of deaths last week over those of the week preceding, cannot be less than ninety, and by the next report will probably be shown to have been more than one hundred.

Of the two hundred and seventeen persons reported as deceased and interred last week, one hundred and twenty-eight—*or twenty more than half of the whole number*—were children under five years of age. One hundred and thirty-four were white males, and eighty-three white females.

From another article, Monday.

In addition to the eleven instances of fatal sun stroke recorded in our columns last Saturday, the mortuary report exhibits eight more as having previously occurred during the week—only two or three of which had been chronicled by the local press. To these nineteen cases we have now to add many more.

Here follows a list of deaths from the heat, with attendant circumstances, filling a full column of the *Democrat*. We give the names of the dead:—Mary Brannon, Wm. Jones, Richard Fryer, Ann Boyle, James Boyle, James Andrew, Timothy Dillahan, Ellen Riley, Mrs. Mary Egan, Catherine Forwaine, Mrs. Jane Gery, Mary Kelly, an unknown man, Margaret Smith, Mary Stevens, Mrs. Mary McHale, Jos. Saunders, Mrs. Dora Byrne, Michael Bimen, Cornelius Benton, Peter Gallaher, (prize fighter) Timothy Jones, John Keogh, an unknown woman, Bartholomew Regan, an unknown woman, James Curley, Captain Daniel Byrne, Jos. Rotzel, Louis Hypolite, Barbara Kahn, a stranger, Mrs. Fraser, an unknown man, John Jennings, a butcher, Mary A. McDonald, Ann Smith, three persons unknown, of Saratoga, N. Y.

The manner in which the victims were affected is paragraphed in the following style. Comparatively few cases of sun stroke are mentioned. The deaths were mostly caused by sheer exhaustion:

At 1 p. m. a stranger called at the thoroughfare house of Francis Timins, No. 32 South Levee, and asked to be shown to a bed.—He was accommodated [illegible] and the chief of the [illegible] for several hours, when he was found to have died.

Ellen Riley, a hearty girl, worked hard at scrubbing a floor, became suddenly insensible and soon died.

Ann Smith worked hard at washing and ironing on Thursday, was unwell yesterday morning, at 3 p. m. became overpowered by exhaustion through heat, and died within an hour.

At 1 p. m. a man fell and expired in an alley, between Carr and Biddle and Eighth and Ninth streets.

Michael Shaer, retired apparently in usual health Thursday night, and was yesterday morning found dead in bed. Died of heat exhaustion.

John Roach came in excessively exhausted, lay down upon the floor, and in a few minutes expired.

An unknown man called at No. 8 Cherry street, begged leave to sit on a bench, and soon fell to the floor and died.

Ann Boyle, a cook at the Delevan House, performed her usual task up to about half past two p. m. on Saturday, when she suddenly fainted, and in a few minutes was a corpse.

EUROPE WANTS FOOD.

(*From the Philadelphia Press.*)

With no small anxiety do we read the foreign newspapers, to ascertain what may be the prospects of the harvest abroad.—The result of our investigation is as follows:—

In England, Ireland, and Scotland bad weather continued up to the end of July.—The wet and cold had nearly destroyed all the summer fruits. France and Italy were in the same disastrous state. In Germany, on the 27th June, the fine weather which had there prevailed for a few days, was broken by violent torrents of rain and hail. In Spain and Portugal the complaint is the same. Russia had suffered very little, and the steppes of Poland and the vast plains of the Ukraine will probably supply a good deal of wheat. From Hamburg, the port for the produce watered by the Elbe nearly only any grain is to be expected. As we have already stated, the main supply (as of Indian corn, which is little used in Europe, but) of wheat, rye, barley and oats on which Europe will mainly depend for the next twelve months, will chiefly come from the United States. This is the golden time for American agriculture. Our farmers ought to make much money this year, and they deserve it all, for they labor with a will.

Nor is it from the cereal productions of the soil alone that American farmers may expect to make large profits. The scarcity of fodder in Europe has made cattle unsaleable and dear. Great discontent prevails among the working classes of England on account of the dearness of fresh meat. It is not to be wondered at. The prices run thus [illegible] Prime beef, fifty per pound; rough rump steak beef, 50; inferior beef for cooking soup, boiling, &c.; ordinary joints of veal and lamb, fifty the pound.—Now, American beef and pork can be put in England and France for prices very much less than these; and already the English papers are encouraging the farmers to send their produce to the best markets. [illegible] Europe is in the [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

stately for this man of law, he says that his character is announced, it cannot be injured or impaired by such sins, and as for Mr. Heathcote's censure, it is preferable to his praise. Query—How can Mr. Heathcote, under these circumstances, injure the character of Mr. White?

Mr. Heathcote is a good mark, however, and having passed the "limit of abuse," he must suffer the consequence. If a verdict is rendered against him he can be made foot the bill. Mr. White has often placed that "limit," but the parties having cause for action were not so sure of costs being paid; hence his exemption from trial for libel.

Yours, &c.,
MERTON.

Peterboro', August 8, 1860.

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE AUSTRALASIAN.

CAPTURE OF MELAZZO BY GARIBALDI.

Belgium Condemns the Aggressive Policy of France.

Anglo-French Expedition to Syria.

Sandy Hook, August 4.

The steamship "Australasian," with details of Liverpool dates of the 25th July, has arrived.

There is nothing new from Syria.

An intervention by all great Powers was expected.

The Princes Frederick William had been confined with a daughter.

Naples has ordered the withdrawal of all her troops from Sicily.

Flour had advanced 6d., and wheat 1d a 2d. Corn steady. Provisions dull. Lard firm, at 50s 6d a 63s. Rosin steady, at 4s 2d for common. Spirits of turpentine 31s a 31s 6d. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Rice dull. Pot Ashes quiet at 29s; pearls dull.

Three Dutch men-of-war are ordered to Beyrout.

The Belgium Chamber of Deputies had presented an address to the King, congratulating him upon the completion of the twenty-ninth year of his reign. The address attracted attention from the fact that it condemns in strong terms the aggressive policy of France, and indirectly appeals to Europe for protection against French designs. The address was adopted unanimously and enthusiastically.

Garibaldi has captured Melazzo.

The King of Sardinia had resolved to send an autograph letter to Garibaldi, requesting him not to attack the continental possessions of the King of Naples.

A Mormon conference was held in London. Brigham Young was elected head of the Mormon church.

Eleven thousand French troops had gone to Syria, and 3,500 English, and a fleet of ships were going. Abd-el-Kader is spoken of for Governor of Syria.

A reported official telegram announces the conclusion of the treaty between the Maronites and the Druses, but it lacks confirmation.

Napoleon had gone to the Chalons camp.

The kings of Saxony and Bavaria would not participate in the Toplitz conference.

The British military authorities recommend an increase in the army.

Parliament is expected to adjourn in the third week of August.

LATEST.

Jonathan Priestman, in the leather trade at Newcastle, has suspended.

The *Post* has a telegram from Paris saying that every thing which leads to the belief that Garibaldi was directing his expedition against the mainland is unconfirmed.

Lord Palmerston's speech on national defences caused great uneasiness.

The *Daily News* objects to his proposition as part of a plan which the Government has not courage to disclose. It says nobody entertains a doubt that the inevitable sequel will be a large increase of the standing army.

A Naples despatch of the 23rd says Messina was evacuated by the Royal troops, who are being transported by steamers to Naples.

BY THE "KANGAROO."

THE MAIL CONTRACTS

EVACUATION OF MESSINA, MELAZZO AND SYRACUSE.

St. Johns, Aug. 4.

The steamship "Kangaroo" from Liverpool, July 25th, via Queenstown, 26th passed Cape Race at 11 p. m. on Friday. She was boarded by the news boat of the associated press, and a summary of her news obtained.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The House of Commons had adopted a resolution placing the mails and other contracts in future under the control of Parliament.

FRANCE.

The Paris bourse fell 4 per cent under previous quotations. The rentes closed on the 24th at 68f. 80c.

It was reported that the conference on the Swiss question had been indefinitely adjourned.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Toplitz on the 24th.

The Prince Regent of Prussia had not arrived.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

The Neapolitans had evacuated Messina, Melazzo, and Syracuse, and were being transported to Naples.

It was reported that Garibaldi was preparing for a descent on the mainland.

Revolutionary demonstrations had taken place at Naples.

SYRIA.

It was reported that a conference would be held at Paris in relation to Syria.

The Sultan had notified the Western Powers of the conclusion of peace between the Druses and Maronites. He proposed, nevertheless, to act with the utmost vigor against the authors of the massacre.

It was reported that the Porte had protested against French intervention, and that the expedition was stopped.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

London, July 6.—The *Daily News'* city article dated Wednesday evening, says the funds to-day were firmer and closed at an improvement of ¼ per cent.

A rally occurred on the Paris bourse this afternoon, but was not generally known till after the close of the Stock Exchange.—The other markets were also firmer, and there was an almost general advance in the British railway stocks.

Advices from Paris state that the flow of specie, to the bills and bullion trading, had failed; liabilities £120,000.

A despatch from Paris says the Swiss Conference [illegible] Prince Metternich has gone to Baden and has.

The opening prices for consols to-day were 93¼ a 93¾ for money and account; new 3's 72¼ a 93¾.

Queenstown, July 26.—The steamship "Edinburgh" from New York arrived this a. m.

The "Kangaroo" has 40 cabin and 245 steerage passengers.

The commercial news is mainly anticipated, the despatch via Queenstown having failed to come to hand.

London Markets.—Wheat advanced 1s. Sugar steady. Tea dull and unchanged. Tallow dull at 35s. Wool—sales progressing, and tending upward.

Money Market slightly easier with a moderate demand. Consols closed at 93¼ for money; 93¼ a 93¾ on account.

Liverpool, Wednesday, June 25.—Cotton—sales to-day, 8,000; prices unchanged.

Consols 93¼ a 93¾.

Liverpool Markets—Breadstuffs—Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour advanced 6d, and quotes American at 26s a 30s. Wheat firm and advanced 1d more Friday. Holders demand an additional advance, which had checked business. Red at 10s 6d a 11s; white 11s a 12s 6d. Corn 30s a 31s. Beef heavy. Pork dull. Bacon quiet.—Lard 61s 6d for prime. Tallow 54s a 54s 6d.

London Markets.—Wheat firm, and 2s higher since Friday. Sugar steady. Tea dull and unchanged. Tallow 52s 9d a 53s. Linseed oil, 28s 6d a 28s 9d.

LA QUESTION IRLANDAISE, OR THE IRISH QUESTION.

The following, from the Cork *Reporter* a Roman Catholic journal, is worthy the perusal of Roman Catholics in this country, who foolishly rail against the British Government on all occasions, denouncing it as oppressive, tyrannical, &c. Hear what their sensible fellow-countryman and co-religionist says:—

"If we were asked what we regarded as the worst affront that could be offered to our country at the present moment we would say the insulting compassion of one of those wretched scribblers who does the dirty work of French Imperialism. If we had sunk so low as to need such compassion, we would deserve extinction as a race. The Napoleonic system is not merely a despotism, but a *despotism which relies for its strength* on the profanation of those securities by which it was fondly hoped that freedom could be best maintained. Its agents and apologists are not content with injuring the cause of liberty by all the means to which they can resort, but they make it the theme of their daily jibes and mockery. If the people of France choose to endure this, we cannot help them. It is their affair, not ours. But we may surely ask, how have we come to earn the insulting pity of such a race? There is but one answer—want of self-respect. We have falsified everything respecting our own position, proclaimed ourselves to suffer under wrongs and outrages which *we do no endure, to bring odium on a power which we falsely accuse of inflicting them.*

When this French scribbler, to throw discredit on a nation that in the full fruition of its freedom affords so noble a contrast to the gilded servitude of his own, proclaims the evils under which Ireland groans, he but repeats the *lies of Irishmen.* He has in all likelihood, an excuse which they have not—the excuse of ignorance. History truly tells him of a period in which British rule in this country was a galling yoke. He takes up newspapers of the present time, and they represent the existing state of things as nothing better than that which then unfortunately prevailed. Such representations suit his purpose, and though he may have his doubts, and more than doubts, as to their truth, he is not responsible for their falsehood. The circulation of the slander suits the purpose of his Imperial master—why shall he hesitate to circulate it? Why shall he not expose the grievances of the islanders on whom Great Britain still ruthlessly tramples, outraging their nationality, and persecuting their creed? A French pamphlet makes—as the tricolor once did—the tour of Europe. If it can be made the medium for circulating a useful Irish lie, the temptation to those to whom the lie is useful is tolerably strong. And "*La Question Irelandaise*" issues from the Parisian press, to shame England with the civilized world, by a trumped up tale of Irish suffering. But are Irishmen who love their country or respect themselves, to tolerate in silence, the circulation of such untruths? Are they to be represented falsely to all mankind as lamely enduring a misgovernment which, if it existed, they would be bound by every principle of honor, every impulse of patriotism and manhood, to revolt against? Is Europe to be informed by a French scribbler, at the bidding or with the connivance of, the most insidious of European despots, that Ireland is held ignominiously in the thrall by England? If the fact were so, on whom would rest the disgrace? On the oppressed not the oppressor. It is not possible to offer Irishmen a greater insult than that of telling them that they are suffering and silent slaves; and if anything were required to heighten the affront, it is that a Frenchman should be the man to offer it."

Birth.

In Peterboro', on the 1st of August, Mrs. John Clifford of a daughter.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, Aug. 9th, 1860.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₱ brl	5	50	6	00
Wheat ₱ bush	1	20	1	25
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	00	1	05
Oats "	0	36	0	38
Peas "	0	45	0	46
Potatoes new "	0	35	0	40
Pork ₱ brl	16	00	18	00
Beef ₱ cwt	4	00	5	00
Butter ₱ lb	0	10	0	12½
Hay ₱ ton	5	00	6	00
Sheep	3	00	4	00
Lambs	1	50	2	00
Chickens per pair	0	25	0	35
Ducks do	0	30	0	35

H. GIBBENS,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1860.

Wheat new $1 00c, old $1 30c.
Spring Wheat $1 10c a $1 15c.
Oats 22c a 23c.
Peas 56c a 60c.

QUADRILLE PARTY.

A SOCIAL Quadrille Union will take place at the

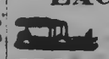
TOWN HALL,

On the Evening of Wednesday, 15th inst.

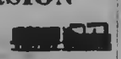
Doors of admission 75 cents, to be had at the Bookstore of T. Stanton.

Peterboro', August 8th, 1860.

EXCURSION



TO



The Falls.

THE subscribers beg to announce to the public that they have made arrangements for AN EXCURSION TO

NIAGARA FALLS!

TO TAKE PLACE ON

Wednesday, August 15th,

and have employed the splendid upper cabin Steamer *Maple Leaf* to carry in connection with the N. Y. Railroad, excursionists to and from the Falls.

The *Maple Leaf* will leave Cobourg at 3½ a. m., and Port Hope at 5 o'clock, a. m., thence direct to Lewiston, where a special train of the N. Y. Central R. R. will be in waiting to convey passengers to the Falls. Returning the cars will leave the Falls at 5 o'clock, p. m., and the steamer will leave Lewiston at 8 p. m.

A Brass Quadrille Band will be in attendance.

TICKETS from Cobourg and Port Hope to the Falls and back, $1 25 for a Lady, and $1 75 for a gentleman.

Owing to the crowd we had at our last Excursion, the tickets are strictly limited to 500 and those wishing to attend had better purchase soon, as positively no more will be sold. At Peterboro' tickets can be had at the *Examiner* office, and at the store of John Thompson.

☞ Parties attending may expect a pleasant trip, as we have made every arrangement in our power for comfort and pleasure. In addition

SIGNOR FARINI

makes his first ascension upon a tight rope that day just below the Falls, and

MONS. BLONDIN

also makes an ascension at Suspension Bridge. Excursionists will have ample time to witness both these daring feats. Arrangements have been made for the Excursionists to visit Goat Island at half price, 12½ cents, where a retired

PIC-NIC

may be enjoyed by those who wish. Dinner can be obtained at the American Hotel for 40 cts. Excursion tickets to be shown for reductions. Meals on the Boat for 25 cts.

CHRISTIE & SQUAIR.

Cobourg, Aug. 2, 1860. 33

GELTIC GAMES.

THE

ANNUAL SPORTS

WILL COME OFF ON

FRIDAY, 24th AUGUST.

For particulars see large bills.

JAMES JOHNSON,
President.

Peterborough, Aug. 6th 1860. 31

THE

PRINCE'S VISIT.

IN compliment to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales I will sell

BOOTS & SHOES

UNTIL HIS ARRIVAL AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

☞ Don't therefore spoil the good looks of your other "Holiday fixings" by wearing an old shoe, but

☞ CALL AT MY STORE!

Corner of George and Hunter St.'s

and buy a pair of new ones, you can get them from half a dollar up.

BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO ORDER,

and repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, SOLE-LEATHER, &c.,

as good and cheap as any in the trade.

T. J. HAZLITT.

Peterboro', August 8th, 1860. 32

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

FROM the premises of the subscriber, near the Cobourg and Peterborough R. R. Depot, in Ashburnham, on Friday, July 20,

A DARK BROWN COW,

with white baldy and legs, and a star on her forehead, and brass knobs on her horns. Any person leaving information as to the whereabouts of the said cow at the *Examiner* office, or with the subscriber will be rewarded.

ALEX. GOW.

Peterboro', Aug. 8, 1860. 32

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the Town Council have by resolution appointed that all rubbish, &c., taken out of the yards be deposited on the West side of the embankment across Spalding's Bay. And whereas it is necessary that the health, comfort and cleanliness of the inhabitants should be observed at once.

Public Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants, that they are required without further notice to proceed and make the necessary riddance of all rubbish and filth in and around their respective premises, and deposit the same agreeable to the instructions of the Council.

WM. CUMMING,
Health Officer.

Peterboro', Aug. 8, 1860. 32

LOST.

ON the morning of Tuesday, August 7th, either in Town or on the road to Emily, A POCKET BOOK

containing $12 in cash, and a note made by Mr. John Argue, Ashburnham, in favor of the subscriber for the sum of $12. Any person having the pocket-book and its contents at the *Examiner* office, Peterboro', will be rewarded.

JAS. JACKSON.

Emily, Aug. 8, 1860. 32

ICE CREAM,

SUPPLIED every Afternoon and Evening at the Bakery and Fruit Store of

L. CADWELL,
Hunter St.

Peterborough, August 2, 1860. 31

Inspector's Notice.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will make his tour of consultation for the inspection of

WEIGHTS & MEASURES,

in the Town of Peterborough, at the dates hereto specified, when parties using Weights and Measures are required to present them for inspection. He will be at the following places on the days mentioned:—

Hastings and Westwood	Sept 6
Keene	Sept 10
Ashburnham	Sept 11
Lakefield	Sept 13
Young's Point	Sept 14
Warsaw and North Monaghan	Sept 15
Bridgenorth	Sept 17 & 18

P. S.—All parties not presenting their weights and measures will be prosecuted according to law.

DANIEL HENERY,
Inspector of Weights and Inspector for the County of Peterborough.

Norwood, August 2nd, 1860. 31

SMOKED SALMON.

JUST RECEIVED,

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter St.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

FINEST English Malt Vinegar. Preserving Sugars of all kinds, for sale by

J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter St.

REMOVAL.

P. J. AYRES,

HAS REMOVED HIS

AXE AND TOOL FACTORY

from his old stand in Ashburnham, to the recently built factory on Simcoe Street, first building east of the Montreal Bank (on the river bank,) where he will make as

Good Axes and Tools

as ever were made in Peterboro'. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

P. J. AYRES.

Peterboro', Aug 2, 1860. 31-tf

Lindsay Advocate to copy for 3 months.

CHANCERY SALE.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of
JOHN BEAVIS, AN INFANT,
and in the matter of the
STATUTE 12 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 72.

To be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION

On Thursday the 9th day of August next,

at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', by Alexander McNeil, Auctioneer, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, in pursuance of an order made in this matter by the Hon. J. G. Sprage, one of the Vice Chancellors of this Court, the West half of Lot No. 18, in the 14th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

The above Lot contains 90 acres, of which 16 acres are cleared.

TERMS OF SALE

Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance in four equal payments on the day of sale, when the conveyance will be executed and the purchaser let into possession.

The Conditions of Sale will be the standing conditions of the Court.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale to be had gratis at the Law Office of S. H Strong, Esq., Toronto, and of the Auctioneer.

Dated the 20th day of June, 1860.

A. GRANT,
Registrar.

HARDWARE.

REMOVAL.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,

HAVE removed their Hardware establishment from the old stand, corner of Geneva and Simcoe Street, to their new and commodious premises,

No. 5, Market Block,

GEORGE STREET.

Between the New Bank of Toronto, and the "Review" Office.

where they will in future keep a large assortment of

Heavy & Shelf Hardware,

CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS,

PAINTS, COLORS, OILS,

GLASS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

&c., &c., &c.

☞ FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

Cash customers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere, as having relinquished the credit system, we are enabled to compete favourably in our prices with any establishment in the trade here or at the Front.

July 18th, 1860. 30-din

The Best and Cheapest

TEAS

Can at all times be obtained from

J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter St.

Fresh Young Hyson, 1s 9d, 2s, 2s 6d, and 3s.
Finest Imported, 3s 9d.
Fine Souchong, 2s 6d and 3s.
Finest Imported, 3s 9d.

Peterborough, August 2nd, 1860. 31

NOTICE.

HENRY BEST,

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro', Ashburnham, and the surrounding Townships, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture and sale of

TIN, IRON

AND

JAPANNED WARES.

He will warrant superior articles, and will sell at prices to suit the times. Every description of

Roofing,

PLUMMING, BELL-HANGING,

Pump-setting, &c., &c.,

attended to with dispatch, and all jobs taken in hand will be done in workmanlike manner, and to the satisfaction of all parties.

☞ Work-shop and Sales-room in Rochester Buildings, Hunter Street, next door to T. S. Rogers.

HENRY BEST.

Peterborough, July 4th, 1860. 27

Good Investment!

FARM FOR SALE.

THE east ½ of Lot No. 11, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, containing 50 acres, (more or less,) with 40 acres cleared and the remainder in good hard wood, will be sold at a reasonable price. The property is well watered, and a first rate spring orchard on the Lot.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor, John Elliott Station

JOHN KENT.

Otonabee, July 16, 1860. 30

FOR SALE.

400,000 Cookman's first quality sawed shingles.

Apply to
GLOVER & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', July 11, 1860. 27-tf.

WANTED.

BY A PRACTICAL MILLER

THE LEASE OF A

GRIST MILL

FOR any length of time, in a good section of country; or would be willing to work a mill on shares. The very best testimonial of character, &c., will be furnished if required.

Address "M. H. G."
Box 14,
Peterboro P. O., C. W.

July 11th, 1860. 29

Weekly Globe copy 3 months.

NEW BOOKS

RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE

At the People's Book-store.

LIFE OF GENERAL GARIBALDI

THE THREE CLERKS, by Anthony Trollope

THE MILL ON THE FLOSS by the author of Adam Bede.

THE PRINCE of the HOUSE of DAVID.

TOOTT AND SPOONER ON THE HORSE.

OUR FARM OF FOUR ACRES.

And a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books, Stationery &c., for sale, Cheap for Cash.

THOMAS MENZIES.

Peterboro', July 11, 1860 29

Cobourg Annual Regatta.

EXCURION TRAINS,

FOR the purpose of enabling all persons desirous of visiting Cobourg, and enjoying the festivities during the week of the Cobourg Regatta, the

COBOURG & PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY

will issue return tickets for one fare at all Stations from Peterboro' to Cobourg good for the week, commencing on

MONDAY NEXT, 6TH AUG.

Price of Tickets will be

Peterboro to Cobourg and back	$1 00
Keene to Cobourg and back	75
Harwood to Cobourg and back	50

COVERT & FOWLER,
Lessees.

Cobourg & Peterboro' Railway Office, Cobourg, August 1, 1860. 32

NOTICE.

DR. McKEOWN requests his former friends and acquaintances in Peterboro' to notice that he has from this date substituted MR. W. F. MANLEY, instead of Mr. JAS. ROACH, of Peterboro, for the collection of such sundry small sums as may still be due to him in that place.

August 2, 1860.

GOOD NEWS

FOR THE

FARMERS.

THE NORMAN AIR CHURN

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and Victoria that he has purchased the

Sole Patent Right

for the manufacture and sale of the *NORMAN AIR CHURN* in these United Counties. The superiority of the Air Churn is acknowledged by every person who has ever witnessed its operation, producing a superior quality of butter with a smaller amount of labor than is required in churning by any other process. For cheapness they are unequalled, 25 churn will be sold

AT AN EXTREMELY LOW PRICE!

The public are respectfully invited to call at Stevenson's foundry, Peterboro', (where they are being manufactured and are for sale) and inspect for themselves.

D. G. ANDERSON.

Peterborough, July 12, 1860. 28

PASSENGERS FOR MONTREAL

THE STEAMER *Maple Leaf* leaves Cobourg every Tuesday, and Thursday, connecting at Charlotte with the American Express line of Steamers for Montreal. Passengers taking this route will be carried at a much reduced rate.

GEO. SCHOFIELD, Master.

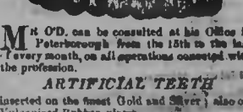
32

DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST,

OFFICE { Burnham's Block, George Street, opposite the *Review* office.



MR O'D. can be consulted at his Office in Peterborough from the 15th to the last of every month, on all operations connected with the profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

inserted on the finest Gold and Silver; also on Vulcanized Rubber plates.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FILLING TEETH.

A Tooth that has ached or is aching, can be saved *without pain* and made to stand the shocks of mastication for a long time.

Children's Teeth attended to and arranged if irregular. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and at prices corresponding with equally good work elsewhere.

OFFICE open on Saturdays from 9 to 10 a. m. and from 2 to 3 p. m. for extraction only.

Peterboro', June 20th 1860. 25

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A *JOURNEYMAN TINSMITH* to work by the piece.

B. BRYANS,
Millbrook, C. W.

July 11th, 1860. 26

TEETH!

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST,

WILL visit the following places every alternate month, until further notice, prepared to perform all operations in the profession with his usual skill and neatness, viz.

NORWOOD,

At J. A. Johnston's Hotel, on Tuesday the 2nd of August, also on the 2nd of October and December, for four days.

KEENE,

At Drummond's Hotel, on Wednesday the 8th of August, also on the 8th of October and December, for four days.

AT PETERBOROUGH,

from the 15th to the last of every month.

Office—In Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office, George Street.

Peterborough, July 18th, 1860. 26

FARM FOR SALE.

200 Acres Cleared.

THE subscriber having purchased the property of the late Hon. [illegible] offers for sale that valuable

[illegible]

The above Lot is well watered with springs and small streams, and is in a high state of cultivation. The buildings consist of a large frame house, frame barn, and other outbuildings.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the adjoining premises.

GEO. JOHNSTON.

Smith, July 25, 1860. 28

Special Notices.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills!

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful diseases incident to the Female Constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST 3 MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Weariness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent in a bottle containing 50 Pills, post free by enclosing $1, and 25 cents to stamp—to any Agent.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor.
Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempty Peterboro and all dealers in medicines.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers!

THE Original Medicine Established in 1832, and first article ever introduced under the name of PULMONIC WAFERS in this or any other country. All other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the word BRYAN being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing,
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Long Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in 10 Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are admired for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to everyone.

No Family should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

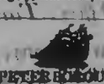
No traveller should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Twenty-Five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
Northrop & Co., Newcastle, C. W., General Agents.

For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, and A. W. Kempt, Peterboro. C. Briton, Lindsay. E. Gregory, Millbrook, and all Medicine Dealers.



PETERBOROUGH

REGATTA.

A Regatta will take place on the

LITTLE LAKE AT PETERBOROUGH,

Wednesday [illegible] Thursday the 15th, 16th Days of August, when the following prizes will be contended for:—

FIRST DAY.

First Race, double birch canoe, 1st prize $10, 2nd do. $2.

2nd race, single log canoe, 1st prize $15, 2nd do. $2.

3rd Race, single birch canoe, 1st prize $10, 2nd do. $2.

4th race, sculling, first prize $12, 2nd do. $2.

5th race, double log canoe, 1st prize $15, 2nd do, $2.

6th race, double log or birch, (whichever boats in 1st and 5th race to be contested) 1st prize $10, 2nd do. $2,

SECOND DAY.

First Race, single log canoe, prize $10,

2nd race, a pair oars, sculls optional, 1st prize $16, 2nd do. $4,

3rd race, double log canoe, 1st prize $15, 2nd do. $4,

4th race, single log canoe, restricted to canoes and paddlers not having won in any previous match, 1st prize $10, 2nd do. $2.

5th race, sculling, 1st prize $12, 2nd do. $2.

6th race, open to all craft that have contended in the above matches and not taken a prize, prize $10.

Board Canoes can compete with the Log Canoes in any of these races.

The decision of the stewards to be final in all cases.

STEWARDS:

Gerald Vivian, Esq., R. W. Standley, Esq., C. J. Vinard, Esq., J. Reid, Esq., W. A. Scott, Esq., F. Barlee, Esq., and C. Ferry, Esq.

Should the weather prove unfavorable the Stewards reserve the right of postponing the races. All entries to be made before 10 o'clock on the morning of the 15th and 16th at Calsee's Hotel, and parties failing to enter before that hour will have to pay double entrance. Entrands $1.00. Three to start or no race. All paddlers must sit or kneel when paddling.

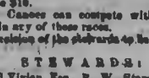
The above Races are strictly for white men.

Races to commence each day at 11 A. M.

CHARLES PERRY,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Peterboro', 23rd July, 1860

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION



WITH

GLASGOW!

"Anchor" Line of Steam Packet Ships Sailing regularly between Montreal Quebec and Glasgow!

Ship.	tons.	H.power.	Commander.
United Kingdom	1,350	300	Wm. Mellderick
John Bell	1362	300	R. Orighton,
United States, [now building.]	1300	300	

The *UNITED KINGDOM* will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

Tuesday, the 4th September.

Rates of Passage from Quebec to Glasgow and Liverpool.

Saloon Cabin.....$60 00
Third class, (including an abundant supply of properly cooked provisions).....$25 00
Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship supplies a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
G. & P. BELLAW,
Commercial Buildings.

VALUABLE PROPERTY!

FOR SALE.

THE [illegible] HOUSE and PREMISES

[illegible]

Possession given on the 1st of October next.

For further particulars apply to

JAMES RITCHIE.

Peterboro', June 20th, 1860. 27

Selling Off at Cost!!

THE WHOLE STOCK OF FINE

GROCERIES!

WINES & LIQUORS,

must be disposed off by the 31st October!!

THE STORE TO LET!

S. M. AITKEN,

Having determined to withdraw entirely from business both here and at Port Hope, offers the above as an excellent opportunity for Families to supply themselves with the most qualities of goods, or to customer desirous of assorting their stocks.

VERY LIBERAL TERMS

would be offered to any party wishing to purchase the entire stock, and the house, which expires on the 1st of May next, would no doubt be transferred by consent of the landlord.

Remember the address, Curry & Co's old stand

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

S. M. AITKEN.

Peterborough, August 2nd, 1860.

New Spring & Summer GOODS!

Just received at the *Commercial House* a large assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry-Goods, Clothing, Millinery, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c. Cash purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to call and inspect the Stock before making their selections. ☞ Clothing and Millinery made to order on the premises.

R. B. McDougal,

Ditch's Block, Peterboro', May 10, 1860.

Great Bargains,

IN

DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, &c.,

may be had at the cheap cash store of

A. McMARTIN.

Hunter Street, 2 doors east of McKellar & Cameron's.

CONFECTIONERY AND PASTRY

Manufactured and sold

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY

D. LEMAY,

George Street, opposite the store of Messrs Cooper & Ogilvy.

I HAVE the honor to announce to my customers and the public generally, that, having made arrangements for manufacturing on the premises every article in my line, I will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

PLAIN & FANCY CONFECTIONERY PASTRY, &c.

I will also keep on hand

Apples and other Domestic and Foreign Fruits,

of the choicest kinds. Wholesale buyers will find it to their advantage to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

I shall be happy to fill promptly all orders with which I may be favored. Bread, Cakes, Sponge Cake, &c.

Prices moderate.—Terms Cash.

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro, June 6, 1860. 24

L. A. CADWELL,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to inform the public that he has purchased the business in the old stand of Mr. W. B. Wade, on Hunter street, where he will be prepared to supply

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

everything in his line as

First-Class Bakery and CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

All kinds of CAKES, Biscuits and Crackers, Pastry, &c.

Every variety of CONFECTIONARY, both plain and fancy.

BREAD supplied to Customers at their doors every morning.

ICE CREAM is supplied.

As all the ARTICLES sold by CADWELL are made by the subscriber and

MADE ON THE PREMISES,

the public may rely on having them fresh.

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

L. A. CADWELL.

Peterborough, May 10, 1860.

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

THE STORE, DWELLING HOUSE and premises at present occupied by the subscriber.

Apply to
W. EARELAND.

Peterboro', July 25, 1860. 28

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES,

WINES, BRANDIES, &c.,

in Peterboro, can at all times be obtained from

J. CAMPBELL,
Mechanic's Block,
Hunter Street.

Good Black Tea, 2s, 2s 6d, and 3s.
Fresh Young Hyson, 2s 6d., 3s, and 3s 6d.
Finest Assam Tea, Mixture, Souchong, and Oolong, 3s. to 3s 6d.

Coffee, according to quality.
Good Ceylon 1s, Jamaica, 1s 3d.
Finest old Rocha, 1s 3d per pound.

SUGAR—Bright Muscovado, 5½d.
Finest Crushed or Broken Loaf, 7½d per lb.

FRESH LOBSTERS, SARDINES

Figs, Raisins, Prunes,
Currants and Dates. Hard and soft shell
ALMONDS, FANCY BISCUITS,
&c., &c., &c.

PORT & SHERRY WINES

in wood and bottle, to which we call the attention of
2 Bottle—2s, 2s 6d., 3s, 3s 6d.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARET,

GENUINE DARK AND PALE BRANDIES.

and all other articles in any branch of business, at lowest cash prices.

Guaranteed to be as represented.

J. CAMPBELL,
Mechanic's Block.

Peterboro, May 14th, 1860.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

SUMMER GOODS,

Has been received this day and will be sold at very low prices for cash by

E. ROBINSON & Co.

Peterboro', May 16, 1860.

GOOD WHISKEY.

IF your want to get good Whiskey at a low price buy it at

GLOVER & ROBINSON'S.

Peterboro', July 11th, 1860.

Agricultural.

THE BENEFITS OF DRAINING.

Clearing farmers, we are happy to find, are beginning to wake up to the conscientiousness that it is time to give up trusting entirely to the virgin freshness of the soil, and that to hold their own with the rest of the community, they must begin to adopt those improvements in agriculture which, in the old country, have not only ceased to be matters of experiments, but have come to be looked upon as of primary importance. First among them is the system of underdraining, without which no farm can be regarded as more than half redeemed from its native wildness, and which in England and other parts of the Empire, has already been almost universally adopted. The benefits to be derived from this practice have been so often dictated in these columns, that we shall spend no time now in arguing the question, but, what is more to the purpose, shall proceed to lay before our readers a few facts in relation to the subject which have lately come under our notice.

We were shown yesterday by Mr. Ross, a well known agriculturist, residing in the township of York, a sample of wheat grown by him on one of his fields which, last fall, underwent the process of draining, and certainly, if we may judge of the value of the experiment by its results, no more satisfactory proof could be desired. The field was one of eleven acres, a stiff clay, and lying low. Last summer it was fallowed, and drained with two inch tiles, each drain being 25 yards asunder. The work, including the tiles, cost 37½d per rod, the expense of the whole being about $125. From the situation of the field and the quality of its soil it has hitherto never produced more than twelve and a half bushels to the acre which at a dollar a bushel would be worth about $130. This year the yield will not be less than thirty bushels to the acre, realising at the same rate $330, the difference paying for the cost of the draining and leaving a margin of $50 besides! Pretty well for one year's work.

It is not merely by producing a fine crop under ordinary circumstances that tile draining is valuable; it is also the best preservation against the mildew by causing an early and vigorous growth of the plant, and for the same reason it is equally efficacious against rust. In the field that we have been describing the evil had actually commenced its ravages, but owing to the ripening of the berry, it had been checked in its progress before doing any serious injury. There are a variety of other ways in which draining is of incalculable benefit to the farmer, the whole we have not room enough to prove the truth of all that has been asserted with regard to it.—*Toronto Colonist.*

USEFUL RECIPES.

A hot shovel held over varnished furniture will take out white spots.—A bit of glue dissolved in skim milk and water will restore old crape.—Ribbons of any kind should be washed in cold soap-suds, and not rinsed.—If your flat-irons are rough, rub them well with fine salt, and it will make them smooth.—Oat straw is best for sleeping beds; it should be changed once a year.—If you are buying carpet for durability, choose small figure.—A little sweet oil on the hinges of doors will prevent their creaking. Scotch snuff put on holes where crickets come out will destroy them.—Wood ashes and common salt, wet with water will stop cracks of a stove and prevent the smoke from escaping.—A strong [illegible] will soften glue sufficiently to dissolve in cold water.

FALL FEEDING—GRASS LAND BENEFICIAL.

A writer in the Boston *Cultivator* says he has two meadows. On one he turns his cattle shortly after mowing, each year, and fed it off close to the ground. The other having some young trees on a portion of it, the cattle were kept out, and the after growth allowed to rot on the ground. The hay crop on the former continued to improve in quality and quantity each succeeding year till last year, when the crop was light, while on the latter it decreased year by year, and last year it would scarcely pay the expense of cutting.

EFFECT OF TOBACCO.

Dr. Sully, an eminent English physiologist, and the author of an excellent work upon the brain, says at the at the close of one of his lectures, "I would caution you, as students, from excess in the use of tobacco and smoking, and I would advise you to disabuse your patients' minds of the idea that it is harmless. I have had a large experience of brain disease, and am satisfied that smoking is a most noxious habit. I know of no cause or agent that tends so much to bring on functional disease, and through this in the end, to lead to organic diseases of the brain, to the excessive use of tobacco." No man in Great Britain is so competent to speak on this subject as Dr. Sully, and it is strange that so many young men at the present day should indulge in the pernicious habit of smoking tobacco.

NEW ORLEANS RECIPE FOR CORNING BEEF.

To 100 pounds of beef take 9 pounds of coarse salt, 6 ounces of saltpetre and 5 lbs of sugar. Pulverize the saltpetre and mix the ingredients thoroughly. Pack the beef with the mixture, pound it down, and put a weight upon it.

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Relieves Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Bilious Chills, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sudden Colds and Coughs.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Neuralgia, Toothacheand Toothache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is also an excellent thing for Strains, Sprains, Wounds and Bruises. It takes away all Pain the moment it is applied. No family should be without a bottle of THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Price 25 cents per bottle.

For sale by [illegible]

Orders should be addressed to Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, C. W. For sale by [illegible] Peterboro', Wm. Coulter and A. W. [illegible] Cobourg, C. Bolton, Lindsay, D. [illegible]

SPENCELY'S

Portrait [illegible] Gallery!

PORTRAITS taken in the Ambrotype, Calotype, Amphitype, Melinotype, Canvas or Paper Processes; Miniatures of every description for

LOCKETS, BROACHES, PINS OR RINGS,

taken in the very latest style of the art.

Copies of engravings executed with despatch and neatness. Landscapes, Buildings, &c. Call and see specimens, and judge for yourselves.—A large and varied assortment of CASES always on hand.

☞Dark apparel takes the best pictures.

Don't mistake the place—Dickson's Block, George Street—over Coulter's Drug Store.

JOSEPH SPENCELY.

Peterboro', May 2, 1860.

Information Wanted.

MY WIFE, Elizabeth Lock, left my house on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th June, and has eluded the most diligent search ever since. She was in a state of melancholy or insanity, and apparently very weak, timid, and afraid of strangers; about 60 years of age, but looked younger, of slender habit. Had on a print dress and sun cap, and prunella boots.

Any information that will lead to her recovery will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded.

WM. LOCK,
Barnbrae P. O.,
Seymour, Northumberland.

☞ Newspapers east of Toronto, to Kingston will confer a favor by copying.

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel, } 17

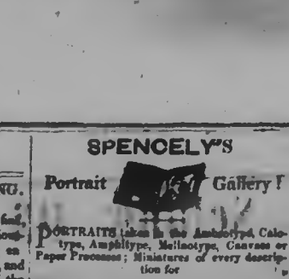
FARM FOR SALE.

EAST half of lot No. 2 and 28, 6th Concession Township of Otonabee, 7 miles from Peterboro' 6 from Keene, and 4 from Allandale.

200 Acres Cleared and Fenced, [illegible] in a high state of cultivation. [illegible] Otonabee. The premises are supplied with a [illegible] of water, a good Frame House, Barns, Stables and every convenience. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to

[illegible] BROS.

Otonabee, [illegible]



$100 A YEAR!

AND upwards saved to the Farmers, by Aldus Mowry's

CHOP GRINDER.

[illegible] has [illegible] great advantages over any other for the [illegible] purpose, how known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 15 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which can be set [illegible] to suit the [illegible] that they can easily be taken out and resharpened a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without separating or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

REFERENCES:

Mathew Holmden Cavan, Joseph Walton, Smith, Peterboro' Post Master. W. Elliot, do
G. Harkness, do S. Dickson, Peterboro'.
W. Armstrong, Otonabee. C. Gifford, Cobourg

The [illegible] Aldus Mowry, will sell to any [illegible] desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.

BEWARE.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS,

PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:

Joseph Walton. John Walton.

MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

M. OWRY.

Peterboro', March 16, 1860.

HANOVER GAVE $40,000 FOR THE

Venus of Titian,

An engraving of which, superbly tinted in oil and a true copy of the original, in outline, engraved and coloring, we are now publishing at

Two Dollars,

Including with every impression

A handsome present for a Lady or Gentleman.

Of the equalled retail value of from $5 to $8.

Ten Thousand Orders

For this splendid picture have already been received, and we expect to sell within the present year [illegible] Copies. That's Nothing. Venus is immeasurably superior in beauty and delicacy of finish, and all the attributes of womanly grace and loveliness, to any other picture of the Goddess ever produced, or probably ever will be produced, approaching in prominence to those who have seen the

VENUS of the DRESDEN Gallery.

A "GUIDE BOOK" to the Venus, containing a WONDERFUL Story. There is nothing secret, practical or interesting in the picture, but it is shortly, in into the words of Scripture, in Richard III, the "HIGHER PERFECTION OF A WOMAN." [illegible] of Eve [illegible] greatest charm [illegible] Venus [illegible] "Guide Book" [illegible] Venus, "A Beautiful Woman," A Handsome Present to appear with the picture.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£5,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,267,600, Paid up Capital, $ 499,36

PRESIDENT, J. B. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

HON. W. B. ROBINSON. | E. F. WHITTEMORE, Esq.
GEO. DUNCAN, JR., Esq. | GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq.
J. B. HOWARD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.D.
WM. L. PERRIN, Esq. | A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
HON. J. H. CAMERON. | DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.
CAPT. P. WILLCOX.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STAGE.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurances business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as is any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled. Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1860.

WESTERN
Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

[illegible]

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000 000.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.
Peterborough, 1st August, 1860. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'
Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

CANADA WEST
FARMERS' MUTUAL & STOCK
INSURANCE CO'Y,
Head Office—Hamilton, C. W.

President—H. J. LAWRY, Barton.
Vice-President—T. STOCK, Waterdown.
HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland; [illegible], Esq., County of Peterborough; John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer
JOSEPH H. WALTON, Travelling Agent for the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterborough and Victoria.

The C. W. F. M. & S. Ins. Co. was incorporated by 'Act of Parliament in the year 1851, [illegible] for the purpose of meeting the wants of the Farmer by affording him protection against fire, at the lowest possible rate.

The Act of Incorporation prohibits the Directors from taking risks on Mills, Factories, or Buildings in Blocks, or any other hazardous property, by the means of which [illegible] property, by its nature and proximity to others, is liable to destruction, as well as by [illegible] carelessness throughout the Country has most [illegible] stopping and general fever, in the several places where it has operated, which it is still its duty and effort not only to maintain, but to extend to localities not hitherto occupied by it.

The Board of Directors is composed entirely of Farmers, men who know your requirements, whose sympathies are with you, and who will earnestly your interests were they themselves concerned.

JOSEPH H. WALTON,
Agent.

☞Office at his private residence, [illegible] Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', June 1, 1859.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE COTTAGE, North of [illegible] Street, [illegible] Peterboro', and late occupied by [illegible] Esq. [illegible] Possession given on the [illegible] of [illegible]

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO'
RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER the 15th of May, instant, Trains will run from the different Stations as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at 8.30, A. M.
" Millbrook at 9.15, "
" Fraserville at 9:50, "
Arrive at Peterboro', 10:05, "

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at 3:40, P. M.
" Fraserville at 3:15, "
" Millbrook at 3:50, "
Arrive at Port Hope, 5:05, "

By the above arrangement Trains will connect at Millbrook going North or South, giving passengers from Lindsay and Millbrook FIVE HOURS in Peterboro', and returning same day

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
1st May, 1860. 18-6in

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

A Commodious Family residence [quite new] containing THIRTEEN ROOMS, with Stabling, &c., on the premises. The Lot consists of three acres of land situate on Park St., in a respectable, pleasant locality. The whole will be sold on favorable terms. TITLE INDISPUTABLE. For further particulars apply to Mr. Richard Winch, Peterboro, or to the subscriber,

R. J. WINCH,
Cobourg, C. W.

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the hot water, in 5 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by

MITCHEL.
Water Street, North.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchel have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Cluxton, | Templeton Brown,
Geo. Rutherford, | W. L. Bogardus,
Alexander Scott, | J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan, | D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan, | John Cooper,
Rolf. Armstrong, | T. Ayre,
W. N. Hayter, | W. & G. Johnston,
B. Burnham, | H. Shetword.

State Fire Insurance,

CHIEF OFFICES—3 PALL MALL AND 36 LUDGATE HILL,

LONDON.

Established in 1836, under Charter of Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL, - - - - $2,500,000.
With Upwards of 1,000 Shareholders.

The Right Hon. Lord Kean, *Chairman.*
Peter Morrison Esq., *Managing Director.*
William Carr, Esq., *Secretary.*

A copy of Shareholders can be seen on the counts, at the

Head Office, Canada West,
TORONTO.

Trustees and Board of Directors in Canada:
Honorable John Ross, | R. J. Howland, MPP.
John Crawford, Esq. | William Ross, Esq.
W. McMaster, Esq. | Wm. Henderson, Esq.
Bankers:—The Bank of Montreal.
Solicitors:—Ross, Crawford and Crombie

The Branch wisely opened last January, now has an income of

$75,000.

which is retained in this country.

The increase of business in England is unprecedented, as shown by the Parliamentary returns, and the following taken from the late September Report:

"It will thus be seen that the total amount of business done during the last nine months of the Company's operations has been *TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE POLICIES*, producing an additional annual income of

$160,000

Representing Property Insured to the extent o

Thirty Million Dollars!

The Report further says, that "the Directors congratulate the shareholders on this satisfactory increase in the business of the Company, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection now formed it will continue to increase in the same ratio.

The Capital of the Company is devoted entirely to FIRE LIABILITIES, having no reserve for a Life Branch.

All loss in Canada to be submitted to the gentlemen composing the Board who examine the particulars, and if found satisfactory, at once order the payment of the claim. This system has called forth numerous cards of thanks.

If differences should arise between claimants and the Company, the Manager is fully empowered to accept of any process in law.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough
47—6m

FISHER'S HOTEL,

AMOS J. FISHER

BEGS to acquaint the inhabitants of Peterborough, Town and County, that he has recently opened the [illegible] Street, adjoining the stand of the

OLD "FISHER'S HOTEL,"

where he is prepared to attend to those who may favor him with their patronage. The [illegible] has as [illegible] been fitted up for

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

and every attention will be paid to the wants of the [illegible] and travelling public. There are in the premises good stables for [illegible] horses, open daily, and free of charge. There will be a careful Hostler in attendance, and parties may rely upon it that their best attention will be paid to horses and conveyances entrusted to his charge, and no fee required. A [illegible] number of

RESPECTABLE BOARDERS

may find comfortable accommodation. The bar will be supplied with the choicest wines and spirituous liquors.

The Farming Community are particularly requested to give him a call.

Remember the [illegible]

AMOS J. FISHER.

[illegible], Nov. 28, 1859.

MONEY TO LEND
ON REAL ESTATE.

Apply to

ROBERT KERRIGOUS.

Peterborough, May 30, 1860. 22

LAKE ONTARIO
STEAMBOAT NOTICE!

THE STEAMER

"MAPLE LEAF."
Capt. Schofield.

WILL commence her regular trips on the

21st day of March inst.,

in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay, and Port Hope and Peterboro' Rail Roads,

For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, and New York.

Leave Oshawa every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a. m., Cobourg at 9 a. m., and Port Hope at 11 a. m. Returning direct from Port Hope to Rochester, arriving at Rochester at 3 p. m., in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and South, via., New York Central and Genesee Valley, and New York and Erie Rail Roads

Returning the *Maple Leaf* will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday night, at 11 o'clock p. m, arriving at Cobourg, Cobourg, and Port Hope, in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and North.

Freight will be taken from Rochester AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

GEO SCHOFIELD,
Master.
Port Hope, March 5th, 1860. 14

TOWN LOT
FOR SALE.

PART of Lot Number Ten south of Simcoe Street and West of George Street, and Part of Lot Number One north of Charlotte Street and West of George street in the Town at Peterborough.

Apply to

R. DENNISTOUN

Peterborough, April 26th

Cobourg and Peterboro'

RAILWAY.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, 4th July, Trains will run as follows:—

Going North.

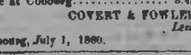
Leave Cobourg..... 8.30 A.M
Arrive at Peterboro'..... 10.45 A.M
Leave Cobourg..... 3.45 P.M
Arrive at Peterboro'..... 5.00 P.M

Going South.

Leave Peterboro'..... 12.15 P.M
Arrive at Cobourg..... 2.30 P.M
Leave Peterboro'..... 8.30 P.M
Arrive at Cobourg..... 8.45 P.M

COVERT & FOWLER.
Lessees.
Cobourg, July 1, 1860. 28

REDUCED FARE



THE STEAMER

"VICTORIA."

WILL leave Bridgenorth at 12 o'clock, M., every day for Bobcaygeon and Lin says and returning will leave Lindsay at 6 o'clock, a. m., every morning for Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth, arriving at the latter place about 11½ o'clock, a. m.

RETURN TICKETS from Bridgenorth to Bobcaygeon and back 75 Cts to Lindsay and back $1.00.

CAPT. CHURCH.

THE STAGE

Will leave Peterborough at 10.30 a. m. every morning to connect with the Steamer at Bridgenorth, and will return to Peterborough after the arrival of the boat from Lindsay, and will arrive at Peterborough at 2 o'clock, p. m. FARE from Peterborough to Bridgenorth, 25 Cents. For freight, &c., apply to McGregor's Hotel, Peterborough, or to

W. S. CHURCH.

June 27th, 1860. 26

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,
AND
BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative) 2.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig) 3.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.) 4.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.) 5.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics forms but only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they have ever stood, unrivalled in the world of letters being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent scholar of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

Early Copies.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

Terms:

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00
For ackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Current Numbers of the Series always issued simultaneously with the Publication of the British Editions.

Clubbing.

A discount of [illegible] per cent will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Terms: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four Copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30.

Postage.

Canadian mail subscribers will be supplied free of United States postage.

N. B.—The Price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $34 per annum.

FOR SALE

100 Acres for $600

LOT No. 10, west of the Communication Road, township of [illegible] from [illegible] Peterborough. About 120 acres are cleared and mostly in a good state of cultivation. There are two substantial barns and a good well of water on the Lot.

TERMS—One third down and the remainder in two equal annual instalments.

For particulars apply to

JOHN [illegible]
Proprietor.

June 4, 1860.

BRITISH AMERICAN
CIRCULAR DELIVERY,
AND
General Advertising
AGENCY.

23 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, C. E

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public, that he is now prepared to receive Orders for Printing, Addressing and Distributing Bills, Circulars, &c; also, Posting Placards, and receiving Advertisements for insertion in the various City and Provincial Journals.

He will likewise be prepared to receive, and by means of his numerous Agents, arrange for insertion, Advertisements in the various papers throughout Upper and Lower Canada, the Lower Provinces, and the United States, also for the delivery of Circulars in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., thus offering to advertiser and all parties wishing to secure regular an systematic publicity for their announcements a certain and speedy means of doing so, at

GREAT SAVING OF
Time, Trouble and Expense.

His Arrangements being now completed, he begs to solicit from Railway Companies, Merchants, Tradesmen, Hotel Keepers and others the transaction of all such business, which he begs to assure them will be strictly attended to, with punctuality and despatch, and flatters himself that from his long experience in England, in this line of business as well as in connection with the Montreal Press, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction.

ROBERT MOORE.

AFFLICTED READ!

EUROPEAN MEDICAL HOUSE
AND
Botanic Dispensary
No. 51, King St. West, Toronto, C. W
ESTABLISHED BY
DR. GOODING, FORMERLY OF ENGLAND.

A NEW, SPEEDY, and most successful mode of treating
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous debility, Marksmus or Wasting Consumption, Seminal Weakness, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Rheumatism, Scorfula, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Chronic Complaints, &c, &c.

☞ No charge for advice.

Dr Gooding is now engaged in treating this class of maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by Dr. Gooding is the result of [illegible] years study, and is [illegible] covered [illegible], without [illegible] of [illegible]. The [illegible] of [illegible] are supplied to patients at their own houses without expense, in any part of the country, from an accurate description of their case by letter, and have the medicine sent them by mail or express.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Young men who are troubled with weakness generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects, of which are dizziness, pains, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy may be cured by the New Botanic Remedies.

COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

Address,
DR. GOODING,
[illegible] Street,
Toronto.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

[illegible] disease, which [illegible] blood, by which this fluid becomes [illegible] weak, and poor. Being in the circulation it pervades [illegible] body, and may affect [illegible] disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and slothful habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children, unto the third and fourth generation;" entailing, it seems to be the end of him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

In effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must reinvigorate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all Complaints arising from Vitiated or Impure Blood. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can surely withstand or evade them. Their prostrating properties search, and [illegible] and invigorate every portion of the human system, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of these [illegible] the invalid who is bowed down with [illegible] or [illegible] debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so safe and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many dangerous and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing certificates of their [illegible] and directions for their use in [illegible] Complaints, Dose, Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittent, Bilious or Intermittent Fevers, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Headache, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every person has occasion for it. Throughout every portion of the country, however, there have been publications of its cures of [illegible] even dangerous diseases of the lungs by its use. Where these exist, [illegible] no enemy to other symptoms of its kind to suppress its use. Nor should any one, suffering only a cough, [illegible] neglect using it, in the hope that it will wear away, as [illegible] such a hope has been the first step in many a [illegible] who [illegible] to the [illegible] of any party or parties concerned, [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Notes Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 33.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, at

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$0 37½
Each subsequent insertion	12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	75
Each subsequent insertion	25
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	7
Each subsequent insertion, "	3

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA. 16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

W. T. M. CROWTHER,

Professor of Music.

ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Pianos Carefully Tuned.

Residence on Hunter Street—dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. McNabb.

Mr. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, Sash and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now inclosed in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,

GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL,

DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro.' 32

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.

Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

T. G. HAZLITT,

DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

ALEX. McNEIL,

AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.

HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Bowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JOHN HAYDEN,

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

GEORGE H. HUGHES.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door to Thompson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 17

GODWICK'S HOTEL

(Late Walsh's)

GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO.

The public may rely upon the best accommodation, and the most liberal charges. A fair share of public patronage may be solicited and will be thankfully received.

16.

J. MERZIES,

TAILOR

AND

CLOTHIER,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO

CUTTING made to the latest fashions, and by the best workmen.

A Fit Warranted.

Peterboro, June 5th, 1860.

H. C. SUMMERS,

Mechanical and Pharmaceutical Chemist, and Practical Druggist,

BROCK STREET.

H. S. has on hand a good stock of carefully selected Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., and all orders in the above lines will be executed with care and dispatch.

Prescriptions have strict attention.

Peterborough, June 1860. 21

LAWLER'S BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THE EXAMINER OFFICE.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., &c., &c.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing superior styles of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &C,

which they offer at reasonable rates for Cash, or approved credit.

☞ None but the best workmen and material employed.

REPAIRING

of every description done at short notice, and in workmanlike manner.

Premises adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.

J. & T. DOUGLASS.

Peterboro', May 4, 1860. 20

M. DRISCOLL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE OVER THE POST OFFICE, PETERBORO', C. W.

D. PENTLAND,

Surgical & Mechanical Dentist

DIXON'S BLOCK,

George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.

ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.

Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

ALBION HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Rooms has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the Rooms throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE!

THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the

Court House

on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.

By order,

JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

REMOVAL.

EDWIN POOLE,

Cabinet-maker,

UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to

Ryan's Block, George Street.

Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Couch, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Bedsteads, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattresses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.

Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to, sell his Furniture at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the shortest notice.

Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 45.

PETERBOROUGH

STOVE DEPOT.

THE subscriber desires to convey to his friends and the public generally, his hearty and sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage they have extended to him since he commenced business, and would inform them that with the hope of being able to retain their custom, he has just received very large additions to his stock, which now consists of a GREAT VARIETY OF

COOKING STOVES,

with a complete assortment of

Tin and Japanned Wares

The prices of all of which will be found very reasonable. A call is solicited, as entire satisfaction will ascertain that for Goods of short approved credit, he cannot be undersold.

HENRY MORROW.

Peterboro', May 12, 1860. 30.

TO LET.

THREE LARGE ROOMS!

THREE whole of the 2nd floor of a NEW BRICK BLOCK in the centre of the Town. The premises would make a good Work-shop, Waiting-room, or Clothing Store.

Rent $120 per quarter.

Immediate possession given. Apply at the Examiner Office.

Peterborough, June 20th, 1860.

Poetry.

For the Examiner.

SLAYER OF THAT BIRD.

Proof of reckless or else barren mind,
Of oberal fondness utterly devoid,
Act of a will to injury inclined,
Why was that melodist say thus destroyed?

That blythesome warbler of its brief life robb'd
By thee, had instincts exquisitely keen,
Music by note had in a heart that throbb'd
Within the fledging of the live machine.

Had beauty, vigor, animate as bold,
Functions fulfilling, usefulness had too,
And from its Maker be it to thee told
A right of life had, yet the thing you slew.

Fashion'd to chaunt in gratitude it's lay
Unto it's Maker, in melodious sphere,
Who did empow'r thee that poor bird to slay,
And thus despoil full many a pleasur'd ear.

True to God's diction, worthily it filled
Duties parental tellesomely pursued,
Ruthless assassin needlessly is killed,
The earnest feeder of a hungering brood.

And what of her who restlessly on flies
From tree to thicket and from thence to sheen,
And of bereavement vehemently cries
For her lost partner in bewailment keen.

Still on and onward clamorously fierce
Shrilly accute in harmony deranged,
Her notes of misery the vex'd hearing pierce
For the blythe carrol is to wailing chang'd.

Her hungering brood in helplessness now left
By this fell act in orphanage are flung
And we who own'd them are of two bereft,
Who hymns at matin and at vesper sung

No debt of duty such to mortal owed
Form'd for volition by His matchless skill
Forth from its throat unpaid-for music flowed
And yet the chorister thy hand must kill!

Say why at bird so cheerily at large,
Charter'd by Heaven to brea'he joyous stanzas,
Did'st thou that weapon murderer discharge?
Enjoyment outraged slayer thee arraigns.

Thus is it ever with the selfish taste
Reckless of sorrow that its lot may roll
On others, or the desolating waste
Its deeds achieve where nothing can console.

Slayer of that bird innocent as glad
And by benificence in wisdom sent,
To lift to Heaven some heart depress'd and sad,
Pause from such triumphs sad of this repent.

COLDSTREAM:

A STORY OF SHIPWRECK.

A large party was assembled to celebrate the feast of St. Patrick, at Ravelstoke Hall, an old country house about two miles distant from the northwest coast of Devon. The various branches of English society are very fairly represented by its component parts. There are two peers, three members of the lower house, some guardsmen, some under graduates a clergyman and a lieutenant in the navy. But our hero is not a representative man; yet he belongs to a class which, called into existence by the accumulated wealth of the nineteenth century, is ever on the increase.

Frederick Tyrawley resembles Sir Charles Coldstream, inasmuch as he has been everywhere and done everything; but he is by no means used up, and can still take an interest in whatever his hand finds to do. Nor is everything everybody else's everything. It is not bounded by Jerusalem and the pyramids.

Mr. Tyrawley has fought in more than one State of South America, and has wandered for more than two years from isle to isle of the Pacific. A mysterious reputation hovers round him. He is supposed to have done many things, but no one is very clear what they are, and it is not likely that much information on the point will be obtained from him, for he seldom talks much and never speaks of himself. His present mission appears to be to kill partridges, play cricket and drum himself. Not that it must be supposed that he has ever been in the habit of wearing less clothing than the custom of the country in which he may have been located required; but only that at the present time he devoted much attention to light waistcoats and gauze neck-ties, braided coats and curled moustachois.

Such as he is, however, he is no object of interest in the feminine portion of the party at Ravelstoke Hall; for he is rich and handsome, as well as mysterious, and he cannot be more than two-and-thirty. And the ladies at Ravelstoke entertain for the man a, for though it is still rare for the fair sex to participate actively in the memorials of the partridge-god, they will always be found hovering in considerable numbers on the outskirts of the feast, and the varieties of the British lady are finely represented.

There are some mammas with daughters to marry, and there are some daughters with a mamma to prevent marrying again, which is, perhaps, the most difficult thing of the two, as she has an income in her own right. There are blondes and brunettes, and pretty, brown-haired, brown-eyed girls who hover between the two orders, and combine the most dangerous characteristics of both, who can, now both blue and pink, and who look prettier in the one color than they do in the other; but who always command your suffrage in favor of that which they are wearing when you look at them.

And there is Constance Boynton with gray eyes and black hair. And she almost exists of feminine appearance might be doubted to those who had not seen her half an hour before breakfast; for no one can ever look as captivating except her face.

Yet Constance is three-and-twenty, and still unmarried. Alas, what cowards men are! The fact is that Constance is very clever; but as Mrs. Mellish (the widow) says, "not clever enough to hide it."

Is she a little vexed at her present condition? Certainly she does not exhibit any tendency to carry out Mrs. Mellish's suggestion, if it has ever been repeated to her. The young men are more afraid of her than ever; and certainly she does say very sharp things, sometimes. Especially she is severe upon idlers, the butterflies of fashionable existence. She appears to consider that she has a special mission to arouse them; but they do not appear to like being lectured. With the young ladies she is a great favorite, for she is very affectionate; and though so beautiful and distinguished she has proved herself to be not so generous a rival as might have been expected. Indeed, it has happened, more than once, that male admiration, rebounding from the hard surface of her manner, has found more yielding metal in the bosoms of her particular friends. Besides, she is always ready to lead the van in the general attack upon the male sex, when the ladies retire to the drawing-room.

Not that she ever says anything behind their backs she would not be ready to repeat to their faces; but in that course probably she would not meet with such general support.

In Mr. Tyrawley she affected to disbelieve. She stated as her opinion to her intimate friends, that she did not believe he ever had done or would do anything worth doing; but that he planned himself on a cheap reputation, which, as all were ignorant of its foundation, no one could possibly impeach.

There is reason to believe that in this instance Miss Constance was not as conscientious as usual; but that she really entertained a higher opinion of the gentleman than she choose to confess. He certainly was not afraid of her, and had even dared to contradict her favorite theory of the general worthlessness of English gentlemen of the nineteenth century. It was one wet morning when she had been reading Scott to three or four of her particular friends—and it must be confessed that she read remarkably well—that she began to lament the decline of chivalry. Tyrawly was sitting half in and half out of range. Perhaps she talked a little at him. At any rate he chose to accept the challenge.

"I cannot agree with you, Miss Boynton," he said. "It is true we no longer wear ladies' gloves in our helmets, nor do we compel ourselves individuals, who possibly may have sweethearts of their own, to admit the superiority of our lady love at the point of the lance; but of all that was good in chivalry, of courage, truth, honor, enterprise, self-sacrifice, you will find as much in the nineteenth century as in the twelfth."

He brightened as he spoke, and it was quite evident that he believed what he said, a circumstance which always gives an advantage to a disputant.

More than one pair of bright eyes smiled approval, and Miss Constance saw a probability of a defection from her ranks. She changed her tactics.

"You are too moderate in your claims for your contemporaries, Mr. Tyrawley.—If I remember right, modesty has always been considered a qualification of a true knight."

"I am not ashamed to speak the truth," he replied; "your theory would have been more tenable before the days of the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny; but the men who hit their cigars in the trenches of the Redan, and who carried the gate of Delhi, may bear comparison with Bayard, or Cœur de Lion."

"Oh! I do not allude to our soldiers," said she, "of course I know they are brave; but"—and here she hesitated a moment, till possibly piqued because her usual success had not attended her in the passage of arms, she concluded—"but to our idle gentlemen, who seem to have no heart for anything."

Tyrawley smiled. "Possibly you may judge too much by the outside," he said.—"I am inclined to fancy that some of those whom you are pleased to call idle gentlemen would be found to have heart enough for anything that honor, or duty, or even chivalry, could find for them to do."

"I hope you are right," said Miss Constance, with a slightly perceptible curl of her upper lip, which implied that she did not think so.

Tyrawley bowed, and the conversation terminated a few minutes afterwards; when he had left the room, the observation of the young ladies was interrupted by Master George Boynton, aged 10, who suddenly attacked his sister.

"I think you are wrong, you know, when you call Tyrawley a humbug."

"My dear," said Constance, with a sneer, "I never said anything so rude."

"Well, you implied it, you know, in your girl's words, and I think you made a mistake; for he can shoot like one o'clock, never misses a thing, and I hear he can ride to no end. He was rather out of practice in his cricket when he came down; but he is improving every day. You should have seen the hit he made yesterday—right up to the coders."

"Do you think there is nothing else for a man to do but ride, and shoot, and play cricket?"

"Oh! that's all very well; but you should hear what Merton, our second master says; and a great brick he is, too. "Whatever you do, do it as well as you can, whether it 's cricket or verses." And I believe if Tyrawley had to fight, he'd go in and win, and no mistake."

"Ah!" said Constance, with a sigh, "he has evidently—what is it you boys call it?—tipped you. Isn't it?"

Sufficient at this result, George walked off to find his friend, and leave a lesson in kindness.

The day lingered on, after the usual fashion of wet days in September, in full country houses. There was a little dance—high-tea dinner, but all retired early in hopes of a fine day on the morrow.

Tyrawley had some letters to write, so that it was past two before he thought of going to bed. He always slept with his window open, and as he threw up the sash, a fierce gust of wind blew out his candle, and blew down the looking-glass.

"Pleasant, by Jove!" he soliloquized. "I wonder whether it's smashed—unlucky to break a looking-glass—I'm hanged if I know where the matches are; never mind; I can find my way to bed in the dark.—What a night!" as a flash of lightning illuminated the room for a moment, and he beat out of the window. "The wind must be about nor-nor-west. Cheerful for anything coming up to Bristol from the southward. I wonder what a storm is like on this coast. I have a great mind to go and see. I shall never be able to get that ball door open without waking them up; what a nuisance! Stay, capital idea! I'll go by the window."

Before starting upon his expedition, he changed the remains of his evening dress for he had been wearing his dressing-gown for a flannel shirt and trousers, while a short pea-jacket and glazed hat completed his array. His room was on the first floor, and he intended to drop from the window-sill; but the branch of an elm came so near, he found that unnecessary, as springing to it he was on the ground, like a cat in an instant. He soon found his way across the country "like a bird," to the edge of the cliff.—The sea for miles was one sheet of foam.

But a flash of lightening discovered a group of figures about a quarter of a mile distant, and he distinguished shouts in the intervals of the storm.

He was soon amongst them, and he found that all eyes were turned on a vessel which had struck on a rock within two hundred yards of the cliff. It is evident that she would go to pieces under their very eyes.

"Is there no way of opening communication with her," he asked of an old coast-guard man.

"Why, ye see, sir, we sent to Bilford for Manby's rockets, but she must break up before they come.

"How far is it to Bilford?"

"Better than seven miles, your honor."

"If we could get a rope to them, we might save the crew."

"Every one of them, your honor; but it ain't possible."

"I think a man might swim out."

"The first wave would dash him to pieces against the cliff."

"What depth of water below?"

"The cliff goes down like a wall, forty fathoms, at least."

"The danger the better. What distance to the water?"

"A good fifty feet."

"Well, I have dived off the main yard of the *Chesapeake*. Now, listen to me,—Have you got some light, strong rope?"

"As much as you like."

"Well, put a double coil around my chest, and do you take care to pay it out fast enough as I draw upon it."

"You won't draw much after the first plunge; it will be the same thing a suicide, every bit."

"Well, we shall see. There is no time to be lost; lend me a knife."

And in an instant he whipped off his boots, and pea-jacket, then with the knife he cut off the sleeves and passed the rope through them, that it might chafe him less. The eyes of the old boatman brightened. There was evidently a method in his madness. "You are a very good swimmer, I suppose, sir."

"I have dived through the surf at Nukuhova a few times."

"I never knew a white man that could do that."

Tyrawley smiled. "But whatever you do," he said, "mind and let me have plenty of rope. Now out of the way, my friends, and let me have a clear start."

He walked slowly to the edge of the cliff, looked over to see how much the rock shelved outwards; then returned, looked to see that there was plenty of rope for him to carry out, then took a short run, and leaped as if from the springing-board of a plunging bath. He touched the water full five-and-twenty feet from the edge of the cliff. Down into the dark depth he went, like a plummet, but soon to rise again. As he reached the surface he saw the crest of a mighty wave in front of him—the wave that he had been told was to dash him lifeless against the cliff. But now his old experience of the Pacific stands him in good stead. For two moments he drew breath, then, ere it reaches him, he dives below its centre. The water dashing at the cliff, but the swimmer rises far beyond it. A faint cheer rises from the shore as they see him clear upon the rope. The waves follow in succession, and he dives again and again, rising like an otter to take breath, making very steadily onward, though more below the water than above it.

We must now turn to the ship. The waves have made a clean breach over her bows. The crew were crowded upon her stern. They hold on to the bulwarks, and await the end, for no boat can live in such a sea. Suddenly she is hailed from the waters. "Ship a-hoy," shouted a loud, clear voice, which makes itself heard above the storm. "Throw me a rope or a buoy." The life-buoy was still hanging in its accustomed place by the mainmast. The captain almost mechanically takes it down, and with a well-directed aim throws it within a yard or two of the swimmer. In a moment it is under his arm, and in half a minute he is on board.

"Come on board, sir," he says to the captain, pulling one of his wet coats professionally. The captain appeared to be regarding him as visitor from the lower world; so, turning to the crew, he hitched up the rope he had brought from the shore. Then for the first time the object of his mission flashed upon their minds, and a desperate cheer broke forth from all hands, instantly re-echoed from the shore. When a strong rope was attached to the small rope and the communication complete. But we must go to the shore, for the cheers there signs of something up, and there is a lady passenger. Whilst the captain is planning a sort of chair in which she might be moved, Tyrawley lifts her up on his left arm, steadies himself with his right by the upper rope, and walks along the lower as if he had been a dancer. He is the first on shore, for no sailor would leave till the lady was safe. But they soon follow, and in five minutes the ship is clear; five minutes more, and no trace of her is left.

Ravelstoke Hall has been aroused by the noise of the wreck, and Mr. Ravelstoke has just arrived with brandy and blankets. Him Tyrawley avoids; and, thinking he can be of no further use, he betakes himself across the country once more, and by the aid of the friendly elm regains his chamber without observation.

The lady, whom Tyrawley had deposited in a cottage, with a strong recommendation that she should go to sleep immediately, was soon carried off in triumph by Mr. Ravelstoke to the Hall, and welcomed by Lady Grace at 3½ in the morning. There were few of the guests who slept undisturbed that night. The unusual noises in the house aroused every body, and many excursions were made in unfinished costume to endeavor to ascertain what was going on. The excitement culminated when the miscellaneous assemblage who had conducted the captain and some of the crew to the Hall, after being well supplied with ale and the stronger liquors, conceived that it would be the thing to give three cheers at the hour of half-past five.

It was then that Lord Todmorton, an Irish peer, laboring under an erroneous impression that the house was attacked, was discovered on the landing place, in array consisting principally of a short dressing-gown, flannel-waistcoat, and a fowling-piece.

Breakfast that morning was a desultory meal. People finished, and talked about the wreck, and began again. It seemed quite impossible to obtain anything like an accurate account of what had taken place. At last the captain appeared, and though almost overwhelmed with the multiplicity of questions, nevertheless between the interval of broiled ham and coffee, he managed to elucidate matters a little.

Then came the question, Who was it who swam out to the vessel? Tyrawley had only been at Ravelstoke a few days, and was a stranger in the neighborhood.—None of the servants had reached the coast till it was all over, so there had been no one to recognize him.

"I scarcely saw him," said the captain, "but he was a dark tallish man, with a great deal of beard."

"Was he a gentleman?" asked Miss Constance Boynton, who had been taking a deep interest in the whole affair.

"Well, d'ye see, Miss, I can't exactly say; for he hadn't much on; but, if he isn't, he'd make a good one, that I'll go bail for. He's the coolest hand I ever saw. Stay, now I think of it, I shouldn't wonder if he was a naval man, for he pulled his fore-lock, half-laughing-like, and said, "Come no board, sir," to me, when we pulled him up."

"Perhaps it was Rutherford," said Mr. Ravelstoke, naming the lieutenant in the navy, "he is tall and dark."

"And he has been letting his moustache grow since he came on shore," observed a young lady."

"Where is he?"

But Mr. Rutherford was gone down to the cliff to inspect the scene of the disaster.

"Begging your pardon, sir," said the butler, "it could not have been any gentleman stopping in the house, for the door was fastened till the people came down to tell you of the wreck."

At this moment—10½ o'clock, a. m.—Mr. Tyrawley walked into the breakfast room. He was got up, if possible, more elaborately than usual.

"Five minutes more, sir, and Davy Jones' locker would have had all of us. Begging your pardon, Miss," apologizing to Constance.

The captain had already repeated the story a reasonable number of times, and was anxious to finish his breakfast. So Miss Constance gave it all for the benefit of Mr. Tyrawley, dressed in her own glowing periods.

Tyrawley made no observation upon her recital, but took a third egg.

"Well, Mr. Tyrawley," said she at last, what do you think of the man who swam out to the wreck?"

"Why, I think, Miss Boynton,—I think," he said, hesitating, "that he must have got very wet, and I sincerely hope he won't catch cold."

There was a general laugh at this, to which the captain joined; but it is to be feared that Miss Constance stamped her pretty little foot under the table.

Tyrawley turned, and began to talk to Miss Mellish, who was sitting on his right.

As he was speaking, the door on his left opened, and Lady Grace Ravelstoke entered with the lady passenger. The lady heard him speak—and there are some voices which a woman never forgets—and the dangerous journey over the rope had not passed in silence.

She laid her head upon his arm, and said, "Oh, sir, how can I thank you?"

Tyrawley rose, as in duty bound, saying, "Do not speak of it: I did not know when I came off that I was to have the pleasure of assisting you."

But the astonishment of the captain was beyond all control.

"Why, you don't mean to say ——. Well, I never;—dash my wig—well I'm—Here, shake hands, sir, well, you! And he stretched across the table, a horny hand, not much whiter than a pair of mittens.

The grip with which Tyrawley met his overture to do a great deal more in consequence of his identity than the Lady's recognition of her preserver.

The day was as wet as the preceding. Half an hour after breakfast Mr. Tyrawley lounged into the back drawing-room. There sat Miss Constance Boynton, and, by the singular coincidence which favors lovers or historians, she sat alone.

Now Constance had made up her mind that she was bound to apologise to Mr. Tyrawley for her rude speeches of yesterday; she had also decided that she would compliment him on his gallant conduct.

She had, in fact, arranged a neat, quiet, cold, formal, appropriate form of words which would give more expression. And how do you think she delivered them? She got up, and said "O, Mr. Tyrawley!" and burst into tears.

If a proud woman's pride is a shield to thee, O man, as well as to her, against the arrows of love, remember that if ever she throws it away—after she has compelled you to acknowledge its value—you are both left utterly defenceless.

Frederick Tyrawley capitulated at once. They are to be married this month. And if Mr. Tyrawley does not, at some future time, achieve a reputation which no mystery shall cloud, it will not be Mrs. Tyrawley's fault.

A MOTHER'S FAITH.

Among the many striking instances of God's care of His persecuted people, is recorded the case of Mrs. Mason in Scotland. At the time we refer to, her husband was hiding in the morass which spreads over a great part of Galloway. Thither he was driven by Claverhouse, and there he was hidden till peace again gave a breathing time to God's servants.

When the Covenanters in that district determined to have divine service, and for this purpose the godly Mr. Benwich arranged to meet them in a lonely glen beyond the morass, Mrs. Mason decided to attend. Accordingly she took her infant babe, and shutting up her house and committing her four children to God, she set out on her perilous journey.

Returning from the meeting, a neighbor met her and told her her house was destroyed and all her children by fire. Looking calmly at the trembling messenger, she replied: "It is impossible; before I left home I gave my children to God, and I know they are safe." To all the assurances of her friend she steadily answered: "It is impossible!" Hastening forward, she speedily found her faith confirmed, for her house and children were safe, and eagerly looking for her return. The flames which had charmed her neighbor arose from a small cottage on the west farm. Turning to her friends, she said: "I told you God would keep their safe and I am right."

This woman lived long after the darkness of persecution had passed away, and her children all died in good old age, faithful servants of the mother's faithful God. Her husband too came forth from his refuge, and bore witness for many days to the Master's truthfulness.—*American Messenger.*

GARIBALDI A CANADIAN.

The birth place of the noted Sardinian General has been claimed by several countries, all making out a tolerably clear case. All disputes on this subject may, however, be considered as settled, as we give below proof sufficient to satisfy all thinking individuals that he is a Canadian.

In the year 1812 a noted Iriquois chief, named Garrabaldah, (signifying "Mighty in War,") immigrated from Western New York to Lower Canada. He had several sons, the eldest called Joseph, who was called by the French *habitans*, who could not pronounce the Iriquois correctly, Garribalde.

In the year 1820 old Garrabaldie died, and Joseph was prevailed upon by a priest to accompany him to Italy. He was educated by this priest, and received Guiseppe as a name, instead of Joseph, and was to write his name Garibaldi. This information was received from Francis Garribalde, at present living near Sorel, with whom the great General constantly corresponds.

Persons still having doubts on this important matter can satisfy themselves by applying to Francis, at Sorel. It can no longer be said that Canada has not produced one great man.—*L'Orde, Montreal.*

MOVEMENTS OF THE CHAMPION.

Mr. John C. Heenan has been engaged to give a series of pugilistic exhibitions in the principal cities of the Union. It is said that the speculators who have secured the star of the ring are Messrs. Henry Wood and Benjamin Wood, brothers of our distinguished Mayor. Macdonald, Ned Price, Jas. Cusick, and a number of other celebrated professional pugilists, have been also engaged to accompany Heenan, and participate in the fistic exercises. The terms of agreement are as follows:—Heenan is to have $1,000 a-week for twelve weeks, at the end of which time he is to be presented with a diamond pin worth $1,000 Macdonald has refused to engage for a longer time than six weeks, for which he is to have $2,500. Mr. E. E. Price, of Boston, who is, probably, the most accomplished professor of sparring in America, is of nearly the height and weight of Tom Sayers, and a mimic combat between him and Heenan would be no bad imitation of the "international" fight at Farnborough. The line of travel of this distinguished party will comprehend all the principal cities of the United States, beginning, of course, at New York. On Monday evening next, the first exhibition will be given at the New Bowery Theatre. We cannot vouch for the truth of the rumor that the brothers Henry and Ben. Wood will have a friendly set-to.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

An Irishman had been sick a long time and while in that state would occasionally cease breathing, and life be apparently extinct for some time, when he would come to again. On one of these occasions when he had just awakened from his sleep, his friend, Patrick, asked him.

"And how'll ye know, Jimmy, when ye' dead? per other waking up every time,"

Bring me a glass of whiskey, and my 'here's till ye, Jimmy,' and if I don't rise and drink, then bury me."

A THRILLING SCENE.

FOUR MEXICAN DROVERS AND THEIR CATTLE SURROUNDED BY FIRE.

TWO MEN CONSUMED.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat

Barclay's Fort, N. M., July 9, 1860.

A friend, just arrived from Santa Fe, states that four Mexican herders were driving a herd of cattle through the mountains north of that place, a short time since when the following incident occurred, which I give as I received it:

The mountains were on fire at the time, but thinking the way clear before them, they proceeded up a valley when they found their way barred by an impenetrable wall of fire; in alarm they hastily retraced their steps, in the vain hope that escape might still be possible. But, alas! they were still too late; fire had closed the avenue by which they had entered the valley, and a broad belt of flame encircled them on every side, the area of which was rapidly diminishing every moment. The long drouth had rendered the rubbish and under-growth below as dry as tinder, and the flames licked them up with fearful rapidity; and, springing upward, caught the pine cones above, glossy with resin, and then leaping from tree to tree formed a pillow of fire awful to behold. The affrighted herd, bellowing with fear, dashed through the flames, the most of them escaping badly burned, but some perished. Two of the herders attempted to follow them; but who can breathe in such an atmosphere, walk on burning coals, enveloped in flame, and live?

A few steps only were taken, when their nerves became contracted with the intense heat, their limbs refused to perform their office, and they sank shrinking on a bed of fire, never more to rise. Their comrades heard the dying groans of their companions and wild bellowing of the herd, as they dashed through the sea of fire, and the roaring and crackling of the flames, as they came surging onward, and maddened by despair, they dashed wildly from side to side, eagerly seeking that which they dared not hope to find, and already suffering in anticipation, the agonies of a death too fearful to think of, when a huge rock barred their way, and they saw with a thrill of joy, that a small spring of water gushed out at its foot. Hope revived within them at the sight, and with an energy such as emergency could only inspire, they improved the few remaining moments ere the flames should reach them, in preparing to resist them.—Every thing combustible was removed, until the surrounding base formed them to desist, then inserting some dry branches in the crevices of the rock above the spring, they saturated their blankets with water and spread them out upon them, and seated themselves under their shelter, continued to apply the water as fast as the scanty supply permitted.

Ashes, coals and burning branches fell thickly around them, and their hopes fluctuated rapidly between hope and despair, as their chances of escape increased or lessened. Moments seemed lengthened into hours, and doubtless more than the agonies of death were passed by these poor herders, ere hope ripened into certainty, and they knew that they were indeed saved, as "brands from the burning."

THE HACKMEN AT THE FALLS.

Some of the hackmen at the Falls—there are honorable exceptions—are nuisances of the first class. A correspondent of the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* relates how one of them was recently done for, as follows:—

A saucy looking fellow drove in front of the Central House, and accosted a tall countryman from the interior of the state:

"Want to ride to Falls? Take you up and back for three dollars."

"How far is it?" says the countryman.

"Five miles," answered the hackman.

"Won't give but two."

Hackman—"Can't take you that; will do it for two fifty."

Country—"Won't give it."

H.—"Well, come on, I'll take you for two."

C.—"Won't give but one fifty."

H.—"Well get in, I must get to go up anyhow."

C.—"If you have to go up, won't give but a dollar."

H.—"All right, get in; it's too little, but I'll do it."

C.—"Must do it for a half; hain't got any more."

H.—"Come on let's have your half."

C.—"No, I won't go; hain't got time, would rather walk."

The hackman drove off, evidently satisfied that he had "boarded the wrong craft," while the countryman shouldered his trunk, and made many mental strides in the direction of Goat Island.

CAUTION TO MOTHERS.

A late English paper says the decrease of "mother's milk" alarms the British Government, who recently appointed a Commissioner to inquire into the results of excessive labor in factories and the welfare of women generally, and this Commissioner reports: "That the proportion of mothers of the well-to-do classes, who can nurse their own children is diminishing: that among women who have no servant there are ailments which are unknown amongst women who have no servants; and that these ailments are worse with women who had two servants, and get very bad, indeed, and with new complications of hypochondria, amongst women who have three servants."

"If we work on marble, it will perish; if we work on brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust. But if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with high principles, with just fear in God and their duty—that, we engrave with a pen of iron, with a point as from the rock for ever, and no power can obliterate or destroy."—*Webster.*

One-fortieth of a whiting have been recently picked up on Lake Michigan.

THE BRITISH DEFENCES.

From the Times.

The House of Commons ought not to require any apology for self-defence, and does not ask any apology. Its members are sufficiently acquainted with the merits of a defensive attitude in dealing with one another. You don't suspect your neighbors of wishing to insult you, but he will like you all the better for wishing to be respected, and even a little feared. If you build a strong party wall between your own house and your neighbour's, it is not because you suspect him of a design to defraud an insurance company, or think his house more than commonly inflammable. It is enough for you that should he happen to catch fire, you will be in some danger. If you raise walls and screens between your garden and his, you simply wish to spare him all temptation to an illicit curiosity. Indeed, half the apparatus of civilization is protective, and even exclusive. So Lord Palmerston was simply resting his application on the ordinary and palpable merits of the case when he last night asked the House for two millions to be immediately raised by Terminable Annuities and spent within a year on our fortifications. There was no occasion for reserve. The utmost frankness was due to the House, and nothing less to any neighbor, far or near. Lord Palmerston meant nothing more than that with six hundred thousand men in arms or on furlough within sight of our shores, aided by a fleet almost equal to our own, both wholly unnecessary for defence, and wielded by the changeable Government of an excitable people, we have to look to ourselves. We don't wish to be at the mercy of anything stronger than ourselves, and not able to answer for its own actions. Such a power may not even wish to subdue us, and even by the follies of our own representatives and agents to humble our pride, to do us considerable damage, to destroy our arsenals or lay our metropolis under ransom. Whatever has been done or even attempted against France herself she may naturally wish to retaliate, and this alone would be reason for sufficient defence. Lord Palmerston puts the case with all feeling of the generous rival who takes pleasure in contemplating the stalwart form and sinewy fabric with the foe with whom he is about to measure himself. We have an antagonist worthy of ourselves, let us then be worthy of him. A few years back we were quite at the mercy of France, as she had we grown. It did us no good. Out of that slackness of ours has arisen a preponderous ambition to beat us even in our own element. What we are now doing is to make up for arrears; and heavy as the estimate for these arrears may seem, Lord Palmerston shows that they are not more than other countries are paying.

With some little abatement, Lord Palmerston adheres to the recommendation of the Commissioners, and proposes that the works be immediately commenced. The magnitude of any conceivable plan for the defence of the metropolis is a sufficient reason for its omission from any programme, especially if it has to pass through the House of Commons. Perhaps, therefore, it was unnecessary that Lord Palmerston should commit himself to the military opinion that the proper defence for a large metropolis is an army in the field. A large army has not always been able to save a metropolis, even under the most favorable circumstances; for if it happens to be beaten, it must make good its retreat, whether a metropolis be behind it or not. But as was shown last night, the enemy might land a large army, and we might have only a small one, and then that would certainly happen that usually happens under such circumstances. However this may be, we are only to proceed on the basis of our existing defences, throwing out our arms to meet the longer arms of the possible invader. It is only the logical consequences of what we are doing already, and have been doing these four hundred years. The House Commons can no more object to adapting our defences to the last improvements in the art of attack than it could in former days to substitute guns for cross-bows, and earth work for stone walls. The seas of the Isle of Wight is conclusive as to the necessity of marching with the times. We have occasionally weather so settled in what we call our variable climate, that a steam fleet might cross from Cherbourg in the course of the night, and land a force in that Isle sufficient to overpower such troops as they might find in it. In a few hours it would be able to bring guns to bear with fatal effect on the shipping at Spithead, and even at Portsmouth. The art of destruction is not only improved; it is improving, inasmuch that before we have armed ourselves, at immense cost, with one kind of gun, another has been discovered which promises to be better; and there is absolutely no bounds to the power of ordnance. What we hear every day at Shoeburyness, and what we saw the other day at Wimbledon, are sufficient to warn us to keep the enemy further from our butts, if those butts happen to be dockyards and arsenals containing our navy and the materials for its constructing and repair.

No one would decline the necessary improvement of our defences to be a work of a Minister, taken upon trust by a confiding Parliament, for better or for worse. We all share with Mr. Bright his laudable anxiety to take an intelligent part in this momentous undertaking. Even after Lord Palmerston's very frank exposition, and after Mr. Sidney Herbert's lucid statement of particulars, it was not to be expected that the House should adopt at once the resolutions laid before it. True, every member had a copy of the report, of which the Ministerial professor to be the sum; true, too, many members had properly made up his mind; but there is a decency in these things, and the British Legislature is especially coy in its deference to the administrative power. A week is given for deliberation, and that week may be turned to some purpose. We would fain hope that the delay will not be productive of the usual consequences. If five hundred independent minds are to study the report of the Defence Commission with no other wish than to arrive at a perfectly original and incompatible conclusion, and to act upon them, at whatever risk, why then the report will only add one more layer to the pile. A certain degree of submission, or at least co-operation, is necessary when the public safety is in question. It is not every one who knows how to attack a fort, or to construct one; so we must defer to authority, whenever its rules. One thing is very conclusive — the French find their works at Cherbourg, Toulon, and elsewhere, coloured as their ends and their cost, totally unequal to the improved powers of modern artillery. They are therefore driven to the course recommended by our own Commissioners — advance their defences to meet the longer range of the enemies guns. We can do nothing less with our own much less efficient fortifications.

The wife of a member of the Halifax corps of Rifle volunteers," named Mann, having lately presented him with a son, he has since had it christened by the regimental title of Edward Rifle Mann. May the "cap of a gun" prove worthy of the name.

MOB LAW IN ST. LOUIS.

TWENTY HOUSES OF ILL FAME SACKED AND FURNITURE DESTROYED.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 26.

At ten o'clock last night some forty or fifty persons simultaneously appeared on the levee, near the foot of Almond street, armed with axes, crowbars, sledge hammers and similar implements, with which, and with a rush and hurrah, they proceeded up Almond street, attracting an additional crowd as they advanced. The object of this apparently sinister, certainly ominous and decidedly startling movement, was to clean out, smash up, tear in pieces, stave to atoms and burn to ashes whatever was cleanable, smashable, tearable, staveable, combustible in the notorious nests of bawdy houses which cluster on Almond and neighboring streets. A den kept by a Mrs. Hoppe, on Almond, between Second and Main streets, was riddled with astonishing speed and effectiveness. Another on Second, between Poplar and Almond, and one below Almond on Second, were successively attacked, despoiled, and their contents destroyed.—The entire row on Almond, between Third and Fourth streets—some six tenements—shared the same fate. The property of Madam Haverafft, on the southwest corner of Almond and Fourth streets, was next assaulted, and similarly rifled. Madame Belle Beason's notorious hole on the north side of Almond, between Second and Third streets, had previously been visited by the destroyers.

As the work of devastation progressed, multitudes of citizens assembled, hundreds of whom joined assiduously in aiding the enterprise. At first a party of the police offered resistance, but were attacked with rocks, one of which struck policeman Joseph Friese upon the stomach, inflicting a wound which may prove fatal. The police succeeded in arresting three of the rioters.

In the affray some twenty shots were fired by the "stars," to intimidate the crowd, but happily no one was hit. A large crowd accompanied the officers and their prisoners to the police station, and a disposition is said to have been evinced to effect a rescue but the attempt was not made..

The path of the destroying mob was marked by blazing bonfires, in which were consuming the wreck of the smashed furniture of the houses just sacked. At Second and Almond, on Almond, between Third and Fourth, on Fourth at Almond, on Myrtle near Eighth, and at still other localities, these fires were successively rising, illuminating the scenes of sack and destruction, and attracting additional multitudes of wondering citizens and women, and even children. The police yielded the point, and the mob were left to accomplish their work without further molestation, so far as we could discover until at least eleven o'clock. At that hour the excitement continued and the work was still progressing. Before we left the district, not less than twenty tenements had been "cleaned out," and it was in contemplation to finish ten or twenty more.

So far as we can learn, the prevalent sentiment was one of regret that so lawless and wholesale a destruction of property was permitted, while the salutary effect of breaking up these establishments was undisputed. But it was thought disgraceful that it should be deemed necessary for the mob to do a work which should in some manner be effected, so far as was desirable, by the enactment and enforcement of law.

The tenement at the southwest corner of Fourth and Almond, was Bill Clinton's noted South Fourth street Exchange. Adjoining it was a house and a cigar store kept by some Fancy French woman. Both these establishments were thoroughly rifled. In the rear, a defence was made by parties inside, who fired several shots into the crowd, but without injuring any person, so far as we learned.

The feminine denizens of these destroyed rookeries were seen fleetly scattering in all directions, and their passage through the thronged streets was made the occasion of very uncomplimentary shouts, while nothing like personal violence towards them was thought of.

LATER.—The police mustered in force at half-past eleven o'clock, and effected the arrest of about fifty of the rioters. At one o'clock the mob was still at work, but less violently, and the arrests were still continuing.

Policeman Kennedy suddenly dropped dead at Fourth and Market streets, from heat exhaustion.

THE TIMBER TRADE.

A large and influential deputation of those interested in the Timber Trade waited on Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet at Quebec on Tuesday last. Mr. Wm. McD. Dawson headed the deputation, when the following memorandum was read, representing the views of the Quebec Board of Trade, and the lumber merchants of that and other cities:—

First.—They pray that his Excellency in Council may be pleased to rescind the late order in Council by which interest is to be charged on Timber Dues from 30th of September for timber on which the owners have not realised at that date, and that the collection of such dues in the port of Quebec be conducted on the same principle as heretofore, by which while the Crown has always been secure of the amount due, general satisfaction has been afforded to the trade. They urge that as no loss has ever resulted from the system lately in force, there is no possible ground for this new exaction except that by securing an additional sum from the trade, already heavily harassed with ground rents, timber dues, culling fees, broom dues, sliding, &c., the latter being a charge of the same nature as that from which our commercial interests in the Province have lately been relieved, by the first act of the Parliament, session.

Second.—That the late order in Council increasing the fee for "measuring off" many on board Timber to examining and the fees for culling and measuring timber generally reduced to the original rates fixed by the Act, such fees having been, that time sufficient, not only for the requirements of the office but even to create a large surplus fund.

They also urge in support of the first of the above that the security for the crown dues is equal if not superior to the security for duties on bounded goods on which no interest is charged, the timber in Quebec being not only in bond in fact, but absolutely immovable without the knowledge and consent of the collector.

Quebec, 31st July, 1860.

As regards the first clause, the commissioner expressed his decided opinion against the views of the deputation on the point but would lay the matter before his colleagues, and would at least be disposed to consider the question as to whether the time might be extended beyond the 30th September before imposition of interest.

Various suggestions were made on the second clause, and the commissioner, who said he was not so well acquainted with the details in this case, promised his earnest consideration, with a view to meet their wishes, and would always be happy to get any further information from them upon the subject.

THE MADNESS OF TRIFLING WITH DISEASE.

Truths For Those Who Reason.

There are thousands of lunatics at large. Is the man sane who shows more solicitude to keep his house in good repair than to preserve his health or prop his failing constitution? Such a man is, as Shakspeare has it, *essentially* mad, without seeming so.—Besides, there is no excuse for remaining sick, when the means of recovery have been placed within the reach of every valetudinarian. The great and good HOLLOWAY, volunteering the resources of a well-stored and powerful intellect in the service of humanity, has sought, found, combined, and applied the antidotes to every disorder which assails the system, either from within or without. His two world celebrated remedies are achieving, in all regions and climates, and over the most frightful forms of disease, the most signal triumphs. Bulletins of Holloway's victories appear in every public journal that issues from the press, and ten thousand certificates of cures accomplished by his Pills and Ointment, are published annually in Europe and this country. No longer are mineral poisons and paralyzing narcotics considered necessary in the practice of physic. The new medicinal wonders of the nineteenth century have suspended them.

The dyspeptic, the scrofula-stricken, the victims of liver complaint, of eruptive disease, or, worse than all, of *mineral medicines*, rejoice at the salutary revolution.

Above all, the feebler sex in every condition of life, and in all countries, have reason to congratulate themselves that Professor Holloway's remedies have been given to the world. It would seem that their mild, conservative action has a peculiar and most beneficial effect upon the female system and constitution at the critical periods of life.—In girlhood, maturity, and old age, as maiden and as wife and mother, fragile and sensative woman finds in these preparations the surest means of quieting every pain, regulating every disordered function, and replacing torpor and debility with activity and strength.

The value of such a medicine as Holloway's Pills as a household remedy cannot be over appreciated. Husbands and fathers know little of the aches and pains to which the feebler members of their families are subjected, in consequence of their sedentary habits, and the susceptibility of their nervous systems. They suffer uncomplainingly. Diffidence, perhaps, prevents them from applying to a physician; or if they do seek medical aid, it is to no purpose. But in Holloway's remedies, they have a sure means for relief, and in the accompanying directions and advice, a chart that, if implicitly followed, will guide them to renewed health and cheerfulness.—"*Home Journal.*"

AN ELOPEMENT AND HOW IT ENDED.

From the Detroit Adviser.

It seems that some time since a man named Stayley, who had been living on bad terms with his wife in Port Huron, and who also had become much involved in debt, suddenly left that place, and until lately was lost sight of. A few weeks ago, however, he turned up in Buffalo, where he boarded at the house of a respectable widow lady named Thompson. Representing himself as being a man of property, he had persuaded her to give up keeping boarders, dispose of her furniture, and marrying him, remove to Detroit. This being finally settled, it was further arranged that the lady's nephew, who is a well known minister at Troy, N. Y., should have met them here on Monday last, Deacon-like ceremony, Stayley very liberally offering to pay all his expenses.

Before leaving Buffalo, Stayley, by exhibiting a letter purporting to be written by Wm. A. Butler, Esq., of this city, and which alluded to a deposit of several thousand dollars lying in his bank to his (Stayley's) credit, succeeded in borrowing of different individuals a considerable amount of money. With this he and his affianced bride started for Detroit, reaching here one day last week.

In the meantime some of the lady's friends in Buffalo, hearing of the financial transactions, had become suspicious that all was not right, and so were led to telegraph to this city, inquiring whether the man really had the money on deposit as he pretended. The reply, of course, being in the negative, a lawyer here was made acquainted with the facts, and was requested to watch for the arrival of the fugitives. All the hotels were frequently visited, but nothing could be found of the parties till on Saturday last, when Mrs. Thompson, by calling on an old friend, gave a clue to their whereabouts. It seems, that at Finny's Hotel, where they had stopped, Stayley had registered an assumed name, thus baffling any one who might be on the lookout for him. A warrant was instantly procured for his arrest, but the bird had flown. Probably finding his villainy exposed, he had again suddenly changed his location, this time not only taking with him the funds belonging to both, but actually leaving the poor woman to pay the hotel bill. Mrs. T., of course, was thunder struck at this new aspect of things, but having satisfied herself that her gay Lothario had really deserted her, with a heavy heart set out on her return to Buffalo.

Stayley, we believe, has not yet been found, and as it is probable he will escape the punishment his villainy deserves.

His victim, no doubt, has but a poor opinion of the resources of the elopement, and will hereafter be a wiser if not a richer woman.

BLONDIN ALMOST ROASTED.

We find the following paragraph in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Friday, Aug. 10:

Mons. Blondin, the celebrated tight rope performer, met with a serious accident night before last during his exhibition at Cheltenham. After dusk he gave a performance of travelling a wheelbarrow across a rope, and to make the feat more terrific, he encircled himself in a blaze of fire works, which were ignited simultaneously with his starting. Before he had accomplished half his task, one of the pieces prematurely exploded and set fire to his clothing. The peril of his situation could not be seen by the thousands of spectators below, in consequence of the continued emission of sparks, and the adventurous Blondin instead of trying to do but walk the rope and suffer the torture of being slowly roasted. Having accomplished the distance, he by his own efforts succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before his back was very badly burned.

The rope was stretched across a street, at a distance of seventy-five feet from the ground; and none save Blondin could have withstood the pain that he must have suffered. He was confined to the opinion that the Mons. will not attempt any more tight rope performances with pyrotechnic accompaniments. It is very well to amuse the varying visitors of Niagara, in front of the Falls, with cooks, &c.; but shrouded in a sheet of flame, with a chance of having the latter added to that of falling, exercise a little too much of the dangerous to be much relished even by the intrepid Blondin.

TRAVELLED PRINCES OF WALES.

From the Athenæum.

There is a Prince of Wales on the same wending his way by a course which Princes of Wales never yet followed, to an object which none of the young gentlemen bearing that proud title ever yet cared for. The earliest of those travelled youths went abroad under mournful auspices; misery was the fellow-wayfarer of some; others went with menace against the land which they visited, and where they were little welcome. The first of them who "Left Old England on the lee" was scarcely thirteen years of age when his mother Isabella led him over to France, and in a few months of 1325 and the following year unconsciously moulded him into the dethroner of his father Edward of Caernarvon.

The traces of the next Prince of Wales are found in words which still ring with the echoes of glory. Cressy, won at fifteen years of age; Poictiers in a princely manhood; and that brilliant sojourn of nine years in Guienne, which rendered the governorship of our Black Prince there the admiration of statesmen, as his deeds of arms had secured for him the love of every soldier.

From his return thence in 1371, above fourscore years elapsed before we met with another Prince of Wales leaving, in this case most unwillingly the shores of England for a foreign land. A boy, nine years of age is driven ashore at L'Ecluse with his mother, the indomitable Margaret of Anjou. The boy had known sorrow long before that; but now he begins a seven years' exile, the happiest years of his chequered life, during which his mother trained him to be worthy of the throne of Henry the Sixth. When the lesson was completed this Prince of Wales returned only to find a bloody grave at Tewkesbury.

Again half-a-dozen princes succeed to the title, all home-keeping youths. Then comes Charles Stuart, with his picturesque character and romantic miseries. He goes to Spain, not like his predecessor, the Black Prince, in arms, to come back victorious, but in love, to come back baffled and humiliated. His was the most unpopular and unprofitable voyage ever made by Prince of Wales. To it succeeds another voyage. It is a June morning of 1645; and it is freighted rarely. Noblest of all there, in point of rank, in a good-humoured lad of sixteen, who occasionally takes the helm in hand, and to whom Jermyn and Digby speak with deference. It is young Charles Stuart, on his way to St. Germains, not to set foot in England again till long and weary years have passed away, and finally open to him the golden opportunity which he so lamentably abused.

Of the two succeeding Stuart Princes who held the title by courtesy of their followers, but not by the law of the land, they were necessarily travellers abroad; but we pass these princely travellers against their will to notice the Princes of Wales of the House of Brunwick. These have travelled *to*, but never *from*, England until now, in the person of young Alfred Edward. The first Brunswick Prince with this English title did not sleep on English ground until he had counted more than 30 years, and then he came among us with more love for what he had left behind than regard for what he was arriving at. One singularity concerning him is, that he had a very narrow escape of visiting America, under circumstances altogether different from those which mark the progress to Canada of the present heir of England. Lord Berkeley was so much moved by the ferocious hatred of George the First for this scapegrace of a son, that he offered to relieve his royal and suffering Lord, by kidnapping the Prince, and so disposing of him amid the Transatlantic plantations, that his living whereabouts should never more be known to mortal man! If all the reported details of this story be true, it displays wonderful instinct of race in the Berkeleys—one of whom kept his castle for the "disposing" of the very first man who bore the title of "Wales,"—poor Edward of Caernarvon!

No other heir-apparent of the same family made even so near an approach to "going abroad" during his beirship as this. Frederick, the father of George the Third, traversed the sea in his twenty-second year to assume among our great grandsires the dignity of English Princes. There is a tradition among some of the old officers of the household of George the Fourth, that prior to the Regency, he made a stolen visit to the Duke of Orleans. The tradition is mainly upheld by the Prince's familiarity with the typography of Paris; but such a knowledge would imply that he must have been tolerable well known also; and this story we take to be apocryphal.

Finally, we have now, for the first time, a Prince of Wales moving from England over the waters compelled by adversity, or uninfluenced by a spirit of aggression.—Happy circumstance and praiseworthy purpose alone accompany this son of an English mother. May Canada return us our Prince with new experiences, happy memories, and endowments which shall make of his manhood a time of glorious usefulness, and a period to be pointed at as exemplary and felicitous, for ever!

A DANGEROUS GIFT.

The Dublin *Evening Post* says:—"The discovery of a fearful attempt at assassination has startled the faith of Torbert, and has occasioned considerable excitement in the family against whom the annihilation was intended. Three weeks ago there little box was directed to Colonel Patterson, Torbert House. On the direction card were the names of several lady members of his family, and intimating that a letter would be found inside which would explain all.—The Colonel struck with the singularity of the affair of receiving a box of which he knew nothing, and fearing that injury might be done hereby contained with it, determined not to open the mysterious consignment until further consideration might elucidate its meaning. Accordingly it was locked up in a room, and continued there for three weeks without any information being received regarding it. Several members of his household having shaken the box, pronounced its contents to be either sand or powder; eventually, however, in order to see what it did contain, the wary old soldier, placed it at a distance of 100 yards or more, fired a pistol at the lid, when bang went the box with a loud report, shattering into pieces a large stone against which it was placed. Assured, the Colonel ran up, and to his astonishment discovered that his "little present" was nothing more nor less than an infernal machine. It was filled with powder and a dozen lucifer matches so arranged in the inside that if the box were opened in the usual way, certain destruction would be the consequence. A magisterial inquiry is being made into the affair."

There are now 46,000 Ribbon weavers out of work in Coventry, England, in consequence of the inability of the manufacturers to pollute the "list of" pabon" drawn up in Manchester. Similar privations prevail among the unemployed operatives.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Chancery Sale Postponed.
Dentistry—F. G. Callender.
Health and its Pleasures—Holloway.
Lost—W. Waddle.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1860.

Complaints are beginning of a blight of the potato crop. In some localities the tops are drying up, this will cause the crop to be deficient, and the roots small. It is not known with certainty if the rot has made its appearance. Turnips and carrots never looked better, or promised a larger yield, corn looks well. The early sowed spring wheat is being cut. Oats and pease are coming on fine. We should have plenty good beef this year, pastures are good. Fodder of all kinds abundant. We have plenty, may we have gratitude.

☞ The Executive Committee of the County Temperance Union Association have wisely taken steps to arrange that the various Temperance organizations in the County will take a prominent position on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this Town. In Newfoundland and New Brunswick the Temperance banners have been foremost in the demonstrations of loyalty, and in every place of call in the Province the distinguished visitors will be welcomed with open arms by the Temperance army. We are convinced that 1,000 Temperance men could be mustered with regalia and rosette in this Town on that occasion, which would make as imposing a feature as could be introduced into the reception here.

SABBATH SCHOOL PIC-NIC.—On Friday afternoon last a pic-nic of the teachers and scholars of the Sunday School in connection with St. Andrew's Church was held in a beautiful grove near Mr. Chamberlen's residence. An excellent refreshment was provided of which fully 200, old and young, partook. Short but pointed addresses were delivered by gentlemen who were present, and a choir under the leadership of Mr. D. Law, sung a few very appropriate pieces of music. Everything that could contribute to the pleasure of the occasion was provided, and the respected pastor of the church and the teachers of the school merited the thanks of the congregation and the friends who were by invitation present, for the kindness shown them. We cannot neglect to repeat the fact stated by the pastor that a gift of an addition of 100 volumes of books had been made to the library of the school by J. Hughesten, Esq., a good testimony of the earnestness of that gentlemen in the moral instruction of the young.

PETERBOROUGH REGATTA.

The following is a correct list of the successful competitors in the races on the first day:—

FIRST RACE—Double Birch Canoe—not decided; to be run again to-day.

SECOND RACE—Single Log Canoe—H. Pearce, "Teal," 1st Prize. R. Strickland—"Gem" 2nd Prize.

THIRD RACE—Single Birch Canoes—R. Strickland, "Traveller," 1st Prize. P. Whales, "Kenequion," 2nd Prize.

FOURTH RACE—Sculling—No entries.

FIFTH RACE—Double Log Canoe—R. Strickland, "Lance," 1st Prize. W. Armstrong, "Scud," 2nd Prize.

SIXTH RACE—Double Log Canoes—George Strickland, "Sinclair," 1st Prize. W. Armstrong, "Scud," 2nd Prize.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW FOR JULY.

Republished by L. Scott & Co., 54 Gold Street, New York. Price $3 per annum.

I. Strikes: Their Tendencies and Remedies—II. The Mill on the Floss.—III. Rawlinson's Brampton Lectures, 1859.—IV. The Post Office Monopoly.—V. Ary Scheffer.—VI. The Irish Education Question.—VII. Germany: its Strength & Weakness.—VIII. Thoughts in Aid of Faith.—IX. Grievances of Hungarian Catholics.—X. The French Press.—XI. Contemporary Literature.

The foregoing concise enumeration of the Contents of the present number is more convincing than any laboured commentary we might write, of the value of review literature. It is a fair specimen of the variety which characterizes every number of the series of re-publications which this forms a part. Questions in Politics, Social and Political Economy, Theology, The Fine Arts, and Education, which can only be superficially touched upon in the newspaper press, have undergo that calm consideration and discussion best calculated to insure the formation of a correct judgment, and to elicit the truth. Reflecting faithfully the impress of passing events upon the minds of the thinking men of the day, these Reviews form an invaluable Companion to the Newspaper. The newspaper has barely time to record the transactions of the day; the Review notes the principles at work, and holds aloft the lamp of reason and experience. In the present disturbed state of the world, these publications are deserving of careful attention, and the different principles represented by each Review afford the reader an invaluable means of comparison. Each number is complete and consistent with itself; and it, therefore, far preferable to any compilation from various sources which makes heterogeneous articles and combines inconsistent views.

The present number we observe commences a volume, as also does Beadwood's Magazine for July, and we believe one or two of the others thus rendering the present a desirable moment to commence subscription.

Prices of our Review, $3 a year. Price of the four Reviews, $8. "Blackwood" and the four Reviews, $10.

THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW" FOR JULY.

Republished by L. Scott, & Co., 54 Gold Street, New York, Price $3 per annum.

The present number contains an unusually variety of articles—no less than twelve on the subjects of the most striking interest in the literary and political world. Our readers cannot be too often reminded of the practice of this and the other leading reviews of giving prompt attention to the topics of the day, and by their deliberation and research correcting the hasty impulses of the moment. The mere titles of the principal articles in this number of the Edinburgh are sufficiently attractive, and need no comment from us to indicate their scope or purport. It is enough to say that they are all subjects on which information by a competent authority is very acceptable; and if any one wishes to make further research he will generally find numerous indications of authorities by reference to which he may verify or correct the statements and arguments of the reviewer. The titles referred to are as follows; Chevalier on the probable Fall in the Value of Gold; Latest Geological Discoveries; The Patrimony of St. Peter; Mrs. Grote's Memoir of Ary Scheffer; Prince Dolgoroukow on Russia and Serf Emancipation; Correspondence of Humboldt and Varnhagen von Ense; Cardinal Mai's Edition of the Vatican Codex. It may be as well to remark that this number commences a volume; and though each is perfect in itself, and subscriptions may be made at any time, yet there is an obvious propriety and convenience in securing complete volumes.

Price of one Review, $3 a year. Price of the four Reviews, $8. "Blackwood" and the four Reviews, $10.

☞ The Niagara Falls excursionists arrived home all safe on the Port Hope tram this forenoon, after a most pleasant trip.—We will give particulars in next issue.

Communications.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—It has often been made cause of complaint that the Board of School Trustees in this Town do not condescend to give the rate-payers an account of their proceedings at their stated meetings.—I find it is common elsewhere to report the proceedings of the Trustee Boards, and here having two local newspapers, and a member of the Board conducting one of these, yet, save the annual Report, I do not remember of seeing a reference even to the doings of the Board in either paper for a long period.

The rate-payers are deeply interested in the doings of this body, having had to hand over something like £4,000 to it for the School edifice, or as the *Guardian* folks would call it, a "brick yard," and being taxed besides for 400 or £500 a year for current expenses of the school, they may well feel interested in the movements of the managers of so much of their property. I say nothing of the yet deeper interests they feel in the important work of educating their children, and I am sure I speak the sentiments of nine-tenths of the ratepayers in saying that we should be informed as to the doings of a body upon whom so much devolves. It is no way to get our information at the street corners, or to be told that Mr. A. heard Mr. B. say so and so.

Let the Board provide the means to publish their proceedings. I will answer for it, Mr. Editor, that you will publish them freely and without charge, if furnished to you. I have been led to these reflections from a rumour which reached me of the doings of the Board at its last meeting. I of course cannot speak positively as my information is not official, if it were I might offer some comment thereon, as it is I only wish just now to call public attention to the fact that we are not furnished with a public notice of the proceeding of our Trustees at their meetings, and to ask if there is not a possibility to remedy this defect in the future. I would suggest that if the Board do not see fit to furnish an account of their doings to the Press, they be requested to allow the reporters of the Press to attend their meetings and give them facilities to obtain whatever information they may consider useful to the public.

Yours very truly,
AGRICOLI.

Peterboro' Aug. 14th, 1860.

THE GUARDIAN OF PUBLIC MORALS AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

MR. EDITOR,—Your cotemporary has become like a lamb, as far as the Town is concerned. He seems to think there is going to be a wind fall or something else when the Prince of Wales visits our good town. I trust His Royal Highness will notice him, and give him a star to wear on his right breast, for he is certainly enchanted at the idea of the visit. The milk of human kindness has began to flow in his veins—for only see the manner in which he speaks of the Mayor. I could scarcely trust to my eyes when I read it. "What's up," I asked again, so extraordinary a specimen of concealing for the time being what is within, I have seldom seen. I was taught when I went to school that words were signs of ideas, and used to express ideas—he certainly must use words to conceal his. I would respectfully suggest to His Worship to beware—the oily sikky words used in reference to him are portentous—are like the calm preceding the tornado, or to use a vulgar simile they resemble the reputed conduct of a dame that "lets you all over with blarney and then eat your pipe." That a man will jump Jim Crow so nimbly, proven that you are never safe with him, he is not to be found where you last left him. A mere creature of circumstance blows, blazes, rages, tears, blusters, cajoles, praises, eulogizes, commends, condemns or cleans, just as the mood takes him, and while asking after your health he may excite you in the fifth rib; however, we must be "say," when he is in his good mood. I presume we shall see no more naughty things till after the Prince is gone.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,
MENTOR.

THE WATER POWER OF PETERBORO.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—When last week addressing you by your influence, I spoke of the profuse application of water power here, and as a luminous rule in this young and, thrice Heaven, wonderously vigorous country.—To some it seems it is by no means obvious that water power can be wasted—or where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise,—while to the same person it would seem absurd to ask them had they ever been thirsty or known a mill to stand idle through want of water. However come it might be to argue the point or refute such objections it is still more easy to state one or two facts demonstrative of what can be accomplished by an inconsiderable but continuous supply of water.

In the oldest gin distillery in England, not three miles from St. Pauls or more than one from Westminster Abby, a tank covers the very spacious still-houses and malting-rooms, and between the rain-water thereup caught and the superfluous supply pumped from the Thames and wells for the purpose of distillation, a water-wheel of some fifty feet in driven between what is termed the tides. Wheels of the magnitude spoken of in my last are rarely driven up to one evolution per minute, and unless by the most narrow scrutiny at the centre of their axis or shaft are scarcely of discernable movement. A wheel such as I describe is invariably made of iron, and between the beautiful symetry of its formation through its tension rods and braces and the dignity of its noiseless motion is as unlike the fidgety little flutter-wheel once so common here as the Admiralty chronometer to a Dutch clock, a Ducal chariot to a wheelbarrow, or a Chancellor or Chief Justice of England is to a Peterboro Advocate or Attorney, for I really know not which class to fling them to. By the way the *Great Eastern's* paddle-wheels cannot possibly be much beneath the extreme of my quoted diametres. Since I last wrote I have looked at this much and properly much talked of race-way of Mr. Dixon's and my visit has given rise to various ideas in connection with water-power and the supply of that wondrous element. As a work throughout it looks heavy enough to be the undertaking of a wealthy firm rather than of an individual. For an individual it is just now quite as much of an enterprise as any national man could under the circumstances ask another to undertake in the prospect of renting power for mill or manufactory. But I take leave to say a thing are done which may sound or read strange but which I find many thinking persons likely to agree with me upon. Before declaring this I say that as your correspondent "Ubique" remarked, this town is in perceptible progress towards fulfilling long-deferred realization of anticipated importance. She stands concentric in a space where, at any range or point she may be as a centre, said to have a radius of 12 miles before she encounters counteractive influence. This area, sir, would constitute no petty Shire in Merry England, while upon such a surface there would be seen sundry Peterboros. The day has but dawned and by-and-by the wonderers or *quid nunacs* will discover what that wonderful individual Mr. Dixon has been scattering his hundreds for. No one unconversant with water application or mill-races can by any means realise the amount of power he has gained by this I admit serious undertaking until they shall have seen the fall of his artificial cascade at our Bridge, where his discharge-gate will some day be. Heavy as is the work he gains if he chooses to use such I would say some sixteen sites for wheels in a length of much less than half-a-mile. In the city of Cork one flour-mill close to Main street is supplied by a stone-built race-way of nigh two miles in length, the run of the mill being under control of the flood-tide of the river Lee. The celebrated mills of New Lanark on the property of the mistaken Robert Owen have the body of the Clyde at command where its volume is much below that of the Otonabee but with every requisite degree of fall.

What Town of Greenock has under the ownership of a chartered corporation called the Shaws Water Company a stream of water over which I have leapt, and that stream is supplied from an artificial reservoir large enough to be dignified by the name of Lake. Loch Tom as far as I can now recollect is seven miles from Greenock and this race-way is for some two miles a continuous piece of paved masonry.

The stream of water supplying the very long necklace of mills in Kent that terminate at Crayford is no wider than Dixon's race-way. Perhaps nowhere is water both as to purity and protection from waste more jealously guarded than in Kent county where more paper is produced than in any similar extent of country. There is however other manufactures beside paper a very varying and general application of water-power that surprises the examiner of this large County's resources. Before relinquishing this matter I would state that the word dam has apparently on two sides of the Atlantic a very different meaning—here any obstruction across the bed of a river however loosely it may be laid down constitutes the object thus named. In Britain the term means a fabric of compactness, solidity and a thoroughly water-tight condition arresting the whole of a stream or river and compelling its course at the will or direction of the constructor. What we have here compared with dams having the age of centuries and everywhere met in Europe are truly costless structures, though very possibly quite expensive enough to the builders. Such a thing as I allude to where what is, called Dixon's dam is would, at no sacrifice of advantage, throw much more water over the slide and also more into his race. I could name at will dams on various Old Country rivers not leaking a hogshead of water per diem.

And now in conclusion as to the matter alluded to above in this letter. Assuming what I am convinced is the case that Dixon's position legally gives him control of half the river by diversion of that society to the Peterboro side, he has saved in not having his race-way half as wide again as it now is. Had it been of a wider cut the stream could have been taken beneath the bridge road and in flume conducted as I'm to the mill—once Yates'. The sixteen or eighteen mill-sites of Dixon's will not by-and-by suffice for this place, no aqueduct will yet penetrate the rock spoken of and then a day will have come when I would not accept the largest amount of property or wealth known to have been accumulated in these parts as a fifty-year's purchase of Dixon's rent-roll.

Thanking you, Sir, for your indulgence, with the hope that Peterboro like Glasgow may ever flourish,

I am, yours respectfully,
HIRAM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—*Let reason guide you.*—Dyspepsia, Costiveness.—There is no grief but can be assuaged, no pain insupportable of alleviation, or disease without a remedy. Are you dyspeptic? look for the cause in a disordered stomach or derangement of the liver. Are you costive or bound in the bowels? here again the stomach or viscera are at fault. Holloway's Pills will eradicate the source.—Try them. They have never yet failed in one single instance out of millions of cases. We urge all who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Bowel Complaints, &c., to use them at once, as they will effectually cure. The proof lies in the trial. Procure a box, and be convinced of their immediate effect. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

For the Examiner.

TRUE HEROES.

Weep not for the fallen brave,
They are a nation's highest pride;
Behold their country's banners wave,
While on the field or deck they died.
What Scottish bosom beats not high,
What lightnings fire the Switzer's eye,
Roused by the spirit-stirring spell,
Of Wallace, and the name of Tell?
The Britos, Pole, and warrior Greek,
Can turn to many a hallowed name,
With glory mantling on the cheek,
And hear departed heroes speak,
The language of immortal fame.

Weep not for the fallen brave,
Nor deem, oh, deem not they are gone;
Around us are the gifts they gave,
Then think not we are here alone.
The viewless spirits of our heroes
Linger above, around, and near us;
Their deeds fail not death's withering glance,
They are the world's inheritance.
Flowers of immortal hue they bloom,
Stars in the firmament of night,
Lights to gild all history's gloom,
And save the world a darker doom.
When tyrants gather in their might.

The giant despots of the earth,
Wrapt in their winding-sheet of crime,
Who wasted release and deemed it mirth,
Hang on the wearied wing of time.
Their fiery gunships did unfold
Their spirits of a demon mould;
Through blazing seas award them fame,
Blood-woven shadows stain their name,
Their crimes have wrapped the world in shade,
They forged the fetters of the slave,
Their names may live, but flame shall fade,
What boots it where their dust is laid;
These—these are not the fallen brave.

C. S. D.

Ashburnham, Aug. 14, 1860.

THE PRINCE'S PROGRESS.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION AT CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times

Charlottestown, P. E. I., Aug. 10.

The *Hero* and the *Ariadne* arrived off this port on Thursday morning early, and entered the harbor at 10 o'clock. The *Nile* grounded twice in trying to come in, and then started round to Quebec. The *Valorous* accompanied her.

The Prince landed at one o'clock, saluted by the *Ariadne*, the *Valorous*, the *Cossack*, and the French Admiral's ship the Pomone. The ships were all

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE "ADRIATIC."

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

Murder of an Irish Missionary at Damascus.

NEW YORK, August 11.

The *Adriatic* arrived this morning with news to the 1st inst.

All the war steamers in the English dockyards are to be made ready to meet an emergency.

Turkey has accepted the proposals for intervention made by the Convention at Paris, with some modifications.

A military Convention had been concluded between Garibaldi and General Clary.

The Neapolitans keep their forts at Syracuse, Agosta and Messina.

The navigation of the straits of Messina is free.

Consols 93¾ a 93¼. Money 93¾ for account. Provisions dull.

The *Bavaria* arrived at Cowes on the 29th.

The French proposal for intervention subject to the acquiescence of the Porte, was accepted by the Powers.

The Turkish Ambassadors claims essential modifications.

Manchester advices are unfavourable.—Goods dull, though in better demand owing to low prices.

Liverpool Markets—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and easier, but unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn dull—mixed 30s a 30s 6d. Beef heavy—quotations maintained. Pork dull. Bacon quiet. Lard steady at 58s a 63s.

The *Adriatic* brings 260 passengers, including Lady Franklin and niece, and Donald McKay. She left Southampton at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 1st.

The Convention agreed to by Garibaldi and Clary also says that the citadel of Messina will not fire on the town.

The Garibaldian colours will take full rank with the Neapolitan flag.

Naples is tranquil, but agitation prevailed in the Provinces.

It is rumoured that the Royal troops are about to evacuate the citadel of Messina.

Hostilities are suspended.

Napoleon's letter to the French Ambassador to London, dated 25th July, is published. He says:—Since the peace of Villa Franca I have but one thought and one object, and that is to inaugurate a new era of peace, and to live on the best terms with my neighbors, and especially with England. I had reconquered Savoy, and the extraordinary addition to Piedmont alone caused me to assume the desire to see reunited to France a province essentially French, but it will be objected, that you wish for peace, but you increase immoderately the military forces of France. I deny the fact in every sense that my army and fleet have in them anything of a threatening character. My steam Navy is even far from being equal to our requirements, and the number of steamers do not near equal that of sailing ships thought necessary in the time of Louis Phillippe. I have 400,000 men under arms, but deduct from this amount 61,000 in Algeria, 6,000 at Rome, 8,000 in China, 20,000 gen d'armes, the sick and new conscripts, and you will see my regiments are of smaller effective strength than during the preceding reign. The only addition to the army but has been the creation of the Imperial Guard. Moreover, while wishing peace, I desire also to organize the forces of the country on the best possible footing, for if foreigners have only seen the bright side of the last war, I, close at hand, have witnessed the defects and wish to remedy them. Having said thus much, I have since Villafranca, neither done nor even thought anything which could alarm any one. When Lavalette started for Constantinople the instructions which I gave him were confined to this, "use every effort to maintain the *status quo*." The interest of France is that Turkey should live as long as possible.

Napoleon then touches on Syrian affairs, saying that his first thought in the matter was to come to an understanding with England, and asks what other interests than that of humanity could induce him to send troops to that country. He says that the interior organization of France, and to increase her resources, are fields vast enough for his ambition, and sufficient to satisfy it. It was difficult, he says, for me to come to an understanding with England on the subject of Central Italy, because I was bound by the peace of Villafranca. As to Southern Italy I am free from engagements. I ask nothing better than concert with England, on this point or on others. In Heaven's name, let the eminent men at the head of the English Government lay aside petty jealousies. Let us understand one another in good faith, like honest men, as we are, and not like thieves who desire to cheat each other. To sum up, this is my innermost thought, I desire Italy should maintain peace, no matter how; but without foreign intervention, and that my troops should be able to quit Rome without compromising the security of the Pope. I should much wish not to be obliged to undertake the Syrian expedition, and, in no case, not to undertake it alone; because it will be a great expense; secondly, because I fear this intervention may involve the Eastern question; but, on the other hand, I do not see how to resist public opinion in my country, which will never understand how one can leave unpunished, not only the massacre of Christians, but the burning our Consulates, the insult to our flag, and the pillaged monasteries which were under our protection.

The London *Times*, while evidently distrusting the Emperor, is glad of any occasion which has elicited a profession of such friendly sentiments, and trusts they foreshadow a policy under which we may enjoy peace, without being compelled longer to support all the burdens of war.

Rev. Mr. Graham, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission at Damascus, was murdered in the open street. He had a guard of Turkish soldiers, but they did nothing towards defending him.

The *Leander*, a new Galway steamer, made the trip from Southampton to Queenstown in 25 hours.

The appearance of the French wheat crop has much improved, and prices were lower at Paris.

Messrs. Murdock & Son, extensive tanners, of Perth had suspended.

VERY LATEST.

London, August 1.—Consols closed at 93¼ a 93¾ for money and account. Corn unchanged.

Genoa, July 31st.—Advices from Damascus are to the 19th July. Three thousand Christians had taken refuge in the citadel occupied by the Algerine under Abdel Kader. The town is in the power of murderous fanatics, to the number of 3,000. The Turkish garrison of 500 men disbanded, had driven the Christians into the flames of burning buildings. The same accounts compute the number of victims at three thousand, two hundred, but the statements are not yet complete.

The Pope's Nuncio left Paris on the 30th ult. for Rome, on the probability of a meeting this month between the King and Napoleon.

A letter from Milan states that some Hungarian soldiers having obtained ball cartridges, fired into a corps of Chasseurs noted for loyalty to the Emperor. One sergeant was killed. Several of the Hungarian officers afterwards deserted.

BY THE "ADRIATIC."

New York, Aug 11.

The *Adriatic* arrived this morning with news to the 1st inst.

SYRIA.

The French proposals for intervention, subject to the acquiescence of the Porte, was accepted by the Powers. The Turkish Ambassadors claim essential modifications. Russia authorized Lord John Russell to sign for her the modifications if they were adopted.

Manchester advices are unfavorable.—Goods dull, though in better demand, owing to low prices.

Liverpool Breadstuff Market.—Flour quiet and easier but unchanged.—Wheat steady. Corn dull, mixed 30 to 30½s. Beef heavy, quotations maintained. Pork dull. Bacon quiet. Lard steady at 50 to 63s.

Provisions dull.

THE "LONDON TIMES" ON THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

The Emperor's letter, which will be found in another column, will be read with interests by all, with satisfaction by those who can forget the logic of facts. The style is the full Roman hand familiar to the man who has won an empire, who has now annexed two provinces, and is master of a hundred legions. With the argument of *success, nothing is so easy as self-justification.* It must be observed, however, that it is no excuse for the annexation of Savoy and Nice that it was conditional on Tuscany and the Duchies declaring for Piedmont. A steam navy may be far above the real wants of a nation, and yet be far short of the previous number of sailing vessels. France may have only 400,000 men actually "under arms;" but when, for our own security, we measure men against men, it is necessary to take into account the immense addition he can make with a single fortnight's notice.

But why are all these topics to be brought up, when we are only invited to a common policy in the affairs of Southern Italy and the East? Certainly, there is a case for interference of some sort in Syria; and as neither the British Parliament nor the British Press have given the least countenance to the suspicions and rumors which are current respecting the origin of the civil war, the prejudice against which the Emperor seems to defend himself can only arise from the actual operations of French diplomacy in the East. They may or may not have contributed to the present deplorable results and the consequent appeal for European intervention; but English statesmen and writers have expressed no opinion on that question. We are, however, glad of any occasion which has elicited the profession of such friendly sentiments, and trust that they may foreshadow a policy under which we may enjoy peace without being compelled any longer to support the burdens of war.

BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

New York, Aug. 14.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon has arrived at Further Point, with two days later news from Europe; but owing to the bad working of the wires, we have not received a word of her news up to the present time.

The porter of the Greenwich Street Savings Bank was robbed to-day of $5,000, in bills, on the Greenwich Bank. The robber is unknown.

One hundred and seventy berths have thus far been engaged on Board the Great Eastern for Halifax and England.

Mary Liven, a young servant girl, has been arrested at Rye, charged with being accessory to the death of Archibald Nichols, whose hand she had rejected. She was last seen in a boat on the Sound, in pursuit of another boat, in which were Mary and Jos. Chatham, and cries of murder are said to have been heard. She declared her innocence, and answered the questions put to her in a candid manner.

Nichols' body has been recovered in an advanced state of decomposition, and it is impossible to say whether it bore marks of violence or not. Her friends think he was intoxicated, and fell overboard.

A desperate encounter occured in the Five Points to-day, between John Kablinski and Mitchell Pomp, in which the latter had the temporal artery partially severed with a razor.

William J. Coit was severely stabbed last night, at 200 Henry Stret, by Richard Holbrook, with whom and his wife Coit had had a quarrel.

ARRIVAL OF THE SANTA FE MIAL.

Independence, Aug. 13.

The Santa Fe mail arrived to-day. By it we have information that the troops at Hatch's Ranche, under command of Lieutenant Frank, had had a skirmish with seventy-five Camanche Indians, who were on a stealing expedition. Two were killed and several wounded. Shortly after this, the herds of Montira were surrounded and driven off, and other depredations committed.

Everything indicates a general Indian war, and the Indian tribes will soon be compelled to take part. They are becoming so bold now as to attack the trains.

Harper had one hundred and thirteen head of cattle run of in daylight, and is now left to work his way with two yoke of cattle to the waggon.

Two soldiers were followed into the camp on the Pawnee Fork, a few days since.

The troops under Major Sedgwick are attending to follow the Indians to the best of their ability, but the red dogs are too wary for them.

Bents Fort at last dates was then stoned. So great was the apprehension of an attack, that the sixteen Indian prisoners recently sent there were released.

Unless the mail parties are strengthened, we fear they will not get through safely in time to come.

New Orleans, Aug. 9.

A violent storm on Saturday caused immense damage to property.

At Prestonville, the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad, the water rose over twelve feet, submerging the entire place and carrying away every house excepting one. Between 25 and 40 lives were lost.

Miramon's army had been routed by the Liberals, in attempting to escape from Lagos. At 1 o clock accounts Miramon was at Leon, surrounded by the Liberals.

Robles had abandoned Jalapa. The principal towns in the valley of Mexico had risen and declared for the Liberals. The Spanish Minister had threatened the bombardment of Vera Cruz.

Married.

In Peterborough, on the 9th inst, by the Rev. John Cameron, Mr. Thomas Larmer, to Miss Minnie McCracken, both of Peterborough.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, Aug. 16th, 1860.

	$	c.		$	c
Flour ₱ brl	5	50	@	6	50
Wheat ₱ bush, new	1	00	@	1	10
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	1	00	@	1	05
Barley ₱ bush	0	45	@	0	45
Oats "	0	26	@	0	28
Peas "	0	40	@	0	45
Potatoes new "	0	30	@	0	35
Apples American ₱ brl	2	00	@	2	00
Pork ₱ brl	14	00	@	16	00
Beef ₱ cwt	4	00	@	5	00
Butter ₱ lb	0	10	@	0	12½
Hay ₱ ton	6	00	@	8	00
Sheep	2	50	@	4	00
Lambs	1	50	@	2	00
Chickens per pair	0	40	@	0	50
Ducks do	0	30	@	0	35

E. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

CHANCERY SALE.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of JOHN BEAVIS, AN INFANT, and in the matter of the STATUTE 12 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 73.

To be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION

On Thursday the 9th day of August next,

at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', by Alexander MacNeil, Auctioneer, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, in pursuance of an order made in this matter by the Hon. J. G. Spragge, one of the Vice Chancellors of this Court, the West half of Lot No. 15, in the 14th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

The above Lot contains 60 acres, of which 16 acres are cleared.

TERMS OF SALE

Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance in four equal payments from the day of sale, when the conveyance will be executed and the purchaser let into possession.

The Conditions of Sale will be the standing conditions of the Court.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale to be had gratis at the Law Office of S. H. Strong, Esq., Toronto, and of the Auctioneer.

Dated the 30th day of June, 1860.

A. GRANT,
Registrar.

THE ABOVE SALE IS

POSTPONED

TILL

Saturday, September 15th,

AT THE

COURT HOUSE,

In Peterborough, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Peterboro', August 9, 1860. 33

DENTISTRY!

DR. CALLENDER will be at his rooms on

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday,

20th, 21st, and 22nd inst., prepared to attend to all calls in the profession. *Rooms in Scott's Buildings, over Brown & Clark's Jewellery store.*

August 15, 1860.

Health and its Pleasures,

OR

DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES:

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoid the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be affected with stone or gravel, or with aches or pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms,—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and Stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy in the world for the following diseases.

Ague,	Inflammation,
Asthma,	Jaundice,
Bilious Complaints,	Liver Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,	Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints,	Piles,
Colics,	Rheumatism,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Retention of Urine,
Consumption,	Scrofula, or Kings' Evil
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Secondary Symptoms,
Erysipelas,	Tic-Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Venereal Affections,
Gout,	Worms of all kinds,
Head-ache,	Weakness from whatever cause,
Indigestion,	&c., &c.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

LOST.

On the 15th instant, in Peterborough, TWO NOTES,

made by Mr. W. Snyder; one in favour of Mr. R. Dickson, in 1866, for £8. 15s., the other for $6, in favor of Mr. Clancey, or bearer, made in 1860. Payment of the above notes have been stopped. If the above notes have been found the finder would confer a favor by leaving them with Mr. W. Waddle, at Hight's Saddlery, Peterborough.

August 16th, 1860. 33

GELTIC GAMES.

THE

ANNUAL SPORTS

WILL COME OFF ON

FRIDAY, 24th AUGUST.

OF THE

CIRCUS GROUND ON THE GRAVEL ROAD

For particulars see large bills.

JAMES JOHNSON,
President.

Peterborough, Aug. 8th 1860. 33

THE

PRINCE'S VISIT.

IN compliment to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales I will sell

BOOTS & SHOES

UNTIL HIS ARRIVAL, AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

☞ Don't therefore spoil the good looks of your other "Holiday fixings" by wearing an old shoe, but

☞ CALL AT MY STORE!

Corner of George and Hunter St.'s

and buy a pair of new ones, you can get them from half a dollar up.

BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO ORDER,

and repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, SOLE-LEATHER, &c.,

as good and cheap as any in the trade.

T. J. HAZLITT.

Peterboro', August 8th, 1860. 33

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

FROM the premises of the subscriber, near the Cobourg and Peterborough R. R. Depot, in Ashburnham, on Friday, July 20,

A DARK BROWN COW,

with white belly and legs, and a star on her forehead, and brass knobs on her horns. Any person leaving information as to the whereabouts of the said cow at the Examiner office, or with the subscriber will be rewarded.

ALEX. GOW.

Peterboro', Aug. 6, 1860. 32

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the Town Council have by resolution appointed that all rubbish, &c., taken out of the yards be deposited on the West side of the embankment across Spalding's Bay: And whereas it is necessary that the yards, cellars and outhouses of the inhabitants should be cleaned at once.

Public Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants, that they are required without further notice to proceed and make the necessary riddance of all rubbish and filth in and around their respective premises, and deposit the same agreeable to the instructions of the Council.

WM. CUMMING,
Health Officer.

Peterboro', Aug. 8, 1860. 32

ICE CREAM,

SUPPLIED every Afternoon and Evening at the Bakery and Fruit Store of

L. CADWELL,
Hunter St.

Peterborough, August 2, 1860. 31

Inspector's Notice.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will make his tour of examination for the inspection of

WEIGHTS & MEASURES,

in the County of Peterborough, at the dates herein specified, when parties using Weights and Measures are required to present them for inspection. He will be at the following places on the day's respectively mentioned:—

Hastings and Westwood	Sept 8
Keene	Sept 10
Allandale	Sept 11
Ashburnham....On afternoon 11th and all 12th	
Bridgenorth	Sept 13
Lakefield	Sept 14
Warsaw and South Dummer	Sept 15
Norwood	Sept 17 & 18

P. S.—All parties not presenting their Weights and Measures will be prosecuted according to law.

WILLIAM SARGENT,
Inspector of Weights and Measures for the County of Peterborough.

Norwood, August 2nd, 1860. 31

SMOKED SALMON.

JUST RECEIVED,

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter St.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

FINEST English Malt Vinegar. Preserving Sugars of all kinds, for sale by

J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter St.

REMOVAL.

P. J. AYRES,

HAS REMOVED HIS

AXE AND TOOL FACTORY

from his old stand in Ashburnham, to the recently built factory on Hunter Street, first building west of the Central Bank [on the river bank,] where he will make as

Good Axes and Tools

as ever were made in Peterboro'. All Work Warranted.

P. J. AYRES.

Peterboro', Aug 2, 1860. 31-tf

Binding Advocate to copy for 3 months.

The Best and Cheapest

TEAS

Can at all times be obtained from

J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter St.

Frank Young Hyson, 1s 8d, 2s, 2s 6d, and 3s.
Finest Imperial, 2s 8d
Pine Blossom, 2s 6d and 3s.
Finest Imperial, 2s 8d.

Peterborough, August 2nd, 1860. 31

FOR SALE.

400,000 Cochrane's first quality sawed Shingles.

Apply to

GLOVER & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', July 11, 1860. 27-tf.

WANTED.

BY A PRACTICAL MILLER

"THE LEASE OF A

GRIST MILL.

FOR any length of time, in a good section of country; or would be willing to work a mill on shares. The very best testimonial of character, &c., will be furnished if required.

Address "M. M. G,"
Box 17,
Peterboro P. O., C. W.

July 11th, 1860. 28

Weekly Globe copy 2 weeks.

NEW BOOKS

RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE

At the People's Bookstore.

LIFE OF GENERAL GARIBALDI.
THE THREE CLERKS, by Anthony Trollope.
THE MILL ON THE FLOSS by the author of Adam Bede.
THE PRINCE of the HOUSE OF DAVID.
ROLLATT AND SPOONER ON THE HORSE.
OUR FARM OF FOUR ACRES.

And a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books, Stationery &c., for sale, Cheap for Cash.

THOMAS MENZIES.

Peterboro', July 11, 1860 28

NOTICE.

DR. McKEOWN requests his former friends and acquaintances in Peterboro' to notice that he has from this date substituted *MR. W. F. MANLEY*, instead of Mr. Jas. Egan, of Peterboro, for the collection of such sundry small sums as may still be due to him in that place.

August 2, 1860.

DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST.

OFFICE { Burnham's Block, George Street, opposite the *Review* office.

MR. O'D. can be consulted at his Office in Peterborough from the 15th to the last of every month, on all operations connected with the profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

inserted on the finest Gold and Silver; also on Vulcanised Rubber plates.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FILLING TEETH.

A Tooth that has ached or is aching, can be saved *without pain* and made to stand the shocks of mastication for a long time.

Children's Teeth attended to and arranged if irregular. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and at prices corresponding with equally good work elsewhere.

OFFICE open on Sundays from 9 to 10 a. m. and from 2 to 3 p. m. for extraction only.

Peterboro', June 20th 1860. 25

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A *JOURNEYMAN TINSMITH* to work by the piece.

R. BRYANS,
Millbrook, C. W.

July 11th, 1860. 28

TEETH!

DR. JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST,

WILL visit the following places every alternate month, until further notice, prepared to perform all operations in the profession with his usual skill and success, viz.

NORWOOD,

At J. A. Johnston's Hotel, on Thursday the 30th of August, also on the 2nd of October and December, for four days.

KEENE,

At Drummond's Hotel, on Wednesday the 8th of August, also on the 6th of October and December, for four days.

AT PETERBOROUGH,

from the 15th to the last of every month

Office,—In Burnham's Block, opposite the *Review* Office, George Street.

Peterborough, July 18th, 1860. 28

FARM FOR SALE.

100 Acres Cleared.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of the north half of Lot 25, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Smith, containing 95 acres. Also, the east half of Lot 26, in the 7th Concession, adjoining the first-named Lot, and containing 100 acres.

The above land is well fenced with cedar and pine rails, and nearly clear of stumps and stones, and is situated within a quarter of a mile of the rising Village of Lakefield.

For further particulars apply to the owner, on the adjoining premises,

GEO. JOHNSTON.

Smith, July 18, 1860. 29

Good Investment!

FARM FOR SALE.

THE east ½ of Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, containing 96 acres (more or less) with 60 acres cleared, and the remainder in good hard-wood land, will be sold at a reasonable price. The property is situated close to the Village of Keene, is well watered, and a first rate spring runs through the Lot.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor, near Keene Station

JOHN KENT.

Otonabee, July 16, 1860. 30

NOTICE.

HENRY BEST,

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro', Ashburnham, and the surrounding Townships, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture and sale of

TIN, IRON

AND

JAPANNED WARES.

He will warrant superior articles, and will sell at prices to suit the times. Every description of

Roofing, PLUMMING, BELL-HANGING,

Pump-setting, &c., &c.,

attended to with dispatch, and all jobs taken in hand will be done in workmanlike manner, and to the satisfaction of all parties.

☞ Work-shop and Sales-room in Stuberage Buildings, Hunter Street, next door to T. C. Hamlet.

HENRY BEST.

Peterborough, July 4th, 1860. 27

VALUABLE PROPERTY! For Sale,

THREE HOUSES

Situate opposite Mr. Ferguson's, and near Mr. Hight's, in the Town of Peterboro'. As the subscriber is about leaving for the old Country, they will be sold CHEAP. Terms of payment to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to

JAMES MITCHIE.

Peterboro', June 20th, 1860. 27

Special Notices.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills!

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful diseases incident to the Female Constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST 3 MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick-Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent in a bottle containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $1, and 25 cents in stamps to any Agent.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W Kempt, Peterboro', and all dealers in medicines.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers!

THE Original Medicine Established in 1832, and first article ever introduced under the name of PULMONIC WAFERS in this or any other country. All other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the word Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in 10 Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to everyone.

No Family should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No traveller should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-Five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. Northrop & Co., Newcastle, C. W., General Agents.

For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, and A. W. Kempt, Peterboro. C. Britton, Lindsay. R. Gregory, Millbrook, and all Medicine Dealers.

PETERBOROUGH

REGATTA.

A Regatta will take place on the

LITTLE LAKE AT PETERBOROUGH,

on

Wednesday the 15th, & Thursday the 16th,

Days of August, when the following prizes will be contended for:

FIRST DAY.

First Race, double birch canoe, 1st prize $10, 2nd do. $3.
2nd race, single log canoe, 1st prize $18, 2nd do. $3.
3rd Race, single birch canoe, 1st prize $10, 2nd do. $3.
4th race, sculling, first prize $12, 2nd do. $2.
5th race, double log canoe, 1st prize $15, 2nd do, $2.
6th race, double log or birch, (wining canoe in 1st and 5th race to be excluded) 1st prize $10, 2nd do. $2,

SECOND DAY.

First Race, single log canoe, prize $10,
2nd race, a pair oars, cockawain optional, 1st prize $16, 2nd do. $4.
3rd race, double log canoe, 1st prize $15, 2nd do. $4,
4th race, single log canoe, restricted to canoes and paddlers not having won in any previous match, 1st prize $10, 2nd do. $2.
5th race, sculling, 1st prize $12, 2nd do. $2.
6th race, open to all craft that have contended in the above matches and not taken a prize, prize $10.

Board Canoes can compete with the Log Canoes in any of these races.

The decision of the stewards to be final in all cases.

STEWARDS:

Gerald Vivian, Esq., R. W. Standley, Esq., C. J. Vinard, Esq., J. Reid Esq., W. A. Scott, Esq., F. Barlee, Esq., and C. Perry, Esq.

Should the weather prove unfavorable the Stewards reserve the right of postponing the races. All entries to be made before 10 o'clock on the morning of the 15th and 16th at Caisse's Hotel, and parties failing to enter before that hour will have to pay double entrance. Entrance $1.00. Three to start or no race. All paddlers must sit or kneel when paddling.

The above Races are strictly for white men.

Races to commence each day at 11 A. M.

CHARLES PERRY,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Peterboro', 23rd July, 1860. 30

HARDWARE.

REMOVAL.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,

HAVE removed their Hardware establishment from the old stand, corner of George and Simcoe Street, to their new and commodious premises,

No. 5, Market Block,

GEORGE STREET.

Between the New Bank of Toronto, and the "Review" Office.

where they will in future keep a large assortment of

Heavy & Shelf Hardware,

CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS,

PAINTS, COLORS, OILS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

&c., &c., &c.

☞ FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

Cash customers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere, as having relinquished the credit system, we are enabled to compete favourably in our prices with any establishment in the trade here or at the Front.

July 18th, 1860. 30-6in

Selling Off at Cost!!

THE WHOLE STOCK OF FINE

GROCERIES,

WINES & LIQUORS,

must be disposed off by the 31st October!!

THE STORE TO LET!

S. M. AITKEN,

Having determined to withdraw entirely from business both here and at Port Hope, offers the above as an excellent opportunity for Families to supply themselves with the finest qualities of goods, or Merchants desirous of assorting their stocks.

VERY LIBERAL TERMS

would be offered to any party wishing to purchase the entire stock, and the lease, which expires on the 1st of May next, could no doubt be transferred by consent of the landlord.

Remember the address, Curry & Co's old stand

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

S. M. AITKEN.

Peterborough, August 2nd, 1860.

New Spring & Summer GOODS!

Just received at the *Commercial House* a large assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry-Goods, Clothing, Millinery, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c. All purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to call and inspect the Stock before making their selections. ☞ Clothing and Millinery made to order on the premises.

R. B. McDougal,

Dixon's Block, Peterboro', May 10, 1860.

Great Bargains,

IN

DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, &c

may be had at the cheap ash store of

A. McMARTIN.

Hunter Street, 2 doors east of McKellar & Cameron's.

CONFECTIONERY AND PASTRY!

Manufactured and sold

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY

D. LEMAY,

George Street, opposite the store of Messrs Cooper & Ogilvy.

I HAVE the honor to announce to my customers and the public generally, that, having made arrangements for manufacturing on the premises every article in my line, I will keep constantly on hand a large stock of

PLAIN & FANCY CONFECTIONERY PASTRY, &c.;

I will also keep on hand

Apples and other Domestic and Foreign Fruits,

of the choicest kinds. Wholesale buyers will find it to their advantage to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

I shall be happy to fulfil promptly all orders with which I may be favored for Pound Cake, Sponge Cake, &c.

Prices Moderate—Terms Cash.

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro, June 5, 1860. 23

L. A. CADWELL,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced business in the old stand of Mr. W. B. Wade, on Hunter street, where he will be prepared to supply

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

everything to be had in any

First-Class Bakery and CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

All kinds of CAKES, Biscuits and Crackers, Pastry, &c.

Every variety of CONFECTIONARY, both plain and fancy.

BREAD supplied to Customers at their dwellings every morning.

All kinds of FRUITS in season.

As all the BREADSTUFFS and CANDIES sold by the subscriber are

MADE ON THE PREMISES,

the public may rely on having them fresh.

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

L. A. CADWELL.

Peterborough, May 14, 1860.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE STORE, DWELLING HOUSE and premises at present occupied by the subscriber.

Apply to

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July 13, 1860. 28

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES,

WINES, BRANDIES, &c.,

in Peterboro, can at all times be obtained from

J. CAMPBELL,
Next them's Block,
Hunter Street.

Good Black Tea, 2s., 2s 3d., and 2s. 6d.
Rush Young Hyson, 1s.8d., 2s., and 2s 6d.
Finest Assam Tea, Moyune, Southong, and Oolong, 2s. to 2s 8d.

Coffee, according to quality.
Good Ceylon 1s., Jamaica, 1s. 2d.,
Finest old Mocha, 1s. 3d per pound.

SUGAR—Bright Muscovado, 5½d.
Finest Crushed or broken Loaf, 7½d per lb

FRESH LOBSTERS, SARDINES

Figs, Raisins, Prunes,

in glass jars and boxes. Hard and soft shell

ALMONDS, FANCY BUISCUITS,

&c., &c., &c.

PORT & SHERRY WINES

in wood and bottle, 2s. 6d., 3s., to 12s. ₱ gal.
Bottle—2s., 2s 6d., 3s., to 4s.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARET,

GENUINE DARK AND PALE BRANDIES,

and all other articles in my branch of business, at lowest cash prices.

Guaranteed to be as represented.

J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter St.

Peterboro,' May 14th, 1860.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

SUMMER GOODS,

Has been received this day and will be sold at very low prices for cash by

I. ROBINSON & Co

Peterboro', May 16, 1860.

GOOD WHISKEY.

Agricultural.

THE THRIFTLESS FARMER.

The thriftless farmer provides no shelter for his cattle during the inclemency of the winter, but permits them to stand shivering by the side of the fence, or to lie down in the snow, as best suits them.

He throws their fodder on the ground, or in the mud, and not unfrequently in the highway, by which a large portion of it,and all the manure is wasted.

He grazes his meadows in fall and spring by which they are gradually exhausted and finally ruined.

His fences, old and poor, just such as to let his neighbor's cattle break into his field, and teach his own to be unruly and spoil his crops.

He neglects to keep the manure from around the sills of his barn—if he has one—by which they are prematurely rotted, and his barn destroyed.

He tills or skims over the surface of his land until it is exhausted, but never thinks it worth while to manure or clover it. For the first he has no time, and for the last he "is not able."

He has a place for nothing, and nothing in its place. He consequently wants a hoe or rake, or a hammer, or an augur, but knows not where to find them, and thus looses much time.

He loiters away stormy days and evenings, when he should be repairing his utensils or improving his mind by reading useful books or newspapers.

He spends much time in town, at the corner of the street, or in the "rum holes," complaining of hard times, and goes home in the evening "pretty well tore."

He has no shed for his fire-wood; consequently his wife is out of humor, and his meals out of season.

He plants a few fruit-trees, and his cattle forthwith destroy them. He "has no luck in raising fruit."

One half of the little he raises is destroyed by his own or neighbor's cattle.

His plow, harrow, and other implements lie all winter in the field where last used; and just as he is getting in a hurry, the next season, his plow breaks because it was not housed and properly cared for.

Somebody's hogs break in and destroy his garden, because he has not stopped a hole in the fence that he had been intending to stop for a week.

He is often in a great hurry, but will stop and talk as long as he can find any one to talk with.

He has, of course, but little money, and when he must raise some to pay his taxes, etc., he raises it at a great sacrifice, in some way or other, by paying an enormous shave, or by selling his scanty crop when prices are low.

He is a year behind, instead of being a year ahead of his business—and always will be.

When he pays a debt it is at the end of an execution; consequently his credit is at a low ebb.

He buys entirely on credit, and merchants and all others with whom he deals charge him twice or thrice the profit they charge prompt paymasters, and are unwilling to sell him goods at any cost. He has to beg and promise, and promise and beg, to get them on any terms. The merchants dread to see his wife come into their stores, and the poor woman feels depressed and degraded.

The smoke begins to come out of his chimney late of a winter's morning, while his cattle are suffering for their morning's feed.

Manure lies in heaps in his stable, his horses are rough and unearried, and his harness trod under their feet.

His bars and gates are broken, his buildings unpainted, and the boards and shingles falling off—he has no time to replace them—the glass is out of the windows, and the holes stopped with rags and old hats.

He is a great borrower of thrifty neighbors' implements, but never returns the borrowed article, and when it is sent for it can't be found.

He is in person a great sloven, and never attends public worship; or if he does occasionally do so, he comes sneaking in when service is half over.

He neglects his accounts, and when his neighbor calls to settle with him he has something else to attend to.

Take him all in all, he is a poor farmer, a poor husband, a poor father, a poor neighbor, and a poor Christian.

TOMATO CATSUP.

As the time is at hand for enjoying this favorite sauce, the following is a very good receipt for preparing it for future table use: To a half bushel of skinned tomatoes, add one quart of good vinegar, one pound of salt, a quarter of a pound of black pepper, two ounces of African cayenne, a quarter of a pound of allspice, six good onions, one ounce of cloves, and two pounds of brown sugar. Boil this mass for three hours, constantly stirring it to keep it from burning. When cool, strain it through a fine sieve or coarse cloth, and bottle it for use. Many persons omit the vinegar in this preparation.

REMOVING GREASE, SPOTS, STAINS &c.

For removing grease spots without injury to the colors, take the yolk of an egg, and apply a little of it to the spots, then place over it a piece of white linen, and wet with boiling water. Rub the linen with the hand and repeat the process three or four times, at each time applying fresh boiling water. To take stains out of mahogany, spirits of salts, six parts; salts of lemons, one part; mix, then drop a little on the spots, and rub them till they disappear.

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Relieves Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Bilious Colic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Neuralgia, Toothache and Toothache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is also an excellent thing for Bruises, Sprains, Wounds and Bruises. It takes away all Pain the moment it is applied. No family should be without a bottle of THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Price 25 cents per bottle.

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel, } 17

FARM FOR SALE.

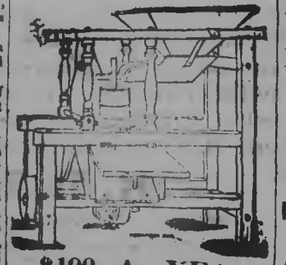
EAST half of lots Nos. 27 and 28, 6th Concession Township of Otonabee, 7 miles from Peterboro' 6 from Keene, and 6 from Allandale.

130 Acres Cleared and Fenced,

balance in Timber. It is one of the best wheat farms in Otonabee. A plentiful supply of water, a good Stone House, Barns, Stables and every convenience. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to

ROBERT BROWN,
On the premises.

Otonabee, May 15th, 1860.



$100 A YEAR

AND upwards saved to the Farmers, by Aldus Mowry's

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 18 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

REFERENCES:

Mathew McIndoe, Carvan. Joseph Walton, Smith. Francis Best, Emily. W. Elliot, do
G. Harkness, do S. Dickson, Peterboro'.
W. Armstrong, Otonabee. C. Gifford, Cobourg

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.

BEAVERS.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS, PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:

Joseph Walton. John Walton.

MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

E. CUEY.

Peterboro', March 16, 1860.

HANOVER GAVE $40,000 FOR THE Venus of Titian,

An engraving of which, superbly tinted in oil and a true copy of the original, in outline, expression and coloring, we are now publishing at

Two Dollars,

Including with every impression

A handsome present for a Lady or Gentleman.

Of the specified retail value of from $3 to $5.

Ten Thousand Orders

For this splendid picture have already been received, and we expect to sell within the present year 100,000 Copies. That the Reigning Venus is immeasurably superior in beauty and delicacy of finish, and all the attributes of womanly grace and loveliness, to any other engraver of the Goddess, ancient or modern, and that this astonishing something is pronounced by those who have seen the

VENUS of the DRESDEN Gallery

a WONDERFUL Copy. There is nothing exaggerated in the statements published in the Prospectus in its regard, as any one can satisfy himself by calling at the office of the "DEVIL" Publishing House in Richmond Hill, the "DEVIL" Publishing House in Toronto, or the "DEVIL" Publishing House in Hamilton.

Agents wanted in every County in Canada, to whom liberal inducements will be offered. Apply to

[illegible]

Richmond Hill, May 1st, 1860. 22

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital. $1,927,000. Paid up Capital, $ 430,20

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

HON. W. B. ROBINSON, | E. P. WHITEWORE, Esq.
GEO. DUNCAN, JR., Esq. | GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.P.
WM. L. PERRIN, Esq. | A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
HON. J. H. CAMERON. | DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.
CAPT. P. WALLACE.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH A WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as at the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858.

WESTERN
Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000,000.
W. CLUXTON, *Agent.*
THOS. HOLYWELL, *Medical Referee.*

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

CANADA WEST
FARMERS' MUTUAL & STOCK
INSURANCE CO'Y,
Head Office—Hamilton, C. W.

President—H. J. LAWRY, Barton.
Vice-President—T. STOCK, Waterdown.
HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland; John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough; John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Travelling Agent for the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterborough and Victoria.

The C. W. F. M. & S. Ins. Co. was incorporated by Act of Parliament in the year 1851, solely "for the purpose of meeting the wants of the Farmer, by affording him protection against fire, at the lowest possible rate."

The Act of Incorporation prohibits the Directors from taking risks on Mills, Stores, or Buildings in Blocks, or any other hazardous property; and by strictly adhering to these principles, by its liberal and prompt settlement of claims, as well as by judicious management throughout, the Company has met with that success and general favor, in the several places where it has operated, which it is still its desire, after the most careful scrutiny to maintain, but to enlarge as business and localities enabled by it.

The Board of Directors is composed entirely of Farmers, men who know your requirements, whose sympathies are with you, and to whose custody your interests may safely be confided.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent.

☞ Office: the late publick building, Hunter Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', May 1st, 1860.

TO [illegible]

[illegible]

Peterboro', May 1st, 1860.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER the 15th of May, instant, Trains will run from the different Stations as follows:

GOING NORTH.
Leave Port Hope at 7:50, A. M.
" Millbrook at 9:15, "
" Fraserville at 9:40, "
Arrive at Peterboro', 10:05, "

GOING SOUTH.
Leave Peterboro' at 2:50, P. M.
" Fraserville at 3:15, "
" Millbrook at 3:50, "
Arrive at Port Hope, 5:05, "

By the above arrangement Trains will connect at Millbrook going North or South, giving passengers from Lindsay and Millbrook FIVE HOURS in Peterboro', and returning same day

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

1st May, 1860: 18-4in

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

A Commodious Family residence [quite new] containing THIRTEEN ROOMS, with Stabling, &c., on the premises. The Lot consists of three acres of land situate on Park St., in a respectable, pleasant locality. The whole will be sold on favorable terms. TITLE INDISPUTABLE. For further particulars apply to Mr. Richard Winch, Peterboro, or to the subscriber,

R. J. WINCH,
Cobourg, C. W.

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,
Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL,
Water Street, North.
Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Michell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Cluxton, Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham, W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott, J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan, D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan, John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong, P. Ayers,
W. N. Hayter, W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham, H. Sherwood.

State Fire Insurance,

CHIEF OFFICES—3 PALL MALL AND 36 LUDGATE HILL,

LONDON.

Established in 1836, under Charter of Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL, - - - - $2,500,000.
With Upwards of 1,000 Shareholders.

The Right Hon. Lord Kean, *Chairman.*
Peter Morrison Esq., *Managing Director.*
William Carter, Esq., *Secretary.*

A copy of Stock book can be seen on the counte. at the

Head Office, Canada West, TORONTO.

Trustees and Board of Directors in Canada:
Honorable John Ross, | W. I. Howland, M.P.P.
John Crawford, Esq. | William Ross, Esq.
W. McMaster, Esq. | Wm. Henderson, Esq.

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Crombie

The Branch was only opened last January, and now has an income of

$75,000.

which is retained in this country.

The increase of business in England is unprecedented, as shown by the Parliamentary returns, and the following taken from the late September Report:

"It will thus be seen that the total amount of business done during the last nine months of the Company's operations has been *TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE POLICIES*, producing an additional annual income of

$1,560,000

Representing Property Insured to the extent o

Thirty Million Dollars!

The Report further says, that "the Directors congratulate the shareholders on this satisfactory increase in the business of the Company, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection now formed it will continue to increase in the same ratio.

The Capital of the Company is devoted entirely to Fire Liabilities, having no reserve for a Life Branch.

All losses in Canada are submitted to the gentlemen composing the Board who examine the particulars, and if found satisfactory, at once order the payment of the claim. This system has called forth numerous cards of thanks.

If differences should arise between claimants and the Company, the Manager is fully empowered to accept of any process in law.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough
47—6m

FISHER'S HOTEL.

AMOS J. FISHER

BEGS to acquaint the inhabitants of Peterborough, Town and County, that he has recently opened a Hotel on Hunter street, adjoining the stand of the

OLD "FISHER'S HOTEL,"

where he is prepared to attend to those who may favor him with their patronage. The building has at a great expense been fitted up for

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

and every attention will be paid to the wants of the travelling and transient public. There are on the premises good sheds and a commodious stable, open daily, and free of charge. There will be a careful Hostler in attendance, and parties may rely upon it that the best attention will be paid to horses and conveyances entrusted to his charge, and as few required. A limited number of

RESPECTABLE BOARDERS

may find comfortable accommodation. The Bar will be furnished with the choicest Wines and Liquors.

Peterborough, Dec 17, 1859.

AMOS. J. FISHER.

MONEY TO LEND ON REAL ESTATE.

Apply to
ERNEST BEDDINGTON.

Peterborough, May 26, 1860. 22

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMBOAT NOTICE!

THE STEAMER

"MAPLE LEAF."
Capt. Schofield.

WILL commence her regular trips on the

21st day of March inst.,

in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay, and Port Hope and Peterboro' Rail Roads,

For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, and New York.

Leave Colborne every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a. m., Cobourg at 9 a. m., and Port Hope at 11 a. m. Returning direct from Port Hope to Rochester, arriving at Rochester at 8 p. m., in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and South, viz., New York Central and Genesee Valley, and New York and Erie Rail Roads.

Returning the *Maple Leaf* will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday night, at 11 o'clock p. m., arriving at Colborne, Cobourg, and Port Hope, in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and North.

Freight will be taken from Rochester AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

GEO. SCHOFIELD,
Master.

Port Hope, March 5th, 1860. 14

TOWN LOT
FOR SALE.

PART of Lot Number Ten north of Simcoe Street and West of George Street, and Part of Lot Number One north of Charlotte Street and West of George street in the Town of Peterborough.

Apply to
R. DENNISTOUN
Peterborough, April 26th 860

Cobourg and Peterboro' RAILWAY.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, 4th July, Trains will run as follows:—

Going North.

Leave Cobourg..... 8.30 A.M
Arrive at Peterboro'..... 10.45 A.M
Leave Cobourg..... 2 45 P.M
Arrive at Peterboro'..... 5.00 P.M

Going South.

Leave Peterboro'..... 12.15 P.M
Arrive at Cobourg..... 2.30 P.M
Leave Peterboro'..... 6.30 P.M
Arrive at Cobourg..... 8.45 P.M

COVERT & FOWLER.
Lessees.

Cobourg, July 1, 1860. 28

REDUCED FARE

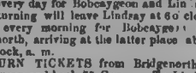
THE STEAMER

"VICTORIA."

WILL leave Bridgenorth at 12 o'clock, M., every day for Bobcaygeon and Lindsay, and returning will leave Lindsay at 6 o'clock, a. m., every morning for Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth, arriving at the latter place about 11½ o'clock, a. m.

RETURN TICKETS from Bridgenorth to Bobcaygeon and back 75 Cents To Lindsay and back $1.50.

CAPT. CHURCH.



THE STAGE

Will leave Peterborough at 10.30 a. m., every morning to connect with the steamer at Bridgenorth, and will return to Peterborough after the arrival of the boat from Lindsay, and will arrive at Peterborough at 2 o'clock p. m. FARE from Peterborough to Bridgenorth, 25 Cents. For freight, &c, apply at McGregor's Hotel, Peterborough, or to

W. S. CHURCH.

June 27th, 1860. 26

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, AND BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative)
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics forms but only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they have ever stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent scholar of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, that can be possibly obtained from any other source.

Early Copies.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

Terms:

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For ackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Money Current in the State where Issued will be received at par.

Clubbing.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four Copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30.

Postage.

Canadian mail subscribers will be supplied free of United States Postage.

N. B.—The Price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $35 per annum.

F. A. Bell Of 200 Acres for Sale!

LOT No. 16, west of the Communication Road, township of Smith, being [illegible] miles from Bridgenorth and 6 miles from Peterborough. About 170 acres are cleared and mostly in a good state of cultivation. There are two substantial barns and a good well at work on the Lot.

TERMS—One third down and the remainder in two equal annual installments.

For particulars apply to
JOHN EDGAR,
Proprietor.

June 4, 1860.

BRITISH AMERICAN CIRCULAR DELIVERY, AND General Advertising AGENCY.

22 *St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, C. E*

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public, that he is now prepared to receive Orders for Printing, Addressing and Distributing Bills, Circulars, &c; also, Posting Placards, and receiving Advertisements for insertion in the various City and Provincial Journals.

He will likewise be prepared to receive, and by means of his numerous Agents, arrange for insertion, Advertisements in the various papers throughout Upper and Lower Canada, the Lower Provinces, and the United States, also for the delivery of Circulars in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., thus offering to advertisers and all parties wishing to secure regular an systematic publicity for their announcemen a certain and speedy means of doing so, at

GREAT SAVING OF
Time, Trouble and Expense.

His Arrangements being now completed, he begs to solicit from Railway Companies, Merchants, Tradesmen, Hotel Keepers and others the transaction of all such business, which he begs to assure them will be strictly attended to, with punctuality and despatch, and flatters himself that from his long experience in England, in this line of business as well as in connection with the Montreal Press, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction.

ROBERT MOORE.

AFFLICTED READ!

EUROPEAN MEDICAL HOUSE
AND
Botanic Dispensary
No. 51, King St. West, Toronto, C. W
ESTABLISHED BY
DR. GOODING, FORMERLY OF ENGLAND.

A NEW, SPEEDY, and most successful mode of treating
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous debility, Marasmus or Wasting Consumption, Seminal Weakness, Disease of the Kidneys and Bladder, Rheumatism, Scorbula, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Chronic Complaints, &c., &c.

☞ No charge for advice.

Dr Gooding is now engaged in treating this class of maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by him is new, it is based upon scientific principles, with new discovered remedies, without minerals or poisons. The facilities of cure are such that patients can be cured at their own houses without expense, in any part of the country, from an accurate description of their case by letter, and have the medicine sent them by mail or express.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Young men who are troubled with weakness generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the New Botanic Remedies.

COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

Address,
DR. GOODING,
No. 51, King Street,
Toronto.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, degrades the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must incorporate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all Complaints arising from Vitiated or Impure Blood. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is tormented with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy as cheap as simple and invigorating.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many insidious and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures in his vicinity, for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Secretion of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored to health and even from the verge of the tomb by its use. When colds, settled on the lungs, relaxation and even fatal diseases of the lungs by its use. When colds, settled on the lungs, relaxation and even fatal diseases of the lungs by its use. When other remedies, and others in whose cases no other remedies could reach the disease, have been completely cured by the use of this Pectoral, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate to what remedy to employ for the relief of themselves and families when attacked by pulmonary organs that are hastening to our absolute. While many remedies are palliating those distressing symptoms which, if neglected, fasten the fatal disease upon the vitals, this Pectoral, by its power over the blood, and the vital functions, subdues and expels disease from the system, and the patient finds himself on the highroad to health. Public confidence in this remedy is the result of its cures, and the people have no security against the destroyer but the use of this Pectoral.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they have "some good" to sell, but call for Ayer's, and take no other. They are the best and cheap in the end, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Orrsmed & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, and A. W. Keeps, Peterboro'; C. Sexton, Lindsay; R. Greyson, Millbrook; J. Chamberlain, Bowmanville, and all Druggists Grocers. Postage 2 Cents Gammell's Agents for the Counties.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

PETERBORO', Soap and Candle Woks.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest [illegible] sale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 20th, 1858. 51

CHRIST AND HIS APOSTLES.

THE CHEAPEST and most elegant engraving ever published. Dayton & Co.' Magnificent engraving of Thorwalden's Sacrestatues in the Cathedral at Copenhagen, representing

Christ and His Apostles!

Has been issued but a few weeks, and orders for it are pouring in by every mail. Although the original models sent to this country in 1853, and exhibited at the Chrystal Palace, were destroyed in that building, the SACRED GROUP, depicted in bold relief in a

Splendid Engraving,

Thirty-two inches in length and twenty-four inches in width, copied by permission of the Danish Government from the Copenhagen Statues, still survives, and five scenes of Gospel History are portrayed in the architectural border surrounding the main picture, viz:

John Preaching in the Wilderness.—Jesus Baptized by John—Christ blessing Little Children—The last Supper—The Three Marys at the Sepulchre.

Altogether this is the greatest triumph of art ever witnessed in this country. The Rev. Dr. Prime, editor of the New York *Observer*, the editors of the New York *Evangelist*, *Christian Advocate*, *Examiner*, *Herald of Truth*, *Chronicle*, etc., speak in enraptured terms of the work, and recommend its introduction into every family in the land.

The proof sheets were sold for $35 each, but with the view of affording every family an opportunity to possess this enchanting and instructive picture, the proprietors offer it and an elegant Bible, bound in Velvet, with gilt-edged leaves and rich clasps and mountings, for $3.25; the 25 cents being for return postage.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES Free of Cost!

Sabbath School Libraries and Sabbath School children can produce this *GREAT GOSPEL PICTURE* upon such terms as will give their school a Library free of Cost. The picture is in large demand among the members of all Christian Churches. Hundreds of Christian parents anxious to encourage their children in well-doing, and to obtain (for the nominal sum of One Dollar) one of the most sublime engravings of modern sculptures, warmly approve of our scheme, and we confidently expect in supplying the religious public with this unequalled scriptural engraving, to be the means of founding a large number of Sunday School Libraries, and of thus subserving in two ways the cause of gospel truth and moral culture.

SABBATH SCHOOL CLUBS can be formed ordering from 25 copies upward, at our regular price of $1 each copy, and we will forward with the engravings a Library (from the American S. S. Union, or any other source) of Two Books for every engraving. Thus, an order for 5 copies, which could be easily raised in most schools would secure 100 Books, and 100 Engravings would secure 200 Books, and so on.

NEW YORK, May 8, 1860.

The beautifully engraved copy of Thorwalden's "Christ and His Apostles" is well fitted to adorn the walls of any Christian dwelling or Sabbath School Room, and will suggest valuable religious lessons to both young and old.

R. G. PARDEE, General Agent of the New York Sunday School Union.

J. H. BURTIS, Associate Secretary of the American Sabbath School Union.

☞ Agents wanted everywhere. $1.25 will secure a letter of agency, stating special terms, with one copy of the engraving. Address,

CALDWELL & Co.,
[Successors to Dayton & Co.
37 Park Row, New York.

SPENCELY'S

Portrait Gallery!

PORTRAITS taken in the Ambrotype, Calotype, Amphitype, Melinotype, Canvass or Paper Processes; Miniatures of every description for

LOCKETS, BROACHES, PINS OR RINGS,

taken in the very latest style of the art.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1860.

Volume 8.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 34.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

Every description of Plain and Fancy Printing executed at this Office, on reasonable terms.

Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Invitations, Note Paper, Letter Paper, Account Sales, Pamphlets, Programmes, Posters, Bills, &c., &c., with every variety of lettering and furnishing.

☞ Country Orders of every description, large or small, punctually attended to.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this Office will be punctually and thoroughly executed.

"THE EXAMINER" is published every Thursday morning at the Office of the Proprietor, in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable entirely in advance, or 25 cents per month.

Rates of Advertising.

[illegible]

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW, Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES SHERIFF,

SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA. 16 W. CLIFTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. W. CLIFTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair Nail and Tooth Brushes, Combs, Cutlery, Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

W. T. M. CROWTHER,

Professor of Music.

ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Pianos Carefully Tuned.

Residence on Hunter Street—dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. McNabb.

Mr. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Mill at Monaghan, near Martin's Mills, Peterboro', C. W.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DENNAN

PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c. Office in Sadler's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having entirely completed the outlines of eight new Townships now ready for sale in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough. C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,

GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. MARSHALL,

DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobacco, Wines, Cognac, Jamaica Rum, Port, Sherry, Fish and Pork. Also, Crockery, Glass, Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro. 32

Mr. A. E. HEATHFIELD,

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon is the building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Peterboro, Sept. 7th, 1859. A

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 18

THOMAS BENEDICT,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. At Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 30

T. G. HAZLITT,

DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

ALEX. McNEIL,

AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c., Licensed Auctioneer for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. POWELL & Co.

HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough.

JAMES REST,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Bowes Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

Importer of Meerschaum and Fine Drinking Glasses, Amber Mouth Pieces, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—1m

GEORGE H. HUGHES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Sadler's Building, next door (south) to Chronicle Office, George St., Peterborough. 13

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,

[illegible]

J. HEWER,

TAILOR

&c. &c.

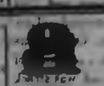
H. B. A. SWEETING,

Bookseller and Stationer,

GROCE STREET

H. B. A. S. has just received a large and well assorted stock of STATIONERY, which he is prepared to sell at the lowest cash prices. Sunday School Books always on hand. Peterborough, June 1859.

LAWYER'S BLANKS FOR SALE AT THE EXAMINER OFFICE.



CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., &c., &c.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing superior styles of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.,

which they offer at reasonable rates for Cash, or approved credit.

☞ None but the best workmen and material employed.

REPAIRING

of every description done at short notice, and in workmanlike manner.

Premises adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.

J. & T. DOUGLASS.

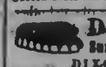
Peterboro', May 4, 1860. 20

M. DRISCOLL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

Office over the Post Office, Peterboro', C. W.



D. PENTLAND,

Surgical & Mechanical Dentist

DIXON'S BLOCK,

George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.

ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.

Peterborough, April 12th 1860. 13

ALBION HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

JOHN W. DICKEN, Proprietor.

THE Premises situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, contain the largest and best Hotel in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the Public throughout has been notified, and great exertions, many improvements in and about the House, have been made to fit it to the wants of the Travelling Community. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION will say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE!

THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the

COUNTY HOUSE

on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A.M.

N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to produce their certificates of moral character prior to examination.

By order,

JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

REMOVAL.

EDWIN POOLE,

Cabinet-maker,

UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER

BEGS to acquaint his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his shop to Hunter Street, [illegible]

Ryan's Block, George Street.

Opposite the Market, where he will have constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock nearly consists of Bureaus, Wash Stands, Tables, Dressing Bureaus, Chairs of various patterns, Cribs, Bedsteads in great variety, Mattresses and Spring Mattresses, Sofas and Couches, Settees, Sofa and Couches, Spring Mattresses, Hair, Sea Grass, Shuck and other Mattresses, and Coverings of all descriptions made to order.

Having had many years experience in the business, he is confident that his workmanship cannot be excelled in this County, and he will be Furnished at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

Coffins and Undertaking. Hearse in attendance on Funerals.

Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 37

PETERBOROUGH

STOVE DEPOT.

THE subscriber begs to convey to the Public and all his former friends the hearty thanks they have extended to him during the past year, and to inform them that he has removed to the shop in the rear of Mr. Ryan's Block, George Street, where he has constantly on hand a large assortment of

COOKING STOVES,

[illegible]

TIN and SHEET IRON WARE

[illegible]

TO LET.

THREE [illegible] TENEMENTS!

THE whole of the rooms of a BRICK HOUSE in the rear of the Store in the occupation of Mr. Ryan, Hunter Street, suitable for a good Workshop, Manufactory, Storage, or Warehouse.

Enquire of

RYAN.

Peterborough, June 16th, 1859.

Poetry.

IS IT ANYBODY'S BUSINESS?

Is it anybody's business if a man should take a drink,
For a thing to smell your breath, to your mouth his nose to cram?
Or, to speak the matter plainer, there is a 'thumb' I know,
A selfish, sordid, smutty "snytch" did this thing not long ago.

Is it anybody's business that it a man think fit to sell,
At a tavern he his way to hount—or if he calls at all,
Is it anybody's business to clap his eye to certain call,
To see what any other body is about to drink.

Is it anybody's business to notice that some may
Has too little of the Hy's but self too much of that?
Or is it anybody's business—(I wish you would it prove)—
To say anybody's drinking, cause they're shewing of a love.

Is it anybody's business thy and night your steps to track,
And to spread about among your friends you're on the drunkard's track,
Is it anybody's business to meddle right or wrong,
In business that unto themselves in no shape doth belong.

Was it anybody's business the damning stone to throw,
At the poor, lost, erring thrall one in the Temple long ago,
If its anybody's business, wrote "The Great one," on the ground
'Tis only his, among you, who sinless can be found!!!

But it seems everybody's business in this age that's so refined,
To show that from the nobility one, they're of a different mind,
That it's everybody's business to every one to prove,
That a falsehood is the doctrine of charity and love.

It's everybody's business in this "Wood'rous age",
'Gainst every other body an unholy war to wage
Of scandal, hatred, malice, hypocrisy and strife
As if everybody's business was to vanquish every other body's life.

The substance of my queries plainly stated comes to this,
Is Whitebyby's business what another's business is?
If it is or if it isn't, I would be glad to know,
For of one thing I am certain there's my business is.

If it is I'll join the rat-tat throng and add the noble part
Of the moaning, canting scandal-mongers who throng the filthy mart,
But if, as I'll take the courage in hand to call each squandrel large
That has true and daily business is to mind his own concerns.

NOBODY.

THE RIBBON LODGE.

BY WILLIAM CARLETON.

The night of a November had set in, or rather advanced so far as nine o'clock, when, towards the angle of a small three cornered field, called Con'r Haudkerchief, in consequence of an old legend connected with it, might be seen moving a number of straggling figures, sometimes in groups of fours and fives; sometimes in twos or threes as the case might be, and not unfrequently did a single straggler advance, and after a few private words, either join the others or proceed alone to a house situated in the angular corner of the field to which we allude. As the district was a remote one, and the night rather dark, stirring, it might be heard in the by-roads, and the sound flushes in the pan soon from the rusty nose of those who, from probable reasons to pull a trigger for the first time. The country, at the period we write of, be it observed, was in a state of comparative tranquility and no such thing as a police force had been heard of or thought in the neighborhood.

At the lower end of a long, level stretch of moor, called the Black Park, two figures approached a kind of gate or pass that opened into it. One of them stood until the other advanced; and in a significant tone asked, who comes there?

"A friend to the guard," was the reply.

"Good countersign," said the other.

"What age are you in?"

"In the age of the Fifth."

"All right, come on boy," said the questioner, having also pronounced the Fifth pleasantly, as the third month in just whatever you are."

They entered on the glacis of opposite ground, which was a natural bowl, one of those over the country, covered on every side with furze, except where a kind of path led through it towards the opposite extremity. The appearance of this natural basin was indeed singularly striking. A dozen fires of peat and furze kindled in the middle of the bowl, and some of various dimensions, threw a strong red glare upon the wild and picturesque features of the place, and the groups of human figures that were moving about it. Many of these were engaged in cooking, others in eating, and a considerable number in drinking. Around the fires were seated parties of from six to a dozen, who, having finished their meal, were discussing the contents of a pot, placed upon the fire between them. There it is seen upon the ground, with its mouth upon a level with the earth, and its bottom supported by a few sticks, or a little straw. In the upper rock, and another figure listening to a man who was reading a paper by the light of a candle. Each of these parties had its separate bottle, and the whole was conducted with the greatest order and regularity. Every man who had to leave a table to attend to the wants, which others, more fortunate than himself, had enjoyed, as if they were

[illegible]

whom the spirit of the ballad was directed had been there visible the result of their savage passions. Beside the fire, and near the middle of the house, sat a man, who, by his black stock and military appointments, together with a scar over his brow, that gave him a most repulsive look, was evidently a gentleman, or old soldier. This person was engaged in examining some rusty firearms that had been submitted to his inspection. His self-importance was enhancing, as was also the deferential respect of those, who, with arms in their hands, hemming flints or turning screws, awaited patiently their turn for his opinion of their efficiency. But perhaps the most striking group of all was that in which a thick-necked, bull-headed young fellow, with bloodcoloured hair, a nose of Roman Redhead's—who was himself present—and another beetle browed slip were engaged in drawing for a wager blood one of the school-boy's slates, the view of which and cross beaks. A hardened, cunning old sinner, with murder legibly in his face, held the face half-pence which they wagered in his open hand whilst in the other he clutched a pole, ornamented by at least two-and-twenty heads that had evidently seen some service. The haggard worthy of remark was composed of those persons who very writing threatening notices upon a leaf torn out of a school-boy's copy, which was laid upon what they fiercely termed "a copy board," or piece of plain deal, kept upon the knees, as a substitute for desks, while the boys were writing.—These amusements were connected to while waiting for the Article-bearer, or the Captain,—for such was Bartle Finnegan, who now entered the house, and saluted all present with great cordiality.

"Regad, boys," he said, "our fever guards without is worth any money. I had to pass the sign-word afore I could pass myself, and that's the way it ought to be. But, boys, before we go any further, an' for fear of threatens, I must call the roast. You'll stand in a row roun' the walls, an' then we can make sure that there's no spies among us."

He then called out the roll of those who were members of his Lodge, and having ascertained that all was right, he proceeded immediately to business.

"Roosie Redhead, what's the raison you didn't take the arms from Captain St. Ledger's steward? Sixteen men armed was enough to it, an' you failed?"

"Ay, an' if you had been wid us, and siphen above to the back o' that, you'd fail to. Begorra, Captain dear, it seems that good people is scarce. Look at Micky Mulvihar there, you see his head that cap just side he can play cards well enough, be my fowl he's short of one ear, any how, an' if you could meet wan of the same steward's bullets goin' abroad at night like ourselves for its aisyquiness, it might let you know how he lost it. Bartle, I tell you, a number of us isn't satisfied wid you. You send us out to meet danger, an' you won't come yourself."

"Don't you know, Rooser, that I always go wherever I can, but I'm caged now—fair I don't sleep in a barn, and can't budge, as I used to do."

"Ay, who's tying you to your place, tho'?"

"Roosie Redhead," said Bartle, casting a suspicious and malignant glance at him, "might I take the liberty of axin what you mane by speaking of me in that disparagin' manner? Do you remember your oath? or do you forget that you are bound by it to meet at twelve hours' notice or less, whatever you're called upon. Dhar Christ-mas, of Lhear another word of the kind out o' your lips, down you go on the black list. Begor," he continued, with a wheedling look of good nature, "we'll have no bother afore we start, here, will we, or we'll be late."

"Stage," replied Roosie Redhead, whose face had already become purple with indignation, "Stage, you say, Bartle Finnegan! Arrah, boys, I wonder where is poor Cousin O'Dudthra by this time?"

"Why, then, sure already that's the best of it. Ar' you afeard to go? Sure you're to be married to-morrow, an' you'll have a right to be off for a week, if you like, after the job is done. Come, come, Rooser, you're not afeard, are you?"

"Afeard, Bartle Finnegan! Afeard, indeed! I'll soon show you whether I'm afeard or not. Boys, I'm ready, if you are."

"Hurroo!" shouted the party, "Rooser for ever!"

"Well, then, boys, I'll tell you what it is," said Bartle, "I'm glad to see you so willin' to stand by one another, for I'm sure you'll have need of it. Now, boys, I'll tell you what it is, I'm towld that Squire Ribbon, of Ribbon Lodge, has got notice of our manes, an' manes to be ready for us, so we must be cautious how we proceed

OUR INDIAN HERO.

The splendid capture of Delhi first broke through the long catalogue of disasters which had signalized the outbreak of this insurrection; but it did this more by the troops which it let loose and the terrible consequences of the victory of so important a stronghold.—Nearly the whole of the garrison escaped, with all the artillery which was deemed worth carrying away—for the British besieging force, for lateness is matter to the besieged, were wholly inadequate to blockade every gate.

The decisive point was to Lucknow, whither the Delhi rebels bent their hurrying steps, and which was soon garrisoned by 60,000 of the best troops of Hindostan. On the other side the Greater Contingent, 15,000 strong, in the highest state of discipline and equipment, appeared in Cawnpore, recently delivered by Havelock, from Calpee, which was into the very midst of the mass of mutineers that Lord Clyde set out to march on the 9th November, 1857, to deliver Havelock and the brave garrison of the Residency of Lucknow, then hypothesing the last extremity, and threatened, with all the women and children within its circuit (for walls there were none), with the tragic fate of the prisoners of Cawnpore. The enterprise seemed hopeless; for he had only 5,500 men under his command, of whom not above 1,020 were Europeans, and the enemy some 50,000 strong, entrenched to the rim of Lucknow, abounding with pabulum & food any other in India, every one of which formed a separate fortress, and was garrisoned by a carefully-drilled Sepoy fighting with all the energy of desperation treason and despair of conviction. Yet into this nest of fierceness we gathered and defended did the heroic old man force his way at the head of his heroic followers. The 78th Highlanders and the 5th regiment view with each other in the annals of the Sovereignty, when so desperate was the defence that 2,000 of the garrison fell.—Lord Clyde himself surrounded by his staff, headed the assault of the Shah Nujif Mosque. The fortunes of the day hung upon a thread. But it fought the way was forced open; the beleaguered garrison was delivered, and every man, woman, and child brought safe and sound to the camp in the midst of their thousand foes! and exclaimed Colonel Thet was the decisive struggle for the fate of India—as may be of the Eastern world; for, while Lord Clyde was making head against these desperate odds, and working out this glorious deliverance in front, in rear communications were threatened by a frightful disaster. Windham, who, with 1500 men, had been left at Cawnpore to gun d the bridge over the Ganges, the sole line of communication for the army, impelled by an ardent courage and an too contempt for the enemy, had quitted the fort entrusted to his care commanding the bridge, and advanced into the open to give battle to the Gwalior Contingent.—After gaining in the first instance some success, he encountered a general battle, and sustained a bloody defeat. The British troops were driven back upon Cawnpore, great part of their baggage was taken or burnt, three-fourths of the town was wrested from them, and the tete-de-pont and the bridge itself were in the most imminent danger. Then it was that the admirable generalship and firmness of Clyde appeared in their full lustre. Leaving a force to keep in check the Gwalior army, he fell back with his long convoy of wounded men women, and children from the scene of his triumphs; and when half way back, his troops were startled by the sound of the rebel batteries firing on the fort of Cawnpore. So narrow was the escape, so nice the calculation of time, that when Lord Clyde and himself, accompanying even the horsemen of the rear guard, rode over the bridge of Cawnpore, the last host from the enemy's artillery were already falling on it. Half an hour later the bridge would have been lost, the communication of the army destroyed, and Lord Clyde's army, and with it the whole of the British empire in India, overwhelmed in disaster. But, not less truly than Cæsar, the British have made no dying Veni, vidi, vici. The sight of his grey head, though his troops had not yet come, inspired the garrison with entire confidence. New dispositions were immediately taken; the fort was put in a sufficient posture of defence; and as soon as the wounded women and children had been safely dispatched to Allahabad in safety, but not till then, he sallied out on December 6, and by dispositions as admirable in tactics as his former operations had been in strategy, gained a decisive victory. The enemy were pursued sixteen miles on the road to Calpee and their whole camp and all on that day did the dripping weapons of the British avenger wreak the measure of Cawnpore.—*Press.*

THE PRINCIPAL OF AN ENGLISH SEMINARY SENTENCED FOR KILLING ONE OF HIS PUPILS.

The London Times in speaking of crime in England, says that the "Summer Assizes in this country have already produced many startling cases, and as the eye glances over the columns, and speeds from crime to crime the tender shudders at the glimpses which ever and anon he obtains of the depths of the depravity of our common nature, and of the fearful amounts of our social misery. Terrible deeds of vengeance committed upon slight provocation are penned against case of such vile lives and good previous conduct. Cruelties will not end motive, and which could only proceed from a savage nature, judging its impulses under the influence of that terrible and daily on hand-to-hand, yet fiendly contest against the whose society has supported, and to whose parents have confided the care of their children."

The particular case to which the Times in the above extract, is that Mr. Hoyle, a middle-aged man of gentlemanly appearance principal of a family school, who was tried at Taunton, week before last, on the charge of killing one of his pupils named Reginald Cromwell Chamberlain, and of a case of ill-by position in society, by the board and instruction of whom Mr. Murphy was to receive £300 per year. It is asserted that the barrister abstract the mental condition of the lad, and attributed his suffering, not to cruelty on the part of the boy's master, and declared it best him into a helpless mental condition. What hold the poor lad we give the report of the Times:—

"The unfortunate young Chamberlain was found dead in his bed. The body was carefully covered over. It had taken his grave upon its breast, and long afterwards, when a search was made for it, over the whole premises, nothing that could be found. The boy had died of disease of the heart, and caused a certificate from the surgeon and immediately buried. At an moment it appeared likely that the whole affair would be hushed up. But suspicious stories of unusual severity and cruelty on the part of the deceased's master began to be whispered about. The parents had since buried upon the boy's grave, Major's name, and Col. Chamberlain's cousin, which contained those that the deceased's master with the view to the Regular court of enquiring the body to pass a regulated investigation, and by getting of the traces of violence which would testify against her husband.

Then came the real investigation. The grave was opened, the coffin was stripped off, and the legs and the arms of the corpse were found to be covered with extravasated blood, "the cellular membranes under the skin of the thighs were reduced to a perfect jelly; in fact, all torn to pieces and lacerated by the blows that had been inflicted." There were two holes in the right leg about the size of a sixpence and an inch deep, which appeared to have been made by inserting a thick wire into the flesh. The appearance was that of a human creature who had been mangled by an infuriated and merciless assailant. All these appearances coincided but too faithfully with what was now let out of the conduct of the schoolmaster.

A servant girl who slept next to the pupil-room heard the boarding and screaming under the latter master inflicting and thrashing." She returned at 10 o'clock, when the torture was going on, and she awoke at 12, and it was the proceedings. Then the cries suddenly ceased, and nothing after was heard during that unquiet night but the ghastly movements of the wife, who was with assistance doing the dreadful "last" of hiding the traces of the tragedy."

The trial resulted in the conviction of Hoyley, who was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

THE PRINCE'S PROGRAMME.

The following, says the Montreal Gazette, is as far as we have been able to learn the programme of the Prince's further progress in Canada:

Friday, 17th—Ships anchor above Traverse.

Saturday, 18th—He will arrive at Quebec and land between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

The spectacle at the landing will be magnificent. Besides the three ships of the Prince's squadron, Admiral Milne will be there with his ship and can no doubt effect a salute. The salute of one hundred guns, answered by the citadel and batteries of Quebec, will furnish the grandest sight ever perhaps seen in the country capital.

Sunday, 19th—He remains in Quebec.

Monday, 20th—The Prince will visit the Canadian Falls.

Tuesday, 21st—The levee and ball will take place.

Wednesday, 22nd—Visit to Lorette and Falls of Montmorency.

Thursday, 23rd—The steamer "Kingston," with accomodation for 60 persons, has been chartered for the conveyance of His Royal Highness and party, and will be in attendance to convey him from Quebec to Montreal. His Royal Highness is expected to embark at one o'clock, P. M., and will shelter off Three Rivers during the night. The members of the legislature will be conveyed in the steamer "Quebec," and steamboat has been presented from the Trinity House and Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, praying that some of the squadron may proceed to Montreal. The depth of water at the shallowest point in the bits at the lowest summer level is 16 feet.—Experienced pilots have been procured and will be in attendance. It is now understood no pyrotechnic display will be made, but two or three of the smaller vessels of our still come up.

Friday, 24th—Arrival Montreal about 2 P. M.

Arrangements have been made by the Local Committee to meet His Royal Highness with a large number of steamers about 30 miles below the city, and to accompany him to Montreal. The landing, it is presumed, should be at the wharf in front of the market house, where proper arrangements will be made by the Civic Authorities for presenting the address to His Royal Highness. The route suggested by the Joint Committee of the Corporation and the citizens is by St. Paul street to Dalhousie Square—thence along Notre Dame and Great St. James-street—thence up Beaver Hall to St. Catherine street—thence along that street to University street, and thence by Sherbrooke street to the residence of the Commander of the forces.

Saturday, 25th—The Board of Arts and Manufactures (to which a Legislative grant was made, but session have prayed that His Royal Highness would inaugurate the Provincial Exhibition, on the first day after his arrival, and before the ceremony at the Victoria Bridge, and His Royal Highness has graciously given his consent to the arrangement.

The Hudson's Bay Company propose organizing a canoe expedition either at Lachine (8 miles from Montreal,) or above the City of Ottawa, at the Portage between the Chaudiere and Chats Lakes, as may suit the convenience of His Royal Highness.

The time which would be occupied by all the proposed arrangements at Montreal would be as follows:

Saturday, 25th—Opening of the Exhibition, and inauguration ceremony at Victoria Bridge. The Provincial Legislature entertains the Prince at luncheon at the Bridge. Indian games will follow.

Sunday, 26th—His Royal Highness remains in Montreal.

Monday, 27th—His Royal Highness will inspect the Volunteers in the morning, hold a levee in the Court House in the afternoon, and attend the ball in the evening.

Tuesday, 28th—He will embark on the rapids, and witness the canoe expedition at Lachine, and attend the musical festival in the evening.

Wednesday, 29th—His Royal Highness will go by the Grand Trunk Railway to visit Shorncliffe, calling at St. Hyacinthe en route.

Thursday, 30th—The day is largely left in the programme, to be filled up with any events from previous days on account of weather or as the Prince may desire.

Friday, 31st—The Prince leaves in the Ottawa-ship special train to St. Anne—thence by steamer "Prince of Wales" to Caughnawaga, by rail to Grenville—and thence by steamer "Pilgrim" to Ottawa, arriving at 5 o'clock.

Leaving at the ordinary steamboat wharf, the route of His Royal Highness will be through the Lower Town to a new house in the Upper Town intended for a hotel. This has been furnished and accommodation has provided here 30 to 40 [illegible] The number of the persons expected for this journey from the city and its environs is about 1,000. Besides the Governor-General and his staff, the Prince will be met with numerous suites of respects.

Saturday, September 1st—It is proposed that the Provincial Board of the Agricultural Exhibition of Upper Canada, for which very extensive arrangements are being made, shall be opened by His Royal Highness at Hamilton, to which he can proceed either by the Great Western Railway or by boat from Niagara.

At Monday several gentlemen have offered to place their houses at the service of His Royal Highness, but considering the limited time at His Royal Highness' disposal, and that his other gentlemen whether at Toronto or at the Falls, are so accessible, arrangements have been made at the Royal Hotel, Hamilton.

It is proposed that an entertainment shall be given on the Exhibition ground to the agricultural population, and that the Hon Royal Highness be requested to inaugurate the new City Water Works, and visit the Central School.

It is also proposed that a number of Indians from Brantford shall be brought to Hamilton during the Exhibition.

The visit to Hamilton has, we are related been arranged till the latest moment at the request of the Agricultural Association, in order to enable them fully to complete their arrangements.

THANKSGIVING.

For the years past earnest prayer has been offered for good crops in Canada, and for these two years prayer has been heard and answered. For many years previously crops had been at under par good, even the whole, that a fair return for the husbandman's labour was rarely was looked upon as a matter of course, and scarcely more to be specially prayed for, than the rise & of next day's sun. But two years of almost total failure dispelled the delusion, and showed the farmers, eye and the emphatic lesson,—for all suffered—the grumbling and opening and suffering, however industriously, carefully, and scientifically performed, were utterly impotent to secure a harvest without the blessing of God. A third bad year would have produced universal bankruptcy and ruin in the trading classes, and destitution and death among the working classes. All have and felt this, and united in prayer in the spring of last year for a crop, as if they were praying for their lives, which upon, indeed, the case. A good harvest was granted, and the thanksgiving was general and deep. This year, again, there was earnest prayer for the genial summer and for rain, that the one great want might be supplied to recover the country, but rather only served to make the distress of its depressed condition visible. And this prayer has been even more earnestly answered than any one ventured to hope. Rain in profuse and seasonable as a form of greatest abundance, and the Lord has remembered us in our low estate, and has redeemed us from our enemies. Surely our [illegible] should be a country, in acknowledgment and gratitude! Surely our [illegible] should, in public, united manner and formal thanksgiving, express our thankfulness for so signal a mercy.

And in the [illegible] of [illegible] gone out and sown their seed, and [illegible] in the country, and [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LATEST from EUROPE

BY THE "NORTH AMERICAN."

FRENCH TROOPS FOR SYRIA.

20,000 Chassepot Weapons noted as Shipped.

Halifax Friday Aug. 17.

The steamer "North American" passed here at half-past 4 this a. m. She left Liverpool at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th, and Londonderry on the evening of the 10th. The "City of Baltimore" arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 10th. On the 9th, the ship Petrarch arrived from Havre, and reports having him on the 12th of June, in 12 deg. S. 35 W., the American ship Robert Kelly. It will be remembered that the Robert Kelly left Liverpool for New York last January, and has not since been heard of. She was given over for lost long ago. It is supposed there is some mistake in the report of the "Petrarch."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The parliamentary proceedings are of generally local interest.

The weather continues cold and showery throughout. Accounts relative to the crops are increasing.

Reports are current that the English Government proposed to send Lord Stratford de Redcliffe as Special Envoy to Constantinople to advise the Sultan.

The Indian budget was to be presented to Parliament on the 12th. It was reported that a large loan would be tendered.

It is stated that the select committee on ordnance made a report condemnatory of the Whitworth cannon, pronouncing it ineligible for British service.

FRANCE.

The Emperor after reviewing the troops destined for Syria, addressed them as follows:

Soldiers! you are about to leave for Syria. France looks with joy the expedition—the sole aim of which is to cause the rights of justice and humanity to triumph. You do not go to make war against a foreign nation, but to assist the Sultan in bringing back the Bedouins, his subjects, who are blinded by the fanaticism of a former century, in that distant land, rich in great reminiscences. Fulfil your duty! Show yourselves worthy children of those who rank gloriously carried into the country the banner of Christ. You do not leave in great numbers, but your courage and prestige will supply this deficiency; because, wherever the French flag is seen to pass, the nations know that a very great cause precedes, and a great people follows.

The Emperor has given $6,000f. in aid of the fugitives from Syria.

The semi-official correspondence is inclined to think the interview between the Emperor and Queen of Spain which has been announced will not take place.

Bank of France discount rate [illegible] lower, 68 15.

Prince William of Baden was on a visit to Chalons Camp, and would be present at the great military manœuvres.

SYRIA.

Latest letter from Damascus report all quiet there, but murders were still committed in the surrounding country.

30,000 Christian women were sold at 25 piastres each, and were destined to harems.

General Beckoff has sailed from Marseilles on the 9th with 600 Russian men for Syria.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

No movement reported.

The Paris *Patrie* says, that Garibaldi in a letter to the King of Sardinia said he considered it a sacred duty to deliver Venetia, and the possession of a powerful navy like that of Naples would enable him to do it.

Provisions were excessively dear in Sicily. A duty of 50f., imposed by the Dictator's Government, was said to be exceedingly unpopular.

General Lamoriciere has expressed demonstration in favor of Garibaldi at Lodi—the invited war contributions was forty-four thousand crowns; and taken traders prudence.

Signor Farini had succeeded in preventing the departure of the expedition that was to have landed in the Roman States.

A letter from Rome, however, asserts that 1,500 Piedmontese had landed in the papal territory of Sinigaglia.

London Money Market.—The firmness in funds was checked by fears of the crops, owing to the continued wet and cold, which contributed more favorable feeling relative to the continental politics. Tendency on the 9th was downward, but there was no material variations in prices. Discount market on the 9th was rather quiet, but bills taken in reduction from the Bank rate.—Business at Bank limited.

Londonderry 10th, morning news.—A fatal accident occurred to the Artillery Volunteers at Dover on Thursday evening when the artillery volunteer corps were engaged in the gun practice at Archcliff fort one of the guns burst scattering its fragments in all directions. A fifer and a sergeant were killed on the spot and several members of the corps are seriously injured.

Letters from Palermo, dated 3d August, report that a party had been attempting to create trouble. Hitherto, the Government had acted with a certain gentleness, but it has now arrested a great number of all classes, and sent them off with passports to any country out of Italy.

North Atlantic Telegraph.—The Commander of the Fox has written a letter from the Faroe Islands, on the operations of the expedition at that point. The dangerous of the strong currents, of which so much has been said, is a fallacy. Although the latter gives rather 14 knots for a favorable result to the survey.

The Council of State is drawing at Naples the commencement of Garibaldi Romeo. The Queen Mother is to leave yesterday—that is, if the programme is complied.

Vienna, Friday.—The Austrian Government intends, as soon as the generality of its servants is paid, to withdraw the whole of the garrison of Venetia to Alessio, by the Austrian Alps. The Porte, however, finding officially assured the Austrian Cabinet that, according to the latest information received, Fund Pasha has not actually entered the [illegible] and was abandoned.

Mantua, Miss Garibaldi has not yet left for the main land, but all continues prosperous.

LATEST NEWS.

A correspondent at Naples writes on the 5th:—Appeals to arms have been publicly issued by the reactionary party, whose head quarter is at Gaeta, believes in the presence of the admirals at the meeting, and a shower of the very populace which was formerly so influential. The Court hopes, even, either to make the most of the populace, and of the military chosen of whom to be there.

According to a correspondence of the Times in the Cologne Gazette makes suggestions between Austria the Central Powers and Russia on the subject of the eventuality of an invasion of the Free Italian States by Garibaldi. The Duke of Modena has promised to unite in that cause his troops to the Papal army.

A letter from Mexico states that the volunteers who go to join Garibaldi are so numerous as to cause him embarrassment, and he has requested that no more be sent at present.

The *Presse* have expressed an opinion that the subscriptions for the Christians in the East will prove, like many others in France, a comparative failure, the *Constitutionel*, in the certainty of an article declaring that it differs both in contemporary, says it is our bounden duty, under present circumstances, to offer to Syria at least what England gave us in 1854. The English have spontaneously contributed an important part of the result. The liberality of England to foreign affliction is an example which ought never to be forgotten.

The recent interview of Denmark and Sweden gives rise to a report that the two Kingdoms intended to form an alliance against Germany.

The Swedish press, however combats the idea of any aggressive policy and the Swedish people are represented to be decidedly opposed to anything of the kind.

The Coronation of the King and Queen of Norway took place on the 5th inst., in the Cathedral at Drontheim.

INDIA.

The Indian budget was to be presented to Parliament on the 12th. It was reported that a large loan would be tendered.

It is stated that the select committee on ordnance made a report condemnatory of the Whitworth cannon, pronouncing it ineligible for British service.

BY THE ÆTNA AND GLASGOW.

New York, August 19.

The steamship Æina from Liverpool 7th, via Queenstown 8th, arrived this morning. News mainly anticipated.

Russia sends four ships of the line and two frigates to Syria.

Napoleon conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on Abd-el-Kader, for services at Damascus.

The Governors General of Damascus and Beyrout were suspended and arrested.

The Sardinian Government have negotiated a loan of 150,000,000 francs, at 86⅝c. 22½.

INDIA.

The China mail has arrived. News anticipated.

The sloop-of-war John Adams was at Foochow. The steamers Hartford and Saginaw were at Shanghai.

The British Government are decided upon placing the whole iron-plated steam floating batteries put in a state of thorough repair and ready for immediate service.

England declines to actively join in the Syrian expedition.

It was rumored that the Neapolitan Envoys at Turin, seeing the impossibility of combining an alliance between Sardinia and Naples were to leave Turin forthwith.

It was rumored that the Paris regiments of the line would be increased from 102 to 140.

St. John's, August 18.

The steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool 8th via Queenstown 9th, passed Cape Race Friday night at 11 o'clock. The steamship City of Baltimore, From New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 7th. The news by the "Glasgow" is quite unimportant.

Naples was tranquil, and there is nothing later of the movements of Garibaldi.

The British House of Commons had passed a bill amalgamating the European and native armies in India.

The Liverpool cotton market closed firm on the 7th. Sales of Monday and Tuesday 22,000 bales.

Breadstuffs had all advancing tendency, but were quiet.

Provisions very dull.

Queen Victoria reviewed 22,000 Scottish rifle volunteers on the 7th. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

FRANCE.

Napoleon was at the Chalons camp. It was doubted that he was to have a meeting with the King of Sardinia.

The Paris Bourse was firmer. Rentes 68f. 25c.

NAPLES.

All was quiet at Naples. The government was preparing to move against the Garibaldians who had invaded Fort Seytlet, in Calabria, opposite Messina.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria and King of Bavaria are to have a meeting.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

London, 9th.—The *Morning Chronicle* says it has reliable information that the Ordnance Committee on the Commons had made a condemnatory report of the Whitworth gun, in which it is stated that they are not eligible for Her Majesty's service.

The Glasgow left Liverpool on the 8th, and 264 steerage passengers and full cargo of merchandize for New York.

Liverpool Market.—The weather had been unfavorable for the crops.

Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., quote flour first and quality higher; for good American 28s 6d to 29s. Wheat firm, and fine red slightly higher; red 7s 6d. Corn quiet at the late advance; mixed and yellow 31s a 31s 6d; white 30s a 30s.

Richardson, Spence & Co., report corn slightly higher; mixed and yellow 31s.

Provisions.—Beef heavy. Pork dull. Bacon quiet; cut 34s. Lard firm, 57s 6d. Cheese quiet at 56s. Tallow 47s 6d.

London Market.—Sugar firm. Coffee buoyant. Tea dull and unchanged. Rice firm and 2d higher.

London money market unchanged, with good demand. Consols closed on Tuesday at 96¾ for money and account.

"THE EMPIRE IS PEACE."

Louis Napoleon has announced to the [illegible] that the Empire is Peace.

[illegible] Napoleon [illegible] Napoleon [illegible] Napoleon [

WADDLIN

"As children, we breathe about the commonest boy, revelling in the many colors of the prismatic grass and wild flowers, and in the power of tumbling where we please without hurting ourselves; as small boys, we put one another and the whole school into a roar; as young men, we fall in love with the neighbour's daughter, and think her mother quite antediluvian; as middle-aged men, we are apt to think that the world is going to the dogs, and that we could manage it much better if we had the chance; and as old men, we like nothing so well as a mouthful out of the fair pasture, or, following the reapers, a turn with them on the broadest swathe, by the equinoctial stroke—the next of the unhappy lots lying thickest or easiest for the mower; as big boys we toil ambitiously with the spurs, forks and rakes, or admit into the waggons and receive with open arms the delicious load as it is pitched up from below, and then high or not higher as the pent shrug the long limit of harvests; a year or two later we are strolling there gentlemanly first gentlemanly our neck and Gregory beside with sweet thoughts and soft speeches of which have with the scythe, as the broadest mowers to scythe for their tidiest rake, and willingly pay old footing for the first. Again, we come back, with 'heed' in pocket, and our own children (rabbling above, as we did before them; now tempting with that, and smothering them with the sweet smelling hay-cocks growing and reading, and dozing away the delicious summer evenings. And so shall we not come back to the end, enjoying as grandfathers the lovemaking and the rompings of younger generations yet? Verily, of all our really appreciative moments in a day-day! Did we ever lie fairly back on a haycock and look up into a blue sky, and listen to the sharp sounds, the whetting of scythes and the laughing prattle of women and children, and think and thankful for the world or our brothers? Not we! Or if we have so done, we ought to be ashamed of ourselves, and deserve to be cut out of every party during hay harvest. There is something in the sights and sounds of a hay-field which seemed to touch the very core of one of Lowell's lines in the "Lay of the Scarabee," which ends—

"Earth, and sea, and sky, and nothing else."

It is only [illegible] that so gives utterance.
There is [illegible]
And Jupiter
course.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

The Combe family estate which is the scene of the murder of St. Eustace, and the cause of the hate of Father Francis, were a younger branch of the eldest Erskines of Mar. In this connection it is merely to touch upon the [illegible] end of their line. The Earl of Mar had the misfortune to [illegible] his Pretender note. A peculiarly romantic story resulted from the share which the Combe family took in these local events, with respect to one of their number. When the Chevalier steadily went down, all money and [illegible] being a penniless exile, with no one to lend a helping hand, he did the next best thing—helped himself. Being a skilful draughtsman, and Rome the cradle of all art, he turned that talent to account, and [illegible] in the [illegible] citizen, never more to draw pistol or hold sword for Prince Charlie. He [illegible] whom he educated [illegible] priesthood, and entered regularly on a march at the very foot of the Papal throne. This young Erskine turned out wonderfully clever, with all the rich [illegible] and the perception of an Italian [illegible] a greater man in the church than Beaton before him, who like the celebrated Gonsalvi, was only a [illegible]-cardinal. Although [illegible] Erskine held in the Romish Church, was that of "Auroratæ del Baruli"—devil's advocate. The [illegible] duty assigned to this rather astounding dignity is, that its bearer contests the claims of candidates for canonization. If he can detect [illegible] flaw in their titles to the calendar they cannot go in; and so expert was Erskine that not a single saint was made the whole time he was "Devil's Advocate." During the ministry of Pitt, Cardinal Erskine came to this country on a delicate diplomatic mission, respecting the emancipation of the Irish Catholics, and when ever visited the Combe. A [illegible] of his correspondence is in existence in Fife, and might probably be turned to good and interesting account, for the Cardinal's life, though little known, was replete with incident, and eventful with change. His portrait hangs at Combe House.

A negro in Gloucester, Va., recently took a slave with a stick, then tied his feet together, and threw him head foremost into a hogshead of water. When the negro was taken out he was found to be dead. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "Died from congestion of the brain."

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Relieves [illegible] the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures [illegible] in the Face.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures [illegible] Dysentery.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures [illegible] Cramp, Spasms, Sickness of the Stomach, and Cholera Morbus.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Bowel Complaints, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Influenza, and Coughs.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures [illegible] Sprains, Bruises, Wounds and Burns. It takes away the Pain the moment it is applied. No family should be without a bottle of it.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER [illegible] 25 cents per bottle.

All orders [illegible]

STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW

Liverpool, Londonderry, Moville and Belfast, Calling regularly between Montreal, Quebec and Glasgow.

	Tons.	Commanders.
United Kingdom	1165	Wm. Millichamp
Anglo Saxon	1163	R. Crighton.
[new building.]	1300	

The UNITED KINGDOM will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

Tuesday, the 4th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Saloon Cabin [illegible] $80.00
Third Class, (including an abundant supply of properly cooked provisions [illegible] $25.00

Children's proportion.

Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage not passed until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

G. P. D. SMITH,
Common Street,
Montreal.

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window blinds &c.

which will be [illegible] the Times.

Peterboro' [illegible] 17

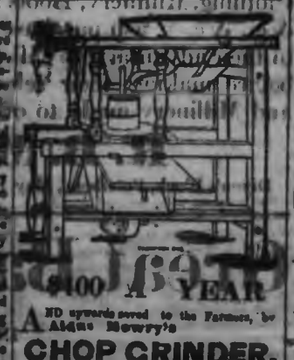
FARM FOR SALE.

EAST half of lots Nos. 27 and 28, 6th Concession of Township of Otonabee, 2 miles from Peterboro' 4 from Ashburnham.

And Acres Cleared and Fenced, balance Timber. [illegible] one of the most eligible Farms in the County of Peterboro', a good frame House, Barns, Stables and every convenience. Terms Liberal. For further particulars apply to

ROBERT BROWN.

Otonabee, May 1st, 1860.



$100 A YEAR

AND upwards saved to the Farmer, by Alden Mowry's

CHOP CRINDER.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

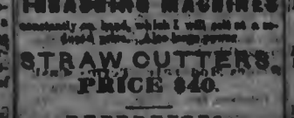
REFERENCES:

Messrs. Nicholson, Carter, Joseph Watson, Smith, Francis Bur, Reilly, [illegible] Rutherford, [illegible] Armstrong, Otonabee; C. Clifford, Asphodel.

The inventor, Alden Mowry, will call to any part of the County to fix the Machine and deal the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Alden Mowry, Petersboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.



BENNETT'S

I am manufacturing for the coming Spring, to improve my work and Waterhall before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident of great Lightness of Draught, the best of grain they are capable of carrying, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reasonable price. Also keep power

STRAW CUTTERS, PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:

Joseph Kidwell, [illegible] John Walton.

MTL. IRON

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

Peterboro', March 16, 1860.

GOOD NEWS

FOR FARMERS

THE NORMAN AIR CHURN

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and Victoria that he has purchased the

Sole Patent Right

for the manufacture and sale of the [illegible] Churn, which is [illegible] and [illegible] the Churn in use for the last [illegible] years, and [illegible] to be the best Churn in use. It is [illegible] to churn in from [illegible] minutes, and [illegible] to churn in from [illegible] minutes. It is [illegible] to churn in from [illegible] minutes. It is [illegible] to churn in from [illegible] minutes. It is

1860

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Visiting Cards, Invitations, Bill Heads, Note Bills, Horse Bills, Programmes, Concert Bills, Ball Tickets, Posters, Raffle Bills, Business Cards, Cards, Blanks, &c., With every variety of Colouring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of any description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 36.

"THE EXAMINER" is published every Thursday afternoon of the office of the subscriber, at BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines, and under, first insertion.... $0 75
Each subsequent insertion..... 18¾
Six to ten lines, first insertion..... 1 25
Each subsequent insertion..... 25
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line).. 7
Each subsequent insertion, " .. 5
Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW.
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
W. CLOUTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLOUTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Cotton Yarns, Chocolate, Fancy Goods, Tea and Tobacco Boxes, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. Also, Bacon, Rosin and Wooden Ware. Peterboro' 33

Mr. A. [illegible] TSFIELD.
PRINTER AND [illegible] UP HOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

[illegible]
FASHIONABLE [illegible] and Shaving Saloon in the [illegible] formerly occupied by the Post Office. Peterborough, [illegible]

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for Butter, Eggs, Country produce, George Street, Peterborough.

THOMAS MERRIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange, George Street, Peterborough.

T. S. MASLEN,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street, Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, Glazier, Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c. &c. Removed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 39

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. Dixon's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 16

GOOD HATTER.
Importer of Hats the and Fine [illegible] Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Brushes, Paper, &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL. Cheap Store, George St., Peterboro'. 39—ly

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE [illegible] (over) the Peterborough Bank. 12

EDGEMOOR HOTEL
[illegible]
PETERBOROUGH.
THE public may rely upon the best accommodation [illegible] Edgemoor. A [illegible] Omnibus will be in attendance on the arrival of the Cars, which now [illegible] a daily visit.

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
CLOTHIER,
[illegible]
A FIT Warranted.
Peterboro', June 8th, 1858.

H. B. G. SWEETZER,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
PETERBOROUGH.
H. B. G. has [illegible] a good supply of [illegible] Lime, which he will sell at the lowest rates. Residence [illegible] Hunter Street, [illegible] Peterborough.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as Millers, at Millbrook, under the firm of [illegible] & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of [illegible] last. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said firm are requested to present the same for payment.
Millbrook, 1st Aug., 1860. 31

[illegible] CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., &c., &c.
THE subscribers have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing superior styles of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &C, which they offer at reasonable rates for Cash, or approved credit.
☞ None but the best workmen and material employed.
REPAIRING
of every description done at short notice, and in workmanlike manner.
Premises adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
J. & T. DOUGLASS.
Peterboro', May 4, 1860. 30

M. DRISCOLL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE over the Post Office, Peterboro', C. W.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the best Ales, at a great expense, have been furnished with NEW SPRING PATTERNS. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE!
THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the
COURT HOUSE
on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.
By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

REMOVAL.
EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to
Ryan's Block, George Street.
Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Cornice, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Window Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Settees, Spring Beds and Mattresses, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattresses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.
Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery for the better facilitating of his business, he will be able to execute all orders in a workmanlike manner, and on reasonable terms.
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, on the shortest notice.
Peterboro', Nov. 1st, 1859. 45

PETERBOROUGH
STOVE DEPOT.
THE subscriber desires to convey to his friends and the public generally, his hearty and sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since he first commenced business, and would take this opportunity of informing them that with the hope of being able to retain, and even extend, the favors received, he has determined to sell his entire stock, which now consists, in a great variety of
COOKING STOVES,
with a complete assortment of
Tin and Japanned Ware.
[illegible] Peterborough, [illegible] 1859. 39
THE public are requested to call and examine the Stock and Prices of Stoves manufactured by the subscriber, as he is determined to sell at such prices as cannot fail to suit the times.
JERRY MORROW.
Peterboro', June 13, 1859. 39

TO LET.
THREE LARGE ROOMS!
THE whole of the 2nd flat of the NEW BRICK BLOCK, in the centre of the Town. The [illegible] of a good [illegible] apply to
[illegible] 39
Peterborough, June 20th, 1860.

COW FOUND.
A RED COW came into the premises of the subscriber about two weeks ago, and the owner appearing is desired to take the animal away on [illegible] and pay expenses, or she will be sold. Cow, otherwise she will be sold.
PATRICK CASEY.
South Dummer, August 16, 1860. 34

Poetry.

THE OLD STORY.

Come sit by me, Kate, and tell me
Of what he was talking last night,
When you stood at the gate till the moonbeams
Had quenched all the stars with their light.

You came back with cheeks glowing crimson,
And eyelids glittering with tears,
And a smile, which, half sad, half triumphant,
Still over your sweet mouth appears.

Did he talk of the beauty of summer?
Or praise the wild rose's perfume?
Or speak of our orchards, so rustic,
Where woodbine and jessamine bloom?

"He told me a story?" "Oh! did he?
Well, Kate, dear, tell it to me;
You've almost forgot it? already!
How very much flattered he'd be.

You say that you think I might guess it?
Yes, Katy, the story I know,
'Tis an old tale, yet always a sweet one—
I'm certain that you found it so.

'Twas now in the first days of Adam,
When wandering through Eden's fair bowers,
In Eve's little ear it was whispered,
While she thoughtingly played with the flowers.

You're blushing too, what is the matter?
Why what are you crying about?
Your grandfather told your grandmother
The very same story, no doubt.

Just three little words tell the story,
What thousands of hearts have they thrilled,
How many of joy they have gladdened,
How many with sorrow have filled!

These three little words are "I love you"
You say 'tis the very same tale
You heard there last night by the woodbine,
Beneath the bright moon's silver vale.

Don't say I know nothing about it,
You know very well it is true;
But, Katy, my dear, did you tell him
The same story that he told you?

Ice-Wrecked.

With a fair breeze we sped down Channel, until, on the fourth day, the bluff Land's End was waning in the distance. As it faded from our view, some few tears were shed of the remembrance that it was our last sight of our native land we were leaving for ever, but they were quickly dried in the anticipation of brighter days to come; for we were westward bound, not in search of occupation, but in the chartered ship of our employer, a man of large fortune who was about to establish an immense farm, of which I was to be manager, in one of the far-western districts of Canada; while the other passengers, skilled artizans and laborers, all had suitable engagements.

Our hearts were free from anxiety for the future, and full of cheerfulness and hope, and as we bowled along over old Ocean, there were few evenings when the pleasant echo of music did not float by on the wave as the young people danced and sang beneath the stars, and the joyous shouts and laughter of children mingled with the passing surges. And best and pleasantest of all was the kindly face of Mr. Grant, our principal, as he watched the happiness of those around him.

We had nearly crossed the Atlantic, and were beginning to look eagerly for our first sight of the New World, when a sudden change occurred in the temperature, and the bright days of April were followed by a May cold and cutting almost as winter.—At length we entered the broad estuary of the St. Lawrence, and then the mystery was solved, for its entire surface was checkered with masses of ice; evidently the autumn winter covering of the river above having swept by the current to sea.—Nothing could exceed the beauty of the ice-fields as they flashed and sparkled like gigantic gems in their setting of azure sea. Many were of great size also, like floating islands, and the heaped up blocks upon their summits glistened from a distance like cities of dazzling crystal.

The wind was in our favor, and our good ship sped up the Gulf, threading her way through the channels of the floating icefields, while hour after hour her passengers stood watching with unwearied eyes the splendid scene around them. Eyes when night came, there was the same eager throng of gazers, for those large frozen plains glittered in the moonlight with a strange spectral beauty none of us had ever seen before.

After a time a mists of ice larger than common appeared floating down the stream. Subsequently we learned it was part of the same the spray forms every winter before the falls of Montmorency. On it, some, gleaming palely against the deep-blue sky a couple of spotless sea-birds, rising in terror, and horror, and massive bulks, and enclosed by the most delicate tracery. Every eye was fixed upon it in breathless admiration, as it swept majestically by, and as it passed between us and the sun, for a moment it momentarily disappeared. Suddenly, the stationary thin resembled a screen block, which gleamed out only through all its tracery just enough every one of the thousand and forty beams, before the frequent bar letting through.

Never shall I forget the shrieks of terror that followed, quick as an echo, smote the clouds, as women, with high frozen with fear, clasped their children to their bosoms, believing that the ship had struck upon a rock, and that their last moment was come. A cry from the boy, that it was but a bear from the ice, succeeded these fears, and they stood trembling by, while the lads rose pat down, and the men down around, for the effect to clear us from the huge mass of ice which still hovered the vessel's bow, pressing and grating audibly against her timbers. A consternating and observation of blanks and musings, and the clustering of men's heads, there was a cold eye about collected for and calm within the surrounding desolation, and although enough evening of the subject was brought to a close.

[illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [

The Prince's Progress.

The Reception at Montreal.

Suppose inclined to be superstitious could find abundant material for painful foreboding in the bad weather which everywhere attended the reception of the Prince of Wales. So long as this was confined to the Lower Ports, whose foggy, weeping weather is proverbial, it created little remark; but when the sky in Canada, which is usually so bright and clear and sunshiny, becomes exceedingly thick and dark, and pours down torrents of rain for days together, and these just the most important reception days at Quebec and Montreal, the first cities of Canada, the coincidence attracts attention. Perhaps such weather is sent at this particular time to say to our population: "You have left God out of your thoughts and plans, and this frustration of them, by means so simple, will remind you of the necessity of seeking, in all things, His guidance and blessing."

On Friday morning the citizens of Montreal and crowds of strangers awoke with high hopes of a great day of enjoyment.—Preparations had been made previously for notes falling due,—newspapers had been so arranged as to let printers enjoy a holiday,—every kind of work was to be suspended except the work of decoration, which was to go on entirely in the morning by such as could not complete it beforehand. All was excitement and hope—when, behold! the rain was pouring down in torrents, and continued so to pour for hours. The streets were swept by little rivers gushing down each side,—newly-made drains submitted, leaving great holes,—the forests of flags which being nailed to their masts had to hang out night and day, fair weather or foul were drooping and dripping; and altogether it became obvious, by a little after midday, that the Reception Procession, set down for the afternoon, could not take place with any degree of comfort or *eclat*, even though the rain should cease, which did not then appear likely. It was accordingly announced verbally by those in charge of the arrangements, that everything had been postponed for that day, although this intimation reached but a very small portion of the people. A little after one o'clock the rain ceased, and though the weather was still thick, the people turned out in great numbers to see the landing of the Prince, not now to take place. The wharves and streets having a view of them were thronged by perhaps the greatest crowd ever assembled here, and they were rewarded by the sight of the fleet of steamboats, which had gone down to meet the Prince, returning into harbour. So many steamboats were certainly never seen together in our waters.—Each boat, as it drew near, if at all handsome, was pronounced by the expectant multitude to be the "Kingston;" and it was not till the Companies of Volunteers in attendance struck up their music and left the ground, that the people began to suspect some change in the advertised programme.

The landing was postponed till next morning, *i. e.*, the public landing, for the Knowing ones whispered that the Prince went to his residence in a close carriage to return next morning for the public reception.—However this might be the city was left to enjoy peace and quiet on Friday evening, except so far as those in the vicinity of the Ball Room were concerned, who were enlivened by sprightly music till far on in the night.

THE LANDING.

Friday morning broke thick and drizzling but about eight o'clock the rain stated, and the people began to turn out in earnest, to occupy every available window, balcony door-step and gateway in the line of procession. A great crowd also poured down towards the Boucecours Wharf, where the Prince was to land. This wharf presented a very animated appearance, on account of steamboats lying at and near it; the fine triumphal arch and the dense multitude of people occupying every available point for seeing; whilst the "Styx," "Valorous" and "Flying Fish," lying off in the river covered with flags, and with yards manned, added greatly to the effect of the scene.

A little before 10 o'clock, the "Kingston," bearing the Royal Flag, came to the wharf, and the Prince made his public landing, being received by the Mayor, Corporation, and other bodies.

THE PROCESSION.

The line of procession was formed as announced in the programme, and the weather having brightened up, everything went on well, but for the mud in the streets, which must have been something of a new spectacle to His Royal Highness and suite, and which was anything but favorable to the new suits and bright boots of those who walked in the procession. Notwithstanding this drawback, the turn-out was very numerous and highly respectable; and most of our best address were seen trudging through the dirty pools of the street, whilst less public spirited people walked dry-shod on the side-paths. In fact, the depth of a man's loyalty might be pretty accurately gauged by the depth of mud on his boots. The procession preceded, like the European settlers of America, by a long train of Indians, fantifully dressed. Then came guards of soldiers and bands of music, followed by the Prince's carriage, in which he sat bare-headed, gracefully bowing right and left, the admired of all admirers. In the same carriage were the Duke of Newcastle, a hearty looking old gentleman, not unlike Sir Allan McNab, and two other high officials. The Anglican Bishop and Chaplains came in succession as they came after; and the Roman Catholic Bishop and Clergy, in the most antiquated and unseeming carriages imaginable. The Moderator of the Church of Scotland Synod followed, looking in his cocked hat and flowing robes, much grander than the prelates. Then came the most superb person in the whole cavalcade, viz., Mayor Rodier,—our own Rodier—who, for magnificence of costume, made all others look their diminished heads. In passing through Great St. James street, the Prince was greeted with silent respect; but when Mayor Rodier came in full view, the people instinctively cried out, "Hurrah for Rodier!" and small blame to them, for it was a difficult matter for any one to refrain from joining in the cry. After many and varied changes in the moving diorama of the procession, came the Ministers of the Wesleyan, Free Church, Congregational, American, Presbyterian, and other bodies, being the first that met us in the procession. After them the Bar, and we know not what all. In the National Societies the most striking features, as usual, were the kilts and bagpipes. Poor McDonell, Scud Cornwall, with a suit of tartan,—presented to him by Her Most Gracious Majesty—was a conspicuous object of admiration. It was also remarked that one of the Indians carried his own nationality in Canadian with the latest cut,—probably because its consequent ease chose effectly.

The St. John Baptiste Society was specially distinguished by crowds of ecclesiastics of their large numbers and Correspondents. The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society also mustered strong.

The Hibernians in city paraded perhaps in more than their usual force, and to him whose ear has a little more experience. He, however, cannot be to blame for the order of proceedings, which is, we suppose, all arranged for him; but what shall we think of the advisers, who lay out whole nights through Summer to please the dancing portion of the community, and will not spare five minutes to please the temperance portion.

It is, however, to be said to the other side, and the consideration should have due weight, that the Temperance folks were told His Royal Highness would leave at ten precisely for the Indian games, and he did not actually start till five minutes after that hour. The heads of hope should, doubtless, have been on the ground punctually, and but for the interruptions mentioned, they would have been so; but, in any case it appears little or no time was to be allowed for their welcome.

THE INDIAN GAMES.

These came off on Monday forenoon. The Indians, Algonquins and Iroquis, and their opponents, were dressed in the lightest and loosest attire, combining various hues, blue, yellow, &c. The games of Lacrosse were well contested; but the Indians were eventually victorious. The weather was anything but pleasant, and the belt of the company left shortly after the Prince. The Boston Fusileers were on the ground accompanied by their splendid band.

SERENADE TO LADY FRANKLIN.

The Boston Fusiliers, Captain Snows, and the Field Battery of Artillery, Captain Stevenson, and Staff Officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer force, accompanied by the Germania Band, serenaded Lady Franklin, on Friday evening, at the residence of Mr. Hosmer Stephens. After the serenade, ex-Recorder Smith, of New York, who is one of the guests of Mr. Stephens during the festivities, at the request of Lady Franklin, accompanied her to the front and returned thanks for the kindness shown her Ladyship. The remarks as taken by our reporter, were as follows:—"I have the honor of complying with Lady Franklin's request, that I should, on her behalf, return thanks for this touching tribute of respect paid to her this evening. You will pardon me for saying, that in honoring Her Ladyship, we are but responding to the best emotions that animate the human breast. In all ages of the world, history has recorded the heroic deeds of women. Poetry embalms and embellishes their loveliness, devotedness and charms; but it has been reserved for our time to see them all combined in a living model. Our worthy host would have tendered Her Ladyship's thanks for this demonstration of respect to his distinguished guest, did not his official duties as one of the Executive Committee of Citizens to welcome His Royal Highness prevent his attendance on this interesting occasion. You have come to honor one worthy of all honor—one whose name is a household word in this and in all lands where womanly piety, worth, and devotion are appreciated and esteemed; and I am not exaggerating when I say that there is not a lady living whose name is more cherished and whose virtues are more lastingly embalmed in the hearts of the people than those of Lady Franklin. I am telling you more matters of history—we all know the truth of what I have said. But we have to contemplate that heroism and devotion which hopes against facts, and perseveres against hope itself, when that hope is stimulated by woman's love. The theme of woman's devotion, of woman's heroism is one almost inexhaustible; and you may think the present an occasion when it would be appropriate to indulge in it—nay, almost impossible to resist the temptation, with such an incentive for its indulgence. I confess I would like to gratify you and myself by so doing, but should I attempt it, I should be compelled, by way of illustration, so often to speak of her ladyship, that I am indeed, as she is present, to confine myself simply to her request, to again tender you her sincere and cordial thanks." The band then played a choice selection of American melodies at the request of her ladyship, while Adjutant-General Stone, Major Snows, the staff officers, Major Knight, of Providence, and other distinguished gentlemen, were honored with presentation by the American Consul-General. Twelve hearty cheers were given for Lady Franklin, and who then, after thanking them, retired, while the band played the national anthem.

THE SAILOR RESTORED.

It seems that the act of grace by which the Prince marked his visit to Sherbrooke arose from a generous impulse of his own, after hearing Mr. John Filson's story from Mr. Galt. He was not the mere instrument in carrying out an instruction. And the act in favor of an old man, assumes a grateful aspect which it would not otherwise possess. The Montreal *Transcript* gives the following account of the transaction:—

"One very pleasing episode in the transaction of the day we cannot, however, refrain from recording. At the close of the Levee, which was attended by some hundreds of the Township farmers, and other residents, the following information, regarding an old and much esteemed resident of Sherbrooke, was communicated to His Royal Highness. He was informed—by, we believe, the Hon. Mr. Galt, in whose house the Levee was held—that one of the gentlemen just presented, Mr. John Felton had served, as signal midshipman, on board Nelson's ship, the "Victory," at the battle of Trafalgar; that he had also served at the battle of Copenhagen, and bore on his breast medals bestowed upon him for his gallant conduct in both actions; but that he had, a few years after, when holding the rank of Lieutenant, been officer of the watch on board the "Cariew" sloop of war, when she was wrecked in consequence of it was held by a Court Martial, of Mr. Felton's negligence. He was consequently, dismissed from the service and emigrated to the Eastern Townships, where for upwards of thirty years, by his lively, unassuming deportment and excellent. His Royal Highness, having last an attentive ear to Mr. Galt's statement, turned to the returned shipmate of the immortal Nelson, and in the most gracious and affecting terms, assured him of the gentleness, that he had not forgotten but that rank in the Royal Navy of which he had been deprived by the terms, if not unjust, verdict of the court by which he had been tried. It was a princely act, performed in a princely manner; and we sincerely believe there was not one present on who heard of it, who did not feel as elevated in the Royal Highness as if he had conferred on him the highest honors of his generous kindness and consideration.

DEPARTURE FROM MONTREAL AND

ARRIVAL AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, August 31.

The Prince left Montreal at half-past eight this morning, in a heavy shower of rain, accompanied by the Mayor and Corporation, and escorted through the streets by the Montreal Cavalry, who gave him a parting cheer. His Royal Highness stood on the roof of the train as he departed, bowing repeatedly his last to the assembled crowds in the streets. The bridge was the Victoria was prettily decorated with large flags, and a number of enthusiastic people were gathered together. He went on board the steamer Prince of Wales.

At Two Mountains the Indians all assembled on the shore, in front of the church, rang the bells, fired guns and cheered. A Carillon, where there were a great turn out, two troops of cavalry, &c., he took the cars for Grenville, and then, after witnessing another loyal display, he went on board the *Phœnix* which was awaiting him and carried him to Ottawa. The day, though showery, was on the whole fine.—There were pleasing demonstrations at various other points along the river, and the Prince enjoyed the beautiful scenery off the mouth of the Gatineau river. About two miles below Ottawa City, an extraordinary reception was proffered. Twelve hundred men, in 150 birch canoes, had gone down the river—their fleet being in the form a letter V, point foremost. A few Indian canoes, with warriors in full dress, and war paint, led the van. The rest belonged to and were manned by lumberers—some in red shirts and white trousers, some in blue, with silver braid—all in uniforms of some kind; but the beauty of the sight consisted not so much in the singularity of the dress, as in the fine appearance of the men themselves. They are good representatives of the 12,000 to 15,000 hardy, sturdy men who can camp out all winter with but one blanket for a covering. They had opened out in two lines, one on each side of the River, as the Prince came along and as he passed they raised a more vigorous cheer than he had yet heard in America, waved their flags, and flourished their paddles. The Prince and his suite were much interested, hastily going up the barricade deck to see.

The *Phœnix* stayed for a short time as she went by, when the canoes all closed in and reformed the V, the steamer being by the time at the point of it and leading.—Behind us if in the hollow of the letter, were six other river steamboats crowded with passengers. As the glorious aquatic procession passed New Edinburg and up to the city, the enthusiasm became positively wonderful, and the cheering at the landing exceedingly loud. There were not less than 20,000 people on the slopes. The landing was beautifully arranged. There were stands for the people, and that for the Prince and suite were covered with scarlet cloth. The sun just set before he came on shore most splendidly, and the Royal party much enjoyed the extreme beauty of the tints of the sky, but no sooner had he touched the shore and the Mayor began to read his address than it began to rain most violently, and the ceremony was necessarily shorn of its effect. Little girls in white singing the national anthem, were stretched. The Prince had to drive up through the tastefully ornamented town with its surpassingly fair arches, in a close carriage, so that he saw nothing, and a damper was thrown on the spirits of the people.

The Guard of Honor consisted of Capt. Abbott's company of Rifles, Ottawa, and another from Prescott. The salute was fired by Major Turner's (Ottawa) Field Battery, and the Port Hope Cavalry formed the escort.

Fire-works grand! City partially illuminated.

THE PRINCE SUNS A SLIDE.

A novel and exciting incident now occurred. Dismounting, the whole party, including Earl St. Germans, walked along a boom to a crib which was moored at the entrance of the timber slide. A slide, everybody should know, is an inclined plane, with several feet of water rushing over it, forming a water way down which the crib can pass without damage, thus avoiding water falls like the Chaudiere, where they would be broken and the timber injured. A crib consists of sticks of timber of any length, forming a small raft twenty-five feet wide, the longitudinal sticks having pieces across them to tie them, as it were, together. The crib when fairly launched, goes down the slide with great velocity, the water rushing over the forward part and sometimes dashing over the men upon it. On each side of the slide on this occasion were thousands of people, and the numerous bridges which crossed it were alive with human beings. When the Royal crib got under way and shot down past or below them, these people cheered and waved their handkerchiefs, and the most intense excitement prevailed. For although there is really little danger, yet accidents sometimes happen, and in every case the passengers who try this mode of locomotion for the first time have to brace their nerves and clench their lips and stand firm, lest the vibration and the shocks which the crib always receives should make them lose their footing. And when Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, was to undergo this experience, how much greater than usual was the interest taken in the running of the crib. Everything luckily went well both with the Prince's raft and with that which was carrying the leading members of the press immediately following. The whole of both parties were delighted after the rapid descent; the cribs floated into the centre of the bay at the foot of the Chaudiere, and there they found themselves surrounded by a hundred birch canoes, manned by lumberers in scarlet shirts and white trousers. The Prince got into one alone—the rest of his suite and the newspaper writers into others, and all were paddled to a beautiful island in the centre of the lake-like expanse.—There they sat on the grass, or strolled about, or busied themselves with sketching the lovely scenery. The Prince's physician and the Duke's secretary are both accomplished artists.

THE PRINCE AT BROCKVILLE.

Brockville, Monday, Sept. 3.

The Prince arrived here at eight o'clock this evening. He had been expected for several hours, a message having been received to the effect that he had left Gibbs at five o'clock a. m.

The Mayor and Corporation, the Warden and County Council, as also other functionaries, a number of fire companies with the engines, and a crowd of more than thousand people met of course, besides those in the houses, had consequently been waiting, and with much exemplary patience.

In front of the station platform covered with a tapestry carpet had been built, and roofed in with canvas in alternate stripes of pink and blue. The sides of the pavilion then festooned were ornamented with roseates and with evergreens, and with white lower chevaux. There were six triumphal arches, showing of great variety taste, in various parts of the town. The first being just below the landing, the last just above the passenger wharf.

It will be seen that preparations had also been made for an illumination; for it was dark when the train which bore the Prince's coach into the station. Lanterns and lamps were hung around all the streets and buildings, and the whole city was in a blaze of light. The houses put fire to their fireline, of which there were at least three hundred. The inhabitants of the upper stories, and right into the streets, and right into the streets, and right into the streets

LATEST from EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Aug. 16.—The Great Powers in conformity with the wish of the English Government, have agreed to discontinue all further negotiations for inducing Spain to join the number of the Great Powers.

The committee of twenty-one members of the Reichsrath, acknowledged the justice of the reasons adduced in the memorandum of the Archduke Maximilian against the reduction of the Austrian navy, has unanimously decided that the marine budget may be increased by 1,000,000fl.

NAPLES.

Naples, Aug. 16.—1500 Garibaldians have disembarked in Calabria, and joined 2000 insurgents who had withdrawn to the mountains. The preparations for the defence of Naples are being continued.

Paris, Aug 17.—The *Patrie* of this evening contains the following dispatch, dated Naples 16th:—Tranquility prevails in the city. Garibaldi is still reconnoitering off the Neapolitan coast. Tranquility still prevails in Calabria and the Abruzzi.

SARDINIA.

The *Perseverance* states that the friendly attitude of the Prussian Embassy at Turin clearly shows that the interview at Toplitz has not produced any change in the sentiments of Prussia towards Italy.

The *Military Gazette* of Turin announces that Bologna is now in a state to resist any urge.

ROME.

The *Giornale de Roma* states the total of St. Peter's Pence which has reached the hands of the Pope from different parts amounts to 5,992,000 francs. It adds that the subscription to the Roman Loan has proved most successful.

ITALY.

The *Constitutional* publishes a letter from Turin, bearing the signature of M. Grandguillot, which commences as follows: "Italy is now entering the most critical and most decisive period of her regeneration. Henceforth she stakes on a single card either her ruin or her salvation. Engaged as she is in the path upon which she has been thrown by the expedition of Garibaldi, she will, within two months, be either free and completely independent, or Austria will again reign, and the time from Messina to Turin." The letter then details the course of past events and states that the negociations between Naples and Piedmont were unsuccessful, by reason of Garibaldi's refusal to arrest his course, and because the enthusiasm prevailing throughout Italy paralyzed the measures which Piedmont might otherwise have taken to prevent further complications.

THE TWO SICILIES.

A Calabrian has been arrested here.—He has confessed having received money from Count Aquila to assassinate Garibaldi.

EGYPT.

A letter from Alexandria says some Europeans of Cairo, fearing for the safety of that town, the Mussulman population of which exceeds 300,000 souls, the consul of France informed the Viceroy. The latter replied that he would answer for the security of the Europeans, not only at Cairo, but in all Egypt.

It appears certain that we shall not witness in Egypt massacres like those in the other provinces of the Ottoman Empire.

GARIBALDI'S ARMY.

It is now ascertained that the forces of Garibaldi amount to 23,000 men, against whom an opposing force of 32,000 is ready to receive him. The Director is still in the apartment used by the King. Nothing can be more simple or despoiled of all ornament than this apartment. Neither pictures, nor gilding, nor vases, nor statues meet the eye. A small ivory crucifix over the head of the bed is the only ornament which adorns the sleeping room, and the first exclamation uttered by the Garibaldian soldier on entering it was: "It is hardly worth while to be a tyrant to put up with such quarters as these." The Dictator is suffering severely at the present moment from a attack of gout in the arm. This complaint, to which he has been subject for so many years, has been more frequent in its attacks since the fatigues of the campaign have one added to the precarious position which he inherits from his father. The headache, which he wears as another round his neck for the purpose of resting his hand has been adopted by the Garibaldians in general. The difference which has arisen between Alexandre Dumas and the Generals not owing to any annoyance on the part of the latter on account of the tone adopted by the romance writer in the reports sent to the French newspapers. At these Garibaldi merely laughed. The request made by him that Alexandre Dumas would leave the Island Reale was founded on motives of a private nature. The simple habits and abstemious fare of the Dictator suited ill with the epicurean self-indulgent tastes of the French novelist; and Garibaldi, by whom the avoidance of all scandal and evil examples is considered the first rule necessary to insure respect and obedience, expressed his opinion in plain terms upon the matter. Alexandre Dumas then left for Marseilles. It is said that he is about to take up his residence at Genoa, but will not again enter into Sicily.

THE TEMPORALITIES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF IRELAND.

There are in the patronage of the Crown, that is of her Majesty's Ministers, about 200 dignities (such as bishoprics, &c.) and 200 livings, of the annual value of £600,000.

The Prince of Wales has the disposal of 20 livings worth £20,000.

The Lord Chancellor disposes of 700 dignities and livings of the value of £300,000.

The Duchy of Lancaster has 40 livings, worth £12,000.

The archbishops and bishops, with the deans and chapters, have the patronage of 6,000 dignities and livings, of the value of £1,000,000.

There are in the gift of the University of Oxford 400 livings, value £110,000.

Cambridge has 300 livings, value £100,000.

The livings under private patronage are valued at the annual amount of £1,000,000.

The gross tax for the Church of England is £1,200,000, and the livings, with 4 glebes and 10,000 parishioners, £1,800,000.

The Irish Church has two archbishops and thirteen bishops, with 800 dignities and livings, with annual incomes of nearly £1,000,000.

The great majority, therefore, of dignities and livings in the United Church of England and Ireland are in the gift of the Crown, or of the Lord Chancellor, or of the Prime Minister, and the patronage of the Crown, Chancellor, and Prime Minister is worth £1,000,000 annually.

There are in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury 30 livings, worth £10,000.

The Archbishop of York has 20 livings, worth £6,000.

The Bishop of London has 100 livings, worth £30,000.

The Bishop of Durham has 50 livings, worth £20,000.

The Bishop of Winchester has 40 livings, worth £15,000.

The Bishop of Ely has 30 livings, worth £12,000.

The Bishop of Lincoln has 60 livings, worth £20,000.

The Bishop of Salisbury has 30 livings, worth £10,000.

The Bishop of Worcester has 20 livings, worth £8,000.

The Bishop of Chester has 40 livings, worth £15,000.

The Bishop of Hereford has 20 livings, worth £6,000.

The Bishop of Rochester has 10 livings, worth £4,000.

The Bishop of Chichester has 20 livings, worth £8,000.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has 20 livings, worth £8,000.

The Bishop of Exeter has 30 livings, worth £10,000.

The Bishop of Peterborough has 10 livings, worth £4,000.

The Bishop of Gloucester has 10 livings, worth £4,000.

The Bishop of Bristol has 10 livings, worth £4,000.

The Bishop of Oxford has 30 livings, worth £10,000.

The Bishop of Llandaff has 10 livings, worth £4,000.

The Bishop of St. David's has 20 livings, worth £6,000.

The Bishop of Bangor has 10 livings, worth £4,000.

The Bishop of St. Asaph has 10 livings, worth £4,000.

The Bishop of Carlisle has 10 livings, worth £4,000.

The Bishop of Norwich has 30 livings, worth £10,000.

The Bishop of Ripon has 10 livings, worth £4,000.

The Bishop of Manchester has 10 livings, worth £4,000.

The Bishop of Sodor and Man has 10 livings, worth £4,000.

The Bishop of Oxford has 30 livings, worth £10,000.

The Bishop of Llandaff has 10 livings, worth £4,000.

The Bishop of St. David's has 20 livings, worth £6,000.

The Bishop of Bangor has 10 livings, worth £4,000.

The Bishop of St. Asaph has 10 livings, worth £4,000.

The Bishop of Carlisle has 10 livings, worth £4,000.

The Bishop of Norwich has 30 livings, worth £10,000.

The Bishop of Ripon has 10 livings, worth £4,000.

The Bishop of Manchester has 10 livings, worth £4,000.

The Bishop of Sodor and Man has 10 livings, worth £4,000.

increase of 171 in the number of schools, and of 58,387 in the number of children attending them. There was also an increase in pupil teachers of 1,200, in certificated teachers of 90, and in students in training of 65. The increase in the number of children upon whom the capitation grant was paid had been 52,119; 247 new school houses had been built, with 178 dwellings for teachers, and 230 schools had been enlarged—altogether affording accomodations for 58,000 children. The estimate for the present year was £796,167, last year it was £836,920, showing a diminution of £38,755 in the amount. The diminution was rather apparent than real—for in the estimate of last year was included the sum of £37,266, made up of the accumulated deficits of the three previous years. Deducting this amount the estimate for the last year was really £761,007, showing an increase for the present year of about £37,000.

SYRIA.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, in calling the attention of the House of Lords to the disturbances in Syria, remarked upon the necessity for taking prompt and efficient measures. The despatch of a commissioner to Syria was a sufficient proof that the Government was alive to this necessity, but whether that, nor communications with other Powers would put a stop to the atrocities. If the Turkish Government were not strong enough he for one should not object to see European interference, or even the interference of one particular Power, under the sanction of a treaty. Such a course was no doubt, open to risk. Syria was the key to Egypt, and any extension of the interference might lead to a war between the maritime powers. Then, the Lebanon never had been fully subject to Turkey, and promises had been made to the tribes of that district by the British, that their independence should be secured and Turkish troops should not be admitted within her confines. He placed small reliance on the restrictions the Porte could give, as he had been guilty of the greatest remissness, if not of actual connivance. He hoped that a judicial investigation would be made into the conduct of the authorities, and especially into that of Osman Bey. Turkey had frequently been warned of the results likely to ensue. The great Eastern question had again been brought home to our doors.—As long as Turkey did not put in practice the reforms she had promised, it would be in vain for Foreign Powers to patch up this question, which might at any time involve the country again in war.

Lord Wodehouse said it would be impossible to produce the papers moved for. Their publication would be detrimental to the public interests. The peculiar position of the Syrian population with regard to the Porte, was due to an agreement made between the European Powers and the Porte, after the evacuation of the country by the Egyptian troops in 1840. The Government had that day received a despatch from the Consul at Damascus, giving an account of the atrocities and its origin.

It was difficult to take a dispassionate view of the subject, owing to the sympathy excited by the sufferings of the Christians.—The different European Powers had acted in conjunction on the matter, and the result of their deliberations had been a protocol signed at Paris defining the conditions under which the intervention of an European force ought to take place. This protocol had been signed by three great Powers and the representative of the Porte, and was to the following effect.—"That a force not exceeding 12,000 European troops should be sent to Syria, of which France would immediately furnish 5,000, that the other 6,000 should, in case they were required, be furnished by combination of the Powers as shall be deemed expedient, and that the continuance of European troops in Syria should be limited to six months."

The great Powers also offering their disinterestedness in concluding an arrangement for intervention in Syria and their intention not to seek for exclusive advantages, influence, or privileges. He also stated that steps had been taken by the Porte for the suppression of the disturbances. The different Powers had also determined to send a commission to Syria, and Lord Dufferin had been selected to represent England. He was glad to inform the House that the Governor of Damascus was already in custody, and was to be brought to trial.

Lord Chesterfield dissented from the plans of the Government, and counselled more vigorous proceedings with the effete Government of Turkey.

—It is understood that engagements are being entered into by the Spanish Government for the construction in England of eight first-class war steamers, which are expected to cost little less than £200,000. The Spanish Government are also in the English market for the purchase of several thousand loads of oak timber, the contracts for which stipulate for the deposit of £17,000 caption money.

The head of a celebrated mercantile house in Vienna has recently erected a mausoleum which no one, even of his most intimate friends is allowed to enter. The walls are covered with black velvet, upon which appear the family arms of the proprietor. Up on a platform slightly elevated stands an open coffin, candles of black wax at its four corners. At the foot of the coffin is a silver plate, on which are the name and date of birth of the future occupant of the narrow abode, and a space has been left for the date of his death, and thus he evidently expected within the precincts that gentleman he has completed the record as far as life. Daily he is accompanied by his friends to the door of this tomb; there he leaves them, enters them into the office, lies down in his coffin, and assumes a stated regard to play hospitium remis. Then he goes forth to the world again, dines heartily and converses with a gayety of manner which charms all his guests.

Major Stanford, of the Royal engineers, died on Tuesday. He was son of Admiral Stanford, and had seen ninety service.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, Sept. 6th, 1860.

Flour ₱ bbl	1	0s	0	0
Wheat ₱ bush. new	1	0	0	1
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	0	0	0
Barley ₱ bush	0	0	0	0
Oats	0	0	0	0
Peas	0	0	0	0
Potatoes new	0	0	0	0
Apples Abundance ₱ bbl	0	0	0	0
Pork ₱ cwt	0	0	0	0
Hay ₱ ton	0	0	0	0
Straw ₱ do	0	0	0	0
Beef	0	0	0	0
Mutton	0	0	0	0
Chickens ₱ pair	0	0	0	0
Butter	0	0	0	0

M. GREER, Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday 5 opt. 5, 1860.

Wheat new ₱ 60—old ₱ 60—
Spring Wheat ₱ 60—
Oats ₱ 34—
Peas ₱ 60—
Pork ₱ 60—

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW!

"Anchor" Line of Steam Packet Ships Sailing regularly between Montreal Quebec and Glasgow.

Ships	tons.	H.power.	Commander.
United Kingdom	1?55	300	Wm. Nelkiereid.
John Bell	1102	250	R. Crighton.
United States, [now building.]	1200	300	

The *"JOHN BELL"* will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

Tuesday, the 2nd October.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW OR LIVERPOOL.

Saloon Cabin,.....$60.00
Third class, (including an abundant supply of properly cooked provisions..$35.00
Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon,

For Freight or Passage apply to
G. & E. SHAW,
Common Street,
Montreal.

BRITISH

SADDLERY & HARNESS WARE-HOUSE.

Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note made by Andrewson Goodfellow, payable to John Archer or bearer for $31, due 1st January, 1860; as the note was lost.

JOHN ARCHER.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

CASH FOR WHEAT

DELIVERED AT THE

PORT HOPE RAILWAY STATION,

PETERBOROUGH.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Sept. 5, 1860. 36

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.

GOOD AXES.

WARRANTED AT $15 PER DOZ.

BROAD AXES $5 EACH.

Please call at my shop, examine my work, and be satisfied that it is of the first class.

☞ Broad and Narrow Axes jumped and ground in the shortest notice.

W. MOCOCK.

Ashburnham, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

Peterboro' *Review* and Lindsay *Advocate* copy.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS

From $1.50 to $10

A varied assortment suitable for Parlor, Hall, Dining-room, Bed-room and Kitchen, at

J. R. ORMOND,
Hunter St.

SPECTACLES!

A large assortment in Steel, German Silver, Silver Plated and Horn Frames, Coloured Glass, London Smoke Glass, &c., at

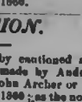
J. R. ORMOND,
Hunter St.

JEWELERY & FANCY GOODS.

IN great variety. These articles can be purchased to best advantage in a Jeweler's store. All and see the prices at

J. R. ORMOND,
Hunter St.

Peterboro', Aug. 29, 1860. 35-3w,



HENRY BEST,

BEG respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro', Asphodel, and surrounding Townships, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture and sale of

TIN, IRON AND JAPANNED WARES.

He will keep superior articles, and will sell at prices to the times. Every description of

PLUMBING, BELL-HANGING, Painting, Glazing, &c., &c.

executed on the shortest notice all jobs entered on hand will be done in workmanlike manner, and to the satisfaction of all parties.

☞ Work and Show-room in Exchange Buildings, Hunter Street, next door to Mr. G. Hodges.

HENRY BEST.

Peterborough, July 4th, 1860. 27

LOST.

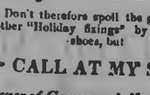
On the 15th instant, in Peterborough,

TWO NOTES,

made by Mr. W. Snyder; one in favour of Mr. R. Dickson, in 1856, for £8. 15s., the other for $6, in favor of Mr. Clancey, or bearer, made in 1859. Payment of the above notes have been stopped. If the above notes have been found the finder would confer a favor by leaving them with Mr. W. Waddle, at Might's Saddlery, Peterborough.

August 16th, 1860. 33

EXTENSIVE



CREDIT SALE.

I am instructed by Mr. John Armstrong to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

Wednesday, 5th September

that well known valuable Farm of 200 acres, comprising Lot No. 18, in the 6th Concession of Smith, adjoining Lot No. 19, on the 7th Concession, within 2 miles of the thriving Town of Peterboro'—one of the best market towns in Canada West for all kinds of Produce.

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING

FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS:

1 span of good Working Horses, 1 Waggon, 1 cast of double Harness, 1 Buggy, 2 Sleighs, 1 Plough, 1 pair Harrows, 1 Straw Cutter, 1 Grind-stone, 2 Cows, 2 Heifers, a quantity of Pease and Oats, with other articles.

TERMS for the land made known on the day of sale; for the Stock, &c., all sums under $10, cash; over that amount, 12 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes.

ALEX. McNEIL,
Auctioneer.

South Monaghan, Aug. 18, 1860. 34

VALUABLE PROPERTY! For Sale,

THREE HOUSES

Situate opposite Mr. Farquarson's, and near Mr. Boyd's, in the Town of Peterboro'. As the subscriber is about leaving for the old Country, they will be sold Cheap. Terms of payment to suit purchaser.

Further particulars may be had on the premises.

JAMES RITCHIE.

Peterboro', 24th July, 1860. 31

"Secure the shadow ere the substance fades."

GEO. A. COX,

AMBROTYPE AND

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity that he has recently refitted and refurnished his rooms with a new and complete set of paraties, and having taken instructions from the celebrated Photographer, W. H. Fuller, Esq., of Rochester, universally acknowledged to be unexcelled in the profession, is therefore now prepared to take pictures in the

PHOTOGRAPHIC, AMBROTYPE, Meleonotype,

and every other style of the art, which he challenges any other artist in the Province to excel. Prices remarkably low. Every description of out-door scenery taken with accuracy.

Rooms in Burnham's Block, same entrance as to the Montreal Telegraph Office. ☞ Call and examine specimens and cases.

Peterboro', Aug. 29, 1860. 35

FRANK LESLIE'S

Illustrated Newspaper,

CONTAINING THE ACCOUNTS OF

THE PRINCE.

For sale, and a splendid assortment of

Pictures & Picture Frames,

for sale cheap by

THOS. MENZIES.

Peterborough, Aug. 22nd, 1860. 34

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE subscriber has on hand at all times the largest stock of

Books and Stationery

in Peterboro', and will sell

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH

all kinds of School Books, Slates, &c., &c.

THOS. MENZIES.

Peterboro', Sep. 1, 1860.

THE

PRINCE'S VISIT.

IN compliment to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales I will sell

BOOTS & SHOES

UNTIL HIS ARRIVAL, AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

☞ Don't therefore spoil the good looks of your other "Holiday fixings" by wearing old shoes, but

☞ CALL AT MY STORE!

Corner of George and Hunter St.'s

and buy a pair of new ones, you can get them from half a dollar up.

BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO ORDER,

and repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, SOLE-LEATHER, &c.,

as good and cheap as any in the trade.

T. J. HAZLITT.

Peterboro', August 8th, 1860. 32

NOTICE.

DR. McKEOWN requests his former friends and acquaintances in Peterboro' to notice that he has from this date substituted *MR. W. F. MANLEY*, instead of Mr. Jas. Kogan, of Peterboro, for the collection of such sundry small sums as may still be due to him in that place.

August 2, 1860.

MONEY TO LEND ON REAL ESTATE.

Apply to

ROBERT DENNISTOUN.

Peterborough, May 30, 1860. 22

TO RENT.

ON LIBERAL TERMS, the premises known as Trafalgar Cottage, beautifully situated on the Otonabee, commanding a full view of Peterborough, and of the River, and within a few minutes walk of the centre of the Town.

It contains every necessary accomodation for a respectable family, and can have a few acres of excellent land attached if required.

For particulars apply to the proprietor,

SAMUEL DICKSON.

Ashburnham, Aug. 23rd, 1860. 34

Good Investment!

FARM FOR SALE.

THE east ½ of Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, 55½ containing 90 acres, (more or less) with 60 acres cleared, and the remainder in good hard-wood land, will be sold at a reasonable price. The property is situated close to the Village of Keene, is well watered, and a first rate spring runs through the Lot.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor, near Keene Station

JOHN KENT.

Otonabee, July 16, 1860. 30

FARM FOR SALE.

100 Acres Cleared.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of the north half of Lot 25, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Smith, containing 95 acres. Also, the east half of Lot 26, in the 7th Concession, adjoining the first-named Lot, and containing 100 acres.

The above land is well fenced with cedar and pine rails, and nearly clear of stumps and stones, and is situated within a quarter of a mile of the rising Village of Lakefield.

For further particulars apply to the owner, on the adjoining premises,

GEO. JOHNSTON.

Smith, July 16, 1860. 29

CONFECTIONERY AND PASTRY!

Manufactured and sold

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY

D. LEMAY,

George Street, opposite the store of Messrs Cooper & Ordry.

I HAVE the honor to announce to my customers and the public generally, that, having made arrangements for manufacturing on the premises every article in my line, I will keep constantly on hand a large stock of

PLAIN & FANCY CONFECTIONERY PASTRY, &C.,

I will also keep on hand

Apples and other Domestic and Foreign Fruits,

of the choicest kinds. Wholesale buyers will find it to their advantage to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

I shall be happy to fulfil punctually all orders with which I may be favored for Pound Cake, Sponge Cake, &c.

Prices Moderate—Terms Cash.

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro, June 5, 1860. 23

SMOKED SALMON.

JUST RECEIVED,

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter St.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

FINEST English Malt Vinegar. Preserving Sugars of all kinds, for sale by

J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter St.

REMOVAL.

P. J. AYRES,

HAS REMOVED HIS

AXE AND TOOL FACTORY

from his old stand in Ashburnham, to the recently built factory on Simcoe Street, first building east of the Montreal Bank [on the river bank,] where he will make as

Good Axes and Tools

as ever were made in Peterboro'. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

P. J. AYRES.

Peterboro', Aug 2, 1860. 31-tf

Lindsay Advocate to copy for 3 months.

Inspector's Notice.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will make his tour of examination for the inspection of

WEIGHTS & MEASURES,

in the County of Peterborough, at the dates herein specified, when parties using Weights and Measures are required to present them for inspection. He will be at the following places on the day's respectively mentioned:—

Hastings and Westwood	Sept 8
Keene	Sept 10
Allandale	Sept 11
Ashburnham.....On afternoon 11th and all 12th	
Bridgenorth	Sept 13
Lakefield	Sept 14
Warsaw and South Dummer	Sept 15
Norwood	Sept 17 & 18

P. S.—All parties not presenting their Weights and Measures will be prosecuted according to law.

WILLIAM SARGENT,
Inspector of Weights and Measures for the County of Peterborough.

Norwood, August 2nd, 1860. 31

CHANCERY SALE.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of
JOHN BEAVIS, AN INFANT,
and in the matter of the
STATUTE 12 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 72.

To be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION

On Thursday the 9th day of August next,

at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', by Alexander McNeil, Auctioneer, at the hour of 11 o'clock noon, in pursuance of an order made in this matter by the Hon. J. G. Spragge, one of the Vice Chancellors of this Court, the West half of Lot No. 16, in the 14th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

The above Lot contains 90 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared.

TERMS OF SALE:

Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance in four equal sums from the day of sale, when the conveyance will be executed and the purchaser let into possession.

The Conditions of Sale will be the standing conditions of the Court.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale to be had gratis at the Law Office of H. H. Strong, Esq., Toronto, and of the Auctioneer.

Dated the 20th day of June, 1860.

A. GRANT,
Registrar.

THE ABOVE SALE IS

POSTPONED

UNTIL

Saturday, September 15th,

AT THE

COURT HOUSE,

In Peterborough, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Peterboro', August 9, 1860. 33

Special Notices

AWFUL CALAMITY!

Worm or Large Leech.—A little girl of Meriothcrland, in the Township of York, has been declining in health for two years, the Doctors far and near were called in but they all pronounced her in the last stages of consumption. Slowly but surely was death approaching the little girl until from the chief Physician what she supposed to be a stick of Candy, and ate nearly all of it without suspecting it to be anything else, but fortunately it was a stick of Dr. McKenzie's Dead Shot Candy, which her father had purchased the day before for his other children, the next day she was relieved of over sixty worms, some of them 10 inches long. Consumption has left and she is now fast gaining her health and strength. How many children are annually dying from the prevalence of worms in the system, (Parents open your eyes to this fact.) One trial of Dr. McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm Candy, will satisfy the most sceptical mind. Price only 7½d sterling, 15 cents per package, or 2s. 6d for 4 cans, for family purposes.—Sold by every Druggist and Medical Dealer in Europe and America.

None genuine without a fac-simile signature of H. E. McKenzie, M. D, Glasgow, on each wrapper. *See advertisement in another column.*

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills!

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful diseases incident to the Female Constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST 3 MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick-Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will affect a cure where all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent in a bottle containing 60 pills, post free, by enclosing $1, and 25 cents in stamps to any Agent.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W Kempt, Peterboro', and all dealers in medicine.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers!

THE Original Medicine Established in 1832, and first article ever introduced under the name of PULMONIC WAFERS in this or any other country. All other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the word BRYAN being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve the above Complaints in 10 Minutes.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are in a simple form and present to the sick

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Not only relieve but effect rapid and lasting

Cures.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are warranted to give satisfaction to everyone.

No Family should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No traveller should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-Five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. Northrop & Co., Newcastle, C. W., General Agents.

For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, and A. W. Kempt, Peterboro'. C. Britton Lindsay. E. Gerow, Millbrook, Joel Stevenson Dealers.

The Best and Cheapest TEAS

Can at all times be obtained from

J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter St.

Fresh Young Hyson, 1s 3d, 2s, 2s 6d, and 3s.
Finest Imported, 3s 9d.
Fine Souchong, 2s 6d and 3s.
Finest Imported, 3s 9d.

Peterborough, August 2nd, 1860. 31

NEW BOOKS

RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE

At the People's Bookstore.

LIFE OF GENERAL GARIBALDI.
THE THREE CLERKS, by Anthony Trollope.
THE MILL ON THE FLOSS by the author of Adam Bede.
THE PRINCE of the HOUSE of DAVID.
YOULATT AND SPOONER ON THE HORSE.
OUR FARM OF FOUR ACRES.

And a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books, Stationery &c., for sale, Cheap for Cash.

THOMAS MENZIES.

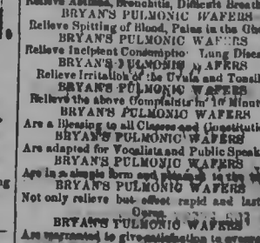
Peterboro', July 11, 1860 28

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A JOURNEYMAN TINSMITH to work by the piece.

R. BRYANS,
Millbrook, C. W.

July 11th, 1860. 30



HARDWARE.

REMOVAL.

A. FOWLIE & Co.,

HAVE removed their Hardware establishment from the old stand, corner of George and Simcoe Street, to their new and commodious premises,

No. 5, Market Block,

GEORGE STREET.

Between the New Bank of Toronto, and the "Review" Office.

where they will in future keep a large assortment of

Heavy & Shelf Hardware,

CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS,

PAINTS, COLORS, OILS,

GLASS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

&c., &c., &c.

CASH OR READY CHEQUE ONLY.

Cash customers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere, as they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Every article sold warranted as represented. Remember the place, No. 5, Market Block, George Street, between the New Bank of Toronto and the "Review" Office.

July 11th, 1860. 30-3m

Selling Off at Cost!!

THE WHOLE STOCK OF FINE

GROCERIES,

WINES & LIQUORS,

must be disposed off by the 31st October!!

THE STORE TO LET!

S. M. AITKEN,

Having determined to withdraw entirely from business both here and at Port Hope, offers the above as an excellent opportunity for Families to supply themselves with the finest qualities of goods, or Merchants desirous of assorting their stocks.

VERY LIBERAL TRMS

would be offered to any party wishing to purchase the entire stock, and the lease, which expires on the 1st of May next, could no doubt be transferred by consent of the landlord.

Remember the address, Curry & Co's old stand

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

Peterborough, August 2nd, 1860. S. M. AITKEN.

New Spring & Summer GOODS!

Just received at the *Commercial House* a large assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry-Goods, Clothing, Millinery, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c. Cash purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to call and inspect the Stock before making their selections. ☞ Clothing and Millinery made to order on the premises.

R. B. McDougal,

Dixon's Block, Peterboro', May 10, 1860.

Great Bargains,

IN

DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, &c

may be had at the cheap Cash store of

A. McMARTIN.

Hunter Street, 2 doors east of McKellar & Cameron's.

L. A. CADWELL, BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced business in the old stand of Mr. W. B. Wade, on Hunter street, where he will be prepared to supply

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

everything to be had in any

First-Class Bakery and CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

All kinds of CAKES, Beauties and Creekers, Pastry, &c.

Every variety of CONFECTIONARY, both plain and fancy.

BREAD supplied to Customers at their dwellings every morning.

All kinds of FRUITS in season.

As all the BREADSTUFFS and CANDIES sold by the subscriber are

MADE ON THE PREMISES,

the public may rely on having them fresh.

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

L. A. CADWELL.

Peterborough, May 10, 1860.

TO LEASE,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS

THAT STORE, DWELLING HOUSE and premises at present occupied by the subscribe

Apply to

V. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July 12, 1860. 28

DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST.

OFFICE { Barnham's Block, George Street, opposite the *Review* office.

MR. O'D. will be attended at his Office in Peterborough from the 15th to the last of every month, on all operations connected with the profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

inserted on the finest Gold and Silver; also on Vulcanized Rubber plates.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FILLING TEETH.

A Tooth that has ached or is aching, can be saved without pain and made to stand the shock of mastication for a long time.

Children's Teeth attended to and arranged regular. All Operations warranted to give satisfaction, and the public are requested to give us a call before going elsewhere.

OFFICE open on Monday's from 9 to 10 a. m. and from 2 to 5 p. m. for consultation only.

Peterboro', June 20th 1860.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

SUMMER GOODS,

Has been received this day and will be sold at very low prices for cash by

I. ROBINSON & Co

Peterboro', May 16, 1860.

GOOD WHISKEY.

IF you want to get good Whiskey at a low price buy it at

GLOVER & ROBINSON'S

Peterboro' July 18th, 1860.

FOR SALE

400,000 CHOICE [illegible]

A. SAWERS,

Peterboro' July 18th, 1860. 28

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE committee appointed for the reception of His Royal Highness, the

PRINCE OF WALES,

beg to announce, that having fixed upon the route to be followed by the

PROCESSION THROUGH THE TOWN,

they give this notice, in order that all persons of respectable standing desirous may have the fullest opportunity of

DECORATING

to their own taste, a matter of private enterprise the inhabitants shall see almost too strongly recommend to the inhabitants.

The Line of Procession will be as follows, viz: Leaving the bridge of the River, it will move along Hunter Street to Water Street, then along Water Street to Simcoe Street, up Simcoe Street to Bank Street, along Bank Street to Water Street, along Water Street to the Grand Horse ground. Leaving the Grand Horse ground along Water Street to London Street, along London Street to George Street, down George Street to Colborne Street, down Colborne Street to Water Street, along Water Street to the place of Dispersion, on the Bank [illegible]

A. SAWERS,
[illegible]

Peterboro' July 18th, 1860.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPLORATIONS.

A COTTON GROWING COUNTRY.

In the Geological section of the British Association a paper by Doctor Livingstone has been read. In this the Doctor says that:—"In the Upper part of the Lower Shire, in the highlands, and in the valley of the Upper Shire, there is a somewhat numerous population. The people generally live in valleys and in hamlets near them. Each village has its own chief, to whom they owe some sort of allegiance. The paramount chief of one portion of the Upper Shire is a woman. The sites of their villages are selected, for the most part, with judgment and good taste. A stream or spring is near and pleasant shade-trees grow in and around the place. . . . . The upper lip ring of the women gives them a revolting appearance; it is universally worn in the highlands. A puncture is made high up in the lip, and it is gradually enlarged until a pelele can be inserted. Some are very large. One we measured caused the lip to project two inches beyond the tip of the nose; when the lady smiled, the contraction of the muscles elevated it over the eyes. "Why do the women wear these things?" the venerable chief, Chimardi, was asked. Evidently surprised at such a stupid question, he replied, "For beauty! They are the only beautiful things women have; men have beards, women have nose. What kind of a person would she be without the pelele? She would not be a woman at all with a mouth like a man, who has no beard."

"They seemed to be an industrious race. Iron is dug out of the hills, and every village has one or two smelting-houses; and from their own native iron they make excellent hoes, axes, spears, knives, arrow-heads, &c. They make, also, round baskets of various sizes, and earthen pots, which they ornament with plumbago, said to be found in the Hill Country, though we could not learn exactly where, nor in what quantities; the only specimen we obtained was not pure. At every fishing on the flanks of the river Shire men were busy repairing bamas and making large fishing nets from it, and from Chiliasa to the Lake, in every village almost, we saw men cleaning and spinning cotton, while others were weaving it into strong cloth in looms of the simplest construction, all the processes being excessively slow. This is a great cotton-growing country. The cotton is of two kinds—"Foni manga," or foreign cotton and "Tonji cadji," or native cotton. The former is of good quality, with a staple from three-quarters to an inch in length. It is perennial, requiring to be planted only once in 3 years. The native cotton is planted every year in the highlands, is of short staple, and feels more like wool than cotton. Every family appears to own a cotton patch, which is kept clear of weeds and grass. We saw the foreign growing at the Lake and in various places for thirty miles south of it, and about an equal number of miles below the cataracts on the Lower Shire. Although the native cotton requires to be planted annually in the highlands, the people prefer it, because, they say, "It makes the strong cloth." It was remarked to a number of intelligent natives near the Shire lake let, "you should plant plenty of cotton, and perhaps the English will come soon and buy it." "Surely the country is full of cotton," said an elderly man, who was a trader and travelled much. Our own observations confirmed us of the truth of the statement:—Everywhere we saw it. Cotton patches of from two to three acres were seen abreast of the cataracts during the first trip, whilst Lake Tamandoa was discovered, though on his journey, on a different route, none were observed of more than half an acre. They usually contained about a quarter of an acre each. There are extensive tracts on the level plains of both the Lower and Upper Shire, where salt exudes from the soil.—Sea island cotton might grow, well there, as on these the foreign cotton has obtained longer in the staple. The cotton growers here never have their crops cut off by frosts. There are none. Both kinds of cotton require but little labour, none of that severe and killing toil requisite in the United States. The people are great cultivators of the soil, and it repays them well. They grow however in large quantities, preparing ridges for it from three to four feet wide, and about a foot high. They also raise maize, rice, two kinds of millet, beans, sugar-cane, sweet potatoes, yams, ground-nuts, pumpkins, tobacco, and Italian hemp. Near Lake Nyassa we saw indigo seven feet high.

"Large quantities of beer are made. We found whole villages on the spree, and saw the stupid type of drunkenness, the silly sort, and on one occasion the almost-up-to-the-fighting point variety, when a petty chief, with some of the people near, placed himself in front, exclaiming, "I stop this path; you must go back." Had he not got out of the way with greater speed than dignity, an incensed Makololo would have cured him of all desire to try a similar exploit in future. It was remarked by the oldest traveller in the party that he had not seen so much drunkenness during all the years he had spent in Africa. . . . . They have the idea of a Supreme Being, whom they name Pambe, and also of a future state. The Chief Chamerdi said they all knew that they lived again after death. "Sometimes the dead came back again—they appeared to them in dreams, but they never told them where they had gone to." This is an inviting field for benevolent enterprise. There are thousands needing Christian instruction, and here the materials for lawful occupations, and a few healthy country with none of the diseases with which Captains Burton and Speke were tormented and, with the single exception of thirty miles water communication all the way to England. Let but a market be opened for the purchase of their cotton, and they can raise almost any amount of it, and the slave trade will speedily be abolished."

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Relieves Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Bilious Colic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Backache, Toothache and Ear Ache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Price 25 cents per Bottle.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW!

"Anchor" Line of Steam Packet Ships Sailing regularly between Montreal Quebec and Glasgow.

Ships	tons.	H.power.	Commander.
United Kingdom.	1155	300	Wm. Hotherold.
John Bell	1162	250	R. Crighton.
United States, (now building.)	1200	300	

The *UNITED KINGDOM* will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

Tuesday, the 4th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW OR LIVERPOOL.

Saloon Cabin, ... $60.00
Third class, (including an abundant supply of properly cooked provisions. $25.00
Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
G. & D. SHAW,
Common Street,
Montreal.

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street, Opposite Lawson's Hotel, } 17

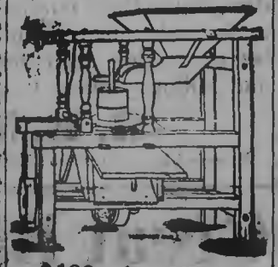
FARM FOR SALE.

EAST half of lots Nos. 27 and 28, 6th Concession Township of Otonabee, 7 miles from Peterboro' 6 from Keene. and 4 from Allandale.

150 Acres Cleared and Fenced, balance in Timber. It is one of the best wheat farms in Otonabee. A plentiful supply of water, a good Stone House, Barns, Stables and every convenience. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to

ROBERT BROWN,
On the premises.

Otonabee, May 15th, 1860.



$100 A YEAR

AND upwards saved to the Farmers, by Mowry's

CHOP GRINDER.

This advantage has just been patentee, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 16 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

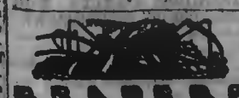
REFERENCES:

Mathew McIndoe, Cavan. Joseph Walton, Smith. Francis Supt. Emily. W. Elliot, do
G. Harkness, do S. Dickson, Peterboro'.
W. Armstrong, Otonabee. C. Gifford, Cobourg

The inventor, Alden Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Alden Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1860.



REAPERS.

Of an manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS, PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:

Joseph Walton. John Walton.

MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

H. CWEY.

Peterboro', March 15, 1860.

GOOD NEWS

FOR THE

FARMERS.

THE NORMAN AIR CHURN

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and Vicinity that he has purchased the

Sole Patent Right

for the manufacture and sale of the *NORMAN AIR CHURN* in these United States. The superiority of the Air Churn is acknowledged by every person who has ever witnessed its operation, producing a superior quality of butter with a greater amount of butter than is required in churning by any other process. For description thereof, see pamphlets, or they will be sold *AT AN EXTREMELY LOW PRICE!*

[illegible] to call at [illegible] and see the Churn in operation. Orders may be left with [illegible] will be duly attended to.

R. G. ANDERSON.

Peterborough, July 12, 1859. 29

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAGAZINES

Received weekly at T. MEDCALF'S.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y.
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,027,625. Paid up Capital, $ 683,75

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. W. B. Robinson,	E. F. Whitehead, Esq.
Geo. Duggan, Jr., Esq.	Geo. Crawford, Esq.
J. S. Howard, Esq.	Jame Cameron, Esq.
Wm. L. Forster, Esq.	A. M. Clarke, Esq., M.D.
Hon. J. H. Cameron.	Duncan McDonell, Esq.

Capt. F. Wallace,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL
NEW YORK—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be had.

Toronto, April 20, 1858.

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000.
Head Office, Toronto,
FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000,000.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. ROLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

CANADA WEST
FARMERS' MUTUAL & STOCK
INSURANCE CO'Y,
Head Office—Hamilton, C. W.

President—E. J. LAWRY, Barton.
Vice-President—T. STOCK, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Alex. Bowlby, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland; John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough; John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. SHERRY,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Travelling Agent for the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterborough and Victoria.

The C. W. F. M. & S. Ins. Co. was incorporated by Act of Parliament 16 6th year 1851, solely for the purpose of meeting the wants of the Farmers by affording him protection against fire, at the lowest possible rate.

The Act of Incorporation prohibits the Directors from taking risks on Mills, Stores, or Buildings in Towns, or any other hazardous property; and by strictly adhering to these provisions, by its liberal and prompt settlement of claims, as well as by judicious management the undersigned, the Company has met with that success and support from, in the present year, which it has richly deserved, which it will endeavour and effort further, to facilitate, but to extend to purchase and business occupied by it.

The Board of Directors is composed entirely of Farmers, men who know your requirements, whose sympathies are with you, and to whom entirely your interests may safely be entrusted.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent.

☞Office at his private residence, London Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', June 6, 1859.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THAT COTTAGE, North of Brock-street, and E. by the Rear Street. It is very convenient, with Stable and other conveniences. For particulars apply on the Premises or address

ALEX. HERRIOTT, Jr.,
Lakefield.

Peterboro', May 24th, 1859. 21

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER the 15th of May, instant, Trains will run from the different Stations as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at 7:50, A. M.
" Millbrook at 9:15, "
" Fraserville at 9:40, "
Arrive at Peterboro', 10:35, "

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at 2:50, P.M.
" Fraserville at 3:15, "
" Millbrook at 3:50, "
Arrive at Port Hope, 5:05, "

By the above arrangement Trains will connect at Millbrook going North or South, giving passengers from Lindsay and Millbrook FIVE HOURS in Peterboro', and returning same day

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

1st May, 1860. 18-4in

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

A Commodious Family residence [quite new] containing THIRTEEN ROOMS, with Stabling, &c., on the premises. The lot consists of three acres of land situate on Park St., in a respectable, pleasant locality. The whole will be sold on favorable terms. TITLE INDISPUTABLE. For further particulars apply to Mr. Richard Winch, Peterboro, or to the subscriber,

R. J. WINCH,
Cobourg, C. W.

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL,
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Clurton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	E. Aynes,
W. N. Hayter,	W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham,	H. Sherwood.

State Fire Insurance,

CHIEF OFFICES—3 PALL MALL AND 36 LUDGATE HILL,
LONDON.

Established in 1856, under Charter of Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL, - - - - $2,500,000.
With Upwards of 1,000 Shareholders.

The Right Hon. Lord Kean, *Chairman.*
Peter Morrison Esq., *Managing Director.*
William Carve. Esq., *Secretary.*

A copy of Stock book can be seen on the counts. at the

Head Office, Canada West, TORONT .

Trustees and Board of Directors in Canada:

Honorable John Ross,	W. I. Howland, MPP.
John Crawford, Esq.,	William Ross, Esq.
W. McMaster, Esq.	Wm. Henderson, Esq.

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Crombie

The Branch was only opened last January, 2d now has an income of

$75,000.

which is retained in this country.

The increase of business in England is unprecedented, as shown by the Parliamentary returns, and the following takes from the late Septmber Report:

"It will thus be seen that the total amount of business done during the last nine months of the Company's operations has been *TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE POLICIES*, producing an additional annual income of

$150,000

Representing Property Insured to the extent o

Thirty Million Dollars!

The Report further says, that "the Directors congratulate the shareholders on this satisfactory increase in the business of the Company, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection now formed it will continue to increase in the same ratio.

The Capital of the Company is devoted entirely to FIRE LIABILITIES, having no reserve for a Life Branch.

All loss es in Canada are submitted to the gentlemen composing the Board who ex amin the particulars, and if found satisfactory, at once order the payment of the claim. This system has called forth numerous cards of thanks.

If differences should arise between claimants and the Company, the Manager is fully empowered to accept of any process in law.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES,
WINES, BRANDIES, &c.,

in Peterboro, can at all times be obtained from

J. CAMPBELL,
Hamilton's Block
Hunter Street.

Good Black Tea, 1s., 2s 3d., and 2s. 6d.
Finest Assam Tea, Mayeun, Souchong, and Oolong, 3s. to 3s 6d.

Coffee, according to quality.
Good Ceylon 1s., Jamaica, 1s. 2d.,
Finest old Mocha, 1s. 3d per pound.

SUGAR—Bright Muscovado, 5½d.
Finest Crushed or Lumbon Loaf, 7¼d ph

FRESH LOBSTERS, SARDIN S
Figs, Raisins, Prunes,
in glass jars and boxes. Hard and soft shell
ALMONDS, FANCY BUISCUITS,
&c., &c., &c.

PORT & SHERRY WINES
in wood and bottle, 7s. 6d., 10s., to 15s. 6 gal
Bottle—3s., 3s 6d., to 4s.
CHAMPAGNE, CLARET,
GENUINE DARK AND PALE BRANDIES,
and all other articles in my bought of business, on lowest terms.

Canvassing for a representation.

J. CAMPBELL,
Hamilton's Block
Peterboro,' May 16th, 1860.

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMBOAT NOTICE!

THE STEAMER

"MAPLE LEAF,"
Capt. Schofield.

WILL commence her regular trips on the

21st day of March inst.,

in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay, and Port Hope and Peterboro' Rail Roads,

For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, and New York.

Leave Colborne every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a.m., Cobourg at 9 a. m., and at 11 a. m. Returning direct from to Rochester, arriving at Rochester at 5 p. m., in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and South, viz., New York Central and Genesee Valley, and New York and Erie Rail Roads.

Returning the *Maple Leaf* will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday night, at 11 o'clock p. m., arriving at Colborne, Cobourg, and Port Hope, in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and North.

Freight will be taken from Rochester at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

GEO. SCHOFIELD,
Master.

Port Hope, March 5th, 1860. 14

TOWN LOT
FOR SALE.

PART of Lot Number Ten north of Simcoe Street and West of George Street, and Part of Lot Number One north of Charlotte Street and West of George street in the Town of Peterborough.

Apply to
R. DENNISTOUN

Peterborough, April 26th 1860

Cobourg and Peterboro' RAILWAY.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, 4th July, Trains will run as follows:—

Going North.

Leave Cobourg	8.30 A.M
Arrive at Peterboro'	10.45 A.M
Leave Cobourg	2 45 P.M
Arrive at Peterboro'	5.00 P.M

Going South.

Leave Peterboro'	12.45 P.M
Arrive at Cobourg	3.30 P.M
Leave Peterboro'	6.30 P.M
Arrive at Cobourg	8.45 P.M

COVERT & FOWLER.
Lessees.

Cobourg, July 1, 1860. 28

REDUCED FARE

THE STEAMER

"VICTORIA."

WILL leave Bridgenorth at 12 o'clock, M., every day for Bobcaygeon and Lindsay and returning will leave Lindsay at 6 o'clock a. m., every morning for Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth, arriving at the latter place about 11½ o'clock, a. m.

RETURN TICKETS from Bridgenorth to Bobcaygeon and back 75 Cen To Lindsay and back $1.50.

CAPT. CHURCH.

THE STAGE

Will leave Peterborough at 10.30 a. m every morning to connect with the steamer at Bridgenorth, and will return to Peterborough after the arrival of the boat from Lindsay, and will arrive at Peterborough at 2 o'clock p. m. FARE from Peterborough to Bridgenorth, 25 Cents. For freight, &c., apply at McGregor's Hotel, Peterborough, or to

W. S. CHURCH.

June 7th, 1860. 26

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, AND BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continues to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative)
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics forms but only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they have ever stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent scholar of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

Early Copies.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

Terms.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For both wood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Black wood and three Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Money Current in the State where issued shall be received at par.

Clubbing.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs, ordering [illegible] of any one be altered the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four Copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30.

Postage.

Canadian mail subscribers will be supplied free of United States Postage.

N. B.—The Prices in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $36 per annum.

FARM
Of 200 Acres for Sale!

LOT No. 10, East of the Communication Road, township of Smith, being about 1 mile from Bridgenorth and 2 miles from Lindsay. About 120 acres cleared and under cultivation. There are two substantial houses and a good well of water on the Lot.

TERMS—One third down and the remainder in two equal annual instalments.

For particulars apply to
JOHN EDGAR,
Proprietor.

June 4, 1860.

BRITISH AMERICAN CIRCULAR DELIVERY, AND General Advertising AGENCY.

22 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, C. E

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public, that he is now prepared to receive Orders for Printing, Addressing and Distributing Bills, Circulars, &c.; also, Posting Placards, and receiving Advertisements for insertion in the various City and Provincial Journals.

He will likewise be prepared to receive, and by means of his numerous Agents, arrange for insertion, Advertisements in the various papers throughout Upper and Lower Canada, the Lower Provinces, and the United States, also for the delivery of Circulars in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., thus offering to advertiser and all parties wishing to [illegible] a systematic publicity for their announcements a certain and speedy means of doing so, at

GREAT SAVING OF
Time, Trouble and Expense.

His Arrangements being now completed, he begs to solicit from Railway Companies, Merchants, Tradesmen, Hotel Keepers and others the transaction of all such business, which he begs to assure them will be strictly attended to, with punctuality and despatch, and flatters himself that from his long experience in England, in this line of business as well as in connection with the Montreal Press, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction.

ROBERT MOORE.

AFFLICTED READ!

EUROPEAN MEDICAL HOUSE AND Botanic Dispensary

No. 51, King St. West, Toronto, C. W

ESTABLISHED BY
DR. GOODING, FORMERLY OF ENGLAND.

A NEW, SPEEDY, and most successful mode of treating
Lung Complaints, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Marasmus or Wasting Consumption, Seminal Weakness, Disease of the Kidneys and Bladder, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Diseases, Complaints, &c., &c.

☞ No charge for advice.

Dr Gooding is now engaged in treating this class of maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by him is new, it is based upon scientific principles, with new discovered remedies, without minerals or poisons. The facilities of cure are such that patients can be cured at their own houses without exposure in any part of the country, from an accurate description of their case by letter, and have the medicine sent them by mail or express.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Young men who are troubles with weakness generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the New Botanic Remedies.

COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

Address,
DR. GOODING,
No. 51, King Street,
Toronto.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor, Being in the circulation, it pervades that whole body, and may exist out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is frequently caused by mercurial disease, bad living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects are [illegible] by depositions from the blood of corrupted glandous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the [illegible] swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from, or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this loathing infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must purify the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food [illegible] Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the [illegible] skill of our times can devise for the [illegible] where prevailing and fatal malady. Combined from the most active remedials [illegible] been discovered for the extirpation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the restoration of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for a cure of not only scrofula, but also those affections which arise from its [illegible] such as [illegible] Tetter, Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all [illegible] depending upon a vitiated or impure blood. [illegible] in "impurity of the blood" is frequently the cause of [illegible] in truth, [illegible] is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health cannot exist in a contaminated constitution.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

are so compounded that [illegible] their action upon every portion of the [illegible] system, correcting its disorders wherever they exist, and imparting [illegible] to the whole machinery of life in healthy vibration. As a [illegible] purgative, they are the best aperient that can be employed for the [illegible] public or private use. They [illegible] the stomach, stimulate the [illegible] into healthy action, relieve the [illegible] of the intestines, and [illegible] the whole animal economy. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take, and [illegible] from injurious effects. Explicit directions are given in the English and French languages, for the use of every body, in the following complaints, which these Pills speedily cure:

For Derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Dysentery, Colic, Ulceration of the Stomach and Bowels, Piles, Constipation, Flatulency, Worms, Colic, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Headache, Pain in the Head, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness, Bilious Fevers, Inflammation of the Liver, Bilious Diseases of all kinds, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula or King's Evil, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Ulcers, Malignant Ulcers, Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Periodical or Bilious Fevers, Remittent Fever, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Female Irregularities, Suppression, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Obstructions or Prolapsus, Sterility, Barrenness, Incipient Consumption, Pain in the Side, Breast, or Limbs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux, Gout, Paralysis or Palsy, Dizziness, Nervousness, Universal Prostration of the System, Epilepsy or Fits, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, Dropsy, Gravel, Calculous Affections, Incontinence of Urine, Stone in the Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Bladder, Suppression of Urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Ulcerations of the Throat, Stone and Gravel, Ulcers, Tetter, Scurvy, Blotches, Boils, Carbuncles, Tumors, Cancers, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, Debility, Indigestion, &c., &c.

☞ CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "Ministerial, New York and London," are discernible as a watermark in every leaf of the book of directions around each box or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A liberal reward will be given to any one detecting such counterfeiting or any one selling the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Ayer's Pills are the best remedy in the world for the following diseases.

Agues,	Inflammation,
And [illegible] Complaints,	Jaundice
[illegible] Complaints,	Liver Complaints,
[illegible] on the Skin,	Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints,	Piles,
Colic,	Rheumatism,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Retention of Urine,
Consumption,	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Tetter, or Salt Rheum,
Erysipelas,	Tumours,
Female Irregularities,	Ulcers,
Fevers of all kinds,	Venereal Affections,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness from whatever cause,
Head-ache, Indigestion,	&c., &c.

☞ CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "Ministerial, New York and London," are discernible as a watermark in every leaf of the book of directions around each box or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A liberal reward will be given to any one detecting such counterfeiting or any one selling the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

PREPARED BY
DR. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the entire and years MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THREE MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with as much [illegible] as heretofore.

HE REMAINS
OLD AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST.

in Teeth on his own selection, [illegible] of the newest style, being made expressly for [illegible] Vulcanized rubber, now altogether used, being [illegible] from taste, [illegible] in [illegible] and durability, and much more agreeable to the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

PETERBORO',
Soap and Candle oks.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the l

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1860.

Volume 5.) "THE PEOPLE." [Number 38.

"THE EXAMINER" is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, at BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion.....$0 37½
Each subsequent insertion..... 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion..... 50
Each subsequent insertion..... 25
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line):.. 7
Each subsequent insertion, " .. 2
Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Dogs Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every Description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Residence on Hunter Street—dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. McNabb.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Toronto. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now ready for sale in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

J. B. BISSEL,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 18

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 18

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrups, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden-Ware. George Street, Peterboro.' 18

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c Dixon's Exchange Stock, George Street, Peterborough. 36

T. G. HALLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

ALEX. McNEIL,
A BOTTONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

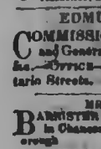
A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 10

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Soap and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JOHN HAYDEN,
IMPORTER of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 23—3m

GEORGE E. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL.
Late Walsh's
SIMCOE STREET, PETERBORO'
THE public may rely upon the unbounded kindness, and the most moderate charges. A few respectable boarders may be accommodated on reasonable terms. 18.



J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
CLOTHES made to order in the latest and most fashionable manner, and warranted to fit. A Fit Warranted.
Peterboro, June 5th, 1856.

H. S. C. SUTHERLAND,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
SIMCOE STREET,
HOUSE [illegible]

PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

ALEX. McNEIL,
A BOTTONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 10

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Soap and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JOHN HAYDEN,
IMPORTER of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 23—3m

GEORGE E. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL.
Late Walsh's
SIMCOE STREET, PETERBORO'
THE public may rely upon the unbounded kindness, and the most moderate charges. A few respectable boarders may be accommodated on reasonable terms. 18.

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
CLOTHES made to order in the latest and most fashionable manner, and warranted to fit. A Fit Warranted.
Peterboro, June 5th, 1856.

H. S. C. SUTHERLAND,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
SIMCOE STREET,
HOUSE [illegible]

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., &c., &c.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing superior styles of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &C,

which they offer at reasonable rates for Cash, or approved credit.

☞ None but the best workmen and material employed.

REPAIRING

of every description done at short notice, and in workmanlike manner.

Premises adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.

J. & T. DOUGLASS.
Peterboro', May 4, 1860. 20

M. DRISCOLL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE OVER THE POST OFFICE, PETERBORO', C. W.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the officers, THE ALBION may be the best Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE!

THREE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the

COUNCIL CHAMBER

on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.

By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 23, 1859. 51

REMOVAL.

EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to

Ryan's Block, George Street,

Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Couches, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Dressing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Mattresses, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattresses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.

Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to, sell his Furniture at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the shortest notice.

Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 46

PETERBOROUGH
STOVE DEPOT.

THE subscriber desires to convey to his friends and the public generally, his hearty and sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage they have extended to him since he has commenced business, and would inform them that with the hope of being able to retain their custom, he has just received very large additions to his stock, which now consists of a GREAT VARIETY OF

COOKING STOVES,

with a complete assortment of

Tin and Japanned Ware.

The above stock of Goods will be found very reasonable. A call before purchasing elsewhere will convince that for Cash or short approved credit, he cannot be undersold.

HENRY HORROW.
Peterboro', May 12, 1859. 38

TO LET.

THREE LARGE ROOMS!

THE whole of the 2nd flat of a NEW BRICK BLOCK in the centre of the Town. The premises would make a good Work-shop, suitable for a tinsmith or grocery store.

RENT $12 per QUARTER.

Immediate possession given. Apply at the Examiner Office.
Peterborough, June 28th, 1860.

COW FOUND.

A RED COW came into the premises of the subscriber about two weeks ago, and no person appearing to claim her she will be given away on the first day of October next, unless the owner comes forward and pays for the keep of the same, and takes her away.

PATRICK CLEARY.
South Dummer.
August 16, 1860. 36

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Poetry.

THE DYING MOTHER.

We were weeping round her pillow,
For we knew—dark sin stain'd she!
It was night within our bosoms—
It was night upon the sky.
There were seven of us children,
I the oldest of them all;
So I tried to whisper comfort,
But the blinding tears would fall.

On my knee my little brother
Leaned his aching brow and wept;
And my sister's long black tresses,
O'er my heaving bosom swept.
The shadows of an awful fear
Came o'er me as I trod,
To lay the burden of our grief,
Upon the throne of God.

"Oh, be kind to one another,"
Was my mother's pleading prayer,
As her hand lay like a snow-flake
On the baby's golden hair.
Then a glory bound our foreheads,
Like the glory round a crown;
And in the silent eye of death,
The star of life went down.

Samson Poddle the Lion Tamer.

HIS FIRST APPEARANCE ON ANY STAGE.

The vicissitudes of a showman's life are always interesting, both to himself and the world at large; and however painful for him to experience, yet it is ever pleasant for him to recall and to narrate them. He feels proud, perhaps, that he has had fun enough to survive them. Were the histories of many of the *habitues* of Florence to be written, what a world of adventure would be revealed!—what a fund of incident would be furnished for the dull brain of an unimaginative story-writer.

Samson Poddle had some experience as a showman, as will presently be seen. Samson was reported to be the strongest young man in Cherryville; and having great muscle with little brain, he was naturally ambitious of a two-fistic reputation; and whenever a circus or a menagerie came to Cherryville, Samson's rowdy feelings were stirred up to a frenzied pitch. He hired to see the show, admired the feats of strength, and the performance of the wild beasts; but his carry was excited, and his desire to raise a row and destroy the canvas was irrepressible; and he often incited and led a gang of ruffians to do mischief upon the showmen, and show, upon Ishmaelites, and the natural enemies of mankind.

In the summer of 18—, when the celebrated "Giant Menagerie of Flash, Grabb & Co." visited Cherryville, Samson Poddle particularly distinguished himself in fomenting discord among the audience, and in ruining the canvas by cutting the "guy ropes," and throwing oil of vitrol upon the mighty tent—and otherwise doing such cowardly mischief as caused it to be predicted that no show would ever dare to come to Cherryville again. Samson, to be sure, got bruised limbs and a checkered face by the operation, but he wore his discolorations as marks of honor, and recounted his struggles with the showmen, long after with great pride and glee.

Having thus made a "lion" of himself, Samson coveted new honors from the Cherryvillians, and arrogated to himself a superiority over the showmen in the art of training animals. He had a one-eyed dog which he taught to stand on his hind legs and stick his tongue out; a short-tailed cat which would jump on his shoulder and eat gingerbread; a horse, whichhewould nod his head at a given signal; a cow which would back down the rails of a fence at his bidding and hens which would perch on his knee and take bread from his big mouth; and so finally, his assured acquaintances advised him to enlist as a showman, and make a fortune.

"You have the nat'ral tack into you Samson, and no mistake," they said to him; "and there is no reason on earth why a Cherryville boy shouldn't have a menagerie of his own in a few years, if he works his cards right."

Samson's self-conceit was highly flattered, and visions of glory in a cage, and innumerable silver quarters crowded upon his soul. He resolved to join a menagerie and take lessons; and early in the spring he repaired to a neighboring city, where the menagerie of Flash, Grabb & Co., had taken up their winter quarters, and announced his desire to the managers of the great show.

At first, the proprietors objected.

"A man must have a natural genius, Mr Poddle," said Flash, "to overcome the ferocity of the animals; and even then, it's ten to one that the animals leave him to prove afore he breaks him in. Now, there's our biggest lion, Old Nero—he's killed seven men since we had him."

Samson was a little startled at the prospect before him; but after inviting the showmen and their friends several times to drink, and easily induced them to accept the polite offer, he felt emboldened to go forward, and declared that "he would succeed or die in the lion's mouth!"

"Good pluck!" said Flash, Grabb, and the rest, with cordiality and vittles, clapping him upon the back; and then Samson invested his means already with the lion stock at home.

"We'll introduce you to Herr Gristleback, our animals trainer," said the managers; "and perhaps he'll agree to put you through a course of private study."

And so they repaired to the show, and Samson was made acquainted with the renowned Gristleback—a brutal man, with a one-eyed eye and a visible profusion of bristly beard.

As soon as Samson made known his intentions, Gristleback eyed him intently, a while—and then smiled grimly. He recognized in the would-be showman the ringleader of the row the year before, and he longed to lay his claws upon him.

"He is trying the strength of his arm on the animals' cages, Herr Gristleback," said the proprietors; "and he wishes to enter the lion's den. Perhaps you will be kind enough to put him through a course of private study."

"Yes," said Gristleback, approvingly; "and I'll put you and me and the animales, we'll see what we can do for you. There is no telling how soon you can learn. You may have to travel for years; or, if the animales take to you, you may be able to perform with them in a few weeks. I've had many scholars. I began them with the smaller animals, and so on up! Some don't never get farther than the monkeys. Some get along on to the cutmeants and cream—some as far as the hyenas and panthers; but it isn't every man that we trust with the lion and the tiger. It don't do for to fraternize with either of these animals—which they are very keen perceivers, and will take advantage of you with great rapidity at the shortest notice. There is a great deal of human natur' into the lion, and likewise also much of the same into the tiger—which I attribute to the extreme largeness of their heads, which gives room for the brain to work and play in. If I had had the advantage of a good college edification I should write a book upon my animales, showing the strange diversification of their principal virtues, habits, customs and propensities, and I should prove how much intellect is lost to the world, owing to their not being brought up tame, like the dog and the hoss is. With their large brain cultivated like yours and mine is, I think they would give many useful hints to the philosophers and other governors of society—owing to their great brains. Some seem to see great store by the elephant, for his intellect. But the elephant has too much awkwardness into him. For real quick scholarship and ambition, I should put the lion and tiger at the head of the class, for good beastly knowledge among tame wild beasts."

Samson listened wonderfully, and bowed with reverence.

"Don't you think it would be safe for me to begin with the lion? I want to be a lion-tamer right off."

The lion-tamer smiled grimly, and told him to come to-morrow and take his first lesson.

"We have a *touch* lion that will do you to begin with. He don't roar very loud, for he has had the whooping-cough; and he can't scratch much, for he has had the numb-palsy in his claws."

Samson Poddle went away delighted, and passed the intervening time in practising severe looks before a looking-glass, preparatory to *eyeing down the* weak lion."

The showmen remained, chuckling to himself. He was about to perpetrate a severe practical joke upon Samson Poddle, in revenge for his participation in the riot at Cherryville, the year before.

"This chap is half fool!" muttered he. "He will get lessons from me that he never dreamed on."

It chanced that a large lion belonging to the show had died, a short time before, and his skin had been preserved and stuffed, in grateful token of his past services. Gristleback conferred with its proprietors, and they agreed to his proposal; which resulted in one of the menagerie men removing the stuffing of the lion-skin, and entered it himself, the ruse being sufficiently complete to deceive the unsuspecting Poddle, who was too much alarmed for his own safety to be particularly scrutinizing, when he entered the cage with Gristleback, to receive his first lesson, on the following day.

"He is very old, Poddle, and a little stiff in his joints," said Gristleback; and as I told you before, he has had the numb-palsy in his claws, which will be all in your favor if he's inclined to be any ways rough, as—there! take care!—as he is now. He wants to wrestle!"

The lion reared, as he spoke—and, with a growl, embraced the ambitious Poddle and threw him down, giving him a black eye with his paw, and otherwise using him roughly.

"Give him the whip!" said Gristleback, pretending to be alarmed.

Samson did so and the lion shrank back into a corner. Samson rose, mock out of breath.

"Well done! You are gaining on him!" shouted Gristleback, who now left the cage and joined Flash, Grabb & Co., who were looking on to enjoy the sport.

"Tell him to dance!"

"Dance!" said Samson, applying the whip.

And the lion danced.

"Dance yourself!" said Gristleback.

And the singular couple executed an uncouth sort of waltz.

"Brave!" shouted the spectators.—"Now, at him! Square off and wrestle with him.

Samson did as he was bid, and the lion followed suit, with an occasional weak roar to prove that he was a lion; and after an hour's remarkable recreate, the lion was pronounced to be in a state of complete subjugation; and Samson came forth and received the warm congratulations of the showmen. They pronounced it to be the finest and most wonderful first attempt they had ever seen; and Messrs. Flash, Grabb & Co., at once engaged Samson for the season, to appear alternately with Gristleback.

"I should like to make my first appearance in Cherryville, where I was known," said Samson Poddle, proudly, feeling of his black eye and pounded ribs. And his desire was acceded to.

The travelling troops were commenced, and Cherryville was among the first places on the route. At his own expense, Samson caused flaming announcements to be printed with his name in brilliant colors, as the most extraordinary lion-tamer since Daniel of old; and an immense crowd of Cherryvillians assembled in consequence.

"If you have any very intimate friends" said the manager, "we will give them reserved seats, for themselves, but of course no one else."

Samson, while surveying the various announcements of great wonders to be performed within, was somewhat astonished to find that Gristleback was not to appear with him; but the manager explained that the lion was so much fatigued by his late performance with Samson, that he could not appear again that day. And then the band struck up, and the performance commenced.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: You are the

[illegible] Gristleback approaching; "and [illegible]

THE PROSE OF MATRIMONY.

I suppose there is a medicine of romance to most matrons, and that if it is gathered but any event, it is that of marriage. Most people marry their destinies. There is more or less fortune and fabulous glory resting upon the head of every bride, which the intoxicate husband believes in. Most men and women manufacture perfection in their mates by a happy process of their imaginations, and think merry thoughts. This, of course, wears away. By the time the husband has seen his wife eat heartily of pork and beans and with her hair *brizzled*, and her oldest dress on, full of the enterprises of everlasting things, he sees that she belongs to the same race as himself. And she, when her husband gets up even in the morning, and forthwith sedately shaves himself with cold water and a dull razor, while his suspenders dangle at his heels, begins to see that man is a very prosaic animal. In other words, there is such a thing as a honeymoon, of longer or shorter duration; and while the moonshine lasts, the radiance of the seventh heaven dimout compares with it. It is a very delicious little delirium—a febrile mental disease, which, like measles, never returns.

When the honeymoon passes away, setting behind dull mountains, or dipping silently into the stormy sea of life, the trying hour of marriage-life has come. Between the parties there are no more illusions.—The feverish desire of possession has gone, vanished into gratification—and all excitement has receded. Then begins, or should begin, the business of adaptation. If they find they do not *take* one another as they thought they did, they should double their assiduous attentions to one another, and by jealous of everything which tends, in the slightest degree, to separate them. Life is too precious to be thrown away in accent regrets or open differences. And let me say to every one to whom the romance of life has fled, and who are contented in the slightest degree with their conditions and relations, begin this week of reconciliation before you are a day older.

Ransack the attractions of earlier days. Draw your hearts close together. Talk the thing over. Acknowledge your faults to one another, and determine henceforth you will be all in all to each other; and, my word for it, you shall find in your relation the sweetest joy earth has for you. There is no other way for you to do. If you are happy at home, you must be happy abroad; the man or woman who has settled down upon the conviction that he or she is attached for life to an uncongenial yokefellow and that there is no way of escape, has lost life; there is no effort too costly to make, which can restore to its setting, upon the bosom the missing pearl.—*Tribune.*

CRUELLY SNUBBED.

The following is extracted from the *Court Journal*:

A distinguished author was recently overtaken in a shower, and took refuge under a portico at West End. A young and beautiful lady, who was at the parlor window, after looking attentively at him for a moment, sent a servant out with an umbrella. The next day the delighted author dressed himself up to his last result of the problem of what was becoming, and as the umbrella was an old one, laid it aside as a souvenir, and, purchasing one of the costliest taste, called on the lady to return her flattering loan. She received the new umbrella evidently without marking the change and after listening with rather curious gravity to the pressing tenderness of the dramatist's acknowledgements, she suddenly comprehended that he was under the impression that she was enamored of him, and forthwith naively explained, as he stood in the way of an expected visit from her intended, who wished to come and see her unobserved, she had sent him the umbrella *to get him off her front steps!*

TWO IN A BED.

Ned and Charley are two roommates, but they occupied different beds. Ned's sleeping apparatus was so situated that he could get in on either side—that is to say, there were two foresides; which Ned found very convenient.

One night Ned and Charley had been out, and on returning, which he did near morning, both were considerably elevated. However, they walked to their room with an air that seemed to say "not so very drunk after all," and sought long and patiently for matches and a lamp. After knocking the pitcher off the wash-stand, and smashing the looking-glass they gave up the search and went to bed.

Went to bed—yes, that's the word, but owing to the darkness and confusion of their minds, they made a slight mistake. In short, Ned's bed had the honor of receiving the tipsy friends—Charley getting in on one side, and his friend rolling in on the other.

"I say, Ned," cried Charley, touching somebody's calf, "there's a fellow in my bed!"

"Wonderful 'cuteness," exclaimed Ned," during a strange shiver in the neighborhood of his ribs; "there's one in my bed too!"

"Is there, though?" cried Charley. "Let's kick 'em out!"

"Agreed!" said Ned.

And accordingly the two friends began to kick. It lasted about ten minutes and a half, and Ned was screaming on the floor. Charley was left in possession of the bed. He is content with the affair.

"I say Ned," cried Charley.

"What?" echoed Ned mildly.

"I've kicked my fellow out."

"You are luckier than I am," said Ned [illegible]

HOW TO BECOME A GOOD HORSEMAN.

[illegible]

ACCORDING TO LAW.

The Wisconsin Legislature have formally considered a proposition to abolish all laws for the collection of debts. The memorial for this [illegible] a general wag, as is evinced by the following extract from his speech upon the collection of debts according to law:—

The speaker proceeded to review the present system of collecting debts. It was all a humbug, and a cheat, and matter of inconceivables and shuffling. Lawyers gave advice, in order to obtain a fee and encourage litigation. Judges made blunders and mistakes. He had had much experience in law, and that was rich. [Laughter.] He would give a history of it. The speaker then related how he had purchased a yoke of oxen about fifteen years ago—paid fifty dollars for them—a few days after the son of the man of whom he bought the oxen came to him and said the oxen were his. He insisted on having pay over again and commenced a suit before a justice.—The jury didn't agree. Finally through the blunders of the backwood justice of the peace, the case went against him. He appealed to the Circuit Court in Milwaukee. "There," said he, "I lost again, and said to my lawyer; 'I will give you ten dollars to quote Pennsylvania law to Judge Miller, and have a new trial ordered.'" (Great laughter.) He took the ten dollars and performed the duty. A new trial was then warranted, and venue changed to Walworth county. Judge Irvin was then a Judge. Any man who wanted to gain a cause in his court, had either to go treating with him and let the Judge climb all the pains that was shot, or else put his dog. (Laughter.) I fed the dog with buttered crackers.—(Renewed laughter.) The case was decided in my favor. When I heard the decision I thought to myself the dog had followed the shoat long enough—I turned around and gave him a kick. (Laughter.) The yelp of the dog had hardly subsided ere I heard the Judge say, Mr. Clerk, the judgement is set aside and a new trial granted. (Great laughter.) Mr. Speaker that kick cost me $2000! (Convulsive laughter.) Yet have no doubt when a suit is in a justice's court in the country. There's time spent by jurors and [illegible]s, besides other costs, at least $20, besides the ill feelings and [illegible] between the [illegible] and plaintiff. It would be better all round and pay a game of the dodge to the side of the [illegible] and settle the matter [illegible]

MORE GOOD SENSE.—My sheep are a cross of the different Spanish families, and for the last six years have yielded an average of over six lbs. of wool, well washed, on the back. The last winter I kept 28 in all—14 ewes, 1 buck, and 13 lambs. They raised 18 lambs this spring, and yielded me 170 lbs. of wool, which I sold quite too early at 45 cents per lb. I have sold, since shearing, to the amount of $45, and have 32 l. t. I have ewes which raise a lamb and yield 7½ lbs. of wool.—*J. S. Hubbard, Tioga Co., N. Y.*

THE LAST OF WIL'M WALKER.

It must be with sincere gratification that intelligent, sober-thinking, conservative men can read the interesting information of Walker's discomfiture by the English warsteamer *Icarus*. Walker himself is wounded; a considerable number of his late companions in mischief were disabled also; and though the leader is not as yet taken prisoner at last, he has had to move from Truxillo with a miserable remnant of his original force at the mercy of his enemies, who are after him in great strength; and no doubt he will fall an easy prey to an indignant people. His finish will give peace to Central America and the shores of the Mexican Gulf. The various States will have now undisturbed opportunity to regulate their unsettled affairs, and feel safe to take steps in the way of those improvements they so much require, and to accomplish with their lately-increased intimacy with English and American institutions will go far to assist. With a magnificent climate, a most prolific soil, and a geographical position of the mightiest importance, nothing but their own bungling stupidity and ignorant adherence to useless old habits and customs can prevent those Central States assuming, ere long, an influence and consideration not, even as yet dreamed of by their indolent populaces. Walker well knew the value of these regions; and his superior knowledge to that of the people prompted him to master territory and people with the idea of annexation to the United States, as in the annexation, and under their guidance and protection, their immense natural resources would nourish themselves and all with whom they traded; while it gave the Union full and entire possession of the Central American highway to the Pacific Ocean, and the entrance to Panama. But the grand scheme is cooked, for the time at least, and the spell will bring peace to all those engaged, though restoring little profit to Walker's native Government that failed to stop his [illegible] enterprise.

A SERMON SERMON.—Some men can appreciate sermons so wonderfully as not to hear them without consciously. An instance of this was afforded last week at Lowry, several hours. A cup was seen in the water with a string of cotton around it, and a label on the end of it! "Put me, string, on the end of it!" The string was pulled, and sure enough there was the little writer of the label, with a paper, declaring the cause of his having quietly sent with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE WRECK OF THE "LADY ELGIN."

A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

STATEMENT OF COLONEL H. W. GUSHNOR.

I went aboard the "Elgin" about 10 o'clock and took a state-room, and went to sleep. The state-room was about 25 or 30 feet from the place where the collision took place. When the collision occurred there was a violent crash, which continued with a kind of ripping sort of noise, continuing some 20 seconds. I went out from the state-room into the cabin, and saw that the barricade deck for the space of ten or fifteen feet, was carried away on the larboard side, and the state-room doors and partitions beneath the place where the roof was torn off, were jammed in. The rain was pouring in through the hole made by the accident. I went back to the state-room and put on my pantaloons, and then went through the entire length of the cabin, where the passengers had collected considerably. The vessel very soon listed over on the larboard side, but the passengers ignorant of the object of listing her over, which was, if possible, to raise the hole above the water, gathered upon crowding over upon the upper side of the cabin. Going through the entire length of the boat, I distinguished some of the passengers, although part of the lights were out. Some of the ladies were about making a little ado, but as a general thing, it was very quiet. I heard some one remark that it was about 2 a. m., when the accident occurred.

I met Mr. Hobby, formerly in charge of the iron-works of the north-western part of the State, and we talked about the probable extent of the damage, and I suggested going down below to ascertain the damage. I went below into the steerage, and found the water breaking over the deck occasionally, and the men were throwing down mattresses, and I ascertained that she was taking water badly. I immediately went back to the upper deck and met Mr. Hobby, and told him we were in a sinking condition, and called his attention to the concussion of the water as it rolled in the hold. This was 25 or 30 minutes after the collision.

We then ran below to the main cabin, and directed the passengers to repair to the barricade deck, which many of them, perhaps 150 or 200 did. We were then requested to crowd aft as far as possible. I had no means of knowing how near the shore we were, and therefore inferred from this command that we were near shore and that it was the expectation of the Captain that we would be driven ashore by the wind. From this time I was near by the Captain at the wheel house, until the boat went down. I observed a signal light still burning upon the larboard side of the boat, and it is my impression upon both sides.—The boat by this time was evidently sinking rapidly. I removed everything from my pockets of any weight that would encumber me at all, having a gold watch, keys, a knife, money &c., and threw them overboard, and had nothing on now but my pantaloons and shirt. I should judge it was from three-fourths of an hour to an hour after the collision took place, and the boat seemingly broke in the centre, while the engine sank through the bottom.

Previous to this, however, and the last time I passed through the cabin, I shook hands with several whom I recognized in the dim light, and bid them good bye, among whom were Frank McCormick and sister and Miss Murphy, who were standing together in the forward cabin, and there were a number of others whom I recognized but cannot recollect now who they were.—I advised them to avoid clinging to each other's limbs, as by so doing they would be apt to sink together, and I told Frank that when he went over he should hang on to the dresses of the ladies in order to save them. They then had nothing to support them in the water. Whether they obtained anything afterwards or not I do not know. That was the last I saw of them. They had those about them were generally calm and self-possessed. There was occasionally a sob or a moan, but no loud demonstration. I then attempted to kick a door off the Captain's state-room, but being barefooted failed, and then went into the same state-room and found nothing but a bureau, from which I took a small drawer for my support.

This brings me to the time when I went upon the barricade deck. As soon as the crash took place, there was a very general outcry, especially female voices. I ran and sprang as far as possible into the lake with the bureau drawer in my hands. I was drawn down a considerable depth by the whirl occasioned by the sinking of the vessel. A moment after rising to the top, and having time to draw a single breath, I was drawn under again, when the drawer was forced from my hands by the action of the water. On coming to the surface the second time, I seized hold of a scantling and small box that were floating around me.—At this time, the lake in my immediate vicinity was covered with the heads of people who had just sprang overboard. On my right, but a few feet distant they were quite numerous. The noise of the breaking up of the decks continued for a few moments, and large masses of it, together with the wheel-house and pilot-house, were visible during the frequent flashes of lightning.

The pilot house was in sight near up for two or three minutes, on which were clinging several men, one of whom I thought to be the Captain, and they were visible by the lightning. The storm raged with great fury with continuous thunder, and almost incessant lightning, and the rain pouring down in torrents. The lightning gave a sort of purple glare to the lake and the human faces that were visible for some distance, and for a few moments at my immediate vicinity, but disappeared rapidly. The first scenes of struggling or drowning seemed to be followed by convulsive struggles and sharp shrieks, as they threw up their hands and sank.

I called out to them near me to know who they were, and several answered, but I only recognized the voice of Mr. Kibby, whom I had spoken to with others to keep cool and not waste their strength. Some one asked me what I thought the chances were, and I told them I thought it would be good, if we only could keep our strength. I became separated from them ever me, a large portion of whom I should judge sank in the space of 20 minutes or half an hour. Shortly I heard a lad, apparently from his voice, 16 or 18 years of age, shrieking for help, and cried him to keep still and I thought it would be all right, and to be careful to keep his head above water. I kept near him, and could occasionally see him during the flashes of lightning, for half or three quarters of an hour. We talked together from time to time, and I tried to encourage him that daylight would soon come, and we should be picked up by some passing boat. At last I heard him struggling, and calling for help, and I cried out to him, to endeavor to sustain himself and keep cool.

[illegible] I heard the breakers on the rock ran ahead of the boat, and I thought I could see the [illegible] reef of the storm. I gave up all hope of ever reaching the shore, and made up my mind to die. I then commenced to think of my past life, and the many errors I had committed, and thought that if I could live my life over again I would live it differently, and I resolved that if I ever got out of this scrape I would live a different life. I thought of my family, and the anxiety they would feel on account of my absence, and the many sleepless nights they would pass, and I thought of my business, and the many things I had left undone, and the many things I had done that I should not have done, and I thought of my God, and my Saviour, and my prayers, and I prayed to God to forgive me my sins, and to receive me into heaven, and I thought of my wife and children, and I prayed to God to bless them, and to protect them, and to provide for them, and to receive them into heaven, and I thought of my brothers and sisters, and my father and mother, and I prayed to God to bless them, and to receive them into heaven, and I thought of my friends, and I prayed to God to bless them, and to receive them into heaven, and I thought of my enemies, and I prayed to God to forgive them their sins, and to receive them into heaven, and I thought of the whole human family, and I prayed to God to forgive them their sins, and to receive them into heaven, and I thought of the heathen, and I prayed to God to forgive them their sins, and to receive them into heaven, and I thought of the whole world, and I prayed to God to forgive them their sins, and to receive them into heaven, and I thought of the whole universe, and I prayed to God to forgive them their sins, and to receive them into heaven, and I thought of the whole creation

...sent of this deficiency are well known and need not now be noticed. Then again the "School rate" has always been estimated upon the whole amount of the assessed value of the Town, but when collected has always fallen considerably short owing to the Catholics, as supporters of their own School, being exempt from the tax. Neither of these results have ever been taken into account heretofore in making the estimates for the yearly rate, and there always has been, in consequence, as already noticed, a considerable deficiency in the general income.

This deficiency your Committee have thought it expedient to endeavor to rectify this year, and have found it necessary, in your interest, to add to the estimates the sum of $500 to make up for these deficiencies, the effect of which will be it is hoped that the amount which it is expected will be realized from all sources of income for the year will be made available, and will be sufficient to meet the year's expenditure.—And your Committee while upon this subject would again urge upon the Council the necessity of confining the year's transactions within the year, and leaving the Financial affairs of the Town all square and clear at the close of their term of office.

Your Committee would also take this opportunity of recommending that as soon as the Collector's Roll be handed over to the collector a day certain be appointed for the last return, and the Collector be formally notified that he will be required without fail to make the final return of his roll within the time appointed.

The Municipal Loan Fund, 5s in the £, forms a large item in the taxes to be collected for the year. Your Committee, upon examining the statute providing for this rate, and taking into account the very stringent and peremptory provisions for enforcing the imposing and collecting thereof, cannot see that the collection of the rate can be omitted. They had at one time, from representations made to them (as was supposed at the time) on behalf of Mr. Forster that a payment would be made by him on account of arrears of rent due by him for the Millbrook Brest of the Port Hope Railway, sufficient to cover the amount required on the Municipal Loan Fund account, but after considerable negotiation on the subject and some delay in consequence thereof, which was the cause of the year's estimates not having been made out earlier, your Committee have come to the conclusion that they cannot, with certainty, count upon anything from Mr. Fowler except what may be forced from him by compulsory proceedings which are now in progress against him.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
CHAS. CRESSWELL,
IVAN O'BRIENNE,
JAMES EVAN.

The statement referred to shows the following figures:

Total amount to be provided by taxation,.....$14,456 76
Assessed value of the Town.....£19,427
Making the rate for the year 9s. 11d in £.

A By-law to authorize the levying and collecting of rates and assessments for the year 1860, was read a first time.

An account of time from men employed in cleaning Streets, for the Prince's Reception, was handed in and referred to the Finance Committee.

Moved by Mr. Towle, seconded by Mr. Wayte,—That the Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Bridges be instructed to call on Mr. Fowler or his agent here, within view of ascertaining if he will comply with the conditions of the By-law by virtue of which he occupies Bathurst street in the Town, and report at next meeting.—*Carried.*

The Council then adjourned till Monday night, 24th inst.

Communications.

THE ROWDY NUISANCE.

Mr. Editor:—I beg of you, in the name of many unprotected females in Peterboro, to use your influence in causing the Mayor, or *Chief Constable*, or whoever else's business it is, to disperse the crowds of loafers who gather on the street corners every Sunday evening, and insult every person passing home from Church. It is too bad that decent females cannot walk home alone for four of those rufians, and when the company of a gentleman is no protection, for the insults sometimes then are worse than before. If the young men of Peterboro had half the courage of the young women they would put an end to this nuisance in a way that we might never hear a repitition of it. This is not the first complaint I am sure you have heard about this same annoyance, and for the credit of the Town and its respectable inhabitants let it be at once put down.

Yours very respectfully,
AMARONIA.

Peterboro, Sept. 18, 1860.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I beg through you to thank the Editor of the *Review* for the Report of the last meeting of the Board of School Trustees. It would appear that at a previous meeting a resolution had passed depriving Mr. McClure as head master of the School; that at the last meeting five members dissented, and sent in a memorial to the Board, setting forth their confidence in the ability and diligence of the Principal, complaining of the rash and arbitrary act of the Board in so summarily dispensing with his services, and begging the Board to reconsider the resolution, and appoint the Grammar School Trustees a Committee to enquire into the alleged complaint against Mr. McClure, and report thereon to the Board. The memorial was received, and on a motion, hereby put for the Grammar School Trustees being appointed as investigating Committee it was lost on a division, three voting yea and seven nay. A resolution was subsequently carried appointing a committee to receive and consider applications for head master. The Committee are Messrs. Ferguson, Cameron and Hall.

It would appear from the record that there is nothing but unanimity in the Board, and without any desire to interfere, or to say who are in the right or the wrong, I only think we think that we had a great interest in the matters under consideration by the Board. The removal of our teacher and the introduction of a teacher are important matters, and I trust in the absence proposed the sparkling members of the Board have been influenced by proper motives in dismissing the Principal. Rumor has it that on admission was taken of the absence of certain members from the Board to pass the resolution by Stratagem. Everything of the kind should be done above board; bribing body or thing improper duty to perform, and on the following night permit them from spending what they will, or any other way or manner to influence them to misconduct any of the duties of citizens or good Trustees.

Waiting to see the Reports of all Boards duly,

[illegible]

[illegible]

For the Examiner.

SCHOOL AFFAIRS IN AND OUT OF PETERBOROUGH.

MR. EDITOR,—This is truly an age of progress. Everything is moving ahead at railway speed. Illustrative of this I observed an article in the *Review*, during the month of August, and headed "The Union School," in which Mr. Edmison brings before the public sundry observations connected with studies pursued in said school. In said paper he lays down a standard which every scholar has to attain before passing from one division to another, and which, I observed to, a scholar may remain in any one of the divisions for nearly a life-time before he could come up to Mr. Edmison's standard, and therefore to attempt it is sheer nonsense; and if it is not to be acted up to, why publish it? or is it to deter parents from sending their children to the school. I want to learn if this standard has been agreed to by the Trustees, or if it is the thing of the head master only. If it is the work of Mr. Edmison only, it is time for the trustees to see to it, that no alteration in the mode of teaching, or introduction of new books, or altering of the standard to be obtained by the scholars be put in practice till they (the Trustees) approve of the same.

Among the Trustees is there not one to be found who is capable of judging of the attainments necessary for a scholar to have before passing from one division to another? If they are not capable of doing that they should never have accepted office.

The Union School has of late been the theatre of certain queer performances.—Teachers are told that after a certain time their services will not be required, while no proper reason is given for this action. What reasons have a few to not thus without opposing the other trustees. Let the Clique be warned in time; much hem and tyrannical conduct cannot be allowed to go on unchecked.

Truly, Mr. Editor, of all occupations among us, nowhere worse paid than that of a teacher. £100 to a second class teacher in a town is considered a large salary, while in country sections £75 or £80 is considered good pay. It is surely time for trustees to call things by their right names. A move doing same for what they call good pay would be "a miserable pittance." In the age of progress and improvement how low is some man's estimation of the Teacher's office.

A RATE-PAYER.

Peterboro, Sept. 19.

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE "JURA."

THE REVOLUTION IN NAPLES.

Quebec, Sept. 17.

The steamship Jura passed Father Point at 8 yesterday morning, and arrived here to-day. The Jura left Liverpool at noon on the 6th; Londonderry, on the evening of the 17th. The Edinburgh arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 6th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The weather continued comparatively fine throughout England and Ireland. The crops prospects were promising and encouraged a buoyant influence on Funds. Smith, Spencer & Co., Hunt Sutton, London, suspended payment; liabilities estimated at £100,000 sterling, and it is feared, will lead to suspension of other smaller firms in same trade.

The Queen goes to Germany on the 24th September.

FRANCE.

Napoleon is reported to have assured Parini of his sincere desire to see Italy independent; and when Victor Emmanuel shall be master of Sicily and Naples, he will be strong enough to contend alone against Austria; but, should Austria prove victorious in a conflict, France would not allow her above her victory.

Paris bourse dull and drooping.

It is reported that the Empress will not accompany the Emperor to Algeria.

NAPLES.

Garibaldi when last heard of at Palmi, was marching upon Salerno, being supported on the right wing by General Cosenz.—4,000 men under General Tur, had disembarked at Capri.

Interruption had broken out at Sulo, where Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed.

It is reported that the Austrian Minister at Naples had telegraphed to Vienna that the King of Naples had resolved to quit his States.

Pictures, furniture, and the King's baggage were embarked on the 30th on board a Spanish vessel.

Other authorities affirm that the King had adopted the desperate policy of "No Surrender," and would not leave till the last extremity.

Eight Sardinian war vessels were in the bay of Naples with regiments.

Bonnechose was on board the British steamer Orwell, which was taken possession of by the Garibaldians, and had been recaptured by the British war steamer Sapho.

When Mr. Edwin James, M. P., passed through Paris he was received by Jules Favre and others. It was stated that he was going to see Garibaldi, and Lord Palmerston had authorized him to tell Garibaldi that he (Palmerston) considered Garibaldi would compromise all his successes by an immediate attack upon Rome or Venetia.

TURKEY.

It is again asserted that Christians had been massacred at Bashoa, and in villages near Jeddah.

An attempt had taken place at Tenedos, and a more serious one is apprehended at Philippopolis.

Affairs continued to prevail at Bosnia and Herzegovina, but the Sultan had ordered the Grand Vizier to restore tranquillity, without visiting those provinces.

London Money Market.—The influx of gold to the bank is easy. The approved monthly second returns in Gold, but events in Italy checked the advancing tendency.

Canada droopy. The demand for money is moderate; best bills 8½, and in exceptional cases as low as 5½ per cent. The discount at the Bank is light.

Londonderry, Sept. 7, Morning news.

REVOLUTION IN NAPLES.

The Daily News has received the following telegram from its own correspondent:—

Naples, Thursday, 11 p. m.

"Garibaldi arrived at Salerno this morning, and he is expected at Naples immediately.

"It is reported that the King will leave Naples to-day for Gaeta.

"The Liverpool correspondent here yesterday from Salerno. Mr. Edwin James, M. P., the Hon. Mr. Ashley, M. P., and other Englishmen are on board."

A Garibaldian vessel was on a visit to Garibaldi at Salerno.

The city of Naples was perfectly tranquil and the people conduct themselves in a dignified manner.

Very large quantities of wheat, barley, rye and rape seed have recently been bought in Austria by French and English speculators.

Another French line-of-battle ship, the Alexander, left Toulon for Naples.

The sale of photographs of Garibaldi has been prohibited in Vienna.

The Times' city article says—English funds have been without alteration throughout the day. In discount market the demand is again limited at previous rates. No gold taken in the Bank to-day.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* says that Lamoricière's proclamation imposes on the Sardinian Government the duty of watching the frontiers, and of preparing to cross them too in case it should become necessary. The Government is already collecting in that direction a force of 50,000 men.

Liverpool, Sept. 6.—Breadstuffs.—Flour is declined on the week. Western Canal 26s a 28s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 26s a 31s 6d.

London Markets.—Good business done at former prices. Tea flat, prices rather low. Coffee active at fully higher prices. Canada 82½ a 83½.

London Money Market.—Opening prices for Consols—Money, 93¼ a 93⅝; account, 93¼ a 93⅝; new Threes, 92½ a 92⅝.

BY THE "MELITA."

St. John, N. F., Sept. 14.

The Cunard screw steamship "Melita," from Liverpool, Wednesday 5th, arrived off Cape Race this p. m. at 3 o'clock.—She was intercepted by the press news yacht.

London Money Market.—Consols closed on the evening of the 4th, at 93¼ for money and account. Funds buoyant and advancing under fair weather and improved harvest prospects. The discount market is easier. Gold was flowing into the Bank.

Liverpool Markets.—Wilmslade, Nash & Co. report flour having declined 1s per barrel. Quotations 20s a 22s 6d; wheat —and 11s a 12s 2d; white 12s 2d a 13s 6d. Corn has declined 6d. per quarter; mixed and yellow 34s. Sugar steady.—Coffee quiet. Ashes quiet; pots, 28s 6d; pearls, 30s 6d a 29s.

ENGLAND.

The steamship Adriatic from New York arrived at Southampton on the 4th, and the Anglo Saxon from Quebec arrived at Liverpool on the same day.

At a collision on the East Lancashire Railroad of two excursion trains, eleven persons were killed and nineteen badly wounded. Many were also slightly wounded.

The Emperor and Empress had reached Chamounix and were enthusiastically received.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that France has just purchased two large screw steam transports in the United States.

The Bourse closed dull on the 3rd at 69¾ 5c.

SARDINIA.

Sardinia was about to interfere at Naples.

It was reported that General Lamoriere was about to leave for Naples with 30,000 troops, the object being to prevent Naples becoming a prey to anarchy, in view of the fall of the Bourbon dynasty.

All the disposable vessels of the Sardinian navy were to be sent to Naples, and military preparations were issued thereon to Piedmont.

The Sardinian Government was hiring every available transport, and it was said that if a rapid conveyance of so large a force would be found impossible, the Pope would be asked to allow passage through his dominions.

The provinces of Lower Dalmatia had risen in insurrection. Bands of insurgents had united and were marching on Camp Bosco.

There was nothing new as to Garibaldi's movements further than that he was at Montelone.

The King of Naples is to pay an indemnification of three million francs for French losses at the bombardment of Palermo.

It was asserted that the prohibition placed on the departure of volunteers from the Sardinian States had been removed.

It was rumoured that the Cabinets at Turin had agreed to prevent any invasion of the States of the Church.

The French garrison at Rome was to be increased by 3,500 men.

Ancona has been declared in a state of siege, and the Papal delegate resulted.

SPAIN.

The duty on printing paper had been reduced nearly one half.

AUSTRIA.

A revolutionary committee had been discovered at Verona.

Papers seized threw a startling light on proceedings of a neighbouring Power.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor had invited the Prince Regent of Prussia to a meeting party at Warsaw. The Prince consequently visits Warsaw about the middle of September.

The Russia crop accounts were favourable. The yield was expected to be very good.

Tallow—Prospects very unfavourable.

SYRIA.

The French troops continued at Beyrout, and it is thought they will not be required to go into the interior.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Bombay mails to August 8, and Hong Kong to July 17, had reached England. They will be despatched to America per steamer Europa.

Sir Henry Ward, Governor of Madras, died of cholera on the 2nd.

A famine was impending in the North-west Provinces of India.

The British forces in China were ready for [illegible], but the French preparations against encountering hostilities on account of having lost all their horses by disease, and having 2,000 less men than the British.

On the 26th June, Lord Elgin ordered Baron Gros to withdraw his project, and the attack was consequently immediately.

Trade at Bombay was very dull. Freights were nearly upwards.

LATEST.

Liverpool, Sept. 8, A. M.—The Melita was detained till after 7 o'clock this morning. Garibaldi advances on Naples.

Cialdini was advancing at Naples.

The Associated Committee, on the 3rd, received a communication from Garibaldi, announcing that on the morning he gained a definite solution he would be in Naples about the 6th, and in the name of Victor Emmanuel assume the Dictatorship of the Two Sicilies.

The Neapolitan Ministry had withdrawn from resignation.

The prisoners at Ischia, a year ago under Prince Bentivoglio, had fallen.

It was reported from Syria that a French detachment had suffered a reverse at the hands of Druzes in Lebanon.

The Shipowners' Society of London had passed resolutions respecting Mr. Edmison's semi-official visit to America, and declaring that he does not possess the confidence of the shipping interests.

SIR EDMUND HEAD AND THE PRESBYTERIANS.

It seems that the Governor General has not been over-courteous to the Presbyterians. When the Church of Scotland, through Dr. Muddiman their Moderator, went to present their address to the Prince they were told their address could not be read, but must be presented in closet.—And it was Sir Edmund Head that informed Dr. Muddiman of this decision. Dr. Muddiman very naturally declined to present the address of his Synod at all, until it could be received on the address of other religious bodies had been. We cannot say that we have a great deal of sympathy with the feeling which prompts bodies of religious people to present addresses on such occasions as the present. There never much of a more worldly craving for notice from the great of this earth. There are times, indeed, when it is a religious duty to set before the "powers that be" facts pertaining to the history or condition of a religious people. But it would have much better suited our ideas of such a visit as the Prince is now making to Canada, had he been met by men of all denominations simply as citizens, without the slightest reference to the different religious communions to which they might belong. This course has not been pursued, and some of the evils of a departure from it are already seen. We feel pretty certain that the visit of His Royal Highness to Canada will, as things are managed around him, greatly embitter party feelings. None can fail to see how partially the Catholics have been treated throughout. Their institutions and customs have been recognized and honoured, while something approaching to contempt has been shown to "Dissenters."—The City Fathers of Montreal have, it seems, set an example in this direction; but we leave them to the proper punishment they will receive at the polls next election.

We turn to Sir Edmund Head, who seems to have erupted in some respects the arrogance of his namesake, Sir Francis Bond Head, in his treatment of "Dissenters." We think a little reflection would have taught him the impolicy of insulting at least three-fourths of all the Protestant people of Upper Canada, and the injustice of making distinction between different classes of religionists, where neither the constitution of the country, nor anything else, but his personal preferences recognizes any.—*Canada Baptist.*

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S RECALL.—The *Globe* of Thursday last justly remarks on the *Leader's* statement, that the Governor General's recall is "the good."—We are sure that ninety-nine out of every hundred of our population will agree with him. It is for the "good" of the country that a man who has lost himself to a party, who has mortified the interests of the country to the Hastings, the Gilpin, and Grand Trunk operators, should be removed. Nor can his connection with the "Double Shuffle ever be forgotten. Should he obtain the object of his ambition—a peerage—we hope he will be installed as Lord Knightshire; anything that we may get rid of him.—*Tradesman.*

The [illegible] hit upon the Kingston occurrence yet made is the summary that the convicts of the Penitentiary have sent in a petition to the Governor, representing the disagreeable conduct of the press therefrom and conclude by requesting that their "institution" be removed from Kingston to some more orderly locality.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, Sept 20th, 1860.

Flour ₱ bbl.....	0	0	0	0
Wheat ₱ bush. new.....	1	06	0	1 10
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.....	0	00	0	0 00
Barley ₱ bush.....	0	45	0	0 00
Oats "	0	22	0	0 25
Peas "	0	45	0	0 50
Potatoes "	0	18	0	0 20
Apples American ₱ brl..	0	00	0	0 00
Pork ₱ lbs.....	14	00	0	0 15
Beef ₱ cwt.....	3	00	0	4 00
Butter ₱ lb.....	0	13	0	0 13
Hay ₱ ton.....	1	00	0	0 00
Hams.....	0	00	0	0 00
Lard.....	0	00	0	0 00
Chickens per pair ...	0	00	0	0 00
Ducks do	0	15	0	0 20

B. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday Sept. 19, 1860.

Wheat new $1 22c. old $1 30c.
Spring Wheat $1 03c a $1 10c.
Oats 25c a 30c.
Peas 60c a 65c.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of JAMES ROBERTSON & Co. Carpenters and Builders, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

ARCHD HAGGART,
ANDREW DOUGLASS,
PETER ROBERTSON.

Rural Peterboro', Sept. 17, 1860. 3d

SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country that he has

REMOVED
TO HARVEY'S BLOCK,
HUNTER STREET,
OPPOSITE WARD'S OLD STAND,

where he intends to keep on hand every article in his line of business and hopes by strict attention to business and using good material, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done on short notice.

JAMES FERGUSON.

Peterborough, Sept. 20, 1860. 3d

TO LET.

A FEW rooms over Mr. Corbett's Drug Store. Apply on the premises.

Peterboro', Sept 18, 1860. 3m

GOOD

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, in the Township of Smith, being the East half of Lot No. [illegible], Con. of said Township, containing

[illegible]

on it many and valuable, and in a good state of cultivation. It is also

Mostly supplied with Well Water.

The Farm is 11 miles from the Town of Peterborough, and within 2 miles from the Village of Ashburnham.

A FRAME STABLE

(capable of accommodating an span of horses) a good Double Barn, and a

Good Dwelling House!

are on the lot, and a good Creek runs through the lot in all seasons of the year.

TERMS EASY.

For particulars apply to the subscriber

ALVIN LOVETT.

Otonabee, Sept. 19, 1860. 3m

CAMPBELL & Co.,

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

MILL FURNISHINGS,

And Miscellaneous Supplies,

OFFICE, 14 ST. PETER STREET, Montreal.

SAWS! SAWS!

Of every description, on hand and made to order.

CAMPBELL & Co.
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

FILES! FILES!

THOMAS ERSTE & SONS, Manufacturers & Sheffield, Epsley & Jacksonch, and other Makers. Also, every description of Files, RESCUT and warranted good as new, at a very much less price than is usually paid for new Files.

CAMPBELL & Co.
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

SPERM, Whale, Solar Sperm, Elephant Lard, Coal Oil, &c., for burning or machinery, either by the barrel or 5 to 10 gallon kegs.

CAMPBELL & Co.,
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

LEATHER BELTING!

PATENT Stretched, Waterproof, Cemented, Riveted or Stitched, warranted in every respect; can furnish either the Trade or Consumer at a better price than any other house in Canada. Send for Printed List of Prices.

CAMPBELL & Co.,
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

September 20, 1860. 3m

TO RENT.

THAT EXCELLENT TENEMENT, the property of Trustees for Trafalgar Church, beautifully situated on the Otonabee, centrally along a delightful drive of Peterborough, and at the River and within a few minutes walk of the centre of the Town.

It contains every necessary accommodation for a respectable family, and can have a few acres of excellent land attached if required.

ALSO,—The premises now occupied by the subscriber, with from 10 to thirty acres of land.

For particulars apply to the proprietor,

SAMUEL DICKSON.

Ashburnham, Sept. 20th, 1860. 3m

STRAYED.

FROM the Subscriber, last Spring, *FOUR YEAR-OLD CALVES*, marked on under side and tip of off ear. Two are dark, but not black, and two are red, or nearly so. Any person forwarding information by post or otherwise, which will lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded.

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonabee, 10th Con., 31st Lot.

Sept. 20, 1860. 3m

WHEAT.

The Subscriber will pay the

HIGHEST CASH PRICE!

FOR

40,000 BUSHELS

OF

FALL & SPRING WHEAT,

delivered at his Store-house in Ashburnham or Smith Village.

B. SUTHERLAND.

Sept. 19, 1860. 3m

BARLEY WANTED.

10,000 Bushels Barley

by the undersigned at his Storehouse in Ashburnham, for which he will pay the

HIGHEST CASH PRICE

B. SUTHERLAND.

Sept. 6, 1860. 3m

BY-LAW No. —

A BY-LAW to provide for the payment of the purchase money of a parcel of Land in the Village of Ashburnham.

WHEREAS, the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Village of Ashburnham have resolved by By-law to purchase from Thomas Beatty, of the Town of Peterborough, Innkeeper, for the use of the said Corporation, the following parcels of Land, being composed of a part of Lot number nine, south of Elizabeth Street and west of Mark Street, in the said Village of Ashburnham, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:

[illegible]

And Whereas, to carry into effect the said purchase, it is necessary for the said Municipal Council to create a debt to the said Corporation to the amount of One Thousand Three Hundred and Nineteen Dollars and Seventy-nine Cents, payable as follows, namely:—Four Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and Ninety-three Cents upon the First day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one; and the sum of Four Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and Ninety-three Cents on the First day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two; and the sum of Four Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and Ninety-three Cents on the First day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three.

And Whereas, it will require the sum of Four Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and Ninety-three Cents to be raised in each of the years One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three, by special rate, for the payment of the said debt as the same becomes respectively due.

And Whereas, the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Corporation, irrespective of any future increase of the same, according to the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Corporation, being for the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, was Three Thousand Four Hundred and Three Dollars and Ninety-two Cents.

And Whereas, for paying the said debt and creating an equal yearly fund for that purpose it will require an equal annual special rate of [illegible] in the Dollar in addition to all other rates to be levied in each year.

And Whereas, the amount of the whole rateable property contained by the Assessment Roll of the Corporation of the Village of Ashburnham, for the present year, is the same as mentioned in the preceding recital hereof.

And, That the debt to the said Thomas Beatty, against the said Corporation, to the amount of the said sum of One Thousand Three Hundred and Nineteen Dollars and Seventy-nine Cents, is hereby created for the purpose above mentioned.

And, That for the purpose of providing for the payment of the said debt, in manner and at the days and times above set forth, a special rate of [illegible] in the Dollar, in addition to all other rates to be raised, levied and collected in each of the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, on the rateable property in the said Municipality, and that this By-law shall take effect and come into operation on and after the First day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Passed at the Council Chamber of the said Village of Ashburnham, this [illegible] day of [illegible] one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY of a proposed By-law which will be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Village of Ashburnham, after one month from the first publication thereof, at the Council Chamber in the said Village of Ashburnham, and more particularly described in the advertisement, published in the Town of Peterborough, being the nearest place of publication to the said Village of Ashburnham in which a newspaper is published, the date of which publication is the [illegible] day of September, 1860, and that the Council of the said Corporation will be asked to pass the said By-law at the said meeting.

Dated at the Council Chamber of the said Village of Ashburnham, this [illegible] day of [illegible] one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

JOHN HENDERSON,
Clerk.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

FOR

Fall and Winter.

IN addition to our large stock of Staple and Fancy Goods, we now have on hand one of the finest stocks of Ready-made Clothing ever offered for sale in this Town before. Having bought with care and advantage the best choice of Cloths for clothing we can with confidence to offer, with confidence, our Goods. As in part of our stock we will name the following articles:—

OVER COATS of more than twenty different varieties, FINE BLACK CLOTH AND CASSIMERE DRESS COATS, SATTINETS, TWEED AND FULL CLOTH PANTS, VESTS of all sorts and prices. FINE LINEN SHIRTS, DO. OF GINGHAM, CASSIMERE AND FLANNEL. WOOL HATS, FUR HATS, GLOVES, MITTS, MOCCASINS,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have also a large assortment of small Clothes for Children. As we sell FOR CASH ONLY our profits will be very limited. Owing many thanks to our customers and the public in general for their liberal encouragement bestowed upon us, we wish them to give us another call and inspect our assortment before buying elsewhere.

F. & L. LEMAY.

Peterboro', Sept. 12, 1860. 3m-3m.

NEW FALL GOODS,

AT

F. & L. LEMAY'S.

WE have the honor to inform our customers and the public that we are receiving a large and splendid stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

OUR STOCK OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

is most complete. We would call particular attention to our stock of Cashmere and Worsted Shawls, Cloth and Cassimere Mantles in the latest styles. Plaids and Robe Cloths in great variety. Sattinets, Flannels, Blankets, &c.

Purchasers of the above goods would do well to ☞ *GIVE US A CALL* ☜ before buying elsewhere, as we will sell at lower prices than ever before,

FOR CASH ONLY

F. & L. LEMAY, Hunter St.

Peterboro', Sept. 12, 1860. 3m

NOTICE.

WE hereby caution any person or persons against purchasing TWO NOTES in favor of John Quinney Cronkhite; of one note, signed by the said parties on 1st March, 1861, and the other in March, 1862, respectively, as we have received no value for the same.

PATRICK O'DONNELL,
JOHN O'DONNELL.

Dated Denny, Sept. 10, 1860. 3m

FARM FOR SALE.

THAT valuable farm consisting of 100 acres, being the east half of lot 26, in the 9th Con. of the Township of Smith, and only 11 miles from the very flourishing Village of Lakefield, and 7 miles from Peterboro'. The farm is in a good state of cultivation. There are

TWO DWELLING HOUSES,

and good barns, sheds and stables, and a never-failing creek runs through the entire lot. There is a good orchard on the lot. For particulars apply to the proprietor,

JOHN HENDERSON,
On the premises.

Smith, Sept. 13th, 1860. 3m

HENRY BEST,

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro', Ashburnham, and the surrounding Townships, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture and sale of

TIN, IRON AND JAPANNED WARES.

He will warrant superior articles, and will sell at prices to suit the times. Every description of

PLUMBING, BELL-HANGING,

Pump-cutting, &c., &c.,

attended to with dispatch, and all jobs taken in hand will be done in workmanlike manner, and to the satisfaction of all parties.

☞ Work-shop and Store-room in Exchange Buildings, Hunter Street, next door to T. S. Hamlin.

HENRY BEST.

Peterborough, July 6th, 1860. 3m

SMOKED SALMON.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY EXPRESS—SUPERIOR,

J. CAMPBELL.
Hunter St.

PICKLING VINEGAR

PURE English Malt Vinegar. Preserving Spices of all kinds, for sale by

J. CAMPBELL.
Hunter St.

"Secure the shadow ere the substance fades."

GEO. A. COX,

ANGLOTYPE

AND

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity that he has now permanently established himself in the Town, and is prepared to execute Portraits in the most approved style. Every description of Photographic Work, Ambrotypes, Photographs, &c., &c., taken in the most satisfactory manner. Mr. Cox has had many years experience in the profession, is therefore very prepared to do work pleasing to the most fastidious.

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES,
Melainotypes,

and every other style of the art, which he challenges any other artist in the Province to excel. Prices exceedingly low. Every description of Picture taken.

Rooms in Robertson's Block, over the Mechanics' Institute, Peterborough.

Peterboro', Aug. 23, 1860. 3m

Subscribe for the Examiner, only $1.50

DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,
DENTIST,
OFFICE { Barnhart's Block, George Street, opposite the Review office.

MR. O'D. can be consulted at his Office in Peterborough from the 15th to the last of every month, on all operations connected with the profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted on the finest Gold and Silver; also on Vulcanized Rubber plates.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO
FILLING TEETH.

A Tooth that has ached or is aching, can be saved without pain and made to stand the shocks of mastication for a long time.

Children's Teeth attended to and arranged if irregular. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and at prices corresponding with equally good work elsewhere.

OFFICE open on days from 9 to 10 a. m. and from 2 to 3 p. m. for consultation only.

Peterboro', June 20-h 1860. 3m

L. A. CADWELL,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced business in the old stand of Mr. W. B. Wade, on Hunter street, where he will be prepared to supply

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

everything to be had in any

First-Class Bakery and
CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

All kinds of CAKES, Ornamental and Common, Pastry, &c.

Every variety of CONFECTIONARY, both plain and fancy.

BREAD supplied to Customers at their doors every morning.

All kinds of FRUITS in season.

As all the INGREDIENTS and CANDIES used by the subscriber are

MADE ON THE PREMISES,

the public may rely on having them fresh.

Grocery Produce taken in exchange for goods.

L. A. CADWELL.

Peterborough, May 16, 1860.

TO LEASE
FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE STORE, DWELLING HOUSE and premises at present occupied by the subscriber.

Apply to
W. EASTLAND.

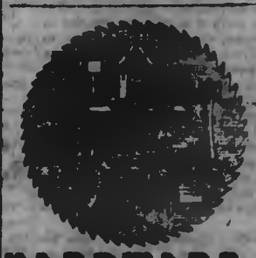
Peterboro', July 13, 1860. 3m

NOTICE.

IF the person who, by mistake, took a BLACK BAGK COAT, in which was a pocket-book containing several notes and accounts, from my Tavern, on Elizabeth Street, Ashburnham, on Friday last, 7th inst., would return the same to would much oblige

JOHN PYE.

Peterboro', Sept. 14th, 1860. 3



HARDWARE.

REMOVAL.

A. FOWLIS & Co.,

HAVE removed their Hardware establishment from the old stand, corner of George and Simcoe Street, to their new and commodious premises,

No. 5, Market Block,

GEORGE STREET,

Between the New Bank of Toronto, and the "Review" Office.

where they will in future keep a large assortment of

Heavy & Shelf Hardware,

CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS,

PAINTS, COLORS, OILS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

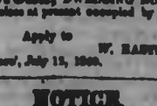
&c., &c., &c.

☞ FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

Cash customers will find it to their advantage to call, as by operating otherwise, we are satisfied of a saving to them, and are resolved to commence forthwith in our prices with any establishment in the trade here or in the Front.

July 13th, 1860. 3m-6m

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION



WITH

GLASGOW!

"Anchor" Line of Steamers Passing Regularly between Montreal Quebec and Glasgow.

Ship, tons, Master, Commander.
Bristol Kingdom...1,163...300...Wm. Robinson.
John Bell.....1,163...300...R. Crighton.
United States
[illegible].....1,200...300.....

The "JOHN BELL" will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

Tuesday, the 23rd October.

Rates of Passage from Quebec to Glasgow as follows:

Saloon Cabin.....$60.00
Third class, including an abundant supply of properly cooked provisions...$30.00
Children's proportion

Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
C. & S. SHAW,
Common Street,
Montreal.

GOOD WHISKEY.

IF you want to get good Whiskey at a low price buy it at

GLOVER & ROBINSON'S.

Peterboro', July 20th, 1860. 3m-f

FOR SALE.

400,000 Cedar Rails, first quality, apply to

GLOVER & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', July 14, 1860.

A GOOD THING!

C. M. BENNET.

Springdale, August, 1880.

FARM FOR SALE.

Good Investment!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine free from all Mercurial and Poisonous substances. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pains in the Side and Chest, Toothache, Earache, Sore Throat, Cramps, Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Female Weakness, Irritation of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Nervous Affections, Pains and Weakness in the Back, Loins and Kidneys, Inflammation, Congestion, Fevers, Ague, Chills, Malaria, Blood Poisoning, Boils, Felons, Carbuncles, Ulcers, Sores, Wounds, Piles, Scalds, Burns, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, Stings of Insects, Bites of Animals, Reptiles, Snakes, Mosquitoes, Flies, Fleas, Bugs, Moths, Worms, Parasites, Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Rashes, Itch, Scurvy, Blotches, Pimples, Blisters, Tetter, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, Chafing, Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Moles, Warts, Dandruff, Baldness, Premature Decay, Decayed Teeth, Sore Gums, Canker, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Sexual Decay, Involuntary Discharges, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Kidney Disease, Dropsy, Diabetes, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Uterine Disease, Leucorrhœa, Whites, Prolapsus, Falling of the Womb, Ulceration of the Womb, Change of Life, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, Numbness, Locomotor Ataxia, Creeping Sensations, Trembling, Nervousness, Hysteria, Hypochondria, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Softening of the Brain, Insanity, Suicidal Thoughts, Impure Blood, Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Poisoning, Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Croup, Mumps, Quinsy, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Heart Disease, Erysipelas, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pains in the Side and Chest, Toothache, Earache, Sore Throat, Cramps, Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Female Weakness, Irritation of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Nervous Affections, Pains and Weakness in the Back, Loins and Kidneys, Inflammation, Congestion, Fevers, Ague, Chills, Malaria, Blood Poisoning, Boils, Felons, Carbuncles, Ulcers, Sores, Wounds, Piles, Scalds, Burns, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, Stings of Insects, Bites of Animals, Reptiles, Snakes, Mosquitoes, Flies, Fleas, Bugs, Moths, Worms, Parasites, Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Rashes, Itch, Scurvy, Blotches, Pimples, Blisters, Tetter, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, Chafing, Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Moles, Warts, Dandruff, Baldness, Premature Decay, Decayed Teeth, Sore Gums, Canker, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 39.

"THE EXAMINER"
Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, at
BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance; $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$0 25
Each subsequent insertion	12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	50
Each subsequent insertion	25
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	7
Each subsequent insertion, " "	3
Business Cards as per agreement.	

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Residence on Hunter Street—dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. McNabb.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Minds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

J. B. BISSEL,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro.' 32

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE,
Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Post Mops, Sept. 26, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street Peterborough. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Kaolin and Fire Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes; Room Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thurlow's Store, George St., Peterborough. 13

EDGWICK'S HOTEL,
(Late Walsh's)
SIMCOE STREET, PETERBORO!
THE public may rely upon the best accommodation, and the most attentive service. A fair remunerative share is respectfully solicited.
M.

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
ATLINER STREET, PETERBORO
LOTHES made in the LATEST FASHION, and by the best workmen.
A Fit Warranted.
Peterboro, June 5th, 1860.

H. S. O. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
H. S. O. S., has had a good deal of experience in building in Canada, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER work in England and the United States.
☞ Residence next door to Whitehead's Brick Works.
Peterborough, June 20th, 1860. 26

MONEY TO LEND
ON REAL ESTATE.
ROBERT DENNISTOUN.
Peterborough, May 31, 1860. 22

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., &c., &c.
THE subscribers have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing superior styles of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.,
which they offer at reasonable rates for Cash, or approved credit.
☞ None but the best workmen and material employed.
REPAIRING
of every description done at short notice, and in workmanlike manner.
Premises adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
J. & T. DOUGLASS.
Peterboro', May 4, 1860. 20

M. DRISCOLL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE over the POST OFFICE, PETERBORO', C. W.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with buildings generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE!
THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the
Court House
on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.
By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

REMOVAL.
EDWIN POODLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to
Ryan's Block, George Street,
Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Couch, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Bedsteads, Hair, Sea-Grass, wired and other Mattresses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.
Having lately fitted up his factory on Simcoe-Street, with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to sell his Furniture at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the shortest notice.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 45

PETERBOROUGH
STOVE DEPOT.
THE subscriber desires to convey to his friends and the public generally, his hearty and sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage they have extended to him since he has commenced business, and would inform them that with the hopes of being able to repay their custom, he has just received very large additions to his stock, which now consists of a GREAT VARIETY OF
COOKING STOVES,
with a complete assortment of
Tin and Japaned Ware.
The prices of all of which will be found very reasonable. A call before purchasing elsewhere will convince that for Cash or short approved credit, he cannot be undersold.
HENRY MORROW.
Peterboro', May 12, 1860. 29

TO LET.
THREE LARGE ROOMS!
THE whole of the 2nd floor of a NEW BRICK BLOCK in the centre of the Town. The premises would make a good Waterdrawing, Dancing room, or dwelling house.
Rent $120 per quarter.
Immediate possession given. Apply at the Examiner office.
Peterborough, June 28th, 1860.

COW POUND.
A RED COW came into the premises of the undersigned about two weeks ago, and as proved impossible to claim her the owner is requested to call and take her away, on payment of expenses, and take away the Cow, otherwise she will be sold.
PATRICK ULEARY,
South Down.
August 16, 1860. 36

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Poetry.

Maud Miller;
OR
THE TALE OF "IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN."

Maud Miller on a Summer's day,
Raked the meadows sweet with hay,
Beneath her torn hat glowed the wealth
Of simple beauty and rustic health.
Singing she wrought in her merry glee,
The mock-bird echoed from its tree;
But when she looked to the far-off town
White from the hill-slope looking down,
Her sweet song died and a vacant rest
And ceaseless longings filled her breast,
A wish that she hardly dared to own
For something better than she had known.

The Judge rode slowly down the lane,
Smoothing his horse's chestnut mane;
He drew his bridle in the shade
Of the apple tree, to greet the maid,
And asked a drink from a stream that flow'd
Through the meadow across the road.
She stooped while the cool stream bubb'd up
And filled for him her small tin cup,
And blushed as she gave it, looking down
At her feet so bare and her tatter'd gown.
"Thanks," said the Judge, "a sweeter draught
From a fairer hand was never quaff'd."
He spoke of the flowers, the grass, the trees,
The singing birds and the humming bees,
And talked of the haying, and wondered whether
The cloud in the west would bring foul weather?
And Maud forgot her briar-torn gown,
Her graceful ankles bare and brown,
And listened while a sweet surprise
Looked from her long-lashed hazel eyes.
At last like one who for delay
Seeks a rain excuse, he rode away.
Maud Miller looked and sighed "Ah, me,
That I the Judge's bride might be;
My father would wear a broadcloth coat
My brother would sail a painted boat,
I'd dress my mother so grand and gay
And the baby would have a new toy each day;
I'd feed the hungry and clothe the poor,
And all would bless me who left our door."
The Judge looked back as he climbed the hill
And he saw Maud Miller standing still,
A face more fair, a form more sweet,
Ne'er had it been his lot to meet,
And her graceful answers and modest air
Show'd her worn and good as she was fair,
"Would she were mine and I to-day
Like her a harvester of hay,
No doubtful balance of rights and wrongs,
No weary lawyers with endless tongues,
But low of cattle and song of birds,
And health, and quiet, and loving words."
Then he thought of his mates, proud and cold,
And his mother vain of her rank and gold;
So closing his heart the Judge rode on
And Maud was left in the fields alone,
But the lawyer's smiled that afternoon
When he hum'd in Court an old love tune;
While the young girl mused beside the well
Till the rain on the unraked clover fell.

He wedded a wife of richest dower,
Who lived for fashion and he for power;
But oft at his marble hearth's bright glow
He watch'd a picture come and go,
And sweet Maud Miller's hazel eyes
Looked out in innocent surprise,
And oft when the wine in his glass was red
He longed for the wayside well instead,
And closing his eyes on his garnished rooms
To dream of meadows and clover blooms,
And the proud man sighed with a secret pain
"Ah, that I were free again,
Free as when I rode that day
Where the hare-footed maiden raked her hay."

She married a man unlearned and poor
And many children played round their door,
And care, and sorrow, and child-birth pain
Wrought its traces on heart and brain,
But oft when the sunset's rose shone hot
And the new-mown hay in the meadow lot,
And the heard the little spring-brook fall
Over the road-side through the wall,
In the shade of the apple-tree again
She saw a rider draw his rein,
And looking down with modest grace
She felt his pleased eyes read her face;
Then her narrow kitchen walls
Would stretch away into stately halls,
Her weary wheel a gold thread turned,
Her tallow candle an asteriod burned;
And for him who sat by the chimney log
Dozing and dreaming o'er pipe and mug
A manly form at her side she saw
And joy was duty and love was law,
And she took up her burden of life again
Only sighing "IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN!"

Alas for maiden! alas for Judge!
The rich reliner, and household drudge;
God pity them both, and pity us all
Who vainly the menace of youth recall.
Of all sad words of tongue or pen
The saddest are these "It might have been!"

Ah! well for us all some bright hope lies
Deeply buried from human eyes,
But in the Hereafter angels may
Roll the stone from its grave away.

PARODY.

John Alcohol my Joe, John,
When first we were acquaint,
I had money in my pocket, John,
But now, you know! I haint!
Five cents it all in treating you
Because I loved you so,
But mark how you have treated me,
John Alcohol my Joe!

John Alcohol my Joe, John,
We've been two long together;
You must now take one road, John,
And I will take another.
For we must hobble down, John,
Whatever be our lot,
And it will have to find your bills,
John Alcohol my Joe.

In a bookseller's catalogue lately appeared the following article:—"A Manuscript of Charles I, with a head explicitly executed."

The first of May.

Agnes Wilson was the daughter of an opulent farmer and had been left as the saying is, "well to do" in the world, and who by well matured schemes and fortunate speculations, had become "quite an institution" in the place. He was Justice of the Peace for the neighbourhood, and prided himself to be indeed "a terror to evil doers," while at the same time he was "a praise to them that did well." His daughter Agnes, now budding into womanhood, inherited her father's spirit—kind, generous, and affectionate, and yet possessed of a firmness seldom to be met with in one so young. Vanity formed no part of her composition; her physical and mental accomplishments were of a very high order, yet she was neither a prude, a blue, nor a flirt. Agnes was not a Venus or an Angel, and yet, as you beheld her many acts of goodness, you felt yourself becoming the object of a singular fascination which you could not account for, and but vaguely comprehend. The young man who has wood and won the heart of Agnes is the son of a British officer, or rather of an officer's widow, for Louis never saw his gallant father—Captain Campbell having fallen in India when our hero was but an infant.

Mrs. Campbell, on the death of her husband, took up her residence on Mr. Wilson's estate, and although her beauty, youth, and gentle manner attracted many a gallant to Hawthorne Cottage, her heart was buried with her dear departed husband in that blood stained grave on the banks of the rolling Ganges. Having introduced the young couple, we will now let them tell their own tale.

"And so, Louis, you are still darkly hinting at leaving me. To-day, even you said 'This is the last May dew we shall gather for a long time.' You are surely in jest or teasing me needlessly."

"It is too true, Agnes; we must part for a short time, at least. My uncle is requiring my services as confidential clerk, and you know I am spending my time here very idly indeed. But observe, my engagement will only be for three years, and India is not so far away in these days of steamers and railway trains; besides, if you were purposing getting married, you could send a telegram for me, and I would be happy to assist at the ceremony; and besides ——"

"Louis, this is not a time for jesting.—India! Three years!! Such a time on the sea!!! It must not be. I cannot believe it. What does your mother say, Louis?"

"It is indeed a hard case for poor mother; but she does not wish to disoblige her brother, and yet she knows I must turn myself to something. But I don't wish to speak about, that, for I could not bear to recall the sorrow of our separation."

"Then give up this fearful prospect, dear Louis," exclaimed the gentle creature, as she clasped her long white arms round his manly neck, sobbing as if her heart would break. "Do not break two hearts so cruelly. I have no one now to love since mamma died, and if you are taken from me" — and she pressed her hands on her eyes, as if to banish from her mental vision some frightful phantom.

"Agnes! my own Agnes! try and compose yourself. Heaven knows, were I to consult my own feelings, that I would always be near you; but this must not be. It is useless to deceive you; I start for Liverpool the day after to-morrow, and then immediately sail for India."

Agnes drew herself up, and, looking into his face with a forced calmness, replied, "Be it so, dear Louis, the only beings that I loved are taken from me; surely some mysterious fate appears to hang over me. I will try to subdue my feelings, or perhaps time, which works wonders, may assist me. If it is to come to this, I must reluctantly yield."

"God bless you, dearest. I can now leave you with a light heart. I have had golden dreams of future greatness; and the thought that one day I shall call you my own by a dearer tie than that which now binds us, shall nerve my arm to combat with the many vicissitudes and trials that await us in the great battle of life;" and with one long silent embrace, he disappeared amongst the foliage, and Agnes was now alone.

Poor Agnes! must those heart-strings that beat with such bewildering feelings of delight at the bare mention of her lover's name, now be ruthlessly swept asunder, or lie cold, dormant, and unstrung, until three long weary years shall have weighed their flight.

But the sun has again bathed the mountains of molten gold, and the semi-transparent cloak of evening is again starting itself over the face of nature. When Louis and Agnes meet at the Lovers' Nook, his step is slower, his eye preserve, and his heart full while she tearful and sorrowful, staggered forward to meet him, and fain fainting in his arms; a small parcel slips from her relaxed grasp, which he seizes, and observing the well known address in her loved handwriting, he places it in his bosom, and tries to stanch the crimson stream of blood coursing through that hideous, pallid face. She awakes, but only to a consciousness of her own misery. But what can words do for me to tell of "sudden partings, such as rends the life from out of young hearts, and chilling sighs." Louis clasped her again and again to his throbbing heart, and with one long, wild, convulsive embrace tore himself away. When he gained a secluded spot on the banks of the river, he proceeded to undo that little packet which he so unceremoniously had appropriated, and found a beautiful pocket book and a gemmine portrait of the face of his soul's dearest treasure. Agnes had requested that the portrait should be taken the day that was set apart for their parting, and had presented it to Louis as a token of true remembrance.

We will leave Louis home at our very best once again, to our keeping.

Weekly and daily all the time rolled lazily on, and her dear absent had lost its vermillion tint. The burnin flush and deep drapes each pencilled that astonishing passed heavily on her mind.

Her father, feeling alarmed about her health, suggested a tour through Scotland and a visit to the English lakes, in the hope that that might produce a salutary effect; but little did he know of the gnawing of the heartstrings, which change could not alleviate, nor the most romantic scenery banish from her bosom. She seemed very unwilling to go, but when she saw her refusal gave him pain, she quietly consented, although she would much rather have preferred quietness and solitude to the bustle, noise, and fatigue of travelling.

The day before they intended starting on their travels, Agnes purposed calling on Mrs. Campbell to bid her good-bye for a few months. She accordingly set off for Hawthorne Cottage, and, on entering, found Mrs. Campbell perusing a letter, while the tears were rapidly coming down her cheeks. She would have retired, but on looking around her she saw a packet addressed to herself. Mrs. Campbell handed it to her, which, on opening, she found to be from her own absent Louis; and, as you watched her emotions, not the meanest form flattery of a conceited coxcomb, but the deep, soul-stirring breathing of a heart all her own, you felt how true the poet's remark is—

"Love is of man's life a thing apart;
'Tis woman's whole existence."

Louis wrote in high spirits, looking hopefully forward to the expiry of his exile, and like every ardent lover, busy biggin' castles in the air. The letter ended with—

"Think nae, dear Aggie, that I'll stay awa',
For I'll come and see thee in spite o' them a'."

When Agnes arrived at home, her father observed her heightened colour and happy look, and, taking her in his arms, asked her if she was quite willing to start to-morrow on their journey, and if she had not been fatiguing herself too much by her long walk? She replied, "I am not at all fatigued; I am quite ready to travel; I am so happy, dear papa—so very happy," and she buried her head in his bosom. The old man played mechanically with her raven curls, while his thoughts wandered back to his dear departed wife. A tear-drop gathered in his mild blue eye, and, in a voice husky with emotion, he bade her play a tune on the piano. She took her seat at the instrument, and involuntarily commenced that fine old air, "Logie o' Buchan." Well was it for her that the old man's thoughts were carrying backwards on the wings of memory. Her voice now thrilled sweetly, or rather quivered with suppressed emotion, while she took most unwarrantable liberties with the copyright of the song, such as giving the chorus thus:—

"Then haste ye back, Louis, and bide nae awa',
For ye'll come and see me in spite o' them a'."

And yet she seemed to be unconscious of what she was either saying or doing. But space forbids us entering into details about their tour—suffice it to say that Agnes always seemed happy and cheerful; but whether certain letters, written in a bold, dashing style, on foreign post, with the Indian post-mark, had anything to do with it, we leave the reader to judge. The three years had now nearly expired, and Agnes was seriously looking out for the rover's return, when she saw in the papers the wreck of the Prairie, from Calcutta, and all hands lost. Could it be possible that her Louis was aboard of the ill-fated vessel? It was a fearful thought; and yet she had received no letters from him the last two mails. Wearily did the days pass on, but yet no letters or intelligence, and Agnes's cheek again became pale, her eye strangely brilliant, and her temper quite nervous and irritable, until it wanted only a day of the expiry of the three long years.—She has been attempting to read, but cannot accomplish it; she has turned away from the piano in disgust, its discordant sounds seem to startle her, and her fingers refuse to move over the keys, but seem like breath'd instinct and motionless. The bell has rung, and a servant enters with "a person wishes to see you madam."

"Well, tell him or her to come in."

"He says he can't come in, but if you would speak to him at the door; he appears to be a sailor, and ——"

"That's quite enough; tell him I will be with him instantly."

When she reached the hall door, she saw a man dressed in seaman costume, his features nearly concealed by a huge wide-awake, who asked her if she was Miss Wilson?

She replied, "Yes; what do you want with me?"

He said, "I suppose you saw in the papers an account of the loss of the Prairie, from Calcutta?"

"Yes, yes! go on."

"Well then, one of the ——— was on board—a William Campbell, who ——"

"Was lost when the vessel went down," she exclaimed, frantically speaking him by the arm; "tell me, tell me! This suspense is horrible, my poor dear lost Louis is ——"

"Once more beside his faithful bonie!" exclaimed the gay tempore person, as he threw aside his wide-awake, and showed his glossy curls to clatter over his ready forehead. The fire that caused gathering over her eyes suddenly was withdrawn, and with a wild scream of delight, she threw her arms around her lover's neck, and fell fainting on his bosom.

Louis bore her away to the Lovers' Nook, and when consciousness returned, he began to explain; he had been prevented by severely pressed for a passage in any of the outward bound vessels had been consequently.

"But, dearest, how could you think that I would be so cruel as to leave you without a word? Did you not receive my letter from Calcutta?"

Agnes looked bewildered, and stared on the speaker, as if doubting the evidence of her senses; was this indeed her Louis; was this the same Louis that she had wept for as dead? Was he indeed the cause of all evil?

"True, my most philosophical darling; but in what light do I appear before you but as a penniless adventurer?"

"Not that, not that Louis."

"Very well, then dearest, I have kept my promise; it is three years to-morrow since we parted, and by the bye, this is the 1st of May, and I have to get my May dew." So saying he kissed her pale cheek, with all the gallantry of a lover of the old school.

But I am afraid I have kept you too long out, and your papa will be looking for you. Will you meet me here to-morrow?" and with one parting salute, such as only lovers can appreciate, he disappeared amongst the foliage.

When they met again next day she was surprised at his appearance. Dressed in a light shooting dress, his manly figure and bronzed features came out in bold relief; while he, not seeing her features in the glimmering twilight the night previous, stood for a moment fascinated and spell-bound with her beauty, mentally congratulating himself on the possession of such a priceless pearl.

"Dear Agnes, what a beautiful creature you have grown."

"Come, come Louis, keep such flattering remarks for your Indian belles!"

"Well, I will, dearest, if you particularly wish it; but as I don't intend returning to India unless it be to reclaim the money I lost, your advice is uncalled for."

"And how much money did you say you lost?"

"Why just two thousand pounds; what would have purchased me a junior partnership in my uncle's establishment."

Agnes had been diving mysteriously into a small reticule, and now, fishing up a business-looking paper, handed it quietly over to Louis, who, unfolding it, found it to be a bank bill of the value of three thousand pounds sterling. She answered his look of surprise and astonishment by saying to him, "I got this from papa a few days ago. It was left me by an aunt, in London, and was to be paid on my coming of age."

"But bless your kind unsophisticated heart what in the name of wonder would you give it to me for?"

"Because you said it would assist you in your business," she said, blushing while she spoke, "and it is of no use to me."

"No, no, Agnes, I don't require it. I luckily banked my money in Calcutta, and got a draft on the bank of England, which I got cashed to-day; but this proof of disinterestedness which I sincerely could have dreamed of, proves to me what a jewel I have won."

"Not won yet, Louis," she exclaimed smiling.

"Well then, I am no wooer or flatterer, but I now ask you, are you willing to go through the world with one who will guard you as the greatest treasure, who while reason keeps its seat, will love you with that feeling which a heart like yours deserves and yearns for? Will you dearest?"

A thrilling embrace and gently whispered "Yes!" was the answer; and Louis was in ecstacies.

They were shortly afterwards married, and found the happiness for which they had longed so earnestly. May God ever bless such fond hearts as our earnest wish.

AFRICAN SCENERY.

Dull mangroves, dismal jungle, and monotonous grass, were supplanted by tall, solitary trees, amongst which the lofty tamarind rose conspicuously graceful and a marketable-like swamp cut by a net-work of streams, inlets, and stagnant pools, gave way to dry, healthy slopes, with short, steep pitches and gently-shelving hills.—The beams of the large sun of the equator—and nowhere have I seen the rulers of day and night so large—danced gaily upon blocks and pebbles of red, yellow, and dazzling snowy quartz, and the bright sea breeze moved the summits of the tapes, from which depended grapevine lianas, and wood apples large as melons, whilst creepers, like vine tendrils, rising from large bulbs of brown-gray wood, clung closely to their stalwart trunks. Monkeys played at hide-and-go-seek, chattering behind the boles, as the ignaze, with its pointed scaley armour, issued forth to look upon the noisy bands; white-breasted ravens cawed when disturbed from their perching places, doves cooed on the wall-clothed boughs, and hawks soared high in the transparent sky. The field cricket chirped like the Italian cigala in the shady bush;—and everywhere—from air, from earth, from the hill-slopes above, and from the marshes below—the keen, the heavy, and the most continuous noise of insect life, through the length of the day, speaks out its natural joy. Our gipsy encampment lay

"By shallow rivers to whose falls
Melodious birds sing madrigals."

By night the soothing murmurs of the stream of the land breeze, which met the dews resulting of the breeze, which, at times broken by the scream of the night-heron, the lisher of the bull-frog in the swampy home, the cry-baby of whimper, and fox's whining bark, continued through the silence most musical, most luxuriously. Instead of the cold night rain and the roughing of the blast, the view disclosed a splendid scene, the moonbeams lying like sheets of snow upon the ruddy hillocks, and the stars hanging like lamps of gold from the dome of infinite blue.—*Burton's Lake Regions of Central Africa.*

THE PERILS OF SCIENCE.

Some years ago a large whale was caught in the Bay of Fundy, and towed up to Lubec, where it was cut up. Professor Agassiz, who was then lecturing in Boston, hearing of the capture, went down to examine the animal. He was accompanied by a number of students, and by a gentleman who had never seen a whale, and who was very anxious to do so. The professor, with his usual kindness, invited him to go down with the party. When they arrived at the wharf, the whale was lying on the beach, and the professor, with his students, was busily engaged in examining the interior. The gentleman, who was very curious, but who had a horror of blood, was standing at a distance, when the professor called to him to come and look down the throat of the whale. He replied that he could see very well where he was standing. The professor insisted, and told him that he could see nothing unless he looked down the throat. The gentleman, thus urged, approached the mouth of the whale, and looked down the throat, when the professor, with a sudden push, pushed him down the throat of the whale, and closed the mouth upon him. The gentleman, finding himself in the mouth of the whale, and in total darkness, began to think that he was in a very unpleasant situation, and that the professor had gone too far with his joke. He began to feel around him, and found that he was in the throat of the whale, and that he could not get out. He then

The Prince's Progress.

THE PRINCE AT HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, Sept. 19.

The Prince commenced his work to-day by going to the Central School, where the Trustees met him with an address. He was conducted by the Principal through the various divisions, where the scholars were all assembled. They sang "God save the Queen," "Rule Britannia," and barrahed for the Prince of Wales.

He next proceeded to the Royal Hotel to hold a Levee, which was numerously attended. Immediately before the general Levee, the Baptist body presented an address and received a reply, and during the Levee an address was handed in from the Hemilton Association—a scientific body. The Prince then went to the Exhibition grounds.

The Exhibition was in every way successful. The entries were more numerous than at any previous show, and the arrangements gave general satisfaction. The Prince's stay was very short.

He next lunched at the City Hotel, where the City Authorities were present.

The next part of the programme was the inauguration of the Water Works, to perform which ceremony the *Peerless* had been chartered to take the Royal party to the Engine House.

The coachman who drove the Prince's carriage instead of taking them to the wharf, took them to the engine house by land—the consequence was they arrived too soon, and with great good nature waited for the *Peerless* until the chairman of the Water Commissioners and other officials should learn of the mistake and come along. They went into the engine house with Mr. Keefer to see the huge machines and otherwise whiled away time for at least half an hour.

Finally the proper parties came, an address was presented, and the Prince again went into the engine room to turn the steam on. The handles by which the throttle valves were to be opened were capped with velvet; and after turning on one the Prince went to do the same to the other engine. On his going out a jet of water was made to play at least 100 feet high. He then declared the Works inaugurated.

The party then returned on board the *Peerless*.

The Warden and Council of the County were to have met the Prince on his landing with an address, but had no opportunity of doing so.

The Governor General showed considerable vexation, and endeavored to throw the blame on the Water Commissioners.

The Duke and Gen. Bruce explained to the gentlemen how the *contretemps* had been, and exhibited no much kindness and courtesy that the ruffled temper of the Governor was quite restored.

This evening the Prince attends the ball in the building especially erected for the purpose, in rear of the American Hotel, which is very handsomely decorated.

Hamilton, Sept. 20.

The Prince danced at the ball until half-past three this morning; nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the evening, and the ball, at which about 1,000 persons were present, was in every way a success.

This morning he went to the Exhibition grounds. From 20,000 to 50,000 people were there assembled.

Captain Bull's troop of Cavalry preceded the Prince's carriage, and cleared the road for him. He ascended the platform, and was presented with an address from the Provincial Agricultural Association. Just as this ceremony was being performed it began to rain, and the Royal party enlarged the Exhibition building, which had been cleared for the purpose of allowing them to see the very fine show it contained. It ceased raining, and they went to look at the prize animals arranged in rows, as also the agricultural implements. They then went to lunch at Sir Allan McNab's, and left by train for Windsor.

The Prince's stay at Hamilton has been very pleasant to him. The charming residence appropriated for him and his suite gave them the greatest satisfaction. The people too, who have assembled here more numerously than at any other place, have been in the best of temper. Even the rain to-day hardly dispirited them, and as it was fine yesterday and the day before, they say it is remarkable that the clouds only shed tears as His Royal Highness was leaving.

The following is a reply to the address of the Hamilton City Council to the Prince of Wales:

GENTLEMEN,—This is the last of the very numerous addresses which have flowed in upon me from the Municipal Authorities, as well as other bodies throughout the Queen's dominions in North America, which I have now traversed from East to West, and I can say with truth that it is not the least fervent in its declarations of attachment to the Queen, nor the least earnest in its aspirations for the success and happiness of my future life and its prayers that my career may be one of usefulness to others and of honor to myself.

You cannot doubt the readiness with which I undertook the duty which was entrusted to me by the Queen of visiting in Her name and on Her behalf these possessions of Her Crown.

That task is now nearly completed, and it only remains for me to report to your sovereign, universal enthusiasm, unanimous loyalty, all-pervading patriotism, general contentment, and I trust no less general prosperity and happiness.

I can never forget the scenes I have witnessed. The short time during which I have enjoyed the privilege of associating myself with the Canadian people must ever form a happy epoch in my life. I shall bear away with me a grateful remembrance of kindness and affection which, as yet I have been unable to do anything to merit, and it shall be the constant effort of my future years to prove myself not unworthy of the love and confidence of a generous people.

The Prince left Hamilton shortly after noon, on Friday, and arrived in Detroit same evening at 7.

THE PRINCE AT DETROIT.

Detroit, Sept. 21.

From an early hour this morning the streets in vicinity of the Russell House were densely packed with people, anxious to catch a glimpse of the Prince when he should appear to take his departure for the cars. Just before ten o'clock he made his appearance with two or three of his suite, accompanied by Mayor Buhl, intending to take a drive through the city before proceeding to the cars. A magnificent open barouche, drawn by four white horses, had been provided for the purpose, in which the party seated themselves. The crowd gathered about the carriage and blocked up the avenues, made it impossible for the carriage to proceed. Cheer after cheer was given, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. The carriage was followed by immense crowds on foot, many hanging to the wheels, while the streets and side-walks on the route were literally blocked with people, who intercepted the Royal party at every turn. Such a rabble and scene of confusion was never witnessed here before. After driving through a few of the principal streets, followed by the inevitable crowds at every step, the party proceeded to the depot and took their departure for Chicago, amid the firing of cannon and other demonstrations.

THE PRINCE AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 21.

Lord Renfrew and suite arrived by the Michigan Central Railroad, at 7.30 this evening, and proceeded to the Richmond House, where they will stop during their visit to Chicago. Notwithstanding the expressed wish of the party, that they should be allowed to arrive in quietness, a large crowd assembled at the depot long before the train arrived. Although but little noise was made, the crowd so blocked the streets that it was with difficulty the carriages containing the party reached the hotel.

The *Evening Journal* says that in order to gratify ladies and gentlemen who wish to see Lord Renfrew, he, will at some hour to-morrow, to be published in the morning papers, stand on the balcony of the hotel.

The party leaves to-morrow morning by the St. Louis road.

The Richmond House is illuminated this evening in honour of their distinguished guests.

THE PRINCE'S ROUTE.

The following is the route decided upon for the Prince of Wales in the United States:

Sept. 21, Visits Chicago.
Sept. 22, Shooting expedition on the prairies.
Sept. 23, 24, 25, Shooting expedition on the prairies.
Sept. 26, 27, St. Louis.
Sept. 28, 29, 30, Cincinnatti.
Oct. 1, Pittsburg.
Oct. 2, Harrisburg.
Oct. 3, 4, and 5, Washington.
Oct. 6 and 7, Richmond, Va.
Oct. 8, Baltimore.
Oct. 9 and 10, Philadelphia.
Oct. 11, 12, 13, and 14, New York.
Oct. 15, West Point.
Oct. 16, Albany.
Oct. 17, 18, and 19, Boston and Cambridge.
Oct. 20, Portland, whence he immediately embarks.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

More than once we have recently alluded to the probability of Hungary becoming soon the theatre of transactions similar to those now taking place in Italy. From the course taken by events in Europe, our mind was made up to see another Magyar insurrection, as the inevitable result of Garibaldi's wonderful success in his native land.—But if this section, on the part of Hungary, was a strong probability a few weeks or months ago, the passing occurrences day after day in Europe now advance the possibility of a revolution to a certainty. And the boons of Hapsburg as well as in Venetia, for assuredly in both will it be seriously assailed. Assailed, and not by ordinary means of ordinary men, for while it will have on Italian ground to defend itself against the brave victorious Italian Liberator, on Hungarian soil it will meet its heart-earnest and perhaps most formidable foe, in the honored person of Louis Kossuth. And with Kossuth on one side, Garibaldi on the other, and insurrection lifting up her cap of liberty even in Vienna and the central territories of Austria, we may soon expect to witness Francis of Hapsburg in as miserable a predicament as now besets his loving ally the despot of Naples. But none need to mourn for their mishaps; they have cared nothing for the people, they have heeded no warnings, the lessons of the past have taught them nothing, and now the world will have no pity on them in their affliction, for their deserved affliction will ensure peace, safety, happiness, to their long-suffering and oppressed subjects. There can and should be no pity for dethroned tyrants, and the day has gone past forever when sympathy may be expected over the downfall of systematized despotism. Rather than regret, the world will rejoice; for the fall of every wrong, and wrongful government, gives wide latitude for freedom, and still higher elevates the long-looked-for reign of glorious right.—Justice, wisdom, honor, and enlightenment have all been trodden under the proud feet of bigotry and insolent misrule; but the time comes when they in turn shall have the sway, and then the world will behold a blessed change. Europe liberated from her galling fetters, and her millions, free to think, to commit,—free in a word, to taste the blessings of constitutional and true representative government. Government, such as we have here, and such as we left with the dear old land at home.

Austria is sinking fast. Internally she is in a sad wretched state; her finances are in the most dilapidated condition conceivable; she proposes loans, and none will take them up. Credit, character, and self-reliance are all gone; she grows daily weaker, and her huge standing army is crushing her to the very earth. When the conflict comes, as come it surely does, the dismemberment of the great Austrian empire is a necessity of fate; for among our expounding allies—allies while in peace—she may look in vain for help. Prussia, indeed is talked of, but Prussia will not risk her liege influence in the German unity to bolster up the rotten interests of the house of Hapsburg, though she does contrive to make a good appearance at Teplitz, in her conference with Francis Joseph, and this we may depend on, that though Austria may lose Venetia, and have to yield in contest with Hungary, or the brotherly love of Prussia will end in diplomatic meaningless phraseology, as for as helping Austria; while her own direct nation will be to keep watch and ward over the important Rhine. Freedom by her wisdom alone, shaken by her own dissentient millions, stupefied by her helpless condition, weakened by the severances from her of Croatia, Sclavonia, Transylvania and Hungary, then will all her past iniquities accumulate about her, and bring upon the devoted house of Hapsburg destruction and desolation, even the inevitable judgment that follows nations when they violate all that is just, merciful and right. For long years, and with a high hand has this proud house carried out its iniquitous purposes; but now the hand withers, its power is fast becoming impotent, the visibility so long hid and characterized by huge sins decays, and, thank Heaven, the true-hearted sympathy of America will soon be numbered among the good and well things that constitute the past.

This is no dream; no shadow of the dreamlit to please the will; but as Hungary on this occasion, and without the wild feeling in favor of nationality and freedom displayed by all parties and classes of the people, [illegible] as the anniversary day of the [illegible] and, St. Stephen, and in the capital of [illegible] Pesth, there was a thorough fraternization among Magyars, Germans, Croatians, Servians, and Sclavonians, and in procession they visited Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant churches, exhibiting such a harmony of feeling in behalf of the country and its independence, as [illegible] very seriously startled the Imperial Government at Vienna. But besides all this, the present Governor of Hungary, General Von Benedek, refuses in the excited state of feeling there, to continue longer in his place, and to the consternation of the double-dealing young Emperor, has resigned his important position. And still more, and, if possible, still more emphatic of coming change, is now the patent fact that Kossuth has appeared upon the scene. For long he has been very quiet, and perhaps the thoughtless multitude assumed his day as having gone by, but those who so judged of the hero Magyar little knew the man. His heart is too great, too warm, to neglect or forget his native land; still the darling of his countrymen, the hope of Hungary, and one of the purest patriots on the earth, all this time of seeming quiet, certain may we be, that his heart and brain both have been busy working on behalf of freedom and his country, and now that he has publicly appeared and addressed his loved Hungary, he himself declares in that address that the day of reckoning with Austria has come, and the hour of Hungary's redemption is at hand! God grant it may, is our heart's desire.—*Scottish American.*

DREADFUL SUFFERINGS OF A SHIP'S CREW.

The only survivor of the crew of the barque *Kitty*, of Newcastle, named William Armstrong, has just arrived at Galway. In 1859, he and others sailed from Newcastle in the *Kitty* with a cargo to Hudson's Bay. Mr. Alexander Ellis was the commander. The voyage was boisterous. In August the ship was enveloped in a fog off Cape Resolution, and then she was surrounded by huge icebergs from which escape seemed to be hopeless. Two boats were got out, and as much provisions as could be put into them were stowed away and one under the command of the captain, the other under that of Armstrong, the mate left the ships side just as the bergs closed upon the ill-fated vessel and crushed her in pieces. She then went down. The boats managed to get out through an opening, but only to find themselves in a "field" of ice, consisting of floating masses, the pieces which sealed by threatening destruction at every moment. They could not, however, reach the open sea; and in the meantime such was the cold that frost bite began to appear. Such remedies as they had within reach were applied, but they were useless, for the poor sufferers gradually became worse, and dropped off one after another. The survivors performed the sorrowful duty of consigning their comrades to the deep, thanking as they did so that perhaps the next would be one of themselves. The crew worked willingly as their physical infirmities would permit them. Day after day did they work on, hoping that their efforts would be successful, or that some welcome sail would heave in sight and rescue them from their unfortunate situation; but none appeared. At last the boats separated in a fog, and the captain's boat was never heard of again. Hunger was now added to their other miseries. The survivors were gradually sinking under their privations. Several became raving maniacs; they could not recognize their companions; while scenes which they had witnessed at home in their family circles were repeated over and over again—in their imagination they beheld their sisters, mothers, or wives, as the case may be, and endeavoured to clasp them, and soon died in the most fearful agonies.—Two or three besides Armstrong only remained when the welcome cry of "land" was raised, and the men strained their eyes and asked one another could it be real.—It was at length reached, but too late for some of them. The ecstacy of such a discovery after being sixty-two days in an open boat, and suffering such privations in a polar region, was too much for them, and all, with the exception of Armstrong, as they reached the long-wished-for land, sank to the ground exhausted, and died. Thus the whole of the crew with the exception of one had died, and it is no wonder that he dropped upon his knees and returned thanks to his God that he had been spared. Having obtained a little rest, he wandered along the shore, and was so fortunate as to fall in with some Esquimaux on a hunting expedition. They conducted him to their huts, and there kept him for a considerable time until he had recruited his strength. They then brought him to a place were some Moravian missionaries were residing, who forwarded him to St. Johns in the early part of the present month.

FRENCH CANADIANISM.

The London *Times* has given importance to a Montreal Municipal dispute,—which only a local paper noticed at the time,—by making it the subject of a leading editorial and an opportunity for denouncing French ingratitude. The *Times* enumerates the benefit that the French population of the Province have derived from British rule; and they are as far correctly stated that there is probably no dependency of the British Crown more favored at the present day than that of Lower Canada. Every effort has been made to conciliate her people—their national prejudices have been respected, their language has been preserved, and their religion has been placed on a footing of perfect equality with that of the Episcopal establishment. If Lower Canada had remained a French Colony, it could not have been as politically free as it is now if it had been absorbed by the United States, or by the English colonies that sweep around it, the unanimity of an unprogressive Province in the centre of the North American Continent would not be witnessed, nor would a crop of unpaid [illegible] be found flourishing in the midst of an Anglo-Saxon empire. In the nature of things French Lower Canadian influence ought long ago to have been swamped; and it would have been swamped if it had not been for the protecting aegis of British Rule. Many people on both sides of the line, impugned that the policy of the British Government in this respect has not proved beneficial to the best interests of Canada, and may not adopted and pursued from purely unselfish motives. The French population in Canada—the most peaceful and contented probably in the world—have once goaded to rebellion, and American sympathy, then displayed in their behalf, opened the eyes of the Home Government to the danger of having a disconnected colony lying within the very shadow of the great Republic. Ever since 1838, the fullest liberty has been granted to the French Canadians. They have been allowed and encouraged to retain a nationality of their own and their separate, especially, has been fostered. They [illegible] at present, as people more than [illegible] They detest our [illegible] and would gladly see the end of British rule; but they [illegible] dread nothing so much as annexation to the United States, which would [illegible] the State Rights they [illegible] ship.

The remarks of the Montreal Aldermen which the *Times* makes the text of its indignation article, were utterly beneath contempt or notice. The man must have imbibed from the dregs of society, if we are to judge him by the vulgarity of his language or the stupidity of his statements.—The *Times* makes a great mistake in supposing that they are endorsed by any section of the French Canadian population.—In cities like Quebec and Montreal, where society is mixed and where most of the citizens are French extraction are, so to speak *parvenus*, and looked upon as such by their more aristocratic fellow-subjects of English birth, a great deal of jealousy exists. That jealousy would of course be exhibited by such an event as the Royal visit, especially if more notice was taken of one party than the other. But it is quite absurd to regard such a feeling as evidence of disloyalty, or even of a passing dissatisfaction with British rule.

EXALTED SENTIMENTS.

In a debate in the Edgfish Wesleyan Conference, on Church Rates, the following sentiments were uttered by some of the leading men there:

Mr. Punshon said—"I do submit that it will be a sad thing for us if at any time we are committed either to one side or the other, on one of those questions that vex and agitate the public mind. My opinion on the political liberty of Methodism is, that it is liberty in the true sense. I should be very sorry to see two or three representatives of Methodism all sitting and voting on one side, or that the day would come when Methodist voters in any particular constituency should all go up and vote for the same man. My notion of political liberty is liberty to differ; and then on those great religious questions on which all our denominational influences ought to be brought to bear with Niagara force, that those differing on merely political subjects should be found here acting on the same principles, directing the mind of the House of Commons, so far as they are able, to the same results."

Mr. Arthur said—"I feel one anxiety, and only one as to this subject, and that is least the result of it should be to diminish the proper catholicity of Methodism, by pushing us to one side or the other. My mode of viewing these things is not that which I have heard expressed to-night.—It has been said we have nothing to do with either side. We have to do with all. The Church of Christ in the realm of England is like that of Corinth, a Church that cannot be written to as spiritual, in the high sense of the word, but as carnal as babes in Christ. It is a church in which there are strifes and divisions. One part calls itself by one name Episcopalian; another, Presbyterians; another, Methodists; another, Congregational. All these are true branches of God's catholic Church; this Methodism is one branch, and is related to them all. It is one of the youngest branches, and there is not one of the others the blood of which does not run in our veins. We draw from the Establishment to our history; its influences like those that belong to such a building as this in which we are here assembled; draw from Puritanism very largely; in our organization we draw from Presbyterianism immensely; and we draw from the Moravian Church too. We belong to the Catholic Church. The Catholic Church is related to us. My feeling towards other churches is not 'I have nothing to do with you,' but 'I am the friend of all, the enemy of none.' I believe that the more thoroughly catholic we are, the more we shall be blessed. As to our bearing upon the future history of the Established Church in this country, there is nothing so friendly to the true interests of that Church as our unpolitical Methodist bearing. Go on, taking no sides, having nothing to do with party strifes. I do entreat every brother, so far as his personal influences extends, to counteract in private conversation every tendency to drive us to extremes. I should be very sorry to see the day when Methodism did not contain men of wide differences of opinion."

THE POPE'S CLEMENCY.

The *Opinion National* says:—"We receive from Rome numerous letters which all agree in contradicting the news circulated by several journals that all the political prisoners belonging to the Romagnas have been released. The fact is that they all, without a single exception, remain in irons. Some of the prisoners (the *Opinion* gives their names) were set at liberty on June 24, but none of them were from the Romagnas. Of these very few, almost all, had but a few weeks or days to remain in prison before the term of their sentence would expire, and the majority returned to their families afflicted with incurable diseases contracted during their confinement.—"What matters?" said the priest; "we have done our best to save their souls!" A favourite device of the Roman government when it wishes to gain credit for clemency is to remit an illusory portion of a heavy sentence in cases where the recipient of the favour has already suffered so much that he is not likely to live to enjoy it. For example, four years have been struck off the sentence of hard labour to which young Mazzoprati, of Todi, was condemned. But he is now nothing but a living skeleton stretched upon a bed of suffering. He was once a merchant. Since his imprisonment he has learnt of the death of his father (who died of grief,) of his two sons, and the utter ruin of his house. His young and beautiful wife has been obliged to go out to service to provide for the sustenance of his only remaining child. In most countries when a criminal is thought to deserve more than twenty years' imprisonment, he is sentenced for life, or sometimes, which is more humane to death. But here forty years of the galleys is quite a common thing. But this is not all; political vengeance inflicts a sentence of fifteen or twenty years in irons even after death. To those upon the minimum of the prisoner, when he dies, is kept inherited of an Anglo-Saxon empire. In the nature of things French Lower Canadian influence ought long ago to have been swamped; and it would have been swamped if it had not been for the protecting aegis of British Rule. Many people on both sides of the line, impugned that the policy of the British Government in this respect has not proved beneficial to the best interests of Canada, and may not adopted and pursued from purely unselfish motives. The French population in Canada—the most peaceful and contented probably in the world—have once goaded to rebellion, and American sympathy, then displayed in their behalf, opened the eyes of the Home Government to the danger of having a disconnected colony lying within the very shadow of the great Republic. Ever since 1838, the fullest liberty has been granted to the French Canadians. They have been allowed and encouraged to retain a nationality of their own and their separate, especially, has been fostered. They [illegible] at present, as people more than [illegible] They detest our [illegible] and would gladly see the end of British rule; but they [illegible] dread nothing so much as annexation to the United States, which would [illegible] the State Rights they [illegible] ship.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CANADA.

Loyalty to a gentleman idea—to a great cause, represented by a great name, gives dignity to a man. It is the high privilege of the noble and good to claim the respect of the bad and ignoble. A just and manly loyalty to the representative and head of great institutions becomes a free people.—We respect the Queen as the embodiment of our wise freedom; and as a good and accomplished woman. We are well affected towards her eldest son. We are curious to learn all about him, for in his promise lies much of the future Empire. His visit to Canada and the United States was wisely planned, as affording her Majesty's American subjects an opportunity of expressing their loyalty. But, accustomed as we are in this country to municipal flunkeyism of the coarsest description, we were not prepared for the nauseous, grovelling spirit in which some of our colonial brethren have received and written about a boy of eighteen. We are told that at St. Johns, the New Brunswickers appeared so awe-struck at the sight of royalty upon two legs, for all the world like Brown or Smith, that they never ventured a sound or movement. Little girls gave the awful figure "a shower-bath of flowers;" and when it had disappeared the crowd scrambled for the flowers which the royal boot had bruised! This is not loyalty—it is a slavish and degrading idolatry.

We remember a paragraph in Gilbert A'Becket's old "Figaro," in which the court newsman of the day was parodied.—"Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria walked yesterday in Kensington-gardens. Her Royal Highness, we understand used both legs." There was humorous exaggeration of the court newsman's flunkeyism in this; but had her Majesty, when Princess, visited Canada, we suspect the paragraph from "Figaro" would have been copied as a grave piece of information.—*Herald's Paper.*

MR. SPURGEON'S CONTINENTAL EXPERIENCE.

A meeting of Mr. Spurgeon's friends was held in the partly completed "Tabernacle" on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing from Mr. Spurgeon some account of his recent tour upon the continent. The specific object of the meeting was to collect funds for the completion of the structure, more than £5,500 being still required, although £22,196. 19s. 2d. has been expended. Several ministers and gentlemen preceded Mr. Spurgeon, who ultimately gave his narrative in a hurried and somewhat disconnected form. He referred to the prevalence of superstition on the continent, and said he went out with some of the "Irish brigade" intended for the protection of the Pope. He never saw such an irregular set of brutes in his life. There was a great scarcety of luggage—they had only one pocket-handkerchief and some boiled potatoes among them. Antwerp he described as being the most religious place on the face of the earth in a bad sense—it was full of superstition, and images of the Virgin Mary abounded in every corner. With regard to the pope, he hoped his rotten throne would very soon fall, and that Garibaldi would be the means of shaking it. Prolonged cheers followed this remark. Of Cologne, he remembered more of what he smelt than what he saw. Albert Smith had said there were seventy different descriptions of smells there; but he had found every bit of yard gave something more horrible than he had met before.—Baden was a godless place. He went to see the gaming-table, and thought it the most frightful sight he ever beheld. Those were best off who lost. If they lost it served them right, but if they won the devil would have them. In Prussia he was glad to find a great hatred to Louis Napoleon, and he feared that some day a catastrophe would occur which would make the people of England regret that they had allied themselves to a tyrant, and not to Prussia, their natural ally. In Prussia he found all the work done by women, and it made him truly indignant. "If," said he, "I had been one of the strapping women I saw, with my husband smoking his pipe and looking on while I worked, and had there been an act for giving wives who beat their husbands two months' imprisonment, I would have broken that act.

ATROCIOUS MURDER OF A CHILD IN GLASGOW.

The Glasgow (Scotland) papers state that about three o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, a murder of a most barbarous and cold-blooded character was perpetrated on the south side of the river, opposite to Clark's Thread Mill, by a young man named John M'Fadyen, a native of Belfast, but who is at present residing with his parents in Rose street. The victim of this monstrous cruelty was a child about two years of age, the son of John Shields, laborer, Constantine road. The following statement by the perpetrator of this horrid act will fully explain the nature of the case. The prisoner states that he met the little boy in Commercial Road about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon; and that he had that day been endeavouring to procure as much money as would enable him to attend the Jupiter Saloon in the Saltmarket but was unable to do so. Observing that the child was alone, and pretty well dressed, it struck him that if he could manage to get him stripped he would get as much money for the clothes in "Paddy's Market" as would enable him to go to the Jupiter that night. He was afraid, however, to attempt it on the street, lest he might be detected; and he led the child by the hand down to the river, along the banks of which they walked till they arrived near Clark's Thread Mill. He here stripped the little boy, *and afterwards went coolly down to the edge of the river and pitched him in.* It would seem that the water at that point being very shallow, the child had risen to his feet and attempted to clamber on to the bank. M'Fadyen, however, got a long stick with which he pushed the poor child back into deep water, and held him down until he was drowned. A gentleman who was at a considerable distance observed the occurrence, and made all possible haste to reach the spot, but before he arrived the cold-blooded deed was consummated. M'Fadyen endeavored to make off, but was quickly captured. The body was found on Sunday morning. M'Fadyen states that he is twenty years of age, but from his appearance no one would take him to be more than sixteen or seventeen. His likewise states that he was upwards of four years and a half an inmate of the Boys' House of Refuge, but is unable to read or write. When interrogated on this point, he stated that he was chiefly employed, while in that institution, making stocks.—Last week he was convicted of theft at the Southern Police Court, but allowed to go free after having been forty-eight hours in prison. The first question that will naturally arise will be—Is the lad M'Fadyen sane? It is very doubtful if he is. On being taken to the Eastern Police Office his mother was sent for, and she states her son's age to be twenty years, though from appearance he might be taken to be only fourteen or fifteen. He has been four years in the Reformatory School, yet he cannot read. On being questioned at the Police Office, as far from denying his guilt of the horrid crime with which he was accused, he calmly stated that he drowned the boy, and that he intended selling the clothes. He is quite unimpassioned, and nothing can excite him. He coolly remarked, "I know I shall be hanged;" and since his apprehension on Saturday afternoon he has, when not eating, almost constantly been sleeping.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dentistry—John O'Donnell.
Notice.
Auction Sale—A. McNeil.
Advertisement—D. E. McLean & Co.
Books and Stationery—Thos. Menzies.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27th, 1860.

THE QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE.

The *Toronto Leader* has searched out and published what is termed "The Imperial table of Colonial Precedence," which certainly explains some of the conduct of the Royal party, and removes the odium which that conduct subjected them to.—These Rules of Precedence, we are told, have been acquiesced in in this colony, and no objections made to them. By these and subsequent regulations we learn that only two sects are embraced, the Episcopal and the Catholic,—that the former has the precedence of the latter,—that an Episcopal Bishop precedes a Catholic Archbishop,—that the Bishop is before Judges or Members of the Government, is in fact the next to the Governor or person liable to exercise governing powers in the colony, is No. 3; the Archdeacon is No. 16. No notice is taken of the other Clergy, and our only regret is that any ecclesiastic is noticed in it at all. If our Clergy seek for distinction let them seek it in the work which they have undertaken,—the care of souls.

Our object in referring to this subject is to point out the evil of having such an obnoxious table acknowledged by us. It is true it is prepared by the Imperial Government, but if we remonstrated against the impolicy of following such objectionable rules on occasions such as the Prince of Wales' visit, in a colony where the principle of religious equality is recognized, and where all semblance of Church-and-Stateism is pretended to be banished for evermore — no doubt these remonstrances would receive careful consideration by the home government. The day has gone by in Canada when one portion of the community will bear without resistance any preference shown to one denomination above another. As a proof of this every move during the late festive occasion was watched with an eagle's eye, every attention shown to an opposite denomination was noted and dwelt upon, every refusal to notice an address from others was put down as an insult. And altogether it is very generally believed or at all events expressed that the Royal party were very unbrotherly in their attentions to the several denominations composing the deputations waiting on His Royal Highness.

It may be well to consider that the Duke of Newcastle who assumes all the responsibility of the actions of the Prince, has never been on the American Continent before,—that probably every County and State he has heretofore visited has been under the incubus of a State Church, and where such an incongruity exists there will always be precedences claimed and granted, because the minority cannot help themselves. When the clergy set above the people for their support, they claim civil distinction, and the State yields it. But in Canada we have worked ourselves out of this mesh; and a hard struggle we had. When we call to mind the 57 Rectories and every seventh acre of land claimed by a Church that laboured for a quarter of a century to be a dominant Church, we feel proud of having prevented this; that notwithstanding we have not got all we desired, smiling in a land where the term "dissenter" has no significance. The Duke for the first time sets foot in Upper Canada, at least as a free land, and although the atmosphere is rather too rarified for trans-atlantic lungs, it is surprising that he managed so well and made so few blunders. In fact his course showed that he conformed strictly to the Imperial table. This being a secret and known only to a few it was generally supposed that he showed too decided a preference to the ruling hierarchies around him at the moment. The strong feeling at Kingston was founded upon the precedence shown to the Roman Catholic Ecclesiastics in Lower Canada, and the Orangemen seemed determined to offset that attention by a large display of Protestantism worthy of Upper Canada, wherein thank God we have now the great blessing of religious equality. It is much easier to find fault than to set wisely, and taking all the circumstances into the account we feel disposed to give His Grace the Duke of Newcastle credit for the manner in which he conducted the previous object of his charge through a people so intensely loyal and so sensitive of their rights as Britons. May he be as successful in conducting Lord Renfrew through Brother Jonathan's territory, and back again to his dear mother the Queen—God bless her.

The Town council of Brantford, with a debt of half a million of dollars, has fixed their assessment at ten cents in the dollar. This is the first instance of repudiation yet adopted in this province.

THE ARCHES.

We would call the attention of the Town authorities to the fact that the arches erected for the occasion of the Prince's visit are in a condition anything by safe to life and property. Part of the arch in Ashburnham fell to the ground with a crash a day or two ago; fortunately no person was near the arch at the time. Beside the chance of their being blown down by storm, the fact that the material is so combustable, and standing in proximity to so much valuable property, is enough to warrant their removal. We have heard some talk of the intention of parties to strengthen the arches and make them permanent fixtures. If there is anything serious in the proposition we would recommend that the work be proceeded with immediately; otherwise that they be razed.

ORANGEMEN READ!

The Orange question has come to a crisis, and Messrs. Cartier & Co., have set about work to compound a pill for their colleagues and supporters to swallow, in the shape of a bill for the "Extirpation of Secret Societies." Let Orangemen read the following from a Lower Canadian paper deep in the confidence of the Ministry, and learn the fate in reserve for them at the hands of the Government that many of them have so long helped to bolster up:—

"The only remedy for the evil is to impose a bridle on the secret societies—to labor earnestly to extirpate them from Canadian soil by wise regulations, which will restrain their liberty of action. Prompt and energetic measures are necessary; the passions are inflamed, an explosion is to be apprehended. We have to sound the abyss; let us examine it. Our authorities will have the courage to do their duty; Providence has assigned to them the difficult function of directing the progressive movement of our people; they must watch that they move in the right way. The times are difficult; difficulties numberless are in the way; but courage must increase as present difficulties present themselves. Every year Orangemen get new disciples in Upper Canada; no one knows how far its ramifications extend in Lower Canada. We must, therefore, put limits to the extension of this secret society. Every association of this kind must be extirpated—annihilated for the benefit of the Canadian people; when evil intentions labour to disturb society, honest men must combine in the assistance of the good cause."

PRINCE ALFRED.—It seems that our Prince is not the only member of the illustrious family who has left the Royal home to see the world and the people that live in it. An American contemporary says:—"Advices from Madeira bring us full accounts of the adventures in that lovely island of Prince Alfred of England, the younger brother of the Prince of Wales. There are, happily for this naval youth, more oranges than Orangemen in Madeira, and he has been enjoying himself, therefore, without let or hinderance. The Madeirans gave him a ball, which they themselves found very delightful, as the tide of royal and noble travel towards their sunny shores, which had fallen off sadly of late through the blight of their wines, rose again this past winter with the troubles in Southern Italy. Two hundred and fifty "people of importance" assembled to greet the scion of British royalty, and rose when his rather abbreviated Highness entered the room to the air of "God save the Queen." The little Prince, much to his credit, was horribly abashed at this, and cried out, "Oh, what shall I do? Do beg of them all to sit down!" A scamper in the mountain, cricket playing, (H. R. H. getting a "duck's egg" twice) made up an entertainment so easy to the son of Victoria, that he promised the island the honor of a second visit on his way home."

According to the Canada *Gazette*, certain lands in the township of Stone, county of Pontiac, L. C., will be open for sale for actual settlement, on and after the 8th October,—the undisposed surveyed lands in the county of Gaspe, on and after the 14th October, and certain lands in the township of Galway, county of Peterboro, on and after the 17th October.

☞ It will be seen by advertisement that S. M. Aitken, Esq., is about to retire from business, and advertises his whole stock to be sold by auction, on Tuesday next. A good chance for bargains.

☞ Some wags doped the quietness and busy bodies of St. Louis last week, by pretending to be the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Newcastle. They carried out the hoax very well for some time, it is said.

☞ We are glad to learn that His Worship the Mayor is convalescent, and will probably be able to attend to his official duties in a few days.

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, Sept. 24, 1860.

Council met. His Worship the Mayor in the Chair. Present—Messrs. Tools, Morrow, McDougall, Ormond, Ogilvy, Walton, O'Bierne, Chamberlin, Ryan, and Harty.

A communication from the Secretary of the Debating Club, asking the use of the Town Hall on Friday evening free of charge was read, and the request granted.

Moved by Mr. Chamberlin, seconded by Mr. O'Bierne,—That the Town Council of the Town of Peterboro' on behalf of the rate-payers do return their sincere thanks to the Executive Committee for the energetic and handsome manner in which the arrangements to receive the Prince were executed, and that the Clerk do notify them to that effect.—*Carried.*

A communication from Mr. J. Shaw asking the Council to sanction the transfer of the License of M. Lavoie to himself accompanied by the signatures of a number of respectable rate-payers, was read.

Mr. Tools was of opinion that the communication ought to be referred to the Inspector; the Council had no right to interfere with the Inspector's prerogatives, and as had been done in previous cases of this kind, it ought to be left entirely with the Board of Inspectors.

Mr. Morrow was of the same opinion.

Mr. O'Bierne thought differently.

Mr. Chamberlin agreed with Mr. O'Bierne and moved, That the Council instruct the Inspector to grant the transfer of the License, which was carried on a division.

Moved by Mr. Chamberlin, seconded by Mr. O'Bierne — That the thanks of this Council be given to the Mayor for the handsome manner in which he resigned his prerogative of presenting the Address to the Prince of Wales first in favor of the Counties Council.—*Carried.*

The Council then went into Committee of the Whole on the second reading of the By-law for levying rates and assessments for the year 1860. Mr. Ogilvy in the chair.

Mr. O'Bierne moved that the blank in the preamble be filled in with the sum of £3,608.

A lahel encounter here ensued between Mr. O'Bierne and Mr. Chamberlin, lasting about 10 minutes; the former switched his brother members of the Committee temperingly. Mr. O'Bierne left the room. Mr. Ormond caught up the spirit, and with the assistance of Mr. Morrow, retaliated with force. A member moved that the Committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, but before the motion could be put from the Chair the Council broke up with the semi-understanding to meet again on next night, when (as one member expressed himself) they might feel in better temper for business.

TUESDAY, Sept. 25.

The Council met. Mr. Ryan in the Chair. Members all present.

The Council then went into Committee of the whole on the appropriation By-law; Mr. Tools in the Chair.

The items in the By-law were read over seperately; when the *Municipal Loan Fund Appropriations* were VOTED DOWN!

Yeas—(for the appropriation)—Messrs. Morrow, Ormond, O'Bierne and Walton.

Nays—(against the appropriation)—Messrs McDougal, Ogilvy, Chamberlin, Ryan, Harty, Maloney, White, and (we suppose) the chairman, Mr. Tools.

The Committee then arose, reported progress. Council resumed.

The following resolution was handed by Mr. O'Bierne to Mr Walton who succeeded, after considerable exertion, to read it:

Moved by Mr. Walton, seconded by Mr. Ormond—That the report of the Finance Committee be received and adopted, and that the treasurer be authorized to pay the accounts alluded to in the report, amounting in all to 18 in number; the whole sum required will be twenty-six dollars and eleven cents—*Carried.*

The Council then adjourned till Thursday night at 7½ o'clock.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW JOURNAL.—The September issue of this Quarterly publication presents a delightful table of contents, including an article on "Dean Swift and his concerns;" a poem by Mr. Dugmore, a story by Alice Carey, (unfinished) sketches of Virginia, contributed by John Estes Cooke; "The Pinetop World,"—a story by late William North; "Messalina," and a number of minor articles of more than usual interest. The illustrations are "Juliet," the balcony scene from Romeo and Juliet, a very fine steel plate, Electrotype—"Life's morning and evening," "September morning," and a portrait of J. A. Cortet.

Communication.

BAPTISM.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I am unwilling to enter upon any kind of controversy, and religious controversy above all others. But as I was prevented from sending your paper of the 13th instant to the Old Country lest my friends there should imagine that Anabaptism was gaining ground here, I trust I may be heard one word in reply, and my reply shall

the shape of Baptism, Presbyterianism, Methodism, or any other branch of the Christian Church, and it was with this spirit, and not from any partiality to Anabaptism, that induced us to transcribe the article in question into our columns. Our correspondent may, and we doubt not will, find a pen willing to cope with his in a discussion on the points of difference, but for our own part we would be sorry to be the medium of such controversy if it could be avoided.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—This, I believe, is the nineteenth century, as it commonly counts in years. But I also believe that as with the waves as with the years,—progress ebbs and flows. This conclusion seems verified in your "Teachers' Column," from which it appears that the human mind is at times so weak as not to be able to perceive the force even of mathematical demonstration. If the minds of our Teachers are not in this state I think your publishing their mathematical papers *without note or comment* should have satisfied all parties.

Yours, Sir, truly,

DIOPHANTUS.

A trust setting forth the proofs of these propositions, we are glad to learn, is in course of preparation, by a master hand, and will be published.

WHO PULLED THE TOOTH!

To the Editor of the Examiner.

In looking over your valuable paper of the 13th inst., my eye happened to drop on a report of a coroner's inquest that had been held on the dead body of one Thomas Morrow. Now, sir, I am not surprised because there was an inquest held on a person, but it is at the result of the deliberations of this highly intelligent and dignified body (whoever they were.) Dear reader will you be kind enough to pick up your glasses, brush the cobwebs off them, place them on your nasal organ, and take a peep at this wonderful verdict. Here it is—"The said Thomas Morrow came to his death from exhaustion, from inability to swallow nourishment, caused by inflamation of the jaw, arising from the extraction of part of a tooth." We have no reason to doubt any part of this verdict, neither are we inclined to do so. If extraction was the cause of the death of this person, why did not the jury go a little further? If I had been commissioned as prompter to the person who took the evidence, I would have suggested the following questions: Who or what is the person that performed this operation? Is he capable of performing an operation of this nature? Does he know anything about the structure of the teeth, or their connection with the jaw? Is he acquainted with the nerves, muscles, &c., of the face, or what their connection is (if any) with the jaw? Or to sum up, is he posted in the anatomy and physiology of the head? If those questions were answered, whether in the affirmative or negative, I would then ask, under what circumstances was the tooth extracted? Was the jaw diseased at the time, or in a fit state for the operation? If it was not why should it result as it did? If it *was*, why was the tooth extracted? These are question which should not be asked by an individual only, but by the whole community. I have been informed by gentlemen up in anatomy, physiology &c. that there is a time for performing all kinds of surgical operations, tooth pulling not excluded. There is a time after severe toothache when it would be highly improper to extract a tooth. The pain has been so intense that not only the socket of the tooth is inflamed and irritated, but all the surrounding parts. The muscles become swollen and to a certain extent contracted. Under such circumstances I would like to know the most proper course to take.—There appears to be only two, viz.,—apply something to the parts in order to remove the inflamation; after the inflamation has subsided remove the tooth, or take it out under all this irritation. I think an enlightened public can soon discern which of the two is most proper.

Perhaps this model jury came to the charitable conclusion that the man who extracted the part of the tooth was acting as a public benefactor, in relieving a distressed human being from the excruciating pain of tooth-ache, and that the result was an accident, and of course accidents will happen with the best of people. Perhaps they viewed it through another lens of still more magnifying power, and saw the person was a man of note, or to use a vulgar, but not uncommon Yankee phrase, some pumpkins! which of course would be proof positive against him doing anything wrong, no matter under what circumstances. In reality I think the jury should have been a little more particular in their investigation. Perhaps they thought it enough for the public to know that a man had died from the effects of pulling a tooth, and at the same time would insinuate that every person suffering in the same way is liable to a like calamity.

This operation to some so simple often terminates fatally. We can see cases of it every now and then, in jaw fracturing, breaking teeth, &c., and the last by record is the verdict of the jury (which should be immortalized) on the dead body of poor Morrow. I think a great deal of this is owing to the carelessness of people allowing every person who can handle scout-book to to perform the operation.

I will now conclude by simply asking if you do not think the person who extracted the tooth for poor Morrow is guilty of a malpractice.

I remain, dear sir,
your obed't servant,
G. A., HOMBASTES.

A communication from *Mr.* E. P. Ford has been received too late for this issue.

A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION.

The three provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edwards Island comprise in all an extent of country capable of supporting some 10,000,000 or even 20,000,000 people. The united population of all these is much short of 2,000,000.—Abounding in the most magnificent harbors and rivers, with fisheries second only to Newfoundland—with almost boundless mineral resources in coal, iron, copper, and plumbago—with land of the richest description to be had almost for asking, and with demand for labor which is almost greater here than in any other part of the world—who can solve the problem why it is that emigrants do not settle here? The home government must be to blame for not directing their attention in this matter of lands like these—for not holding out some inducements to the thousands of colonists who gaily leave England for the West, to pause before they rush into the bosom of Yankeedom, and either gain a wretched livelihood as their "helps," or perish outright in the attempt to drive a profitless ranch which has been sold to them by some scamp agent on a grand scale. If emigrants could be induced [illegible] to undergo in settling on [illegible] Irish emigrants, whose very names are hated by the Americans—if they could only be made aware of the immeasurable advantages held out to colonists settling in these provinces, there might be hope of their becoming great, wealthy, and powerful States, even in our own time. But, in England, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are to emigrants almost as unknown as Mesopotamia or the shores of the Caspian Sea.—*Letter in the Times.*

News of the Week.

—The invitation of the Prince to attend a ball in Buffalo has been declined with thanks.

—The New York Syrian Relief Fund now amounts to about $12,000. The Committee sent to Syria last week, $3,500.

—The number of beef cattle consumed in New York, is 6,000 weekly, averaging sixty dollars a piece making over twelve thousand dollars per season.

—The number of emigrants arrived at Quebec this season to the 11th August has been 6,805, an increase of 761 over the corresponding period of last year.

—We have been told says the St. Marys *Argus*, that Mr. Woods of Fullarton has just thrashed a field of wheat which yielded a trifle over fifty bushels to the acre.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks the wheat harvest is going to bring the country a hundred millions of dollars extra, and wants to know what will be done with the money.

—The steamer Francisco de Asis from Truxillo, at Havana, reports that General Walker and Col. Rudler had been shot by the Honduras authorities. Walker's men were allowed to depart unmolested.

—It is estimated that the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will cost the Provincial Government of the Canadas no less a sum than $1,000,000, independent of the vast amounts spent by the different towns.

—A Lieutenant in an Austrian regiment in Bohemia has invented a new cannon, which in the opinion of the judges, far surpasses the Armstrong and Wentworth guns for precision, range and strength, and rapidity of loading.

—The London *Times* of the 5th instant states, that "in the Colonial market a reduction has taken place in Canadian descriptions, especially Grand Trunk stock. The latter closed at 31¼ to ½ per cent lower than yesterday."

—An Indiana correspondent remarks that thrashing machine accidents are shockingly common in that State this season. He remarks:—"We are making a moderate estimate when we say that thirty men have been killed or wounded by thrashing machines in Indiana, during the present season."

—The Marquis and Marchioness of Chandos proceeded by rail to Toronto on Monday, on their route for Hamilton, from a visit to Captain and Mrs. Hayward, of Ravenscourt, near Cobourg, where they had been some days, evincing much interest in the agriculture of this vicinity and also the picturesque scenery of Rice Lake and its neighbourhood.

—We understand that Lord Renfrew will be accompanied in his tour through the United States by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl St. Germains, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, Lord Lyons, the British ambassador to the United States, and other distinguished gentlemen, all of whom have taken apartments at the Russell.

—A photograph picture of the members of the United Presbyterian Synod, comprising all the members and elders who were present—69 of the former, and 44 of the latter—was taken at Hamilton, in June last, by Mr. Robert Milne. He also, on the same occasion, photographed the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, then sitting in Hamilton. Both pictures are very creditable to the artist.

—Recruiting for Garibaldi is advertised in the London papers as an "excursion to the South of Italy." A select party of English excursionists intend to visit South Italy. The excursionists will be furnished with means for self-defence, and with a view of recognising each other, will be attired in a picturesque and uniform costume. General Garibaldi has liberally granted the excursionists a free passage to Sicily and Italy; and they will be supplied with rations and clothing suitable for the climate.

—Mr. Peasefather, the Governor's Secretary, came very near death on Thursday Evening, at Detroit. He had just landed on the wharf, amidst an immense crowd, when the horses attached to a carriage became frightened, and dashed off, the crowd gave way before them, and Mr. Peasefather was thrown into the water. Three times he sank, the last time driven down to the steamer's paddle, but as often rose to the surface, with his dispatch still in hands, and was finally rescued by the by-standers.

—The Kingston *News*, an Orange paper, circulates the following information relative to the progress of Orangeism:—A gentleman from the township of Loborough, informs us that the sensation caused among the inhabitants there, by the treatment of the colonel of Kingston, at the hands of the Duke of Newcastle, has induced a great number of young and middle-aged men to connect themselves with the Orange Society; and in other neighboring townships a similar movement is going on. In this city, also, a number of candidates of the highest respectability have been proposed for admission.

—The reverend Father Giovanni, Garibaldi's soldier monk, displayed great courage at the battle of Melazzo. Unarmed, only bearing the cross in his hand, he ran along the ranks, cheering and encouraging the volunteers to the fight, constantly shouting to them, "Fear not, God is on our side!—Mark, I, his minister, am the foremost to expose myself to the grape-shot, and foremost in the valley of mortality, yet I remain unscathed. Charge, Italians, charge!" And still, as he shouted, he waved aloft the cross. Setting them this example, and repeating aloud passages from Scripture, he cheered on the soldiers; to some purpose, it must be owned, as by their indomitable courage they carried the strong position of Melazzo.

During the last month or six weeks great apprehensions of famine have been felt in England the weather having been excessively wet. Shortsighted speculators on this side of the Atlantic were rubbing their hands with glee over this prospect—a very bad one for all parties—but they received a sudden check by the latest accounts, from which we learn that a week of bright weather had such a fine effect upon the growing crops that they will come nearly up to the average yield. The momentary panic in England is important in more ways than one, and it is another proof that the dearth inflicted by the dense population of Great Britain is no near to the supply that a few days of sunshine make the most enormous difference in the state of the market.

LATEST from EUROPE.

STATE OF AFFAIRS BEFORE THE FLIGHT OF THE KING.

NAPLES, Sept. 4, [via Genoa.]

The Royal troops are concentrated near Naples. Placards have been posted up bearing the words, "Long live Victor Emanuel!" several soldiers tore them down. The lazzaroni became irritated, and a conflict ensued.

An insurrection has broken out at Sala, where the Government of King Victor Emanuel has been proclaimed.

Four thousand men under the command of General Torre, have disembarked at Sapri.

A letter from Naples, of the 30th ult. says:

"The pictures, the furniture of the palace, and the baggage of the King, have this afternoon been embarked on board a Spanish vessel. Gen. Briganti is said to have been guilty of the most shameful treason; he moved his soldiers in such a way that they were surrounded, but they, in their indignation, are stated to have shot him."

A letter from Naples to the *Siecle* says: "The King, on hearing the disastrous accounts of the insurrection, said in a sorrowful tone to those around him, 'My soldiers, nevertheless, had promised to defend me.' 'Sire,' replied a General, who was standing near, 'when the soldiers are in your presence they cry 'Long live the King!' but the moment they turn their backs, and it is necessary to lead them against the enemy, they cry 'Garibaldi for ever!' That sorcerer of a man has bewitched them, and no one can any longer be relied on. The old lazzaroni, those traditional supporters of the throne of Naples, but now become Italian people have lately evinced feeling of a threatening character. The riflemen of the guard, irritated at having seen them take the part of the bersaglieri, threatened to give them a drubbing. The people defied them, and a meeting was appointed at Capo di Monte, on the very spot where the attack on the Piedmontese soldiers took place. The riflemen came with their arms and the people with sticks in their hands, and their pockets filled with stones. They looked at each other for some time, but without either party venturing to commence the attack. In the meantime the commandant of the garrison having been informed that a conflict was about to take place, and that it might lead to a revolution in the capital, sent a body of infantry and cavalry to the spot, and ordered the assemblage to disperse, and thus the collision was prevented."

VIENNA, Sept. 1.

The state of affairs in Italy was lately the subject of several Ministerial Conferences, and it has been resolved upon to call back the Austrian ships sent to Syria. It is therefore suspected that Garibaldi's purposes are to land at different places on the Austrian territory, and to stir up the Hungarians to revolution. To prevent such an attempt, a strict watch will be kept over the Austrian coasts. The strengthening of the Italian fortresses is very nearly finished. Several new forts have been built around Verona. At Mantua the very important works on the water's edge have partially been altered. At Peschiera new works of fortification have been erected on the side of the lake; orders have been given to hasten the completion of the cannon boats for the Lake of Garda as much as possible, the Piedmontese Government being known already to possess fifteen of them on the lake.

The fortifications of Venice facing the sea are not thought to be in an effective state; but it is difficult to render them stronger, because of the peculiar nature of the ground.

The garrisons of Venice, Padua, Vicenza, Verona, and Villafranca will be increased. In Verona there are already 40,000 soldiers. The emigration from Venice and South Tyrol is still going on, although the properties of the emigrants are sequestered in favor of their heirs at law. At Trent and Roverdo the Government has again been obliged to arrest several persons, especially at Trent, where the popular feeling is very unsatisfactory.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* says:

"The Emperor's journey to Warsaw, where he is to meet the Emperor Alexander of Russia, is now looked upon as definitely settled, if we are to believe the autographic correspondence. In all probability the Emperor will go to Germany during the second half of September, where he will visit Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and from there directly go to Warsaw.

A Vienna letter of the 30th ult., in the *Boersenhalle*, says:

"Two very important telegrams arrived here last night, one of them addressed to the Emperor by the King of Naples, the other to Count de Rechberg, from Count Szechenyi, Austrian Minister at Naples. The latter announced that Francis II. had resolved to leave his States, the situation having become quite hopeless. Other intelligence received during the day leaves no room to doubt that a catastrophe is imminent As to the King's dispatch, it is said to announce His Majesty's determination to retire to Spain for the present. Prince de Metternich, who has arrived here from Paris, had an interview this morning with Count de Rechberg, which lasted several hours.

A general meeting of the National Union at Coburg unanimously adopted as programme the transfer of the central power to Prussia, and the convention of a German Parliament.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz is dead.

BY THE "ADRIATIC."

Garibaldi at Naples!

The *Adriatic* arrived in New York on Sunday night.

ENTRANCE OF GARIBALDI INTO NAPLES.

NAPLES, Sept. 8.—Garibaldi made his entrance into Naples at noon this day with his staff alone. The joy is intense.

A Provisional Government has been formed. Naples is tranquil.

He has discovered a National Committee illegally constituted, and has ordered the Prefect of Police to punish its members.

Garibaldi has consigned the fleet and command of Naples to the charge of Admiral Persano, and proclaimed Emanuel King of Italy.

The Minister has conferred Ragusa as Minister of the Interior, and appointed Archil, Director of Police; Gen. Cosenz, Minister of War; and Pisanelli, Minister of Justice.

The capitulation of the forts is expected to take place to-morrow.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Post unfortunately that it is in contemplation to organize a grand demonstration in honor of Garibaldi at the Crystal Palace.

A subscription [illegible] has been set on foot

laid between Marseilles, Bonica, and Algiers, so that the Emperor can communicate directly with Paris. The cost of the cable, whether laying down, is 1,000,000f.

The Constitutional positively contradicts the statement that French officers had been lately permitted by their Government to serve in the army of Gen. Lamoriere.

The Neapolitan Navy refused to follow the King of Naples at Gaeta.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says:—The Emperor of Austria is reported to have made up his mind to grant serious and important reforms with the hope of conciliating the people of Hungary, Austria and Venetia.—The King of Naples, after a short halt for breath at Gaeta, is to proceed to Bavaria to join in a sociable way the family circle of his royal father-in-law.

The *Times* says:—Our circular contains a number of reports from English counties regarding the prospects of the harvest.—They indicate, on the whole, that wheat will be a full average and of fine quality, and also that the crops of barley and oats will be satisfactory.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* says:—

"We have reason to believe that Austria has declared that she would not intervene in Naples while the revolution is confined to that State, and does not threaten other frontiers, but up to the present moment her declarations go no further."

Signor Manna, before returning to Naples, had a conference with Messrs. Rothschild relative to the Neapolitan loan, for which they are contractors.

GARIBALDI'S "RED SHIRTS."—Garibaldi attaches certain fatalistic importance to the color of red, all the most glorious achievements of his life have been signalized by the presence of the red shirts. The red shirts, though in so small a number, struck terror into the banded hosts of the Bourbon army at Calatafimi and at Palermo; and if in other combats the Neapolitans were not to see the red shirts, I feel convinced that they would fight with twice the courage.—*Letter in the Daily News.*

A BISHOP PREACHING AT NIGHT IN THE OPEN AIR.—On Saturday evening, the Bishop of London preached in the open air to between 1500 and 1600 working men and children, in one of the fields immediately behind Clifton Street, Latimer Road, London. The latter end of the Bishop's address was particularly solemn. Darkness had come on, and the moon had risen, and all around the gipsies' tents were lighted up. Not a sound was heard but the Bishop's voice, and now and then a train on the adjacent railway.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, Sept. 27th, 1860.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour ₱ brl	5 50	@	6 00
Wheat ₱ bush. new	1 05	@	1 10
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0 95	@	1 00
Barley ₱ bush	0 45	@	0 50
Oats "	0 22	@	0 25
Peas "	0 45	@	0 50
Potatoes "	0 18	@	0 20
Apples American ₱ brl	2 25	@	3 50
Pork ₱ brl	14 00	@	15 00
Beef ₱ cwt	3 50	@	4 00
Butter ₱ lb	0 12	@	0 13
Eggs	0 8	@	0 10
Hay ₱ ton	8 00	@	9 00
Sheep	3 50	@	4 00
Lambs	1 50	@	2 50
Chickens per pair	0 20	@	0 25
Ducks do	0 25	@	0 30
Geese	0 25	@	0 30
Turkeys	0 40	@	0 60

B. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday Sept. 26, 1860.

Wheat new $1 15c, old $1 23c.
Spring Wheat $0 95c a $1 00c.
Oats 28c a 30c.
Peas 55c a 60c.

NOTICE.

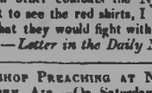
THE REV. MR. GILMOUR,
Will preach (D. V.) in the
BAPTIST CHAPEL,
in this Town, on
Sunday the 7th October,
at 3 o'clock, p. m.
Peterboro', Sept. 24th, 1860.

ADVERTISEMENT.

From the Montreal Gazette, Sept. 5.

THE paragraph copied from the Peterboro *Examiner* entitled "A Prince's Feather" in the issue of the Montreal *Herald* of the 30th ultimo, seems to have raised the ire of Messrs. Strachan & Smith, and their friends. We would state that while we humbly congratulate Messrs. S. & S. on the honor they received in supplying the *Brand* and *Scale*, the "Granite Mills Plough Flour" of Peterborough was selected for the purposes specified in that paragraph, their insinuations to the contrary notwithstanding.

DAVID E. McLEAN & Co.
Agent "Granite Mills Plough of Peterboro'."
September 6, 1860. 39



AUCTION SALE
OF
GROCERIES,
WINES AND LIQUORS!

THE subscriber has received instructions from S. M. ATKEN, ESQ., to sell by Public Auction, on his premises, Hunter St. on

TUESDAY, 1ST. OCT. 1860,

1st. The Lease of the premises until 1st May next, the purchaser to furnish approved security for the same.

After which the entire stock of first class

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS,

selected especially for a family trade, is lots to suit purchasers,

ALSO—The store Furniture and movables.

TERMS:—Under $100, cash. $100 to $200, two months; over $200, three months by furnishing approved endorsed notes.

Sale at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A. McNEIL,
Auctioneer.

Peterboro', Sept. 26, 1860. 39

DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, JR.,
DENTIST, OF PETERBORO',
WILL visit the following places on the days below mentioned, viz:

NORWOOD,

At C. A. Johnson's Hotel, on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, October 6th, 8th and 9th.

KEENE,

At Drummond's Hotel, on Saturday, October 13th, for four days.

Persons will please call early, as he positively cannot stay longer than the time specified.

Peterboro', Sept. 26, 1860. 39

NEW
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
&c., &c., &c.

"BUCHAN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE," &c. School Books, &c., in great variety, and a general assortment of Miscellaneous Books and Stationery Cheap for Cash.

THOS. RENZIES.
Peterboro', Sept. 27, 1860. 39

GOOD
FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, in the Township of Otonabee, being the 31st lot in the 10th Con., of said Township, consisting of

108 ACRES,

80 OF WHICH ARE CLEARED, and in a good state of cultivation. 10 acres are

Now seeded with Fall Wheat

The Farm is 2½ miles from the Town of Peterborough, on the north road to Keene.

A FRAME STABLE
[capable of accomodating six span of horses,] a good Double Barn, and a

Good Dwelling House!

are on the lot, and a good Creek runs through the lot in all seasons of the year.

TERMS EASY.

For particulars apply to the subscriber,
ARTHUR LIPSETT,
On the premises.
Otonabee, Sept. 17, 1860. 38

WHEAT.

The Subscriber will pay the
HIGHEST CASH PRICE!
FOR
40,000 BUSHELS
OF
FALL & SPRING WHEAT,
delivered at his Store-house in Ashburnham or Scotch Village.

D. SUTHERLAND.
Sept. 19, 1860. 38

STRAYED.

FROM the Subscriber, last Spring, *FOUR YEAR-OLD CALVES*, marked on under side and tip of off ear. Two are dark, but not black, and two are red, or nearly so. Any person forwarding information by post or otherwise, which will lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded.

STEPHEN WOOD.
Otonabee, 10th Con., 31st Lot.
Sept. 29, 1860. 38

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of *JAMES ROBERTSON & Co.* Carpenters and Builders, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

ARCHD HAGGART,
ANDREW DOUGLASS,
PETER MORRISON,
Dated Peterboro', Sept. 17, 1860. 38

BARLEY WANTED.

10,000 Bushels Barley

by the undersigned at his Storehouse in Ashburnham for which the

HIGHEST CASH PRICE

WILL BE PAID.

D. SUTHERLAND.
Sept. 19, 1860. 38

BY-LAW No. —

A BY-LAW to provide for the payment of the purchase money of a parcel of Land in the Village of Ashburnham.

WHEREAS, the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Village of Ashburnham have resolved by By-law to purchase from Thomas Beatty, of the Town of Peterborough, Innkeeper, for the use of the said Corporation, the following parcel of Land, being composed of a part of Lot number nine, south of Elizabeth Street and west of Mark Street, in the said Village of Ashburnham, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the intersection of the southern limit of Elizabeth Street with the western limit of Mark Street, in said Town plot, then south seventy-four degrees, west one chain and fifty links along said southern limit; then south sixteen degrees, east one chain fifty-three links; then south seventy-four degrees, west thirty-one links; then south sixteen degrees, east eighty-five links.—Then north seventy-eight degrees and twenty minutes, east one chain twelve links, more or less, to the aforesaid western limit, then southerly along said western limit two chains and fifty-eight links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing, one rood and seven perches be the same more or less.

And Whereas, to carry into effect the said purchase, it is necessary for the said Municipal Council to create a debt against the said Corporation to the amount of One Thousand Three Hundred and Nineteen Dollars and Forty Cents, payable as follows, namely—Four Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and Eighty Cents upon the First day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one; Four Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and Eighty Cents on the First day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two; and the sum of Four Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and Eighty Cents on the First day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three.

And Whereas, it will require the sum of Four Hundred and Thirty-nine Dollars and eighty Cents to be raised in each of the years One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two, and One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three, for the purpose of paying the said debt as the same become due.

And Whereas, the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Corporation, irrespective of any future increase of the same, according to the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Corporation, being for the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, was Thirteen Thousand Four Hundred and Three Dollars and Seventy-two Cents.

And Whereas, for paying the said debt and creating an equal yearly fund for that purpose it will require an equal annual special rate of Three Cents and nine thirty-seconds of a cent in the Dollar in addition to all other sums to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted, by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Village of Ashburnham,

1st. That a debt to the said Thomas Beatty, against the said Corporation, to the amount of the said sum of One Thousand Three Hundred and Nineteen Dollars and Forty Cents, is hereby created for the purpose above set forth.

2nd. That for the purpose of providing for the payment of the said debt, in manner and at the days and times above set forth, a special rate of Three Cents and nine thirty-seconds of a cent in the Dollar, shall, in addition to all other rates to be raised, levied and collected in each of the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two upon all the rateable property in the said Municipality.

3rd. That this By-Law shall take effect and come into operation upon the First day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Passed at the Council Chamber of the said Municipal Council this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY of a proposed By-Law which will be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Village of Ashburnham, after one month from the first publication thereof in the Examiner newspaper, published at the Town of Peterborough, being the nearest place to the said Village of Ashburnham in which a newspaper is published, the date of which first publication was Thursday the Twenty-first day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and that the vote of the Electors of the said Corporation will be taken thereon at the School House, in the said Village of Ashburnham, on Saturday the Thirtieth day of October, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by Peter Carnew, Esquire, the Returning Officer who has been appointed to take the same.

THOMAS McDOUGALL,
(Clerk,

READY-MADE
CLOTHING!
FOR
Fall and Winter.

IN addition to our large stock of Staple and Fancy Goods, we now have on hand one of the finest stocks of Ready-made Clothing ever offered for sale in this Town before. Having bought with care and advantage the best choice of Cloths for clothing we are able ourselves to offer, with confidence, our Goods. As in part of our stock we will name the following articles:—

OVER COATS of more than twenty different varieties, FINE BLACK CLOTH AND CASSIMERE DRESS COATS, SATTINETS, TWEED AND FULL CLOTH PANTS, VESTS of all sorts and prices. FINE LINEN SHIRTS, DO. OF GINGHAM, CASSIMERE AND FLANNEL. WOOL HATS, FUR HATS, GLOVES, MITTS, MOCCASSINS,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have also a large assortment of small Clothes for Children. As we sell FOR CASH ONLY our profits will be very limited. Owing many thanks to our customers and the public in general for their liberal encouragement bestowed upon us, we wish them to give us another call and inspect our assortment before buying elsewhere.

F. & L. LEMAY.
Peterboro', Sept. 19, 1860. 38-2m.

NEW FALL GOODS,
AT
F. & L. LEMAY'S.

WE have the honor to inform our customers and the public that we are receiving a large and splendid stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
OUR STOCK OF
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

is most complete. We would call particular attention to our stock of Cashmere and Worsted Shawls, Cloth and Cassimere Mantles in the latest styles. Plaids and Robe Cloths in great variety. Sattinets, Flannels, Blankets, &c.

Purchasers of the above goods would do well to ☞ *GIVE US A CALL* ☜ before buying elsewhere, as we will sell at lower prices than ever before,

FOR CASH ONLY

F. & L. LEMAY, Hunter St.
Peterboro', Sept. 12, 1860. 37

NOTICE.

WE hereby caution any person or persons against purchasing TWO NOTES, in favor of John Colitas, Otonabee; of $25 each, signed by us, and payable on 1st March, 1861, and the other in March, 1862, respectively, as we have received no value for the same.

PATRICK O'DONNELL,
JOHN O'DONNELL.
Dated Douro, Sept. 10, 1860. 37

FARM FOR SALE.

THAT valuable farm consisting of 100 acres, being the east half of lot 23, in the 7th Con. of the Township of Smith, and only 14 miles from the very flourishing village of Lakefield, and 7 miles from Peterboro'. The farm is in a good state of cultivation. There are

TWO DWELLING HOUSES,

and good barns, sheds and stables, and a clear and never-failing creek runs through the entire lot. There is a good orchard on the lot. For particulars apply to the proprietor.

JOHN SANDERSON,
On the premises.
Smith Sept. 13th, 1860. 37

HENRY BEST,

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro', Ashburnham, and the surrounding Townships, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture and sale of

TIN, IRON
AND
JAPANNED WARES.

He will warrant superior articles, and will sell at prices to suit the times. Every description of

Doubling,

PLUMMING, BELL-HANGING,

Pump-setting, &c., &c.,

attended to with dispatch, and all jobs taken in hand will be done in workmanlike manner, and to the satisfaction of all parties.

☞ Work-shop and Sales-room in Rochester Buildings, Hunter Street, next door to T. G. Hazlitt.

HENRY BEST.
Peterborough, July 4th, 1860. 27

SMOKED SALMON.

JUST RECEIVED,

J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter St.

PICKLING VINEGAR

FINEST English Malt Vinegar. Preserving Sugars of all kinds, for sale by

J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter St.

"Secure the shadow ere the substance fades."

GEO. A. COX,

AMBROTYPE
AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity that he has recently refitted and refurnished his rooms with a new and complete apparatus, and having taken instructions from the celebrated Photographer, W. H. Fuller, Esq., of Rochester, University celebrity, is now prepared to take pictures in the

PHOTOGRAPHIC, AMBROTYPE,
Melainotype,

and every other style of Pictures, which he challenges any other artist in the Province to excel. Pictures constantly here. Every description of ornamental frames kept constantly on hand.

Rooms in Jackson's Block, over entrance to the Montreal Telegraph Office. ☞ Call and examine specimens and rates.

Peterboro', Aug. 20, 1860. 35

Subscribe for the *Examiner*, only $1.50

CLOCKS, CLOCKS

From $1.50 to $10

A varied assortment suitable for Parlor, Hall, Dining-room, Bed-room and Kitchen, at

J. R. ORMOND,
Hunter St.

SPECTACLES!

A large assortment in Steel, German Silver, Silver Plated and Horn Frames, Coloured Glass, London Smoke Glass, &c., at

J. R. ORMOND,
Hunter St.

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.

ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.

Peterborough, April 13th 1858. 18

BRITISH

SADDLERY & HARNESS
WARE-HOUSE.

Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterboro', Sept. 5, 1860. 36

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note made by Andrew Geddesburg, payable to John Archer or bearer for $31, dated 1st January, 1860 upon the note was issued.

JOHN ARCHER.
Peterborough, Sept. 6, 1860. 36

CASH FOR WHEAT

AT THE
PORT HOPE RAILWAY STATION,
PETERBOROUGH.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, Sept. 6, 1860. 36

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.

GOOD AXES.

WARRANTED AT $15 PER DOZ.

BROAD AXES $5 EACH.

Please call at my shop, examine my work, and be satisfied that it is of the first class.

☞ Broad and Narrow Axes pumped and ground in the shortest notice.

W. MOCOCK.
Ashburnham, Sept. 9, 1860. 36

P. J. AYRES,
AXE MANUFACTURER AND
AXE AND TOOL FACTORY

From his old stand in Ashburnham, to the recently built factory on Simcoe Street, four buildings east of the Montreal Bank (on the river bank,) where he will make or

Good Axes and Tools

as ever were made in Peterboro'. Axes WARRANTED.

P. J. AYRES.
Peterboro', Aug. 20, 1860. 35

CAMPBELL & Co.,
Manufacturers of, and Dealers in
MILL FURNISHINGS,
And Manufacturers Supplies.
OFFICE, 14 ST. PETER STREET,
MONTREAL.

SAWS! SAWS!

Of every description, on hand and made to order.

CAMPBELL & Co.
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

FILES! FILES!

THOMAS FIRTH & SONS, Sheffield & Sons, Spear & Jackson's, and other Makers. Also, every description of Files, RECUT and warranted good as new, at a very much less price than is usually paid for new Files.

CAMPBELL & Co.
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

SPERM, Whale, Sister Sperm, Elephant, Lard, Coal Oil, &c., for burning or machinery, either by the barrel or 5 to 10 gallon kegs.

CAMPBELL & Co.
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

LEATHER BELTING!

PATENT Stretched, Waterproof, Cemented, Riveted or Stitched, Warranted in every respect; can furnish either the Trade or Consumer at a lower price than any other parties in Canada. Send for Priced List of Prices.

CAMPBELL & Co.,
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.
September 20, 1860. 39

TO RENT.

ON LIBERAL TERMS, the premises known as Trafalgar Cottage, beautifully situated on the Otonabee, commanding a full view of Peterborough, and of the River, and within a few minutes walk of the centre of the Town.

It contains every necessary accomodation for a respectable family, and one hundred acres of excellent land attached if required.

ALSO,—The premises now occupied by the subscriber, with from 10 to thirty acres of land.

For particulars apply to the proprietor,

SAMUEL DICKSON.
Ashburnham, Sept. 20th, 1860. 39

TO LET.

A FEW rooms over Mr. Conlter's Drug Store Apply on the premises.

Peterboro', Sept 19, 1860. 39

DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,
DENTIST,
Burnham's Block, George Street,
OFFICE { opposite the Review office.

MR. O'D. can be consulted at his Office in Peterborough from the 15th to the last of every month, on all operations connected with the profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

inserted on the finest Gold and Silver plate or Vulcanized Rubber plates.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO
FILLING TEETH.

A Tooth that has ached or is decaying, can be saved without pain and made to stand sounds of mastication for a long time.

Children's Teeth attended to and regulated when irregular. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and at prices corresponding with equally good work elsewhere.

OFFICE open on Mondays from 9 to 10 a. m. and from 1 to 2 p. m. for extraction only.

Peterboro', June 20th 1860. 26

L. A. CADWELL,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced business in the old stand of Mr W. B. Wand, on Hunter street, where he will be prepared to supply

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

everything to be had in any

First-Class Bakery and CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

All kinds of CAKES, Pamphlets and Crackers, Pastry, &c.

Every variety of CONFECTIONARY, both plain and fancy.

BREAD supplied to

Provincial Exhibition.

The Exhibition held in Hamilton last week appears to have been a success in whatever way viewed. The number of visitors is estimated at from 80,000 to 100,000,and the show of cattle, implements, &c., was usually large. The exhibition was formally opened by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, on Wednesday, and on Friday the meeting of the Association was held. London was appointed as the place for the next Exhibition. John Berwick, Esq., of Woodstock, was elected President for the term. F. W. Stone, Esq., of Guelph, First Vice-President, and Asa A. Burnham, Esq., of Cobourg, Second do. The following is an extract from the address of the retiring President, T. Wade, Esq., delivered before the Association:—

"The theme (if I may be allowed the expression) to which I shall briefly call your attention, is what is generally called "high farming." The term, I believe, is so well understood as to call for no illustration; the principle is, that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well—not only from the much greater satisfaction in doing it, but also from the fruits; and to apply this general and well-established rule to the subject before us, it is quite certain that there is neither profit nor satisfaction in low farming. If it is possible by high farming to make one acre of land produce what is ordinarily produced on two, it is not only much more profitable, but also much more satisfactory to the farmer. You are, however, well aware, gentlemen, that it is much easier to preach than to practice, and to attain to that perfection of husbandry in our new country that obtains in the old is very difficult. But in order to do anything well, we must raise our standard high—no matter how high; for if we cannot reach the top, we must get as high as we can; and if we labor under some difficulties in our new country they do not in the old, we have many advantages in other ways one is we have their example to copy from, and, what is very encouraging, we are nearly all our own landlords, which, without meaning any disparagement to the old country institution of landlord and tenant, is much more satisfactory to the farmer, and very encouraging to him in his attempts at improvements. The only drawback to this is that it may have the effect of keeping the standard lower than it ought to be, in consequence of the desire to accumulate more acres than cultivate better what we have already. The high price of labour is another drawback. These things combined render it difficult to attain to a very high standard for some time to come.

But to give a practical bearing to these general remarks—there are several requisites wanting, such as skill, knowledge, and adaptation to circumstances. In the first place the farmer must study the nature of the soil he cultivates: what kind of crops it is calculated to produce to the greatest advantage to him, not only in immediate profit, but also to keep up and maintain its fertility; for what might prove an excellent system of management on one farm, might prove quite unsuccessful on another. For instance, some soils are already drained by nature, such as the neighbourhood of Brantford and Paris. Such soils, in order to make them fruitful, and bear heavy crops, require fertilising substances to be added to them, while the clay flats on the north shore of Lake Ontario require draining, before anything like a satisfactory state of husbandry can be attained. Also, we find one kind of soil adapted to one kind of crop which on another it would be useless to attempt growing. These clay soils which cost so much in draining and mixing and comminuting the soil, do not require so much manure, as they naturally possess so much of the elements of fertility in themselves; while the gravels that are easily cleared to begin with, require no draining, are easily ploughed, and generally easily managed, will be soon exhausted if not constantly manured. Showing that things in this world are more evenly balanced than is commonly supposed.

In order to attain to any high standard of farming, it is not only necessary to study the nature of your soil, but the variation which took place in seasons. But whatever the season may be, the highly cultivated farm succeeds the best. If the season is wet the well-drained farm will not suffer, and if the season is dry it is the same, for the roots of plants can penetrate deeper on drained land. Deep ploughing, connected with thorough draining, is also essential, as well as a thorough mixing of the upper soil, or vegetable deposit with the upper surface of the subsoil. An exterminating war against weeds must be constantly kept up, and the motto of "No Surrender" to them is absolutely necessary.

It would be only waste of time to go further into details about minor matters that every farmer must be already well acquainted with; but if thorough cultivation of soil is absolute, it is also very necessary to keep the very best variety of stock in all its branches.

WINTER WHEAT.

It is now generally conceded that the wheat most liable to winter-kill is that which has been lightly covered in. Where a grain drill is used, the wheat can resist the effects of the frost during open winters, and is rarely killed out except where the soil is badly drained or retains moisture on the surface.

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Rheumatism, Flooding, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Relieves Pains in the Head and Sick Head-Ache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Bilious Cholic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentary and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Neuralgia, Tinderlourenx and Tooth-

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is also an excellent thing for Internal use, Diarrhœa and Dysdnex. It takes away all Pain the moment it is applied. No Family should be without a bottle of THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Price 25 cents per bottle.

All orders should be addressed to Stetham & Lyman, Druggists, &c. For sale by Stewart & Bingham, Port Hope; Cawker & Co., Kingston; Hamilton & Co., Brockville; Spencer, Smith & Co., Belleville; Spencer, Gardner & Co., Hamilton; Lyman, Clare & Co., Montreal; and all Country Dealers.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street, Opposite Lawder's Hotel, 17

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST half of lots Nos. 27 and 28, 6th Concession Township of Otonabee, 7 miles from Peterboro' 6 from Keene, and 4 from Allandale.

120 Acres Cleared and Fenced,

balance in Timber. It is one of the best wheat farms in Otonabee. A plentiful supply of water, a good Stone House, Barns, Stables and every convenience. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to

ROBERT BROWN,
On the premises.

Otonabee, May 15th, 1860.

$100 A YEAR

AND upwards saved to the Farmer, by Aldus Mowry's

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 15 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain, Seed and without altering or [illegible] Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

REFERENCES:

Mathew McIndoo, Cavan. Joseph Walton, Smith.
Francis Best, Emily. W. Elliot, do
G. Harkness, do S. Dickson, Peterboro'.
W. Armstrong, Otonabee. C. Gifford, Cobourg

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law will allow. Patent dated March 15th, 1860.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS, PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:

Joseph Walton. John Walton.

MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

H. MOWRY.

Peterboro', March 16, 1860.

GOOD NEWS

FOR THE

FARMERS,

THE NORMAN AIR CHURN

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and Victoria that he has purchased the

Sole Patent Right

for the manufacture and sale of the *NORMAN AIR CHURN* in these United Counties. The superiority of the Air Churn is acknowledged by every person who has ever witnessed its operation, producing a superior quality of butter with a smaller amount of labor than is required in churning by any other process. For cheapness they are unequalled, as they will be sold *AT AN EXTREMELY LOW PRICE!*

The public are respectfully invited to call at Stevenson's Foundry, Peterboro', (where they are being manufactured and are for sale) and inspect for themselves.

D. G. ANDERSON.

Peterborough, July 13, 1860. 26

Good Investment!

FARM FOR SALE.

THE east ½ of Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, containing 99 acres, (more or less) with 60 acres cleared, and the remainder in good hard-wood land, will be sold at a reasonable price. The property is situated close to the Village of Keene, is well watered, and a first rate spring runs through the Lot.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor, near Keene Station

JOHN KENT.

Otonabee, July 16, 1860. 30

FARM FOR SALE.

100 Acres Cleared.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of the North half of Lot 25, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Smith, containing 100 acres. Also, the east half of Lot 26, in the 7th Concession, adjoining the Smithfield Rod, and containing 100 acres.

The above land is well fenced with cedar and plain rails, and nearly clear of stumps and stones, and is situated within 4 miles of the flourishing Village of Lakefield.

For further particulars apply to the owner, on the adjoining premises.

THOS. ROBERTSON.

Smith, July 1st, 1860. 29

NOTICE.

DR. MCKENZIE'S agents in Canada friends and correspondents, Physicians in every part of the world, are requested to address all communications for the proprietor of DR. MCKENZIE'S DEAD SHOT, to the care of Messrs. Lyman, Clare & Co., Montreal, who are the only authorized agents for the sale of the same, and to them alone should all orders be addressed.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y.
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,907,800. Paid up Capital, $ 630,25

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

HON. W. B. ROBINSON, Esq. | E. P. WHITTEMORE, Esq.
GEO. DUGGAN, Jr., Esq. | GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq.
J. G. HOWARD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.P.
WM. L. PERRIN, Esq. | A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
HON. J. H. CAMERON. | DUNCAN MCDOWELL, Esq.
CAPT. P. WALLACE.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled

Brokers allowed a compensation of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1859.

WESTERN
Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1858. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of
the Imperial Parliament.

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

CANADA WEST
FARMERS' MUTUAL & STOCK
INSURANCE CO'Y,
Head Office—Hamilton, C. W.

President—H. J. LAWRY, Barton.
Vice-President—T. STOCK, Westertown.
HONORARY DIRECTORS.

ANDREW DICKSON, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland; John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough; John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOSEPH B. WALTON, Travelling Agent for the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterborough and Victoria.

The C. W. F. M. & S. Ins. Co. was incorporated by Act of Parliament in the year 1851, solely for the purpose of meeting the wants of the Farmer by affording him protection against fire, on the lowest possible rate.

The Act of Incorporation prohibits the Directors from taking risks on Mills, Stores, or Buildings in Flesbo, or on other insecure property; and by strictly adhering to these principles, by its liberal and prompt settlement of claims, as well as by [illegible] throughout, the Company has met with that success and general favor, in the several places where it has operated, which it is still its ongoing and effort but only to merit and hold in continued remembrance not hitherto accorded by it.

The Board of Directors is composed entirely of Farmers, men who know your requirements, whose sympathies are with you, and to whom entirely your interests may safely be entrusted.

JOSEPH B. WALTON,
Agent.

Office in his private residence, Lansdowne Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', June 7, 1859. 39

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THAT COTTAGE, Corner of Dublin Street, and Water Street, lately occupied by Mr. Hall. The property will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let on lease for a term of years.

ALEX. CHAMBERLAIN.

Peterboro', May 1st, 1860.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER the 15th of May, instant, Trains will run from the different Stations as follows:

GOING NORTH.
Leave Port Hope at 7:50, A. M.
" Millbrook at 9:15, "
" Fraserville at 9:40, "
Arrive at Peterboro', 10:05, "

GOING SOUTH.
Leave Peterboro' at 2:50, P. M.
" Fraserville at 3:15, "
" Millbrook at 3:50, "
Arrive at Port Hope, 5:05, "

By the above arrangement Trains will connect at Millbrook going North or South, giving passengers from Lindsay and Millbrook FIVE HOURS in Peterboro', and returning same day

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

1st May, 1860: 18-4in

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

A Commodious Family residence [quite new] containing THIRTEEN ROOMS, with Stabling, &c., on the premises. The Lot consists of three acres of land situate on Park St., in a respectable, pleasant locality. The whole will be sold on favorable terms. TITLE INDISPUTABLE. For further particulars apply to Mr. Richard Winch, Peterboro, or to the subscriber,

R. J. WINCH,
Cobourg, C. W.

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 8 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by

J. MITCHELL.
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Michell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Claxton, Templeton Brown,
Geo. Barnhart, W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott, J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan, D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan, John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong, P. Ayers.
W. N. Hayter, W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham, H. Sherwood.

State Fire Insurance,

CHIEF OFFICES—3 PALL MALL AND 36 LUDGATE HILL,
LONDON.

Established in 1856, under Charter of Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL, - - - - $2,500,000.
With Upwards of 1,000 Shareholders.

The Right Hon. Lord Kean, *Chairman.*
Peter Morrison Esq., *Managing Director.*
William Cawse, Esq., *Secretary.*

A copy of Stock book can be seen on the counts. at the

Head Office, Canad West,
TORONT .

Trustees and Board of Directors in Canada:
Honorable John Ross, | B. J. Howland, MPP.
John Crawford, Esq., | William Ross, Esq.
W. McMaster, Esq. | Wm. Henderson, Esq.

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Crombie

The Branch was only opened last January, and now has an income of

$75,000.

which is retained in this country.

The increase of business in England is unprecedented, as shown by the Parliamentary returns, and the following taken from the late Semptember Report:

"It will thus be seen that the total amount of business done during the last nine months of the Company's operations has been *TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE POLICIES*, producing an additional annual income of

$1,800,000

Representing Property Insured to the extent o

Thirty Million Dollars!

The Report further says, that "the Directors congratulate the shareholders on this satisfactory increase in the business of the Company, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection now formed it will continue to increase in the same ratio.

The Capital of the Company is devoted entirely to FIRE LIABILITIES, having no reserve for a Life Bus ness.

All losses in Canada are submitted to the gentlemen composing the Board who are merin the particulars, and if found satisfactory, at once order the payment of the claim. This system has called forth numerous cards of thanks.

If differences should arise between claimants and the Company, the Manager is fully empowered to accept of any process in law.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough 47—3m

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDIES, &c.,

In Peterboro, can at all times be obtained from

J. CAMPBELL,
Heathorn's Block,
Hunter Street.

Good Black Tea, 2s., 2s 3d., and 2s 6d.
Fresh Young Hyson, is.9d., 2s., and 2s 6d.
Finest Assam Tea, Moyune, Souchong, and Oolong, 2s. to 2s 6d.

Coffee, according to quality.
Good Ceylon 1s., Jamaica, 1s. 3d.,
Finest old Mocha, 1s. 3d per pound.

SUGAR—Bright Muscovado, 5½d.
Finest Crushed or broken Loaf, 7½d per lb

FRESH LOBSTERS, SARDINES
Figs, Raisins, Prunes,
in glass jars and boxes. Hard and soft shell
ALMONDS, FANCY BUISCUITS,
&c., &c., &c.

PORT & SHERRY WINES
in wood and bottle, 7s. 6d., 10s., to 15s. 6d per Bottle—2s, 2s 6d., 3s., to 4s.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARET,
GENUINE DARK AND PALE BRANDIES,
and all other articles in our line of business, at lowest cash prices.

Guaranteed to be as represented.

J. CAMPBELL,
Heathorn's Block,

Peterboro, May 14th, 1860.

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMBOAT NOTICE!

THE STEAMER

"MAPLE LEAF."

Capt. Schofield.

WILL commence her regular trips on the

21st day of March inst.,

in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay, and Port Hope and Peterboro' Rail Roads,

For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, and New York.

Leave Colborne every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a. m., Cobourg at 9 a. m., and Port Hope at 11 a. m. Returning direct from Port Hope to Rochester, arriving at Rochester at 3 p. m., in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and South, via, New York Central and Genesee Valley, and New York and Erie Rail Roads.

Returning the *Maple Leaf* will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday night, at 11 o'clock p. m, arriving at Colborne, Cobourg, and Port Hope, in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and North.

Freight will be taken from Rochester AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

GEO. SCHOFIELD,
Master.

Port Hope, March 5th, 1860. 14

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW!

"Anchor" Line of Steam Packet Ships Sailing regularly between Montreal Quebec and Glasgow.

Ship.	tons.	H.power.	Commander.
United Kingdom.	1265	300	Wm. Meiklereid.
John Bell.	1103	250	R. Crighton.
United States, [now building,]	1200	300	

The *"JOHN BELL"* will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

Tuesday, the 2nd October.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW OR LIVERPOOL.

Saloon Cabin,.....$60.00
Third class, (including an abundant supply of properly cooked provisions..$25.00
Children in proportion

Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon,

For Freight or Passage apply to

G. & D. SHAW,
Common Street,
Montreal.

GOOD WHISKEY.

IF you want to get good Whiskey at a low price buy it at

GLOVER & ROBINSON'S.

Peterboro' July 15th, 1860. 28-tf

Cobourg and Peterboro' RAILWAY.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, 4th July, Trains will run as follows:—

Going North.

Leave Cobourg.....8.30 A.M
Arrive at Peterboro'.....10.45 A.M
Leave Cobourg.....2.45 P.M
Arrive at Peterboro'.....5.00 P.M

Going South.

Leave Peterboro'.....12.15 P.M
Arrive at Cobourg.....2.30 P.M
Leave Peterboro'.....6.30 P.M
Arrive at Cobourg.....8.45 P.M

COVERT & FOWLER.
Lessees.

Cobourg, July 1, 1860. 28

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, AND BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative)
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics forms but only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they have ever stood, unrivalled in the world of letters—being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent scholar of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

Early Copies.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

Terms:

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For ackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Money Current in the State where issued will be received at par.

Clubbing.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four Copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30.

Postage.

Canadian mail subscribers will be supplied free of United States Postage.

N. B.—The Price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $35 per annum.

FARM,
of 200 Acres for Sale!

LOT No. 10, west of the Communication Road, township of Smith, being about 1 mile from Hall's-town and 5 miles from Peterboro'. About 120 acres are cleared and nearly in a good state of cultivation. The soil is a good agricultural loam and a good well of water on the Lot.

TERMS—One third down and the remainder in two equal annual instalments.

For particulars apply to

JOHN EDGAR.
Proprietor.

June 4, 1860.

BRITISH AMERICAN CIRCULAR DELIVERY, AND General Advertising AGENCY.

22 *St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, C. E*

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public, that he is now prepared to receive Orders for Printing, Addressing and Distributing Bills, Circulars, &c; also, Posting Placards, and receiving Advertisements for insertion in the various City and Provincial Journals.

He will likewise be prepared to receive, and by means of his numerous Agents, arrange for insertion, Advertisements in the various papers throughout Upper and Lower Canada, the Lower Provinces, and the United States, also for the delivery of Circulars in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., thus offering to advertiser and all parties wishing to secure regular an systematic publicity for their announcemen a certain and speedy means of doing so, at

GREAT SAVING OF
Time, Trouble and Expense.

His Arrangements being now completed, he begs to solicit from Railway Companies, Mercolants, Tradesmen, Hotel Keepers and others the transaction of all such business, which he begs to assure them will be strictly attended to, with punctuality and despatch, and flatters himself that from his long experience in England, in this line of business as well as in connection with the Montreal Press, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction.

ROBERT MOORE.

AFFLICTED READ!

EUROPEAN MEDICAL HOUSE AND Botanic Dispensary

No. 51, King St. West, Toronto, C. W

ESTABLISHED BY
DR. GOODING, FORMERLY OF ENGLAND.

A NEW, SPEEDY, and most successful mode of treating
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous debility, Markasmus or Wasting Consumption, Seminal Weakness, Disease of the Kidneys and Bladder, Rheumatism, Scorfula, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Chronic Complaints, &c., &c.

☞ No charge for advice.

Dr Gooding is now engaged in treating this class of maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by him is new, it is based upon scientific principles, with new discovered remedies, without minerals or poisons. The facilities of cure are such that patients can be cured at their own houses without expense, in any part of the country, from an accurate description of their case by letter, and have the medicine sent them by mail or express.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Young men who are troubled with weakness generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the New Botanic Remedies.

COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

Address,
DR. GOODING,
No. 51, King Street,
Toronto.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so compound that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the entire organism, curing disease and restoring health and healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is afflicted daily with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his disease or malady removed by a remedy as easy as simple and certain.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agreeable manner in which they operate, and the safety with which, when taken according to the printed directions, they may be administered to young or old, make them the favorite cathartic for use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.*

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly proclaiming the benefits they have received from its use. Many have been restored from the very jaws of death by the use of this remedy, when the last hope had fled and friends despaired, and when other remedies had failed to produce the slightest benefit. While many publish the fact to the world, thousands of others, in their own private circles, are constantly bearing testimony to the wonderful power of this antidote to pulmonary disease.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST.

His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

PETERBORO',
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest [whole sale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 20th, 1859. 51

Health and its Pleasures,

OR

DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES:

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoid the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be affected with stone or gravel, or with aches or pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they rem

OCTOBER

1860

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 41.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Funeral Cards, Bill Headings, Blank Bills, Programmes, Steam Bills, Receipts, &c., &c.,

with neatness and despatch. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Every description of country produce taken in exchange for Printing, for which the highest cash prices will be allowed. Payment for Job Printing forwarded to this office will receive prompt attention. Responsibility and liability attended to.

"THE EXAMINER" is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription.—$1.50 per annum payable half-yearly in advance, or $2 if not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.—Six lines, and under, first insertion, 3s. 9d.; each subsequent insertion, 1s. 3d. Over six lines, first insertion, four cents per line; each subsequent insertion, one cent per line. Contract rates for yearly advertisements will be furnished upon application at the office of publication.

All communications must be post paid, and the name and address of the writer must be given, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Subscriptions commence with the current number, unless otherwise ordered.

All remittances must be made to the Publisher, post paid, or they will not be attended to.

Agents are allowed a commission of 25 per cent. on all subscriptions obtained by them.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
W. CHAMBERS, Agent.

GORE DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Cutlery, Hardware, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Residence on Hunter Street—dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. Hamilton.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, Frames and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Harper's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

HENRY, FITZGERALD & DENNIAN
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Engineers and Land Agents. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Henry, P. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now thrown open to this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

J. B. RENNIE,
DEALER in Bank Notes & Letter, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, South Street.

EDMUND S. PENDER,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office—Corner of Walter and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro'. 22

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PRESENT AND CLERGY OF DUBLIN.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Direct Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

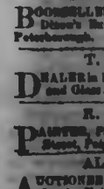
A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 16

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Brock's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 19

JOHN HAYDEN,
IMPORTER of Plate and Fine Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Hunter Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 36—6m

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Hewett's Building, next door to Dundas's Store, George St., Peterborough. 19

GERRARD'S HOTEL,
Corner of Water & Hunter Streets,
(Opposite the Market),
PETERBOROUGH.
THE above new and well appointed Establishment, which has been thoroughly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers. A first-class Table will be constantly supplied with the best the Market can afford, and the Bar will be stocked with the choicest Liquors. Good Stabling and Attendance. 1



TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
Corner of George and Hunter Streets,
3 DOORS WESTWARD
OF THE POST OFFICE,
PETERBOROUGH.
H. S. & Co. have just received a large and well selected assortment of Broadcloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, and other Goods suitable for the season, purchased in the United States, which they are prepared to make up in the latest and most approved style, and warranted to fit. Gentlemen may depend on getting their Clothing made in the best manner, and at reasonable prices. Peterborough, Sept. 1857.

MONEY TO LEND
ON REAL ESTATE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., &c., &c.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing superior styles of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.

which they offer at reasonable rates for Cash, or approved credit.

☞ None but the best workmen and material employed.

REPAIRING

of every description done at short notice, and in workmanlike manner.

Premises adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.

J. & T. DOUGLASS.
Peterboro', May 4, 1860. 20

J. W. KERR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Notary Public, &c., &c.
PETERBORO'.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
H. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
THIS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL-STREET, amongst the largest Dry Goods houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become an agreeable resort, that is in every acknowledged to be the

[illegible]

extensive increase, during the last year [illegible] of the house, the proprietor has made a large addition. The Dining Saloon [illegible] have been enlarged to one spacious room, a number of well-furnished sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuous his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, as may the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE!

THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the

COUNTY RECORD OFFICE

on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.

By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

REMOVAL.

EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to

Ryan's Block, George Street,

Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock justly consists of Couches, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Mattresses, Hair, Sea-Grass, Shuck Beds and Mattresses, Hair, Sea-Grass, Shuck and other Mattresses, and Children of all descriptions made to order.

Having lately fitted up his factory[illegible] Steam Power, with the most modern machinery, he flatters himself that he will be able to supply his friends and customers with

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

Having a regular HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in the country, or the immediate town.

Peterboro', Nov. 3rd, 1859. 43

TO LET.

THREE LARGE ROOMS!

THE whole of the 3rd floor of a NEW BRICK BLOCK in the centre of the Town. The premises would make a good Work-shop, sitting-room, or dwelling house.

Rent $120 per quarter.

Immediate possession given. Apply at the Examiner office.

Peterborough, June 30th, 1859.

L. A. CADWELL,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.
BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced business at the old stand of the late C. E. Wood, Hunter street, where he will be prepared to supply

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

with every description of bread in use.

First-Class Bakery and CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Orders of DANCE, Dessert and Confectionery, Pastry, &c.

Every [illegible] of CONFECTIONERY, both plain and fancy, [illegible] ERRAD supplied to Customers at their doors every morning.

☞ Families supplied with PASTRY in season.

Also all the DELICACIES and [illegible] and by the subscriber as

MADE ON THE PREMISES.

The public may rely on having them fresh.

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

L. A. CADWELL.
Peterborough, May 10, 1860.

FOR SALE.

400,000 Superior Building Brick, apply to
DENNIS & FOSBERY.
Peterboro', July 11, 1860. 3m

Poetry.

WHEN AND WHOM TO MARRY

Don't marry when you're still a child;
Don't marry when you're bold and wild;
Don't marry when you're dumb and spoiled;
That's not the time to marry.

Don't marry when you're frail and old;
Don't marry when you're heart is cold;
Don't marry when cushion'd by gold;
That's not the time to marry!

Marry when your limbs you've room;
Marry when on Christ you lean;
Marry when your mind's at ease;
That's the time to marry.

Don't marry one you can't respect;
Don't marry one you can suspect;
Don't marry one you could neglect;
That's not the one to marry!

Don't marry one who woos by stealth;
Don't marry one alone for wealth;
Don't marry one who has not health,
That's not the one to marry!

Marry one you've proved for years;
Marry one whose heart's tried severe;
Marry one who fears what God fears;
That's the one to marry!

THE SISTER OF CHARITY.

The Hospital of Saint Elizabeth stands in one of the great squares of London, and belongs to the Sisters of Charity, who serve themselves within its wards. It is a large brick building, with stone facings and an arched door, by the side of which is the bell of the portress—a lady sister of the establishment.

I had occasion to go there, in behalf of a poor servant, not many months ago, and ringing this bell, a stately, kind-looking woman, wearing the black dress of the order, admitted me, and, on my asking to see the "Reverend Mother," as the Superior-ess is called, took me into a square parlor at the right of the entrance, and went to summon her. The room was plainly furnished, with a long table on which some account books were laying, cane-bottomed chairs, alabaster statues of Saint Elizabeth "Our Lady of Dolors," and "Christ healing the blind man." A beautiful painting of the Crucifixion hung between the windows, and a portrait of his Eminence, the Cardinal, who has made large donations to the institution, was over the fire-place, flanked by a sweet, benevolent face, that seemed familiar, yet had no name by which I could designate it. While I was looking at all these things, and trying to get a peep at the side windows, and speculating about the life the good Sisters must lead, the door opened and a nun entered, wearing the full habit of the order—rosary, crucifix, and all. She entered with a grave dignity that made me revere once her at once, though I got but a faint glimpse of her face till she stood before me. I arose and bowed, and looked at her.

"Reverend Mother, I wish to say——"

She made a slight gesture with her hand.

"I beg your pardon. The Reverend Mother is in town, and in her absence I was sent to you. I am Sister Mary Francis of the Holy Cross."

This passed while I had been gazing at her in utter wonderment. Her regular features, full, proud mouth, and beautiful, clear, gray eyes, shaded by black lashes, had put me strangely in mind of some one I had seen when I was but a child, as my father's house, years ago. When she spoke I was still more puzzled, for the voice, though low and subdued; was still familiar. I concluded that it must be only a wonderful likeness and went on with my errand about the sick person I wished to put under her charge.

"What is her name?" she said, gently.

"Mary Kelly."

"Oh, the one came. A bed has been reserved for her. Dr. Taylor was speaking to the Reverend Mother only yesterday about her."

"Yes, I saw him, and asked him to do so. I can bring her then, to-day?"

"At two this afternoon, if you please."

Having finished my business, I should have gone, yet I lingered, and looked at the pictures and casts, which the Sister talked about very readily.

"And this?" I said, pointing to the engraved head opposite the picture of the Cardinal.

"It is our holy father, the Pope, Pius the Ninth."

I started back involuntarily.

He looked a gentle, winning, pure-hearted man; yet, though the night-gown was absent, there was the stain of the sacrilege, and the universal "Father of the Church" hung beneath it all.

"I should like to see him," I said absently.

The nun had been watching my face, and was smiling.

"He is a good man—it could do you no harm. I had the blessing only a year ago."

"You have seen him then? Is he pictures like?"

"With the exception, that he is kinder and more gentle in his appearance, God be merciful to me then, and long may they form all the evil evil!"

"Sister, I thought a nun was always silent?"

"If I said, looking at her curiously. "How should you go to Rome?"

"The Sister of Charity, like the Jesuit priest, goes everywhere," she answered—"Saint Elizabeth's establishment sends nurses to the wars—even to the Crimea!" Number them there."

"—In all your wanderings, have you ever visited the Isle of Wight?" I asked.

"Often in fact!"

"The last visit dated to the month—October?"

She looked—and then she sighed.

"I [illegible] American myself."

"Yes!"

"Your name, then,"

She gave me her hand, and I took it kindly and looked into her face.

"I believe I had once you by name. I am sure it is now. Sister, years ago you were a young lady of Saint Paul's parish in the city of New York. Your father was a merchant, and you had a brother Frank, and a sister Mary. Do you remember a young lawyer who used to visit at your father's house, and [illegible]

"Hush! Not here, not here!" she said, with a sudden flush. "At two this afternoon, if you please."

"Why should you know that?"

"I'm more than a young bride. Your husband——"

"Oh, hush!" A look of agony passed over her placid features, and I had cut the heart to go on.

"In that party was a little child, not more than seven years old, who loved you very dearly, and whom you loved."

"Yes—I remember—poor little thing!"

"She was ill, and you watched her as if you had been her mother. She had a grateful heart, and never forgot you or your kindness. This is why that to-day, though she was puzzled at first, she recognized Mrs. Merchant in Sister Mary Francis of the Holy Cross."

"What! Are you little Mary?" She took my hands in hers with the bright smile of her old days, and kissed me tenderly.

"I never thought to see you again," she said. And then, as if my presence recalled all those whom she had been trying—God help her!—to forget, the tears filled her eyes, and she leaned upon the mantelpiece, and hid them with her hands.

"I am not cruelly, little Mary now," I said, playfully. "And if any one had told me I should meet you when I entered this hospital to-day, I should have thought them mad."

"No doubt—no doubt."

"But tell me, what brought you here.—When did you leave America?"

"Three years ago."

"And you have since become a Sister of Charity?"

"No. I belonged to the order before I left my home, and had completed my novitiate."

"Ah, dear Mrs. Merchant——"

"Hush, that name! I left it in the world behind me."

"We shall see one day, Sister. But are you happy here?"

She kissed the heavy crucifix that lay upon a bosom where I had once seen diamonds glittering.

"It matters little whether we are happy or not on earth, my dear child. He who would wear the crown there," and she pointed upward, "must be content to lie beneath the cross here, and sleeping or waking to bear it cheerfully, even as our dear lord has borne it before us."

"How changed you are!" I exclaimed. "I remember you so bright, and gay, and happy. You were like a bird flying and singing in the sunshine."

"I shall fly and sing again, then, one day but it will be in a fairer land than this.—But do not attribute the change to a convent life, as I imagine you are ready to do.—The world saddened me long before I found a shelter here, and made me old before my time. Believe me, my child, it can lay a heavier cross upon us than ever our Lord will do, and like the Pharisees, it will not lift its finger to ease us of our burden, while He himself assists us to bear what sorrow He has given us."

A bell rang in the passage as she spoke, and crossing herself, she knelt down and said a prayer. When it ceased, she rose and took my hand.

"That was the Angelus, and I recommended you to the care of our Lady as I said it. Now I must go. My time for watching in the wards begins in five minutes and I dare not be late. Obedience is one of the cardinal virtues in the Hospital of Saint Elizabeth."

"A tiresome one enough," I said, pettishly.

"Nay, it has been called the royal way to Heaven," and her face grew grave.

"May I come and see you again?"

"Yes. I shall see you for a moment when you bring our new patient to-day, but I can only talk to you about her then.—Come to me next Thursday at ten in the morning, and if I can get permission of the Reverend Mother, I will come down again to you here."

"And tell me more about yourself?"

"That is as may be," she said with a smile. "If her history will do you any good, you shall have it. Good-bye now, and God bless you. I shall pray for you each day."

She made the sign of the cross over me, and kissing her hand, as I had seen the nuns do after a benediction from a superior, I went away.

CHAPTER II.

It was many weeks before Mrs. Merchant would fulfil the half promise she had made. But one day as we sat in the private garden of the Hospital, during the hour of recreation, and listened to the chimes which were ringing from the belfry of the Protestant Church in the next square, she told me all.

She was but ten years older than myself, and at the time of which I had spoken of her, she was a gay girl just out from boarding-school, and married to a man who idolized her. She was handsome and he was twenty-eight—they were gifted with books and wealth and beauty, and lived as happy as [illegible]

They speak in that impossible land who portray of which most of us the happy enough to get a momentary glimpse in the morning of our lives. At the end of that time death and distrust came to take the place of confidence and faith through the intervention of one who could not bear to see them happy. The bonds strained—both were proud, and neither would stay the snapping of which they were guilty. Each meant to part, at last, that they who had loved each other, became as strangers, and [illegible] separated forever.

How he bore the story of such a sorrow can be told. The Lover and Poet of a husband can be wound [illegible] of those with very little wrath of passion [illegible] It is the gentlest sacrifice, which can be guaranteed to [illegible] the opening of the double wounds and a the gradual [illegible] hours, yet full [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] every day of our lives would [illegible] no one knows but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ons of heroic mettle. Men qualified by nature and education, in the times "When Monarchs owned no sceptre but the sword, to foil a tyrant's and a bigot's bloody rage."

I admire the men of any age, and of any country who stands forth the champion of right, and in the hour of his country's peril jeopardizes his life for the rescue of those rights of which her citizens have been robbed by despotic power. I honor therefore those men raised up by providence who "pledged their treasure their sacred honor," for the deliverance of their country from the yoke of tyranny.

The Puritan of England and the Covenanter of Scotland, displayed in a different manner, the sublimities of the unconquerable spirit of liberty; and whenever England and the United States enjoy civil liberty, it is acknowledged by all, (except their hereditary foes,) they are indebted for it to *their labors, their sufferings, and their blood.* The spirit which animated the Puritan like the Phœnix of the ross still abides and revives, after the substance has withered and decayed.

"God" says an eloquent writer "would not permit that all the earth should be enslaved once, and to prevent it, He gave courage to multitudes of Christians in Britain that they might contend with the enlaved, inhuman monarchs of church power; and with a succession of fanatical or dotard Queens and Kings. They did so contend —blood was spilt, the continents felled, and liberty lived."

C. S. D.

Ashburnham, 3rd Oct., 1860.

WALKER'S DYING SPEECH.

Prisoner in Trenton, of Henderson, the celebrated chief of filibusters, Mr. Wm. Walker, was judged and condemned in double-quick time by able to allege anything in defence but that he had a right to wage war against Central America because that republic had driven him out of Nicaragua.

Six days he was imprisoned in the same place that he had styled, when occupying Trenton, the "Commercial Department." In these six days of imprisonment he had ample time for thought, and sometimes seems to me contemplating his prison, and also on seeing the people that he had defeated and driven from their homes on the 6th of August treating him with the greatest benevolence and kindness.

Carried to the place of death and being ready to be executed, he begged leave to address the people in these few words—

"I declare myself to be a member of the Roman Catholic church. I declare that I have injured the people of Honduras to a great extent, being led to do so by the people of the Island of Roatan, who, after calling me, deserted me and left me to my fate. I ask pardon (as these poor men that accompanied me, for they are not guilty as I am. If my life can be of any benefit to society, I lay it down with the greatest readiness pardoning my judges, that I may be enabled to obtain my pardon in the next world."

These were his words, and with these the scene closed; it being worthy of notice that although the part of Trentillo was attacked ruthlessly by him, yet the people of the town plied him and in the whole crowd there was not one glad countenance.

Here is a new trait that, until yesterday, was wanting in the history of the world, but that hereafter will serve as a beacon to those who follow chiefs like Walker, who, in lieu of leading them to fortune, lead them to exile and imprisonment.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

EXPEDITION OF TWENTY THOUSAND MEN FITTING OUT FOR MEXICO.

From the New Orleans Picayune,

Sept. 21.—We understand letters of the highest authority were received in this city by the Catawaba, from Havana, which leaves no room to doubt that something serious is pending between Spain and Mexico. They assert positively indeed, that an expedition of not less than 20,000 men is actually been fitted out in the city of Vera Cruz. And of this no secret is made.—Even the troops comprising the expedition, their regiments and companies, are mentioned. They are for the most part the acclimated troops of the island. Their places will be filled up by recruits at home and reinforcements from the Peninsula, the vanguard of which were daily expected.

The ostensible grounds of quarrel between Spain and Mexico have already been stated. The real object of the present expedition, however, if ever it should proceed to the Mexican coast, is armed intervention, looking to a permanent protection over the country, if not its ultimate acquisition.

* * * * * * *

We of course, look upon the whole scheme as Quixotic, and its ultimate accomplishment as impossibility. By the confession of all its destiny is that the flag of the United States shall ultimately be extended over Mexico. In the meantime, however, Spain may take advantage of our disinterestedness and indifference and do much that we should regret to see done. She has it in her power at least to crush for the moment the party which is favorably disposed to us and glad to the opposing party for a time a new lease of authority which she will not be slow to profit by. She already has thirty-six vessels of war in the Gulf, whose employment in such an enterprise would of all things be most agreeable to them and to her people. Others are on the way, and whatever be its object, whether to wage war with the Republic, to intermeddle therein in the name of peace, or to lend moral if not armed support to the reactionary faction, it is certain a formidable expedition will be sent from Havana the coming winter to the Mexican coast.

SPECIMENS OF YANKEE INDEPENDENCE.

Some people when they go from one place to another, calculate upon their luck in getting there through. Others count on their "pull," others on their talents (very few in number,) others on their impudence, and others on sheer head-thickness; but well Lord Renfrew it can be emphatically said that he counts on his courage. From Cincinnati to Pittsburg he rode the opulent son of two thousand dollars for a special train; but, while he gave in accordance with Republican aspects to another immediate and grandeur of ordinary men. The train which bore the Royal Highness had the extra night of the week. An engine specially detached accompanied the train to keep the track clear and put any impediments in the way aside. And would paralyze the ardour of the Yankee soul and delight the Prince and delight him.

The report of the Prince, who is known as Albert's visit, amongst all the monarchical country, and sympathies in the Empire [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LATEST from EUROPE.

By the 'North American.'

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

Forty Peter, Oct. 2.

The *North American* left Liverpool at 2.30 p. m. on the 29th, for Londonderry on the evening of the 21st ult.

AUSTRIA

All Austrian vessels of war were ordered to rendezvous on the 20th ultimo Island of Lissa in the Adriatic, consisting of 76 vessels, mounting 600 guns.

The Austrian protest against the invasion of the Roman States has been received.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says it confirms the general satisfaction, that Austria will not further at present attack Venetia be attacked. The protest, however, reserved in a defiant manner the right to send an army to Italy, and states that if Austria now abstains it is in order not to be disagreeable to certain Powers, but that she holds herself free to choose her own hour for attacking to re-establish.

Vienna journals announce the death of Prince Metternich.

SYRIA.

Military operations would commence in the first month.

It is reported that Fuad Pasha perpetrated further outrages.

Fuad Pasha, late Governor General at Damascus, Chanee Bey and Mustapha Bey, who betrayed Christians at Hasbeya and Ozaya Bey, who commanded the troops at Damascus during the massacres, were all shot at Damascus on the 5th.

Bombay mails of August 24th arrived. General news unimportant.

Commercial reports are unfavorable.—Cotton—piece goods lower. Produce dull and freights kept down thereby.

ITALY.

Considerable excitement is felt at Paris of a collision between the French troops in Rome and Garibaldi's legions.

There is a hope of more serious complications being avoided, chiefly founded on an expectation that the Pope intends shortly leaving Rome. The Sacred College is exerting its influence to induce him to seek an asylum in Spain or Austria. If the Pope departs and the French follow his example, Sardinia will at once occupy Rome.

It is reported that Goyon's forces will be increased to 20,000 men.

The Papal army has been increased to 50,000 men, but besides [illegible] army no longer exists, for the 4,000 men belonged to Lamoriere may already be reckoned Gen. Cialdini's prisoners.

The *Herald* says that the Papal army has been defeated, but not dishonoured.—[illegible] were an untrained [illegible] able army led by able commanders.

The *Observateur* says the result of the recent battle is to transfer to the King of Sardinia the whole of the Royal territory with the exception of Rome, Viterbo and Civita Vechia.

The foreign journals notice prominently the struggle between the civil and military leaders of the Italian revolution, and the subject is adverted to in several of the morning papers.

The *Herald* says that the fate of Italy is involved in the struggle between Cavour and Garibaldi.

The *Times* observes that both men mean the same thing, and are endeavoring to obtain the same object; but Cavour recognizes difficulties which have to be avoided, while Garibaldi believes he can ride down all obstacles, sword in hand. Garibaldi's impetuous system is admirable against his own countrymen, but Cavour will be indispensable to Italy as an antagonist for France and Austria.

Caserta, Sept. 18, via Leghorn.—It is expected that Capua will capitulate to-day.

Garibaldi has appointed Signor Safi pro-Dictator of Sicily.

Baron Brenier will leave Naples on Thursday next.

It is reported that Mazzini has arrived at Naples.

Garibaldi will leave to-morrow for Capua.

Turin, 20th Sept.—After the official publication of Cialdini's victory the city was en fete. The Illuminations were general.

The *Journal Armaria* of Florence has been seized for publishing articles insulting to the Emperor of the French.

Lamoriere's defeat will hasten the departure of the King of Naples from Gaeta.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent is informed that a manifesto by the Pope, announcing his determination to withdraw from Rome, is already prepared.

The *Times*, in quoting the Turin letter of the 6th of September, says, if Garibaldi persists in attacking Rome while the French and the Pope are there, the government of Victor Emmanuel will repudiate the attack in concert with its allies, no matter what may be the consequences. The same letter also says that complete anarchy reigns in Sicily, and administrative disorder at Naples.

The battle of the 18th inst. between Lamoriere and Cialdini lasted six hours.

After the battle of the 18th, the greater portion of the Pontifical troops capitulated. The foreign troops will return to their respective countries.

Lamoriere, with a few horsemen, succeeded in reaching Ancona. Outside of Ancona there is not a single Pontifical battalion.

Many reports are in circulation in Paris to the effect that Napoleon would attend the Imperial meeting at Warsaw.

GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible] says that "on the score of the defeat of Gen. Lamoriere, the English funds opened this morning at a further [illegible] improvement, which was steadily [illegible] throughout the day."

Money remains exceedingly abundant, notwithstanding the easy approach of the end of the quarter. No gold was bought by the Bank to-day.

The following official despatch reached Turin, Sept. 18th:—

Lamoriere with 11,000 men attacked to-day the position lately taken by Cialdini at Castle d'Asino. The fight was short but desperate, and the following results:—The position of Lamoriere's troops with the remainder of his troops at Ancona is garrisoned 5000 prisoners have been made, 3 pieces of artillery and a flag were taken. Among the prisoners of the enemy is one colonel. A convoy of 2,000 sick Papal troops has been sent to the hospitals at Ancona. The Papal army has ceased to exist. The Italian army has lost 1,000 men in killed and wounded. The Generals Zappi and Cialdini have been slightly wounded.

The Pope has issued a proclamation, declaring that he will join the Spanish troops at Rome, and begin a crusade against Victor Emmanuel.

The Congress between Garibaldi and the Piedmontese Government commenced.

The flag of Naples had exhibited the characteristic Union, exhibiting a series of stripes of the Piedmontese colors, a corresponding number of stripes of the Neapolitan colors, and in the centre the arms of the Kingdom of Naples.

It is reported that Victor Hugo had arrived at Naples.

Cardinal Sperra had been expelled from Naples by the Dictatorial Government.

It was positively asserted, notwithstanding official contradictions, that Napoleon sought an invitation to Warsaw at the Royal Meeting.

Rentes were advancing in France. The Rente was firm at 69f. 30c.

English news is unimportant.

There was a severe storm on the southern and eastern coasts, and some shipwrecks.

The weather was broken, but fine and promising.

There have been two failures in the trade—Wm. Archer & Sons of London, for £15,000, and Thos. Nelson, for £30,000.

Rio Janeiro letters announce the failure of the great house of Malli & Lemma, hide and cattle dealers, for nearly half a million sterling.

Cape of Good Hope mails to August 21st, have arrived in England.

Prince Alfred was at the Cape, where he met with an enthusiastic reception.

Business at the Cape was dull.

BREADSTUFFS.—Weather favorable for crops, though variable.

Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report flour firm at 28s a 31s 6d for American. Wheat firm and slightly higher for prime white. Red 11s a 12s; white 13s a 13s 2d.—Corn buoyant, and 6d a 1s higher. Mixed 35s 6d a 36s; white 38s a 39s.

PROVISIONS.—Beef dull; pork quiet; bacon steady; sugar dull; coffee firm; rice quiet; cheese quiet at 27s 9d a 28s for pots, and 28s a 28s 6d for pearls.

LONDON MARKET.—Breadstuffs buoyant; wheat 1s a 2s higher on the week; sugar dull; coffee firm but dull. Tallow firm at 43s; linseed oil 30s 6d.

MONEY MARKET.—Consols were quoted on Wednesday at 93¼ a 93⅝, and 93⅝ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Sales of Illinois Central Shares 16¼ a 16½ discount; do. 6's 90. Erie shares 30¼ a 31. New York Central shares 80 a 82. Michigan Central 8's 91.

BY THE "VANDERBILT."

Rome, Sept. 22, 1860.

The Pope has sent to inquire the intentions of the Emperor Napoleon in reference to the Roman States.

The purport of the Emperor's reply is known, but his Majesty is said to have mentioned that France had not allowed Spain to interfere in favour of the Pope.

In the combat at Montefiascone seventy Pontifical soldiers were killed and wounded. Eight Irishmen are among the dead.

No news has been received from General Lamoriere. Great consternation prevails at Rome.

Paraguay, Sept. 20, p. m.

The columns of General Masi and the Chasseurs of the Tiber have entered Civita Castellana and occupied the fortress.—Sixty of the garrison were made prisoners.

Captain Dossi has arrived at Toccanella. He will occupy Corneto this evening, the French having left that town and taken the road to Civita Vecchia.

Great enthusiasm prevails among the population.

Turin, Sept. 24.

The headquarters of Gen. Fanti are at Loretto. The siege artillery has been disembarked at the Sardinian camp, near Ancona.

The *Opinione* says:—Count de Vincenti and Signor Pallavicini have arrived from Naples. Count Vasconcelli has been to Naples on a mission to the Dictator.

Signor Pallavicini is sent here entrusted with a mission from the Dictator.

Turin, Sept. 25.

The Marquis de Pallavicini has been received by the King in private audience, but has not yet left Turin.

Rimini, Sept. 25.

After some hours' firing the garrison of the fortress of Santo Leo surrendered at discretion.

The Sardinian troops occupied the fortress yesterday at noon. Several officers and soldiers of the Sardinian army distinguished themselves in the attack.

The flying columns commanded by Brigneris have made 500 other prisoners.

FRANCE AND THE POPE.

The *Constitutionel* publishes an article signed by M. Bonifacy, on the influences which urge the Pope to leave Rome.

The *Constitutionel* says:—A very near future will approve us whether these influences will be victorious.

The same journal further says: It is impossible to ask that France should declare war against Sardinia. France will not extend her intervention beyond Rome, who do not otherwise she would recall herself suspected to Europe and odious to

Constitutionel, in conclusion, expresses hope that the Pope may resist the [illegible] which are given to him through France.

THREE GAVAZZI.

On the [illegible] August, Father Gavazzi wrote to a friend in London:—"I am, indeed, the [illegible] of patriots, finding myself, after so many years, in the very field I longed for, [illegible] consequent of our civil liberties will be consequent of our civil liberties which I have [illegible] my Italy the religious always the dream of my [illegible] what so often I spoke in England, that [illegible] is no intervention [illegible] all arrive to crown in Victor Emmanuel to [illegible] Capitol our [illegible] constitutional [illegible] month after words, [illegible] Te Deum for [illegible] two Sicilies in the C[illegible] of Naples.—It is not unlikely that [illegible] desire, the [illegible] of [illegible] month or two [illegible] 6 will be fulfilled, by his assisting [illegible] Victor Emmanuel in the Capitol [illegible] as King of Italy.

EXTRAORDINARY [illegible]

The son of Mr. Bradbury [illegible] firm of Messrs. Bradbury & Evans, [illegible] printers, and proprietors of [illegible] and other well known [illegible] committed suicide [illegible] by a pistol shot [illegible] the house in Cromwell Gardens [illegible] the morning in the apartments [illegible] parents. [illegible] the [illegible] entertainment, in [illegible] ground note, and going to the [illegible] drawing chamber, continued at [illegible] court. No shot was heard [illegible] and having read [illegible] a [illegible] paid, made [illegible] apparently prepared [illegible] the company, [illegible] all [illegible] and [illegible] the centre of their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Agricultural.

BENEFIT OF PREVENTING CATTLE AND HOGS EARLY IN THE SEASON.

We have recommended our rural friends to prepare [illegible] this year, on account of the great scarcity of grain in Western parts of Europe; it is probable that this deficiency must be supplied from the country. We notice that Lord Hill in Devon, a practical farmer, has early put forward [illegible] and [illegible] pay and keep it will be a long time before they will be fit for market, and it is much better to use cheap food such as grass, vegetables, roots, &c., for bringing them up to feeding point, than to waste corn for that purpose. The same remarks unhappily to cattle, they should be made as fat as grass can make them before they [illegible] put in for stall feeding. They should be fattened early in the season, although it [illegible] pay to hold them over until [illegible] grass and clover.—*Tribune.*

PLOWING IN WHEAT.

A farmer near Dunlap, C. W., (says a correspondent of the *Germania Journal*) has practiced plowing in both wheat crops for years, as follows: He prepares the land in the usual manner up to the time of sowing the manure; that is spread on the meadows early in September, the wheat sown on immediately, and both harrowed once over. He then plows under wheat and manure together, and leaves the land without further work—He says that the wheat so put in the fall invariably yielded one-third more than that sown in the ordinary manner, and that although it takes a longer time to make its appearance, it is never winter killed, nor feels later in ripening."—Shallow covered wheat is most liable to winter-kill; hence [illegible] advantage of drill sowing or plowing in.—*Ed. Canadian Farmer.*

STARTLING & RELIABLE DISCOVERY.

It is said that Mayor Thorne, of the paint factory at Middletown, has accidentally made a discovery which threatens to revolutionize locomotives. One of the factory hands, having thrown some liquid paint mixed in preparation into a flower bed occupied with white geraniums, the flowers have since made their appearance with petals as green as grass.

In a previous conversation concerning chromium mixtures, which Mr. Thorne has experimented, with other colors, he discovered that a pigment, blended, and of [illegible] result having invariably [illegible] he was induced to [illegible] before giving private observance. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of carrying, and their durability they cannot be surpassed. It [illegible] by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS,

PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:

Joseph Weller. John Gillick.

M. L. L. IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

Peterboro', March 22, 1860. H. ROWEY.

DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST,

OFFICE { Hutchinson's Block, George Street, opposite the Review office.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted on the finest Gold and Silver; also on Vulcanized Rubber, gutta percha.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FILLING TEETH.

A Tooth that has ached or is aching, can be saved without pain and made to stand the shocks of mastication for a long time.

Children's Teeth attended to and arranged if irregular. All operations warranted to give satisfaction. [illegible] Peterboro', [illegible] 1859. 1y

OFFICE open on Saturdays, from 9 to 10 a. m. and from 1 to 3 p. m. Beyond these hours [illegible]

Peterboro', June 24th 1859. 26

D. PENTLAND,

Practical & Scientific Barber

DIXON'S BLOCK,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Hair Dyeing, &c., &c.

Hair Restored with the finest perfumed pomade.

Hair Dressed upon the Gold or Vulcanized Rubber. ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.

Peterborough, April 14th 1859. 1y

BRUSHES

SADDLERY & HARNESS

WAREHOUSE.

HUTCHINS & POTTRELL

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Public to their large and well assorted stock of

SADDLERY, HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.

Peterboro', [illegible] 1859.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

ROOM PAPER.

B. STEVENSON,

PAPER-HANGER,

[illegible]

Room Paper, Borders, Epcorations, Window-Blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit [illegible] Times.

Brock Street,

Opposite Lovesy's Store, [illegible]

FARM FOR SALE.

[illegible] half of lots No. 21 and 22, 5th Concession Township of Otonabee, 1 miles from Peterboro' 5 from Keene, and 4 from Ashburnham. [illegible] cleared and [illegible] Timber. It is one of the best wheat farms in Otonabee. A plentiful supply of running water. Terms [illegible] For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BROWN,

On the premises.

Otonabee, May 25th, 1859.

$100 A YEAR

AND

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, one Horse or Ox only [illegible] all that any former one can do, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horses or rather colts [illegible] or cast-steel cutters, which are so fixed into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without [illegible]

PRICE $60.

All orders addressed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterboro' County," will be promptly attended to.

REFERENCES:

[illegible] Ashburnham; [illegible] Peterboro'; [illegible] Asphodel; [illegible] Peterboro'; [illegible] Asphodel; [illegible] Peterboro'; [illegible] Asphodel

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 42.

"THE EXAMINER" is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in DUNBRACK'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines and under, first insertion	$0 75
Each subsequent insertion	12½
Ten lines, first insertion	10
Each subsequent insertion	20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	7
Each subsequent insertion, "	2
Business Cards as per agreement.	

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

☞ All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW, Publisher and Proprietor.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Letterheads, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded by this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES MALL,
SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLAYTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLAYTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Residence on Hunter Street—dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. McNabb.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County, will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. SISSEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Snuffs, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro.' 32

Mr. A. F. HEATHFIELD,
PRESENT AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 30

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

E. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 16

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 16

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Water Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

GEORGE M. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thurston's Store, George St., Peterborough. 17

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL.
(Late Walsh's)
SIMCOE STREET, PETERBORO.'
THE public may rely upon the best accommodations, and the most moderate charges. A few respectable boarders may be accommodated on reasonable terms. 35

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
AYLMER STREET, PETERBORO'
CLOTHING made to order on the LATEST FASHIONS, and cut by Underwood.
A Fit Warranted.
E. C. EWINGTON,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
BOOTS & SHOES,
BRICK STABLE.
H. [illegible] a good stock of [illegible] and all other kinds of PLASTER used in Buildings all over the United States.
☞ Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.
Peterborough, June 28th, 1860. 52
MONEY TO LEND
ON REAL ESTATE.
Peterborough, May 24, 1860. 71

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., &c., &c.
THE subscribers have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing superior styles of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.,
which they offer at reasonable rates for Cash, or approved credit.
☞ None but the best workmen and material employed.
REPAIRING
of every description done at short notice, and in workmanlike manner.
Premises adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
J. & T. DOUGLASS.
Peterboro', May 4, 1860. 20

J. W. KERR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Notary Public, &c., &c.,
PETERBORO'.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and new coatings many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half House in Canada.

NOTICE!
THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the
COURT HOUSE
on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.
By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

REMOVAL.
EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to
Ryan's Block, George Street,
Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Cornice, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Bedsteads, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattresses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.
Having lately fitted up his factory on Riverbrooke street, with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to, sell his Furniture at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the shortest notice.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 48

TO LET.
THREE LARGE ROOMS!
THE whole of the 3rd floor of a NEW BRICK BLOCK in the centre of the Town. The premises would make a good Work-shop, meeting-room, or dwelling house.
Rent $10 per quarter.
Immediate possession given. Apply at the Examiner office.
Peterborough, June 28th, 1860.

BROADWELL,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,
BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced business in the old stand of Mr. W. B. Thom, on Hunter street, where he will be prepared to supply
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
everything to be had in any
First-Class Bakery and CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.
All kinds of CAKES, Sweets and Confections, Pastry, &c.
Every variety of CONFECTIONARY, both plain and fancy.
Parties supplied to Customers at their doors.
[illegible] and CANDIES [illegible]
MADE ON THE PREMISES,
the public may rely on having them fresh.
Grocery Produce taken in exchange for goods.
Peterborough, May 17, 1860. 1y
FOR SALE.
400,000 [illegible]
Peterboro', July 11, 1860. 31-tf.

Poetry.

GENTLY CHECK A CHILD.

[A child, when asked why a certain tree grew crooked, replied, "Somebody trod upon it, I suppose, when it was little."]

He who checks a child with terror,
Stops its play and chills its song,
Not alone commits an error,
But a grievous moral wrong.

Give it play and never fear it,
Active life is no defect;
Never, never, break its spirit,
Curb it—only to direct.

Would you stop the flowing river,
Thinking it would cease to flow,
Onward must it flow forever—
Better to ch it where to go.

Deacon Palmer's Family

A CONNECTICUT STORY.

The sound of the stage horn flowed in sweet, mournful currents in and out of the hollows, and the echoes among the hills caught them up and tossed them back and forth through the forest, and they ran in long silvery eddies up the turnpike, and over the meadows, and across the orchards, till they reached the ears and stirred the hearts of the quiet little village of Woodstock, whose farm houses sat in a valley at the foot of a long chain of hills, like a company of pilgrims gathered to worship before the shrine of a vast temple. It was just at sunset, and somehow these long, mournful minor tones seemed the fitting close of a day's service—that autumn day which arose on the mountains in garments of sunshine, and marched through the hours in beauty and rejoicing, a living "Glory to God!" the creator of its good and perfect gift.

But it was a day fraught with dread and foreboding to thousands of homes and hearts in the land, for the voice of war was abroad in the earth, and mothers have strained their brave sons for the last time to their bosoms, and seen them go forth to the battle, and husbands and fathers had laid aside the plow and the scythe, and shouldered their muskets, and taken their lives in their hands for the sake of freedom, and in the name of the God of battles.

So deep shadows lay on the quiet country thresholds of almost every home in New England that autumn day and almost every hearthstone was an altar where anxious loving hearts sent up a cry to God for their beloved. Mrs. Palmer, wife of Deacon Palmer, of Woodstock, stood in the wild, old-fashioned kitchen of the dingy, yellow farm house which she brought her husband on her marriage morning. She was an ample, motherly, pleasant-faced looking woman, whose whole physiognomy corresponded with the room. Strings of red peppers and rows of dried apples were festooned along the ceiling, while a swinging board fastened to the beam which divided the hall overhead, was burdened down with herbs and berries, hams, dried herbs, seeds, and a motely variety of other domestic wares.

Mrs. Palmer's life had stepped over its fiftieth summer, and her black hair was thickly sifted with gray, and there were lines about her forehead and the smile in her faded eyes had something sorrowful about it, for Mrs. Palmer had walked with grief many times; and of the ten fair boys and girls who had been gathered to her maternal heart, only two remained to her old age. It was a small family under the roof of the old gray homestead, whose blessed threshold was never darkened by the shadow of death.

Mrs. Palmer paused as her ear caught the faint echoes of the sweet horn, and she deposited half a dozen freshly-baked doughnuts in the pan on the table, murmuring to herself "Now, for all the world, if that isn't the mail coming in!—Who knows but what there may be some news of Reuben?"

Ah! if you had heard her voice linger on the name, you would have known she was his mother.

"I wonder if that boy'll take any sort of care of himself," continued the fond mother dexterously conveying several stripes of dough, and placing them in the large iron kettle which hung over the fire, filled with boiling fat, which eagerly snapped and sputtered at their intrusion.

"If there was a fray, he'd be sure to be foremost, for he always was poking his head into all sorts of danger, and never seemed to feel quite so content as when there was a chance of getting his neck off his shoulders!"

"I never could exactly see where he got his heroic-charum turn, for his father was always a sober-minded man; but it was amazin' how he'd be apt in to come out straight. I never had up any hope for the first ten years of his life, for fear he'll be brought home with broken limbs; but after he's gone through with what would a killed a dozen ordinary children, I kind o' gave him up. I considered he bore a charmed life.

"Poor fellow! I hope he won't get the rheumatiz campin' out nights, and they say they have to put up with fare such as we wouldn't have the face to offer a sport dog. I wish I could do up a pepper of three doughnuts for the boy, he al'ays was fond of 'em. Dear me! these ashes are beastly," dipping her large fat hands into the hollow fist; "but it al'ays frustrates me when I get to thinking of Reuben. I'm reminded sometimes of what Parson Hunter said for me: "Mrs. Palmer, you must not make an idol of him. He belongs to the Lord." I know it's true on Scripter, but I can't help thinkin' the Lord'll show mercy on my weakness 'case he's all I've got, and after a long struggle, I've given all the selfishness up to him; but my way. He'll hoard up his life long, and if anything should happen to him God knows it would break his poor old gray head's heart." Mrs. Palmer broke down here, and she sat on the old rocking chair, and wiped her eyes on the corner of the check apron.

Light mutterings of some old spoken-down fragments danced on the unknown ends of their sayings, and a pleasant-looking girl burst into the room.

Rebecca Palmer was twenty-one, and the sight of her beautiful young face was like a picture rejoicing the eyes. She was not beautiful but her cheeks were full of the glow of youth and the richness of perfect health.

"Well, child," said Mrs. Palmer, taking her bottle from the cruse. "You just bustle round spry, and get up supper. Your father and the men will come home clear tuckered out, for they've been fetlen trees all day, and we must get a hearty meal for 'em. You slice up some ham, and fry a dozen of eggs, while I fix up some short cake."

"Mother, did you hear the stage-horn," asked Rebecca, as she laid the cloth which she had spun with her own hands for supper.

"Yes, and I was kind of impressed there was news from Reuben."

"I wonder what keeps father so?" said Rebecca.

"Likely as not he's gone round to the tavern to learn if there's any tidings from the army.

Another half-hour throbbed itself away in the pulses of the great old-fashioned clock in the corner, and both the women had begun to grow alarmed at the deacon's prolonged absence, when they caught the click of the gate latch, and his heavy tread along the footpath.

They saw him stop, as usual, at the wooden trough at the well, and wash his hands there, and then he came into the kitchen.

"Why father," began Mrs. Palmer with little wifely admonition, "what has kept you so long? I ra'ly began to get scared about you."

"And the supper's about burnt to a cinder," added Rebecca, who was in something of a hurry to get the table cleared in time for singing school.

The deacon was a square-built, sun-browned man, with shaggy eye-brows and weather-beaten face. He came forward to the table with a slow, groping movement, which neither of the pre-occupied women noticed, and he cleared his throat before he spoke.

"I was detained a spell on some matter of my own;" and Mrs. Palmer and Rebecca at once concluded that he alluded to some bargain with a neighbor.

"Don't you see the chair there, father?" asked Rebecca; for the old man stood still as a statue before the table, though his daughter had just placed his seat at his elbow and now he sat down without speaking a word.

"Why husband I believe you've deaf to-night! You haven't taken your hat off," exclaimed Mrs. Palmer.

"Don't wife, don't," and then the old man laid his straw hat on the floor beside him.

The two women bent their heads reverently over the board, waiting for the deacon to invoke his customary blessings upon the meal, but no sound broke the stillness.

Mrs. Palmer glanced up at her husband—his head, too was bent over his plate, and a stream of candle-light falling on his face, revealed it to her full gaze.

"John something has happened to you to-night," she said, leaning forward, and breathlessly searching his face.

A deep, convulsive sort of groan heaved out of the old man's lips, and both the women grew white as they heard it.

"Oh, what is it, father? do tell us!" fluttered the frightened voice of Rebecca.

Mrs. Palmer rose and went to her husband, and laid her shaking fingers on his hard hand.

"Oh, John, it aint anything about Reuben?" She cried out the words as one might if a sword had struck suddenly into his heart.

Rebecca sat still at the table, her sweet face struck white with wonder and fear, and her brown eyes fastened on her parents, but now she sprang up, and drooped down on her knees at the deacon's feet; "Oh, father, do say it isn't Reuben!" and her voice was like her mother's.

The deacon opened his lips, but he could not speak. He took the hands of his wife and child, and covered them with his own trembling ones.

"Oh, Lord, have mercy upon us!" groaned the stricken man, and they knew.

Mrs. Palmer crept up to her husband, and whispered in a faint, broken voice, "Jest say my boy isn't dead, father. I can bear to hear anything else."

The deacon made no answer, but the great tears fell down his furrowed cheeks, and it was enough.

The tidings of the disastrous battle at Long Island, which closed the summer of 1776, had filled the land with mourning, for thousands of widows and orphans had been made in that terrible hour when so many brave Americans lay dead on the battle-field; and the news of the successful skirmish which took place on the following month near King's Bridge, in New York, was everywhere hailed with gladness and gratitude, and the little village of Woodstock bore its part in the general rejoicing on that autumn night when the stage first brought in the tidings.

The deacon's family was the only one in sorrow, for it was in this engagement that Reuben had fallen. He was a great favorite with the village, and every heart was filled with sadness when it thought on that bright handsome face lying stark and rigid on the battle field.

It was late that evening when Parson Hunter entered the stricken house, for friends and neighbors feared to intrude on its awful grief. But the tender-hearted old minister could not rest till he had carried the sweet balm of his love and faith to their hearts.

Parson Hunter was a tall, white haired old man, a fine representative of the staunch old Puritan minister, but beneath stern outlines and austerity of manner, built a heart whose all were fair and fragrant blossoms and golden fruits of charity and love—a heart in whose glowing and genial centre the angels loved to walk and talk with their shining forms, and of whose they were made in the kingdom of heaven."

The minister found the family in the kitchen, where we left it, utterly crushed down by grief, which expressed itself neither by moans nor tears.

Mrs. Palmer sat in a large arm chair before the fire, where her husband had placed her, the crimson light flattering over her face which seemed frozen to a stone, and her tearless eyes fastened in a blank gaze on the wall, and it was, perhaps that alarm for her reason or her life had somewhat converted the thoughts of the deacon and his daughter from the dead to the living; though it seemed to the minister that the last hour had done the work of years on both of them.

"My friends said the minister, speaking his deep, solemn tones, "I should not have come into your house of mourning to-night, feeling that the Lord could speak to your hearts better than I; but I remember it was 24 years this very month when you brought Reuben up to the altar to dedicate him to his God, and I felt that I had a right and title to come."

And these words unlocked Mrs Palmer's face. She turned suddenly towards the old man, as the vision of that Sabbath morning rose up and walked up it its long path of years and stood before her.

"I see him! I see him!" she sobbed out "with the little brown curls dancin' around his face, and the merry brown eyes blinkin' under them. My little Reuben, the sweetest baby that ever gladdened a mother's heart, and I was so proud of him, and I tho't God would spare him to be the staff of his mother's old age, because I had given all the others to him. Oh, Parson Hunter, it can't be true that I shall never look into his face again, never hear the sound of his voice—that he's lyin' off there on the battle field and his mother was not there to smooth down the hair from his forehead, or give him one from whom he looked up for her face the last time.

The old man sat still, overwhelmed by this mighty burst of a mother's agony. He closed his eyes for the tears filled them, and felt that for her he had neither help nor consolation.

"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away;—blessed be the name of the Lord!"

The low, solemn tones of the preacher, scarcely above a whisper, fell into the hearts of the hearers, and stilled them, as man's never could, as only God's can. Blessed Bible words which we read over in the morning lesson and evening service, and never know the fullness and richness, the depths of meaning there are in them till some awful sorrow of our own touches the springs, and then we go in, and be! these old familiar passages are like stately pears rising on some pillars, and garnished and adorned with all fair and beautiful things; or they rise up before us like gardens filled with trees, whose branches are filled with gold and purple fruits, whose winds are full of the breath of sweet flowers, and whose silence is stirred by the voice of soft-falling waters, amid which the soul may walk and be refreshed.

Days passed on. A young man walked along the country road slowly and wearily, leaning upon a stout oaken staff; his face was ghastly white, and he wore the blue uniform of the "Continentals." He had a terrible wound in the right shoulder and had been left upon the battle field for dead. He opened the back gate softly and gazed all about him—at the woodpile in one corner of the great yard near the sunflower stalks, and the small quince trees which grew on one side of the old brown homestead of Deacon Palmer.

Suddenly the kitchen door opened, and Rebecca Palmer came out of the door with a tin basin in her hand, and the young man's heart leaped as he heard her say in her quick way:

"Never mind sprinklin' them clothes mother. I'll attend to it as soon as I've heated up a few of those winter pears to stew for supper," and he saw the light rapid figure bustle round the corner of the house to the old pear tree just at the edge of the pasture, which he remembered climbing so many times in his boyhood, and amid the branches of which he had gathered the birds' nests every fall.

He followed the quick figure stealthily, and stood still a moment just outside of the bars, and she did not see him, for her back was turned, and she had dropped down on the yellow grass and was searching amid it for the fruit which the wind had broken off.

"Becky, Becky, I say!"

She turned quickly, and as her eyes fell upon his face, a ghastly pallor came over hers. She covered it with a shriek, not loud, for it seemed to tie for very terror on her throat.

"Why Becky, do look up here! Now haven't you got a better welcome than this for your brother when he's come back from the dead like?"

But she recovered then down on the grass, and seemed not shivered like the leaves on the old pear tree.

"See here, now, what on airth ails you? If you take me for a spirit, just look up and I'll be able to convince you I'm flesh and blood yet."

He lifted her up with one arm, for she was too much betwixt fright and wonder to resist; but the old familiar heavy tones recovered her.

She lifted her face from her hands and looking into his face for a moment with a straining wild glance; then the glad truth broke into her heart, for the heard eyes had their old roguish glance, though they were set in a pale wasted face.

"Oh, Reuben, Reuben, I thought it was a ghost!" and she fell upon his neck with a wild sob of joy.

It was long before he could get her to talk coherently, she would throw her arms around his neck, and tugging him playfully, conversing such tender words over him between sobs and laughter as Reuben Palmer had not heard since he lay a babe in his mother's arms.

At last she grew calmer, and sitting on the old bench by the back door, with the head of the wounded soldier in her lap, she heard the story of his escape from the battle field, and his long illness in the hospital, and how he had been discharged, and had started for home, and how he had walked all the way, and how he had come to the back gate, because he wanted to see her first, and how he had watched her through the bars, and how he had meant to "hear up," when she came out with the basin, but she looked so pretty he couldn't help it.

And then both the young souls had sunk down on the grass and wept as though they were little children.

At last Rebecca rose up. "Oh, what will mother say? You must come right into the house, Reuben, only p'r'aps he'd better break it gently, for she's weakly now, and startled-like joy might kill her. Oh, there's father come home!"

And they saw the old Deacon come into the yard and alight from his horse, just before the barn-door, and remove the heavy logs of door from the animal's back, for the old man had just returned home from the mill.

"We'll go and tell him first. You just keep around the corner of the barn, and I'll break the news," cried Rebecca.

She came panting up to her father just just as he was leading the horse into the barn.

"Oh, say, father, I want to tell you something's happened!"

The old man turned and looked into the eager face of his daughter, and his son, standing a little way off, could see the change which the last two weeks had wrought in his face.

"Well, what is it my child."

"You'll be so glad, father, and yet—I can't tell it. Oh, Reuben, do come here!"

And he came out.

"Father!"

The vague superstitious which almost all country people hold at that period of ghosts who haunted their old haunts, and visits made by the dead to the living, at once suggested even to the well-balanced mind of the Deacon, the possibility of his son's spirit returning to him.

He turned white, as his child had just done, but he did not speak, and Rebecca cried out:

"Don't be afraid father. It isn't a ghost but Reuben and he wasn't dead as we supposed."

"Oh, Reuben, my own Reuben, the Lord be praised!"

And the father and son fell upon each other's neck, like Jacob and Joseph of old, and wept.

"We must break it to mother easy, children, or it'll surtin kill her for joy," said the old man, vigorously wiping his face with his pocket handkerchief.

So it was arranged that the father should go in and break the joyful tidings to his wife according to his best judgment.

The trio went up to the house; Deacon Palmer entered the kitchen, and Rebecca and Reuben stood just outside the door, where they could hear every words. Mrs. Palmer was slicing some apples into a wooden bowl. She did not look up as her husband entered; all these weeks she had gone on with her house-hold duties so carefully and assiduously as ever, but with a face which grew more pale and patient every day—more like the face over which the grasses grow and the winds will.

"Well, Becky," she said, "I couldn't make out what had kept you. You've been a heap of time hosin' for them pears."

All the life had gone out of her voice; it was as full of grief and patience as was her face.

"It's me, mother, not Becky. I've just got home, and I've heard good news."

"What kind of news, father?" with scarcely a faint stir of interest.

"Ahem! well this was from the army."

The old woman sighed. "Then the Lord give us another victory over our enemy."

"Wal not that exactly. It's somethin' that concerns us more—somethin' that will give you great joy, mother."

Poor old soul he was internally congratulating himself on the tact and discretion with which he approached the subject, but he could not keep a tone of triumphant gladness out of his voice, and he was not astute enough for a woman's quick perception.

"John and she, turning round and looking him full in the face—a look that fairly staggered him—have you heard anything about Reuben?"

"Wal, yes, it did concern him—" He broke down here. "Reuben come in and let your mother see for herself."

"Mother."

She gave one long, greedy look on his shadow fell over the threshold. She comprehended it all in that glance, and stretched out her arms as she rushed forward, but they only clutched at the air, for before she could gather him to her heart she had fallen on the floor. Her son that was dead was alive again, but the mother's joy was more than her heart could bear. But the color soon came back to the faded cheeks, and at eventide on that happy day was heard in good Deacon Palmer's house the voice of praise and thanking rising to Him who in His wisdom "taketh away," but in mercy "restoreth again."

KOSSUTH AND THE BIBLE.

A large Bible was presented to the great Hungarian patriot in London lately, by a member of British Indian. Upon receiving it Kossuth said: "I take it for no merit in my life that I am a religious man, not for any merit of mine, not because it is a necessity to every honest and thinking man, but because it is the most rich and fruitful source of those sentiments and those feelings which lead to happiness in the world to come. I shall value it because I take religion to be the most rich source of that consolation which I have wanted so often in my life. Being a religious man, and because religion is not only an enemy to superstition, intolerance and fanaticism, as on the other hand the friend to freedom. I really confess that it is from this great book that I have learned the principle of loving my neighbor as myself, and strength and courage to act in that sense which has always been the guide of my life. Judge from this book I gather the gift to me now presented, as the rock of every holden, and of which so many were also presented by my forefathers, and which I shall always keep and guard through his mother had tried to "bear up," every one who looked in her face could see that her heart was broken.

ODD PHILOSOPHY.

On Wednesday eight days, as two farmers met at Bridgegate Head, the one (Sandy, a Scotch lad) addressed his friend "Tammas," who was also a Scotch man Stewarton, with the following line of familiar words:—"Weel, Tammas, this blyther we find that there's been about Stewarton as weel's about Barns; aye, an' auld fools too; for who but fool wad venture the ferrine ob nic a day. Molly, my wife, was in unco pickle when I spoke o' guns, and telt me that this day's rain wad test Mr. Longmuir's embankments on the Annick, an' swall the Garnock frae bank to brae; but nae neath did I fear, nae here I see, or wat outside as onie neer-draw for the pease-scoope, but as dry within as a pillcault weel gitsewed wi' the sun." "Ye're unco kind," quo the Stewarton farmer, not a little pieced at being plainly called a fool, "but really, Sandy," said he, after a moment's hesitation, "this has been prodigious wet weather. You park—I mean you fiauld neere park o' pratoes to the west o' the burn—is green just like sauw aff a dyke, an' risin' a mauld, as if it was a slaughter house instead of a pratoe park ye'r approaching; it's ill tee faddom what's tae come oot o' this, but it needs nae learning tae see that if it doesna slacken a wee there'll no be muckle tae shake in the purse ee the profits o' this season, onee way." "The meanse; wan't the meanin' ye wee wantin' tae ken," said Sandy, confident in his astronomical attainments, "I'll nooe gie ye the meanin' if ye can but invent the cure. Weel, ye ken, this wee' is as reen as a furmest, an' rins on twa axles like a mill-wheel." "I've hard a' that afore," quo Tammas impatiently, "but has the roundness o' the axles onee thing tae dee wi' the wet weather I would like to ken. By my word se' ye'r makin yersel' what ye weese blate tae ca' me—a fool." "Hood, hand, just for a jiffy, an' I'll show ye hoo it is the case," returned Sandy, rather soothingly to his irritated friend. "Baith is concerned, an' the reason why comes oot. Ye ken the wee' has been runnin' roun' ever since the birth o' Adam, an' ablins a wee wink afore that tee, an' wi' the constant motio, one o' axles has grown a wee thing wore; weel, ye ken, the worn piece comes aye roun' about this time o' the year, and that's the reason we has sic wet weather about harist time. But Tammas, my dear Tammas, what still signify the loss o' a few pecks o' pratoes, when that axle swaps—for lord man it will be an unco splash, an' that is my way o' thinkin' will be the end o' a' the things." The arrival of a third party broke the spell Sandy's story had thrown over Tammas, and to discuss the subject at greater length, or let it drop for one of less consequence, they adjourned to the Eglinton Arms to hear if James Wilson had heard anything about the price of rye grass seed, and perhaps to taste the quality of his best Campbeltown

THE GOSPEL TRIUMPHING.

It is true that we often take desponding views of Christianity. It is aggressive, and it is progressing. We are indebted to Mr. Sharon Turner for a collection of statistics showing the advances the Church has made. Here is an abstract of his showing: There were Christian communicants in the

First Century,	500,000
Fifth "	15,000,000
Tenth "	50,000,000
Fifteenth "	100,000,000
Eighteenth "	200,000,000

True, there was one century, during the madness of the crusades and locking up of the Bible, after which there was a decrease. But take the past, and you have an advance of 5,000,000 each century, or 146 every day. Is there not really something inspiring in such a view? It is stated that actual statistics show, that during the last fifty years "the number of members in the Evangelical Churches in the United States has increased from four hundred thousand to three millions and a half, being an increase of eight-fold," while our population has increased only four-fold. So much for the oft-reiterated statement, that the growth of the Evangelical Churches has not kept pace with the growth of the population.—*Western Watchman.*

LYNCHING OF TWO HORSE-THIEVES AT FORT SMITH.

This afternoon, (Thursday, Oct. 4,) about 3 o'clock, a man named Martin H. Gilliam, *alias*, Wm. Owen, formerly of Jonesboro, Union County, Mo., was hung at this place for horse-stealing, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens.—He was arrested some weeks since, and an effort made to hang him, during which he jumped away from the rope, and was shot down while in the act of escaping. His wounds were serious, and medical treatment was afforded. As soon as his injuries would admit of his being removed, he was taken to the County Jail at Greenwood, whence he escaped last night, and to facilitate his flight, stole another horse, but was retaken the morning at Van Buren and returned to this place, where summary punishment was again determined on. He was led to a tree with the fatal noose adjusted round his neck fleeing no shape of escape he confessed his guilt, manifested contrition for his past deeds, sought forgiveness at the throne of mercy in a fleeting prayer, and earnestly called upon those present to be admonished by the sinful example before them. He was then strung up and the tragedy was consummated.

Scarcely had these proceedings ended when another prisoner was brought into town, charged with the same offence. He was arrested on the street, confessed the crime of which he was accused, and hurried to the fatal spot, and soon swung by the side of his brother in crime. The second victim was a Cherokee, half-breed, named Grant. The bodies will not be taken off to-morrow. The citizens have been somewhat greatly incensed against horse-thieves as of late their offences have been fearful and numerous, and the expenditure of lead on this occasion is to be clear and expensive.—*N. Y. Times.*

Teachers' Column.

OTTAWA, Oct., 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—The following remarks (with no considerable authority left no doubt) and hoping to any further difficulties respect- [illegible] 16, as they are in the point at [illegible] Problem 9 [illegible] says "although negative values of the unknown quantity will satisfy the equation from which they are derived, any such value is inadmissible upon solution of the question of which that equation is the algebraic expression, when the connection of the question is taken in its plain ordinary meaning"—Thomson's Algebra, page 262.

The following problem is taken from Colburn's algebra, page 181. It is required to find a number such that if to it's second power 9 times itself be added, the sum will be equal to three times the number less 5. "The values are —1 and —5, both negative. This shows that these conditions cannot be answered." Here the author tells us that this question cannot be answered, notwithstanding the answer here obtained is geometrically correct, for 52 (9x—5)=—— 20 and 3x—5—(5)=—20 the other value will also prove. Mr. Stratton might as well contend that this problem is possible as to contend that problem 16 is possible. The circumstance of negative values alone answering the conditions of the problem, shows that the problem cannot be answered.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
E. P. FORD.

CANADA, from "Life's River," an unpublished poem, by T. H. Robertson, of Fenelon Falls, in three parts, will be commenced in our next.

Odds and Ends.

A man may generally expect a domestic "breeze" when his wife begins to put on "airs."

A fort is like a dipper attached to a hydrant, everybody is at liberty to drink from it, but no one desires to carry it away.

An Albany barber having a very intemperate man to shave on Sunday, begged him to keep his mouth shut, as it was a punishable offence to open a *razor hole* on the Sabbath.

A young lady down East advertises for the young man that "embraced an opportunity" and says if he will come over to their town he can do better.

At a recent festival a married man who ought to have known better, proposed as a toast "The ladies," as the "beings who divide our sorrows, double our cares, and treble our expenses."

The lack of money is a weight upon the bones, the possession of it a heaviness in the chest.

We notice in a Western paper the marriage of Mr. James Motley to Miss Susan Crew. Their offspring will probably be a motley crew.

A short time ago a man became so completely "wrapped in thought," that he was tied up, labeled, and sent off on the "train of ideas."

Paddy's description of a fiddle cannot be beat: "It was the shape of a turkey and nine of a goose; he turned it over on its back and rubbed its belly with a stick, and och, by Saint Pathrick, how it did *squeale.*"

It is not high crimes, such as robbery and murder which destroy the peace of society, but the village gossip, family jealousies, pickings between neighbors, and meddling, are the worms that eat into all social happiness.

It is a common saying that when the devil can't overturn a coach, he mounts the box and becomes driver. Over-driving is sure to capsize the vehicle in the long run, so intemperate advocacy of any cause is to damage, and if persisted in, to defeat it.

"How do you get along with your arithmetic?" asked a father of his promising son. "I've ciphered through addition, partition, subscription, distraction, obsecuration, justification, hallucination, deprivation, computation, creation and adoption." That boy will do for an engineer on a short line railroad.

A clergyman in Connecticut was reading to his congregation the beautiful and poetical psalm of David, where he says, "Mercy and Truth are met together; Righteousness and Peace have kissed each other." At this passage a little girl in the assembly manifested a great interest, and whispered to her mother—"That's just as true 'a you here; I seen Righteous Hill a-kissing Peace Peabody behind the smoke house—but how did the minister know it?"

A TOAST—*The Printer:* He masters all trades. He beats the former with his *Hoe*, the carpenter with his *rule*, and the mason setting *cubenses*; he surpasses the lawyer and doctor in attention to his *cases*, and beats the parson in the management of the *devil*.

A lady in an omnibus at Washington copied the great unfinished dome of the Capitol, (which don't look much like a dome at present) and said innocently "I suppose these are the gas works?" "Yes, madam, for the Nation," was the reply of a fellow passenger.

To converse with the spirits—lay a five cent piece on the table of a grog shop, and they'll show themselves quicker than you can say boots.

A middle-aged man lately presented himself at the entertainment clerk. The clergyman having surveyed him for a moment, said, "Enjy, friend, I think you have a wife already living?" "It may be so, sir," said he, "for I have a very treacherous memory."

The tradesmen of Cleveland are an enterprising, money-making set of fellows. At their [illegible] Wives—distance lends enchantment to the view."

The Prince's Progress.

THE PRINCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, Oct 13.

The Herald, Lane arrived at Castle Garden at 2.30. One of the steamers left the trip was a race with the yacht Arrow, which completely outstripped the latter.

The Prince came up a good part of the way on the deck of the cutter, and had a good view of the harbor. His horses were in readiness at Castle Garden, where he landed and the reception took place, by the Mayor and Council. About three o'clock the Prince drove out of the Garden, and immediately on the departure of the Prince from Twin, the Mayor delivered to the Prince the following address:

To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:

SIR—Had I known that you would honor us with a visit to the Empire City, I should have proposed to you to make your home, and I am sure that the hospitality of the people would have been extended to you in a manner worthy of the occasion. But as you have only given us a few hours notice of your intended visit, I can only welcome you to the city, and express the hope that you will carry away with you a favorable impression of the people of the United States, and that the friendly relations which now exist between the two countries may be perpetuated.

The Prince replied as follows:

I thank you for your address, and for the kind manner in which you have received me. I am very glad to have had an opportunity of visiting your city, and I hope that the friendly relations which exist between the United States and England may be perpetuated.

The Prince then entered a carriage with the Mayor, and was driven to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he remained for a short time, and then proceeded to the Academy of Music, where a grand ball was given in his honor. The Prince left the Academy at 2 o'clock, and returned to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he retired for the night.

The Prince left the Metropolitan Hotel at 10 o'clock this morning, and proceeded to the Battery, where he embarked on board the Jersey City ferry boat, which had been handsomely decorated for the occasion, and proceeded to Jersey City, where the Prince was received by Governor Newell, and escorted to the depot, where a special train was in waiting to convey him to Philadelphia.

The Prince left Jersey City at 11 o'clock, and arrived at Philadelphia at 4 o'clock, P. M. He was received at the depot by Governor Pollock, and escorted to the Continental Hotel, where he remained for the night.

The Prince left Philadelphia this morning at 9 o'clock, and arrived at Baltimore at 12 o'clock, where he was received by Governor Thomas, and escorted to the Washington Hotel, where he remained for the night.

The Prince left Baltimore this morning at 9 o'clock, and arrived at Washington at 12 o'clock, where he was received by President Buchanan, and escorted to the White House, where he remained for the night.

The Prince left Washington this morning at 9 o'clock, and arrived at Richmond at 4 o'clock, P. M., where he was received by Governor Wise, and escorted to the Spotswood Hotel, where he remained for the night.

The Prince left Richmond this morning at 9 o'clock, and arrived at Washington at 12 o'clock, where he was received by President Buchanan, and escorted to the White House, where he remained for the night.

The Prince left Washington this morning at 9 o'clock, and arrived at Baltimore at 12 o'clock, where he was received by Governor Thomas, and escorted to the Washington Hotel, where he remained for the night.

The Prince left Baltimore this morning at 9 o'clock, and arrived at Philadelphia at 4 o'clock, P. M., where he was received by Governor Pollock, and escorted to the Continental Hotel, where he remained for the night.

The Prince left Philadelphia this morning at 9 o'clock, and arrived at New York at 2.30. One of the steamers left the trip was a race with the yacht Arrow, which completely outstripped the latter by some hours. The Prince came up a good part of the way on the deck of the cutter, and had a good view of the harbor. His horses were in readiness at Castle Garden, where he landed and the reception took place, by the Mayor and Council. About three o'clock the Prince drove out of the Garden, and immediately on the departure of the Prince from Twin, the Mayor delivered to the Prince the following address:

To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:

SIR—Had I known that you would honor us with a visit to the Empire City, I should have proposed to you to make your home, and I am sure that the hospitality of the people would have been extended to you in a manner worthy of the occasion. But as you have only given us a few hours notice of your intended visit, I can only welcome you to the city, and express the hope that you will carry away with you a favorable impression of the people of the United States, and that the friendly relations which now exist between the two countries may be perpetuated.

The Prince replied as follows:

I thank you for your address, and for the kind manner in which you have received me. I am very glad to have had an opportunity of visiting your city, and I hope that the friendly relations which exist between the United States and England may be perpetuated.

The Prince then entered a carriage with the Mayor, and was driven to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he remained for a short time, and then proceeded to the Academy of Music, where a grand ball was given in his honor. The Prince left the Academy at 2 o'clock, and returned to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he remained

Romans must be added to Catholic).—The Pœdobaptists had their Anabaptist contemporaries a sect of the *Mill*-ennes, who were quite distinct from the Waldenses, and were put at first them either nonexpress or short approved, as being with Infant baptism they consistently denied Infant Salvation. They soon expired for want of followers, and for 600 years there was a blank, (from 1150 to 1522) when the Anabaptists, of Germany, appeared, who were a head of *Socialists* or *Mormonites*, believing in community of goods and wives, and visions and empire, which however they very summarily lost by a touch of the Magistrate's sword. The present Anabaptists, like the Quakers, have wisely left off those disagreeable adjuncts, and retain nothing but the water, and have recently substituted the *blouse* in place of such naked deformity. Since we have listened to the bland courtiers who are ever wont to speak gently of all whom the King wishes to soothe down, we may as well listen to the stern historian, who gravely and sadly tells us of the errors and follies of men, as well as of their virtues and honorable deeds. I trust that Philalethes' love of truth, will swallow this bitter pill, because it is well calculated to purge him of his error, as error which no lover of truth can desire to retain.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Yours and Philalethes'
Very truly,
VOX VERITATIS.

THE PETERBOROUGH BAPTIST CHAPEL.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Having learned that there is some misapprehension among many of our townspeople in regard to our apparent discourtay towards Mr. Gilmour, on the first Sabbath of October, in refusing him the use of the Baptist Chapel in Peterborough, we deem it due to ourselves and our fellow citizens to state the following plain facts in explanation.

1st. It is well known that upwards of five years ago the Church decided that none should be admitted to the Lord's Table except those who had been baptised on a profession of their faith in Christ, so that this practice should be a true exponent of their principles. In consequence of which Mr. Gilmour was offended, and requested a letter of dismissal from this Church to unite with the Church in Smith, which said letter he received in presence of the Church, while at the same time we all regretted this hasty act of Mr. Gilmour.

2nd. That Mr. Gilmour deeded to the Baptist Church of Peterborough, conducted on congregational principles, the property [illegible] which can easily prove that the Church has never deviated from said order. After the deed was signed, sealed, and witnessed, it was left in Mr. Gilmour's possession for safe keeping, but through neglect the deed was never registered.

3rd. We think Mr. Gilmour, contrary to all principles of equity, took advantage of this neglect, refused to give up the deed to the Church, and has actually deeded the property to other men, without any reference to the proper owners of it; and by this act he intends to deprive the church of their property.

4th. We have every reason to think that Mr. Gilmour's announcement that he would preach in our Chapel was a step in his plan to take our property from us.

5th. Mr. Gilmour knew that his demand for the keys of the Chapel would not be complied with until the question of ownership of the Church property was decided. He got a notice of this three days previous. Yet he went to the Chapel door on Sabbath, with his friends, for the purpose, as we believe, of exciting sympathy, for his supposed persecution or ill treatment by the Church.

The action of the Church was meant only as a business precaution until the questions raised by Mr. Gilmour's conduct, in regard to the property, are decided.

THOS. HUTCHINSON,
HENRY GRAHAM,
DUNCAN MCDONALD, } Trustees.
AUSTIN HILLIER,
JONATHAN SOLOMON,
Peterboro', Oct. 17, 1860.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I write to say that I never thought so highly of Jury trials as I do just now. The case of Rogers v. Dickson, for example, seemed at first unreasonable, but when it is known that Rogers is bound to supply water to his tenants, he is clearly entitled to as much damages as will relieve him. Mr. Dickson can claim the same against those above him; and this is fair, for the river should be kept clear. The case of Edmison v. Stephenson also is honorable to the jury, whose business is to balance the law and bring it to equity when it is unequal. The law as it stands was never designed for a new country such as this, where two neighbours making a clearance for forty years may never know their boundary exactly to the end; and would it be justice or reason that because the one cleared part of his neighbour's land thirty years ago accidentally, and the other only 10 years ago, that the first mistake shall be rewarded and the latter punished. Had Edmison wilfully allowed his land to lie waste forty or fifty years as a trap, and then on some old musty deed hid away for a generation, chopped his bonds on the land and all that was on it, after perhaps half a dozen tenants had occupied it, because some defect of title gave the opportunity for such a foxy trick, I could appreciate the use of such law. But in the present instance the law would be absurd. I am sorry to see a neighbour dragged to such a shabby proceeding, and rejoice to see a Jury so clear-headed as to protect the property of the whole community against legal chicanery. I trust our Judiciary will ever preserve the same equal mind from to meet every similar case with equal justice.

I am, sir, your obed't serv't,
PUBLICOLA.

PROSPERITY OF IRELAND.—It is reported that Dublin speak of Ireland as advancing in social and material prosperity, notwithstanding the large emigration going on.—The land under the present system of tenancy, is being relieved of a redundant population; landlords prefer to devote their attention to giving value than dividends among those who have neither skill nor capital for profitable tillage. The removal of a portion of the inhabitants is but a process of adjustment to a changed condition of things.—Prosperity is further apparent in the consolidation of holdings in every part of the country, in the increase of cattle, sheep, and horses in the agricultural districts, and shows in the improved and improving towns. Education and criminal reform are the two prominent and the various railways connecting [illegible] with every county in the island, are [illegible]

Lord Derby has purchased land in Dorsetshire, and intends to spend £1,000 upon it. He is a [illegible] good title to better it for the children.

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE NORTH BRITON.

AUGMENTATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY AT ROME.

Father Point, Oct. 11.

The steamship "North Briton" passed here this afternoon. She has 42 cabin and 153 steerage passengers. She experienced a continuation of heavy westerly gales to the 7th, and had a very heavy gale from the eastward, and a dense fog in the vicinity of Belle Isle. She was compelled to steam to the eastward for twenty hours. On Monday the 8th inst., at 6.45 p.m., she sighted Belle Isle.

Londonderry, Friday. — The Dowager Duchess of Saxe-Cobourg Gotha, mother of Prince Albert, died on Monday.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes Lord John Russel's note to the British Minister at Turin. He expresses fear that an attack against the Roman States and Kingdom of Naples may lead to an attack on the possessions of Austria in Venetia. If the King of Piedmont was to attack a nation with which he has promised to live in peace and friendship, Italy would again be exposed to all the chances of uncertainty.

A protest of the Pontifical Government to the official journal of Rome publishes a formal protest of Cardinal Antonelli against an invasion of the Papal States. It is addressed to the representatives of all the foreign powers at Rome, and dated 18th inst.

On the 25th a report reached Turin that the Piedmontese army had entered the Patrimony of St. Peter, and that the French were concentrating at Rome and Civita Vecchia.

A formal order has been given to the Piedmontese commander not only to avoid any conflict with the French, but even any discussion on any point whatever with the French commander.

When the Senate and Chambers meet on Tuesday next they will receive a communication from the Government. As yet the greater portion of deputies show a disposition to support the Ministry, but in political assemblies on opposition often starts up unexpectedly.

Once Ancona taken—and it cannot hold out—Franti's army will concentrate upon the frontier of Naples, and will cross it at the first call of the population.

The general opinion at Turin is that if Garibaldi does not succeed in taking Gaeta, Franti's army will do it, but this is only a rumour.

It is said that the Sardinian Government receives from a portion of Garibaldi's troops assurances of devotion to Victor Emmanuel.

NAPLES.

The check of Garibaldi before Capua is completely confirmed.

It is said at Turin that the Dictator was so confident of taking Capua that he had given orders for preparing illuminations at Naples.

It was reported at Turin on Monday that Garibaldi had taken away the command of the fleet from Admiral Persano. The gracious gift of that fleet to Piedmont annoyed the party of action.

FRANCE.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says that another division of infantry is to be sent to Rome by the end of the week. The French garrison will then be raised to 20,000 men.

BY THE "AFRICA."

THE POPE'S ULTIMATUM.

DEFEAT OF THE GARIBALDIANS.

New York, October 11.

The *Africa* has 148 passengers.

The Sardinians are reported to have carried on siege operations at Ancona. Notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the garrison they took Fort Dellegrage.

Victor Emmanuel would leave for Florence and Bologna on the 29th.

It was asserted that the Pope's ultimatum for France threatens that he will quit Rome at once unless France interferes to stop the progress of the Sardinians. A majority of the cardinals are reported to have recommended his departure.

The repulse of the Garibaldians at Capua is finally confirmed. One account says they lost 400 killed and wounded and 300 prisoners. Their positions were nevertheless maintained, and the attack renewed in force. The Kings troops are reported to number 50,000 and he is determined to show fight.

Garibaldi's Ministry at Naples had resigned on account of the preponderance of *bersaine*. Signor Comfort was about to form a new ministry professing extreme opinions.

It was reported that Lamoriciere after his late defeat returned to Ancona with a considerable number of troops.

The text of Lord John Russell's warning to Sardinia not to attack Venetia is published.

COMMERCIAL.

The advices from Manchester are favourable. The market for cotton goods and yarns being firm with an upward tendency.

Liverpool, Sept. 29.—Breadstuffs are generally firm.

All qualities of wheat have slightly advanced.

The weather has been unsettled and not so favorable for the crops.

Richardson, Duff[illegible] active.

Boland, Athaya & Co., report beef dull; sales have been made of India mess at about 90s. Pork is steady; good old is quoted at 60s. Tallow steady; American is quoted at 58s 6d.

London Markets.—Baring Bros. report an upward tendency in wheat, with an advance of 1s a 2s per quarter; sales white 56s a 62; and red at 56s a 66s. Sugar steady. Coffee firm at 53s. Tea quotations are nominal.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £123,000.

The discount market is slightly more stringent. The market for American securities is generally unchanged.

Lord Brougham completed his 82nd year on the 19th ult. He is in perfect health, and last week was to preside over the annual meeting of the National Society for the Promotion of Social Science at Glasgow. The noble lord was born on the 19th September, 1778. He was admitted an advocate of the Scottish bar in 1800, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1808, was appointed Attorney-General to Queen Caroline in April, 1820, and was Lord Chancellor from 1830 to 1834 in Earl Grey's Government.

—GRANDVIEW DUMESNIL.—*Le Journal de Quebec* (Ministerial) acknowledges receipt of despatch from Riviere du Loup to the purport that Mr. Lemieux had a majority of 227 votes on the first days polling (the 3rd inst.). The other, we need hardly say, is the Opposition, the latter the Ministerial candidate, and a nephew, we believe, of the Hon. Sir E. P. Taché.

ESCAPE OF A MANIAC.

HE MARRIES A RICH WIDOW.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

About a year since a gentleman in the interior of Wisconsin became insane, and was sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Madison in that state. He was a physician by profession, and was a gentleman of superior cultivation and remarkably prepossessing in appearance. He was about thirty years old. Some six weeks ago he escaped from the Asylum and went to Chicago. There he encountered an old friend, who loaned him quite a sum of money, having no suspicion of his insanity. With this money he supplied himself with new and elegant clothing, and started for Laporte, Indiana, a thrifty village on the line of the Michigan Southern Railroad. He remained there long enough to win the affections of a young and wealthy widow, and was married to her. During the brief courtship he exhibited no signs of insanity, but shortly after his marriage he commenced conducting himself in a manner which startled and shocked his wife and her friends.

Among other mad fancies he believed he was a sheep, and insisted on crawling around on his hands and feet, bleating in the most absurd manner. He would fancy himself a rattlesnake, and make frantic attempts to bite members of his household. The unhappy lady, at length worn out with watching him and endeavouring to restore his reason, made preparations to sending him to the Asylum in Indianapolis. But as is frequently the case, insanity had sharpened his wits, and he cunningly escaped.

We next hear of him in Syracuse, N.Y., where he actually purchased a block of buildings. The necessary papers were made out, and he was to call the next day with the money. He was to pay an outrageous sum for the property, and it is said the parties with whom he made the bargain chuckled vastly over the propitious wind that had blown them so profitable and fresh a subject. But they saw no more of him. The lunatic started westward. At Buffalo he bargained for an immense amount of corn, to be delivered in New York city, and then proceeded to Cleveland. He arrived here last week, and endeavoured to negotiate for some property on Kinsman street, but he talked so absurdly that the parties with whom he had interviews refused to trade with him.

Meanwhile his friends, and particularly his wife, in Wisconsin, (for he has a wife and two children in that state) were making every effort to ascertain his whereabouts. They traced him from Syracuse, and from there to this city. His brother arrived here on Saturday morning last, but found that the lunatic had left on the previous evening train for the West. He followed on Saturday morning. At Toledo he learned that he had gone West on the Michigan train, and he perseveringly continued the search. At Adrain he found and captured him, and took him home.

When not in his rabid fits few would discover the unfortunate man's true condition. He would make very absurd propositions, and offer [illegible] sum for property that hit his fancy, but he would do so in so candid and captivating a manner as to in most cases disarm suspicion.

INTENDED SACRIFICE OF 2000 NEGROES.

The King of Dahomey was about to make an immense sacrifice of human life to the memory of the late king, his father.—The *West African Herald*, of the 13th ult, referring to the matter, says:—

"His Majesty Badahung, King of Dahomey, is about to make the 'grand custom' in honor of the late King Gezo. Determined to surpass all former monarchs in the magnitude of the ceremonies to be performed on this occasion Badahung has made extensive preparations for the celebration of the grand custom. A great pit has been dug, which is to contain human blood enough to float a canoe. Two thousand persons will be sacrificed on this occasion. The expedition to Abeakouta is postponed, but the king has sent his army to make some excursions at the expense of the weaker tribes, and has succeeded in capturing many unfortunate creatures. The young people among these prisoners will be sold into slavery, and the old persons will be killed at the great custom.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. — *Unnecessary torture*—Palpitation of the Heart.—The bleeding, blistering, salivating and torturing method of the modern treatment of disease tends to the distraction rather than the preservation of human life. Physicians have a certain routine prescribed for their *modus operandi* from which there is no departure, the laws of the Medes and Persians that confines men to peculiar dogmas on penalty of exemion. Untramelled by particular rules, Holloway's system on the contrary is based on the simple laws of nature. Palpitation is often the effect of Indigestion, disorders of the stomach or nervous affections. By their action on the stomach and nerves the Pills remove the cause and effect a radical cure.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1860.

Wheat new $1 25c, old $1 30c.
Spring Wheat $1 3c a $1 10c.
Oats 28c a 30c.
Peas 60c a 63c.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, Oct. 18th, 1860.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour ₱ bbl	0	00	0	00
Wheat ₱ bush. new	1	10	1	20
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	95	0	00
Barley ₱ bush	0	50	0	55
Oats "	0	21	0	22
Peas "	0	45	0	50
Potatoes "	0	30	0	35
Apples American ₱ brl	2	00	2	25
Pork ₱ cwt	3	00	3	00
Beef ₱ cwt	3	00	3	00
Butter ₱ lb	0	12½	0	13
Eggs "	0	7	0	10
Hay ₱ ton	7	00	10	00
Chickens "	2	00	4	00
Ducks "	1	50	2	00
Chickens per pair	0	10	0	0
Ducks do	0	00	0	25

D. GREEN.

LOST.

On Saturday evening last, in the Town of Peterborough, a

LEATHER POCKET-BOOK,

containing a sum of money, and papers of no value except to the owner. Any person leaving the same at this Office will be rewarded.

Peterboro', Oct. 18, 1860. 42

TO BE LET.

THAT pleasant and healthily House on the Bagot Park line, in Ashburnham, at present occupied by Dr. John Hall, which house expires on the 1st of January, next.

For particulars apply to

STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.

October 18, 1860.

NEW

Clothing and Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

Next door to Mr. Campbell's Grocery, Hunter Street.

The subscriber has now on hand a large and well assorted stock of

CLOTHS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Shirts, Scarfs, Hats, Caps, and Gloves, in great variety; having been purchased this Fall in the best market, he can recommend them to the public as being the

CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK IN PETERBOROUGH!

As he is now re-opening, the inhabitants of the Town and Townships may depend on getting bargains, as the stock will be sold with a small advance on cost for Cash and Cash only.

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

is superintended by myself, and all orders will be punctually attended to. Gentlemen furnishing their own cloths can have them made to order in the latest style, and a good fit warranted.

☞ *A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.* ☜

J. CAREW.

Peterboro', Oct. 11, 1860.

New Goods! New Goods!

NEW PRICES! NEW PRICES!

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY-GOODS,

CLOTHING AND MILLINERY, FURS, &c.

Having secured the services of a *FIRST-CLASS MILLINER*, ladies may depend on being suited in every particular. The Clothing Department is still under the superintendance of Mr. John Tully. The motto is

☞ *CASH AND CASH ONLY.* ☜

R. B. McDOUGALL,
George Street.

Peterborough, Oct. 18th, 1860. 42

TO THE PUBLIC.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

J. J. MARSHALL,

HAS JUST RECEIVED a most extensive stock of

GROCERIES,

Fresh Teas, Coffees and Tobaccoes, direct from the Montreal Market, where they were purchased at great advantage FOR CASH, and which he is enabled to sell at a small advance upon cost.

HIS STOCK OF

FRESH PROVISIONS

is large and complete.

Flour, Meal, Pork, Fish,
Cheese, Butter, Bread, &c.
Sold at prices as LOW!
as any in town!
Spices, Sauces, Pickles,
Raisins, Currants, Figs,
Almonds, Oils & Salads
Soaps and Candles,
Brushes, Brooms & Pails,
Tubs, and a variety of

CROCKERY.

J. J. MARSHALL.
George Street, West side.

Peterboro', Oct. 18, 1860. 42

THE REV. MR. GILMOUR,

Will preach (D. V.) on

Sunday the 2^d. October,
IN THE TOWN HALL,
at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Peterboro', Oct. 18th, 1860.

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Burmanville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

OFFICE in Gillet's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

WANTED!

20,000 Bush. Oats, 10,000 Bush. Peas,
10,000 BUSHELS BARLEY,
500 *Firkins of Good Merchantable Butter.*

Farmers will find the subscriber at the Market prepared to pay the highest price in Cash for the above.

— A L SO, —

The highest price paid in Cash for any quantity of SHEEP SKINS.

B. GREEN.

Peterboro', Oct. 5, 1860.

WANTED.

OATS, PEAS & BARLEY.

THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price for any quantity of the above mentioned grains delivered at the Ashburnham Grain Warehouse.

THOS. SHORT.
D. SUTHERLAND, Agent.

Keene, Oct. 1, 1860. 42

NOTICE.

IN the absence of the pastor, Rev. J. Cameron, the REV. W. LLOYD, will (D. V.) preach in the Baptist Chapel, on

SUNDAY NEXT, 21st INSTANT,

at 10½ in the forenoon, and 6 in the evening.

Peterboro', Oct. 18, 1860.

WHEAT WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market price in Cash for

40,000 BUSHELS
OF
FALL & SPRING WHEAT,

delivered at his Store-house in Ashburnham or Smith Village.

THOS. SHORT.
D. SUTHERLAND, Agent.

Keene, Oct. 1, 1860.

NOTICE.

ANY TRESPASSER on lots 7, 8 and 9, in the 10th Concession of Douro will be prosecuted according to law.

JOHN REID.

Oct. 15, 1860. 40-4in.

A Farmer Wanted!

A THOROUGH PRACTICAL FARMER, well acquainted with the Canadian or Genesee mode of managing a farm, would get excellent employment and the Farm of Peterborough. None need apply but such as are of sober and moral habits.

Apply at the *Review* office.

Peterboro', Oct. 1st, 1860. 40

ADVERTISEMENT.

From the Montreal Gazette, Sept. 5.

THE paragraph copied from the Peterboro *Examiner* entitled "A Prince's Feather" in the issue of the Montreal *Herald* of the 30th ultimo, seems to have raised the ire of Messrs. Strachan & Smith, and their friends. We would state that while we humbly congratulate Messrs. S. & S. on the honor they received in supplying the *Bread* and *Rolls*, the "Granite Mills Plough Flour" of Peterborough was selected for the purposes specified in that paragraph, their insinuations to the contrary notwithstanding.

DAVID E. McLEAN & Co.
Agent "Granite Mills Plough of Peterboro'."

September 6, 1860. 39

NOICE.

FROM and after this date the business hitherto carried on by the subscriber, William Ogilvy under the name and style of COUPAR & OGILVY, will be carried on by the undersigned as Co-Partners under the name and style of OGILVY & HOOD.

WM. OGILVY,
W. D. P. HOOD.

Peterboro', 2nd Oct., 1860. 40-3in.

Accounts due to and by C ouper & Ogilvy will be settled by Ogilvy & Hood.

NEW

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., &c., &c.

"BUCHAN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE," 55c.

School Books, &c., in great variety, and a general assortment of Miscellaneous Books and Stationery Cheap for Cash.

THOS. RENZIES.

Peterboro', Sept. 27, 1860. 39

CASH FOR WHEAT

DELIVERED AT THE

PORT HOPE RAILWAY STATION,

PETERBOROUGH.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Sept. 5, 1860. 38

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber about the 20th ultimo, a White and Red Cow, about 7 or 8 years old, of medium size, with a white spot on her forehead. Whoever will give information concerning her will be suitably rewarded.

J. B. BISSEE.

Peterboro', Oct. 10th, 1860. 41

A House and Premises TO RENT.

NEAR the south side of the Court House, owned and occupied by the Subscriber. The would sell the premises if so required. The house is large and commodious, and in every respect suited to the comfort and convenience of a large and respectable family. Terms made known on application.

WALTER SHERIDAN.

Peterboro', Sept. 26th, 1860. 40

HARDWOOD.

A FEW Cords of good dry Hardwood will be taken at the office of this paper, if delivered within a month from this date, in payment for subscriptions or on account.

J. BENTHEW.

Smithfield, Oct. 20, 1860.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

FOR

Fall and Winter.

IN addition to our large stock of Staple and Fancy Goods, we now have on hand one of the finest stocks of Ready-made Clothing ever offered for sale in this Town before. Having bought with care and advantage the best choice of Cloths for clothing we could ourselves to offer, with confidence, our Goods. As in part of our stock we would name the following articles:—

OVER COATS of more than twenty different varieties, FINE BLACK CLOTH AND CASSIMERE DRESS COATS, SATTINETS, TWEED AND FULL CLOTH PANTS, VESTS of all sorts and prices. FINE LINEN SHIRTS, DO. OF GINGHAM, CASSIMERE AND FLANNEL. WOOL HATS, FUR HATS, GLOVES, MITTS, MOCCASINS,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have also a large assortment of small Clothes for Children. As we sell FOR CASH ONLY our profits will be very limited. Owing many thanks to our customers and the public in general for their liberal encouragement bestowed upon us, we wish them to give us another call and inspect our assortment before buying elsewhere.

F. & L. LEMAY.

Peterboro', Sept. 19, 1860. 38-2m.

NEW FALL GOODS,

AT

F. & L. LEMAY'S.

WE have the honor to inform our customers and the public that we are receiving a large and splendid stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

OUR STOCK OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

is most complete. We would call particular attention to our stock of Cashmere and Worsted Shawls, Cloth and Cassimere Mantles in the latest styles. Plaids and Robe Cloths in great variety. Sattinets, Flannels, Blankets, &c.

Purchasers of the above goods would do well to ☞ *GIVE US A CALL* ☜ before buying elsewhere, as we will sell at lower prices than ever before,

FOR CASH ONLY

F. & L. LEMAY, Hunter St.

Peterboro', Sept. 12, 1860. 37

NOTICE.

WE hereby caution any person or persons against purchasing a NOTE of hand, dated [illegible] favor of John Collian, Otonabee; of $25 each, signed by us, and payable on 1st March, 1861, and the other in March, 1862, respectively, as we have received no value for the same.

PATRICK O'DONNELL,
JOHN O'DONNELL.

Dated Douro, Sept. 10, 1860. 37-

"Secure the shadow ere the substance fades."

GEO. A. COX,

AMBROTYPE
AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and visiting that he has recently refitted and refurnished his rooms with a new and complete apparatus, and having taken instructions from the celebrated Photographer, W. H. Fuller, Esq., of Rochester, universally acknowledged to be unequaled in the profession, is therefore now prepared to take pictures in the

PHOTOGRAPHIC, AMBROTYPE, Melenotype,

and every other style of the art, which he challenges any other artist in the Province to excel. Prices remarkably low. Every description of out-door scenery taken with accuracy.

Rooms in Burnham's Block, same entrance as to the Montreal Telegraph Office. ☞ Call and examine specimens and cases.

Peterboro', Aug. 30, 1860. 39

JUST ARRIVED!

AT

D. CADOTTE'S,

BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

A large and well selected stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, comprising of

Teas,
Sugars,
Coffees,
Tobaccoes,
Rice,
Currants,
Vermicelli,
Maccaroni,
Spices, &c.

—LIQUORS—

Such as
Whisky,
Brandy,
Gin,
Rum,
Wines,
Ports,
Ale,
&c., &c., &c.

As I intend to sell the above articles as low as possible parties would do well by giving me a call.

D. CADOTTE.

Peterboro', Oct. 3, 1860. 40

SMOKED SALMON.

JUST RECEIVED,

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter St.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

FINEST English Malt Vinegar. Preserving Vinegars of all kinds, for sale by

J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter St.

FARM FOR SALE.

100 Acres Cleared.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of the north half of Lot 26, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Smith, containing 100 acres. Also, the east half of Lot 25, in the 7th Concession of the same Township, containing 100 acres. The above land is well fenced with cedar and fence rails, and nearly nine of cleared land cleared and in a state of cultivation, the remainder is principally [illegible] Also a good [illegible] on the premises. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the adjoining premises.

GEO. JOHNSTON.

Smith, July 30, 1860. 30

CAMPBELL &

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

MILL FURNISHINGS,

And Manufacturers Supplies,

OFFICE, 10 ST. PETER STREET

Montreal.

SAWS! SAWS!

Of every description, on hand and made to order.

CAMPBELL & Co.
10 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

FILES! FILES!

THOMAS FIRTH & SONS, Sheffield & Glass, Spear & Jackson's, and other Makers. Also, every description of Files, RIGHT and warranted good or new, at a very much less price than is usually paid for new Files.

CAMPBELL & Co.
10 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

SPERM, Whale, Sulphur Sperm, Elephant Lard, Coal Oil, &c., for burning or machinery, either by the barrel or 5 to 10 gallon kegs.

CAMPBELL & Co.,
10 St. Peter Street Montreal.

LEATHER BELTING!

PATENT Stretched, Waterproof Cemented, Riveted to Stitched, warranted to every respect; can furnish either the Trade or Consumer at a lower price than any other parties in Canada. Send for Printed List of Prices.

CAMPBELL & Co.,
10 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

September 26, 1860. 39

TO RENT.

ON LIBERAL TERMS, the premises known as Trafalgar Cottage, beautifully situated on the Otonabee, commanding a full view of Peterborough, and of the River, and within a few minutes walk of the Centre of the Town.

It contains every necessary accomodation for a respectable family, and can have a few acres of excellent land attached if required.

ALSO,—The premises now occupied by the subscriber, with from 10 to 60 thirty shave orchard. For particulars apply to the proprietor,

SAMUEL DICKSON.

Ashburnham, Sept. 20th, 1860. 38

TO LET.

A FEW rooms over Mr. Coulter's Drug Store. Apply on the premises.

Peterboro', Sept 19, 1860. 39

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE STORE, DWELLING HOUSE and premises at present occupied by the subscribe

Apply to

W. HARTLAND.

Peterboro', July 12, 1860. 33

P. J. AYRES,

HAS REMOVED HIS

AXE AND TOOL FACTORY

from his old stand in Ashburnham, to the recently built factory on Hunter Street, first building east of the Mechanical Shop on the river bank, where he will endeavour to

Good Axes and Tools

as ever were made in Peterboro'. All Work Warranted.

P. J. AYRES.

Peterboro', Aug 2, 1860. 31-tf

AWFUL CALAMITY!

OVER 60 Lectin Lost.—A little girl of Mr Southerland, in the Township of York, had been declining in health for two years, the Doctors far and near were called in but they all pronounced her to be the [illegible] consumption. Slowly but surely was death approaching, when the little girl took from the shelf [slyly] what she supposed to be a stick of Candy, and ate nearly all of it without suspecting it to be anything else, but fortunately it was a stick of Dr. McKenzie's Dead Shot Candy, which her father had purchased the day before for his other children, the next day she was relieved of over sixty worms, some of them 10 inches long. "Consumption has left and she is now fast gaining her health and strength. How many children are annually dying from the prevalence of worms in the system. [Parents open your eyes to this fact.] One trial of Dr. McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm Candy, will satisfy the most sceptical mind. Price only 15c cents, 15 cents per package, or $2. 50 cents for four packages.—Sold by every Druggist and Medical Dealer in Europe and America.

None genuine without a fac-simile signature of H. H. McKenzie, M. D., Glasgow, on each wrapper. *See advertisement in another column.*

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers!

THE Original Medicine Established in 1857, and first article ever introduced under the name of PULMONIC WAFERS in this or any other country. All other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the word BRYAN being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing,
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in 10 Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adopted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to everyone.

No Family should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No traveller should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS In his pocket.

No person will ever object to give the a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-Five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
Northrop & Co., Newcastle, C. W., General Agents.

For sale by Druggists Gilmour, Wm. Cowlin, and A. W. Hamer, Peterboro', C. Paton, Lindsay, and J. Hamilton, Millbrook, and by Druggists Dundas.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW!

"Anchor" Line of Steam Packet Ships Sailing regularly between Montreal Quebec and Glasgow.

Ship.	tons. H.power.	Commander.
United Kingdom	1,156 ... 300	Wm. Mathieson
John Bell	1,092 ... 350	R. Crighton.
United States, [now building.]	1,250 ...	

The "UNITED STATES" will sail from Quebec for Glasgow on

Tuesday, the 30th October.

Rates of Passage upon Quebec or Montreal as follows:

Saloon Cabin $60.00
Third Class $30.00

[illegible]

Quebec, [illegible]

STRAYED.

FROM the Subscriber, last Spring, FOUR YEAR-OLD CALVES, marked in either side and Up of off ear. Two are Cows, one not black, and two are [illegible] Any person forwarding information by post or otherwise, which will lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded.

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonabee, 10th Con., 31st Lot.

Sept. 20, 1860. 38

NOTCIE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of JAMES ROBERTSON & Co. Carpenters and Builders, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

ARCH'D HAGGART,
ANDREW DOUGLASS,
PETER MORRISON,

Dated Peterboro', Sept. 17, 1860. 38

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW!

"Anchor" Line of Steam Packet Ships Sailing regularly between Montreal Quebec and Glasgow.

Ship.	tons. H.power.	Commander.
United Kingdom	1,156 ... 300	Wm. Mathieson
John Bell	1,092 ... 350	R. Crighton.
United States, [now building.]	1,250 ...	

The "UNITED STATES" will sail from Quebec for Glasgow on

Tuesday, the 30th October.

Rates of Passage upon Quebec or Montreal as follows:

Saloon Cabin $60.00
Third Class $30.00

Prepaid Certificates issued to Passengers from Glasgow to Montreal at [illegible]

Quebec, [illegible]

GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, in the Township of Otonabee, being the East half of the South Gore of said Township, consisting of

100 ACRES,

80 of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. The [illegible]

Now seeded with Fall Wheat.

The Farm is 2½ miles from the Town of Peterborough, on the south road to Keene.

A FRAME STABLE

(capable of accomodating six span of horses,)

A good Double Barn, and a

Good Dwelling House

are on the lot, and a good Creek runs through the lot in all seasons of the year.

TERMS, EASY.

For particulars apply to the subscriber,

ARTHUR LIPSETT,
On the premises.

Otonabee, Sept 17, 1860. 38

STRAYED.

FROM the Subscriber, last Spring, FOUR YEAR-OLD CALVES, marked in either side and Up of off ear. Two are Cows, one not black, and two are [illegible] Any person forwarding information by post or otherwise, which will lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded.

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonabee, 10th Con., 31st Lot.

Sept. 20, 1860. 38

NOTCIE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of JAMES ROBERTSON & Co. Carpenters and Builders, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

ARCH'D HAGGART,
ANDREW DOUGLASS,
PETER MORRISON,

Dated Peterboro', Sept. 17, 1860. 38

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Female Pills!

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful diseases incidental to the Female Constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST 3 MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are safe.

To all Married Persons and Single Affections, or to the heads and backs, Weakness, Fatigue or Single Blessings, Affections of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Nervous Headache, Wind, and a [illegible] disease considered by so eminent a writer, these Pills will effect a speedy cure, and restore [illegible]

Price 25s per box, or 5 boxes for 4 [illegible] remittance to [illegible] Sole Proprietor, 20 Castle Street, Liverpool, and 21 Bruton Street, Bond Street, London, and may be had of all Druggists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Sold in Peterboro' by Druggists Gilmour, Wm. Cowlin, and A. W. Hamer, Peterboro', C. Paton, Lindsay, and J. Hamilton, Millbrook, and

Agricultural.

FARM WORK.

When the harvest is complete, the first work should be a general clearing up and improvement of the fields for next year's cultivation. Draining, stone-pulling, removing stones, cutting left hedge rows, re-claiming waste land, or fencing, will profitably employ many days on most farms. Now, too, while the mucky deposits are comparatively dry, there is opportunity to secure material for manure to be worked over at leisure.

The roadsides where noxious weeds are ripening their seeds should be neglected no longer. The turf that may be collected whilst plowing out the weeds, will, if added to the manure heap more than repay the labor. Such labors will fully occupy the time before fall ploughing commences.

Barns, sheds and other buildings where hay and grain are stored should have free ventilation. Repair whatever is necessary to exclude rain. Keep the barn floor free from "scatterage." Thresh out and clean gleanings from the grain fields.—Exclude fowls from the floor of the hay mow—they find nothing to the abatement of the winter feed. Construct proper drains to carry off the wash of the yard to the manure cistern, or to distribute it over the fields—the roadside is fertile enough without enriching it from this source.

Fences—Erect new lines of permanent fences, using stones from the land if they can be found. Remove those around which hedge roots have sprung up, if the bushes can not be subdued otherwise.—Keep all in good repair, especially about pastures.

Grain is safer when thrashed and stored in the bin, than exposed to the depredations of rats and mice. Thresh early, and market as soon as remunerating prices are offered. Secure granaries from vermin. If weevil appear, fumigate with sulphur.

Insure barns filled with the year's produce and other outbuildings as well as the dwelling. A single stroke of lightning may otherwise sweep away the whole.

Muck—Draw out as large a quantity as can be used in connecting with stable manure, and *let* admixing with the drainage of the stables, cattle yards and sinks. *Store it in a heap near the barn, to be used as wanted.* Exposure to sun and air will prepare it for use.

Pastures—Allow no fields to be fed too closely. Pastures are 'run out' quickly by this process—unprotected roots are burned up during drouth.

Swine—Those kept in the pens should have grain sufficient to keep them growing and to prepare for early fattening. Late pork usually brings less per lb., and requires more feed to make it. Allow them a liberal amount of green food. Pen vines with the fruit, are much relished by them.

Insects—Watch are busy in the apple and peach trees. Examine frequently for their marks, and destroy them. Late caterpillars should in many sections, and the second crop of many insects infests the branches and leaves. Apply whale oil soap and other suitable remedies.—*American Agriculturist.*

TREE-PLANTING.

Have you never heard of the student who on being told that the crow would sometimes live a hundred years, bought a young crow to try the experiment? Yes, indeed, we have heard of him—the irony is considerable—and of Dr. Johnson's grave about the frightful interval between the seed and the timber. Still, we say, plant trees; they who plant at once, instead of wasting their breath in selfish complaints of the shortness of life, find luxuriant foliage waving over them much sooner than they expected.—But, whether you live to see the maturity of your trees or not, be benevolent enough to plant for posterity. Transmit to your children the inheritance of rural beauty received from your fathers, greatly augmented. By all means plant, and plant well, and the result will overpay the labor. And let not your work end with planting. Feed your trees from year to year with generous food and guard them from injury. What joy may you have in seeing the success of your labors while you live, and in leaving behind you, to your heirs or successors, a work that many years after your death shall record your love to your country! If you have country homes to embellish, be content with simplicity. Remember that a great establishment is a great care, and the proprietor is apt to become a great slave to it. Let your dwellings be marked with what painters call "repose." Make them the abodes of comfort and refined enjoyment, places which will always afford you agreeable occupation, but not oppress you with care.

TO PROTECT A SHINGLE ROOF FROM FIRE.

The editor of the Albany *Knickerbocker* says that a wash composed of lime, salt and sand, or wood-ashes, put on in the ordinary way of white-washing, renders the roof 50 fold more safe against taking fire from cinders, or otherwise in case of fires in the vicinity. It pays the expense a hundred-fold in its preserving influence against the effect of the weather. The older and more weather-beaten the shingles, the more benefit derived.

☞The California papers report that some of the pear trees in that state, of the Bartlett variety, have two distinct crops of fruit this year. The trees blossomed in April and July. The pears of the first crop, at the first of September, were large, weighing eight or nine ounces each; the second crop then weighed about two ounces.

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent relief of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Bilious Colic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Fevers, Scalds, Burns, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Toothache and Tooth-ache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Is also an excellent thing for Bruises, Cuts, Wounds and Scalds. It draws out the Fire, Inflammation and Pain. It subdues the Inflammation, and in fact it is impossible for any family to be without a bottle of the CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Price 25 cents per bottle.

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices, unparalleled in Town.

Brock Street, Opposite Lawson's Hotel, } 17

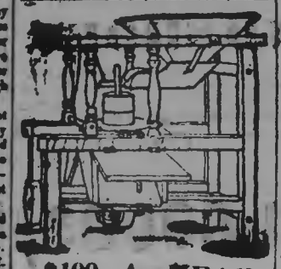
FARM FOR SALE.

EAST half of Lots Nos. 27 and 28, 6th Concession Township of Otonabee, 4 miles from Peterboro' 6 from Keene, and 4 from Allandale.

100 Acres Cleared and Fenced, balance in Timber. It is one of the best wheat farms in Otonabee. A plentiful supply of water, *a good Stone House, Barns, Stables and every convenience.* Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to

ROBERT BROWN, On the premises.

Otonabee, May 19th, 1860.



$100 A YEAR

AND upwards saved to the Farmer, by the Aldine Mower.

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power it may kind, it will grind from 18 to 36 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "H. Mowry, Asthurn, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

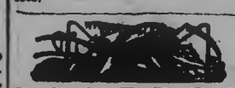
REFERENCES:

Mathew Melndoe, Cavan. Joseph Walton, Smith. Francis Best, Emily. W. Elliot, do G. Harkness, do S. Dickson, Peterboro'. W. Armstrong, Otonabee. C. Gilford, Cobourg.

The inventor, Aldine Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any United Township.

Address, "Aldine Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1860.



BLACKSMITHS.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS, PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:

Joseph Walton. John Walton.

MILL IRONS

of all Descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

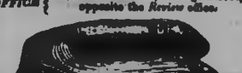
M. MOWRY.

Peterboro', March 16, 1860.

DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr., DENTIST,

OFFICE { Burnham's Block, George Street, opposite the *Review* office.



MR. O'D. can be consulted at his Office in Peterborough from the 16th to the last of every month, on all operations connected with the profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

inserted on the finest Gold and Silver; also on Vulcanized Rubber plates.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FILLING TEETH.

A Tooth that has ached or is aching, can be saved without pain and made to stand the shocks of mastication for a long time.

Children's Teeth attended to and arranged if irregular. All operations Warranted to give satisfaction, and at prices corresponding with equally good work elsewhere.

OFFICE open on Mondays from 9 to 10 a. m. and from 2 to 3 p. m for extraction only.

Peterboro', June 20th 1860. 25

D. PENTLAND,

Surgical & Mechanical Dentist

DIXON'S BLOCK,

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.

ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.

Peterborough, April 12th 1860. 15

BRITISH

SADDLERY & HARNESS WARE-HOUSE.

Opposite A. Nathan's Auction Room, George Street, Peterboro'.

PERKINS & DONNELLY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Portmanteaus, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP for CASH, or the Highest Market Price taken in exchange for Leather.

Peterboro', April 6, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1860. 16

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,027,000. Paid up Capital, $ 600,000

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. Vx. B. Robinson, Geo. Duggan, Esq., J. K. Macdonald, Esq., Wm. L. Ridout, Esq., Hon. J. H. Cameron, Capt. F. Wallace, A. T. Wirtzer, Esq., Wm. Gamble, Esq., Hon. Jas. Crooks, Q.C., Hon. S. B. Harrison, M.D., A. M. Ct. Cayley, Esq., Duncan McDonnell, Esq.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:

HON. J. LEANDER STARR.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be had.

Toronto, April 20, 1860.

WESTERN

Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company,

Capital $1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

THOS. ROLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1860. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament,

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

CANADA WEST

FARMERS' MUTUAL & STOCK

INSURANCE CO'Y,

Head Office—Hamilton, C. W.

President—H. J. LAWRY, Barton.
Vice-President—T. STOCK, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Ann A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland; John Morrow, Esq., County of Peterborough; John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer

JOSEPH B. WALTON, Travelling Agent for the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterborough and Victoria.

The C. W. F. M. & S. Ins. Co. was incorporated by Act of Parliament in the year 1851, solely for the purpose of meeting the wants of the Farmer, by affording him protection against fire, at the lowest premium rate.

The Act of Incorporation prohibits the Directors from taking risks on Mills, Stores, or Buildings in Blocks, or any other hazardous property; and by strictly adhering to these principles, by the liberal and prompt settlement of claims, it will be by judicious management throughout, the Company has met with that support and general favor, in the several places where it has operated, which it is still in active and effort not only to maintain, but to extend. Its liabilities not hitherto exceeded by it. The Board of Directors is composed entirely of Farmers, men who know your requirements, whose interests are with you, and to whom entirely your interests may safely be entrusted.

JOSEPH B. WALTON,
Agent.

Office at the Agricultural Emporium, London Street, Peterboro', June 7, 1860.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE COTTAGE, North of Dublin Street, and lately occupied by George Stevens, Esq. It is very convenient, and has a good garden and other conveniences. For particulars enquire of the Rector either at

REV. ROBINSON, Jr.,
Peterboro', May 24th, 1860. 22

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER the 15th of May, instant, Trains will run from the different Stations as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at 7:50, A. M.
" Millbrook at 9:15, "
" Evansville at 9:50, "
Arrive at Peterboro', 10:95, "

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at 2:50, P. M.
" Evansville at 3:15, "
" Millbrook at 3:50, "
Arrive at Port Hope, 5:05, "

By the above arrangement Trains will connect at Millbrook going North or South, giving passengers from Lindsay and Millbrook FIVE HOURS in Peterboro', and returning same day

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

1st May, 1860. 16-tfn

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A Commodious Family residence [quite new] containing THIRTEEN ROOMS, with Stabling, &c., on the premises. The Lot consists of three acres of land situate on Park St., in a respectable, pleasant locality. The whole will be sold on favorable terms. TITLE INDISPUTABLE. For further particulars apply to Mr. Richard Winch, Peterboro, or to the subscriber,

R. J. WINCH,
Cobourg, C. W.

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,

BY USING

GARDINER'S

CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT

WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by

J. MITCHEL.
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Clarton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. N. Armstrong,	P. Ayres.
W. H. Hayter,	W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham,	H. Sherwood.

State Fire Insurance,

CHIEF OFFICES—3 PALL MALL AND 36 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

Established in 1858, under Charter of Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL, - - - - $2,500,000.
With Upwards of 1,000 Shareholders.

The Right Hon. Lord Kean, *Chairman.*
Peter Morrison Esq., *Managing Director.*
William Carve. Esq., *Secretary.*

A copy of Stock book can be seen on the county, at the

Head Office, Canada West, TORONTO.

Trustees and Board of Directors in Canada:

Honorable John Ross,	W. H. Howland, MPP.
John Crawford, Esq.,	William Ross, Esq.
W. McMaster, Esq.	Wm. Henderson, Esq.

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Crombie

The Branch was only opened last January, and now has an income of

$74,000.

which is retained in this country.

The increase of business in England is unprecedented, as shown by the Parliamentary returns, and the following taken from the late September Report:

"It will thus be seen that the total amount of business done during the last nine months of the Company's operations has been *TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE POLICIES*, producing an additional annual income of

$160,000

Representing Property Insured to the extent of

Thirty Million Dollars!

The Report further says, that "the Directors congratulate the shareholders on this satisfactory increase in the business of the Company, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection now formed it will continue to increase in the same ratio.

The Capital of the Company is devoted entirely to Fire Liabilities, having no reserve for a Life Branch.

All losses in Canada are submitted to the gentlemen composing the Board who fix upon the particulars, and if found satisfactory, at once order the payment of the claim. This system has called forth numerous marks of thanks.

If differences should arise between claimants and the Company, the Manager is fully empowered to accept of any process in law.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North American.

AGENT—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough. 41—6m

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDIES, &c.,

in Peterboro, can at all times be obtained from

J. CARPENTER,
Heathern's Block,
Hunter Street.

Good Black Tea, 2s., 2s 3d., and 2s. 6d.
Fresh Young Hyson, 2s.6d., 2s., and 2s 6d.
Finest Assam Tea, Moyune, Souchong, and Oolong, 2s. to 2s 6d.

Coffee, according to quality.
Good Ceylon 1s., Jamaica, 1s. 2d.,
Finest old Mocha, 1s. 3d per pound.

SUGAR—Bright Muscovado, 5½d.
Finest Crushed or Lumps Loaf, 7½d p lb

FRESH LOBSTERS, SARDINES, Figs, Raisins, Prunes,

in glass jars and boxes. Hard and soft shell

ALMONDS, FANCY BUISCUITS, &c., &c., &c.

PORT & SHERRY WINES

in wood and bottle, 1s. 6d., 1os., to 16s. per gal. Bottle—2s., 2s 6d., 3s., to 4s.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARET,

GENUINE DARK AND PALE BRANDIES, and all other articles in my branch of business, at lowest cash prices.

Guaranteed to be as represented.

J. CARPENTER,
Heathern's Block,
Hunter Street.

Peterboro', May 14th, 1860.

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMBOAT NOTICE!

THE STEAMER

"MAPLE LEAF."

Capt. Schofield.

WILL commence her regular trips on the

21st day of March inst.,

in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay, and Port Hope and Peterboro' Rail Roads,

For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, and New York.

Leaves Colborne every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a. m., Cobourg at 9 a. m., and Port Hope at 11 a. m. Returning direct from Port Hope to Rochester, arriving at Rochester at 3 p. m., in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and South, via, New York Central and Genesee Valley, and New York and Erie Rail Roads.

Returning the *Maple Leaf* will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday night, at 11 o'clock p. m., arriving at Colborne, Cobourg, and Port Hope, in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and North.

Freight will be taken from Rochester AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

GEO. SCHOFIELD,
Master.

Port Hope, March 5th, 1860. 14

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills!

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful diseases incident to the Female Constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST 3 MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick-Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent in a bottle containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $1, and 25 cents in stamps to any Agent.

JOB ROGERS, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro', and all dealers in medicines.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

SUMMER GOODS,

Has been received this day and will be sold at very low prices for cash by

I. ROBINON & Co

Cobourg and Peterboro'

RAILWAY.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, 4th July, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Cobourg	8.30 A.M
Arrive at Peterboro'	10.45 A.M
Leave Cobourg	2.45 P.M
Arrive at Peterboro'	5.00 P.M

Going South.

Leave Peterboro'	12.15 P.M
Arrive at Cobourg	2.30 P.M
Leave Peterboro'	6.30 P.M
Arrive at Cobourg	8.45 P.M

COVERT & FOWLER.
Lessees.

Cobourg, July 1, 1860. 28

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, AND BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative)
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics forms but only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they have ever stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent scholar of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

Early Copies.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

Terms:

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For ashwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Money Current at the State where issued shall be received at par.

Clubbing.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four Copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30.

Postage.

Canadian mail subscribers will be supplied free of United States Postage.

N. B.—The Price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $25 per annum.

For Sale!

Of 200 Acres for Sale!

LOT No. 10, west of the Communication Road, township of Asphodel, County of Peterborough, about 4½ miles from Hastings. 150 acres are cleared and nearly in a good state of cultivation. There are two small frame houses and a good well of water on the lot.

TERMS—Half cash, the balance in the following year in two equal annual instalments.

For particulars apply to

JOHN EDGAR,
Proprietor.

June 4, 1860.

With every shilling Book a Gift worth £1, at Menzies' Store.

BRITISH AMERICAN CIRCULAR DELIVERY, AND General Advertising AGENCY.

22 *St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, C. E*

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public, that he is now prepared to receive Orders for Printing, Addressing and Distributing Bills, Circulars, &c; also, Posting Placards, and receiving Advertisements for insertion in the various City and Provincial Journals.

He will likewise be prepared to receive, and by means of his numerous Agents, arrange for insertion, Advertisements in the various papers throughout Upper and Lower Canada, the Lower Provinces, and the United States, also for the delivery of Circulars in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., thus offering to advertisers and all parties wishing to secure regular an systematic publicity for their announcemen a certain and speedy means of doing so, at

GREAT SAVING OF

Time, Trouble and Expense.

His Arrangements being now completed, he begs to solicit from Railway Companies, Merchants, Tradesmen, Hotel Keepers and others the transaction of all such business, which he begs to assure them will be strictly attended to, with punctuality and despatch, and flatters himself that from his long experience in England, in this line of business as well as in connection with the Montreal Press, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction.

ROBERT MOORE.

AFFLICTED READ!

EUROPEAN MEDICAL HOUSE AND

Botanic Dispensary

No. 51, King St. West, Toronto, C. W

ESTABLISHED BY

DR. GOODING, FORMERLY OF ENGLAND.

A NEW, SPEEDY, and most successful mode of treating

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous debility, Marasmus or Wasting Consumption, Seminal Weakness, Disease of the Kidneys and Bladder, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Chronic Complaints, &c., &c.

☞ No charge for advice.

Dr Gooding is now engaged in treating this class of maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by him is new, it is based upon scientific principles, with new discovered remedies, without minerals or poisons. The facilities of cure are such that patients can be cured at their own houses without expense, in any part of the country, from an accurate description of their case by letter, and have the medicine sent them by mail or express.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Young men who are troubles with weakness generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dimness, pains, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the New Botanic Remedies.

COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

Address,
DR. GOODING,
No. 51, King Street,
Toronto.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation; indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by depositions from the blood of scrofula or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, degrades the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumptive which abbreviates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the renovation of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, &c. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, ULCERATIONS, OPHTHALMY and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so compounded that disease within the range of their action can readily withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human system, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of their operation, the invalid who is tortured down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or capacity restored by a remedy at once so simple and startling.

Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but the many dangerous and fatal disorders of society. The agent below named is supplied to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Worms, Indigestion, Piles in need of Medical Treatment of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So widely is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored to health and comfort by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and wherever its virtues are known, the public no longer need to be informed where to look for relief. Hence it should be employed for the cure of every affection of the kind to be expected to overcome, and where

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 43.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Facetal Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

"THE EXAMINER"

is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$0 37½
Each subsequent insertion	12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	75
Each subsequent insertion	20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	1
Each subsequent insertion, "	2
Business Cards as per agreement.	

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW, Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk of the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CAN. 16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

W. T. M. CROWTHER,

Professor of Music.

ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Pianos Carefully Tuned.

Residence on Hunter Street—dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. McNabb.

Mr. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,

GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL.

DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Wares. George Street, Peterboro.' 32

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

T. G. HAZLITT,

DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

ALEX. McNEIL,

AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.

HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JOHN HAYDEN.

Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL. King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

GEORGE H. HUGHES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 13

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL.

(Late Walsh's)

SIMCOE STREET, PETERBORO.'

THE public may rely upon the best accommodations, and the most *moderate charges*. A few respectable boarders may be accommodated on reasonable terms. 18.

J. MENZIES,

TAILOR

AND

CLOTHIER,

AYLMER STREET, PETERBORO

CLOTHES made in the LATEST FASHIONS, and by the best workmen.

A Fit Warranted.

Peterboro, June 5th, 1860.

H. S. D. SWEETING,

Bricklayer and Plasterer,

BROCK STREET.

H. S. D. S. has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.

☞ Residence next door to Whitehead's *Marble Works.*

Peterborough June 30th, 1859 26

MONEY TO LEND

ON REAL ESTATE.

Apply to ROBERT DENNISTOUN.

Peterborough, May 30, 1860. 32

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

&c., &c., &c.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing superior styles of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &C,

which they offer at reasonable rates for Cash, or approved credit.

☞ None but the best workmen and material employed.

REPAIRING

of every description done at short notice, and in workmanlike manner.

Premises adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.

J. & T. DOUGLASS.

Peterboro', May 4. 1860. 20

J. W. KERR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY

Notary Public, &c., &c.,

PETERBORO'.

ALBION HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to any the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE!

THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the

Court House

on the first TUESDAYS of the months of

MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER,

respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.

By order,

JAMES EDWARDS, *Secretary.*

Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

REMOVAL.

EDWIN POOLE,

Cabinet-maker,

UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to

Ryan's Block, George Street.

Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Couch, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Bedsteads, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattrasses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.

Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to, sell his Furniture at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the SHORTEST NOTICE.

Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 45.

TO LET.

THREE LARGE ROOMS!

THE whole of the 3rd floor of a NEW BRICK BLOCK in the centre of the Town. The premises would make a good Work-shop, meeting-room, or dwelling house.

Rent $10 per quarter.

Immediate possession given. Apply at the *Examiner* office.

Peterborough, June 28th, 1860.

L. A. CADWELL,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced business in the old stand of Mr. W. B. Wade, on Hunter street, where he will be prepared to supply

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

everything to be had in any

First-Class Bakery and CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

All kinds of CAKES, Biscuits and Crackers, Pastry, &c.

Every variety of CONFECTIONARY, both plain and fancy.

BREAD supplied to Customers at their dwellings every morning.

All kinds of FRUITS in season.

As all the BREADSTUFFS and CANDIES sold by the subscriber are

MADE ON THE PREMISES,

the public may rely on having them fresh.

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

L. A. CADWELL.

Peterborough, May 19, 1860.

FOR SALE.

400,000 Cochran's first quality sawed **Shingles.**

Apply to GLOVER & ROBINSON.

Peterboro', July 11, 1860. 37-tf.

Poetry.

THE LITTLE GIRL THAT MEETS ME.

There's a little girl that meets me,
And with laughter ever greets me,
And to kiss her oft entreats me
As I stray
'Long the path of life so dreary,
Where the saddened heart, and weary,
Shades the sunlight, shining near me,
On my way.

She has eyes as blue as Heaven;
(Only aged about eleven;)
But unto her God has given
Such a heart,
That forever she is singing
And her sweet voice ever ringing,
Beauty o'er the rapt heart bringing,
Sweet as art.

With her sunny hair so curly;
With her teeth, so white and pearly,
I have met her late and early
By the way.
And I take her hand and press it
In pure love, just to caress it—
"Pretty little hand—God bless it!"
I do say.

May the world smile kindly on her,
Benedictions fall upon her,
Angels be her guard of honor
As she goes
Through this world of ours singing,
Peace to troubled spirits bringing,
No grief her pure heart wringing
With its woes.

May the sweetest harp in Heaven—
Brightest crown that e'er was given,
Where the waves of life are driven
—not the throne—
Echo to her dainty finger,
'Pon her pure brow ever linger,
While each angel be a singer
Calling home!

THE PEDLER'S PRIZE.

A cold winter's night found a stage load of us gathered about the warm fire of a tavern bar-room of a New England village. Shortly after we arrived, a pedler drove up and ordered that his horse should be stabled for the night. After we had eaten supper we repaired to the bar-room, and as soon as the ice was broken the conversation flowed freely. Several anecdotes had been related, and finally the pedler was asked to give us a story as men of his profession were generally full of adventures and of anecdotes. He was a short thick-set man, and somewhere about forty years of age, and gave evidence of great strength. He gave his name as Lemuel Vineys and his home was in Dover, New Hampshire.

"Well, gentlemen," he commenced, knocking the ashes from his pipe and putting it in his pocket, "suppose I tell you about the last thing of any consequence that happened to me. You see I am now right from the far West, and on my way home for winter quarters. It was about two months ago, one pleasant evening, that I pulled up at the door of a small village tavern in Hancock County, Indiana. I said it was pleasant—I meant it was warm, but it was cloudy and very likely to be dark. I went in and called for supper, and I had my horse taken care of, and after I had eaten I sat down in the bar-room. It began to rain about eight o'clock, and for a while it poured down good, and it was awful dark out doors.

Now, I wanted to be in Jackson early the next morning, for I expected a load of goods there for me, which I intended to dispose of on my way home. The moon would rise about midnight, and I knew if it did not rain I could get along very comfortably through the mud after that. So I asked the landlord if he could not see that my horse was fed about midnight, as I wished to be off before two. He expressed some surprise at this and asked me why I did not stop for breakfast. I told him I had sold my last load about all out, and that a new lot of goods was waiting for me at Jackson, and I wanted to be there before the train left in the morning. There was a number of people sitting around while I told this, but I took little notice of them; one only arrested my attention. I had in my pocket a small package of placards, which I was to deliver to the Sheriff of Jackson, and they were notices for the detection of a notorious robber named Dick Hardhead. The bills gave a description of the person, and the man before me answered very well to it. He was a tall, well-formed man, rather slight in frame, and had the appearance of a gentleman, save that his face bore those cruel marks which an observing man cannot mistake for anything but the index of a villainous disposition.

"When I went to my chamber I asked the landlord who that man was, describing the suspicious individual. He said he did not know him; he had come there that afternoon, and intended to leave next day. The host asked why I wished to know, and I simply told him that the man's countenance was familiar, and I merely wished to know if I was acquainted with him. I resolved not to let the secret out, hurry on to Jackson, and there give information to the Sheriff, and perhaps might reach the inn before the villain had left; for I had no doubt in regard to his identity.

"I had an alarm watch, and having set it to give the alarm at one o'clock, I went to sleep. I was aroused at the proper time, immediately got up and dressed myself.—When I reached the yard I found the clouds all passed away and the moon was shining brightly. The hostler was easily roused, and by two o'clock I was on the road. The road was deep and my horse could not travel very fast, yet it struck me that the beast made more walk than there was need of, for the cart was nearly empty.

"However, on we went, and in the course of half an hour we were clear of the village. At a short distance ahead lay a large tract of forest, mostly of great pines. The road led directly through this wood, and as near as I can remember, the distance was 12 miles. Yet the moon was in the east, and as the road ran nearly west, I should have light enough. I had entered the woods, and had gone half a mile when my waggon wheels settled with a bump and a jerk into a deep hole. I uttered an exclamation of astonishment, but that was not all. I heard another exclamation from another source!

"What could it be? I looked quickly around, but could see nothing. Yet I knew that the sound I heard was very close to me. As the hind wheels come up, I felt something besides the jerk of the wheels.—I heard something tumble from one side to the other of my waggon, and I could also feel the jar occasioned by the movement.—It was simply a man in my cart! I knew this on the instant. Of course I felt puzzled. At first I imagined some poor fellow had taken this method to obtain a ride; but I soon gave this up, for I knew that any decent man would have asked me for a ride. My next idea was that somebody had got in to sleep, but that passed away as quickly as it came, for no man would have broken into my cart for that purpose. And that thought, gentlemen, opened my eyes. Whoever was in there had broken in.

My next thought was of Mr. Dick Hardhead. He heard me say that my load was all sold out, and of course he supposed I had some money with me. In this he was right, for I had over two thousand dollars. I also thought he meant to leave the cart when he supposed we had reached a safe place, and then either creep over and shoot me, or knock me down. All this passed through my mind by the time I had got a rod from the hole.

"Now, I never make it a point to brag of myself, but I have seen a great deal of the world, and I am pretty cool and clear-headed under difficulty. In a very few moments my resolution was formed. My horse was now knee-deep in the mud, and I knew I could slip off without noise. So I drew my revolver—never travel in that country without one—I drew this, and having twined the reins about the whip stock, I carefully slid down into the mud, and as the cart passed on I went behind it and examined the hasp.

"The door of the cart lets down, and is fastened with a hasp, which ships over a staple and is then secured by a paddlock. The padlock was gone, and the hasp was secured in its place by a bit of pine, so that a slight force from within could break it. My wheel-wrench hung in a leather bucket on the side of the cart, and I quietly took it out and slid it into the staple, the iron handle just slipped down.

"Now I had him. My cart was almost new, made in a stout frame of white oak, and made on purpose for hard usage. I did not believe any ordinary man could break out. I got on to my cart as noiselessly as I got off, and then urged my horse on, still keeping my pistol handy. I knew that at the distance of half a mile further I should come upon a good hard road, and so I allowed my horse to pick his own way through the mud. About ten minutes after this I heard a motion in the cart, followed by a grinding noise as though some heavy force were being applied to the door. I said nothing, but the idea struck me that the villain might judge and shoot up through the top of the cart at me, so I sat down on the footboard.

Of course I knew now that my unexpected passenger was a villian, for he must have been awake ever since I started, and nothing in the world but absolute villainy would have caused him to remain quiet so long, and then start up at this particular place. The thumping and pounding grew louder and louder, and pretty soon I heard a human voice.

"Let me out of this," he cried, and he yelled pretty loud.

"I lifted up my head, so as to make him think I was sitting in my usual place, and then asked him what he was doing there.

"Let me out, and I will tell you," he replied.

"Tell me what you are there for," said I."

"I got in here to sleep on your rags," he answered.

"Then you must stay there to the end of my journey," I replied.

"Let me out, or I'll shoot you thro' the head," he yelled.

"Just at that moment my horse's feet struck the hard road, and I knew that the rest of the road would be good going. The distance was 12 miles. I slipped back on the footboard and took the whip. I had the same horse then as I've got now—a tall stout, powerful bay mare—and you may believe there's some go in her. At any rate she struck a gait that even astonished me. She had received a good mess of oats, the air was cool, and she felt like going. In fifteen minutes we cleared the woods, away we went on a keen jump. The chap inside kept yelling to be let out.

"Finally he stopped, and in a few minutes came the report of a pistol—one—two—three—four, one right after the other, and I heard the balls whiz over my head. If I had been on my seat, one of these balls if not two of them, would have gone through me. I popped up my head again, and gave a yell, and then a deep groan, and then I said, 'Oh, God save me! I'm a dead man!' Then I made a scuffling noise, as though I were falling off, and finally settled down on the foot-board again. I now urged up the old mare by giving her an occasional poke with the butt of the whip, and then peeked at faster than ever.

"The man called out to me twice more pretty soon after this, and as he got no reply he made some tremendous efforts to break the door open, and as this failed him, he made several attempts upon the top. But I had no fear of his doing any harm, for the top of the cart is framed in with dove-tails, and each sleeper bolted to the posts with iron bolts. I had made it so that I could carry heavy loads there. By-and-bye, after all else failed, the scamp commenced to holler when to the horse, and kept it up until he became quite hoarse.—All this time I kept perfectly quiet, holding the reins firmly, and kept poking the beast with electricity.

"We were not an hour in going that 12 miles. I hadn't much fear—perhaps I might tell the truth, and say that I had a good pistol, and more than that my passenger was safe; yet I was glad when I came to the old barrel factory that stands at the edge of Jackson's village; and in ten minutes more I hauled up in front of the tavern, and found a couple of men in the bars cleaning down stage horses.

"Well, old fellar, said I, as I got down and went around to the back of the wagon: 'you had a rich good ride hadn't ye?'

"Who are you?' he cried, he kind of swore a little, too, as he asked the question.

"I'm the man you tried to shoot,' replied I.

"Where am I? Let me out;' he yelled.

"Look here; we're come to a safe stopping place, and mind ye my revolver is ready for ye, the moment you show yourself. Now, lay quiet!

"By this time the two hostlers had come up to see what was the matter and I explained it all to them. After this I got one of them to run around and rout out the Sheriff, and tell what I believed I'd got for him. The first streaks of daylight were just coming up, and in half an hour it would be broad day-light. In less than that time the Sheriff came and two men with him. I told him the whole affair in a few words—exhibited the hand-bills I had for him and then he made for the cart. He told the man inside who he was, and if he made the least resistance he was a dead man. Then I slipped the iron wrench out, and as I left the door down, the fellow made a spring.—I caught him by the ankle and he came down on his face, and in a moment more the officers had him. It was now daylight and the moment I saw the chap I recognized him. He was marched to the lock-up, and I told the Sheriff I should remain in Town all day.

"After breakfast the Sheriff came down to the tavern and told me that I had caught the very bird, and that if I would remain until the next morning I should have the reward of two hundred dollars, which had been offered. I found my goods all safe, paid the express agent for bringing them from Indianapolis, and then went to work to stow them away in my cart. The bullet holes were found in the top of my vehicle just as I expected. They were in a line about five inches apart, and had I been where I usually sit, two of them would have hit me near the small of the back, and passed upwards, for they were sent with a strong charge of powder, and his pistol was a heavy one.

"On the next morning the Sheriff called upon me and paid me two hundred dollars in gold, for he made himself sure that he had got the villain. I afterwards found a letter in the Post-office at Portsmouth for me, from the Sheriff of Hancock county, and he informed me that Mr. Dick Hardhead was in prison for life."

So ended the pedler's story. In the morning I had the curiosity to look at his cart, and I found the four bullet-holes just as he had told us, though they were now plugged up with corks.

YOUNG LADIES—READ.

The following is from the Hartford daily *Courant*:

"What a number of idle, useless young women—they call themselves ladies—parade our streets. "They toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of them." Do they ever look forward to the time when the real cares and responsibilities of life will cluster around them? Have they made, or are they making, any preparation for the onerous duties which will assuredly fall to their lot—duties to society, to the world, and to God? They lounge or sleep away their time in the morning. They never take hold of the drudgery, the repulsive toil which each son and daughter of Adam should perform in this world. They know nothing of domestic duties. They have no habits of industry, no taste for the useful, no skill in any useful art. They are in the streets, not in the performance of their duties, or for the acquisition of health, but to see and to be seen. They expect thus to pick up a husband who will promise to be as indulgent as their parents have been and support them in idleness. They who sow the wind in this way are sure to reap the whirlwind. No Life can be exempt from cares. How mistaken an education do these girls receive who are allowed to believe that life is always to be a garden of roses! Labor is the great law of our being. How worthless will she prove who is unable to perform it!

It has been observed that by far the greatest amount of happiness in civilized life is found in the domestic relations, and most of those depend on the house habits of the wife and mother. What a great mistake is then made by our young girls and their parents when domestic education is unattended to! Our daughters should be taught *practically* to bake, to cook, to arrange the table, to wash and iron, to sweep, and do everything that pertains to the order and comfort of the household. Domestics may be necessary, but they are always a necessary evil, and the best "help" a woman can have is herself. If her husband is ever so rich, the time may come when skill in domestic employments will secure to her a comfort which no domestic can procure.—Even if she is never called to labor for herself, she should, at least, know how such things ought to be done so that she cannot be cheated by her servants.

Domestic education cannot be acquired in the streets. It cannot be learned amidst the frivolities of modern society.

A good and worthy, and comfort-bringing husband can rarely be picked up on the pavement.

"The nymph who walks the public streets,
And eats her cup for all she meets,
May catch the fool who turns to stare,
But man of sense avoid the snare."

The highest and best interest of society in the future, demand a better, a more useful, a more domestic training of our young ladies."

☞ The following laconic epitaph, carved on a Spanish tombstone should be remembered. "I was well, tried to feel better—took physic, and here I am."

☞ White is a fast girl like the *Great Eastern*? Because when she goes abroad she is sure to have a swell after her.

An honest man's the noblest work of God—but a woman is the prettiest.

What we wish we readily give credit to, and what we think ourselves we hope is the opinion of other men.

THE SIMPLE SECRET.

Twenty clerks in a store; twenty hands in a printing office; twenty apprentices in a ship-yard; twenty young men in a village all want to go on in the world and expect to do so. One of the clerks will become a partner, and make a fortune; one of the compositors will become an influential citizen; one of the apprentices will become a master builder; one of the young villagers will get a handsome farm and live like a patriarch—but which one is the lucky individual? Lucky! there is no luck about it. The thing is almost as certain as the Rule of Three. The young fellow who will distance his competitors is he who masters his business, preserves his integrity, who lives cleanly and purely, who devotes his leisure to the acquisition of knowledge, who never gets in debt, who gains friends by deserving them, and who saves his spare money. There are some ways to fortune shorter than old dusty highways—but the staunch men of the community, the men who achieve something really worth having, good fortune, good name and serene old age, all go in this road.

OUR LOCAL PAPER.

Reader, did you ever reflect on the subject of supporting liberally the press, and first of all, your own local newspaper? If not, permit us to suggest to you your privilege and your duty in this respect.

Each city, town and village in a country like America should be represented by a *live* local newspaper, and it would be well, not only for the *people* and the *place* so represented, to have a paper which would reflect credit on both, but a paper which would be a credit and an honor to the nation. Strangers from abroad judge us by our newspaper press, and hence the importance of making that instrument as perfect and potent as possible.

It is the duty of every citizen of each place to contribute something toward improving and strengthening the local paper. He may do it by subscribing and paying for his paper, by advertising well, by recommending it to others, or in all these ways. Were the country press as liberally patronized and as well supported as it should be, the country would not be so flooded with the worthless trash, in the shape of "love-and-murder stories," as it now is, which poison and vitiate the minds of the young.—There is usually more moral integrity and circumspection manifested by editors of the country press than by those in the large cities, and a more healthy tone of mind and morals will generally be found to pervade them. They are more free from the reports of degrading vices and crimes, and are never opened with that feeling of suspicion which attaches to the common "flash" literature of the day.

The country press may be improved.—Each individual residing within the limits of its sphere and circulation may add in its improvement, and add to its subscription list. He may be on the "look-out" for interesting information, and when this is obtained, communicate it to the editor. He may bring his own before the public by an appropriate advertisement, or, if he has beef, pork or grain to sell, he may announce it through his local press. He may give historical sketches of the past, and show the progress and change going on at present. He may help to make his local paper a source of instruction to strangers, and of entertainment to his neighbors. Is he a manufacturer? Let him invite capital and influence by setting forth such natural advantages as the place may possess, and indicate the routes by which it may be reached, its accessibility to the market, &c. There is no estimating the advantages to any town or village of a *live* local journal, and we doubt if there is to be found at the present time an editor who gets fully paid for the service he performs, and we put the responsibility where it belongs—mainly on the people, whose business and duty it is, first of all, to support handsomely their own local paper.—*Life Illustrated.*

I WONDER.

When a young man is clerk in a warehouse or bank and dresses like a prince, smokes "some" cigars, drinks "nice" brandy, attends theatres, balls and the like, I wonder if he does it all upon the wages of his clerkship?

When a young lady sits in the parlor all day, with her lily-white fingers covered with rings, I wonder if her mother don't make the puddings, and do a good deal of work in the kitchen?

When a man gets three times a day to get a dram, I wonder if he will not, by and by, go four times?

When a young lady laces her waist a third smaller than nature made it, I wonder if her pretty figure will not shorten life some dozen years or more, besides make her miserable while she does live?

When a young man is dependent on his daily toil for his income, and marries a fine lady who does not know how to make a loaf of bread or mend a garment I wonder if his is not lacking somewhere, say towards the top, for instance.

A FAST COUNTRY.

The proprietor of ——— Hotel, has rather an exaggerated way of talking. During the Provincial Exhibition there recently he was conversing with some gentlemen from Buffalo when he dilated largely and eloquently on the wonderful changes he had witnessed since he came to the 'Attributive City.' One of the gentlemen, thinking he saw something green, mixed him, with deflected seriousness, whether he had seen any changes in Nature itself—and whether Burlington Bay had not been drunk dry by his elephant, or the mountains had changed their configurations. The hotel-keeper saw that the Yankee had mistaken him, and resolved to answer it fast according to his folly.'

"Oh, certainly, sir," said Bonifacc. "You see that mountain I'm pointing to the Bible tells us upon the Catskill side of Hamilton which stands 700 above the Bay.

The Yankee replied that he did.

"Well, then," resumed Bonifacc, "when I first came to Hamilton, that Mountain was nothing but a hole in the ground!"

Tales' Column.

Written for the Examiner.

Canada.

FROM "LIFE'S RIVER," AN UNPUBLISHED POEM, by T. H. ROBERTSON.

PART I.

Europe expectant waits a glorious advent,
Earth's smiled and mitred sceptres expectant wait;
And eastward from behind the icy ramparts
Siberia astonished gazes, and commotion
The curse of bondage with a god-like will,
Which cities, and castle, and crime immensely curb
Till manhood, stung to spurn their ignoble yoke,
Shall swim to life's goal of freedom through a sea of blood!
Mighty achievements pressing on the loon
Of Caucasian air, the nations with a joy
That crown'd enslavers trembling feel, and mock!
Slay Saxon sever,
Wine from th' unmarbled mounds by Enzine wave,
And purer from the scourge of Hindoo prong,
The dozing German and the cold-brow'd Gaul—
Magyars and treasons tempering with the slave,
Armed with assassin steel to stop new States.
May Saxons, grasp'd by Heaven, prepare!
Prepare! for manhood yet shall be itself,—
Prepare! the long oppressed yet shall have their due,—
Prepare for justice or, for seas of blood,—
That peace triumph'nt nets her throne amidst
The risen glories of the Latter Day,
Or nations, armed by Heaven to people hell,
Goaded by demons, curse earth with a double curse!

The chained by Mexique rives long to see
The fledgling eaglet of the sterner North
Spread his broad pinions to the west'rn sun;
They long to see
An ensign floating on the west'rn winds—
Britannia's honored gift, a copy fair
Of her loved Isles—stars'd as the arch of night,
With orbs whose light is hope, and help and freedom,
Nor dim'd by Negro tears, nor fashion wrongs!
The scourge-scarr'd sons of bondage long to see
Those folds the slave beholds, but slave no more,—
To see that ensign float the slaver seas,
And, stricken, plies no more his 'canoed craft—
The tank-slave seas, and trumblingly anon,
Drops from his unnerved grasp the ready lash,—
The oppressed beholds, and his first spirit spurns
Oppression and its signs, stands up a MAN!
Hail, glorious flag!
Then wav'st o'er lands that tyrants dare not track,
Or tracks be it, the bloody track is filled
With his life-blood beside his uncoffin'd corse!
O God, forbid that red-war's cannon wheel
Shall ever rut our beach, or mound our fields
With bloody trench!

But should treason hatch
Her reptile brood, or foreign serf invade, or
Empire shine own to crush their country's foe
Our Flag, be it the sign of Victory,
The sword of Canada, be it the sword of
Heaven!
Banner, wave!
Trust to the true—Fear sunsign to the false
Flag of the free—hope's anchor to the slave.
Unfurl thy broad folds to the groaning world
And, since thou art the dress of sweet, thou
Thyself must be of light—a star of Heaven!

—Canada,
The flag committed to thy noble care,
In camp and field the "100th" proudly guards;
And Britain's foe, and man's, and thine shall know
The staff of which kind Providence hath made
The thousands left upon the strand thy soldier's claim.
A flag, the original of theirs, was seen
On Sarbey's shore, and playing heavenly fled
As sang a shout of joy throughout the Isle:
'Twas free, from shore to shore 'twas free!
Man found a voice and arm! From sea to sea
As deeps the live-thunder o'er the billowing waves,
The pæan rang—a nation jubilant!—
Midst cobwebb'd prisons the cloistered bats
Medieval slumbers broke, and o'er the dead
Of Cassocked Royalty spew'd by nimbletoes,
Sounded the bell of grand-enshrined freed
To Freedom's guild! The night of thrones
right,
Bared it breast brow to Heaven, and flung its locks
With boyish glee about; and tossed that ball
Adown time's valley!

Yet again 'twas caught
By Saxon hands, and dipped from Boston's wharfs
In west'rn brine.
Thence, struck from Bunker's, bounded
From peak to peak around the west'rn sphere!
Still gathering head-way, towards the rising sun
It scattered flew and struck the Tuileries;
Bounding thence, leaped the round of Europe thrones.
The Saxon watch'd that ball's artistic course
And watch it not; and help'd by eagle's
Within their vortex to assist it on its way.
And stepp'd expectant behind to grab the expectant blow!

Upon, and side by side with Revolution,
Sentenced back on and confronted reason
Followed bound extinguishing, we purpose
Quite thrown-over dynasties, plus hungering
Of ancient dust; of clans, states, gentes old
Unheeded shake abroad their blazonry;

A meteor game's afoot,—a higher stake
Hangs on that bounding ball's God-guided bound;
And echo from far Dedreleid repeats
To Alpine peaks the fortune of the game
That engages struggling heads.

My country, thine
The foremost place—the humblest player thou!

Let brave men scourge and sell the wronged and helpless,
Let freemen lynch and hearse as they may,
Our wags, flag, and laws but hide their time
To reign from sea to sea, from pole to stormy cape.
The west'rn sphere is ours, let boatsmen hope,
Our flag, on Calvary won, let boatsmen trust,
To-day's salvation's day, let boatsmen strike;
This Continent was never made for slaves
A curse is on the soil that bondage tills
A cancer fester's on that nation's vitals
Who buy and sell men.
Man shall be avenged;
"Yes, one shall not escape Me," saith the Lord.

Ah! poor proud Nation,
Your very strength your very weakness is,
Your wealth your poverty, your faith your foe!
Apostate freemen, slaves!
Accursed inheritors of high-Heaven's blackest curse,
Let Egypt's fate announce thy certain doom
Sure as God stands upon the circle of the Heavens!
Great God, dare man sell man
In whose live nostrils lives the breath of life,—
Traffic in gold, and bargain souls and flesh,
Barter for gain the image of Thy self;
Are hearts attuned to harmonies divine
Twin rudely rifled for a little pelf?
Ah, gold! red gold! and men dare this and name
Manhood, and charity, and Christ!

(*End of part I.*)

OCTOBER.

October—called by the Saxons *Wyn-monath*, that is, Wine-month, and *Winter-fitlech*,—bears pretty much the same character in the Fall of the year as April does in the Spring. The beginning of April is still wintry—the end may often be strong claims to the name of summer; the commencement of October is frequently distinguished by the lingering of absolute warmth, and here and there a flower—the child, by stops of frost, and sometimes snow. In the early part of the month, we can remember, of our boyish Octobers, seeing the hardy yarrow and a few other lingering flowers remain, while the meadow-saffron and the autumnal crocus, sweetly springing up from the soil, gave a last gleam of floral beauty to the year. If strolling outside the busy haunts of trade, we will find the grass in still vividly green and luxuriant as in Spring; and the clear days allow a, in the perfect repose of landscape, the brilliance of the waters, and the strong shadows cast by the trees upon the sunny ground, the highest pictorial beauty. But the chief glory of this month is the gorgeous splendor of the woods; and, however much we may love and admire our woodlands and their scenery in other seasons of the year, it is in this month they may be pronounced most beautiful. Toward the end of it, the *fall-away of the leaf* upon the hill side, along the river brim, may wide-spread over the extended [illegible] a magnificent spectacle. [illegible] of tree, so beautifully varied in [illegible] character—the oak or stemmed [illegible] beech-branched birch, the tall, smooth beech, the wide-spread oak and chestnut-each displays its own finest hue of orange, rich brown or yellow, which, mingling, with here [illegible] of unchanged trees by the darkness of the pine—presents a view of rare scale, glowing and splendid. Yet few can see our home woods in October, and pleasantly as we can look back upon their variegated loveliness, they are exceeded by the forests of America: the greater variety of trees, and the greater effect of climate, conspire to render these, in decay, gorgeous and beautiful beyond description.

"The woods! oh, solemn are the boundless woods
Of the great Western World, in their decline."

As we take our solitary stroll, everything around us betokens that

"The harvest is past, the Summer is ended."

The dark and gloomy acorn-cup scattered in profusion on the ground, the ruined home-abodements glow in their rugged shell-which have burst open by their fall, and hogs are busy gathering the coveted hickory and walnut. The birds enjoy a plentiful feast in the fore-tops, while the squirrel, "gray and pensive," is tracking the nuts and fall of life, are startling through the hard, dry leaves. The winds, which at this time arise, disperse far and wide many seeds which are copiously furnished with feathers as wings for this purpose, as carefully has nature provided all the means to attain the purpose to the trees and herbs throughout the world. And though we call this season "*The Fall of the Year*," let us thankfully remember that her present glory fades not, but only to raise and glow again with all the ardor and in all the beauty of a future spring.

"Ma," said a little boy, "will that man go to Heaven any sooner than you because Annie got a paw all to herself?"

"One of the very best looking girls in the Troy [illegible] Female Seminary, is a [illegible] A [illegible] is a fashionable [illegible] dance [illegible]

The Prince's Progress.

THE PRINCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 17.

The Prince and suite arrived at the depot in this city at twenty minutes past 12 to day.

The train remained but 5 minutes and then left for Worcester and Boston.

Col. Thompson and Col. Sargent entered the car and were introduced to the Prince, and are coming on with him.

The depot was densely crowded, and every available window in the vicinity was filled. At least 10,000 people were present, who greeted him with repeated cheers.

PALMER, October 17.

After leaving Springfield, Colonel Newell A. Thompson addressed the Prince, in the grand saloon car, presented his credentials, and welcomed the Prince in the Governor's name to Massachusetts.

The Prince merely bowed in reply, and soon after entered into conversation.

At Pittsfield there was an immense assemblage.

The Prince went upon the car platform and was greatly cheered.

At Albany this morning, the Burgess Corps was out in very full numbers.

At the depot, after the Prince stepped upon the platform, he turned round and shook hands with Senator Seward and Governor Morgan.

He appears to have been much pleased with them and was very intimate with Mr. Seward.

At West Brookfield there was a crowd cheering as the train passed.

Worcester, Oct. 17—2½ P. M.

At Worcester the crowd was immense, and the Prince showed himself on the platform in answer to their cheers.

Here the splendid Engine *Addison Gilmore* was taken off and the train surrounded by Superintendent Gray to Mr. Twisdell's care.

The cars will reach Boston at 3.45.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.

The reception and entertainment of the Prince here was a great success; second to none in the United States.

ARRIVAL IN PORTLAND.

At a quarter to two o'clock Portland was gained. The carriages passed through a considerable portion of the city, to the Grand Trunk depot, where stood in waiting many individuals favoured by the Mayor, and eight companies of the Militia of the state of Maine. The carriage door was opened, and out stepped the Prince, looking somewhat dusty from the ride, but healthier and better than when he first landed on Newfoundland shores. He walked through the ranks of the volunteers and took his seat in the carriage prepared for his reception. To his left sat the Mayor, opposite to him the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Lyons. Some little delay occurred before the Militia could be got into proper trim, but that accomplished the Royal cortege moved off at a slow pace through the principal streets of the city, occupying in their journey a little more than one hour.

THE START.

For the last hour a cold north-east wind has been rising, which gives white crests to the waters of the bay, and brings with them a few clouds to the sky. The smoke rises in volumes from the funnels of the war steamers, the anchors are weighed, and a few minutes watching enables us to perceive that the journey homewards had been commenced. The sun is fast sinking in the west. The purple hues of the distant ethereal shores are deepening as the mighty vessels near the outlet. The summits of the hills are tinged with gold; the waters become darker, the sails of the vessels whiter by contrast. And as the light of day gradually declines, as the bright and glorious colors of nature gradually sober down, so gradually are the Royal ships lost to view, distance and darkness combining to hide them from human sight. Let us trust that He who holds the waters in the hollow of his hand, will watch over the Royal boy, bring him in safety to the home of his fathers, and grant that he may become the pride and glory of the mighty Empire he is born to rule.

CHARIVARI.

A very thrilling *fracas* occurred in the town of L'Original on Saturday night last. A man named LeTour[illegible] off with a young woman of [illegible] notorious antecedents in these [illegible]ilas Bourjoe—and commenced [illegible] without having had that little [illegible] ceremony first performed which is generally considered expedient. The moral feeling of the Burghers (as our old friend of the *Economist* used to call them) was touched. It would not brook such unholy conduct. It stood up for the prerogative and prequisites of the clergy. It grew warm and more indignant every hour until Saturday night, and then the separation reached the following crime:—About a dozen, in whom morality was most rigorous, armed themselves in hosiery, and proceeded in solid phalanx to the door of the cabin where the fond but erring couple were "dreaming the happy hours away," and commenced a serenade which was more noisy than complimentary. They then, like prudent people, retreated to a tavern near by, in order to get up a little more *fortitier in re*, even at the expense of a little *monster in modo*. While discussing their own prowess and planning another *sortee*, one of the objects of their attentions suddenly appeared in their midst, having an axe in hand, with which he loudly volunteered to cut open anybody's head, shoulders, back, belly or legs, who would step forward within a convenient distance. The obliging little man, however, was soon pinioned, and a rail being procured, was bound like Mazeppa to an uncomfortable stand. His oxen brought the faithful Bourjoe to the rescue, who sprang like a tigress into the crowd with a knife, dealing cuts down right and left. She made short work of it. Mazeppa was dropped like a hot half-penny. The brave scattered, and the rescuer and the rescued retreated in good order. It soon appeared, however, that she had left work for the surgeon, for no less than five were wounded. One is seriously hurt in the lung and his condition is critical. Another got two deep wounds in the back, which bled very freely but are, we believe, not serious. Another is wounded in the knee very badly. Two others are slightly hurt in the side. Our informant was not able to give the names of the injured. That is the "take," and it would be easy to "point the moral"—viz, people shouldn't interfere with other people's business and pleasure.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

The reports [illegible] in this [illegible] Herald, from Colonel [illegible] Hutton, have reported [illegible] Hutton last night all to himself. [illegible] Hutton is the boy of the Royal [illegible] and universal patience of [illegible] Hutton must [illegible] to which the whole

THE LOSS OF THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

From the London Times, Oct. 5.

The crisis which has come upon the Roman Church is one for which she is obviously wholly unprepared. She never can believe that every one, even the Emperor of the French, is against temporalities, and that it would be a relief to every one if the Pope quitted the Holy City. We see this in the tone taken by her advocates and champions everywhere. If any one wants to see a great Power grovelling in the dust he has only to cast his eye over the comments of the Ecclesiastic party upon the Italian movement, showing the most wretched impotent, blind rage, and nothing more.—This is the way in which the Roman Church takes a great trial. She does not know what to do; she has no view, no plan, no line of action before her, no policy to meet this new state of things; she is simply taken aback, and storms at her invaders.—As if it were of any use to be in a rage, and as if those whom she complains of were the people to be at all moved by it! Rome has great credit for versatility, for seeing her way under altered circumstances, and finding the proper treatment to give to all events; but it looks now as if she had lost herself, and were tripped and thrown off her balance; as if her head were gone; as if she could only think the past and the future were a dead wall to her; as if everything was a blank to her when the triple crown once went.

This is the more astonishing, because the Roman Catholics cannot point to a single part of the scope and system of their Church which requires the temporal power, of the Pope for its support. Their theory is quite complete without it; they confess that it is; they boast that it is. They would be ashamed to show their faces in the presence of Christendom and say that they needed the temporal power, and had not a perfect, complete, and sufficient basis without it. They have, therefore, always been particular and earnest in telling us that their ground is a spiritual one, and a spiritual one purely and exclusively, and that any temporal position connected with it is a mere accident, which has nothing to do with the life of the Church, and can be thrown off, like the most superficial drapery, without the least loss to the substance of the Church. They have always told us that their Church wields no fleshy weapon, but the sword of the Spirit; that she rules by moral power only, and that her one sole instrument for the support of her authority is spiritual censure, whereby she exercises the right which belongs to all religious bodies as such, of removing from her pale the dissentient and the disobedient. If this is their ground, then, what harm does the fall of the temporal power of the Pope do to the Roman Church? She can go on just the same, and do all the acts which she has done. The whole ground of discipline is open to her; the whole ground of doctrine is open to her. She can excommunicate right and left as much as she pleases, there is nothing to prevent her; she has still the sword of the Spirit, and can brandish it as she likes. She can go on "developing" Christian doctrine to her satisfaction; she added one doctrine to the faith a year or two ago, she may add twenty more, if she likes, within as many more years; whether Rome is under Papal rule, or French rule, or Sardinian rule, there will be nothing to prevent her. She is not likely to meet with any opposition to her creed-making either from Napoleon III. or from Cavour, who are probably not interested in this invisible department; but if she did she has it all in her own hands.—She can make and unmake, plant and pluck up, pull down and build, and work all her will and pleasure in the whole world of spiritual discipline and doctrine. What more does she want? She has the perfect command of a complete spiritual machinery, extending in every direction over the four quarters of the globe; she can summon every Bishop of her communion, from Mexico to Macao, to her central tribunal; she can hold any Council she likes, the Propaganda can go on, the *Index Expurgatorius* can go on, Oratories can go on. What is there that cannot go on all the same? What is there to dread, then in this loss of a temporal kingdom, and why cannot the Pope throw himself upon the inalienable spiritual power of his office, and take his stand upon his claim to be the spiritual centre of Christendom. That is his natural course, his politic course, the only course which religious honour leaves him under such circumstances as the present. The temporalities go whether he will or not; why, then, not, at any rate, make a virtue of necessity, and say that he can do without them when he cannot keep them? Such a course would be sure to awaken the highest enthusiasm of the whole Roman communion; it would kindle a flame in the whole Roman Catholic world; the signal would be given and the acts struck, all would know that a new order of things was commenced, and the result would be that a new line would be marked out for the Papacy by general consent. A fresh start would then be gained, and the basis of a new career would be laid down, and the new course of events would receive that treatment which every Roman Catholic would wish for it. The new course of events would have the suitable interpretation put upon it, and would be stamped in the most favorable way as the inauguration of a new era of the Papacy.

But this is not the idea of the Roman Church, or at any rate, of that party in it which surrounds the Pope. It clings to an old state of things with desperation, because it has not the least notion how to deal with a new state of things. The whole future is a blank to it if the Pope be not a temporal monarch. They look forward to it with simple confusion and dismay and know not what will become of the Church. It is without a view and without a policy. Put, this is naturally; it is disturbing. The Pope is all that St. Leo was if he is deprived of every fief of land in Italy. He is a great deal more than St. Leo was, for even the [illegible] supremacy made many long strides after St. Leo's time. Why cannot he fall back upon the spiritual supremacy, and throw up the adventitious secular addition which is grudged him, but which is the fruitful source of the most awkward relations and collisions? But, instead of this, what is the present hope of the Roman Catholic world? A war! "A war," says Archbishop Cullen's organ, "will cool this raging fever; grape shot will expel these humours." The Gallician Protest re-echo these sentiments. An European war, then, is to be the Reverend remedy and restorative for the Papacy; that is the last resource, and that is the last chance which now consoles the Papal party. A notable consolation indeed to a Christian Bishop and the [illegible] head of Christendom, who, according to his creed, ought to think one the most horrible of all things! But the Roman Court cannot disavail itself of the belief that this is merely a passing danger from a particular [illegible] and that [illegible] restoration. The [illegible] against the Papacy as a [illegible] is no more passing stir, it [illegible] principle to which the whole of modern policy is committed. But the Roman Court is still [illegible] in an obsolete dream, thinking of Saterne and Avignon, though not perhaps of Jerusalem, and of passing expedients of crowned heads. A war is to set everything right, and no new Papal view or policy is wanted. We shall see whether we have not had war enough, and whether the Pope may not, after all, quit Rome, and lose temporalities in a peaceful way.

THE SOCIAL CONGRESS AT GLASGOW.

In truth—it cannot be too frequently repeated, if for nothing else than to remind us of our duty—this is indeed a wonderful age in which we live. Wonderful not for one thing, nor for one class of things, but for all, and in all things appertaining to the interests of mankind; it is in deed and in fact, an age so wonderful as to be far beyond our appreciation. We are living in the midst of all that is going on, and we are too closely brought into contact with the work, changes, improvements, and discoveries of every day, to value and admire them as we would do were we looking on from that distance that could give us a commanding and comprehending view of the grand moving living panorama of the world's present doings. But what is to us of infinitely more importance than the mere movements of the world, is the heart-inspiring fact, that all these movements are in the right direction; that is, towards the moral, spiritual, and physical improvement of the human race.—The world, in one word, is looking forward in its own slow but sure course. And if we sometimes feel as if we might lose patience because she moves so slowly, let us but reflect, to check this impatience, how huge the world is, how different are her peoples, and how opposite in many instances are the seeming interests of contending nations and contending classes of men within them.—The world, and its enormous variety of questions, wants, and superfluities, taken altogether, is not a thing to be altered or re-moulded in a year, or in even a generation of years. Like the silent changes going on unmarked in its physical construction—unmarked, indeed, but none the less great and comprehensive—so are these slow but sure improvements altering her social condition, even though men may think and say they take place too cautiously for our impatient anxiety to "see the world made better." Look where we will, throughout civilization; look at the very depths of society, and examine its highest places, beyond us and around us, above us and beneath us, and if we give the due attention necessary, we have on every hand evidence of the most direct and convincing nature, that the formations of social society are undergoing changes quite as distinctly as the researches of philosophy bear witness to the changes earth is undergoing physically. General education, the printing press, and the Protestant spirit of free inquiry now affecting all orders of men, have done much to bring on these coming changes and improvements; and we see with the keenest delight that all such questions—questions interesting and invaluable to high and low, are now demanding and obtaining the attentive investigations of the highest order of intellect with which fallen man has been so bounteously endowed. Not, as in the dark ages, when only learned priests and here and there a great philosopher, could speak of these things or assume to understand them; at the present hour, for the one deep inquirer of those days, we have a thousand, ay, and thousands not limited either to one class, but to be found in all the various states and social ramifications of the community.—The prince and peasant are both deeply studying out the true solutions of our moral and governmental conditions. And what grander sight can mortal man desire than that Assembly sitting the other day in the fair city of our Western Scotland, Glasgow? And to this grand meeting of grand intellects is presented for elucidation the grand theme of mankind's elevation. Men of ability and note, and fame, and men of strong ability, but as yet without the fame, are there met from all quarters to consider this great, important, comprehensive theme. Judges and celebrities in science from America, philosophers of every stamp and of every country in Europe, with the wisest and the best of the land of Great Britain, rich and poor—even some of the very richest and the poorest—are mingling their thoughts and reasoning together, how best, and with the least hurt to any, the truest interest of all can be carried into practice for the truest benefit of all. With such a sight before us, who can lose hope while meditating the evil that surrounds us, and who can not rejoice to see the stirring efforts made to redeem the weak, the fallen, and the frail of our common humanity.—And who is it that could utter one word of discouragement to stay such a godlike enterprise as that undertaken by this Social Congress of thinking, hopeful reasonable men? Ministers and laymen, nobles and mechanics, dreamers and men of practical ideas are all there, and all examining, debating, and lecturing without any special respect of persons. True it is the meeting itself is a marvellous one, but their work, and mode of working, is even more marvellous still. Some of the best known and wealthiest employers in the United Kingdom are sitting side by side with probably some of their own workmen, trying to discover the proprieties, values, benefits, and evils of "Trades Unions," and discussing all their merits or demerits, in the best of feeling, without any of that animosity that was almost believed to exist naturally between the workman and him who bought his service. Surely this is a thing of no small consequence to the interest of both in time to come. In another department of the Congress, we have the greatest merchants of the land, the small dealer, and the common collier, reading their papers on "Co-operative Stores," the "Truck System," and debating all the bearings of such questions, without pride on the one hand or unreasoning opposition on the other. More than that, we find within these halls men of no small note actually advocating on far with their opinions, as to believe that co-operating is one of the great levers by which the industrial populations of society are to be lifted up to a higher and more comfortable position than ever heretofore enjoyed—such men as Rev. Dr. Norman McLeod, Lord Brougham, Potter, of Manchester Mr. Kinnaird, M. P., Duncan McLaren, and Wm. Chambers, of Edinburgh, join hands with the toil-worn mechanic on this question, and declare that in the judicious working out this principle lies the hopes of honest industry. Reformatories and their inmates is another of the problems under their wise consideration, and it is one requiring all the sympathy that may be brought to bear upon it; for though the juvenile may be trained well within the limits of the hospital, the day of training ends at last, and he plunges into the great struggling world, with perhaps no one who feels interests in his welfare, or sympathies in consonance with his feeling and endeavour, to guard and help while in their infancy to give in and die. Homes for the honest working man, that are fitted to promote in health and comfort human beings, is another of the objects of this Association, and a praiseworthy one it is. But to give even an index to the proceedings of this body, is beyond our power. Lack of space restrains us, and we can do little more than congratulate the great enduring classes of society, that such a work is taken in hand by such men, and for their advantage especially, though ultimately sure to be for the incalculable benefit of all.

But while we congratulate the world of industrial pursuits in Great Britain in their behalf, we would earnestly suggest that even here it would be wise to do as they have done there, and examine such questions as they affect the people on this side of the Atlantic. We stand in every sense as much in need of such investigations for the benefit of our mercantile, trades, and laboring classes here as in Great Britain; and certainly it would be a pleasing sight to all rational men, could we see in this land of great advantages Congresses of our finest intellects and earnest-thinking mechanics, giving as much of their attentions to such high questions, as are now worse than thrown away in the grovelling investigations of bespotted spiritualism, and such other equally nonsensical pursuits with which the mind of this country is by far too deeply interested. Let the lesson be gleaned from this Glasgow Congress, and let us here have our studies directed to the actualities of life, and not the foolish dreams of foolish dreamers.—*Scottish American.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

McNabb's Clothing Store.
Cheese—L A Cadwell.
Millinery—W Clanton.
Important Land Sale—A McNeil.
$2,000 worth—Hodge & Bro.
For Sale—W Mocock.
Public Notice—J. Edwards.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25th, 1860.

THE HARVEST OF 1860.

The last accounts from Britain announce that in England there will be a deficiency in the quantity of wheat, and what is as bad, much that will be saved is unfit for milling purposes. The potatoes in England are a very deficient crop, thus adding to the requirements of breadstuffs to be imported. In Scotland the crops are better and housed in better condition, and the potatoes are an average crop; still there has been much wet weather in harvest and much grain damaged.

The *Mark Lane Express*—that barometer of the British Markets—says a great deficiency exists, and large quantities of grain will be required, not only to supply the obvious deficiency, but also to mix with the grain injured by the wet weather.

On the American continent the crops have seldom been equalled. With the exception of Kansas and some of the south-western States, the uniform testimony is of the abundance of the harvest of 1860. In Canada the yield of wheat, our great staple, is large, and we have the gratification of receiving good prices, in addition to the large supply; thus foreshadowing the return of that prosperity we enjoyed prior to the great financial crisis of '57. At the present moment the best samples of wheat bring 6s. 3d. per bushel, and to all present appearances prices will not decline. One thing strikes us this Fall, that with a good market, good prices, and above an average crop in the hands of the farmers, very little is coming forward. This holding back for higher prices is often attended with serious results to the farmers themselves. If in circumstances to keep on to their grain, it is no one's business but their own; but if otherwise, it is positively injurious to themselves to keep their grain, as interest accrues fast, and if purchases are to be made, in no way is money more surely made than in buying with cash in hand. Nothing gives a better *status* to a man in the community than to say he is a punctual man, he will pay when his liabilities mature, or that "he's as good as wheat." It is folly for a person to be paying high interest for money, or to be under an unfulfilled engagement, when he has plenty of grain in his barn but who refuses to take a good price for it, merely because he expects it may go higher. How often such persons find to their cost that prices go down in place of up. When an independent man loses by holding on to his produce we laugh at him and say "served him right;" but when his neighbour who has obligations on him errs in this way, we say he is a fool, and anger takes the place of mirth. We do advise our agricultural readers, by all means, to make the most of what they have to spare; but when there is a good demand and good prices it is wisdom to accept them. The articles of pork and oats are in demand, and will be for some time in our market by lumbering. We trust our farmers will learn by their folly last year and not keep back their oats. Every one is anxious to do the best he can; but if farmers will not supply oats at a fair price, depend upon it, the lumberman will teach them again that they are not dependent entirely upon them, and they will scatter Canadian lands on the western prairies.—And since we have ventured to tender advice, we will go a little further and advise our numerous readers, in a year like the present of general prosperity, to make a strenuous effort to pay off old scores. If debts are not paid off in a year like the present, pray when will they be? What a happy state of things would it be if our farming community were out of debt! Our merchants and [illegible] would find like new men. Merchandise would be offered cheaper than at present, and an untold, [illegible] necessary implements of farming; prosperity and comfort would flow in upon us. Indications of winter are thickening upon our streets present groups of heartbroken men arriving from below, who disappear in a day or two, to give place to fresh groups arriving. These hardy lumbermen have to be provided for, while they in turn assist their employer to realize from their labour and skill, and the employer scatters the proceeds, so that all are benefitted. The lumber trade is the largest artery of our trade, and gives life to all other branches.

☞ Mr. Andrew Jeffrey has issued an address to the electors of Newcastle Division announcing himself a candidate for Legislative honors, but in what interest is not so apparent. However sincere Mr. Jeffrey may be, we cannot help thinking he had been brought forward merely as a cat's-paw in the desperate struggle to defeat Mr. Rutton.

THE GOVERNOR GENERALSHIP.

Sir Edmund Head has quit the shores of America, and Sir Fenwick Williams has been sworn in Administrator of the Government of Canada. Few will mourn the change; few will wish him God speed and return. Notwithstanding the assurance of ministerial organs that Sir Edmund will intrude his hated presence again upon a people who hold him in disrespect—aye, even in contempt, for his culpable partizanship, we incline to the belief that the "hero of the double shuffle" will never again place his foot upon Canadian soil, as the Governor of its free and loyal people.

Rumor has it that Sir Edmund has fallen heir to a Princely fortune in England, and that his absence will be merely temporary, and of a business character, and that he is expected to return before the close of the year. Let us hope that his fortune is so large that it may take the remainder of his life in England to take care of it. No very bad wish, as all will agree, but one many hearts can devoutly pray for.

When we look at the subject fairly we can see no hope for his friends here that he will ever return. The Colonial Secretary is an astute statesman, and his recent tour through this Province could not have failed to impress him with the existing feeling of indignation against the Governor General among the people. Such demonstrations of scorn and contempt as were visible at nearly every place visited would be right well understood by the Duke, and prudence and policy would dictate a remedy in such a state of things. The grooms at Cobourg, Toronto, and elsewhere, the burning of effigies at Port Hope and Bowmanville, evinced more than ordinary dislike, and could not be mistaken.

Moreover, the term of office of Sir Edmund has expired; that a new lease will be granted is improbable. An elevation to the peerage is an ambition of Sir Edmund's and perhaps in consideration of his services in the art of "shuffling," and by aid of his bullion lever, he may secure himself a fossilated peerage. We think we may sleep easy for any further trouble Sir Edmund will ever give us; he will be snugly shelved, and a man with more than money and presumption to recommend him to the people will take his place. Who the next Governor will be is yet a conjecture. That a better man than the present Administrator could be chosen we do not believe. Sir Fenwick Williams is a statesman, a hero, and a gentleman, and what will go farther to recommend him than many other qualifications is the fact that he is a Colonist. For many years have the people of the British North American Provinces protested against the appointment of men to that high office who are strangers to our country and ignorant of our laws and institutions. The appointment of Sir Fenwick Williams would remove this grievance also; and let us hope before many days to witness and Imperial manifesto proclaiming the Defender of Kars Governor General of Canada.

LOSSES AT SEA.

The present year has been a marked one for steamship disasters. Early in the season the mournful tidings came to us of the loss of the *Indian*, and hardly had the shock subsided when the appalling news of the wreck of the *Hungarian* struck terror to the hearts of all. The recent loss of the *Lady Elgin*, although on inland waters, may be set down in this list. The confidence of the already timid public will receive another shock by the news of the loss of the fine steamship *Connaught* when within a few hours sailing of Boston harbor, and the providential escape of the crew and passengers.

The oft-repeated assertion that steamship conveyance is more safe than the old sailing system will not be credited so freely when on glancing at the following table it will be seen that no less than 21 steamships have been lost within 12 years on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans alone, at a sacrifice of over 2,315 lives, and $16,860,000 of property:—

		Lives lost.	Value of vessel and cargo.
President,	British	130	$1,200,000
Arctic,	American	300	1,800,000
Pacific,	American	240	2,000,000
City of Glasgow,	Brit...	428	850,000
Humbolt,	American	none	1,600,000
Franklin,	American	none	1,900,000
City of Philadelphia,	Br.	none	600,000
Tempest,	British	150	360,000
Lyonnais,	French	160	280,000
Austria,	German	456	850,000
Canadian,	British	none	400,000
Argo,		none	100,000
Indian,		27	125,000
Northerner,	American	32	75,000
Hungarian,	British	120	270,000
San Francisco,	American	160	400,000
Central America,	"	387	2,500,000
Independence	"	140	100,000
Yankee Blade,	"	75	280,000
Union,	"	none	300,000
Connaught,	British	none	1,200,000

The Arctic, San Francisco, and Central America foundered; the Independence, Yankee Blade, and Northerner were wrecked on the Pacific, and the Canadian, Humbolt, Franklin, Argo, and Hungarian, on the Atlantic coast; the Lyonnais was sunk by collision. The President, Pacific, City of Glasgow, and Tempest were never heard of, and the Austria was burned.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

From all accounts a violent shock of an earthquake was felt about the hour of 6 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, 17th inst., throughout the length of the Province, but more severe in the east. In Quebec and Montreal the phenomenon was distinctly felt. Houses trembled, windows and doors were severely shaken and people rushed in their beds. It is thought to have passed from east to two minutes, and it is ascertained that no accident occurred.

☞ His Worship the Mayor left here yesterday for New York. His object is to get the best advice and treatment for his disease. We sincerely hope he may succeed in his laudable attempt to get it removed.

ENTERTAINING ROYALTY.

No people on the face of the earth spend money freer than Americans in entertaining sensation guests. But no sooner do visitors leave their doors than they begin to reckon the cost of entertaining them. A "calkilatin" Yankee contemporary has set to work and estimated the cost of entertaining the Prince of Wales and suite, and when we look at the sum total our eyes start, and we begin to wonder if we have not paid pretty tall for our whistle. Here are the figures:—

Detroit	$20,000
Chicago	20,000
St. Louis	20,000
Cincinnati, including ball	100,000
Pittsburg	10,000
Harrisburg	10,000
Washington, including Cabinet dinner and visit to Mount Ver.	50,000
Richmond, including ball	50.000
Baltimore	20,000
Philadelphia, including opera	100,000
New York	750,000
West Point	5,000
Albany	10,000
Boston	400,000
Portland, including ball to officers of the fleet	30,000
Expenses in Canada	1,000,000
Expenses of the Prince and suite, and of the fleet	1,000,000
General aggregate	$3,595,000

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

We are happy to announce that the Good Templars have secured Mr. Hewlitt, the noted Temperance orator, to deliver a lecture on the subject of Temperance in this place on Thursday evening next, Nov. 1. The press everywhere speak in the highest terms of Mr. Hewlitt's lectures. Out of a dozen extracts handed us, equally complimentary, we select the following:

Professor S. M. Hewlitt visited our city by invitation of our leading citizens, and treated us with the best lecture on Temperance we ever listened to. He is a sound reasoner, and though a small man physically he "can knock whiskeydom into blue fits. His fund of anecdote is inexhaustible, and he tells them as no one else can.—*St Paul Minnesotian.*

S. M. Hewlitt, the famous Temperance Lecturer, delivers a lecture in Dickinson's Hall this evening. Mr. Hewlitt has a reputation of being second to no lecturer but Gough. We consider Professor Hewlitt the best of the two. His manner of speaking, his voice, his power of imitation, are in our estimation, more effective and pleasing than Gough's. We wish him success in his field of reform.—*Waukegan, Ill., Gazette.*

THE NEW UNION SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.

While we regret the decision of the School Board in concluding to dispense with the services of the learned and respected Principal of the Union School, Rev. Mr. McClure, it is gratifying to know that his successor is a gentleman who comes to us highly recommended from his former field of labor. At a meeting of the Drummondville, C. W., County Grammar School Trustees, held on Saturday, 13th inst., the following resolution was agreed to unanimously:

Resolved,—That we, the Board of Trustees of the Drummondville County Grammar School now learn with regret that circumstances have rendered it necessary for the present Principal of our School, Jas M. Dunn, Esq., to resign his connection with said School, he having been appointed to the head-mastership of the Peterborough Union Grammar School. That during our acquaintance with Mr. Dunn his conduct as a private individual has been exemplary, his services as Teacher have been most acceptable. That we cannot allow him to leave his present charge without expressing the the hope that from the field of labor upon which he is about to enter he may receive that share of friendship and respect which his talents and abilities so justly entitle him to receive and that he may be blest with a long life of usefulness and honor to himself, and an honor to the profession of which he is a worthy member.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.

One of the most horrible cases of suicide ever heard of in the calendar of self-destruction was enacted in East Flamboro', on Saturday last, when James Black, innkeeper, of New Berwick, burned himself to death by sitting on a burning pile of sticks. The facts of the case are as follows:—Black had kept a tavern for some twenty years in Puslinch; about a year ago, in one of his fits of the "blues," he beat his wife till her life was despaired of, but with great care she recovered. He rented the tavern and removed to Mount Forest, and started in business as a butcher, which did not prosper with him. A few months ago, he removed to Clinton, on the line of the Buffalo and Huron Railway, where his family are at present. He came here on Saturday week, and at first appeared very unsettled, and told some of his acquaintances that this would be the last time they would meet—they had better shake hands. The week passed on till Saturday morning, when he was noticed going into a field where some boys were burning brush, and sat down on the burning pile, till his clothes were all burned off him. The boys gave the alarm, when two of Mr. Robert Marshall's sons came and dragged him off, but he still persisted in going on. They tried to take him off a second time, but he threatened them, when one ran for assistance to Mr. Martin, who, with some others, got him off, but he still wanted to remain on, saying that was his doom. He then was entirely roasted. Not a particle of clothing remained on him. He bore it all without any signs of torture, until taken to Mr. Marshall's, where he was attended by Dr. Ghent, but medical aid was of no avail. He lingered on for about eight hours, when death came to his relief.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

MR. HOGAN.—The official *Gazette* of Saturday contains a proclamation from the Governor, offering a reward of five hundred dollars to any person or persons who may give such evidence, as shall be considered satisfactory to the Government of the Province of Canada, of the existence and present place of residence, of John Sheridan Hogan, Esq., M.P.P., if alive, or if he be dead, of the circumstances attendant on his death and burial.

There is a young man named Mark Rails at Bent's Fort, who was recently stabbed in three places and shot three times, scalped, and left for dead by the Kiowa Indians, but who afterwards regained his consciousness and walked thirty-five miles to a place of safety and succor. He has now nearly recovered, but has only two locks of hair left upon his head, as all the rest was taken off with the scalp.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In your issue of the 18th inst., "VOX VERITATIS" comes out as usual with his bold assertions, and in addition to this to indicate, it seems, the desperation of his cause, he descends at the close of his letter to low scurrility, and would think if he had strong confidence in his cause, he would not indulge in, nor resort to such. Let the public judge what *that* is worth.

"V. V." very nicely prescribed in his first letter the course to be pursued by any one who might "attempt to impugn any one of his general propositions," that "he would do so alleging facts only from scripture or history." Now, in his last letter in the *Examiner* he asserts respecting "Anabaptists" what he has not proved; therefore, his assertions fall to the ground, according to his own prescribed rule. Surely he might well be told "Physician heal thyself."

I would ask "V. V." to peruse carefully, and with a mind open to conviction, the authentic volume published at Breda, in 1819, referred to in my last communication. The eminently learned men who prepared the said volume, not themselves Baptists, have published to all the result of their *honest* and *candid* investigations. Yes, they declared to the world that the "Anabaptists" were the original Waldenses, and have long in the history of the Church received the honour of that origin. "*On this account the Baptists may be considered a. the only christian community that has stood since the days of the Apostles,*" &c. Now, I would ask an intelligent public whether are we to place more confidence in "V. V.'s" assertions, than in what those distinguished historians referred to have testified? Let "V. V." hear what the Roman Catholic Prelate, Cardinal Hosius, President of the Council of Trent, says respecting the Baptists to the Protestants of the Reformation. "If you behold their cheerfulness in suffering persecution the Anabaptists run *before* all heretics. If you have regard to their number, it is *likely that in multitude they would roam above all others if they were not grievously plagued and cut off with the knife of persecution.* If you have an eye to the outward appearance of godliness both the Lutherans and the Zuinglians must needs grant that they *far pass them.* If you will be moved by the boasting of the word of God, *they* be no less bold than Calvin to preach!"

Does "V. V" mean to say that there were no Baptists for 400 years—from 1150 to 1522? Though they were not known by the name of Baptists there were many, even during the period referred to, both in England and on the continent of Europe, who held and practised believer's baptism by immersion. About 1160 the Paulicians were numerous. The great mass of them were godly people. Of them, Mosheim says, that they rejected the baptism of infants. Dr. Allex says "they were Anabaptists, or rejecters of infant baptism; and were consequently often reproached by that term." The various sects that were called by the general name of Albigenses, were rejectors of infant baptism. Most of them were Baptists, and they amounted in the various kingdoms of Europe, about the year aforesaid to 800,000 professed communicants. They suffered terrible persecutions. They were finally nearly all merged into other sects. The Paterines who held baptist principles, were about the middle of the 13th century, according to Renier, numerous, and "their disciples were an immense multitude."

In Germany about 1336 the Lollerds, who were Baptists amounted to 24,000.—In Austria and Bohemia to 80,000. (Dupin.) They were pretty numerous in England, also, at that time. Thus "V. V.'s" assertions relative to Baptists and the period referred to are disproved.

I suppose the public are waiting with patience till "V. V." adduces his proofs in support of his eight propositions.

PHILALETHES.

THE PETERBOROUGH BAPTIST CHAPEL.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—A communication in last week's *Examiner*, in relation to certain matters connected with the Baptist Chapel in this Town, being calculated to mislead, we consider it due to Mr. Gilmour and the public, to say a few words in reply, reserving to a future opportunity, the full "facts of the case."

1st. It is "well known" that nearly five years ago the "Church" was reorganized and became a Regular Baptist Church.

2nd. Mr Gilmour in 1848, deeded the the Chapel to five Trustees for the use of a Baptist Church in Peterborough, (which Church professed and practised open communion) and the deed was in the hands of the Trustees and not in Mr. Gilmour's possession; through the neglect of said Trustees, the deed was not registered.

3rd. Mr Gilmour, when asked by the said Regular Baptist Church—a denomination not in existence when the Chapel was built—in July last, to give them a Deed of the Chapel, called the four surviving original Trustees together, laid the request of the said Church before them, and asked them to instruct him how to act, as he said he would be guided entirely by their decision in the matter. Three of the said Trustees recommended him to execute a deed of the Property to five Trustees, in trust for a Baptist Church of the same faith and order as the one to which he formerly deeded it. One Trustee dissented.

Mr Gilmour did as the majority of the original Trustees recommended; these three Trustees are in the present trust. The "proper owners" of a property are most assuredly those whose pecuniary means have been expended thereon.

4th. We know that the "amusement" for Mr. Gilmour to preach in the Baptist Chapel was not "a step in the plan for Mr. Gilmour to take the property."

5. Mr Gilmour made no demand for the keys of the chapel. The Trustees notified the Regular Baptist Church that Mr. Gilmour would preach in the afternoon, and asked where they could obtain the key, desiring them to communicate with one of their number named. No communication was received through him.

Mr. Gilmour received a communication from five of their number, stating that he would not be allowed the use of the chapel, but, notice having been given Mr. Gilmour had to fulfil his appointment, believing, as we did also, that the doors would be open to him who had so often preached there—and by whose means the place was chiefly built. Mr. Gilmour had no need to go there to "excite public sympathy."

Whatever has been done we are responsible for it and not Mr. Gilmour.

JAMES EDWARDS,
JOHN WALTON,
JOHN W. GILMOUR. } *Trustees.*

Peterboro', Oct. 24, 1860.

PRESBYTERIANISM vs. BAPTISM

To the Editor of the Examiner.

MR. EDITOR:—"A Looker on" who is one of your correspondents, in your issue of the 18th inst. is miserably deficient in his sight. For instance in speaking of the mode of Baptism he says "the probabilities are all in favour of pouring or sprinkling." Here he ought to see that his probabilities will not be accepted inasmuch as they prove nothing—they are mere conjecture. Again he says "of the several persons referred to in the New Testament, three were in the open air, two in private houses, one in a jail and one in a city;" and there is no authority for asserting that either (it ought to be say) of them was by immersion. Now here he makes his assertion to oppose the assertion—as he calls it—of those who believe different from himself, but he ought to see that either pouring or sprinkling is baptism. Whereas the Scriptures declare that "there is one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism."—Again he speaks of a modern Traveller of unquestionable veracity who says that the whole neighbourhood of Jerusalem, during nine months of the year is as dry as a bone, during the other three months the rain descends in torrents. Now let this be true and what then? Are we to look at that land Palestine now in its desolate and deserted condition, was it the same before the gospel dispensation, or in the days of our Lord and his apostles? for we do not read in the New Testament of any lack of water, and the promise of God to the Israelites by Moses was surely fulfilled. Deut. 8. 7. "For the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills." Now there was plenty of water throughout the whole land, he also promised them the early and the latter rain, the only time that we read of in which they lacked water was in the reign of the wicked Ahab, when it rained not on earth for three years and six months, and even then there was some brooks throughout the land, at least there was one which supplied Elijs and his hostess and family, and no doubt the neighbourhood round, far and near. And we read of David and his household, and his army at one time passing over the brook Kidron, and in later times John the Baptist found much water in Enon, and our Lord and his disciples must have had much water where they baptised,—and if possible they needed more than John—for "he made and baptized more disciples than John." And let any one look at a map of that good land, (Palestine,) a land of fountain and streams and see the innumerable streams that empty themselves into the river Jordan, the sea

as to the correctness of the statement and then say who has been guilty of the foxy tricks.

Recollect that Mr. Stephenson's land is bounded on the east by the road, hence all the settlers on that concession can procure their complement of land and Mr. Stephenson must be content with what they leave him, they may thrust him over the fence on to the road after he has cleared his land and brought it into a high state of cultivation—yes, and paid for it besides, yet, according to Publicola's views, it would be no act of injustice.

Yours &c.,
PHRENO-MESMERISM.

TO THE ORANGEMEN OF CANADA.

DEAR BROTHERS:

In an address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales you find an embodiment of principle and sentiment which vibrates and cheers the heart as our well known motto is proclaimed through its pages, "No Surrender!" Those principles which now are only beginning to be understood and appreciated by the enslaved and down-trodden nations of Europe. Let us pause and inquire if our *principles* as Protestant Orangemen will stand investigation—shall we not find when the touchstone of truth is applied to our Order there is now much alloy. Alas! Alas! a great many have enrolled themselves among us not to sustain principles whose purity is unimpeachable, but for self aggrandisement—this sentiment under correct guidance is proper to enable and elevate our race, and place in the hands of all mankind the grand lever of our elevation, the unmutilated word of the Most High God of Heaven and earth. What do we find there? but an embodiment of love, a sentiment that cheers, invigorates and renews the nature of man. We, brethren, profess to be guided by those high and holy principles, let us put them in practice. We are said to be a religious and not a political society. Can it be possible to separate civil and religious liberty? No! No! they strengthen and support each other, our laws must be in union with our sentiments. To accomplish those glorious results we must unite. Read the history of that great man whom we revere: Union! Union! was his watchword, his fatherland had suffered from the tyranny and despotism of Louis of France. The waters of the rolling deep were brought to their aid, while alone the roar of the deafening surge pealed their battle cry "Do or die," and most nobly did our Prince of Orange perform his part of the sacrifice. Let us like our brave ancestors be up and doing. United we stand—Victory is ours. Our opponents are united in secret conclave, their recent triumphs are urging them on to further aggressions. Let the Cartier Government be as chaff before the whirlwind of Protestant principle. Let us form a party under the name of *Whig* we know they supported and sustained Wm. of Orange, he was no party man but took aid and support from all who would forward the great work he had in view—deliverance, emancipation from French despotism and popish influence. In reading Macaulay's history of England you will find a faithful account of the numerous Lundys of that day, let us in the future trust none but tried and honest men who will not sell us for a "mess of pottage." We are now under the domination of Rome. *Arise! arise!* or be forever fallen,—to the Polls and tell the Smiths and Benjamins to retire and give place to honest men. What is our object in throwing these Jonahs overboard; Nothing more than that peace and plenty, civil and religious liberty be established in this beloved and splendid country, fearlessly and unrestrictedly canvoting to liberty's song. Let the fighting but truly loyal sons of Canada ask themselves why it is that almost a third of their hard earnings goes to support a corrupt faction, every third pound of tea, every third suit of imported clothes, every article almost we require from abroad, one third rivets your chains, also, the public domain squandered local improvement made at your own expense.—What is required of our rulers is honesty of purpose and determination to seek and promote the true interest of this rising colony. The remedy for all the ills of our body politic will be a united Whig party, composed of Farmers and Mechanics, Merchants, &c., &c. Let our password be "Forward, ! No Surrender!!" and rally around our old and venerated Whig friend Rattan the hero of 1812 to the Polls and let supporters of the Duke know *Britons never will be slaves*. Give a united vote, come all to the poll early the first day with loyal hearts and determined wills in support of those glorious principles, and our lady Queen,—May God bless her.

I am, as ever,
Your old friend and Bro.,
JAMES HARVEY.

Peterboro', Oct. 18th, 1860.

LIST OF PRIZES AWARDED AT THE *DUMMER & DOURO AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION*, held in the Village of Warsaw, Oct. 10th.

HORSES.

Mare and Foal—1, A Calder. 2, Simpson Lakey.
Two Year Old Gelding—1, A Calder. 2, T Hendrage.
One Year Old Colt—1, E Drake.

CATTLE.

Bull—1, L P Dinsdale. 2, D F Parker.
Milch Cow—L P Dinsdale. 2 A Calder.
Two Year Old Heifer—1, A Calder. 2, R Lakey.
One Year Old Heifer—1, A Calder. 2, A R Kidd.
Bull Calf—1, L Dinsdale.

SHEEP.

Ram—1, W McIntosh. 2, A Calder.
Shearling Ram—1, A Calder. 2, R Lakey.
Ram Lamb—1, F Lumsden. 2, L P Dinsdale.
Aged Ewes—1, L P Dinsdale. 2, W McIntosh.
Shearling Ewes—1, A R Kidd. 2, Wm Kidd.
Ewe Lambs—1, A R Kidd.

SWINE.

Boar, large breed—1, John Sullivan. 2, L P Dinsdale.
Sow—1, J Sullivan. 2, E Drake.
Boar, small breed—1, F Lumsden.
Sow—1, W Kidd. 2, F Lumsden.

IMPLEMENTS, &c.

Waggon—1, Duncan MacKellar.
Harrow— do.
Ox Yoke and Bows—1, G Payne. 2, H McFee.

CLOTHS, &c.

Cotton and Wool Flannel—1, Thomas McDonald.
Socks and Stockings—1, W Kidd.
Mits and Gloves—1, Wm McCracken.
Undressed Cloth—None offered.
Flannel, all wool—None offered.

DAIRY PRODUCTIONS.

20 lbs Butter—1, Payne. 2, L P Dinsdale. 3, A Calder.
Cheese—1, L P Dinsdale. 2, 3, J Finley.

GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Varieties of Apples—1, W Kidd. 2, R Batton. 3, S Lakey.
Plums—None offered.
Grapes "
Pears "
Water Melon—W McCracken.
Flesh Melon—None worthy.
Citrons—John Bisset.
Squash—A R Kidd.
Pumpkin—Francis Lumsden.

GRAINS, &c.

Two Bushels Fall Wheat—1, John Sullivan. 2, E Tighe.
2 do Spring Wheat—1, F Lumsden. 2, W Manley.
2 do Field Peas—1, W McCracken. 2, P Fitzpatrick.
2 do Barley—1, C Payne. 2, A Smith.
2 do Oats—1, L P Dinsdale. 2, F Lumsden.
2 do Corn in Ear—1, A Esplin. 2, John Bisset.
½ Bushel Timothy Seed—1, C Whatley. 2, C Payne.
½ do Clover Seed—None offered.

VEGETABLES.

Bushel Swede Turnips—1, A Calder
do White do—A Calder
Red Carrot—F Edwards.
Mangle Wurtzle—W McCracken.
Six Heads Cabbage—J Sullivan.
Twenty Tomatoes—S Lakey.
Half-bushel Onions—J Sullivan.
Bushel Beets—W McCraken
Bushel parsnips— "
Six Roots Cellery—C Payne
Bushel Cup Potatoes—S Lakey
White do—C Payne
Blue do—W Kidd
Mechanics do—J Bullock

POULTRY.

Pair Dorkings—W Manley
Pair Shanghais—A Esplin
Common Fowl—T Choate
Turkeys—John Bisset
Guinea Fowl—Thomas Choate
Pea Fowl—P Fitzpatrick

In consequence of the liberal premiums offered, the Show was considerably larger than usual, and in several of the classes a good deal of improvement was observable. In that of sheep (Leicester), the improvement was great, attributable mainly to the recent introduction of imported breed.—Pigs were shown of the pure Suffolk breed. The show of grains, roots and vegetables was exceedingly good; the same may be said of all *articles* in the produce department.

The Committee would take this opportunity of returning thanks to Messrs. Waram, Garbut, Walton, Blizard, Kennedy and Easton for their efficient services as Judges on the occasion.

A. B. KIDD,
Secretary.

Communications from Vox Veritatis, and S. S., received too late for this issue.

BAPTISM OF THE REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNES.

The Rev. H. G. Guinness was baptised on Saturday evening last, Sept. 29th, in Somersett Street Chapel, Bath. After singing and prayer, Mr. Guinness gave an address to a crowded and attentive audience. He said that for five years the subject had occupied his attention, and that he had come at length to the conclusion that believers in the Lord should be baptised. During his public ministry he had been asked to baptise infants and adults; but he declined the former because he considered it to be unscriptural, and the latter because he had not been baptised himself on a profession of faith. After reading to his audience the various portions of scripture which refer to the mode, the subject, the design and obligation of baptism, he strongly urged believers in Christ not to plead ignorance of this important matter, nor to permit indifference, or prejudice, or pride, to keep them from the delightful privilege of being buried with Him in baptism. After prayer he was baptised by Lord Congleton. Mr. Salton, of Bridesford, then addressed the meeting on the subject of earnestness in seeking and securing the blessing of the gospel. Mr. Code brought the interesting service to a close by prayer.—*London Freeman.*

TWO PERSONS CRUELY MURDERED!

The inhabitants of our quiet town were thrown into a fearful state of excitement this morning in consequence of a report being circulated to the effect that two persons—man and wife—Abraham and Sarah Peterson had been cruelly murdered in cold blood at their residence, about five miles from Pictou, on the road leading to Demoresville. On careful inquiry the report was found to be too true. The particulars are substantially as follows: Last night, according to the statements of a boy (who when a child was left at the residence of the murdered man) there were no strangers in the house at bedtime, nor did he know anything of the heartless occurence until morning. The scene on entering the house was indescribable.—Near the door lay Mrs. Peterson weltering in her blood, quite dead; on one side of her lay some wood which had been set on fire, and which had horribly burned the leg of the deceased, but afterwards gone out. On her head were some large cuts from the effects of which she must have been killed instantaneously. In a bed in the same room lay Mr. Peterson. He also had received some deep cuts on the head, and had evidently struggled but little. The instrument used in the accomplishment of these horrid transactions was a common pick-axe, which was found in another room, thus conclusively shewing that Peterson was not the murderer. The house seems to have been pillaged. This is substantiated by the fact that the contents of a bureau had been emptied on the floor; the lower drawer was found to be locked; this was effected by withdrawing the second drawer from the bottom from its place, and then the accomplishment of the task was easy. This all goes to show that the murderers—for their must have been more than one—were actuated by gain alone, and probably were successful in obtaining some considerable amount of money—this however is only a conjecture.

We hope that no exertion will be spared to bring the cruel and heathen wretches, who thus deprived two human beings of life, to justice. These murders have cast a gloom over the whole community, and the earnest wish of all is that the perpetrators may be found out and brought to justice. About a year ago Mr. Peterson and wife suffered greatly from aberration of the mind, but eventually recovered, and since that time we have not learned that anything wrong has place with regard to them till the above distressing news has reached us.

An inquest is being held, but the investigation not been concluded.—*Pictou Gazette Extra.* 13th.

The cattle trade on the New York Central is very brisk. Before the close of the present year it will have brought to Albany since January 1st, about 175,000 head, and the total number of live stock brought down will be in the neighborhood of half a million.

NENA SAHIB TURNED UP AGAIN.

(*From the Bengal Harkaru.*)
Gorruckpore, August 16.

All doubt about Nena is cleared up: he is still alive, though I fear out of our reach. A man who was taken away from this district, and has been for some time a prisoner in the rebel camp, has returned. He is very ill, but every care is taken of him, so that there is hope of his recovery. Government has ordered the man's depositions to be taken and forwarded to the proper quarters. Report gives this as his tale:—"The Nena and his friends, before leaving Nepaul, cut off his little finger, and performed all the ceremonies of a funeral, as of leaving their whole bodies in holy India. This being done, they entered upon their march to the north, and had escaped through a pass to the other side of the snowy range; and the camp consists of a force, so report goes, of 10,000 men and 13 guns. It appears they left Nepaul about the time when the last notice of the rebels appeared in your paper. At leaving, they were joined by a brigade from Central India."

WINTER PROTECTION FOR TREES.

BY W. C. STRONG, IN GARDENER'S CHRONICLE.

In the cold latitude of New England this subject is becoming increasingly important. Whether because our forests are cleared, and the open country gives more sweep to the wind, or the winters are colder, or a richer cultivation is in practice, and vegetation is more rank and succulent, or because more artificial and delicate varieties of fruit are in vogue,—whether from one or all of these causes certain it is, that the proportion of failures from the effects of winter is discouragingly on the increase. A knowledge of the cause is a step towards a cure.—Doubtless these causes vary in differing cases; but it would seem reasonable to expect that careful observation would teach us wherein lies our greatest danger. The past winter is specially worthy of note, both from its peculiarity, and the severity of its effects. In this region it is the universal experience that evergreens, vines, fruit trees passed through a scathing trial. In the early part of December the winter closed in suddenly and with considerable severity, and a cause is found in this fact by many. But in December the sap of trees is most thoroughly absorbed, and consequently the trees are in the best condition to endure cold. Unless an unusually warm November should cause a flow of sap, it would seem as though December and January were the seasons of greatest endurance. Excepting the rather mild cold term of December, which was yet by no means so cold as many nights in January, the winter of 1858–9 was apparently favorable, and only moderately cold. A careful examination of evergreens on the 1st of March convinced me that they had passed the winter with unusual vigor. I am strongly inclined to think this was also true of all deciduous trees. After a mild March and indications of an early spring and on the third of April set in for four successive days, raged a fierce, dry, cold north-west wind. The cold was not intense but sufficient to freeze the ground and prevent plowing, which is not unusual at that season. But the wind was intensely trying, harsh and dry, far worse to endure than the coldest zero weather. Why should it not be so true for plants as of animals? Why should the wind that dries and chaps and cracks the skin, not also cause excessive evaporation of plants, suck out their juices and leave them in all stages of exhaustion? The effects of the April winds were very apparent. Trees that were protected by a hedge, were uninjured to the top of the hedge; but they ventured above the hedgeline, their tops were cut off as with a knife. The outside north-west ranks of nursery trees stood the brunt and suffered like the front ranks of a phalanx. Wherever trees have had the shelter of other trees, or a favorable position, they have come out the past spring with great vigor; but in exposed places, even the Rock Maple has been greatly weakened, and many branches killed outright. While it is doubtless true that trees are oftentimes killed by the intensity of cold alone, yet reason and facts seem also to indicate that the harsh dry winds, that are so trying to animal life, are equally injurious to vegetable life, and are much more commonly the cause of "winter-killing" than simple intense cold.

If this view is correct, it is very satisfactory to the horticulturist; for the cause, on its face suggests a remedy. Sheltered positions can be found, or shelter can be created. Hardy evergreens seem to be the most perfectly adapted for this purpose, and I would name the Austrian and Scotch Pines as the most perfect of all. Their power of endurance is beyond any other evergreen with which I am acquainted, and the ragged foliage forms an admirable break to the wind. But while simple shelter is ordinarily quite sufficient for most kinds of fruit trees, or at least all that can be practicably given, there are other kinds that will repay for ample protection. I confess to some surprise that so much is made of the extreme hardiness of this or that variety of grape, for instance. We hear an introducer claim that though his "variety may not be the best, yet it is remarkably hardy." Not long since, a friend and distinguished cultivator of the grape was pouring out to me the mortality, among some varieties, from the effect of cold. I asked him why he did not protect them. He replied that unless a variety could look into the very teeth of a north-wester, and stand the trust of all weather, it should have immediate leave to retire from the list. Now, I shall express my opinion with the same boldness and my that, by this rule he must disband his whole army, (for he is trying them all.)

The truth is, we have no perfectly hardy table grapes for New England. Doubtless they may break at the proper time, and with tolerable strength in most instances but at best they are what we call hardy perpetual roses. They are hardy; but every cultivator knows how much more vigorously they break and flower if they have winter protection. Am I asked if I would protect the Concord of Hartford? Certainly, by all means; lay them down like raspberries. No other labor will yield such proportionate reward. And it seems to be of minor importance that the Rebecca is scarcely able to endure open exposure. Compared with the ample returns in vigor and abundance of fruit, it is so simple and easy to cover vines with earth, as raspberries, that I should suppose the practice would be adopted by all vineyardists. Even the Peach may repay for this treatment in Massachusetts. This year's crop in a total failure. In the spring a premium was offered for a dozen peach blossoms from any one orchard; yet I know an instance where branches were covered with earth during winter, and they are now loaded with fruit.

In conclusion, beyond the absolutely "killed," is not the weakening process of winter exposure a more important evil than we are accustomed to regard it? and are not judicious expenditures for shelter and protection of prime importance to the horticulturist?

NEW

Clothing and Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

Next door to Mr. Campbell's Grocery, Hunter Street.

The subscriber has now on hand a large and well assorted stock of

CLOTHS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Shirts, Scarfs, Hats, Caps, and Gloves, in great variety; having been purchased this Fall in the best market, he can recommend them to the public as being the

CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK IN PETERBOROUGH!

As he is now re-opening, the inhabitants of the Town and Townships may depend on getting bargains, as the stock will be sold with a small advance on cost for Cash and Cash only.

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

is superintended by myself, and all orders will be punctually attended to. Gentlemen furnishing their own cloths can have them made to order in the latest style, and a good fit warranted.

☞ *A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.* ☜

J. CAREW.

Peterboro', Oct. 11, 1860.

New Goods! New Goods!

NEW PRICES! NEW PRICES!

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY-GOODS,

&

CLOTHING AND MILLINERY, FURS, &c.

Having secured the services of a *FIRST-CLASS MILLINER*, ladies may depend on being suited in every particular. The Clothing Department is still under the superintendence of Mr. John Tully. The motto is

☞ *CASH AND CASH ONLY.* ☜

R. B. McDOUGALL,
George Street.

Peterborough, Oct. 18th, 1860. 42

Died.

On Saturday, Oct. 20th, Charlotte, wife of J. K. Patterson, aged 57 years.

On the 19th inst., after a long illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Jane, wife of Mr. Wm. Beavis, of the Township of Monaghan aged 43 years.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, Oct. 25th, 1860.

Flour ₱ bri.....	5	0	@	5 0
Oatmeal ₱ bush. new.....	0	0	@	0 0
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.....	0	95	@	0 00
Barley ₱ bush.....	0	50	@	0 55
Oats "	0	21	@	0 22
Peas "	0	45	@	0 50
Potatoes "	0	20	@	0 25
Apples American ₱ bri..	2	00	@	2 25
Pork ₱ cwt.....	5	50	@	6 00
Beef ₱ cwt.....	3	50	@	5 00
Butter ₱ lb.....	0	12½	@	0 14
Eggs.....	0	7	@	0 10
Hay ₱ ton.....	7	00	@	10 00
Sheep.....	2	20	@	4 00
Lambs.....	1	50	@	2 50
Chickens per pair ...	0	15	@	0 20
Ducks do	0	20	@	0 25
Geese.....	0	25	@	0 30
Turkeys.....	0	50	@	0 75

B. GREEN,
Market Clerk

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1860.

Wheat ₱1 20c, a ₱1 26c.
Spring Wheat ₱1 5c a ₱1 10c.
Oats 28c a 30c.
Peas 52c a 57c.

MILLINERY.

From Montreal, and now in attendance at the store of the subscriber, a

FIRST CLASS

MILLINER!

JUST RECEIVED,

Pattern Bonnets And Ladies Caps,

of the latest and most fashionable designs, selected expressly for this establishment in London, Paris and Montreal.

On hand a full and beautiful stock of rich Millinery Goods.

Orders respectfully solicited and executed with promptness and in the best styles.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro'. Oct. 23, 1860. 42

IMPORTANT

SALE OF LAND, By Auction.

I AM instructed by Mr. W. C. Nicholls to offer for sale at the Village of Lakefield,

A PLOT OF LAND,

containing 24 Acres, adjoining said Village, and laid out in Park and Village Lots.

TERMS OF SALE—Five Dollars is required to be paid as part of the first instalment upon each lot being knocked down, otherwise it will be considered no sale and be immediately re-offered.

TERMS OF PAYMENT are one third down, and the remainder to be paid in two annual instalments, with interest.

The above sale to be on

TUESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER,

at 12 o'clock. For particulars apply to R. Donaldson, Esq., where a Plan of the property may be seen, or to the proprietor on the premises.

ALEX. McNEIL,
Auctioneer.

Peterboro', Oct. 24th, 1860. 42

R. A. McNABB,

Clothing and Dry Goods STORE,

Post Office Block, Hunter Street,

PETERBOROUGH.

A PRIME LOT OF

AMERICAN CHEESE,

For Sale cheap at Cudlewell's Bakery, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', 17th Oct., 1860. 42-3in

$2,000 WORTH

OF

FASHIONABLE, READY-MADE

CLOTHING!

to be cleared out in a few days, by private sale during the day and by Auction at night, in

Heathorn's Brick Block,

Great Bargains may be expected, as the entire Stock must be cleared out in a few days,

☞ WITHOUT RESERVE. ☜

R. BUDGE & BROTHER,
Merchant Tailors.

Peterboro', Oct. 20, 1860. 42

FOR SALE

OR TO BE LEASED.

THE work shop and premises lately occupied by the subscriber, as an Axe and Tool Factory. The shop is fitted up with a Ten Horse Power Engine, which is in good working order, with shafts, pulleys, driving belts, &c.—The whole will be sold or leased for a term of years on reasonable terms, or the Engine and Machinery will be sold separately. Apply to

WM. MCCOCK.

Peterboro', Oct., 1860. 43

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a *Lease of the Lot on the Market Block*, on Simcoe Street, east of the building of W. A. Scott, Esq., for the term of 21 years, will be offered by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Monday, 5th November,

at the Town Hall, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the upset price 1s. 6d. per foot.

By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Clerk of the Town Council.

Clerk's Office, Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1860.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

J. J. MARSHALL,

HAS JUST RECEIVED a most extensive stock of

GROCERIES,

Fresh Teas, Coffees and Tobaccoes, direct from the Montreal Market, where they were purchased at great advantage for cash, and which he is enabled to sell at a small advance upon cost.

ALSO IN STOCK OF

FRESH PROVISIONS

in large and complete.

Flour, Meal, Pork, Fish, Cheese, Butter, Bread, &c.

Sold at prices as LOW as any in town!

Spices, Sauces, Pickles, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Almonds, Oils & Salads

Compound Candies, Brushes, Brooms & Pails,

Tubs, Pails & a variety of

CROCKERY.

J. J. MARSHALL.

George Street, West side.

Peterboro', Oct. 18, 1860. 42

WANTED!

30,000 Bush. Oats, 10,000 Bush. Peas,

10,000 BUSHELS BARLEY,

300 *Firkins of Good Merchantable Butter.*

Farmers will find the subscriber at the Market prepared to pay the highest price in Cash for the above.

—ALSO,—

The highest price paid in Cash for any quantity of SHEEP SKINS.

B. GREEN.

Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1860.

WANTED.

OATS, PEAS & BARLEY.

THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price in Cash for

40,000 BUSHELS

OF

FALL & SPRING WHEAT,

delivered at his Store-house in Ashburnham or Scotch Village.

THOS. SHORT.
D. STURGEAON,
Agent.

Keene, Oct. 1, 1860. 42

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

FOR

Fall and Winter.

IN addition to our large stock of Staple and Fancy Goods, we now have on hand one of the finest stocks of Ready-made Clothing ever offered for sale in this Town before. Having bought with care and advantage the best choice of Cloths for clothing we enable ourselves to offer, with confidence, our Goods. As in part of our stock we will name the following articles:—

OVER COATS of more than twenty different varieties, FINE BLACK CLOTH AND CASSIMERE DRESS COATS, SATTINETS, TWEED AND FULL CLOTH PANTS, VESTS of all sorts and prices. FINE LINEN SHIRTS, DO. OF GINGHAM, CASSIMERE AND FLANNEL. WOOL HATS, FUR HATS, GLOVES, MITTS, MOCCASINS,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have also a large assortment of small Clothes for Children. As we sell FOR CASH ONLY our profits will be very limited. Owing many thanks to our customers and the public in general for their liberal encouragement bestowed upon us, we think them to give us another call and inspect our assortment before buying elsewhere.

F. & L. LEMAY.

Peterboro', Sept. 19, 1860. 36-3m.

NEW FALL GOODS,

AT

F. & L. LEMAY'S.

WE have the honor to inform our customers and the public that we are receiving a large and splendid stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

OUR STOCK OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

is most complete. We would call particular attention to our stock of Cashmere and Worsted Shawls, Cloth and Cassimere Mantles in the latest styles. Plaids and Robe Cloths in great variety. Sattinets, Flannels, Blankets, &c.

Purchasers of the above goods would do well to ☞ *GIVE US A CALL* ☜ before buying elsewhere, as we will sell at lower prices than ever before,

FOR CASH ONLY

F. & L. LEMAY, Hunter St.

Peterboro', Sept. 12, 1860. 37

A Farmer Wanted!

A THOROUGH PRACTICAL FARMER, well acquainted with the Canadian or Genesee mode of managing a farm, would get constant employment near the Town of Peterborough. None need apply but such as are of sober and moral habits.

Apply at the *Review* office.

Peterboro', Oct. 1st, 1860. 40

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the business hitherto carried on by the subscriber, William Ogilvy, under the name and style of COUPAR & OGILVY, will be carried on by the undersigned as Co-Partners under the name and style of OGILVY & HOOD.

WM. OGILVY,
W. D. P. HOOD.

Peterboro', 2nd Oct., 1860. 40-3in

Accounts due to and by Cooper & Ogilvy will be settled by Ogilvy & Hood.

NEW

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., &c., &c.

"BUCHAN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE," 55c.

School Books, &c., in great variety, and a general assortment of Miscellaneous Books and Stationery Cheap for Cash.

THOS. KENZIES.

Peterboro', Sept. 27, 1860. 39

NOTICE.

WE hereby caution any person or persons against purchasing TWO NOTES, in favor of John Colitan, Otonabee; of $25 each, signed by us, and payable on 1st March, 1861, and the other in March, 1862, respectively, as we have received no value for the same

PATRICK O'DONNELL,
JOHN O'DONNELL.

Dated Douro, Sept. 10, 1860. 37

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber about the 30th ultimo, a White and Red Cow, about 7 or 8 years old, of medium size, with a white spot on her forehead. Whoever will give information concerning her will be suitably rewarded.

J. B. BISBEE.

Peterboro', Oct. 10th, 1860. 41

A House and Premises TO RENT.

NEAR the south side of the Court House, owned and occupied by the Subscriber, who would sell the premises if so required. The house is large and commodious, and in every respect suited to the comfort and convenience of a large and respectable family. Terms made known on application.

WALTER SHERIDAN.

Peterboro', Sept. 25th, 1860. 40

TO BE LET.

THE premises and building known as the Royal Oak Inn, in Ashburnham, at present occupied by Mr. John Meaken, whose lease expires on the 1st of January, 1861.

For particulars apply to

STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.

October 16, 1860. 42

LOST.

ON Saturday evening last, in the Town of Peterborough, a

LEATHER POCKET-BOOK,

containing a sum of money, and papers of no value except to the owner. Any person having the same at this Office will be handsomely rewarded.

Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1860. 42

WHEAT WANTED!

THE undersigned will pay the highest market price in Cash for

40,000 BUSHELS

OF

FALL & SPRING WHEAT,

delivered at his Store-house in Ashburnham or Scotch Village.

THOS. SHORT.
D. STURGEAON,
Agent.

Keene, Oct. 1, 1860. 42

CAMPBELL & Co.

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

MILL FURNISHINGS,

Iron Manufacturers Supplies,

OFFICE 14 ST. PETER STREET
Montreal.

SAWS! SAWS!

OF every description, on hand and made to order.

CAMPBELL & Co.
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

FILES! FILES!

THOMAS FIRTH & SONS, Sanderson & Sons, Spear & Jackson's, and other Makers. Also, every description of Files, RASP cut and [illegible] much less price than is usually paid for new Files.

CAMPBELL & Co.
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

SPERM, Whale, Seine Sperm, Elephant, Lard, Cod Oil, &c., for burning or machinery, either by the barrel or 5 to 10 gallon kegs.

CAMPBELL & Co.
14 St. Peter Street Montreal.

LEATHER BELTING!

PATENT Stretched, Waterproof, Cemented, Riveted or Stitched, warranted in every respect; can furnish either the Trade or Consumer at a lower price than any other parties in Canada. Send for Printed List of Prices.

CAMPBELL & Co.
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

September 26, 1860. 39

TO RENT.

ON LIBERAL TERMS, a premises known as Trading or Customs, beautifully situated on the Otonabee, commanding a full view of Peterborough, and of the River, and within a few minutes walk of the centre of the Town.

It contains every necessary accomodation for a respectable family, and can have a few acres of excellent land attached if required.

ALSO,—The premises now occupied by the subscriber, with from 10 to thirty acres of land.

For particulars apply to the proprietor,

SAMUEL DICKSON.

Ashburnham, Sept. 20th, 1860. 39

TO LET.

A FEW rooms over Mr. Coulter's Drug Store. Apply on the premises.

Peterboro', Sept 19, 1860. 39

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE STORE, DWELLING HOUSE and premises at present occupied by the subscriber.

Apply to
W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July 13, 1860. 33

P. J. AYRES,

HAS REMOVED HIS

AXE AND TOOL FACTORY

from his old stand in Ashburnham, to the recently built factory on Simcoe Street, first building east of the Montreal Bank [on the river bank,] where he will make as

Good Axes and Tools

as ever were made in Peterboro'. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

P. J. AYRES.

Peterboro', Aug 2, 1860. 31-tf

AWFUL CALAMITY!

OTHER SIDE LOCK.—A little girl of Mr Sutherland, in the Township of York, has been declining in health for two years, the Doctors and near were called in but they all pronounced her in the last stages of consumption. Shortly but surely was death approaching, when the little girl took from the shelf [slyly] what she supposed to be a stick of Candy, and ate near all of it without suspecting it to be anything else, but fortunately it was a stick of Dr. Keenie's Dead Shot Candy, which her father had purchased the day before for his other children, the next day she was relieved of over sixty worms, some of them 10 inches long. Consumption has left a child in now fast gaining her health and strength. How many children are annually dying from the prevalence of worms in the system. [Parents open your eyes to this fact.] One trial of Dr. McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm Candy, will satisfy the most sceptical mind. Price only 7½d sterling, 15 cents per package, or 2s. 50 cents, for four packages.—Sold by every Druggist and Medical Dealer in Europe and America.

None genuine without a fac-simile signature of H. R. McKenzie, M. D., Glasgow, on each wrapper. *See advertisement in another column.*

RELIEF, IN TEN MINUTES.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers!

THE Original Medicine Established in 1833, and first article ever introduced under the name of PULMONIC WAFERS in this or any other country. All other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the word BRYAN being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in 10 Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to everyone.

No Family should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS for the house.
No traveller should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give 25 Cents for a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Twenty-Five cents.

JOS. McKENZIE, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
Northrop & Co., Montreal, C. W., General Agents.

For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter and A. W. Kempt, Peterboro'; C. Britain, Lindsay, E. Gregory, Millbrook, and all Medicine Dealers.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Female Pills!

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful diseases incident to the Female Constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

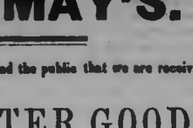
These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST 3 MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Slow Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases accompanied by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent to a lady residing 20 miles, post free, by enclosing $1, and 25 cents in stamps to

JOS. McKENZIE, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Chipman, Montreal, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro', and all dealers in medicines.



TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.

GOOD AXES,

WARRANTED AT $15 PER DOZ.

BROAD-AXES 95 EACH.

Please call at my shop, examine my work, and be satisfied that it is of the first class.

☞ Broad and Narrow Axes pumped and ground in the shortest notice.

W. MCCOCK.

Ashburnham, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

GOOD

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, in the Township of Otonabee, being the 21st lot in the 10th Con., of said Township, consisting of

100 ACRES,

80 OF WHICH ARE CLEARED, and in a good state of cultivation. 15 acres are

Now seeded with Fall Wheat

The Farm is 2½ miles from the Town of Peterborough, on the north road to Keene.

A FRAME STABLE

[capable of accomodating SIX span of horses,] a good Double Barn, and a

Good Dwelling House!

are on the lot, and a good Creek runs through the lot in all seasons of the year.

TERMS EASY.

For particulars apply to the subscriber,
ARTHUR LIPSETT,
On the premises.

Otonabee, Sept. 17, 1860. 39

STRAYED.

FROM the Subscriber, last Spring, *FOUR YEAR-OLD CALVES*, marked on under side and tip of off ear. Two are dark, but not black, and two are red, or nearly so. Any person forwarding information by post or otherwise, which will lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded.

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonabee, 10th Con., 21st Lot.

Sept. 20, 1860. 38

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of *JAMES ROBERTSON & Co.* Carpenters and Builders, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

ARCHD HAGGART,
ANDREW DOUGLASS,
PETER MORRISON.

Dated Peterboro', Sept. 17, 1860. 39

"Secure the shadow ere the substance fades."

GEO. A. COX,

AMBROTYPE

AND

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity that he has recently refitted and refurnished his rooms with a new and [illegible] and having taken instructions from the celebr

Agricultural.

WINTER PROTECTION FOR TREES.

BY W. C. STRONG, IN GARDENER'S CHRONICLE.

In the cold latitude of New England this subject is becoming increasingly important. Whether because our forests are cleared, and the open country gives more sweep to the wind, or the winters are colder, or a richer cultivation is in practice, and vegetation is more rank and succulent, or because more artificial and delicate varieties of fruit are in vogue,—whether from one or all of these causes certain it is,that the proportion of failures from the effects of winter is discouragingly on the increase. A knowledge of the cause is a step towards a cure.—Doubtless these causes vary in differing cases; but it would seem reasonable to expect that careful observation would teach us wherein lies our greatest danger. The past winter is specially worthy of note,both from its peculiarity, and the severity of its effects. In this region it is the universal experience that evergreens, vines, fruit trees passed through a scathing trial. In the early part of December the winter closed in suddenly and with considerable severity, and a cause is found in this fact by many. But in December the sap of trees is most thoroughly absorbed, and consequently the trees are in the best condition to endure cold. Unless an unusually warm November should cause a flow of sap, it would seem as though December and January were the seasons of greatest endurance. Excepting the rather usual cold term of December, which was yet by no means as cold as many nights in January, the winter of 1858–9 was apparently favorable, and only moderately cold. A careful examination of evergreens on the 1st of March convinced me that they had passed the winter with unusual vigor. I am strongly inclined to think this was also true of all deciduous trees. After a mild March and indications of an early spring and on the third of April and for four successive days, raged a furce, dry, cold north-west wind. The cold was not intense but sufficient to freeze the ground and prevent plowing, which is not unusual a: that reason. But the wind was intensely trying, harsh and dry, far worse to endure than the coldest zero-weather. Why should it not be as true for plants as of animals? Why should the wind that dries and chaps and cracks the skin, not also cause excessive evaporation of plants, suck out their juices and leave them in all stages of exhaustion? The effects of the April wind were very apparent. Trees that were protected by a hedge, were uninjured to the top of the hedge; but they ventured above the hedgeline, their tops were cut off as with a knife. The outside north-west ranks of nursery trees stood the brunt and suffered like the front ranks of a phalanx. Wherever trees have had the shelter of other trees, or a favorable position, they have come out the past spring with great vigor; but in exposed places, even the Rock Maple has been greatly weakened, and many branches killed outright. While it is doubtless true that trees are oftentimes killed by the intensity of cold alone, yet reason and facts seem also to indicate that the harsh dry winds, that are so trying to animal life, are equally injurious to vegetable life, and are much more commonly the cause of "winter-killing" than simple intense cold.

If this view is correct, it is very satisfactory to the horticulturist; for the cause, on its face suggests a remedy. Sheltered positions can be found, or shelter can be erected. Hardy exergreens seem to be the most perfectly adapted for this purpose, and I would name the Austrian and Scotch Pines as the most perfect of all. Their power of endurance is beyond any other evergreen with which I am acquainted, and the rugged foliage forms an admirable break to the wind. But while simple shelter is ordinarily quite sufficient for most kinds of fruit trees, or at least all that can be practicably given, there are other kinds that will repay for ample protection. I confess to some surprise that so much is made of the extreme hardiness of this or that variety of grape, for instance. We hear an introducer claim that though his "variety may not be the best, yet it is remarkably hardy." Not long since, a friend and distinguished cultivator of the grape was pointing out to me the mortality, among some varieties, from the effect of cold. I asked him why he did not protect them. He replied that unless a variety could look into the very teeth of a north-wester, and stand the brunt of all weather, it should have immediate leave to retire from the list. Now, I shall express my opinion with the same boldness and say that,by this rule he must disband his whole army, (for he is trying them all.)

The truth is, we have no perfectly hardy table grapes for New England. Doubtless they may break at the proper time, and with tolerable strength in most instances but at best they are what we call hardy perpetual roses. They are hardy; but every cultivator knows how much more vigorously they break and flower if they have winter protection. Am I asked if I would protect the Concord of Hartford? Certainly, by all means; lay them down like raspberries. No other labor will yield such proportionate reward. And it seems to be of minor importance that the Rebecca is scarcely able to endure open exposure. Compared with the ample returns in vigor and abundance of fruit, it is so simple and easy to cover vines with earth, as raspberries, that I should suppose the practice would be adopted by all vineyardists. Even the Peach may repay for this treatment in Massachusetts. This year's crop is a total failure. In the spring a premium was offered for a dozen peach blossoms from any one orchard; yes I know an instance where branches were covered with earth during winter, and they are now loaded with fruit.

In conclusion, beyond the absolutely "killed," is not the weakening process of winter exposure a more important evil than we are accustomed to regard it? and are not judicious expenditures for shelter and protection of prime importance to the horticulturist?

ADVERTISEMENT

From the Montreal Gazette, Sept. 5.

THE paragraph copied from the Peterboro' *Examiner* entitled "A Prince's Feather" in the issue of the Montreal *Herald* of the 30th ultimo, seems to have raised the ire of Messrs. Strachan & Smith, and their friends. We would state that while we humbly congratulate Messrs. S. & S. on the honor they received in supplying the Bread and Rolls, the "Granite Mills Plough Flour" of Peterborough was selected for the purposes specified in that paragraph, their intentions to the contrary notwithstanding.

DAVID E. McLEAN & Co.

Agent "Granite Mills Plough of Peterboro'."

Montreal, Sept. 6, 1860. 20

HARDWOOD.

A Fair Quota of good dry Hardwood will be taken in part of this paper, if delivered at my Yard, a month from this date, in payment for Subscription as an account.

J. RESTREW.

Peterboro', Oct. 19, 1859.

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street,
Opposite Lamon's Hotel, 17

FARM FOR SALE.

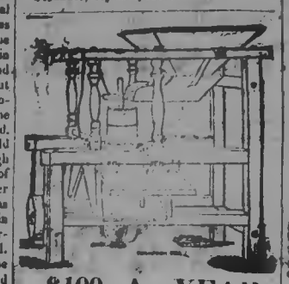
EAST half of lots Nos. 27 and 28, 6th Concession Town'ship of Otonabee, 7 miles from Peterboro' 6 from Keene, and 4 from Allandale.

130 Acres Cleared and Fenced,

balance in Timber. It is one of the best wheat farms in Otonabee. A plentiful supply of water, a good Stone House, Barns, Stables and every convenience. Terms Liberal. For further particulars apply to

ROBERT BROWN,
On the premises.

Otonabee, May 15th, 1860.



$100 A YEAR

AND upwards saved to the Farmers, by Alden Mowry's

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 18 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

REFERENCES:

Mathew Malndon, Cavan. Joseph Walton, Smith.
Francis Best, Emily. W. Elliot. do
G. Harkness, do S. Dickson, Peterboro'.
W. Armstrong, Otonabee. C. Gifford, Cobourg

The inventor, Alden Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Alden Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.

GLAZERS.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS, PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:

Joseph Walton. John Walton.

MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

M. MOWRY.

Peterboro', March 16, 1860.

DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST,

OFFICE { Burnham's Block, George Street, opposite the *Review* office.

Mr O'D. can be consulted at his Office in Peterborough from the 15th to the last of every month, on all operations conected with the profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted on the finest Gold and Silver; also on Vulcanised Rubber plates.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FILLING TEETH.

A Tooth that has ached or is aching, can be saved *without* pain and made to stand the shocks of mastication for a long time.

Children's Teeth attended to and arranged if irregular. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and at prices corresponding with equally good work elsewhere.

OFFICE open on Sundays from 9 to 10 a. m. and from 2 to 3 p. m. for extraction only.

Peterboro', June 20th 1860. 25

D. PENTLAND,

Surgical & Mechanical Dentist

DIXON'S BLOCK,

George Street, Peterborough.

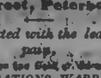
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

Teeth inserted upon the Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.

ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.

Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 16

BRITISH



SADDLERY & HARNESS WAREHOUSE

Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP for CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All Goods warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 8, 1860. 36

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y.
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,997,600. Paid up Capital, $ 420,35

PRESIDENT, J. H. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Jas. W. D. Kennedy, Esq.	E. F. Whitwood, Esq.
Hon. Duncan, Jas. Esq.	Geo. Crawford, Esq.
A. B. Stewart, Esq.	Joshua Catherick, Esq., M.P.
Wm. A. Perrin, Esq.	A. H. Carrew, Esq.
Hon. J. H. Cameron,	Duncan McDonell, Esq.
Capt. P. Wallace,	

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
J. JOSEPA WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable office, and all losses promptly settled and paid without a cent deduction of any kind.

Broker's allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be had.

Toronto, April 20, 1858.

WESTERN
Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000 000.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament!

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal,

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16

CANADA WEST
FARMERS' MUTUAL & STOCK
INSURANCE CO'Y,
Head Office—Hamilton, C. W.

President—H. J. LAWRY, Barton.
Vice-President—T. STOCK, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland; John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough; John Gibb. Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Travelling Agent for the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterborough and Victoria.

The C. W. F. & S. Ins. Co. was incorporated by Act of Parliament in the year 1851, solely for the purpose of meeting the wants of the Farmer by affording him protection against fire, at the lowest possible rate.

The Act of incorporation prohibits the Directors from taking risks on Mills, Stores, or Buildings in Blocks, or any other hazardous property; and by strictly adhering to these principles, by its liberal and prompt settlement of claims, as well as by judicious management throughout, the Company has met with that success and general favor, in the several places where it has operated, which it is still its desire and effort not only to maintain, but to extend to localities not hitherto occupied by it.

The Board of Directors is composed entirely of Farmers, men who know your requirements, whose sympathies are with you, and to whom sentody your interests may safely be entrusted.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent.

Applications for Insurance received at the Office of the Company, Lot 25 Hunter Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', June 6, 1860.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE COTTAGE, North of Dublin Street, third lot from George Street. It is very commodious, and has convenient yard and outhouses. For particulars enquire at the *Review* office or of

ALEX. MORROW, Jr.,
Lakefield.

Peterboro', May 24th, 1859. 23

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER the 15th of May, instant, Trains will run from the different Stations as follows:

GOING NORTH.
Leave Port Hope at 7:50, A. M.
" Millbrook at 9:15, "
" Fraserville at 9:40, "
Arrive at Peterboro', 10:05, "

GOING SOUTH.
Leave Peterboro' at 2:50, P. M.
" Fraserville at 3:15, "
" Millbrook at 3:40, "
Arrive at Port Hope, 5:05, "

By the above arrangement Trains will connect at Millbrook going North or South, giving passengers from Lindsay and Millbrook FIVE HOURS in Peterboro', and returning same day

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

1st May, 1860: 18-4in

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

A Commodious Family residence [quite new] containing THIRTEEN ROOMS, with Stabling, &c., on the premises. The Lot consists of three acres of land situate on Park St., in a respectable, pleasant locality. The whole will be sold on favorable terms. TITLE INDISPUTABLE. For further particulars apply to Mr. Richard Winch, Peterboro, or to the subscriber,

R. J. WINCH,
Cobourg, C. W.

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by

J. MITCHELL,
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.	
William Cluxton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Amstrong,	P. Ayers.
W. M. Baxter,	W. & G. Johnston,
R. Burnham,	H. Sherwood.

State Fire Insurance,

CHIEF OFFICES—3 PALL MALL AND 36 LUDGATE HILL,
LONDON.

Established in 1856, under Charter of Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL, - - - - $2,500,000.
With Upwards of 1,000 Shareholders.

The Right Hon. Lord Kaye, *Chairman.*
Peter Morrison Esq., *Managing Director.*
William Cawes, Esq., *Secretary.*

A copy of Stock book can be seen on the counts. at the

Head Office, Canada West,
TORONTO

Trustees and Board of Directors in Canada:

Honorable John Ross,	B. I. Howland, M.P.P.
John Crawford, Esq.,	William Ross, Esq.
W. McMaster, Esq.	Wm. Henderson, Esq.

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Crombie

The Branch was only opened last January, and now has an income of

$75,000.

which is retained in this country.

The increase of business in England is unprecedented, as shown by the Parliamentary returns, and the following taken from the late September Report:

"It will thus be seen that the total amount of business done during the last nine months of the Company's operations has been *TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE POLICIES*, producing an additional annual income of

$1,650,000

Representing Property Insured to the extent of

Thirty Million Dollars!

The Report further says, that "the Directors congratulate the shareholders on this satisfactory increase in the business of the Company, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection now formed it will continue to increase in the same ratio.

The Capital of the Company is devoted entirely to Fire Liabilities, having no reserve for a Life Branch.

All losses in Canada are submitted to the gentlemen composing the Board who examine the particulars, and if found satisfactory, at once order the payment of the claim. This system has called forth numerous cards of thanks.

If differences should arise between claimants and the Company, the Manager is fully empowered to accept of any process in law.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough. 47—6m

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW!

"*Anchor* [illegible] *Steam Ships*
Sailing regularly between Montreal, Quebec and Glasgow.

Ship. tons. Hpower. Commander.
United Kingdom..1,355....300..Wm. Methenitchie
John Bell.....1102....250..R. Crighton.
United States, [now building.]..1200....300....

The "*UNITED KINGDOM*" will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

Tuesday, the 30th October

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW OR LIVERPOOL.

Saloon Cabin.....$80.00
Third class, [including supply of provisions].....$35.00

Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

C. & D. SHAW,
Common Street,
Montreal.

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMBOAT NOTICE!

THE STEAMER

"MAPLE LEAF."

Capt. Schofield.

WILL commence her regular trips on the

21st day of March inst.,

in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay, and Port Hope and Peterboro' Rail Roads,

For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, and New York.

Leave Colborne every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a. m., Cobourg at 9 a. m., and Port Hope at 11 a. m. Returning direct from Port Hope to Rochester, arriving at Rochester at 5 p. m., in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and South, via., New York Central and Genesee Valley, and New York and Erie Rail Roads.

Returning the *Maple Leaf* will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday night, at 11 o'clock p. m., arriving at Colborne, Cobourg, and Port Hope, in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and North.

Freight will be taken from Rochester AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

GEO. SCHOFIELD,
Master.

Port Hope, March 5th, 1860. 14

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Relieves Pain in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Bilious Cholic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentary and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Burns, Scalds, Fever Sores, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Cures Neuralgia, Tic douloureux and Toothache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
is also an excellent thing for Strains, Sprains, Wounds and Bruises. It takes away all Pain the moment it is applied. No family should be without a bottle of THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Price 25 cents per bottle.

CASH FOR WHEAT

DELIVERED AT THE

PORT HOPE RAILWAY STATION,

PETERBOROUGH.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Sept. 5, 1860. 36

Cobourg and Peterboro'

RAILWAY.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, 4th July, Trains will run as follows:—

Going North.

Leave Cobourg	6.30 A.M
Arrive at Peterboro'	10.45 A.M
Leave Cobourg	2.45 P.M
Arrive at Peterboro'	5.00 P.M

Going South.

Leave Peterboro'	12.15 P.M
Arrive at Cobourg	2.30 P.M
Leave Peterboro'	6.30 P.M
Arrive at Cobourg	8.45 P.M

COVERT & FOWLER.
Lessees.

Cobourg, July 1, 1860. 28

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, AND BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative)
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics forms but only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they have ever stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent scholar of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

Early Copies.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

Terms:

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For ackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Money Current in the State where issued will be received at par.

Clubbing.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four Copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30.

Postage.

Canadian mail subscribers will be supplied free of United States Postage.

N. B.—The Price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $35 per annum.

87,200 Acres for Sale!

LOT No. 10, west of the Communication Road, township of Smith, being about 1 mile from Bridgenorth and 5 miles from Peterborough. About 120 acres are cleared and mostly in a good state of cultivation. There are two substantial frame and a good well of water on the Lot.

[illegible] Also Lot No. 11 in the 1st Concession, in two equal annual installments.

For particulars apply to
JOHN SUGAR,
Proprietor.

June 4, 1860.

BRITISH AMERICAN CIRCULAR DELIVERY, AND General Advertising AGENCY.

22 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, C. E

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public, that he is now prepared to receive Orders for Printing, Addressing and Distributing Bills, Circulars, &c; also, Posting Placards, and receiving Advertisements for insertion in the various City and Provincial Journals.

He will likewise be prepared to receive, and by means of his numerous Agents, arrange for insertion, Advertisements in the various papers throughout Upper and Lower Canada, the Lower Provinces, and the United States, also for the delivery of Circulars in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., thus offering to advertiser and all parties wishing to secure regular an systematic publicity for their announcemen a certain and speedy means of doing so, at

GREAT SAVING OF
Time, Trouble and Expense.

His Arrangements being now completed, he begs to solicit from Railway Companies, Merchants, Tradesmen, Hotel Keepers and others the transaction of all such business, which he begs to assure them will be strictly attended to, with punctuality and despatch, and flatters himself that from his long experience in England, in this line of business as well as in connection with the Montreal Press, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction.

ROBERT MOORE.

AFFLICTED READ!

EUROPEAN MEDICAL HOUSE AND Botanic Dispensary

No. 51, King St. West, Toronto, C. W

ESTABLISHED BY
DR. GOODING, FORMERLY OF ENGLAND.

A NEW, SPEEDY, and most successful mode of treating
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous debility, Marksmus or Wasting Consumption, Seminal Weakness, Disease of the Kidneys and Bladder, Rheumatism, Scorfula, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Chronic Complaints, &c., &c.

☞ No charge for advice.

Dr Gooding is now engaged in treating this class of maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by him is new, it is based upon scientific principles, with new discovered remedies, without minerals or poisons. The facilities of cure are such that patients can be cured at their own houses without expense, in any part of the country, from an accurate description of their case by letter, and have the medicine sent them by mail or express.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Young men who are troubled with weakness generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the New Botanic Remedies.

COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

Address,
DR. GOODING,
No. 51, King Street,
Toronto.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which dominates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that diseases within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of these properties, the foretold who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and sterling.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been rescued from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitates what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained ground by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and performed cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

PETERBORO',
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 20th, 1858. 51

Health and its Pleasures,

OR

DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES:

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or for better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoid the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be affected with stone or gravel, or with aches or pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms,—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and Stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy in the world for the following diseases.

Ague,	Inflammation,
Asthma,	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints,	Liver Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,	Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints,	Piles,
Colics,	Rheumatism,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Retention of Urine,
Consumption,	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Secondary Symptoms,
Erysipelas,	Tic-Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Venereal Affections,
Gout,	Worms of all kinds,
Head-ache,	Weakness from whatever cause,
Indigestion,	&c, &c.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

500 SHOT DEAD!

DR. M'KENZIE'S DEAD SHOT

WORM CANDY!

is working Miracles beyond all conception.—The Medical Faculty of Scotland, as well as England and Ireland, have pronounced this Worm Candy to do more good than *all* other Worm Medicines combined. It has stood the test since A. D. 1765; nearly one hundred years, which, almost every son and daughter of Old Scotia can testify.

It has always borne the name of

Old Dr. McKenzie's Worm Candy-stick.

It resembles a candy-st

1860

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 44.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$0 37½
Each subsequent insertion	12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	70
Each subsequent insertion	20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	7
Each subsequent insertion, "	2

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid;* otherwise no notice wil be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Residence on Hunter Street—dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. McNabb.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Rear door to Mason's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. BIGGE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL.
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Suter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Wares. George Street, Peterboro.' 32

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Sweet Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 16

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 19

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 13

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,
(Late Walsh's)
SIMCOE STREET, PETERBORO.'
THE public may rely upon the best accommodation, and the most moderate charges. A few respectable boarders may be accommodated on reasonable terms. 15.

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
AYLMER STREET, PETERBORO
CLOTHES made in the LATEST FASHIONS, and by the best workmen.
A Fit Warranted.
Peterboro, June 5th, 1860.

H. S. G. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
H. S. G. S. has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough June 26th, 1860 27

MONEY TO LEND
ON REAL ESTATE.
Apply to ROBERT DENNISTOUN.
Peterborough, May 30, 1860. 23

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
&c., &c., &c.
THE subscribers have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing superior styles of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &C,
which they offer at reasonable rates for Cash, or approved credit.
☞ None but the best workmen and material employed.
REPAIRING
of every description done at short notice, and in workmanlike manner.
Premises adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
J. & T. DOUGLASS.
Peterboro', May 4. 1860. 20

J. W. KERR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Notary Public, &c., &c.,
PETERBORO'.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE!
THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the
Court House
On the first TUESDAY'S of the months of
MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER
respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.
By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

REMOVAL.
EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to
Ryan's Block, George Street.
Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Couches, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables. Drawing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Bedsteads, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattrasses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.
Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to, sell his Furniture at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the SHORTEST NOTICE.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 45.

TO LET.
THREE LARGE ROOMS!
THE whole of the 3rd floor of a NEW BRICK BLOCK in the centre of the Town. The premises would make a good Work-shop, meeting-room, or dwelling house.
Rent $10 per quarter.
Immediate possession given. Apply at the *Examiner* office.
Peterborough, June 28th, 1860.

L. A. CADWELL,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.
BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced business in the old stand of Mr W. B. WARE, on Hunter street, where he will be prepared to supply
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
everything to be had in any
First-Class Bakery and
CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.
All kinds of CAKES, Biscuits and Crackers, Pastry, &c.
Every variety of CONFECTIONARY, both plain and fancy.
BREAD supplied to Customers at their dwellings every morning.
All kinds of FRUITS in season.
As all the BREADSTUFFS and CANDIES sold by the subscriber are
MADE ON THE PREMISES,
the public may rely on having them fresh.
Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.
L. A. CADWELL.
Peterborough, May 10, 1860.

PICKLING VINEGAR.
FINEST English Malt Vinegar. Preserving Pigeon of all kinds, for sale by
J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter St.

Poetry.

THE WANING OF SUMMER.

Oh the winds are softly sighing—
Summer's dying, summer's dying;
She is passing from the earth
That smiled brightly on her birth,
Fast away.

And the pleasant woodland bowers,
And the flowers—fragile flowers—
And the birds' sweet matin song
With the leaves they built among,
Pass away.

Ah! the little birds are flying,
Far deserying, far descrying
The approach of frost and snow,
They are leaving us; for now
Summer dies.

And the soft breese, too, grows bolder,
And its breath is growing colder;
And all fair things now seem dearer,
When we know departures nearer.
More we prise.

Ah! the winds are sighing, sighing,
Summer's dying, Summer's dying;
And a shade falls o'er the heart
As we see our joys depart,
One by one.

And although to-day is sorrow
A to-morrow—bright to-morrow—
May arise and chase away
All the shadows of to-day
While we mourn.

THE FIDDLER'S QUARREL.

A TALE WITH A MORAL.

William Hodge was a quiet, inoffensive man, moving in a very humble walk of life, which he filled with great credit to himself, and with great satisfaction to every body else. His calling was, not, perhaps, a very dignified, but it was at least a very honest one. Willie was by profession an itinerant fiddler. He had the misfortune at an early age to loose his eyesight by the smallpox; and as this calamity, aggravated as it was by poverty, precluded him from competing with the world in any of its more ordinary occupations, he turned his attention to music as a means of earning a livelihood; and he could not, perhaps, even although he had his eyesight, have made a better choice, or one more suited to his genius, for he possessed a natural talent for the musical art, had a correct ear, and an excellent taste.

Thus qualified by nature for the profession which necessity had compelled him to adopt, Willie made rapid progress in the art of handling the bow, and soon became an expert and skillful fiddler. Having attained such a degree of proficiency as he thought might warrant him in making a public appearance, Willie, one evening, fiddle in hand, sought a quiet retired street, where he believed he should not be known, and there made his debut. It was a successful one. He bagged a brace of sixpences, six brace of penny-pieces, and somewhere about a score of half-pence. Willie went home rejoicing; and enthusiastic as he was in his profession, he thought the music of the clink in his pocket that night far surpassed the finest tones of his fiddle. From this hour, Willie became a regular public performer, and soon after a well-known and much admired public character. Besides his street practice, Willie enjoyed a fair share of private employment. He was very frequently engaged for weddings, balls, and other festive meetings in the environs of Edinburgh; and it was on one of these occasions, that Willie became acquainted with Jamie Dowie, a brother in trade and in misfortune—Jamie being also blind, and a fiddler.

The acquaintance of these two worthies first begun by Willie borrowing Jamie's rosin, which was given with a frankness and cordiality that at once won Willie's heart. Their intimacy thus begun, soon ripened into a sincere and ardent friendship. They became inseparable companions, and finally went into a partnership, playing together in the streets, and dividing the benevolence of the public between them. Their fiddles were not more in unison than were the sentiments and dispositions of the fiddlers. In all respects, the harmony between them was perfect, and was most pleasant to behold. If Willie got an invitation in his professional capacity to a merry-making, he was sure if the thing was at all practicable, to lug in Jamie along with him; and Jamie when he happened to be the person who was preferred, did the same kind office by Willie.—In short, no friendship between two mortal men could be more disinterested or more intense. There was no rivalry, no feeling of jealousy between them. Willie rejoiced at Jamie's jobs, and Jamie felt no less happiness in Willie's. They assisted each other, too, with the greatest readiness and cordiality, on occasions when remuneration for one only was allowed, without fee or reward beyond the stray tumblers of porter, or half-tumblers of toddy, that were from time to time handed up to them, by way of increasing the energies of their elbows. It is true that on such occasions as these alluded to, the employed party invariably offered the other the half of his earnings; but equally true is it, that this offer was never accepted.

For many years this most exemplary friendship between Willie Hodge and Jamie Dowie continued with unabated fervor; nor during all that time, had there ever been the slightest deference even of the most temporary nature between them.

No quarrel, not an angry word. Some people though it was too good to last; but those who thought so, knew nothing of the intensity of their feelings—knew nothing of the more than brotherly love that existed between the two blind fiddlers, and the test of years should have satisfied them of the groundlessness of fears. The occurrence must have been an extraordinary one indeed, that could have divided two such fond hearts. Certes, however, such an occurrence might present itself.

Although the street and the dancing-room were the chief marts to which Willie and Jamie brought their music, yet they did not always confine themselves to these fields of operation. They were both possessed of an adventurous and enterprising spirit, and to occasional speculations in steam not much beat excursions, when they sometimes picked up something considerable; but as Willie often said: "It was just a lottery, and couldna be depended on. I hae seen us, he would add, when speaking confidentially to a friend, 'play frae Port Hopetoun to Lock 16 without turnin' a penny, and at anither time, I've seen us bag half-a-croon before we got to Rathie.' This state of the case, Jamie, when present always corroborated. Both Jamie and Willie, therefore, gave a decided preference, on the whole to the regular, steady business of the street where the average of their earning was at once pretty regular, and fair in amount.

One little strait amongst many in the friendship of the two fiddlers, was their occasionally retiring after the labors of the evening, and taking a social gill together. No more, however—not a drop; and even this only on occasions of great unwonted success.

We have said that there were those who doubted the uninterrupted duration of the love of Willie and Jamie; but we at the same time remarked as the reader will recollect, that these persons had no good grounds to go upon for any such insinuation. We also admitted, however, that it was certainly quite possible, that something might occur to disturb the harmony between them perfect and long continued as it has been. In truth, such a circumstance, sorry are we to say it, did occur. The demon of mischief, envious of their felicity, resolved to mar it, but, using no supernatural agency, he set about effecting his diabolical purpose by mere human means. We will explain it.

One night as Willie and Jamie were performing together in a certain quiet street in the city, a person dressed like a gentleman, and in other respects, to all appearance, really such, came up to them, and after listening for a short time with evident satisfaction to their music, which was indeed very agreeable to hear, he requested them to play a particular air. They complied. The stranger bespoke another and another; and when they had played somewhere about half-a-dozen tunes he plunged his hand into his pocket, making a jingling noise with the silver it contained. Then withdrawing his hand: 'You play uncommonly well, my good fellows,' he said in a loud and kindly tone of voice; 'there's half a crown for you.' In the same instant Willie's and Jamie's hands were at their hats in grateful and respectful acknowledgement of the generous donation. Nothing further passed at the moment. The donor departed, and the musicians resumed their occupation.

It is not known whether it was by accident or design—whether it was the natural emanation of a happy frame of mind, or proceeded from a sense of appropriateness; but the first tune Willie and his colleague played after the announciation of 'there's half-a-crown for you,' was 'Money in both pockets'; and it was remarked that all the tunes they played subsequently that night were of a lively character.

The stranger who had thus made the two street-minstrels so happy had, in the meantime, as already noticed, departed; but it was some little time before the fiddlers ascertained this, and not knowing but he was still present they refrained from making any remarks to each other on the windfall which had just come their way. On becoming aware of his absence, which they shortly did by that sort of intuitive tact for which the blind are remarkable, Jamie sidled towards his colleague, and whispered in his ear: 'You'll staun a gill the nicht, Willie, eh!' Willie smiled, and dare-said he might. 'A liberal gentleman yon,' remarked Jamie.

'Just uncommon,' said Willie.

'A guid judge o' music,' rejoined the former.

'Pays weel for't, at onyrate,' replied the latter.

'What wad ye think, then, o' our drinkin' his health?' inquired Jamie.

'Nae objection in the world,' replied his colleague; and the blind musicians slipped their fiddles into their green bags, and taking each other lovingly by the arm, they immediately proceeded to a certain tavern which they were in the habit of frequenting.

'Weel, what shall it be?' quoth Jamie.

'Oh, I fancy just the auld thing o'er again Jamie,' replied Willie; 'a gill o' the best—real Ferintosh.'

'Exactly, so be it,' said his friend; and in a few seconds the liquor was before them.

Delighted with each other, and in high spirit with the good luck of the evening, Jamie proposed what we called a repetition of the dose—that is, another gill. Willie at once assented, and another gill was accordingly ordered, and in due time, discussed; the love and kindness of the parties for each other having in the meantime gradually advanced towards a climax.

Having finished the second gill, and some little desultory conversation after it, Willie proposed that they should 'be moving.'

'Its full time, responded Jamie.

'We've had a lang sederunt, but it's been a happy ane. I'll pu' the bell, and ye'll settle the reckonin'.'

Willie sniggered and laughed, having reasons of his own for believing that his friend was trying his hand at a joke, and said: 'I'm thinkin' ye're better able to settle the reckonin' the nicht than I am, Jamie.'

Jamie now smiled in turn, for he also had reasons for thinking that his colleague was jesting with him. 'I dinnin see how that can be, Willie, he said, 'and you wi' half-a-croon in your pouch.'

'Me half-a-croon in my pouch!' exclaimed Willie with considerable earnestness, perceiving something serious in the tone of his friend's last remark; 'the deil a half-croon's in my pouch: but I'm thinkin,' he added with a smile, 'I could fin't in yours, Jamie.'

'My word, but ye wad be clever if ye could,' said Jamie somewhat drily; a suspicion, for the first time, of his friend's perfect integrity crossing his mind.

'Ah, ye're a sumain' shaver,' said Willie laughing. 'But come, man, Jamie, cuttie, for it's gettin' late.'

'Bottle yon, Willie,' replied Jamie, with decided impatience in his manner; 'tars on ye the purse-bearer? Hae on ye the half croon?'

'Me the half-croon!' exclaimed Willie in amazement. 'What do ye mean, Jamie? I suppose ye hae wool enough that I have on the half-croon, and as weel do ye hae, I'm thinkin,' that you hae't yoursel.' It was to you he gied it.'

'Are ye in earnest, Willie?' said Jamie, gravely and emphatically. 'If no, it's a weel onecth between freens; but if ye are, and mean to deny that you got the half-croon, ye're no the man I took ye for, but one better than ye should be, maybe no see guid."

"To be sure I do mean to deny that I got the half-croon," replied Willie sternly, indignant at the hypothetical insinuation unfavourable to his honesty which his colleague had just made. "You got the half-croon and it's a dirty trick o' you to deny it. I wadna hae expected it o' you, Jamie.'

"What! wad ye mak a rogue o' me?' shouted Jamie fiercely, and at the same time seizing Willie roughly by the collar.

"Ye're made a rogue o' yoursel', man,' roared out Willie, returning the hostile grasp of his late friend.

"You got the half-croon?'—"You got the half-croon?'—"It was you got the half-croon.'

"It was you got the half-croon,' was fiercely bandied from the one to the other for several seconds, while they stood in the belligerent attitude just described.

The choler of both being at length excited to fighting-pitch by the provoking irritation of the obnoxious accusation, and their reason being for the time blinded by the effects of the Ferintosh, a deadly struggle ensued. At the first roll of the combatants the table, with all its furniture of glasses, jugs, and bottles was sent over with a tremendous crash. At the next, down went Willie with all his weight, and some additional impetus besides, from the nervous arm of Jamie, on his own fiddle crushing it into a thousand pieces. It had been lying on the seat beside its owner, and down on it, as we have said, Willie had been vigorously planted by his antagonist. On ascertaining that it was his fiddle that had perished, Willie loosened hold of the enemy, and groping about for an instant, got hold of Jamie's violin, which, having drawn from its receptacle, he grasped by the neck, and in a twinkling battered it to pieces about the ears of its owner.

The breadwinners demolished, the combatants again closed in deadly strife, and hugged and tugged each other with the most relentless ferocity. At this moment two gentlemen, who had witnessed the progress of the quarrel, and subsequent combat between the two musicians, from an adjacent part of the room, stepped up to them, and after separating them, inquired what was the cause of the quarrel.

"That—that—man—there,' said Willie, breathless with agitation and exertion, and pointing to his colleague, "has cheated me o' half-a-croon, or at least o' fifteen pence.'

"It's a lie, gentlemen—it's a barefaced lie, shouted Jamie in great wrath, and as breathless as his antagonist; "it's him that has cheated *me*, *he* got the half-crown.'

"What half-crown?' said one of the gentlemen.

The history of the half-crown was forthwith given by Jamie. "But are you perfectly sure that *either* of you got it?' inquired the gentlemen.

The question at once took Willie and Jamie all aback. It was a poeser. A new light on the subject instantly and suddenly fell upon them, and the possibility of the facts of the case for the first time crossed their minds, but they did not immediately admit it.

"Why I suppose there can be nae doot that ane o' us got the half-croon,' said Jamie, rather sheepishly, and with an expression that plainly enough shewed that he did now very much doubt it. "I heard the gentleman distinctly say: "There's half-a-croon for ye,' so that ane o' us maun hae got it, I should think.'

"I should doubt it, however,' replied the gentleman.

"You are two honest-looking men, and wouldn't, I am sure cheat each other out of a paltry half-crown. I rather think you have been tricked—made the subject of a hoax.'

The two unfortunate minstrels could no longer withstand the conviction that they had been regularly duped, and a deep sense of shame took possession of their hearts, for having, even for a moment suspected each other's honesty. The truth, moreover flashed upon them, that they had, in their drunken folly destroyed their fiddles—the sole means of their support. The agony of the poor repentant wretches can hardly be described. Lamenting with bitter tears the folly of their conduct, they sat them down and cried over the shattered fragments of their instruments, declaring they should now have no other resource but in begging from door to door for their subsistence.

The case having attained this dismal juncture, the gentleman who first addressed them, spoke as follows:—"Now, my good fellows, since you have had your pipe out, and seen what a couple of fools you have made yourselves; I have to tell that it was *I* who played you the trick that has caused you all this mischief.'

"*You sir!* said how could you do sic a cruel thing to us?' cried both the lachrymose fiddlers at once.

'That I shall tell you, replied the gentleman. 'You must know I wished to perform an experiment upon you. Everybody told me that your friendship for each other was inviolable; but this I doubted; and as I executed the plan of pretending to give one of you half-a-crown, knowing that you would in all likelihood adjourn to a public-house, where, on this occasion, you would be certain to quarrel. If you had been persons who never took drams, I should not have thought of trying such a scheme. Take my advice, my good fellows; in future save your money, and have nothing more to do with gills—remember the auld Scots proverb 'When drink's in, wit's out."

"That's our true a tale,' answered Willie; 'but what are we to do noo? We'll just be twa objects without our fiddles. O, dear sir, we canna stand it—canna stand it; you're best cowe cuit on us, sir; you shouldna have leeten us gang this length.'

'Well, Willie, to shew you that it's all a piece of fun, though done to try if your friendship would stand the test of whiskey, here is a crown-piece for you, by way of *solatium*, and call upon me to-morrow morning, when I will give each of you as good a fiddle as those you have demolished.' So saying, and putting the money into their hands respectfully, along with a note of his address, the gentlemen departed, followed by the thanks of the now happy and reconciled friends.

MORAL.

This lesson was not thrown away upon Willie Hodge and Jamie Dowie. An understanding was established between the two fiddlers, that they should never in future take any one's word for giving them half-a-crown, or any other sum, so far as to suspect each other's integrity, far less to engage in mortal combat on such hypothetical grounds. And, moreover, what was best of all, they vowed they should henceforth abstain from tasting a drop of spirits, justly observing, that 'there was nae saying what might be the consequences; for drinking was sure to lead to mischief as yay or anither.'

AN ADVENTURE ON THE CARS.

There were five of us—yes, five as happy fellows as were let ever looses from college. It was 'vacation,' and we concluded to take a trip to the Falls. We got aboard the cars at N——, and were soon travelling very rapidly toward our destination.

We had just seated ourselves and prepared for a comfortable smoke, when in came the conductor, and who should it be but our old friend B——. After the common salutations—"How are you old fellow, &c.,—had passed, Fred said he had some business for us to attend to.

"Out with it, old chum," said we, "any thing at all will be acceptable, so let us have it."

"Well, boys," said Fred, in a very confidential tone, "in that next car there is as loving a pair as it was ever my lot to see. They are going down to H——, to get married, and now if you can have fun over it, just pitch in. They must be cared for, and I don't know who can do it better than you."

In a moment Fred was gone, and we set our heads together to form some plan for taking care of the lovers.

"I have it, boys," said Bill Seevers, "we must have that girl think that her lover is married—"

"That's it," said we, not giving him time to finish the sentence.

"That he is a married man and the father of children," said Bill.

"That's the game, boys! now let us play it."

It devolved upon me to commence operations. Accordingly I entered the car in which we were informed the lovers were. Sure enough, there they were, in real soft lovers' style.

All this I gathered at a glance. Stepping up to them, I said:

"Why, Jones, what in the duce are you doing with this girl?"

"See here, stranger," said the fellow, "you are a mite mistaken. My name ain't Jones."

"Why, Jones," said I, "you certainly have not left your wife and children, and tried to palm yourself off for a single man, have you!"

"I tell you my name ain't Jones; it's Harper. It never was Jones; tain't a going to be neither."

I merely shook my head, and passed on to another seat to see the rest of the fun. The girl looked wild after I sat down; but Jones *alias* Harper soon convinced her that I was mistaken.

About the time they got feeling right well again, in came Elliot Gregg. Walking up to Harper, he accosted him with:

"Why, Jones, you here! How did you leave your wife and babies?"

"Now, see here, stranger, you ain't the first man that's called me Jones to-day, and I reckon I must look awfully like him, but I ain't Jones, and more'n that, you mustn't call me Jones. I hain't got a wife, nor babies either: but this ere gal and me is going to splice, an' then you can talk about my wife, and I would not wonder but that in the course of time you might talk about the babies too; but you must not call me Jones.',

This brought vociferous laughter from the spectators, and it also brought blushes to the face of "the girl that was going to be spliced."

"Ah, Jones," said Gregg, "you will regret this in the future. I pity your wife and children and this poor girl."

"So, Mr. Harper, your real name is Jones, is it; and you have been footing me, have you? Well, we ain't spliced yet and I don't think we will be soon," said the girl, and her eyes fairly flashed fire.

"Jane! Jane!" said Harper, "don't you know I'm Bill Harper? That ain't a darn drop of Jones blood in me, and I'll prove it!"

At this moment Jefferson Jackson, Bill Seevers and Jim Byers entered, and of course their attention was called to Harper by his loud talking. They stepped up to him and said:

"Why, Jones, what in this fuss about?"

This was more than Harper could stand. He leaped upon a seat.

"Now," said he, "my name ain't Jones, and I can lick the fellar that says it is."

By the time we had got to H——, and our friend Fred came into the car and made Harper keep quiet. The girl that wouldn't be spliced requested Fred to help her on the train that was going back to N——, which he did, and the notorious Jones *alias* Harper followed. We learned afterward that he proved himself to be Bill Harper instead of Bill Jones, and he and his gal Jane "got spliced."

A rough old captain, in a storm, who, when the terrified passengers pummeled him to petition Heaven for a cessation of the tempest, preferred the following brief request: "Oh, Lord! I haven't been in the habit of calling upon thee often; and if you'll shift the wind from south-west to a little more south, I won't trouble you again."

The old fogy who poked his head from behind the times had it knocked soundly by a "passing event."

Teachers' Column.

For the Examiner.

Canada;

FROM "LIFE'S RIVER," AN UNPUBLISHED POEM, by T. E. ROBERTSON.

PART II.

In solemn conclave at th' Olympian court
The nuptials of the East and West performed
To jubilant response aroused the world;
Old Vulcan taxed his hammer's nicest skill,
And Neptune from the Equator's burning line,
Urged his swift dolphins to the favor'd zone;
Jove emptied his right fist of thunderbolts
And threw them in the sea; Atlanta's nymphs
Bore the rough offerings to their deepest caves
And taught gruff Tempest to respect the gift.
Came from the sunny south a joyous band,
Came from the shadows of the forest land
The youthful daughters of old Eastern lords,
Came trooping downward to the Eastern sea,
With gold, and gems, and wreaths of matchless bloom
With snoodless tress and beaded moccasin,
And hatted scarf but veiling half their charms—
In nuptual jubilance and wealth of joy
To grace the wedding of the Hemispheres.
Beauty and mirth, and music trooping came,
Yet, first and fairest of that Queenly band
Grouped on old Ocean's marge, fair Canada
Thou stood the fairest of the loving fair,
With grace a Doric Queen might imitate.
The sun-brown'd hand unfurl'd a length of scroll
The Prince of Moeedon had proudly owned
That parchment, mud engrossed, was signed by Heaven.
Of brine-wash'd shores and shores of brineless seas,
Doted with peopled plains and templed hills,
River, and Lake, and Isle, and Forest vast,
The deed of half the western sphere thine own,
Dwarfs Eastern Empires into Provinces!
Queen of the West, loved Canada, thy land,
Bound by no myth to yonder Arsenal
Of human-weal, the North-sea's light-girt rock—
Soon, zoned from tide to tide with freighted keel
And the wheel'd thunders of the shocking car,
From sea to lake, from lake to sea afar
Shall Orient climes pour tribute at thy feet
And the wide-world in peace shall gather there and feast.

Here's wealth for millions, homes for half the world;
Fair fields and sunny skies, floods, woods and mines
Await the coming throng.
Ho, Westward, ho!
Welcome ye millions, half the world is ours,
It's peace, and wealth, and beauty come and share!
Here independence rears her log-hut, rears
An altar to her God—the God of Heaven,
And thronging millions sing around the Fane!
Yes, praise we more than pray, for what of earth,
Here need we more than what we now possess!
Our cup with earthly blessing overflows
And Gospel graces crown exultant Faith.
Then, let our prayers be brief; our virtues stoop
To raise the fallen without asking leave;
Faith upward looks and Hope expands her wings,
And, angels ravished with a new-born joy,
Ever evolving, yet forever new,
Seraphic adoration breaks to song.
Then, brief our prayers be, long and loud our praise;
Freedom in head and heart is ours! Sing ye
To Him to whom we owe the priceless boon.
The Autocrat shall never touch our strand,
Or comes he, he aspires to be a man;
Nor shall the democratic mob-born slave—
His younger brother—hear our forest's joy.
In the deep forest sing we as we toil
The song of freedom, sung by all the trees;
Manhood and virtue—Earth and Holiness;
Voicing their gladness as its prompting bids.
Ye of the stars and stripes; confusion burns
Upon your Nation's brow; there let it burn;
There let its fork'd flames lick up the springs
Of mental life, and lop its shooting forks
Around your bolstered self-reliance—burn
Till emptied in the throne of intellect
Of its joint heart-and-soul-blight occupance;
Lapped round and scorched, and born upon the forks
Of that flame into the edying shades that loom
Darkly upon the future! Where? Born where?
No matter where, if born beyond the power
To further curse our race!
Up freemen, up!
Cease ye to own what manhood dare not own,
Cease ye to do what manhood scorns! arise,
Mammon's a curse that ever falls upon
It's dupes most surely! Dare ye to be men
Confront your nation's foe—like men confront,
And dare to dash that idol from its throne!
Man feels his birth-right Freedom and he speaks;—
The Democratic devil grasps his threat
And hangs the shrieking martyr to a tree.
Freemen! base prostitution of a name
The virtues boast, the Christian's noblest boon,
Freemen, theme! Freemen! dregs of sin,
Bits of the flesh that thrilled tyrants fond
Their profane dog in lands where mob-power reigns,
Gaoscoape and cull, dowsed down to their own curse,
Conjured by Satan into manhood's shape!
Freemen! never see that title more.
Hot, Northward!
Northward, look across our line,
And you will know that yet to you gish hope,
The heart-proof wealth of life, and joy, and power,
That manhood owns, enjoying all its own!
Northward! There 's room; although the mark of Cain
Be on thy brow, there 's Balm in Gilead!
Northward! There 's room; ye prodigals, there 's room!
Ye erring sons of Japheth, come, there 's room!
Let misconceptions hedge your way no more;
Hear ye, ye Freemen, whose sole freedom is
The vast inflation of your bloodless rant,—
Free as the airs that stir our own old woods,
The foot of slave shall never touch our soil!
O, glorious boast! We thank thee, Heaven, for it.
Ham wills to be a Freeman, and he steps
Within our border, but without his chain—
The bounds let slip upon his trail by *freemen*
Snuff the north-wind, then turn upon their track!
Ho! northward, ho,
Northward! actuated in he who chains his kind,
Northward, enslavers! and escape your doom,
Northward! the tint of skin is not a crime,
Fraternize with the mighty love of Christ,
Emotions all-pervading human weal,
Feel and acknowledge that ye are of us;
The same God made us all, and all are God's,
Japheth and Ham were brothers—so are we.

(*End of part 2nd.*)

THE PRINCE AND ARTEMUS WARD.

Artemus Ward, the showman, the man of many experiences and unbridled humour, has seen the Prince. The interview between these distinguished persons is supposed to have taken place at Sarnia, and A. Ward, Esq., tells his story as follows:

He handed me a cigar, and we sot down on the Piazza, and commenst smokin rite cheerful.

"Wall," sez I "Albert Edward, how's the old folks?"

"Her Majesty and the Prince are well," he sed.

"Dus the old man take his Lager regular?"

The Prince larfed and intermated that the old man didn't let many kegs of that beverige spile in the cellar in the course of a year. We sot and tawkid there sum time about matters and things, and bimeby I asked him how he liked bein a Prince as fur as heed got.

"To speak plain, Mister Ward," he sed, "I don't like it. I'm sick of all the bowin and scrapin and crawlin and hurrain over a boy like me. I wood rather go threw the country quietly and enjoy myself in my own way. When the people cheer me—I feel pleased; for I know they mean it, but if these one-horse offalshuls good, know how I see threw all their moves and understand exactly what they are after, and know'd how I larf at em in private, they'd stop sinnin my hase, and fawnin over me as they now do. But you know, Mister Ward, I can't hold bein a Prince, and I must do all I kin to fit myself for the persishun I must sum time occupy."

"That' troo," sez I, "sickness and the doctors will carry the Queen orf one of these day, sure's yure born."

The time havin arove for me to take my departer, I rose and sed: "Albert Edward, I must go, but previs to doin so I will observe that you soot me. Yure a good feller Albert Edward, and tho I'm agin Princes as a general thing, I must say I like the cut of yure Gib. When you get to be King try and be as good a man as yure mother has bin. Be just and be jenerus, especshully to showmen, who have often bin aboozed sins the days of Noah, who was the first man to go into the menadgery business, and of the daily papers of his day to be believed. Noah's collecktshun of livin and wild beests exsightin ever seen since tho I make bold to dowt of his sinkere wha ahead of mine. Albert Edward, adoo!" I took his hand which he shook warmly, & givin him a perpetool free pass to my show, and also passes to take home for the Queen & Old Albert, I put on my hat and walkt away.

"Mrs. Ward," I solileekwised, as I walkt along, "Mrs. Ward, if ye could see your husband now just as he's proudly emergin from the presents of the jnout King of Ingland, yood be sorry you called him a Beast just beeawse he cum home tired & hite and wanted to go to bed without takin orf his boots. Yood be sorry for trying to deprive yure husband of the priceless boon of liberty, Betsy Jane!"

REARING CHILDREN.

1. Children should not go to school until six years old.

2. Should not learn at home during that time more than the alphabet, religious teachings excepted.

3. Should be fed with plain substantial food, at regular intervals of not less than four hours.

4. Should not be allowed to eat anything within two hours of bed-time.

5. Should have nothing for supper but a single cup of water drink, such as very weak tea of some kind, or cambric tea or warm milk and water, with one slice of cold bread and butter—nothing else.

6. Should

FEDERATION OF THE COLONIES.

The St. John (N.B) *Reporter* has an article upon the federation of the British North American provinces. Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia it considers good enough to be allied with New Brunswick, but as for Canada, they will have none of it. The *Reporter* says:—

"Turning our attention to Canada, in this programme of the Colonies, we find much to engage our consideration. There we find a people already far advanced on the pathway of constitutional freedom to national greatness and prosperity. With a country of great extent and fertility, abounding in almost every variety of climate, soil and productions—with inland seas and rivers, the greatest in the world—with forests almost equal to our own, and with agricultural productions second to none in the world, and only wanting an outlet such as ours for their exportation, it would at first sight seem as if the question of an alliance with such a country could not admit of doubt enough to induce discussion. Nevertheless, we have doubts on the prudence on our part, of such an alliance at the present period, and we have no hesitation in stating them as the result of our reading and calm consideration.

"In the first place we find the Province of Canada burthened with an enormous debt for so new a country, and much of it probably induced by a system of extravagance, bordering, we fear, in many instances upon provincial corruption. The operations of an English company, the very name of which has to us always been mixed with just abhorrence—and from the grasp of which our Province happily got free, though at a heavy cost—have in Canada produced a full harvest of expense in the first place, and disappointment in the next. And now, the case in come to this—that although the railroads have in that country cost the enormous sum of £19,000 per mile, the contractors, nevertheless, declare their inability to proceed an inch further without an additional subsidy; being, we believe, the third of the kind which they have already demanded! Speaking on this subject, the correspondent of the *Times* characterizes the inauguration of the Victoria Bridge as the laying of a tombstone over £7,000,000 of the public money! And such we fear it will *probably* rest for a long time—*certainly* until the productions of the country find a conveyance through British territory to British markets; thus securing their own carrying trade all the way between the producer and consumer.

"In the next place, the old constitution of Canada recognizes a difference of races with distinct laws and usages for their respective local positions. Of these in their contradictory—almost hostile—character, we have of late heard more than enough both in and out of the course of legislation, to create our thorough disgust, and sooner than connect ourselves with such an evil, provided it should still continue as it has done hitherto, we should prefer forever to remain alone.

"In these Provinces, whatever may have been our political squabbles, the great heart of the people has ever remained truly British; and we desire no connection with a people who, while they occupy British soil, have their affections set upon the re-conquest of their country by the despot son of a Frenchman.

"Lastly, we can have no desire to identify ourselves with the religious dissentions which are, and have been for some time past, so unhappily prevalent in Canada, and which threaten to destroy the social blessings of peace and harmony in that Province. This subject we will not dwell upon at present; nor will we affirm how far the whole objections which we have urged may or may not hereafter be removed. We wish for information, based upon the sound principles of reason and judgment, not upon the impulsive display of any greatness for which we may not yet be prepared. We are charmed by the project, but the questions proposed are—may we accomplish it with safety? and may it have even a thorough discussion previous to the construction of a railroad from the St. Lawrence to the Bay of Fundy?"

THE ANONYMITY OF THE PRESS.

The practical bearing which ought to characterise the Social Science Association's proceedings seems to have been conspicuous by its absence from Section A of the Social Economy department on Thursday. Professor Craik proposes what he calls "a Plan for the more Effective Discussion of Public Questions." Any one desirous of making a political or social innovation is advised henceforth not to get it "written about or speechified about," but to offer himself to the world at large for examination on its merits. The questions and answers are to be taken down and published. What is this but getting the subject "written about and speechified about" in a round-about manner—or rather, perchance, running the risk of not getting it considered at all? The would-be innovator may give an ecumenical challenge to examiners; but will they come when he doth call for them? Invitations that are general as to time are very seldom accepted, and this, no doubt, would also be the case with those that were general as to person. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, even in matters of admitted utility—to test the claims of a political or social innovator—by ninety-nine persons out of a hundred, regarded when he commences his career as a presumptuous, paradoxical simcompoop—how many judges would prefer themselves?—Suppose, however, the examiners found and the examination reported, is not this getting the project "speechified about" and affording it an opportunity of being "written about?" Why not, then, give the news, report the information at first-hand, and where possible, secure their advocacy?—Without it few innovators are likely to find favor with the public, even if they succeeded in obtaining an introduction to it by Professor Craik's plan, which seems, on the other hand, precisely adapted to keep all revolutionary projects permanently in petto.

Save for the circumstances of their reproduction, the worn-out arguments adduced by Mr. V. Haven on the worn topic of "Anonymous writing in the public press" would not merit reluctant refutation. His defending of the "ostensible object" of the newspaper press as being a wish "to convey the most accurate information, the highest morality, and the soundest political principles to its readers," although a little too much in the style of the *Dial*'s prospectus, may be taken as a tolerably fair statement of the intentions of that portion of the newspaper press amongst whose subscribers there exists a decent fashion of respectability. How would these intentions be influenced by compelling every contribution to a newspaper to be signed by its author or acknowledged by a known and responsible editor? As to the latter requirement, in nine cases out of ten editors are known and responsible publishers, whose responsibility to every article in his paper is already paid in the imprint. As, under all circumstances, the discretionary power must be exercised by the editor, or conductor, of the journal for a time, absolute necessity to father the utterances of impersonal paper is already quite sufficiently complied with.

Mr. Hawes inquires why an editor should write anonymously any more than a preacher deliver his sermon behind a screen? The question is simply childish. The screen would be an acoustic obstacle in the way of a man who wants to make people *hear* him. The journalist's anonymity is no critical obstacle in the way of a man who only wants the people to *read* him—indeed it enables his articles to be judged by their own merits. If articles were signed, well-known names would prejudice appraisement and deprive unknown of a fair share of attention. So long as rhetoric is rich, or reasoning forcible, what does it matter who wrote? If morality can only be supported, as Mr. Hawes insinuates, "by *known* and able men," what are our ethical prospects when the known men die off? Is it not possible that an unknown man may possess ability? Is it not rather hard to wish to deprive him of a chance of becoming known? Mr. Hastings' remark that "the journals which adopted the system of attaching the names of the contributors to their papers were every day gaining in estimation" is a puzzling one. Where in the British *political* world do such journals exist?—*Scotsman.*

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE "ASIA."

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

New York, Oct. 29.

The steamship Asia arrived yesterday from Liverpool, Oct. 13th, via Queenstown, October 14th.

FRANCE.

France was supplying Sardinia with large quantities of arms and ammunition.

The bullion in the Bank of France had decreased ninety-one millions of francs during the last month.

The semi-official *Constitutionnel* has an article complaining of Sardinia, and pointing to a Congress as the means of setting matters right.

The Bourse was animated and advanced to 69f.

NAPLES.

The Garibaldians had gained a fresh position, but hostilities were suspended for twenty-four hours in order to bury the dead. The fighting recommenced on the 10th and continued to the 11th.

It is reported that Garibaldi was wounded at the battle of Volturno.

A decree is issued for a vote on the 21st by universal suffrage, as to the union of Italy under Victor Emmanuel.

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies adopted the order of the day by rendering homage to Garibaldi. It also approved the project of law for annexation, by a vote of 290 to 6.

Cavour made a speech previous to the vote, defining his policy. He urged for a union, and said he desired Rome to be the citadel of Italy, and uttered a menace against Venetia.

Late advices from the west coast of Africa say that the steamer *City of Norfolk* got away with 1,300 slaves.

London.—Saturday Evening.—The Queen arrived at Cologne to-day, and was expected to arrive in England on Tuesday.

The *Press* says: All the Great Powers except England notified the Cabinet at Turin that they shall not recognize the blockade of Gaeta.

The *Patrie* states that Victor Emmanuel will enter Naples on the 17th.

BY THE FULTON.

Sackville, October 29.

The steamship Fulton, Captain Wotten, from Havre and Southampton 17th instant, passed Cape Race at six a. m. on Sunday, and was boarded by the Press Yacht.

Her news is three days later than that by the Asia at New York.

It was asserted that there was great consternation among the Cabinet of Turin in consequence of the Russian and Prussian Ambassadors having remitted formal protests against the Sardinian invasion of Naples.

Advices from China state that the allies had attacked the Taku camp, and that the Chinese fled in disorder.

BY THE ILLINOIS.

Halifax, October 27.

The steamer Illinois from Havre via Southampton on the 10th has put in here for coal. Her advices are mainly anticipated, but contain some points of interest.

The Garibaldians had taken the south bastion of Capua, and the Royalists were retiring towards Gaeta.

Victor Emmanuel had set out for Naples, and had issued a manifesto to Southern Italy.

The Sardinians, under Victor Emmanuel in person, would enter the Neapolitan territory at three different points on the 9th.

The Austrians were reinforcing their troops in Illistra and Dalmatia.

LATER BY THE "FULTON."

Victor Emmanuel entered Naples on the 17th. He had already entered the Neapolitan town of Guilanova amid enthusiasm.

Mazzini has refused to leave Naples.

The diplomatists at Gaeta had protested against the decree relative to Milano, and all the Ambassadors had signed it.

General Goyon had reoccupied Viterbo.

Three new forts, armed with rifle cannon, had been completed between Sida Malamocheo, and the armaments on the whole of the Venetian shore are being renewed and connected with an electric battery.

It was asserted that great consternation prevailed among the Turin Cabinet in consequence of the Russian and Prussian Ambassadors having remitted formal protests against the Sardinian invasion of the Kingdom of Naples.

The Russian Ambassador will demand his passports if no regard is paid to the protest.

At the departure of the mail the allies were opposite to the Taku forts, where the Chinese were preparing to resist. The grand attack was to take place on August 15th.

The rebels attacked Shanghai, August 18th, and were repulsed. Trade was stopped.

Liverpool Markets.—Wakefield Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report flour dull and 6d lower, American, 28s a 30s 6d. Wheat advanced 1d a 2d, Red Western 11s 6d a 12s 6d; White Southern 14s. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 26s 6d a 27s; white 28s a 41s.

The provision market was generally quiet. Beef dull; Pork dull; Bacon steady; Lard quiet.

—Numerous arrests have taken place in Hungary on account of the dissemination of revolutionary proclamations. The military classes of 1856, '57, '58, '59, '60, comprising young men of the age of sixteen years, have been called to service. The levy will terminate on the 31st of December next.

THE MAN OF THE AGE.

Characteristic of the greatest men of the age, we learn from recent advices that Garibaldi has had all the old police agents of the King of Naples sent to the islands of Tremiti, and will keep them there until he shall be able to make further arrangements. Such a measure was absolutely necessary for their safety. He cannot set them at liberty, nor do they even wish to be set at liberty, for the people would at once tear them to pieces. Meanwhile he gives to the respective families of these wretched creatures the regular pay and rations of a common soldier. By a special decree he has suppressed all the convents of the Jesuits, and has confiscated their property to the use of the State. A number of ladies, mothers, wives, sisters, daughters of the political prisoners in Naples, have waited on Garibaldi to thank him for having restored those who were dearest to them to the bosoms of their families. Amongst others was the Signora Antonietta Poerio. A certain Signoria Biola acted as spokeswoman for the rest. Garibaldi replied that he felt sufficiently rewarded by such a scene for all the toils and dangers he had undergone, but he added that his mission was not yet finished.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Groceries—Stewart & Gallon.
Dry Goods—R. A. McNabb.
Auction Sale—Mr. Nicholl.
Collector's Notice—Wm. Cumming.
Ladies' Illuminated Journal.
Teacher Wanted.
Strayed—Mathew Walton.
Prime Beef—R. Cochrane.
Dentistry—F. G. Calleadar.
United States for Glasgow—G. & D. Shaw.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1860.

THE HAMILTON ORANGE RESOLUTIONS.

During the past week a meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge has been held in the City of Hamilton at which sundry resolutions have been passed connected with the late visit of the Prince of Wales. We take these resolutions as the say of the united wisdom in the Body upon the stirring events lately agitating the Province, and while we find much that we approve therein we fail to discover the validity of the premises from which the objectionable sequences are drawn. Not being initiated or possessing acquaintance with all the principles of the "Order" as taught in their constitution we cannot speak authoritatively as to the objects and aims of the organization, but we have supposed its main aim was to maintain the integrity of the throne and the supremacy of the Protestant religion—that beyond this and the usual charities of a benevolent Society, the Orange Institution, as such, had no legitimate business. But like all Societies of the kind when it travels beyond its prescribed formula it gets into difficulties and the consequence of that departure from first principles exhibits often the unbecoming spectacle of division and strife. Some of our best benevolent organizations have been shattered by introducing objects foreign to the design of the institution and the leaders taking advantage of the facilities afforded have employed the power at command to enforce their favorite dogmas, and in fact have incorporated them into the very constitution itself. No wonder that reflecting men become careless at first and then give up all connection with the Society as it has travelled out of its sphere, and meddled with subjects never contemplated when the Society was organized. So we fear it will be with the Orange Society if its leaders are not more careful. Twenty three resolutions, strung together without mover or seconder named, have been published to the world, and while they appear all well enough as you read one after another if not careful to note the transition, one may pass over some very serious points to which exception may be taken. No 17 of these resolutions is one of this number, wherein the sentiment is clearly held forth that the Government of Canada in consequence of the manner in which they acted in reference to the late visit of the Prince of Wales "have forfeited all claim to the confidence of the Orangemen of Western Canada," and the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge is bound further to declare that the mode of redress is to "withdraw from them the direct and indirect support of the loyal Orange body." This is taking high ground indeed, and though the Grand Lodge sends forth its mandate, it will not be heeded by the body, as every Orangeman at all conversant with the principles upon which the Order is founded knows that uniformity in politics or the subscription to a political creed are matters not in the province of the Lodge to enforce. The right of private judgment is one the Orangeman cherishes, and will not easily part with it, and for the Grand Lodge or any other tribunal to enforce political proscription or censor to any Administration is to him a behest he is not bound to obey. We say this not on account of any regard we have for the Ministry, but merely express our conviction of the doubt we entertain of the wisdom or prudence of the Grand Lodge in endorsing and publishing such a resolution. It is morally impossible to get a body of men to agree on all matters—men will think and act for themselves, and when no moral obligation is involved members of that body will think and act in direct opposition to their fellows.

The less we say of this imposition upon bodies the better for all concerned, and while it is positively in harmony with organizations to express opinions upon passing events, let the matter drop here and not seek to enforce uniformity in matters irrelevant to that Organization.

—The polling in Newcastle Division commences to-morrow.

THE NEWSPAPER TAX.

In view of the early meeting of Parliament the press of all political stamps are up and demanding the abolition of the obnoxious newspaper postage. It will be remembered that during last Session petitions were sent in in great numbers, praying for the removal of the obnoxious tax, but seemingly no head was taken of them. Everybody looked for Mr. Brown to take the initiative, but for reasons best known to themselves neither Mr. Brown, Mr. McDougal, nor any other member of the Opposition could be found even to enter a notice of motion. A promise was made the Press Association by certain parties, supposed to speak the will of Ministers, that things would be put to rights. This lulled their minds and stayed their efforts till the Session came to a close, and then they found they had been deceived by vain promises. We are glad to see the agitation commenced early this Season, and feel satisfied that Government will yield to so loud and unanimous a demand for the repeal of the burden on knowledge. The Montreal *Pilot* (a semi-official organ of the Ministry) has "full faith that when Parliament meets an act to this effect will be introduced by the Postmaster General, with the sanction and concurrence of the entire Cabinet."

THE HARVEST AND CROPS IN BRITAIN.

We learn by late English papers that the weather during the last of September and first of the present month has been very favorable for securing the cereals in the United Kingdom. That the question of questions, as to the price of bread, has been in a great measure decided, and from all we can glean we are led to believe the facts of the case to be that an average crop of wheat has been housed in Britain, but so much of it in a very damp and grown state as to require large imports of foreign grain to mix with it for milling purposes. It appears further that the usual countries in Europe from which imports were made will have little if any to spare. Russia has not. France has prohibited the export of wheat or flour. All eyes are therefore directed towards America, which a kind Providence has blessed with abundance and to spare. Our farmers will therefore be sure to realize a fair price for their wheat. As the price is still good we again urge our friends to embrace the present prices, as fluctuations are frequent. Since we last issued the price has receeded five cents in the bushel, 6s now being the price paid for the best samples of fall wheat.

ACCIDENT.

A melancholy accident occurred in the neighborhood of Omemee last week, attended with fatal consequences. We are informed that a poor Irish laborer named Maginity was with the assistance of another man, moving his shanty from where it stood to another site within view. His assistant and himself were cutting the brace-pole on which the boards of the shanty had been fastened, when from the other end being cut unexpectedly soon, the end which Maginity was employed in cutting fell over with great force on his head, causing a deep indention in his skull. Though Maginity walked about for a few days after the occurrence, yet on Monday, the 29th instant, when going out to work, and having called for a drink of water, he fell into a swoon, and continued delerious until Tuesday, the 30th, when death relieved him of his sufferings. Deceased leaves behind him a wife and family.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.

Rochester papers report a shock of an earthquake having been felt in that city and vicinity, of about thirty seconds duration, on Friday morning last. Accounts from Oswego also report that a convulsion was visible there, accompanied by the usual rumbling sounds and the jarring of tin and crockery ware. No serious damage was done in either place.

☞ Remember the Lecture of S. M. Hewlitt in the Town Hall to-night. Prof. Hewlit has a reputation of being only second to Gough as an Orator, and his powers of description and imitation are spoken highly of.

CLOTHES STEALING.—Two or three instances of clothes-line stripping have occurred in Town lately. Mr. Jas. Mitchell had about $30 worth of light clothes stolen from a clothes line on his premises, on Simcoe Street, a few nights ago.

HALLOW EVE.—Last night the boys were bent on mischief, and set fire to the arch on Hunter Street, about midnight. The arch was reduced to ashes, but no damage was done to any other property.

THE GENESEE FARMER.—The November number of the *Genesee Farmer* is received. Among its contents may be mentioned accounts of the New York, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and New Hampshire State Fairs; a full report of the Evening discussions at the New York State Fair, and a report of the discussions at the last meeting of the Western New York Fruit-Growers' Society. Its leading article is on "Fattening Sheep in Winter," followed by many other reasonable and interesting articles on agricultural and horticultural subjects. We would again recommend the *Genesee Farmer* to our readers. It is so cheap that all can afford to take it, even if they already subscribe for several other agricultural papers. It costs only fifty cents a year, and the publisher offers to send the last three months of this year *free* to all who subscribe now for 1861. Send the fifty cents in stamps, or get one of your neighbors to join with you and send a dollar bill, to Jas. Hoyts, Rochester, N. Y., and take the paper for fifteen months. We notice in the present number a list of forty-three subjects for Prize Essays. The *Farmer* may be ordered at the Office of the *Examiner*, Peterborough.

—The exports of wheat and flour from San Francisco, since June 1st, equal 172,000 barrels of flour.

Items of News.

—Several thousand Polish Jews are on their way to the United States.

—Many bad cases of small pox are now in Ottawa, creating considerable alarm.

—Forty thousand head of cattle, worth $1,600,000, have been sent east from Iowa, in the past year.

—Only about one third of the cranberry crop of Eastern Massachusetts will be gathered this season.

—Philadelphia mechanics are now making two steam plows for use on tobacco plantations in Cuba.

—Thirty-five American vessels are already known to have been lost during the month of September.

—One thousand men are employed in the United States in the manufacture of sewing-machine needles.

—Hon. James Shaw is to be treated to a public dinner on the 7th proximo, at Charleston, south riding of Leeds.

—Atkinson's schoolhouse, 10th concession of Blanshard, was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. Loss $100.

—Samuel Wilson, of King, while in a state of intoxication fell, on Friday last, from a lumber-waggon and was killed.

—A shoemaker of Montreal, named Morsey, fell into the river near the Upper Lachine wharf on Thursday and was drowned.

—The catch of codfish at Labrador, and along the coast of Newfoundland, it is said, will this year fall much below the average.

—The Governor and Council of New Hampshire have appointed Thursday, Nov. 29th, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and praise in that State.

—At the recent storm in New Orleans, fifty coal boats were swamped, and eleven miles of the Jackson Railway were swept away. A great many houses and lives were lost; and sugar mills and crops were destroyed.

—Manchester, in England, is the greatest manufacturing city in the world. In its factories and foundries there is employed daily a motive steam power equal to that of 1,200,000 horses. This requires 30,000 tons of coal for raising steam, which amounts to 9,390,000 tons per annum.

—During the month of September, the number of wrecks reported in our columns was 103. In the month of January there were 229, in February 153, in March 166, in April 133, in May 124, in June 146, in July 60, and in August 96, making a total during the present year of 1,211.—*Shipping Gazette.*

—A party of ladies were recently huckleberrying in the Iron Mountains, Virginia, when they were alarmed by the appearance of an unusual number of rattlesnakes. They fled, and a number of the rougher sex having gone to the rendezvous of the snakes, killed seventy-four rattlesnakes and eight pilot snakes.

—Mr. Samuel Cockburn, a gentleman of color, and a Creole, of the Island of Granada, has been appointed Administrator of the Government of Montserrat. No loyal subject of the Queen can refuse to recognize as a social equal any one whom she, as the fountain of honor, chooses to appoint to high places in her realm.

—A man in Iowa, not far from Mercer county, Missouri, being annoyed very much with persons stealing water-melons, put poison in some of them. Five men who went into the enclosure got hold of some of these poisonous melons, ate three of them, and three of the party were found dead in the enclosure and two just out side.

—Letters from Naples speak of a heroine who is fighting in the ranks of the army of Garibaldi. Her name is the Countess Marie della Torre; she is armed to the teeth, and is always to be found in the foremost rank. She is said to have killed two Neapolitans with her own hand in the combats of the 20th.

—Chicago *Times* says the fatal throat disease among children is making fearful ravages among the little ones in various parts of Northern Illinois. It prevails at Salle, in Kane, Stephenson, Winnebago and Du Page counties, and in the country towns around Chicago. It proves fatal in nearly every case, the physicians being unable effectually to treat the malady. The same disease is fatally prevalent in Newfoundland.

—The newspapers tell us that at a recent sale at the palace at York, some of the port of the late archbishop realized 140s. per dozen, and the amount obtained by the sale of the whole of the wines was £2,416. A very pleasant reflection to the poor curates of York province, half starving on their fifty pounds a year, to think that their deceased archbishop could keep in his cellar a stock of wine worth a sum the interest of which is equal to the stipend of four of their order.

—A strange and terrible incident is said to have happened "near Paris." A boy, ten years of age, hanged himself for fear of being sent away from home to one of the Paris schools. A companion of about the same age, when he heard of the death of his friend, said "Poor Julien! I shall hang myself too." After the funeral, however, the latter recovered his spirits, at least to all appearance; but the other day he also was found to have hanged himself.

Scotland, especially throughout the midland counties, was visited by a severe storm on Wednesday morning, the 3rd inst. So severe, indeed, was the hurricane that it is currently affirmed by the newspapers, no storm anything like equal in violence to this has been experienced since the year 1811. There has been great destruction of property all over, and we regret having to add that there has been also serious loss of life. The storm was also felt seriously on the Irish and English coasts.

—Relief for the starving people of Kansas is beginning to be sent to that territory. A despatch from Atchison, dated October 25th, says:—Several thousand pounds of flour, corn meal, and potatoes arrived to-day from Illinois, and several teams from the destitute portions of Southern Kansas, which were in waiting, were loaded and started for their destination. There has previously arrived and been distributed from this point five hundred bushels of corn and twenty thousand pounds of flour, groceries, potatoes, &c., most of which was sent to the Neosho country.

—Latest intelligence shows that the shock of the late Earthquake was felt as far east as Father Point; West, very slightly, as far as Toronto, and even Hamilton; South, as far as Troy, N. Y., while of its extent northward not much is yet known, in consequence of the absence of telegraphs. On the river Ouelle, in Kamouraska, the shock was there severer than anywhere else. The buildings on both sides of the river suffered considerable damage; chimneys were toppled with the shock; the crew of the church fell, and pictures were thrown from walls. This is the nearest approach to any serious damage being done that we have yet heard of.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

EDMISON vs. STEPHENSON.

SIR,—"Phreno-mesmerism" has mesmerized himself on my remarks on Jury trials, and become a little phrenetic on the subject. But after the Judge had deliberately stated that one party (Stephenson) was in possession of land undoubtedly belonging by deed to Edmison, and that the surveyors on *both sides* agreed in that; only that he thought Stephenson *had held* the land for twenty years while the other party, not expecting that he would play the shabby trick of just keeping it twenty years had given notice some ten or twelve years ago, but not in legal form, having at the same time more land belonging to Stephenson, which he only waited a proper opportunity to restore on equal terms; I think the Jury did right in regarding such a proceeding as a *mere legal quirk*, and deciding that if such was law, it was an absurd law, and its application to such a case in such a country an abuse of law; and I trust if the lawyers rule that such is law, another jury will again repeat their sentence that it is not justice. I am under the impression that Edmison offered to pay *half* the expense and only hesitated at being made to pay the whole. As to the remarks of your Monaghan friend I have only to say that in my opinion the *honesty* of Juries is the safeguard of our liberties and possessions; and while I accord just respect to lawyers, am fully persuaded that an unbiassed jury is the best judge of justice. The personal character of the parties I leave in the hands of the public to whom they are both well known, and I believe their judgment is likely to be just.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Your obed't servant,
PUBLICOLA.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

MR. EDITOR,—I hope my former letter will appear with this in your next, for though occupying less than half the space, I am not less grateful.

I am sorry to waste so many words on Baptism, as it is little else than wasting time thus to slay the slain. "Philalethes" will be gratified to learn that my proofs *have been* sometime in Mr. Gilmour's hands waiting a further adjustment to meet his views. Truth I believe is on my side, and therefore I am not afraid to show my tactics for truth is strong. My previous communication more than meets Mr. Gilmour's remarks. "Philalethes" calls my statement of the 18th *scurrilous*. Is truth scurrilous? And because I remind him of the follies and vices of the Anabaptists of former days, which is *matter of history*, is that scurrilous? And now he gives the false accusations of their adversaries against the Waldenses and Albigenses, (only a small sect of the latter having denied Infant Baptism along with Infant Salvation,) while *their own historian* Perin gives documentary evidence of the strongest kind, their confessions of faith and catechisms to show that they abhorred Anabaptism. And then he brings in the Jesuits as witnesses to the principles of the Anabaptists! But he does not tell us why they are so favourable to that cause! If those *very learned men* also whom he parades so, were in earnest in their eulogy of Anabaptism, why were they not immersed? Is it to the use of the term *house* "Philalethes" objects? I beg to ask Mr. Reepes who knows all about the Baptism at Jordon, Ænon, and elsewhere, whether they used such an article at those, or whether they had to go in *naked*? and if the latter, who held their clothes, (Acts VII. 58,) a very necessary precaution in those *thievish* times! Does it not strike "Philalethes" as singular that neither men nor women found any difficulty either in stripping or finding water, or being surprised by persecutors in that awkward state, during so many years: when we find from the time dipping commenced (for their was *dipping* though no *Anabaptists* in the days of darkness, till it become a disgust even to barbarians,) such things occured *continually*, where there was dipping; and *never* when there was no dipping, as was frequently the case even in those times of grossest superstition. I must also in passing tell Mr. Reepes, that his spectacles must have got misty, when he can find streams in the Desert of Gaza, while Dr. Robinson who searched all around, found nothing to immerse in within thirty miles, but a *well* which it was more easy to get into than to get out of. But what wonder that an uneducated man should fall into the ditch, when led by such blind guides as Guiness, who after *five years study* does not know that our Saviour was *not let down* into a grave, as the dead are with us, which is merely a vulgar error, but *laid up* in a niche or shelf in a cave hewn out of the side of a rock: not to speak of the misinterpretation of the text otherwise, from which the allusion is supposed to be taken. Romans 6: 3, 4. For any one who can read English will see that believers are baptised *not* into Christ's burial, but into Christ's *death*; (a baptism by sprinkling of blood on the cross). And thus by putting on Christ, being united with Christ, his members are crucified with him, buried with him, raised with him, sit with him, reign with him as their head, Eph. 2, while the corresponding passage, Col. 2, 11–15, cuts up Anabaptism root and branch, by calling Baptism the *circumcision* of Christ, to which it is analogous, and of which it makes his members partakers *in him:* which was also a Baptism by the sprinkling of blood administered to *unconscious* infants, a seal of the covenant of God made with unconscious infants, and which they might *unconsciously* break, Gen. 17, 14, (just as with Baptism now,) and which according to Mr. R's notions was not only *useless*, but *cruel* and *absurd!* What does "Philalethes" mean by my bold assertions? Is it my condemnation of matters which are so well known as not to require explanation by any who understands the subject; and which cannot be pressed into a letter like this, but may be found at full length fresh from the original sources in Wall's History of Infant Baptism, which "Philalethes" would do well to consult before writing further.

In conclusion I make a heavy charge against the whole tribe of Anabaptists and Rationalists—*that they deny the personal agency of the Holy Spirit and the Divinity of Christ, and with these the only reasonable or possible ground of human redemption*; thus proving their descent from the Paulicians, and other Manichees, by similarity of doctrine, not only in practices but in express words as my *four opponents* abundantly show. Let them clear themselves of this charge if they can. And meantime I remain Mr. Editor, with apologies for the unavoidable length of my letters,

Yours, very truly,
VOX VERITATIS.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I am sorry to have to use so many words to prove a plain scripture doctrine. But as my opponents have no firm principles but slide away like muddy water, I am compelled as it were to stake and board them, that I may keep them to common sense. I will carry Mr. Gilmour's famous right forward, just as they stand. As to the importance of Baptism, there is a Baptism indispensable to salvation, and that is of God the Spirit, John 3, 6–3, and Rom. 8, 9. But water Baptism is also an imperative duty on all who have the opportunity whether young or old, for I find no age mentioned; and what infants cannot do for themselves, must be done for them by others, parents, &c; as to feed and clothe their bodies, so their souls; and this is by teaching, 1st Peter, 2, 2, and baptising, Rom. 6, 3. A child may live without these *almost*, but scarcely altogether without miracle; and hence the heathen child so far as the parents are concerned, dies a heathen; which is a well known fact: whereas the child of the christian is holy, 1st Cor. 7, 14, and christians are thus a holy nation, 1st Peter 2, 9. Does Mr. Gilmour think any one would become a christian of himself? If not, whatever Mr. G. may think of the justice of the case, he must of necessity depend on others; and on whom more naturally or rationally than on his parents? I felt before that Anabaptism is a subversion of christianity, and now I know it, from Mr. Baptist and from Mr. Gilmour, both of whom deny that a child can believe, and consequently can be saved: for there is no salvation promised in Scripture without faith as the first act of reception, a faith which is the operation of the Spirit, and may be hereditary, and therefore personal at the earliest age, 2nd Tim. 1, 5, and 2, 15, by which we see Timothy both inherited faith and possessed it from a child, so that the Scriptures made him wise unto salvation. And the mode of this regeneration is first by *water* and then by the Spirit, John 3, 5, and Titus 3, 5, at least, so far as appears in children. When therefore I speak of "a *slight* idea" of Anabaptism I do not mean a slight error. Baptism, Mr. G. says, is either a relative or personal duty; it cannot be both." Now if it cannot be *both* it must be *relative*, for no man can baptise himself. But I see no reason why it may not be *both* to some extent. It is the duty of a parent to teach his child, Eph. 6:4. But if a parent neglects his duty it is the child's duty to teach himself, John 5:39. And in regard to the justice of the case, as he calls it, does he believe in original sin? I begin to see deeper by stirring, and that the water which is *muddy* at the top is *mud* at the bottom, and a monstrous snake concealed under it. I shall wait, however, to see it turned out by Mr. G. himself.

Again Mr. G. says "they become *disciples* by teaching." I rather think they become disciples that they may be taught. Mr. G. has grand-children; I think they *go to school* and then learn. Of course you cannot baptize those who are not disciples, but neither can you teach them. They won't let you: and hence John 4.1 the apostles first made and then baptized disciples, and after that they were to be taught as Mat. 28.20 shows. But as repenting and believing are two parts of one act, so making and baptising disciples are the two acts of one process. I have answered already as to creatures, Mark 16, 15, 16, Christ commands the Gospel to be preached to every creature. Mr. Gilmour may explain how. Oldh's opinion is nothing to me, if it is to Mr. G. let him become a Pædobaptist as advised. But I am of opinion that if Mr. Gilmour is a child his grand-child is much more so. And if those whom Jesus desired to be brought to him, were children as I suppose, and if *of such* is the kingdom of God, surely if the *like* much more the actual likeness itself. Not indeed all children, but such as are brought to Christ both *outwardly* and *inwardly*, Romans 2. 28, 29. And children may have the Holy Ghost, Luke 1.15; and faith as a consequence, 1.41 and 1.80—1 Cor. 12.3. But what does Mr. Gilmour himself believe, is the *first question*, and I will wait for an answer, and meantime remain with thanks,

Yours very truly,
Mr. Editor,
VOX VERITATIS.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—As I had not time last week to notice "A Looker-on's" letter, will you permit me to do so now? He thinks that with respect to "the mode of baptism, the probabilities are all in favor of pouring or sprinkling." Let him remember that his "probabilities" relative to "the mode of baptism" are worth nothing in connection with this positive command of God.—"Probabilities" are not proofs. But the *mode* of baptism is so clearly and unmistakably prescribed in Scripture, that to determine it there is no need of "probabilities," nor is there any room for admitting doubt as to the truth on this point. *Baptizo*, the original word, always means to immerse, never expressing anything but mode. And it is a remarkable fact that there is not found one instance in all the Greek language, in which *baptizo* signifies to pour or sprinkle, but *invariably* means to *immerse*. If it were not definite in its meaning what absurdity would follow; for it is an axiom *that a word that applies to two modes can designate either*. The Scripture tells us that there is but one Baptism, (Eph. 4, 5,) and as the word which is always employed to designate it *invariably* means to *immerse*, therefore its mode is forever set at rest.

Now this conclusion most thoroughly refutes "A Looker-on's" assertion that respecting several persons he refers to "there is no authority for asserting that they were baptized by immersion." Thus, his assertions, which are mere figments, are reduced to nothing.

All that the modern traveller he refers to tells us respecting various things, are utterly irrevalent. Though "the whole neighbourhood of Jerusalem be as dry as a bone," and not a drop of water to be found in Palestine in modern times, yet all this would not in the *least* affect the question at issue. That in apostolic times there was sufficient water for the administration of baptism by immersion, the Scriptures abundantly testify. *This* is what we have to do with, and not what modern travellers say, for some of them say strange and absurd things.

"A Looker-on" says that "near Gaza there is neither stream nor lake, at any time of the year, more than ancle deep, so that the Eunuch could not have been immersed." Let him hear what the Scripture says on the baptism of the Eunuch. "And they went down *into* the water, both Philip and the Eunuch, and he baptized him; and when they were come up *out* of the water," —Acts 8, 38, 39. Mark, they went down *into* the water. Why so if not to be immersed? And their return is called a coming up *out of* the water. They could not come *out of* the water if they were not in it. Thus the circumstances attending the administration of the ordinance confirms the meaning of the word employed to designate it. Now if language is a medium competent to convey meaning, the meaning conveyed by this passage is this, and cannot be anything different, that the Eunuch was immersed. Indeed, the declaration respecting his baptism is so plain, that the most illiterate need be at no loss to discern the mind of the Lord on the subject. The man who can read it and not see immersion in it, must have something in his mind unfavorable to the investigation of truth. A Greek scholar, with a mind unbiassed, though he had no conscience at all, could not, *as a scholar*, expel immersion from this account. All the ingenuity of all the critics in the world, cannot silence the evidence of this single passage.

"A Looker-on" asks were the 3000 dipped? I answer, they were *dipped*, and my authority is God's testimony recorded in his word. "Then that they gladly received his word were baptized," (immersed as the word invariably means) "and the same day there were added unto them three thousand souls."—Acts 2, 41. If I believe the Bible to be God's book, then I must believe what that book testifies, though all "the concurrent testimony of every historical record relating to the Geography of Palestine, ancient and modern," be against me. I suppose it would have been just as advisable for a "A Looker-on" if he had been *looking-on* still, and not have thus exposed his *great* ignorance, or what is worse. I would ask all who are competent to judge, has he not "strayed away from the subject" of truth? Has he not "introduced subjects not at all connected with it?"

For want of time and space I can do little more than refer to the letter of D., Ashburnham, in your issue of the 18th inst. In order that the mist which seems to surround him be dispelled, I would recommend to his careful and candid consideration a vol. of the late Dr. Carson's, published by Whyte & Co., Edinburgh. Dr. Carson was designated by the *Statesman*, "one of the first biblical critics of the nineteenth century," and of him the *Orthodox Presbyterian* said, "In knowledge of the philosophy of language he is far in advance of the present age. His character as a philosophic theologian stands in the very highest rank." In the volume referred to he gives his "reasons for separating from the General Synod of Ulster." It also contains his "reply to Mr. Brown's vindication of the Presbyterian form of Church Government." One might safely say that if D. would so *earnestly* and *carefully* peruse that volume as the author examined the subject in question, which, after thorough investigation, he saw to be untenable, there is reason to believe that he would soon see the whole subject in quite a different light.

PHILALETHES.

October, 27th, 1860.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—I am happy to find that Baptism in its mode and subjects is being inquired into and discussed in the columns of your valuable paper, and though I am not immediately at the seat of action, but some 16 miles distant, and also a subscriber to the *Examiner*, may I hope that you will be so kind to insert in the same a few words of enquiry from me, not regarding Baptism which is in abler hands, but concerning Presbyterianism which has also been introduced.

Some trace Presbyterianism up to John Calvin; others think it was in being before his time (which is doubtful) and some think that if Presbyterianism was taught and practised by the Apostles, that the Presbyterianism at present is as much like the Apostolic as the Pope of Rome is like the great head of the Church, and that he (the Pope

Baptist correspondents, in your last issue of the *Examiner*. It will be admitted that a defender of a religious system, and who adopts the signature of Philalethes, or Friend of Truth should be more guarded than to expose himself recklessly to the charge of putting forth assertions glaringly at variance with the facts established in Ecclesiastical history. Philalethes says "Though they [the Baptists] were not known by the name of Baptists, there were many, even during the period referred to, both in England and on the continent of Europe *who held and practiced believers baptism by immersion*. About 1160 the Paulicians were numerous; the great mass of them were godly people. Of them, Mosheim says, that they rejected the baptism of infants."

Let us now refer to Mosheim chap. 5, c 11, and see what he says about the Paulicians "holding and practicing believer's baptism by immersion." "They [*i. e.* the Paulicians] *rejected* baptism, and in a more especial manner the baptism of infants, as a ceremony that was in no respect necessary to salvation. They rejected for the same reason the sacrament of the Lord's supper ....rejected all rites and ceremonies and even the Christian sacraments as destitute of any, even the *least* spiritual efficacy or virtue."

The next specimen of Philalethes' acquaintance with ecclesiastical history that I shall here give is the following: "The various sects that were called by the general name of Albigenses, were rejecters of infant baptism. Most of them were Baptists," &c. Now let Mosheim in the place already referred to be looked at and we then find as follows:—"In France they (the Paulicians) were called Albigenses," and under both names *of course were not* Baptists but Anti-baptists. Again, Philalethes says the Paterines held Baptist principles. Mosheim in the same page which I have been directing attention to says:—" In Italy they were called Paterini," &c; that is, the Paulicians were so named. If then as is confessed on all hands except by Philalethes, the Paulicians rejected sacraments (including adult and infant baptism)—and if the Albigenses and Paterines were identified with the Paulicians, as I have proved from Mosheim—the conclusion inevitably follows that neither the Paulicians, nor the Albigenses, or Paterines " were Baptists " or held Baptist principles.

PISCATOR.

HOW THE MONEY GOES!

We have now before us a ministerial organ, published in Western Canada, which, besides being in itself a curiosity, affords the best possible evidence of the corrupt expenditure of the public money, in buying up support. From the department of Crown Lands, there are no less than seventeen advertisements, though there are probably not half so many lots of public land in the county. In all, there are upwards of three columns of government advertising, which cost the public some $60 or $80 a week; while the character and circulation of the paper may be judged from the fact that there are not two columns of reading matter in the whole sheet, or about what would make half a column in the *Times!* The people of the town who have stomach for such an *enterprize* as the above, should give John A. a dinner!—*Hamilton Times.*

STRANGE AFFAIR.

Last Tuesday Mr McLauchlin, Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a young married woman named LaBar, a resident of Mariposa. She had been unwell for some little time with fever, but was thought to be recovering; however, on Monday, upon being placed in bed, from which she had been absent awhile, she suddenly, to all appearance, died. Not being able to arrive at the cause of the misterious demise, Mr. McLauchlin ordered a post-mortem examination, and the medical men, on examining the body, to their great surprise found it still warm and exhibiting no symptoms of any change having taken place. Of course they could not proceed with their disagreeable duty, not feeling confident that the woman was dead; nor up to a late hour yesterday, had the supposed corpse lost its above recorded signs of vitality.—*Lindsay Advocate.*

THE RED RIVER TRADE.

Thirty-nine of Burbank's ox teams, laden with buffalo robes, reached this city yesterday morning, from Georgetown, on the Red River of the North. These are but a small part of the caravan which left Georgetown twenty days ago—from fifty to seventy-five stopping at St. Cloud on the Upper Mississippi (above the Falls.) Yesterday afternoon the train started on their return trip, the waggons all loaded with goods for the Red River settlement, and taking up some fifty or sixty tons of British goods for the Hudson Bay Company. The teams at St. Cloud will load at that point, the goods being conveyed from this city to St Anthony, thence by steamer transport to St. Cloud. The goods will be conveyed to Georgetown this Fall, to await shipment there to Fort Garry on the Red River next Spring. Upwards of five hundred tons of goods have been forwarded by Burbank & Co, to the Red River during the past season.—*St. Paul's Pioneer.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Unnecessary torture.—Palpitation of the Heart.—The bleeding, blistering, salivating and torturing method of the modern treatment of disease tends to the destruction rather than the preservation of human life. Physicians have a certain routine prescribed for their useless upwards from which there is no departure, the laws of the Medes and Persians were not more immutable than the death of this Draconian Code that condemn man to peculiar dogmas on penalty of exclusion. Untrammelled by particular rules. Holloway's system on the contrary is based on the simple laws of nature. Palpitation is often the effect of Indigestion, disorder of the stomach or nervous affections. By their action on the stomach and nerves the Pills effect a radical cure.

—The Supreme Court of the State of New York, have issued a perpetual injunction against Esteen and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and to prevent disease, should as it does have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—*Colonist, Sabonetondy.*

On Friday night a two-story wooden building belonging to the Nursery in Kingston, was destroyed by fire. The flames are thought to have been the work of an incendiary, and an inquest has been demanded by the Roman Catholic Bishop.

PROGRESS OF NEW ZEALAND.

From an English periodical for the present month, we obtain the following facts respecting the progress of the British colony of New Zealand. The authority for them is official. The climate, soil, and the general resources of the colony are of the most favorable and extraordinary character, as is generally known. A mission was established at the Bay Islands only about a quarter of a century ago, yet there is now a population of full sixty-one thousand—viz: The province of Auckland, 2,650 in New Plymouth, 11,753 in Wellington, 1,514 in Hawke's Bay, 9,272 in Nelson, 8,867 in Gasterbury, 6,944 in Otago, 51 in Stewart's Island, besides 1,896 military and their families. These are, indeed, the elements of a future empire. It is difficult to determine the precise amount of the native population—it has always been known to be scanty, and it is already surpassed in numbers, presenting a total of only some 56,000, by the population of European descent.

The European population dwell in wooden or "frame" houses, 307, and 2,326 built of various materials. The proportion of married to unmarried is 9,734 males to 23,362, and 9348 females to 15,777; this includes children. The slight excess of males over females of European descent is caused by marriages by natives, which are about 380. During seven years, the population (omitting Stewart's and Chatham Islands, and the military and their families) increased from 26,707 in 1851, to 59,277 in 1858, being an increase of nearly 122 per cent; and there is no doubt that the returns for 1859 will show a still greater proportionate increase, the immigration during the last year having been unusually large. The aggregate numbers of live stock of all kinds increased during the same period, from 209,115 to 1,727,997, and the land under crop from 29.140 to 149,965 acres, and the land fenced from, 30,070 to 235,488 acres.

The total value of imports has increased from £597,727 14s 2d in 1853, to £1,141,273 6s 10 in. 1858; and the total value of exports from £202,282 1s 10d in 1853, to £458,023 5s 9d in 1858. In the summaries of exports, the rapid advance in the exportation of wool claims especial notice. the value having increased from £66,307 19s in 1853, to £254,024 16s in 1858.—Gold appears for the first time in a separate table, shewing as export, the produce of the colony, to the value of £52,443 16s 1d in 1859, which, added to that exported in 1857 makes a total to the 31st of Dec., 1858, o £42,886 2s 3d.

This material prosperity has been accompanied by a diffusion of education. The centesimal proportion of the entire population able to read and write, according to the returns of 1851, was 54-43; the proportion, according to the census of 1858, was 63-51—being an increase of more than nine per cent. The total number returned as attending day schools, in 1851, was 3154; while, in 1858, the total amounted to 7820. The aggregate numbers attending schools of all kinds (public and private, day and Sunday) were, in 1851, 4,605; in 1858, 9,682.

Of the population of European descent, the English predominate largely, next the Scotch, and next the Irish. There is also a sprinkling of Americans, Australians, French and Germans. The larger number of these are mechanics and artificers: next, agricultural and pastoral; thirdly laborers; and fourthly, such as are engaged in trade, commerce, and manufactures. In a religious point of view, the great majority belong to the Church of England, the next greater number to the Church of Scotland.

APPALLING DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

A death from hydrophobia occurred at the alms house on Thursday last, that presented most shocking symptoms of that inscrutable disease. By some medical authorities it is contended that hydrophobia is a fable. In the present instance it was a most appalling reality, and was the more so as it was the first case that ever occured at the Almshouse. The victim was one Mary Dietrich, an industrious washerwoman, who lived in Jefferson Street, in the Nineteenth ward. Three months ago, while banging out clothes in a yard, a pet dog sprang at her and bit her arm. A physician afterwards applied caustic to the wound and cicatrized the flesh almost to the bone. This operation, however, was of no avail. The virus must have entered into the circulation, and there laid dormant until Wednesday, when the unfortunate woman went into spasms at the sight of water. She was sent to the Almshouse, where she suffered agonies such as mortal experience rarely witnesses. To assuage her intolerable thirst, small pieces of ice were offered as a substitute for water, but at the first sight of the gelid luxury she fell into convulsions, snapping and biting like an infuriated cur. The convulsions endured for some minutes, when in lucid intervals she begged the attending physician to terminate her misery by destroying her life. For about twelve hours she passed from spasm to spasm, until at length, by long perseverance in the application of chloroform, she was thrown into a deep slumber. From that slumber she awoke in eternity —a merciful relief from a degree of agony beyond anything in the experience of either nurses or physicians attached to the institution. The case will probably be reported for the medical press. It was one of the most strongly marked cases ever reported, and at a former era would have resulted in the smothering of the patient, as a relief from a disease universally conceded to be incurable.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

A CITIZEN OF ILLONOIS WHIPPED TO DZATH IN TEXAS.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune* has a letter from Mr. Frederick Amthor, who was recently driven out of Texas on some frivolous pretence. He gives the following account of the horrible whipping which a young man received at Henderson, in that State, which resulted in death He says: "A young man from Illinois, by the name of Evans, came to Henderson, and while there was incautious enough to say that we thought the States were preferable to the States, and that he thought slavery was wrong.—These statements, so far as I hear them, he made in the mildest manner, and that only when pressed into the subject by the young men about town. I am satisfied that he never did or thought of saying anything, except what conversation on the subject was forced upon him. I had but a slight acquaintance with the young man, but I told him that he ought not to allow himself to be dragged into talking on the topic. But he was not careful. In December last this young man was taken out by a mob without trial of any kind, and whipped to death. The Henderson *News Era*, a paper published in Henderson justified the infamous murder, on the ground that Evans was a common thief, an Abolitionist, &c. I was shown the whip which I was informed had been the instrument of his death. It was covered with blood. I also saw what I was informed was the dead body of Evans, about three quarters of a mile from town. It was so decayed and swollen that I did not recognize it. The hogs and buzzards were eating it. It had never been buried!"

Died.

At Peterboro', on Saturday, 20th Oct., 1860, CHARLOTTE, wife of JAMES KELLY PATTERSON, Esq., formerly Merchant of Belfast, Ireland. Aged 57 years.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, Nov. 1st, 1860.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour ₱ brl	5 50	@	6 50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1 15	@	1 20
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0 95	@	1 00
Barley ₱ bush	0 50	@	0 55
Oats "	0 24	@	0 25
Peas "	0 45	@	0 50
Potatoes "	0 20	@	0 25
Pork ₱ cwt	5 50	@	6 00
Beef ₱ cwt	3 50	@	4 50
Butter ₱ lb	0 12½	@	0 14
Eggs	0 8	@	0 10
Hay ₱ ton	7 00	@	10 00
Sheep	2 20	@	4 50
Lambs	2 00	@	2 50
Chickens per pair	0 20	@	0 25
Ducks do	0 25	@	0 35
Geese	0 25	@	0 30
Turkeys	0 50	@	0 75

B. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1860.
Wheat $1 15c, a $1 26c.
Spring Wheat $1 0c a $1 5c.
Oats 29c a 31c.
Peas 50c a 55c.

DENTISTRY.

F. G. CALLENDER will be at his rooms in Scott's Building,
OVER BROWN & CLARKE'S
ON MONDAY, TUESDAY AND Wednesday, 5th, 6th, 7th,
Prepared to attend to all calls in the profession

200 Barrels
PRIME MESS BEEF,
For sale low for Cash. Apply to
R. COCHRANE,
At the Market.
Peterboro', Oct. 27, 1860. 43

School Teacher Wanted,
POSSESSING A SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATE,
FOR School section No. 1, in the Townships of Smith and Monaghan.
Candidates are requested to apply before the 1st December, stating their required salary.
GEO. TULLY,
SMITH ELLIOT, Monaghan, } *Trustees.*
JOHN TULLY, Smith,
Oct. 31st, 1860. 43-4in

STRAYED.

FROM Mr. Cunningham's Farm, near Perry's Mills, Douro,
TEN SHEEP,
(9 ewes and a ewe lamb,) Leicester, well-bred. They are all white Sheep, and marked by a hole through the left ear. A reward will be paid any person leaving information of their whereabouts.
MATHEW WALTON,
Lot No. 6, 13th Con., North Monaghan.
October 30, 1860. 43

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Collector hereby gives Notice that, owing to the pressing demands upon the finances of the Town, it is absolutely necessary that the Taxes should be paid without delay.—He therefore most urgently requests all whom it may concern to pay attention to this notice, and to loose no time in calling to pay their taxes. It will be with reluctance that he will resort to compulsory measures; but he now most distinctly gives notice that if, after having made the demand required by law, and after the lapse of time allowed thereafter for payment, the amount demanded be not paid, he will at once proceed to make use of the most summary means to enforce payment.
WM. CUMMING,
Collector.
Peterboro, Oct. 31, 1860. 43

R. A. McNABB,

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
At extremely low prices for Cash.
ALSO,
Boys' and Mens' Clothing
IN GREAT VARIETY.
☞ Inspection invited
Post Office Block, Hunter St.
Peterboro', Oct 31, 1860. 43

IMMENSE
AUCTION SALE.
—OF—
CROCKERY,
CHINA & GLASSWARE.
☞ WITHOUT RESERVE! ☜
MR. NICHOLL,
HAS received for Sale, without the slightest reserve, a very large and assorted consignment of the above Goods and other Fancy Wares, which will be found of a superior quality. White Granite Ware, consisting of Dinner Services, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Toilet Sets, Jugs, Mugs, Dishes, Plates, Bowls, Pickles, Nappies, Tureens, Custard Cups, &c. China Tea Services, richly painted and enamelled. Glassware in great variety, and a general assortment of Common Crockery, Suitable for Storekeepers, Farmers, Householders, &c.
REMEMBER. POSITIVELY NO RESERVE.
Sale will commence on Wednesday Evening, October 31st, at 7 o'clock, and will continue every evening, at same hour, until further notice.
N. B.—Sale will be held in the store lately occupied by Mr S. M. Aldrich, Hunter Street, Peterboro', which premises Mr. Nicholl has secured for the purpose of an Auction Mart and Office.
Oct. 31st, 1860. 43

THE
CHEAPEST & THE BEST.

The Ladies Illuminated Journal and Family Friend.
PUBLISHED Monthly at 116 Nassau Street, by J. DOUGLASS ROBINSON, for the proprietors.
Gives over 200 beautifully printed and illustrated pages of reading matter, and $3 worth of Goods for
Only Fifty Cents a Year.
Suited for the mental, Moral and Social wants of every home circle. Elegant Illustrations of the Fashions in each number. Specimen copy sent on receipt of 6 cents in stamps. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commission given. Address
LADIES ILLUMINATED JOURNAL,
116 Nassau Street, New York.
October 31, 1860. 43

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH
GLASGOW!
"Anchor" Line of Steam Packet Ships Sailing regularly between Montreal, Quebec and Glasgow.

Ship.	tons.	H.power.	Commander.
United Kingdom	1185	300	Wm. Muirhead
John Bell	1102	250	R. Crighton.
United States	1300	300	

The "UNITED STATES" will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on
Tuesday, the 13th November
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW OR LIVERPOOL.
Saloon Cabin.....$60.00
Third class, (including an abundant supply of properly cooked provisions.$25.00
Children in proportion.
Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Berths not secured until paid for.
Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
For Freight or Passage apply to
G. & D. SHAW,
Common Street,
Montreal.

WANTED.

OATS, PEAS & BARLEY.
THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price for any quantity of the above mentioned grains delivered at the Ashburnham Grain Warehouse.
THOS. SHOPT.
D. SUTHERLAND,
Agent.
Keene, Oct. 1, 1860. 43

CHEAP JOB PRINTING
At the Examiner Office.

STEWART & GALLON

Are just receiving at their Store, No. 2, Benham's Block, a large and fresh lot of
GROCERIES,
CONSISTING OF
TEAS, COFFEES, CHOCOLATES,
Cocoas, Sugars, Syrups, Pickles, Sauces, Spices, Lobsters,
SARDINES AND SALMON IN CANS,
SMOKED HERRINGS AND CODFISH,
Belmont Sperm, Belmont and Adamantine Candles, Liverpool and Fancy Soaps, Figs' Grapes, Raisins, Prunes, Currants, Walnuts, Almonds and Filberts, Candies and other Nick Nacks. Choicest brands of
CHAMPAGNE AND OTHER FOREIGN WINES,
LIQUORS, ALE & PORTER,
China, Crockery and Glassware, Mop Handles, Corn Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Brushes, Whisks and Mats. A large lot of very superior
COAL OIL LAMPS,
WITH PATENT BURNERS, the best ever offered. Also,
KEROSENE AND OTHER OILS!
Goods delivered in Town and packed with care for the Country.
TERMS CASH. Family accounts strictly payable monthly.
Cash paid for Furs, Eggs, good Butter and Poultry.
Peterboro', Oct. 31, 1860. 43

NEW
Clothing and Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT.
Next door to Mr. Campbell's Grocery, Hunter Street.

The subscriber has now on hand a large and well assorted stock of
CLOTHS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Shirts, Scarfs, Hats, Caps, and Gloves, in great variety; having been purchased this Fall in the best market, he can recommend them to the public as being the
CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK IN PETERBOROUGH!
As he is now re-opening, the inhabitants of the Town and Townships may depend on getting bargains, as the stock will be sold with a small advance on cost for Cash and Cash only.
THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT
is superintended by myself, and all orders will be punctually attended to. Gentlemen furnishing their own cloths can have them made to order in the latest style, and a good fit warranted.
☞ *A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.* ☜
J. CAREW.
Peterboro', Oct. 11, 1860.

New Goods! New Goods!

NEW PRICES! NEW PRICES!
JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING AND MILLINERY, FURS, &c.
Having secured the services of a *FIRST-CLASS MILLINER*, ladies may depend on being suited in every particular. The Clothing Department is still under the superintendance of Mr. John Tully. The motto is
☞ *CASH AND CASH ONLY.* ☜
R. B. McDOUGALL,
George Street.
Peterborough, Oct. 18th, 1860. 42

MILLINERY.

From Montreal, and now in attendance at the store of the subscriber, a
FIRST CLASS
MILLINER!
JUST RECEIVED,
Pattern Bonnets And Ladies Caps,
of the latest and most fashionable designs, selected expressly for this establishment in London, Paris and Montreal.
On hand a full and beautiful stock of rich Millinery Goods.
Orders respectfully solicited and executed with promptness and in the best styles.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro'. Oct. 23, 1860. 43

IMPORTANT
SALE OF LAND,
By Auction.
I AM instructed by Mr. W. C. Nicholls to offer for sale at the Village of Lakefield,
A PLOT OF LAND,
containing 24 Acres, adjoining said Village, and laid out in Park and Village Lots.
TERMS OF SALE.—Five Dollars is required to be paid as part of the first instalment upon each lot being knocked down, otherwise it will be considered no sale and be immediately re-offered.
TERMS OF PAYMENT are one third down, and the remainder to be paid in two annual instalments, with interest.
The above sale to be on
TUESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER,
at 12 o'clock. For particulars apply to R. Dunsford, Esq., whose Plan of the property may be seen, or to the proprietor on the premises.
ALEX. McNEIL,
Auctioneer.
Peterboro', Oct. 24th, 1860. 43

Menzies' Gift Books.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!
FOR
Fall and Winter.

IN addition to our large stock of Staple and Fancy Goods, we now have on hand one of the finest stocks of Ready-made Clothing ever offered for sale in this Town before. Having bought with care and advantage the best choice of Cloths for clothing we enable ourselves to offer, with confidence, our Goods. As in part of our stock we will name the following articles:—
OVER COATS of more than twenty different varieties, FINE BLACK CLOTH AND CASSIMERE DRESS COATS, SATTINETS, TWEED AND FULL CLOTH PANTS, VESTS of all sorts and prices. FINE LINEN SHIRTS, DO. OF GINGHAM, CASSIMERE AND FLANNEL. WOOL HATS, FUR HATS, GLOVES, MITTS, MOCCASSINS,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
We have also a large assortment of small Clothes for Children. As we sell FOR CASH ONLY our profits will be very limited. Owing many thanks to our customers and the public in general for their liberal encouragement bestowed upon us, we wish them to give us another call and inspect our assortment before buying elsewhere.
F. & L. LEMAY.
Peterboro', Sept. 19, 1860. 38-2m.

NEW FALL GOODS,
AT
F. & L. LEMAY'S.

WE have the honor to inform our customers and the public that we are receiving a large and splendid stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
OUR STOCK OF
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
is most complete. We would call particular attention to our stock of Cashmere and Worsted Shawls, Cloth and Cassimere Mantles in the latest styles. Plaids and Robe Cloths in great variety. Satinets, Flannels, Blankets, &c.
Purchasers of the above goods would do well to ☞ *GIVE US A CALL* ☜ before buying elsewhere, as we will sell at lower prices than ever before,
FOR CASH ONLY
F. & L. LEMAY, Hunter St.
Peterboro', Sept. 12, 1860. 37

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the business hitherto carried on by the subscriber, William Ogilvy under the name and style of COUPAR & OGILVY, will be carried on by the undersigned as Co-Partners under the name and style of OGILVY & HOOD.
WM. OGILVY,
W. D. F. HOOD.
Peterboro', 2nd Oct., 1860. 40-3in.
Accounts due to and by Couper & Ogilvy will be settled by Ogilvy & Hood.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.
J. J. MARSHALL,
HAS JUST RECEIVED a most extensive stock of
GROCERIES,
Fresh Teas, Coffees and Tobaccoes, direct from the Montreal Market, where they were purchased at great advantage FOR CASH, and which he is enabled to sell at a small advance upon cost.
HIS STOCK OF
FRESH PROVISIONS
is large and complete.
Flour, Meal, Pork, Fish, Cheese, Butter, Bread, &c.,
Sold at prices as LOW as any in town!
Spices, Sauces, Pickles, Raisins, Currants, Figs,
Almonds, Oils & Salads
Soaps and Candles,
Brushes, Brooms & Pails,
Tubs, and a variety of
CROCKERY.
J. J. MARSHALL.
George Street, West side.
Peterboro', Oct. 18, 1860. 42

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a *Lease of the Lot on the Market Block*, on Simcoe Street, east of the building of W. A. Scott, Esq., for the term of 21 years, will be offered by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday, 5th November,
at the Town Hall, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the upset price of 7s. 6d. per foot.
By order.
JAMES EDWARDS,
Clerk of the Town Council.
Clerk's Office, Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1860.

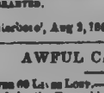
$2,000 WORTH
OF
FASHIONABLE, READY-MADE
CLOTHING!
to be cleared out in a few days, by private sale during the day and by Auction at night, in
Henthorn's Brick Block,
Great Bargains may be expected, as the entire Stock must be cleared out in a few days,
☞ WITHOUT RESERVE. ☜
R. BUDGE & BROTHER,
Merchant Tailors.
Peterboro', Oct. 20, 1860. 43

FOR SALE
OR TO BE LEASED.
THE work shop and premises lately occupied by the subscriber, as an Axe and Tool Factory. The shop is fitted up with a Ten Horse Power Engine, which is in good working order, with shafts, pulleys, driving belts, &c.—The whole will be sold or leased for a term of years on reasonable terms, or the Engine and Machinery will be sold separately. Apply to
WM. MODDUK.
Peterboro', Oct., 1860. 40

A PRIME LOT OF
AMERICAN CHEESE,
For Sale (Retail) at Cudworth's Bakery, Hunter Street.
Peterboro', 17th Oct., 1860. 42-3in

BOOKS, STATIONERY,
"BUCHAN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE," 8ds. School Books, &c., in great variety, and a general assortment of Miscellaneous Books and Stationery Cheap for Cash.
THOS. RENZIES.
Peterboro', Sept. 27, 1860. 39

"Secure the shadow ere the substance fades."
GEO. A. COX,



AMBROTYPE
AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST
WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity that he has recently refitted and refurnished his rooms with a new and complete apparatus, and having taken instructions from the celebrated Photographer, W. H. Fuller, Esq., of Rochester, universally acknowledged to be unequaled in the profession, is therefore now prepared to take pictures in the
PHOTOGRAPHIC, AMBROTYPE, Melcenotype,
and every other style of the art, which he challenges any other artist in the Province to excel. Prices remarkably low. Every description of out-door scenery taken with accuracy.
Rooms in Burnham's Block, same entrance as to the Montreal Telegraph Office. ☞ Call and examine specimens and cases.
Peterboro', Aug. 29, 1860. 35

WHEAT WANTED!

THE undersigned will pay the highest market price in Cash for
40,000 BUSHELS
OF
FALL & SPRING WHEAT,
delivered at his Store-house in Ashburnham or Scotch Village.
THOS. SHORT.
D. SUTHERLAND,
Agent.
Keene, Oct. 1, 1860. 43

A House and Premises TO RENT.
NEAR the south side of the Court House, owned and occupied by the Subscriber, who would sell the premises if so required. The house is large and commodious, and in every respect suited to the comfort and convenience of a large and respectable family. Terms made known on application.
WALTER SHERIDAN.
Peterboro', Sept. 25th, 1860. 40.

TO BE LET.
THE premises and building known as the Royal Oak Inn, in Ashburnham, at present occupied by Mr. John Menlon, whose lease expires on the 1st of January, 1861.
For particulars apply to
STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.
October 18, 1860. 43

LOST.

ON Saturday evening last, in the Town of Peterborough, a
LEATHER POCKET-BOOK,
containing a sum of money, and papers of no value except to the owner. Any person leaving the same at this Office will be handsomely rewarded.
Peterboro', Oct. 18, 1860. 43

NOTICE.

WE hereby caution any person or persons against purchasing TWO NOTES, in favor of John Colliton, Otonabee; of $50 each, signed by us, and payable on 1st March, 1861, and the other in March, 1862, respectively, as we have received no value for the same.
PATRICK O'DONNELL,
JOHN O'DONNELL.
Dated Douro, Sept. 18, 1860. 37

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber about the 20th ultimo, a
White and Red Cow,
about 7 or 8 years old, of medium size, with a white spot on her forehead. Whoever will give information concerning her will be suitably rewarded.
J. B. BEEKS.
Peterboro', Oct. 20th, 1860. 41

CAMPBLL & Co'S
Manufacturers of, and Dealers in
MILL FURNISHINGS,
An Manufacturers Supplies,
OFFICE 14 ST. PETER STREET
Montreal.

SAWS! SAWS!
Of every description, on hand and made to order.
CAMPBELL & Co.
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

FILES! FILES!
THOMAS FIRTH & SONS, Sheffield & Sons, Spear & Jackson's, and other Makers. Also, every description of Files, RECUT and warranted good as new, at a very much less price than is usually paid for new Files.
CAMPBELL & Co.
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

OIL! OIL! OIL!
SPERM, Whale, Solar Sperm, Elephant, Lard, Coal Oil, &c., for burning or machinery, either by the barrel or 5 to 10 gallon kegs.
CAMPBELL & Co.,
14 St. Peter Street Montreal.

LEATHER BELTING!
PATENT Stretched, Waterproof, Cemented, Riveted or Stitched, warranted in every respect; can furnish either the Trade or Consumers at a lower price than any other parties in Canada. Send for Printed List of Prices.
CAMPBELL & Co.,
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.
September 20, 1860. 3m

TO RENT.

ON LIBERAL TERMS, the premises known as Trafalgar Cottage, beautifully situated on the Otonabee, commanding a full view of Peterborough, and of the River, and within a few minutes walk of the centre of the Town
It contains every necessary accommodation for a respectable family, and can have a few acres of excellent land attached if required.
ALSO,—The premises now occupied by the subscriber, with from 10 to thirty acres of land.
For particulars apply to the proprietor,
SAMUEL DICKSON.
Ashburnham, Sept. 20th, 1860. 38

TO LET.
A FEW rooms over Mr. Coulter's Drug Store. Apply on the premises.
Peterboro', Sept 18, 1860. 38

TO LEASE
FOR A TERM OF YEARS.
THE STORE, DWELLING HOUSE and premises at present occupied by the subscribe
Apply to
W. HASTLAND.
Peterboro', July 12, 1860. 36

P. J. AYRES,
HAS REMOVED HIS
AXE AND TOOL FACTORY
from his old stand in Ashburnham, to the recently built factory on Simcoe Street, first building east of the Montreal Bank [on the river bank,] where he will make an
Good Axes and Tools
as ever were made in Peterboro'. ALL WORK WARRANTED.
P. J. AYRES.
Peterboro', Aug 2, 1860. 31-tf

AWFUL CALAMITY!
OVER 60 LIVES LOST.—A little girl of Mr Stubbersfield, in the Township of York, has been declining in health for two years, the Doctors and near were called in but they all pronounced her in the last stages of consumption. Slowly but surely was death approaching, when the little girl took from the shelf [style] what she supposed to be a stick of Candy, ate the most all of it without suspecting it to be anything else, but fortunately it was a stick of Dr. McKenzie's Dead Shot Candy, which her father had purchased the day before for his other children, the next day she was relieved of over sixty worms, some of them 10 inches long. Consumption has left and she is now fast gaining her health and strength. How many children are annually dying from the prevalence of worms in the system, [Parents open your eyes to this fact.] One trial of Dr. McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm Candy, will satisfy the most sceptical mind. Price only 12½ sterling, 15 cents per package, or 2s., 50 cents, for four packages.—Sold by every Druggist and Medical Dealer in Europe and America.
None genuine Without a fac-simile signature of H. E. McKenzie, M. D., Glasgow, on each wrapper. *See advertisement in another column.*

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers!
THE Original Medicine Established in 1852, and first article ever introduced under the name of PULMONIC WAFERS in this or any other country. All other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the word BRYAN being stamped on each Wafer.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing,
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in 10 Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adopted by Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to everyone.
No Family should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.
No traveller should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS In his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-Five cents.
JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
Northrop & Co., Newcastle, C. W., General Agents.
For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter and A. W. Kempt, Peterboro. C. Bribes, Lindsay. H. Gregory, Millbrook, and all Medicine Dealers.

The Great English Remedy!
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills!
THESE invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful diseases incident to the Female Constitution.
It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.
These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST 3 MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Blue Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.
Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
They can be sent to a lady containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $1, and 26 cents in stamps to any Agent.
JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro', and all dealers in medicines.

Agricultural.

PIGS AND PORK.

We select from a correspondent's letter the following items relative to pigs and pork. He recommends that pigs should be wintered upon two ears of corn a day, fed regularly, one at night and one in the morning, keeping them in a warm, close pen, without water. He says they will live in a sort of hibernating condition, and upon this small amount of feed keep in good condition. If watered or fed with liquid food, and kept in the cold, much of the food is expended in keeping up animal heat. The pigs should be in good condition when put up, and must be well bedded to enable them to keep warm.

"The best and most solid pork," says the same writer, "is made by rapid feeding of pigs in Autumn, which have kept thin all summer. Hogs that are kept fat through the Summer are most apt to afford soft pork, which shrinks in the pot.

"Hams, or in fact any part of the pig designed for bacon, should never be put in pickle—they are decidedly better salted dry."

In this we perfectly agree with the writer. Our practice has been to weigh the pork to be salted and the salt, giving six pounds of fine salt to one hundred pounds of pork. First sprinkle about one-fourth of an ounce of saltpetre, finely pulverized, upon a ham or shoulder, and then rub it well over with salt, and pile up the pieces just as you would pile up a lot of stove wood, in some dry room. It should be overhauled once, and the spare salt rubbed on fresh looking spots, and the pile reconstructed so as to allow the air to come to all parts. It will completely salt in as many days as a ham weighs pounds.

It should be smoked in a large airy room, by a fire of some kind of sweet, green wood—hickory is the best—and the fire should be so far off that its heat never would warm the meat, and the more gently it is smoked the better. One small fire once a day, is better than a constant smoke. Never use rotten wood for smoking. The true art of smoking meat is to impregnate it with pyroligneous acid, which can only be distilled from sound woold, and it is easiest obtained from green wood. If it is desirable to use sugar or molasses on the hams, it should be applied in advance of the salt or saltpetre. It has a preservative quality, and if used at the rate of a table-spoonful to a medium-sized ham it is not objectionable.

For pickled pork, it is advantageous to salt it in bulk, before packing in barrels. Nothing will drain off from meat thus salted, but just what should drain away. When your pork is ready to go in the barrel, pack it as tight as you can force it in, and then fill the barrel with brine—not salted water, but brine, which is water saturated with salt. Pork thus cured will keep longer than we can calculate.

To keep hams, hang them in a dry, cool room, and draw a loose cotton bag over them, and tie it tightly around the string that holds the meat. This must be done before flies come in the spring, and it will keep them away. We have kept hams prepared in this way till over three years old, and they were as much better than new ones, as ripe old cheese is better than one a day old.

AN ECCENTRIC FARMER.

The inhabitants of New-Forest in England have long been acquainted with an eccentric character named William Cutler, who some years ago quitted his farm, leaving the gathered crops in the wagons, until both the homestead, the grain, and the wagons, fell into complete decay, and erected a wretched hovel on some property belonging to the Earl of Normanton, at Ashley Heath, where he was locally designated the "Forest Robinson Crusoe." At this place he turned his attention to bee keeping. The bees proved a great annoyance to a neighboring farmer, who represented the inconvenience to which he was subjected to the Earl of Normanton; but neither entreaty nor the offer of money or another piece of land on the part of the noble Earl's agents could induce Cutler to move. A warrant of ejectment was recently obtained and it was placed for execution in the hands of a Sheriff's officer. A few days ago the officer procured plenty of help, and proceeded to put the warrant into execution. He found between 200 and 300 hives of live bees. How they were to be removed was a difficult question. Cutler moved among them in safety; they lodged upon his arm and body without stinging him; but the Sheriff's representatives experienced a sharp reception. After some manœuvring they got Cutler to the hedge bounding the place and as far as possible from the hives, which they were much afraid he would upset.—He declared he was determined to stop; and he was therefore put into a cart, the horse was driven off, and he was left on the highway, at a considerable distance from the place at which he commenced his involuntary journey. Cutler's wife, an invalid was next carefully removed by some females. The bees could not be safely meddled with in the daytime, and it took the men three whole nights to remove the bees to a piece of Cutler's land, an orchard 7 miles distant. They were stung severely, and were heartily glad when they had concluded their novel and unpleasant task.

MUSTY BARRELS.

Many barrels at this season are found to have become musty, and in that state are unfit for use. Put into them a pint of unslacked lime; pour thereon one or two gallons of water; bung up and shake the barrel; while shaking, loosen the bung occasionally, to give vent; when it has stood three to six hours, pour out, and then rinse with clean cold water. If not perfectly sweet, repeat the dose. Usually one application will be sufficient.

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Bilious Colic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Toothache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is also an excellent Liniment for Strains, Sprains, Wounds and Bruises. It takes away all Pain the moment it is applied. No family should be without a bottle of THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Price 25 cents per bottle.

NOTICE.

ANY TRESPASSER on lots 7, 8 and 9, in the 10th Concession of Dover will be prosecuted according to law

JOHN REID.

Oct. 15, 1860. 40-6in.

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.

GOOD AXES,

WARRANTED AT $15 PER DOZ.

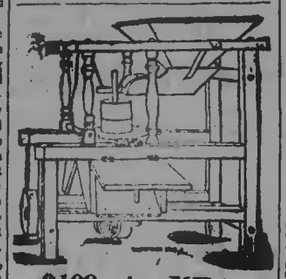
BROAD AXES $5 EACH.

Please call at my shop, examine my work, and be satisfied that it is of the first class.

☞ Broad and Narrow Axes jumped and ground in the shortest notice.

W. MOCOCK.

Ashburnham, Sept. 5, 1860. 36



$100 A YEAR

AND upwards saved to the Farmers, by the Aldus Mowry's

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 18 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fixed into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

REFERENCES:

Mathew McIndoo, Cavan. Joseph Walton, Smith.
Francis Best, Emily. W. Elliot. do
G. Harkness, do S. Dickson, Peterboro'.
W. Armstrong, Otonabee. C. Gifford, Cobourg

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.

REAPERS.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS, PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:

Joseph Walton. John Walton.

MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

M. MOWRY.

Peterboro', March 16, 1860.

DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST,

OFFICE { Burnham's Block, George Street, opposite the *Review* office.

MR O'D. can be consulted at his Office in Peterborough from the 15th to the last of every month, on all operations connected with the profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

inserted on the finest Gold and Silver; also on Vulcanised Rubber plates.

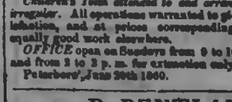
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FILLING TEETH.

A Tooth that has ached or is aching, can be saved *without pain* and made to stand the shocks of mastication for a long time.

Children's Teeth attended to and arranged if irregular. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and at prices corresponding with equally good work elsewhere.

OFFICE open on Sundays from 9 to 10 a. m. and from 2 to 3 p. m. for extraction only.

Peterboro', June 30th 1860. 25



D. PENTLAND,

Surgical & Mechanical Dentist

DIXON'S BLOCK,

George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.

ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.

Peterborough, April 19th 1859. 15

BRITISH

SADDLERY & HARNESS

WARE-HOUSE.

Opposite J. McNeil's Auction Room, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE*

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,997,600. Paid up Capital, $ 499,35

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

HON. W. B. ROBINSON, | E. F. WHITNEY, Esq.
GEO. DUGGAN, Jr., Esq. | GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.P.
WM. L. PERRIN, Esq. | A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
HON. J. H. CAMERON. | DUNCAN McDONNELL, Esq.
CAPT. P. WALLACE.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:

HON. J. LEANDER STARR.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

J. JOSEPA WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858.

WESTERN

Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

THOS. ROLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament!

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

CANADA WEST

FARMERS' MUTUAL & STOCK

INSURANCE CO'Y,

Head Office—Hamilton, C. W.

President—H. J. LAWRY, Barton.
Vice-President—T. STOCK, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland; John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough; John Gibb. Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Travelling Agent for the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterborough and Victoria.

The C. W. F. M. & S. Ins. Co. was incorporated by Act of Parliament in the year 1851, solely "to the point of meeting the wants of the Farmer, by affording him protection against fire, at the lowest possible rate.

The Act of Incorporation prohibits the Directors from taking risks on Mills, Stores, or Buildings in Blocks, or any other hazardous property; and by strictly adhering to these principles, by its liberal and prompt settlement of claims, as well as by judicious management throughout, the Company has met with that success and general favor, in the several places where it has operated, which it is still its chief care and effort not only to maintain, but to extend to localities not hitherto occupied by it.

The Board of Directors is composed entirely of Farmers, men who know your requirements, whose sympathies are with you, and to whom entirely your interests may safely be entrusted.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent.

☞ Office at his private residence, London Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', June 6, 1860.

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf" and Jas. Hagar & Co.'s Line of Boats, the New Orleans, Cobourg, Hamilton, & Buffalo.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Europe.

Corner in Gilbert's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 19, 1860.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER the 15th of May, instant, Trains will run from the different Stations as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at 7:50, A. M.
" Millbrook at 9:15, "
" Fraserville at 9:40, "
Arrive at Peterboro', 10:05, "

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at 2:50, P. M.
" Fraserville at 3:15, "
" Millbrook at 3:50, "
Arrive at Port Hope, 5:05, "

By the above arrangement Trains will connect at Millbrook going North or South, giving passengers from Lindsay and Millbrook FIVE HOURS in Peterboro', and returning same day

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

1st May, 1860: 18-4in

HOUSE AND LOT *FOR SALE.*

A Commodious Family residence [quite new] containing THIRTEEN ROOMS, with Stabling, &c., on the premises. The Lot consists of three acres of land situate on Park St., in a respectable, pleasant locality. The whole will be sold on favorable terms. TITLE INDISPUTABLE. For further particulars apply to Mr. Richard Winch, Peterboro, or to the subscriber,

R. J. WINCH,
Cobourg, C. W.

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING

GARDINER'S

CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT

WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL.
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Michell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Cluxton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	P. Ayers.
W. N. Hayter,	W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham,	H. Sherwood.

State Fire Insurance,

CHIEF OFFICES—3 PALL MALL AND 36 LUDGATE HILL,
LONDON.

Established in 1856, under Charter of Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL, - - - - £2,500,000.

With Upwards of 1,000 Shareholders.

The Right Hon. Lord Kean, *Chairman.*
Peter Morrison Esq., *Managing Director.*
William Carve. Esq., *Secretary.*

A copy of Stock book can be seen on the County, at the

Head Office, Canada West, TORONTO.

Trustees and Board of Directors in Canada:

Honorable John Ross,	W. I. Howland, MPP.
John Crawford, Esq.,	William Ross, Esq.
W. McMcMaster, Esq.	Wm. Henderson, Esq.

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Crombie

The Branch was only opened last January, and now has an income of

$75,000.

which is retained in this country.

The increase of business in England is unprecedented, as shown by the Parliamentary returns, and the following taken from the late September Report:

"It will thus be seen that the total amount of business done during the last nine months of the Company's operations has been *TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE POLICIES*, producing an additional annual income of

$160,000

Representing Property Insured to the extent of

Thirty Million Dollars!

The Report further says, that "the Directors congratulate the shareholders on this satisfactory increase in the business of the Company, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection now formed it will continue to increase in the same ratio.

The Capital of the Company is devoted entirely to FIRE LIABILITIES, having no reserve for a Life Branch.

All loss es in Canada are submitted to the gentlemen composing the Board who ex amin the particulars, and if found satisfactory, at once order the payment of the claim. This system has called forth numerous cards of thanks.

If differences should arise between claimants and the Company, the Manager is fully empowered to accept of any process in law.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough 47-4m

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASCOW!

"Anchor" Line of Steam Packets Ships Sailing regularly between Montreal Quebec and Glasgow.

Ship.	tons. H.power.	Commander.
United Kingdom	1185...300..	Wm. Mellikenridge
John Bell	1102...250..	R. Crighton.
United States, [now building.]	1300...300..	

The "*UNITED KINGDOM*" will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

Tuesday, the 30th October

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW OR LIVERPOOL.

Saloon Cabin.....$60.00
Third class, (including an abundant supply of properly cooked provisions)..$35.00

Children in proportion

Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
G. & R. SHAW,
Common Street,
Montreal.

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMBOAT NOTICE!

THE STEAMER

"MAPLE LEAF."

Capt. Schofield.

WILL commence her regular trips on the

21st day of March inst.,

in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay, and Port Hope and Peterboro' Rail Roads,

For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, and New York.

Leave Colborne every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a. m., Cobourg at 9 a. m., and Port Hope at 11 a. m. Returning direct from Port Hope to Rochester, arriving at Rochester at 3 p. m., in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and South, via., New York Central and Genesee Valley, and New York and Erie Rail Roads.

Returning the *Maple Leaf* will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday night, at 11 o'clock p. m, arriving at Colborne, Cobourg, and Port Hope, in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and North.

Freight will be taken from Rochester AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

GEO. SCHOFIELD,
Master.

Port Hope, March 5th, 1860. 14

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street, Opposite Lawson's Hotel, 17

WANTED!

90,000 Bush. Oats, 10,000 Bush. Peas,

10,000 BUSHELS BARLEY,

500 *Firkins of Good Merchantable Butter.*

Farmers will find the subscriber at the Market prepared to pay the highest price in Cash for the above.

—ALSO,—

The highest price paid in Cash for any quantity of SHEEP SKINS.

B. GREEN.

Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1860.

CASH FOR WHEAT

DELIVERED AT THE

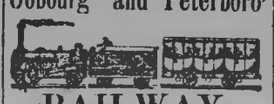
PORT HOPE RAILWAY STATION,

PETERBOROUGH.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Sept. 5, 1860. 36

Cobourg and Peterboro' RAILWAY.



ON and after WEDNESDAY, 4th July, Trains will run as follows:—

Going North.

Leave Cobourg	8.30 A.M
Arrive at Peterboro'	10.45 A.M
Leave Cobourg	2.45 P.M
Arrive at Peterboro'	5.00 P.M

Going South.

Leave Peterboro'	12.15 P.M
Arrive at Cobourg	2.30 P.M
Leave Peterboro'	6.30 P.M
Arrive at Cobourg	8.45 P.M

COVERT & FOWLER.
Lessees.

Cobourg, July 1, 1860. 28

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, AND BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz;

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative)
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3. NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics forms but only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they have ever stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent scholar of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

Early Copies.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

Terms:

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Money Current in the State where issued will be received at par.

Clubbing.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four Copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30.

Postage.

Canadian mail subscribers will be supplied free of United States Postage.

N. B.—The Price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $25 per annum.

FARM for Sale!

LOT No. 10, west of the Communication Road, township of Smith, being about 1 mile from Bridgenorth and 5 miles from Peterborough. About 120 acres are cleared and mostly in a good state of cultivation. There are two substantial barns and a good well of water on the Lot.

TERMS—One third down and the remainder in two equal annual instalments.

For particulars apply to
JOHN EDGAR,
Proprietor.

June 5, 1860.

BRITISH AMERICAN CIRCULAR DELIVERY, AND General Advertising AGENCY.

21 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, C. E

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public, that he is now prepared to receive Orders for Printing, Addressing and Distributing Bills, Circulars, &c; also, Posting Placards, and receiving Advertisements for insertion in the various City and Provincial Journals.

He will likewise be prepared to receive, and by means of his numerous Agents, arrange for insertion, Advertisements in the various papers throughout Upper and Lower Canada, the Lower Provinces, and the United States, also for the delivery of Circulars in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., thus offering to advertiser and all parties wishing to secure regular an systematic publicity for their announcemeu a certain and speedy means of doing so, at

GREAT SAVING OF

Time, Trouble and Expense.

His Arrangements being now completed, he begs to solicit from Railway Companies, Merchants, Tradesmen, Hotel Keepers and others the transaction of all such business, which he begs to assure them will be strictly attended to, with punctuality and despatch, and flatters himself that from his long experience in England, in this line of business as well as in connection with the Montreal Press, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction.

ROBERT MOORE.

AFFLICTED READ!

EUROPEAN MEDICAL HOUSE AND Botanic Dispensary

No. 51, King St. West, Toronto, C. W

ESTABLISHED BY

DR. GOODING, FORMERLY OF ENGLAND.

A NEW, SPEEDY, and most successful mode of treating

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous debility, Marksmus or Wasting Consumption, Seminal Weakness, Disease of the Kidneys and Bladder, Rheumatism, Scorfula, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Chronic Complaints, &c., &c.

☞ No charge for advice.

Dr Gooding is now engaged in treating this class of maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by him is new, it is based upon scientific principles, with new discovered remedies, without minerals or poisons. The facilities of cure are such that patients can be cured at their own houses without expense, in any part of the country, from an accurate description of their case by letter, and have the medicine sent them by mail or express.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Young men who are troubled with weakness generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the New Botanic Remedies.

COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

Address,
DR. GOODING,
No. 51, King Street,
Toronto.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.*

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of our country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate cases of the lungs by its use. Such cases, when of so remarkable a character as to be generally known in the community, are publicly appended to the Medicine of its kind it has appeared to counteract observation, and whose its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what medicine to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the throat, lungs, and chest, when they can procure the Cherry Pectoral. While many inferior remedies are suffered to sink into merited oblivion, this has gained friends by every trial, confirmed by time, and established they can never forget, and purchased cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

F. G. CALLENRDE,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY TWO FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

PETERBORO',

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest [whole sale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 20th, 1858. 51

Health and its Pleasures,

OR

DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES!

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoid the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which those Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be affected with stone or gravel, or with aches or pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms,—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and Stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy in the world for the following diseases.

Ague,	Inflammation,
Asthma,	Jaundice,
Bilious Complaints,	Liver Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,	Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints,	Piles,
Colics,	Rheumatism,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Retention of Urine,
Consumption,	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Secondary Symptoms,
Erysipelas,	Tic-Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Venereal Affections,
Gout,	Worms of all kinds,
Head-ache,	Weakness from whatever cause,
Indigestion,	&c., &c.

☞ CAUTION—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Posters,
Cards, Blanks,
Bill Heads, Programmes,
Tickets, Labels,
Checks, Drafts,
Notes, Receipts,
Bills Lading, Shipping Bills,
Bankers' Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Colouring and Bronzing, and Fancy Printing of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 45.

"THE EXAMINER"
Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription ... $1.50 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance, or when the first number is delivered.

Rates of Advertising.
Six Lines, and under, first insertion ... $0.37
Each subsequent insertion ... 12½
Half an inch, first insertion ... 75
Each subsequent insertion ... 25
One inch, first insertion (space basis) ... 1
Each subsequent insertion ... 50
Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES BENTHEW, Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY CROWN and Clerk of the Peace. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

CANADA BANK OF COMMERCE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Residence on Hunter Street—dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. McNabb.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

HENRY, FITZGERALD & DRENNAN,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

J. R. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Monk Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro' 32

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PLAYING AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 19

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JOHN HAYDEN,
IMPORTER of Hats and Plate Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1858. 26—6m

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 13

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,
(Late Welsh's)
SIMCOE STREET, PETERBORO'
THIS public may rely upon the best accommodation, and the most moderate charges. A few respectable boarders may be accommodated on reasonable terms. 18.

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
AYLMER STREET, PETERBORO
WOULD call the attention of the Public generally to his Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which he has just received from the Manufactory, and which he is prepared to make up in the latest Fashions, and on the most reasonable terms.
A NEW Warranted Fit.
Peterboro', June 28, 1860.

L. A. CADWELL,
BAKER, and
CONFECTIONER,
Aylmer Street, Peterboro'
BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced business in the old stand of Mr. W. B. Wass, on Hunter street, where he will be prepared to supply
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
everything to be had in any
First-Class Bakery and
CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.
Assortment of CAKES, Biscuits and Confections, Pastry, &c.
Every variety of CONFECTIONARY, both plain and fancy.
BREAD supplied to Customers at their residences every morning.
All kinds of FRUITS in season.
As all the BREADSTUFFS and CAKES sold by the subscriber are
MADE ON THE PREMISES,
the public may rely on having them fresh.
Ordering Parties taken to carriages for parties. L. A. CADWELL.
Peterborough, May 10, 1860.

PICKLING VINEGAR.
[illegible]

CARRIAGE, BUGGIES, &c., &c., &c.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing superior styles of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.,
which they offer at reasonable rates for Cash, or approved credit.
☞ None but the best workmen and material employed.

REPAIRING
of every description done at short notice, and in workmanlike manner.
Premises adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
J. & T. DOUGLASS.
Peterboro', May 4, 1860. 20

J. W. KERR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Notary Public, &c., &c.,
PETERBORO'.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
J. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be the Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE!
THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the
COURT HOUSE
on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.
By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

REMOVAL.
EDWIN POOLE,
Cabinet-maker,
UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER
BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to
Ryan's Block, George Street,
Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in his line of business. His stock partly consists of Cornice, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Dressing Room Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Mattresses, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattresses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.
Having lately fitted up his factory on Sherbrooke street, with the most modern machinery he facilities for manufacturing enable him to sell his Furniture at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
Having a superior HEARSE in connection with his business, he is prepared to attend and furnish Funerals either in Town or country, at the shortest notice.
Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1859. 43.

TO LET.
THREE LARGE ROOMS!
THE whole of the 3rd floor of a NEW BRICK BLOCK in the centre of the Town. The premises would make a good Work-shop, meeting-room, or dwelling house.
Rent $10 per quarter.
Immediate possession given. Apply at the Examiner office.
Peterborough, June 28th, 1860.

Poetry.

FAIR GIRL OF FRANCE.

In a late work published by Longmans, of London, containing a collection of the writings of the late Lord T. B. Macaulay, we find the following "sweet record," which may perhaps explain why the brilliant essayist lived a bachelor:

By thy love, fair girl of France,
And the dark and tasteful glances
Which as well revealed it;
By the flush upon thy brow,
By the softly-faltered vow,
And the kiss which sealed it.

By those foreign accents dear,
Whose wild cadence on mine ear
Still in slumber lingers;
By thine eyes of sapphire splendour,
By the thrilling pressure tender
Of thy trembling fingers;

By thy pouting, by thy smiles,
And by all the varied wiles
Which so sweetly won me:
Laughter, blushes, sighs, caresses,
By thy lips and by thy tresses,
Sometimes think upon me.

Think upon the parting day.
And the tears I kissed away
From thy glowing cheek;
Think of many a dearer token,
Think of all that I have spoken,
All I may not speak.

Anecdote of a Dog.

The Lyons diligence was just going to start from Geneva. I climbed to the roof, and choose my place next the postillion: there was still a vacant seat, and the porter, after closing the door of the *coupe*, called "Monsieur Dermann!" A tall young man, with a German style of countenance, advanced, holding in his arms a little black greyhound, which he vainly tried to place on the roof.

"*Monsieur*," said he, addressing me "will you have the kindness to take up my dog?"

Bending over I took hold of the animal, and placed him on the straw at my feet. I observed that he wore a handsome silver collar, on which the following words were tastefully engraved: "Bevis—I belong to Sir Arthur Barsley, given him by Miss Clary."

His owner was, therefore an Englishman; yet my fellow-traveller, was evidently either a Swiss or a German, and his name was Dermann. Trifling as was the mystery, it excited my curiosity, and after two or three hour's pleasant conversation had established a sort of intimacy between us, I ventured to ask my companion for an explanation.

"It does not surprise me," he answered, "that this collar should puzzle you; and I shall have great pleasure in telling you the story of its wearer. Bevis belongs to me, but it is not many years since he had another master whose name is on his collar.—You will see why he still wears it. Here Bevis! speak to this gentleman."

The dog raised his head, opened his bright eyes, and laying back his long ears, uttered a sound which might well pass for a salutation.

M. Dermann placed the animal's head on his knees, and began to unfasten the collar.

Instantly Bevis drew back his head with a violent jerk, and darted toward the luggage on the hinder part of the roof. There, growling fiercely, he lay down while his muscles were stiffened and his eyes glowed with fury.

"You see monsieur, how determined he is to guard his collar; I should not like to be the man who would try to rob him of it.—Here, Bevis!" said he in a soft caressing tone, "I won't touch it again, poor fellow! Come and make friends!"

The greyhound hesitated, still growling. At length he returned slowly toward his master, and began to lick his hands; his muscles gradually relaxed, and he trembled like a leaf.

"There, boy, there," said M. Dermann, caressing him. "We won't do it again, be down now, and be quiet."

The dog nestled between his master's feet, and went to sleep. My fellow-traveller then turning toward me, began.

"I am a native of Bohhia, but I live in a little village of the Oberland, at the foot of the Grimsel. My father keeps an inn for the reception of travellers going to Saint Gothard.

"About two years since, there arrived at our house one evening a young Englishman with a pale and countenance; he travelled on foot, and was followed by a large greyhound, this Bevis whom you see. He declined taking any refreshment, and asked to be shown to his sleeping-room. We gave him one over the common hall, where we were all seated round the fire. Presently we heard him pacing rapidly up and down; from time to time uttering broken words, addressed no doubt to his dog, for the animal seemed occasionally as if replying by and sympathising with his master. At length we heard the Englishman stop, and apparently strike the dog a violent blow, for the poor beast gave a loud howl of agony, and scented as if he ran to take refuge under the bed. Then his master groaned aloud. Soon afterward he lay down, and all was quiet for the night. Early next morning he came down, looking still more pale than on the previous evening, and having paid for his lodging, he took his knapsack and resumed his journey; followed by the greyhound, who had asked nothing since their arrival, and which neither attended to take no further notice of him, than to frown when the creature ventured to caress him.

"About noon, I happened to be standing at the door looking toward the direction which the Englishman had taken when I perceived a dark object moving slowly along. Presently I heard howls of distress proceeding. Bevis a wounded dog that was dragging himself toward me. I ran to see him, and recognised the Englishman's greyhound. His throat had been cut, and he was in the last agonies. I was about to put him out of his misery, when I observed a piece of paper attached to his collar. I took it off, and found written in pencil these words: 'Whoever finds this dog, is requested to take him to Sir Arthur Barsley, Grosvenor square, London.' When I returned the animal was dead.

"Three days after, I received a letter from the Englishman, dated from Milan, in which he informed me that he had left his dog at my house, because he was convinced that he would be well taken care of there, and that he would be sure to find his master again. He added that he had sent me a remittance, and that he would call for the dog on his return. I never saw him again, and I have no doubt that he destroyed himself."

Here M. Dermann paused; the expression of countenance with which he had told his story, and the tone of voice in which he had spoken, had interested me deeply. After a few minutes, he continued:

"Bevis remained with us, testifying the utmost gratitude for our kindness. His intelligence and good-humor attracted the strangers who frequented our inn, while the inscription on his collar, and the tale we had to tell of him, failed not to excite their curiosity.

"One morning in autumn, I had been out to take a walk, accompanied by Bevis.—When I returned, I found seated by the fire, in the common-hall, a newly-arrived traveller, who looked around as I entered. As soon as he perceived Bevis, he started and called him. The dog immediately darted toward him with frantic demonstrations of joy. He ran round him, smelling his clothes and uttering the sort of lamentation with which he honored you just now, and finally placing his fore-paws on the traveller's knees began to lick his face.

"Where is your master, Bevis? Where is Sir Arthur?" said the stranger in English.

"The noble dog howled piteously, and lay down at the traveller's feet. Then the latter begged us to explain his presence. I did so; and as he listened, I saw a tear fall on the beautiful head of the greyhound, whom he bent over to caress.

"'Monsieur,' said he, addressing me, 'from what you tell me I venture to hope that Sir Arthur still lives. We have been friends from childhood. About three years since, he married a rich heiress, and this dog was presented to him by her. Bevis was highly cherished for his fidelity, a quality which unhappily was not possessed by his mistress. She left her fond and loving husband and eloped with another man. Sir Arthur sued for a divorce and obtained it; then, having arranged his affairs in England he set out for the continent, followed only by his dog. His friends know not whether he went, but it now appears that he was here last spring. Doubtless, the presence of Bevis, evermore recalling the memory of her who had so cruelly wronged him, must have torn his heart and at length impelled him to destroy the faithful creature. But the shot not having been mortal, the dog, I imagine, when he recovered consciousness, was led by instinct to seek the house where his master had slept last. Now Monsieur, he is yours, and I heartily thank you for the kindness which you have shown him.'

"About ten o'clock the stranger retired to his room, after having caressed Bevis, who escorted him to his door, and then returned to his accustomed place before the fire. My parents and the servants had retired to rest, and I prepared to follow their example, my bed being placed at one end of the common hall. While I was undressing I heard a storm rising in the mountains.—Just then there came a knock at the door, and Bevis began to growl. I asked who was there? A voice replied—'Two travellers, who want a night's lodging.' I opened a small chink of the door to look out, and perceived two ragged men, each leaning on a large club. I did not like their looks, and knowing that several robberies had been committed in the neighborhood, I refused them admission, telling them that in the next village they would readily find shelter. They approached the door, as though they meant to force their way in; but Bevis made his voice heard in so formidable a manner, that they judged it prudent to retire. I bolted the door and went to bed. Bevis, according to his custom, lay down near the threshold, but we neither of us, felt inclined to sleep.

"A quarter of an hour passed, when suddenly, above the wailing of the wind, came the loud shrill cry of a human being in distress. Bevis rushed against the door with a fearful howl; at the same moment came the report of a gun followed by another cry. Two minutes afterward I was on the road, armed with a carbine, and holding a dark lantern in my father and the stranger also armed, accompanied me. As for Bevis, he had darted out of the house, and disappeared.

"We approached the dells which I mentioned before, in the moment when a flash of lightning illuminated the scene. A hundred yards in advance, we saw Bevis grasping a man by the throat. We ran on and the dog had completed his vengeance when I came up. The man, whom I recognised at once as one who had sought admittance at our inn, lay dead, strangled by his powerful jaws. Further on, we discovered another man, whose body exhibited the wounds dog was taking. The stranger approached the dead man, and pronounced him to be one of the murderers of Baden.

Here M. Dermann paused; the expression of countenance with which he had told his story, and the tone of voice in which he had spoken, had interested me deeply. After a few minutes, he continued:

"Bevis remained with us, testifying the utmost gratitude for our kindness. His intelligence and good-humor attracted the strangers who frequented our inn, while the inscription on his collar, and the tale we had to tell of him, failed not to excite their curiosity.

"One morning in autumn, I had been out to take a walk, accompanied by Bevis.—When I returned, I found seated by the fire, in the common-hall, a newly-arrived traveller, who looked around as I entered. As soon as he perceived Bevis, he started and called him. The dog immediately darted toward him with frantic demonstrations of joy. He ran round him, smelling his clothes and uttering the sort of lamentation with which he honored you just now, and finally placing his fore-paws on the traveller's knees began to lick his face.

"Where is your master, Bevis? Where is Sir Arthur?" said the stranger in English.

"The noble dog howled piteously, and lay down at the traveller's feet. Then the latter begged us to explain his presence. I did so; and as he listened, I saw a tear fall on the beautiful head of the greyhound, whom he bent over to caress.

"'Monsieur,' said he, addressing me, 'from what you tell me I venture to hope that Sir Arthur still lives. We have been friends from childhood. About three years since, he married a rich heiress, and this dog was presented to him by her. Bevis was highly cherished for his fidelity, a quality which unhappily was not possessed by his mistress. She left her fond and loving husband and eloped with another man. Sir Arthur sued for a divorce and obtained it; then, having arranged his affairs in England he set out for the continent, followed only by his dog. His friends know not whether he went, but it now appears that he was here last spring. Doubtless, the presence of Bevis, evermore recalling the memory of her who had so cruelly wronged him, must have torn his heart and at length impelled him to destroy the faithful creature. But the shot not having been mortal, the dog, I imagine, when he recovered consciousness, was led by instinct to seek the house where his master had slept last. Now Monsieur, he is yours, and I heartily thank you for the kindness which you have shown him.'

"About ten o'clock the stranger retired to his room, after having caressed Bevis, who escorted him to his door, and then returned to his accustomed place before the fire. My parents and the servants had retired to rest, and I prepared to follow their example, my bed being placed at one end of the common hall. While I was undressing I heard a storm rising in the mountains.—Just then there came a knock at the door, and Bevis began to growl. I asked who was there? A voice replied—'Two travellers, who want a night's lodging.' I opened a small chink of the door to look out, and perceived two ragged men, each leaning on a large club. I did not like their looks, and knowing that several robberies had been committed in the neighborhood, I refused them admission, telling them that in the next village they would readily find shelter. They approached the door, as though they meant to force their way in; but Bevis made his voice heard in so formidable a manner, that they judged it prudent to retire. I bolted the door and went to bed. Bevis, according to his custom, lay down near the threshold, but we neither of us, felt inclined to sleep.

"A quarter of an hour passed, when suddenly, above the wailing of the wind, came the loud shrill cry of a human being in distress. Bevis rushed against the door with a fearful howl; at the same moment came the report of a gun followed by another cry. Two minutes afterward I was on the road, armed with a carbine, and holding a dark lantern in my father and the stranger also armed, accompanied me. As for Bevis, he had darted out of the house, and disappeared.

"We approached the dells which I mentioned before, in the moment when a flash of lightning illuminated the scene. A hundred yards in advance, we saw Bevis grasping a man by the throat. We ran on and the dog had completed his vengeance when I came up. The man, whom I recognised at once as one who had sought admittance at our inn, lay dead, strangled by his powerful jaws. Further on, we discovered another man, whose body exhibited the wounds dog was taking. The stranger approached the dead man, and pronounced him to be one of the murderers of Baden.

Teachers' Column.

For the Examiner.

Canada,
FROM "LITTLE RIVER," AN UNPUBLISHED POEM, by T. S. BOWERMAN.

Our mourings in that conclusion, when the guns
Of England speak her prestige—and our own
To foreign foe, I would not swear!—Me!
Let them forever sneer on near them deaths
Which hostile minions tread but to their graves,—
Forever may that wharf where hostile feet
Of armed foe no'er marshal'd the second day,
Nearer the time comes when Britannia shall
Forbid the expectation of a lord
To lord it o'er a million men as good;
Untitled lords are plenty in our woods;
Whose patent, hand, and heart, and arm
have signed
In the broad acres feeding half the world.
A nobler fate, a loftier aim in life
Than sword war glory or the mob's applause
Is theirs!—they battle with the trees and
win
An empire from the howling wilderness.
No slaughtered armies make their conquests
sure,
No tears and blood show Heaven the path
they took;
But toil, and worth, and honest manhood
wins
From the old forest's grasp an empire-reign
Might war, but could not make,—an empire
wins
A Cæsar might be proud of!
There are lords
That fill high-Heaven's behest of men, and
are
Of Nature's nobler line! What's blood or
rank,
Or title, if our sires have all been fool,
And we perhaps exalt them only in
A keener zest for manhood?
There are lords
Whose proudest boast their sires were honest
men;
Their patent of nobility is worth
That meets harsh, adverse fortune with a
smile,
And with a frown thrusts bland temptation
back,—
That lifts a virtuous man from poverty
And lifts him nearer to his God; who boast
The desert as a garden blossoming;
Most-crowded ports, cities, and tangled
hills.
Thousands of lordly men and manly lords;
Lords that would sample with the proudest
lords
If honest manhood's are the points compar'd,
Clear thought, stern front, and deeds of
charity!
Ours is a favor'd land; on manhood's path
No exhalations of engendered crimes
Cast shadows, and the Nation knows its
strength;
Bark's meritless assumptions are not here,
Caste's void distinctions wilt and die upon
our shores!

The throne's the heart-stay of our country's
weal,
The sceptre borne by our Queen-mother is
The roof-pole of our Council-lodge: 'twas
swayed
By an immortal hand when Freedom stood
On Boyne's red shores with party in arms—
Shoulder to shoulder stood,—and Canada
Still stands within its circle staunch and
true.

We love our Queen,
A Nation's deep heart-homage give we her,
Our peerage of the people, and the State
Prop'd by love, and ruled by honest men—
Men honest in the light that marks their
track,
The light that is the pledge of public faith,
The shield of honor and the patriot's trust,
The Press in freedom, power and wisdom
just!
Traitors, with inconsistency, still dash
Their zeal in places 'gainst the public weal;
Unmoved erect that throne stands,—and it
shall;—
We love our Queen!

She is a woman.
She feels as love her; woman's heart is true,
Let treason clamour,—but it yield a way
For shaven priests, and turn against before
The flower that Solomon with all his glory
Did not equal.

Hark! a Nation's joy
Roars through the shadows of our forest
land
To greet her boy—the stubbins of her hosts
The hope of England's throne! A thousand
deep
Rend'd round our Prince no servile faith we
pledge,—
Clear heads, strong arms in Royal-hearted
pride,
Guard the crowned banner—Ours!
We 'want command,
And shall obey her in the boy she bore.
Our trust is God—God strengthen still that
trust,—
Wives, mothers, sisters, home—to you we
pledge our duty!
What battles fought, what victories must
be fought and won.
Ere love will move each heart and truth
each tongue,
And from the dimple throne of the heart be
hurl'd
Ambition and its slave—the Dollar god.
Yet down they must come, and not up the
[illegible]
Wrought symbol of the conquering Nation-
hood—
Scrolled with the politics of Shamelessness
and
"To Cæsar Cæsar's—and to God His own."
Proud, stable, [illegible]
[illegible]
Sledging but a clank, and made wondrously
hungry a fleeting faith?
What monarchs must be fought, what battles
[illegible]
Ere the Nation and the Principle
[illegible]
My country! Grey country and dear to me!
Let Chaos [illegible] you grow and spread the
[illegible]
Love warm each heart, and truth warm
every thought,
And every right-arm ring with holy joys.
Patriotism in every school-boy's head be sown,
Life in its limbs, and knowledge on its
lodge.
Gird with the girdle that our sires with
God,
Right and stronger, hill and temple blest!
Oh, what a glorious future [illegible]

Oh, my country, [illegible] thee on!
(The End.)

QUEENS.

Take a large part of Malta, quit it up with St. Peter's at Germany, add a few of the old houses at Abbeyville, cover it here and there with log houses, roof it all over with tin, pave roads and paths with wooden logs, put an infamous citadel at the top, cover all the streets profusely with dirt, and stick the whole on one of the hills of Milford Haven, with an English Government and a French population, and then you have Quebec. Everything here is in an anomalous state—the foot-paths are ladders, and the roads ditches. There is in [illegible] building, which is not to be used as [illegible] Parliament with which to fill it. There are good squares, which are always empty, and narrow, difficult streets of streets which are always full. With the English the name of Quebec is indissolubly associated with "the Plains of Wolfe. Always [illegible] Wolfe is revered. In a [illegible] point of view, I should say the charm of Quebec are the forts of the garrison, the narrow lanes with the roofs of chalkstone and interlocutory, and you can walk in few places without finding your movements inspected by large open-mouthed guns which bark in embrasure at every corner, behind trees, in gardens, or half concealed by roofs and stacks of chimneys. Of its kind I should say Quebec must be unique, and I am glad to think it is, for it seems to have got old without becoming venerable, and prosperous without either activity or cleanliness. But from the water, as I have said," and before the Prince landed, it looked grand, as all lofty places from the water somehow do.—*London Times.*

AMUSING LOVE AFFAIR IN LONDON.

A London correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta* furnishes that paper with the following laughable story:

A good suit in Chancery of a wealthy farmer here, who is very good natured, but inclined to be a trifle fast in his views of life. He had a favorite clerk, a young man about twenty-one, remarkably handsome, modest and highly intellectual. For these qualities he was liked by every one, and the banter did not escape the feeling of good will.—He was as poor as—his salary, and had no connections to push his after fortunes, and so, like the most English clerks, he would ring to a hundred and twenty pounds a year; go on for eight years at ten pound a years rise, and marry when he got to two hundred pounds a year, somewhere to vegetate, and find that the additional ten pounds a year the only kept pace with the additional babe in his household.

The banker, on Sunday afternoon when no one was expected, would occasionally ask the young man to visit his young family at his suburban villa, as the conversation of the young man was an interest and an observer it could not but be of advantage to his children. This kind of intimate, however, but it was a good-hearted error, and we can only wish, all of us, that there were many more constituted. I have not mentioned that there was a beautiful young daughter of the banker's, but that may be always understood in any English family that has known wedded life long enough. But there were, of course, no intentions on the part of the young man, other than entirely delicate, reserved and proper. This will be always the case with English youths as Americans well know. Don't hunt after this. The youth, in spite of two or three day's invitations to the banker's class, to breathe the fresh air and clear his lungs of London smoke, was evidently very ill, and though he declared himself well and robust, the banker shook his head.

"I cannot make out what is the matter with my young clerk," said the banker to a confrere who was in his back office with him after the youth had just brought in some papers.

"Well, you are rather green, I should say, for a man of your time of life and experience," said banker number two. "Don't you know what's the matter? He's in love."

"In love! bah!" He is modesty and propriety itself."

"I tell you it is—true, and with a rich old fellow's daughter, who would no more think of having him for a son-in-law than you would."

"Oh, the haughty old fool! My clerk is as good as his daughter, and be hanged to him! Thank you for the hint."

As soon as banker number two had disappeared, the clerk was called in:

"So, sir, you are in love, and pining away for the object of your affection—that's your secret is it? Why did you not tell me before, sir?"

The youth was silent.

"Well, my boy, I pity you; but I'll give you a bit of advice. If the daughter is like dad's, quick running, a rich fat, [illegible] "offer" and [illegible] and marry her immediately. Then away with the [illegible] [illegible] bolts no doubt. If the old fellow [illegible] it like *mad* here [illegible] "pitch" him in jail for a short "period."

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

THE HAMILTON RESOLUTIONS.

Another split in the camp has been the result of the action taken respecting the Orange outrages at Kingston and elsewhere, during the time of the Prince's visit. Mr. Hillyard Cameron has, we believe, carried things with him to Toronto, where he reigns supreme; but in him not found his brethren in other places so ready to bow before, and acknowledge the behests of the golden calf. The *Spectator* informs us that on Wednesday last what was anticipated would have been a monster meeting of representatives of the Order, came off at Hamilton. The attendance was ridiculously small, notwithstanding the momentous nature of the business to be discussed—the publicity given to the matter, and the anxious desire of Mr. Cameron to display his skill. Only thirty delegates were in attendance, and these met in discussion the whole afternoon. Mr. Ogle R. Gowan moved a series of resolutions, to which, in amendment, M. D'Arcy Boulton submitted a resolution to the effect that the entire Orange body should be bound to support the Ministry at the next election; or, in other words, that the Grand Master should be supported as the head of that new political party, recommended and given birth to by the badly started Orange *Herald*. The amendment having been put to vote, it was carried by twenty to ten. Mr. Gowan, immediately after the vote was taken, rose and declared his intention of resigning his membership. Other members did the same, and the minority left the Lodge room. What the end of this delightful state of things may be, it is not for us to predict. Clearly, however, what we asserted from the first, is now distinctly apparent. Mr. Cameron, since he was appointed to the Grand Mastership, has been making a tool of the Order to further his own political ends. Ambitious and aspiring, he has some how or other offended, and also the English gentlemen, Mr. Earle—who thus lost his life in saving a sea. On reaching the shore, we were most hospitably received by the poor people, and at once taken to a fisherman's hut, a mere hovel, but to us it was then a palace.—Everything was done to make us comfortable. Seven rescued have come on shore at this place (Cremble) in the past 30 hours, and the few scattered huts about here are all occupied with the crews.

THE STEAM SLAVER "CITY OF NORFOLK."

So much has been said truly and falsely, on this recent slave-state of notoriety, that we give the statement of the crew as the most satisfactory, likely to reach the public:—

STATEMENT OF THE CREW.

The *City of Norfolk* sailed from the port of Rio de Janeiro on the 5th day of June last, for the purpose as we were informed, of entering the service of the Government of Villaneuva on a transport.

The steamer arrived at St. Thomas, the passage occupying ten days, where we remained six days, and discharged a part of the cargo, consisting of tobacco and provisions of merchantable appearance, the contents of which were unknown to us. While laying at this port we received on board the steamer two hundred tons of coal and eighteen large casks, the contents of which were not known to us at the time.

We sailed thence for Havanna—the passage occupying three days—where we took on a quantity of fresh provisions (the casks) and an quantity (quantity of fresh water for ship's use. Suspicions of voyage were aroused, but again allayed, on account of the nature of our voyage, as a transport, necessarily requiring a larger quantity than a trader.

On the fifth day last of St. Thomas, the engines were ordered below to open their casks above mentioned, and found them to contain rice, beans, &c., besides a number of bags of spices, small tin cups, razors and combs. This circumstance was made the theme of conversation forward; and, after mature deliberation, we went to the Captain in a body, requesting to be informed of his intentions and the destination of the ship upon which he frankly admitted that he was bound to the Coast of Africa for the purpose of procuring a cargo of slaves.

We expressed to him our decided unwillingness to go, and that he should have informed us of that fact while in port. He replied that he wished to hear no more from us, ordering us to go to our work, and threatening to starve us into compliance in case of refusal. We made the Coast in thirty-six days, on Sunday, Aug. 12, and counted seven hundred and seventy slaves; embarked on the same day for a place called San Marino, and on the tenth day cut down-ed the propeller to be out of order, one of the body pins having worked out. We succeeded in repairing damages by means of a cable taken around the propeller, and stood on under canvas only for three-five days, when we removed the cable, and started the engines, which worked up-well on usual, excepting that we feared to reverse them.

On the morning of Oct. 1, we disembarked and landed the negroes on a small bay about eighteen miles from San Marino where the Captain was perspicuous by a fisherman to do so on account of five to three steamers of war who were on the look out for him. After having all the negroes, the Captain, engineers, firemen and some of the sailors took the steamer and started to sea, for the purpose of sinking and boring all vestige of her. They reported the pipe of the fresh water condenser and the delivery valve, secured the wheel in a certain position and abandoned her, steering out to sea under a full head of steam.

At daylight the next morning we hoped the steamer had rounded to and run ashore on the same bay that we had landed on the previous day. The Captain being shrewdly prepared to convey the negroes to the main land in the lighters, and, the plan appearing the most feasible, his proposal was at once carried into effect. We had succeeded in removing 108 negroes when a Spanish sloop-of-war hove in sight, and the Captain and officers fled to parts unknown, leaving us to look out for ourselves. The steamer came to anchor, manned her boats and pulled in for the bay. Our party endeavored to effect their escape in one of our boats, but in consequence of the overloaded state of the boat were overhauled, and together with the remaining negroes, transferred to her Catholic Majesty's steamer *Isabel*, and carried to Havana, where we quartered until the evening of the 7th October, when we were transferred to the United States steamer *Crusader*, Lieutenant-Commanding J. N. Maffitt, and conveyed to Key West, Florida, where we were discharged, after receiving all the courtesy and hospitality that could be rendered.

SECTARIAN IMPERTINENCES.

(*From the Scottish American Journal.*)

We candidly believe that among our sectaries, great and small, there are few evidences of the existence of real religion. When they meet week day or Sabbath day, it is undoubtedly in this name that they assemble—and when they speak, there can be no question but they speak religion; but there lies the lamentable error—they speak and speak only, and emphatically they do speak, but it almost all ends in speaking, and thus it is we find little acting out of what they speak about with such earnestness and apparent caution of demeanour. In Christ, be it noticed, we find a large and populous sect in "eastern part," and one of their opposite ends of wisdom, is that only, the common "inherent," [illegible] which constitutes a renewed nature, and being thus all the rights and consolations of the Church. Thus has to know! This is to make [illegible] religion; it is but of that religion we are taught to search the Scriptures for and find.—The idea of calling it your head calling, is [illegible] in no Christian, and cannot be can by any [illegible] and [illegible] a child of the [illegible] and [illegible] mercy and more with his help they will, is progressively with, that it cannot be be-yond number, how vague, with even ordinary power of common sense, should affect them-selves thus in "Confession" to invocate the simple religion of Him who came down to seek, and to save lost souls. But to fall on the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

mortalities. They said that a christian ought to consist only of good people. As the Orthodox of those times baptised by immersion, the Paterini made no complaint of the mode of Baptism, but they objected vehemently against the baptism of infants." Dr Allix says, that in the middle of the 12th century, they exceedingly increased. See also Reiner.

The Paulicians were not Manichæans. Gibbon in his "Decline and Fall," ch. 54, [which Hallam acknowledged, as far as relates to this matter, to be accurately as well as luminous, and far superior to any work on the subject] says, "the Paulicians sincerely condemned the memory and opinions of the Manichæan sect, and complained of the injuries which have caused that invidious name on them." Where is the candour and fairness of imputing to a class of christians, sentiments and opinions which they solemnly depreciate and deny? It no doubt suited their malignant adversaries who thirsted for their blood to fix that stigma upon them. Jones in his Eccl. H. [vol. 2] proves that the Paulicians of the 7th century, and their successors, the Albigenses of the 12th century, did not, maintain the impious and horrid system of Manichæism. The sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper they held to be obligatory "for the confirmation of the faithful that is, ought to be restricted to believers. Milner says, they were simply scriptural in the use of the sacraments, they were orthodox in the doctrine of the Trinity, they knew no other mediator than the Lord Jesus Christ."—Ch. His. C. 9, ch. 2. Even Mosheim himself says that "they rejected infant baptism." See also Faber—Waldenses and Albigenses.

It has been fully admitted by all credible historians, that the Albigenses were originally called Puritans, from the Novatian, Paulician, and Paterine dissenters. [Mosh. Milner, Jones, Gibbon]. The constitution of all those dissenting churches left on record, viz., Novatianists, Donatists, Paulicians, with the Albigenses [Dr. Allix's Rem. &c., Ency. Brit. Art. Albig.] was strictly on the terms of "believer's baptism indispensible to church fellowship."

Thus by the facts and testimonies adduced, I have in the estimation of *all reasonable persons*, furnished a most complete refutation of "V. V.'s assertions respecting, and his charge against, those Baptists of former days, and have demolished the fortress of his redoubtable ally if (not himself under another guise,) "Plantar," a Fisherman. I would fain advise them both to be henceforth "more guarded than to expose themselves recklessly to the charge of putting forth assertions glaringly at variance with the [real] facts established in ecclesiastical history."

If I am not mistaken, "V. V." will find that those whom he regards as "the elect," are not "slain" yet. If neither "the ten persecutions," nor all the tortures of the Inquisition, nor all "the blood hounds" of the sons of sin, nor the fires of Smithfield, proved effectual in slaying them, it is at all likely that he can accomplish that object!

Will you excuse the unavoidable length of this communication.

PHILALETHES.

Nov. 6, 1860.

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE "PRINCE ALBERT."

The dates of the *Prince Albert* are two days later than by the *Europa* at Halifax. The news is not very important.

The Royal meeting at Warsaw was progressing.

The voting at Naples on the Annexation question commenced on the 21st of Oct. The result had not been definitely ascertained. It was stated that the Neapolitans voted almost unanimously for annexation.

The Duke of Richmond died at London on the 21st October, aged 70 years.

The Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the Prince Regent of Prussia, were all at Warsaw, together with Prince Gortschakoff, Count Rechberg, and other prominent ministers. Nothing transpired as to the Conferences. It is asserted that Russia has positively refused to enter into any engagements with Austria which might lead to war.

The *Constitutional* announces that the Emperor received autograph letters from the Czar of Russia, explaining the nature of the Warsaw meeting depriving it of any significance hostile to France.

The *Gazette de Lyons* has been suppressed on account of its incessant appeals for agitation, its attack on the Government, and its disdain of good advice.

The despatches from Naples of the 21st Oct., announce that the vote on the annexation was then being taken. Much enthusiasm existed, immense crowds had poured in, and the voting places were all quiet at the latest dates.

The King of Naples had issued a protest declaring that he would consider the voting null and void.

It was reported that after the annexation was effected, the title of Prince and the rank of General would be offered to Garibaldi.

A Naples despatch of the 21st October says that Garibaldi has officially declared that he would lay down his Dictatorship on the arrival of Victor Emmanuel.

The head of General Cialdini's column encountered and defeated a corps of Neapolitans at San Ioenia. The General commanding the corps, his officers, eight hundred soldiers, and a flag, were taken.

Another despatch says that Cialdini had captured a portion of the Neapolitan artillery.

Victor Emmanuel arrived at Sulerah on the 21st October.

It was reported that provisions were beginning to fail at Gaeta.

It was also reported that the French Minister of Marine had received a despatch announcing that Garibaldi's ships of war had captured a vessel bearing Spanish colors, and another bearing the Austrian flag.

The same authorities continue to assert that the Austrian demonstrations on the Italian frontier were increasing, but on the other hand it was said that Austria had given most positive assurances, which she would not draw the sword unless an attack was made on Rome.

The text of [illegible] Speech which [illegible] to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, was published; it repudiates the idea of Garibaldi, and Giuseppe Garibaldi, but does not threaten any active hostility on the part of France.

The Austrian official Weiner Zeitung publishes the return numbers for the Emperor. Many sweeping changes in the constitution are proposed. The Legislature seems ready to be consulted immediately with the co-operation of the Provincial Diets.

The Supreme Court of Chancery in consequence of orders from Rome. Cardinal Antonelli has issued a protest declaring that he would consider the voting null and void.

It was reported that after the annexation was effected, the title of Prince and the rank of General would be offered to Garibaldi.

A Naples despatch of the 21st October says that Garibaldi has officially declared that he would lay down his Dictatorship on the arrival of Victor Emmanuel.

The head of General Cialdini's column encountered and defeated a corps of Neapolitans at San Ioenia. The General commanding the corps, his officers, eight hundred soldiers, and a flag, were taken.

Another despatch says that Cialdini had captured a portion of the Neapolitan artillery.

Victor Emmanuel arrived at Sulerah on the 21st October.

It was reported that provisions were beginning to fail at Gaeta.

It was also reported that the French Minister of Marine had received a despatch announcing that Garibaldi's ships of war had captured a vessel bearing Spanish colors, and another bearing the Austrian flag.

The same authorities continue to assert that the Austrian demonstrations on the Italian frontier were increasing, but on the other hand it was said that Austria had given most positive assurances, which she would not draw the sword unless an attack was made on Rome.

The text of [illegible] Speech which [illegible] to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, was published; it repudiates the idea of Garibaldi, and Giuseppe Garibaldi, but does not threaten any active hostility on the part of France.

The Austrian official Weiner Zeitung publishes the return numbers for the Emperor. Many sweeping changes in the constitution are proposed. The Legislature seems ready to be consulted immediately with the co-operation of the Provincial Diets.

The Supreme Court of Chancery in consequence of orders from Rome.

Manchester advices are favourable. The market for goods and yarns was quiet but prices steady.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

From the Mark Lane Express.

The fine weather with which the month commenced closed on Tuesday with rain, followed by sharp frost on Thursday. The ten dry days were, however, of immense service to the country, and the bulk of the grain crops, beans excepted, may now be considered as gathered. The fine drying winds recently experienced will place the later gatherings forward in point of condition; but without extraordinary weather for the next fortnight, there is little chance of a dry sample of beans. Ploughing, where practicable, has commenced in earnest, but the sowing of wheat this autumn must be generally backward, the land being foul and wet. Very little change can be noted in the value of old and new wheat during the week, but fine samp new has been long in favor upon a better acquaintance. Very little can be said with old for the same feature of flour. Prices therefore for such qualities have further receded, and have been irregular, partly under the influence of former English advices, and partly from their own accumulation.

The sales noted last week were 71,701 quarters wheat at 56s. 3d., against 124,189 quarters in 1859. The London averages were 56s. 9d. on 3,601 quarters. The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain, for the week ending 3rd October, in wheat and flour, were equal to 131,967 quarters wheat, including 9,444 quarters colonial.

From the quarterly imports at London, we find a general large increase in foreign grain and flour—that in wheat and flour alone being equal to a quarterly, increase, of 426,177 quarters wheat; thus, during foreign import for corn and flour into London involving an outlay for the past quarter of about two and a half millions of money, being above double the sum required in the same time last year, the leading imports there being oats.

FROM CHINA.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* furnishes some interesting particulars respecting the great expedition directed against the Taku forts. The Allies landed at the mouth of the Petang River, about six miles from that of the Peiho, on the 31st of July the Chinese making an opposition. The troops had to march over a mile of flat ground, before reaching the forts. Only one wooden gun was removed, the Chinese having stripped the fortifications to strengthen those on the Peiho. Several informal conferences were dug up, and about 400,000 rounds fell into the hands of the Allies.

The forts are said to have been sufficiently strong to render a formidable resistance after the English and French had taken possession, 20,000 Chinese soldiers were on the scene of conference of ten or twelve miles. On the morning of Aug. 1st, they came sharp firing [illegible] between the combatants. The Chinese having approached too closely during the night. They were driven off with an estimated loss of 160 men, while that of the Allies was but 24. Lord Elgin accompanied the expedition. An attack upon the Peiho forts would shortly be made by land; while the allied gun-boats would bombard them from the river.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

From the New York Tribune.

The information brought by the City of Washington, that Garibaldi had called upon Victor Emmanuel for fourteen thousand troops and for the King's own presence at Naples, to insure public quiet, is likely to be the future course of Europe affairs. The policy laid down in the speech read by Cavour to the Sardinian Parliament may be considered as having principles over that of the other party, which obtained a momentary and threatening importance from the non-resistance given to it by Garibaldi.—There can be no attempt upon Rome; but the Pope sustained by French protection, will be left in possession of that city with a certain limited extent of circumjacent territory. Still less will there be any present attempt to snatch Venetia from the grasp of Austria. Steps, it seems certain, will be immediately taken for submitting to the Parliament of the annexed Papal provinces, and also to those of Naples and Sicily, the question of annexation to Sardinia. Count Cavour in the message referred to, was very cautious upon this point. He only declared it essential to the preservation of order that the Provisional Government should be forthwith superseded by a permanent one, elected, and though he declares on the part of Victor Emmanuel, any intention to dispose of the people of Venetia, Italy contrary to their wishes, he yet assumes their wish to be an immediate annexation to Sardinia. He also, distinctly repudiates beforehand any conditional annexation, or anything in the nature of a mere federation. Had Garibaldi proceeded [illegible] Parma [illegible] Lombardy [illegible] Naples independent of assistance from Sardinia, this question of the same, the special [illegible] and the precise nature, of the union of Northern and Southern Italy, might have led to very embarrassing discussion. As matters now stand, Victor Emmanuel seems to be less pacific to dictate his own terms. The battles of Capua and Volturno have proved that the troops of Francis II. will fight, and by compelling Garibaldi to call for the assistance and presence of Victor Emmanuel, have placed him at the head of affairs. In some respects, indeed, it would have been desirable that the people of Naples should have been able to rid themselves of Francis II. and the army without calling upon Sardinia for help. The marching of the Sardinian troops into Naples will be likely to encourage [illegible] pretensions, and Count Cavour may be censured with having directed the [illegible] of non-intervention of Italy [illegible] Emmanuel [illegible] to more prudent [illegible] Emmanuel [illegible] Times in support his movements, on the ground that the duty of that constitution of Italy [illegible] was now apparently on the point of accomplishment.

The [illegible] of the complete solution of the Italian difficulty, by the addition of Venetia, would seem to be held out by the [illegible] Austria. The possession of Venetia is, and must continue to be, a [illegible] bill of expense to the Austrian treasury. All the income that can be obtained from it must fall far short of the necessary expenditure necessary to meet the ever-threatening war which impends and will impend from the side of Italy. Austria, in her present embarrassed pecuniary condition, might be induced for a handsome sum of money to give up Venetia, and, apart from any sympathy for the inhabitants, or any national pride in the complete unity of Italy, the Italians would on economical principles, be justified in a payment which would relieve them from the heavy cost of perpetual armament against Austria.

Died.

At Strathfinnan, suburb of Glasgow, Scotland, on the 9th October, *Robert Renfrew*, Esq., aged 43 years.

Suddenly, at Keene on Thursday night, 1st November, *Philip Carr*, Esq., aged 80 years.

We deeply regret to learn from the result of an inquest held, that Mr Carr's death was by his own act, while laboring under partial insanity, induced by long continued and acute bodily suffering, which at times was accompanied by great depression of spirit.

Mr Carr was one of the oldest inhabitants of Otonabee, having settled in that Township, when a wilderness, in 1820.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, Nov. 8th, 1860.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Fall Wheat	0	00	0	00
Wheat, Spring	0	00	0	00
Spring Wheat, fresh	0	95	0	1 00
Barley	0	45	0	50
Oats	0	24	0	25
Peas	0	45	0	50
Potatoes	0	30	0	35
Pork, per cwt	3	00	3	50
Beef, do	2	00	2	50
Butter, lb	0	12½	0	14
Lard	0	0	0	10
Cheese	0	00	0	00
Eggs	0	20	0	50
Lambs	0	00	0	00
Chickens, per pair	0	15	0	20
Ducks, do	0	25	0	30
Geese	0	25	0	30
Turkeys	0	00	0	00

R. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1860.

Wheat $1 20c, a $1 25.
Spring Wheat $1 0c a $1 5c.
Oats 23c a 31c,
Peas 56c a 56c.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE MEMBERS of the St. Andrew's Society are hereby particularly requested to attend The Annual General Meeting of the Society, to be held at the American Hotel, on

Wednesday, 14 November

at 8 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of electing Office-bearers for the ensuing year, and transacting other important business in connection with the Society.

ROBERT INNES,
Secretary.

Peterboro' Nov. 8, 1860.

"Nothing like Leather."

The undersigned, Agent for the Spanish and Slaughtered

SOLE LEATHER,

would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has [illegible] at his Store, Hunter St., Peterboro'.

J. B. DENNIS.

Peterboro', Nov. 8, 1860. 45

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned [illegible] Notes by [illegible] are requested to call and settle the same [illegible] pounds, as I have contracted debts for the same.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Nov. 5, 1860. 45

Whiskey! [illegible] Whiskey!

THE undersigned has now on hand a large supply of BOTTLED WHISKEY, which he will sell at about 50c Retail or any other to Peterborough by Waggon, Cartloads and Barrels. Warrants the same as it was [illegible] the distillery. 12½ Cwt. drays north Ryan's store, George Street.

THOS. HARDISTY.

Peterborough, Nov. 8, 1860. 45

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned [illegible] of disposing of his Farm, [illegible] Lot No. 11, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, [illegible] Township of Smith, [illegible] Peterboro'. [illegible]

80 Acres Dry Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat now growing, on 3 part of Fall ploughing. A good Frame Dwelling and Stable, 24 by 30, 40 by 24, and a good [illegible] Orchard, containing [illegible] bearing trees.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water never failing, with a pump at the door. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 25 TREES,

in good condition and of the choicest kinds, is on the premises.

The above property is [illegible] the Village of Keene, and is [illegible] the Township of Smith, and is [illegible] the Township of Otonabee

Agricultural.

CHOICE OF A BREED OF CATTLE.

At the last meeting of the Newcastle (England) Club, Mr. Hedley read a paper on cattle from which we make the following extract: "We now arrive at the third part of our subject, namely, what kind of animals to select to be most remunerative to the graziers of the country. In my close inspection of fat cattle for several years I have found the most profitable the best animals have the finest bone, the most capacious chests, and strongest spines. I have therefore, convinced myself I will refuse to go by in the purchase of lean ones, and carefully will one exception I have found these to be applicable. The head of any of our bovine races ought to have the first consideration; that is the true index to the vital structure, and even bodily construction; and will be found to foreshadow all of good or bad that may be accomplished. Then an animal possessed of a broad, full, spacious skull and strong evenly-bent deflective horns will be found to have a thick neck at the base, wide thorax, and strong nervous system; while one with long narrow, contracted skull, and gaunt, abruptly bent horns, will be characterized by weakness, wildness, and shyness to fatten; a small, dull, sunken eye, betokens hardness to touch and inaptitude to fatten; and a bright, large, open, soft eye, vice versa; a starting, dark, fiery eye often accompanies a small forehead and hereditary wildness, and when combined with small drooping horns, and a chin with no loose skin hanging from it, is a very despicable animal indeed, weak in constitution, predisposed to lung disease, and sterile in fattening propensities. Animals with weakly-formed lungs, have always small appetites, often narrow chambers, and small loins, and the width of these parts will always be found in an exact ratio with the strength of the head. The nose, instead of being long and fine, as Youatt, Armstrong, and several other naturalists recommend it, ought to be in my opinion, thick, strong and as near the ear as possible, if only in proportion to the size of the frame. Thickness of nose and thickness of chest are often twins, and so are thin, meagre, irregular noses and consumption. Small, pipy noses oft sniff the air into frames of small capacities, and are jerked to snorts that can stop but forv small morsels at a time. These observations I have found to be applicable to any of the kinds of cattle shown at Newcastle market, but besides the shape of the animal, the age and flesh must have especial consideration, and be adapted according to food and situation; otherwise, the realization of remunerative profits will be uncertain. In warm shelty valleys, abounding with fish, flies, succulent herbage, I do not think there is any class of animals whatever can equal the short-horns for growing and making pay, and most assuredly not only for turnips in fold in winter. I would choose for grass in spring heifers or steers quite fitted up with lean flesh, and not those two-and-a-half or three years old; and for turnips in winter, the same class of animals as regards freshness, but from three or four years old, or otherwise, large sticks possessing all their calf life; such sticks are decidedly preferable to small slender two-year olds for turnips, and do infinitely better for the grazier on the same amount of food.—For seven-eighths of the summer pasture of England, however, the Shorthorns are found to be too good, and when judiciously alloyed with the Irish and Galloways, the produce has been found for several years to supersede the Shorthorns in their purity.—The half Irish breed smooth the half Galloways on altitudes dry and arid, and the latter the former in marshes low and humid.—The Irish on in the truest type of the old breed, the strips along the back not having yet disappeared. The Galloways are the hardiest race known, and the only one that appears quite invulnerable to lung diseases, and when well crossed with soft-backed Shorthorns are better for turnips than the half Irish, and nearly equal to the Shorthorns themselves; but the half Irish as a body quite excel the half Galloways for grass, being often of more suitable ages, and hence easier fattened.

FATTENING TURKEYS.

The manner in which we fatten turkeys here is to place them in a dark pen, furnished with a roost, and keep them *stuffed* with corn meal dough, without giving them water; in nine days they are fit for market. Turkey raising is not as a general result very profitable, they are so liable to disease when young, and very troublesome to the farmer from their strong propensities for ranging.

PRESERVATION OF CUT FLOWERS.

A French Provincial paper states that cut flowers may be kept fresh for a long time by the introduction of a spoonful of powdered charcoal into the water contained in the vessel in which they are placed.—Neither the charcoal nor the water requires renewal, the latter remaining limpid.

KEEPING RATS FROM GRANARIES.

Some granaries in this section—where plenty of rats do congregate—are built upon round posts, the posts covered with smooth sheet zinc or tin, to prevent the rats climbing up, and punished with moveable steps.

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Bilious Colic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Diphtheria, Croup, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and Pains in the Chest.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Toothache, Faceache, Earache, Neuralgia, and Pains in the Limbs.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Whitlows, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, Scurvy, Ringworm, Tetter, Itch, Barber's Itch, Scaly Eruptions, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Blisters, Chafings, Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Mosquito Bites, Stings of Insects, Poisoning by Poison Vines, Diseases of the Skin, Piles, Fistula, Fever Sores, Mumps, Abscesses, Tumors, Cancers, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaint, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Weakness, Hysterics, Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, Numbness, Loss of Memory, Delirium Tremens, Nervous Debility, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Affections of all kinds, Inflammation, Congestion, Fevers of all kinds, Typhus, Typhoid, Scarlet, Yellow, Spotted, Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent, Congestive, Malignant, Putrid, Ship, Jail, Camp, Hospital, Low, Nervous, Brain, Lung, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Bowel, Inflammatory, Puerperal, Milk, Typho-Malarial, Typho-Bilious, Typho-Pneumonia, Typho-Putrid, Typho-Nervous, Typho-Inflammatory, Typho-Congestive, Typho-Malignant, Typho-Yellow, Typho-Scarlet, Typho-Spotted, Typho-Bilious, Typho-Remittent, Typho-Intermittent

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 46.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing, executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Bill Heads, Blanks, Bill Paper, Programmes, Billheads, Circular Note, Cheques, Bills, Posters, Bills of Fare, Checks, Tickets, Labels, Handbills, &c. &c.

With every variety of Lettering and Ornament necessary to the production of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing thankfully received, and will be executed promptly and neatly.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SURGEON. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA. W. CROMBIE, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. W. CLINTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',

DRAGGIST and Chemist, Glassville, Peterboro' Road, Peterboro', Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Perfumery, Patent Stamps, &c., &c.

W. T. M. CROWTHER,

PROFESSOR of MUSIC, ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH. Pianos Carefully Tuned.

Residence on Hunter Street—dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. McHale.

Mr. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, Mouldings, Window Frames, &c., &c., &c. Shop on Simcoe Street, corner of George and Hunter Streets.

Thomas F. & D. having lately purchased the premises of eight new Tenements now finished in this County will be happy to give any information on the same. 24

J. H. BIRKS,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,

GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office—Corner of Walton and Charlotte Streets. 13

MR. DENISTOUN,

BARRISTER, at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL,

DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrups, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro' 32

MR. A. W. HEATHFIELD,

PRESENT AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

MR. SIMMONS'

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 26

T. C. HAZLITT,

DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glassware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

E. STEVENS,

PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough.

ALEX. McNEIL,

AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. POWLIS & Co.

HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterboro'. 19

JAMES BEST,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., Dry Goods Store, Peterborough.

JOHN HAYDEN,

IMPORTER of British and Foreign Fancy Goods, Window Glass of all sizes, Room Paper, &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. 1857, 26—ly

GEORGE E. HUGHES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE: in Hough's Building, next door (north), to Templar's Store, George St., Peterborough. 17

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL, Cobourg (Western), GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

THE public may rely that THE Subscriber will use every exertion to render A comfortable to all who may favor him with their patronage. 18.

MENCIES, TAILOR AND DRAPER, A Full Warranted. L. L. C. [illegible], H. [illegible]

MONEY TO LEND ON REAL ESTATE.

CARRIAGE, BUGGIES, &c., &c., &c.

THE subscribers have also on hand, and are continually manufacturing the latest styles of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c., which they offer at reasonable rates for Cash, or approved credit.

☞ None but the best workmen and material employed. ☜

REPAIRING of every description done at short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

Premises adjoining Messrs. Tennisty, merchants of Hunter and Sydney Streets.

A. & T. DOUGLASS.

Peterboro', May 4, 1860. 20

J. W. KERR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY

Notary Public, &c., &c.

PETERBORO'.

ALBION HOTEL, MONTREAL.

E. W. BROOKE, Proprietor.

PLEASANTLY situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become in great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive business, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements not convenient to the travelling public. The beds in the bed-rooms have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, as say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE!

THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the

COUNTY RECORDS

on the first TUESDAY of the months of

MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER,

respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.

By order,

JAMES EDWARDS,

Secretary.

Peterborough, Dec. 23, 1859. 51

REMOVAL.

EDWIN POOLE, Cabinet-maker, UPHOLSTERER, UNDERTAKER

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Show Rooms to

Ryan's Block, George Street, Opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in the line of business. His stock partly consists of Chairs, Dining, Breakfast and Centre Tables, Dressing Bureau Chairs of various patterns, Cane Seat Chairs in great variety, Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Sideboards, Sofas and Couches, Spring Beds and Palliasses, Hair, Sea-Grass, mixed and other Mattresses, and Cushions of all descriptions made to order.

Having lately fitted up his factory for the manufacture with the most modern machinery his facilities for manufacturing enable him to sell his Furniture at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

COFFINS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

Peterboro', Nov. 2nd, 1858. 45.

TO LET,

THREE LARGE ROOMS!

THE whole of the 3rd floor of a NEW BRICK BLOCK in the centre of the Town. The premises would make a good Workshop, storage room, or dwelling house.

Rent $10 per quarter.

Immediate possession given. Apply at the Examiner office.

Peterborough, June 20th, 1860.

L. A. CADWELL,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

BEGS to intimate the public that he has commenced business in the old stand of Mr. W. B. Ware, on Hunter street, where he will be prepared to supply

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

everything to be had in any

First-Class Bakery and Confectionary Establishment.

All kinds of CAKES, Sweetie and Gingers, Pastry, &c.

Parties in want of CONFECTIONARY, both plain and fancy,

Will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment.

Peterboro', May 10, 1860.

PICKLING VINEGAR,

Poetry.

TO-MORROW.

Don't tell me of to-morrow—
There is much to do to-day,
That can never be accomplished,
If we throw the time away!
Every moment has its duty—
Who the future can reveal?
Then why put off till to-morrow,
What to-day can do as well?

A German Picture of the Cholera.

A new play was recently produced at the principal theatre of Vienna, which illustrates the notions of Bystanders which obtain currency and credence among the Germans. The scene is laid at St Petersburgh; the real hero is a little mongrel, known to his fanciers as a Scotch terrier; but the nominal chief character is a banker from Glasgow, named Sutherland. He had failed in his native place, but in Russia he had become a great man, for he was the favorite money-dealer of the Empress Catherine.

We all know the strength of a Scotch constitution, but we also know the severity of a Saint Petersburgh winter: yet Mr. Sutherland appears beneath to his audience, amidst the frozen scenery of that ice-bound city, in what is believed abroad to be the regular everyday costume of a citizen of Glasgow; namely, a kilt, jack-boots, and a cocked hat, with a small grove of funeral feathers. Mr. Sutherland, despite his county nother costume, appears to be in excellent health and spirits. He has thriven so well in the world that, in accordance with a tolerably correct estimate of the Caledonian national character, his relations at home begin to pay court to him, and to send him presents. One indulges him with the hero of the piece: the small, ugly, irate, woolly quadruped before mentioned. The banker takes it with a good-humored "Pish!" little dreaming of the important part the little wretch is destined to play. He had scarcely received the gift when the Empress passes by, sees the dog, and desires to possess it, while the greatest Sutherland in only too glad to be able to gratify a royal caprice at so light a cost.

She, in the fervency of her gratitude, named the dog after the donor—a great compliment.

Alas! one day, the dog, who had eaten too plentifully of *zoobreese* (chicken stewed with truffles,) was seized with apoplexy and died; though not without suspicion of having been poisoned by the prime minister, a piece of whose leg he had disputed the day before. The Empress sighed for more over the loss of her dog, than she would have done for that of the minister. The one might have been easily replaced; she knew at least twenty waiting open-mouthed for the vacancy. But who could replace her four-footed friend!—she mourns him as a loss utterly irreparable. She orders the greatest mark of affectionate respect it is possible to show to be performed on the dead terrier.

The scene changes: it is night. The fortunate banker is seated at dessert, after an excellent dinner of "mutton roshd," and "hot-a-mant pour-ridges, and potatys," indispensable to a North Britain; his legs are crossed, his feet rest upon a mahogany fender, which he takes care to inform us he has received from England, as he sits sipping his "sherri port binn," and colloquizing pleasantly over the various chances of his life.—He is just about to finish his evening with some "ayes," the English name for the pleasant, invention of Admiral Gregram; his servant enters, to announce that the chief executioner with a file of soldiers have just dropped in, to say a word on a matter of business from the Empress.

The awful functionary, on stalking into the room, exclaimed, "I am come—"

"Well, I see you are," replied the banker, trying to be facetious, but feeling like a man with a sudden attack of ague.

"By command of the Empress!"

"Long may she live!" ejaculates Sutherland, heartily.

"It is really a very delicate affair," says the executioner; who, like the French Sansom, is a humane man; "and I do not know how to break it to you."

"Oh, pray, don't hesitate. What would you like to take?" asked the banker, spilling the grog he tried to hand to the horrid functionary, from sheer fright.

The Envoy shakes his head gravely. "It is what we must all come to some day," he adds, after a short pause.

"What is? In Heaven's name do not keep me longer in suspense!" cries the banker, his very tones breaking together with agonizing rapidity.

"I have been sent," answers the awful messenger; again he stops—looks compassionately at his destined victim.

"Well!"

"By the Empress—"

"I hope!"

"To have—"

"What, sir!"

"Strangled!" said the Executioner mournfully.

The banker shrieked.

"Strangled!" repeats the man, hesitatingly, pointing to a bird in a golden cage, to prevent there being any mistake in Sutherland's mind as to the nature of the operation he is to be called upon to undergo.

The Executioner now lays his hand affectionately on poor Sutherland's collar, and looks him in the face, as if in inquiry if he had any particular or peculiar fancy as to the mode in which he would like to go through the preparatory operation of being killed.

"I have brought the cheese," he says, "and rum sometimes are advised. The Empress she not wait; and we have not got many minutes for the glass eyes yet."

The banker hears the very notion of being strangled; but Sutherland, in every emergency, was always ready for any sharp thing, and the banker had grown strong enough in throwing off the notion of a desire, if He could, to show fight. He accordingly, with a sudden and extraordinary effort of force, to keep up appearances, "struck out from the shoulder;" but the Executioner, used to the practice, parried the blow, and quietly, for the short space that remained to him, put himself in a position of defence.

I don't mind giving you half an hour if you can satisfy these gentlemen—and be (quick) to his execution.

It is briefly done. The banker plays like a man whose life depends on his dexterity—we suppose several millings—for the Executor remarks that he can not forget that a groom in England frequently receives several thousands sterling a year; there's very great action often among the Frankish and Teutonic potions of the Continent. We once heard a Spanish general agent, in a large assembly, that the usual pay of an English cringe was five hundred pounds a month, on him (laughter) the bold Scot some Iberian dramatist; and therefore a public functionary like the executor might be remunerated proportionably higher. The enormous pecuniary sacrifice gets for Sutherland some half-hour's respite; which he wisely uses by flying to the British ambassador, Sir Elfinick, and awaits the result with great anguish.

Sir Elfinick goes to the Empress. He asks if her Majesty be aware of the position of a British subject named Sutherland?

"Excellent man," says her Majesty, "No! what is it?"

Sir Elfinick bows low at the tones of the Imperial voice, and now begins to explain himself with something more than diplomatic haste; thinking, perhaps, that already the fatal straw may be filling the banker's chambers.

Imperial Catherine does not, of course, consider the putting to death of a mere Scotch banker, and making him in reality what some of his brethren are sometimes called figuratively—a man of straw—worth this fuss; and sets the ambassador down in her mind as a person of wild republican ideas, who ought to be recalled as soon as possible by his government, and placed under proper surveillance; but, nevertheless, she causes some inquiries to be made, and learns that it is in consequence of her having ordered of "Sutherland" to be stuffed that he is probably thus undergoing that operation.

Sir Elfinick expresses such horror and consternation at this intelligence that the Empress believes his mind to be disordered.

"What possible consequence can the accidental stuffing of a Scotch banker be to you, miler?" she saith.

"The ac-ci-dent-al stuff-ing of a Scotcher Bankers!" in a German idiom not generally used by our nobility, grasps Sir Elfinick, mechanically, with pale lips and bristling hair.

"Take him away! He is mad!" screams the Empress, thinking that no sane person could be concerned about such a trifling affair, and in another moment the most sacred of international laws would have been violated (as the stage,) and Great Britain insulted by profane hands being laid on the person of her ambassador, when all at once a light breaks over the mind of Her Majesty—the rumbling of something forgotten. She exclaims, with a Russian remembrance quite cheering to behold, "Oh, I remember; now it is easily explained.—My poor little dog (I had forgotten him (so) died yesterday, and I wished his body to be preserved. *Chile chien!*—His name was the same as that of the banker, I think. *Alas!* that cruel Death should take *any* dog!"

"But Mr. Sutherland has, perhaps already been murdered!" gasps the ambassador. "I pray that your Majesty will lose no time in having him released should he be still alive!"

"Ah, true! I never thought of that," returns the Empress.

The order is finally issued, and Sutherland rescued, just as the Executioner, grown angry at his unreasonable remonstrances, resolves to delay no longer in executing the Imperial commands. To put the coup-de-grace on the comic agony of the poor banker, his innocent red crop of hair has, in that half hour of frightful uncertainty, turned as white as snow!

A HERO.

John B. Gough, the celebrated temperance lecturer, who has returned to the United States, from a visit to his native England, relates in one of his recent speeches, the following anecdote: John Maynard was well known in the Lake districts as a God-fearing, honest, intelligent pilot. He was a pilot on a steamer from Detroit to Buffalo this summer afternoon. At that time these steamers seldom carried boats. Smoke was seen ascending from below, and the Captain called out, "Stevens go down and see what that smoke is." Stevens came up with his face as pale as ashes, and said—"Captain, the ship is on fire!" Then "Fire! fire! fire! on starboard!" All hands were called up. Buckets of water were dashed to the fire, but in vain. There was a large quantities of rosin and tar on board, and it was useless to attempt to save the ship; passengers rushed forward and implored of the pilot, "How far are we from Buffalo?" "Seven miles." "How long before we reach it?" "Three quarters of an hour, at our present rate of steam." "Is there any danger?" "Danger here—see the smoke hurrying by! go forward, if you would save your lives!" Passengers and crew, male and female, children, crowded the forward part of the ship. John Maynard stood at the helm. The flames burst forth in a blast of fire; objects of anxiety [illegible] the Captain cried out through his trumpet—"John Maynard!" "Ayc, aye, sir." "How does the land?" "Close by you, sir." "Head her more out and you lose the shore." Now, sooner, yet nearer she approached the shore. Again the captain cried out, "John Maynard!" The response came feebly, "aye, aye, sir. "Can you hold on five minutes longer, John P—" "By God's help I can!" The old man's left arm scorched from the cords; one hand shrivelled, his face upon the steamboat, and his teeth set, while his other hand upon the wheel, he stood firm as a rock. "Hold on, John Maynard!" "Aye, aye, sir!" The old man's voice was heard through the smoke and flame, and the banker had gone through the agonizing suspense of a desire, if He could, to show fight. He accordingly, with a sudden and extraordinary effort of force, to keep up appearances, "struck out from the shoulder;" but the Executioner, used to the practice, parried the blow, and quietly, for the short space that remained to him, put himself in a position of defence.

THE BRAVE BOY.

A CAPITAL STORY.

I shall never forget a lesson which I received from quite a young lad at the Admiralty in B. Among my schoolfellows were Hartley and Jemson. They were somewhat older than myself, and to Jemson I looked up, as a sort of leader in gustoes of mischief as well as of sport. He was not at heart rudicuous; but he had a foolish affectation of being thought witty, and he made himself feared by the bad habit of turning things into "ridicule," and being ever on the look out for matter of derision.

Hartley was a mere scholar, and little was known of him among the boys. One morning, as we were on the way to school, he was seen driving along the road towards a neighboring field. A group of boys, on my whom was Jemson, met him as he was passing. The opportunity was one not to be lost by Jemson. "Hallo!" he exclaimed, "what's the price of milk? I say, Jonathan what do you fodder on? What will you take for all the gold on her horns! Boys, if you want to see latest Paris style, look at those boots!"

Hartley, waving his hand to us with a pleasant smile, and driving the cow to the field, took down the bars of a mid-fence, saw her safely in the inclosure, and then putting up the bars, came and entered the school with the rest of us. After school, in the afternoon, he let out the cow and drove her off, none of us knew where. And every day for weeks he went through the same task.

The boys of B. Academy were nearly all the sons of wealthy parents, and some of them, among whom was Jemson, were dunces enough to look down with a sort of disdain upon a scholar who had to drive a cow. The sneers upon Jemson were accordingly often renewed. He once, on a plea that he did not like the odor of the barn refused to sit next to Hartley. Occasionally he would inquire after the cow's health, pronouncing the word "ke-ow," after the manner of some country people.

With admirable good nature did Hartley bear all these attempts to wound and annoy him. I do not remember that he was once betrayed into a look or word of angry retaliation. (Good!)

"I suppose, Hartley," said Jemson one day, "your duty means to make a milkman of you?"

"Why not?" asked Hartley.

"O nothing; only don't leave much water in the cans after you rinse them—that's all?"

The boys laughed, and Hartley, not in the least disconcerted, replied, "Never fear; if ever I should rise to be a milkman, I'll always give good milk and good measure too."

The day after this conversation there was a public examination, at which a number of ladies and gentlemen from the neighboring towns were present. Prizes were awarded by the principal of our academy, and both Hartley and Jemson received a creditable number; for, in respect to scholarship, these two were about equal. After the ceremony of distribution, the principal remarked that there was one prize, consisting of a gold medal, which was rarely awarded, not so much out of account of its great cost, as because the instances were rare which rendered its bestowal proper. It was the prize of heroism. The last boy who received one, was young Manners, who three years ago, rescued a blind girl from drowning. The principal then said that, with permission of the company, he would relate a short story.

"Not long since, some scholars were flying a kite in the street just as a poor boy on horseback rode on his way to the mill. The horse took fright and threw the boy, injuring him so badly that he was carried home, and confined for many weeks to bed. Of the scholars who had unintentionally caused the disaster, some followed to learn the fate of the wounded boy. There was one scholar, however, who had witnessed the accident from a distance, who not only went to make inquiries, but stayed to render his services.

"The scholar soon learned that the wounded boy was the grandson of a poor widow, whose sole support consisted in selling the milk of a cow of which she was the owner. Alas! what could she now do? She was old and lame, and her grandson, on whom she depended to drive the cow to pasture, was on his back helpless.

"Never mind, good woman," said the scholar, "I can drive your cow!"

"With blessing and thanks the old woman accepted his offer. But his kindness did not stop here. "I have money that my mother gave me to buy a pair of boots with, but I can do without them for a while."

"One," said the old woman, "I cannot consent to that, but here is a pair of heavy boots that I bought for Henry, who can't wear them. If you would only buy those, giving us what they cost, we could get along nicely."

"The scholar bought the boots cheap as they were, and has worn them up to this time."

"Well, then, it was discovered by the other boys of the academy that our scholar was in the habit of driving a cow, he was assailed every day with laughter and ridicule. His associates became particularly severe on the matter of cash. But he kept on cheerfully and bravely, day after day, never minding their observations, driving the widow's cow and tending his little charge, attending to the thought that he was doing right in so doing, and for all the jeers and sneers that assailed his ears. He never condescended to explain why he drove a cow, for he was not ashamed to make a visit of it to the cheerless cottage, and furthermore it is but right to say that he was as quickly with the other pride that could look down with ridicule on any useful employment. It was by upon occasions that his fellows who practically discouraged by his industry.

"And now, ladies and gentlemen, I appeal to you, was there not true heroism in this boy's conduct? Nay, Master Hartley, do not hide one of your schoolfellows behind yourself! You are not afraid of ridicule, you must not be afraid of praise. Come forth, come forth, Master Edward James Hartley, and let us see your honest face!"

As Hartley, with blushing cheeks, made his appearance, what a round of applause, in which the whole company joined, spoke the general approbation of his conduct! The ladies fixed upon him their most approving looks and waved their handkerchiefs. The old man wiped the gathering moisture from the corners of their eyes, and clapped their hands. Those clumsy hands of Hartley's that seemed peculiar ornaments that it never was all have been on his head. The medal was bestowed upon him amid general acclamation.

Let me tell you a good thing of Jemson before I conclude. He was heartily ashamed of his ill-natured raillery, and after we were dismissed, he went with tears of sorry self-rebuke in his eyes, and tendered his hand to Hartley, making a handsome apology for his past ill-manners. "Think no more of it, old fellow," said Hartley, "let us all go and have a ramble in the woods before we break up for the vacation." The boys, one and all, followed Jemson's example, and then we set forth with hearts into the woods. What a happy day it was!

Boys and girls, never despise another who may be more plainly clad than yourselves. There is many a noble heart under a well-patched garment. Whenever you are tempted to look scornfully upon one in a poor or plain dress, think of Edward James Hartley, the brave boy and his gold medal.

Teachers' Column.

For the Examiner.

WEALTH vs. MISERY.

Towards the latter end of last century, Adam Smith wrote "An Enquiry into the causes of the Wealth of Nations." In this work he showed how wealth was created by certain causes, and distributed in certain proportions among all. The title of the work, and the nature of the enquiry has done a vast deal of harm. Smith did not intend it. But it is a fact that the thinking men of the last century have occupied all their time and thinking how national wealth is to be accumulated in the greatest quantities, entirely forgetting a more important thing than national wealth, viz., national happiness. National wealth has been created, and in greater abundance in Britain than in any other country in the world. Heaps of cotton goods, and cloths of all descriptions, ship loads of cutlery and iron work of every kind are brought into existence every day. Britain is covered with cotton mills and manufactories, day and night producing wealth, and the millions have been turned into machines in order to produce the wealth. But with all this, do we have the means of real happiness? Verily not. The magic of producing wealth has dragged into its train, the women of the country, young and old, and even children. Look at many of Britain's factories, are their inmates happy? National wealth is worse than useless if national happiness be not along with it. Let us get hold of a clear idea of the word national happiness. It means the happiness enjoyed by the great mass of a nation, counting not by chance—not as if the whole nation consisted of the men having a vote for an M. P., and as if the rest were inferior animals—but counting by *souls*. If the great mass are not happy but miserable, then it is a falsehood to call that nation happy. Think of upon living under a government for the purpose merely of being forced into a worse state as regards food, clothing and exercise, than they were in a state of savage nature. Christianity was not intended to produce such a state. Depend upon it there is something very far wrong; and remember this, that a ill cannot undergo forever.

Maltbus and some other political economists have promulgated the doctrine that the poor must give up marrying, or else in such an overstocked country as Britain, misery will increase. Their doctrine is false. I do not say that the very young should marry; but I do say that we should in this far advanced century, be in that state of society that men and women of maturity of mind and body, should all be enabled to enter into the married state with a full certainty of being able to support themselves and families comfortably and happily. The man of the Bright and Roebuck school of politics aim at producing this state of society, and with God's help they shall produce it.

What then is individual happiness? It is the being able to gratify with its proper food, physical and mental, the faculties of your mind and body. You have a stomach. It requires a certain amount of daily food. You have limbs. They require a certain amount of daily exercise. You have moral faculties. They too must have a food amount of daily exercise. You have social faculties. They must be exercised too.—You have religious feelings, and they must not be forgotten. When combined learn to gratify each faculty in its proper degree, and under the control of the higher feelings they will not only enjoy happiness at the time, but lay the foundations of a happiness which will continue and which will ensure the future peace of mind of themselves, and above all of their children. The day is fast approaching, when the glorious motto "The Gods to him that sow sow shall," will be written over the House of Legislature; the seats of justice; the high places of the land and the chairs of schools and colleges—the day when a man shall be elevated into place not because he is in favor with or liked that, but because he has a county qualification or any qualification at all, other than this, that he is of moderate mobility. It is not national glory for to have millions of slaves beneath your sway, neither is it personal glory to be the proud ruler of the waves; but it is national glory to be a citizen in a land where the millions with well developed and exercised minds and bodies and good moral feelings are busily engaged in rendering themselves and their children daily greater subjects of praise and glory while others support God has clad in majesty upon the back for the use of all his creatures.

C. E. D.

Otonabee, Oct. 25th, 1860.

The best female complexion—the round the lines of fashion and inclination.

SINGULAR TRADITION.

Among the Esquimaux Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the winter year's origin and supervision. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth, he also made three men, all of whom were the most gluttonous; that one of them, the first he had to his supply of a bountiful harvest and bright shooting star would watch. This individual chose for his portion the summer season, and he had perfect [illegible] came up copper-colored; the third did not keep in till the water became black with mud, and he consequent was, its sun color.—Then the Great Spirit laid before them their packages of bark and bade them choose, and out of pity for his misfortune to either, gave the third man his first choice. He took a load of each of the packages and having felt the weight, chose the heaviest; this copper-colored one then pleased the second individual, leaving the white and the lightest. When the packages were opened, the first one found to combine spades, bows, and all the implements of labor; the second contained hunting, fishing and warlike apparatus; the third gave to the white man pens, ink and paper—the staples of the white—the means of mental improvement—the social link of humanity—the foundation of the white man's superiority.

FAITH, HOPE AND CHARITY.

Faith! What unwonted confidence lie hidden in that little word. A shield for the unprotected—strength for the feeble, and joy to the sorrowful and grief-stricken. Let thy craving and cheering influence descend upon every soul.

Hope! Thou best a theme in every heaven, a chorus in every heart; what crush the joys of earth without thy cheering light. Beneath thy brilliant beams bright as the rays of morning stars, the clouds flit away from the towering brow. Who could dwell upon the cold waters of life's desert did not thy beams gather to direct him! When sorrow ploughs up the heart with deep furrows, and the ties of life are snatched away by one, thy white-robed countenance speaks peace to all that are within. Let thy heavenly plane of celestial glory shine on the mutilated splendor till every darkened path be lighted by its cheering rays.

Charity! Greatest of all—the crowning queen among virtues—the brightest handmaid of religion and love. May thy empire never want feeble, or thy heart grow cold. Let us mark the splendor of thy presence by every [illegible] and by every [illegible] act. It is to shine thy [illegible] over the ignorant, the erring and the guilty. Let thy influence soften every obdurate heart, and reclaim every vicious mind.

AN ARAB SERMON.

Eddys-Effendi ascended his pulpit to preach, and addressing his hearers said:—"O believers! know ye what I am going to talk to you about?" They replied that they did not. "Well, then," replied he "since you do not know, do you suppose that I am going to tell you?" Another morning he again appealed to the pulpit and said; "O believers! know ye not what I am going to tell you?" They replied that they did. "If you know it then," said he, "I need not tell it to you;" and he descended from the pulpit and went his way. His auditors, puzzled at what to do, at length agreed that, if he again made his appearance, some of them would say that they knew, others that they did not. And again Eddys-Effendi mounted into the pulpit and said, "O Mussulmans! know ye what I am going to say to you?" To which some replied "We know;" others said "we know not." "Good!" returned he; "let those who know tell those who do not."

TAR AND PLASTER AS DISINFECTANTS.

The *Comptes Rendus* describes a distinguishing application by M. M. Come and Demeur. This application, which is a powder, is made by [illegible] tar in the proportion of one part tar with one hundred parts of plaster. It is applied by sprinkling it over the evaporating vessel in the form of powder, or else the powder is made into ointment by rubbing it with oil, or other way, but particularly as powder, the discharge is destroyed, and at the same time absorbed, the tar ensuring to be the chief agent in the first part of the process. In one of the experiments at La Charite under M. Velpeau, a gangrenous wound, discharging profusely, immediately ceased to be offensive under the first application of the powder. There appears every reason to believe that the operation in question will be of much use in various sanitary as well as surgical matters.

THE BUTCHER'S BLOCK IN CHURCH.

A young man entered a chapel patronized by the nobility and the wealthy and perched up the front seats without a pew being opened to him. Having gone to the fullest extent of the aisle, he climbed round and round the pulpit, disappointed. At a few minutes he unexpectedly, having on his [illegible] of sight, the pew of the [illegible] of which he was the occupant. The pew was empty, and upon to slight started from their seats, with Bibles and prayer-books in hand. At length [illegible] of the [illegible] and got upon it. The [illegible] was full—every door was open to [illegible] The [illegible] the stranger rather merely [illegible] but preserved the silence observed until the conclusion of the service, when he disdained his block, and slowly sauntered out of the church.

A HINT.—In walking turn your toes out and your thoughts inward.

The contemplation of this life we enjoy, doth make glass of frankish and but weak speculate a feature.

"THE EXAMINER."

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, [illegible] STREET.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—$1.50 per annum, payable strictly in advance, or at short end of quit.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

All communications for the Editor must be post paid; subscriptions and advertisements must be taken to the office.

JAMES REYNOLDS,

Publisher and Proprietor.

NEW MACHINE.

One of the Yankee inventions of the present year is a machine for making cocked hats for [illegible] out of wood. A solid block of maple, basswood, pudding wood, or any other available material, previously waxed, is rapidly converted into a three-cornered hat, resembling white leaves until the process is complete, when the hat is ready for the [illegible] and [illegible] The machine is not expensive, and can be set up in any place where wood is plenty, and where there is water or steam power. It can be worked by any ordinary workman.

The Boston Courier [illegible] Jones exposed wrong the most valuable of the splendid trophies which has been sent to England in the "Bolivia." Mr. Jones is [illegible] of 30 military [illegible] Mr. Wright came into his possession. Subsequently, on the taking of Delhi by the Mahrattas, they made a gallant effort to destroy it by fire, but the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] to extinguish the flames, and succeeded in preserving it. It is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

THE SOUTHERN SECESSION MOVEMENT.

THE WANDERER RETURNS HOME.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

EDUCATION IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE DELIVERANCE OF THE GRAND LODGE.

TOWN COUNCIL.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IMPORTANT.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

AFFRIGHTENED FARMER IN HOWSOUNDLAND.

HER MAJESTY AGAIN IN TOWN.

THE PAWCETT CHURCH-FUND AFFAIR.

Communications.

Advertisements.

...ployed from each of the two Houses, Count ... to proceed to ... Sardinia to ... Sardinia, and if necessary to visit his ships. Under these circumstances, Admiral Persano will take no part in the approaching siege of Gaeta. The *Daily News* denounces this as a direct intervention by France, and says that Europe must not, by silence, appear to provide a shield to the evil designs and to fill those repeated surprises.

Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi, whose forces were combined, were preparing for battle.

An engagement took place on the 26th of October half way between Turno and Teano, between the Piedmontese and the Neapolitans. After a conflict of two hours the latter fled, leaving a great many prisoners.

The London *Morning Advertiser* asserts, on authority of an official despatch, that Victor Emanuel was immediately to bombard Gaeta by sea and land.

Capua had been definitely occupied by Garibaldi's troops.

The official returns of voting on annexation was—yes, 1,500,000; nays, 9,971.

It was reported that King Victor Emanuel would confer on Garibaldi the title of Prince Caraboni, with an annuity of 30,000 livres, and would decorate him with the order of Annunciation.

Gen. Lamoricière had been wounded a Roman cuirie, and medal struck in his honor.

FRANCE.

Formidable naval and military preparations are going on. Gazette writers construe the recent Council of War at St. Cloud into a palpable indication of the oriental campaign.

The Emperor on the 31st reviewed 20,000 men near Paris, 10 evening, and all the proceedings of a regular campaign were rehearsed.

The Bourse on the 31st ult. was firm. Rentes advanced ¼, closing at 69f. 25c.

ITALY.

Naples, 27th Oct.

A Sardinian flotilla commanded the republic near Gaeta. The French Admiral despatched a frigate to stop the firing. Admiral Persano retired and returned to Naples, expressing his regret at the conduct of the French, but said nothing as to Victor Emmanuel's visit to Naples. He denied Austria informed the European cabinets of an intention to send her ultimatum to Turin; on the contrary, he had reiterated her assurances of a purely defensive policy.

Count Richberg had given an explanation to the diplomatic corps relative to the Warsaw interview.

Austria put the three following questions to Russia:

Will your Government recognize facts which have been or may be accomplished in Italy?

Should Austria be attacked by Sardinia, and the latter to be supported by another Power, Power, what would be their attitude?

If the event of another war and fighting transferred to German territory what would Prussia do?

Answers were not given, but Rechberg re-stated that Austria was about to issue a circular note to its representatives abroad giving them the results.

The German journals are unanimous in pronouncing the Warsaw Conference a failure.

The Berlin National *Gazette* says not the slightest counter demonstration was made at Warsaw to the French programme.

SPAIN.

Marshal O'Donnell, in the Cortes, on the 29th ultimo said that Spain had resolved to remain neutral in the affairs of Italy. He also protested against the doubts expressed of the loyalty of Napoleon towards the Spanish Government.

CHINA.

The steamer *Canadian*, which was conveying overdue China mails, met with an accident to her shaft.

LATEST.

The Paris *Presse* asserts that the Sovereigns at Warsaw were united in promising assistance if attacked by Piedmont.

SPAIN.

Marshal O'Donnell had announced in the Senate that Count Rome would proceed to Rome on a mission, but that Spain resolved to observe strict neutrality in the affairs of Italy.

CHINA.

The Northern forts were captured after three hours fighting. Others surrendered. The allies lost four hundred killed and wounded. They occupied Tientsin. The Ambassadors were there and would have proceed to Pekin with cavalry. An escort of rebels were withdrawn from Shanghai. The amount of gold withdrawn from the Bank was $30,000.

Chief telegrams received yesterday via Trieste state that early submission was expected.

The Times is still without any comment on the French intervention at Gaeta, and the Paris journals have not yet adverted to the subject. The Times considers that unless some unforeseen event changes the fortunes of war, a few days must suffice to drive the Bourbon sovereign from Gaeta.

BREADSTUFFS.

Liverpool Markets, November 1st—Trade generally were subdued in tone. Flour—Western canal 20s a 21. Wheat—white 12s 9d a 14s; red 11s 2d a 12s. Corn—white 44s a 45s; yellow and mixed 36s a 36s 6d. Canada 36s; a 36.

VERY LATEST.

RUSSIA.

The Dowager Empress of Russia is dead.

MAPLES.

Turin, Friday.—Admiral Persano has continued his blockade of the Republic near Gaeta.

The news of a mysterious expedition under Gen. Jew, has been declared a pure invention.

London, Friday.—The correspondent of the Times at Vienna supplies information as to what passed at the conference. The sentiments and their principles independent interference, but did little more, than exchange opinions, somewhat in the style of Marcus.

A conviction was thrown up but not signed—because the sovereigns and their ministers would say them to be unfriendly to the Austrian Government.

Lord Russell refused to withdraw the Prussian and Austrian statement that it would be unfavorable to all parties if the treaty of Zurich, 1859, were to be questioned.

The Times says the Emperor of Austria is not prepared to abandon the principle of non-intervention, and that Austria will not be the first to violate it.

The Times is still without any comment on the French intervention at Gaeta, and the Paris journals have not yet adverted to the subject. The Times considers that unless some unforeseen event changes the fortunes of war, a few days must suffice to drive the Bourbon sovereign from Gaeta.

BREADSTUFFS.

Liverpool Markets, November 1st—Trade generally were subdued in tone. Flour—Western canal 20s a 21. Wheat—white 12s 9d a 14s; red 11s 2d a 12s. Corn—white 44s a 45s; yellow and mixed 36s a 36s 6d. Canada 36s; a 36.

VERY LATEST.

RUSSIA.

The Dowager Empress of Russia is dead.

MAPLES.

Turin, Friday.—Admiral Persano has continued his blockade of the Republic near Gaeta.

The news of a mysterious expedition under Gen. Jew, has been declared a pure invention.

London, Friday.—The correspondent of the Times at Vienna supplies information as to what passed at the conference. The sentiments and their principles independent interference, but did little more, than exchange opinions, somewhat in the style of Marcus.

A conviction was thrown up but not signed—because the sovereigns and their ministers would say them to be unfriendly to the Austrian Government.

Lord Russell refused to withdraw the Prussian and Austrian statement that it would be unfavorable to all parties if the treaty of Zurich, 1859, were to be questioned.

The Times says the Emperor of Austria is not prepared to abandon the principle of non-intervention, and that Austria will not be the first to violate it.

Captains in the French mercantile marine have been informed by circulars from the Minister of Marine, that in the event of war they will be taken into the service as second Lieutenants. As the proposition has given dissatisfaction, it is said that it will be proposed to give them positions.

It is reported that Mr. Whitworth has contracted to supply the French with any number of his rifles, at £4 each.

Liverpool, Friday.—An average attendance of the trade. Wheat in good consumptive demand, at Tuesday's rates. Flour steady. Indian corn strong, and improved 2d to 4d per qr.; no good offering under 44s.

London.—The supply of foreign grain moderate. The weather is dry and cold. English and foreign wheat sold pretty well at Monday's prices. Floating cargoes were off at full rate, and if the sellers would only yield a little, the coast would soon be clear. Flour sold fully as well. Indian corn up to 43s. Oats 6d dearer.

BY THE "CANADA."

Halifax, Nov. 13.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir William Dennison is gazetted Governor of Victoria.

The *Daily News* publishes the text of the despatch from Lord John Russell to the British Minister at Turin, dated October 27. Lord John says the great question which appear to the British Government to be of issue are these: Were the people of Italy justified in asking the assistance of the King of Sardinia to release them from the Government with which they were discontented?—and was the King of Sardinia justified in furnishing assistance with his army? His Lordship says Her Majesty's Government no doubt feel justified in declaring that the people of Southern Italy had not good reasons for throwing off their allegiance, and cannot, therefore, blame the King of Sardinia. The despatch closed as follows:—"Her Majesty's Government will turn their eyes rather to the great flying prospect of the people building up the edifice of their liberties and consolidating the work of their independence amid the sympathies and good wishes of Europe and France."

It was believed in Paris that the object of *France in preventing* the blockade of Gaeta by sea, is merely to facilitate the escape of the King of Naples.

The French Journals offer no explanation.

ITALY.

According to the Neapolitan accounts, Caldini was beaten by the Neapolitans with great loss at the Garigliano, some despatches placing his loss as high as two thousand, killed and wounded, and five guns. Official despatches from Turin say those assertions are completely false, and that the Sardinians were not defeated at all.

Capua was attacked on the 1st, and capitulated on the following day.

The Naples correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs as follows:—

Naples, Friday.—Capua capitulated today, and the troops leave with the honours of war, but lay down their arms at the Lata di Napoli of Capua. To-morrow they come to Naples. Naples is all illuminated, and there are great rejoicings.

An attack on Gaeta is shortly expected.

The Post Office department of the United States gives notice that all unpaid letters from this side will be sent to the Dead Letter Office after the first of November. We call the attention of the public to this matter, so that they may not neglect the pre-payment of their letters, as otherwise they will not be delivered.

It appears by official returns by our Canadian Banks for October that there was no increase in circulation, over the corresponding period of last year, of two million dollars.

Birth.

In Peterboro', on Sunday, 11th inst., the wife of Mr. William Logan, of a daughter.

In Peterboro, on Tuesday, 6th inst., the wife of Mr. Peter Mackenzie, of a daughter.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, Nov. 15th, 1860.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour ₱ bl	0	00	0	0
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	10	1	15
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	95	1	00
Barley ₱ bush	0	45	0	50
Oats "	0	24	0	25
Peas "	0	45	0	50
Potatoes "	0	20	0	25
Pork ₱ cwt	0	00	0	00
Beef ₱ cwt	3	00	0	00
Butter ₱ lb	0	12½	0	14
Eggs "	0	0	0	10
Hay ₱ ton	7	00	10	00
Sheep	2	50	4	00
Lambs	2	00	2	50
Oldsheep per pair	0	00	0	0
Ducks do	0	25	0	35
Geese "	0	25	0	0
Turkeys	0	50	0	75

B. GREEN, *Market Clerk.*

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1860.

Wheat $1 20a, a $1 2c5.
Spring Wheat $1 0c a $1 5a.
Oats 29c a 31c.
Peas 50a a 55c.

CARPETING!

A LARGE AS SORTMENT JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURES SCOTLAND, NOW OFFERING AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!

WM. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Nov. 15, 1860. 46-6in

A CLEARED FARM WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to lease about 100 Acres with from

50 TO 60 CLEARED,

One of Orange Ridge is considerable House and good barn on the premises should suit. Apply at once to

A. FULLERTON,

Nov. 15, 1860. 46-6in

MR. NICHOLL,

AUCTIONEER to receive to sending out Bills, etc., etc., Leave at the Post Office, Lord Stanley Hotel Building &c.

TAILORING.

PERSONS PREPARING FOR THE WINTER WILL SAVE MONEY BY ORDERING ALL THEIR CLOTHING AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED. A CREDIT OF SIX MONTHS WILL BE GIVEN IF REQUIRED, ON CLOTHING MADE UP ON THE PREMISES, BY ADDING INTEREST FROM THE DATE OF PURCHASE.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S STOCK WAS IMPORTED THIS AUTUMN DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURES, ENGLAND, AND IS NOW VERY LARGE AND COMPLETE. AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER IN ATTENDANCE.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Nov. 15, 1860. 46-6

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having Due Bills for Flour or Bran against the Otonabee Mills are requested to come and get them settled and taken away at once as my lease of the Mills terminates on the first of January, 1861.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N. B.—All persons due the Mills either by Note or Book account are respectfully solicited to call and settle the same forthwith and save unnecessary cost.

L. G.

EXTENSIVE

AUCTION SALE.

OF

FARM STOCK, IMPLIMENTS, &c.,

On Credit.

WILL be sold by Public Auction at the residence of Hans Campell, Lot No. 4, in the 9th Con. Ennro, on

Thursday, 29th Nov.

the following Farm Stock, Implements, &c.:—1 Span Working Horses, 1 Span of two year old Colts, 2 year old Colts, 11 Co s, 1 yoke Oxen, 1 yoke Steers, 9 Sheep, 2 Ploughs, 1 Harrow, 2 sett working Harness, 1 Waggon, 1 pleasure Sleigh, 1 Fanning Mill, 1 Ox Cart, a quantity of Hay in bulk, with a lot of Farming Utensils and other articles.

TERMS:—All sums under $10, cash; over that amount credit till the 1st March, 1861, without interest. Sale at 11 o'clock.

A. McNEIL, Auctioneer.

Douro, Nov. 12, 1860. 46

P. S.—The FARM to let for five or seven years.

FOR SALE.

IN the Village of Bridgenorth, on the Lake Shore,

One Acre of Land,

suitable for Building purposes. For further particulars apply to the owner,

JOHN MILLS.

Smith, Nov. 13, 1860 46

PORK.

LUMBERERS and others wanting Pork can be supplied with superior articles of Prime Mess, Mess, and a few barrels of Chicago Mess, at the store of B. & E. Green, George St., and at their cellar, under the Bank of Toronto, Market Block.

B. & E. GREEN.

Peterboro', Nov. 15, 1860. 46

T. F. NICHOLL,

Auctioneer,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Peterborough.

Terms moderate, business punctual, and payments prompt.

☞ SPACIOUS ROOMS. ☜

MR. NICHOLL,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. Aitken, Hunter Street, Peterboro', where he intends carrying on the business of

AUCTIONEER, &c.

and trusts that by promptness in business to merit a share of their patronage.

VALUABLE

BUILDING LOTS

IN THE FLOURISHING

VILLAGE OF LAKEFIELD,

FOR SALE,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. NICHOLL has been instructed by the trustees of the late Hon. R. Baldwin to offer in competition on the ground, on

Thursday, 29th November,

all those very valuable Building Lots situate as above, consisting of Lots according to plan by Provincial Land Surveyor Gamsby:

2, 4, 6, 8, Block Eastern Street;

1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, & 28, West Baldwin Street.

29, East Nelson Street.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,

Original.

A CHAT ABOUT RATS.

[illegible] of the rats in town, it would undoubtedly show that their numbers greatly exceed those of any other kind. This too, is in spite of cats, terriers, traps, poisoning of the premises with which they are infested, and every natural contrivance that can be turned on darkness, whose life is to be forfeited at sight, provided you can catch him. Other forms of animals have a kind interposition under the provision. To say nothing of the [illegible] cats, black and gray squirrels, the hateful muskrat, the cunning hound, and other evidences of long [illegible] to the more distinguished species. But the rat takes up his lodging and board under the very roof of his enemies, by burrowing boldly in the block-ey pull [illegible], confidently comes his young in the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Ball Headings,
House Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Ordering and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 47.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.00 per annum payable strictly in advance, $1.25 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion.....$0 37
Each subsequent insertion.....0 12
Ten lines, first insertion.....0 50
Each subsequent insertion.....0 20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per inch).....1 00
Each subsequent insertion (per inch).....0 50
Cards, not to exceed 12 lines, per annum.....6 00

☞ Liberal terms to those who advertise by the year. Letters with advertisements should be addressed to the publisher, or they cannot be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

W. T. M. CROWTHER,
Professor of Music.
ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
Pianos Carefully Tuned.
Residence on Hunter Street—dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. McNabb.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro'. C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now located in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 36

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough. C. W 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. Also, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro' 33

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PLASTER AND TRACHER OF MODES.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 23, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & CO.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 19

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Dawe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JOHN MAYDEN,
Importer of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all Sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thompson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 13

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL.
(Late Wash'n)
SIMCOE STREET, PETERBORO'

THE public may rely upon the best accommodations, and the most moderate charges. A few respectable boarders may be accommodated on reasonable terms. 16.

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
SYLVESTER STREET, PETERBORO'
CLOTHING made in the LATEST FASHIONS, and by the best workmen.
☞ Fit Warranted.
Peterboro, June 9th, 1859.

E. S. SWEETING,
[illegible]
HUNTER STREET.

H. [illegible]
[illegible]
CROCKERY.
[illegible]
MONEY TO LEND
ON REAL ESTATE
[illegible]

J. W. KERR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Notary Public, &c., &c.,
PETERBORO'.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

NOTICE!

THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the

Court Rooms
on the first TUESDAY'S of the months of
MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER,
respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.
By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1855. tf

TO LET,
—IN—
THREE LARGE ROOMS!
THE whole of the 3rd floor of a NEW BRICK BLOCK in the centre of the Town. The premises would make a good Work-shop, meeting-room, or dwelling house.
Rent $10 per quarter.
Immediate possession given. Apply at the *Examiner* office.
Peterborough, June 26th, 1860.

L. A. CADWELL,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.
BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced business in the old stand of Mr W. B. WARE, on Hunter street, where he will be prepared to supply
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
everything to be had in any
First-Class Bakery and CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.
All kinds of CAKES, Biscuits and Crackers, Pastry, &c.
Every variety of CONFECTIONARY, both plain and fancy.
BREAD supplied to Customers at their dwellings every morning.
All kinds of FRUITS in season.
As all the BREADSTUFFS and CANDIES sold by the subscriber are
MADE ON THE PREMISES,
the public may rely on having them fresh.
Country Produce taken in exchange for goods
L. A. CADWELL.
Peterborough, May 10, 1860.

PICKKING VINEGAR.
FINEST English Malt Vinegar. Preserving Sugars of all kinds, for sale by
J. CAMPBELL,
Hunter St.

R. A. McNABB,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
At extremely low prices for Cash,
ALSO,
Boy' and Mens' Clothing
IN GREAT VARIETY.
☞ Inspection invited.
Post Office Block, Hunter St
Peterboro', Oct 31, 1860. 43

250 Barrels
PRIME MESS BEEF,
For sale low for Cash. Apply to
R. COCHRANE,
At the Market.
Peterboro', Oct. 27, 1860. 43

TO THE PUBLIC.
Quick Sales and Small Profits.
J. J. MARSHALL,
HAS JUST RECEIVED a most extensive stock of
GROCERIES,
Fresh Teas, Coffees and Tobaccoes, direct from the Montreal Market, where they were purchased at great advantage ten cash, and which he is enabled to sell at small advance upon cost.
Also
FRESH PROVISIONS
in large and complete
[illegible]
Flour, Meal, Pork, Fish, Cheese, Butter, Bread, &c.,
Sold at prices as LOW as any in town
Spices, Sauces, Pickles, Relishes, Cordials, Pine[illegible]
Almonds, Oils & Spices a[illegible]
Brushes, Matches &c.
CROCKERY.
J. J. MARSHALL.
[illegible]
MR. NICHOLL,
[illegible]

Poetry.

PUNCH AND THE PRINCE.

The last picture in the last *Punch* is called "The Next Dance" and represents Mademoiselle Columbia in full dress toilette Punch and the Prince of Wales. Punch is introducing the young people, and says:—"Now, my boy! There's your pretty cousin Columbia—you don't get such a partner as that every day!" The *Punch* also publishes the following:—

THE NEXT DANCE.

Yes, dance with him, Lady, and bright as they are,
Believe on he's worthy those sunshiny smiles,
Wave o'er him the flag of the Stripe and the Star,
And gladden the heart of the Queen of the Isles.

We thank you for all that have welcomed him—most
For the sign of true love that you bear the Old Land;
Proud Heiress of all that his ancestor lost,
You restore it in giving that warm, loving hand.

And we'll claim, too, the omen. Fate's looking askance,
And Fate, only, knows the next tune she will play,
But if John and his cousin join hands in the Dance—
Bad luck to the parties who get in their way.

Escape of Queen Mary from Lochleven Castle

BY AGNES STRICKLAND.

The escape of Mary Queen of Scots, from Lochleven Castle, is one of the most striking passages of female royalty. The time, the place, the beauty and exalted rank of the illustrious heroine, her wrongs and her distress, the peril of the enterprise, and its success, combine all the elements of a romance. Yet the adventure creates a more powerful impression related in the graphic simplicity of truth, as it really befell, than when worked up with imaginary circumstances into a tale of fiction, even by the pen of Scott in the pages of "The Abbot."

The fatal concatenation of events, which had the effect of entangling the royal victim in the toils of her guileful foes, can not be developed here. The broad outline of the outward and visible facts is familiar to almost every reader, but to expose the undercurrent of view by documentary evidences, and to make manifest the hidden workings of iniquity, requires a wider field than these brief pages can afford. I must, therefore, refer the public to my long-promised "Life of Mary Stuart," which will shortly appear in my new series of royal female biographies, based on documentary sources, for particulars which can scarcely fail of removing the obloquy with which mercenary writers, the ready tools of self-interested calumniators, have endeavored to blacken the name of this hapless lady.

The confederate lords into whose hands Mary, *confiding in their solemn promises* to treat her with all honor and reverence as their sovereign, rashly surrendered herself, at Carberry-hill, not only shamelessly violated their pact, but after exposing her to the most cruel insults from the very abjects of the people, incarcerated her in the gloomy fortress of Lochleven, under the jailorship of the mother of her illegitimate brother, the Earl of Murray, and the wardenship of the sons that person had had by her late husband, Sir Robert Douglas, of Lochleven, for the Lady of Lochleven was a married woman when the Earl of Murray was born.

It is scarcely possible to imagine a more doleful abiding place for the fallen Queen in her affliction, than that which had been thus injuriously and by a refinement of malice, selected for her by her perfidious foes. The castle, which is of extreme antiquity, and indeed is here been founded by Congal, a Pictish king, is of rude architecture, consisting of a square donjon keep, flanked with turrets, and encompassed with a rampart; it is built on a small island, almost in the centre of the wild expanse of the deep, and oft-times stormy, waters of the loch, which is fifteen miles in circumference. The castle island consists of five acres, now overgrown with trees and brushwood. In the midst of this desolation tradition points out one ancient stem, of fantastic growth, said to have been planted by the royal captive a memorial of her compulsory residence in the castle. The bough of this tree which is called "Queen Mary's Thorn," are constantly broken and carried away as relics by the visitors, whom the interest attached to the memory of that unhappy princess attracts to the spot, which her sufferings have rendered an historic site of melancholy celebrity.

The events of the long dreary months which Mary were away in this ware-encircled prison-house, bereft of regal state, deprived of exercise and recreation, and secluded from every friend except her two faithful ladies, and a little maiden of ten years old, the voluntary companion of her durance as well as the occupations wherewith she endeavored to beguile her sorrowful hours, will be found very fully detailed in my biography of that unfortunate queen, with many recently-discovered facts.

Towards the end of March, George Douglas, the youngest son of the Lady of Lochleven, whose manly heart had been touched with generous sympathy for an royal queen, with a deep and enduring passion for the fair ill-fated sovereign, made a bold and almost successful attempt to convey her out of the castle in the disguise of a handmaid. The queen, however, being identified by the whiteness and delicacy of her hands, which she had ceased to expose one of the rude boatmen, who endeavored, to remove her head and shoulder to grip a sight of her face, she soon brought back, and George Douglas immediately after, while each grasping a pistol, kept the rest at bay. In another moment they were in the boat, the bonds were cut, and the sail hoisted, and the fugitives were soon out of reach of their foes. Their course was directed to the opposite shore of Kinross-shire, where Lord Seton, with a gallant band of his followers, awaited their arrival, and received the queen with the deepest reverence, as their lawful sovereign.

Meantime, Lord Seton, and the noblest gentlemen, who were zealously co-operating in her cause, were eagerly expecting the progress of the night and the signal of success from the tower. The moment of the arrival of the fugitives at the water-gate was announced by the firing of a gun from the battlements, and the ringing of the castle bell, which was instantly answered by the joyful shouts of the assembled multitude. Then the whole host of the queen's friends, with colors flying, and trumpets sounding, marched in order of battle to the water-gate, and received their royal mistress with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty and devotion. Mary, who had been previously mounted on a fleet horse, immediately rode off at full speed, followed by her whole train, to Seton House, where she was received with the utmost magnificence by the lord of the mansion, and his lady, the beautiful Flemish countess, Sandilands, who had been the companion of the queen's youth, and was her most attached friend.

Mary, however, was not allowed to remain long in repose after the fatigues and hardships she had encountered in the service of her royal mistress, adding to his loyal and proudest epitaph, "that he had assisted in delivering that illustrious princess from her doleful prison in the Loch Leguine." (Lochleven)

Poetry is the handmaid as well as the inspiration of chivalry, and if ever the deeds of brave and loyal gentlemen deserved to live in song, surely the achievement of the loyal associates who rescued their oppressed queen from her cruel captivity in Lochleven Castle, ought to be thus commemorated, and their names had in remembrance long after "the marble that enshrines their mortal remains has perished, and its imagery mouldered away.

THE TWO PROCESSIONS.

How often in life we find opposites side by side. The holy man and the hypocrite kneel at the same altar; beauty and deformity pursue the same route; the millionaire and the rag-picker jostle each other; joy and sorrow mingle everywhere. Most vividly was I impressed by this peculiar phase of life, at the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to Mount Auburn.—Crowds were gathered to catch a glimpse of the favored youth, upon whose greatness was thrust at his very birth; the pride of a long line of kings; the hope and pride of a great nation, and heir to its crowns ps youth in whose suite titled personages of his own land, noble men of ours, and urges of both countries followed, pleased to do him honor as an appreciation of his mother's worth; glad to bestow upon him the attentions due to the representative of a great people, of a liberal government, and of our mother country.

On the wide level road from the College to the Cemetery, the horses which bore the Prince made a trial of their speed in a race with fast teams driven by "fast boys."—The contest, in which "Young America" was left behind, afforded Albert Edward a bit of genuine enjoyment, and brought the carriage, as also a few others of the party which were able to make as good time, to the gateway some in advance of those who rode in "slow coaches." In the meantime the black vehicle of the dead, with its mournful procession, arrived, and, dividing the other party, entered the gateway as if forming a part of the Royal cortege. The Prince's barouche, and those that immediately followed, passed up to the Chapel, while the funeral train turned into a side avenue, and wound around to where the dead was to be laid. The rear carriages of the other party followed the mourners to the burial spot, instead of the Prince to the Chapel, and His Highness thus on his way lost before the cortege was aware of it.

While within the Cemetery, how widely different were the two scenes transpiring at the same time. In one place stood that Royal youth, with feet passed on the threshold of manhood, his young blood aglow with the excitement of his age, and his ears ringing; his heart, upon which care or real sorrow never yet pressed, leaping with life's brightest hope; now near the close of his journey through the Provinces and States, amid a storm of the grandest ovations; and even within these sacred shades followed by crowds anxious to look upon Victoria's boy; petted and honored everywhere. Thus was a type of life's bright side.

In another part of the grounds was a band of bruised hearts, bending their head upon the marble cushed over breath of that mysterious jewel, the soul; in tearful sorrow realizing how slight and uncertain is the tenure of this life's enjoyments; still in thoughts of God's immediate love, before which the mightiest possessions of earth must bow; starting to feel—"Thy will be done," even when, by the laws of love, the heart strings are breaking. This was a type of the sad side of life.

While the Royal youth emitted in planting two trees, to perpetuate the memory of his visit to this "garden of graves," these mourners consigned the form of their loved one to its narrow bed, in this seed-field of God. The trees may grow and flourish to gladden our sight; the embankment and will live again to bless "Our Father's" presence. In a brief period, at the longest the Prince, or it may be the King in worldly rank, must pay the debt of nature, and pass on to a kingdom where no one wears a crown, but on his death on earth shall meet. While we wish for him the happiness and the success he gives promise to merit, let these little graves be entrances to the mortal city—may he so use duty ordained, and so his pressence has been among our-like, his end on earth deserve a glorious entrance in heaven.

BENCHER ON RIDE MEN.

In the course of his first Sabbath morning sermon, Henry Ward Beecher pitched right pat into the members of the Circle Christian Endeavor Society, and, among other things which they ought to avoid to perfection, like unto angels of heaven, he spoke of "riding men." Now, we don't know exactly what he means by "riding men," but we suppose he means those who ride on horseback, or in a gig, or a sleigh, or a carriage, or a wheelbarrow, or anything of that kind. Well, we don't see any harm in riding men, provided they are not overloaded, or ridden with a whip, or spurred, or anything of that kind. Some men are born to be ridden, and some are born to ride. Some men are born to be horses, and some are born to be jockeys. Some men are born to be donkeys, and some are born to be donkey engines. Some men are born to be locomotives, and some are born to be conductors. Some men are born to be mules, and some are born to be mule drivers. Some men are born to be hacks, and some are born to be hackmen. Some men are born to be hogs, and some are born to be hog reeves. Some men are born to be sheep, and some are born to be sheep dogs. Some men are born to be cows, and some are born to be milkmen. Some men are born to be oxen, and some are born to be ox drivers. Some men are born to be asses, and some are born to be asses' colts. Some men are born to be colts, and some are born to be colts' tails. Some men are born to be tails, and some are born to be tail pieces. Some men are born to be pieces, and some are born to be pieces of pie. Some men are born to be pie, and some are born to be pie crust. Some men are born to be crust, and some are born to be crusty. Some men are born to be crusty, and some are born to be crustaceans. Some men are born to be crustaceans, and some are born to be crustacean fossils. Some men are born to be fossils, and some are born to be fossil remains. Some men are born to be remains, and some are born to be remains of a dog. Some men are born to be dogs, and some are born to be dog days. Some men are born to be days, and some are born to be days of grace. Some men are born to be grace, and some are born to be grace before meat. Some men are born to be meat, and some are born to be meat axes. Some men are born to be axes, and some are born to be axes to grind. Some men are born to be grinders, and some are born to be grinders of the face. Some men are born to be faces, and some are born to be faces of the earth. Some men are born to be earth, and some are born to be earthquakes. Some men are born to be quakes, and some are born to be quakers. Some men are born to be quakers, and some are born to be quakers' meeting. Some men are born to be meeting, and some are born to be meeting houses. Some men are born to be houses, and some are born to be houses of correction. Some men are born to be correction, and some are born to be correction fluid. Some men are born to be fluid, and some are born to be fluid ounces. Some men are born to be ounces, and some are born to be ounces of prevention. Some men are born to be prevention, and some are born to be prevention of cruelty to animals. Some men are born to be animals, and some are born to be animals of prey. Some men are born to be prey, and some are born to be prey and lay. Some men are born to be lay, and some are born to be lay figures. Some men are born to be figures, and some are born to be figures of speech. Some men are born to be speech, and some are born to be speech makers. Some men are born to be makers, and some are born to be makers of mischief. Some men are born to be mischief, and some are born to be mischief makers. Some men are born to be makers, and some are born to be makers of pies. Some men are born to be pies, and some are born to be pies of the earth. Some men are born to be earth, and some are born to be earthworms. Some men are born to be worms, and some are born to be worms of conscience. Some men are born to be conscience, and some are born to be conscience stricken. Some men are born to be stricken, and some are born to be stricken deer. Some men are born to be deer, and some are born to be deer stalkers. Some men are born to be stalkers, and some are born to be stalkers of game. Some men are born to be game, and some are born to be game chickens. Some men are born to be chickens, and some are born to be chickens of the forest. Some men are born to be forest, and some are born to be forest trees. Some men are born to be trees, and some are born to be trees of liberty. Some men are born to be liberty, and some are born to be liberty poles. Some men are born to be poles, and some are born to be poles apart. Some men are born to be apart, and some are born to be apart from each other. Some men are born to be each other, and some are born to be each other's keepers. Some men are born to be keepers, and some are born to be keepers of the peace. Some men are born to be peace, and some are born to be peace and plenty. Some men are born to be plenty, and some are born to be plenty of room. Some men are born to be room, and some are born to be room and board. Some men are born to be board, and some are born to be board and lodging. Some men are born to be lodging, and some are born to be lodging houses. Some men are born to be houses, and some are born to be houses of refuge. Some men are born to be refuge, and some are born to be refuge from the storm. Some men are born to be storm, and some are born to be storm and stress. Some men are born to be stress, and some are born to be stress of weather. Some men are born to be weather, and some are born to be weather cocks. Some men are born to be cocks, and some are born to be cocks of the walk. Some men are born to be walk, and some are born to be walk over the course. Some men are born to be course, and some are born to be course of time. Some men are born to be time, and some are born to be time and a half. Some men are born to be half, and some are born to be half seas over. Some men are born to be over, and some are born to be over and above. Some men are born to be above, and some are born to be above board. Some men are born to be board, and some are born to be board of trade. Some men are born to be trade, and some are born to be trade winds. Some men are born to be winds, and some are born to be winds of heaven. Some men are born to be heaven, and some are born to be heaven forbid. Some men are born to be forbid, and some are born to be forbid the banns. Some men are born to be banns, and some are born to be banns of matrimony. Some men are born to be matrimony, and some are born to be matrimony and verity. Some men are born to be verity, and some are born to be verity of nature. Some men are born to be nature, and some are born to be nature's gentlemen. Some men are born to be gentlemen, and some are born to be gentlemen of the press. Some men are born to be press, and some are born to be press gangs. Some men are born to be gangs, and some are born to be gangs of robbers. Some men are born to be robbers, and some are born to be robbers of the dead. Some men are born to be dead, and some are born to be dead beats. Some men are born to be beats, and some are born to be beats of the drum. Some men are born to be drum, and some are born to be drum sticks. Some men are born to be sticks, and some are born to be sticks in the mud. Some men are born to be mud, and some are born to be mud turtles. Some men are born to be turtles, and some are born to be turtle doves. Some men are born to be doves, and some are born to be doves of peace. Some men are born to be peace, and some are born to be peace offerings. Some men are born to be offerings, and some are born to be offerings of the flesh. Some men are born to be flesh, and some are born to be flesh and blood. Some men are born to be blood, and some are born to be blood relations. Some men are born to be relations, and some are born to be relations by marriage. Some men are born to be marriage, and some are born to be marriage certificates. Some men are born to be certificates, and some are born to be certificates of character. Some men are born to be character, and some are born to be character sketches. Some men are born to be sketches, and some are born to be sketches of character. Some men are born to be character, and some are born to be character actors. Some men are born to be actors, and some are born to be actors

IRISH VALOUR AND ENGLISH FOLLY.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

We are surprised that any bitter feeling should be aroused in Ireland by a recent article in the Times covering the Pope's Irish Brigade of cowardice. The bravery of Irishmen is so well known, that any attempt to insult them on that point is out of the question. An Irishman may wince if we even use his countrymen of want of business habits, of improvidence for commerce, of trust of that "curling common sense" which deepens paltry pecuniary outlines; but every military student in every army in Europe knows of Irish bravery as a matter of course—in the same way as he learns to distinguish the old valour of the Spanish infantry, the *furia* of Frenchmen, the stubbornness of the Highlander, the German intelligence in out-post duties, Swiss fidelity, and Russian readiness even in retreat. A flippant article, founded on an erroneous telegram, as ours already this question than it would any other question of history. The Pope, his Priests, and "the Irish" are topics on which Englishmen like to be "heated to the top of their bent." The least witty member of Punch will call it a contain a cut of the Pope in some ludicrous position; and any article in any journal attacking the Irish has an old flavour that recommends. On this subject "those who pepper the highest are sure to please."—But our Irish friends would make a great mistake if they thought that the mass of readers here are misled by such outpourings. A Times writer on the old familiar topic is read as the laughed at just as the stage Irishman is still funny, the Irishmen with such measures could not be found in the farthest wilds of Connaught. But the Englishmen who enjoy the jokes have amongst their friends Irishmen with whom they relish the enjoyment—friends whose glory regard to all hatreds and purposes as Englishmen, and whom they never think of as aliens or strangers in the land. The existence of the little cliques of ascendancy cabbers in Dublin is certainly a disgrace to Ireland, just as the literature of old and the Holywell-street literature of to-day—a kind of literature entirely unknown, by-the-bye, in Ireland—is a disgrace to England. It suits the purpose of letter writers to speak as if this class represented Irish opinion; for if they spoke of it as the smallest minority in the world—which it really is (an intellectual party, in fact, like the Urquhartites in England)—their readers might retort, "Then why detest it so frightfully?"—a query that would cut short a supply of topics extremely very handy in the season. As to the Irish Brigade in the Roman States, we cannot sympathize with the name for which they fought; but there is not the least doubt that they fought with the utmost ante-the purest courage of the race. The terms of capitulation dictated by the Piedmontese General who commanded the attack, and who has no interest in giving praise to the "foreign hands"—no taxpayer in Italy to-day—speaks of them in honourable terms as "brave men." But, as we have said, this or any other testimony is scarcely needed. For the last two centuries Irishmen have been shamefaces in the wars of Europe with a courage and a hardihood amounting to ruthlessness. The literature of all those and countries, from Shakespeare to Schiller, testifies to it. Shakespeare's Irishman—the only Irishman he draws—is generally contrasted with Fluellen, the valiant and disputatious Welshman. Captain Macmorris (Henry V., Act III., Scene 3) has all the valour of the race, and something who so like a friend and worshipper of rumbo—an Irish quality another to this day, of the commissioners of the Irish press to take on its own. We need, however, no poet's pages to remind us of Irish valour. French history tells us of their prowess at Fontenoy. English history records what the 87th and the Connaught Rangers exhibited in the Peninsula; and the "Inniskillens" vindicated their old glory on the battle of Waterloo. In fact, there is perhaps hardly a doubt that properly commanded, the Irish can make the best soldiers in Europe. Their very faults, as well as their good qualities, combine for good in the campaign or in the battle-field. Their gaiety keeps men, cheered many a dull moment, and lightened many a long march. Their individual daredevilry has made them able to shift for themselves where the more cooly English neither fish nor fatten. The recklessness which takes little thought for the morrow may be a sin in the civilian, but it enables the Irish soldier to face death as lightly as he would a cricket-ball; and his waste of habits of calculation makes him to omit to count the odds against which he fights. It is much to be regretted that the old policy of England—dictated by a foolish bigotry on the side of the Church—tended to "crush into subordination" a whole nation of soldiers almost ready made to our hands, and lovingly loyal to a fault, as their fidelity to the worst of the Stewarts proved. Even to this day the old vice, English distrust of the Irish Papist—as utterly thought not entirely—on the grounds of the sovereign. The few regiments thoroughly manned by Irishmen have an distinctive sentiment outbreak, and freedom on matters of recognizing from their Regal colonels.—During the Crimean war, when a proposal was made for a regiment of Irish Guards, to wear the shamrock with Donegal-street, and "dress" and the other day, because a few only were had rioted in the north, all other Irishmen were denied the privilege of becoming volunteers. English rulers seem to forget that the Irish are a Celtic nation—governed by sentiment and feeling, as much as by reason of public law. Were the Queen to visit Ireland every year it would do more to make the union with England ardently loved than one hundred substantial benefits. Were a regiment of Irish Guards with Prince Arthur (Patrick) as honorary colonel, added to the army, we should have possibly, the finest regiment in the British army (the Tipperary militia indeed not excepted). When Irishmen went to fight for the Pope they were drawn by a natural attachment for the head of their religion; and their nationality was honored by an Irish banner, and by an uniform with an Irish facing. It may seem "humiliating" to regard these things—but Irishmen are not English Saxons at all. They do not understand that Irishmen are more reverence than orthodoxy, and that a shrewd on the Monarch of Hanover in the old Jacobite days—more than a majority of the Irish there, as English politicians—did not scruple to make English the popular theme the policy of the party subsequently and very like Lord Clarendon. In the very history of the country—education of Irish Brigade in the Roman States, we cannot sympathize with the name for which they fought; but there is not the least doubt that they fought with the utmost ante-the purest courage of the race. The terms of capitulation dictated by the Piedmontese General who commanded the attack, and who has no interest in giving praise to the "foreign hands"—no taxpayer in Italy to-day—speaks of them in honourable terms as "brave men." But, as we have said, this or any other testimony is scarcely needed. For the last two centuries Irishmen have been shamefaces in the wars of Europe with a courage and a hardihood amounting to ruthlessness. The literature of all those and countries, from Shakespeare to Schiller, testifies to it. Shakespeare's Irishman—the only Irishman he draws—is generally contrasted with Fluellen, the valiant and disputatious Welshman. Captain Macmorris (Henry V., Act III., Scene 3) has all the valour of the race, and something who so like a friend and worshipper of rumbo—an Irish quality another to this day, of the commissioners of the Irish press to take on its own. We need, however, no poet's pages to remind us of Irish valour. French history tells us of their prowess at Fontenoy. English history records what the 87th and the Connaught Rangers exhibited in the Peninsula; and the "Inniskillens" vindicated their old glory on the battle of Waterloo. In fact, there is perhaps hardly a doubt that properly commanded, the Irish can make the best soldiers in Europe. Their very faults, as well as their good qualities, combine for good in the campaign or in the battle-field. Their gaiety keeps men, cheered many a dull moment, and lightened many a long march. Their individual daredevilry has made them able to shift for themselves where the more cooly English neither fish nor fatten. The recklessness which takes little thought for the morrow may be a sin in the civilian, but it enables the Irish soldier to face death as lightly as he would a cricket-ball; and his waste of habits of calculation makes him to omit to count the odds against which he fights. It is much to be regretted that the old policy of England—dictated by a foolish bigotry on the side of the Church—tended to "crush into subordination" a whole nation of soldiers almost ready made to our hands, and lovingly loyal to a fault, as their fidelity to the worst of the Stewarts proved. Even to this day the old vice, English distrust of the Irish Papist—as utterly thought not entirely—on the grounds of the sovereign. The few regiments thoroughly manned by Irishmen have an distinctive sentiment outbreak, and freedom on matters of recognizing from their Regal colonels.—During the Crimean war, when a proposal was made for a regiment of Irish Guards, to wear the shamrock with Donegal-street, and "dress" and the other day, because a few only were had rioted in the north, all other Irishmen were denied the privilege of becoming volunteers. English rulers seem to forget that the Irish are a Celtic nation—governed by sentiment and feeling, as much as by reason of public law. Were the Queen to visit Ireland every year it would do more to make the union with England ardently loved than one hundred substantial benefits. Were a regiment of Irish Guards with Prince Arthur (Patrick) as honorary colonel, added to the army, we should have possibly, the finest regiment in the British army (the Tipperary militia indeed not excepted). When Irishmen went to fight for the Pope they were drawn by a natural attachment for the head of their religion; and their nationality was honored by an Irish banner, and by an uniform with an Irish facing. It may seem "humiliating" to regard these things—but Irishmen are not English Saxons at all. They do not understand that Irishmen are more reverence than orthodoxy, and that a shrewd on the Monarch of Hanover in the old Jacobite days—more than a majority of the Irish there, as English politicians—did not scruple to make English the popular theme the policy of the party subsequently and very like Lord Clarendon. In the very history of the country—education of Irish

THE STEPNEY MURDER.

On the 29th ult., Mullins was convicted at the Old Bailey, London, when he received sentence of death.

The murder for which he is to die was in the highest degree sublimated and cruel; but even the guilt of this is, perhaps, surpassed by that which he meditated when he laid his plot for the ruin of Emm. To commit a crime and then to pocket the reward offered for the discovery by falsely denouncing another man, is a refinement of villany which almost horrifies us.

The story is, indeed, one of the most extraordinary that has ever been told in a court of justice. The murdered parent, Mary Emsley, was a widow, about 70 years of age, of very miserly habits. She lived entirely alone, in the neighborhood of Mile-end, not only performing all domestic duties herself, but going out to collect her rents, for she possessed considerable property in houses. Henry Mullins she went on this errand, and would bring home some £20, £30, or £50. She was last seen alive about 7 o'clock on the the evening of Monday, the 16th of August. On the evening of Friday, the 17th, a man named Emm, who had been occasionally employed by the deceased, communicated with a Mr. Faith, who had married a daughter of the deceased, and the result was that the house was entered, and Mrs. Emsley was found murdered in a lumber room. £ 's reward was offered, first of £100, then of £300, and on the 8th of September a communication was made to the police by [illegible] named Mullins, the subsequent accused. He denounced Emm as the murderer, and said that he had been cricketing Emm's cottage, and had seen him go into a brick-field and hide a parcel, which, sure enough, contained property of the deceased. The parcel was tied round with a dirty apron-string. There was an enclosure bound with waxed card. The property consisted of spoons and other articles, together with a check for £10, drawn by a firm who were tenants of Mrs. Emsley, and paid by them to her on the very day she was murdered. Whoever, then, possessed this check and put it into the parcel, may be fairly looked upon as the murderer. The whole gist of the case for the prosecution was to show that not Emm, but Mullins himself, made up the parcel and hid it in spot whither he afterwards conducted the police.

The evidence, though entirely circumstantial, comes from many different quarters, and the combined effect is to leave no doubt that Mullins, and not one else, had possession of the deceased's property, and used it to insure the ruin of Emm. It was proved beyond a doubt that Emm went to Stratford on the night of the murder, that he was in company with more than one person up to midnight, and that then he went home to bed. It was also proved that on the day when he was alleged to have hidden the parcel—namely, the 8th of September, four weeks after the murder, he was not out of his cottage till 10 o'clock, Mullins having stated that he saw him in the brickyard between 8 and 9. Emm, therefore, being proved innocent and Mullins' evidence shown to be false, we have very strong grounds for transferring our suspicions to the latter. A number of circumstances came sometime to prove into certainty. Mullins was seen about the place where the parcel was found. On the Friday, the day before he made the charge, he was seen at the brick-field. He had been seen on the evening of the murder at about eight o'clock in the neighborhood of the deceased's house. The witness Raymond positively identified him, and another person saw him passing through Stanley-green.

There are, however, much stronger pieces of evidence. On the unsuspicious of Mullins's lodgings was found a piece of string exactly similar to that which bound up the parcel, and there was also [illegible] was used for the cord which had tied the enclosure. It was suggested that Mullins, knowing that Emm was a shoemaker, used waxed cord in order to give color to the story that Emm had hidden the parcel. A pencil case belonging to the deceased was disposed of by the prisoner's wife shortly after the murder. Mullins was by trade a plasterer, and the hammer he used exactly fitted the wounds which deprived Mrs. Emsley of life. In the clotted blood was the mark of a nailed boot, and such a boot Mullins had thrown into a deathbeds some time after the fatal day.

The case reveals to us one of the most effective means which Providence uses for the detection of crime. It would seem that in nearly every the guilty cannot rest, but is impelled by an irresistible force to talk of his crime, and to do something to avert the suspicion which he fancies is about to fall on him. That Mullins wanted to get the £300 is certain enough; but there is also little doubt that he was urged on by an uncontrollable desire to give publicity to the event of the deed with the sacrifice of Emm to satisfy [illegible] revenge. So that as it is, the [illegible] which he had not for a gallows they sought his own foot; his wicked machinations recoiled on his own head, and he now, after a long-drawn trial, the [illegible] impartiality of which the [illegible] Mullins confessed, been found justly guilty of the atrocious crime.

HUNTER THE MURDERER.

The unfortunate young boy has confessed that the murder of Dunbar was premeditated. He says that a week previous to the murder, he had made up his mind to deprive the county of life, and that it was for the purpose of carrying out the bloody determination that the visit to Charlestown Lake was made. At the time Hunter shot Dunbar, the latter was in the boat with his back towards the shore, the former being on shore, but only a few yards distant. The shot entered the back of the head under the brain, passed through and made its way out at the eye. Dunbar fell backward from his seat in the boat, and exclaimed, "Oh, I am shot, how were you so careless with the gun?" Hunter then pretended that the shot was accidental, and went into the boat to wait the result. After a few minutes, Dunbar was able to sit up, and Hunter, believing he would not better, got a rifle, and while Dunbar lay with his back over the boat to prevent the blood from the wound to drop into the water, struck him on the head with the butt, with the strength of the blow breaking Dunbar into the water. While the body was in the water the blows were continued till life was extinct.

Having thus said a good deal that is in the way of his crime, and having succeeded in [illegible] the public mind, Hunter went to the house of Dunbar, and informed the family that Dunbar had been drowned. He then went to the [illegible] and informed them of the sad occurrence. [illegible] Hunter began to feel the position in which he is placed, and attempts more to his religious duties.—*Belleville Recorder.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

St. Andrew's Society—*J. Renfrew.*
Sleighs and Cutters—J. & T. Douglas.
Cabinet-Making—Ed. Poole.
American Hotel—Geo. Rose.
Felt Hats—Mrs. A. Maggart.
Notice—J. Edwards.
Fisher's Hotel—Amos. J. Fisher.
Raffle—J. Fye.
Diaries for 1861—T. Meanes.
Sedgwick's Hotel.
Strayed—J. Edwards.
Span of Horses for sale—Jas. Graham.
Text and School Books—T. Meanes.
Found—Irines & Dixon.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1860.

THE MAYORALTY.

It is with the deepest regret that we know the gentleman who has so well filled the office of Mayor the year is in a state of health that precludes the possibility of his continuance in office. The time is close upon us when the rate-payers will require to choose a gentleman to fill the responsible position for the coming term. The Town in its present state of affairs needs the services of a man of no ordinary abilities to superintend and navigate through its difficulties. A man who can sustain the dignity of the position, and who is unsurrounded by the many biasses and local vexations so derogatory to the Town's best interests is called for. Who is the coming man? We will leave rate-payers who have the good of the Town at heart to move in the matter, and remind them that there is no time to be lost.

THE GOVERNOR GENERALSHIP

The London papers have been discussing the subject of our next Governor General for some time past, and the *Daily News*, a Ministerial paper of note in the Metropolis, intimates that a report is current that it is proposed to appoint the present Governor of Nova Scotia as Governor General of Canada, and adds that the rumor of the appointment is "more generally believed in Canada than even in London." That is a piece of intelligence which is new to us, and we hesitate not to say that it is false. It appears that the rumor has originated from the fact of Lord Mulgrave being with the Royal party in their tour through Canada, but we do not remember of hearing or seeing any mention before of his name in connection with the appointment of Governor of Canada. There has been a rumor of Sir Fenwick Williams the present administrator of Provincial affairs being the successor of Sir Edmund Head, but no one appeared seriously to believe that he would be appointed. There is also a difference of opinion as to whether we require a successor just now. Some believe that Sir Edmund will yet return and put in the term of his re-appointment—others that he will remain where he is—except of the peerage in store for him, and so leave us with a grace which he could not under other circumstances.

Of the former is the *Leader* who says "we have yet to learn that Sir Edmund Head will not return and serve out the term for which he was re-appointed," while the *Globe* thinks the present opportunity of Sir Edmund's visit to England only too good an opportunity for him to escape the storm of indignation ready to burst upon him from an injured people in Canada, ever to think of a return here. Time will disclose as to who is in the right. We incline to the belief that Sir Edmund will not come back, and for several reasons we do not desire his return. Like all our Governors he has been maligned, and often blamed, unjustly, but his connection with the "double shuffle," his complicity in that bare-faced act of treachery and corruption, has branded him as a party man, and wanting in moral courage to maintain a principle. His conduct towards the two days Ministry, while justified by partizans, can never be looked on by impartial and thinking men otherwise than as arbitrary and unyielding, and stamps him equally unfit to administer the Government of this Province with acceptance.

It has been heretofore too much the case that in appointing a Governor for Canada more attention has been paid to select an individual for the office to whom the Government had given a promise of promotion than to one really fit for so important a place. We have been cursed too long with useless and bad Governors—the time has come when we must have an independent man, to have a mind of his own, but not so independent as to disregard the wishes of the people over whom he rules. The subject of an elective Governor has been mooted in our Legislative Halls, and elapsed upon it if England does not send us a first-rate man as to administrative ability, honesty and fidelity to execute and carry out the "well understood wishes of the people" irrespective of party, we shall soon take the matter in our hands, and appoint one ourselves.

Notwithstanding the rumor circulated by the *Daily News* of the appointment of Lord Mulgrave as governor we can have other and positive information on the subject [illegible] Any change [illegible] in which has been announced in the proper place.

[illegible] from any other authorities, the [illegible] of appointment as governor of Canada [illegible] British North America, and Governor in Chief of the Dominion of Canada. Nova Scotia [illegible] of him "appointment [illegible] Mulgrave at his own votes his appointment to the government of Canada ought not to be thought of by the Duke of Newcastle. . . . . Canada requires a superior person in every respect to preside for the next five years over its destinies."

One of the benefits we calculate upon resulting from the late visit of the Royal party amongst us is that from ocular demonstration and auricular information the Imperial Government through its proper officer will be put in possession of more correct knowledge of our standing wants and wishes and being in possession of these, it will be enabled thereby to meet our wishes and accede to our requirements by sending us the very best men at their disposal as our Governors. We cannot, we will not, put up any longer with missies or automatons like some of our former Governors who invariably fall into the arms of the *Family Compact*—or partizans and subscapegoats who set the country in rebellion by their court acts of treachery and eavesdropping. Neither do we want poor Governors who come out chiefly to repair their shattered fortunes as heretofore; so let us hope that His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has taken home with him such ideas of our position and requirements, as not only to influence the Government in selecting and appointing good Governors for us, but that in transmitting his despatches to those Governors they may bear evidence that he has kept both his eyes and his ears open while travelling in our midst.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A Toronto correspondent of the Montreal *Herald* writes that a great discovery has been made by a Mr. Clemo, Chemist, of that city. Our readers are no doubt aware that attempts have been made at different times to manufacture paper from straw of a texture sufficiently fine for newspaper printing. That degree of quality could not be attained in the absence of a chemical necessary to reduce the straw to a pulp. The proprietor of the London *Times* some years ago offered a reward of £10,000 for such an agent, but all attempts at discovery were unsuccessful. It is with joy that we now hear of the discovery having been made, and that by an humble citizen of a Canadian city. The correspondent says: So astounding was the discovery, so ponderous were the results that would follow to the world and to himself, that I suppose the young man could hardly persuade himself that he had really succeeded, and no doubt had to pinch himself to find out whether he was not dreaming. But if he had difficulty to convince himself of his good fortune, how much more must he experience in convincing others of the practicability of his invention. Indeed this was the trouble he had to encounter, and for a year and a half he laboured hard to convince certain manufacturers of the feasibility of the plan, but to no effect. He however demonstrated to himself the certainty of success, as well as to one or two others deeply interested in the discovery, and among them to that energetic gentleman, Mr. George Brown. As soon as success was definitely ascertained an arrangement was made between the inventor—whose name, by the way, I should state is Mr. Clemo—and Mr. Brown, by which the latter became possessed of a large share in the invent on, and took immediate steps to have it patented. To tell how this was accomplished, not only in Canada but in the United States, England and France, would be to tell a long story of how the circumlocution of the patent offices of these countries was for once conquered, and how red-tape barriers, which retard the progress of many a worthy man, were pushed aside by our energetic friend. In the course of a few weeks at any rate a patent was obtained, and the inventor and his partner protected in the possession of their valuable discovery. The largest manufacturer in this section of the Province was soon convinced of its utility and had one of his mills altered to make paper out of straw, and since then several issues of the *Daily Globe* have been printed on the product. So far, then, there appears to be no doubt of the success of the undertaking, and you will see its importance to Mr. Brown when I inform you that the saving in his own establishment will be upwards of $20,000 per year. A larger field was however open to him, and he proceeded to New York, from which city he has just returned, having made an arrangement, it is said, with a number of capitalists—the chief of whom is Cyrus W. Field, of Atlantic Telegraph celebrity, who is a large paper manufacturer—by which Messrs. Brown and Clemo are to receive some $800,000, or thereabout! I am sure your readers will rejoice at this good fortune to Mr. Brown. The past three years of commercial disaster have had no more serious effect upon any branch of business than that of newspaper enterprise, and the establishment of the *Globe* has not been kept upon its full vigor, without strenuous effort. But, thank fortune, there is a prospect of relief, and the gibes and jeers of political bivalvings as to business [illegible] will be effectually silenced.

THE KANSAS GOLD DIGGINGS.

Mr. T. J. Fisher writes from Golden Gate, K. T., dating Oct. 6, to his brother Mr. A. J. Fisher of this Town, that he has gathered with quicksilver [illegible] worth $30.50. Some of the quartz has turned out $16,500 per cord, and has since been dug out in four days by one man. Miners give $12 per day for teaming, and $6 a day and board for a man. The prices of supplies are high: hay $400 per ton, flour $20 per cwt. but falling, potatoes 10c. per lb, turnips 5c, beets 15c; beans 20 cents per lb. We raise nothing within fifty miles of the Diggings, and there is no one trying for it is too cold a country. All is busy, quiet, and down, and the place is rickety, especially in the mountains. There has been over a hundred persons hung here for murder and stealing; the last each was on Friday when a man named Gardner was hung. Remember me to all my acquaintances in Peterboro; tell them I will be back in Peterboro in 1862, with plenty gold dust. I enclose you a sample of [illegible]

[illegible] Reservation.—Mr. [illegible] (Queenstown) has been elected over [illegible] by a majority of [illegible] votes. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE "VANDERBILT."

DEATH OF ADMIRAL NAPIER.

New York, Nov. 19th.

The steamship "Vanderbilt" from Southampton, on the 7th arrived at noon.

Admiral Napier is dead.

Hurst beat Paddock in five rounds, lasting ten minutes. No knock down blows.

The Piedmontese, under Victor Emmanuel, gained a brilliant victory on the 3rd, on the Garigliano. They attacked them in front with troops flanked by the fleet, and dispersed the Bourbon army. The train, waggons and stores were left in Victor Emanuel's possession, with 1,000 prisoners.

General Lamarmora pursued the enemy afterwards, and occupied Mola and position commanding Gaeta.

Victor Emmanuel was expected at Naples.

Garibaldi was at Naples.

Annesley reigned at Viterbo.

The voting on annexation commenced at Perugia.

The inhabitants of Viterbo hastened to vote notwithstanding the French occupation and Pontifical gendarmes.

It is reported that the conclusion of the treaty of commerce between England and Austria are unfounded.

A large body of troops remaining outside the fortress at Gaeta have sent a proposal of surrender to the Piedmontese.

A later telegram from Shanghai says:—It is reported that negotiations are not going on smoothly at Tien-tsin.

Mr. Chappel's piano factory, in London, was burnt; 20 persons were injured.

A telegraph cable, to connect Singapore and Rangoon, is about to leave England; length, 1,300 miles.

The troops left Turin for Naples.

The corn in Italy was deficient.

The demand was full in London for money, but no pressure.

There is some doubt whether the Banks will raise the rate of interest.

A telegram from Hong Kong, Sept. 17, reports teas unchanged and silks declining.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, Wednesday.

Manchester market firm. Breadstuffs are quiet. Richardson, Spence & Co., quote flour easier and unchanged. Wheat 1d a 2d lower—Corn 3d lower; mixed 39s 6d. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Rice firm. Sugar steady.

ITALY AND MAZZINI.

We do not feel disposed almost at any time to take our opinions from the leading presses of the world, as they are termed, nor from their correspondents in the pay and interest of those whose whole histories denote them the enemies of advancing humanity. "Read and hear all sides, and then make your own conclusions," is a wise advice and especially so is it necessary while we consider the character of some patriotic men in times of trouble, trial, and struggle, such as now exist in rising Italy. Noble, glorious Italy! But where now would her name, nobility, and glory have been, had not her heart been dauntless and fired by patriots like Mazzini, true to himself, his people, and his native land? In the darkest hour of Italy's oppression, when trodden to the very dust by the iron heel of despotism, this man still nursed his hopes, still labored for his country, and strove with ceaseless energy to inspire her sons with aspirations like his own, for Italy, her independence, nationality, and liberty. Ceaselessly he worked—though not he only; and the result of all this work, hope, and love, is now the almost certain enfranchisement of his native land. And yet we can find souls so sordid as to raise suspicion on his name, and by incessant falsehood and misrepresentations try to dim his honest reputation. But he is not alone in this; only a few weeks ago, when Garibaldi seemed to prying eyes in a critical position, the Lounds of slander were even baying and barking at his back, anxious as it were to make manifest and produce confusion in the ranks of patriotism. The leading presses of the world charged at him with falsehood, in the vain attempt to crush the man, and thereby crush the hopes of Italy. First they strove to blast the fame of his fellow-patriot and life-long friend, Mazzini; and when they dreamed that this was nearly accomplished, then through Mazzini's injured reputation were the poisoned arrows aimed that were to wound to death the last, best hope of liberty, her glorious Garibaldi. But thank Heaven, all this failed, and he and liberty are kindlier than ever to succeed.

But when we think of this thirty years' exile of Mazzini, wandering about the world and dreaming of his land, we cannot resist the indignation rising in our soul as we witness all the mean and miserable attacks that have been made upon him by the willing slaves of prejudice and royal pay. Look at him in the long time past in London, gathering the children of his native soil, rearing, feeding, and educating all, even while he lived by hard and laborious toil himself,—telling the poor organ boys of their country and her past glory, and filling their young hearts with patriotic hopes to yet help her, and yet spend their lives to bring her back the liberty she is now winning. Yet such is the man the tongues of slander has assailed, and such is the spur the huge ingratitude of some few Italians would denounce as I discover from his own loved Italy forever. No wonder patriots will sometimes sink, and lose all hopes for mankind, when we see such exhibitions as this before us.—And after all, what is the sum and substance of all that has been said against this genuine nobleman of nature? Sum it up, and it all resolves itself into the phrase—"he is impracticable!" Such has ever been the character of struggling men; and only when success is theirs, and never till then, is the charge of impracticability separated from their works and name. And thus we find Mazzini's is no solitary exception in the history and experience of patriotism. Fifty years ago in Britain do we find the men who followed "free speech and liberty of conscience" denounced as the vermin of "impracticables;" and yet it is to those very men, democratic, improved, humanized, Young England has her people chiefly indebted for possessing, with America, the freest speech and greatest latitude of opinion among all the different nations of the earth. So it is, we find, the world over. The impracticable of yesterday is the successful helper of humanity to-day. The dreamer of years ago has lived to see the realization of his dreams, whether in government, science, poetry, legislation, or liberty. And therefore the cave scream of "impracticability" found in the lips of truth and Heaven by nations, spurned, and vile, is but futile in the end, and is only used to supply the lash of argument when not a word can be uttered in defence.

On this day, while we exult in the white Atlantic's breast and watch the gorgeous sunset bringing on from afar the dear intelligence for which her heart's pulse is throbbing every hour, we think of the poor Italian exile, and of every lip Garibaldi has kissed, and heart he has warmed and joined at; and yet, but for that impracticable one-third man, the poor mechanic Symington, the georgeous steamer coming up the Bay might still be little better than a dream, and we have but the old storm-stayed packet to depend on, whether for news, trade, merchandise or communication with the dear old land, and the dear ones left there behind us. Nash, too, has been the "impracticability" of the tireless patriot Mazzini—impracticable, because he still had hope while others sank down in indolence and despair. While they betook themselves to serve themselves, he was still so impracticable as to work for Italy; while they were selfish he was generous; and while they quailed before obstacles and yielded to opposition, never so did he, and never so did Garibaldi—they mounted over obstacles and bore down opposition. Such are ever the van workers of the world, such are ever impracticable in the eyes of selfish, calculating wretches, who make merchandise of patriotism and power; but it is to such we and the world owe all that is good, wise, great, and god-like on the earth; they are in the hands and arms of Providence; and oh, how fallingly ungrateful is to hear such men abused, maligned, destroyed, because they will work out their own purpose and the purpose of Heaven, even though they should fail, rather than turn the servers, and sell the the birthright of themselves and fellow-men for a silver dish of pottage.

With Garibaldi's, will be linked for ever the honored name and fame of his compatriot and firm adviser, Mazzini; both have succeeded so far, and neither will rest, we may depend, until success crowns all their full desires, or death end their earthly career. Had Garibaldi failed even in one field, he would have been as "impracticable" as his friend; and we can believe that those who now attempt to traduce the one would have been but too willing and too ready to so use the other, had opportunity permitted. But when kings and counts have gone to dark oblivion, these patriots will live enshrined in history—nothing brighter about their fame than this same impracticability, that persevered, worked, and waited and worked, till the liberty of Italy was gained. Impracticability in this is but unyielding, strong-souled perseverance.—*Scottish American.*

NEW INVENTION.

A hand-loom weaver at Dunfermline, named Charles Lawson, has completed the invention of a machine for weaving Brussels and velvet-pile carpets and table-covers which is likely to cause a revolution in these branches of manufacture. The peculiarity of the machine is, that it can be applied to any plain cloth web, raising the weft to any length, and in case of velvet piles, cutting the loop in process of weaving. By the process any variety of colors can be introduced without waste of material, the pattern being formed entirely of the weft, which, instead of being shot across the whole breadth of the web, is inserted only where shown in the pattern—then a dozen different colors can be woven as economically as one. The process is described, therefore, as producing cloth quicker than by any of the old machines. The inventor has taken several years to bring his invention to a practical issue, one great difficulty having been the fixing of the weft, so that it will not pull after the pile is cut, in which he has now completely succeeded.

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.

A strange affair is reported in the Hungarian journals:—A carter was a few days ago charged to convey from Grosswardein to Klausenberg, among other things, several bottles, of which he was directed to take special care. Thinking that they contained excellent liquor, after going some distance he opened one and gave some of the contents to half a dozen peasants, reserving a glass for himself. Two of the peasants immediately fell asleep and their plumbering was ascribed to the excellence of the liquor and he offered more to other persons, they, however also fell asleep, and he himself became seriously indisposed. Before long the first two peasants died, and it turned out that what they had taken was chloroform. The carter, in dismay, hastened home, but he was so ill that his life is despaired of.

JUST LIKE HIM.

When Oliver Cromwell once went into a Catholic Church he saw twelve statues of massive silver. What are these? he asked of his attendants. The trembling priest replied: My Lord, they are the statues of the Twelve Apostles. Take them down, said Cromwell, and turn them into coins that, like their master, they may go about doing good. Much money that is hoarded up does less good than when turned into statues of the Apostles.

The Ottawa *Union* states that double the quantity of lumber produced last season is now ready for the market, "in face of the fact that the home market is stopped already." Caution is advised.

Mr. Albert Savage, of Quebec, while out shooting at Carillon, accidentally brought the hammer of his fowling piece into contact with the gunwale of the boat. The charge passed into the unfortunate gentleman's arm.

The Brockville *Recorder* says:—The Hon. George Brown's expositions of the corruptions of the ministry are most tumultuously listened to by the thousands who attend the demonstrations got up in his honor. We have had many inquiries as to the probability of getting the Hon. gentleman to address the people in this quarter are at Farmersville. The Hon. John A. and his friends are striving hard to turn the current but with as little power as the *old lady*, who tried to stop the tidal flow with her broom.

Died.

In Peterboro', on Sunday, 18th inst. W. Finlay, Esq. aged 37 years.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, Nov. 22nd, 1860.

Flour ₱ bri	5	0	5	0
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	15	0	1 20
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	0	0	0 00
Barley ₱ bush	0	0	0	0 00
Oats "	0	24	0	0 25
Potatoes "	0	25	0	0 30
Pork ₱ cwt	3	50	0	4 00
Beef ₱ cwt	3	50	0	4 00
Butter ₱ lb	0	12½	0	0 14
Eggs "	0	0	0	0 00
Hay ₱ ton	7	00	0	10 00
Lamb "	1	50	0	2 00
Veal "	2	50	0	3 00
Chickens per pair	0	25	0	0 30
Ducks "	0	50	0	0 60
Geese "	0	50	0	0 60
Turkeys "	0	50	0	0 60

R. CREW.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860.

Wheat @ 1 12, a @ 1 20.
Spring Wheat 95c a 97c.
Oats 24c.
Peas 56c.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE Sons of St. Andrew will celebrate the anniversary of their patron saint by

A DINNER,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, 30th INST. at Scott's Assembly Rooms, at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets can be had from members of committee, and from

JAS. RENFREW,
Secty & Treas. of Com.

Nov. 21, 1860. 47

STRAYED.

LAST summer, A RED STEER, two years old part-near horns—was last seen at Mr. John Robinson's, 4th Con. Smith. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received by

JAS. EDWARDS.

Peterborough, 20th, Nov. 1860. 47

FELT HATS!

MRS. A. HAGGART

BEGS to inform the public that she is prepared to renovate and re-shape into any style, *FELT AND STRAW HATS*, and will guarantee them to appear as well as any new article, at a reasonable price.

ROOMS:—Water Street, near Brock, opposite the Court House.

Peterboro', Nov. 16, 1860. 47

FISHER'S HOTEL.

FISHER'S OLD STAND,
HUNTER STREET,
PETERBOROUGH.

GOOD accomodations at reasonable rates. The Bar supplied with the choicest liquors. Good stabling, sheds, and a spacious yard at the service of the public, free of charge. A good hostler always in attendance.

AMOS. J. FISHER,
Proprietor.

Nov. 21, 1860. 47

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has REMOVED to the commodious Hotel,

Near the Port Hope Depot,

where he will be happy to receive the continued patronage of his friends and the public.

JOS. SEDGWICK,
Proprietor.

Peterboro', Nov. 21, 1860, 47

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of Parliament for the passing of

An Act to consolidate the Debt of the Town of Peterborough.

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterboro', Nov. 1860. 47

TEXT & SCHOOL BOOKS.

STODDART'S Mental and Intellectual Arithmetics, and all the Text and School Books used in the Union and Common Schools, for sale at the Peterboro' School Book Depot.

T. MENZIES.

Nov. 21, 1860. 47

DIARIES

FOR 1861.

COUNTING House, Office and Pocket Diaries in great variety.

MACLEAR'S ALMANACS FOR 1861,

and a general assortment of Stationery Goods received, and for sale Cheap for Cash at

T. MENZIES Bookstore.

Peterboro, Nov. 20, 1860. 47

CABINET-MAKING.

ED. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro'. 47

AMERICAN HOTEL

PETERBOROUGH.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. Lewis McGregor in the above Hotel would respectfully inform the public that it will be his study so to conduct it as to merit a continuance of the support so liberally extended to the late proprietor.

THE BAR

will always be supplied with liquors and cigars of the choicest brands.

The utmost attention will be given to the wants of

The Travelling Public

and the greatest care exercised in the selection of servants. Careful Ostlers will always be in attendance at the stables.

Carriagers run regularly to and from the cars for the convenience of passengers.

GEORGE ROSS.

Peterboro, Nov. 1860 47

SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS!

PLEASURE AND FANCY SLEIGHS, Shaw Log, Square-timber and Pedling Bobsleighs, Farmers Frame and Boom Sleighs, a number on hand, and made to order in every style.

REPAIRING

of every description. Jobbing and Horse shoeing done at the premises on short notice.

J. & T. DOUGLAS,
Brock Street.

Peterboro, Nov. 19, 1860. 47

A Span of Horses For Sale.

THE subscriber has a span of well-bred dark-brown Carriage Horses, which he will sell on Reasonable Terms. The only reason for parting with the horses is that he has no work for them.

JAS. GRAHAM.

Smith, Nov. 22, 1860. 47

RAFFLE!

A RAFFLE of two Silver Watches, a Pistol and Spy-glass will come off at J. Fyfe's Hotel, Ashburnham, To-morrow, (Friday) evening, 23rd inst. $1 per throw. The two watches to the two highest, and the pistol and spy-glass to the two lowest throws.

Nov. 22, 1860.

FOUND.

LEFT on the counter of the undersigned about three weeks ago

A SMALL POCKET BOOK

containing a sum of money. The owner may have the same by claiming property and paying the expenses of this notice.

IVISON & BIXON.

Petersboro, Nov. 22, 1860.

FOR SALE.

IN the Village of Bridgenorth, on the Lake Shore,

One Acre of Land,

suitable for building purposes. For further particulars apply to the owner,

JOHN HEAD.

Smith, Nov. 15, 1860. 46

CHEAP JOB PRINTING, At the Examiner Office.

CARPETING!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURES SCOTLAND, NOW OFFERING AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!

WM. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Nov. 15, 1860. 46-6in

TAILORING.

PERSONS PREPARING FOR THE WINTER WILL SAVE MONEY BY ORDERING ALL THEIR CLOTHING AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED. A CREDIT OF SIX MONTHS WILL BE GIVEN IF REQUIRED, ON CLOTHING MADE UP ON THE PREMISES, BY ADDING INTEREST FROM THE DATE OF PURCHASE.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S STOCK WAS IMPORTED THIS AUTUMN DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURES, ENGLAND, AND IS NOW VERY LARGE AND COMPLETE. AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER IN ATTENDANCE.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Nov. 15, 1860. 46-6

A CLEARED FARM WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to lease about 100 Acres with from

50 TO 60 CLEARED,

free of stumps having a comfortable House and good building, situated within five or six miles of Peterboro'. Possession required next February or March.

Apply by letter to

A. FALKNER,
Gores Landing, Rice Lake.

Nov. 15, 1860. 46-3in

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having Due Bills for Flour or Bran against the Otonabee Mills are requested to come and get them settled and taken away at once as my lease of the Mills terminates on the first of January, 1861.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N. B.—All persons due the Mills either by Note or Book account are respectfully solicited to call and settle the same forthwith and save unnecessary cost.

L. G.

PORK.

LUMBERERS and others wanting Pork can be supplied with superior articles of Prime Rose, Mess, and a few barrels of Chicago Mess, at the store of B. & E. Green, George St., and at their cellar, under the Bank of Toronto, Market Block.

B. & E. GREEN.

Peterboro', Nov. 15, 1860. 46

AUCTION SALE

T. F. NICHOLL,

Auctioneer,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
PETERBOROUGH.

Terms moderate, business punctual, and payments prompt.

☞ SPACIOUS ROOMS. ☜

MR. NICHOLL,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. Aitken, Hunter Street, Peterboro', where he intends carrying on the business of

AUCTIONEER, &c.

and trusts that by prompt attention to business to merit a share of their patronage.

VALUABLE

BUILDING LOTS

IN THE FLOURISHING

VILLAGE OF LAKEFIELD,

FOR SALE,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. NICHOLL has been instructed by the trustees of the late Hon. S. Strickland to offer in competition on the ground, on

Thursday, 29th November,

all those very valuable Building Lots situate on Queen, continuation of Lots numbering as plan by Provincial Land Surveyor Clementi.

2, 4, & 6, East Regent Street;
3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 15, 16, 21, 22, 24, & 25, West Bobbit Street.
26, East Bobbit Street.
1, & 2, Judith Dean West; Albert Street North.
2, Regent Street East, Albert Street North, Superior with a block of about 15 Acres of

VALUABLE VILLAGE

BUILDING SITES,

East of Bobbit Street to the Commencing Lots.

TERMS:—One-fifth in six months, on giving improved endorsed notes bearing interest 6 per cent., the balance in four equal annual instalments, bearing same interest, (7) payable annually, or sooner if so wish.

SALE AT 2 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Peterboro', Nov. 14, 1860. 46

ACCOUNTS MADE UP!

AND

Debts Collected.

on moderate terms by

T. F. NICHOLL.

EXTENSIVE

AUCTION SALE.

OF

FARM STOCK, IMPLIMENTS, &c., On Credit.

WILL be sold by Public Auction at the residence of Isaac Campell, Lot No. 4, in the 9th Con. Dummer, on

Thursday, 29th Nov.

the following Farm Stock, Implements, &c.:—1 Span Working Horses, 1 Span of Two year old Colts, 2 year old Colts, 11 Cows, 1 Yoke Oxen, 1 Yoke Steers, 9 Sheep, 2 Ploughs, 1 Harrow, 2 cutt working Harrows, 1 Waggon, 1 pleasure Sleigh, 1 Fanning Mill, 1 Ox Cart, a quantity of Hay in bulk, with a lot of Farming Utensils and other articles.

TERMS:—All sums under $10, cash; over that amount credit till the 1st March, 1861, without interest. Sale at 11 o'clock.

A. McNEIL, Auctioneer.

Dummer, Nov. 12, 1860. 46

P. S.—The FARM to let for One or series years.

DRAWINGS EXECUTED,

DESIGNS given for Buildings, &c. Valuations made, and Inventories taken, at moderate prices, by

T. P. NICHOLL.

"Nothing like Leather."

THE subscriber has on consignment, a quantity of superior Spanish and Slaughtered

SOLE LEATHER,

which will be sold at very low prices for Cash, by the Roll or Single Side, at his Boot & Shoe Store, Bridge St., Peterboro'.

J. B. HESER.

Nov. 7, 1860. 45

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand drawn by Joshua Davies, and in favor of the undersigned, for the sum of nine pounds, as I have received value for the same.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Nov. 8, 1860. 45

Whiskey! Whiskey!

THE subscriber has now on hand a large supply of MORTON'S WHISKIES, which he will sell as cheap for cash as any other in Peterborough, by the Quart, Gallon and Barrel.—Warranted the same as when it left the distillery. ☞ Two doors south Ryan's store, George Street.

THOS. MAHONEY.

Peterborough, Nov. 8, 1860. 46

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 160 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 28 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 26, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,

in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,

JAS. WEIR.

Otonabee, Nov. 7, 1860. 45

IMPORTANT

REMOVAL.

JOHN MALONEY

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has

REMOVED FROM HUNTER ST.,

TO

Burnham's Block,

near Calnon's Hotel, where no effort to the public a choice collection of

GROCERIES,

WINES, LIQUORS, &c., &c.

which he is daily receiving from Montreal, New York, &c. 5,000 Gallons of Hector's Whiskey and Ale continually on hand. Also, a large quantity of Salt. All of which he offers Cheap for Cash.

Peterboro', Nov. 8, 1860. 45

FOR SALE

OR TO BE LEASED.

THE work they and premises lately occupied by the subscriber, as an Axe and Tool Factory. The shop is fitted up with a Ten Horse Power Engine, which is in good working order, with shafts, pulleys, driving belts, &c.—The whole will be sold or leased for a term of years on reasonable terms, or the Engine and Machinery will be sold separately. Apply to

WM. MCGUIRK.

Peterboro', Oct., 1860. 43

MILLINERY.

From Montreal, and now in attendance at the store of the subscriber, a

FIRST CLASS

MILLINER!

JUST RECEIVED,

Pattern Bonnets

And Bonnet Caps,

of the latest and most fashionable designs, selected expressly for this establishment in London, Paris and Montreal.

Also, on hand, a full and beautiful stock of fall Millinery Goods.

Orders respectfully solicited and executed with promptness and in the best styles.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Oct. 22, 1860. 43

CHEAPEST & THE BEST.

The Ladies Illustrated Journal and Family Friend.

PUBLISHED on the 1st day of the Month (price 1d.) by J. DOUGLASS ROBINSON, for the Publishers.

Gives over 200 beautifully printed and illustrated pages of reading matter, and 24 wood cuts of Models for

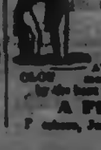
Only Fifty Cents a Year.

Subscribers for the present, Bound and Bonded vols of every home circle. Elegant Illustrations of the Fashions in each number. Specimens Copies sent on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commission given. Address

LADIES ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL,
115 Nassau Street, New York.

October 11, 1860. 42



J. MENZIES,

TAILOR

AND

CLOTHIER,

CLOTHING made in the newest fashions, and by the best workmen.

A Fit Warranted.

Peterboro, June 8th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE DRY GOODS business heretofore carried on by me, in Peterborough, will in future be conducted under the superintendence of Mrs. Gemmen Dumpson, with whom all arrangements relative to my said business must be made.

W. A. SCOTT.

Referring to the above, the subscriber would intimate to the public, that he is now receiving a very large and carefully selected stock of British and Foreign

DRY-GOODS,

consisting of a superior assortment of

SILK, WOOLEN, COTTON,

AND

LINEN GOODS,

suitable for the season, which will be offered at such prices as cannot fail to meet the wants of customers.

The business will hereafter be carried on strictly on the

Cash Principle,

and Cash purchasers will find in the Stock and prices, unequalled advantages; a continuation of the liberal patronage of the past, is respectfully solicited.

W. A. SCOTT.

Peterborough, Nov. 9th, 1860. 45

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Collector hereby gives notice that, owing to the pressing demands upon the finances of the Town, it is absolutely necessary that the Taxes should be paid without delay.—He therefore most urgently requests all whom it may concern to pay attention to this notice, and to lose no time in calling to pay their taxes. It will be with reluctance that he will resort to compulsory measures; but he now most distinctly gives notice that if, after having made the demand required by law, and after the lapse of time allowed thereafter for payment, the amount demanded be not paid, he will at once proceed to make use of the most summary means to enforce payment.

WM. CUMMING,
Collector.

Peterboro, Oct. 31, 1860. 45

WHEAT WANTED!

THE undersigned will pay the highest market price in Cash for

40,000 BUSHELS

OF

FALL & SPRING WHEAT,

delivered at his Store-house in Ashburnham or Scotch Village.

THOS. SHORT.
D. SUTHERLAND,
Agent.

Keene, Oct. 1, 1860. 42

MARTYN'S MILLS

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE will be paid for any quantity of good merchantable

WHEAT,

delivered at the above Mills.

The Mills will be running on and after Monday, Nov. 5, and Grists will be received, and ground as the usual rates.

M. MARTIN.

Peterboro', Nov. 7, 1860. 45

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to Messrs Newton & Templeton, Wool carders of Ashburnham are hereby notified that all

NOTES AND ACCOUNTS

due them are left at Thos. Menzies' Bookstore, Peterboro', for collection. They are requested to call with him and

Pay up and Save Costs.

NEWTON & TEMPLETON.

Peterboro, Nov. 6, 1860. 45

A House and Premises TO RENT.

NEAR the south side of the Court House, owned and occupied by the Subscriber, who would sell the premises if so required. The house is large and commodious, and in every respect suited to the comfort and convenience of a large and respectable family. Terms made known on application.

WALTER SHERIDAN.

Peterboro', Sept. 26th, 1860. 40.

LOST.

ON Saturday evening last, in the Town of Peterborough, a

LEATHER POCKET-BOOK,

containing a sum of money, and papers of no value except to the owner. Any person having the same at this Office will be handsomely rewarded.

Peterboro', Oct. 16, 1860. 42

WANTED.

OATS, PEAS & BARLEY.

THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price for any quantity of the above mentioned grains delivered at the Ashburnham Grain Warehouse.

THOS. SHORT.
D. SUTHERLAND,
Agent.

Keene, Oct. 1, 1860. 42

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers!

THE Original Building Established in 1854, and now known over the civilized world as the PULMONIC WAFERS is the only effectual remedy. All other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the word BRYAN being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Bleeding of Blood, Pains in the Chest
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in 10 Hours.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Travelers and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a single dose, and almost to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to everyone.

No Family should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No traveller should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-five cents.

JOB ROSSIN, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
Hartley & Co., Montreal, G. W., General Agents.

For Sale by Osmond & Gilmour, Wm. Cowling and A. W. Knapp, Peterboro. C. Bolton, Lindsay. R. Gregory, Millbrook, and all Medicine Dealers.

J. & J. AYRES,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AXE AND TOOL FACTORY

Have to call stand in Ashburnham, at the Extensively built factory on Stewart Street, directly east of the Montreal Bank [on the river bank] where he will make as

Good Axes and Tools

as ever were made in Peterboro', And Warranted.

P. J. AYRES.

Peterboro', Aug 2, 1860. 32

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the Estate of the late Thomas Ayres, Axe Manufacturer, Peterboro', are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all having claims against the said Estate are requested to render the same duly attested to the undersigned, without delay.

P. J. AYRES.

Peterboro', Aug 2, 1860. 32

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers!

THE Original Building Established in 1854, and now known over the civilized world as the PULMONIC WAFERS is the only effectual remedy. All other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the word BRYAN being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Bleeding of Blood, Pains in the Chest
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in 10 Hours.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Travelers and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a single dose, and almost to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to everyone.

No Family should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No traveller should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-five cents.

JOB ROSSIN, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
Hartley & Co., Montreal, G. W., General Agents.

For Sale by Osmond & Gilmour, Wm. Cowling and A. W. Knapp, Peterboro. C. Bolton, Lindsay. R. Gregory, Millbrook, and all Medicine Dealers.

FRESH

GROCERIES!

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

OGILVY & HOOD

ARE now receiving a complete assortment of Fresh Groceries of prime quality, which they offer for sale at a slight advance over cost. Their stock comprises

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES,

Syrups, Molasses, Pickles, Spices,

NUTS, ALMONDS, WALNUTS, FILBERTS, CURRANTS.

Layer, Bunch, Valentia and Sultana Raisins.

Sardines, Lobsters, Mackarel, in Tins, &c.; Herrings, in barrels and half barrels; Finest Table Codfish, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF

WINES, BRANDIES, RUM, GIN,

Foreign and Domestic Whiskies.

Lamp, Machinery and Cod Oils; Soap, Common and Fancy; Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Salt, in barrels and bags.

Besides the above, have a varied assortment of

GLASSWARE, WOODENWARE, BRUSHES, BROOMS,

Pails, Tubs, Washboards, Mats, Wrapping Paper, Twine, &c.

TERMS CASH.—No Second Price.

GOODS OFFERED AT 15 TO 20 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN TOWN!

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

George Street, Peterborough, late "Coupar & Ogilvy."

STEWART & GALLON

Are just receiving at their Store, No. 2, Burnham's Block, a large and fresh lot of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

TEAS, COFFEES, CHOCOLATES,

Cocoas, Sugars, Syrups, Pickles, Sauces, Spices, Lobsters,

SARDINES AND SALMON IN CANS,

SMOKED HERRINGS AND CODFISH,

Belmont Sperm, Belmont and Adamantine Candles, Liverpool and Fancy Soaps, Figs, Grapes, Raisins, Prunes, Currants, Walnuts, Almonds and Filberts, Candies and other Nick Nacks. Choicest brands of

CHAMPAGNE AND OTHER FOREIGN WINES,

LIQUORS, ALE & PORTER,

China, Crockery and Glassware, Mop Handles, Cane Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Brushes, Washboards, Mats. A large lot of Twine superior

COAL OIL LAMPS,

WITH PATENT BURNERS, the best ever offered. Also,

KEROSENE AND OTHER OILS!

Goods delivered in Town and packed with care for the Country.

TERMS CASH. Family accounts strictly payable monthly.

Cash paid for Furs, Eggs, good Butter and Poultry.

Peterboro', Oct. 31, 1860.

New Goods! New Goods!

NEW PRICES! NEW PRICES!

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY-GOODS,

CLOTHING AND MILLINERY, FURS, &c.

Having secured the services of a *FIRST-CLASS MILLINER*, ladies may depend on being suited in every particular. The Clothing Department is still under the superintendence of Mr. John Tully. The motto is

☞ *CASH AND CASH ONLY.* ☜

R. B. McDOUGALL,
George Street.

Peterborough, Oct. 18th, 1860.

AWFUL CALAMITY!

Over of Lot No. [illegible]—A little girl of Mr Smith[illegible], in the Township of York, has been declining in health for some time, the Doctors for and near were called in, but they all pronounced her to the best type of consumption. Every by last month with daily expectation, when the little girl died from the effects [illegible] what she supposed to be a bottle of Candy, sealed near all of it without knowing it, to be sure. It [illegible], but fortunately from a stick of Dr. McKenzie's Dead Shot Candy, which her father had purchased the day before for his other children, the most day she was removed of some stick candy, some of them 10 inches long. Coal oil [illegible] has left quite a host here, and [illegible] her health and happiness. How many children are annually dying from the prevalence of worms in the system. Parents open your eyes to the fact. One trial of Dr. McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm Candy will prove the most valuable ever used. Price only 25 cents. 12 excellent candies, or 25 pounds, for four dollars. For sale by every Druggist and Medical Dealer in Canada and America.

Every genuine package has the facsimile signature of R. T. McKENZIE, M.D., Glasgow, on each wrapper. For all information see advertisement.

School Teacher Wanted.

FOR School section No. 5, in the Township of Smith and Douro.

Applications for the above must be made to the undersigned, stating salary required.

ROBT. READY, Secretary.
ROBT. BLAND, Douro,
JOHN BOYD, Smith, } Trustees.

Oct. 31st, 1860. 43-6in

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Female Pills!

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful diseases incident to the Female Constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females who are pregnant during the FIRST 3 MONTHS as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but in every other case and in every other, can they be safely used.

In all cases of Nervous and Painful Aff

Agricultural.

HINTS ON GREEN MANURING.

A Lincolnshire writes to know what crop he could afford a good title for the cows in April, and also how to turn in for wheat in the Fall? It is somewhat difficult to pasture a crop, and plough it under at the same time. One can not very well eat his cake and keep it too. Rye furnishes good feed earlier than almost any other crop. But if one expects to make manure of it by ploughing it to grow until in blossom, it is ploughed under. If fed through May and June, the growth it can be small, and not much benefit will arise from ploughing it under. The better way is husbandry is to do one thing at a time, and to do it thoroughly. If the land needs manure, and is so far from the barn that fertilizers can not be carted economically, it is brought into good heart by turning in green crops. When this is done, we should make a business of it, and turn in two crops in a season, or one crop of full growth.

We may sow Fall rye on the corn stubble, as I proposed by our correspondent, turn it in, the last of June or the first of July, and sow buckwheat immediately, which will be fit to turn in the last of Aug. Or we may sow clover in the same way, and follow with buckwheat. This will give two full crops, and restore a very large amount of vegetable matter to the soil.—This rotation which our correspondent mentions, viz: corn, oats, wheat, and grass, would be improved by one year in potatoes or some other root crop. In a farming district so near a good market as Bucks county, Pa., we doubt very much whether green manure is economical. There ought to be a steady and remunerative demand for animal products—beef, pork, mutton, veal, lamb, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, etc., and every vegetable product should be consumed upon the farm, and large quantities of manure be manufactured to keep the land in a highly productive state.—Where there is a good market for animal products, it is much better economy to manure with animal fertilizers than with vegetable. If, while the ground is in corn and in roots, it is manured with fifty or more loads (half cords) of good manure, it will bear a crop of wheat, and two or three crops of grass without manure.

The best roots for feeding are carrots, beets, mangle wurtzel, and turnips, one, or all of them, according to the circumstances of the farmer and the kind of stock kept. Those who rear stock with hay and grain, make large quantities of manure and keep the land in good heart.

USE THE WINNOWING MILL THOROUGHLY.

It will pay to clean grain thoroughly before offering it for sale. A careless or dishonest man has little reason to congratulate himself upon having sold a quantity of chaff, cockle seed, and other foul stuff, for the price of wheat. Dealers in grain have sharp eyes for anything that affects the market price, and they readily detect wilful or careless neglect to properly clean the crop, and a reduction of from two to four or more cents per bushel is the consequence. It requires but a few pounds weight of refuse among grain to greatly damage its appearance. An amount which would bring fifty cents if sold at the price of wheat, will reduce the market value of twenty-five bushels from four to five cents per bushel, thus entailing actual loss, instead of gain, as some, by their practice, nevertheless suppose. Grain buyers have sometimes the advantage of the fact that foreign matter in grain deteriorates the market value below the actual damage caused by its presence. They put large quantities of poorly cleaned grain through the fanning mill, take out 50 or two cents per bushel in the weight of foul seeds, etc., and are able to sell the improved grain at four or five cents advance per bushel, all of which might have been realized by the producer, in return for a few hours extra labour.

NEGLECT OF PRUNING.

We noticed recently in a pear orchard one of the consequences of imperfect shortening in. A few of the limbs were loaded with fruit, and the branches were bent to the ground. The wood was quite too slender to hold up the fruit. We could see that some of the annual growths had been left two feet or more in length, and no doubt it was intended to bring the limbs out of that oblique angle to trunk of the tree. Had only a foot of wood been left at each annual pruning, in the earlier stages of growth, the limbs would have been sufficiently large and strong to hold the greatest burden of fruit. Fruit growers, especially the inexperienced, are so much in a hurry to get large quantities of fruit, that they spare too much wood upon the trees, when fearing heading back too much will bring it too soon upon the limbs, and they become permanently drooping. This superinduces excessive fruitfulness and premature decay. The first eight years of the life of a fruit tree is the most important, and requires judicious management. If a good compact head is formed in this period, it will need comparatively little pruning after that, the wood of the first consequence [illegible] and the fruit should be steadily sacrificed for the future good of the tree. Apply the knife above, and compare below, and keep the heads as much in a pyramidal shape as possible. In due time, you will have abundant fruit, and limbs strong enough to hold it.—*American Agriculturist.*

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the Immediate and permanent relief of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER [illegible] Headache, Toothache, and Pains in the Limbs and Joints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER extinguishes Fatigue in the Head and Limbs after Exertion.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Bilious Colic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera Morbus, Dysentery [illegible] Diarrhœa.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Tic or Face Pain, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER [illegible] also an excellent thing for Sea-Sickness, Nervousness, Hysterics, Fainting Fits, Spasms, Cramps in the Stomach, Palpitation of the Heart, &c.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL

NOTICE.

ANY TRESPASSER on lots 7, 8 and 9, in [illegible] Concession, Dummer, will be prosecuted according to law. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Oct. 15, 1860.

CANADIAN AXES

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.

GOOD AXES.

WARRANTED AT $15 PER DOZ.

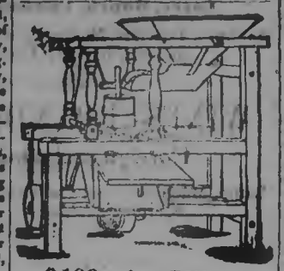
BROAD AXES $5 EACH.

Please call at my shop, examine my work, and be satisfied that it is of the first class.

☞ Broad and Narrow Axes jumped and ground in the shortest notice.

W. MOCOCK.

Ashburnham, Sept. 5, 1860. 36



$100 A YEAR

AND upwards saved to the Farmers, by Aldus Mowry's

CHOP CRINDR.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 18 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without stirring or adjusting [illegible]

PRICE $60.00.

All orders directed to "A. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

REFERENCES:

Mathew Melndoe, Carven. Joseph Walton, Smith. Francis Reed. Emily. W. Elliot, do. G. Harkness, do. S. Dickson, Peterboro'. W. Armstrong, Otonabee. C. Gifford, Cobourg.

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.

REAPERS.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS,

PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:

Joseph Walton. John Walton.

MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

M. MOWRY.

Peterboro', March 16, 1860.

DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST,

OFFICE { Burnham's Block, George Street, opposite the *Review* office.

MR. O'D. can be consulted at his Office in Peterborough from the 15th to the last of every month, on all operations connected with the profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

inserted on the finest Gold and Silver; also on Vulcanized Rubber plates.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FILLING TEETH.

A Tooth that has ached or is aching, can be saved without pain and made to stand the shocks of mastication for a long time.

Children's Teeth attended to and arranged if irregular. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and at prices corresponding with equally good work elsewhere.

OFFICE open on Sundays from 9 to 10 a. m. and from 3 to 5 p. m. for extraction only.

Peterboro', June 20th 1860. 25

D. PENTLAND,

Surgical & Mechanical Dentist

DIXON'S BLOCK,

George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.

ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.

Peterborough, April 13th 1860. 15

BRITISH

SADDLERY & HARNESS

WARE-HOUSE.

Opposite A. McKim's Auction Room, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,

Valises, &c.

Having had [illegible] Trade, we feel confident that we can give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their custom.

[illegible] PRICES.

AMERICAN CHEESE

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1860. 16

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,027,200. Paid up Capital, $ 400,000

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. W. B. Robinson. | E. F. Whitmore, Esq.
Geo. Duggan, Jr., Esq. | Geo. Crawford, Esq.
J. S. Howard, Esq. | John Cameron, Esq., M.P.
Wm. L. Perrin, Esq. | A. M. Clarke, Esq., M.D.
Hon. J. H. Cameron. | Duncan McDonnell, Esq.
Capt. P. Wallace.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:

HON. J. LEANDER STARR.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be had.

Toronto, April 20, 1858.

WESTERN

Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000,000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks [illegible] on the

First Class Company,

[illegible] REASONABLE RATES

as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16

CANADA WEST

FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INS. STOCK

INSURANCE CO'Y,

Head Office—Hamilton, C. W.

President—H. J. LAWRY, Barton.
Vice-President—T. STOCK, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland; John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough; John Olds, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Travelling Agent for the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterborough and Victoria.

The C. W. F. M. & I. Ins. Co. was incorporated by Act of Parliament in the year 1859, solely "for the purpose of meeting the wants of the Farmers," by affording him protection against fire, at the lowest possible rate.

The Act of Incorporation prohibits the Directors from taking risks on Mills, Stores, or Buildings in Towns, or any other hazardous property; and by strictly adhering to this principle, by its liberal and prompt settlement of claims, as well as by judicious management throughout, the Company flat out with that success and general favor, in the several places where it has operated, which is in store for the old and effete [illegible] to establish, but to extend to localities and districts occupied by it.

The Board of Directors is composed entirely of Farmers, men who know your requirements to whose sympathies are with you, and to whom entirely your interests may safely be entrusted.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent.

☞ Office at his private residence, Lower Hall, Peterborough.

Peterboro', June 20, 1860.

L. McSQUAIR,

Agent for Peterborough and Victoria.

[illegible]

CONTRACTOR for the Erection of Buildings in York, Toronto, Peterboro', Cobourg, Port Hope, Oshawa, Whitby, Port Perry, Lindsay, Bowmanville, Peterboro', &c. &c.

"Secure the shadow ere the substance fades."

GEO. A. COX,

AMBROTYPE

AND

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity that he has recently refitted and refurnished his rooms with a new and complete apparatus, and having taken instructions from the celebrated Photographer, W. H. Fuller, Esq., of Rochester, universally acknowledged to be unequaled in the profession, is therefore now prepared to take pictures in the

PHOTOGRAPHIC, AMBROTYPE,

Melenotype,

or any other style of the art, which he shall imagine any other artist in the Province to excel. Prices remarkably low. Every description of out-door scenery taken with accuracy.

Rooms in Burnham's Block, same entrance as to the Montreal Telegraph Office. ☞ Call and examine specimens and cases.

Peterborough, Aug. 26, 1860. 35

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,

BY USING

GARDINER'S

CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT

WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by

J. MITCHEL,
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

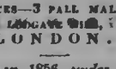
RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used

GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Cluxton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	P. Ayers,
W. N. Hayter,	W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham,	H. Sherwood.



State Fire Insurance,

CHIEF OFFICES—3 PALL MALL AND 36 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.

LONDON.

Established in 1856, under Charter of Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL, - - - - $2,500,000.

With Upwards of 1,000 Shareholders.

The Right Hon. Lord Kean, *Chairman.*
Peter Morrison Esq., *Managing Director.*
William Cabbe, Esq., *Secretary.*

A copy of Stock book can be seen on the counte. at the

Head Office, Canada West, TORONTO

Trustees and Directors in Canada:

John Crawford, Esq., | William Ross, Esq.
W. McMaster, Esq. | Wm. Henderson, Esq.

BANKERS—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Crombie

The Branch was only opened last January, and now has an income of

$74,000.

which is retained in this country.

The increase of business in England is unprecedented, as shown by the Parliamentary returns, and the following taken from the late September Report:

"It will thus be seen that the total amount of business done during the last nine months of the Company's operations has been *TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE POLICIES*, producing an additional annual income of

$480,000

Representing Property Insured to the extent of

Thirty Millions Dollars!

The Report further says that "the Directors congratulate the shareholders on this satisfactory increase in the business of the Company, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection now formed it will continue to increase in the same ratio.

The Capital of the Company is devoted entirely to Fire Liabilities, having no reserve for a Life Branch.

All fire risks in Canada are submitted to the gentlemen composing the Board who examine the particulars, and if found satisfactory, at once order the payment of the claim. This system has called forth numerous cards of thanks.

[illegible]

Manager, British North America.

AGENT.—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

GLASGOW!

Anchor" Line of Steamers Packet Ships Sailing regularly between Montreal, Quebec and Glasgow.

Ship. Capt. Tonnage.
United Kingdom.....1,255.....300.....Wm. Wallace.
[illegible].....1,107.....250.....S. Cunningham.
[illegible].....1,250.....300.....[illegible]

The "UNITED STATES" will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

Tuesday, the 13th November

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW OR LIVERPOOL.

Saloon Cabin, including every necessary.....$60.00
Third class, (including an abundant supply of [illegible] provided).....$30.00
Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

A. & A. McNAIR.

Montreal, Nov. 1, 1860.

L. McSQUAIR,

Agent for Peterborough and Victoria.

[illegible]

CONTRACTOR for the Erection of Buildings in York, Toronto, Peterboro', Cobourg, Port Hope, Oshawa, Whitby, Port Perry, Lindsay, Bowmanville, Peterboro', &c. &c.

PETERBORO' & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER the 15th of May, instant, Trains will run from the different Stations as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at 7:50, A. M.
" Millbrook at 9:15, "
" Fraserville at 9:40, "
Arrive at Peterboro', 10:05, "

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at 2:50, P. M.
" Fraserville at 3:15, "
" Millbrook at 3:50, "
Arrive at Port Hope, 5:25, "

By the above arrangement Trains will connect at Millbrook going North or South, giving passengers from Lindsay and Millbrook FIVE HOURS in Peterboro', and returning same day

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

Port Hope, [illegible]

LAKE ONTARIO

STEAMBOAT NOTICE!

THE STEAMER

"MAPLE LEAF."

Capt. Schofield.

WILL commence her regular trips on the

21st day of March inst.,

in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay, and Port Hope and Peterboro' Rail Roads,

For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, and New York.

Leave Colborne every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a. m., Cobourg at 9 a. m., and Port Hope at 11 a. m. Returning direct from Port Hope to Rochester, arriving at Rochester at 3 p. m., in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and South, via., New York Central and Genesee Valley, and New York and Erie Rail Roads.

Returning the *Maple Leaf* will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday night, at 11 o'clock p. m., arriving at Colborne, Cobourg, and Port Hope, in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and North.

Freight will be taken from Rochester AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

GEO SCHOFIELD,
Master.

Port Hope, March 5th, 1860. 14

WANTED!

20,000 Bush. Oats, 10,000 Bush. Peas,

10,000 BUSHELS BARLEY,

500 *Firkins of Good Merchantable Butter.*

Farmers will find the subscriber at the Market prepared to pay the highest price in Cash for the above.

—ALSO,—

The highest price paid in Cash for any quantity of SHEEP SKINS.

R. GREEN.

Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1860.

CASH FOR WHEAT

DELIVERED AT THE

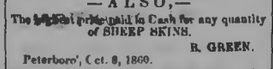
PORT HOPE RAILWAY STATION,

PETERBOROUGH.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Sept. 5, 1860. 36

Cobourg and Peterboro'



RAILWAY.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, 4th July, Trains will run as follows:—

Going North.

Leave Cobourg.....8.30 A.M
Arrive at Peterboro'.....10.45 A.M
Leave Cobourg.....2.45 P.M
Arrive at Peterboro'.....5.00 P.M

Going South.

Leave Peterboro'.....12.15 P.M
Arrive at Cobourg.....2.30 P.M
Leave Peterboro'.....6.30 P.M
Arrive at Cobourg.....8.45 P.M

COVERT & FOWLER.
Lessees.

Cobourg, July 1, 1860. 26

CAMPBELL & CO'S

Manufactories of, and Dealers in

MILL FURNISHINGS,

And Manufacturers Supplies,

OFFICE, 57 ST. PETER STREET,

MONTREAL.

SAWS! SAWS!

OF every description, on hand and made to order.

CAMPBELL & Co.
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

FILES! FILES!

THOMAS FIRTH & SONS, Sanderson & Sons, Spear & Jackson's, and other Makers. Also, every description of Files, RECUT and warranted good as new, at a very much less price than is usually paid for new Files.

CAMPBELL & Co.
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

SPERM, Whale, Solar Sperm, Elephant, Lard, Coal Oil, &c., for burning or machinery, either by the barrel or 5 to 10 gallon kegs.

CAMPBELL & Co.
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

LEATHER BELTING!

PATENT [illegible] Woven, Cemented, Riveted or Skin-laced, guaranteed in every respect; can furnish either the Trade or Consumer at a lower price than any other parties in Canada. Send for Printed List of Prices.

CAMPBELL & Co.,
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

TO RENT.

ON LIBERAL TERMS, the premises known as Tredgold's Cottage, beautifully situated on the Otonabee, commanding a full view of Peterborough, and on the River, and within a few minutes walk of the centre of the Town.

10 acres [illegible] of the cultivation for a respectable family, and can have a few acres additional if required. Possession can be given on the 1st of October next, with from 10 to thirty acres of land. For [illegible] apply to the proprietor.

SAMUEL TREDGOLD.

Peterborough, Sept. 20th, 1860.

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

[illegible]

D. PENTLAND.

Peterboro', July 12, 1860.

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel, 17

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute, on short notice

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bathurst Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1860. 45

BRITISH AMERICAN

CIRCULAR DELIVERY,

AND

General Advertising

AGENCY.

22 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, C. E

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public, that he is now prepared to receive Orders for Printing, Addressing and Distributing Bills, Circulars, &c; also, Posting Placards, and receiving Advertisements for insertion in the various Daily and Provincial Journals.

He will likewise be prepared to receive, and by means of his numerous Agents, arrange for insertion, Advertisements in the various papers throughout Upper and Lower Canada, the Lower Provinces, and the United States, also for the delivery of Circulars in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., thus offering to advertisers and all parties wishing to secure regular an systematic publicity for their announcemen a certain and speedy means of doing so, at

GREAT SAVING OF

Time, Trouble and Expense.

His Arrangements being now completed, he begs to solicit from Railway Companies, Merchants, Tradesmen, Hotel Keepers and others the transaction of all such business, which he begs to assure them will be strictly attended to, with punctuality and despatch, and flatters himself that from his long experience in England, in this line of business as well as in connection with the Montreal Press, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction.

ROBERT MOORE.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the sad of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but other constitutional affections which arise from it, such as Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Tetter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all Complaints arising from Vitiated or Impure Blood. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his disease vanish, and himself restored by a remedy as easy as it is pleasant.

Not only do they [illegible] the everyday complaints of every family, but they [illegible] more dangerous diseases. The agent I have named is placed in certain grains my American Almanac, containing testimonials of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from Foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or derangement of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

As this is the field of its greatest triumphs, and as no remedy has ever been found its equal for the cure of all pulmonary complaints, it is unnecessary to do more than assure the public that its virtues are fully sustained by its present unbounded reputation, and by the [illegible] which it daily receives from all parts of the country. Nor is it necessary to [illegible] the public to the importance of checking a cough or healing the diseases of the throat and lungs. Every one knows how dangerous they are, and how many valuable lives are destroyed by neglecting them. Every one knows, also, that the most reliable remedy for these dangerous diseases is Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and that no person who once takes it will be without it. Its [illegible] and wonderful cures of Colds, Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Hoarseness, and even Consumption, are known in every town and almost every family throughout the civilized world. Its unparalleled success has given it a name and a place in the affections of the people, wherever they have been made acquainted with its virtues, which no other medicine has ever attained, or ever will attain, in this generation.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; five Bottles for $5.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and an assurance of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the first and third MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, instead of only the first Monday, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

PETERBORO',

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest [illegible] sale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec [illegible], 1858. 51

Health and its Pleasures,

OR

DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES:

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or for better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; eat all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoid the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so enslave us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be affected with stone or gravel, or with aches or pains settled in the loins over the region of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms,—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and Stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy in the world for the following diseases.

Ague,	Inflammation,
Asthma,	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints,	Liver Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,	Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints,	Piles,
Colics,	Rheumatism,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Retention of Urine,
Consumption,	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Secondary Symptoms,
Erysipelas,	Tic-Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Venereal Affections,
Gout,	Worms of all kinds,
Head-ache,	Weakness from whatever cause,
Indigestion,	&c., &c.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

500 SHOT DEAD!

DR. M'KENZIE'S DEAD SHOT

WORM CANDY!

Is exciting Miracles beyond all conception.—The Medical Faculty of Scotland, as well as England and Ireland, have pronounced this Worm Candy to do more good than *all* other Worm Medicines combined. It has stood the test since A. D. 1745, nearly one hundred years, which, almost every one and daughter of Old Scotia can testify.

It has always borne the name of

Old Dr. McKenzie's Worm Candy-stick.

It resembles a candy-stick in taste and appearance, and a child eating it is wholly unconscious [illegible] and [illegible] it expels the worms [illegible] It never fails, nearly one hundred years, which, almost every one and daughter of Old Scotia can testify.

It has always borne the name of

Old Dr. McKenzie's Worm Candy-stick.

It resembles a candy-stick in taste and appearance, and a child eating it is wholly unconscious [illegible] and [illegible] it expels the worms [illegible] It never fails to [illegible] a child of the writer, whereby it has been the principal [illegible] As it has long been in common use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is fully sustained. It is put up in boxes containing 24 Candies, and it is [illegible] to [illegible] it over [illegible] it is [illegible] to do for their infant all it has ever been found to do for [illegible]

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; five Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a reputation for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaints, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to do more than allude to the evidences of the virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in common use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is fully sustained. It is put up in boxes containing 24 Candies, and it is [illegible] to [illegible] it over [illegible] it is [illegible] to do for their infant all it has ever been found to do for [illegible]

Ayer's Cathartic

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Circulars, Cards, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Heads, Note Bills, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Postage, Bags Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

Attorneys Blanks of every description, Rapid Blanks on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be promptly and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 48.

"THE EXAMINER" is published every Thursday morning, at the office of the undersigned, in [illegible] BURNHAM'S BLOCK, HUNTER STREET.

Terms of Subscription [illegible] payable quarterly in advance, or the whole year if not paid.

Rates of Advertising.

[illegible] Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications on business of the Office must be post-paid, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW, Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL, SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN, COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA. C. [illegible] W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO', DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

W. T. M. CROWTHER, Professor of Music. ORGANIST OF THE METHODIST CHURCH. Pianos Carefully Tuned. Residence on Hunter Street—dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. McNabb.

Mr. TOOLE, MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro'. C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Toronto. P. D. D. having lately surveyed the additions of eight new Townships now ready for sale in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. BISBEE, DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD, GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN, COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

S. B. DENNISTOUN, BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL, DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro'. 32

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD, PLANOS AND TUNER OF MUSIC. COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL, DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

THOMAS MENZIES, BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dewe's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

T. G. HAZLITT, DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON, PAINTER, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 16

ALEX. McNEIL, AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIE & Co. HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 16

JAMES BEST, DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Dewe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 19

JOHN HAYDEN, IMPORTER of Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL. King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 26—ly

GEORGE H. HUGHES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (North) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 13

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL, (Late Wash's) GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'. THIS well-known Hotel may again open the best accommodation, and the most moderate charges. A few permanent boarders may be accommodated on reasonable terms. 16.

H. L. SWEETING, Mortgagee and Financier, BROCK STREET.

HOUSE TO LET, a good deal of accommodation, with Stabling, Garden, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER WORK in good order and the United States.

Mr. Smithson resent thanks to Whitehead's Market Hotel.

MONEY TO LEND ON REAL ESTATE.

J. MENZIES, PAINTER, GLAZIER, &c. All Work Warranted.

J. W. KERR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY Notary Public, &c., &c., PETERBORO'.

ALBION HOTEL, MONTREAL. L. W. DECKER, Proprietor. IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. Is [illegible] (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces), become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE!

THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the

COURT HOUSE on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A.M. N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.

By order, JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary. Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

CHEAPEST & THE BEST.

The Ladies Illuminated Journal and Family Friend.

PUBLISHED Monthly at 115 Nassau Street, by J. DOUGLASS ROBINSON, for the proprietors.

Gives over 200 beautifully printed and illustrated pages of reading matter, and $3 worth of Music for

Only Fifty Cents a Year.

Suited for the mental, Moral and Social wants of every home circle. Elegant illustrations of the Fashions in each number. Specimen copies sent on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commission given. Address LADIES ILLUMINATED JOURNAL, 115 Nassau Street, New York. October 21, 1860. 43

L. A. CADWELL, BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced business in the old stand of Mr W. B. Wand, on Hunter street, where he will be prepared to supply

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, everything to be had in any

First-Class Bakery and CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

All kinds of CAKES, Biscuits and Crackers, Pastry, &c.

Every variety of CONFECTIONARY, both plain and fancy.

BREAD supplied to Customers at their dwellings every morning.

All kinds of FRUITS in season.

As all the BREADSTUFFS and CANDIES sold by the subscriber are MADE ON THE PREMISES, the public may rely on having them fresh.

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. L. A. CADWELL. Peterborough, May 10, 1860.

R. A. McNABB, RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, At extremely low prices for Cash. ALSO, Boy' and Mens' Clothing IN GREAT VARIETY.

☞ Inspection invited. Post Office Block, Hunter St Peterboro', Oct 31, 1860. 43

200 Barrels PRIME MESS BEEF, For sale low for Cash. Apply to B. COCHRANE, At the Market. Peterboro', Oct. 27, 1860. 43

TO THE PUBLIC. Quick Sales and Small Profits. J. J. MARSHALL, HAS JUST RECEIVED a most extensive stock of GROCERIES, Fresh Teas, Coffees and Tobaccos, direct from the Montreal Market, where they were purchased at great advantage; you can, and which he is enabled to sell at a small advance upon cost. ALSO ON HAND A FRESH PROVISIONS in large and complete. Flour, Meal, Pork, Fish, Cheese, Butter, Bread, &c. Sold at prices as LOW as any in town. Spices, Sauces, Pickles, Relishes, Currants, Figs, Almonds, Oils & Salad Soaps and Candles, Brushes, Brooms & Pails, Tubs, and a variety of COOKERY. J. J. MARSHALL. George Street, Water side. Provisions Wood Wanted.

MR. NICHOLL, TEACHER of Surveying and Mathematics, taking Levels for Mill Privileges, Underdraining, Road Making, &c.

Poetry.

LIFE.

Like the falling of a star;
Or as the flights of o gles are,
Or like the fresh spring's gaudy hue,
Or silver drops of morning dew;
Or like the wind that chases the flood,
Or bubbles which on water stood;
Even such is man whose borrowed light
Is straight called in, and paid to-night.
The wind blows out, the bubble dies,
The spring entombed in autumn lies!
The dew dries up, the star is shot,
The flight is past—and man forgot.

SKETCH OF A MISER.

John Overs was a miser, living in the old days when papery flourished, and Friars abounded in England. Some of the vices and eccentricities have been chronicled in a little tract of great rarity, entitled "The True History of the life of John Overs and of his daughter Mary, who caused the church St. Mary Overs to be built." But in giving the particulars of his life we do not vouch for their authenticity: the tract resembles too strongly a chap book to bear the marks of honest truth; yet the anecdotes are amusing, and the tradition of the miser's pretty daughter reads somewhat romantic.

John Overs was a Southwark ferryman, and he obtained, by paying an annual sum to the city authorities, a monopoly in the trade of conveying passengers across the river. He soon grew rich, and became the master of many servants and apprentices. From his first increase of wealth, he put his money out to such use on such profitable terms, that he rapidly amassed a fortune almost equal to that of the first nobleman in the land; yet, notwithstanding this speedy accumulation of wealth, in his habits, housekeeping, and expenses, he bore the appearance of the most abject poverty, and was so eager after gain, that even in his old age, and when his back had become weak with unnecessary deprivations, he would labor incessantly, and allow himself no rest or repose. This most miserly wretch, it is said, had a daughter, remarkable both for her piety and beauty; the old man, in spite of his parsimonious habits, retained some affection for his child and bestowed upon her a somewhat liberal education.

Mary Overs had no sympathy with the avarice and selfishness of her parent: she grew endowed with amiability, and with a true maiden's heart to love. As she approached womanhood, her dazzling charms attracted numerous suitors; but the miser refused all matrimonial offers, and even declined to negotiate the matter on any terms, although some of wealth and rank were willing to wed with the ferryman's daughter. Mary was kept a close prisoner, and forbidden to bestow her smiles upon any of her admirers, nor were they allowed to speak with her; but love and nature will conquer bolts and bars, as well as fear; and one of her suitors took the opportunity, while the miser was busy picking up his penny fares, to get admitted to her company. The first interview passed well; another was granted and arranged, which pleased still better; and a third ended in a mutual plighting of their troths. During all these transactions at home, the silly old ferryman was still busy with his avocation, not dreaming but that things were as secure on land as they were on water.

John Overs was of a disposition so wretched and miserly, that he even begrudged his servants their necessary food. He used to buy black puddings, which were then sold in London at a penny a yard; and whenever he gave them their allowance, he used to say, "There you hungry dogs, you will undo me with eating." He would scarcely allow a neighbor to obtain a light from his candle, lest he should in some way impoverish him by taking some of its light.—He used to go to market to search for bargains; he bought the siftings of the coarsest meal, looked out eagerly for marrow-bones that could be purchased for a trifle, and scrupled not to convert them into soup if they were mouldy. He bought the stalest bread, and he used to cut it into slices, "that, taking the air, it might become the harder to be eaten." Sometimes he would buy meat so tainted, that even his dog would refuse it; upon which occasions, he used to say that it was a dainty cur, and better fed than taught, and then eat it himself. He needed no cats, for all the rats and mice voluntarily left the house, as nothing was cast aside from which they could obtain a picking.

It is said that this sordid old man resorted one day to a most singular stratagem, for the purpose of saving a day's provision in his establishment. He counterfeited illness and pretended to die, he compelled his daughter to assist in the deception, much against her inclination. Overs imagined that, like good Catholics, his servants would not be so unnatural as to partake of food while his body was above ground, but would lament his loss, and observe a rigid fast; when the day was over, he intended to feign a sudden recovery. He was laid out as dead, and wrapped in a sheet; a candle was placed at his head, in accordance with the popish custom of his age. His apprentices were informed of their master's death; but, instead of manifesting grief, they gave vent to the most unbounded joy; hoping, at last, to be released from their hard and penurious servitude. They hastened to satisfy themselves of the truth of this joyful news, and seeing him laid out as dead, could not even refrain their feelings in the presence of death, but actually dropped around the corpse, tears or lamentations they had none, and as to fasting, as every belly admits of no delay. In exultation of their joy, one ran into the kitchen, and breaking open the cupboard, brought out the bread; another ran for the sheep and brought it forth in triumph; and a third drew a flagon of ale. They all sat down to such glee, congratulating each other on their liberation, that they began to make merry among themselves, at having been so suddenly released from their penance. The devil, it is said, increased their mirth, by suggesting to them that the old man was not dead, but only shamming. "And even were he dead," muttered Jones to himself, "this sheet and candle will not be wasted." "Call'd you me?" was the answer, accompanied by a look which said, as plain as parchment, "You're all out." Somewhat depressed in spirits, Jamie departed. Just as he was closing the avenue gate, a carriage approached. "Open the gate, my good fellow," cried a voice from it. Jamie gladly complied, and then took a view of the carriage and its occupants. "Good heavens!" exclaimed Jamie, as they drove through, "Miss C—— and the Captain, and him with his arm around her waist! Well!" Saying this, and picking up a shilling which the Captain had dropped, Jamie retired to tell Jamie ruined, not in desperation, but in a hurry from the place. He wandered about for some time till he stopped in front of the village school. A thought entered his brain. The schoolmaster's daughter was young and pretty, &c. What more was needed? In a few minutes Jamie was seated in the parlour with the lady, and had told his errand. By all the fates, unfortunate again! But so it was. The young lady was much flattered by his kind offer, and so forth, but the difference of their ages (only 30 years was not very much after all) alone formed an insuperable bar." "The third time tries a," said our hero as he entered the domicile of Farmer Thomson, who had an unmarried sister.—Here at last fortune seemed to be propitious to Jamie. Miss Tibbie was of that age when most women begin to despair about getting married—the fair side of thirty—so she was not gracious to the wooer. Jamie "fleeched and flattered her," he said till he was tired, and all between them was smooth till the subject of religion was started. But here it was. Jamie was a Free churchman while the fair object of his affections was a U. P. After a long conversation on the subject words got warm, and Jamie (poor fellow) seeing all was up, took his bonnet and his leave at the same time and made for the door. "Preserve me, sir, but you're real ill like!" was the exclamation of Jamie's maid-of-all-work, as she admitted her master on the eve of that eventful day. "An' weel may I be sae, groaned Jamie, as he threw himself on his bed. But the thing was done, and nought was left for our hero but revenge. And how did he do it think you, reader. "Perhaps," you will say, "he took a dose of arsenic, and laid himself at the door of his *quondam* sweetheart's."—By no means. Jamie, as the goes—

"Wasn't quite such a fool."

"What did he do, then?" some impatient reader asks. Listen then reader:—He married his maid-servant, and, stranger still to this day he affirms that he never once repented it.

FAMILY INTERCOURSE AT THE TABLE.

To meet at the breakfast table father, mother, children, all well, ought to be a happiness to say heart; it should be a source of humble gratitude, and should wake up the warmest feelings of our nature.—Shame upon the contemptible and low bred cur, whether parent or child, that can ever come to the breakfast-table, where all the family have met in health, only to frown, and whine, and growl, and fret! It is *prima facie* evidence of a mean and grovelling, and selfish, and degraded nature, whencesoever the churl may have sprung. Nor is it less reprehensible to make such exhibitions at the tea-table; for before the morning comes, some of the little circle may be stricken with some deadly disease, to gather around the same table not again forever.

Children in good health, if left to themselves at the table, become, after a few mouthfuls, garrilous and noisy; but if within at all reasonable or bearable bounds, it is better to let them alone, they eat less because they do not eat so rapidly as if compelled to keep silent, while the very exhilaration of spirits quickens the circulation of the vital fluids, and energizes digestion and assimilation. The extremes of society curiously meet in this regard. The tables of the rich and the nobles of England are models of mirth, wit, and boonfellowship; it takes hours to get through repast and they live long. It follows, then, that at the family table all should meet, and do it habitually, to make a common interchange of high-bred courtesies, of warm affections, of cheering mirthfulness, and that generosity of nature which lifts us above the brutes which perish, promotive, as these things are, of good digestion, high health, and a long life.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

TAKING DOWN A LAWYER.

A story is told of a very eminent lawyer in New York, receiving a severe reprimand from a witness on the stand whom he was trying to browbeat. It was an important issue, and in order to save his cause from defeat it was necessary that Mr. A—— should impeach the witness. He endeavoured to do it on the ground of age. The following dialogue ensued:—

Lawyer: How old are you? Witness: Seventy-two years. Lawyer: Your memory, of course, is not so brilliant and vivid as it was twenty years ago, is it? Witness: I do not know but it is. Lawyer: State some circumstance which occurred, say twelve years ago, and we shall be able to see how well you can remember. Witness: I appeal to your honor if I am to be interrogated in this manner; it is insolent! Judge: Yes, sir; state it! Witness: Well, sir, if you compel me to do it, I will. About twelve years ago your studded in Judge B——'s office, did you not? Lawyer: Yes. Witness: Well, sir, I remember your father coming into my office, and saying to me, "Mr. A., my son is to be examined to-morrow, and I wish you to lend me fifteen dollars to buy him a suit of clothes." I remember, also, that from that day to this he has never paid me that sum. That, sir, I remember as though it had been but yesterday. Lawyer (considerably confused): That will do, sir. Witness: I presume it will.—*Another story.*

In a court of eminent standing in a very humble and hard by place, the lawyer employed on the other side examined:

"Do you think, why dost thou bark so furiously?"

"Because," says the rustic, "I think I see a thief."

For the Examiner.

A SUNDAY IN PARIS.

We got up betimes on Sabbath morning, June 24, as it was to be our last day in Paris; and, having dressed and rendered our toilet as complete as circumstances would permit, we rang the bell for the waiter. In an instant the light footsteps of [illegible] Garçon are heard tripping up the oaken steps of the hotel stair, and making his *entree* and wishing us *un bon jour*, requests to be informed if we wish to breakfast. We reply in the affirmative, and in a few minutes coffee and the other essentials of a good breakfast are set before us. The coffee is delicious—such as can only be obtained in France, and we partake of it freely. Having finished our *dejeuner*, we approach the window of our appartment, which looks out on one of the principal streets of the city. The streets have anything but a Sabbath-day aspect. They are crowded more than usual by parties who are going to spend the day in the country, perhaps at St. Cloud, Versailles, or Fountainbleau. The shops, with a solitary exception here and there, are open, and the shopmen are busy decorating their windows, and otherwise preparing for a good day's business. As we leaned over our balcony, we wondered what our Peterborough friends—some of whom are so rigid in their observance of the Lord's day as to condemn the perambulation of the streets during the intervals of public worship, would think of the manner in which the Parisians were preparing to spend that day. Although we had often heard of the way the Sabbath was spent in Paris, we were not a little surprised when we actually witnessed it. In the latter part of the day the public gardens, Boulevards, and *cafes* are thronged with pleasure-seekers, the theatres are crowded, and dancing is carried on with much spirit in the "Jardin Mobile," and other places of public resort. Being anxious to hear the morning service in some of the principal churches, we sally forth and wend our way to the beautiful and magnificent Temple of the Madeine. Before entering we spend a few minutes in viewing the exterior of this edifice, which is one of the grandest in Paris. It is erected on a basement, in height about 16 feet. Above this elevated platform rise about fifty Corinthian columns, which support the almost flat roof; niches in the wall corresponding to the distances between the columns contain statues of the saints. The principal facade extends the whole breadth of the building (about 140 feet) and is supported by ten columns. We ascend the noble flight of steps which lead to the entrance and pass through the magnificent bronze doors, the panels of which are adorned with bas-relief of scriptural subjects. The interior of this Temple is grand, beyond the power of our humble pen adequately to describe such magnificence in detail, such exquisite carved work, and beautiful paintings and statuary. No expense has been spared to give full effect to the idea of pomp and magnificence. The church is well filled; we remain outside the railing, and listen to the beautiful music discoursed by the choir, accompanied by a powerful organ. At length one of the priests mounts the pulpit, and proceeds to deliver a discourse. We advance to the centre of the building, and take a chair (there are no pews) in front of the speaker, who is attentively listened to by the congregation, for he is eloquent, judging from his earnest and impassioned tones and gesticulations. We are sorry we cannot follow him through his discourse, our limited knowledge of the French language only enabling us to perceive that the betrayal and death of our Saviour is the subject. We leave this gorgeous temple, having in view a visit to Pere-la-Chaise, or the Cemetary of the East.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PRUDENCE.

The London correspondent of the *New York Sun* says:—I was told the other day an anecdote of the Queen, which illustrates her good sense and real desire to promote the welfare of her subjects. She has agreed to have her portrait taken for the gratification of such of her subjects as might desire to possess the counterpart presentment of their ruler. She presented herself in a plain black silk, without a particle of ornament. The photographer ventured to suggest that she should send for some jewels. 'No,' said the Queen, 'this photograph is to go among my people, and I wish to do all in my power to discourage extravagance.' It is such little anecdotes as these that have secured the Queen a high place in the regard of the people. I have everywhere heard her spoken of with affectionate respect."

A SOMNAMBULIST DROWNED.

A painful and sad affair occurred at Paris, C. W., last week, which cast a gloom over that village. The wife of Mr. Alexander Reed, a gentleman formerly connected with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, got up in the night in her sleep and walked into the cistern, the top of which was open, where she was found drowned the next morning. She was in the habit of getting up in her sleep.

The Rev. Daniel Waldo says:—"I am an old man. I have seen near a century. Do you want to know how to grow old slowly and happily Let me tell you. Always eat slowly—anticipate well. Go to your occupation smiling. Keep a good natured look a soft temper everywhere. Cultivate a good memory, and to do this you must be communicative; repeat what you have read; talk about it. Dr. Johnson's great memory was owing to his communicativeness."

"Good morning, Mr. Hancock, have you got any thing new that would make good tops-coats?"

"Not exactly, but I have got a cote that would keep a hot-ass dark."

An Irishman tells of a fight in which there was only one whole nose left in the crowd, "an' that same belonged to the boy-baste."

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF THE SAGACITY OF A DOG.

We have before observed in the columns of the Union the apparent exercise of reasoning powers bordering at a probable conclusion, together with the wonderful instinct possessed by a favorite dog belonging to her friend [illegible]. We have another story to relate of the sagacity, which shows his disposition in a very favorable manner, and the whole is corroborated by the gentleman who witnessed the transaction.

A few days since, he was noticed reclining upon the sidewalk, looking as if asleep, yet an attentive observer would have noticed that something weighed heavily upon his mind, for even when spoken to by his master, he seemed unwilling to quit his position and was finally left to enjoy his supposed slumbers. "Rollo," however, was only playing "possum—that is, sleeping with one eye open, and the secret of his action was ere long explained to the loiterers who were watching him.

Soon a small terrier passed along, and observing a piece of meat in the gutter straightway made for it, and with his mouth open, was in the act of seizing it, when, with a single bound, "Rollo" had him by the nape of the neck, and giving him one shake away went the terrier, heels over head into the middle of the street! The curiosity of the spectators was now unbounded, and quite a number of persons collected to watch the strange proceedings—still the dog retained his gravity, continuing a faithful sentinel over the little piece of meat. Several of his canine brethren in the mean time passed that way, but not one of them would be allow to touch the seemingly luscious morsel, so temptingly displayed. The smaller ones he would serve in the same way he had the terrier, while to the larger of his companions he gave a growl with a shake of the head, as if saying, "Touch not, taste not, handle not," and his dogged commands were obeyed in each instance.

Finally, a large hog came grunting along—one of the dirty, filthy specimens of porkdom usually seen on that street, and now was it that Rollo's eyes were wide open, while a sort of tremor seemed to agitate his body even to the extremity of his tail. His hogship approached—turned over the meat with his snout, and finally took it into his mouth, and no effort was made to restrain him in the act by the sentinel who had been so faithfully protecting his own species.—But the instant the hog had swallowed the meat, what a change came over Rollo! He jumped from his resting place, ran into the store, then out again, and up and down the sidewalk. For a long time, his master had no control over his actions so full of joy and merriment; for, if ever a dog did laugh and laugh all over, it was Rollo that memorable morning.

But to conclude our story: A good hog was lost to its owner that day, for the meat the animal had partaken of was poisoned, and had been dropped there by a policeman for the destruction of the canine species, rather than hogs. It may well be said that "Rollo is worth owning."—*Union.*

A LOVE EXPERIENCE, WITH A MORAL.

The announcement of the late marriage of Senator Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut, recalls to one of our exchanges the following incident in his private history:

During the period of his law study in the south-eastern portion of the State, he became acquainted with a young lady of prepossessing appearance, and more than ordinary accomplishments—a daughter of parents of the highest respectability, and moving in the most fashionable circles of the vicinity. With her he entered one of the earliest pleas, and commenced his first suit. That he was successful is evident from the fact that shortly after his admission to the bar, and having obtained an honorable position and business connection, arrangements for consummating the marriage were made, and all went off harmoniously until a short time before the appointed day. During his visit one evening, he remarked that he believed all necessary arrangements for the wedding were made, and the route for their bridal tour decided.

He added: "On our return we shall devote a short time to our friends here, after which, if you please, we will pay a short visit to my old father and mother, and spend a few days with them." Now, Lafayette was always a good boy, and was taught to honor his father and mother, which early to him became a pleasure as well as a duty. He had received from them words of love and encouragement, which had done for him without money [for they were poor,] what money never could have done, and through all his privations and struggles to obtain an education and position in life, he had been stimulated by the thought of the pleasure his success would give them, and he looked forward to the day when, with his chosen one, he should meet them beneath his humble roof, and receive again their blessings, as to be one of the happiest he should ever experience.

For a few moments the lady kept silence She then said: "Mr. Foster, you know I have been educated with different ideas from yours and have always associated with people whose manners and style of living is different from those of your parents, and though I shall make no objections to your proposed visit, I wish you to understand that I shall not desire to associate with people of that class."

Nothing could have surprised him more than to hear these words from her lips.—For a few moments he walked the room seemingly half bewildered. Then taking his hat in his hand, he turned, and with words more emphatic than refined, said: "Madam, I am glad I have found you out in time. You may go to the devil!"

The last we heard of the latter she was still living, an ancient maiden, living somewhere in the vicinity of Pumpkin Hook, with her old mother, living with honor the highest noble calling to which his fellow-citizens could promote him.

Moderate Drinking.—The Devil's Railroad, with a steep down-grade to the Depot of Destruction.

SHORTNESS OF TIME.

Let one moment be spent in meditation, and what are our thoughts in regard to the changes of nature? We are at once led to reflect upon the shortness of time, and it passes in passing away, even the fate of the leaf by the force of the autumnal breeze whispers "passing away!" We measure our days, and only a few more days and we will be numbered with the dead. To-day we see the smiling infant of the tender mother, borne to the tomb, and see another mark has rolled around, one in the prime of life has quit the stage of action. This reminds us that it is not the old alone, reader Sir, Man's life is comparatively of few days, though he may live and his three score years, when he comes to die it seems as though he had lived but one day. He looks back on his life as a mere dream—a shadow, says one that is told, and perhaps dies a miserable death by postponing known duties while in health.—Dear young reader, if you have never begun to make that preparation for death, but say how you to begin to-day, for to-morrow is not yours, and perhaps before this paragraph you rises you may be ushered into eternity.

It may be your turn next to be laid in that silent churchyard. Well may we adopt the language of the poet when he says, "To-day we bloom, to-morrow wither." We are here led to ask the question, why are men so eager after the things of this life, which is but for a moment, while the one thing needful is forgotten, that which is to last through eternity? We live here one day for an eternity. Dear young reader, only think of this living here one day, compared to eternity, for an eternal hour of happiness or woe beyond the grave. Then can you not spend that day in serving and fearing an all-wise and merciful God: and when that day is drawing to a close you will not regret spending your morning, your noon, and your evening, in living for holiness, and when your sun is setting, you can close your eyes upon the day of your life, to open in a brighter world.

THE ROMANCE OF RASCALITY.

We published the particulars of a [illegible] what extensive robbery—$1,500 worth of jewelry having been taken from a gentleman's dwelling-house in broad day, when the family were in another apartment.—Soon after the robbery was made known to the police, officers Coulson and Spracks, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested three young men, named Joseph Schultz, Samuel Mishop, and Frank Bennett; who were subsequently taken before Justice Cobbins and remanded for a future hearing at short time. The subsequent efforts of the officers to ferret out the guilty parties, and recover the stolen jewels, led to a discovery of an organized band of thieves, who have their rendezvous in a small obscure room in a stable of Second street, E. D. The band consists of ten members, who are regularly enrolled and banded together for stealing. They have a written constitution and by-laws, and a set of rules defining each man's duties and obligation of each towards the other. A number of well-planned scenes for committing burglaries were found written out. One of their favorite plans for procuring information regarding houses they intended to visit, was for one of their members in the dark to go [illegible] with furniture polish, and offering to [illegible] some house of respectable appearance, they would propose to exhibit the quality of this article by renovating any piece of furniture in the house that the inmates were willing to have experimented upon. In this way they would pick up a great amount of information that they would subsequently turn to good account. A number of the citizens who have been robbed within the past few months, can now recall to mind the previous visit of a vender of furniture polish. Five of this band—including the three already named—have been taken into custody and committed for examination. And the officers express a confident belief in their ability to find the others and recover the property of Mr. Rogers.

UNPRECEDENTED SHORT PASSAGES.

The ship Andrew Jackson, Capt. Johnson, arrived at [illegible] early hour this morning from Liverpool, which port she left on the 3rd inst. Captain Johnson [illegible] Cape Rose on the eighth day out from port, and was off Nantucket Shoal, (two hundred miles from New York) on the thirteenth day. Had southerly and easterly winds to the Banks of Newfoundland; since then westerly and baffling. The Andrew Jackson also made the passage to Liverpool (grain laden) in fifteen days; and on the voyage out and home has been only thirty days at sea (including two days calms,) and sailed over 6,000 miles, thus averaging nearly 220 miles a day throughout. A rate of speed probably never equalled constantly in a sailing vessel before.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

DESECRATION OF THE DEAD.

On Tuesday last the 13th inst., the remains of a young man named William Dorset, about 23 years of age who had died two days previously, were interred at St. John's cemetery near Port Whitby. On Monday morning it was discovered that the grave had been desecrated, and the body taken away. The shroud and part of a white shirt were torn from the corpse, and left scattered around the grave. The circumstances who perpetrated the outrage are not, did their work in a most shocking and barbarous manner. [illegible] the first occasion we have been called upon to chronicle so [illegible] the quiet resting place [illegible] Whitby. The remains, we are glad to learn, have been replaced in their lonely resting place, and we hope that [illegible] will be brought to speedy justice.—*Whitby Chronicle.*

"I begin down, game fellow over give you any rewards of merit?" "I spare the time, she gives me a kiss regularly every day, and says I merit two."

GARIBALDI TO BE ELBOWED OFF THE STAGE.

Naples, Nov. 1.

We are all terrified at the abrupt manner in which Garibaldi is being pushed off the scene, however necessary it may be under the circumstances; and, legal as he is, I think he himself feels it. "We are now just at the tail," he observed to a friend at supper the other evening; and at Calvi, after dinner on Monday, I think, he made a little speech to those around him which betrayed a bitter and disappointed feeling. Of the Emperor of the French he spoke in terms which I shall not repeat, and Victor Emanuel he mentioned too, but the tone of his speech showed the grief of a man who thought that his life cherished object of an united Italy had obtained a great check, and from an imperial hand. Speaking of Mazzini he pronounced him to be an honest man, and one who had contended for 27 years for Italian unity. Though Republican in principle, Mazzini, he said, had conducted to extraordinary Victor Emmanuel, as being his best mode of arriving at his great ends. There are few things which compel me to admire the Dictator more than his bold defence of his friends, however they may differ from him in opinion, and however unpopular those opinions may be; and of this we have several instances since his arrival in Naples. Mazzini, Bertani, Crispi have always enjoyed his friendship, though he was far from adopting their principles, and, when public duty required it, removed them from his service. Yesterday he came in to present the new flag to the Hungarian regiment of cavalry, in which our young countryman, Oliver Piget, has so much distinguished himself; and after the presentation he addressed a few words to the people who stood about. He urged the people to maintain their love for Italy, and to persevere in the work of its regeneration. Touching upon religious questions, he said that he himself was, and always had been, a Christian, but that the Pope was not, nor was he necessary in Italy. Gavazzi was by the side of the Dictator, and it was not difficult to perceive that Garibaldi thought of the check which Gavazzi had recently received from the clergy, and of the necessity of obtaining Rome as the capital of the future King of Italy. It is a redeeming point in the Neapolitans that wherever Garibaldi makes his appearance he awakens great and affectionate enthusiasm—as it would be their eternal disgrace were it otherwise. Thus, he never comes into the city without being followed and surrounded by crowds, so that a guard is always necessary to keep them off. It has been said that without the moral support of Victor Emanuel, Garibaldi could have done nothing. It may be or may not be so, but it is very certain that without Garibaldi the Two Sicilies might have remained in hopeless slavery for many years more, and Victor Emmanuel might have remained King of Northern Italy. Great as the heroic liberator of Southern Italy, Garibaldi was never greater than now, when he is about to lay down his power and sink into a simple citizen; and I have no patience with the senseless who shake their heads, criticise his acts, and condemn his weaknesses, apparently oblivious of the fact that he raised them from death to life. The Neapolitans have not an honor at their disposal sufficiently great for his deserts, nor Language warm enough to express what ought to be their gratitude. And yet, according to the report of an officer about his person, up to last week not, some than 30 of the citizens out of half a million had entered his ranks, and the subscription list of yesterday shows Sa from a duke and an ambassador at an imperial Court, and sixpences and eighpences from many others for the wounded who have bled and fought with Garibaldi.

The same day he presented the Hungarians with new colors he addressed them as follows:—

"This is a beautiful day—a great day. It is beautiful, it is great, because it binds together with a new tie the fraternity which unites Italy to Hungary. Free people are bound together. Free Italians cannot, will not forget it. (Here the people broke into a storm of applause.) Italians free—yes, all shall be free—and that quickly. From a life consecrated together to the cause of liberty, to the cause of nationality, I have gathered nothing else. I desire nothing more than the right of telling truth at all times—telling it alike to the powerful and to the people. Hear me then, generous people of this great and beautiful metropolis, and if I deserve anything of you hear my words. The canker and ruin of our country has always been personal ambition. It is still so. It is personal ambition which blinds the Pope King, and urges him to oppose the national movement, so grand, so noble, so pure—yes, so pure that it is unique in the history of the world. It is the Pope who retards the moment of the complete liberation of Italy. The sole obstacle, the true object is this. I am a christian and I speak to Christians. I love and venerate the religion of Christ, because Christ came to this world to restore humanity from the slavery for which God did not create it.—But this Pope, who wishes that men should be slaves, who asks from the powerful of the earth fetters and chains for the Italians—this Pope King does not know Christ; he sins against his own religion. In the Indies they recognise and adore two Genii—that of Good and Evil. The Genius of Evil for Italy is the Pope King. Let no one misunderstand my words; let no one confound paganism with Christianity—the religion of liberty with the atrocious and bloody policy of slavery. Repeat that—repeat it—it is your duty. You who are here, a portion of the educated and cultivated population, it is your duty to educate the people, educate them to be Italians. Education gives liberty, educating the people means the power to assure and defend its independence. On a strong and healthy education of the people depend the liberty and the grandeur of Italy."

[It will be seen, by the news brought by the Africa, that Victor Emmanuel has accepted the sovereignty of Naples, and that Garibaldi had resigned the Dictatorship and left for his island home.]

☞ The barbarism of slavery, which Senator Sumner so eloquently described, has received additional illustration in the brutal outrages committed in Georgia upon a man of the name of Ethridge, with cold and heartless finality. He was seized by a lynching mob of Uncle Tomism shops from the city of Savannah, in defiance of the laws that should have protected him, and with an effort made by the officers of the law to rescue him, threatened with death at the stake or the gallows, hideously flogged, and then thrust on board a steamer bound for Boston, without any means of provide himself, his wife and children against starvation. These very facts are buried in ominous silence. The Abolitionists have not even sought to do the Philadelphia lynchers and others the honor of (forged) quotations, and there not by a solitary Anthony or Phillipsian, he started for Canada, where he now is. A penny every fugitive does. He will take care of himself.

☞ Wendell Phillips speaks twelve times

THE COST OF A BONAPARTE.

From the Press.

During the last eight years the long peace which followed the battle of Waterloo has been gradually giving way. Every year brings events which forbode with certainty [illegible] speech of war. The short, sharp conflicts of nations which have [illegible] of being transitory accidents, wear the aspect of symptoms of a deep-seated malady in the political constitution of Europe. Instead of being the definite solution of a difficulty, each war has given rise to a new series of embarrassments. No sooner has one war terminated than it has been followed by secret alliances so inimical to the equilibrium of power and menacing to the general peace, as was the case after the close of the Russian war,—or by a continuance of the conflict under another form, and as a preparation for still more serious hostilities, as we have witnessed during the present year in Italy. The disquiet which began to invade Europe in 1855 has continued steadily to increase. The Utopian dreams of cosmopolitan philanthropy and of a reign of universal peace among the nations, which were so general in Europe, and especially in our own country, prior to the French Revolution of 1848 have collapsed into discredit before the stern logic of facts; and people everywhere have become alive again to the truth that the lot of nations is not simply to buy and sell and make profits. Year by year each country has found it necessary to sacrifice an increasing amount of its gain for the purpose of augmenting its military power and means of defence. The very mercantile classes who a few years ago begrudged the maintenance of our then slender armaments, heartily join in voting money for more ships and fortifications, or sacrifice their leisure to institute themselves in the arts to war; the merchant has ceaselessly toiled to revise his calculations by the overshifting phases of the troublous times; and in his counting room, instead of searching as of old simply for new markets for his wares, his eye scans first and most anxiously those columns of the journals which record the movements of war and the rumours of diplomacy. The disquiet is general. All countries are arming. All, in obedience to an imperious instinct or conviction, are sacrificing an extra portion of the national wealth to the machinery of war. The feeling is too universal to be a mistake. It is one of those great agitations which seldom fail to manifest themselves on the eve of mighty convulsions. It has already passed beyond the stage of vague instinct. The cause of the disquiet has become manifest. Europe not only knows that storms are gathering, but each country can tell with tolerable exactness the precise quarter from which it is menaced. And this knowledge is rapidly converting the feeling of alarm into a chronic animosity between nation and nation.—Compelled to make great sacrifices, each people regards with growing anger those who are the cause of its burdens—a mutual animosity, which will accelerate the catastrophe. And whether the issue be contemplated with hope or with dread, all Europe begins again to feel that it is a costly thing to have a Bonaparte on the throne of France.

What the first Bonaparte cost Europe every State can tell, from Moscow to Lisbon, from London to Cairo. The millions of lives lost in battle and campaign, the treasures wasted in the strife, the hundreds of millions sterling added to our own national debt, stand recorded in indispensable history. The campaigns of the revolutionary war were bagatelles compared with those waged under the Consulate and the Empire. The conflict would have died out before the end of last century if the dominating ambition and military genius of Napoleon had not appeared on the scene.—The uprising of that one man sufficed to plunge Europe into the most gigantic war which ever squandered the blood and wasted the treasures of the world. Though waged with less savagery, though waged in the heart of Christendom, that war cost mankind more lives and treasure than even the desolating conquests of an Attila or a Genghis Khan. No one questions the fearful price which Europe paid for the honor of emblazoning on her history the name of Napoleon the Great. Yet every one shrinks from entertaining the thought that Europe may yet be called upon to pay almost as costly a price for Napoleon III. We would fain believe that the period of great wars is past; but recent events have sadly shaken that belief. Napoleon III. is not pre-eminently the warrior, like his uncle; but his ambition is equal, and the condition of Europe is more favorable to evoking the storms of a great conflict.—No settlement can endure for ever; elements of discontent are at work in almost every country of the continent; and these elements this second Empire of the French is resolved to employ in support of an ambition as vaulting though more prudent in its workings than that of his great predecessor. Developing to the utmost the military and naval power of his country, he is ready to intervene everywhere for his own glory and the agrandizement of France. The troubles of Europe are in his eyes but a convenient means for exalting his dynasty. Many of those troubles would in time work out for themselves a peaceful solution, but he is resolved to bring them to a crisis in his own time, that he may turn them to account. He is resolved to evoke the lightnings even from clouds that would otherwise have passed harmlessly away.

The world pays dearly for its great men. A man of powerful genius, when seated on a throne, shakes the world. Each nation naturally subordinates the interests of other nations to its own; and France cares nothing for the convulsions produced by the policy and arms of her chief so long as they conduce to her own glory and aggrandizement. But war is a two-edged weapon, and Governments which love to use the sword may themselves perish by the sword. By general consent, forty-five years ago, it was deemed impossible to secure peace for Europe save by extolling the first Napoleon and proscribing his dynasty. To the present generation the judgment appeared harsh—we acknowledge the attestation of it to be impossible. But if the events of the future be in dread accordance with the passages of the present, Europe, and it may be France herself, will be taught again, amidst disaster, the cost of a Bonaparte.

☞ The *Union* says that "a very valuable fugitive slave belonging to a Georgian, passed through Rochester, to Canada on Wednesday night. His master took his servant to Baltimore on business a few days previous. The slave was a bootblacker and confidential clerk. His master shot him up securely every night. But the darkey one evening suggested that he had one more bill to collect; whereupon the master told him to go and clean it up. The slave went straight to the Philadelphia boat and asked employment. He subsequently (forged) passes, and found out by a waiter, Anthony or Phillipsian, he started for Canada, where he now is. A penny every fugitive does. He will take care of himself.

☞ Wendell Phillips speaks twelve times

LOVE AND MURDER.

From the N. Y. Tribune, 20th.

On the 15th instant a case was reported in the *Tribune* in which a conspiracy of a woman who gave preference to his rival, and on his challenging to a duel and the utterer of a threat to shoot the latter, the result of which was a complaint at the Tombs Police Court, and discharged on the strength of many tears, supplications and promises to forget the enmity he held toward his alleged rival. The letter in which the challenge and threat were communicated indicated some education, though the writer had evidently been in humble circumstances.

Last night the same Frenchman, whose name is Louis Laroque, shot the other party—his alleged rival—in the breast with a revolver, at the house (No. 216 William street) of the woman whose love was in dispute between them. The shot produced a very dangerous if not fatal wound. The name of the unfortunate man is Pedro A. Ornoli, an Italian, about twenty-nine years of age. The woman's name is Susan Hess. She is about twenty-three years of age, and has four children, two of whom are with her, and the others with her husband in the South.

It appears that Laroque, who is a Frenchman, and about forty years of age, was for some time on intimate terms with Mrs. Hess but was discarded when Ornoli began paying his attentions.

Mrs. Hess says he has followed her about and that he says he loves her, but that he is a crazy fellow, and she would have nothing to do with him. He had lived with her and been in her employ for three years: had assisted her in washing and ironing clothing, she being a laundress. When he became acquainted with her he was without means, but being unable to obtain any employment, he assisted her in her duties.—Since then he obtained other employment when she alleges he wanted to domineer over her, for which reason she compelled him to leave, and told him she would have nothing more to do with him. She says that since then he has annoyed her more or less and has followed her about the street wherever she went.

Yesterday Orzoli and Jerome met twice and on both occasions words of a hostile character passed between them. The second time was about five o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 216 William-street, whither Laroque had followed Mrs. Hess; Orzoli being already in the apartment.—Orzoli asked him what he wanted, when Laroque, without replying, suddenly drew a pistol from his coat pocket, and fired at Orzoli, the shot taking effect in the breast. Laroque then made his escape from the house, and several hours elapsed before his whereabouts was ascertained.

The report of the pistol and the loud screams of Mrs. Hess soon brought the neighbors to the spot, and caused the most intense excitement in the city. The Fourth Ward police were notified of the affair and took charge of the premises. Medical attendance was summoned, but the precarious condition of Orzoli precluded the possibility of his immediate removal. During the evening Dr. Salasse succeeded in extracting the ball, which was deeply lodged in the chest. It is extremely doubtful whether Orzoli will survive his injuries.

About nine o'clock in the evening Officer Allen, of the Fourth Ward, found Laroque at a low beer shop, and took him in custody. He does not deny shooting Orzoli. Mrs. Hess was also apprehended, and locked up as a witness. Her daguerreotype was found in a box belonging to the accused. At the station house she was asked if Laroque had ever lived with her, but she replied in the negative, and seemed quite indignant at the thought of being accused of such a thing. She is rather a good-looking woman, was tastefully dressed, and speaks very fast. Her manner was indicative of a fast woman, and thought very lightly of the whole matter.

Laroque has a wild and excited appearance, and might be set down for a crazy man. During the interview between the accused and the injured, many hard words have passed, but Orzoli has never paid any heed to Laroque's frequent threats.

ALARMING EPIDEMIC.

From the Hamilton Times.

A correspondent of the *Huron Signal* writing from the township of Hibbert, says that there has existed in that neighborhood for some time an epidemic which has proved fearfully fatal. "Within three months" says he, "in a neighborhood of two square miles, there have been twelve deaths, and near twice that number seriously ill. Seldom a week passes, that we are not called to consign to their last earthly abode some fellow being, who, a few days before, showed every sign of life and health, as much as those who now pay to them their last painful respects."

He describes the disease as being characterized by a stifling in the breast, accompanied by laborious breathing; the tonsils or glands of the throat, become violently inflamed, producing suppuration, which generates in such quantities, that it would seem as if the patient was literally choked to death.

Whether this distemper is contagious or not does not seem to be fully agreed to; either theory has its advocates among the medical attendants. Some assert that its prevalence is due to a particular condition of the atmosphere, but it must be a very peculiar condition that chooses a locality of such limited bounds, while other localities, whose physical appearance bears no contrast to it, are exempted from the scourge. That the malady is infectious, we are constrained to believe, otherwise we cannot account for its ravages in that particular neighborhood alone. Its attacks seem to be more general among children from two to five years of age, especially those of an asthmatic tendency, with whom it generally proves fatal; but the adult is not altogether exempt, nor does it respect sex or condition. It was expected that when the cold weather set in, the disease would abate, but the events of last week proved the reverse, for it has seized on some of the matured, and seems to be fastening its deadly coils around them. It has been asserted by one doctor that it is a new malady; that it made its appearance first in France some four years ago; that shortly afterward it spread to England, making fatal inroads among the young, and that this is the first season that it has made its appearance in Canada. Another calls it diphtheria and another says he must wait it frequently in Britain—while Dr. Mitchell terms it Malignant Putrid Sore Throat. So the doctors "search agree." One thing is certain, that it is a malady of a dangerous character, and every means should be used to prevent it spreading from place to place, and wherever children complain of an unpleasant sensation about the throat, every means should be used to ascertain whether it be the attack or not.

☞ Hon. George Brown publishes the

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sewing Machine—George Munro.
Every Farmer his own Miller—George Munro.
Chronic Diseases—Dr. Dellenbaugh.
St. Andrew's Day.
Raffle—Jos. Hall.
Christmas is coming—Glover & Robinson.
New Boot and Shoe Store—J. J. Marshall.
Bank of Toronto—A. Cameron.
Dentistry—J. O'Donnell, Jr.
Cabinet-Makers Wanted—G. Tanner.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1860.

Thanks-giving.

Thursday next, December 6, has been appointed by the Administrator General to be observed as a day for Prayer and General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest and the blessings of peace and returning prosperity in the land. In consequence we will issue next week on Wednesday evening. All communications and advertisements will require to be sent in previous to 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday.

THE MINISTERIAL DINNERS.

The continued orations enjoyed by the Attorney General West and his confreres in the Government call for a passing remark, indicating as they do popular sentiment in reference to the Ministry. Unwilling as we feel to be instrumental in heralding forth the praises of an administration which has erewhile been detested—and justly so we think—by a large portion of the Upper Province, yet we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the Government at the close of its career is receiving the approbation of large and influential bodies of the people in the principal towns. The dinners at Brantford, St. Thomas, Hamilton, London and Guelph, to Mr. John A. McDonald have called forth the warmest acknowledgments from that gentleman for the honor done him. And we must admit that we know of no instance in the history of Canada where such a repetition of public receptions to a government, or members of it, have been so numerous or so successful. Nor are these dinners over yet. Kingston and several other towns—among these it is said, our own town—have offered dinners to the Att'y Gen., and very probably these offers will be accepted. The opportunity afforded by these gatherings have been embraced by the various members present to define the policy of the Government, or rather to revert at what it has done, and the representations given of the success of various departments appear certainly flattering. The Crown Lands Officer points triumphantly to important regulations introduced into his department, and the beneficial results therefrom; the Postmaster General informs us that he has been enabled by a long course of effort to place the Post Office from a state of dependence on the country to one almost of self-sustentation, while the Premier takes a general view of the important measures carried through Parliament during this and the preceding administration, such as the settlement of the Clergy Reserves, the Reciprocity Treaty, the Seigneurial Tenure question, and many others. In alluding to the charges so frequently made against his government of prodigality he points to successful financiering of his colleague the Finance Minister, whereby a great saving has been effected, as well as to the commercial and general prosperity of the country, as refutations to these charges. In the matter of the serious charge brought against the Government by the Opposition, and the Orangemen in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales, the Attorney General at the Brantford, as well as at subsequent dinners, gives what appears to us a correct view of the case and demonstrates that both acted as they should have done in the matter, that resignation under such circumstances would be puerile, if not contemptible.—We are aware that difference of opinion exists upon the question of "constitutionality." Some say that the Attorney General in claiming for the Canadian Government non-responsibility in the conduct of the Duke of Newcastle at Kingston and elsewhere virtually ignores that system of responsible government we so long struggled to obtain, that if his theory be right there exists no honorable course left for us to take, but to cut the cord which binds us to the Parent State. The question here involved is a knotty one, and it is no easy matter when Imperial and Colonial rights come in conflict or collision to decide the "constitutional" course to pursue. The rope in hand we can never cast and turn it over as you will, it presents difficulties not easily unraveled. The rights of the subject in Canada versus Imperial policy no doubt was fully before the mind of His Grace of Newcastle, and he chose to adopt the latter, and justified himself when the whole matter was laid before him by the Kingston deputation by observing that as the "Prince of Wales may visit Ireland next year I cannot and will not advise him to take a course here he cannot there."—This was said in Prescott in the hearing of four gentlemen of character now still alive who had come down to induce the Duke to alter his purpose of not landing; what the issue was we all know. The Attorney General as the representative of Kingston introduced the deputation and joined with them in urging upon the Imperial Minister to [illegible] purpose. He was [illegible] for union with the deputation to Kingston and against those spoilt the Prince contemplated to leave the Province, when he went to Hamilton merely to visit his favorite. Whether it be said the acted right or wrong, we don't dispute it; we [illegible] would not be taking actual

THE FAWCETT CASE AGAIN.

Mr. Editor:—Mr. Fawcett does not in the least remove the load from his back, or from his conscience rather, by his letter in your last issue, nor does he disprove a single charge brought against him. He thinks he has given explanation enough on that subject to satisfy any reasonable man; his opinion of what is reasonable is like his conduct in this matter throughout; he has treated you much in the forbearance of human nature, and mistaken wherein consists reasonableness. As he pleads innocent of course it rests with the prosecutors to prove him guilty. I will bring forward two or three proofs of guilt in this letter, and if necessary follow it up with others. Mr. Fawcett admitted to two residents of the township that he had succeeded in "cheating the Yankees out of $1,400." This was after his return from his United States tour. The parties to whom he made this statement are men of veracity and they are prepared to prove their statement true.—So much by way of proof—now another instance: He denies having used a forged document; now I have been shown a circular used by Fawcett in England, with the name of Rev. Mark Burnham attached, which is forged. Mr. Burnham says he knew nothing of the circular until he received one from England, through the Bishop of Toronto, asking if he (Mr. B.) authorized his name to be used on the document. Mr. John Armstrong's name was also put to the circular without his knowledge or consent. Is that not enough to prove the charge of forgery?

The following letter was received by the Bishop of Toronto from the Rector of Bellingham, Co. Durham, England, and dated Stockton-on-Tees, April 19, 1860:

My Lord :—

A person named Fawcett has been collecting funds for building the Church of Otonabee in your Lordship's diocese. He possesses a letter in your best name, for does he disprove a single charge brought against him. He thinks he has given explanation enough on that subject to satisfy any reasonable man; his opinion of what is reasonable is like his conduct in this matter throughout; he has treated you much in the forbearance of human nature, and mistaken wherein consists reasonableness. As he pleads innocent of course it rests with the prosecutors to prove him guilty. I will bring forward two or three proofs of guilt in this letter, and if necessary follow it up with others. Mr. Fawcett admitted to two residents of the township that he had succeeded in "cheating the Yankees out of $1,400." This was after his return from his United States tour. The parties to whom he made this statement are men of veracity and they are prepared to prove their statement true.—So much by way of proof—now another instance: He denies having used a forged document; now I have been shown a circular used by Fawcett in England, with the name of Rev. Mark Burnham attached, which is forged. Mr. Burnham says he knew nothing of the circular until he received one from England, through the Bishop of Toronto, asking if he (Mr. B.) authorized his name to be used on the document. Mr. John Armstrong's name was also put to the circular without his knowledge or consent. Is that not enough to prove the charge of forgery?

The following letter was received by the Bishop of Toronto from the Rector of Bellingham, Co. Durham, England, and dated Stockton-on-Tees, April 19, 1860:

My Lord :—

A person named Fawcett has been collecting funds for building the Church of Otonabee in your Lordship's diocese. He possesses a letter in your Lordship's hand-writing and your seal, authorizing him to collect subscriptions in England for the said Church. He also shows stone gods, and a pipe of peace which was given him on making peace between two chiefs (red Indians) and other articles and credentials. He also states that he has sent off £300 to be applied to the building of the said Church. He collected considerable sums additional—I know he had good success in this diocese. The Bishop of Durham gave him £5 on the strength of your Lordship's letter, whose hand-writing the Bishop recognised. I beg to inform your Lordship that considerable discredit and suspicion has been raised against T. Fawcett's proceedings from the fact that he has told very different stories at different places. He has also made false representations, and false entries in his books. He called upon me one morning and as I could not satisfy myself whether he was the man he represented himself to be, I declined to give him money; but on his great importunity for the smallest trifle I at last gave him 2s 6d. I soon ascertained however that he had put me down for £1 2s 6d, and so he succeeded in getting several sums more or less from my parishioners, more certainly than he could have done had he told the truth about my donation. On being asked why a neighboring clergyman had not subscribed he replied that the said clergyman was going to preach a sermon in his Church in aid of the object he was collecting for. This was quite false, as well as many other statements that he made. I beg to inform your Lordship of this: If T. Fawcett is authorized by your Lordship to raise subscriptions in England in behalf of the said Church I feel it my duty to inform your Lordship of his proceedings that came under my notice. If he is not authorized by your Lordship and if he falsely represents those letters and testimonials he produces, the sooner a stop is put to his proceedings the better. I believe he has obtained very large sums of money. He says he went from this neighborhood to America some 30 years ago and probably may remain here some time collecting for the Church of Otonabee.—A note from your Lordship would clear up the difficulty and tend to satisfy myself and other friends who do not wish to be imposed upon, but wish well to your Lordship's diocese and the church of Otonabee if it is still unfinished.

I remain, &c."

Comment on the above is quite unnecessary, unless to explain how the Bishop of Toronto was deceived into giving him an autograph letter. Fawcett with the aid of the circular which had Rev. Mr. Burnham's forged signature attached succeeded in getting the Bishop's recommendation to the people of England. Is that not proof positive of guilt?

A gentleman in Ashburnham received a paper from Stockton containing a caution against giving any money to an imposter named Fawcett, which I am sorry was lost or I might reproduce it here.

Three points made. If necessary to write again I will swell the list. In the meantime I hope Mr. Fawcett will come forward and "make a clean breast of it." Let him give up the money he collected for the Church and be at peace with his conscience and his fellow men. If not let him rest assured that this will not stop at a newspaper exposition, but will assume the form of a suit at law, in which I will be sustained by the whole of

OTONABEE.

Nov. 27, 1860.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—Before closing this controversy, I claim a little space to reply to "Vox Veritatis." To justify himself in using the reproachful epithet—'Anabaptist'—he quotes the Imp. Lex. and adds a sentence not at all in the explanation of that term, as the said work before me shows. That explanation gives only a part of the truth held by Baptists. It says nothing of *faith*, which Baptists hold to be, as well as immersion, a necessary condition to the validity of baptism, Acts 8, 37. Now, I repeat, that V. V.'s persisting to apply to baptists, an epithet never adopted by them—that does not adequately set forth their principles—and one by which their enemies in former days stigmatized them, shows a spirit other than christian. Baptists do not re-baptise.—They hold that there is but *one* baptism. And "as it is appointed unto men once to die," so baptism to be, as divinely instituted, a fit emblem of that event, is only once to be observed.

I have already proved from Scripture, that in order to be valid, baptism must be by immersion, and its subjects believers.—Has "V. V." overthrown one of my positions, or disproved one of the facts I have adduced in proof of those points? Has he refuted one of the facts I have adduced from church history? The letters, indeed, abound with bold and sweeping assertions, but these without proof fall to the ground. Let him "thoroughly" know what I ask," and say, as well, at least, if he means to do. The charge he made against the Baptists is one of the most unfounded and untrue ever brought against a christian denomination. What would he think of me, were I "to make the heavy charge against the whole tribe of" Presbyterians—"that they deny the personal agency of the Holy Spirit and the Divinity of Christ," &c., and then ask him to answer seven questions which I might please to dictate, and then add that "a general answer will neither satisfy me, nor the people of Peterboro'—I want a categorical answer!" Would he not regard me as one of the most unscrupulous and unprincipled of men? It is very questionable if the people of Peterboro' are "satisfied," either with his assertions or questions. How does he treat the questions asked by "J. S." which are about as relevant as his own? I submit that it would be as well that "V. V." himself, "should listen three years, before he asks *any* more questions.

I am not obliged to answer a single question of "V. V.'s." He ought to know when proof lies on himself and when it lies on his opponent. Has he not shown great temerity to enter the lists, when he does not know the fundamental laws of the arena? Has he not "shown himself utterly unacquainted with the *established* facts in the controversy which he has undertaken to conduct?"

Besides other books that might be referred to, in Dr. Hiscox's "Baptist Church Directory," (Sheldon & Co., N. Y.) the principles and practices of Baptists are set forth, and they will be found to be as Scriptural as those, at least, of "V. V.'s own church, as set forth in their "standards."—From a careful perusal of the said book, he would see how little ground he had for his charge.

Who deny the old Testament any more than the New, to be the word of God? At the same time, to go back to Judaism for direction respecting the christian church polity, is going back to "the weak and beggarly elements"—"the rudiments of the world."—It is retaining the scaffolding after the building is finished, which must mar its beauty and symmetry. Who deny the Divinity of Christ? Who deny the personal agency of the Holy Spirit, or the necessity of his work in regeneration? Who deny the necessity of faith to salvation? But "infants cannot believe," therefore they cannot be saved by the new covenant or gospel. How can they be saved by a covenant that requires *faith* as an *indispensable* condition to salvation? "He that believeth shall be saved, he that believeth not shall be condemned?" It is a vulgar mistake to consider that if infants are saved they must be saved by the new covenant. The Bible knows nothing of such a doctrine as this. But who deny that there is a covenant in which infants are included, and by which they are saved—the covenant of redemption between the Father and the Son, in which he engaged to lay down his life as a ransom for the objects of his love, whether infants or adults? Who deny that any go to heaven without the Spirit of Christ? Who deny that to *all* who go there the blood of Christ is applied by the Spirit? Let V. V. remember that the Bible knows nothing of religion by proxy.

But Scripture does not afford a shadow of ground, either by precept or example, for any other than believers' baptism by immersion. The *North British Review* (Aug. 1852) an ably conducted Presbyterian organ in Scotland, says "The language of Scripture regarding baptism implies the spiritual act of faith in the recipients." Again "Scripture knows nothing of the baptism of infants." Schleiermacher says "If one should find infant baptism in the New Testament he must first put it there." Even Dr. Wall himself says that *dipping* was the primitive mode of baptism, and declares this to be so plain that "one cannot but pity the weak endeavors of such Pedobaptists as would maintain the negative of it." Again,—"Among all the persons that are recorded as baptized by the Apostles, there is no express mention made of infants." Neander says "Baptism was administered at first only to adults, as men were accustomed to conceive of baptism and *faith* as strictly connected." Hippolytus, Bishop of Portus, who wrote in the first half of the third century, says "We in our days never defended the baptism of children, which in our day had only begun to be practiced in some regions." "The baptism of infants we did not know." And Bossuet, his learned translator, declares that *infant baptism*, in the modern sense, was utterly unknown in the early Church, to the middle of the third century. How widely different from V. V.'s assertions are these testimonies of such eminent and distinguished men. Did space permit, not were it necessary, their number could be greatly multiplied. Now, will it not appear evident to every impartial mind that Scripture baptism, to be valid, must be by immersion, and its subjects believers? Is not this truth confirmed by the testimonies of the most learned Pedobaptists?

Apologizing for crowding you again,

I remain, &c.,

PHILALETHES.

Peterboro', Nov. 27, 1860.

Mr. Editor:—Your printer has marred one of my most important sentences by *elision*. My words were "In such a case as this, I quote authority, namely the Imperial Dictionary, (the best in the language) for the meaning of "Anabaptist," and not as my opponents, who as every one may see, quote nothing else, but *mere moderns*, and let me add *unfounded* opinions; which is contrary to the *limitation* imposed by my original proposition, namely to *texts* and *facts* from ancient history."

I will to fight with the bayonet, point to point, and not to dance a guerilla warfare after a flying foe.

Yours, Mr. Editor, truly,

VOX VERITATIS.

Peterboro, Nov. 26, 1860.

CREDITABLE FOR MONTREAL.

It has come to our knowledge that a commission merchant to whom a quantity of poor barley was consigned, wrote to the owner that it could not be sold advantageously enough to distillers or brewers, and, inasmuch as he did not sell to them, the owner had better transfer it to some other party. The owner sent an order accordingly to another commission house to receive the barley, who after examining it, decided that they could not sell it, either, except to distillers, and being Teetotallers, they could not do that. What do Temperance farmers who sell barley to distillers think of it? The last mentioned house did, we learn, also a consignment of liquors unexpectedly sent to them, on which they might have made a good commission; but they declined to have anything to do with the article, although just commencing business and anxious for consignments. There is no idea very extensively entertained that merchants will deal in anything they can make money by, and that dollars will at any time overweigh principle. Such instances as the above will help to correct the false opinion.—*Montreal Witness.*

The grass, apple does not like to be twisted and torn from the tree, but the ripened fruit, that has no more need for the root's sap, drops easily off. Trust in the Lord, when the soul ripens it, lounge every other bond, and makes it easy to let go that which the world gives. When you find your footing sure in the power of God, you will not be afraid though the earth shake and all creation tremble with many [illegible] beneath you.—*Arnot.*

LLOYD GARRISON ON SOUTHERN DESPERATION.

From the Liberator.

The election of the Republican candidate, Abraham Lincoln, to the Presidency of the United States, has operated upon the whole slaveholding south in a manner indicative of the torments of the damned. The brute; dastards and bloody-minded tyrants, who have so long ruled the country with impunity, are now furiously foaming at the mouth, gnawing their tongues for pain, indulging in the most horrid blasphemies, uttering the wildest threats, and avowing the most treasonable designs. Their passions "set on fire of hell," are hurling them into every kind of excess, and they are possessed by a demoniac phrensy. To the Christian, it is strikingly applicable at this hour, the bitterness of the revelator:—"Babylon is fallen and is become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every unclean and hateful bird. Her sins have reached unto heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities. Reward her even as she rewarded you, and double unto her double according to her works: in the cup which she hath filled, fill to her double. In her is found the blood of prophets and of saints. How much she hath glorified herself, and lived deliciously, so much torment and sorrow give her. Therefore shall her plagues come in one day—death, and mourning and famine; and she shall be utterly burned with fire; for strong is the Lord God who judgeth her." So much for dealing in "slaves and souls of men," trampling upon all human rights, defying God and his eternal law, and giving unlimited indulgence to every sensual and devilish inclination. "Rejoice over her, thou heaven, and ye holy apostles and prophets; for God hath judged the great whore which did corrupt the earth with her fornication, and hath avenged the blood of his servants at her hands."

Never has the truth of the ancient proverb, "Whom the gods intend to destroy, they first make mad," been more signally illustrated than in the present condition of the Southern holders. They are insane from their fears, their guilty forebodings, their loss of power and rule, their hatred of free institutions, their consciousness of ruined prospects and that they may be properly classed with the inmates of a lunatic asylum. Their dread of Mr. Lincoln, of his administration, of the Republican party, demonstrates their insanity. In vain does Mr. Lincoln say to them, "I do not now, nor ever did stand in favor of the unconstitutional repeal of the Fugitive Slave law; I do not now, nor ever did, stand pledged against the admission of any more Slave States into the Union;" "I do not stand in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia;" "I do not stand pledged to the prohibition of the slave trade between the different States." They rave just as fiercely as though he were another John Brown, armed for Southern invasion and universal emancipation. In vain does the Republican party present but one point of antagonism to slavery—to wit: no more territorial expansion give offence in any other direction, and make itself hoarse in uttering professions of loyalty to the constitution and the Union, still they protest that the designs are intrigued, and for them there is "sleep no more."—Are not these the signs of a demented people?

Nevertheless, there is "method" in their madness. In their wildest paroxysms they know precisely how to proceed. "Will they secede from the Union?" Will they jump into the Atlantic? Will they conflagrate their own dwellings, cut their own throats, and enable their slaves to rise in successful insurrection? Perhaps they will—perhaps they will not. By their bullying and raving they have many times frightened the North into a base submission to their demands, and they expect to do it again.—Shall they succeed?

A NOTE OF WARNING.

From the Glasgow Examiner.

The Press of Upper Canada are reviewing the story of the War Office during the Crimean War. The most influential journals in Canada, are denouncing in unmeasured terms the narrow policy of the statesmen who by his incapability helped in 1854 to destroy the gallant army who conquered at Alma and Inkermann.

In Upper Canada the feelings entertained towards the inhabitants of the Lower Province, is that which a superior and dominant race feels towards an inferior and conquered one, and on that account the apparent slight on the present occasion they have received is felt more keenly. It is not satisfied on the part of the Government to foster by any act the feeling of contempt which the enlightened and enterprising Anglo-Saxon man manifests towards the priest-ridden population of Lower Canada; but, on the other hand, it is neither just nor politic to evince a marked preference for a discontented and turbulent section over a loyal and devoted people. None in Britain, we suppose, would wish the French Canadians to be treated as a conquered people; still less would they, however, submit to the fact that their fellow countrymen in Canada should be treated as inferior to a race whom their own forefathers vanquished on the heights of Abraham. The French Canadian like the Frenchman in Europe, has extravagant notions of his dignity and importance, and his vanity is deeply wounded when he sees the Anglo-Saxon overmastering his energies and resolutions energy. One complaint amongst [illegible] Canadian [illegible] more than compensates for official smiles, that at no distant day the French Canadian, notwithstanding his prejudices, will be absorbed in the superior race. Neither Governor nor Minister can avert the destiny, the doom of an inferior civilization is upon Lower Canada, and the men whom the Governor and the Duke of Newcastle [illegible] to countenance, virtually [illegible] the fate of British America in their keeping. Among the crowd collected on the shores of Ontario at Kingston, when Newcastle would only trust the hope of England to their protection, were men who had stood in the ranks of the rebellion against rebellion and dissatisfaction—men who would be loyal to the British Crown though driven from their native land—from Montreal; [illegible] and green shrubs by noble Dalhousie who still remain, amid forests of the West, the same brilliant attachment for their fatherland and its Queen.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—The Fort Wayne (Ind.) Times says that a most terrible and fatal accident, with circumstances still more terrible, occurred, in Adams county, on the Credit (C. W.) River, on the 22nd of the present month. A man named Hall, his brother and child were out in a boat on the river, some distance from the shore, when the boat capsized, throwing the occupants into the water. Hall succeeded in reaching the shore, but his brother and child were drowned. The body of the child was recovered, but it was impossible to find the body of the brother. Hall is almost crazed with grief, and it was necessary to watch him to prevent him from committing suicide. He says that he saw his brother sink three times, and that he could have saved him had he been able to swim. He is almost distracted at the loss of his brother and child, and it does not seem possible that he can survive the shock. He says that he saw his brother sink three times, and that he could have saved him had he been able to swim. He is almost distracted at the loss of his brother and child, and it does not seem possible that he can survive the shock.

☞ Thursday last was observed in Prince Edward's Island as a day of thanksgiving for the abundant harvest with which the island has been favoured.

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE GLASGOW.

"By the *Glasgow*, we have the following advices:—

The *Daily News* says:—"A week ago the strength of the Bourbon army was variously estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000 men, the latter being regarded as an extreme statement. We cannot reasonably set down its losses by the fall of Capua and the battle of the 3rd at less than 15,000 men. Thus, in less than a week, Francis II. has lost 30,000 men."

The *Post's* Paris correspondent transmits the following telegram:—It is not true that the Anglo-French expedition to China will advance to Pekin. The Envoys of the two Powers with their suites, and probably guards of honor, will go to the capital where the conclusion of the new peace will be signed. In virtue of a clause in the former treaty, an English and French Minister will be accredited at Pekin, where they will reside."

The *Post* says, after the fall of Gaeta, Garibaldi's resolution is to retire for a time to private life.

The *Times* regards the interference of the French Admiral with the operations of the Sardinian squadron on the Neapolitan coast as the most inexplicable episode of the present campaign, and says it requires all our confidence in the ability of the Emperor to persuade us that his policy is not a series of vagaries, the offspring of temporary impulses or the conflicting counsels of Ministers and allies.

Letters from Naples state that Cavazzi had been threatened in his own house by a crowd which assembled outside and cried "Death to Cavazzi." A detachment of National Guards remained there during the day. Garibaldi has confirmed certain privileges which he had conferred on Cavazzi, and the Padres are to preach on the following day.

Although the expectation of an early advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount is now general, the Funds remain firm. In the share market the principal feature was a further severe fall in the stock of the two principal American railway companies.

Calcutta, Oct. 7.—Gen. Woodburn and Dr. Burst are dead.

CHINA.

The silkiest despatches of Sir Hope Grant, General Montauban, and Admiral Hope, relative to the capture of the Taku Forts, &c., are published, but add little of moment to the newspaper accounts. Individual acts of great gallantry are recorded and acknowledged.

Lord Elgin, writing on the 26th of Aug., says that communications from the Chinese functionaries show that the Emperor desired peace; though he had not then made up his mind to concede all that Lord Elgin would demand.

The London and Chinese Telegraph says the latest report in circulation from Tientsin was that Prince Sian-Kolinsin had been degraded, and that the Chinese had consented to pay an indemnity of £8,000,000 sterling. Another rumor was that a late telegram reports the re-commencement of hostilities. There is no confirmation of these statements.

By the Bombay mail several days later news has been received, the dates being Hong-Kong Sept. 17, and Shanghae Sept. 19.

There is a report that the negotiations were not going on smoothly at Tien-tsin.

Chusan had been taken by the rebels, and Ningpo was threatened.

Tea at Hong Kong was unchanged.—Silk was lower. Exchange 4-9.

Private telegrams speak of the recommencement of hostilities.

The London *Globe* asserts that Lord Elgin would go to Pekin escorted by a very large proportion of the Expeditionary army, and would not leave Pekin without substantial atonement of the past, and the best guarantee for the future.

BY THE "AFRICA."

Sandy Hook, Nov. 23.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 10th, has passed up.

Victor Emmanuel had formally accepted the sovereignty of Naples.

Garibaldi had resigned his Dictatorship, and departed for his island home on the 9th.

The cotton news is no later. Advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices for yarns firm; but cloths dull.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £320,000.

Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report flour dull, and 6d. lower. Wheat dull, and 2d a 6d lower in the week. Corn tending downwards, and buyers demanding a reduction of 6d a 1s; mixed 32s 6d a 33s 6d. Beef dull. Pork steady. Bacon quiet and nominal. Lard firm at 63s a 64s. Sugar firm and slightly higher. Coffee firm.

Liverpool Markets.—Baring Bros. quote breadstuffs quiet, and Stable steaks quiet but steady.

BY THE ARAGO.

St. John, N. F., Nov. 24.

The steamship Arago which left Havre on the 12th and Cowes at 11 p. m. on the 14th inst., passed Cape Race at 9 p. m. yesterday, where she was intercepted by the news yacht of the New York Associated Press. The Arago has 165 passengers and 300 tons of freight for New York, and reports having experienced westerly winds most of the passage. She will be due at New York, on Monday night.

CHINA.

It is reported that the settlement at negotiations will be delayed on a question of money and title of understanding.

The allied army was marching on Pekin, when Sir Hope Grant had a large force to defend the city.

Lord Elgin was to follow the troops on the 8th of September.

The Cantin were deserting, and carriage was difficult.

Two thousand troops were left at Tientsin, to protect Mr. Bruce the rebels, who were known.

At Chefoo trade was obstructed by the rebels.

It was reported in London that the British Government had received official despatches from China that the peace had been concluded between the Emperor of the English and French Ambassadors, but it was generally believed that the Commissioners would not return to England.

FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

The Bank of England raised its rate of discount to 8 per cent. on the withdrawal of £2,000,000 for the Bank of France, which was to be replaced by £2,000,000 more.

The negotiations with the Prince of Wales are named, but not resolved Kirkwall.

The Bank rate of discount and Loan advanced to 8 per cent. on Tuesday evening, and the Bank of England raised its discount rate to 8½ per cent.

Parliament has passed a Reversal resolution to be held early, continuing by telling his compatriots in arms, that an army of a million men will be created to follow him again in a conflict which is likely to break out in Italy by March next.

The siege works before Gaeta are continued, and if the garrison will not capitulate, a general bombardment will commence.

The ex-King had rejected the proposal to evacuate the town on the basis that he commands the troops, 30,000 in number, at Gaeta, and relies on the strength of the fortress.

CHINA.

A writer in the *New York Tribune* makes the following sensible observations on what is now passing between the "allies" and their adversaries:—"The cost of this Chinese expedition to the English has already reached the enormous sum of fifty millions of dollars, and to the French a third or half as much. The whole point in dispute is the residence of the French and English Ambassadors at Pekin. In the presence of the allied forces the Imperial Government may concede, as it has done before, whatever may be demanded; but without the presence of a force to back up their remonstrances, it is difficult to see what special benefit at all correspondent to the cost of sending them there, is to be derived from the residence at Pekin of these Ministers. Isolated as they will be, and dependent on the Chinese for communication with the Naval forces on the coast, nothing can be conceived of more awkward and embarrassing than the position of resident Ministers at Pekin, after the troops shall be withdrawn from the neighbourhood. Probably the Ambassadors may demand and the Imperial Government may consent to pay an indemnity for the expenses of the expedition, and this, we are inclined to believe, will be the most solid result derived from it. On the whole, we have abundant reasons to be satisfied that our advocates of a military co-operation with England and France in this invasion of China, did not succeed in carrying their point."

—During the gale on Saturday morning, the steamer *Maple Leaf* which had left Charlotte and had got about one third of the way across the lake, was compelled to put back by the storm.

From Washington we learn that Attorney General Black has given the President his opinion on the questions of the law arising out of the apprehended difficulties between the North and South. Judge Black, it is said, has examined the subject at length, and holds that a State has no constitutional right to secede. Steps have been taken to hold a meeting of all the Southern Senators and Representatives in Washington immediately after the opening of Congress, for the purpose of conferring together on the present state of affairs.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, Nov. 29th, 1860.

	$ c.	$ c.
Flour ₱ brl	5 57	@ 6 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1 10	@ 1 15
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0 90	@ 1 00
Barley ₱ bush	0 45	@ 0 50
Oats "	0 23	@ 0 25
Peas "	0 40	@ 0 45
Potatoes "	0 20	@ 0 20
Pork ₱ cwt	5 50	@ 6 00
Beef ₱ cwt	3 50	@ 5 00
Butter ₱ lb	0 12½	@ 0 14
Eggs "	0 8	@ 0 10
Hay ₱ ton	10 00	@ 12 00
Sheep	2 50	@ 4 50
Lambs	1 75	@ 2 25
Chickens per pair	0 20	@ 0 25
Ducks do	0 25	@ 0 32
Geese "	0 50	@ 0 60
Turkeys "	0 70	@ 0 85

E. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1860.

Wheat ₱1 15c, a ₱1 20c.
Spring Wheat 90c a 95c.
Oats 28c a 30c.
Peas 50c.

Wanted Immediately.

FOUR FIRST-CLASS CABINET-MAKERS to whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given. Apply to

G. TANNER,
Peterborough.

Peterboro', Nov. 29, 1860. 48-tf

Daily Globe to copy three times and send account to this Office.

EVERY FARMER
HIS OWN MILLER!

THE NEW FARM MILL,

MANUFACTURED by A. Harris, Brantville, C. W., took the 1st prize at the late Provincial Fair at Hamilton, where its operation was fully tested—one bushel of corn being ground in a self factory manner in less than 3 minutes. No portable Mill was ever offered to the public that gives such universal satisfaction. It is simple and durable, requiring but little power, and is cheap.

It is made on an entirely new principle, which wholly overcomes the difficulty existing in all cast-iron rotary Mills, and will grind all kind of grains in the most perfect manner, and can be worked by hand or horse power.

—PRICE $37.—

delivered at any Railroad Station within 10 miles of Peterboro.

The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, and will be happy to supply orders promptly.—The new Farm Mill can be seen at the subscribers' residence, on Queen St. south of Hunter St., opposite the Baptist Church.

GEO. MUNRO.

Peterboro, November 27, 1860. 48

DENTISTRY

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr., Dentist, will be at Drummond's Hotel,

KEENE,

On Saturday, Dec. 8th, 1860, for a few days.

Persons will please call early and make engagements to prevent disappointment.

All operations warranted to give satisfaction. In Peterboro' from the 15th, to the last of every month.

Office in Benchard's Block, over Mr. J. Mackenzie's store, George Street.

Nov. 28, 1860. 48

DR. DELLENBAUGH,

THE ONE

German Doctor,

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

Will be in Peterborough,

DECEMBER, 6th, 1860,

AT CAISSE'S HOTEL,

where he will remain a short time, and can be consulted upon all forms of Chronic Diseases.

Nov. 29, 1860.

RAFFLE.

THE celebrated Horse "TURNIP PETER," the property of Mr. Jos. Bell, will be raffled at the Eastern Hotel, Peterboro, on the

Evening of Friday, 21st Dec.

At TEN THROW.

Nov. 29, 1860. 48

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

A SERMON will be preached by the Rev. J. Gilmour in the Free Presbyterian Church, on the evening of the 30th, at 6 o'clock.

CHRISTMAS
IS COMING!

"CEDE MELE FALTHA!"

GLOVER & ROBINSON

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and surrounding country that having greatly enlarged and improved their premises, they are prepared to offer to the public a choice assortment of Goods in their line, viz:

GROCERIES,

LIQUORS,

and the largest and best assortment of

CROCKERY

AND GLASSWARE

in Town, the greatest variety of

IRON,

viz: Herrings, round and split, barrels and half-barrels; Dry Cod, Green do., Salmon Trout, Mackerel, White Fish, &c.

FRUITS!

Raisins, Figs, Candied Peels, Fresh Spices, Fancy Biscuits, Confectionary, Cheese, &c.

In addition to the above they have a large supply of

WOODEN-WARE

Brushes, Dye-stuffs, Oils, Nails, Table Cuttlery, Combs, Fancy Pipes, &c.,

They have on hand and are receiving daily a very large stock of

TEA AND TOBACOO,

both of which will be sold at very low prices in small lots for winter supplies. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on them, as the whole stock will be sold Cheap for Cash The quality of their Goods is always No. 1.

N.B.—After the 1st January, 1861, they will confine themselves chiefly to the Cash principle, and sell cheap, or on very short credit. Accounts rendered monthly.

GLOVER & ROBINSON,
George Street.

Peterboro', Nov 28, 1860. 48

THE NEW NATIONAL DOUBLE THREAD $30 FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.

A Double Thread, Lock Stitch Sewing Machine for the low price of $20! All other cheap Machines take the single thread or chain stitch.

IN presenting the New National Sewing Machine to the Public, we do so with the utmost confidence in its practical utility, its complete adaptation for family use, its simplicity of construction, and its real general merits.

We are prepared to furnish all who wish, with our new 'Treadle Attachment,' or 'Foot Power' particularly adapted to the Table machine, thereby avoiding the expense of the Table and castings. This convenient arrangement can be secured to the end of any table or stand in a moments' time, and the machine set in operation sewing at the rate of

2,000 STITCHES PER MINUTE!!

It can also, in as short a time be removed from the table and packed away. As to its durability, like the machine, the Treadle will last for a generation. The price is only $5. Machines upon a neat table of black walnut and iron, with foot power, are $30.

The advantages of the National Machine over others are many and obvious; and, while all double-thread machines cost from $50 to $150, the National Machine, equally as beautiful and practical, is offered for only $20.

They will Hem, Fell, Stitch, Gather and Bind in the most superior manner, and are the only machines in the market that are so well and simply made that they may be sent into families with no other instructions than are contained in a Circular which accompanies each Machine, and from which a child of fourteen years may readily learn how to use and keep them in order. They sew rapidly, and will do the sewing of a family cheaper, and in less time than ten seamstresses. It is more simple and easier kept in order than other machines.

No one who has carefully examined the various patents now before the public can fail of seeing that this Machine is the best adapted to all the wants of the family.

It is impossible for this stitch to rip by accident; yet when it is desirable a seam can be ripped either all through, or up to any desirable point; beyond which point, again, it is equally impossible for it to be ripped except by design. The same cannot be said of any other stitch.

There is hardly any class of family sewing, except rubber button-holes and sewing on buttons, but what this machine possesses the capacity to accomplish. Running by wax upon single thickness of Cotton needle, with the finest thread, with evenness and facility, and with a regularity of stitches unsurpassed by any other machine or by hand. And then, again, the same Machine will sew, with the same ease and facility, through nine thicknesses of heavy Jeans, using an ordinary sized sewing twine; and all the intermediate sizes of fine, cotton, silk, and linen thread, etc., are sewed with equal ease.

This Machine fastens its own work, or fastens its own ends, which other kinds of machines do not. All shuttle machines require the ends to be fastened with a common needle.

The new National Double Thread $30 Family Sewing Machine will be delivered at the residence of those ordering it in any part of the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, without extra charge.

Orders by mail prepaid will be attended to. Office and Manufactory in the premises of Mr. Queen St., south of Hunter St., opposite the English Church, Peterboro', where the Machines can be seen.

GEO. MUNRO.
Authorized Agent of S. W. Smith, & Co., Boston, Mass. U.S.

Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1860. 48

McLear's Almanacs at Menzies.

NEW

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

J. J. MARSHALL

BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced the

Boot and Shoe Business,

and is determined that he will not be under-sold by any in the Trade. Every description of work made to order by the best workmen. Repairing promptly attended to.

TERMS - - - Cash and Cash only.

J. J. MARSHALL,
George Street.

Peterboro, Nov. 27, 1860. 48

BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 9.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, of Four per cent for the current half-year [being at the rate of Eight per cent per annum,] has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank or its Agencies, on and after

WEDNESDAY, 2nd JANUARY next,

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

A. CAMERON,
Cashier.

Toronto, Nov 21, 1860. 48

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE Sons of St. Andrew will celebrate the anniversary of their patron saint by

A DINNER,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, 30th INST. at Scott's Assembly Rooms, at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets can be had from members of committee, and from

JAS. RENFREW,
Sec'y & Treas. of Com.

Nov. 21, 1860. 47

STRAYED.

LAST summer, A RED STEER, two years old part-stag horns—was last seen at Mr. John Robinson's, 4th Con. Smith. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by

JAS. EDWARDS.

Peterborough, 20th. Nov 1860. 47

FELT HATS!

MRS. A. HAGGART

BEGS to inform the public that she is prepared to renovate and re-shape into any style, *FELT AND STRAW HATS*, and will guarantee them to appear as well as any new article, at a reasonable price.

BONNETS:—Water Street, near Brock, opposite the Court House.

Peterboro', Nov. 13, 1860. 47

FISHER'S HOTEL.

FISHER'S OLD STAND,
HUNTER STREET,
PETERBOROUGH.

GOOD accomodations at reasonable rates. The Bar supplied with the choicest liquors. Good stabling, sheds, and a spacious yard at the service of the public, free of charge. A good hostler always in attendance.

AMOS. J. FISHER,
Proprietor.

Nov. 21, 1860. 47

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has REMOVED to the commodious Hotel,

Near the Port Hope Depot,

where he will be happy to receive the continued patronage of his friends and the public.

JOS. SEDGWICK,
Proprietor.

Peterboro', Nov. 21, 1860. 48

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of Parliament for the passing of

An Act to consolidate the Debt of the Town of Peterborough.

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterboro' Nov. 21, 1860. 47

TEXT & SCHOOL BOOKS.

STODDART'S Mental and Intellectual Arithmetics, and all the Text and School Books used in the Union and Common Schools, for sale at the Peterboro' School Book Depot.

T. MENZIES.

Nov. 21, 1860. 47

DIARIES
FOR 1861.

COUNTING House, Office and Pocket Diaries in great variety.

MACLEAR'S ALMANACS

FOR 1861,

and a general assortment of Stationery Goods received, and for sale Cheap for Cash at

T. MENZIES Bookstore.

Peterboro, Nov. 20, 1860. 47

CABINET-MAKING.

ED. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro'. 47

AMERICAN HOTEL
PETERBOROUGH.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. Lewis McGregor in the above Hotel would respectfully inform the public that it will be his study so to conduct it as to merit a continuance of the support so liberally extended to the late proprietor.

THE BAR

will always be supplied with Spirits and cigars of the choicest brands.

The utmost attention will be given to the wants of

The Travelling Public

and the greatest care exercised in the selection of servants. Careful Ostlers will always be in attendance at the stables.

Carriages run regularly to and from the cars for the convenience of passengers.

GEORGE ROSS.

Peterboro, Nov. 1860 47

SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS

PLEASURE AND FANCY SLEIGHS, Bow Leg, Square-timber and Pedling Sleighs, Farmers Pungs and Bean Sleighs, a number on hand, and made to order in every style.

REPAIRING

of every description. Jobbing and Horse shoeing done at the premises on short notice.

J. & T. DOUGLAS.

Peterboro, Nov. 19, 1860. 47

CHEAP JOB PRINTING,
At the Examiner Office.

CARPETING!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS SCOTLAND, NOW OFFERING AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!

WM. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Nov. 15, 1860. 46-6in

TAILORING.

PERSONS PREPARING FOR THE WINTER WILL SAVE MONEY BY ORDERING ALL THEIR CLOTHING AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED. A CREDIT OF SIX MONTHS WILL BE GIVEN IF REQUIRED, ON CLOTHING MADE UP ON THE PREMISES, BY ADDING INTEREST FROM THE DATE OF PURCHASE.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S STOCK WAS IMPORTED THIS AUTUMN DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS ENGLAND, AND IS NOW VERY LARGE AND COMPLETE. AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER IN ATTENDANCE.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Nov. 15, 1860. 46-6

A CLEARED FARM WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to lease about 100 Acres with from

50 TO 60 CLEARED,

free of stumps having a comfortable House and good building, situated within five or six miles of Peterboro'. Possession required next February or March.

Apply by letter to

A. FALKNER,
Gores Landing, Rice Lake.

Nov. 15, 1860. 46-3tp.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having Due Bills for Flour or Crop against the Otonabee Mills are requested to come and get them settled and taken away at once as my lease of the Mills terminates on the first of January, 1861.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N. B.—All persons due the Mills either by Note or Book account are respectfully solicited to call and settle the same forthwith and save unnecessary cost.

L. G.

PORK.

LUMBERERS and others wanting Pork can be supplied with superior articles of Prime Mess, Mess, and a few barrels of Chicago Mess, at the store of E. & H. Green, George St., and at their cellar, under the Bank of Toronto, Market Block.

E. & E. GREEN.

Peterboro', Nov. 15, 1860. 46

AUCTION SALES

T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Peterborough.

Terms moderate, business punctual, and payments prompt.

☞ SPACIOUS ROOMS. ☜

MR. NICHOLL,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. Aitken, Hunter Street, Peterboro', where he intends carrying on the business of

AUCTIONEER, &c.

and trusts that by prompt ness in business to merit a share of their patronage.

DRAWING EXECUTED,

DESIGNS from the Buildings, &c. Views of Estates and Investories taken, at moderate prices, by

T. F. NICHOLL.

ACCOUNTS MADE OUT!
AND
Debts Collected,

on moderate terms by

T. F. NICHOLL.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 26, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 2 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, containing 100 Acres.

60 Acres are cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, on 4 part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 25 x 30, 2 Story, 48 x 16, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and in easy of access. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 95 TREES

in good condition, and of the choicest fruit, is on the farm.

The Deed Title of this lot is Crown Grant, and the purchaser can have possession at any time he may desire, and it will be sold on reasonable terms.

Further Particulars

Apply to the proprietor on the

Otonabee, Nov. 1, 1860. 45

IMPORTANT

REMOVAL.

JOHN MALONEY

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has

REMOVED FROM HUNTER ST.,

to

Burnham's Block,

near Culver's Hotel, where an office to the public a choice collection of

GROCERIES,

WINES, LIQUORS, &c., &c.

which he is daily receiving from Montreal, New York, &c. 5,000 Gallons of Morton's Whiskey and Ale constantly on hand. Also, a large quantity of Salt. All of which he offers Cheap for Cash.

Peterboro', Nov. 6, 1860. 45

"Nothing like Leather."

THE subscriber has, on consignment, a quantity of superior Spanish and Slaughtered

SOLE LEATHER,

which will be sold at very low prices for Cash, by the Roll or Single Side, at his Boot & Shoe Store, George St., Peterboro.

J. B. DISNEE.

Nov. 7, 1860. 45

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand drawn by Joshua Dawson, and in favor of the undersigned, for the sum of nine pounds, as I have received value for the same.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Nov. 6, 1860. 45

Whiskey! Whiskey!

THE subscriber now on hand a large supply of MORTON'S WHISKIES, which he will sell as cheap for cash as any other in Peterborough, by the Quart, Gallon and Barrel.—Warranted the same as when it left the distillery. ☞Two doors south Ryan's store, George Street.

THOS. MAHONEY.

Peterborough, Nov. 6, 1860. 46

NOTICE.

THE DRY GOODS business heretofore carried on by me, in Peterborough, will in future be conducted under the superintendence of Mr. George Dickson, with whom all arrangements relative to my said business must be made.

W. A. SCOTT.

Referring to the above, the subscriber would intimate to the public, that he is now receiving a very large and carefully selected stock of British and Foreign

DRY-GOODS,

consisting of a superior assortment of

SILK, WOOLEN, COTTON,

AND

LINEN GOODS,

suitable for the season, which will be offered at such prices as cannot fail to meet the wants of customers.

The business will hereafter be carried on strictly on the

Cash Principle,

and Cash purchasers will find in the Stock and prices, unusual inducements; a continuation of the liberal patronage of the past, is respectfully solicited.

W. A. SCOTT.

Peterborough, Nov. 7th, 1860. 45

WHEAT WANTED!

THE undersigned will pay the highest market price in Cash for

40,000 BUSHELS

OF

FALL & SPRING WHEAT,

delivered at his Store-house in Ashburnham or Scotch Village.

THOS. SHORT.
D. SUTHERLAND,
Agent.

Keene, Oct. 1, 1860. 42

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to Messrs Newton & Templeton, Wool carders of Ashburnham are hereby notified that all

NOTES AND ACCOUNTS

due them are left at Thos. Maunter' Bookstore, Peterboro', for collection. They are requested to call with him and

Pay up and Save Costs.

NEWTON & TEMPLETON.

Peterboro, Nov. 6, 1860. 45

A House and Premises TO RENT.

NEAR the south side of the Court House, owned and occupied by the Subscriber, who would sell the premises if so required. The house is large and commodious, and in every respect suited to the comfort and convenience of a large and respectable family. Terms made known on application.

WALTER SHERIDAN.

Peterboro', Sept. 25th, 1860. 40.

WANTED.

OATS, PEAS & BARLEY.

THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price for any quantity of the above mentioned grains delivered at the Ashburnham Grain Warehouse.

THOS. SHORT.
D. SUTHERLAND,
Agent.

Keene, Oct. 1, 1860. 42

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers!

THE Original Medicine Established in 1852, and first article ever introduced under the name of PULMONIC WAFERS in this or any other country. All other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the word BRYAN being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Inflation of the Urvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in 10 Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Citizens and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a elegant form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to everyone.

Be Careful to get the genuine without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the hands.

The counterfeiters have attempted a imitation of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS but without success.

No person will ever object to GIVING BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS a trial.

JOHN BRYAN, Sole Proprietor, 7 Park Row, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, Canada, and the World.

Price 25 cents per box.

THE subscriber has received a fresh supply of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, which he will sell at the Manufacturer's prices.

GRAHAM.

Peterboro, Nov. 21, 1860. 47

Gift Books at Menzies.

FRESH

GROCERIES!

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

OGILVY & HOOD

ARE now receiving a complete assortment of Fresh Groceries of prime quality, which they offer for sale at a slight advance over cost. Their stock comprises

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES,

Syrups, Molasses, Pickles, Spices,

NUTS, ALMONDS, WALNUTS, FILBERTS, CURRANTS,

Layers, Bunch, Valentia and Sultana Raisins.

Sardines, Lobsters, Mackerel, in Tins, &c.; Herrings, in barrels and half barrels; Finest Table Codfish, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF

WINES, BRANDIES, RUM, GIN,

Foreign and Domestic Whiskies.

Lamp, Machinery and Cod Oils; Soap, Common and Fancy; Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Salt, in barrels and bags.

Besides the above they have a varied assortment of

GLASSWARE, WOODENWARE, BRUSHES, BROOMS,

Pails, Tubs, Washboards, Mats, Wrapping Paper, Twine, &c.

TERMS CASH.—No Second Price.

GOODS OFFERED AT 15 TO 20 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN TOWN!

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

George Street, Peterborough, late "Coupar & Ogilvy."

STEWART & GALLON

Are just receiving at their Store, No. 2, Burnham's Block, a large and fresh lot of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

TEAS, COFFEES, CHOCOLATES,

Cocoas, Sugars, Syrups, Pickles, Sauces, Spices, Lobsters,

SARDINES AND SALMON IN CANS,

SMOKED HERRINGS AND CODFISH,

Belmont Sperm, Belmont and Adamantine Candles, Liverpool and Fancy Soaps, Figs, Grapes, Raisins, Prunes, Currants, Walnuts, Almonds and Filberts, Candies and other Nick Nacks. Choicest brands of

CHAMPAGNE AND OTHER FOREIGN WINES,

LIQUORS, ALE & PORTER,

China, Crockery and Glassware, Mop Handles, Corn Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Brushes, Whalebone and Mats. A large lot of very superior

COAL OIL LAMPS,

WITH PATENT BURNERS, the best ever offered. Also,

KEROSENE AND OTHER OILS

Goods delivered in Town and packed with care for the Country.

TERMS CASH. Family accounts strictly payable monthly.

Cash paid for Furs, Eggs, good Butter and Poultry.

Peterboro', Oct. 31, 1860.

New Goods! New Goods!

NEW PRICES! NEW PRICES!

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY-GOODS,

CLOTHING AND MILLINERY, FURS, &c.

Having secured the services of a *FIRST-CLASS MILLINER*, ladies may depend on being suited in every particular. The Clothing Department is still under the superintendence of Mr. John Tully. The motto is

☞ *CASH AND CASH ONLY.* ☜

R. B. McDOUGALL,
George Street.

Peterborough, Oct. 18th, 1860.

AWFUL CALAMITY!

Cured 60 Lives Lost.—A little girl of Mr Pattinson, in the Township of York, has been declining in health for two years, the Doctors for and near were called in but they all pronounced her to the last on end of consumption. How by last remedy was found out by accident, when the little girl took from the shelf (style) what she supposed to be a stick of Candy, undone some of all of it without suspecting it to be anything else, but fortunately it was a stick of Dr. Kennedy's Dead Shot Candy, which her father had purchased the day before for his other children, the next day she was relieved of over sixty worms, some of them 16 inches long. One opinion Am left and she is now fast gaining her health and strength. How many children are annually dying from the prevalence of worms in the system, (Parents open your eyes to this fact.) One trial of Dr. McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm Candy, will satisfy the most sceptical mind. Price only 25 cents, 15 cents per package, or 2s. 50 cents, for five packages—Sold by every Druggist and National Dealer in Europe and America.

Price quoted wholesale at the wholesale Agency of H. H. Hall, Brockville, C. W., Druggist, as our wrapper. See advertisement in another column.

Spirit of Turpentine For Sale.

THE subscriber has a quantity of Spirit of Turpentine for sale, which he will sell cheap for cash. The only reason for selling is that he has not room for them.

GRAHAM.

Nov. 21, 1860. 47

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills!

THIS invaluable medicine is confidently offered to the notice of all those afflicted with disease incident to the Female Constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females while they are pregnant during the FIRST 3 MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but during every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Hysteria, Fulness or Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Paleness of Nature, Hysterics, Hot Weakness, Whites, and all the painful Symptoms which arise from a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

Full directions to be strictly carried out, each box, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent to any part of the country by post, post free, by remitting a Post Office order for the amount to the Agent.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, Canada, and the World.

Price $1 per box.

Sole Agent for Canada, H. H. HALL, Druggist, Brockville, C. W.

TO LET.

A FIRST rate Store, with Dwelling House attached, situated on the corner of George and Hunter Streets, Peterboro'. Possession given on the 1st of May next. Apply to

GEORGE ROSS.

Peterboro', Nov. 1, 1860. 44

Agricultural.

HOPS.

This crop in England is [illegible] other articles, and prices [illegible] have been higher than [illegible] per cwt. [illegible] crop on the continent of Europe is but indifferent, and that [illegible] will be wanted for the English market from that quarter. A writer in the *Mark Lane Express*, of Oct. 1st, observes:—"It is in America where the crop is most abundant, and, in probability, is the importation from that country to equal the past. [illegible] the question arises what they come, will they be generally used? We think not, as long as their yearlings keep about present prices; for the liberal caused by them in 1856 must yet be forgotten, and the samples now to hand of the new crop have the same objectionable flavor, and we doubt, if used, will lead to the same results. Opinions differ as to the cause—many children it [illegible] to the hops; others to the pine wood, (generating an acid destructive to fermentation,) with which they are cured; we are inclined to think it arises from the heat if from the mode of drying, that would have been remedied before now, so as to prevent complaint as in 1856."

Hop culture in Canada for the last few years has, we believe been somewhat diminished, owing to unremunerative prices, the deterioration of the roots to a considerable extent, by the frost, and the difficulties and expense of gathering and drying. Anxious hops, it is said in England, present a small and unpleasant flavor. We were told in Canada a short time since, by a respectable factor in the Borough, that several brewers sustained great losses by using American hops in the last blighting year, 1857. Their beer exported to India, Australia, &c., possessed as strong a disagreeable flavor that it could only be disposed of at prices involving heavy losses. We are of opinion that the strong and peculiar flavor of hops grown on this side the Atlantic, arises more from the climate and varieties cultivated here, than from the mode of curing and the soil. This is a matter worth consideration by our hop growers, who should aim to produce an article adapted to the British market, since the import duty on hops sent to England has just been reduced from, we believe, some forty-five shillings to about fifteen shillings the cwt., of 112 pounds.

A FLORAL QUESTION.

Nobody feels justified in [illegible] a blue rose, a yellow [illegible] or verbena. Will such things ever be seen? Some persons think up, and foreign florists are hard at work in hybridizing, trying to accomplish it, but their successes have disappointed. And for this good reason, viz: Blue, red, and yellow are the three primary colors. Take the different hues found in the varieties of any species of flower, are produced by crossing flowers which have these different colors. Thus the original colors of the verbena in a wild state, were red and blue, and by crossing these, we can get shades of red, blue, and purple, but not yellow. The wild dahlias are red and yellow, and by crossing them, we get shades of red, yellow and orange, and white, but not blue. So far as our observation extend, no genus of any flower contains all the primary colors: hence if the above theory be correct, none of the varieties can monopolize all the shades of color. One will look red, another blue and so on; hence the necessity of combining flowers of different sorts, if we would get all shades of color.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE BEST ARGUMENTS FROM THE GROUND.

A correspondent in sending a list of subscribers for the *Agriculturist*, alludes to his experience with [illegible] of persons will know too much [in their own opinion] to take an agricultural journal, and says:—I cannot learn my farm to argue the point with such, but if I stay at home and raise better arguments on my farm perhaps they will be convinced that it is to their interest to take such a paper. Truly said—two extra bushels of corn per acre, are worth more in such discussion than a hundred lectures. Let every farmer practice as well as read reliable teachings, and others will not be long in finding out and adopting the secret of his success.

VERY OBVIOUS.

The editor of a new agricultural paper we have just received says in his opening address, "there is scarcely a farmer among us who has not become satisfied in the dignified pursuit of cultivating the soil. May we inquire what is the occupation of the farmers who are not "satisfied in cultivating the soil?"

—Trees and shrubs have now completed their season's growth, and the preparing for the Winter rest. The fall of the leaves gives the signal that the time for transplanting has arrived, and the carpenter will soon present a busy scene. If every man who ought to plant a tree, should send in his order this Fall, there would be such a demand as has never been witnessed. Many farms, perhaps the majority, have no orchard worth the name, and hundreds in the vicinity of cities, who have hardly enough to eat by cultivating grain, might, in a few years, acquire wealth by raising fruit. We urge all our readers, who have available spots, to at once commence the work of tree planting.

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Pains in the Face, Cheeks, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sore Throat, Quinsy and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

[illegible]

NOTICE.

ANY TRESPASSER on lots 7, 8 and 9, in the 10th Concession of Dover will be [illegible] according to law.

JOHN BEER.

Oct. 18, 1860. 43-6m

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.

GOOD AXES,

WARRANTED AT $15 PER DOZ.

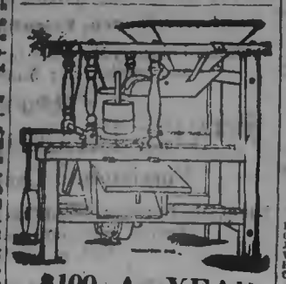
BROAD AXES $5 EACH.

Please call at my shop, examine my work, and be satisfied that it is of the first class.

☞ Broad and Narrow Axes jumped and ground in the shortest notice.

W. MOCOCK.

Ashburnham, Sept. 6, 1860. 36



$100 A YEAR

AND upwards secured to the Farmers, by Aldus Mowry's

CHOP GRINDR.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and [illegible] but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 10 to 25 bushels of Grain per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

REFERENCES:

Mathew McIadoo, Cavan. Joseph Walton, Smith. Francis Best, Emily. W. Elliot, do. G. Barkwell, do. S. Dickins, Peterboro'. W. Armstrong, Otonabee. C. Gifford, Cobourg

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.

CLARKE'S.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS, PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:

Joseph Walton. John Walton.

MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

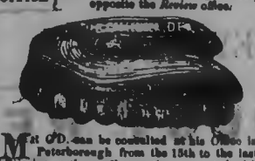
M. MOWRY.

Peterboro', March 16, 1858.

DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr., DENTIST.

OFFICE } Burnham's Block, George Street, opposite the *Review* office.



MR. O'D. can be consulted at his Office in Peterborough from the 15th to the last of every month, on all operations connected with the profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted on the finest Gold and Silver; also on Vulcanized Rubber plates.

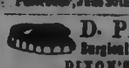
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FILLING TEETH.

A Tooth that has ached or is aching, can be saved without pain and made to defend the shock of mastication for a long time.

Children's Teeth attended to and arranged if irregular. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and at prices corresponding with equally good work elsewhere.

OFFICE open on Sundays from 9 to 10 a. m. and from 2 to 3 p. m. for extraction only.

Peterboro', June 30th 1860. 25



D. PENTLAND,

Surgical & Mechanical Dentist

DIXON'S BLOCK,

George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.

ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.

Peterborough, April 12th 1860. 15

BRITISH

SADDLERY & HARNESS WARE-HOUSE.

Opposite J. Reid's Carriage Room, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & HORNIBLY

Will [illegible] on hand, and make to order

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,

[illegible]

[illegible]

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

L. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1850. 16

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,587,000. Paid up Capital, $ 650,00

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

HON. W. B. ROBINSON. | F. F. WHITEHORNE, Esq.
GEO. DUGGAN, JR., Esq. | GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.P.
WM. L. PERRIN, Esq. | A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
HON. J. H. CAMERON. | DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.
CAPT. P. WARAKER.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:

HON. J. LEANDER STARR.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by the Company at its various Agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858.

WESTERN

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£5,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16

CANADA WEST

FARMERS' MUTUAL & STOCK

INSURANCE CO'Y,

Head Office—Hamilton, C. W.

President—H. J. LAWRY, Baron.
Vice-President—T. STOCK, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Ass A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland; John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough; John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer

JOSEPH B. WALTON, Travelling Agent for the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterborough and Victoria.

The C. W. F. M. & S. Ins. Co. was incorporated by Act of Parliament in the year 1851, solely for the purpose of insuring the wants of the Farmer by effecting him profitable against fire, at the lowest possible rates.

The Act of Incorporation prohibits the Directors from taking risks on Mills, Stores, or Buildings in Blocks, or any other hazardous property; and by strictly adhering to these provisions, by the Moral and prompt settlement of claims, as well as by judicious management throughout, the Company has met with that success and general favor, in the several places where it has operated, which it is still its desire and effort not only to maintain, but to extend to localities not hitherto supplied by it.

The Board of Directors is constituted entirely of Farmers, upon whom they know your responsibility, their sympathies are with you, and to whom entirely your interests may safely be entrusted.

JOSEPH B. WALTON,
Agent.

☞ Office at his private residence, London Street, Peterborough.

Peterboro', June 6, 1860.

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for [illegible] Leaf and Assurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., Ætna, Hartford, Conn., Orient, Hartford, Conn., &c.

[illegible]

Patronized by Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

GEO. A. COX,

AMBROTYPE AND

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity that he has recently refitted and refurnished his rooms with a new and complete apparatus, and having taken instructions from the celebrated Photographer, W. H. Fuller, Esq., of Rochester, universally acknowledged to be unequalled in the profession, is therefore now prepared to take pictures in the

PHOTOGRAPHIC, AMBROTYPE, Melaineotype,

and [illegible] other style of the art which for likeness and effect shall be the Fluest [illegible] Public [illegible] have. Every description of out-door scenery taken with accuracy.

Rooms in Burnham's Block, same entrance as to the Montreal Telegraph Office. ☞ Call and examine specimens and cases.

Peterboro', Aug. 29, 1860. 35

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING

GARDINER'S

CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT

WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by

J. MITCHEL.
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used

GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Clarkson, Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham, W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott, J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan, D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan, John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong, P. Ayers.
W. H. Hayter, W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham, B. Sherwood.

State Fire Insurance,

CHIEF OFFICES—3 PALL MALL AND 36 LUDGATE HILL,
LONDON.

Established in 1856, under Charter of Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL, - - - - $2,500,000.

With Upwards of 1,000 Shareholders.

The Right Hon. Lord Kean, *Chairman.*
Peter Morrison Esq., *Managing Director.*
William Capper, Esq., *Secretary.*

A copy of Stock Book can be seen on the counte. at the

Head Office, Canad West, TORONT .

Trustees and Board of Directors in Canada:

Honorable John Ross, | H. J. Howland, M.P.P.
John Crawford, Esq., | William Ross, Esq.
W. McMaster, Esq. | Wm. Henderson, Esq.

BANKERS:—The Bank of Montreal.

SOLICITORS:—Ross, Crawford and Crombie

The Branch was only opened last January, and now has an income of

$75,000.

which is retained in this country.

The increase of business in England is unprecedented, as shown by the Parliamentary returns, and the following taken from the late September Report:

"It will thus be seen that the total amount of business done during the last nine months of the Company's operations has been *TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE POLICIES*, producing an additional annual income of

$750,000

Representing Property Insured to the extent o

Thirty Million Dollars!

The Report further says, that "the Directors congratulate the shareholders on this satisfactory increase in the business of the Company, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection now formed it will continue to increase in the same ratio.

The Capital of the Company is devoted entirely to First Liabilities, having no reserve for a Life Branch.

All loss es in Canada are submitted to the gentlemen composing the Board who examine the particulars, and if found satisfactory, at once order the payment of the claim. This system has called forth numerous cards of thanks.

If differences should arise between claimants and the Company, the Manager is fully empowered to accept of any process in law.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager, British North America.

AGENT,—James Hall, Esq., Peterborough 47—3m

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW!

"Anchor" Line of Steam Packet Ships, Sailing regularly between Montreal, Quebec and Glasgow.

Ship. | tons. | Master. | Commander.
United Kingdom...1366...866...Wm. Mellorald
John Bull.....1192...[illegible]...R. Gilmour.
United States,...1300...800...

The "UNITED STATES" will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

Tuesday, the 13th November

RATES OF PASSAGE from Quebec to Glasgow or Liverpool.

Saloon Cabin.....$60.00
Third class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked provisions...$30.00

Children in proportion

Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

C. & D. GRAY,
(Union Block, Yonge Street, Toronto.

TO BE LET.

[illegible]

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER the 7th of May, [illegible] will run [illegible] the [illegible] and Stations as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at 7:50, A. M.
" Millbrook at 8:15, "
" Fraserville at 9:40, "
Arrive at Peterboro', 10:05, "

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at 2:30, P. M.
" Fraserville at 3:15, "
" Millbrook at 3:50, "
Arrive at Port Hope, 5:05, "

By the above arrangement Trains will connect at Millbrook going North or South, giving passengers from Madley and Millbrook FIVE HOURS in Peterboro', and returning same day

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

1st May, 1860. 18-tfm

LAKE ONTARIO

STEAMBOAT NOTICE!

THE STEAMER

"MAPLE LEAF."

Capt. Schofield.

WILL commence her regular trips on the

21st day of March inst.,

in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay, and Port Hope and Peterboro' Rail Roads,

For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, and New York.

Leave Colborne every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a. m., Cobourg at 9 a. m., and Port Hope at 11 a. m. Returning direct from Port Hope to Rochester, arriving at Rochester at 3 p. m., in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and South, via., New York Central and Genesee Valley, and New York and Erie Rail Roads.

Returning the *Maple Leaf* will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday night, at 11 o'clock p. m., arriving at Colborne, Cobourg, and Port Hope, in time to connect with all Trains East, West, and North.

Freight will be taken from Rochester AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

GEO. SCHOFIELD,
Master.

Port Hope, March 5th, 1860. 14

WANTED!

20,000 Bush. Oats, 10,000 Bush. Peas,

10,000 BUSHELS BARLEY,

500 *Firkins of Good Merchantable Butter.*

Farmers will find the subscriber at the Market prepared to pay the highest prices in Cash for the above.

—ALSO,—

The highest price paid in Cash for any quantity of SHEEP SKINS.

B. GREEN.

Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1860.

CASH FOR WHEAT

DELIVERED AT THE

PORT HOPE RAILWAY STATION,

PETERBOROUGH.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Sept. 5, 1860. 36

Cobourg and Peterboro'

RAILWAY.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, 4th July, Trains will run as follows:—

Going North.

Leave Cobourg.....8.30 A.M
Arrive at Peterboro'.....10.45 A.M
Leave Cobourg.....2.45 P.M
Arrive at Peterboro'.....5.00 P.M

Going South.

Leave Peterboro'.....12.15 P.M
Arrive at Cobourg.....2.30 P.M
Leave Peterboro'.....6.30 P.M
Arrive at Cobourg.....8.45 P.M

COVERT & FOWLER.
Lessees.

Cobourg, July 1, 1860. 28

CAMPBLL & Co'S

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

MILL FURNISHINGS,

And Manufacturers Supplies,

OFFICE, 14 ST. PETER STREET
Montreal.

SAWS! SAWS!

OF every description, on hand and made to order.

CAMPBELL & Co.
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

FILES! FILES!

THOMAS FIRTH & SONS, Sheffield & Sons, Spear & Jackson's, and other Makers. Also, every description of Files, RECUT and warranted good as new, at a very much less price than is usually paid for new Files.

CAMPBELL & Co.
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

SPERM, Whale, Solar Sperm, Elephant, Lard, Coal Oil, &c., for hauling or machinery, either by the barrel of 5 to 10 gallons.

CAMPBELL & Co.
14 St. Peter Street Montreal.

LEATHER BELTING!

PATENT Stretched, Waterproof, Cemented, Riveted or Stitched, warranted in every respect; can furnish either the Trade or Consumer at a lower price than any other parties in Canada. Send for Price List of Prices.

CAMPBELL & Co.,
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

September 5th, 1860. 39

TO RENT.

ON LIBERAL TERMS, the premises known as Trudinger Cottage, beautifully situated on the Otonabee, commanding a full view of Peterborough, and of the River, and within a short walk of the centre of the Town

[illegible] every necessary accommodation for a [illegible] family, and has been a few years [illegible] and [illegible] if required.

ALSO,—The premises now occupied by the subscriber, with about 10 to thirty acres of land.

For particulars apply to the proprietor.

SAMUEL DICKSON.

Asphodel, Sept. 20th, 1860. 39

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

THE [illegible] DWELLING HOUSE and [illegible] at present occupied by the subscriber.

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', July 25, 1860. 30

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

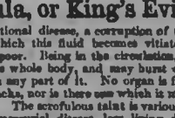
HAS [illegible] from England, a large [illegible] of the latest designs of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel. 17

MARBLE WORKS.



H. T. EVANS

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bathurse Streets, foot of Smithstown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1860. 45

BRITISH AMERICAN

CIRCULAR DELIVERY,

AND

General Advertising

AGENCY.

22 *St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, C. E*

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public, that he is now prepared to receive Orders for Printing, Addressing and Distributing Bills, Circulars, &c; also, Posting Placards, and receiving Advertisements for insertion in the various City and Provincial Journals.

He will likewise be prepared to receive, and by means of his numerous Agents, arrange for insertion, Advertisements in the various papers throughout Upper and Lower Canada, the Lower Provinces, and the United States, also for the delivery of Circulars in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., thus offering to advertiser and all parties wishing to secure regular an systematic publicity for their announcemen a certain and speedy means of doing so, at

GREAT SAVING OF

Time, Trouble and Expense.

His Arrangements being now completed, he begs to solicit from Railway Companies, Merchants, Tradesmen, Hotel Keepers and others the transaction of all such business, which he begs to assure them will be strictly attended to, with punctuality and despatch, and flatters himself that from his long experience in England, in this line of business as well as in connection with the Montreal Press, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction.

ROBERT MOORE.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

IS a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generations;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of this consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetters and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all Complaints arising from Vitiated or Impure Blood. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so compounded that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is assisted to find his health or improy restored by a remedy at once so simple and reviving.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. Hence, wherever mankind is planted to furnish grains my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Sick-Headache, Piles, Jaundice, *Derangement of Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inactions of the Stomach, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

As this is the fact of its publication, and since its introduction into every section of this country, it has performed, and still performs, many remarkable cures of pulmonic complaints, which have thrown the shadow of fear from many a household. While there is any virtue left in the lungs, or any tendency to health in the system, this remedy will assuredly be found. Many eminent clergymen, in various parts of the country, have voluntarily given certificates of its effects, which we have published in our Almanac, and which we will send to any one who will call for them. Its unparalleled success in the cure of Pulmonary Complaints has made it known throughout the civilized world. There is no remedy which can be relied on with more confidence to do the work of healing, when it is administered according to the directions. Keep it by you, and when you feel the first symptoms of a cold, or hear your children hoarse, or croupy, do not wait for the disease to fasten its fangs upon the throat or lungs, but apply the remedy at once, and thus prevent the development of the disease. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

As this is the fact of its publication, and since its introduction into every section of this country, it has performed, and still performs, many remarkable cures of pulmonic complaints, which have thrown the shadow of fear from many a household. While there is any virtue left in the lungs, or any tendency to health in the system, this remedy will assuredly be found. Many eminent clergymen, in various parts of the country, have voluntarily given certificates of its effects, which we have published in our Almanac, and which we will send to any one who will call for them. Its unparalleled success in the cure of Pulmonary Complaints has made it known throughout the civilized world. There is no remedy which can be relied on with more confidence to do the work of healing, when it is administered according to the directions. Keep it by you, and when you feel the first symptoms of a cold, or hear your children hoarse, or croupy, do not wait for the disease to fasten its fangs upon the throat or lungs, but apply the remedy at once, and thus prevent the development of the disease. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID

1860

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at the Office, in superior style, at low rates!

Circulars, Cheques, Funeral Cards, Invoices, Bill Headings, Receipts, Show Bills, Cheque Bills, Pamphlets, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Dodger Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every Description, kept constantly on hand.

☞ Country Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1860.

Volume 5.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 49.

"THE EXAMINER"

is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in DUNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE-STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising [illegible]

All communications to the Editor must be post-paid; otherwise they will not be taken of them.

JAMES HUMPHREW, Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL, SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN, [illegible] Office in the [illegible], Peterborough.

[illegible] GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. W. CLUTTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO'

DEALER in Country Sheep, Shearlings, Pelts, Wool, Hides, Calf and Deer Skins, Furs, Oil, &c. Highest Cash Prices given. Office, Water Street, Peterboro', C. W. [illegible]

Mr. WOOLL,

MANUFACTURER of Cloth Mitts, Socks and Stockings. Home Made Yarns for sale. Factory, Water Street, Peterboro'. [illegible]

WILSON, TITTERALL & DENEHAN

PROVISION Merchants and Commission Agents, Corn Exchange, Canada Square, Upper Water Street, Toronto. [illegible] Toronto, Nov. 1860. [illegible]

J. H. ROSSER,

BOOT, Shoe, Brogan & Leather, George Street, Peterborough. [illegible]

W. SAWDON,

GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, South Street.

EDMUND B. VERDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, Land General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office—Corner of Water and Charlotte Streets. [illegible]

[illegible] BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyancer, &c. Office, Hunter Street, Peterborough. [illegible]

T. J. MARSHALL,

DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Wines, Soaps, Candles, Rice, Cheese, Fish, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glue, Matches and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro'.

R. A. J. BEATTY WELLS,

PIANO AND TEACHER OF MUSIC. [illegible] Peterborough, [illegible]

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon is the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge, Water Street, Dec. 7th, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Provisions and Produce, &c. Highest price for all kinds of country produce, George Street, Peterborough. 15

THOMAS MENNEER,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 25

DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and China ware, Hunter Street, Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c. &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

ALEX. McNEIL,

AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

J. FOWLER & Co.

HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 19

JAMES BEST,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Brock Block, George Street, Peterborough. 19

[illegible] MANNERS,

Carpenter, Joiner and Plain [illegible] Window Sash of all sizes, Doors, Paper, &c., King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m

GEORGE H. HUGHES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Harris's Building, next door to Bank of Montreal, George St., Peterborough. 17

H. S. C. STRICKLAND,

Bricklayer and Plasterer, TRUE STREET.

H. S. C. S. has had a good deal of experience in setting Arches, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER work is executed and the United States.

☞ Bricklaying and Jobbing Work promptly attended to. [illegible]

Peterborough, June 26th, 1860. 1y

MONEY TO LEND ON REAL ESTATE.

Apply to [illegible] HENDERSON Peterborough, May 31, 1860. 32

J. MENZIES,

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

CLOTHIER,

[illegible] Peterborough, [illegible]

DIARIES FOR 1861.

CONTAINING Rules, Tables and Statistics of Interest to Merchants, Farmers and Mechanics. MERCHANTS' ALMANACS, [illegible]

and a general Miscellany of Stationery. Goods unsurpassed, and the best Cheap for Cash at [illegible] Peterboro, Nov. 29, 1860. 17

CABINET MAKING.

[illegible] Peterborough, [illegible]

J. W. REAH.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY Notary Public, &c., &c., PETERBORO'.

ALBION HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

L. W. SERRES, Proprietor.

THE [illegible] Hotel, situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, [illegible] Business men [illegible] Merchants of both Provinces) visiting or quartering in the city. It has [illegible] and especially, with the best Merchants of both Provinces) visiting or quartering in the city, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. No cost the extensive alterations, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; three have been completed in the building, a number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted and refurnished in many instances and convenient bitherto unknown to the guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor submits that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as in days gone by, the best Hotel and a half kept in Canada.

NOTICE!

THE members of the Senior Branch of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the Midsummer Quarter ending Aug. 1860, will be held in the

COUNCIL CHAMBER

on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A.M.

J. D. Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.

By order,

JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

CHEAPEST & THE BEST.

The Leading Illustrated Journal and Family Friend.

PUBLISHED Monthly of 112 Mammoth Street, by J. DOUGLASS ROBINSON, for the proprietors.

Gives over 200 beautifully printed and illustrated pages of reading matter, and 24 wood cuts of Music for

Only Fifty Cents a Year.

Should the Godey's Journal, Mardi and Bachi wants advance agents. Elegant illustrations of the Fashions in each number. Specimen copies sent on receipt of 5 cents in stamps.

Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commission allowed. Address

LADIES' ILLUSTRATED [illegible]

[illegible] 11, 1860.

L. A. CADWELL,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced business in the old stand of Mr. W. B. Wass, on Hunter street, where he will be prepared to supply

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

everything to be had in any

First-Class Bakery and CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

All kinds of CAKES, Biscuits and Crackers, Pastry, &c.

Every variety of CONFECTIONARY, both plain and fancy.

BREAD supplied to Customers at their doors every morning.

All kinds of FRUITS in season.

As all the BREADSTUFFS and CANDIES sold by the subscriber are

MADE ON THE PREMISES,

the public may rely on having them fresh.

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

L. A. CADWELL.

Peterborough, May 10, 1860.

R. A. McNABB,

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

At extremely low prices for Cash.

ALSO,

Boy' and Mens' Clothing

IN GREAT VARIETY.

☞ Inspection Invited. [illegible] Post Office Block, Hunter St Peterboro', Oct 31, 1860. 49

300 Barrels

PRIME MESS BEEF,

For sale low for Cash. Apply to

R. GOODRAM,

At the Steam [illegible]

Peterboro', Oct. 27, 1860. 3

TO THE PUBLIC.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

J. J. MARSHALL,

HAS JUST RECEIVED a most extensive stock of

GROCERIES,

Such as Teas, Coffees and Tobaccos, direct from the Importers, which he will offer for sale at as great advantage as can be had, and which he is confident to sell at a small advance on the prices of

FRESH PROVISIONS

in large and complete

Flour, Meal, Pork, Fish, Cheese, Lard, Butter, &c. &c.

Still at prices to LOVE! of any in town!

Spices, Sauces, Pickles, Starches, Corn Starch, Fire Lighters, Matches, Oil & Brush for Lamps and Candles, Brooms, Brushes & Pails, Tubs, Indian Baskets, &c.

CROCKERY.

J. J. MARSHALL.

Peterboro', Oct. 25, 1860.

MR. NICHOLL,

[illegible]

Poetry.

HYMN FOR THANKSGIVING.

O, let us, while the Almighty showers
His full rich store of gifts on earth,
While plenteous blessings all are ours,
A glorious hymn of praise pour forth—

A wide-diffusing harmony,
The music of our heart-felt prayers,
Thanksgiving may exceed to Thee,
God of our joys, and griefs, and cares!

We glean the harvest we have sown,
A golden [illegible]
Hence long [illegible] flint dishes crown
With joy—we never chapfet for meat.

Grateful, we each may lowly bow,
While all the [illegible] of the year
Shall meet [illegible] the sunlight glow,
That softly [illegible] noon.

We hear not dulcet nor tolled in vain,
For [illegible] gulden fruits are ours;
And [illegible] the summer rain,
And nourished the summer flowers.

For every ray that kissed the earth,
Divinely penned amid the rain!
And every bird that carol'd forth,
Song of the joys that should be here!

Glad sounds shall mingle with the air
Of autumn; while the changeful hours
Shall waft abroad each fervent prayer,
Pure as the breath of summer flowers!

And all the hopeful-hearted throng,
And weary-laden hearts who grieve,
As if inspired with heavenly song
A joyful hymn of thanks shall weave.

Ella Loring's Thanksgiving.

A NEW ENGLAND TALE.

"She is the most wilful little thing that ever lived," sighed good Aunt Anne, as the door closed after her niece, Ella Loring.

"What's the trouble now?" enquired Aunt Anne's good husband, raising his eyes from the newspaper, and fixing them on her usually placid, but just now troubled face.—"What is she going to do that is wrong?

"It is what she is not going to do that vexes me" replied Mrs. Loring. "She positively declares that she will not make one of the party at Grandpa Deming's next week. It is too bad, and I'm no patience left!"

"Pah! pah!" said Mr. Loring, "its only a girl's whim; she'll repent of it when she finds who is to be there."

"That is just where the trouble lies," returned Mrs. Loring. "I was a fool to tell her that they were expecting Geoffrey Hand. I might have known how it would be.

"Well, there's no accounting for the notions of [illegible]," said Mr. Loring resuming his paper.

"Oh, that is what you always say, John; as if we had any more whims than you men!" and Aunt Anne beat the unoffending ottoman with her foot, and twirled her crochet needle between her thumb and finger after a very nervous fashion.

Meanwhile Ella Loring ascended the stairs and locked herself in her pleasant chamber.

She was a pretty little creature, just turned of eighteen, with a profusion of soft curls and a pair of laughing brown eyes, which were, however, at this particular moment full of tears.

"I shan't go one step!" she cried, decisively, throwing herself down upon the hearth-rug in front of the bright coal fire. "Aunt Anne is too bad to try to make me. Nobody will miss me, nor care whether I am there or not. I will stay here at home by myself. They will have as much as they can do to admire Miss Waldron."

When Ella got thus far, her voice broke down, and she buried her face in her hands for a minute. But presently she dashed away the tears with an impatient gesture, and began again.

"What a foolish girl I am! I'm not going to make myself miserable because Geoffrey Deming has forgotten me, and is going to marry the rich cousin. I will go to Grandpa Deming's, just to let him see that I don't care a fig for him! Yes; and I'll flirt with Charles Gregory, just as much as I please. Just as if I'd die of a broken heart for all the Geoffrey's in the world!"

A praiseworthy resolution, little lady! and one which brought the smiles all back to [illegible] Aunt Anne's face, when she heard of it.

They were going to have a grand old-fashioned Thanksgiving at Grandpa Deming's. All the sons and daughters were coming home, each with their sons and [illegible] connected with the family were [illegible] to be festive. [illegible] Miss [illegible] Waldron, eldest cousin Ella Loring. Many and many a time had she been a welcome guest in the fine old mansion, for she was a prime favorite with both Grandpa and Grandma Deming, and with the exception of their own children, there was no one whom they would not open sooner than, for their Thanksgiving feast.

Ella contrived her toilette judiciously in this visit with unusual care. Her every dress; she was determined to render herself look as pretty as possible, the little [illegible] and an old-fashioned hoop petticoat, with its delicate edge of blonde at the ankle and sleeves, and a rich crimson ribbon both of which her glass told often, told her were very becoming. On any nothing of Aunt Anne and Uncle John, who thought she was pretty and charming whatever she had on.

Before [illegible] Thanksgiving [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Deming and Ella found up the avenue that led to Grandpa Deming's mansion. It was just as light, and as cold that Ella had counted herself over with the warm robes, and had [illegible] chicken for nearly half an hour, which was a very unusual thing for her to do. But in the meantime Aunt Anne and Uncle John had [illegible] themselves with the [illegible] though [illegible] nothing about Geoffrey Deming and Miss Waldron, Aunt Anne could not help [illegible] to herself, and Uncle John [illegible]

Ella [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE EXAMINER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1860.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS

Last week we noticed the motion of Mr. A. McDonald for the production of the correspondence on the subject of the Militia Law, and the reasons given by the Ministers for not bringing down the papers at present. We now publish the correspondence, which is as follows:

Montreal, 21st November, 1860.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that I have been instructed by the Militia Council to call upon you to furnish them with the reasons which have induced you to withhold your assent to the Militia Bill, which has been passed by both Houses of Parliament, and presented to you for the Royal assent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) A. T. Drummond,
Adjutant General of Militia.

To His Excellency the Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

Government House,
Montreal, 21st November, 1860.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, requesting, on the part of the Militia Council, to be informed of the reasons which have induced me to withhold my assent to the Militia Bill, which has been passed by both Houses of Parliament, and presented to me for the Royal assent.

In reply, I have to state that I have not withheld my assent from the Militia Bill, but have reserved it for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, in consequence of the provisions of the 41st clause of the Act, which appear to me to require the sanction of the Imperial Government before they can be carried into effect.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) MONCK.

A. T. Drummond, Esq.,
Adjutant General of Militia.

The following correspondence has also been published

JANUARY

1861

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 1.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in a superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Blank Forms, Printed Cards,
Posters, Bill Headings,
Shop Bills, Show Bills,
Cabinet Bills, Programmes,
Notes, Bill Heads,
Visiting Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Ornamental and Printing. Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
BAILIFF of the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
C. CLINTON, Agent.

CANADA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLINTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterborough.

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Post Office Buildings, George Street, Peterborough.

T. G. HASLETT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough.

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough.

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Wines and Spirits, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough.

JOHN HAYDEN,
Importer of Manufactured and Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes of all kinds, Meerschaum Pipes, &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Wing Block, Otonabee Street, Peterboro'.

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Rowe's Building, next door (north) to Thomas's Store, George St., Peterboro'.

R. S. C. EWERTHS,
Watchmaker and Engraver,
BROCK STREET.

H. S. C. E. has for sale a gold dial of another variety, a Lever Watch, and other kinds of MAKE & PLEASE watches in England with the United States.
☞ Residence next door to Whitehead's Saddle Shop.
Peterborough, June 30th, 1859.

MONEY TO LEND
ON REAL ESTATE.
ROBERT DENSTOWN
Peterborough, May 29, 1856.

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
CLOTHIER,
&c. &c. &c.
Fit Warranted.

CABINET-MAKING.
E. FOSTER, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Brock Street, Peterborough.

J. W. KERR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c.
PETERBORO'.

MR. NICHOLL,
TEACHER of Music, Singing, &c., &c., &c., Peterborough.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
E. W. BINGHAM, Proprietor.
THIS Extensively patronized and well known HOUSE, situated on the corner of ST. PAUL STREET, commands the largest and best business in the city. It has (with the exception of the Lafontaine) been newly furnished throughout, and is now conducted in a manner to give it a character, that it never can fail to receive a liberal share of the travelling and other public patronage.
The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION will enjoy the least of it, will continue to be, as it ever is, the best Dollar and a half House in Canada.

NOTICE!
THE meetings of the Senior Board of Trustees for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the
COUNCIL CHAMBER
on the first TUESDAYS of the months of
MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER,
respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—Candidates for examination are required, to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.
By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1860.

CHEAPEST & THE BEST.
The Ladies Illustrated Journal and Family Friend.
PUBLISHED Monthly at 115 Nassau Street, by J. DOUGLASS ROBINSON, for the proprietors.
Great care and considerable pains are taken to render the Journal worthy of a place in every family circle. Elegant Illustrations of the Fashions are a leading feature. Specimen copies sent on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.
Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commission given. Address
LADIES ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL,
115 Nassau Street, New York.
October 21, 1860. 42

R. A. McNABB,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
At extremely low prices for Cash.
ALSO,
Boy and Mens' Clothing
IN GREAT VARIETY.
☞ Inspection invited.
Post Office Block, Hunter St.
Peterboro', Oct 31, 1860. 43

200 Barrels
PRIME MESS BEEF,
For sale low for Cash. Apply to
R. COCHRANE,
At the Market.
Peterboro', Oct. 27, 1860. 43

TO THE PUBLIC.
Quick Sales and Small Profits.
J. J. MARSHALL,
HAS JUST RECEIVED a most extensive stock of
GROCERIES,
Fresh Teas, Coffees and Tobaccos, direct from the Montreal Market, where they were purchased at great advantage for cash, and which he is enabled to sell at a small advance upon cost.
ALSO ON HAND
FRESH PROVISIONS
in large and complete
Flour, Meal, Pork, Fish, Cheese, Butter, Bread, &c.,
Sold at prices as LOW as any in town!
Spices, Spices, Pickles, Relishes, Commets, Figs, Almonds, Oils & Salad a Soaps and Candles, Brushes, Brooms & Pails, Cubs, and a variety of
CROCKERY.
J. J. MARSHALL.
George Street, West side.
Peterboro', Oct. 18, 1860. 41

CAKES & BISCUITS
T. J. subscriber calls the attention of persons in the Township and vicinity of
CANDLES,
CRACKERS AND BISCUITS
which he will guarantee to be of
CHEAP AND GOOD
as can be bought in the Province.
OYSTERS
constantly on hand, and warranted fresh.
T. J. CAMPBELL.
Peterboro', Dec. 1, 1860.

JUST WHAT CHEAP
BOOTS & SHOES
ARE TO BE HAD AT
J. & MARSHALL'S.
Peterboro', Dec. 13, 1860.

CARD WANTED.
THE undersigned will be glad to receive a CARD from any person who has found the way to make

REQUISITION.

To Charles Perry, Esquire,

SIR,—As the time is approaching when it becomes necessary to select some person to fill the Office of Mayor of the Town of Peterborough, we the undersigned electors of Peterborough, having full confidence in your integrity and your ability to fill the office, do hereby respectfully request that you will allow yourself to be a candidate, and we hereby pledge you our votes and timely support.

J T Hamilton,	A. S. Fraser,
E Chamberlin,	H. Boyd,
Daniel Hopkins,	R. B. McDougall,
W A Reid,	James Campbell,
W Henry,	James Ferguson,
John Thompson,	James Griffith,
John A Hartley,	Peter Thom,
Geo H Hopkins,	John Watterson,
John McInerny,	H. Billington,
J J Marshall,	Arch Hoggart,
J Cluxton,	Silas Thompson,
A Niblock,	Robt. White,
Tom Mahoney,	John Kennedy,
Robt Cochrane,	James Best,
Thos Rountree,	John Hedley,
James J Fisher,	G. Jenkins,
John Allison,	Walter W Boswell,
Robt Graham,	John Hudson,
Patrick Ryan,	Francis Forsythe,
Robert Stevens,	Jno Readrow,
John Moffatt,	C. Lacy,
James Baptiste,	David Heathorn,
John Clifford,	Jr Sergeant,
M. D. Magee,	J B Dane,
James Ryan,	E T cowith,
John Reid,	W H Heathorn,
Geo. Cunningham,	W Crawford
L. Caine,	Thos Harper,
D. Cadotte,	T J Heathorn,
L. A. Gaboreli,	Jas B Dixon,
Thomas Meanins,	John Kennedy,
A. MacKenzie,	Jno J Kennedy,
Alexander McNeil,	Jno Barnes,
Thomas [illegible]ly,	Jas Connor,
Geo McDonald,	John Jeffery,
Lewis McGregor,	Tim Tiken,
Gilespe Dawson,	Mich Shea,
G. Chertain,	M Tiney,
L. Lemay,	John White,
D. Lemay,	W S Church,
Thomas Fry,	Ed Foster,
David Whelan,	John Haggart,
J. K. Patterson,	Wm Jas Morrow,
Geo. Hazlehurst,	John Casey,
R. F. Kirkpatrick,	Mich O'Donnell,
James Fitzgerald,	Thos McGrath,
Duncan McGregor,	Alex Mervin,
George Mitchell,	R MacDonald,
William Eastland,	John Cheyne,
Henry Crone,	Mark Amey,
Alex [illegible]rskine,	Henry New,
Jas Stenson,	Jas Chalmers,
Jo Erskine,	Robert Harper,
N Defo,	John Delaney,
John Kelly,	Jas Edgar,
Hardy Welsh,	Arch Haggart,
T B Martin,	Hiram Sherwood,
Wm T Martin,	Wm H Martin,
J K Bigelow,	Jas Welsh,
Andrew Knox,	Henry Little,
Pat McBrdd,	Mich's Daly,
Richard O'Meime,	Thos Woods,
Wm Cairns,	James Cougers,
Peter Mc rison,	B Lynch,
Malcolm McKellar,	Christopher Boyd,
J Sedgewick,	Davis O'Brenn,
Nm Fowler,	Thomas Kennedy,
Wm Lemon,	V Eastwood,
Charles Gilbert,	Wm Croft,
Geo McCombe,	John Keenan,
James Bestwick,	Joseph Speechly.

REPLY.

To J. T. Hamilton Esq., and others,

GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the requisition presented to me this day. I cheerfully comply with your request, and should I be elected to the Mayoralty my greatest desire will be to fill the office to the satisfaction of the rate-payers of the Town. You may rely on my strict attention being given to all the duties of the office.

I am, gentlemen,
Your ob'd't ser't,
CHARLES PERRY.
Peterboro', 4th Dec. 1860.

To the Municipal Electors OF THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

GENTLEMEN,

I am now before you as Candidate for Mayor, for the next year. I am unfortunately not the first in the field; nevertheless I should hope that the favor which I expect to meet with from you will carry me through any difficulty on that score.

It may be necessary for me to say a few words to you. I think I may say that I have now served a tolerable apprenticeship to the town business, and I know such feel that all that is required to have the affairs of the Corporation carried on efficiently and satisfactorily is to appoint a person to the office of Mayor who will really pay attention to the Town business, who will attend to it faithfully and be responsible for the due performance of his duty. If you elect me I will give my whole time and attention to the interests of the town, and you may depend upon me discharging my duty faithfully and without fear or favor.

It appears to me that the great want we have experienced since the incorporation of our town is the want of an efficient and energetic head of the Council, a man who would be always at his post—who would have a proper control and exercise a vigilant oversight over all the sub-officials of the town and keep them to their duty—who would be ex-officio a member of all the Committees of the Council, and make it his duty to assist and stimulate them in their duties (and any one who has been a member of the Council will see how necessary this is)—who would be always ready, as Police Magistrate, to suppress rowdyism and promote and enforce good order and the bribery—who would see after and be responsible for the due enforcing of the payment of all the rents, tolls, and other revenues of the town—who would see after and attend to the thousand and one matters which it has hitherto, apparently, been no body's business to attend to, and from the neglect of which the Corporation has hitherto suffered incalculable loss—and who would, in fine, keep all the business of the town in motion and attend diligently to its interests.

If all these duties were performed as they should be (and they could not have been by former Mayors, who always had their own private business affairs as their first consideration) we would have a far different state of things from that which has existed for years past. Instead of each retiring Council leaving at the end of the year the finances of the town entirely unsettled, a large amount of the revenues of the town still uncollected, and a large arrear of debt as a legacy to the succeeding Council, people clamouring for and scrambling to have their accounts paid and no funds wherewith to pay them, rate-payers refusing to pay their taxes on the ground that they had accounts against the Corporation which they could not get paid—all the income of the town would be collected in good time, people would look forward, as a matter of course, to paying the taxes, rents, tolls, &c., due to the Corporation, punctually—accounts against the Corporation would be paid punctually in cash, and each Council would retire leaving the town affairs finally closed for the year, all assets collected, all debts paid and a clear score.

This, Gentlemen, is what ought to be the state of things, and all this I do sincerely think can be accomplished, and, if elected Mayor, I will. If properly supported by the Council, confidently look forward to such a consummation. I know exactly what is required to be done to make the affairs of the town work to much better purpose than hitherto, and I feel that I do not promise more than I can accomplish.

If you see fit to entrust me with the management of the affairs of the town I trust and hope, and feel every confidence, that you will never have reason to regret your choice.

In conclusion, as to the proposed con-solidation of the debts of the town, and as to the procuring a sufficient supply of water for the town, as safeguard against fire, and any other schemes likely to concern the interests of the Corporation, I can only assure you, Gentlemen, that you shall not find me wanting in my duty to you or to your interests.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your ob't Servant,
WM. CHERRY.
Peterboro', Dec. 5th, 1860.

NOTICE.

NOTICE [illegible]

Poetry.

NEW-YEAR HYMN.

[illegible]

We pause the hour and question [illegible]
Which watched us through the [illegible]

Still be with us, thou[illegible]
As swift our youthful years glide away,
We have sinned and need thy favour,
O, friend of sinners, be our stay.

Abide, Lord, in our Sabbath School,
Water the seed there weekly sown,
That we poor love our heritage rule,
And our hearts bend before thy throne.

Abide, but as a parting guest,
But dwell and watch our midnight slumber,
The love of thee for every breast,
And each one hearer the angels sung.

Abide with us, when shadows fall,
And darkness [illegible]s round our way,
Help us to hear the Saviour's call,
To his disciples, "watch and pray."

Abide with us when death draws near,
And earthly helpers fail and flee,
Bless thou the spouse, our pupils to cheer,
And whisper, "Come, abide with me."

Jan. 1861. F. M. O.

Widow Simpson's Spoons.

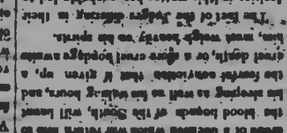
The parish of Bothgate, in Linlithgowshire, ought to be enchanted among the Lothian parishes of Scotland, inasmuch as it formed part of the dowry which Robert Bruce was preparing for his eldest daughter. Marjory, when she married Walter, the High Steward of Scotland, and thus became the progenitrix of the royal and unlucky house of Stewart. Lying midway between Edinburgh and Glasgow, these royal queens of the land must, both out of the common track of traffic and travel, it has been for ages a pastoral parish, of small and rather backward farms. Of late years coal has been found there; and steam and trade, which has felt fain to leave the world no rustic corner, are rapidly turning it into a mining district; which nobody thought of about the time of the general census, when Bothgate lived on its corn and barley, were its sheep both fine and grey, and had but two subjects of interest—the corn market and the kirk session. Among its peaceable and industrious population there was one dame who, though neither the wealthiest nor the best born, stood in her own esteem, above all but the laird and the minister; and her style and title was Widow Simpson. This lady valued herself—not on the farm left by the good man who had departed this life some dozen years before the [illegible]ment of our story, for its acres [illegible] and they consisted of half-reclaimed moorland—not on her grown-up son Robin, though he was considered likely and sensible lad—not on her own thrifty housekeeping, though it was known to be on the tight screw principle—but on the possession of a dozen silver teaspoons. Her account of them was that they had belonged to the Young Cavalier, and had been bestowed upon her grandfather in return for entertaining that clemant to the British crown on his march from Culloden—in proof of which she was accustomed to point out a half obliterated crest and the initials C. S., with which they were marked. The widow's neighbors, however, had a different tale regarding their coming into the family. It was to the effect that her grandfather, who kept a small inn somewhere in Fife, had bought these from an ill-doing tinker for three gallons of Highland whisky and two starved nags—as his grand-daughter, to the tune of his family, most likely to hold fast to such an important acquisition.

In the family recited, in the capacity of help, was Nancy Campbell, aged about 16, who was suspected of having fallen a-fancy to Robin, who reciprocated the sentiment. Nothing, however, would soften the heart of the widow as regards a match, until at last the following event occurred which caused her to give way.—About the beginning time a distant and comparatively rich relation was expected to call and take tea that evening, on his way from Middlegate. It was not often that the respectable bestowed her house with a visit; and Mrs. Simpson, determined that nothing should be wanting to the entertainment, brought out the cherished spoons early in the forenoon, with many injunctions to Nancy touching the care the utmost had to be taken of them. While the operation was being [illegible]ed to the kitchen, in the midst of one of those unavoidable [illegible] which the northern Jenny is subject to, [illegible] of the day continued the opposite of fancy [illegible] the day was dry and ready for [illegible] Robin and Nancy had been [illegible] gathering it in; but the great dragon began to fall with considerable perdition and considerable fall, and, with the [illegible] of any [illegible] by Nancy, leaving the spoons half [illegible] on the kitchen table, [illegible] to the rapid rain [illegible] to [illegible] the door. The wheat and the flax were the only depositaries known about the premises. Nancy [illegible] while they were all occupied in the [illegible] the spoons were safely [illegible] Robin and Nancy [illegible] that day pulling flax and [illegible] and [illegible] Simpson would return in [illegible] Joseph's attendance and was the [illegible] of Joseph's attendance and was the [illegible] [illegible] the door, and the widow [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Gleaner

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1861.

Volume VI.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS—

Notice—W. Cairns.

Wanted—W. Cairns.

Horse—W. Cairns.

Wanted—L. E. Osmond.

A School Class.

Teacher—J. D. Dodds.

Teacher Wanted—John McCloud.

Teacher Wanted—John McCloud.

Cow for Sale—John McCloud.

Notice—A. M. Dodds.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

Much has already been said and written about the case of John Anderson, the negro who is charged with the murder of Mrs. Gardner, of Hyrard County, and the attempted murder of her husband. We have given the facts in the case as they were developed at the examination before the Magistrate, and have also published the letter of Mr. Gardner, in which he gives his own account of the affair. We have also published the letter of Mr. Gardner, in which he gives his own account of the affair. We have also published the letter of Mr. Gardner, in which he gives his own account of the affair.

OUR CANDIDATES.

We have also published the letter of Mr. Gardner, in which he gives his own account of the affair. We have also published the letter of Mr. Gardner, in which he gives his own account of the affair.

ACCIDENTS BY DYNAMITE.

We have also published the letter of Mr. Gardner, in which he gives his own account of the affair. We have also published the letter of Mr. Gardner, in which he gives his own account of the affair.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

We have also published the letter of Mr. Gardner, in which he gives his own account of the affair. We have also published the letter of Mr. Gardner, in which he gives his own account of the affair.

LANDING OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

We have also published the letter of Mr. Gardner, in which he gives his own account of the affair. We have also published the letter of Mr. Gardner, in which he gives his own account of the affair.

TAKING THE OATH.

We have also published the letter of Mr. Gardner, in which he gives his own account of the affair. We have also published the letter of Mr. Gardner, in which he gives his own account of the affair.

NAPOLEON'S NEW-FOUND LI-BERALITY.

We have also published the letter of Mr. Gardner, in which he gives his own account of the affair. We have also published the letter of Mr. Gardner, in which he gives his own account of the affair.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MORALS.

We have also published the letter of Mr. Gardner, in which he gives his own account of the affair. We have also published the letter of Mr. Gardner, in which he gives his own account of the affair.

SAIL COLLISIONS OF DESTRUCTION.

We have also published the letter of Mr. Gardner, in which he gives his own account of the affair. We have also published the letter of Mr. Gardner, in which he gives his own account of the affair.

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Portland, Dec. 31.

The steamer North American arrived here at 10.45 this morning.

The Marquis of Dalhousie is dead, and having no male issue, the Scotch, Earldom and estates of Dalhousie fall to his cousin, Lord Panmure.

INDIA.

The 5th Bengal Europeans have been disbanded and the Calcutta papers say this extravagant step followed immediately after by a military execution. The prisoner was marched around the square in rear of his corps, and was shot dead in the front volley. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and met his death with manly resignation.

Sidney Herbert has died from the effects of his wife's death.

The 73rd Highlanders have been ordered from Edinburgh Castle to Portsmouth, to embark for India. The 72nd Foot, picked up in front of the 5th Fusileers Artillery, headed with gaiety on either flank. The 5th were then commanded to shoulder arms, then to pile arms: they obeyed, and were at once marched at ease about fifteen paces clear of the pile. No sooner were they quite clear, than the companies of the 73rd, lying sympathy to the spot intervened between the 5th and their arms, so as to prevent the possibility of any rush to recover them. When this was accomplished, the Brigadier filed the order for marching the dress of the regiment. It was done: out of the empty hut, all its non-commissioned officers refused to the realm, and the men were drafted into the five remaining regiments of the Bengal army. The most fresh recruits on their brigade, who had fought Englishmen's battles all over the world, many of the old and distinguished have drifted from the old Bengal, but from the Royal Regiments appointed, to be utterly heartbroken, and subdued about.

In Bombay there was an organized opposition on the part of the native tribunals to the impressment just like with the unsatisfactory state of the army in that presidency constituted the chief reason of the prevailing hesitation and of the hesitancy to depression. The Paris Estafette, coupled with intentions given to Austria that she must consent to sell Venetia, or be prepared for a new war in the spring, likewise had some effect upon the market, which was influenced by a sudden and considerable demand for loans on Government securities. Rate for advances on stock exchange this morning was 6 per cent., at which there was an active demand. In the afternoon the requirements increased, and applications were made to the Bank, when the minimum was 5 per cent. In the discount market, also, the demand was active. About £20,000 in bar gold was taken from the Bank to-day. It is expected that the *Australasian*, Cunard steamer, on Saturday will take out some more gold to New York. The railway market remains good, but some depression was caused yesterday, partly by sales to close speculative accounts preparatory to the holidays; most of the leading stocks left off a quarter to three-fourths per cent. lower. The Grand Trunk of Canada railway stock experienced a decline of fully one per cent. yesterday, on the publication of the report of the bondholders, now imposed doubt projected. The Turkish loan is a complete failure here. Its prospects are scarcely better at Paris.

BY THE KANGAROO.

Sandy Dec. 31.

The steamship *Kangaroo* from Liverpool on the 19th inst., has arrived off this point. She was detained by Quarantine till the morning of the 21st, to carry the mails onward via Galway, there being no packet or from that port as expected. The *Kangaroo* has £15,000 in specie; 25 cabin passengers, and 193 steerage.

ENGLAND.

The London *Times* says the President's message is an evasion of all responsibility, and contrast's Buchanan's policy with the bold action of Jackson.

It is reported that 40,000 sparrows are actually starving at Coventry, England.

The Russian Government had received news of the ratification and conclusion of peace in China. The allies were about to evacuate Pekin, to which city the Emperor was about to return.

European affairs generally unchanged. Nothing but quarterly importance.

The Galway line is temporarily suspended.

FRANCE.

The Archbishop has published a lengthy pamphlet against the stamp imposition upon pastoral letters treating of points of matters. He denounces the imposition as humiliating and not to be submitted to.

Paris breadstuffs market improving.

ITALY.

Francis II, calls upon the partisans of Gaeta to defend it to the last. The French fleet would leave soon.

The Province of Viterbo continued in correctionary.

It is reported that the French were preparing to evacuate it.

The Bavarian Minister at Turin had been recalled. The Sardinian Minister at Munich was about to be recalled.

TURKEY.

The Hungarian conference opened at Gratz on the 18th, and practically endorsed the treaty of 1856.

INDIA.

Advices from Bombay represent business still dull owing to the suspension, against the threatened.

The China grass had a favorable effect upon the Liverpool cotton market, which opened with an advance of ¼ d., and exhibits some subsequently fell.

Dodge & Grannis, all Admirals known in the India-rubber trade, failed, owing to delays in the absence of consignments from London. Liabilities £50,000.

The London *Times* calls upon the new people of colonies from America, [illegible] from the Union Walk, New York.

American securities declined.

Liverpool Markets. Market [illegible] advancing [illegible]. All qualities held slightly advanced. Provisions quiet.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A PRIEST.

LOST IN A SNOW-STORM!

(From the *New-Yorker*, Jan. 12.

We hide within the past few days the actual belligerence of an awful case of suffering on the plains. A party was lately [illegible] from St. Paul to Pembina, [illegible] at Pembina, who was [illegible] going in their company, left there somewhere about the Grand Forks to push ahead. On the 2nd inst., when about four hour's day's journey of 15 [illegible] to the overtaken by a fearful snow storm, and, losing his way, got buried in that [illegible] of Siberia, with [illegible] around, [illegible] Pembina. He had little or nothing to eat and but an old robe to cover himself with. When the gale blew this morning, he [illegible] being in a very poor condition, was unable to get through it, and lay down and died the first night. [illegible] the priest did not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

QUEEN OF LAGER-BEER.

NOTICE

PETERBOROUGH AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

AXES

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.

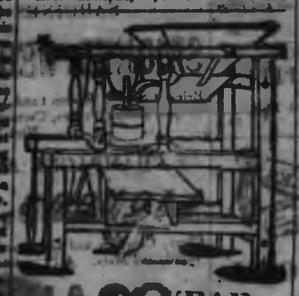
GOOD AXES,

WARRANTED AT $1.5 PER DOZ.
BROAD AXES $5 EACH.

Broad and Narrow Axes ground and ground to the greatest nicety.

W. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, Sept. 5, 1859.



A GOOD YEAR

UPWARDS SAVED to the Farmer, by using

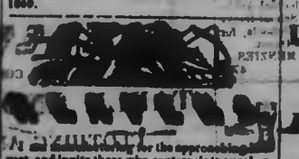
CHOP GRINDER,

Mother Nolsdon, Covn. Joseph Walton, Smith, Female Boys, Petty. Wm. Peterson, Farmer, Asphodel. Donald. C. Gilmour, Grocer, Peterboro'.

The inventor, Alden Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited quantity.

Address, A. MOWRY, Peterboro', C. W.

N. B. Any Person using the Machine, or selling a Patent, that is not purchased of the Patentee, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.



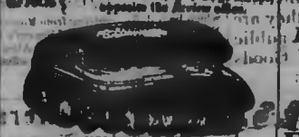
MILL IRONS

DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST,

Peterboro' March 15, 1860.



A FRESH LOT OF AMERICAN CHEESE.

STRAW CUTTERS,

PRICE $40.

MILL IRONS

DENTISTRY,

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST,

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FILLING TEETH.

A GOOD THING!

THE CANADIAN FAIR DESTROYER

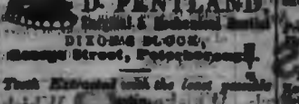
Nothing like Leather.

SOLE LEATHER,

A STARTLING FACT!

A GOOD THING!

THE CANADIAN FAIR DESTROYER



D. PENTLAND,

DENTIST,

DIXONS BLOCK,

George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.

A FRESH LOT OF AMERICAN CHEESE.

CANADA FIRE

Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

THOS. HOLTWELL, Medical Referee.

Peterborough, March 22nd, 1860.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Shareholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, also

LOSSES PAID

W. CLUXTON, Agent for Peterboro'

April 23rd, 1860.

CANADA WEST

FARMERS' MUTUAL & STOCK

INSURANCE CO'Y,

A GOOD THING!

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000

ASSURANCE COMPY.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, £500,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Provincial Assurance Company,

TORONTO, C. W.

Capital £100,000, Full up Capital, £ 60,000

Patroness, H. R. H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

President, J. G. HOWARD, Esq.

Vice-Presidents, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. W. B. Richards, | Hon. Chief Justice Draper,
Hon. Chief Justice Robinson, | Hon. Justice Sherwood,
Hon. Justice Burns, | Hon. Justice Cameron, Q.C.
Hon. Justice Hagarty, | A. M. Clark, Esq., Q.C.
Hon. W. H. Blake, | Duncan McDonell, Esq.

Solicitors and Counsel for:

HON. J. LEANDER STARR.

Secretary and Actuary:

J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

HEAD OFFICE:

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurances business transacted through Company's Agencies, as well as at the Head Office, at as low rates as in any responsible Office, and all losses promptly settled without reference elsewhere of ten per cent on all new business throughout the Head Office retains the necessary forms of application and

Peterboro', March, 1860.

WESTERN

Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

CANADA FIRE

Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

THOS. HOLTWELL, Medical Referee.

Peterborough, March 22nd, 1860.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £10,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Shareholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, also

LOSSES PAID

W. CLUXTON, Agent for Peterboro'

April 23rd, 1860.

CANADA WEST

FARMERS' MUTUAL & STOCK

INSURANCE CO'Y,

A GOOD THING!

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THOMAS COX

PHOTOTYPE

AND

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPE,

Photographic Materials.

WASHINGMACHINE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,

BY USING

GARDINER'S

CELEBRATED PATENT

WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that a Child in Lots from 10 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first Suds, in 5 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, while the least injury is done, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, on their part of ten years of age may do the work.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1860.

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used

GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE,

manufactured by Mr. Edward Hall, have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

Geo. Stevenson,	Templeton Sewell,
Alexander Scott,	W. L. Scott,
Wm. Hall,	J. Merchant,
R. H. Armstrong,	Wm. Cumberland,
W. N. Hayter,	Thos. Cooper,
E. Burnham,	W. T. G. Johnston,
	H. Aynes,
	H. Simpson.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution over three hundred thousand homes have been favored with the beautiful works of art on Steel, and Golden Gems of the Old masters, the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

THE GALLERY now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous years.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing three dollars, for which each they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 20x28 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF RECRUITING HIS RECRUITS!"

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly Illustrated

"Art Journal,"

3rd.—Our subscribers, visiting the rooms, to the Gallery of Paintings, 497 Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above, inducing Cards to gifts to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, ostlides, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" one of the most beautiful and popular Steel Engravings of the country. It is 20x28 inches, the Size and Shape, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 20 by 28 inches, making a most elegant ornament suitable for the Parlor, Library or Office. It represents the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the subscriber having purchased for his "regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

THE ART JOURNAL

is too well known to the country to need comparison. It is a superbly illustrated Magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in the world.

The Subscription List will be closed until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the names will be filled and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No particular restriction as to single subscriptions. Those subscribing 31s. are entitled to five numbers, and the same Engraving for three years.

AMERICAN HOTEL

PETERBOROUGH.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of the Lease of the above

Hotel with the Furniture, will endeavour to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on the former proprietor.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application

Peterborough, Nov. 24, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE BEST GOODS

Purchased for Cash

DRY-GOODS,

SILK, WOOLEN, COTTON,

Cash Principle.

W. A. SCOTT.

Peterborough, Nov. 24th, 1859.

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 24 in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 2 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, being 100 acres

Cleared and Fenced,

with a good Frame House and Barn, and a good Orchard of 50 TREES, all bearing fruit, and on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and Situation is very convenient, being within half a mile of the Village of Keene, and is offered, and it will be sold on Moderate terms.

The Instalments allowed.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

Otonabee, Nov. 1, 1859.

CAMPBELL & C

MILL FURNISHERS,

And Manufacturers' Supplies.

OFFICE, 14 ST. PETER STREET

SAWS! SAWS!

CAMPBELL & Co.

14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

FILES! FILES!

THOMAS PRATT & CO., Manufacturers of Saws, Spring & Tempered Steel, and Steel Workers, Manufacture Complete Assortment of Files, RECUT and Warranted Good, at very much less prices than is usually charged for new Files.

CAMPBELL & Co.

14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

SPERM, Whale, Solar Sperm, Elephantine Lard, Coal Oil, &c., for burning or machinery, either by the barrel or 5 to 10 gallon kegs.

CAMPBELL & Co.,

14 St. Peter Street Montreal.

BELTING!

PATENT Stitched, Waterproof, Centennial, Riveted or Stitched, warranted in every respect; can furnish either the Trade of Tanners at a lower price than any other parties in Canada. Send for Printed List of Prices.

CAMPBELL & Co.,

14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

TO RENT.

ON LIBERAL TERMS, the pleasantly situated Residence known as Trafalgar Cottage, beautifully situated on the Otonabee, commanding a full view of Peterborough, and of the River, and within a few minutes walk of the centre of the Town.

It contains every necessary accommodation for a respectable family, and can have a few acres of excellent land attached if required.

ALSO,—The premises now occupied by the subscriber, with from 10 to thirty acres of land.

For particulars apply to the proprietor.

SAMUEL DICKSON.

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,

THE subscriber has REMOVED to the commodious Hotel,

Near the Port Hope Depot,

where he will be happy to receive the continued patronage of his friends and the public.

JOS. SEDGWICK, Proprietor.

A STARTLING FACT!

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dempsey, Peterborough, C.W., dated 16th Dec. 1859. All Pumps manufactured by me will be warranted for three years, and if they fail, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1861, for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Wortsworth, Percy, up to the 1st of December, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post paid.

HENRY DENNIS,

Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

I have sold rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dunlop, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C.W. 50-1y.

A Desirable Residence

TO RENT.

NEAR the south side of the Court House, owned and occupied by the Subscriber, who would sell the premises if so required. The house is large and commodious, and in every respect suited to the comfort and convenience of a large and genteel family. Terms made known on application to

WALTER SHERRED.

Peterboro', Sept. 25th, 1860.

WANTED.

OATS, PEAS & BARLEY,

for which the highest market price in cash will be given delivered at the Ashburnham Grain Warehouse.

THOS. SHORT.
D. SUTHERLAND,
Agent.

Keene, Oct. 1, 1860.

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

School Books, &c., in great variety, and a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books and Fancy Goods at Cash.

THOS. I. PETERS.

Peterboro Sept. 27, 1860.

SADDLERY & HARNESS

SADDLERY, HARNESS, Whips,

Saddlery Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Peterboro', Nov. 7, 1860.

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS

RESPECTFULLY begs to give notice to the public that he is prepared to execute all kinds of

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,

&c., &c., &c.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1860.

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

Room Paper Hangings, Decorations, Paper Blinds, &c.

Peterboro', Nov. 7, 1860.

SEWING MACHINE.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

A CLEARED FARM WANTED.

WORMS.

USE McKENZIE'S DEAD SHOT
WORM CANDY
FOR CHILDREN.

BALLENDER,

PETERBORO' Soap and Candle Works.

CANDLES AND SOAP

GREASE & WOOL.

Health and its Preservation,

OR

DISEASE WITH ITS ARCANA!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

SICK HEADACHE AND WANT OF APPETITE.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

FOR STOMACHS, OUT OF ORDER.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy in the world for the following diseases:

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Pain in the Side, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic Doloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from what-ever cause,

&c. &c.

Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d., and 11s. each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

A CLEARED FARM WANTED.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

WORMS.

USE McKENZIE'S DEAD SHOT
WORM CANDY
FOR CHILDREN.

DR. M'LEAN'S WORM POWDER,

CURRENT BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

PHONOGRAPHY,

WRITING BY SOUND!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most perfect system of writing which has ever been invented, and is the only system which can be truly called a system of writing which harmonizes thoroughly in all its parts.

During the past twenty years, hundreds of thousands of persons in England and America, have learned to write Phonography, and have become its warm friends. Many have learned to write it through the mails with

Perfection

in the great tendency to be manifested of The present system of Phonography is unquestionably the most perfect, and simple, and easy to learn, and write, and read, of any system of writing ever invented. Phonography is equally as legible, and as learned means invented than the time, and the labor, spent on that; in the same time, that a person will learn to write in the common, slow, tedious way, he will be able to write Phonography to the extent of a dozen years. In a short time, he will be able to write as fast as he can talk, and can report sermons, lectures, speeches, &c., with perfect ease. The entire amount of practice contained for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches, lectures, conversations, and to read them with ease.

The late Hon. Thos. H. Benton, upon being questioned with a favorable report of one of his recently speeches, talking by an little boy (only twelve years of age), said that this boy (a Phonographer) could report as fast as he could speak, and afterwards write out his speech word for word, and letter for letter, as it was delivered. Phonography is the only system by which this can be done. Phonography is the only system which can be learned in a few months, and which will enable the learner to write as fast as he can talk. Phonography is the only system which can be learned in a few months, and which will enable the learner to write as fast as he can talk. Phonography is the only system which can be learned in a few months, and which will enable the learner to write as fast as he can talk.

Phonography will be found of great practical value to persons living in the spring, to be able to write down the sermon, lecture, or speech of the preacher, lecturer, or speaker, and then read it at their leisure, and thus derive the full benefit of the instruction. Phonography will be found of great practical value to persons living in the spring, to be able to write down the sermon, lecture, or speech of the preacher, lecturer, or speaker, and then read it at their leisure, and thus derive the full benefit of the instruction. Phonography will be found of great practical value to persons living in the spring, to be able to write down the sermon, lecture, or speech of the preacher, lecturer, or speaker, and then read it at their leisure, and thus derive the full benefit of the instruction.

File

HAND PRESS.
FOR
Cards, Envelopes
&c.
WILLIAM IRONS.
AGENT

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 2.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST.

Terms of Subscription: —$1.50 annum payable strictly in advance, when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion .....
Each subsequent insertion .....
Six to ten lines, first insertion .....
Each subsequent insertion .....
Over ten lines, first insertion 6½c per line.
Each subsequent insertion .....
Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written directions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Editor must be post-paid, or they will not be taken of them.

JAMES REID.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLOUSTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLOUSTON, Agent.

W. COULTHE, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash and Blindings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next Door to Martin's Mills, Peterboro', C. W.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now inclosed in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

J. R. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. BENNINGTON,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. (George Street, Peterboro.' 32

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Depot, Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 16

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Howe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JOHN HAYDEN,
DEALER in Mantle and Pier Looking-Glasses, Window Glass of all sizes, Room-Paper, &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
King Street, Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1857. 35—6m.

GEORGE D. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Henry's Building, next door (north) to Thompson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

H. S. C. SWEETING,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
BROCK STREET.
H. S. C. S. has had a good deal of experience, in building OVENS, and all other kinds of BRICK & PLASTER works in England and the United States.
☞ *Residence next door to Whitehead's Marble Works.*
Peterborough June 30th, 1859 36

MONEY TO LEND
ON REAL ESTATE.
Apply to
ROBERT DENNISTOUN
Peterborough, May 30, 1860. 35

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
AT THE STONEY, PETERBORO
CLOTHS made of home manufacture, and by the best workmen.
A FIT Warranted.

CABINET-MAKING.
E. D. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street Peterboro'.

J. H. REID,
ACCOUNTANT AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
Peterborough, September 1, 1859.

MR. NICHOLL,
TEACHER OF MUSIC,

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now considered to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half House in Canada.

NOTICE!
THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the
COURT HOUSE
on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.
By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

CHEAPEST & THE BEST.
The Ladies Illuminated Journal and Family Friend.
PUBLISHED Monthly at 115 Nassau Street, by J. DOUGLASS ROBINSON, for the proprietors.
Gives over 200 beautifully printed and illustrated pages of reading matter, and $3 worth of Music for
Only Fifty Cents a Year.
Suited for the mental, Moral and Social wants of every home circle. Elegant Illustrations of the Fashions in each number. Specimen copies sent on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.
Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commission given. Address
LADIES ILLUMINATED JOURNAL,
115 Nassau Street, New York
October 21, 1860. 49

R. A. McNABB,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
At extremely low prices for Cash.
ALSO,
Boy' and Mens' Clothing
IN GREAT VARIETY.
☞ Inspection Invited.
Post Office Block, Hunter St
Peterboro', Oct 31, 1860. 43

200 Barrels
PRIME MESS BEEF,
For sale low for Cash. Apply to
R. OGGHRANE,
At the Market.
Peterboro', Oct. 27, 1860. 43

TO THE PUBLIC.
Quick Sales and Small Profits.
J. J. MARSHALL,
HAS JUST RECEIVED a most extensive stock of
GROCERIES,
Fresh Teas, Coffees and Tobaccoes, direct from the Montreal Market, where they were purchased at great advantage FOR CASH, and which he is enabled to sell at a small advance upon cost.
THE STOCK OF
FRESH PROVISIONS
is large and complete.
Flour, Meal, Pork, Fish, Cheese, Butter, Bread, &c.
Sold at prices as LOW as any in town!
Spices, Sauces, Pickles, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Almonds, Oils & Salad a Soaps and Candles, Brushes, Brooms & Pails, Tubs, and a variety of
CROCKERY.
J. J. MARSHALL,
George Street, West side.
Peterboro', Oct. 18, 1860. 42

CAKES & BISCUITS
THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of
CANDIES,
CRACKERS AND BISCUITS
which he will guarantee to be as
CHEAP AND GOOD
as can be bought in the Province.
OYSTERS
kept constantly on hand in wholesale and retail.
L. A. CADWELL.
Peterboro' Dec. 20, 1860. 52

IF YOU WANT CHEAP
BOOTS & SHOES,
GO TO
J. J. MARSHALL'S,
Cheap Boot & Shoe Store,
Dec. 20. George St

LARD WANTED.

Poetry.

CHILDREN'S DREAMS.

He sleeps! my darling cherub sleeps,
And sweetly smiling lifts his arms
To her who o'er him watchful keeps
A guard to shield him from alarms,
And carves shades
His opening flower from fairy charms.

Who smiles to him as thus he sleeps?
Methinks I see a glorious form
Hang o'er his crib, and round him creeps
Sweet fragrant perfume, bland and warm,
Like distant airs
From lands that know not blight nor storm.

Perhaps the tenant of the tomb,
Who wept to death as life began,
Steals to his cradle through the gloom,
And smiles upon her sister's son;
And shows to him
A better land, a brighter sun.

His sister, she who died as he
Drew his first breath on life's scene,
May, in angelic ecstacy,
Appear to him in heaven's bright mien,
And endless smiles
That are upon his slumbers seen.

Smile on, dear boy, still to them,
Thy better Mentors, ere the blast
Of earth and wickedness will shame
Their presence, and their smilings past
In sin's dark night
Again on thee will never be cast.

A Tale of Mid-Air.

In a cottage in the valley of Sallanches, near the foot of Mount Blanc, lived old Bernard and his three sons. One morning he lay in bed sick, and burning with fever, watching anxiously for the return of his son, Jehan, who had gone to fetch a physician. At length a horse was heard, and soon afterwards the doctor entered. He examined the patient closely, felt his pulse, looked at his tongue, and then said, patting the old man's cheek, "It will be nothing, my friend —nothing!" but he made a sign to the three lads, who, open-mouthed and anxious, stood grouped around the bed. All four withdrew to a corner, the doctor shook his head, thrust out his lower lip, and said, "'Tis a serious attack—very serious—of fever.—He is now in the height of the fit, and as soon as it abates, he must have sulphate of quinine."

"What is that, doctor?"

"Quinine, my friend, is a very expensive medicine, but which you may procure at Chamonix. Between the two first fits your father must take at least three francs' worth. I will write the prescription. You can read, Guillaume?"

"Yes, doctor."

"And you will see that he takes it?"

"Certainly."

When the physician was gone, Guillaume, Pierre, and Jehan looked at each other in silent perplexity. Their whole stock of money consisted of a franc and a half, and yet the medicine must be procured immediately.

"Listen," said Pierre, "I know a method of getting from the mountain before night three or four five-franc pieces."

"From the mountain?"

"I have discovered an eagle's nest in a cleft of a frightful precipice. There is a gentleman at Sallanches, who would gladly purchase the eaglets; and nothing made me hesitate but the terrible risk of taking them; but that's nothing when our father's life is concerned. We may have them now in two hours."

"I will rob the nest," said Guillaume.

"No, no, let me," said Jehan, "I am the youngest and lightest."

"I have the best right to the venture," said Pierre, "as it was I who discovered it."

"Coue," said Pierre, let us decide by drawing lots. Write down three numbers, Guillaume, put them into my hat, and whoever draws number one will try the venture."

Guillaume blackened the end of a wooden splinter in the fire; tore an old card into three pieces; wrote on them 1, 2, 3, and threw them into the hat.

How the three hearts beat! Old Bernard lay shivering in the cold fit, and each of his sons longed to rob his own life, to save that of his father.

The lot fell on Pierre, who had discovered the nest; he embraced the sick man.

"We shall not be long absent, father," he said, "and it is needful for us to go together."

"What are you going to do?"

"We will tell you as soon as we come back."

Guillaume took down from the wall an old gaine, which had belonged to Bernard when he served as a soldier; Jehan sought a thick cord which the mountaineers use when cutting down trees; and Pierre went towards an old wooden cross, reared near the cottage, and knelt before it for some minutes in fervent prayer.

They set out together, and soon reached the brink of the precipice. The danger consisted not only in the possibility of falling several hundred feet, but still more in the probable aggression of the birds of prey, inhabiting the wild abyss.

Pierre, who was to brave these perils, was a fine athletic young man of twenty-two. Having measured with his eye the distance he would have to descend, his brothers fastened the cord around his waist, and began to let him down. Holding the sabre in his hand, he safely reached the nook that contained the nest. In it were four eaglets of a light yellowish-brown colour, and his heart beat with joy at the sight of them. He grasped the nest firmly in his hand, and shouted joyfully to his brothers, "I have them! Draw me up!"

Already the first upward pull was given to the cord, when Pierre felt himself attacked by two enormous eagles, whose furious cries proved them to be the parents of the nestlings.

"Courage, brother! defend thyself! don't fear!"

Pierre pressed the nest to his breast, and with his right hand made the sabre play around his head.

Thus commenced a terrible combat.—The eagles shrieked, the little ones cried shrilly, the mountaineers shouted with encouragement, and Pierre, [illegible] only rendered them still more enraged. He struck the rock, and sent forth a shower of sparks.

Suddenly he felt a jerk given to the cord that sustained him. Looking up, he perceived that in his evolutions, he [illegible] with his sabre, and that half the [illegible] severed!

Pierre's eyes dilated widely, remained for a moment immoveable, and then closed with terror. A cold shudder passed through his veins, and he thought of letting go both the nest and sabre.

At that moment one of the eagles pounced on his head, and tried to tear his face. The Savoyard made a last effort and defended himself bravely. He thought of his father, and took courage.

Upwards, still upwards, mounted the cord, friendly voices eagerly uttered words of encouragement and triumph; but Pierre could not reply to them. When he reached the brink of the precipice, still clasping fast the nest, his hair, which an hour before had been as black as a raven's wing, was become so completely white that Guillaume and Jehan could scarcely recognise him.

What did that signify? the eaglets were of the rarest and most valuable species.—That same afternoon they were carried to the village and sold. Old Bernard had the medicine, and every needful comfort beside, and the doctor in a few days pronounced him convalescent.

HOW TO PRESERVE WOMEN.

There is nothing in the world we think so much of as we do of women. Our mother, wife, sister, and pretty cousins are women, and the daughters will be, (Heaven spare them) if they live long enough. And there is a love of women in general which we do not deny. A fine, magnificent specimen of the sex, full of life and health, a ripe red cheek and flashing eye, is something that does one good to look at, as she illuminates the humdrum sidewalks and every day streets. A North River steamer, under full headway, with colors flying, is rather a pretty sight, rather stirring and pleasing—and we pull up our nag to see her pass, and admire the swell that she cuts. Comparatively, however, the steamer sinks into insignificance, or some other deep water, by the side of a well-kept, well-dressed woman. There is no rubbing it out; woman are the charm, blessing, beauty and bliss of life—man's life we mean, of course. Any means, therefore, that can be devised for preserving them should be publicly made known. They are different from any other kind of fruit. You cannot pickle them. You cannot do them up in sugar and set them away in a room with a paper soaked in brandy over their mouths. You cannot put them in cans sealed up air-tight, without injuring their form and flavour. Now, as the men are so dependent upon women for their choicest blessings, a mode of preserving them becomes of great moment, and we are assured that the public will thank us for an invaluable receipe.

Have the feet well protected: then pay the next attention to the chest. The chest is the repository of the vital organs. There abides the heart and lungs. It is from the impression made upon these organs, through the skin, that the shiver comes; it is nature's quake—the alarm bell at the outset of danger. A woman may never shiver from the effects of cold upon her limbs or hands or head, but let the cold strike through her clothing on her chest, and off goes her teeth into a clatter, and the whole organization is in a commotion. One sudden and severe impression of cold upon the chest has slain its thousands. Therefore, while the feet are well looked after, never forget the chest. These points attended to, the natural concoctions of the dress will supply the rest, and the woman is now ready for the air. Now let her visit her neighbours, go shopping, call upon the poor, and walk for the good of it, for the fun of it.

Keep away from the stove or register. Air that is dry or burnt, more or less charged with gases emitted by the fuel is a poison. Go up stairs and make the beds with mittens on. Fly around the house like mad and ventilate the rooms. Don't sit pent up in a single room with double windows. Frost will not retain its form or flavor in air-tight cans, neither will woman. They need air. If the shiver comes on during these operations, go directly and put something more about the breast.

Again, do not live in dark rooms. Light fades the carpet, but it feeds the flowers.—No living animal or vegetable can enjoy health in darkness. Light is as necessary as air, and a brown tan is preferable, even as a matter of beauty, to a sickly paleness of complexion.

This much in regard to the physical means for preservation. There are moral means important. Every woman should be married to an excellent man. Marriage, it is true brings care and wear, but it is the ring that is worn that keeps bright, and the watch that has well answered that gets out of order. The sympathies involved in the family relation, the new energies developed by new responsibilities, the new companionships for all outlays of strength, bring about a delightful play upon the heart and the intellect, which in their reaction upon the body, produce an effect that is nothing less than preservation.

POETRY.

Poetry is the breath of beauty, flowing around the spiritual world, as the winds that make up the flowers do about the material. The love of moral beauty, and the attention of the spirit at youth, which is impelled in the indulgence of a poetical taste, are evidences of a good disposition in any man, and argue well for the largeness of his talents in other regards. For this is the height of poesy above all others to be, that, sympathizing with everything, it blends most other studies of knowledge unrecognized, which in a university shall cause it be predicated of any eminence, however small.

No man honours God, and no man [illegible]

REAL GHOSTS.

The following is related to have taken place some years ago in Plymouth, England. A literary club was accustomed to meet in the [illegible] garden some distance from the main house. Some of the members had pass keys to the garden door, by which they could go to their place of meeting without being observed. It was a rule that each member should preside in his turn. On one occasion, the President for the evening chanced to be very sick. The Club met as usual, but left the President's Chair vacant. The conversation turned upon the sick member, and the loss which his death would occasion. At this point, the door opened, and the appearance of the President entered the the room. He wore a white rapper and a high cap, and appeared like death itself. He stalked into the room with his usual gravity, took the vacant place, lifted the empty glass before him, bowed around, put it to his lips, replaced it on the table, and stalked out of the room as silent as he had entered it. The company were deeply appalled. At length they sent two of their number to see how it fared with their President. They went, and returned, bringing back the intelligence that he had just died. They kept the occurrence to themselves, until, at length, a woman who had filled the place of a nurse for the man was taken very ill, and her death bed was attended by a physician who was a member of this club. To him she acknowledged that she had long before attended him in his sickness, the President of the Club referred to, and that she felt distress of conscience on account of the manner in which he died. She had been directed to keep a close watch of him, because of his derangement. Unhappily she fell asleep, and the patient arose and left the room. When she arose, she found him gone. She ran out and met him just returning. She got him replaced in his bed, when he died at once. She added that immediately after he expired, a deputation from the Club came to inquire after his health. Thus a most satisfactory ghost story was spoiled by a most satisfactory solution.

Once more: A Scottish farmer was returning from a fair by night, a little braced with stimulants, but not enough to defy ghosts. While thinking of the dangers of travelling alone in a territory exposed to these apparitions, he passed a grave-yard, and saw before him, in the moonlight, a pale female form, standing on the wall. The narrow road brought him close to the phantom. He approached slowly; the figure was silent, but brandishing its arms. He then plied his spurs, and set his horse upon the gallop. At this moment, the spectre threw herself behind him, and seized him round the waist, thus increasing the speed of the horse, and the terror of the rider,—for her hand was as cold as that of a corpse. When he arrived at his house he cried out to his servants, "Take off that ghost!" They took off the figure in white, and the poor farmer was conveyed to his bed, where he lay for weeks in a nervous fever. The female was a widow, who had been made delirious by reason of the loss of her husband. She was wont, whenever she could escape from her confinement, to go to his grave to weep, and while there she would fancy every passing stranger to be her husband. If she had fallen off from the horse, its rider would ever after have been sure of having seen a ghost.

Now the belief in ghost-seeing coincides in many points with the belief of having communication with ghosts, through the rapping. If comes on partly through imaginary facts, having no real existence; partly through real facts that cannot be accounted for at the time; and partly through the love of the marvellous, which is so common and powerful an element in the human mind. Our love of wonder betrays us into an excess of credulity; and this credulity shows itself in believing both the spirit rappers and the ghost seers.

The mistake which is the proper mother of all these delusions is that of attributing to supernatural causes any extraordinary phenomena whose causes are unknown to us. This is to assume that all which is within the range of nature is know to us: that our Science is complete; and that if anything occurs for which we cannot assign a natural cause, it must come from spirits, from the devil, or from some other supernatural source. This fruitful source of delusions of this kind is now having a fearful activity in the experience of Spirit-rappers. This delusion, like its predecessors, will have its day; and after it something else of the kind, working on the same principle of human credulity and excitability will come along.—*Puritan Recorder.*

AFRAID OF SNAKES.

There is the greatest coward about snakes up in Calhoun, that lives in America. He came from the East last spring and bought a farm, and for the first six weeks in the country he hardly slept two hours each night. He had a fine patch of oats on his farm but he was afraid to cradle it. One day he concluded he'd take a look to see if there were many snakes in the patch; so he got his old horse, and after loading him through the gap, and laying up the fences to keep the hogs out, he took an old scythe snath in his hand to fight with in case of an attack, mounted the horse, and struck out into the oats, holding up both legs as high as possible. His hardest got for when he saw a whacking big snake stepping along the oats after him. Away he went right around the oat patch, and away went the snake crowding after him; some times on the one side and sometimes on the other; sometimes behind and sometimes before. He couldn't get out of the lot because the fences was up and the snake kept pace with him, in consequence there was the chance for to warm the old horse to a high pitch of excitement. He went at that rate till every stalk of his oats was trampled down, and the horse just about dead, when he discovered that he'd been running from the shadow of his own [illegible]

SOIREE IN NORTH MONAGHAN.

The fourth annual soiree of the North Monaghan Intellectual Improvement Society, was held at the Town Hall, on New Year's day, when the place presented a most pleasing appearance. On the outside floated the "Union Jack." The interior was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and when lighted up presented a most animating appearance.

One hundred persons sat down to tea, which was indeed excellent, and when I say that the spread was sufficient to satisfy the greatest connisseur, we feel certain that we are not saying more than it deserved.

In the absence of the worthy and respected President of the Association, Mr. Wm. Forster, who was prevented from attending through indisposition, John Walsh, Esq., of Cavan, very ably occupied the chair, and was highly complimented for the rare ability and originality of his speech.

The Secretary read the report, by which it appeared that six lectures had been delivered during the last year, viz: The Inagural lecture by the Rev. Mr. Allen, of Milbrook, subject, "The Characteristics of Great Men." The next by the Rev. Mr. Douglas of Peterboro, subject, "Methods of Teaching." The next by Thos. White, Esq., of Peterboro, subject "The evils of Intemperance." The next by Dr. Might of Milbrook, subject "The benefits of Medical Science to Mankind." The next by the Rev. Mr. Douglas of Peterboro, subject, "The benefits of Debating Clubs." And the last by the Rev. Mr. Gilmour, subject "The force of Habit."

The "feast of reason, and the flow of soul," was ably sustained by Dr. Might.—The Revds. Messrs. Blain, Allen and Gilmour, severally addressed the Meeting. Dr. Might, in a clear and lucid manner, showed the benefits arising from such societies as the one whose anniversary was being commemorated, and hoped that all around would aid in supporting it. The Rev. Mr. Blain reviewed the privileges we enjoyed, religiously, and politically told some pleasing anecdotes to the young folk, and proposed some excellent resolutions which he hoped would be adopted by those present during the current year, namely, Abstinence from tobacco, and intoxicating liquors, and pointed out the happy results which would arise therefrom if carried into effect.

The Rev. Mr. Allen was glad of the opportunity thus offered for all to meet together as they did this evening on common grounds. He noticed the cause of Englands greatness, and said that whether as Englishmen, Scotchmen, or Irishmen, we ought to feel proud of the land of our nativity, but, that in many respects Canada, (our adopted country) had elements of greatness (physically) which the others, as Islands, did not possess. He passed a high eulogium on the Common School System of Canada, and concluded an able and telling address of upwards of half an hour's duration by showing the advantages to be gained by reading works on Natural History, Philosophy, &c.

The Rev. Mr. Gilmour who was received with bursts of applause, was particularly happy in his remarks, and caused the most universal flow of cheerfulness ever witnessed in the Hall, and having thus secured the attention of the audience turned it to good account by showing them the duties which they owe to themselves, to their country, and to their God.

Mr John Kennedy and family added very much to the evening's entertainment by discoursing some beautiful pieces of vocal and instrumental music in a manner highly creditable to them as amateurs.

Votes of thanks were passed to the ladies for their excellent tea, and to the Choir for the judicious selection of the pieces which they performed, and the readiness with which they complied with the invitation of the Committee. When all standing the National Anthem was sung with good effect, which brought the meeting to a conclusion.

It was announced that the Rev. Mr. Allen had kindly consented to give the Inagural lecture of the season on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., admittance free, when it is hoped a full house will greet him on the occasion. The meeting separated about 9 o'clock highly pleased with the enjoyments of the evening, having realized the truthfulness of the motto over the north window, by finding—That "Harmony did Reign."

It is to be hoped that all in the neighborhood who have the interests of the people at heart will use their influence to sanction the Association, and with such a staff of able and talented lecturers as have already came forward during the last three years, and have expressed their willingness to do so again, there is nothing to dread in the future—still, however, remembering the story of Hercules and the tenamter, that he helps those only who put their own shoulders to the wheel.

COM.

Monaghan, Jan. 2, 1861.

For the Examiner.

SALIVARY CALCULES.

The above subject probably requires as much consideration and attention as any other in Dental Surgery. It is for this reason that I offer the following remarks:

Salivary Calculus or Tartar sometimes accumulates in very large quantities, giving to the mouth a most disagreeable and repulsive aspect, and imparting to the breath not unfrequently an almost insufferable offensive odor. The chemical constituents of tartar is phosphate of lime and animal matters, combined in various proportions, as it is hard or soft; consequently no two analyses will yield the same result. The blacks, dirty, deposited around the necks of the teeth [illegible] such as hard, good constitutions in [illegible] large quantities, is dissolved in [illegible] while the light [illegible] in the acids, but is readily dissolved in the [illegible]. All persons are subject to Salivary Calculus, but not alike. It affects [illegible]

[illegible] Neither is the color alike. Sometimes it is black; at other times it is of a dark, pale, or yellowish brown, and in some instances it is nearly white. It also differs in density. It is nearly as solid in texture in the mouths of some as the teeth themselves; in others it is so soft that it can be scraped from the teeth with the finger nail. The effects arising from the presence of this substance on the teeth are always pernicious, though sometimes more so than others. An altered condition of fluids of the mouth, diseased gums, and not unfrequently the gradual destruction of the alveolar processes (sockets) and, the loosening and loss of the teeth, are among the consequences that result from it. But besides these other effects are sometimes produced; among which may be enumerated tumors and spongy excrescences of the gums of various kinds, necrosis and exfoliation of the alveolar processes, and portions of the maxilary bones, hemorrhages of the gums, and disarrangement of the whole digestive apparatus, foul breath, catarrh, cough, diarrhea, diseases of various kinds in the maxilary antra and nose, pain in the ear, headache, melancholy, and a great many others.

The character of the effects, both local and constitutional, depends upon the quantity and consistence of the tartar and the temperament of the individual, as well as the state of the general health; and the two former of those are determined by the two latter, and the attention paid to the cleanliness of the teeth. If this last be properly attended to Salivary Calculus, no matter how great the constitutional tendency to its formation may be, will not collect in large quantities upon the teeth. The importance, therefore, of its constant observance cannot be too strongly impressed on the mind, and especially upon those in whom there exists a great tendency to its deposition. The teeth and their contiguous parts suffer more from accumulations of this substance than almost any other cause. Caries (decay) is not much more destructive to them. It is an established fact that tartar, when permitted to accumulate for any length of time, the gums become so sensitive that a tooth-brush cannot be used without producing pain. Consequently, the cleanliness of the mouth is not attempted, and as no means is taken to prevent its formation, it accumulates with increased rapidity until the teeth one after another fall victims to its decaying ravages. It sometimes not only undermines the soundest constitutions by occasioning discharges of matter from the gums, and corrupting the juices of the mouth, but it also renders the breath exceedingly unpleasant and offensive. Chemical agents are sometimes employed for the removal of Salivary Calculus, but it is scarcely necessary for me to say that any acid capable of dissolving tartar will act upon the teeth. The use of agents of this sort, therefore, should be avoided. Nearly all, both of the mineral and vegetable acids, are prejudical to the teeth.

Tartar can be removed from the teeth without injury to them, with instruments made for the purpose. After the tartar is removed, if proper attention be paid to the cleanliness of the teeth, (for which a tooth-brush is indispensible) there will be no danger of further deposits.

JOHN O'DONNELL, JR.,
Dentist,
Burnham's Block.

CHARADE No. 6.

I am composed of 17 letters.

My 9, 15, 13, 8, 7, was an eminent physician, also a poet of the 17th century.

My 10, 17, 6, 13, 2, is a lake in North America.

My 12, 16, 3, 4, 5, 8, 16 is a Canada Bank.

My 11, 5, 13, 15, 3, was a French Marshall.

My 3, 15, 5, 13, 8, is the name of a star.

My 6, 14, 16, 3, 12, is a township in Upper Canada.

My 18, 12, 3, 10, is a very destructive insect.

My whole is a cavity which if attacked by disease often proves fatal.

J. O'D.

GEOGRAPHICAL CHARADE.

I am composed of 61 letters.

My 12, 16, 33, 23, 10, 6, 19, 2, is a town in France.

My 21, 31, 7, 38, is a town in Russia.

My 19, 27, 36, 1, 53, 9, 13, 45, 22, is a town in America.

My 49, 28, 32, 4, 15, 37, 54, is a town in Prussia.

My 30, 35, 61, 20, 18, is a town in Turkey.

My 11, 39, 26, 50, is a town in Portugal.

My 2, 56, 17, 51, 44, is a town in Germany.

My 42, 48, 55, 16, 34, 37, is a town in Spain.

My 57, 5, 29, 47, 40, 6, 58, 8, is a town in Greece.

My 41, 25, 24, 9, 14, 22, is a town in Arabia.

My 46, 43, 46, 60, 18, 40, is a town in Egypt.

My whole are objects of interest in the East.

W. E. C.

ANSWER TO No. 3.

"Eight strips at 7 o'clock, P. M., precisely."

W. E. C.

ANSWER TO No. [illegible]

"All's well that ends well."

EDITORIAL PERPLEXITIES.

"Dr. Thompson, of the New Y[illegible]

[illegible] Professorship [illegible]

"We, who are [illegible] experience in editing, and little taste for are tortured with quibblers—made so, not by the constitution of the United States, but by the discipline of the church, but as Dr. Berry was made a scholar, by *nature*. One says, "Not so much English correspondence. Not suited to our market." Another "More English correspondence. Many of our readers were once Wesleyans." Another, "Give us the news anywhere." Another, "Give us the items. We want to know what is going on in the world!" Another, "Original matter. Anybody can do scissor work." B. whispers, "I have just been talking with a Free Presbyterian editor, and I just thought I'd call in and tell you that he says you must get your assistant to use the scissors more." East Point says, "Lay delegation. Let the clergymen alone." North Point says, "Don't mention any delegation, when 4,000,000 of our fellow men in the United States are deprived of all civil rights." Old Guy would have us sit on an iceberg, and grow green with the mould of the dark ages. Young America would have us suicide by becoming free breathing oxygen and igniting flames. We are accomodating, and as a certain priest promised to furnish the parish with rain whenever his parishioners all agreed as to the time and quantity, so we will do as our advisers bid us whenever they can all agree. Till then we must please ourselves. Seriously, we shall always be thankful for advice, providing the advisers will not be offended if we think best to disregard it."

We would suggest that a rule be adopted by the editorial fraternity which might work well. Suppose the privilege was granted to any one "who sends us new subscribers to accompany it with a bit of advice! How would that do? That would be helping us to do better in three important respects.—It would help Editors to write, and it would give them plenty of readers, and plenty of that which every paper needs—money.

PAINTING A WHITE GIRL TO MAKE HER A SLAVE.

One day last week a gentleman from this city hailed an up-country boat, the Cora Anderson, as she was passing Greenville, Miss., whither he had gone on business, to return home. Shortly after being under way our Natchez friend observed a pensive looking little girl, aged about 9 or 10 years, whose black hair and yellow brown skin would indicate that she was a mulattress. There was something about her that interested him, and he inquired of the captain concerning her. He was informed that she was a slave belonging to a man on board, whom the captain pointed out, who said he was taking her to New Orleans to sell her, he having bought her for $100 in North Western Missouri, on the borders. Our Natchez friend eyed the little girl and the border man so closely as to attract the attention of the latter with whom he was soon engaged in conversation concerning the child, interrogating him in such a manner as to elicit answers not always agreeing with previous statements, and evidently alarming him. This was suspicious. The little girl was taken aside and examined.—She said she was an orphan, and had been taken from an asylum in New York by this man; that her hair was light and her complexion brunette; that the man told her that he was going South with her, where as his adopted child, she would have a good home; that black hair was preferred in the South and position there here, and that he had taken her to a barber and had her hair dyed black. She also told her that if she would allow him to put some yellow dye on her skin her complexion would become much whiter in a few days, and that he had put the stain on. On hearing these statements the girl was taken charge of by the captain, and potash, soap and water being applied, the dye was taken off and the light hair and light complexion brought to light. This protracted matter was noticed by the excited passengers, who were about to deal with him summarily, but it was finally arranged to lock him up in a state-room, until the boat should land. In the meantime the boat had passed St. Joseph, and when a few miles below that town rounded to take on wood. At this point, how or in what manner is not known, the border ruffian escaped from the boat, leaving his baggage behind. The girl was taken by the captain of the boat to New Orleans and placed in one of the orphan asylums in that city.

CURE FOR CANCERS.

Boil fine Turkey figs in new milk, which they will thicken. When they are quite tender, split and apply them as a poultice, as warm as they can be borne to the part affected, whether broken or not. The part must be washed every time the poultice is changed with some of the milk. Use a fresh poultice every night and morning, and at least once during the day and drink a quarter of a pint of the milk the figs are boiled in twice in every 24 hours. If the stomach will bear it, this must be persevered steadily for three or four months at least.

A man of 105 years of age was cured about six years before his death, with only [illegible] figs. The cancer which began [illegible] the corner of his mouth, had eaten [illegible] his jaw, cheek and half-way down [illegible] yet he was *perfectly* cured, so as [illegible] show any tendency to return. [illegible] do so, the fig should be persevered [illegible] first application gives a great [illegible] dressing afterwards.

A woman cured [illegible] herself with [illegible]

SHALL THE COLONIES BE UNITED.

There are indications that the question of a union of the British American Provinces is to be *removed* from the field of journalism whereon it has from time to time appeared of late, into the closer and more practical area of legislative discussion. The Canadian Ministry, it is said, will make it the Parliamentary *pièce de resistance* of the approaching session; and it is even further rumored that the Duke of Newcastle is preparing to grapple with it in some shape when the Imperial Legislature assembles in the spring. There is nothing novel in it that need startle the conservative mind on either side of the Atlantic. It is now nearly a quarter of a century, remarkable above its predecessors for the rapidity with which political theories of startling novelty and grandeur have matured since Lord Durham, on his first arrival in Lower Canada, saw deputations from all the Provinces, and was assured that their leading minds were strongly and generally inclined for a union on any feasible basis which would secure them something like national existence. Those deputations produced no result; for, although the legislative union of the two Canadas followed, it followed from the absolute necessity that existed of saving the people, by wrestling half of it from the sway of a population with foreign sympathies, for ending a conflict of relations such as does not now exist between any of the colonies rather than from a profound consideration of the natural, commercial, or political relations of the two Provinces, as they were expected to be developed in the future. It is doubtful even whether this union has entirely accomplished the ends for which it was designed, or at least in the manner in which it was then thought desirable these ends should be brought about.

The first thing that strikes the student of this question, in examining the discussions on it since the deputations waited on the Earl of Durham, is the number and elaborateness of the essays that have been composed on what we may be permitted to call the practical view of the question, and a little that has been done towards a practical solution of it. For all the purposes of combination except that of enacting the colonies into one nation, they have for many years possessed the power, if they had had the will, to accomplish the most important of the results which they could have obtained under the most intimate union. They might, had they been so inclined, have assimilated their tariffs, their currency, their postal system, their monetary and banking laws, their method of land sales, their civil and criminal codes, their municipal institutions, their railways and their school systems. Some steps in these directions they have of late taken without union, and it is probable they may continue them. But while they have been taking these steps, and their writers and orators have been descanting on the glories of the national view of the subject, Canada has been building up insuperable barriers to any known practicable form of union of the Lower Provinces with her. The "informal convention" of representatives of the Provinces which we are told is to assemble in Quebec immediately, to consider the question of a federal union of the Provinces, will, we *may safely* prophesy, come to no such conclusion as the Canadian Government in its extremity is casting about for.

The statesmen of the present day, in every constitutional country—and it is especially so in the colonies—prefer to follow rather than to lead public opinion. On *this question, for particular purposes*, the Canadian ministry may desire to force public opinion; but the ministries in the other Provinces have no purposes to serve in following their lead, and they will be guided in their legislative proposals, whatever glittering generalities they may find it pleasant to utter at the Convention, by the feelings which imbue the minds of their constituents. Now, no man who has any intimate acquaintance with the Lower Provinces, can assert that their populations have other than the most general and even vague not one *in favor of a union of the Lower* Provinces even; while, with regard to a union of the Lower Provinces with Canada, there is a very firm belief that the essential and most marked characteristic of such a union, in any shape, would place burthens upon the Lower Provinces which Canada has too rashly undertaken, no portion of which are they inclined to have shifted on *to their shoulders*. The Canadian promoters of union will doubtless say that they will not ask the Lower Provinces to share their burth ns; but they must do so, or be prepared to replace, by direct taxation on themselves, those fiscal duties which equal, in many items, the duties of the United States tariff, and in many exceed it, though Canada has not a soldier or a marine or a diplomatist to support. And we know very well that Canada is not prepared for direct taxation any more than New Brunswick or Nova Scotia or Prince Edward's Island are desirous of quintupling, trebling, or even doubling their import duties. Grand as the idea of nationality may be, our friends in the Lower Provinces are not Napoleonic enough to assume onerous burthens for its sake. They will not against it those added burthens, and they will also consider how far the interests of grain-growing Canada West are likely to come into collision with their timber-producing and ship-building and fishing interests; and how far, in any question that may arise between them, the weight of a Canadian connection is likely to drive them to the wall. We are not setting up these things as bugbears of our own creation; they are matters of grave concernment in the consideration of a union of all the Provinces, and this one respecting the prospect of diverse interests springing up at the extremities of the proposed confederacy is likely to grow rather than diminish when Red River, and even further Columbia, seek to be admitted, as they soon would, to the new Union. Nor is this very question likely to be rendered less prominent from the imminent and mayhap deadly struggle proceeding from this very cause in this Union. It is plain that the struggle between these Southern and Northern States is as much a question of commercial interests as of negroes. South Carolina suffers no less of negroes, but she suffers, or supposes she does, from the tariff by which Northern industry is crystallized into a rich and costly existence. She may be right or wrong in this; but the question would never have assumed the control of the State if it had not been chiefly a producing State, and far removed from those States which are mainly manufacturing. If a similar question should [illegible] a United States and Canada, what would be the result? [illegible] it would be scarcely later of News from Canada West lately for a dissolution of its union with the eastern Provinces, when it was supposed that Mr. Galt's tariff would [illegible] the trade of the Lower at the [illegible] Ports. Yet [illegible] convince such as can find "no stronger arguments in favor of federation, than those which may be derived from the fact that under it the United States have made the most satisfactory progress in everything that can make a country great and powerful," accompanied as that argument is with the opinion that Slavery has not "endangered the stability of the Union," which we know to be false; but the argument itself is akin to that which would prove the advantage of an absolute monarchy by citing the growth in wealth and power of France under the Napoleons. The growth of the Provinces themselves, in their independent condition, proves the fallacy of the argument, for they have increased in wealth, in population, and in general prosperity, at a greater rate than have the United States, while they lack nothing which the States possess but their nationality; and in exchange for that, the Lower Province, at least, have the satisfaction of enjoying comparative exemption from a taxation greater in proportion to the necessity for it, than that raised by the Imperial Government from the British people.

The arguments of the Convention, when it meets, we shall await with eager expectation. They will show us exactly what shape the question assumes in each of the Colonies. It is one of undoubted *[illegible]* pursue the subject in all its bearings. The time will speedily come when there shall be a nation, or nations, British as well in name as in nature, created out of the present loyal Provinces. All we desire is that when created into nations, their elements shall conduce to that stability which is the characteristic glory of the Empire of which they are now important parts.—*Scottish American.*

THE TOM SAYERS' ANNUITY FUND.

The subscription forwarded to us for the ex-champion, in token of the estimation in which he is held by the public generally, for the indomitable courage displayed in his last pugilistic encounter, were on Tuesday, the 4th December, handed over to us by the gentlemen who have kindly consented to act as trustees for Tom in the matter, and to lay out the money to the best advantage for Sayers during his lifetime, and his children after him. The money, which amounts to the extraordinary sum of £2,814, will be so secured that it cannot be touched by Tom's creditors, should he be so imprudent as to get himself insolved, neither will Tom himself be able to assign away or anticipate his income. It is, moreover, expressly provided that in the event of his again *entering the ring*, the trustees shall at once denote the whole amount to the interests of his children, so that it will be seen all future challenges will be utterly useless, and at this no one will rejoice more than we do ourselves. Tom Sayers, by his exploits in the P. R., even had the "Great International Prize Fight" so called, been omitted, had already done quite enough for glory without seeking further honors in a field better left to younger and fresher men than himself. Such a collection raised and forwarded to one Journal for such an object, is without parallel in the of the press. The *Times*, during the Crimean war, received upwards of £20,000 for our brave but suffering soldiers; and not two years ago the same journal, after its appeal for the Fieldlane and other refugees, raised something like 8,000. One of these subscriptions was for a neglected and decimated army, the other for the succor of thech mydleoutwhr destitute of our fellow creatures in this metropolis. The present case, however, is widely different. The £2,814 represents the voluntary offerings of all classes of society—from the peer to the journeyman baker, and even the countermonger—to one individual, and he a member of the Prize Ring! No stronger proof we think could have been exhibited by our countrymen at home and abroad—for scarcely one of our widely scattered colonies has not sent its contribution—of their approbation of all that is manly and endearing than the above munificent subscription; and as this is probably the last time we shall have to allude to what was termed the international mill, some slight recapitulation of the points which earned for Sayers this testimonial may not be out of place. Here was a man past the prime of life, not less than five inches shorter, and a stone and a half lighter than his gigantic opponent—that opponent having won the toss, took, as he was doubtless entitled to do, the higher ground, and for more than half the time the contest lasted maintained the defensive of his own corner, so that Tom had to go to him and fight up hill, thereby giving away at least another two inches. Tom lost the use of his right arm at the commencement of the battle, and yet continued to face his man with most unflinching bravery for upwards of two hours; and moreover, with his one hand to inflict upon him such an amount of punishment as none but the very gamest of the game would have taken without crying "a go."—As to what the result might have been had not the ring been broken in when the police arrived, and when the American was endeavoring to strangle Tom on the ropes, it is useless now to speculate. Our own opinion has been freely given more than once, and that it may go forth to the world again and for the *last* time we here beg to repeat it; it is, that had the ring not been broken in at the time it was, and the referee forced from his position, he must have awarded the battle to Tom, as in the very round when the disturbance occurred Sayers twice reached the ground with his knees while held by the neck, and was on each occasion deliberately lifted off again and held by his opponent, each of which acts was deliberately foul, and must have been so decided had it been seen by the referee. Had this strangling not taken place, there is not the most remote doubt on the mind of any just and impartial man that two or three more rounds must have reduced the Yankee to utter darkness. In taking leave of the subject we have only to say that the science and pluck displayed by Tom Sayers on this occasion not only gratified the vanity of his countrymen, but would have done more to restore the fallen fortunes of the ring, had Tom's less fortunate composers chosen to avail themselves of it in the right way, than any event of modern times. Unfortunately however, this has not been the case; and occurrences have taken place since, which if the members of the P. R. do not stick together, will cause the ring to be numbered among the customs of the past, and render such an exhibition of pluck, endurance and science as the fight at Farnborough an impossibility. This will was freely discussed, not only in all the circles in this country, but all over the continent of Europe, and it was obvious, from remarks that have come to our ears, that it was everywhere felt that so long as such proofs of iron will endurance and coolness were exhibited by British heroes, there was little chance of the despotic sons of Gaul or Teuton ever [illegible] to the entry and colonization [illegible] nation. *Bell's Life.*

A REMARKABLE CASE.

MURDER OF M. POINSOT.

The sensation of the moment in France and England, next to the "looting" of the Emperor's palace at Pekin, is a *murder* lately committed in a railway car in France. M. Poinsot, a judge in the Imperial Court on the 5th of December was returning from his estate in Campagne, and occupied a first-class car on a night train on the Strasburg railway. From Troyes where he took the train to Paris, is 100 miles. Other passengers entered the compartment at some intermediate points, but at the last station before reaching Paris it was observed that only two persons were in the compartment, but when the train reached Paris M. Poinsot was found alone, dead. His skull had been fractured and two pistol shots had pierced his body. His ticket was found torn up, and a snuff-box and neckerchief which might have been his were lying on the floor, but there was no trace whatever of the murderer. It is to be understood that the compartments in a foreign railway car hold but two persons each, and have no communication with each other. The murderer, when he escaped, must have left the train altogether, and it is observed that he closed the door after him as he did so. No pistol shots were heard, however, by the that before reaching the last station but one before Paris, she heard cries. At a place between the last two stations (at which the train only slacked its speed to throw out the mail,) or less than ten miles from Paris, a man was seen to leap from the train and scramble down the embankment; but no other trace has yet been found of this person, who was no doubt the murderer. One theory of the motive of this murder is that it was an act of vengeance for some decision given by the judge. It seems, however, that his watch and purse were carried away, that he went to the country to collect his rents, and returned with a large bag apparently well filled, though as it proved with no very valuable contents. The probabilities therefore tend to show that it was a robbery, "the first instance of robbery and murder on the iron highway." It was, in any event, a singularly bold act, as the perpetrator had not only to commit it without detection, but to make his escape in the hazardous way mentioned. It has created great excitement in Paris, and has led to what is almost a panic about the dangers of travelling in first-class railway cars. A Paris correspondent says, "I venture to say that I could to-day find in Paris thirty gentlemen who were at the storming of the Malakoff, and fought through the long day at Solferino, who would not agree to travel from here forty miles alone in first-class cars."

SEVERE SNOW STORMS.

One of the most severe snow storms experienced in Hampshire for many years past occurred on Wednesday, Dec. 19th, 1860, and extended in an easterly direction along the whole of the coast. The snow commenced to fall at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued without intermission until half-past four on Thursday morning. The train from Salisbury which is due at Bishopstoke at 7.10 was upwards of an hour behind time, and on arriving at Bishopstoke found that the up train from Weymouth and Southampton, after waiting for some time, had proceeded without it. A special train was then despatched with the London passengers, but on reaching the incline at Micheldever bank, about a mile and a half from Micheldever Station, the ordinary train was discovered, with a heavy goods train before it, blocked up by the snow, which at that time (nine o'clock) was between two and three feet deep. As it was impossible to move the goods train, the engine was unhooked, and cut its way through the snow to Micheldever in order to procure assistance, guards being despatched down the line with danger signals to prevent the approach of any other train. On the goods engine reaching Micheldever a telegram was sent to Basingstoke, 11 miles nearer London, and two pilot engines were promptly sent down, and a number of labourers to clear the way. In many places the snow was found to have attained a depth of nearly five feet, and as the fire-box of the leading engine became choked up every few minutes it was found requisite to dig a passage for it before any progress could be made. Ultimately, after remaining stationary for nearly six hours, the goods trucks were taken in detail to Micheldever, the services of three engines being required to drag them forward. The goods train was turned into a siding at Micheldever, and the passenger train drew up at the station at half-past one, when its half-frozen occupants were enabled to obtain refreshments at a roadside public house a short distance from the line. The train, with three engines attached to it proceeded upon its journey at 2 o'clock, but had not gone more than three miles when the fire-boxes became choked up and a further stoppage took place. From this point to Basingstoke, about eight miles, the stoppages were incessant. The snow continued to fall very heavily, and at intervals of about 100 yards the guards and labourers were compelled to cut a passage. The train arrived at Basingstoke at half-past 6, and remained there about half an hour until the mail train, which was two hours behind time, passed. The remainder of the journey was accomplished without further obstruction, and, to the astonishment of the passengers, it was found no snow whatever had fallen between Woking and London. The train, which was due at the Waterloo station at 10 on Wednesday night arrived there at 25 minutes past 7 on Thursday morning, being nine hours and a quarter behind time.

The snow was lying thick in Northumberland, especially in the hill districts, and on Wednesday night heavy showers were falling.

A letter from Edinburgh, dated Wednesday, says:—"Within the last 24 hours this district has been visited by an unusually heavy snow storm, which appears to have been experienced over a large expanse of country. On Tuesday several slight falls of snow took place here, but up to eleven o'clock p. m. scarcely two inches of deposit had been made. At that hour a very heavy rattling shower of hail, sleet, and snow took place, and by midnight the snow lay at considerable depth. In the morning the deposit without drift was at least a foot in depth. The wind was off the north-east (coming directly from the Frith of Forth) but as it was not very high, there was comparatively little drift. Accounts from East and West Lothian, and from the various parts of this country would seem to point out this district as probably the centre of the storm which has not been equalled here as weight and continuity of the snow-fall for many years. The storm was continued with brief intervals of clear weather, during the day, and the depth of the deposit may be estimated at from 18 to 20 inches. The railway trains to-day are all here an hour or two behind, and the principal [illegible] miles of Edinburgh."

PUBLIC MEETING AT THOROLD

THE MINISTRY CONDEMNED.

According to announcement, Wm Beaty Esq., addressed a public meeting in Thorold on Friday evening last, on "The present political aspect of Canada." The Town Hall was well filled on the occasion, and amongst the audience were several of the most influential inhabitants of the place. *Jacob Keefer, Esq.*, occupied the chair. At the close of the meeting the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved,—"That in the opinion of this meeting, it is not at present desirable that the existing union of the Provinces of Canada be severed, but that the conditions of the union be so changed as to secure to Upper Canada her just rights, and representation in the Legislature proportionate to her population.

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this meeting, the present Administration have not laboured for the best interests of the country, and are unworthy of the confidence of the people of Canada."

The press and the platform are the only constitutional and legitimate means that can be employed to effect a reform in the affairs of our country. Without the one the other is comparatively ineffectual, and it is a matter of regret that, except in those instances when men occupying themselves [illegible] with the government of the province, they are so seldom prominently brought before the people. Mr Beaty, though still a young and untried man, deserves much credit for attempting to impart information on the subject to the inhabitants of his native town. We care not who the Ministerial candidate may be in Welland at the next General Election, or by whom opposed, the result of the meeting at Thorold is a pretty certain indication that the cause of the Opposition will triumph.—*St. Catherines' Post.*

MUTAINY ON SHIPBOARD—THE CAPTAIN'S SON MURDERED.

The clipper ship "Hussar" of New Bedford, Capt Howland, arrived last evening from Batavia and Padang, having on board twenty-four prisoners, the mutineers of the ship "Staghound," among whom is James Morris, who, in an affray on board, stabbed the second officer, a son of Capt Hussey, of the "Staghound." His wounds terminated fatally after lingering nine days in great agony. Morris also stabbed the first officer, but the injuries were slight and he recovered. The prisoner, Morris is a tow, thick seaman, about 27 years of age, sandy complexion, moustaches and imperial, intelligent and very communicative. He states that he, as well as the rest of the crew, was badly treated during the passage but always obeyed orders as given by the officers. He gives the following account of the occurrence:—The ship having a cargo of 100 coolies, it was necessary to keep a strict watch upon them, or they would rise and endeavor to take possession of the vessel. Upon this occasion the hatches being open for ventilation, the coolies took advantage of it and rose *en masse*, and endeavored to take possession of the ship. The crew, foremost among whom was himself, made an onslaught upon them, and after killing a number, and driving others into the sea succeeded in getting the remainder below. Subsequently Morris says he was ill treated and blamed for not making more efforts than he did at the commencement of the outbreak; and that on the occasion of the encounter he was crossing the bridge, [about three feet wide] leading from the poop to the main deck house when the second officer [Mr Hussey the deceased] called *him* some hard names which he took no notice of. Hussey then seized a large bucket and knocked him down. After recovering from the blow and while under great excitement, he drew his sheath knife which was at his side, and plunged it into Hussey's abdomen Hussey then ran to the cabin, but scarcely had he [Morris] left the bridge, when the first officer made an attack upon him, when he also stabbed him. The entire crew, upon hearing of the occurrence immediately refused duty, and without making any resistance, were allowed to be imprisoned They had twenty-four men who have been four months in prison.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE.—We have to record to-day one of the most daring outrages, which has perhaps ever been perpetrated in this city. A respectable lady, the sister-in-law of a professional gentleman left her brother-in-law's house in upper Bleury Street on Sunday about mid-day, and was proceeding towards town along that part of the street which borders on the property of Colonel Evans, when she was assaulted by some scoundrel, who threw her down and made the most determined attempt to ravish her. He only desisted when a servant belonging to the Convent drove up in a sleigh, upon which he at once took to flight. It is believed that the perpetrator of this audacious villainy, in a frequented part of the city and in mid day, is sufficiently identified to make his apprehension almost certain. We trust he will be adequately punished.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ROBBERY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—Our Paris correspondent sends us the following account of the *remarkable recovery* of valuable property stolen from Queen Victoria:

"Some time ago the Paris police were informed that a robbery had been committed in one of the Royal palaces of England to the detriment of the Queen's casket, and the police here have been on the watch for the thieves. Sunday a person picked up in the Avenue des Champs Elysees. A very valuable massive gold ring with the zypher V. R., surmounted by the royal crown, all in diamonds on rubies; and the police upon examining it found it contained in its rim a miniature stereoscope, whose eye-barrels are not larger than a pin's head, and are provided with magnifying glasses which exhibit the microscopic daguerreotype likeness of Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales, as large as a visiting card. It has been returned to Her Majesty. Have you noticed how numerous robberies in palaces have of late become? The King of Belgium, the Prince Regent of Prussia, Emperor of Russia, and the Empress Eugenie, have all suffered from thieves within the last few months."

☞ The Beaverton *Post* says that a few days ago, Mrs Edward Barlow, Thorah, in mixing a dose of medicine, made a mistake which almost consigned her to an untimely grave. As the poor woman is blind, it was not a difficult matter to substantiate given which instead of epsom salts. This she did taking over half a tea-cup full of an irritant poison. She suffered much, but under the care of Dr Dean is likely to recover.

☞ A large number of the citizens of Quebec, entertaining the belief that the time has come when, as a matter of paramount necessity, a thorough and searching enquiry should be made into the manner in which the municipal elections and civic affairs generally in that city are conducted, prayed by requisition the Mayor, Mr Langevin, to call a public meeting. This application [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—A. M. Ducher.
Removal—F. & F. Lemay.
Clearing Sale—Nicholls & Hall.
Agricultural Foundry—Jas. Hamilton.
Dentistry—John O'Donnell, Jr.
Notice—Glover & Robinson.
Auction Sale—Mr. Nicholl.
To Let—Jas. Langton.
Notice—James Gallon.
Removal—J. Clarke.
Peas and Oats Wanted—W. McDougall, J. Ludgate.

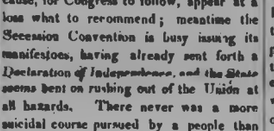
The Examiner.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1861.

THE SOUTHERN SECESSION.

What at first appeared only the off-shoot of a huff at a political defeat is in reality assuming the dimensions of a deep-seated determination to secede. South Carolina will earn for itself the unenviable, or unenviable, notoriety of initiating the movement for the first time in the history of the United States of a disruption of the Federal union. It is, in fact, a movement without a parallel in the history of nations, as far as we know, and certainly one wholly unwarranted by the circumstances which ostensibly provoked it. The election of Abe Lincoln was as constitutional an act as was the election of James Buchanan four years ago, and no attempt has ever been made by the South to prove otherwise. Precisely the same causes of discontent existed in 1856 as in 1860, and the only cause of dissatisfaction expressed by the South is that the majority elected as President, for the first time in 30 years, a man whose known views are adverse to the institution of slavery. There is no doubt that the South has assisted materially to inaugurate the Republican reign of politicians, by its recent intolerant conduct to innocent northern men in its borders. Such arbitrary conduct, worthy only of the worst European despots, has tended to awaken northern apathy, and led to the present triumph of freedom. The present state of things is beginning to engage the serious attention of the world, and people of the United States in particular, and their wise men are at a loss what to do. Some are for prompt measures to put down the treason—for it is nothing else—some are for giving greater concessions so as to conciliate. The President will not act with the former; the Committee of 33, appointed to examine into this movement and report to Congress its opinion as to the cause, for Congress to follow, appear at a loss what to recommend; meantime the Secession Convention is busy issuing its manifestoes, having already sent forth a Declaration of Independence, and the State seems bent on rushing out of the Union at all hazards. There never was a more suicidal course pursued by a people than that now attempted by South Carolina. If the "peculiar institution" is unsafe in the Union, it will be ten times more so out of it. If the credit of the South is low in the Union by its previous acts of repudiation, where will it be out of it? The idea of a separate federation of Southern States is most absurd. The *nerdful* is not in itself to carry on a government, and as to borrowing it is out of the question; and if no other obstacle stood in the way of a separate federation, the want of money would in itself form a sufficient barrier to their scheme being successful. The chief cause of discontent is that the North does not and will not favor slavery—that it is determined to surround its present locality by Free States, and by thus hemming in the institution it is looked upon as tantamount to a determination to destroy slavery altogether. The unsatisfactory manner in which the Fugitive Slave Law is carried out in the Free States is looked upon as an abnegation by the North of the law altogether. The ravings of the abolitionists, and the well-known proclivities of the Republican party in reference to slavery, have infuriated the Southern mind, now that that party are elevated to administer the government for the next four years. The cry "To your tents, O, Israel," has been sounded, and the cotton States are probably only waiting the results of the success of South Carolina to secede with her from a Union in which they fancy they have no longer any inheritance. Another cause of complaint, which has loud and long been made against the North, is the existing protective tariff, which operates greatly against Southern interests, but benefits vastly the Northern States. Both causes touch the Southerners in a pecuniary way, and it is said you cannot touch a man in a more tender point than in his pocket.

Since writing the above, we have learned by last advices from Washington that the President has abandoned the laissez-aller principles advocated in his annual Message, and has positively asserted his determination to execute the laws, and to defend the property of the United States with all the power at his disposal, refused to withdraw the Federal troops from Charleston, and received the Commissioners sent from South Carolina only as distinguished visitors from one of the States of the Union. On the 3rd instant, it is said that he returned the last communication from them unopened, and has signed his declaration not to receive anything more from them. They left at once for Charleston, and carried with them the impression that the abrupt termination of negotiations by the President was insulting to them—that his conduct amounted to a declaration of war against South Carolina. Major Anderson at Fort Sumpter, with a handful of men, is boasted, and the winnowers in the Senate as well as in Congress are at a loss what to do to prevent the fearful calamity of civil war, now so imminent. We may be prepared to hear of any amount of actual hostilities taking place. Vessels of war have been ordered South. Fears are entertained for the safety of the Federal capital, as rumors are rife of a raid upon it; troops are ordered [illegible]



THE MAYORALTY ELECTION.

The election is over and Chas. Perry, Esq., is Mayor elect for 1861. Considering the fact that all the powers of the Railroad agents, of the Conger-Burnham faction, and the Corruptionists generally to elect Mr. White, our victory is a great one, and the Town is safe for one year more from the rule of dishonest, designing men.—Even the $500 forfeiture of salary was no inducement to the rate-payers, and they indignantly spurned the "free service" trickster. The victory is a double one; we are scarcely more rejoiced at the election of Mr Perry than that Mr O'Beirne, the man who not longer ago than Friday last was stigmatized by Mr. White as not having "brains enough for the management of the business of a petty Attorney and Conveyancer," and who set down as not having the "shadow of a chance" of election, polled more votes than the vaunting egotist. In fact a better result could not have been wished; how low must the Corruptionist clique have sunk in the eyes of the people when Elias Burnham, a lawyer and scholar of no mean reputation, was rejected, and James Ryan, comparatively an illiterate man, elected instead. Toole only ran in on the strength of his constituents for the Township, in the North Ward, and Mr. Morrow was rejected in the East. We need say no more at present; we can afford to be generous to our enemies and will deal mercifully with them.

ASHBURNHAM ELECTION.

The following are the Councillors elect for the village of Ashburnham:

Messrs. R D Rogers; F Armstrong; H Bennett; H Calcutt; J Ludgate.

☞ The friends of the late principal of our Union School will be glad to learn that he has received the head-mastership of the Vienna, C. W., Grammar School.—We wish him success.

☞ The last *Review*, evidently actuated by feelings of spite and revenge, made an attack on J. T. Heathers, J. P., trumping up a charge of abuse of magistrat authority, and twitting Mr. Heathers on his deficient education. We know nothing of the alleged abuse of office, but for downright ignorance and arbitrariness the *Review* might have found a subject nearer home for its jest in a certain J. P., who disgraces the bench of our Quarter Sessions frequently, bringing the Court into contempt.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY CONVENTION OF C. W.—Two Sermons in behalf of the above will be preached by Rev. H. Lloyd of Whitby, on Sabbath next, in the Baptist Chapel, Peterborough. The annual Missionary Meeting will be held in the same place on Tuesday next, at 6½ p. m. Several distinguished speakers are expected to address the meeting. The Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the above Convention will be held in the said Chapel on Wednesday, Jan. 16. Rev. T. L. Davidson, M. A., will preach the Quarterly Sermon at 7½ p. m.

THE ORANGEMEN AND THE MINISTRY.

At a meeting of the Orangemen of Kingston, held in that City on Friday last, at which every Lodge but one was represented by its master, the following resolutions were passed:—

1. Resolved,—That the unsatisfactory issue of the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Central Canada, held at Brockville, on the 30th October last, has rendered it necessary for the Orangemen of Kingston and County of Frontenac to adopt the alternative of giving expression to their opinions on the conduct of the Canadian Government during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by means of mass meetings.

Therefore, we, the Orangemen of Kingston and surrounding neighborhood, do declare that the present Ministry, by countenancing and permitting the tyrannical and Puseyite Duke of Newcastle (who has unsheathed the sword of persecution against our brethren in Ireland) to carry out the same policy here, have forfeited all claim to the confidence of the Orange body.

FIRE.—The bake-house and shed belonging to Mr Heathorn, in the rear of his two-story building on George street, was destroyed by fire on Monday night last.—Loss $600; no insurance. The bakery was used by Mr. A. Porter, who, it is said, sells bread cheaper than any other baker in Town, and by many this fact is coupled with the burning of the building.

SUPERIOR TEAS.—We have to thank Mr. John McDonnell, Grocer, for a New Year's gift of several samples of his teas. We also pronounce such a superior article. Mr McDonnell is a good judge of human nature as well as of teas, and knows that to have a fair test of his articles and a candid opinion on them, he must submit them to editorial inspection.

THE ASPHODEL ELECTION.

(*To the Editor of the Examiner.*)

DEAR SIR,

Our Municipal Elections have passed off very quietly. The Councillors of last year, with the exception of one [Timothy Coughlin, Esq.] have been re-elected, and he seeing that discretion is the better part of valour, resigned in favor of Jas Fowler, Esq., not that he despaired of being elected as much as he was afraid of getting whipped. The present Councillors elect are P M. Grover, Esq; Edward Patterson, Esq; T J Foley, Esq; F Birdsall, Esq and Jas Fowler, Esq. You may perceive that from the above list of names there is not one of the Councillors of 1860 elected. They made a rod to whip themselves and the rate-payers made good use of it.

I remain, Sir,
Yours very truly,
A RATEPAYER.

Norwood, January 8th, 1860.

On New Year's Day, two men named Robert Ford and Thomas Laid were at work at Carbonneville, near Rochester, in a plaster pit, 40 feet below the surface of the earth, and in a gallery about 60 feet from the bottom of the vertical shaft, when the roofs caved in, burying them alive. The accident was discovered by the people in the neighborhood, and a large number assembled [illegible]

THE DUMMER DIFFICULTY.

DECISION OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

As our election difficulty of last year in the Fourth Ward is now at a close, I feel once more justified in calling the attention of your readers to the matter. They will still remember that the difficulty arose from the fact of the Clerk, G. A. Hill, refusing to administer the declaration of qualification and office to me as the duly elected Councillor though I was returned as such by the Returning Officer, but made out declarations for the defeated candidate, G. Payne. They will also remember that for thus refusing to do his duty he was convicted by a bench of magistrates in Dummer and fined $20 and costs, and the electors determined to test his conduct further in the Courts, so as to give me, their rightful representative, my seat in the Council. Accordingly an application was made for a mandamus from the Court of Common Pleas to command the Clerk to do his duty. In this our first application we failed then for, the Court refusing to issue a peremptory mandamus, yet decided that I was the duly elected Councillor for the Ward, and I was recommended to sign my declarations before a Justice of the Peace and present myself to the Council as the true Councillor, requiring the Clerk to receive and file my papers, and if he should refuse I might then apply for the mandamus.

This was all complied with on my part, and yet strange to say the Clerk obstinately refused. Your readers will also remember the false statements in the Clerk's letter printed in your columns in June last, when he said the Judges of the Common Pleas had refused to grant a mandamus and had confirmed all the Clerk had done in the matter and also had confirmed George Payne in his seat, and he concluded by asking the world with all the impudence and *sang froid* of a cut-throat if the two J. P.'s who punished him for doing no wrong, for breaking no law, should not be made a public example of. This statement well became our prodigy of a Clerk who is notorious for his falsities and false reasonings.

I was therefore compelled to make a second application for a mandamus which would have been argued in August last had not the anxiety of the Clerk to keep me out of the Council for the year caused him to move for a postponement until the November term, under the pretence of not having time to prepare his defence sooner. The subject was therefore brought before the Judges in November and a judgment given absolute for a mandamus to issue against the Clerk.

This writ was served on the Clerk on the second day of January of the present year; he was by this time so far brought to his senses as to comply and receive my papers and acknowledge me as the true Councillor, so that I have yet the hope of sitting once with my quality and solicit friend the Clerk in the old Council, on the third Monday of this month.

In conclusion I would say that this difficulty has had one good effect: that of opening the eyes of our rate-payers to the fact that we have been at the tender mercies of a set of men as Councillors, led by their unerring star G. A. Hill, who are ever ready to set aside all municipal law whenever it suits their selfish and designing interests. The day of retribution, however, will come. Finally, Mr. Editor, I tender to you my grateful thanks for the impartiality of your columns, and ask Mr. Hill if he, in his last letter, was not guilty of great folly in thus "balooing before he got out of the woods."

W. MANLEY.

Dummer, Jan. 4, 1860.

NARROW ESCAPE.

On Sabbath the 2nd of December, there occurred one of the most narrow escapes from a terrible death in the village of Weverburgh.

Daniel O'Sullivan was crossing over from his residence on the east side of the Trent, opposite the village about 2 o'clock in the morning, and not finding his canoe, which had been carried away, he took a small raft of boards and was paddling himself over. He soon came in contact with the anchor ice which drove him down to a bay a quarter of a mile lower down, where the ice was a little solid, and his raft became stationary, and as the floating ice from above kept accumulating around him it caused the raft to separate a little but soon froze solid The accumulation of ice kept the raft under water, and he was soon up to his knees in water, when its surface became congealed into a cake of ice. He retained his upright condition and kept calling for help.—The neighbors soon heard the shore. They tried to get to him in boats, and after 7 hours incessant labor in chopping through the ice, at last succeeded in rescuing the sufferer who had remained eight long hours in his fearful position. He was frozen so fast that he had to be chopped out. After chafing his limbs and giving him some cordials, he was in an hour able to go about, and has not since been incommoded in any way from any effects of his long exposure. —*Cobourg Sun.*

TAKING THE CENSUS.

Monday, the 15th day of January, is the day appointed for taking the Census of this Province. Extensive arrangements have been made to have the work accurately and efficiently done. The commissioners are enjoined to appoint intelligent, temperate and respectable persons enumerators, and are then called upon to perform their duty with "fidelity and zeal." "Be pleased to remember that upon the result of your labors will depend the truthfulness of the representation, not only of the population but of the material resources and social condition of your district, and it is the hope and expectation of this Department that you will execute your important trust with fidelity and zeal." The Hamilton *Spectator* remarks that there can be little fear of the census being inaccurately taken under the circumstances, for it is evident that Government are doing everything that can possibly be done to have the numbering of the people correct. The public should also bear in mind that it is an offence punishable by fine, for any party to give false information in connection with the taking of the Census, or refusing to answer an enumerator's enquiries.

A farmer in Watertown, Conn., has been fined for having [illegible] to cast

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE "AUSTRALASIAN."

New York, Jan. 3.

The steamship *Australasian* arrived this morning, bringing English advices from Queenstown to the 22rd ult.

Liverpool.—Breadstuffs closed firm with an upward tendency. Corn a shade dearer; 39s for mixed and yellow. Provisions unchanged.

London, Saturday evening.—Consols closed at 92¼ a 92⅞ on account ex div.

The steamship *Arago* arrived at Southampton on Friday evening.

The *Australasian* brings nearly a million in specie.

Paris, Saturday.—A despatch from Baron Gros to the Emperor Napoleon confirms the announcement of peace with China, the ultimatum of Shanghai being accepted and ratifications exchanged.—France receives 60,000,000f. of indemnity 4,000,000 being paid down. The emigration of Coolies is permitted, and the churches, cemeteries, &c., formerly belonging to the Christians throughout the empire, are to be restored to them.

A *Te Deum* was sung in the cathedral at Pekin on the occasion of the restoration of the Cross to the summit of that edifice.

It appears from Gen. De Montauban, the French Minister of War, that the Emperor's palace was not sacked by the French army as previously reported. On the contrary, nothing was touched until the arrival of the English, when a division of spoils was made under commissioners from both armies.

Political fermentations continue in Hungary.

Count Teleki, the Hungarian refugee, had been arrested in Dresden with a false passport, and delivered up to Austria.

The Paris *Monitour* says that a portion of the French army at Pekin was to be despatched to Cochin China, for the purpose of attacking the city of Hue, the Emperor's capital and residence.

ENGLAND.

A terrible explosion occurred at Hatton on the 20th. Twenty miners were killed.

There had been a severe snow storm in various parts of England, blocking up railroads at Northumberland. The snow was preceded by violent thunder. The same phenomenon occurred at the Isle of Wight. At the latter place the lightning did much damage—the tower of Kirwie church being demolished, and a woman struck dead in the streets.

SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

COMBINATION TO SEIZE THE GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

Intelligence was received last night that Fort Sumpter is now besieged; that all Major Anderson's communications are cut off; that Fort Moultrie has been completely repaired, and the guns remounted, and that everything is in readiness to open a fire on Major Anderson. New batteries are being erected around him by the secessionists, and every day the danger and difficulties of reinforcing him are increased. His frequent applications for reinforcements, and even the tears and prayers of his wife, having failed to move the President, he has determined never again to renew his request, but will perish if he must in the Fort. His men have bound themselves with an oath to stand and perish with him.

It is beyond a doubt that a combination is forming to take forcible possession of the Government at Washington, on or before the 4th of March, but the precise time is not yet determined.

The above is from sources which leaves no doubt of its reliability.

Gentlemen censure the apparent inactivity of the President, contending that by availing himself of the counsels and services of Lieut. General Scott, all possibility of danger could be averted.

BALTIMORE, Jan'y 4.

The following special despatch to the *American* has been received:—

Charleston, Jan. 4.—Governor Pickens has divided the duties of the Executive Administration of South Carolina among his Council thus:—he appoints A. S. McGrath Secretary of State, to regulate intercourse with other States and Foreign Powers, make treaties, regulate commerce, and appoint Consuls; D. F. Jamison, Secretary of War; C. G. Memminger, Secretary of Treasury; W H Harllie to regulate the Postal Department and Light Houses; A. C. Garlington, Secretary of the Interior, to attend to local matters, including the Militia and Coast Police.

CHARLESTON, January 4.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived here this morning from Savannah, that the forts are in the possession of the Georgia State troops. They are occupied by 150 men. An armourer, with thirty men, is engaged in cleaning the guns to make them serviceable. The State of Georgia has also taken possession of the United States revenue cutter on that station.

SAVANNAH, January 4.

Fort Pulaski was yesterday taken possession of by the volunteers, by order of Governor Brown. It is reported that the revenue cutter *Dobbin* has been taken possession of, but Governor Brown has issued orders for her return to the Government. It is generally believed that the secession ticket has carried the State.

NORFOLK, January 4.

The United States sloop of war *Brooklyn* is coaling and taking on stores, and getting ready for a cruise. It is rumoured that she is destined for Charleston. Great excitement was created yesterday, in consequence of a report that four companies from Fortress Monroe had been ordered to Charleston. Lieut J. H. North tendered his resignation to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.

A town meeting is called for Saturday, to sustain Anderson and support the efforts of the Government to reinforce him.

DESTITUTION IN LONDON.

Owing to the continued severity of the weather, much destitution at the present period exists in various localities of the West-end, Spitalfields, &c., one of the effects of which is that the "soup kitchens" in the metropolis are thronged with applicants for the fare they afford. At the "kitchen" in Euston-road, St. Pancras, which has for its patrons Lord Portman, the Rev. T. Dale, M. A., the late vicar, and several of the opulent inhabitants of St Pancras, during the last fortnight nearly eight thousand quarts of pea soup, about as many small loaves, besides several hundreds of pounds of rice, have been distributed to the poor. In Spitalfields, which adjoins Bethnal-green, there is also a soup kitchen, which is under the patronage of Mr. Hanbury, of the firm of Truman, Hanbury & Co., the clergy, and other influential inhabitants of those parishes, and which has given an equal amount of relief to the poor of that locality.—*London Advertiser.*

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

The population of the world is increasing; and if we give to the term Christian the widest latitude, it is by no means certain that the number of Pagans in the world is not now as great as it ever was. Twenty years ago our highest estimate of the population of the globe was about 800,000,000. It is now admitted by all to be not less than ten, and by those who are the best informed, to be at least *twelve hundred millions*. This change of figures is due in part to a more accurate knowledge of the geography of the world; but there has been a great increase in many countries, and no doubt, in the aggregate, a decided advance in the population of the globe.—From the best and latest sources of information we derive the following estimate:—

America	63,000,000
Europe	265,000,000
Africa	115,000,000
Asia	700,000,000
Japan	35,000,000
Oceania	22,000,000
	1,200,000,000

Christian Protestants 85,000,000
R. Catholics, 180,000,000
Greeks... 68,000,000
Other sects 7,000,000

340,000,000

AFRAID OF SNAKES.

There is the greatest coward about snakes up in Calhoun, that lives in America. He came from the East last spring and bought a farm, and for the first six weeks in the country he hardly slept two hours each night. He had a fine patch of oats on his farm but he was afraid to cradle it. One day he concluded he'd take a look to see if there were many snakes in the patch; so he got his old horse, and after loading him through the gap, and laying up the fence to keep the hogs out, he took an old scythe south in his hand to fight with in case of an attack, mounted the horse, and struck out into the oats, holding up both legs as high as possible. He had'nt got far when he saw a whaling big snake slipping along the oats after him. Away he went right around the oat patch, and away went the snake around after him; some times on the one side and sometimes on the other; sometimes behind and sometimes before. He couldn't get out of the lot because the fence was up and the snake kept pace with him, in consequence there was no chance but to urge the old horse to keep out of its way. He went it that way till every stalk of his oats was trampled down, and the horse just about dead, when he discovered that he'd been running from the shadow of his scythe snath.

OIL FOR LEATHER.

Common castor-oil, so experience and a knowledge of its composition dictate, is the best possible application of the fatty character for leather, shoes, harness, etc. It has two prime qualities of superiority over animal fats, in that, first, it keeps the leather pliable, not after long use, drying the fibre, or making it brittle or liable to crack; and secondly, it contains enough glutinous matter to render it viscid, filling the pores, and in a degree water-proofing the leather to which it is applied. Besides, the castor-bean be easily raised; and the oil in the quantity is not expensive.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—THE LAST RESOURCE.—*Dysentery.*—There is but one unfailing remedy for this class of inflamatory disorders, after all other remedies have failed—Holloway's Morphine and Calomel are indiscriminately prescribed according to the discretion of the attending physician: these may give a temporary alleviation, but they eventually irritate the bowels without removing the source—on the contrary Holloway's Pills soothe the bowels by evacuating the acrid matter which inflames them, clears the stomach of all exciting humors, and restores its normal tone and vigor. Read the Advertisement.

☞ During the conflagration of Canton' caused by the bombardment of the British' the extensive medical warehouse of our countryman, Dr J. C. AYER of Lowell, (the depot of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for China,) was totally destroyed. He now makes a demand upon our government for indemnity for the loss of his property, and hence will grow another nut to crack with our elder brother Johnny. Stick to it Doctor; and if our government maintains our rights wherever your Pills are sold, we shall only be superotected on tracts that are very barren.—*Reformer, Trenton, N. J.*

Mr Gough states that he is not so rich as many people suppose. His taxes only amount to $25. He also says that when he commenced lecturing, an agreement was made between himself and his wife that one tenth of all his earnings should be given to charitable purposes. We see it stated the when lecturing in Chicago, Ill., a few days ago, he suggested that contributions in money should also be sent to the destitute in Kansas from that city, and that he would put his name down for $50, either in the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of a list for that purpose.

WHAT IS BEST TO BE DONE?—If you are suffering from Rheumatism, Lame Back, Sprains, Strains or Bruises, Sick Head Ache, Tooth Ache, Cholic, Bowel Complaints, Frost Bites, Burns, &c., decidedly the best thing to get in a bottle of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*. The cost is trifling and its effects certain. It is a never failing remedy, and no family should be without it.

☞ See advertisement.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S COAT.—Louis Napoleon has come out with a half military blue frock coat. All Paris have them, and they'll be the fare here next summer; but in the meantime, if you are troubled with a cold, cough, sore throat or hoarseness, try a few of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, 25 cents a box, at all druggists.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, Jan., 10, 1861.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour ₱ bbl	0	00	0	00
Wheat ₱ bush	0	00	0	00
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	00	0	00
Barley ₱ bush	0	00	0	00
Oats "	0	00	0	00
Peas "	0	00	0	00
Potatoes "	0	00	0	00
Pork ₱ cwt	0	00	0	00
Beef ₱ cwt	0	00	0	00
Butter ₱ lb	0	00	0	00
Eggs "	0	00	0	00
Hay ₱ ton	0	00	0	00
Chickens per pair	0	00	0	00
Geese "	0	00	0	00
Turkeys "	0	00	0	00
Ducks do	0	00	0	00

M. GREER, *Market Clerk.*

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday Jan. 9, 1860.

Wheat $1 4s, a $1 10s.
Spring Wheat 80s a 83s.
Barley 50s a 55s.
Oats 24s a 30s.
Peas 45s. a 50s.

NOTICE.

A. M. DUCHAR will give his first lesson in Dancing, Etiquette, &c., in Whiter' Hall,

On Tuesday Next.

Peterboro, Jan. 9, 1861. 2

TO LET.

THE Cottage-built House on Rubidge Street, west of the Port Hope R. R. Depot.

GOOD STABLE AND YARD ATTACHED.

For further particulars apply to

JAS. LANGTON.

Peterboro. Jan 9, 1861. 2

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to all those who so liberally patronized him while in possession of the Otonabee Mills, and would hereby notify all those

INDEBTED TO HIM

either by Note or Book Account, that their accounts are now ready at the store of Glover & Robinson, and that he insists on immediate payment, or cost will be incurred.

L. GLOVER.

N.B.—The subscribers will always keep on hand a large supply of Flour and Feed at their Store and Granary, which they will sell Cheap for Cash, at Wholesale and Retail.

GLOVER & ROBINSON.

Peterboro, Jan. 9, 1861. 2

CLEARING SALE

THE subscribers, in order to make room for spring importations, now offer the remainder of their

WINTER STOCK,

at unprecedentedly low prices, for cash.

They would invite especial attention to their stocks of

Furs,
Cloth Mantles,
Woolen Shawls,
Polkas,
Robe Dresses, &c

as decided BARGAINS will be given in this department.

After the 1st of March all purchases will require to be paid for on delivery, when they will be prepared to offer their new Spring Goods, embracing all the leading and most fashionable designs and fabrics, at prices as LOW as they can be imported.

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro', Jan. 9th, 1861. 2

Agricultural Foundry!

Ploughs, [several new patterns]
Harrows,
Cultivators,
Gang Ploughs,
Grain Sowers,
Land Rollers,
Straw & Root Cutters,
Churns,

and all other Agricultural Implements of the latest improved patterns.

Sugar Kettles, Soda Kettles, and Agricultural Furnaces for sale at prices

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

Farmers and others are invited to call and inspect.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Peterboro', Jan. 9, 1861. 3

PEAS AND OATS WANTED

AT OUR STOREHOUSE,

Near the C. & P. R. R. Depot, Ashburnham.

W. McDOUGALL,
J. LUDGATE.

Ashburnham, 8th Jan. 1861. 2

AUCTION SALE

Of Crockery.

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

The best of Ware, Without Reserve!

MR. NICHOLL

HAS now received another supply of superior Crockery, China and Glass-ware,

COMPRISING:—

Elegant Dinner and Tea Setts, Desert Setts, Plates, Dishes, Jugs, Bowls, Tea Cups and Saucers Tureens, Chamber Setts, Jelly Glasses, Tumblers, Decanters, Sugar Bowls, Chimney Ornaments, &c., &c., which he will offer on

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 15,

and following evenings, until the whole is disposed of.

REMEMBER, NO RESERVE!

COME ONE, COME ALL.

Peterboro', Jan. 9, 1861. 2

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

J. CLARKE,

WATCH-MAKER & JEWELLER,

ALSO dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Fine Cutlery, Toys, &c.

J. C., in returning thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal support which he has received while in business in Peterboro, would intimate that he has

REMOVED

to the store formerly occupied by R. B. Jameson, Post Office Block, corner of Hunter and Water Streets, and next door to R. A. McNabb's Store, where he intends to carry on business as usual, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage.

☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewellery repaired, &c.

J. CLARKE,
Sign of the large watch.

Peterboro, Jan. 9, 1860. 3

JOHN O'DONNELL, JR.,

Dentist.

OFFICE.—Burnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an operation on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, in their most delicate manner and cannot be noted without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, [jaw] bones, gums, tongue, disorders of the Alw, and all those connecting from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro, Jan. 3rd, 1861. 1

NOTICE.

LITTLE LAKE CEMETERY.

A MEETING of the Stockholders in the Little Lake Cemetery Co. is hereby called, (pursuant to the Statute) for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. Business to be held

ON MONDAY, 21st INSTANT,

in the Town Hall, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

JAMES GALLON,
Secretary.

Peterboro', Jan. 3, 1861. 2

REMOVAL

F. & L. LEMAY

intending to

REMOVE THEIR STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

Ready-made Clothing,

about the middle of April, to the spacious and commodious store at present occupied by Mr Bradburn,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets,

are desirous of having as small stock as possible to remove,

WILL SELL FOR A FEW WEEKS

THEIR

WINTER STOCK

of Dry-Goods and Ready-Made Clothing at

GREAT BARGAINS.

They have yet on hand

200 COATS,

which we offer at

20 per cent lower than ordinary prices!

F. & L. LEMAY.

Peterboro, Jan. 8, 1860. 1

IMPORTANT

AUCTION SALE.

WILL be sold by Auction, on MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1861,

AT THE AMERICAN HOTEL, PETERBORO,

The Celebrated Pacing Horse.

"CHARLEY,"

the property of A. Sawers, Esq. "Charley" was one of the team that drew the Prince's carriage on the visit to Peterboro', and is pronounced one of the fastest and best horses in the country he has been driven on the rate of 2.32 at Peterborough. For further particulars apply to Mr. Thos. Eastland, or to

JAS. WALSH, Peterboro.'

Jan. 3, 1861. 1

OPERA HOODS.

A supply of Ladies, Maids, and Childrens,

WOOLEN OPERA HOODS
WOOLEN OPERA HOODS
WOOLEN OPERA HOODS
WOOLEN OPERA HOODS

in various colours, just received.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Jan. 3, 1861, 1

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods.

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 22s 9d. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 15s. 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, do., Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Islay Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 dos. Cases.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Flavoring extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (now blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Stevenson, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1

TEETH.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST,

WILL BE AT J. A. JOHNSON'S HOTEL, On Thursday, January 10th, 1861, for four days. Persons will please call early as he cannot remain longer than the time specified. All operations warranted to give satisfaction.

Jan. 3, 1861.

Winter Operations in Grain

The subscriber is now in the market for the purchase of

WHEAT,
PEAS,
OATS,
BARLEY, &c.

delivered at his Granary, at the Railway Station as usual.

W. CLUXTON.

REMOVAL!

J. R. ORMOND

HAS REMOVED TO GEORGE ST.,

Opposite Mr. McNeil's Store,

where he will continue to keep on hand a select assortment of Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

Jan. 3, 1861. 1

THE LATEST IMPROVED

COAL OIL,

AND

OTHER OIL LAMPS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

NEW

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

J. J. MARSHALL

BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced the

Boot and Shoe Business,

and is determined that it will not be under-sold by any in the Trade. Every description of work made to order by the best workmen. Repairing promptly attended to.

TERMS - - - Cash and Cash only.

J. J. MARSHALL,
George Street.

Peterboro, Nov. 27, 1860. 46

IF YOU WANT CHEAP

BOOTS & SHOES,

GO TO

J. J. MARSHALL'S,
Cheap Boot & Shoe Store.
George St.

Dec. 26, 1860.

HOUSE & LOT

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, on lot 36, Stuart Street, in the village of Ashburnham. The Lot contains ¼ an Acre, well fenced. On the premises stand a good two-story, rough-cast House, and a stable, a pump, and a good well of water.

Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WM. J. MITCHELL.

Ashburnham, Dec. 26, 1860. 52

THE 'GENESEE FARMER.'

[ESTABLISHED IN 1832.]

TO THE FARMERS OF CANADA!

THE GENESEE FARMER is now admitted to be the cheapest agricultural paper published. It has with one exception, double the circulation of any similar journal in the world.

ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR!

Send th fifty cts. in postage stamps, at our risk; get one of your neighbors to join you, and send a dollar bill.

THE NEW VOLUME

Commences with the January number, to be issued immediately.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Published for thirty years in the very heart of the "Genesee Country," with hundreds of the best farmers and fruit-growers in Canada and the United States as correspondents, the "Genesee Farmer" contains information of great value. We pre-pay the American postage without extra charge, on all papers sent to Canada. Address

JOSEPH HARRIS,
Publisher and Proprietor.
Rochester, N. Y.

Dec. 26, 1860.

PICTURES.

SPENCELY'S

PORTRAIT GALLERY!

IS NOW OPEN AGAIN.

Rooms over Mr. McDougall's Store—Commercial House, George Street, Peterboro'. Dec 6, 1860. 49

NOTICE.

Port Hope, Lindsay, & Beaverton Railway Company.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders for

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS,

of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company,

IN THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH,

ON TUESDAY, JAN. 15TH, 1861,

at 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to By-Laws.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
Secretary.

Port Hope, Dec. 14, 1860. 51

GUIDE TO DRESS-MAKING

AND

Millinery.

A BOOK that every Milliner and Seamstress should have.

New York, J. P. Beadle.

THOS. MENZIES.

Price 12½. Peterboro,

Dec. 12, 1860

THE NEW FARM MILL,

MANUFACTURED by A. Harris, Beamsville, C. W, will be delivered at my Railroad Station within 50 miles of Peterboro' for $37, by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for these Counties.

The new Farm Mill can be seen at the subscribers' residence, on Queen St. south of Hunter St., opposite the English Church.

GEO. MUNRO.

Peterboro, December 27, 1860. 50

JAS. STEVENSON,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Stoves, Hollow-ware, &c.

HAS

REMOVED

TO

HIS NEW BUILDING,

A few doors North of his old stand.

He has on hand the largest and best assortment of

COOKING, BOX & PARLOR STOVES!

in use ever offered before to the public.

Persons requiring Stoves will find it to their advantage to examine his stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Peterboro, Nov 29, 1860. 49

STEWART & GALLON

HAVE just received by Express for Christmas times, a nice lot of

Smoked Salmon,
Mackerel,
Finnie Haddies,
and Sardines.

Layer, Muscatel, Valencia and Seltana Raisins,
Almonds,
Walnuts,
and Filberts,

—ALSO—

Wines,
Brandies,
Champagne,

Bass & Allsopp's celebrated Pale Ale, London Porter, &c.

No. 2 Burnham's Block,
Peterborough, December 19, 1860. 51

STRAYED.

INTO the premises of the subscriber, lot 26, 11th Con., township of Otonabee, about 2 weeks ago,

TWO CALVES,

The owner may have the same by paying costs and proving property.

FRED. IRVIN.

Otonabee, Dec. 7, 1860. 50

NEW STAGE ROUTE.

THE undersigned intends running a stage regularly between

PETERBOROUGH & LAKEFIELD

leaving Lakefield at 10 a. m., and Peterboro' a 3 p. m., every *Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday* until further notice.

For freight and passage apply at Colson's Hotel, Peterboro', and at the store of

A. MORROW, Jr.,
Lakefield.

Dec 10, 1860. 50-tfn

A Capital Chance!

WANTED, a respectable man with a small capital as partner in a very flourishing business in Peterborough, with a large connexion. Apply, post-paid,

F. Y.,
Box No. 122, Peterboro'.

Jan. 2nd, 1861. 1

GREAT

BARGAINS

IN

MILLINERY!

C. BRADFIELD

BEGS respectfully to inform the ladies of Peterboro and vicinity, that he is selling off his large assortment of fashionable

BONNETS AND CAPES!!

25 per cent below the usual prices to clear them off while in season. ☞ Please call and judge for yourselves.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1860. 50

150 BARRELS

GOOD EATING APPLES,

Cheap at Wholesale and Retail.

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro, Dec. 11, 1860. 50

T. F. NICHOLL,

Auctioneer,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Peterborough.

Terms moderate, business punctual, and payments prompt.

☞ SPACIOUS ROOMS.

MR. NICHOLL,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. Aitken, Hunter Street, Peterboro', where he intends carrying on the business of

AUCTIONEER, &c.

and trusts that by promptness in business to merit a share of their patronage.

DRAWING EXECUTED,

DESIGNS given for Buildings, &c. Valuations made, and Inventories taken, at moderate prices, by

T. F. NICHOLL.

ACCOUNTS MADE OUT!

AND

Debts Collected,

on moderate terms by

T. F. NICHOLL.

TEXT & SCHOOL BOOKS.

STODDART'S Mental and Intellectual Arithmetics, and all the Text and School books used in the Union and Common Schools, for sale at the Peterboro' School Book Depot.

T. MENZIES.

Nov. 21, 1860. 47

THE

PRESENT

IS A

GOOD

TIME

TO SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

'Examiner,'

ONLY

$1.50,

IN ADVANCE.

STEWART & GALLON

Are just receiving at their Store, No. 2, Burnham's Block, a large and fresh lot of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

TEAS, COFFEES, CHOCOLATES,

Cocoas, Sugars, Syrups, Pickles, Sauces, Spices, Lobsters,

SARDINES AND SALMON IN CANS,

SMOKED HERRINGS AND CODFISH,

Belmont Sperm, Belmont and Adamantine Candles, Liverpool and Fancy Soaps, Figs, Grapes, Raisins, Prunes, Currants, Walnuts, Almonds and Filberts, Candies and other Nick Nacks. Choicest brands of

CHAMPAGNE AND OTHER FOREIGN WINES,

LIQUORS, ALE & PORTER,

China, Crockery and Glassware, Mop Handles, Corn Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Brushes, Whisks and Mats. A large lot of very superior

COAL OIL LAMPS,

WITH PATENT BURNERS, the best ever offered. Also,

KEROSENE AND OTHER OIL

Goods delivered in Town and packed with care for the Country.

TERMS CASH. Family accounts strictly payable monthly.

Cash paid for Furs, Eggs, good Butter and Poultry.

Peterboro', Oct. 31, 1860. 4

New Goods! New Goods!

NEW PRICES! NEW PRICES

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY-GOODS,

CLOTHING AND MILLINERY, FURS, &c.

Having secured the services of a *FIRST-CLASS MILLINER,* ladies may depend on being suited in every particular. The Clothing Department is still under the superintendance of Mr. John Tully. The motto is

☞ *CASH AND CASH ONLY.* ☜

R. B. McDOUGALL,
George Street.

Peterborough, Oct. 18th, 1860.

IMPORTANT

REMOVAL.

JOHN MALONEY

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has

REMOVED FROM HUNTER ST.,

TO

Burnham's Block,

near Chisholm's Hotel, where he offers to the public a choice collection of

GROCERIES,

WINES, LIQUORS, &c., &c.

which he is daily receiving from Montreal, New York, &c. 5,000 Gallons of Morton's Whiskey and Ale continually on hand. Also, a large quantity of Salt. All of which he offers Cheap for Cash.

Peterboro', Nov. 8, 1860. 45

The "Orange Herald"

Is published every WEDNESDAY,

AT 88 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

TERMS—$1.50 per Annum, strictly in advance.

To Clubs—Four copies for $5; Eight copies for $10; twelve copies for $15; forty copies for $1 each.

The *Herald* is printed in quarto form, and consists eight pages,—or thirty-two columns.

All Masters and other officers of Lodges are requested to act as Agents. All parties doing so, and forwarding a club of eight names, will receive a copy free.

R. MOORE,
Publisher.

Dec. 12, 1860. 51

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand drawn by Joshua Dawson, and in favor of the undersigned, for the sum of nine pounds, as I have received value for the same.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Nov. 8, 1860. 45

Whiskey! Whiskey!

THE subscriber has now on hand a large supply of MORTON'S WHISKIES, which he will sell as cheap for cash as any other in Peterborough, by the 2 1-2 gal. Gallon and Barrel.—Warranted the same as when it left the distillery. ☞ Purchasers will find it in Bryan's store, George Street.

THOS. MAHONEY.

Peterborough, Nov. 1860. 44

PICTORIAL

"BROTHER JONATHAN,"

For Christmas and New-Years.

ANNUAL REGISTER OF

RURAL AFFAIRS,

FOR 1861.

Beautifully Illustrated. This is a book which every farmer and agriculturist should have.

Price 25 cents.

BOOKS.

YOUATT AND SPOONER ON THE HORSE.
HUTCHINSON ON THE HORSE FOOT, Price 25.
Dr. Gardner's 1,001 cards, THE GREAT PREPARATION, Price $1.50
HARVEY ON HORSE TAMING, Price only 12½ cents, and a great variety of Books, Magazines, &c., Cheap for Cash.

THOS. MENZIES.

Peterboro, Dec. 17, 1860. 51

SCALES! SCALES!

JAS. STEVENSON,

AGENT FOR THE

PROVINCIAL SCALE WORKS!

HAMILTON.

The Scales of this Manufactory are warranted equal in every particular, to the Fairbank Scale and they can be obtained here at the Manufacturer's Prices, thus saving freight, &c.

Peterboro, Nov 20th, 1860. 49

FISHER'S HOTEL.

FISHER'S OLD STAND,

HUNTER STREET,

PETERBOROUGH.

GOOD accomodations at reasonable rates. The Bar supplied with the choicest liquors. Good stabling, sheds, and a spacious yard at the service of the public, free of charge. A good hostler always in attendance.

AMOS. J. FISHER,
Proprietor.

Nov. 21, 1860. 47

WANTED.

A FEMALE SCHOOL TEACHER holding a first class certificate, for the Common School Department, of the Norwood Union, Grammar and Common School.

Applications post-paid stating salary, will be received by the undersigned until the evening of Wednesday the 19th December next.

THOS. W. POOLE,
Sec. Board.

Norwood, Nov 27, 1860. 49

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature at the next Session for an Act for the relief of the Bondholders of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway Company.

Port Hope, (ist Dec' 1860. 49-4f

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having Due Bills for Flour or Bran against the Otonabee Mills are requested to come and get them settled and taken away at once as my lease of the Mills terminates on the first of January, 1861.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N. B.—All persons due the Mills either by Note or Book account are respectfully solicited to call and settle the same forthwith and save unnecessary cost.

L. G.

CHALLENGE!

To all whom it may Concern.—It is a noted fact that all Worm Medicine fails into insignificance compared with McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm Candy[illegible]. It far surpasses the expectations of every one. It gives new life and vigor to the fretful, emaciated and sickly child.—It not only eradicates every species of worms, but it cleanses the whole system from all impurities. The extensive sale of this Worm Candy is sufficient proof of its efficacy. There are stores of Worm Medicines in Canada, yet, it has been ascertained, on reliable information, that the sale of the Dead Shot Worm Candy-stick is one-third more than all the others combined. It is sold by every dealer in medicines for 15 cents; four packages for half-a-dollar.—See advertisement in another column.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills!

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure [illegible] those painful diseases incident to the[illegible]e Constitution.

Made: as all cases, removes all [illegible] tions, no whatever cause, and [illegible] monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken [illegible] are pregnant during the FIRST [illegible] as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, [illegible] every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Hysterics, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Male Hysteria, Whites, and all the painful diseases consequent by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent to a [illegible] pills, post free, by enclosing $1, and 25 cts. stamps to any Agent.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, General Agents. For sale by [illegible] Warner, Cox, Cowdry, A. W. Knapp, [illegible] and all dealers in medicines.

ESSAY ON AGRICULTURE.

BY GEORGE WASHINGTON, OF VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

"And the Lord God took the man and put him in the garden to dress it and to keep it."

The profession of agriculture is the first employment in the world. It is co-eval with the human race, the first man in the world was a tiller of the soil, and from the days of Adam to the present time mankind, from the highest to the lowest, have depended on the art for their very subsistence; it is also of infinitely more consequence to the human race than any other profession. Suppose any one of the various departments of industry, art and science, in which mankind are engaged, or even the whole of them, were to be abandoned, and mankind although deprived of many of the luxuries, and possibly some of the blessings of life would still only be thrown backward a few centuries in advancement; but, suppose the husbandman to suspend operations but for a single season, and cease for one short year to extract from the soil by his industry and skill the fruits which by proper management nature yields to him and we have only to contemplate the consequences to realize the value of the farmer's calling. It is of the greatest importance then, that a pursuit in which the whole of mankind are so immensely interested, should be prosecuted to the very best advantage and that its followers should bring to their aid that amount of energy and skill which the magnitude of the interests demand. And yet the fact is undeniable that many members of what are called the learned professions look down on the tillers of the soil as being of an inferior class, and the occupation of the farmer as one which requires neither education nor enlightened judgment. And it must be admitted that too many farmers are content to assume that position which an erroneous opinion has assigned them, and to render what ought to be an exhilarated and honorable profession, a life of comfortless toil and drudgery; this is a state of things that should not exist. There can be no good reason why the agricultural class should not be as well educated and as refined as any other class, since nature has endowed them with the intellect equal to any other, and no occupation affords better facilities for acquiring knowledge, cultivating the taste, or refining the mind, I mean not the ball-room or the court, that intimate acquaintance with the laws of fashion by which too many hide the real deficiencies of the mind. I mean that knowledge which elevates its possessor in the scale of moral being, by which he commands the respect of the great and the good, and which causes his memory to be held in honoured remembrance after his body has been numbered with the dead.

Strongly impressed with the correctness of these views and the importance of the agriculturist occupying that position which is his inherent right, and believing that it is incumbent on every individual who cultivates the soil to contribute with all his power towards effecting that end. I will endeavour to write a brief treatise on the theory and practice of Canadian agriculture, and I ask the reader to accompany me in a spirit of candor and forbearance, pledging myself that although the following remarks may not be characterized by learning or ability, yet the facts and conclusions there given shall be those arrived at after mature investigation, and that the arguments and theories advanced shall be the result of experience and observation, and the aim and object of the whole, the advancement of Canadian agriculture, and the intellectual and social elevation of the Canadian farmer.

I purpose to take up the different departments of farming operations separately, commencing with those which seem of most importance, without regard to the season of the year at which they occur; treating each one in as plain and practicable a manner as I am capable of, and as briefly as the subject will admit of.

(To be Continued.)

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

The population of the world is increasing and if we give to the term Christian the widest latitude, it is by no means certain that the number of Pagans in the world is not now as great as it ever was. Twenty years ago our highest estimate of the population of the globe was about 800,000,000. It is now admitted by all to be not less than ten, and by those who are the best informed, to be at least *twelve hundred millions*. This change of figures is due in part to a more accurate knowledge of the geography of the world; but there has been a great increase in many countries, and no doubt, in the aggregate, a decided advance in the population of the globe.—From the best and latest sources of information we derive the following estimate:—

America	63,000,000
Europe	265,000,000
Africa	115,000,000
Asia	700,000,000
Japan	35,000,000
Oceania	22,000,000
	1,200,000,000
Christian Protestants	85,000,000
R. Catholics,	180,000,000
Greeks	60,000,000
Other sects	7,000,000
	340,000,000

OIL FOR LEATHER.

Common castor-oil, so experience and a knowledge of its composition dictate, is the least possible application of the fatty character for leather, shoes, harness, etc. It has two prime qualities of superiority over animal fats, in that, first, it keeps the leather pliable, not after long use, drying the fibre, or making it brittle or liable to crack; and secondly, it contains enough glutinous matter to render it viscid, filling the pores, and in a degree water-proofing the leather to which it is applied. Besides, the castor-bean be easily raised; and the oil in the quantity is not expensive.

A GOOD THING!

PAY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera Infantum, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentary and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Toothache, Tic-doloureux and Tooth-ache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sprains, Bruises, Spraining, &c. It takes away all [illegible] DESTROYER.

CANADIAN AXES

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.

GOOD AXES.

WARRANTED AT $15 PER DOZ.

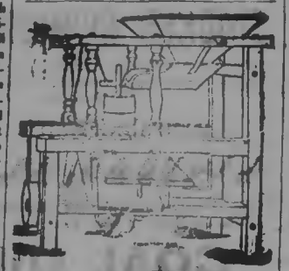
BROAD AXES $5 EACH.

Please call at my shop, examine my work, and be satisfied that it is of the first class.

☞ Broad and Narrow Axes pumped and ground in the shortest notice.

W. MOCOCK.

Ashburnham, Sept. 5, 1860. 36



YEAR

AND UPWARDS SAVED to the Farmers by Aldus Mowry's

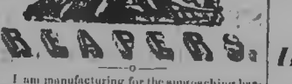
CHOPGRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 18 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without sifting or adjusting the Machine.

Patented.

All orders directed to "A. Mowry, Arthur, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.



REAPERS.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS, PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:

Joseph Walton, John Wilkes.

MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

M. MOWRY.

Peterboro', March 16, 1860.

E N T S T R Y.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST.

OFFICE { Burnham's Block, George Street, opposite the *Review* office.

MR. O'D. can be consulted at his Office in Peterborough from the 15th to the last of every month, on all operations connected with the profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted on the finest Gold and Silver; also on Vulcanized Rubber plates.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FILLING TEETH.

A Tooth that has ached or is aching, can be saved *without pain* and made to stand the shocks of mastication for a long time.

Children's Teeth attended to and arranged if irregular. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and at prices corresponding with equally good work elsewhere.

OFFICE open on Sundays from 9 to 10 a. m. and from 2 to 3 p. m. for extraction only.

Peterboro', June 30th 1860.

D. PENTLAND,

Practical & Mechanical Dentist

DIXON'S BLOCK,

George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

Teeth inserted upon fine Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.

ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.

Peterborough, April 13th 1859. 15

A PRIME LOT OF

AMERICAN CHEESE,

For Sale cheap at **Cudwell's Bakery,** Hunter Street.

Peterboro', 17th Oct., 1860. 43-3in

SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS

PLEASURE AND FANCY SLEIGHS,

Saw Log, Square-timber and Pedling Bob-sleighs, Farmers Frame and Team Sleighs, a number on hand, and made to order in every style.

REPAIRING

of every description. Jobbing and Horse shoeing done at the premises on short notice.

J. & T. DOUGLAS.

Brock Street.

Peterboro, Nov. 19, 1860. 47

"Nothing like Leather."

THE subscriber has, on consignment, a quantity of superior Spanish and Slaughter

SOLE LEATHER,

which will be sold at very low prices for Cash, by the Roll or Single Side, at his Boot & Shoe Store, George St., Peterboro'.

J. H. BEMISE.

Nov. 7, 1860. 45

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against giving credit to my wife Margaret Hoover on my name, without my order.

JOS. HOOVER.

Ashburnham, Dec. 3, 1860. 49

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

Provincial Insurance Company.

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,007,800. Paid up Capital, $ 439,25

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENT, HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

HON. W. B. ROBINSON. | E. P. WHITEMORE, Esq.
GEO. DUGGAN, Jr., Esq. | GEO. CHAPMAN, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.P.
WM. L. FERRIS, Esq. | A. M. CLARKE, Esq., M.D.
HON. J. H. CAMERON. | DUNCAN MCDONNELL, Esq.
CAPT. P. WALLACE.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:

HON. J. LEANDER STARR.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE, ESQ.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK. MONTREAL.

NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at the various agencies, as well as the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten percent on all new business brought to the Head Office where the necessary forms of application may be made.

Toronto, April 20, 1858.

WESTERN

Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, To onto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterborough, [illegible]

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL, Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL [illegible] STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks on the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,

Peterborough, [illegible] for Peterboro'

Ashburnham, [illegible]

FARMERS' MUTUAL & STOCK

INSURANCE CO'Y,

Head Office—Hamilton, C. W.

President—H. J. LAWRY, Barton.

Vice-President—T. STOCK, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland; John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough; John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,

Secretary & Treasurer

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Travelling Agent for the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterborough and Victoria.

The [illegible] was incorporated by Act of Parliament in the year 1851, solely for the purpose of meeting the wants of the Farmer by affording him protection against fire, at the lowest possible rate.

The Act of Incorporation prohibits the Directors from taking risks on Mills, Stores, or Buildings in Blocks, or any other hazardous property; and by strictly adhering to these principles, by its liberal and prompt settlement of claims, as well as by judicious management throughout, the Company has met with that success and general favor in the several places where it has operated, which it is still its desire and effort not only to maintain, but to extend to localities not hitherto occupied by it.

The Board of Directors is composed entirely of Farmers, men who know your requirements, whose sympathies are with you, and to whose custody your interests may safely be entrusted.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,

Agent.

☞ Office of the [illegible] London Street, Peterboro'.

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bowmanville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Hamilton, Boston, New York, and Chicago.

Office in Gilkes's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"Secure the shadow, ere the substance fades."

GEO. COX

AMBAROTYPE

AND

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Peterborough, and vicinity that he has recently fetched and refurnished his rooms with a new and complete apparatus, and having taken instructions from the celebrated Photographer, W. H. Fuller, Esq., of Rochester, universally acknowledged to be unequaled in the profession, is therefore now prepared to take pictures in the

PHOTOGRAPHIC, AMBROTYPE,

Meleonotype,

and every other style of the art, which he challenges any other artist in the Province to excel. Prices remarkably low. Every description of out-door scenery taken with accuracy.

Rooms in Burnham's Block, same entrance as to the Montreal Telegraph Office. ☞ Call and examine specimens and cases.

Peterboro', Aug. 29, 1860. 35

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,

BY USING

GARDINER'S

CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT

WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by

J. MITCHELL,

Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Michell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Clixton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	P. Ayers.
W. N. Hayter,	W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham,	H. Sherwood.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular institution over three hundred thousand homes have been rendered attractive by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches, entitled,

"PALESTINE MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS!"

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"The Cosmopolitan Art Journal,"

3rd.—Four admissions, during the season, to The Gallery of Paintings, 818 Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Alfred Mustering his Regulars" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, is nine inches and a half, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most elegant ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving his [illegible] on Shallow's farm, previous to their leaving for the "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"

is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with a certificate of deposit locked in a cylinder, postage free.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscriptions. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships, and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 5d instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of 18 cts, in stamps or coin.

Address,

C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*

546 Broadway, N. Y.

N. B.—Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Hon'y Secretary for United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

No. 5, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11.

AMERICAN HOTEL

PETERBOROUGH.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. Lewis McGregor in the above Hotel would respectfully inform the public that it will be his study so to conduct it as to merit a continuance of the support so liberally extended to the late proprietor.

[illegible] will always be supplied with the best [illegible] the market affords, and the choicest attention will be given to the wants of

The Travelling Public

and the greatest care exercised in the selection of servants. Careful Ostlers will always be in attendance at the stables.

Carriages run regularly to and from the cars for the convenience of passengers.

GEORGE ROSS.

Peterboro, Nov. 1860 47

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next Session thereof, for the passing of

An Act to consolidate the Debts of the Town of Peterborough.

J. EDWARDS,

Town Clerk.

Peterboro' Nov. 21, 1860. 47

REMOVAL.

THE DRY GOODS business heretofore carried on by me, in Peterborough, will in future be conducted under the management of [illegible] and all arrangements relative to my said business must be made.

W. A. SCOTT.

Referring to the above, the subscriber would intimate to the public, that he is now receiving a very large and carefully selected stock of British and Foreign

DRY-GOODS,

consisting of a superior assortment of

SILK, WOOLEN, COTTON,

AND

LINEN GOODS,

suitable for the season, which will be offered at such prices as cannot fail to meet the wants of customers.

The business will hereafter be carried on strictly on the

Cash Principle,

and Cash purchasers will find in the Stock and prices, unusual inducements; a continuation of the liberal patronage of the past, is respectfully solicited.

Peterborough, Nov. [illegible] 1860. 35

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.

80 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 46 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 70, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,

in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,

Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 45 WM. [illegible]

CAMPBELL & C

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

MILL FURNISHIGS,

And Manufacturers Supplies,

OFFICE, 14 ST. PETER STREET

MONTREAL.

SAWS! SAWS!

OF every description, on hand and made to order.

CAMPBELL & Co.

14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

FILES! FILES!

THOMAS FIRTH & SONS, Rowdshaw & Sons, Spear & Jackson's, and other Makers. Also, every description of Files, RECUT and warranted good as new, at a very much less price than is usually paid for new Files.

CAMPBELL & Co.

14 St. Peter Street Montreal.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

SPERM, Whale, Solar Sperm, Elephant, Lard, Coal Oil, &c., for burning or machinery, either by the barrel or 5 to 10 gallon kegs.

CAMPBELL & Co.,

14 St. Peter Street Montreal.

LEATHER BELTING!

PATENT Stretched, Waterproof, Cemented, Riveted or Stitched, warranted in every respect; can furnish either the Trade or Consumers at a lower price than any other parties in Canada. Send for Printed List of Prices.

CAMPBELL & Co.,

14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

September 20, 1860. 38

TO RENT.

ONE LIBERAL TERM, the premises known as Trafalgar Cottage, lately in the occupation of the Ottomobee, commanding a full view of Peterborough, and on the River, and within a few minutes walk of the centre of the Town

It contains every necessary accomodation for a respectable family, and can have a few acres of excellent land attached if required.

ALSO,—The premises now occupied by the subscriber, with from 10 to thirty acres of land. For particulars apply to the premises.

SAMUEL DICKSON.

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has REMOVED to the commodious Hotel,

Near the Port Hope Depot,

where he will be happy to receive the continued patronage of his friends and the public.

JOS. SEDGWICK,

Proprietor.

Peterboro', Nov. 21, 1850, 48

A STARTLING FACT!

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis, in order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge, if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1862, for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

AT [illegible] DEGREES BELOW ZERO, as is experienced in Warkworth, Percy, Dec. the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,

Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps [illegible] Value Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

A House and Premises

TO RENT.

NEAR the south side of the Court House, owned and occupied by the subscriber, who would sell the premises if so required. The house is large and commodious, and in every respect suited to the comfort and convenience of a large and respectable family. Terms made known on application.

WALTER SHERIDAN.

Peterboro', Sept. 25th, 1860. 40

WANTED.

OATS, PEAS & BARLEY,

THE highest cash price for any quantity of the above mentioned grains delivered at the Ashburnham Grain Warehouse.

THOS. SHORT.

D. SUTHERLAND,

Agent.

Keene, Oct. 1, 1860. 42

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

&c.

ROMANY DOMESTIC MEDICINE, for School Books, &c., in great variety, and a general assortment of Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, [illegible]

THOS. LENZIES.

[illegible] pt. 27, 1860. 39

SADDLERY & HARNESS WAREHOUSE.

Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Room, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order a choice assortment of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 34

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES, MONUMENTS, TABLE-TOPS, MANTLE PIECES,

&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1860 45

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.,

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street,

Opposite Lawson's Hotel, 17

THE NEW NATIONAL DOUBLE THREAD $20 FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE.

The new National Double Thread $20 Family Sewing Machine will be delivered at the residence of those ordering it in any part of the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, without extra charge.

Orders left with the subscriber will be attended to. Offers left at the subscribers' residence, on Queen St., south of Hunter St., front of the English Church, Peterboro', where also the Machines can be seen.

GEO. MUNRO.

Authorized Agent of J. W. Harris, & Co., Boston, Mass. U.S.

Peterboro', Dec. 12, 1860 50

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks; nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously developed, according to the general disorder or unhealthy condition of the system, and the variety of influences, hereditary or otherwise, which have combined to render the blood impure and corrupt. Thus, in one person, a scrofulous humor may burst forth on the surface, in boils, pimples, blotches, or eruptions of the skin; in another, it may fasten upon the lungs, and show itself in pulmonary consumption; in a third, it may develop itself in some one of the forms of female complaint, to which the system is liable; in a fourth, it may seize upon the bowels, the liver, the kidneys, the brain, and, indeed, on all the organs, and from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must remove the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Erysipelas and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Ringworm, or Tetterworm, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils and Sores, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all Complaints arising from Vitiated or Impure Blood. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so compounded that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy influences. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and efficient.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their virtues and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disorder of Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or derangement of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, for have been restored to health and even comparative vigorous of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of the kind is established, and the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior preparations are offered to the community have failed and fallen into disuse, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures that [illegible] and will be remembered.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

A CLEARED FARM

WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to lease about 100 Acres with from

50 TO 60 CLEARED,

free of stumps, having a comfortable House and good building, situated within five or six miles of Peterboro'. Possession required next February or March.

Apply by Letter to

A. PALMER,

Cures Landing, Mice [illegible]

Nov. 15, 1860. 46-3in.

WORMS.

USE McKENZIE'S WORM CANDY,
USE McKENZIE'S WORM CANDY,
USE McKENZIE'S WORM CANDY,
USE McKENZIE'S WORM CANDY,

DEAD SHOT FOR CHILDREN.
DEAD SHOT FOR CHILDREN.
DEAD SHOT FOR CHILDREN.
DEAD SHOT FOR CHILDREN.
DEAD SHOT FOR CHILDREN.
DEAD SHOT FOR CHILDREN.

The most pleasant, safest, and effectual Worm Medicine extant, and the cheapest at 25 cents per package: 50 cents for five packages. Sold by every dealer in medicine. Try it once. Genuine has the signature of

McKENZIE, M. [illegible]

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accomodation of his patrons, will establish his visits the same and return DAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS in each month, commencing on the first Monday as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with generic neatness and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST.

His Teeth are known as being of the newest style, being made expressly for the Patentee base, now altogether used, being free from taste, which is cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

PETERBORO',

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

DAILEY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec. 1858. 51

Health and its Pleasures,

OR

DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES:

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be unstable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits or the better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoid the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially the power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally addicted to the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so sudden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. Those organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whose failure was a natural consequence; a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be affected with stone or gravel, or with aches or pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back as hot as can be. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms,—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy in the world for the following diseases.

Ague,	Inflammation,
Asthma,	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints,	Liver Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,	Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints,	Piles,
Colics,	Rheumatism,
Constitution of the Bowels,	Retention of Urine,
Consumption,	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Secondary Symptoms,
Erysipelas,	Tic-Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Venereal Affections,
Gout,	Worms of all kinds,
Head-ache,	Weakness from whatever cause,
Indigestion,	&c., &c.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this confidence will be fulfilled, when it has been proved by experiment in many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, and all DISORDERS OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

Combining, as it does, the most active and efficient anti-bilious, purgative and tonic remedies, this Sarsaparilla will be found a thorough and searching purifier of the blood, and will expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By its timely use, hundreds of these scorbutic affections, which else would afflict us, may be prevented. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing, executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Steam Bills,
Shipping Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and rigidly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1861.

Volume VI. "THE PEOPLE." Number 3.

"THE EXAMINER"

is published every Thursday morning, at the office of the proprietor, in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET,

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines and under, first insertion.....$0 37
Each subsequent insertion.....13
Ten lines, first insertion.....0 50
Each subsequent insertion.....17
Over ten lines, 50 cts. per line; each subsequent insertion, 5 cts. per line.
Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES HENSHREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hats, Hall and Teeth Brushes, Spices, Cullaway Sausages, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

W. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martin's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the entire of this new Township now laid out in the County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. R. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.:—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Wares. George Street, Peterboro'. 32

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Petroleum, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. LOWES & CO.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEAT,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.
Office in Harvey's Building, next door to Tench Cameron's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
ATLANTIC BUILDING, PETERBORO'
CLOTHING made in the LATEST FASHIONS, and in the shortest time.
A Fit Warranted.
Peterborough, June 6th, 1860.

CABINET MAKING.
D. S. ROSS, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street.

T. F. NICHOLL,
AUCTIONEER,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
SPACIOUS STORES.
MR. NICHOLL,
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity that he has taken the extensive premises lately occupied by Mr. Ashton, Hunter Street, Peterboro', where he intends carrying on the business of
AUCTIONEER, &c.,
and trusts that by prompt attention to business he may merit a share of public patronage.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
PLEASANTLY situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the Scotch Merchants of both Provinces) become a great favorite, that is is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now combines many improvements and convenances heretofore unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal superintendence of the concern, THE ALBION may be kept of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half House in Canada.

NOTICE!

THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the

COUNCIL CHAMBER
on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A.M.

N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.

By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1860. 51

CHEAPEST & THE BEST.

The Ladies Illuminated Journal and Family Friend.

PUBLISHED Monthly at 115 Nassau Street, by J. DOUGLASS ROBINSON, for the proprietors.

Gives over 300 beautifully printed and illustrated pages of reading matter, and $3 worth of Music for

Only Fifty Cents a Year.

Suited for the mental, Moral and Social wants of every home circle. Elegant illustration of the Fashions in each number. Specimen copies sent on receipt of 5 cents in stamps.

Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commission given. Address

LADIES ILLUMINATED JOURNAL,
115 Nassau Street, New York
October 21, 1860. 49

R. A. McNABB,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
At extremely low prices for Cash.

ALSO,
Boys' and Mens' Clothing
IN GREAT VARIETY.

☞ Inspection invited.
Post Office Block, Hunter St
Peterboro', Oct 31, 1860. 48

900 Barrels
PRIME MESS BEEF,
For sale low for Cash. Apply to
R. COCHRANE,
At the Market.
Peterboro', Oct. 27, 1860. 43

TO THE PUBLIC.
Quick Sales and Small Profits.

J. J. MARSHALL,
HAS JUST RECEIVED a most extensive stock of
GROCERIES,
Fresh Teas, Coffees and Tobaccos, direct from the Montreal Market, where they were purchased at great advantage for cash, and which he is enabled to sell at a small advance upon cost.

FRESH PROVISIONS
in large and complete variety.
Flour, Meal, Pork, Fish,
Cheese, Butter, Bread, &c.
Sold at prices as LOW as any in town.
Spices, Sardines, Pickles,
Raisins, Currants, Figs,
Almonds, Olive Salad Soups and Candies,
Brushes, Brooms & Pails,
Tubs, and a variety of
CROCKERY.
J. J. MARSHALL.
George Street, West side.
Peterboro', Dec. 16, 1860. 42

CAKES & BISCUITS
AT
CANDIES,
CRACKERS AND BISCUITS
which he will guarantee to be
CHEAP AND GOOD
as can be bought in the Province.

OYSTERS
fresh every day as long as the season will permit.
L. A. CADWELL.
Peterboro', Dec. 20, 1860. 51

IF YOU WANT CHEAP
BOOTS & SHOES,
GO TO
J. J. MARSHALL'S,
Hunter Street, Three Doors West of Mr. Hall's Store,
Dec. 20, 1860.

LARD WANTED.
THE highest price will be paid for Lard by
J. J. MARSHALL.
Peterboro' Dec. 20, 1860.

Poetry.

THE OLD HOLLY TREE.

Oh! the old Holly Tree,
Is a beautiful sight,
With its dark glossy leaves
And its berries so bright;
It is gay in the winter
And green in the spring,
And the old Holly Tree
Is a beautiful thing.

It gladdens the cottage,
It gladdens the hall—
For the gay Holly Tree
Is beloved by all;
It shadows the altar
It hallows the hearth,
An emblem of sacred
And innocent mirth.

Spring blossoms are lovely,
And summer flowers gay;
But the chill winds will wither
And chase them away;
But the rude blasts of Autumn
And winter may rave
Ye will found the Holly,
The Holly so brave!

Though old English pastimes
Now no longer are seen,
And have passed away
As if they never had been—
Though no more the wassail
Nor intellects we see,
Yet we still have the Holly,
The old Holly tree.

A Chinaman's Ball.

Singapore, Feb. 21st, 1860.

Such of your readers as have visited the Golden Chersonese, with the pretty and thriving little island situated at its southern extremity, must have observed with some curiosity the confluence on that spot of a hundred different streams of population. From the west and from the east, from the south and from the north, strangers are perpetually arriving in search of health, pleasure or profit. Chief among these immigrants are the natives of the Celestial Empire; who, allured by rapees [although an emigrant from China makes an outlaw of himself], would at any time of the day or night, undertake the circumnavigation of the globe. At Singapore they have long formed the most active and important class of inhabitants. Arriving frequently with an empty purse, they apply themselves fearlessly and without the least fastidiousness to any kind of labor that presents itself.—They live sparely, lie on boards, and display an example of economy which in Western Europe would inspire even misers with despair. The consequence of all this is, that in some cases they amass large fortunes, and either return to China, or remain where they are already comfortable resolving for the remainder of their days to feast on the richest of dogs.

Yet, though these hardy adventurers abound not only here in Singapore, but in every other part of the East, few things appear to be less understood than their real habits and character. Sometimes, one finds them represented as a peaceful and timid, but industrious people, with little of the spirit of enterprise, and no feeling of independence. Elsewhere they are regarded as fierce, turbulent, intractable; addicted to material indulgences; faithless, cruel, and seldom touched with sympathy for other men.

There are certainly some contradictions in the character of the Chinese, which will supply colour to either of these sketches. Vain they certainly are of being, according to their own theory, the only nation that is gifted with two eyes. At the same time, they often condescend to use, in a most servile way, the eyes of Europeans. Until the present time, however, they would scarcely be induced at competition to indulge in balls and routs, to enliven their cheerless families with social colloquies with ladies, or to give champagne suppers. At length, however, even in this respect the time has come when the effect of Confucius has proved too weak to resist the demoralizing impetus of example. Civilization, alcohol and dances among the principles of Buddhism. Instead of approaching through gates the joys of Nibban, or absolute quietude, the men of long tails and sneaking physiognomy have entered with a terrible energy into the habits of Western life. Gin, late hours, dueling, smoking, and rich collations liberally sprinkled with champagne.

And Kim Seng, a merchant well known as an Antagonist on the Rialto of Singapore, conceived a few weeks ago the intrepid design of giving the first Chinese ball ever beheld in this part of the world. Having recently created a specious Godown, or cottage, chandeliers and gas-burners, he resolved to confer on it this additional ornament, which, he, very sagaciously imagined, would confer on it a European probability, and thus in organizing the proclamation of the entertainment, in labouring the invitations, and in the general superintendence of refreshments for his guests. Numerous invitations were issued to the principal merchants and shopkeepers in the place, and I am positively envious and chagrin in stating generally that the guests included Englishmen, Frenchmen, Dutchmen, Scandinavians, Germans, Portuguese, Spaniards, Jews, Armenians, Parsees, Malays, Chinese, Bengalees, Javanese, Bugis, Siamese, Cochin Chinese, Chinese, Tamils, Telingas, Cingalese, Arabs, Boughese, Caffres, Tahitians, Hindoos from Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kedah, Penang, Malacca, Singapore, Java, Borneo, Celebes, and Manilla. Chinese, Siamese, Peruvian, Apia, Javanese, Jews, Parsees, Chinese, and half-castes.

I considered myself extremely fortunate to have arrived just in time to be present at this entertainment. I had of course abandoned myself to the prejudices of my own race, and therefore, on being presented to the master of the house, with his long pig-tail, dark skin, and Mongolian eyes, it was with difficulty that I kept my mirth within reasonable bounds. I had been introduced under the most favorable auspices, and had myself gone at some, both with the Governor and Colonial Secretary. I was therefore in a position to command a good view of the company, and to observe the manners and customs of the Celestials. The room was a large one, and was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. Round the walls were ranged chairs, and in the centre of the room was a table covered with refreshments. Here and there were placed small tables, at which were seated parties playing cards. Dancing was the principal amusement of the evening, and the room was crowded with dancers, glancing hither and thither beneath the glitter of the chandeliers.

The harmony of dance and music was, however, presently disturbed by an unwise Frenchman [a rare creature], who suddenly discovering that he had lost his partner, plunged about the room in search of her, and found her actively pointing her toes at a young English lieutenant of gigantic stature. Jacques Bonhomme, being small, had some trouble to strike his round shiny face; the rival with much courtesy requested him to walk down-stairs, and promised a sufficient explanation when the dance was over. Jacques remained upstairs, wandering about the room like a wolf in a cage. A duel impended, and the Asiatics very much enjoyed the prospect of this unexpected addition to their evening's entertainment. Somebody, however, procured the intervention of police, and in a corner of a ball-room there took place the episode of arrest, bail, and those other details preliminary to civil action against Jacques Bonhomme for assault and battery.

Having shared several dances with my young Asiatic Netherlander, I went found myself opposite a Spanish lady, from Manilla, who couched between the figures, and spoke very bad English. This, however, she declared to me was her favorite language, though she knew both Malay and French; I was therefore bound, in politeness, to conceal my ignorance so to the import of about two words in every three with which she favored me.

The cluster of faces peering out from between the pillars was now and then lighted up with laughter, as odd groups of dancers whirled past; even the dancers themselves often found it impossible to preserve their gravity. Some little awkwardness, moreover, was occasionally displayed by the strangely united couples. For example, a young lady from Calcutta, dressed after the most elaborate fashion of the city of palaces, got fearfully entangled in a schottische with a Chinese Mandarin whose large, jet-black tail descended considerably below his waist. As he hopped and frisked, the tail flew about in the most dangerous way. No doubt could be entertained, however, that the gentleman had been taking lessons for a fortnight or three weeks, because he really went through the business of the dance very respectably.—At length, however, as ill-luck would have it, one of his red slippers came off. A burst of laughter, which it was impossible to restrain shook the fat sides of the host at this disaster, while the unhappy Mogul-Celt Rao quitted his partner, and rushed, with his long tail like a comet, to regain the shoe—for to be shoeless is to be disgraced in Celestial eyes.

At another time, and in another part of the room, the tails of two of the Celestials, as they passed one another, back to back, became tangled; perhaps by the string which tied them. While the gentlemen butted forward after the manner of rams, to dissolve their involuntary partnership, their shoes pattered on the floor each others' heels, and twirled on in the walls without them.

Becoming by degrees a little tired, I slipped behind the pillars for rest. Here I observed half little tables in front of the windows, on which several Celestials reclined at full length, smoking opium.

To describe fully the supper which followed, I ought to have studied for three years under some Parisian gastronome. It was a chaos of delights, each more tempting than the other. All the dishes of the Indian Archipelago, of India, China, and the West—some in their natural state, others artistically metamorphosed—were piled around us. There were birds' nest soup, poppy repast, pillaw of kangaroo, tails, fish of all kinds, and poultry in profusion. And then for the wines—all the wines that France, Germany, and Hungary could produce, spirits of the basest, and champagne—which, since we had come to Asia, we had learned to consider the only wine worthy of the name. Whole, ay, were pungent, quivering, delicious stews, of mince meat, from I know not where, stole into the mouth. Fat were the birds which, hung by golden chains from Tilly, drunkenly caressed each other in mockery of all time and tongues. The wits were requested to produce their choicest specimens at the appointed hour, at the Godown of King Seng. A dozen of the champagne bottles under the table, and party might be without data. Bad jokes, and I am positively envious and chagrin in stating generally that the guests included Englishmen, Frenchmen, Dutchmen, Scandinavians, Germans, Portuguese, Spaniards, Jews, Armenians, Parsees, Malays, Chinese, Bengalees, Javanese, Bugis, Siamese, Cochin Chinese, Chinese, Tamils, Telingas, Cingalese, Arabs, Boughese, Caffres, Tahitians, Hindoos from Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kedah, Penang, Malacca, Singapore, Java, Borneo, Celebes, and Manilla. Chinese, Siamese, Peruvian, Apia, Javanese, Jews, Parsees, Chinese, and half-castes.

A TERRIBLE LIFE-DRAMA.

From the Rochester Express.

A somewhat romantic though young and thickly-domestic dream has recently transpired in this city, the facts of which are just sufficiently extraordinary and [illegible] to our knowledge by one whose intimate relations with the family rendered her familiar with the case. It possesses all the requisite elements of an exciting narrative, and in the hands of a professional romancist could be wrought into the most "thrilling" form. We feel that we violate no confidence in briefly presenting the case while omitting localities, dates and names.

Several months ago a respectable widow removed to this city from Syracuse, accompanied by her children—her only solicitude—a boy and two girls. The family were supported from the widow's income, which though moderate, enabled them to live in respectable independence. The eldest of the daughters was eighteen years of age, and the son was the youngest of the household. The girls were well educated and handsome, the elder possessing remarkable personal attractions. She was of a very passionate temper, and when roused, extremely willful and intractable. To her brother she was devotedly attached. He was effeminate and refined, and fully reciprocated her affection. They were almost constantly together, and seldom went away from the house except in each others company.

The family had resided in the city two weeks, when the eldest sister and brother attended a private party in the neighborhood of their residence. They there made the acquaintance of a young gentleman, who impressed the young lady so favorably that he was permitted to accompany her home. Afterwards he called by invitation. A friendship was rapidly formed, which soon generated a still warmer attachment, and in two weeks from the date of their acquaintance the parties were engaged to be married. The young gentleman's impatient ardor suggested an immediate union, although it was strongly opposed by her brother. With a singular foreboding of misfortune, he earnestly begged his sister to break the engagement, or at least to postpone its fulfillment. But his efforts were unavailing. The new comer seemed to have entirely supplanted him in his sister's affections, and at the expiration of two weeks from the date of the engagement, the lovers were married!

The bride was immediately removed from her mother's house, and the newly married couple set up for themselves in another dwelling. They lived happily for two weeks when the wife suddenly announced her intention of visiting a female friend in Syracuse. Her husband remonstrated and an angry colloquy ensued, which resulted in the husband's declaring that she would do so at her peril, and the wife with equal determination, asserted that she would go immediately, if only to show him that she could not be intimidated by threats!

Without further altercation, the husband went to his customary business and on returning, found that his wife had thus fulfilled her threat. She had left an unsealed letter addressed to her husband, stating that she would return the following day; that she had gone solely for the purpose of redeeming her word, and trusted his natural complacency, as well as her own, would be restored by their temporary separation.

True to her promise she returned on the day following, to find that she had formed a wrong estimate of her husband's character and had strangely miscalculated the effect of her proceedings. She was not admitted. She then sent for her husband and had taken every article of his private wardrobe, and she premise that he had left her never to return!

The immediate effect of this discovery was to awaken the most intense remorse. She flew to her mother's house, narrated what had occurred, and frantically implored her brother to hasten to Syracuse to recover her husband. This boy had not visited his sister since his marriage, but one glance moved him. He resolutely declared that he would find her husband, and compel him to return; and with characteristic energy, though in feeble health, he left home on the following day.

Within two days after his departure the second sister was prostrated by a fatal illness, which terminated in three days. Within two days after the funeral of the second sister, the mother was stricken down with the fatal illness, and died in three days. Within two days after the funeral of the mother, the eldest sister was prostrated by the same fatal illness, and died in three days. Within two days after the funeral of the eldest sister, the son died of the same fatal illness, and died in three days.

Within two days after the funeral of the son, the husband returned from Syracuse, and found the whole family dead! He was completely overwhelmed by the terrible calamity, and is now in a state bordering on insanity. The whole family were buried in the same grave, and the husband is now the only survivor of the family.

WHO IS LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Louis Napoleon is said to be the son of Hortense Beauharnais, by a Dutchman named Louis Bonaparte, who married Hortense by command of Napoleon I. Hortense was the daughter of Josephine, Napoleon's first wife, by her husband, Alexander Beauharnais, who was guillotined during the reign of Terror in France. Her eldest son died in the year 1831, in the revolt of the Romagna, and Louis Napoleon's Book, and that the present Emperor of the French is a person named Louis, who was a student of Geneva, Switzerland, and who was expelled from that city for participating in a political riot. The impression is also abroad that Louis Napoleon is a person of very limited education, and that his public documents were written by persons employed for the purpose.

Contributions.

For the Examiner.

SHOP HOURS IN PETERBORO'.

Well, what shall happen next? Truly this is an extraordinary age! "Time is fleeting!" "Steam" "Electricity" and "Progress" are words which have not been in Town for the three or four years, all of one of our prominent merchants, "Miserable," will they reply, and that in a tone that made me feel downright to see if it was really the person in question who had spoken. Oh, the miserly-like minded old elder. Did I say miserly-like minded old elder. Did I say miserly? I do not know whether the term will apply or not. I can submit you to be one of the greatest church-going men in Peterborough in a George-street merchant. "Well, Peterboro has improved greatly since I was last here," I heard the gentleman exclaim a few minutes afterwards. "It has improved a little," was the cool reply of our man of the yard-stick and scissors. Let us take a closer look at him and see if his appearance betrays any trait in his character that will account for the extraordinary nature of his remarks. I know him well; a more miserly individual cannot be found. Money, nothing but money for him. Money he wants, mostly he'll have, and the more he gets the more he wants to get! He can give him money and there is not a pleasure on earth to be found save money; but go and ask him for money—it would do you good to be looking at him then from behind a curtain—and see how he will look. He keeps only a limited number of clerks and to my own certain knowledge pays them most miserably. His shop is open at day-break in the morning, and it is not shut one long as he can get a customer to come and see him. It seems as if the day was not long enough for to make money in; he must work half the night, trying to do two days work in one. I do not believe that when God made the day and the night—two distinct seasons—He intended that man should work all day and all night too. No, I believe that if the day was made as a season of labor for man, night was made as a season of repose. I emphatically repeat that I do not believe God intended it to be so, and how any person of common sense can think otherwise I cannot conceive. When I think what a miserable life the poor clerks who are cooped up in most of our establishments in Town from 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning till 8, 10, and 12 o'clock at night have, and this every day in the year except Sundays and part of our holidays, my very soul burns with indignation against their miserably narrow-souled and miserly masters. I said some of them were kept till 12 o'clock at night. It would be well if this was the worst; but it is not. I can point out establishments in this Town where the Clerks have been until are often kept from 7 o'clock in the morning till 1, 2, and 3 o'clock the next morning. Such work as this is a sin, a shame, and a disgrace to any country that pretends to call itself a Christian, an enlightened land. God have mercy I say upon these miserable money-seekers who will have to answer for the blighted lives of the millions of poor clerks that will be laid to their charge on that last Great Day of Reckoning when every man will be rewarded according to the deeds done in the body. Surely 7 o'clock in summer and 8 o'clock in winter is early enough to open any shop, and if 7 o'clock summer and winter is not time enough to keep open I would like to know what is. I would ask what business is done after 9 o'clock in the morning. What business is done after 7 o'clock in the evening? I have often asked for some good reason for long hours, a question to which I have never yet received a satisfactory answer. Some say that the evening is the only time that the laborer and the mechanic have to make their purchases. This is only one of a thousand excuses adduced that they make for their cursed system of long hours. The laborer and the mechanic get to their work at 7 o'clock in the morning and their shops work is done at 6 o'clock in summer, and very often at 5 o'clock in winter. Any one who cannot make all his purchases between these hours and 7 o'clock does not deserve to be considered one. So long as they know that they can get into the shops at almost any hour they please they will take their own time to do it. Let the shops be closed punctually at 7 o'clock, and they will shut their doors at the proper time.

ANTI-SHOP.

For the Examiner.

THAT THERMOMETER.

What makes a thermometer, is a question which is often asked, and one on which is manifested a great variety of opinion. Those who drink their tea, others think coffee, and those who abuse their noble, others regard as quixotic. But let us apply the words of the text that cannot err. "By their fruits ye shall know them." The majority of intelligent readers these remarks have caused their memories to run quick-ly and [illegible] and who have had [illegible] erected to them; to drop them a respectful tear. But what have they done to merit this? They have made wid-ows and orphans, and brought on numerous misery and destitution. Turn down they are not, although their names are toasted at public dinners, &c.—They only are truly great who take for the elevation of man, and not the destruction. Who are the living heroes in the service of tyrants, but in service of Him who is the instigating of all that is really noble and virtuous.

The Scottish Reformers and Martyrs were true heroes. Patriots they were in the best and highest sense of the term: for religion, liberty, conscience, and the public good. The spots on which many of them fell, and on which many of them fell, were scenes of peril, and there subsequent glory than that which gained of old on the plains of Marathon, or at the Straits of Thermopylæ. The record of their names and lives may perish, and the rude tablet that marks the hallowed spot of their glorious ultimate may moulder to dust; but their fame is deathless in the heart of every lover of Scotland, liberty and Scotland's Reformation. Their worth has a monument more durable than that of conqueror or kings, and which the lapse of time shall never be able to destroy.

Temperance Reformers are true heroes. Their object is great and heroic. They seek to raise the poor inebriate from the position in which he has been placed by a degrading and demoralizing practice; and many a one has been raised by their efforts from such a position and placed as bright ornaments in various positions in the world. The passions and appetites exert a powerful influence on man, and constantly demand obedience to their dictates. The mind and physical organization strive for the mastery. Many have blighted by intemperance and blasted by impure feelings and influences, have awakened to seek for happiness in the gratification of his bodily propensities and tastes: and they truly merit the name of heroes, who endeavour to arrest such a giant evil as intemperance.

The political Reformer whose aim is the good of mankind is well entitled to the name of hero. Those men who endeavour to reform the evils which spring from feudalism; who widen their high expectations were disappointed, and their plans frustrated, rose again triumphant with fresh life, and wrote from the experience of past failures with battled for "the right" in spite of the opposition of kings and cabinets, well deserve the gratitude and veneration of mankind.

Sabbath School teachers are true heroes. Sabbath Schools are an honor to any country, although in many cases the existence of such institutions has caused many a parent to neglect a duty devolving on every Christian—the religious instruction of their children. In them moral worth, and greatness are to be found. The requirements of a Sabbath School teacher is great. In them the sense of duty rises in opposition to self, and because duty must be discharged to Heaven self must be denied. Their work is great, and their reward will be great likewise. They with the spiritual and impenitence Reformers are not the only heroes on the world, [illegible] are often found among the meek and lowly; they are only known among the many. Wherever men are to be found striving for the moral and mental elevation of man, there also is true heroism.

C. S. D.

Otonabee, 2nd Jan., 1861.

A Column of Varieties.

A young man advertises for a wife who is pretty and doesn't know it. If he wanted one who is homely and doesn't know it, he would find no trouble in getting an offer.

If we had, not without ourselves the principle of bliss, we would not become blind. The germ of heaven lies in the breast, in the germ of the blossom like in the fruit seed.

Many men die martyrs, and then have an impartial judgment passed upon their lives, just as the poor whales are killed first and tried afterwards.

Some of us fret laboriously, and some fret outwardly. The latter is the better plan for our friends, but the worse for ourselves.

The other carries nothing into the next world but a very mean soul, and that probably in a little valued there as here.

Strange that many old men will in the love when they can't see their sweetheart except through spectacles, nor hear them except through ear-trumpets.

Unsound thoughts are not so easily drawn from a man's head as unsound teeth, and it is generally a more dangerous operation.

If men and women are not ashamed to get married, it seems strange that they generally do it just to regain run away—between two days.

The soul is its divinest mood is ever an orphan—a wanderer that blesses old graves-stones and dreams of old homes in new heavens.

Cities are the great theatres where the grand tragedy of Man is played with the most vivid representation.

There is many a vain woman whose character would be ill bear inspection and analysis as her little girl's doll.

A charming female writer says that the men like to pick the ladies to pieces. It is certainly very pleasant sometimes to take their apart.

The maiden who loves and is loved may be accounted rich. A golden Pactolus flows through every vein and deposits its treasures in her heart.

The poet is the priest of Nature, who, bearing her tongue in his bosom, teaches mankind to adore her.

The mother of Achilles showed her maternal regard for him by taking him out at a very early age and applying the Styx to him.

Don't open your purse too hastily or too wide—nor your mouth either.

The hair should be brought over an unpleasant fore-head as when one trusted over a wall.

Don't carry your antipathy to royalty so far as to break the crown of your head.

It is very common for men, when cursed, to have hasty retires.

Self-reliance is reliance on God.

Instruments of torture—Pianos out of tune.

What's all the world to a man when his wife's a widow?

When you cannot see both ends the middle is uncertain.

A bad mistake often turns out better than a good intention.

Good Examples.—Clocks never run down their neighbors.

A man who could found drowned with a receipt from a printer in his pocket.

Why is a republican's purse like a thunder cloud? Because it is continually lightning.

"What did you give for that horse, neighbor?" "Fifty note." "Well, that was cheap."

Why are all games of chance of equal duration? Because it takes four Knights to play every game.

A couple of editors were recently convicted for throwing brickbats at the ears each other! Were a photographer

[illegible] are very good; I notice one boy of another, who had [illegible] on the by paramount. [illegible] of [illegible] the blest reply.

A Yankee editor says that he could write when a boy, to please those [illegible] at two things, the one, that [illegible] and not look, the other, their wishes also.

The Pope with Garibaldi a Bishop.—Garibaldi, that immortal son of Italy, is in the shade of a tree, and Garibaldi instructing to make it free, hence the noted gunsmith a freebooter.

The following is an [illegible] evidence of the progress of the photographic art:—A lady last week had her likeness taken by a photographist; and [illegible] it to well that her husband prefers it to the original!

Friends that the world has known as a noble, a [illegible] like Tupper in the street. Ah did some give the advice to him soon as his death-bed sweetener try to make a Wilkes. Thereby cause that example might [illegible] the temper and [illegible] who are brought themselves by hasty [illegible] into [illegible] with long [illegible] are fairly repented.

A country parishioner gave a [illegible] for a [illegible] minister, but did [illegible] [illegible] and kept [illegible] [illegible] when the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ADDRESS of the GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF IRELAND, TO THE ORANGEMEN OF IRELAND.

The Grand Lodge, in pursuance of their usual custom, addressed their beloved brethren.

Under circumstances of more than ordinary pressure and anxiety they fulfil their bounden duty.

Although, during the existence of the Orange Institution, efforts have been unsparingly used, by its adversaries, to vilify and damage the society, yet in no former period of its history have intrigue, clamour, and fabrication been more assiduously exhibited against it, by the enemies of the throne, the religion, and the integrity of the empire.

In vain, hitherto, have calumnies been refuted; in vain has the sound portion of the people vindicated the principles and conduct of our society. There are many who remember an ombrafion who are indifferent to its denial; while others, unprincipled and unchristian, unceasingly renew the poison of falsehood and exaggeration.

There is, happily, a large number of sound-hearted and unbiassed persons who are not influenced by a prejudiced or designing opposition to a society whose constitution might at any time be found in the hostility and dread manifested towards it by the enemies of British rule and of the Protestant religion.

To such honest and independent individuals, we present our appeal for justice and support. We exhibit openly the laws and principles of our institution, and we claim a full approval of our identification with obedience to the laws of the land, with protection of property and life, and with the maintenance of civil and religious liberty.

Our principles have increased the whole British empire. It is now a developed fact, that, wherever the flag of England waves, there are Orangemen to be found, whose great services, disparaged or forgotten at home, are not ungratefully remembered and recognised in our colonial possessions.

It is our hope that, under the Divine favour, truth must finally prevail with regard to our beloved institution. Facts must find, in time, their just delineation. A day must come when Protestants will awaken to a sense of their numbers, their rights, and their just influence. A desire to hasten that good time is ever present with the Orangemen of the empire.

In connection with such an expected consummation, it is gratifying to assert that ere long it will be irresistably demonstrated that the numbers of the Protestants of Ireland have been designedly underrated; that their numbers daily increase by accessions from the ranks of Romanists; while the Romish population is also rapidly diminishing, from the decrease produced by emigration to other lands. From this joint action, it is evident that, in no very distant year, a majority of numbers must fall to the Protestants of Ireland.

The Grand Lodge cannot but trust to the good sense and love of justice which belong to their fellow-Protestants in England, for a righteous consideration of the claims of many Irish Protestants on behalf of their children. To deny them sympathy, and to tolerate systematic rejection of their claims for educational support, in case of these unparalleled violations of justice which dishonour the State. What is granted to English Churchmen and Dissenters, to English Romanists and Jews is perseveringly denied to those Protestants of Ireland—viz., aid on behalf of education, agreeably to the convictions of those who submit such support. Without at present approving or disapproving aid thus bestowed, it must appear marvellous in the eyes of all just men, that to some but to Irish Protestants is permission to instruct their children in God's Word systematically and invidiously denied.

Again, they look forward to the time when English Protestants will learn to trace many national disasters and disloyal demonstrations to the agency of those who are indebted for their education at the Colleges of Maynooth, to the ill-advised bounty of the Protestant of Great Britain and Ireland. Orangemen universally deprecate any aid whatsoever being granted to support a religion denounced by various pretended oaths as unworthy of belief and dangerous to society. They further call attention to the passing circumstances of the day, when, if an army consolidation of the Romish denomination, unobtainable healthy to the throne and honour of the empire is openly manifested.

The Grand Lodge cannot but invite attention to the recent significant circumstances which have taken place in Canada. There, while marked favour and privilege were bestowed on parties not recognised by her in Great Britain and Ireland, a great and deliberate insult was offered by a servant of the Crown to those who were loyally recognised by the local Government, who were present to welcome their Prince at the earliest invitation of the local authorities, and who were assigned by these a distinguished place in the arrangements of the day.

Not only the Orangemen of Canada but other Protestants of that great colony have arisen to vindicate their rights, and to denounce the lukewarm individual who presumed to supersede the Legislature of Canada, and the rights of the loyal subscribers. It was, finally, a return of the insult received by the establishment of them to whom loyalty and valour, only a few years since, it was due that Canada was not an, widely separated from the British Empire as are the United States of America.

And most especially do the Grand Lodge of Ireland entreat a most decided support of all the right-minded members of the British Parliament, at the approaching time, when, if there be justice and honor in human minds, the hundred sons of Canada shall be rejected. It is due them that their supporters shall be visited with a sentence which shall spare Her Majesty's subjects from such perilous responsibilities as those which might lead to the severance of what remains to us of America from the Crown of England for ever. The power which commits to dispense with law has already led to anarchy, where it sent a sovereign and his heirs all down to the chief right in England. A subject who dares to compromise his sovereign is treading on the downward steps of one whom story is ever illustrative of the folly which urged James hearts to assert their liberties and their honour.

They we see how, at home and abroad, Orangemen have much to bear—at home [illegible] abroad, they never sinking at [illegible] and such as are to gain all honour and all glory in a distance, yet happily and as one to defend all bigotry to an [illegible] its protestant attachment and unmitigated [illegible].

A time may come when men of intrepidity and honourable minds will look back on the history of these times, and admire the great fortitude and endurance of the Orange Society.

Assailed by truthless and exaggerated accusations; stigmatised and oppressed by an increasing denunciation of oppression [illegible] whenever the law only enforcement of every law which may curtail their liberty; beholding the wheels and doors of many lives which were professedly enacted for the protection of the national religion from the aggressions of Rome; such laws being enacted as a dead letter; outraged by illegal Romish demonstrations; subjected to contumelious public insult and assault; hearing irreconcilable speeches from the ecclesiastical chief and by subjects of the Roman Pontiff [illegible] indignant by the [illegible] appeal to a foreign ruler to invade and occupy our island; is it not to be admired that the Protestants of Ireland, and more especially the Orangemen of Ireland, are [illegible] and forbearing as they have ever been?

It is evident how few are the occasions wherein members of the society are accused of any serious or well-founded charge. Circumstances have often arisen, when, waylaid and surrounded by superior numbers, they have been constrained to defend themselves from the measure which had been designed. But there is no record whatsoever in existence of any time when Orangemen assembled in public or in private (however great may have been the provocations) to conspire against the lives of their murderous foes.

Nor can they conceal from themselves the violence done to all justice when, as it sometimes has happened, Orangemen, having been assailed and driven to contend for their very existence, by a perversion of all known administration of justice, they only had been acquitted are treated as murderers; the innocent are dealt with as if they were the guilty; and those who could not destroy them by ambush and violence, are invited to persecute them to prison and to banishment, by means of a public prosecution.

All this is hard to bear; and yet hitherto it has been patiently endured.

Our hope is in the omnipotent justice of Almighty God. Him our fathers trusted. By his blessing they endured until endurance was exhausted, and then came the day of deliverance and freedom. And as we aim not to exasperate our wrongs, or to be less enduring than we have been; but we learn from the plain records of human history that wrong cannot be endured without peril to the unjust and protest from the wronged: without remedy now, or recovered right hereafter.

Our hopes are animated because recent despotic and unconstitutional legislation has aroused the indignation of many Protestants by no means sympathising with our current action. This is natural and not without its suggestive consolation.

Our hopes are raised in behalf of our Romanist Irish fellow-subjects, when we have seen the wonderful proceedings connected with Italy's freedom, and with the heroic leadership of Garibaldi. The crowning glory of this great hero is found in his fearless appeal to his emancipated countrymen, when he proclaims that the enemy of the Gospel and of freedom is the Bishop of Rome. He has also appealed to Irish Romanists to free themselves from superstitious bondage. That Irish Romanists should see their way to religious freedom, to Gospel truth, and to such a mental and moral position as Protestants enjoy, is one of the dearest wishes of Irish Orangemen.

Our half-yearly deliberations are concluded. We have investigated our position, our resources, and prospects. We give thanks to God for our prosperity. Our vigilant central committee will not fail (during the interval which may elapse until next our meeting) to watch, faithfully, as they have ever done, over the interests of our institution.

Thus, if possible, more united, more resolute, and more awakened to our privileges and duties than ever, we abide by our institution, in all its laws, principles, and powers. It is more needed than ever; and to every suggestion from those who do not understand us, or from those who would supersede our confidence for their purposes of aggrandisement, we say, in the glorious declaration of Derry's Defenders—No Surrender!

"Finally, brethren, farewell. Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you!"

(Signed) EDMUND KELLERLAIN, G. M.

Dublin, 7th Dec., 1860.

THE HILSTON MURDER.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

At the Stafford quarter sessions, on 17th ultimo, the capital sentence of the law was passed upon Samuel Trigg, a haddinger, for the murder of his wife at Cauldy-cote, Hilston, on the 25th July last. The circumstances of the case were of the most painful character. The prisoner has been in the habit of treating his wife with great cruelness, and on the 25th July he left home, returning at one o'clock the following morning, when he had another row with her. On breathing at the door he was attacked by the wife, who [illegible] and the row ensued again, in the course of which the prisoner struck her on the head with a hammer. The woman heard the prisoner call the child down to assist some murder; and he said, "If her don't come down and cook us some victuals, I'll cut her throat from earth ear." The man went away, after which the prisoner's son came down; and on the prisoner's refusal to go to bed a patient was under his head on a chair, and he was left asleep. At a later hour the unfortunate woman crept down stairs, still was shivering the fire, when her husband said, "Come on, you b[illegible] Polly;" which he had no sooner said than he grabbed her in the left side, and said "Now I've satisfied; I have killed you." The blow was fatal, and the woman died in a few hours afterwards. This trial is one of the sad evidences of the effects of drink. Testimony having been given that the prisoner when sober was a good husband and father, and his letters to his relations and his children when in gaol attribute his problems to drink, and entreat them all to abstain from its use. His son, on leaving the witness box, said, "I hope, my lord, you will have mercy on my father." The prisoner's mother, too, who was in the gallery when the judge assumed the black cap, fainted out, and had to be supported. The solemn duty fell upon his lordship of pronouncing the awful sentence. It is understood that the execution will take place on the 8th of January.

LABOUCHERE IN IRELAND.

The Kilkenny *Journal* says:—"There is now hardly a doubt that the Government of the Catholic army will follow the Wexford Brigade Banquet with the previous, and never was there such a universal assembly to say one about the days of Grattan and of Flood as the present. The Irish by the people of Ireland. From the [illegible] to the last one we are all to be known, who [illegible] which is being sought under. Let this country, then, as God's enemy [illegible] as we are to Ireland."

—British Reynolds, the regular previous of the Lords Chamberlain, died at the [illegible] on Wednesday last, in Antrim, Mrs. [illegible] his son, in Antrim, Mrs. [illegible] morning, Dec. 26, at the age of one hundred and six years, five months, and nine days.

THE METHODISTS OF ALABAMA ON SECESSION.

At a meeting of a [illegible] members of the Alabama [illegible] of the Methodist church, held in Montgomery, December 1, [illegible] following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, we minister of the Alabama Conference of the [illegible] church South, having, under ordinary circumstances, no [illegible] do with the political [illegible] being foreign to the great work in which we have engaged; but regard the present perilous condition of our common country as a crisis in public affairs calling for unity of action among the people of the South; and whereas, we conceive it our duty, as well as our privilege, to give expression to our views; therefore,

Resolved,—That we believe African slavery, as it exists in the Southern States of the republic, to be a wise, humane and righteous institution, approved of God and calculated to promote to the highest possible degree the welfare of the slave.

Resolved,—That the inauguration of any political measure which looks to the overthrow of this institution, or friends in any quarter, or at any time, however distant, for the removal of this servile element of a dependent relation, which is their true normal estate, into one of whose duties and responsibilities they are incapable, not only by [illegible] by a blind fanaticism, which will not listen to reason, but madly destroy those whom it attempts to aid.

Resolved,—That as in the Providence of God, several million of the African race have been committed to our care as a people, we should be recreant to that trust if we did not defend our right to our service against any and all enemies now and forever.

Resolved,—That the election of a sectional candidate to the Presidency of the United States, upon the plain advocacy of principles utterly subversive of our rights, can only be considered as a declaration of hostility on the part of a dominant majority towards the people of the South—a declaration, in fact, if [illegible] dissolves the compact of union between the States, and drives the aggrieved party to assert her independence and maintain her rights, at all hazards within the last extremity.

Resolved,—That our hearts are with our brethren of the South, and should they ever need our hands to assist in achieving our independence, we shall not be found wanting in the hour of danger.

Resolved,—That we place our lives and our fortunes upon the altar of our State, content to abide in her prosperity, to share in our adversity, and determined as far as in us lies, to preserve her honor unsullied.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE AT ALDERSHOTT.

On Friday afternoon week, an inquest was held at the Queen's Hotel, Aldershott, before Mr. Payne, *touching* the death of Samuel Wallen Hillier, Paymaster sergeant in the 9th Lancers, who had committed suicide by shooting himself the previous morning. It is stated in evidence that the deceased destroyed himself by firing in his mouth a pistol loaded with blank cartridges from the effects of which he died almost instantaneously. It appeared that [illegible] was a defaulter to the extent of £27, and the following letter address to a comrade was read:—

"*Dear Cliff*,—I suppose I'm the last man in the world you would imagine to commit such a deed; but, under my unnamed guilty, I have been frightfully miserable for the last six months. * * * * Besides, what have I to live for? My poor mother, the only person on earth I cared *for in deed*. As to death, I look it as calmly in the face as I would a number I report. It is a most remarkable thing, but I really do believe in a future [illegible]. About ten days ago I took an ounce of laudanum—enough to poison a horse. It had no effect on me. After that I took eight grains of opium; again no effect, except a slight [illegible]. Then four grains of morphia; no effect. I then took five grains of Liq. Opiat. Lithiatis, with the same result.—My last mode of exit is a sure one. I know the exact position of the heart, and if a ball doesn't penetrate the centre it is strange to me. I can assure you will say, "what a fool to do such a thing," but my life is truly miserable. When I went to London and heard for certainly of Jeanie Johnson's marriage with a man I have above all men, I was nearly driven mad, for, although parted from her for more than six years, I love her more than ever, but can't excuse her for marrying the man I hate. Good bye, good bye, Cliff. God bless you.

Yours, not perfectly sane,

(Illegible)."

When the coroner had concluded the reading was about for some hours, and the jury returned a verdict of *felo de se*. The deceased was [illegible] and respectably connected, and was very popular amongst the soldiers by his cordiality of disposition.

MURDER OF A FRENCHMAN AT NAPLES.

A letter from Naples gives the following account of a murder committed on the person of a young Frenchman who had just embarked. A deputed number was committed here the night before last. In the evening a young Frenchman went in a carriage to the Golden Archer coffee-house, which he soon afterwards left with three persons in Garibaldian costume, whom he had met there. He and his companions got into the carriage, which remained at the door, and drove to a neighboring restaurant. After a-quarter of an hour the three men friends entered the house to inform them of the Chiaja. On coming to the Largo San Ferdinando, one of the three in the Garibaldian dress, [illegible] coachman's shoulder, [illegible] the coachman to go faster. The latter hesitating on account of the [illegible] the other [illegible] of the gentlemen, the other [illegible] him in the head with a pistol. The wounded man at once jumped down, followed by the man, who ran with him on the [illegible] "A night-watch, [illegible] the [illegible] "Here" is enough to [illegible] your commissioner, appeared, [illegible] of the [illegible] commissioner, the dead man leaving [illegible] behind, under general [illegible].

—The Russian empire, last [illegible] census, [illegible] of living of the [illegible] [illegible] 71,000,000. The [illegible] [illegible] of twelve [illegible] about 1,000,000, the [illegible] [illegible] 600,000, the [illegible] [illegible] 400,000, and [illegible] 300,000. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

sand lots at advanced prices; our sales were at $5.37½ at buyer's notice. For the superior weights there is little demanded and many arrivals are going into store. Hundred quotations, Fancy $5.30; Extra, $5.00 to $5.15; Superfine Extra $4.80 to $7.00; Ship Flour a trade lower, and dull, $2.75 and $2.80 paid.

WHEAT.—Prices steadily advancing; the day of our last issue there were sales at $1.10, and to-day $1.12 to $1.13 is asked. For May delivery, contracts at higher prices can be made.

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE "NOVA-SCOTIAN."

Portland, Jan. 10.

The Nova-Scotian arrived last night at 11.15, with 20 passengers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The weather was unusually cold throughout England. Thermometer in some localities below zero.

Prince Alfred is on a visit to Berlin. He is to embark on the 5th of January in the line of battle ship St. George which proceeds to North America and the West Indian stations.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.—Market firm with an upward tendency.

FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday evening.—The *Pays* says the tendency of public opinion presages that the Garibaldian party will obtain a majority at the elections.

The connection of Count DeMorny with the financial speculations of M. Mirès, and occurrences which had taken place in connection therewith, were attracting considerable attention in Paris. Cabinet Councils had been held upon the subject, and it was thought that legislative enquiry would result.

Paris Corn Market.—The price of flour had advanced during the week 2½ per sack. The winter throughout France had set in with frost and snow.

Reports were current that Garibaldi had arrived in Paris, but they were contradicted.

In the Italian Parliament Count Cavour has an intention of retiring, at least provisionally, from the Sardinian ministry.

It was hinted that the Emperor's address on New Year's Day would be eminently pacific.

The Naples being absent, the Russian Ambassador will be spokesman for the corps diplomatique.

The *Journal des Debats* animadverts on the inexplicable policy of France, and eloquently advocates the withdrawal of the French fleet from Gaëta.

Paris Bourse, 26th.—A shade firmer; rentes closed at 68¾.

ITALY.

Reports relative to the state of affairs at Gaëta positive contradictory.

A despatch from Gaëta, says the bombardment of the city continued with increased vigour.

The Spanish Ambassador left his palace on account of its being riddled with bullets.

New Sardinian batteries can be seen, evidently ready to take part in the bombardment.

A deputation arrived here from Calabria and praised to raise an insurrection in favour of the King.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* asserts that the commencement of hostile operations against Gaëta on the one side is thought to be at hand, as orders have been sent for the gunboats at Ancona to leave immediately for Naples, and the ships of war stationed at Genoa and Spezzia have been sent in the same direction. Considerable quantities of provisions have been despatched from Rome to Gaëta.

A decree dated Naples, 20th Dec., calls out the classes of the last four years.—These classes are to assemble at the end of February.

King Victor Emmanuel held a reception of the nobility at Naples on the 24th, which was numerously attended. An enthusiastic demonstration in favor of His Majesty took place in the evening. The army would quit Naples on the 27th, after attending the ball to be given by the National Guards.

The garrison of Gaëta has been diminished in numbers by the dismissal of a portion of the Royal Guard whose fidelity was doubtful. The remaining defenders were in a deplorable state, but resistance could be carried on still for a considerable time.

GAËTA, Dec. 24.—The bombardment continues day and night. The firing is reported to by the besieged.

AUSTRIA.

The Times correspondent at Vienna, is confident that nothing but brute force can induce the Austrian Government to quit the Quadrilateral.

There was a report in England that France had come to an understanding in regard to Venetia, and that a joint commission will shortly be sent to Venetia, urging the cession of Venetia without any territorial recompense.

It is stated that Austria had opened negotiations with Rome to complete the Concordat.

Accounts from Hungary are very unsatisfactory. No taxes were being paid.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Emperor had continued the resolutions of the Conference of Gran, and resolves upon executing the Rescripts dat. for February next.

VIENNA, Friday, Dec. 28.—The official Wiener Zeitung contains two Imperial decrees. The first orders that in view of the present extraordinary state of things the forced currency of Bank notes in Lombardy-Venetia shall be maintained. The second order that the payment of the interest of the national loans shall be effected in bank notes.

CHINA.

The Coins combined and Lord Elgin were expected to leave early in the year. Two regiments were about to leave and twelve men-of-war were the coming hosts.

The fate of the entire party of prisoners taken by Capt. Brabazon remains a mystery. The death of Capt. Brabazon occurred on the 1st, and he was saved much of the suffering which others underwent; he was beheaded by order of the Tartar General. The Abbe de Lua was beheaded some time since. The news intelligence Lord Elgin delayed about signing the Convention, the more alarmed the Chinese Government became.

It was resolved that the summer palace of the Emperor should be burned to the ground, as the spot whence most of the atrocities towards the prisoners had been perpetrated. The gardens, palaces, temples, and pagodas, occupied a space of six or seven miles in extent. Two days were required effectually to set fire to and destroy all the buildings. The property destroyed exceeded two millions sterling, exclusive of the buildings.

The Chinese were brought to terms on other points by a proclamation from the Emperor to his subjects, declaring that the Barbarians had conquered the Celestials.

On the day named the Allied Troops with-

—HOW THE PRINCE STOOD IT!—Almost every body wondered, and so did we; but there will be no more wondering what is best to take for Coughs and Colds, or for the cure of Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Bowel Complaints, &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer now takes the lead everywhere, for such complaints, and is entirely eclipsing all other preparations of the kind.

☞ See advertisement.

—In travelling about this season of the year, you are liable to colds, coughs, sore throats, hoarseness, &c.; now just you put a box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers into your pocket, occasionally sip a wafer into your mouth, and observe the elegant and soothing effect. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents a box.

Peterboro' Markets.

Tuesday, Jan., 17, 1861.

Lower Wheat	0	0	0	0
Wheat, fall	1	00	1	10
Spring Wheat	1	00	1	10
Barley	0	45	0	55
Oats	0	20	0	25
Peas	0	50	0	55
Potatoes	0	25	0	25
Flour of wheat	3	00	3	00
Beef	4	00	5	00
Butter	0	12½	0	14
Hay	0	00	0	00

D. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday Jan. 16, 1860.

Wheat 91 to a $1 10c.
Spring Wheat 95c a 97c.
Barley 50c a 56c.
Oats 24c a 26c.
Peas 54c. a 56c.

OOH-TAH-WAH-LAH'S
GRAND INDIAN
EXHIBITION!
IN THE
TOWN HALL, PETERBORO' C.W.
On Tuesday, Jan. 22.

CONSISTING of Indian Fun, Medicine, Dance and Songs. The Chief will give a history of the country, and of the great Shawanee Indian Tecumseh, in the Western part of Johnnie Tourtey, near the Rocky Mountains.

This Entertainment will be of the most *Classic and Instructive Character!*

ADMISSION 25 Cents; Children half-price! Performances to commence at 8 o'clock, punctually.

For particulars see programmes.

Otonabee Mills.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he has resumed the management of the above Mills, and that for the future he intends to pay particular attention to

GRISTING AND CUSTOM WORK!

GOOD FLOUR

will be kept on hand for retailing or exchanging. All orders for Flour, Bran or Shorts (accompanied by the money) will be punctually attended to, and Flour will be delivered in any part of Asphodel.

E. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, Jan., 1861. 1-tf

MR. DUNN,

DEPUTY PAL of the Commons and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.

Peterboro', Jn. 16th, 1861. 3

Hotel For Sale.

THE subscriber being about to retire from business, offers for sale by Private contract

ALLEN'S HOTEL,

in the Town of Peterboro', together with the goodwill of the business. The house is a

SUBSTANTIAL FRAME BUILDING

(roughcast) containing 30 rooms, has a stone foundation, and is in excellent Order. It was built five years ago, and has been occupied ever since by the owner. The premises have a frontage of 67 feet by 207 feet in depth. There are

TWO STABLES AND SHEDS,

on the lot, one of which is a good

BRICK STABLE,

the whole supplied with Wells and soft water hydrants. The situation (one of the best in the Town of Peterboro) is one of the most central of the Town, and near to both the railway stations. The premises possess facilities for making the

BEST PAYING HOTEL.

A clear deed will be given of the premises and possession will be given on the first March next.

The Bills are Payable upon application, or by letter, post-paid addressed to the proprietor.

GEORGE ALLEN.

Peterboro, Jan. 16, 1861. 3

"THE LEADER,"
'THE PATRIOT' and 'NEWS OF THE WEEK'

THE Paper with which *The Leader* has been identified by the public for upwards of [illegible] years, and which has attained a circulation [illegible] its various Editions, is now [illegible] and more subscribers than any other paper in Canada. Every exertion is being made to render it more and more indispensible for every family in the Province.

THE DAILY LEADER

is published every morning, in time for the early [illegible] and presents, in advance, [illegible] and most reliable intelligence, that can be obtained from every part of the world.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY LEADER

is published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at $3 per annum in advance. It contains all the reading [illegible] of the *Leader* and for parties who [illegible] it will be sent to Post Offices so [illegible] every week. It hence will supply them with all the Intelligence they could receive from a Daily.

THE WEEKLY LEADER

is published every Friday, and *The PATRIOT AND NEWS OF THE WEEK* are published every Wednesday, at the rate of $1 in advance. These papers are printed on a large [illegible] and contain the most important part of the leading matter of the *Daily Leader*. Market reports are particularly attended to in them. They are the cheapest papers in the Provinces. Only one year is added to each Edition who's not paid in advance.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The large circulation of *The Leader* makes it a very best medium of publishing notices of any kind.

RATES—For Daily—Four pence a line, for first insertion, and one penny each subsequent insertion—For Weeklies—Six pence a line for each insertion.

JOB PRINTING.

FOR the Cheapest, Neatest and best Job Printing, go to the *Leader* Office, Toronto.

"MONTREAL WITNESS"
FOR 1861.

THE "MONTREAL WITNESS" is non-sectarian in religion, though very decidedly Evangelical in its tone and influence. It is free from party politics, though strongly in favour of truth, justice and freedom. It spares no pains to keep up with the news of the day, and is a reliable commercial record. It also devotes much space to literature suitable for family reading, and altogether is designed to be equally interesting to young and old of both sexes. The Minister, the Merchant, the Farmer, and the family, will, it is hoped, find it alike interesting. Of this paper three editions are published as under:—

The *Daily Witness*, containing 4 pages, is published every Forenoon, and sent by the evening mails. $4 per annum. The city is supplied by news-venders.

The *Montreal Witness*, containing 12 pages, is published every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and sent by the early morning mail, at $2 per annum. When sent by carriers in the city, the price is $3.

The *Weekly Witness*, containing 12 pages, is published every Thursday morning, and sent by mail at $1.50c. per annum.

In all the above editions the price is uniform—payable in advance—and the paper stops when the subscription expires, unless renewed.

The postage is payable by the subscriber, quarterly in advance, at his own post-office, at the rate of half-a-cent each number.

For all subscribers out of Canada, half-a-cent a number is to be remitted with and in addition to, the subscription price.

All subscriptions and communications to be addressed to

JOHN DOUGALL,
Proprietor "Witness,"
Montreal.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, Inflammation, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when used with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and speedy cure. Thousands have been relieved by the prompt health-giving properties of which. To all singers and all persons who use their voices much in public, they are invaluable; they will clear the voice instantly, and for hours after use, so that Ministers, Lecturers, Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers generally will find them invaluable to assist their voices in speaking or singing.

Prepared only by Thos. Bryan, Chemist, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Wholesale and Retail Agents:
Yeomans and Parker, Montreal.
Yeomans and Parker, Kingston.
Yeomans and Parker, Toronto.

Sold by all Druggists throughout Canada.

Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to singers
Invaluable to singers

For Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
For Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
For Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And give clearness to the Voice.
And give clearness to the Voice.
And give clearness to the Voice.

They relieve a tickling sensation,
They relieve a tickling sensation,
They relieve a tickling sensation,

Coughs, Colds, and all Diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all Diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all Diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs,
Of the Chest and Lungs,
Of the Chest and Lungs,

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

WHEAT WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay the Highest Cash Price for any quantity of

FALL AND SPRING WHEAT

delivered at his Store House at the Cobourg & Peterboro Railway Station, in Ashburnham.

WM. McDOUGALL.

Peterboro, Jan 16, 1861. 3

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

J. CLARKE,

WATCH-MAKER & JEWELLER,

ALSO dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Fine Perfumery, Toys, &c. J. C., in returning thanks for the liberal encouragement the public generally, for the liberal support which he has received while in business in Peterboro, would intimate that he has

REMOVED

to the store formerly occupied by R. B. Dougall, west Office Block, corner of Hunter and Water Streets, and next door to R. A. McNabb's Store, where he intends to carry on business on a small scale, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage.

Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewellery repaired, &c.

J. CLARKE,
Sign of the large watch.

Peterboro, Jan. 9, 1860. 3

NOTICE.

LITTLE LAKE CEMETERY.

A MEETING of the Stockholders in the Little Lake Cemetery Co. is hereby called, (pursuant to the Statute) for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year. Business to be had

ON MONDAY, 21st INSTANT,

in the Town Hall, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

JAMES GALLON,
Secretary.

Peterboro', Jan. 2, 1861. 2

CLEARING SALE

THE subscribers, in order to make room for the spring importations, now offer the remainder of their

WINTER STOCK,

at unprecedentedly low prices, for cash.

Their stock consists of

Cloth Mantles,
Woolen Shawls,
Polkas,
Robe Dresses, &c.

A splendid BARGAIN will be given in this department.

After the 1st of March all purchases will require to be paid for on delivery, when they will be prepared to offer their new Spring Goods, embracing all the leading and most fashionable designs and fabrics, at prices as LOW as they have been imported.

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro', Jan. 9th, 1861. 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to all those who so liberally patronized him while in possession of the Otonabee Mills, and would hereby notify all those

INDEBTED TO HIM

either by Note or Book Account, that their account are now ready at the store of Glover & Robinson, and that he has to call on immediate payment, or cost will be incurred.

L. GLOVER.

N.B.—The subscribers will always keep on hand a large supply of Flour and Feed at their Store and Granary, which they will sell Cheap for Cash, at Wholesale and Retail.

GLOVER & ROBINSON.

Peterboro, Jan. 9, 1861. 3

Agricultural Foundry!

Ploughs, [several new patterns]
Harrows,
Cultivators,
Gang Ploughs,
Grain Sowers,
Land Rollers,
Straw & Root Cutters,
Chaffs,
and all other Agricultural Implements of the most improved patterns.

Segar Kettles, Bake Kettles, and Agricultural Furnaces for sale at prices

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

Farmers and others are invited to call and inspect.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Peterboro', Jan. 9, 1861. 3

PEAS AND OATS WANTED
AT OUR STOREHOUSE,
Near the C. & P. R. R. Depot, Ashburnham.

W. McDOUGALL,
J. LUDGATE.

Ashburnham, 8th Jan. 1861. 3

TO LET.

THE Commodious Brick House on Bridge Street, west of the Post Office, with

GOOD STABLE AND YARD ATTACHED.

For further particulars apply to

JAS. LANGTON.

Peterboro', Jan 9, 1861. 3

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &c.

with a large variety of

FANCY Goods,

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) of Wood, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th years, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s, 12s, 15s, 18s, 20s, 24s, 30s, 36s, 42s, 48s, 60s, Five Hollands Gin in Wood, 7s, in Bond and Green Cases, 14s. Rapeah Whiskey (very old) 6s. in 1 doz. Cases.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Preserves, Essences, Blacking, Candles, Tobacco, Tobacco, Snuffs, Cigars, Cheese, and Worcestershire Sauce, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (now blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jos. Stevenson, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1

NEW

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

J. J. MARSHALL

BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced the

Boot and Shoe Business,

and is determined that it will not be undersold by any in the Trade. Every description of work made to order by the best workmen. Repairing neatly done.

CASH and Cash only.

J. J. MARSHALL,
George Street.

Peterboro, Nov. 21, 1860. 49

REMOVAL

F. & L. LEMAY

Intending to

REMOVE THIR STOCK

of

DRY GOODS

and

Ready-made Clothing,

about the middle of April, to the spacious and commodious store at present occupied by Mr. Bradburne,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets,

are desirous of clearing as much stock as possible before removing,

WILL SELL FOR A FEW WEEKS

THEIR

WINTER STOCK

of Dry-Goods and Ready-Made Clothing at

GREAT BARGAINS.

They have put on hand

200 COATS,

which we offer at

20 per cent lower than ordinary prices!

F. & L. LEMAY.

Peterboro, Jan. 9, 1860. 2

OPERA HOODS.

A supply of Ladies, Maids, and Children,

Also would invite especial attention to their stocks of

Furs,
Cloth Mantles,
Woolen Shawls,
Polkas,
Robe Dresses, &c.

WOOLEN OPERA HOODS
WOOLEN OPERA HOODS
WOOLEN OPERA HOODS
WOOLEN OPERA HOODS

in various colours just received.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Jan. 9, 1861, 1

HOUSE & LOT
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his A. House and Lot, on lot 20, Stuart Street, in the village of Ashburnham.

The Lot contains ¼ an Acre, well fenced. On the premises stand a good two-story, rough-cast House, and a stable, a pump, and a good well of water.

Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WM. J. MITCHELL.

Ashburnham, Dec. 26, 1860. 52

GUIDE TO DRESS-MAKING
AND
Millinery.

A BOOK that every Milliner and Seamstress should have.

New York, *J. P. Bandie,*

Price 25¢. THOS. MENZIES.
Dec. 12, 60. Peterboro'.

JAS. STEVENSON,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Stoves, Hollow-ware, &c.
HAS
REMOVED
TO
HIS NEW BUILDING,
A few doors North of his old stand.

He has on hand the largest and best assortment of

COOKING, BOX & PARLOR
STOVES!

he has ever offered before to the public.

Persons requiring Stoves will find it to their advantage to examine his stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Peterboro, Nov 29, 1860. 49

STRAYED.

INTO the premises of the subscriber, lot 20, 11th Con., township of Otonabee, about 3 weeks ago,

TWO CALVES,

The owner may have the same by paying costs and proving property.

FRED. IRVIN.

Otonabee, Dec. 3, 1860. 50

NEW STAGE ROUTE.

THE undersigned has established a stage route between

PETERBOROUGH & LAKEFIELD

leaving Lakefield at 10a. m., and Peterboro' at 2 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday, & Saturday until further notice.

For freight and passage apply at Colmer's Hotel, Peterboro', and at the store of

A. MORROW, Jr.,
Lakefield.

Dec 10, 1860. 50-tf

A Capital Chance!

WANTED, a respectable man with a small capital to engage in a very flourishing business with the subscriber. Apply personally or by letter to

Box No. 132, Peterboro'.

Jan. 2nd, 1861. 1

REMOVAL!

J. R. ORMOND

HAS REMOVED TO GEORGE ST.

Opposite Mr. McNeil's Store,

where he will continue to keep on hand a select assortment of Boots and Shoes.

REPAIRING neatly executed.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1

THE LATEST IMPROVED

COAL OIL,

AND

SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

JOHN McDONELL,
George Street.

Jan. 2, 1861. 3

PICTURES.

SPENCELEY'S

PORTRAIT GALLERY!

IS NOW OPEN AGAIN.

Rooms over Mr. McDougall's Office, Commercial House, George Street, Peterboro'.

Dec 5, 1860. 49

THE NEW FARM MILL,

MANUFACTURED by A. Smith, Bowmanville, C. W., will be delivered free of cost on the railroad station, to parties of Peterboro' and vicinity, who have their orders left at the subscriber's residence, on Queen St., south of Hunter St., opposite the English Church.

Peterboro, December 25, 1860. 50

DRAWING EXHUMED,

DECEASED since the Holidays, viz: Yellow-tinted marks, and Incrustated tatters, at moderate prices, by

T. P. NICHOLL.

IF YOU WANT CHEAP
BOOTS & SHOES,
GO TO
J. J. MARSHALL,
Cheap Boot & Shoe Store,
George St.

Dec. 26, 1860.

BARGAINS
IN
MILLINERY!

C. BRADFIELD

BEGS respectfully to inform the ladies of Peterboro and vicinity, that he is selling all his large assortment of fashionable

BONNETS AND CAPES!!

at cost below the usual prices to clear them as he is to remove. ☞ Please call and judge for yourselves.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1860. 50

150 BARRELS

GOOD EATING APPLES,

Cheap at Wholesale and Retail.

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro, Dec. 11, 1860. 50

ACCOUNTS MADE OUT!
AND
Debts Collected,
on moderate terms by

T. P. NICHOLL.

TEXT & SCHOOL BOOKS.

STODDART'S Mental and Intellectual Arithmetics, and all the Text and School Books used in the Union and Common Schools, for sale at the Peterboro' School Book Depot.

T. MENZIES.

Nov. 21, 1860. 47

THE
PRESENT
IS A
GOOD
TIME
TO SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
'Examiner,'
ONLY
$1.50,
IN ADVANCE.

STEWART & GALLON

Are just receiving another Large, Well Assorted Stock, of a large and fresh lot of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

TEAS, COFFEES, CHOCOLATES,

Cabosses, Sugars, Syrups, Pickles, Sauces, Spices, Lobsters,

SARDINES AND SALMON IN CANS,

SMOKED HERRINGS AND CODFISH,

Almond Soap, Belmont and Adamantine Candles, Liverpool and Fancy Soaps, Fine Cut, Twist, Canvass, Walnuts, Almonds and Filberts, Castile and other Nice Soaps. Choicest brands of

CHAMPAGNE AND OTHER FOREIGN WINES,

LIQUORS, ALE & PORTER,

China, Crockery and Glassware, Nap Handles, Cane Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Bowling Wheels and Mats. A large lot of very superior

COAL OIL LAMPS,

WITH PATENT BURNERS, the best now offered. Also,

KEROSENE AND OTHER OILS!

Goods delivered in Town and packed with care for the Country.

TERMS CASH. Family accounts strictly payable monthly.

Cash paid for Furs, Eggs, good Butter and Poultry.

Peterboro', Oct. 31, 1860. 4

New Goods! New Goods!

NEW PRICES! NEW PRICES

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY-GOODS,

CLOTHING AND MILLINERY, FURS, &c.

Having secured the services of a *FIRST-CLASS MILLINER*, ladies may depend on being suited in every particular. The Clothing Department is still under the superintendence of Mr. John Tully. The motto is

☞ *CASH AND CASH ONLY.* ☜

R. B. McDOUGALL,
George Street.

Peterborough, Oct. 16th, 1860.

IMPORTANT

REMOVAL.

JOHN MALONEY

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM HUNTER ST.,
TO
Burnham's Block,

near Colmer's Hotel, where he offers to the public a choice collection of

GROCERIES,
WINES, LIQUORS, &c., &c.

which he is daily receiving from Montreal, New York, &c. 5,000 Gallons of Morton's Whiskey and Ale constantly on hand. Also, a large quantity of Salt. All of which he offers Cheap for Cash.

Peterboro', Nov. 6, 1860. 45

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand drawn by Joshua Dawson, and in favor of the undersigned, for the sum of nine pounds, as I have received value for the same.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Nov. 5, 1860. 6

Whiskey! Whiskey!

THE subscriber has now on hand a large supply of MORTON'S WHISKIES, which he will sell as cheap for cash as any other in Peterborough, by the 3 or 5 Gallon and Barrel. He would call the attention of Spun's store, George street.

THOS. MAHONEY.

Peterborough, Nov. 1860.

PICTORIAL

"BROTHER JONATHAN,"

For Christmas and New-Years.

ANNUAL REGISTER OF

RURAL AFFAIRS,

FOR 1861.

Beautifully Illustrated. This is a book which every farmer and agriculturist should have.

Price 25 cents.

BOOKS.

TODAY AND TO-MORROW ON THE HORSE, MYSELF ON THE HORSE, FOOT, Price 25 Cts. Cummings's last work, THE GREAT PREPARATION, Price $1.00

BARRY ON HORSE TAMING, Price only 12½ cents, and a great variety of Books, Magazines, &c., Cheap for Cash.

THOS. MENZIES.

Peterboro, Dec. 17, 1860. 51

SCALES! SCALES!

JAS. STEVENSON,

PROVINCIAL SCALE WORKS!

HAS REMOVED

The Scales of this Manufactory are warranted equal in every particular, to the Fairbanks' and they can be obtained here at the Manufacturer's Prices, since coming freight, &c.

Peterboro, Nov 20th, 1860. 49

STEWART & GALLON

HAVE just received by Express for Christmas Sales, a nice lot of

Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Misses' Kid Gloves,
Ladies' Fleece Lined Gloves,
and Mittens,
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Jackets,
Ladies' Mantles, Velvets and Silk Sacques,
Ribbons,
Velvets,
and Flowers,

—ALSO—

Wines,
Brandies,
Champagnes,

Bass & Allsopp's celebrated Pale Ale, London Porter, &c.

Peterborough Nov. 26, 1860.

FISHER'S HOTEL.

FISHER'S OLD STAND,
HUNTER STREET,
Peterborough.

GOOD accommodations to commercial men. The Bar supplied with the choicest liquors. Good stabling, sheds, and a spacious yard at the service of the public, free of charge. A good hostler always in attendance.

ANGS. J. FISHER,
Proprietor.

Nov. 21, 1860. 47

WANTED.

A FEMALE SCHOOL TEACHER holding a first class certificate, for the Otonabee School Department, of the Norwood Union Grammar and Common School.

Applications post-paid stating salary, will be received by the undersigned until the evening of Wednesday the 19th December next.

THOS. W. POOLE,
Sec. Board.

Norwood, Nov 23, 1860. 48

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature at the next Session for an Act for the relief of the Bondholders of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway Company.

Port Hope, 1st Dec 1860. 49-6t

Winter Operations in Grain.

THE subscriber is now in the market for the purchase of

WHEAT,
PEAS,
OATS,
BARLEY,

delivered at his Granary, at the Railway Station on same.

W. CLUXTON.

CHALLENGE!

To all whom it may Concern.—It is a proved fact that all Worm Medicines fall into Complete contempt compared with McKenzie's Deaf Nuts Worm Confections. It is the universal opinion of those of every class. It gives most rich and rapid relief to the fretful, emaciated and sickly child—it not only eradicates every species of worms, but it destroys the whole system from all impurities. The extensive sale of this Worm Candy is sufficient proof of the efficacy. There are scores of Worm Medicines in Canada, but it has been conquered, and the public convinced, that the sale of the Deaf Nut Worm Candy exceeds one-third more than all the others combined. It is sold by every dealer in medicines for 15 cents; and is guaranteed to be the best Worm Medicine in existence. Beware of the silver Coated Nuts in another column.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES Clarke's

Celebrated Female Pills!

THESE invaluable Pills are confidently offered to the public as a sure and safe remedy for all those painful and dangerous complaints to which the female constitution is subject. In all cases of suppression, from whatever cause, these Pills will prove an unfailing remedy, and are guaranteed to bring on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST 3 MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but during every other time and in every other case they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Hysterics, Palpitation, Indigestion, Depression of the Spirits, Lowness of Spirits, Dyspepsia, Nervous Headaches, Giddiness, Fainting Fits, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, and all the painful diseases attendant upon a disordered system, these Pills will effect a speedy cure, when every other means have failed.

Full directions, with each package, how to use these Pills in all cases, which should be carefully observed.

These pills will be sent to a distance by mail, post free, by enclosing $1, and 25 cents in stamps to any Agent.

JOHN McDONELL, Druggist, P. T., sole agent for Peterboro' and vicinity. Sold also by Lyman, Sutherland, & Co., Montreal, and by druggists generally throughout Canada.

W. H. Comstock, Toronto, wholesale agent for Upper Canada.

A GOOD THING!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Sure Cure for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, and all Pains, Aches and Weakness either local or general.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Cabinet Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Lettering and Ruling.

☞ Jobs from Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 4.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning, at the office of the undersigned, in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion ... 3s 9d
Each subsequent insertion ... 1s
One to ten lines, first insertion ... 7s 6d
Each subsequent insertion ... 3
One ten lines, first insertion (per line) ... 9d
Each subsequent insertion ... 1

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders for discontinuance must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW, Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk of the Peace. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Morgan's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

KERR, FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. K. & B. having lately surveyed the entire of eight new Townships now located in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Teas, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrups, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro' 32

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

T. C. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass-ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (south) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
ALWAYS on hand, Ready-Made Clothing of the latest fashions, and by the best workmen.
A Fit Warranted.
Peterboro, June 5th, 1856.

CABINET-MAKING.
ED. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street Peterboro'. 41

T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Peterborough.
Terms moderate, business punctual, and patronage solicited.
☞ SPACIOUS ROOMS. ☜

MR. NICHOLL,
TENDERS his services in making out Sketch-plans, taking Levels for Mill Privileges and Harbours, Land Making, &c.

MR. NICHOLL,
BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Peterboro and [illegible] that he has taken that Store lately occupied by the Ashton Harness Shop, Peterboro', where he intends carrying on the business of
AUCTIONEER, &c.
and solicits their patronage in that line as well as merit a share of their patronage.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE!
THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the
COURT HOUSE
on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.
By order,
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

CHEAPEST & THE BEST.
The Ladies Illuminated Journal and Family Friend.
PUBLISHED Monthly at 115 Nassau Street, by J. DOUGLASS ROBINSON, for the proprietors.
Gives over 200 beautifully printed and illustrated pages of reading matter, and $3 worth of Music for
Only Fifty Cents a Year
Suited for the mental, Moral and Social wants of every home circle. Elegant illustrations of the Fashions in each number. Specimen copies sent on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.
Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commission given. Address
LADIES ILLUMINATED JOURNAL,
115 Nassau Street, New York
October 21, 1860. 43

R. A. McNABB,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
At extremely low prices for Cash.
ALSO,
Boy' and Mens' Clothing
IN GREAT VARIETY.
☞ Inspection invited.
Post Office Block, Hunter St.
Peterboro', Oct 31, 1860. 43

200 Barrels
PRIME MESS BEEF,
For sale low for Cash. Apply to
R. COCHRANE,
At the Market.
Peterboro', Oct. 27, 1860. 43

TO THE PUBLIC.
Quick Sales and Small Profits.
J. J. MARSHALL,
HAS JUST RECEIVED a most extensive stock of
GROCERIES,
Fresh Teas, Coffees and Tobaccoes, direct from the Montreal Market, where they were purchased at great advantage for cash, and which he is enabled to sell at a small advance upon cost.
ALSO IN STOCK OF
FRESH PROVISIONS
is large and complete.
Flour, Meal, Pork, Fish,
Cheese, Butter, Bread, &c.,
Sold at prices as LOW as any in town!
Spices, Sauces, Pickles,
Raisins, Currants, Figs,
Soaps and Candles, Almonds, Oils & Salad
Brushes, Brooms & Pails,
Tubs, and a variety of
CROCKERY.
J. J. MARSHALL.
George Street, West side.
Peterboro', Oct. 25, 1860. 43

CAKES & BISCUITS
THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of
CANDIES,
CRACKERS AND BISCUITS
which he will guarantee to be as
CHEAP AND GOOD
as can be bought in the Province.
OYSTERS
kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.
L. A. CADWELL.
Peterboro', Dec. 24, 1860. 2

IF YOU WANT CHEAP
BOOTS & SHOES,
GO TO
J. J. MARSHALL'S,
Cheap Boot & Shoe Store,
George St.
Dec. 26.

LARD WANTED.
THE highest price will be paid for LARD in exchange for Goods or cash for good quality.
P. & A. LEMAY.
Peterboro, Dec. 17, 1860. 50

Poetry.

THE LAND OF THE THISTLE AND BROOM.

There are lands far away in more sun-favored climes,
Where, round the dark cypress, the myrtle entwines;
But far dearer to me is my infancy's home,
The land of the blue-bell, the thistle, and broom.

Though Spain may exult in her orange-clad bowers,
And Italy boast of her delicate flowers;
Yet sweeter to me is the wild hawthorne-bloom
That waves in the land of the thistle and broom.

Though their mornings be radiant—their evenings serene,
And sunshine unclouded in any gladden the scene,
More pleasing to me is the shadowy noon,
In the land of the blue-bell, the thistle, and broom.

Then hurrah! for the land of the fleet-footed roe!
The cliff-nestled eagle that fears not a foe!
The cloud-kissing mountains, enshrouded in gloom,
The land of the blue-bell, the thistle, and broom.

Hurrah! for the land of the crag and the rock,
The deep-rushing torrent, the loud cataract!
The hearts-sounding ocean that dashes in foam
Round the shores of the land of the thistle and broom!

Hurrah! for the land of the soul-stirring song,
Whose cadence the echoes of ages prolong;
And bid the bright deeds of her heroes illume
The land of the blue-bell, the thistle, and broom.

Hurrah! for the land of the free and the brave,
The home of the martyr, the patriot's grave!
Who for liberty fought 'neath the bonnet and plume,
And died for the land of the thistle and broom!

The Massacre of Wyoming.

The terrible massacre of Wyoming, which has been recorded by historians and sung by poets, is familiar to the general reader, but the subjoined thrilling sketch of some of the incidents connected therewith, from the lips of a venerable old man who "sleeps with his fathers," will doubtless prove interesting to all classes.

"I was a mere infant (said the aged narrator) when my father sold his farm in Connecticut and together with several of his neighbors, removed to the beautiful valley of Wyoming, in Pennsylvania. This was in the year 1767, and at that time it was believed by our people that this valley of Wyoming belonged by right of charter to the colony of Connecticut, but the settlers from different portions of Pennsylvania contended it was theirs by right of purchase from the Indians, and so the two factions got into a bitter quarrel, by which considerable blood was shed on both sides.

"My earliest recollections are of this feud, and the violent animosities thus engendered; and of being at times shut up in the fort, hearing the rattle of musketry, and seeing men, all bloody, stretched on litters and pallets, some living and groaning, and some dead, cold and ghastly. These sights and sounds of deadly contention my young senses had in some measure become accustomed to; but still I cannot say I was prepared for the horrible scenes which followed a few years later.

"The beginning of the war of the Revolution put and end to our civil strife in the valley, and, I may say, united the two factions against a common foe. Why contend among ourselves for a few acres while a foreign enemy was laying waste the whole country, and taking all our lands and rights from us? Nowhere, I believe, did the fires of patriotism burn brighter than in our late contentious valley, from which went forth all the able-bodied men that could be spared, and who proved themselves heroes on many occasions.

"It was while our brave soldiers were away that the infamous tory commander, Colonel John Butler, conceived the inhuman design of marching an overwhelming force upon the defenceless settlement, and taking a fiend's revenge in the murder of the weak and innocent. For this purpose he collected four hundred British tories and seven hundred Indians, descendants of the Susquehanas, and captured and took possession of a couple of forts at the head of the valley.

"Never shall I forget the terrors excited by the appearance of this armed body of white men and savages, for we knew ourselves defenceless, and that we could expect no mercy from such an enemy. Here were several hundred women and children, a few hoary-headed and trembling grandsires, too old to bear arms, a few stripling youths, too young for the war, with a sprinkling of men in the prime of life, the remnants of train-bands which had gone to join the army of Washington. Of old and young that could bear a musket to the field, we could scarcely raise a force of four hundred to oppose eleven hundred, and not a single fort, out of several in the valley, that could withstand for an hour the assaults of the enemy. What could we expect, therefore, but a horrible and indiscriminate butchery, or a still more horrible captivity among brutal savages.

"Oh! the agony that almost burst my young heart, as my poor, dear mother, with glaring eyes and pallid features, threw her head across around myself and younger sister, and strained us to her bosom! praying, amid choking sobs, that God in His Providence would preserve us and suffer us to escape the impending death. She was now our only hope, and we her only solace—for my father was away with the army, and had not been heard from for several months.

"There chanced at this time to be in the valley a few experienced officers, the most prominent of whom was Colonel Zebulon Butler; and by unanimous desire he took command of our deroted little band of defenders, and led them forth to the sacrifice. Young as I was, being only between nine and ten, I asked permission to go with them and meet my fate with the rest—but my mother would not permit me out of her sight for a moment. Along with a great many other women and children, she had taken refuge in one of the stockade forts; and there, trembling, quivering, and praying together, we all awaited the terrible result. The sounds of the conflict began between four and five o'clock in the afternoon; and from that time till near dusk, when the yells of our savage enemies announced that they had gained the victory, we all stood clinging to one another in breathless hope and fear,—the silence with us only broken by smothered groans and short ejaculations; but now, when we felt that all was over and lost, every breath seemed to be sent forth with the most indescribable anguish. A few minutes later a man, almost covered with blood, burst in through the gate, and groaned out, as he fell dying to the ground:

"'All is lost! all is lost! Fly to the mountains and save yourselves!'

"With a wild cry of terror and anguish, my mother caught up my little sister in her arms, seized me by the hand, and darted forth through the rear gate and toward some trees that grew upon the bank of the river.

"It was not yet dark, and in the dim light we could see figures running in every direction—some were in flight and some in pursuit.

"One man who was only a few paces before us, was pursued by a fleet-footed savage, who soon overtook him and thrust his spear through his back; and as we altered our course to avoid the latter, I saw him bending over his victim for the purpose of taking his scalp.

"A woman on our right, with an infant in her arms, and who was evidently making for the same point as ourselves, was caught by a savage, and both were brained within twenty feet of us. The monster stopped to secured the scalps of both, which gave us time to reach a little thicket on the bank of the river, within which my mother secreted herself and us, and whispered us not to speak or scarcely breath.

"All around us now were the screams and shrieks of women and children, the triumphant and appaling yells of savages, and the occasional reports of muskets, as here and there the enemy shot down a fugitive in cold blood. Shortly after, a lurid glare fell upon us, and looking out through the bushes, we saw the flames bursting from a window of the nearest cabin, and a group of dark figures collected around it.

"'Oh, merciful God! is there no hope for us?' groaned my mother, straining us convulsively to her heaving breast.

"'They will soon see us here,' said I, 'it gets so dreadfully light.

"My mother shook all over with maternal anguish as she added:

"'And now it is too late to fly,—for the moment we stir from here, we shall be exposed to a hundred eyes. Gracious Heaven!' she added, catching her breath convulsively, "there is a party coming this way. Oh, God! my poor children! oh, God! my poor children!'

"My little sister gave a long, choking sigh, and pressed her bloodless face against my mother's bosom, as if to shut out the sight. I looked and saw the men advancing straight toward us. There were five of them, the centre one seeming to be forced forward by the others.

"'I do not think they have seen us,' said I, hurriedly, 'let us go down into the water; it is better to be drowned than to fall into their cruel hands.'

"'Oh, yes!' gasped my mother; 'anything rather than that. Keep still, my children while I try the water.'

"The bank at this point was providentially overhanging and the water not deep; and as my mother quickly and silently lowered herself into it, she announced with an expression of heartfelt joy which I shall never forget, that through the blessing of God we might be saved. She drew us silently after her, and we all crouched down under a shelving bank that completely screened us from the view of anyone standing on the ground above; and though by this arrangement the water came up above our waists, we only rejoiced that it so much the more added to our concealment and safety.

"'The men we had seen approaching came to the bank of the river, a few paces below our concealment, and then a coarse, gruff voice said:

"'Here it was, John Aikens, under this very tree, you pledged your love to Margaret Stanley; and I took an oath then that you should die here.'

"'Mercy, William, mercy!' pleaded a trembling voice.

"'I'm a loyal heart and you a rebel,' replied the other; 'and you needn't look for mercy from him you call a tory. If Margaret lives I'll have her; but you shall die at any rate!'

"With these words there came a report like that of a pistol, followed by a sort of gurgling groan and the sudden plunge of a heavy body into the water. I could feel a shiver run through the frame of my delicate mother and sister, as they all clung together in silent horror at this cold-blood murder—perpetrated, not by a savage, but by a man who was akin to him he slew.

"We did not actually see any more of the cold-blooded attrocities of that terrible night, but we heard them all around us—Cries, screams, yells, and reports of muskets, still resounded. By the light of the burning buildings, fugitives were constantly being routed from their places of concealment, and were then shot, stabbed, or tomahawked—no quarter being given in any case, and only here and there one making his escape. The plain, and the whole stretch of the river along the plain, was a scene of atrocious butchery. In one case, sixteen men were placed in a circle round a rock, and each held by an athletic Indian, while a squaw, armed only with a knife and tomahawk, walked coolly around, and stabbed or brained them one at a time. In another instance, nine others were served in the same manner. Of the four hundred gallant fellows who went forth to defend their homes only sixteen escaped from that field of slaughter; and when to these we add the women and children that were slain in every direction, while others who died of fright, fatigue, and starvation in the wilderness, we swell the list till the heart of humanity fairly sickens at the contemplation.

"We remained in our last place of concealment, unseen and unmolested, till the fires had burned down, and savage thirst for blood had been so far been satiated as to bring sleep to the eyes of those human demons; and then we (tremblingly crawled forth, and chafed our water-benumbed limbs, and stole away among the shadows of the trees, passed here and there a ghastly corpse, and so escaped to the mountains, where overta-ked nature forced sleep upon us just as another day was dawning upon the world.

"It would take me hours to describe the scenes of hardship, peril and suffering which occurred even after our escape from the field of massacre.

"On awakening from our brief but troubled sleep, we were joined by a party of three women and seven children, who had been concealed among some rocks over night, and had commenced their toilsome march at the break of day. One of these women was a young, fragile creature, carrying an infant less than a week old. Her husband and brother had been slain in the battle, and she had risen from a sick bed and fled, to save the life of her child rather than her own. She soon after fell from exhaustion, and died while we were trying to revive her. We were obliged to leave her without burial, and hasten on to save ourselves. My mother took the babe and carried it for several hours, but during the day it went into convulsions and died also.

"As we continued on we overtook parties who had become exhausted, and had sat down to rest, perhaps never to rise again. One white-haired old man we found reclining against a rock. My mother took hold of him gently, and spoke to him kindly, thinking he was merely dozing. She started back with a shudder, for the old man was dead.

"The first night following our flight we slept on a bare rock, in a wild, gloomy place in the mountains, having had nothing to eat since our escape. Long before morning my little sister became feverish and delirious, and began to call for her father. My mother sat up hold her in her lap the rest of the night; but it almost broke her heart to see her in that condition without being able to do anything for her, and to hear her calls for him who might even then be filling a soldier's grave.

"As soon as it was light, we set forward again—my mother, though scarcely able to stand, carrying my sister in her arms. I plead to be allowed to relieve her, but she would not consent to it. On reaching a running stream, she made a cup of leaves and gave my sister as much water as she could drink, and bathed her in it besides. This acted like a charm, and broke the fever, which did not trouble her again.

"Before noon we came upon a large field of whortleberries, of which we all ate ravenously; and these I think saved our lives; for without some subsistence, I am certain we could not have held out another day. This day two women gave out and were left behind; their fate I never learned.

"Another night and another day in that awful wilderness; and then, joy unspeakable; we reached a settlement, and were saved.

"A month later my father joined us, and such a happy reunion I never saw.—We had lost all our worldly goods, it is true; but we had all met again on earth, and that under the circumstances was a blessing to thank God for the rest of our lives."

"Alas! how few of all the once happy hearts in the beautiful valley of Wyoming could join with us in our thanksgiving!"

AN AWFUL FEAT.

On the road, amongst the Himalaya Mountains, I beheld a species of tight-rope performance, which might bring the colour to M. Blondin's cheeks. The rope extended from an eminence on the hill side above the village, over a ravine and down to a green knoll in the fields below, and was drawn as tight as several hundred men with their united strength could effect.—They had just finished stretching it when we arrived, and I could scarcely believe a man was actually going to slide down it, the feat appeared so utterly impracticable with any chance of safety. Imagine a rope extended from the top of a rock at least 500 feet high, to a pole some 2000 feet from its base, and some idea may be formed of the undertaking. A great concourse of people of both sexes were assembled, all in their holiday garb, and the man who was to slide was swinging round at the end of a long plank fixed on an upright pole as a pivot. Every few moments he called some person amongst the crowd by name, and swinging around several times to the individual's honour, received from him a trifling gratuity. He so sooner noticed me than I was included in the category, and having been told it was in no way a religious ceremony, I gave him a rupee. When this was over he was escorted to the eminence above, amidst the loud lamentations of his family and the discordant music of the village band. With the glove I saw him placed on a kind of saddle on the rope, two individuals busy fastening something to his legs, which I saw afterwards were kept fitted with earth. The spectators amongst whom I stood, were assembled in groups near the pole to which the lower end of the rope was attached, all intently watching for the descent. Presently he was let go, and came down several hundred yards with terrible velocity, a stream of smoke following in his wake. As he approached us, the ladies being evidently disinclined, the career was less rapid, and became slower and slower towards the end, when the rope being sufficiently near the ground he was taken down amidst the shouts and congratulations of the villagers.—*Rambles in the Himalayas.*

J. CIMATTI—Rumor and some of his friends took this gentleman's life at Rome a few centuries ago, and now Louis Napoleon has been writing it. L. N. does a large business—he governs an empire, fights battles, makes books, and is quite a hand at editing newspaper. He was once enrolled in the London special police. Smart boy Louis.

Beware of little expenses—a small leak will sink a great ship.

AN AFRICAN MONARCH.

Late European papers have informed us that the present King of Dahomey, Western Africa, has been exhibiting his grief for the death of his predecessor, King Guezo, and his respect for his memory, by a human sacrifice involving many hundred lives in the holocaust. As little is known respecting Dahomey, that realm of darkness, mystery and horror, we have thought that some authentic details of its manners and customs might prove acceptable to our readers, as well from their novelty as their intrinsic interest. We accordingly avail ourselves of the journal of Lieut. Bouet, who visited Dahomey in 1851, with credentials and presents from the French government. This account has never before appeared in English.

The caravan of Lieutenant Bouet, consisted of a large number of persons, including an armed escort or guard of honor, made up of natives equipped and drilled in the European fashion, furnished by the French fort on the coast. Without meeting with any special adventure, they accomplished their journey, and were finally received as follows into Abomey, the royal capital:

"A frightful clamor of cannons, blunderbusses, carbines, tomtoms (huge drums), bells, trumpets, and other musical instruments, announced the arrival of the procession which came to meet me to lead me to the square where the king sent to me his first eunuch, bearing the great staff of honor to inform me that I could enter Abomey, and that the king awaited me in the palace square. I mustered my band and marched. As soon as I had cleared the gates of Abomey, over a wretched bridge made of the trunks of trees, I got into my hammock and made my way through a crowd of people and warriors, amidst the detonations of artillery and musketry, to the great square of the palace. I found the king under the apatang, or great gallery of his palace, surrounded by three or four thousand of his Amazons, clad in glittering costumes, and bearing the richest arms. A broad space separated this crowd of female warriors from the soldiers of the other sex. The square was decorated with a thousand banners, and over the apatang waved the royal flag of Dahomey—a fawn-colored lion crouching in the centre of a red field. I passed the king in review several times, escorted by troops, whom I ordered to fire a salute.

"Melom next made his appearance,—the great minister of the interior, of commerce and the navy,—a man of extraordinary activity for his age (about eighty) and of great dexterity and intelligence, who has held his offices for more than thirty-five years. Whatever favor is sought of the king must in the first place be solicited of him.

"Melom prostrated himself before the king, at a hundred paces distant, making a sign to me to uncover myself and approach his majesty. I replied to him through my interpreter, a young black of Whydo, who had been brought up in France by one of Mr. Riggin's fosters, that when he had sent me a parasol to shelter myself from the rays of the burning sun which was darting down on us, I would take off my hat but not before. Almost immediately two slaves came running up with an immense umbrella covered with gilding, and I approached the king, standing and bareheaded. It might be imagined that I did not look at him alone—I gazed with the most eager curiosity on the richly attired female warriors who surrounded him. The greater part were young and pretty.

"King Guezo is about fifty or sixty years old, with a very intelligent and striking face. He was wrapped in a rich silk robe and reclining on cushions of velvet and brocade. He immediately arose, and made inquiries after his friend, the "King" of France (he could not be made to understand the change of government,) and manifested a warm pleasure at the arrival of one of his ambassadors during his reign, in short, did the amiable in his best manner.

"I replied as well as I was able, and gave him with great ceremony the satin bag containing the letter which the government had ordered me to present to him, and which bore these words, uttered in pearls on the outside envelope—"To his Majesty Guezo, King of Dahomey." He received the bag with the greatest joy, and begged me to read the letter to him. Having sent afterwards for some magnificent waiters of solid silver loaded with flasks of European liquors and wines, he offered to drink to the King of France. I accepted the pledge; but as soon as he raised the glass to his lips, a terrific tumult rose in the square, and among his Amazons. His principal women rushed towards him, surrounding him with a great veil of silk, and all warriors, women and people, prostrated themselves, turning their heads away, and crying, in the language of the country—"It is night!" while the pieces of artillery thundered out a deafening salute. When this ceased, the first Amazon-guard gave in his house on behalf of the King of France, was ended, the people rose, crying, "It is day!" I was lodged, and quite comfortably, in the house of Melom, the prime minister.

"The people of Dahomey are exceedingly cruel—prisoners taken in war are tortured, impaled and put to death. The daily and jaw-bones of animals constitute the palaces, the musical instruments and even ornaments.

"I must not omit to speak of the Minguet. He is the first dignitary of the kingdom, and even takes precedence of Melom. He administers justice, and when tumult executes condemned prisoners, desiring to fetch executioners from the east. In these executions, particularly in the night time, the "executioners" preceded by tomtoms and bells, begin, a little before sunset, to make the tour of the palace. At this well-known sound the inhabitants fly into their houses, terror stricken, for each inhabitant is forbidden, on such a night, to be out of doors. Soon cries and groans are heard in the silence of the night. In the unfortunate prisoners who are being pursued by torchlight about the palace, and subjected to all sorts of fortunes before [illegible] death. Sometimes, on hearing these distant and fearful cries, I wished to rush out of the house and try to be a hidden witness of some of these horrible mysteries, but I was forced to renounce my project. In fact, I myself should have paid the penalty of my life for this criminal infraction of the laws of the kingdom, but for the chiefs placed near my person to accompany me, protest me, and warn me of the customs of the country.—Some time before daybreak, the grim cause—a sign that all is over; and next morning fresh heads are stuck in the squares or on the walls. Then this veil of terror which seems to cover Abomey is lifted; each one breathes again, and the inhabitants begin to go out, not without anxiety, and scrutinize silently in the street that winds around the palace, the long traces of freshly-spilt blood which mark each halt made by the victims and the executioners. I was assured that in these executions, the hatred against prisoners of war was weak, that warriors or Amazons solicited the favor of striking them down, and then drank their blood in a sort of furious intoxication. This only happens to prisoners of war taken from their oldest enemies, the Segots and the Mequis.

"I went to pay a visit to the Minguet at his house, and I could not help laughing at the fright of my hammock-bearers, and all the people who accompanied me, when we had entered this formidable mansion. This was easily explained, since Meloom himself never enters it except when compelled to do so. The old villain, who has more than one peccadillo on his conscience, is never sure of coming out of it with a whole skin. The house of the Minguet is a vast inclosure, comprising many dungeons and subterranean retreats, whence groans and cries issued to the great terror of my men. The Minguet is of nearly the same age as the King. He is tall, and of a robust constitution, and his countenance is quite an open one. I should never have taken him for the ferocious man, who, for thirty years, has taken so much pleasure in shedding human blood. He was suffering from a species of leprosy, which had almost stripped his right hand, and I could not help regarding it as a visitation of God. I never saw my hammock-bearers lift me more speedily or run more quickly with me than when I left the Minguet's house to return to my lodging.

"I obtained, with considerable difficulty, permission from Guezo to visit, on my return to Cana, his palace and the tombs it encloses. I could, therefore, penetrate with my whole band the sacred enclosure. A numerous company of Amazons in full dress were posted in the court of tombs, which were nothing but a range of low huts, at the entrance of each of which stood an old retired Amazon. The roof of each hut was covered with rich silk, surmounted by a red flag, and by large allegorial figures in massive silver. On each side of the entrance doors rose two sort of reddish mounds, paved with the skulls, shin-bones and jaws of the unfortunate persons sacrificed annually here in honor of the royal dead. In the interior of the huts are the tombs, constructed like those of Europe, and said to be very fine, but it was impossible to see the interior. When I attempted to do so the Amazons, the old women, and my own people, set up a horrible outcry. All arms were raised to heaven simultaneously, and I exclaimed, internally, "Confound this country! whither all is mystery and terror." I returned to Whydo without inconvenience, and after a short stay in this town, went on board the government steamer Espadon, which took me to Gaboon."

Such is a portion of Lieut Bouet's account of these terrible, remarkable people. We presume that a trip to Dahomey will never be included in the programme of a fashionable tour.

THE PERIL OF THE CREVASSE.

Stories of Alpine adventure have, we believe, a fascination for all classes of readers; for those who would like to be the heroes of the perils they read about, and for those who prefer enjoying them simply in imagination. A writer in "All the Year Round" sketches some of the agreeness of travel in the mountain-tops: I remember well the first glimpse I had into one of these terrible crevasses which intersect glaciers. Getting a guide to hold my hand, I leaned over the yawning brink and gazed carefully into the fathomless abyss. The two perpendicular walls of ice appeared to join together about three feet down—an appearance resulting from the convexity of the crevasse. Usually, I believe, a great split ends only where the glacier touches the ground beneath. No one who falls into one of these ever comes out alive, said one of the guides. "Yes," said another, "a man once escaped, and lives still at the Grindelwald; he was a chamois hunter, and when coming home above over the glacier, his foot slipped and he was precipitated into a crevasse. His fall was broken by projecting ledges and blocks of ice, which, however, gave way as he clung to them. After falling three hundred feet, he reached the bottom of the glacier, with a leg and an arm broken. He found a hollow space between the ice and the ground, through which a stream of water ran. Instinctively he followed its course, despite the great pain he endured, and after crawling along for three hours, found himself friend from the glacier." Ordinary crevasses may from three to eight feet wide at the top, but the sides approach each other rapidly, so that a man would be nudged in between two walls of ice long before he could reach the bottom, and then, unless there should be room for a hand hold enough and strong enough, what an awful death! An extraordinary instance of perhaps more than a crevasse only four yards deep, but connected to death, the loss of his body ever melting the ice, he ever sinking deeper and deeper into his dreadful grave.

God made the world in six days—it takes man ecumenically six months to find fault with it.

There is said to be living in Winchester a man who is pensioned off "with a perpetual memory," that he was employed by the various benevolent societies to remember the

INFLUENCE OF FEMALE SOCIETY.

It is better for you to pass an evening once or twice in a lady's drawing room, even though the conversation is slow, and you know the girls sing by heart, than to a club, tavern, or the pit of a theatre. All amusements of youth to which virtuous women are not admitted, rely on it, are deleterious in their nature. All men who avoid female society have dull perceptions, and are stupid, or have gross tastes, and revolt against what is pure. Your club swaggerers, who are making the tour of billiard rooms all night, talk female society insipid. Poetry is insipid to a pedant; history has no charms for a blind man; music does not please a poor beast who does not know one tune from another; and as a true epicure is hardly ever tired of water, simply and brown bread and butter, I protest I can talk for a whole night talking to a well-regulated, kindly woman, about her last evening's entertainment. One of the great benefits a man may derive from womanly society is that he is bound to be respectful to them. The habit is of great good to your moral man, depend upon it. Our education makes us the most eminently selfish men in the world. We fight for ourselves, we push for ourselves, we yearn for ourselves, we light our pipes, and my wife won't go out; we prefer ourselves and our ease; and the greatest proof that comes to a man from a man's society is, that he has to think of somebody besides himself, somebody to whom he is bound to be constantly attentive and respectful.—*Thackeray.*

THE GULF OF SPEZZIA.

The Bay, or, as it is commonly called, the Gulf of Spezzia is capable of encountering all the fleets of Europe, and to henceforth to become the great naval arsenal of the new kingdom. The town, standing just at the head of this deep inlet, reminds one in point of situation, of Boston; but instead of having behind it the Hems, it is closely hemmed in by mountains—a bold ground which figures better upon canvas than set up well in ledgers. Approaching the place at night, one would fear that its prosperity commences must be very limited; but in the morning, as you begin to unravel them bills under the rays of the early sun, you find what mountains they are! All the riches of the plain flourish on their sides, and like an audience to an amphitheatre, not only the more impressive for the elevation. As the road winds up scientifically, down comes peasant girls in their blue petticoat and red bodices, and now and then a straggling mountaineer, with a living lamb slung over his back, striding strait down the hill by short paths to the town.

When one has reached the elevation of a few hundred feet, there one receives repeated bursts of admiration. The opposite ridges, with their upland woods and villages, the valley at your feet, with its flowering trees and glistening town, the glorious bay stretching away to seaward, with its wild coast, and also around you the ruins of garden mansions and mountain grandeur, altogether form a spectacle almost worth going to Spezzia to see.

LIVING FOR ONE'S EASE.

Henry Ward Beecher says of those men who have no care or thought for others, but are contented with looking after their own ease and enjoyment, that they ought to be put in a coffin, for their life's work is ended.

"When God wanted sponges and oysters he made them, and put one on the rock and the other on the sand. When he made man he did not make him to be a sponge or an oyster; he made him with feet and hands, and a head and heart, and vital blood, and a place to use them, and said to him, 'Go work!'

"But I tell you if a man has come to that point where he is content, he ought to be put into his coffin, for a contented live man is a stem. He runs just come to that state in which he says, 'I do not want to know any more,' he is in a state in which he ought to be changed into a mummy. Of all baleful things, mummies are the most baleful; and of mummies there are the most baleful that are running about the streets and talking."

DONALD AND THE COCKNEYS.

Two youths from London, while enjoying themselves viewing the heather in Argyllshire came upon a dudeet looking shepherd reading on the top of a hill. They thumbed him by remarking:

"You have a fine view here; you will see a great way."

"Oo aye, ferry great way."

"Ah! then you will see Annesley Park here?"

"Ferror dem that," said Donald.

"Ah! how's that?"

"Oo, just vait till the mist gangs awa' an' ye'll see the neeps!"

A SINGULAR STORY.

A singular story is told of an apple-tree planted over the grave of Roger Williams. This tree had pushed downward one of its main roots in a sloping direction, and nearly straight across, towards the precise spot that had been occupied by the dust of R. Williams. There, meeting a rock in the circumference, the root deviated from the line of the limb-bone to the knee, and then divided into two branches, each one following a leg-bone to the hand, which they both closely spread to the extremities of the ends of the skeleton. One of the roots formed a slight crook at the part occupied by the knee-joint, thus producing an increased resemblance to the outlines of the skeleton of Roger Williams, as it existed when first deposited, considering a very imperfect representation of the state in which the remains of the body is [illegible] entirely absorbed.—*Providence Herald.*

THE MONTREAL GAZETTE.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1861.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The yearly meeting of the Corporation of the City of Montreal was held in the Council Chamber, on Monday last, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Auditors' Report, and the election of Officers for the ensuing year.

The following gentlemen were appointed Auditors:—

James Foley and Christopher Barton were appointed Auditors.

Moved by Mr. McHugh, seconded by Mr. Dick,—That Messrs Grover, Cotlange, Hodgson, Ingram and the mover be a Special Committee to draft a memorial for both houses of the Legislature praying for the enactment of a stringent Usury Law, and also for the abolition of the present law of distress, which is productive of great injustice to the tenant and to the community at large.

Moved by Mr. McHugh, seconded by Mr. Dick,—That this Council, in view of the fact that the Corporation of the City of Montreal is the largest landed proprietor in the City, and that the Corporation is frequently called upon to pay large sums for the opening of streets, squares, &c., thereby greatly increasing the value of property adjacent thereto, and that the Corporation receives no benefit therefrom, this Council is of opinion that the Corporation should receive a portion of the increased value of property, and that the Committee appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature on the subject of Usury, be instructed to embody in such memorial a request that the Corporation may be empowered to levy a tax upon property benefited by the opening of streets, squares, &c., and that the Committee report thereon at the next meeting of the Council.

Moved by Mr. Ingram, seconded by Mr. Grover,—That the Committee on Fire Engines be instructed to purchase a new Fire Engine, to be placed in the Point St. Charles Ward, and that the Committee be authorized to call for tenders for the same.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Dick

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE "TEUTONIA."

Boston, Jan. 17.

The *Teutonia*, from Southampton on the 7th, arrived at Cape Race yesterday. The regular report has not been obtained, but only names the dates of the 5th.

The Bullion [illegible] is said:

Consols 92¼ a 92⅞.

Corn active but not dearer.

The negotiations concerning Costa have been commenced between France and Sardinia.

A Bourbon conspiracy has been discovered in Naples and several arrests made.

BY THE "CANADIAN."

Portland, Jan. 17.

The steamship *Canadian* left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 3rd, and Londonderry the 4th, and arrived here at 3.20 this afternoon, bringing 54 passengers and £13,000 in specie.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France on the 2nd raised the rate of discount from 4½ to 5½ per cent., and caused a further depression on the Bourse, Rentes closing at 67.25.

Negotiations for a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium were satisfactorily terminated, and important reductions were made in favour of Belgian coal and iron.

It was rumoured that France may ask further indemnity from China.

The *Moniteur* says the financial events in foreign countries have influenced the French money market in a manner to be regretted, but declares the report that France is under the necessity of having recourse to a new loan without any foundation.

The detachments of French troops which were under orders for China had been sent to reinforce the regiments in Syria.

ITALY.

Peerio had been elected President of the Electoral Committee at Naples.

It is reported that a Sardinian loan of 300,000,000 francs was about to be negotiated in Paris.

An insignificant attempt at reaction was made at Naples on the 30th. It was easily suppressed. Naples and the provinces were tranquil.

It is now confirmed that the published version of the Pope's recent allocution is a forgery. The real document is mild and inoffensive, principally dwelling on the trials to which the Church is subjected.

PRUSSIA.

The official Prussian *Gazette* announces that the Prince Regent assumes the reins of government as King William V.

A Berlin letter says that the excitement in all the Germanic Confederation greatly resembles the recent agitation which preceded the events of 1848.

A Frankfort journal asserts that at an early sitting of the Germanic diet, a proposition will be made to call on the Cabinet of Turin for categorical explanations relative to the decree of the Governor General of Ancona, in which Trieste is described as an Italian town.

MARKETS.—The weather continues frosty, but the snow has partly disappeared. Flour had a moderately good sale. Western Canal, 30s a 30s 6d per 196 lbs; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s a 32s.

BY THE "EDINBURGH."

New York, Jan. 18.

The steamship *Edinburgh* from Liverpool, on the 2nd inst., has arrived at this port.

The ship *Guttenburgh* of Hamburg, bound to that port from New York, and the ship *Golden Star* of Boston, for Liverpool, have been wrecked with the loss of all on board, except, in each case, seven persons saved.

Rumors are prevalent in France of an interference by the Emperor in the affairs of Turkey.

An inconsiderable conspiracy of the Bourbon party had been detected at Naples.

Disturbances had taken place in Hungary which had been suppressed by the soldiery.

A large Russian army is to be concentrated in Poland.

Breadstuffs active. Canada 92½ a 92⅝.

LATER.

Napoleon, in reply to Lord Cowley, on New Year's Day, said he regarded the future with confidence. He was convinced that a *friendly* understanding between the Powers will maintain peace, which is the object of his desire.

A meeting of Jews from all parts of the world had been held in London, to concert measures for the restoration of the child Mortara.

The Queen of Naples has left Gaeta.

The details of the wreck of the ship *Guttenburgh* state that twenty-five lives were lost and five saved.

Several other minor disasters by the same storm are reported.

Commercial news anticipated.

The *Edinburgh* has $600,000 in specie.

BY THE "ASIA."

New York, Jan. 19.

The following is by telegraph from Liverpool to Queenstown:—

London, Saturday, Jan. 6.—The Cork *Examiner* starts the rumour that the Prince of Wales is to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but the report is not much credited.

Sydney Herbert retires from the House of Commons, and is to receive a peerage. He [illegible] Secretary of War.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon's New Year's remarks to the diplomatic are of no importance.

A reported correspondence between Russia and England relative to the French Steet before Gaeta is most [illegible] history.

[illegible]

ITALY.

Affairs at Gaeta remain unchanged. It is reported that negotiations are pending for an extended armistice.

The resignation of Prince Carignan as the King's Lieutenant at Naples is confirmed.

Count Trapani is said to be heading a reactionary movement in Abruzzi.

The Prince Regent of Prussia had consented to reign as William V.

Two Sardinian vessels with war materials were seized by Russia at Galatz.

A Sunday mob of the 12th Dist. resisted Marcellino.

The Parnell Tar troubles continue.

It is stated that the English Government has sent a strong note to the Emperor of France protesting against the extension of the occupation of Syria by the French forces. No reply has yet been received.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Breadstuffs closed steady. Provisions closed dull.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

(*From the London Times, January 1.*)

Anxiety reigns in every Foreign office in Europe. Every Exchange is conscious of an uneasy influence, and vibrates like the needle before a magnetic storm. The political world feels sensitively, for this day Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, will address the Diplomatic Body, and the policy of a great military empire for the coming year may be revealed.

The Emperor has at his gates the Austrian Empire in process of dissolution or transformation, while the people of Italy are laboring with more or less of energy to achieve the independence of their country. The Turkish Empire may soon again demand attention; even the North of Europe is not entirely free from disquiet through the feud which rages between the Danes and Germans. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the French Emperor will not add to the existing elements of disquiet by language of menace, or warning — which coming from his lips is the same as menace. And yet there is a great temptation. To have such power and such opportunities and not to use them will show much self-denial or caution. To-day the Envoys of a dozen courts will attend at the Tuileries with the apprehension that they may chance to hear their fate from the mouth of the Potentate who receives them. The affairs of Italy, and in some degree of Austria, are entirely in his hands. He may tell the Nuncio that it is the mission of France everywhere to protect the interests of religion, and that the venerable Head of the Church may depend on his protection, or he may suggest that the march of events and opinions has made the temporal power of priests an anachronism, and that his holiness will do well to accept the position of the first Italian Bishop, with the appanage of the Vatican and a garden. The hopes of Sardinia may be fostered or crushed with equal ease. Should Francis II. still have a Minister at Paris, a word or a look would agitate the councils of Gaeta. Austria is not a casual nor an obliged friend, and she may prove once more a stubborn foe, but she can hardly fail to look for some hint as to the events of the year that has begun. Is she to do battle for the last provinces which she holds on Italian ground, or do the stipulations of Villafranca still bind the consciences of the French Emperor?—Even Prussia, though the demonstrations of Germany and Belgium have given new scrutiny to the Rhine, cannot be regardless of the schemes of one who is the representative of French ambition. England alone may look on with calmness, certain that, though European troubles may tax her resources and stay her domestic progress, yet her safety and honor are secure so long as her affairs are directed by a temperate government, supported by a patriotic people.

—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—An indisputable fact.—Costiveness of the Bowels.—Many diseases which afflict mankind originate in the sluggish nature or impaired functions of the stomach and viscera, namely, indigestion, headache, nervous disorders, piles and cutaneous eruptions, for which cathartics are usually prescribed. These may relieve the bowels for the time but will not reach the active cause of the complaint. Ordinary purgatives create a necessity for repetition, until eventually the bowels become powerless. Holloway's Pills not only seek the seat of the disorder, but after evacuating the depraved humors from the stomach and intestines, so renovate and invigorate them as to prevent a future recurrence. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

SPEED OF WHALES.—A boat attached to a sperm whale, in the Pacific, was drawn 32 miles an hour, and the probability is that a whale will go at the rate of 70 miles an hour. The most pleasant speed we know of is that of Byran's Pulmonic Wafers, which cure a cough, hoarseness, sore throat, etc., in a few hours. 25 cents a box, and sold by all druggists.

EVERYBODY uses it and all agree that the Canadian Pain Destroyer is the best medicine for the instant and permanent removal of pains from the system, ever yet discovered. It acts as a general alterative, thereby removing the cause of disease and renovating the action of the system.—For the purposes for which it is recommended, it has no equal. Truly it is a "good thing." See advertisement.

Birth.

On the 16th instant, MRS. CHARLES PERRY, of a Son.

Died.

In Smithtown, on Saturday morning, 19th inst., JANE MCINTOSH, beloved wife of Mr. James Davidson, late of Redcoch, Inverneshire, Scotland, in the 57th year of her age.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, Jan., 24, 1861.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₱ brl.	5	50	@	6 50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	10	@	1 15
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	0	90	@	0 95
Barley ₱ bush.	0	40	@	0 45
Oats "	0	20	@	0 25
Peas "	0	40	@	0 45
Potatoes "	0	20	@	0 25
Pork ₱ cwt.	5	50	@	6 00
Beef ₱ cwt.	4	00	@	5 00
Butter ₱ lb.	0	12½	@	0 15
Hay ₱ ton	8	00	@	9 00

B. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday Jan. 23, 1860.

Wheat $1 18c, a $1 20c.
Spring Wheat 95c a 97c.
Barley 50c a 56c.
Oats 26c a 28c.
Peas 55c. a 57c.

ALL READY!

PARTIES indebted to me can have their bills at any time—my accounts being now made out to the 1st Jan. They will please call at once, as any accounts remaining unsettled at 15th February next, will be placed in other hands for collection, without regard.

T. G. HALLITT.

Peterboro, Jan., 1861.

IN thanking my customers for past support, I would beg to say that I have wholly abandoned the credit system, and mean in future to be strictly a

CASH BUSINESS!

They can therefore rely upon being able to purchase such goods as I call at prices to compare favourably with the buyer in the trade.—I now offer my present stock of Goods comprising,

BOOTS & SHOES,

India Rubbers,
Staple Dry Goods,
Readymade Clothing,
Crockery,
Glassware,
And general Groceries

AT A GREAT REDUCTION!

In order to reduce my stock for Spring Importations. This will continue till the 1st March.

DECIDED BARGAINS!

may therefore be expected.

T. G. H.

SALE OF LUMBER.

500,000 FEET OF LUMBER for sale by Auction.

Another extensive sale of Lumber will take place at the Mount Hills, (Smith,)

On Monday, Feb. 4th, 1861.

Sale at 12 o'clock, noon.

A. McNEIL, Auctioneer.

Peterboro, Jan. 25, 1861.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE subscriber, desirous of retiring from business, will dispose of his entire stock of

GROCERIES,

DRY-GOODS, &c.,

in the Village of Lakefield, on THURSDAY, Feb. 1st, 1861.

To any person wishing to secure a good business location the above is an excellent opening, as the good-will of the business will be given to the purchaser of the Stock.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under $12, Cash; over that amount, 60 days credit, by furnishing approved notes.

A. MORROW, Jr.

Lakefield, Jan. 22, 1861. 4

NOTICE.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

"THE YEAR OF GRACE,"

A History of the Revival in Ireland in 1859 and 1860, by Professor Gibson of Belfast.

A large assortment of School Books and Stationery, CHEAP FOR CASH by

THOMAS MENZIES.
Bookseller.

Peterboro, Jan. 22, 1861. 4-4in.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may Concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to Robert Nant Boucher, Esquire, Judge of the Surrogate Court of the United Counties of Peterborough & Victoria, after the Fourteenth Day of February next, for the appointment of Louisa Stapley, lately the widow of Porter Robinson of Port Hope, deceased, and now wife of William Stapley of Peterboro', as guardian of Joseph Robinson, infant child of the said Porter Robinson.

LOUISA STAPLEY.

Dated this 23rd day of Jan., 1860. 4

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will at the expiry of [illegible] days from this date, apply to the Judge of the Surrogate Court of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, to be appointed guardian to Joseph Robinson, infant son of Porter Robinson, late of the Town of Port Hope, mechanist, deceased.

JOHN ROBINSON,
Township of Smith.

Dated the 24th day of Jan., 1861. 4

TO LET.

THE House and Premises now occupied by Chas. Perry, in the Township of Monaghan—immediately adjoining the Town.

Apply to

C. A. WELLER,
or to CHAS. PERRY.

Peterboro, Jan. 23, 1861. 4

LOST.

IN Peterborough or Ashburnham, on Thursday last, 17th inst., a

LEATHER POCKET BOOK,

with steel clasp, containing from $25 to $30 in bills. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of this paper, or with

ALFRED J. GEDDYE.
Peterboro.

Jan 21 1861. 4

LOST.

On Tuesday evening, Jan. 22nd,

A ROLL OF DESIGNS

for Headstones and Monuments. Any person having found the same, and will leave them at the *Examiner* Office will be suitably rewarded.

Peterboro' Jan 23, 1861. 4

"MONTREAL WITNESS" FOR 1861.

THE "MONTREAL WITNESS" is non-sectarian in religion, though very decidedly Evangelical in its tone and influence. It is free from party politics, though strongly in favour of truth, justice and freedom. It spares no pains to keep up with the news of the day, and is a reliable commercial record. It also devotes much space to literature suitable for family reading, and altogether is designed to be equally interesting to young and old of both sexes. The *Minister*, the *Merchant*, the *Farmer*, and the *family*, will, it is hoped, find it alike interesting. Of this paper three editions are published as under:—

The *Daily Witness*, containing 4 pages, is published every afternoon, and sent by the evening mails, at $4 per annum. The city is supplied by news-venders.

The *Montreal Witness*, containing 12 pages, is published every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and sent by the early morning mail, at $2 per annum. When sent by carriers in the city, the price is $3.

The *Weekly Witness*, containing 12 pages, is published every Thursday morning, and sent by mail at $1.50c. per annum.

In all the above editions the price is uniform—payable in advance—and the paper stops when the subscription expires, unless renewed.

The postage is payable by the subscriber, quarterly in advance, at his own post-office, at the rate of half-a-cent each number.

For all subscribers out of Canada, half-a-cent a number is to be remitted with and in addition to, the subscription price.

All subscriptions and communications to be addressed to

JOHN DOUGALL,
PROPRIETOR "WITNESS,"
Montreal.

THE LATEST IMPROVED

COAL OIL,

AND

[illegible]

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

[illegible]

Gerrie Street.

June 2, 1861. 1

IF YOU WANT CHEAP

BOOTS & SHOES,

GO TO

J. J. MARSHALL'S,
Cheap Boot & Shoe House.
George St.

Nov. 24, 1860.

STRAYED.

INTO the premises of the subscriber, lot 20, 11th Con., township of Otonabee, about 3 weeks ago,

TWO CALVES,

The owner may have the same by paying costs and proving property.

FIELD. IRVIN.

Otonabee, Dec. 3, 1860. 50

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period [illegible]

Inability [illegible] Spinal Affection, pain in the back [illegible] Weakness of the Limbs, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions.
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed,
When the directions are followed,

They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail,

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

MR. DUNN,

PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.

Peterboro', Jan. 15th, 1861. 3

Hotel For Sale.

THE subscriber being about to retire from business, offers for sale by Private contract

ALLEN'S HOTEL,

in the Town of Peterboro', together with the goodwill of the business. The house is a

SUBSTANTIAL FRAME BUILDING

(rough-cast) containing 20 rooms, has a stone foundation, and [illegible] excellent Cellars. It was built five years ago, and has been occupied ever since by the owner. The premises have a frontage of 57 feet by 297 feet in depth. There are

TWO STABLES AND SHEDS,

capable of accomodating 33 spans of horses.—It is well supplied with Wells and soft water cisterns. The situation (one of the best in the Town of Peterboro) is on one of the main streets of the Town, and near to both the railway stations. The premises possess facilities for making the same a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

A clear deed will be given at time of purchase and possession within one month therefrom. TERMS are liberal, and may be made known on personal application, or by letter, post-paid addressed to the proprietor.

GEORGE ALLEN.

Peterboro, Jan. 16, 1861.

Otonabee Mills.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he has resumed the management of the above Mills, and that (as formerly) he intends to pay particular attention to

GRISTING AND CUSTOM WORK!

GOOD FLOUR

will be kept on hand for retailing or exchange. All orders for Flour, Bran or Shorts (accompanied by the money) will be punctually attended to, and Flour will be delivered in any part of Ashburnham.

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, Jan., 1861. 3-6w.

WHEAT WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay the Highest Cash Price for any quantity of

FALL AND SPRING WHEAT

delivered at his Store House at the Cobourg & Peterboro Railway Station, in Ashburnham.

WM. McDOUGALL.

Peterboro, Jan 16, 1861. 3

Agricultural Foundry!

Ploughs, [several new patterns]
Harrows,
Cultivators,
Gang Ploughs,
Grain Sowers,
Land Rollers,
Straw & Root Cutters,
Churns,

and all other Agricultural Implements of the latest improved patterns.

Sugar Kettles, Bake Kettles, and Agricultural Furnaces for sale at prices

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

Farmers and others are invited to call and inspect.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Peterboro', Jan. 9, 1861. 3

PEAS AND OATS WANTED

AT OUR STOREHOUSE,

Near the C. & P. R. R. Depot, Ashburnham.

W. McDOUGALL,
J. LUDGATE.

Ashburnham, 9th Jan. 1861. 3

TO LET.

THE Cottage-built House on Rubidge Street, east of the Port Hope R. R. Depot.

GOOD STABLE AND YARD ATTACHED.

For further particulars apply to

JAS. LAMPTON.

Peterboro' [illegible]

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a graduation of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &c.,

[illegible]

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 4s 6d, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 10s, 12s 6d. Sherry, do, 4s 6d, 5s, 6s, 10s, 12s. Pale old Pale Brandy, Brown, do, do. Fine Holland Gin in Wood, do. in Bond and Green Cases. Islay Scotch Whisky (very old) do. do. in Bond.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Preserving utensils, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (New Blue Front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Stevenson, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1

REMOVAL

P. & L. LEMAY

Intending to

REMOVE THEIR STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

Ready-made Clothing,

about the middle of April, to the spacious and commodious store at present occupied by Mr. Bradburn,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets,

are desirous of having as small stock as possible to remove,

WILL SELL FOR A FEW WEEKS

THEIR

WINTER STOCK

of Dry-Goods and Ready-Made Clothing at

GREAT BARGAINS.

They have yet on hand

200 COATS,

which we offer at

20 per cent lower than ordinary prices!

F. & L. LEMAY.

Peterboro. Jan. 8, 1860. 3

OPERA HOODS.

A supply of Ladies, Misses, and Childrens,

WOOLEN OPERA HOODS
WOOLEN OPERA HOODS
WOOLEN OPERA HOODS
WOOLEN OPERA HOODS

in various colours, just received.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Jan. 2, 1861, 1

PICTURES.

SPENCELY'S

PORTRAIT GALLERY!

IS NOW OPEN AGAIN.

Rooms over Mr. McDougall's Store—Commercial House, George Street, Peterboro'.

Dec 6, 1860. 49

THE NEW FARM MILL,

MANUFACTURED by A. Harris, Brantsville, C. W, will be delivered at any Railroad Station within 50 miles of Peterboro' for $37, by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for these Counties.

The new Farm Mill can be seen at the subscribers' residence, on Queen St. south of Hunter St., opposite the English Church.

GEO. MUNRO.

Peterboro, December 27, 1860. 50

DRAWING EXECUTED,

DESIGNS given for Buildings, &c. Valuations made, and Inventories taken, at moderate prices, by

T. F. NICHOLL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

J. CLARKE,

WATCH-MAKER & JEWELLER,

ALSO dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Fine Cuttlery, Toys, &c.

J. C., in returning thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal support which he has received while in business in Peterboro, would intimate that he has

REMOVED

to the store formerly occupied by R. B. Jameson, Post Office Block, corner of Hunter and Water Streets, and next door to R. A. McNabb's Store, where he intends to carry on business as usual, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage.

☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewellery repaired, &c.

J. CLARKE,
Sign of the large watch.

Peterboro, Jan. 9, 1860. 3

CLEARING SALE

THE subscribers, in order to make room for spring importations, now offer the remainder of their

WINTER STOCK,

at unprecedentedly low prices, for cash.

They would invite especial attention to their stocks of

Furs,
Cloth Mantles,
Woolen Shawls,
Polkas,
Robe Dresses, &c.

as decided BARGAINS will be given in this department.

After the 1st of March all purchases will require to be paid for on delivery, when they will be prepared to offer their new Spring Goods, embracing all the leading and most fashionable designs and fabrics, at prices as LOW as they can be imported.

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro', Jan. 9th, 1861. 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to all those who so liberally patronized him while in possession of the Otonabee Mills, and would hereby notify all those

INDEBTED TO HIM

either by Note or Book Account, that Cash [illegible] will [illegible] early at the store [illegible] Hall's Block, and that he insists on immediate payment, or cost will be incurred.

L. GLOVER.

N.B.—The subscribers will always keep on hand a large supply of Flour and Feed at their Store and Grocery, which they will sell Cheap for Cash, at Wholesale and Retail.

GLOVER & ROBINSON.

Peterboro, Jan. 9, 1861. 3

NEW

BOOT AND SHOE

STORE.

J. J. MARSHALL

BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced the

Boot and Shoe Business,

and is determined that he will not be undersold by any in the Trade. Every description of work made to order by the best workmen. Repairing promptly attended to.

TERMS - - - Cash and Cash only.

J. J. MARSHALL,
George Street.

Peterboro, Nov. 27, 1860. 48

STEWART & GALLON

Are just receiving at their Store, No. 2, Benham's Block, a large and fresh lot of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

TEAS, COFFEES, CHOCOLATES,

Cocoas, Sugars, Syrups, Pickles, Sauces, Spices, Lobsters,

SARDINES AND SALMON IN CANS,

SMOKED HERRINGS AND CODFISH,

Belmont Sperm, Belmont [illegible] Domestic Candles, Liverpool and Fancy Soaps, Figs, Grapes, Raisins, Prunes, Currants, Walnuts, Almonds and Filberts, Candies and other Nick Nacks. Choicest brands of

CHAMPAGNE AND OTHER FOREIGN WINES,

LIQUORS, ALE & PORTER,

China, Crockery and Glassware, Mop Handles, Corn Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Brushes, Whisks and Mats. A large lot of very superior

COAL OIL LAMPS,

WITH PATENT BURNERS, the best ever offered. Also,

KEROSENE AND OTHER OILS!

Goods delivered in Town and packed with care for the Country.

TERMS CASH. Family accounts strictly payable monthly.

Cash paid for Furs, Eggs, good Butter and Poultry.

Peterboro', Oct. 31, 1860. 4

New Goods! New Goods!

NEW PRICES! NEW PRICES

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY-GOODS,

CLOTHING AND MILLINERY, FURS, &c.

Having secured the services of a *FIRST-CLASS MILLINER*, ladies may depend on being suited in every particular. The Clothing Department is still under the superintendence of Mr. John Tully. The motto is

☞ *CASH AND CASH ONLY.* ☜

R. B. McDOUGALL,
George Street.

Peterborough, Oct. 18th, 1860.

JAS. STEVENSON,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Stoves, Hollow-ware, &c.

HAS

REMOVED

HIS NEW BUILDING,

A few doors North of his old stand,

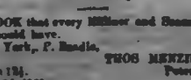
He has on hand the largest and best assortment of

COOKING, BOX & PARLOR STOVES!

he has ever offered before to the public.

Persons requiring Stoves will find it to their advantage to examine his stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Peterboro, Nov 20, 1860. 49



NEW STAGE ROUTE.

THE undersigned intends running a stage regularly between

PETERBOROUGH & LAKEFIELD

leaving Lakefield at 10 a. m., and Peterboro' at 3 p. m., every *Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday*, until further notice.

For freight and passage apply at Colmo's Hotel, Peterboro', and at the store of

A. MORROW, Jr.
Lakefield.

Dec 10, 1860. 50-tin

A Capital Chance!

WANTED, a respectable man with a small capital as partner in a very flourishing business in Peterborough, with a large connexion. Apply, post-paid,

F. Y.,
Box No. 122, Peterboro',

Jan. 2nd, 1861. 1

HOUSE & LOT

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, on Lot 20, Simcoe Street, in the village of Ashburnham.

The Lot contains [illegible] acre, well fenced. On the premises stand a good two-story, rough-cast House, and a stable, a pump, and a good well of water.

Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WM. J. MITCHELL.

Ashburnham, Dec. 26, 1860. 51

BARGAINS

IN

MILLINERY!

C. BRADFIELD

BEGS respectfully to inform the ladies of Peterboro and vicinity, that he is selling off his large assortment of fashionable

BONNETS AND CAPES!!

25 per cent below the usual prices to close them off while in season. ☞ Please call and judge for yourselves.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1860. 50

GUIDE TO DRESS-MAKING AND Millinery.

A BOOK that every Milliner and Seamstress should have.

New York, P. Rusle,

THOS MENZIES.
Peterboro,

Price 12½.
Dec. 12, 1860

FISHER'S HOTEL.

FISHER'S OLD STAND,
HUNTER STREET,
PETERBOROUGH.

GOOD accomodations at reasonable rates. The Bar supplied with the choicest liquors. Good stabling, sheds, and a spacious yard at the service of the public, free of charge. A good hostler always in attendance.

AMOS J. FISHER,
Proprietor.

Nov. 24, 1860. 49

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature at the next Session for an Act for the relief of the Bondholders of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway Company.

Port Hope, 1st Dec. 1860. 49-4f

Winter Operations in Grain

THE subscriber is now in the market for the purchase of

WHEAT,
PEAS,
OATS,
BARLEY, &c.

delivered at his Granary, by the Railway Station as usual.

W. CLUXTON.

CHALLENGE!

To all whom it may Concern.—It is a positive fact that all Worm Medicines fails into insignificance compared with McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm Candystick. It far surpasses the expectations of every one. It gives new life and vigor to the fretful, emaciated and sickly child.—It not only eradicates every species of worms, but it cleanses the whole system from all impurities. The extensive sale of this Worm Candy is sufficient proof of its efficacy. There are scores of Worm Medicines in Canada, yet, it has been ascertained, on reliable information, that the sale of the Dead Shot Worm Candystick is one-third more than all the others combined. It is sold by every Dealer in medicine for 15 cents; four packages for half-a-dollar.—See advertisement in another column.

PICTORIAL

"BROTHER JONATHAN,"

For Christmas and New-Years.

ANNUAL REGISTER OF

RURAL AFFAIRS,

FOR 1861.

Beautifully [illegible] This is a book which every farmer and agriculturist should have. Price 25 cents.

BOOKS.

TOZATT AND SPOONER ON THE HORSE.
MITCHAP ON THE HORSE FOOT, Price 25.
Dr. Cumming's last work, THE GREAT PREPARATION, Price $1.00
HARRY ON HORSE TAMING, Price only 12½ cents, and a great variety of Books, Magazines, &c.; Cheap for Cash.

THOS. MENZIES.

Peterboro, Dec. 17, 1860. 51

SCALES! SCALES!

JAS. STEVENSON,

IS AGENT FOR THE

PROVINCIAL SCALE WORKS!

HAMILTON.

The Scales of this Manufactory are warranted equal in every particular, to the Fairbank Scale and they can be obtained here at the Manufacturer's Prices, thus saving freight, &c.

Peterboro, Nov 20th, 1860. 49

ACCOUNTS MADE OUT!

AND

Debts Collected,

on moderate terms by

T. F. NICHOLL.

"THE LEADER,"

THE PATRIOT and "NEWS OF THE WEEK"

THE former with which *The Leader* has been received by the public may be judged by the fact that since its commencement, in July, 1852, it has steadily increased in circulation until, in the summer [illegible], it has attained a thousand more subscribers than any other periodical in Canada. Every exertion is being made, in order to [illegible] and more worthy of the Province.

THE DAILY LEADER

is published every morning in time for the early trains, at $6 per annum, in advance. It is a large sheet, and contains the earliest and most reliable intelligence, that can be obtained from every part of the world.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY LEADER

is published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at $3 per annum, in advance. It contains all the [illegible] matter of the *Daily Leader*, and is for parties who do not require more than two papers a week, and will carry them with all the intelligence they could receive from a Daily.

THE WEEKLY LEADER

is published every Friday, and *The PATRIOT and the NEWS OF THE WEEK* are published every Wednesday, at the rate of $1 in advance. These papers are printed on a large sheet, and contain the most important part of the reading matter of the *Daily Leader*. Market reports are particularly attended to in these. These are the cheapest papers in the Provinces.

One dollar a year is added to each Edition when not paid in advance.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The large circulation of *The Leader* makes it the very best medium of publishing notices of any kind.

Rates—For Daily—Four pence a line, for first insertion, and one penny each subsequent insertion—For Weekly—Six pence a line for each insertion.

JOB PRINTING.

FOR the Cheapest, Neatest and best Job Printing, go to the *Leader* Office, Toronto.

Provincial Insurance Company,

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, $1,000,000. Paid up Capital, $ 600,00

PRESIDENT, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.—
VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. J. H. CAMERON.

Directors.

Hon. W. H. Blake, Q.C. | R. F. Wentworth, Esq.
Chas. Gamble, Jr., Esq. | Geo. Crawford, Esq.
J. H. Plummer, Esq. | John Cameron, Esq., M.P.
A. M. Cameron, Esq. | A. M. Smith, Esq.
Hon. J. H. Cameron, | Duncan McIntyre, Esq.
Capt. P. Wallace.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY,
HON. J. LEANDER STARR.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
J. JOSEPH.

SURVEYOR,
A. WOODBURN, M.D.

BANKERS,
TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at the lowest Agencies, as well at the Head Office, at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled.

Brokers allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all new business brought to the Head Office, where the necessary forms of application may be had.

TEXT & SCHOOL BOOKS.

STODDART'S Mental and Intellectual Arithmetics, and all the Text and School Books used in the Union and Common Schools, for sale at the Peterboro' School Book Depot.

T. MERRIES.

Nov. 21, 1860. 47

THE

PRESENT

IS A

GOOD

TIME

TO SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

~~Examiner,~~

THAT

ONLY

$1.50,

IN ADVANCE.

For the Examiner.

ESSAY ON AGRICULTURE.

BY CHARLES ARNOLD, OF CHARLESTON, C. W.

PART III.

[illegible] and I have selected a location as near perfection as possible, the first and most important consideration is to have it cultivated and cultivated well, otherwise [illegible] the farmer. I hope the reader will bear with me in treating it at considerable length.

Good fences are absolutely necessary to good farming, and in order to construct a good fence three things are required, viz: cheapness, durability, and neatness. The question forces itself on our notice, "How shall we best secure these requisites now and provide for a continued supply of material for the same purpose in time to come."

Hitherto Canadian farmers have depended almost exclusively on the primitive forest for a supply of timber for fencing purposes, and if there were no prospects of this becoming exhausted there would be no need of looking for another, but when we consider the rapidity with which our Forests are being cleared up; and the immense quantities of the best rail timber annually destroyed by fire, it is evident that in a very few years this kind of material, if some means are not adopted to preserve it, will be almost impossible to obtain, so that it deserves our earnest consideration how we shall use the present supply to the best advantage and at the same time adopt such means as will provide a substitute to be available when the present supply is exhausted. Let us first consider the best method of constructing fences with our present means that they may not only be most efficient but endure for the greatest length of time.

The surface of a large portion of Canadian soil when first brought under cultivation is thickly covered with boulder stones which must be removed before the land can be thoroughly cultivated. These should by all means be converted into fences as far as they go, but I do not approve of the plan generally pursued of building a wall for a part of the fence and finishing with one or two boards nailed to posts set in the stone wall. My objection is that the boards need constant attention to prevent their dropping off, and even with all the care that can be given they are not sufficiently permanent, and the posts being set in the wall will prevent it being built as solid as where there is nothing to interfere with the building of the stone. Of course these are not very serious objections, but they are not counterbalanced by any advantages.—It is asserted by some that sheep will not jump a fence of this kind so readily as one built entirely of stone. I answer that a sheep that will jump over either a stone or any other fence over three feet high should never be tolerated about the premises of any man who aspires to the position of a thriving farmer. I am of the opinion that it would be a much better plan to build the stone fence high enough to answer the purpose without the addition of boards, say 4½ to 5 feet high, and 4 feet wide at the bottom, and I believe if properly built of these dimensions, and the ground be dry, it is certainly to be preferred to any other kind. But on a majority of farms there is only sufficient stone to construct a small portion of the fences required and recourse must be had to wood. For the greater part there is no doubt that cedar is the best sort of timber for that purpose, although black ash is scarcely less durable. Where these are not to be had pine, white ash, white oak, or rock elm, make good fences. I think the common worm-rail fence is decidedly preferable both as regards durability and efficiency. It is objected by some that it is easily blown down or thrown over by animals, but these casualties are almost invariably the result of improper construction. To construct a thoroughly good rail fence procure cedar rails if possible, if not any of the above-named timbers will do; let the rails be of uniform length and let them be as near the same thickness as may be, let them be at least six inches thick; 12 feet is the most convenient length. Set a row of stakes for each side of the proposed fence, the width of which should be such that when the fence is laid the rails will cross each other at the corners at right angles. This is the best rule to adopt whatever be the length of the rails; a fence constructed by this rule and of 12 foot rails, will occupy a strip of about 9 feet in width; it is this we noticed with that is the main cause of rail fences blowing down. After the stakes are set and everything ready, commence at the lowest ground and *lay up hill*; it will be observed by examining a fence that the rails will be more level, which is of great importance as regards the strength of the fence during the process of erection. Great care should be exercised to keep the corners at one equal height by putting the largest rails on the lowest corners and also to carry the corner up perpendicularly. It would be an improvement to place each corner on a flat stone about 6 inches thick, and the space thus left between the ground and the bottom rail may be filled up with stones which will prevent the bottom rails from rotting. Never put on what are called lockers; they are only a useless incumbrance. A fence put up in this manner and 6 feet high, if laid on the ground will be about 6½ feet high or if on stones 7 feet, and I venture to say will not only keep all four-footed "domestics" on their own side, but will require less labor than is [illegible] in repair than any other sort of worm fence, and will (if made of sound cedar rails) last 100 years.

(*To be Continued.*)

ERR.—In the third line of last week's part for "more apparently" read "more appropriate."

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Bilious Colic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures [illegible] Dysentary and Bowel Complaints.

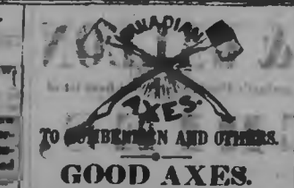
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Burns, Scalds, Fresh Cuts, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Neuralgia, Tic-douloureux and Toothache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures an excellent thing for Strains, Sprains, Wounds and Bruises. It takes away all Pain [illegible]

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. Wilson and Wm. Coulter. In Lindsay by [illegible] Bottsford, H. Gregory; Cameron, [illegible] and all medicine dealers.



TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.

GOOD AXES.

WARRANTED AT $15 PER DOZ.

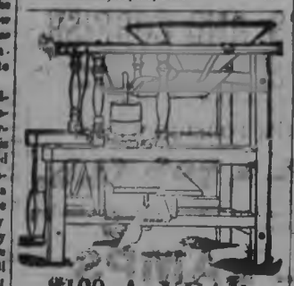
BROAD AXES $5 EACH.

Please call at my shop, examine my work, and if satisfied that it is of the first class.

☞ Broad and Narrow Axes jumped and ground in the shortest notice.

W. MOCOCK.

Ashburnham, Sept. 5, 1860. 36



$100 A YEAR

AND UPWARDS SAVED to the Farmers, by using Aldus Mowry's

CHOP CRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient, with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 10 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Arthur ham, Peterborough," will be promptly attende

Mathew McIndoe, Curran. Joseph Walker, Smith. Francis Boot, Ashby, W. Kilgo. do
O. Harkness, do S. Dickson, Peterboro'.
W. Armstrong, Otonabee. C. Gifford, Cobourg

The Inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 15th, 1859.

BARNS.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS, PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:
Joseph Walton. John Walton.

MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

M. MOWRY.

Peterboro', March 14, 1860.

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonsit, Huron, & Bonemanville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Office in Gillet's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

"Nothing like Leather."

THE subscriber has, on consignment, a quantity of superior Spanish and Slaughtered

SOLE LEATHER,

which will be sold at very low prices for Cash, by the Roll or Single Side, at his Boot & Shoe Store, George St., Peterboro.'

J. B. BISBEE.

Nov. 7, 1860. 45

HARNESS AND SADDLERY

PLEASURE AND FANCY SLEIGHS,

Such as Long Square-timber and Pedling Bobsleighs, Farmers' Frame, and Beam Sleighs, a number on hand, and made to order in every style.

REPAIRING

of every description. Jobbing and Horse shoeing done at the premises on short notice.

J. & T. BOUGLAS,
Brock Street.

Peterboro, Nov. 19, 1860. 47

THE 'GENESEE FARMER.'

[ESTABLISHED IN 1831.]

TO THE FARMERS OF CANADA!

THE GENESEE FARMER is now admitted to be the cheapest agricultural paper published. It has with one exception, double the circulation of any similar journal in the world.

ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR!

Send the names, P. Offices, and remittances, at our risk, of one of your neighbors to join you, and send a dollar bill.

THE NEW VOLUME

Commences with the January number, to be issued immediately.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Published for thirty years in the very heart of the "Genesee Country," with thousands of the best farmers and fruit-growers in Canada and the United States as correspondents, the "Genesee Farmer" contains information of great value. We prepay the American postage without extra charge, to all papers sent to Canada.

Address
JOSEPH HARRIS,
Publisher and Proprietor.
Rochester, N. Y.

Dec. 26, 1860.

STEWART & GALLON

HAVE just received by Express for Christmas sales, a nice lot of

Smoked Salmon,
Mackerel,
Fiddle Haddies,
and Sardines.

Lemon, Mounted, Valentia and Salmon Relish, Almonds,
Walnuts,
and Filberts,

—ALSO—

Wines, Champagnes,
Rum & Alleopp's Pale Ale, London Porter, &c.

No. 2 Burnham's Block, of corner Peterboro' Nov. 19, 1860. 51

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLEMOS, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1860. 7

WESTERN
Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS!

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, June 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above [illegible]

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

JOHN O'DONNELL, JR.,
Dentist.

OFFICE.—Burnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, in that case inflamation ensues and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, [Jaw] bones, gums, tongue, distraction of the Jaw, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro, Jan. 3rd, 1861. 2

The "Orange Herald"

Is published every WEDNESDAY,

AT 68 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

TERMS—$1.50 per Annum, strictly in advance.

To Clubs—Four copies for $5; Eight copies for $10; twelve copies for $15; forty copies for $1 each.

The *Herald* is printed in quarto form, and contains eight pages,—by thirty-two columns.

All Masters and other officers of Lodges are requested to act as Agents. All parties doing so, and forwarding a club of eight names, will receive a copy free.

R. MOORE,
Publisher.

Dec. 15, 1860. 51

A PRIME LOT OF
AMERICAN CHEESE,

For Sale cheap at Cadwell's Bakery, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', 17th Oct., 1860. 43-3in

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

DR. [illegible]'S
PULMONIC WAFERS,

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all states and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, for even the organic structure of the most organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

These Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, in all cases, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness. For Singers and Speakers they are invaluable.

Prepared and sold by the Proprietor, [illegible]

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists take [illegible]

Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to smokers
Invaluable to smokers
Invaluable to smokers

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And great clearness to the Voice.
And great clearness to the Voice.
And great clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists,
Sold by all Druggists,
Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

Secure the shadow, ere the substance fades.

GEO. A. COX

AMBROTYPE
AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity that he has recently refitted and refurnished his rooms with a new and complete as possible, and having taken instructions from the celebrated Photographer, W. H. Fuller, Esq., of Rochester, universally acknowledged to be unsurpassed in the profession, is therefore now prepared to take pictures in the

PHOTOGRAPHIC, AMBROTYPE,
Meleonotype,

and every other style of the art, which he challenges any other artist in the Province to excel. Prices remarkably low. Every description of out-door scenery taken with accuracy.

Rooms in Burnham's Block, same entrance as to the Montreal Telegraph Office. ☞ Call and examine specimens and cases.

Peterborough, Sept. 20, 1860. 37

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL.
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 26th, 1860. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1860.

William Clurton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	P. Ayers.
W. N. Hayter,	W. & C. Johnston,
E. Burnham.	H. Sherwood.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular institution over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS!"

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal,*"

3rd.—Four admissions, during the season, to The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, statuettes, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 36 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"

is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage pre-paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For farther particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 10 cts. in stamps or coin.

Address,
C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*
No. 8 Broadway, N.Y.

N. B.—Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Early Secretary for United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

No. 8, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11.

AMERICAN HOTEL
PETERBOROUGH.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. Lewis McGregor in the above Hotel would respectfully inform the public that it will be his study to conduct it so as to merit a continuance of the support so liberally accorded to the late proprietor.

THE BAR

will always be supplied with liquors and cigars of the choicest brands.

The closest attention will be given to the [illegible] wants of

The Travelling Public

and the greatest care exercised in the cooking of meals. Hostler Gentry will always be in attendance at the stables.

Carriages run regularly to and from the cars for the convenience of passengers.

GEORGE ROSS.

Peterboro, Nov. 1860. 47

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of Parliament for the passing of

An Act to consolidate the Debt of the Town of Peterborough.

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterboro' Nov. 21, 1860. 47

NOTICE.

THE DRY GOODS business heretofore carried on here by the Peterborough will in future be conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Gennen Dawson, with whom all arrangements relative to my said business must be made.

W. A. SCOTT.

Referring to the above, the subscriber would intimate to the public, that he is now receiving a very large and carefully selected stock of British and Foreign

DRY-GOODS,

consisting of a superior assortment of

SILK, WOOLEN, COTTON,
AND
LINEN GOODS,

suitable for the season, which will be offered at such prices as cannot fail to meet the wants of customers.

The business will hereafter be carried on strictly on the

Cash Principle,

and Cash purchasers will find in the Stock and prices, unusual inducements; a continuation of the liberal patronage of the past, is respectfully solicited.

W. A. SCOTT.

Peterborough, Nov. 7th, 1860. 45

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 26, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,

in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,

JAS WEIR.

Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 45

CAMPBELL & C

Most factorers of, and Dealers in

MILL FURNISHIGS,

And Manufacturers Supplies,

OFFICE, 14 ST. PETER STREET
MONTREAL.

SAWS! SAWS!

OF every description, on hand and made to order.

CAMPBELL & Co.
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

FILES! FILES!

THOMAS FIRTH & SONS, Beardshaw & Sons, Spear & Jackson's, and other Makers. Also, every description of Files, RECUT and warranted good as new, at a very much less price than is usually paid for new Files.

CAMPBELL & Co.
14 St. Peter Street Montreal.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

SPERM, Whale, Solar Sperm, Elephant, Lard, Coal Oil, &c., for burning or machinery, either by the barrel or 5 to 10 gallon kegs.

CAMPBELL & Co.,
14 St. Peter Street Montreal.

LEATHER BELTING!

PATENT Stretched, Waterproof, Cemented, Riveted or Gutt-hol, warranted in every respect; can furnish either the Trade or Consumers at a lower price than any other parties in Canada. Send for Price List of Prices.

CAMPBELL & Co.,
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

September 26, 1860. 3m

TO RENT.

ON LIBERAL TERMS, the premises known as Trafalgar Cottage, beautifully situated on the Otonabee, commanding a full view of Peterborough, and of the River, and within a few minutes walk of the centre of the Town

It contains every necessary accomodation for a respectable family, and can have a few acres of excellent land attached if required.

ALSO,—The premises now occupied by the subscriber, with from 10 to thirty acres of land.

For particulars apply to the proprietor,
SAMUEL DICKSON.

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has REMOVED to the commodious Hotel,

Near the Port Hope Depot,

where he will be happy to receive the continued patronage of his friends and the public.

JOS. SEDGWICK,
Proprietor.

Peterboro', Nov. 21, 1860. 48

A STARTLING FACT!

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns as wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1862; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

Three Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market. C. W. 50-1y.

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth *Extracted* with the *least possible pain.*

Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanized Rubber.

ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.

Peterborough, April 13th 1860. 15

WANTED.

OATS, PEAS & BARLEY.

THE undersigned will pay the highest cash prices for any quantity of the above mentioned grains delivered at the Ashburnham Grist Warehouse.

THOS. SHORT.
D. SUTHERLAND,
Agent.

Keene, Oct. 1, 1860. 42

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against giving credit to any person whomsoever in my name, without my order.

JOS. McMASTER.

Ashburnham, Dec. 6 1860. 49

SADDLERY & HARNESS
WARE-HOUSE.

Opposite A. Mallory's Auction Room, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1860 45

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel, 17

THE NEW NATIONAL DOUBLE THREAD $20 FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE.

The new National Double Thread $20 Family Sewing Machine will be delivered at the residence of those ordering it in any part of the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, without extra charge.

Orders by mail post-paid will be attended to. Oders left at the subscribers' residence, on Queen St., south of Hunter St., front of the English Church, Peterboro', where also the Machines can be seen.

GEO. MUNRO.

Authorised Agent of J. W. Harris, & Co.,
Boston, Mass. U.S.

Peterboro', Dec. 12, 1860 50

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there any one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their powers are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RESTLESSNESS, NERVELESSNESS and MENTAL DISORDERS, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate the vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

are so compound that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the bowels which in turn are driven with health or physical debility is established to heal his health or purity restored by a remedy at once so simple and living.

Not only do they cure the everyday complaints of every family, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases that were supposed to be beyond the reach of medicine. Indeed, so perfect is their control over the disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, that a few doses will restore them from the most distressing derangement to health, strength, and soundness of action. Consumption, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in the Stomach, Colic, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Piles, Blotches, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, Female Complaints, Liver Complaints, Dumbness, Fever, Ague, and Intermittent Fevers, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Canker, Worms, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, and for Purifying the Blood, they have no equal. Their sugar coating renders the taste pleasant, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent men of every profession in life, have voluntarily certified to the public the unrivalled excellence of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. Pamphlets containing the certificates, with full directions for the cure of all the complaints to which they are liable, and the testimony that should be read by the skeptical, may be had gratis of the agents below named.

We do not publish the names of certificates in the newspapers, as other medicines do, but prefer to furnish them to the individuals who call for our pamphlets.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

All our Remedies may be had of

Cramptons, Hamilton; Dr. Spencer, Kingston; Dr. Sutherland, Brockville; Dr. Reynolds, Belleville; Dr. Hall, Picton; Dr. Hamilton, Napanee; Dr. Dickson, Colborne; Dr. Hall, Cobourg; Dr. Lynde, Whitby; Dr. Hall, Oshawa; Dr. Hall, Dundas; Dr. Hall, Hamilton; Dr. Hall, Toronto; Dr. Hall, Brantford; Dr. Hall, Paris; Dr. Hall, Galt; Dr. Hall, Guelph; Dr. Hall, Elora; Dr. Hall, Fergus; Dr. Hall, Orangeville; Dr. Hall, Owen Sound; Dr. Hall, Collingwood; Dr. Hall, Barrie; Dr. Hall, Bradford; Dr. Hall, Newmarket; Dr. Hall, Aurora; Dr. Hall, Richmond Hill; Dr. Hall, Markham; Dr. Hall, Pickering; Dr. Hall, Whitby; Dr. Hall, Oshawa; Dr. Hall, Port Hope; Dr. Hall, Cobourg; Dr. Hall, Peterboro'; Dr. Hall, Lindsay; Dr. Hall, Bowmanville; Dr. Hall, Port Perry; Dr. Hall, Uxbridge

File

The Examiner.

"THE PEOPLE."

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY [illegible], 1861.

Volume VII.

"THE EXAMINER"
Is published every Thursday morning at

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT

Town Council.

Monday, Jan. 28, 1861.

The Council met. Present—His worship the Mayor, and Messrs. Stevenson, Armour, (Chamberlain,) Ryan, Lantalum, Hall, Hutchison, Dimond, McDonald, Brown, Ward, Crandell, and Edwards.

The Mayor read a communication from [illegible], in reference to the [illegible] on George Street.

Referred to Committee on Streets.

Applications from W. [illegible] and Tom [illegible] for the office of Chief Constable, were received by [illegible].

Who Murdered Downie?

About the end of the eighteenth century, whenever any student of the Marischal College, Aberdeen, incurred the displeasure of the "Humane Society," he was solemnly cited before the Quadrat, "Who murdered Downie?" Reply and rejoinder generally brought on a collision between the town and gown; although the young gentlemen were accused of what was chronologically impossible.

People have a right to be angry at being stigmatized themselves, when their ancestors have probability on their side; but the "taxing off" of Downie screened when the gownsmen, so maligned, were in swaddling clothes.

But there was a time, when to be branded as an accomplice in the slaughter of Richard Downie, made the blood run to the cheek of many a youth, and sent him home to his books thoughtful and subdued.

Downie was a tailor or janitor at Marischal College. One of his duties consisted in securing the gates by a certain hour; previous to which all the students had to assemble in the common hall, where a Latin prayer was delivered by the principal.—Whether, in discharging this function, Downie was more rigid than his predecessor in office, or whether he became stricter in the performance of it at one time than another, cannot now be ascertained; but there can be no doubt that he closed the gate with austere punctuality, and that those who were not in the common hall within a minute of the prescribed time, were shut, and were afterwards reprimanded and fined by the principal and professors. The students became irritated at this strictness, and to k every petty means of annoying the sacristan; he, in his turn, applied the screw at other points of academic routine, and a fierce war soon began to rage between the collegians and the humble functionary. Downie took care that in all his proceedings he kept within the strict letter of the law; but his opponents were not so casuist, and the decisions of the rulers were uniformly against them, and in favor of Downie. Reprimands and fines having failed in producing due subordination, castigation, supension, and even the extreme measure of expulsion had to be put in force; and, in the end, these prevailed. But a secret and deadly grudge continued to rankle against Downie. Various schemes of revenge were thought of.

Downie, in common with teachers and pupils, enjoyed the leisure of the short New Year's vacation. Pleasure being to some extent the object of the many who, on that occasion, betook themselves to the country, Downie, with his family, was spending a few days with his friends at Kintore, when, at length he found himself in a large apartment hung with black, and lighted by a number of candles. Persons after persons, whom he well knew, dressed in black cloaks, the badge of mourning, and carrying white wands in their hands, entered the room. Downie, with his family, was informed that a gentleman at the door desired to speak with him. Downie, with considerable trepidation, left the room, and was conducted by the persons in black to a hearse, in which he was desired to enter. He was then driven to the Marischal College, where he was conducted to the Quadrat, and placed at the bar of the Humane Society. Here he was charged with the murder of Richard Downie, and, after a mock trial, was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. Downie was dead!

Bright had killed him as effectually as if the axe of a real headsman had severed his head from his body.

So much tragedy for a jest. The excited students tried to appease pain, but all was over; and the conspirators had now to bethink themselves of safety. They now in reality swore an oath among themselves, and the indignant young men, carrying their disguises with them, left the body of Downie lying in the hotel. One of their number told the landlord that their entertainment was not yet quite over, and that they did not wish the individual that was left in the room to be disturbed for three hours. This was to give them all time to make their escape.

Next morning the body was found.—Judicial inquiry was instituted, but no satisfactory result could be arrived at. The corpse of poor Downie exhibited all mark of violence internal or external. The ill-will between him and the students was known; it was also known that the students had hired apartments in the hotel for a theatrical representation—that Downie had been met for by them; but beyond this nothing was known. No noise had been heard, and no proof of murder could be adduced. Of two hundred students at the college, who could point out the guilty one? Impossible. The statutes were scanned, even the very oath that the members of the Humane Society had taken was produced in court; but nothing could be found to implicate any individual. The verdict was, "Found dead."

Thus ended the affair, and the only vestige of it now remaining is the Humane Society, which still exists, and which, in consequence of the above melancholy occurrence, has been ever since called the Downie Club.

THE END OF GREAT MEN.

It is customary to close the obituary notices of distinguished persons, by appending a few pertinent remarks on the end of the four most conspicuous places were Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, and Bonaparte. We had seen them all shattered limbs before but never did the fatal accident strike deeper into our bosom or more vividly place before us their histories. Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of ambition, and with his sceptre wound into Europe, Asia, and Africa, and the whole world into his hand, sat down upon a conquered world and wept that there was not another world to conquer—at a city not far from the scene of debauch. Hannibal, after having [illegible] to Rome, [illegible] Cæsar, after having [illegible] Pompey, [illegible] Bonaparte, after having [illegible] Europe, [illegible] Waterloo, [illegible] St. Helena, [illegible] Napoleon, [illegible] Bright had killed him as effectually as if the axe of a real headsman had severed his head from his body.

So much tragedy for a jest. The excited students tried to appease pain, but all was over; and the conspirators had now to bethink themselves of safety. They now in reality swore an oath among themselves, and the indignant young men, carrying their disguises with them, left the body of Downie lying in the hotel. One of their number told the landlord that their entertainment was not yet quite over, and that they did not wish the individual that was left in the room to be disturbed for three hours. This was to give them all time to make their escape.

Next morning the body was found.—Judicial inquiry was instituted, but no satisfactory result could be arrived at. The corpse of poor Downie exhibited all mark of violence internal or external. The ill-will between him and the students was known; it was also known that the students had hired apartments in the hotel for a theatrical representation—that Downie had been met for by them; but beyond this nothing was known. No noise had been heard, and no proof of murder could be adduced. Of two hundred students at the college, who could point out the guilty one? Impossible. The statutes were scanned, even the very oath that the members of the Humane Society had taken was produced in court; but nothing could be found to implicate any individual. The verdict was, "Found dead."

Thus ended the affair, and the only vestige of it now remaining is the Humane Society, which still exists, and which, in consequence of the above melancholy occurrence, has been ever since called the Downie Club.

CANADIAN FLAX.

The soil of America has long been noted for the [illegible] of acres in the United States are annually set apart for that purpose, and the farmers are [illegible] among the most well [illegible] object is to take of the seed; as for the fibre, few of the growers take the least trouble so far as regards the textile material of the plant.

Will Canada a considerable breadth of land is [illegible] by this. The soil [illegible] cotton, as well as the temperature of the air, in many districts [illegible] those of the United Ireland. A gentleman who resides within a few miles of Belfast, and who recently returned [illegible] informed us that he passed several [illegible] the appearance of which [illegible] much like those in some parts of Down and Antrim. Obviously the result that the [illegible] proportion of the inhabitants were either direct Irish or the descendants of Irish immigrants. Flax culture, we have said, is carried on there by several of the farmers, but the deficiency of labor in pulling the straw for market, and the still greater drawback arising from the want of local consumption, have hitherto kept the growth down to the mere requirements of the seed trade.

In yesterday's Wing we noticed the arrival in town of some specimens of Canadian-grown flax, brought over by Mr. Blaikie. These samples were yesterday exhibited to several of our merchants, and appear to have met a favorable opinion [illegible] pronounced on their quality. On [illegible] particular enquiry into the matter, we have learned that Messrs. Blaikie & Alexander, of Caledon, had grown the [illegible] two hundred acres of flax, [illegible] North Riding, Wentworth. Attracted by the large [illegible] a number of [illegible] gracious a season will [illegible] the purpose of giving future growers [illegible] possible facilities in the [illegible] for market. The samples exhibited in Belfast yesterday were [illegible] Owing to the great drought by which the Upper portion of Western Canada was [illegible] the early part of the season, the fibre in the [illegible] is stunted and less [illegible] than it would have been under more favorable circumstances. In the whole, the samples shown to us have been valued at [illegible] to 104 the [illegible] ton. The yield of the Canadian soil is fully equal to that of the average of the North of Ireland, some of the finer lands producing six [illegible] or about [illegible] stones to the statute acre.

Hitherto the chief object of the Canadian farmer has been the growth of wheat. To that species of production he clings with something like superstitious feeling, and the result is that, when a backward season comes on him, he seems [illegible] as was the Cell of former days when the potato crop proved defective. It is, therefore, been considered by [illegible] that the introduction of the new [illegible] on a scale of some degree equal to the resources of the colony, would diversify the [illegible] of the colonial farmer, and would add, to the [illegible] power of the Province.

The [illegible] of the Indian [illegible] Special [illegible] to the [illegible] of vast good being accomplished by the [illegible] trade. A [illegible] ers will clearly [illegible] from the increased supplies of [illegible] corn, an article now so much required in the [illegible] of the [illegible] description of goods. Canadian lands suffering [illegible] from those of the Punjaub, promise to do something [illegible] meeting the deficiencies felt in supplies of [illegible] and [illegible] of flax [illegible] 40, or fifty thousand [illegible] annually raised in British North America, had the great

THE LICENSE [illegible]

[illegible] enough whose [illegible] Xmas. [illegible] to [illegible] a weighty [illegible] [illegible] liquor-selling [illegible] [illegible] it is sold. It is to be hoped that [illegible] least to reduce the [illegible] of places where [illegible] and four in summer. Now many [illegible] that distance without stopping to rest, or food; but we [illegible] to [illegible] to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DEATH OF LOLA MONTEZ.

There are few readers of the newspaper literature of the day who are not familiar with the name of that eccentric, brilliant, and hapless woman known as Lola Montez. As a dancer, an actress, a politician, a courtezan, a lecturer, a dancer, she has occupied a large space of the public attention for many years, both in the country and in Europe. Her career, so strangely chaotic, so wonderfully checquered, came to its end on Tuesday last. After a lingering period of suffering, during which the knowledge of her approaching end quickened her to renewed preparations to meet it, she breathed her last tranquilly, the victim of a paralytic complaint which defied the skill of New York. Her funeral took place on Thursday, and was attended with no other demonstration than that of affectionate lamentation for one who was known to be kindly in her nature to others, and who, in the latter days of her life, succeeded in winning the esteem and regard of a wide circle of friends.

Lola Montez was born in the city of Limerick, Ireland, in the year 1818. Her parents were English on the paternal and Spanish on the maternal side. Shortly after her birth her father, who was a Captain in the army, was ordered with his regiment to India, where Lola (who had previously had the name of Maria Dolores Eliza Rosanna Gilbert) remained for two or three years. It is thus here that the experiment for first misfortune. Her father was carried off by cholera, and she commenced that wonderful series of migrations which have made her name familiar in all parts of the world. She returned to Europe, and being a young and beautiful child, with a temperament of rare vivacity, was welcomed in her father's family. There was even some jealousy displayed as to who should possess her. A part of her time was passed in Scotland, a part in London, a part in Paris, and finally a part in Bath, where Lola completed her education, and made preparations to return to India with her mother. It was at this time (she was only 14 years old) that she discovered she was the possessor of a will and a temper of her own. Montez, with the usual foresight of her kind, had contracted a match for the budding Lola, and had settled that young lady's destinies in a business-like universal way. The chosen swain was a very rich and very yellow Nabob, who had expressed a desire to have a young wife shipped to him, and expected her to do so across with his next lot of blue pills and bitter beer.—Lola exploded with anger, and summon refused to be comforted. Conciliation being impossible, Lola determined to call in the advice of a military friend. That gentleman deliberated on the matter, and the next day eloped with her, as the wisest thing that could be done under the circumstances.—They were married and Lola became Mrs. James—the male bearer of the name being a Captain in the army.

Elopement appears to have been this gentleman's specialty for all the life of Mr. A few months after his wedding he was ordered to India, and scarcely had he reached that burning shore when his ardent nature prevailed him to desert his young wife and elope with another lady. Without any remorse, poor Lola was compelled to return to the roof of her indignant mother, who resided at Calcutta. Her treatment while there was anything but gentle. She was looked up like a prisoner, and released only when her health and spirits had taken flight. It became necessary for her restoration that she should return to Europe, and this she did.

The mention of helplessness which she had experienced, and the indignities to which it had subjected her, were probably the causes that first directed her attention to the subject of some profession in which she might attain an independence. The stage is the aspiration of all love remembered, and towards the stage the poor lone bar bent her dancers. As an actress she doubted her own powers, especially her knowledge of the language, and determined therefore to become a dancer. Her studies were prosecuted with vigor, partly in England and partly in Spain. At length she ventured in making her debut at one of the London theatres. It was a success, and Lola felt that ever indeed, she had the world before her, and no reasons to prosecute her for her misfortunes. That respected lady, indeed, never more recognized Lola, and chose to regard her as dead from the moment she stepped on the stage of Her Majesty's theatre.

It is not necessary to follow Lola's movements as an artist. They came to a temporary end in Paris, where, having made the acquaintance of an officer, Dujarrier by name, she became intoxicated with the glitter and splendors of the day. Thenceforth the devoted her whole intellect to the study of politics and the promotion of pastime. She was introduced to Dujarrier, and would have married him, but, a few days before the nuptials, that gentleman was killed in a duel, and she found herself once more overtaken by a calamity. As an artist she was not robbed by the Parliamentary after the death of her principal patron, she determined once more to make a tour. It was on the dancing occasion to which we have referred that she first visited Munich (1846) and succeeded in winning the attention of King Louis—a monarch who was willing to receive political consolation from lips as ruby. It was said he was governed by Lola's views, and republicans were aghast advice. The nobility looked on with astonishment, and then with indignation. Their resentment became deeply stirred when it was seen on that Lola was to be a lieutenant at Court, and had been created with the [illegible] Countess of Landsfeld; they were scandalized when they heard that she had been presented at the note of county thereof duties a year, and supplied with a shooting palace finished to suit. But these things were done.—When the Cabinet resigned in disgust, Lola put herself in difficult of forming a new Cabinet, in which the republican element should be represented. She selected people from all ranks and classes, attempted to introduce the code Napoleon as the law of the land, and many sweeping measures of reform which marked not only strength of character to propose but great intellectual ability to realize, gratitude to the few she had attracted as her fellow-laborers in the good cause.

She had her party and it was strong, but the party against her was more united, and her downfall became inevitable. The [illegible] Jesuits already the people against her, and her appointment to the Cabinet was the signal of some petty intrigue which in such Roman would have taken its notice of, but which she treated with [illegible] supreme contempt. Finally the shame of her life was visited on her innocent head. The [illegible] Lola, who were passing at the time, barely escaped being dragged from their carriage. The next day a royal decree closed the University, and after that came the persecution. Lola left Bavaria in the disguise of a peasant girl, and never more set foot in England.

Her career in this country is too recent and well-known to need recapitulation. From New Orleans she went to California, where it is said she was married to, and divorced from, a man named Heath. In 1855 she went to Australia, where she played with success. She afterwards visited and lectured in England, and returned to New York about two years ago. She also lectured in Toronto to a large audience.—Her business at that time and subsequently were well patronized.

The other events of this remarkable woman's career would supply material for a dozen romances. She had three husbands successively in the ecclesiastical domain which she produced here on her first arrival among us. Her life has been a turbulent one, but her end was peaceful. For some time past she devoted herself almost exclusively to the subject of religion, and with the fervor of heart which her life nothing to be doubted. She was generous and high-spirited to a fault; irritable, too, as such natures are apt to be, but forgiving and affectionate. Her natural talents were of the highest order; her accomplishments manifold, and in some respects not common. Dr. Hayes was her spiritual adviser, and the funeral services were performed by him. Lola Montez was interred in Greenwood Cemetery. She died in poverty, but was watched over and supplied with all the needful by friends who loved her and across her bier.

THE CAUSE OF LOLA MONTEZ' DEATH.

The *Philadelphia Press* relates the following of the late Lola Montez:—*A few months ago* she was attacked with paralysis, which ended in death. The "cause" of this attack remains in no mystery, and we shall mention it here. When Lola went to California in an actress, she engaged an agent. This gentleman was a married man, with two children, and seeing him unhappy in their absence, she persuaded him with sufficient money to bring them and their goods. Shortly afterwards arrived their husband died. Lola then adopted the widow and orphans—educating the latter at Mrs. Willard's seminary at Troy. An officer by the United States navy fell in love with one of these girls, and Lola, literally acting in loco parentis, approved of his suit. During her last visit to England, the marriage took place. Lola did not again encounter her protege (who accompanied her husband to a distant State, where he was detained for public duty,) until a recent period, when she met her walking down Broadway, in company with a lady of the highest ton. With her usual impulse, Lola rushed to her young friend—literally the child of her charity—as to embrace her. The young lady coldly drew back and said, "Madam, I do not know you!" "Not know me? I am Lola—Lola Montez." "Madam," she exclaimed, as she turned coldly away, "I know you not, I never saw you before, and if you persist in speaking to me I will call a policeman," and walked away. Lola went home "more to sorrow than to anger," and that same day had the first attack of paralysis, which, a few days ago, destroyed her.—Lola Montez was literally murdered by ingratitude.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Halifax (N. S.) *Chronicle* has been favored with a letter which certainly presents a most deplorable picture of the state of society in Newfoundland. The letter is dated Saint John, Jan. 2:

"This country is in a most wretched state. The population of the Island, exclusive of Bay St. George and the French shore, is about 100,000, and the ordinary sum disbursed for poor relief is £10,000. This year, however, (unless this amount will exactly suffice to prevent starvation. In St. John's beggars meet you at all corners.—The car hours their harrowing tones at the house, the office, and on the streets. Shutters is also too common during the past year; no less than 1,500 deaths have taken place here out of a population of 22,000. The great mortality is in a measure owing to the filthy condition of the town. During the Christmas and New Year's holidays the streets are infested with ruffians drunk and fraternizing, with snarls on, who go about beating everybody—all in fun, of course—but unfortunately it is not unusual even with them to avail themselves of their drunkenness, and entrust parties against whom they have any grudge. In a neighboring village last Friday night a party of them attacked a young man named Stower, and literally beat his brains out on the spot. No one can be found to frame the horrible deed on any party. Last night, in Harbor Grace a gentleman was attacked in the street and severely cudgeled with his stick;—about 200 beat him at once. In that town no respectable man thinks of leaving shortly after dark unarmed; and it is evidence for one to be always armed, so as not to be taken at a disadvantage. Altogether, at the present time, the country presents a dreadful picture of disorganization and crime, such as is not with in an country possessing the advantages of a free constitution. And what the end will be no one can tell. Even moderate men are beginning to think that people must protect themselves."

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Legislative Committee to whom was referred the subject for raising supplies for the present fiscal year, report a deficiency of $1,527,000, to raise which was they submitted a bill of taxation which will produce, it is estimated, $1,750,000. During the [illegible] debate on the 4th [illegible] Mr. Hamilton, of Edgefield, moved to amend by striking out the clause which provides that every one hundred dollars in all lots, lands and buildings within any city, town or village; $1 per $100 on furniture, and all professional, trade, and occupation taxes now required by law to be paid in specie, or its equivalent, be paid in specie or its equivalent. The amendment was rejected by 76 to 29. The bill was then passed. It provides that every person owning property in the city of Charleston shall pay $100 on every $100 of property, and all other persons in the State shall pay $50 on every $100 of property. Every person owning property in the city of Charleston shall pay $100 on every $100 of property, and all other persons in the State shall pay $50 on every $100 of property. Every person owning property in the city of Charleston shall pay $100 on every $100 of property, and all other persons in the State shall pay $50 on every $100 of property.

Progress of the Civil War.

THE "BROOKLYN" FOR THE SOUTH.

Norfolk, Va. Jan. 22.—The *Hartford* sailed yesterday for the South with sealed orders. She takes two companies from Fort Monroe.

GREAT ARRIVAL OF SPECIE.

New York, Jan. 22.—The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall, brings a million and a quarter in specie. War operations in New Granada continued unfavorable to the Government.

ANOTHER PLOT.

Gen. Scott is said to have received detailed information of a plot to seize the United States arsenal at St. Louis.

SOUTH CAROLINA ACCEPTS INDIAN AID.

The Catawba Indians have offered their services to South Carolina as a military company, and Gov. Pickens has accepted them.

The Republican Central Committee has been superseded by the election of Mr. Dubois of Boston, as President.

The recent seizures, by the police of New York, of arms destined for Savannah, has caused some excitement in [illegible], and it is thought that retaliatory measures will be adopted.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Charleston, Jan. 23.—The battery on Sullivan's Island, fired into a boat on Monday night, which appeared with muffled oars. The enemy vacated off and then fired. The boat turned and went away. Soon after the boat was heard to land at Sumpter, one man saying he was badly wounded. Some say it was an effort to run the gauntlet of the enemy and spike the guns; others, that they were deserters.

Jeff. Davis was expected to arrive here last night. He is talked of for President of the Southern Confederacy. After the adjournment of the Legislature the Sovereign Convention will be called. The Governor is in receipt of many insulting anonymous letters from the North.

THE PRESIDENT WAVERING AGAIN.

From the New York Tribune.

There is reason to fear that the President has modified his recent views, and is now decided in his policy and tone. He is unimpressible as to the extent and character of threatening indications here and at Baltimore, and counsels confidently with some of the most notorious secessionists in this city, who are Federal officeholders, and known to hold peculiar relations of intimacy with the leading conspirators who originated the secession movement. This confidence has been complimented of, but still continues, and unless [illegible] resentment. His Cabinet stand firm, and if there be any more serious signs of yielding, another explosion may be expected.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

Baton Rouge, Jan. 23.—The committee of fifteen reported an ordinance dissolving all connection with the United States; but all treaties, acts of Congress, &c., not incompatible with the ordinance, to remain in force; also recognizing the right of ingress and egress to the mouth of the Mississippi river by all friendly States, and declaring a willingness to enter into guarantees for the exercise of those rights.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond, January 24.—The Virginia Congressmen have sent an address to the people of Virginia, reviewing the proceedings and probable action of Congress. They say it is in vain to hope for any measure of conciliation or adjustment from Congress—that the people should accept. They are also satisfied that the Republican party designs, by civil war alone, to coerce the Southern States, under the pretext of enforcement of the laws, unless it becomes speedily apparent that the seceding States are so numerous and determined, and united, as to make such an attempt hopeless. They conclude by expressing their solemn conviction that the prompt and decided action of the people of Virginia in convention will afford the surest means of averting impending civil war and preserving peace, and the hope of reconstructing the Union, already disunited.

SURRENDER OF ANOTHER U. S. ARSENAL.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 26.—Seven hundred State troops assembled here this morning for a demonstration on the arsenal. Governor Brown demanded the surrender of the arsenal, which was complied with at half past twelve o'clock. Negotiations were carried on yesterday and this morning. The federal troops entered the Arsenal flag. They will go home for New York.

A NORTHERN LADY IMPRISONED AT CHARLESTON.

The Geneva *Courier* gives the particulars of the imprisonment at Charleston, S. C., of Mrs. Catherine Rutherford, a sister of Hon. Averill, of Geneva, for expressing herself in favor of the North while attending a party!

Mrs. Rutherford was visiting a friend when the subject of discussion came up, and the one asked her opinion upon the subject, which she gave declaring that her sympathies were with the North. Early the next morning she was waited upon by an officer who asked her hotel a requisition of the city. She was tried for sedition and treason, convicted and sentenced to four months imprisonment in a Charleston jail, where she was inhumanly treated, and lived upon bread and water. Hearing an attorney of Congress, she wrote to Roger Wood of New York, asking to see his influence in her behalf that she might be released out. In the place of receiving a kind letter in reply, Mr. Wood there written to a woman under the circumstances, he wrote her an abusive one, gratifying to her persecutors. She was given to understand that if she would appeal what she had said they would set her at liberty. This she refused to do, but was finally released by the Mayor, after about four months imprisonment through the influence of many acquaintances who knew she was there, placed a steamer, started on her way North, and soon arrived in New York city, where she still remains."

☞ One of our Western villages passed an ordinance forbidding horses to walk upon the sidewalks, by no means prohibiting their travelers. The next Sunday nearly every man in town was walking around with a saddle in one hand, and spurs strapped to the other.

☞ It is stated that there is a young woman in the Detroit jail, who was [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Port Hope R. R. Time Table.
Notice—W. Stenhouse.
To Editors.
New Goods—W. Rowland.
Canada Permanent Building and Saving Society—W. Clarke.
Valentines—T. Menzies.

The Gambler.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1861.

THE CENSUS.

We have before expressed a fear that there was resistance justly chargeable upon the Ministry for the manner in which the Census are being taken over the country, and the press all over finds fault with the very loose manner in which this important business is conducted. We are prepared now to assert that it is negligence—culpable negligence—on the part of the officials at head quarters; and it is really too bad if an opportunity like the present, occurring but once in ten years, is [illegible] improved to get the valuable information to be had in no other way. If the Department which is chargeable with conducting the taking of the Census was deficient in assistance to get up and forward the requisite forms and instructions in time, it should have brought in help. Nine years have elapsed since the last returns were made up, and yet this Department is behind time when so long a notice was given for such operations. The Act appointing the taking the Census in 14 and 15 Vic., Cap. 49, and imposes upon the Board of Registration and Statistics the duty of superintending the taking thereof. The Bureau of Agriculture was by the 16th Vic., Cap. 11, associated with the Board of Registration and Statistics, and the Minister of the former is to be Chairman of the latter, and under the direction of the Board he is to have charge of the Census. The Board consists of the Minister of Agriculture, the Receiver General and the Secretary of the Province. The Governor can appoint a Secretary to the Board, or assign the duties of that office to any Clerk in any of the offices the heads of which constitute the Board. The Governor has the appointment of the Census Commissioners, one to be appointed in each County exclusive of any City or Town having 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. The Board has to frame from time to time instructions for the guidance of the persons employed in taking the Census, and forms to be used by them, and shall cause such instructions and forms to be printed and distributed as such numbers as will be requisite. In this locality there was a deficiency of forms; there was not enough forwarded. The Commissioner is to appoint Enumerators who are to be installed and examined by said Commissioner as to whether they understand perfectly the duties they are to perform, and supplied with the proper forms. Sec. 16, Con. Statutes, Cap. 24, says:—

"Each Enumerator in the Cities and *incorporated Towns* and in such other localities as the Board of Registration and Statistics shall think proper, shall be supplied with printed Schedules for the purpose of being left by such Enumerator [illegible] the occupant of each house, or of any story apartment or portion thereof in his District, and filled up by such occupant; and it shall be the duty of such Enumerator requiring such Schedules to leave one copy or more thereof at each house in his Enumeration District, in the course of the week ending on the Saturday next before the Second Monday in January; and upon each such Schedule there shall be a notice that such Schedule is to be filled up and signed by the occupant of such house, or by the occupant of any distinct story, apartment or portion thereof, where the house is let in different stories, apartments or portions, and occupied distinctly by different families or persons, and that the Enumerator will call for the same on the Monday then next following."

No such Schedules have been seen in the *Incorporated* Town of Peterborough. In no one to blame for this? Do not such culpable omissions and neglect warrant all that has been said or sneered about the taking of the Census in 1851? We shall have more to say anon on this matter.

The County Commissioner of this County is out of work at the remarks we made last week in reference to it a County, and wishes to make it appear that those remarks reflected upon the "intelligent and respectable" persons appointed by him as Enumerators for this County. If our readers will take the trouble to read what we then said they will at once perceive that we referred to the dishonest manner in which the enumeration has been conducted in Upper Canada as contrasted with the care taken in Lower Canada to secure a correct return. We said nothing, nor can anything we said be fairly construed to "reflect" upon the enumerators of the County of Peterborough. The Editor of the *Review*, true to the instinct of his nature, still declares and avers everything to crush a foe or hide a friend. It [illegible] that he is destitute of brains to discover that we made no allusions whatever to his subordinates, but he lacks that honorable quality of judging fairly, and he thinks our remarks offered a good opportunity to endeavor to turn the indignation of the Enumerators against us by making them believe they were insulted by us. What we complained of is that there were good grounds for believing that the Census under the present administration were not [illegible] be correct, that, in applauding for the County one of their bludgeon as Commissioner, in connection with the remarks we over the country are lulled into imagination ed. We shall now [illegible] to investigate the matter if [illegible] upon Clerks. This Mr. Thos. White, Jr., has the impudence to say, [illegible]

left my place [illegible] this county has [illegible] of party duty." If their utility. We [illegible] that the law [illegible] the Census must [illegible] the Enumerators for Cities and [illegible] Towns shall be supplied with printed schedules, to be left by them at every house and tenement prior to the third Monday in January. Now this has not been done, and the Census Commissioner clearly—the payment of all work to the Ministry—justifies the omission, as far as our Town is concerned, by dishonestly stating that the law did not contemplate their being left in Towns. Let any one turn up the Statutes 14 and 15 Victoria, Cap. 49, Sec. 11, or Con. Statutes, Canada, Cap. 23, Sec. 16, and be will see for himself. And in the face of all this, the official will coolly tell us that Towns were not to have Schedules. Such impudence and impertinence are insufferable.

The fact is the Minister, with whom rests the responsibility of the taking of the census, is to blame for the very imperfect manner the Act has been observed. Not only have there not been schedules furnished for our Town, but there has not been a sufficient number of sheets furnished for the enumerators, some of them having to stop short on their work awaiting the arrival of a fresh supply from Quebec; and yet the miserable apologist of this Minister in Peterborough for this culpable neglect, justifies all these omissions and negligencies, and says [illegible] a cow at any one who dares to call in question the honesty of the Government in this important matter. Now, we will record our deliberate conviction—a conviction which has certainly been strengthened from the course taken by this advocate of ministerial delinge—that there is good reason to believe that John A. McDonald & Co. would like the census of Upper Canada to fall short of that estimated by George Brown, and hence the reluctance of the Board in not supplying the required documents and instructions in time. It would have been better for the Chairman of the Board of Registration and Statistics to have been preparing the requisite papers for the coming period for taking the census than to be going the round of the country blowing his own trumpet, and praising his colleagues.

THE TOWN'S POSITION.

We are indebted to the Chairman of the Finance Committee for the following statement of assets and liabilities of the Town at the close of 1860, prepared with care by the Treasurer:

ASSETS.

W. A. Scott, Rent	$210 00
do. Taxes	157 29
R. S. Patterson, Rent, 1859	37 50
John Lane, Rent, '59 & '60	25 00
H. Gee, Inl. of Tolls in note	179 79
	$709 58

RAILROAD.

May 15, 1859, Jos Yarker day		
Nov. 15, 1859	"	2000
May 15, 1860	"	2000
Nov. 15, 1860	"	2000
		$14000 00
		$14,139 79

LIABILITIES.

Sundry Accounts	324 50
County rate and Refund	1,250 00
Town notes and costs	2,500 00
	$4,740 50

Delinquent Conveyance.

Town, Byl-w 41, due 12th July, 1861			£ 600
One,	"	57,	" 2 Nov., 1857, Inl. 50
Town,	"	60,	" 12 Jan., 1857, 1000
One,	"	94,	" 1 August, 1856 150
Five,	"	98,	" 10 Dec., 1858 1000
Eight,	"	101,	" 10 Oct. '61 to '68 2250
Two,	"	102,	" 2 July, 1860, 300
			£7,750

The £30,000 Municipal Loan Fund Debentures are not taken into the above account.

SEPARATION OF THE COUNTIES

The Lindsay people are agitating the subject of Separation of the Counties, and we believe notice has been given that an Application will be made to Parliament next Session for the same. The Township Council of Emily gives notice that in the event of Parliament taking any steps to grant said separation, application will be made for an Act to attach the Township of Emily to the County of Peterboro'.

"The Peterboro *Examiner* is jealous and angry at the loss of the printing of the List of Convictions, which are now published in the three papers in this County.—

* * * With reference to the abolition of the Victoria journals, we can assure our contemporary that they abolished us largely in the Peterboro county on his own [illegible] the Victoria."—*Lindsay Herald.*

The *Herald* must know that assertions [illegible] by truth are worthless. We can find no jealousy at the loss of what we never possessed; the List of Convictions never was advertised in the *Examiner*.—On enquiry at the Post Office we find that we have a circulation in the Town of Lindsay alone exceeding that of the three papers published in Victoria County united. Now, The *Lindsay Herald* has only three subscribers in Peterboro, and two of these are [illegible] agents in the Sheriff and County Treasurers. Of the 13 copies of papers from the neighboring County the Gaseous Warder has 10. Is the *Herald* satisfied?

☞ A grand Concert was given in the Lecture Room of the new Schoolhouse on Monday night. The Choral Society, the Rifle Band, Messrs. Hendrick, Chamberlain, Kennedy, Weller, Crossley, and in fact the combined musical talent of Peterboro was concentrated in one grand effort. The audience was numerous and respectable, and the entertainment a splendid one. At the close the President of the Choral Society, W. Clarke, Esq., announced that the proceeds were to be devoted to liquidating a small sum remaining unpaid on the piano recently purchased for the use of the Society, and that it was the intention of the combined Concern which he spoke of would prove equally satisfactory to gentlemen and gentlemen.

☞ The Worship the Mayor desires us [illegible] to say that he will be in attendance at his

Town Council.

MONDAY, Jan. 28, 1861.

The Council met. Present—His worship the Mayor, and Messrs. Stevenson, Manning, Chamberlain, Ryan, Rowland, Scudder, Dickson, Ormond, McDonald, Kennedy, and Towle.

The Mayor read a communication from Hon. G. S. Boulton, in reference to the injury done his property on George Street. It was referred to Committee on Streets and Bridges.

Applications from W. Croft and John Flavelle, for the office of Chief Constable, were referred to Constables on Applications to Office.

A communication from Mr. Weller informing the Council that in the suit of the Town vs. Mrs. G. B. Hall for the recovery of Taxes sold to be due, judgment had been given against the Corporation, was referred to Finance Committee.

The Mayor stated that a writ had been served upon him last week in a suit of Elias Burnham vs. the Town, for £50 14 11, but he believed the matter was in a way of settlement.

A petition from Michael Bess asking the Council to assist him in the support of a child which had been left with him by its mother, was referred to Committee on Charities.

A communication from the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, relating answers to certain questions as to savants, and prices of land, was laid on the table.

A statement of the costs in the suit of Elias Burnham vs. the Town, from the Sheriff, was submitted and tabled.

A Report from the Finance Committee stating that in accordance with the instructions of the Council the Mayor and Chairman had called on Mr. Burnham with a view to the arranging of his claim against the Town, that Mr. Burnham agrees to accept $500 as a reduction of his claim, by agreeing to keep on the note until the Fall, by the Council paying the renewals on each occasion,—that the Bank of Montreal will loan the Town the $500 upon a note made on behalf of the Town Council, which sum may be repaid out of the Bonus money in March next,—that the Sheriff agrees to take a Town check as payment for the fine which may be applied for his term in 1861.

The Report was received and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson seconded by Mr. Chamberlain,—That the Finance Committee be empowered to settle the case of Burnham vs the Town, in accordance with the Report of the Committee, and his worship the Mayor and the Finance Committee be empowered to make a note on behalf of the Council or raise the necessary $500 and that the said note be paid out of the first Bonus money received in March.—*Carried.*

The Report of the Charities Committee recommending the payment of $3 to Jas. Lobruck, was read, received and adopted.

The Council adjourned for one week.

Counties' Council.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1861.

The Council met.

Present—M. G. Dean, Esq., Warden, and Messrs Birdsall, Connolly, John Clark, Geo. Clark, Campbell, Chamberlain, Dick, Garbutt, Grover, Hodgson, Ingram, McCarthy, McHugh, MacRae, Matheson, Shanahy, Rodgers, Staples, Thomson and Wigmore.

Minutes of yesterday read and confirmed.

On the motion of Mr Clarke the petition of Mr. Choate and others of Dummer praying for a more efficient Superintendent of Schools was referred to Committee on Appointments to Office.

Sundry petitions were read and referred to standing Committees.

The Council adjourned.

FRIDAY, 25, 1861.

The Council met.

The Warden in the Chair, and a full Council present.

Moved by Mr. Connolly and seconded by Mr. MacRae,—That one-eighth of a cent in the $ be levied on all the assessable property in the county of Victoria to be expended on Roads and Bridges in the county of Victoria, and that Commissioners be appointed to expend the same.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. McHugh, and seconded by Mr. Thomson and Rowland—That this Council do pay $70, being one-half the sum required for one years education of Ellen Jane Reed, a deaf and dumb child, resident of the Township of Verulam.—*Carried.*

A letter from Messrs T. & R. White and a petition from Mr. Jas. Renfrew were referred to committee on Printing.

A motion to read a first time the Memorial to the Legislature respecting a Usury Law and limiting the rate of interest between debtor and creditor, was voted down by a majority of one.

Moved by Mr. Dick, and seconded by Mr Hodgson,—That Jno. Foley, Esq., be allowed his costs wages as Councillor for each day he has been in attendance this session.—*Carried.*

A By-Law to attach the new Township of Hastings to the Electoral Township of Galloway, Smith, Methuen, Lutterworth and Asmo was read a first time, and afterwards a second and third time and passed.

A By-law appointing the following Constables was read a first time:

For Peterboro'—
Market—C. R. Peets, M. D.
Chemist—Rev F. Anderson.
Bakers—Rev J. Roaf.
Hides and Leather—F. H. Clark, M.D.
Smith and Monaghan—Rev R. Roberts.
Upper—A. L. Langmuir, Esq.
Dunn—Mr. Michael Wade, jr.
Dummer—G. S. Hall, Esq.
Ennismore—John W. Forster.
Verulam, Gannanoque, Bexley, Lindsay, Galway, Somerville, Mariposa, Lutterworth and [illegible]—Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]—Mr. [illegible]
Smithfield—Mr. James Browne.
Asphodel—R. W. Poole, M. D.

Also naming that Mr. W. Roadhouse be appointed Assessor of school sections for the township of Belmont.

And that the following gentlemen be appointed Trustees of County Common Schools:

Peterboro'—Rev. John Carroll and Rev. H. Lonsdell.
Norwood—T. W. Poole, M. D., and P. M. Covert, Esq.

Moved Councillors and Birdsall, Ormond—Messrs. W. H. McLaughlin and David Kyle.

The Council adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 1861.

Council met.

Sundry By-laws were read a third time and passed.

The Printing Committee reported in favor of dispensing of the year's printing by tender.

A By-law appointing an Advisory Committee to council with the Warden and Co. Treasurer on finances occupying in the interval between the Sessions of Council was agreed to on a division.

Moved by Mr. Grover, seconded by Mr. Ingram, and Resolved,—That whereas by a report of the Finance Committee in January last saying that injustice was done to these Counties by the Arbitrators appointed to adjudge between the Town of Peterboro' and these United Counties, and since the explanations made by the arbitrators, this Council is satisfied that they acted justly, as far as it was possible, and that the thanks of this Council be tendered to the Arbitrator acting on behalf of this Council for his services.—*Carried.*

The Council adjourned.

SEVERE STORM.—Snow to the depth of about 14 inches fell here on Tuesday last, impeding traffic somewhat, and stopping the regular trips of the Port Hope trains.—The mails from the Front were brought by stage for five days. We are told that the snow is so deep in the woods that many of the lumber shanties have suspended business for the time being.

☞ A communication from "Investor" on the "Social Evil" question is declined for two reasons. It is not authenticated by the signature of the writer; and, that such a delicate subject should be treated with more ability to appear in a public print.

☞ Mr. Douglas' lecture will appear on the first page of next issue. Late news crowds it out.

PRESENTATION.

Smith, January 26, 1861.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Please insert the accompanying Address and Reply in your next issue, and oblige North Smith Division, No. 67, Sons of Temperance.

JOHN MCINTOSH, D. G. W. P.

ADDRESS.

To John Galvin, Esq.,

EXPOUNDER ENDOWED,—Owing to the satisfactory manner in which you have conducted your lengthy and thorough Temperance principles since we had the pleasure of acknowledging you as a worthy member of our Order, and especially under the peculiar circumstances of the recent Municipal election for which your are the representative, we deem it expedient to testify to you our unbridled appreciation of the constant manner in which you adhered to the dignified principles of total abstinence at the hustings.

When we reflect on the unprincipled manner which candidates generally bring into active operation for the purpose of securing to themselves Municipal honors by obtaining the support of the victims of intemperance, by depriving them of the powers of discrimination, through the influence of the intoxicating draught, and through envy to say you are most about the first that the electioneering confederate was not enamoured by your modern though unsuccessful opponent.

We consider your conscience to prove as a favorable omen of the beneficial results of the temperance movement, and from it infer that the thinking portion of the community will no longer assert themselves in favor of Municipal aspirants according to the quantity of liquor they gratuitously distribute, but in proportion to the sound and sober principles they possess. It is truly gratifying to us to listen to the undoubted assertions of those who though opposed to you in interests, that your have attained your present position through means of unprecedented merit, which reflect credit upon the institution with which you stand identified.

We repose with all trust to confidence that you will not only long remain a worthy member of our Order, but that you will use all legitimate means at your command for the final suppression of the liquor traffic, within the limits of your authority.

Hoping that you will accept this as a [illegible] of the high esteem in which you are held by the officers and members of this Division, we remain,

Your affectionate Brethren,
In the bonds of
Love, Purity & Fidelity.

REPLY.

OFFICERS AND BRETHREN,—It is with no ordinary pleasure that I receipt your kind Address as a testimonial of your high approval of the manner in which I endeavored to carry out the dignified principles of temperance at the late Municipal election in this Ward.

Believe me, it is my intention to oppose the liquor traffic in all its features, and advocate the highest principles of temperance to the utmost of my ability in order that the day may soon arrive when candidates will no longer be empowered to engage in the traffic to ardent spirits, from which the corrupt deeds of the many lamentably proceed.

JOHN GALVIN.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—The members of the Free Church of Scotland held their annual gathering on the [illegible] and [illegible] which was [illegible] ably attended. After all creditors had been served, and congratulations done to the good things which were on with despatch at the meeting, R. Peters, Esq., was called upon to take the chair, and after addressed the meeting on the principles of a sound union and brotherly love among the Christian people, [illegible] to be called to Thomas Rose, Esq., whose subject, in the first place, was in praise of the [illegible] of the Church of Scotland, and [illegible] Rev. Mr. Rose, Pastor of the Church, and addressed the assembly on the good and [illegible] virtues of the Church generally. Peter Peters, Esq., and [illegible] Wm. and Wm. Peters, Esqrs., were [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

dresses were filled up with excellent singing. After the thanks of the meeting had been presented to the Chairman and others, the congregation was dismissed. All were satisfied that they had spent their time in a good cause, and their money to a good end.

I remain yours truly,

ONE PRESENT.

Norwood, Jan. 26, 1861.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Can you give us any information as to the result of the Regimental controversy between "Vox Veritatis" and Mr. Gibbons? If any memory serves me it was proposed and agreed that each write a treat of four pages—"V. V." enclosing his famous eight propositions, and Mr. G. refuting them. I in common with others desire to hear of the result.

A BAPTIST.

Peterboro, Jan. 30, 1861

ACCIDENT IN MARIPOSA.

Mr. Daniel Hodges, of Mariposa, while engaged in thrashing on Saturday last accidentally got his mitten entangled in the teeth of the cylinder, by which means part of his hand was drawn in inflicting very severe lacerations of the same. Fortunately he was enabled to withdraw it in time to save his arm. The wounds were dressed by Dr. Jones, and are now doing well.—*Ontario Review.*

THE ANDERSON EXTRADITION CASE.

There is some prospect that this case will settle itself. Anderson is demanded as an alleged violator of Missouri law; and if Missouri should leave the Union as is possible, would not the treaty of extradition, so far as the seceding States are concerned, be annulled? The moment the independence of the Southern confederation, having Missouri for one of its members, was acknowledged, that moment the treaty would fall to the ground; and there would be an end of the case. We fancy it would be a relief to the Courts and all concerned, if the case were thus to dispose of itself.—*Leader.*

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE NIAGARA.

Halifax, Jan. 24.

The Royal Mail Steamship Niagara from Liverpool at 10 a. m. on the 12th, on the 13th inst., arrived at this harbor to-day. She has 51 passengers for Boston, $1,000,000 in specie.

ENGLAND.

The London *Gazette* officially announces the elevation of Sidney Herbert to the Peerage, under the title of Baron Herbert.

The weather had moderated and a thaw had become almost general throughout England.

The London *Herald* mentions John Ramsden as probable successor of Lord De Grey in the War Department.

The Bee Hive Mills, at Manchester, owned by Mr. Lamb, were destroyed by fire on the 11th of January. Loss over £25,000.

The *Times'* city article says that the demand for money was moderate on Friday; between £40,000 and £50,000 in gold was withdrawn on that day.

Canada closed on Friday at 91 to 91¼ for money, and 91¼ to 92 for account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £277,000.

FRANCE.

It was stated that a negotiation was pending between France and all the continental States for the abolition of passports.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says the Governments of Italy, Spain, Greece, and Turkey, are contemplating a reformed tariff in accordance with that lately contracted between England and France.

It was reported that a projected law for transferring bonus property to the State will be submitted to the Legislature.

ITALY.

The intelligence from Gaeta was contradictory. One despatch asserts that an armistice for ten days had been signed. Another says the Piedmontese had redoubled their vigilance, and were actively engaged before Gaeta. The Paris *Monitour* says the negotiations for an armistice remained without result.

PRUSSIA.

A general amnesty of political offences was expected in Prussia.

It was officially announced that the new King had assumed the title of William V. He conferred on Prince Murat the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Eagle.

CHINA.

The following is from a Government telegram:—

The whole army left Pekin, excepting 1,500 men remaining at Hosiwu, and reached Tien-tsin on the 17th.

The treaty with the Emperor's consent was posted over the walls of Pekin.

Lord Elgin was arranging for the residence of Mr. Bruce.

The English Minister, Mr. Bruce, in the meantime returns to Tien-tsin.

The Russian Ambassador had notified a Convention at Pekin, confirming the privileges of Russia on the Amoor River and extending her commercial advantages.

NEW ZEALAND.

A desperate engagement was fought on the 6th of November, in which the natives were severely defeated and their head chief killed.

LATEST.

Madrid, 14th.—The Moors not having fulfilled the treaty, it is said that Spain is about to occupy the principal Fort in Morocco.

BY THE MARATHON.

New York, Jan. 22.

The steamship Marathon, from Liverpool at 8 p. m. on the 5th inst., arrived at 10 a. m. Financial matters form the chief feature of her news.

The letter of the Bank of England on Monday was sudden and unexpected. Consols fell one half, railroad securities considerably, weekly, and numerous were generally declined. It is thought that the American question and the position of the Bank of France were the main inquiries.

The Bank of France, on Thursday, followed the example of the Bank of England, and advanced its rates from 3½ to 4 per cent.

There was no premium for discount in London.

The weather in England continues most severe. Many were dying from the effects of the cold.

The ship *Hermann*, from Dublin to Liverpool, which put into Cloghaven in the Mersey, with cabin and other cabin passengers on board, was totally wrecked.

The Paris Bourse was unsettled, and closed on the 5th at 67.25.

The Daily News comments upon the discontinued firing till the 12th or 13th instant, after which it is understood the bombardment by sea may commence.

It is asserted that England will no longer oppose to Austria the sale of Venetia.

One of the Ministers of the Saxony Chambers asserted that all the Federal Governments were ready to act in accord with Prussia on the Danish question, and, if necessary, take the field.

A questionable report that eleven English and seven French gun-boats were wrecked in a hurricane in the Pacific, is prevalent but unconfirmed.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the English Government sent a strong note to the French Government against any longer occupation of Syria than is warranted by the treaty with the Porte.

Three new iron-cased ships are ordered to be commenced at Toulon.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says that by the beginning of March, France will possess an army of 140,000 men ready to march at a few hours' notice, besides the Imperial Guard of 60,000 strong, kept on a war footing. In addition, 400,000 men are under arms, unbrigaded on the garrison of the empire.

BY THE NORTH BRITON.

Portland, Jan. 28.

The North Briton arrived at 4.30 this day with 60 passengers.

The Bohemian arrived at Moville on the 9th and Liverpool on the 10th.

The *Times* city article of Thursday states that the money market is generally steady, and demand for discount at the bank moderate. At the stock exchange 5 to 5¼ per cent was paid for short loans.

In the Paris discount market money was more freely offering.

La Patrie says, on the 2nd November the Russian Ambassador at Pekin ratified the convention confirming the privileges of Russia and extending commercial advantages.

The North Briton left Liverpool at 10.20 on the morning of the 10th and Londonderry on the 11th.

The Bohemian reached Londonderry and the Etna Queenstown on the morning of the 9th.

BRITAIN.

Lord Palmerston in a speech at Southampton, referred to the American situation, and said there was too much reason to fear that the Union which conduced to so much prosperity, was in danger of disruption. He expressed a fervent hope, whether the Union is maintained or dissolved, that amicable relations may be established, and that England may be spared the afflicting spectacle of a hostile conflict between brothers.

Quite a panic prevailed in some parts of Liverpool on the 9th. Rumors were afloat that the mob had entered the bakers' shops and helped themselves, owing to the advance in prices, want of employment and severe weather, and that a regular riot had broken out. Large numbers of shops were forthwith closed and feelings of alarm prevailed. All, however, proved groundless and confidence was quickly restored.

There was no break in the severity of the weather and navigation was getting more and more difficult. Many parts of the Thames were choked with floating ice, and dock entrances were kept open by steam tugs.

FRANCE.

The retirement of M. Thouvenel from the bureau of foreign affairs was again rumored.

AUSTRIA.

An autograph letter from the Emperor, dated the 7th inst., proclaims a very comprehensive amnesty for Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia and Slavonia.

The general others of the Bank of France were discharging.

The American panic affected France equally with England.

American securities were dull in England.

The City of Washington sailed from Liverpool on the 9th with nearly half a million in specie.

The *Arago* was in company with the *City of Washington* on the 10th.

Rome, Jan. 8.

Fleurette were passed exhorting the Romans to watch the arsenal of the Garibaldians.

The Neapolitan troops were ordered home.

A deposit of coal has been discovered in the Cape Apple.

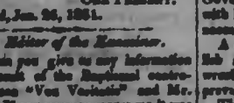
Liverpool, Jan. 9.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday Jan. 23, 1860.

Wheat 91 10c. a 91 12c.
Spring Wheat 95c a 96c.
Barley 50c a 55c.
Oats 24c a 25c.
Peas 58c. a 55c.



VALENTINES!

VALENTINES!

and Envelopes

FOR 1861, FOR SALE CHEAP,

AT THOS. MENZIES.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 28th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at.....10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook " .....11.25 a. m.
" Fraserville " .....11.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at.....12.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at.....2.30 p. m.
" Fraserville " .....3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook " .....3.40 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....5.05 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

Peterboro' January, 1861. 4

TO EDITORS.

EDITORS inserting the following, with notice attached, and sending us a marked copy, will receive two copies of one year for every such insertion. Copies forwarded to any address ordered.

$1 TO $5 PER DAY

MADE by suitable persons in obtaining subscribers to the *National Family Magazine*. For particulars inclose six cents in postage stamps and address "National Family Magazine," 135 Grand St., New York.

New Goods! New Goods!!

AT AND BELOW PRIME COST.

THE subscriber offers for sale the remainder of his stock of

Ladies Capes,
Victorines, Muffs, Gauntlets,
Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Kossuth Hats, Boots and Shoes, India Rubbers, Ready-made Clothing &c., &c.

AT AND BELOW PRIME COST.

Now is the time to get

GOOD BARGAINS

FOR READY MONEY!

at No. 1, (Corner Store) Barnhart's Block.

WM. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 3-4in.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL..... $200,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 250,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 25,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in the City of Canada, repayable by Instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Provision: mortgaged may be sold or changed to other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 3

NOTICE.

WM. STOCKDALE begs to inform those indebted to him on account of his sale that he will attend at Fisher's Hotel, Fraserville, on Friday, the 1st day of February next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of collecting the notes which will then be due.

January 30, 1861.

ALL READY!

PARTIES indebted to me on a have their bills at any time—my accounts being now made out to the 1st Jan. They will please call at once, as any accounts remaining unsettled at 15th February next, will be placed in other hands for collection, without reserve.

T. G. BAZLITT.

Peterboro, Jan. 1861.

IN thanking my customers for past support, I would beg to say that I have wholly abandoned the credit system, and mean in future to do strictly a

CASH BUSINESS!

They can therefore rely upon being able to purchase such goods as I sell at prices to compare favourably with the lowest in the trade.—I now offer my present stock of Goods comprising,

BOOTS & SHOES,

India Rubbers,
Staple Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Crockery,
Glassware,
And general Groceries

AT A GREAT REDUCTION!

In order to reduce my stock for Spring Importations. This will continue till the 1st March.

DECIDED BARGAINS!

may therefore be expected.

T. G. B.

SALE OF LUMBER.

500,000 FEET OF LUMBER, for sale by Auction.

A series extensive sale of Lumber will take place at the Keene hills, (Smith,)

On Monday, Feb. 4th, 1861.

Sale at 12 o'clock, noon.

A. McNEIL, Auctioneer.

Peterboro, Jan. 23, 1861. 4

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE subscriber, desirous of retiring from business, will dispose of his entire stock of

GROCERIES,

DRY-GOODS, &c.,

in the Village of Lakefield, on FRIDAY, Feb. 1st, 1861.

The assortment will be found a good one, and the Stock will be sold

WITHOUT RESERVE,

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums under $10, Cash; over that amount, 30 days credit, by satisfactory approved notes.

A. BURROW, Jr.

Lakefield, Jan. 22, 1861. 3

DRAWING EXECUTED,

W. & T. LEEMING'S WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Montreal, Jan. 24.

PRODUCE.—Since our last, business has been very inactive; and there are few actual sales on which to base quotations. The general tenor of the English Markets is favorable to shipping; but in the article of Ashes there is a great dullness. In Wheat and other Grains there was a temporary depression in Liverpool Market; but in London the highest quotations were sustained, and business active. Transaction in Flour at a slight decline on former rates. Butter had slightly declined, but choice grades were in good demand. Money is scarcer, and the Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount. If this continue business will be restricted. Ashes, we are inclined to think, must soon advance. The stock in hands of buyers, for manufacturing purposes will soon want replenishing; and if cheap freight offers to shippers, a brisk demand will ensue. Wheat and Flour are not likely to suffer anything more than a casual decline; as the severe weather in England and the likelihood of another great war on the continent; will tend to retard, if not very much diminish, the harvest of 1861. In better there is likely to be a paying trade, at all events until the opening of navigation here.

FLOUR.—Arrivals limited and few transactions. No 1, Superfine; $5 44 to $5 55, and for May delivery $6 to $6 05.—Other grades nominal; no change from our last report.

WHEAT.—Good U. C. Spring, $1 15 to $1 17. Demand good for present delivery.

PROPOSED REPARTITIONS OF AMERICAN TERRITORY.

While we are patiently laying down a basis of facts on which to raise a discussion of the question of the Federal Union of the British American Provinces, our more enterprising neighbors of the United States are contriving plans to save us the trouble of disposing of our destiny. We reprint two articles from the New York *Herald*, in which the question of the repartition of America is disposed of in a manner that could not fail to give satisfaction to the most enterprising retriever of the map of this continent. Canada, it is assumed, is ready to "throw off the yoke of England, and set up for herself;" and it is asserted that she would be willing to join the Northern States as soon as their connection with their slave-holding confederates ceases. Like all great schemes, that proposed by our New York contemporary is very simple. The Southern Confederacy is to annex Mexico and Cuba, and we know not what beside, and build "a central American empire which "shall make the Gulf of Mexico a lake, and "include in its limits every acre of land, "every estuary, port and river between the "Ontario and the Potomac." The other great proposed Confederacy, we are told, is to be formed out of the Free States of the American Union and the whole of British America from Labrador to the Polar Sea. Mr. Seward is invited to propose a scheme for letting the Southern States go free, as a preparatory measure to the proposed repartition of the continent.

At this moment, Canada has no idea of "throwing off the yoke of England, and "setting up for herself;" and it is not likely that she will consent to have her destiny subjected to the convenience of the members of the American republic. It is possible, no doubt, that the destruction of the Union may eventually lead to some new territorial arrangements; but what these will be, the wisest men cannot pretend to predict. The correct notion in Canada is, that if there is to be any union between the Northern States and British America, or between any portion of the Northern States and British America, the annexation will be in the other direction. The Republic is just now in a condition of dilapidation that compels sober minded persons to look around for some harbor of refuge from the ruin with which they are threatened. Should the Northern States ever be allowed to join Canada, we do not undertake to say that their offer would be rejected; but until such a proposal is authoritatively made, there will be very little use in discussing the terms of consideration. All that we must protest to promise at present is, that what the offer is made there is every likelihood that it will receive the most candid consideration.—*Toronto Leader.*

Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1861.

Flour ₱ bbl.	5	30	@	5 40
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	10	@	1 15
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	0	00	@	0 00
Barley ₱ bush.	0	50	@	0 55
Oats	0	25	@	0 25
Peas	0	55	@	0 55
Potatoes	0	30	@	0 35
Pork ₱ cwt.	4	00	@	4 00
Beef ₱ cwt.	3	00	@	3 00
Butter ₱ lb.	0	15	@	0 15
Hay ₱ ton	0	00	@	0 00

REMOVAL

F. & L. LEMAY

BEGS to

REMOVE THEIR STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

Ready-made Clothing,

about the middle of April, to the spacious and commodious store of premises occupied by Mr. Ramsburg,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets,

and desirous of having as small stock as possible to remove,

WILL SELL FOR A FEW WEEKS

AT

WINTER STOCK

of Dry-Goods and Ready-Made Clothing at

GREAT BARGAINS.

They have yet on hand

200 COATS,

which we offer at

20 per cent lower than ordinary prices!

F. & L. LEMAY.

Peterboro, Jan. 8, 1860. 2

Hotel For Sale.

THE subscriber being about to retire from business, offers for sale by Private contract

ALLEN'S HOTEL,

in the Town of Peterboro', together with the goodwill of the business. The house is a

SUBSTANTIAL FRAME BUILDING

(rough-cast) containing 20 rooms, has a stone foundation, and three excellent Cellars. It was built five years ago, and has been occupied ever since by the owner. The premises have a front age of 51 feet by 237 feet in depth. There are

TWO STABLES AND SHEDS,

capable of accommodating 25 teams of horses.—It is well supplied with Wells and soft water cisterns. The situation (one of the best in the Town of Peterboro) is at one of the main streets of the Town, and near to both the railway stations. The premises possess facilities for making the same a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

A clear deed will be given at time of purchase and possession within one month therefrom. TERMS are liberal, and may be made known, on personal application, or by letter, post-paid addressed to the proprietor.

GEORGE ALLEN.

Peterboro, Jan. 15, 1861. 3

Otonabee Mills.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he has resumed the management of the above Mills, and that (as formerly) he intends to pay particular attention to

GRISTING AND CUSTOM WORK!

GOOD FLOUR

will be kept on hand for retailing or exchange. All orders for Flour, Bran or Shorts (accompanied by the money) will be punctually attended to, and Flour will be delivered in any part of Ashburnham.

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, Jan., 1861. 3-6w.

WHEAT WANTED.

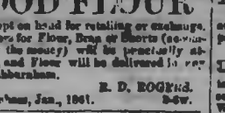
THE subscriber will pay the Highest Cash Price for any quantity of

FALL AND SPRING WHEAT

delivered at his Store House at the Cobourg & Peterboro Railway Station, in Ashburnham.

WM. McDOUGALL.

Peterboro, Jan 16, 1861. 3



Agricultural Foundry!

Ploughs, [several new patterns]
Harrows,
Cultivators,
Gang Ploughs,
Grain Sowers,
Land Rollers,
Straw & Root Cutters,
Churns,

and all other Agricultural Implements of the latest improved patterns.

Sugar Kettles, Bake Kettles, and Agricultural Furnaces for sale at prices

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

Farmers and others are invited to call and inspect.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Peterboro', Jan. 9, 1861. 3

PEAS AND OATS WANTED

AT OUR STOREHOUSE,

Near the C. & P. R. R. Depot, Ashburnham.

W. McDOUGALL,
J. LUDGATE.

Ashburnham, 8th Jan. 1861. 3

TO LET.

THE Cut-roof Brick House on Bolsdge Street, west of the Port Hope R. R. Depot.

GOOD STABLE AND YARD ATTACHED.

For further particulars apply to

JAS. LANGTON.

Peterboro, Jan 9, 1861. 3

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience

GROCERIES, WINES, &c.

with a large variety of

FANCY GOODS.

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 2s 6d, 3s, 3s 6d, 4s, Sherry, 2s, 2s 6d, 3s, 3s 6d, Pale Brandy, Brown do, Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Qrs. and Green Cases, Irish Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Fire Proof Safes, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (new blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Stockdale, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 8, 1861. 1

TO LET.

THE House and Premises now occupied by Chas. Fraser, Esq., Solicitor, Peterboro'. Possession given on the 1st of May next. Apply to

Jan. 1861.

New Goods! New Goods!

NEW PRICES! NEW PRICES

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY-GOODS,

CLOTHING AND MILLINERY, FURS, &c.

Having secured the services of a *FIRST-CLASS MILLINER*, ladies may depend on being suited in every particular. The Clothing Department is still under the superintendence of Mr. John Tully. The motto is

☞ *CASH AND CASH ONLY.* ☜

R. B. McDOUGALL,
George Street.

Peterborough, Oct. 18th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to all those who so liberally patronized him while in possession of the Otonabee Mills, and would hereby notify all those

INDEBTED TO HIM

either by Note or Book Account, that their notes are now ready at the store of Glover & Robinson, and that he insists on immediate payment, or cost will be incurred.

L. GLOVER.

N.B.—The subscribers will always keep on hand a large supply of Flour and Feed at their store and Granary, which they will sell Cheap for Cash, at Wholesale and Retail.

GLOVER & ROBINSON.

Peterboro, Jan. 9, 1861. 3

CLEARING SALE

THE subscribers, in order to make room for spring importations, now offer the remainder of their

WINTER STOCK,

at unprecedentedly low prices, for cash.

They would invite especial attention to their stocks of

Furs,
Cloth Mantles,
Woolen Shawls,
Pelisse,
Robe Dresses, &c.

as decided BARGAINS will be given in this department.

After the 1st of March all purchases will require to be paid for on delivery, when they will be prepared to offer their new Spring Goods, embracing all the leading and most fashionable designs and fabrics, at prices as LOW as they can be imported.

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro', Jan. 9th, 1861. 3

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

J. CLARKE,

WATCH-MAKER & JEWELLER,

ALSO dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Fine Cutlery, Toys, &c.

J. C., in returning thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal support which he has received while in business in Peterboro, would intimate that he has

REMOVED

to the store formerly occupied by R. B. Jameson, Post Office Block, corner of Hunter and Water Streets, and next door to E. A. McMahon's Store, where he intends to carry on business as usual, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage.

☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewellery repaired, &c.

J. CLARKE,

Sign of the large watch.

Peterboro, Jan. 9, 1860. 3

THE NEW FARM MILL,

MANUFACTURED by A. Harris, Belleville, C. W., will be delivered at any Railroad Station within 100 miles of Peterboro' for $67, by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for these Counties.

The new Farm Mill can be seen at the subscribers' residence, on George St., south of Hunter St., opposite the English Church.

GEO. MUNRO.

Peterboro, December 27, 1860. 50

A Capital Chance!

WANTED, a respectable man with a small capital as partner in a very flourishing business in Peterborough, with a large connexion. Apply, post-paid,

Box No. 178, Peterboro'.

Jan. 1861.

HOUSE & LOT

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, on lot 26, Stuart Street, in the village of Ashburnham. The Lot contains 1 an Acre, well fenced. On the premises stands a good two-story, rough-cast House, and a stable, a pump, and a good well of water.

Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WM. J. MITCHELL.

Ashburnham, Dec. 26, 1860. 3m

OPERA HOODS.

A supply of Ladies, Misses, and Children,

WOOLEN OPERA HOODS.
WOOLEN OPERA HOODS
WOOLEN OPERA HOODS
WOOLEN OPERA HOODS

the various colours, just received.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Jan. 9, 1861. 1

IF YOU WANT CHEAP

BOOTS & SHOES,

GO TO

J. J. MARSHALL'S,

Cheap Boot & Shoe Store.

Dec. 26, 1860. St. John St.

THE LATEST IMPROVED

COAL OIL,

AND

COAL OIL LAMPS

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

JOHN McDONELL,
Grocery Store.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1

LOST.

Peterborough, on Thursday last, a

LEATHER POCKET BOOK,

with some papers and memorandums therein. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of the subscriber.

Peterboro', Jan. 9, 1861.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Hysterics, Fatigue on slight Exertion, Palpitations of the Heart, Pains and Spasms, Hysterics, Sick Headache, it is unrivalled, and all the painful diseases consequent to a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a domestic Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe and never fail
They are safe and never fail
They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.

They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps, or one sovereign and six postage stamps.

For particulars and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Rangel, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature at the next Session for an Act for the relief of the Contributors of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway Company.

Port Hope, 1st Dec 1860. 49-4f

Winter Operations in Grain

THE subscriber is now in the market for the purchase of

WHEAT,
PEAS,
OATS,
BARLEY, &c.

delivered at Keene Depot, on the Railway, or in Store at Lakefield.

W. CLUXTON.

CHALLENGE!

To all whom it may Concern.—It is a noted fact that all Worm Medicines fade into insignificance compared with Fellowship's Dead Shot Worm Confection. It far surpasses the expectations of every one. It gives new life and vigor to the system, and gives glossy, silken hair. It not only destroys every species of worms, but it cleanses the whole system from all impurities. The immense sale of this Worm Candy is a standard proof of its efficacy.

Two ounces of Worm Medicine is Chemist yet, it has been ascertained, on reliable information, that the sale of the Dead Shot Worm Confection is considerably more than all the others combined. It is sold by every dealer in medicine for 15 cents; four packages for half-a-dollar.—See advt. somewhere in another column.

LOST.

On Tuesday evening, Jan. 22nd,

A ROLL OF DESIGNS

for Embroidery and Ornaments. Any person having found the same, and will leave them at the Examiner Office will be suitably rewarded.

Peterboro' Jan 23, 1861. 4

NOTICE.

To all whom it may Concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to Robert Mars, Esquire, Registrar, Judge of the Surrogate Court of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, after the Provincial Day of February next, for the appointment of Letter Stapley, Lately the widow of Porter Robins, as of Port Hope, deceased, and now wife of William Stapley of Peterboro', as guardian of the infant Robinses, to the child of the said Porter Robins.

LOUISA STAPLEY.

Dated this 7th day of Jan., 1861. 4

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will at the expiry of twenty-one days from this date, apply to the Judge of the Surrogate Court of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, on the appointment of guardian to the infant children of the late John Robinson, deceased.

JOHN ROBINSON,
Township of Smith.

Dated the 14th day of Jan., 1861.

NOTICE.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

"THE YEAR-BOOK OF FACTS"

A History of the Events to be found in 1860 and 1861, by Professor Gilmore of Harvard.

A large assortment of School Books and

"THE LEADER,"

THE PATRIOT NEWS OF THE WEEK

THE terms with which *The Leader* has been received by the profession, is judged by the fact that since the commencement in July, 1858, it has steadily increased in circulation until, in its various Editions, it has reached upwards of three thousand copies every other day per mail in Canada. Every exertion is being used to make it more and more indispensable for every family in the Province.

THE DAILY LEADER

is published every morning, in time for the early mail, at $5 per annum, in advance. It is a large sheet, and contains the earliest and most reliable intelligence, of any one in Canada from every part of the world.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY LEADER

is published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at $3 per year, in advance. It contains all the leading matter of the *Daily Leader*; and for parties who do not receive mail enough to a Post Office to call every day, this paper will supply them with all the intelligence they could receive from a Daily.

THE WEEKLY LEADER

is published every Friday, and *The PATRIOT and the NEWS OF THE WEEK* are published every Wednesday, at the rate of $2 in advance. These papers are printed on a large sheet, and contain the most important part of the reading matter of the *Daily Leader*. Market reports are particularly attended to in them.—These are the cheapest papers in the Provinces.

One dollar a year is asked in each Edition when not paid in advance.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The large circulation of *The Leader* makes it the very best medium of publishing notices of any kind.

Rates—For Daily—Four cents a line, for first insertion, and one penny each subsequent insertion—For Weeklies—Six cents a line for each insertion.

JOB PRINTING.

FOR the Cheapest, Neatest and best Job Printing, go to the *Leader* Office, Toronto.

"MONTREAL WITNESS"

FOR 1861.

THE "MONTREAL WITNESS" is non-sectarian in religion, though very decidedly Evangelical in its tone and influence. It is free from party politics, though strongly in favour of truth, justice and freedom. It quotes no more the superficial news of the day, and is a reliable commercial record. It also devotes much space to literature suitable for family reading, and altogether is designed to be equally interesting to young and old of both sexes. The Minister, the Merchant, the Farmer, and the family, will, it is hoped, find it alike interesting. Of this paper three editions are published as follows:—

The *Daily Witness*, containing 4 pages, is published every afternoon, and sent by the evening mail, at $3 per annum. The city is supplied by news-venders.

The *Montreal Witness*, containing 12 pages, is published every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and sent by the early morning mail, at $2 per annum. When sent by carriers in the city, the price is $3.

The *Weekly Witness*, containing 12 pages, is published every Thursday morning, and sent by mail at $1.50, per annum.

To all the above editions the price is uniform—payable in advance—and the paper stops when the subscription expires, unless renewed.

The postage is payable by the subscriber, quarterly in advance, at his own residence, at the rate of half-a-cent each number.

For all subscribers out of Canada, half-a-cent a number is to be remitted with and in addition to, the subscription price.

All subscriptions and communications to be addressed to

JOHN DOUGALL,
PROPRIETOR "WITNESS,"
Montreal.

THE

PRESENT

IS A

GOOD

TIME

TO SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

'Examiner,'

ONLY

$1.50,

ESSAY ON AGRICULTURE.

BY GEORGE ROOD, OF CHAMPLAIN, U. W.

Nothing can be more erroneous than the common practice of putting small rails at the bottom to prevent pigs from getting through. I have found by experience that a fence with small rails is always harder to get through than one with large rails. It may be objected that a fence of this description would be expensive, and I admit that it is, but timber is every year getting scarcer and dearer. Twenty years ago good cedar rails could be bought in Otonabee for $6 per 100, now they cost from two to three dollars, and in 20 years more the price will probably be three times as much, so that it is certainly better policy to put up a fence at an expense of $1 per rod that will last 100 years than to put up one at 50 cents per rod that will only last 20 years, when it will have to be renewed at a cost of probably two or three dollars per rod; but circumstances may occur in which it is advisable to construct board fences.—For example, there may be no abundance of timber suitable for boards, and which cannot be converted into rails, such as hemlock, spruce, tamarac, or elm and beech-wood, which latter although it may be easily split into rails is almost worthless, while if sawn into boards will last equal to pine. When a board fence is to be erected and pressure on the posts if convenient, if not block sub in the next best. If the ground is not naturally dry it must be drained to make it such, otherwise no amount of care will prevent the posts from heaving, as it is called. The best method of draining for fencing purposes is to dig a drain in the line of the fence. To set the posts in, the drain should be at least four feet deep, and filled with stones about one foot, then set in the posts about six feet apart, and fill up as in an ordinary drain, being careful to have the posts in a perfectly straight line. The ground may then be thrown up on each side so as to form a ridge 12 inches high; let the bottom board be 12 inches wide, then a space of 4 inches, then 6 boards 6 inches wide, each spaces of 6 inches between each. It would be a great improvement to saw off the posts level with the boards, and finish with a board 6 inches wide. rolled flat on top. A fence of this kind, of pine, hemlock, spruce or tamarac, will last with but slight repairs about 30 years.

(To be Continued.)

LORD BROUGHAM ON SLAVERY.

The Abolitionists of Boston, it seems, invited Lord Brougham to be present at their Convention in December last. Lord Brougham answered the invitation as follows:—

Brougham, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

SIR,—I feel honored by the invitation to attend the Boston Convention, and to give my opinion upon the question, "How can American slavery be abolished?" I consider the application is made to me as connecting me to represent the anti-slavery body in this country; and I believe that I speak their sentiment as well as my own in expressing the widest difference of opinion with few upon the merits of those who promoted the Harper's Ferry expedition, and upon the fate of those who suffered for their conduct in it. No one will doubt my earnest desire to see slavery abolished; but that desire can only be gratified by lawful means—a strict regard to the rights of property or what the law declares to be property, and a constant repugnance to the shedding of blood. No man can be considered a martyr unless he not only suffers, but in witness to the truth; and he does not bear that testimony who seeks a lawful object by illegal means. Any other course takes for the abolition of slavery can only delay the consummation we so devoutly wish, besides exposing the community to the hazard of an insurrection perhaps less hurtful to the master than to the slave.—When the British emancipation Bill was finally carried it was accomplished by steps, and five years elapsed between the commencement of the measure in 1833 and its completion in 1838.

The declaration of the law which pronounced a slave free as soon as he touched British ground (erroneously omitted to the English courts and Lord Mansfield, but made by the judges in Scotland) may seem to be inconsistent with the principle now laid down. But I am bound to express my doubts if such a decision would have been given had Jamaica touched upon the coasts of this country. It is my opinion that the judges did not intend to declare that all property in slaves should instantly cease, and yet such would have been the inevitable effect of their judgment in the case supposed, which somewhat resembles that of America.

In the celebration of your approaching Presidential election, all friends of America, and its prominent duties, of the final extinction of slavery by peaceful means, and of the utter immediate extinction of the execrable slave-trade—all friends of the human race must heartily rejoice. They will, let us hope, find in him a powerful, as his country may expect to find an able, a consistent and honest ruler. I have the honor to be your faithful servant,

BROUGHAM.

James Redpath, Esq., Boston, U. S.

What is that which ladies look for but never wish to find? A hole in their stocking.

An English manufacturer invites the public to come and see his British wire fences.

More persons are admired and envied when being unknown than from being known.

The evening star is very brilliant, but it is sometimes surpassed in brilliancy—by Jupiter.

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the Head to the Feet.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is the Great Remedy for Pain in the Head, Face, Limbs, Joints, Back, Chest, Bowels, Stomach, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Throat, Nerves, Muscles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, Chilblains, Toothache, Earache, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Hysterics, Female Complaints, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Influenza, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Asthma, Difficult Breathing, Bronchitis, Inflammation, Fevers, Ague, Fever and Ague, Typhus Fever, Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Spotted Fever, Black Fever, Small Pox, Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Hooping Cough, Chicken Pox, Erysipelas, Rose, Piles, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Nervous Gout, Sciatic Gout, Lumbago, Kidney Complaints, Liver Complaints, Bilious Complaints, Jaundice, Dropsy, Worms, Cramp, Spasms, Pains in the Stomach, Sick Stomach, Heartburn, Heartache, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Restlessness, Nervous Debility, Female Weakness, Female Irregularities, Suppression, Whites, Nervous Irritability, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms, Convulsions, Paralysis, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dizziness, Vertigo, Tic-Doloureux, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pains in the Back, Chest, Limbs, Joints or Body, Sprains, Bruises, Soreness and Stiffness, Numbness, Coldness, Frost-bites, Chilblains, Corns, Felons, Whitlows, Chapped Hands, Cracked Lips, Sore Nipples, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scalds, Burns, Sores, Ulcers, Cancers, Tumors, Humors, Tetter, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurvy, Mercurial Diseases, Blood Diseases, Scrofula, Consumption, Debility, Decay, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Indigestion, &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Head and their Headaches.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Bilious Colic, and Cramps in the Bowels.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Colds, Coughs, Croup, Influenza, Asthma and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, Neuralgia, Tic-Doloureux and Toothache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, Chilblains, Corns, Felons, Whitlows, Chapped Hands, Cracked Lips, Sore Nipples, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Sores, Ulcers, Cancers, Tumors, Humors, Tetter, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurvy, Mercurial Diseases, Blood Diseases, Scrofula, Consumption, Debility, Decay, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Indigestion, &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is the Great Remedy for the following diseases:

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Cancer, Consumption of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Decay, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Green Sickness, Heartburn, Hysterics, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic-Doloureux, Tumors, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from what cause soever, &c., &c.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "DAVIS & LAWRENCE, Montreal," are blown in the bottle.

Sold by all Druggists throughout the World.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE, Proprietors, Montreal, C. E.

Sold in Peterboro' by Dr. Hall, Dr. Hall, Jr., and Dr. Beddome.

Price, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle.

CANADIAN AXES!

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.

GOOD AXES,

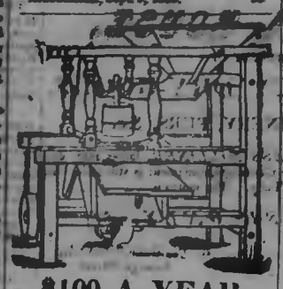
WARRANTED AT $13 PER DOZ.

BROAD AXES $5 EACH.

Please call at my Shop, Ashburnham, and examine a sample before purchasing elsewhere. ☞ Broad Axes ground to any bevel required at the shortest notice.

W. MOCOCK.

Ashburnham, Sept. 8, 1859. 36



$100 A YEAR

AND UPWARDS SAVED to the Farmers, by using Mowry's

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other machine for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 18 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

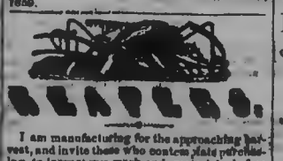
All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

Mathew McIndoe, Cavan. Joseph Walton, Smith. Francis Best, Emily. W. Elliot, do. G. Harkness, do. S. Dickson, Peterboro'. W. Armstrong, Otonabee. C. Gifford, Cobourg.

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent Dated March 15th, 1859.



BEADLES.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS, PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:

Joseph Walton. John Walton.

MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

M. MOWRY.

Peterboro', March 16, 1860.

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Simmons' Marble Chief, and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bonnaventure.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Office in Gillet's Block, above Corbett's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

"Nothing like Leather."

THE subscribers beg, on consignment, a quantity of superior Spanish and Slaughtered

SOLE LEATHER,

which will be sold at very low prices for Cash, by the Roll or Single Side, at the Boot & Shoe Store, George St., Peterboro'.

J. B. BIBBER.

Nov. 7, 1860. 45

[illegible]

AND

CUTTERS

PLEASURE AND FANCY SLEIGHS.

Straw box, Square-dashed and Pedling Bob-sleighs, Farmers Frame and Beam Sleighs, a number on hand, and made to order in every style.

REPAIRING

of every description. Waggon and Horse shoeing done at the premises on short notice.

J. & T. DOUGLAS,

Brock Street.

Peterboro, Nov. 19, 1860.

THE 'GENESEE FARMER,'

[ESTABLISHED IN 1832.]

TO THE FARMERS OF CANADA!

THE GENESEE FARMER, now admitted to be the cheapest agricultural paper published. It has with one exception, double the circulation of any similar journal in the world.

ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR!

Send the fifty cts. in postage stamps, if convenient, or get one of your neighbors to join you, and send a dollar bill.

THE NEW VOLUME

Commences with the January number, to be issued immediately.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Published for thirty years in the very heart of the "Genesee Country," with hundreds of the best farmers and fruit-growers in Canada and the United States as correspondents, the "Genesee Farmer" contains the experience of years. We propose to Americanize it without extra charge, and shall publish it in Canada.

Address JOSEPH HARRIS,

Editor and Proprietor,

Nov. 28, 1860.

[illegible] D. PENTLAND,

[illegible] Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,

[illegible] BLOCK,

[illegible] ACCOUNTS MADE UP!

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 30

WESTERN

Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 14th, 1858.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000,000.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

THOS. BOLTWELL, Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament!

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro', April 30th, 1859. 14

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

Dentist.

OFFICE.—Peterboro' Block, George Street, over Mr. Mowry's Store.

In Peterboro' Upon the 15th for the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, in that case inflammation ensues and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, (Jaw) bones, gums, tongue, distraction of the teeth, and all diseases arising from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro, Jan. 3rd, 1861. 3

The "Orange Herald"

Is published every WEDNESDAY,

AT 26 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

TERMS—$1.50 per Annum, *strictly* in advance.

The Clubs.—Four copies for $5; Eight copies for $10; twelve copies for $15; forty copies for $1 each.

The *Herald* is printed in quarto form, and contains eight pages,—or thirty-two columns.

All Masters and other officers of Lodges are requested to procure [illegible] of all [illegible] do so, and forwarding a club or clubs, will receive a copy free.

R. MOORE,

Publisher.

Dec. 7, 1860. 51

A FINE LOT OF

AMERICAN CHEESE,

For Sale cheap, at Chadwick's Bakery, Hunter Street,

Peterboro', 11th Oct., 1860. 42-3td

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous relief, and produce a healthy action in the parts affected, thereby effecting a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all vocalists and all shortsighted they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter what kind of disease may have settled, or however severe the case may be, if the directions are strictly followed. Every one should try them.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

these Wafers will positively relieve; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness, and will neither use for a few days after, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, very many public singers are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

For Sale by Druggists, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers,

Vocalists and Public Speakers,

Vocalists and Public Speakers,

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to [illegible]

Invaluable to [illegible]

Invaluable to [illegible]

And gives clearness to the voice.

And gives clearness to the voice.

And gives clearness to the voice.

They relieve in ten minutes.

They relieve in ten minutes.

They relieve in ten minutes.

Coughs, Colds, and all

Coughs, Colds, and all

Coughs, Colds, and all

Lungs.

Lungs.

Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists.

Sold by all Druggists.

Sold by all Druggists.

GEORGE ROSS.

Peterboro', Dec. 7, 1860. 47

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that applications will be made at the next Session of Parliament for

An Act to consolidate the Debt of the

"Secure the shadow ere the substance fades."

REMOVAL

TO

AMBROTYPE

AND

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity that he has recently [illegible] with a new and complete apparatus, and having taken instructions from the celebrated Photographer, W. H. Fuller, Esq., of Rochester, universally acknowledged to be renowned for the profession, is now prepared to take pictures in the

PHOTOGRAPHIC, AMBROTYPE,

Melenotype,

and every other style of the art, which he challenges any other artist in the Province to excel. Prices remarkably low. Every description of out-door scenery taken with accuracy.

Rooms in Burnham's Block, same entrance as to the Montreal Telegraph Office. ☞ Call and examine specimens and Cash.

Peterboro', Aug. 28, 1860. 35

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,

BY USING

GARDINER'S

CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT

WASHING MACHINE.

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by

J. MITCHEL,

Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE manufactured by Mr. Mitchell, have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Chaston, Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham, W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott, J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan, D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan, John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong, P. Ayers.
W. N. Hayter, W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham, H. Sherwood.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS!"

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal*,"

3rd.—Four admissions, during the season, to The Gallery of Histrionics, 548 Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, bronzes, outlines, &c., forming a truly national wealth.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in line line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. The subject is the celebrated scene in Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits who have been gathered for his ragged regiment. It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"

is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving to be sent to any part of the country by mail, postage paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, on which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Three remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogues of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of 18 cts, in stamps or coin.

Address,

C. L. DERBY, *Agency C.A.A.*

548 Broadway, N. Y.

N. B.—Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Hon'y Secretary for United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimen Engravings and Art Journals can be seen.

No. 5, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11.

AMERICAN HOTEL

PETERBOROUGH.

THE [illegible] having purchased the Interest of Mr. Lewis McGregor in the above Hotel would respectfully inform the public that it will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the present [illegible] and attended to by the proprietor.

THE BAR

will always be supplied with liquors and cigars of the choicest brands.

The utmost attention will be given to the [illegible] of

Those Travelling Public,

and the greatest care exercised in the selection of [illegible]. Carriages and Omnibus will always be in attendance at the Depot.

Commercial men will find it to their interest to call at this House.

GEORGE ROSS.

Peterboro' [illegible], 1859. 47

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that applications will be made at the next Session of Parliament for

An Act to consolidate the Debt of the

NOTICE.

THE DRY Goods business heretofore carried on by me, in Peterborough, will in future be conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Stevens, with whom all arrangements relative to my said business must be made.

E. A. SCOTT.

Referring to the above, the subscriber would intimate to the public, that he is now receiving a [illegible] of British and [illegible]

DRY-GOODS,

consisting of [illegible]

SILK, WOOLEN, COTTON,

AND

LINEN GOODS,

suitable for the season, which will be offered at such prices as cannot fail to meet the wants of customers.

The business will hereafter be carried on strictly on the

Cash Principle,

and Cash purchasers will find in the [illegible] prices, unequalled advantages; a continuation of the liberal patronage of the past, is respectfully solicited.

W. A. SCOTT.

Peterborough, Nov. 7th, 1860. 45

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 5 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 26, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,

in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,

JAS WEIR.

Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 45

SAWS! SAWS!

OF every description, on hand and made to order.

CAMPBELL & Co.

14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

FILES! FILES!

THOMAS FIRTH & SONS', Beardshaw & Sons, Spear & Jackson's, and other Makers.

Also, every description of Files, RECUT and warranted good as new, at a very much less price than is usually paid for new Files.

CAMPBELL & Co.

14 St. Peter Street Montreal.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

SPERM, Whale, Solar Sperm, Elephant, Lard, Coal Oil, &c., for burning or machinery, either by the barrel or 5 to 10 gallon kegs.

CAMPBELL & Co.,

14 St. Peter Street Montreal.

LEATHER BELTING!

PATENT Stretched, Waterproof, Cemented, Riveted or Stitched, warranted in every respect; can furnish either the Trade or Consumers as a lower price than any other parties in Canada. Send for Printed List of Prices.

CAMPBELL & Co.,

14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

September 20, 1860. 38

TO RENT.

ON LIBERAL TERMS, the premises known as Trafalgar Cottage, beautifully situated on the Otonabee, commanding a full view of Peterborough, and of the River, and within a few minutes walk of the centre of the Town.

It contains every necessary accomodation for a respectable family, and can have a few acres of excellent land attached if required.

ALSO,—The premises now occupied by the subscriber, with from 5 to thirty acres of land. For particulars apply to the proprietor,

SAMUEL DICKSON.

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has REMOVED to the commodious Hotel,

Near the Port Hope Depot,

where he will be happy to receive the continued patronage of his friends and the public.

JOS. SEDGWICK,

Proprietor.

Peterboro', Nov. 21, 1850. 48

A STARTLING FACT!

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give their until the 1st of January, 1862; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and [illegible] of the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be

HENRY [illegible],

Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

JAS. STEVENSON,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Stoves, Hollow-ware, &c.

HAS

REMOVED

TO

HIS NEW BUILDING,

[illegible] North of his old stand.

He has on hand the largest and best assortment of

COOKING, BOX & PARLOR

STOVES!

In town ever offered before to the public.

Persons wishing Stoves will find it to their advantage to examine his stock, before purchasing [illegible]

FISHER'S HOTEL.

FISHER'S OLD STAND,

HUNTER STREET,

PETERBOROUGH.

GOOD [illegible]

SADDLERY & HARNESS

WARE-HOUSE.

Opposite A. Hall's Carpenter Shop, Charlotte Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by experienced workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 4, 1860. 36

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms, very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, Nov. 2, 1860 45

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel, 17

THE NEW NATIONAL DOUBLE THREAD $30 FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE.

The new National Double Thread $30 Family Sewing Machine will be delivered at the residence of those ordering it in any part of the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, without extra charge.

Orders by mail post-paid will be attended to. Oders left at the subscribers' residence, on Queen St., south of Hunter St., front of the English Church, Peterboro', where also the Machines can be seen.

GEO. MUNN,

Authorized Agent of J. W. Harris, & Co., Boston, Mass. U.S.

Peterboro', Dec. 12, 1860 46

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth, and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the fatal curse which, "rests upon the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, deprecates the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, they perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all your people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To eradicate it from the system we must introduce the blood by an effective medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most efficient remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is separated from the most active principle that have been discovered for the suppression of this foul disorder from the blood, and the ruin of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Erysipelas and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors and Ulcers, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring-worm, Ringbone, Spavin, and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS arising from vitiated or impure blood. The popular opinion in favor of this medicine is founded on its power to cure the disorders for which it is recommended, and the unparalleled virtues of this Sarsaparilla are attested by the cures it has effected.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so compounds that disease within the range of their action can scarcely withstand or resist their powers. Their penetrating properties purify the blood and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find how health and strength succeed by a remedy at once so pleasant and powerful.

Sugar-coated as they are, there is no one who will not take them rather than the every-day complaints of every body. A few doses will expel disease from the system. The agent they operate upon is diseased to health, and when this is accomplished, they cease to act. Nature, when relieved from the burden of disease, does the rest. Cures, more numerous, more wonderful, more unquestionable, and more complete, have been effected by these Pills than by any other medicine known to mankind. Containing neither Mercury, Minerals, nor dangerous drugs, they may be taken with perfect safety by any one. Children will take them freely, and no one who knows their virtues will hesitate to give them to his family when they require a cathartic. As a purifier of the blood, and a remedy for the following complaints, they have no equal:

Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Headache, Piles, Flatulency, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diseases of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Kidneys, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Nervous Disorders, Female Complaints, Scrofula in its various forms, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Ringworm, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Boils, Carbuncles, Tumors, Cancers, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Typhus Fever, Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Spotted Fever, Black Fever, Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Back, Chest, Limbs, Joints or Body, Sprains, Bruises, Soreness and Stiffness, Numbness, Coldness, Frost-bites, Chilblains, Corns, Felons, Whitlows, Chapped Hands, Cracked Lips, Sore Nipples, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scalds, Burns, Sores, Ulcers, Cancers, Tumors, Humors, Tetter, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurvy, Mercurial Diseases, Blood Diseases, Scrofula, Consumption, Debility, Decay, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Indigestion, &c., &c.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "DAVIS & LAWRENCE, Montreal," are blown in the bottle.

Sold by all Druggists throughout the World.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE, Proprietors, Montreal, C. E.

Sold in Peterboro' by Dr. Hall, Dr. Hall, Jr., and Dr. Beddome.

Price, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

As little is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the forms of the disease, that almost every section of country abounds in pulmonary complaints, none have ever been cured by so many remedies, or such general confidence reposed in their virtues, as the Cherry Pectoral. While it counteracts the tendency to consumption, it allays the irritation, and heals the diseased tissues with which the disease has surrounded the lungs. Hence, when taken in the early stages of the complaint, it never fails to cure the most alarming affections of the throat, bronchia, and lungs. Even in cases which have been pronounced incurable, and where the patient has been given over to die, this remedy has produced the most astonishing results, and completely restored the sufferer to health and vigor. Indeed, so well known are its effects, and so wide is the field of its usefulness, that we deem it unnecessary to do more than assure the people that its quality is kept constantly equal to the best it ever had, and that it may be relied on to do all that it has ever done.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; six bottles for $5.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effective alterative that can be made. The concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other ingredients of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the [illegible] Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure, [illegible] that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from impurities and disorders of the blood, which will [illegible] proof of its [illegible] virtues in purifying the system from [illegible] and restoring it to health and vigor. [illegible] Sarsaparilla in use for many years, [illegible] in [illegible] has obtained in our community the confidence which it now enjoys. [illegible] it effects the great purposes for which it is

FEBRUARY

1861

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed, at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Blanks, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Ball Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Checkered Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Ordering and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, Kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this Office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 6.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in SIMKIN'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum, payable strictly in advance, if not paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion.....$0 50
Each subsequent insertion.....12½
One to two Inches, first insertion.....1 00
Each subsequent insertion.....25
Over two Inches, first insertion (per inch).....1
Each subsequent insertion.....5
Business Cards, per year.....8

☞ All communications for the paper must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES BENGOUGH,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SURVEYOR. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 1f

Mr. TOOLE
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 6

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Toronto. P. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now lately laid in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. H. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Bench Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL,
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. Also, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Wares. George Street, Peterboro.' 33

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
RESIDENCE THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 29

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

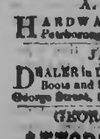
R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants; George Street Peterborough. 15

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Dixon's Block George Street, Peterborough. 16

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY-AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12



J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
AYLMER STREET, PETERBORO
CLOTHES made in the LATEST FASHIONS, and by the best workmen.
A Fit Warranted.

CABINET-MAKING.
E. ROSSER, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro' 44

T. NICHOLL,
Architect,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, &c.
OFFICE—GENERAL COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, GEORGE STREET.
Peterborough, C. W.

SPACIOUS ROOMS.

MR. NICHOLL,
TEACHER OF DANCING,
Will attend to Peterboro' on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of every month, commencing with the 1st Monday in November, at the Albion Hotel.

MR. NICHOLL,
BEGS to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterborough and vicinity that he intends opening a Class for Instruction in DANCING, on the 1st Monday in November, at the Albion Hotel.

MR. DUNN,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
PETERBOROUGH, Oct. 18th, 1860.

Cheap Printing at this Office!

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. Its bus (which business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) becomes great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition—The Dining Room... extended and made more commodious, a great have been completed in sleeping rooms, and number of well-ventilated has been rented, and the House throughout improvements and convenience contains unknown to its generation. The ances high beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, for say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

NOTICE!
THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the

COURT HOUSE
on the first TUESDAYS of the months of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER, respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A.M.

N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.

By order,
JAMES EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1860. 51

CHEAPEST & THE BEST.
The Ladies Illuminated Journal and Family Friend.
PUBLISHED Monthly at 115 Nassau Street, by J. DOUGLASS ROBINSON, for the proprietors.
Gives over 200 beautifully printed and illustrated pages of reading matter, and $3 worth of Music for
Only Fifty Cents a Year
Suited for the mental, Moral and Social wants of every home circle. Elegant illustrations of the Fashions in each number. Specimen copies sent on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.
Agents wanted every where. Liberal commission given. Address
LADIES ILLUMINATED JOURNAL,
115 Nassau Street, New York
October 21, 1860. 43.

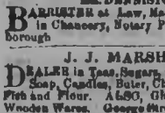
R. A. McNABB,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
At extremely low prices for Cash.
ALSO,
Boy's and Mens' Clothing
IN GREAT VARIETY.
☞ Inspection invited.
Post Office Block, Hunter St
Peterboro', Oct 31, 1860. 43

500 Barrels
PRIME MESS BEEF,
For sale low for Cash. Apply to
E. COGHRANE,
At the Market.
Peterboro', Oct. 27, 1860. 43

CAKES & BISCUITS
THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of
CANDIES,
CRACKERS AND BISCUITS
which he will guarantee to be as
CHEAP AND GOOD
as can be bought in the Province.
OYSTERS
kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.
L. A. CADWELL.
Peterboro'. Dec. 26, 1860. 52

IF YOU WANT CHEAP
BOOTS & SHOES,
GO TO
J. J. MARSHALL'S,
Cheap Boot & Shoe Store,
Dec. 26, George St.

NEW



BOOT AND SHOE
STORE.
J. J. MARSHALL
BEGS to inform the public that he has opened the
Boot and Shoe Business,
and will be found at all times ready to wait on the Trade. Every description of work made to order by the best workmen. Repairing promptly attended to.
TERMS—Cash and Cash only.
J. J. MARSHALL,
Peterboro' Nov. 1st, 1860. George Street.

PICTURES.
Good but no GREENBACKS.
PORTRAIT GALLERY!
Rooms over the Subscriber's Fancy Goods store in George Street, Peterboro'.
D. A. DUNN.

Poetry.

IN HEAVEN ALL MEN ARE EQUAL.

The groom upon a black man's brow
Will shine as clear and bright,
As that which shades the golden curls,
His robe as spotless white.

The black man there will stand as near
The great transparent throne
As the noble sons of Adam—

The fingers dark will tune the harp
Of go den strings above,
The scarred and wearied feet will walk
The beauteous halls of love

The same laws that try him in Heaven
Will try the white man too—
Think of it ye freedom haters,
For it is just and true.

The poor abused slave and you
Will stand together there;
He'll justice get as well as you,
No judging there unfair.

Jesus hath shed his blood for him,
He's made his rest secure,
If you refuse a home on earth
His home in Heaven is sure.

If you deprive of freedom here
You have no power in Heaven,
Soon as the flood of death is crossed
All earthly bonds are riven.

LECTURE
ON THE
Methods & Means of Teaching.
DELIVERED BY REV. J. S. DOUGLAS, LOCAL SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 22ND, 1861.

It is difficult to give even a mere tracery of a subject so extensive that it requires the most able *men a lifetime to master it only* partially, and which has been accumulating for generations. It is not necessary that I should attempt it here, but merely give a few hints to aid teachers in their arduous task, and to impress upon parents and others interested in the subject, whether for themselves or others, the vast extent of it and the importance of all concerned lending their united exertions to its accomplishment.

Let me, as a basis, say a word on the subject of Education. The child consists of a body, and a soul, besides the mind, all of which require attention. Here, then, arises two kinds of education—a short sighted, and a far-seeing. The short sighted to be rightly worked requires attention to all the parts of the child's nature, but regards them only as subservient to the business of the present life. The far seeing, which I trust is chiefly regarded here, provides for the future as well as the present. The difference lies chiefly in the *relative* prominence which is given to the one or the other. Health and religion are necessary to both systems.

The connection of the mind with the body is well known. How much the mental energy is affected by the frame of mind and other bodily circumstances, is in the experience of every one. How much more then in children, who like the barometer are more sensible of these variations —*soon up, soon down.* Between a sulky or a desponding, and a lively cheerful disposition, what a contrast in mental power, which accounts for the story of the little girl who having made no progress under her former teachers, all of a sudden began to improve under a new one, and being asked how it was, naively replied, she supposed it was "because she was encouraged."

"Temperance, Exercise and Cheerfulness"—the recipe given by an old philosopher for the preservation of health, has not as yet been much improved upon. To keep the school in a cleanly, airy, pleasant state, and the child otherwise in good health and humour, are a most valuable preparative for making the child's progress in learning rapid and steady.

Religion also tends much to clear the understanding, and prevent those irregularities which so much disturb the school and impede the progress. In R. Gordon's Hospital, Aberdeen, there used to be a public punishment that could not be thought of here, once a month at least. On one occasion there was an interval of twenty-one months without a single public punishment, and I know no adequate cause that can be assigned but the greater respect at that time shown by the teachers to God, and their registers. The respect and observance thus willingly rendered by children being imitated by the pupils. And I am persuaded that a teacher, whose religion is shown not in words but in conduct, will ever find that religion is a most powerful instrument in governing and instructing the young. But it must be present and heartfelt, for children see through and despise hypocrisy, as quickly as grown-up people.

Health and Religion, so essential to a sound education are pre-supposed in School of which class, am sure, I may understand, to speak, the mind of the education or family education, I need not say to those my remarks (with regard to regards and punishments) are addressed.

Remarks in my opinion should be given as suggestions than as points bearing out a fixed opposition. In many cases according to circumstances, I have made a distinction of the [illegible] dental. But they are unequal under all circumstances, and while I say nothing against the use of prizes, I think honours and such other rewards as reach equally to all, are preferable.

Punishments are found necessary for the restraint of adults, and are sanctioned by God. The cry of "No Corporal Punishment" once so prevalent, has now almost died away in the Old Country. I have [illegible] tion of the teacher, and summary, rather than protracted, and sharp, rather than lingering, and always accompanied by those compassionate remonstrances which a kind teacher knows how to press home, showing it to be an act of self sacrifice, and not of vindictive feeling. Keeping in should only be for tasks neglected, and which should have been committed by staying in the house a certain time, and taken rather as neglects through temptation than as wilful transgression, and the teacher should show this by staying with him to help him on.—Tasks as punishments should be given only to make up the *lee-way* as sailors say, for absence through truancy.

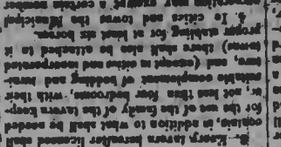
Confinement and hunger are bad punishments, as they injure the health, and impositions, such as writing the 119th Psalm, or such like, are injurous to the moral nature of the child. Punishment, direct and immediate, and inflicted by the same hand that ordinarily moves in kindness is the most effective.

Permit me to say one word further on the management of the school. *Regularity* should be enforced as far as possible and especially by commencing at the very hour appointed. In my most successful years it was my practice to shut the door immediately at the hour, and when prayer was ended to open it again, and so to arrange the penalty that it speedily effected a cure. No one can tell who has not tried how much of the efficiency of the school depends upon being up to time in the morning. Another matter of the same tendency is to manage the work so that the scholars shall never find leisure to contrive mischief or to become restless. This was a lesson I received from one of the most efficient teachers, though now in his grave. Mr. Cannichael of the High School, Edinburgh, formerly of St. Andrew's, in whose house I taught some time while I was student.—"Begin the work at once, and keep them busy," said he. I did so, and although the lads were inclined to trifle, I had no trouble with them. The Prince of Wales showed undoubtedly, that he had been properly instructed in this point, in visiting through Canada. Coming in a hurry, proceeding at once to the platform, hearing the addresses and away. To have lingered would have exhausted the enthusiasm, and left room for a relaxation of propriety, so that the enthusiasm would have been on the wane. By pursuing the course he did he left the excitement of loyalty at its full flow and gave the people leisure after his departure prudently to settle down. So should the teacher arrange his work in school, so to keep up the attention without flagging, during the appointed hours, so as to keep his pupils from mischief, by constant, though varied employment.

The arrangement of the class may be either single file, which gives easiest access to the individual, or in parallel rows, which brings the scholars closer together, and thus enables the teacher to proceed more quickly with the work. For as sound is not like light, instantaneous, but takes some time to go and return, so that where the distance is great, the speaking is slower, increased distance renders it necessary to proceed more slowly. But in the old country time is so precious that it is considered a great advantage to keep the interchange of thought between the teacher and his pupils flying so close that the one sound is almost on the way while the other is being sent out. They do not wait to take leisurely aim, but as it were fire in platoons. This play again (the lecture room plan) of spreading the pupils over the floor has the advantage of individualizing the scholars more than any other, and gives an opportunity for self application. Each way has its advantages, and must be left very much to the discretion of the teacher. The precedence of moving about in regular order, though not to be objected to by any competent like myself, who were not accustomed to it in youth, is found by all disciplined in the army, and must be equally so in any community body. The great thing is to preserve order, to combine the attention, and to keep the whole machine of the class steadily [illegible] which can only be done by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Globe

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1861.



Private Cable.—Mr. Dana.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

West Wards—Mackellar & Cameron.

Apples—S. Barker.

To Let—James Sewell.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership—Stewart & Holdsworth.

Gallop.

EXPLANATORY SCENE UPON THE SEE SENTENCE.

It would be almost impossible to give a correct description of the style presented in Hyde Park on Tuesday night, when the thermometer was at 20° above zero, and a considerable quantity of snow was on the ground. From the Marble Arch to Hyde Park Corner, and from Grosvenor Gate to Albert Gate, the pavement was literally crowded with persons of all ages and conditions, from the highest to the lowest, and the road was blocked up with carriages of every description, from the splendid equipage of the nobleman to the humble cab of the costermonger. Many of the trees were covered with boys, who had climbed up for the purpose of getting a better view of the proceedings, and the parapet of the bridge over the Serpentine was lined with spectators. The ice on the Serpentine was not considered sufficiently safe to allow of skating, and the only persons who ventured upon it were a few of the police, who were stationed at intervals to prevent accidents. The crowd was not a disorderly one, and the utmost good humour prevailed. Many of the persons had provided themselves with fireworks, and the display commenced shortly after seven o'clock. The first piece was a large star, which ascended to a great height, and then burst into a number of smaller stars, which remained visible for some time. Then followed a succession of rockets, Roman candles, and other pyrotechnic devices, which were received with loud cheers by the spectators. The display lasted about an hour, and was brought to a conclusion by the discharge of a large number of rockets, which ascended to a great height, and then burst into a shower of stars, which remained visible for some time. The whole of the arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Phillips, the pyrotechnist of the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall, and were carried out with great success.—*Times*, Feb. 5.

THE CENSUS AGAIN.

We are informed that a man named Cholerton, a blacksmith, residing in the 10th Concession of Dumfries, committed suicide on Monday morning last. It appears he was addicted to excessive liquor habits, and on Sunday, it is said, some angry words passed between him and his wife, and Monday morning he was found suspended to a beam in a stable near his house, lifeless. Mr. Walker, one of the Coroners for the county of Brant, was notified of the circumstance, in which capacity he acted, and on account of the distance, he did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest, but gave a certificate of the deceased having come to his death by hanging himself.—*Brantford Courier*, Feb. 1.

SUICIDE.

We are informed that a man named Cholerton, a blacksmith, residing in the 10th Concession of Dumfries, committed suicide on Monday morning last. It appears he was addicted to excessive liquor habits, and on Sunday, it is said, some angry words passed between him and his wife, and Monday morning he was found suspended to a beam in a stable near his house, lifeless. Mr. Walker, one of the Coroners for the county of Brant, was notified of the circumstance, in which capacity he acted, and on account of the distance, he did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest, but gave a certificate of the deceased having come to his death by hanging himself.—*Brantford Courier*, Feb. 1.

THE CENSUS AGAIN.

We are informed that a man named Cholerton, a blacksmith, residing in the 10th Concession of Dumfries, committed suicide on Monday morning last. It appears he was addicted to excessive liquor habits, and on Sunday, it is said, some angry words passed between him and his wife, and Monday morning he was found suspended to a beam in a stable near his house, lifeless. Mr. Walker, one of the Coroners for the county of Brant, was notified of the circumstance, in which capacity he acted, and on account of the distance, he did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest, but gave a certificate of the deceased having come to his death by hanging himself.—*Brantford Courier*, Feb. 1.

THE CENSUS AGAIN.

We are informed that a man named Cholerton, a blacksmith, residing in the 10th Concession of Dumfries, committed suicide on Monday morning last. It appears he was addicted to excessive liquor habits, and on Sunday, it is said, some angry words passed between him and his wife, and Monday morning he was found suspended to a beam in a stable near his house, lifeless. Mr. Walker, one of the Coroners for the county of Brant, was notified of the circumstance, in which capacity he acted, and on account of the distance, he did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest, but gave a certificate of the deceased having come to his death by hanging himself.—*Brantford Courier*, Feb. 1.

THE CENSUS AGAIN.

We are informed that a man named Cholerton, a blacksmith, residing in the 10th Concession of Dumfries, committed suicide on Monday morning last. It appears he was addicted to excessive liquor habits, and on Sunday, it is said, some angry words passed between him and his wife, and Monday morning he was found suspended to a beam in a stable near his house, lifeless. Mr. Walker, one of the Coroners for the county of Brant, was notified of the circumstance, in which capacity he acted, and on account of the distance, he did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest, but gave a certificate of the deceased having come to his death by hanging himself.—*Brantford Courier*, Feb. 1.

THE CENSUS AGAIN.

We are informed that a man named Cholerton, a blacksmith, residing in the 10th Concession of Dumfries, committed suicide on Monday morning last. It appears he was addicted to excessive liquor habits, and on Sunday, it is said, some angry words passed between him and his wife, and Monday morning he was found suspended to a beam in a stable near his house, lifeless. Mr. Walker, one of the Coroners for the county of Brant, was notified of the circumstance, in which capacity he acted, and on account of the distance, he did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest, but gave a certificate of the deceased having come to his death by hanging himself.—*Brantford Courier*, Feb. 1.

THE CENSUS AGAIN.

We are informed that a man named Cholerton, a blacksmith, residing in the 10th Concession of Dumfries, committed suicide on Monday morning last. It appears he was addicted to excessive liquor habits, and on Sunday, it is said, some angry words passed between him and his wife, and Monday morning he was found suspended to a beam in a stable near his house, lifeless. Mr. Walker, one of the Coroners for the county of Brant, was notified of the circumstance, in which capacity he acted, and on account of the distance, he did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest, but gave a certificate of the deceased having come to his death by hanging himself.—*Brantford Courier*, Feb. 1.

THE CENSUS AGAIN.

We are informed that a man named Cholerton, a blacksmith, residing in the 10th Concession of Dumfries, committed suicide on Monday morning last. It appears he was addicted to excessive liquor habits, and on Sunday, it is said, some angry words passed between him and his wife, and Monday morning he was found suspended to a beam in a stable near his house, lifeless. Mr. Walker, one of the Coroners for the county of Brant, was notified of the circumstance, in which capacity he acted, and on account of the distance, he did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest, but gave a certificate of the deceased having come to his death by hanging himself.—*Brantford Courier*, Feb. 1.

THE CENSUS AGAIN.

We are informed that a man named Cholerton, a blacksmith, residing in the 10th Concession of Dumfries, committed suicide on Monday morning last. It appears he was addicted to excessive liquor habits, and on Sunday, it is said, some angry words passed between him and his wife, and Monday morning he was found suspended to a beam in a stable near his house, lifeless. Mr. Walker, one of the Coroners for the county of Brant, was notified of the circumstance, in which capacity he acted, and on account of the distance, he did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest, but gave a certificate of the deceased having come to his death by hanging himself.—*Brantford Courier*, Feb. 1.

THE CENSUS AGAIN.

We are informed that a man named Cholerton, a blacksmith, residing in the 10th Concession of Dumfries, committed suicide on Monday morning last. It appears he was addicted to excessive liquor habits, and on Sunday, it is said, some angry words passed between him and his wife, and Monday morning he was found suspended to a beam in a stable near his house, lifeless. Mr. Walker, one of the Coroners for the county of Brant, was notified of the circumstance, in which capacity he acted, and on account of the distance, he did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest, but gave a certificate of the deceased having come to his death by hanging himself.—*Brantford Courier*, Feb. 1.

THE CENSUS AGAIN.

We are informed that a man named Cholerton, a blacksmith, residing in the 10th Concession of Dumfries, committed suicide on Monday morning last. It appears he was addicted to excessive liquor habits, and on Sunday, it is said, some angry words passed between him and his wife, and Monday morning he was found suspended to a beam in a stable near his house, lifeless. Mr. Walker, one of the Coroners for the county of Brant, was notified of the circumstance, in which capacity he acted, and on account of the distance, he did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest, but gave a certificate of the deceased having come to his death by hanging himself.—*Brantford Courier*, Feb. 1.

purchases in town in that direction. On Monday last the offerings in Whisky consisted of three barrels, and there appears to be no diminution in the arrivals. The average delivery of fall and spring wheat there for the past week is reported at 10,000 bushels daily.

Communications.

THE BEAR COUNTRY.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—As there has been a good deal said in the papers lately about the new settlement back of Bobcaygeon, I beg leave through your paper to express my opinion of it. I went through last September with the intention of taking up land provided I was pleased with the country. When I started from Bobcaygeon the land looked very poor, but every one I met told me to go back further and I would see good land. I went on to Burnt River still asking for the good land; there I was told to go back of Gull River and I would find it. So I went on to Gull River but the land did not get any better. I still kept asking for the good land and still the answer was "back"!—I went on some seven or eight miles further still asking for the good land. "Back, back," was the only reply. I confess I began to get discouraged. When I started from Bobcaygeon I was told to go back, and now that I had travelled 40 miles and "back" was still the word, I began to wonder where "back" was; in short I began to think I was too far back to find good land, laid to I turned my back on it and began to travel back towards home, and now I will tell you in a few words what I think of the country.

The whole of the country the distance I went is one solid mass of rocks. There is none of it fit for cultivation. I did not see five acres in any one place that could be ploughed. And it did not get any better as far as I went. Anson is just as bad as Lutterworth and Minden is no better. I would not take the best thousand acres that I saw in the back country and be compelled to live on it, as a present. The settlers were very kind and hospitable but very poor, and likely to get poorer, as it is impossible for any man to live on such land.

This is my candid opinion of the country, Mr. Editor, and I hope no one will find fault with me for expressing it; others may think and say what they like.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN SHEARER.

Otonabee, Feb. 4, 1861.

THAT TRACT.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—Shortly after sending you my last note, I became possessed of a tract headed "Mr. Gilmour's views on Christian Baptism, and the Rev. J. S. Douglas' Reply," which is doubtless the "tract of 4 pages referred to. It appears that the latter gentleman is the *alter* of the famous "Vox Veritatis," who showed considerable valour in opposing a host of opponents, single-handed, and chided those who seemed disposed to run rather than fight, but now appears as if beaten, having shifted his ground.

It is well known that the strife commenced with the "Vox Veritatis," *alias* Rev. Mr. Douglas, whose dislike to Baptist views is more conspicuous in all his writings, than his love for truth—that he gave the first challenge—put forth eight propositions, which he signified he was prepared to defend, and dared any one to refute them.—When the challenge was accepted by Mr. Gilmour, the choice of weapons was given to Mr. Douglas, who chooses the "tract of 4 pages." Now that the tract has made its appearance every one that takes an interest in the fight must be struck at the attitude of the combatants. Mr. G. appears as the challenger, and Mr. D. as the accepter. Why was this change made? I think it due to the public to let us know. It will have a damaging effect upon the vaunted champion for the "truth" unless some satisfactory reason be assigned for the altered position the combatants now appear in.

But I proceed to notice a few features of the "tract." There are two columns on each page. The first is by Mr. Gilmour, on the *subjects* and *mode* of Christian Baptism. The next column is by Mr. Douglas, intended as a reply thereto, thus giving each the half of 8 pages. If you read Mr. G.'s side through to the end, you will find he makes his views intelligible if not satisfactory. If you read Mr. D.'s side, much will appear unintelligible and altogether unsatisfactory. Such a confusion of ideas jumbled together—so many assertions without any legitimate proof—such a strange commixture of truth and error—of common and downright nonsense—of knowledge and ignorance—such a bundle of contradictions—false conclusions—illogical reasonings,—strange quotations from scripture—arrogant assumptions—are not often met with in so small a compass. I have heard of a celebrated divine being compared to a "dungeon of light," and I was reminded of this when reading the off-side of this tract. The writer has an active mind, well stored with love, and a good memory, but he lacks method and order. His ideas are all bliss shifter, and he has a difficulty in making his views intelligible. The legitimate conclusion of some of his statements is that he is a firm believer of baptismal regeneration, and of the salvation of all who are baptised, unless they apostatise.

As the tract is now before the public, it is common property, and open to criticism, I intended reviewing it more particularly, but on second thoughts I deem it more prudent to wait a while till it is read, when I shall go more fully into the opinions advanced therein—qualified, however, with an "if," i. e. if you will give me space in your columns for that purpose. Let every one get the tract and read it. Mr Douglas has dogs more to let to spread the views of the Baptists than Mr. Gilmour has. If infant baptism has no better defenders, it must fall before light and reason. I trust Mr. D. has sent a copy to his friends in the old country. Two years is no too long to wait for Messrs. Whitely, price only 1d.

Yours, very truly,
A BAPTIST.

Peterboro, Feb 4, 1861.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND SNOW STORMS.

Severe frosts and continued snow storms for the last month have had a great discouraging effect upon the traffic of the Grand Trunk Railway. We took long descriptive notices of the first portion of the road was opened (as readers perhaps will remember) and we have since from time to time been brought to a standstill with the upset of a snow storm. Last week was opened an extensive accumulation of freight at every station between Toronto and the East Peach. We are informed that a fair day's work, the company had employed two thousand men; consisting of Officials, Police, Navvies, Laborers, Peasants and Passengers. At present the Company have 1,200 Officials. At this early part of the week the engines were under and Freight Trains began to move again, but they were some more interrupted by the storm of yesterday. The East there has been for more than a month scarcely time to get the snow of one storm cleared away ere another came down. Persons engaged in the grain trade are very much cramped by these disasters. It has been the custom of shippers at the West to draw against the parcels sent at short dates, say seven or ten days—and under ordinary favorable circumstances the grain or produce could be placed in market within the time but now that is impossible and those who have been forced to honor their short drafts find themselves woefully out of pocket, and drawn close at their bankers.—*Montreal Gazette.*

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE "ARABIA."

New York, Feb 2.

The Arabia arrived last night. She brings £226,000 in specie.

The news meagre.

The weather in England was milder.

It was reported that the British army would be considerably reduced.

The whole French squadron had left Gaeta.

Lord Elphinstone is dead.

Manchester market dull and business insufficient to test prices.

At Havre business in cotton active. Sales of the week 50,000, bales New Orleans tres ordinaire at 102½; do. low, 99f. Stock 119,000 bales.

American securities dull and tending downwards. Illinois Central shares, 30 per cent discount; Erie, 29½.

The new Council of Ministers was formed at Naples, after consultation between Carignano and Poleia.

It was reported that Garibaldi had announced his intention to go to Constantinople shortly.

The tendency to war in the Spring is reported to be slackening in Italy.

The London *Times* regards the present month as big with the fate of the American Union. It says the latest advices were the most important yet received.

The Paris *Monitear* explains the reasons why the French fleet was stationed at Gaeta.

Warlike preparations were very active in France.

It is said that a levy of 100,000 men will be asked from the Legislature. Seventeen additional regiments are projected.

It is rumoured that a semi-official article is about to appear, declaring that if Piedmont makes war on Austria, she must expect no aid from France.

The drain of gold from the Bank of France continued. Arrangements were made with the Imperial Bank of St. Petersburgh similar to that of England, for the exchange of 20,000,000f., silver for gold.

Warlike preparations are active in Denmark.

An address to the King is being signed, calling on him to resist external pressure, and not abandon the Danish Nationality at Schleswig.

Russia protests against further German menaces against Denmark.

Naples, Jan. 19.

Admiral Berbier De Tinan with the remainder of the French fleet left the waters of Gaeta to-day.

Genoa, Saturday.

The *Courrier Marcantile* publishes a letter from Naples, dated 15th inst., stating that several thousand Bourbonists, under command of General Lecca, had entered the Neapolitan provinces, through the Roman territory, and defeated the less numerous Italian forces near Teglicozzo, compelling them to retire on Avezzano.

It is stated that a treaty between Prussia and Austria guarantees Venice to Austria.

Troops have left Genoa for Naples.—Two frigates have also left for Gaeta.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Jan. 19, P. M.

The market for discount is unchanged.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease of £460,000.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKETS.

Saturday, Jan. 15.

The market is generally dull and quotations barely maintained. Flour dull and difficult to sell. Wheat dull and prices easier, but quotations are unchanged. Corn dull. Provisions dull.

THE ARABIA'S MAILS.

The Arabia has on freight £252,137—a million and a quarter of dollars in specie.

Some of the Paris journals state that a deputation from South Carolina has arrived in Paris and obtained an audience of M. Thouvenel, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post says:

Some journals, I observe, both American and European, speak of France as likely, if called upon, to support South Carolina. A friendship and alliance, it is maintained might be formed between the South and France, and the Emperor's name is used as favoring the notion. Permit me to correct this error. On New Year's day, when the Emperor received the *corps diplomatique*, his Majesty held a long conversation with the representative of America. The Emperor expressed his regret that the slave question should threaten the Union with division, and hoped the people of the United States would see the necessity of maintaining that bond which had bestowed prosperity on that country and made America so important a nation in the eyes of the world. These words were of course sent home to the government of Washington. I think I may add that the ruler of France has only one idea about America, and that is to extend the commercial relations between that industrious people and France.

The circular of Messrs. Arlès Dufour & Co., of Lyons, mentions that although the United States take annually about 64,000,000 worth of silk goods from Europe, the fall in prices since the outbreak of the disunion crisis has not been more than between two and three per cent on the superior descriptions, owing to the limited supply in the market. In the common descriptions there has been a reduction of between ten and twelve per cent.

Mr. Lindsay, who was lately in the United States has had an interview with Louis Napoleon; and the talk is, that he has been more successful in France in promoting free trade in shipping than he was in America; that sometimes it is convenient to have only one to a nation to combine, particularly when that one is the State.

The gay season in Rome had fairly set in, and, as it will be short (Ash Wednesday falling on the 13th of February), there promises a disposition to make most of it. It was inaugurated by brilliant balls, given by Miss Slocum, in the saloons of the United States Legation, between the ends, however, of the Queen of Rome, silver as well as gold, were most generously represented.

A letter from Berlin states that the relations which prevailed during the life-time of the late King cannot there supposed to exist between the present Sovereign and the persons who were present.—More than 200 of the soldiers who lined the streets were obliged to go into hospital, and some of them have since died. A number of horses have also perished from the same cause.

Experiments are making in France with a new mortar cannon, of which, it is said, the effect will be much greater than anything yet accomplished by the Armstrong or Wentworth gun. This instrument of destruction can serve either as a cannon or a mortar. In the first case the mortar forms the breech of the gun by means of a double hinge, which may be attached or removed with the greatest facility.

The London *Times* of 18th ult says:—We regret to learn from undoubted authority that the report recently circulated in several journals of the gradual improvement in Miss Nightingale's health is entirely without foundation. Her malady, far from being alleviated, increases upon her, and her state, which confines her entirely to her apartment, is one of great exhaustion and severe suffering.

In addition to the diamond star from the Thousand which Gen. Türr is charged to present to Garibaldi, he is also to offer to to Teresita, the ex-Dictator's daughter, a magnificent necklace, a present from Victor Emmanuel.

Signora Carlotta Pocchini died in Rome shortly after her confinement. This lady, who must be well known to theatrical people, was married about a year ago to Signor Pasqual Borri, the well known *maitre du ballet*.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

The following warlike announcement is from Bailier's lithographic sheet:

"Great activity prevails at this moment in our arsenals. Although there is no indication of war breaking out, preparations are being made for every contingency. All soldiers not considered capable of enduring a campaign are about to be sent to the depots of their regiments, and their places are to be filled with efficient men who have already served for six or seven months.—The army will be ready to commence a campaign in the month of March. I repeat that these are merely measures of precaution, which it is to be hoped, future events will render unnecessary. As to the notice published by the Minister of War, which orders field officers to supply themselves with horses by the 1st of February next, it is a mere standing order which is published annually at this period."

It has been usual to call out half the number of recruits annually voted, the remaining half being only liable to serve in case of extraordinary need; but the Minister de l'Armee publishes a circular from the Minister for War, giving directions that by the express command of the Emperor every man of the contingent voted is to be called to arms at once, and assigned to a particular regiment. The recruits will then be divided into two portions, the first of which will serve regularly as before, while the second will be drilled during three months of the first year, two months of the second year, and one month of the third year, being all the time equipped like the regular army, and receiving the same pay.

WARLIKE SPEECH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia, on the 16th, sent for all the generals present at Berlin, and, according to the *Neue Gazette* of Prussia, thus spoke to them:—"I have been called to the throne at an epoch full of dangers, and with the prospect of combats, in which I shall have need, gentlemen, of all your devotedness. If I and the princes who, like me, desire the maintenance of peace, do not succeed in turning aside the storm which is rising, we have need of all our forces to resist it and to defend ourselves. Let us not indulge in any illusions. If I do not succeed in turning aside the conflict, we shall be engaged in a combat in which we must vanquish, if we are not willing to to perish." Addressing the Minister of War, the King said:—"You must courageously labor to make the army what it ought to be for the future protection of Prussia."

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says the above speech has created a great sensation in that capital, and adds that the King of Prussia is fully aware that Denmark is only his nominal enemy; that *the real question is, whether France is to have the Rhine.*

THE VENETIAN QUESTION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* has reason to believe that M. Fould, who has nominally gone to Nice for the benefit of his health, has conveyed the Emperor's instructions to Victor Emmanuel and Count Cavour, and is, moreover, the bearer of his Majesty's promise, that a French army will occupy Lombardy on the firing of the first cannon shot.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent on this subject says:—It is rumored that an article of a semi-official character will appear declaring in substance that should Piedmont commit "an act of folly or madness" by attacking Venetia she will do so at her own risk and peril. Cavour will try to renounce all hostile designs on the Austrian possessions and reduce Garibaldi to acquiescence.

TERRIBLE INUNDATIONS IN HOLLAND.

A communication appears in the *Daily News*, that several provinces of Holland are threatened with inundations, arising from the giving way of the dykes under long continued beating of the waves. The lives and property of thousands are said to be in imminent peril.

In Gueldreland the distress and damage have assumed a fearful aspect. The people had battled with all their might against the destroying waves, and had become utterly exhausted. In many places they had abandoned their shelter, and in others were huddled together by hundreds in temporary sheds, where disease was ravaging them to a fearful extent.

The government and private benevolence had rendered assistance, but these were utterly inadequate to meet the distress already existing; and a strong appeal was made to the people of England to assist in relieving their Dutch neighbors in their calamity.

W. [illegible]EMING'S WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Montreal, Jan. 21.

Our own market has been as here of produce but our quotations are exceedingly barren. There is a general disinclination on the part of buyers to operate for any delivery, and those only at a reduction in prices. This is the same more particularly in Wheat, as the supply 1400 on the cars are much heavier than is generally known; whilst Flour is in good supply, and Corn and Oats are offering freely. Ashes are unchanged, Pork dull and Provisions generally. In Grain the quotations of Rail, either as well as Canal, were most generously represented.

A letter from Berlin states that the vessels which provided during the life-time of the late King caused there supply

$5 50; May delivery nominally $5 60 to $5 75. Rye flour in demand at a slight improvement in price, $2 80 to $2 85.

WHEAT—U. C. Spring, no change for lots on the spot; $1 14 to $1 17 offered. For May delivery little doing, $1 20 offered.

PEAS—Asked for at an advance; 77½ for 66 lbs for a good sample.

CORN—Moderate demands for small lots PORK—Mess $15 to $19; Prime Mess $12 to $15; Prime $10 to $22.

SARSAPARILLA.—This tropical root has a reputation wide as the world, for curing one class of the disorders that afflict mankind—a reputation too which it deserves as the best antidote we possess for scrofulous complaints. But to be brought into use, its virtues must be concentrated and combined with other medicines that increase its power. Some reliable compound of this character is much needed in the community. Read the advertisement of Dr. Ayer's sarsaparilla in our columns, and we know it needs no encomium from us to give our citizens confidence in what he offers.—*Organ, Syracuse, N. Y.*

LOSS OF THE HUMAN VOICE.

By the measles people sometimes lose their voice, at times; by colds, the hearing and voice is often partially destroyed.—Now, for a cold, cough, hoarseness or sore throat, try a few of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers. Sold by all Druggists; 25 cents a box.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—*A word to Mothers.—Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa.*—About one-third of the weekly mortality registered by the board of health, may be classed under the head of infant mortality, the majority of which are swept off by diseases of the bowels. We here confidently assert that any case of cholera infantum, or diarrhœa as it is termed in the adult stage of life, however violent in its nature, or whatever its origin, can be radically cured by the use of Holloway's celebrated Pills. The season when this class of disorders becomes prevalent is approaching, "forewarned is forearmed" says the proverb, and mothers should take heed in time. For infants the Pills should be crushed and dissolved in water sweetened with sugar.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, Feb., 7, 1861.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour ₱ brl	5 50	@	6 50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1 15	@	1 16
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0 95	@	1 00
Barley ₱ bush	0 40	@	0 45
Oats "	0 19	@	0 21
Peas "	0 40	@	0 45
Potatoes "	0 20	@	0 25
Pork ₱ cwt	5 50	@	6 00
Beef ₱ cwt	4 50	@	5 50
Butter ₱ lb	0 12½	@	0 15
Hay ₱ ton	8 00	@	10 00

B. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday Feb. 6, 1860.

Wheat $1 12c, a $1 17c.
Spring Wheat 98c a $1.
Barley 50c a 55c.
Oats 26c a 27c.
Peas 50c. a 55c.

PRIVATE CLASS.

(BY REQUEST.)

MR. DUNN intends starting an Evening Class in Classics and Mathematics, on Monday, Feb. 18th. Mr. Dunn will be happy to receive the names of any wishing to join such a class.

Peterboro, Feb 6, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership existing under the name and firm of STEWART & GALLON was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due to the said firm will be paid to, and all debts contracted by them will be settled by A. STEWART, who retains the business in the old stand.

A. STEWART,
JAMES GALLON.

Peterboro, Jan. 28, 1861. 6

LOOK HERE.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE
paid for any quantity of
FALL AND SPRING WHEAT,
AND PEASE,
delivered at their Store House.
McKELLAR & CAMERON.
Peterboro, Feb. 7, 1861. 6

APPLES!!!

The subscriber has a large quantity of beautiful
York State Apples
which he is offering Very Low by the Barrel or small measure
AT HENTHORN'S GROCERY,
ON GEORGE STREET.
S. BARKER.
Peterboro, Feb. 6, 1861. 6-din

HARDWOOD!

A few Cords of
GOOD DRY HARDWOOD,
Wanted at the "EXAMINER" Office.
Peterboro, Feb. 6, 1861.

TO LET.

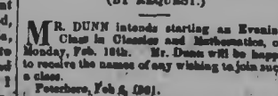
A HOUSE to rent on Church Street, near the Court House.
ALSO,—A House and premises on Brock Street, near the above.
Apply to
JAMES SHERIDAN.
Peterboro, Feb. 4, 1861. 5

VALENTINES!

VALENTINES!

And Mottoes for the same
FOR 1861, FOR SALE CHEAP,
AT THOS. MEDLEY.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAILWAY.



ON and after the 20th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

SPRING TIMES.

Leave Peterboro' at ..... 10.30 a. m.
" Hastings " ..... 11.35 a. m.
" Campbellford " ..... 12.40 p. m.
Arrive at Cobourg at ..... 3.40 p. m.

GOING WEST.

Leave Peterboro' at ..... 3.50 p. m.
" Hastings " ..... 2.45 p. m.
" Campbellford " ..... 1.40 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at ..... 12.45 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Locomotive Superintendent.
Peterboro' Railway, 1861. 6

TO EDITORS.

EDITORS inserting the following, with notice attached, and sending us a marked copy, will receive two copies one year for every such insertion. Copies forwarded, to buy addresses ordered.

$1 TO $5 PER DAY

MADE by reliable persons in obtaining subscribers to the *National Family Magazine*. For particulars address the clerk in package sent to each address "National Family Magazine," 135 Grand St., *New York*.

New Goods! New Goods!!

AT AND BELOW PRIME COST.

THE subscriber offers for sale the remainder of his stock of
Ladies Capes,
Victorines, Knits, Gauntlets,
Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Kossuth Hats, Boots and Shoes, India Rubbers, Ready-made Clothing &c., &c.

AT AND BELOW PRIME COST.

Now is the time to get
GOOD BARGAINS
FOR READY MONEY!
at No. 1, (Corner Store) Bernhart's Block.
WM. EASTLAND.
Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5-6in.

CANADA
Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL $500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE 350,000
ANNUAL INCOME 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

ALL READY!

PARTIES indebted to me can have their bills at any time—my accounts being now made out to the 1st Jan. They will please call at once, as my accounts remaining unsettled at 15th February next, will be placed in other hands for collection, without reserve.

T. G. HAZLITT.
Peterboro, Jan., 1861.

IN thanking my customers for past support, I would beg to say that I have wholly abandoned the credit system, and mean in future to do strictly a
CASH BUSINESS!
They can therefore rely upon being able to purchase such goods as I sell at prices to compare favourably with the lowest in the trade.—I now offer my present stock of Goods comprising,

BOOTS & SHOES,

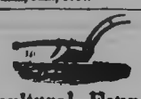
India Rubbers,
Staple Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Crockery,
Glassware,
And general Groceries
AT A GREAT REDUCTION!
in order to reduce my stock for Spring Importations. This will continue till the 1st March.
DECIDED BARGAINS!
may therefore be expected.

T. G. H.

Otonabee Mills.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he has resumed the management of the above Mills, and that (as formerly) he intends to pay particular attention to
GRISTING AND CUSTOM WORK!
GOOD FLOUR
will be kept on hand for retailing or exchange.
All orders for Flour, Bran or Shorts (accompanied by the money) will be punctually attended to, and Flour will be delivered in any part of Ashburnham.

R. D. ROGERS.
Ashburnham, Jan., 1861. 2-6w.



Agricultural Foundry!

Ploughs, [several new patterns]
Harrows,
Cultivators,
Gang Ploughs,
Grain Sowers,
Land Rollers,
Straw & Root Cutters,
Churns,
and all other Agricultural Implements of the latest improved patterns.
Sugar Kettles, Bake Kettles, and Agricultural Furnaces for sale at prices
VERY LOW FOR CASH.
Farmers and others are invited to call and inspect.

JAMES HAMILTON.
Peterboro', Jan. 9, 1861. 3

PEAS AND OATS WANTED

AT OUR STOREHOUSE,
Near the C. & P. R. R. Depot, Ashburnham.

W. McDOUGALL,
J. LUDGATE.
Ashburnham, 9th Jan. 1861. 3

TO LET.

THE Cottage-built House on Robidoux Street, west of the Port Hope R. R. Depot.
GOOD STABLE AND YARD ATTACHED.
For further particulars apply to
JAS. LANGTON.
Peterboro, Jan 9, 1861. 3

TO LET.

THE House and Premises now occupied by Chas. Furey, in the Township of Monaghan—immediately adjoining the Town.
Apply to
C. A. WELLER.
or to CHAS. FUREY.
Peterboro, Jan. 30, 1861. 4

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE subscriber, desirous of retiring from business, will dispose of his entire stock of
GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS, &c.,
in the Village of Lakefield, on FRIDAY, Feb. 1st, 1861.
To any person wishing to commence a good business location the above is an excellent opening, as the good-will of the business will be given on the premises of the Stock.
TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under $10, Cash; over that amount, 60 days credit, by furnishing [illegible]

A. MORROW, Jr.
Lakefield, Jan. 22, 1861. 4

DRAWING EXECUTED,

DESIGNS given for Buildings &c.; Valuations made, and Measurements taken, at short notice, by
T. P. NICHOLL.

New Goods! New Goods!

NEW PRICES! NEW PRICES

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE
COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING AND MILLINERY, FURS, &c.

Having secured the services of a *FIRST-CLASS MILLINER*, ladies may depend on being suited in every particular. The Clothing Department is still under the superintendence of Mr. John Tully. The motto is

☞ *CASH AND CASH ONLY.* ☜

R. B. McDOUGALL,
George Street.
Peterborough, Oct. 19th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to all those who so liberally patronized him while in possession of the Otonabee Mills, and would hereby notify all those
INDEBTED TO HIM
either by Note or Book Account, that their notes and accounts are now ready at the store of Glover & Robinson, and will then be looked on immediate payment, or cost will be incurred.

L. GLOVER.

N.B.—The subscribers will always keep on hand a large supply of Flour and Feed at their Store and Granary, which they will sell Cheap for Cash, at Wholesale and Retail.

GLOVER & ROBINSON.
Peterboro, Jan. 9, 1861. 3

CLEARING SALE

THE subscribers, in order to make room for spring importations, now offer the remainder of their
WINTER STOCK,
at unprecedentedly low prices, for cash.
They would invite especial attention to their stocks of
Furs,
Cloth Mantles,
Woolen Shawls,
Pelisses,
Robe Dresses, &c.
as decided BARGAINS will be given in this department.
After the 1st of March all purchases still require to be paid for on delivery, when they will be prepared to offer their new Spring Goods, embracing all the leading and most fashionable designs and fabrics, at prices as LOW as they can be imported.

NICHOLLS & HALL.
Peterboro', Jan. 9th, 1861. 3

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

J. CLARKE,
WATCH-MAKER & JEWELLER,
ALSO dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Fine Cutlery, Toys, &c.
J. C., returning thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal support which he has received while in business in Peterboro, would intimate that he has
REMOVED
to the store formerly occupied by R. B. Jameson, Post Office Block, corner of Hunter and Water Streets, and next door to R. A. McNabb's Store, where he intends to carry on business as usual, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage.
☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewellery repaired, &c.

J. CLARKE,
Sign of the large watch.
Peterboro, Jan. 9, 1860. 3

THE NEW FARM MILL,

MANUFACTURED by A. Harris, Beamsville, C. W, will be delivered at any Railroad Station within 50 miles of Peterboro' for $37, by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for those Counties.
The new Farm Mill can be seen at the subscribers' residence, on Queen St. south of Hunter St., opposite the English Church.

GEO. MUNRO.
Peterboro, December 27, 1860. 50

A Capital Chance!

WANTED, a respectable man with a small capital as partner in a very flourishing business in Peterborough, with a large connexion. Apply, post-paid,

F. Y.,
Box No. 122, Peterboro'.
Jan. 2nd, 1861. 1

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, on lot 26, Stuart Street, in the village of Ashburnham. The lot contains ¼ an Acre, well fenced. On the premises stand a good two-story, rough-cast House, and a stable, a pump, and a good well of water.
Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WM. J. MITCHELL.
Ashburnham, Dec. 26, 1860. 52

OPERA HOODS.

A supply of Ladies, Misses, and Children's
WOOLEN OPERA HOODS
WOOLEN OPERA HOODS
WOOLEN OPERA HOODS
WOOLEN OPERA HOODS
in various colours, just received.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro', Jan. 2, 1861. 1

IF YOU WANT CHEAP
BOOTS & SHOES,

GO TO
J. J. MARSHALL'S,
Cheap Boot & Shoe Shop,
George St.
Dec. 26, 1860.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.
GROCERIES, WINES, &c.
with a large variety of
FANCY Goods.
at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 2s 6d, 3s, 3s 6d, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s 6d. Sherry, 2s, 2s 6d, 3s, 3s 6d, 4s, 5s. Pale Brandy, 2s, 2s 6d, 3s, 4s. Fine Rotherdy Gin in Wood, 2s, in Bottle and Green Cases. Lisle Scotch Whisky (very old) 4s. in Bottle. Com-

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Pickles, Spices, Vinegar, Soaps, Pail, Oils, Starches, Candles, Matches, Blacking, Brushes, Brooms, Mustard, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,
In the Store lately occupied, and kindly recommended by Jas. Stevens & Co.
GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.
Nov. 7, 1861. 1

Winter Operations in Grain

THE subscribers are now in the market for the purchase of
WHEAT,
PEAS,
OATS,
BARLEY, &c.
delivered at his Granary, at the Railway Station as usual.

W. CLUXTON.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may Concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that application IN WRITING made to Robert Hunt Boucher, Esquire, Judge of the Surrogate Court of the United Counties of Peterborough & Victoria, after the Fourteenth Day of February next, for the appointment of Louisa Stapley, lately the widow of Porter Robinson of Port Hope, deceased, and now wife of William Stapley of Peterboro', as guardian of Joseph Robinson, infant child of the said Porter Robinson.

LOUISA STAPLEY.
Dated this 23rd day of Jan, 1860. 4

NOTICE.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

"THE YEAR OF GRACE,"
A History of the Revival in Ireland in 1859 and 1860, by Professor Gibson of Belfast.
A large assortment of School Books and Stationery, CHEAP FOR CASH by
THOMAS MENZIES.
Peterboro, Jan. 22, 1861. Bookseller. 4-4in.

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1

REMOVAL

F. & L. LEMAY
Intending to
REMOVE THEIR STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
Ready-made Clothing,
about the middle of April, to the spacious and commodious store at present occupied by Mr. Bradburn,
Corner of George and Hunter Streets,
are desirous of having as small stock as possible to remove,
WILL SELL FOR A FEW WEEKS
THEIR
WINTER STOCK
of Dry Goods and Ready-Made Clothing at
GREAT BARGAINS.

They have yet on hand
200 COATS,
which they offer at
20 *per cent lower than ordinary prices!*

F. & L. LEMAY.
Peterboro, Jan. 2, 1861. 3

Hotel For Sale.

THE subscriber being about to retire from business, offers for sale by Private Contract
ALLEN'S HOTEL,
in the Town of Peterboro', together with the goodwill of the business. The house is a
SUBSTANTIAL FRAME BUILDING
(roughcast) containing 30 rooms, has a stone [illegible] and other convenient Cellars. It was built two years ago, and has been occupied ever since by the owner. The premises have a front of [illegible] feet by 227 feet in depth. There are
TWO STABLES AND SHEDS,
capable of accommodating 30 horses.—It is well supplied with Wells and soft water cisterns. The situation (one of the best in the Town of Peterboro') is on one of the main streets of the Town, and near to both the railway stations. The premises possess facilities for making the same a
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
A clear deed will be given at time of purchase and possession within one month after.
The terms are liberal, and may be had on personal application, or by letter, post-paid addressed to the subscriber.

GEORGE ALLEN.
Peterboro, Jan. 16, 1861. 3

WHEAT WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay the Highest Cash for any quantity of
FALL AND SPRING WHEAT,
delivered at his Store House at the Cabotash Potashes Factory, in Ashburnham.

WM. McDONGALL.
Peterboro, Jan 16, 1861. 3

"THE LEADER."

THE PATRIOT and NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE decree which *The Leader* has received by the public may be judged by the fact that since its commencement, in July, 1852, it has steadily increased in circulation week by week without intermission, it has attained thousand copies more than any other paper in Canada. Every exertion is being used to make it more and more indispensable for every family in the Province.

THE DAILY LEADER
is published every morning, in time for the early trains, at $6 per annum, in advance. It is a large sheet, and contains the earliest and most reliable intelligence, that can be obtained from every part of the world.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY LEADER
is published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at $3 per annum, in advance. It contains all the reading matter of the *Daily Leader*; and the position where do not reside near enough to a Post Office to call every day, this paper will supply them with all the intelligence they could receive from a Daily.

THE WEEKLY LEADER
is published on Saturday, and *The PATRIOT* and the *NEWS OF THE WEEK* are published every Wednesday, at the rate of $1 in advance. These papers are printed on a large sheet, and contain the most important part of the reading matter of the *Daily Leader*. Local reports are particularly attended to in them.—These are the cheapest papers in the Provinces.

One dollar a year is added to each Editors when not paid in advance.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The large circulation of *The Leader* makes it the very best medium of publishing notices of any kind.

RATES—For Daily—Four pence a line, for first insertion, and one penny each subsequent insertion.—For Weekly—Six pence a line for each insertion.

JOB PRINTING.

FOR the Cheapest, Neatest and best Job Printing, go to the *Leader* Office, Toronto.

"MONTREAL WITNESS" FOR 1861.

THE "MONTREAL WITNESS" is non-sectarian in religion, though very decidedly Evangelical in its tone and influence. It is free from party politics, though strongly in favour of truth, justice and freedom. It spares no pains to keep up with the news of the day, and is a reliable commercial record. It also devotes much space to literature suitable for family reading, and altogether is designed to be equally interesting to young and old of both sexes. The Minister, the Merchant, the Farmer, and the family, will, it is hoped, find it alike interesting. Of this paper three editions are published as under:—

The *Daily Witness*, containing 4 pages, is published every afternoon, and sent by the evening mails, at $4 per annum. The city is supplied by news-venders.

The *Montreal Witness*, containing 12 pages, is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and sent by the early morning mail, at $2 per annum. When sent by carriers in the city, the price is $3.

The *Weekly Witness*, containing 12 pages, is published every Thursday morning, and sent by mail at $1.50a. per annum.

In all the above editions the price is uniform—payable in advance—and the paper stops when the subscription expires, unless renewed.

The postage is payable by the subscriber, quarterly in advance, at his own post-office, at the rate of half-a-cent each number.

For all subscribers out of Canada, half-a-cent a number is to be remitted with and in addition to, the subscription price.

All subscriptions and communications to be addressed to
JOHN DOUGALL,
PROPRIETOR "WITNESS,"
Montreal.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Hypochondria, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail

To relieve all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.

They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure

ESSAY ON AGRICULTURE.

by Thomas Dixon, of Otonabee, C. W.

PART V.

The only other description of wooden fence which I shall notice is one that I have no personal knowledge recommended by the Agricultural press. It is constructed of posts or rails about 6 or 7 feet long, split up and in a breadth 12 inches or 8 feet deep. There is no doubt that on very dry soils, this would be a very efficient fence while it lasts, but I think it would not be advisable to use good split timber for this purpose, as it could not require fine timber to construct it then for a rail fence, nor will it last so long, for the pickets will rot off at the surface of the ground I do not think it's profitable fence. One of my neighbors erected a fence of this description about 18 years since, composed of round cedar poles from 2 to 3 inches think, and on examining it lately I found it very much decayed, while I also noticed that the same timber put up in the form I have just recommended for a rail fence, would have lasted for 20 years to come.

The subject of wire fences has attracted a great deal of attention in the United States for some time past. Many experiments have been tried with different descriptions, but there seems to be a difficulty which has not yet been overcome—the contraction and expansion of the wire caused by the variations of temperature of different seasons of the year. The wire is attached to posts somewhat after the fashion of a board fence, but as the wire is out of itself sufficiently stiff to resist the strain of cattle or horses leaning against it, it must be drawn tight by means of a lever power of some kind, and it is in regulating the tension that the difficulty lies. If erected in summer and made sufficiently tight the contraction caused by the cold of winter will cause the wire to break, and if left so slack as to admit of the contraction of winter it will be useless. In summer, if some means could be discovered to overcome this difficulty, the abundance of iron in Canada might cause us to look forward to wire fences as our future dependence. But as this result depends on a discovery yet to be made we are compelled to look for some other material on which we can rely with certainty.

Many different kinds of live fences have been tried in this as well as other countries. The thorn is successfully used in Europe, and in this country not only it but the hawthorn the red cedar, the crab apple, the willow, and various other kinds have been repeatedly and perseveringly tried, and in some limited localities with a great amount. Yet on the whole the result of the experiments thus far have been such as to force us to the conclusion that none of the live fences which have yet been tried can be relied on in Canada.

Considering all these circumstances there seems but one course that can be adopted with certainty, which is to *commence now to raise a supply of rail timber for future use.* This idea may at first seem preposterous, but if we look at the surprisingly rapid growth of young timber in enclosures from which cattle are excluded, we will be convinced that this result can be obtained in much less time than would at first be supposed. There is at present growing on my farm a spruce tree which I well remember of planting with my own hands; the precise time I do not recollect, but it cannot be more than 25 or 30 years which now measures 6 feet in circumference, at the height of one foot from the ground, and several other trees, particularly ash and which sprung up in the line of an old fence, within my recollection, which measures 4 feet in circumference. Such facts as these should encourage us to make a beginning in these parts of the country where the primitive forests are becoming exhausted; it will be always be beneficial to plant the trees for this purpose. Many farms already possess patches of second growth young timbers, particularly pine. How many beautiful groves of young pine do we see cut down every year, which if left to grow for a few years would yield a large quantity of timber, and that too at a time when it would be of greater value than at present. To every farmer who possesses a grove of second growth timber of spruce, pine, cedar, or even hemlock, I would suggest the propriety of preserving it for future use, and where this advantage is not possessed I do not hesitate to say that it would be a wise measure to plant out a few acres of the most valuable kind of timber for the same purpose. To do this with a fair prospect of success it will be necessary to summer-fallow the ground thoroughly the previous year, and also to manure it if not previously rich. It will generally be cheaper to purchase the seed than to gather it from the forest. Evergreen tree seed of the different kinds can be purchased at any good seed store for from $2 to $3 per lb. Pine is about the highest, but as the seed is very small and light, a pound will produce a large quantity of trees. The ground should be made very fine and the seed sown about the 1st of May, in drills, covered, about a ½ of an inch deep with very fine soil. Small stakes should then be driven into the ground directly in the line of the rows, at regular distances apart, and a thin board about 10 or 12 inches wide nailed to the stakes at the south side, close to the row of seeds, and a little higher over it so that the sun will be completely shaded from it. This shade will have to be continued for the first two years, as the plants will not stand exposure to the sun for that length of time. The only further labour required will be to keep the ground clear of weeds for a few years until the young plants become sufficiently strong to take care of themselves. No doubt this will involve some labour at first, but after the first 2 or 3 years no further trouble will be necessary, and when we consider the immense advantages to be derived from it in future, I think it the most worthy a trial, and if the plan above generally adopted, and carried out we need have no apprehension for a supply of timber, both for fencing and building, for present and future generations.

(To be continued.)

A GOOD THING!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Medicine for the immediate and permanent relief of all pains from any system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Fluxes, and Pains in the Bowels.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Bilious Colic, Cholera, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza and Fever.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Toothache, Faceache, Earache and Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Backache, Pleurisy and Inflammation.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cramp, Spasms and Nervousness.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Ague, Fever and Ague and Fever.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Chilblains, Frostbites and Chapped Hands.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Felons, Whitlows and Sore Fingers.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sore Throat, Quinsy and Mumps.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Piles, Fistula and Ulcers.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sore Eyes, Sore Ears and Sore Breasts.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples and Weak Backs.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sore Legs, Bad Legs and Bad Breasts.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Stiff Joints, Sprains and Bruises.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Scalds, Burns and Sore Throat

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Ball Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, &c., Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 7.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, CHURCH STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	0 75
Each subsequent insertion	12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	1 00
Each subsequent insertion	20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	7
Each subsequent insertion, "	2
Business Cards as per agreement.	

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW, Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Ordinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL.
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro.' 32

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street Peterborough. 15

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 16

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 13

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Hervey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
ATLISER STREET, PETERBORO
CLOTHES made in the LATEST FASHIONS, and by the best workmen.
A Fit Warranted.
Peterboro, June 8th, 1860.

CABINET-MAKING.
ED. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro'. 4

T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Peterborough.
Terms moderate, business punctual, and payments prompt.
☞ SPACIOUS ROOMS. 48

MR. NICHOLL,
RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, for the liberal patronage bestowed by Mr. Nicholl, Hunter Street, Peterborough, whereby he intends enjoying a full share of business.

AUCTIONEER, &c.
and trusts that by punctuality in business to obtain a share of their patronage.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

NOTICE!

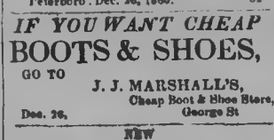
THE meetings of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterborough, for the examination of School Teachers during 1860, will be held in the

COURT HOUSE
on the first TUESDAYS of the months of
MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER & DECEMBER,
respectively, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—Candidates for examination are required to present their certificates of moral character, prior to examination.
By order,
JAMES EDWARDS, *Secretary.*
Peterborough, Dec. 22, 1859. 51

R. A. McNABB,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
At extremely low prices for Cash.
ALSO,
Boy's and Mens' Clothing
IN GREAT VARIETY.
☞ Inspection invited.
Post Office Block, Hunter St
Peterboro', Oct 31, 1860. 43

CAKES & BISCUITS
[illegible] to his wholesale stock of
CANDIES,
CRACKERS AND BISCUITS
which he will guarantee to be as
CHEAP AND GOOD
as can be bought in the Province.
OYSTERS
kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.
L. A. CADWELL.
Peterboro'. Dec. 26, 1860. 52

IF YOU WANT CHEAP
BOOTS & SHOES,
GO TO
J. J. MARSHALL'S,
Cheap Boot & Shoe Store,
Dec. 26, George St

NEW

BOOT AND SHOE
STORE.
J. J. MARSHALL
BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced the
Boot and Shoe Business,
and is determined that he will not be under-sold by any in the Trade. Every description of work made to order by the best workmen. Repairing promptly attended to.
TERMS - - - Cash and Cash only.
J. J. MARSHALL,
George Street.
Peterboro. Nov. 27. 1860. 48

PICTURES.
SPENCELY'S
PORTRAIT GALLERY!
IS NOW OPEN AGAIN.
Rooms over Mr. McDougall's Store—Commercial Hotel, George Street, Peterboro'.
Dec 6, 1860. 49

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861. 3

THE NEW FARM MILL,
MANUFACTURED by A. Harris, Brantville, C. W. will be delivered at any Railroad Station within 30 miles of Peterboro' for $90, by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for these Counties.
The new Farm Mill can be seen at the subscribers' residence, on Queen St. south of Hunter St., opposite the English Church.
GEO. MUNRO.
Peterboro, December 27, 1860. 6m

A Capital Chance!
WANTED, a respectable man with a small capital as partner in a very flourishing business in Peterborough, with a large connection. Apply, post-paid,
T. Y.,
Box No. 138, Peterboro'.
Jan. 2nd, 1861. 1

$1 TO $5 PER DAY
MADE by reliable agents in obtaining subscribers for the Illustrated Family Newspaper, published by Mr. Alden, Hunter Street, Peterboro', where it intends carrying on the business of
AUCTIONEER, &c.
and trusts that by punctuality in business to obtain a share of their patronage.

Cheap Printing at this Office!

Poetry.

WHEN I MEAN TO MARRY.

A VALENTINE.

When do I mean to marry? Well—
'Tis idle to dispute with fate;
But if you choose to hear me tell,
Pray listen while I fix the date:

When [illegible] haste, with eager feet
A mother's duty 'tis to share;
Can make the puddings which they eat
And mend the stockings which they wear;

When maidens look upon a man
As in himself what they would marry,
And not as army agents scan
A suttler or a commissary.

When gentle ladies who have got
The offer of a lover's hand,
Consent to share his "earthly lot,"
And do not mean his lot of land;

When young mechanics are allowed
To find and wed the farmer's girls,
Who *don't* expect to be endowed
With ruties, diamonds and pearls;

When wives, in short, shall freely give
Their hearts and hands to aid their spouses
And live as they were wont to live
Within their sires' one-story houses;

Then, madam—if I'm not too old—
Resolved to quit this lonely life,
I'll brush my beaver, cease to scold,
And look around me for a wife.

THE ARTFUL COUSIN.

A story for St. Valentines day

"Father has written that he shall be home *this* morning, and shall bring Cousin Jane with him. What a silly idea that he should adopt her! She will be such a nuisance, a green country girl; probably knows just enough to think she knows everything, and to make herself perfectly disagreeable."

"The worst of these country cousins," answered Anna Seymour to her sister Susan, who had just spoken, "is that it is such a task to get them decently dressed, so that you can take them out anywhere without being mortified. I can see Jane Barton coming in, now, with a plain straw bonnet shaped half a dozen years ago, and trimmed with an old green ribbon, a drab dress that looks as if it was cut by a tailor, and shoes that might have been made by a blacksmith. It makes my heart sick to think of all the study, and effort, and manœuvring to get her in trim. I'd sooner fit out a man-of-war."

as to have her always in the way, always to be taken care of. One can't go anywhere, but the first thing will be, "Cousin Jane—where's Cousin Jane?" and she must go, too; one can never have a beau to one's self, for Cousin Jane must be on the other arm."

"Hark! there's father coming with her now, and he takes such a fancy to her! She has managed somehow to get on his right side—the artful thing!"

Mr. Seymour entered, and with him a very small, pale, plain-looking young woman of twenty, dressed in the simplest black.

"Miss Anna and Miss Susan Seymour, your Cousin Jane," he said, presenting his companion.

The young ladies bowed, and Susan rose stiffly and asked her cousin to be seated near them. Anna looked her over and over and congratulated herself that it would not be half the task to get her black in order that it would have been to produce the desired transformation had she appeared in the expected straw and drab.

Cousin Jane was the daughter of Mr. Seymour's younger and favorite brother, and had but recently been made an orphan by the sudden death of her father. Her mother died when she was very young, and now there was no one nearer than her father's brother to whom she could look for guardianship. Having lost her mother so early, she had centered all her affections on her father, had learned his tastes and suited herself to his ways, and this made her loss and loneliness at his death all the greater. When she saw her Uncle Seymour, his resemblance to her father attracted her to him at once, and the confidence and affection she showed towards him soon won his favor and decided him to admit her to his home and adopt her as a daughter.

The Misses Seymour were very gay and fashionable city ladies. Anna was tall and stately, with elegant manners and an elegant style of dress; her taste was said to be faultless, and she ever estimated its importance. Susan, two years younger, was much less imposing in figure and style, but very handsome, and well aware of the fact. Jane Barton, different in type as in life and education, has been sufficiently described for an introduction. Her cousin Anna soon found herself entirely in mistake as to the trouble she had anticipated in getting her into a presentable state, her dress being all that was required, even by fashion, for her period of mourning. But Susan was troubled, according to her appreciation, by her addressed company. Jane was entirely clothing, and at first spent most of her time in her own room, but her meals protested against so much retirement on the part of the little favorite. He wanted everybody to see his new daughter, and to please him Jane spent more time in the parlor than was entirely agreeable to her cousins. She was in their way; she had to be introduced, taken care of, spoken to ceremoniously, for the sake of good breeding and out of regard to their relationship, and—it was such a bore," Susan said.

She was most in the way when George Saunders came. He was the eldest son of Mr. Seymour's partner, and was expecting soon to take his father's place in business. He was considered a young man of the finest prospects in every respect, and the very best match for Susan. She was of this opinion herself, and it occupied her past understanding to have that little coy, artful Jane Barton engaging, in such queer ways as she would to get all Saunders' attention from him. She would not sit still, and never speak a word, just to make him turn away from whomever else to address her. She would pretend to be interesting herself with pictures just to make him go and look at the pictures with her. When they went out it was even worse, for Jane was sure to beg in such a way as to compel Saunders, out of politeness to stay behind to take care of her. O, it was so provoking! And nothing could be done about it—nothing could be said about it, even. It would only make matters ten times worse. Jane was such a still artful little beast! Susan tried to be artful too, and overmatch her.

St. Valentine's Day was at hand, and she planned to introduce again an old custom for that period, of which she had heard her grandmother tell. It allotted valentines, or partners, whose duty it was to be faithful to each other for the season. She determined that through her art, George Saunders should fall to her lot as a valentine, and this *would* give her a claim upon his attentions which politeness to that little sly Jane could not infringe upon. She proposed her plan to a company of select friends on the eve of the ominous day.—Each maiden was to place an evergreen over her door, and recognize the first who passed beneath it as her valentine, with the right to make her evergreen his crest.

"What a rush there will be to your door in the morning, Susan!" exclaimed half a dozen young ladies, one catching up the compliment and repeating it as another let it fall.

"Nonsense, nonsense!" exclaimed Susan, tossing her head, but hoping the flattery would prove to be a prophecy.

"At what time may we hope to be admitted to our good fortunes, ladies?" asked one of the gentlemen.

"We can fix no hour; that would spoil everything. All must be left to fate."

"Suppose we all besiege a doorway at *once?*"

"One only can be the first to be admitted. The second who might pass beneath the charmed bough is without claim or duty, and must seek another valentine."

"The worst of these country cousins," answered Anna Seymour to her sister Susan, who had just spoken, "is that it is such a task to get them decently dressed, so that you can take them out anywhere without being mortified. I can see Jane Barton coming in, now, with a plain straw bonnet shaped half a dozen years ago, and trimmed with an old green ribbon, a drab dress that looks as if it was cut by a tailor, and shoes that might have been made by a blacksmith. It makes my heart sick to think of all the study, and effort, and manœuvring to get her in trim. I'd sooner fit out a man-of-war."

as to have her always in the way, always to be taken care of. One can't go anywhere, but the first thing will be, "Cousin Jane—where's Cousin Jane?" and she must go, too; one can never have a beau to one's self, for Cousin Jane must be on the other arm."

"Hark! there's father coming with her now, and he takes such a fancy to her! She has managed somehow to get on his right side—the artful thing!"

Mr. Seymour entered, and with him a very small, pale, plain-looking young woman of twenty, dressed in the simplest black.

"Miss Anna and Miss Susan Seymour, your Cousin Jane," he said, presenting his companion.

The young ladies bowed, and Susan rose stiffly and asked her cousin to be seated near them. Anna looked her over and over and congratulated herself that it would not be half the task to get her black in order that it would have been to produce the desired transformation had she appeared in the expected straw and drab.

Cousin Jane was the daughter of Mr. Seymour's younger and favorite brother, and had but recently been made an orphan by the sudden death of her father. Her mother died when she was very young, and now there was no one nearer than her father's brother to whom she could look for guardianship. Having lost her mother so early, she had centered all her affections on her father, had learned his tastes and suited herself to his ways, and this made her loss and loneliness at his death all the greater. When she saw her Uncle Seymour, his resemblance to her father attracted her to him at once, and the confidence and affection she showed towards him soon won his favor and decided him to admit her to his home and adopt her as a daughter.

The Misses Seymour were very gay and fashionable city ladies. Anna was tall and stately, with elegant manners and an elegant style of dress; her taste was said to be faultless, and she ever estimated its importance. Susan, two years younger, was much less imposing in figure and style, but very handsome, and well aware of the fact. Jane Barton, different in type as in life and education, has been sufficiently described for an introduction. Her cousin Anna soon found herself entirely in mistake as to the trouble she had anticipated in getting her into a presentable state, her dress being all that was required, even by fashion, for her period of mourning. But Susan was troubled, according to her appreciation, by her addressed company. Jane was entirely clothing, and at first spent most of her time in her own room, but her meals protested against so much retirement on the part of the little favorite. He wanted everybody to see his new daughter, and to please him Jane spent more time in the parlor than was entirely agreeable to her cousins. She was in their way; she had to be introduced, taken care of, spoken to ceremoniously, for the sake of good breeding and out of regard to their relationship, and—it was such a bore," Susan said.

She was most in the way when George Saunders came. He was the eldest son of Mr. Seymour's partner, and was expecting soon to take his father's place in business. He was considered a young man of the finest prospects in every respect, and the very best match for Susan. She was of this opinion herself, and it occupied her past understanding to have that little coy, artful Jane Barton engaging, in such queer ways as she would to get all Saunders' attention from him. She would not sit still, and never speak a word, just to make him turn away from whomever else to address her. She would pretend to be interesting herself with pictures just to make him go and look at the pictures with her. When they went out it was even worse, for Jane was sure to beg in such a way as to compel Saunders, out of politeness to stay behind to take care of her. O, it was so provoking! And nothing could be done about it—nothing could be said about it, even. It would only make matters ten times worse. Jane was such a still artful little beast! Susan tried to be artful too, and overmatch her.

St. Valentine's Day was at hand, and she planned to introduce again an old custom for that period, of which she had heard her grandmother tell. It allotted valentines, or partners, whose duty it was to be faithful to each other for the season. She determined that through her art, George Saunders should fall to her lot as a valentine, and this *would* give her a claim upon his attentions which politeness to that little sly Jane could not infringe upon. She proposed her plan to a company of select friends on the eve of the ominous day.—Each maiden was to place an evergreen over her door, and recognize the first who passed beneath it as her valentine, with the right to make her evergreen his crest.

"What a rush there will be to your door in the morning, Susan?" exclaimed half a dozen young ladies, one catching up the compliment and repeating it as another let it fall.

"Nonsense, nonsense!" exclaimed Susan, tossing her head, but hoping the flattery would prove to be a prophecy.

"At what time may we hope to be admitted to our good fortunes, ladies?" asked one of the gentlemen.

"We can fix no hour; that would spoil everything. All must be left to fate."

"Suppose we all besiege a doorway at *once?*"

"One only can be the first to be admitted. The second who might pass beneath the charmed bough is without claim or duty, and must seek another valentine."

A tall, pale and pretending young poet, who sometimes indited verses to Miss Julia, and who seemed to hold her beauty in high estimation, though his poetry would have made it natural for him to estimate still more highly her father's wealth, went mincing to her side and softly whispered:

"In mercy, tell me when this magic branch will grace your doorway, that choice and will may assist fortune to make me happy."

"Fortune only shall choose my valentine," answered Susan with a satisfaction of manner which showed her appetite for flattery, no matter by whom it might be offered, dispersed, when Susan, in a fortunate and unobserved moment, said to George Saunders, with a confidence and partiality which must have been highly gratifying to his self-esteem, "I shall expect you early, Mr. Saunders. It will not be a laggard on whom my evergreen will wave."

Mr. Saunders bowed and stammered, "There is little hope that among so many aspirants for the honor, fortune will allow me to wear it for my crest," and again bowing end offering a good-night he withdrew.

Susan Seymour had a full share of artfulness; as much as she had charged upon her cousin Jane. Before she retired, she so arranged her blinds and shades that, unobserved herself, she could see whoever might present themselves at the front door. Then placing an evergreen beneath her pillow, she lay down, invoking dreams of him whom she had chosen for her valentine, and who she was sure must at least seem to be chosen for her by fortune too.

It was not long after daybreak, and no one was astir in the house, when she was awakened by the ring of the door-bell. She remembered her hint to Saunders to be early, and sprang to her place of observation. How provoking! how disgusting! It was only a beggar. She thought it would be a good joke to summon her cousin Jane, who was so fond of beggars, and send her to the door.

"Here comes your valentine, Jane," she called; "a ragged old wretch, such as you are always running after. Get up and let him in."

Jane rose in obedience to the summons. Her charity was ever active, and it was never too early or late for her to supply the wants of poverty or distress, wants which will not be limited to hours of fashion or convenience, but come at all times. Susan caught a sprig of cypress and gave it to her.

"Here is your evergreen," she said; "be sure to put it in a place for your valentine to pass under."

"I will," answered Jane, quietly, and ran to the door, the cypress in her hand. "This emblem of sorrow is surely fit to consecrate me as the minister to sorrow and suffering, come in what shape they may," she said, as she flung it above the door which she opened to the beggar. He was an old man; his hair and beard, which nearly covered his face, were silver white, and he was half bowed to the earth. His clothes were thin and tattered, and he was shivering with the cold.

"Will you have pity on me?" he said, in a broken voice. "Have pity on me and give me charity. Give me some money to buy bread. I am cold too."

"Here is some money for bread," said Jane, taking from her pocket a piece of silver and handing it to him. She waited a moment and then added:

"Call two hours from this time, and I may be able to give you clothes. Then you can tell me more fully your needs."

The old man stretched out his trembling hand, which he had tried to shield from the cold with a ragged and torn glove, took the coin which Jane proffered him, blessed it as he called down a blessing on her head, and departed.

"Your valentine was early," said Susan, sneeringly, as Jane pushed the door to her return to her room.

"Not too early for want, and therefore not too early for me."

Susan would not stoop again, that she might lose a ring of the bell. She was so much in haste, that Saunders might not "call in vain," that she dressed herself carefully and tastefully to receive him. She

CAREELSS PEOPLE.

The world is full of careless people, and consequently the newspapers are full of bruised and careless, but for their fathers and mothers there is no excuse!

Only the other day our nerves were wearing to explosion point by an account of a perilous surgical operation, by which a woman's trachea was opened to remove a silver dime which had lodged there. And how on earth did a silver dime ever get into a woman's windpipe? Simply because she was careless, and laughed with her mouth full of small coin. Was there no other place where she could keep threepence pieces?

We do feel sorry for a creeping baby, when it gets hold of the bars of the grate by mistake, or cuts its fingers, or bumps its head, but for growing people who suffer from their own recklessness, we have little patience!

What is the use of a woman converting her mouth into a pin-cushion, and then expecting sympathy, when a sudden spasm or an unexpected cough imperils her life?

What is the use of a man's balancing himself on an oscillating chair instead of sitting up straight like a christian? Are we expected to find vinegar and brown paper for contusion on the back of his head, when finally he comes down with a crash (and serves him right!)?

What is the use of a woman's picking her ear with a long knitting needle, as half women do, when a child running against her would send the instrument three inches into her brain if she has got any?

What is the use of a man's handling a loaded gun as though it were a broom handle, and then accusing Providence because the charge goes into his head or foot, as he might have known it would.

What is the use of a woman's buying arsenic to poison rats, and putting it just where the children will be sure to get at it?

What does she suppose her reasoning faculties were given to her for?

What is the use of leaving children to play by themselves in a room where there is fire, or of postponing the sweeping of the dangerous chimney until "to-morrow."

What is the use of endangering life by the use of the flood camphene, as long as anything else will give light? Those who persist in this practice must have a greater fancy for being burned to death than the rest of the world!

A SHORT PATENT SERMON.

BY DOW, JR.

Departing from my usual custom, I shall, on this occasion, draw my discourse from a passage in an old book, which seekers after novelty, at the present day, but seldom read:—

TEXT.—For we are but of yesterday, and know nothing, because our days upon earth are a shadow.—Job 8: 9.

MY FRIENDS:—If you think I intend throwing stones and brick-bats into the mud pool of politics, to splash and spatter, regardless of propriety and nervous party feeling, you had better keep your sitting till I "dry up."

In the first place, fellow sublunarists, how often do you hear some old boy, vibrating between childhood and puberty, exclaim, with all the pride of full-grown wisdom and smartness, "I wasn't born yesterday!"—Well brethren, the whole vanity-swollen herd of you doubtless think, if you do not proclaim, the same. If you were not born yesterday, pray tell me upon what section of Time's territory had you the good fortune to be born? To-morrow you never saw, and never will; you are too old a crop to be the product of to-day; and, consequently, you must have turned up somewhere in the vast, unlimited, deserted wilds of Yesterday. Yesterday! what is it? It is the mighty ocean of the Past, continually being fed by the never-failing tributary To-day, and yet no nearer full now than when the first raindrops pattered upon the cedar shingles of Noah's canal boat. No, it is not an ocean. As I have said before, it is a measureless, deserted wilderness, a bourne from which no traveller has ever returned, except Memory. She often roes huckleberrying there, with none to molest, or complain of trespass, or, perchance, to gather forget-me-nots, and other wild flowers, that once were fostered with affectionate care; or to weep over the unmarked graves of hopes that perished long long ago. Some were cut down in their hey-day by the keen blade of disappointment, while others lingered, cheered by fitful gleams of encouragement till pounced upon by the devouring dragon, despair. Memory alone re-survays the dusky realm of Yesterday; and, for my part, I don't see why a mortal should have a desire to poke and fumble amongst its obsolete rubbish. Omniscience has placed the two eyes of man in such a position that he ——

My foolish friends: being of yesterday, we know nothing. Of course we don't. If we were to live long enough to call Methuselah in his nine-hundreth year "a nice young man," and were to study the book of nature till the leaves crumbled, and exhibited thumb-marks as big as the crown of your hat, we should then have learned just enough to be convinced that we are a vain-glorious set of know-nothings. We would then feel and realise what we now vauntingly disclaim—that we were actually born but yesterday.

What do you know, with all your book-fattened knowledge, my worthy literate?—You don't know why the rose is red, nor why the violet is blue.—why an humble gooseberry bush doesn't forget itself, and attempt "some pumpkins," why the needle points to the north, and opposite human sexes naturally side up to each other,—why chameleons, poets, and preachers like myself, can subsist on air, while an Alderman would starve before he ate his way out the centre of a loaf half a mile in circumference,—how magnetic thought darts upon telegraphic nerves, and causes muscles to move,—how a shad can take a straight forward course for thousands of miles, from his ocean home to the fresh water stream that he has never before visited,—how—but there is no use of talking, you know nothing, and had you but a self-satisfied knowledge of this fact, I would give you the credit of beginning to know a little.

Transitory mortals! your days upon earth are a shadow—a floating shade upon the illuminated dial of time, soon to be absorbed by the darkness of an eternal night. And what is man but a shadow—the shadow of an angel that hovers between him and the Sun of Righteousness? What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue! exclaims the divine philosopher. Sure enough! It makes me feel so small that I sometimes fumble my watch fob in search of myself, to see thousands of human shadows flitting about me in full pursuit of even the shade of a shadow, which, when they imagine they are just upon the point of capturing, glides intangibly away, and tantalizingly dances in the distance before them. Go, gather a bottle of Egyptian darkness—open it in the sunlight to analyse its component parts, and you will answer very well for an emblem of modern human industry. But what a monstrous disparity exists in the size and condition of these animated earthly shadows! I encountered one yesterday large and fat enough to grease (some hot day in August) the whole blazing griddle of Earth, and would then bring twenty dollars for some fat at four cents a pound. Soon after I beheld another walking shadow. It was long, lank and stretched out, like the shadow of a bean-pole at sunset. The middle structure continued no capacious apartment, where green turtle, oysters, roast pig and dainty fish might enjoy a comfortable repose; but on the contrary, it was so poor my soul contracted that all its fleshlined dwellers were ever in as big a hurry upon their journey at an express messenger to a steamboat. It lived, and breathed, and how that being desired its existence, passeth the comprehension of your deep-studies servant. Yet both were shadows and nothing more; one of just as much consequence as the other.—They were poor upon this mundane sphere as shadows, but as shadows they will each depart, and so must we all.

My pilgrim companions! I think I have said enough to convince you that we are but of yesterday; so let us be humble, and imbibe the meat of to-day.

As to whether Job intended prophetically to infer that our present life knew nothing of a future, or "is but of yesterday," and that "the days upon earth are a shadow," and "there is none abiding," and "our days upon earth are a shadow," and "I am only a—I don't know. But of one thing, my beloved, you may rest assured: that when we shall have moved out of this terrestrial shade, to bask in the sunshine of a glorious, neverending future, there can be no possible fear of our becoming bigger fools than we are at present. So mote it be!

THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

Out of 100 deaths in England and Wales in 1858, the last year for which the causes of death have been examined, 25 were from zymotic diseases, 10 from constitutional diseases, 37 from local diseases, 16 from developmental diseases, and 3 from accidental or other violence. Zymotic diseases were exceedingly fatal, especially scarlatina, which, with its auxiliary diphtheria, caused 30,317 deaths. Smallpox and measles destroyed—the one 6,460 lives, the other 9,271. Syphilitic diseases killed 1,006 persons, above 700 of them infants, who received it as their only inheritance. Want is recorded as the cause of death in 63 instances; but, observes Dr. Farr, in how many more was the real, though unavowed source, or support of fatal disease, it was impossible that register-books could reveal. Almost 1,000 children died from the want of breast milk. "Alcoholism" destroyed 712 persons, the deaths of 208 being expressly referred to intemperance, and 636 more vaguely to *delirium tremens*. In the second class—the constitutional—which includes tubercular diseases, it was found that the rate of mortality from phthisis in London and in the Welsh division was nearly the same, though the two districts differ widely in important circumstances; but other pulmonary diseases—bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, &c.—were more than three times as fatal in London as in Wales. In the third class—local diseases—there was a clear increase in affections of the brain, the lungs, and the kidneys; a very *remarkable decrease in phlegmasia*. In the fourth class—developmental diseases—there was a clear increase in the deaths from old age, caused by the cold of the winter. 3,181 mothers died from child-bearing, a considerable increase of mortality, supposed to be caused partly by the general unhealthiness of the year, and partly by privations consequent on the distress resulting from the commercial crisis at the close of 1857. There were six diseases, each of which killed above 20,000 persons in the year—phthisis, 59,643; scarlatina, 30,317; bronchitis, 29,283; [illegible] and debility, any groups, so many are the foes ever on the watch for us. Of the deaths in 1851 half were of persons under five years of age; four-out of ten were under five years of age. On the registers for the first quarter of the year being examined, it was found that 7,275 persons died without any medical attendant to certify the cause of their death—six in 100 of the deaths. In Manchester 181 out of 1,735, the number who died in the quarter, had no medical attendance in their last illness; in Yorkshire so many as 10 persons out of 100, and in the Welsh division at least 12 out of the same number.

HUNGER, THE BEST SAUCE.

"Hungry as a hunter," is not a bad comparison, at least so thought a young Oxford friend of ours as he was riding home to Alma Mater after a long day with the V. W. H. Twenty miles to cover, and an hour and forty minutes down the vale, would create an appetite under the sins of death; and our young student, who was the son of a spinner, was noted, even among the good grubbers, as having a twist of his own. Dismounting from his quadruped, and entering a small road-side inn, he begged the landlady to put something before him. The "something" soon appeared in the shape of the remnants of a meat pie, which was all that remained after her own dinner. Young Nimrod was hard at it in the twinkling of a bull's eye, as they say at Brazenose, and never ceased plying his knife and fork till naught remained but a Pelion upon Ossa of fragmentary bones which would have puzzled our friend Waterhouse Hawkins to re-organize.

"Capital pie," quoth Nimrod; "never eat a better—quite equal to Gloomy Hixton's *arow tarts*. And pray what might you have made it of, my good woman?"

"Oh, sir, there was beef and mutton and lots of things in it."

"And fish, too, I see," said the young disciple of Buckland, daintily balancing on his fork what appeared the vertebræ of a flatfish.

"Fish, sir! oh, dear no, sir! no fish. Why, dear me," continued she, attentively examining the fragment, "that is lucky; it is not our little Polly's small-tooth comb, and I've been a looking for it these ten days."

THE TURKISH PORTER.

Walter Thornbury's work on "Turkish Life and Character," lately published in London, is written with great vivacity, and the style is original and piquant. Hear what he says of his porter. We don't wonder the poor fellow was fascinated:

Stolidity imperturbable, the ragged Turk sidles to the watering place, and throws our saddle-bags into a corner. It is now more than all my Turkish to explain to him that he has no stranger, but will travel with him for his double as a guide on our return from the Turkish "city of rotten." He chooses the bags to his dirty breast, and manifests a strong desire to return with them to Mussulman's palace rumoured by many pilgrims. I call out to him all the words expressive of future chat, such as "to-morrow, my pip!" "day after to-morrow, my friend!" Monday smile, my executor," etc., which set bewildered him that the thrower down the bags (betraying my penurious pot), muttering a curse, shakes his head, addresses the bastinado in a short harangue aqui au the transitory affairs in general, and vanishes capoid up the hill.

Every pyramid in favor of Hunyadi-sing as like the lower lumber layout—it falls to the ground.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

The Dublin papers report a most extraordinary attempt at robbing and murder.

"On Thursday a person in the garb of a gentleman called at the establishment of Messrs. Hyam & Co., Dame street, clothiers, and gave orders for the supply of a large quantity of ready-made clothing, which he ordered to be sent to his hotel. He paid £5, as a deposit for the same, in gold. The name of his order, and left Mr. Hyam's establishment. The goods were forwarded by their porter, William Mulholland. This porter while conveying the goods to their destination, was met by a young man of dark complexion, and apparently of 20 years of age. He came to the porter (Mulholland) assuming the aspect and using the terms of a person greatly disappointed and highly indignant, and said to him "You are fully as hour late; Mr. Anson is gone; come with me to the office and I will pay you." The dark-visaged man conducted the porter with his load over one of the bridges to the north side of the river and then on Queen street to Blackhall-parade. He took the porter, still bearing his load, up a lane to the rear of the houses in this locality, and then, drawing a key from his pocket, he opened the gate of a stable on which was pasted a small bill, "To be let." The porter was then asked to follow him into the stable. The reply was in the affirmative. Mulholland observed him fumbling in his pockets, and thinking that the man was looking for the means of lighting a candle, inquired if it was a match he wanted? The stranger replied "Yes," and while Mulholland was searching in his pocket for a match he drew a pistol from his vest, and fired it into the face of Mulholland. The weapon, which was loaded with a conical bullet, exploded so near the person of the intended victim that it singed his hair, and the ball passed through the cartilage of his nose, and lodged in the plastered wall of the stable. Mulholland on being shot fell to the ground, and on attempting to rise he was grappled by the assassin, who attempted to strangle him. In the struggle which ensued Mulholland got the fellow's finger in his mouth and bit it severely, and then called loudly for help from the police. The assassin, fearing detection, made off, possibly overhearing the approaching steps of some constable who came up speedily on hearing the outcry. Mulholland was conveyed to the Richmond Hospital, where his wounds were dressed.

"In the stable to which Mulholland had been inveigled, when light was obtained it was at once perceived by the constable for what terrible purpose this stable had been taken at rent a week ago by the assassin and his associates, who were supposed to have come over here from England. At one side of the stable, near to the wall, a grave was recently dug; the shovel and pickaxe which had been made use of for a man yet living remained on the margin of the excavation, which was about six and a half feet in length, five feet in depth, and four feet in width. The arrangements for the "burial" of the victim or victims, as the case might be, seemed to be tolerably perfect. The large stones were carefully put aside to serve as an upper covering to repose the pavement of the stable, and thus baffle suspicion and prevent detection; and doubtless, the poor porter, whose body was destined to occupy that pit, would in all probability be supposed to have absconded with the money which was paid to him for the goods intrusted to him for delivery.—The pistol with which the intended murder was to have been accomplished lay upon the ground, near the stable door. It is a single barrelled rifle pistol, with a walnut stock. Beneath the muzzle of the piece is a spring bayonet, which springs outward on the trigger being pulled, thus making death doubly sure, and showing the weapon was intended for the perpetration of a foul deed, making it terrible in the hands of a determined assassin. A morocco leather pocket book was also found, in which were a number of percussion caps and a quantity of gunpowder. The parcels of clothing, &c., brought by the porter, Mulholland, were lying near the stable door where they had fallen during the scuffle."

Another account states that the perpetrator of the outrage is known to the police, and is one and the same person who purchased the goods at Hyam's. For obvious reasons the authorities do not disclose his name for the present, but we are informed that he is a native of Dublin, and wants a few months of being nineteen years old.

ARREST AND EXAMINATION OF DWYER.

Joseph Dwyer, the young man accused of being the person who attempted the above crime, was brought before the magistrates in Capel-street police-court on Monday morning. He was arrested in a back room of the house No. 63, Church-street, between three and four o'clock on Sunday evening. He was immediately conveyed to Bridewell-lane station-house. The information on which the officers acted came we believe from a private source.—The door of the room in which he was found was unlocked. On the officers entering and seizing him he submitted without a struggle. On his arrest becoming known numerous numbers flocked to the police-station at Bridewell-lane, to get a sight at one whose name had suddenly become so notorious. In consequence of the information which had been given of a person answering to his description having been seen in Kingstown, two of the most active officers of the G division were dispatched to England at once. In all probability he would have made off but for want of funds, on being searched his pockets were found to contain a shilling piece, five keys, a guard chain and a Roman Catholic devotional book, entitled "The Spiritual Combat." One of the fingers of his right hand is marked near the top joint, and another finger is dressed as if severely wounded. He is a native of North King street, Dublin, and the son of highly respectable parents, who gave him a liberal education, he having been for two years a student in the Roman Catholic University, Stephen's-green.

The prisoner, who was shabbily dressed, looked pale and careworn when placed at the bar, and throughout the proceedings manifested the utmost indifference. There were several witnesses examined, who clearly proved the truth of the above narrative. We subjoin the evidence of the principal witnesses:—Thomas Jacobs: I have been the last 16 years in the employment of Mr. Myers, of 60, Dame-street, as salesman. I was there on Thursday last, the 27th December. I saw the prisoner at the bar. I sold him goods that day. He gave me his name as Richard Hanson or Anson. He asked to see a suit of clothes. I showed him first a dress coat, £3 5s, and then a dress coat, price £1 6s; vest 10s 6d. Afterwards he said, "Now, show me a top coat." I showed him several. He seemed hard to please, but ultimately I pleased him in one, which he selected at £3 10. Afterwards he said, "Show, show me a pair of tweed trousers and vest." I did so, at £1 5s. The cashier made out a bill, which I handed to him. (Document produced.) I asked him if he was going to pay for them now, and he said "No; I will pay for them on delivery, but I will leave a deposit."—He opened his purse, and took out half a crown. I said, "You had better make it 10s." He replied, "I have not 10s to spare but I will make it 5s, which I took. "Be particular," he said; let them (meaning the clothes) be at the Commercial Hotel, on Usher's Quay, at 5 o'clock exactly."

Jane Brady:—I am in service at the Commercial Hotel, Usher's quay, as housemaid. I remember on Thursday last a person enquired at the hotel about a parcel. I see him here (identifies the prisoner.) Mr. Hyam's porter came before that, and asked for Mr. Anson. I told him no person of that name stopped in the house. Mr. Hyam's porter came again, and after that the prisoner came—about five o'clock. He asked for tea, and I showed him up-stairs; he got his tea, and then he asked did any parcel come from Mr. Hyam's. I told him Mr. Hyam's porter had been there, and I asked the prisoner was his name Anson, and he said it was. After tea he went out, and told me if any parcel came for Mr. Anson, by Mr. Hyam's porter, to receive it for him. He left, and I saw him no more until to-day. I did not observe anything particular in his possession.

Acting Inspector Rice, 5 G: Between three and four o'clock on Sunday, Acting-Sergeant M'Dermott and I called at the Bridewell-lane station, where we met Superintendent Gernon. We followed him to the house 64, Church street. Other constables were there. They entered several rooms in the house. I went to the top back room. I knocked, and after some time it was opened by a woman. I went into the room and saw the prisoner, Joseph Dwyer, standing on the floor. I said, "Are you Joseph Dwyer?" He said, "Oh yes; do you know me?" I was in plain clothes. I said, I do. Do you know me? I belong to the detective police. You are now a prisoner, and you are not bound to criminate yourself." I said, "you are charged on a warrant with attempting to shoot one Wm. Mulholland." He raised his hand and said, "Oh! I see where he hit me." We took the prisoner to Bridewell lane station, where the prisoner was charged. The prisoner said, "I did not intend to take his life." That was said by him when the charge had been entered and read over to the prisoner.

Mrs. Anne Crelter proved letting the stable to Dwyer for 2s 6d per week. There was no hole in the stable when she let it to the prisoner.

The prisoner was committed for trial, Mr. Curran for the defence stating that at the proper time he would clearly prove that for the last twelve months Dwyer has been of unsound mind.

TIMELY WARNING.

From the Chicago Tribune.

We owe it to the people of the North, as public journalists, to warn them that they are about to be betrayed and sold out. The course pursued by the South is slowly but surely doing its intended work. The enactment of secession ordinances by two or three more States; the seizure of a few more forts, arsenals, and munitions of war; the confiscation of additional cargoes of powder and provisions belonging to private citizens; the maltreating and murdering of yet other men of Northern origin; of some more who voted for Lincoln, or who, not doing so, believe his election not sufficient cause for secession; the firing a few times more upon our national flag, and the utterance of a few more treasonable speeches in the Senate of the United States—and the flunkies and the doughfaces and the cowards of the North will be upon their knees begging for terms. It is impossible to be mistaken in this matter. On all sides the indications thicken of an ignominious surrender. The Northern Democracy are everywhere caving in. In their County and State Conventions they express a willingness to give up every one of their heretofore cherished principles, to submit to every possible outrage the traitors may choose to inflict; and they more than intimate, unless the whole North surrenders, they will turn their guns upon those who object. In these positions they are joined by the timid, conservative men of all parties—by men of capital and by men intent upon the profits of trade—by men who own ships and manufactories and merchandise—by men who put a market price upon principles, and who count ease and personal safety of more value than honor and patriotism. While the former are holding their conventions for the undisguised purpose of giving aid and comfort to men who are in arms against their own country, the latter are equally active in getting up and circulating petitions to their representatives in Congress, imploring them to dishonor their country, their section, their principles, and their manhood, by voting for some ignominious compromise. There was a time when both classes had only brave and defiant words for traitors and rebels. When Douglas, in his Norfolk speech, declared that treason must be put down and the laws of the country enforced by the whole power of the nation, if necessary, the Democracy of the North with one voice echoed and applauded his words. But that was before the traitors had shown their teeth—before they had fired upon the national flag, seized the national property within their respective States, and defied the Federal Government. It would seem that the threats were intended only for small traitors or traitors in posse not to treason on a large scale, or to traitors in esse. For the former an avenging arm and a terrible retribution—for the latter, words of kindness and conciliation and measures of concession only.

Has all manhood clean gone out of the North? Are all the steadfastness of purpose and all the country in the possession of those who are in arms against the Government? Have we sunk so low that we hasten to swallow every brave word we may have uttered, the moment danger appears in view? If so, it matters not what may come, we cannot be dishonored.

And now, if there is not enough of manliness and of principle left at the North to meet this crisis, let the consequences be what they may, without surrender, then let us beg of the South not to be modest in their terms. If whenever a demand is made in behalf of Slavery, Freedom is to be betrayed by its professed adherents, let every remaining vestige of liberty be given up at once. Why stop in recognizing property in man—with incorporating a Slave code into the Federal Constitution—with paying the South in money for all its felonious chattels? Such an adjustment would give but brief satisfaction to a section that never fails to get what it demands; and in a few years the country would be called upon to pass another crisis, to be settled by the humiliation of the North and the triumphs of traitors. No; let the South demand now all it may want for the next century, or at least, until a better breed of men shall inhabit the North. Let us cancel the lowest possible depths of degradation at once. A speedy descent to the lowest possible point may perchance be followed by an upward movement, but we should never recover from a degradation that is the work of generations, and so become ingrafted in our very souls. In pity, then, let the South surrender its work now. Let her sell us the cotton already in the possession of the African slave-trade—that can outward bound ships shall go freighted with cotton, and no ship shall enter our ports that does not bring a full cargo of slaves—that capital, everywhere, from all over the labor, that no distinction shall hereafter be made in law, between the Abolitionists of the South and the laborers of the North—that the distinction of free and slave States shall be forever abolished, and that slavery shall be white lawful in every State, and the slaveholders rights of property be protected in every land and on every sea. Let the South increase her demands to this extent while she is about it—and our word for it, the white men at the North who are in favor of conceding to her present demands, will be equally clamorous for the balance.

There is yet a single hope for freedom in this crisis, but that hope does not rest on the North. If the South Carolinians would only make a determined assault upon Fort Sumpter, level its walls to the sea, and slaughter its gallant commander and all its men—then perhaps the North would arise in vindication of the Constitution and laws, and teach the South that this country and government were not made wholly for slaveholders. That is now almost our only hope.

WRECK OF THE "HUNGARIAN."

A singular difficulty has arisen in the case of the goods saved from this unfortunate ship. It appears that the goods thus saved were sold for a gross sum of $39,077, out of which $26,297 were landed in the Province of Nova Scotia, and $12,780 taken elsewhere for sale. Now, it would appear that the only part of the cargo which could be liable to duty, was the part landed within the Province. The Revenue Officers, however, have charged ten per cent. upon the whole amount.—Again, 40 per cent. of the $26,257 was paid for salvage, and the statute exempts goods sold to pay salvage from duty; but inasmuch as the whole of the good were sold, and the salvage paid out of the gross amount realized, instead of a part of the goods being specially sold for that purpose, it is held that no exemption has taken place. Thus, the owners of the goods, or underwriters, are made to pay upon the goods which really belonged not to them, but to the salvors. But the extraordinary nature of this demand does not end here. Part of the goods were sold on behalf of those whom it might concern, while they lay at the bottom of the sea. It was the business of the purchasers to land them at their own risk, and until they were landed it would seem that no duty could accrue. Yet, it was not the purchasers of the goods who brought them on shore; but the duty was exacted from the sellers of the goods, who were in the same position towards the Province of Nova Scotia as the manufacturers at Glasgow or Manchester, by whom they were originally made. The extraordinary consequences of this decision, even as regards Nova Scotia herself, is well shown by Mr. Whitman, the agent in Nova Scotia, for the owners. He points out that the prices paid were very much less than the value of the goods, because the purchaser had to take the risk and expense of their recovery. Their true value, therefore, was greatly in excess of what was paid for them, and accordingly the Province, levying the duty upon the money received by the owners, instead of upon the goods, lost a considerable revenue, and enabled the buyer to undersell other merchants. For instance, the goods were sold as they lay in the sea for $12,000. The value plainly was not the £12,000 but that sum added to the cost of raising, and the value of the risk. Mr. Whitman says they were, when raised, worth $30,000. Yet, as the duty was charged on the $12,000 only, the Province seems to have lost two-thirds of its revenue.—*Montreal Herald.*

INTERRUPTED SMUGGLING.

From the Buffalo Republic.

On Friday night an attempt was made to smuggle from her Majesty's dominions certain goods on which her Majesty's Canadian authorities demand certain fees upon the advent thereof, under the name of Customs. Her Majesty's undutiful nephews from this side of the river endeavored to evade payment of "Customs to whom Customs was due," by taking said goods across the Niagara, a few miles below Fort Erie. But the officers "attending to this very thing" of tributes, happened to be on the look-out for certain other transgressors of whom they had received notice of evil intent to defeat Her Majesty's Revenue, and behold! these unknown or at least unadvised culprits hove in sight of the Argus-eyed officials, about nine miles from the village of Fort Erie.—It appears they had just been hauling their fine span of horses in the yard of an inn, where these lynx-eyed conservatives of Canadian Receipts were stationed on watch.—After due refreshments to quadrupeds and bipeds, they mutually left the inn yard; the former as they supposed, to trot on to their destination, the latter speculating on their gains by the "raise" of goods. But alas! something drew the attention of the Custom-men to the loaded sleigh, that something looked "suspicious," and they looked suspiciously upon it. "Jonathan" drove off quietly. Queen's representatives called out stop! Jonathan wouldn't. Some one of the four guardians of the Revenue purse fired at the team. Ball entered chest of off horse. Jonathan wouldn't hear this—swore awfully, and sooner than ill-use his pet horse, surrendered at discretion. Slowly and sadly the cortege passed along, till at last the Village spire at Fort Erie came into sight. We saw the horse that had been in the wars—clear through his noble chest the fatal ball had driven, but not yet dead. Though his nostrils distended he still blew forth the snorting sounds of defiance. But the languid eye, the faltering step all all too plainly told his noble strength was ebbing fast. His owner too was there.—But oh! "How our army in Flanders did swear." Gracious! we would rather be an Abolitionist in Charleston, than an Abolitionist in the hands of that man. Well, let 'em settle it.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The *Times* of the 24th ult. has another leading article on the leading phases of the secession crisis, in which it disapproves a great "want of that loyalty, with all its attendant feelings and interests, which forms the principal ornament of the British Constitution." Loyalty at the Southern States, it says "it is clear that a man may there hold up his hand for secession, make a speech, proceed to arm himself and actually go on a foot, without loss of caste and without being one bit the less fit to show himself in any American company." The article concludes as follows:

"In one way the question is working itself out. Trade has already suffered considerable interruption, people are quite knowing what to do, &c. The Southern native genius will hardly venture to grow the ripe staff instead of cotton for the next year or two. Our own speculators have been sending out millions of gold to buy up everything that is to be bought, and the only result is that the Americans are obtaining very high prices for everything they have to sell. They for they have pocketed we are afraid to say how many million dollars by the outbreak, and if the Northern and Southern States were to make it up to-morrow they would be able to decide a very handsome booty at the expense of the British alarmists. But it is said the present state of things has its inconvenience at Charleston, where everybody is arming, drilling, digging, and doing everything rather than work to any useful purpose, or pay debt.—There is a complete suspension of trade, and Charleston without trade is an animal under an exhausted receiver. Trade is the very breath it breathes. The 120,000 stand of arms, such as they are, which, thanks to Secretary Floyd, the South Carolinians are busily practicing with, afford the means of a very pretty amusement, but they will neither crush into sugar nor coin into dollars, and while they are handled every other tool must be idle, from the pen of the cashier to the pick of the navvie. So things must be going to the bad at Charleston, and the Government at Washington may find it the best course to let the seceders find out for themselves the true nature of the step they have taken. It is a question of convenience, and perhaps there is no harm in putting it to a practical proof. Of course it is possible to go too fast even in an experiment. So we say to South Carolina, "Look before you take a very dark leap.—Unpleasant as your present position may be, you may light on something worse, or on nothing at all." "It is easy," says some one "to decide any day in the affirmative the question whether to cut one's throat or not; but when one has come to that decision, and acted upon it, it is not so easy then to review the arguments leading to a contrary view of the case."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Canton House—A. Stewart.
Peterboro' Saddlery—J. Might.
Attention—R. Thompson & Son.
First Presbyterian Church Anniversary.
Notice—J. Edwards.
Caution—John Brown.
Penmanship—D. I. Pescielle.
Dr. S. Dellenbaugh.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1861.

THE ANDERSON CASE.

This case, the most celebrated one of the day, has, as most of our readers are aware, reached England. At the instance of the Secretary of the anti-slavery Society in London, a writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued from the Court of Queen's Bench in England, addressed to the Governor, the Sheriffs and Jailors of Toronto and Brant, to bring the body of John Anderson to that tribunal. By a recent arrival we learn that the writ has arrived in Canada; and strange to say, on the very day on which it reached Toronto a similar writ was issued in that city from the Court of Common Pleas, which latter writ has forestalled the one from the mother country. This circumstance, though apparently trifling in itself, is hailed by every well wisher of the country as most opportune, as it prevents the unhappy circumstances necessarily flowing from a collection of jurisdictions. The writ was issued by the Judges in England rather reluctantly. The Chief Justice saw the difficulties in the way of interfering with our judiciary institutions, and of enforcing submission in the event of a probable refusal to obey. The question of the right of English Courts to act in Canada in the way desired, would not have been entertained by the Bench, but for the cases cited by Mr. Edwin James, the learned counsel for the Society referred to, whereby it was made to appear that the mother country had the right to issue such writs—that it had, in the cases cited, acted upon that right—and although we stood in a different position from the colonies where action had been taken, having a Queen's Bench and other judiciary tribunals, yet the right for the British Court to exercise its prerogative in Canada had not been abrogated. The Judges would not have issued the writ if they had not been compelled by the text of Mr. James, bringing up from the musty records of the past precedents to warrant their Lordships' action in the way sought. In a former notice of this now famous case we expressed our opinion of the irregular proceedings of the magistrates when first the fugitive was committed—that in dismissing the case they would be acting quite in accordance with justice and law, and that in such cases if a doubt did arise the prisoner should have the benefit of it. The point in the case argued before the Judges under the last writ, and which will again be argued, is as to whether the evidence adduced before Wm. Mathews and his associates is sufficient to detain the prisoner with a view to his delivery up to the American authorities or not. Two Judges have said it is, one has said it is not. Three have now to give their opinion, and should a majority of them pronounce the evidence insufficient, Anderson will be discharged. If they sustain the decision of the Queen's Bench, the case will be appealed to England without doubt.

The *Law Times* in England has written a number of articles on this case, and gives some excellent specimens of its acumen, which we advise our readers to peruse. It upholds the Toronto decision from the fact that the Judges recorded that decision equally unbiassed by the associations of the case, the intensely popular feeling existing for the discharge of the fugitive, or the consequence following his rendition. It is viewed by that journal as a triumph of the Judge over the man, as of legal rectitude over what has been termed the "moral sense of mankind," and in full view of the very serious consequences resulting from that decision, while the Law and the Treaty stand as they are. It serves to justify the judgment given by Chief Justice Robinson, and of course the surrender of Anderson. What we bow to authority and admire and acknowledge the ability, tact and discrimination of such an able Expositor of Law, yet in the exercise of our plain judgment upon the points agreed before us by this eighteenth Jurist, we must express our opinion. He says on the 12 Jan'y, "For the like reasons we abstain from dwelling upon the conflicting opinions delivered from the Bench on the informality and defects of the warrant which was returned into court.—Still the general reflection must be expressed that if in upholding the evidence and the warrant, the majority of the Court have erred, the error has certainly been on the side of liberty. Having regard to the peculiar effects of extradition, we should, for the reasons given at the commencement of these remarks, have preferred error on the side of strictness, and we should be of opinion that no decision against a fugitive can stand unless he be *strictissima juris*." That is, if we understand him correctly, ground does exist that the majority of the Court did err in passing over the very loose and questionable proceedings by the magistrates at Brantford, and that in view of the grave consequences alluded to in the former part of the article from which the above extract is taken, as well as the general principles of law, he would have prepared a decision giving the prisoner the benefit not only of a doubt but strictly illegal proceedings, in connection with the Ashburton treaty.—These proceedings we have pointed out before, and expressed our opinion that them in themselves formed sufficient ground to warrant the Judges to order a dismissal of the case. We now reiterate that opinion. The treaty supposes the necessary process for the apprehension of the fugitive to have been taken, and then provides that certified copies of these, produced before the proper authorities, shall be admitted as evidence of the charge of guilt. No proof appeared in the Court that the preliminary proceedings were instituted in Missouri, or that any copies of such proceedings were produced before the Brant magistrates. We have held and still hold that the informality complained of entitles the prisoner to a discharge, and we sincerely hope that the supreme tribunals will see their way clear thus to dispose of it.

Since writing the foregoing, the case has been argued before the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Freeman was assisted by Mr. M. C. Cameron for the defence, and the Att'y General, on behalf of the Crown, was represented by Messrs Eccles and Harrison, who, though not perhaps chargeable with undue severity, brought under the notice of the Court some fine points of the case. The informality of the proceedings, especially in regard to the Warrant of Committment, was strongly urged by counsel for the prisoner, as entitling him to a discharge. When this point was brought to the notice of Mr. Eccles by Chief Justice Draper, as being urged in favor of the prisoner, Mr. E. replied he "could not venture to say whether the warrant might be amended, or whether the order of re-committal by the Queen's Bench rendered it good." He left his learned friend Mr. Harrison to clear up that difficulty. When Mr. H. came to this important part of the case, he replied, in general terms, that it was not so important for a warrant to be technically precise as an indictment, and although interrogated by Judges Draper and Hagarty as to the pleas urged by the defence, he could not make his views good by reference to the authorities. Had he done so he might have given a new feature to the proceedings. He generously said, however, that he did not wish to press the case unduly against the prisoner. The Court occupied 8 hours in the proceedings, and it is expected that Judgment will be given on Saturday next, the 16th inst. We look forward with intense anxiety for the Judgment, and hope it may result in the acquittal of John Anderson.

☞One of the "intelligent" and "respectable" enumerators of the County of Peterboro, who has betrayed a fondness for colours, honored us with a notice last week through our Town contemporary—not however in the way we desired. We wanted a yea or nay as to whether the article written by us could be fairly interpreted as referring to the County of Peterborough more than to other parts of Upper Canada. As to our being "sold to Brown & Co.," we reply that we are as much at liberty to sell ourselves to Brown & Co. as to John A. McDonald & Co., or anybody else. We are at a loss to know what is meant by "*Blue*-George." Does he mean "blue-devils"?—we belong to the teetotallers, as "An Enumerator" knows.—The charges of youth and poverty we admit without dispute; we were never taught to regard either as a crime.

A MISTAKE.

We notice a paragraph in the Port Hope *Guide* of Saturday last, stating that Mr. Short, M. P. P., had been severely frozen on Thursday night last. We are happy to be able, in so far as Mr. Short is concerned, to say that the information is entirely void of foundation. The occurrence on which the report was founded probably arose from the fact of Mr. A. Poe, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Short, having met with an accident of the nature alluded to, but we are happy to say not so severe as is represented in the case of Mr S. His hands were frozen, though not so much as to endanger them, or cause anything more serious than his inability to attend to business for a short time

☞The Annual Report of the Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company is before us. It is in every way satisfactory, and must inspire confidence in farmers and proprietors of isolated buildings, in the Company. The table of applications for risks shows the highest number taken by any one agent to have been 427; Jos. R. Walton, agent for this County, is the successful man, and to him a special vote of thanks was passed by the Board of Directors for his diligent labors. Mr. Walton's Office is on the corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Peterborough, where he will be happy to furnish any further information respecting the Company.

The Weather.—Thursday last was probably the mildest day that has been experienced here for many years. We have heard of many instances of freezing, but none of them fatal. A sudden change took place on Saturday, and on Sunday a right thaw commenced, carrying away a good deal of the snow. Coughs, colds, and influenza, are at everybody's door, if not in their heads, and the doctors are busy.

☞We understand that the child of a woman named Owen was apparently poisoned by its mother with an overdose of laudanum administered to it a day or two ago. The Coroner was consulted in the case.

☞Mr. R. Thompson advertises that he, aided by his indispensable partner the Sun, will continue to take premium Ambrotype portraits at his sky-light gallery on the Market square.

☞The population of Toronto, according to the Census Commissioner for that City, is 44,425, an increase of about 14,000 in nine years.

☞A notice appears in the Canada *Gazette* further proroguing Parliament till the 13th of March, not then to meet for the dispatch of business.

☞We are in receipt of a communication from the Rev. Mr. Douglas, which we cannot in justice publish, as it would only provoke a rejoinder from "A Baptist," and lead to another violent encounter. Our rev'd correspondent will, we hope, see the necessity of shutting the door on any further discussion through our columns.

☞From all accounts it is certain that Sir Edmund Head, the deposed Governor of Canada, is on his way back to our country to "shuffle" our affairs for another year at least.

Penmanship.—See the advertisement of Mr. Datin I. Pescille.

SPRING ASSIZES.

Eastern Circuit—The Hon. Mr. Justice Burns.

Perth	Tuesday,	16th April.
Brockville	Monday,	22nd "
Ottawa	Monday,	29th "
L'Orignal	Monday,	6th May.
Cornwall	Friday,	10th "

Midland Circuit—The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean.

Cobourg	Tuesday,	19th March.
Peterboro'	Thursday,	28th "
Whitby	Tuesday,	2nd April.
Belleville	Tuesday,	9th "
Kingston	Tuesday,	23th "
Picton	Tuesday,	7th May.

Home Circuit—The Hon. Mr Justice Richards.

Milton	Wednesday,	13th March.
Hamilton	Monday,	18th "
Niagara	Tuesday,	2nd April.
Welland	Tuesday,	9th "
Barrie	Tuesday,	16th "
Owen Sound	Wednesday	8th May.

Oxford Circuit—The Hon. W. H. Draper, C. J. C. P.

Stratford	Wednesday,	13th March.
Berlin	Monday,	18th "
Guelph	Monday,	25th "
Woodstock	Tuesday,	2nd April.
Cayuga	Wednesday,	1st May.
Brantford	Monday,	6th May.
Simcoe	Monday,	13th "

Western Circuit—The Hon. Mr Justice Hagarty.

Sarnia	Thursday,	14th March.
Sandwich	Monday,	18th "
Chatham	Monday,	25th "
London	Monday,	8th April.
St. Thomas	Thursday,	25th "
Goderich	Tuesday,	30th "

Toronto—The Hon. Sir John B. Robinson.

Monday		8th April.

Town Council.

Monday, Feb. 11, 1861.

The Council met. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Messrs. Toole, Kennedy, McDonald, Ormond, Dickson, Bradfield, Eastland, Maloney, Ryan, Chamberlain, Menzies and Stevenson.

The Mayor stated that in pursuance to a resolution of the Council passed at the last meeting, he had in connection with the R. R. Committee waited upon Mr. Dennistoun, who had furnished him with the report which he would read. The report showed the position of the cases of the Town vs. John Fowler, Messrs. Scott & Hopkins *versus* the Corporation, and the Solicitor asked instructions as to further proceedings.

A communication from Thos. Walsh asking to be appointed Chief Constable was referred to Committee on Appointments of Office.

A report from the Charity Committee recommending the sum of $4 being paid to Michael Eobes, also that a sum of money be placed in the hands of the Mayor to assist in meeting the demands of Mrs. Lowry, and other indigent persons suffering, was read, received and adopted.

A report from the Finance Committee recommending the payment of certain claims, and recommending that the Mayor and Clerk be instructed to make a note to the extent of $1,000 to pay off the claims mentioned in the Treasurer's report, to be directed to paying the most pressing claims. The report was received and adopted.

A report from the Special committee on appointments to office, recommending Wm. Cumming as Chief Constable for the current year; R. Irvine Inspector of Houses of Public Entertainment; Wm. Arnot, Collector of Rates and Assessments; Wm. Lundy and Thos. Hutchinson, Assessors; and James Edwards, Clerk, was received.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Chamberlain,—That the Clerk be instructed to collect immediately all rents and other claims due to the Corporation.—*Carried.*

The By-law for the appointment of officers was read a first and second time. The name of John Haggart for Inspector of Public Houses was substituted for that of R. Irvine.

Moved by Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. McDonald,—That the Mayor be requested to ask Walter Shortiss at his earliest convenience with a view of making arrangements for the removal of those from the Bridge crossing the River at the Locks, and that he be authorized to pay one-half of the expense out of any money in the Treasury.—*Carried.*

The Council then adjourned for one week.

☞Mr. J. W. Southerton's extensive sawing mill, in Cobourg, was destroyed by fire last week. There was no insurance.

JUDGMENT IN CHANCERY,

BURNHAM VS. CORPORATION OF PETERBOROUGH.

The facts of this case are clear beyond dispute. A sum of £700 was raised upon the note of the Plaintiff at the request of the Mayor, and applied to the use of the Town in discharging a balance due upon its subscription to the Railway, whereby its debt was paid, and it was enabled to recover interest on its stock, which it is doing by means of an action at law. The proceeding was sanctioned by a resolution of the Council. It is true that it was expected at the time that about £1800 would be recovered from Messrs. Whitmarsh and Conger, a balance on the debentures, which however is still unpaid. This circumstance is, I think, immaterial. The charges of embezzlement or misappropriation are clearly rebutted. I cannot imagine what Mr. Sawers means by saying that the debt was an unjust one and which ought not to be paid.

The Corporation owed a debt which it was unable to pay; a third person interposed at its request and pays that debt upon its promise to indemnify him. Can any demand be more just in the abstract than this demand of the Plaintiff.

It would be much to be regretted if any technical difficulty stood in the way of the satisfaction of so just and equitable a claim. But I think none such exists. I cannot doubt that it would be competent for the Corporation to apply any surplus monies it might have not applicable to any particular purpose to the satisfaction of this debt, without resorting to a new loan. But even supposing none such to exist, and that a new loan would be necessary, it would require time to accomplish it, and the demand was urgent. The same remark is applicable to the alleged misappropriation of the £1,500 sterling, with which, however, the Plaintiff is no way connected. Under any of these circumstances it would be highly advantageous to the Corporation that the debt should be paid at once, for it would not subject them to any liability to which they would not otherwise be subject, and it would instantly entitle them to a large sum by way of interest on their stock. I have no doubt that if a third person, under such circumstances, were to pay this debt at the request of the Corporation, or to raise money on his own credit to enable them to pay it, on a promise of re-payment with interest, or on a promise to protect the note, and the contract were performed and the Corporation had the benefit of it, they would be legally liable. This is precisely that case. The plaintiff is, however, substantially, although perhaps not technically, a surety; and entitled to indemnity, has a right, therefore, to the aid of the Court. His right may be rested on another ground. It is an old and well-known head of Equity that although a loan to a married woman is invalid, yet if the money be actually applied in payment for necessaries, unprovided by her husband, the party furnishing the money may apply to this Court to stand in the place of the persons who have supplied the necessaries, and to proceed against the husband in their names.

It cannot be doubted that the Corporation could have been compelled to pay the balance of their subscription; and this money having been applied to that purpose, the plaintiff may stand in the place of the Railway Company.

I think the plaintiff should have a Decree with costs.

Communications.

Keene, February 12, 1861.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—On the eleventh of last month I had occasion to be at Millbrook, where I happened to meet Mr. Roger, of the *Chronicle*, who induced me to subscribe for his paper. I paid him one dollar for the paper for one year. A month has elapsed and I have not received it. I wrote him a short time ago, and he had not the courtesy to reply to it. Will you be kind enough to inform me through your valuable journal whether the "old lady" has departed this life, or whether the proprietor has left for parts unknown. Do Editors generally treat subscribers in this style?

By inserting the above you will confer a favor.

I remain, yours, &c.,

A Duped One.

FROM ASPHODEL.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Dear Sir,—The members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church their annual Tea Meeting on the 8th inst. It was in advance of anything held here before. The Church was scientifically decorated with evergreens, and mottoes tastefully arranged for the occasion. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, a large concourse of people attended, and as the ladies of Norwood and its vicinity cannot be outdone on such an occasion, you may imagine that the entertainment was got up in the very first style. At the conclusion of the repast P. M. Grover, Esq., was called to the chair, who addressed the meeting with a short and appropriate speech; the remaining addresses were delivered by the following gentlemen: The Rev. Mr. Shannon, T. Buck, Esq., P. Pearce, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Bowie, the Rev. Mr. Madden, of Rice Lake, and the Rev. Mr. McDowal, each of whom made an edifying and interesting discourse. The assembly was favored with both vocal and instrumental music, which was universally admired.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
One Present.

Norwood, Feb 11, 1861.

CROSSING BRIDGES.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Dear Sir,—There are but few people who do not occasionally cross a bridge with a horse, and fewer still who will not feel a little interest in the experience of one who has crossed bridges in the County of Peterborough for the last eight years.

But it is not altogether in the matter-of-fact circumstance of crossing a bridge that I have to address you and your numerous readers, but to certain "contingencies" connected therewith. To arrive at my point quickly I will plainly relate what befel me in crossing a bridge not a hundred miles from the village of Lakefield and if anybody will be benefitted by my experience they are welcome to it.

Happening on business on a neighboring Township it was necessary for me to cross a bridge over the Otonabee river. My horse I drove cannot at any time be driven at a greater speed than 3½ or 4 miles an hour, and as I came near the bridge, only going at a steady jogg of about 3 miles, I thought in all conscience I could not be taken up for reckless or unlawful driving, and so I did not break off the matter.—But not so, Sir, the next day a summons was served on me to appear before one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, "to answer," &c., at a given hour on Saturday following. Now, I am one of the most law-abiding "of Her Majesty's subjects, and so in duty bound I went to the J. P. aforesaid to answer to the charge against me, and found I had been brought up on the information of a man who swore to make a business of watching the bridge and laying information against trespassers, for which he pockets a fee, (one half of the fine), and so I was fined $1, and costs amounting to $2.15 (total $3.15), the hungry bailiff who served the summons charging double mileage). Now, I will exhonerate the magistrate from any blame whatever in the matter as he noted on the information of Mr. Hard-scratch Vulcan and his spy, but there is room I think for a remark or two on the subject. The Act says "No person or persons shall drive across any river bridge at a rate faster than a walk," and the question is at what speed must a horse go to be going faster than a walk. Some horses can walk four miles an hour, and yet I suppose because they are not trotting they do not come into the clutches of the law according to the opinion of the aforesaid Mr. Vulcan, who is stationed there to watch the speed at which every horse crosses the bridge. Now as I said before my horse was not going at over three miles an hour, which compared with most horses was not up to *trotting speed*, yet for some reason best known to the informant, (no very charitable one you may be sure) I am brought up as a law-breaker, and fined on the strength of his sworn complaint before the Magistrate.—Apart from the *law* on the subject, which I think you will see is very much in my favor, let me ask is it right, is it just, that advantage should be taken of such quibbles by over-zealous officials to prosecute the honest, industrious, people of the country on sham pretences, merely because they do not look where their horse lifts one foot where its next foot is to fall. I always thought the people was the ruling power here, but what right have we to think so any longer if such men are allowed to annoy people at every step?

There is Reform needed in this department of public business and I hope it will be attended to by abler hands. I hope you will not misunderstand me to mean that people ought to be allowed to drive across a bridge as fast as they please. Not at all. The *spirit* of the law is that no man shall drive on a bridge so as to injure it or endanger its safety.

Yet ignorant and malicious men will be found to take advantage of the *letter* of the law and harrass those who have no intention and who do not in *fact

official seal, and signature of the weather is despatched to head quarters to be deposited in the archives of the province, and another issued from the sanctum as an effectual ailment to every foolish man who dares to call in question the fertility of the Bobcaygeon Region. Now, Sir, I submit that in publishing statements as correct statistical facts which he knew to be only founded on mere guess-work, and that too by men very incompetent for the task, the editor of the *Review* was just as much guilty of falsehood as if he had made statements contrary to known facts, and I ask what reliance can be placed on the statements of a man who would knowingly deceive the public by such desperate random assertions.

I will next notice one and all by one statement of another of the *Review's* correspondents, Mr. John Harvey, of Smith. He says: "The road is perfectly straight, forming the dividing line between the counties of Peterboro' and Victoria." Is it not a lamentable evidence of the depravity of human nature that a man of Mr. Harvey's standing in society should so far forget the principle of self-respect, in his anxiety to sustain a corrupt political job as to make such a deliberate misstatement. The road is not perfectly straight, but very crooked, deviating from the boundary line both right and left in many places, and Mr. Harvey could not possibly travel the road and keep his eyes open without seeing and knowing it.

I have been a second, Mr. Editor, by the *Review* and its correspondents, of writing as I have done, for political objects. On the contrary I have studiously avoided all allusion to politics, I have tried to give an honest description of the country for the benefit of those who have not seen it, and for so doing I have been assailed by the united Ministerial scribblers of the county in a spirit of vindictive venom which could only be displayed by men in the last stage of desperation, lest their corrupt ends should be brought to light. Is there one man we ten, Sir, in this country who entertains the slightest doubt that the whole scheme of the Bobcaygeon Road Settlement from its commencement to the present time is, and has been a system of jobbery and corruption! or that the editor of the *Review* and his satellites have sung its praises in the expectation of being well paid for it.

But how, it may be asked, have other men been deceived, men of experience and reliability, have written over their own signatures commending the country have they all been mistaken or have they agreed to misrepresent facts. I answer that the letters which have appeared in the *Review* over the signatures of men of reputed honesty and experience in praise of the country have mostly, if not all, been written by individuals who are ever ready to uphold corruption in the expectation of a share of the pickings, and that the men who have basely allowed their names to be attached to them have been well paid for it. It is susceptible of proof by the admission of the party himself, that at least one individual who has figured largely before the public at the bottom of letters which he never wrote has been allowed to take the land and hold it without complying with the conditions of settlement until an opportunity offered of disposing of his right to a poor man who was induced, chiefly by his misrepresentation to pay him $100 for one hundred acres, for a right which he did not possess. I make these statements, Mr. Editor, fully aware of their responsibility, and am ready with the proof when called on.

GEO. ESSON.

Otonabee, Feb. 12, 1861.

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE "ANGLO-SAXON."

Portland, Feb. 7.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, Capt. Ballantyne, from Liverpool on the 24th, and Londonderry on the 25th ult., arrived at this port at ten o'clock last evening.—She brings 106 passengers, and about £20,000 in specie, together with a large cargo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At an influential meeting in Manchester to devise measures to relieve the cotton trade from the anxieties resulting from a dependence on the Southern States, resolutions were passed recommending efforts commensurate with the impending danger, to prevent calamities; approving the steps taken for the formation of a cotton Company, and expressive of a desire that the company recently formed should commence operations without delay. Several American vessels had been registered under the British flag to enable them to take salt to South Carolina and return with cotton without danger of capture.

The *Times* city article of Thursday evening says, the funds opened brisker, and an advance subsequently occurred.

The *Daily News* says the total amount of cotton purchased in New York, on English account, during the recent crisis has not exceeded half a million sterling.—In many cases orders sent out could not be executed, the New York market having rapidly risen much beyond the limit fixed.

ITALY.

Official despatches announce that on the morning of the 22nd January the batteries of Gaeta had slackened fire.

It was reported that Garibaldi had sent a message of concord and conciliation to Cavour and had fallen into Turr's opinion that an attack on Venetia was inexpedient. Another version says Garibaldi declines to adjourn the work of deliverance unless the Italian parliament relieves him of his soldiers engagements.

The *Post's Paris* correspondent says the opinion gains ground that the terms indicated by the friends of Gabaldi will rather give new guarantees to the peace of the world than tend to disturb it.

Sardinian troops were despatched to Abruzzi and Calabria, where revolutionary movements were every where suppressed, and the revolutionary bands have decreased and the deserters.

Garibaldi in a letter to the vigilance committee, dated January 12th, calls the fresh devotions to preserve the necessary means of facilitating to Victor Emmanuel the franchisement of the rest of Italy.

The Committee are urged to penetrate every Italian with the idea that in the spring of this year Italy must have a million patriots under arms.

TURKEY.

Constantinople despatches say the new commercial treaties were advancing to a conclusion on an expected basis of uniform duties of 8 per cent. on imports and exports.

FRANCE

There is immense activity in the arsenals of Toulon, as if government intended to send three or four fleets together with 20 steel plated frigates.

CHINA.

Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant left Shanghae for Japan on the 7th Dec.

The rebels were gaining strength.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Jan. 24.—The weather is mild and fine. Flour—business to a limited extent; Western Canal per 196lbs, 29s 3d to 30s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 31s to 32s 6d. Wheat—a fair retail sale; white and mixed per 100lbs at 13s to 14s 6d; red 11s 9d to 14s. Corn—an inactive demand; white per 480lbs 40s to 41s; yellow 38s 9d; mixed 37s 9d to 38s. Provisions—Ashes, Pots 29s 6d; Pearls 30s. Sugar—a moderate inquiry. Tea quiet. Coffee steady. Cassels 93½ to ½.

LATEST.

Liverpool, Jan 24.—Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour dull and declined 6d.; sales of Extra Western at 29s 6d. Wheat dull, all quotations had slightly declined and holders were pressing their stock on the market. There was still a declining tendency on all articles when the market closed. Pork inactive. Lard steady.—Sugar steady. Ashes—pots steady at 29s 6d.; pearls steady at 30s.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH RECOGNITION OF A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Mr. John Mitchel, it appears, is acting as a sort of informal Minister of the Southern Disunionists at Paris. He writes to Mr. Swan, of Tennessee, formerly a business partner of his, that the South is all right so far as Napoleon is concerned, and that she will have his sympathy and support.

From the New York Herald.

The Republicans in Congress, and their new tariff bill, are clearing the way for the speedy recognition of a Southern Confederacy by England and France. The Southern seceded States have the cotton. England and France must have it. The very existence of four or five millions of the English people depends upon it. England and France have their iron, cotton, woollen and silk manufactures to exchange for this raw material of cotton, the very articles which the Cotton States desire in exchange for their great staple. With a Southern free trade confederacy proclaimed on the one hand, and a Northern United protective tariff or tax ranging from twenty to fifty or sixty per cent. on the other hand upon imported silks, cottons, woollens and iron, is it likely that England and France will hesitate in choosing their market? *Unquestionable they will recognize the Southern Confederacy as soon as possible*, for the sake of the raw material of cotton, and for the free Southern market, which will take their goods in exchange in preference to the hard cash. The Southern secessionists ought, therefore, to feel thankful, as they do, for the aid and comfort promised them in this Morrill Tariff bill.

BY THE "CANADA."

Halifax, Feb 8.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* from Liverpool, January 26th, *via* Queenstown on the 27th, anchored outside at 3 o'clock this morning and arrived at her dock at 8 o'clock a. m. The steamship *Australasian*, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 26th.

The *Canada* has £53,000 in specie.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the American crisis, is very bitter on President Buchanan. It says few men who have been called upon to play so important a political part have been found more utterly unequal to their situation.

The bombardment of Gaeta continued and occasioned much damage.

The Sardinians entered the Roman States on the 22nd., and dispersed the reactionary bands, and burned the convent of Casmalia.

The Prince Carignan was about to proceed to Gaeta.

The Calcutta and China mails had reached London, but the news has been anticipated by the *Anglo-Saxon*.

The Galway Mail contract is allowed to remain suspended till the 25th of March, and then to be effectually carried out.

The Paris bourse is firm, rentes closing on Friday at 67f. 50c.

FURTHER BY THE "CANADA."

Halifax, Feb. 8.

Attention is drawn by the London papers to the fact that Anderson, the fugitive slave cannot be taken from Canada to England, at present, inasmuch as he cannot be conveyed through American territory, and no other route will be opened before spring.

The prospectus had been issued of an Indian Cotton Company. It is proposed to establish agencies in Guzerat and purchase cotton of the growers direct, and to endeavour to improve the progress of picking and cleaning by machinery.

The Galway Company being unable at present to provide vessels for all the mail services, the Post-master General has issued a notice that the contract is suspended till the 20th of March next, on the understanding that the Company will then be ready to carry the fortnightly service in an efficient manner.

FRANCE.

There is a great activity in the French arsenals and ports.

A camp at Chalons is to be formed early in the Spring consisting of 60,000 men, under Marshal MacMahon.

General Lamoriciere, in a letter declining a sword of honor, writes that such distinctions are for battles won, &c., while his fortune has been the very reverse.

ITALY.

Advices from Gaeta are to the evening of the 23rd.

The fire of the Sardinians was vigorously continued and slowly replied to.

The London *Globe* learns that Francis II. has resolved to hold out at Gaeta, by the advice of the foreign Ministers.

It was rumoured that negotiations were progressing to replace the French troops at Rome by Sardinians.

Typhoid fever was making ravages at Gaeta.

AUSTRIA.

Austria has issued an official ordinance relative to the thirty millions of florins loan already contracted.

SPAIN.

Rumours had been current of disturbances in certain provinces in Spain, but the *Correspondencia Autografica* says they are unfounded.

HANOVER.

A despatch says the last difficulties in reference to the redemption of the State dues is removed.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Ten-tain dates are to November 21.—An instalment of the indemnity had been paid. A great part of the expeditionary forces had reached Hong Kong.

Twenty-five hundred English troops and a quota of French were left at Tien-tsin.

Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant arrived at Shanghae, December 6, and on the 7th both started for Japan.

The Peiho was completely frozen up.

Baron Gros and Mr. Ward had been at Canton. A steamer had been up the inland waters, near Canton, with perfect safety. The rebels were still in force and gaining strength. The Yenets was much infested with pirates.

News of the Week.

☞ The plague is said to be raging in the Southern part of Asia, hundreds of deaths occur daily.

☞ A Bartlett pear tree in San Francisco, which bore two crops of fruit last year, was again in full bloom on New Year's day.

☞ A boy was in prison in New York from Saturday night to Monday morning for stealing a pickle valued at half a cent.

☞ A pearl found at Paterson, N. J., some three years since, has been purchased by the Empress of the French for $2500.

☞ Michigan abounds in deer this winter, in the northern parts of the State. Hunting them is scarcely better than slaughter.

☞ A pine tree was lately cut in the lumbering region near Eau Claire, which yeilded over six thousand feet of lumber.

☞ Jonay Lind Goldschmidt, on the 5th ult, while in England, presented Mr. Goldschmidt with another son.

☞ There is a girl of twenty-one in the prison at Morgantown, Virginia, who has become hopelessly insane from inordinate use of tobacco.

☞ Liquor selling has been entirely stopped in Harden, Iowa. Last week the last liquor seller in the place and his wife joined the Good Templars.

☞ Hydraulic engines are being used to blow church organs with. Several of these labor-saving machines have been introduced into New York churches.

☞ A man was recently committed to jail from Florida, Berkshire county, Mass., who was the first person arrested there in twenty-two years. A moral community.

☞ The present Czar of Russia is said by a St. Petersburg correspondent, to be the most licentious sovereign in Europe, though he effects the utmost continence.

☞ The number of buildings erected in Montreal in 1860, was 594; in 1859, 342; in 1858, 292; in 1857, 376; in 1856, 543.

☞ A little boy, son of Mr. Robert Gow, of Fergus, died on Wednesday of hydrophobia. He had been bitten by a dog nine days previously.

☞ The capital invested in the oyster trade at Philadelphia is about half a million dollars, yielding a return of about a million and a half of dollars annually.

☞ On Saturday evening, an able-bodied carter, named Moran, a resident of Quebec, when stooping down to say his prayers, before retiring to rest, died without a moment's warning.

☞ A young girl jumped from a second story window at Albany, to avoid her elder sister, who, in a passion, rope in hand, threatened to hang her. Happily, she fell in a snow bank, and was uninjured.

☞ Lightning struck a house at Bloomfield, Ct., lately, broke 70 panes of glass, tore off clapboards, and made its departure through a well, which has since become dry.

☞ The new lighthouse at the Cape of Good Hope stands 800 feet above the level of the sea at the extreme point of the cape, and may be seen in clear weather at a distance of 40 miles.

☞ Going hurriedly out of a factory gate at Buffalo, recently, Louis Wilcox was violently struck in the mouth by a bar; falling backwards, he fractured his skull, and was killed.

☞ A man of the name of John Hall was found dead about a week since in a house, of which he was the only occupant, in the Township of Anson. He was supposed to be dead five or six days previous to discovery.

☞ General Scott thinks that Fort Sumter, near Charleston, is the strongest fort in the world. In his opinion, two hundred men could keep at bay the whole fighting population of South Carolina, and that six hundred men could defy the host of Xerxes.

☞ Throughout the new State the admission of Kansas into the Union creates considerable enthusiasm among all political parties. One hundred guns were fired on Tuesday, 29th ult., by order of the Republican Central Committee, to celebrate the event.

☞ The railroads crossing the Western prairies are protected from drifting snow in winter by high fences, which serves in summer to keep the cattle from the track. In the winter of 1859, before these fences were constructed, the Illinois Central Railroad Company expended $100,000 in endeavoring to keep their track clear.

☞ Captain Nott, of the ship *Don Quixot*, on his last voyage from China, rescued the crew of the British ship *Clyde* for which the British government have sent him an elegant and valuable gold watch, and a sum of money to pay for the subsistance of the men while on board his vessel.

☞ Major George Middleton, a native of Groton, Ct., a conspicuous officer in the war of 1812, and the oldest member of the Masonic fraternity in the United States, if not in the world, died in Syracuse, N. Y., on the 19th ult. He was an intense patriot, and an upright and honest Christian.—He was born on the 22d April, 1770.

☞ A letter from Henry A. Wise to a gentleman of this city, announces that Virginia has one hundred and twenty-five thousand men equipped and ready to bear arms. Of these, however, there are many known to be strong in Union sentiments, who will never join a rebel force to overturn the Constitution and the Government.

☞ A uniform penny postage scheme for all Italy is among the first measures to be presented to the national parliament on its next meeting. It is, properly speaking merely a scheme of reduction of postage, from 60 to 10 centimes [from 2d to 1d] as the former postage is already established throughout all the old and new provinces. But, while the prepayment of letters is now entirely optional, by the new law the non-prepayment will, as in England, entail a double postage.

☞ It is something to know that there is in this Canada one real live poet, who can neither be shot or written down. It has often been alleged that there never has been a great poem written on this side of the Atlantic. Let no man dare to repeat the statement again.

Seated on the sandy beach of Lake Huron, with no covering but the blue vault of heaven, the wolves prowling at his back, and the huckleberries nibbling at his feet, Alexander Ben McKechnie has forever wiped away the stain.—*Beauharnois Post.*

W. & T. LEEMING'S WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Montreal, Feb. 7.

PRODUCE.—Our market has been at a complete stand still during the last few days, and the repetition of snow storms, and the nature of the last English advices, are likely to produce something like a "dead lock."—Flour and Wheat have both declined in Liverpool; and in London, also, there has been a slight falling off, but more particularly in Wheat. In Ashes there is an advancing market. Pork remains inactive.

FLOUR.—No. 1 has been sold at $5.35 to $5 50a. Other grades are nominal; Double Extra, $6 50c to $7; Extra, $5 85c to $6; bag flour, a shade lower, $2.75 to $2.85.

PORK—As last week, with a better feeling, good prices in Spring anticipated.—Packing active.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER.

The *Canadian Pain Destroyer* instantly and permanently removes all pain from the system, and is decidedly the best medicine known, for the cure of Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux, Toothache, Cholic, Burns, Frost Bites, &c., and is so cheap that all can afford to buy it.

☞ See advertisment in another column.

Births.

In Ashburnham, on 8th February, Mrs. Robert Graham of a Son.

At Fenelon Falls, on the 28th ult, Mrs. Robert France of a Son.

Peterboro, on the 5th inst., Mrs. James Rose of a Son.

Died.

At Blythe Mills, Smith, on the 9th Inst., James, eldest son of Mr. J. Bellighem, aged 19 years and 8 months

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, Feb., 14, 1861.

		$ c.		$ c.
Flour ₱ brl		5 50	@	6 50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall		1 10	@	1 15
Spring Wheat ₱ bush		0 90	@	0 95
Barley ₱ bush		0 40	@	0 45
Oats "		0 19	@	0 20
Peas "		0 40	@	0 43
Potatoes "		0 20	@	0 25
Pork ₱ cwt		5 00	@	6 00
Beef ₱ cwt		4 00	@	5 00
Butter ₱ lb		0 12	@	0 15
Hay ₱ ton		9 00	@	10 00

B. GREEN, *Market Clerk.*

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday Feb. 13, 1860.

Wheat $1 10c, a $1 15c.
Spring Wheat 95c a 96c.
Barley 55c.
Oats 26c a 27c.
Peas 50c. a 53c.
Pork $5 75c. a $6 12½c.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY!

THE first Anniversary of the first Presbyterian Church, Peterboro, will take place ON SABBATH, 17TH INST.,

There will be three services—at 11 a. m., 3 p. m., and 6½ p. m., to be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Greig of Toronto, and the Rev. Mr. Laing of Cobourg. Collections will be taken up at the close of each service in aid of the Building Fund.

On Monday Ev'ng, Feb. 18,
THERE WILL BE
A SOIREE!

in the Basement, to which all are invited. Tea will be served at 6 o'clock. After Tea the audience will remove to the main body of the Church, when Addresses will be delivered by several Clergymen who are expected from a distance, and also by the Resident Ministers of the Town.

TICKETS for the Soiree, 1s 10½d. Children 1s 3d. Adults tickets to be had at the Stores of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall, A Fowlie & Co., Thomas Menzies, Templeton Brown, John Thomson, Ogilvy & Hood, McKellar & Cameron, T. G. Hazlitt, and Alex. Stewart. Children's tickets to be had at the door on the evening of the Soiree.

THE PEWS IN THE CHURCH

Will be Let on Monday, Feb. 18, in the same manner as last year.

Peterboro, Feb., 1861.

ATTENTION.

R. THOMPSON & SUN

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterboro' to the fact that

Perfect and Life-like
PORTRAITS

can be had at their Portrait Gallery any day from 8 a. m., till 5 p. m., (Sundays excepted).—R. T. & S. would therefore advise them to procure Likenesses of themselves or friends without delay

THE DIPLOMA FOR SUPERIOR
AMBROTYPE PICTURES

having been awarded to R. Thompson, at the last Fall Show in Peterboro, he is determined not to loose his credit in this line of business, and will take care not to forfeit the good opinion of his judges as expressed by this mark of commendation.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL ☜

Don't fear the result. Perfect satisfaction with regard to pictures is hereby guaranteed to all parties by R. T. & Son. ☞ Try them.

Remember R. THOMPSON'S Portrait Gallery,

Opposite the Stores of Nicholls & Hall.

Peterboro, Feb. 14, 1861. 7

Peterborough Saddlery!

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber by Book or Note Account, ending 31st Dec 1860, will please take notice that the same will, without exception, be placed in other hands for collection, unless immediately paid.

JOHN MIGHT.

Peterboro, Feb. 14, 1861 7tf

CALIGRAPHY.

THE Canadian Penman, Italian Card Writer, &c., would most respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterboro, that he will, this

THURSDAY EVEN'G, FEB 14TH.

commence a course of Lectures on

PENMANSHIP

upon Philosophical Principles, in the Assembly Room over the "EXAMINER" Office, Hunter Street. Parties wishing to attend a class, would please call and they method of teaching will be explained.

Gentlemen meet at 8 o'clock p. m.—Daily.
Ladies " " 2 " "
Subject to convenience of members.
Private instructions given at any hour during the day, when hours suggested.

☞ Hearings, Visiting and Mourning Cards written in the European or Italian Style to order, and warranted not to be excelled by the best engraving.

DAVID I. PERCILLE.

Peterboro, Feb. 13, 1860. 7

"CANTON HOUSE."

THE SUBSCRIBER is returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for past patronage, begs leave to state that he is now prepared to supply all wants in his line on the most reasonable terms. In his stock will be found a complete assortment of

Fresh Green and Black Teas,
Old Government, Java and Laguira Coffees,
Chocolate, Cocoas,
Sugars, Syrups,
Spices, Pickles,
Sauces, Fruits, &c.

ALSO, a large and well selected stock of LIQUORS, comprising

Champagnes,
Brandies,
Wines,
Gin,

SCOTCH TODDY & COMMON WHISKIES,

Of the Finest Brands in Wood & Bottle.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND WOODENWARE!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

☞ PATENT COAL OIL LAMPS, CHIMNIES &C. ☜

A. STEWART.

Canton House, Barnhart's Block, Peterboro, Feb. 14, 1861. 7

Dr. S. DELLENBAUGH

GERMAN PHYSICIAN,

Of Buffalo, N. Y.,

Will be to the following places in MARCH:—
Peterboro, 5 to 12, Cassies Hotel.
Port Hope, 13—14, Hastings "
Bowmanville, 15—16, Eastern "
Whitby, 18—19, Commercial "
Toronto, 20—21, American "

Where he can be consulted upon all forms of Chronic Diseases.

Dr. S. Dellenbaugh & Son, Office 356 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., where one of them can always be consulted.

NOTICE.

THE first meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of May next,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS, *Secretary.*

Peterboro' Feb. 13, 1861. 7

(Review to Copy.)

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against giving credit to any person whosoever in my name, from this date.

JOHN BROWN.

Otonabee, Feb. 13, 1861. 7-3w.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL..... $500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 250,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Weste n Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON, *Agent.*

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

ALL READY!

PARTIES indebted to me can have their bills at any time—my accounts being now made out to the 1st Jan. They will please call at once, as any accounts remaining unsettled at 15th February next, will be placed in other hands for collection, without reserve.

T. G. HAZLITT.

Peterboro, Jan., 1861.

IN thanking my customers for past support, I would beg to say that I have wholly abandoned the credit system, and mean in future to be strictly a

CASH BUSINESS!

They can therefore rely upon being able to purchase such goods as I sell at prices to compare favourably with the lowest in the trade.—I now offer my present stock of Goods comprising,

BOOTS & SHOES,

India Rubbers,
Staple Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Crockery,
Glassware,
And general Groceries

AT A GREAT REDUCTION!

In order to reduce my stock for Spring Importations. This will continue till the 1st March.

DECIDED BARGAINS!

may therefore be expected.

T. G. H.

TO LET.

THE Cottage-built House on Rubidge Street, west of the Port Hope R. R. Depot.

GOOD STABLE AND YARD ATTACHED.

For further particulars apply to

JAS. LANGTON.

Peterboro. Jan 9, 1861. 2

TO LET.

THE House and Premises now occupied by Chas. Perry, in the Township of Monaghan—immediately adjoining the Town.

Apply to

C. A. WELLER.
or to CHAS. PERRY.

Peterboro, Jan. 23, 1861. 4

TO LET.

A HOUSE to rent on Church Street, near the Court House.

ALSO,—A House and premises on Brock Street, near the above.

Apply to

JAMES SHERIDAN.

Peterboro. Feb. 6, 1861. 6

DISSOLUTION
OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership existing under the name and firm of STEWART & GALLON was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due to the said firm will be paid to, and all debts contracted by their will be settled by A. STEWART, who retains the business in the old stand.

A. STEWART,
JAMES GALLON.

Peterboro, Jan. 30, 1861. 5

LOOK HERE.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE

paid for any quantity of

FALL AND SPRING WHEAT,
AND PEASE,

delivered at their Store House,

McKELLAR & CAMERON.

Peterboro, Feb. 7, 1861. 6

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

J. CLARKE,

WATCH-MAKER & JEWELLER,

ALSO dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Fine Cutlery, Toys, &c.

J. C., is returning thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal support which he has received while in business in Peterboro, would intimate that he has

REMOVED

to the store formerly occupied by R. B. Jameson, Post Office Block, corner of Hunter and Water Streets, and next door to R. A. McNabb's Store, where he intends to carry on business as usual, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage.

☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewellery repaired, &c.

J. CLARKE,
Sign of the large watch.

Peterboro, Jan. 9, 1860. 3

HOUSE & LOT
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, on lot 30, Stuart Street, in the village of Ashburnham. The Lot contains ¼ an Acre, well fenced. On the premises stand a good two-story, rough-cast House, and a stable, a pump and a good well of water.

Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WM. J. MITCHELL.

Ashburnham, Dec. 26, 1860. 52

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &c.
with a large variety of
Fancy Goods.
at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 22s 6d. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 15s. 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, do. Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Isla Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Flavoring extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (new blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Steven on, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1

New Goods! New Goods!!

AT AND BELOW PRIME COST.

THE subscriber offers for sale the remainder of his stock of

Ladies Capes,
Victorines, Muffs, Gauntlets.
Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Kossuth Hats, Boots and Shoes, India Rubbers, Ready-made Clothing &c., &c.

AT AND BELOW PRIME COST.

Now is the time to get

GOOD BARGAINS
FOR READY MONEY!

at No. 1, (Corner Store) Barnham's Block.

WM. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5-4in.

Otonabee Mills.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he has assumed the management of the above Mills, and that (as formerly) he intends to pay particular attention to

GRISTING AND CUSTOM WORK!

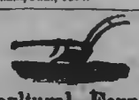
GOOD FLOUR

will be kept on hand for retailing or exchange.

All orders for Flour, Bran or Shorts (accompanied by the money) will be punctually attended to, and Flour will be delivered in any part of Ashburnham.

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, Jan., 1861. 2-6w.



Agricultural Foundry!

Ploughs, [several new patterns]
Harrows,
Cultivators,
Gang Ploughs,
Grain Sowers,
Land Rollers,
Straw & Root Cutters,
Churns,

and all other Agricultural Implements of the latest improved patterns.

Sugar Kettles, Bake Kettles, and Agricultural Furnaces for sale at prices

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

Farmers and others are invited to call and inspect.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Peterboro', Jan. 9, 1861. 2

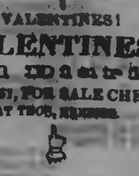
PEAS AND OATS WANTED

AT OUR STOREHOUSE,

Near the C. & P. R. R. Depot, Ashburnham.

W. McDOUGALL,
J. LUDGATE.

Ashburnham, 8th Jan. 1861. 3



VALENTINES!

VALENTINES!

AND
Mottoes

FOR 1861, FOR SALE CHEAP,

AT THOS. NIMMO'S.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may Concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to Robert Hunt Bourgeois, Esquire, Judge of the Surrogate Court of the United Counties of Peterborough & Victoria, after the Fourteenth Day of February next, for the appointment of Cordelia Stapley, sole lawful widow of Porter Robinson of Port Hope, deceased, and now wife of William Stapley of Peterboro', as guardian of Joseph Robinson, infant child of the said Porter Robinson.

LOUISA STAPLEY.

Dated this 23rd day of Jan, 1861. 4

NOTICE.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

"THE YEAR OF GRACE."

A History of the Revival in Ireland in 1859 and 1860, by Professor Gibson of Belfast.

A large assortment of School Books and Stationery, CHEAP FOR CASH by

THOMAS MENZIES.
Bookseller.

Peterboro, Jan. 22, 1861. 4-4in.

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.

JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1

REMOVAL

F. & L. LEMAY

Intending to

REMOVE THEIR STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
Ready-made Clothing,

about the middle of April, to the spacious and commodious store at present occupied by Mr. Smeburn,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets,

are desirous of having as small stock as possible to remove,

WILL SELL FOR A FEW WEEKS

THEIR
WINTER STOCK
of Dry-Goods and Ready-Made Clothing at
GREAT BARGAINS.

They have yet on hand

200 COATS,

which they offer at

20 per cent lower than ordinary prices!

F. & L. LEMAY.

Peterboro, Jan. 9, 1860. 2

Hotel For Sale.

THE subscriber being about to retire from business, offers for sale by Private contract

ALLEN'S HOTEL,

in the Town of Peterboro', together with the good will of the business. The house is a

SUBSTANTIAL FRAME BUILDING

(rough-cast) containing 20 rooms, has a stone foundation, and three excellent Cellars. It was built five years ago, and has been occupied ever since by the owner. The premises have a front age of 51 feet by 80 feet in depth. There are

TWO STABLES AND SHEDS,

capable of accommodating 30 spans of horses.—It is well supplied with Wells and soft water cisterns. The situation (one of the best in the Town of Peterboro) is on one of the main streets of the Town, and near to both the railway stations. The premises possess facilities for making the same a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

A clear deed will be given at time of purchase and possession within one month therefrom.

TERMS are liberal, and may be made known, on personal application, or by letter, post-paid addressed to the proprietor.

GEORGE ALLEN.

Peterboro, Jan. 16, 1861. 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to all those who so liberally atronised him while in possession of the Otonabee Mills, and would hereby notify all those

INDEBTED TO HIM

either by Note or Book Account, that their account are now ready at the store of Glover & Robinson, and that he insists on immediate payment, or cost will be incurred.

L. GLOVER.

N.B.—The subscribers will always keep on hand a large supply of Flour and Feed at their Store and Granary, which they will sell Cheap for Cash, at Wholesale and Retail.

GLOVER & ROBINSON.

Peterboro, Jan. 9, 1861. 2

CLEARING SALE

THE subscribers, in order to make room for spring importations, now offer the remainder of their

WINTER STOCK,

at unprecedentedly low prices, for cash.

They would invite especial attention to their stocks of

Furs,
Cloth Mantles,
Woolen Shawls,
Tuques,
Robe Dresses, &c.

as decided BARGAINS will be given in this department.

After the 1st of March all purchases will require to be paid for on delivery, when they will be prepared to offer their new Spring Goods, embracing all the leading and most fashionable designs and fabrics, at prices as LOW as they can be imported.

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro', Jan. 9, 1861. 3

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE subscribers, desirous of retiring from business, offer their Stock in Trade, consisting of

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS, &c.,

in the Village of Lakefield, on FRIDAY, Feb. 1st, 1861.

To any person wishing to become a good business location, this offers to an excellent opening, as the stock will be disposed of to the highest bidder.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under $12, Cash; over that amount, 6 and 12 months, by furnishing approved notes.

JOHN ROBINSON, Jr.

Lakefield, Jan. 22, 1861. 4

"THE LEADER,"
"THE PATRIOT" and "NEWS OF THE WEEK"

THE favour with which *The Leader* has been received by the public may be judged by the fact that since its commencement, in July, 1852, it has steadily increased in circulation until, in its various Editions, it has several thousand more subscribers than any other paper in Canada. Every one who is living and to make it more and more indispensible for every family in the Province.

THE DAILY LEADER

is published every morning, in time for the early trains, at $6 per annum, in advance. It is a large sheet, and contains the earliest and most reliable intelligence, that can be obtained from every part of the world.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY LEADER

is published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at $3; year, in advance. It contains all the reading matter of the *Daily Leader*; and for parties who do not reside near enough to a Post Office to call every day, this paper will supply them with all the intelligence they could receive from a Daily.

THE WEEKLY LEADER

is published every Friday, and *The PATRIOT* and the *NEWS OF THE WEEK* are published every Wednesday, at the rate of $1 in advance. These papers are printed on a large sheet, and contain the most important part of the reading matter of the Daily Leader. Market reports are particularly attended to in these.—These are the cheapest papers in the Province.

One dollar a year is added to each Edition when not paid in advance.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The large circulation of *The Leader* makes it the very best medium of publishing notices of any kind.

Rates—For Daily—Four cents a line, for first insertion, and one penny each subsequent insertion—For Weekly—Six pence a line for each insertion.

JOB PRINTING.

FOR the Cheapest, Neatest and best Job Printing, go to the *Leader* Office, Toronto.

"MONTREAL WITNESS"
FOR 1861.

THE "MONTREAL WITNESS" is non-sectarian in religion, though very decidedly Evangelical in its tone and influence. It is free from party politics, though strongly in favour of truth, justice and freedom. It spares no pains to keep up with the news of the day, and is a reliable commercial record. It also devotes much space to literature suitable for family reading, and altogether is designed to be equally interesting to young and old of both sexes. The Minister, the Merchant, the Farmer, and the family, will, it is hoped, find it alike interesting. Of this paper three editions are published as under:—

The *Daily Witness*, containing 4 pages, is published every afternoon, and sent by the evening mails, at $4 per annum. The city is supplied by news-venders.

The *Montreal Witness*, containing 12 pages, is published every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and sent by the early morning mail, at $2 per annum. When sent by carriers in the city, the price is $3.

The *Weekly Witness*, containing 12 pages, is published every Thursday morning, and sent by mail at $1.50c. per annum.

In all the above editions the price is uniform—payable in advance—and the paper stops when the subscription expires unless renewed.

The postage is payable by the subscriber, quarterly in advance, at his own post-office, at the rate of half-a-cent each number.

For all subscribers out of Canada, half-a-cent a number is to be remitted with and in addition to the subscription price.

All subscriptions and communications to be addressed to

JOHN DOUGALL,
Publisher of "Witness,"
Montreal.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills

For the Recorder.

ESSAY ON AGRICULTURE.

BY GEORGE MUSGO, OF STOBARDE, C. W.

PART VI.

Let us now pass on to the subject which cannot stand next in importance, that of Farm Buildings, commencing with the farm residence.

There is perhaps no department of their profession in which Canadian farmers are so much in want of improvement as in the construction of farm houses, and there is no subject of more importance, for it is one which has a material influence on the future habits of the farmer's family.

When we consider that the farmer's home is the place where are, or should be, centered all his sympathies, his joys, and his hopes, where his hours of retirement from the busy world are to be spent; where his children are to grow up and form their tastes and habits; where their characters are to be matured and developed, it will be readily admitted that in proportion as that home is attractive or repulsive will its associations exercise a refining or a contrary influence on the family. It cannot be denied that farmers as a class are far too indifferent to rendering their homes pleasant and attractive. With too many the all-absorbing subject of interest seems to be the prospects of crops and prices. How few comparatively endeavor to cultivate in their children that refined taste which can discover in the rugged hills and picturesque valleys of the country beauties not to be found in the crowded and tumultuous city. That development of character that can feel an intense pleasure in looking at a honeysuckle and rose-bush, or, in pocketing the price of a load of wheat. And how very few are alive to the powerful influences which the early associations of home and childhood exercise on the future characters of their children.

It may seem strange that the construction of houses has any connection with the education of a family, but so it is. If we look at the kinds of houses in which many farmers spend their lives it is not surprising that so many of their sons abandon the calling of their fathers as soon as they obtain the control of their own actions.

The general description of the *better kind* of farm houses of the present day is that of a square or slightly oblong box with one or two rows of small windows and a narrow door at front or side facing the public road. At the rear or opposite side and other box of the same shape, but of smaller dimensions is attached, commonly called a kitchen. The main body of the building is divided into apartments more or less elaborately furnished. The wing, or kitchen, is generally furnished in the plainest manner, containing but one room with a rough board floor and unplastered walls. In this last apartment the farmer and his family, and perhaps several hired men, spend their time while not at out-door labor. Not only is it appropriated to the purpose of a living room and a dining room, but it is a place of all work for the female members of the family, and in it is prepared the food for all the biped denizens of the establishment, and not unfrequently a portion of the quadruped also. Moreover it is frequently converted into a shop for the repair and manufacture of farm implements. What are called the dining-room, parlor, &c., are seldom entered by the members of the family; for days together the doors are unopened. It is only in entertaining *company* that they are ever used. Indeed as far as regards the comfort of the family the money spent in its erection is thrown away. In the outside things are no better; the house often stands on a bare, bleak, exposed situation, without even a tree to shelter it from the winter winds and the summer sun. It is not even enclosed with a fence, except perhaps a small square patch before the front door, into which nobody ever enters, while the bark or kitchen door through which the inmates have egress and ingress opens on a formidable collection of old barrels, leach tubs, cord-wood, slop-puddles, and a "variety of other articles too numerous to mention."

I appeal to every candid observer if this is not a correct picture of a large number of the farm-houses of Canada at the present day, the occupants of which seem to have no other idea of a house than that of a place to eat, drink, and sleep in. Is it to be wondered at that young men reared in such a home should look back on their youth as a hard, dreary waste, and form a distaste for farm life, or that their cotemporaries of the city should look down on them as beings of an inferior class. Farmers may depend upon it that if they wish to rise to a more elevated position in the scale of social existence they must cultivate those tastes and habits which will render their occupation agreeable to refined minds, and there is no circumstance which exercises so powerful an influence on the future character of their children as the every-day associations of home and childhood.

I do not wish to be understood to say that the farmer's house should be an expensive one; on the contrary I contend that it is not necessary that it should be expensive in order to be an attractive residence; good taste may be displayed in the erection and adornment of the log cottage as well as in the two-story brick mansion.

(To be continued.)

☞A gigantic mule, 20 hands high, (6 feet 3 inches) which has never been harnessed, is at a menagerie in Philadelphia. He was bred by James B. Clay one of the late Henry Clay.

☞Curran, when opposed by Lord Clare, said that he reminded him of a chimney sweep who had raised himself by dark and dirty ways, and then called aloud to the neighborhood to witness his dirty elevation.

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Piperity, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Shoulders Sick Head-Ache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Colic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throats.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Toothache and Tooth Ache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Neuralgia, Sick Headache, Sores, &c.

Sold by Druggists generally throughout Canada. Prepared by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Grant and Wm. Coulter. In Lindsay by C. Rogers; Millbrook, E. Gregory; Cobourg, all druggists and all medicine dealers.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ON and after the 28th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at.....10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook " .....11.25 a. m.
" Fraserville " .....11.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at.....12.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at.....2.50 p. m.
" Fraserville " .....3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook " .....3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....5.05 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

Peterboro' January, 1861. 4

IF YOU WANT CHEAP

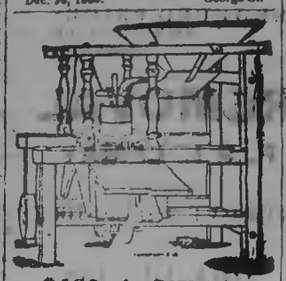
BOOTS & SHOES,

GO TO

J. J. MARSHALL'S,

Cheap Boot & Shoe Store.

Dec. 26, 1860. George St.



$100 A YEAR

AND UPWARDS SAVED to the Farmers, by the Aldus Mowry's

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a *small amount of power to drive it*, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 15 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

Mathew McIsaac, Ouvas. Joseph Walton, Smith.
Francis Best. Emily. W. Elliot. do
G. Harkness, do. S. Dickson, Peterboro'.
W. Armstrong Otonabee, O. Gifford, Cobourg.

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.

BEARERS.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS, PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:
Joseph Walton. John Walton.

MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

M. MOWRY.

Peterboro', March 16, 1860.

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bonnemantle.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Offices in Gilbert's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

"Nothing like Leather."

THE subscriber has, on consignment, a quantity of superior Spanish and Slaughtered

SOLE LEATHER,

which will be sold at very low prices for Cash, by the Roll or Single Side, at his Boot & Shoe Store, George St., Peterboro'.

J. B. BISBEE.

Nov. 7, 1860. 45

THE 'GENESEE FARMER.'

[ESTABLISHED IN 1813.]

TO THE FARMERS OF CANADA!

THE GENESEE FARMER is now admitted to be the cheapest agricultural paper published. It has with one exception, double the circulation of any similar journal in the world.

ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR!

Send th 50 cts. in postage stamps, at our risk; get one of your neighbors to join you, and send a dollar bill.

THE NEW VOLUME

Commences with the January number, to be issued immediately.

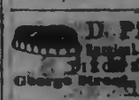
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Published for thirty years in the very heart of the "Genesee Country," with hundreds of the best farmers and fruit-growers in Canada and the United States as correspondents, the "Genesee Farmer" contains information of great value. We pre-pay the American postage without extra charge, on all papers sent to Canada.

Address

JOSEPH HARRIS,
Publisher and Proprietor.
Rochester, N.Y.

Dec. 26, 1860.



D. PRENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE & RESIDENCE,
George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

Teeth inserted upon the most approved principles.

ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.

Peterborough, April 28th, 1859.

ACCOUNTS Promptly Collected.

Debts Collected,

on reasonable terms by

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000.
Head Office, Toronto,
FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, Sept. 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000 000.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. SOLLY WELL,
Medical Referee.
Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 21

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of
the Imperial Parliament
Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'
Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

JOHN O'DONNELL, JR.,
Dentist.

OFFICE.—Burnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, in that case inflamation ensues and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, [Jaw] bones, gums, tongue, distraction of the Jaw, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro, Jan. 3rd, 1861. 2

The "Orange Herald"

Is published every WEDNESDAY,

AT 88 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

TERMS—$1.50 per Annum, strictly in advance.

To Clubs—Four copies for $5; Eight copies for $10; twelve copies for $15; forty copies for $1 each.

The *Herald* is printed in quarto form, and contains eight pages,—or thirty-two columns.

All Masters and other officers of Lodges are requested to act as Agents. All parties doing so, and forwarding a club of eight names, will receive a copy free.

R. MOORE,
Publisher.

Dec. 15, 1860. 51

A PRIME LOT OF
AMERICAN CHEESE,
For Sale cheap at Goodwin's Bakery,
Hunter Street,
Peterboro', 17th Oct., 1860. 43-3m

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Shortness of Breath, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them a fair trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB ROSSE, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds and all diseases
Coughs, Colds and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

"Secure the prophecy of the evidence of things unseen."

GEO. A. COX

AMBROTYPE
AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity that he has recently refitted and refurnished his rooms with a new and complete apparatus, and having taken instructions from the celebrated Photographer, W. H. Fuller, Esq., of Rochester, universally acknowledged to be unequalled in the profession, is therefore now prepared to take pictures in the

PHOTOGRAPHIC, AMBROTYPE,
Meleonotype,

and every other style of the art, which he challenges any other artist in this Province to excel. Prices remarkably low. Every description of out-door scenery taken with accuracy.

Rooms in Burnham's Block, same entrance as to the Montreal Telegraph Office. ☞ Call and examine specimens and cases.

Peterboro', Aug. 29, 1860. 35

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT
WASHING MACHINE,
Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL.
Water Street, North.
Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used

GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Michell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Cluxton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	P. Ayers,
W. N. Hayter,	W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham.	H. Sherwood.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution over *three hundred thousand homes* have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS!"

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal*,"

3rd.—Four admissions, during the season, to

The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. It ranks with the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"

is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage pre-paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums begiven to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of 18 cts, in stamps or coin.

Address,
C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*
546 Broadway, N.Y.

N. B.—Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Esq'r, Secretary for United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimen Engraving and Art Journal can be seen.

No. 5, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11.

AMERICAN HOTEL
PETERBOROUGH.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. Lewis McGregor in the above Hotel would respectfully inform the public that he will be his study so to conduct it as to merit a continuance of the support so liberally extended to the late proprietor.

THE BAR

will always be supplied with liquors and cigars of the choicest brands.

The utmost attention will be given to the wants of

The Travelling Public

and the greatest care exercised in the selection of servants. Careful Ostlers will always be in attendance at the stables.

Customers are respectfully to and from the cars for the convenience of passengers.

GEORGE ROSS.

Peterboro' May 17th, 1860.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of this Province at the next Session thereof,

An Act to consolidate the Debt of the Town of Peterborough.

J. HEWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterboro' 21st, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE DRY GOODS business heretofore carried on by me, in Peterborough, will in future be conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Cameron Dunnon, with whom all arrangements relative to my said business must be made.

W. A. SCOTT.

Referring to the above, the subscriber would intimate to the public, that he is now receiving a very large and carefully selected stock of British and Foreign

DRY-GOODS,

consisting of a superior assortment of

SILK, WOOLEN, COTTON,
AND
LINEN GOODS,

suitable for the season, which will be offered at such prices as cannot fail to meet the wants of customers.

The business will hereafter be carried on strictly on the

Cash Principle,

and Cash purchasers will find in the Stock and prices, unusual inducements; a continuation of the liberal patronage of the past, is respectfully solicited.

W. A. SCOTT.

Peterborough, Nov. 7th, 1860. 45

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, containing 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and a part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 36 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 28, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,

in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS. WEIR.

Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 45

SAWS! SAWS!

OF every description, on hand and made to order.

CAMPBELL & Co.
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

FILES! FILES!

THOMAS FIRTH & SONS, Beardshaw & Sons, Spear & Jackson's, and other Makers. Also, every description of Files, RIGHT and warranted good as new, at a very much less price than is usually paid for new Files.

CAMPBELL & Co.
14 St. Peter Street Montreal.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

SPERM, Whale, Solar Sperm, Elephant, Lard, Coal Oil, &c., for burning or machinery, either by the barrel or 5 to 10 gallon kegs.

CAMPBELL & Co.,
14 St. Peter Street Montreal.

LEATHER BELTING!

PATENT Stretched, Waterproof, Cemented, Riveted or Stitched, warranted in every respect; can furnish either the Trade or Consumers at a lower price than any other parties in Canada. Send for Printed List & Prices.

CAMPBELL & Co.,
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

September 20, 1860. 38

TO RENT.

ON LIBERAL TERMS, the premises known as Trafalgar Cottage, beautifully situated on the Otonabee, commanding a full view of Peterborough, and of the River, and within a few minutes walk of the centre of the Town

It contains every necessary accomodation for a respectable family, and can have a few acres of excellent land attached if required.

ALSO,—The premises now occupied by the subscriber, with from 10 to thirty acres of land.

For particulars apply to the proprietor,
SAMUEL DICKSON.

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has REMOVED to the commodious Hotel,

Near the Port Hope Depot,

where he will be happy to receive the continued patronage of his friends and the public.

JOS. SEDGWICK,
Proprietor.

Peterboro', Nov. 21, 1860. 43

A STARTLING FACT!

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1862; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

JAS. STEVENSON,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Stoves, Hollow-ware, &c.

HAS

REMOVED

TO

HIS NEW BUILDING,

A few doors North of his old stand.

He has on hand the largest and best assortment of

COOKING, BOX & PARLOR
STOVES!

he has ever offered before to the public.

Persons requiring Stoves will find it to their advantage to examine his stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Peterboro, Nov 29, 1860. 49

FISHER'S HOTEL.

FISHER'S OLD STAND,
HUNTER STREET,
PETERBOROUGH.

GOOD accommodations at reasonable rates. The Bar supplied with the choicest liquors. Good stabling, sheds, and a spacious yard at the service of the public, free of charge. A good hostler always in attendance.

ANDS. J. FISHER,
Proprietor.

SADDLERY & HARNESS
WARE-HOUSE.
Opposite A. McNiff's Auction Room, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,
Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bathurst Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, Nov. 9, 1860 45

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel, } 17

THE NEW NATIONAL DOUBLE THREAD
$70 FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE.

The new National Double Thread $70 Family Sewing Machine will be delivered at the residence of those ordering it in any part of the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, without extra charge.

Orders by mail post-paid will be attended to. Oders left at the sub-scribers' residence, on Queen St., south of Hunter St., front of the English Church, Peterboro', where also the Machines can be seen.

GEO. MUNRO.

Authorized Agent of J. W. Harris, & Co.,
Boston, Mass. U.S.

Peterboro', Dec. 12, 1860 56

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation; indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by depositions from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of *all our people are scrofulous*; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expungation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate *this vital fluid*, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so compound that diseases within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or capacity restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, *Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inflation of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other blood complaints*, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every body has, within his own circle of friends, some one who has been relieved by it. Indeed, when once fairly tested, its superiority over every other medicine of its class becomes manifest, and those who have used it are not willing to take any other. Hence, wherever it is known, it has established the character of possessing power over pulmonic diseases to which no longer hesitate to confide in its virtues for the distressing and dangerous affections of the throat, lungs, and breast. Its cures are publicly known in almost every town in the country, and there are few persons who have not been cured themselves, or have not had some friend restored to health by it, who was given up by other physicians as incurable. Even when it fails to cure, it relieves the patient, and for this reason no family should be without it.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fifteen years, and on account of the increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the first and third MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

PETERBORO',
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & MOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 26th, 1860. 51

Health and its Pleasures,

or

DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES:

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoid the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be affected with stone or gravel, or with aches or pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and *the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time.* This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER.

No medicine will so effectually improve the *tone of the stomach as these Pills*; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms,—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and Stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy in the world for the following diseases.

Ague,	Inflammation,
Asthma,	Jaundice,
Billious Complaints,	Liver Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,	Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints,	Piles,
Colics,	Rheumatism,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Retention of Urine,
Consumption,	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Secondary Symptoms,
Erysipelas,	Tic-Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Venereal Affections,
Gout,	Worms of all kinds,
Head-ache,	Weakness from what-ever cause,
Indigestion,	&c., &c.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

WORMS.

USE McKENZIE'S DEAD SHOT
USE McKENZIE'S DEAD SHOT
USE McKENZIE'S DEAD SHOT
USE McKENZIE'S DEAD SHOT
USE McKENZIE'S DEAD SHOT
USE McKENZIE'S DEAD SHOT

WORM CANDY, FOR CHILDREN.
WORM CANDY, FOR CHILDREN.
WORM CANDY, FOR CHILDREN.
WORM CANDY, FOR CHILDREN.
WORM CANDY, FOR CHILDREN.
WORM CANDY, FOR CHILDREN.

The most

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 8.

"THE EXAMINER"
Is published every Thursday morning, at the office of the proprietor, in
COURTNEY'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET,
Peterborough.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, or $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines, and under, first insertion ... 7½
Each subsequent insertion ... 1½
One inch to ten lines, first insertion ... 1
Each subsequent insertion ... 0
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line) ... 7
Each subsequent insertion, " ... 1
Business Cards per annum ... 5

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise they will be taken off us.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Toronto. P. L. S. D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now ready for location in the County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL.
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Suter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Wares. George Street, Peterboro.' 52

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street Peterborough. 15

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 15

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., &c., Lowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 16

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (south) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
AYLMER STREET, PETERBORO
CLOTHES made in the LATEST FASHIONS, and by the best workmen.
A Fit Warranted.
Nov., June 5th, 1860.

CABINET-MAKING.
ED. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street Peterboro'.

T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Peterborough.
Terms moderate, business punctual, and prompt attention.
☞ SPACIOUS ROOMS. ☜

MR. NICHOLL,
TENDERS his services in making out Estimates, taking Levels for Mill Privileges and Draining, Land Surveying, &c.

MR. NICHOLL,
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and the surrounding country that he has taken the house lately occupied by Mr. Nelson, Hunter Street, Peterboro', where he intends to carry on the
AUCTIONEER
and Commission Business
in all its branches.
Peterboro', June 5th, 1860.

Cheap Printing at this Office!

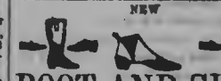
ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become a great favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Stand of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the Rooms throughout her been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

CALIGRAPHY.
THE Canadian Penman, Italian Card Writer, &c., would most respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterboro, that he will, this
THURSDAY EVEN'G, FEB 14TH.
commence a course of Lectures on
PENMANSHIP
upon Philosophical Principles, in the Assembly Room over the "EXAMINER" Office, Burnham's Block. Parties wishing to attain a chaste, fashionable and easy method of writing are invited to attend.
Gentlemen meet at 8 o'clock p. m.—Daily.
Ladies " 2 " " "
Subject to convenience of members.
Private instructions given at any hour during the day, class hours excepted.
☞ Marriage, Visiting and Mourning Cards written in the European or Italian Style to order, and warranted not to be excelled by the best engraving.
DATIS L. PENCILLE.
Peterboro, Feb. 13, 1860. 7

R. A. McNABB,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
At extremely low prices for Cash.
ALSO,
Boy's and Mens' Clothing
IN GREAT VARIETY.
☞ Inspection invited.
Post Office Block, Hunter St.
Peterboro' Oct 31, 1860. 43

CAKES & BISCUITS
THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of
CANDIES,
CRACKERS AND BISCUITS
which he will guarantee to be as
CHEAP AND GOOD
as can be bought in the Province.
OYSTERS
kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.
L. A. CADWELL.
Peterboro'. Dec. 26, 1860. 52

IF YOU WANT CHEAP
BOOTS & SHOES,
GO TO
J. J. MARSHALL'S,
Cheap Boot & Shoe Store,
Dec. 26, George St

NEW

BOOT AND SHOE
STORE.
J. J. MARSHALL
BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced the
Boot and Shoe Business,
and is determined that he will not be under-sold by any in the Trade. Every description of work made to order by the best workmen. Repairing promptly attended to.
TERMS — Cash and Cash only.
J. J. MARSHALL,
George Street.
Peterboro, Nov. 27, 1860. 49

PICTURES.
SPENCELY'S
PORTRAIT GALLERY!
Is now open Again.
Rooms over Mr. McDougall's Store—Commercial House, George Street, Peterboro'.
Dec 6, 1860.

MR. DUNN
PRINCIPAL of the Business and Union Schools, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro' Jan. 10th, 1861.

THE NEW FARM MILL,
MANUFACTURED by Sherry, Stewart & Co., Millers, C. W., is fully introduced, as any Road Station within 50 miles of Peterboro' for $37, by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for those Counties.
The new Farm Mill may be seen at the establishment of Messrs. Sherry, Stewart & Co., opposite the Eastern Depot, Peterboro, C. W.
GEO. RENFREW.
Peterboro, September 27, 1860.

A CRYING Thing!
WANTED, a respectable man with a family to take charge of a Farm of 100 acres, within 4 miles of Peterboro'. Apply to
F. Y.
Box No. 122, Peterboro'.
Jan. 2nd, 1861. 1

Poetry.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

The rights of woman, what are they?
The right to labor, love, and pray;
The right to weep with those that weep,
The right to wake when others sleep.

The right to dry the falling tear;
The right to quell the rising fear;
The right to smooth the brow of care,
And whisper comfort in despair.

The right to watch the parting breath,
To soothe and cheer the bed of death;
The rights when earthly hopes all fail
To point to that within the veil.

The right the wanderer to reclaim,
And win the lost from paths of shame;
The right to comfort and to bless
The widow and the fatherless.

The right the little ones to guide
In a pure faith to him who died;
With earnest love and gentle praise
To bless and cheer their youthful days.

The right the intellect to train,
And guide the soul to noble aim;
Teach it to reach above earth's toys,
And wing its flight for heavenly joys.

The right to live for those we love,
The right to die that love to prove;
The right to brighten earthly homes
With pleasant smiles and gentle tones.

Are these thy rights? Then use them well;
Thy silent influence none can tell.
If these are thine, why ask for more,
Thou hast enough to answer for.

Are these thy rights? Then murmur not
Thou woman's mission to thy lot;
Improve the talents God has given;
Life's duty done, thy rest is Heaven.

AN ADVENTURE IN IRELAND.

BY A SOLDIER.

When our regiment was quartered in Ireland, some of my company were ordered to a neighboring town within five hours' march of where we lay. My duty was to escort them there, and return by the evening train from a station a few miles from where my comrades were to be left. We reached our destination in due time, and arrangements were made for my departure; but, as the evening set in the weather became very inclement. I halted as long as possible in hope that the storm would abate. This however, was not the result; the storm grew more severe, and my orders being nearly imperative, I had to set forth in the midst of the blast. Making headway against the weather took up more time than I had calculated on, and I reached the station only to learn that the last train had passed. I spent some little time in hesitation, as I had only one course before me if my quarters had to be reached that night, so, drenched and weary, I retracted my steps. When midnight began to close in and the weather grow thick, I, for the first time, thought that if darkness was once on, and an inn should invite shelter, I would under the circumstances, avail myself of it and remain till daybreak. I had not a very accurate knowledge of the district, yet I did not doubt that I was on the right road the length I had gone; still a slight hesitation arose, and I resolved to make enquiry the first opportunity. I continued to go on a considerable distance without sight or sound of human existence, but I was fortunate enough to fall in with an old woman driving a car. When she recovered her surprise at seeing me, I was fully convinced by her that I had gone astray, and was further from an inn than it would be agreeable to travel. It appeared that there was no house near but her own—where there was no accommodations—and another one where I might put up, but a man having died there that morning, and the widow being in the house alone, it was thought she might object to the presence of a stranger. I resolved to try at any rate, and got such directions for reaching the place as was seemingly intelligible, when my informant and I parted company.

The house was not so easily found as I had hoped, but I stumbled on it after nearly losing temper, and advanced considerably elevated in spirits when its outlines attracted my bewildered sight. At first I knocked somewhat gently, not to startle the inmates, but no notice being taken I repeated it much louder. I began to explain my situation, but before I had spoken a dozen words I was told I could not get admittance, as there was a dead man in the house. I remonstrated and urged the necessity of my case, offering to sit in any corner, and give no trouble or annoyance. Still I was told, in tones a key or two louder, that I might as well depart at once.—This irritated me greatly, and I angrily shouted that unless she let me in quietly I would force the door and enter in spite of her. There must have been a sense of determined resolution in my speech, for the woman, within muttered considerably after my manner, arose paying and grumbling followed, when the door was opened and a candle lit. The woman eyed me very suspiciously, and appeared either alarmed or annoyed, but I urged her to be composed and give herself no uneasiness on my account. The house was miserably furnished, the only objects which arrested my attention in the desolate abode being the figure in the dead drops, which lay on a chair before the fire, and a table by the fire and old with provisions. The latter drew to the table without ceremony, but my lonely hostess would scarcely partake, but at length she was prevailed upon to do so, and I requested her to follow her to the adjoining apartment. I would have preferred staying where I was, but I considered it reasonable that she should have the choice of where I was to be located, as I felt sure where she led the way. In the room there was nothing but dirty appearance covered with cobwebs, and in the farthest corner a bed. I was cold I could not sleep there, but left me alone for the night. But she left me alone but the window in a pane of which I saw a candle flickering, which I rather feared was not intelligible. First of all I took the precaution of ascertaining that the door was fastened, and then I placed my chair against it, so that my feet opposite the door, so that it could not be opened without awakening me. In this position I fell into a slight slumber, but a movement in the other apartment made me start and listen—through the crevices in the old door, I could only indistinctly hear what was said; but when I saw this I dare say I helped to convince her I was fast asleep, by certain unusual sounds, I introduced at fat rvals. She soon desisted and stepped cautiously back, and my inquisitiveness being aroused, I passed through the seams. She wrapped a shawl around her, set a lighted candle on the table, and left the house, locking the door carefully behind her.

I confess to getting uneasy at this, and a feeling of awe at the lonesomeness of my situation crept through my frame. Not knowing what might follow, I loaded my musket, as I thought it better to be able to defend myself if that should be necessitated. I waited anxiously for a long time, but heard no sign of her return, nor any sound save the fast dull clicks of an old clock, and the splashing of the rain outside. At length I was seized with a desire to inspect the premises, and after a slight hesitation I ventured into the other end. It was the most dreary position in which I had ever found myself, the solemn stillness inspiring a feeling as much akin to terror as the greatest fear of danger could ever instil within me; but my survey was almost immediately interrupted by a rustling movement in the direction where the dead man lay. I started at this, and moved my piece into a better position, and I think I raised it mechanically to my shoulder, when I saw the sheet moving on the lifeless body, as I had thought it. My hair, which was generally so short as to be always on end, cannot exactly be said to have stood erect at this, but I perspired at every pore and felt somewhat unnerved, although I am no slave to superstitious fears. At this stage, a voice from the sheets addressed me in a low tone, saying slowly and distinctly,—"Sodger, sodger, sure an' ye won't shoot me!" This partly convinced me that he was still an animate being, but I was by no means at ease, and could only respond by a searching, yet tremulous stare. "Sowl! and I'm living as ye are," he said, turning round; "but if ye'll plase to take the pins out of them binders, and cut the cords round my toes afore that woman returns, I'll tell you the howl about it, an' shrink me own health wid ye to the bargain." There was now no reason for being concerned so much, although my curiosity ran ahead while the conjecture followed hard to overtake it. I complied with his wish, and he civilly asked me to remove the other end, after I had covered him up nearly as he was before, and headed him a "spring," as he termed a ponderous stalk that looked decidedly dangerous, even when standing quietly in a corner. I was somewhat excited when I returned and sat down again within.

In an hour or so, silence was broken by the grating of the lock, and my hostess entered, accompanied by an ruffianly a character as I had ever beheld. She pointed to the door I was looking through, and muttered something to her companion, who growled a response and brandished a stick he had brought with him. Both then listened earnestly for what seemed a long time, but I was soon convinced that I was not an object of much care on their part. They sat down and began to drink from a bottle the woman had taken from a cupboard. By-and by the new comer put his arm round her neck and began to whisper words I could not hear, but their proceedings were speedily interrupted by the man in the sheets springing to his feet with sundry execrations, and dealing most unmerciful blows with the "spring" upon the heads of each. At the first sign of life in the prostrate figure, the woman began to shriek, but this soon ceased as she and her companion were knocked down. I felt that it was not my business to interfere, so I looked on in silence. The next proceedings of our hero was to open the door and throw them both outside with the greatest unconcern. After this he carefully locked the door, came forward to where I was, and asked me to sit with him by the fire which had now kindled. I gladly complied, and he related the reason that had led to the scene I had just witnessed. The woman, it appears, was his wife, and he had found occasion to suspect that she intended to rob him, and run off with the stranger—He likewise discovered that she had poison in her possession, which he managed to replace by a harmless ingredient, and he subsequently had the gratification to see it mixed up for himself. This led him to feign death, but he witnessed surprise that she had been deceived so thoroughly. Her anxiety to get rid of him, however, had added the deception, and she had not investigated very closely whether her drug had done its work thoroughly. He was progressively stated his future purpose; turned over some old gear in a corner, and produced a purse of money with which he intended to pay his passage to America, and leave for the country by the break of day. We sat talking all night, and grew so friendly that he offered to share the whole with me; which I, of course, declined. In the morning he locked out and first of all the house, that the two outcasts were nowhere to be seen. With a hatchet he smashed in the face of the old clock, which terminated its deliberate ticking, and threw it on the fire; and every other thing in the house that appeared worth destroying, he broke. Tying up some of his own apparel in a napkin, he motioned me to follow on the unfinished dwelling, locked the door, and threw the key on the dung-hill, with a wicked look on his face after that he showed no further concern about what had occurred. At the station I allowed him to pay part of my fare towards it, which he did willingly; and when I left him he bade me carry to that place, that I believe I never should have him to see more. But there parting salute attracted the general attention, and I returned his grasp of kindness for one minute more the last look was exchanged, and I saw him no more. Thus ended my adventure, which I have never since had occasion to regret, although I have frequently had occasion to think of it.

"RIGHT FROM HEAVEN."

In a miserable cottage at the bottom of a hill, two children were hovering over a smouldering fire. A tempest raged without, a fearful tempest, against which man and beast were alike powerless.

A poor old lover, much poorer than these shivering children, though he had heaps of money at home, drew his ragged cloak about him as he crouched down at the threshold of the miserable door. He dared not enter for fear they would ask pay from him for shelter, and he could not move for the storm.

"I am hungry, Nettie."

"So am I; I have tried for mouthfuls, but can't find any."

"What an awful storm!"

"Yes; the old tree has blown down. I guess God took care that it didn't fall on the house. See, it would certainly have killed us."

"If he could do that, could He not send us some bread?"

"I guess so; let's pray 'Our Father,' and when we come to that part, stop till we get some bread?"

So they began, and the miser, crouching and shivering, listened. And when they paused, expecting in their childish faith to see some miraculous manifestation, a human feeling stole into his heart—some angel came to soften it. He had bought a loaf at the village, thinking it would last him a great many days; but the silence of the two little children spoke louder to him than the voice of many waters. He opened the door softly threw in the loaf, and listened to the wild, eager cry of delight that came from the half-famished little ones.

"It dropped right from heaven, didn't it?" questioned the younger.

"Yes; I mean to love god for giving us bread because we asked Him."

"We'll ask Him every day, won't we? Why, I never thought God was so good, did you?"

"Yes I always thought so, but I never quite knew it before."

"Let's ask him to give father work to do all the time, and we need never be hungry again. He'll do it, I'm sure."

The storm passed; the miser went home. A little flower had sprung up in his heart; it was no longer barren. In a few weeks he died, but not before he had given the cottage, which was his to the poor laboring man. And the little children ever felt a sweet and solemn emotion when, in their maimal devotion, they came to those words.

"Give us this day our daily bread."

WASHING IN MOLTEN METAL.

"I would only repeat this experiment, which I am not fond of, for your sake," M. Boligny said. "I confess that, though I am morally sure of the result, I always feel an emotion which I can not dispel."

"If that be the case," I replied, "suppose we go?" I will believe your word."

"No, no; I am bound to show you this curious phenomenon. But, by the way," the learned doctor added, "let me see your hands." He took them in his. "Hang it," he went on, "they are very dry for our experiment."

"You think so?"

"Certainly."

"Then it is dangerous?"

"It might be so."

"In that case we will go," I said, turning to the door.

"That would be a pity," my companion replied, holding me back; "stay, dip your hands in this bucket of water, dry them well, and then they will be sufficiently damp."

I must mention that, to secure the success of this marvelous experiment, no other condition is requisite than to have the hand slightly damp. I had scarce finished wiping my hands when the furnace was opened, and a jet of molten metal, about the thickness of my arm, burst forth. Sparks flew in every direction, as if it were a fire-work performance.

"Wait a few minutes," M. Boligny said "till the metal is clearless, for it would be dangerous to try our experiment at this moment."

Five minutes later the stream of liquid fire left off bubbling and emitting scoria; it became indeed, so limpid and brilliant that it scorched our eyes at a few yards off. All at once my companion walked up to the furnace and calmly began to wash his hands in the metal, as if it had been lukewarm water. I make no pretense to bravery. I confess, at the moment, my heart beat as if it would burst, and yet, when M. Boligny ended his strange ablution, I walked forward in my turn with a determination that proved a certain strength of will. I imitated my professor's movements; and, to my joy, I took a handful of the metal and threw it high in the air, and it fell back in a fire-shower on the ground.—*Memoirs of Robert Houdin.*

HONESTY SINGULARLY REWARDED.

Rumour has mentioned us with the following very unusual piece of news for the pages of jubilation:—Not many years ago Hector's Book of a large hotel, within a few miles of the Admiralty, was received the news of a find—all England gentlemen—appropriated the news of an early winter—and left but little trace of its presence. Being an early riser, he the other day left his couch shortly after—to the utmost—and on the morning air, and unwittingly dropped into the [illegible] Residence that is at a distance from the head hotels he discovered his loss, he hastily returned his steps, and on entering the house, inquired of the chamber maid if she had found anything. She answered in the negative, and he then proceeded to his room, and on entering it, found that the [illegible] had been there before him, and had taken away the [illegible] and left the room in order. He then proceeded to the office, and inquired of the landlord if anything had been found. The landlord answered in the negative, and he then described the [illegible] and left the house. The landlord then informed him that he would not forget him, and then retired. Disappointed and hoping but little hope that the pleasure would be fulfilled, the domestic soon communicated what had transpired to nearly all her fellow-servants; while the gentleman in another direction was devising how the most satisfactorily to all concerned he could reward the (pretty, of course) chambermaid. A few minutes sufficed for the deliberation; and while the finder of the purse was in the act of commenting rather harshly on the absence of prompt generosity in its owner, the ringing of a bell summoned her to an interview with the veritable gentleman himself. Doubtless with the rapidity of thought her mind exposed the composition of her wardrobe, and fancy added some long coveted articles of dress through the bounty of the stranger; but, to her astonishment, he offered her his hand and fortune, which she accepted; and on Thursday last obtained, as the reward of her honesty, a husband.—*Dover Chronicle.*

BY-LAW No. 12,

A By-law to establish and regulate a public Market in the village of Ashburnham, passed the 30th day of December, 1860.

WHEREAS, it is necessary to establish and regulate a Public Market in the Village of Ashburnham, and to stipulate rents, fines, fees, &c., on the same,

Be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Village of Ashburnham, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,

1st. That the present Market House of the said Village shall be the Market House and Market place for the said Village, and all produce commodities, articles and things brought for public sale in the open air within the limits of said Village, including butchers meat, sold by butchers and others, shall not be exposed or offered for sale elsewhere except in the cases hereinafter specially excepted.

2nd. That every day in the year shall be a Market day, except the Sabbath day, Good Friday, Christmas day, and such days as may be set apart by Royal Proclamation, or by the Reeve of said Village, for fasting and prayer, or for public rejoicing, and no person shall expose for sale any article, commodity, or thing on any of those days so excepted.

3rd. That on and each Market days as aforesaid, that part of the Market House used as a butcher's market shall be kept open from 5 o'clock a. m., until 2 o'clock p. m., from the 1st day of April, until the 1st day of October, inclusive; and during the remainder of the year from 7 o'clock, a. m., until 3 o'clock, p. m., except on Saturdays of each week, throughout the whole year, when the butchers market shall not close before 9 o'clock p. m.

4th. That all persons resorting to the said Market House, and Market place with produce, commodities, articles or things for sale, shall be guided, corrected, and controlled by the person appointed, in the arrangement of stands and vehicles, and the order in which each shall be placed, so as to produce order and regularity, and no person shall thwart, hinder or molest him in the discharge of his duty.

5th. That no empty cart, truck, wagon, or sleigh, shall be permitted to stand in the Market place, provided always that butchers renting stalls in the Market House shall be permitted to place their carts, wagons, or sleighs, at some place pointed out by the person appointed thereto and not elsewhere, but such horses as may be harnessed thereto shall be securely fastened to prevent escape or running away.

6th. That all tainted, blown, or measly meat, tainted fish, poultry, eggs, provisions or vegetables, offered or exposed for sale, within the limits of the said Village shall be seized and destroyed, and the person or person offering or exposing such for sale, shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

7th. That all firewood hereafter brought into, and exposed or offered for sale within the limits of the said Village shall be sold by the Cord, and that each cord shall contain one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet.

8th. That there shall be an Inspector of firewood appointed by resolution of this Council, whose duty it shall be, should either buyer or seller so require, to inspect, measure, examine, and approve of, or condemn, all firewood exhibited, expected by offered for sale within the limits of the said Village, for which duty he shall be entitled to receive from the seller of each wood the sum of two pence per cord, and no more—provided always, that either seller or buyer may appeal against the decision of the Inspector of firewood to the Reeve of the said Town, whose decision in the matter of appeal shall be final, and who hereby shall pay the costs, provided also, that it shall be the duty of the said Inspector of firewood upon information given him, to inspect and examine any firewood publicly exhibited and offered for sale within the limits of the said Village, and in case the said firewood shall be found short of the measure stated, or represented by the owner or seller, when such inspection shall appear to have been made to deceive, and found out, clearly or generally stated, the owners or persons offering or exposing the same for sale, shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided, as for an infraction of this By-law.

9th. That all [illegible] carrying stalls in the Market House, shall be obliged to keep them clean, and every Market day [illegible] of each and every Market day.

10th. That [illegible] shall be permitted to sell or dispose of fresh pork, offal or [illegible] from [illegible] or slaughter houses within the limits of the said Village, but that all such pork, offal or [illegible] shall be sold in the Market House, or in the Market place, in the [illegible] and not elsewhere, and that all persons [illegible] pork, offal or [illegible] shall be obliged to [illegible] the same

THE PROTECTION ENGLAND IS BOUND TO AFFORD TO HER COLONIES.

A despatch from the C. C. Lucas, who was at the time acting as Colonial Secretary for the Duke of Newcastle, to Governor Gore Browne, of Nova Scotia, is published. It is dated July 26, 1860, and is in reply to a demand for a reinforcement of the small body of troops at the colony. The Governor requested three companies of infantry and one brigade of artillery that "in the present position of affairs, and with the demand the troops which exists, or may be expected in other quarters," Sir George states that it was impossible to comply with the demand. Measures would, however, be taken to dispatch the 54th regiment at once for the relief of the 66th, which would be allowed to remain in the colony in case, on the arrival of the 16th, the immediate danger should not have passed over. The right hon. baronet then discusses the amount of protection which the inhabitants of a British colony are entitled to, and the circumstances under which it ought to be rendered. He says:—"England cannot undertake the defence, against a nation of warlike savages, of a number of scattered farms or villages, selected not with any view to such defence, but the profitable pursuit of peaceful industry, and subject to the risks which naturally attend the occupation of land in the midst of an uncivilized population. Nor can her Majesty's Government undertake to provide such a force as will secure the colonies against prospective difficulties. Immediate and imminent dangers must be met, as they arise. But the policy which requires the continual presence of a large force carries in most cases its condemnation on its face. It is no doubt necessary to punish aggression, to defend the centres of the population, to maintain a hold upon the keys of the country. But, beyond this, the amount of assistance given must depend on the demands which the military and naval forces of the country are subjected elsewhere, and on the urgency of the case, as shown not merely by demands for assistance, but by the disposition of the colonists to adopt their share of the necessary expenses; to incur for the defence of their neighbors the dangers and inconveniences of perpetual service, and to place in the hands of the home government the power of controlling the treatment of those whom they are called upon to subdue. And I cannot refrain from observing that neither your despatches nor Mr. Richmond's memorandum indicate any definite intention on the part of the colonists to contribute to the expense of the troops whom they demand; that the volunteering appears to be confined to the particular localities threatened; and that Mr. Richmond, while calling on the home government to adopt the expenses of the war, does not even hint at the propriety of investing it with any larger powers than those they at present possess for dealing with the native question out of which these expenses arise. I may add that a bill introduced into Parliament to provide an effectual machinery for the exercise by the Crown of the powers conferred on it by the Constitution Act is threatened with a determined opposition by a gentleman professing to represent the feelings of the colonists. I allude to these circumstances not, of course, as rebuking the house government from the duty of supporting the colony against a pressing danger, but because they must materially affect the disposition of the British Government and people to undertake that indefinite expenditure of blood and treasure to which Mr. Richmonds invites them."

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF ROME.

The withdrawal of the French army from Rome is an event of considerable importance, as it implies the fulfilment of Cavour's prophecy that Rome shall be the capital of United Italy. The Paris *Siecle* contains an article on the subject of French protection of the Pope, from which we make the following extracts:

"The promotion which we have given to Francis II., by preventing all attack on on Gaeta by sea, has resulted in disturbing men's minds, throwing doubt on the intentions of France, encouraging resistance, and causing insurrection. In the presence of these disorders the government has calculated the extent of the evils of which it was the involuntary cause, and has taken the wise part of leaving the Italians to settle their own internal affairs. The protection we accord to the temporal power of Popery has consequences most mischievous. *We are positively intervening at Rome; we are maintaining against the wish of the people that justly detested power of the cardinals; we are depriving Italy of its centre of action and unity—of its natural capital;* we are raising an obstacle to a work which we ourselves commenced, for which we have shed rivers of generous blood. We are at Rome in contradiction to ourselves. Our soldiers are there doing the work of Cardinal Antonelli and the congregations—in short, of Austria. In this what the French Government wished, and still wishes? Certainly not.

"It wished to give a pledge of devotion and respect to the Holy See; it has done all that was honestly possible to preserve that power; it has spared neither sage counsel nor kind remonstrance. All has been useless. The service rendered by France to the government of the cardinals is only equalled by the meanness ingratitude of the latter. For twelve years we have sustained, aroad in hand, this decrepit temporary monarchy; for twelve years my blood supported all the exactions of the public order; and France is more attached at this day by the councillors of the Papacy than it was at any period of its history!

"It is time to put an end to such a false and dangerous position. Since France, on the [illegible] the [illegible] of revolutions [illegible], let the Holy See commence her reforms sooner. Since Cardinal Antonelli so boldly asserts that the people of the Roman States are [illegible] let him [illegible] we may withdraw our troops without fear of the consequences. Let us but do our duty. What is it? We have promised not to intervene in Italy; we have declared that we would oppose all intervention. It is in obedience to the promise that our flag has entered Gaeta. The same duty is fulfilled on as in the case of Rome; the same line of conduct is clearly traced out for us. France has behaved towards Rome about 1859 as the most respectful and obedient son should behave to his mother. But France is now called on to fulfil an earlier and a higher duty. Who, to mention private affairs, gives the diversity to the present situation. What does the general welfare require? That Italy should be at peace. On what conditions will she be at peace? On condition that the elements of division and discord be removed, so soldiers their Italians on the one hand, Mazzinists on the other, may cease to be alternately their only. Was the Italian movement with which we were sympathize Francis II. or Cavour we were protecting Francis II. or Garibaldi and, without knowing it, fostering Mazzinian conspiracies and revolts? Most certainly not. If this question obscured at first, as we shall [illegible] as long as the Sovereign Pontiff, instead of [illegible] the [illegible] of the Italian nation, as long as we despise Italy of its natural capital [illegible] Mazzinianism, social policy, good sense, counsel us, then, not to prolong our intervention at Rome. The withdrawal of our troops would probably be the signal for the departure of the government of the cardinals. [illegible] were for it. It ought to have made itself loved; why has it made itself hated? But religion, what will become of her if the Pope is deprived of his temporal power? Oh, be quiet easy; religion lived in power and honor for ten centuries without royalty, without crown, army or gendarmes; she will not only survive, she will be more respected and more loved than ever.

"The greatest embarrassment of the present situation will disappear on the day when this duty shall be accomplished, and our troops shall embark at Civita Vecchia for France. France will then re-enter on her full freedom of action, and on her true policy; she will inspire no more unjust suspicions; she will no longer be exposed to covert attacks, because she will be self-consistent. We trust the French government will, without delay, give public opinion the satisfaction it so ardently desires, and the peace of Europe an essential guaranty, by firmly establishing the unity of Italy around its centre and capital, Rome."

DISCOVERY OF A GANG OF BURGLARS IN HAMILTON.

From the Hamilton Times.

It will be fresh in the recollection of our citizens, that shortly after the Prince of Wales' visit to Hamilton, Mr. James F. Kidner's store was broken into and silk to to the value of $2,000 stolen! About two months after, Mr Roy's store was entered from the roof, and plundered of silks to the amount of about $2,500! Every exertion was made to recover the property, but no trace whatever could be found of the robbers. A few weeks ago, a private person had his suspicions aroused by a man occupying a two-story brick house on John-st. He communicated the fact to Mr. Kidner, who consulted with Mr. Roy, and the result was that a strict watch has been set privately on the house, night and day, for three weeks. It was then discovered that a regular organized night traffic was being carried on by the men in the house. When the night trains arrived from Detroit and New York, sigh were seen with boxes and parcels, to enter, stay a short time, and then depart. After which, the lights in the house would be put out, and all would be quiet. Last week, Mr. Kidner sent certain information and instructions to a friend in New York, and the result was, Detective King arrived here by the mid-day train yesterday. His brought important information, and letters that enslaved the minds of all in the fact that they were on the trail of a most notorious villain, and the next thing was to get him safe in their clutches.—After some private deliberation as to the best course of action, Mr. Kidner waited on Capt. Armstrong, on the afternoon of yesterday, and obtained a search warrant against S. Josephson, the occupier of the two-story house on John-street, who is, we understand, a leading man among the Jews of this city, if not their spiritual guide.

Armed with this search-warrant, and backed by the presence of Doctective King Mr. Kidner next proceeded to concert his plans with our city police for searching the suspected premises. Accordingly about 7 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, some half dozen or more were met on John-st., awaiting the arrival of one, whose services they had secured [illegible] entrance into the suspected house. The party comprised Mr. Kidner, Detective King, Chief Carruthers, and others. While waiting on the street, a messenger arrived in haste, requesting a policeman to come quickly to Watkins & Murchison's store.—This news only served to encourage the detectives, in the hope that they were on the right track, persons having been seen to enter the house during the night, and an immediate *entree* was resolved on. Having gained admission by the front door, Mr Kidner and one of his party proceeded to the bed-room occupied by Josephson. He was in bed, but seemed to have a realising knowledge of the awkwardness of his position, which he could not readily overcome, and which was rather increased by a quantity of goods in the room, which looked as if they had just left some mercer's drawer or shelf. An ample supply of vests, and any quantity of pieces of rich dress silk lay around the room—silent but ugly evidence of a nocturnal trade in dry goods, at ruinous prices for the rightful owners. Leaving Detective King to make the acquaintance of the head of the house, Mr. Kidner and Chief Carruthers proceeded up stairs, to explore. Here they found another janker in bed, in a room well stored with boxes of cigars, dry goods, &c. After a little surprise, he politely asked his new friends to withdraw, but they preferred to see him up and about. He then got up, and Detective King came up stairs—in recognition an old New York acquaintance for whom he had long been in search. It may readily be imagined that the Detective was pleased that the night's adventure had resulted thus far quite successfully. In another room, were a man and his wife, named Skinner, who appeared that they were merely lodgers in the house.

To arrest the whole party was the next thing to be done, and so Mr. Watkins himself came of the silks unhappily, there was no occasion for delivery on that point. Josephson, Skinner, Israel Solomon, and Mrs. Skinner were accordingly taken to the police office, together with an immense quantity of goods, some of which, however, have been identified, except by Mr. Watkins. Skinner said he was thankful could not be removed.

A man named Clover who also attended. He is employed on the Great Western, in shunting, engineer on the night freight, and was suspected of occasionally aiding the gang in consequence of his frequent visits to the house. A search of Clover's house, however, was not made, but only on the discovery of such a notice as he undoubtedly concealed for—the preliminary examination was appointed for two o'clock.

THE EXAMINATION AT THE POLICE COURT

Before G. H. Augustus, Police Magistrate; Alderman Hopkins, Esq., Chairman, Magill, and Foster. T. D. Ryckman appeared for the prosecution.

At half-past two o'clock the attendance at the Assembly rooms were brought up for examination, on being conducted with the [illegible] Josephson, Israel Solomon, Israel Hickman, and Chas. Skinner. The three women called out—

S. G. Watkins, of the firm of Watkins & Murchison, Yonge-street. He stated that thirty cases were [illegible] opened [illegible] and other persons (Chief Carruthers) produced up stairs, to explore. Here they found another janker in bed, in a room well stored with boxes of cigars, dry goods, &c. After a little surprise, he politely asked his new friends to withdraw, but they preferred to see him up and about. He then got up, and Detective King came up stairs—in recognition an old New York acquaintance for whom he had long been in search. It may readily be imagined that the Detective was pleased that the night's adventure had resulted thus far quite successfully. In another room, were a man and his wife, named Skinner, who appeared that they were merely lodgers in the house.

To arrest the whole party was the next thing to be done, and so Mr. Watkins himself came of the silks unhappily, there was no occasion for delivery on that point. Josephson, Skinner, Israel Hickman

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE "CITY OF BALTIMORE."

New York, Feb. 16.

The City of Baltimore, which left Queenstown on the evening of the 31st ult., arrived here last night, bringing £18,472 in specie. Her news is one day later than that brought by the New York.

London, Feb. 2.

There is a decided improvement in the funds.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society held at London, on the 28th ultimo, the subject of a proposed North Atlantic Telegraph was discussed.

Capt. Sir Leopold McClintock read a paper giving an account of his recent surveys in the Bell Dog, and showing the practicability of the route. Sir C. Bright also read a paper by Capt. Allan Young, who commanded the Fox, containing his recommendations as to the several landing places of the cable.

The Steamer Queen Victoria which recently ran ashore at Plymouth, while *en route* for India with a large quantity of Indian Telegraph Cable on board, had been floated and beached for repairs.

An important conference on the affairs of India with reference to the culture of cotton was to be held at Manchester on the 31st ult., under the auspices of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree ordering the creation of a medal in commemoration of the expedition to China, which will be bestowed on all of those who have taken part in that expedition.

The London *Times* speaks of the friendly representations on the part of England being likely to tend very shortly to important modifications in the French navigation laws.

The Bourse on the 29th was buoyant; closed at 68f.

ITALY.

A fresh circular had been addressed from Gaeta to the Ministers of Francis II. at different courts. It states that the King is resolved to meet to the end all the perils of his position.

Advices from Gaeta of the 26th say that the bombardment still continued with powerful effect from the batteries on the land side. The fleet temporarily retired after having silenced nearly all the enemy's batteries.

AUSTRIA.

Rosbach & Lever, as representatives of an English Company, are said to have offered to supply Austria with ten steamers armed with rifled cannon, and Austria is said to have sent a commission to England to inquire into the matter.

Londonderry, Thursday morning.

The Steamship Nova Scotian from Portland on the 18th inst., arrived here at 8 o'clock a.m. and landed all her mails.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

Wheat in moderate demand at Friday's prices; Western winter red 12s 2d to 12s 3d; Southern 12s to 12 9d; White Southern 14s to 15s. Flour dull, at 29s to 29s 6d for extra State, other kinds nominal Corn closed 6d better; mixed 37s 6d; yellow 38s to 38s 3d; white 39s to 39s 6d. Lard nominal at 57s 6d to 59s. Sugars quiet. Ashes dull; pots 29s; pearls 29s 6d to 30.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull, and both English and foreign wheat rather lower. Sugar quiet, at 6d to 1s cheaper. Coffee firm. Tea firm.

BY THE "AFRICA."

New York, Feb. 18.

The Africa arrived here at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing fifty-eight passengers and £13,000 in specie.

Sir Edmund Head, lady and daughters, with Captain Ratcliffe are passengers by the Africa.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An important conference on the financial and commercial position of India was held at Manchester on the 31st of January, on invitation of the Merchants' Chamber of Commerce. The conference lasted several hours, and there was considerable discussion.

Another adjourned general meeting of shareholders in the Galway line of steamers had been held in London, but it was merely *pro forma*. It was announced that important negotiations were in progress, and it was therefore desirable to still further adjourn the meeting which was agreed to.

The London *Times* states that subscriptions are afloat for a testimonial to Mr. Cobden.

Queen Victoria was expected to arrive in London on the 4th inst., preparatory to the opening of Parliament. On the following day Her Majesty would deliver a speech in person.

FRANCE.

The Emperor was to open the Session of Legislature on Monday, 4th instant. His speech was awaited with considerable interest.

The stock of Bullion in the Bank of France is understood to have materially increased since the date of the last return.

The *Debats* says that the Italian Parliament will proclaim Victor Emmanuel King of Italy immediately upon assembling.

Naples, January 29.

A popular disturbance has taken place. The printing presses of the newspapers *Bersagliere* and *Spettatore*, had been broken.

MARKETS.

Richardson, Spence & Co., say that corn is slightly better but difficult to sell. Wakefield, Nash & Co. on the contrary say it is 6d cheaper.

The quotations for mixed and yellow range from 37s to 38s 3d; white 38s 6d to 40s. Pork dull but unaltered. Lard quiet at 57s to 60s for good to really choice.

THE PRUSSIAN NOBLES TO THEIR KING.

The following are the principal passages of the address drawn up by the Committee of the Prussian Chamber of Nobles in reply to the speech from the Throne:—

"We call to mind the expectation—that subsist now nor ever could there be any question of breaking with the past; that the welfare of the Crown and of the country ought to repose on vigorous and conservative bases; and that it was necessary, above all things, to beware of acting on that false state maxim—that governments should constantly develop themselves. Penetrated with the conviction that in a state founded on right, the safety of that right forms the first condition, we hail with joy, full of confidence, a king who, on ascending the throne of his fathers, has confirmed their words, by declaring that his hand would protect the rights and property of all classes of his people. We may hope that, by God's help, the personal intervention of your Majesty with the sovereigns of some great states, and with the princes of the Germanic Confederation, has prevented serious complications. We, however, bear in mind that preparations for war are the best guaranty for peace, and we admit with heartfelt gratitude the active solicitude which your Majesty, enlightened by long experience, has devoted with wise foresight to the increase of the defensive forces of the country. But if rude combats be necessary to prepare the ground for right, founded on Divine order, in which alone the tree of liberty can flourish and prosper in a durable manner, Prussia, one of its head and best members, will meet the struggle without hesitation, and with the firm confidence that her brave army will not want the assistance which has never failed to a nation resolved, with God's help, to defend its homes, its rights and its honor."

THE END OF GARIBALDI'S ENGLISH LEGION.

THEIR RETURN HOME.

The European *Times* of January 28th says:—

"Mr. Leador Praed gives an account of the way in which the last detachment in Garibaldi's English legion was sent home. It was intended to send them to England by steamer, but this idea was abandoned and they were despatched overland, very indifferently provided for the journey. 'All the men spoke well of their treatment through the French territory. The railway officials and all the agents with whom they came in contact, paid the kindest attentions to the helplessness of their language and the stout voracity of their stomachs; and at the various refreshment stages it was frequently said Oh, give them double rations, they are English. Arrived in London, they found that the Garibaldi Fund was exhausted.

"The destitution of some men was painful—in some cases honorable, in other instances. Some men went to Genoa to be paid rather than hang about Naples after being discharged. At Genoa passes were given them to go overland, but the railway agents, probably in lack of suitable instructions, did not recognize the orders, the men paid their way with their last penny, bringing the dishonored passes with them in proof. Several men had lost knapsacks, blankets and swords, by leaving them in charge of some one, while they aided on board a disabled comrade. Others were left behind through generous delays of the same nature, and had to pay, or beg, or borrow, their way home."

AMERICAN SHIPS UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

The London *Daily News* of Jan. 25, says:—"At Liverpool, within the last few days, several American vessels have been registered under the British flag, in order to enable them to carry salt to South Carolina and return with cotton without fear of capture."

To this the Detroit *Advertiser* says:—"A paragraph like this from a foreign newspaper, is enough to make an American hang his head in shame and self-abasement.—That our ship-masters should be compelled to strike their own National colors, and assume the British flag, in order to ensure protection in an American port, in a depth of humiliation which even the most contemptible doughface in the land ought to quail under. The stars and stripes which have been the theme of so much self-glorification, and to which Americans in every portion of the globe have been accustomed to look with pride and self-assurance, to be driven from the mast head of American ships under the emergencies of domestic treason, and their places supplied by the cross of Great Britain which was itself supplanted by them more than eighty years ago! And to this degradation has the Union been subjected by the same Democratic party which is now trying to regain the power from which three weeks hence it will be driven.

THE POPULATION OF MONTREAL.

The Commissioners have not yet been able, we believe, to complete their work, so as to furnish any authentic figures concerning the population of Montreal, but if we are not misinformed, sufficient information has been collected to leave it beyond doubt that the population of the city is somewhat over 90,000. The census of 1851 showed a population of 57,715; but it was known to have been very defective and doubtless the true numbers were a little over rather than under 60,000. The increase in the 10 years has been therefore as nearly as possible 50 per cent. In 1831 the population was set down at 30,000. It has therefore trebled itself in thirty years. The increase in the 20 years ending in 1851 was 30,000. The increase in the last 10 years has been the same. Among the cities built on the line of water communication formed by the St. Lawrence and its great tributary lakes, Montreal ranks first after Chicago, Buffalo showing a population of 84,000 by the recent census and Chicago 110,000. But Chicago takes in within its limits a very liberal allowance of suburbs, while Montreal in cut sharply off by her toll gates in the middle of long streets of houses. Taking in the factories at St. Gabriel Locks, the Tanneries village, the rows of villas leading up to Cote St. Luc, and the villages of St. Jean Baptiste and Hochelaga the population of Montreal would fall very little if anything short of 100,000; nay it would very possibly exceed that number. This increase is most satisfactory; for though we cannot boast of the wonderful strides of our sister city on Lake Michigan, nor brag like London the loss of doubling ourselves in the ten years, or like Guelph of an increase of 140 per cent, yet an increase of 50 per cent per decade is not one with which the citizens of Montreal need be dissatisfied.—*Quebec Gazette.*

FROM KANSAS.

Atchison, Feb. 12.

A messenger from Hunter country, distant about 200 miles from here, arrived last night with heartrending tales of the suffering for want of food and clothing in the extreme south-western part of that State. He reports the winter as being the most severe yet experienced in Southern Kansas. Snow has fallen to the depth of 18 inches on the level—the cold intense, and stock of all description dying off with fearful rapidity.

Most of the inhabitants are reduced to Buffalo meat alone, and not a train able to make the journey through the snow.

He walked 26 miles before finding a track, after leaving the settlement, and 70 before reaching Europia, where he took the stage and came in.

The mail on the route laid out has carried through for fifty three weeks owing to the great depth of the snow and cold.—Horses and cattle were dying all along the route. Many lands were abandoned in the middle of the province, the teams having died or giving out, or the drivers had frozen their limbs and laid up such suffering in the nearest settlement to save their lives. Gun cases will have both his legs—another both his hands.

The Osage Indians had attacked a party of the settlers who were hunting wolves for their skins and killed two—one of whom they burned and beheaded. The other they scalped.

The messenger makes the most urgent appeals for teams and ample supplies to be immediately forwarded, which will be done without delay, as the committee are determined as long as their means hold out that none shall die for lack of food.

Urgent appeals are made from the extreme North western settlements for aid to be sent them, as they report that their teams are in such a condition that it is impossible for them to make the trip.

A man sent in from the Blue lost one of his horses from weakness on the road, and the other was unable to go. Teams loaded with supplies were immediately dispatched by the committee as the men reported many families with only a scanty supply of Buffalo meat left. God only knows what the end will be if the reports brought in from outside settlements are true, unless relief can speedily reach them. It is terrible to witness the distressing cases of suffering which are constantly brought before us.

FEARFUL FRESHET IN THE HUDSON RIVER.

Albany, Feb. 13, 1861.

The ice commenced moving in the river about quarter past eight this morning, opposite the city. The break up was sudden, attended by a noise like thunder.

Within twenty minutes after the start, the water rose four feet, and has been rising ever since, until at present the rise is about seven to eight feet (at half-past ten o'clock.)

The destruction of property is large, the ice being blocked below the city. The damage in the basins is roughly estimated at $60,000. Boats, propellers, and other craft, were driven by the force of the ice. A heavy tow boat and other boats were driven up by the force of the ice. A heavy tow boat and other boats were driven through the first story of the frame freight depot of the N. Y. Central Railroad, the whole front being knocked out, and the building, which is very long and two stories high, is very much damaged. Two machine shops, owned by Mr. Pumelon, were destroyed in a similar manner.

At the foot of Hamilton street a propeller was driven through the wall of the Dudley House, which stands on the corner of the Quay. Damage to produce and provisions in store is comparatively small, as the docks men had a strong force of hands out during the night, in anticipation of the danger.

The water in some places is up to Broadway. In Maiden Lane the flood already reaches Stanwix Hall. Cellars and basements as high as Green street are filling.—At present there is but little prospect of the abatement of the flood. State street and Columbia street bridges have both been broken to pieces and partially swept away.

Among the ruins of bridges, propellers, tow boats, barges, and other craft lie smashed together in a heap, it is impossible at present to give any adequate idea of the damage done, but the destruction has been more sudden and rapid than in 1849, though the water has not yet reached nearly so high.

Later, p. m.—The water has continued to rise slowly to-day, until the entire business portion east of Broadway is inundated, and business wholly suspended.

The water in several streets running parallel with the river in the northern section of the city is several feet high, and many families have been driven to a hasty retreat. In a number of instances families have been obliged at last to remove by means of boats from the second story windows.

South Broadway, from near the *Atlas and Argus* office, down to the steamboat landing, is navigable by boats. The Mansion, late Commercial Hotel, is entirely surrounded by water.

When the ice went out two men had a narrow escape. They saw the destruction of the ice when in the middle of the river, and ran for Hamilton street bridge. On reaching there they were overtaken by the flood and swept off. They got on a large cake of ice formed from a skating park on that part of the river, and were carried down but ran against the south ferry ship, and were rescued by means of ropes.

No description can convey a correct idea of the extent of the disaster. Steamboats, propellers, ferry-boats, vessels and canal boats, were jammed together in a promiscuous heap. At the ruin of the bridges all were more or less injured. Basements and cellars of all buildings, for some distance west of Broadway, are filld with water.

There is at present no signs of a fall.

DESTRUCTION OF SHEEP.

On Monday morning last, shortly before daybreak, Mr. Peter Fife, of Peelbank, was aroused from his chambers by the unusual barking of his dog. Getting up to ascertain the cause, his attention was drawn to his sheep-house, situated only a short distance from the dwelling. On entering this he found two of his valuable ewes lying dead, besides a number of lambs. On examining the sheep it was found that their throats had been cut, although the incision was so small as to be scarcely discernable, unless closely examined. Unable to account for so peculiar a destruction of his sheep, he repaired to Mr. Kenneth MacKenzie's, who gave it as his opinion that it was the work of a Lynx. After daylight they examined and found the tracks of two Lynx, leading to MacKenzie's swamp. Having ascertained that the animals had not left the swamp, they gave notice to their neighbours, and in a short time, although the rain was coming down in torrents, and the snow very deep and difficult to travel through, about twenty young men were assembled, with dogs and guns, and were soon on the track. They had not proceeded far in the swamp when up started one of the Lynxes; several shots were fired at him, and he "squatted," wounded, in the snow, so that he could not be found, the dogs not caring to venture very near them. The other took a tree, when a couple of shots brought him down.

Although severely wounded, he beat off all the dogs and was disposed of afterwards with pitchforks. The other could not be found, although traces of blood were discovered where he had been shot. The captured one was raised on the point of a pole and carried to Mr. Ingram's Inn, on Brock Road, where refreshments were partook of after the morning's exertions. The captured animal measured three feet five inches in length, and two feet in height.—The Township Council happening that day to be in session, resolved to offer a bounty for all such animals captured in the township, if no bounty is given by the county.

There have been fifteen sheep killed in the neighborhood during the winter and fall by these pests of animals, besides a greater number of turkeys, geese and other fowls. Mr. John McKenzie, 7th con., and nine valuable ewes destroyed by them last fall, and Mr. Hugh Reid, 5th con., above. It is high time to adopt some means to exterminate these destructive beasts, as it is believed they are getting very numerous throughout the country.

W. & T. LEMMING'S WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Montreal, Feb. 14.

We have little to note since our last Report; business generally has been extremely inactive, and through the non-arrival of the Canadian Steamer, (now 16 days out) we have nothing to record respecting foreign markets. Shippers of Wheat and Flour are holding off, and one of the largest of them has confined his purchases for the past week to retail lots. We are still embarrassed by the unavoidable detentions on Grand Trunk Railway.

WHEAT.—U. C. Spring—No positive change, as there are no transactions, but tendency downwards. Nominal prices $1.16 to $1.17 on the spot; and $1.20 to $1.22; for May delivery. Lower prices have been offered.

Died.

In Dewra, on the 17th inst., BENJAMIN REEVE, aged 46 years.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, Feb., 21, 1861.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour ₩ brl	5	00	5	00
Wheat ₩ bush. fall	1	00	1	10
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	0	85	0	90
Barley ₩ bush	0	40	0	45
Oats "	0	19	0	20
Peas "	0	40	0	45
Potatoes "	0	20	0	25
Pork ₩ cwt	3	50	4	00
Beef ₩ cwt	4	00	5	00
Butter ₩ lb	0	121	0	14
Hay ₩ ton	3	00	3	10

B. GREEN, Market Clerk.

WHEAT!

The subscriber has now room for a FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS WHEAT.

☞ *Highest price will be given!!* ☜

W. CLUXTON.

Feb. 21, 1861.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED!

GEO. A. COX,

IN returning his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since commencing business, would respectfully intimate that he still continues to practice PHOTOGRAPHY in all its different branches, in a manner that cannot be surpassed. He would also have it remembered that it was to him

THE DIPLOMA

was awarded at the last Fall Show for the

BEST SPECIMENS OF

Photography,

which includes not merely Ambrotypes, but all the different styles of Pictures

taken by means of light, without regard to the chemical agency employed. And he is still determined to maintain the decision not only of the judges, but of all who may favor him with a call that the place to go when you want

A FIRST-RATE PICTURE!

is to

Cox's Excelsior Sky Light GALLERY,

in Burnham's Block, over Maloney's Store.—And last, though not least, if you want to get a picture that will stand the test of time, and one worthy of our flourishing town in this advanced age, you must go to Cox's Gallery and

GET A GENUINE PHOTOGRAPH!

the only place in Town they can be got. So all who wish to live with posterity go and get a good picture and case

For 50 Cts. and upwards.

☞ A large assortment of Cases always on hand. Entrance same as to the Montreal Telegraph.

Peterboro, Feb. 21, 1860. 3

NOTICE!

IT is intended to make Application to the Council of the Municipality of Dummer and Burleigh, to establish and open a new line of road in the Township of Dummer, according to survey and diagram made by Robt. Sloane, P.S. said road to cross the 2nd Con. of Dummer, between lots 24 and 25. And also to stop up a road running between lots 14 and 15 in the 3rd Con., of said Township.

Clerks Office, Feb. 21, 1861. 9-4in

NOTICE.

D. P. E. McKEON, late of Peterboro, gives notice that he has withdrawn all authority from all persons to receive or receipt any monies from him in or about Peterboro. He has never received a farthing on his accounts from his departure up to the present time—though something like $300 remains due to him. Mr. Edgar was appointed to collect the same.

Feb. 21, 1861. 2

Writing Academy.

THIS Institution is now in successful operation, under the able and efficient management of the Canadian Penman, (alias Card-Writer, &c.

Application should be made immediately as the list will close in a few days.

TERMS....$2 FOR 12 LESSONS.

☞ Rooms over the Office of the *Examiner*, Burnham's Block.

D. I. PENCILLE.

Feb. 21, 1861. 3

TEMPERANCE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next annual meeting of the County of Peterborough *Total Abstenience Union Association*, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Peterboro ON TUESDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, at 1½ o'clock, p. m. ☞ A large attendance is respectfully requested, as the election of officers for the ensuing year, and other important business will be laid before the meeting.

D. PENTLAND, Secretary.

Feb. 20, 1861. 2

NOTICE.

DR. HARVEY will return from New York about the beginning of March, to resume his practice in Peterboro, and will attend to all calls in the meantime from that time.

Peterboro, Feb 19, 1861. 2

NEW

GROCERY STORE

AT LAKEFIELD.

WM HENTHORN has opened a well assorted stock of

Groceries & Liquors

which he will sell CHEAPER than any Similar Goods have been offered here before.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

☞ Remember the place!—Two doors above north of said new & stone store of A. Stewart's

Feb. 18, 1861. 3

NOTICE.

THE first meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of May next,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Trustees holding third class certificates (granted a year or upwards ago), are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Peterboro' Feb. 12, 1861. 3

"CANTON HOUSE."

THE SUBSCRIBER in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for past patronage, begs leave to state that he is now prepared to supply all wants in his line on the most advantageous terms. In his stock will be found a complete assortment of

Fresh Green and Black Teas,
Old Government, Java and Laguira Coffees,
Chocolate, Cocoas,
Sugars, Syrups,
Spices, Pickles,
Sauces, Fruits, &c.

ALSO, a large and well selected stock of

Liquors

Comprising Champagnes,
Brandies,
Wines,
Gin,

SCOTCH TODDY & COMMON WHISKIES,

Of the Finest Brands in Wood & Bottle.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND WOODENWARE!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

☞ PATENT COAL OIL LAMPS, CHIMNIES &C. ☜

A. STEWART.

Canton House, Burnhams Block, Peterboro, Feb. 14, 1861. 7

ATTENTION.

R. THOMPSON & SUN

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterboro' to the fact that

Perfect and Life-Like PORTRAITS

can be had at their Portrait Gallery any day from 9 a. m., till 5 p. m., (Sundays excepted).—R. T. & S. would therefore advise them to procure Likenesses of themselves or friends without delay

THE DIPLOMA FOR SUPERIOR

AMBOTYPE PICTURES

having been awarded to R. Thompson, at the last Fall Show in Peterboro, he is determined not to lose his credit in this line of business, and will take care not to forfeit the good opinion of his judges as expressed by this mark of commendation.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL ☜

Don't fear the result. Perfect satisfaction with regard to pictures is hereby guaranteed to all parties by R. T. & Son. ☞ Try them.

Remember R. THOMPSON'S Portrait Gallery,

Opposite the Store of Nicholls & Hall.

Peterboro, Feb. 14, 1861. 7

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against giving credit to any person whosoever in my name, from this date.

JOHN BROWN.

Otonabee, Feb. 13, 1861. 7-3m.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL	$400,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	250,000
ANNUAL INCOME	250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Weste n Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and full particulars together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

ALL READY!

PARTIES indebted to me can have their bills at any time—my accounts being now made out to the 1st Jan. They will please call at once, as my accounts remaining unsettled at 15th February next, will be placed in other hands for collection, without reserve.

T. G. HAZLITT.

Peterboro, Jan., 1861.

IN thanking my customers for past support, I would beg to say that I have wholly abandoned the credit system, and mean in future to do strictly a

CASH BUSINESS!

They can therefore rely upon being able to purchase such goods as I sell at prices to compare favourably with the lowest in the trade.—Please offer my present stock of Goods comprising,

BOOTS & SHOES,

India Rubbers,
Slop'e Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Crockery,
Glassware,
And general Groceries

AT A GREAT REDUCTION!

in order to reduce my stock for Spring Importations. This will continue till the 1st March.

DECIDED BARGAINS!

may therefore be expected.

T. G. H.

TO LET.

THE Cottage-built House on Bobidge Street, west of the Port Hope R. R. Depot.

GOOD STABLE AND YARD ATTACHED.

For further particulars apply to

TAR. LANGTON.

Peterboro, Jan 9, 1861. 3

TO LET.

THE House and Premises now occupied by Chas. Perry, in the Township of Smith immediately adjoining the Town.

Apply to

G. A. WELLER, or to CHAS. PERRY.

Peterboro, Jan. 28, 1861. 4

TO LET.

A HOUSE to rent on Church Street, near the Court House.

ALSO,—A House and premises on Brock Street, near the above.

Apply to

JAMES SHERIDAN.

Peterboro, Feb. 4, 1861. 4

Peterborough Saddlery!

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber by Book or Note, are requested to call before the 25th Dec. next, when their accounts must be closed, without exception, be placed in other hands for collection, unless liquidated by cash.

JOHN HUNT.

Peterboro, Feb. 14, 1861. 7if

REMOVAL

F. & L. LEMAY

HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

Ready-made Clothing,

about the middle of April, to the spacious and commodious store at present occupied by Mr. Bradburn,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets,

are desirous of having as small stock as possible to remove,

WILL SELL FOR A FEW WEEKS

THEIR

WINTER STOCK

OF Dry-Goods and Ready-Made Clothing at

GREAT BARGAINS.

They have yet on hand

200 COATS,

which they offer at

20 per cent lower than ordinary prices!

F. & L. LEMAY.

Peterboro. Jan. 8, 1860.

Hotel For Sale.

THE subscriber being about to retire from business, offers for sale by Private contract

ALLEN'S HOTEL,

in the Town of Peterboro', together with the good will of the business. The house is a

SUBSTANTIAL FRAME BUILDING

(rough-cast) containing 20 rooms, has a stone foundation, and three excellent Cellars. It was built five years ago, and has been occupied ever since by the owner. The premises have a front age of 57 feet by 201 feet in depth. There are

TWO STABLES AND SHEDS,

capable of accommodating 25 spans of horses.—It is well supplied with Wells and soft water cisterns. The situation (one of the best in the Town of Peterboro) is on one of the main streets of the Town, and near to both the railway stations. The premises possess facilities for making the same a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

A clear deed will be given at time of purchase and possession within one month therefrom.

TERMS are liberal, and may be made known, on personal application, or by letter, post-paid addressed to the proprietor.

GEORGE ALLEN.

Peterboro, Jan. 16, 1861 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to all those who so liberally patronized him while in possession of the Otonabee Mills, and would hereby notify all those

INDEBTED TO HIM

either by Note or Book Account, that their accounts are now ready for settlement at Glover & Robinson's, and that he intends on immediate payment, or cost will be incurred.

L. GLOVER.

N.B.—The subscribers will always keep on hand a large supply of Flour and Feed at their Store and Granary, which they will sell Cheap for Cash, at Wholesale and Retail.

GLOVER & ROBINSON.

Peterboro, Jan. 9, 1861. 3

CLEARING SALE

THE subscribers, in order to make room for spring importations, now offer the remainder of their

WINTER STOCK,

at unprecedentedly low prices, for cash.

They would invite especial attention to their stocks of

Furs,
Cloth Mantles,
Woolen Shawls,
Poplins,
Robe Dresses, &c.

as decided BARGAINS will be given in this department.

After the 1st of March all purchases will require to be paid for on delivery, when they will be prepared to offer their new Spring Goods, embracing all the leading and most fashionable designs and fabrics, at prices as LOW as they can be imported.

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro', Jan. 9th, 1861. 3

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE subscriber, desirous of retiring from business, will dispose of his entire stock of

GROCERIES,

DRY-GOODS, &c.,

in the Village of Lakefield, on FRIDAY, Feb. 1st, 1861.

To any person wishing to secure a good business location the above is an excellent opening, as the good-will of the business will be given to the purchaser of the Stock.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under $12, Cash; over that amount, 60 days credit, by furnishing approved notes.

A. MORROW, Jr.

Lakefield, Jan. 22, 1861. 4

Otonabee Mills.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he has purchased the entire interest of the above Mills, and that (on formerly) he intends to pay particular attention to

GRISTING AND CUSTOM WORK!

GOOD FLOUR

will be kept on hand for retailing or exchange. All orders for Flour, Bran or Shorts (accompanied by the money) will be punctually attended to, and Flour will be delivered in any part of Asphodel.

E. D. ROSS, jun.

Asphodel, Jan., 1861. 3-6w.

THE LATEST IMPROVED

COAL OIL,

AND

GUN SEE LAMPS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

JOHN McDONELL,

Gerrard Street.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1

LOOK HERE.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE

paid for any quantity of

FALL AND SPRING WHEAT,

AND PEASE,

delivered at this Store.

McKELLAR & CAMERON.

Peterboro, Feb. 7, 1861. 6

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has leave to return his sincere thanks to all those who so liberally patronized him while in possession of the Otonabee Mills, and would hereby notify all those

INDEBTED TO HIM

either by Note or Book Account, that their accounts are now ready for settlement at Glover & Robinson's, and that he intends on immediate payment, or cost will be incurred.

L. GLOVER.

N.B.—The subscribers will always keep on hand a large supply of Flour and Feed at their Store and Granary, which they will sell Cheap for Cash, at Wholesale and Retail.

GLOVER & ROBINSON.

Peterboro, Jan. 9, 1861. 3

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature at the next Session for an Act for the relief of the Trustees of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway Company.

Port Hope, 1st May 1860. 49-6f

NOTICE.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

"THE YEAR OF GRACE."

A History of the Revival in Ireland in 1859 and 1860, by [illegible] of Dublin. A full account of the Revival Scenes and Meetings, Prayer Cure &c. by

[illegible] HUTCHISON,

Bookseller.

Peterboro, Jan. 28, 1861. 4-6in.

"THE LEADER,"

THE PATRIOT" and "NEWS OF THE WEEK"

THE favour with which *The Leader* has been received by the public ever since it was projected by the first that came in commencement, in July, 1852, it has steadily increased in circulation and influence, until in its weekly edition, it has several thousand more subscribers than any other paper in Canada. Every exertion is being used to make it more and more indispensable to every family in the Province.

THE DAILY LEADER

is published every morning, in time for the early trains, at $6 per annum, in advance. It is a large sheet, and contains the earliest and most reliable intelligence, that can be obtained from every part of the world.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY LEADER

is published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at $3 a year, in advance. It contains all the principal matter of the *Daily Leader*; and the parties who do not reside near enough to a Post Office to get every day, this paper will supply them with all the intelligence they could receive from a Daily.

THE WEEKLY LEADER

is published every Friday, and *The PATRIOT* and the *NEWS OF THE WEEK* are published every Wednesday, at the rate of $1 in advance. These papers are printed on a large sheet, and contain the most important part of the leading matter of the *Daily Leader*; Market reports are particularly attended to in these.—Terms are the cheapest papers in the Province.

One dollar a year is added to each Number when not paid in advance.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The large circulation of *The Leader* makes it the very best medium of publishing notices of any kind.

Rates.—For Daily—Four pence a line, for first insertion, and one penny each subsequent insertion.—For Weekly—six pence a line for each inserting.

JOB PRINTING.

FOR the Cheapest, Neatest and best Job Printing, go to the *Leader* Office, Toronto.

"MONTREAL WITNESS"

FOR 1861.

THE "MONTREAL WITNESS" is non-sectarian in religion, though very decidedly Evangelical in its tone and influences. It is free from party politics, though strongly in favour of truth, justice and freedom. It spares no pains to keep up with the news of the day, and is a reliable commercial record. It also devotes much space to literature suitable for family reading, and altogether is designed to be equally interesting to young and old of both sexes. The Minister, the Merchant, the Farmer, and the family, will, it is hoped, find it alike interesting. Of this paper three editions are published as under:—

The *Daily Witness*, containing 4 pages, is published every afternoon, and sent by the evening mails, at $4 per annum. The city is supplied by news-venders.

The *Montreal Witness*, containing 12 pages, is published every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and sent by the early morning mail, at $2 per annum. When sent by carriers in the city, the price is $3.

The *Weekly Witness*, containing 12 pages, is published every Thursday morning, and sent by mail at $1.50a. per annum.

In all the above editions the price is uniform—payable in advance—and the paper stops when the subscription expires—unless renewed.

The postage is payable by the subscriber, quarterly in advance, at his own post-office, at the rate of half-a-cent each number.

For all subscribers out of Canada, half-a-cent a number is to be remitted with and in addition to, the subscription price.

All subscriptions and communications to be addressed to

JOHN DOUGALL,
PROPRIETOR "WITNESS,"
Montreal.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. The married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and [illegible], Faintness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics or Whites, Blotches on the Face, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases consequent by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions set the red page of the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.

They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOE HOMES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Mr cranville, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Dr. Hurlburt & Co., Cobourg; Wm. Gardiner, A. W. Knapp, Peterboro', and all druggists in country towns.

CHALLENGE!

To all whom it may Concern.—It is a noted fact that all [illegible] have complained on this [illegible] and that (as formerly) he intends to pay particular attention to

GRISTING AND CUSTOM WORK!

GOOD FLOUR

will be kept on hand for retailing or exchange. All orders for Flour, Bran or Shorts (accompanied by the money) will be punctually attended to, and Flour will be delivered in any part of Asphodel.

E. D. ROSS, jun.

Asphodel, Jan., 1861. 3-6w.

THE LATEST IMPROVED

COAL OIL,

AND

GUN SEE LAMPS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

JOHN McDONELL,

Gerrard Street.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature at the next Session for an Act for the relief of the Trustees of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway Company.

Port Hope, 1st May 1860. 49-6f

NOTICE.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

"THE YEAR OF GRACE."

A History of the Revival in Ireland in 1859 and 1860, by [illegible] of Dublin. A full account of the Revival Scenes and Meetings, Prayer Cure &c. by

[illegible] HUTCHISON,

Bookseller.

Peterboro, Jan. 28, 1861. 4-6in.

For the Examiner.

ESSAY ON AGRICULTURE.

BY GEORGE REDDY, OF OTONABEE, C. W.

PART VII.

In commencing to build I would suggest that the most pleasing and picturesque spot on the farm, compatible with convenience should be chosen. Let the kind of house which will be required for the use of the family be considered, and the cost of construction be estimated with the means available for that purpose. And should the means not be sufficient for the purpose, reduce the cost by abandoning those items in the plan which could be dispensed with at the least sacrifice of comfort; but by all means rather live in the old house for a year or two longer than erect a new one which for want of money must be constructed in a cheap and unsubstantial manner. The different kinds of material—brick, wood or stone—are used according as they are most easily obtained, or the taste of the proprietor. There is no doubt that stone or brick is not only much more comfortable than wood, but also much more durable. On the other hand wood is in most part of Canada still considerably cheaper. It will be for the individual about to build to take all these circumstances into consideration, and decide on which kind suits his means and fancy.

In arranging the plan of a dwelling house two important points should be kept in view namely, economy of room and convenience of arrangement. Many hundreds of miles of walking may be saved to the members of the family in the aggregate annually by the distance between two principal points being lessened a few feet. Another desirable object is to arrange the rooms in such a manner as to avoid as far as possible the necessity of passing through one room to get to another. This cannot always be entirely avoided, but a little consideration and thought in the arrangement of the plan will obviate it in a great degree.

In collecting the material of whatever kind it is proposed to build, it should be borne in mind, that the best of its kind is always the cheapest, because it not only makes a more substantial and permanent building, but requires less labour in its construction. The best workmen also will be found more satisfactory in the end than poor hands even if they should charge a higher rate of wages. It is now a common custom to let buildings by contract; the contractor sometimes finding material, and sometimes only performing the work. I think on the whole the better way is to hire by the day. Not that the work may not be as well done by contract, but for the reason that alteration in the plan will sometimes occur during erection, and if the work is let by contract there is more difficulty in having them carried out than if the mechanics were hired by the day.—However, alterations in a plan often the erection is commenced, are not desirable and for this reason the plan should be well digested beforehand. A great error is often committed in building by excavating too deep for the foundation. I never could understand the advantage of digging into the ground for a habitation while there is plenty of room upwards. The excavation for the cellar is often so deep that the floor of the first story is nearly level with the surface. There is no need for digging more than 3 feet deep, and with the earth which is taken therefrom the surface immediately around the walls should be grouted so that the house when finished will appear to stand on a slight elevation. About four feet of the cellar will thus be under ground, and there should be 3 feet overhead to give space for light and ventilation.

It would be impossible in the limits of a treatise of this kind to give plans and specifications for building by. I would merely remark that while all *flimsy gingerbreadism* should be avoided, yet both the interior and exterior should have a neat and graceful appearance, and to accomplish this a certain amount of ornamental finishing is absolutely necessary. Of course all woodwork should be painted if the house is a wooden structure, the outside will require several coats of paint to protect it from the weather, the best or outside coat should be of a lively, cheerful colour, and if stone, the window and door frames should be the same; nothing looks more gloomy to my taste than a house with small windows and narrow doors with the casings and sash painted black, it gives it a prison like appearance which no beauty on the still or surrounding objects can dispel.

But, in order to give a pleasing effect to a country residence it is necessary that the grounds in the immediate vicinity should be tastefully laid out and ornamented, and neglect in this is the more inexcusable in this country, because of its easy accomplishment. It needs only to be enclosed with a substantial fence and planted with a few trees, of which our forests afford an abundant supply of the finest kinds. There should be a judicious mixture of evergreens and deciduous to give variety, not in straight rows, or geometric form, as was formerly the practice, but in irregular groups, to resemble nature as much as possible; but as this is a subject which would require a book of itself, I will not pursue it further, but conclude by saying that in the whole arrangement of house and grounds, the aim should be to combine comfort and convenience with a look of cheerful domestic happiness.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE SCOURGE OF DEATH.—We must die alone. To the very verge of the stream our friends may accompany us; they may bend over us, they may cling to us there, but that one long wave from the sea of eternity washes up to the lips, severs us from the shore tied we go forth alone! Is that untried and utter solitude, then, what can there be for us but the patration of that assurance—"I am not alone because the Father is with me!"

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent relief of all pains from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Head and their Headaches.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Bilious Colic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Neuralgia, Toothache and Toothache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sprains, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Spavin, Wounds and Strains. It takes away all Pain the moment it is applied to it. NOT "

Sold in Peterborough by Crossley & Stevenson, W. Kemps and Wm. Collins; in Port Hope by Ostrom, Fetters; Mills and Co., Wrigley; Oshawa, T. Metcalf and all Chemists dealers

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY,
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company,
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 26th, 1860. 1y

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000.
Head Office, Toronto,
FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, Sept. 14th, 1855.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000 000.
W. CLUXTON, *Agent.*
THOS. HOLYWELL, *Medical Referee.*
Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament
Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as
REASONABLE RATES
as any other responsible office.
LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'
Peterboro.' April 29th, 1859. 16.

JOHN O'DONNELL, JR.,
Dentist.
OFFICE.—Barnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Mahoney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth
mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanised Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an electrical cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, in that case inflamation ensues and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary (Jaw) bones, gums, tongue, distruction of the Jaw, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.
Peterboro, Jan. 3rd, 1861. 2

The "Orange Herald"
is published every Wednesday,
AT 88 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

TERMS—$1.50 per Annum, strictly in advance.

To Clubs—Four copies for $5; Eight copies for $10; twelve copies for $15; forty copies for $1 each.

The *Herald* is printed in quarto form, and contains eight pages, or forty-two columns.

All Masters and other officers of Lodges are requested to act as Agent's. All parties doing so, and forwarding a club of eight names, will receive a copy free.

R. MOORE,
Publisher.
Dec. 15, 1860. 51

A PRIME LOT OF
AMERICAN CHEESE,
For Sale cheap at **Cudwell's Bakery,**
Hunter Street.
Peterboro', 17th Oct., 1860. 43-3in

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
DR. BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS
these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most hoarse occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.
Price 25 cents per box.
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in no minutes,
They relieve in no minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Blank Bills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 9.

"THE EXAMINER"

is published every Thursday morning at the Office of the undersigned, in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum, payable strictly in advance; $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

One Line, and under, first insertion.....7½d
Each subsequent insertion.....1½d
Per ¼ col. first insertion.....10
Per ¼ do. each subsequent insertion.....7½
Per ½ do. first insertion.....15
Per ½ do. each subsequent insertion.....10
One col. per annum, Without Alteration (per line).....1
Each subsequent insertion.....½
Business Cards not exceeding 4 lines.....$1 per annum.

☞ Advertisements without specified number of insertions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Bath Stoves, Dampers and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 18

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL.
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Wares. George Street, Peterboro.' 32

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

H. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

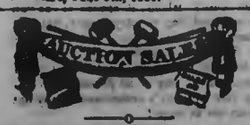
ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 16

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block. George Street, Peterborough. 18

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 17

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
AYLMER STREET, PETERBORO
CLOTHES made in the LATEST FASHIONS, and by the best workmen.
A Fit Warranted.
Peterboro, June 9th, 1860.



T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, BAILIFF AGENT, and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Peterborough.
Terms moderate, business punctual, and payments prompt.
☞ SPACIOUS ROOMS. ☜

MR. NICHOLL,
TAKES this opportunity to remind all Retailers and Hawkers that he is now selling Goods by Auction at Peterborough and Lindsay, every Saturday, as usual.

MR. NICHOLL,
BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity that he has taken the Room lately occupied by Mr. Hall, as an AUCTION ROOM, and trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of their patronage.

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, Cavan, begs to inform the Inhabitants of Peterboro' and its vicinity, that their Half-yearly Vacation will commence on Friday, June 15th, 1860.

Cheap Printing at this Office!

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
THIS pleasantly situated and well-known House, in PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favourite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

R. A. McNABB,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
At extremely low prices for Cash.
ALSO,
Boy's and Mens' Clothing
IN GREAT VARIETY.
☞ Inspection invited.
Post Office Block, Hunter St
Peterboro' Oct 31, 1860. 43

CAKES & BISCUITS
THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of
CANDIES,
CRACKERS AND BISCUITS
which he will guarantee to be as
CHEAP AND GOOD
as can be bought in the Province.
OYSTERS
kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.
L. A. CADWELL.
Peterboro'. Dec. 26, 1860. 52

IF YOU WANT CHEAP
BOOTS & SHOES,
GO TO
J. J. MARSHALL'S,
Cheap Boot & Shoe Store,
Dec. 26, George St

NEW

BOOT AND SHOE
STORE.
J. J. MARSHALL
BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced the
Boot and Shoe Business,
and is determined that he will not be under-sold by any in the Trade. Every description of work made to order by the best workmen. Repairing promptly attended to.
TERMS - - - Cash and Cash only.
J. J. MARSHALL,
George Street.
Peterboro, Nov. 27, 1860. 48

PICTURES.
SPENCELY'S
PORTRAIT GALLERY!
IS NOW OPEN AGAIN.
Rooms over Mr. McDougall's Store—Commercial House, George Street, Peterboro'.
Dec 6, 1860. 49

THE NEW FARM MILL,
MANUFACTURED by A. Harris, Beamsville, C. W, will be delivered at any Railroad Station within 50 miles of Peterboro' for $31, by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for these Counties.
The new Farm Mill can be seen at the subscribers' residence, on Queen St. south of Hunter St., opposite the English Church.
GEO. MUNRO.
Peterboro, December 27, 1860. 50

A Capital Chance!
WANTED, a respectable man with a small capital as partner in a very flourishing business in Peterborough, with a large connexion. Apply, post-paid,
F. Y.,
Box No. 122, Peterboro.
Jan. 2nd, 1861.

Writing Academy.
THIS Institution is now in successful operation, under the able and efficient management of the Canadian Penman, Italian Card-Writer, &c.
Application should be made immediately by the 15th inst. desk is to be had.
TERMS:....$2 FOR 12 LESSONS.
☞ Rooms over the Office of the Examiner, Burnham's Block.
D. L. PRINGLE.
Feb. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.
THE first meeting of the Senior Board of Inspection for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of May next,
IN THE COURT ROOM, AT 10 A.M.
Teachers holding third class Certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro', Feb. 12, 1861.

CABINET MAKING.
ED. POOLE, Cabinet-Maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Water-Street, George Street, Peterboro', ...

Poetry.

ALL TIPSY BUT ME.

Out of the tavern I've just stepped to-night;
Street! you are caught in a very sad plight;
Right heard and left hand are all out of place,
Street, you are drunk; 'tis a very clear case.

Moon, 'tis a very queer figure you cut;
One eye is staring while t'other is shut;
Tipsy, I see, and you are greatly to blame;
Old as you are, 'tis a horrible shame.

Then the street lamps—what a scandalous sight
—None of them soberly standing upright;
Rocking and staggering,—why on my word,
Each of the lamps is as drunk as a lord:

All is confusion; now, isn't it odd?
Nothing is sober that I see abroad;
Save it were such who this new to remain,
Better go into the tavern again.

Glasgow, Scotland.

[The following letter from a correspondent of the Montreal *Pilot* is a true pen picture of the great Scottish Metropolis and its environs. Those who have lived in "old St. Mungo" will recognize in the following a faithful sketch, and to all who have ever heard the name of Glasgow it will be found an interesting letter;—the descriptions of the Cathedral and Old Necropolis are very good.]

Glasgow, Jan. 23, 1861.

When I closed my first and last letter, some two months since, I promised that, if it was in my power, and time permitted, you would hear from me again, and I now fulfil that promise. I left off in my "Atlantic Trip," when I found myself snugly quartered at Lyne's Waterloo Hotel, Liverpool. After resting there for a day or two, and obtaining possession of my land legs once more, I started for this the chief city of old Scotland. Two routes to get thither presented themselves, one by rail, the other by sea, and I chose the former. It was a cold, but clear and beautiful day, in the latter portion of the month of November, when, taking a seat in an apartment in the Caledonia Railway, I bade adieu to Liverpool, with its miles of magnificent docks, and its forest of shipping. It is needless for me to describe an English railway carriage—every one knows how they are made.—However well they do for a ride of an hour or two—for a ride of eight or ten hours I pronounce them an intolerable nuisance.—To sit in one position during eight hours is, in reality, doing penance; and I think the sooner the American system of railway carriages (which allow room to stretch one's extremities when weary) is adopted, the better. The railway passes through a rich and fertile country, with some grand snatches of mountain scenery to diversify it. It seemed strange, as we passed through the mountainous portions, to see the fields at the foot of the hills clothed in green, with cattle quietly grazing, while their summit was covered with a mantle of snow. Even at this late season the hedges seemed green, and I could not help a sigh escaping me when I thought that in my own beloved Canada this hawthorn hedge will not flourish. It forms such a beautiful means of dividing fields. It would, indeed, be an agreeable substitute for our rail fences. As far as the town of Carlisle, my fellow passenger was an old gentleman of about seventy, who, about thirty years ago, resided quite a length of time in Montreal, and the time passed most agreeably. He made numerous enquiries regarding persons whose names were familiar to me from hearsay—many of them having passed to their rest. From Carlisle, till within a few miles of Glasgow, I had the apartment to myself. As we came near the great city, I was astonished to see the sky all around me have the appearance as if a fearful conflagration was raging somewhere. Putting my face to the window, I saw away in the distance what I thought was a house on fire; when looking out of the other side of the carriage, I saw another, and then another; and then in a few minutes, at the rate of forty miles an hour, we rushed over a small town, which to me, in my utter ignorance, seemed to be on fire in every quarter. At the rapid rate at which we were going I could not distinguish anything, and having no one near me to whom I could ask for an explanation, my mind, in trying to obtain one, became perfectly bewildered; and it was not until I reached my hotel in Glasgow that I learned that what seemed to me to be houses on fire, were the celebrated iron furnaces of Scotland. No one can form any idea of the grand sight which these furnaces present at night. They must be seen to be appreciated. At night the outskirts of Glasgow seem to be on fire, and to me it seemed very strange at first. It was then o'clock, and a Saturday night, when I arrived in Glasgow, and even at that hour the bustle was very great in every street through which I passed on my way to the hotel. I put up at one much frequented by Canadians, Graham's London House, Maxwell Street, and found it exceedingly comfortable. Still, I must in truth confess, that, taking the English in toto, and the Americans the same, I much prefer the oysters on which the latter is conducted. No register of arrivals, so far as I could see, is kept, and if you wish to find out any one who is staying there, often they cannot tell you—not knowing (very often) the names of their guests. I will give you an example. A few days since, I met on the street a gentleman from Montreal. He told me he was staying at a certain hotel. Next day, wishing to dine him on some hot-pot, I called there, and was strongly astonished that he was not stopping with them. I assured them that he was, but to no purpose. Coolly out of the door I met the gentleman coming in, and returning with him, pointed out the mistake made. The expression—*they did not know his name.* This was at the largest and most fashionable hotel in Glasgow. But to return to my stay up to the present station on the Midday Pilot of the Atlantic, and with reference to entering upon the first day of George Square, in conjunction with Dr. Connell, of Woodstock, New Brunswick, one of the Hon. Chief Commissioners, and Postmaster General of New Brunswick, now all concerning them is lost in the obliterations depths of time. Two or three ancient stone coffins were pointed out, the covers of which have been in part removed, and on looking in I found that they contained—a little dust. Such is mortality. The crypt has received additional interest from the magic touch of that master hand, which has rendered classic so many of the localities in Scotland. The author of Waverley has made it the scene of a striking incident in one of his novels—"Rob Roy," and has bestowed upon it no small portion of those descriptive powers, which he beyond all his contemporaries, seemed to be gifted. No one who has read "Rob Roy" —and who of taste has not?—but will recall to his recollection that it was to this very crypt that Andrew Fairservice, led Francis Osbaldistone, that they might listen to "the real saveur of doctrine" rather than to the "caulrife hewark—carnal mortality; as dead and as fusionless as roe leaves at Yule," which according to Andrew, was going on in the upper part of the building. Having ascended from the Crypt, and before taking leave of the Cathedral, perhaps the most interesting modern addition which will attract the eye, will be a beautiful white marble monument to the officers and men of the 78th Highlanders, who fell in action during the Crimean campaign. As one gazes at this tribute to those noble men, he cannot but think of their noble courage, and how bravely they upheld their country's honor.—Above the monument is placed their tattered colors of this fine regiment; little of them are left, but they indeed speak of "many a well-fought day."

Around the Cathedral is the ancient burying-ground, where, for upwards of a thousand years, have been deposited the worthies of Glasgow. The very earth is evidently raised higher from the heaps of dead laid to rest there. In one part the ground is quite paved with grave stones (this is the old style of monuments), bearing various inscriptions, in another the grassy heaps lie close together. How appalling is the contrast between the bustle and activity all around, and of this death and repose. None intrude here save some visitor like myself, pondering over the ancient tombstones, and reading the simple memorials or pious ejaculations engraven thereon. At the North side of the Cathedral is a tablet, erected in more peaceful times, to the memory of the Covenanters, who, in 1684, were hanged in Glasgow. Their bodies are buried under it. The inscription concludes with these homely lines,—

"These nine, with others in this yard,
Whose heads and bodies were not spar'd;
Their testimonies fixed to bury,
Cans'd beat the drums then in great fury;
They'll know at resurrection day
To murder saints was no sweet play."

Not far from this tablet is pointed out the spot where, in 1538, two men were burnt at the stake for having espoused the doctrines of the Reformation, then beginning to spread.

In August, 1849, Her Majesty the Queen visited the Cathedral, and was deeply impressed with its beauty and antiquity, and a day or two after my visit, the beautiful Empress "Eugenie" spent some time within its walls. As one looks at this venerable and magnificent building, he cannot help wishing that others more beautiful in the land were not spared to grace the land. I have thus given a brief sketch of the Cathedral, and I trust that it may be interesting to your readers. I had hoped to have embraced *everything* connected with Glasgow in one letter, but I find that to be impossible.

F. W. C.

THREE YEARS' LABOUR on THE BIBLE.

OLD TESTAMENT.

Number of books, 39.
Number of chapters, 929.
Number of verses, 23,214.
Number of words, 592,439.
Number of letters, 2,728,100.
The middle book is Proverbs.
The middle verse would be 2 Chron. xx 17, if there were a verse more, and verse 18, if there were a verse less.
The word "and" occurs 35,543 times.
The word "Jehovah" occurs 6,855 times.
The shortest verse is Chron. i. 25.
The 21st verse of the 7th chap. of Ezra contains all the alphabet.
The 19th chap. 2nd Kings and the 37th chap. of Isaiah are alike.

NEW TESTAMENT.

Number of books, 27.
Number of chapters, 260.
Number of verses, 7,959.
Number of words, 181,253.
Number of letters, 838,380.
The middle book, 2 Thess.
The middle chapter, Rom. xiii. if there were a chapter less, and the xiv. if a chapter more.
The middle verse Acts xvii. and 17.
The shortest verse John xi. 35.

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

Number of books, 66.
Number of chapters, 1,189.
Number of verses, 31,173.
Number of words, 773,697.
Number of letters, 3,566,480.
The middle chapter and least in the Bible is Psalm cxvii.
The middle verse in the Bible is Psalm cxviii. 8.

The spontaneous gifts of Heaven are of high value, but the strength of perseverance is the prize.

If some man's bodies were put straighter than their minds they would be crooked enough to make hoops of, even now.

He who can suppress a moment's anger may prevent many days' sorrow.

A man with an intemperate habit of talking, is generally one who is full of himself, and has no room for anything else; he is like a vessel filled to the brim, which will hold no more than it contains.

For the Examiner.

ARISTOCRATIC AIRS AND TITLES, on MODERN DANDYISM.

The adjective standing at the head of this article, according to McCrea of Glasgow, in his Dictionary of Derivatives, signifies the *best*; and hence it is applied to those who are supposed to belong to the higher ranks in society. In its primitive meaning it signifies the *best* of anything; but your readers who have lived 20 or 30 years in the world will have long ago perceived that the term in our day refers chiefly to the sons of wealth. I have read of a servant girl who married a baronet, and, therefore, was a *lady of title*, and after his death was united to a merchant, but did not want her dignity, because he was poor. Sensible people laugh at titles if they are not accompanied by something more substantial than the possession of wealth. The possession of wealth, however, is, in the estimation of many, *the one thing needful*. "A poor Lord or Squire," is a kind of spadescript in this world, whom he can throw, and at whom every one simpers. This poor do, not like to call him brother, because he has the misfortune to have a title, and the rich *reptant* cannot own him because he has no money. We have known the cards of the nobility left at the house of a rich "cotton Lord," in Scotland, whose father was a poor plebian, and yet this corseted "mortal" drove past the doors of men of his own order, whose acres had diminished, and whose purse was low. And do we not find the same spirit manifested by editors and contributors of not a few obscure Canadian newspapers, remarkable only for *scurrility* and the advocacy of every kind of *political dishonesty*. These facts demonstrate how unhealthy is the state of society, and what a deal of work there is for moral reformers to do before we shall have the minds of men so manly and *noble* that they will deem the mere possession of titles and wealth things that will not elevate the truly good, and useless to those who are foolish, wicked and depraved. You may have all the intelligence of a Newton, and the piety and benevolence of an angel, you may have "all faith and knowledge," yet, in the estimation of many in Canada West, if you have not money, you are *nothing*. Hence, in many circles among us, we have as much *caste* as in India. It is amazing how soon some persons, originally of very mean parents, after they have obtained the possession of a few hundred dollars, or a new bonnet with a few ribbons on, begin to play the Lord and Lady over those better educated and more respectably reared, but who are not so rich or so smartly clad as themselves. But the best of the joke is, that many of these folks who are so monstrously haughty because rich by *mean and dishonest* tricks, or are wearing robes that are *not paid for*. The tailor and shoemaker swell with pride when they look on the humble ditcher. The man who deals in silks and cottons, and he whose profits are derived from the sales of teas, &c., are higher in their own estimation than those "vulgar" mechanics, farmers, &c., who have not like them succeeded in making a fortune. Did you ever in your time, Mr. Editor, light upon one of those *should be* gentlemen with which, in our day, every town and city in Canada is crowded.—Observe how, in peacock fashion, he struts about, and with what a dignified air he looks down upon his more humble fellow-mortal. Poor fellow! his neck and chin are so stiff that he moves body and head together at the same time. He is so near to a machine, and stoops and turns with such aristocratic difficulty, that one might imagine him made of cast iron. This aristocratic spirit is a desolating thing, and thousands of the children of men have been ruined by it. As soon as it enters the soul of its victim, then farewell to humanity, to reason, to justice, to benevolence and brotherhood, to religion, aye, even to nature and natural affections. What Addison, in the *Spectator*, wrote concerning the foibles of British society, in his day, is as truly applicable to many in our's in Canada West. I refer to the story of the "Mole Hill;" it is truly sarcastic, but not the less true. Its perusal will be beneficial to all, but more especially to those bipeds who pride themselves on the possession of wealth, when everything more solid and elevating is wanting.

C. S. D.

Otonabee, Feb. 22, 1861.

For the Examiner.

N. MONAGHAN INTELLECTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

The inaugral lecture of the season, under the auspices of this Society, was delivered in the Town Hall, Monaghan, on Wednesday evening, the 16th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Allen, of Millbrook; subject, "*Old age; source of its uncomfortable and defective.*" The chair was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Elsie, and a large and respectable assembly was present, who seemed to appreciate the excellent address.

For upwards of an hour and a quarter the lecturer held the attention of his audience. He commenced by saying that if he were to say many others of the reputation he would not have been there that evening. As numerous engagements up to the time of his starting, prevented him giving the subject that study which it required. But before he concluded, the large assembly present were evidently quite satisfied that although the lecturer might not have spent as long time as he considered necessary in preparation, he came well prepared.

This was the third consecutive time that the esteemed and learned gentleman gave the opening address of the Association, and although, you have kindly opened your columns for such communications, I regret very much their passing duties have prevented me from giving an outline of an address which I feel must certainly would be read with pleasure by those interested in the progress of the Association. I trust of the gentleman, that in point of ability, correctness of perception of nature, elevated sentiments, clearness and perspicuity of language, and ease and force of delivery, it fully equalled, if not excelled, any of his former lectures.

On Wednesday, the 23rd ult., the Rev. M. Clemenli, of Peterborough, delivered a lecture at the Hall, under the auspices of the Society, subject "Patriotism." He commenced by stating that although unaccustomed to appear before the public in his ministerial capacity, this was the first time he attempted to deliver a public lecture. The history of all nations, from the earliest ages down to the present time, was interrogated in order to show the benefits which mankind have derived from Patriotism.—Amongst the heroines named, Joan of Arc, the maid of Saragossa, and Florence Nightingale, stood prominent. The lecture was very instructive, but it would be vain to attempt to give a fair impression of it in brief; I would wish to take it *in extenso*. Indeed, I am of the opinion that we have no little cause for congratulating ourselves, not only for securing a lecture from the reverend gentleman, but particularly in bringing him forth to occupy a new position, the duties of which he seems so well qualified to discharge.

It had been announced that the platform would be open, on Wednesday evening, the 30th, to the members of the Association, and, in addition, that Mr. John Kennedy, of Peterboro', would deliver a short address on the benefits of Music. The evening was very stormy, which prevented the Hall from being as well filled as usual. Mr. Kennedy's address was stripped of those technicalities which frequently confuse the uninitiated; and assisted by the Masters Kennedy, established the truth of his proposition by performing some well selected pieces in good style, which were well received by the audience. Some of the members of the Society spoke during the evening, when they adverted to the value of time, the changes which it produces, especially upon ourselves; the benefits of engaging in the study of history, geography, geology, astronomy, philosophy, and physiology. A most agreeable evening was brought to a conclusion by singing the National Anthem.

North Monaghan, Feb. 24.

TAKING HIM AT HIS WORD.

The people of Niagara have an interesting little dispute about church matters just now. Dr. McMurry is the rector of St. Mark's (Episcopal) Church, in that town, several of the pew-holders of which have neglected to pay their pew-rent for the past year; and the worthy doctor, although well able to live without the money, has been extremely sharp in his "dunning." All remonstrances, however, failed to bring the defaulters to the mark, and as a last resort, the worthy man sent for the Rural Dean, the Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Thorold, to exhort him to bring the grumblers or moneyless ones "to law." Dr. F. preached a tremendous sermon against defaulting church members, telling the congregation that there was one of two ways of settling the matter—either for those to pay up, or close the church, and allow the glebe to pay off the debt, which will take two or three years.—The congregation were a little surprised at the tenor of the reverend gentleman's remarks, and on Monday following a vestry meeting was called when it was voted unanimously to close the church, and allow the glebe to do what the rector required, viz: pay up the indebtedness of this church, or they did not, they said, believe in keeping a "machine" which would not pay running expenses.—*St. Catherine's Journal.*

THE CUP OF COLD WATER.

A young Englishwoman was sent to France to be educated in a Huguenot school in Paris. A few evenings before the first massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, she and some of her young companions were taking a walk in some part of the city where there were sentinels placed on the walls. When a soldier is on guard, he must not leave his post until he is relieved, that is, until another soldier comes to take his place. One of the soldiers, as the ladies passed him, besought them to have the charity to bring him a little water, adding that he was very ill, and that it would be as much as his life was worth, to go and fetch it himself. The ladies walked on, much offended at the man for presuming to speak to them, all but the Englishwoman, whose compassion was moved, and who, leaving her party, procured some water and brought it to the soldier. He begged her to tell him her name and place of abode, and this she did. When she rejoined her companions, some blamed and others ridiculed her, but they soon had reason to impress what they had not been equally compassionate, for the grateful soldier cautioned us the night of the massacre, to save the young Englishwoman, while all the other inhabitants of the house she dwelt in were killed.

BURGLARS DEFEATED BY A PARROT.

For centuries gems have held a place in the halls of fame, an ornament of the coronets rendered by some of their family to ancient Rome. The parrots have contemporaneous publicity in the same line of notoriety. The pets of Mr. John Hutchinson, of Camden, N. J., has done service of the most unique, especially as a protector. On Saturday night there burglars broke into the house, and, as they came just on the point of securing the plate, they heard a loud voice exclaim, "pass up, boys, I see you! John, bring my revolver!" They made one rush for the window, and in their precipitation got into the yard of a neighbour who had a large dog. A great noise over the roofs, and the police combating, the of the three were soon captured.

One day some time ago, about thirty years ago, the Rector of a country parish in Scotland, visiting the Province of Dumfries, found the house of a poor, respected man, who had been confined to his bed for some time, and was then dying. Perceiving that the man was in a state of mind which required the consolations of religion, he began to converse with him on the subject, and found that he was entirely ignorant of the way of salvation. He therefore explained to him the plan of redemption, and the method of obtaining the pardon of sin, and the favour of God. The dying man listened with attention, and when the minister had finished, he said, "Sir, I am very much obliged to you for your kindness, and for the information you have given me; I am sorry that I have lived so long in ignorance, and that I have not known these things before; but I am now old, and I am going to die, and I hope that God will have mercy upon me, for the sake of Jesus Christ, whom you have told me of."

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

London, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

My Lords and Gentlemen:—It is with great satisfaction that I again meet you in Parliament, and have recourse to your assistance and advice. My relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory, and I trust that the continuation of the powers of Europe will prevent any interruption of the general peace.

Events of great importance are taking place in Italy. Believing that the Italians ought to be left to settle their own affairs, I have not thought it right to exercise any active interference in those matters. Papers on the subject will be laid before you.

I announced to you at the close of the session of Parliament that the atrocities which had been committed in Syria had induced me to concert with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the Prince Regent of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia in entering into an engagement with the Sultan, by which temporary assistance was to be afforded to the Sultan for the purpose of establishing peace in that part of his dominions.

That assistance has been afforded by a body of French troops, who have been sent to Syria as representing the allied powers. The Sultan has also placed a considerable artillery force in Syria under the direction of an able officer, and I trust that tranquility will be re-established in that province and that the object of the convention will have been fully attained. I announced to you also at the close of the last session of Parliament that the Pacific overtures which my envoy to China had made to the Imperial government at Pekin having led to a satisfactory result, my naval and military forces and those of my ally, the Emperor of France, were to advance toward the Northern provinces of China for the purpose of supporting the just demands of the allied powers, and that the Earl of Elgin had been sent to China as special ambassador to treat with the Chinese government.

I am glad to inform you that the operations of the allied forces have been attended with complete success.

After the capture of the forts at the mouth of the Peiho and several engagements with the Chinese army, the allied forces became masters of the imperial city of Pekin, and the Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros the ambassador of the French, were enabled to obtain an honorable and satisfactory settlement of all the matters in dispute. Throughout the operations and negociations which followed them, the commanders and ambassadors of the allied powers acted with most friendly concert. Papers on this subject will be laid before you.

The state of my Indian territories is progressively improving, and I trust that their financial condition will gradually partake of the general amendment.

An insurrection of a portion of the natives of New Zealand has interrupted the peace of that colony, but I hope that the measures which have been taken will speedily suppress these disturbances and enable my government to concert such arrangements as may prevent their recurrence.

Serious differences have arisen within the states of the North American Union. It is impossible for me to look without great concern upon any events which can affect the happiness and welfare of a people nearly allied to my subjects by recent and closely connected with them by the most intimate and friendly relations. My heartfelt wish is that these differences may be susceptible of satisfactory adjustment. The interest which I take in the well-being of the people of the United States cannot but be increased by the kind and cordial reception given by them to the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to the continent of America.

I am glad to take this opportunity of expressing my warm appreciation of their loyalty and attachment to my person and those manifested by my Canadian and other North American subjects on the occasion of the residence of the Prince of Wales among them.

I have concluded with the Emperor of the French a convention supplementary to the treaty of commerce of the 23rd of Jan 1860, and in furtherance of the object of that treaty I have also concluded with the King of Sardinia a convention for the reciprocal protection of copyright. These conventions will be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you, and they have been framed with a due regard to economy of several branches of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

Measures will be placed before you for the consolidation of important parts of the criminal law—for the improvement of the law of bankruptcy and insolvency; for removing more easy the transfer of lands; for establishing a uniform system of rating in England and Wales, and for the general purposes of public usefulness.

I confidently commit the great care of my empire to your wisdom and care, and fervently pray that the blessings of the Almighty may attend your councils and guide your deliberations to the attainment of the object of my constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of my people.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

Paris, Feb. 4.

The French Chambers were opened at 12 o'clock by the Emperor, who delivered the following speech:—

Messieurs les Senateurs, Messieurs les Deputes—The speech at the opening of each session restores, in a few words, past acts and future projects. Until to-day this communication, restricted by its nature, did not place my government in sufficiently intimate relations with the great bodies of the state, and these latter were deprived of the faculty of fortifying the government by their public adhesion, or of enlightening it by their counsels. I have decided that every year a general exposition of the situation of the empire shall be placed before you, and that the most important dispositions of diplomacy shall be laid on your tables. You will, also, be able in an address, to manifest your sentiments on the facts which are being accomplished; no longer, as formerly, but a simple paraphrase of the speech from the throne—but a free and sincere expression of your opinions. This modification more amply initiates the country into its own affairs, causes it to become acquainted with those who govern it as well as with those who sit in the Chambers, and, notwithstanding its importance, in no way affects the constitution.

You are aware that formerly the suffrage was restricted. The Chamber of Deputies had, it is true, more extended prerogatives; but the great number of public functionaries by whom it was constituted afforded the government a direct action upon its nominations. The Chamber of Peers also voted the laws; but the majority were liable at every moment to be destroyed by the right of the government to add new members. Besides, the laws were not always discussed sufficiently by their real value, but with a view to the advantage which their adoption or rejection might offer for maintaining or subverting a ministry. Things were like little concerns in the deliberations, the instability in the progress of the government, and the slight amount of useful work accomplished.

Every law is now prepared with care, and matured by a council composed of enlightened men, who give their advice on all the measures to be adopted. The Senate, guardian of the fundamental pact, and whose conservative power only receives its initiative in grave circumstances, examines the laws solely as to their constitutional character; and as a real political court of cassation it is composed of a certain number of members which cannot be exceeded. The Corps Legislatif does not, it is true, interfere in all the details of the administration, but is directly appointed by universal suffrage, and does not count among its members any public functionaries. It discusses the laws with the most entire liberty. If they are not approved of, it is a notification which the government takes into account; but this rejection does not shake the government, does not arrest the progress of affairs, and does not oblige the sovereign to take for counsellors men who do not enjoy his confidence.

Such are the present differences between the present constitution and the one which preceded the revolution of February.

You will, gentlemen, during the voting of the address, closely enter into all discussions according to the measures of their gravity, in order that you may afterwards be able to devote yourselves to the affairs of the country; for if the former claim a profound and conscientious examination, the interests of the country are in their turn important for prompt action.

On the eve of more detailed explanations, I shall confine myself to summarily reviewing what has been done at home and abroad.

In the interior all measures taken tend to augment agricultural, industrial and commercial production. The increasing dearness of everything is the inevitable consequence of a growing prosperity; but, at least, we were obliged to make the articles of primary necessity as cheap as possible. It is with this object that we have diminished the duties on those articles, have signed a treaty of commerce with England, have conceived the project of concluding others with neighboring countries, and have everywhere facilitated the means of communication and transport. In order to realize these economic reforms we have hitherto at our ease had to renounce ninety millions of our annual revenue. Nevertheless the budget, as I informed you last year, will be presented to you balanced without its being necessary to have recourse either to the creation of new imposts or to public credit.

The changes which have taken place in the administration of Algeria have placed the superior direction of affairs in the midst of the population. The illustrious services of the marshal who has been placed at the head of the colony, are sure guarantees of order and prosperity.

As regards the exterior, I have endeavored to prove, in my relations with foreign powers, that France sincerely desires peace; and that, without renouncing a legitimate influence, she does not pretend to interfere in any place where her interests are not concerned; and finally, that if she sympathizes with all that is great and noble she does not hesitate to condemn everything which violate international right and justice.

Events difficult to be foreseen have combined in Italy to complicate a state of things already embarrassed. My government, agreeing with its allies, has considered that the best means of obviating the greatest dangers was to have recourse to the principle of non-intervention, which leaves each country master of its destiny, localizes questions, and prevents them from degenerating into European conflicts. I certainly am not ignorant that this system possesses the inconvenience of appearing to authorize many grievous excesses. Extreme views would prefer another course: some that France would participate in and make common cause with every revolution, others that France should place herself at the head of a general reaction. I will not allow myself to be diverted from my path by these opposite inducements.

It is sufficient for the greatness of the country that its rights be maintained in the quarters in which they are incontestable, to defend its honor wherever it may be attacked, and to afford its support where it is supplicated by a just cause.

It is thus that we have maintained our rights in causing the occupation of the cession of Savoy and Nice. These provinces are now irrevocably united to France.

It is thus that to avenge our honor in the extreme East, our flag, united with that of Great Britain, floats victoriously over the walls of Pekin, and that the cross, the emblem of Christian civilization, again surmounts in the capital of China the temples of our religion which have been closed more than a century.

It is thus in the name of humanity our troops have gone to Syria, in virtue of a European convention, in order to protect the Christians against a blind fanaticism.

At Rome I have considered it necessary to increase the garrison, when the security of the Holy Father appeared to be threatened.

I have sent my fleet to Gaeta, at the moment when it seemed that it must be the last refuge of the King of Naples. After having allowed it to remain there for months I withdrew it. However worthy of sympathy might be a royal misfortune so nobly defended, the presence of our war vessels obliged us to depart every day from the system of neutrality which I had proclaimed, and gave rise to erroneous interpretations. But you know that in politics one hardly believes in the possibility of a purely disinterested step.

Such is a rapid exposition of the general situation. Let my apprehension therefore be dissipated, and let confidence be re-established. Why should not commercial and industrial affairs assume a new development. My firm resolution is not to enter into any conflict in which the cause of France should not be based on right and justice. What, then, have we to fear? Can a united and compact nation, numbering forty millions of souls, fear to be drawn into struggles the aim of which she could not approve; or to be provoked by any menace whatever? The first virtue of a people is to have confidence in itself, and not to allow itself to be disturbed by imaginary alarms. Let us, then, calmly regard the future in a full consciousness of our strength, as well as of our honorable intentions. Let us engage, without exaggerated pre-occupations, in the development of the germs of the prosperity that Providence places in our hands.

☞ On Monday night last, about midnight, a fire broke out in the three-story brick block, Bonaventure, owned by Mr. M'Murray, adjoining the old Montreal Bank Building, and before it could be checked, the entire block became a mass of ruins. The premises were occupied by Wm. M'Murray's Dry Goods Store, Mr. John M'Murray's Grocery, Miss Sinclair's Millinery and Fancy Goods establishment, and Mr. Marshall Foster's Harness and Saddle Shop.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT SEA.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.—We have to record the entire destruction by fire of the Mary Carson, 692 tons burthen, bound from Charleston to this port, and having on board a large quantity of cotton and five hundred barrels resin.

The particulars of the disaster have been brought by the ship Henry Brigham, Capt. Potter, which arrived here from Savannah last evening, having on board Capt. Jones and the crew of the ill-fated vessel. The captain of the ship Henry Brigham, reports that on Wednesday January 16, about one o'clock, a. m., when in lat. 42 N., and long. 42 W., they saw a light S. E. Thinking it might be some ship in distress, they bore away and run for the light until nearly half past two o'clock, when the light disappearing, they again put the ship on her course.

Shortly afterwards, however, the light flashed up a second time, when Capt. Porter decided to ascertain the cause, and again bore away in the direction of the light. At five a. m. he became satisfied that it was a ship on fire, and in an hour and a half afterwards they came up to the burning vessel. At that time the top sides and decks were all burnt, and the whole centre of the ship was one mass of flame. The masts were lying under the lee of the vessel, and as the Henry Brigham passed her bows the stern fell in with a tremendous crash. Subsequently, at about a mile from the burning vessel, they saw a boat, and stood for it, and on coming up to the boat they found that it contained the first officer, the carpenter, and a seaman, belonging to the british barque Mary Carson, which was the vessel on fire.

Shortly afterwards they came up to another boat, containing Capt. Jones and thirteen others, being the crew of the ill-fated vessel, all of whom they took on board.—They learned from Captain Jones that the Mary Carson, which was the property of Messrs J. S. De Wolfe & Co., of this town, was on her passage from Charleston to this port, having on board 2,257 bales of upland cotton, 150 bales of sea island cotton, and 500 brls. of resin. The vessel took fire shortly before midnight on Tuesday, Jan. 15, when every exertion was made to subdue it, but without effect. The combustible nature of the cargo on board caused the flames to spread rapidly, and in less than an hour after the fire first broke out the boats were lowered, and the captain and crew were compelled to abandon the ship.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

The Espoir, screw, commander S. Douglas, succeeded in capturing a valuable prize on the 4th Dec. last. The Espoir was on her way to Ascension under canvass, and had arrived within 200 miles of the island, but being rather to leeward steam was got up to get her into the anchorage. The commander had just finished taking his sights at noon (the master being sick,) when the man who was at the mast head reported a sail on the weather bow. The commander went below and fixed the position of the ship to his observations. On coming again on deck and looking at the stranger he was seen suddenly to change his course. "Starboard!" "Go on full speed!" were the orders given on board the Espoir, and the little vessel was in her chase, the stranger heating his wind and taking in his studding sails.

At 3 20 p.m. the Espoir was up with the chase and captured her. She proved to be the barque Clara Windsor, of New York, without colors or papers, 260 tons burthen, 720 slaves stated by her crew to be on board, with a crew of fourful looking miscreants, 23 in number. The prize crew were taken out of her and placed on board the Espoir, while Lieutenant Stevenson with twelve of the Espoir's crew, took charge of the prize and commenced beating their way up to Ascension. The Espoir kept on under steam, but her engines broke down the same night, and it was consequently a week before she reached the island.

The prize arrived two days afterwards, short of water, and with twenty deaths among her cargo. This latter must be regarded as a small average, when it is considered that the slave deck of the ship on which these 720 human beings had been packed was only four feet in height. The prize was supplied with water and sent on from Ascension to Sierra Leone for adjudication. Slaves at Cuba were stated to be fetching six hundred dollars each, therefore the Clara Windsor's freight represented a market value of £86,400.

The cost of the "article" was $60 each, or £3000. £5 10s per head is allowed for each slave captured by our cruisers and delivered alive, and half that sum for each slave who may die after the capture of the vessel. The proceeds of the sale of the vessel's stores and outfit are reckoned in the present instance to cover the expenses, leaving the sum allowed for the hull to be added to the spoil to be shared by the lucky captors.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

From the London News.

We regret to observe that the complaints of slackness in various departments of trade are rather increasing than diminishing.—Although with the cessation of the foreign drain of gold, and with the improvement in the American exchange, the prospects of the money market have decidedly brightened, there are many considerations of an adverse character in operation at present. Amongst these are the high rate of discount, the extreme caution which prevails in monied circles, the numerous failures in the Greek and Levant trade, and the withholding of orders for our manufactures from America. The latter is perhaps the most important of all its effects. The consolatory view to be taken is, that on the pecuniary position of America becomes easy her trade with this country will resume, at least to some extent, its ordinary channels. Enterprise must be checked as long as political disquiet prevails in the United States; but as the great bulk of the articles which the Americans take from us are pre-eminently articles of utility, it stands to reason that, so long as they have the pecuniary ability to procure them—and their ability is at present undoubted—they will continue to do so. It will probably be different with France, the consumption of whose silks, and other luxurious and fanciful productions may be rigorously curtailed in America, at the time when no one knows what trouble the future may bring forth. Meanwhile, it is to be observed that manufacturing industry in this country, despite all the immediate drawbacks, is at present far more active than it is in America or France. Our security lies in the multitude of our customers. While our trade with America is momentarily dull, and that with the Levant disorganized, the Australian markets appear to be in a fair way of recovery from their long depression, and those of China and Japan are hopefully opening.

☞ The dwelling house of Peter Finney near Kemptville, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 16th inst. No furniture saved. The family barely escaped with their lives. No insurance.

A PARALLEL TO THE ANDERSON CASE.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE OF A WELSH SAILOR ENSLAVED IN SPAIN.

The Anderson case, which is exciting so much attention in England and Canada, finds a parallel in the history of a Welsh sailor, a slave in spain. The incidents are related in Motley's "History of the New Netherlands." He represents the Spanish Armada as tossed about in a severe storm, in the Bay of Biscay, this Armada having on board numerous English mariners as galley slaves, and says:—

"There were those in the Armada, however, to whom the storm was a blessing—David Gwynn, a Welsh mariner, had sat in the Spanish hulks, a wretched galley-slave—as a prisoner of war—for more than eleven years, hoping year after year for a chance of escape from bondage. He sat now among the rowers of the great galley, the Vanzea, one of the humblest instruments by which the subjugation of his native land to Spain and Rome was to be effected. Very naturally, among the ships which suffered in the gale were the four unwieldy galleys—a squadron of four under Don Diego de Medrano—with their enormous turrets at stem and stern, and their low and open waists.—The chapels, pulpits and gilded mahogany proved of little avail in a hurricane. The Diana, largest of the four, went down with all hands; the Princess was laboring severely in the trough of the sea, and the Vanzea was likewise in imminent danger. So the master of the galley asked the Welsh slave, who had far more experience in seamanship than he possessed himself, if it was possible to save the vessel.

"Gwynn saw an opportunity for which he had been waiting for eleven years. He was ready to improve it. He pointed out to the captain the hopelessness of attempting to overtake the Armada. They should go down, he said, as the Diana had already done, and as the Princess was likely at any moment to do, unless they took in every rag of sail, and they did their best to gain the nearest port. But in order that the rowers might exert themselves to the utmost, it was necessary that the soldiers who were a useless incumberance on deck, should go below. Then only could the ship be properly handled. The captain, anxious to save his ship and his life, consented.—Most of the soldiers were sent beneath the hatches; a few were ordered to sit on the benches among the slaves. Now there had been a secret understanding for many days among these unfortunate men, nor were they wholly without weapons.

"They had been accustomed to make tooth-picks and other trifling articles for sale out of broken sword-blades and other refuse bits of steel. There was not a man among them who had not thus provided himself with a secret stiletto. At first Gwynn occupied himself with arrangements for weathering the gale. So soon, however, as the ship was made comparatively easy, he looked around him, suddenly threw down his cap, and raised his head to the rigging. It was a preconcerted signal.—The next instant he stabbed the captain to the heart, while each one of the galley-slaves killed the soldier nearest him, then rushing below, they surprised and overpowered the rest of the troops, and put them all to death."

In other words, to get free from slavery [and by the laws of Spain they were slaves] they killed every soldier. Anderson killed the man who *tried to keep him a slave.*—Dr. Mothey proceeds:—

"Coming again upon deck, David Gwynn deserted the fourth galley of the Squadron called the *Royal*, commanded by Commodore Medrado in person, bearing down upon them before the wind. It was obvious that the Vanzea was already an object of suspicion. 'Comrades,' said Gwynn 'God has given us liberty, and by our courage we must prove ourselves worthy of the boon.' As he spoke there came a broadside from the galley Royal, which killed 9 of his crew. David, nothing daunted, laid his ship close alongside of the Royal, with such a shock that the timbers quivered again. Then at the head of his liberated slaves, now thoroughly armed, he dashed on board the galley, and after a furious conflict, in which he was assisted by the slaves of the Royal succeeded in mastering the vessel and putting all the Spanish soldiers to death.—This done, the combined rowers, welcomed Gwynn as their deliverer from an abject slavery which seemed their lot for life, willingly accepted his orders. The gale had meantime abated, and the two galleys well conducted by the experienced and intrepid Welshman, made their way to the coast of France and landed at Bayonne on the 31st, dividing among them the property found on board the two galleys. Thence, by land, the fugitives, 406 in number—Frenchmen, Spaniards, Englishmen, Turks and Moors made their way to Rochelle."

Gwynn was never returned to slavery. Henry of Navarre rewarded him for his bravery, and the English court commended his actions.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

A San Francisco correspondent narrates the following concerning the daring attempt of a number of desperadoes to escape from jail:—

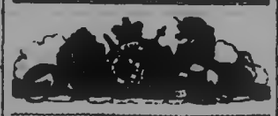
Some thirty convicts in our State Prison paid, last week, a costly tribute to the liberty that they adore for oil. Seldom have convicts essayed to obtain their freedom under more desperate discouragements. A watercart was just passing outward through the gate of the high wall that surrounds the yard, when suddenly these 30 made a desperate rush for the open gate. There were three guards by the gate, and Sheriff Kinnard, of Sutter County, who had just lodged a prisoner at the office, stood near them.—The convicts divided into four squads, and each squad sustained a freeman to use in the fight, as a shield from the shots of the guards on the wall. The ringleader picked up the Sheriff, and throwing him over his shoulder, wore him as a Digger wears a papoose.

The Sheriff, finding all his struggles vain, finally threw his own cloak over the face of his "old man of the sea," when he was dropped like a hot potatoe. But once coming upon another armed guard, the convict shouldered him, and was making good time when a shot in the rear stretched him dead upon the ground. The officers of the prison, meanwhile, had picked up their arms, and were giving chase to the fugitives, whose numbers would have been indefinitely increased if a trusty prisoner had not slammed too the gate, and so prevented a general delivery. The officers blazed away as they ran, and with very good effect. Seven men, who had used between them Deputy-Warden Penny, as their cover once fell, the Deputy himself crawling over half in the others, shattering the bones and making it probable that he will lose his arm. When three of the prisoners had been killed, and thirteen others wounded, all but one, who is still missing, of the unharmed wheeled about, surrendered, and were marched back to quarters. Every fellow who engaged in this race for liberty, was a long-term man, and all were Mexicans.

In India a lac of rupees is wealth—here it is poverty.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—W. Redpath.
Fresh Fish—Geo. Mitchell.
Farm for Sale—Margaret Brickley.
Carpenter Wanted.
Lost—Joseph Sedgwick.
Worn Cash—Dr. McKenzie.
Shot Dead—
Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the Town of Peterboro.
Notice—D. I. Pencille.



The Examiner.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1861.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The most important news from the new disunited States is the progress of the President elect, Abraham Lincoln, on his way to the National Capital, Washington, there to be inaugurated President, on 4th of March. It was at first intended that he should take a Southern route, but rumors reaching him of plots of assassination, he subsequently decided to proceed via New York. He accordingly left his home in Springfield, Illinois, on Wednesday of last week, amid the prayers of the people for his safety. In Cincinnati, Ohio, he met with an enthusiastic reception at the hands of men of every political creed. He was induced to speak; he briefly stated his policy to be "No concession, no compromise," and his intention to carry out the articles of the Chicago platform, on which he was elected by the people to the high office he will shortly occupy. From Cincinnati to New York his progress was one grand ovation. At Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, and other places, he was presented with addresses, and great demonstrations paid honor to his presence. At New York his reception was fully up to that of the Prince of Wales, and enthusiasm reached its climax. He quartered at the Astor House, and a public levee took place on the second day of his stay there, when it is said he earned golden opinions from all sorts of men. From New York he proceeded to Philadelphia on his route, where he arrived on Friday last, the 22nd inst., the anniversary of Washington's birth-day, and there he was cordially received by the people, and members of the State Legislature. The day being a holiday in that city, and the condition of the country rendering it a more than ordinary celebration, a grand ceremony took place, in which their distinguished guest was a prominent object. After the raising of the American flag on the liberty pole Mr. Lincoln was called on to speak, when he is reported to have said:

Allusion has been made to the fact—the interesting fact, perhaps we should say—that I for the first time appear at the capital of the great Commercial wealth of Pennsylvania upon the birthday of the Father of his country, in connection with the history of this country. I have already gone through one exceedingly interesting scene this morning in the ceremonies of Philadelphia. Under the high conduct of gentlemen there, I was for the first time allowed the privilege of standing in old Independence Hall—(enthusiastic cheering)—to have a few words addressed to me there and opening up to me an opportunity of expressing with much regret that I had not more time to express something of my own feelings, excited by the occasion, somewhat to harmonize and give shape to the feelings that had been really the feelings of my own life. Besides this, our friends there had provided a magnificent flag of the country. They had arranged it so that I was given the honor of raising it to the head of the staff—[applause]—and when it went up I was pleased that it went up by the strength of my own feeble arm. When, according to the arrangement, the cord was pulled and it floated gloriously to the wind without an accident, in the light glowing sunshine of the morning, I could not help hoping that there was in the entire success of that beautiful ceremony at least something of an omen of what is to come.—[Loud applause.] Nor could I help feeling then, as I often have felt, in the whole of that proceeding I was a very humble instrument. I had not provided the flag, I had not made the arrangements for elevating it to its place, I had but applied a very small portion of my feeble strength in raising it; in the whole transaction I was in the hands of the people who had arranged it, and if I can have the same generous cooperation of the people of the nation, I think the flag of our country may yet be kept flaunting gloriously. [Loud, enthusiastic, and continued cheering.] I reserve for a moment but to repeat some words uttered at the hotel in regard to what has been said about the military support which the general government may expect from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in a proper emergency. To guard against any possible mistake, do I recur to this. It is not with any pleasure that I contemplate the possibility that a necessity may arise in this country for the use of the military arm.—While I am exceedingly gratified to see the manifestation upon your streets of your military force here, and exceedingly gratified at your premise here to use that force upon a proper emergency — while I make these acknowledgments, I desire to repeat, in order to preclude any possible misconstruction, that I do most sincerely hope that we shall have no use for them—(applause)—that it will never become their duty to shed blood, and most especially never to shed fraternal blood. I promise that so far as I may have wishes to direct, if so painful a result shall in anywise be brought about, it shall be through no fault of mine. (Cheers.) Allusion has also been made by one of your honored speakers to some remarks recently made by myself at Pittsburg, in regard to what is supposed to be the especial interest of this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I now wish only to say, in regard to that matter, that the few remarks which I uttered on that occasion were rather carefully worded. I took pains that they should be so. I have seen no occasion to add to them or substract from them. I leave them precisely as they stand—(applause)—adding only now that I am pleased to have no expression from you, gentlemen of Pennsylvania, significant that they are unsatisfactory to you."

How elated must Mr. Lincoln have been at such displays of confidence and respect.

Harrisburg was the next stopping place, and there he was received well. But a scene of a very different description in the drama from anything he had yet experienced on his way was about to be enacted. Mr. Lincoln had quietly gone to rest for the night, when a messenger arrived from Washington with the startling intelligence that an organized plot to assassinate him at or near Baltimore, the following morning, had been discovered. There was no time for delay, as a special train was soon at his service; and disguised, wearing a military cloak and a cloth cap, he was hurried to the station, and before the time at which it was understood he was to leave Harrisburg, he was safe in Washington, under the protection of Gen. Winfield Scott. From what has subsequently transpired it is evident that a deep-laid, diabolical scheme to assassinate the President elect was arranged, and had it not been for the Providential discovery he would have perished at the hands of his fiendish enemies.

This is the way affairs progress in the model Republic, and what the end will be no man can foretell. Mr. Lincoln seems determined to stand firm to the Constitution and the Union, and to put down Rebellion, and in this he will be supported by a large party at the North. The South on the other hand has formed a separate Confederacy, elected a President and Vice, and are determined to resist to the death all attempts of the Republican Government to rule there. Soon we may hear of the breaking out of a bloody civil war in the United States; even now that war may have commenced. Let us be thankful we are not involved in its awful consequences.

THE ELECTION IN GREY.

The result of the election in the County of Grey is looked forward to anxiously by all parties. Hon. J. C. Morrison, Solicitor General West, is the Ministerial candidate; Mr. Purdy, a native of the County, is on the Opposition ticket, and Mr. N. C. Gowan is the nominee of the Orange Conservative party. The constituency is the one rendered vacant by the disappearance of Mr. Hogan, and has heretofore been considered a ministerial stronghold. At the nomination Mr. Purdy had the show of hands, but the friends of the other candidates regard the fact as no evidence of the feeling throughout the County. It will be remembered that Mr. Morrison was twice rejected in 1858; the office of Solicitor General becoming vacant, he was called into the Cabinet without being the representative of any constituency, about a year ago, and much indignation resulted thereby. The Opposition make it a test of the strength of the Ministry in the West, and it is accepted as such by many ministerialists. A day or two more will decide the contest, and we will not be much surprised to learn that the Solicitor General of the Cartier-McDonald Government has been rooted for the third time.

SCHOOL LECTURE IN ASHBURNHAM.

The Rev. J. S. Douglas having been appointed Local School Superintendent for the village of Ashburnham delivered the Annual Lecture required by Law on Wednesday, 20th inst.

F. H. Armstrong, Esq., was called to the Chair.

The subject of the Lecture was "The advantages of commencing one's education at a Common School." The lecturer after remarking that one may learn from contrast as well as from comparison, and that then the size of the pitcher he brought would be the amount he would carry away, proceeded to lay it down as a reasonable opinion derived from the "nursery" and the small beginnings of the greatest men, that small beginnings in learning are always best; that this opinion is supported by experience, the best scholars at Academies and Colleges being upon the average from country schools, or one-teacher schools in Towns; that the rate of progress at School is found to be nearly double in the early stages in these than in multiple-teacher schools; and that the reasons are sufficient to account for the rate of progress and the results, and to sustain the principle founded on analogy. In regard to the School, the simplicity of the plan which is "read and read on," "write and write on," without that confusion of memory which arises from a complicated plan—the direct teaching of a master, whom the child respects and loves, and who pours his knowledge straight and gently into their narrow capacities, and his presence ever near to keep their minds steadily yet lightly at work; the steady head of the older scholars' industry, the greater influence of an example immediately in advance, the kindly feelings between brothers and sisters, thus infused into a school, and the moral power which it exerts; the unbroken line of progress; the continuous emulation upwards from the youngest to the oldest like a chain of cutters on a track; and above all the liberty and self-reliance and personal effort that are exercised—and the robust health enjoyed—are powerful reasons why the punished mind thus developed and trained, should eventually rise to greater eminence than when the opposite combination of things prevailed.

Then, with the illustrations, filled up an hour, at the close of which the lecturer concluded with urging upon the young people, more of whom were present than their parents, the necessity of taking advantage of their favorable opportunities for improvement, because many so situated turned out dunces after all, as unless their eyes were opened they would not see at noonday, they would not learn anything though they should travel the wide world over.

After a vote of thanks, the lecturer intimated that he would, God-willing, give another Lecture on Education about the same time next year. (Com.

☞ The Railway.—The first train of cars since the late accident arrived here yesterday. The line is now clear and the prospects are that there will be no more obstructions by snow for the remainder of the season.

☞ We understand that Rev. Lansdale Taylor will deliver a course of lectures on "Syria and the Holy Land," in the Wesleyan Chapel here, commencing on Saturday evening next.

☞ The sale of tavern license has been fixed at $70; shop license same as last year.

Town Council.

Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

The Council met. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Messrs. Toole, McDonald, Ormond, Dickson, Bradfield, Eastland, Mahaney, Ryan, Chamberlain, Monaghan, Kennedy and Stevenson.

Applications from T. J. Heathers and Thos. Beavis for the office of Collector for the present year, were laid on the table.

A communication from the Attorney General addressed to the Town Treasurer in reference to the shilling in the £, due by the Municipality to the Municipal Loan Fund, was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition from several business men in Peterboro in reference to the toll on wheat, asking the Council to remove the same, was referred to a special Committee.

A petition from Mrs. A. McDonald asking assistance from the Council was referred to the committee on Charities.

A petition from several tavern-keepers asking the Council to reduce the price of Licenses was laid on the table.

Sundry accounts were presented and referred to Finance Committee.

The By-law appointing certain officers was read a first and second times. The blank was filled up by the names of Thos. Hutchinson, Thos. White, jr., W. A. Scott, and Wm. Eastland. The blank for Collector was filled up with the name of T. J. Heathers. The By-law was read a third time.

The License By-law was read a first, second and third times and passed.

Moved by Mr. Ormond, seconded by Mr. McDonald,—That a special committee of this Council consisting of Messrs. Dickson, Stevenson, the Mayor, Ryan and Chamberlain and the mover, be authorized to treat with Mr. Green, the Lessee of the Market Tolls, and ascertain on what terms they can arrive at with him regarding the Tolls on wheat, prayed for by a petition this evening.—*Carried.*

The Council then adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1861.

The Council met.

A report from the special Committee appointed last night to consider the petition of the business men in regard to wheat, was read and adopted.

Mr. Chamberlain introduced a By-law to impose a tax on dogs. The By-law was passed.

A By-law to rescind that part of the Market By-law imposing toll on wheat brought into Market, was read a first time.

The Council adjourned.

TESTIMONIAL.

At the close of Mr Pencille's first course of lessons last night, the following testimonial was presented to him by his scholars:

"We having received Mr. Pencille's course of instructions in this Town deem a public expression of our unqualified approbation of his peculiar method of teaching Writing, due alike to his abilities and persevering attention. We are satisfied that pupils of ordinary genius devoting as much assiduity for improvement as Mr. P. does to them in his vocation, can scarcely fail to become in a brief period, expert and graceful Penmen. While we therefore reflect on our own rapid improvement under his tuition we cheerfully present him to the confidence of our friends and the public."

We believe it is the intention of Mr. Pencille to continue his instructions.

Mr. ESSON'S DEFENCE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Dear Sir,—It is an unpleasant task to defend ones self against low blackguardism. If a well disposed citizen is attacked by a street rowdy and is compelled to knock him down in self-defence he feels as if he would not like everybody to know it, the very fact of being compelled to recognize the unprovoked assaults of a pugnatical puppy is of itself a disagreeable annoyance.

It is with feelings of this kind that I am again forced to notice the malignant vituperation of the Peterborough *Review*, and one of his correspondents, a certain John Lucas, whom I need not describe as I will have occasion to analyze the being more minutely before I close this letter. In the *Review* of the 15th inst. the editor honors me, with another notice in his own peculiar style, in which the terms villainous rascality, villainous attack, libeller, &c., are freely used. Now, sir, I hold the doctrine which I presume no one will dispute, that "villainous rascality" can only be perpetrated by a person who is a villain and a rascal, and I hold also that these are two characters which every honest, well disposed man should hold in abhorrence. Now, sir, I have had a *business* acquaintance with the editor of the *Review* for some five or six years, and we have always been on the most friendly terms. I cannot recollect a single occasion on which he evinced the slightest repugnance towards me, or gave me to understand either by word or action that his opinion of me was otherwise than favorable. The last occasion on which we met he proffered me his hand in the most friendly manner; did the editor of the *Review* behave then towards a person whom he candidly believed to be a villain and a rascal? if so he is the most contemptible hypocrite that ever smiled to hide a rotten heart; the most sycophantic wretch that ever lied for his daily bread,—or were the terms used in a premium of rage because I had stated some unpalatable facts which he was unable to refute. Was he compelled to resort to abuse because he was worsted in argument, and endeavored to divert attention from the subject under discussion by exhibiting his knowledge of the vocabulary of Billingsgate? if so I shall not follow him. I do not pretend to be able to cope with him in that kind of warfare, nor do I desire such an attainment, for I consider the accomplishment should be incompatible with the right to live in a moral community, but I submit that the attempt to injure the reputation of an opponent to lessen the force of his statements is mean and unknightable. I have written nothing which I am not prepared to back up with proof, and I am treated with the most unmeasured abuse. I submit, sir, that the term "villainous rascality" might be applied to such conduct without exceeding the bounds of propriety.

I shall now proceed to notice a few points of Mr. Lucas' communication, and in this I shall be very brief, for there is very little in it worth noticing. Near the beginning he says, "By his own admission he" (meaning himself) "only travelled off the main road through a small portion of Lutterworth." The statement is an unmitigated falsehood. I never made any such admission. Further as in speaking of the effect likely to be produced by my letter he puts in the words (especially to any one not acquainted with the man) insinuating that my assertions would not have much weight where my character was known. It is not for me, sir, to enter into a discussion in regard to my own character. I was born on the neighborhood where I now reside, and there I hope to live and die; my life and conduct is before the people amongst whom I hope to spend my days. Whether it has been such as to command respect it is for them to judge, but the insinuation thrown out by Mr. Lucas is a mean, contemptible exhibition of impotent spleen which no one but a pusillanimous coward would be guilty of, and is of a piece with the rest of the miserable, dirty attacks which have been made upon me by parties who are afraid that the honest truths I have told will unveil their corrupt profits.

Mr. Lucas then goes on to criticise my ability as an agricultural writer. I cannot perceive what connection this has with the Bobcaygeon settlement, and I must make haste to close. But I cannot forbear applying to Mr. Lucas a remark: I have read I cannot say where at present, that no man should attempt to speak or write on a subject until he has first learned something of it. Mr. Lucas knows no more about farming than I do about reading a sail, which is just nothing. It is reported that he did make an attempt to farm once in a neighboring township, with what ability I know not, but the result was that his wife has for the last three years obtained food and shelter for herself and children in her father's house. I shall deal with but one more point; he asserts that the same hand did not write the agricultural essay and the letters on the Bobcaygeon road, implying that the letters over my signature were not written by me. I will be very brief on this point, I will allow Mr Lucas to take his choice of three things: either withdraw the statement, produce sufficient proof of its correctness, or bear the brand of a liar!

There are a few other things connected with this subject I would like to notice, but as I may have occasion to write again I will trespass no further at present.

GEO. ESSON.

Otonabee, Feb. 26, 1861.

News of the Week.

☞ The Cornwall *Freeholder* says:—"The enumerator has discovered a couple living in the township of Finch, county of Stormont, who have *twenty-six* children, all living with them in the same house.—Harrah for Stormont!"

☞ The skaters of Lowell, male and female, contested on Saturday for several prizes. Mrs. C. Johnson won the ladies' prize for the fastest skating, half mile heats, in 2 07½ and 2 08.

☞ The Sherbrooke *Gazette* says that on Monday week, a man at Island Pond was attending a steam sawing machine, used for cutting the Grand Trunk wood, when the saw suddenly broke, and a piece of it was driven quite through his heart, killing him instantly.

☞ The British *Herald* states that the Address of the Orangemen of Canada has been presented to the Queen by the Grand Master of the Institution, the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, and that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to receive it.

☞ William Cassey, of Shelmerpave, was caught by the belt of a horse power circular saw, on Monday last, and so badly injured that he died in a few hours.

☞ On the 12th instant, Malcolm McDonald and Ann his wife, of Lingwick, near Sherbrooke, went to bed in a cellar about ten feet square and four feet high, having first made a

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE "NOVA-SCOTIAN."

Portland, Feb. 21.

The Nova-Scotian arrived this A.M. She brings 62 passengers.

The *Times* regards the vote of the Prussian Chambers in favour of Italy as calculated to give a check to the warlike intimations of the Court of Germany, great and small.

At Paris the speech of Lord John Russell on Tuesday night is considered extraordinarily warlike.

TURIN, Feb. 7.—At Gaeta within the last thirty-six hours, the besiegers have blown up three powder magazines and destroyed the side curtain of the citadel. The garrison have asked for an armistice of forty-eight hours to bury their dead. This has been granted by Gen. Cialdini, who has besides sent to the place necessaries for the wounded.

TURKEY.

The Russian Ambassador has presented the Porte with a strong note in reply to the Grand Vizier's report. The note reiterates the sentiment that the Russian Christians are oppressed.

The Porte continues to refuse his assent to the prolongation of the French occupation of Syria.

Drafts of the treaties of commerce about to be concluded between England, Turkey and France, have been sent home for the approval of the French and English Governments.

The commercial crisis continues in Galatz.

MOSTAR, Feb. 4th.—On the 22th Jan., Montenegrans with an band of insurgents from the neighboring villages, which they kept in a state of revolt, surprised several villages in the district of Nicksic, and behaved with the utmost [illegible] and atrocity towards the peaceful Mussulman inhabitants killing altogether 61 persons, of whom 10 were children, and 3 women. The second band attacked the chief town Cartsnetz, and committed several people, burnt many houses, and acted with the greatest ferocity and cruelty towards the inhabitants.

It is stated that the position of the Bank of France has continued steadily to improve and in some quarters a hasty desire has already been manifested for a reduction in the rate of discount.

The recent rate of the Emperor of Russia, which prevented the arrangement for exchange of gold and silver, is still attributed to political feelings.

Yesterday the Bank of England sold a further amount of silver of about £40,000, for shipment to India.

The *Times* says, the sudden increase of specie remittances to that country is attributable entirely to the large orders for purchase of cotton.

The report of the Select Committee of the Shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada recommends a petition to the Canadian Legislature for relief, and assigns a number of reasons why relief must be accorded in the interest of the Province as well as of the Company.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposal that Government dividends should be paid wherever the Bank of England has branch establishments, is expected to increase in importance in the money martsets of Liverpool, Manchester, and several other places, and lead to increased deposits in the country branches.

BY THE KANGAROO.

New York, Feb. 21.

The *Kangaroo* arrived this morning, with Liverpool dates of the 7th; one day later than the *Fulton*. Advices unimportant.

Both Houses of Parliament had voted addresses responsive to the Queen's Speech. Lord Derby said the address needed no amendment. Notwithstanding sundry omissions in the speech, he regarded the references to the United States as the most important topic, and said every one viewed with the deepest regret the recent events in that country, on which the manufacturing interests of England so greatly depend. He condemned the course of Sardinia in Italy, and expressed dissatisfaction with Napoleon's Speech. Earl Granville responded, deeply lamenting the disruption in America, but he felt confident the results to England would not be as serious, as the resources of India for cotton would be at once brought into play. He said that our foreign relations, particularly with France, were most satisfactory. The address was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, Mr. White moved an amendment to the address, declaring it the duty of the Government to introduce reform measures. Mr. Disraeli thought there was not much encouragement for the Government to do this, and Lord John Russell said there was not sufficient popular feeling to carry a satisfactory measure. He was sick of introducing abortive bills. He defended the foreign policy of the Government and the course of Sardinia. Mr. Bright condemned the apathy of the Government in relation to reform. The amendment was rejected and the address voted. American affairs were deplored during the debate in the Commons.

A fire at Blenheim Palace, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough, did damage to the amount of £100,000. Many valuable pictures were burned, but the Palace was not much injured.

It is said the Conference on Syria will assemble at Paris forthwith. The principles are agreed to by all the Powers, including Turkey.

The bourse was depressed by the Emperor's Speech.

The siege of Gaeta continued, but there were rumors of negotiating for the surrender of the remaining garrison.

Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 7th.—Negotiations on the Danish question are temporarily suspended. The impression is strongly in favor of a peaceful solution.

Paris advices state that the Catholic party in the French Chambers will propose an amendment to the address, protesting against the revolutionary policy of France in Italy.

The London *Times* article concerning Mr. Cobden is more circumstantially contradicted. So far from being by invitation in the Illinois Central railroad, he is receiving a handsome income from them.

England has been invited by France to stay Garibaldi's career, but declines on the plea that the Neapolitans ought to be left to settle matters themselves.

Letters from Genoa state that while the elections were proceeding in one of the communes of the Province of Massica, a part of [illegible] entered the hall and butchered in cold blood the President of the Electoral College and his two sons.

BY THE "AMERICA."

Halifax, Feb. 22, 1861.

The steamship *America*, from Liverpool, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 9th inst., via Queenstown on the evening of the 10th, arrived at this port at noon, and sailed at three, P. M., for Boston.

The *America* has £264,565 in specie on freight.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the evening of the 4th instant great banquets were given in London by Lords Palmerston, Granville and Derby, and by Mr. Disraeli, respectively to their principal supporters in both Houses of Parliament.

The underwriters of London and Liverpool had raised the rate of insurance one per cent on cargoes from the Southern States of America, on account of the numerous fires on cotton ships, and to cover war risks.

The memorial to Lord Palmerston relating to retrenchment in the public expenditure, bearing the name of sixty liberal members of Parliament, and the reply of his Lordship, are published. Palmerston says that he concurs with the memorialists in their economical views, and that in framing the estimates, government will endeavor to obtain the approval and support of Parliament and the country.

Mrs. Gore, the well-known novel writer, is dead. The obituary notices also include the names of Birket Foster and Burford, both popular artists.

At the Galway session a resolution had been carried guaranteeing a rate of one penny in the pound for the erection of a pier-head and breakwater in Galway harbor.

In Parliament Lord Palmerston stated that instructions had been sent to the Governor General of Canada not to give up Anderson without express orders from the Imperial Government, and there was, therefore, no chance of his being surrendered without the point being fully discussed. He could not say whether a *habeas corpus* writ would be obeyed in Canada, but it could not be executed immediately, as the St. Lawrence was blocked up with ice, and it was impossible to take Anderson through American territory. He believed the case, according to the treaty, was quite clear, and that the claim of the United States must be established by showing that Anderson was guilty of murder according to the laws of England. No English jury would convict Anderson of murder, and the claim was not likely to be substantiated.

The new Indian loan of £3,000,000 was all awarded at and above 98¾ per cent., which was the *minimum* fixed by the Government. The total bids reached £13,000,000.

A prospectus is issued of a Jamaica cotton growing company.

The Bank of England has agreed to the Government proposition of reducing the allowance of the bank for the management of the national debt. The Government payment is reduced by £50,000 per annum.

The telegraph cable from Atranet to Corfu has been safely submerged.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces the annexation of Monaco to France.

It is reported that the condition of the Bank of France continued steadily to improve, and a reduction in the rate of discount was shortly expected.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies an amendment to the address of the King was proposed, expressing the wish that Prussia might be placed at the head of the German Confederation. After debate, in which the Minister opposed the proposition, it was rejected by a very large majority.

The King intends to proceed to Koenigsberg in May to be crowned.

TURKEY.

A late Constantinople despatch says that the Porte continues to refuse to consent to the prolongation of the French occupation of Syria.

DENMARK.

The Danish journals officially declare that the statement that the European Powers urged Denmark to make concession, and would not recognize a blockade by Denmark, to be pure fabrication.

ANOTHER ASHBURTON TREATY CASE.

As stated in our last issue, a man named R. S. McConnel was arrested at the Royal Exchange, for having upon his person unlawful weapons. His trial terminated on Wednesday last, and resulted in the accused being fined $15. It seems McConnell is an American, and was traveling through Canada with a large sum of money about him, and, as a protection for his person and property in a strange land, he had purchased a revolving pistol, a bowie knife, and a pair of knuckles, in ignorance of there being a law in Canada preventing him carrying them. During the whole investigation McConnell's conduct was straight forward, and was not such as would lead any man to suppose that he was either a robber or a "hard case," as the phrase goes. On the contrary he readily told where he came from, where he was going to, and that his business was that of a drover. The Police Magistrate in delivering his charge made some very appropriate remarks, and took occasion to say that everything appeared in McConnell's favor, nevertheless it was against the laws of the Province for any person to carry about the instruments found upon his (McConnell's) person, yet on account of his being a foreigner and probable ignorant of Canadian law, he would impose the lightest possible fine the law allowed. McConnell paid the fine without any words. The bowie knife and knuckles were broken up in court. Since the denouement of the unlawful weapon case, the position of McConnell has been shifted to new ground. Last night two detective officers—one from Windsor and the other from Cleveland—arrived in Chatham, and arrested McConnell on a charge of forging notes to a considerable amount. McConnell was taken off on the first train to Windsor, where it will be attempted to convey him to the States for trial. If this charge turns out to be true, the feat of McConnell's having such a large sum of money on his person will be accounted for.—*Chatham Planet.*

A CINCINNATI BELLE TURNS INTO A NEGRO GIRL AND ELOPES.

A burnt-cork comedy in real life was played on Wednesday upon the steamer *Glendale*, then lying at the landing in this city, the particulars of which are these:—A young and ardent couple were connected, and, now and loved each other, in all of which there is nothing astonishing, as the gentleman is [illegible] and accomplished—the lady beautiful and amiable. The parents of the latter were decidedly opposed to the consummation of a union of the young people, and the fair one was commanded to think no more of her lover. Alternate weeping and fainting produced no effect upon the hard-hearted parent," so, as a last expedient, she embraced the proposition of her lover and eloped. The gentleman is connected with a mercantile house in Memphis, for which port the *Glendale* was then upon the eve of starting; but fearful that a search would be instituted for the runaway maiden, he had recourse to a stratagem which we believe was original. In the afternoon of Wednesday, a gentleman attended by a large girl, went on board the boat, and arranged for the passage to Memphis for himself and servant, and after registering a name which he borrowed for the occasion, he left, and did not again make his appearance until a few moments before the plank was drawn and the wheels commenced revolving. In the meantime the inexorable pages of the daily [illegible] the pair would make their way to Memphis, and knowing that the *Glendale* was up for that port, in connection with a packet officer paid her a visit, and with the consent of the captain a thorough search was instituted, in the course of which the anxious father was brought in close proximity with the young negro girl, who sat demurely in the corner of the ladies' saloon, busily engaged in darning a coarse pair of worsted stockings.—After examining every available spot, including Texas, the gentleman and his official companion retired, satisfied that his fleet bird had not taken refuge in that snowy tower; but, wonderful metamorphosis, that same evening, while the boat was merrily dashing through the waters, and a rush of a cascade was heard within the wheel-house, a young and beautiful stranger emerged from one of the ladies' state-rooms. About an hour previous, the negro girl having completed darning the stockings, entered that same apartment, where she mysteriously disappeared. The passenger to Memphis had lost one "institution" to find a more agreeable one in the person of a wife, for previous to going aboard a convenient magistrate had tied the marriage knot.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

MAIL CARRIER FROZEN TO DEATH.

From the Huron Signal.

The mail for Goderich left Kincardine during the dreadful storm on Thursday morning, at about 9 o'clock in a sleigh drawn by two horses, and in charge of Francis M'Nab, one of Mr. Hobson's stage drivers. There were no passengers.

When leaving, the mail carrier told the post-master that he was afraid he would not be able to reach the next post-office. His presentiment was verified—he did not live to reach Largan, a post office distant about ten miles from Kincardine.

The actual facts as they occurred during the poor carrier's struggles for life while nobly discharging his duty, are gleaned only from indications which have since been discovered. At about two miles north of Pine river, near where the plains commence, he appears to have unhitched the horses from the sleigh, where he abandoned the mail, having first mostly done up the lines. He evidently mounted one horse, wrapped himself in the buffalo robe, and with mail bag in front proceeded, leading the other horse.—In this manner he must have travelled with both horses until shortly after he had crossed Pine river bridge, when, probably, becoming benumbed he abandoned one horse and still toiled on. Some distance further on the mail bag seems to have fallen next, a little further on the buffalo robe dropped from his inanimate form, and still a little further and the dead body of the hapless mail carrier came down amid the terrible drifts of snow.

These facts are presumed from the position of the articles when found, and the attitude of the limbs of the unfortunate man when discovered. This mail route is a dreadful cold one, being exposed to the north and west winds from Lake Huron, nearly the whole way, and it does not appear that the deceased made an attempt to stop at any one of the many houses along the road.

Francis McNab was about 40 years of age and unmarried. He is said to have a mother and sister living somewhere near Ottawa city. The horses were recovered alive on Saturday last, in a very bad condition — one of them was found some distance out on the ice on the lake.

☞ The St. Catherine's *Post* has a horrible account of a fatal scuffle at St. Davids, between a tavern-keeper and a licensed quart grocery-keeper. The first had refused more liquor to a woman already partially intoxicated. The latter supplied her, illegally, and she came back drunk to stay at the tavern for the night. The tavern-keeper could not thrust her out in a cold night, when she would be almost certain to perish, but remonstrated in the morning, in vigorous terms, with the keeper of the grocery, whose father, a violent man, interfered, and, after a scuffle, killed the tavern-keeper with a blow of a sleigh-stake. The murderer, whose name is Farrel, was afterwards arrested on the American side.

Modesty is attended with profit; arrogance brings on destruction.

W. & T. LEEMING'S WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Montreal, Feb. 21.

Without animation, our market exhibits an improvement in feeling, arising from the more favorable reports from Europe. In Liverpool and London, prices of Wheat and Flour have advanced a shade, and the feeling is firmer and more buoyant.

FLOUR.—No. 1 Superfine, $5.35 to $5 50; prices firmer and more inclination to buy. A good quality of No. 2 very saleable at $5.05 to $5.20.

WHEAT.—Upper Canada Spring $1 14 to $1 17. Sales at $1 22½ for May delivery.

Birth.

In the Township of Smith, on Monday, Feb. 11th, the wife of Mr. John Robinson of a daughter.

Married.

On the 20th inst., at Peterboro, by the Rev. J. Cameron, Mr. Thos. Campbell, to Miss Mary Jane Robinson, of Belmont.

Died.

At Peterboro, on the 22d inst., Annie, wife of Mr. Jos. Jelfrey, aged 37 years.

At Peterboro' on the 20th instant, Mr. Thos. Hanson, aged 79 years.

On Friday, 15th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Ivan O'Sullivan, Esq., Hanna, relict of the late Robert Reid, Esq., aged 81 years.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, Feb., 28, 1861.

Flour ₩ bbl.	0	0	0	0	0
Wheat ₩ bush. fall	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Wheat ₩ bush.	0	0	0	0	0
Barley ₩ bush.	0	0	0	0	0
Oats "	0	0	0	0	0
Peas "	0	0	0	0	0
Potatoes "	0	0	0	0	0
Pork ₩ cwt.	0	0	0	0	0
Beef ₩ cwt.	0	0	0	0	0
Butter, ₩ lb.	0	0	0	0	0
Hay ₩ ton	0	0	0	0	0

D. GREEN, Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday Feb. 26, 1861.

Wheat 91 lbs. a $1 16c.
Spring Wheat 60c a 86c.
Barley 54c a 56c.
Oats 28c a 29c.
Peas 56c. a 56c.

ABSTRACT OF Receipts and Expenditures

OF THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH, FOR THE YEAR 1860.

ASSETS.

Balance on hand 1st Jan., 1860	$ 2025 99
Assessments	12882 31
Miscellaneous	31 62
Market	242 12
Police Court	102 50
Schools	1115 17
Public Property	232 38
Licenses	2225 00
Receiver General	270 00
	$20,527 03

LIABILITIES.

Assessments	$ 221 00
Miscellaneous	1067 00
Salaries	1250 00
Debentures and Interest	1711 38
Police Court	40 00
Schools	2197 55
Streets and Bridges	503 00
Charities	13 16
Public Property	405 21
Law Expenses	727 38
Receiver General	2222 43
Balance on hand 31st Dec., 1860	2650 52
	$20,517 01

(Signed,) WM. EASTLAND, CHAS. CAMERON, } Auditors.
Peterboro, 25th Feb., 1861.

LOST.

ON Wednesday afternoon, 27th inst., somewhere between the North American Hotel and Sydgwick's Hotel, Peterboro'

A SILVER WATCH,

[PATENT LEVER.]

If the Watch has been found, and the finder will return it, he will be liberally rewarded by applying at the *Examiner* Office, or at the Hotel of the subscriber.

JOSEPH SEDGWICK.
Peterboro, Feb 27, 1861. 9

FRESH FISH!

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of

Frozen Herrings

direct from Portland, for sale CHEAP.

GEO. MITCHELL,
George Street.
Peterboro, Feb. 27, 1861. 9

NOTICE.

THE OTONABEE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

intend to procure a quantity of the best kinds of

SPRING & FALL WHEAT,

if possible, to be given to members at cost and charges, also to hold

A SHOW

this season at Keene, when the usual prizes will be awarded for Farm Produce, Stock, etc.—Members in order to avail themselves of the privileges of the Society must pay their subscription before the FIRST OF MAY, as the law requires the return to be made at that date to secure the Government Grant. ☞ Intending members are requested to enter their names as soon as possible that the Directors may procure the requisite quantity of seed.

WM. REDPATH,
Secretary.

Otonabee, 22nd Feb., 1861. 9

WANTED.

A PERSON to canvass this and adjoining Counties for subscribers to a

Leading Weekly Newspaper,

and also to an

EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL.

To an active man the above is a good opening. ☞ None but a strictly temperate business man need apply. A liberal commission will be given. Address, (post-paid)

Drawer 17, Peterboro P.O.

Feb. 27, 1861. 9

FARM FOR SALE.

MARGARET BRICKLEY is desirous of disposing of her Farm, being west half of lot No. 2, on the 1st Con. of Verulam, consisting of

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

less or more. The property is only 6 miles from the Town of Lindsay, and 11 from the village of Fenelon Falls; it would make a very desirable wheat farm, and to a purchaser a good bargain will be given. Apply to

JAMES RENFREW,
At the *Examiner* Office.
Peterboro, Feb. 25, 1861. 9

NOTICE.

A SECOND term of Lessons commencing this Evening, over the Office of the *Examiner*, on Reduced Terms.

D. I. PENCILLE.
Feb. 27, 1861.

D. S. DELLENBAUGH
GERMAN PHYSICIAN,
Of Buffalo, N.Y.,

Will be in the following places in MARCH:—Peterboro, 6 to 12, Cassino Hotel. Port Hope, 13—14, Hastings " " Bowmanville, 15—16, Rebora " " Whitby, 18—19, Commercial " " Toronto, 20—21, American " "

Where he can be consulted upon all forms of Chronic Diseases.

Drs. S. Dellenbaugh & Son, Office 358 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., where one of them can always be consulted.

DO NOT FAIL TO TRY

DR. M'KENZIE'S DEAD SHOT WORM CANDY-STICK!

Sold by every Druggist and Medicine Dealer

FOR 15 CENTS, 4 PACKAGES FOR 50 CENTS. WHOLESALE BY

LYMAN, ELLIOT & CO., Toronto, C.W.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Kingston, C.W.
LYMAN, CLARE & Co., Montreal, C.E.

"CANTON HOUSE."

THE SUBSCRIBER is extending his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the past patronage, begs leave to state that he is now prepared to supply all orders in his line on the most advantageous terms. In his stock will be found a complete assortment of

Fresh Green and Black Teas,
Old Government, Java and Lagnira Coffees,
Chocolate, Cocoas,
Sugars, Syrups,
Spices, Pickles,
Sauces, Fruits, &c.

ALSO, a large and well selected stock of

Liquors

Comprising Champagnes,
Brandies,
Wines,
Gin,

SCOTCH TODDY & COMMON WHISKIES,

Of the Finest Brands in Wood & Bottle.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND WOODENWARE!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

PATENT COAL OIL LAMPS, CHIMNIES &C.

A. STEWART.

Canton House, Burnham Block, Peterboro, Feb. 14, 1861. 7

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED!

GEO. A. COX.

IN returning his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since commencing business, would respectfully intimate that he still continues to practice PHOTOGRAPHY in all its different branches, in a manner that cannot be surpassed. He would also have it remembered that it was HE who

THE DIPLOMA

was awarded at the last Fall Show for the

BEST SPECIMENS OF

Photography.

which includes not merely Ambrotypes, but all the different styles of Pictures

taken by means of light, without regard to the chemical agency employed. And he is still determined to maintain the decision not only of the judges, but of all who may favor him with a call that the place to go when you want

A FIRST-RATE PICTURE!

IS TO

Cox's Excelsior Sky Light

GALLERY,

in Burnham's Block, over Maloney's Store.—And last, though not least, if you want to get a picture that will stand the test of time, and one worthy of our flourishing town in this advanced age, you must go to Cox's Gallery and

GET A GENUINE PHOTOGRAPH!

the only place in Town they can be got. So all who wish to live with posterity go and get a good picture and case

For 50 Cts. and upwards.

☞ A large assortment of Cases always on hand. Entrance same as to the Montreal Telegraph.

Peterboro, Feb. 21, 1861. 9

NOTICE!

IT is intended to make Application to the Council of the Municipality of Dummer and Burleigh, to establish and open a new line of road in the Township of Dummer, according to survey and diagram made by Robt. Sloane, P.L.S. said road to cross the 2nd Con. of Dummer, between lots 24 and 25. And also to stop up a road running between lots 14 and 15 in the 3rd Con., of said Township.

Clerks Office, Feb. 21, 1861. 8-6in

NOTICE.

DR. HARVEY will return from New York about the beginning of March, to resume his practice in Peterboro, and will attend to all calls in the profession from that time.

Peterboro, Feb 19, 1861. 8

DISSOLUTION
OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership existing under the name and firm of STEWART & GALLON was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due to the said firm will be paid to, and all debts contracted by them will be settled by A. STEWART, who retains the business in the old stand.

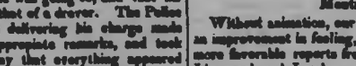
A. STEWART,
JAMES GALLON.
Peterboro, Jan. 22, 1861. 6

ATTENTION.

R. THOMPSON & SUN

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterboro' to the fact that

Perfect and Life-like



can be had at their Portrait Gallery any day from 9 a. m., till 5 p.m., (Sundays excepted)—R. T. & S. would therefore advise them to procure Likenesses of themselves or friends without delay

THE DIPLOMA FOR SUPERIOR

AMBROTYPE PICTURES

being been awarded to R. Thompson, at the last Fall Show in Peterboro, he is determined not to lose his credit in this line of business, and will take care not to forfeit the good opinion of the judges as expressed by this mark of commendation.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL ☜

Don't fear the result. Perfect satisfaction with regard to pictures is hereby guaranteed to all visitors, by R. T. & Son. ☞ Try them.

Remember R. THOMPSON'S Portrait Gallery,
Opposite the Stores of Ridsdale & Hall.
Peterboro, Feb. 14, 1861. 7

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against giving credit to any person whatever in my name, from this date.

JOHN BROWN.
Otonabee, Feb. 12, 1861. 7-3in.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....$200,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.....$50,000
ANNUAL INCOME.....$30,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments, spread over any period the Borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the Borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 6

REMOVAL

F. & L. LEMAY

Intending to

REMOVE THEIR STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

Ready-made Clothing,

about the middle of April, to the spacious and commodious store at present occupied by Mr. Bradburn,

Corner of George and Hunter Streets,

are desirous of having as small stock as possible to remove,

WILL SELL FOR A FEW WEEKS

FROM

WINTER STOCK

of Dry Goods and Ready-Made Clothing at

GREAT BARGAINS.

They have yet on hand

200 COATS,

which they offer at

20 per cent lower than ordinary prices!

F. & L. LEMAY.
Peterboro, Jan. 8, 1860. 2

Hotel For Sale.

THE subscriber being about to retire from business, offers for sale by Private contract

ALLEN'S HOTEL,

in the Town of Peterboro', together with the good will of the business. The house is a

SUBSTANTIAL FRAME BUILDING

(roughcast,) containing 30 rooms, has a stone foundation and three excellent Cellars. It was built two years ago, and has been occupied ever since by the owner. The premises have a front age of 67 feet by 207 feet in depth. There are

TWO STABLES AND SHEDS,

capable of accomodating 25 spans of horses.—It is well supplied with Wells and soft water cisterns. The situation is one of the best in the Town of Peterboro; is one of the main streets of the Town, and near to both the railway stations. The premises possess facilities for making the same a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

A clear deed will be given at time of purchase and possession within one month therefrom.

TERMS are liberal, and may be made known, on personal application, or by letter, post-paid addressed to the proprietor,

GEORGE ALLEN.
Peterboro, Jan. 16, 1861. 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to all those who so liberally patronized him while in possession of the Otonabee Mills, and would hereby notify all those

INDEBTED TO HIM

either by Note or Book Account, that their accounts are now ready at the store of Glover & Robinson, and that he insists on immediate payment, or cost will be incurred.

L. GLOVER.

N.B.—The subscribers will always keep on hand a large supply of Flour and Feed at their Store and Granary, which they will sell Cheap for Cash, at Wholesale and Retail.

GLOVER & ROBINSON.
Peterboro, Jan. 9, 1861. 2

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods.

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 75 cts, 100, 125, 150 cts. Sherry do. do. 75 cts, 100, 125c. 200. Finest old Pale Brandy, Rum, &c. Fine Hollands Gin in Wood do. in Red and Green Cases. Islay Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Flavoring extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (new blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Steven on, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1

New Goods! New Goods!!

AT AND BELOW PRIME COST.

THE subscriber offers for sale the remainder of his stock of

Ladies Capes,
Victorines, Muffs, Gauntlets.
Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Kossuth Hats, Boots and Shoes, India Rubbers, Ready-made Clothing &c., &c.

AT AND BELOW PRIME COST.

Now is the time to get

GOOD BARGAINS

FOR READY MONEY!

at No. 1, [Corner Store] Burnham's Block.

WM. EASTLAND.
Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5-6in.

ALL READY!

PARTIES indebted to me can have their bills at any time—my accounts being now made out to the 1st Jan. They will please call at once, as any accounts remaining unsettled at 15th February next, will be placed in other hands for collection, without reserve.

T. G. HASLITT.
Peterboro, Jan., 1861.

IN thanking my customers for past support, I would beg to say that I have wholly abandoned the credit system, and mean in future to do strictly a

CASH BUSINESS!

They can therefore rely upon being able to purchase such goods as I sell at prices to compare favourably with the lowest in the trade.—I now offer my present stock of Goods comprising

BOOTS & SHOES,

India Rubbers,
Staple Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Crockery,
Glassware,
And general Groceries

AT A GREAT REDUCTION!

In order to reduce my stock for Spring importations. This will continue till the 1st March.

DECIDED BARGAINS!

may therefore be expected.

T. G. H.

NEW

GROCERY STORE

AT LAKEFIELD.

WM. HUNTER has opened a well assorted stock of

Groceries & Liquors

which he will sell Cheap for any choice Goods have been selected from his stock.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

☞ Remember the place:—Two doors, three north of wood and a stony mount of A. Hunter's

Feb. 16, 1861. 6

NOTICE.

D. P. R. McKENZIE, late of Peterboro, gives notice that he has withdrawn all accounts owing from him in or about Peterboro'. He has never received a farthing on his accounts from the departure up to the present time—though requesting the same to be paid to him. Mr. Edgar was appointed to collect the same.

Feb. 21, 1861. 8

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration to the Estate of the late

ALEXANDER MCDONELL,

of the Township of Smith, deceased, hereby requests all persons having claims against the said Estate to send in the same, duly attested, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JOHN MCDONELL.
Smith, Feb. 14, 1861. 7-3in.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of the Lots in the Township of Douro, belonging to the Estate of the late Peter Robinson, Esq., and will be prepared to sell on the most favorable terms. Apply to

JOHN STEVENSON.
Douro, Feb. 14, 1861. 7

ESSAY ON AGRICULTURE.

BY GEORGE GEDDES, OF ONONDAGA, C. W.

PART V II

The construction of frame buildings is not less important than that of the dwelling house, for on their comfort, convenience, and adaptability to the wants and circumstances of the farm, the health and comfort of domestic animals, and consequently the profits of the farmer, depends. The first thing to be considered in the erection of barns, stables, &c., for the accommodation of stock and storing of produce, is to have them of a size and description suited to the wants of the system it is intended to pursue. If grain raising is the main feature of the business, the barn-room will not require to be so extensive, because the saving of straw not being an object, it can be stacked out when threshed; but if stock raising is to be combined with grain-growing, as is general in this County, the barns should be sufficiently commodious to hold all the grain, and have room left for the straw after threshing, and besides there should be sufficient stable or shed room to accommodate all stock of whatever kind. There is a good deal of difference of opinion, even amongst good farmers, as to the advantages of the different methods of accommodating stock, especially cattle, some contending for the plan of tying them up in stalls, others for allowing them to run in open sheds. My opinion is that the question for us to consider is, how can we secure the greatest degree of comfort to the animal; and I have no doubt that animals would be more comfortable in the open air with plenty of litter than confined in what is sometimes called stables; but, at the same time, I am decidedly of opinion that a good stable is much more comfortable than an open shed. However, with good sheds and the stock properly assorted into lots of about the same size and condition, they may be wintered in tolerable comfort. Still I think good warm rooms, and well lighted and well ventilated stalls, is not only the most comfortable for the stock, but the most economical of time and labour in attending on them. In proceeding to give my views on the construction of frame buildings, it will be well to give a general outline of the whole plan before describing minutely the different departments. The cheapest, most convenient and labour saving arrangement is to have the accommodation for every kind of stock in the same building which is to contain the food designed for that particular kind. The advantages of this plan are: it is generally less expensive, it is more convenient, as the labour of carrying fodder from one building to another is saved, and the stables can also be kept warmer, as there is no necessity for keeping the door open during the time of feeding, as must be done when the food has to be carried from another building. Another reason for keeping the different kin's of stock in separate yards is the great danger of some accident, when allowed to run together. Horses, especially young ones, bust the cattle by chasing them around; cattle, in turn, are apt to hook sheep and pigs, which retaliate by destroying the fodder by running on it, and there is considerable danger of the lambs being devoured in Spring by hogs, particularly if there happen to be a breeding sow in the lot. In view of all these contingencies, it is the safest course to keep every kind of stock in a separate yard, and to economize time the foodshould be stored in the place designed for them. A complete sett of farm buildings, then, should consist of three distinct departments or wards, for cattle, sheep, and horses, besides a piggery, which need not be very extensive, as no room is required for storing fodder. To commence with the accommodation for cattle, the principal objects sought to be secured in construction should be plenty of room, warmth, light and ventilation, and this remark will apply equally to all other buildings. The most convenient and economical plan for a cattle stable, where practicable, is what is called a side-hill barn, with the stable in the basement and barn overhead, but this may not always be suitable; where it is, the stalls should be arranged in two rows, *face to face*. If the barn is wide enough, and it is desired to have all the basement filled with stalls, they should run lengthwise of the barn, to economise room. There should be a passage between them six feet wide, wherein the fodder should be thrown down from the barn above; the sides of this passage should be boarded four feet high, so that the animals can be fed from the passage. The stalls should be separated by partitions also four feet high, extending six feet back; each stall for full grown cows at least four feet wide, and for other cattle in proportion. Against the head boarding a box should be placed about one foot deep, eighteen inches wide at top and twelve at bottom, for holding the feed. It is recommended by some to have the bottom of the feeding box 20 inches above the floor, but I think it should not be raised more than six inches, and indeed I can see no advantage in raising it above the floor at all. The natural position of the animal eating is that which it assumes when grazing in the field, where it lays hold of its food on a level with the ground on which it stands, or nearly so, and I cannot see why it should not assume the same position in the stable with the same ease. If we allow six feet for passage, eighteen inches for each feeding box, 8 feet for a full-grown cow to stand on, and at least 6 feet for a passage behind, a stable with two rows of stalls will require to be 37 feet wide, and allowing for the thickness of the walls the whole width of the building should be at least 40 feet, if the stalls run lengthwise of the barn; but I think it desirable to have a part of the stable appropriated to loose boxes, one for the accommodation of calves, which are very troublesome to tie, and another for any animal we may wish to separate from such as cows at calving.

To be continued.

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Bleeding [illegible] Pains in the back and sides.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Bilious Colic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures [illegible] Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Burns, Scalds, Fresh Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Toothache, Neuralgia, Tic-doloureux and Toothache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Gives an excellent thing for Strains, Sprains, Wounds and Bruises. It takes away all Pain the moment it is applied. It [illegible] THE [illegible] IT [illegible] NOTWITHSTANDING.

Sold in Peterboro by Gilmour & Gilmour, A. W. Knight, Wm. Cowley, in Lindsay by G. Read, [illegible] Hall, Bowmanville; Cornish, T. Hesketh and all dealers in Canada.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON and after th... th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at.....10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook " .....11.25 a. m.
" Fraserville " .....11.55 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at.....12.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at.....2.50 p. m.
" Fraserville " .....3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook " .....3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....5.05 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

Peterboro' January, 1861. 4

IF YOU WANT CHEAP

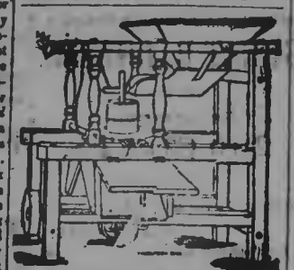
BOOTS & SHOES,

GO TO

J. J. MARSHALL'S,

Ch... Post & Shoe Store, Geo... St.

Dec. 26, 1860.



$100 A YEAR

AND UPWARDS SAVED to the Farmers, by Aldus Mowry's

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the above purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 15 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired as a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

Mathew McIndoo, Cavan. Joseph Walton, Smith. Francis Best, Emily. W. Elliot, do
G. Harkness, do S. Dickson, Peterboro'.
W. Armstrong, Otonabee. C. Gifford, Cobourg

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.

BLADES.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will deal at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS, PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:
Joseph Walton. John Walton.

MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

M. MOWRY.

Peterboro', March 16, 1860.

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonsie, Huron, & Bowmanville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Office in Gillet's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

"Nothing like Leather."

THE subscriber has, on consignment, a quantity of superior Spanish and Slaughtered

SOLE LEATHER,

which will be sold at very low prices for Cash, by the Roll or Single Side, at his Boot & Shoe Store, George St., Peterboro'.

J. B. BISBEE.

Nov. 7, 1860. 45

THE 'GENESEE FARMER.'

[ESTABLISHED IN 1831.]

TO THE FARMERS OF CANADA!

THE GENESEE FARMER is now admitted to be the cheapest agricultural paper published. It has [illegible] with the exception, double the circulation of any similar journal in the world.

ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR!

Send the fifty cts. in postage stamps, at our risk; get one of your neighbors to join you, and send a dollar bill.

THE NEW VOLUME

Commences with the January number, to be issued in the middle of

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER!

Published for thirty years in the very heart of the "Genesee Country," with hundreds of the best farmers and fruit-growers in Canada and the United States as correspondents, the "Genesee Farmer" can always be relied upon for valuable, trustworthy and American practical information. Specimen numbers sent free of extra charge, on all papers sent to Canada. Address

JOSEPH HARRIS,
Publisher and Proprietor.
Rochester, N. Y.

Dec. 26, 1860.

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist
DIXON'S BLOCK,
George Street, Peterborough.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain.

Teeth Inserted upon fine Gold & Vulcanized Gutta-Percha Plates. ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.

Peterborough, [illegible] 1860.

ACCOUNTS MADE OUT

AND

Debts Collected,

on moderate terms by

THOS. NICHOLL.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y.
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STG.
Peterborough, March 20th, 1860. 11

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000.
Head Office, Toronto,
FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.
AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro', [illegible] 1858.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000,000.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HORNELL,
Medical Referee.
Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, on as

REASONABLE RATES

as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

JOHN O'DONNELL, JR.,
Dentist.

OFFICE.—Burnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, in that case inflamation ensues and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, (Jaw) bones, gums, tongue, distraction of the Jaw, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro, Jan. 3rd, 1861. 2

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE subscriber, desirous of retiring from business, will dispose of his entire stock of

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS, &c.,

in the Village of Lakefield, on FRIDAY, Feb. 1st, 1861.

To any person wishing to secure a good business, [illegible] the above [illegible] and excellent opening, as the good-will of the business will be given to the purchaser of the Stock.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under $10, Cash; over that amount 60 days credit, by furnishing approved notes.

A. HORDEN, Jr.

Lakefield, Jan. 22, 1861. 4

A PRIME LOT OF
AMERICAN CHEESE,

For Sale cheap at [illegible]
Hunter Street,
Peterboro', 17th Oct., 1860. 43-3in

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never failto effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all climates and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, [illegible] every organ is [illegible] the operation of these Wafers, and [illegible] hopefully destroyed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

these Wafers are peculiarly [illegible]; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their [illegible] use for a few days will, at all times, increase the [illegible] and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOS MOSHER, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

[illegible]
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove

And gives clearness to the Voice,
And gives clearness to the Voice,
And gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes.
They relieve in ten minutes.
They relieve in ten minutes.

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs
Of the Chest and Lungs
Of the Chest and Lungs

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

And by all country dealers.
And by all country dealers.
And by all country dealers.

$1 25 [illegible] a box.

CAUTION

Agricultural Foundry

Ploughs, [several new patterns]
Harrows,
Cultivators,
Gang Ploughs,
Grain Sowers,
Land Rollers,
Straw & Root Cutters,
Churns,
and all other Agricultural Implements of the latest improved patterns.

Sugar Kettles, Bake Kettles, and Agricultural Furnaces for sale at prices

VERY LOW FOR CASH

[illegible] Peterboro' [illegible]

JAMES HAMILTON.

Peterboro', Jan. 9, 1861. 2

PEAS AND OATS WANTED
AT OUR STOREHOUSE,
Near the C. & P. R. R. Depot, Ashburnham.

W. McDOUGALL,
J. LUDGATE.

Ashburnham, 9th Jan. 1861. 2

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING

GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATEN
WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL.
Water Street, North.
Peterborough, April 26th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Clurton, Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham, W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott, J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan, D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan, John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong, F. Ayers.
W. N. Hayter, W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham. R. Sherwood.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS!"

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal,*"

3rd.—Four admissions during the season, to The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving a Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"

is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to only part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, [illegible] pre-paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $10, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas and all foreign Countries [illegible] be $3 12 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent [illegible] of subscription, in the form of 10 cent postage stamps *or* coin.

Address,
C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*
548 Broadway, N.Y.

N. B.—Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Hon'y Secretary for United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

No. 6, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11.

AMERICAN HOTEL
PETERBOROUGH.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. Lewis McGregor in the above Hotel would respectfully inform the public that it will be his study so to conduct it as to merit a continuance of the support so liberally extended to the late proprietors.

THE BAR

will always be supplied with liquors and cigars of the choicest brands.

The utmost attention will be given to the [illegible] and the greatest [illegible] will be taken to [illegible] comfort of

Boarders and Travellers.

And every attention to the [illegible] of Customers.

Careful Ostlers will always be in attendance at the stables.

Carriages can regularly be had from the stand for the convenience of passengers.

GEORGE ROSS.

Peterboro, Nov. 1860. 47

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of Parliament for the passing of

An Act to consolidate the Debt of the Town of Peterborough.

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterboro' 21, 1860. 47

NOTICE.

THE DRY GOODS business heretofore carried on by me in Peterborough, will in future be conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Gannon Dawson, with whom all arrangements relative to my said business must be made.

W. A. SCOTT.

Referring to the above, the subscriber would intimate to the public, that he is now receiving a very large and carefully selected stock of English and Foreign

DRY-GOODS,

consisting of a superior assortment of

SILK, WOOLEN, COTTON,
AND
LINEN GOODS,

suitable for the season, which will be offered at such prices as cannot fail to meet the wants of customers.

The business will hereafter be carried on strictly on the

Cash Principle,

and Cash purchasers will find in the Stock and prices, unusual inducements; a continuation of the liberal patronage of the past, is respectfully solicited.

W. A. SCOTT.

Peterborough, Nov. 7th, 1860. 45

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, [illegible] and stable and other out-buildings on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,

in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,

JAS. WEIR.

Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 45

SAWS! SAWS!

OF every description, on hand and made to order.

CAMPBELL & Co.
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

FILES! FILES!

THOMAS FIRTH & SONS, Beardshaw & Sons, Spear & Jackson's, and other Makers. Also, every description of Files, RECUT and warranted good as new, at a very much less price than is usually paid for new Files.

CAMPBELL & Co.
14 St. Peter Street Montreal.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

SPERM, Whale, Solar Sperm, Elephant, Lard, Coal Oil, &c., for burning or machinery, either by the barrel or 5 to 10 gallon kegs.

CAMPBELL & Co.,
14 St. Peter Street Montreal.

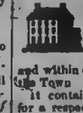
LEATHER BELTING!

PATENT Stretched, Waterproof, Cemented, Riveted or Stitched, warranted in every respect; can furnish either the Trade or Consumers at a lower price than any other parties in Canada. Send for Printed List of Prices.

CAMPBELL & Co.,
14 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

September 20, 1860. 38

TO RENT.



ON LIBERAL TERMS, the premises known as Trafalgar Cottage, beautifully situated on the Otonabee, commanding a full view of Peterborough, and of the River, and within a few minutes walk of the centre of the Town

It contains every necessary accomodation for a respectable family, and can have a few acres of excellent land attached if required.

ALSO,—The premises now occupied by the subscriber, with from 10 to thirty acres of land.

For particulars apply to the proprietor,

SAMUEL DICKSON.

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has REMOVED to the commodious Hotel,

Near the Port Hope Depot,

where he will be happy to receive the continued patronage of his friends and the public.

JOS. SEDGWICK,
Proprietor.

Peterboro', Nov. 21, 1860. 48

A STARTLING FACT!

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June 1862. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1863; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, Patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

JAS. STEVENSON,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Stoves, Hollow-ware, &c.

HAS

REMOVED

TO

HIS NEW BUILDING,

A few doors North of his old stand.

He has on hand the largest and best assortment of

COOKING, BOX & PARLOR

STOVES!

Ever offered before to the public.

Persons requiring Stoves will find to their advantage to examine his stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Peterboro, Nov 29, 1860. 49

FISHER'S HOTEL.

FISHER'S OLD STAND,
HUNTER STREET,
PETERBOROUGH.

GOOD accomodations at reasonable rates. The Bar supplied with the choicest liquors. Good stabling, sheds, and [illegible] at the service of the public, free of charge. A good hostler always in attendance.

AMOS. J. FISHER,
Proprietor.

Nov. 21, 1860. 47

SADDLERY & HARNESS
WARE-HOUSE.

Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOSKINS & DONNELY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,
Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP for CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by experience workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1860 45

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel, 17

THE NEW NATIONAL DOUBLE THREAD
$20 FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE.

The new National Double Thread $20 Family Sewing Machine will be delivered at the residence of those ordering it in any part of the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, without extra charge.

Orders by mail post-paid will be attended to. Oders left at the subscribers' residence, on Queen St., south of Hunter St., front of the English Church, Peterboro', where also the Machines can be seen.

GEO. MUNRO.

Authorized Agent of J. W. Harris, & Co., Boston, Mass. U.S.

Peterboro', Dec. 12, 1860. 50

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or viscerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which ganders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Ebuptive or Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetters and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all Complaints arising from Vitiated or Impure Blood. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so compound that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search out and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. Many eminent lawyers consent to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Mild Inactions of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly proclaiming the benefits they have derived from its use. Clergymen, Lawyers, Statesmen, Merchants, Editors, Orators, Actors, Singers, and other public characters, have found in it the greatest protection of the lungs they ever met with. Hence it is the opportunity now of the agent, wherever he may be, to say to the people, that they are not only invited to call for this remedy, but that they may confidently rely upon it as the best protection against pulmonary complaints that has ever been discovered. Many eminent clergymen have called at the laboratory where it is made, to say that they have been restored to health by it, when all other remedies had failed, and have directed their friends to use it. Many lawyers, who have been obliged to relinquish their business, have been restored to practice by it. Many singers and actors have declared that it has given them a power of voice they had lost and deemed gone forever. Many statesmen have said that it has saved them from the grave, when they had given up all hope, and were preparing to die. Many merchants, who have been prostrated on beds of sickness, have been restored to their families and business by it. Many editors have published the facts of their own cures, that the whole community might be informed of the matchless virtues of this remedy. Many public orators have declared that it has given them power to command their audiences, when they had become hoarse and could hardly speak above a whisper. Many judges have given certificates that they have been relieved from pulmonary complaints of long standing by it. Many druggists have said that it is the best medicine they have ever sold, or that has ever been known to the people. Many postmasters have said that it has performed more cures than all other medicines combined. Many physicians have said that they have found it the most effectual remedy they could employ in their practice. Many clergymen have said that it has done more to relieve their congregations of pulmonary complaints than all other means combined. Many parents have said that it has saved their children from the consumption, when they had been given over by the family physician. Many lovers of music have said that it has restored the voice when it was lost, and that it is the only thing that will do it. Many singers have said that it is the only thing that will keep the throat in order. Many public speakers have said that it is the only thing that will prevent hoarseness. Many have said that it is the only safe expectorant they can take. Many have said that it is the only medicine they can rely upon in cases of emergency. Many have said that it is the only thing that will break up a cough in season. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure a cough in time. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure a cough at all. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure a cold. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure croup. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure bronchitis. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure influenza. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure hoarseness. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure consumption. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure asthma. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure whooping cough. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure incipient consumption. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure advanced consumption. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any stage. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any part of the body. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any part of the world. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any part of the universe. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any part of the solar system. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any part of the galaxy. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any part of the universe. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any part of the multiverse. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any part of the omniverse. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any part of the infinite. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any part of the eternal. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any part of the absolute. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any part of the relative. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any part of the conditioned. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any part of the unconditioned. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any part of the dependent. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any part of the independent. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any part of the self-existent. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any part of the uncaused. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any part of the causeless. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any part of the eternal. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any part of the absolute. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any part of the relative. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any part of the conditioned. Many have said that it is the only remedy that will cure the disease in any

MARCH

1861

MARCH 7 1861

BAD PRINT

UNION OF THE COLONIES.

From the Fredericton Head Quarters.

The question of the Federal Union of the Colonies is well nigh ripe for solution; the advantages of such a measure, and objections to it, have been pretty well canvassed, but all this debate will be brought before the Provincial Legislatures in an authoritative manner.

* * * * *

The great point in favor of Federation, and the one that seems to recommend itself so strongly to the judgment of so many, despite of the numerous difficulties they see in the way of a well balanced Union, is the consolidation of a number of disjointed Provinces, whose laws, tariffs, currencies and commercial interests differ from, and clash with our mother, into one homogeneous whole; the erecting into one great nation, whose heart and interest would be single, the population of a desperate character, and the whole being a great part of the force and intellect of all would have on the whole great nation of which they would form parts. This is the great living idea that men will endeavor to realize, and which will survive through beaten at the first onset.—The objections to Union are many and strong. The objection that it is nonsense to speak of a Federal Union of the Provinces, till they are more closely brought together by the agency of railways might be thus met:—Union will sooner bring about building of railways than the building of railways bring about Union, for, if the Union were once effected people would at once see that it would be for the general interest of the whole nation to build connecting lines at once but, if the consideration of Union were left over till those railways were built very many years might elapse before, and many difficulties might be raised up to retard its accomplishment. Another objection is, that as the Canadas have a preponderating population, and the greatest extent of territory and that as they are the most numerous and wealthy they would control the whole Federation, and the other Provinces would gain nothing but an increased burden of taxation. This objection would be more difficult to overcome perhaps than the other. But if the Union of the Colonies were to be made a question of debate in the different Provincial Houses of Assembly, and it was carried by a general unanimity in each wish of consolidation the Union might proceed by forming a convention of members of the different Provincial Parliaments and to prevent all jealousy, as far as possible, the greater over-riding the less, the representatives of the lower or more Provinces might be made equal in number to those of the Canadas, and one of the articles of the constitution of the Union might perpetuate this equality of representation in the Federal Parliament.

The objection that the public debt of Canada is so much greater than that of the individual Provinces is the assertion of those who are strongly opposed to the Union:—if this question were quite valid, it is a question of the excess of the Canada debt, equally distributed over the whole Confederation, would impose a very great burden on the Lower provinces, supposing it a necessary condition of Union that there should be such a distribution; at any rate such an objection should not be considered insurmountable. The benefit that Union would confer might well ask some little sacrifice; besides such a question should not be met in a mere mercantile spirit, it should not be looked to only on its profit and loss sides. The grand, general, idea should be comprehensively grasped, and the benefits that would result not only from its realization, but which would demand some little concession, should be more strongly insisted upon than the particular objections which might easily be made numerous and difficult enough. In the great idea is generously entertained the particular objections will not be insurmountable. The adjustment of those difficulties will bring out the mental and moral resources of those on whom it will devolve to carry out the idea to its settlement. The serious agitation of this great question of Union will be as good a thing as could befall the Province; instead of trivial party bickerings that engender bitterness, it will have a great principle, a real policy to contend for

MR. LINCOLN'S JOURNEY

From the New York Herald, Feb. 25.

A hundred years hence the night journey of the President elect of the United States in the year of grace 1861, from Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, to Washington, the capital of the United States, will be read by wondering schoolboys, with all the circumstances and dreadful rumors and apprehensions resulting in this expedition, in the same frame of mind in which the rising generation of our time ponder over the flight of Mahomet or the adventures of Sinbad the Sailor. The particulars of this remarkable journey between two days, so far as received, are before our readers in the various despatches on the subject which we publish this morning.

* * * * *

Since last autumn there have been threats and rumours that he would never be inaugurated; "and reported conspiracies to cut him off from the White House have resulted in the concentration at Washington, by General Scott, of a thoroughly disciplined force, of every arm of the regular army, to make good the approaching inauguration.

These things, together with the fearful excitement, spirit and movements which have made a military camp of the secured [illegible] to impress them in the minds of the people [illegible] with a sense of the [illegible] though we have no doubt that the journey to Washington, according to the programme, would have been a continuous ovation all the way through, including a very flattering reception at Baltimore.—But there might have been some unpleasant manifestations. For instance, it appears that two or three sets of scheming Baltimore politicians were anxious to monopolize the coming event, after the squabble between the [illegible] and the Legislature at Albany, were [illegible] that Mr. Lincoln thought it a most desirable to avoid any more manœuvres of that description. We have, also, every reason to suppose that General Scott's advice had something to do with this ride by the light of the moon.—Certainly his military precautions at Washington have been calculated to give a degree of plausibility to the wildest rumours of dark conspiracies leveled at the incoming administration.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY SEND A SPECIAL ENVOY TO WASHINGTON.

New York, March 4.

Letters from Montgomery received in Washington, say, that a special envoy left the former place several days ago for the federal capital, and is supposed to be now there. He was instructed to present his credentials after the inauguration as ambassador from the Southern Confederacy, and will ask its recognition by the United States. He will insist upon an immediate answer, and in case of refusal will return. His failure to obtain recognition, it is understood at Montgomery, will be followed by an attack on Forts Sumter and Pickens, and thus an issue of force will be precipitated on the new administration. Whether this programme will be carried out depends somewhat probably on the character of Mr Lincoln's inaugural.

THE END OF COTTON.

From the New York Tribune.

Only fifty years ago, the first cargo of coffee was exported from Brazil, yet that country now supplies two-thirds of all the coffee consumed by the world. Previous to the revolution in St. Domingo, that island exported 177,000,000 pounds of coffee per annum. Europe was almost wholly dependent on that little spot for its continually increasing consumption, just as it is now for cotton. The revolution of 1792 nearly destroyed the coffee culture in St. Domingo and transplanted it to other regions, but keeping the number. In 1825 the whole Brazilian crop was only 92,000 bags; but in 1845, the export to the United States alone was 117,000,000 pounds. It is now so thoroughly domesticated in Brazil as to be the point on which the whole exchanges of the country turn. Cotton has never accomplished for India one thousandth part what coffee has done for Brazil; yet its great stimulant, the cotton gin, was invented nearly twenty years before the latter country entered systematically on the coffee culture. With this long start in the race, coffee has still overtaken cotton. The great fact must be apparent that the moment the commercial world discovered its supply of coffee was in danger of permanent interruption, now fields of cultivation were immediately resorted to, and with so much success as to degrade the original field into permanent insignificance.

Tea is not more indigenous to this country than coffee is to Brazil. In that country only a single crop was growing in 1776. The best price was raised in South Carolina from seeds brought from Madagascar toward the close of the 17th century. It was soon discovered that the marshy ground of that colony produced an article vastly superior to any grown in India. Its cultivation extended so rapidly, that in 1724 the export was 18,000 pieces. This became lately subject to an equal quantity in foreign markets. In France, its cultivation extended from one colony to another. The whole British supply was drawn from America, and India was entirely excluded from European markets. From the fateful of Madagascar seeds, the ice culture has extended into the colossal staple of the Slave States. In 1850, the production was 2,500,000,000 pounds, of which South Carolina alone produced 75 per cent., and the export that year was valued at $72,000,000.

When St. Domingo revolted, that island produced large quantities of sugar, and competed with British India in supplying Europe. But the revolution stopped its culture: India fell heir to the whole trade, and retains it to this day. Lodgo was also superseded in Brazil by coffee. The introduction of rice into South Carolina drove indigo out of that colony also, though the article there produced was known in Europe as superior to all others, so much so, as to sell for one half price. Here are three prime staples of commerce, every one of which has changed the place of its production, sometimes impoverishing one country by its loss, and sometimes enriching others by its adopting. While speaking of these changes, we may inquire what is to be the fate of American sugar? In 1837 this country produced 65,000,000 pounds, but the production now must be near 300,000,000.—If the revolution destroyed the vast coffee culture of Hayti, what better fortune will it bring to sugar in Louisiana? In 1858 and 1859 she received $29,000,000 for her sugar crops. How much of this would revolution leave?

It thus appears that great national staples are not always permanent fixtures. They rise and fall from both political and climatic causes. Coffee at one time rose in England to 37 cents a pound, because the Haytian revolution had decreased the usual supply. All the world of commerce set itself to extend the cultivation, and soon restored the equilibrium of price. Let Europe begin all ruined by the high price of any other staple and she will promptly apply the same remedy. Our cotton region is convulsed with revolution and the price is going up. England, France, and Germany, the great consumers, have taken the alarm. They see the revolution and feel the advance. They all understand the teachings of history. The London *Times* utters its fears of dear cotton and idle workmen, and insists that the nation shall be freed from its pitiable dependence on us.

The French press have also taken the alarm, and calls upon the nation to emancipate itself from dependence on American cotton. In England "no cotton" is synonymous with revolution, just as "no bread" is equally portentious in France.

Can Europe do as she desires? In the end she undoubtedly will. The astounding delusion has obtained currency that this country only supply the world with cotton. Hayti might have presumed as much of her coffee. The earth has millions of acres of cotton-land superior to ours, crowded with the laborers waiting for some one to employ them. Europe is now determined to set them to work. In Central America cotton everywhere abounds. China produces six times as much as all our Slave States, and could readily produce more. France and England knew this when they were marching on Pekin for a treaty which would open free egress to this vast emporium of cotton. The nations have long been beat on achieving independence of American Slavery. Europe will not be foiled in its treasonable effort. One will throw into the scale their almost blood and treasure, in the belief that home does not utterly destroy the cotton states, twenty years more of European dependence unquestionable will.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGES.

We regret to learn that a vile display of malice was exhibited in two places, in St. Roch's Ward, on Saturday night. At about half-past eight o'clock, as Mr. Rheaume, Advocate and City Councillor, was seated reading in his library, with Mr. LeFrancois, Registrar of the Cathedral Rider, close by on a sofa, a transaction took place followed by other rapidly succeeding acts of boasting miscreants, and a shower of broken glass from the double windows on both sides of the room. On recovering from their astonishment, they saw that something had been thrown simultaneously through the two front window sash, and, without loss of time they were on the road. They searched, however, in vain—no person was to be found, though the night was anything but dark. His Worship the Mayor having received intimation of the occurrence, drove at once to the house and saw the wicked and deliberate nature of the act. Two large bottles charged with ice to give some additional weight, were thrown sovereignly from without and with such accuracy of aim, that one of them passed through Mr. Rheaume's hair and deeply indented the mahogany boot case behind his bearing a mark as produced by a bullet fired from a gun. The other bottle—or rather long stone jar—crossed the track of its companion and narrowly escaped striking Mr. Rheaume's son, a lad of thirteen, who was sitting with his face to turn the windows at the time. There were neither curtains nor shutters to the windows, so that the miscreants outside must have fully expected to injure if not to kill their intended victim. While the Mayor was examining the premises, information arrived that a similar outrage had been perpetrated about the same time, at the dwelling of Mr. Blain, a respectable young man living in the vicinity. Our reporter was unable, from want of time, to visit the scene of the other outrage. Mr. Rheaume informs us that threatening allusions have been made regarding himself at numerous partizan meeting of late, and as late as Tuesday evening last, a man was overheard in the gallery of the City Hall, to remark that he would not hear him speak there again.—*Quebec Chronicle, Feb. 25.*

WHAT IS THE CARDROSS CASE.

At the present moment the religious community of Scotland, to some extent, are seriously exercised upon this much-talked of, and much-written on matter. In our opinion, as we have expressed ourselves before, the ministerial interest being by a few ministers pitted against the Church and the ordinary worldly interests of adherents of the Church Militant has been said in pulpit and on platform on the matter, that the speakers themselves will ere long wish had never been permitted to pass their lips; for as the agitation grows and grows, men's passions—as Ministers are but men—grow quite as hot, and things have been advanced that all will be heartily ashamed of, when cool reflection will take the place of redhot controversy. The plain matter has been grossly misrepresented on the platform and it is only from attention to the facts that the true matter in dispute can be made understandable. It is a simple matter at first, and so it really is; but all sorts of clouds have been cast about it, so that the simple matter is a hard thing to see through; but to plain simple language it is this:

In the parish of Cardross, a minister of the Free Church was brought up before the Presbytery recently of drunkenness and other crimes. The Presbytery found him guilty: he appealed to the Synod and the Synod found him innocent of the charges. The Presbytery appealed to the Assembly, and the Assembly maintained the sentence of the Presbytery against the Synod. The Rev. Mr. McMillan was suspended; but he, by advice of the majority, brought the matter before the Court of Session, on the grounds that he has been refused the right of giving evidence to counteract the evidence brought against him. The Court took the matter into consideration, and concluded to leave the question brought to. This is the entire question, and the real row is only about this simple fact that the majority of ministers and elders who condemned Mr. McMillan are displeased that their action in suspending the Minister McMillan is to be examined, whether it was done by Church rules, according to use and wont, or by their creation. They claim that what they do as a Church Court, no other Court has a right to call into question. Herein, we with the entirety of the liberal press of Scotland, think them wrong for we maintain that the civil law is the highest power in the realm, and it must of consequence take cognisance of all that the citizens of the realm do. It is but a poor excuse to escape its jurisdiction, for a half dozen individuals to assert that they are a majority of a Church Court, and having made a certain decision—wrong, unjust, tyrannical—no matter, they have made that decision, and they defy the justice of the Civil Court to take their decision into consideration on the appeal of the party wronged. Divested of all verbiage and subterfuge this is the whole matter. Now a man may be a minister or member of a Church, but he is a member of society as well, and in fact he is a member of the civil body before he can be by capacity a member of the Church, and he in no case loses his civil rights by joining any lawful organization what ever so if he is wronged, or thinks he is wronged in the Church, or in the old-fellowship union, he never loses his privilege to appeal to the highest court in the realm to say whether he has been wronged or not.—This is all Mr. McMillan has done, and this is all that the former is about; but the very fact that the Civil Court says, Yes Messrs. Ministers, we can in justice to civil liberty, take cognisance of your doings whether singly or collectively, in placing the Church under the law of the land, and these ministers that make all this disturbance must that they form the Church Court in Church Court business, be it the session, the Presbytery, Synod or Assembly, are to be above and beyond all civil courts whatever. This is the old Romanism that existed before the Reformation; but in these days the doctrine is intolerable, that you must give up your civil rights in all that the Church can take it on itself to oversee. Church Courts are just as liable to errors as any other courts, and it would be bringing us to a fine pass indeed, to have the principle admitted that no matter how the Church Court erred, the sufferer must submit, be wronged, maligned, ruined, because the Church Court blundered or was malicious. No, no, this must not be, and while we claim, as Protestants, the full free right to have our own belief, free exercise of conscience, and make our own Church laws, regulations and customs, we claim as Protestants still, that the highest civil source of justice shall be the umpire when it is disputed whether we have or have not carried our own Church laws, regulations, and customs, into honest practice. Mr. McMillan in this Cardross case, says they have not, and he asks the Civil Court of the realm to say whether they have or have not; the Civil Court says it will examine and say.—So this is the true, simple source of all this ministerial agitation. In one word, we find that a Church is a society permitted by the law of the land; but the law of the land is paramount to the Church in all that is not merely matter of belief and Church discipline. When the Church or majority of the Church violates the law or its own laws, then it must submit to be brought into Court, and this is the sum and substance of the Cardross case.

When it comes before the Court, the decision of the Church may be maintained as a just decision, or it may be reversed as an unjust one; but herein lies the whole dispute. Some of the clergy maintain that just or unjust it shall stand for no Civil Court should have the power to overlook either their justice or injustice, while another party maintains that the high tribunals of the land ought to be called upon to decide whenever right and justice are in question. The question, in a word, then is, did the majority in this case violate their own laws, or did they not? the Court of Sessions is to decide and all the clamor is about nothing less and nothing more than this—nothing whatever to do with belief. How different and how unjustly the sectarian press, and particularly the *New York Observer*, put it, our readers can see from this simple statement. It is a sad thing to think of, when we see our religious newspapers fall back on misrepresentation, for that is but another phrase for falsehood; for it does damage to our Saviour's universal christianity.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Hardware Store—R. Hamilton.
Important to Tavern keepers—Thomas Drummond.
House to let in Ashburnham—Jos. Graham.
Caligraphy—D. Pencille.
Card writing— "
Writing taught at home—T. L.
"Le Semeur Canadien."—N. Cyr.
Abstract of Treasurer's Account with the Municipality of Ashburnham.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1861.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The New York State Legislature has passed resolutions setting forth that the Reciprocity treaty, considering the present high Canadian tariff, is unfair and derogatory to the interests of said State; and recommending the abrogation of the Treaty.—The vote was 18 against 7, the Republicans being the majority. The resolutions of course require to be ratified by Congress before any action can be taken upon them, but when we remember that Congress and the President too is Republican, we may justly fear that a misfortune is about to happen us. So much for the policy of Finance Minister Galt!

PRESIDENT LINCOLN INAUGURATED.

Washington advices bring the welcome news that Mr. Lincoln was duly inaugurated President of the United States on Monday, 4th inst., without the least sign of disturbance. Mr. Lincoln, in his inaugural address, tells the people of the Southern States, who are apprehensive that by the accession of a Republican administration their rights will not be endangered, that there has never been any remarkable cause for such apprehension. He says "I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so and I have no inclination to do so." On the point of secession the President is cautious and firm, but conciliatory. The concluding passage says, addressing the South: "You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it. I am both to close. We are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our cords of union. The mystic chords of memory, stretched from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

THE GREY ELECTION — FINAL STATE OF THE POLLS.

	Morrison.	Purdy.	Gowan.
Bentinck.....	155	121	123
Glenelg.....	171	116	76
Egremont.....	70	214	60
Normanby.....	195	150	109
Sullivan.....	44	126	72
Holland.....	91	96	118
Sydenham.....	121	193	54
Derby.....	29	92	49
Owen Sound...	91	122	53
Keppel, Saruwak and Brook...	7	10	2
Proton.....	75	54	16
Osprey.....	86	14	152
Melancthon....	37	20	35
Euphrasia.....	16	62	104
Artemesia.....	72	42	162
St. Vincent....	30	197	41
Collingwood....	92	29	60
	1382	1655	1286

THE ELECTION IN GREY.

The Toronto *Leader* in moralizing upon the sad defeat sustained by the Ministerial candidate in Grey, has discovered that we are drifting towards the same fearful vortex which threatens to engulph the neighboring Republic. In a late number he thus pours forth his plaint:—"If proof were wanting that we are entering on that downward course in which the partial failure of the United States experiment is to be seen, it is supplied by the result of the election in Grey." He then proceeds to point out the superiority of Mr. Morrison to Mr. Purdy, and yet, despite of that superiority, the naughty electors of Grey prefer a man unable even to write an address, to the Solicitor General of the Cartier-Mc.Donald Administration—"the *protege* of the late Hon. Robt. Baldwin, the friend and associate of all those enlightened politicians to whom the Provinces owe so much"—"a man of varied intelligence and extensive reading, of elegant tastes and good judgment." The contrast is striking, and for aught we know the pictures drawn are correct. We know nothing of Mr. Purdy's status, but we have invariably heard that Mr. Morrison was in every respects a worthy man; too good in fact for a politician. The lesson taught by this election, if the portraitures given by our contemporary are correct, is that in order to succeed in a political career, a man must keep good company. In all probability the cause of Mr. Morrison's third defeat was his direct connection with an administration which is in bad odour with the people, and there is no doubt that many Upper Canada supporters of the Ministry, had they during their canvass avowed as explicitly their determination to uphold the present administration, would have had to stay at home. What led to the rejection in our own county of the ex-M.P.P at the last election, but his known complicity with the Government? And although Grey and Peterborough is not "the whole of United Canada," we are of opinion that a majority of the constituencies of Upper Canada would unite with Grey in voting a want of confidence in the Ministry. And although certain journals have made, and others accepted the fate of this election as a test of confidence in the administration or otherwise, we do not view it as anything of the sort. In the first place it was not a fair trial of strength, there being three candidates in the field, and secondly it was not *authoritatively* given or accepted as a test for either party. The former representative was a supporter of the Opposition, and it is contended as that the Ministerial vote was divided between Morrison and Gowan, that had the former singly contested the field, with the Opposition candidate, he would have won the day.—Be this as it may, the result of the election will be severely felt by the Ministry, and in all probability precipitate their downfall. The Prince of Shuffles may, however, shuffle again, and so evade what at present seems inevitable. We look forward with anxiety to the meeting of the House, which takes place on the 16th inst.

In connection with a possible appeal to the country before the ordinary period, would it not be well for our friends to take some action to secure a candidate who shall represent the views of this Reform county. Who is to be the coming man? It is thought by many that our present representative will not be a candidate; it is certain that Mr. Conger will again offer himself; beyond this we know nothing. It is high time that we begin to look around and get to work, if we would avoid a defeat.

A SEED SWINDLE.

From one of our Agricultural exchanges we learn that a seed swindle document is being scattered over the country at the present time, through the mails. Our farmer friends should be on their guard against this and like deceptions that will probably flood the country as the planting and sowing season approaches. The following is a copy of the advertisement we speak of:—

"Japanese Wheat.
TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

We have a quantity and shall keep constantly on hand a new kind of Grain, known as Japanese Wheat, which we have secured at much expense, and we are the only persons in the country who have it in merchantable quantities. This superior grain has many qualifications that should recommend it to every farmer in the United States and Canadas. It matures in about twenty days less than Oats, and can be grown in any part of the country, for it will ripen if not sown until July; it also is raised with as little care and expense. It is unlike other wheat in every respect, except it makes a very fine white Flour. It is a most remarkable grain to stand severe drouth. It has grown last season by actual measurement, at the rate of

300 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

We know from actual experience that it will average from one hundred to one hundred and fifty bushels per acre as field crop, and it will yield fodder at the rate of three to five tons, that is equally as good for any kind of stock as the best Timothy or Clover hay. The heads will average ten inches in length; the grains are quite small. The stalk is sufficiently strong to support the head and prevent it from lodging. The grain for feed is equal to Corn, and some contend, after examining it, that it is even better for all kinds of stock, particularly horses. Hogs will fatten well on it. It weighs 56 lbs per bushel.

This is a correct description of the grain, for the truthfulness of which we can give, if required, references or certificates of very reliable farmers who have seen it growing, and the grain after it was harvested.

Any person that will send us one dollar, in gold or currency, we will send them by mail, postage paid, a sufficient amount from which they can raise enough to grow the following year at least 300 to 400 bushels. Directions will accompany each package."

Address, &c.

LICENSES.

The Council has granted licenses in the proportion of 1 to every 250 in the Town, taking the Census Commissioner's published statement as the basis of population.

TAVERNS LICENSED.—George Allan, Leon Caisse, Henry Lawson, John Sullivan, Lewis McGregor, G. & C. McCormick, James Bauni, J. B. Dana, A. J. Fisher, M. Hogan, T. Beatty, Joseph Sedgwick, and Ralph Francis.

SHOPS.—John Harty, James C. mphell, Glover & Robinson, John Maloney, McKellar & Cameron, John McDonell, and T. Mahoney.

MARCH FAIR.

The Quarterly Fair on Tuesday was thinly attended, and comparatively little business was done; the bad roads doubtless prevented many from coming into town. Making all due allowance, we cannot help thinking that the old Quarterly Fair system is running out. A marked decrease in the number attending the Fair has been observable in the past year. Fewer cases of drunkenness were to be seen on Tuesday, probably because fewer people were in Town. One thing we noticed very materially lessens our faith in the new License Law: the places where formerly beer was sold, and frequented by the respectable farmers, who lunched there, taking a few cakes and a glass or two of beer, were deserted, and the Taverns were patronised in an increase proportionate. The result of this will be that spirituous instead of malt liquors will be drank, and all the evils attending such a change accrue.

☞ Dr. F. Dellenbaugh, the old German physician, from Buffalo, N. Y., is at Caine's Hotel, where he will remain till the 12th inst. The Dr. desires us to mention that he is the only Dr. Dellenbaugh from Buffalo, and that all others of the name are impostors.

☞ The assessment of the Town will be correctly made this year, if such a result depends on the number employed to accomplish it. The full corps, headed by Capt. Scott, have commenced their work.

SYRIA, THE HOLY LAND AND SINAI.

Hundreds have listened, instructed and delighted, to the lectures of Rev. Lachlin Taylor, in the Wesleyan Chapel, for the past three nights. The descriptive parts of his lectures are rich and glowing, and the narratives of incidents and adventure, in the lecturer's peculiar style are entertaining in a high degree. At the close of the first lecture some rare curiosities were shown: bricks of straw and clay bearing date (known by the seal or insignia of the then reigning monarch stamped on each) of being over 3,000 years old; a mummy head, lady's hand, wheat, cat, etc.; shells from the Jordan, and other curiosities. Mr. Tylor also dressed himself in the garb of an Arab Sheik and performed the eastern mode of salutation—*salaam-ale-ee*. The second lecture was also well attended, many having to take seats in the gallery of the Chapel; curiosities were shown, among which were: flowers from Gethsemane and Capernium; a mumm crocidile god; a newspaper printed in Arabic; a piece of parchment made from the skin of the paschal lamb, &c. Last night the audience was larger than at the preceding lectures, and a full-sized Egyptian mummy was shown. The fourth and last lecture of the course will be given tonight.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY FOR MARCH.

The contents of the present number are more than usually varied. "Veronæ Brent" is continued, and grows more interesting and exciting. There are several original and admirable articles by new contributors, among which "Hunting in the Province of New Brunswick," by H. S. Stallknecht and A. G. Bradford, is charmingly written, and is full of interest. It is a rich number in literary excellence, and it is moreover profusely illustrated with engravings done in the very first style of the art.

The Fashion department, embraced in this fine magazine, is the fullest and most reliably complete exposition published in America. It is an authority upon all matters of taste and dress, and contains fine engravings and full descriptions of the newest styles in dress, bonnets, cloaks, laces, fancy and ornamental work. It is a matter of wonder, even to the initiated, how so large and beautiful a magazine can be afforded for three dollars. Only its immense circulation can yield Frank Leslie profit. It should be upon every lady's work-table.

THOMAS WARD, Esq.,

An old and respected resident in Port Hope, died on Wednesday, 27th ult., in the 91st year of his age.

The *Guide* contains an obituary from the pen of Sir John Beverley Robinson, from which it appears that "Mr. Ward was for many years Judge of the District Court. He was also for a long time Registrar of the County of Durham; and Clerk of the Peace for the District of Newcastle. Having been called to the Bar in Upper Canada in 1808, he was the second in seniority, there being but one Barrister now living who was his senior.

Mr. Ward may be said to have been one of the Pioneers of Upper Canada, there can be but few remaining whose recollection reaches back to so early a period in the settlement of the Upper Province; and perhaps not one who saw and personally knew so many of those who composed our first Executive Government; and who took part in the proceedings of our first Parliament.

Mr. Ward was an Englishman; a native of London. He came to Upper Canada in the year 1792 as Barrister's clerk with John White, Esquire, the first Attorney General. He continued to live at Niagara till 1795 when he moved to York (now Toronto) which at that time became the seat of Government. During the war of 1812 Mr. Ward commanded a detachment of Militia doing duty at Presque Isle. When the Counties of Northumberland and Durham were separated from the Home District, he removed to Port Hope, or rather, to what was then called Smith's Creek; for there was at that time no appearance of a village, on what is now the site of Port Hope. In fact there were only a few hundred inhabitants in the whole county of Durham, and not a white man was to be found in the territory which now forms the County of Peterboro', except, perhaps, two or three who traded with the Indians. Some of the old residents of Port Hope will remember having seen, more than twenty years ago, the sills of the small log house in which Mr. Ward lived, which were then still visible on the face of the rising ground, on the top of which the English Church now stands.

In 1823 Mr. Ward married a daughter of a venerable old Loyalist, Captain Playter, who was the original proprietor of the beautiful property on the River Don, now belonging to Mr. Cayley, and whom all the first inhabitants of the Town of York must well remember.

During the rest of his life Mr. Ward continued to reside on his property in the immediate vicinity of Port Hope, in the faithful discharge of public duties, and universally respected for the perfect integrity of his character, his constant loyalty, and his amiable disposition.

"All who knew him loved him,
To all he was so kind."

Never was he heard to speak an ill or unkind word of any one; and never was any one heard to speak an ill or unkind word of him: thus realizing the Scripture, which says: "with the same measure that ye mete withal, it shall be measured to you again." Some years ago a number of his Townsmen procured a portrait of Mr. Ward from the easel of Mr. Sawyer of Kingston; and caused it to be hung in the Town Hall in testimony of their appreciation of his worth. The Free Masons, at the same time, had his portrait taken by the same talented artist; and placed it in their Hall, as a remembrance of one, who, for so many years, exemplified the highest virtues and excellencies of a craft of which he was so long a valued member.

It may indeed be most truly said of Mr. Ward that he was, in all the relations of life, blameless; a pure-minded, humble christian; whose constant aim it was "to preserve a conscience void of offence towards God, and towards man." He was indeed the peculiar "blessing" promised by our Saviour to "the Poor in Spirit, the Meek, and the Merciful." His distinguishing characteristic was the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit which is in the sight of God, of great price. In the full and good old meaning of the expressive Saxon word, he was, emphatically, 'a Gentleman,' whose invariable courtesy and politeness had the ring of the purest metal, and characterized him to the last moment of conscious existence.

To Mr. Ward was strictly applicable the commendation of the Prophet Nehemiah, "He was a faithful man, and served God above many." For years beyond the memory of most of his survivors, he manifested, by his constant exhibition of "the fruits of the Holy Spirit in all goodness, righteousness and truth," that he was indeed a believer in the Lord Jesus Christ, on whose atoning sacrifice his whole dependance was placed, in whose Holy Word he meditated day and night, and in whose steps he followed, thankfully receiving every trial and trouble as part of the discipline of the Lord; and in all that was prosperous, rejoicing in the Lord. Thus tranquilly living, universally honored and esteemed; his earthly tabernacle gradually wearing away, he came to the grave "like a shock of corn fully ripe, and prepared for the granary of the Lord." Universally "temperate in all things," he knew not what illness was, his faculties were less impaired than might be expected in one who had so long exceeded the seldom passed "three score years and ten," and at last

"Death stole upon him gently,
As slumber o'er a child."

Town Council.

MONDAY, March 1, 1861.

The Council met. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Messrs. Toole, McDonald, Ormond, Dickson, Bradfield, Eastland, Maloney, Ryan, Chamberlain, Menzies, Kennedy and Stevenson.

A communication from the Hamilton City Council, relating to the burdens imposed upon Municipalities by their having assisted Railways, and asking the concurrence of the Council in petitioning the Government for relief, was read and laid on the table.

A petition from Wm. Eastland, Esq., resigning the office of Auditor for the present year, was read and received.

A report from the Committee on Charities, recommending the payment of $3 to Mrs. A. McDonald, and $3 to the Dogherty girl, was received.

A report from the Committee on Finance recommending the payment of £31 5s 0d, to Mr. Stevenson, being for a quarter's salary, due him as Mayor for the year 1859, was read, received and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Ormond,—That the Auditor's Report be referred to the Finance Committee with instructions as soon as reported on to be handed to the Mayor with a request to have it published as the law directs.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr Chamberlain, seconded by Mr. Ryan.—That the Clerk do give the Representatives of the late Mr. Donald McFarlane notice to remove at their earliest convenience the buildings from off the cross street leading from Charlotte to King street.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr Menzies, seconded by Mr Toole,—That a special Committee be appointed to examine the piers near Mr. Denistoun's and report to this Council as early as possible, such Committee to consist of Messrs McDonald, Ryan, Bradfield, Toole and Eastland.

It was moved in amendment, seconded by Mr McDonald,—That a sum of money not exceeding in all $100 be expended to the best advantage in filling up the piers of the new bridge at the north end of the Town, under the direction of Messrs Toole, Dickson and McDonald.—*Lost.*

The original resolution was then put and lost.

Moved by Mr Chamberlain, seconded by Mr Ryan,—That under the statute for regulating the number and accomodation for Taverns for the present year, they have the power to allow three Tavern keepers to dispense with the therein mentioned conditions, therefore this Council authorizes the three Licenses in the Town without the Tavern accomodation for the present year.—*Carried.*

The Council then adjourned.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In the last *Examiner* I saw a letter from that scribbling wiseacre George Esson, wherein he threatens to dissect Mr. John Lucas and then chew him up, because he will not honestly, in his judgment, consent to swallow as truth the false and erroneous statements put forth by that oracle in regard to the Bobcaygeon settlement.

He also very modestly informs Mr. Lucas that he knows nothing about farming. George Esson of course does; he has built a barn, so has John Lucas, but I am not aware that Mr. Lucas mortgaged his farm to pay for it.

Geo. Esson also appears very concerned about the welfare of Mr. Lucas' wife and family—a subject very instructive to the public certainly. They were obliged, he says, for three years to obtain food and shelter in her father's house. Perhaps as her father I can enlighten Mr Esson a little on the matter. The case was thus: When Mr. Lucas decided on selling his farm in [illegible] in order to go and cut out a new home in the forest, I was anxious his wife and children should remain with me until such time as he had made a place suitable to take them to. I had no notion of charging him a cent for their support, but when he took them away he insisted on paying me, he did do so, and I am bound to say paid me a sum more than I considered I was entitled to take.

I believe he has also discharged all just demands on him in the neighborhood, an example Mr. Esson or any body may venture to follow without fear of reproof.

As George Esson has made this vicious and false statement relating to Mr. Lucas' family, he will, as a matter of course, state any thing to suit his purpose. If he has no better employment I have thus to take further notice of it.

WM. HAIR.

Otonabee, March 5, 1861.

WILL THE POPE REMOVE THE PAPAL SEAT TO JERUSALEM?

A correspondent of the Liverpool *Mercury*, writing from Rome, states that French officers have latterly been very busy in obtaining information respecting Jerusalem and the state of things in that quarter. He adds that they had been taking measurements in several localities, particularly the ground that lies about the Mosque of Omar on Mount Moriah. From Jerusalem they had gone on to Hebron, Gaza and other points, for the like purpose. It was also currently reported that a body of French troops was shortly to come to Jerusalem, while another would be stationed at Jaffa, and a third on Mount Carmel. At Beyrout, he says, the French officers openly affirmed that their government had no intention of withdrawing the force sent out, but were about to employ them shortly on a new and very different errand to that for which they ostensibly came. The French were also actively employed in making a road from the Holy City to Damascus, along which they were erecting houses at certain intervals. It is said that such a scheme as this intelligence shows to be in course of development, points to the realising of *Pio Nono's favorite plan of removing the seat of the Papacy to Jerusalem.*

News of the Week.

☞ At the last meeting of the St. Mary's Council a letter was read from an undertaker, who offered to furnish coffins for the Council at greatly reduced prices!

☞ A marriage recently took place in the Northern part of England, in which the parties were a widower and a widow, whose united ages reach 139 years, the eldest bridegroom having the boots of 86 summers passed over his head, and having by his first wife a progeny that numbers upwards of fifty, including children, grandchildren, and great-grand children, some of the latter being old enough to attend the wedding.

☞ An elderly Canadian employed in the vicinity of the Britannia Mills, says the Montreal *Transcript*, was run over and cut in two by a Grand Trunk train on Monday night in that neighborhood.

☞ A man was killed near Newbury station, on the Great Western Railway, on the night of the 27th ultimo, by a train running over him. It is supposed he was under the influence of liquor at the time, and had lain down on the track. His body was horribly mutilated, his legs and head being almost severed from his body, rendering recognition almost impossible.

☞ Mr. James Shield, an old resident of Cayuga, Co. Haldimand, lost his life on Wednesday last, by breaking through the ice on the Grand River, on which he was wending his way home from his daily labor.

☞ On Sunday last as Mr. Wm. Lemister who has been employed as night-watchman at the Great Western depot in Windsor, was taking a spirited horse to water, the property of Mr. Askew, the horse suddenly reared and threw the rider from his back. The unfortunate man fell upon his head, and his neck was dislocated. He lived a quarter of an hour after the accident.

☞ Mr. J. A. Ferguson, of Eden, Vt., missed a young colt recently, and found it three days after in the wheel pit of his saw mill, having evidently fallen from a plank seventeen feet above. The cold was got out and showed no lack of spirit from his long fast and confinement.

☞ The Owen Sound *Times* learns from a correspondent at the Bruce Mines that about the 1st Feb., a school teacher named Penhall, was charged with taking unwarrantable liberties with some of the female scholars. The enraged citizens caught him, tied him on the back of an ox, and marched him round the village, much to the gratification of the residents.

☞ While Mr. Alex. Macdonald of South Branch, Charlottenburg, was standing in his barn, the roof on which a large amount of snow had accumulated, gave way. Mr. Macdonald was buried beneath the *debris*, and before he could be dug out life was extinct.

☞ During the reception of Mr. Lincoln at Columbus, Ohio, thousands approached him to exchange salutations, and among them an interesting lady leading two beautiful children. One after the other, "Honest Old Abe" raised the children and pressed upon their cheeks a paternal kiss, which was proper and very republican.—But when the lady, with bewitching grace presented her own sweet lips in attitude to be saluted, Abraham gallantly waved his hand, and cautiously remarked: "No madam, non-intervention."

☞ During the last few months there has been a very large number of sudden deaths. Several have occurred in our own city; and our exchan

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 11.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Business Cards, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Notes Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

DUNNETT'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription.—$1.50 per annum, strictly in advance, if otherwise not paid.

Rates of Advertising.

One square, first insertion.....$0
Each subsequent insertion.....
One square 3 months.....
Each additional square, first insertion.....
Each subsequent insertion.....
Business Cards not exceeding ten lines, per annum.....
Advertisements without instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders for discontinuance must be given in writing.

All communications of the Publisher must be post paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES BENNEWS,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF.—Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
W. CLAYTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY.
W. CLAYTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Hats, Mail and Spunk Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 19

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Bank Blinds, Doors, Sash and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Manufactory Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Toronto. Mr. B. having lately surveyed the entirety of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL.
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro.' 32

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION TOWARDS THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1860.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street Peterborough.

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Dime's Exchange block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass-ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street Peterborough. 15

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 19

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thompson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 13

Jr. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
ATLMER STREET, PETERBORO
CLOTHES made in the LATEST FASHION, and by the best workmen.
A Fit Warranted.

T. F. NICHOLL,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT, LAND AGENT, and GENERAL COMMERCIAL MERCHANT.
SPACIOUS ROOMS.

MR. NICHOLL,
TENDERS his services to auction and Estate Sales, during the time and Privileges and Drawing, and Selling, &c.

MR. NICHOLL,
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity that he has taken the premises lately occupied by Mr. Hall, where he intends carrying on the AUCTIONEER, &c. business in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

MR. DUNN,
DENTIST of the country and Eldon House, will devote a short time each week to Peterboro'.

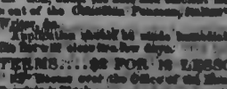
ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECREE, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be the Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

R. B. McNABB,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
At extremely low prices for Cash.
ALSO,
Boy's and Mens' Clothing
IN GREAT VARIETY.
☞ Inspection invited
Post Office Block, Hunter St
Peterboro' Oct 31, 1860. 45

CAKES & BISCUITS
THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of
CANDIES,
CRACKERS AND BISCUITS
which he will guarantee to be as
CHEAP AND GOOD
as can be bought in the Province.
OYSTERS
kept constantly on hand and for wholesale and retail.
L. A. CADWELL
Peterboro'. Dec. 26 1860. 52

IF YOU WANT CHEAP
BOOTS & SHOES,
GO TO
J. J. MARSHALL'S,
Cheap Boot & Shoe Store,
George St
Dec. 26.

NEW



BOOT AND SHOE
STORE.
J. J. MARSHALL
BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced the
Boot and Shoe Business,
and is determined that he will not be under-sold by any in the Trade. Every description of work made to order by the best Workmen. Repairing promptly attended to.
TERMS - - - Cash and Cash only.
J. J. MARSHALL,
George Street.
Peterboro. Nov. 27, 1860. 48

PICTURES.
SPENCELY'S
PORTRAIT GALLERY!
IS NOW OPEN AGAIN.
Rooms over Mr. McDougall's Store—Commercial House, George Street, Peterboro'.
Dec 6, 1860. 49

THE NEW FARM MILL,
MANUFACTURED by A. Harris, Beamsville, C. W. will be delivered at any Railroad Station within 50 miles of Peterboro' for $37, by the undersigned who has been appointed Agent for them Gratuitous.
The new Farm Mill, can be seen at the subscribers' residence, on Queen St. south of Hunter St., opposite the English Church.
GEO. MUNRO.
Peterboro, December 27, 1860. 50

A Capital Chance!
WANTED, a respectable man with a small capital as partner in a very flourishing business in Peterborough, with a large connexion. Apply, post-paid,
P. Y.
Box No. 182, Peterboro.
June 2nd, 1859.

Writing Academy.
THIS Institution is now in successful operation, under the able and efficient management of the Christian Brothers, Sadlier's Old Stand.
Applications should be made immediately as the Term will close in a few days.
TERMS.....$2 FOR 12 LESSONS.
☞ Rooms over the Office of the Examiner, Hunter Street.
D. I. PENCILLE.
Feb. 21, 1861. 8

NOTICE.
THE first meeting of the Senior Board of Examiners for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
Second Tuesday of May next,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.
Teachers holding third class certificates for a year, or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J. HOWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' Feb. 21, 1861.

CABINET-MAKING.
E. TOOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Hunter Street, George Street.

Poetry.

KITTY RYDER.

Kneeling by the stream I saw,
Kate, the farmer's daughter,
Drinking—in her rosy palm
Dipping up the water.

She had thrown her arm aside
Bare her arms and shoulder;
Each unconscious charm displayed
Made my love the bolder.

So I slowly, tenderly,
Went and knelt beside her—
Drank with her from out the stream—
Blessing Kitty Ryder!

And I said—"The poets think
Life is like a river;
Shall we not in wet us drink,
Always, love, together?"

Many years have passed by us,
Like the flowing water,
But I drink life's streams to-day,
With the farmer's daughter.

For the Examiner.

DELIGHT AND POWER OF MUSIC.

"Singing is the act of giving expression through the medium of regulated sounds to the passions that agitate the human mind."

In the musical age, when almost every one loves music, a few plain remarks will no doubt be found interesting and instructive to all classes of the community. Music, or singing, embraces a very wide range, comprising Vocal and Instrumental, as well as Sacred, Secular, and Profane Music. I will therefore endeavour just now to take a passing glance at the whole, and attempt to show the beauty, piety, excellency, delight and power of music on the human mind.

Music is a delightful, interesting and pleasing science. I, myself, love singing, and delight to see and hear everybody singing around me, whether old or young male or female. To witness a lady sitting majestically at that noble instrument, the piano, and while she plays sweetly and sings melodiously some favorite air, as her pretty fingers run swiftly along the keys, O, it is soul-cheering, delightful, and electrifying; and brings to my remembrance the saying of a certain man, who on hearing Jenny Lind sing, declared she was not a woman but an angel! Thousands of females in our day are virtuous, benevolent, kind, and courteous, who are an honor to their race; but though good singers, are possessed of these "good fruits," we think none are justified in lauding them as emblems of these heavenly beings. By the way, I may mention, that Robbie Burns, the Scottish national Bard, often declared that women were angels. On one occasion he went into a highland kirk and seated himself in a pew beside a lady. After the Old Hundred and Bangor had been pathetically sung by the congregation, the minister read his text, and proceeded to unfold the blessings of the gospel and the riches of divine grace, and also descanted on the evil and dangerous nature of sin and its consequences. The poet, perceiving that the lady shed tears and was deeply affected, took up her bible, and with his pencil wrote the following stanza upon the blank leaf of it:—

"Dear lady, do not take the hint,
No idle thought pursue;
'Twas only *sinners* that he meant,
Not an *angel* such as you."

Be this as it may, I maintain that any lady who has no taste or relish for music, who hates to be charmed with a song, is like an ill-tuned instrument, and (as the old maids say), she is a *cankered being*; but cheer her up with a lively song, instead of being cankered, she is quickly transformed into a canary, cheerful, good-natured creature.

It is the delight and power of music that accomplishes all this, as its electrifying influence braces the nerves, invigorates the heart, promotes health, produces contentment, and makes us cheerful and happy. Innumerable cares and perplexities encompass us daily, which has a tendency to make our hearts sad, and damp our ardent spirits; but melt to the gospel, singing is invariably adapted for dispelling the gloom and make it quickly vanish, for, as the song says, "I'll hold it one of the wisest things to drive dull care away."

Music is of Divine origin—it is heaven born, it is the breath of the Eternal, it is a delightful exercise of the saints on earth, and will be the theme of the redeemed in heaven throughout eternity,—who are at this moment, in the realms of bliss, praising God and singing, "Unto Him who hath loved us and washed us from our sins in his own blood." Rev. Rev. 1st, 5, 6.

When Jehovah thundered the ten words out of nothing by his Almighty power; when he made the fish of the sea, the birds of the air, the beasts of the field, and every creature that moves on the face of the earth, he created man, the noblest of all the works of His Own hands, and endowed him with every good, then, endowed the heavenly host, in mystery of delight, burst into a song of triumph, and all "the sons of God shouted for joy." Again, when we look up to the firmament and behold the sun, moon, and stars, and we see that first the works of the Almighty shone on Mount Sinai, and we read and watch it, with only ten wonders with the Psalmist, "I will praise the Lord as long as I have being. I will sing praises unto my God while I have behold. O, that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men."

Music is not only Divine, but of ancient origin. Tubal Cain, long before the flood, taught men to handle the harp and organ. Indeed remembrance that to was destroyed at the opportunity of singing every living creature with music. Moses and Miriam celebrated their Divine deliverance with music. David with music, and by music cast out the evil spirit from Saul. Jehoshaphat, when he went out against the Moabites and Ammonites, appointed singers to go before the army, and praise the beauty of holiness, while they went out and said, "Praise the Lord, for his mercy endureth forever." Music has the power and power of music, a soul, another temple away truth. Again it is a real fact, and no fiction, that lately a shipmaster from the north of Scotland arrived at Montreal; and, having become acquainted with a respectable young lady, named Miss Lindsay, at a house where he had occasion to call, he asked permission to take her to Mr. Milne's concert. The melodious soul-thrilling notes of the vocalist made a deep impression on all; but there was one song that went to the very soul of the love stricken Captain—and that song was, "Will ye gang to the Highlands, Lizzie Lindsay, my bride and my darling to be." As these words thrilled through the truest heart of the son of Neptune, he looked smilingly in the bonny face of Lizzie Lindsay, who was sitting by his side, and at once felt keenly the power of music and love. He had come from the Highlands, and became so enraptured, that he could not believe but that he himself was singing the song. The result is soon told,—the heart of Lizzie Lindsay soon responded to the call, and she too been led to the altar of Hymen by the gallant sailor, and is going to the Highlands, his wife and his darling to be," and may every thing that's good attend them. Now, this is a useful lesson for all young men who want to get married—go and do likewise.

—Music has such a powerful effect that providentially it has often been the means of curing Lunatics, and bringing them to a sane state of mind, one instance of which I will now relate.

A Colonel, in one of the armies under Napoleon, received a severe wound in the head. He was taken to the hospital, and, with much difficulty, the wound was healed; but, unfortunately, he was bereft of his reason. Every endeavor proved in vain to enable him to distinguish good from evil, and at length it was agreed upon to place him into some Lunatic Asylum. Previous to his removal, his accomplished daughter visited her poor father; and it so happened, that on that day, an eminent physician called at the hospital. He was informed of the colonel's case, and likewise of the presence of his amiable daughter. The physician requested an audience with the maiden, which was at once granted. His first question was, "Do you know any favorite song or tune your father delighted in?" "Yes, I do," was her reply. The physician then instructed her what to do. Accordingly, next morning (the day appointed for the colonel's removal) his lovely daughter took her seat at the piano-forte in a room adjoining that which her father occupied, while the rays of the sun, in all its summer morning splendour, shone full on her lovely figure, developing her perfect symmetry and exquisitely formed forehead. The door of the room she was seated in, as well as that of her father's, stood ajar, while the physician watched to see the result of his plan. The maiden began to sing one of her father's much admired songs, accompanied on the piano-forte. Her sweet silvery voice, mixed with the full tones of the majestic instrument, had an immediate effect on the mind of her poor father, who mechanically rose to his feet—he seemed to stretch himself to an unusual height—his hair stood on end—his eyes wandered vacantly round the room—and, at length, he gave a deep long-drawn sigh, which came from the very bottom of his heart, and then sunk upon his chair. The physician was watching,—the music still continued to fill the house with seraphic sounds, and the whole atmosphere seemed filled with music, so full, so angelic, did the colonel's daughter sing and play. The patient by this time showed symptoms of recovery. He raised his chest erect—threw his arms on the back of his chair, and wept! Yes, the flood-gates of his heart burst open—his senses were restored—and he cried, "My daughter! where is my daughter?" The physician, perceiving the steps effected, exclaimed, "He is cured—he is cured!" The music ceased—the colonel's daughter sprang from her seat at the piano, and flew to the embrace of her now sensible parent, and sobbed aloud, "Father—dear, dear father!" So that day, the colonel was restored to his happy home, his loving wife, and his affectionate family.

Finally, music charms men, women and children. The enlivening strains of a cheerful tune on a musical instrument forces us almost insensibly to arise to our feet, and compels us to dance. It even has a charm on the brute creation: horses, dogs, lambs, and other animals, listen instantly to music, and leap about with joy. The little birds praise God, nothing warbles sweetly in the green grove—hills, dales, rivers, lakes—all creation praise Him. "Both young men and maidens, old men and children, let them (and every one who has breath) praise the name of the Lord."

Praise God, who is the Way and Truth,
Praise him ye children in your youth,
Praise him, young men, and Christ adore,
Praise him old men for evermore,
Let all the people, rank and degree,
Feel the delight and power of music.

M. B.
Peterboro', March, 1861.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

One hundred years ago there was not a single white man in China; Methodism was unknown in Illinois Territories. Then what is now the most flourishing part of America, was as little known as the country round the Mountains of the Moon. It was not until 1769, that the pioneer of Kentucky, and perhaps also of Tennessee, left his home in North Carolina to become the first settler of Kentucky. The first, pioneer of Ohio did not settle till twenty years after that. Kentucky was then a wilderness, inhabited by Indians, who disputed every inch of the ground with the white man. Boonesborough, the first settlement made in Kentucky, was founded in 1775. In that year, Daniel Boone, with a few companions, commenced a settlement on behalf of others. At last, in the autumn of that year, the first party arrived, consisting of only twenty-five persons, men, women and children. Their journey had been a most harassing one. They had to cut their way through the forests with tomahawks, and were frequently attacked by the Indians. Their cattle were killed, and they were compelled frequently to encamp in the open air. Their provisions were scanty, and they suffered much from hunger. Their first encampment was made on the banks of the Kentucky river, where they were attacked by the Indians, and several of the party were killed. The survivors, however, succeeded in erecting a fort, which they named Boonesborough, after the name of their leader. Other settlements were soon made, and in the course of a few years Kentucky became a flourishing State. Its progress was rapid, and in 1792 it was admitted into the Union as the fifteenth State. Its population in 1790 was 73,677; in 1800 it was 220,955; in 1810 it was 406,511; in 1820 it was 564,317; in 1830 it was 687,917; in 1840 it was 779,828; in 1850 it was 982,405; and in 1860 it was 1,155,684. Its progress in wealth has been equally great. In 1850 its property was valued at $272,317,687; in 1860 it was valued at $556,848,335. Its progress in education has been equally great. In 1850 there were 1,713 public schools, with 1,713 teachers, and 68,507 pupils. In 1860 there were 5,226 public schools, with 5,226 teachers, and 170,000 pupils. In 1850 there were 1,714 persons in the State who could neither read nor write. In 1860 there were 236,252 persons who could neither read nor write. In 1850 there were 1,713 public schools, with 1,713 teachers, and 68,507 pupils. In 1860 there were 5,226 public schools, with 5,226 teachers, and 170,000 pupils. In 1850 there were 1,714 persons in the State who could neither read nor write. In 1860 there were 236,252 persons who could neither read nor write.

THE DESTRUCTION OF NINEVEH.

Nineveh was the capital of the Assyrian empire. Tacitus looked on it as "the most ancient of Assyria." Moses, Gen. 10.11, says: "Asshur went forth and builded Nineveh." The marginal reading, without doubt ought to be preferred here: "Nimrod went out into Assyria, and builded Nineveh." This is fully established by the declaration of Micah 5:6: "And they shall waste the land of Assyria with the sword, and the land of Nimrod in the entrances thereof." Micah prophesied before the birth of Christ 746 years, and 140 years before the capture and ruin of Nineveh.

The same signified, "the habitation of Nin." Lucian, Xenophon, Diodorus, and Herodotus called it "the city of Ninus."—History informs us that Nimrod had the city so called, in order to immortalize the memory of his son Ninus.

The manhood greatness of Nineveh fully appeared 1230 years before Christ. Jonah, who wrote 800 years before the birth of the world's Savior, speaking of it says: "Now Nineveh was an exceeding great city of three days' journey."—Jonah 3:3. In reference to its inhabitants he speaks thus: "Wherein are more than six score thousand persons that cannot discern between their right and their left hand."—ch. 4:11.—Reckoning, according to Bochart, the persons to have been infants of two years old and under, and that these were a fifth part of the whole the aggregate of the population amounted to six hundred thousand souls.

The overthrow of Nineveh was threatened through Jonah within the limits of forty days; we observe, that the king of Assyria, considering himself perfectly secure beautifully supplied his soldiers with wine, and freely partook of it himself—not knowing that he was literally fulfilling then the raps of the seer, in all the immense morning splendour, shone full on her lovely figure, developing her perfect symmetry and exquisitely formed forehead. The door of the room she was seated in, as well as that of her father's, stood ajar, while the physician watched to see the result of his plan. The maiden began to sing one of her father's much admired songs, accompanied on the piano-forte. Her sweet silvery voice, mixed with the full tones of the majestic instrument, had an immediate effect on the mind of her poor father, who mechanically rose to his feet—he seemed to stretch himself to an unusual height—his hair stood on end—his eyes wandered vacantly round the room—and, at length, he gave a deep long-drawn sigh, which came from the very bottom of his heart, and then sunk upon his chair. The physician was watching,—the music still continued to fill the house with seraphic sounds, and the whole atmosphere seemed filled with music, so full, so angelic, did the colonel's daughter sing and play. The patient by this time showed symptoms of recovery. He raised his chest erect—threw his arms on the back of his chair, and wept! Yes, the flood-gates of his heart burst open—his senses were restored—and he cried, "My daughter! where is my daughter?" The physician, perceiving the steps effected, exclaimed, "He is cured—he is cured!" The music ceased—the colonel's daughter sprang from her seat at the piano, and flew to the embrace of her now sensible parent, and sobbed aloud, "Father—dear, dear father!" So that day, the colonel was restored to his happy home, his loving wife, and his affectionate family.

Finally, music charms men, women and children. The enlivening strains of a cheerful tune on a musical instrument forces us almost insensibly to arise to our feet, and compels us to dance. It even has a charm on the brute creation: horses, dogs, lambs, and other animals, listen instantly to music, and leap about with joy. The little birds praise God, nothing warbles sweetly in the green grove—hills, dales, rivers, lakes—all creation praise Him. "Both young men and maidens, old men and children, let them (and every one who has breath) praise the name of the Lord."

Praise God, who is the Way and Truth,
Praise him ye children in your youth,
Praise him, young men, and Christ adore,
Praise him old men for evermore,
Let all the people, rank and degree,
Feel the delight and power of music.

M. B.
Peterboro', March, 1861.

political horizon no speck indicates the struggles which within a score of years thereafter established the greatest republic of the world. A hundred years ago there were but few newspapers in America; steam engines had not been imagined, and railroads and telegraphs had not entered into the greatest conceptions of man.—When we look back at it through the mists of history, we find that the century which has passed has been obliged to mete important events, in their bearings upon the world, than almost any other which has elapsed since the creation. A hundred years hence, what will be the developments!

THE DESTRUCTION OF NINEVEH.

Nineveh was the capital of the Assyrian empire. Tacitus looked on it as "the most ancient of Assyria." Moses, Gen. 10.11, says: "Asshur went forth and builded Nineveh." The marginal reading, without doubt ought to be preferred here: "Nimrod went out into Assyria, and builded Nineveh." This is fully established by the declaration of Micah 5:6: "And they shall waste the land of Assyria with the sword, and the land of Nimrod in the entrances thereof." Micah prophesied before the birth of Christ 746 years, and 140 years before the capture and ruin of Nineveh.

The same signified, "the habitation of Nin." Lucian, Xenophon, Diodorus, and Herodotus called it "the city of Ninus."—History informs us that Nimrod had the city so called, in order to immortalize the memory of his son Ninus.

The manhood greatness of Nineveh fully appeared 1230 years before Christ. Jonah, who wrote 800 years before the birth of the world's Savior, speaking of it says: "Now Nineveh was an exceeding great city of three days' journey."—Jonah 3:3. In reference to its inhabitants he speaks thus: "Wherein are more than six score thousand persons that cannot discern between their right and their left hand."—ch. 4:11.—Reckoning, according to Bochart, the persons to have been infants of two years old and under, and that these were a fifth part of the whole the aggregate of the population amounted to six hundred thousand souls.

The overthrow of Nineveh was threatened through Jonah within the limits of forty days; we observe, that the king of Assyria, considering himself perfectly secure beautifully supplied his soldiers with wine, and freely partook of it himself—not knowing that he was literally fulfilling then the prophecy. Nahum, who fell, speaking of the spoils, said: "Take ye the spoil of silver, take the spoil of gold: for there is none end of the store and glory out of all the pleasant furniture."

History informs us that many of the talents of gold and silver, which were preserved from the fire, were carried to Ecbatana. This is also in accordance with Nahum, ch. 3:25: "There shall the fire devour thee; the sword shall cut thee off." The testimony of Diodorus is to the same purpose, that the city was destroyed by water and fire.

The prophet Zephaniah, who wrote 630 years before the birth of Christ, and twenty years before the taking of Nineveh, said: "And he will stretch out his hand against the North, and destroy Assyria, and make Nineveh a desolation, and dry like a wilderness. This is the rejoicing city that dwelt carelessly, that said in her heart, I am and there is none beside me: how is she become a desolation, a place for beasts to lie down in, every one that passeth by her shall hiss and wag his hand."—Zeph. 2:13-15.

Who, after meditating on such destruction minutely specified many years in advance, in one instance 103 years and in another 200 years, can call in question the truths of the Bible? Common honesty asks, who? Undeniable facts ask, who?

Bishop Newton makes the following pertinent remarks on the destruction of Nineveh: "What probability was there that the capital city of a great kingdom, a city which was sixty miles in compass, a city which had walls a hundred feet high, and so thick that three chariots could go abreast on them, which had one thousand five hundred towers, of two hundred feet in height; what probability was there that such a city should ever be totally destroyed? Let us suppose that a person should come in the name of a prophet, preaching repentance to the people of this kingdom, or otherwise denouncing the destruction of the capital city within a few years. "Will an overflowing flood with God make an utter end of the place thereof? he will make an utter end: its place may be sought, but it shall never be found." I presume that God who could deferring wrath over Israel, to mercy, suspended the approaching blow, because the works of repentance were the fruit of his Spirit from the heart of the people. About two hundred years after this, however, the long continued blood guiltiness of the inhabitants had become intolerable, and wantonness and cruelty were fearfully practised.

The Medes and the Babylonians were the instruments selected for the purpose. These tools of the Almighty, after a season of preparation, came to do their work. The king, Sardanapalus, a luxurious effeminate prince, who was given up to sensuality, and who had been warned by a dream, that his empire, at the time appointed, would be taken away, determined, when he found upon a story which, following that "the blessed spirits got away on the ropes they threw with his drove (other day, and he hadn't seen nothin' at him since." The bloods dressed all impressive of the animal in question, and when they of thinking at each other, proceeded to condole him on his fall in the late battle. He smiled, and calmly replied that he was not dead, but only feigned himself so, in order to escape the fury of the conquerors, and that he would soon be at the head of another army. All hands now began to prepare him, which they did with diligence, upon the success of the plot. The happy pair were duly made a few days ago, in the unutterable disgust of the jilted fair, who was robbed of the darling of her heart by her gentle mammy. The widows of the district feel elated at the success of the veteran of 50, who succeeded in bearing off the prize from the juvenile of 20, the age of the disappointed one. The latter, with some sympathizing young female friends, endeavoured to get up a demonstration with tin pans and kettles to welcome the return of the deceitful pair. The first husband of the new triumphant wife died some ten months ago in the hospital and of the Newport Union House.—*Liverpool Herald.*

WHO SAW THE STEER?

The richest thing of the season, says the Newburyport *Herald*, came off the other day in the neighborhood of the market:—The greenest, dandiest imaginable dressed out in a shepherd hat, a long blue frock coat, a pair of calculate jeans, big as gunnies, white linen collar, where—half a dozen guns were supporting the dove in direction round the section, and other unnerving for first surprise at the late summer—around of the, (some supposing it was of the season, upon a story which, following that "the blessed spirits got away on the ropes they threw with his drove (other day, and he hadn't seen nothin' at him since." The bloods dressed all impressive of the animal in question, and when they of thinking at each other, proceeded to condole him on his fall in the late battle. He smiled, and calmly replied that he was not dead, but only feigned himself so, in order to escape the fury of the conquerors, and that he would soon be at the head of another army. All hands now began to prepare him, which they did with diligence, upon the success of the plot. The happy pair were duly made a few days ago, in the unutterable disgust of the jilted fair, who was robbed of the darling of her heart by her gentle mammy. The widows of the district feel elated at the success of the veteran of 50, who succeeded in bearing off the prize from the juvenile of 20, the age of the disappointed one. The latter, with some sympathizing young female friends, endeavoured to get up a demonstration with tin pans and kettles to welcome the return of the deceitful pair. The first husband of the new triumphant wife died some ten months ago in the hospital and of the Newport Union House.—*Liverpool Herald.*

A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER RIVAL WOOERS.

The tender susceptibilities of many a fair damsel residing at Ripon were lately shocked by the matrimonial monstrosity and atrocity that has seldom been equalled in those virtuous vales. The question has been seriously discussed in all its aspects, by not only the maidens and widows of the district who are the parties principally interested, but also by the married folks, the even truer of whose scarps has been disturbed by a gross demarcation of the laws of propriety if not of nature. Some twelve months ago a lad of the village wooed, and, it was supposed, won, the blushing affections of a lass who resided with her father and mother. After the usual preliminaries of wooing and cooing had been exhausted, the young couple panted for the nuptly to be found in the honeymoon. But a difficulty presented itself. The intended bride had a little of the becoming pride of her sex, and she demurred to marry her swain until he had equipped himself with a new suit of clothes, in which to exhibit to advantage on his wedding day the well-knit and muscular limbs and whipcord sinews that would make the bride the envy of the lasses around.—Jobbin, not being well up in this world's wealth, was somewhat disconcerted at this condition which it was not easy to comply with. Now, it so happened that about six months previously the mother of the gentle maid had become a widow, and the first bitter pang of grief having subsided the buxom widow commenced to look out for a helpmate, and after scanning the horizon in search of a mate she at length fixed her fascinating glance on no other than her daughter's betrothee, promising to take him with or without a suit as it best suited himself, inasmuch as she only wished to oversee his person and not his clothes. This adroit proposition was, still in her beloved, readily assented to, and the daughter's affections were duly transferred to the mother, to the horror of all the maids of the district, who look with disgust upon the success of the plot. The happy pair were duly made a few days ago, in the unutterable disgust of the jilted fair, who was robbed of the darling of her heart by her gentle mammy. The widows of the district feel elated at the success of the veteran of 50, who succeeded in bearing off the prize from the juvenile of 20, the age of the disappointed one. The latter, with some sympathizing young female friends, endeavoured to get up a demonstration with tin pans and kettles to welcome the return of the deceitful pair. The first husband of the new triumphant wife died some ten months ago in the hospital and of the Newport Union House.—*Liverpool Herald.*

AN HONORABLE ANTAGONIST.

The *Independance Belge* tells the following story of a young man who had squandered at the gambling table of one of the German Baths his entire fortune, amounting to about eight hundred thousand francs. He had lost, successively, park, chateau, city mansion and country house, and there remained to the unfortunate gamester, out of all his estates, only a single spot of ground—small orange plantation—which he had carefully excepted from his other stakes. The winner (for his antagonist had been the same person) was an Englishman, philanthropic and stout in appearance, but whose curiosity was aroused at the collected of the ruin youth for the preservation of a dilapidated and picturesque ancient green house, containing a few boxes of orange trees. "What are you going to do with this?" he asked. "Let me play for it," replied the young man. "This orangery is a souvenir, a relic of my childhood. My mother has passed many hours there with me. I play for there; I may try to live there, but I would blow out my brains rather than stake and lose a single flower of those trees." "I will one just one throw more," said the Englishman, "I will propose as a stake. Since you have such a fancy, I will play with you for that—a single orange-blossom. Will you consent to it?" "But what could you wager on your side against a flower, if I consent to play?—"Oh! a mere trifle, of course. I, too, would sacrifice a little sentiment. Here is an autograph, for instance, which I will deposit as a wager in the hands of a third person." The young man laughed and nodded. Notwithstanding his first sentiment, in now no profession of the offering of a flower to a house, the god who had served him so ill. As the game was about to commence, the Englishman said to the young Frenchman, "You smoke, you gentleman, if you will, to accept the stake, however ridiculous it may appear to you for a wager, because I have conditions in your favor, my lord." Gambling took for the game commenced, and in a few moments the young man had gained the mysterious orangery. He received it with some emotion, but how already was it increased, when he read a donation, on regular form, of the eight hundred thousand francs that he had lost! The blush of shame mounted to his face. He protested; he refused; he declared that the bargain was not. "I have your word of honor," replied the Englishman, smiling; "if the agreement was made in earnest. If I had won, I should have claimed the orange-blossom." "But a mere flower against a fortune!" "You thought more of your champagne, four-in-hand, and stable there, than of the eight hundred thousand francs. The stable was opened." After two hours of debate, most of them coolly, decided that the Frenchman should accept; and he did—on condition that Lord Z—— should remain his dearest friend.

QUIT THAT.

Quit what? Quit telling your impressive [illegible] children about ghosts [illegible] young people will sing there [illegible] How many workers there are, who quail, [illegible] at the [illegible] bugs, bats, and [illegible] Tell them, and why shouldn't it? It might believe. That is the chief duty. The [illegible] "flattering heart" is [illegible] [illegible] love; the chief [illegible] [illegible] is very [illegible] [illegible] child is [illegible] [illegible] tradition [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE EFFECT OF SECESSION IN CANADA.

(From the Liverpool Journal.)

There are many phases of the present American political crisis very encouraging to our own possessions on that Continent, not the least of which is the contrast which is presented between a republican Government and the colony of a limited monarchy—the one now in the throes of an expected dissolution, and the other in the quiet and prosperous enjoyment of a liberty such as other people on the face of the earth can boast of, and which contrast must tend to solidify the institutions of the latter. We would not make invidious comparisons, or in thought in any way to make capital for our own possessions out of the troubles of a friendly neighbor; nor have we any desire to witness the glorious experiment of a true republican form of Government prove a failure; but we cannot view the present agitation between the conflicting parties without being almost driven to put the question—How will this affect us. There is no doubt whatever that, should the present difficulties in the States terminate in secession, it will be better for Canada—better in every respect.

Up to the present time the prosperous United States have looked upon Canada as a rich and influential neighbor would upon a poorer neighbor, and have not considered her of sufficient political importance to consult in any way, their own position having been hitherto so secure; but now, when the Northern States are likely to have a very powerful and dissatisfied neighbor in the Southern Confederation, they are looking around for support; and we find that Canada takes her rank in the new formation and arrangement of forces as a power which may be of considerable importance in the history of the American continent remaining yet to be written. We find the Governor of Virginia hinting at this probability in his message recently to the Legislature of that State. "Let New England and Western New York (and he might have added the North-western States) be sloughed off and form an alliance with Canada." Several of the leading papers and speakers of New England have also shown a leaning in this direction; and there is no doubt that, whichever way the important dispute between the rival sections in the States may be settled, all must tend to the benefit of Canada.

Canada never was in a more prosperous and settled condition than at this moment. The crop of 1860, we are informed on the highest authority, was so abundant as to put the farmers into the position that they were in 1856. The trade returns of the colony show a large and steady increase, and the spirited encouragement they have given to their own line of steamers, against heavy odds in the way of indirect competition from the mother country, show unmistakably that they need not be ashamed to shake hands with their neighbors across the "Falls."

Immigration to the colony contributes in a large measure to the stability of the country, and this is still going on.

From the year 1841 to 1856 inclusive 647,000 souls emigrated to Canada. The bone and sinew of this country, our best artizans have been making for the United States; but if the Canadian Government would adopt a more liberal policy and give fuller information on this side as to the capabilities of the soil and the facilities for obtaining homesteads in their most fruitful districts, emigration would be increased enormously, and England would indirectly benefit thereby. To all travellers through Canada it is a matter of astonishment and regret, on witnessing the universal prosperity of those who have emigrated to the country, that so many of our small farmers and agricultural laborers in the old country should be content to grind under rent, tithes, and taxation, which, like a canker worm, eat up the produce of their farms, leaving nothing for themselves but a bare subsistence, whilst within a few day's travel lie millions of acres of the richest and most productive land the sun ever shone upon, and which can be their own and their heirs for ever by merely asking for it. A settler can hold his farm without rent, tithes, or taxes; and nothing is required but energy, hard work, sobriety, and economy to enable him in a few years to become independent. Numbers who landed in Canada a few years since with but a few shillings in their pockets are now in circumstances of ease and comfort, and many are even in the enjoyment of wealth. However, there are some men who think nothing valuable they do not pay for. These can be accommodated, for the Government have set apart, in addition to *free grants* of 100 acres, lands *en bloc*, and which are sold in quantities varying from 40,000 acres to 100 or 200 acres, at about 2s *per acre*; and some good land as low as 10d per acre.

Of the free grants, 100 acres will be given to every male applicant who is eighteen years of age, subject to such conditions only as are imposed for the benefit of the emigrant himself and his neighbors.

On the settler performing the conditions he becomes entitled to his farm free for ever. The above lands are fertile, and spacious enough to maintain all the surplus population of our country. They are in the neighborhood of already cultivated farms, and next to towns, railways and markets.—In the valleys of some of the rivers in which these lands lie, it is stated, upon authority, that wheat has been grown after wheat for twenty years; and the natural productiveness of the soil is such that with ordinary regard to change of crops the land will prove highly remunerative for many years without manure.

These lands are watered by fine rivers abounding with excellent fish, and the forests are plentifully stocked with game, large and small, so as not only to afford at all times food for the settler, but the excitement of the chase when farming operations are suspended.

It is not generally known that in Canada there are upwards of 2,000 miles of railway in operation at the present time, affording cheap and ready communication with the great markets at remunerative prices. The climate, though severe, is healthy, the general opinion in England being the reverse quite erroneously. A year's observation showed 260 fine days, and 96 of rain or snow.

Canada is, altogether, one of the most important and prosperous colonies attached to the British Crown, and will bear comparison with any other in the British possessions—and, indeed, with any other country in the world, with an equal population, for its boundless resources, its liberal government, its system of education, its industrial wealth, and for the energy and intelligence of its people; and we have no doubt but a glorious future is being wrought out for this colony, and that the storm which is now raging around her will but settle her deeper and stronger in her foundation.

☞ The Spanish minister, the two Archbishops, and the other gentlemen called from Madrid, who recently arrived in New York, have received considerable attention from prominent Spanish citizens, and from Roman Catholic Southerners. They are said to exhibit confidence in the speedy relation of such relations between Spain and the Confederate States as will drive the Juarez party from power.

FIFTY DAYS OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

On the 6th November, 1860, the people of the United States elected the fourteenth President—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. On the 20th December, South Carolina—with her white population of 301,186—passed an ordinance of secession. This was followed by the seizure of the revenue cutter *Aiken*, and of the United States Arsenal. On the 26th of December, Major Anderson moved from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, and so took command of Charleston Harbor. On the 27th of Jan. Forts Pulaski and Jackson, and the United States Arsenal at Savannah, with Fort Macon and the arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., were seized. On the 3rd, Fort Morgan, near Mobile, and the Mount Vernon arsenal, were taken. On the 6th, the arsenal at Apalachicola, and on the 8th Forts Johnson and Caswell, in North Carolina, were also seized. The same day the Florida Convention adopted secession resolutions. On the 9th, Mississippi followed suit, while at Charleston the New York steamer *Marion* was seized, and the *Star of the West* fired into. On the 10th, Fort M'Rae, at Pensacola, and on the 11th, Forts Pike, at St. Philip, and Jackson, with the arsenal at Baton Rouge, were seized. On the 12th, Fort Barrancas and the Pensacola Navy Yard, were taken. On Sunday, January 20th, the ship *Island Fort* was taken by Captain Howard. On the 24th, Governor Brown, of Georgia, seized the arsenal at Augusta. Louisiana seceded on the 26th, and Texas on the 1st of February, about which time the revenue cutter *M'Clelland* fell into the hands of the secessionists. February 2nd, the arsenal at Little Rock, Ark., was taken. February 8th, the Montgomery Convention proclaimed the "Confederate States of America," and elected Jefferson Davis President of its provisional government. The same day, five New York vessels were seized in the port of Savannah, by order of Governor Brown, and subsequently released. On the 16th, Jefferson Davis was inaugurated President of the Southern Republic and delivered his message.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY SUIT.

Judgment was delivered by the tribunal of Seine in the Bonaparte-Paterson case on Friday, Feb. 15. The court declared that as the object of the demand made by Madame Elizabeth Paterson and James Bonaparte, her son, was the liquidation and the division of the succession of the Prince Jerome, who died on the 24th of June, 1860; and, inasmuch as among the grounds of opposition to the demand is one that the claim has been already judged by two decisions of the *conseil de famille*, dated the 4th day of July, 1860, which proclaimed the nullity of the marriage of the 24th of December, 1803, and its invalidity even as regards property, the Court added:—"It is expedient above all to examine the validity of this ground of opposition, inasmuch as if it be well founded it would establish a peremptory exception to the present demand, and it would no longer belong to the tribunal to examine the other grounds of opposition, or to decide whether the marriage is not null for having been contracted in a clandestine manner, or whether Miss. Elizabeth Paterson could rely on her good faith in the legal acceptance of the term, or what efficacy should be attributed to the decrees of the 11th and 30th Ventose of the year 13; and, in fine, whether the possession of a position claimed by the parties represented by M. Berryer does not meet an energetic, spontaneous and manifest contradiction in the simple fact of the second marriage contracted in 1807, by Prince Jerome and the Princess Catherine, of Wurtemberg, on the faith of the legal nonexistence of the first marriage; and whether, consequently, the title of relative given to Jerome Paterson be according to the habitual relations of life, particularly when it must be recollected that to admit a clear right by blood, would, on the part of the children born of the second marriage, be a denial of their own legitimacy."

The Court then referred to the 1,350th and 1,351st articles of the *Code Napoleon*, and having recapitulated all the facts of the case, as stated by counsel, it declared that the demands of Madame Elizabeth Paterson and her son, Jerome Bonaparte, are not admissible, and must be rejected, and ordered that the present judgment shall be mentioned on the margin of the deed dated the 12th of July, 1860, containing a declaration of the acceptance by Jerome Bonaparte of the succession of Prince Jerome. The Court further sentenced the claimants to pay the costs.

THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

The seige, by the Sardinians, of the last stronghold of the King of Naples, has been more protracted than was anticipated. This is partly on account of the interdict of Napoleon against an attack on the fortress from the sea. The motives of the French monarch in this apparently capricious exercise of his power have been a subject of considerable speculation; but it is now plausibly conjectured that they were based on no unfriendliness to the Italian cause, but the reverse; that, in short, it was a contrivance to prolong the struggle and thus prevent Garibaldi from launching much that he has hitherto won, in an apparently irresistible attempt, during the coming spring, to wrest the province of Venetia from the Austrians. With the tremendous fortresses of the Quadrilateral frowning upon such an enterprise, the contemplated expedition of Garibaldi, with the limited forces and means that are at his command, would certainly have been attended with great hazard; and the failure of the undertaking might have been very disastrous to the Italian cause.

The French fleet, however, has recently been withdrawn from the harbor of Gaeta, and operations against the stronghold commenced by the Sardinians from the sea. The bombardment, both from sea and land, has lately had great effect, and the latest news is that an armistice of forty-eight hours had been asked by the besieged to bury their dead, which request had been granted by the besiegers. It is not probable, in any event, that the city can hold out much longer. Later than this we have Queen's Bibs.

TROOPS FOR CANADA.

A private letter from an officer of the 60th Rifles, now in England, states that that body is coming to Canada in the spring, and that its head quarters will be Toronto. We trust this piece of intelligence is correct. We are heartily treated kindly in this respect; perhaps it is on account of the better state of society here than in other cities. At any rate, out of the eleven companies of Rifles in Canada, there is but one stationed in this city. Montreal takes four, Quebec three, and Kingston three.—*Leader.*

☞ The people of Father Chiniquy's colony, at St. Anne, Ill., have constructed 200 bushels of corn meal for the suffering people in Kansas.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.

A gentleman of Saratoga Springs furnishes for publication the following letter from the residence of the distressed family:

"A young lady named Ordway had been present at a p. m. meeting of the Sewing Society in Prestonville, N. Y. She declined staying for the supping, though pressed to do so, as she wished her aged parents should be very lonesome, they having just buried a son on whom they placed great dependence. Seated in a sleigh ready for starting, a freight train was heard approaching. After the train passed, the driver started and was just on the track when two cars heavily loaded, which had broken from the train, and were following it rapidly on the down grade, struck the sleigh. The violence of the shock threw the lady some twenty-five feet, and over the fence, breaking some of the pickets which caught in her clothes.—Her neck was broken, and all the great arteries and veins were severed, but strange to say the skin was not broken. The young man was seriously hurt and was for a long time insensible. A messenger was sent to Miss Ordway's parents who inferred from their daughter was badly injured, and they knew nothing more until they saw her lifeless body. The scene that followed, says the letter, 'was past description.' The poor old man, in his agony, rolled upon the carpet and refused to be comforted. The poor mother was in equally deep distress. Their earthly hopes, all centered in their beautiful daughter, were thus suddenly blasted."

FRIGHTFUL SCENE IN CHURCH

An insane man, named Henry Darling, who hailed from Cass county, where he understand he has relatives, attended the Methodist Church in Parish p county, in this county, last Sunday, at which place H. D. Lamb, of Three Rivers, was preaching. The insane man after entering the church, and being quietly seated for some time, went outside the house of worship and stripped himself of every vestige of clothing he had on. In this condition in a state of complete nudity, he entered the church and deliberately walked up the isle. Under the embarrassing circumstance the preacher sat down, and the lunatic as he proved himself to be, was taken in charge by the officers of the law, and when asked what prompted his outlandish and indecent conduct, he replied that he did as the preacher told him to do; and when asked his name, he at different times gave different names, and after further examination gave sufficient evidence of his insanity. As, in the present condition of the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo, no more male persons can be admitted there, the insane man was put in charge of Supervisor Hutchison, of Park, who on last Monday placed him in the county poor house at Vawe River, in this county.—*Three Rivers (Mich.) Chronicle, Feb. 14th.*

THE "GREAT EASTERN" AGAIN.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the *Great Eastern* was to be held on on Feb. 28. The London *Express* says in regard to the vessel:—

"She has been within the last few weeks considerably altered and modified under the superintendence of the Directors, who are at present putting in an entirely new deck, and, with the compliance with the requirements of the Board of Trade bushing the screw with brass, or rather gun-metal bearings. No additional capital will be required to defray the expense of these alterations which will be completed by the end of the month, so that the vessel may again go to sea in March. It is probable that her next voyage will be to New York. The three actions which Mr. Scott Russell has brought against the company have, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, been consolidated into one. Mr. Russell's claim is in all £60,000. The company have against that gentleman a cross action for £130,000. Both causes will come on for trial next term, when it is probable that they may be referred to arbitration. Mr. Hope has resigned his seat at the Board, and as yet no one has been nominated to succeed him."

FEARFUL MURDER.

We have already published a short paragraph relating to the following Murder.—These fuller particulars are from the Brockville *Recorder*:—

The neighborhood has been startled into excitement by the perpetration of another murder, apparently as foul and devilish as either the Thompson or the Dooketater cases.

It appears that a man named Scantel Peterson and his wife lived by themselves in a house about two miles from Addison, and that on the evening of the 28th ult., the body of Peterson was found lying in a water hole in rear of his own house, the head and face being most shockingly cut. Information of the finding of the body having been conveyed to Brockville, W. A. Scheidel, Esq., Coroner, proceeded to the locality on Friday morning for the purpose of holding an inquest. The facts elicited may be summed up as follows:—Mr. and Mrs. Peterson had been visiting at a neighbor's about forty rods from their own house. They returned home in company about eight or half past eight o'clock at night. After arriving home, Peterson told his wife that he would like something to eat. Mrs. Peterson made some tea and put the dishes on the table; then Peterson went for water and Mrs. Peterson went to bed. The water hole is in the rear of the house, and is got at by descending a bank about three or four feet high. After being in bed some time, Mrs. Peterson, who was only in a doze, was aroused by hearing groans. She started out, and ran to the west corner of the house, and on looking towards the water hole saw a man standing, dressed in dark clothes. She ran back to the house, caught up a tin horn, and made her way to the neighbor's where she and her husband had been visiting earlier in the evening. When she reached the neighbor's, she exclaimed, "Samuel is missing." The horn was then blown to alarm the neighbors, when Mrs. Peterson and the neighbor returned towards Peterson's house in search for the missing man. They passed the house and went to the water hole, when Mrs. Peterson said, looking towards the hole, 'Can he be there?' The night being dark, the neighbor could not see, and made answer, "God knows, I don't know." While standing near the water hole, a light was seen moving toward them, and the neighbor went forward towards the light, when he found the light proceeded from a lantern carried by Stephen Miner, who had heard the horn blow, and was on his way to ascertain what was wrong. By the aid of the lantern they proceeded to the water hole, and on ascertaining it was the body of Peterson lying there dead.

Another neighbor having arrived, the body was removed to the house, when it was found that the head and face had been most savagely cut and battered, and the skull fractured in several places. The parties present, after consultation, came to the conclusion that the murder had been committed, subsequently to which the body had been carried to the water hole, which was an opening cut in the ice in a small running stream, the water being [illegible] size of the body. In this spot search was made for some club or weapon by which the dead man had been battered, but nothing could be found. Fresh appearances, however, they were led to believe that the murderer had stood upon the bank above the stream, and that when Peterson had been ascending to his hold of the fence to lift over his pail, the murderer, being elevated, brought the weapon down on Peterson's head, repeating the blows till the body fell back insensible into the water hole, where if life was not quite extinct, the water would quickly finish the work through suffocation.

Diligent search was made all round, and although a quantity of blood was discovered on the bank and on the fence, and several indentions seen on the edge of one of the rails, as if made by a blunt instrument, still no weapon could be found. They then tried to find strange tracks, Mrs. Peterson having said she saw a man dressed in dark clothes, standing near it, but no fresh tracks could be seen. Returning to the house, search was made in that quarter, and in the barn or stable, but with the same result. At last, attention was directed to an iron poker beside the stove, and which had been used for stirring the fire after the murder. This instrument was secured, and the wounds compared with the edge of the poker by Dr. Edmondson, who appeared satisfied that the poker had been the instrument used to effect the murder. As no robbery had taken place, and Peterson being well liked by all the neighbors, and Mrs. Peterson having more than once evinced slight symptoms of her mind being unsettled, and a small quantity of hair being found clutched in the hand of the murdered man, resembling Mrs. Peterson's, the Coroner's Jury found a verdict to the effect that Samuel Peterson had been murdered, and that they believed the murder to have been committed by his wife. Mrs. Peterson has therefore been committed to stand her trial at the Spring Assizes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Illustrated Papers—T. Hunsden.
Bakery—Brennan.
Public Exhibition.
A Rare Chance—Jas. Greeve.
Judson's Worm Tea.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1861.

THE COMING SESSION.

The fourth session of the present Parliament commences on Monday next. As yet no hint even of the policy of the Government, the course they intend to follow, or the measures to be brought before Parliament has transpired. The mutterings of the "organs" are very indistinct and contradictory. In Upper Canada we are told that the Ministry will concede the principle of Representation by Population—in Lower Canada a very different story is told, and the idea of Representation by numbers is laughed at and spoken of as a thing impossible. We hear from certain quarters that no additional grant to the Grand Trunk will be made, from others that no further aid will be given, be the consequences what they will. The Cartier organs tell us that if any allusion is made to the Kingston difficulty it will be to sustain the Duke of Newcastle, and the McDonald organs are equally persistent that the Orangemen will be protected and the Duke condemned—and so on to the end of the chapter of public questions. All this only shows that discord is rampant in the Cabinet, and that "family jars" are about to split in twain the Coalition fabric. The Ministry evidently meets Parliament without a policy and without an understanding. The Opposition has been strengthened, and no doubt will receive Upper Canada recruits in anticipation of the change of sentiment at the approaching general election, so that a speedy dissolution of the present Parliament and the downfall of the Government is morally certain.

If we look closely at the positions of the gentlemen composing the Government, we cannot help feeling that already, although not publicly known, the Cabinet may be broken up. The defeat of Mr. Merrimon will make it necessary for him to resign the Solicitor-Generalship. The rumor that Mr. Vankoughnet will be elevated to the vacant Chancellorship is all but officially confirmed, leaving the Crown Lands Department to the management of another. Mr. Rose will be removed without doubt, making a third vacancy, and a fourth will soon have to be filled, if rumor is correct. We have it from good authority that the resignation of *Mr. Sidney Smith, Post Master General, is in the hands of His Governor.* The cause of Mr. Smith's resignation will be made known in due time.

With these facts before us we cannot help considering that we are on the verge of a general election. We would repeat our sincere advice to the Reformers of this County, that the time has arrived for action and any delay will be dangerous. The Reform candidates must be brought forward, and that immediately.

OCEAN STEAMERS MISSING.

The Cunard steamer *Australasian*, which left Liverpool on the 16th of February has not yet arrived and much uneasiness is beginning to be felt for her safety. She may have sustained damages at sea and put back for repairs—in such case the arrival of next steamer will probably confirm the fact and quiet all anxiety.

The steamship *United States* also left Greenock for Portland on the 16th ultimo and has not since been heard of. She had a valuable cargo and about 30 passengers.

We hope no calamity has befel these vessels and that we may soon hear of their safety.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The pupils of the Union School intend to give a public exhibition on the evening of Wednesday the 20th ult. The exhibition should be encouraged.

The following letter appeared in the *Review* of the 15th ult.:

To the Mayor and Council of Peterboro'.

GENTLEMEN,—By Act of Parliament many years since, a fare flee was granted to be laid in the Town of Peterboro', at certain periods of the year. You have permitted your market clerk, since the incorporating of the Town, to collect and enforce fees on the appointed fare days from the farming community, who offer their articles for sale, which is considered an imposition and injurious to the fare.—My object is to know when, by incorporating the Town, it gave the corporation the above power of violating a former act, for I have no recollection of the former Act being demanded. If you have this power you should make it known, but I doubt it; otherwise why are the fares allowed to be held.

Your obed't serv't,
WM. H. MOORE.

Feb. 13th, 1861.

Up to the present no one seems to have answered or noticed Mr Moore; we intend to supply the deficiency. And first we would remind Mr. Moore that if he wished the Mayor and Council to have noticed his communication he should have sent in a copy of it in manuscript to that body, and they would have taken some notice of it. In the next place he is wrong about a free "fare" being granted by Act of Parliament to the Town of Peterborough or any other Town in Canada. Fairs have been held in consequence of the Governor's Proclamation—not by acts of Parliament. Mr. Moore is also wrong in saying that the Market Clerk has been collecting and enforcing fees on "fare days" since the Town was incorporated. The Town of Peterborough was incorporated under the General Municipal Act of 1849. A Market Clerk was first appointed, and fees first collected in 1850. If Mr. Moore will read the U. C. Municipality Act of 1858 he will see from Sec. 257, sub-secs. 6, 7 and 9, that towns can regulate markets and the selling of cattle, &c. The Town Council of Peterborough have publicly made known that they have this power, having exercised it, and it is for doubters such as Mr. Moore to show that it has not. And lastly, Mr. Moore should have known that there is a wide difference between the words *fare* and *fair*.

FIRE IN NORTH MONAGHAN.

The house belonging to Mr. George Birney, on the 11th Concession of North Monaghan, was entirely destroyed by fire, on the 4th inst. About 4 o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Birney, who had spent rather a restless night attending a sick child, heard what she conceived was hailstones striking against the window; but shortly afterwards finding it to be the crackling of fire, she aroused her husband who at the time was in a sound sleep. When he arose he found the place on fire. His first impression was that he could extinguish the fire himself, which, indeed, might have been effected, had there been a sufficiency of water nigh at hand; but the flames increasing rapidly, he had to desist, finding that his efforts were altogether ineffectual to stop the ravaged element. Fearing that if he went to procure assistance all would be lost before his return, he at once set about saving such things as could be easily removed, but so quickly did the fire spread, that in less than two hours from its being first observed the place lay smouldering in ruins. Besides losing part of the furniture and bed-clothes, all their wearing apparel, culinary utensils, &c., he also lost 70 bushels of peas, 175 bushels of potatoes, 3 barrels of pork, and one barrel of beef. He estimates the loss at about $500, which is uncovered by insurance. Fortunately no lives were lost. The children, three in number, lay in the north west part of the house, adjoining where the fire originated, and Mr Birney says that if he had slept 15 minutes longer all communication between him and them would have been entirely cut off, so that they must all have perished. The fire originated in a shed at the north side of the building, where an ash-barrel was kept, and in which ashes had been put during the previous afternoon. The warning thus given, incurring such a loss of property, besides the inconvenience to which the loser will be subjected, at this inclement season of the year, in being left houseless, should cause persons to be careful respecting such matters. (COM.)

☞ The First Annual Race of the Bobcaygeon Trotting Club comes off on Pigeon Lake to-day. A prize of $25 will be competed for.

ROWDYISM IN BOBCAYGEON.

The Town of Bobcaygeon has acquired for itself a very unenviable notoriety. The very name is associated with lawlessness by the country generally. For years hardly a week, we might say hardly a day, has passed without some spice of violence.—Times without number have peaceable travellers been assailed by rowdies living in and around the village, and beaten without mercy. To walk on storming knight had this reign of terror grown, that many persons were deterred from passing a night in the Village lest they should be assailed by drunken brawlers. What made the evil more grievous was that Bobcaygeon is the only outlet of the vast settlement opening out in the rear of them Counties, and persons in quest of a new home along the Bobcaygeon Road were compelled to pass through this ill-famed village. As might be expected, many were deterred from passing this way at all, and from the settlement suffered. In justice to the place, we must, however, admit that the deeds of violence were confined to a few to whom the absence of a resident magistrate extended a kind of impunity. The peace-loving community will, therefore, read with pleasure the brief account sent us of the meeting the other evening. The presence of at least three resident justices and an efficient staff of constables, will tend considerably to put an end to the disturbances, and the name of Bobcaygeon will cease to cause an alarm to the home-seeking settler. We trust the memorial which has ere this been forwarded to the Governor General will receive the prompt attention it deserves. On Friday, 1st inst., a public meeting was held in Bobcaygeon to take into consideration the best means to put down the contagion by which the Village and its vicinity has been so long disgraced. Judge Thornton, Esq., Reeve of Verulam, was voted into the chair, and the proceedings opened with some very sensible remarks from that gentleman, after which the Reeve of the township arising told the hideous violence of which he had been the victim, and the necessity of exercising order.—Several resolutions were passed deprecating the frequent acts of violence which had been committed, and a memorial to His Excellency the Governor General adopted, praying that Commissions of the Peace would be entrusted to fitting parties in or near Bobcaygeon, before whom offenders might be brought at once. Mr. Hunter suggested the propriety of building a lock-up, and Sid chipyard informed the meeting that a sum of money had been voted for that purpose by the County Council, twelve months ago, and he would see it should be applied. The meeting, which was large and influential, then dispersed.—*Victoria Herald.*

Communications.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—I see by the last issue of the *Examiner* that Mr. Wm. Hair has given vent to a good deal of ill feeling towards me in consequence of a few facts which I found it necessary in self defence to state regarding his son-in-law, John Lucas. Now, Sir, I quite agree with one opinion which Mr. Hair expresses by implication, namely, that no man's private affairs or business should be drawn into a discussion of this kind, yet with strange inconsistency Mr. Hair devotes a considerable portion of his letter to a most unjustifiable attack upon me in a private capacity, and insinuations regarding my private business as false as they are uncalled for; totally beside the question at issue, and disgraceful to any man who makes the slightest pretentions to respectability. I ask Mr. Hair if he is not ashamed of that contemptible littleness of soul which could gloat over such a miserable attempt at low minded revenge.

He then goes on to quote a sentence from my letter which seems particularly distasteful to him. I need only refer the readers of the *Examiner* to my letter of the 28th ult., to convince them that no such sentence occurs in it. With all due deference to Mr. Hair's age and wisdom I cannot forbear offering him a piece of advice which is, to learn to read before he attempts to figure before the public in a newspaper controversy. Mr. Hair corroborates every word I *did* say with regard to Mr. Lucas's wife and family, and I cannot be held accountable for what I *did not* say. Yet Mr. Hair puts into my mouth a sentence of his own manufacturing, calls it a vicious and false statement, and concludes as a matter of course that I will say anything to suit my purpose. Again I ask Mr. Hair if he is not ashamed of himself?

To conclude, Mr. Editor, I reiterate the assertion that it is dishonorable in any man to drag either his own or his opponents private affairs into a controversy of public import. I think that I can appeal to the public that I have not done so further than was made absolutely necessary for my own defence by the unprovoked slanders of my opponents, and while I emphatically reiterate that I am not only ready to stand by every word that I have written with regard to the Bobcaygeon settlement or the conduct of its managers in connection with it, but to say a great deal more if necessary, I beg leave to express the hope that I will not again be compelled to trouble the public about my own private affairs or those of any body else.

Yours, &c.
GEO. ESSON.

For the Examiner.

THE VILLAGE OF ALLANDALE.

MR. EDITOR:—Knowing that your columns are ever open for the diffusion of useful knowledge, I have ventured to give those unacquainted with the place a description of the thriving little village of Allandale Mills.

The site of the village is on the Indian River, some three miles north of Keene.—It is built on a fine level plain on both sides of the river; the houses are neither large nor lofty, but they are neat and clean, and sufficiently commodious for their occupants. The population is in the neighborhood of 300, and is daily on the increase. The first house was built in 1841.

There are two schools—one taught by Mr. Smythe, a very efficient scholar, and well qualified to teach the rudiments of a good English education; the other in a female school kept by Miss Greenshow, who teaches all kinds of fancy and plain needle work. The average attendance of the female school in winter is from 20 to 30—in summer it is less. The master's school is well attended, he having now about 70 pupils. This school-house is large and has been used for public worship until recently, but is now closed to that delightful exercise, which in a great inconvenience to the villagers, they having now to go to Keene for that purpose. I am glad to say, however, that it is their determination to overcome this obstacle by building a large two-story building to be used as a Church and all other public purposes, so that before another Christmas day they will be all right on that score.

There is a large stone Grist Mill, with 6 run of stones, which is owned and carried on by Thos. Short, Esq., M. P. P., who it cannot be disputed is an enterprising and thorough business man, and as such is highly esteemed by all classes of the community;—he is one of the largest wheat-buyers in the country and farmers taking their grain to Allandale Mills find a ready market and good prices; last year upwards of 80,000 bushels of wheat were purchased by Mr. Short; the present already purchased by Mr. Short this season is enormous, about the quantity of one thousand 30,000 bushels, out of which about 2,000 barrels of oat meal will be manufactured and sent to market; the wheat, &c., is [illegible] into the best brands of flour and shipped for foreign consumption. All the barrels to contain this vast quantity of flour and oat-meal are made on the premises, and the cooking of them is superintended by Mr. Thomas Atkins; this establishment alone gives employment to 30 or 40 men, including clerks, millers, coopers, teamsters, laborers, &c. The machinery of this beautiful mill was put in operation by Mr. Wm. Watt, who is now employed as superintendent and civil engineer of the establishment and of whom platitudes for this or future letters none dare to dispute—he is emphatically the right man in the right place.

A large amount of grinding is also done here; about 10,000 to 12,000 bushels of wheat are annually ground for home consumption. The head miller is Mr. Corry and the buyer and general manager is Mr. Richard Short.

Opposite the grist mill stands the sawmill which from appearances has endured severe hardships; nevertheless, it has done good service to the village and surrounding country since 1845, but is destined to be replaced by a new one of more modern style with all the modern improvements.—This mill though old is capable of cutting about 5,000 feet every 24 hours. In connection with the saw mill there is a stave machine and also a shingle machine. The water-power is delicious at particular seasons of the year for driving the machinery, but the deficiency is supplied by two massive engines one in the rear of the other in the grist mill.

Directly south of these mills is a Foundry and Tannery; the precise quantity of leather manufactured yearly I could not ascertain, but the business appears to be in a thriving condition. It is carried on by Mr. Wm. Calder, who also carries on the cabinetry and harness business.

In close proximity to the tannery stands the Foundry with all the requisite buildings, shops, &c., and machinery for carrying on a large business. This establishment is owned by Messrs. Mescrip & Co., whose threshing mills have been long and favorably known to the farming community; in short, Mescrip's threshing mills are unexceeding all others in this and surrounding country and monopolizing the whole business. I was informed by a good judge of mills that nothing has come into market yet equal to the Mescrip pea and grain mills. The establishment turns out from 20 to 30 of these Mills annually, and his ploughs are held in high repute; a great number of these indispensable tillers of the soil are annually despatched from Mescrip's foundry.

I observed a small house where whisky alone is sold, in an out-of-the-way place, isolated from the village proper, as if ashamed to associate with its more honorable and temperate neighbors.

The village boasts of a good country store, where all sorts and varieties of articles are kept for sale—dry-goods, groceries, hardware—also

"Screws and nails if you want any
From twenty down to ten a penny."

Attached to the store is the post-office; letters mailed at the Allandale Mills post-office can be sent to any part of the Continent, Great Britain and Ireland, and everywhere else on the face of the globe. The chief manager of this establishment is Mr. Andrew Stark. There is only boot and shoe establishment where there are from 500 to 1,000 pairs of these useful articles annually made to order on the premises, (as regularity work is allowed to come to the village of Allandale Mills.)—Mr. Hicks is the proprietor of this establishment. Two or three carpenter's shops are visible by their doors like Joseph's coat of many colors; the "houses" of these establishments are respectively Mr. Shearer, Mr. Humphrey's and Mr. Rich'd Hunt, the last-named gentleman is now engaged in getting out timber for the large public building above alluded to; the people are mostly all English and Scotch; there are, however, a few of other country people.—The prevailing religions are the Methodist and Presbyterian. The people in general are sociable, generous, hospitable, persevering and industrious in their various callings, and last though not least they are a temperate people. I have not seen a single drunkard or loafer about the place since I first knew it. That they may continue to prosper is the sincere wish of your humble servant

DAGUERRE.

N. B.—Another proof of the intelligence and good taste of the Allandalians is seen in the big bundle of *Examiners* that comes here regularly. D.

Allandale Mills, March 11, 1861.

COTTON FACTORY IN ASPHODEL

The *Globe* understands that arrangements are in progress for establishing a cotton factory at Hastings, in the township of Asphodel, where there is a splendid water power. The leaders in the enterprise are gentlemen from Montreal.

☞ The township of Douro, in the county of Peterboro, has increased its population from 1,676 to 2,497—a gain of 821, or 49 per cent. The township of Ennismore, in the same county, has increased its population from 675 to 862—a gain of 28 per cent.

☞ Two American travellers were recently filling three bottles with Jordan water; when a party of nine Bedouins charged suddenly upon them, took about prisoners, and only left them after stripping them of clothes and valuables, leaving them only a cravat and a donkey between them. They succeeded in returning to Jericho, were they were provided with such clothes as were absolutely necessary.

LIBERAL OFFER TO NEGROES.—The New Jersey Colonization Society offers to send to Liberia free of cost, all who will make good citizens in the young republic, and will erect for them comfortable houses on their arrival, and give them in fee simple ten acres of good land. One family of five persons, parents and children, will be sent out in the packet ship Mary Caroline Stevens. The Society desire, if possible, to establish a colony on the New Jersey in the Berea country, said to be the first part of Liberia.

☞ It is rumoured that the Emperor Napoleon suffers greatly from the pressure put upon him of a quarter very near his heart. The priesthood of Paris have acquired undoubted power over the mind of the Empress, who naturally entertains great power over the feelings of her husband.—The priesthood are subtle, their tool is sentimental and superstitious, and between them the arrangements of the government are disturbed, even if its policy is not thwarted.

☞ The Buffalo papers tell a shocking story of an Irish undertaker who was employed to convey the corpse of a pauper, who died at the hospital, to Limestone Cemetery. A dollar was paid the fellow in advance, and he used it to get himself thoroughly intoxicated before he had got out of the city, so that before he reached the cemetery he succeeded in overturning the hearse in a ditch. The horse succeeded in kicking himself loose from the vehicle, and making his way to the cemetery gate, startled the superintendent of the hearse, who started on a tour of discovery and found that his services were unquestionably needed.

☞ One of the most spirited matches of Curling ever made in Canada has been arranged between Toronto and the Stadacona Club of Quebec. The prize is a medal of the Royal Caledonia Club of Scotland.—The two clubs are to meet in Montreal and play on to-morrow, two rinks a side.

☞ It is announced in the Montreal journals that the Venerable Archdeacon Gilmor has resigned his place, and intends to leave that Diocese for England. It will add to the regrets of his many friends to know that ill health and his family has induced this step imperatively necessary. We believe he remains in Montreal until July.

☞ His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has transmitted to the Governor General of Canada for publication [illegible] in accordance with Her Majesty's desire, Colonel Valentine will be entitled to compete for the Queen's Prize [illegible] the prize literally upon the same terms with the volunteers of Great Britain, and that the Association will give one silver medal to Rifle Associations.

REPORTED INTENTION TO EVACUATE FORTS SUMPTER AND PICKENS.

Washington, March 11.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent states that political circles were feverishly excited on Sunday, by the news that the evacuation of Forts Sumpter and Pickens were determined upon in Cabinet Council on Saturday night.

It is now certain that the stock of provisions is almost exhausted.

Several Republican Senators vigorously declared that such policy was decided upon, while hooting Southern Democrats call it a master stroke of policy.

The Times' correspondent says:—"I heard distinguished secessionists confess to-night that if Mr. Lincoln does withdraw the troops from Fort Sumpter, secession is dead, and every leader in the movement ruined."

Gen. G. Fogg, late Secretary of the National Republican Central Committee, has been tendered the position of Commissioner of Patents.

Hon. McCulloch and his following are organizing for a descent upon the Northern Territories of New Mexico, with the expectation of inviting them to Texas by conquest, and setting up an independent Government, detached from the cotton Confederacy.—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] same time.

Washington, March 8.—The statement that Sumner opposes Mr. Crittenden's nomination to the Supreme Bench is erroneous. Mr. Sumner approves of the nomination. The [illegible], however, continues to challenge decided opposition from influential quarters, and it is feared it will not be made. Messrs Badger and Reiffe, of North Carolina, and Holt, of Kentucky, are now talked of.

Mr. Lincoln found about 70 vacancies in the departments under the Government.—These must all be filled while the Senate is in session, or they cannot be till Congress meets again. Consequently they must first engross the President's attention. When these are disposed of, Mr. Lincoln's greatest pressure is to take up for action the departments for the new territories of Dacotah, Colorado and Nevada.

Washington, March 9.—Important intelligence has just been received at the War Department from Charleston. A messenger who left Fort Sumpter on the afternoon of Tuesday last, reports that only provisions remain for only fifteen days, and that only a limited amount of vegetables is left in the fortress, and supplies of all kinds are running very low. Major Anderson, however, was still able to procure fresh meats and butter for the Charleston market.

Washington, March 9.—There is no truth whatever in

LATEST from EUROPE

BY THE "BREMEN."

New York, March 7.

The steamer Bremen arrived here this evening.

A motion was brought forward in the House of Commons on the 13th for more equality in assessing and levying the income tax, which was carried by a majority against the Government.

The Italian parliament was opened by Victor Emmanuel in person on the 18th ultimo.

A proclamation for the emancipation of the serfs in Russia is to be issued on the 3rd.

Direct transactions between the banks of St. Petersburg and France for the change of thirty millions of francs in gold for the same amount in silver have taken place.

Fresh disturbances have broken out against the Christians in Cochin China.

The steamer Eton arrived out on the 19th.

The demand for discount at the bank was limited, but in open market terms were lower.

Canada, 81½ to 81¾ for money, and 92 to 92½ for for account.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.—Richardson, Spence & Co., report that flour is offered at 6d to 1s decline, without sales. Wheat dull and all qualities considerably lower but rates irregular; red Chicago 11s 1d to 11s 3rd; red Southern 10s 3d to 12s; white do 13s to 15s. Corn quiet and 6d lower; mixed 36s 9d to 37s; yellow 37s to 37s 3d; white 38s 6d to 39s 3d. Pork dull. Lard do. and slightly lower; quiet 56s to 57s for fine. Sugar steady. Potashes steady at 29s; Pearls steady at 29s 6d.

BY THE "NORTH BRITON."

Portland, March 8.

The North Britos, Capt. Robt. Borland, which left Liverpool at 2 p. m., on the 21st ult., and Londonderry, on the 22nd, arrived here at six, this p. m., with 322,000 in specie.

On the 3rd of March, lat. 47, 55 north long. 5,739 west, passed an iceberg, and steamed an hour through an immense field of ice.

Gold shipments to America are expected to be resumed on a considerable scale by coming steamers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings unimportant.

The Army Estimates issued show a net decrease of one hundred and eighty-five thousand pounds.

FRANCE.

Reinforcements of the French army for Rome were continually leaving Marseilles.

Eugene Scribe, the celebrated dramatist, is dead.

Bourse dull at 68f. 10c.

ITALY.

General Cialdini and Admiral Persano had left Gaeta with troops for Messina. The Fortress had been summoned to surrender under pain of immediate attack; but General Fergola is reported to have declared his intention to resist to the last extremity.

The Sardinian General Nemesopa had likewise proceeded with the troops to the Neapolitan fortress of Civitella, on the Tronto, and would commence an immediate attack, unless surrendered.

The official *Opinione*, of Turin, denies the rumored negotiations concerning Sardinia and Rome.

AUSTRIA.

It is reported, *via* Hamburg, that orders have been sent to Trieste to arm at once all the sailing vessels of the Austrian navy. They are to be stationed at Zara, Cattero, Fiumne, Regusa, &c. Twelve gun-boats are to be sent to the Gulf of Guarreto to watch the coast.

TURKEY.

The *Herald* states that a general suspension of Gaieta bankers and merchants was threatened.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails to Jan. 26 reached England. News unimportant.

Money in active demand. The Bank rate had again advanced one per cent., making it 11 on Government, and 13 on private paper.

The money crisis was ascribed to recent opium speculations.

LATEST, VIA LONDONDERRY.

The violent gale which swept over the country on Wednesday still continued.

Wednesday.—The Crystal Palace was seriously damaged. Part of the north wing is in ruins.

Several vessels went ashore, including an American bark Hiwatha.

The Times' city article of Thursday evening, says:—"There has been more business done in the stock market for some time past."

It is reported that the Bank of England contemplates a rise of 9 or 10 per cent on the rate of discount.

In the discount market the demand was moderate; several capitalists lending money for four or six months on comparatively low terms.

HUNGARY.

Paris, Thursday evening.—A telegram from Vienna announces the state of affairs in Hungary as becoming very serious. Several districts, among which are Raab, Stuhlweissenburg, Tetwarden and Warden, will be declared in a state of seige.

The French occupation of Syria is to be prolonged into or three months beyond the time originally fixed.

The report of the commission of investigation, into the affairs of the Great Western Railway of Canada is now ready for issue. It is a striking document, and from the nature of the accusations it contains, in characterized by great severity, is likely to create much public discussion.

Turin, Feb. 22.—The inauguration of the Italian Parliament was celebrated in several towns in Venetia.

BY THE "BREMEN."

New York, March 4.

A despatch announces that typhus fever is raging at Gaeta.

The *Universal de Rome* denies the rumor of an arrangement between the Holy See and Piedmont.

Francis II. and his Queen will have Rooms in a few days for Bavaria.

General Cialdini is to become Duke of Gaeta.

An attack was made on the palace of the Archbishop of Naples during the *fetes*, on the occasion of the fall of Gaeta.

The windows of the Spanish Consul's residence were smashed.

A telegram from Bombay, dated Jan. 27th says that the famine in the north-west provinces is very severe.

The copy and navy Gazette says it is believed that the camp at Aldershott will shortly be remodelled. The camp at Chobam will probably be selected for both types of the new camp, and the troops will be put under canvas.

It has been finally decided that the armaments of *Warrior* and *Black Prince* shall consist of Armstrong guns, 100 pounders on the main deck, and 70 pounders on the upper deck.

The *Daily News* says that the *Great Eastern* is to leave England the first week in March for Norfolk, Va., where she has been guaranteed a cargo, chiefly of cotton, for England, the freight of which will amount to $75,000.

It appears that the bombardment of the 11th and 15th, at Gaeta, was of extreme violence, rendering the rifled cannon useless.

The King passed the Neapolitan troops in review before leaving, who wept on presenting arms to him.

Royal honors were paid to Francis II. as they embarked and as the vessel left. A salute of 21 guns was fired, and flags were lowered, while the garrison shouted "Long live the King," though in presence of the Piedmontese who were already in possession.

Victor Emmanuel received at Milan the Prussian envoy extraordinary.

A conspiracy in favour of Murat was discovered at Naples.

The Papal Zouaves had invaded Sardinian territory. The volunteers repulsed them.

Pontifical soldiers had fortified themselves at Mercure.

Famine was very severe in the north-west provinces of India.

The *Australasian* sailed on the 16th. Nothing later about her.

LATEST.

Turin, 20th Feb.—The number of troops made prisoners at Gaeta was 11,000. The Sardinians found between 700 and 800 cannons and 60,000 muskets. Three generals accompanied Francis II. to Rome; 35 are prisoners. Gen. Chiabrera has been ordered to summons the commander of the fortress of Messina to surrender.

Paris, Feb. 20.—The municipality demanded the dismissal of the Ban of Croatia and the appointment of a Hungarian in his place.

Consols weaker on American prices.—American stocks easier on the same account.

London markets unchanged.

Paris wheat and flour markets higher.

It was understood that the French Government had borrowed a million sterling from the bank of France.

An embezzlement to the amount of £67,000 had been discovered in the Commercial Bank of London,

Money abundant at Paris. Rate in open market 4½ per cent.

GENERAL NEWS FROM THE PENINSULA.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a decree ordering the cessation of the administrative self-government of Tuscany. King Victor Emmanuel is expected at Turin on the 16th February. The *Nationale* of Naples announces the discovery of a conspiracy in favour of Prince Murat, and states that the trial had commenced.

A despatch dated at Naples, Feb. 18th, says Gen. Cialdini and the army have attended a mass for those who died in the late struggle. The General has also published an order of the day, announcing the taking of Gaeta. The tone of the order is very moderate. It concludes as follows: "Death throws a sad veil over all human quarrels. The dead are all equal. Be generous towards the vanquished. Your hatred cannot last. As a soldier, Victor Emmanuel fights and forgives."

The Sardinians are actively engaged in clearing Gaeta of its ruins. The city has suffered enormously from the bombardment. The typhus fever is raging at Gaeta.

According to the letters received from Naples, a riotous assemblage attacked the Palace of the Archbishop during the *fetes* on the occasion of the fall of Gaeta. The windows of the Spanish Consul's residence were smashed by the people. Commander Nigro promised to give satisfaction to the Consul, and to punish the guilty parties. Several hundred Bourbon soldiers were found by the Sardinians at Gaeta suffering from typhus fever.

At a demonstration in Rome, on the 14th ult., the crowd shouted "Long live Victor Emmanuel!" "The Unity of Italy forever!" So no priests were seen cheering with the multitude. Some French patrols at length requested the crowd to disperse, and were obeyed.

Illuminations took place on the Corso in celebration of the surrender of Gaeta.

The Committee for the furtherance of the Unity of Italy have recommended the citizens to illuminate the city on the day of the Italian Parliament.

Francis II. and his Queen were to leave in a few days for Bavaria, accompanied by the Queen Dowager. The suite of Francis II. speak in high terms of the bravery of the Piedmontese.

The public mind at Rome is much agitated, and it is thought that it will be impossible for the Government to resist the national movement.

It is rumored that the influence of Cardinal Antonelli and Monsignor De Merode is much shaken.

Garibaldi, who has been said by many to be travelling, is still at Caprera, from which retreat extreme parties are trying prematurely to entice him. It is said that Austria, by means of her secret agents, is endeavoring by every means she can urge on Garibaldi not to wait for Italy to recruit and re-organize her strength.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A CAT.

On Sunday week a rabid cat found its way into Trinity Church, King-street East, during Divine service, and other rooms about for some time, it entered Mr. Goodeham's pew, and before it was expelled, bit Miss Goodeham on the hand. The animal was subsequently caught by the sexton, Mr. Mulligan, and while in was carrying it out it bit him on the hand and scratched him. Mr. Mulligan regarded the attack as trifling, and paid no attention to them. A few days afterwards his hand and arm began to swell in a fearful manner, and Dr. Small was called in. Everything was done which medical skill could suggest, but unhappily it was of no avail. Mr. Mulligan lingered in great agony till an early hour yesterday morning, when death put an end to his sufferings. Miss Goodeham is also very ill from the effects of the bite which she received, and it has been deemed proper to amputate one of her fingers. Dr. Rees and other medical gentlemen are in constant attendance on her, and it is to be hoped she will soon be beyond danger.—*Globe.*

☞ The Quebec *Mercantile* utters a very low groan over the defeat of Mr Morrison. It says, "We regret to learn the very painful defeat of Sol. Gen. Morrison, in the county of Grey. The Clear Grit candidate, Mr. Purdy, beat him by a majority of 300. Though a respectable man, Mr. Morrison has been often defeated in efforts to obtain a seat in the present Parliament. His fate is a hard one."

A Montreal paper says:—We are informed that the amount of grain, flour, and other agricultural produce accumulated in storehouses in Upper and Lower Canada, ready for transportation, as ascertained by instructions offerded thereon with the various offices doing business in Canada, greatly exceeds the largest quantity ever known in previous years. We also hear that arrangements have been made at the American Lake ports to ship largely by the St. Lawrence route. Forwarders will have a busy time when navigation opens.

☞ The artificial propagation of fish has proved a complete success in Europe; the Tay breeding boxes, established in 1857, turn out 800,000 young salmon every year; the Irish breeding places have also succeeded admirably; the artificial lake at Huningue, near Basle, covering 70 acres, is doing much to re-people the exhausted rivers of France with fish. Encouraged by European artificial pisciculture, several gentlemen on Long Island, at their villas in Westchester County, and up the Hudson, have tried it, and make no more of taking a fine string of trout out of their ponds, than would an old-fashioned farmer a pullet from his barn-yard.

OIL IN CANADA.

The London (C. W.) *Prototype* says thirteen car loads of oil arrived from Lambton on Thursday. A gentleman from Strathroy describes the people of the oil spring district as perfectly wild with excitement. Property in the immediate neighborhood of the best springs has gone up to fabulous prices, and stores, taverns, &c., are springing up, where a few months ago it was almost a wilderness. The danger is, that the first speculators may make their several hauls at the expense of the really enterprising men who work the business.

Died.

On the 26th January, after a short illness, at the residence of his son, Mr. James Dobbie, in the Township of Eldorado, county of Bruce, C. W., Mr. John Dobbie, formerly of Churchhill, county Fermanagh, Ireland, at the advanced age of 76 years.

At North Monaghan on the 1st inst., Jane, wife of Mr. Wm. Goodfellow, aged 38 years.

Birth.

At North Monaghan, on the 10th inst., the wife of Mr. Joseph Bennett of a daughter.

At Blythe Mills, Smith, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Walter Hurst, of a daughter.

W. & T. LEEMING'S WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Montreal, March 7, 1861.

Since our last there has been a partial decline in prices for all descriptions of flour and grain, arising from the extreme inactivity of the market, and forced sales, more than from any positive depreciation in value. Buyers are still holding off and contracts for future delivery are extremely difficult to make.—The domestic troubles of the neighbouring States have had a very depressing effect on their own trade, and to a certain extent we have been made participators in the evil. A buyer from the States is rarely seen in our market, whilst in former years they have been considerable; with the expiration of the present month we may reasonably hope to see a change: and the hoped for impending collapse of the secession movement will restore money and trade to former channels.

Flour—Arrivals limited and little doing. No. 1, superfine, $5.35 to $5.45; Fine $4.05 to $4.30; Fancy, $5.55 to $5.70; Extra $6 to $6.20; Double Extra, $6.50 to $7. Bag Flour in good demand at $2.75 to $2.82½ for Spring; $2.82½ to $2.95 for Scotch.

Wheat—Sales for lots good U. C. Spring on the spot, at $1.16.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, Mar., 14, 1861.

	$ c.	$ c.
Flour ₱ brl	5 80	@ 6 50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1 05	@ 1 10
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0 85	@ 0 90
Barley ₱ bush	0 40	@ 0 45
Oats "	0 19	@ 0 20
Peas "	0 40	@ 0 45
Potatoes "	0 20	@ 0 25
Pork ₱ brl	12 00	@ 14 00
Beef ₱ cwt	4 00	@ 6 00
Butter ₱ lb	0 12½	@ 0 14
Hay ₱ ton	8 00	@ 9 00

B. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday Mar. 12, 1860.

Wheat $1 12c, a $1 17c.
Spring Wheat 90c a 95c.
Barley 50c a 55c.
Oats 26c a 28c.
Peas 45c. a 50c.

JENNY LIND AGAIN.

What a foul report has circulated about Jenny Lind, but her voice is too sweet to be injured, and if you wish to keep your voice, lungs, throat &c., free from colds, try a few of Bryce's Pulmonic Wafers; 25 cents a box. For sale by all medicine Dealers.

A WANT SUPPLIED!

The public have long felt the want of something that could be depended upon, for the cure of Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Neuralgia, Bowel complaints, &c., &c., and we are happy to say that want is now supplied in the shape of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*. It is truly a most wonderful medicine, and one that effects an immediate and permanent cure in all cases for which it is recommended.

See advertisement in another column, and give it a trial.

Any of our readers afflicted with Scrofula or Scrofulous complaints, will do well to read the remarks in our advertising columns respecting it. But little of the nature of this disorder has been known by the people, and the clear exposition of it there given, will prove acceptable and useful. We have long admired the searching and able manner in which Dr. Ayer [illegible] subject he touches; whatever has his attention at all, has a great deal of it, by quantity at least he understands, and so does with a particle of feeling for his fellow man, can look with indifference upon his labors for the good. Read what he says of Scrofula, and see in how few words and how clearly he tells us more than we all have known of this insidious and fatal malady.—*Sun, Philadelphia, Pa.*

☞ SEE ☜

THE ILLUSTRATED PAPERS

for this week, containing

ALL THE LATEST NEWS!

For sale at

T. MENZIES'
Bookstore.

Peterboro, March 16, 1861.

BAKERY
AND
Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber calls attention to the fact that he is carrying on business in the above line in

SHAW'S BUILDING, GEORGE St.,

opposite R. B. McDougall's Dry-Goods Store.

GOOD BREAD

of full weight, at 6d. per whole loaf, delivered at residence if required.

CAKES, FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

always on hand, and for sale Cheap.

He would call particular attention to the fact that he is the only Baker in Town who is

Licensed to Sell Beer and Ale!

REFRESHMENTS may be had at any hour of the day.

BRENNAN.

March 12, 1861. 11

A RARE CHANCE

FOR

FARMERS & GARDENERS.

NEWLY imported from the best Seed growers in England and Scotland, a large supply of different kinds of

Field Turnip Seed.

Also, a general assortment of Garden Seeds, all of the purest and best descriptions, warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by

JAMES GREEVE,
Bridgenorth.

March 12, 1861. 11-6ins

PUBLIC EXHIBITION!

THE pupils of the Peterborough Union School beg to announce that they will give

A PUBLIC EXHIBITION,

On Wednesday, March 27.

The proceeds to be devoted to the increase of the School Library. Tickets 12½ cents.

March ,12,1861.

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

Above, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tecoon, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Indians, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "Mountain Herb Pills" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the pollution, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food properly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is quickened, and an inflammatory fever is kindled. The blood becomes charged with the poisonous matter; hence, is enough—and all from a slight impurity at the beginning of the disease. Now if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which you daily drank, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. So globally does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and before the obstruction is removed, the lungs of life soon give out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, universal in a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This Anti-Bilious Medicine expels from the blood the Bilious seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fresh, clearing and renovating the vital organs.

Plainest indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills" that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and make the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	Debility,
Coughs,	Fever and Ague,
Colds,	Female Complaints,
Chest Diseases	Rheumatism,
Cholic,	Indigestion,
Dyspepsia,	Influenza,
Diarrhœa,	Inflammation,
Dropsy,	Jaundice,
Leprosy,	Piles,
Loss of Appetite,	Stomach and Bowel Complaints,
Nervousness,	Sour Stomach,
Sore Throat,	Scrofula Sores,
Tetter,	Worms,

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the ruddy color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tecoons, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Got the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "Great Medicine" of the Aztecs.

OBSERVE.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Boxed'ed Wrapper. Each box contains 60 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of E. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.*

E. L. JUDSON, & Co.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 60 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

NOTICE.

THE OTONABEE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

intend to procure a quantity of the best kinds of

SPRING & FALL WHEAT,

if possible, to be given to members at cost and charges, also to hold

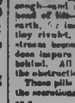
A SHOW

this season at Keene, when the usual prizes will be awarded for Farm Produce, Stock, &c.—Members in order to avail themselves of the privileges of the Society must pay their subscription before the FIRST OF MAY, as the law requires the return to be made at that date to secure the Government Grant. ☞ Intending members are requested to enter their names as soon as possible that the Directors may procure the requisite quantity of seed.

WM. REDPATH,
Secretary.

Otonabee, 22nd Feb., 1861. 9

IMPORTANT
TO TAVERN KEEPERS.



THE subscriber offers for sale his interest in that well-known and long established Hotel,

"THE VICTORIA HOUSE,"

situate in the thriving village of KEENE, Township of Otonabee. The House is large and commodious, has

A LARGE HALL ATTACHED

in which the meetings of the Council and other Public Assemblages are held. There is also

A Livery Stable

attached. Altogether it offers a splendid chance for any person wishing to go into the Hotel business. For particulars apply to

THOS. DRUMMOND on the premises,
or to R. C. HUMPHRIES, Esq., Keene.

Peterboro, March 2nd, 1861. 10

Toronto Leader to copy.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against giving credit to any person whatsoever in my name, from this date.

JOHN BROWN.

Otonabee, Feb. 12, 1861. 7-6t.

"CANTON HOUSE."

THE SUBSCRIBER in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for past patronage, begs leave to state that he is now prepared to supply all wants in his line on the most advantageous terms. In his stock will be found a complete assortment of

Fresh Green and Black Teas,
Old Government, Java and Lagnira Coffees,
Chocolate, Cocoas,
Sugars, Syrups,
Spices, Pickles,
Sauces, Fruits, &c.

ALSO, a large and well selected stock of

Liquors

Comprising Champagnes,
Brandies,
Wines,
Gin,

SCOTCH TODDY & COMMON WHISKIES,

Of the Finest Brands in Wood & Bottle.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND WOODENWARE!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

PATENT COAL OIL LAMPS, CHIMNIES &C.

A. STEWART.

Canton House, Burnham Block, Peterboro, Feb. 14, 1861. 7

WRITING
TAUGHT AT HOME!

THE
EXCELSIOR PENMAN!

can devote a couple of hours, four evenings in each week, to instructions in Writing,

☞ *"At their own places of Residence".* ☜

to persons who are desirous of learning. Terms made known on application [pre-paid] to

T. L., Box 6, Peterboro',

March 5, 1861. 10

HOUSE TO LET
IN ASHBURNHAM.

THE subscriber being about to remove from Town is desirous of letting his HOUSE on Mark St., Ashburnham. There is

A ¼ ACRE OF LAND ATTACHED,

and good water on the premises. Apply to

THOS. MENZIES, Peterboro',
or to JOS. GRAHAM, proprietor,
On the premises.

Ashburnham, March 4, 1861 10

CARD-WRITING!

VISITING, Marriage and Mourning Cards executed according to order, and warranted equal to the finest letter-press.

D. I. PENCILLE.

March 6, 1861. 10

"LE SEMEUR CANADIEN."

REV. M. CTE, Editor.

THIS Evangelical Paper, the only one in French on this continent, is devoted to Religion, Literature, Temperance, Education and News, and is published in this City every Friday. It is now one of the largest French papers. It is not Denominational, but Catholic in the Protestant pen e of the word.

TERMS:—$2 per annum. It is recommended to those desirous of becoming familiar with the French, as the cheapest means of improvement in that language.

Montreal, March, 1861.

CALIGRAPHY.

MR. PENCILLE

WOULD respectfully announce to Parents, Guardians and others that he is now engaging pupils for a term of three months tuition in Penmanship, on greatly reduced terms!!

Parents having regard to the Chirography of their children are earnestly advised to take advantage of this valuable opportunity as another may not very soon present itself holding out as good inducements.

Lessons will be given at any hour during the day and evening. Instructions given in private families.

☞ Please call and examine specimens and judge for yourselves of the merits of his system.

ROOMS—Over the *Examiner* Office, Burnham's Block, Peterboro.

March 7, 1861. 10

FARM FOR SALE.

MARGARET BRICKLEY is desirous of disposing of her Farm, being west half of lot No. 3, on the 1st Con. of Verulam, consisting of

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

less or more. The property is only 6 miles from the Town of Lindsay, and 1½ from the village of Fenelon Falls; it would make a very desirable wheat farm, and to a purchaser a good bargain will be given. Apply to

JAMES RENFREW,
At the *Examiner* Office.

Peterboro, Feb. 25, 1861. 9

HOTEL to LEASE.

THE subscriber will lease his Hotel, on Bethune Street, Peterboro', near the Port Hope R. R. Depot, known as

"SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,"

for a term of 5 years. The stand is one of the most in town, and the rent is moderate. The whole of the Furniture and Fittings will be sold with the lease, as the present occupant is retiring from the business.

The Bar is Licensed

for the present year. Good Stabling, Sheds, Out-houses, and a Garden of 1 an acre attached. For further particulars apply to the subscriber,

JOS. SEDGWICK.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1861. 10

HARDWARE STORE!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public of Peterboro', that he has commenced business as an

IRONMONGER

In Menthorn's Building,

Hunter St., at the sign of

☞ THE CIRCULAR SAW, ☜

and desires himself that his selection of

HARDWARE

is not surpassed in Town. A long connection with some of the most extensive Hardware establishments in the old country and in this, has afforded him a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the public, and he will use his best endeavors to merit a share of public patronage.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

Peterboro, March 6, 1861. 10

NOTICE.

DR. HARVEY will return from New York about the beginning of March, to resume his practice in Peterboro, and will attend to all calls in the profession from that time.

Peterboro, Feb 19, 1861. 8

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED!

GEO. A. COX,

IN returning his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since commencing business, would respectfully intimate that he still continues to practice PHOTOGRAPHY in all its different branches, in a manner that cannot be surpassed. He would also have it remembered that it was to him

THE DIPLOMA

was awarded at the last Fall Show for the most successful

Photography,

which includes not merely Ambrotypes, but all the different styles of Pictures

taken by means of light, without regard to the chemical agency employed. And he is still determined to maintain the position not only of the judges, but of all who may favor him with a call that the place to go when you want

A FIRST-RATE PICTURE!

IS TO

Cox's Excelsior Sky Light

GALLERY,

in Burnham's Block, over Maloney's Store.—And last, though not least, if you want to get a picture that will stand the test of time, and one worthy of our flourishing town in this advanced age, you must go to Cox's Gallery and

GET A GENUINE PHOTOGRAPH!

the only place in Town they can be got. So all who wish to live with posterity go and get a good picture and case

For 50 Cts. and upwards.

☞ A large assortment of Cases always on hand. Entrance same as to the Montreal Telegraph.

Peterboro, Feb. 21, 1861. 8

Hotel For Sale.

THE subscriber being about to retire from business, offers for sale by Private contract

ALLEN'S HOTEL,

in the Town of Peterboro', together with the goodwill of the business. The house is a

SUBSTANTIAL FRAME BUILDING

(rough-cast) containing 30 rooms, has a stone foundation, and three excellent Cellars. It was built five years ago, and has been occupied ever since by the owner. The premises have a front age of 57 feet by 257 feet in depth. There are

TWO STABLES AND SHEDS,

capable of accommodating 25 spans of horses.—It is well supplied with Wells and soft water cisterns. The situation (one of the best in the Town of Peterboro) is on one of the main streets of the Town, and near to both the railway stations. The premises possess facilities for making the same a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

A clear deed will be given at time of purchase and possession within one month therefrom.

TERMS are liberal, and may be made known, on personal application, or by letter, post-paid addressed to the proprietor,

GEORGE ALLEN.

Peterboro, Jan. 16, 1861. 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to all those who so liberally patronized him while in possession of the Otonabee Mills, and would hereby notify all those

INDEBTED TO HIM

either by Note or Book Account, that their accounts are now ready at the store of Glover & Robinson, and that he insists on immediate payment, or cost will be incurred.

L. GLOVER.

N.B.—The subscribers will always keep on hand a large supply of Flour and Feed at their Store and Granary, which they will sell Cheap for Cash, at Wholesale and Retail.

GLOVER & ROBINSON.

Peterboro, Jan. 9, 1861. 2

CLEARING SALE

THE subscribers, in order to make room for spring importations, now offer the remainder of their

WINTER STOCK,

at unprecedentedly low prices, for cash.

They would invite especial attention to their stocks of

Furs,
Cloth Mantles,
Woolen Shawls,
Polkas,
Robe Dresses, &c.

as decided BARGAINS will be given in this department.

After the 1st of March all purchases will require to be paid for on delivery, when they will be prepared to offer their new Spring Goods, embracing all the leading and most fashionable designs and fabrics, at prices as LOW as they can be imported.

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro', Jan. 9th, 1861. 3

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods,

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 12s, 15s, 20s 2d. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 12s, 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Rum, &c., Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Islay Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1-doz. Cases.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Fivacring extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (new blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Steven on, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1

New Goods! New Goods!!

AT AND BELOW PRIME COST.

THE subscriber offers for sale the remainder of his stock of

Ladies Capes,
Victorines, Muffs, Gauntlets.
Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Kossuth Hats, Boots and Shoes, India Rubbers, Ready-made Clothing &c. &c.

AT AND BELOW PRIME COST.

Now is the time to get

GOOD BARGAINS
FOR READY MONEY!

at No. 1, [Corner Store] Burnham's Block.

WM. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 8-6in.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature at the next Session for an Act for the relief of the Bondholders of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway Company.

Port Hope, 1st Dec 1860. 49-tf

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bowmanville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Offices in Gilbert's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 30, 1860.

ATTENTION.

R. THOMPSON & SON

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterboro' to the fact that

Perfect and Life-like

PORTRAITS

can be had at their Fetarnik Gallery any day from 8 a. m., till 8 p. m., (Sundays excepted).—R. T. & S. would like to advise them to procure Likenesses of themselves or friends without delay

THE DIPLOMA FOR SUPERIOR

AMBROTYPE PICTURES

having been awarded to R. Thompson, at the last Fall Show in Peterboro, he is determined not to lose his credit in this line of business, and will take every effort to further the good opinion of his friends as expressed by this mark of commendation.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL ☜

Don't fear the result. Perfect satisfaction with regard to pictures is hereby guaranteed to all parties by R. T. & Son. ☞ Try them.

Residence R. THOMPSON'S
Fetarnik Gallery,
Opposite the Stores of Nicholls & Hall.

Peterboro, Feb. 14, 1861. 7

NOTICE.

DR. F. B. McGEE, late of Cavendish, gives notice that he has withdrawn all claims hereby from all persons to receive or receipt any monies from him in or about Peterboro. He has never received anything on his accounts from his departure up to the present time—though something like $700 remains due to him. Mr. Edgar was appointed to collect the same.

Feb. 21, 1861. 8

NOTICE!

IT is intended to make Application to the Council of the Municipality of Dummer and Belmont, to establish and open a new line of road in the Township of Dummer, commencing at survey and diagram made by Robt. Stoney, P.L.S. said road to cross the 2nd Con. of Dummer, between lots 24 and 25. And also to stop up a road running between lots 14 and 15 in the 2nd Con., of said Township.

Clerks Office, Feb. 21, 1861. 8-6in

Cheap Printing at this Office!

"MONTREAL WITNESS"
FOR 1861.

THE "MONTREAL WITNESS" is non-sectarian in religion, though very decidedly Evangelical in its tone and influence. It is free from party politics, though strongly in favour of truth, justice and freedom. It spares no pains to keep up with the news of the day, and is a reliable commercial record. It also devotes much space to literature suitable for family reading, and altogether is designed to be equally interesting to young and old of both sexes. The Minister, the Merchant, the Farmer, and the family, will, it is hoped, find it alike engaging. Of this paper three editions are published as under:—

The *Daily Witness*, containing 4 pages, is published every afternoon, and sent by the evening mails, at $6 per annum. The city is supplied by news-venders.

The *Montreal Witness*, containing 12 pages, is published every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and sent by the early morning mail, at $2 per annum. When sent by carriers in the city, the price is $3.

The *Weekly Witness*, containing 12 pages, is published every Thursday morning, and sent by mail at $1.50. per annum.

In all the above editions the price is uniform—payable in advance—and the paper stops when the subscription expires unless renewed.

The postage is payable by the subscriber, quarterly in advance, at his own post-office, at the rate of half-a-cent each number.

For all subscribers out of Canada, half-a-cent a number is to be remitted with and in addition to, the subscription price.

All subscriptions and communications to be addressed to

JOHN DOUGALL,
PROPRIETOR "WITNESS,"
Montreal.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS Pill leaves Holloway in no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Weakness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail when the directions on the 2nd page of the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 6 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions.
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.

They are a blessing to all a cure.
They are a blessing to all a cure.
They are a blessing to all a cure.
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor. Mathews & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

SHOT DEAD.

Mr. G. K. Foster of Richmond, C. E., dated January 1st, 1861, in his letter to the agent of Dr. McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm Candy, says: Send me another gross of McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm-Candy *immediately*, I am entirely out. It has proved itself "Dead Shot" in this place, the sale is increasing very fast. It has not only proved itself Dead Shot in Richmond, but in every other place where it has been introduced. Reader give it a trial—costs 15 cents, 6 packages for 50 cents. Sold by all dealers in Medicine.

NEW

GROCERY STORE
A

ESSAY ON AGRICULTURE.

BY GEORGE MOON, OF OTONABEE, C. W.

There will still be a space of 10 by 36 to dispose of, which may be divided into two apartments: one for the accommodation of calves, and the other for any case of emergency that may arise. About 12 feet wide will still allow 2½ by 12, this will accommodate 8 calves comfortably. This apartment should also have a door opening to the outside. The smaller one need only communicate with the stable. If it is not thought necessary to keep the smaller apartment to be only used occasionally it may be converted into a root house as it will be nearly under ground. It will only be necessary to double board the partitions between it and the other apartments to make it sufficiently warm for the protection of roots. A chute may be made from the thrash floor for letting down the straw, and a door into the stable for feeding them by. A barn of this size and description with a stable under and fitted up as described will accommodate 26 cattle in all with ample room for storing all kinds of food for a winters use, and will cost from $800 to $12,000 according to stile furnishing, price of lumber, &c. The floor of the stable should be perfectly level throughout. The common custom is to have a platform raised from 4 to 8 inches for the cattle to stand on. The reason given is that it keeps the animals more clean and dry. This may do very well in theory, but I have never seen it succeed in practice, and it must be very inconvenient for cattle, especially heavy cows in calf, to be compelled in backing out of the stall every morning to step down into a gutter 6 or 8 inches deep. I have used a stable 3 years with a floor perfectly level and water tight, and have experienced no trouble in keeping the cattle quite clean and dry. Another description of floor which has excited a good deal of discussion in the United States for a year or two is constructed of spars about two inches wide and planted 1½ inches apart. The cattle stand on these without any litter, and the droppings fall through the openings between the spars to a cellar below, thus saving the labor of cleaning out. I have never seen the plan in operation, but I think it must be very uncomfortable for the animals, and I entirely disapprove of manure cellars for reasons which will be given hereafter. The mode of tying the cattle up in their stalls is another important consideration. The plan I have found to suit best after trying several is a piece of small chain about 2 ft. long attached by means of a bolt or staple to the top rail of the partition which divides the stalls. At the other end there is what is commonly called a D through which a leather strap passes and buckles round the animals neck—the chain should have a swivel in it to prevent its becoming twisted as the animal turns it head around.

With regard to horse stables the most important point to be kept in view is warmth and room from the fact of the horse often coming into the stable even in the coldest weather in a state of perspiration, and his coat being naturally short the stable should be warm and also well ventilated by means of sliding windows which will not only afford light but may be thrown open in the hot weather of summer to render the stable airy and cool. The stables should be roomy, 5 feet wide is quite little enough for a horse of an ordinary size. If we observe the horse when left at liberty in the pasture we will see that he often lies stretched out at full length; there is no doubt that he feels this the most comfortable position to rest in, and would often lie the same way in the stable if he had sufficient room to do so. The plan of feeding from racks above the horses heads is now I think mostly abandoned as it should be, as it not only causes the horse much additional and unnecessary labor to reach up and pull the hay from the rack, but the opening made by the rack becoming empty admits a current of cold air in winter which beats directly down on the horse's head. The floor like that of the cow stable should be level. When the horse is at liberty he always chooses a level place to stand on which is doubtless the position in which he is most at ease, and we should allow him to stand in the stable in the same position that he would chose if at liberty.

It will not be necessary to say much about the accommodations for sheep. The building for this purpose should be about 20 feet wide with a yard in front of about the same width, and one foot long for every sheep it is to accommodate. This will give 20 square feet of space to each sheep, or 8 by 9 which is quite small enough. For sheep of the large breeds if the flock is large the building and yard should be divided into 3 apartments—one for lambs of the first winter, one for weathers, and one for breeding ewes. The apartment for the ewes should be fitted up warm with a wide door to shut when required. The others need only be an open shed. One thing should especially be kept in mind which is to have the bottom dry, as sheep will never thrive in a wet or damp situation, no matter how well dried for otherwise.

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Relieves Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Carries Billious Colic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Burns, Scalds, Fever Sores, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Neuralgia, Tic-douloureux and Toothache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Is the most Reliable thing for Strains, Sprains, Wounds and Bruises. It takes away all Pain the moment it is applied. No

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Knapp and Wm. Coulter. In Lindsay by C. Bitton; Millbrook, E. Gregory; Omemee, T. Matchett and all medicine dealers.

CHEAP

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAILWAY.

ON and after the 1th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

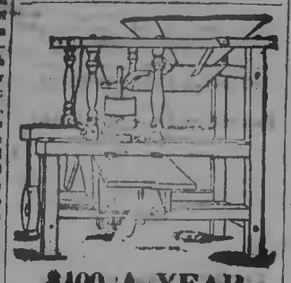
Leave Port Hope at	10 00 a. m.
" Millbrook "	11 25 a. m.
" Fraserville "	11 50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	12.10 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at	2.50 p. m.
" Fraserville "	3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	5.05 m p.

JOHN FOWLER, Lessee.

Peterboro' January, 1861. 4



$100 A YEAR

AND UPWARDS SAVED to the Farmers, by Aldus Mowry's

CHOP CRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 10 to 25 bushels of feed per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by case-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

Mathew Mcindoo, Cavan. Joseph Walton, Smith.
Francis Best, Emily. W. Elliot, do
G. Harkness, do S. Dickson, Peterboro'.
W. Armstrong, Otonabee. C. Gifford, Cobourg

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.

REAPERS.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS, PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:
Joseph Walton. John Walton.

MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

M. MOWRY.

Peterboro', March 16, 1860.

THE 'GENESEE FARMER.'

[ESTABLISHED IN 1813.]

TO THE FARMERS OF CANADA!

THE GENESEE FARMER is now admitted to be the cheapest agricultural paper published. It has with one exception, double the circulation of any similar journal in the world.

ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR!

Send in fifty cts. in postage stamps, at our risk; get one of your neighbors to join you, and send a dollar bill

THE NEW VOLUME

Commences with the January number, to be issued immediately.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Published for thirty years in the very heart of the "Genesee Country," with hundreds of the best farmers and fruit-growers in Canada and the United States as correspondents, the "Genesee Farmer" contains information of great value. We pre-pay the American postage without extra charge, on all papers sent to Canada. Address

JOSEPH HARRIS,
Publisher and Proprietor.
Rochester, N. Y.

Dec. 26, 1860.

"THE LEADER,"

"THE PATRIOT" and "NEWS OF THE WEEK"

THE favour with which *The Leader* has been received by the public may be judged by the fact that since its commencement, in July, 1852, it has steadily increased in circulation until, in its various Editions, it has several thousand more subscribers than any other paper in Canada. Every exertion is being used to make it more and more indispensible for every family in the Province.

THE DAILY LEADER

Is published every morning (Sundays excepted) by the early trains, at $6 per annum, in advance. It is a large sheet, and contains the earliest and most reliable intelligence, that can be obtained from every part of the world.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY LEADER

Is published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at $3 per year, in advance. It contains all the reading matter of the *Daily Leader*; and for parties who do not reside near enough to a Post Office to call every day, this paper will supply them with all the intelligence they could receive from a Daily.

THE WEEKLY LEADER

Is published every Friday, and *The PATRIOT* and the *NEWS OF THE WEEK* are published every Wednesday, at the rate of $1 in advance. These papers are printed on a large sheet, and contain the most important part of the reading matter of the *Daily Leader*. Student reports are particularly attended to in them. These are the cheapest papers in the Province.

One dollar a year is added to each Edition when not paid in advance.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The large circulation of *The Leader* makes it the very best medium of publishing notices of any kind.

RATES.—For Daily—Four cents a line, for first insertion, and one penny each subsequent insertion. Weekly—Six pence a line for each insertion.

NOTICE.

A SECOND term of Lectures commences on [illegible]

D. I. PENCILLE.

Feb. 27, '60. 6

RETURNED ALIVE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 1a

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000.
Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000 000.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 3t

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as

REASONABLE RATES

as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro,' April 20th, 1860. 1a.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,
Dentist.

OFFICE.—Benham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 19th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, in that case inflamation ensues and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxilary, [Jaw] bones, gums, tongue, distraction of the Jaw, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro, Jan. 3rd, 1861. 2

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE subscriber, desirous of retiring from business, will dispose of his entire stock of

GROCERIES,

DRY-GOODS, &c.,

in the Village of Lakefield, on FRIDAY, Feb 1st, 1861.

To any person wishing to secure a good business location the above is an excellent opening, as the good-will of the business will be given to the purchaser of the Stock.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under $12, Cash; over that amount, 60 days credit, by furnishing approved notes.

A. MORROW, Jr.

Lakefield, Jan. 22, 1861. 4

A PRIME LOT OF
AMERICAN CHEESE,

For Sale cheap at **Cadwell's Bakery**, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', 17th Oct., 1860. 43-3in

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long standing one may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly deranged. Every one afflicted should give them a trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one hour from the most severe coughing, relieve the throat; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per Box.

Vegetine and Public Speakers
Vegetine and Public Speakers
Vegetine and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs,
Of the Chest and Lungs,
Of the Chest and Lungs,

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

Agricultural Foundry

Ploughs, [several new patterns]
Harrows,
Cultivators,
Gang Ploughs,
Grain Sowers,
Land Rollers,
Straw & Root Cutters,
Churns,

and all other Agricultural Implements of the latest improved patterns.

Sugar Kettles, Bake Kettles, and Agricultural Furnaces for sale at prices

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

Farmers and others are invited to call and inspect.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Peterboro', Jan. 9, 1861. 3

PEAS AND OATS WANTED
AT OUR STOREHOUSE,
Near the C. & P. R. R. Depot, Ashburnham.

W. McDOUGALL,
J. LUDGATE.

Ashburnham, 8th Jan. 1861. 2

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,
BY USING
GARDINER'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATEN
WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 5 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by
J. MITCHEL.
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 28th, 1859. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Michell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Clurton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Seobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Amstrong,	P. Ayers.
W. N. Hayter,	W. & G. Johnston,
R. Burnham.	H. Sherwood.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year

3 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS!"

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal,*"

3rd.—Four admissions, during the season, to The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. The subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"

is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage pre-paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscriptions. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of 18 cts, in stamps or coin.

Address,
C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*
546 Broadway, N. Y.

N.B.—Subscriptions received by D. Peterson, Hon'y Secretary for United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

No. 5, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11.

AMERICAN HOTEL

PETERBOROUGH.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. Lewis McGregor in the above Hotel would respectfully inform the public that it will be his study so to conduct it as to merit a continuance of the support so liberally extended to the late proprietor.

THE BAR

will always be supplied with liquors and cigars of the choicest brands.

The utmost attention will be given to the wants of

The Travelling Public

and strictest care exercised in the selection of servants. Careful Ostlers will always be in attendance at the Stables.

Carriages run regularly to and from the cars by the conveyance of passengers.

GEORGE ROSS.

Peterboro, Nov. 1860 47

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of Parliament for the passing of

An Act to consolidate the Debt of the Town of Peterborough.

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterboro' 21, 1860. 47

NOTICE.

THE DRY GOODS business heretofore carried on by me, in Peterborough, will in future be conducted under the superintendance of Mr. Gideon Dawson, with whom all arrangements relative to my said business must be made.

W. A. SCOTT.

Referring to the above, the subscriber would intimate to the public, that he is now receiving a very large and carefully selected stock of British and Foreign

DRY-GOODS,

consisting of a superior assortment of

SILK, WOOLEN, COTTON,
AND
LINEN GOODS,

suitable for the season, which will be offered at such prices as cannot fail to meet the wants of customers.

The business will hereafter be carried on strictly on the

Cash Principle,

and Cash purchasers will find in the Stock and prices, unusual inducements; a continuation of the liberal patronage of the past, is respectfully solicited.

W. A. SCOTT.

Peterborough, Nov. 7th, 1860. 45

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 28, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 36, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is only of excellent. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,

in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

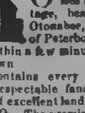
Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,

JAS. WEIR.

Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 45

TO RENT.



ON LIBERAL TERMS, the pleasantly known as Trafalgar Cottage, beautifully situated on the Otonabee, commanding a full view of Peterborough, and of the River, and within a few minutes walk of the centre of the Town

It contains every necessary accomodation for a respectable family, and can have a few acres of excellent land attached if required.

ALSO.—The premises now occupied by the subscriber, with from 10 to thirty acres of land. For particulars apply to the proprietor,

SAMUEL DICKSON.

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has REMOVED to the commodious Hotel,

Near the Port Hope Depot,

where he will be happy to receive the continued patronage of his friends and the public.

JOS. SEDGWICK,
Proprietor.

Peterboro', Nov. 21, 1850, 49

A TARTLING FACT!

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1862; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market. C. W. 50-1y.

JAS. STEVENSON,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Stoves, Hollow-ware, &c.

HAS

REMOVED

—TO—

HIS NEW BUILDING,

A few doors North of his old stand.

He has on hand the largest and best assortment of

COOKING, BOX & PARLOR STOVES!

he has ever offered before to the public.

Persons requiring Stoves will find it to their advantage to examine his stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Peterboro, Nov 29, 1860. 49

FISHER'S HOTEL.

FISHER'S OLD STAND,
HUNTER STREET,
PETERBOROUGH.

GOOD accomodations at reasonable rates. The Bar supplied with the choicest liquors. Good stabling, sheds, and a spacious yard at the service of the public, free of charge. A good hostler always in attendance.

AMOS. J. FISHER,
Proprietor.

Nov. 27, 1860. 47

SLEIGHS
AND
CUTTERS

PLEASURE AND FANCY SLEIGHS
Sleighs, Farmers Frame and Beam Sleighs, a number on hand, and made to order in every style.

REPAIRING

of every description. Jobbing and Repairing done at the premises on short notice.

J. & T. DOUGLAS,
Brock Street.

Peterboro, Nov. 19, 1860. 47

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of inquirers, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY the third MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are the most beautiful of the newest style, being much extremely for the Valcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, smell thinner than gold, and equal in usefulness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

SADDLERY & HARNESS

WARE-HOUSE.

Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Room, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,
Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of Loudon and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1860 45

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel, 17

THE NEW NATIONAL DOUBLE THREAD
$20 FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE.

The new National Double Thread $20 Family Sewing Machine will be delivered at the residence of those ordering it in any part of the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, without extra charge.

Orders by mail post-paid will be attended to. Oders left at the subscribers' residence, on Queen St., south of Hunter St., front of the English Church, Peterboro', where also the Machines can be seen.

GEO. MUNRO,
Authorized Agent of J. W. Harris, & Co.,
Boston, Mass. U.S.

Peterboro', Dec. 12, 1860 56

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from this system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this envy where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as RHEUMATISM and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, POSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vibration. As a consequence of their wide properties, the invalid who is hurried down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but they carry off incipient disorders before they have time to fasten their grip upon the constitution. The great lesser wanted is planned to furnish guests my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Hypertrophy, Indigestion, Inactivity of the Bowels, Torpidity of the Liver, Dropsy, Dysentery, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Secretion of the Stomach, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other diseased conditions* arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publishing the certificates of their own neighbors and friends, cured of the most dangerous diseases of the lungs by its use. When once used, the superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation. Where this fact is known, the public no longer need be deceived by apothecaries, who, for the distressing and dangerous affections of throat and lungs, present the useless and time-killing expectorant that can minister to our miseries. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the market for what they do not and have claimed, this has established friends by every trial, confirmed wonders as it has obtained they are never forgot, and are cheerfully recommended by those who know their composition and their virtues.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.'S

WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

PHONOGRAPHY,
OR
WRITING BY SOUND!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily learned system of writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post office.

Nor is the great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and inventions. Phonography, is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written six times as fast! In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one—one man can do the work of six! So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for a few weeks will enable any person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of facility. The extra amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches, lectures, sermons, or conversations, and to read them with accuracy.

The late Hon. Thos. H. Benton, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: "*Had this art been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 20 years hard labor.*" The learned reporter spoke but a portion of the truth. What has cost members quires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students, Lecturers, Reporters, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of great utility. In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and no young man's education can be considered complete without it.

For the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of so important a reform in his own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY, and the PHONOGRAPHIC COPY BOOK, that by mail to any part of the Province, postage pre-paid, for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR.

Anybody and everybody, who can learn anything, can learn PHONOGRAPHY from the MANUAL without other assistance. Those who wish to be able to put their thoughts to paper at the rate of from 100 to 250 words *per minute*, should send for the above-mentioned works at once. The instruction given by the Manual is as plain as A, B, C, and can be understood.

THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER

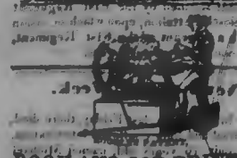
Is a Monthly Journal, devoted to the advocacy of the Reform. Price 25 cents per annum.

Address, (post-paid)
WILLIAM H. ORR,
Oshawa, C. W.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is needed by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found, of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, MENORALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, HEADACHE, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLO



BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Programmes, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Ball Handbills, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

Ladyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and thoroughly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 12.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in NUTKNOWLE BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription.—$1.50 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, or $2 if not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

All communications in this paper must be post-paid, otherwise they will not be taken off.

JAMES REID, Publisher.

Business Directory.

TOWN HALL,

SHERIFF'S Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA. W. CLEXTON, Agent.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. W. CLEXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',

DEALER in Genuine Pumps Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Sponge, Gentlemen's Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

MR. TICKELL,

MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Maclean's Mills, Peterboro', C. W.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Office, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the southern of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,

GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Chapple Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL.

DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Spices, High and Low Proof Rum. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Wares. George Street, Peterboro' 32

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

ORDERS LEFT AT THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSTON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon is the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Post Hope, Sept. 28, 1858.

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

THOMAS MERRIEN,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

T. G. HARLITT,

DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glassware, Hunter Street, Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

ALEX. McNEIL,

AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. Orange St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.

HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Stove and Stoves, &c., &c., Reform Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

GEORGE H. HUGHES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY

Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door to Hewitt's Bank, George St., Peterborough. 13

J. MENZIES,

TAILOR

AND

CLOTHIER,

ALDINE STREET, PETERBORO'

CLOTHES made in the LATEST FASHION, and by the best workmen.

A Fit Warranted.

T. F. NICHOLL,

Auctioneer.

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Peterborough.

Terms reasonable, business punctual, and payments prompt.

SPACIOUS ROOMS.

MR. NICHOLL,

TENDERS his services to the public and Retail Trade generally, as Auctioneer, for the Peterborough and Victoria Districts.

MR. NICHOLL,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has taken the premises lately occupied by Mr. Nelson, Walton Street, Peterborough, where he intends carrying on the business of

AUCTIONEER,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

and PERSONAL PROPERTY VALUATOR.

Mr. N. has also

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 12.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Blanks, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Hand Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c. with every variety of Coloring and Printing.

Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and faithfully attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, WATERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Wash Stands, Desks, and Machines. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Morton's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Engineers and Land Agents. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Toronto. N. B. Having surveyed the whole outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

J. B. BISSEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Banker Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

J. J. MARSHALL.
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Soap, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Fish and Flour. ALSO, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware. George Street, Peterboro.' 32

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATIONS addressed THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon is the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1853.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 18

THOMAS MERRIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

T. G. HALLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro'.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 16

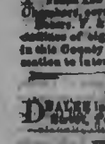
ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 16

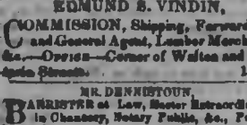
JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Soaps and Shoes, &c., &c., Ranee's Block' George Street, Peterborough. 16

GEORGE B. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.

Office in Harvey's Building, next door to Hall's to Thompson's Shoe, George St., Peterborough. 13



J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
ATLINER STREET, PETERBORO'
CLOTHES made in the latest fashions, and by the best workmen.
A Fit Warranted.
Peterboro, June 5th, 1860.



T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Peterborough.
Terms moderate, business punctual, and payments prompt.
SPACIOUS ROOMS.

MR. NICHOLL,
TENDERS his services to auctioneers and Solicitors, public generally, for SALE Purposes and Valuing, &c.

MR. NICHOLL,
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity that he has taken the premises lately occupied by Mr. Ashton, Water Street, Peterborough, where he intends carrying on the

ALBION HOTEL.
MONTREAL.
E. W. BRADLEY, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become a great favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business House of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the past year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been added to the new wing, A great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many accommodate and convenient rooms besides, enabling it to go on as the whole of the beds have, as a great expence, been furnished with HEAVY SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor submits that by continuing his personal management of the interests, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

R. B. McNABB,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
At extremely low prices for Cash.
ALSO,
Boy's and Mens' Clothing
IN GREAT VARIETY.

☞ Inspection invited
Post Office Block, Hunter St.
Peterboro' Oct 31, 1860. 43

CAKES & BISCUITS

THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of

CANDIES,
CRACKERS AND BISCUITS
which he will guarantee to be as
CHEAP AND GOOD
as can be bought in the Province.

OYSTERS
kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.
E. A. CADWELL.
Peterboro', Dec. 20 1860. 52

IF YOU WANT CHEAP
BOOTS & SHOES,
GO TO
J. J. MARSHALL'S,
Cheap Boot & Shoe Store,
Dec. 14, George St.

NEW

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

J. J. MARSHALL
BEGS to inform the public that he has commenced the
Boot and Shoe Business,
and is determined that he will not be under-sold by any in the Trade. Every description of work made to order by the best workmen. Repairing promptly attended to.
TERMS — Cash and Cash only.
J. J. MARSHALL,
George Street.
Peterboro, Nov. 27. 1860. 48

PICTURES.
SPENCELY'S
PORTRAIT GALLERY!
IS NOW OPEN AGAIN.
Rooms over Mr. McDougall's Store—Commercial House, George Street, Peterboro'.

THE NEW FARM MILL,
MANUFACTURED by A. Harris, Brantville, C.W., will be delivered at any Railroad Station within 50 miles of Peterboro' for $37, by the subscriber, who has been appointed Agent for these Counties.
The new Farm Mill can be seen at the subscribers' residence, on Queen St. south of Hunter St., opposite the English Church.
GEO. MUNRO.
Peterboro, December 27, 1860. 50

A Capital Chance!
WANTED, a respectable man with a small capital as partner in a very lucrative business in Peterborough, with a large connexion. Apply, post-paid,
T. T.
Box No. 120, Peterboro.
Jan. 3rd, 1861.

Writing Academy.
THIS Institution is now in successful operation, under the able and efficient management of the Canadian Penman, Italian Caligrapher, &c.
Applications should be made immediately as the list will close in a few days.
TERMS.....$2 FOR 12 LESSONS.
☞ Rooms over the Office of the Examiner, Stephens's Block.
Dr. I. PENGELLY.
Feb. 21, 1861. 9

NOTICE.
THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Examiners for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of May next,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.
Written testimonials from candidates intending to qualify as apothecaries, are required before that time.
By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Oct. 18, 1860.

Poetry.

LAST TO FADE OF ALL, IS FANCY.

Day by day old sorrow's leave us,
Leave us while new sorrow's came;
Come like crowing shadows, lengthening,
Lengthening round the noonday flame.

Day by day fade friendship's flowers—
Flowers that flourished in the past—
Past, oh Past!—once bright and glowing,
Growing sere, but dimmed at last!

Last to fade of all is Fancy—
Fancy, ever young and gay;
Gay as when young love was dreaming,
Dreaming, dreaming, day by day.

A Night of Horror.

A TALE.

Then Mary, yawning a little, asked if I wanted anything more, and I was obliged to answer No, for very shame's sake; and she went. The shutting of the door gently as it was closed, affected me unpleasantly. I took a dislike to the curtains, the tapestry, the dingy pictures—everything. I hated the room. I felt a temptation to put on a cloak, run, half-dressed, to my sister's chamber, and say I had changed my mind, and come for shelter. But they must be asleep, I thought, and I could not be so unkind as to wake them. I said my prayers with unusual earnestness and a heavy heart. I extinguished the candles, and was just about to lay my head on my pillow, when the idea occurred me that I would fasten the door. The candles were extinguished, but the fire light was amply sufficient to guide me. I gained the door. There was a lock, but it was rusty and hampered; my utmost strength could not turn the key. The bolt was broken and worthless. Baulked of my intention, I consoled myself by remembering that I had never had need of fastenings yet, and returned to my bed. I lay awake for a good while, watching the red glow of the burning coals in the grate. I was quiet now, and more composed. Even the light gossip of the maid, full of petty human cares and joys, had done me good—diverted my thoughts from brooding. I was on the point of dropping asleep, when I was twice disturbed; once by an owl hooting in the ivy outside—not unaccustomed sound, but harsh and melancholy; once, by a long and mournful howling set up by the watch-dog in the stable-yard—a sound I detested. A long-drawn, lugubrious howling, was the latter, and much such a note as the vulgar declare to herald a death in the family. This was a fancy I had never shared; but yet I could not help feeling that the dog's mournful moans were sad, and expressive of terror, not at all like his fierce, honest bark of anger, but rather as if something evil and unwonted were abroad. But soon I fell asleep. How long I slept, I never know. I awoke at once, with that abrupt start which we all know well, and which carries us in a second from utter unconsciousness to the full use of our faculties. The fire was still burning, but was very low, and half the room or more was in deep shadow. I knew, I felt, that some person or thing was in the room, although nothing unusual was to be seen by the feeble light. Yet it was a sense of danger that had aroused me from slumber. I experienced, while yet asleep, the chill and shock of sudden alarm, and I knew, even in the act of throwing off sleep like a shackle, what I awoke, and that some intruder was present. Yet, though I listened intently, no sound was audible, except the faint murmur of the fire, the dropping of a cinder from the bars, and the loud irregular beatings of my own heart. Notwithstanding this silence, by some intuition I knew that I had not been deceived by a dream, and felt certain that I was not alone. I waited. My heart beat on; quicker, more sudden grew its pulsations, as a bird in a cage might flutter in the presence of the hawk.—And then I heard a sound, faint, but quite distinct, the clank of iron, the settling of a chain! I ventured to lift my head from the pillow. Dim and uncertain as the light was, I saw the curtains of my bed shake, and caught a glimpse of something beyond, a darker spot in the darkness. This confirmation of my fears did not surprise me so much as it shocked me. I strove to cry aloud, but could not utter a word. The chain rattled again, and this time the echo was louder and clearer. But though I strained my eyes, they could not penetrate the obscurity which shrouded the other end of the chamber, whence came the sullen clanking. It underwent several distinct variations of tone, from many colored strands of thread twining into one, became palpable to my mental vision. Was it a robber? could it be a supernatural visitant? or was I the victim of some cruel trick, such as I have heard of, and which come throughout perhaps have no practice on the timid, weakness of its dangerous results? And then a new idea, with some ray of comfort in it, suggested itself. There was a fine young dog of Newfoundland breed, a favourite of [illegible] which was usually chained by night in the outhouses. Neptune might have broken loose, found his way to my room, and finding the door imperfectly closed, have pushed it open and entered. Like all sense dumb on this heretofore inscrutable flow of the noise forced itself upon me. It was—it must be—the dog, and I was distressing myself uselessly. I resolved to call to him; I strove to utter his name—"Neptune, Neptune!" but a current apprehension [illegible] and I was unable. The chain rattled more loudly than ever, and presently I saw a dusky shapeless mass appear between the curtains on the opposite side to where I was lying. Now I longed to hear the voice of the groom indeed that I longed subject to the caress of my shadow. But no! I heard no sound as the mass of the curtain and the clank of the chain. Just then the dying flame of the fire flapped up, and with one enlarging flourish glanced over the two dusky mounds, and, further [illegible] to confirm sight it is to the substance of my horror from that same chance itself hurry on the bed outside the clothes and lies there, huge and [illegible] dull darkness. There was now no light left, though the red embers yet glowed with a ruddy gleam, like the eyes of wild beasts. The chain rattled on more. I tried to repeat, to scream wildly for help; my mouth was parched, my tongue refused to obey. I could not utter a cry, and, indeed, who could have heard me, as I was in that solitary chamber, with no living neighbor, and the picture-gallery between me and any aid that even the loudest, most piercing shriek could summon. And the storm that flooded with it would have drowned my voice, even if help had been at hand. I'd call aloud—to demand who was there—plain! how useless how perilous! If the intruder were a robber, my outcries would goad him to fury; but what robber thinks but then? As for a trick, that seemed impossible. And yet, enhanced by my subtle now wholly passive! I strove to pray aloud, as there rushed on my memory a flood of weird legends—the dreaded yet fascinating lore of my childhood. I had heard and read of the spirits of wicked men forced to revisit the scenes of their earthly crimes—of demons that lurked in certain accursed spots—of the ghoul and vampire of the East, stealing amid the graves they rifled for their ghostly banquets, and I shuddered as I gazed on the black darkness where I knew it lay. Restirred—it moaned heavily; and again I heard the chain clank close beside me. I drew myself from it, shrinking away in loathing and terror of the evil thing—what, I knew not, but felt that something malignant was near. And yet, in the extremity of my fear, I dared not speak; I was strangely cautious to be silent, even in uttering further cry; for I had a wild hope that it—the phantom, the creature, whatever it was—had not discovered my presence in the room. And then I remembered all the events of the night—Lady Splendhurst's ill-omened valetudinarians, her half warnings, her singular look as we parted, my sister's persuasions, my terror in the gallery, the remark that "this was the room nurse Sherrard used to talk of." And then memory, stimulated by fear, recalled the long forgotten past, the ill-repute of this disused chamber, the sum it had witnessed, the blood spilled, the poison administered by unnatural hate within its walls, and the tradition which called it haunted. The servants avoided it—how it was mentioned rarely, and in whispers, when the ready children, and how we had regarded it as a mysterious realm, and had [illegible] to its doors. And so it—the dark form with the chain—a creature of this world, or a spectre? And again—more dreadful still—could it be that the corpse of wicked men were forced to rise, and haunt in the body the places where they had wrought their evil deeds? And was such as these my grisly neighbor? The chain feebly rattled. My hair bristled; my eye-balls seemed starting from their sockets; the damps of a great anguish were on my brow. My heart laboured as if I were crushed beneath some vast weight. Sometimes it appeared to stop its frenzied beatings, sometimes its pulsations were fierce and hurried; my breath came short and with extreme difficulty, and I shivered as if with cold; yet I feared to stir. It moved, it moaned, its fetters chanted dismally, the couch cracked and shook. This was no phantom, then—no air-drawn spectre. But its very solidity, its palpable presence, were a thousand times more terrible. I [illegible] my only safeguard was that it was unconscious of my presence; for, I was assured to know it not,—He had entered the chamber as a lair, when weary and gorged with his horrid orgie; and he had flung himself down to sleep without a suspicion that he was not alone. Even his grumping my sleeve was doubtless an act done betwixt sleeping and waking, like his unconscious moans and laughter, in some frightful dream. Hours went on; then I trembled as I thought that soon the house would be astir, that my maid would come to call me as usual, and awake that ghastly sleeper. And might he not have time to tear me, as he tore the sheep, before any aid could arrive? At last what I dreaded came to pass—a light footstep on the landing—then it stops at the door. A pause succeeds, and then the tapping is renewed, and this time more loudly. Then the madman stretches his limbs and utters his howling cry, and his eyes slowly opened—very slowly opened—and met mine. The girl waited awhile on the landing for the [illegible] time. I trembled but she should open the door unbidden—see the grim thing, and by her idle screams and terror bring about the worst. "Long before strange men could arrive I knew what I should be dashed and clutched [illegible] The maid waited, no doubt surprised at my unusual sound slumbers, for I was in general a light sleeper and an early riser, but reluctant to disturb from his lair by entering without permission. I was still there when the thing in man's shape, but no more mortal man. I saw the quivering muscles in his haggard [illegible] eyes; I saw the sinews of his half [illegible] hands; I saw the devil of murder [illegible] peeping forth from those hideous eyes, and the lips as parted as in scorn; and the reddish teeth to have themselves. But I was not [illegible] I saw [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE NEW REGIME.

ITS TROUBLES AHEAD.

Not since Washington inaugurated the nation which consummated the union of these States has an epoch of more solemn significance occurred in this country than that which was entered upon in the Capitol on the fourth day of this month. It partook of every characteristic, both of time and circumstance, calculated to thrill the national heart. Personal feeling mingled with hopes and fears for the very existence of the country, while the proud aspirations of a triumphant party were dashed on the very threshold with the depressing consciousness that they were about to begin their rule after a country no longer united, a country not only filled with distracted councils, not only alienated North and South, but with a rival and hostile Confederacy within the Union which they feel bound to crush or obliterate their own existence.

In the background of the picture we behold the venerable figure of the late President retiring from the scene of his great responsibility to mingle with the mass of his countrymen in private life, but transmitting to his successor a broken empire and a divided people; distracted, overbowed, almost ruined; the colossal fabric which so recently towered aloft so proudly, now shaken to its very foundation; the grand temple of Human Liberty, to the horns of whose altar the oppressed of other nations might flee and find refuge, levelled to the dust by unnatural hands. Sad indeed must have been the feelings of the retiring President—not gayety, we may well believe, because of the loss of the "sweets" of office, but because of the shattered condition of that great Power which four years before was entrusted to its integrity to his keeping. What exit more galling to the pride of a ruler, more humiliating to an eminent statesman, more painful to a patriotic heart!

In the foreground we see the new President ascending the vacant seat of authority without official experience or tried statesmanship, a simple citizen, like the humblest man amongst us, who at one period—and to his honor be it said—performed the humble duties of a "rail-splitter;" but at the same time possessed of honesty of purpose, integrity of heart, and sound common sense, with antecedents which a Democratic Republic ought to be proud to recognize—a man on whom greatness was thrust rather than sought, who never trod the crooked or slimy paths on his way to fortune; and therefore; more than compensating for his want of more official experience, which too often stamps political trickery and a total want of moral, social, as well as political principle. But what a prospect before him! A prospect sufficient to appal the stoutest heart and bewilder the strongest intellect. How single-minded must be the man who will worthily enter the Presidential chair at this hour. How brave and self-reliant, how confident in the national patriotism, how fertile in statesmanlike resources, how broad in fraternal affections to embrace the wide circle of North and South, how firm of purpose, how yielding in conciliation, must be the man who will successfully execute the task before him. The commander of a ship laboring in a storm with half her crew in mutiny, the general leading his army to battle with traitors in the midst of his ranks, are but faint illustrations of the President of the United States at this moment. Washington had no such task before him. If that illustrious man had to create the Union, the materials were plastic to his hands. He gained in the battle-field the prestige that was recognized at the Council Board. All hailed him as the Father of his country. His word was a law to his people received with scarcely less reverence than the Mosaic law by the ancient people, and obeyed more implicitly and more constantly. If out of chaos he had to create a system of political power, and by his wisdom shape it to suit the exigencies of the several communities whom he was about to unite, so different in race, in practices, in opinions—social, political, and religious—he had no "irreconcilable conflicts" to subdue and reconcile. His efforts were not met with intestine strife, the most bitter and uncompromising because existing among brethren. No portion of the household had gone forth, shaking as it were the dust from their feet, to set up for themselves, vowing never to return to the old tree, and to resist to the death all who would stop their return. He had taken the exercise the laws upon them, to [illegible] subdue their obstinacy. If secession—as they did in the days of Washington, and as they still ever exist in communities—they were soothed by [illegible] if offence—[illegible] they were promptly compromised. And above all, when compelled to draw the sword, it was against a foreign foe. All this is now changed—every difficulty now is a thousandfold greater, without one favoring circumstance which cheered the labors of Washington. The North and South stand firm to face in deadly hostility. They mutually detest the principles, the policy, and even the very persons of each other. Compromise is banned, utterly repudiated, on both sides.—In a word, North and South are at this moment two hostile camps. What shall the President do? Draw the sword against the South? He thus fights not a foreign foe, but his own people. Victory is defeat and defeat the irretrievable ruin of the country. Are the fair fields of this country to be reddened with the blood of brethren? Are the wars of the races to be enacted on American soil? Or shall Secession be permitted with impunity to breed the supreme authority, break up the solemn compact of the Confederate States, and trample under foot the ordinances by which the country has been governed? Shall the Presidential oath be violated, and Mr Lincoln stand an abandoned unit by the great party who elected him to power? In the history of nations we find no such alternatives presented before a ruler. To whatever side he may turn, doubt, perplexity, difficulties insuperable, stare him in the face.—*Scottish Abbotsford Sentinel.*

☞ Late European intelligence announces the death of Eugene Sarbe, the French [illegible] and dramatist. He was born December 26, 1791, in the Rue St. Denis, Paris, where his father was a silk mercer. Being a boy of promising talents, he was placed in the College of St. Barbe at an early age. His [illegible] stage commenced, a considerable time after the Revolution, when he was twenty-one years old. Shortly afterwards he began to write for the Theatre Porte St. Martin, and has since produced, two hundred or three hundred pieces, [illegible] of the very busiest [illegible] author. He has also composed [illegible] novels. He has been [illegible] twice married, and has left behind him three male issues. He has also published several works. M. Sarbe was a member of the academy, a commander of the Legion of Honor, and has been the recipient of honors from almost every sovereign in Europe. Of late years he has resided at Meudon near Paris.

[illegible] of the Emperor of Austria [illegible] Paris, is causing considerable [illegible]

WARS AND RUMORS OF WAR.

Despatch to the N. Y. Herald.

Washington, March 13.

Information the last hour received in this city of the most important character from Montgomery. The Southern administration know that the evacuation of Forts Sumpter and Pickens has been decided on. Despatches from General Beauregard, represent that it would be utterly impossible for any united force that the administration at Washington could collect, to prevent the surrender of Major Anderson before the lapse of many weeks. Despatches from Washington have also assured the Montgomery government that no attempt at reinforcement will be made, and that the troops of the United States will be soon withdrawn. President Davis has, however, received the most ominous communications from his friends here, respecting the intentions of the Lincoln administration to blockade Southern ports, and make an attempt to collect the revenue. He is assured that the most strenuous and active measures are being taken to concentrate the naval forces of the North, and that not only Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans and Mobile will be blockaded; Forts Pickens, Sumpter and Taylor reinforced; but that, if necessary, vessels will be chartered to keep up an active surveillance as possible of all parts of the coast, where there are ports of entry, between South Carolina and the Rio Grande.

The indignation that prevails at Montgomery and elsewhere, in view of this preparatory measure to carry out their threats in Mr Lincoln's inaugural leaves no bounds. Cabinet meetings have been held, and it has been resolved, at the first appearance of hostilities, or just as soon as a single vessel has been stopped outside of any Southern port, to put the whole available force of the South in motion, and to march through the border States upon Washington. Fifty thousand troops can be collected without difficulty, and, so far from any opposition being apprehended from Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina, it is believed that the people will rally to reinforce the invading army, and assist them with arms as well as sympathy.

The people of the South are fully alive to the exigencies of the period. They, on the whole, anticipate war, and wish, at all events, to take time by the forelock. If Mr. Lincoln provokes civil discord, the first blood of the conflict may greet his ears near the White House, if he has courage enough to stay there to hear it!

The intelligence from Montgomery indicates great impatience to know whether the issue is to be war or peace. Large bodies of troops are concentrated, and ready to march at a moment's warning.

From the Herald, Editorial.

It will be seen, by reference to our telegraphic Despatches from Washington, that the preparations which are being made in the navy yards of the North, for aggressive attempts to collect the revenue, and to throw troops in Forts Jefferson, Taylor and Pickens have created already the deepest and most intense excitement, at the capital of the Southern confederacy. The surrender of Fort Sumter is regarded as having been a necessity, and not a peace offering. The intelligence, however, that a blockade was about to be attempted, coupled with the threats of, it is believed, President Lincoln's own efforts are being made to [illegible] hostile nation, by mustering an army which shall at once march upon Washington, if the coercive schemes of the administration are persevered in. President Davis is convinced that no objection would be made to the transit of an army through the border States; but that the people of Virginia and Maryland, would, on the contrary, rally to his support, and reinforce his ranks. With the first notification of hostile acts upon the Southern coast, the troops of the confederacy will march, and then will be seen the "beginning of the end" of the dreadful national drama enacting in the country.

It is no time for General Scott to leave Washington now. His services there may be soon needed. Neither is the presence of General Wool for one hundred thousand men, to aid in defending the seat of Government, to be now regarded as unreasonable. "Battle," which Mr. Seward declared might be the last resort in the present crisis may be near at hand, and the safety of Mr. Lincoln in the White House, may soon depend, either upon his doubting from the fatal, unconciliatory course which he and his advisers are pursuing, upon flight, or upon the most formidable preparations for defence that can be collected together.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF "THE CONFEDERATE STATES."

From the N. Y. World, March 14.

The new constitution over which the Montgomery Congress has been for several weeks in secret [illegible] has at length shipped the shell. Our telegraphic despatches of yesterday morning furnished an outline of it; and truth constrains us to say that it contains some excellent features.—The framers have no intelligent appreciation of the defects which have been disclosed in the working of our government in the seventy years it has been in operation, and the provisions for remedying those defects commend themselves to the consideration of intelligent minds in every part of the country. It is probable that our existing troubles will reach their ultimate adjustment through a general convention of the States for revising the Constitution; a body, when such a convention shall be called, it will be proper for it to make other wise amendments, as well as devise a basis of settlement for our protracted sectional quarrel. That a national convention will be called some time within the ensuing years we have no doubt. Mr. Seward intimated an opinion of its necessity both in his Auburn speech and in his more elaborate speech in the Senate. President Lincoln, in his inaugural, seems to favor it. Even the political wing of the republican party—at least the press that represents it—is not averse to such a convention, [illegible] is suggested, then, that we will [illegible] into a general revision of the Federal Constitution. It is proper that the country should study the character of its citizens, and be prepared to take advantage of the occasion and ability of statesmanship which they and circumstances have shown to be necessary. Now, regardless of the source from which they emanate, there are several things in the new Confederate Constitution which might be incorporated with great advantage, into the Constitution of the United States.

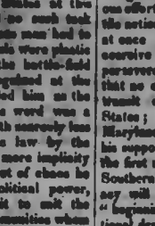
Among these the most important, in its practical consequences, is the provision which makes only the great officers, such as the heads of departments and the chief foreign ministers, responsible at the will of the President, and the tenure of all subordinate offices independent of executive pleasure. The great source of demoralization in our political system arises from the employment of the subalterns of the executive departments of the government, as active agents in party politics. This is the chief cause of the [illegible] which [illegible] our elections, and [illegible] from which [illegible] our politics. It debases the government into a grand agent of corruption. It exaggerates the importance of all our political issues; it distorts the truth, and wilfully deceives the people; it inflames party spirit, exasperates sectional animosity, introduces corruption into the elections, and makes the President, when elected, with honest servants of obnoxious corruptionists, who never let him be quiet, day nor night, and beg at every pause of patronage, pulling in opposite directions, like the pack of hungry curs in Homer over the fragment of a hide. The practice of turning out all the officers at the beginning of a new administration, and thus setting the whole country by the ears in a mighty struggle between the ins and the outs at every Presidential election, is contrary to the early usage of the government and was never in the contemplation of the founders of the Constitution. This infamous spoils-system has done more than all other causes combined to bring the country into its present deplorable condition, and a constitutional provision which should cut it up by the roots is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Other provisions of the southern constitution which deserve unqualified approbation are those intended to guard the public treasury and prevent fraudulent legislation. Congress cannot, except by a two-thirds vote of both houses, make any appropriation not asked for by the head of some department or the President; no extra compensation can be allowed to any officer, contractor, or agent, after contracts are made, or services rendered; and every law must relate to one subject, which must be designated in its title. Provisions similar to these, in our national Constitution, would operate as a powerful check on legislative corruption. Improvident and dishonest appropriations, and after-glowmores, are fostered into other bills, and covered up under their titles, in the hurry and pell-mell in which congressional business commonly gets involved near the close of a session.

Besides these provisions, whose wisdom is so clear and indisputable, the southern constitution makes some innovations respecting which there is more room for difference of opinion. The granting of seats in Congress to members of the cabinet, imitated from the English government, will have the advantage of shortening the Presidential Message, and of affording a convenient method of calling forth information from the executive department, and will make first-rate talents for debate a qualification for the heads of the most important departments. But such a privilege on the part of members of the cabinet might add unduly to the executive influence. The extension of the presidential term to six years is a provision the wisdom of which turns on the question, which is the greater evil, two additional years of a bad administration, or a more frequent recurrence of the excitement of a presidential contest.—With the spoils system abolished, we doubt whether there would be any greater public advantage in extending the term. If the President had no patronage but the great offices, the presidential elections would not commonly be very exciting.

THE SOUTHERN FLAG.

The flag finally adopted by the Montgomery Congress is made as represented below. Three stripes—the first red, the next white, and the third red. In the extreme left hand corner of the flag, at the top, on a blue ground, are seven white stars



A WIFE'S HEARTLESSNESS.

NEW CHAPTER IN A PERSONAL HISTORY.

Yesterday afternoon (says the Boston *Traveller* of Thursday) the remains of a man were conveyed to their long resting-place, the last few years of whose life presents a singular commentary upon so many phases of human nature.

The deceased was connected with some of the best families in the State, was liberally educated, graduated as a physician from one of the first colleges in the country, and married the daughter of a wealthy citizen of Boston. Naturally of a free and generous disposition, and fond of good living, he did not accumulate any property, and some eight years since went to California for the purpose of bettering his condition. While he was absent his wife's father died, leaving her a handsome property, the income of which has enabled her to live in ease and elegance in Beacon street, but upon her husband's return from his unsuccessful trip, she refused to live with him, expressing no other reason than his shiftlessness in business.

He was subsequently attacked with inflammatory rheumatism and taken to the hospital, but his case proving incurable, and having no friend or support, he was removed to the Island as a pauper. Through the exertions of his brother, however, who is in his eighteenth year, he was brought back to the city and taken care of by him, with what assistance the charitably-disposed have rendered, until relieved by death. During all this long and painful illness, his wife and daughter, although living in affluence and luxury, have never visited him or contributed a shilling to keep him from starving. The fact they that he was able to do so was the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to this city. While the carriages of two or three he occupied to reach the Common, where he saw for the last time the wife and daughter—the latter a young lady of 20—but they did not deign to cast a look of recognition upon the cripple and pauper who had once borne the endearing title of husband and father to them.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE QUEEN'S FAMILY.

At the specific request of Queen Victoria, in the Life of Wellington, a large portion of the pleasure grounds is appropriated to the young princes and princesses, who have each a flower and [illegible] garden, greenhouse, tool-house, [illegible] summer-house, [illegible] work-house, [illegible] carpenter's shop. Here the [illegible] children pass many hours of their time. [illegible] out of doors, excited with the names of the owners; still blushing modestly with the consciousness of an ownership, and the zeal of an Agriculturist. There is no branch of gardening in which the royal children are not at home. [illegible] private property in a limited degree, the profits of which [illegible] up as a fund [illegible] complaints in their arrangements, and have pay to [illegible] the young princesses are required to [illegible] their own private [illegible] fund to the [illegible] poor. [illegible] the children of every cottager in the [illegible] are [illegible] their own gardens, preserving, [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Spring Goods—A. Mercer & Son.
Auction Sale—S. M. Aitken.
Wanted, a stout active lad.
Fresh Arrivals—Wm. Eastland.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1861.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In another column will be found the speech of His Excellency the Governor General, and the proceedings of Parliament up to the latest mail. The address is a very poor affair, and like Mercutio's brai a it contains "*a plentiful lack* of matter." The address is of course the programme of the Cabinet, and confirms our statement that the Government meets Parliament without a fixed policy. But one measure is mooted, and that is one which the Ministry cannot claim the credit of introducing, viz: a Bankrupt Law. Not a single word about Federation of the Provinces, or Representation by Population. One feat in the proceedings of Parliament is worthy of notice; the return to the Address had to be moved by an old member of the Assembly,—not a single fresh recruit being in the House, while the Opposition benches contain *three* new members, elected since the last session. The session will a short but interesting one, and our readers may depend in being put in possession of the best and latest advices from the seat of Government through our columns.

THE RAILWAY FRAUDS.

The recent arrivals from England acquaint us with the revelations of the corruptions practiced in connection with the Great Western Railway. Of all our railways this one was looked upon as most free from jobbery and corruption, and has been supposed to be the most successful road in the Province in the shape of earnings. The Committee appointed by the shareholders have disclosed the astounding intelligence that a million of pounds sterling has been squandered; that parties high in political and social positions are implicated in frauds of so serious a character that they decline to be more minute for fear that the ends of justice may not be met. Altogether we are constrained to admit that the revelations brought to light by the investigation of the Committee, present a sad picture of human depravity, and when the curtain is fully removed, we shall have abundant cause for humiliation, that such gigantic frauds should occur in our midst. A number of years ago the Mother Country was all astir when the fearful jobbery of Hudson the Railway King was brought to light. Since his career no very stirring story of railway frauds has disturbed the public peace. It has remained for Canada to enjoy the unenviable notoriety of perpetuating the frauds inaugurated by Hudson, and we regret to have it to say that from the Grand Trunk Railway down to the Millbrook Branch but a few lines have been commenced and completed which we believe is free from jobbery and corruption. The high and the low have fallen under the temptations offered by cunning and unscrupulous contractors. Could the history of all the wrong-doing in connection with Railroads in our Country be written, what a fearful view of iniquity would that history present!

Railroads are considered a necessity of the age, but in their introduction, while they have revolutionized traffic, and tended to bring distant parts nearer to each other, by their expeditious mode of travelling, in view of all the drawbacks consequent upon them it is a question by no means easily answered as to whether we are really better off in consequence of their existence or not or not. It is but an admitted principle that in proportion to the [illegible] of a people or in their [illegible]—to say nothing of greatness,—[illegible] we are doomed to admit that with Railroads, a system of morality has been introduced into the country of the worst description. Railroad [illegible] has corrupted parts of our very [illegible] We need instance names. [illegible] Mayors, Councillors, M.P.P.'s, Merchants, Bankers, ex-and Printers, have had the best hotel, eat, and were caught. Almost in any City, Town and Township in the country has its victims, and the contaminating influence extends wherever the cars run.

It is [illegible] that the present is called a fast age, that it produces "fast men" whose business of [illegible] entirely rests on [illegible], fraud, and are easily found out by men of sought and intelligence

☞ We refer our readers to the sale of First class Groceries, Wines and Liquors, by G. H. Aikins, of Port Hope, on Monday next, [illegible]

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The American Almanac of the Presbyterian, Congregational and the Baptist denominations, for 1861, has been analyzed by a contemporary, and many facts are adduced worthy of notice.

It appears that the Congregationalists (Orthodox) have [illegible] North America, 2,735 churches, of which 561 are without pastors; male members, 81,653; female members, 137,257. Total number, 260,389. Of these 201,409 are residents of New England.

The Presbyterians are divided [illegible] or twelve distinct bodies, the largest being the Old School Presbyterian Church, which has, in the United States 2,693 ministers, 3,592 churches, and 292,857 communicants. A large proportion of its membership is in the South. The New School Presbyterian Church is less than one-half as large as the Old School, having 1,527 ministers, 1,468 churches, (a remarkable exception to Protestant denominations, its ministers being more numerous than its churches), and 134,923 members. They are largely in the Free States. The Cumberland Presbyterians, who in many respects have more affinity with the Methodists than with the Presbyterians, are mainly in the South-Western States, and are more numerous in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. They number 1,150 ministers, 1,250 churches, and 103,600 members. Next comes the United Presbyterian Church, who adhere to many of the forms of the Scotch church, and are, as a body, strongly opposed to slavery. They are found almost entirely in the Middle States, and have 447 ministers, 674 churches, and 58,781 members. The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church is usually reckoned a Presbyterian body. It too is confined almost entirely to the Middle States, and has 410 ministers, 401 churches, and 50,427 members. The other Presbyterian churches, the United Synod, two Reformed Synods, one Associate Reformed, Free Synod, and Covenanters, are small bodies, none of them numbering more than 12,000 members. Together, the entire Presbyterian bodies in the United States number 6,606 ministers, 7,928 churches, and 693,932 members. In British North America there are 465 ministers of the different Presbyterian bodies, 625 churches, and 49,284 members, making the aggregate for North America, 7,071 ministers, 8,553 churches, and 743,215 members.

The regular Baptists number, in the United States, 8,932 ministers, of whom 1,115 are licentiates, 12,371 churches, and 1,020,442 members. Adding to these those in British North America, we have 9,436 ministers, of whom 1,203 are licentiates, 13,046 churches, and 1,091,167 members—being a little more than all the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists combined.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

As we anticipated, the new License Law [illegible] badly. We are told that several [illegible] places in Town are selling liquors in direct contravention of the Law, and the Inspector is unable to detect them. The [illegible] of the Inspector has been called in question, and many charges have been heaped upon him—some of neglect, and others of a worse character. We can well see how the efforts of a man honestly to carry out such a law might be misconstrued; but at all events we think the Town Council was right in appointing a Committee of Enquiry into the charges brought against Mr. Haggart. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Shaw, shop-keeper, was brought before the Mayor, on a charge of selling liquor without license, on the complaint of the Inspector. Two of the witnesses being absent, through some unexplained cause, his Worship adjourned the case till to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, a. m. After the adjournment several threats and curses against the Inspector issued from the audience, and shouts of "Tar and feather him!" "Put him out!" &c., &c., were frequent. We trust the Mayor, in his usual diligence and attentiveness, will see that Mr. Haggart may suffer no personal violence in the discharge of his duties. In justice to the good name of our Town, we may state that the parties who participated in the demonstration in the Town Hall yesterday could not fairly be classed among the respectable inhabitants.

IN A FOG.

There seems to be a fog hanging round our railroad affairs, and we doubt very much if any person can tell where we will find ourselves when it clears away.—We know that the Town Railroad Committee have been in session frequently of late, and vague rumours reach us that a compromise has been offered by Mr. Fowler's agent. Anything beyond this, however, is surrounded by an impenetrable fog. Will the gentlemen who are watching our interests (and we doubt not they are watching them well) report progress, that the public may know what they may expect? The autumn is approaching, when the Road will begin to yield its large profit, and if no satisfactory arrangement can be come to this summer we succeed in placing ourselves in a position to secure protection against heavy loss at least the better. It was with difficulty that the Government was prevailed upon to deal honestly with us in the collection of the Municipal Loan Fund Debenture interest arrears, and we were spared the disagreeable necessity of levying a special rate only through the tact and wisdom of our Mayor and one or two members of the Council. And all this trouble because Mr. Ferguson, the servant of the Lessee, does not choose to loosen the strings of the Railroad purse, which we are persuaded is heavy and able to bear a little depletion. If it be true that patience is a heavenly virtue, the rate-payers of Peterboro are entitled to a large seat on the big bench, for never before have creditors been with a reasonable delinquent so patiently as we have with the Branch Lessee. Perhaps Mr. Ferguson, through his organ, will tell us that the compromise is, and must come to another way or "the necessity of a direct communication with the Front"—

[illegible] Mr. Ferguson

that,—Keep the screws tight, gentlemen of the Railway Committee, and in due time you will accomplish that [illegible] and your reward double.

☞ The Rev. [illegible] Bethune of the United Church people in Weldon evening next. Parents and every person else interested in the [illegible] of your youth should encourage the exhibition by their countenance and support. The proceeds are to be devoted to procuring an addition to the School Library.

INTERESTING EXHIBITION.

A public examination of the pupils of the Toronto association for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and of the Blind, will be held in the Town Hall this evening. The Superintendent and the Master of the Institution, accompanied by some of the Pupils, will illustrate the system in use for imparting instruction to those unfortunate persons. The proceeds are devoted to the benefit of the institution. The price of admission is only twelve and a-half cents, and we hope the deputation will meet with liberal encouragement here.

THE "AUSTRALASIA" SAFE!

We are glad to announce that the missing steamer *Australasia* is safe. Part of her machinery became disabled at sea and she put back under canvas to Queenstown. Her mails are brought out by the *Arabia*.

Town Council.

MONDAY, March 18, 1861.

The Council met.

A communication from C. A. Weller, in reference to the injury sustained by J. H. O'Brien through defect in the side-walk, in November last, was read and referred to Finance committee.

A petition from Mrs. E. Bird asking assistance from the Council was read and referred to committee on Charities.

A petition from B. Reynolds asking the Council to allow him to sell liquor as heretofore, was referred to committee on Petitions.

A petition from the County of Peterboro Agricultural Society asking for two acres of the land at the South end of the Town as a show ground, was referred to the committee on Public Property.

A petition from Mr. Bowen asking assistance from the Council for supporting a child left with him was referred to the committee on Charities.

Accounts from A. Stutt and D. O'Brien were referred to the committee on Streets and Bridges.

The Mayor stated that an account had been handed in from Mr. C. Rogers for engrossing the address to the Prince of Wales, amounting to $10. After some discussion Mr. Stevenson moved, seconded by Mr. Ormond,—That a check do issue in favour of Mr. Rogers for the sum of $10 including the $6 already passed.

Moved by Mr. Kennedy, seconded by Mr. Tople,—That the committee on Charities be authorized to distribute among several poor families in Town four cords of firewood from that already purchased by this Council.—*Carried.*

The Council then adjourned.

☞ A special meeting of the Council was held last evening. Some business in connection with the intended application for an Act of Consolidation of the debt of the Town was the pressing subject. The total amount to be embodied in the Act is $120,000. Messrs. W. Landy, E. Chamberlain, W. A. Scott, Wm. Hall and Justus Stevenson were named as the Trustees.

Provincial Parliament.

OPENING of PARLIAMENT

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Quebec, March 16.

This day, at 3 o'clock p. m., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Buildings.

The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, His Excellency was pleased to open the fourth session of the sixth Parliament of the Province of Canada with the following

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I congratulate you on the abundance of the harvest with which Providence has blessed us—and I think I may express the hope that the commercial prosperity of Canada is rapidly reviving.

In the year 1860 we have had the honour of welcoming to our shores His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Our gracious Sovereign has acknowledged the loyalty which greeted her son in this province, and I feel confident that the general remembrance of his visit will live long in the hearts of our people.

Much has lately been effected by legislation, and I hope that the circumstances of the Province are such as to require few important measures to be laid before you in this the last session of the present Parliament.

It is a satisfaction to me to see that the Consolidated Statutes, both of Upper and Lower Canada have been promulgated in an authentic form; but I must remind you that something yet remains to be done, and I desire your assistance in completing, so far as possible, the law which prevails in either section of the Province.

A measure will be submitted to you having for its object the proper administration of bankrupt estates in Upper Canada. I would earnestly request your careful consideration of so grave a subject. Some changes are required in our commercial law and the further improvement of our prison discipline demands the establishment at particular places of certain well regulated goods or local penitentiaries.

The registration of judgments in Upper Canada has been the cause of expense and delay, and I think you will find it expedient to amend the laws which relate to this matter.

[illegible] of the Commissioner of Crown

have increased, and that the greatest efforts have been made to establish a sound system of immigration and promote the settlement of our waste lands.

My attention has been directed to the fact that a writ, issued by the Court of Queen's Bench in England, has been served in this colony. I have been advised to represent to Her Majesty's Government, the expediency of preventing by legislation in Great Britain, any possible conflict of jurisdiction.

I will also add that certain recent legal decisions appear to make it expedient for you to define by statutory enactment of your own, the nature and extent of the laws and customs of Parliament as they shall exist in Canada.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The accounts for the year which has just expired will be laid before you immediately, and I hope you will have no reason for being dissatisfied with the results which they present. You will see from the [illegible] of the Prince of Wales, [illegible] to visit this loyal, worthy of the Province and of its illustrious guest, was conducted by the Commissioner of Public Works with a due regard to economy.

I have again to ask of your hands the Supplies which will be required for the service of Her Most Gracious Majesty in the current year.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

I have now only to desire you to give your best consideration to the various subjects on which I have touched, and I offer an earnest prayer that God will aid your counsels, and will bless our people with his choicest gifts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, March 16.

On the Speaker taking the chair,

Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet introduced an Act relating to Common Schools.

Hon. Mr. Speaker reported the speech from His Excellency.

On motion of Mr Vankoughnet, the speech will be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

The following gentlemen were introduced and took their seats:—Messrs Merrill, Sir Allan MacNab, Hunter, Masson, Prout, Letellier, Jeffrey, Gouvernant, and Hamilton.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 16.

On the return of the Speaker to the House, Mr Craik and Mr Purdy were introduced and took their seats.

It was then resolved that the Address, in answer to the Speech, should be discussed on Monday.

The Speaker informed the House that a special return had been made in reference to the Shefford election. Subsequently on the motion of

Mr Lemaitre, the poll-books and other documents were all destroyed.

The Speaker also stated that during the recess he had received a paper from Pierre Riset, Esq., which purported to be the resignation of his seat for East Quebec, but considering the resignation under the circumstances to be contrary to law, he had declined to act upon it. He had also received from Isaac Buchanan, Esq., a paper purporting to be the resignation of his seat, but, as the seat of the hon. gentleman was not attached to it, though celebrating it as his solemn act, he had declined to receive it.

Atty. Gen. Cartier moved the adoption of a sessional order, declaring, first, that members whose seats are contested are to withdraw while the subject is under debate. Second, pledging the house to proceed with the utmost severity against members guilty of bribery or other corrupt practices. And third, declaring the offer of money or other advantage to a member to be a high crime and misdemeanor.

After some further routine business the House adjourned.

Quebec, March 18.

After routine business Messrs. Rykert and Macdonald were introduced and took their seats.

On motion of Attorney Gen. Cartier the House proceeded to the Order of the Day, which was the consideration of His Excellency's speech from the Throne at the opening of the session.

Mr. McBeth then moved the Address, seconded by Mr. Odell.

The first clause was put and carried.

On the second clause being read, which related to the Prince of Wales' visit,

Mr Gowan intimated that there was to be an amendment submitted to this paragraph, but it appears that it was not yet printed.

The debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. Ferres then moved as a question of privilege, that as from an examination of the poll books of the municipality of the township of Grenby in the county of Shefford, it appeared that gross irregularities had occurred in connexion with the entries in the said poll book, in violation of the freedom of election and in breach of privileges of elections, the returning officer be brought to the bar of the House.

After some discussion the debate was postponed.

The House then adjourned.

PRESENTATION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS TO A CANADIAN.

We [illegible] in giving publicity to the following notice, which we cut from a Plymouth paper. Dr. Reed was born near Perth, in the County of Lanark. Canada may well be proud of such men, and long may he live to wear the nobly earned decoration:—

"War-Office, February 5.

"The Queen has [illegible] graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officer of Her Majesty's army, whose claim to the same has been submitted for her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by him in India, as recorded against his name, viz:—91st Regiment now forming part of Plymouth Garrison, Surgeon Herbert Taylor Reade. During the siege of Delhi, on the 14th Sept., 1857, while Surgeon Reade was attending to the wounded at the end of one of the streets of the city, a party of rebels advanced fire, the direction of the [illegible] and having established themselves in the houses in the street, commenced firing from the roofs. The wounded were thereby very great danger, and would have fallen into the hands of the enemy, had not Surgeon Reade drawn his sword, and calling upon a few soldiers who were near to follow, engaged, under a heavy fire, in driving the rebels from their position. Surgeon Reade's party consisted of about ten to [illegible] two were killed, and [illegible] Surgeon R[illegible]

which was stormed by the 61st Regiment and Bulwark Battalion, upon which occasion he, with a sergeant of the 61st Regiment, gained one of the enemy's guns.

News of the Week.

☞ In Manchester, last Friday, there died, of habitual and long continued intemperance, a boy only 16 years old, named Michael Gleeson.

☞ The portraits of Marguerite Rebecqure, by Drolling, was sold recently at the Rue Drouot, Paris, for 36f., scarcely the value of the frame.

☞ There has been a snow drift this winter in North Conway, N. H., so high that persons standing on top could look down their own chimneys close by.

☞ La Pierre, a Zouave, jumped from the third tier of the Queen-street theatre, in Albany, to the stage, on Monday night, and made the blood of his auditors run cold.

☞ Prince Kung, the brother of the Emperor of China, it is rumored, will be sent next spring as ambassador extraordinary from the Chinese court to Paris and London.

☞ The Emperor Napoleon has decided that a statue shall be erected at Pau to the late Marshal Bosquet, and as the Marshal's mother has no private fortune, the Emperor has granted her a pension of 6,000f.

☞ The well known publisher of London, Bernhard Tauchnitz, has just received from the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, to a receipt for his English publications, the title of Baron for himself and his direct descendants.

☞ A woman in Cincinnati, on Monday, after beating his wife and driving her from the house, dragged his own child, a three year old boy, from the bed, and held him down on a hot stove until almost burned to death.

☞ A new Protestant Church is in course of construction in Paris. When the in completed Paris will have 20 Protestant churches and 100 clergymen. The number of children regularly attending Protestant Sunday Schools in Paris is 3,000.

☞ The young man Dwyer, who was charged with the mysterious attempt to murder in Dublin, by endeavoring to throw a man to an table where a grate was already prepared, was tried in that city, on Monday, found guilty, and sentenced to penal servitude for twenty years.

☞ The Judges in the House of Lords, have decided that a clergyman has no power to solemnize his own marriage, and that the issue of such a marriage is illegitimate.—The question came before their lordships in connection with a case which has excited considerable interest in Ireland.

☞ During the past month, the oldest person of the Onondaga tribe of Indians, a woman named Hannah, died at the advanced age of over one hundred and twenty years! From the family traditions, it is believed she was born as early as 1741, and perhaps at a still earlier date.

☞ The Methodist mission in Norway is accomplishing much good. A recent report states that twenty-three persons have been converted at Fredericksband. The marked religious awakening in Sweden continues. A Swedish pastor writes that wherever he goes to preach there are hungry souls, and often many thousands are assembled, some having walked or ridden for as much as twenty, and some even thirty miles.

☞ On Sunday last, a private of one of the regiments in garrison at Dover, with the view of escaping from a picket in close pursuit of him, madly jumped from the cliff beyond Archcliff Fort, a height of nearly 100 feet. On being picked up, he was found to be alive, and was promptly removed to the Military Hospital, but the injuries received preclude hope of his ultimate recovery.—*Maidstone Journal.*

☞ The young women of Waynesboro', Georgia, in fierce convention assembled, resolved,—That we, the young ladies of Burk, reject with haughty scorn and proud disdain all civilities from any gentleman who refuses or neglects to join the ranks of any Southern State that shall in her sovereign capacity withdraw her allegiance from the unconstitutional confederacy; [illegible] to be self-evident that a gentleman's [illegible] near sake a woman's love, nor deserve her honor.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ A few nights ago, on the Galena and Chicago Air-Line road, near Dixon, the engineer of a train of fourteen freight cars, when descending a long and steep grade, discovered that the cars had been uncoupled and were left behind, and that he was going alone with his locomotive and tender. He soon saw the [illegible] down the grade after him with [illegible] speed. His put steam to his horse to keep out of the way; but they soon overtook him, and such was the force of the collision that five of the freight cars were cut in two before they were brought to a stand.

☞ [illegible] is stated that on entering Paris, the young Queen of Naples, on arriving at Rome, relieved of the presence of strangers who visited her, that she wished to see the youngest of the children of the late King, and as the child was asleep, her Majesty went to his chamber. As she was looking at him a lady of honor, who held a light, [illegible] and fell to the carpet at the bed. The young Queen, with great presence of mind, [illegible] with child, [illegible] it out of the room. The flames [illegible] but the servants succeeded in [illegible] the [illegible] The people [illegible] who, as a very superstitious, [illegible] Queen accordingly rejoiced at the accident.

☞ Pleasant Statistics.—The enumeration is complete, and the following is the result:—

	1861.	1862.
Ramsay, [illegible]	[illegible]	246
Dunwich, [illegible]	[illegible]	1,500
Dover, [illegible]	[illegible]	1,776
South and Harvey,	2,403	2,262
Monaghan,	1,164	905
Asphodel,	2,912	1,676
Raspberry, [illegible]	[illegible]	2,275
Otonabee,	4,221	2,273
Peterboro' [illegible]	3,236	2,191
Ashburnham,	800	....
Galway,	250	....
Stanley,	200	....
Minden and Stanhope,	216	....
Dysart,	15	....
	23,144	16,287

—an increase of 7,057, or nearly 46 per cent.

☞ An old woman named Weeks, living about half a mile from this town, who had been ill, was found by her attendants on Tuesday night last, to all appearance dead, this [illegible] at once arranging matters for her [illegible] A party [illegible] shovel boards, and gave them to a carpenter, who made the coffin; [illegible] was brought in the [illegible]

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE "ARABIA."

New York, March 16.

The steamer *Arabia* arrived at New York this evening.

The *Australasian* broke both flanges of her screw on the 20th Feb., in lat. 39 long 24, and continued on her voyage, westward till the 26th under canvas, when a heavy gale was experienced from westward, and she put before it, reaching Queenstown on the 3rd. During one day she made 200 miles under canvas.

The new steamer *Hibernia* belonging to the Galway line, is advertised to sail for St. John's and Boston on the 26th March.

In the House of Lords on the 1st, Lord Normanby and Malmesbury attacked the Sardinian Government, and denounced the policy of England.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts that the French army will not quit Rome.

The Paris letter of the *Daily News* mentions a rumour, in accredited quarters, that Prince Metternich has just communicated to M. Thouvenel an important note from the Court of Vienna. It is asserted therein that the Austrian Government declares that it will never recognize Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy, but if France withdrawn her troops from Rome, she will immediately replace them by an Austrian army, and if the revolutionists make the least movement in Venetia or Hungary, she will cross the Mincio.

In the House of Commons, in the debate on the Syrian question, the conduct of the French troops generally was condemned. Lord John Russell admitted the occupation had been useful, but thought it desirable to terminate it as soon as possible.

The *Great Eastern* would probably sail on Monday next for America.

The Duke of Sutherland is dead.

The French Senate was warmly debating the address in response to the Emperor's speech.

Prince Napoleon justified the policy of Piedmont, and uttered some sympathetic words relative to Venice, but would deplore an untimely attack. He opposed the union of the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope, but said that the independence of the Pope must be insured.

A pastoral letter by the Bishop of Poictiers, comparing the Emperor to Pontius Pilate, created great sensation, and the Government was debating what measures to take.

The seige of Messina was expected to be commenced in a few days.

The Sardinians occupied the heights commanding the citadel.

It is said the resistance of the Governor of the citadel arises from the orders of Francis II.

There are fearful inundations at Galata, and hundreds of persons are reported as having been drowned.

Liverpool Markets.—Provisions quiet. Pork dull. Lard dull and slightly declined; quoted at 54s. a 56s. Ashes quiet; pearls 29s. 6d.

London, Friday.—Consols closed at 91¼ a 91¾ for money and 91¾ a 91⅞ for account.

Rotherdam, Spence & Co., and others report flour dull and prices easier.—Wheat quiet and irregular, with a partial decline of 1d. a 2d. per cental. Corn dull; mixed 26s. 9d. a 27s.

Breadstuffs—mess beef closed dull and unchanged. Provisions dull.

Saturday Evening.—Consols closed 91¾ a 91⅞ for money, 91¾ a 91⅞ for account.

RUSSIA.

It is stated that Russia was taking strong military measures to prevent any disturbing manifestations on the day of the abolition of serfdom.

Russia is said to have proposed the conclusion of a treaty of commerce with Prussia and the Zollverein.

ITALY.

The rumor is repeated that a Piedmontese brigade would be sent to Rome early in March, and it was asserted that the inhabitants of Rome were secretly making preparations for the reception of King Victor Emmanuel.

It is stated that Francis II. intends to remain at Rome so long as the French troops remain there.

The Italian Senate, on the 26th ult., passed by a vote of 129 to 2 the project of law granting the title of King of Italy to Victor Emmanuel and his descendants.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pontifical Government was understood to be preparing a reply to the French pamphlet of M. de la Guerronière, in order to prove that all the responsibility for late events lies with the Emperor Napoleon.

An order of the day of General Goyon had been declared to be a calumny on the Pontifical government.

The French were about occupy a portion of the province of Frosinone.

Cardinal Brunelli is dead.

An accident had occured on the Caserta railroad by which nine persons were reported to have been killed and [illegible]-one wounded.

The inhabitants of Viterbo, which was claimed as part of St. Peter's patrimony, had petitioned the Italian Parliament for their union with the kingdom of Italy. This petition was expected to in operate the debate on the Roman question. It was thought that the Parliament would pass an order of the day entreating to Count Cavour the task of attempting to obtain by diplomatic means the withdrawal of the French forces from Rome.

TURKEY.

A serious insurrection is reported to have broken out at Scutarie. Mehemet Pasha marched against the insurgents, but he returned, finding his forces wholly insufficient to cope with them. The insurgents were receiving reinforcements from all parts.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

In the House of Commons on the 26th, Mr. Cave moved the following resolutions: 1st. That the means hitherto employed by England for the suppression of the African slave trade have failed; 2nd, That this failure has mainly arisen from having endeavoured almost exclusively, to prevent the supply instead of to check the demand; 3rd, That the remedy is not to be found in continuing fruitless into-chase operations where slavery exists, but in suppressing the working population of those countries in which slavery has been abolished; and 4th. That therefore, while reprobating measures should be continued and even rendered more effective, every possible encouragement and assistance should be given to the introduction of free immigrants, and especially of settlers from China into the British West India colonies.

Mr. Cave stated that the government proposed to send a force to arrest the slave trade in different parts of the coast, and to destroy the barracoons. He also proposed to send out a commissioner to Cuba to confer with the Spanish authorities there, and to endeavour to induce them to adopt measures for the suppression of the slave trade. He also proposed to send out a commissioner to the United States, to confer with the government there, and to endeavour to induce them to adopt measures for the suppression of the slave trade. He also proposed to send out a commissioner to the United States, to confer with the government there, and to endeavour to induce them to adopt measures for the suppression of the slave trade.

Mr. Bentinck said that the government proposed to send a force to arrest the slave trade in different parts of the coast, and to destroy the barracoons. He also proposed to send out a commissioner to Cuba to confer with the Spanish authorities there, and to endeavour to induce them to adopt measures for the suppression of the slave trade. He also proposed to send out a commissioner to the United States, to confer with the government there, and to endeavour to induce them to adopt measures for the suppression of the slave trade.

Mr. Bentinck feared that the Southern States would re-establish the slave trade. He hoped that the government would never recognise a Southern Confederacy without an express stipulation against the revival of the slave trade. He suggested that the slave vessels should be taken under the protection of England, which would enable her cruisers to arrest the slave dealers as privateers.

After some further remarks from various gentlemen, Lord Palmerston said the house was much indebted to the member who had raised this discussion, who must feel that if he objected to the working of his resolution there was no practical difference between him and the government; but it was a calamity to the country to say that it encouraged the slave trade after the great, and, indeed, successful efforts she had so long made to put a stop to it. The noble lord, in the most indignant language, condemned the shameless and profligate conflict of Spain, and complained strongly of the policy of the United States, who, from a mistaken sense of national honor, allowed the protection of their flag to the purposes of the slave trade. He hoped that Mr. Cave would be satisfied with the result of the discussion, and not press his resolutions.

Mr. Cave agreed to withdraw the resolutions.

AN EMIGRANT IN SEARCH OF HIS WIFE.

HER STRANGE RECOVERY, AND HIS VERY COLD RECEPTION.

From the Montreal Commercial Advertiser of the 11th.

On Friday evening last, a tall, anxious looking man, named James Watson, a native of England, but recently of Pittstown, Ga., to which place he had emigrated last Fall, entered our office to have an advertisement inserted requesting information of one Annie Smith, his wife, who was about six weeks ago heard of as being in Montreal. He informed us he had long been searching for his wife, and had advertised her in many United States papers, and left no stone unturned to discover her whereabouts. He stated besides that he had been on foot all day long, looking for his wife in this city, which he had travelled over the two preceding days, and all to no purpose. About an hour after leaving our office he fell in with one or two boys engaged in selling newspapers when after some inquiry he was directed to the very room in which Annie Smith resided, whom he claims as his wife, and on entering met with a very cold reception, being asked how he came to find out her stopping place, and informed him (what perhaps was news to him) that he was not her husband and might go about his business and must give no trouble. The unwelcome visitor pleaded and remonstrated in vain, Annie Smith would have none of him, when tired and vexed he lay down on a bed in her room, thus putting a quiet claim to the mastership of the house, and his rights as husband. Annie, on seeing this, went out for the police, and on her deposition will explain, Watson immediately pushed up the effects and took his departure with them. On returning she found her room stripped of every thing and that Mr. Watson had disappeared. She, on Saturday morning repaired to the Police Court and made the following deposition:

Annie Moore Smith of Somersetshire, England, and now in Montreal, *spinster*, after being sworn doth depose and say, I arrived in Montreal on the 27th October last. For the last two months I have been living in Jarer street, where I occupy a room in a house in said street which I furnished myself. Yesterday (the 9th March) about six o'clock p. m. I went to the Post Office, and after this went to a friend's house to take tea, returning home about 8 or 9 in the evening, when I found a person named James Watson, of Pittstown, U. S., in my bed-room; on requesting him to leave my house he refused, and threatened to take my life with a sword cane. Finding he was inclined to be violent and fearing for my life, I left the house to go for the police, and at the same time he committed an assault upon my person by violently pushing me. I was away for the police about an hour, and on returning home I found that the said James Watson had left the house and feloniously stole a large quantity of wearing apparel, my property, of the value of two hundred dollars. Believing James Watson is about to make his escape I pray for his arrest.

Annie Smith, seeing everything was removed from her apartments gave information of the fact at the Police Station, when Sub-Chief Bissonette proceeded to search for Mr. Watson, spending the whole night, and the following day [Saturday] up till two o'clock, in this way, when he at last succeeded in capturing him as he was preparing to leave town for New York. On being brought to the Police Court, the Magistrate, Mr. Coursol, read the indictment founded on Annie Moore Smith's deposition, charging James Watson with having feloniously stolen and carried away one feather bed, one silk gown, one shawl and a large quantity of wearing apparel worth $200, the property of one Annie Smith, spinster. On being asked to plead, Watson, in a tone of trouble said,—"Good it I stand my own property. I bought all that for my wife, and can't be told I'm stealing." He then informed the Magistrate he was complainant's husband, having been married to her in Trinity Church, Abbey Street, Regent's Park, London, in 1858, and that his wife had the marriage certificate, which she refused to give him the previous night. He landed in New York last September, and had worked hard to provide a home for his wife, who sailed from England for Quebec before his first letter reached her, and landed in October last, since which time he had advertised in various papers to find her out, and finally learned by letter from her own friends at home, that she was in Montreal. She had three children by him only one of whom was here, a boy five years old, whom he longed to see, but whom his wife refused to produce. On going into the wife's apartment, "she (himself very much put about, and wanted to know how I'd found her." A stranger man was also in the place and ordered him [Watson] out, saying he had no business there, when he refused to go saying he surely had a right to stay in his wife's room. The man astonished, said,—"Oh, are you her husband?" "You're from the States?" "I heard about you." He then coolly lifted a stick to put Watson out, when the latter drawing a dirk dampened the courage of "the man of stock" who vanquished quickly from the place. Watson said, besides, his wife had a watch worth £15 his property. The matter having brought all the property to Court, and the prisoner too, she was confronted with Watson, who put to her the following ques-

Watson—You seem to say we were not lawfully married in Trinity Church, Abbey street, Regent's Park, London?

Smith—I do; every preparation was twice made for our marriage but it was never celebrated.

Watson—Would you have any objection to give me back my child?

Smith—I offered to do so if you would give back my things.

Watson—There's no use asking her any more questions; she denies all.

Watson—Looking reproachfully at his wife, said in a melancholy tone—It's a hard case to be brought to all this trouble, when she replied—If you'd been more of a man it wouldn't have been this way.

The Magistrate then asked Watson, who seemed very sad at the prospect of going to jail on a charge of larceny, if he had any one to bail him, when he answered no; His Worship told him he would have to be committed till Monday for examination, if he could find no bail, and that the property would be kept safe in the meantime. Annie Smith, who is middle aged and rather good looking, seemed sorry she placed him otherwise at the committal of the unfortunate fellow calling himself her husband.

From the same paper, 12th inst.

Yesterday, Jas. Watson, who was committed on Saturday, on a charge of stealing $200 worth of clothing, the property of Annie Smith, his alleged wife, was brought before the Police Magistrate for examination. As far as we could learn of the proceedings, which were private, Jas. Watson has been discharged from custody, and has had his son delivered to him as the result of an agreement on his part to restore Annie Smith's effects. We understand Mr. Watson was greatly pleased with the bargain, and overjoyed at meeting his little son, whom he will take with him to the United States.

W. & T. LEEMING'S WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Montreal, March 14, 1861.

PRODUCE.—It is seldom we have so quiet a week as the past one, in produce. The feeling to which we have alluded in our last three reports, viz: the indisposition of merchants to operate further than was necessary to supply pressing wants, appears this week to have reached its highest point; and to effect sales without sacrifice has been simply impossible. This has been the case, not only with shippers, but also with the local trade; and many held on to the last hurrah before they would enter the market. The advices by the "Bohemian," will effect a change, and the coming week will be a more active one, and prices will be fixed by the intelligence it brings. The demand for Wheat is considerably more lively than Flour, and good samples move off, with a little pressure, at highest rates; but for all kinds of Flour and Grain, we can only quote *asking* prices, as the needs of a seller allow a very wide margin.

FLOUR.—No. 1 Superine, $5.30 to $5.40; other grades as last week, with no demand. Bag Flour slightly declined $2.70 to $2.90.

WHEAT.—Prime samples U. C. Spring will bring $1.15 to $1.16; inferior kinds $1.12 to $1.14, "ex-Cars."

☞ John Quincy Adams asserted that the "abandonment of tobacco would add five years to the average of human life."

☞ From the French post-office returns for 1860, it appears that on an average every inhabitant of France writes 6 letters per annum. In England, the average is 24, just three times the number; it is less in Scotland, still less in Ireland, where the post-office does not pay its own expenses.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, Mar., 21, 1861.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour ₱ brl	5	00	00	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	00	00	1 05
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	00	00	0 00
Barley ₱ bush	0	40	00	0 45
Oats "	0	18	00	0 20
Peas "	0	20	00	0 25
Potatoes "	0	20	00	0 25
Pork ₱ brl	11	00	00	14 00
Beef ₱ cwt	4	00	00	0 00
Butter ₱ lb	0	12½	00	0 14
Hay ₱ ton	8	00	00	10 00

D. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday Mar. 19, 1860.

Wheat $1 07c, a $1 15c.
Spring Wheat 90c a 96c.
Barley 47c a 51c.
Oats 26c a 27c.
Peas 52c. a 54c.

THAT WONDERFUL CHINAMAN.—The way Bohea and Souchong hurl the knives at one another is awful—gives one quite a sore throat to look at them; but, a sore throat, hoarseness, cough or cold, can be cured by a 25 cent box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers. Sold by all medicine dealers.

THE GOOD TIMES HAVE COME AT LAST!

And so has that which has hitherto been looked for in vain, namely, a medicine that could be relied upon for curing Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Burns and Frost Bites. Bowel Complaints, &c., &c. It is called the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, and every one should possess a Bottle of it without delay. It gives relief the moment you apply it, and will effectually cure your disease; in fact it is the most wonderful medicine ever brought before the public.

☞ See advertisement in another column.

NEW

SPRING GOODS!

A DIFFERENT ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHS, DOESKINS,
Beaver and Silk mixed Tweeds,

of the most approved fabrics, and made up into garments,

FASHIONABLE AND STYLISH!

A. MERCER & SON'S.

MERCER ST., PETERBORO'.

Cloth and Tweed Caps,

HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES, COLLARS!

Dress and Fancy Shirts; Braces, &c.

Peterboro, March 20, 1861. 12-6in

PUBLIC EXHIBITION!

THE pupils of the Peterborough Union School beg to announce that they will give

A PUBLIC EXHIBITION,

On Wednesday, March 27,

COMMENCING AT 7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The proceeds to be devoted to the increase of the School Library. Tickets 12½ cents.

March 13,1861.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF NEW SPRING GOODS.

A few cases of NEW SPRING GOODS

JUST OPENED AT

W. EASTLAND'S,

No. 1 Burnham's Block

Peterboro, March 21, 1861. 12-4in.

WANTED.

A STOUT ACTIVE LAD to take care of a Horse, and make himself generally useful.

Apply at the "EXAMINER" Office.

Peterboro, March 20, 1861.

AUCTION SALE

OF A STOCK OF

GROCERIES,
WINES & LIQUORS.

ALSO:—

THE LEASE OF THE STORE

which has two years and a half to run.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received instructions from

S. M. AITKEN

who is retiring from business, to offer at Public Auction, on the Premises,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE,

On Monday, 25th March, 1861,

FIRST.

The Lease of the Store, subject to the approval of the Landlord, John Smart, Esq.

SECOND.

The entire Stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors in one lot.

THIRD.

13 large Liquor Casks, 12 handsome Tea Canisters, 1 Wilder's Fire Pr. of Safe, Stoves, Office Desk, Scales, Measures, &c.

The Stock has been recently purchased on the best terms, chiefly at the large cash sales in Montreal, very [illegible] is in excellent order, and well assorted, while the stand (so well and favourably known) is probably the very best in Port Hope. Such an opportunity to purchase on liberal terms rarely occurs.

Every facility will be given to the Trade to examine the goods prior to the sale.

TERMS:

For the Stock of Goods, one-fourth cash, the balance in 4 equal, six and nine months, with interest, the purchaser to furnish approved endorsed notes if required. For the Office, Furniture and Utensils, Cash.

The Lease of the Store to be in quarterly payments, or a transfer of present lease subject to approval of the landlord.

Sale at Two O'Clock.

F. MURPHY, Auctioneer.

Port Hope, March, 14, 1861.

BAKERY AND Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber calls attention to the fact that he is carrying on business in the above line in

SHAW'S BUILDING, GEORGE St.,

opposite R. B. McDougall's Dry-Goods Store.

GOOD BREAD

of full weight, at 6d. per whole loaf, delivered at residences if required.

CAKES, FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

always on hand, and for sale Cheap.

He would call particular attention to the fact that he is the only Baker in Town who is

Licensed to Sell Beer and Ale!

REFRESHMENTS may be had at any hour of the day.

BRENNAN.

March 12, 1861. 11

☞ SEE ☜

THE ILLUSTRATED PAPERS

for this week, containing

ALL THE LATEST NEWS!

For sale at

T. MENZIES'
Bookstore.

Peterboro, March 12, 1861.

CLEARING SALE

THE subscribers, in order to make room for spring importations, now offer the remainder of their

WINTER STOCK,

at unprecedentedly low prices, for cash.

They would invite especial attention to their stocks of

Furs,
Cloth Mantles,
Woolen Shawls,
Felties,
Robe Dresses, &c.

on which BARGAINS will be given in this department.

After the 1st of March all purchases will require to be paid for on delivery, when they will be prepared to offer their new Spring Goods, embracing all the leading and most fashionable designs and fabrics, at prices as LOW as they can be imported.

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro', Jan. 9th, 1861.

NOTICE!

IT is intended to make Application to the Council of the Municipality of Dummer Portion, to establish and open a new line of road in the Township of Dummer, according to survey and diagram made by Robt. Hamer, P. L. S. said road to cross the 3rd Con. of Dummer, between lots 2 and 26. And also to open up a road running between lots 14 and 15 in the 3rd Con., of the Town ship.

Clerks Office, Feb. 21, 1861. 9-6in

NOTICE.

DR. P. H. McHENRY, late of Peterboro, gives notice that he has withdrawn all authority from all persons to receive or receipt any monies from him in or about Peterboro'. He has never received a cent on the accounts from his departure up to the present time—though something like $200 remains due to him. Mr. Edgar was appointed to collect the same.

Feb. 21, 1861. 8

HOTEL to LEASE.

THE subscriber will lease his Hotel, on Bethune Street, Peterboro', near the Port Hope R. R. Depot, known as

"SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,"

for a term of 3 years. The stand is one of the best in the town, and the rent is moderate. The whole of the Furniture and Fittings will be sold with the lease, as the present occupant is retiring from the business.

The Bar is Licensed

for the present year. Good Stabling, Sheds, Out-houses, and a Garden of 4 acres attached. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JOS. SEDGWICK.

Peterborough, Feb. 28, 1861.

"CANTON HOUSE."

THE SUBSCRIBER is returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the past patronage, and begs leave to inform that he is now prepared to supply all wants in the line of choice selected groceries. His stock will be found a complete assortment of

Fresh Green and Black Teas,
Old Government, Java and Laguira Coffees,
Chocolate, Cocoas,
Sugars, Syrups,
Spices, Pickles,
Sauces, Fruits, &c.

ALSO, a large and well selected stock of

Liquors

Comprising Champagnes,
Brandies,
Wines,
Gin,

SCOTCH TODDY & COMMON WHISKIES,

Of the Finest Brands the Wine Trade affords.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND WOODENWARE!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

PATENT COAL OIL LAMPS, CHIMNIES &C.

A. STEWART.

Canton House, Burnham Block, Peterboro, Feb. 14, 1861.

WRITING TAUGHT AT HOME!

BY THE

EXCELSIOR PENMAN!

can devote a couple of hours, four evenings in each week, to instructions in Writing,

"*At their own places of Residence*," to persons who are desirous of learning. Terms made known on application [pre-paid] to

T. L., Box 6, Peterboro'.

March 5, 1861. 10

HOUSE TO LET IN ASHBURNHAM.

THE subscriber being about to remove from Town is desirous of letting his HOUSE on Mark St., Ashburnham. There is

A ¼ ACRE OF LAND ATTACHED,

and good water on the premises. Apply to THOS. MENZIES, Peterboro', or to JOS. GRAHAM, proprietor, On the premises.

Ashburnham, March 4, 1861. 10

CARD-WRITING!

VISITING, Marriage and Mourning Cards executed according to order, and warranted equal to the finest letter-press.

D. I. PENCILLE.

March 6, 1861. 10

CALIGRATHY.

Mr. PENCILLE

WOULD respectfully announce to Parents, Guardians and others that he is now engaging pupils for a term of three months tuition in Penn manship, on greatly reduced terms!!

Parents having regard to the Chirography of their children are earnestly advised to take advantage of this valuable opportunity as another may not very soon present itself holding out so good inducements.

Lessons will be given at any hour during the day and evening. Instructions given in private families.

N.B.—Please call and examine specimens and judge for yourselves of the merits of his system.

BOOKS—Over the Examiner Office, Burnham's Block, Peterboro.

March 7, 1861. 10

FARM FOR SALE.

MARGARET BRICKLEY is desirous of disposing of her Farm, being west half of lot No. 2, on the 1st Con. of Verulam, consisting of

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

less or more. The property is only 6 miles from the Town of Lindsay, and 1½ from the village of Pension Falls; it would make a very desirable wheat farm, and to a purchaser a good bargain will be given. Apply to

JAMES RENFREW,
At the Examiner Office,

Peterboro, Feb. 26, 1861. 9

HARDWARE STORE!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public of Peterboro', that he has commenced business as an

IRONMONGER

In Manthorn's Building,

Hunter St., at the sign of

☞ THE CIRCULAR SAW,

and flatters himself that his selection of

HARDWARE

is not surpassed in Town. A long connection with some of the most extensive Hardware establishments in the old country and in this, has afforded him a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the public, and he will use his best exertions to merit patronage.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

Peterboro, March 6, 1861. 10

A RARE CHANCE

FOR

FARMERS & GARDENERS.

NEW Imported from the best field-grown Seed, Warranted Genuine, Fresh and Pure, and of unusually large size of

Field Turnip Seed.

Also, a general assortment of Garden Seeds, all of the purest and best description, warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by

JAMES GRENNELL,
Ridgetown.

March 12, 1861. 11-6in.

THE NEW NATIONAL DOUBLE THREAD $20 FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE.

The New National Double Thread Elastic Family Sewing Machine will be delivered at the purchaser of those ordering it in any part of the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, without extra charge.

Orders by mail punctually attended to. Office left at the subscribers' residence, Queen St., south of Hunter St., front of the English Church, Peterboro', where also the Machines may be seen.

GEO. MUNRO.

Authorized Agent of J. W. Harris, & Co., Boston, Mass., U.S.

Peterboro', Dec. 12, 1860. 7m

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Grocery Exchange Block, George Street,

Peterboro, Feb. 14, 1861. 7

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

J. CLARKE,

WATCH-MAKER & JEWELLER,

ALSO dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Fine Cutlery, Toys, &c., &c.

J. C., in returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public generally, for their liberal support which he has received while in business in Peterboro, would intimate that he has

REMOVED

to the store formerly occupied by R. B. Jameson, Post Office Block, corner of Hunter and Water Streets, and next door to R. A. McNabb's Store, where he intends to carry on business as usual, and would confidently continue a continuance of the public patronage.

☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewellery repaired, &c.

J. CLARKE,
Sign of the large watch.

Peterboro, Jan. 9, 1860. 2

HOUSE & LOT

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, on lot 20, Stuart Street, in the village of Ashburnham. The Lot contains 1 an Acre, well fenced. On the premises stand a good two-story, rough-cast House, and a stable, a pump, and a good well of water.

App'y to the subscribing on the premises.

WM. J. MITCHELL.

Ashburnham, Dec. 26, 1860. 52

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods.

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 2s 6d, 3s, 3s 6d, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s 6d, 10s, 12s, 15s, 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, &c. Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Bond. Green Cases. Irish Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Fireproving extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Bottles, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (new blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Steven on, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1

New Goods! New Goods!!

AT AND BELOW PRIME COST.

THE subscriber offers for sale the remainder of his stock of

Leading Goods,

Victoria Lawns, Grenadines,
Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Kossuth Hats, Boots and Shoes, India Rubbers, Ready-made Clothing &c. &c.

AT AND BELOW PRIME COST.

Now is the time to get

GOOD BARGAINS

FOR READY MONEY!

at No. 1, (Corner Store) Burnham's Block.

WM. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 8-4in.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature at the next Session for an Act for the relief of the Bondholders of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway Company.

Port Hope, 1st Dec 1860. 49-tf

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Spencer "Maple Leaf" and Empress, Tracy & Co's Lines of Boats, the Alps, Ottawas, Colonists, Rovers, & Beaversville.

CONTRACTS for freight to engage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Chicago.

Office in Gilbert's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 16, 1860.

ATTENTION.

R. THOMPSON & SON

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterboro' to their first

Perfect and Life-like

PICTURES

now to be had at their Portrait Gallery any day (except Sat., 12½ P. M., (Sundays excepted).—R. T. & S. would therefore advise them to procure Likenesses of themselves or friends without delay.

THE DIPLOMA FOR SUPERIOR

AMBROTYPE PICTURES

was awarded at the last Fall Show for the best specimens of

Photography,

which includes not merely Ambrotypes, but all the different styles of Pictures

taken by means of light, without regard to the chemical agency employed. And he is still determined to maintain the decision not only of the judges, but of all who may favor him with a call when the place to go where you want

A FIRST-RATE PICTURE.

Corner Excelsior Sky Light GALLERY,

in Burnham's Block, over Hickling's Tailor Shop.

Peterboro, Feb. 14, 1861. 7

NOTICE.

THE OTONABEE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

intend to procure a quantity of the best kinds of

SPRING & FALL WHEAT,

if possible, to be given to members at cost and charges for delivery.

All persons wishing to become members of this society will please send in their names to the Secretary before the FIRST OF MAY, as it is to remember the return to be made at that date to secure the Government Grant. ☞ Intending members are requested to enter their names as soon as possible that the Directors may procure the quantity of seed.

WM. REDPATH,
Secretary.

Otonabee, 22nd Feb., 1861.

CAUTION.

THIS public are hereby cautioned against giving credit to any person whatsoever on my account, after this date.

JOHN BROWN.

Otonabee, Feb. 13, 1861. 8-4in.

IMPORTANT

TO TAVERN KEEPERS.

THE subscriber offers for sale his

Hotel in Lindsay, well

and long established. Known as

"THE VICTORIA HOUSE,"

situate in the Thriving Village of Lindsay, formerly of Ops, The House is large and commodious, has

A LARGE HALL ATTACHED

to which the meetings of the Orangemen and other public Associations are held. There is also

A Livery Stable

attached, which is [illegible] The business is [illegible] Terms will be made easy. For particulars apply to

THOS. DAVIDSON on the premises, or to R. C. DAVIDSON, Esq., Barrister, Peterboro', Sept. 20, 1860. tf

Victoria Hotel, Lindsay.

"LE SEMEUR CANADIEN."

REV. E. GUY, Rector.

THE Semeur Press, the only one in the Province of Quebec, is provided with a large assortment of Ornamental Type, and is now prepared to execute every description of Printing, in the English and French languages, with neatness and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms. The Press is in the Parsonage-house of the Rector.

Montreal, March, 1861.

Cheap Printing and Cheap

"MONTREAL WITNESS"

THE "MONTREAL WITNESS" is non-sectarian in politics, though very decidedly Evangelical in its views and influence. It is free from party prejudice, though strongly in favour of Union, Peace and Freedom. It opposes no party for the sake of opposition, but on the merits of the case, and is a reliable commercial paper. It also devotes enough space to Literature to render it valuable for family reading, and altogether, is designed to be useful and interesting to young and old of both sexes. The Editorial, the Sermon, and the Family, Page, it is hoped, find it quite interesting. Of the paper three editions are published on as follows:

The *Daily Witness*, containing 4 pages, is published every afternoon, and mail on the evening issue, at $4 per annum.

The *Weekly Witness*, containing 12 pages, is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and sent by the early morning mail, at $2 per annum.

The *Tri-Weekly Witness*, containing 8 pages, is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, and sent by mail at $2.50 per annum.

In all the above editions the price is uniform—payable in advance—and the paper stops when the subscription expires unless renewed.

The postage is payable by the subscriber, quarterly in advance, at his own post-office, at the rate of twelve cents each year.

For all subscribers out of Canada, half-a-cent a number is to be remitted with, and in addition to, the subscription price.

All subscriptions and communications to be addressed to

JOHN DOUGALL,
Proprietor "Witness,"
Montreal.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Female Medicine has not been a mere and sudden introduction to the notice of the public, but has been for many years steadily advancing in favour of ladies, and gentlemen, in every part of the United Kingdom. It is now, however, more widely known than ever before, and although it is a remedy, which, from its very nature, is destined to be kept entirely from the knowledge of the male sex, still, as it is found to be a most valuable assistant to the married ladies in the performance of their duties, it is deemed necessary to make it known to them, that they may not be deprived of its use through ignorance.

In all cases of Nervous and General Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Pains in the Head, Hysterics, Palpitation, Fluttering of the Heart, Low and Weak Spirits, Tremors, Nervous Irritability, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Vertigo, and all the painful diseases accompanied by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have power over the Uterine System of the female frame, and will restore the healthy action of the same when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have power over the Uterine System of the female frame, and will restore the healthy action of the same when all other means have failed.

In all cases of Nervous and General Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Pains in the Head, Hysterics, Palpitation, Fluttering of the Heart, Low and Weak Spirits, Tremors, Nervous Irritability, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Vertigo, and all the painful diseases accompanied by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

Each box contains Directions for use, and many important cautions, which should be strictly observed.

For both gentlemen, and in pamphlet form of the agents.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 60 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Powerful Preparation.
Are a Powerful Preparation.
Are a Powerful Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.

They will in a short time restore the most delicate female to health and vigour.
They will in a short time restore the most delicate female to health and vigour.
They will in a short time restore the most delicate female to health and vigour.

And can be had by mail
And can be had by mail
And can be had by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOHN McMUNN, Belleville, C. W.,
Sole Proprietor & Patentee of Canada.
Sold also by Druggists & Agents throughout Canada, Wm. Gardiner, A. W. Spragge, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

SHOT DEAD.

Mr. G. E. Foster, of Belleville, C. W., died on January 15th, 1861, in the house of Dr. McDermott, Belleville, C. W., from Gunshot wounds given him by Mr. Conolly, Jr., of Belleville, on the previous day. Mr. Foster was a native of Peterboro', C. W., and was highly respected by all who knew him. It has not only proved a fatal affair to Mr. Foster, but it has caused bitter feelings to be aroused between the families of the unfortunate gentleman and Mr. Conolly, Jr., who is in this place, the only son of a highly respectable family. It has not only proved a fatal affair to Mr. Foster, but it has caused bitter feelings to be aroused between the families of the unfortunate gentleman and Mr. Conolly, Jr., who is in this place, the only son of a highly respectable family. It has not only proved a fatal affair to Mr. Foster, but it has caused bitter feelings to be aroused between the families of the unfortunate gentleman and Mr. Conolly, Jr., who is in this place, the only son of a highly respectable family.

LOOK HERE.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE

paid for any quantity of

FALL AND SPRING WHEAT,

AND PEASE,

delivered at their Store House.

McKELLAR & CAMERON.

Peterboro Feb. 7, 1861. 6

NOTICE.

THE OTONABEE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

intend to procure a quantity of the best kinds of

SPRING & FALL WHEAT,

if possible, to be given to members at cost and charges for delivery.

All persons wishing to become members of this society will please send in their names to the Secretary before the FIRST OF MAY, as it is to remember the return to be made at that date to secure the Government Grant. ☞ Intending members are requested to enter their names as soon as possible that the Directors may procure the quantity of seed.

WM. REDPATH,
Secretary.

Otonabee, 22nd Feb., 1861.

GROCERY STORE AT LAKEFIELD.

WM. BENNETT has opened a well assorted stock of

Groceries & Liquors

which he will sell CHEAP for Cash and market Goods. Goods have been selected here before.

☞ A call respectfully solicited.

☞ Remember the place—Two doors above Lakefield Hotel.

Lakefield, March 13, 1861. 6

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.....
ANNUAL INCOME.....

THIS Institution is now ready to receive the security of [illegible] at 6 per cent. in Peterboro', repayable by monthly instalments of [illegible] per share, and 2 shares or more may be applied for. Persons wishing to borrow, or to invest money, will please call on the undersigned, who will explain the advantages to be derived from the Society.

Directors and other parties wishing any information, may be obtained from

W. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Peterboro', Feb. 5th, 1861.

ALL READY!

PARTIES [illeg

ESSAY ON AGRICULTURE.

BY GEORGE ROSE, OF STRATFORD, C. W.

PART 2.

We may also proceed to consider the subject of farm improvements, and first of the utility and propriety of improvements generally, and then more particularly discussing the different operations. I think it will be readily admitted by all, that even in the most settled parts of the country few or no farms are to be found that have been brought to that state of cultivation to which improvement seems to be practicable. There is no doubt that on the best farms in the country a large amount of labor might yet be expended to good advantage, provided the means were at command to produce it. But it is equally true that a very large majority of our farmers have not the means—have not the capital, without making in the shape of comfort, and absolutely squandered on their own industry to yield them the smallest return by the making of improvement, but in a majority of cases of paying the interest, and consequently have not means on hand to undertake extensive improvements. The question may here be asked, is it prudent to contract debt for any purpose with no other prospect of discharging it, except the increased crops likely to result from the operation. My opinion is that it would depend very much on the kind of improvement proposed, and amount of outlay required, to produce a good result. If their means were such that there were a reasonable prospect of [illegible] the interest of the [illegible] of the first year, then I think it would be safe to undertake it, but further I do not think it prudent to venture. It is frequently asserted that supplying the sum of one or capital can profitably invest his means in improvement, that on the same principle the capital may be borrowed for the purpose. Now, although as an abstract principle the [illegible] and the same they are widely different in practice. I believe that the man who possesses a farm and has the means to improve it, can [illegible] in doing so than if he were to borrow the money for this purpose.

In order to illustrate let us suppose a man of two [illegible] having each a field of 10 acres which require $200 to be laid out in drilling or removing stones. There is a reasonable prospect that the increased crops will pay the outay in three years. One man has the necessary amount on hand, the other borrows it at reasonable interest.—But crops are by no means certain—it is quite possible that one or more of these years may be an entire failure—and while the man of capital will no doubt be disappointed in having to wait longer for a return of his investment than he anticipated, he is put to no inconvenience on account of it, while he who is bound to make up the sum in a given time, and being disappointed in realizing it from the source he depended on, will very probably be compelled to make sacrifices to meet his engagements.

To be continued.

☞ The following paragraph is the connecting part between parts VIII. and IX., omitted by mistake:

To secure the greatest convenience and economy of room I would recommend for an ordinary farm of say 200 acres to build a barn 60 by 80 feet, with the threshing floor running crosswise in the ordinary way. The posts may be 18 feet high; let the bays be each 21 feet, and the floor 18 feet. It should be underbuilt with a stone wall if circumstances will permit, if not it should be set on good cedar posts. The stable should be at least 9 feet high, and if 10 all the better. The walls if not of stone should be double boarded, or where lumber is dear and timber plentiful it may be built up with cedar logs, cut so as to fit tight between the posts. Let the mows under the floor and one bay be fitted up for stalls. If the walls of the stable are of stone as they should be they will be 2 feet thick. The bay and the floor will then be 37 feet clear of the outside walls. The plate under the sill on one side of the floor will come exactly in the middle of the passage where there will not be in the way of the stalls, and then let the other side will be just where the partition between the stable and barn bases will come. There will be room for 9 stalls of the size I have described on each side, or 18 in all. Along that side of the floor which comes over the passage two or more shutters may be made for letting down the fodder, and at the far end of the passage stairs should lead to the mows above. There should be three doors in front of the stable, one for each row of stalls, and one to open into the passage.

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER [illegible]

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pain in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Colics, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Pleurisy, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER [illegible] Neuralgia, Toothache and Tooth-ache and CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

For sale by druggists and dealers in Medicines, A. W. Rockwell, M.D., Dundas, C. W., Agent for the Canadian Pain Destroyer, Wholesale and Retail. Pamphlets containing Testimonials, Directions, &c., sent free to any address. Price 1s 3d per bottle.

CHEAP

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

AT THE

EXAMINER OFFICE.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

On and after [illegible] 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

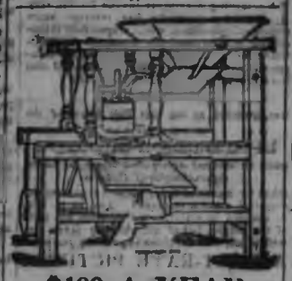
Leave Port Hope at.....10 00 a. m.
" Millbrook " .....11 25 a. m.
" Fraserville " .....11.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at.....12.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at.....2.50 p. m.
" Fraserville " .....3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook " .....3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....5.05 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER, Engineer.

Peterboro' Foundry, 1861.



$100 A YEAR

AND UPWARDS SAVED to the Farmers, by using Aldus Mowry's

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now in use, or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount a power of any kind, [illegible] grind from 150 to 200 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fixed into the machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

Mathew Meinden, Otonabee. Joseph Walton, Smith. Francis East. Manly. W. Elliot. do
G. Hartgrove, do S. Dickson, Peterboro'.
W. Armstrong, Otonabee. O'Connor, Otonabee.

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine.

Address, Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W.

N. B.—Any person infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 6th, 1860.

REAPERS.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that the lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS,

PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:
Joseph Walton. John Walton.

MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

W. MOWRY.

Peterboro', March 16, 1860.

A STARTLING FACT!

The subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, [illegible] In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1863; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS, Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, Near Harbor, C. W. 50-1y.

"THE LEADER."

THE PATRIOT AND NEWS OF THE WEEK

THE favor with which *The Leader* has been received by the public may be judged by the fact that since its establishment, in July, 1852, it has steadily increased in circulation until, for its various Editions, it has several thousand more subscribers than any other paper in Canada. Every exertion is being used to make it still more worthy of public favor, and the Proprietors intend that [illegible]

THE DAILY LEADER

is published every morning, in time for the early trains, at $6 per annum, in advance, or 6 cents a single sheet, and contains the editorial, political intelligence, &c., that will be found in every issue of the Weekly.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY LEADER.

is published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at $3 per annum in advance. It contains all the reading matter of the *Daily Leader*; and for parties who do not receive the Weekly, the Semi-Weekly offers the best medium for obtaining the latest intelligence every day, the paper with a copy thereof in all the intelligence shop could produce during the week.

THE WEEKLY LEADER

is published every Wednesday and Saturday, at $2 per annum in advance. It contains all the reading matter of the Daily Leader, and is printed on a large sheet, and contains the most important part of the [illegible] of the Daily Leader. Backed copies can be obtained on application to the Proprietors. Those are the cheapest papers in the Province. [illegible] can not fail to be satisfied.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The large circulation of *The Leader* makes it [illegible] medium of publishing [illegible]

NOTICE.

A SECOND [illegible] Examiner Office, over the Office of the Peterboro' Review.

D. I. PERCILLE.

Feb. 27, '61.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
[illegible]
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000.
Head Office, Toronto,
FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.
AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000,000.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.
Peterborough, 3rd August, 1860. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament
Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.
Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as
REASONABLE RATES
as any other responsible office.
LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'
Peterboro,' April 20th, 1859. 16.

JOHN O'DONNELL, JR.,
Dentist.
OFFICE—Hughes's Block, George Street, over the Millinery Store.
In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth
mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.
By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, in that case inflamation ensues and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.
Children's teeth attended to as usual.
Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, [Jaw] bones, gums, tongue, distruction of the Jaw, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.
Peterboro, Jan. 3rd, 1861. 2

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE subscriber, desirous of retiring from business, will dispose of the entire stock of

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS, &c.,

in the Village of Lakefield, on FRIDAY, Feb 1st, 1861.

To any person wishing to secure a good business location the above is an excellent opening, as the good-will of the business will be given to the purchaser of the Stock.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under $12, Cash; over that amount, 90 days credit, by furnishing approved notes.

A. MORROW, Jr.

Lakefield, Jan. 23, 1861. 4

A PRIME LOT OF
AMERICAN CHEESE,
For Sale cheap at Cadwell's Bakery,
Hunter Street,
Peterboro', 12th Oct., 1860. tf-tin

RELIEF IN [illegible] MINUTES.

BRYANS
PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Sore-throat, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief when prescribed with attending to directions, never fail to effect a ready and [illegible] Thousands have been restored to health and [illegible] who have tried other means in vain. To all clergymen and all constitutions they are a blessing and to every—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or how severe it may be, provided the organic [illegible] of the chest organs is not hopelessly destroyed, a few days use of these Wafers will give them [illegible]

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are [illegible] invaluable; they will in all cases give the most prompt and permanent assistance; and after a few days use will, in all cases, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, giving it increasing in tone, compass and sweetness. For these purposes they are constantly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

[illegible]

Hoarseness and Sore Throat, Will find Bryan's Wafers Will find Bryan's Wafers Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to ministers
Invaluable to singers
Invaluable to orators
Invaluable to lawyers
Invaluable to students
Invaluable to actors
Invaluable to [illegible]
Invaluable to [illegible]
Invaluable to [illegible]

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at the shortest notice.

Circulars, Cheques, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Ball Handbills, Bill Heads, Show Bills, Programmes, Concert Bills, Placards, Posters, Visiting Cards, &c., &c., &c., with every variety of Colouring and Bronzing. The Largest Stocks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

Orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and faithfully attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1861.

Volume VI. "THE PEOPLE." Number 12.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

EMERY'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription.—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, if not otherwise so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

One Week, and under, first insertion 12½
Each subsequent insertion 3d
Each subsequent insertion 2d
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line) 1
Each subsequent insertion " 2
Business Cards, by the year, $4.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES BENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Mats, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Shop next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro'. C. W. 22

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND AGENTS ACCEPTED. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

J. J. MARSHALL.
DEALER in Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tobaccos, Spices, Candles, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Syrup, Pale and Yellow Soaps, Flour, Starches and Window Wares. George Street, Peterboro'. 23

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 19, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glassware, Hunter Street Peterboro

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

POWELL & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 16

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hops and Skins, &c., &c. Corner Brock and George Street, Peterborough. 18

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Emery's Building, (next door to Cluxton's Store, George St. Peterborough. 13

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
ALDERN STREET, PETERBORO
CLOTHES made in the newest manner, and by the best workmen.
A Fit Warranted.
Peterboro', June 8th, 1860.

AUCTION SALES.

T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Peterborough.
17 SPACIOUS ROOMS, &c.

MR. NICHOLL,
TAKES this opportunity to solicit your patronage, during Lectures for the Mechanics and Literary Institutes, &c.

MR. NICHOLL,
BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity that he has received instructions from the Assignee to sell by Public Auction, on the premises,

A GOOD FARM
of about 100 acres, within 1 mile of the thriving and rising village of Norwood, in the County of Peterboro', C. W.

AUCTIONEER, &c.
and will look for punctuality in attending to sales in any part of the County.

MR. DUNN
PRINCIPAL of the Classical and Union Academy, Peterborough, (next door to the Post Office) will open his School on Monday, 15th inst., 1861.

THOMAS HUTCHEON,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., dealer in all kinds of School Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., &c., Peterborough, C. W.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECHER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become in great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive business, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and many more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The beds of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES.
The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to my the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

R. B. McNABB,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
At extremely low prices for Cash.
ALSO,
Boy's and Mens' Clothing
IN GREAT VARIETY.
☞ Inspection invited
Post Office Block, Hunter St
Peterboro' Oct 21, 1860. 43

CAKES & BISCUITS
THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of
CANDIES,
CRACKERS AND BISCUITS
which he will guarantee to be as
CHEAP AND GOOD
as can be bought in the Province.

OYSTERS
kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.
L. A. CADWELL.
Peterboro', Dec. 26 1860. 52

IF YOU WANT CHEAP
BOOTS & SHOES,
GO TO
J. J. MARSHALL'S,
Cheap Boot & Shoe Store,
Dec. 26, George St

PICTURES.
SPENCELY'S
PORTRAIT GALLERY!
IS NOW OPEN AGAIN.
Rooms over Mr. McDougall's Store—Commercial House, George Street, Peterboro'.
Dec 6, 1860. 49

THE NEW FARM MILL,
MANUFACTURED by A. Harris, Brantville, C. W, will be delivered at any Railroad Station within 50 miles of Peterboro' for $60, by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for these Counties.
The new Farm Mill can be seen at the subscribers' residence, on Queen St. south of Hunter St., opposite the English Church.
GEO. MUNRO.
Peterboro, December 27, 1860. 50

Writing Academy.
THIS Institution is now in successful operation, under the able and efficient management of the Canadian Penman, Italian Card-Writer, &c.
Application should be made immediately as the list will close in a few days.
TERMS.....$2 FOR 12 LESSONS.
☞ Rooms over the Office of the Examiner, Burnham's Block.
D. I. PENGELLY.
Feb. 21, 1861. 3

NOTICE.
THE first meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of May next,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.
Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' Feb. 12, 1861.

CABINET-MAKING
EDWARD POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Hunter Street, (large Shop) Peterboro'.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE!
THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of the West one half, (as a part of which there is a good frame house, and a never failing stream of water on the premises,) of Lot No. 2, in the 2nd Con. of Dummer, and 2 miles from the village of Norwood, containing 100 Acres.
☞ Acres are Cleared,
and in a good state of cultivation, the remainder is well timbered with Pine, Maple, Beech, Birch, &c.
TERMS OF SALE will be made easy to a purchaser.
A GOOD TITLE
will be given.
For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or by letter, post paid, to Norwood P. O.
YOUNG THORARD OF 20 YEARS.
Dummer, Feb. 7, 1861.

Poetry.

LAUGH WHILE THE SUN SHINES

Now that the dark days of winter are past,
Gone are the snowstorms and chilling is the blast;
Sudden and lovely the flowrets upspring,
Gay in the sunshine the merry birds sing.
Then is joyous lay,
All nature seems to say,
"Laugh while the sun shines,
Be wise and be gay,
Life can't be always a morning in May!"

So say the streams as they bubble along,
Day and night murmuring some pleasant song;
So say the trees as they burst into bloom,
So say the flowrets that smile o'er the tomb!
Then is grateful lay,
Nature seems to say,
"Laugh while the sun shines,
Be wise and be gay—
Life can't be always a morning in May!"

THE GARRET LODGER.

A STORY OF CITY LIFE.

The shades of evening were about to close on a dull, cold, rainy day in November. Lamps began to be kindled and glared redly through the mist; blazing fires in kitchen, parlor and drawing room became more evident, and looked provokingly comfortable to passers-by as they lighted up the faces of those gathered around. The savory steam of supper came from kitchens and mixed with the unsavory fog without. Men hurried along wrapped in ponderous outer garments, some with a contented, homeward-bound look, which evinced that their labors for the day were at an end—others with a discontented air of business, indicative of work to come.—The rain descended in a steady drizzle, the gutters were running, and all was mud and water.

In the middle of the road, in a half-quiet street, a man stood playing the violin. It was dismally comic. The whole out-of-door world was suggestive of suicide, and this man was playing lively horn-pipes and country-dances. But though his music was merry his heart was sad.

He was old and very shabby. Sixty years had fallen on him, and fallen heavily. His face was pale and wrinkled, his form bent, his hair a silvery white. He was dressed in a threadbare, worn-out suit of black. The rain had soaked through his poor clothes, and streamed from his wretched hat. The violin shone with an unnatural polish. It was an unpropitious state of things for violin-playing, where there exists any necessity to play in tune.

People paid small attention to him. Some laughed, some said he looked poor, others that he looked wet. At last a policeman came up and told him to "move on". The old man, with an air of humiliation, immediately ceased from ear-torturing, put the violin and bow under his arm, and shuffled away with his hands in his pockets: he "moved on!"

The night had now completely arrived, in all its desolation. The old fiddler had been out in the rain for several days, and on every day his health had become worse. He felt scarcely alive—feeble to a degree, and cold as a stone. He resolved to seek his lodging at once, and go to bed and try to get warm. Sea-coal and blankets are good in November—but he had none of them.

He came to his house, situated in a squalid and poverty-stricken district, and was mounting the dirty, decayed stair-case, when his landlady encountered him, and putting her arms akimbo, stood directly in his way.

"Now, old gas'-bones," said she, "when am I to get some money? Here you have been shiving in my house better nor three weeks, and not a half penny I've had yet. This is the third time of asking, remember, I never let any of my other lodgers go over the week, only you're a respectable sort of a look about you, and I don't like to be hard. Ah! I've lost a deal that way."

"You shall have your money directly, my good lady," said the old man, supporting himself by the bannister, for he had grown almost too weak to stand.

Her money! He had been out all day; he had played, unceasingly, airs that are wont to please; all might see that he was in extreme want, and many had seen it who were in want of nothing; he had been out all day—and he brought home four-pence all night!

"Directly!" repeated the landlady: "come, that's good now, that is! Here, you've got a nice attic all to yourself, which many a gentleman, born an' bred, han't got no better; and when the landlady comes an pax for her lawful rent, she's put off with 'directly!' It wont do, old gentleman—it wont do!"

"To-morrow; I'll pay you to-morrow!" exclaimed the debtor.

"Ah, to-morrow never comes!" said the landlady. "To-morrow is just the same as never. I'd no-like' my body said 'I'll pay you never, so I'll pay you to-morrow.'"

"Upon my word I'll pay you to-morrow!" repeated the old man who seemed ready to cry.

The landlady was softened, in spite of her sourness, by his air of utter dejection. "Well, I dare say you will if you can," said she. "I don't want to be hard, but I can't paut here widout, you see, and I'm obliged to look sharp after every penny. However, as I said, I don't want to be hard, so we'll talk about it to-morrow. Good night, old gentleman."

"Good night," said the old man, and he began to ascend the stairs.

"Stop!" said the landlady, "I've a bit of candle in my pocket, I'll light you up."

She struck a light, and the old man began to ascend the stairs, leaning on the wall for support, and panting for breath. "Ah! I never knew, upon my honor, I never owed him for the same thing before."

SUPERSTITION AT COPEN-HAGEN.

Concerning the continuation of these superstitions there is told a story to the effect that a certain prince [illegible] was born, and the Queen [illegible] as soon as she was able to walk, [illegible] to see the christening. Immediately on her arrival [illegible] fainted, so they determined to commit a witch [illegible] declared the wounds would always continue smarting unless a living child was buried underneath. So they prepared a recess of brick-work under the ramparts, and descended it gaily with evergreens and flowers and placed thereon a little table and chairs, with toys, dolls, and sweetmeats, and a tree lighted with many little tapers; and having enticed a little girl of five years old, they clothed her in new garments, and brought her to the flower, accompanied by a band of music; and whilst the child is delight, played with the dolls and toys, the opening quickly closed up the aperture with solid brickwork, and shovelled the earth over it. From that time the ramparts sank no more.—*Lowland and the Danish Isles.*

WHANG DOODLE ORATION.

The following rare exhibition of spread-eagle, whang-doodle eloquence is reported to have been delivered by Col. Leary, a member of the Missouri Legislature. The subject before the House was the secession of the State from the Union:—

Mr. Speaker—Everybody is pitching into this matter like toad frogs into a willow swamp; so a lovely evening in the balmy month of June, when the mellow light of the moon fills with a delicious flood the thin, etherial atmospheric air. (Applause.) Sir, I want to put in a word, or perhaps a word and a half.

There seems to be a disposition to fight. I say, if there is any fighting to be done, come on with your corn-cobs and lightning bugs! (Applause.) In the language of the ancient Romans,

"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
From its firm base—in a pig's eye."

Now, there has been a great deal of bombast here to-day. I call call it bombast from "Alpha" to "Omega." (I don't understand the meaning of the words though)—Sir, the question to refer is a great and magnificent question. It is the all absorbing question—like a sponge, sir—a large unmeasurable sponge, of globe shape, in a small tumbler of water—it soaks up everything. Sir, I stand here with the weapons I have designated to defend the rights of St. Louis county, the rights of any other county—even the county of Cedar itself. [Applause.] Sir, the debate has assumed a latitudinosity. We have had a little black-jack buncombe, a little two-bit Sanscombe, bombast buncombe, bunghole buncombe, and the devil and his grandmother knows what other kind of buncombe. [Laughter.]

Why, sir, just give some of 'em a little Southern soap and a little Northern water, and quicker than a bound pup can lick a skillet they will make enough buncombe lather to wash the golden dock that rounds abroad the azure mouth of heaven. [Cheers and laughter.] I allude to the starry firmament.

The Speaker—The gentleman is out of order. He must confine himself to the question.

Mr. Riley—Just retain your linen if you please. I'll stick to the text as close as a pitch plaster to a pine plank, or a lean pig to a hot jaw rock. [Cries of "go on!" "you're in!"]

I want to say to these cowhiderous gentlemen, these ignorant individuals, these detonating destructionators, these savageious vehements, come on with your contrabilities! If I don't—well, I'll soak the Gulf of Mexico through a goose quill. [Laughter and applause.] Perhaps you think I am diminutive talents and sparks in the meadows elevation. You may discover, gentlemen, you are laboring under an great misapprehension through you had understood your inner vestment. In the language of the noble bard:

"I was not born in a thicket
To be scared by a cricket."
[Applause.]

Sir, we have lost our proper position. Our proper position is to the zenith and nadir—our heads to the east, our heels to the other, at right angle with the horizon, spangled by that azure arc of the fourteen firmament, bright with the constellations, and proud as a speckled trout throw on a sandy fair day. [Cheers.]

"But here lies the mighty fallen," in the language of the poet-Silversmith. We have lost our proper position. We have now got a slash-in-dicular or diagnological position. And what is the cause? Echo answers "buncombe, sir, buncombe." The people have been fed on buncombe, while a lot of oppressed, ring-boned, hair-lifter, whisky-galled, swine-eyed, splitbreeched, dissapointed, pollutified, goodnibbled politicians, have had their noses in the public crib until there isn't feeding enough left to make gravy for a sick grasshopper. [Cheers and laughter.]

Sir, these lousy brute beasts are digging at the public pap. They nap the down your milk-factory, or you'll have a split head. By they, think they can stuff such buncombe down our throats? "No, sir; you might as well try to stuff butter in a wild cat with a hot ball. (Obstreperous laughter.) The thing can't be did.

The public confidence is a great institution. It is the [illegible] of [illegible] of the greatest, perhaps, that ever [illegible] religion or the [illegible] it is confidence existing generally. With this I say: Occasionally a big one is brought to, to feed the expensive for the purpose of keeping down the general cussedness of creation, and [illegible] the brotherhood of [illegible] that body that characterizes the [illegible] of [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] is applied. The [illegible] are [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ON THE SPEECH of the FRENCH EMPEROR.

From the Montreal Herald.

It seems to be a fact in whatever way it may be accounted for, that the Emperor Napoleon's late policy has cost re-establishment of the confidence of the French nation.—We do not pretend to assert that there has been a wide divergence of views between the sovereign and his subjects—it is not our mode the things done or the manner of doing them, that may be regarded as the principal cause of public uneasiness in France. Conquest rules exactly, not because she naturally sees obstacles to be feared, but because she is enveloped in a mist, and because, although her path may be clear enough of danger, she is not certain that her next few steps may not place her on the brink of some frightful abyss. The Emperor seems paralyzed to account for the timidity which rules business enterprise in France of more than half its energy. He relishes it—he tries to show that it is absolutely groundless—he emphatically declares his own wishes and intentions. But he also clearly reveals to the world, in doing so, that the confidence which is necessary to a nation's self-development does not, because it cannot, live in an atmosphere of political absolutism rendered dense by secrecy. It is essential to its very existence that it shall have some range of provision. This denied it, it languishes and dies. The Emperor's speech delivered on Monday last at the opening of the Legislative Session of 1861, is an illustration of the above position. It is an elaborate effort to establish confidence in the public mind, with a view to encourage the French people in a diligent and assured pursuit of the arts of peace. We have little doubt that the effort will observe can—that the Emperor intends peace—that his policy really does "to increase agricultural, commercial, and industrial production." We see no sufficient reason to suspect him of playing the hypocrite. We believe him when he says, "My firm determination is not to enter on any conflict where the cause of France is not based upon right and justice." It seems most probable to us that the declaration has been made without an *arrière pensee*. But it is just because there is room for an *arrière pensee*—because there is a canker in the political constitution of France which is discernable to all eyes but those of the Emperor himself—and because out of that veiled reason have once and again issued projects which have taken Europe by surprise, that France moves on her way in perpetual apprehension. She cannot see far enough before her—in some measure, soothing and reassuring—but she cannot but remember that the policy of France is hidden in the will of one man. She may wish to believe that between his words and his will the correspondence is perfect—but it is not in human nature to give to what is unseen and unknowable the same implicit trust which is reposed in the seen and the known. The Constitution, which reserves to the "Emperor for absolute direction of the foreign affairs of France, deprives him of the power of evoking national faith, even when he would. It creates a nervous excitement which no assurances of his are fully competent to calm. Subject to the large abatement necessitated by this fundamentally defective distribution of political power, the Imperial Speech will be read with much pleasure. It announces two things, both good as far as they go—to France, the liberty of professing such change as she can upon the ruling mind by a free discussion of his policy in the *Corps Legislatif*—to Europe, the principle of the non-intervention "which leaves each country master of its destinies, localises disputes, and prevents them from degenerating into European conflicts." It is true that the Emperor places an arbitrary limit to each of these boons—but it is not less true, that the concession of principle is, in each case, a very valuable relaxation of autocratic rule. As to the first, the announcement of the Emperor from the throne differs little or nothing from that made a few weeks ago in the *Moniteur*. There is no doubt that the change then initiated still leaves the Emperor "master of the situation." In theory, the power of determining the policy of France will rest constitutionally with him. In effect, however, no monarch who openly commits the national will, who subjects his own projects to legitimate discussion, and who explains through a regularly constituted medium full intimation of the settled judgment of his people, can exercise the same unlimited and arbitrary power as the Sovereign who appeals to no such process. Napoleon III. is deliberately putting his authority under some degree of moral restraint while admitting his people to share with him the responsibility of swaying the destinies of France. He does not hand back to them that which by a *coup d'etat* he took from them. He still says "*L'etat c'est moi*"—but, in his capacity of ultimate arbiter, he asks to be enlightened as to the state of public opinion, and to be assisted by the suggestions of the public judgment. It is a step in the right direction—a step which he has taken, he seems to explain and to defend. If French patriotism should determine to turn it to wise account, it may render it available for establishing larger checks upon the abuse of absolutism, and through this opening force its way to a much wider area of constitutional freedom. The announcement of the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of other nations is also qualified by vague limitations. In reference to it, the Emperor says, "I certainly am not ignorant that this system has the inconvenience of appearing to authorize many treacherous measures, and the two extreme opinions would prefer; the one that France should assume the chimerical mission of every revolution; the other, that she should place herself at the head of a general reaction. I shall not allow myself to be turned aside from my path by either of these influences. It suffices for the greatness of the country to maintain its right where its honor is attached, *to lend its support where its support is required, to favour of a just cause.*" The words we have printed in italics reserve to France, or more properly, to the the Emperor, the right of judging when and where the principle of non-intervention shall be departed from. The declaration, therefore, presents a very narrow basis for international confidence. But here, as elsewhere the Emperor has done public homage to a sound and valuable principle; and through its application—if it, be has been child and capricious, the pledge he has voluntarily given to France and to Europe cannot fail in the path in which he intends to walk, with constant hint him and her to find strong reasons of justification whenever he may resolve to depart from it. It is in the action of a moral principle, which is exactly a constitutional principle in England, against the wrong of another nation or sovereign. On the whole it is satisfactory to observe that at no former moment in the history of Europe were there half the chances of success in the conflict between the spirit of Freedom and that throughout the civilized world. The growing enlightenment of the people, the increasing facilities of communication, the more general diffusion of the press, the more frequent appeals to public opinion, the more constant habit of discussing foreign Powers,—the contents himself with saying that he has endeavoured to prove to them the sincerity of his desires for peace. But the whole cast of the speech is pacific; and if it is not an avowed intention to commence as many would have wished, it indicates a tendency in the Emperor's policy towards those objects which public opinion in this country would pronounce most desirable and praiseworthy.

SALES UNDER EXECUTION.

From the Quebec Chronicle.

We noticed in our last the reckless injustice which presides over the sale of the moveable goods of distressed debtors under judicial decision. The subject being too long to be disposed of in a single article, we again return to it. We continue to deal with the branch of the question already open for the observation of our readers, we allude to the "forced" sale of goods and chattles under judgment. The frightful wrongs perpetrated in the compulsory alienation of land property we shall reserve for future publication; the present brief notice of an old and erroneous grievance shall be confined to what is perhaps the lesser injury to both debtor and creditor. As to the first, the reader has only to remember that the debtor, as the law now stands, has no refuge from the permit of a creditor holding a judgment against him. That judgment, if registered, operates as a mortgage against all property he possesses; say, more, even other his death the only safety for his heir is to renounce it, as more burthensome than profitable. Nor is this all, he is liable to be pounced upon at any moment that he appears solvent, and all that he has with some few memorable exceptions (the exemptions of the law) seized and sold on the same release principles at the will of any [illegible]. Under such circumstances, what can be more cruel and unjust than the [illegible] unfortunate debtor of the means of liquidating his debt, as far as may be, out of the proceeds of his own effects? If there is one species of property more than another which the law ought most peculiarly to respect and most zealously regard, it is the property of persons in so pitiful and helpless a position. If there be a person to be protected and encouraged in the effort to discharge his legal liabilities it is the honest debtor who seems to gain delay by reasonless opposition, or to defeat the payment of a just debt by collusive arrangements. The very reverse is the case; the law which presses with a giant's force on the merely unfortunate is daily turned into the shield and buckler of the dishonest.—While the unfortunate debtor who would pay if he could, sees his goods (probably all he has on earth) virtually confiscated before his face without benefit to himself or even to his creditors, the adroit knave who can pay and will not pay, contrives to shelter himself under the self-same system from just claims by a "bigger swagger" imitation of a sale virtually held in a "hole and corner," but yet according to the strict literal interpretation of usage and law. All the process needs is a confederate and sometimes finds bailiff, and neither is difficult to procure. Then two evils attend the present system, the vast impunity and consequent encouragement to knaves, the other the oppression of honest and unfortunate poverty. To illustrate: a short time ago a horse worth thirty pounds currency was sold (*by arles*) for thirty pence, and the creditor brought in debtor to the bailiff, making the sale in all the sum of fourteen shillings!

THE AGE OF BRASS.

(*From a N. Y. Paper.*)

A monstrous nuisance to cheat and rob the credulous, both rich and poor, known as the "Dollar Jewelry Trade," has begun to unfold itself in this city, and thousands of agents will soon be despatched to all quarters of the Union, the Canadas, Mexico, South America and the West Indies, with the design of reaping a plentiful harvest, while the "enterprise" lasts, and before the game shall be "blown." The honor of the conception of this swindle belongs to a well known firm in the gift-book business. Perceiving a flagging business, and perceiving the want of some brilliant scheme to revivify their trade and keep their coffers full—after a great deal of labor, one of the firm conceived the present vaunt plan. The constant part of the apparatus used in this manufacture gift stuff is undoubtedly the models and forms in which the jewelry, the bracelets, chains, rings, lockets, &c., are shaped and cast. And were they obliged to have these models and [illegible] made by for them, charged the with such new dollars originated in ornamental jewelry, their profits would be lessened nearly one half from the figure they now amount to. They avail themselves of what in the business is known as the Attleboro Dodge.—This is the old plan adopted years ago by the manufacturing companies of cheap jewelry, who bought from the leading and really honest houses in the trade the models with which they made the profusive and substantial gold jewelry, of course of the latest pattern too; in these models they cast their own cheap composition metals, and out of them turned a deceptive imitation of the true article. It is in such models, then purchased third-hand from those last mentioned houses, that our "Dollar Jewelry" men make up their articles which for the last six weeks have been seen and wondered over by the public, exhibited in certain shop windows in our principal thoroughfares. Every species of jewelry ornament is made up the same; out of our rings and breast pins, bracelets, watch-chains, rings, seals, watch-keys—some cut with these French glass stones dotted to represent pearls, some with [illegible] white and colored beads, cut and [illegible] in imitation of coral; some with [illegible] on shaped clay to imitate onyxes; all of them set in, attached to, or surrounded by the so-called gold! and each piece displayed in the windows, and placed, not on [illegible] to show some beautiful [illegible] but promiscuously, with a glass on which, in [illegible] letters, is printed, "Any article of jewelry in this case for only one dollar." Besides, [illegible] to tell you that in consequence of the [illegible] there is not one grain of gold! and even in their single purchases the quantity of gold in each case does not amount to the value of two and a-half cents! The principal composition used in the manufacture of its coral, is a combination of [illegible] and the invention of Professor [illegible] and was introduced to the jewelers of this country several years ago, and is known by the name of Oroide. It is the most precious [illegible] of gold that has ever been discovered, and it cannot be told from the genuine article, even by experts! Its color is [illegible] and it is [illegible] to [illegible] anything it touches, as it does not contain the slightest particle of [illegible] in its composition, that article of which the [illegible] is made. A very brilliant idea, indeed, then, was it to manufacture for this temporary, the counterfeit [illegible] of jewelry, of which does not cost, in the metal, anything, nothing together, and making up, thirty-eight cents! and which is sold at the "ruinous price of one dollar," mercilessly merely to get the cash wherewith to meet their notes, save themselves from the [illegible] to suspend or fail, and preserve their credit! Purchasers [illegible] About ten months ago the first [illegible] sale of this trash was opened in Philadelphia, and about the [illegible] was started in Boston. [illegible] is not quite two months since the "original one" was started in Broadway in this city. And now they swarm in every prominent promenade and business street of each of these cities, are represented by at least one in almost every town or city of any prominence in the Union, East, [illegible] and [illegible] in any of the shops thereby crowded with promenaders, without coming across one of these dens, the showy windows surrounded with a greedy and admiring crowd. It is a fearful and astounding fact that although this "Dollar Jewelry" humbug has not been two months introduced, there are now no less than twenty-six different places where it is on sale in New York alone, and half as many in Brooklyn and Williamsburg. The city is positively flooded with it! and unless the public escape the warning in time these men who have gotten up the fraud will actually fulfil their intention to originating it, of actually duping the creditors of this city and country out of more than five million dollars, which they have earned hard enough, but which in such a case as this, to purchase this stuff, would be nothing less than casting it with open eyes and clear senses, yet wantonly, into the streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spring Goods—I. Robinson & Co.
Notice—I. Robinson & Co.
To be Sold—Stephen Wood,
Wanted—Stephen Wood,
Notice—Charles A. Cooper,
Grande Ligne Mission—John Edwards,
Mirror of Parliament—Thompson & Co.,
A good bargain—James Stinson,
Caution—John Crowley,
Business Card—A. McCrae,
Civil War—James Hamilton,
Auction Sale—A. McNeil.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1861.

A CHAPTER OF RAILWAY HISTORY.

We were led last week from the publication of the frauds in connection with the Great Western Railway, to go a little into the new branch of metaphysics introduced with railways, which may not be slightly termed "Railroad morality." Not that really any new feature of human depravity is exhibited by their introduction, except it be in the largeness of the transactions and the astounding effrontery of the wrong-doers—but the vices of deceit, falsehood, theft, duplicity, dishonesty and impudence, seem invariably to be concommitants with Railroads. The history of every Railway in the country will corroborate this statement. Being best acquainted with our own we have thought a resume of the history of the Millbrook Branch may not be without use at this time, especially as efforts are making to inveigle us again into a sort of compromise, whereby we should lose in right and equity what we now possess.

It was during 1857 that the subject of a Railroad connection with Port Hope was discussed. A public meeting was called, when it was decided from the representations made to us of the advantages of such a connection, to subscribe for stock for building the Millbrook Branch. A By-law was prepared by a legal gentleman in Town proposing to take stock to the amount of £20,000. The first by-law after being published was found to be illegal; another was prepared which also proved useless; a third one was considered all right and accordingly escaped a similar fate. When this last By-law was submitted to the people for approval they had been previously assured by John Fowler that in subscribing for the stock in trust, guarantee to keep the road when built and to pay them 6 per cent upon the amount subscribed—preferring any security they might require. Several of the leading men endorsed Mr. Fowler's offer, and gave glowing descriptions of the advantages resulting from the Road, at so trifling an outlay by the Town of only two per cent annually as a sinking fund. Messrs. Burnham and Ferguson were conspicuous for the vehemence of their advocacy to go on with the road, as its completion was of such paramount importance to the prosperity of Peterborough. The eloquence of these gentlemen and others succeeded, and the rate-payers with a few exceptions consented unanimous to go into debt for the £20,000. The By-law was duly approved and passed, and 2,000 shares of stock were subscribed for by the Mayor. Shortly after this event one of the first opponents to the scheme became suddenly converted, and contracted to the Town Council, of which he was then a member, that he knew of £20,000 worth of Municipal Loan Fund debentures which he thought might be obtained by the Town if a considerable were given for the same. £1,500 sterling was the sum stipulated, and in course of time the debentures (less the former) were placed in the Town Treasurer's hands. A new By-law [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] quantity of gold in each [illegible] was passed to the issue of these debentures; another had to be prepared for the balance £12,500—making in all £37,500 worth of debentures for our share in the Millbrook Branch. Our readers are aware that the negotiations were with Mr. Fowler, debentures issued to suit in Chancery, and the matter [illegible] with the £1,500 "sterling," in pot hunting over Mr. Cooper's head, and away the cash came and overwhelm him. Counsel was hitched and the Railroad pushed through with all speed. The figure of the road that broke up and opened, and in May, 1859, the first locomotive passed over the Millbrook Branch into Peterborough. Sanguine were all parties as yet the Road as speedily as possible into use that our City Fathers deputed Mr. Cooper to proceed to New York to negotiate for the rails, and the iron was bought and paid for by the Town of Peterborough, which was payment in advance. In June, 1858, [illegible] the first [illegible] in July [illegible] Mr. Fowler, not [illegible] with the manner [illegible] had managed to make a [illegible] profit [illegible] £3,700, by his own admission, and became it was not forthcoming to stops running over the Road, at a time when business was arranged to go by the Fowler. In this dilemma we had to appeal to Chancery for an injunction to compel John Fowler to [illegible] over the Road in conformity to the lease. It was during the examination of witnesses before the Court that some very strange revelations came out. Setting aside the depositions of John Fowler, and Ellis his engineer, who of course stood nobly before the people otherwise than as advocating and working for themselves, we have the evidence of Mr. Ferguson stating that he was agent, cashier, and paymaster for the defendant, John Fowler—that he knew the amount named above was due by the Municipality of the town of Peterborough, by the terms of the contract; that over and above this amount there was due to the defendant about £5,000 for making three-fourths of a mile of Road and for erecting an Engine and Freight-house, and this in face of the most positive assertions previously uttered, and the imputation of a oath pledged, that nothing beyond the £20,000 would ever be asked from the rate-payers. And his affidavit would further imply that no inconvenience was experienced by the Town owing to the stoppage of the cars.—He said positively that no irregularity in the delivery of the mails had taken place by the stoppage of the cars by the defendant. The changed position of the gentlemen before the rate-payers soliciting their concurrence in subscribing to build the Road, and before Chancery, opposing the same people, in striking, and affords another proof of the corrupting influence of Railroad morals on men wanting in sterling principle. Ever since this memorable affidavit became known Mr. Ferguson and John Fowler have been considered as one. Our attempts to obtain the stipulated and guaranteed six per cent have been abortive. One time we have been cajoled and promised, at another flatly refused, and told to help ourselves. When we have shown a determination to enforce our claim Fowler and Ferguson have subborned men of standing to make propositions of settlement that were never intended to be carried out, and it has sometimes been a wonder that men laying claim to respectability among us would allow themselves to be made cat's-paws to carry along the schemes of these heartless robbers. At this moment we have heard incidentally that an arbitration is going on, in reference to the extra work done by John Fowler, and it is very possible we shall have to pay our share of the extra £300 claimed. We have, up to last November, £2,500 due us by John Fowler, as our share of the rent he promised to pay us. Next May we shall have £900 more due. It is known that we have commenced an action in Chancery against the Lessee. Fearing something may come out of it a desire has been manifested by Cooper of Cobourg the joint Lessee with John Fowler of the Cobourg Road, Darcy Boulton, the Knight-errant of the concern, and the redoubtable Frederick Ferguson the cashier, paymaster and general manager of the Branch, to come to some terms. They send word to a gentleman in Town and he goes round quietly intimating the desire of these trio to settle the differences by offers of compromise. At length the parties meet the proposers and the Railway Committee, and the result of their deliberations is that the friends of the Lessee submit that the Town should not demand rent in arrears. They offer to pay the one shilling in the pound for 1860, and in future to assume the payment of the shilling demanded by the Government if we will grant them to obtain an Act, changing the responsibility of paying this amount from the Municipality of Peterboro' to the tottering concern of John Fowler & Co., and further that we accept these terms in full for our claim both past and to come against the Lessee of the Road. The offer appears to have been made without the authority of John Fowler, and if such a compromise should be accepted by the Town, he might as he probably would turn round and say I gave no one power to act in this matter for me, and may as he has done before that we should not get a cent from him. Mr. Fowler has frequently added insult to injury before, and he will surely do it again if he can escape being compelled to pay up. We are decidedly of opinion that if we ever get any thing from him it will be because he cannot help it. We trust our town authorities will turn a deaf ear to such absurd offers, bearing as they do insincerity and insult upon them; push on the Chancery suit, and not relax the screws till the money is paid. Depend upon it, gentlemen, the moment you relax you lose your hold. If we cannot recover by law let us know it as soon as possible; if we can then the sooner the better.

TORONTO INSTITUTION *for the Education of the Deaf, Dumb, and of the Blind.*

The deputation from the above Institution, consisting of Rev. Dr. Morris, Superintendent, and Mr. McGann, Head Master, with two Deaf Mutes, appeared before a highly influential audience assembled in the Union School House, on Monday evening. Sheriff Hall occupied the Chair. Dr Morris in a brief address presented the claims of the Institution to public and Governmental support. It was a fact worthy of attention that these excellent institutions for the education of the deaf, dumb and blind, in every Christian country on the face of the globe, and in many lands not so designated, but up in a very recent period we find no such institutions in Canada, and the one that now exists in the Province, as far as communication is concerned, is hardly worthy of the name. From Statistics obtained it appears that there are over 1,200 persons in the country who are living in a state of complete ignorance, even the former and [illegible] deaf mutes! merely because there exists no place wherein they may be taught to read. The object of these meetings was to enlist public sympathy, and gain the cooperation of the people in their efforts to obtain aid of the heads of the Legislature, in order that the Institution might be made more efficient.

Mr. McGann, headmaster, then proceeded to examine the mutes and explain the mode of teaching. The pupils showed remarkable evidences of rapidity of learning. One girl, 16 years of age, who had been under his care only 6 months, wrote a full hand, and showed a familiarity with [illegible] lessons quite wonderful. On the platform were two of the deaf mutes, a brother and sister, the children of the [illegible] Institution, who, although deaf and dumb, were [illegible] and [illegible] in their studies. Their [illegible] was [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

Tuesday pilots out, to business the following day. [illegible]—To extend the time in relation to Usury, and to fix a maximum rate of interest.

Mr. E. Scott—To amend "An Act respecting the Separate Schools in Upper Canada, and for the more complete Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

Mr. Morgan—To provide for the registration of mortgages in Upper Canada without suit, and to quiet title to real estate in Upper Canada.

Mr. Somerville—To amend the municipal road Act of Lower Canada.

Mr. Allen—For election of Reeves and Deputy Reeves by direct votes of electors.

Mr. Gowan—To disqualify Sheriffs and certain other officials from being councillors in Upper Canada; To abolish property qualifications of members of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Dixon—To authorize municipal corporations to invest certain portions of the Clergy Reserves money, and for other purposes.

Mr. McDougall—To amend "An Act respecting the surrender of criminals to the United States."

Mr. Steele—To allow debtors to make a voluntary statement of their property; To establish a limited credit system; To prevent the sale of property belonging to other persons.

Mr. Bourassa—To fix the rate of interest at 6 per cent.

Mr. A. P. Macdonald—To exempt Homesteads from seizure under execution.

The House then proceeded to the Executive Council to present the address to His Excellency, to which the usual answer was given. The House then adjourned until Tuesday week.

In reply to numerous enquiries, the *Globe* thinks it well to state, that Mr. George Brown is still confined to bed, and we fear will not be abroad for some days yet. The statements of some of our contemporaries as to his malady are entirely erroneous.—He has been suffering from an affection of the pleura, which has gradually yielded to the treatment of his medical advisers. We fully anticipate that Mr. Brown will be able to take his place in Parliament after the Easter recess in renewed health and vigor.

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE "ARAGO."

Sandy Hook, March 22, 10 a.m.

The steamship Arago, from Havre via Southampton, on the 9th inst., passed this point this morning, but was boarded by the news boat of the Associated Press.

The advices by the City of Baltimore had caused great activity in the Liverpool Cotton market. Sales on Monday and Tuesday footed up to 35,000 bales, of which 10,000 were taken by speculators and exporters.

Advices from Manchester continued favourable. An improved tone being observable, accompanied, with an increased demand. There had been a slight advance in all sorts of yarns.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Breadstuffs in Liverpool were quiet, with a slight decline in flour of all kinds. Provisions quiet. Canada 34s a 34s 6d for money, and 34s a 36s for account.

The Ministry of Holland have resigned.

Perfect tranquility prevailed at Warsaw.

The Denmark and Holstein question has effected the interference of England, France and Russia.

Count Cavour has brought under the notice of the Governments of Europe the necessity of settling the Roman question.

A despatch from London says:—The demand for discount in the money market was increasing.

In the House of Commons on the 6th inst., Mr Hennessy charged Lord John Russell with deliberately concealing important despatches relating to the trade of Tuscany and Naples, and reprimanded him with a breach of international law.

Mr Layard said the course of the Government was in accordance with the sentiments of the mass of the people of England.

The Times says the new tariff bill of the United States establishes protective duties on a most extravagant scale, and the result will be an almost absolute prohibition of imports from Europe, and be more detrimental to the interests of America than England.

Hamburg has patronized the establishment of two new daily papers in Paris.

M. Baker made an attack on the alliance with England in the Senate, but it was repressed with [illegible].

In the French manufacturing districts business was very dull. At Paris flour had declined.

Austria has sanctioned the establishment of the electoral law in Croatia.

ITALY.

The bombardment of Gaeta's Francis commenced on the 20th. Gen. Fergola assisted Cialdini that the works commenced against the citadel were a violation of the convention between him and Garibaldi, and that he would bombard the city. Cialdini responded that for every inhabitant killed he would order an officer of the garrison of the citadel to be shot, and that he considered Fergola a rebel.

HOLLAND.

The King has prorogued the Chambers in consequence of the resignation of the Ministry.

Warsaw presents a gloomy appearance, everybody wearing mourning. The citizens' committee of safety had issued a proclamation requesting the maintenance of order. Over one hundred thousand persons attended the funeral of those killed at the late disturbance. Troops were kept in the barracks, and everything was orderly.

A petition is being signed for the re-establishment of the Polish constitution.

RUSSIA.

It is said the abrogation of the serfs will be formally proclaimed during Lent.

The Civil and Greek projects for a constitution for Russia.

London discount rates ranged from 5 to 6 p. c. Bullion declined to 77s 9d per ounce.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, a motion to submit measures to complete the Atlantic telegraph was carried by five majority against the Government.

Popular demonstrations were continually taking place at Rome.

BY THE "CANADA."

Halifax, March 22.

The Royal Mail Steamship Canada, from Liverpool March 9th, via Queenstown on the 10th, arrived here this morning.

The Duke of Parma refusing to make certain payments on Peruzzi bonds, the military forces had taken possession of the eastern provinces.

It was reported that Prince Napoleon was about to proceed to Turin to negotiate for the withdrawal of the French troops.

Russia's fleet at Liverpool on Saturday the 8th inst. were quiet but ready. Provisions dull.

Canada closed on Saturday night at 91¾ a 92¾ for money, and 92¼ a 92¾ for account.

Liverpool, Friday.—Breadstuffs steady. Provisions dull.

London, Friday.—Canada closed at 91¾ a 92¾ for money, and 92¼ a 92 for account.

Liverpool, March 9.—All was quiet at Warsaw.

It is stated that the number of persons killed by the troops there was 30.

The blockade of the citadel of Messina is officially proclaimed, and hostilities have commenced.

Retzel has been elected President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

The French Senate has finally adopted an address in reply to the Emperor's speech. There were but three negative votes against it.

On the Paris Bourse *rentes* are at 68f. 20c.

London, March 5.—American securities—Illinois Central shares at 26 a 27 discount; Erie, 27¼ a 28¼; New York Central shares, 71.

Liverpool, Friday.—Messrs Wakefield, Nash & Co., Rathbones, Speuce & Co., and Begland Adams & Co. report flour quiet, but steady at 28s a 31s.

American wheat firm at full prices for fine, and with a partial advance of 2d a 3d for sterling. Red was quoted at 11s 2d a 12s 10d; white 12s 6d a 14s 6d. Corn firm.

LATER.

Constantinople, March 2.—Serious disturbances prevail in the Ministry. An altercation had taken place between the Grand Vizier and the Pasha on financial matters.

Intelligence has been received from Glasgow of the suspension of Crum, Ewing & Co.

The belief that the bills of M. Mirès, falling due next week, will be provided for, is maintained. M. Mirès, however, is said to be kept in close custody. No one can communicate with him.

ADDITIONAL BY THE "ARAGO."

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons on the 4th of March, Mr. Gregory gave notice that he would at an early day raise the question of the prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America. Mr. Gregory, we believe, is in opposition to the present Cabinet.

In the House of Lords, March 4, Lord Normanby moved for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances of Mr Turnbull's resignation. On a division the members were—for the committee 26; against it 61. So the motion was lost.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday the 5th, the motion of Sir J. Elphinstone, for a select committee to enquire into the promotion and retirement of officers of the navy, was carried with a majority of five against the Government.

The *Daily News* says:—The guaranty fund for a the international exhibition of 1862 is being rapidly signed, more than £150,000 have been signed for. So soon as the deed of guaranty is signed the Bank of England will advance £150,000 and the commissioners will sign a contract, and then the works will commence.

In the French Chambers the following amendment to the address was proposed:—"The hour has come for applying to Rome the wise system of non-intervention, and by the immediate withdrawal of the French troops, to leave Italy mistress of her own destinies."

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The steamship Bohemian for Portland, did not leave Liverpool until the morning of the 8th, owing to stormy weather, and would probably leave Londonderry early on the 9th.

In the House of Lords, on the 7th, Lord Woodhouse said it was true that Russia had sent a despatch to the French Government, approving of the French occupation of Syria, and intimating that Russia would, if necessary, support the sending of an increased force.

In the House of Commons an interesting debate took place on the Italian question.

Edwin James, Sir Robert Peel, Gladstone, and Lord John Russell, defended the policy of England, the King of Sardinia, and Garibaldi; while several Irish members took the opposite side, and Mr. Roebuck made a pro-Austrian speech.

The London Times, in reviewing Jeff. Davis's inaugural speech, says it never has read a public document so difficult to analyze and interpret.

FRANCE.

The Senate has finally adopted an address in response to the Emperor's Speech by 120 to three votes.

A meeting of Hungarian and Polish notabilities is said to have been held at the Palais Royal.

The Mirès affair is said to be assuming a more serious aspect. He is not allowed to communicate with any one. The Receiver General at Bone is Localier is said to have been moved from his post in consequence of his connection with the affair.

Independent members of the Corps Legislatif had proposed various liberal amendments to the address, calling, among other things, for the repeal of the law of public safety, and freedom of the press, &c. The debate would commence on the 12th.

ITALY.

The Sicilians intended to celebrate Garibaldi's Saint's day by a general holiday.

It was reported that the Irish Archbishop Collins was to be created a Cardinal.

The Austrian Gazette says that Francis II. has determined to stay in Rome as long as the Pope remains there.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Ministry have pronounced in favour of the temporal power of the Pope, and repudiated the idea of wresting the papacy to Jerusalem.

RUSSIA.

The provincial delegates of citizens continued their functions in maintaining public order in Warsaw.

It is reported that the Emperor's brother would shortly visit Warsaw.

The garrison of Warsaw was being nightly increased, but the tranquility was that peace would be preserved.

TURKEY.

The Porte had another answer to the last Russian note, in which it denies the right of foreign interference in the internal affairs.

The Turkish fleet, with the infantry provisions on board, was about to receive of the coast of Dulcigno.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails of February 12th had reached England, and the American portion has been forwarded to the Canada.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday, March 25, 1862.

Wheat @1 10s, a @1 20s.
Spring Wheat 60s a 65s.
Barley 30s.

United States Affairs.

PROSPECT OF A PEACEFUL SEPARATION.

Washington, March 19, 1861.

The close observer of men and matters in the federal capital will vainly strive to rid himself of the impression that a growing diffidence of a restoration of the Union to its former integrity, and of the permanency of the Alliance of the Slaveholding parts still attached to it, prevails among the leading republican minds now gathered here.

The idea of a disintegration into two confederacies, upon a basis of a strict division of the two antagonistic labor systems of the country, is becoming more and more familiar to them, and many of the wisest consider its readmission only a question of time. I can state to you, and I know whereof I affirm, that it has crept into the Cabinet, and has two, if not three, representatives, whose counsels weigh most with the President, in that body. I can say, furthermore, that the executive note bearing upon the Southern question will be largely influenced by a belief in the probable contingency of a separation, and a desire to make it a peaceable one. While it is decreed due to the honor and dignity of the government, both at home and abroad, to *vindicate its authority* in the seceded States, and while blows will be struck if necessary, it will be to redeem the credit of the federal power, and not to permanently maintain its authority over an unwilling people. The ultimate decision in this matter does not, of course, rest with the administration; but that a peaceable parting is thought infinitely preferable by the most trusted of Mr. Lincoln's immediate advisers, to the assertion and maintenance of federal laws in the South, is certain.

MAJOR ANDERSON MUST SURRENDER.

The Charleston correspondent of the *Tribune* says:—

"I have already expressed a doubt whether the revolutionary leaders would allow Major Anderson to withdraw and evacuate Fort Sumter. While the great mass of the people here would be willing to see that done, the military leaders, with whom the question rests, have other notions. They say that since Major Anderson's withdrawal is in pursuance of a military necessity, solely, it must be conducted according to military usage. The fact is, Major Anderson can do nothing but remain in Fort Sumter, except at the will of those by whom, for the last two months, he has been besieged. It is impossible for him to evacuate, except they allow him to do so. The question arises, on what basis shall he have that privilege—for, after all, it is but a privilege—a privilege accorded to the Federal Government by the rebels—to evacuate Fort Sumter. Shall the garrison be permitted to embark on board of a Government ship which will be permitted to approach near enough? Or shall Major Anderson be required to formally surrender the fort himself, and garrison as prisoners of war? I heard a leader say to day, 'Now, see how the Government is in a place where it must recognize us and confirm our power.' And so it would seem. At least such appears to be the views of those who, as I have noticed, are the extreme men of the rebellion. Everybody else, I think, would be willing to allow Major Anderson to manage the business according to his own notions; which fact is an indication more or less significant of the modifying effect which the proposed action of the Government has had on the popular mind."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 22.—The Senate confirmed J. W. Nye, Governor of Nevada; Rufus King, Minister to Rome; Bradford R. Wood, Minister to Denmark; Anson Burlingame, Minister to Austria; Elisha O. Crosby, Minister to Guatemala; James O. Putnam, Consul to Havre; Freeman H. Morse, Consul to London.

Marsh B. Dunnell, of Me., was nominated for Consul at Vera Cruz, and Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, for Consul General to British North America.

Hon. Thomas Corwin, having withdrawn his declination, was confirmed Minister to Mexico.

The President has submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent, the proposition of the British Government to refer the San Juan question to the arbitration of Sweden, the Netherlands, or Switzerland—the United States to select which. The committee on foreign Relations has made a favorable report upon the subject, and recommend the choice of Switzerland. The matter is understood to have been debated in Executive Session to-day, without conclusion. Senator Nesmith, of Oregon, opposes the proposition, not being willing to agree to any plan involving the possibility of the surrender of the Island.

Rumors of the non-evacuation of Fort Sumter are supposed to have been put forward for political effect. It is positively certain that it will be abandoned speedily, and it is equally certain that Fort Pickens will not be reinforced. All signs are favorable to a peaceful solution.

New York, March 25.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondence says,—It is believed the programme of the administration in regard to the evacuation of Fort Sumter has been altered since the departure of Col. Lamon. It is now reported that the evacuation is to be conditional. Lamon is to examine the stock of provisions, and if the supply is insufficient to maintain the troops now there, he will deliver the President's order to Major Anderson to evacuate the fort.

It is said that the Government has received advices that Texas has sent commissioners to New Mexico, Arizona, Sonora and Chihuahua, to induce the people thereof to join the Southern Confederacy, and the advices, it is said, is regarded favorably.

Despatches from Fort Pickens state that the garrison is short of provisions, and can hold out but a short time.

None but official communication is permitted at Pensacola, and the squadron can neither reinforce the fort or furnish the supplies.

Appearances indicate that the Government before long, will be compelled to abandon Fort Pickens to the secessionists.

The Times' correspondence says,—I have just received a despatch from a gentleman in Charleston, who reached Fort Sumter this morning. He states that he found Major Anderson taking an inventory of everything preparatory to leaving the fort. [illegible] stated to me that he [illegible]

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, Mar., 20, 1861.

Sheaf of Oat	1	6	1	9
Wheat (new) bush.	1	10	1	10
Spring Wheat bush.	1	05	1	05
Barley "	1	00	1	00
Oats "	0	30	0	30
Peas "	0	50	0	50
Potatoes "	0	30	0	30
Pork, 2 lbs.	1	00	1	00
Beef, 2 cwt.	1	25	1	50
Mutton, 2 lb.	0	12½	0	15
Hay 2 ton	3	00	3	50

H. GARDNER, Market Clerk.

Grande Ligne Mission.

REV. JOHN EDWARDS,

AGENT of the Grande Ligne Mission, will (D. V.) preach in the Free Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY Evening next, 31st inst., commencing at 6 o'clock, when the claims of the Mission will be stated.

☞ A Collection will be taken up at the close to aid the funds.

Peterboro, March 20, 1861

A. MCRAE,

PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

About 70 Thousand Brick,

FIRST QUALITY, ALSO,

SIX HORSES AND COLTS,

of different ages, bred on the Farm. Credit can be given if required on approved joint notes.

Apply to

STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.

March 27, 1861. 13

WANTED.

A HERD MAN to work on the farm. He must be a good Ploughman and of respectable habits. Apply to

STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.

March 27, 1861. 13

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES A. COUNTER

Son of John Counter, Esq., Ex-Mayor of the City of Kingston, will deliver

A LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE,

IN THE TOWN HALL, PETERBORO,

On Friday Ev., March 29th,

Doors open at 7 p. m., chair to be taken at 7.30 p. m.

Mr. Counter as an Orator gives satisfaction. He has lectured at Kingston, Bath, Picton, Belleville, Trenton, Colborne, Grafton, Newcastle, Cobourg, and Lindsay, and the people patronize him in great crowds and say that he is next to Hon. D'Arcy McGee, or the celebrated John B Gough, or the Hon. Mr. Vinton of the United States.

ADMISSION 12½ Cents.

The public are invited to attend.

☞ Come early so as not to detain the speaker.

God save our gracious Queen.

March 27, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice to all persons indebted to us that all accounts now due and not settled before the 20th April next, will without exception be handed into court for collection.

I. ROBINSON & Co.

March 27, 1861. 13

CAUTION.

ALL parties are hereby cautioned against giving credit to any person in my name, without my written order, as I will not be accountable for the same.

JOHN CROWLEY.

Otonbee, March 24, 1861,

Mirror of Parliament

T. J. THOMPSON & Co.,

WILL publish a weekly record of the proceedings of the Legislature in the

"QUEBEC WEEKLY ADVERTISER."

SUBSCRIPTION:—One Copy for three months, 50 cents, three copies for three months $1.

Orders, inclosed Cash or Postage Stamps, to be addressed

ADVERTISER OFFICE,
Quebec.

A Good Bargain!

WILL be sold by Private Sale, at 3 or 6 months credit

ONE HORSE AND THREE COWS,

☞ A Bargain will be given! Apply to

JAMES STENSON,

At the Boot and Shoe Store on Hunter Street, opposite the Post Office.

March 27, 1861. 13

CIVIL WAR

IN THE UNITED STATES ANTICIPATED!

THE subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his customers for the very liberal support he has received, and he wishes to intimate that he intends to have a supply of splendid

Beef for Easter!

second to none in the Market. A call is solicited.

JAMES BOWDEN.

March 20, 1861. 13

EXTENSIVE CREDIT SALE

BY AUCTION.

I AM instructed by W. B. Ward, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at his farm, on the Gravel Road, four miles from Peterboro', 5th Lot, 11th Con., North Monaghan, on

Thursday, the 11th April,

the following Farm Stock, Implements, &c.:—1 span of Working Horses, 1 span of Mares with foal, 2 Colts, 5 Cows and Heifers, 3 pairs of Steers, 1 year Old Bull, 2 Lumber Waggons, 1 double Buggy, 1 single Buggy, 2 sets Heavy Harness, 1 set light Harness (new), 1 set heavy Bob-sleighs, 1 set light Bob-sleighs, 1 Lumber Sleigh, 1 Pleasure Sleigh, 1 Fanning Mill. Also a quantity of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

comprising Stoves, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, &c., &c.

TERMS:—All sums under $20, cash; over that amount credit until 1st Feb., 1862, by giving approved joint notes, on which 10 per cent will be allowed for cash.

Sale at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ALEX. KERR,
Auctioneer.

N. Monaghan, March 26, 1861. 13

BAKERY

AND

Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber calls attention to the fact that he is carrying on business in the above line in

SHAW'S BUILDING, GEORGE ST.,

opposite R. B. McDougall's Dry-Goods Store.

GOOD BREAD

of full weight, at 6d. per whole loaf, delivered at residences if required.

CAKES, PIES AND CONFECTIONERY

always on hand, and for sale Cheap.

He would call particular attention to the fact that he is the only Baker in Town who is

Licensed to Sell Beer and Ale!

REFRESHMENTS may be had at any hour of the day.

March 13, 1861. DONEGAN. 11

SPRING GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

I. ROBINSON & Co.,

CONSISTING OF

TWEEDS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,

PRINTS, SHIRTING, MUSLINS,

DELAINES, ALPACAS, HATS,

CAPS, PARASOLS, &c., &c., &c.,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

Peterborough, March 21st, 1861. 13

"CANTON HOUSE."

THE SUBSCRIBER in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for past patronage, begs leave to state that he is now prepared to supply all wants in his line on the most reasonable terms. At his stock will be found a complete assortment of

Fresh Green and Black Teas,
Old Government, Java and Laguira Coffees,
Chocolate, Cocoas,
Sugars, Syrups,
Spices, Pickles,
Sauces, Fruits, &c.

ALSO, a large and well selected stock of

Liquors

Comprising Champagnes,
Brandies,
Wines,
Gin,

SCOTCH TODDY & COMMON WHISKIES,

Of the Finest Brands in Wood & Bottle.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND WOODENWARE!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

PATENT COAL OIL LAMPS, CHIMNIES &C.

A. STEWART.

Canton House, Burnham Block, Peterboro, Feb. 14, 1861. 7

NEW

SPRING GOODS!

A complete assortment of

CLOTHS, DOESKINS,

Satiny and Silk mixed Tweeds,

of the most approved fabrics, and made up in the latest fashions,

FASHIONABLE AND STYLISH!

A. MERCER & SON'S,

DUTTON ST., PETERBORO'.

Felt Hats.

Cloth and Tweed Caps,

HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES,

COLLARS!

Dress and Fancy Shirts, Braces, &c.

Peterboro, March 20, 1861. 12-6m

WRITING

TAUGHT AT HOME!

THE

EXCELSIOR PENMAN!

can devote a couple of hours, four evenings in each week, to instruction in Writing,

"At their own place of Residence".

to persons who are desirous of learning. Terms made known on application (pre-paid) to

T. L., Box 6, Peterboro'.

March 6, 1861. 10

HOUSE TO LET

IN ASHBURNHAM.

THE subscriber being about to remove from Town is desirous of letting his HOUSE on Mark St., Ashburnham. There is

A ¼ ACRE OF LAND ATTACHED,

and good water on the premises. Apply to THOS. HENZIE, Peterboro', or to JOS. GRAHAM, proprietor, On the premises.

Ashburnham, March 4, 1861. 10

CARD-WRITING!

WRITING, Marriage and Mourning Cards executed according to order, and warranted equal to the finest Italian press.

D. I. PINGUET.

March 6, 1861. 10

FIRST ARRIVAL

OF NEW

SPRING GOODS.

A few cases of NEW SPRING GOODS

JUST OPENED AT

W. EASTLAND'S,

No. 1 Burnham's Block

Peterboro, March 21, 1861. 12-6in.

SEE

THE ILLUSTRATED PAPERS

for this week, containing

ALL THE LATEST NEWS!

For sale at

T. MENZIES'
Bookstore.

Peterboro, March 11, 1861.

HOTEL to LEASE.

THE subscriber will lease his Hotel, on Simcoe Street, Peterboro', known as the

"SHUCKWORTH HOTEL,"

for a term of 3 years. This Hotel is one of the best stands in Town, and is well known as a first class House. The whole of the Furniture will be sold with the house, at the present computed is nothing less than the interest.

The Best to Lease!

on the present good, Good Business, Stable Conveniences, and a number of [illegible]. For further particulars apply on the premises.

JOS. SHUCKWORTH.

Peterborough, March 7th, 1861. 10

Peterborough Saddlery

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted on account or by note or bill to Notch Adamson, endorsed with his name, will please take notice that the same will, without further notice, be placed in other hands for collection, after the 1st day of April next.

Peterboro, Feb. 14, 1861. 7tf

NOTICE.

DR. HARVEY will return from New York about the beginning of March, to resume his practice in Peterboro, and will attend to all calls in the profession from that time.

Peterboro, Feb 19, 1861. 8

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED!

GEO. A. COX,

RETURNING his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since commencing business, would respectfully intimate that he still continues to practice PHOTOGRAPHY in all its different branches, in a manner that cannot be surpassed. He would also have it remembered that it was to him

THE DIPLOMA

was awarded at the last Fall Show for the BEST SPECIMENS OF

Photography,

which includes not merely Ambrotypes, but all the different styles of Pictures

taken by means of light, without regard to the chemical agency employed. And he is still determined to maintain the decision met with of the Judges, but of all who may favor him with a call that the place to go when you want

A FIRST-RATE PICTURE!

IS TO

Cox's Excelsior Sky Light

GALLERY,

In Burnham's Block, George St. Peterboro'. And now, Reader, if you want to get a picture that will stand the test of time, and one worthy of our flattering terms in this advertisement, just come and see Cox's Gallery and

GET A GENUINE PHOTOGRAPH!

the only place in Town they can be got. So all who wish to live with posterity go and get a good picture and cheap.

For 50 Cts. and upwards.

☞ A large assortment of Cases always on hand. Reference same as to the Renewal Photographs

Peterboro, Feb. 24, 1860. 3

Hotel For Sale.

THE subscriber being about to retire from business, offers for sale by Private contract

ALLEN'S HOTEL,

in the Town of Peterboro', together with the goodwill of the business. The house is a

SUBSTANTIAL FRAME BUILDING

(roughcast) containing 60 rooms, has a commodious kitchen, and three excellent Cellars. [illegible] and is one of the best stands for business in the place by the canoes. The premises have a front age of 57 feet by 237 feet in depth. There are

TWO STABLES AND SHEDS,

capable of accommodating 40 cattle or horses. It is well supplied with water from never failing springs. The premises have been thoroughly repaired and painted throughout. The Town of Peterboro' is on one of the finest reaches of the Trent, and contains about 5,000 inhabitants. The premises present favorable opportunities for [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

A clear deed will be given to purchaser and possession within one month therefrom.

TERMS are liberal, and may be made known on personal application, or by letter, post-paid addressed to the proprietor,

GEORGE ALLEN.

Peterboro, Jan. 16, 1861. 3

THE LATEST IMPROVED

COAL OIL,

AND

COAL OIL LAMPS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

JOHN McDONELL,
George Street.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

NOTICE!

THE OTONABEE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

intend to procure a quantity of the best kinds of

SPRING & FALL WHEAT,

if possible, to be given to members at cost and charges, also to hold

A SEED DRAW

this season at Keene, viz.: the usual prizes will be awarded at the Show in Autumn, (date) also Members in order to avail themselves of the privileges of the Society must pay their subscriptions before the FIRST OF MAY, as the law requires the names to be made at that date to secure the Government Grant. ☞ Intending members are requested to enter their names as soon as possible that the Directors may procure the requisite quantity of seed.

WM. REDPATH,
Secretary.

Otonabee, Keene Post Office, 1861. 9

IMPORTANT

TO TAVERN KEEPERS.

THE subscriber offers for sale his interest in that well known and long established Hotel,

"THE VICTORIA HOUSE,"

situate in the thriving village of KEENE, Township of Otonabee. The House is large and commodious, containing

A LARGE HALL ATTACHED

in which the meetings of the Council and other Public Assemblages are held. There is also

A Livery Stable

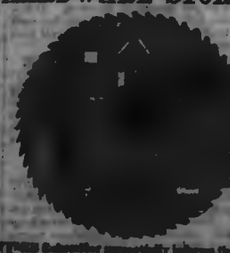
attached. Altogether it offers a splendid chance for any person wishing to go into the Hotel business. For particulars apply to

THOS. DRUMMOND on the premises, or to R. C. HUMPHREYS, Esq., Keene.

Peterboro, March 2nd, 1861. 10

Toronto Leader to copy.

HARDWARE STORE!



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public of Peterboro', that he has commenced business as an

IRONMONGER

In Hutchison's Building,

Hunter St., at the sign of

THE CIRCULAR SAW,

and intends keeping constantly on hand a large assortment of

HARDWARE

is not surpassed in Town. A large assortment with stock of the latest patterns always on hand. Also a large assortment of Tinware of the latest patterns and of the best quality. Also a large assortment of Coopers' Hardware, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Also a large assortment of Carpenters' Tools, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Also a large assortment of Shelf Hardware, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Also a large assortment of Stoves, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Also a large assortment of Grates, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Also a large assortment of Fenders, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Also a large assortment of Fire Irons, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Also a large assortment of Fire Shovels, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Also a large assortment of Fire Tongs, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Also a large assortment of Fire Pokers, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Also a large assortment of Fire Brushes, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Also a large assortment of Fire Screens, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Also a large assortment of Fire Guards, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Also a large assortment of Fire Irons, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Also a large assortment of Fire Shovels, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Also a large assortment of Fire Tongs, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Also a large assortment of Fire Pokers, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Also a large assortment of Fire Brushes, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Also a large assortment of Fire Screens, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Also a large assortment of Fire Guards, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Peterboro, March 6, 1861. 10

HOUSE & LOT

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, on lot 30, Stuart Street, in the village of Ashburnham. The Lot contains ¼ an Acre, well fenced. On the premises stand a good two-story, rough-cast House, and a stable, a pump, and a good well of water.

Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WM. JOHNSTONELL.

Ashburnham, Dec. 26, 1860. 52

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a practical man, just opened.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods,

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 1s 6d, 1os, 1s, 2s 3d. Sherry, 1s, 1s 6d, 1os, 1s 2d. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, &c. Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, &c. in Red and Green Cases. Irish Scotch Whiskey (very old) &c. in 1 doz. Cases.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Preserving sauces, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (new blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Stenson, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1

New Goods! New Goods!!

AT AND BELOW PRIME COST.

THE subscriber offers for sale the remainder of his stock of

Ladies Capes,
Victorines, Muffs, Gauntlets,
Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Kossuth Hats, Boots and Shoes, India Rubbers, Ready-made Clothing &c. &c.

AT AND BELOW PRIME COST.

Now is the time to get

GOOD BARGAINS

FOR READY MONEY!

at No. 1, (Corner Store) Burnham's Block.

WM. EASTLAND.

Peterboro', Jan. 26, 1861. 6-tfm.

A RARE CHANCE

FOR

FARMERS & GARDENERS.

NEWLY imported from the best Seed growers in England and Scotland, a large supply of different Kinds of

Field Turnip Seed.

Also, a general assortment of Garden Seeds, all of the purest and best description, warranted to give satisfaction. Call &c.

JAMES GREEVE,
Bridgenorth.

March 7th, 1861. 11-6in.

ATTENTION.

R. THOMPSON & SON

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterboro' to their first

Perfect and Lasting

PICTURES

now for hand at their Pictorial Gallery over Dry Goods Co., till [illegible] Hunter St. [illegible] Ambrotypes, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Melainotypes or Ferrotypes, [illegible] Likenesses of themselves or friends at most [illegible] duty.

THE DIPLOMA FOR SUPERIOR

AMBROTYPE PICTURES

was awarded at the last Fall Show in Peterboro' to the subscribers, and they will take care to merit a continuance of the [illegible] patronage.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL. ☜

Don't [illegible] Parties [illegible] to all parts of the Country. Remember the Gallery is in Burnham's Block, over Dry Goods Co.

R. THOMPSON & SON.

Peterboro, Feb. 14, 1861.

ALL READY!

PARTIES indebted to me are desirous that I should settle up my accounts before the 1st of May, and as time [illegible] I am now prepared to receive cash for all accounts [illegible] at 10th February next, will be placed in other hands for collection, without reserve.

T. G. HARRIS.

Peterboro, Jan., 1861.

I [illegible] my customers for past support, and would inform them that I have [illegible] the cash system, and intend to adhere to the same.

CASH BUSINESS!

They can therefore, rely upon [illegible] the lowest possible figure. I [illegible] to receive [illegible] from the country, with the largest [illegible] I never [illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES,

Hats, Bonnets,
Boys' Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Crockery,
Groceries,
&c. &c. &c.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION!

In order to reduce my stock and [illegible] before Spring. This will [illegible]

DECIDED BARGAINS!

Any [illegible] to expected.

FARM FOR SALE.

MARGARET [illegible] of the Parish of Peterboro', [illegible] No. 8, on the [illegible] Con. of Smith, containing [illegible]

ONE HUNDRED [illegible]

[illegible] of which [illegible] Peterboro, Feb. 5th, 1861.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving Society

CAPITAL..... $500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.....
ANNUAL INCOME.....

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate situate in Weste. n Canada, repayable by Instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

ESSAY ON AGRICULTURE.

BY GEORGE GEDDES, OF ONONDAGA, U. S.

PART II.

While, therefore, I would recommend [illegible] I would not have [illegible] that the open drain should be laid out for that purpose until the land is brought to that state of cultivation in which the largest [illegible] in proportion to the [illegible] expended. I am decidedly of opinion that there is no Bank or Subsoil Plough for the former to invest in on draining land, until the third or fourth is long liable to be affected by a contemporary crop with the stock of the farm. [illegible] 'Deep Ploughing' should be first undertaken which will yield the largest profit in proportion to the cost, and on a majority of our farms those which force themselves to our notice as most needful are draining and removing stones. Although I have already given my opinion that in subjecting a farm to thorough underdrain to obtain only requiring as little draining as possible, yet there are very few farms that do not require some draining, and on a great many it constitutes one of the most important improvements; in fact, on land where it is required, all other improvements are useless without it. The removal of stones where they exist is no less necessary, in order that it may be thoroughly cultivated. I will first proceed to discuss this subject. It will, I think, be admitted that any suggestions which will lessen the labor of this most important operation are deserving the attention of every farmer, for there is nothing [illegible] with severe and prolonged exertion as the first of men and beast on the removal of heavy stones, even one to five tons in weight. For the smaller ones, such as may be lifted by a number of fellows, the most obvious plan, and the only economical one yet tried, is to lift them on a stout hand waggon and by direct application remove them to the desired place. Although there have been several machines invented for this purpose, I am not aware that any of them have proved of practical value. A few years ago an invention was patented in the United States for picking up and removing small stones, which consisted of a revolving cylinder resting on wheels like a common cart; this cylinder was armed with long spikes or prongs, which passing under the stones which lay loosely on the surface lifted them with its revolving motion and deposited them in a box on the top of the machine. The intention was to pass along the ridges until a sufficient load had been collected in the box, and then drive to the place where it was wished to deposit them, then lift it like a common cart, and repeat the operation. This was all very well in theory, but in practice the inventor found out, what he might have known beforehand, that the weight of the machine, together with the power required to operate it, was [illegible] enough for the team to draw, without any load, and therefore the invention was of no practical value. A number of different contrivances have been tried for the same purpose, but it is useless to describe them. It is admitted that the cheapest and most expeditious mode of getting rid of such stones as can be handled is to handle them without gloves; but when we have to deal with stones from 2 to 5 or 6 tons, we must adopt some other plan, for all the strength of man and animals that can usually be mustered on one farm is inadequate to move them. Many farmers dig large holes and bury them. This is a very objectionable practice, as it involves immense labour to dig the hole large enough to insure the stone being sufficiently deep to be beyond the reach of the plow; and besides, it leaves the uncomfortable reflection that the stones are still in the ground, and it is generally believed from experience that the action of the frost on the soil will gradually bring them to the surface again. The better way, no doubt, is to keep them above ground, where they will be useful at no distant day. Burning has been tried with good effect. In some cases the plan pursued is to collect old rails, roots, or any thing that will make a fire; remove the earth from about the stone as much as convenient to allow it to get thoroughly hot; repeat the fire as it burns down, until the stone ceases to be heated through; then throw a pail or two of water on it, when it is said it will break in several pieces. For my own part I have not tried this process, as I have found blasting so [illegible] and economical for removing them. For this purpose I use a drill 1¼ inch; what is called the long or shore drill is the speediest in operation for hard rock, but the short drill is preferable for [illegible] The manner in which the drill is to be used is to strike it smartly with a hammer, turning it a little each time you strike it. The hammer should weigh from 3 to 4 lbs. and is to be struck by both hands, and by striking constantly and steadily in the same place, at the same time turning it round in the hole, it bores into the stone. The short drill is held in one hand and turned round while it is struck by a hammer in the other. A hole is then bored in the stone from eight to twelve inches deep, according to size, twelve inches being sufficient for a stone of five tons weight. Be careful to have the hole pointing towards the centre of the stone. The hole is then filled about half full of the best blasting powder, and a piece of fuse, long enough to reach to the bottom of the powder and projecting 6 inches above the top, should be inserted. The hole should then be filled with clay, sand, or what I have found better than either, plaster that has been wet and dried again; it should be rammed quite hard, using a wooden rammer at first, until the powder is covered, the [illegible] upon till you perceive by the ring of the rammer that the hole is [illegible] then on hand to [illegible] a [illegible] about eight inches [illegible] light the fuse and get out of the way. The stone will generally burst in 5 or 6 pieces, when it may be easily removed on a stone boat. Stones of the size mentioned above [illegible] by [illegible] hard [illegible] including [illegible] and [illegible] of 10 cents.

A GOOD THING!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a [illegible] for the [illegible] and permanent removal of all pains from [illegible]

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER [illegible]

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER [illegible]

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER [illegible]

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER [illegible]

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER [illegible]

RAILWAY.

[illegible] and after the [illegible] day of January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

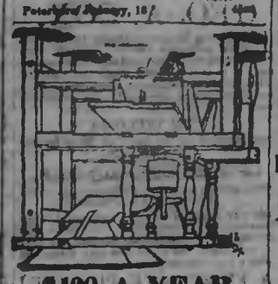
GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at.....10 05 a. m.
" Millbrook " .....11 32 a. m.
" Fraserville " .....11 55 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at.....12.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at.....2.50 p. m.
" Fraserville " .....3.10 p. m.
" Millbrook " .....3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....5.

JOHN FOWLER,
Peterboro' Railway, 18/ Lessee.



$100 A YEAR

AND EXPENSES PAID, by the Empire Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Mich.

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and is far superior to any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that an farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 15 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel knives, which can be fitted into the machine, that they can easily be taken out and re-sharpened as a cutting need.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "E. Mowry, Asbburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

Mathew McIsaac, Cavan. Joseph Walton, Smith.
Francis Bert, Emily. W. Elliot, do
G. Harkness, do S. Dickson, Peterboro'.
W. Armstrong, Otonabee. C. Gifford, Dummer.

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 14th, 1860.

REAPERS.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that the lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS,

PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:
Joseph Walton. John Walton.

MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

M. MOWBY.

Peterboro', March 16, 1860.

A STARTLING FACT!

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 15 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge, if they, [illegible] will give them until the 1st of January, 1862, for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the [illegible] will be attended to with [illegible] Address [illegible]

APRIL

1861

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 14.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE EXAMINER

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the Proprietor, in DORNAN'S BRICK, HUNTER STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum (unless in the city or suburbs, where it is delivered by carriers, when $2 will be charged).

Shorter periods in proportion.

Advertisements without instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES HENDREW, Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
W. CLEXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CHEYNOW, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Groceries, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Nails, and all kinds of Shelf Goods, Crockery, Glassware, Fancy Goods, &c., &c. 15

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiners' Work done to order. Next door to Simpson's Mills, Peterboro', C. W.

REESES, FITZGERALD & DENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Toronto. P. S. D. having lately surveyed the southern of eight new Townships now thrown open in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Orrin Streets. 13

G. DESBISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

Mr. R. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
RESIDENCE next door to POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1860.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

H. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 15

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, &c., &c., Rowe's Block George Street, Peterborough. 16

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR.
AND
CLOTHIER,
AYLMER STREET, PETERBORO
CLOTHES made in the LATEST FASHION, and by the best workmen.
A Fit Warranted.
Peterboro', June 4th, 1860.

T. F. NICHOLL,
CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND MISSION BUSINESS.
Estates managed, Insurances effected, and pecuniary business promptly attended to.
OFFICE—SPACIOUS ROOMS. 45

MR. NICHOLL,
HAS taken the well-known old Established Livery Stables on the Passenger and Market Square, West Hunter, Peterboro', where he is now carrying on the
AUCTIONEER, &c.
MR. NICHOLL,
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and County that he has taken the above large premises in Hunter Street, Peterboro', where he is now carrying on the
AUCTIONEER, &c.
MR. DUNN,
PEREGRINE of the Customs and Police Magistrate, Queen's Bench, Chancery Chambers, Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861. 3

THOMAS MORRISON,
BOOKBINDER, Bookseller, and Stationer, Hunter Street, Peterboro'. Blank Books made to any pattern, and ruled to any desired pattern. Music Bindings.
Agent for Sadlier's Catholic Publications.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become a great favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Head of Montreal. On most the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the House, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences, hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to use the heart of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

R. B. McNABB,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
At extremely low prices for Cash.
ALSO,
Boy's and Mens' Clothing
IN GREAT VARIETY.
☞ Inspection invited
Post Office Block, Hunter St
Peterboro' Oct 31, 1860. 43

CAKES & BISCUITS
THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of
CANDIES,
CRACKERS AND BISCUITS
which he will guarantee to be as
CHEAP AND GOOD
as can be bought in the Province.
OYSTERS
kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.
L. A. CADWELL.
Peterboro' Dec. 26 1860. 52

IF YOU WANT CHEAP
BOOTS & SHOES,
GO TO
J. J. MARSHALL'S,
Cheap Boot & Shoe Store,
George St
Dec. 26, George St

PICTURES.
SPENCELY'S
PORTRAIT GALLERY!
IS NOW OPEN AGAIN.
Rooms over Mr. McDougall's Store—Commercial Rooms, George Street, Peterboro'.
Dec 6, 1860. 49

THE NEW FARM MILL,
MANUFACTURED by A. Morris, Roseville, C. W., will be delivered at any Railroad Station within 50 miles of Peterboro' for $97, by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for these Counties.
The new Farm Mill can be seen at the subscribers' residence, on Queen St. south of Hunter St., opposite the English Church.
GEO. MUNRO.
Peterboro, December 27, 1860. 50

Writing Academy.
THIS Institution is now in successful operation, under the able and efficient management of the Canadian Penman, Italian Card-Writer, &c.
Application should be made immediately as the list will close in a few days.
TERMS.....$2 FOR 12 LESSONS.
☞ Rooms over the Office of the Examiner, Burnham's Block.
D. I. PENCILLE.
Feb. 28, 1861. 5

NOTICE.
THE first meeting of the Senior Board of Examination for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of May next,
at the COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.
Gentlemen holding third class certificates granted a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' Feb. 28, 1861. 7

CABINET-MAKING
EDP OOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro'. 47

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber, Executor of the Estate of late Peter Smith, offers for sale that valuable Farm, situate on Lot No. One, in the 6th Concession of Douro, and on the main road, leading to Keene, containing 100 Acres.
60 Acres are Cleared,
and in a good state of cultivation; 40 Acres of Pine Timber on same, or a part of Pine timber, as may be required. There is a fine Orchard of 200 Apple Trees, and a good Garden, and other conveniences on the premises.
A GOOD WELL
of spring water which never fails, is at the door.
YOUNG ORCHARD OF 80 TREES,
in good condition, and of the choicest fruit, is also on the premises.
The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation very convenient in regard to the Post Office and Market. Any person wishing to purchase the above property will please apply to the subscriber on the premises.
Douro, Feb. 18th, 1861. 8
WILLIAM SMITH.

Apply to the subscriber on the premises.
Peterboro', Jan. 24th, 1861. 3
JAS. KEIL.

Poetry.

I LOVE THE OLD.

I love the old, to lean beside
The antique easy chair,
And pass my fingers softly o'er
A wreath of silvered hair;
To press my glowing lip upon
The furrowed brow, and gaze
Within the sunken eye, where dwells
The "light of other days."

To fold the pale cold feeble hand,
That on my youthful head,
Hag lain as tenderly, the while
The evening prayer was said;
To smile down close to the heart,
And marvel how it held
Such tones of boundless love,
The chronicles of Eld.

Oh! people then most go much of joy,
So much of life and love,
So many hopes—ere has but one,
The hope of bliss above.
Turn then awhile from these away
To cheer the old and blest
The wasted heart-strings with a stream
Of gushing tenderness.

Yes, love the aged bow before
The venerable form,
So soon to fade beyond the sky
A shelter from the storm.
Ay, love them, let thy silent heart,
With reverence paused,
As pilgrims very near to Heaven
Regard and love the old.

The Roman Carnival.

Carnival—literally meaning "flesh farewell" is a festival lasting several days preceding Lent, which is generally observed in Catholic countries. Even here, in New York, it exists among the upper class under the name of the party season. Like most generally observed religious festivals of long standing, it is of primeval heathen origin, originating in the rejoicings of the ancients for the revival of Adonis, the reviving spring of rain (Dunlap, S. F., Spirit History of Man) or in similar periods of general license. The Roman Saturnalia, the Greek Dionysia and other seasons of rejoicings were perfect carnivals, during which every one did pretty much as he pleased, so far as using his tongue and indulging in practical jokes went.

We believe that the following article from Meister Karl's Sketch-book, by C. G. Leland, embodies most of the striking points of this singular festival. It may be remarked, by the way, that the women in holiday garb, seated at the crapperied windows, form an interesting and striking feature of the Carnival:

This feast is term'd the Carnival; which, being interpreted, implies—"Farewell to flesh;" When there is fiddling, fidging, drinking, masking.—BYRON.

"How shall I ever describe thee, thou glorious Carnival! How can I ever hope to convey even the shadow of an idea of thy exquisite folly, thy delicious madness? As well might the opium eater hope to paint his fairy-land visions, or a German Seher to describe the brilliant phantasms of the seventh sphere.

"There is one month in the year, says the sober-minded Turks, 'during which Christians are insane.' And, truly, he who does not enter into the spirit of the Carnival, may well deem himself in a world of lunatics. All the eccentricity, all the grotesqueness, all the wit, folly, singularity and oddity which can be devised by a people who are eccentric and romantic in their soberest moments, are then brought into play.

"There is a broad and beautiful street in Rome called the Corso, any part of which presents views which might serve for scenes in the theatres. From every window in this street, curtains of crimson and gold, or of blue and silver, are hung; and the balconies which project from every house are similarly adorned. These are occupied almost exclusively by beautiful women, in every variety of costume which fancy can suggest, caprice invent or imagination devise. Jews of Ate, from ope window, makes war on you with sugar-plums; Psyches pelts you with roses, while a chance Cornelius hail kills you with kisses and comfits. Anon, a beautiful Odalisque tosses you a flower, while, from an opposite balcony, a Louis Quatorze beauty discharges on you an egg full of your devoted gout. With heart-felt agony you watch it as it breaks, and lo! it is filled with cologne water! With a smile on your lips and regret in your heart, you dash on only to encounter new showers of comfits and new storms of bouquets.

"Such is the main business of the Carnival—to ride through the Corso in a carriage, or to stand in a balcony, exchanging volleys of sweets and sugar-plums, with the passers-by, and to crowd on night into a masked ball or the opera. But the thousand-and-one little incidents which serve to enhance and surround, while you hardly perceive them—the flirtations of a minute—the compromises of a second—all these, unintelligible by the uninitiated, combine to form altogether a tout ensemble of which words can give no idea.

"The infinite generosity displayed during the Carnival are of three sorts, namely the 'confetti,' 'the Comfortatory,' 'The Confortatore.' Beneath the confetti, I claim the plaster sugar-plum. These little comfits of flour and plaster of Paris are made in all sizes, from that of a pea to that of a pigeon's egg, and are sold by the bushel. They are, object, such as a man of the world may use without shame. When the time comes for action, we the three-quarter gets into the eyes, the attention is seldom paralyzed than otherwise. The Royal Confortatore, which, of the four, pays the greatest compliment to the person addressed, consists of a large egg of clay, filled with perfume, and covered with tissue paper. These resemble in every respect the ordinary confetti, and are thrown about in the same manner. They are chiefly used by those of the Two Tuns and Pistol-Punch boys in respect to the Fourth-of-July edition, against foreigners.

"The complimentary, for the greater part, consists of small bouquets, which are sold in great numbers at the confectioners' shops, and are chiefly used by the lower orders. To those you are on speaking terms with, you present a bouquet of natural flowers

The Globe.

TORONTO: THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1861.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The debate on the Address has been carried on with a spirit and ability which reflect credit on the House and the country. The speeches have been, with few exceptions, of a high order of merit, and the discussion has been conducted throughout in a manner worthy of the occasion. The Ministry have had the benefit of the ablest defence which their friends could make, and the Opposition have had the fullest opportunity of criticising the measures of the Government, and of bringing forward their own views of the policy which the country should pursue. The result of the debate has been to show that the Ministry possess the confidence of a large majority of the House, and that they have the support of the country. The Opposition have failed to make out a case sufficiently strong to justify a vote of want of confidence, and the Ministry have therefore every reason to be satisfied with the issue of the debate.

The speech from the Throne, which was delivered by His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th ult., was a clear and able statement of the policy which the Government intended to pursue during the present Session. It was a plain, straightforward exposition of the views of the Ministry on the various questions which they would be called upon to consider, and of the measures which they proposed to submit to Parliament. It was received with general satisfaction by the House and the country, and the debate which followed has served to show that the Ministry have the confidence of the majority of the representatives of the people. The Address in reply to the Speech was moved by Mr. Scatcherd, the member for the North Riding of Wentworth, and seconded by Mr. Wells, the member for the North Riding of Simcoe. Both these gentlemen are new members of the House, and they both acquitted themselves in a manner which reflected credit upon their constituents and upon the House. Mr. Scatcherd's speech was a clear and able statement of the views of the Ministry on the various questions which they would be called upon to consider during the Session, and was received with much favor by the House. Mr. Wells's speech was characterized by great ability, and was listened to with the most marked attention. It was a clear and forcible exposition of the views of the Opposition, and was replied to by the Hon. Mr. Sicotte in a speech which was also characterized by great ability, and which was listened to with the most marked attention. The debate was then carried on by Messrs. Dunkin, Cameron, Gwynne, Cartier, Holton, Foley, Dorion, Macdonald, Rose, Sherwood, Mowat, Brown, Cauchon, Ross, Wilson, Cayley, Sicotte, Dickson, Ferguson, Bell, Wallbridge, Gamble, Scatcherd, Wells

LATEST from EUROPE.

ITALY.

Montreal, Wednesday, March 13.

The citadel has been delivered to the army and fleet. The troops will leave for Naples by Wednesday early in April. There was a disagreeable affair on [illegible] between the Garibaldians and Englishmen. A [illegible] 700 Papal Zouaves. A French Colonel was killed, and 40 men wounded. How the affair ended has not transpired. Ratazzo has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. The municipal election will take place on the 24th.

NAPLES, March 12.—The citadel of Messina capitulated yesterday evening.—The conditions of the capitulation are not yet known. Civitella del Tronto will not be able to hold out much longer. Liberto Romano has tendered his resignation at Director of the affairs of the Interior.—Prince Carignan has given orders that the Neapolitan officers who are staying in the Roman States shall be allowed to return to Naples. The Italian army is to be divided into six *corps d'armee*; the 4th corps under command of General Cialdini, will proceed to Bologna.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Zanolini, President by seniority, made a speech in which he expressed the hope that Rome was about to be made the capital of Italy, and that the deliverance of Venice was approaching. He also eulogized Garibaldi. Ratazzi, the elected President of the Chamber, on his speech on taking the chair, applauded the speeches of Prince Napoleon and St. Von Vitzthe, praised Garibaldi, and expressed confidence in the solution of the questions of Rome and Venice. Count Cavour, in presenting a project of law proclaiming the Kingdom of Italy, said:—

"Italy is completing the work of her Constitution, and in making herself one country by her laws and institutions, as she is already one by language. On the opening of Parliament, you saluted Victor Emanuel under the new title which Italy, from Turin to Palermo, has conferred him. You will confirm it, as the Senate has done by our universal suffrages."

A telegram from Rome says the Duke de Gramont had been charged to announce to the Pope that the Emperor Napoleon disavowed the speech of Prince Napoleon in the French Senate.

There were reports at Rome that the Garibaldians would be in that city on the 19th of March.

The Queen of Spain is said to have offered the Pope her Royal Palace at Madrid, but the Pope announced his intention of remaining at Rome.

An extensive system of opposition against the new Government of Italy had come to light in the shape of a long series of instructions to Confalonieri, in which almost every form of opposition to Victor Emmanuel's rule is insisted upon as a religious duty.

HAUSSONVILLE had sent in *Belgique* to the Pontifical Charge d'Affaires in Paris, replying to M. de la Guerronière's late pamphlet. He boldly charges the Emperor with being the cause of all the troubles which beset the Government of the Holy See.

The gift of a piece of land by Garibaldi for an English Church at Naples had been approved by the Prince-Lieutenant-General.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA."

New York, March 31.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 16th, via Queenstown the 17th, arrived this morning, bringing £121,000 in specie.

Government despatches from the British Consul at Warsaw confirmed the published accounts.

Mr. Gladstone had promised to introduce the Budget on the 17th of April.

The Duchess of Kent, mother of the Queen, is dangerously ill.

The London *Times* asks where the Confederate States are to negotiate the proposed loan, seeing that one-fifth of their population is pledged to repudiation, and says that President Davis is a man who laughed at the depos in the Mississippi bonds.

The reduction of discount by the Bank of France produced a good effect in the money markets of Paris and London.

Rentes advanced to 68f 30c.

The Corps Legislatif continued to debate on the address. The Independent members strongly advocated the Rhenish amendments already published, but the first two paragraphs have passed without amendments.

Details of the surrender of the citadel of Messina show that it was unconditional, after four days firing. Over 5,000 men were made prisoners, and 300 cannon were taken. Civitella del Tronto is not able to resist much longer.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies unanimously approves of the annexation of the rest of the kingdom of Italy.

Warsaw continued apparently tranquil, but late advices say the disturbance is increasing.

A Polish deputation said they accepted the Emperor's reception, but work for them being suicidal.

Cholera and Chloroform report improvements in Egypt.

LATER, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Duchess of Kent died on Saturday.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Emperor Napoleon has [illegible] to the Pope, and that the Pope has [illegible] to the Emperor.

The Spanish steamer, the Commodore, and such provisional possession of the steamer having been [illegible] Admiralty.

Paris, Saturday.

In the Corps Legislatif [illegible] to [illegible] Minister replied that [illegible] to it a [illegible] the Treaty, &c., [illegible] of the Treaty of Commerce will [illegible] in force. [illegible] abundance of [illegible] Government [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] Legislative [illegible] the [illegible] Empire.

London, Saturday.

Consols closed at 92 to 92¼ for money and 92¼ for account.

☞ A Glasgow banker thinks that he only owned one half of a counterfeit note, and has brought an action against the other owner, to make him pay half the loss.

NAPOLEON'S TROUBLES.

Between the constitutional disfavour of reducing the dominion of the Church and its bitter hatred of Victor Emmanuel, and the utter inability of the Catholic clergy, his imperial majesty Napoleon III. is in pretty serious trouble. The Milan journals are [illegible] to have created on the subject of bribing officers of Government, members of the Legislature, and members of the Imperial family on a scale, and to an extent such as our great Napoleon of the Lobby at Albany never conceived of. According to one writer Milan has spent in this way more than half a million dollars in five years past. The late visit of the Emperor, Jerome Napoleon, the [illegible] to [illegible] 2000,000; his cousin the Princess Mathilde, $100,000; M. Boreale, Vice-President of the Corps Legislatif, $25,000; while M. Morny, the Emperor's illegitimate brother, and President of the body, is believed to have exceeded even the Prince Jerome in his receipts from the same trust sources of corruption. We presume the world has never witnessed a more astounding display of political and social corruption.

At the same time, the Ultramontane clergy have always cherished for the Head of Christendom now assumed a form of outspoken bitterness which has existed all France. It is well known that Napoleon has been in the habit of occasionally putting forth a defence of his policy in the [illegible] of a pamphlet [illegible] many copies, sometimes signed by Mr. Layerenais, a clever journalist of Paris and a zealous adherent of the Emperor.—One of these pamphlets lately issued at Rome, Italy, and Vienna has furnished the occasion for a general letter from the Bishop of Montauban to his clergy, in which he not only denounces the conduct of the French Government toward the See of Rome, but under the name of attacking Pitolo, insults Napoleon himself with unexpressed violence of language. This pastoral letter has been answered by the Government with a letter from Persigny, the Minister of the Interior, to the Prefect of the Department in which it was first published. The Minister denounces the Bishop as a "prelate who has not feared to make the authority of his character serve the purpose of passions unconnected with religion;" and speaks of the pastoral as a "document in which are disclosed with so much audacity the secret views of the party which, under the veil of religion, has no other object than to attack the elect of the French people." The *Monniteur* also gives notice that the pastoral, "which contains allusions insulting to the Emperor's Government, and which is of a nature to disturb the public mind, has been submitted to the high jurisdiction of the Council of State, charged to decide on all cases of abuse."

The Council will now determine whether the Bishop shall be handed over to the civil arm for trial and punishment as a criminal; or whether he shall be declared innocent and discharged at once. In either event, the question seems pregnant with consequences of great scope and importance.—At any rate it is not probable the extraordinary luck which has attended Napoleon III. in his political and military struggles, will continue to favor him in his more difficult and dangerous conflict with the Church.—*New York Tribune.*

DEATH IN AN OIL WELL.

We regret to learn that a melancholy and fatal accident occurred on Tuesday, at the oil springs at Enniskillen. It appears that a [illegible] named Cook, belonging to Erie, Pennsylvania, had purchased a claim on lot 17, 2nd Concession, Enniskillen.—He had already dug 50 feet down, and had erected a platform on which to stand while he drilled through the rock. About four o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, while he and a laborer were drilling, a noise was heard in the well. Cook incautiously lowered a lantern, to see if it was water or oil that was causing the noise. No sooner had the lantern descended, than it encountered a stream of gas which was rushing up through the hole that had been drilled, and a loud explosion took place. Poor Cook and his companion were blown into the air together with the platform, and on descending Cook fell down the well, a depth of 50 feet and dislocated his neck. When taken out he was quite dead, and also much bruised. It is believed that had he not been killed by the fall, he would have been suffocated by the gas. Her companion, whose name we did not learn, was very seriously injured, and was taken to a place of shelter in a state of insensibility. The great excitement a great excitement in the oil regions, where it is said Cook was much respected. The accident took place in Sanborne's well, Black Creek. The remains of the unhappy man have been temporarily buried, awaiting the arrival of his friends.—*London Free Press.*

HOMESTEADS AND FREE LANDS.

The Legislature of Michigan has just amended the State Homestead Law of 1859. Up actual settlers claim instead of forty acres of the swamp lands within the State are granted, which, together with appropriations for a system of roads and ditches, it is anticipated will [illegible] a speedy settlement of those wretched portions of the forest. The Act provides that the commissioner of the State land office shall issue a certificate of purchase to [illegible] or occupant of the swamp lands [illegible] to the State in the proper [illegible] for the eighty acres of such land, [illegible] it shall appear to the commissioner that the settler or occupant has actually resided upon such eighty acres of land for a period of five consecutive years, and that he has [illegible] drained the same in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, by which the lands were granted to the State. [illegible] to these lands in the aforesaid [illegible] his claims by taking up [illegible] of land not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, by paying a discriminating nominal sum for the surplus of the eighty acres allowed as a free grant. [illegible] should appear that Canada has been [illegible] competitor in the [illegible] system, and if our Province is to join the race, it can only be by setting up [illegible] greater than those now offered by the State of Michigan. Let it ever be borne in mind that it is of the utmost importance to induce settlement on our unoccupied lands. Without population as much as anything else, until our forests are subdued and peopled, they have only a prospective value. The want of an industrious rural population is much recognized by our Western neighbors as by ourselves, and hence their [illegible] efforts at colonization.—*Kingston Daily News.*

REMARKABLE FACT.—The day after Christmas large lady in this city became mother of a fine and healthy girl-child.—There is nothing startling in the fact, nor calculated to excite comment. An annual mother and child did we say? progressed in health and strength. But two weeks afterwards the same lady was again the mother of a child, a fine boy, also [illegible] looking, as the doubly-dated mother. This circumstance although of extreme rarity being probably [illegible] once in the United States, is one which is [illegible] as having occurred before, [illegible] by substantial [illegible] clearly ascertained [illegible] and genuine.—*San Francisco Herald.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—We learn that R. Cassels, Esq., at present Manager of the Bank of British North America, in this city, has been appointed to the Head Office of the Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, vice Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., late Cashier, and the Hon. W. Cayley, President, in room of—Proudfoot, Esq., formerly President of that institution. We further understand that the former gentleman is to have the sole management and control of the discount department, and think that in this respect, [illegible] will be hugely [illegible] place which it ought always to have held amongst the moneyed institutions of the Province.—*Quebec Advertiser.*

HOW TO BUILD A CHURCH.

A correspondent of the *Montreal Times* writing from St. Thomas, below Quebec, on the 27th February, says:—

"The operation of borrowing money may be very agreeable, but equally unpleasant must be the re-paying, especially to those who never contemplate the alternative process. Such feelings against the bravery of the *habitants* of St. Michael de Bellechasse who, at a luckless time, were tempted to avail themselves of the Municipal Loan Fund. They had a decent enough church which served all their purposes; but the Cure, like all of his class, was ambitious to surpass other parishes in churches, and, in a credulous mood, the *habitants* were taught to believe they might borrow debentures, spend [illegible] of [illegible] on their church, and [illegible] fifteen years of enforced repayment. The impression prevailing at one time that debentures might be borrowed without the risk of [illegible] bearing parish to submit the following scheme to his parishioners. He said:—Do us raise $21,000; and one refurbish the church for £3,000, and the balance, £8,000, I will place at interest in the Banque Nationale, at 4 per cent interest, which will give us £400 per annum, enough to pay for our schools.' The parishioners consulted less interested [illegible] and them from the [illegible] scheme of the Cure."

A GALLANT TAR.

Among those who appeared most conspicuous at the fire on Saturday night, were the sailors from H. B. M. ship Alert, now lying in the harbor. While the banks were engaged in tearing down one of the buildings adjoining Carsaute's stone ware-house, a sailor had occasion to go up on the roof, on the side towards which the building was falling. With the nimbleness of a cat, and a presence of mind rarely excelled, he sprung up the steep slate roof, and crouched astride of the ridge, as it fell with a tremendous crash, leaving him unharmed on the top of the [illegible], which [illegible] probably [illegible] been crushed to death had he remained in his former place. Finding the building down, he sung out, "You're in a darned hurry to tear the house down," while his comrades cheered him lustily for his adventure.—*Honolulu Advertiser.*

Died.

At Peterborough on 3rd inst., Agnes Ellen, only daughter of Mr. W. Metheral, aged 3 years.

At Smith, on the 20th inst, at the residence of her father-in-law, Jonathan Stephenson, Esq., Harwal, relict of the late Joseph Walford, Esq., of Meath, and formerly of Cumberland, England, from whence they came in this colony in the year 1816. Age 67 years.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, April, 4, 1861.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour ₱ brl	5	00	@	6 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	00	@	1 10
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	00	@	0 00
Barley ₱ bush	0	00	@	0 00
Oats "	0	19	@	0 20
Peas "	0	00	@	0 45
Potatoes "	0	00	@	0 45
Pork ₱ brl	1 7	00	@	14 00
Beef ₱ brl	0	00	@	0 00
Butter ₱ lb	0	10	@	0 14
Hay ₱ ton	0	00	@	0 00

B. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday April 2, 1861.

Wheat $1 12c. a $1 13c.
Spring Wheat, 93c. a 95c.
Barley 30c.
Oats 25c. a 27c.
Peas 52c. a 54c.

New Advertisements.

A. FOWLIS & CO.,

No. 2, MARKET BLOCK, Peterborough,

DEALERS in Locks, Latches, Screws, Bolts and every description of Builders'

HARDWARE!

Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, &c.,

AXES, AUGURS,
Hatchets, and Carriage, Anchors, Chains, and all other Lumbermen's furnishings. Cash

SLATED WARE!

Cowing & Co's celebrated PURE Tinned Roofing Irons, John Dawson's Montreal Prize

Warranted Sawa,
Agricultural Implements.

As we sell now doing business strictly on the

CASH SYSTEM,

we can offer [illegible]

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

[illegible]

BOARDING.

A [illegible]

JEWELRY

AND

SILVER PLATED WARE.

[illegible]

A CHOICE LOT OF

GOLD & SILVER

PLATED WARE!

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, AT

HENTHORN'S BUILDING,

Hunter Street, next door to R. Hamilton's Hardware Store, a choice of which I offer

FOR ONLY $1.25!

☞ DO NOT BE AFRAID TO

CALL AND EXAMINE MY GOODS, as

for as the fact that I offer them for less than cost—I bought them at the usual retail price, as I am selling

REGARDLESS OF COST,

and have no Credit in my stock.

LADIES, PARTICULARLY,

will find it to their advantage to [illegible]

Peterboro', April 3, 1861. 14

THE TRAVELLER'S REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged, [illegible] and refurnished, and [illegible] every convenience for the accommodation of the travelling public. It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Hunter Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HISTABLE

[illegible] supplied with the choicest of Liquors, Cigars [illegible] and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call.

☞ A careful ostler on hand at all times.

WILLIAM CRESWELL,
Proprietor.

Peterborough, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

FOR SALE.

SIX very desirable Building Lots in the town of Peterboro', will be sold at a sacrifice.—Three of the Lots have 60 feet frontage each, and all are 100 feet deep. Apply to

A. B. EDMISON

At the Office of E. Burnham, Esq.

Peterboro, April 2, 1861. 14

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Coachman, by a young man who fully understands the management and care of Horses. Would make himself generally useful.

Apply at the Examiner Office, Peterboro'.

T. H. DAVIES, Publisher, P.O.

April 2, 1861. 14

A. HARVEY, M. D.

RESIDENCE—Adjoined Smith, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.

April 3rd, 1861. 14dy.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE south half of Lot No 1, in the 5th Con. of [illegible] is offered by the subscriber for sale by private bargain. There [illegible] house and barn on the premises, and [illegible] of the land are cleared.

ALSO,—

East half of Lot No. 11, in the 6th Con. Emily, 100 acres, 20 cleared. The above lots will be sold at a bargain. Apply on the first-named Farm to the proprietor,

TIMOTHY CARENNE.

Ennismore, April 3, 1861. 14

$1, $1, $1,

YOUR CHOICE FOR $1.

[illegible]

Retail prices.

Cameo Sets.....
Lava Sets.....
Coral Sets.....
Ruby Sets.....
Jet Sets, with enameled setting.....
Black Mosaic Sets.....
Gold Stone Mosaic Sets.....
Miniature Sets for Ladies.....
" for Gent.....
Gold Cluster Sets.....

Together with an indefinite variety of other styles of Jewelry to [illegible] all which is sold to be worth at retail from 100 to 200 per cent more than prices charged at this [illegible]

Also, Lockets of all [illegible] Gold Pens with Silver extension cases, Gold Bangells, and Bracelets of every description, Studs, Buttons and Studs—Plain, Gold and Engraved, also in Onyx, Cornea, [illegible] for Plain and Enameled Cornelian, Gold [illegible] Chains, Gents' vest Chains, [illegible] plated from $5 to $20, all warranted [illegible] plated.

On George [illegible] near the American Hotel, Sign of the [illegible] $1 Store.

A. H. KENNEDY.

Peterboro', April 2, 1861.

WANTED.

A HIRED MAN to work on the farm. He must be a good Ploughman and of steady habits. Apply to

STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.

March 27, 1861. 13

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against giving credit to any person in my name, without my written order, as I will not be accountable for the same.

JOHN GILWLEY.

Otonabee, March 25, 1861.

EXTENSIVE CREDIT SALE

BY AUCTION.

I AM [illegible] by [illegible] to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the Gilmour Mills, four miles from Peterboro', 8th Lot, 11th Con., North Monaghan, on

Thursday, the 11th April,

the following Farm Stock, implements, &c., one [illegible] of Working Horses, 1 span of Mares with Foal, 2 Colts, 2 Cows and Heifers, 2 yoke of Oxen, 1 year old Bull, 2 Leicester Wedders, 2 Calves, 1 Sow and Pigs, 1 Waggon, 1 Cutting Box, 1 Light Waggon, 1 set Harness, 1 [illegible] Harness, 1 Plough, 1 Scuffler, 1 Fanning Mill, 1 Land Roller, 1 Iron Harrow, 1 Patent Straw Cutter, 1 Grindstone, 1 Iron Kettle, 1 Cross Cut Saw, 1 Log Chain, 1 Pair Scales, 1 Stove, 1 Cooking Stove, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, &c., &c.

Also an assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

consisting Stoves, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, &c., &c.

TERMS:—All sums under $10, cash; over that amount, 9 months credit will be given on approved joint notes, or 6 per cent off for cash. Sale at 10 o'clock.

ALEX. McNEIL.

W. Monaghan, March 26, 1861. 13

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice to all persons indebted to us that all accounts past due and not settled before the 1st of April next, will without exception, be handed over for collection.

[illegible] & Co.

March 27, 1861. 13

SPRING GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

I. ROBINSON & Co.,

CONSISTING OF

TWEEDS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,

PRINTS, SHIRTING, MUSLINS,

DELAINES, ALPACAS, HATS,

CAPS, PARASOLS, &c., &c., &c.

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

Peterborough, March 21st, 1861.

"CANTON HOUSE."

THE SUBSCRIBER is returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for past patronage, begs leave to [illegible] that he is receiving his [illegible] line on the most advantageous terms. His stock consists of

Fresh Green and Black Teas,
Old Government, Java and Laguira Coffees,
Chocolate, Cocoas,
Sugars, Syrups,
Spices, Pickles,
Sauces, Fruits, &c.

Liquors

Comprising Champagnes,
Brandies,
Wines,

SCOTCH TODDY & COMMON WHISKIES,

Of the Finest Brands in the Market.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND WOODENWARE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

PATENT COAL OIL LAMPS, CHIMNIES &C.

A. STEWART.

Canton House, Burnham Block, Peterboro, Feb. 14, 1861.

CARD-WRITING!

WRITING, Marking and Stamping Cards executed according to order, and Varnished equal to the finest [illegible]

D. I. PENCILLE.

March 6, 1861. 10

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

About 70 Thousand Brick,

FIRST QUALITY, ALSO,

SIX HORSES AND COLTS,

of different ages, bred on the Farm. Credit will be given if required on approved joint notes.

Apply to

STEPHEN WOOD,

March 27, 1861. Otonabee.

BAKERY

AND

GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber calls attention to the fact that he is carrying on business in the above line in

SHAW'S BUILDING, GEORGE St.,

opposite R. B. McDougall's Dry-Goods Store.

GOOD BREAD

of full weight, at 6d. per whole loaf, delivered at residences if required.

CAKES, FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

always on hand, and for sale Cheap.

He would call particular attention to the fact that he is the only Baker in Town who is

Licensed to Sell Beer and Ale!

REFRESHMENTS may be had at any hour of the day.

BRENNAN.

March 13 1861. 11

Mirror of Parliament

T. J. THOMPSON & Co.,

WILL publish a weekly record of the proceedings of the Legislature in the

QUEBEC WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Subscription:—One Copy for three months, 50 cents; three copies for three months $1. Orders, inclosed Cash or Postage Stamps, to

ADVERTISER OFFICE,

Quebec.

ALL READY!

PARTIES indebted to me can [illegible] their accounts at any time—my [illegible] is now [illegible] on the 1st Inst. They will please call and settle, as any accounts remaining unsettled on 15th February next, will be placed in proper hands for collection, [illegible] enforced.

T. C. KEMPTY.

Peterboro, Jan. 1861.

In thanking my customers for past favors, I would beg to say that I have finally determined to do a

CASH BUSINESS!

They can therefore rely upon being able to purchase such goods as I sell at prices to correspond favourably with the times and the [illegible]

I have other [illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES,

India Rubbers,

Shoe Pegs, [illegible]

Remember the Stand,

[illegible]

Otonabee.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION!

In consequence of the [illegible] I am determined to [illegible] my entire stock of Boots and Shoes, [illegible] this [illegible] Inst., and will give my customers [illegible] DECIDED BARGAINS.

[illegible]

J. MENZIES,

ADVENTUROR

AND

CAPITALIST,

[illegible] Warranted.

Peterboro', June 5th, 1860.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED!

THE DIPLOMA

was awarded at the Mat Fall Show for the superiorness of

AMBROTYPE PHOTOGRAPHY,

which includes not merely Ambrotypes, but all the different styles of Pictures

taken by means of light, without regard to the changeful fancy employed. And he is still determined to maintain the decided superiority of the pictures, [illegible] of all Waterloo favor him with a call that the place to go when you want

A FIRST-RATE PICTURE!

Cole's Excelsior Sky Light GALLERY.

Over Mr. Cole's Grocery and Provision Store, Hunter Street.

AMBROTYPE PHOTOGRAPH!

Is the cheapest in Town they can be got. Go [illegible] with pleasantry go and get [illegible] and cabs

For 50 Cts. and upwards.

[illegible] Ambrotypes of Cases always on [illegible] Montreal Telegraph Office.

Peterboro, [illegible] 1861. 6m.

Hotel For Sale.

THE [illegible] PROPERTY

KNOWN AS THE

ROSSER HOTEL,

in the Town of Peterboro', together with the [illegible] The House is a

FIRST CLASS BUILDING

[illegible] and has been occupied over [illegible] The premises have been [illegible] and [illegible] Three [illegible] TWO STABLES AND SHEDS.

[illegible] 23 rooms of [illegible] is well [illegible] and built under [illegible] by [illegible] One of the main [illegible] the [illegible] prior to [illegible] the [illegible] for making the same a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

A short credit [illegible] at time of [illegible] and possession will be given [illegible] next month therefore. [illegible] and [illegible] shall may be made known, [illegible] or by letter, [illegible]

GEORGE ALLEN.

Peterboro, Feb. 26, 1861.

THE LATEST IMPROVED

COAL OIL,

AND

COAL OIL LAMPS;

[illegible]

IMPORTANT

TO ALL WHO USE COAL OIL.

[illegible] offers for sale [illegible] at [illegible] than [illegible]

[illegible] ONE HUNDRED ACRES [illegible] Village of Omemee [illegible] Creek [illegible] Township of Emily, [illegible] Peterboro, Feb. 22, 1861.

CLEARING SALE.

THE [illegible] to [illegible] for spring importations, now [illegible] the [illegible] line of

WINTER STOCK,

at [illegible] for cash. They would invite [illegible] to their stock of

Flannels,
Cloth Mantles,
Woolen Shawls,
Tallies,
Ruby Dress Goods,

as [illegible] HARGAINS will be given in that department.

After the 1st of March all purchasers will [illegible] to be paid for on delivery, when they will be [illegible] a liberal discount. [illegible] and [illegible] will [illegible] and [illegible] at prices as LOW as any [illegible]

Peterboro', Feb. 26, 1861.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.....
ANNUAL INCOME.....

THE [illegible] advantages [illegible] to [illegible] Canada, [illegible] to [illegible] Stock [illegible] Capital [illegible] Shares [illegible] Monthly [illegible] Shares [illegible] Interest [illegible] Profits [illegible] Shares [illegible] Loans [illegible] Shares [illegible] Loans [illegible] Shares [illegible] Loans

For the Examiner.

ESSAY ON AGRICULTURE.

BY GEORGE ROOME, OF OSHAWA, C. W.

PART XII.

Having already given my views regarding the utility of draining, we may at once proceed to discuss the different modes practised. The first point to be considered before commencing the work of draining, is the proper location of the drains. If the piece of ground to be drained is a long narrow strip, commonly called a swale, then the drain will require to be made in the middle, running lengthways up the centre; but if it is one of those spongy, springy spots frequently found on hill sides, where the water comes out at the highest point and works through the ground below, some consideration will be necessary. As a general rule, the water should always be cut tested by the straightest way down hill. It was formerly thought that the best plan was to cut off the supply by carrying a drain around and above the highest point at which the water rose to the surface, in order to divert the water into the drain and prevent it from overflowing the ground below, but experience proves that the more efficient plan is to commence at the lowest point and dig straight up hill as far as the nature of the soil requires it. Quite a number of machines have been invented for digging drains, but have only been successful to a limited extent, and in particular localities, for the very obvious reason that the stones and other obstructions in the soil below the surface cannot be ascertained until the machine comes in contact with them. It is then not only liable to be broken, but it is necessary to stop while the obstruction is being removed, which occasions loss of time. It is then only on soils entirely free from stones that draining by machinery can be accomplished with advantage, and even on such lands they have as yet been little used, being cumbersome and liable to get out of order; however, the work may be greatly expedited by running a common plough three or four times along the drain, and if a sub-soil plough can be obtained, by passing it several times in the same place the soil may be loosened to the depth of 20 inches, which will greatly lessen the labor. No drain should be less than three feet deep, and in some cases four feet will be required. The sooner they are filled in after digging the better, as the action of the atmosphere on the soil forming the sides will if long exposed to it cause it to crumble down and fill up the drain after it has been covered in. If the material used to form the water course be tile this will not be the result, but much additional labor is sometimes caused by heavy thunder showers washing in the sides, so that the safest plan is to fill in as soon as possible after being opened. The most common material for filling up with in this country is stones; the water-courses at the bottom is formed in as even a way as possible by placing flat stones on edge and leaning against each other, then packing small stones between them and the sides of the drain. Another way is to lay small round stones along each side, leaving a space in the middle three or four inches wide, then covering with flat stones; and sometimes the stones are thrown in without any adjustment at all. The latter plan saves a great deal of labor, and may answer very well where there is considerable fall and the quantity of water is not great. In either case there should be about two feet of stones altogether. The stones should not touch deeper the surface than one foot, to give plenty of room for the plow. The cost of drains of this description and three feet deep will be about 30 cents per rod, and if the subsoil be clay or free from sand they will last 50 or 60 years. Another material used for the purpose is boards.—If the bottom is soft it will require a floor, as it is called, that is, a board laid in the bottom. But if the subsoil be hard, this will not be necessary. The lumber should be sound, and full inch thick. The drain need not be more than 6 inches wide at bottom; two planks 8 inches wide should be set on edge about 3 inches apart, and another laid on for a cover. A few nails should be driven in to hold them in their places until the earth is filled in. If no floor is used this will require one foot of lumber for every foot in length, or 10 cents per rod, counting the lumber at 60 cents per 100. The laying of labour in putting in the boards over the stones, will be considerable, but not quite sufficient to make up the cost of the lumber, so that a board drain will cost rather more than a stone drain. It will probably last longer as the wood will be protected from the external air, and the sides and roof being close it will not choke up so readily. Brush is sometimes used where wood or stones are scarce. It is said that a brush drain is a hard clay soil will last 30 or 40 years, but in Britain and the United States where draining is practised on a large scale THIS is almost exclusively used. It is universally admitted to be the best kind of drain yet tried, but its cost is so great as to prevent it from being introduced where land is as cheap as in most parts of Canada. I find by the circulars of the manufacturers that the price of the ordinary sized tile at the works is $15 per 1000 feet, or 25 cents per rod. The [illegible] 50 cents per rod, in what is called the [illegible] 22 feet for the average this would require 120 rods of drain per acre, at a cost of $30. As drains also need will need to be more valuable before it will pay well to drain at that rate.

To be continued.

A GOOD THING!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Pains in the Head and Side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Bilious Colic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sores, Scalds, Burns, Chilblains, THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER [illegible] THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER [illegible] THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Sold at [illegible] A. Gilmour, A. W. Chaffee and Wm. Cochran, the Country by Gardiner, [illegible] Cobourg, T. Hunter [illegible]

PERSONAL NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, by Book or by Note of Hand, are hereby notified that unless they will please take notice that the same will be placed in other hands for collection, without distinction or partiality.

JOHN HIGHE.

Peterboro, Feb. 14, 1861. 7d

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

On and after the [illegible] January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

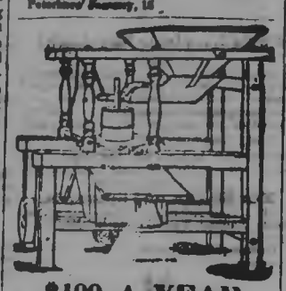
Leave Port Hope at	10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook "	11.35 a. m.
" Fraserville "	11.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	12.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at	2.50 p. m.
" Fraserville "	3.10 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	5.05. p. m.

JOHN FOWLER, *Leave.*

Peterboro' Feb. 14, [illegible]



$100 A YEAR

AND UPWARDS SAVED to the Farmers, Aldens Mowry's

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 10 to 25 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without altering or adjusting the Machine.

PRICE $60.

All orders directed to "M. Mowry, Ashburnham, Peterborough," will be promptly attended to.

Mathew Malsdon, Cavan. Joseph Walton, Smith. Francis Rest, Emily. W. Elliot, do. G. Harkness, do. S. Dickson, Peterboro'. W. Armstrong, Otonabee. C. Gifford, Cobourg.

The inventor, Aldus Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Aldus Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.

BEAVERS.

I am manufacturing for the approaching harvest, and to all others who require them, Beavers, and I solicit a share of their patronage. I am selling, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, the amount of work they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS, PRICE $40.

REFERENCES;

Joseph Walton. John Walton.

MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

M. MOWRY.

Peterboro', March 16, 1860.

A STARTLING FACT!

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for distance or width 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1862; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Wartworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post paid.

HENRY DENNIS.

Wartworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

"THE LEADER."

THE PATRIOT" and NEWS OF THE EV[illegible]

THE Survey with which The Leader has been received by the public may be judged by the fact that since its commencement, in July, 1852, by her steadily increased in circulation until, in its various editions, it has several thousand more subscribers than any other paper in Canada, and is now a welcome visitor to every family in the Province.

THE DAILY LEADER

is published every morning, in time for the early trains, at $6 per annum, in advance. It is a complete, and contains the earliest and best telegraphic intelligence, from one to fifteen hours in advance of every rival of the world.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY LEADER

is published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at $3 per annum, in advance. It contains all the reading matter of the *Daily Leader*; and for parties who do not reside near enough to a Post Office to call every day, this paper will supply them with all the intelligence they could receive from a Daily.

THE [illegible]

is published every Friday, and the PATRIOT and the NEWS OF THE WEEK are published on every Wednesday, at the rate of $1 in advance. These papers are printed on a large sheet, and contain the most interesting matter of the Daily Leader. Both of these papers are punctually mailed to subscribers. Throughout the circulars papers to the Provinces. Terms—Four copies for $5, or one copy for $1 when paid in advance.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The large circulation of The Leader makes it the most desirable medium of advertising [illegible] Daily Leader [illegible] Semi-Weekly [illegible] Weekly [illegible] For Monthly [illegible] per line for each insertion.

NOTICE.

DR. HARVEY will return from New York on the [illegible] of March, to remain [illegible] Peterboro' [illegible] will attend to all calls in the profession from that time.

Peterboro, Feb 21, 1861. 9

[illegible] INSURANCE.

[illegible] Capital, Thirty-[illegible] Pounds Sterling. Head Office, Toronto, Canada. Port Hope, Sept. 10, 1860.

NOTICE

DR. P. E. McKEON, late of Peterboro, gives notice that he has withdrawn all authority from all persons to receive or receipt any monies from him in or about Peterboro. He has never received [illegible] from his departure up to the present time—though something like $700 remains due to him. Mr. Edgar is also appointed to collect the same.

Feb. 19, 1861. 8

SHOT DEAD.

Mr. G. K. Foster of Richmond, C. E., dated January 1st, 1861, in his letter to the agent [illegible] VICTORIA [illegible] has proved itself "Dead Shot" in this place, the sale is increasing very fast. It has not only proved itself Dead Shot in Richmond, but in every other place where it has been introduced. Reader give it a trial—costs 15 cents, 4 packages for 50 cents. Sold by all dealers in Medicine.

WASHING MADE EASY.

Time, Labor and Soap Saved,

BY USING

GARDINER'S

CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT

WASHING MACHINE,

which from Simplicity of [illegible] and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by

J. MITCHELL.

Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 25th, 1860. 17

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Mitchell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Claxton,	Templeton Brown,
Geo. Burnham,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
E. H. Adams,	R. Arm[illegible]
W. W. Hayley,	W. T. Johnson,
E. Burnham.	H. Sherwood.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"CANADIAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution over three Hundred thousand Pounds have been expended to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x36 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS!"

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"*The Canadian Art Journal*,"

3rd.—Free admissions, during the season, to The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, [illegible] *Art*, containing valuable drawings, sketches, pictures, outlines, &c., forming a truly national book.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits," from the celebrated picture by Leslie, is one of the largest and finest line engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff recruiting in Justice Shallow's office, also the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"

is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, well-rolled, being packed in a cylinder, postage paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Engraving of the 1st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No paragraph will be inserted for a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving, for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $6 00 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains [illegible] of Paintings, and numerous reports of the [illegible] period 50 pages per number. [illegible] will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of 12 cts. in stamps or coin.

Address,

C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*

548 Broadway, N.Y.

N. B.—Subscriptions received by E. A. Palmer, Esq., Secretary for United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

[illegible] Peterboro', Dec. 21.

AMERICAN HOTEL

PETERBOROUGH.

THE subscriber having purchased the long-established [illegible] in the above Hotel would respectfully inform the public that [illegible] to the late proprietor.

THE BAR

will always be supplied with liquors and cigars of the choicest brands.

[illegible]

[illegible] will be given to the comfort of

[illegible]

[illegible] is attached to the establishment. Good [illegible] connected with the [illegible] for the convenience of passengers by the [illegible]

MENAGE

NOTICE.

No. [illegible] hereby given, that on the [illegible] day of [illegible] next, application will be made to the [illegible] Town of Peterborough for a license for the [illegible] House, Henry Clark.

Peterboro' 21, 1860. 47

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots

VERSUS

Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere Choice that inflicts them? In what manner soever it may be, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is [illegible] and should be [illegible] by

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you to

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when [illegible] is [illegible] Mother child [illegible] of its death, while [illegible] delay, and by giving the MOUNTAIN HERB TEA immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much suspense, but [illegible] that you have done your duty, and performed a [illegible]

This medicine is combined, purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once [illegible] Worm Tea. The only certain remedy of all worms [illegible] and Worm Fevers is HERCULES.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Pure, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered to an [illegible] tribe among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs—look for the "Battle of Twin Mountain," of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of what to be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

KILLS WORMS,

Never Harms—Is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of R. D. JUDSON & CO. and the portrait of Tecos, on each package of this Worm Tea.

R. D. JUDSON & CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

80 Leonard St. New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is [illegible] by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has REMOVED to the commodious Hotel,

Near the Port Hope Depot,

where he will be happy to receive the continued patronage of his friends and the public.

JOS. SEDGWICK,

Proprietor.

Peterboro', Nov. 21, 1860. 49

FISHER'S HOTEL.

FISHER'S OLD STAND,

HUNTER STREET,

PETERBOROUGH.

GOOD accomodations at reasonable rates. The Bar supplied with the choicest liquors. Good stabling, sheds, and a spacious yard at the service of the public, free of charge. A good hostler always in attendance.

AMOS. J. FISHER,

Proprietor.

Nov. 21, 1860. 47

A PRIME LOT OF AMERICAN CHEESE,

For Sale cheap at Cadwell's Bakery, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', 17th Oct., 1860. 43-3in

JUDSON'S Mountain Herb Pills.

Above, we present you with a portrait [illegible] of Texas, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, during [illegible] period [illegible] parts per number. [illegible] will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of 12 cts. in stamps or coin.

Address,

C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*

548 Broadway, N.Y.

The blood is the life, and when any Bowels or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Many diseases follow, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food properly. The liver ceases to secrete a [illegible] The action of the heart is [illegible] and [illegible] is feeble. The lungs [illegible] and [illegible] matter; hence, a cough, for [illegible] the [illegible] throats soon [illegible] north, for [illegible] of the [illegible] throats soon [illegible] of the [illegible] Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints!

[illegible]

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

These valuable [illegible] They [illegible] all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Receipts, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Steam Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 15.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

DUNBAR'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable entirely in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

One Line, and under, first insertion.....$0
Each subsequent insertion..... 25
Six to ten lines, first insertion..... 50
Each subsequent insertion..... 25
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line).. 5
Each subsequent insertion, " .. 3
Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid, unless to others time must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise they will not be taken off them.

JAMES BENNETT,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBOROUGH,
DEALER in Genuine [illegible], Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Morton's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Toronto. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. E. ISBELL,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walter and Ontario Streets. 18

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
CORRESPONDENCE REMOVED FROM POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 26, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street Peterborough. 19

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware and Shoes, &c., &c., Bowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 16

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (North) to Thurston's Store, George St., Peterborough. 13

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
ALBION HOTEL, PETERBORO
CLOTHING made to order in the newest fashions, and by the best workmen.
A Fit Warranted.
Peterboro, June 6th, 1860.

T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Peterborough.
☞ Valuations, business promptly, and payments prompt.
☞ SPACIOUS ROOMS. 43

MR. NICHOLL,
TEACHER of Surveying, by private or Evening Classes, at his Office, No. 2, Mechanics' Institute Buildings, George Street, Peterborough.

MR. NICHOLL,
BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity that he will teach Civil Engineering by the Address System Classes, Mechanics' Institute, by lectures, commencing on the 1st of November, at 7 o'clock, P.M.
TERMS—Entrance Fee, $1; Lectures, $1 per month.
Peterborough, Oct. 1st, 1860.

MR. DUNN,
PRESIDENT of the Commercial Union of Canada, will deliver a short discourse every day at 12 o'clock, in the Mechanics' Institute Buildings, George Street, Peterborough, from 10th to 15th inst.
Peterborough, June, 1860.

THOMAS HITCHCOCK,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, and Bookbinder, Hunter Street, Peterborough. 18

A. HOPKINS,
[illegible]

ALBION HOTEL
MONTREAL.
L. W. BROCKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of Lower Province) become a great favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the public increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

R. B. McNABB,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
At extremely low prices for Cash.
ALSO,
Boy's and Mens' Clothing
IN GREAT VARIETY.
☞ Inspection invited
Post Office Block, Hunter St
Peterboro' Oct 31, 1860. 43

CAKES & BISCUITS
THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of
CANDIES,
CRACKERS AND BISCUITS
which he will guarantee to be as
CHEAP AND GOOD
as can be bought in the Province.
OYSTERS
kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.
L. A. CADWELL.
Peterboro'. Dec. 26 1860. 52

IF YOU WANT CHEAP
BOOTS & SHOES,
GO TO
J. J. MARSHALL'S,
Cheap Boot & Shoe Store,
Dec. 26, George St

PICTURES.
SPENCELY'S
PORTRAIT GALLERY!
IS NOW OPEN AGAIN.
Rooms over Mr. McDougall's Store—Commercial House, George Street, Peterboro'.
Dec 6, 1860. 49

THE NEW FARM MILL,
MANUFACTURED by A. Harris, Beamsville, C. W, will be delivered at any Railroad Station within 50 miles of Peterboro' for $37, by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for these Counties.
The new Farm Mill can be seen at the subscribers' residence, on Queen St. south of Hunter St., opposite the English Church.
GEO. BUNDO.
Peterboro, December 27, 1860. 50

Writing Academy.
THIS Institution is now in successful operation, under the able and efficient management of the Canadian Penman, Nathan Cole-Writer, &c.
Application should be made immediately as the list will close in a few days.
TERMS....$2 FOR 12 LESSONS.
☞ Rooms over the Office of the Examiner, Dunbar's Block.
D. I. PENCILLE.
Feb. 21, 1861, 6

NOTICE.
THE first meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of May next,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.
Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' Feb. 12, 1861. 7

CABINET-MAKING,
EDPOOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro'. 43

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber is desirous of Disposing of his Farm, consisting of the west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 2 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, containing 100 Acres.
☞ About 60 Acres Cleared,
and in a good state of cultivation. 14 Acres of Fall Wheat sown this season, and a good proportion of Spring. A Frame Dwelling House, 22 x 30 ft., and a Frame, 26 x 36, and a good stable and other outbuildings are on the premises.
A GOOD WELL
of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good
YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,
in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the farm.
The Farm is now under lease to the Township, and the situation is very convenient, for under the provisions of a good deed could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.
Apply to the proprietor on the premises.
[illegible]
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860.

Poetry.

SPRING.

BY JAMES MCCARROL.

The spirits of air are beginning to rove
Among pathways that sparkle with sunshine and showers;
And to touch the chill depths of the hawthorn grove,
Till they melt into mosts and burst into flowers.

And the skies are becoming as blue as a lake,
While the murmuring breezes, on tremulous plume,
Sing as low as a bee, in the eglantine break
Where the primrose peeps out, like a star, through the gloom.

And the meadows are dancing through light and through shade;
With a bright, balmy knot tossed, in gold, here and there;
While the heather at eve that winds up through the glade,
With her mouth full of nectalips perfumes the whole air.

And the silvery voice of the crystaline brooks,
Echoes down through the dell with a magical tone,
Or is lost on the lea or in lone shaded nooks,
Among songs, sighs or whispers as sweet as its own.

Toronto, April, 1861.

How I first Met my Wife.

There was a mystery hanging about a certain way that Morgan had, and in which he was always joined honestly by his wife—my own cousin May Stevens, that had been a way that troubled my curiosity much until one eventful evening that I was satisfied by hearing the reason why.

It was simply this: that every time a word was spoken that led to the period when Charley Morgan first met my cousin May, they would both laugh very heartily, but would always refuse to tell at what they laughed. This was certainly very provoking, and I had little hesitation in telling them so—not once but many times—at which they always ended by kissing each other and looking very affectionate.

I determined to have a solution of the matter, if for no other reason than it worried me. I am but a woman, and having gleaned to the possession of curiosity, I see no reason why sometimes it should not be indulged. With this resolution, I set forth one evening, when we three, Morgan, May and myself, were drawn up to the fire and early settled, for a talk. There was no time for mincing matters was my first idea, and with this thought I dashed boldly out with:

"Mr. Morgan,"—I usually call him Charley, but I was desirous of showing that I was really in earnest—"Mr Morgan, why do you always laugh and look at May when the subject of your first meeting with her is spoken of?"

This, I was sure, was a simple question: and yet instead of answering it in a simple way, they went back, both of them, on the old plan, and laughed as if the words I had just spoken were the very best joke in the world. I could do nothing, of course, but look grave and solemn, which in a few moments brought them both looking the same way, and then May spoke to me seriously and said:

"Cousin Jane, you take our laughing much more earnestly than I thought you would. It is only a memory between Charley and I that brings this laugh; to us it is a droll remembrance, but perhaps in telling it, there would be nothing to amuse any one."

The explanation brought back my good humor in an instant, and, with a smile, I said:

"Now, May, this is really unkind of you; for so long have you excited my curiosity, that even if the story were not worth telling you should tell it."

"Well, cousin Jane shall have that story May; I will tell it myself to her."

At this declaration I was a little surprised to see May flush up to a bright red, and then break out rather vehemently with:

"No, Charley, that is really too bad! You shall not do it, sir. If cousin Jane is to have the story, I will tell her myself," and then after a pause she said—"when we are alone."

"You shall do no such thing, Madame May," was Charley's laughing response; "you shall do no such thing. This time I shall have my own way, and cousin Jane shall not have her curiosity excited any more without being satisfied."

I saw there was to be a discussion on that point, but I knew in some way that Charley was to count off victor; so I, cleverly saying that I would be back in a few minutes, stepped out of the room and walked about the garden until I felt sure the point was settled, when I went back and found Charley and May looking as happy as birds, and laughing the old laugh so much. As I entered, Charley drew up the rocking chair, and after seeing me safely dispatched in its depths, said:

"Now, Cousin Jane, I shall tell you the story about how I first met my wife:

It is just five years ago this summer that I was granted exemption for a month from my desk, and went down with my old chum Horace Hyatt, to his father's in old Monmouth, the garden of that vulgarly abused state, New Jersey. I should never have forgotten that visit, even though I had not made that visit to substantiate that fact for ever on the other future of my life, I should remember it for the best two laughing, jolly, out-and-about weeks of the term, and the quiet way in which, within two days after my arrival, I went past the protection of a friend and made to find that it all happened to me of its just what I planned with. There were plenty of fish, and we fished; plenty of woodcock, and we shot. All this made by means of with a pointer. I say which but it is unnecessary, I do, not mean Horace's old setter, Carrie and Nettie, as having participated in all this sport. They rather interfered and obstructed, if anything they did by; they fished, and I am afraid to mention they were much better shots at quail. But they fished about enough I will not count their fish, but of the shooting I may relate. I am sorry I did not [illegible]

[illegible] Morgan [illegible] thing was executed as soon as thought of, and my head on the window which yielded, I stepped out my own room. By the moonlight which streamed in, I saw that the bed was occupied, and by the heavy breathing I knew that Horace was in a sound sleep. I would not, therefore awaken him, but save my story of [illegible] for the following day. With this resolution I slipped into bed and in three minutes was oblivious. What might I or more dreams of that night? But I shall [illegible]. I lay facing the windows as they are grouped up above the distant hills, and scattered the gray mists of morning. My bed-fellow was breathing heavily, but it was broad daylight and there was no more sleep in me, so I determined Horace should wake up and hear the story of my railroad breakdown. There are such surprises as are without terror, which deprive us of our speech until the brain has time to act and reason. Such surprises do not generate nervousness and faintness. They are expressed by open-mouthed and silent wonder. This was the case with myself and bed-fellow, as we sat upright and stared. Right by my side, with her face within two feet of my own, sat a young woman not more than seventeen, with dark hazel eyes and masses of brown curls, tucked under the neatest night-cap that ever was. She had gathered the bed-clothes, with a spasmodic jerk, up about her neck, and with the most rigid astonishment, looking as though doubting whether she was sleeping or waking, gazed steadily into my eyes. Memory serves a man but little in such cases, but if my memory serves me right, it was I who first spoke. I started out with:

"How came you here?"

The figure stared, still in speechless astonishment, but in a moment, as though recovering from her stupefaction, spoke

"Are you Charles Morgan?"

I answered in the affirmative.

"Well, then, Mr Morgan," said the figure, by this time calm, and with quite as much dignity as though in a drawing-room, "I am May Stevens, and I was put in this room after an unexpected arrival. Horace had gone over to a neighbor's a few miles off, before I got here, and was not to return till to-day. This is how I was put in this room."

So here I was, sitting vis-a-vis to Miss May Stevens, that mythical lady, for the first meeting with whom I intended to get up such a speculative toilet. A nice style of introduction and such a toilet!—And she—she by this time was as cool as the 31st of December, and sat looking me right in the eyes, as I made some rambling explanation of my being in that extraordinary position. It was a lame explanation, wonderfully mixed with incoherent matter, and stammered and stuttered through in a way that should have disgusted any sensible person. She seemed to be seriously pondering during the recital, and at the end for king at me as though asking the most simple question in the world, said:

"What's to be done?"

"Let me jump out of the window as I came in," said I, in a sickly tone of voice, for the thought came to me that to achieve this end, I must make some desperate display of myself, in a style of custom which I deprecated. She relieved me instantly:

"No, that will not do; there are people moving about and you will be seen."

It was now my turn to stammer out:

"What shall be done?" for I saw that the little hazel-eyed girl was superior to me, in greatness of mind and energy of action. She did not wait long to answer my question.

"You must lie still here until I get up. When I have left the room you can rise, dress, and go away at the first opportunity," was the response, delivered in a quiet and business-like manner.

And so I did. Under May Stevens' command I tented my head under the bed-clothes, and kept well covered until I heard the retreating footsteps on the stairs, which was but a few moments though it seemed to me an age; then with a desperate bound I sprang to the floor and turned the key on the departed one. It was the quickest dressing that I ever made, and I venture to say that an oyss ever sculptured out of his own apartments more stealthily than I did.

That morning we met—May Stevens and I, at the breakfast table—I in the character of the newly arrived that morning, and more formally introduced, during the ceremony of which, my astonished every one present, and planted a thorn of wonder in the mind of Nettie and Carrie, by blushing simultaneously to a beauty height, which we never fail to repeat when the memory of our first meeting comes up.

And now, cousin Jane, you have the whole story of how I first met my wife.

THE WHITE CANOE.

In the days of old, long before the deep solitudes of the West were disturbed by white men, it was the custom of the fashionable warriors of the Forest to assemble at the Great Council, and offer a human sacrifice to the Spirit of the Falls. The offering consisted of a white canoe filled of ripe fruits and blooming flowers, which was pushed over the [illegible] by the chief of the tribe who had [illegible] the sign of commandment. It was counted an honor to the tribe to have [illegible] the costly sacrifice, and over the doomed maiden dressed in a high ceremonial to be delivered to the [illegible] who came to the Falls. The only daughter of a chief of the Ottawa Indians was chosen as a sacrificial offering to the great spirit of Niagara. The mother had been stolen by a hostile tribe. Her father was brave among the warriors, and when the fair daughter child, an opportune of finding herself in consideration. At length the day arrived to deliver into night to the savage fathers [illegible] [illegible] and filled the canoe and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1861.

MORE RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

WAR IMMINENT.

TOWN COUNCIL.

THE RAILWAY TROUBLE.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT

CANADA WEST FARMERS' M. & STOCK INSURANCE CO.

WAR CLOUDS AT HAND.

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

WAR MEETING AT POLL'S CORNER.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Town Meeting.

Local Matters.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

LATEST from EUROPE.

The London *Times* by the mail are to the 21st ult. The news by the *Asia*, which left Liverpool, is three days later. Weights of little interest, however, which have not already appeared.

The *Advertiser's* Paris correspondent, in noticing the withdrawal of M. Thouvenel, says that the papal question is to remain in *statu quo* for a further period of six months.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell promised to produce the correspondence with the American government relative to the fugitive slave Anderson.

The *Perseveranza*, of Milan, asserts that private advices are arriving in Paris, from the Pope, with the object of inducing him to proceed to Venice. Bellegrado is now in Venice conducting negotiations to this effect. It would appear, however, that Austria fears the responsibility which such a step might involve.

The new Italian ministry is not yet announced. Rumor gives the following constitution:—Cavour, president of the council, and minister of foreign affairs and marine; Fanti, minister of war; Cassinis, minister of justice; Minghetti, of interior; Desanctis, of instruction; Natoli, of agriculture and commerce; Bastogi, of finance; Peruzzi, of public works; Nisten, a minister without portfolio.

The *London Times* of the 20th, in an article on the Confederate States of America, says:—The Congress of Montgomery has obtained itself no pattern legislature. Its secretary and political economy exhibit the narrowness of views southwards. The reopening of the slave trade, and throwing open the Mississippi navigation, and the repeal of the navigation laws, are among the first fruits of southern legislation, and the considerate politicians no doubt hope by these acts to vex themselves morally right against the world, to disarm the jealousy of northern States, and to bring over England to their side by concessions contrasting strongly with the barbarian intolerance of the old Union.

RUSSIA.

The following is a summary of the Imperial decree for the emancipation of the serfs, dated March 3:—

"The proprietors of landed property preserve the rights attached to the soil.

"The landed proprietors are, however, to cede to the peasants, for their permanent use, the dwellings with the ground, which they will be allowed to them more by law, in consideration of the payment of dues.—During this stage of things, which will form a transitory period, the peasants are to [illegible] The peasants are permitted by law to purchase their dwellings, and with the consent of the landlords, the land also. The peasants will then become free landed proprietors.

"This new order of things is to be carried out [illegible] the peasants retain two years, and [illegible] the peasants return to their former state of dependence upon the landlords."

POLAND.

A proclamation of the Governor of Poland, Prince Gortschakoff, warns the inhabitants of Warsaw in a most caustic manner against making any demonstration. A deputation of the citizens had protested against the expression of 'some individuals,' contained in the Imperial rescript, relating to the large number of signatures attached to the petition. Prince Gortschakoff replied, that he declined to receive any more signatures, and should regard their collection as an act of sedition, which he would treat in a military manner. The delegation represented to the Prince that the Irish symptoms of agitation rendered necessary the immediate preparation and execution of the reforms confidently promised by Prince Gortschakoff.

TURKEY.

Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, had declared that he would withdraw the demand for a conference of representatives of the European Powers to sit permanently at Constantinople, on condition of the Porte's submitting its project of reforms to the Powers. The Porte replied that it would communicate its reforms after their promulgation by the Sultan. The calling out of the Bashi-Bazouks, Bosnia, by means of beacon fires, has been ordered to take place with the least possible delay.

It is said that the Turkish troops have been detached at Gastro.

PAPAL STATES.

The Pope delivered an allocution in the Consistory on the 18th, in reply to those who have attacked that the Papacy is incompatible with civilization, and said, that, on the contrary, the papacy had always contributed to the diffusion of civilization. The Pope declared that he was only opposed to that pretended modern civilization which persecutes the Church, imprisons her Cardinals, Bishops, and Priests, suppresses religious orders, despoils the Church, and [illegible] under foot. He deplored that the Concordat had been violated in the Kingdom of Naples. The Pope declared that he would spontaneously have granted concessions, and would have changed many [illegible] which had been adopted by the Catholic Sovereigns, but, he could not, without the consent and urgent demands of an interior Government. In conclusion, the Holy Father deplored the subversion of all authority, and promised forgiveness to all who had been misled. He concluded his allocution, entreated the Church to God, the avenger of [illegible]

It is stated that the Pope has received an [illegible] from the Emperor of the French. [illegible] positively pledged a manifestation to the 15th instant by a great display of military force [illegible] Rome, Victor Emanuel [illegible] Naples, and the Italian army [illegible] the Kingdom of Italy.

[illegible] CANADIAN.

Prince Alfred [illegible] morning at 8½ o'clock. [illegible] Toronto [illegible] Prince Alfred [illegible] Toronto [illegible] Prince Alfred [illegible] Toronto [illegible] Prince Alfred

Part No. 12 of *Mr. Read's* essay on Agriculture has been received too late for this issue. It will appear in our next.

CROPS IN ENGLAND.

The London *Examiner* explains approximations concerning the coming crop.—"We have arrived at a critical period of the year as regards the produce of the most harvest. The season for sowing spring wheat is rapidly passing away, while the land has not been in a favorable state for sowing. There was a great quantity of rain last week, which not only stopped all work upon the land for some time, but left the land so bandon down that subsequent sowings difficult." The editor thinks that a deduction must be made on a comparatively small breadth of wheat this year. Mr. Caird, in the House of Commons, recently estimated the deficiency of last year's harvest at thirty-two per cent. In the same speech he gave an account of the enormous agricultural disasters which happened in the autumn of 1860, ruined the crop for the inadequate harvest of last year. In October, 1859, the heaviest frost known for many years occurred, and not only prevented much sowing but extensively destroyed green fodder crops. A severe winter followed this short allowance, succeeded by a cold wet summer. Much grass was lost thereby, and the same weather continued through the harvest. Rain fell for thirty-four of the forty days from July 24 to August 31, and the thermometer ranged 13° below the previous autumn.—The crop was consequently bad, except in some early districts. At the same time the potato crop failed in Ireland, and corn had to be imported for that country as well as England. The wheat which was got in this Spring is very fine (the rabbi) hardly full.—These must be, in deficiency, however, under the most favorable circumstances.

WHEAT.

It is an error to suppose that corn, in the greatest wheat producing country. We do our fall wheat, without doubt, but our system of agriculture is steadily enhancing our best land, and in a few years a distinction of the yield will be apparent in our coarse returns. Last year's crop is assumed to be 180,000,000 bushels, but the average is probably only 120,000,000.—The average yield of other countries is as follows:

France	191,422,248
Britain	145,800,000
Two Sicilies	64,000,000
Canada	60,470,124
Spain	46,914,900
Austria	27,785,598
Sardinia	19,375,000
Russia (exports only)	18,221,776
Belgium	13,350,000
Portugal	5,500,000
Turkey (export only)	4,629,000
Holland	3,600,000
Denmark	3,000,000
Sweden and Norway	1,202,000

Here is an annual production of over 606,000,000 bushels. If the crops of this continent and included the total may be safely assumed to be 900,000,000, as the unquestioned product of Turkey and Russia must be very large. No better evidence of the primary value of the wheat plant to the human family could be given that such an exhibition as this. It proves that where the highest civilization has been attained, there the greatest production is realized.—*American Paper.*

WEIGHT OF FIREWOOD IN CORDS.

The figures show the number of pounds in a cord of twenty kinds of dry wood:

Shell-bark Hickory, 4460—Common Walnut, 4221—White Oak, 3821—white Ash, 3420—Swamp Whortleberry, 3361—Shrub Oak, 3337—Apple tree, 3,185—Red Oak, 3,083—Black Oak, 3,102—White Beech, 2936—Black Birch, 2815—Yellow Oak, 2810—White Elm, 2662—Maple, 2662.—Butternut, 2649.—Spanish Oak, 2391—White Birch, 2369—Pitch Pine, 1368—Lombardy Poplar, 1176.

Maple is known to be the best description of wood for fuel and to command the highest price. It has also the advantage of weighing only 2,662 lbs. a cord against 4460 in hickory, and therefore the cost of carriage measured by the relative weight would be only half as much in maple as in hickory. The bad economy of bringing green wood to market is shown by the fact that one cord in that state contains 1,343 lbs. of water. This additional carriage serves no useful purpose; but, on the contrary, greenwood is much less valuable for burning than dry.

THE OTONABEE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

intend to procure a quantity of the best kinds of

SRING & FALL WHEAT,

if possible, to be given to members at cost and charges, also to hold

A SHOW

this coming June, which the Board prize will be awarded for Farm Produce, Stock, etc.—Members in order to avail themselves of the privileges of the Society must pay their subscription before the FIRST OF MAY, as the 1st requires the money to be made at that date to secure the Government Grant. Intending members are requested to enter their names as soon as possible that the Directors may procure the required quantity of seed.

WM. REDPATH,
Secretary.

Otonabee, 22nd Feb., 1861.

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER MAY be relied on for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Pains in the back and sides.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sudden Colds, Coughs and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Common Bilious Colic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Common Bilious Colic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Toothache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Takes an excellent effect for Burns, Cuts or Wounds and Bruises. It takes away all Pain in a minute. It takes away all Pain in a minute. It is Applied. W.

Sold in Peterborough by Cornwall & Gilmour, A. W. Ferrier and Wm. Cowling, in Lindsay by C. Hall & Co., and T. Hall & Co., and Thomas Hudson.

Peterborough Saddlery.

FINAL NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for Saddlery, Harness, Horse Clothing, &c., are hereby notified that unless their accounts are paid within two months from this date, they will be placed in the hands of a collector, without further notice, for collection, unless arrangements are made with the undersigned.

JOHN McDONELL.

Peterboro, Feb. 14, 1861.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAILWAY.

On and after th. 15 January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at.....10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook " .....11.35 a. m.
" Fenerville " .....11.55 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at.....12.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterborough at.....2.50 p. m.
" Fenerville " .....3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook " .....3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....5.05 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

Peterboro' January, 16

$100 A YEAR

AND UPWARDS SAVED to the Farmer, by the Adam Mowry's

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other; the thickness of the burrs or in use. It does not require a large power to drive it, two boys can easily turn it; with this amount of power to drive it, two boys can grind from 15 to 20 bushels of Barley per hour. No ground or other cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and replaced in a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground without sifting or adjusting the Machine.

Matthew Melinden, Cavan. Joseph Watson, Smith
Francis Best. Emily. W. Elliot. do
G. Harkness, do S. Dickson, Peterboro'.
W. Armstrong, Otonabee. C. Gilford, Coburg

Peterboro', April 5, 1861.

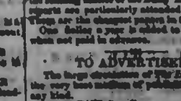
E. Mowry,
Dear Sir,—I have used your Chop Grinder two seasons in my mill, grinding corn, oats, and peas, to the amount of eight or ten thousand bushels. I have not had any difficulty with the machine, one of my labouring men attending to it. I cheerfully recommend your Grinders as the best I know of, and that my Grinder has given me every satisfaction.

Yours respectfully,
S. DICKSON.

The Inventor, Adam Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any required locality.

Address Adam Mowry, Peterboro', C. W.

N. B.—Any person infringing upon the Patent Right secured by the above patent will be dealt with to the utmost extent of the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1859.



REAPERS.

I am now Registering for the approaching harvest, and invite those who contemplate purchasing, to inspect my work and materials before giving orders elsewhere. I feel confident that for lightness of draught, the amount of grain they are capable of cutting, and their durability they cannot be surpassed if equalled, by any other Machine in the Province.

THRASHING MACHINES

constantly on hand, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also large power

STRAW CUTTERS, PRICE $40.

REFERENCES:
Joseph Walker. John Walpe,

MILL IRONS

of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice.

H. MOWRY.

Peterboro', March 16, 1859.

A STARTLING FACT

To the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Beebie, in order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then perferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge. If they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1862; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

Three Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Factory, in Amherstview, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

"THE LEADER."

"THE PATRIOT" and "NEWS OF THE HOUR."

THE favour with which *The Leader* has been received by the public may be judged by the fact that since its commencement, in July, 1852, it has steadily increased in circulation until, in its various Editions, it has several thousand more subscribers than any other paper in Canada. Every exertion is being used to make it more and more indispensable to every family in the Province.

THE DAILY LEADER

Is published every morning, in time for the early Arcina, at $6 per annum, in advance. It is a large sheet, and contains the earliest and most reliable intelligence, that can be obtained from every part of the world.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY LEADER

Is published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at $3 per, in advance. It contains all the reading matter of the *Daily Leader*; and for parties who do not require so frequent news, but yet wish to get reliable information, and that once a week, this paper will supply them with all the intelligence they could receive from a Daily.

THE WEEKLY LEADER

Is published every Friday, and *The PATRIOT* and *NEWS OF THE HOUR* are published every Wednesday, at the rate of $1 in advance. These papers are printed on a large sheet, and contain all the News, Editorial, Literary matter contained in the Daily Leader. Select reports are particularly attended to in this—Those who are about commencing in the Spring, can get it for the remainder of the year.

One dollar a year is added to each Edition when not paid in advance.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The large circulation of *The Leader* makes it the very best medium of publishing notices of any kind.

Rates—Tri-Weekly—Four pence a line, for first insertion, and six pence each subsequent insertion. The Weekly—Six pence a line for each insertion.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a practical man, of

GROCERIES, WINES, &c.

with a large variety of

Crockery Ware,

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 12s, 15s, 18s and 20s. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 12s, 15s. Finest old Jamaica Rum, 15s. Finest old Brandy, 15s. Finest old Whiskey (very old) 6s. 3d. 4s. 5s. 6s. 7s. 8s. 9s. 10s. 12s. 15s. 18s. 20s. 22s. 24s. 26s. 28s. 30s. 32s. 34s. 36s. 38s. 40s. 42s. 44s. 46s. 48s. 50s. 52s. 54s. 56s. 58s. 60s. 62s. 64s. 66s. 68s. 70s. 72s. 74s. 76s. 78s. 80s. 82s. 84s. 86s. 88s. 90s. 92s. 94s. 96s.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Blankbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Lettering and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 16.

THE EXAMINER

is published every Thursday morning at the office of the conductors, in BURNABY BLOCK, HUNTER STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum, payable strictly in advance, if not paid in advance.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion.....$0
Each subsequent insertion.....
Ten lines, first insertion.....
Each subsequent insertion.....
Quarter Sheet, first insertion.....
Each subsequent insertion.....
Half Sheet, first insertion.....
Each subsequent insertion.....

☞ Advertisements without written instructions to be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES BENFREY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF.—Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors, and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Morton's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
ORDERS IN CONNEXION WITH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 26, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries, and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 18

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street, Peterboro.

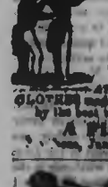
R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 16

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block George Street, Peterborough. 16

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12



J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
ATLEE STREET, PETERBORO
CLOTHES made in the LATEST FASHIONS, and by the best workmen.
A Fit Warranted.
Peterboro, June 20, 1860.

T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Peterborough.
Valuations of Real Estate, Business promptly, and personally attended to.
☞ SPACIOUS ROOMS ☜

MR. NICHOLL,
TENDERS his services to Gentlemen and Ladies wishing Lessons for Skill Privileges and Dancing, Grand Balls, &c.

MR. NICHOLL,
BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity that he has taken the rooms lately occupied by Mr. Ashley, Hunter Street, Peterboro', where he intends carrying on the business of

AUCTIONEER, &c.

and trusts that by attention to business to merit a share of their patronage.

MR. DUNN,
HEAD MAN of the Customs and Duties Collected, will be found at their post each day for the transaction of business.
Peterboro', Jan. 10th, 1861. 2

THOMAS MERRIER,
DOCUMENTARY Engraver, &c., &c., &c., Dorset's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. RUBIDGE,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, &c., &c., Bobcaygeon.

ALBION HOTEL
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.

IS now completed and open at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the House, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more comfortable; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

R. A. McNABB,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
At extremely low prices for Cash.

ALSO,
Boy's and Mens' Clothing
IN GREAT VARIETY.

☞ Inspection invited
Post Office Block, Hunter St
Peterboro' Oct 31, 1860. 43

CAKES & BISCUITS
THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of

CANDIES,
CRACKERS AND BISCUITS
which he will guarantee to be as
CHEAP AND GOOD
as can be bought in the Province.

OYSTERS
kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.
L. A. CADWELL.
Peterboro'. Dec. 26 1860. 52

IF YOU WANT CHEAP
BOOTS & SHOES,
GO TO
J. J. MARSHALL'S,
Cheap Boot & Shoe Store,
Dec. 26. George St

PICTURES.
SPENCELY'S
PORTRAIT GALLERY!
IS NOW OPEN AGAIN.
Rooms over Mr. McDougall's Store—Commercial House, George Street, Peterboro'.
Dec 6, 1860. 49

THE NEW FARM MILL,
MANUFACTURED by A. Harris, Beamsville, C. W., will be delivered at any Railroad Station within 50 miles of Peterboro' for $37, by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for these Counties.
The new Farm Mill can be seen at the subscribers' residence, on Queen St. south of Hunter St., opposite the English Church.
GEO. MUNRO.
Peterboro, December 27, 1860. 50

Writing Academy.
THIS Institution is now in successful operation, under the able and efficient management of the Canadian Penman, Italian Card-Writer, &c.
Application should be made immediately as the list will close in a few days.
TERMS....$2 FOR 12 LESSONS.
☞ Rooms over the Office of the Examiner, Burnham's Block.
D. I. PENCHLE.
Feb. 21, 1861, 8

NOTICE.
THE first meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of May next,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.
Teachers holding Third class certificates issued 5 years or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' Feb. 18, 1861. 7

CABINET-MAKING.
ED POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro'. 47

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE
THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of the Farm, which west part of Lot 22, in the 11th Concession, and 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, on the main road leading to Keene, containing 100 Acres.
80 Acres are Cleared,
and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, as a part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Barn, 60 x 30, a Stone, 40 x 26, and a good stable and other outhouses are on the premises.
A GOOD WELL
of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good
YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,
in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the premises.
The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation very pleasant, as there is a fine view of the town of Peterboro' and the surrounding country. For further particulars, apply to Wilkes and at a liberal price.
Title Indisputable.
Apply to the proprietor on the premises.
Otonabee, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Poetry.

For the Examiner.

THE MIDNIGHT MURDER.

BY S. P. ROSE.

The quiet hour of midnight,
A traveller all alone;
A path by a winding water-course,
Where the shadows are darkly thrown.

A blow from a heavy weapon
Dealt by an unseen hand;
The bleeding form of he helpless one,
Lying along the sand.

A vain and feeble struggle,
A few low sounds of prayer;
A thought purchases of a loving wife,
And a child with flaxen hair.

A hand with stern dark faces,
Around the corpse now cold,
Stripping the outside garments off
And counting o'er the gold.

A lifting up of the dead one,
A tramp to the river shore;
A plunge in the silent waters;
And the deed of death is o'er.

Sorrow around the fireside,
Where the lost had sat and smiled;
Grief in the heart of the anxious wife,
And tears on the face of the child.

The World's unfeeling wonder,
Affections frenzied fears;
And many a dark suggestion
That only endeth in tears.

The lapse of the Autumn season,
The passing of Winter cold;
The coming again of the Spring-time,
And the Summer growing old.

The balmy hour of evening,
A fisherman all alone;
Down by the winding water-course
Where the sun's last rays are thrown.

A half-corrupted skeleton,
Drawn to the sandy shore,
Bearing proof of untimely death
By violence,—and no more.

A heap of crumbling bones,
And shreds of rotting clothes,
Of that dark and dreadful deed of crime
Is all that any one knows.

Peterboro, April 12, 1861.

The lost Inheritance.

The train from Paris to Lyons stopped at the Station of Joigny, a town upon the route, and after leaving a few passengers again went on.

The Station, for a moment crowded with railway porters and lookers on, was soon deserted by all but two individuals. One of these was an old man dressed in the garb of a well-to-do farmer, and the other was a young man who seemed to be waiting for some one to meet him. To this person the old man presently addressed himself.

"May I presume, sir," said he, "to inquire if you are Clement B——?"

"Yes, my good man," replied the youth, with a haughtiness of manner, "and I have no doubt you are Mr. Martin."

"At your service, sir," replied the old man.

"Well, Mr Martin," continued Clement in the same tone, 'I began to imagine that you intended to keep me waiting. That would not have been the best manner in which to have insinuated yourself on my good graces."

The old man, instead of replying, let his hand fall upon his breast, as if in deep affliction, and conducted the new comer towards a large, old fashioned carriage, to which a very rough looking horse was harnessed.

"Here is your carriage, sir," said Martin, "if you will be good enough to get in I will have the honor of conducting you to the Hermitage."

"That my carriage, sir," cried Clement, "why, I shall be taken for a travelling pedlar."

But a few days before, Mr. Clement B., who now put on so many airs, was a simple clerk in a crockery warehouse in Paris, and possessed the reputation of being a quiet, unpretending little fellow. What, then, had brought about this sudden and radical transformation? He had become, since the previous day, a rich man, and it may be well understood that the possessor of an income of twenty thousand francs a year finds it difficult to retain the modest demeanor of a plain clerk.

On the previous day, while dusting the large piles of crockery under his charge, a letter arrived for him by the post, conveying the startling intelligence that one of his uncles, of whom he had often heard as a very eccentric and wealthy old man, but whom he had never seen, had just died at his residence in Burgundy, leaving his nephew Clement, sole heir to his estate, to the exclusion of many other heirs.

The letter was from a notary in the Province, who desired him to leave Paris immediately, for Joigny the town near which his uncle had resided, where he would be met by Mr. Martin, an old confidential servant of the deceased, and conducted from the village to the "Hermitage," the name which the deceased had given the estate.

Almost driven out of his senses by such an unexpected stroke of fortune, Clement hastened to obey the notary's directions, and on his arrival at Joigny, joined Martin as we have seen.

On joining the queer vehicle in which our hero had so unceremoniously taken a place, Martin took a pair of pistols from the coach pocket and placed at their disposition.

Martin offered the honors of the Hermitage to the new proprietor, and respectfully asked in the customary form:

"Then was the sleeping chamber of poor uncle," said Martin, as they entered a large apartment, furnished in old-fashioned style, "I forgot to tell you that he died two days ago."

But the speaker, instead of entering upon the long chamber, the chamber of his benefactor, threw upon all around him a look of scorn and said:

"Upon my word, I can't say I think much of the old boy's taste! I never saw anything so very ugly in my life."

"Notwithstanding, sir," replied Martin, "it is the best we have here, and if you can't content yourself I really don't know where you will find other lodgings."

"I will have," exclaimed the young man. "You do not imagine, I am such a donkey, I hope. No, no, Monsieur Martin, as you see, Paris is the only place, so I shall sell the crazy old rookery and then be off."

"Sell the Hermitage," exclaimed Martin, "your uncle's favorite place of residence! impossible! And we servants, who hoped to end our days under this roof, what is to become of us?"

"Mr. Martin," retorted the young man, "let me have none of your complaints, I beg. Get some dinner, and afterwards drive me to the notary's."

After having eaten a hearty meal, notwithstanding he found the meats insipid and the wines sour, the legatee, still accompanied by Martin, re-entered the carriage, and the two started off.

"If I am not mistaken, observed Mr. Clement, after an hour's ride, "we passed this spot this morning, and that"—pointing to a building—"is the railway station. Do we take the train there?"

"You alone will do so," responded his companion, speaking very gravely, and in a tone which caused the young man to tremble in spite of himself. "I, sir, am your uncle. Having heard good accounts of your conduct I had resolved to make you heir to all I possess, but before doing so I wished to ascertain if you were really deserving of my generosity, and I had recourse to stratagem, which has thoroughly exposed your true character to me. Good bye, Clement; return to your business, and remember that your arrogance and ingratitude have lost you that which will never again be placed within your reach."

PEOPLE WHO HAVE SEEN "BETTER DAYS."

Every community is infested with a certain amount of decayed gentility—a class of people who are incessantly parading the fact to the world that the parchisee old dame, Fortune, has ousted them down stairs, and filled their vacancies with those better qualified to retain them. Such people are infinitely worse than the idiotic poor ones, who pinch their stomach at home, in order to flaunt before the public in fine robes, and are forever aping their superiors in social scale, and who look down upon any honest labor with unmitigated contempt, and who "put on airs," with an assumption of superiority, only to be the laughing-stock of the sensible public. Plain and wholesome food is eaten under protest by these remnants of past greatness, because it is not of that rare and dainty description they have been accustomed to in their mourned over "better days." If compelled to use the mode of conveyance proved by nature, they do it with affected disgust, as they were always accustomed to ride "in pa's elegant carriage." Such people entertain very erroneous impressions of the world as it really is. They seem to think that to sink and drown is preferable to bravely buffeting the waves and through their individual exertions save themselves from a watery grave. A fool or a coward will give way to despair at the first appearance of danger, while the brave heart will grow the more resolute, and the nerves will be drawn to a firmer tension to meet the approaching conflict, and will bravely combat its antagonist until the palm of victory ornament the brow. It is far more honorable to climb than to tumble down. It requires genius and talent to build up a reputation and fortune, while one entirely destitute of these requisites, and possessing not a shade of tact or judgment, can make ship-wreck of both in a very short time. A father may spend a lifetime in hoarding the inlaws of adverse fortune, and horesmilly battling for every advantage he obtains, to gain an honorable position in the world, while a profligate son will make a short work of it, scattering to the winds the fortune the parent struggled so hard to attain, leaving him a bankrupt in pecuniary and also moral sense. Nothing is more absurd than to claim respect and esteem on the consideration of a lost position. It is like attempting to do business on the capital and credit of acknowledged bankruptcy. Let those, pining under the shadow of their former greatness, earnestly set to work, and, by their acts, show that they still possess the germ of manhood. Throw to the winds the silver spoon you supped with in the days gone by, and on its stead substitute energy and industry and the day will eventually come when you can have it replaced, to be the more enjoyed on account of its long absence.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

WHO IS A GENTLEMAN?

We have heard many attempts to define a gentleman in a few words, but we have never been entirely satisfied with the conclusions set forth. We will not say what a gentleman is, but we can with some positiveness declare what he is not. He is not a man to pry into other people's business, and to shirk his neighbor's creditors with their revenue. He does not pronounce adversely or disparagingly on the conjugal morals, looks or manners of those around him. He does not try to ventilate or disgust his colleagues' views or feelings. He does not exhibit the insufficiency of letters with flashes and indelicate language. He is not rude to ladies, employees of the press, insolent to the ordained in correspondence, or ill-natured in his family. He is not heard to lie, nor proud to deceive, nor hasten to slander. Put these ingredients together and you have a pretty nearly finished gentleman.

SUPPLY BONDS WANTED.
$250,000 required in County to enable the next session of Court of Queen's Bench, to be held in this city. Should not the whole number of Bonds be taken up, Debentures guaranteed by the Municipality will be received in lieu thereof.

THE STORY OF THE CUCKOO.

Every one knows that the cuckoo never builds a nest, but lays her eggs in the nests of other birds; but she is, in a word a feathered Wheeler, Van Dusen, as we gather from Marryatt's "Residence in Jutland," assign a more honorable reason for her peculiar habit.

When in the early spring-time the voice of the cuckoo is heard in the woods, every village girl hangs her hand and asks the question, "Cuckoo, cuckoo, when shall I be married?" And the old fellow, borne down with age and rheumatism, inquires, "Cuckoo, when shall I be released from this world's cares?" The bird, in answer, continues singing, "Cuckoo!" as many times as years will elapse before the object of their desires will come to pass. But as some people live to an advanced age, and many girls die old maids, the bird has as much to do in answering the questions put to her, that the building comes goes by; she has no time to make her nest, but lays her eggs in that of the hedge sparrow.

GARIBALDI AT HOME.

A letter from a medical man who stayed with Garibaldi at Caprera says: "There are no domestics in Garibaldi's house; everybody serves himself. There is however, a man blind of one eye as cook and house steward. A surprise has been given to the general. Some person unknown has planted in the Peatmoose, his favorite resort, a pear tree, with the inscription, "Pear tree of the soldier laborer." A Milanese painter, of the name of Zucchi, has been here for some days to paint a portrait of Garibaldi, but the general only gives him a few minutes at rare intervals, and on each occasion he says that the painting seems to him to be sufficiently resembling, and that he will not sit any more. The unfortunate painter is in despair. On the first day I arrived we were twelve in number, and dined together at a table which at the outside was only capable of accommodating six. The general was at a corner with just room enough for his plate. You would have half fare at Caprera, my dear friend, and I assure you that the table is not decked out with cut glass or plate; poultry little drinking glasses, such as are used in public houses, odd knives, forks made of composition metal and common delf plates, are what appear. The first evening I was with Garibaldi he was afflicted with a violent cor nebu, caught by sitting in a draught; I put a poultice on his cheek, and passed the night on a sofa at the door of his chamber. The day after he rose at his usual hour, and with his head enveloped, went out at five o'clock in the morning. A grave affair now occupies attention at Caprera—the enlargement of Garibaldi's house. Col. Deideri brought from Genoa a plan of what is to be done.—A single mason of La Maddalena has been charged to superintend the operation, but we all help him, and Garibaldi, for his part, began forming a wall out of the remains of a windmill which he commenced some years back. I shall never forget having seen the man who carried so high the flag of independence at Varese, Como, and Calatafimi, placing one stone on another, on the projected wall and going each with mortar, like the most modest of masons. But the mason who acted as architect was not satisfied with Garibaldi's work, and he said, "Believe me, general, you place more in making war than in building walls." "Perhaps you are right," answered Garibaldi, "and so I will content myself by bringing up, in a wheelbarrow, the stones required!" And for more than an hour afterwards the general was occupied in conveying stones!"

A GREEDY SWINDLER.

The robberies of the late Berlin postmaster are coming to light by degrees. It has turned out that he loaned a poor widow who owned a small farm the sum of $200, taking as *collateral security* a mortgage for $500, giving his note for the difference. He disposed of the mortgage and thus beggared his victim. A local paper states that he carried away $2,000 worth of funds of the township of Waterloo, lent to him by the Treasurer, without leaving any security for its payment. He got $900 also of the Township of Wellesley funds, and came near having $2,000 more. The greed of the man was as great as the duplicity of the public, as evidences of which a correspondent of the Waterloo *Reformer* humorously heads his article "Twelve Public Officers Missing," all combined in Dr. Nelson, as follows:

Postmaster,
County Clerk,
Telegraph Agent,
Express Agent,
Division Court Clerk,
Marriage Licence Agent,
Life Assurance Agent,
Secretary Board of Public Instruction,
Magistrate,
Conveyancer,
Notary Public,
Commissioner Queen's Bench.

With should be the embroidery of the conventicles, but the web; and we the ornament of the robe, not the Master.

When dinners lack conversation, in the view, what capital of subjects does it always furnish for the conversationist!

A person who had become dissipated was accused of having been observed "all over it, upon occasion," said he, "I own I was shaky at all."

A gunmaker finding fault to pay very hard against him, complained much. "Gentlemen! 'tis true you make me little, but I duly promise make me pay."

Gentle is the weakness of love. But, what your enemy to apply either the sword, which your gun for he hath to be your friend? Upon liquor against your love, your daughter?

A Mr. Sabretash, a Gallant manager of a company of beginners in elocution, is delivering to his pupils the following rules for gesticulation: "Always keep your right hand in motion, and your left foot forward."

A gentleman who had a very large family of children, was asked by a friend how he could support them all. "Why," said he, "I have a very large heart, and a very large house."

A TALE OF A TEA-KETTLE.

One winter's evening, scarcely one hundred years ago, the tea board was laid out and the window curtain closely drawn on the humble parlour of a small house in the town of Greenwich, in the west of England. A tidy, active matron was busily engaged slicing the bread and butter. A blazing fire roared and roared in the grate, and curled around the black sides of the tea-kettle in the midst of the fire; the water boiled with a faintly heard, gurgling sound, and a stream of white vapor came whizzing out of the spout of the kettle with a shrill, cheery hiss. As the matron stopped to pour the boiling fluid into the tea-pot, her son James, a boy of twelve summers, sat on a low bench in front of the fire.—The boy was intently gazing at the fire, absorbed in deep contemplation. The boy looked at the kettle and the steam, and the mother looked at the boy. "Was there ever such a no'er doo-weel in this world as our Jamie!" was the question which almost unconsciously she proposed to herself.—Mrs. B. stepped in a moment. Turning to the visitor, Jamie's mother said, "Mrs. B., did you ever see the like of our Jamie! look at him, he'll sit there for hours staring at the kettle and the steam till ye wad think his een wad come out o' his head." As he watched the escaping steam, the boiling fluid would gather strength and raise the lid of the tea-kettle; as the dreaming boy saw this, he knew the struggle was symbolical of intellect warring with the elements. As he sat gazing at his day dreams, his mother exclaimed, "Jamie, go by to your tea; if I find ye staring at the fire again, ye'll find the weight o' my hand." This anecdote is literally true. James Watt was born in the year 1736. This incident occurred when he was in his 12th year. He was the son of a poor tradesman in Greenock and probably had never read, the spelling book and the Bible excepted. It was he who first applied steam to any useful purpose. It's the Bible Mr. Printer, that makes Scotland differ from all nations under the sun. Burns, Hogg, and other self-taught bioderim, whose writings have charmed and enlightened the world, were all the sons of Scottish peasantry, most of whom had come to the years of maturity before they ever read a book, excepting the Bible. It was the sublime language of the Bible that inspired the songs of Burns at the plough, and of the Ettrick Shepherd, when watching his flocks by night, all seated on the ground. The 3rd chapter of Habakkuk, and the 39th chapter of the Book of Job, contain more sublime poetry than you will find in all the books—Cicero, Demosthenes and Shakspeare—put together.

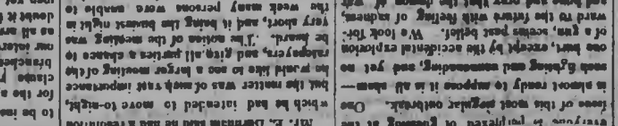
THE HORSE.

Notwithstanding the horse has been the servant and companion of man for hundreds of years, and his nature, disposition and habits have been studied more than those of most other of our world domestic animals, yet there is a deplorable degree of ignorance of the extent of his intelligence, various breeds or races differ very much in intelligence, disposition and [illegible] at all inferior, will for a moment doubt,—Neither will he denied that these faculties may be cultivated and greatly improved and increased by careful and judicious management and education. The horse, like the child, may be made gentle and affectionate, or vicious and ugly by education. Few children or horses are, in our opinion, vicious or unmanlike of kindness from their teachers or superiors. By all his movements and actions, the horse admits, or seems to admit, the superiority of man, and if kindly treated, tends to him in his best friend; and every enlightened and humane man will treat his horse as his most faithful servant, and the best of all his mute friends. In the wild state, or in a wild, informed with, the horse has no intermediate pace between a walk and a gallop.—Hence it will be seen that the two-thirty trotters have been made such by [illegible] for generations and otherwise. Much may be known of the intelligence and disposition of the horse by the shape and size of its ears, and their position upon the head. Horses with rather small, thin ears, set far apart, erect and freely in motion, indicate breeding, intelligence and spirit. More may be known from the ear than the eye. If the horse is to the foregoing table, when on a journey, of carrying one ear forward and the other backward, he will be found to possess both spirit and intelligence. This shows that he is attentive to everything that is passing around him, and cannot but much fatigued, or illtimly often to determine on. It has been requested that four horses sleep without jumping one ear forward and the other back, in order that they may receive notice of the approach of objects in any direction.

Dr. Arnott says that "when horses or mules partake in company at night, thanks in front forget their ears forward; those in the rear direct them backward; and those in the centre direct them laterally, or part one way; the whole being actuated by one feeling, which explains the general subject of [illegible] of horses and mules, by the motion of their ears, as they [illegible] and hearing." The [illegible] of the horse is [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the

The American Revolution.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF KENT.



THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1861.

The Obituary.

The 16th of March will be a memorable day in the annals of British history on account of the number of royal deaths that occurred on that day. Among the number was that of the late Duchess of Kent, who departed this life at Frogmore, on the 16th of March, 1861, at 8 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—Robert Donaldson.
Notice—Edwin F. Ford.
Notice—Wm. Batchelor & Bro.
Batchelor.
The Scottish American Journal.

MURDER OF MR. HOGAN.

NEW AND IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

LATER.

WASHINGTON ARTICLE.

WAR RUMORS.

THE RAILWAY TROUBLE.

MEETING OF THE SATURDAYS!

MEMORIAL.

FARMING.

Editorial Miscellany.

grossing, as it is, are daily, will the pay-
[illegible] on the £20,000 stock, if it does
not succeed in it. Is it better to allow Covert
to pay this and give us undoubted security,
or go on litigating and continue the burden
of the Is in the £ on our own shoulders?
In conclusion, I may be allowed to say that
any person who would undertake to compile
such a [illegible] as Messrs. Glyn, Hall,
Dickson and Chamberlain,—the Railway
Committee, who have carefully examined
this subject in all its bearings—would undertake a more difficult task, I think, than writing a "Chapter of Railway History."

Yours truly,

X.

MR. McGEE ON EMIGRATION.

Mr. McGee still adheres to his first love; and is as fond as ever of the subject of Emigration—how best to promote it, and get the emigrants to settle in Canada. In moving on the subject,

Mr. McGee said,—In making this motion, it is not my intention to detain the House, at any length,—because there is no opposition to the appointment of the Committee; and, therefore, there is no need for discussion at the present moment. When the Committee reports, there may be a necessity to support their views, by arguments addressed to the whole House: on the present occasion, therefore, I shall content myself with a few words of explanation, as to the composition and utility of the Committee itself. Of the nine gentlemen I have named on the Committee, two are members of the Government, three others support the Government, and four are in Opposition: I have chosen the seven unofficial members, by districts, so that from my honorable friend from Kent, we will have the benefit of local information, covering the whole extent of the country. The utility of the Committee, should it agree upon an improved system of managing the emigrant service, will be the best shown by the results of its deliberations; but I may be allowed to refer to the Report of the Committee of last Session, in evidence of what may be done by a small number of gentlemen, giving their patient attention to an inquiry of this description. Last year, Sir, we sat seventeen days on this business, and published a Report of which the Printing Committee were pleased to publish double the quantity we asked for, considering the evidence elicited of very great importance. From Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Russell of the Crown Lands, we got at the root history of our system: from Mr. Sims, Mr. Carter, and Hans Hagens, we obtained the facts affecting our German and Norwegian emigration; from the inland agents, from members of this House, and from Provincial Land Surveyors, we sought and gained much valuable information; from railroad and steamboat agents we obtained data by calculation of information, equally valuable; and from the Municipal authorities, we collected the facts in relation to Absentee Lands, which will be found in the Appendix to the Report. With all these sources of information before us, after the exercise of our best judgment upon the evidence, the Committee concluded to recommend nine specific improvements in the emigration service. I am happy to say that suggestions No. 3, 5, and 6 (in part), have been already adopted by the Government, and it is to consider the practicability of some or all of the others, that I am making this motion. It is especially with a view to the reception of emigrants on reaching our shores, and their settlement on the public lands, that I ask for the Committee. I may observe, however, that of the 120,000 emigrants who left the British Islands last year for North America, 55 per cent were females. 25 per cent were laborers, 20 per cent mechanics, only 5 per cent were entered as "farmers." The most remarkable feature in this table is the large proportion of mechanics—who, of course, go to swell the town populations of the New World, and the small proportion of farmers. If this disparity is not accidental and temporary, it will be in vain for our Agents, abroad or at home, to attempt to force an immigration of farmers, which cannot be had; we must, to increase largely our rural population, make it easy for the class set down as "laborers" to become farmers in this country; and that will be, no doubt, one of the chief subjects for the consideration of the members of the Committee. It was by the adoption of such a policy that what are called "the Land States" of the Union doubled their numbers between 1850 and 1860, and by pursuing the same wise policy, I have no doubt we may increase our two and a half or three millions, in 1861, to five or six millions, by the next decennial census.—[Hear, hear.] So we persons more wilful than wise, have asserted that the population of this Province is quite equal to its resources. Why, Mr. Speaker, in the district of Gaspe, on the Saint Maurice, and in the Eastern Townships, there is still land enough to sustain a population equal to our whole numbers at this day. In your own section of Canada, Mr. Speaker—in that vast unoccupied zone, which lies between the lower portion of Lake Ontario and Lake Nipissing, on both sides of the central height of land, from which the waters flow on the one hand to the Rideau, and on the other to the Ottawa,—in that region alone, I think you know yourself above, that there is, [illegible] enough unoccupied to sustain a couple of millions of inhabitants. Through, or rather into that region, the fine great "Free Grant Roads" of Upper Canada from the Opeongo Road, the Frontenac Road, the Addington Road, the Hastings Road, the Bytown Road and no doubt three roads have been found most beneficial in effect; and, I trust, it may not be too much to expect our province to employ, as my hon. friend from Northumberland last year, why another road, with a view to increase the population, should not be opened out in Lower Canada. [Hear, hear.] The necessity for action on the part of the Committee is enhanced by the probable shortness of the Session, and by the reports which reach us from the other side of a large European [illegible] being expected. It is necessary that arrangements should be made to receive these emigrants promptly on landing on our shores and to facilitate their transfer to our settlements. [Hear.] It is in this spirit I have moved, and not with any personal or partizan purpose, and in that spirit I have no doubt the Committee will act unanimously together. [Hear, hear.] While on this subject, Mr. Speaker, I cannot help [illegible], to refer to the remarks concerning the emigrants as a class, made in this House, the other evening by the hon. member for Cornwall. It is no doubt, Sir, an honorable distinction to have been born in Canada; but those who came as emigrants in this age and country, should remember that they are entering at their own fathers or grandfathers. [Hear, hear.] We attach up here the [illegible] of a Irish baronetcy love of principle, fifty or a hundred years old; and provision can't pride of privilege, and contempt for new comers, is a pitiable exhibition. No statesman in this age of the world, especially on this side of the world, pretends to underrate the importance of immigration and addition of national wealth, and had not the hon. member for North Wentworth disclaimed the sentiments to which I refer, on behalf of this side of the House, I should myself have felt bound to do so on the spot. [Hear, hear.] With these explanations, Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to place the motion in your hands.—(Cheers.)

LATEST from EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "FULTON."

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE APPOINTED GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

New York, April 15.

The steamer Fulton arrived this morning from Southampton on the 3rd.

Breadstuffs dull, quotations barely maintained. Provisions dull.

It is rumoured that the German members of the Vienna cabinet had resigned.

The movements of the Austrian army in India continue. Urgent orders had been given for the construction of additional works at the Pola fortifications.

The insurgents in Herzegvina have been repulsed by the Turks.

Queen Victoria will receive Marquis Detniglie as the King of Italy's ambassador. The Federal council made a similar declaration to the Turin minister at Berne.

It is asserted at Berne that Garibaldi has requested his officers residing in Switzerland to be ready to assemble at his summons in 14 days.

The concessions granted by the Czar had not satisfied the people. The concentration of the military continues. Unarmed citizens and constables patrol Warsaw.

Garibaldi held a conference with King Victor Emmanuel at Genoa on the 2nd.

Illinois Central railroad bonds receded.—No change in the rates of discount is expected before the 9th. Short loans 6¼ a 7; May 3 a 5¼.

The Emperor of Austria rejected the democratic programme of the Hungarian leaders, who demanded an absolute separation of the Hungarian administration from that of Austria. The Emperor intends abiding by the reforms already granted.

Riots took place in Russia and Poland.

Constantinople, March 27.—Sir Henry Bulwer has presented a project for financial reform to the Porte, advising the publication of the budget, retrenchment in the expenditure, consolidation of the public debt, and the issue of guaranteed paper money. This scheme has been well received by the Divan.

Troops have been hastily sent to the coast bordering upon Montenegro.

The Austrian *Gazette* says upwards of 250 Hungarian volunteers are provided with Moldavian passports, with the intention of proceeding to Naples.

London Markets, April 3.—Messrs Gilles & Sons, bankers, report that with further considerable arrivals of foreign wheat, barley, oats and flour, the trade opens very quiet. Prices of wheat were about the same as on Monday, but are easier for spring. Sugars.—Business limited, but prices unaltered. Coffee is in small supply, and wanted. Clean native Ceylon sells at 63s a 63s. Tea—Moderate sales. Tallow unaltered. Consols, for money, 91¾ a 91¾, and for account, 91¾ a 91¾. Erie shares 27 a 28.

Lord Elgin is expected to reach Paris on the 1st inst.

The Duke of Newcastle is appointed Governor General of India.

Trade in France was stagnant, being affected by the alarming political situation of Austria and Italy.

The commercial treaty between France and England will take effect Oct. 1st.

The Turks have repulsed the insurgents in Herzegovina.

There is a reported rising in Portugal on account of the excessive taxes.

Wearing mourning in Poland is general, and the Czar's concessions are unsatisfactorily received. The concentration of the military continues.

London.—A further reduction of the bank rate is expected.

$822,000 in gold has arrived from Australia.

Funds heavy and lower.

THE GOVERNMENT POSITION.

The Attorney General East had the floor after the dinner recess, and spoke for several hours—indeed, occupied the whole night, so as to put off the troublesome subject till Mr Macdonald should make his appearance on Monday. The position Mr. Macdonald holds is no longer tenable, even to not the most scrupulous of politicians.—The walls and bastions are crumbling about his ears, and he has shut himself up for the week, to consult his magicians and astrologers as to what shall be done. A strong minister, headed by the gallant Baronet of Dundurn, with Sir Henry Smith and John Hillyard Cameron as generals of division, is being formed to operate upon one of his flanks from the old fashioned and really respectable tory position; while John Ross, *et al.*, are preparing to turn his left by some counter movement. With all this there is no doubt that the Attorney General West has a very strong personal hold on his friends. Those friends, however, are chiefly mercenary friends, fond of good contracts, and easy financial arrangements—expensive friends, dear at the best, and always wanting in times of real adversity.

* * * * * * *

It has been thought most likely that the Ministry would get over the session as quickly as possible, and then go to the country upon a new programme, to adjustment of the Representation being a leading question. From the declaration of Mr. Cartier, this idea must be given up, and the question for the Upper Canada members of the Government must be whether they are prepared to go to the country, and sacrifice themselves and their supporters upon this question? It will not do at the next election, after this explicit declaration of the Premier, for members to say that they supported the measure, when introduced, while they supported the Ministry, whose leading principle was opposition to it. No constituency can be gulled with such pretences. The necessity, therefore, arises for a resignation on the part of Mr. John A. Macdonald and his colleagues. Whether this is to be done individually, leaving Mr. Cartier in the position alone, or whether a combination to defeat him, and force the entire Ministry to resign, is now the question, and there are those who attribute Mr. Macdonald's absence to this latter desire. By leaving Mr. Cartier unsupported by his Upper Canada colleagues, he may hope to preserve a defeat, or, at least, to permit it, and thus bring about a resignation of the Ministry entire, with a chance of forming a new one without Mr. Cartier or with him in such leading strings as John A. is now held. One thing must be clear to all, that any Ministry going to the country without a distinct assertion of an amendment of the representation on the basis of population and the new census, must evidently be defeated by an overwhelming majority. The present Ministry have taken that position, but must give way, or be so defeated.

News of the Week.

No less than 1600 steamboats run upon the Mississippi River and its tributaries.—The total value of these is estimated at $60,000,000.

The Vice-President of the United States, the last Postmaster-General, the present Secretary of the Interior, and the present Secretary of War, were all Pirates.

The descendants of Daniel De Foe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," are now partially supported by a pension of one hundred pounds, recently granted by Lord Palmerston.

William Robinson, a farmer of Seymour East, left his home on Monday last to go to Belleville; unfortunately, while crossing Gurney Bridge, he missed his way, or by some unaccountable accident which befell him, he proceeded no farther, and was found a day or two afterward lying across a log, partly in the water, dead!

From the Nevada (Col.) *Democrat*, we learn that a portion of the skeleton of a Mastadon was recently found by some miners on Klamath river. It was found forty feet below the surface, and the bones, though extremely porous, were in a good state of preservation. The animal, when living, must have been from eighteen to twenty feet in height.

A genius named Owen proposes, through the N. Y. *Tribune*, to contract for the recapture of all the Government property now in the hands of the Secessionists, and for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, for less than eight millions. Having, as he said, made an accurate estimate of the cost of the work. The Administration had better let him have the job.

A valuable horse was standing near the Beaulieu railway station, on the South Western line, a few days since, while a train was approaching. The animal appeared greatly frightened by the noise of the train, and it soon afterwards fell down dead. Its body was opened, and it was discovered that a blood vessel near the heart was ruptured, in consequence, it is believed, of excitement from fear.

Henry Urban of St. Louis is an unfortunate man. A gang of rowdies attacked his house, and he fired upon them, breaking the arm of one. For this he was arrested, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment. When he had served out his time and went home, he found that his wife had eloped with another man. The next day, a Jew peddler sold him a brass watch for $50.—He is waiting to see what will turn up next.

Mr. Stephen H. Payne, a clerk employed in the Brooklyn post-office, came to his death in a very singular manner lately.—The deceased, in company with a young man named Smith, also employed in the post-office, left at noon to go home to dinner. On the way, being about twenty feet in advance of Smith, he turned round and threw a snow-ball at him. The force used in throwing the ball caused him to fall heavily upon the side-walk, and in fifteen minutes thereafter he was a corpse.

Mr. Sol. Gen. Morrison is not at all pleased with the way he has been treated by the Government. When he lost his election for Grey, he sent in his resignation, and he thinks Ministers ought to have announced that fact, when questioned as to whether he was yet a member of the Executive. He is annoyed, and not without cause, at being attacked by the newspapers for want of pluck, and want of decency in failing to resign; whereas the truth is, he did all he could to get out of the Ministry, but as yet has failed.

The Montreal *Witness* says,—"There is a narrow strip of clear water along the city, and crossing is now very dangerous. We noticed one or two with light vehicles attempting the road to St. Lambert's yesterday forenoon. On Sabbath night, Christopher Green and his wife, in passing across to their home, fell in; but were rescued by three young men named Cavanagh, Brady, and McVery, and brought back to the city. Early on Monday morning, a person named Thomas Quinn, rescued a horse and sleigh from the canal."

The report was very current in Quebec on Saturday, that the Hon. Sydney Smith, the Postmaster-General, had resigned, in consequence of Mr. Cartier's speech, 'That hon. gentleman is certainly in favor of Representation by Population'; and it would be his salvation in his own county if he took this decisive step. Up to the time I write, he has not done it however.

Birth.

At Balsam Grove, Smith, on the 15th Inst., the wife of Mr. Joseph R. Walton of a daughter.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, April, 18, 1861.

		s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour ₱ bel		0	0	@	0	0
Wheat ₱ bush. fall		1	00	@	1	10
Spring Wheat ₱ bush		0	90	@	0	95
Barley ₱ bush		0	45	@	0	50
Oats	"	0	20	@	0	25
Peas	"	0	45	@	0	50
Potatoes	"	0	20	@	0	25
Pork ₱ brl		12	00	@	14	00
Beef ₱ cwt		4	00	@	6	00
Butter ₱ lb		0	13	@	0	15
Hay ₱ ton		0	00	@	10	00

B. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday April 16, 1861.

Wheat $1.18c. a $1 20c.
Spring Wheat $1 a $1 02c.
Barley 61c.
Oats 25c a 27c.
Peas 52c. a 53c.

New Advertisements.

THE
'Scottish American Journal.'
A first class weekly newspaper.

A deeply interesting and humorous
SCOTTISH TALE,
ENTITLED,
Chapters from the Life of James Tacket
to be commenced in the
SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL, April 20.
This and [illegible] will [illegible] full entertaining over publication, and will be especially appreciated by Scottish readers.
All literary matter will appear in [illegible] Language, dedicated to Rural Life, Literature, by the Rev. W. Lamb, [illegible]
The SCOTTISH COVENANTERS
The Scottish American Journal has been pronounced one of the most readable papers on the American continent.
The fairness and variety of its news, the ability of its editorials, and the [illegible] of its contents, have made it one of the most popular and widely read journals circulated in the United States and British Provinces.
Specimen copies sent gratis.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Payable in advance.
One copy for one year.....$2 00
Five copies.....10 00
Ten to twenty-one.....20 00
Twenty-five.....40 00
Single copies five cents.
Address A. H. SEWARD & Co., No. 79 Fulton Street, New York.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, William Blackford and Thomas Blackmore, of the Town of Peterboro', Boarding House Keepers, under the name and style of "Blackford and Blackmore," was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said business will be continued by the said William Blatchford, who will pay all debts due by the late firm of "Blackford and Blackmore."
And take notice that all persons indebted to the said firm are to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the said Thomas Blackmore, who is alone authorized to receive the same, and grant discharges therefor.
Dated at Peterborough this Tenth day of April A. D., 1861.
(Signed,)
WM. BLATCHFORD,
THOS. BLACKMORE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of Douro, will hold its first sitting on
MONDAY, THE 13th DAY OF MAY
at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., at Mansion's Tavern.
The Roll now lies at my office for inspection.
EDWIN P. FORD,
Clerk, per J. Carnegie, Jr.
Douro, April 2?, 1861,

NOTICE.

ANY person or persons having any claim or claims against the estate of the late Thomas Harper are requested to send the same in writing to
ROBERT DENNISTOUN.
Peterboro, 17th April, 1861. 16-3in.
(Examiner copy 3 weeks)

TO BE SOLD,
OR LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.
[ON REASONABLE TERMS.]

THAT large and commodious House opposite the English Church, Hunter Street.
ALSO,—A two story Dwelling House and Lot near the Free Church, Murry Street.
The above buildings are suitable for two families each.
TO LET,—Several Tenements suitable for small families.
JOHN KENNEDY.
Peterboro, April 11, 1861.

NEW GOODS
—AT—
Strickland & Rogers.

THEIR Spring Stock is now complete in every department, which they offer at the
LOWEST PRICES
FOR CASH.
☞ An early inspection requested.
Peterboro', April 10, 1861.

HOOP SKIRTS.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE BEST IN THE MARKET,
Received at
STRICKLAND & ROGERS.
April 10, 861.

BY AUCTION.

THE subscriber will offer by Auction at MR LAWSON'S HOTEL, on
SATURDAY, MAY 4TH, 1861
at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon,
5 BUILDING LOTS

22 feet each, fronting on George Street. Three of these Lots have the basement story built with Stone, there being a brick building on each side and one in the rear—two trade only require to be built to make three stores. The depth of these lots is 66 feet, the depth of the remaining two lots 114 feet. The above very eligible Lots stand in the centre of the Town of Peterboro, adjoining Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store.
THE TERMS OF SALE
are one-third Cash down, the remainder in two equal yearly instalments with interest at 8 per cent, to be secured by a mortgage on the property. All writings to be paid for by the purchaser.
As the above property is likely to be the last for business purposes, which will be offered for sale for some time the attention of Merchants and others is specially called to this advertisement.

12 HALF ACRE LOTS

at the north end of the Town, on George Street, near the Little Lake, and on the direct road leading to Otonabee. The locality is one at the best for private residence adjoining the business part of the Town. Plans of the Lots will be shown at the time of sale.
For further particulars application can be made to Wm. Claxton, Esq., or to the subscriber
J. T. HENTHORN,
Peterboro, April 9, 1861.

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE, OVER COULTERS' DRUG STORE,
George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or
VULCANIZED RUBBER.
Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.
D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he
WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,
and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.
Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.
Peterboro', April 10th, 1861. 16

GREAT
CLEARING SALE!

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he intends closing his business in this Town on or before the
FIRST OF MAY NEXT,
and offers
HIS ENTIRE STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS
AND
CLOTHING
AT COST!
Remember the place—Opposite the Red Lion, next door to Scollard's Hotel & Hope store, George Street.
H. EVANS.
April 10th, 1861. 16

Bankrupt Stock
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having this day purchased at a Bargain, at Sheriff's Sale the entire stock of
BOOTS & SHOES,
of J. J. Marshall, is prepared to dispose of the same at a great reduction on the original prices.
I have also just received a large addition of Goods to my own Stock, direct from the Manufacturies, comprising every article in the Trade, and which will be sold VERY LOW for CASH.
J. B. BISBEE.
George Street.
Peterboro, April 10, 1861. 15—tf

SPRING GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED BY
I. ROBINSON & Co.,
CONSISTING OF
TWEEDS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, SHIRTING, MUSLINS,
DELAINES, ALPACAS, HATS,
CAPS, PARASOLS, &c., &c., &c.,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH!!!
Peterborough, March 21st, 1861. 13.

WANTED.

BY an elderly man, who has taught School for 15 years, and who has become incapacitated to follow his profession through Deafness, a situation as Book-keeper, Accountant and General Penman.
Apply at the EXAMINER Office, or address,
J. H., Drawer 17, Peterboro P. O.
Peterboro, April 10, 1861. 14
April 2, 1861.

TO RENT.

THE neatly-finished story-and-a-half dwelling, lately occupied by Mr. Warnam, on Elizabeth Street, Ashburnham.
For particulars apply to
WM. ARNOTT,
April 10, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Money Scrivener, &c.
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the *Review* Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 13

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd, 1861. 14-1y.

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above opened House has been entirely re-fitted and refurnished, and as every convenience for the accomodation of the travelling public
It is directly opposite the Post Office, old Main Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.
HIS TABLE
is always supplied with the best the market affords, and
THE BAR
always supplied with the choicest of Liquors. Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call.
☞ A careful ostler on hand at all times.
WILLIAM CRESWELL,
Proprietor.
Bobcaygeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

FOR SALE.

SIX very desirable Building Lots in the town of Peterboro', will be sold at a sacrifice.—Three of the Lots have 60 feet frontage each, and all are 100 feet deep.
Apply to
A. R. EDMISON
At the Office of E. Burnham, Esq.
Peterboro, April 2, 1861. 14

CAUTION.

ALL parties are hereby cautioned against giving credit to any person in my name, without my written order, as I will not be accountable for the same.
JOHN CROWLEY.
Otonabee, March 24, 1861,

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice to all private parties indebted to us that all accounts now due and not settled before the 30th April next, will without exception be handed into court for collection.
I. ROBINSON & Co.
March 27, 1861. 13

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH
GLASGOW.

Another line of Steam Packet Ships, sailing regularly between
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.

Silk rags 25 Dollars — Sausage 25 Dollars

Name.	Tons.	R. Power.	Com.
United States,	1900	300	W. Hall, Master.
United Kingdom	1700	300	James Bay,
John Bull,	1100	200	Edward Hunt,

[illegible] Quebec [illegible] Glasgow, on
TUESDAY, 9th MAY, 1861.
Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:
SALOON CABIN.....$60 00
INTERMEDIATE.....30 00
STEERAGE, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions).....20 00
Children in proportion.
Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to
G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street, Montreal.
April 4, 1861. 15

Mirror of Parliament.

T. J. THOMPSON & Co.,
WILL publish a weekly record of the proceedings of the Legislature in the
THREE WEEKLY ADVERTISER.
Subscription—One Copy for three months, Ten copies for three months $1. Orders, inclosed Cash or Postage Stamps, to be addressed
ADVERTISER OFFICE,
Quebec.

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Coachman, by a young man who fully understands the management and care of Horses. Would make himself generally useful.
Apply at the EXAMINER Office, or address,
J. H., Drawer 17, Peterboro P. O.
April 2, 1861. 14

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE south half of Lot No. 17, in the 8th Con. of Ennismore, is offered by the subscriber for sale by private bargain. There is a good house and barn on the premises, and 60 acres of the land are cleared.
—ALSO,—
East half of Lot No. 14, in the 8th Con., Emily, 100 acres, 20 cleared. The above lots will be sold at a bargain. Apply on the first-named Farm to the proprietor,
TIMOTHY CARESHE.
Ennismore, April 8, 1861. 14-3t.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

About 70 Thousand Brick,
FIRST QUALITY, ALSO,
SIX HORSES AND COLTS,
of different ages, to be sold on the Farm. Credit can be given, if required on approved joint notes.
Apply to
STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee,
March 27, 1861. 13

NEW
SPRING GOODS!
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTHS, DOESKINS,
Saxony and Silk mixed Tweeds,
[illegible]
FASHIONABLE AND STYLISH
—AT—
A. MERCER & SON'S.
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO'.

Cloth and Tweed Caps,
HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES,
COLLARS!
Dress and Fancy Shirts, Braces, &c.
Peterboro, March 20, 1861. 12-6m

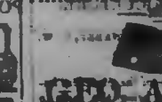
TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Joint Board of School Trustees offer for sale two most eligible building Lots on London Street, composed of east and west halves of Lot No. 5, west of George Street and south of London Street.
The [illegible] of frontage on each block, and are 198 feet deep. They are in a respectable neighborhood, and within five minutes walk of the centre of the Town. They offer most desirable sites for residences.
Should either [illegible] the above lots may be sold to no tender whatever until 30th inst., who will also give any information required as to [illegible]
T. G. HALLETT,
Pro Tem. Public Property.
Peterboro, April 4th, 1861. 14-6in

A. FOWLIS & CO.,
No. 3, MARKET SQUARE, Peterboro'.
DEALERS in Locks, Latches, Screws, Bolts and Shelf [illegible] description of Hardware.
HARDWARE!
Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, &c.,
AXES, AUGURS,
Rasps, and Carriage, Anchors, Chains and all other Implements, Smithing, Planing
PLATED WARE!
Cowing & Co's celebrated PURE [illegible] Lamps, Lamps, John Bennett's Shears, Pruning Knives, Jones Horses & Co's
WARRANTED SAWS!
Saddlery and Carriage ware, Carriage Setts, Axles and Springs, Iron.
Agricultural Implements.
Sporting Apparatus for, round, square, half round, oval, Band and Knee iron, Spokes, Felloe, Shafts, and Cast Steel, of the best quality.
All goods now being business strictly on the
Cash System,
we can offer unusual inducements to our customers.
A. FOWLIS & Co.
April 4th, 1861. 14

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on application will be made to the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', in and for the County of Peterborough, on the 23rd day of April, 1861, for a Tavern License for the House and premises now occupied by me, situate on Lot No. 11, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough.
Dated this 23rd day of March, 1861.
Cheap Printing at this Office!

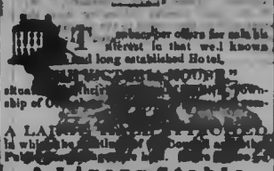


ALEX. THOMPSON
R. THOMPSON & SON
WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterboro' to their
Portrait and Life-size
PICTURES
can be had at their Portrait Gallery any day from 9 a. m., till 5 p. m., (Sundays excepted).
R. T. & S. would therefore advise those proposing Life-sizes of themselves or friends without delay.
THE DECIDED BEST SUPERIOR
AMBROTYPE PICTURES
having been awarded to R. Thompson, as the best Fall Picture in the Exhibition, he begs to call the attention of the public to the fact, and will take care not to forfeit the good opinion of the public by exhibiting inferior pictures to those now in possession.
Don't [illegible] the result. Perfect satisfaction will respond or [illegible] money refunded on visit portion by R. T. & Son. ☞ Try them.
Remember R. THOMPSON'S
Portrait Gallery,
Opposite the Stores of Nicholls & Hall.
Peterboro, Feb. 14, 1861.

FIRST ARRIVAL
OF NEW
SPRING GOODS.

A few cases of NEW SPRING GOODS
JUST OPENED AT
W. EASTLAND'S,
No. 1 Burnham's Block
Peterboro, March 21, 1861. 12-4in.

IMPORTANT
TO TAVERN KEEPERS.



A LARGE [illegible] of the subscriber offers for sale his different in that well known and long established Hotel,
"SEDGWICK'S HOUSE"
situate [illegible] ship of O[illegible]
A Livery Stable
attached. Attention is offered a splendid chance for any person wishing to go into the Hotel business. For particulars apply to
THOS. DRUMMOND on the premises, or to W. C. HUME[illegible], Esq., Keene
Peterboro, March 2nd, 1861. 10
Toronto Leader to copy.

HARDWARE STORE!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public of Peterboro', that he has commenced business at the old stand in
IRONMONGERY
In Scantbury's Building,
Hunter St., at the sign of
☞ THE CIRCULAR SAW,
and flatters himself that his selection of
HARDWARE
is not surpassed by any of the most extensive [illegible] establishments in the old country and in this line, combined with a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the public, and he will use his best endeavors to merit patronage.
ROBERT HAMILTON.
Peterboro, March 4, 1861. 10

RARE CHANCE!
FOR
FARMERS & GARDENERS.

NEWLY Imported from the best Seed growers in England and Scotland, a large supply of Different Kinds of
Field Turnip Seed.
Also, a general assortment of Garden Seeds, all of the purest and best description, warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by
JAMES GREEVE.
March 12, 1861. 11-6in.

WRITING
TAUGHT AT HOME!
THE
EXCELSIOR PENMAN!
[illegible] each couple of hours, four evenings in each week, by instructions in Writing.
☞ At their entire pleasure of Attendance.
In evenings when not desired of the Class [illegible] books received for application (per post) will be [illegible]
T. L. Box 6, Peterboro'.
March 4, 1861.

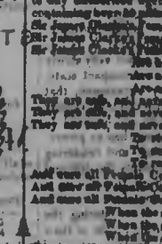
HOUSE TO LET
IN ASHBURNHAM.

THE unoccupied [illegible] situate on [illegible] Street in Ashburnham [illegible] Tenant in Possession of [illegible] may [illegible] Mr. Hall, Ashburnham.
A [illegible] Acre of Land Attached, and good water on the premises. Apply to
[illegible] ARRIVE, Proprietor.
or to [illegible] Examiner Office.
Ashburnham, March 6, 1861. 10.

HOTEL to LEASE.

THE subscriber will lease his Hotel, on Hunter Street, Peterboro', upon the following terms:
1 to 3 Years.
"SEDGWICK'S HOTEL."
The Bar to be Disposed
for the present year. Good [illegible] of the Premises, and Occupation [illegible] Possession [illegible] Apply to
JOS. SEDGWICK.
Peterboro', March, 1861.

CARD WRITING
VISITING



THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED

GEO. A. COX.

[illegible] the closest [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ESSAY ON AGRICULTURE.

v course reading of Farmers, C. W.

PART XIII.

Having pointed some of the principal hygrometrical accessory, or being the Lime in proper state for profitable application, has to-day proceed to treat of the latent cultivation of the soil; commencing with that operation which is admitted by all to be the managing of good farming, namely, plowing.

The first thing to be considered is, for what purpose do we plough? It is very evident that the more turning over of the soil by passing the plough under it cannot add to it any of the elements of fertility.—One effect of inverting the surface soil is to prevent the growth of weeds, but although the seeds in it may possibly date from weeds and the seeds of any of our cultivated crops deposited in it for several years in succession, it will cause to produce a crop. Plowing therefore must produce some further effect on the soil than merely preventing the growth of weeds, and in order to prepare that operation prudently it is absolutely necessary that we should understand what we wish to accomplish by it. It is a fact which observation and experiments have established beyond dispute, that the elements of the crop must be contained in the soil in a form accessible to the roots of the plants, otherwise it will not produce it. Or in other words, in order to obtain a given quantity of any vegetable production from an acre of land it is necessary not only that we should obtain a sufficient supply of seeds of that particular plant in the soil to produce the quantity of stalks required, but that the various elements which are required to make up both the stalks and grain of this particular kind of grain must be contained in the soil, and that in such a form and position, that by the process which nature has provided they will be assimilated to the condition of the growing plant and become ren-positively portions of it. To consider so far as our limited capacity has allowed us to penetrate, the wonderful and beautiful processes by which the soil we turn over with the plow is transformed into perfectly developed plants of the many different vegetable productions of the earth, would be both interesting and profitable, but would not come within the design of a treatise, of this kind. My object has been to discuss the different modes of practice in the various operations which make up the round of the farmer's occupation. It is not absolutely necessary for him to understand the minute process by which the ends he wishes to accomplish are brought about; all that is required is to know that certain causes will produce certain results, and after all that has been said and written on the subject, and the talent and research which has been expended, how little we really know of the real process by which a single blade of grass grows on a stalk of wheat attains perfection, but this we know, that in order that our cultivated plants may reproduce their kind it is necessary that their seeds should be deposited in the soil in such a manner that they will be accessible to air moisture, and the various elements contained in the soil and which are required for their growth and maturity, and this combination of circumstances can only be obtained by thoroughly pulverizing the soil in order to produce or expedite several chemical processes necessary to its fertility and which take place either very slowly or not at all while it lies in a compact state. It is also ascertained, by experience, that some, if not all of these processes must rapidly when the soil is broken up and exposed to the active winter. Nothing has so powerful an effect on reducing and rendering available for the food of plants the different mineral substances which go to make up a part of all soils as the action of the elements of frosts and thaws which occur during the winter and spring. During a rain or thaw the hard minute of soil has been saturated with water which expands on freezing, and then pushes the particles of soil as far asunder that when the open again becomes thawed they crumble down, and thus the process is repeated until the soil is reduced to a finer tilths than could be accomplished by any artificial means of cultivating. Still keeping in view the principle I have above shown, they the crop will be in addition to the mechanical condition to the soil in an available form for the nourishment of plants, it will readily be perceived that the depth to which the soil is pulverized is another, in a perfect comprehension. To the depth of one acre of fertilizing inditient material to produce twenty bushels of wheat it is evident that the same extent of surface plowed one inch deep, and of the same fertility, will contain sufficient for forty bushels. In plowing then, we should never lose sight of the fact, that while our patent only allows us to occupy a certain breadth of surface there is no restrictions to depth or height, and that in proportion as the roots grow downward so will the stalks grow upward.

THE OTONABEE AGRICULTURE AL SOCIETY

intend to procure a quantity of the best kinds of

SRING & FALL WHEAT,

If possible, to be given to members at cost and charges, also to lend

A SUM OF MONEY

this season at Keene, when the usual prizes will be awarded for Crops of Wheat, Barley, Potatoes and Roots in order to avail themselves of the privileges of the Society next year. Each subscription before the FIRST DAY of MAY, as the law requires the names to be made at that date to transmit the Government Grant. All intending members are requested to send their names as soon as possible that the Directors may procure the requisite quantity of seed.

WM. REDPATH,
Secretary.

Otonabee, 22nd Feb., 1861.

A GOOD THING!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent cure of all pains from an ACHE to the WORST AGONY.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is universally known, thoroughly tested in the North and South.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is observed Potent to the Blood and Skin Handy-Ache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Cholic and Spasms in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Diarrhœa, Cholera and Dysentery in a few hours.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Toothache, Neuralgia, Headache and Ague.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Influenza, Colds and Coughs.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Female Complaints, Weakness and Debility.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Fits, Spasms and Nervousness.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sick Headache, Vertigo and Dizziness.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Piles, Fistula and Worms.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sprains, Bruises, Stiff Joints and Backache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sore Throat, Quinsy and Mumps.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sore Eyes, Earache and Toothache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Nervousness, Wakefulness and Sleeplessness.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Colds in the Head, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough and Croup.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent Fever and Bilious Fever.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cramp, Colic, Spasms and Pain in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Ulcers, Boils, Felons and Whitlows.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and Blood Poisoning.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Scalds, Burns, Chilblains and Frost Bites.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago and Pains in the Back.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Female Irregularities, Painful Menstruation and Whites.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Pain in the Side, Chest and Limbs.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Pain in the Bowels, Kidneys and Urinary Organs.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Pain in the Head, Face and Neuralgia.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Pain in the Heart, Nervous Headache and Nervous Debility.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Pain in the Joints, Sciatica and Lumbago.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Pain in the Back

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1861.

Volume VI.] "PEOPLE." [Number 17.

"THE EXAMINER" is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in BENNETT'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 in advance (payable quarterly); to subscribers $2 if not paid within three months.

Rates of Advertising.

All letters relative to the PUBLISHING department must be addressed (post paid) to the Publisher, and communications for the EDITOR must be addressed to the Editor.

JAMES BENNETT, Publisher and Proprietor.

Classified Directory.

JAMES HOPE AND CO.

W. SHEGGOLD,

W. CLOUSTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',

Mr. TOOLE,

HENRY S. PITZGERALD & BROWNE

Mr. B. BISSELL,

EDMUND A. VINDIN,

Mr. DEAN,

GEORGE MITCHELL,

Mr. T. G. BEATTY,

Mr. STEVENSON,

ALEX. McNEIL,

HOWLAND & CO.

Mr. DAVIDSON,

GEORGE M. HUGHES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Mr. T. MENZIES, TAILOR,

P. F. NICHOLL,

Mr. FLINT,

ALBION HOTEL, MONTREAL.

R. A. McNABB,

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.

ALSO,

Boy's and Mens' Clothing

WANTED.

CAKES & BISCUITS

CANDIES, CRACKERS AND BISCUITS

CHEAP AND GOOD

OYSTERS,

PICTURES.

Writing Academy.

NOTICE.

CABINET-MAKING.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Poetry.

THE LAY OF LABOR.

Ho, brethren, sing to-day a song—
A strain that for its burden
Shall have, as 'mid the lay along,
The toiling artizans' guerdon!
Let others warble beauty's praise,
Or wreath with song the sabre;
United, will our voices raise
To chant in lay of labor.

The dongs that bend the captive's brow
Are nothing for these hearts!
That any victor offer can show,
Flushing from a nation's quarrels.
Some praise the minstrel when he sings;
I'd rather hear my neighbor,
Who on his sturdy anvil rings
The melody of labor.

The songs who publicly sells for hire!
On knee made dense attendance;
Mid memories may to fill the host
Of hapless independence.
The sun at high, through fog, combats
The o'gainty of labor.

Then hence unto all who toil—
Strong man or gentle woman;
Amid the daily strife entwined
There's something superhuman!
To working duty lends a blend;
So join with me, good neighbors,
And sing on field, and forge, and farm,
The honor due to labor.

THE TWO SISTERS.

The following story, the simple and domestic incidents of which may be deemed hardly worth relating after such a lapse of time, awakened a degree of interest a hundred years ago, in the principal seaport of the Bay of Massachusetts. The rainy twilight of an Autumn day, a parlor on the second floor of a house, plainly furnished, as becomed the circumstances of its inhabitants, yet decorated with curiosities from beyond the sea, and a few specimens of India manufacture, these are the only particulars to be presented in regard to season and scenes. Two young and comely women sat together by the fireside, nursing their disturbed and pensive sorrows. They were the recent brides of two brothers, a sailor and a landsman; and two somewhere days had brought tidings of the death of each, by the chances of Canadian warfare and the tempestuous Atlantic. The universal sympathy excited by this bereavement, drew numerous condoling guests to the habitation of the widowed sisters, several, among whom was also mourning, had remained until the verge of the evening, when one by one, whispering many comfortable passages of Scripture, that were shattered by more abundant tears, they took their leave, and departed to their own happier homes. The sojourners thought not insensible to the kindness of their friends, had yearned to be left alone. United in their bad fate, by relationship of the dying and now more closely so by that of widowhood, each of whatever consolation in her grief admitted, was to be found in the bosom of the other. They joined their hands, and were mutually silent. But after an hour of such indulgement, one of the sisters, all of Welsh ancestors were influenced by two united, quiet, yet not feeble character, began to recollect the precepts of resignation and endurance which her piety had taught her when she did not think to head them. Her misfortune, besides, as earliest known, should earliest seem to industries with her regular course of duties; accordingly, having placed the table before the fire, and arranged a frugal meal, she took the hand of her companion.

"Come dearest sister, you have not eaten a morsel of food, to-day," she said. "Arise, I pray you, and let us ask a blessing on that which is provided for us."

Her sister was of a lively and irritable temperament, and the first passage of her sorrows had been expressed by shrieks and passionate lamentations. She now turned from Mary's words like a wounded antelope from the hand that restores the thrall.

"There is no blessing for me neither will I ask it," cried Margaret with a fresh burst of tears.

"Would that it were His will that I might never taste food more."

Yet the trembled at these rebellious expostulations, should as soon as they were uttered, and by degrees Mary succeeded in bringing her sister's mind more to the frame of her own. Time rolled on, and the usual hour of repose arrived. The brothers and their brides entered the married state with no more than the slender means which their exertions in one household, with equal right to the property, were to constitute it. Neither the sisters were related, their housing while their dying mothers of the day, and placed a light-fire on the hearth. The dress of both gentlemen was left open, as that a part of the interior of each, and the link with their married persons, were reciprocally visible. Mary did not stand upon the pinnacle of one and the same coast. Mary experienced the effect often connected with a grief quietly thrills and then rush through the veins. Margaret, on the right shoulder, with its head and neck, and the drops of red blood upon the white ground, were plainly visible. Mary's countenance was pale as ashes, and her eyes were closed. Margaret, with a shriek, sprang to her husband's side, and endeavored to stanch the blood with her handkerchief. Mary, with a convulsive effort, opened her eyes, and a moment's recollection seemed to overwhelm her. She sank back upon the pillow

The American Revolution.

THE INUNDATION AT MONTREAL.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE RAILWAY AGAIN.

FROM QUEBEC.

AN ACT

THE BRADFORD RAILWAY.

[illegible] Peterborough from [illegible] Peterborough [illegible] the place of the Post Mast[illegible] [illegible] had it was part of [illegible] [illegible] has into the hands of the Bankrupts, and that as a [illegible] of the disagreement the said [illegible] [illegible] Government it being done.

The Hull Times advises most either accept that offer of the sum or else the whole body of the farmers, and acknowledge themselves not to have so much business ability among them as would manage successfully the property, when compelled to do it from the high way about, and so utterly ruined, there is no difficulty in doing, and even to a greater profit and comfort by improved economy in those matters, than at present.

The Telegraph says that the farmers must also be aware that the Bankrupts are unmerciful and unyielding in their endeavors to obtain possession of the Estate, by breaking the leases and mortgages; they must know that the means is contrived in every possible form within the view of taking the property from the farming. This is not done at once as can be the case of sales; when carried almost to desperation by every excuse for help being offered against the through the agency of his powerful supporters, did not let them rest in the possession under and property and pay for it; was one thing which drove those different Unions, and to join hands by the same party as any other that united them for the common help one.)

To find at last the people were compelled to work for what as it best could or allow it to be taken for nothing.

How the road was worked for the benefit of Peterboro', is not every entity in connection with it being brought more and more to be expended in Peterboro', is there a man among us who would say that this would has not largely benefited Peterboro', and has brought, and is still bringing large sums of money for investment in business, and an increasing population busy with life and energy?

What then is charged by a fraction of [illegible] a common sense. If you destroy the town and place the branch in other hands you destroy also the Cobourg road [illegible] and if possible five into the branch, in other hands would treat them as the position of the Bowmans? You would say that not to your own regret would not be done; would be your regret while you had the power to control a activity of the community to bring about such a state of things.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pay this [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

For the Examiner.

ESSAY ON AGRICULTURE.

BY COMMON SENSE, OF CAVANVILLE, C. W.

PAPER IV.

With regard to the mechanical operation of ploughing, the double will depend on the land on the immediate purpose for which the ploughing is intended, but there are a few general rules applicable to all kinds of ploughing which may be laid down here. And first of these is, my choice for the act of lowering the [illegible] for the particular kind of ploughing to be performed. It is surprising how few there are amongst those who call themselves ploughmen who understand them to "suit" a plough, so that it will perform its work to the best manner with the least exertion on the part of the team. Why has not remarked that some teams seem to work harder than others in performing the same work; this is generally attributed to the superior horse-power possessed by the superior horses, or to some teams over others, while in reality it is the superior skill and energy of the "driver" and holding the plough. I have frequently seen a team working harder while ploughing with a furrow of 6 inches than would have been required for a furrow of 8 inches deep with the same plough properly put in order for the work. No one has a right to consider himself even a tolerable ploughman until he is able to tell by a look whether or not his plough is in perfect order.

Whether rules which should merit so little sight, of, is to have the furrows perfectly straight—it is impossible to plough [illegible] make crooked furrows—however, if a thing is not crooked it will be of unequal width, and when [illegible] it yields more parts of the furrow than to be too wide, or too narrow, of many short turnings must be made, all of which circumstances should be avoided, and are incompatible with good ploughing. To prevent this the ridges should be set out straight and of equal width at both ends. There is no trouble whatever for making a crooked furrow if the hand is tolerably clear of stumps and stones. It must in every case be the result of negligence or [illegible] for a want of skill after a reasonable [illegible] all impedes breathing else but these two combined. In order to draw a straight furrow it is necessary to have some object of [illegible] eye steadily fixed on, (I mean the first furrow.) For this purpose set up stakes or poles to the line of the furrow, to be drawn in such a manner that two of them will always be in sight at once; but the ploughman plans himself at one end in such a position that he has at least two stakes in view, and in a line with each other; then proceed towards them keeping his eye on the stakes, at the same time keep the plow perfectly steady, the team will if accustomed to it need very little guiding, but will go straight to the pole of their own accord. The first furrow should be very light, then turn down the back and plough another so close to the one already turned that it will lap completely over it, covering it entirely up, this should also be very thin. The next may be a little deeper but not quite the full depth, the furrows of the second should be still deeper, and the fourth may be the full depth. If the *furrow* is done perfectly straight and the other furrows are of an equal uniform width there will be no short turnings. In finishing another rule to be observed is to finish all the ridges in going one way.—After the last, or green furrow as it is called, is turned, that is after all the surface has been turned, the next ridge should be furrowed so that there will be no necessity of crossing the field without a furrow in order to take out the [illegible] furrow, that is for the vacant space between the two last furrows; this should always be done, going the same way as the last green furrow. This is seldom attended to but it is of great importance, but any one who doubts it try the experiment and the difference in the appearance of the field will at once be perceived. In order to accomplish all this it is absolutely necessary that the ploughman should not only understand his business but be possessed of energy and industry, and an ambition to excel. A careless slovenly hand will never make a good ploughman, neither will one who thinks he has attained perfection. When we see a man following a plow across a field, as if he had not made up his mind which side of the field he wished to arrive at, and [illegible] for his every deviation from the [illegible] path of rectitude, if he tells you it is in consequence of the untractableness of the team, or the badness of the plow, or that he thinks that is as straight as any one else can plow, we may safely predict that he will never make a ploughman. Some men who are afraid of the plow, to avoid getting an occasional "pinch" in the ribs, keep so far from it that they cannot have the proper control over it. In order to guide a plow with accuracy, it must be held with a firm grasp, not merely touched with the finger; the ploughman should stand or rather walk up between the handles and feel more anxiety about doing his work properly than about saving his own bones.

(To be continued.)

Do you intend to go to the funeral of your Mr. D——, to-morrow? asked one lady of another at a morning visit.

"Why I cannot exactly say. (App there books engaged?"

"Yes a great number."

"Then I believe I shall go and take the children, for the poor little creatures have had a ride for the last six weeks.

A GOOD THING!

TAYLOR'S

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a sure remedy for the immediate and permanent relief of all pains from the spleen.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Colds, Influenza, Fever, and Ague in the Head and Chest.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Stomach, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Bowels, Colic, and Cramp.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, and Difficult Urination.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Limbs, Numbness, Paralysis, and Cramp.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Joints, Sprains, Bruises, and Wounds.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Chest, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Heart, Palpitation, Fainting, and Hysterics.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Nerves, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, and Nervous Debility.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Female Organs, Irregularities, Suppression, Whites, and Ulceration.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Teeth, Toothache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Ears, Deafness, Ringing Noises, and Discharges.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Eyes, Sore Eyes, Weak Eyes, and Blindness.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Throat, Sore Throat, Quinsy, and Swelled Tonsils.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Nose, Catarrh, Influenza, and Cold in the Head.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Face, Erysipelas, Boils, and Carbuncles.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Skin, Eruptions, Ringworm, and Itch.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Blood, Scurvy, Syphilis, and Mercurial Disease.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Fever, Ague, Typhus, and Typhoid.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Children, Infantile Complaints, Teething, Worms, and Convulsions.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Old, Decrepitude, Paralysis, and Loss of Vital Power.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, and Indigestion.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, and Difficult Urination.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Limbs, Numbness, Paralysis, and Cramp.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Joints, Sprains, Bruises, and Wounds.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Chest, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Heart, Palpitation, Fainting, and Hysterics.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Nerves, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, and Nervous Debility.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Female Organs, Irregularities, Suppression, Whites, and Ulceration.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Teeth, Toothache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Ears, Deafness, Ringing Noises, and Discharges.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Eyes, Sore Eyes, Weak Eyes, and Blindness.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Throat, Sore Throat, Quinsy, and Swelled Tonsils.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Nose, Catarrh, Influenza, and Cold in the Head.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Face, Erysipelas, Boils, and Carbuncles.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Skin, Eruptions, Ringworm, and Itch.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Blood, Scurvy, Syphilis, and Mercurial Disease.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Fever, Ague, Typhus, and Typhoid.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Children, Infantile Complaints, Teething, Worms, and Convulsions.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Old, Decrepitude, Paralysis, and Loss of Vital Power.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, and Indigestion.

Peterborough Saddlery

FINAL NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber by [illegible] are requested to call and settle their accounts [illegible] before the 1st of March next, after which time all accounts remaining unpaid will be left in other hands for collection, unless immediately paid.

JOHN HUNT.

Peterboro, Feb. 14, 1861. tf

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAILWAY.

On and after the 4th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at ..... 8.30 a. m.
" Millbrook " ..... 10.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at ..... 12.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at ..... 2.30 p. m.
" Lyndonville " ..... 3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook " ..... 5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at ..... 6.50 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Superintendent.

Peterboro', Dec. 12, 1860.

$100 A YEAR

AND UPWARDS SAVED to the Farmer, by Alden Mowry's

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has over many others, and some great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use [illegible] in so short a time, and [illegible] that any farmer can use it, and [illegible] but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 10 to 20 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by cast-steel cutters, which are so found into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All persons [illegible] to purchase [illegible]

Peterboro' [illegible]

G. Harkness, do S. Dickson, Peterboro'.
W. Armstrong, Otonabee. O. Gifford, Cobourg.

Peterboro', April 3, 1861.

M. Mowry,

Dear Sir,—I have used your Chop Grinder two seasons in my mill, grinding oats, oats, and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] the machine, one of my labouring men attending to it. cheerfully recommend your Grinder as the best [illegible] that has ever [illegible] given me every satisfaction.

Yours respectfully,
S. DICKSON.

To [illegible] Mowry, Will call to see [illegible] and [illegible] sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Alden Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon Patents will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated [illegible] 1859.

A STARTLING FACT!

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, [illegible] Dalhousie. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for sixteen or weeks 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1862; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, in Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HIRAM DAVIS,
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Edgar, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

"THE LEADER."

"THE PATRIOT" and NEWS OF THE WEEK"

THE favour with which *The Leader* has been received by the public may be judged by the fact that since its commencement, in July, 1860, it has steadily increased in circulation, until, in its various Editions, it has never [illegible] thousand more subscribers than any other paper in Canada. Every exertion is being used to make it more and more indispensible for every family in the Province.

THE DAILY LEADER

Is published every morning, in time for the early trains, at $4 per annum, in advance. It is a large sheet, and contains the earliest and most reliable intelligence, that can be obtained from every part of the world.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY LEADER

Is published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at $3 per year, in advance. It contains all the reading matter of the *Daily Leader*; and for parties who do not reside near enough to a Post Office to call every day, this paper will supply them with all the intelligence they could receive from a Daily.

THE WEEKLY LEADER

Is published every Friday, and *The PATRIOT* and the *NEWS OF THE WEEK* are published every Wednesday, at the rate of $1 in advance. These papers are printed on a large sheet, and contain the most [illegible] part of the reading matter of the *Daily Leader*. Earnest reports are particularly attended to in them.—These are the cheapest papers in the Province.

One dollar a year is added to each Edition when not paid in advance.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The large circulation of *The Leader* makes it the very best medium of publishing notices of any kind.

[illegible] Daily [illegible] first insertion—For Weekline—five pence a line for each insertion.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS,

With a large variety of

Family Goods,

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s, 2s 6d, Sherry, 2s, 2s 6d, 3s, 3s 6d. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, do. Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Islay Scotch Whiskey, (very old), 4s in 1 doz. Cases.

JOHN McDONELL.

In the (new Mechanics) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Brown, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2, 1861.

HARDWARE STORE!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he has [illegible] part of the

IRONMONGER

Business of Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Hunter St., at the sign of

THE CIRCULAR SAW,

where he intends keeping a first class selection of

HARDWARE

in connection with [illegible] Tinsmithing business, which will be carried on as heretofore by the old country and [illegible] Workmen. Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed on the old country, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of the same.

TO RENT.

THE [illegible] Store, lately occupied by Mr. Wilson, Hunter Street, Peterboro'. For particulars apply to

WM. ARNOTT.

April 25, 1861.

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

FIRE

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.

CAPITAL £100,000 STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. tf

WESTERN
Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO':
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', [illegible] 1859.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL
Medical Examiner.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1860. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on [illegible] every description of property, at the

REASONABLE RATES

as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. tf

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

[illegible]

OFFICE.—Bookbinder Hall, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, in that case inflamation ensues and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, [illegible] bones, gums, tongue, [illegible] of the face, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro, Jan. 3rd, 1861.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and, with a view to [illegible] accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits three times each week, MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS, [illegible] at the [illegible] Rooms, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of [illegible] in the most superior manner and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, [illegible] and [illegible] more agreeable to the mouth, [illegible] wearer.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most [illegible] remedy ever discovered for [illegible] diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all shunned and all assemblages they are a blessing and a cure.—Possessed descriptions, no matter how long the disease may have existed, [illegible] will be hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an immediate trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most [illegible] hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will [illegible] increase the power and flexibility of the voice, giving it [illegible] and [illegible] by the most [illegible] Vocalists.

JOSEPH [illegible], Proprietor, [illegible], N.Y.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers

Sold by Druggists & Traders
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to [illegible]
Invaluable to [illegible]

[illegible]

And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

of the Chest and Lungs.
of the Chest and Lungs.
of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

[illegible] a box.
At [illegible] a box.
At 25 cts a box.

JOB PRINTING.

[illegible] the Cheapest, Neatest and best Job Printing, go to the Examiner Office, Hunter

Mr. [illegible]

Agent, Treasurer of Canada Land Co., Director of Bank of Upper Canada, Director of the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & [illegible]

Offers for sale Passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Office in Gillett's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, [illegible], 1860.

NOTICE.

[illegible] to receive or receipt any money from him in or about Peterboro. He has never employed a [illegible] Bills Goodyear from his departure up to the present time—though [illegible] Stock remains [illegible] him. Mr. Edgar unappointed, to collect the [illegible]

SHOT DEAD.

Mr. G. K. Foster of Richmond, C. E., dated January 1st, 1861, in his letter to the agent of Dr. McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm Candy, says: Send me another gross of McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm-Candy immediately, I am out of it. It has proved itself "Dead Shot" in this place, the sale is increasing very fast. It has not only [illegible] but [illegible] in the place.

WASHING MADE EASY.

[illegible] Labor and Soap Saved,

By the use of

GARDINER'S

CELEBRATED IMPROVED PATENT

WASHING MACHINE,

Which from Simplicity of construction—ease of operation—and speed, stands unrivalled.

THESE Machines are so constructed that Clothes in Lots from 15 to 20 pieces, can be washed through the first water, in 8 or 10 minutes, and 5 or 6 minutes for the second, without the least injury to them, however fine the articles may be, and with perfect ease, so that a child of ten years of age may do the work.

Manufactured by

J. MITCHELL,
Water Street, North.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859.

RECOMMENDATION.

THE undersigned having purchased and used GARDINER'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, manufactured by Mr. Michell have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

Peterboro', June 20, 1859.

William Chester,	Tancredi Brown,
Geo. Barnhardt,	W. L. Scobell,
Alexander Scott,	J. Marshall,
Walter Sheridan,	D. Sutherland,
Henry Morgan,	John Cooper,
R. H. Armstrong,	P. Ayers,
W. N. Baxter,	W. & G. Johnston,
E. Burnham.	H. Sherwood.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now [illegible] received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x36 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS!"

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"The Co[illegible] Journal,"

3rd.—Four [illegible], during the season, to The Gallery of Fine Arts, [illegible], N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly [illegible] benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 36 inches, finishing a most elegant ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for [illegible] dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"

is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, [illegible] postage paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from Ontario, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, prospectus and [illegible] gratuities in America. 32 [illegible] Catalogues of Premiums, and numerous [illegible] Specimen Copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of 18 cts, in stamps or coin.

Address,

C. E. D[illegible], Manager C.A.A.
[illegible] Springfield, N.Y.

N.B.—Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, [illegible] Peterboro' & Westfield, where specimen Engravings may be seen.

AMERICAN HOTEL

PETERBOROUGH.

THE [illegible] having leased the [illegible] of Mr. Lewis Roberts, in the above [illegible] will be [illegible] to the public on [illegible]

THE BAR

will always be supplied with the choicest [illegible] and the most [illegible] will be given to

The Travelling Public

for the [illegible]

NOTICE

No. [illegible] in [illegible] given, that [illegible] Peterboro' [illegible] the Act of Parliament [illegible] the Act of Consolidation of the Municipal Institutions of Canada, [illegible] Peterboro', 21st [illegible] 17

JUDSON'S,

MOUNTAIN HERB

WORM TEA.

Settles, Starts and Expels

Poisonous Parasite and Insects.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you know [illegible] many victims of [illegible] out of ten, the cause of the [illegible] Worms? [illegible] Judson's Worm Tea [illegible]

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and [illegible] it is to have it always at the [illegible] a little dose of right it [illegible] the [illegible] of the child, [illegible] by giving the MOUNTAIN HERB [illegible] Worm Tea, you will not only save the child a long [illegible] but [illegible] from [illegible] Worms.

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

[illegible]

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who [illegible] this Tea. The only active Agents, after [illegible] are [illegible] and [illegible] Herbs and Roots.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine!

[illegible] Worm Tea [illegible] recommend it. If you [illegible] Ask for the "Mountain Herb Worm Tea," and see that you get it. Agents, and where you [illegible] your medicines, That they may also know of and be cured by the GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

KILLS WORMS,

Never [illegible] Yoke.

GET [illegible] CTS.

OBSERVE—[illegible] Seal the Name and Signature of E. T. JUDSON & CO., [illegible] Portrait of Judson, on each package of this Worm Tea.

E. T. JUDSON & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

25 Leonard St., New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in [illegible] and [illegible]

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber has REMOVED to the Commodious Hotel,

Near the Port Hope Depot,

where he will be happy to receive the continued patronage of [illegible] and the [illegible]

JOB. SEDGWICK,
Proprietor.

Peterboro', Nov. 21, 1860. 48

FISHER'S HOTEL.

FISHER'S OLD STAND,

HUNTER STREET,

PETERBOROUGH.

GOOD accommodation at reasonable [illegible] The Bar supplied with the choicest wines, [illegible] Good stabling, sheds, and a good [illegible] at the service of the public, free of charge. A good hostler always in attendance.

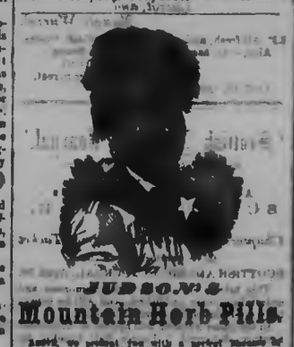
AMOS. J. FISHER,
Proprietor.

Nov. 21, 1860. tf

AMERICAN CHEESE,

For Sale cheap at Cadwell's Bakery, Hunter Street,

Peterboro', 17th Oct., 1860. 43-3in



JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

[illegible] we present you with a perfect [illegible] of [illegible], a chief of a tribe of the [illegible] Indian Nation, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MAY

1861

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 18.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

Every description of Book and Job Printing done at this Office, in superior style, and at moderate charges.

Circulars, Summons Cards, Bill Heads, Letter Bills, Programmes, Tickets, Blanks, Cards, Blanks, &c., &c., of every description, kept constantly on hand.

Orders for Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL, Attorney, Solicitor in the Court House, Peterborough.

SHERIFF'S Office, SHERIDAN, Deputy Sheriff, Commissioner and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

BANK OF CANADA. W. GLOXTON, Agent.

GENERAL AGENCY FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. W. GLOXTON, Agent.

W. GLOXTON, PETERBORO', Druggist, Importer of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c.

MASONIC Notice. Mr. TOOLE, Secretary to the Lodge. Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Turning done to order. Next door to the Post Office, Peterboro', C. W.

JOHN FITZGERALD & BRENNAN, PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. Office in Scott's Block, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. J. & D. having lately surveyed the eight new Townships now open for settlement will be happy to give any information concerning settlers.

F. B. BISBEE, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Leather, Findings, &c., Peterborough, C. W.

W. CRAWFORD, GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN, COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, Wharf and Office—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

MR. IRVINGTON, BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

A. T. HEATHERFIELD, BANDMASTER AND TEACHER OF MUSIC. Residence opposite the POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the building formerly occupied by Post Office, east of the bridge. Hope, Sept. 28, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL, GROCER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street Peterborough.

THOS. NAZETT, GROCER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street, Peterboro'.

D. STEVENSON, AGENT, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough.

ALEX. McNEIL, AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co. CARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough.

JAMES BEST, DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, corner Hunter, Peterborough.

GEORGE S. HUGHES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thompson's Store, George St., Peterborough.

J. MENZIES, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, HUNTER STREET, PETERBORO' CLOTHES made on the LATEST FASHIONS, and by the best Workmen. A Fit Warranted. Peterboro, June 5th, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALE. T. F. NICHOLL, Auctioneer, CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT. Peterborough. Instructions punctually attended to, and pay strictly exacted. SPACIOUS ROOMS.

MR. NICHOLL, Having received instructions from the Executors of the late Thomas Stevenson, Esq., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 15th day of May next, at 2 o'clock, p.m., the valuable property known as Lot No. 16 on the south side of Hunter Street, Peterborough, with the Dwelling House and Offices thereon erected. Terms of sale will be made known at the time of sale by Auctioneer, &c.

MR. DUNN, PRINCIPAL of the Common and Union School, will open a select class, each day at 2 o'clock, p.m., for the instruction of young ladies in the higher branches of education. Terms moderate. Peterborough, May 1st, 1861.

THOMAS MENZIES, BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., Hunter Street, Peterborough. Agent for the Provincial Insurance Company.

P. SCULL, PROVINCIAL Licentiate Physician, Surgeon, &c. Home.

ALBION HOTEL, MONTREAL.

L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.

THIS elegantly situated establishment, at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, commands the largest wholesale business in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become a great favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the House, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Rooms has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

R. A. McNABB, RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, At extremely low prices for Cash. ALSO, Boy's and Mens' Clothing IN GREAT VARIETY. Inspection invited. Post Office Block, Hunter St Peterboro' Oct 31, 1860.

WANTED. BY an elderly man, who has taught School for 15 years, and who has become incapacitated to follow his profession through Deafness, a situation as Book-keeper, Accountant and General Penman. Apply at the EXAMINER Office, Peterboro, April 10, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT, BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office, Peterborough. April 18, 1861.

CAKES & BISCUITS. THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of CANDIES, CRACKERS AND BISCUITS which he will guarantee to be as CHEAP AND GOOD as can be bought in the Province. OYSTERS, kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail. L. A. CADWELL. Peterboro', Dec. 26 1860.

PICTURES. SPENCELY'S PORTRAIT GALLERY! IS NOW OPEN AGAIN. Rooms over Mr. McDougall's Store—Commercial House, George Street, Peterboro'. May 2, 1860.

Writing Academy. THIS institution is now in successful operation, under the able and efficient management of that Celebrated Penman, Italian Card-Writer, &c. Application should be made immediately as the list will close in a few days. TERMS....$2 FOR 12 LESSONS. Rooms over the Office of the Examiner, Burnham's Block. D. I. PENGILLE. Feb. 21, 1861.

NOTICE. THE first meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the First Tuesday of May next, IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M. Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed. By order, J. EDWARDS, Secretary. Peterboro' Feb. 19, 1861.

CABINET-MAKING. BROOKS, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro'.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south quarter of Lot No. 15 in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 2 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Stony Lake, containing 100 Acres. 60 Acres are Cleared, and in a high state of cultivation; 12 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and will be well fenced with cedar rails. The Buildings are a GOOD FRAME HOUSE, YOUNG ORCHARD OF 50 TREES, and a good Stable. The Farm is one of the best in the County, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Title Indisputable. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. THOS. WEBB. Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860.

Poetry.

"WHAT THE HAND FINDETH TO DO."

My wife love laid her hand in mine,
Her soft and gentle hand,
'Twas like a wreath of purest snow
Upon the unbrown'd land.

As white it was as snow now fallen,
Like snow without its chill;
And the blue veins meabled it sweetly o'er
But left it snow-like still.

I looked at her hand, so white and soft,
At my own so brown and hard;
"This is for strife and toil," I said,
"And that for love and reward.

"This is to keep the Wolf of Want
Away from the hearth of home;
And that to welcome me tenderly,
When back to that hearth I come.

"This is to labor with tireless nerves,
Perchance at tasks that soil;
And that to greet with a loving clasp
The palm that is rough with toil.

"This is to win through earth and wood
Agony, where way seemed none;
And this to chafe the poor proud limbs
That droop when the goal is won.

"This is to grasp in the world's long fight
The weapons that men must wield;
And this to bind up the aching wounds,
Ta'en on the well-fought field.

"This is to put forth all its strength
In Sunday's rough tasks and strife;
And that to kindle the sweet love-dear
That brighten the march of life.

"For labor, and sweat, and pears is this;
And that to scatter round
The flowers of beauty, and love, and hope
On Home's enchanted ground.

"I would these fingers, for thy sweet sake
Might a giant's strength command,
To toil for and guard thee worthily—
But love will strengthen my hand.

"And if ever its weakness o'ercome its will,
And it fail in its tuilsome part,
The fate that disables my fainting hand,
As surely will still my heart."

For the Examiner.

A TRIP TO NORWOOD.

BY EUGENE SCRIBE, JR.

I have just been on a rusticating trip, or rather a trip of observation. After rambling through Belmont for a few days and on my return home I had the felicity of seeing the Village considered by its inhabitants the capital of Asphodel. I suppose the reason assigned by them for calling it the capital is from the fact that the county judge in the course of his perambulations has an appointment to call there (I do not know the number of times annually,) for the purpose of putting the dealers in the way of collecting their small debts. The wisdom of their township do their spouting, and make laws for the good government of the people there also. There is an institution, and I might call it a valuable addition, that is the Agricultural Society, which is composed of some of the surrounding townships, hold their annual fair and exhibition here. It was on this day, viz: Tuesday Oct. 9th, 1860, that I first got a glimpse of this rural village. I was informed that there was a population of about 500 in the village, I do not know where they keep them, I do not think there is more than 300. Perhaps in order to swell their numbers they do as the Yankees do, when they want a charter for a city they take the census and if there are not human beings enough they make up the balance with dogs and cats. The first impression a stranger will labor under when he arrives is that the place is composed of Taverns, sausages, and mud-hills. And,—" So help me John Rogers,"—the only conclusion I could come to, after rambling over hills, through swamps, and over fences, (with no slight inconvenience to my vitals) and paying the closest attention, was that there was a large hill on one side, a swamp on the other, and the intervening space was filled up with taverns. Manufacturing is something they know nothing of, for the only sign you will see of it is in the shape of an old rickety flour and saw mill which looks as if the devouring elements had a sweetness on it. I will now endeavor to give you a description of the exhibition, part of the people who attended it. About 2 p.m. the men accompanied by their wives and sisters' children commenced to tumble into town from all directions, and about 12, M., there was really a motley crowd. There were old men and young men, young lads old and young, children, &c., really I must say I never in any small place saw attention so well manifested as here. A stranger especially if he had not seen the commencement of the list of prizes that were to be awarded, would fancy that there were prizes for the best specimens of beauty contest in town. I suppose you have seen Cox arrived from the country that generally attend a circus in town. I have perhaps in the course of my life seen a greater part of the fair sex of this, but really I do not remember to have seen the whole collected. It was most amusing to see the herds of spectators up and down the main thoroughfare of the village, and the shrill tone and bawling in short where it should be. He is a very convenient old gentleman in his way and very fond of flourishing the ceremony and giving the word of command to the weary travellers, many of whom relish it exceedingly. He undertook to give me a description of the Ploughing Match, but before the close of the match I thought I would be the last one present. He only gave me a description of one and thought that was enough for me, as the others were but a repetition thereof. I should think he also remembering the time that Tuesday dawned in the Virginia as the Indian who drew the drawing. Who of that world of fairies who are changing, interesting, and

The Glasgow & Liverpool Shipping Co's own account.

For the Examiner.

ARISTOCRATIC "CHRISTIAN" CHURCHES.

We are told in James ii. 1, "*My brethren, have not the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord of Glory, with respect of persons.*" Human nature is prone to what is the above the Apostle warns us against; and we may infer from the frequency of his exposure, and interdiction in the Bible that the detestable failing was prevalent in the Apostles' days. In our day, a profession for Christian worship where gaudy and show is displayed, we are worse than the Pharisees, for in their temples distinctions of rank are unknown for the time being, the Parish standing side by side with the Villeinage, on the ground of God's presence, bestowing equal glory on each of his worshippers.

The Apostle supposes, for illustration, the entrance of two strangers into one of their houses of worship. The garb and the appearance of the one betokens *poverty*; that of the other rank and opulence. Then he says the man with the gold ring may be sure of all the courtesy and respect within the gift of the congregation; but the salutation to the poor man is "Stand thou there" or "Sit here under my footstool." Human nature is the same in all ages. In one more than enough is riches to compensate for the want of wit or virtue. In the election of officers in a congregation, both as respects Canada and the United States, *material qualifications* usually outweigh *intellectual* and *moral* worth. The choice of a pastor is determined rather by the sweetness of his voice, &c., than the piety of his character. Popularity is the best recommendation of a candidate; and of course the preacher must represent the ideas and spirit of his hearers. He must be a watchman of popular opinion and become all things to all men. His temptation to preach the gospel to the rich is further enhanced by the characters of the trustees, deacons, and elders, who are associated with him.—Financial availability had much to do with *their* selection also; they, in many instances, owe their elevation to their wealth or respectability. Scott tells us that one of the last things he heard from John Thornton, (a wealthy but zealous servant of Christ) was this:—"Ministers in London sin more at having *full congregations* than doing them good, and they preach rather for the rich than for the poor. There are two principal mistakes." But had John Thornton lived in our day in America he would have found the same doings in not a few towns and cities in Canada West and the neighboring Republic. And the sin of the door-keeper or custom runs in the same line with that of his superior officers. He is as busy as a Township Assessor in estimating the wealth of his people. He has an almost preternatural discernment between the rich and the poor. Of course he has nothing but appearance to judge by, looking not at the heart but at the gold ring; not at the heart but at the gay clothing. He greets the "honorable" stranger at the door with a smiling subserviency, and conducts him, upon whom the admiring eyes of the worshippers are turned, to an uppermost seat, where he is received with every flattering courtesy by the "honorable" occupants of the seat he is ushered into.

The sexton's self-complacency is now, however, somewhat disturbed by the entrance of another individual, whose humble and unfashionable dress bespeaks for him a very different rank from that of his predecessor. No eye follows him; indeed the "worshippers" are so devoutly reading their bibles that they cannot see any one. And the sexton barring the intruder to a side-seat or to the gallery, or he is left standing alone in the lobby to catch what crumbs may reach him of the "bread of life" uttered by the parson who preaches to the tune of some $1,500 a-year. This is indeed an age of change, and the religious world is full of them. Money has there evermore been the Archimedean Christians who are friends to the rich, but they do not honor the poor. They are careful to honor their beneficiaries upon those whose circumstances justify the honor of record. They add "honorable" friends to their entertainments; they are slow to recognize in public such of their relations even to support themselves by manual labor. Their doors would be closed against JOHN with his rough dress of camel's hair, or PAUL who "degraded" himself by tent-making. They are not likely to be of those who entertain angels unawares. And yet they have the effrontery to regard themselves as Christians, while they disdain to hold fellowship with the "common herd" of mankind, who though better Christians do not worship the Golden Calf.

"Respect of persons" has been a prevalent sin in all ages. The serpent early crawled into the Apostolic Eden. It came in through the exclusive pride of the Israelite, and the caste proclivities of the heathen converts to christianity. It showed itself among them, notwithstanding their brotherhood and profession of the Gospel, which asserts the equality of all men. Rome and High Church priests, very quite light a Republican and British Editors, who hold and maintain this doctrine. But it is with extreme unwillingness, one can the more detest of their class Gregory I.

Aristocratic "Christians" separate saints and Church in their ecclesiastical constitutions. They must worship where their Gods are. They prefer the exclusiveness, the contempt of saints and the costly sacrifices of the simple and spiritual worship of the synagogue. To Cæsar and not Christ they cling.

A young man has much wealthier or higher connexions built up, or he is aspiring after one of gaudy more pretentious churches. In the one case he is ashamed of his humble relations, and in the other he is ashamed of the Church. What kind of a man, in either case, he proposes himself by changing the Religion of the one for the fashionable worship of the other, is a question of character. The question of character is answered in the case of a young man who is ashamed of his humble relations, and who is ashamed of the Church. What kind of a man, in either case he proposes himself by changing the Religion of the one for the fashionable worship of the other, is a question of character. The question of character is answered in the case of a young man who is ashamed of his humble relations, and who is ashamed of the Church. What kind of a man, in either case we find a large and growing family. The parents wish their children to get into genteel society. The mother is anxious about the eligible disposal of her daughters. By and by they see fitting these certificates from the choicest congregations (where they could have been of more use) and connected with other equally desirable and distinguishing "Christians" in erecting a Temple of Fashion as soon. Bethel is deserted for Bethaven. They also must have some respectable House of Worship to go to, and none seems so fitting for them as the one where congregate the greatest number of the genteel worshippers of the "Golden Calf."

What we complain of is the disposition to love and make companions of persons on account of their dress, or wealth, or rank. Are not these things as perishable as the grass of the field? How often do these conceal a contracted mind, an ugly temper and a vicious soul.

If we consult history, Mr. Editor, we will find this same spirit of pride, oppressing and enslaving mankind wherever it had the opportunity. Egypt alone forget her obligations to the Hebrews, (as prosperous nations are very apt to do) and made them slaves. It has always been so; wealth and oppression go together.

If it be asked why the wealthy and the powerful become oppressors, we answer: partly because they have the advantage of opportunity. The tiger who was harmless when caged, resumes his ferocity when let loose. Men are much of their character to the absence of temptation. Hazael would have lived and died with a good character had he not been made King of Israel. Greatness in vice, as well as in virtue, is the product of occasion and predisposition.

There was wisdom in Agur's petition "Give me not riches." The fact is sufficiently evident that the rich as a class are oppressors and persecutors of the poor.—(There are exceptions no doubt, however.) And is point of fact we always find tyranny also accompanying such treatment of men. The oppressor must be an unbeliever.

Aristocratic "Christians" ape the manners, and covet and delight in the Society of such persons as palpably despise the name of Christ, and in whose presence the very mention of a religious subject would be no less a breach of good breeding than an out of social pleasantry and enjoyment.

VERITAS.

Otonabee, April, 1861.

LADIES' DRESSES IN MUDDY WEATHER.

It is an unpleasant sight to see the ladies in the streets on rainy days, allowing their dresses to trail in the mud. This is unpardonable. There is no impropriety in raising the skirt high enough to keep them out of the dirt; there is a very unladylike prudery in refusing to raise them slightly when circumstances requires it. It is not necessary, however, for any lady to hold her dress with her hands to keep it out of the mud. The English women, says an European writer, understand these things better than we, go out walking in rain and mud, wearing long dresses, and without taking their hands from their muffs, come home with their clothing as clearly as when they started out. How do they do it? They wear skirts that do not reach lower than the ankle; short enough, in fact, to keep clear of the mud without any lifting. The loops are a late invention, and are now the fashion in Great Britain. A woman who should go out in muddy weather without them would be considered a prude. A boy was made thus:—There is a belt of black ribbon, three quarters of an inch wide, and long enough to go round the lady's waist, with a hook at one end and an eye at the other, or a fastening; a piece of the same kind of ribbon, three yards long is attached to the end and the middle of the belt. The belt is now put on with the hook and eye in front; and hanging down on each side is a loop of black ribbon, three quarters of a yard long. When the lady is about to go out, she puts on her belt, and puts a part of the lower portions of her dress through each loop, which is then raised into the fastener, and all of it is above the lower edge of the petticoat. She then walks out with her hands free, her dress clean, and her conscience at ease; and if the ribbon to enter a house, she can take her dress out of the loops in an instant. The draped dress is not only clean but graceful, and it shows a white petticoat, one of the most beautiful articles of ladies' apparel, to much advantage. In England, however, white petticoat is not considered indispensable; on the contrary, modest woolen petticoats are much worn by most fashionable people, as they are not prone to stain. Fashionable white cotton stockings are the exception and not the rule, for London wear in winter. Wool is ordinarily worn, sometimes striped, or mixed with black stripes, or plaid with a variety of colours. And then the shoes are not of thin cloth with paper soles, but Balmoral boots, with heavy uppers and thick soles, lacing up in front, so if they were made for boogs of flesh and blood, lived on roast beef, and spent for rent carriage, hard work, sturdy health, and long life. Our European women are too much in the habit of following bad fashions and neglecting good ones. If they will just adopt the healthful provisions, as well as the expensive luxuries of European contrivance, it will be for better, as well as more comfortable by far. We are glad to see something that promises to bring certain of our ladies. Temperate health and comfort more than the fashions, and we may depend upon it that these as they obtain a foothold will supersede many of the present absurdities.—N. Y. Home Journal.

The Pasha of Scutari, Bulgaria, Syria and Palestine, were opened on the 25th ult. by the Emperor Don a Hungarian Count from Constantinople. Shortly, on other occasions, the Count and the governor of Croatia, Leopold, the Archduke Albert, and the Archduke Joseph, the Palatine of Hungary, dined at the same table.

"Trust thy self-control during the storm," but then the storm must be of your own making. "Trust thy self-control during the storm," but then the storm must be of your own making. "Trust thy self-control during the storm," but then the storm must be of your own making. "Trust thy self-control during the storm," but then the storm must be of your own making.

THE LATE MR. HOGAN.

From the Hamilton Spectator.

The new interest excited in the mysterious fate of the unfortunate gentleman, by the discovery of his remains, may possess some circumstantial account of his life, and his unknown acceptable to the public.—The writer can vouch for most of the incidents recorded.

Mr. John Hogan—the Christian having been accepted by him long after the acquaintance of the writer with him, first made his appearance in Hamilton about the year 1832 or 1833. He was then junior and errand-boy for a paper called the *Canadian Wesleyan*, started to advocate the principles of a lay delegation in the Methodist Conference, and was the organ of a section of that body which had just seceded from the present Conference. In 1833 (early) the writer became a resident in that city and was attracted by the bright appearance of the "canine boy" of the paper, and frequently stopped to chat with him, when he came to leave the paper. He was then but 15 years old, tall and slender, with a bright intelligent face. After a few months of this sort of acquaintance, he applied to the writer for an introduction to the late Honorable John Wilkie with the view of getting promotion in the printing office, which was under the control of that gentleman. He was accordingly introduced, and from the favorable impression he made and the testimony in his favor by the foreman, who was then about leaving, he was substituted in his place, and took over (in 1834) became an editorial contributor to the newspaper. He had meantime changed his religion—having been a Roman Catholic—and became a zealous Methodist, and soon distinguished himself as such in the prayer and class meetings where he became no "exhorter."

When the *Canadian Wesleyan* was given up that year (1834) or the following Mr. Hogan obtained a salaried position in the law office of Sir Allan McNab, through the intervention of his patron, Mr. Speaker Wilkie, who had articled Attorney's clerk, until Sir Allan's partner, Allan MacNab, obtained the appointment of Sheriff of the Gore District, when he became the book-keeper and Clerk, which position he held until some or three years after the rebellion. At this time, or rather when he entered on the study of the law, Mr. Hogan again changed his religion and became an equally zealous Deist, and devoured with great avidity every work he could lay his hands on, which favored his new faith. Tom Paine's Age of Reason became his *vade mecum*. This fit of zeal, however, only lasted, as far as external indications went, for two or three years, for he then affected to have become a devoted Churchman.

After his connection with the Sheriff's office ceased, about 1840 or 1841, he again reverted to the study of law, and articled himself to the late George S. Tiffany, Esq., with whom he completed his time as Attorney's Clerk. He made many attempts to pass the Law Society, in order to be entered as a law student, and obtain a Barrister's diploma, but was always (as the writer believes) rejected. His self-esteem and vanity, which counteracted much of the ability and force of character which he possessed, led him into many follies which it is only charitable should not be alluded to, now that his fate has been ascertained. There is one incident growing out of these predominating characteristics, however, which from its notoriety at the time must not be omitted. In one of the last mentioned years, or perhaps still later, Mr. Hogan went on an excursion or expedition to Rochester, the particulars of which are well known to the writer, as Mr. Hogan was accompanied by a near relative of his. The former had been a Reformer the year previous, and while there was introduced to a lady, whose father was a man of fortune. He dazzled that lady by his make-up impressions and what all he had to do was to follow up his adventure in order to win the lady's heart and hand. In order to again funds for this campaign, he represented to a gentleman in the city that he was engaged to be married to the lady—and in doubting reality that the would bring her home with him, and no part of the plan the young gentleman just referred to who invited to accompany him. The parties arrived in due time at the scene of operations, but the result only proved how deceitful appearances may sometimes turn out. A fortnight was sufficient to show the mistake that had been made.

The rejected and his friend, who felt much mortified to find he had been made the dupe of, set out on their return home by the canal route. At Lockport they stayed all night, and the excitement growing out of the arrest and trial of Alexander McLeod for a supposed participation in the destruction of the Caroline was then at its height, in that little but bad, of appearance. Mr. Hogan could not resist the opportunity of at once impressing an object of curiosity, and of raising a phantom of harrowing interest. He quietly pulled out a knife and told his friend that he, McLeod had been engaged in the Caroline affair, (and must secrets as evidence) and felt very unpleasant in treating himself in a place where so much violence appeared to exist. This mild request put the gentleman of the subject into fits of terror to escape, but of course great perplexity and great inconvenience to his companion, who soon succeeded in quietly pacifying Mr. Hogan's fears until the canal boat started, when he was left to his own reflections and imaginations. Reaching Buffalo a dray and passengers discharged all the baggage of the party, and Mr. Hogan's trunk was put on board the steamer which was to convey them to Detroit. Here the gentleman who had been the victim of the practical joke, and who had been the victim of the practical joke, and who had been the victim of the practical joke, and

The American Revolution.

Baltimore, April 27.

A conference was arranged this morning between the Governor and a committee of the Legislature, to consider the propriety of calling an extra session of the Legislature to provide for the payment of the interest on the State debt, which falls due on the 1st of May next. The Governor declined to call an extra session, but agreed to issue a proclamation convening the Legislature on the 15th of May, when the matter will be taken up. The Governor has issued a proclamation calling upon the people to assist the police in preserving the peace, and has ordered out the militia to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

A number of the Union men of Baltimore have left the city, fearing violence. Many of the secession leaders have also left the city, and it is reported that they have gone to Virginia to join the rebel army.

The Secretary of War has issued an order directing that no officer shall be appointed to the army who is not a native born citizen of the United States, unless he has served honorably in the army for five years.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order directing that no officer shall be appointed to the navy who is not a native born citizen of the United States, unless he has served honorably in the navy

LATEST from EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

Halifax (Nova Scotia) April 6th.

The Asia passed this port this morning. She left Liverpool on the morning of the 11th and Londonderry on the evening of the 12th.

In the House of Commons, on the 10th inst., Mr. Bass's motion for extending the suffrage in Boroughs from ten to six pound occupiers, was debated and rejected by 245 to 193, amid great cheering for the Conservatives.

The Preston Old Bank, owned by Peddar & Co., suspended—liabilities not under half a million sterling—but large dividends are expected.

The Farrington and Wantage Bank, owned by Barnes, Medley & Co., also suspended. Liabilities supposed to be small.

ITALY.

In reply to an interpellation in the Chamber on the Roman question, Count Cavour said that the Italian Government could only employ useful means, and cannot act against Rome as a conqueror. He admitted that the solution of the Roman difficulty was bound up in the Roman question, and hoped that the antagonism between Church and State would soon cease. He said the Government would energetically suppress any disturbance in Naples, but the most efficacious means would be taken for the solution of the Roman question.

The Chamber finally adopted the following almost unanimously:—

The Chamber having confidence in the Government, and acknowledging the necessity for the union of Rome to Italy, in accomplishing which, however, the grandeur and independence of the Church and the Pope will be guaranteed, passes to the order of the day.

Count Cavour, in reply to a question, denied the rumors of an intended concession of the Island of Sardinia to France.

Arrests continued to be made in Naples. Persons implicated in recently discovered conspiracies were undergoing searching investigation.

Reactionary attempts were suppressed at numerous places.

Portugal has acknowledged the new Italian Kingdom.

The health of the Pope is unsatisfactory.

There are rumors of an intended Italian loan of $2,000,000 sterling.

FRANCE.

It is rumored that the National Guard is to be reconstructed on a grand scale, Canrobert being Commander-in-Chief.

The Pays gives a rumor that England intends sending an expeditionary corps to Syria, and will occupy a point of territory between Upper Syria and Egypt.

The Bourse on the 10th opened flat and closed heavy.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Diet unanimously passed a vote of thanks to the Emperor for the new law relative to Protestants. Another law published grants to women the right of voting at elections for members of Diet.

A well known correspondent of the Times points out the temptation to intriguing Austrians, and that it is rumored to Austria to unite with the Italian kingdom is consolidated.

A bold attack, with 200,000 men, would soon bring the Austrians to Milan and Turin. A protest must be found, otherwise the French would again cross the Alps.

Austrian agents all over Lombardy are buying up corps of Garibaldians, the price being about £16 each. Once a sufficient number of these corps are bought up, a corresponding number of men can be easily put in red shirts, and be made to attack them. Austria will have a right to retaliate, and an Austrian army will re-enter Italy.

POLAND.

The Journal de St. Petersburg gives the following version of renewed disturbances in Warsaw:—"Great crowds of people having assembled before the Castle, were dispersed by force. The conflict was renewed several times. Ten persons were killed, and in many wounded. Five soldiers were killed. Forty-five persons were arrested."

Other accounts say the number of victims was larger even than stated in the original telegram.

A renewal of the disturbances is expected. The number of troops at Warsaw is 32,000.

SPAIN.

Warlike preparations on the largest scale are spoken of, and an expenditure of twenty million pounds sterling is rumored.

DENMARK.

The Cabinet Council, on the 8th, resolved that the whole infantry force is to be doubled, and the entire army placed on a war footing.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Australian mail is telegraphed from Malta. Calcutta mail, with dates to March 9th, had happened to the 16 have been received, but the news is unimportant.

Shanghai, Feb. 21st—The Yangtze expedition had started.

Pekin was slowly improving.

Lord Elgin's reception the nucleus of Mr. Hudson, the Secretary to the American Embassy.

Trade at Yeddo was uninterrupted.

The French and Spaniards, in Cochin China, captured five forts on the 24th Feb., after an obstinate resistance.

Immense damage and loss of life had been occasioned in Java by the late floods.

Melbourne, Feb. 22nd—The gold shipments since last mail amount to about 125,000 ounces.

NEW ZEALAND.

Advices say the Maories had lately attacked the British troops twice, but were defeated.

Confidence at Sydney caused less uneasiness, Money very. Most bills taken at 5½ on demand at Bank. Rates more active, but the belief prevailed in some quarters that a further reduction by Bank of England was imminent. A rise of ½ per cent in the U. S. drew gold plum on the 20th.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, May 2, 1861.

Flour @ bbl	0	0	0
Wheat, fall	0	0	0
Spring Wheat	0	0	0
Oats	0	0	0
Peas	0	0	0
Barley	0	0	0
Potatoes	0	0	0
Hay @ ton	0	0	0
Beef @ 100 lbs	0	0	0
Pork	0	0	0
Butter @ lb	0	0	0
Cheese	0	0	0
Eggs @ doz	0	0	0
Wool	0	0	0
Hides @ 100 lbs	0	0	0
Calf Skins	0	0	0
Lambskins	0	0	0

TORONTO MARKETS.

Thursday April 25, 1861.

Wheat 0s 10d to 0s 0d.
Spring Wheat 0s 0d to 0s 0d.
Barley 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

THE ENGLISH, WEST OF HALE, CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ANDERSON CASE.

From the London Daily News, April 6

The issuing of the writ of habeas corpus by the Queen's Bench at Westminster in the Canadian Judge has produced the effect in that colony which we anticipated. As matters turned out, the English writ proved useless. But even if it had become necessary to bring over Anderson to this country in order to release him, it is very possible that under the particular circumstances this might have been done, and that the Canadian Judges might have obeyed the writ without remonstrance. It was pointed out in this country at the time, that the jurisdiction claimed, however convenient in the particular case, might prove highly inconvenient under other circumstances. The Canadians evidently claim a quasi independence. They tax themselves, they appoint their own judges, they have their own ministers—and indeed they assume to do everything for themselves except pay for their defence. With these millions of people it is impracticable to adopt coercive measures; and the mother country has granted to them extensive privileges short of final abandonment. Nor are the Canadians diffident about reminding the mother country of their claims, and, if necessary, of vindicating the exercise of them. They did not hesitate to tell the Colonial Secretary, when he objected to their protectionist tariff, that colonial privileges were no business of his. And now we learn from the speech of the Governor General, delivered on the 18th ult. at Quebec, that they hope to be relieved from any interference to the English courts. "My ministers," his Excellency says, "have been directed to the fact that a writ issued by the Court of Queen's Bench in England has been served in the colony. I have been advised to represent to her Majesty's Government the expediency of preventing by legislation in Great Britain any possible conflict of jurisdiction." It is impossible to produce a stronger proof of the determination of the Canadians to assert their legislative and judicial independence. The writ of *habeas corpus* is a writ which was invented for the protection of the personal liberty of every British subject, and every Canadian, as a British subject, is entitled to it when issued by the judge of any of the superior courts of Westminster. The only reason, therefore, for depriving the Canadians of the right to claim this writ must be, that they are subject to a government which is itself independent. And in truth such is the fact. It is satisfactory, however, to find the Canadian Government so explicit upon the point, and we commend this incident to the attention of the committee now sitting on colonial expenditure.

It is now absolutely clear that the old system of colonial government requires revision. The relation of the mother country to the colonies must be readjusted. Practically, the central Government has no power whatever over the dependencies.—Indeed, these outlying governments are more independent of the Colonial Minister than the States of America are of the Federal Government. In America the several States must submit to have their customs tariff arranged by the Federal Government, besides which each State is bound to contribute a certain quota to the expenses of the Federal Administration, civil and military. So long as the British Colonies were content to be ruled by the Colonial Minister, it was reasonable to say that, as they had no part in imposing the taxes, they ought not to bear any part of the burdens. But the power of self-defence is the first necessity. No child can be deemed fit to be emancipated until he is capable of providing for his own preservation. It is the same with the States. That community which considers itself capable of constitutional self-government impliedly confesses its ability to defend itself, and ought to be dealt with on this principle. It is impossible that men so intelligent and enterprising as the colonists should imagine that they are entitled to all the advantages of belonging to the greatest nation in the world without contributing something towards the cost of the central Government. It cannot be too often repeated that the position which the British colonists occupy towards the mother country is without parallel in history. It is perhaps hardly relevant to mention that in the year 1857 the Dutch colonies, besides defraying all their naval and military expenses, contributed £2,600,000, and the Spanish colonies contributed £1,150,000 to the Imperial Exchequer; whilst the 28 British dependencies, out of a total of very nearly four millions expended upon military defences, did not contribute towards that expenditure four hundred thousand pounds.—But it may be useful to record the fact in order to show that the colonists are by no means likely to rush into the arms of any foreign Government, seeing that, besides foregoing the advantage of being connected with the most powerful government in the world, they would probably be compelled, besides providing for their own defence, to contribute something to their new masters.

The objections commonly made against calling upon the colonies to pay for their own defences are principally two—First, it is said that as the colonies may be exposed to a state of war by the policy of the mother country, the country must bear a large proportion of the expense of the army and navy employed in the colonies. But it is tolerably clear that in the case of war the colonies would be practically free to support or oppose the policy of the mother country, as they might think best. If in the case of any future war it should turn out that a colony disapproved the policy of the House Government and declined to take part in the war, it is certain that the colonists would be left at perfect liberty to follow their own judgment. Suppose the case of a war with the United States, of which Canada disapproved, is it possible to imagine that any force would, or indeed could, be employed by this country in order to compel the Canadians to adopt our policy? If the colonists act in accordance with the war policy of this country, it will be not because they are coerced but because they consider the policy of the mother country the best policy for themselves. But again, it is said that the question is to whether the colonies are to support the troops at their own expense, must be matter of negotiation. Granted; but it is obvious that the party who garrisons the troops is in a very disadvantageous position for negotiating. His course is simple enough. The alternative to be put before the colonists is very plain. "If you want these troops for your defence, you must pay for them; if you do not, or if you decline to pay the required sum, the troops will be withdrawn."

It is to be hoped that this principle will be acted upon. The reductions of the Military and Naval Estimates is an immediate necessity. The disloyal disclosures have shown the possibility of economy. That the re-arrangement of the colonial expenditure opens a new field within which to introduce it. *No time should be lost by the Colonial Minister in ascertaining the sentiment of the Canadian Government* with respect to the matter of contribution; and the opportunity should not be lost in intimating to that Government, and to the other *Colonial Governments of North America that henceforth they must provide for their own defence.* This alone would produce a saving of about half a million; nor is there any reason why the actual charge should not be pursued with the other colonies.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE MARKET TOLLS, in conformity to the Market By-laws, will be offered for sale to the highest and best bidder

On Monday, 6th day of May,

AT NOON. (By order,)

JAMES EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterboro, April 30th, 1861.

[Review to Copy.]

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES!

&c., &c., &c.

E. O. HILL, would call the attention of intending purchasers to the fact that he has a large stock of Carriages & Buggies of good manufacture, and the best material, which he can warrant to be good, and solicits a call as he wishes to sell Cheap for Cash, or about approved credit, to make room for a large stock the coming year. Repairing neatly done, and with dispatch, opposite Rogers's Hotel, Hunter Street. Give him a call.

Peterboro, May 3, 1861.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, John Harty and Bernard Murphy, of the Town of Peterborough, Merchants, under the name and style of John Harty & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by the late firm of John Harty & Co., will be paid by John Harty, and all debts due the said firm, will be collected immediately by said John Harty, who is alone authorized to receive and grant receipts therefor.

[Signed,]

JOHN HARTY.
BERNARD MURPHY.

Peterboro May 1, 1861.

AUCTION.

L. DEVANY'S GREAT

AUCTION SALE!

—OF—

Bankrupt Stock

of English, Gold and Silver Watches,

JEWELLERY,

PLATED WARE, &c.

IN order to give private families an opportunity of purchasing by auction, the subscriber begs most respectfully to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this Town that he will attend the sale this afternoon at 2½ o'clock precisely, when they will be furnished with Catalogues before the sale.

TERMS....CASH.

W. H. REID, Agent for the Assignees.
L. DEVANY, Auctioneer.

Peterboro' May 2, 1861.

EDEN GARDENS

PETERBOROUGH,

OPPOSITE THE WALKERFIELD NURSERY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and surrounding country that owing to the late fire he has

REMOVED TO MENTHORN'S BUILDING,

George Street, near Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of

Books, Stationery, Newspapers, Cheap Books, Periodicals, &c., &c., &c.

Having made arrangements with the Trade generally, I hope to merit a share of their favors, at low prices, as heretofore. Books, &c., imported from New York daily.

Terms, cash and estimated but respected to all appearance, as long as they remain in my establishment and patronage.

☞ An early inspection of my stock is solicited.

THOMAS MENTHORN.

Peterboro' 25th April 1861. 16

BANKRUPT STOCK.

WE have just received a complete Bankrupt Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

consisting of Broche Shawls, Cashmere and Mantle Cloths, Winter and Spring Dress Goods, which we are enabled to offer

One half less than the Original Cost

LEMAY, TURCOT & Co.

May 2nd, 1861. 18

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the united Townships of Belmont and Methuen will sit in the Village of Stanhope, on Friday the 24th May next, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

The Assessment Roll of the said United Townships will be open for inspection at the residence of the Town Clerk.

PETER PEARCE,
Town Clerk.

Havelock, 29th April, 1861. 18

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Corporation of the Township of Otonabee intend on

THE 23RD OF MAY NEXT,

to pass a By-law for closing up and disposing of the following old roads, viz:—

1st. The road commencing at Stony Lake in the line between lots 31 and 32, then south 40 degrees, west 8 chains, then south 20 degrees, west 20 chains, then south 47 degrees, west 16 chains and 50 links, then south 30 degrees, west 22 chains, then south 20 degrees, west 22 chains and 50 links, to within 3 chains of S. W. angle of Lot No. 30.

2nd. The road commencing at a point on the Base Line, bearing north 76 degrees, east and distant 40 chains and 50 links from the south west angle of lot No 29 in the 6th Concession of Otonabee, then south 7 degrees, west 10 chains and 75 links, then south 21 degrees, west 10 chains and 50 links, then south 28 degrees, west 22 chains and 50 links to the eastern limit of the allowance for road between the 6th and 7th Concessions of Otonabee.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, April 16th, 1861. 16

A CARD.

A. Dawson, Esq., Manager Royal Fisherman Company.

I BEG to acknowledge the settlement in full of my loss in the late fire, and have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the prompt and satisfactory manner in which business is conducted by your Company, and would recommend it to the confidence of the public.

AMOS J. FISHER.

Peterboro, May 1, 1861.

BLIND FIXTURES.

THE subscriber has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Bailey's Patent Blind Fixtures, allowed to be the best in use.

R. HAMILTON,
Sign of Circular Saw.

April 23, 1861. 17

PRIVATE BOARD.

TWO or THREE respectable boarders can be accommodated with board at a private house by applying at this office.

April 24, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite Chamberlain's Saddle Shop, Peterboro'.

April 23, 1861. 17

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of F. & L. Lemay has been dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the said firm will be settled by Lemay, Turcot & Co., who will continue to carry on the business as before.

F. LEMAY,
R. E. TURCOT,
L. LEMAY,

Peterboro, April 24, 1861. 17

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to leave this country gives notice that all parties indebted to him must settle their accounts immediately, and all parties having claims against him will please send in the same without delay.

DAVID STEWART,
At S. Brock's Lakefield, North Douro.

April 23, 1861. 17

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION

FOR THE

Township of Otonabee

will hold its first sitting at the Council Room in Keene, on

THURSDAY, 23rd DAY OF MAY,

at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Assessment Roll for 1861 now lies at the office of the Township Clerk for public inspection.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Keene, April 16th, 1861. 17

HEAD QUARTERS,

1st Bat. Peterboro', April 24, 1861.

MILITIA ORDERS.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Militia Law, the Annual Muster of Service men in the Sedentary Militia shall take place on the

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY,

FRIDAY, 24th MAY. Captains in command of companies are therefore notified that they will cause the men in North Monaghan to assemble at the Town Hall, in that Township.—And in the Town of Peterboro', on the ground in front of the Court House, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

A. McDONELL,
Lieut. Col.,
Commanding 1st Bat., Peterboro'.

POWDER!

THE subscriber has just received a consignment of Kentucky Rifle and Sporting Powder, finest quality.

R. HAMILTON,
Sign of Circular Saw.

April 23, 1861. 17

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE large and commodious Brick Dwelling House situated on the west side of Water Street, Peterboro', between the residences of W. Charnock and W. Bell. For further particulars Apply to

C. A. WELLER,
Peterboro'.

April 24, 1861. 17

Field and Garden Seeds!

Clover,
Timothy,
Turnip,
Carrot, and
Mangle Wurzel,

☞ All fresh, and at the Lowest Cash Prices.

OGILVY & BROS.
Grocers.

April 25, 1861.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Revision for the Municipality of Dummer, will hold its first sitting on

MONDAY, THE 13th DAY OF MAY

at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., at Hamnett's Tavern.

The Roll now lies at the office for inspection.

EDWIN P. FORD,
Clerk, per J. Cavanagh, Jr.

Dummer, April 17, 1861.

GREAT DISPLAY

OF NEW

Spring & Summer Goods

AT

LEMAY, TURCOT & CO.'S.

WE have the honor to inform our customers that we have just REMOVED into the large and commodious Store on the corner of George and Hunter Streets, the premises lately occupied by T. Bradburn, Esq., where we will keep for sale a much larger stock of

FANCY GOODS

than we have hitherto done. We can say with confidence that our stock is here all the largest and cheapest, being bought in the best markets. In our stock will be found

200 Muslin Dresses

with Flounces, double and plain skirts,

100 PIECES OF MUSLIN,

for Dresses, from 5d. per yard upwards.

500 Patterns of Cashmere and Barrage Robes, at all prices; 1,000 pieces of Calico, choice patterns, from 4d. per yard and upwards; Brochet, Silk, and Cashmere Shawls; Silk Mantles and Capes, Straw Bonnets, Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves, Stockings, and Fine Shoes and Gaiters.

We have also on hand a large stock of

STAPLE GOODS,

Comprising:

FACTORY COTTON, STRIPED SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, AND BROADCLOTHS, &c., &c.

On inspecting our stock purchasers will find the great advantage of buying for Cash, in the reduction on all our Goods of 20 per cent on ordinary prices.

LEMAY, TURCOT & Co.

Peterboro, May 2, 1861. 18

SPRING GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

I. ROBINSON & Co.,

CONSISTING OF

TWEEDS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,

PRINTS, SHIRTING, MUSLINS,

DELAINES, ALPACAS, HATS,

CAPS, PARASOLS, &c., &c., &c.,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

Peterborough, March 21st, 1861. 13

HOOP SKIRTS.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE BEST IN THE MARKET,

Received at

STRICKLAND & ROGERS.

April 10, 861.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, William Blatchford and Thomas Blackmore, of the Town of Peterboro', Brewers, under the name and style of "Blatchford and Blackmore," was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said business will be continued by the said William Blatchford, who will pay all debts due by the late firm of "Blatchford and Blackmore."

And take notice that all persons indebted to the said firm are to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the said Thomas Blackmore, who is alone authorized to receive the same and grant receipts therefor.

Dated at Peterborough this Tenth day of April A. D., 1861.

(Signed,)

WM BLATCHFORD.
THOS. BLACKMORE.

TO BE SOLD,

OR LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

[ON REASONABLE TERMS.]

THAT large and commodious House opposite the English Church, Hunter Street.

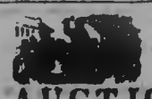
ALSO.—A two story Dwelling House and Lot near the Free Church, Barry Street.

The above buildings are suitable for two families each.

TO LET,—Several Tenements suitable for small families.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Peterboro, April 11, 1861.



BY AUCTION.

THE subscriber will offer by Auction at MR LAWSON'S HOTEL, on

SATURDAY, MAY 4TH, 1861,

at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon,

5 BUILDING LOTS

in that much desired part on George Street. Three of these Lots have the Basement story built with Stone, there being a brick building on each side and one in the rear—one walls only require to be built to make three stores. The depth of these lots is 66 feet, the depth of the remainder two lots 114 feet. The above very eligible lots stand in the centre of the Town of Peterboro, adjoining Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store.

THE TERMS OF SALE

are one-third Cash down, the remainder in two equal yearly instalments, with interest, or four equal yearly instalments, with interest, at the option of the purchaser, to be secured by mortgage on the property. All outlays to be paid for by the purchaser.

As the above property is likely to be the last business premises, which will be offered for sale for some time the attention of Mechanics and others is especially called to the advertisement.

12 HALF ACRE LOTS

at the south end of the Town, on George Street, near the Little Lake, and on the direct road leading to Otonabee. The locality is one of the best for private residences, adjoining the business part of the Town. Plans of the Lots will be shown at the office for sale.

For further particulars applications are to be made to Wm. Gibbons, Esq., or to the subscriber

J. T. HUTTEMAN.

Peterboro, April 9, 1861.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Joint Board of School Trustees offer for sale two most eligible building Lots on London Street composed of east and west halves of Lot No. 3, west of George Street and south of London Street.

The lots have a frontage of 57 feet each, and are 196 feet deep. They are in a respectable neighborhood, and within five minutes walk of the centre of the Town. They offer most desirable sites for residences.

Sealed offers for the above lots may be sent in to the subscriber until 30th inst., who will also give any information required on the payments. TERMS,—LIBERAL.

T. G. BAZLETT,
Pro Tem. Public Property.

Peterboro, April 4th, 1861. 15-16

A. FOWLIS & CO.,

No. 5, MARKET BLOCK, Peterboro',

DEALERS in Locks, Latches, Glasses, Nails and every description of Builders

HARDWARE!

Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, &c.,

AXES, AUGURS,

Ropes, and Cordage, Anchors, Chains and all other Blacksmith's furnishing Goods

PLATER WARE!

Covering a Cut spoon and Fluted Round edge Iron, from James Dunbar's Montreal Saloon Plates from James Heaton & Co.'s

WARRANTED SAWS!

Saddlery and Carriage ware, Carriage Bolts, Axles and Thimble Skeins.

Agricultural Implements,

Sporting Apparatus for round spoon half-round, oval, flued and Hoop Iron, Spring, Gouge, Slicker, and Cast Steel, of the best qualities.

As we are now doing business entirely on the

Cash System

we can offer unusual inducements to our customers.

A. FOWLIS & Co.

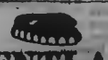
April 4th, 1861. 14

FOR SALE.

SIX very desirable Building Lots in the west of Peterboro', will be sold at a reasonable Three of the Lots have 66 feet frontage each, and all are 100 feet deep. Apply to

A. F. HEMMOND,
At the Office of S. Strickland, Esq.

Peterboro, April 2, 1861. 14



D. PENTLAND,

Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,

OFFICE, OVER COULSON'S BOOK STORE,

George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon Gold, Silver, or Platina.

VULCANITE'S RUBBER.

Teeth and mouthed voluntarily (free of charge) if not satisfactory.

N.B. particularly witness the public generally and the Medical Profession.

WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,

and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.

Particular attention paid to the regulating of all diseases of the mouth, including the regulating of children's teeth.

Peterboro', April 10th, 1861. 15

NOTICE

T. A. Wallace.

Peterboro, 17th April, 1861. 16-6in.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Council of Dummer at their next sitting to open a new line of road between the 4th and 5th Concessions, commencing at Hamnett's rear angle of lot No. 11, and terminating on the Gannett side of lot 14, according to a survey and plan now given in to the Council by Mr. Stanton, P. S.

Dummer, April 11th, 1861. 16

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged and refitted throughout, and is now open for the reception of Travellers. The House is large and commodious, and is pleasantly situated on the Dundas road, opposite the Post Office, and about three miles from the Township of Otonabee

PRINTING

BOOK AND JOB

CHEAP

"EXAMINER" OFFICE.

AT THE

Beautiful Homes,

Cooper's Stores,

has published January
Ysiscod & Sutes'

FARM FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

JOHN MCDONELL.

New Establishment.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Dentistry Extraordinary

Boots, Shoes, &c.

Wanted and to Exchange.

Three Pumps are

by myself, by Hydraulic power, and

will give them all the 1st of January, 1863!

Pumps in Canada, patented by J. Deeble.

the best Pumps now in use, and

deep and have built the 1st of June, 1863. If

not the best in the Province, in operation, I

will take them back free of charge. I feel sure, I

am certain that they are the best Pumps

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Deeble.

THE BEST POWER

THE Subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he has purchased the Patent Right for the above valuable Invention, for the County of Peterboro', and is now prepared to supply Pumps on the shortest notice, and warrants them to give entire satisfaction. Any person wishing to purchase a Pump, can see one in operation at the Subscriber's Foundry, Peterboro', where they will be kept constantly on hand. Also, Agricultural Implements of all kinds made to order, and repairing done on the shortest notice. All kinds of Castings kept on hand. Peterboro', Dec. 1st, 1862.

A STARTLING FACT!

Liverpool by Act of Parliament.

Capital £2,000,000 Stg.

Insurance Company,

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

WINTER STOCK

Woolen Shawls,

Flannels,

Hope Dresses,

Also, a large assortment of Millinery Goods, all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash.

Peterboro', Nov. 21, 1862.

Mountain Herb Pills.

JUDSON'S

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

Near the Post Hope Depot.

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL.

FISHER'S HOTEL.

FISHER'S OLD STAND,

BUNTER STREET,

PETERBOROUGH.

AMERICAN HOTEL

PETERBOROUGH.

THE BAR

AMERICAN CHEESE,

A PRIME LOT OF

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

AND SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

MACKENZIE'S DEAD-SHOT WORM CANDY-STICK!

DO NOT FAIL TO TRY

FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN, PUPPIES & PAGE'S FOR 50 CENTS. WHOLESALE BY

LYMAN, ELLIOT & CO., Toronto, C. W.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W.
LYMAN, CLARE & Co., Montreal, C. E.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Steam Bills, Show Bills,
Copper Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Be-lness Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 19.

"THE EXAMINER"

is published every Thursday morning at the office of the proprietor, in

BURNETT BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, if not when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

One Line, and under, first insertion.....50 cts
Each subsequent insertion.....25
Six to ten lines, first insertion.....75
Each subsequent insertion.....50
Seven lines, (the minimum fee for one).....1
Each subsequent insertion.....75
Business Cards per annum.....8

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise they will be taken off them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE Agency.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers, Land Agents, &c. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now for sale in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. R. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Post Horn, Sept. 7th, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

E. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 1

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 16

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 13

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
ATLMER STREET, PETERBORO
CLOTHES made in the LATEST FASHIONS, and by the best workmen.
A Fit Warranted.
Peterboro, June 5th, 1860.

T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Peterborough.
Terms moderate, business punctual, and payments prompt.
☞ SPACIOUS ROOMS. ☜

MR. NICHOLL,
TENDERS his services in auctioning out Real Estate, Stock, Goods for Sale Privately and Building Materials, &c.

MR. NICHOLL,
BEGS to inform his friends in Peterboro and vicinity that he has taken the above lately occupied by Mr. Alexander Hunter Street, Peterboro', where he intends carrying on the business of

AUCTIONEER, &c.

and trusts that by prompt attention to business he may merit a share of their patronage.

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the ENGLISH and FRENCH School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 10th, 1861. 3

THOMAS BENGOUGH,
BOOKBINDER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., for the Mechanic Mutual Mutual Insurance Company, Hunter Street, Peterborough. 20

T. HARVEY, M. D., Coroner.
RESIDENCE—Arthur Street, opposite the Court House, Peterboro'. 16

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the increase, during the last year in the of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been enlarged and made more commodious; there enlarged in the very best manner, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and a House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

R. A. McNABB,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS
At extremely low prices for Cash.
ALSO,
Boy's and Mens' Clothing
IN GREAT VARIETY.
☞ Inspection invited
Post Office Block, Hunter St
Peterboro' Oct 31, 1860. 43

WANTED.
BY an elderly man, who has taught School for 15 years, and who has become incapacitated to follow his profession through Deafness, a situation as Book-keeper, Accountant and General Penman.
Apply at the EXAMINER Office.
Peterboro, April 18, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 18

CAKES & BISCUITS
THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of
CANDIES,
CRACKERS AND BISCUITS
which he will guarantee to be as
CHEAP AND GOOD
as can be bought in the Province.
OYSTERS,
kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.
L. A. CADWELL.
Peterboro', Dec. 20 1860. 52

Writing Academy.
THIS Institution is now in successful operation, under the able and efficient management of the Canadian Penman, Italian Card-Writer, &c.
Application should be made immediately as the list will close in a few days.
TERMS....$2 FOR 12 LESSONS.
☞ Rooms over the Office of the Examiner, Burnham's Block.
D. I. PENCILLE.
Feb. 21, 1861, 3

NOTICE
THE first meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of May next,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.
Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' Feb. 12, 1861.

CABINET-MAKING.
EDPOOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro'. 47

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 22, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 2 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 160 Acres.
60 Acres are Cleared,
and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame House—one 26 x 30, a Barn, 60 x 36, and a good stable and other outbuildings are on the premises.
A GOOD WELL
of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good
YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,
in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.
The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very desirable, the better chance for the purchaser. A great farm should be looked, and it will be sold on liberal terms.
Title Indisputable.
Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS. WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 34

NOTICE.
WE hereby give notice to all persons indebted to us that all accounts now due and not settled before the 30th April next, will without exception be handed into court for collection.
J. ROBINSON & Co.
March 27, 1861. 17

A. MOREAU,
Perfumer, Hairdresser, Physician, Surgeon, &c., &c., Hunter

Poetry.

For the Examiner.

SOME DEEM IT BUT A LITTLE THING.

BY S. P. P.

Some deem it but a little thing
To trifle with another's love;
To gain the heart's best offering,
And then to other objects rove;
But it has caused full many a smart,
Which years alone can e'er allay,
And broken many a faithful heart
Which might have thrilled with love to-day.

Some deem it but a little thing
To pass their humbler brother by,
Nor deign to yield the joys that spring
From outstretched hand and friendly eye;
But it has caused—that little deed,—
Full many a scalding tear to roll,
And many an aching heart to bleed,
And untold anguish to the soul.

Some deem it but a little thing
To sever Friendship's sacred chord,
And rudely snap the ties that cling
Around the heart, by some false word:
But it has caused a world of strife
Where love and peace were wont to reign;
And many a year of after life,
Made doubly desolate by pain.

Oh! ye who heretofore have deemed
These trivial things as nothing wrong,
And by your daily acts have seemed
Regardless of the human throng.
Take heed how ye in future deal,
Nor rudely strike Affection's strings;
For wounds that time can never heal
Have sprung from such like little things.
Peterboro, May, 1861.

UP VESUVIUS.

I rose in particularly good time, and proceeded at once to Portici by the first train. The reader must be informed, or reminded, of the existence of a new little railway in this part of the world, that runs along the smiling shore of the Bay of Naples, and connects the capital with the charming watering-place of Castel-a-mare. On this railway, Portici the nearest and most convenient starting point for Vesuvius, is one of the stations; and another station, a few miles further down the line, is the town of Pompeii. The dry bones may hope to live now that Pompeii is become a railway station. Getting out of the carriage at Portici I walked on to the neighbouring village of Resina, and there halted for breakfast.—Most of the Vesuvius guides live here; and while I was cracking my eggs and sipping my coffee, a posse of these worthies were noisily disputing outside for possession of my person. Putting my head out of the window, I presumed to choose my own custodian; beckoned one, who seemed the most intelligent, up to my room, and made an arrangement by which I agreed to give him for the day's services the sum of one piastre [about four shillings], and the customary drink-money. A traveller in Italy, or indeed in any other country, will find his wheels oiled as he passes through it, if he make a point of quietly seconding to the expectations of the people in such little matters.

By 8 a. m., under orders of the guide, I had left Resina, and we were on our way to Mount Vesuvius. The road beyond the village was tolerably easy, until we came to the edge of an extensive bed or stream of hard irregular lava that had found its way out of the volcano in the year 1849. The eruption of that year caused considerable damage to the vineyards, burning them up, and completely destroying the fertility of the ground for some miles around the base of the mountain. The grapes cultivated on these slopes produce an excellent wine called Lacryme Christi; it has some resemblance to Champagne, and fetches a high price. We walked, or rather stumbled, across this sterile tract; and, in about an hour and a half, reached a small hermitage, where visitors can have the pleasure of signing their names in a book, and of being fleeced in the purchase of a box, containing minute fragments of granite, and other equally scarce pieces of stone. There is always something to be bought on a show mountain; on Snowdon they sell worsted stockings.

A little farther on, stands the Royal Observatory. A small company of soldiers are stationed here for the protection of travellers—a precaution by no means needless—against robbers; guides included, for they look upon a traveller a little too much as a bit of booty. Another hard hour's toiling brought us to the base of the cone; for on the upper part of the mountain near its mouth is terraced. Before attempting to ascend this cone—which is by far the steepest and most difficult part of the whole ascent—we hesitated, and laid in a good supply of bread and fruit, and wine, supplied by a man, who followed in our train. I should observe that travellers can ride up to this point on horses or mules; but since I had enjoyed some previous experience in Switzerland, and did not anticipate more difficulty than the mountains in that country at present, I resolved, much against the inclination of my guide, to walk the entire distance. I was not so wise, however, as I thought myself, for I had not made sufficient allowance for the entire Belgian estrangement from the difference in temperature; however, the slighest wetting, the more humble we derived from a delightful fresh breeze that came off the bay, which very much moderated the oppression of the sun. The wind, indeed, could be relied on at places where we laagered for more than one, and true and were glad to run for shelter from the hurricane of some dozen of yards. After reaching these at our own pace, a quarter of an hour, or more, was required to get to the great dish-crop. The evolution way of ascending is by zigzags to right and left; three times during the ascent we were obliged to change the direction of our path, and to take a fresh departure round the cone. We were, however, by this time well up, and within the region of the lapidarious products, and instead of following the beaten path up the loose dust and ashes—grand pile for any scavenger to contemplate—I made my way by the means of broken lava, a little on one side; they were a trifle more steep, and in a minute degree more dangerous, because a fall on the rough corners of lava would produce unpleasant cuts; and a false step might, by a remote chance, lead to a broken neck. A cool head and a firm foot are of service in such places, and it is desirable to avoid looking downward or upward, but simply to keep the eye fixed steadily in front, and wholly occupied in selecting the most convenient places upon which to plant the foot.

At length, after some severe struggling, varied by sundry slips, and an occasional pause for breath, I stood on the true summit of Vesuvius. The surface all around was quite warm, and everywhere intersected by numerous crevices, from which there were escaping little wreaths of smoke.—We first looked for the crater of 1849, and walked round its edge. This interior was encrusted with a coating of sulphur of various shades and tints, which had a peculiar effect when the sun shone on it; a sulphurous vapor issued from the abyss beneath, and enveloped us in its annoying fumes.—We then went to the large and old crater: here the heat of the surrounding surface was considerably greater; so great indeed, as to penetrate through thick-soled boots, and to be intolerable to the naked hand.—At this spot my guide commenced a series of experiments, of a highly interesting and philosophical character; the first of them consisted in thrusting a stick into one of the many crevices or fissures in the earth, and immediately bringing it out in a state of ignition. This was a waste of timber; but the next experiment had a more useful and economic bearing; it was none other than the cooking in one of the said cracks of some eggs, which were produced unexpectedly out of the guide's coat-pocket. These eggs, being then cooked, I ate. I was not hungry; but it is one of the uses of a volcano that eggs may be roasted in its crater, and it would have ill become a traveller, after ascending Mount Vesuvius, to slight whatever efforts the old fellow might make to offer him refreshment and amusement.

Travellers may generally safely descend for some depth into the mouth of the volcano; but at the time of my visit, the suffocating fumes of sulphur were rolling out more copiously than usual, and the guide dissuaded me from a too hazardous attempt. The view, of course, was grand, extending completely over the bay, with the beautiful little towns skirting its edge, including also in the distance the islands of Capri, Ischia, and Procida, and the deeply interesting and classical region of the Bay of Baiæ. Almost immediately under us, to the left, was the railway station of Pompeii. If we turned round to look inland, the country, so far as the eye could scan, was studded with white palaces and houses, which in this pure and clear atmosphere, really continue white all the year round, without the bespattering of whitewash every spring. Vesuvius, though generally represented in prints as a regular truncated cone, is, in reality, a mountain from which rise two distinct cones the one out of whose crater issued the fatal stream that overwhelmed Pompeii and Herculaneum, has long since spent its fury, and becomes quite still. Its companion every now and then, however, gives unequivocal evidence of life.

I remained at the top for about an hour and then made preparations for descending. In proportion as the ascent of the cone is, from its exceedingly abrupt steepness, more difficult than the ascent of almost any other mountain, so is its descent in equal degree more easy. It requires a good hour to reach the top, but less than five minutes are enough to see us to the bottom. The rapidity and ease of the downward motion are really quite surprising; it is a downward flight. The way farer leans back at an angle of fifty degrees, and begins to take enormous strides or plunges. At each step he sinks—deeply into the powdered ashes, so that he cannot lose his footing, or roll over; the only nervousness or apprehension that can be experienced, is derived from a conviction of the utter impossibility of stopping himself until he reaches his journey's end; if in his progress the foot should unluckily be caught against a piece of rock or lava, concealed below the surface, it is probable that he may get through the remainder of descent head foremost. After reaching the bottom I found my garment in some disrepair, but my boots having been made expressly with an eye to this feat, suffered no more injury than a slight baking.

A LION'S LOVE FOR A BLACK TIGRESS.

The *Philadelphia North American* records the following singular case:—"In our compartment of the cage in which the animals perform at Van Amburgh's beautiful menagerie, in Chesnut street, is a huge young Asiatic lion. His room-mate is a black female tiger. The tiger is small compared to the lion, but is fiercely ridged as a zoological curiosity, and the only specimen of the black tiger in this country. She was purchased by Van Amburgh some two years ago, and has lived with the lion ever since. The attachment between the two is something remarkable. When other animals are in the same cage, and any effort is offered to the little tiger, she runs under the belly of the lion, and uses he to the animal that dares approach her. No matter how hungry he may be, the lion never partakes his share of food, until every one of his little chum has satisfied her claims, and even then he never enjoys it overmuch until certain that she has enough. All the animals are so fat, or pudgy, that the black figures is obliterated in their proportions, and are merely seen for the profile. She has been regularly taken from him, but each time returned to the cage. Last week she was missing, and the lion refused his food and evinced the greatest uneasiness. Search was made in every part of the building, but in vain. Finally it was discovered that she had crawled into a hollow beam which is used as a support for the cage, and had become wedged in so tightly that she could not get out. Her cries were heard by the lion, and he was observed to be greatly excited. He would look up at the beam, and then at the keeper, as if he knew that she was there, and wanted her released. Finally, the beam was sawed in two, and the tiger released. The lion received her with every demonstration of joy, and they are now as happy as ever."

HYDROPHOBIA.

A Saxon herdsman, named Gaudell, now of the venerable age of eighty-two, unwilling to take to the grave with him a secret of so much importance, has made public in a Leipsic Journal the means which he has used for 30 years, and otherwise in silence in his peasant hut, to cure persons bitten by mad dogs. Immediately after the bite Take immediately some chopped or liquid onions, wash the wound about thoroughly, and then dry it; then, upon the wound a few drops of hydrochloric acid, (muriatic acid) diluted with twenty times its quantity of water, and rub the wound with the finger. Gaudell has cured with this remedy the bites of the animal by which under the same circumstances, a Russian was unfortunately killed. The lion instantly fell upon her, and at single blow broke her spine, and crushed upon of her ribs. Careful nursing saved her life, and she is still living, but with her hinder parts immovably paralyzed.

TRUTH.

The following beautiful illustration of the simplicity of truth, is from the pen of S. I. Hammond, editor of the Albany State Register. He was an eye-witness of the scene in one of the higher courts in the State of New York.

A little girl, nine years of age, was offered as a witness against a prisoner, who was on trial for felony committed in her father's house.

"Now, Emily," said the counsel for the prisoner, upon her being offered as a witness, "I desire to know if you understand the nature of an oath?"

"I don't know what you mean," was the simple answer.

"There, your honor," said the counsel addressing the Court, "is there anything further necessary to demonstrate the validity of my objection? This witness ought to be rejected; she does not understand the nature of an oath."

"Let me see," said the Judge. "Come here, my daughter."

Assured by the kind tone and manner of the Judge, the child stepped forward him and looked confidingly in his face, with a calm, clear eye, in a manner so artless and frank, that it went straight to his heart.

"Did you ever take an oath?" inquired the judge. The little girl started back with a look of horror, and the blood mantled to her cheeks and neck as she answered,

"No, sir."

She thought he intended to inquire if she had ever blasphemed.

"I do not mean that," said the Judge, who saw her mistake; "I mean, were you ever a witness before?"

"No, sir; I never was in court before," was the answer.

He handed her a Bible, open. "Do you know that book, my daughter?"

She looked at it, and answered, "Yes sir; it is the Bible."

"Do you ever read it?"

"Yes, sir; every evening."

"Can you tell me what the Bible is?" inquired the Judge.

"It is the word of the great God," she answered.

"Well, place your hand upon this Bible, and listen to what I say; and he repeated slowly and solemnly the oath usually administered to witnesses.

"Now," said the Judge, you have sworn as a witness; will you tell what will befall you if you do not speak the truth?"

"I shall be shut up in the State prison," answered the child.

"Anything else?" asked the Judge.

"I shall never go to Heaven," she replied.

"How do you know this?" asked the Judge.

The child took the book, and turning rapidly to the chapter containing the commandments, pointed to the injunction, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

"I learned that before I could read."

"Has any one talked to you about being a witness in court here against this man," inquired the Judge.

"Yes, sir," she replied. "My mother heard they wanted me to be a witness, and last night she called me to her room and asked me to tell her the commandments; and then we knelt down together, and she prayed that I might understand how wicked it was to bear false witness against my neighbor, and that God would help me, a little child, to tell the truth as it was before Him. And when I came here with father, she kissed me, and told me to remember the ninth commandment, and that God would hear every word I said."

"Do you believe this?" asked the Judge, while a tear glistened in his eye, and his lip quivered with emotion.

"Yes, sir," said the child, with a voice and manner that showed her conviction was perfect.

"God bless you, my child," said the Judge; "you have a good mother. This witness is competent," he continued. "Were I on trial for my life, and innocent of the charge against me, I would pray to God for such a witness as this."

Let her be examined.

She told her story with the simplicity of a child, as she was, but there was a directness about it which carried conviction straight to every heart. She was rigidly cross-examined. The counsel plied her with infinite and ingenious questioning, but she varied from her first statement nothing. The truth as spoken by that child was sublime. Falsehood and perjury had preceded her testimony. The prisoner had introduced himself in line till he deemed himself impregnable. Witnesses had falsified facts in the fever, and villainy had manufactured for him a sham defence; but before her testimony falsehoods were scattered like chaff. The little child, for whom a mother had prayed for strength to be given her to speak the truth as it was before God, broke the cunning defences of matured villainy to pieces like a potter's vessel. The strength prayed for was given her, and the guilty and terrible it rightly—terrible I mean to the prisoner and his associates—rush which she spoke, was like unto a revelation from heaven.

USEFUL MEDICAL HINTS.

If a person swallows any poison whatever or has fallen into any conditions from having overloaded the stomach, an instantaneous remedy is a teaspoonful of common salt used as much ground mustard, stirred rapidly in a teacup of water, warm or cold, and swallowed instantly. It is course down before it begins to come up, bringing with it the contents of the stomach; and last there be any remnant of poison, however small, but the salt and mustard will find it and neutralize it. If it is still in the stomach it quickly dissolves it and it is then absorbed into the blood, and is rendered powerless to throw that matter life or justice can inflict.

LIFE EVERYWHERE.

Under this caption an interesting and instructive article makes its appearance in the *Cornhill Magazine*. How mysterious the world we live in! How it teems with life! What lessons of creative skill and providential superintendence! But read the article:

Life everywhere! The air is crowded with birds—beautiful, tender, intelligent birds, to whom life is a song and a thrilling ecstasy—the ecstasy of love. The air is swarming with insects—those little animated miracles. The waters are peopled with innumerable forms—from the animalcule, so small that one hundred and fifty millions of them would not weigh a grain, to the whale, so large that it scoops an island as it sleeps upon the waves. The bed of the sea is alive with polypes, corps, star-fishes, and with shell animalcules. The rugged face of the rock is scarred by the silent boring of soft creatures, and blackened with countless muscles, barnacles and limpets.

Life everywhere! On the earth, in the earth, crawling, creeping, burrowing, boring, leaping, running. If the sequestered coolness of the wood tempts us to wander into its checkered shade, we are saluted by the numerous din of insects, the twitter of birds, the scrambling of squirrels, the startled rush of unseen beasts, all telling how populous is this seeming solitude.—If we pause before a tree, or shrub, or plant, our cursory and half-abstracted glance detects a colony of various inhabitants. We pluck a flower, and in its bosom we see many a charming insect busy in its appointed labor. We pick up a fallen leaf and if nothing is visible on it, there is probably the trace of an insect hewn hidden in its tissue, and awaiting their development. The drop of dew upon this leaf will probably contain its animals, under the microscope. The same microscope reveals that the "blood rain" suddenly appearing on bread, and awaking superstitious terrors, is nothing but a collection of minute animals (*Monas prodigiosa*); and that the vast tracts of snow which are reddened in a single night, owe their color to the marvellous rapidity in reproduction of a minute plant (*Protococcus nivalis*). The very mold which covers our cheese, our bread, our jam, our ink, and disfigures our damp walls, is nothing but a collection of plants. The many-colored fire which sparkles on the surface of a summer sea at night, as the vessel plows her way, or which drips from the oars in time of jewelled light, is produced by millions of minute animals.

THE BRAIN.

One of the readiest roads to the head is through the lungs. You may reach the brain in a minute with chloroform, for example. The power of this drug is marvellous. When under its influence, a man may have a limb cut off without any sensation whatever; and even when he recovers from the artificial trance, he may still have neither pain nor consciousness. Why? Have you ever seen a person after a fit of epilepsy? After a fit of that kind, people have no remembrance of anything done to them during the fit. During the epileptic paroxysm, the brain is all but completely torpid. The same thing happens after the anæsthetic sleep of chloroform. In neither case can a man remember what he never felt. But mark what may happen after amputation performed on a patient under chloroform. The same man who felt no pain in the stump either during or after the operation, may continue for many successive months to be attacked with the identical head symptoms for which his limb was removed. And more than this—if seized by his old enemy during sleep, he may wake, exclaiming, "O, my leg, my leg! it pains me the same as when it was on!" More curious still, he may tell you he can, so far as his own feelings are concerned, actually move the foot of the amputated limb. What do these facts prove? They prove: 1st. That the brain is the source of all motion and all sensation, morbid or sane; they prove, inversely, 2nd That the brain is the source of rest and remission, sleep included; they further prove, 3rd. That the brain is the source of all paroxysmal recurrence, whether the more prominent symptoms be general or local.—*London Medical Practice.*

ST. PAUL'S CLOCK.

Have you ever heard of the great clock of St. Paul's in London? At mid-day, in the roar of business, when carriages, and carts, and wagons, and omnibuses, go rattling through the streets, how many never hear that great clock strike unless they live very near it! But when the work of the day is over, and the roar of business has passed away—when cars are gone to sleep, and silence reigns in London—then at twelve, at one, at two, at three, at four, the sound of that clock may be heard for miles around. Twelve!—One!—Two!—Three!—Four! How that clock is heard by many a sleepless man! That clock is just like the conscience of the impenitent man. While he has health and strength, and goes on in the whirl of business, he will not hear his conscience. He drowns and silences its voice by plunging into the world. He will not [illegible] to this. But the day will come when [illegible] to be heard, whether he likes it or not. The time will come when [illegible] care, and gives him time to [illegible]. The time will come when he must reckon with the world, and lie down on the earth and rest from death's labor there. And then the clock of conscience, that solemn clock, will sound in his heart, and, if he has not reconciled with God, will bring remembrance and misery to his soul. Oh, sir! make it down in the pulpits of your heart—without repentance, no peace.—*J. T. Rede.*

A QUAKER'S RETALLIATION.

In a certain English garrison a sergeant-major questioned some thirty men of mess for disorderliness, five shillings a-piece ensued upon the charges of the other half, and [illegible]

"Pray, friend, what dost thou mean by this note?"

"Mean! Why, it is for the church-rate; don't you see?"

"Yea, friend; what is that for?"

"Why, for the repair of the church, and for the maintenance of public worship to be sure."

"Well, friend, but what have I to do with that? I don't attend thy church?"

"Oh, that don't signify; the church is always open, and it is your own fault if you don't come! Besides, it's the law and you must pay."

"Well, friend, I have leave to tell thee that I think that a very unjust law that obliges me to pay for a ministry and a religion which I do not attend. Fare thee well."

A few days afterwards the barber, by way of strengthening accounts with the parson, sent his reverence a note: "Debtor to Timothy Saltere, for shaving and hair-cutting, five shillings and sixpence." The receipt of this note by the parson very quickly brought him to the shop, in no good humor either.

"What do you mean by sending me this bill? You never cut my hair or shaved me in your life!"

"Nay, friend; but thee knowest my shop is always open, and it is thine own fault if thou dost not come to be shaved."

A BEAUTIFUL REPLY.

A pious old man was one day walking to the sanctuary with a New Testament in his hand, when a friend who met him said:

"Good morning, Mr. Price."

"Ah, good morning," replied he; "I am reading my Father's will as I walk along."

"Well, what has he left you?" said his friend.

"Why he hath bequeathed me an hundred fold more in this life, and in the world to come life everlasting."

This beautiful reply was the means of comforting his Christian friend, who was at the time in sorrowful circumstances.—*Bible Record.*

One of the native poets of New Zealand thus praises tobacco:—"When all things were created, none was made better than this to be a lone man's companion, a bachelor's friend, a hungry man's food, a sad man's cordial, a wakeful man's sleep, and a chilly man's fire." Tobacco lovers have at last found an advocate! we propose the presentation of a pig-tobacco medal to the wight.

A GOOD JOKE.

A young farmer of Rensselaer county, N. Y., went to Albany on a courting mission, leaving his horse on the street. The horse, after a few hours, was put in the City stable, and the owner, thinking he was stolen, telegraphed to several places a description of the horse, with direction to stop the thief. He afterwards found the animal, and in going through Troy, on his way home, he was arrested on the strength of his own description, for stealing his own horse.

The amount of coal shipped to San Francisco last year from California mines, was about 900 tons, and 80,000 tons were consumed in the State. It is thought the yield of coal from the California mines the present year will be over 200,000 tons.

The Bronze Statue of Freedom, which is to Crown the Dome of the Capitol at Washington, is rapidly approaching completion, at the foundry of Clark Mills, and it is expected that the whole work, so far as the casting is concerned, will soon be completed.

Hindoo widows are now not only not burned—as a rule—but are actually married a second time. That's the way they are conquering prejudices in India. Love laughs at the locks of the Brahmins.

The common elder bush of our country, the great safeguard against the devastations of insects. If any one will notice, it will be found that insects never touch the elder. The leaves of the elder, scattered over cabbages, cucumbers, squashes, and other plants subject to the ravages of insects, effectually shield them.

The last notch of extravagance has been reached by a Russian lady, for whom a Parisian contriver has just "built" a dress containing two hundred and fifty yards of silk and lace! Price, ten thousand francs!

Sunny, an old colored woman, lately died very suddenly at Livingston, Alabama. She was very much below the age of one hundred and ten years. She retained all her faculties, was never known to use spectacles, and could thread a needle at the moment she died.

A donkey lately walked into an English blacksmith's shop, and the smith, supposing the animal was astray, put shoes upon the beast, which immediately went quietly, leaving the blacksmith in doubt as to which was the ass, he or the one he had shod gratis.

By a curious book on Quadrupeds, published by Mr. Tallack of London, it appears that while the parent body in Great Britain scarcely exceeds seventeen thousand in number, in America they exceed one hundred and sixty thousand.

Ex-King Francis II. is described as looking old, though he is scarcely more than a boy in years. He has lived fast, and is losing his hair, as well as his crown.

Mr. Dolbe has been appointed treasurer of the late Hospital for George Gliddon, as Governor of the Hudson Bay Company.

The Daily Telegraph

Price One Penny. LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1865.

The American Revolution.

THE DOOM OF SLAVERY.

Abolition of Slavery throughout the United States.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Celebration of the Event in Washington.

Address of Mr. Lincoln.

Speech of Mr. Seward.

Illumination of the Capital.

Rejoicings throughout the Country.

Message of Governor Andrew.

Proclamation of Governor Curtin.

Celebration in Philadelphia.

Celebration in New York.

Celebration in Boston.

Celebration in Chicago.

Celebration in Cincinnati.

Celebration in Baltimore.

Celebration in Richmond.

Celebration in Charleston.

Celebration in Savannah.

Celebration in Mobile.

Celebration in New Orleans.

Celebration in Memphis.

Celebration in Nashville.

Celebration in Louisville.

Celebration in St. Louis.

Celebration in San Francisco.

Celebration in Portland.

Celebration in Salt Lake City.

Celebration in Denver City.

Celebration in Virginia City.

Celebration in Sacramento.

Celebration in Victoria.

Celebration in Montreal.

Celebration in Quebec.

Celebration in Toronto.

Celebration in Halifax.

Celebration in St. John.

Celebration in Hamilton.

Celebration in Kingston.

Celebration in Ottawa.

Celebration in Fredericton.

Celebration in Charlottetown.

Celebration in Winnipeg.

Celebration in Port Stanley.

Celebration in Port Hope.

Celebration in Port Dover.

Celebration in Port Colborne.

Celebration in Port Elgin.

Celebration in Port Arthur.

**Celebration in Port Perry

after a week or a fortnight, and soon out again fit to pursue employment by daily labor. Most of the [illegible] hope, [illegible] daily from eight to nine of their sufferings. The courage, patriotism of heroes you have exhibited surpassed all that can be written about it, and adequately [illegible] their honest appeals for aid are well as the munificent responses to those appeals. With their skeleton shapes just exposed by shipwrecking in [illegible] Sardinia, the Garibaldi can brought in, some to struggle into life, most to die from the mere effort at eating.

LATEST from EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The House of Commons, on Monday, April 15, having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement. He prefaced it by observing that the retrospect was unfavorable. He then proceeded to give an estimate of the finances for the year 1861 62.

The total expenditure for the year he estimated at £69,900,000. The revenue, including the duplication of the duties on chicory, certain alterations and modifications of the stamp duties, and the duties on licenses, and £70,000 he expected to receive from China, he estimated at £71,823,000, assuming the continuance of the tea and sugar duties, and an income tax. Comparing it with the estimated expenditure of £69,900,000 there would appear an estimated surplus of £1,923,000, and he then stated how the Government proposed to dispose of the balance. The Government could not be expected to keep in hand this balance, and they proposed to apply a portion to the remission of taxation by the reduction of the tenth penny of the income tax, and the repeal of the paper duty. He would not altogether abandon the hope of getting rid of the income tax altogether, but he considered this a question of expenditure. The remission of one penny of the income tax, reducing the 10d to 9d, and the 7d to 6d would cost for three-quarters of a year £850,000. With respect to the paper duty, the Government believed that this proposal would receive the approval of the Committee. The financial result for the year would be as follows: the balance of revenue would be £1,023,000; the 11d takes off the income tax would reduce the amount of the tax to £950,000; the repeal of the paper duty would occasion a net loss in the year of £665,000, making together £1,615,000. So that there would still remain a *moderate surplus* of £108,000.—He proposed to reduce the tea and sugar duties for one year, and he explained the form of proceeding by which it was intended to bring the several questions before the House by a series of resolutions, one as the income tax, another for the continuance of the tea and sugar duties, and a third for the repeal of the paper duty. Mr. Gladstone then placed the first resolution in the hands of the Chairman.

The budget shows the expenditure of the past year to be over £80,000 less than estimated. The expenditure of next year is estimated at £69,900,000, and the receipts at £71,823,000.

The tax on incomes over £150 is to be reduced from 10 to 9 pence. The paper duty is to be repealed from the 1st October next. The duty on foreign chicory is to be doubled. The tea and sugar duties are re-enacted for another year. The other provisions are unimportant.

American news is anxiously looked for.

The London *Times* editorially reiterates hopes for the maintenance of peace, and thinks it is still possible that the warlike intention of President Lincoln may not be carried out into civil war. One of its articles concludes as follows:—

"We would rather hope that the good sense of the Americans and the peaceful counsels of this country may bring about a reconciliation before the dispute has been too far carried. As long as the two sections of the Union refrain from hostilities it would be the height of arrogance and folly to interfere, but when the soil and seas of the New World are likely to be stained with blood, foreign nations may surely remonstrate in the cause of humanity."

ITALY.

President Rotazzi of the Lower House of the Italian Parliament read, at the opening of the sitting on the 15th, ult., the following letter of Gen. Garibaldi. This letter, it is said, was written at the suggestion of the Deputy Mauro Macchi, a Lombard friend of the Central, and belonging to the extreme Left. It was received by the Chamber with silent attention, and made, if one may judge from appearance, an unfavorable impression. The very galleries remained cold and did not applaud:

"Bigoor Presidente:—Some words of mine, malignantly interpreted, have given rise to the supposition that I harbored ideas hostile to the Parliament and the person of the King. My devotion to and fine duship for Victor Emanuel are proverbial in Italy. My conscience forbids my stooping to self justification. As to the National Parliament, my whole life dedicated to the independence and freedom of the country equally dispenses me from descending to exculpate myself from any irreverence towards the majestic assembly of a free people called together to reconstitute Italy, and to secure for her a worthy place beside the greatest nations of the world.

"The deplorable state of Southern Italy, and the abandonment in which my brave companions in arms are left, have indeed roused my indignation towards those who were the cause of so many disorders and of so great an injustice. I, however, bow before the holy, national cause, and, spurn any personal consideration, that I may consecrate myself exclusively and indefatigably to the said cause. To contribute, as far as I may be able, to this great end, I humbly remind of the right of initiative belonging to Parliament, and send you a bill for the national armament, and beg you to communicate it to the Chamber, agreeable to the rules of the House. I therefore hope that all parties in the Chamber will agree with the declaration of meeting all expenditure demanded, and that the Italian Parliament will take all the means at its authority to hear upon the Roman affairs of those measures which will most efficiently contribute to the safety of the country."

G. GARIBALDI.

The *Diritto* publishes a letter from Garibaldi, addressed to M. Bertani, the celebrated Hungarian refugee now residing in Switzerland, in which he says:

"The emancipation of the serfs in Russia has been recently saluted by Europe with thankfulness. This deed has placed the Czar among the most illustrious benefactors of humanity. But now that the work of goodness has been stained by the blood of an innocent people, it is the duty of those who applauded the generous act of emancipation to raise the voice of indignation against the contemptible cause of the most detestable of crimes."

The *Official Gazette* of Naples contains a decree ordering the formation of a reserve [illegible] in the provinces of Naples, in which Gen. Garibaldi's officers will hold rank.

Gen. Fanti has presented to the Chamber of Deputies a project of law for levying 18,000 men in the Neapolitan provinces.

A dispatch from Turin, of April 4, says: The Marquis De Montezemolo having tendered his resignation, has been replaced in the Lieutenancy of Sicily by Signor Dalforcero.

Signor Guerazzi, opposition candidate, has been elected member for the Chamber of Deputies.

The *Opinione* announces that the Pope has been restored to health.

GARIBALDI ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Edwin C. Ball has received an autograph letter from Garibaldi, which we are permitted to translate:

Genoa, April 3, 1861.

"Mr. Edwin Ball,—It is indeed painful to my heart to observe that while the Italians are using every endeavor to reunite themselves, the Americans, hitherto united, are now working equally hard to separate. Try to avoid it. Your great people, like those of Europe, ought to understand that its mission is to form one great family from the North to the South. Do so, and you will be blessed both by men and God.

Yours,

G. GARIBALDI.

BY THE 'CITY OF BALTIMORE.'

New York, May 6.

The screw steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Petrie, from Liverpool at 10.30 on the morning of the 28th, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 29th ult., arrived here this morning.

A prospectus has been issued at Liverpool, with influential support, for a company to run steamers direct from Liverpool to New Orleans.

Another company is to be formed for Charleston.

The latter starts their first steamer in July.

The House of Commons rejected Berkeley's annual motion in favour of the ballot by 125 majority.

The French fleet is ordered to be fitted out to convey French troops home from Syria. A commercial treaty between France and Belgium is reported signed. Prince Napoleon, at the instance of family council, has abandoned his intention of going to England to seek satisfaction from Duc D'Aumale.

The Italian Chambers agreed, by a large majority, to consider Garibaldi's project for arming the country.

The correspondence between Cialdini and Garibaldi has been published. Cialdini reiterated the friendship, but objected to Garibaldi's last act. Garibaldi characteristically defends his position.

The *Independence Belge* states decidedly that negotiations between Paris and Turin for opening Rome to the Italians appear such a favourable conclusion.

Married.

At Peterboro, on Tuesday morning, 7th inst by the Rev. R. Lanton, GEORGE H. HOLMES, Esq., to MISS JANE MONROE, only daughter of the late O. MORROW, Esq., all of Peterboro

New Advertisements.

LAST NIGHT

OF THE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

THIS

Thursday Ev'ning, May 9th.

15 STAR PERFORMERS.

NEW SONGS, DANCES, &c.

AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.

☞ "DIXIE." ☜

Admission 25c. Reserved seats 50 cents.

Polite gentlemanly ushers in attendance.

J. B. BALDWIN,

Avant Courier.

Peterboro', May 9, 1851.

NOTICE.

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants in, and in the vicinity of Peterboro' that he has opened a new store in the premises formerly occupied by F. & L. Lemay, on *Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's*

where he will offer a general assortment of Goods, such as

Prints,
Delanes,
Grey Cottons,
Shirting,
Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres
Tweeds,
Drills,
Silk and Felt Hats,
Black Cloth,
Milton,
Tweed,
Alpaca and Russel Coat-Coats,
Pants and
Vests of all kinds,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TEAS, TOBACCO, SUGARS,

CANDLES, SOAP, RAISINS, &c.

The whole to be sold low for Cash. Please call and examine before buying elsewhere, as

BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN!

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Peterboro, May 3, 1861. 19

$5 REWARD!

LOST

A BLACK Leather Travelling Bag, containing Memorandum Books, &c., of no value to any person except to the owner. Any person finding the same and leaving it at the store of McKellar & Cameron will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

Peterborough, May 6th, 1861.

A CARD.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has retired from the business formerly carried on by him.

WM. ARNOTT.

Peterboro, April 23, 1861. 19.

Bakery & Confectionery.

WM. ARNOTT, Jr.,

WOULD announce that he intends carrying on the Bakery and Confectionery business in the store heretofore occupied by his father, where he hopes by correct business principles to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

HE will keep constantly on hand a supply of Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, &c., which he intends offering at low prices, and to insist on cash or monthly payments with all his customers, and feels confident that by this principle he can offer such goods at prices as will convince the public that it will be to their advantage to deal with him.

Peterboro, April 27, 1861. 19

SUMMER

CLOTHING!

BOOTS and SHOES, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of

Canadian Manufactures,

suitable for men and boys, which he offers for sale Wholesale and Retail,

AT THE LOWEST CITY PRICES!

FOR CASH ONLY!

ALSO:—Will be sold off at very low prices, his present stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TURBAN & GARIBALDI HATS,

LADIES BONNETS,

Parasols, Mantles, & Furs.

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro, May 6, 1861. 19-4in.

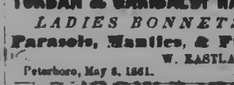
DR. S. ROSENBACH,

THE old German Physician, of Buffalo, N. Y., will be

In Peterboro' from May 15th to 22nd,

AT CASSIE'S HOTEL, where he can be consulted upon all forms of disease.

May 6, 1861.



J. B. BISBEE

HAS REMOVED

To the Brick store recently occupied by Mr. McMartin, Hunter street two doors east of Messrs McKellar and Cameron's, where he will sell

BOOTS AND SHOES

as cheap as ever for Cash. Work done to order as formerly.

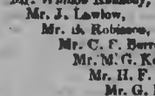
Peterboro', May, 1861. 19-3in.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH

GLASGOW.

A choice limited number of Berths for Cabin, Intermediate & Steerage Passengers, will be regularly despatched from

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.



Steerage			Steerage
25 Dollars			25 Dollars
Steamers.	Tons.	H. Power.	Com.
Kingdom	1255	300	James Ray,
Bell,	1104	300	Edward Scott.

The *United Kingdom* will sail from Quebec for Liverpool on

TUESDAY, 25th June, 1861.

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:

Saloon Cabin.....$60 00
Intermediate.....30 00
Steerage, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions.....25 00

Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. & D. SHAW,

16 Common Street, Montreal.

April 6, 1861. 15

PETERBOROUGH,

FRIDAY, MAY 17,

ALEX. ROBINSON & CO.'S

Great Show.

THIS GREAT SHOW, FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK!

The only legitimate Circus in the Country!

LEVI J. NORTH,.....Director.

H. F. NICHOLS,....Master of Arena.

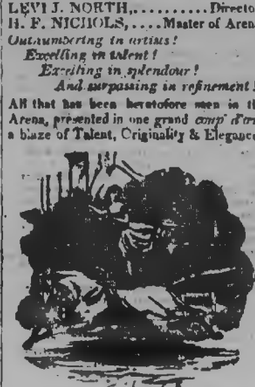
Outnumbering in artists!

Excelling in talent!

Exciting in splendour!

And surpassing in refinement!

All that has been heretofore seen in the Arena, presented in one grand *camp d'oril*, a blaze of Talent, Originality & Elegance!



BEHOLD THE TALENT!

Mr. Levi J. North,
Mr. J. Robinson,
Mr. Luke Rivers,
Mr. Frank Stark,
Mr. William Kennedy,
Mr. J. Lawlow,
Mr. Ch. Robinson,
Mr. C. F. Burrows,
Mr. M. G. Kelly,
Mr. H. F. Nichols,
Mr. G. Bagnat,
Mr. H. Coyle,
Master Henry North,
Master George North,
Master Hubert,
Miss Delano,
Mr. M. Thompson,
Mr. Benedict,
Miss Castello,
Mad. Robinson,
Miss Annie Robinson,

THE UNION CLOWN,

Billy Kennedy!

Together with a host of performers!

THE STUD OF HORSES!

Tycoon, Spot Beauty,
Duke, Natchez,
Baldin, Grey Eagle,
Pegasus, Syra,
Arab, Black Bess,
Vulture,

PERFORMING PONIES.

Victoria, Jenny, Shetland,
Jessie, George, Tommy.

Performing Mule.....Sammy.
Performing Jack.....Buttons.

Robin Costello will make her daring ascension, on a single wire 300 feet long, at

DOUBLE PERFORMANCE TO-DAY.

Afternoon at 2 o'clock. Evening at 7½ o'clock.

Major McAravey's New York Brass Band will lead the grand Circus cavalcade and discourse choice music during the performance. Performances to commence at the usual hours.

ADMISSION 25c. Only. No half price.

L. G. BUNNELL, General Agent.

ROWER, Assistant.

ALSO WILL EXHIBIT

Peterboro, Monday, May 13th.
Port Hope, Tuesday, May 14th.
Cobourg, Wednesday, May 15th.
Brighton, Thursday, May 16th.
Belleville, Friday, May 17th.
Kingston, Saturday, May 18th.
Cobourg, Monday, May 20th.

Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock. Performance to commence one hour later.

AUCTION SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE.

TO be sold by Auction, on

Friday, the 10th day of May,

at 12 o'clock, noon, at the

ALEX. McNEIL,

Queens Square, Peterboro,

IN pursuance of a power of sale contained in a mortgage by which James Jones conveyed to the undersigned, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain moneys therein mentioned, all that parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, and being composed of Lot Number Eight on the South side of Stewart street, according to a plan filed in the Registry Office, in and for the County of Peterborough, by the said George Swanage Benson, containing together half an acre, more or less.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

ROBERT DENNISTOUN,

Peterboro, May 1, 1861.

SAVE YOUR FURS

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

WM. LECH,

FURRIER, MONTREAL.

WILL OPEN BUSINESS in the above line about the end of June, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Templeton Brown, corner store, Scott's Building, Peterboro'. Raw furs will be manufactured to order; also re-used and cleaned; and

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE

FUR TRADE

in Canada, [illegible] will be sold much lower than ever known in this part of the country before. Hats and Caps of the latest styles. The highest price will be paid for raw furs.

May 8, 1861.

STRAYED.

INTO my premises, 3rd lot, 3rd con., on the 9th line, Smith, about three weeks ago,

ONE RED OX, (old).

The owner, by proving property, and paying expenses, can have the same, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

THOS. TINDLE.

May 8, 1861.

WANTED TO RENT.

A Dwelling for a small family, at a moderate rent, within five minutes walk from the business part of the Town. One with a small garden attached preferred. Apply at the Office of this paper.

May 8, 1861.

PRIVATE BOARD.

TWO or THREE respectable boarders can be accommodated with board at a private house by applying at this office.

April 24, 1861.

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES!

E. C. HILL would call the attention of intending purchasers to the fact that he has a large Stock of Carriages & Buggies of go he manufacture, and the best material, which is can warrant to be good, and solicits a call as he wishes to sell Cheap for Cash, or short approved credit, to make room for a large stock the coming year. Repairing neatly done, and with dispatch, opposite Lawson's Hotel, Brock Street. Give him a call.

Peterboro, May 2, 1861.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, John Harty and Bernard Murphy, of the Town of Peterborough, Merchants, under the name and style of John Harty & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by the late firm of John Harty & Co., will be paid by John Harty, and all debts due the said firm, will be collected immediately by said John Harty, who is alone authorized to receive and grant receipts therefor.

[Signed,]

JOHN HARTY,
BERNARD MURPHY.

Peterboro May 1, 1861.

THE LATE FIRE.

THE undersigned beg to render their thanks to the public for their kind assistance in removing their stock at the fire.

They also beg to intimate that they have purchased the stock in trade of A. STEWART, Esq., and will continue their business in his premises,

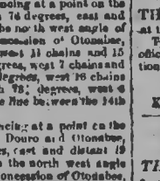
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

where they will be happy to meet their customers and the public.

CLOVER & ROBINSON.

Peterboro, May 1, 1861. 18

Loyal Orange Association.



ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER.

A MEETING of the Peterboro Royal Scarlet Chapter will be held in the Orange Hall, Peterborough on the 14th inst., at the hour of 8 o'clock in the afternoon, for the despatch of business.

All regularly installed Knights are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

WM. JOHNSTON,
Companion Scribe.

May 1st, 1861. 18

BOOK, STATIONERY,

AND

NEWS BUSINESS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country that owing to the late fire he has

REMOVED TO HENTHORN'S BUILDING,

George Street, near Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of

Books,
Stationery,
Newspapers,
Pocket Books,
Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c.

Having made arrangements with the Trade, generally, I can furnish Books, &c., at publishers' prices, or less. Books, &c., imported from New York daily.

Trouble, care and attention bestowed as of old. A continuance of my stock is solicited.

THOMAS MENZIES.

Peterboro' 30th April, 1861. 18

BANKRUPT STOCK.

WE have lately purchased a complete [illegible] stock of

$6,000 Worth of

DRY GOODS,

consisting of Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., which we are now offering at

One half less than the Original Cost

LEMAY, TURCOT & Co.

May 1st, 1861. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL, JR.,

Dentist.

OFFICE.—Burnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve in that case inflammation ensues and cannot be cured without extracting the tooth.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, [Jaw] bones, gums, tongue, all operations of the Jaw, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro, Jan. 3rd, 1861.

EDEN GARDENS,

PETERBOROUGH,

OPPOSITE WALKERFIELD NURSERY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has at his Garden [illegible] of all kinds of Culinary Vegetables usually grown in this vicinity, flowering plants, evergreens &c.

Cabbage, Cauliflower,

Tomato, Celery, Winter Cabbage, Asparagus, Small Salads of their season.

Orders from [illegible] will receive every week day punctual attention. George Street, where all orders which may be left for anything in the above line will be promptly attended to.

[illegible]

PETERBOROUGH, MAY 3, 1861.

GREAT DISPLAY

Spring & Summer Goods

AT

LEMAY, TURCOT & CO.

WE have the honor to inform our customers that we have just REMOVED into the large and commodious Store on the corner of George and Hunter Streets, the premises lately occupied by T. Redburn, Esq., where we will have a much larger stock of

FANCY GOODS

than we have hitherto done. We can say with confidence that our stock is one of the largest and cheapest, being bought in the best markets. In our stock will be found

200 Muslin Dresses,

with Flounces, double and plain skirts,

100 PIECES OF MUSLIN,

for Dresses, from 5d. per yard upwards.

500 Patterns of Cashmere and Barrage Robes, at all prices; 1,000 pieces of Calico, choice patterns, from 4½d. per yard and upwards; Brochet, Silk, and Cashmere Shawls; Silk Mantles and Capes, Straw Bonnets, Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves, Stockings, and [illegible] Laiga and Gaiters.

We have also on hand a large stock of

STAPLE GOODS,

Comprising:

FACTORY COTTON, STRIPED SHIRTINGS, DRILLINGS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, AND BROADCLOTHS, &c., &c.

On inspecting our stock purchasers will find the great advantage of buying for Cash, the reduction on all our Goods of 20 per cent on ordinary prices.

LEMAY, TURCOT & Co.

Peterboro, May 2, 1861. 18

SPRING GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

I. ROBINSON & Co.,

CONSISTING OF

TWEEDS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,

PRINTS, SHIRTING, MUSLINS,

DELAINES, ALPACAS, HATS,

CAPS, PARASOLS, &c., &c., &c.

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

Peterborough, March 21st, 1861. 13.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Corporation of the Township of Otonabee intend on

THE 23RD OF MAY NEXT,

to pass a By-law for closing up and disposing of the following old roads, viz:—

1st. The Road commencing at about 10 chains from the 1st Concession line of the Township of Otonabee on the allowance for road between lots 21 and 22, then south 40 degrees, west 5 chains, then south 20 degrees, west 25 chains, then south 47 degrees, west 15 chains and 50 links, then south 30 degrees, west 20 chains, then south 25 degrees, west 22 chains and 50 links, to within 3 chains of S. W. angle of Lot No. 20.

2nd. The road commencing at a point on the Base line, bearing north 76 degrees, east and distant 38 chains from the north west angle of lot No. 16 in the 14 Concession of Otonabee, then south 24 degrees, west 13 chains and 15 links, then south 53½ degrees, west 7 chains and 94 links, then south 66 degrees, west 16 chains and 56 links, then south 78½ degrees, west 6 chains and 65 links to the Rice lake, where the 14th and 15th Concessions.

3rd. The road commencing at a point on the boundary line between Douro and Otonabee, bearing north 76 degrees, east and distant 18 chains and 50 links from the north west angle of lot No 22 in the 6th Concession of Otonabee, then south 7 degrees, west 18 chains and 10 links, then south 2½ degrees, west 10 chains and 50 links then South 23 degrees, west 32 chains and 50 links to the eastern limit of the allowance for road between the 6th and 7th Concessions of Otonabee.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, April 16th, 1861. 16

POWDER!

THE subscriber has just received a consignment of Kentucky Rifle and Sporting Powder, finest quality.

R. HAMILTON,
Sign of Circular Saw.

April 23, 1861. 17

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION

FOR THE

Township of Otonabee

will hold its first sitting at the Council Room in Keene, on

THURSDAY, 23rd DAY OF MAY,

at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Assessment Roll for 1861 now lies at the office of the Township Clerk for public inspection.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Keene, April 16th, 1861. 17

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION

for the united Townships of Belmont and Methuen will hold its first sitting at Havelock, on Monday the 20th May next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The Assessment Roll of the said United townships will be open for inspection at the residence of the Town Clerk.

PETER PEARCE,
Town Clerk.

Havelock, 20th April, 1861. 16

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., &c., Graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.

April 23, 1861. 17

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of P. & L. Lemay has been dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the said firm will be settled by Lemay, Turcot & Co., who will continue to carry on the business as before.

P. LEMAY,
R. E. TURCOT,
L. LEMAY.

Peterboro, April 16, 1861. 17

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to leave this country gives notice that all parties indebted to him must settle their accounts immediately, and all parties having claims against him will present them the same without delay.

D. STEWART.

At R. Dean's, Lakefield Post Office, or at Mr. Dean's, Lakefield.

April 23, 1861.

A CARD.

D. PENTLAND, Surgical & Mechanical Dentist, Company,

BEG to acquaint [illegible] that he has commenced [illegible] in the above line, and [illegible] to the prompt [illegible] which business is conducted by your [illegible] and [illegible] to the operations of the day.

[illegible]

BLIND FICTURES.

THE subscriber has [illegible] agent for the above Blinds for Kelley's Patent Blind Fixtures, which are the best in use.

[illegible] R. HAMILTON,

April 23, 1861. 17

JOB PRINTING

NOTICE.

THE [illegible] Peterboro' are requested to send the [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made at the Council of December next [illegible] for assistance to open a road of road between the 5th and 6th Concessions, commencing at Hutchinson's angle of lot No. 6 in said Concession and terminating at the north side of lot 14, according to a survey and diagram given herewith Council by Ira Skinner, Esq. P. Dated this April 11th, 1861.

NEW GOODS

—AT—

Strickland & Rogers.

CHEAPER

THAN

EVER!

they offer at the

LOWEST PRICES.

FOR CASH.

☞ An early inspection requested.

Peterboro', April 10, 1861.

IMPORTANT

TO TAVERN KEEPERS.

THE subscriber offers for sale his interest in that well known and long established Hotel,

"THE VICTORIA HOUSE,"

situate in the thriving village of KEENE, Township of Otonabee. The House is large and commodious, has

A LARGE HALL ATTACHED,

in which the meetings of the Council and other Public Assemblages are held. Between [illegible]

A Livery Stable

attached. Altogether it offers a splendid chance for any person wishing to go into the hotel business. For particulars apply to

THOS. DRUMMOND on the premises, or to R. C. HUMPHRYS, Esq., Keene

Peterboro, March 2nd, 1861. 16

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

About 70 Thousand Brick,

TOGETHER WITH

SIX HORSES AND COLTS,

of different ages, broke to the Farm. Credit can be given if required, on approved joint notes.

Apply to

[illegible]

Otonabee,

March 27, 1861. 15

FOR SALE.

SIX very desirable Building Lots in the town of Peterboro', will be sold at a sacrifice.—Three of said Lots have fronts of fourteen rods and all are 100 feet deep. Apply to

A. BREDIMUS

At the Office of E. Burnham, Esq.

Peterboro, April 3, 1861. 14

D. PENTLAND,

Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,

OFFICE, OVER COULTESS' DRUG STORE,

George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or

VULCANIZED RUBBER.

Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.

D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he

WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,

and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.

Peterboro', April 16th, 1861. 16

TO BE SOLD,

OR LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

[ON REASONABLE TERMS.]

THAT large and commodious House opposite the English Church, Hunter Street.

ALSO,—A two story Dwelling House and Lot near the Free Church, Hunter Street.

The above buildings are suitable for two families each.

TO LET.—Several Tenements suitable for small families.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Peterboro, April 24, 1861.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of Douro will hold its first sitting on

MONDAY, THE 13th DAY OF MAY,

at the house of [illegible] Tavern.

The Roll now lies at my office for inspection.

EDWIN P. FORD,
Clerk, per J. Carnegie, Jr.

Douro, April 13, 1861.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE large and commodious dwelling house situated on the west side of Water street, Peterboro', between the residences of W. Otterson and W. Best. For further particulars apply to

O. A. WELLER,

Peterborough.

April 24, 1861. 17

Field and Garden Seeds!

Clover,
Timothy
Turnip,
Carrots, and
Mangle Wurzel

Also,—An assortment of Garden Seeds.

COWLEY & HOOD.

April 30, 1861.

HEAD QUARTERS,

1st Bat. Peterboro' April 29, 1861.

MILITIA ORDERS.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Militia Law, the Annual Muster of Service men for the Battalion will take place on

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY,

FRIDAY, May 24th. Captains in command of companies are therefore notified that [illegible] will be held at the usual place of [illegible] in front of the Court House, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

[illegible]

By order of the Colonel,

[illegible]

Adjutant.

17

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE large and commodious dwelling house situated on the west side of Water street, Peterboro', between the residences of W. Otterson and W. Best. For further particulars apply to

O. A. WELLER,

Peterborough.

April 24, 1861. 17

Field and Garden Seeds!

Clover,
Timothy
Turnip,
Carrots, and
Mangle Wurzel

Also,—An assortment of Garden Seeds.

COWLEY & HOOD.

April 30, 1861.

HEAD QUARTERS,

1st Bat. Peterboro' April 29, 1861.

MILITIA ORDERS.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Militia Law, the Annual Muster of Service men for the Battalion will take place on

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY,

FRIDAY, May 24th. Captains in command of companies are therefore notified that [illegible] will be held at the usual place of [illegible] in front of the Court House, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

[illegible]

By order of the Colonel,

[illegible]

Adjutant.

17

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

[illegible] THIS TABLE

[illegible] always supplied with [illegible] market af-

[illegible]

[illegible] WILLIAM CRESWELL.

Peterboro, April 6, 1861.

ATTENTION.

R. THOMPSON & SON

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterboro' and vicinity to their

Perfect and Life-like

PORTRAITS

in the finest style of the art. Their Portrait Gallery may be found at their Rooms, [illegible] R. T. & S. would also take pleasure in showing their Specimens of Photographic Miniature Likenesses of themselves and [illegible] out doors.

THE DIPLOMA FOR BEST PICTURES

AMBROTYPE PICTURES

having been awarded to R. Thompson, at the last Fat Show in Peterboro, he is determined not to have the medal taken from him, and will take care not to forfeit the good opinion of his friends as expressed by this mark of distinction.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL ☜

Don't fear the result. Perfect satisfaction with regard to pictures is hereby guaranteed to all callers by R. T. & Son. Try them!

Remember R. THOMPSON'S

Portrait Gallery,

Opposite the Stores of Nicholls & Flint.

Peterboro, Feb. 14, 1861.

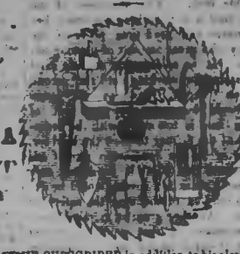
NEW

HARDWARE STORE!

Hunter Street, next door to Campbell's Grocery.

Sign of

☞ THE CIRCULAR SAW. ☜



THE SUBSCRIBER in addition to his already large stock of

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE

has just received

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISH,

Butts, Screws and Hinges, cut, wrought and pressed Horse-shoe Nails, Hay, Straw and Manure Forks,

CHAINS, SAWS & AXES,

Table Cutlery, Britannia Metal and Plated Wares, Trays, &c. Iron, Chest, and Drawer Locks, Wire, Rope, and Grindstones.

GLASS, PUTTY, SPADES, SHOVELS,

and Hoes, and Garden Utensils of all kinds.

Also, a well selected stock of CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

ROBT. HAMILTON.

Peterboro, April 26, 1861. 17

THE LATEST IMPROVED

COAL OIL

AND

COAL OIL LAMPS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

JOHN McDONELL.

Sign of the Golden Lion.

George Street.

Jan. 24, 1861.

The Great English Remedy!

"SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills"

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician to the Queen.

THIS well known medicine is no imposition—but a sure and safe remedy for [illegible] Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited—it will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, such as the back and limbs, Heartache, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Fits, Shortness of Breath, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteries, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other medicines have failed.

☞ These Pills have been used in Europe, America, and the Colonies, for the last 20 years, and the [illegible] are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and other postage stamps received by any authorized agent will secure a box containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are sold in Peterboro' by

[illegible]

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

I WILL CURE YOU!

They will never fail!

They are safe, and never fail!

They are safe, and never fail!

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed,

When the directions are followed,

When the directions are followed,

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six cents remittance.

For one dollar and six cents remittance.

For one dollar and six cents remittance.

JOB HOOPER, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor.

JOB HOOPER, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor.

JOB HOOPER, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor.

Sold by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, and by General Agents. For sale by druggists [illegible] and all dealers in medicines.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society

CAPITAL, [illegible]

INVESTED IN REAL ESTATE, [illegible]

ANNUAL INCOME [illegible] 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms, repayable at its [illegible] Shares [illegible] each, [illegible] monthly payments of [illegible] per share. Interest [illegible] per cent per annum. Properties mortgaged may be sold by the Society after [illegible] years, if the mortgagor shall [illegible] to pay the [illegible] interest, and the [illegible] shall be paid over to the mortgagor.

Circulars and rules together with any further information may be obtained from the Agent.

T. CLINTON,

Agent.

Peterboro', April 16, 1861.

Horse-Bills printed cheap at this office.

For the Examiner.

ESSAY ON AGRICULTURE.

By CORNELIUS SNIDER, Esq., of Vaughan, C. W.

PAPER XV.

There is a good deal of difference of opinion even amongst good farmers, in regard to the best time to plow for the different crops. Some argue in favor of Fall ploughing stubble land for spring crops, and also for summer fallow whether it be stubble or grass land; others prefer Spring ploughing for all purposes; while others still prefer both Fall and Spring ploughing for Spring crops. There is no doubt but that the nature of the soil should be an important consideration in forming an opinion on this subject. Heavy clay soils, if ploughed and subjected to the Fall and Spring rains, will become baked, and unfit for the reception of seed; yet I am of opinion that on no other description of land is Fall ploughing of so much importance, from the fact that the frosts of the winter have a powerful influence in disintegrating and pulverizing them. On what is called Hazelnut soils I think it is not of much importance, so far as the advantages to the soil are concerned; but on loam, and all light soils, Fall ploughing is decidedly to be preferred, as they are thereby rendered more compact, and withstand the drought better. It will be understood that in these remarks I refer to land intended for Spring crops. For Summer fallow I have found it not quicker when ploughed as early in Spring as the ground would admit of. I have observed a number of fields of which a portion had been ploughed late in the Fall and the remainder early in Spring, and have invariably found the Spring-plowed part the best rotted at the time of cross-plowing in June. But there are other considerations of importance in favor of Fall plowing in all cases where practicable first. The shortness of the time the land is in a working condition between winter and seed-time prevents the possibility of a great amount of plowing being done. It is seldom that stubble land is in a state for working until the second week in April, and as all grain crops should be sown by the first of May the time is too short with the ordinary help of the farmer to plow the land for, and harrow in the seed. So that if *all* was left until that time, it would not only be hurriedly done, but sowing would be delayed so long as to endanger the safety of the crop. Another great advantage generally overlooked is that a much greater quantity of soil is turned over in proportion to the depth of the furrow. When the land is dry and compact a furrow 6 inches deep will turn more soil than the one 8 inches deep when the ground is upheaved by the expansion of frost and the absorption of moisture.

In view of all the facts I think it safest to plow all that can be done in Fall, commencing with that intended for Spring crops and finishing with that intended for next year's fallow. Thus in Spring I would replow as much as the time would admit of, taking care not to go quite so deep as the fall furrow, so that stubble, grass, &c., might not be disturbed, so they would not be sufficiently rotted. Summer fallow should not be cross plowed until the inverted sod is completely rotted. But it sometimes happens that from want of sufficient help we are compelled to take other circumstances into consideration, and to plow at such time as it can be accomplished although it may not be precisely when the land is in the best condition.

In Britain it is considered of the greatest importance that the furrow should be set up in a certain shape, nearly on edge, with a sharp angle or corner pointing upwards. For this purpose they use very long plows, the object being to crack or break the furrow. Slice as little as possible but leave it perfectly smooth; it is considered one of the main points in good plowing to set up the furrow at the proper angle. I have often inquired the reasons for this practice, but could never obtain a satisfactory answer. One reason given is that it assists in covering the seed; but if the land is harrowed smooth before sowing, so I think it should be, then I do not see how the shape of the furrow can effect it. Another reason given is that it prevents baking with the winter rains; in a climate like that of Britain, and on heavy clay soils this may be a good reason, but in all such cases land should receive a light plowing in Spring to break up the crust, but we will speak of this matter again when on the subject of sowing and harrowing.

To give my opinion in a few words of what constitutes *good* plowing. It should be straight and deep on most soils; not less than 6 inches, or if 10 all the better; the furrow should be laid quite flat or as nearly so as possible, so as to cover up all curious vegetation, and as the main object of all plowing is to pulverize the soil, I cannot perceive the advantage of turning the furrow without breaking it on the contrary the more it is broken in turning the better.

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Bile or Colds, and Cramps in the Bowels.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Burns, Scalds, Fresh Sores, Cuts&c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Toothache and Neuralgia.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures an excellent thing for Bruises, Sprains, Wounds and Bruises. It takes away all Pain in Person and Man. Cures. In Liniment by C. Bates; Mitchell, E. Gregory; Simmons, Hendry & and all Druggists.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, William Hendry and Samuel Hendry, of the Town of Peterboro', Brewers, under the name and style of "Hendry Brothers," was this day dissolved by mutual consent. And the said William Hendry will be authorized to collect all debts due to the late firm of Hendry Brothers.

And also notice that all persons indebted to the said firm are to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the said Thomas Hendry, who is alone authorized to receive the same and grant receipts therefor.

Dated at Peterborough this Tenth day of April A. D. 1861.

(Signed) WM. HENDRY.
THOS. HENDRY.

WM. HATCHFORD,
THOS. BLACKBURN.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAILWAY.

On and after the 6th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at.....10.30 a. m.
" Millbrook " .....11.25 a. m.
" Fraserville " .....11.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at.....12.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at.....2.30 p. m.
" Fraserville " .....3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook " .....3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....4.40 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

Peterboro' Sentry, 16

$100 A YEAR

AND UPWARDS SAVED to the Farmers, Millers and Mowers by the

CHOP GRINDER.

This Machine has just been patented, and has great advantages over any other for the same purpose, now known or in use. It is so simple that any farmer can use it, and it requires but a small amount of power to drive it, two horse power being sufficient; with this amount of power of any kind, it will grind from 10 to 30 bushels of Oats per hour. The grain is ground or rather cut by case-hard cutters, which can be fitted into the Machine, that they can easily be taken out and repaired at a trifling cost.

All sorts of Grain can be ground whether wet or dry, by altering or adjusting the Machine.

Matthew Nicholson, Cavan; Joseph Walton, Smith; Francis Best, Emily; W. Elliot, do; G. Harkness, do; S. Dickson, Peterboro'; W. Armstrong, Otonabee; C. Gifford, Cobourg.

Peterboro', April 5, 1861.

M. Mowry,

Dear Sir,—I have used your Chop Grinder two seasons in my mill, grinding corn, oats, and peas, to the amount of eight or ten thousand bushels. I have not had any difficulty with the machine, one of my labouring men attending to it. I cheerfully recommend your Grinders as the best I know of, and that my Grinder has given me every satisfaction.

Yours respectfully,
S. DICKSON.

The inventor, Alden Mowry, will sell to any one desiring it, the right to manufacture and sell the Machine in any limited locality.

Address, "Alden Mowry, Peterboro', C. W."

N. B.—Any persons infringing upon this Patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent the law will allow. Patent dated March 16th, 1860.

A STARTLING FACT!

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1862; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

"THE LEADER."

"THE PATRIOT" and NEWS OF THE WEEK"

THE favour with which *The Leader* has been received by the public may be judged by the fact that since its commencement, in July, 1852, it has steadily increased in circulation until, in its various Editions, it has several thousand more subscribers than any other paper in Canada. Every exertion is being used to make it more and more indispensable for every family in the Province.

THE DAILY LEADER

Is published every morning, in time for the early trains, at $6 per annum, in advance. It is a large sheet, and contains the earliest and most reliable intelligence, that can be obtained from every part of the world.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY LEADER

Is published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at $3; year, in advance. It contains all the reading matter of the *Daily Leader*; and for parties who do not reside near enough to a Post Office to call every day, this paper will supply them with all the intelligence they could receive from a Daily.

THE WEEKLY LEADER

Is published every Friday, and *The PATRIOT* and the *NEWS OF THE WEEK* are published every Wednesday, at the rate of $1 in advance. These papers are printed on a large sheet, and contain the most important part of the reading matter of the *Daily Leader*. Market reports are particularly attended to in them.—These are the cheapest papers in the Province.

One dollar a year is added to each Edition when not paid in advance.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The large circulation of *The Leader* makes it the very best medium of publishing notices of any kind.

Rates.—For Daily—Four pence a line, for first insertion, and one penny each subsequent insertion.—For Weekly—Six pence a line for each insertion.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods.

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 1s 6d, 1s, 2s, 2s 6d. Sherry, &c, 1s 6d, 1s 8d, 2s, 2s 6d. Finest old Pale Brandy, Hennessy, &c. Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, 2s. in Bond and Green Cases. Islay Scotch Whiskey (very old) &c. in 1 doz. Cases.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Preserving Extracts, Starch, Blacking, Tobaccos, Snuffs, Cigars, Chocolate, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (new blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jos. Stevens, as Store,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 1, 1861. 1

FARM FOR SALE.

MARGARET BRICKLEY is desirous of disposing of her Farm, being west half of lot No. 2, on the 1st Con. of Verulam, containing

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

more or more. The property is only 6 miles from the Town of Lindsay, and 11 from the village of Fenelon Falls; it would make a very desirable retiring farm, and to a purchaser a good bargain will be given. Apply to

JAMES BRITTON,
At the Examiner Office.

Peterboro, Feb. 28, 1861. 9

TO RENT.

THAT well-established stand—corner of Hunter and George Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Wetmore, as a Grocery and Provision Store.

For particulars apply to

WM. ABBOTT

April 18, 1856.

HOOP SKIRTS.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE BEST IN THE MARKET,

Received at STRICKLAND & ROGERS.

April 10, '861.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....Stg.,000,000

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y.
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000
Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000,000.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 21

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

JOHN O'DONNELL, JR.,
Dentist.

OFFICE.—Barnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any nothing tooth, provided it has not died being enough to cause the death of the nerve, in that case inflamation ensues and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, [Jaw] bones, gums, tongue, distraction of the Jaw, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro, Jan. 3rd, 1861. 2

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of Inhabitants, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAY, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with paper, neatness, and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—some rapid despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly destroyed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOB HOGBIN, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vermifuge and Public Speakers
Vermifuge and Public Speakers
Vermifuge and Public Speakers

Will find Bryant's Wafers
Will find Bryant's Wafers
Will find Bryant's Wafers

Invaluable to singers
Invaluable to singers
Invaluable to singers

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And great assistance to the Voice.
Great assistance to the Voice.
Great assistance to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes
They relieve in ten minutes
They relieve in ten minutes

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

of the Chest and Lungs
of the Chest and Lungs
of the Chest and Lungs

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

JOB PRINTING.

FOR the Cheapest, Neatest and best Job Printing, go to the Leader Office, Toronto

CLEARING SALE

THE subscribers, in order to make room for Spring importations, now offer the remainder of their

WINTER STOCK

They would invite especial attention to their stocks of

Furs,
Cloth Mantles,
Woolen Shawls,
Palmos,
Robe Dresses, &c.

as marked BARGAINS will be given in this department.

After the 1st of March all purchases will require to be paid for on delivery, when they will be prepared to offer their new Spring Goods, embracing all the leading and most fashionable designs and fabrics, at prices as LOW as they can be imported.

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro', Feb. 6th, 1861. 3

RARE CHANCE!

FOR

FARMERS & GARDENERS.

NEWLY imported from the best Seed growers in England and Scotland, a large supply of different kinds of

Field Turnip Seed.

Also, a general assortment of Garden Seeds, all of the purest and best description, warranted to give satisfaction.

JAMES GREEVE,
Bridgenorth.

March 1 1861. 11-4m.

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bowmanville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Office in Gillet's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

NOTICE.

DR. P. E. DICKSON, late of Peterboro, gives notice that he has withdrawn all authority from all persons to receive or receipt any monies from him in or about Peterboro. He has never received a farthing on his account from his departure up to the present time, through prescribing like $700 remains due to him. Mr. Bleep was employed to collect the same.

Feb. 21, 1861. 3

SHOT DEAD.

Mr. G. K. Foster of Richmond, C. E., dated January 1st, 1861, in his letter to the agent of Dr. McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm Candy, says: Send me another gross of McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm-Candy *immediately*, I am entirely out. It has proved itself "Dead Shot" in this place, the sale is increasing very fast. It has not only proved itself Dead Shot in Richmond, but in every other place where it has been introduced. Reader give it a trial—costs 15 cents, 4 packages for 50 cents. Sold by all dealers in Medicine.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x36 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS!"

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"The Cosmopolitan Art Journal,"

3rd.—Four admissions, during the season, to

The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 36 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff [illegible] in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"

is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage pre-paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, &c.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of 15 cts, in stamps or coin.

Address,

C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*
548 Broadway, N. Y.

N. B.—Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Hon'y Secretary for United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimens Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

No. 3, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11.

AMERICAN HOTEL

PETERBOROUGH.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. Lewis McGregor in the above Hotel would respectfully inform the public that it will be his study to conduct it as to merit a continuance of the favors so liberally conferred on the former proprietor.

THE BAR

will always be supplied with liquors and cigars of the choicest brands.

The utmost attention will be given to the wants of

The Travelling Public

and the greatest care exercised in the selection of servants. Careful hostlers will always be in attendance. Charges moderate.

A share of public patronage is solicited from the country and town for the convenience of passengers.

GEORGE ROSS.

Peterboro, Nov. 1860. 47

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of Parliament for the passing of

An Act to consolidate the Debt of the Town of Peterborough.

T. NEW ELLIS,
Town Clerk.

Peterboro' 21, 11 47

JUDSONS,

MOUNTAIN HERB

WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots

VERSUS

Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the unusual actions of your children, attribute this to any the usual ailment, or worse fatal, than attribute them? In other words out of ten, the failure of the little darling's anguish is WORMS, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when th preventive you is

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while nothing without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child's life and bodiless illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is composed purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this. The only perfect principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine. This Worm Tea was discovered in an accidental way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—full account of it was will send to any Address. Ask for the "[illegible]" and you have read it to your neighbors, they may [illegible] of and be cured by this [illegible]

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
Never Harms—Is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of R. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of Judson, on each package of the Worm Tea.

R. L. JUDSON & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
80 Leonard St., New York.

Judson's Worm Tea to be sold by one Agent in every Village, and Town.

EDGWICK'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has REMOVED to the commodious Hotel,

Near the Port Hope Depot,

where he will be happy to receive the continued patronage of his friends and the public.

JOB. SEDGWICK,
Proprietor.

Peterboro', Nov. 21, 1859. 43

FISHER'S HOTEL.

FISHER'S OLD STAND,
HUNTER STREET,
PETERBOROUGH.

GOOD accomodations at reasonable rates. The Bar supplied with the choicest liquors. Good stabling, sheds, and a spacious yard at the service of the public, free of charge. A good hostler always in attendance.

AMOS. J. FISHER,
Proprietor.

Nov. 21, 1860. 47

A PRIME LOT OF

AMERICAN CHEESE,

For Sale cheap at Cadwell's Bakery, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', 17th Oct., 1860. 43-3in

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

Asiatic, we present you with a perfect Skeleton of Venus, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The [illegible] and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanacs and Pamphlets.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food properly. The liver ceases to secrete a healthy bile. The action of the heart is irregular, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become charged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and if they, or any other organ, [illegible] at the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Blank Bills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Heads,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Dancing Cards, Steam Bills,
Bar Room Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of lettering and ornament.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and neatly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 20.

THE EXAMINER

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in PETERBOROUGH, COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable entirely in advance, or when notice paid.

Rate of Advertising.

Six lines and under, first insertion ... $0 75
Each subsequent insertion ... 12½
One square (twelve lines), first insertion ... 1 00
Each subsequent insertion ... 25
Every additional line, first insertion ... 5
Each subsequent insertion ... 1
Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW, Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court-House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Attorney and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Perfumery Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro'. C. W.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thompson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
AYLMER STREET, PETERBORO'
CLOTHES made in the LATEST FASHION, and by the best workmen.

A Fit Warranted.

June, June 6th, 1860.

AUCTION SALES.

T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
PETERBOROUGH.

Sales attended to, business punctual, and pay in cash promptly.

☞ SPACIOUS ROOMS. ☜

MR. NICHOLL,
INTENDS carrying on auctioneering, and Estate Agency business in addition to the Privileges of a Retail Dealer.

MR. NICHOL
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity that he has taken the store lately occupied by W. Stokes, Hunter Street, Peterboro', where he intends carrying on the

AUCTIONEER

and trusts that by strict attention to business to merit a share of their patronage.

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the [illegible] School, will receive a class of Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

Peterboro', June 14th, 1860. 3

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. HARKNESS, M. D., CROMPTON
RESIDENT Physician and Surgeon to the Railway Depot, Peterboro.

April 3rd, 1861. 14-ly

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BUCKLE, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Peterboro' and Montreal) become as great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be the Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive patronage, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and convenances hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

R. A. McNABB,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS
At extremely low prices for Cash.

ALSO,
Boy's and Mens' Clothing
IN GREAT VARIETY.

☞ Inspection invited
Post Office Block, Hunter St
Peterboro' Oct 31, 1860. 43

WANTED.
BY an elderly man, who has taught School 15 years, and who has become incapacitated to follow his profession through Deafness, a situation as Book-keeper, Accountant and General Penman.
Apply at the EXAMINER Office.
Peterboro, April 10, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

CAKES & BISCUITS
THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of

CANDIES,
CRACKERS AND BISCUITS
which he will guarantee to be as
CHEAP AND GOOD
as can be bought in the Province.

OYSTERS,
kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.
L. A. CADWELL.
Peterboro'. Dec. 26 1860. 52

Writing Academy.
THIS Institution is now in successful operation, under the able and efficient management of the Canadian Penman, Italian Card-Writer, &c.
Application should be made immediately as the list will close in a few days.
TERMS....$2 FOR 12 LESSONS.
☞ Rooms over the Office of the Examiner, Burnham's Block.
D. I. PENGILLY.
Feb 28, 1861. 9

CABINET-MAKING.
PEPPOOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro'. 47

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,
and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and a part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 48 x 36, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL
of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 25 TREES,
in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very desirable, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS. WEIR.
Otonabee, Sep. 7 1860. 44

NOTICE.
WE hereby give notice to all persons indebted to us that all accounts over due and not paid before the 30th April next, will without exception be handed into Court for collection.
T. ROBINSON & Co.
March 25, 1861.

DR. McGREA,
PROFESSIONAL Attendance, Physician, Surgeon, &c.

Field and Garden Seeds!
Clover,
Timothy,
Timothy,
Carrots, and
Mangle Wurzel,
For Sale at the Drug Store adjoining the Post Office.
ANDREW ELLIOTT.
April 25, 1861.

Poetry.

ONE HOUR OF YOUTH.

Oh! for one hour of childhood's wilds and joy,
Where long ago I wandered a merry little maid,
With eye as bright, and step as light, and heart
from sorrow free,
Oh! youth, no after years repay for one hour
spent in thee.

Give back to me one sweet hour within the
sunny glen,
Not with the friends who love me now, but
those who loved me then;
We'd cast aside a little while the gathered care
of years,
And each forget the grief which makes this
world "a vale of tears."

Oh! once again to roam the hills, where flowers we used to gather,
Where happy hours we spent in twining wreaths of purple heather,
The gleesome songs we used to sing with shouts of mirth between,
And not the least of all our joys the dance upon the green.

Give back, give back the kindly hearts I knew in joyous youth,
The honest faces where were read sincerity and truth,
The silent clasp of friendly hands, when loving glances met,
And tongues refused to tell the tale, that eyes would ne'er forget.

Give back, give back—nay wake me not, in fancy I am free,
If 'tis but to dream such pleasure given, and adds no one to thee,
What matters it my earnest cry is uttered all in vain,
Still let me live in memory one hour of youth again.

Ah! no, the chord is touched that brings to me a change of scene,
Fled are the visions of the past as if they ne'er had been,
But a halo of their happiness still lingers o'er me yet,
As if the joys of that brief hour I never could forget.

The pleasures of maturer life surround me once again,
But unlike those of sunny youth, they're mixed with much of pain;
I yet can laugh, and sing, and look in love and friendship's rays,
But oh! it thrills not to my heart like that of other days.

Then farewell scenes of childhood, I ne'er may see thee more,
For long I've known a foreign home upon a foreign shore;
I'll give my t oughts to future years, by cheerful duty led—
To future deeds of usefulness, and leave thee with the dead.

"Poor Richard's" Maxims.

Looking over an old magazine, a short time since, which was published in 1758, our eyes fell upon the following article, reprinted from an American Almanac of the preceding year. We are happy indeed to meet again with the admired productions of the illustrious statesman and philosopher—Benjamin Franklin, whose works and wisdom did so much in establishing our ancestors in habits of industry and independence; and we feel assured our readers will derive an equal satisfaction and benefit from its perusal; many of whom, in all probability, will have now seen this quaint old series of useful maxims for the first time.

Courteous Reader: I have heard that nothing gives an author so great pleasure, as to find his works respectfully quoted by other learned authors. This pleasure I have seldom enjoyed; for though I have been, if I may say it without vanity, an eminent author (of Almanacs) annually now a full quarter of a century, my brother authors in the same way, for what reason I know not, have ever been very sparing in their applauses; and no other author has taken the least notice of me, so that, did not my writings produce me some solid pudding, the great deficiency of praise would have quite discouraged me.

I concluded at length, that the people were the best judges of my merit, for they buy my works; and, beside, in my rambles, where I am not personally known, I have frequently heard one or other of my adages repeated, with "as poor Richard says," at the end on't. This gave me some satisfaction, as it showed not only that my instructions were regarded, but discovered likewise some respect for my authority; and, I own, that to encourage the practice of remembering and repeating those wise sentences, I have sometimes quoted myself with great gravity.

Judge, then, how much I must have been gratified by an incident I am going to relate to you. I stopped my horse, lately, where a great number of people were collected at a vendue of merchant's goods. The hour of sale not being come, they were conversing on the badness of the times, and one of the company called to a plain, clean old man, with white locks—"Pray, father Abraham, what think you of the times? Won't these heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How shall we be able to pay them? What would you advise us to do?" Father Abraham stood up, and replied, "If you would hear my advice, I'll give it you in short, for one word is enough, and many words won't fill a bushel," as poor Richard says. "Pray stand up, friend," said he, "and tell us your mind." Then he proceeded:

"Friends, the taxes are indeed very heavy, and if those laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much greater, three times as many as we have government taxes. And the worst of all is, that we have them all of our own laying. Pay these, and you may expect good times, for, as poor Richard says,

'Lost time is never found again, and what we call time enough, always proves little enough.' Let us then up and be doing, and doing to the purpose, so by diligence shall we do more with less perplexity. 'Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy,' as poor Richard says; and 'He that riseth late, must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night. While laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him,' as we read in poor Richard, who adds, 'Drive thy business, let not that drive thee;' and 'early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.'

"So what signifies wishing and hoping for better times? We can make these times better if we bestir ourselves. 'Industry need not wish,' as poor Richard says, 'and he that lives upon hope will die fasting. There are no gains without pains; then help hands, for I have no hands,' or if I have they are smartly taxed. And, as poor Richard likewise observes, 'He that hath a trade hath an estate, and he that hath a calling hath an office of profit and honor;' but then the trade must be worked at, and the calling well followed, or neither the estate nor the office will enable us to pay our taxes. If we are industrious we shall never starve; for, as poor Richard says, 'At the working man's house hunger looks in, but dares not enter.' Nor will the bailiff or the constable enter, for 'Industry pays debts, while despair increaseth them,' says poor Richard. What though you have found no treasure nor has any rich relation left you a legacy, 'Diligence is the mother of good luck,' as poor Richard says, 'and God giveth all things to industry. Then plow deep, while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and to keep,' says poor Richard. Work while it is called to-day, for you know not how you may be hindered to-morrow, which makes poor Richard say, 'One to-day is worth two to-morrows;' and, further, 'Have you somewhat to do to-morrow, do it to-day.' If you were a servant, would you not be ashamed that a good master should catch you idle? Are you, then your own master, be ashamed to catch yourself idle,' as poor Richard says. When there is so much to be done for yourself, your family, your country, and your gracious king, be up by peep of day; 'Let not the sun look down and say, inglorious here he lies.' Handle your tools without mittens; remember that 'the cat in gloves catches no mice,' as poor Richard says. 'Tis true there is much to be done, and perhaps you are weak handed, but stick to it steadily, and you will see great effects, for 'constant dropping wears away stones, and by diligence and patience the mouse eat into the cable;' and little strokes fell great oaks,' as poor Richard says in his Almanac, the year I was not just now remember.

"Methinks I hear some of you say, 'must a man afford himself no leisure?' I will tell thee, friends, what poor Richard says, 'Employ thy time well if thou meanest to gain leisure; and, since thou art not sure of a minute, throw not away an hour.' Leisure is time for doing something useful; this leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never; so that, as poor Richard says, 'A life of leisure and a life of laziness are two things.' Do you imagine that sloth will afford you more comfort than labor? No; for, as poor Richard says, 'Trouble springs from idleness, and grievous toil from needless ease. Many without labor would live by their wits only, but they break for want of stock.' Whereas, industry gives comfort, and plenty, and respect; 'Fly pleasures and they'll follow you.' The diligent spinner has a large shift; and 'now I have a sheep and a cow, every body bids me good morrow;' all of which is well said by poor Richard.

"But with our industry, we must likewise be steady, settled, and careful, and oversee our own affairs with our own eyes, and not trust too much to others; for, as poor Richard says,

"'I never saw an oft removed tree,
Nor yet an oft removed family,
That throve so well as those that settled be.'

And again, 'Three removes are as bad as a fire;' and again, 'Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee;' and again, 'If you would have your business done, go; if not send.' And again,

"'He that by the plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive.'

And again, 'The eye of a master will do more work than both his hands;' and again, 'Want of care does us more damage than want of knowledge;' and again, 'Not to oversee workmen, is to leave them your purse open.' Trusting too much to others' care is the ruin of many; for, as the Almanac says, 'In the affairs of this world, men are saved, not by faith, but by the want of it;' but a man's own care is profitable; for, mind your business,' as poor Richard says, 'and not depend on friends; what you have to do, keep your eye always on, else your servants or your neighbors will shame you.'

The American Revolution.

New York, May 8.

[illegible] Washington dispatch says that a skirmish fully equal to Bull Run occurred on Thursday last, at Fairfax Court House, between the Federal and Confederate troops. The Federals were repulsed with great loss. Col. Ellsworth, of the Fire Zouaves, was killed while tearing down the secession flag from the top of the Marshall House. Col. Corcoran, of the 69th regiment, was captured, and is now in Richmond.

A gentleman from Alexandria, Va., arrived in St. Louis, reports that Alexandria had been occupied with a regiment of the most picturesque, Ohio rowdies, dressed, and armed in a manner that defied description. They were encamped on the heights of Fairfax, and were to be increased by the arrival of 7,000 Zouaves.

From correspondence of newly-enlisted men from Cadiz, Ohio, to their friends, it appears that the Virginians behind the Potomac, and were engaged in fortifying them. A number of skirmishes occurred, resulting as follows: Ohio, 6,000, were there

LATEST from EUROPE.

BY THE "GREAT EASTERN."

Sandy Hook, May 11.

The steamship Great Eastern from Liverpool, via Milford Haven on Wednesday 2nd, has arrived off this point.

The weather has been favorable for the crops.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote flour very dull, and declined 6d per bbl. Wheat dull but steady. Corn dull and freely offered at a slight decline. Pork firm. Lard dull. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Ashes quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull. Sugar dull. Tea quiet but steady.

The Southern Commissioners have reached England.

Mr. Gregory's motion to recognize the Southern States has been postponed for two weeks.

SECOND DESPATCH.

New York, May 12.

The Great Eastern left Milford Haven on the evening of the 1st inst. She made the entire passage in nine days and thirteen hours. She encountered a heavy gale on the 5th, during which she rolled heavily, though no seas went over her.

In the House of Lords on the 30th, Lord Woodhouse stated, in reply to a question, that the Government recognized no right or obligation to interfere in the conflict unhappily commenced in America, either diplomatically or otherwise.

The English papers continue to discuss American affairs. The entire London press, except the Times, is sympathizing warmly with the loyal States, and anticipating an early triumph for the Government. The Times fears serious conflicts if the North are determined to force obedience.

The Emperor of Morocco recognizes the Kingdom of Italy.

Turkey has proposed that a thousand French soldiers remain in Italy until the reforms decided upon by the European Commission are carried out.

The young men of Pavia have honored Garibaldi with an ovation in consequence of the refusal of the congregation of Venetia to elect members of the Council of the Empire.

The Government is about to proceed to a public examination of elections in some communities and deliver certificates to persons who are elected.

The President of the Court of Appeal, at Modlin, Poland, has declared all persons who were arrested during the late events not guilty.

Nearly a hundred inhabitants of Perth were present at the funeral of the late President, Pulvegy. All the houses were draped in black. National songs were sung, and patriotic speeches made, but there was no disturbance.

The elections in Portugal resulted in the choice of 64 Ministerialists and 16 Oppositionists.

Rentes closed at Paris on the 30th at 68f 75c, or ten centimes higher than on the previous day.

The Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands has issued a proclamation, declaring that the country shall be placed in a state of seige if disturbances continue.

Captain Thompson, formerly of the Glasgow, commands the Great Eastern.

BRITISH POLICY.

On Wednesday evening, April 17th, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a sumptuous State banquet to Viscount Palmerston and Her Majesty's Ministers at the Mansion-House. The Egyptian Hall, which has recently been entirely renovated and embellished with additional statuary, was tastefully ornamented for the occasion.

Lord Palmerston, in responding to the toast, "The health of Her Majesty's Ministers," said: "It is satisfactory to those who stand in the position which we occupy to be able to congratulate you, as I think we may, upon the internal condition of the country. (Cheers.) After seasons the most inclement, which in former times might have produced either a famine or a financial crisis, my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer—(cheers)—has been able to propose to Parliament and the country a surplus of revenue over expenditure, which has enabled him to propose a large remission of the burdens of the people—(cheers)—without diminishing in the slightest degree those military and naval means of defence to have diminished which, in the State in which the world now is, would have been a betrayal of the trust which has been confided to us. (Cheers.) But I say it is a great proof of the solidity of the resources of the country—of the productive nature of the national industry, that in spite of all those unfortunate circumstances of climate, and notwithstanding the large reductions which were made last year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been able to present to the nation so favorable a prospect as that which he no longer than two days ago submitted. (Cheers.) This is most encouraging, not simply with a view to our internal condition, but also with regard to our external relations.—(Cheers.) The function of England is to endeavor by the influence which she justly possesses to maintain the peace of the world. (Cheers.) She has no ambitious object, she has no aggressive policy, she has no warlike preparation. (Cheers.) We wish not only to enjoy ourselves the blessings of peace, but we wish, by the legitimate exercise of our influence on other countries, to secure for the rest of the world that blessing which we prize so highly ourselves. (Cheers.) I need not, I am sure, remark that the influence which a country can exercise by its sage and prudent counsels with others must necessarily depend upon its own internal and defensive strength; and that unless a nation is able to boast that she is secure from any foreign attack—that she is in a position to repel hostility, come from what quarter it may—her counsels must bear the appearance of timidity; she would seem to be discouraging war, because afraid of its recoil on herself, and her persuasions, therefore, would proportionally have less influence and weight. My Lord Mayor and gentlemen, the state of the world at present is such that the peaceful influence of this country may perhaps be as well exercised as at any former time. There are questions pending in different parts of the continent which, if judiciously managed use of by those who wish to obtain the power of the world, might furnish an honorable and honor respectable term. (A laugh.) Not one of these questions is such that it might not be amicably and honorably settled without any appeal to arms—(cheers) and I trust that the wisdom, the good sense, and good feeling of the rulers of the different end of the feature of parties may lead to that happy conclusion. (Cheers.) I trust that the clouds which now hover over some parts of the Continent may be dissipated and dispersed. I trust, at all events, that the glorious consummation of the unity of Italy may be accomplished without any check or hindrance. (Cheers.) There is no event to which I am sure, the feelings and wishes of the people of this country point with greater intensity than the accomplishment of that object. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, I can only say that the influence of England, as exercised by Her Majesty's Government, will be directed to the maintenance of peace; and, whatever may be the aspect of affairs in some quarters of the world, I still trust that the year 1861 may pass over us a year of peace, and that the apprehensions which at one time were entertained that the spring and summer of this year would be distracted by the clang of arms and stained by the effusion of blood, may be disappointed, and that we shall arrive at the termination of the year with that happiness which peace confers and enjoying that prosperity which security for industry must afford." (Loud cheers.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in replying to the toast "The House of Commons," said: "My Lord, I apprehend that each civilized nation has its own functions to fulfil, and we, who rejoice in our own national traditions, may have much to learn from others. But something has been reserved to England to do in behalf of others, and I trust that at this time of day we may say that England has done something for the world in offering to it the pattern of a popular legislative assembly. That problem which has been so difficult in all times to solve—the means of bringing a free representation of the wishes and inspirings of the community at large into harmony with fixed laws, and with ancient and monarchical institutions—that problem has happily reached its solution among us; and never was there a time when, and on the British Constitution is, it might truly be said that it possessed more of the strength and vigor of youth. (Cheers.) It is with no slight satisfaction that other nations, as they enter upon the path of freedom, seem to make it the first condition of progress in that career that they should attempt to create for themselves what resembles the House of Commons—(cheers)—and among the distinguished men who sit at his table, and who act at the Court of the Queen as the representatives of foreign sovereigns, I rejoice to think how many there are in those countries we have seen grow, within the memory of man, institutions in which the spirit of the nation is reproduced, and in which, so far from that representative proving to be source of danger to permanent and fixed authority, it has been discovered that it is the real security of the person and of national growth and vigor." (Cheers.)

—In Europe, rumors of wars compose the chief staple of the news. Poland is dissatisfied. Hungary meanses insurrection; while Italy, evidently, is looking forward to the establishing of her capital at Rome, and to the freeing of Venetia.—Drilling, arming, and the manufacture of rifled muskets and rifled cannon, seem to be the chief business of the year 1861.

—A mayor in the department of the Deux Sevres, named Gille, has been sentenced to six years imprisonment for fraudulently putting the government mark upon thirty-four trees in the state forest of Aulney, in order that he might cut them down for his own benefit as being included in a contract which he had made with the state.

Died.

In Ashburnham, on Friday, 10th Inst., Mr. DAVID TAYLOR, aged 51 years.

In Peterboro', on Monday, 13th Inst., Mr. EDWARD W. COX, aged 57 years.

At Bobcaygeon, on Thursday last, the 2nd inst, HUGH MILLS BURDETT, Esq., aged 61 years.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, May, 16, 1861.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₱ bbl	5	50	@	6 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	05	@	1 10
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	90	@	0 95
Barley ₱ bush	0	40	@	0 50
Oats "	0	20	@	0 25
Peas "	0	40	@	0 45
Potatoes "	0	30	@	0 35
Pork ₱ bbl	12	00	@	13 00
Beef ₱ cwt	4	00	@	5 00
Butter ₱ lb	0	13½	@	0 14
Hay ₱ ton	8	00	@	10 00

D. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday May, 14, 1861.

Wheat $1 20c, a $1 23c.
Spring Wheat 98c.
Barley 50c. 53c.
Oats 26c a 27c.
Peas 46c. a 48c.
Potatoes, 30c a 33c.
Fresh Butter 20c a 22c.

New Advertisements.

BUFFALO

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers have the honor to announce to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that they have opened a branch of their business in Peterboro', in the store next door north of James Best's, on George Street, where they will keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS

CLOTHING

AND GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods!

The Clothing is all made up at their own establishment, in the City of Buffalo, by first class workmen, and will be found in style, finish, workmanship and material, to be superior to any Goods heretofore offered in Peterborough. From the very large business they are engaged in, they are enabled to sell at

Prices much Lower!

than what is usually asked and obtained in Canada. Their Terms will be

STRICTLY CASH.

Country merchants would do well to examine the stock before making purchases elsewhere, as they can sell at wholesale as low as the same Goods can be bought in any of the Cities.

An examination of Stock and Prices is respectfully solicited.

S. ROFELLER & Bro.

☞ Remember the Place. ☜

One door North of Jas. Best's.

Peterboro, May, 1861. 20

MAY, 1861.

WHEAT!

THE subscriber is now prepared to buy Wheat during the Summer months,

AT THE RAILWAY STATION,

as usual.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, May, 1861. 20

CAUTION.

ALL parties are hereby cautioned against giving credit to any person on my account as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted without my written order.

PATRICK O'LEARY.

Dover, May 13, 1861. 20

RE-OPENED!

IN thanking my friends for the prompt assistance rendered in rescuing my goods from the late fire, I would beg to say that I have Re-opened, and will continue my business in

BOOTS & SHOES,

INDIA RUBBERS,

GROCERIES,

&c., &c., &c.

In Menthorn's Building,

One door East of Ormond & Gilmour's, Hunter Street.

I will carry out the cash system exclusively, and will sell my goods to my Men, for Ready Money only, at

PRICES LOWER

than I have ever yet done. My remaining Stock of

Dry Goods and Clothing,

will be sold at cost, as I am giving up that part of my business, and wish to clear my shelves of them as soon as possible.

T. G. HAZLITT.

Peterboro, May 15, 1861. 20

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repairing done with neatness and promptitude.

T. G. H.

☞ CHOICE ☜

BLACK TEAS.

THE subscriber invites all who wish to supply themselves with

A most Choice Article

of fragrant BLACK TEA to call and inspect his choice stock just received.

A fully supply of superior Green Teas constantly in stock

W. CLUXTON.

May 15th, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST MEETING

OF THE

COURT OF REVISION

for the Town of Peterborough, will be held on

TUESDAY, 21ST DAY OF MAY,

at 10 o'clock, a. m. By order.

JAS. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

May 15th, 1861.

[Review to Copy.]

NOTICE.

A MEETING OF THE PETERBORO'

Celtic Game Club

WILL BE HELD IN ALLEN'S HOTEL, ON

Monday Evening 20th Inst.

☞ A full attendance requested.

JAS. JOHNSTON,
President.

May 15, 1861.

COBOURG & PETERBORO'

RAILWAY.

ON and after Wednesday, 15th May, 1861, & until further notice, trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Cobourg	4.00 P.M.
" Baltimore	4.23 "
Arrive at Harwood	5.15 "
Leave Harwood	5.30 "
" Indian Village	6.00 "
" Keene Station	6.16 "
Arrive at Peterboro'	6.45 "

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro'	9.00 A.M
" Keene Station	9.40 "
" Indian Village	9.55 "
Arrive at Harwood	10.25 "
Leave Harwood	10.40 "
" Baltimore	11.20 "
Arrive at Cobourg	11.45 "

COVERT & FOWLER,
Lessees.

NOTICE

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of Dec. next,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 20

NOTICE.

UP THE STAIRS

ON THE MARKET BLOCK.

on Simcoe Street, adjoining the one leased by D. Sopkins, Esq.

WILL BE LEASED!

by Auction, for 21 years,

ON TUESDAY, 21ST INST.,

at the Town Hall, at 12 o'clock, noon. Upset price 7s. 6d, per foot. Six months rent must be paid down at the time of sale. By order.

J. EDWARDS, Town Clerk.

Peterboro, 14th May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Executors of the late James Kelso, will sit in Rose' Hotel, Peterboro, on

TUESDAY, 4TH JUNE, 1861,

between the hours of 10 a. m., and 2 p. m., when they will receive payment of all debts due, and receive and dispose of all claims against the estate of the said late James Kelso.

JOS. KELSO,
WM. TULLY,
WM. HAMILTON. } Executors.

Peterboro, May 14, 1861. 20

NOTICE.

THE COURT of REVISION

will sit at the

Town Hall, Dummer,

On the 20th day of May, 1861, to revise the Assessment Roll of the Municipality of Dummer and Burleigh.

Dummer, May 14th, 1861

BOOK BINDING!

THE subscriber continues to receive orders for Binding of every description.

☞ Blank Books, letter press, and ruling done promptly, and work warranted.

JAS. RENFREW.

"Examiner" Office, Peterboro, May 15, 1861.

DR. S. DELLENBAUGH,

THE old German Physician, of Buffalo, N. Y., will be

In Peterboro' from May 15th to 22nd,

AT CRAWFORD HOUSE, where he can be consulted upon all forms of disease.

May 8, 1861.

NOTICE.

J. B. BISBEE HAS REMOVED

To the Brick store recently occupied by Mr. McMartin, Hunter street two doors east of Messrs McKellar and Cameron's, where he will sell

BOOTS AND SHOES

as cheap as ever for Cash. Work done to order as formerly.

Peterboro', May, 1861. 19-3in.

PETERBOROUGH,

FRIDAY, MAY 17,

ALEX. ROBINSON & CO.'S

Great Show.

THIS GREAT SHOW, FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK!

The only legitimate Circus in the Country!

LEVI J. NORTH,.....Director.
H. F. NICHOLS,.....Master of Arena.

Outnumbering in artists!
Excelling in talent!
Excelling in splendour!
And surpassing in refinement!

All that has been heretofore seen in the Arena, presented in one grand *coup d'œil*, a blaze of Talent, Originality & Elegance!

BEHOLD THE TALENT!

Mr. Levi J. North,
Mr. J. Robinson,
Mr. Lake Rogers,
Mr. Frank Stark,
Mr. Wilson Kennedy,
Mr. J. Lawlor,
Mr. B. Robinson,
Mr. C. S. Borrows,
Mr. M. G. Kelly,
Mr. H. F. Nichols,
Mr. G. Bogart,
Mr. H. Coyle,
Master Henry North,
Master George North,
Master Hubert,
Mons. Dolan,
Mr. M. Thompson,
Mr. Benedict,
Miss Costello,
Mad. Robinson,
Miss Annie Robinson,

THE UNION CLOWN,

Billey Kennedy!

Together with a host of performers!

THE STUD OF HORSES!

Tammany,	*Spot Beauty,*
Rube,	*Natchez,*
Babie,	*Grey Eagle,*
Pegasus,	*Syra,*
Arab,	*Black Bess,*
Vulture.	

PERFORMING PONIES.

Victoria, Jenny, Shellbark, Lessie, George, Tommy.

Performing Mule.....*Tommy.*
Performing Jack.....*Balaam.*

Miss Costello will make her daring display on a single wire 300 feet long, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on outside of canvas, free of charge.

Major McAraney's New York Dumb Band will lead the grand Cavalcade into each town, at 2 o'clock, a. m.

Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock. Performance to commence half an hour afterwards.

ADMISSION 25 Cts. No half price.

S. G. GORHAM, General Agent.
Dock. BOWEN, Assistant.

ALSO WILL EXHIBIT

At Brighton, Monday, May 13th,
Percy, Tuesday, May 14th,
Norwood, Wednesday, May 15th,
Keene, Thursday May 16th,
Peterboro', Friday, May 17th,
Millbrook, Saturday, May 18th,
Cobourg, Monday, May 20th,
Port Hope, Tuesday, May 21st.

NOTICE.

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants in, and in the vicinity of Harcourt, that he has opened a new store in the premises formerly occupied by T. & D. Lemay,

On Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's,

where he will offer a general assortment of Staple Goods, such as

Prints,
Delaines,
Grey Cottons,
Shirting,
Bread Cloths,
Cassimeres
Tweeds,
Drills,
Hats and Felt Hats,
Hosiery,
Black Cloth,
Milton,
Tweed,
Alpaca and Russel Cord Coats,
Pants and
Vests of all kinds,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TEAS, TOBACCO, SUGARS,

CANDLES, SOAP, RAISINS, &c.

The whole to be sold low for Cash. Please call and examine before buying elsewhere, as

BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN!

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Peterboro, May 8, 1861. 19

A CARD.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has retired from the business formerly carried on by him.

WM. ARNOTT.

Peterboro, April 29, 1861. 19.

Bakery & Confectionery.

Wm. ARNOTT, Jr.,

WOULD announce that he intends carrying on the Bakery and Confectionery business in the store heretofore occupied by his father, where he hopes by correct business principles to merit and receive a share of public patronage. He will keep constantly on hand a supply of Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, &c., which he intends offering at very low prices, and to insist on cash or monthly payments with all his customers; and feels confident that by this principle he can offer such goods at prices as will convince the public that it will be to their advantage to deal with him.

Peterboro April 27, 1861 19

SUMMER

CLOTHING!

BOOTS and SHOES, &c.

THE subscriber has this day received a great assortment of SUMMER CLOTHING of every description, manufactured by first class workmen, suitable for men and boys, which he offers for sale Wholesale and Retail,

AT THE LOWEST CITY PRICES!

FOR CASH ONLY.

ALSO:—Will be sold off at very low prices, his present stock of Ladies' and Gent'emen's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TUSCAN & GARIBALDI HATS,

LADIES BONNETS,

Parasols, Mantles, & Furs.

W. EASTLAND.

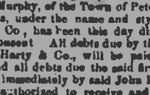
Peterboro, May 8, 1861. 19-4in.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH

GLASGOW.

Anchor line of Steam Packet Ships, sailing regularly between

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.



Steerage
25 Dollars

Steerage
25 Dollars

Ships.	Tons.	Masters.	Ports.
United Kingdom	1250	Jno. Kay,	Quebec.
John Bell,	1102	Edward Kerr,	Montreal.

The *United Kingdom* will sail from Quebec for Glasgow on

The *John Bell* will sail from Montreal for Glasgow on

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:

Saloon Cabin	80 00
Intermediate	30 00
Steerage, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions)	20 00

Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
MONTREAL.

April 6, 1861. 15

SAVE YOUR FURS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

WM. LECH,

FURRIER, MONTREAL.

WILL OPEN BUSINESS in the above line about the end of June, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Templeton Brown, corner Sheriff Scott's Building, Peterboro'. Raw furs will be manufactured to order; also dressed and cleaned, and

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE

FUR TRADE

in Canada, will be offered for sale at prices much lower than ever known in this part of the country before. Hats and caps of the latest styles. The highest price will be paid for raw furs.

May 8, 1861.

STRAYED.

INTO my premises, 3rd lot, 3rd con., on the 4th line, Smith, about three weeks ago,

A ONE YEAR OLD COLT,

The owner, by proving property, and paying expenses, also, by paying for this advertisement can have the colt.

THOS. TINDLE.

May 8, 1861.

WANTED TO RENT.

A Dwelling for a small family, at moderate rent, within five minutes walk from the business part of the Town. One with a small garden attached preferred. Apply at the Office of this paper.

May 2, 1861.

PRIVATE BOARD.

TWO or THREE respectable boarders can be accommodated with board at a private house by applying at this office.

April 24, 1861.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, John Harty and Bernard Murphy, of the Town of Peterborough, Merchants, under the name and style of John Harty & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by the late firm of John Harty & Co., will be paid by John Harty, and all debts due the said firm, will be collected immediately by said John Harty, who is alone authorized to receive and grant receipts therefor.

(Signed,)

JOHN HARTY,
BERNARD MURPHY.

Peterboro May 1, 1861.

THE LATE FIRE.

THE undersigned beg to tender their thanks to the public for their kind assistance in removing their stock at the fire.

They also beg to intimate that they have purchased the stock in trade of A. STEWART, Esq., and will continue their business in his stand,

BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

where they will be happy to meet their customers and the public.

GLOVER & ROBINSON.

Peterboro, May 1, 1861 18

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES!

&c., &c., &c.

E. C. HILL would call the attention to intending purchasers to the fact that of has a large stock of Carriages & Buggies of go he manufacture, and the best material, which can warrant to be good, and solicits a call as he wishes to sell Cheap for Cash, or short approved credit, to make room for a large stock the coming year. Repairing neatly done; and fifth st patch, opposite Lawson's Hotel, Brock Street. Give him a call.

Peterboro, May 2, 1861.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE large and commodious dwelling house situated on the west side of Water Street, Peterboro', between the residences of W. Clarke and W. Rose. For further particulars apply to

C. LWELLIN,
Peterborough.

April 24, 1861. 17

EDEN GARDENS

PETERBOROUGH,

OPPOSITE WALKERFIELD NURSERY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and surrounding country that he has at the above he is now in receipt of a constant supply (in their season) of all kinds of Garden Vegetables usually found in the latitude. Shrubs, plants, roots &c.

Cabbage, Cauliflower,

Tomato, Celery, Winter Cherry, &c. Also,—Small Fruits in their season.

Orders left at the Garden gate on the Lake Shore Road, Smith Ward, or at the Store every week day, also at his Store on George Street, will be promptly attended to. Any order which may be left at either of the above places promptly attended to.

PHILIP GREEN.

May 1, 1861. 18

$5 REWARD!!

STOLEN

From the Subscriber, on Thursday night, a Set of Harness, consisting of Saddle, Bridle, Breast Collar, Crupper, Traces, &c. Any person bringing the same and leaving it at the Subscriber's Stables in Otonabee, or giving information that will lead to the recovery of the same, shall receive the above reward from the thieves of the same.

Peterborough, May 6th, 1861.

GREAT DISPLAY

OF NEW

Spring & Summer Goods

AT

LEMAY, TURCOT & CO.'S,

WE have the honor to inform our customers that we have just REMOVED into the large and commodious Store on the corner of George and Hunter Streets, the premises lately occupied by T. Lemay, Esq., which we have fitted up with a splendid large stock of

FANCY GOODS

that we have hitherto dealt. We can say with confidence that our stock in every department is the largest and cheapest, being bought in the best markets. In our stock will be found

200 Muslin Dresses,

with Flounce, Skirt and Trimming to match.

100 PIECES OF MUSLIN,

for Dresses, from 3d. per yard upwards.

500 Patterns of Cashmere and Barrage Robes, at all prices; 1,000 pieces of Calico, choice patterns, from 4½d. per yard and upwards; Brochet, Silk, and Cashmere Shawls; Silk Mantles and Capes, Straw Bonnets, Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves, Stockings, and Fine Shoes and Gaiters.

We have also on hand a large stock of

STAPLE GOODS,

Comprising:

FACTORY COTTON, STRIPED SHIRTINGS, DRILLINGS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, AND BROADCLOTHS, &c., &c.

On inspecting our stock purchasers will find the great advantage of buying for Cash, in the reduction on all our Goods of 20 per cent on ordinary prices.

LEMAY, TURCOT & Co.

Peterboro, May 2, 1861. 18

SPRING GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

I. ROBINSON & Co.,

CONSISTING OF

TWEEDS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,

PRINTS, SHIRTING, MUSLINS,

DELAINES, ALPACAS, HATS,

CAPS, PARASOLS, &c., &c., &c.,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

Peterborough, March 21st, 1861. 18.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Corporation of the Township of Otonabee intend on

THE 23RD OF MAY NEXT,

to pass a By-law for closing up and disposing of the following old roads, viz:—

1st. The Road commencing at about 10 chains from the 1st Concession line of the Township of Otonabee on the allowance for road between lots 21 and 22, then south 40 de rees, west 5 chains, then south 20 degrees, west 25 chains, then south 47 degrees, west 15 chains and 50 links, then south 30 degrees, west 20 chains, then south 25 degrees, west 23 chains and 50 links, to within 2 chains of S. W. angle of Lot No. 20.

2nd. The road commencing at a point on the Base line, bearing north 76 degrees, east and distant 30 chains from the south west angle of lot No. 16 in the 14 Concession of Otonabee, then south 34 degrees, west 11 chains and 15 links, then south 63½ degrees, west 7 chains and 50 links, then north 80 degrees, west 16 chains and 50 links, then south 72½ degrees, west 6 chains and 65 links to the line between the 14th and 15th Concessions.

3rd. The road commencing at a point on the Boundary line between Dover and Otonabee, bearing north 70 degr es, east and distant 9 chains and 50 links from the north west angle of lot No 21 in the 6th Concession of Otonabee, then north 71 degrees, west 16 chains and 50 links, then north 72 degrees, west 20 chains and 50 links to the eastern limit of the allowance for road between the 6th and 7th Concessions of Otonabee.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, April 16th, 1861. 20

JOHN O'DONNELL, JR.,

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Burnham's Hotel, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an operation on any decayed tooth, however far it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, is that case inflammation ensues and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, (Jaw) bone, gums, irregularities of the jaw, and all diseases connecting from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro, Jan. 3rd, 1861. 3

AUCTION SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE!

Will be sold by Auction, on

Friday, 24th 17th May, 1861

at 10 o'clock noon, at the Auction Rooms of

ALEX. McNEIL,

Queen Street,

IN pursuance of Warrants of sale issued to me by the Township Treasurer, James Dempsey, I will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Hall in the Village of Ashburnham, on the above date, the following lands and tenements, viz:—

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, and being composed of Lots Number Twenty-one (21) and Twenty-two (22) in the Fifth Concession of the said Township of Otonabee, containing by admeasurement two hundred acres more or less, save and except fifty acres off the south end of the said Lot Number Twenty-two (22) heretofore sold to one Thomas Hall.

The above lands will be sold for taxes due thereon for the years 1858 and 1859, and for the costs and charges of distress and sale.

Terms of sale, Cash.

JAMES DEMPSEY,
Township Treasurer.

Ashburnham, April 15th, 1861. 19

POWDER!

THE subscriber has just received a consignment of Kentucky Rifle and Sporting Powder, finest quality.

R. HAMILTON,
Sign of Circular Saw.

April 23, 1861. 17

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION

FOR THE

Township of Otonabee

will hold its first sitting at the Council Room, in Keene, on

THURSDAY, 23RD DAY OF MAY,

at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Assessment Roll for 1861 now lies at the office of the Township Clerk for public inspection.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Keene, April 16th, 1861. 17

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION

for the above Township of Belmont and Methuen will hold its first sitting at Hayesock, on Monday, the 27th day of May, at One o'clock, p. m.

The Assessment Roll of the said United townships will be open for inspection at the residence of the Clerk.

PETER PEARCE,
Town Clerk.

Hartlaud, 20th April, 1861. 16

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of the University of Edinburgh, has also obtained the Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, England.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Brock Street, opposite the Mechanics' Library Rooms, Peterboro.

April 24th, 1861. 17

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of P. LEHAY & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the said firm will be settled by P. LEHAY, who will continue the business at the Town Hall, in the Village of Lakefield, and in the Town of Peterboro', on the ground in front of the Court House, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

P. LEHAY,
E. B. TURCOT,
L. LEMAY.

Peterboro, April 24, 1861. 17

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having chosen to leave this country, will offer for sale his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., at cost for cash. Those indebted will please call and settle.

A. B. FRASER.

At B. Fraser's, Lakefield, North Douro.

April 24, 1861. 17

A CARD.

A. Stevenson, Stone Mason and Builder,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity that he has commenced business in the above line, and will be prepared to execute all orders in his line with promptness and despatch. Shop on Brock Street, opposite Mr. Lawson's Hotel. Orders left at the shop will be attended to.

A. STEVENSON.

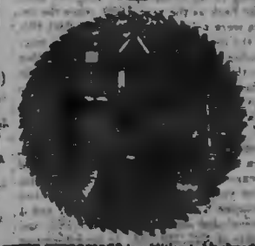
Peterboro, April 24, 1861. 17

BLIND FIXTURES.

NEW HARDWARE STORE!

Hunter Street, next door to Campbell's Grocery, sign of

☞ THE CIRCULAR SAW.



THE SUBSCRIBER is opening out in the above stock of

HARDWARE

just received

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISH,

Putty, Sash and Glass, and Window and general Shop Hardware.

CHAINS, SAWS & AXES,

Table Cutlery, Britannia Metal and Plated Wares, Tea's, &c., Brass Clocks, gilt Bird cage Locks, Hinges, Screws, and Chandeliers.

GLASS, PUTTY, SPADES, SHOVELS,

and Hoes, and Garden Utensils of all kinds.—A good assortment of CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

HENRY HAZLITT.

Peterboro, April 24, 1861. 17

THE LATEST IMPROVED

COAL OIL,

AND

COAL OIL BURNERS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

JOHN McDONELL,
Granite Corner.

Jan. 3, 1861.

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged, re-fitted and refurnished and no pains nor expense for the accommodation of the Travelling public. It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Hunter Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HISTABLE

is always supplied with the best the market affords, and

THE BAR

always supplied with the choicest of Liquors. Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public, are respectfully invited to give him a call.

☞ A hearty welcome on hand at all times.

WILLIAM CREIGHTON,
Proprietor.

Peterborough, April 4, 1861. 14tf.

NEW GOODS

—AT—

Strickland & Sugars.

THEIR Spring Stock is now complete in every department, which they offer at the

LOWEST PRICES

FOR CASH.

☞ An early inspection requested.

Peterboro', April 18, 1861.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

About 70 Thousand Brick,

FIRST QUALITY, ALSO,

SIX HORSES AND COLTS,

all different ages, based on the Farm. Credit can be given if required on approved joint notes. Apply to

STEPHEN WOODS,
Otonabee.

March 27, 1861. 13

FOR SALE.

SIX very desirable Building Lots in the town of Peterboro', will be sold as a portion.—Three of the Lots have 50 feet frontage each, and all are 100 feet deep. Apply to

A. B. EDISON

At the Office of E. Baldwin, Esq.

Peterboro, April 2, 1861.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

WE have lately purchased a complete Bankrupt Stock of

$4,000 Worth of

DRY GOODS,

consisting of Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., which we are enabled to sell at

One half less than the Original Cost Prices!!

LEMAY, TURCOT, & Co.

May 2nd, 1861. 18

HEAD QUARTERS,

1st Batt., Peterboro', April 24, 1861.

MILITIA ORDER.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Militia Law, the Annual Muster of Service men for this Battalion will take place [illegible] of October next, at the following places and hours, viz:—

[illegible]

And in the Town of Peterboro', on the ground in front of the Court House, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

A. McDONELL,
Lieut. Col.

Commanding 1st Batt., Peterboro' 17

BOOK, STATIONERY,

AND

NEWS BUSINESS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country that owing to the late fire he has

REMOVED TO MENTHORN'S BUILDING,

George Street, near Ormond & Gilmour's Dry Goods Store, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of

[illegible]

Stationery,

&c., &c., &c.

Having made arrangements with the Trade generally, I can furnish Books, &c., at publishers' prices, at 6 cts., Books, &c., imported from New York daily.

Transient, cash and attention not regarded as of any account, so long as they result in making lasting friends and patrons.

☞ An examination of my stock is solicited.

THOMAS MENTHORN.

Peterboro' 20th April 1861. 16

GROWTH OF THE TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following branch of statistical information, relating to the commerce of England dates so far back as the year 1699, when the imports were only to the value of £2,890,195, and the exports £6,552,651, and from whence the trade has increased to what it was, exclusive of the trade with Ireland, in the year 1760, when the imports were £8,845,000, and the exports £14,693,703. From that date to the year 1795, the growth of British commerce was in an increased ratio, and it then included imports of £20,409,183, and exports of £22,220,710. In the subsequent 5 years the progress was still greater, but it was only in 1826 that the exports exceeded 40 millions sterling, the total for that year being £40,165,479 and it was even as late as the year 1846 that the imports reached that amount, it being £40,648,000, against imports of £110,484,997. Thus showing that whereas the foreign trade had increased say £8,000,000 in five years, or say £50,000,000 in thirteen years, the increase in the exports was respectively £44,000,000, and £100,000,000. In 1859 the imports were £117,402,236, and the exports £236,836,396. —*English Paper.*

A BROWING DOG.

A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* at Union Springs, Ind., relates a "[illegible] story" of a dog of that place. A large number of sheep had been killed in the neighborhood, and an apparently worthless cur, kept at a grocery, was suspected of the crime, though for a long time no proof could be brought against him. But "murder will out," and one day a farmer and his neighbor saw the dog besmeared with blood, in the act of tearing a sheep which was still alive. As soon as the dog saw he was discovered, he ran to a wood lot about fifty rods north of the spot, and the men at once proceeded to the grocery, which stood half a mile distant in a southwest direction, to inform the owner. To their surprise, on entering the store, they saw there the very animal they had come to complain of, lying on the floor, apparently asleep, as though nothing had happened, and as though just worked—But on examination found him very warm, and very wet, he having undoubtedly washed himself in a hurry, and run for life to his master. But the evidence was too strong against him. Pity that a dog of such intelligence could not have met a better fate.

A GOOD THING!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the Back and Side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Bilious Colic, Diarrhœa, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentary and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a sure Neuralgia, Tic douloureux and Toothache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures an excellent thing for Strains, Sprains, Weakness and Bruises. It takes away all Pain very quickly. It is applied to the part affected. Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Conlist. In Lindsay by C. Bevis; Millbrook, L. Gregory; Cavanow, T. Maddock and all other dealers.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, William Blatchford and Thomas Blackmore, of the Town of Peterboro', Millers, under the name and style of "Blatchford and Blackmore," was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that the public business will be continued by the said William Blatchford, who will pay all debts due by the late firm of "Blatchford and Blackmore."

And take notice that all persons indebted to the said firm are to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the said Thomas Blackmore, who is duly authorized to receive the same and grant receipts therefor.

Dated at Peterborough this Tenth day of April A. D., 1861.

(Signed,) WM. BLATCHFORD,
THOS. BLACKMORE.

CHEAP

"EXAMINER" OFFICE,

AT THE

PETERBOROUGH

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL

CLUB LINE.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000 000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000
Head Office, Toronto,
FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.
AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, Sept. 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000 000.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLWELL,
Medical Referee.
Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.
Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament
Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.
Head Office for Canada, Montreal.
THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks on the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as
REASONABLE RATES
as any other responsible office.
LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Chief Agency.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'
Peterboro,' April 20th, 1859. 16

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to all those who so liberally patronized him while in possession of the Otonabee Mills, and would hereby notify all those

INDEBTED TO HIM

either by Note or Book Account, that their account are now ready at the store of Glover & Robinson, and that he desires an immediate payment, or cost will be incurred.

L. GLOVER.

N.B.—The subscribers will always keep on hand a large supply of Flour and Feed at their Store and Grocery, which they will sell Cheap for Cash, at Wholesale and Retail.

GLOVER & ROBINSON.

Peterboro, Jan. 9, 1861. 3

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, instead of only the First and Third as heretofore, formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY INFERIOR DENTIST.

His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than the gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, sometimes how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness, and effectually regulate once for a few days will, still more, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which reason they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists.
Sold by all Druggists.
Sold by all Druggists.

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

D. PENTLAND,

Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,

OFFICE, OVER COULTER'S DRUG STORE,
George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or

VULCANIZED RUBBER.

Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.

D. P. particularly pribbs the public to undergo trial and be

WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,

and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their teeth have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.

Peterboro', April 20th, 1859. 16

TO BE SOLD,
OR LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

[illegible]

THE [illegible] Lot No. [illegible] in the Township of Dummer, Monaghan Concession, Peterborough County, containing [illegible] Acres, more or less. Lot [illegible] Concession, Township of Douro, Peterborough County, containing [illegible] Acres, more or less. Lot [illegible] Concession, Township of Douro, Peterborough County, containing [illegible] Acres, more or less.

The above Lots are all [illegible] Timber, and will be sold on reasonable terms.—Second Tenements suitable for [illegible] families.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Peterboro, April 11, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000 000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000
Head Office, Toronto,
FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.
AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, Sept. 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000 000.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLWELL,
Medical Referee.
Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.
Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament
Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.
Head Office for Canada, Montreal.
THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks on the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as
REASONABLE RATES
as any other responsible office.
LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Chief Agency.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'
Peterboro,' April 20th, 1859. 16

NEW Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,
with a large variety of
Fancy Goods.
at very low rates.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 1s 6d, 1s 8d, 2s, 2s 6d. Sherry, 2s, 2s 6d, 3s, 3s 6d. Fine old Pale Brandy, Brown, do., Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Isla Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Fixatory extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Pipes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (now blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Steven on, Esq.,
GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.
Jan. 2, 1861. 4

FARM FOR SALE.

MARGARET BRICKLEY is desirous of disposing of her Farm, being west half of lot No. 3, on the 1st Con. of Verulam, consisting of

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

less or more. The property is only 5 miles from the Town of Lindsay and 12 from the village of Preston Falls; it would make a very desirable wheat farm, and to a purchaser a good bargain will be given. Apply to

JAMES RENFREW,
At the *Examiner* Office.
Peterboro, Feb. 25, 1864. 9

TO RENT.

THE neatly-finished story-and-a-half dwelling, lately occupied by Mr. Warnan, on Elizabeth Street, Ashburnham.

For particulars apply to

WM. ARNOTT

April 10, 1861.

HOOP SKIRTS.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE BEST IN THE MARKET,
Received at
BUTTERLAND & ROGERS.
April 10, 1861.

JOB PRINTING!

AT THE

"EXAMINER" OFFICE,

PETERBOROUGH

CLEARING SALE

THE subscribers, in order to make room for spring importations, now offer the remainder of their

WINTER STOCK,

at unprecedentedly low prices, for cash. They would invite especial attention to their stock of

Furs,
Cloth Mantles,
Woolen Shawls,
Felts,
[illegible]

Decided BARGAINS will be given in this department.

After the 1st of March all purchases will require to be paid for on delivery. when they will be prepared to offer their new Spring Goods, embracing all the leading and most fashionable dress goods out rice, at prices as LOW as they can be imported.

SHIRRIFF & HALL.

Peterboro' Jan. 9th, 1861. 3

Dr. M'KEON'S
WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
Opposite PETERBOROUGH.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular institution over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches, entitled.

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS;"

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal,*"

3rd.—Four admissions, during the season, to The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament for either of the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"

is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage pre-paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of 18 cts, in stamps or coin.

Address,
C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*
548 Broadway, N.Y.

N.B.—Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Hon'y Secretary for United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

No. 6, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no impostion, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure in a short time, as they never fail to bring on the monthly courses, however long standing.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,

In less than five directions a cure is followed. When the directions are followed. When the directions are followed

They are a blessing to all females.
They are a blessing to all females.
They are a blessing to all females.

And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

CANADA
Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.....250,000
ANNUAL INCOME.....250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms to parties wishing to build, or purchase Property, repayable by monthly instalments, extending over any period the borrower chooses from [illegible] to [illegible] years.

Deposits received and interest allowed, payable half yearly, at the rate of [illegible] per cent per annum.

Shares, $[illegible] each.

Circulars and other information may be had on application to the Secretary at the Office, Toronto Street.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

JUDSONS'
MOUNTAIN HERB
WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots
FROM
Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you know observing the nursery actions of your children, for that it was no more than a mere habit that a Biscuit Cheese? In some cases out of ten, the root of the little sufferer's [illegible] is WORMS, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES,

Do not let your children suffer, when we promise you to

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is sick, it may often be the means of its death, when acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much suspense, but also feel happy in knowing that you have done your duty, and experienced a good remedy.

This medicine is entirely free from

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more Worm Lozenges will be used by those who once try Worm Tea. The only powerful purgative of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO
POISON
TO
YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico. Full account of it you will find in our Almanac, for the time "*Worm of Your Stomach,*" of the Agent, and when you have read it, and it is your neighbors, that they may also know of and be saved from the [illegible] of [illegible]

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
Never Harms. Is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE, each box has the Name and Signature of S. [illegible] on it, and fac-simile of Trade Mark on each package of this Worm Tea.

S. E. JUDSON & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
50 Leonard St. New York.

Judson's Worm Tea to be sold by one Agent in every Village, and Country in the United States.

AMERICAN HOTEL
PETERBOROUGH.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr Lewis McGregor in the above Hotel would respectfully inform the public that it will be his study to [illegible] it as to merit a continuance of the support he liberally extended to the late proprietor.

THE BAR

will always be supplied with liquors and cigars of the choicest brands.

The utmost attention will be given to the

wants of

The Travelling Public

and the greatest care exercised in the selection of servants. Careful Hostlers will always be in attendance at the stables.

Carriages run regularly to and from the cars for the convenience of passengers.

GEORGE ROSS.

Peterboro, Nov. 1860 47

NOTICE.

DR. P. E. McKEON, late of Peterboro, gives notice that he has withdrawn all authority from all persons to receive or receipt any monies from him in or about Peterboro. He has never received a farthing on his accounts from this department up to the present time—though something like $700 remains due to him. Mr. Edgar was appointed to collect the same.

Feb. 21, 1861. 8

JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.

ABYE, we present you with a perfect Heaven of Health, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlet. Here we introduce to be but gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "Montain Herb Pills" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that *all diseases* arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once introduced to every organ of the body. Every device feels the poison, and all the vital organs of the body complain. The stomach will get deeper the good positively. The liver ceases to prepare a healthy bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough, all from a single cause, the impure and unhealthy blood of the blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring from which run a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes dirtied and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lungs of its sons dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the membranes of the body; they are, therefore, unrivaled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Rich Headache, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Sallow complexion, Pain in the Side, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offspring of a diseased liver, and will disappear when the use of these Pills is commenced.

Persons indeed, in 6 to 10, that are able to place within your reach, a medicine like this "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the diseased parts, through the blood, and thus remove the cause, and restore the sufferer to health with the feeling of beauty and happiness.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints, Debility, Impaired Weakness,
Scrofula, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint,
Chills & Fever, Female Complaints, Lockjaw & Spasms,
Fever & Ague, Nervousness, Pain in the Side,
Chronic Diarrhœa, Want of Energy, Dizziness,
Dysentery, Blotches on the Skin, Sick Headache,
Costiveness, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles,
Jaundice, Rheumatism, Worms,
Influenza, Fever and Ague, Gout, Neuralgia,
Bilious Fever, Erysipelas, as a
Diarrhœa, Female Complaints, Purifying
Dysentery, Fever and Ague, Blood,
Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Female
Piles, Scrofula, Complaints,
Debility, Consumption, Erysipelas,
Neuralgia, Dropsy, Blotches
Costiveness, Inflammation of the Bowels, Worms,
Gout, Influenza, Fever and Ague,
Bilious Fever, Piles, Rheumatism,
Jaundice, Retention of Urine,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms, Tic-douloureux,
Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections,
Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause,
&c. &c.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without them for a day. They gently but surely bring on the monthly courses, even when all other remedies have failed, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

Any One Pill in a Box of which there are 50 in each case, will be found to be a very complete, yet safe Purgative Medicine for all ordinary purposes. They assist the Mountain Herb Agent, And are well read with delight, the very interesting journey it contains of the "Chief Physician" of the Aztecs.

Circulars of the Mountain Herb Pills can be got on a Sheet of Paper, Pamphlet, Almanac, and Hand Bill, Advertisement, and have the signature of S. E. JUDSON & Co. on each.

S. E. JUDSON & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

SADDLERY & HARNESS
EMPORIUM.

Opposite the New Auction Rooms, George Street, Peterboro'

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Horse Rugs, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP for CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 39

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1860 45

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected Assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-Blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the times.

Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel, 17

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Barques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bonnemantle.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Europe.

Office in Gillett's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must possess of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proved by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, AND indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; or else it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep it pure, and the health of it is full, people order better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; and nothing but pabulum of life should ever pass or be in it. Where any thing is wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the full virtue alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be sarsaparilla or extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle—Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a reputation for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidences of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we will do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their ways all it has ever been found to do.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

Cholitorents, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Pimples, Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Purifying Physic, Alterative, and Purgative, they have the most extensive and unparalleled trial, and their virtues are known throughout the world. Their sugar coating renders them pleasant to take, and they are the safest and best purgative medicine that can be used in any case requiring a cathartic.

Price 25 cents per box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names in certify the unparalleled excellence of these remedies, but our space forbids us to publish the mention of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which these are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the manner they should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by dishonorable dealers with other preparations they falsely boast profit on. Demand Ayer's Pills, and take no others. They can want the best and there is for them, and they should have it.

☞ For our Directions see Wrapper.

Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, and A. Kempt, Peterboro'; C. Bevis, Millbrook; L. Gregory, Millbrook; A. Goodfellow, Springville; and all medicine dealers. Northrop & Lyman, General Agents for the Canadas.

SOLD BY
LYMAN, ELLIOT & CO., Toronto, C. W.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W.
LYMAN, CLARKE & Co., Montreal, C. E.

DO NOT FAIL TO TRY

DR. M'KENZIE'S DEAD-SHOT WORM CANDY-STICK!

Sold by every Druggist and Medicine Dealer

PRICE 25 CENTS, PACKAGES FOR 50 CENTS.

RARE CHANCE!
FOR
FARMERS & GARDENERS.

NEWLY imported from the best Seed growers in England and Scotland, a large supply of different kinds of

Field Turnip Seed.

Also, a general assortment of Garden Seeds all of the present and best descriptions warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by

JAMES GREEVE,
Bridge-st reet,
March 1 181. 11-4t

PETERBORO'
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior
CANDLES AND SOAP
now on hand and for sale at the lowest possible cash prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 20th, 1858. 51

Health and its Pleasures,
OR
DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES!
CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be unstable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or for better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoid the use of slops; and if those golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from disordered stomachs, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, good spirits, good health, and clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be affected with stone or gravel, or with aches or pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills: they remove all acidity, occasioned either by indigestion or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action: they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms,—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and Stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy in the world for the following diseases.

Ague,	Inflammation,
Asthma,	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints,	Liver Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,	Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints,	Piles,
Colics,	Rheumatism,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Retention of Urine,
Consumption,	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Secondary Symptoms,
Erysipelas,	Tic-Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Venereal Affections,
Gout,	Worms of all kinds,
Head-ache,	Weakness from whatever cause,
Indigestion,	&c.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Be dness Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 21.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable annually in advance, if not whether so paid.

Rates of Advertising—

All communications to the Publisher must be post paid, or they will not be taken notice of.

JAMES BENGOUGH,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now inside Ind in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 36

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 27, 1860.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

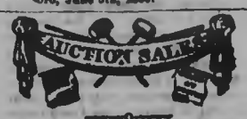
A. FOWLIE & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 16

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 16

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
AYLMER STREET, PETERBORO
CLOTHES made in the LATEST FASHION, and by the best workmen.
A Fit Warranted.
Peterboro, June 5th, 1860.



T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
PETERBOROUGH.
Terms moderate, business punctual, and pay ments prompt.
☞ SPACIOUS ROOMS. ☜

MR. NICHOLL,
TENDERS his services to auctioneering out Hall sales, taking Leases for Mill Privileges and Drowning, Road Making, &c.

MR. NICHOLL,
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity that he has taken the room lately occupied by Mr. Aiken, Hunter Street, Peterboro', where he intends carrying on the business of

AUCTIONEER, &c.

until wants that by promptness in business to merit a share of their patronage.

MR. DUNN.
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union Schools, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 10th, 1861. 2

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Over Brown's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 26

A. HARVEY, M. D., Graduate.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Printing Office, Peterboro'.
April 5th, 1861. 14-1

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

R. A. McNABB,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS
At extremely low prices for Cash.
ALSO,
Boy's and Mens' Clothing
IN GREAT VARIETY.
☞ Inspection invited
Post Office Block, Hunter St
Peterboro' Oct 31, 1860. 43

WANTED.
BY an elderly man, who has taught School for 15 years, and who has become incapacitated to follow his profession through Deafness, a situation as Book-keeper, Accountant and General Penman.
Apply at the EXAMINER Office.
Peterboro, April 10, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the *Review* Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

CAKES & BISCUITS
THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of
CANDIES,
CRACKERS AND BISCUITS
which he will guarantee to be as
CHEAP AND GOOD
as can be bought in the Province.
OYSTERS,
kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.
L. A. CADWELL.
Peterboro'. Dec. 26 1860. 52

Writing Academy.
THIS Institution is now in successful operation, under the able and efficient management of the Canadian Penman, Italian Card-Writer, &c.
Application should be made immediately as the list will close in a few days.
TERMS....$3 FOR 12 LESSONS.
☞ Rooms over the Office of the *Examiner*, Burnham's Block.
D. I. PENCILLE.
Feb. 21, 1861, 6

CABINET-MAKING.
EDGOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street. Peterboro'. 47

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 160 Acres.
60 Acres are Cleared,
and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and a part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 36, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.
A GOOD WELL
of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good
YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,
in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.
The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold on a liberal price.
Title Indisputable.
Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
IAS. WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

NOTICE.
WE hereby give notice to all persons indebted to us that all accounts now due and not settled before the 30th April next, will without exception be handed into court for collection.
I. ROBERTON & Co.
March 27, 1861. 13

A. McCREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

Field and Garden Seeds!
Clover,
Timothy,
Turnip,
Carrot, and
Mangle Wurzel,
☞ All fresh, and at the Lowest Cash Prices. Also,—An assortment of Garden Seeds.
OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street.
April 20, 1861.

Poetry.

For the Examiner.

LITTLE GRAVES.

BY S. P. P.

In yonder pine clad churchyard,
Where sleepeth a motley throng,
There is many a grassy hillock,
That is not very long;
And many a marble tablet,
In that lonely spot appears,
Which marketh the stay of departed ones,
By months and not by years.

Each telleth a mournful story,
Of pleasures that come no more,
While they whisper the glad assurance,
"Not lost but gone before."
Each telleth of loved ones missing,
In many a home of love,
But they speak of a glad reunion,
In a happier home above.

Oh! there's ever a holy influence,
Circles around that spot,
Not three feet long in the churchyard,
Which lovelier scenes have not;
And a tide of mingled feelings,
Whose mortal may not control,
Within view of its hallowed precincts,
Comes rushing upon the soul.

Peterboro, May 16th, 1861.

THE STORMING OF FORT NIAGARA.

(BY ONE OF THE STORMERS.)

The Capture of Fort Niagara, on the 19th of December, 1813, was one of the most successful exploits recorded in the annals of military achievement.

The enemy had succeeded on the 27th of the previous month of May, in getting possession of Fort George, (the British military post on the Niagara river, nearly opposite Fort Niagara,) by landing an overwhelming force under cover of the guns of his squadron; which anchored as near the shore as possible, and swept the plain around Fort George and the adjoining village of Newark, (the present Niagara,) with showers of shot. A most determined resistance was offered by thirteen hundred men, (regulars and militia,) under Major General Vincent, but 'twas of no avail. In fact, the wonder is, that any effort should have been made to repel his overwhelming barbarian hordes as no rampart of human bodies could resist.

After this, the enemy held possession of the place till the 12th December following, when they crossed the river to their own side, previously destroying the village of Newark; delivering up to the flames the houses and property of the unoffending inhabitants, under circumstances of great and unnecessary cruelty.

The weather had been unusually severe for several days previous to the 10th Dec., and every one here knows what a Canadian winter is. Towards nightfall on that day, notice was first conveyed to the inhabitants of the intention to burn the village. They could not believe it true, but they were soon convinced, by the appearance of the incendiaries. Men, women, and children, huddled together outside their dwellings, saw the torch of the brutal enemy applied, and their all destroyed;—houseless, they wandered as best they could for shelter, from cold and want. It must have been a dreadful scene; many hundreds of old and infirm men (for all the young and able-bodied had taken arms and were away)—these old and infirm men, and women, with their children and grand-children, wandering from their burnt homes, over snow and in darkness, to the nearest farm-houses.

It was a desperately cruel and wanton act. The commanding officer declared he had orders to destroy the village from the Secretary of War, but the latter denied it. The excuse for the atrocity was, to prevent the British troops, who were then rapidly advancing, from finding shelter, but it is entirely insufficient.

Bitterly did the enemy repent the act, (although it was not the first of the kind they had committed—he had,during the summer, destroyed the village of St. David's) bitterly did he repent it, and dearly did he pay for it. In three short weeks from the night when the flames of Newark reddened the sky, the whole of the enemy's frontier from Erie to Ontario was black with smoking ruins; not a house was left standing; fire and sword-swept away both population and habitations; and in August of the following year, when the British army took possession of Washington, Newark was not forgotten.

Major General Vincent, then posted at Burlington Heights, having heard of various wanton acts and proceedings of the American General and forces at Fort George and in its neighbourhood, detached Colonel Murray of the 100th Regiment, with 400 men of his own corps towards the enemy; who abandoned the ground as he advanced. The following despatch from Colonel Murray to General Vincent, will explain more fully:—

Fort George, Dec. 12, 1813.

SIR,—Having obtained information that the enemy had determined on driving the country between Fort George and the advance, and also carrying off the loyal part of the inhabitants, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season; I deemed it my duty to make a night and forced march towards him with the light company my command, which was intended for other designs, but consented him to evacuate Fort George, by precipitately crossing the river.

[illegible] enemy on their approach, he hid [illegible] town of Newark to retain, passed over the common and upper bridge, but failed in an attempt to destroy the fortifications, which are evidently opposite [illegible] in the possession, as might have enabled Gen[illegible] (the commanding officer) to have maintained a regular siege; but such was the apparent panic, that he left the whole of his field artillery, [illegible] the unfortunate exception of this hurried [illegible] many have rendered an essential service to the country, by removing from a merciless enemy the inhabitants of an extensive and highly cultivated tract of land, stored with cattle, grain and provisions of every description; and it must be a consolation to them to find themselves delivered from the oppression of a lawless banditti, composed of the disaffected of the country, organized under the direct influence of the American Government, who carried terror and dismay into every family.

I have the honor to be,
&c., &c.,
J. MURRAY, Colonel.
To Major General Vincent,
&c., &c., &c.

The description given in the last paragraph of the despatch, of the banditti by whom the outrages on the inhabitants were chiefly perpetrated, affords melancholy proof of the intensity of hatred engendered between residents of the same country, and neighbours, by political differences. A portion of the American army consisted of a corps named the "Canadian Volunteers,"—altogether composed of residents of Canada, (but who chiefly had been citizens of the United States.) Many of them, no doubt, considered that the enemy would overrun the country, and joined their ranks under that conviction;—others did so from national predilections; and perhaps not a few from political or social animosities.—Their leader was a person of the name of Willcocks, who, at the beginning of the war, was apparently loyal and true, and had combatted the enemy at Queenstown; but, rather that he thought the country would be conquered, or was false to the colors in his heart, he went over to the enemy, and formed the corps of Canadian Volunteers, accepting the commission of Major. It is understood that he was a principal instigator to the barbarity of destroying Newark, urged on, as is asserted, by personal and political annoyances from members of the loyal families of the neighbourhood (as'd in those days the disloyal were, as the poet has said of Angel's vices, "few and far between.") The traitor was an Irishman (a Protestant) and had been a magistrate of the Home District. He fought vindictively against us until killed at Fort Erie, and it is gratifying to know that he and the larger portion of the traitorous crew he commanded, were slain during the war. But although Colonel Murray alluded to that band of villains as the lawless banditti from whom the inhabitants of the country had suffered [illegible] he by no means intends any reproach in such conduct. The enemy, generally, wherever they appeared in Canada, acted harshly and vindictively. The consequence was, [for even women and children were zealous to defend and destroy the enemy, as numerous facts can testify,] almost every inhabitant of the country, male or female, was animated against them by the fiercest hostility, the most deadly animosity.

So intense and burning was the thirst for vengeance, for the wanton barbarities that had just been perpetrated upon them, that the immediate invasion of the enemy's country was determined on.

Colonel Murray,—a bold and enterprising officer,—conceived the project of carrying the strong fort of the enemy at Niagara by a *coup de main*, and arrangements were immediately made for that purpose.—The Americans, when they fled from Fort George, had removed all the boats they could collect, and it became necessary to bring others from Burlington Bay. To conceal the project from the eye of the enemy, who could survey every movement, and all that was doing on the Canadian shore, the boats were not brought nearer than two or three miles from Fort George, and from that they were transported by land from the lake to the river, or rather, to a very deep ravine about a mile above the Fort, where they were secretly deposited. This service was handsomely effected by Captain Kerby, a militia officer, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and badness of the roads. A sufficient number of batteaux were thus collected for the enterprise. It was the intention to have made the attempt during the night of the 16th, and accordingly the men were under arms at midnight, near the ravine where the boats were,—but after waiting an hour or so, an order was received to turn the men in again. Again the next night, at the same hour, they were again under arms, and after a long delay were a second time ordered to turn in.—These disappointments caused a good deal of murmuring among the men. It savoured of great indecision, which soldiers have a strong dislike to, and not without good reason, for men knowing their lives to be in the hands of their commander, become naturally greatly diminished and out of humour at any symptom of irresolution. It was so on the night in question, particularly the second night, when many observations were made by the men, in an under voice, not very flattering to the chief—about harrassing the men—not knowing his own mind—&c., &c.

It afterwards transpired that the cause of the first delay was, that, at the last moment, it was considered the number of boats was insufficient, and the second night, General Drummond having arrived at Fort George, wished to inspect personally the preparements and force to be employed. The night of the 18th arrived, and again at the hour of midnight, the troops were under arms, but this time, there were no orders to turn in. The batteaux had been all launched into the river, at a spot directly facing the site of the present village of Youngstown; and the river being little more than half a mile across at that point, the shore to be approached with the utmost secrecy, so that no unusual noise should alarm the enemy. It was subsequently ascertained that the Americans had either received information of the intention to cross the river on the night of the 19th or 20th, for on both nights they had been on the alert, all that time, having ascertained from the prisoners taken had positioned their battalions right down Fort George, and consequently where the navigation was four or five miles wide. Had the British, they likewise expected, it certain that they [illegible] and guard on the night of the 18th, they would have done so. It was most fortunate after all, that the men had been turned in on the nights of the 16th and 17th,—although, at that time, it was considered an unjust hour.

The enemy with which the expedition was planned, was not more admirable than the fidelity displayed by every man, regular or irregular, on the British side of the river: for not a suspicion seems to have been entertained on the night of the 18th, that the attack was to be made. Not a desertion took place; no inhabitant communicated with the enemy. The desire for vengeance animated every breast, to the exclusion of every other consideration.

The troops destined for the enterprise consisted of a small detachment of the royal artillery, the grenadiers of the Royal Scots [the present Royal Regiment,] the flank companies of the 41st, and the effective men of the 100th regiment, amounting altogether to nearly 500 men.

Colonel Murray's quarters were in a farm-house near the ravine where the batteaux were launched, and about an hour before the embarkation took place, an officer of the 41st, Lieutenant Bullock, [now Colonel Bullock, late Adjutant General of Militia for Upper Canada,] having occasion to see him, entered the room where he was. Lieutenant Dawson, of the 100th Regiment, the volunteer to lead the forlorn hope, had entered a few moments before: The following conversation took place between them:—

"What description of men have you got, Dawson, for the forlorn hope? Can you rely on them?"

"I can, Colonel,—I know every man of them; they can all be depended on."

"Yes, yes,—Dawson,—I dare say that, but what I mean is, are they a desperate set. The fact is, I want fellows who have no consciences; for not a soul must live between the landing-place and the Fort!—There must be no alarm given the enemy."

"They are just that description of men, Colonel."

Murray smiled upon his young officer, and said no more.

At midnight, all the preparations for embarkation having been made, the men moved down to the boats, under strict injunctions not to open their lips, or make the slightest noise, and all embarked as stealthily as so many house-breakers. An eddy at the point of embarkation, set up the river, and this was taken advantage of to proceed [illegible] a mile or more [illegible] thither, and with scarcely a sound, that body of resolute men sped over the swift waters of the Niagara. The boats touched the shore a little below the five-mile meadows, about three miles above the Fort. There the force landed as noiselessly as they had embarked, and formed on the bank, in the following order of attack:—Advanced guard, or [forlorn-hope,] Lieut. Dawson and twenty rank and file, [volunteers from the 100th Regiment;] grenadiers 100th Regiment; Royal Artillery with grenades; five companies of the 100th Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Hamilton, to assault the main gate and escalade the works adjacent; three companies of the 100th, under Capt. Martin, to storm the eastern demi-bastion; Captain Bailey, with the grenadiers, Royal Scots, was directed to attack the salient angle of the fortification; and the flank companies of the 41st Regiment, led by Lieut Bullock, were ordered to support the principal attack. Each party was provided with scaling ladders and axes.

The force was soon in motion towards the fort. The night was dark; the sky pretty much clouded over: no moon was visible, but an occasional star twinkled dimly through the darkness as if to light them to their work. The ground was hard frozen, with a slight sparkling of snow.—Silence! Silence! was the word, and every man trode cautiously and stealthily, as if not to awake a sleeper.

The site of the present village of Youngstown was then occupied by a solitary tavern of large dimensions, with its outbuildings. It is distant just one mile from the Fort;—not a soul had been seen up to that point,—but, there, not very far from the tavern door, was discovered, with shadowy indistinctness, the form of a sentry. Up towards him breathlessly crept the leading files of the forlorn hope;—he never saw nor heard them,—he was within their reach,—he was seized by the throat, whilst "Silence, or you're a dead man," was breathed in his ear:—"Give the watch-word,"—[it is said that Colonel Murray had previously obtained the watchword from a deserter, and that the sentry at first gave a wrong word when commanded to give the watchword, but afterwards the right one.] The stern order "Not a soul must live between the landing-place and the Fort," was remembered, and, whilst hands clutched the throat and covered the mouth of the victim, to prevent the escape of sound, several bayonets were passed through his body, and his corpse laid on the ground—that done, light and sounds from the house, showed the attempt to prepare was there. The men mounted the steps at the door,—it was not locked or bolted,—they entered,—upon the left of the passage was a capacious room, the full length of the house, and twenty-one men of the 41st Regiment were asleep, whilst others were staying by all doors of a table not far from the stove, by the dim light of a tallow candle. Shortly and stealthily crept in their midst the desperate men of the forlorn-hope, the sharpers detailed hand to hand with them, [it was the last they took as living men,] [illegible] pistols [illegible] ground [illegible] were without four yards of [illegible] served,—when one, raising himself on [illegible] exclaimed,—"Bayonets are trumps!" [illegible] bayonets [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] BETWEEN [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Lincoln, which may possibly [illegible] Southern Confederacy to have become most dangerous and corroding cells under the old system. They have adopted a moderate tariff, which will at least discourage smuggling, and bring some considerable and reliable revenue into their coffers; and, as they have not yet—any more than the Northerners—the nerve or the virtue to establish an energetic scheme of direct taxation, and yet must have funds, we are by no means sure that the plan of an export duty upon cotton is not open to as few objections as any other. Certainly it is not deserving the unmeasured condemnation which has been passed upon it. If the States were the only cotton producing country in the world, then maybe the double obnoxiously be the right one to impose; it would be analogous to the case of saltpetre in India, which the ingenuity of Mr. Wilson at once fixed upon as fit to bear an export duty. America is not the only cotton growing country, but it is the principal one; and to levy on the duty is moderate and the demand brisk, it is not probable that it will perceptibly check imports, though it may preponderately embarrass rivals. Of course, as the American cotton thus burdened will have to meet Indian and Egyptian cotton in the markets of the world, the duty will to a great extent come out of the American producer; but then, if ten millions of dollars are realized and must be got, how could they be extracted out of those buttoned pockets at once less ostensibly and less vexatiously? It is as if the planter surrendered (say) every tenth bale to the State, to be sold and exported for the public benefit. We by no means say that it is a good financial measure, but if a property tax will not be endured, we do not know that any better could be substituted.—*Economist.*

The American Revolution.

Washington, May 16.

Gen. Ashley, M. C., from Ohio, has just arrived in this city. He proposes to lay before the Government a plan for fitting an army down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico for the purpose of taking that city.

Two spies from the South have been arrested, and are now in jail awaiting their trial.

Three trains per day between this city and New York commence to run to-day on the old route carrying the mails.

The Charleston *Courier* reports that on the 19th instant the British barque Hope was refused entrance in the port by the Niagara.

The British ships Monmouth and General Parkhill were also ordered off.

The British ship A. & A. was pursued, but ran into shoal water and was towed up to the city.

The British ship Susan G. Odgen, from Liverpool, was boarded but finally permitted to pass.

An officer of the Texas army, who was taken prisoner there, has arrived, and states that he was permitted to go to New Orleans by General Herbert, commander there, and was compelled to take a solemn oath not to take up arms against the Southern confederacy. He reports that many of his brother officers were also forced to take a similar oath or be thrown into prison. On his route he met numerous bodies of men in motion, all concentrating northward.

It is learned from the Postmaster General that it is intended to-morrow to suspend all the steam mail service, from which the Government derives no benefit, because such contracts will therefore be annulled by the Government.

A young man, a resident of Newark, N. J., who had this evening arrived from Charleston, S. C., says there is very little military activity there; that all the troops had marched for Virginia; that business of all kinds is absolutely prostrated; that he witnessed the bombardment of Fort Sumpter; that if any were killed at Fort Moultrie or the batteries, they were buried there, and the fact was not known in Charleston; that he has seen Gen. Beauregard twice since the bombardment. He remained in Richmond one day. There all is action. Troops are continually arriving and departing. Legislature trade is all stopped. The cavalry troops are good men, but poor horses seem to be very numerous, and perfect confidence as to the result of the conflict reigns everywhere.

It appears that the Government is steadily carrying out its programme of action as to the rebel States. It has determined to appoint collectors for the different Southern ports, and is engaged in selecting men-of-war, whatever may be the opinions of legal authorities here or elsewhere on the subject.

A private letter dated on the frigate Minnesota, Hampton Roads, on Friday, says: "We arrived from Boston on the 13th, and have commenced our cruzeita on the enemy. We have seized about $300,000 worth of ships and tobacco. We are anticipating an attempt on the part of the enemy to fortify Sewell's Point. If they do we shall attack them."

Rumours are in circulation that the Virginians were encamped in the rear of Arlington Heights, two miles from Washington, but they are not credited, although all the troops are ordered to sleep on their arms with the artillery on the alert with double shotted guns.

There was another attempt at riot in Pratt street, Baltimore, on the occasion of the passage of the Dorchesters Guards, with the Ringgold battery, but the fire-looking secession crowd was headed off by a loaded rifle which deterred any serious movement.

New York, May 16.

The 14th regiment goes to-night by mail direct for Washington. It is a splendid regiment. The 2nd regiment is ordered to go on Monday. The 6th and 71st later.

The Highlanders leave on Monday for Fort Monroe.

Washington, May 20.

Last night [Sunday,] one of the Government guard vessels got ashore at the mouth of the Potomac and was attacked by a number of rebel privateer boats. She was, however, boarded by a large force of the regiment, and a brisk running fire ensued between the rebels and soldiers. Lieut. Peter Gerrardeau was killed, and two others killed or wounded. The guard then put the vessel afloat, and proceeded to the navy yard, where she now lies. Troops are continually arriving at Fort Washington, which is under the command of Gen. Mansfield.

Another contraband case has occurred. Two negroes belonging to Mr. Mason, of Virginia, have escaped to the Pennsylvania shore, and have been employed by Government in the erection of fortifications on the Virginia side. They were claimed by their master, but were retained in the employment of the Government.

The Seventh regiment, Col. Marshall, with 1,000 men, arrived this city on the Potomac, this afternoon, and marched to the Capitol, and encamped on the east front. They are finely equipped and in excellent condition for the field. They were received by the Sixth regiment, Col. Jones, and escorted to their quarters.

The Highlanders have arrived at Fort Monroe.

Last night, three Secession soldiers were shot while driving Union Officers from Alexandria this morning, one of them recovered from his body a mutilated leg. 17 feet long, which they hooked down from a pole at Alexandria. The Colonel ordered them, and [illegible] the exhibition [illegible]

Orders are issued to [illegible] the earliest moment the fleet of [illegible] that will rendezvous in the [illegible] no time in a day [illegible] given, the whole of the force on the Atlantic coast can be embarked and proceed with all speed on the service designed.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER COMET.

TWO LIVES LOST.

The steamer Comet, Capt. F. Patterson, left Kingston port for Toronto and Hamilton shortly after eight o'clock on Tuesday night. After clearing Nine-mile Point she headed for Timber Island, to avoid the track of a number of vessels which were coming down the lake. When about ten miles from the Point she came in collision with the schooner Exchange, of Cleveland; and subsequently sunk in deep water, the topmast alone being visible. The wind was blowing fiercely from the south-west, and the schooner when seen from the Comet was running before the wind. The schooner was sailing for Kingston and carried a bright light forward. Capt. Patterson hove the steamer up a point, in order to give the schooner a wide berth; but the schooner heading across the Comet's bow, as intended, the two came in collision. The Comet struck the schooner's starboard side with her stem, springing the steamer's planks and opening her to the sea. The capt. changed the steamer's course and bore after the schooner, they having hailed that they thought they were sinking and to keep close to bear a hand, but running fast with the wind she got out of hailing distance. Meanwhile the pumps were worked and the fires kept up for the purpose of making shore, the steamer at the time of collision being about ten miles above Nine-mile Point.—The firemen, waist-deep in water, did not abandon their task until the fires were drowned; and if the steam had held out ten minutes longer, much would have been gained towards raising the steamer. During this the life-boat was swung out, with three lady passengers, one gentleman, and the lady's maid, and brought round to leeward, and as many of the crew put into it as the captain deemed consistent with safety. Those made for shore, but at the same time the large yawl was cut loosing astern and taking in water. Two hands, J. Blake and J. McCarthy, the former from the neighborhood of Kingston Mills, and the latter a salt-water boy from Dublin, Ireland, got out to bale her, but while about to do so, she struck against the steamer's guards, thus throwing the men off their balance into the lake. Going down Blake cried out to his brother, a deck hand, "Good-bye, Jim," and the "saltie," "Good-bye, boys," and then they bade them farewell. The Captain, at this time, was busily engaged in the endeavour to run the steamer ashore, but finding it fruitless, had the small yawl put out with nine thirteen men, and made for shore under a heavy sea. To add to their peril, all oars but one were lost in getting the boat out, but reduced to this and four or five cedar life floats, they made their way ashore to the Point. Filled beyond her capacity, a distance of another quarter of a mile would have swamped the boat and compelled them to swim. Mr. Ellerbeck, the mate say, was cheerily cool, having remarked, while handling his clumsy float, that if down, so that he could hold it better. Indeed, the Captain says every man did his duty, and those who have any knowledge of the trying circumstances in which he himself was placed, can imagine how he fulfilled his part. The steamer went down about a mile and a half, nearly west of Nine-Mile Point Light-house, in sixty feet of water. Several ship-joiners, who were at work on her fittings, lost their tools, and the hands their clothing. But little freight was on board. At day-breaking yesterday [Wednesday,] the steamer Pierrepont went up the Bateaux channel, and took up the crew on the south shore of Simcoe Island, and those at the light-house. Some had lighted a fire, and were warming themselves on the shore, while those at the light-house found good quarters there. One of the ship-joiners was badly hurt, from being struck on the back by the surging of the small yawl against the steamer's side. It is supposed that the vessel's cabins will be destroyed from the elevating action of the water during her descent. It is probable, however, that the actual damage to her hull and machinery will not be very large, especially if the weather should prove favourable for a few days. It is doubtful whether an attempt will be made to raise her. The steamer was insured in Montreal but we have not learned the amount.

THE TELEGRAPH AND THE CANADIAN STEAMERS.

We have often had to complain of the injustice done to the Canadian steamers by the telegraphic correspondents of the American Associated Press. If one of our boats happens to be some days late in crossing the Atlantic, we may look for some such paragraph as the following in the steamship Europa, per Niagara. The Persia or the Arabia or any of the ships running to New York might be a fortnight and no such paragraph would be telegraphed. One of the most unfairness of this kind, we have ever known, was in the case of the North Star, on her last trip. She brought from the Old Country more than the City of Baltimore, yet the paragraph appeared in all the papers on the arrival, from New Orleans, in Quebec's Hap pears in many instances by the City of Baltimore, and though not intercepted at Cape Race on Saturday, at 2 p. m. was heard nothing of it until Monday night. Mr. Craig, the manager of the New York Associated press, should attend to these occurrences, and not allow the correctness of his organization to be destroyed at the expense of justice and fairness. Unfortunately, in nearly every one of the years that the Canadian steamers have been running between Quebec and Portland telegraph operators. Our passengers will many people to go through the country, and the consequence is that the Canadian steamers are losing many of the best passengers they have. Complaints have been made to the office of the Associated Press in the United States, but no steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of the evil complained of.

☞ Lady Chesterton is feeling quite at home in her new palace, it is now a fine edifice, but whether it will ever become one of the wonders of Hampstead. The Pittsburgh river has not been so high as it is now for years. Dams and bridges are being carried away in all directions. Last night, three Secession soldiers were shot while driving Union Officers from Alexandria this morning, one of them recovered from his body a mutilated leg, 17 feet long, which they hooked down from a pole at Alexandria. The Colonel ordered them, and [illegible] the exhibition [illegible]

Orders are issued to [illegible] the earliest moment the fleet of [illegible] that will rendezvous in the [illegible] no time in a day [illegible] given, the whole of the force on the Atlantic coast can be embarked and proceed with all speed on the service designed.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER COMET.

TWO LIVES LOST.

The steamer Comet, Capt. F. Patterson, left Kingston port for Toronto and Hamilton shortly after eight o'clock on Tuesday night. After clearing Nine-mile Point she headed for Timber Island, to avoid the track of a number of vessels which were coming down the lake. When about ten miles from the Point she came in collision with the schooner Exchange, of Cleveland; and subsequently sunk in deep water, the topmast alone being visible. The wind was blowing fiercely from the south-west, and the schooner when seen from the Comet was running before the wind. The schooner was sailing for Kingston and carried a bright light forward. Capt. Patterson hove the steamer up a point, in order to give the schooner a wide berth; but the schooner heading across the Comet's bow, as intended, the two came in collision. The Comet struck the schooner's starboard side with her stem, springing the steamer's planks and opening her to the sea. The capt. changed the steamer's course and bore after the schooner, they having hailed that they thought they were sinking and to keep close to bear a hand, but running fast with the wind she got out of hailing distance. Meanwhile the pumps were worked and the fires kept up for the purpose of making shore, the steamer at the time of collision being about ten miles above Nine-mile Point.—The firemen, waist-deep in water, did not abandon their task until the fires were drowned; and if the steam had held out ten minutes longer, much would have been gained towards raising the steamer. During this the life-boat was swung out, with three lady passengers, one gentleman, and the lady's maid, and brought round to leeward, and as many of the crew put into it as the captain deemed consistent with safety. Those made for shore, but at the same time the large yawl was cut loosing astern and taking in water. Two hands, J. Blake and J. McCarthy, the former from the neighborhood of Kingston Mills, and the latter a salt-water boy from Dublin, Ireland, got out to bale her, but while about to do so, she struck against the steamer's guards, thus throwing the men off their balance into the lake. Going down Blake cried out to his brother, a deck hand, "Good-bye, Jim," and the "saltie," "Good-bye, boys," and then they bade them farewell. The Captain, at this time, was busily engaged in the endeavour to run the steamer ashore, but finding it fruitless, had the small yawl put out with nine thirteen men, and made for shore under a heavy sea. To add to their peril, all oars but one were lost in getting the boat out, but reduced to this and four or five cedar life floats, they made their way ashore to the Point. Filled beyond her capacity, a distance of another quarter of a mile would have swamped the boat and compelled them to swim. Mr. Ellerbeck, the mate say, was cheerily cool, having remarked, while handling his clumsy float, that if down, so that he could hold it better. Indeed, the Captain says every man did his duty, and those who have any knowledge of the trying circumstances in which he himself was placed, can imagine how he fulfilled his part. The steamer went down about a mile and a half, nearly west of Nine-Mile Point Light-house, in sixty feet of water. Several ship-joiners, who were at work on her fittings, lost their tools, and the hands their clothing. But little freight was on board. At day-breaking yesterday [Wednesday,] the steamer Pierrepont went up the Bateaux channel, and took up the crew on the south shore of Simcoe Island, and those at the light-house. Some had lighted a fire, and were warming themselves on the shore, while those at the light-house found good quarters there. One of the ship-joiners was badly hurt, from being struck on the back by the surging of the small yawl against the steamer's side. It is supposed that the vessel's cabins will be destroyed from the elevating action of the water during her descent. It is probable, however, that the actual damage to her hull and machinery will not be very large, especially if the weather should prove favourable for a few days. It is doubtful whether an attempt will be made to raise her. The steamer was insured in Montreal but we have not learned the amount.

THE TELEGRAPH AND THE CANADIAN STEAMERS.

We have often had to complain of the injustice done to the Canadian steamers by the telegraphic correspondents of the American Associated Press. If one of our boats happens to be some days late in crossing the Atlantic, we may look for some such paragraph as the following in the steamship Europa, per Niagara. The Persia or the Arabia or any of the ships running to New York might be a fortnight and no such paragraph would be telegraphed. One of the most unfairness of this kind, we have ever known, was in the case of the North Star, on her last trip. She brought from the Old Country more than the City of Baltimore, yet the paragraph appeared in all the papers on the arrival, from New Orleans, in Quebec's Hap pears in many instances by the City of Baltimore, and though not intercepted at Cape Race on Saturday, at 2 p. m. was heard nothing of it until Monday night. Mr. Craig, the manager of the New York Associated press, should attend to these occurrences, and not allow the correctness of his organization to be destroyed at the expense of justice and fairness. Unfortunately, in nearly every one of the years that the Canadian steamers have been running between Quebec and Portland telegraph operators. Our passengers will many people to go through the country, and the consequence is that the Canadian steamers are losing many of the best passengers they have. Complaints have been made to the office of the Associated Press in the United States, but no steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of the evil complained of.

☞ Lady Chesterton is feeling quite at home in her new palace, it is now a fine edifice, but whether it will ever become one of the wonders of Hampstead. The Pittsburgh river has not been so high as it is now for years. Dams and bridges are being carried away in all directions. Last night, three Secession soldiers were shot while driving Union Officers from Alexandria this morning, one of them recovered from his body a mutilated leg, 17 feet long, which they hooked down from a pole at Alexandria. The Colonel ordered them, and [illegible] the exhibition [illegible]

Orders are issued to [illegible] the earliest moment the fleet of [illegible] that will rendezvous in the [illegible] no time in a day [illegible] given, the whole of the force on the Atlantic coast can be embarked and proceed with all speed on the service designed.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER COMET.

TWO LIVES LOST.

The steamer Comet, Capt. F. Patterson, left Kingston port for Toronto and Hamilton shortly after eight o'clock on Tuesday night. After clearing Nine-mile Point she headed for Timber Island, to avoid the track of a number of vessels which were coming down the lake. When about ten miles from the Point she came in collision with the schooner Exchange, of Cleveland; and subsequently sunk in deep water, the topmast alone being visible. The wind was blowing fiercely from the south-west, and the schooner when seen from the Comet was running before the wind. The schooner was sailing for Kingston and carried a bright light forward. Capt. Patterson hove the steamer up a point, in order to give the schooner a wide berth; but the schooner heading across the Comet's bow, as intended, the two came in collision. The Comet struck the schooner's starboard side with her stem, springing the steamer's planks and opening her to the sea. The capt. changed the steamer's course and bore after the schooner, they having hailed that they thought they were sinking and to keep close to bear a hand, but running fast with the wind she got out of hailing distance. Meanwhile the pumps were worked and the fires kept up for the purpose of making shore, the steamer at the time of collision being about ten miles above Nine-mile Point.—The firemen, waist-deep in water, did not abandon their task until the fires were drowned; and if the steam had held out ten minutes longer, much would have been gained towards raising the steamer. During this the life-boat was swung out, with three lady passengers, one gentleman, and the lady's maid, and brought round to leeward, and as many of the crew put into it as the captain deemed consistent with safety. Those made for shore, but at the same time the large yawl was cut loosing astern and taking in water. Two hands, J. Blake and J. McCarthy, the former from the neighborhood of Kingston Mills, and the latter a salt-water boy from Dublin, Ireland, got out to bale her, but while about to do so, she struck against the steamer's guards, thus throwing the men off their balance into the lake. Going down Blake cried out to his brother, a deck hand, "Good-bye, Jim," and the "saltie," "Good-bye, boys," and then they bade them farewell. The Captain, at this time, was busily engaged in the endeavour to run the steamer ashore, but finding it fruitless, had the small yawl put out with nine thirteen men, and made for shore under a heavy sea. To add to their peril, all oars but one were lost in getting the boat out, but reduced to this and four or five cedar life floats, they made their way ashore to the Point. Filled beyond her capacity, a distance of another quarter of a mile would have swamped the boat and compelled them to swim. Mr. Ellerbeck, the mate say, was cheerily cool, having remarked, while handling his clumsy float, that if down, so that he could hold it better. Indeed, the Captain says every man did his duty, and those who have any knowledge of the trying circumstances in which he himself was placed, can imagine how he fulfilled his part. The steamer went down about a mile and a half, nearly west of Nine-Mile Point Light-house, in sixty feet of water. Several ship-joiners, who were at work on her fittings, lost their tools, and the hands their clothing. But little freight was on board. At day-breaking yesterday [Wednesday,] the steamer Pierrepont went up the Bateaux channel, and took up the crew on the south shore of Simcoe Island, and those at the light-house. Some had lighted a fire, and were warming themselves on the shore, while those at the light-house found good quarters there. One of the ship-joiners was badly hurt, from being struck on the back by the surging of the small yawl against the steamer's side. It is supposed that the vessel's cabins will be destroyed from the elevating action of the water during her descent. It is probable, however, that the actual damage to her hull and machinery will not be very large, especially if the weather should prove favourable for a few days. It is doubtful whether an attempt will be made to raise her. The steamer was insured in Montreal but we have not learned the amount.

THE TELEGRAPH AND THE CANADIAN STEAMERS.

We have often had to complain of the injustice done to the Canadian steamers by the telegraphic correspondents of the American Associated Press. If one of our boats happens to be some days late in crossing the Atlantic, we may look for some such paragraph as the following in the steamship Europa, per Niagara. The Persia or the Arabia or any of the ships running to New York might be a fortnight and no such paragraph would be telegraphed. One of the most unfairness of this kind, we have ever known, was in the case of the North Star, on her last trip. She brought from the Old Country more than the City of Baltimore, yet the paragraph appeared in all the papers on the arrival, from New Orleans, in Quebec's Hap pears in many instances by the City of Baltimore, and though not intercepted at Cape Race on Saturday, at 2 p. m. was heard nothing of it until Monday night. Mr. Craig, the manager of the New York Associated press, should attend to these occurrences, and not allow the correctness of his organization to be destroyed at the expense of justice and fairness. Unfortunately, in nearly every one of the years that the Canadian steamers have been running between Quebec and Portland telegraph operators. Our passengers will many people to go through the country, and the consequence is that the Canadian steamers are losing many of the best passengers they have. Complaints have been made to the office of the Associated Press in the United States, but no steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of the evil complained of.

☞ Lady Chesterton is feeling quite at home in her new palace, it is now a fine edifice, but whether it will ever become one of the wonders of Hampstead. The Pittsburgh river has not been so high as it is now for years. Dams and bridges are being carried away in all directions. Last night, three Secession soldiers were shot while driving Union Officers from

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

An excellent number—T. Monroe.
Wanted—X. Y.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1861.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

To-morrow, 24th May, is the anniversary of the birth-day of our Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria. The Mayor has issued a proclamation requesting all good and loyal subjects to abstain from business, in testimony of their respect. We have heard of no special arrangements for the celebration of the day. The Annual Militia Muster will take place on the Court House Green, and the Rifle Band will likely parade the streets during part of the day. There will be a Soiree of the Sons of Temperance at Peasant's Corners, Smith, affording opportunity for a pleasant excursion. Tea to be served at 3 o'clock.

IMPORTANT FROM QUEBEC.

May 17, 1861.

In consequence of my first letter not appearing in the *Examiner* of the week for which it was written I supposed that you had thought it too late in the session to begin a correspondence, and I did not therefore continue it. This I regretted when I afterwards saw the letter and your note attached, stating that the correspondence would be continued. It was then too late to remedy it and I can only therefore offer my apology to yourself and your numerous readers for my not fulfilling the promise formerly made to you. Ere this reaches you the last session of the present parliament will have closed, as the Premier has just made the announcement that the Governor General will prorogue Parliament to-morrow, at 2 o'clock. A session will then be closed which has been perhaps as barren of useful legislation of a public nature as any that has occurred since the union.

The boasted Bankruptcy law for Upper Canada has been abandoned; the repeal of the usury laws was thrown over, and a Bill introduced by the Government to abolish the appeal from the Courts in Lower Canada to the Privy Council got the "three months boist" by the Legislative Council. A number of private and local Bills have been passed, but even they have been passed through both branches with almost indecent haste, and it will probably be found that many even of the promoters of them will

In fact the principal part of the Session has been consumed by both parties in manufacturing what is here familiarly styled "bunkum" in view of the approaching election for which they are preparing. The three measures above alluded to partook largely of this character, the first for Upper Canadian use and the two latter for Lower Canada.

Reports have been circulated here for some time past that the commission appointed to examine into and report with reference to the position of the Grand Trunk Railroad have completed their labors, and that when the result is made known it will reveal an almost startling state of matters.

Gross mismanagement and extravagance it is said has prevailed to a very great extent, and that unless a change is made, and that speedily, the concern will be involved in hopeless bankruptcy.

You will doubtless have noticed by the debates in the supplies in the House of Assembly that the large amount which the present Government have in one way and another been obliged to advance during the past year amounts to about £1,700,000. Hale said that with the present management the concern must annually run one million and a-half dollars behind.

It was rumored a few days ago that at a caucus of the Ministerial members the subject of fixing the time for the elections was discussed, but no definite conclusion arrived at. I understand now that the French Lower Canadian influences which was said to be favorable to bringing on the elections immediately has prevailed, and that it has been decided to hold the elections not later than the early part of July. Mischief-making is current the Liberals of Upper Canada especially have no time to lose in preparing for the contest. Wishing them and you every success, I am, &c.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

Parliament was prorogued on Saturday. Of the Bills assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General the following entirely escaped Upper Canada:

An Act to incorporate the Guelph Church Property Association.

To incorporate the Wesleyan Female College at Hamilton.

An Act to abolish the right of Common Gaolers and Constable's Courts to try causes and matters therein.

An Act to amend the Act for the better administration of Justice in Criminal cases, called Recording sentence of death;

To amend the Common Law and system superintendence;

To provide for the incorporation of the County of Lennox;

An act to prevent vexatious indictments for certain misdemeanors;

An act to amend and extend the law in respect to persons injured in this Province and dying abroad;

To change the name of the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Bytown;

To enable the municipality of Dereham and Ingersoll to enter into certain [illegible] agreement with the Dereham, Ingersoll, and Dorchester plank and gravel road, and to legalize the said agreement;

To amend the 28th chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, entitled an act respecting the public works, in so far as respects the powers of final arbitrators;

To amend and explain the act respecting duties of Customs on regards packages in which goods are imported;

An act to amend chapter 89 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, respecting the extradition of fugitive felons from the United States of America;

To amend the act incorporating the British American Manufacturing Company;

To revive and amend an act to incorporate the Kingston Fire and Marine Insurance Company;

To confirm and legalize a certain agreement entered into between the Church Societies of the dioceses of Toronto and Huron, relative to certain church lands in the diocese of Huron;

To amend chap. 192 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada entitled an act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions in relation to persons charged with indictable offences;

To amend the act relating to constables;

To amend the act respecting trade marks and to provide for the registration of designs;

For the Consolidation of the debt of the City of Hamilton, and for other purposes;

To amend the act to provide for the separation of the County of Victoria from the County of Peterborough, and to fix the County Town at Lindsay;

To incorporate the Boys' House, of the City of Toronto.

To amend and extend an Act, entitled An Act for the incorporating and granting certain powers to the Agricultural Loan Association of Canada;

To remove all doubts as to the validity of certain certificates issued by Judges of the County Courts to insolvents under the act of 1856;

To give jurisdiction to Canadian Magistrates in respect to certain offences committed in New Brunswick by persons afterwards escaping to Canada;

Respecting the Union of certain Presbyterian Churches therein named;

To vest in the corporation of the City of Hamilton the Water Works of that city;

To incorporate the Village of Victoriaville, in the County of Arthabaska, and for other purposes;

To incorporate the Petroleum Springs Road Company;

To amend the act chapter 69 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada respecting Joint Stock Companies;

To incorporate the Toronto Cotton Mills Company;

Respecting the eclectic system of Medicine;

To establish and define certain road allowances, and boundaries in the Township of Rochford;

To amend chapter 72 of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, entitled an act respecting marriages in Upper Canada.

To entitle John Erickson to obtain letters-patent for an improved Caloric Engine.

To incorporate the Toronto Street Railway Company;

To enable the City of Toronto to issue Debentures for $280,000, and to consolidate the public debt of the city;

An act respecting maps or plans of towns or villages in Upper Canada;

To amend the assessment act;

Further to extend the time for the registration of conveyances, to religious institutions in Upper Canada;

To provide for the separation of the City of Toronto from the United Counties of York and Peel, for certain judicial purposes;

To provide for the general adoption of the practice of variation;

To amend the Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act;

To amend the act respecting Mutual Insurance Companies in Upper Canada;

Further to amend the act incorporating the Metropolitan Gas and Water Company of Toronto;

To amend the law relating to the unlawful administering of poison;

To Consolidate the debt of the Town of Port Hope;

For the better assignment of dower in Upper Canada;

To amend the Agricultural Act;

To amend the thirteenth Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, respecting Courts of error and appeal;

To repeal the laws relating to the registration of Judgments in Upper Canada;

PROSCRIPTION IN CANADA.

It will hardly be credited that political proscription exists in Canada—yet such is the fact. "Ministers have apparently been, as reckless, as heedless of public opinion, that in more than one instance persons holding office under the Crown have been removed because of their political opinions, and leaders of the Government have been appointed in their places and stead. The late gaoler of Beauharnois, C. W., is a case in point. Mr. Robertson, a respectable and trust-worthy business man, has been removed by the Post-master General for no other reason than that of being a Reformer in sentiment; the son of a supporter of the Government has been appointed in his place. Many will ask—can such things really be? Unless aware of the proscription existing in high places few would be prepared to credit such acts. We presume to think surprised when this case comes to our notice, having been told personally once a young man age as a carrier for the Montreal Crown official (who this Reformer succeeds) stated that he stated that equally copious his appointment was to his official superior commence a Refuge journal, although under other circumstances he would gladly do so, because of the [illegible] of Ministers, who, himself, might without any other reason remove him from office. With such emphasis he intimated to free Canada's No. 1 post as [illegible] the feeling of thousands in the land. In the face of such facts can any shadow of disposition thing vote against Proscription and the Proscriptionists.

Among the localities which have already suffered severely from the depression of commerce in the United is the Town of Peterborough. The lumber trade, of which it is the principal [illegible] totally [illegible], and the Town is in consequence, brought to the verge of ruin.—*Colonist.*

Quite in point truly. That will have suffered, and which probably will suffer much from the depression in the lumber trade is true, but that our Town has been "brought to the verge of ruin" in consequence, is made of the mark. On the contrary, evidences are everywhere visible of prosperity, and in fact it has been remarked of late by many, that the condition of the Town is unusually good. We think Peterborough may compare favorably with any place in Canada at present, and no grave fears for the future are entertained by those who are mostly interested. Will the *Star* do us the justice to correct its (no doubt, unintentional) misrepresentation.

A DUEL.

A disgraceful "affair of honor" recently occurred between two members of the Canadian Parliament, Hon. Messrs. Desmaulles and Morin. Fortunately the affair turned out something like the bombardment of Fort Sumpter—the pistols were fired, and the powder and smoke expended, but neither of the combatants was hurt. Dame rumor is cruel enough to say that the seconds of one of the parties, in dread of consequences forgot to bring the balls with him; and that the shot used on the occasion was bird peas. The cause of the *rencontre* is variously stated, but the Hon. Mr. Desmaulles was the challenger; the Hon. Mr. Morin the challenged. We have not heard if the parties declared themselves satisfied before they left the ground; but they certainly ought to have done it. Mr. Morin being the Solicitor General, it would be needless to ask him to look to the matter, and direct the attention of the Crown Prosecutor for this district to the lamentable facts. Nor do we see how Mr. Johnson very well could *proprio motu* submit the case to the cognisance of the next Grand Jury that shall be empannelled. But there can be no question that the example of these gentlemen is a very bad one, and will be fraught with the worst of consequences. But it shows, after all, that the age of chivalry is not extinct yet; and that the code of honor, almost everywhere else repudiated, is fully recognised here. What a great people we are; and what mighty things may not be expected from us. Only to think of two Frenchmen fighting with pistols; and fighting in such an innocent, loveable way. The practice, it must be allowed, was Yankee, but it probably answered as well as the ancient and more deadly way of settling these affairs.

TOWN COUNCIL.

At the meeting on Monday night His Worship the Mayor stated the result of the mission to Quebec: the Consolidation Bill had passed, but the B. R. clauses was thrown out in Committee. The Mayor also stated that he had been served with a writ in a suit, C. Elias Burnham against the Town for late Judge Hall, amounting to £57. He also called the attention of the Council to the rowdyism prevalent in the streets, and urged the necessity of appointing special constables to preserve peace.

The By-law to amend By-law 128 respecting licenses, was read in Committee of whole, also read a third time and passed.—The principal clause provides for the amending of By-law 128 by adding after the word prosecution, "And any person keeping an open house, with a bar, exhibiting glasses, bottles, and decanters, or keeping a sign intimating that the house or place is public, shall be *prima facie* evidence of selling spirituous or fermented liquors, and liable in consequence."

A By-law to appoint an Inspector of public buildings was read and passed. Robert Elliott, R. Rowe, and R. Graham were proposed for the office; Mr. Graham was elected.

The Council went into Committee on the Market By-law. Several clauses were read, when it was moved the Committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.—*Carried.*

The Council adjourned for one week.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. E. Poole, undertaker, &c., met with an accident on Tuesday afternoon. He was driving the horses with the hearse to the funeral of Mr. Snyder's daughter, when some part of the gearing of the vehicle becoming detached the horses became frightened and ran off, pitching Mr. Poole over the hearse into the road, and dragging him about 150 yards. One of his arms was broken in two places, and he was otherwise injured, but he is, we are glad to say, recovering.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A colored man named Hornbeck, butcher in the market, was fined $10 and costs by A. S. Fenton, Esq., for shooting cruelly perpetrated on a cow on its way to market. Such practices are too common among butchers, and if the accused in this case had to be imprisoned for a year or two it would have a salutary effect on some parties.

☞ A new paper has been started in Cobourg called the *Cobourg Sentinel.*—The typographical appearance is fair, and if rightly conducted, the *Sentinel* will be liberally patronized. There is a good opening for a good paper in Cobourg.

"GO ABROAD FOR NEWS."

This subject is illustrated by the following extracts from the Hamilton *Republican*, published on Thursday, May 16:—

"REVOLUTION IN CANADA.

"We have been permitted to peruse a letter received by a young gentleman of this city, from a friend in Quebec. The letter is dated Montreal, April 17, and after reading it, we should say they are having pretty lively times of it in "Her Gracious Majesty's most loyal colony." Insurrection—establishment under Abraham British Americans and the government are for open rebellion, against the Government.—$400,000 have been raised by the Bank, for the protection of [illegible] Government steamboats [illegible] Montreal, between the militia and Queen's troops. At the time of the writing this letter, a *descent was anticipated on the island of St. Helens*, in the St. Lawrence, for the purpose of seizing a large number of field pieces and other munitions of war, stored there by the British Government."

These are items of news to us living in Canada.

THE TOWN'S POOR.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Mr. Editor,—I trust you will excuse my reverting to the subject of making some more efficient provision for the poor of the Town. The reason why I press it is because, to my personal knowledge, there are several cases which have not hitherto been properly attended to. I shall specify one—the latest. A woman, whose husband is sick, having four children and [illegible] a fifth. Poor before, and unable to work, she was in want, having, as it appears, scarcely bread to eat, and afraid to call a doctor for fear of the expense. They were reduced to two meals each a day. The baby's eyes became greatly inflamed. A little child suffered from the inability of individuals; especially a dollar from one who was not even asked for it. But this is not cause about a fortnight too late; so that the consequences, to the poor baby in particular, might have been very serious. Now I do not blame the parties whose duty it is supposed to be to attend to such cases. They acted liberally as to their personal means; but they had no funds provided them, and were not authorized to deal with such cases in a proper manner. There should be some one person whose duty it is to make inquiry *after* and *into* all such cases, to whom any application may be made *at once*; and who should be empowered at his discretion to attend to it *at once*, and so be held responsible for the manner in which the poor are attended to; not to maintain them in idleness, but to set them on their feet again as speedily as possible. I write because I feel the responsibility at present resting on the whole town, and I write so late, because I wished the Mayor to be at home himself to attend to a matter of so much general importance to all christian and kind hearted people.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Yours truly,
CIVIS.

Peterboro', C. W., May 22, 1861.

CANADIAN LAND AND EMIGRATION COMPANY.

Latest English papers announce the formation of a company by this name, under the limited liability act, with a capital of £250,000. It is well known that our government to encourage emigration are offering for sale tracts of land, comprising townships of from forty to fifty thousand acres each, at fifty cents per acre, provided that one settler for each 200 acres be placed on the land within ten years. The directors of the present project state that they have secured from the Canada Agency Association the power of selecting any number of townships out of those surveyed in outline as above, with very favourable modification of the published conditions of settlement, and of these townships they propose to purchase ten in the first instance. The locality fixed upon is about 95 miles from Toronto and Kingston. Each township is to be divided into lots, and it is proposed to reserve a proportion of them for future disposal, at the much higher prices which with the progress of settlement, in the first instance only one-half of the shares are to be issued and it is said that of the 25,000 shares of £3 each, into which this first issue is divided, 12,300 have already been applied for, and have had the deposit paid on them.—Interest is to be allowed on the paid-up capital of the ratable per cent. per annum until January 1st, 1863. If no allotment be made, the deposits are to be returned without deduction.

STRANGE SCENE IN A HAMILTON CHURCH.

A scene occurred in the McNabb street Presbyterian Church, last Sabbath, which I consider it but proper to make public, as it shows a bitter intolerant spirit on the part of the office-bearers of that church.

It is known to many of your readers that a short time ago Miss Reid was excommunicated—and I think most unjustly—by the session and Presbytery, for having brought an action of ejectment against the office-bearers of the Church, in consequence of their allowing what she considered heresy to be preached from their pulpit. This, it seems, was not considered sufficient punishment for her, and so, when the time expired to which her pew rent was paid, they decided that they would not receive from her any more rent, or allow her or her brother a pew or sitting in the church. Acting upon this determination, they packed up the Bibles and other books which were in her pew, and sent them, without any bandage, by their door-keeper and a teamster, to the residence of Miss Reid, opposite the door of which they were thrown down upon the pavement.

On Sabbath last, Miss Reid and her brother James proceeded to church, as usual, and into it they went, she taking the lead. On reaching the pew, they beheld in it two persons. Miss Reid leant over to open the door and ask for admission, but received a reply in the negative. She repeated her request, and received the same reply.—Finding that she could not gain admission, her brother went in search of stools, and in fifteen or twenty minutes returned with one. On this his sister sat, having, no doubt, become wearied of standing, for over half an hour in the aisle. During all this time Mr. Inglis was in the pulpit, but he did not ask the lady to take a seat! During all this time she was to be seen by the office-b

LATEST from EUROPE.

ARRIVAL THE "CANADIAN."

Father Point, May 20.

The steamer *Canadian* passed here at 5 o'clock this morning, with 39 cabin and 322 steerage passengers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliamentary proceedings are unimportant. The American crisis continues the leading topic. Markets for American produce generally continued excited.

It was reported in London that an American ship from Liverpool en route for New Orleans had been insured at fifteen guineas. A ship from Shanghae for New York was done at 40s.

FRANCE.

The Chambers of Commerce have called the attention of the French Government to the necessity of taking measures for the protection of French vessels in American waters.

The Minister of Commerce in reply promised to concert with the Minister of Marine to have a conference with the Emperor on the subject.

The Government presented a bill to the *Corps Legislatif* opening credit for 45,000,000 francs for great works of public utility, and another for issuing bonds amounting to one hundred and four million francs, repayable in thirty years.

It is stated that the effective force of the French army is 75,000 men in excess of the number mentioned in the Budget.

High mass was celebrated at the chapel of St. Roch, Paris, on the 8th inst., for the Warsaw victims. The congregation was numerous, and many were attired in mourning.

The harvest prospect in France presented a very bad appearance, owing to the inclement weather. The first crop is lost. The wheat is seriously damaged by the frost. Irreparable mischief is done to the brandy crop at Cognac.

The Bourse was flat on the 8th, but closed a shade firmer.

It was stated that an American agent had reached France to purchase army and military equipments.

HUNGARY.

Great hostility prevailed owing to the examination of Count Teliki.

A Pesth despatch of the 8th says, at a sitting of the Lower House, the President confirmed the news that Count Teliki had been found murdered at his residence.

The House, on the announcement being made, raised a cry of despair, and several ladies in the galleries were carried away fainting.

M. Deak, with voice nearly stifled with emotion, proposed that the sitting of the House be adjourned till the 13th.

Pesth is highly excited.

It is alleged that Teliki committed suicide, but not credited.

POLAND.

Affairs at Warsaw are unchanged.

An extraordinary sitting of the Council of State had taken place (continued) days at Warsaw on account of some of the peasants having refused to perform the forced labor required of them.

Later news announces that in some districts the peasants were less refractory.

The *Parasus* took out the news that the British Government recognizes the Southern Confederacy as belligerents.

American matters continued to attract attention in the House of Commons.

Mr. Gregory postponed his motion in favor of a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy till the 17th.

Mr. Foster gave notice that he should call attention to the desirability of not recognizing the insurrectionists.

Mr. Horsfall postponed his motion relative to belligerent rights.

Lord Palmerston stated that pending grave and complicated questions, now being considered, the discussion of the subject at present was inopportune.

Active preparations are going on in the navy yards for sending a powerful squadron into American waters.

The London *Times* says America heretofore industriously vindicated principles and made precedents, all of which now go to the contradiction of her own belligerent rights. She upheld privateering, and denied the right of search, and both these are now turned against her.

California gold, diverted from New York, was being insured from Panama to London.

Mr. Baxter gave notice in the House of Commons, that he will ask Government if they intend to ask for a rope of $78,000 for the Galway contract.

French politics unimportant.

One quarter of the town of Limoges is burnt.

The Bourse has been firm, but flat and lower, on the 7th closing at 69-25.

The reactionary movements in the Neapolitan provinces were suppressed.

It is reported that the Czar sent the Grand Duke Michael to Poland on a conciliatory mission and with full powers.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PERSIA."

St. John's, N. B., May 20.

The *Persia* was off Cape Race on Saturday evening.

A large quantity of war material as freight was refused by the *Persia*.

It is confidentially asserted that letters of marque had reached London and Liverpool, and vessels are reported to have left with them, but this is doubted.

Earl Derby expressed, in the House of Lords, the hope that the forthcoming proclamation by the Government will give emphatic warning that if British subjects join privateers in either side, their blood will be on their own heads, with no redress from England.

Preparations are making for an American Union meeting in London.

The *Times* says the mediation of England might as well be offered to a barricade as to the United States.

No Gulf of Mexico war risks were taken at Lloyd's or the Exchange.

The Paris *Opinione* calls on Napoleon solemnly to recognize the new Kingdom.

There are symptoms of insurrection in Hungary.

A religious insurrection at Kurnah, Russia, had broken out. Seventy persons were killed.

Shanghai, March 18.

The three trading ports adjacent under the treaty are, Ulsun, King-tang-hien, and Hankidang, where Canton duties were left.

The fur trade of Pekin is dull at 4½.

Canton, April 1.

An edict has been published, announcing the establishment of the Board for Foreign Affairs at Pekin.

Imports improving.

Melbourne, March 25.

Trade is dull.

At New Zealand the natives have been granted 40 hours' armistice.

Liverpool markets.—Breadstuffs market generally lower. Wednesday, Nash & Co. report flour 5s to 10s lower, and sales of 10,000 bbls. Wheat 2s to 3d and 3d to 4d lower, and advanced 1d, with more doing. Red Western, 11s 2d a 13s; white, 13s 6d a 14s. Corn quiet and steady; mixed and yellow, 34s 6d a 34s 9d; white, 35s 6d a 35s 9d. Liverpool provision market generally steady. Various circulars state beef steady, Pork quiet but firm. Bacon heavy. Lard quiet at 52s a 56s. Tallow quiet at 53s a 55s.

Produce market—broker's circular.—Ashes firm; pots, 35s 6d a 36s; pearls 38s a 39s.

London Markets. — Baring's quote wheat active, except for inferior, which has declined 4d. a 2s. Sugar dull, and declined 6d. Coffee firm. Tea—little enquiry and prices weak. Tallow dull at 58s a 58s 3d.

Money market generally unchanged with an active demand.

The latest sales of American stocks reported on Friday were Ill. C., 36 a 38½ discount, Erie 20½.

SPANISH FILIBUSTERING AND SLAVERY.

The Spanish subjects who have so suddenly proclaimed the reannexation of the half-caste Spanish Republic of St. Domingo to the Crown of Spain are not likely to stop short at the limits of the Spanish settlement. It is said that three frigates have already been dispatched from Havana with more than 5000 regular troops to St. Domingo, that large bodies of troops are on their way from Spain to Cuba, and that the Hayties people are already in the most profound alarm, feeling attached that President Geffrard has no force at his disposal competent to resist this invasion. No doubt the step contemplated is the reannexation of the whole of the island to the Spanish Crown. The moment is favourable, for the Southern States of America are certainly not strong enough to enter at present on a war with Spain; and the Northern Union, under its present Republican Government, will not probably have the will, even if it has the power, to interfere. The last democratic Administration would certainly have seized the opportunity for a quarrel which might have ended in the conquest both of Cuba and Hayti.—But Spain has no longer the same occasion to fear this; and she may doubtless think that Cuba will be safer in her hands if she is able successfully to "*revendiquer*" her right to this missing link in the chain of islands which commands the Carribean Sea. Hayti once more in her hands and connecting Cuba with Porto Rico, will stretch a Spanish cordon completely across the space between the Windward West India Islands and the Peninsula of Florida; and thus Spain will be able to meet the Confederated States with a far more imposing force than before. We are, however, happy to learn from Lord J. Russell's reply to Mr. Gregory on Thursday night, that it is still doubtful whether Spain will accept the addition to her dominions which the filibusterers are anxious to press upon her, In this case the Governor of Cuba must be acting on his own responsibility in sending aid, and ought to be recalled. The blow, if it falls, will be felt severely by the Anti-Slavery party, and colored people throughout the United States, as well as by the natives of Hayti. Since the overthrow of Soulouque the Western or African side of the Island has made considerable advances towards a better Government. President Geffrard, who now governs the African Republic, is, we believe, a man of high courage and character, who is doing everything in his power to favour immigration, which is the great want of the Island. The most liberal terms had been offered by the Government to poor immigrants; and the remarkable facilities of Hayti for growing cotton of the finer kinds would have, it was hoped, stimulated this immigration at the present crisis in the history of cotton supply. It is but too probable that if Spain appropriates this new stroke of policy, Hayti may supply the vacuum in the cotton market, as Cuba supplies the sugar market. The free black population of Hayti is already near a million, while Cuba, though half as large again as Hayti, has, according to the best estimates not more than half a million slaves. It is obvious, therefore, what an opening there is, even without any stimulants to the slave trade (which would, however, necessarily follow,) for introducing slavery into Hayti by the subjugation of its free negroes.—Such a soil with a million of laborers, under the "beneficient whip," would be a source of wealth such as richer countries than Spain might envy. And we think it will be essential to watch her proceedings very carefully, for it would be disgraceful in Great Britain to allow an extension of slavery, and, as an almost necessary consequence, of the slave trade, at the hands of a Power to which we have actually paid a large sum of money to abolish the latter.—*Economist.*

TOO MA NY IRONS IN THE FIRE

A countryman visited Detroit recently, attempted to carry two pigs under one arm, a coop full of chickens under the other, and quart of eggs in his coat tail pocket. The beginning of his troubles was to drop one of the diminutive porkers, which shot around the corner like greased lightning. He laid the coop on the other to hold it down, and started in pursuit, returning victorious to find his other wig-released by the benevolent notion of an old sow who upset the coop and freed the prisoner. Reasoning the other in like manner, he started in pursuit again, and in course of twenty minutes loomed up with piggy No. 2 under his arm. By this time No. 1 had wiggled out and was gone again; thereat he was enraged that he sat down on the eggs unawares, and smashed them. Descrying the rascal in a neighboring street, he dashed after him, tumbled over a gutter plate; and saw both his porcine tormentors disappear under a barn with a flirt of their short tails.—Wending his way sorrowfully back to the coop, he arrived in time to see the last of his biddies disappear over a picket fence in the distance, released by the mischief of some malicious boy that sat on the cobstone and asked him what he was looking for. When last seen he was using his best endeavours to trade the coop for a bottle of lemon pop—making the best of adverse circumstances.

LEEMING'S MONTREAL CIRCULAR.

Montreal, May 16.

PRODUCE.—Flour reached the lowest figure during the last five days that are recorded for many months. Sales of No. 1, Superfine were made at $4.30c. Yesterday and to-day $5 to $5 5c is the market price, the latter figure if for choice samples of 500 to 7000 barrels to fill orders. No. 2 is in fair demand at $4 75c. Extras are enquired for and prices firm, good samples bring $6 50c to $6 60c.

Bag flour jumps in a very uncertain way, last week it was almost unsaleable at $2 50c to $2 60c, and to-day nobody knows how much to ask, good would bring $2 90c.

Wheat is very dull on account of the difficulty in finding room for it; $1 10c is offered for good samples.

Pease are dull; No sales have been taken for a cargo afloat. More is asked and expected in a fortnight; in fact we look for a general relief by that time.

Butter is in pretty good demand though the enquiry is principally for new; 13c to 14c is quoted for good samples of old; poor is unsaleable.

Eggs—Are not arriving as fast as they did a week ago; 5½d is still the price.

Pork—Is in good demand at $20 for small lots of Mess; $15 50c for Prime Mess, and $14 for Prime.

Lard—is firm, clear samples bought at 10c; the bulk of that in stock here is worth only 9½c.

Scrofula diseases are the putrid think from which arises a large portion of the fatal maladies that afflict mankind. They are as it were a species of potato rot in the human constitution, which undermines and corrupts all the sources of its vitality and hastens its decay. They are the germ from which springs Consumption, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, and Eruptive Diseases, which will be recognized as among those most fatal and destructive to the races of men. We know then we shall proclaim welcome news to our readers when we tell them that Ayer's Sarsaparilla does accomplish the end desired, and it is well worthy the attention of those who are afflicted with Scrofulous complaints.

Birth.

On the 28th inst., the wife of Henry Cox-Maultrain, of a Son.

Died.

In this town on the 21st inst., John Bacon, son of Mr. John Altebell, aged 1 year and 9 months.

At Otter Meadow Mills, on the 19th inst., Catherine Henrietta, eldest daughter of Wm. Snyder, Esq., aged 10 years.

In Dourb, on the 21st inst., Mr. Edward Rayer, aged 44 years.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, May, 23, 1861.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour ₱ brl	5 50	@	6 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1 00	@	1 15
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0 90	@	0 95
Barley ₱ bush	0 50	@	0 55
Oats "	0 20	@	0 25
Peas "	0 40	@	0 45
Potatoes "	0 20	@	0 25
Pork ₱ brl	13 00	@	15 00
Beef ₱ cwt	5 00	@	7 00
Butter ₱ lb	0 12½	@	0 14
Hay ₱ ton	0 00	@	0 00

B. GREEN, *Market Clerk.*

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday May, 21, 1861.

Wheat $1 22c, a $1 28c.
Spring Wheat $1 a $1 05c.
Barley 50c. 53c.
Oats 26c a 30c,
Peas 40c. a 43c.
Potatoes, 30c a 33c.
Fresh Butter 20c a 22c.
Eggs 10c a 12c per dozen.
Hay $12 a $16 per ton.
Straw $6 a $8.

New Advertisements.

PROCLAMATION

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

THE Inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro' are respectfully requested to observe & keep

Friday, May 24th, 1861,

Her Majesty's Birth-day, as a

PUBLIC HOLIDAY,

in testimony of their respect for their beloved Sovereign.

CHARLES PERRY,
MAYOR.

Mayor's Office, Peterboro, May 21, 1861.

AN EXCELLENT NUMBER OF GODEY'S LADIES BOOK,

WITH DOUBLE FASHION PLATES,

for June, received and for sale at

T. MENZIES'
Bookstore.

Also, all the Newspapers for this week.

Peterboro, 23nd May, 1861.

WANTED.

A PIANO TO HIRE; any party having an instrument to rent will please address

X. Y.,
Post Office, Peterborough.

May 22, 1861. 21

TEMPERANCE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the next quarterly meeting of the

TEMPERANCE UNION

will be held at Lakefield, on

TUESDAY NEXT, 28TH MAY, 1861

at 1 o'clock, p. m. A large attendance is respectfully requested.

D. PENTLAND, Secretary.

Peterboro, May 22, 1861.

LOST.

In the Town of Peterboro',

A small Parcel,

containing some cloth and other articles. The undersigned will reward any person leaving the same at the Office of this paper.

ARTHUR MELLON.

May 22, 1861.

PLOUGHS.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of Farmers to his stock of Ploughs just received from Messrs. Butler & Jackson, of Brantford, C. W., of various patterns, viz:—

The Morley, Polly, Highland Mary, Scotch Cavendish, & Toronto Premium

formerly sold at $12, will now be sold by the subscriber for $10, cash.

DAVID SMITH.

Keene May 22, 1861. 21

A CARD.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has retired from the business formerly carried on by him.

WM. ARNOTT.

Peterboro, April 30, 1861.

Bakery & Confectionery.

WM. ARNOTT, Jr.,

WOULD announce that he intends carrying on the Bakery and Confectionery business in the store heretofore occupied by his father, where he hopes by correct dealing principles to merit and receive a share of public patronage. He will keep constantly on hand a supply of Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, &c., which he intends offering at very low prices, and to insist on cash or monthly payments with all his customers, and their confidence that by this principle he can offer such goods and prices as will, I hope, enable the public that is still to favor their entrusting in deal with him.

Peterboro, April 27, 1861.

BUFFALO CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers have the honor to announce to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that they have opened a branch of their business in Peterboro', in the store next door north of Hutcheson Hall's, on George Street, where they will keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING

AND GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods!

The Clothing is all made up at their own establishment, in the City of Buffalo, by first class workmen, and will be found in style, make, workmanship and material, to be equal to any Goods heretofore offered in Peterborough, and being large buyers they are enabled to sell at

Prices much Lower

than what is usually asked and demanded in Canada. Their Terms will be

STRICTLY CASH.

Country merchants would do well to examine the stock before making purchases elsewhere, as they can sell at wholesale as low as the same Goods can be bought in any of the Cities.

An examination of Stock and Prices is respectfully solicited.

S. HOFELLER & Bros.

☞ Remember the Place. ☜

One door North of Jas. Best's.

Peterboro, May, 2861. 20

NOTICE

THE next meeting of the Senior Board for Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of Dec. next,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates ordered a year or upwards, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 20

NOTICE.

THE Executors of the late James Kelso, will sit in Ross' Hotel, Peterboro, on

TUESDAY, 4TH JUNE, 1861,

between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., when they will require payment of all debts due, and receive and dispose of all claims against the estate of the said late James Kelso.

JOS. KELSO,
WM. TULLY,
WM. HAMILTON,
} Executors.

Peterboro, May 14, 1861. 20

NOTICE.

THE COURT of REVISION

WILL SIT AT THE

Town Hall, Dummer,

On the 30th day of May, 1861, to revise the Assessment Roll of the Municipality of Dummer and Burleigh.

Dummer, May 14th, 1861

☞ CHOICE ☜

BLACK TEAS.

THE subscriber invites all who wish to supply themselves with

A most Choice Article

of fragrant BLACK TEA to call and inspect his choice stock just received.

A fully supply of superior Green Teas constantly in stock

W. CLUXTON.

May 15th, 1862.

NOTICE.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants in, and in the vicinity of Peterboro' that he has opened a new store in the premises formerly occupied by F. & L. Lemay,

On Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's

where he will offer a general assortment of Goods, such as

Prints,
Delanes,
Grey Cotton,
Shirting,
Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres
Tweeds,
Drills,
Silk and Felt Hats,
Black Cloth,
Milton,
Tweed,
Alpaca and Russel Coyl Coats,
Pants and
Vests of all kinds,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TEAS, TOBACCO, SUGARS,

CANDLES, SOAP, RAISINS, &c

The whole to be sold low for Cash. Please call and examine before buying elsewhere.

BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN!

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Peterboro, May 8, 1861. 19

J. B. BISBEE HAS REMOVED

To the Brick store recently occupied by Mr. McMartin, Hunter street two doors east of Messrs. McKellar and Cameron's, where he will sell as cheap as ever for Cash. Work done to order as formerly.

Peterboro', May, 1861.

RE-OPENED!

IN thanking my friends for the prompt assistance rendered in removing my goods from the late fire, I would beg to say that I have Re-opened, and will continue my business in

BOOTS & SHOES,

INDIA RUBBERS,

GROCERIES,

&c., &c., &c.

In Heathcote's Building,

One door East of Osmond & Gilmour's, Hunter Street.

I will [illegible] and will [illegible]

PRICES LOWER

Than I have ever yet done. By [illegible] Stock of

Dry Goods and Clothing,

will be sold at cost, as I am giving up that part of my business, and wishes clear my shelves of them as soon as possible.

T. G. HAZLITT.

Peterboro, May 15, 1861.

Boots and Shoes made to order and repairing done with neatness and promptitude.

SUMMER CLOTHING!

BOOTS and SHOES, &c.

THE subscriber has this day received a consignment of SUMMER CLOTHING of

Canadian Manufacture,

suitable for men and boys which he offers for sale Wholesale and Retail,

AT THE LOWEST CITY PRICES!

FOR CASH ONLY.

ALSO:—Will be sold off at very low prices, his present stock of Ladies' and Gents' [illegible] BOOTS AND SHOES.

TURBAN & GARIBALDI HATS,

LADIES BONNETS,

Parasols, Mantles, & Furs.

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro, May 8, 1861. 19-4in.

SAVE YOUR FURS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WM. LECH,

FURRIER, MONTREAL,

WILL OPEN BUSINESS in the above line about the end of June, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Templeton Brown, corner store, Robin's Building, Peterboro'. Raw furs will be manufactured to order; also dressed and Cleaned, and

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE

FUR TRADE

in Canada, will be offered for sale at prices much lower than ever known in this part of the country before. Hats and caps of the latest styles. The highest price will be paid for raw furs.

May 8, 1861.

STRAYED.

INTO my premises, 3rd lot, 3rd con., on the 4th line, Smith, about three weeks ago,

A ONE YEAR OLD COLT,

The owner, by proving property, and paying expenses, also, by paying for this advertisement can have the colt.

THOS. TINDLE.

May 8, 1861.

WANTED TO RENT.

A Dwelling for a small family, at a moderate rent, within five minutes walk from the business part of the Town. One with a small garden attached preferred. Apply at the Office of this paper.

May 2, 1861.

PRIVATE BOARD.

TWO or THREE respectable boarders can be accommodated with board at a private house by applying at this office.

April 24, 1861.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, John Harty and Bernard Murphy, of the Town of Peterborough, Merchants, under the name and style of John Harty & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by the late firm of John Harty & Co., will be paid by John Harty, and all debts due the said firm, will be collected immediately by said John Harty, who is alone authorized to receive and grant receipts therefor.

[Signed,]

JOHN HARTY.
BERNARD MURPHY.

Peterboro May 1, 1861.

THE LATE FIRE.

THE undersigned beg to tender their thanks to the public for their kind assistance in removing their stock at the fire.

They also beg to intimate that they have purchased the stock in trade of A. STEWART, Esq., and will continue their business in his stand,

BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

where they will be happy to meet their customers and the public.

GLOVER & ROBERSON.

Peterboro, May 1, 1861. 19

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES!

&c., &c., &c.

E. C. HILL would call the attention he intending purchasers to the fact that od has a large stock of Carriages & Buggies of go he manufacture, and the best material, which is can warrant to be good, and solicits a call us he wishes to sell Cheap for Cash, or short approved credit, to make room for a large stock the coming year. Repairing neatly done, and with dispatch, opposite Lawson's Hotel, Brock Street. Give him a call.

Peterboro, May 2, 1861.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE large and commodious dwelling house situated on the west side of Water Street, Peterboro', between the residences of W. Cluxton and W. Bust. For farther particulars apply to

C. A. WELLER,
Peterborough.

April 24, 1861. IV

ATTENTION.

R. THOMPSON & SUN

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterboro' to the fact that

Perfect and Life-like

PORTRAITS

can be had at their Portrait Gallery any day from 8 a. m., till 5 p. m., (Sundays excepted)—R. T. & S. would therefore advise them to procure Likenesses of themselves or friends without delay

THE DIPLOMA FOR SUPERIOR

AMBROTYPE PICTURES

having been awarded to R. Thompson, at the last Fall Show in Peterboro, he is determined not to lose his credit in this line of business, and will take every care to forfeit the good opinion of his Judges as expressed by this mark of commendation.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL ☜

Don't fear the results. Perfect satisfaction will be regard to pictures, is hereby guaranteed to all parties by R. T. & Son. ☞ Try them.

Remember R. THOMPSON'S Portrait Gallery,

Opposite the Stores of Nicholls & Hall.

Peterboro Feb. 14, 1861. 7

BOOK BINDING!

THE subscriber continues to receive orders for Binding of every description.

☞ Blank Books, various patterns, and superior quality, constantly on hand. ☜

JAS. RENFREW.

"Examiner" Office, Peterboro, May 15, 1861.

[illegible]

WHEAT!

THE subscriber is now prepared to buy Wheat [illegible]

AT THE RAILWAY STATION,

As usual.

W. CLEMENTS.

Peterboro, May, 1861. 20

CAUTION.

ALL parties are hereby cautioned against [illegible] on my credit to any person on my account, [illegible] will not be responsible for any debt [illegible] contracted without my written order.

PATRICK GLEARY.

Dodds, May 15, 1861. 20

GREAT DISPLAY

OF NEW

Spring & Summer Goods

AT

LEMAY, TURCOT & CO.'.

WE have the honor to inform our customers that we have just REMOVED into the large and commodious Store on the corner of George and Hunter Streets, the premises lately occupied by T. Bradburn, Esq., where we will keep for sale a much larger stock of

FANCY GOODS

than we have hitherto done. We can say with confidence that our stock is one of the largest and cheapest, being bought in the best markets. In our stock will be found

200 Muslin Dresses,

with Flounces, double and plain skirts,

100 PIECES OF MUSLIN,

for Dresses, from 5d. per yard upwards.

500 Patterns of Cashmere and Barrage Robes, at all prices; 1,000 pieces of Calico, choice patterns, from 4½d. per yard and upwards; Brochet, Silk, and Cashmere Shawls; Silk Mantles and Capes, Straw Bonnets, Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves, Stockings, and Fine Shoes and Gaitets.

We have also on hand a large stock of

STAPLE GOODS,

Comprising:

FACTORY COTTON, STRIPED SHIRTINGS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, AND BROADCLOTHS, &c., &c.

On inspecting our stock purchasers will find the great advantage of buying for Cash, at the reduction of all our Goods of 20 per cent on ordinary prices.

LEMAY, TURCOT & Co.

Peterboro, May 2, 1861. 18

SPRING GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

I. ROBINSON & Co.,

CONSISTING OF

TWEEDS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,

PRINTS, SHIRTING, MUSLINS,

DELAINES, ALPACAS, HATS,

CAPS, PARASOLS, &c., &c., &c.,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

Peterborough, March 21st, 1861. 13.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Corporation of the Township of Otonabee intend on

THE 29th OF MAY NEXT,

to pass a By-law for closing up and disposing of the following old roads, viz:—

1st. The Road commencing at about 10 chains from the 1st Concession line of the Township of Otonabee on the allowance for road between lots 21 and 22, then south 40 de rees, west 5 chains, then south 20 degrees, west 25 chains, then south 47 degrees, west 16 chains and 50 links, then south 30 degrees, west 70 chains, then south 35 degrees, west 72 chains and 50 links, to within 2 chains of S. W. angle of Lot No. 20

2nd, The road commencing at a point on the Base line, bearing north 78 degrees, east and distant 38 chains from the no th west angle of lot No. 16 in the 14 Concession of Otonabee, then south 34 degrees, west 11 chains and 16 links, then south 63½ degrees, west 7 chains and 50 links, then south 23 degrees, west 33 chains and 50 links to the eastern limit of the allowance for road between the 6th and 7th Concessions of Otonabee.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, April 16th, 1861. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL, JR., Barrister,

OFFICE—Mitchinson's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

To Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every Month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an operation in the mouth on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, or that any inflammation exists and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Patients attending with diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, (Jaw) Fistula gums, tongue, (cancer excepted) Thrush, and all diseases connected with a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro, Jan. 3rd, 1861. 2

COBOURG & PETERBORO RAILWAY.

On and after Wednesday, 15th May, 1861, & until further notice, trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Cobourg	4.50 P.M.
" Baltimore	4.55 "
Arrive at Harwood	5.15 "
Leave Harwood	5.20 "
" Indian Village	5.35 "
Arrive at Keene	5.45 "

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro'	7.25 A.M.
" Ennismore	8.10 "
" Indian Village	8.25 "
Arrive at Harwood	8.45 "
Leave Harwood	10.40 "
Arrive at Baltimore	10.50 "
" Cobourg	11.00 "

COVERT & FOWLER,
Lessees.

POWDER!

THE subscriber has just received a consignment of Kentucky Rifle and Sporting Powder, Sweet quality.

R. HAMILTON,
Sign of Circular Saw.

April 22, 1861. 17

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION

FOR THE

Township of Otonabee

will hold its first sitting at the Council Room in Keene, on

THURSDAY, 23RD DAY OF MAY,

at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Assessment Roll for 1861 now lies at the office of the Township Clerk for public inspection.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Keene, April 16th, 1861. 17

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION

for the united Townships of Belmont and Methuen will hold its first sitting at Havelock, on Monday the 20th May next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The Assessment Roll of the said United townships will be open for inspection at the residence of the Town Clerk.

PETER PEARCE,
Town Clerk.

Havelock, 20th April, 1861. 18

GEORGE BINGLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.

Office and Residence.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.

April 29, 1861. 17

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of T. & T. Bradburn, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm will be required by Lemay, Turcot & Co., who will continue to carry on the business as before.

T. LEMAY,
R. B. TURCOT,
L. LEMAY.

Peterboro, April 24, 1861. 17

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to leave this town, requests all parties indebted to him to call at their residences immediately, and all parties having claims against him will please send in the same without delay.

D. STEWART.

At E. Kemp's, Lakefield, Myrtle Depot.

April 22, 1861. 17

A CARD.

A. Dawson, Esq., Manager Royal Insurance Co.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute to tender to you their thanks for the prompt manner in which you settled the claim of the Institute for the loss by fire of their Library, and would recommend it to the confidence of the public.

ARCH'D J. FISHER.

Secretary to Inst.

Peterborough, April 1, 1861.

BLIND FIXTURE.

THE subscriber has been appointed Sole Agent for the sale of Bellamy's Patent Blind Fixtures, allowed to be the best in use.

R. HAMILTON,
Sign of Circular Saw.

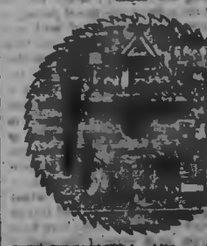
April 22, 1861. 17

NEW

HARDWARE STORE!

Hunter Street, next door to Campbell's Grocery Store of

☞ THE CIRCULAR SAW. ☜



THE SUBSCRIBER is opening in his [illegible] large stock of

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE

has just received

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISH,

Boots, Buttons and Shapes, cut, wrought and pointed Rivets, Hinges, Nails, Hog, Brush, and Shoemakers Tacks,

CHAINS, SAWS & AXES,

Table Cutlery, Britannia Metal and Plated Ware, Tongs for Door, Closet, and Drawer Locks, Wire, Ropes, and Grindstones

GLASS, PUTTY, SPADES, SHOVELS,

and Hoes, and Garden Utensils of all kinds.

Also a well selected stock of CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

[illegible] HAMILTON.

Peterboro, April 22, 1861.

THE LATEST IMPROVED

COAL OIL,

AND

GUN OIL LAMPS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

JOHN McDONELL,
George Street.

Jan. 2, 1861.

NEW GOODS

—AT—

Strickland & Rgers'

THEIR Spring Stock is now complete in every department, which they offer at the

LOWEST PRICES

FOR CASH.

☞ An early inspection requested. ☜

Peterboro', April 10, 1861.

FOR SALE.

SIX well desirable Building Lots in the Town of Peterboro', will be sold at a sacrifice. Three of the Lots have 50 feet frontage each, and all are 100 feet deep. Apply to

A. B. STRATTON

At the Office of T. Bradburn, Esq.,

Peterboro, April 2, 1861.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

WE have lately purchased a valuable Bankrupt Stock of

$4,000 Worth of

DRY GOODS,

consisting of Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., which we are enabled to sell at

One half less than the Original Cost Prices!!

LEMAY, TURCOT, & Co.

May 2nd, 1861. 18

HEAD QUARTERS,

1st Bat. Peterboro', April 24, 1861.

MILITIA ORDER,

In pursuance of the provisions of the Militia Law, the Annual Muster of Service men in the Sedentary Militia shall take place on the

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY,

FRIDAY, 24TH MAY. Captains in command of companies are therefore notified that they will muster the men in North Monaghan, and assemble at the Town Hall, in that Township. And in the Town of Peterboro', on the ground in front of the Court House, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A. McDONELL,
Lieut. Col.

11 Commanding 1st Bat., Peterboro'

BOOK, STATIONERY, AND NEWS BUSINESS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country that owing to the late fire he has

REMOVED TO HEATHCOTE'S BUILDING,

George Street, near Osmond & Gilmour's Dry Goods Store, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of

Books,
Stationery,
News papers,
Pocket Books,
Periodicals,
&c., &c. &c.

Having made arrangements with the Trade generally, I can furnish Books, &c., at publishers' prices, or less. Bibles, &c., imported from New York daily.

Trouble, care and attention not regarded as of any account, so long as they result in satisfying friends and patrons.

☞ An examination of my stock is solicited. ☜

THOMAS HEATHCOTE.

Peterboro' 30th April 1861. 18

EDEN GARDENS

PETERBOROUGH,

OPPOSITE WALKERSHAW'S NURSERY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro' and surrounding country that he has at his Garden a constant supply (in their season) of all kinds of Garden Vegetables usually grown in this latitude. Bouddies, plants, seeds of

Cauliflower, Cabbage,
Tomato, Celery, Winter Cherry, &c. Also, a Small Fruits in their season.

Orders left at the Garden, or at Mr. Kemp's store, will be promptly attended to. Parties can receive vegetables every morning (Sundays excepted) by sending their orders before 9 o'clock, a. m. Vegetables will be delivered in the Town free of charge.

JAMES EDEN.

May 1, 1861.

$5 REWARD.

STOLEN

A BLACK Leather Travelling carriage Trunk, containing Books, &c., of no value to any person except to the owner. Any person finding the same and leaving it at the store of McKellar & Cameron, will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

Peterborough, May 6th, 1861.

ESSAY ON AGRICULTURE.

BY GEORGE GEDDES, OF SYRACUSE, N. Y.

PART XVI.

The next operation which demands our attention is that of sowing and harrowing. In discussing this subject, I intend first to show that the ordinary practice of putting in crops is contrary to great waste of seed and also lessens the prospect of crops, and then to point out the manner by which I consider a large saving would be effected and the crop considerably increased. I think it may be safely asserted that not more than a third part of the seed sown ever comes to maturity. This may appear startling at first to one who has not considered the subject, but I think I will be able to show that that estimate is not extravagant.—If we abandon a field of grain, any wheat for example, before cutting, we find that on ordinarily rich soil several stalks have been produced from each grain of the seed. I [illegible] We may safely average the number of stalks from a grain at three, and the number of grains in the head at 30, so that on good soil and under favorable circumstances a grain of wheat is capable of producing 90 fold. By the same calculation we will find peas to produce about 60 fold, and oats about 100 fold, and this not in isolated cases but as a general rule. And yet I am convinced from observation that these grains do not produce more than 18 fold of the seed sown. The question naturally arises: what becomes of the remainder of the seed; I answer that it either fails to germinate in consequence of not being properly deposited in the soil, or imperfectly matures from causes which the farmer has the means of preventing, in order to prevent that the usual quantity of seed sown is much more than is necessary to produce a good crop. I have accurately calculated the number of seeds in a bushel of different grains and grasses, and also the quantity required to cover an acre, allowing a given space to each grain. I find the number of seeds in a bushel to be as follows:

Wheat	802,560
Oats	603,296
Peas	168,960
Timothy Seed	33,723,520
Clover Seed	16,467,920

Now taking the standard for a crop of wheat at [illegible] acres, peas at 30 and oats at [illegible] will be agreed by all that these figures are far above the average, although I think they are not more than ought to be obtained with proper management, and taking the average produce of each grain already given, we find that 401280 seeds are required for an acre of wheat, 241318 for an acre of oats, and 126720 for an acre of peas. And as an acre contains 6272640 square inches, the following table will show the space occupied by each grain and the quantity of seed required for that purpose I may mention also that in what was considered a good crop of clover I find that the average space occupied by each root is about four square inches, and in Timothy about two square inches:

Square inches occupied by each seed.	Quantity of seed per acre.	Produce.
Wheat.....15¾	30 lbs	30 bushels
Peas.....15¾	45 "	30 "
Oats.....12¾	12½ "	40 "
Clover.....4	8½ "	———
Timothy...2	4½ "	———

It will be understood that the quantities of seed given in the above table are required to occupy the spaces indicated and to produce the quantity per acre accordingly given. Now, as I have already remarked, the produce is much over the avera e while the quantity of seed is less than ¼ of what is usually sown. Now for the question—what becomes of the other ¾? In the first place, as heat is usually pleasd, especially stubble land, for Spring crops, the furrows seldom lap close to each other, many open spaces are left between these, through which a great deal of grain runs, as it falls in sowing and lodges in the vacant space under the furrows where it remains nearly as dry and safe as if it were in the barn, for although the harrow may close up the opening by which it found its way down; yet the earth does not come in contact with the seed and it never germinates, or if any of it does it is impossible for it to push its way up through a solid furrow 5 or 6 inches thick. It has been proved by numerous experiments that about 2 inches is the proper depth for covering most of our grain crops.

(To be continued.)

THE MAN WHO WON'T PAY THE PRINTER.

May he be shot with lightning, and compelled to wonder over gunpowder.

May he never be permitted to kiss a pretty woman.

May he be bored to death with boarding-mistress praising their first lodger's genius without the privilege of seeing his [illegible]

May his boots leak, his gun hang fire, and his fishing lines break.

May his coffee be sweetened with flies and his teacup anchored with spiders.

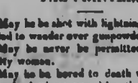
May a troop of Pirates's devils, lean, lank and hungry, dog at his heels each day, and re-enactment of same enter and roost under his window each night.

May the famine-stricken ghost of an editor's baby haunt his slumbers, and bid "Murder!" in his dreaming ear.

In short, may his business go to bain, and he be—Congress.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

Another Line of Steam Packet Ships, sailing regularly between MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.



Rate of Passage 25 Dollars. Steerage 25 Dollars.

[illegible] Wilson, R. Fayon, Esq.; [illegible] 200 James Kay, [illegible] 1105 350 Edward Rose, [illegible]

The United Kingdom will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on or about

TUESDAY, 25th June, 1861

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:

Saloon Cabin.....$60 00
Intermediate.....30 00
Steerage, with provisions.....20 00
Up or under bed clothes.....30 00
Children under 12 years, half price.

Return Tickets granted at reduced rates. Bottle not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to
CHAS. E. GLIDDON,
16 Common Street, Montreal.

April 6, 1861. 15

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A Lot of 20 Thoroughbred Bricks;
FIRST QUALITY, ALSO,
SIX HORSES AND COLTS,
of different ages, bred on the Farm. Credit can be given if required on approved joint notes. Apply to
STEPHEN WOOD,
Cavendish.

March 27, 1861. 12

POINT HOPE & PETERBORO'

RAILWAY.

On and after the 15th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at.....10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook "..... 11.35 a. m.
" Fraserville "..... 11.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at..... 13.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at.....2.20 p. m.
" Fraserville "..... 3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook "..... 3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at..... 5.00 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Leaser.

Peterboro' January, 18

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the [illegible] is manufacturing

THE PATENT PUMPS

here made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put these an intial, four cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1862. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1863; for payment, or giving satisfactory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, Water-worth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 30-1y.

"THE LEADER."

"THE PATRIOT" and NEWS OF THE WEEK"

THE favour with which *The Leader* has been received by the public may be judged by the fact that since its commencement, in July, 1852, it has steadily increased in circulation until, in its various Editions, it has several thousand more subscribers than any other person in Canada. Every exertion will be used to make it more and more indispensable for every family in the Province.

THE DAILY LEADER

Is published every morning, in time for the early trains, at $4 per annum, in advance. It is a large sheet, and contains the earliest and most reliable intelligence, that can be obtained from every art of the world.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY LEADER

Is published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at $3 a year, in advance. It contains all the reading matter of the *Daily Leader*; and for parties who do not reside near enough to a Post Office to call every day, this paper will supply them with all the intelligence they could receive from a Daily.

THE WEEKLY LEADER.

Is published every Friday, and *The PATRIOT* and the *NEWS OF THE WEEK* are published every Wednesday, at the rate of $1 in advance. These papers are printed on a large sheet, and contain the most important part of the reading matter of the *Daily Leader*. Market reports are particularly attended to in them.—These are the cheapest papers in the Province.

One dollar a year is added to each Edition when not paid in advance.

ADVERTISERS.

The large circulation of *The Leader* makes it the very best medium of publishing notices of any kind.

Rates—For Daily—Four pence a line, for first insertion, and one penny each subsequent insertion—For Weeklies—Six pence a line for each insertion.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,
with a large variety of
Fancy Goods.
at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 22s 9d. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 12s6. 20s. Pigeon old Pale Brandy, Henry, &c. Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Isla Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Fireproof extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (now iron front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Nieven on, Esq.,
GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1

FARM FOR SALE.

MARGARET BRICKLEY is desirous of disposing of her Farm, being west half of lot No. 9, on the 1st Con. of Verulam, consisting of

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

less or more. The property is only 6 miles from the Town of Lindsay, and 14 from the village of Preston Falls; it would make a very desirable stock farm, and is a purchaser a good bargain will be given. Apply to

JAMES RENFREW,
At the *Examiner* Office.

Peterboro, Feb. 25, 1861. 9

TO RENT.

THE neatly-finished story-and-a-half dwelling, lately occupied by Mr. Warnan, on Elizabeth Street, Ashburnham.

For particulars apply to
WM. ARNOTT

April 10, 1861.

HOOP SKIRTS.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE BEST IN THE MARKET,
Received at
STRICKLAND & ROGERS.

April 10, 1861.

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE, OVER COULTER'S BOOK STORE,
George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Set in the most perfect manner, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon Gum Gold, Silver, or

VULCANIZED RUBBER.

Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.

N. B. Particularly wishes the public to understand that he

WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,

and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for the same.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.

Peterboro', April 10th, 1861. 13

TO BE SOLD,
OR LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.
[IN SMALL OR LARGE LOTS.]

THAT large and commodious House opposite the English Church, Hunter Street, ALSO,—A two story Dwelling House and Lot, next the Free Church, Murray Street.

The above buildings are suitable for two families each.

TO LET.—Several Tenements suitable for small families.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Peterboro, April 11, 1861.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. G. [illegible]

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 STG.

BRITANNIA AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY.
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 14

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000
Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000,000.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Companies,
on almost every description of property, at as
REASONABLE RATES
as any other responsible office.
LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro,' April 20th, 1859. 16.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to all those who so liberally patronized him while in possession of the Otonabee Mills, and would hereby notify all those

INDEBTED TO HIM

either by Note or Book Account, that their accounts are now ready at the store of Glover & Robinson, and that he insists on immediate payment, or cost will be incurred.

L. GLOVER.

N.B.—The subscribers will always keep on hand a large supply of Flour and Feed at their Store and Granary, which they will sell Cheap for Cash, at Wholesale and Retail.

GLOVER & ROBINSON.

Peterboro, Jan. 9, 1861. 2

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, instead as only the FIRST MONDAYS as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give these an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOGGS, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to relieve

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.

Only 25 cents in any Drug Store.

They relieve in ten minutes
They relieve in ten minutes
They relieve in ten minutes

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs
Of the Chest and Lungs
Of the Chest and Lungs

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box
At 25 cents a box
At 25 cents a box

A PRIME LOT OF
AMERICAN CHEESE,
For Sale cheap at Cedarville Bakery,
Hunter Street,
Peterboro', 17th Oct., 1860. 42-3m

ACCOUNTS MADE OUT
AND
Debts Collected,
on moderate terms by
T. F. NICHOLL.

CLEARING SALE

OF

FALL GOODS.

WINTER STOCK,

at unprecedentedly low prices, for cash. They would invite intending purchasers to call at their stocks of

Furs,
Cloth Mantles,
Woollen Shawls,
Pelisses,
Robe Dresses,&c.

as decided BARGAINS will be given in this department.

After the 1st of March n'l purchases will require to be paid for on delivery. when they will be prepared to offer their new Spring Goods, embracing all the leading and most fashionable designs and fabrics, at prices as LOW as they can be imported.

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro', Jan. 9th, 1861. 2

Dr. M'KEON'S
WORM POWDER,
SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular institution over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 20x26 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS!"

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal,*"

3rd.—Four admissions, during the season, to

The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 20 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"

is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage pre-paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogues of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of 10 cts, in stamps or coin.

Address,
C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*
546 Broadway, N.Y.

N.B.—Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Hon'y Secretary for United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

No 5, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no impostion, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free o the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Safe, Sure Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions.
To remove all Obstructions.
To remove all Obstructions.

And cure all Female Complaints.
And cure all Female Complaints.
And cure all Female Complaints.

When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.

They are a safeguard and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.

For sale by all Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and the postage stamps for one dollar and six postage stamps.

Sole Proprietors, L.I., sole agents for the United States, Canada, &c.

General Agents, for sale by Gammage & Co Storr, Wm. Coulter, & W. Lumsden, Peterboro', and all dealers in medicines.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.....$800,000
ANNUAL INCOME.....$200,000

THIS Institution commences receiving deposits, on and after the 1st January next, at the office of the Secretary, in Weldon & Co.'s Building, opposite the Market, and is prepared to receive any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Prospectuses and forms may be had at the office of the Secretary, or the principal office of the Society at Toronto. All payments on account of the Society may be paid at the office of the Secretary in Peterboro', or at the principal office in Toronto.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 6

JUDSON'S
MOUNTAIN HERB
WORM TEA.

Roots, Barks and Roots
Without
Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do not allow observing the untimely sickness of your children, remember that it may be none other than a worm Cholic that afflicts them? To attack some out of ten, the cause of the Baby Cholic or "Summer Complaint" is WORMS, and should be attended to at once.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we promise you to

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

Do not be deceived by the many worthless nostrums which are offered to the public, but when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of his death, while suffering without delay, and by giving the MOUNTAIN HERB TEA, a few doses, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, but you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have done your duty, and perhaps saved the life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS
BUT A PARTICLE OF
Calomel or Mineral
IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who cause use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO
POISON
TO
YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs. Ask for the "*Secret of This Almanac*," of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by CHOCTAW KEMPE!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
Never Harms—Is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of Judson, on the Wrapper of Judson's Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
50 Leonard St., New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by an Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

AMERICAN HOTEL
PETERBOROUGH.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. Lewis McGregor in the above Hotel would respectfully inform the public that it will be his study so to conduct it as to merit a cont nuance of the support so liberally accorded to the late proprietor.

THE BAR

will always be supplied with Liquors and cigars of the choicest brands.

The utmost attention will be given to the wants of

The Travelling Public

and the greatest care exercised in the selection of servants. Careful Ostlers will always be in attendance at the Stables.

Carriages run regularly to and from the cars for the convenience of passengers.

GEORGE ROSS.

Peterboro, Nov. 1860 47

NOTICE.

DR. P. E. McKEON, late of Peterboro, gives notice that he has withdrawn all authority from all persons to receive or receipt any monies from him in or about Peterboro. He has never received a farthing on his accounts from his departure up to the present time—though something like $700 remains due to him. Mr. Edgar was appointed to collect the same.

Feb. 21, 1861. 8

JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.

ALWAYS, we present you with a perfect Skeleton of Tobacco, a chief of a tribe of the strongest Asian Nations, that ever ruled Nations. You will find a full account of this and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—go to bed gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," from about the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "Mountain Herb Pills" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlets.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed by the circulation of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, and skin, are the four organs to consider a little purifying of blood. The nature of the heart is misunderstood, and on the circulation it feeds. The lungs become charged with the poisonous matter; blood, a thick, clogged oil from a clear transparency at the female head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, dirt, stones, in a pure spring, from which you a day riveted, to keep back the fresh waters of the stream become disturbed and discolored. So quickly does impure blood by every part, and leave ill effects behind. All the passages become obstructed, and nature in obstruction is necessary, the lungs of life soon dies out. These pills put only purify the blood, but regenerate all the members of the body; they are, therefore, instructed as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Piles, Rheumatism, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, &c. This Anti-Bilious Pill is the most perfect remedy ever discovered for the cure of

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 22.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY kind of Book and Job Printing executed in a superior manner, and at reasonable rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Fancy Cards,
Invitations, Billheads,
Horse Bills, Blank Bills,
Catalogue Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Show Cards,
Ball Cards, Cards, &c.

with every variety of Colouring and Bronzing.

Lawyers' Blanks, Conveyancers, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

"THE EXAMINER" is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

SCHOOLEY'S BLOCK, HUNTER STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum, payable strictly in advance, or when called for.

Rates of Advertising.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES KENFREW, Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL, SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN, COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA. W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY. W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. CAULTER, PETERBORO', DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Oxford Spectacles, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c.

MR. TOOLE, MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Hunter's Hotel, Charlotte St. W.

KERR, FITZGERALD & DAVIDSON, PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. Office in Scobie's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the entire east of Smith more Township now subdivided in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

J. B. BISBEE, DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD, GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN, COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c. &c. Office—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

H. DENNISTOUN, BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

MR. A. T. McATHEVIELD. CLERK AND TEACHER OF MUSIC. COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon (in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MUTCHELL, DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street, Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT, DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hats and Caps, Peterboro.

E. STEVENSON, BANKER, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

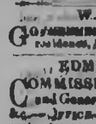
ALEX. McNEIL, AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co. HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 15

JAMES BEST, DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware and Shoes, &c., &c. Rowe's Block George Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thompson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

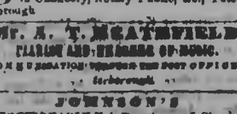


J. MENZIES, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, AYLMER STREET, PETERBORO

CLOTHES made in the LATEST FASHION, and by the best workmen.

A Fit Warranted.

Peterboro', June 6th, 1860.



T. F. NICHOLL, Auctioneer, CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT. Peterborough.

Terms moderate. Sales attended to in any part of the County. Orders left at the Examiner Office, or at my residence, Brock Street, will meet with prompt attention.

MR. NICHOLL, TIMBER MERCHANT, and Dealer in Square and Waney Timber, Deals, &c.

MR. NICHOLL, BEGS to call the attention of Lumbermen and others to his Timber Yard, recently occupied by Mr. Allen, Brock Street, Peterboro', where he intends carrying on the business of

AUCTIONEER, &c. and trusts that by prompt attention to business he may merit a portion of their patronage.

MR. DUNN, PAINTER, Glazier, Paper Hanger, &c., &c. Shop in Simcoe Street, Peterborough.

THOMAS BOOTH, BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c. Dealer in Miscellaneous Books, Account Books, Cheap Publications, &c. Hunter Street, Peterborough.

A. HARVEY, M. D., Coroner. RESIDENCE—A short distance south of the Bridge, Brock Street, opposite the Parsonage. Office hours from 9 to 10 A.M. and 1 to 2 P.M. April 30, 1861. 16-y

ALBION HOTEL, MONTREAL.

L. W. BRUERE, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the ever increasing business, during the last year in the business of the House, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a spacious and well-ventilated drawing room, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal attention to the comfort of his guests, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

R. A. McNABB,

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

At extremely low prices for Cash.

ALSO,

Boy's and Mens' Clothing

IN GREAT VARIETY.

☞ Inspection invited

Post Office Block, Hunter St.

Peterboro' Oct 31, 1860. 43

WANTED.

BY an elderly man, who has taught School for 18 years, and who has become incapacitated to follow his profession through Deafness, a situation as Book-keeper, Accountant and General Assistant.

Apply at the EXAMINER Office. Peterboro, April 10, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT, BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office, Peterborough. April 11, 1861. 15

CAKES & BISCUITS

THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of

CANDIES,

CRACKERS AND BISCUITS

which he will guarantee to be as

CHEAP AND GOOD

as can be bought in the Province.

OYSTERS,

kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.

L. A. CADWELL. Peterboro Dec. 26 1860. 53

Writing Academy.

THIS Institution is now in successful operation, under the able and efficient management of the Canadian Penman, Italian Caligrapher, &c.

Application should be made immediately as the list will close in a few days.

TERMS....$2 FOR 12 LESSONS.

☞ Rooms over the Office of the Examiner, Burnham's Block.

D. I. PERCILLE. Feb. 21, 1861 8

CABINET-MAKING.

EDWIN, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro'. 47

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 1st Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 160 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, an d part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 70, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES, in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, as better chances for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold on a liberal credit.

TITLE Indisputable. Apply to the proprietor on the Premises. IAS. WILSON. Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 24

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice to all persons indebted to us for all accounts over due and unsettled before the 30th of April last, that immediate attention be wanted to the above collections.

I. ROBERTSON & Co. Bleach'd Yd, 1861. 18

A. McCREA, PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor, Engineer, &c. &c. Brock Street.

Field and Garden Seeds!

Clover, Timothy, Timothy, Orchard, and Mangle Wurzel,

For Sale Cheap, and at the Lowest Cash Prices, At the establishment of GEORGE ELLIOTT & SON. April 25, 1861.

Poetry.

SUNSHINE COMES TO-MORROW

Here's a lasting truth to learn
To that trouble borrow—
Though thy path be dark to day,
Sunshine comes to-morrow.

Tho' the skies of summer fade,
Ne'er the sweetest flowers
And e'en winter rudely brings
Dark and gloomy hours.

Yet the spring-tide will come again
With its tender glances;
And again summer'll bloom
As the year advances.

Then the birds will warble songs
In the summer meadows;
Branches waving in the breeze,
Cast on earth their shadows.

Darkness will appear to flight—
Night will yield to morning;
Brighter days are on the wing—
Gladness, hope adorning.

Soon the light of holy truth
Error's cowls shall sever;
'Neath its rays shall wrongs grow right—
Peace shall last forever.

O, let work and hope and love,
However dark the hour,
Trust to him who rules the storm
With Almighty power.

Then this lesson wisely learn—
It will heal your sorrow;
That however dark the day,
Sunshine comes to-morrow.

Ben Jonson's Mother.

In Hartshorn Lane, near Charing Cross, about the year 1560, dwelt Mr. Thomas Fowler, a master bricklayer. He had married, in 1575, Mrs. Margaret Jonson, a widow; and had become the protector of her little boy Benjamin, then about 4 year and a half old.

Benjamin is now in his sixth year. He duly attends the parish school in St. Martin's Church; for his father was "a grave minister of the gospel," and his mother is anxious that the only child, poor although he must be, shall lack no advantages of education. We see the sturdy boy daily pacing to school, through the rough and rainy way of that half-rural district. In his play hours he is seen in the fields, picking blackberries in Hedge Lane, or flying his kite by the Windmill in St. Giles'. His father-in-law is a plain, industrious, trusty man—not rich enough to undertake any of the large works which the luxurious wants of the town present; and oftentimes interfered with, in the due course of his labor, by royal proclamations against the increase of houses, which are rigidly enforced when an humble man desires to build a cottage. But young Ben has found friends. To the parish school sometimes comes Master Camden; and he observes the bold boy, always at the head of his class, and not unfrequently having his "clear and fair skin" disfigured by combats with his dirty companions, who litter about the alleys of Saint Martin's Lane. The boy has won good Master Camden's heart; and so, in due time, he proposes to remove him to the Westminster School.

Let us look at the Shadow of his Mother as she debates this question with her husband, at their frugal supper. "The boy must earn his living," says the bricklayer. "He is strong enough to be of help to me. He can mix the mortar; he will soon be able to carry the hod. Learning? stuff! he has had learning enow, for all the good it will do him." "Thomas Fowler," responds the mother, "if I wear my fingers to the bone, my boy shall never carry the hod. Master Camden, a good man, and a learned, will pay for his schooling. Shall we not give him his poor mouth and his pallet bed? Master Camden says he will make his way. I owe it to the memory of him who is gone, that Benjamin shall be a scholar, and perhaps a minister." "Yea; and be persecuted for his opinions, as his father was. These are [illegible] times, Margaret—the lowest are the safest. Ben is passionate, and obstinate, and will quarrel for a straw. Make him a scholar, and he becomes a Papist or a Puritan—the quiet way is not for the like of him. He shall be apprenticed to me, wife, and earn his daily bread quietly and honestly." Night after night is the debate renewed. But the mother triumphs. Ben does go to Westminster School. He has hard fare at home; he has to endure many a taunt as he sits apart in the Abby cloisters, intent upon his task. But Camden is his instructor and friend. The bricklayer's boy fights his way to distinction.

Look again at the Shadow of that proud Mother as, after three or four anxious years, the boast of his advancement. He has an exhibition. He is to remove to Cambridge. Her Benjamin must be a bishop. Thomas Fowler is incredulous—and he is not generous: "When Benjamin leaves this roof he must shift for himself, wife." The mother draws one more urgent but hopeful sacrifice in her Benjamin's pocket.

It falls about night of 1590, when Benjamin Jonson, well-stored the good library of Hartshorn Lane. He is twenty-one last January. His joyful friend Master Camden is dirty enough. That darling which tended to Benedict's mother's eyes while they slept, is savagely dumb—speechless, and all the space her eyes rove to is dirty roofs although the sun shines with the utmost clearness. The bricklayer measures the hole with a line, and tells the lads they must dig deeper. "Hi! Ben is employed!" hard work and altogether living more like study under them. The ambitious lad has humiliations for his endowments. His spirit has been already wounded. The minister of Stainer, he should ponder the daily trouble which hints by word by the father of Benedict, to the hunger for which gods has to grant not palace. Benjamin Jonson journeyman bricklayer.

And now, for two years, has the mother—by hopes unchastened, for love only the richer—in love of unsatisfactory ambition. The youngster duly marries and [illegible] Child of the [illegible] 1594 has won his way to handle a trowel;—but he is not comfortable in all things. "Wife," says Thomas Fowler, "that son of yours will never prosper. Cannot he work,—and cannot he put his hands,—without a Greek book in his pocket?" This every-morn must be cast himself, at dinner hour, in the shade of the wall in Chancery Lane, on which he first [illegible] and there comes a journeyman Bricklayer and begins discourse with him; and Ben draws this his book—and they talk as if they were equal. Margaret, he is [illegible] for life; he is above his trade." "Shame on ye, husband! Does he not work honestly and daily? and will you grudge him his Scholar?" "He haunts the playhouses; he sits in the pit—and cracks nuts—and hisses and claps hands, in a way quite unbecoming a bricklayer's apprentice. Margaret, I fear he will come to an ousel." One night there is a fearful quarrel. It is late when Benjamin returns home. In silence and darkness, the pan and platter meet. She is resolved. Benjamin, my son, my dear one, we will endure this life no longer. Take this sword;—it was your [illegible]'s.—A gentleman wore it; a gentleman shall still wear it. Go to the Low Countries.—Volunteers are called for. There is an expedition to Cadiz. Take with you those few crowns, and God prosper you."

Another year, and Benjamin's campaign is ended. At the hearth in Hartshorn Lane sits Margaret Foster—in solitude. There will be no more strife about her son. Death has settled the controversy. Margaret is very poor. Her trade is unprofitable; for the widow is befriended by her servants. "Mother, there is my grandfather's sword—it has done service; and, now, I will work for you." "How, my son?" I will be a bricklayer again."—We see the Shadow of the Mother, as she strives to make her son content. He has no longer "the lines and marter" hands with which it was his after-fate to be reproached; but he hastens the master's eye upon his mother's workmen. Yet he has hours of leisure. There is a chamber in the old house now filled with learned books. He reads, and he writes, as his own pleasure dictates. "Mother," he one day says, "I wish to marry." "Do so, my son; bring your wife home; we will dwell together." So a few years roll on. He and his wife weep:

"Mary, the daughter of their youth."

But there is an event approaching which sets aside sorrow. "Daughter," says the ancient lady, "we must go to the Rose Playhouse to-night. There is a new play to be acted, and that play is Benjamin's. "Yes, mother, he has had divers monies already. Not much, I wot, seeing the labour he has given to this 'Comedy of Humours'—five shillings, and ten shillings, and, once, a pound." "No matter, daughter, he will be famous." A calamity clouds that fame." The play-writer has quarrels on every side. In the autumn of 1598, Philip Henslowe, the manager of "the Lord Admiral's men," writes thus to his son-in-law, Alleyn: "Since you were with me, I have lost one of my company, which berieth me greatly—that is, Gabriel; for he is slain Hogsden Fields, by the hands of Benjamin Jonson, bricklayer." Twenty years after, the great dramatist, the learned, thus relates the story to Drummond:—"Being appealed to the fields, he had killed his adversary, which had been hurt in the arm, and whose sword was ten inches longer than his; for the which he was imprisoned, and almost at the gallows." There is the proud Shadow of a Roman Matron hovering about his cell, in those hours when the gallows loomed shadily in the future.

The scholar and the poet has won his fame. Bricklayer no longer, Ben is the companion of the illustrious. Shakespeare hath "wit-combats" with him; Camden and Selden try his mettle in learned controversies; Raleigh, and Beaumont, and Donne, and Fletcher, exchange with him "words of subtle fame," at "The Mermaid." But a new trouble arises—Jonson is come to the throne. Hear Jonson's account of a remarkable transaction:—"He was detained by Sir James Murry to the King, for writing something against the Scots, in a play, 'Eastward Ho,' and voluntarily imprisoned himself, with Chapman and Marston, who had written it not agst them. The report was, that they should then have had their ears cut, and noses." They are at length released. We see the shadow of a banquet within the poet gave to his friends,in commemoration of his deliverance. There is a joyous company of immortals at that feast. There, too, is that loving and thankful Mother. The wine-cups are flowing; there are songs and jests, eloquence, and the passionate earnestness with which souls drink spark when the heart is opened. But there is one, whose Shadow we now see, more passionate and more earnest than any of the company. She rises, with a full goblet in her hand:—"Son, I drink to thee. Thou art poor, my beloved son, thine friends, my beloved son, thine. I drink to thee. But ye the poor; one grain of the smallest drop which I drink to night, from ye we ever pledge confidence in that country would I learn pledged thee—many strong drinks, and the sparkling wines commend The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A DAILY PAPER FOR THE AMERICAS AND BRITAIN.

The American Revolution.

THE TIMES.

Published by the Proprietors, at No. 10 Spruce-street, New-York.

MONDAY MORNING.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

THE CONVENTION OF BALTIMORE.

THE QUESTION FAIRLY MET AND ADMINISTRATION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CRITICAL STATE OF THE COTTON TRADE.

SARATOGA AFFAIRS.

TOWN COUNCIL.

TELEGRAPH FROM CHINA TO EUROPE.

DEPARTURE OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE ALFRED.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY

MORE DROWNING.

LATEST from EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ÆTNA."

Cape Race, May 24.

The steamship Ætna, from Liverpool the 5th instant, via Queenstown, passed at 9.30 yesterday, and was boarded by the news yacht. Her advices are four days later than those by the Persia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A proclamation has been issued by the British Government relative to affairs in the United States, warning British subjects against engaging in the American war, that all doing so will be held responsible for their own acts. The proclamation declares the intention of that Government to maintain the strictest, impartial neutrality between England and the Government of the United States, styling themselves the Confederate States of America. It warns all British subjects if they enter the military service of either side, or join ships of war or transport, or attempt to get recruits or fit out vessels for war purposes, or transport or break, or endeavor to break, any blockade, lawfully and actually established, or carry soldiers or despatches, or any material contraband of war for either party, they will be liable to all the penalty and consequences, and will do so at their peril, and in no wise obtain the protection of their government.

The screw frigate "Mersey," 40 guns, has sailed for the American station.

In the British Parliament, Lord Westhouse said that the Government of Spain, by the request of the inhabitants, had accepted the annexation of the eastern portion of the island of St. Domingo to her possessions, and that Government had given assurances that Address slavery should not be re-established on that island.

The cotton growing company of Jamaica has determined to plant several thousand acres forthwith, so that the crop may be delivered at Manchester before the end of the year.

Tempting offers for the purchase of the steamship "Great Eastern" are believed to have been made by either the French or American Governments. A special meeting of the shareholders had been called to raise funds or sell the vessel.

The Duke of Richland is dead.

The French Government it about to send a small squadron into American waters for the protection of French interests.

The Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy had an interview with M. Thouvenel, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 13th inst. The French Senate was discussing a petition in favor of a continued occupation of Syria. At Paris the bourse was animated and higher. Rentes closing on the 13th at 69f.

The resignation of Prince Carignan, as Lieutenant of Naples, had finally been accepted, and Marbeau assumes that position.

There were vague reports current that the Governments of England and France had agreed to recommend to Austria to cede Venetia to Italy for money and territorial considerations.

The Sultan of Turkey was also to receive a money consideration.

Spain has ordered six new screw war frigates of the first class, in order that she may be superior on the sea to the American flag.

The military at Rabb killed three and wounded 15. The people attempted to liberate four deserters, who were captured. The first steamer from Liverpool, for New Orleans, is advertised to sail on the 7th of August.

LATEST.

It is positively asserted that Mr. Gladstone will announce in the House of Commons to-night that the mail contract with the Galway steamship line has terminated.

It is stated authoritatively that negotiations for the withdrawal of the French forces from Rome are approaching a conclusion.

London markets.—Breadstuffs steady; provisions steady.

London, Wednesday night. — Consols closed to-night at 91¼ a 91¾ for money, and 91¼ a 92 for account.

A RIOT IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

TROOPS FIRING UPON A MOB—TWO MEN KILLED AND FOUR WOUNDED.

St. John's (Newfoundland) papers of the 14th inst. report the occurrence of a bloody riot in that city. On Monday, May 13th, on the occasion of the meeting of the legislature of St John's, advantage was taken by the crowd of the absence of the troops at the Colonial Buildings, to perpetrate wanton outrages on the premises of respectable citizens, whose only fault would appear to be their relationship to the candidates who opposed the so-called liberal nominees in the Harbor Main district—the scene of the late encounter, resulting in the death of two and the wounding of a dozen persons. The arrival of a detachment of troops on the ground put a stop to the sacking of premises which had previously engaged the attention of the mob, though it did not cause its dispersion. On the contrary, towards dark the mob increased to such an extent that it was feared further riotous demonstrations would be made, under cover of the darkness, the excitement increasing with the numbers. Efforts were made to induce them to disperse, without avail, when the riot act was read, and the demand again made to disperse by the commander of the troops, Colonel Grant, with similar success. Colonel Grant made another attempt to induce the mob to retire, informing them if was the last time he would do so, and if the call was not obeyed he should feel it his duty to order the soldiers to fire. The usual time being allowed to elapse, the order to fire was given, when two men fell dead, and four persons were wounded, one of whom was a Roman Catholic priest, Rev. Mr. O'Donnell, who received a wound in the ankle. One of the others wounded it was thought could not recover. This led to the dispersion of the mob.

A SCOUNDREL.

A case of a most cold-blooded nature has just occurred in the neighborhood of Lyon, about six miles from Brockville. It appears that a young man named Richard Hayworth, a Wesleyan Methodist, who had been living up the Canadian on that portion adjoining him on a property, was united in the matrimonial bonds to Miss Hayworth was a married man, but in June last, from ill-health, or some other cause, his wife returned home to England, of which country both she and her husband are natives. On being settled in the Lyn neighborhood as a pumpeer, Hayworth took up his abode in the house of a respectable farmer, where he was fed and cared for in the kindest manner, his common and proper being extremely comfortable, not only to the farmer, but to the people in the locality who attended his ministrations. The kindness shown him by the host and hostess was most kindly repaid. In the family were three daughters, one a most interesting girl of some twenty years of age, and the ruin of this young woman the hypocritical, accomplished himself to work to accomplish. When the people thought the growth attending to the spiritual interests of their child, the hypocritical fiend was undermining the daughter's virtue, and he succeeded in the diabolical purpose but too well, and when the fact became known, Hayworth decamped, and is now, it is said, on his way to England. We will do our best to ferret this chapter in his history after him, in order that others may guard against the wiles of such a scoundrel.—*Brockville Recorder.*

DREADFUL SUFFERINGS OF AUSTRALIAN EXPLORERS.

The Australian papers publish an account of the sufferings undergone by Wedger Lyons, and Macpherson, the saddler, in endeavors to overtake Mr. Burke and the advanced portion of the exploring expedition. Information of their pitiable condition was at length brought to the reserve camp by an aboriginal. A party was at once sent out to their succor, and arrived just in time to save them from what appeared to be certain death. Since that period the whole of the party have moved forward as Mr. Burke's track, while the second forming a permanent depot at Cooper's Creek, which place it was supposed Mr. Burke had left for the interior. Macpherson writes: "We two pushed on very hard for the water, and just as the sun got up we found ourselves in fearful pain; our tongues began to swell, and we could scarcely speak. We then opened our clothes, and allowed what little breeze there was to play about our bodies as we went along and from this we found some little relief. We went along in this manner, suffering the most intense agony, and never speaking a word to each other until we came to a place about six miles on the track, when we sat down under a tree. When we got up we could not see the trees, we were so giddy, and we were nearly blind. The agony at this time I cannot describe. We started a few yards and neither was of us was able to ask the other whether he had got the track. I presently lighted round and saw Lyons going about as if he had found the track, but I could not cry out to ask him, and I felt angry that he could not turn round. He walked on, however, and I followed, staring after him, and then I found the track. The heat was now most intense; we were extremely weak, and in fearful pain, and we had to sit down again about five miles from the water. We did not, however, stay long, but pushed on again, and never halted until we arrived at the waterhole. Our feelings now I cannot describe. I felt as if that waterhole was worth the world. I shall remember that waterhole while I live. I feel as if I could cry when I think of it. We drank about two pints each; that made us feel very queer, and we drank another pint. This brought all the skin right off our mouths, and tongues, and lips, and we felt great pain. We then threw our feet into the water, which relieved us greatly, and we bathed each other's hands, which was also a very great relief to us. Shortly after we were very sick. Vomited a great deal, and we then fell off to sleep. How long we slept I cannot say, but we were awakened by the black fellow Dick, who made his way to the water." The chiefs the party were put to for food seem to have almost reached the limit of human endurance. After the only horse which had been preserved had in some measure recovered, Macpherson went back to where the dead bodies of the others had been left, with a view of cutting off portions of their flesh for food. He says: "I got to the brown horse, and I found him swelled up greatly, and a very strong smell coming from him. I cut into the hind quarter and lit a fire with a view to cook a portion of it, which I did, but it would not stay on my stomach. I filled the bag with the remainder of the meat, and tied it up in a true, and went on to the place where the saddles were, about two and a half miles beyond. I put the saddles together and covered them with an oilskin. I then started back again. I found the meat in the tree, but I could not take it with me on account of the strong smell. I started to the camp, feeling very weak. Lyons asked me if I had brought any of the horse-flesh. I told him no, and he felt much disappointed. I went to the fire and had some tea, which at once made me very sick.—That night I was quite mad with the pain and sickness. The next day we started off from the waterhole, following the tracks back, and we came to the other waterhole which we had passed before at a distance of about five or six miles. We camped there, and the next day we made our way to the main part of Cooper's Creek. We stopped all day there, and gathered a lot of mussels in the creek, and filled our bag with them. We made an early start next morning, and went on that and the next day, subsisting on the mussels. On the third day after leaving the creek, Macpherson got bad, and we camped all night. On the fifth day Dick killed a snake, and this we cooked and ate. On the following day we pushed on without anything, hoping to make Lake Torrocts again; and the seventh day we got another snake, and some very young birds like swallows. On that night we found these little native animals like rats. We saw them come out of holes, and after a good deal of difficulty I managed to kill three of them by sitting up all night. Next day we travelled all day and all night, and on the following day Lyons' legs began to swell up very high, and it was clear he could not keep on walking. Dick and I then left Lyon all the water we had (about a quart) telling him to come on slowly to Lake Torrocts, and that we would go on and get the black horse there whether we could was not obeyed he should find it his duty to order the soldiers to fire. The usual time being allowed to elapse, the order to fire was given, when two men fell dead, and four persons were wounded, one of whom was a Roman Catholic priest, Rev. Mr. O'Donnell, who received a wound in the ankle. One of the others wounded it was thought could not recover. This led to the dispersion of the mob.

A SCOUNDREL.

A case of a most cold-blooded nature has just occurred in the neighborhood of Lyon, about six miles from Brockville. It appears that a young man named Richard Hayworth, a Wesleyan Methodist, who had been living up the Canadian on that portion adjoining him on a property, was united in the matrimonial bonds to Miss Hayworth was a married man, but in June last, from ill-health, or some other cause, his wife returned home to England, of which country both she and her husband are natives. On being settled in the Lyn neighborhood as a pumpeer, Hayworth took up his abode in the house of a respectable farmer, where he was fed and cared for in the kindest manner, his common and proper being extremely comfortable, not only to the farmer, but to the people in the locality who attended his ministrations. The kindness shown him by the host and hostess was most kindly repaid. In the family were three daughters, one a most interesting girl of some twenty years of age, and the ruin of this young woman the hypocritical, accomplished himself to work to accomplish. When the people thought the growth attending to the spiritual interests of their child, the hypocritical fiend was undermining the daughter's virtue, and he succeeded in the diabolical purpose but too well, and when the fact became known, Hayworth decamped, and is now, it is said, on his way to England. We will do our best to ferret this chapter in his history after him, in order that others may guard against the wiles of such a scoundrel.—*Brockville Recorder.*

DREADFUL SUFFERINGS OF AUSTRALIAN EXPLORERS.

The Australian papers publish an account of the sufferings undergone by Wedger Lyons, and Macpherson, the saddler, in endeavors to overtake Mr. Burke and the advanced portion of the exploring expedition. Information of their pitiable condition was at length brought to the reserve camp by an aboriginal. A party was at once sent out to their succor, and arrived just in time to save them from what appeared to be certain death. Since that period the whole of the party have moved forward as Mr. Burke's track, while the second forming a permanent depot at Cooper's Creek, which place it was supposed Mr. Burke had left for the interior. Macpherson writes: "We two pushed on very hard for the water, and just as the sun got up we found ourselves in fearful pain; our tongues began to swell, and we could scarcely speak. We then opened our clothes, and allowed what little breeze there was to play about our bodies as we went along and from this we found some little relief. We went along in this manner, suffering the most intense agony, and never speaking a word to each other until we came to a place about six miles on the track, when we sat down under a tree. When we got up we could not see the trees, we were so giddy, and we were nearly blind. The agony at this time I cannot describe. We started a few yards and neither was of us was able to ask the other whether he had got the track. I presently lighted round and saw Lyons going about as if he had found the track, but I could not cry out to ask him, and I felt angry that he could not turn round. He walked on, however, and I followed, staring after him, and then I found the track. The heat was now most intense; we were extremely weak, and in fearful pain, and we had to sit down again about five miles from the water. We did not, however, stay long, but pushed on again, and never halted until we arrived at the waterhole. Our feelings now I cannot describe. I felt as if that waterhole was worth the world. I shall remember that waterhole while I live. I feel as if I could cry when I think of it. We drank about two pints each; that made us feel very queer, and we drank another pint. This brought all the skin right off our mouths, and tongues, and lips, and we felt great pain. We then threw our feet into the water, which relieved us greatly, and we bathed each other's hands, which was also a very great relief to us. Shortly after we were very sick. Vomited a great deal, and we then fell off to sleep. How long we slept I cannot say, but we were awakened by the black fellow Dick, who made his way to the water." The chiefs the party were put to for food seem to have almost reached the limit of human endurance. After the only horse which had been preserved had in some measure recovered, Macpherson went back to where the dead bodies of the others had been left, with a view of cutting off portions of their flesh for food. He says: "I got to the brown horse, and I found him swelled up greatly, and a very strong smell coming from him. I cut into the hind quarter and lit a fire with a view to cook a portion of it, which I did, but it would not stay on my stomach. I filled the bag with the remainder of the meat, and tied it up in a true, and went on to the place where the saddles were, about two and a half miles beyond. I put the saddles together and covered them with an oilskin. I then started back again. I found the meat in the tree, but I could not take it with me on account of the strong smell. I started to the camp, feeling very weak. Lyons asked me if I had brought any of the horse-flesh. I told him no, and he felt much disappointed. I went to the fire and had some tea, which at once made me very sick.—That night I was quite mad with the pain and sickness. The next day we started off from the waterhole, following the tracks back, and we came to the other waterhole which we had passed before at a distance of about five or six miles. We camped there, and the next day we made our way to the main part of Cooper's Creek. We stopped all day there, and gathered a lot of mussels in the creek, and filled our bag with them. We made an early start next morning, and went on that and the next day, subsisting on the mussels. On the third day after leaving the creek, Macpherson got bad, and we camped all night. On the fifth day Dick killed a snake, and this we cooked and ate. On the following day we pushed on without anything, hoping to make Lake Torrocts again; and the seventh day we got another snake, and some very young birds like swallows. On that night we found these little native animals like rats. We saw them come out of holes, and after a good deal of difficulty I managed to kill three of them by sitting up all night. Next day we travelled all day and all night, and on the following day Lyons' legs began to swell up very high, and it was clear he could not keep on walking. Dick and I then left Lyon all the water we had (about a quart) telling him to come on slowly to Lake Torrocts, and that we would go on and get the black horse there whether we could was not obeyed he should find it his duty to order the soldiers to fire. The usual time being allowed to elapse, the order to fire was given, when two men fell dead, and four persons were wounded, one of whom was a Roman Catholic priest, Rev. Mr. O'Donnell, who received a wound in the ankle. One of the others wounded it was thought could not recover. This led to the dispersion of the mob.

A SCOUNDREL.

A case of a most cold-blooded nature has just occurred in the neighborhood of Lyon, about six miles from Brockville. It appears that a young man named Richard Hayworth, a Wesleyan Methodist, who had been living up the Canadian on that portion adjoining him on a property, was united in the matrimonial bonds to Miss Hayworth was a married man, but in June last, from ill-health, or some other cause, his wife returned home to England, of which country both she and her husband are natives. On being settled in the Lyn neighborhood as a pumpeer, Hayworth took up his abode in the house of a respectable farmer, where he was fed and cared for in the kindest manner, his common and proper being extremely comfortable, not only to the farmer, but to the people in the locality who attended his ministrations. The kindness shown him by the host and hostess was most kindly repaid. In the family were three daughters, one a most interesting girl of some twenty years of age, and the ruin of this young woman the hypocritical, accomplished himself to work to accomplish. When the people thought

☞ The Montreal *Witness* says:—On Tuesday the 7th inst., the inhabitants in the vicinity of the Gore Mills, township of Lansdowne, were put into a state of excited excitement by the news of the death, by accident, of the two Miss McDonald,—Miss Catherine E. and Miss Mary Alexina—only daughters of Angus McDonald, Esq. There had been a considerable fall from a bank of clay in the vicinity of the dwelling house, and on Tuesday the 7th inst., between the hours of nine and the o'clock, a. m., these two young ladies, while looking at the debris, when suddenly the ground on which they stood was thrown away, carrying them along with it. Their lifeless forms were taken after found by their disconsolate father.

Birth.

In this Town, on the 23th inst., the wife of Dr. A. Macrae of a Son.

Died.

At Otter Hardens Mills, English, on 27th inst., William Bellamy, son of Wm. Snyder, Esq., aged 1 year.

In connection with the dissolution of our respected friend Mr. Snyder. Last week we were called on to publish the death of his eldest child, a promising girl of 10 summers; this week we must record the departure of another, though younger member of the family. May the stricken hand of Him who giveth and taketh away, and rules all things for His glory and our good, sustain the bereaved ones in their affliction.

At Dublin, on Saturday morning, 20th inst., after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Adelaide Ann Brannan, wife of Mr. Samuel Grills, aged 43 years and 7 months.

In Dummer, on 20th inst., Mr James Bullock, aged 44 years.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, May 30, 1861.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour ₱ brl.	5	00	@	0 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	10	@	1 15
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	0	90	@	0 95
Barley ₱ bush.	0	00	@	0 00
Oats "	0	22	@	0 25
Peas "	0	40	@	0 45
Potatoes "	0	20	@	0 25
Pork ₱ brl.	13	00	@	15 00
Beef ₱ cwt.	4	00	@	5 00
Butter ₱ lb.	0	10	@	0 12
Hay ₱ ton	0	00	@	10 00

H. GREEN, *Market Clerk.*

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday, May 28, 1861.

Wheat ₱ 2 28., a ₱ 2 28c.
Spring Wheat ₱1 a ₱1 05c.
Barley 50c. 53c.
Oats 20c a 20c.
Peas 46c. a 46c.
Potatoes, 20c a 23c.
Fresh Butter 20c a 22c.
Eggs 10c a 12c per dozen.
Hay ₱12 a ₱16 per ton.
Straw ₱6 a ₱8.

New Advertisements.

BRUSHES.

PAINT, VARNISH,
AND
WHITE-WASH BRUSHES,
a large assortment this day received at
R. HAMILTON'S.
Peterboro, May 28, 1861. 22

IRON.

BAND, Hoop, and Bar, Round, Half-round, and Square Iron. A large stock on hand and for sale at
R. HAMILTON'S.
Peterboro, May, 1861. 22

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. James Wilson, in
THE TAVERN STAND,
ON HUNTER STREET,
near Ward's Bakery, begs to say that he is now having the same refitted and re-furnished, and will open it for the accommodation of the public on the 31st instant.
A good Hostler always in attendance!!
AMOS J. FISHER.
Peterboro, May, 1861. 22

SMOKED HAMS.

FOR SALE, either in large or small lots, Smoked Hams well cured and in excellent order. ALSO,
CHICAGO MESS
AND
PRIME MESS PORK.
B. & H. GREEN.
Peterboro, May, 1861. 22-4in.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the premises of the subscriber, near E. Chamberlain, Esq.'s, in Monaghan, on 22nd instant,
A DARK BROWN FRENCH MARE,
supposed to nigh hind leg, and a spot on her face. Also,—
A year old Horse Colt,
star on his face, and grey hairs in his tail. Any person will be rewarded by leaving information of the whereabouts of the said animals as will lead to their recovery, at the *Examiner* office, or to
WM. OAKLEY.
Peterboro, May, 1861.

COMMERCIAL BANK
OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been this day declared for the current half-year; and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, on and after Monday, the 1st day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Tuesday, 25th day of June next.

The Chair to be taken at 1 o'clock, precisely.
By order of the Board,
A. H. CAMPBELL,
Cashier.
Kingston, May 23, 1861.

EXTENSIVE CREDIT SALE

BY AUCTION.

I will sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY, JUNE 1st,
at the Market Square, Peterborough, the following Farm Stock, implements, &c., &c.,
4 Working Horses, 1 yoke of Oxen, 3 Steers (three years old), 2 Steers (one year old), 1 Waggon, a quantity of Harness, 2 Cows (the one a Spring (four years old), 2 Heifers (two years old), 3 Heifers (two years old), 1 Heifer (two years old), a Plough, a lot of Chairs, with a number of other articles.
TERMS:—All sums under ₱5, cash; all sums amount to the same credit, on approved joint notes with Surety.
ALEX. BURNHAM,
Proprietor.

Also, after the above sale, a large lot of Household Furniture.
A. Bur.
May, 1861.

TO RENT.

THAT delightful residence and property at present occupied by Mr. Grant, situated in Otonabee, on the Rice Lake Road, about a mile from Peterboro'. The house is of brick and will be rented with from 1 to 10 acres of land, as may be required. Possession can be had with the house immediately. The property is well fenced, &c.
A GOOD SPRING WELL,
and a good rain-water Cistern, and
A Flourishing Orchard
on the premises. To a good tenant the rent will be moderate. Apply at the *Examiner* Office, or to the proprietor.
THOS. FAULKNER.
Otonabee, May 1861. 22

FOR SALE.

THREE HUNDRED LOTS within a few miles from Peterborough, situate in the Fast Half of the Peterborough Tract. For further particulars apply at the *Examiner* Office or to
RICHARD SHERWIN.
Peterborough, May 2, 1861.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER (whose husband accompanied her brothers of her mother, when she last saw her for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1840, a person named Dr. Bolton who was an adept plane engaged in connection with the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by the subscriber, at 55 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y. Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.
Mrs. SAMANTHA JENKINSON.
Rochester, N. Y., 24th May, 1861.

PLOUGHS.

THE subscriber begs to call the attention of Farmers to his stock of Ploughs just received from Messrs. Jones & Jackson, Brantford, C. W., of various patterns, viz.:
The Morley, Polly, Highland Mary, Scotch Cornelius, & Toronto Premium
(directly sold at ₱12, will now be sold to subscriber for ₱10), cash.
DAVID SMITH.
Keene, May 16, 1861.

BUFFALO

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers have the honor to announce to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and Victoria that they have opened a Branch of their business in Peterboro', in the store next door north of Lowry, Hunter-st., where they will keep a well assorted stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING
AND GENTLEMEN'S
Furnishing Goods!
The Clothing is all made up at their own establishment, in the City of Buffalo, by first class workmen, and will be found in style, finish, workmanship and material, to be superior to any Goods heretofore offered in Peterborough. From the very large business they are engaged in, they are enabled to sell at
Prices much Lower!
than what is usually asked and obtained in Canada. Their Terms will be
STRICTLY CASH.
Country merchants would do well to examine the stock before making purchases elsewhere, as they can sell at wholesale as low as any the same Goods can be bought in any of the Cities.
An examination of Stock and Prices is respectfully solicited.
S. HOFELLER & BROS.
☞ Remember the Place.
One door North of Jas. Best's.
Peterboro, May, 1861. 20

NOTICE

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of Dec. next,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.
Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 20

NOTICE.

THE Executors of the late James Kelso, will sit in Ross' Hotel, Peterboro, on
TUESDAY, 4TH JUNE, 1861,
between the hours of 10 a. m., and 2 p. m., when they will require payment of all debts due, and receive and dispose of all claims against the estate of the said late James Kelso.
JOS. KELSO,
WM. TULLY,
WM. HAMILTON,
} Executors.
Peterboro, May 14, 1861. 20

NOTICE.

THE COURT of REVISION
WILL SIT AT THE
Town Hall, Dummer,
On the 30th day of May, 1861, to revise the Assessment Roll of the Municipality of Dummer and Burleigh.
Dummer, May 14th, 1861

☞ CHOICE

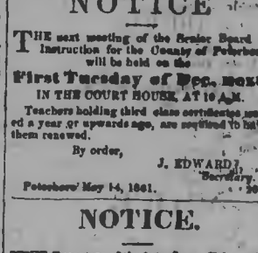
BLACK TEAS.

THE subscriber invites all who wish to supply themselves with
A most Choice Article
of fragrant BLACK TEA to call and inspect his choice stock just received.
A fully supply of superior Green Teas constantly in stock.
W. CLUXTON.
May 15th, 1861.

NEW

HARDWARE STORE!

Hunter Street, next door to Campbell's Grocery, Sign of
☞ THE CIRCULAR SAW.



THE SUBSCRIBER is in addition to the already large stock of
Shelf and Heavy
HARDWARE,
has just received
PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISH,
Satin Screws and Hinges, cut, wrought and pointed Hand-saw Nails, Key, Shovels and Hanover Forks,
CHAINS, SAWS & AXES,
Table Cutlery, Britannia Metal and Plated Wares, Tinsel, Glue, Chalk, Shoemakers' Lasts, Awls, Rasps, and Shoemakers
GLASS, PUTTY, SPOONS, SHOVELS,
Stoves, and Garden Utensils of all kinds—Also, a well selected stock of CAST IRON POTS.
ROBT. HAMILTON.
Peterboro, April 25, 1861. 17

CAUTION.

ALL parties are hereby cautioned against giving credit to any person on my account as I will not be responsible for any debt contracted without my written order.
PATRICK CLEARY.
Dover, May 16, 1861. 20

SUMMER

CLOTHING!

BOOTS and SHOES, &c.

THE subscribers have this day received a consignment of SUMMER CLOTHING of Canadian Manufacture now, suitable for men and boys, which he offers for sale Wholesale and Retail,
AT THE LOWEST CITY PRICES!
FOR CASH ONLY.
ALSO:—Will be sold off at very low prices his present stock of Leather and Shoe Findings
BOOTS AND SHOES,
TURBAN & GARIBALDI HATS,
LADIES BONNETS,
Parasols, Mantles, & Furs.
W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro, May 9, 1861. 19-6in

SAVE YOUR FURS

FURRIER AND HATTER!!

WM. LECH.

FURRIER, MONTREAL,
WILL OPEN BUSINESS in the above line about the end of June, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Brought as Brown, corner store, Scott's Building, Peterboro'. Raw furs will be manufactured to order; also dressed and cleaned, and
ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE
FUR TRADE
in Canada, will be offered for sale at prices much lower than ever known in this part of the country before. Hats and caps of the latest styles. The highest price will be paid for raw furs.
May 9, 1861.

STRAYED.

INTO my premises, 3rd lot, 2nd con., on the 1st inst., Smith, about three weeks ago,
A ONE YEAR OLD COLT,
The owner, by proving property, and paying expenses, can by paying for this advertisement can have the same.
THOS. TINDLE.
May 9, 1861.

WANTED TO RENT.

A Dwelling for a small family, at moderate rent, within five minutes walk from the business part of the Town. One with a small garden attached preferred. Apply at the Office of this paper.
May 9, 1861.

PRIVATE BOARD.

TWO or THREE respectable boarders can be accommodated with board at a private house by applying at this office.
April 24, 1861.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, John Harty and Bernard Murphy, of the Town of Peterborough, Merchants, under the name and style of John Harty & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by the late firm of John Harty & Co., will be paid by John Harty, and all debts due the said firm, will be collected immediately by said John Harty, who is alone authorized to receive and grant receipts therefor.
[Signed,]
JOHN HARTY,
BERNARD MURPHY.
Peterboro May 1, 1861.

THE LATE FIRE.

THE undersigned beg to tender their thanks to the public for their kind assistance in removing their stock at the fire.
They also beg to intimate that they have purchased the stock in trade of A. STEWART, Esq., and will continue their business in his stand,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK,
where they will be happy to meet their customers and the public.
GLOVER & ROBINSON.
Peterboro, May 1, 1861. 18

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE large and commodious dwelling house situated on the west side of Water Street, Peterboro', between the residences of T. Clarke and W. Best. For further particulars apply to
C. A. WALLIS,
Peterborough.
April 24, 1861. 17

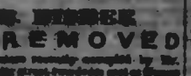
AN EXCELLENT NUMBER
OF
GODEY'S LADIES BOOK,
WITH DOUBLE FASHION PLATES,
for June, received and for sale at
T. MENZIES'
Bookstore.
Also, all the Newspapers for this week.
Peterboro, 22nd May, 1861.

WANTED.

A PIANO TO HIRE; any party having an instrument to rent will please address
X. Y.,
Post Office, Peterborough.
May 22, 1861. 21

NOTICE.

JOHN CAMPBELL
WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants of, and in the vicinity of Peterboro' that he has opened a new store in the premises formerly occupied by F. & L. Lemay, on *Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's*
where he will offer a general assortment of Goods, such as
Tweeds,
Grey Cottons,
Shirtings,
Plaid Cloths,
Cashmeres,
Tweeds,
Delaines,
Hats and Cap Sets,
Black Cloth,
Alpacas,
Tweeds,
Algerine and Brocad Coat Cloths,
Prints and
Carpet Chain.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
TEAS, TOBACCO, SUGARS,
CANDLES, SOAP, HARDWARE, &c.
The whole to be sold CHEAP FOR CASH. Highest cash market prices paid for Butter, Eggs, Lard, Beeswax, &c.
BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN!
JOHN CAMPBELL.
Peterboro, May 9, 1861. 19



J. R. BIRREE
HAS REMOVED
To the Brick store recently occupied by Mr. McKellar, directly opposite the store of Messrs. McKellar and Cameron's, where he will sell
BOOTS AND SHOES
on shorter as over for Cash. Work done in a workmanlike manner.
Peterboro', May, 1861. 19-3in

GREAT DISPLAY
OF NEW
Spring & Summer Goods
AT
LEMAY, TURCOT & CO.'.

WE have the honor to inform our customers that we have just REMOVED into the large and commodious Store on the corner of George and Hunter Streets, the premises lately occupied by T. Robinson, Esq., where we will keep for sale a much larger stock of
FANCY GOODS

than we have hitherto done. We can say with confidence that our stock is one of the largest and cheapest, being bought in the best markets. In our stock will be found
200 Muslin Dresses,
with Flounces, double and plain skirts,
100 PIECES OF MUSLIN,
for Dresses, from 5d. per yard upwards,
500 Patterns of Cashmere and Barrage Robes, at all prices; 1,000 pieces of Calico, choice patterns, from 4½d per yard and upwards; Brochet, Silk, and Cashmere Shawls; Silk Mantles and Capes, Straw Bonnets, Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves, Stockings, and Fine Shoes and Gaiters.
We have also on hand a large stock of
STAPLE GOODS,
Comprising:
FACTORY COTTON STRIPED SHIRTING, DRILLINGS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, AND BROADCLOTHS, &c., &c.
On inspecting our stock purchasers will find the great advantage of buying for Cash, in the reduction on all our Goods of 20 per cent on ordinary prices.
LEMAY, TURCOT & Co.
Peterboro, May 2, 1861. 18

SPRING GOODS
JUST RECEIVED BY
I. ROBINSON & Co.,
CONSISTING OF
TWEEDS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, SHIRTING, MUSLINS,
DELAINES, ALPACAS, HATS,
CAPS, PARASOLS, &c., &c., &c.,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.
Peterborough, March 25th, 1861. 18.

MAY, 1861.

WHEAT!

THE subscriber is now prepared to buy Wheat during the Summer months,
AT THE RAILWAY STATION,
AS USUAL.
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, May, 1861. 20

ATTENTION.

R. THOMPSON & SON
WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterboro' to the fact that
PORTRAITS
can be had at their Portrait Gallery any day from 8 a. m., till 8 p. m., (Sundays excepted).—R. T. & S. would therefore advise them to procure Likenesses of themselves or friends without delay.
THE DIPLOMA FOR SUPERIOR
AMBROTYPE PICTURES
having been awarded to R. Thompson, at the last Fall Show in Peterboro, he is determined not to lose his credit in this line of business, and will take care not to forfeit the good opinion of his judges as expressed by this mark of commendation.
☞ COME ONE, COME ALL ☜
Don't fear the result. Perfect satisfaction will regard to pictures is hereby guaranteed to all parties by R. T. & Son. ☞ Try them.
Remember R. THOMPSON'S
Portrait Gallery,
Opposite the Store of Russell & Hall.
Peterboro Feb. 14, 1861. 7

RE-OPENED!

THANKING my friends for the present and many favors received in running their stock the late fire, I would beg to say that I have re-opened, and will continue my business in
BOOTS & SHOES,
INDIA RUBBERS,
GROCERIES,
&c., &c.
One door East of Cogswell's Hardware Store,
I will carry out the cash system exclusively, and will sell my goods in my line, for Cash or Money only, at
PRICES LOWER
than I have ever yet done. By remaining close to
Dry Goods and Clothing,
while paid of dollars, I am going to say that part of my business, and wish to close my old accounts as much as possible.
T. G. HALLETT.
Peterboro, May 16, 1861.
Bills and I.O.U.s made to order, and repairing done with neatness and punctuality.
T. G. H.

☞ *CHEAP Job Printing* can be had at the "*Examiner*" *Office*.

NEW GOODS
—AT—
Strickland & Rogers.

THESE Spring Stocks is now complete in every department, which they offer at the
LOWEST PRICES
FOR CASH.
☞ An early inspection requested.
Peterboro', April 10, 1861.

FOR SALE.

SIX very desirable Building Lots in the town of Peterboro', will be sold, or exchanged for Three of the Lots have On fine frontage each, and all are 100 feet deep. Apply to
A. H. EDMISON
At the Office of E. Burnham, Esq.
Peterboro, April 3, 1861. 14

BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND
NEWS BUSINESS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country that owing to the late fire he has
REMOVED TO HENTHORN'S BUILDING,
George Street, near Cogswell & Gilmour's Drug Store, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of
Bibles,
Stationery,
Newspapers,
Pocket Books,
Perfumeries,
&c., &c., &c.
Strictly moral novels, approved by the Trade, generally, Children's books, &c., at publishers' prices, per Mail. Books, &c., imported from New York daily.
Trunks, canes and situation not regarded as of any account, so long as they result in satisfying friends and patrons.
☞ An examination of my stock is solicited.
THOMAS MENZIES.
Peterboro' 26th April 1861. 19

$5 REWARD!

LOST.

A BLACK Leather Travelling Bag, containing Memorandum Books, &c., of no value to any person except to the owner. Any person finding the same and leaving it at the store of McKellar & Cameron will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.
Peterborough, May 6th, 1861. 1 46

COBOURG & PETERBORO'

RAILWAY.

ON and after Wednesday, 22nd inst., and until further notice, trains will run as follows:
GOING NORTH.

Leave Cobourg	4.00 P.M.
" Baltimore	4.38 "
Arrive at Harwood	5.15 "
Leave Harwood	5.20 "
" Indian Village	6.00 "
" Keene Station	6.10 "
Arrive at Peterboro'	6.45 "

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro'	9.00 A.M.
" Keene Station	9.40 "
" Indian Village	9.55 "
Arrive at Harwood	10.25 "
Leave Harwood	10.40 "
" Baltimore	1.20 "
Arrive at Cobourg	1.55 "

2.22,
Limited.

JOHN O'DONNELL, JR.,
Dentist.

OFFICE.—Burnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.
Artificial Teeth
mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.
By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an additional cure on any sinking tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, a fact once indisputable, common and cannot be saved without a great deal of pain and trouble.
Children's teeth attended to as usual.
Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary (Jaw) bones, tongue, discoloration of the face, and all disfigurements resulting from a diseased state of the teeth.
Peterboro, Jan. 3rd, 1861.

LAZY PLOUGHMEN.

Mr. Editor:—Please give this a place in your valuable paper.

"Have you seen anything extraordinary about ploughing in the *Examiner* lately," asked a friend of mine the other day as we met. "I have been very busy lately, and have not perused it," said I, "for that paper has always something good on such subjects, and I would like to see what it has to say about ploughing." We parted off together to his house; he brought me the paper; I read on for some time at the letter he pointed out to me, which was one of a series of letters on Agriculture. At last I came to a passage, and I stared; I looked over again, thinking, I had made a mistake;—but no, the same words were there still. "Well," said I, "only that it is known that the writer of that essay wishes to give instruction to the people, and had ploughmen in particular, I would be mad enough to ——— Lazy fellow, indeed; well; who would ever think of that?"—"Think of what," asked my friend. "Of calling all who cannot plough straight and good, lazy fellows," said I. "That is not there," said my friend. "What else can you make of it, when the fault is not in the horses or plough, but laziness of the man. You know some horses are very hard to manage, there should be some allowance made for that." My friend agreed with me and said he would like the essayist follow that No. 2 of his, and the grey team. If ever he had to step out in his life it would be then, and he defied him to do such fine work as he speaks of. It would be good punishment for any man who would accept that 75 per cent of all ploughmen are lazy to make him follow my horses for one good warm day, on the high field. I guess the idea of laziness would be well shook out of him; he would change his notions of ploughing and ploughmen. I don't think he meant an insult, but nothing else can be taken out of it. Perhaps it was only to rouse you there to a sense of duty." And we both took that view of it, and I am determined to cut half a-cord of gads and start in the morning and see what I can do.—If I improve, Mr. Editor, you will hear from me again.

HARDY ABBT.

Otonabee, May, 1861.

POTATOES CHEAPLY GROWN.

As usually cultivated, potatoes require a serious amount of heavy work in planting, hoeing, and harvesting. Anything which promises to lighten the labor of raising this indispensable crop, is worthy of consideration. The editor of the Illinois Farmer proposes an apparently feasible method, where the soil will admit. Corn stubble, or ground previously occupied by some other hoed crop, is chosen, a light furrow, about three inches deep, is struck, and the soil deposited seven to nine inches by the subsoil plow. As they follow the subsoiler, and [illegible] place, and [illegible] Together in the furrow. The first shallow furrow [illegible] the subsoiler in run through as before. At the third furrow, three feet from the first, another row of potatoes is dropped, to be covered up by the next furrow slice, and so on until the field is finished. In this way, the weeds, etc., are all turned under, the best soil is left for the nourishment of the growing crop, and the whole field is also subsoiled. Two teams and a boy to drop in the seed, will put in near two acres in a day.

After planting, the land is left until the shoots begin to break the ground, when a two-horse harrow is thoroughly used, followed by a roller to pulverize the soil. In about a week they are ready for the cultivator, with which they are dressed once a week until six inches high, and then slightly banked up with a shovel plow. When the blossoms are set, another banking up is given with a large shovel plow. Weeds growing afterward, are kept down with a cultivator, or by hand labor, but the hills or drills are not disturbed. The fork spade is recommended for digging the crop, but this labor may also be lightened by the use of a potato digger, drawn by a horse.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

HINTS ON SOWING GARDENS.

Nature covers lightly. She scatters seed from the ripened stalk, for rains to wash into the earth, or the falling leaves to cover. The gardener often plants too deeply. Seeds which push up a large head as squashes or Lima beans, and others with a feeble stem, like onions, parsnips, etc., can not well force their way through several inches of stiff soil, packed down by heavy rains. A covering one half inch deep is sufficient for most seeds—less than that will answer for many.

In covering, see that lumps of dirt or small stones do not take the place of fine earth. This often happens when the seed is covered by raking the drills lengthwise; a better way is to pass the back of the rake crosswise over the drills. The old fashion of cutting up the garden into beds four to six feet wide, then wasting a large portion of the ground in useless paths, is now nearly out of date, and very properly. A few long rows of beets, carrots, onions, etc., across the garden, are more easily worked than beds of short rows.—*American Agriculturist.*

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH

GLASGOW.

Another line of Steam Packet Ships, sailing regularly between

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.

Steerage 25 Dollars — Steerage 25 Dollars

Name. Tons. H. Power. Com.
United Kingdom 1500 300 James Hay,
John Bull 1100 200 Edward Hall,

The United Kingdom will sail from Quebec for Glasgow on

TUESDAY, 25th June, 1861

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:
Cabin [illegible] $60 00
Intermediate, including an abundant supply of provisions [illegible] 30 00
Steerage [illegible] 25 00

Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to

G. B. D. GRAY,
16 Common Street,
Montreal.

April 4, 1861. 15

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

About 70 Tons [illegible] Hay,
FIRST QUALITY,
SIX HORSES AND COLTS,
of different ages, [illegible]
to be given [illegible]
Apply to

[illegible]

March 27, 1861. 13

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 4th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

[illegible]
" Fraserville " ..... 11.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at ..... 12.10 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.
Leave Peterboro' at ..... 3.30 p. m.
" Fraserville " ..... 3.45 p. m.
" Millbrook " ..... 4.10 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at ..... 5.0 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

Peterboro' January, 18

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to introduce them, I am willing to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1862; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are [illegible]

Warranted not to freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that time to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

EDEN GARDENS

PETERBOROUGH,

OPPOSITE WALKERFIELD NURSERY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and surrounding country that he has at his Gardens a constant supply (in their season) of all kinds of [illegible] in this line.

Cabbage, Cauliflower,

Tomato, Celery, Winter Cherry, &c. Also,—Small Fruits in their season.

Vegetables

fresh from Eden Gardens at the Market every week day; also at his Store on George Street, where all orders which may be left for anything in the above line will be promptly attended to.

PHILIP GILES.

May 1, 1861. 18

THE LATEST IMPROVED

COAL OIL,

AND

COAL OIL LAMPS

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

WE have lately purchased a complete Bankrupt Stock of

$4,000 Worth of

DRY GOODS,

consisting of Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., which we are enabled to sell at

One half less than the Original Cost Price!!

LEMAY, TURCOT, & Co.

May 2nd, 1861. 18

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods,

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) s. 7s 6d, 10s, 12s, 2:s 9d. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 5:s. 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, do., Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do in Red and Green Cases. Islay Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Fire-proof extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (now blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Steven on, Esq.,
GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1

FARM FOR SALE.

MARGARET BUCKLEY is desirous of disposing of her Farm, being west half of lot No. 2, on the 1st Con. of Verulam, containing

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

less or more. The property is only 6 miles from the Town of Lindsay, and 14 from the village of Fenelon Falls; it would make a very desirable wheat farm, and to a purchaser a good bargain will be given. Apply to

JAMES RENFREW,
At the *Examiner* Office.

Peterboro, Feb. 25, 1861. 9

HOOP SKIRTS.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE BEST IN THE MARKET,

Received at

STRICKLAND & ROGERS.

April 10, 861.

D. PENTLAND,

Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,

OFFICE, OVER COULTER'S BOOK STORE,
George Street, Peterboro'.

[illegible]

WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,

[illegible]

Peterboro', April 10th, 1861. 15

TO BE SOLD,

OR LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

[illegible]

THAT large and commodious House opposite the English Church, Hunter Street, lately occupied by [illegible] ALSO,—A two story [illegible] Lot No. [illegible] Apply to

JOHN KENNEDY.

Peterboro, April 11, 1861.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

Assurance Company.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, [illegible]

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1860. 16

WESTERN

Insurance Company

CAPITAL £[illegible]

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

[illegible]

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 14th, 1860.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000,000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 30th August, 1860. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as

REASONABLE RATES

as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to all those who so liberally patronized him while in possession of the Otonabee Mills, and would hereby notify all those

INDEBTED TO HIM

either by Note or Book Account, that their account are now ready at the store of Glover & Robinson, and that he insists on immediate payment, or cost will be incurred.

L. GLOVER.

N.B.—The subscribers will always keep on hand a large supply of Flour and Feed at their Store and Granary, which they will sell Cheap for Cash, at Wholesale and Retail.

GLOVER & ROBINSON.

Peterboro, Jan. 2, 1861. 2

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of patrons, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, [illegible] and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES,

BRYANS

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to sound health who have tried other remedies in vain. To all clergymen and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe hoarseness and enable them to sing and their regular use for a few days will, and [illegible] increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many [illegible] Vocalists.

TESTIMONIALS, Sole Proprietors, [illegible]

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Will find Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Will find Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers

Invaluable to Singers
Invaluable to Singers
Invaluable to Singers

BOOTS & SHOES

Hoarseness and Sore Throat.

And gives strength to the Voice.
All [illegible] should use them.
And gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes
They relieve in ten minutes
They relieve in ten minutes

Coughs, Colds, Asthma,
Coughs, Colds, Asthma,
Coughs, Colds, Asthma,

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

A PRIME LOT OF

AMERICAN CHEESE

For Sale [illegible]

ACCOUNTS MADE OUT

AND

[illegible]

T. P. RUSSELL.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

CLEARING SALE

OF

WINTER STOCK.

[illegible]

Cloth Mantles,
Woollen Shawls,
FOR
Robe Dresses, &c.

[illegible] LADIES will be given in this Department.

After the 1st of March all purchases will strictly be paid for on delivery, when they will be prepared to offer their new Spring Goods, embracing all the leading and fashionable shades, designs and textures, at prices as LOW as they can be imported.

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro', Jan. 9th, 1861. 2

Dr. M'KEON'S

WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches, entitled,

"PALMETTO RECRUITING HIS RECRUITS!"

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal*,"

3rd.—Four admissions, during the season, to The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Palmetto Recruiting his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"

is too well known in the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage pre-paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of 18 cts, in stamps or coin.

Address,

C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*
546 Broadway, N. Y.

N. B.—Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Hon's Secretary for United Counties Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

No. 5, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11, 4

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS [illegible] has been [illegible] but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Hysterics, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page [illegible] are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free o the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed

They are a blessing to [illegible]
They are a blessing to [illegible]
They are a blessing to [illegible]

Sent by mail
Sent by mail
Sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

Address [illegible]
Address [illegible]
Address [illegible]

For sale by all Druggists.
For sale by all Druggists.
For sale by all Druggists.

And sent to any part of the country by mail.
And sent to any part of the country by mail.
And sent to any part of the country by mail.

☞ [illegible] ROGERS, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor for the United States.

Canada Agents, Lyman, Clare & Co., Montreal.
Canada Agents, Lyman, Clare & Co., Montreal.
Canada Agents, Lyman, Clare & Co., Montreal.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL..... $50,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE..... $20,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... $20,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by [illegible] to 10 years.

[illegible]

Applications must be made to the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, Toronto.

Office—Corner of Church and Court Streets, Toronto.

[illegible]

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

JUDSON'S

MOUNTAIN HERB

WORM TEA.

Herbs, Roots and Roots

VEGETABLE

Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you start observing the uneasy actions of your children, remember that it may be more than a mere Childs that afflicts them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's symptoms is WORMS, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you to

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little dollop when a child is taken ill they often be the child's life, or [illegible] Instead of [illegible] and giving the MOUNTAIN HERB TEA. Mothers, you will not only save the child a long and [illegible] illness, and [illegible] much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED HERE.

MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine. This Worm Tea was introduced in the Canadas way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—it [illegible] and is now established in our Almanacks as [illegible]

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

KILLS WORMS,

Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of L. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of Judson, on each package of this Worm Tea.

L. L. JUDSON & CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

80 Leonard St., New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by all [illegible]

AMERICAN HOTEL

PETERBOROUGH.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. Lewis McGregor in the above Hotel would respectfully inform the public that it will be his study so to conduct it as to merit a continuance of the support so liberally extended to the late proprietor.

THE BAR

will always be supplied with liquors and cigars of the choicest brands.

The utmost attention will be given to the wants of

The Travelling Public

and the greatest care exercised in the selection of servants. Careful Ostlers will always be in attendance at the stables.

Carriages run regularly to and from the cars for the convenience of passengers.

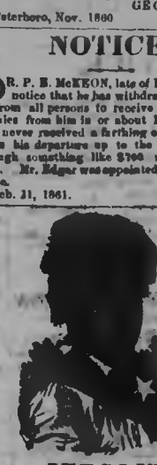
GEORGE ROSS.

Peterboro, Nov. 1860 47

NOTICE.

DR. P. B. McKEON, late of Peterboro, gives notice that he has withdrawn all authority from all persons to receive or receipt any monies from him in or about Peterboro. He has never received a farthing on his accounts from his departure up to the present time—though something like $700 remains due to him. Mr. Edgar was appointed to collect the same.

Feb. 21, 1861. 8



JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

Agents, we present you with a portrait likeness of Judson, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of his life and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for them [illegible]

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was from their [illegible] "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. After receiving assurances of his adventurous travels, you will find in any Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life of the system, every organ and [illegible] receives nutriment from it, it is as [illegible] to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels its influence, and if the blood is impure, or [illegible] will not digest the food properly. The bile ceases to execute a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and as the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with this [illegible] consumption [illegible] they [illegible] in a short time. [illegible] Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are the best Purifier of the Blood ever discovered. [illegible] Pills are the best remedy for the cure of [illegible] Fevers, Ague, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Scrofula, Consumption, Female Irregularities, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Worms, Fits, Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Erysipelas, Itch, Scald Head, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches on the Skin, Boils, Carbuncles, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breast, Liver Complaint, Disease of the Heart, Pain in the Shoulder, Pain in the Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Dropsy in the Head, Stone and Gravel, Retention of Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Weakness arising from Excesses, Impotency, Sterility, Barrenness, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Prolapsus or Falling of the Womb, Suppression of the Menses, Irregularity of the Menses, Painful Menstruation, Hysterics, Female Weakness, Female Complaints in all their various forms, Disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Lungs, Throat, Skin, Head, Nerves, Womb, Private Parts, Limbs, Joints, Muscles, Glands, Tumors, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Scurvy, Mercurial Disease, Secondary Symptoms, Tic-Douloureux, Epilepsy or Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sore Throat, Mumps, Quinsy, Sore Mouth, Canker, Hip Disease, White Swelling, Spinal Complaint, Tumors, Cancers, Broken Constitutions, Gunshot Wounds, Contusions, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds of all kinds, Chronic Diseases of all kinds, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Hysterics, Croup, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, Scarlet Rash, Putrid Fever, Ship Fever, Camp Fever, Typhoid Fever, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Sciatica or Hip Gout, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Laryngitis, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Elephantiasis, Tic-Douloureux, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica or Hip Gout

JUNE

1861

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Magistrates' Blanks, Show Bills,
Steamer Bills, Hand Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Tea Table Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Ornamental tasks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 23.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, in

BURNHAM BLOCK, HUNTER STREET,

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable quarterly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion $0 37
Each subsequent insertion 12
One Inch (ten lines) first insertion 75
Each subsequent insertion 37
Over one inch, first insertion 1
Each subsequent insertion 50
Business Cards, per annum 5
Banks, Insurance Companies, Hotels, Public Boards, and Corporations, per annum 8

☞ Advertisements without directions will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. Those with no specified number of insertions will be continued until forbid, and charged for accordingly. Advertisements must be left at the office before 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, to insure insertion in the next issue. Yearly advertisers are entitled to change their advertisements quarterly, if they desire it, but not oftener, without extra charge. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Special contracts for large advertisements. Letters on business must be post-paid, otherwise they will not be taken out of the office.

JAMES REDPATH,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHEEHAN,
CONTRACTOR and Builder and Cloth. Office in the Commercial Hotel, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Shorts, Pork, Flour, Bran, Oats, Barley, Peas, Corn, Chopped Feed, Oil Cake, Meal, Hay, Straw, Coal, Wood, Lime, Cement, Hair, Plaster, Salt, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Tinware, Glassware, Crockery, Stoneware, Oils, Paints, Varnish, Window Glass, Putty, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ready-made Clothing, Cloths, Tweeds, Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, Blankets, Rugs, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, Spikes, Iron, Steel, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Scythes, Sickles, Grindstones, Rope, Cordage, Twine, Bags, Wrapping Paper, Cash paid for Furs, Wool, Hides, Skins, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Deerskins, Rabbitskins, Furs, Ashes, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Beeswax, Rags, Feathers, Ginseng, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Corn, Potatoes, Turnips, Apples, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Pears, Onions, Cabbages, Carrots, Parsnips, Beets, Pumpkins, Squashes, Melons, Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Peppers, Celery, Lettuce, Radishes, Cauliflowers, Broccoli, Asparagus, Artichokes, Vegetable Oysters, Salsify, Endive, Kale, Spinach, Sorrel, Parsley, Thyme, Sage, Mint, Marjoram, Basil, Rosemary, Tarragon, Chervil, Fennel, Dill, Anise, Coriander, Caraway, Cumin, Saffron, Mustard, Cress, Rape, Hemp, Flax, Timothy, Clover, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Blue Grass, Lucerne, Millet, Buckwheat, Indian Corn, Sorghum, Broom Corn, Tobacco, Hops, Maple Sugar, Molasses, Honey, Vinegar, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Jams, Marmalades, Fruit Cakes, Plum Puddings, Mince Pies, Tarts, Pastry, Confectionery, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Dates, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Lemons, Oranges, Pineapples, Cocoanuts, Bananas, Pomegranates, Guavas, Mangoes, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, Sardines, Herrings, Mackerel, Salmon, Trout, Pickerel, Whitefish, Oysters, Lobsters, Crabs, Shrimps, Prawns, Turtle, Frogs, Snails, Eels, Sturgeon, Caviare, Isinglass, Gelatine, Arrowroot, Sago, Tapioca, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Starch, Blacking, Soap, Candles, Matches, Gunpowder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps, Fishing Tackle, Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Game Bags, Shooting Jackets, Trousers, Vests, Coats, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Moccasins, Snowshoes, Sleighs, Cutters, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Horse Clothing, Horse Blankets, Buffalo Robes, Wagons, Carts, Buggies, Waggons, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Rollers, Drills, Seed Sowers, Horse Rakes, Mowing Machines, Reaping Machines, Threshing Machines, Fanning Mills, Straw Cutters, Root Cutters, Corn Shellers, Churns, Milk Pans, Milk Pails, Milking Stools, Cheese Presses, Cheese Vats, Curd Knives, Cheese Hoops, Cheese Boards, Cheese Scoops, Cheese Cutters, Cheese Safes, Cheese Tubs, Cheese Ladders, Cheese Baskets, Cheese Crates, Cheese Boxes, Cheese Labels, Cheese Stamps, Cheese Presses, Cheese Vats, Curd Knives, Cheese Hoops, Cheese Boards, Cheese Scoops, Cheese Cutters, Cheese Safes, Cheese Tubs, Cheese Ladders, Cheese Baskets, Cheese Crates, Cheese Boxes, Cheese Labels, Cheese Stamps.

MR. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Reuben's Mills, Peterboro', C. W.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, and the new townships now included in this County, will be happy to give any information to intending settlers.

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
TEACHER OF THE PIANO AND VOICE OF MUSIC.
Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough.

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass Ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

E. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough.

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough.

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block George Street, Peterborough.

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, first door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough.

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
AYLMER STREET, PETERBORO
CLOTHES made in the LATEST FASHION, and by the best workmen.
A Fit Warranted.
Peterboro, June 5th, 1860.

T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Peterborough.
Terms moderate, business punctual, and pay ments prompt.
☞ SPACIOUS ROOMS. ☜
MR. NICHOLL,
TENDERS his services in making out Rolls, Mining Leases, Mill Privileges, and Locations, Quit Claims, &c.

MR. NICHOLL,
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity that he intends to open the above lately occupied by Mr. Adams, Hunter Street, Peterboro', which he intends occupying as an
AUCTION ROOM,
and trusts that by strict attention to business to merit a share of their patronage.

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a number of hours daily to private tuition.
Peterboro', Union Block, 1860.

THOMAS BENZIE,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Dealer in Books, Stationery, Hunter Street, Peterborough, C. W.

HARVEST, 1860.
REAPING MACHINES.

ALBION HOTEL
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many large, comfortable and convenient suites of rooms unknown to the old Hotel in Canada.
The whole of the beds have, at great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

R. A. McNABB,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he is now offering a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS
At extremely low prices for Cash.
ALSO,
Boy's and Mens' Clothing
IN GREAT VARIETY.
☞ Inspection invited
Post Office Block, Hunter St.
Peterboro' Oct 31, 1860. 43

WANTED.
BY an elderly man, who has taught School for 15 years, and who has become inconvenienced to follow his profession through Deafness, a situation as Book-keeper, Accountant and General Penman.
Apply at the EXAMINER Office.
Peterboro' Oct. 6, April 18, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
Office:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

CAKES & BISCUITS
THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of
CANDIES,
CRACKERS AND BISCUITS
which he will guarantee to be as
CHEAP AND GOOD
as can be bought in the Province.
OYSTERS,
kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.
L. A. CADWELL.
Peterboro Dec. 26th 1860. 52

Writing Academy.
THIS Institution is now in successful operation, under the able and efficient management of the Canadian Penman, Italian Card-Writer, &c.
Application should be made immediately as the list will close in a few days.
TERMS....$2 FOR 12 LESSONS.
☞ Rooms over the Office of the Examiner, Burnham's Block.
D. I. PENCILLE.
Feb. 21, 1861 8

CABINET-MAKING.
DAVIS, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro'. 47

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 22, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 160 Acres.
60 Acres are Cleared,
and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 48 x 26, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.
A GOOD WELL
of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good
YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,
in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.
The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.
Title Indisputable.
Apply to the proprietor on the premises.
JAS. WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 51

NOTICE.
WE hereby give notice to all persons indebted to us that all accounts now due and not settled before the 25th April next, will without exception be handed into court for collection.
I. RUBIDGE & Co.
March 21, 1861. 12

DR. McCREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

Field and Garden Seeds.
Clover,
Timothy,
Turnip,
Carrot, and
Mangle Wurzel,
for sale at
THOMAS BENZIE'S

Poetry.

THE IVY GREEN.

AN OLD SONG.

Oh! a dainty plant is the ivy green,
That creepeth o'er the ruins old;
Of right choice food are his meals I ween,
In his cell so lonely and cold.
The wall must be crumbled, the stone decay'd
To please his dainty whim;
And the mouldering dust that years have made
Is a merry meal for him.
Creeping where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the ivy green.

Fast he stealeth on though he wears no wings,
And a stanch old hand hath he;
How closely he twineth—how tightly he clings
To his friend, the huge oak tree!
And slyly he traileth along the ground,
And his leaves he gently waves,
As he joyously hugs and crawleth round
The rich mould of dead men's graves,
Creeping where grim death hath been,
A rare old plant is the ivy green.

Whole ages have fled, and works decay'd
And nations have scattered been;
But the proud old ivy shall never fade
From its hale and hearty green!
The brave old plant in its lonely days
Shall fatten on the past;
For the stanchest building man can raise,
Is the ivy's food at last.
Creeping where grim death hath been,
A rare old plant is the ivy green.

A Real Ghost Story.

BY DR. S. CAMPTON SMITH.

Some thirty years ago the interior counties of the State of New York, particularly those along the Erie Canal, were infested by an organized gang of thieves and robbers, whose head quarters were supposed to be in the city of New York. Their operations were not confined to the empire State, for there were abundant evidences that they extended through to the western States, and even to Canada.

It was supposed that there were among these rascals canal-boatmen, warehousemen, and others engaged in the forwarding trade of the canal, for scarcely a cargo of merchandize arrived at its destination along that great artery of commerce, from which one or more packages of goods had not been abstracted.

These losses, of course had to be made good to the owners by the transportation line to which the boats belonged, while it was useless to attempt to trace up the thefts to their sources.

Besides those employed on the canal there were others connected with the organization, and dwellings, barns, stables and cellars were nightly plundered, and even the fields and pastures were despoiled of sheep and cattle. Indeed, nothing came amiss to this gang of villains. Horses stolen in the East were disposed of in the West and those from the West found ready purchasers at the East, or to avoid suspicion, they were passed from hand to hand by the robbers, so entirely to elude pursuit or detection.

Even highway robberies were not unfrequent, and finally, to such an extent were these rascalities perpetrated, that many respectable farmers and others were glad to opportunities to sell out and remove to portions of the country where their property would be more secure. This state of things has never been paralleled on this continent, except by that more recent organization in the Mississippi valley, notorious as the Mysterious gang, whose field of operations covered no less than fifteen States.

It was no uncommon thing for farmers, when going over their premises, to find places where stolen goods had been temporarily secreted, and hunters penetrating the deep woods and swamps came unexpectedly upon hidden encampments, which in some instances, had the appearance of having been occupied for months. Sometimes they were deserted, and in some instances they were still occupied. But a second visit to these last would always find them broken up, and the rogues had fled to parts unknown.

Many persons were suspected as members of these gangs, but as nothing positive could be brought against them, they were seldom molested. Among them was a man by the name of Joe Gardiner, a small farmer in the town of Middlebury, in the then county of Genesee, but now Wyoming county. This man was rapidly accumulating property, but the secret of his success was a wonder to his honest neighbors. His horses and cattle increased in number to an astonishing degree, when his former poverty was considered, and his present apparent means.

Among the stock that Joe Gardiner possessed was a remarkable prolific mare. He was in the habit of mounting this animal in the fall, and after being absent all winter in Michigan, as he asserted, would return in the spring, leading a fine span of colts, which he always declared were the offspring of old Dolly. Every year the old mare was followed home in this manner by twin colts, and what made it more remarkable was that these colts were sometimes nearly as old as their reputed dam, yet Joe, never denied, except they were the produce from his wonderful mare. Every year found Joe Gardiner becoming richer and richer, and he was soon able to buy out the neighbor's farms, and cause them to his own homestead.

Still with all his wealth, this man was not respected. There was a mystery in his frequent absences and unexpected returns, his rapidly increasing property, and mishaps in his connections with strange, suspicious looking persons, that caused the neighbors to avoid his society, lest their own reputations might suffer thereby.

There is in Wyoming county an extensive cedar and hemlock swamp, through which flows the Tonewanda Creek. At the time of which I write this swamp covered many hundred acres, and had been but partly explored, except by enterprising lumbermen, for whom, however, but few inducements were held out, except in regard to cedar timber, which was extensively used in the construction of canal locks. The greater portion of the swamp was then owned by Joe Gardiner, who had purchased it for a mere song, as it was considered valueless for agricultural purposes, being mostly underlaid with quicksand.

Some distance into the swamp, on a small island, was a deserted shanty, which had been built by a party of lumbermen, who had been engaged in getting out cedar timber, but had left it in consequence of the sickness which had prevailed among them during the summer, and which was supposed to be caused by the miasma arising from the swamp.

Gardiner had purchased this shanty, and had been in the habit of visiting it frequently during the fall and winter, and it was supposed by many that he had secreted his ill-gotten gains there, as no one ever saw him carry anything away from it, and he was frequently seen to enter it with a bundle, which he would leave there on his return.

Such was the state of affairs in Wyoming county in the fall of 1829, when I, in company with a young man named Fowler, who had been a student of medicine with me, left Buffalo on the canal packet for Rochester, where we intended to take the stage for Batavia, at which place we had some business to transact. We had taken passage in the cabin, and had retired to our berths for the night, when I was awakened by a violent shaking, and on opening my eyes I found Fowler standing by my berth in a state of great excitement.

"Get up, Doctor," said he, "get up, for God's sake, and dress yourself, for I have seen a ghost!"

"Nonsense," said I, "you have been dreaming, Fowler; lie down and go to sleep."

"I tell you I have seen a ghost," said he, "and I must have company, or I shall go crazy. Get up, I say, and dress yourself, for I will not sleep another wink to-night."

Finding that Fowler was in earnest, I arose and dressed myself, and then inquired what he had seen.

"I will tell you," said he, "when we get on deck, for I cannot bear to speak of it here."

We accordingly went on deck, and Fowler proceeded to relate what he had seen, as follows:

"I had been sitting in the cabin for some time, and finding it rather close, I went out on the deck, and walked forward to the bow of the boat, where I sat down and commenced looking at the moon, which was shining brightly, and thinking of home, when I was startled by a voice behind me, saying, 'Fowler, I am glad to see you.' I looked around, and to my astonishment saw standing by my side a man who resembled in every particular my friend Scott Fowler, living in the township of Orangeville, who being an intelligent and spirited young medical man, and knowing the value of cedar shingles, determined to erect a shanty in the heart of the swamp, and occupied himself during the fall of 1829 in getting out bolts, which could be hauled out during the winter, when the sloughs being frozen over, teams could penetrate the forest. Finding it impossible to obtain the assistance of others, Fowler went alone, and selecting a suitable location, soon had a comfortable shelter, and commenced the work of felling trees and cutting them into bolts.

For a day or two nothing occurred to discourage him; but after that time he was disturbed by strange sounds. He would sometimes be suddenly aroused by frightful screams close to the door of his shanty, like those of persons in imminent peril. Then the sounds would die away in groans, and finally would cease altogether for the night. At other times his shanty would be pelted with pebbles, and other means were resorted to to excite his alarm. But Fowler was not to be scared by these things, and several times he sprang from his pallet, and catching up his rifle, ran out and searched the vicinity for the cause of these disturbances. But nothing could be discovered; and as no very serious attempts had been made, he gradually became accustomed to these sounds and did not permit them to discourage him in his work. In the daytime he was never molested, and he continued to work away at his shingles and bolts as if there had been not the least cause for alarm.

He had no doubt that the swamp was occupied by persons who wished to get rid of his presence there, and had adopted these means to accomplish their object. But so long as they offered him no injury, he was determined to accomplish the work for which he had entered the swamp.

He had thus worked nearly a week, when, Saturday arriving, he concluded to secrete his tools, and return to his home, till Monday.

It was near night when he reached the edge of the gloomy swamp, when there suddenly appeared a strange figure in the path before him. This apparition which to his excited imagination seemed to be at least eight feet in height, was enveloped in the folds of a white sheet, so that nothing but a ghastly face and two staring eyes could be perceived.

Fowler, as I have said, was a brave man and had always ridiculed the idea of ghosts or disembodied spirits having anything to do with mortals. But all men are more or less superstitious; and Scott Fowler, with all his courage, felt that he was standing in the presence of some unearthly being. He was satisfied in his own mind that no living man ever wore so deathlike an expression as was seen in the bloodless and pallid face of the figure before him; and then the steady glare of those motionless, leaden eyes, which were fixed upon him with a dull gaze, certainly could not be human. Besides, he argued, nothing human that he had ever seen towered to the height of this apparition.

At all events, "he felt good spirit or a devil," Fowler determined to salute the ghastly stranger; and approaching to within a few yards of where it was standing, he demanded—

"Who are you and why do you rise up in the path before me?"

A deep groan was the only reply the sheeted figure deigned to give this abrupt questioning.

"I never did harm to mortal man," exclaimed the woodman, "therefore I fear no harm from you. So out with it, old fellow, and tell me who you are!"

"I'm a spirit!" replied the figure, drawing out the words solemnly, and with a sepulchral sound.

"Spirit of what—of who?" asked Fowler, whose courage arose at the sound of his own voice. "If you have any business with me, speak out! You see I ain't scared!"

"Mortal" groaned the ghost, "do you know you are on haunted ground?"

"Oh, yes," was the prompt reply; "I found that out several nights ago. But what of that? What do you want?"

"I have a deed of blood to divulge to you! But not to-night. Will you meet me here on Monday night, at this same hour?" asked the ghost.

"Well, I reckon I will," was Fowler's reply.

At that moment an unearthly scream behind him made the shingle-maker turn his head suddenly in that direction, and on recovering his former position the ghost disappeared. Whether it had sunk into the grave from which it had risen, or had melted into thin air, was a mystery to Fowler, who, finding his path clear, made haste to quit the gathering shadows of the swamp.

On his way home he received this suggestive colloquy in his mind, and the more he thought of it the more strongly he became impressed with the idea that some kind of a trick was about being played upon him.—He remembered the fact that the spot where the dead upon the spirit was encamped by a cedar stump, which might have been mistaken in the dim twilight for the figure. This discovery being made, it was easy to explain the other circumstances of the unearthly figure and hollow, sepulchral voice, for ventriloquism, he knew, might have been resorted to for the purpose of frightening him away from the swamp, and keeping up the story of the place being haunted.

This circumstance led to the final breaking up of the gang, and old Joe, with a number of his fellow thieves, served out a long apprenticeship in the strong building at Auburn.

ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

An English newspaper, the *Western Morning News*, states that a few days ago a house in the parish of St. Issey, Cornwall was struck by lightning. The lightning passed into the bedroom; one of the pillows on the bed, on which a woman was laying, was cut in two as if with a knife, and the pieces thrown to the other end of the room. The headpiece of the bed was broken in two like a match, and the bed curtains rent in pieces. Two children, who at the same time were playing on the window bench of the same room, were not hurt although the window was carried clean out. The bricks and stones which fell from the chimney fell on the bed, almost burying the woman, but she was not seriously hurt. The electric fluid passed downwards through the floor, breaking a stone 14 inch thick, which was under the fire place, and splitting the mantlepiece in pieces. A tea tray was torn up in a roll like paper, and a teapot and other things that stood there were scorched, and smelt as if it had been blasted with powder.—The lightning struck on the ground floor, and tore the stone up just where a young woman was standing washing; she was knocked down and rendered temporarily senseless, but was only a little hurt. In its progress through the house the lightning broke the hinges of the kitchen door off, smashed the glass of the clock and broke off the door, and threw a cabinet out of a parlour standing on the contrary.

AN INFANT LOGICIAN.

A gentleman of Two Rivers, whose little son's years had not reached to four, was in the habit of teaching to her mind. "A. B. says that the Bible is made of green cheese and I don't believe it." "Didn't you believe it? Why, dear?" "I know it isn't—did they tell you so, father?" "Why, no, my child, I don't believe that; but I don't know what makes you think it." "Why, I don't believe it because I don't believe it." Which shows that the little one's mind is not to be led astray by the assertions of others, but that it is capable of forming its own opinions.

NAPOLEON'S REMAINS.

The remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. were recently transferred from the Chapel of St. Jerome in the Church of the Invalides in Paris, where they had rested for the last 20 years, to the tomb placed under the Dome. This solemn ceremony was performed in presence of the emperor, the empress, Prince Napoleon, the Princess Lucian and Joachim Murat, and the other members of the imperial family, the marshalls, admirals, etc. The emperor was received on his arrival at the entrance of the Invalides by the governor and by Prince Murat and his son. A double line was formed by the old soldiers, through which the emperor walked. The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, Grand Almoner, recited the vespers in the chapel of St. Jerome. After the prayers the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. were carried by 24 Cent-Gardes and lowered into the crypt. The Count de Casabonceres, grand master of the ceremonies, conducted the cortege. The banners were carried by Marshal Magnan, Vaillant and Randon. At the conclusion of the ceremony the emperor reviewed the old soldiers and distributed crosses.—*Paris Presse.*

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

Professor Silliman, of New Haven, recently closed a Smithsonian lecture by giving the following sensible advice to young men:—

"If, therefore, you wish for a clear mind and strong muscles, and quiet nerves, and long life, and power prolonged in old age, permit me to say, although I am not giving a temperance lecture, avoid all drinks where water and mild effusions of that fluid, shun tobacco, opium, and everything else that disturbs the normal state of the system; rely upon nutritious food, and mild, diluted drinks, of which water is the best, and you will need nothing beyond these things, except rest, and due moral regulations of all your powers, to give you long, happy and useful lives and a serene evening at the close."

IMMORAL PUBLICATIONS.

From the Journal of Education for April

A great deal has been said and written on the pernicious tendency of much of our cheap literature, and books of this class are now to be purchased from booksellers who not only profess to be *moral* but who exert the character of being *religious* men; and even worse still, many of what may be considered the less directly immoral of them are admitted into the family circle either through ignorance of the dangerous nature of their contents, or from a sort of sighted philosophy that the young had better read almost anything in the shape of a book than read nothing at all. With respect to the *New York Ledger* it cannot be disputed that it contains many excellent articles, and herein consists its danger, were all its papers and paragraphs of a vicious character, the periodical would be generally shunned, and it would rank in the general catalogue of immoral publications and excluded from all respectable society. (Such publications undermine the morals of a people, and young Harter lately executed for murder gave evidence of their destructive tendency.)

NOT DEEP ENOUGH FOR PRAYING.

We heard, a night or to since, a touchable story of a couple of raftsmen. The event occurred during the late big blow on the Mississippi, at which time so many rafts were swamped, and so many steamboats lost their sky-riggings. A raft was just emerging from Lake Pepin as the squall came. In an instant the raft was pitching and writhing as if suddenly dropped into Carvedis, while the waves broke over with tremendous uproar, and expecting instant destruction, the raftsmen dropped on his knees and commenced praying with a vim equal to the emergency. Happening to open his eyes an instant, he observed his companion, not engaged in prayer, but pushing a pole into the water at the side of the raft.

"What's that yer doin', Mike?" said he; "get down on yer knees, now, for there isn't a minit between us and Purgatory!"

"Be aisy, Pat," said the other, as he coolly continued to punch the water with his pole; "the slap, now! what's *the use of praying when a feller can tech bottom with a pole?*"

Mike is a pretty good specimen of a large class of Christians, who prefer to omit prayer as long as they can "tetch bottom."

PRAYING AND PAYING SOLDIERS.

A letter from a lady in Washington contains the following:—

"There is a story told by one of the N. Y. Generals, that no one can listen to without tears and a glow of pride in our New England soldiers. He says: 'While encamped in Maryland, I wandered off one day and came up to a farm-house, where I saw a party of three Massachusetts fellows—wait, no, they were Rhode Island boys, but it's all the same—talking with a woman who was greatly frightened. They tried to vote to quiet her apprehensions. They asked for food and she cried, "O, take all I have, take everything, but spare my dear husband." "O," said one of the men, "you don't going to hurt you, we want something to eat." The woman persisted in being frightened in spite of all efforts to reassure her, and herded whatever food she had on the table. But when she saw the company stand about the table with bared heads, and a soft-faced man—the tallest and handsomest of Gods blessing on the bounties spread on their behalf, the poor woman broke down with a fit of sobbing and crying. She had no longer any fears, but bid them wait, and in a few minutes had made them her welfare inquiries. After they had satisfied their appetites they would not accept any pay for their meal, but insisted upon paying for her." The Lieutenant tells this with great expression. Said he, "Their asking a blessing took me by surprise, and when I saw this I felt that our country was safe with such men to fight for it."

STRIKE THE KNOT.

We once read this, purporting to come from an old gentleman in California:

"The substance of the story, as far as we remember it, was that when quite a boy he was trying to split a small log. The axe had been lying in the wood-pile a long time, and had become hard and dry.—It was too small for a back-log, and yet too large for a fore-stick, and to make it still more unfit for use, it had a large knot projecting from one side. At the earnest request of his mother, he undertook to split the log into kindling wood, and in the hope of overcoming it, was dealing one blow after another in one end of it. 'Strike the knot,' said the father, who happened to observe his son's unsuccessful efforts, 'strike the knot, my son, and you can split the log readily enough.' He did so, and the trouble was soon over. And the old gentleman says those words, 'Strike the knot!' have been his motto through life, and he believes he has got along as well as most people, perhaps rather better. In every difficult and troublesome task he strikes at the knottiest part first, and we think his rule a good one for all to adopt."—*Life Illustrated.*

A TAME LINNET IN THE WILD WOODS.

A singular circumstance happened in a plantation near Lytham a short time since. Several woodcutters were busy at work, when their attention was attracted by a green linnet, which seemed anxious to make their acquaintance. In a short time it selected one of the men, and perched on his shoulder, ate crumbs from his hands, and even allowed him to put it in his pocket, where it seemed quite at home. It was let go again, but continued to follow the man at their work during the afternoon, occasionally alighting on the one it at first selected, and was finally taken with him to his home in the evening. No doubt the little songster had been accustomed to more refined quarters than the open woods; but, at this season of the year, to prefer the society of men to that of its feathered companions, and to select one from a number for its special attention, does seem somewhat singular.—*Scotch Paper.*

THE TWO RIVERS.

In Switzerland there are two rivers which mingle their waters and form one river.—The water of one is turbid, the other very clear. When they first meet, the waters refuse to mingle. The clean and muddy flow along, forming one river; but you can clearly distinguish the one from the other. By degrees the clear, bright waters of the one become united with those of the other, and the clearness is lost forever.

Virtuous and vicious persons can associate for a time, keeping their characters distinct. But if the association be continued, the virtuous, pure character will become soiled by the vicious. No one can associate freely with the wicked without becoming in some measure like them.

CAUTIOUS MEN.

Some men use words as ridicules do bullets. They say little. The few words used go right to the mark. They let you talk, and glide with their eye and face, on and on, till what you say can be answered in a word or two, and then they issue out a sentence, pierce the matter to the quick, and are done. You never know where you stand with them. Your conversation falls into their minds, as rivers fall into a deep chasm, and are lost from sight by its depths and darkness. They will sometimes surprise you with a few words, that go right to the mark like a gun-shot, and then they are silent again, as if they were re-loading.

THREE CHANCES FOR A WIFE.

When a man has three chances for a wife it is hard if he should fail. The following is a chase which might have occurred "down East," but it is doubtful if any such occurrence was ever known in any other part of the world. A friend of ours says:

I once courted a gal by the name of Deb Dawkins. I made it up to get married. Well, while we were going to the Deacon's, I stopped into the mud puddle, and spattered the mud all over Deb's new gown, made out of her grandmother's chintz petticoat. When we got to the deacon's he asked Deb if she would take me for her lawful wedded husband!

"No," says she.

"Reuse 'em," says I.

"Why," says she, "I've taken a notion to you."

Well, it was all up then, but I gave her a string of beads, a few hisses, and some other nice young notions and made it all up with her; so we went up to the deacon's a second time, I was behind to come up with her this time, so when the Deacon asked me if I would take her for my wedded wife, says I,

"No, I don't do no such thing."

"Why," says Deb, "what on earth is the matter?"

"Why," says I, "I've taken a notion to you."

"Well, it was all over again; but I gave her a new apron and we were all right to get married. We expected that then that we would be wed at last; but, as misfortune's seldom will, but often do, about the dearest we wished nearly ruined us.

"No, I didn't do no such thing."

"Why, what on earth is the reason?" says she.

"Why," says he, "I've taken a position' to both of you."

That was too much for the dearest, but getting her self together, she says, "Well, I'll have you, and I'll have him, and I'll have no other man!" and she has.

THE FIGHTS FOR THE UNION.

The special correspondent of the Rochester Evening Express (newspaper paper) writing from Manila, says:

"I have heard a great deal about 'old revolutionary patriotism,' but if I were to take the volunteers of Washington Navy Yard as a criterion to judge by I should pronounce it a very scarce article. It is said that Americans sing the 'Star-spangled banner' still write 'home lyrics,' talk of the 'glory of our arms,' and in patriotic times wear badges and caps; but, if my experience may constitute the substance of these traits, we will find the great blessings of the age gone. Why is this? Why are the [illegible] ready to be the first to leap to the defence of their father's graves? Is it because of the greatly degenerating influence of [illegible] ed aristocracy, growing in this country, which is poisoning the springs which gave life to the Pilgrim Fathers? The Americans youth is raised into young men days on benches "there who gone"—he is more at home, when "perfumed like a milliner," he speculates over some matrimonial "scheme"—or bargains the least of the family burying ground at a "second hand?" This is the light in which I see "American patriotism" in the shade. If over the "flowery flag" is trailed in the dust, it will be because Americans loved the "Almighty Dollar" more than the God of their fathers, and hired Irish and Dutchmen to do the fighting!"

Varieties.

....It is said "the hare is one of the most timid animals, yet it always runs game!" Why shouldn't it when it is always made game of?

....There is a Turkish law that a man for every falsehood he utters shall have a red mark set on his house. If the law were universal some houses would be well painted.

....A man recently broke off a marriage in England, because the lady did not possess great conversational powers. He should have married her, and then refused her a new hat to develope her powers of talk.

....In the list of contingent expenses of the treasury department at Washington for the last year, the following entry occurs: "Varnishing Mr. Buchanan, $3.50," supposed to refer to his excellency's portrait.

"There is no harm," says the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, "in smoking tobacco, except that it leads to drinking, drinking to intoxication, intoxication to hell, hell to indigestion, indigestion to consumption, consumption to death—that's all."

....A young lady 17 years of age, advertises in a New York paper for a husband. She desires those all things that he possess "a love of a mousache," and she says she "is compelled to adopt the mode of opening a correspondence, owing to the strict surveillance under which she is placed at home."

....An Irishman was once indulging in the very intellectual occupation of making raw eggs and reading a newspaper. By some misfortune he contrived to bolt all the chicken. The poor bird shrieked as it went down his throat, and he very politely observed "Be the powers, me friend, ye spoke a little too late!"

...."Gentlemen of the jury," said a Western lawyer, "would you set a rat-trap to catch a bear? Would you make fools of yourselves by endeavoring to spear a buffalo with a knitting needle? Or would you attempt to empty out the Mississippi with a gourd? No, gentlemen, I know you would not. Then how can you be guilty of the absurdity of finding my client guilty of *manslaughter* for taking the life of a woman?"

....As a phrenologist and his friend were indulging in a cheering nap, the latter said to the former, "Did it never occur to you to rap on the head those who come to submit their skulls to your examination, by way of trying if they were empty?" "No," said the other, rather oblivious from the fumes of the drink; "no, it was not necessary; if they

千万请勿复制 翻印

LATEST from EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."

HALIFAX, May 30.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool, has arrived.

The *Hibernian*, for Liverpool the 15th instant, for Quebec, put back with slightly damaged machinery.

The steamship *Columbia*, of the Cunard line, had arrived at Liverpool to repair damages received from ice.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th instant, the Earl of Ellenborough asked the Government whether the term ignited blockade, used in the recent proclamation, was to be identify interpreted or with qualifications, or, according to the strict meaning of the Paris agreement, it was impossible to maintain an effective blockade. He complained of the vagueness of the proclamation, with respect to articles contraband of war.

The Earl of Granville replied that useful blockade must be maintained by sufficient forces; that it was not absolutely necessary to render all ingress and egress impossible, but to render it extremely difficult. In respect to other questions, he stated that certain articles were clearly contraband of war, but certain other articles were dependent upon special circumstances and contingencies which could only be decided by a Prize Court, and which it was impossible to define beforehand.

The Earl of Derby said there were two points on which it was desirable that the Government should come to an understanding with the United States. They proclaim a blockade of the whole Southern coast, which they have not the force to maintain. Although they could lawfully blockade certain ports, it was not desirable that they should proclaim a universal blockade. The Northern States also declare that they should treat privateers as pirates; but they could not do so by the law of nations, and it was desirable that, notwithstanding the proclamation, it should be declared such. The enforcement of the penalty on British subjects would not be viewed with indifference by England.

Lord Brougham said, privateering according to the international law was not piracy, but to join an expedition against a Power at peace with England was a piratical act. To constitute an efficient blockade, such a force must be maintained as to make the passage of it absolutely impossible, but this was very difficult.

Lord Chelmsford denied the doctrine of Lord Brougham relative to privateers.

Lord Lansdowne said that Earl Granville had laid down the law correctly with respect to the blockade of articles contraband of war. A subject of another Power holding letters of marque was not guilty of piracy.

Lord Kingsdown said that the Northern States might consider citizens of the Southern States as rebels and guilty of high treason, but this would not apply to the subjects of other powers becoming privateers.

At a preliminary meeting of the great Ship Company, the Chairman said that contingent orders had been given to the Captain of the *Great Eastern* in respect to her employment by the American Government, and the Ministry would be asked whether she would be absolved from the penalties if chartered before the Queen's proclamation got out.

Queen Victoria held a Court at Buckingham Palace on the 16th inst., at which Mr. Dallas delivered his letter of recall and presented Mr. Adams to Her Majesty.

Adeline Patti had caused a great sensation in London, at the Italian Opera.

Kossuth had arrived at Turin.

Klapka had gone to see Garibaldi and returns to meet Kossuth.

The Postmaster General notifies that the Atlantic Steamship Company having failed to fulfil the Galway contract, the company has forfeited the contract.

A Liverpool paper says they will continue to run the steamers, notwithstanding.

Paris rentes closed at 69-40c.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote flour and quotations as being maintained with difficulty. White wheat is nominal. Beef firm with a good demand. Pork quiet and steady.

FRANCE.

During a debate in the Senate, on a petition to extend the French occupation of Syria, Monsieur Billault explained that France would evacuate Syria on the 15th of June, and if any evil result ensued, the responsibility will rest on those who demand the withdrawal. Fifteen will have six vessels to cruise off Beirout, and English and Russian ships will act in concert with them.

The Bombay mail of April 22nd had reached Malta, and was due in England about May 20.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NEW YORK."

The directors of the *Great Eastern* have appointed a special meeting of the shareholders to be held on the 31st inst., in order to consider the propriety of selling the vessel and determining the price at which she may be sold.

On Saturday seventy pages of correspondence respecting British claims on Mexico were issued from the parliamentary printing office.

FRANCE.

The Archduke of the Emperor and Empress of the French from Fontainebleau will take place on the 20th May.

M. Thouvenel has addressed a circular to the French consular agents in America, recommending them to observe the strictest neutrality in the events which are now taking place in that country.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says:—The American question is that which for the moment causes anxiety. An extraordinary diminution is reported in the value of the States, and remittances in specie will be the consequence.

AUSTRIA.

Both houses of the Reichsrath met on Saturday. Varge, Schmerling, protested bills for a new press law, a contentment bay, and a law decreasing irrigability of the persons and the irresponsibility of the members of the Reichsrath and the deputies of the Diet.

The Chamber of Deputies voted the address in reply to the Emperor's speech, after a most animated discussion of eight hours.

The Queen, Peter, and the aristocratic party of great landed proprietors proposed amendments in favour of a feudal system. These amendments were rejected by a majority.

HUNGARY.

On Sunday, a crowd of people, [illegible] from the Pilsner regiment, who had been conducted to the [illegible]. Their design was frustrated by the [illegible] men. Three of the [illegible] sheep, [illegible] in the vicinity of the [illegible] tary prisoners [illegible] al soldiers were wounded.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

Hong Kong, April 13

By the return of a private steamer to Shanghae from Ningpoo, we learn that Admiral Hope, with the fleet, was close to Hangkow on the 11th ult. The foreigners who visited Hankow were courteously received by the Chinese authorities. It does not appear that the insurgents have yet got possession of Kinghiang, but the places they have taken exhibit a sad state of destruction. We learn the following particulars of the journey to Hangkow and the places visited:—"Nankin is totally destroyed, as is also Chingkiang, the first of the open ports; both are a mass of ruins."

The rebels at Chinn proved civil, but appeared a degraded set. All trade is stopped and the people quite subdued, being forced to work without pay, getting only a little food. In moving about the place nothing was seen but misery and desolation. Nganking is the last port held by the rebels and the country as far as this presented the same features of destruction. Above this the appearance of the country is improved, but even there along the banks had all suffered in former attacks from the rebels, and, with the exception of Hankow, only small portions have been rebuilt.

THE MILITIA FORCE IN CANADA.

In the House of Commons on the 17th ult., Lord J. Manners asked whether troops had been moved from Montreal to the Canadas, and whether the [illegible] Canada and the St. Lawrence Canals are guarded by the military? Also whether a [illegible] trained [illegible] in-Chief in Canada had made a requisition for a large addition to the force in Canada, and if so, with what result?

Mr. T. C. Baring replied that the Secretary of State for War had received no official information with respect to the subject referred to in the first question of the noble lord, but he had received private information that a few men, about 100, had been sent to the locks of the canal. With respect to the second question, he had to say that the Commander-in-Chief in Canada had some time since represented that the military force in Canada was below the amount at which it stood some years since. It was intended to send one battalion, which would restore the military strength to what it had been.

DREADFUL SUFFERINGS AND LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.

In the Montreal General Hospital at present is a Captain in the Merchant Service whose sufferings on the occasion of the recent loss of his vessel in the ice, presents an instance of the frightful dangers to which so many brave men are necessarily exposed while engaged in the arduous duties of a seafaring life.

On the 5th of March last, the brigantine Perseverance, 195 tons, Captain Wilson, belonging to Strangeford, near Belfast, Ireland, sailed from Hamburg for St. John's, Newfoundland, laden with a cargo consisting principally of bread in bags, consigned to Messrs. Bowring Brothers. The crew consisted of nine men besides the captain. Everything went on fairly until the night of Tuesday, the 9th of April, when the ship got suddenly among the ice at a distance of 150 miles from port. All hands were called upon deck, but nothing could be done to save the ship, which sank almost immediately, being literally broken in two by the immense pressure of the ice. The crew had but a quarter of an hour in which to lower the boat and throw in a small quantity of provisions. In the morning the ten men found themselves in the open boat, (which seems to have been preserved in a miraculous manner) with only twenty pounds weight of bread and the same quantity of meat. They had no fresh water with them, but this deficiency was supplied by the ice by which they were surrounded for several days. On Friday, the 12th, the first man died; no further deaths took place until the following Friday, when three of the unfortunate sailors, worn out by hunger and fatigue, were unable to bear up any longer against the privations to which they were exposed. The survivors, who were hourly expecting a similar fate, had barely strength to throw overboard the bodies of their ill-fated companions. After this day the remaining five seamen rapidly gave way under the combined effects of want of food and exposure, and dropped off one by one, in several instances madness seizing them before death took place. The Captain says that the most painful circumstances connected with the catastrophe was seeing several vessels at different times passing by out of hailing distance, and too far off to notice the small black speck upon the ocean presented by the small boat. On the 27th of April, however, the bark Lord Peter, Captain Brown, observed the boat, bore down towards it, and took off Captain Wilson, who was then the only survivor. When rescued from this horrible situation two of the crew were lying beside him, dead, and he himself appeared like a skeleton, not having tasted any kind of food for upwards of five days. When picked up by Captain Brown, the boat was in latitude 46 25 N., and longitude 46,06 W. Captain Wilson had been altogether 18 days in it. He received the greatest kindness and most judicious treatment from Captain Brown, whose hospitality he enjoyed for twenty-five day before the *Lord Peter's* arrival at this port, it having been found necessary to remain at Quebec several days. All that Captain Wilson now complains of is a partial paralysis in the feet, occasioned by their long soaking in sea water. This, however, will take but a few days to cure.

MIRAGE ON THE LAKE.

This beautiful and not unusual phenomenon in the lake region, at certain states of the atmosphere, threw in our remembrance came out more wonderfully beautiful and marvellous than on yesterday. The day was still, bright and clear. The lake lay with scarcely a ripple, and above and beyond it loomed the long sweep of yellow sand hills and heavy forests and undergrowth that characterise the curve of shore from near Michigan City north-easterly towards St. Joseph. The distance from Chicago to Michigan city is thirty-eight miles, to New Buffalo forty-five, and yet the shore at both these points and intervening, rose high and sharply defined as if not ten miles away. The forms of the taller trees were distinctly made out, little patches of dark shrubbery were strongly relieved against the golden yellow slopes. The effect was unreal and fairy-like, and even more so when one east of the city a fore and aft schooner, with every sail set to catch every breeze, was apparently sailing in the sky, though gradually, from her distance, sailed away and sank down beyond the horizon. This beautiful spectacle was enjoyed by multitudes who watched it for hours, until the fairy shores faded out, the airy schooner betook herself to a home-from lumber voyage, and the lake became again what it is in the view, practically, of the larger share of our citizens, a respectable adjunct to the prosperity of our city.—*Western Paper.*

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, June 6, 1861.

Flour ₱ bbl	5	25	5	50
Wheat ₱ bush, fall	1	25	1	15
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	00	0	00
Barley ₱ bush	0	00	0	00
Oats "	0	22	0	25
Peas "	0	45	0	45
Potatoes "	0	20	0	25
Pork ₱ bel	13	00	15	00
Beef ₱ cwt	4	50	5	00
Butter ₱ lb	0	10	0	12
Hay ₱ ton	0	00	10	00

A. B. GREEN, Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

Wheat $1 22 a $1 28
Spring [illegible] a $1 [illegible]
Barley 50c. 53c.
Oats 26c a 30c.
Peas 46c. a 46c.
Potatoes, 30c a 32c.
Fresh Butter 20c a 22c.
Eggs 10c a 12c per dozen.
Hay $12 a $14 per ton
Straw $6 a $8.

New Advertisements.

BOOTS & SHOES!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JUST received, a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, and receiving daily large supplies from the best markets, at

R. PATTERSON & CO'S.

Their stock consist of every article in the line, of the latest styles, both in

LADIES, MISSES, MENTS & BOYS WEAR

R. P. & Co. would draw the attention of the public to their stock of Home Manufactured Boots and Shoes.

THE BEST WORKMEN!

Every description of [illegible] done to order on the shortest notice. ☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

We would also call attention to our stock of Boots and Shoes which we will sell below cost.

Ladies fine Prunella Gaiters	$0 62½
Ladies Slippers	0 25
Gents fine french calf Wellington boots	3 00

And every other article in proportion.

A lot of Coleman's best No. 1 Spanish Sole Leather for sale cheap for cash.

☞ Remember the place.—Nicholls & Hall's old stand, facing the Market Square, Simcoe Street.

A liberal discount given to parties wishing to buy Wholesale.

Peterboro, June 5. 1861.

HARD TIMES.

GOODS AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES!

CASH FOR WOOL!

☞ MONEY WANTED ON NOTES AND ACCOUNTS ☜

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, June, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers beg to inform the public, that having introduced

STEAM POWER

in the place of the former water supply, their

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY!

are now in full working order again. Customers and the public will find us, as usual, prepared to attend to all orders with promptness

M. MOWRY & SON.

Ashburnham, June, 1861.

BRUSHES.

PAINT, VARNISH, AND WHITE-WASH BRUSHES,

a large assortment this day received at

R. HAMILTON'S.

Peterboro, May 28, 1861. 22

☞ CHOICE ☜

BLACK TEAS.

THE subscriber invites all who wish to supply themselves with

A most Choice Article

of fragrant BLACK TEA to call and inspect his choice stock just received.

A fully supply of superior Green Teas constantly in stock.

W. CLUXTON.

May 15th, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. James Wilson, in

THE TAVERN STAND,

ON HUNTER STREET,

near Ward's Bakery, begs to say that he is now having the same refitted and re-furnished, and will open it for the accomodation of the public on the 31st instant.

A good Hostler always in attendance!!

AMOS J. FISHER.

Peterboro, May, 1861. 22

SMOKED HAMS.

FOR SALE, either in large or small lots, Smoked Hams well cured and in excellent order. ALSO,

CHICAGO MESS AND *PRIME MESS PORK,*

S. & H. GREEN.

Peterboro, May, 1861. 22-tfn.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of [illegible] per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been this day declared for the current half-year; and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, on and after Monday, the 1st day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Tuesday, 25th day of June next.

The Chair to be taken at 1 o'clock, precisely.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

Kingston, May 23, 1861.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the premises of the subscriber, near T. Chamberlain, Esq.'s, in Monaghan, on [illegible]

A DARK BROWN FRENCH MARE,

[illegible] on her face, [illegible] A [illegible] year old [illegible] purpose will be rewarded by [illegible] of the whereabouts of the [illegible] hall to their recovery.

WM. OAKLEY.

Peterboro, May, 1861.

PLOUGHS.

The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of Farmers to his stock of Ploughs, just received from the manufactory of [illegible] Brantford, C. W., viz:—Two mould [illegible]

The Morley, Pelly, Highland Mary, Scotch Cumberland, Sawyer & Massey

formerly sold at $15, will now be sold for $12 cash. Also, a few [illegible] cash.

DAVID [illegible]

Keene, May 2, 1861.

BUFFALO

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers have the honor to announce to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that they have opened a branch of their business in Peterboro', in the store next door south of James Best's, on George Street, where they will keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING

AND GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods!

The Clothing is all made up at their own establishment, in the City of Buffalo, by first class workmen, and will be found to style, finish, workmanship and material, to be superior to any Goods heretofore offered in Peterborough. From the very large business they are enjoying in, they are enabled to sell at

Prices much Lower

than what is usually asked and obtained for Goods of inferior quality.

Their Terms will be

STRICTLY CASH.

Country merchants would do well to examine the stock before making purchases elsewhere, as they can sell at wholesale as low as the same Goods can be bought in any of the Cities. An examination of Stock and Prices is respectfully solicited.

T. HEWITT & Co.

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE, ☜

One door North of Jas. Best's.

Peterboro, May, 1861. 20

NOTICE

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of Dec. next,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARD, Secretary.

Peterboro' May 21, 1861. 20

TO RENT.

THAT delightful residence and property at present occupied by Thos. Faucett, Esq., in Otonabee (on the Keene Road, and about six miles from Peterboro.) The House is of brick, and will be let if required all ready furnished. 4 of an acre of land, or seven acres will be let, with the house if required. The property is well fenced; there is

A GOOD SPRING WELL,

and a good rain-water Cistern, and

A Pleasure Garden

on the premises. To a good tenant the term will be moderate. Apply at the Examiner Office, or to the proprietor,

THOS. FAUCETT.

Otonabee, May, 1861. 23

IRON.

BAND, Hoop, and Bar, Round, Half-round, and Square Iron. A large stock on hand and for sale at

R. HAMILTON'S.

Peterboro, May, 1861. 22

SAVE YOUR FURS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

WM. LECH,

FURRIER, MONTREAL,

WILL OPEN BUSINESS in the above line about the end of June, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Templeton Brown, corner store, Scott's Building, Peterboro'. Raw furs will be manufactured to order; also dressed and cleaned, and bought.

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE

FUR TRADE

in Canada, will be offered for sale at prices much lower than ever known in this part of the country before. Hats and caps of the latest styles. The highest price will be paid for raw furs.

May 8, 1861.

MAY, 1861.

WHEAT!

THE subscriber is now prepared to buy Wheat during the Summer months,

AT THE RAILWAY STATION,

AS USUAL.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, May, 1861. 20

PRIVATE BOARD.

TWO or THREE respectable boarders can be accommodated with board at a private house by applying at this office.

April 24, 1861.

NEW

HARDWARE STORE!

Hunter Street, next door to Campbell's Grocery. Sign of

☞ THE CIRCULAR SAW. ☜

THE SUBSCRIBER in addition to his already large stock of

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE

has just received

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISH,

Butts, Screws and Hinges, cut, wrought and painted Horse-shoe Nails, Hay, Screw, and Manure Forks,

CHAINS, SAWS & AXES,

Table Cutlery, Britannia Metal and Plated Wares, Trays, &c. Door, Chest, and Drawer Locks, Saws, Rasps, and Grindstones.

GLASS, PUTTY, BRADES, SHOVELS,

[illegible] and Garden Utensils of all kinds. [illegible] small assortment of CARPENTERS' [illegible] always on hand.

ROBT. HAMILTON.

Peterboro, April 24, 1861.

STRAYED.

INTO my premises, 3rd lot, 2nd con., on the 6th line, South, about three weeks ago,

A ONE YEAR OLD COLT.

The owner is proving property, and paying expenses, also by paying for this advertisement and leave the colt.

THOS. TINDLE.

May 8, 1861.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, John Harty and Bernard Murphy, of the Town of Peterborough, Storekeepers, under the name and style of John Harty & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by the late firm of John Harty & Co., will be paid by John Harty, and all debts due the said firm, will be collected immediately by said John Harty, who is alone authorized to receive and grant receipts therefor.

[Signed,]

JOHN HARTY,
BERNARD MURPHY.

Peterboro May 1, 1861.

THE LATE FIRE.

THE undersigned beg to tender their thanks to the public for their kind assistance in removing their stock in the fire.

They also beg to intimate that they have purchased the stock in trade of A. STEWART, Esq., and will continue their business in his stand,

BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

where they will be happy to meet their customers and the public.

GLOVER & ROBINSON.

Peterboro, May 1, 1861.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE large and commodious dwelling house situated on the west side of Water Street, Peterboro', between the residences of W. Cluxton and W. Best. For further particulars apply to

C. A. WELLER,
Peterborough.

April 24, 1861. 17

AN EXCELLENT NUMBER OF GODEY'S LADIES BOOK,

WITH DOUBLE FASHION PLATES,

for June, received and for sale at

T. MENZIES'
Bookstore.

Also, all the Newspapers for this week.

Peterboro, 23nd May, 1861.

NOTICE.

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants in, and in the vicinity of Peterboro' that he has opened a new store in the premises formerly occupied by F. & L. Lemay,

On Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's

where he will offer a general assortment of Goods, such as

Prints,
Delaines,
Grey Cotton,
Shirting,
Brood Cloths,
Cassimeres
Tweeds,
Drills,
Silk and Felt Hats,
Black Cloth,
Milton,
Tweed,
Alpaca and Russel Cord Coats,
Pants and
Vests of all kinds,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TEAS, TOBACCO, SUGARS,

CANDLES, SOAP, RAISINS, &c.

The whole to be sold low for Cash. Please call and examine before buying elsewhere, as

BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN!

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Peterboro, May 8, 1861. 19

J. B. BISBEE HAS REMOVED

To the Brick store recently occupied by Mr. McMartin, Hunter street two doors east of Messrs McKellar and Cameron's, where he will sell

BOOTS AND SHOES

as cheap as ever for Cash. Work done to order as formerly.

Peterboro', May, 1861. 19-31n.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of F. & L. Lemay has been dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the said firm will be settled by Lemay, Turcot & Co., who will continue to carry on the business as before.

F. LEMAY,
R. E. TURCOT,
L. LEMAY,

Peterboro, April 24, 1861. 17

$5 REWARD!

LOST.

A BLACK Leather Travelling Bag, containing Memorandum Books, &c., of no value to any person except to the owner. Any person finding the same and leaving it at the store of McKellar & Cameron will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

Peterborough, May 6th, 1861.

NEW GOODS

—AT—

Strickland & Rogers.

THEIR Spring Stock is now complete in every department, which they offer at the

LOWEST PRICES

FOR CASH.

☞ An early inspection requested.

Peterboro', April 10, 1861.

FOR SALE.

SIX very desirable Building Lots in the town of Peterboro', will be sold at a sacrifice.—Three of the Lots have 66 feet frontage each, and all are 100 feet deep. Apply to

A. E. EDMISON

At the Office of E. Burnham, Esq.

Peterboro, April 3, 1861. 14

FOR SALE.

THREE BUILDING LOTS within a few yards of the Peterborough Station of the Port Hope and Peterborough Railroad. For further particulars apply at the Examiner Office, or to

RICHARD TREWHITT.

Peterborough, May 20, 1861.

LOST.

In the Town of Peterboro',

A small Parcel,

containing some cloth and other articles. The [illegible] will reward any person leaving [illegible] them at the Office of this paper.

ARTHUR HELLON.

May 27, 1861.

GREAT DISPLAY

OF NEW

Spring & Summer Goods

AT

LEMAY, TURCOT & CO.'.

WE have the honor to inform our customers that we have just REMOVED into the large and commodious Store on the corner of George and Hunter Streets, the premises lately occupied by T. Bradburn, Esq., where we will keep for sale a much larger stock of

FANCY GOODS

than we have hitherto done. We can say with confidence that our stock is one of the largest and cheapest, being bought in the best markets. In our stock will be found

200 Muslin Dresses,

with Flounces, double and [illegible] skirts,

100 PIECES OF MUSLIN,

for Dresses, from 5d. per yard upwards.

500 Patterns of Cashmere and Barrage Robes, at all prices; 1,000 pieces of Calico, choice patterns, from 4½d. per yard and upwards; Brochet, Silk, and Cashmere Shawls; Silk Mantles and Capes, Straw Bonnets, Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves, Stockings, and Fine Shoes and Gaiters.

We have also on hand a large stock

STAPLE GOODS,

Comprising:

FACTORY COTTON STRIPED SHIRTING, DRILLINGS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, AND BROADCLOTHS, &C., &C.

On inspecting our stock purchasers will find the great advantage of buying for Cash, in the reduction on all our Goods of 20 per cent on ordinary prices.

LEMAY, TURCOT & Co.

Peterboro, May 2, 1861. 18

SPRING GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

I. ROBINSON & Co.,

CONSISTING OF

TWEEDS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,

PRINTS, SHIRTING, MUSLINS,

DELAINES, ALPACAS, HATS,

CAPS, PARASOLS, &c., &c., &c.,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

Peterborough, March 21st, 1861. 13

ATTENTION.

R. THOMPSON & SUN

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterboro' to the fact that

Perfect and Life-like

PORTRAITS

can be had at their Portrait Gallery any day from 8 a. m., till 8 p. m., (Sundays excepted).—R. T. & S. would therefore advise them to procure Likenesses of themselves or friends without delay.

THE DIPLOMA FOR SUPERIOR

AMBROTYPE PICTURES

having been awarded to R. Thompson, at the last Fall Show in Peterboro, he is determined not to lose his credit in this line of business, and will take care not to forfeit the good opinion of his judges as expressed by this mark of commendation.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL ☜

Don't fear the result. Perfect satisfaction with regard to pictures is hereby guaranteed to all parties by R. T. & Son. ☞ Try them.

Remember R. THOMPSON'S
Portrait Gallery,
Opposite the Stores of Nicholls & Hall.

Peterboro Feb. 14, 1861. 7

RE-OPENED!

IN thanking my friends for the prompt assistance rendered in rescuing my goods from the late fire, I would beg to say that I have Re-opened, and will continue my business in

BOOTS & SHOES,

INDIA RUBBERS,

GROCERIES,

&c., &c., &c.

In Southorn's Building,

One door East of Ormond & Gilmour's, Hunter Street.

I will carry out the cash system exclusively, and will sell any goods in my line, for Ready Money only, at

PRICES LOWER

than I have ever yet done. My remaining Stock of

Dry Goods and Clothing,

will be sold at cost, as I am giving up that part of my business, and wish to clear my shelves of them as soon as possible.

T. C. HAZLITT.

Peterboro, May 15, 1861. 20

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repairing done with neatness and promptitude.

T. C. H.

WANTED TO RENT.

A Dwelling for a small family, at a moderate rent, within five minutes walk from the business part of the Town. One with a small garden attached preferred. Apply at the Office of this paper.

May 9, 1861.

WANTED.

A PIANO TO HIRE; any party having an instrument to rent will please address

X. Y.,
Post Office, Peterborough.

May 23, 1861. 21

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH

GLASGOW

[illegible] Steamer [illegible] Captain [illegible] Burgess, will leave Peterboro' for Glasgow on or about the 15th June, touching at Liverpool.

Steerage Passage from Peterboro' to Glasgow, £5 5s. Currency.

Cabin Passage from Peterboro' to Glasgow, £10 10s. Currency.

Steerage Passage from Peterboro' to Liverpool, £4 4s. Currency.

Cabin Passage from Peterboro' to Liverpool, £8 8s. Currency.

Children between 1 and 12 years of age, half price.

Infants under 1 year, free.

Return Tickets at reduced rates, may be secured till the 15th of [illegible] by which time the [illegible] will be [illegible]

For freight and passage apply to

Geo. Du SILAW,
16 Osborne Place,
Peterboro'.

April 8, 1861. 15

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the [illegible] of her mother, [illegible] who has not been for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1840, a person named [illegible] was at that time engaged in some way in the [illegible] of silk. In some part of [illegible] Canada. Any info which may lead to [illegible] be great. Ny received by addressing the [illegible] terson, ca 54 P[illegible] Bowery, New York, and in Canadian papers, will ever be a thankful [illegible] who has long been deprived of a mother's [illegible] by giving the following [illegible] or in part.

Mrs. [illegible] JEFFERSON.

Rochester, N. Y. 3rd May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THAT the [illegible] heretofore existing between the undersigned, William Blatchford and Thomas Blackmore, of the Town of Peterboro', Brewers, under the name and style of "Blatchford and Blackmore," was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said business will be continued by the said William Blatchford, who will pay all debts due by the late firm of "Blatchford and Blackmore."

And take notice that all persons indebted to the said firm are to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the said Thomas Blackmore, who is alone authorized to receive the same and grant receipts therefor.

Dated at Peterborough this Tenth day of April A. D., 1861.

(Signed,)

WM. BLATCHFORD.
THOS. BLACKMORE.

SUMMER

CLOTHING!

BOOTS and SHOES, &c.

THE subscriber has this day received a consignment of SUMMER CLOTHING of

Canadian Manufacture,

suitable for men and boys, which he offers for sale Wholesale and Retail,

AT THE LOWEST CITY PRICES!

FOR CASH ONLY.

ALSO:—With the [illegible] he has [illegible] his present stock of Ladies' and Gents' [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TURBAN & GARIBALDI HATS,

LADIES BONNETS,

Parasols, Mantles, & Furs.

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro, May 6, 1861. 19-tfn.

ORDERS

FOR

BOOK AND PAMPHLET

BINDING

RECEIVED AT

This Office,

AND ATTENDED TO WITH

PROMPTNESS!

RATES—CHEAP.

NO CREDIT.

POWDER!

THE subscriber has just received a consignment of Kentucky Rifle and Sporting Powder, finest quality.

R. HAMILTON,
Sign of Circular Saw.

April 23, 1861. 17

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.

April 23, 1861. 17

A CARD.

A. Davidson, Esq., Manager Royal Insurance Company.

I BEG to acknowledge the settlement in full of my loss in the late fire, and have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the prompt and satisfactory manner in which business is conducted by your Company, and would recommend it to the confidence of the public.

AMOS J. FISHER.

Peterboro, May 1, 1861.

BLIND FIXTURE.

THE subscriber has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Bailey's Patent Blind Fixtures, allowed to be the best in use.

R. HAMILTON,
Sign of Circular Saw.

April 23, 1861. 17

A CARD.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has retired from the business formerly carried on by him.

WM. ARNOTT.

Peterboro, April 29, 1861. 19.

Bakery & Confectionery.

WM. ARNOTT, Jr.,

WOULD announce that he intends carrying on the Bakery and Confectionery business in the store heretofore occupied by his father, where he hopes by correct business principles to merit and receive a share of public patronage. He will keep constantly on hand a supply of Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, &c., which he intends offering at very low prices, and to insist on cash or monthly payments with all his customers, and feels confident that by this principle he can offer such goods at prices as will convince the public that it will be to their advantage to deal with him.

Peterboro April 27, 1861 19

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES!

&c., &c., &c.

E. C. HILL would call the attention to intending purchasers to the fact that he has a large stock of Carriages & Buggies of his own manufacture, and the best material, which he can warrant to be good, and solicits a call as he wishes to sell Cheap for Cash, or short approved credit, to make room for a large stock the coming year. Repairing neatly done and promptly, opposite Lovelace's Store, Hunter Street. Give him a call.

Peterboro, May 2, 1861.

CAUTION.

ALL parties are hereby cautioned against giving credit to any person on my account as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted without my written order.

PATRICK GLEASON.

Dixie, May 14, 1861. 20

Ayer's Sarsaparilla!

RECEIVED AT

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

The following [illegible] ing, which [illegible] of such observations, may [illegible] men who have had doubts thereof, [illegible] mind in regard to the practicability of making the business profitable. Some sixty years ago a man came to Western New York, from New England or New Jersey, I am not certain which, his sole aid a [illegible] ing about all the [illegible] He worked several [illegible] the interest thereon, and then bought land for himself. He has now a farm of 600 acres, and pays taxes on $200,000 of personal property. He has never had any business but farming. I know another man whose father left him a farm of about 300 acres, [illegible] ago, with some encumbrance on it in the shape of legacies to other heirs, who has now over 400 acres of land, and $50,000 at interest. He has also done no business but farming. A young Scotchman worked for six or [illegible] ago, who had but 2 cents when he began, but who now has a good farm of 200 acres, well stocked, and free from debts. He knew how to do the mechanical part of farming thoroughly, but he knew nothing about speculation. I could name others who have acquired fortunes wholly by farming. A farmer of small means should be economical and still very liberal. He should be economical in dress for himself and family, and in his dwelling and furniture; he should be liberal in feeding his stock, manuring his land, and in supplying labor to work his land. I have seen many farmers who were kept always poor by trying to do too much work for the number of laborers employed, whereas, if they had hired double the labor it would have paid abundantly. This is a very common mistake.—*Boston Cultivator.*

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

On and after Wednesday, 15th May, 1861, & until further notice, trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Cobourg	4.00 P.M.
" Baltimore	4.25 "
Arrive at Harwood	5.15 "
Leave Harwood	5.20 "
" Indian Village	6.00 "
" Norse Station	6.10 "
Arrive at Peterboro'	6.45 "

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro'	9.00 A.M
" Norse Station	9.40 "
" Indian Village	9.55 "
Arrive at Harwood	10.25 "
Leave Harwood	10.40 "
" Baltimore	11.20 "
Arrive at Cobourg	11.45 "

J. HOOVER & POWER, Lessees.

JOHN O'DONNELL, JR., Dentist.

OFFICE.—Strickland's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of [illegible] every variety of [illegible] be [illegible] an effectual cure on any decaying tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, if that [illegible] the operation can be performed and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Mouth, Teeth and Gums, and all diseases arising from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro, Jan. 3rd, 1861. 2

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND NEWS BUSINESS

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country that owing to the late fire he has

REMOVED TO HENTHORN'S BUILDING,

George Street, near Osmond & Gibson's Drug Store, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of

Books, Stationery, Newspapers, Pocket Books, Memorandums, &c., &c.

Having made arrangements with the Trade, generally, I can furnish Books, &c., at publishers' prices, or less. Books, &c., imported from New York daily.

Trouble, care and attention not to be slighted on account, so long as the [illegible] fying friends and patrons.

☞ An examination of my stock is solicited.

THOMAS MENZIES.

Peterboro' 30th April 1861 18

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1849, a person named De Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the [illegible] Upper Canada. [illegible] her [illegible] as [illegible] Canada, as [illegible] Canadian papers will confer a favor upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.

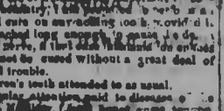
MRS. SEMANTHA JENKINSON.

Rochester, N. Y., 24th May, 1861.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

Another line of Steam Packets ships, sailing regularly between

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.



Steamers.	Tons.	H. Power.	Com.
United Kingdom	1254	300	James Ray,
John Bell,	1162	300	Edward Rest,

The United Kingdom will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

TUESDAY, 25th June, 1861

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:

Saloon Cabin	£20 to £30
Intermediate	20 00
Steerage, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions	15 00

Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at reduced rates. [illegible] not procured till paid for. Each ship carries a [illegible]

For [illegible]

G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
Montreal.

April 4, 1861. 15

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

About 70 Thousand Brick,

FIRST QUALITY, ALSO,

SIX HORSES AND COLTS,

of different ages, bred on the Farm. Credit can be given if required on [illegible] Apply to

STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.

March 26, 1861 13

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAILWAY.

On and after January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

GOING TO THE

Leave Port Hope at	10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook "	11.25 a. m.
" Fraserville "	11.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	12.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at	2.30 p. m.
" Fraserville "	3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	5.05 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER, *Lessee.*

Peterboro' January, 16

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge. If they are still given them until the 1st of January, 1862, for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

A [illegible] to the undersigned, starting down [illegible] to Warkworth, Percy, up to the [illegible] after that date will be Subscriber, in Asher [illegible] attention. All [illegible]

Warkworth, Per[illegible] Dec. 1860.

Parties [illegible] and sell the above Pumps for [illegible] John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 26-1y.

EDEN GARDENS

PETERBOROUGH,

OPPOSITE WALKERFIELD NURSERY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and surrounding country that he has at his Gardens a constant supply (in their season) of all kinds of Garden Vegetables usually grown in this latitude. Seeding plants, such as

Cabbage, Cauliflower,

Tomato, Celery, Winter Cherry, &c. Also,—Small Plants in their season.

Vegetables

fresh from Eden Gardens at the Market every week day; also at the Store on George Street, where all orders which may be left for anything in the above line will be promptly attended to.

PHILIP GILES.

May 1, 1861. 18

THE LATEST IMPROVED COAL OIL, AND GUM GUM LAMPS AT REDUCED PRICES.

JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

WILL have to-day purchased a complete bankrupt stock of

$4,000 Worth of DRY GOODS,

consisting of Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., which we are enabled to sell at

One half less than the Original Cost Prices!!

LEMAY, TUROU[illegible] & Co.

May 2nd, 1861. 18

New Establishment.

A choice assortment of [illegible] selected by a gentleman of [illegible] experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

Wholesale [illegible]

Fancy Goods,

at very low prices.

Port Wine, [illegible] Sherry, [illegible] 3d, 5th and 10 [illegible] old Brandy, [illegible] Gin, Irish Whiskey, [illegible] and [illegible] (very old) do.

Scotch, Cognac, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Olive Oils, Flavoring extracts, Starch, Indigo, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the [illegible] (now blue [illegible] lately occupied by Jas. Stevenson, Esq.,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1

FARM FOR SALE.

MARGARET BRICKLEY is desirous of disposing of her Farm, being west half of lot No. 2, on the [illegible] Con. of Verulam, consisting of

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

[illegible] The property is [illegible] from Peterboro' [illegible] village of Bridgenorth, [illegible] Desirable [illegible] Good Location will be given.

Apply to

JAMES RENFREW,
At the Examiner Office.

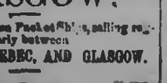
Peterboro, Feb. 25, 1861. 9

HOOP SKIRTS.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Ladies' and Misses' [illegible] OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

April 30, 6



D. PETLAND,

Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,

OFFICE, OVER COULTER'S DRUG STORE, George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or

VULCANIZED RUBBER.

Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.

D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he

WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION.

and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.

Peterboro', April 16th, 1861. 16

TO BE SOLD,

OR LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

[ON REASONABLE TERMS.]

THAT large and commodious House opposite the English Church, Hunter Street.

ALSO—A two story Dwelling House and Lot, next the Bank Church, Hunter Street.

The above buildings are suitable for two families each.

TO LET—Several Tenements suitable for mechanics.

JOHN KINMOND.

Peterboro, April 17, 1861.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STG.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1861. 16

WESTERN

Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENCY at PETERBORO', W CLUXTON.

14th, 1857.

CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital $1 000 000.

W. CLUXTON, *Agent.*

THOS. HOLLWELL, *Inside Referee.*

Peterborough, 3rd August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE*

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital.....£2,000,000 S. C.

Incorporated by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders etc.

Head Office Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as

REASONABLE RATES

as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

[illegible] Old Co[illegible]

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro', [illegible] 1859. 26.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to all those who so liberally patronised him while in possession of the Otonabee Mills, and would hereby notify all those

INDEBTED TO HIM

either by Note or Book account, that [illegible] are now ready [illegible] the store of Coulter & Robinson, and that he insists on immediate payment, or coat will be incurred.

L. GLOVER.

N.B.—The subscribers will always keep on hand a large supply of Flour and Feed at their Store and Granary, which they will sell Cheap for Cash, at Wholesale and Retail.

GLOVER & ROBINSON.

Peterboro, Jan. 9, 1861. 2

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the first and third MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OR ONLY the first Monday as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession with [illegible] neatness and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are shown on selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now all together used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in [illegible] Block, Peterboro', [illegible] Office, Cobourg.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

EVANS

PULMONIC WATERS.

THE most certain and speedy [illegible] discovered for the relief [illegible] the Chest and Lungs, Consumption, Bronchitis [illegible] Difficult Breathing [illegible]

These Waters [illegible] when persevered with according to [illegible] never fail to effect a perfect [illegible] and lasting [illegible] Thousands have been restored to perfect [illegible] who have tried [illegible] in vain. To all diseases and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the [illegible] is not hopelessly decayed. Every one [illegible] should give them a thorough trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND [illegible] TAKERS they are a [illegible] they will [illegible] hoarseness and their [illegible] are for a few days will, at all times, [illegible] the power and flexibility of the voice, [illegible] preserving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are [illegible] used by many professional Vocalists.

[illegible] Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

For Sale,

[illegible] Speakers
[illegible] Speakers
[illegible] Speakers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat.

And [illegible] clearness to the Voice.
And [illegible] clearness to the Voice.
And [illegible] clearness to the Voice.

They relieve [illegible]
They relieve [illegible]
They relieve in ten minutes

[illegible], and all diseases
[illegible] all diseases
[illegible] diseases
[illegible] of the Chest and Lungs,
[illegible] of the Chest and Lungs,
[illegible] of the Chest and Lungs.

[illegible]

At 25 cents a box.
At 50 cents a box.
At $1 00 cents a box.

A PRIME LOT OF AMERICAN CHEESE,

For sale cheap at Cockburn's Bakery, Hunter Street.

Peterboro', 17th Oct., 1860. 43-tf

ACCOUNTS MADE OUT AND Debts Collected,

on moderate terms by

T. P. NICHOLL.

CLEARING SALE

THE subscribers, in order to make room for spring importations, now offer the remainder of their

WINTER STOCK,

at unprecedentedly low prices, for cash. They would invite special attention to their stocks of

Furs,
Cloth Mantles,
Woolen Shawls,
Felting,
Robe Dresses, &c.

as decided BARGAINS will be given in this department.

After the 1st of March all purchases will require to be paid for on delivery, when they will be prepared to offer their new Spring Goods, embracing all the leading and most fashionable designs and fabrics, at prices as LOW as they can be imported.

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro', Jan. 9th, 1861. 2

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made [illegible] household word [illegible] ever [illegible] Union [illegible] popularity, distribution [illegible] Thomas Addeus Sterns [illegible] work [illegible] art on [illegible] the [illegible] from becoming [illegible] subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS!"

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal,*"

3rd.—Four admissions, during the season, to The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, pariens, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple work, printed on heavy white paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of [illegible] library, parlor or office. Its subject [illegible] well scene of Sir John Falstaff recruiting [illegible] Shallow's office, the recruits which [illegible] gathered for his "ragged regiment." [illegible] could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"

is too well known to the whole country to [illegible] commendation. It is a magnificently [illegible] ed magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very [illegible] writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to [illegible] of the country by mail, with safety, being [illegible] in a cylinder postage pre-paid.

Subscriptions will be received up [illegible] Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at [illegible] time the books will close and [illegible] forever to subscribers.

No person is restricted to [illegible] tions. Those remitting [illegible] ership are now ready [illegible] the store of Coulter & Robinson, and that he insists on immediate payment, or coat will be incurred.

No [illegible] Subscriptions from Canada and all Foreign Countries [illegible] stead of $3, in order to defray the [illegible] ense.

For further particulars send [illegible] of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, [illegible] and some [illegible] magazine in America, [illegible] The Cosmopolitan. Premium [illegible] superb engravings. Register [illegible] number. Specimen copies, [illegible] sent to those wishing to subscribe [illegible] 18 cents [illegible] or stamps.

Address,

C. L. DEREVERE, [illegible]
548 Broadway, N.Y.

N.B.—Subscriptions received by [illegible] terson, Hon'y Secretary for United States Consuls of Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

No. 5, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no Imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail when the directions on the 2nd page of the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any [illegible] agent, will enclose a bottle of the pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.

They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOS. MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Kerr, [illegible] C. W. General Agents. For sale by Osmond & Gibson, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro', and all dealers in Medicines.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....$200,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.....200,000
ANNUAL INCOME.....200,000

THIS institution offers real money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, payable by installments in Western Canada, repayable by [illegible] ments, [illegible] the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or exchanged for other property, or the mortgage debt maybe paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and [illegible] together with any other information may be obtained from the undersigned [illegible] to [illegible] from the office.

W. COULTER,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB WORM TEA.

Worm, Spring and Fever Medicine.

Valuable [illegible] and Drug.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your [illegible] It may be more than mere Cholic that ails them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the trouble is WORMS, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we promise you to

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND EXCELLENT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, which acting without delay, and by giving the MOUNTAIN HERB WORM TEA, promptly, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanac—Ask for the "Secret of Poor Alexander," of the Agent, and when you have used it, lend it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA KILLS WORMS,

Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE—Always find the Name and Signature of R. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of Judson, on each package of this Worm Tea.

R. L. JUDSON & CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

80 Leonard St, New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by our Agents in every Village, and [illegible]

AMERICAN HOTEL

PETERBOROUGH.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. Lewis McGregor in the above Hotel would respectfully inform the public that it will be his study so to conduct it as to merit a continuance of the support so liberally extended to the late proprietor.

THE BAR

will always be supplied with [illegible] and cigars of the choicest

The utmost [illegible] be given to the

The Table [illegible]

and the greatest care exercised in the selection of servants. Careful Ostlers will always be in attendance at the stables.

Carriages run regularly [illegible] for the convenience of passengers.

C. [illegible] ROSS.

Peterboro, Nov. 1860 47

NOTICE.

DR. P. E. McKEON, late of Peterboro, gives notice that he has withdrawn all authority from all persons to receive or receipt any monies from him in or about Peterboro. He has never received a farthing on his accounts from his departure up to the present time—though something like $40 is due to him. Mr. Edgar was appointed to collect the same.

Feb. 21, 1861. 8

JUDSON'S Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tamoo, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "Mountain Herb Pills" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

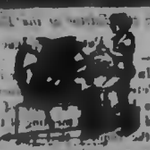
It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life [illegible] and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to perform a [illegible] of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a complaint all from a slight [illegible] at the fountain-head of the blood! As if you had thrown some earth [illegible] in a pure spring, from which you drank or [illegible] in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life goes [illegible] out. These Pills not only purify the blood, but [illegible] all the secretions of the body; they cure, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS SICKNESS.

Your Complaint will [illegible] Remember the [illegible] Pills [illegible] behind [illegible]



BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1861.

Volume VI.) "THE PEOPLE" (Number 24.

"THE EXAMINER"
Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in
BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable quarterly in advance, if not always so paid.

Rates of Advertising—
Six Lines, and under, first insertion..... 3s 9d
Each subsequent insertion..... 1s
Six to ten lines, first insertion..... 7½
Each subsequent insertion..... 2½
Over ten lines, first Subscription (per line)..... 1
Each subsequent insertion, " 3
Business Cards as per agreement. 7

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no one will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SURVEYOR, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

M. SHERIDAN,
SOUTH Dundas-street, Toronto. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

THE BANK OF CANADA,
Peterborough. W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent,

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. 16

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Sash Fastenings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order, Plain Stair Work a Specialty. Shop in Hall's Block, Peterborough, C. W. 9

HENRY FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers, and Conveyancers, Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Toronto. F. Fitz. having lately surveyed the Counties of Peterborough and Simcoe Townships, and in the County will be happy to give any information in his power. 14

J. B. MOSER,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GENERAL Land Agent. Office next to the Auctioneer, Bank Street.

EDMUND S. VINEN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c., Agent for the Canada Company at Walton and Clinton Streets. 13

W. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough out of parts.

Rev. the T. SHEA, B. DE BELD.
FIRST AND TEACHER OF MODERN LANGUAGES, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon is in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Peterborough, Sept. 27th, 1860.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. C. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glassware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 16

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 16

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 16

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Harvey's Building next door (north) to Thompson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 13

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
ARCHIMEDE STREET, PETERBORO'
CLOTHES made to the newest fashions, and by the best workmen.
A Bill Warranted.

T. F. NICHOLL,
[illegible]
MR. NICHOLL,
[illegible]
MR. DUNN,
[illegible]
THOMAS HUGHES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, dealer in the Daily Globe, Montreal Witness, Toronto Leader, Peterborough Examiner, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECHENE, Proprietor.
THE PERMANENTLY situated on the land of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of North Peterboro) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be the [illegible] of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been enlarged to the dimensions; there have been erected in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION is to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 16

CAKES & BISCUITS
THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of
CANDIES,
CRACKERS AND BISCUITS
which he will guarantee to be as
CHEAP AND GOOD
as can be bought in the Province.
OYSTERS,
kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.
L. A. CADWELL.
Peterboro Dec. 26 1860. 52

Writing Academy.
THIS Institution is now in successful operation, under the able and efficient management of the Canadian Penman, Italian Card-Writer, &c.
Application should be made immediately as the list will close in a few days.
TERMS....$2 FOR 12 LESSONS.
☞ Rooms over the Office of the Examiner, Burnham's Block.
D. G. PENCILLE.
Feb. 21, 1861 8

CABINET-MAKING.
EDWARD Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street Peterboro'.
47

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

SUMMER
CLOTHING!
BOOTS and SHOES, &c.
THE subscriber has received a consignment of SUMMER CLOTHING of Canadian Manufacture, suitable for men and boys, which he offers for sale Wholesale and Retail,
AT THE LOWEST CITY PRICES!
FOR CASH ONLY.
ALSO:—Will be sold off at very low prices, his present stock of Ladies' and Gent's [illegible]
BOOTS AND SHOES,
TERRAN & CARBALLO HATS,
LADIES BONNETS,
Parasols, Mantles, & Furs.
W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro, May 9, 1861. 19-4in.

INFORMATION WANTED.
A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Wagan Stone. It is said she was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be [illegible] the subscriber, at 55 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.
MRS. SAMANTHA JENKINSON.
Rochester, N. Y., 16th May, 1861.

TAKE NOTICE.
THAT the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, William Blackford and Thomas Blackmore, of the Town of Peterboro', Brewers, under the name and style of "Blackford and Blackmore," was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said Business will be carried on by the said William Blackford, who will pay all debts due by the late Firm, and to whom all persons indebted to the said Firm are to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the said Thomas Blackmore, who is alone authorized to receive the same and grant receipts therefor.
Dated at Peterboro' this Tenth day of April A.D., 1861.
WM. BLACKFORD.
THOS. BLACKMORE.

TAKE NOTICE.
[illegible] Richard Murphy, of the Town of Peterborough, Merchant, under the [illegible] style of John Murphy & Co., has [illegible] day dissolved by mutual consent.
[illegible] from A. [illegible] will be paid to John Murphy, who is authorized to receive and grant receipts therefor.
[illegible]
Peterboro', 26th Nov. 1860.

A [illegible] Auction sale [illegible]
Dover, May 13, 1861.

THE £1,500 Conger Case.

BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION.—BOTH JUDGMENTS.

Let every elector Read and decide in his own mind whether the Accused is Guilty or not.

IN CHANCERY:
THE CORPORATION OF PETERBOROUGH
versus
CONGER AND WHITMARSH.

JUDGMENT. THE CHANCELLOR:

This is in some respects a most painful case. The defendants, who occupy a respectable position in society, were both examined by the plaintiffs, but their evidence upon material points, well known to both, is so utterly inconsistent, that the statement of one or other must have been wilfully untrue.

The main facts of the case, however, are simple and undisputed. The Municipality of the Township of Wolford being anxious to assist the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company in constructing a branch line to Merrickville, passed a By-law, authorising the Municipality to raise £20,000 sterling upon the credit of the Municipal Loan Fund, for that purpose. That By-law was duly approved by his Excellency in Council, and in the year 1856 Debentures for £20,000 sterling secured upon the Municipal Loan Fund, were issued by the Receiver General of the Province, to the Municipality of the Township of Wolford. The Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company having abandoned the prospect of constructing a branch line to Merrickville,—the Township of Wolford became anxious to relieve themselves from liability in respect of the debentures in question, and at a meeting of the Municipal Council of the Township of Wolford held on the 10th of October, 1857, it was resolved:—"That the £25,000 currency, Municipal Loan Fund Debentures borrowed from the Government on a By-law passed by this Council are not required, and that Mr. Whitmarsh be ordered to return the same, and he is hereby authorised to do so, and that a copy of this resolution be furnished to Mr. Whitmarsh with the seal of the Corporation attached." That resolution having been carried, the debentures in question were, in accordance with its provisions, delivered to Mr. Whitmarsh, the defendant in this suit, who was the Reeve of the Township of Wolford.

At this period the Municipality of the Town of Peterboro' were anxious to induce "the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company" to construct what is known as the "Millbrook Branch" of that Road, and with that view offered to take stock to the amount of £30,000; to enable the Municipality to meet the calls upon the stock, it was proposed that they should borrow £25,000 upon the credit of the Municipal Loan Fund of Upper Canada; and at a meeting of the Town Council held on the 12th of October, 1857, certain steps were taken for that purpose. The Official Minute of what passed on that occasion has been given, and is in these words:—"Mr. Conger introduced the subject of a possibility of obtaining £25,000 through the Municipal Loan Fund, and after some explanations it was moved by Mr. Conger, seconded by Mr. Scott,—that a By-law to enable the Council to borrow £25,000, be now read a first time,"—that was carried, and on the motion of the same persons, the By-law was read a second time, and ordered to be published according to law. On the 14th of November, 1857, the By-law having been in the interim approved of by a public meeting of the Rate-payers, Mr. Conger moved that a By-law to enable the Council to subscribe for Stock to the Port Hope Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, to the extent of £25,000, for the purpose of aiding in constructing the Millbrook branch of the said Railway should be read a third time and passed. And that motion having been passed, it was moved by Mr. Hutton, seconded by Mr. Hogan,—"That W. S. Conger proceed to Toronto to obtain the sanction of the Government to the By-law now read, and negociate for the exchange of the said debentures," which was carried. The Mr. Conger referred to in these proceedings is the Defendant in this suit, who was then a member of the Municipal Council of the Town of Peterboro'.

On the 18th November, 1857, a letter was written by the defendant Whitmarsh to the Receiver General of the Province, which is in these words:—

"Russell's Hotel,
Toronto, 19th Nov. 1857.

"DEAR SIR:—In pursuance of my instructions from the Municipality of Wolford I have the honor to enclose you a resolution of that body, certified by its seal, that the £25,000 Municipal Loan Fund Debentures issued by the Government, be returned, [illegible] with instructions from your department to hand them over. I beg also to inform you, that the duties and [illegible] of the Municipality, with [illegible] debentures, is now in the hands of Messrs. Conger & Jones, Barristers, Peterboro', who are [illegible] by this Municipality.

"E. H. WHITMARSH."

The resolution enclosed in that letter is that the Reeve of the 10th of October, 1857, to which I have already referred.

Another letter from Whitmarsh to the Receiver General upon the same subject has been put in proof, which is in these words:—

"Toronto, 26th Nov. 1857.

"DEAR SIR,—I have given instructions to exchange [illegible] Municipality of Wolford, authorising the Municipality to return to your department the £25,000 c. c. Municipal Loan Fund Debentures issued to that Municipality, and to receive in lieu thereof [illegible] Debentures of the Province of Canada, [illegible] Municipality will [illegible] have your [illegible] despatch [illegible]

On the 28th of November, 1857, the By-law passed by the Municipal Council of the Town of Peterboro' was approved by his Excellency in Council.

On the 28th of November, 1857, the Executive Council took into consideration a Memorandum from the Receiver General in which, after stating the loan to the Township of Wolford, and the desire to have it cancelled, the Receiver General submitted to the Council, "that authority should be given to bill to cancel the loan to the Township of Wolford, and receive back the debentures and supply the same, bearing interest from the 1st of January, then next, to the loan solicited by the Town of Peterboro', the latter Municipality paying up the sum of £64 18s. 8d., contingent expenses due under the Wolford Loan. And the Committee recommended that the loan to the Township of Wolford and the debentures issued thereon, be cancelled, and that the Receiver General be authorised to issue in lieu of such Debentures, Debentures to the like amount to the Municipality of the Town of Peterboro'." This Minute of Council was duly approved and the same day the Deputy Receiver General wrote to Mr. Whitmarsh, and having acknowledged the letter of the 24th inst. he says, "In reply, I beg to state that this matter having been brought under the notice of the Government, I am authorised to inform you that his Excellency in Council has been pleased to meet your views on the subject. I am further instructed to state that having practised the order to Mr. Ridout for the delivery of the Debentures, that the same have been duly handed over to this Department, thus relieving the Municipality of Wolford from all and every charge relative to the same. I may in conclusion state, that your action in this matter has relieved the Township from a charge hanging over it of £720 for Sinking Fund, as well as £64 8s. 8d., contingent account.

"ANDERSON, D.R.G."

On the 29th of November, 1857, the day on which the Order in Council was passed, the Debentures which had been issued to the Township of Wolford having been cancelled, new Debentures for £20,000 sterling, were handed to the defendant Conger, as the agent for the Municipality of the Town of Peterboro'. Out of the Debentures then handed to Conger, as the agent of the Plaintiffs, he admits that he disposed of four, each drawn for the sum of £500 sterling, and he admits that of the amount realised by that sale a sum of £1551 15s. was never paid to the Plaintiffs. That amount was

either paid to Whitmarsh or divided between the Defendants upon some under-handed arrangement between them, of which neither the Plaintiffs nor the Municipality of Wolford had any knowledge.

The Municipal Council of the Town of Peterboro', met on the 1st Dec. 1857, and the minutes of what took place at that meeting in relation to this matter is in these words, "Mr. Conger stated at the Council that he had been successful in getting the By-law passed by the Government and had obtained the debentures and that they were then in the hands of the Town Treasurer."

Then it was moved that a check do issue in favor of Mr. Conger for the sum of £19, being the amount expended by him in negotiating the transfer of debentures."—And it was then moved that the thanks of the Council were due, and were thereby tendered to Mr. Conger for the interest and energy he had displayed in procuring the passage by the government of the By-law, and obtaining the debentures under the By-law. All the facts to which I have referred have been clearly established, and keeping this in view there will not be much difficulty I think in arriving at a proper conclusion, upon the pleadings and evidence in the case.

The Bill states, in effect that the Plaintiffs were desirous of having the Millbrook branch of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway constructed, and for the purpose they offered to take £[illegible] of the Company's stock; that the [illegible] raising funds to meet the calls upon this stock was debated, when the defendant, Conger, who was then a member of the Town Council, [illegible] to know where £25,000 of debentures from the Municipal Loan fund could be got, but that about £1,500 would have to be paid by the Plaintiffs to the municipality, which held, or was entitled to the said debentures for interest, and payments towards the sinking fund which the said municipality had paid, or was liable to pay to the government upon the said debentures," that Conger did not inform the Plaintiffs of the name of the Municipality which held the debentures, upon the statement that his duties as such [illegible] (the exception) that he then drew the said debentures from the Council chamber to obtain with any municipality which held, or was entitled to such debentures, upon the terms of paying to, or for the said municipality the said interest, and sinking fund account which said municipality had paid or was liable to pay the government. "That Conger then entered into negotiations with Whitmarsh for the purchase of the [illegible] debentures, in the Township of Wolford [illegible] of the Municipality [illegible] that the said debentures had been issued to the township of Wolford upon the security of the Municipal Loan Fund Debentures of the Province, and that the only security which the Government possessed [illegible] by the government upon the Municipality of Wolford was a sum of about £19 [illegible] their share of the expenses of the Municipality [illegible] Municipality of Wolford had no other [illegible] Municipality [illegible] Municipality [illegible] Municipality

The Globe

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1862.

THE ELECTION.

The writs for the election are expected to-day, and so far Mr. Murphy's local Opposition have not agitated upon a candidate. Mr. Ferguson is supposed to be in training to run in opposition to the Government.

Mr. Alleyn, we regret to learn, will not be a candidate. Mr. Smith, with whom he has conducted, has declined the honor.

Mr. John Hillyer Cameron is spoken of as a candidate for Quebec.

Mr. Cockburn is opposed for Peel.

Mr. Allen, we regret to learn, is not a candidate for Cardwell.

Mr. Gamble, it is said, declines to stand for Toronto.

Mr. Cayley is spoken of as a candidate for Norfolk.

Mr. Wodehouse, it is said, declines to stand for Norfolk.

Mr. Cameron, it is said, declines to stand for Victoria.

Mr. Ferguson is opposed for Lanark.

Mr. Scott is opposed in the Ottawa interest.

Mr. Bell is opposed in Carleton.

Mr. Wright is opposed in Ottawa City.

Mr. Bellerose is opposed in Vercheres.

Mr. Dorion is opposed in Hochelaga.

Mr. Holton is opposed in Montreal East.

Mr. Cartier is opposed in Montreal Centre.

Mr. Rose is opposed in Huntingdon.

Mr. Drummond is opposed in Argenteuil.

Mr. Sicotte is opposed in Verchères.

Mr. Laberge is opposed in Chambly.

Mr. Bourassa is opposed in Napierville.

Mr. Holton is opposed in Chateauguay.

Mr. Dunkin is opposed in Brome.

Mr. Pope is opposed in Compton.

Mr. Cameron is opposed in Wentworth.

Mr. Sherwood is opposed in Toronto.

Mr. Macdonald is opposed in Cornwall.

Mr. Foley is opposed in Prescott.

Mr. Bell is opposed in Russell.

Mr. Scott is opposed in Ottawa City.

Mr. Wright is opposed in Pontiac

LATEST From EUROPE.

BY THE "HIBERNIAN."

Further Point, June 4.

The *Hibernian* arrived here this afternoon. She left Liverpool at 6.30 on the afternoon of the 22nd, and Londonderry on the evening of the 24th.

The *City of Washington*, with £207,000 in specie, and the *Europa*, with nearly £40,000 in specie, sailed for New York on the 22nd.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament would resume its labors on the evening that the *Hibernian* left Liverpool.

The Kossuth-Hungarian notes case was again being argued in the Court of Chancery on appeal from a previous judgment.

The London Board of Underwriters had fixed the war rates on American shipping at one to eight guineas.

The King of the Belgians was visiting the Queen at Osborne.

The London *Post*, a ministerial paper, intimates that if the Ministry are defeated on Mr. Newdegate's resolution relative to the Budget, they will dissolve Parliament.

The *Times* has published the first part of a lengthy commentaries on the causes of the American civil war.

The same journal has a strong editorial on Secretary Seward's letter to the American Ambassador at Vienna, which, it says, would be laughed at, were it not for its importance.

FRANCE.

The French Ambassador to London had returned to his post from Paris, and it is reported with instructions of a conciliatory character.

Prince Napoleon had been elected Grand Master of the Free Masons of France, vice Prince Murat.

The Rentes on the 22nd was flat at 86f. 35c.

The Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies pass even a material reduction in the budget, but the Council of State refuse the [illegible] and passage thereof without [illegible].

ITALY.

Prince Carignan had reached Turin.—Before leaving Naples he issued a proclamation mentioning the reforms he wished carried out, and thanking the people and national guards for their co-operation.

Martino, the new Lieut. Governor also issued a proclamation expressing his intention to govern with power, energy, and unity of action. He declares all loyal citizens are in favor of union in Italy. He calls for the support of the country and promises improvements in the public service.

A petition signed by 10,000 citizens of Rome to Napoleon, praying for the withdrawal of the French troop, was sent to Paris.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the police to stop it, some riotous demonstrations had taken place in Milan, growing out of religious disputes.

The national guard and troops have restored order. All tranquil at latest dates.

Austria's reply of the 19th, to the Venetian deputation received Vienna, and all refused to sit. Venetia is therefore unrepresented.

SPAIN.

Gen. Santa Anna will continue to command the military in San Domingo.

HUNGARY.

The collection of arrears of taxes by military executions is to be suspended. The Hungarian Diet having intimated their intention of provisionally covering the amount due until the question of taxes is settled.

RUSSIA.

The death of Prince Orloff, President of the Council of Ministers, is announced.

TURKEY.

The International Commissioners held their first meeting at the French Embassy on the 21st.

LATER.

The American question is paramount.—The rumor is repeated that vessels are fitting out at Liverpool for privateering. It is said that half a dozen are only awaiting letters of marque.

A letter from Mr. Seward to the American Minister at Paris, emphatically distributed for the information of European Powers, that the United States will not suffer a dissolution of the Union, has been published.

Cassius Clay's letter to the *Times*, explaining the objects of the war, and exposing the [illegible] England's interest towards the United States, attracts considerable attention.

The partisans of the Galway contract are making strong demonstrations against its abrogation, and are making efforts for a renewal.

The Times Society, at its annual meeting deplored the fratricidal war in America, and resolved to issue an address to the American people.

The Empress destined to convey troops from Syria, left Toulon on the 20th.

Six war vessels will remain off the Syrian coast.

The Roman Government has issued a letter regarding [illegible] the dangers of a withdrawal of troops, and disclaiming the responsibility of the result.

Priestly Wilson has challenged Prince Napoleon owing to a dispute arising out of the Grand Mastership of Free Masons.—The Emperor [illegible] Prince Napoleon to withdraw [illegible] challenge.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies declared the position of Venetia. Speakers alluded to the opposition to Austrian rule, but declared their opposition was influenced from without.

The Emperor of Austria has granted an amnesty to political offenders at Prince.

Denmark was [illegible] for military preparations.

A portion of troops have been withdrawn from the public squares of Warsaw.

The [illegible] continues fair.

MARKETS.

Flour—Western Canal 27s 9d; to 28s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 27 [illegible] to 28s 6d; Wheat, transactions restricted; white [illegible] to 9s; red [illegible] to 8s 9d; Corn [illegible] to 34s 6d; white 34s to 35; [illegible] 34s 6d to 34s 9d; Provisions [illegible] quiet.

ARRIVAL OF THE "HIBERNIAN."

New York, June 10.

The steamship Hibernian from Londonderry on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. She brings London dates to the 25th, and Liverpool to the 26th inst.

The Hibernian sailed from Londonderry on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th. They

...EAT ON SUBSCRIPTION.

...by cheque, money, or exchanging, c. w.

...TICE XVII.

It has been proved by numerous experiments that the seeds of most kinds of grain ...ripe with greater certainty when covered to the depth of about one inch, and those of the ... grains at from one to three fourth of an inch, so that it is desirable to have the seed deposited in the ground as near to the above depth as possible. In order to accomplish this the surface of the ground should be made smooth by harrowing or other means, and the grain scattered regularly over it; then the harrow should be passed over each way which will be enough to cover the seed. There is another advantage gained by making the surface smooth before sowing, which is this: that in ploughing land where the furrow turns over comparatively mild, such as stubble land that is ploughed in Spring, the furrows lap over each other and a vacant space is invariably left under furrow, directly under the hollow space on the surface into which the greater part of the seed is apt to be drawn by the harrow, and should a dry summer follow its effects on the crop are much more severe as the roots have penetrated into the vacant space just at the time the drought is greatest, whereas when the surface is made smooth the seeds are as likely to remain on the solid furrow as in the space between them, (for the reasons above given and others of minor importance I prefer to have the ground made smooth before sowing the seed.) I have heard it objected that large seeds such as peas, &c., do not cover as well in this way, but after careful observation for the last 10 or 12 years I cannot say that I have found this to be the case,—on the contrary I am of opinion that as a rule they will be found to cover better, the exceptions are on very heavy stiff clay, particularly that which has been plowed some length of time before sowing. The common practice is to sow clover and timothy seed before the last harrowing when put in with another crop, but I think a better way is to sow them on the surface after the harrowing is finished. In Hind's Treatise on Grasses a number of experiments are given in covering grass-seed at different depths. It was found that on an average of moist and dry weather one-fourth of an inch was the best depth; the greatest depth at which it would vegetate I do not recollect, but I think it was 1½ inches; but it was found that in moist weather all our common grasses vegetated equally well when left on the surface; and I believe from observation that such is the case, provided the soil be fine and mellow. I say where the grass does not generally catch well on Fall Wheat as on Spring grain, which I attribute to the want of the above conditions in the soil. The seeds which I have described above is what I consider the best. We can do with the implements we at present possess for the purpose, namely, the common harrow; but I have long since came to the conclusion that in some of our agricultural implements is improvement so much needed as in this. I consider the harrow a very *inefficient* implement for the purpose for which it is used. It is the only implement we have the precise effects of which, or the amount of work it performs, we cannot exactly determine. In using the plow for example we can tell exactly the depth to which it penetrates, the quantity of soil turned over, and the relative position it occupies after the operation; in short, we can tell before we commence what we intend to do, and after we have finished, what we have done; but in using the harrow we cannot tell either of these things, whether it be for covering seed or for pulverizing the soil,—all we can do is to repeat the operation until we think we have accomplished our purpose. But to return to the operation of seed-sowing: It has become common in Britain to *drill* in all kinds of grain with a machine made for the purpose, and the practice has been extensively copied in the United States and in the older settled portions of Canada. I have had no experience in the matter personally, and therefore cannot give any opinion of my own, but from a very lengthened and able discussion on the subject which has been carried on in the columns of the American Agricultural papers it appears to have its ...its as well as its excellencies. One great objection urged against it is that the drilling is all extra work, as the land has to be made smooth before the operation is performed. Another is that the seed being placed so close together in the drills prevents the plants from growing so healthy when young, as the roots are more confined and cannot get sufficient nourishment until they push out into the space between the drills. It is said also that the entire crop by following the drills has a better chance of carrying on its ravages on the roots of the young plants. On the whole I think there is no doubt some force in the first objection, but I cannot think the second amounts to anything, as the roots have two sides to extend from, and they must be very thick to interfere with each other before the plants have made considerable progress, and as for the third objection we are happily not troubled with the wire worm in this country to any serious extent. In regard to the advantages of the drill there is no doubt that it possesses a very important one in the ability of the operator to deposit the seed at the exact depth he wishes. It is evident that some specified depth is the best, and with the drill we can ascertain precisely what we find by observation to be best, and practise accordingly.

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing THE BEST PUMPS ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for chances as wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge. If they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1862; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market. C. W. 50-1y.

EDEN GARDENS
PETERBOROUGH,
OPPOSITE WALKERFIELD NURSERY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and surrounding country that he has at his Gardens a constant supply [in their season] of all kinds of Garden Vegetables usually grown in this latitude. Seedling plants, such as

Cabbage, Cauliflower,

Tomato, Celery, Winter Cherry, &c. Also,—Small Fruits in their season.

Vegetables

fresh from Eden Gardens at the Market every week day; also at his Store on George Street, where all orders which may be left for anything in the above line will be promptly attended to.

PHILIP GILES.

May 1, 1861. 18

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL REMEDY
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.

Jan. 2, 1861.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

WE have lately purchased a complete Bankrupt Stock of

$4,000 Worth of

DRY GOODS,

consisting of Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., which we are enabled to sell at

One half less than the Original Cost Prices!!

LEMAY, TURCOT, & Co.

May 2nd, 1861. 18

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,
with a large variety of
Fancy Goods,
at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 3s 6d, 10s, 6d, 12s 6d. Sherry, do, 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Henry, do., Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Islay Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Fivaoring extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,
In the (new blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Steven on, Esq.,
GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE, OVER COULTER'S DRUG STORE,
George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or

VULCANIZED RUBBER.

Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.

D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he

WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,

and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them, and get back their money.

Parties in attendance daily to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.

Peterboro' April 30th, 1861.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 16, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 2 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, containing 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat sown this season. A good Frame House, 28 x 36, a Barn, 40 x 70, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of never failing water during a part of the house, and in easy of access. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 50 TREES,

in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation very pleasant, or rather choice for the purchase of a good farm could be effected, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

[illegible]

Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. tf

WANTED.

A FARM to rent, by a party having a family. Apply at this office.

L. V.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861.

BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND
NEWS BUSINESS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country that owing to the loss due to his

REMOVED TO HUTCHISON'S BUILDING,

George Street, next Gunnell & Gilmour's Drug Store, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of

Books,
Stationery,
Newspapers,
Periodicals,
Pens, &c., &c.

Having made arrangements with the Publishers generally, I can furnish Books, &c., to order, per return of mail. Books, &c., forwarded from New York daily.

Trouble, care and attention not regarded as of any account, as he is determined to give satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders.

Peterboro' 25th April 1860.

HOOP SKIRTS.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET,

Boston.

CHEAP AND GOOD

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAILWAY.

ON and after Monday, 15th May, 1861, the Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at.....10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook " .....11.25 a. m.
" Ennerville " .....11.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at.....12.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at.....3.20 p. m.
" Ennerville " .....3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook " .....3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....5.00 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

Peterboro' January, 15

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000STG.

DR. TISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y.
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 30th, 1860. 16

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000
Head Office, Toront,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W CLUXTON.
Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000,000.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLTWELL,
Medical Referee.
Peterborough, 1st August, 1860. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as

REASONABLE RATES

as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the 614 Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 30th, 1860. 16

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to all those who so liberally patronized him while in possession of the Otonabee Mills, and would hereby notify all those

INDEBTED TO HIM

either by Note or Book Account, that their account are now ready at the store of Glover & Robinson, and that he insists on immediate payment, or cost will be incurred.

L. GLOVER.

N.B.—The subscribers will always keep on hand a large supply of Flour and Feed at their Store and Granary, which they will sell Cheap for Cash, at Wholesale and Retail.

GLOVER & ROBINSON.
Peterboro, Jan. 2, 1861. 2

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the first and third MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONE and a half as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all clergymen and others who may have a hoarse and a cough—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly destroyed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, in all cases, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and [illegible]

are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Principal agents per bar.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers

[illegible]
Invaluable remedy
Irresistible to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives pleasure to the Voice,
And gives gladness to the Voice,
And gives clear ess to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

[illegible]
Sold by all Druggists
[illegible]
Of the Old and Young.

A PRIZE MEDAL
AMERICAN CHEESE,
Awarded, among all Competitors, at the Provincial Exhibition, held at Toronto, Sept. 1860.

ACCOUNTS [illegible]
Debts Collected,
on most reasonable terms by

P. P. RUSSELL.

CLEARING SALE

THE subscribers, in order to make room for their Spring purchases, are now clearing out their

WINTER STOCK,

at unprecedentedly low prices, for cash. They would invite especial attention to their stocks of

Furs,
Cloth Mantles,
Woolen Shawls,
Felts,
Robe Drums, &c.

on which BARGAINS will be given in this department.

After the 1st of March all purchases will require to be paid for on delivery, when they will be prepared to offer their new Spring Goods, embracing all the leading and most fashionable designs and fabrics, at prices as LOW as they can be imported.

NICHOLLS & HALL.
Peterboro', Jan. 9th, 1861. 3

Dr. M'EKON'S
WORM POWDERS,
SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing three dollars, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel-engraving, 30x36 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS."

2nd.—One copy, one year, of the elegantly illustrated magazine,

"*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal,*"

3rd.—Four admissions, during the season, to The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The fine superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 36 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"

is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage pre-paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five Memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $5 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of 18 cts, in stamps or coin.

Address,
C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*
546 Broadway, N.Y.

N. B.—Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Hon'y Secretary for United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria. Where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

No. 5, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail when the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free o the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.
Principal Agents for United States and Canada.
Gen'l Agents for Canada, Lyman, Clare & Co., Montreal, C. E.
Wm. Gardner, A. W. Mungo, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

CANADA
Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....
INVESTED.....
ANNUAL.....

THE Institution affords every facility to persons in Western Canada who may wish to invest money upon the security of Real Estate, or to those who may wish to borrow money on the same security. [illegible] may be paid off before 12 the day if desired by the borrower.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

W. CLUXTON,
Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. Agent.

JUDSON'S
MOUNTAIN HERB
WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots
VERSUS
Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you often observing the uneasy actions of your children, remember that it may be more than a mere Chalic that ails in them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferers trouble is WORMS, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we promise you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay often a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, with nothing without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much suspense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and purchased sound health.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF
Calomel or Mineral
IS USED IN IT.

No more Sickly Varmitage will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO
POISON
TO
YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Pamphlet. Ask for the "Judson of Pain Assassin," of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and [illegible] by the GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
Being Herbs—is Pleasant to Take.
GET A PAMPHLET—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of R. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of Moses, on each package of this Worm Tea.

R. L. JUDSON & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
80 Leonard St., New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

AMERICAN HOTEL
PETERBOROUGH.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. Lewis McGregor in the above Hotel would respectfully inform the public that it will be his study so to conduct it as to merit a continuance of the support so liberally extended to the late proprietor.

THE BAR

will always be supplied with liquors and cigars of the choicest brands.

The utmost attention will be given to the wants of

The Travelling Public

and the greatest care exercised in the selection of servants. Careful Ostlers will always be in attendance at the stables.

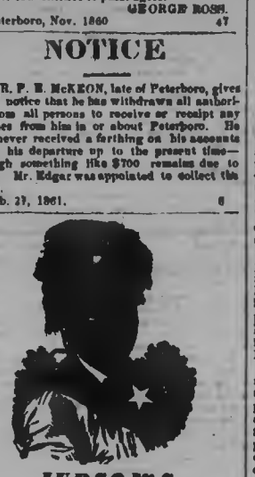
Carriagers run regularly to and from the cars for the convenience of passengers.

GEORGE ROSS.
Peterboro, Nov. 1860 47

NOTICE

DR. P. E. McKEON, late of Peterboro, gives notice that he has withdrawn all authority from all persons to receive or receipt any monies from him in or about Peterboro. He has never received a farthing on his accounts from his departure up to the present time—though something like $700 remains due to him. Mr. Edgar was appointed to collect the same.

Feb. 27, 1861. 6



JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.

Among us present you with a perfect Element of Purgen, a chief of a tribe of the strongest Aztec Nation, that ever ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlet and Almanac—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, hunting and [illegible] many country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "Mountain Herb Pills" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter is mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs are deranged. The stomach, liver and bowels suffer perhaps. The head is oppressed, or assumes a sickening of pain. The action of the heart is quickened, and so the circulation is faster. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; breath, is [illegible] all forms a slight temporary of the [illegible] Then [illegible] the blood! As it passes through the veins, it is found to be impure, and [illegible] they circulate, in a few minutes the whole system of the human [illegible] disturbed and deranged. As quickly these impurities [illegible] by every part, and [illegible] the entire body [illegible] All the poisonous humors are [illegible] and the circulation is restored, the lungs [illegible] the blood [illegible] and the whole system is in the condition of the body; they are, therefore, considered as a

CURE FOR ALMOST ANYTHING.

Liver Complaint, Skin Diseases, Sick Headache, Piles, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Female Irregularities, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Headache, Worms of all kinds, Colic, Flatulency, Blotches on the Skin, Boils, Green Sickness, Scurvy, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Ulcers, Mercurial Diseases, Fever Sores, Mumps, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, Gravel, Diseases of the Bladder, Stone and Gravel, Retention of Urine, Incontinence of Urine, Female Complaints, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Suppression, Painful Menstruation, Spasms, Hysterics, Nervous Debility, Sick Headache, Epilepsy or Fits, Paralysis or Palsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Diseases of the Spine, Tumors, Cancers, Humors, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses, Involuntary Discharges, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hypochondria, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, Wasting of the Energies of Life, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Stone in the Bladder, Disease of the Bladder, Weakness arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Exposure, Infirmities, &c.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

[illegible]

GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

[illegible]

JUDSON & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 80 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

SADDLERY & HARNESS
WARE-HOUSE.
Opposite A. Mallett's Auction Room, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP for CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1860 45

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel. 17

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf" and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Cumnis, Huron, & Bonnaventure.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Office in Gillet's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment in many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ERRORS OF ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for keeping the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall remove the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won the confidence of the people for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is now strictly unnecessary for us to recount the evidences of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we do not deem it necessary to publish certificates of its cures here. Its reputation is at home, and those who have used it need no assurance from us that it is the best remedy we can offer for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. While it is true that this remedy will cure the most obstinate cases of Pulmonary Complaints, even after the patient has been given over by the physicians, and the friends have prepared for the worst, it is also true that it will cure the slight cough, the cold, the hoarseness, which, if neglected, are the sure precursors of those complaints. Keep it by you, and when the first symptoms appear, check the disease in its infancy, and prevent it from becoming fixed and incurable. Every family should have it in store, as a protection against the early attacks of disease, which, if neglected, may prove fatal before the remedy can be obtained.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are the result of many years' labor to perfect the most effectual purgative that can be made, which should be safe and certain in its operation. They are compounded from vegetable products, which are safe and sure in their effects, but entirely changed by chemical processes, which greatly increase their curative powers, and enable us to combine in the smallest possible space the greatest amount of purgative matter. Hence they are the most compact, the most powerful, and the best Pill we can make. While they are searching to the foulest internal humors, they are mild in their operation, and produce the results of healthful action. They purify the blood, and stimulate it into healthy vitality. As a consequence of their purifying properties, the harmful vices in the blood, which make disease and sickness, are thrown out of every body, and when many different complaints are cured by the same medicine, the remedy is found in the purification of the blood, which is the fountain of health. Every one knows when he is sick, but few understand the cause. Nine times in ten it arises from impure blood, and the best way to get well is to take a cathartic medicine, and purify the blood. Nature will then throw off the disease, and the patient will recover his health. Sometimes the liver is the organ primarily affected, and then the bile, which it should secrete, is thrown into the blood, and carried with it to every part of the system, producing sometimes one form of disease, and sometimes another. Let the liver be regulated, and the bile will be prevented from tainting the blood. Let the blood be purified, and the whole body will be healthy. These Pills not only purify the blood, but regulate all the functions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR SEDENTARY HABITUDES.

Liver Complaint, Skin Diseases, Sick Headache, Piles, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Female Irregularities, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Worms of all kinds, Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Ulcers, Tumors, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Mercurial Diseases, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Fever Sores, Chronic Inflammations, Diseases of the Bladder, Stone and Gravel, Retention of Urine, Incontinence of Urine, Female Weaknesses, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Suppression, Painful Menstruation, Spasms, Hysterics, Nervous Debility, Sick Headache, Epilepsy or Fits, Paralysis or Palsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Diseases of the Spine, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Rheumatism, Gout, Erysipelas, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Costiveness, Piles, Headache arising from Disordered Stomach, Foul Breath, Impurities of the Blood, Colds accompanied with Fever, Influenza, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Bilious Complaints, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, Tic Douloureux, Neuralgia, Gout, Retention of Urine, Gravel, Calculus or Stone in the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Bladder, Female Complaints, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Irregularities, Suppression, Painful Menstruation, Sterility, Barrenness, Impotency, Involuntary Discharges, Spermatorrhœa, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hypochondria, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, Wasting of the Energies of Life, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Stone in the Bladder, Disease of the Bladder, Weakness arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Exposure, Infirmities, &c.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

* Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

THE TRAVELLER'S REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged, refitted and refurnished, and in every convenience for the accommodation of the travelling public. It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Hunter Street, and within sight of the commercial buildings.

HIS TABLE

is always supplied with the best the market affords, and

THE BAR

always supplied with the choicest of Liquors. Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call.

☞ A careful ostler on hand at all times.

WILLIAM GREENWELL,
Proprietor.

Bobcaygeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

PETERBORO',
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.
Peterboro, Dec. 20th, 1860. 51

Health and its Pleasures,
OR
DISE

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 25.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Note Bills, Shop Bills,
Cheque Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Blank Bills,
Tea Lamb Cards, Labels, &c.,

with every variety of Ordering and Dressing.

☞ Law forms of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$2.00 per annum payable strictly in advance, $3 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion.....$0 37
Each subsequent insertion.....10
Ten to ten lines, first insertion.....50
Each subsequent insertion.....25
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line).....7
Each subsequent insertion, " ".....3
Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written directions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SURGEON, attends the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the County Court room, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
W. CLEVERTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY.
W. CLEVERTON, Agent.

W. CULTER, PETERBORO',

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Cooking Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. tf

Mr. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro'. C. W. 6

HIRAM FITZGERALD & BRENHAN

PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets Nearly T. S. D. having lately surveyed the southern 7 eighth new Townships now located in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 19

W. CRAWFORD,

GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Depot—Corner of Walton and Charlotte Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HEADINGLEY,

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,

DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

E. STEVENSON,

PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

ALEX. McNEIL,

AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.

HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 15

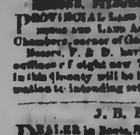
JAMES BEST,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block George Street, Peterborough. 19

GEORGE H. HUGHES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterboro. 13



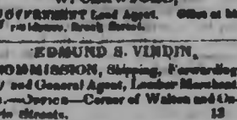
J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,

ATLANTIC STREET, PETERBORO'

CLOTHING made to the latest FASHIONS, and by the best workmen.

A Fit Warranted.

Peterboro, June 5th, 1861.



T. F. NICHOLL,

Auctioneer,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Peterborough.

Superintendence, business promised, and prompt returns guaranteed.

☞ SEALING ROOMS. ☜

T. F. NICHOLL,

[illegible] Peterboro to nothing, on first [illegible] carefully by [illegible]

[illegible] 3 Cents, [illegible]

[illegible] Peterboro [illegible] carrying on the [illegible]

AUCTIONEER, &c.

[illegible] to

MR. DUNN,

PETERBORO', [illegible] Counter with Books [illegible]

[illegible] HOUSE.

BOARD [illegible] Boarders, &c., &c., &c., &c. Rowe's Commercial Block, George Street, Peterborough. 19

A. HARVEY, M. D., Coroner.

RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,

BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
Office:—In Lansdown's Block, opposite the Station Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. tf

CAKES & BISCUITS

THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of

CRACKERS,

CRACKERS AND BISCUITS

which he will guarantee to be as

CHEAP AND GOOD

as can be bought in the Province.

OYSTERS,

kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.

L. A. CADWELL.
Peterboro Dec. 26 1860. 26

Writing Academy.

THE Institution is now in successful operation, under the able and efficient management of the Canadian Penman, Italian Card-Writer, &c.

Applications should be made immediately as the list will close in a few days.

TERMS....$2 FOR 12 LESSONS.

☞ Rooms over the Office of the Examiner, Burnham's Block.

D. I. PENGELLY.

Feb. 28, 1861 8

CABINET-MAKING.

EDWARD Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street Peterboro'. 47

A. M'CREA,

PROVINCIAL Licentiate. Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

SUMMER

CLOTHING!

BOOTS and SHOES, &c.

THE subscriber has this day received a consignment of SUMMER CLOTHING of

Canadian Manufacture,

suitable for men and boys, which he offers for sale Wholesale and Retail,

AT THE LOWEST CITY PRICES!

FOR CASH ONLY.

ALSO:—Will be sold off at very low prices, his present stock of Ladies' and Gent'emen's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TURBAN & CARBALN HATS,

LADIES BONNETS,

Parasols, Mantles, & Furs.

W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro, May 9, 1861. 18-6in.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1843, a person named De Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of oil in the Upper part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 58 Frank Street, Rochester, N.Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.

Mrs. SAMANTHA JENKINSON.
Rochester, N. Y., 24th May, 1861.

MAN MISSING.

JOHN ABRAM, left Wm. Mocock's Axe Factory, in Peterboro', where he was employed, on Tuesday, 30th May last, since which time nothing has been heard from him. As it is supposed he was suffering from mental derangement at the time there are entertained for his safety. He is an Irishman by birth, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and had when he left a small under chin brown whisker; his hair is black. He wore when he left a black coat, black satin vest, speckled tweed pants and black cloth cap.

Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, THOMAS ABRAM, care of Mr. Wm. Mocock, Box 11, P. O., Peterboro', C. W.

Papers copying the above will confer a great favour on the friends of the missing man.

Peterboro, June 13th, 1861. 24

COMMERCIAL BANK
OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been this day declared for the current half-year; and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, on and after Monday, the 1st day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th June inst., both days inclusive.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Tuesday, 25th day of June next.

The Chair to be taken at 1 o'clock, precisely.

By order of the Board,
A. H. CAMPBELL,
Cashier.

Kingston, May 23, 1861.

NOTICE

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of Dec. next,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates (and a few or upper grade, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. HOWARD,
Secretary.

Examiner office May 16, 1861. 23

BRUSHES.

PAINT, VARNISH,
AND
WHITE-WASH BRUSHES,

a large assortment this day received at

R. BARRETOTTE.

Peterboro, May 30, 1861. 23

Ayer's Sarsaparilla!

Poetry.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Life is a race where some succeed,
While others are beginning;
'Tis best at times, as others speed,
That gives an early winning.
But if you chance to fall behind,
Ne'er slacken your endeavour,
But keep this watchword fixed in mind,
'Tis better late than never.

If you can keep abreast, 'tis well,
But never trip your neighbour;
'Tis noble when you can excel
By honest, valiant labour;
But if you are outstripped at last,
From no as bold as ever;
Remember, though you are surpassed,
'Tis better late than never.

Never labor for an idle boast
Of victory o'er another;
But while you strive your uttermost,
Deal fairly with a brother.
Whatever your station, do your best,
And hold your purpose firmer;
And if you fail to head the rest,
'Tis better late than never.

Choose well the path in which you run,
Succeed by noble daring;
Then tho' the last, when once 'tis won,
Your crown is worth the wearing.
Then never fret if left behind,
Nor slacken your endeavour,
But ever keep the truth in mind—
'Tis better late than never.

THE LITTLE HEROINE.

"Morning again!" And the weary, wasted invalid lifted his head from the pillow, and looked pitifully over the dull room. "Oh, that the night had been longer! To the wretched, sleep is dear. My poor, poor wife—my darling babes—must they freeze and starve! O, God! it is too much!" and with tears gushing from his eyes, the pale man buried his head in the county covering, and groaned aloud.

It was no wonder he was out of heart on that cold, dark, December day. At best, he had a hard struggle to get food and clothes for his family, and for the past six months the struggle had been almost desperate, for he and had been unable to assist him in the least, being confined to bed with a slow wasting disease.

His little daughter Marie, a pretty child of twelve, kept the room tidy, and herself and two little brothers like-wise. By the aid of her mother's whispered directions, she also cooked the scanty meals, and even managed to keep up the weekly washing and ironing.

"My little marbeam, the father fondly called her; while the mother would say, in her low, sweet tones, "Our angel."

One night the young housekeeper waited till it was pitch dark for her father to come home to his frugal supper, and then, with fearful forebodings at her heart, undressed the little boys and put them to bed, and tied on her hood and cloak to go for him. A crowd met her at the very threshold. With a wild cry, she rushed towards the inanimate form they carried upon a board. It was her father brought home to them with a broken leg.

A week had passed since the misfortune. By the sale of their few pieces of furniture the wolf had been kept from the door. But now, nothing remained save the coarse bed on which the distressed ones slept. No coals for the little grate; no tea for the feverish lips; no crusts for the famished children. What should be done?

It was a question little Mary asked herself again and again, as she lay there watching the few pale sunbeams that struggled through the windows. And she asked it oftener after she had risen and dressed herself and brothers, and smoothed the two beds. Bread they must have that day, they were all faint even now, and the boys clamored for their breakfast. Suddenly a bright thought came to the little daughter. She remembered having seen in some coffee houses, young girls, no taller than herself, waiting upon customers. Perhaps they would try her. "If they only would," she murmured softly. "I am handy, quick and patient, and I would try so hard to oblige." I am pretty, too, she might have added, but there was a spark of vanity in her heart; for she was a sweet child, with a brow like a sunny snow drift, and eyes like the spring violets that nestle in the woodlands. "I will try at least, and see what I can do!" and after watching a few moments the busy shop of the parents, she whispered to the little boys that she was going out to get some bread for them, and then hurried away.

She did go to the baker's but her pitiful story failed to reach his hard heart, and there were tears on her cold cheek as she turned away. Even if she secured a place, she could hope for no wages till Saturday, and there were four weary days between this and then. Bread would be too late if she waited till then. What could she do—beg? She asked herself the question with a quivering lip. Never before had their poverty driven them to that stern, and it was hard, even now, with the picture of that famished home fresh in her vision, to plead for charity. But she did it.

Again and again she said to the passers by, "Please sir, please madam, give me a penny to buy some bread for my sick parents."

But the gentlemen had their pockets crammed to their sides, and the ladies were enveloped in furs, and it was too much trouble to hunt their pocket-books or purses just to supply a beggar's needs.

"Go to the poor-house," said one, at last, more charitable than the rest. "The city provides for such as you."

It was a new idea to her, and first as her face could carry her the word, and entering by breakfast. Lucky child for many as the succeeding months.

"I will report the matter to the corporation," said the woman, quickly catching a mere sense of the case and the position of the street. "Come to-morrow morning, and I will do what I can for you."

"To-morrow!" She could be too much to wait so far by that time, and what would become of the rest! With a heavy heart she went home, having no courage to propose herself as a waiter to any of the coffee houses she passed on her way.

"Did you get some?" cried the boys, as they gathered around her, pulling off her cloak to see if it were hidden in her apron or under her arms.

"Did you get some?" said two faint voices from the bed in the corner, and the coverlet was thrown off and two pair of thin white hands were put forth.

"No, no," she answered plaintively, "but I will try again. Keep up good hope—there will be plenty out of the oven now. Yes, plenty," she said to herself as she buttoned her cloak on the threshold; "plenty, and I'll have some too. They shall not starve. Man and woman forsake me; God doesn't hear me any longer; there is nothing left for me to do but *steal*."

Her face paled as she spoke, and there was a wild wrestle in her heart. Then she went on quickly, pausing an instant before each baker's window, and looking anxiously within. By and by she found one that seemed empty. A whole pile of steaming loaves lay out upon the counter. She rushed in and seized one, and hiding it under her cloak, fled madly up the street. But the baker had seen her from the little sitting-room door, and was after her, crying lustily, "stop thief, stop thief!" A crowd followed her, and the poor child was soon run down.

"A clear case," said the police officer, who took her in charge—"the property found on her. She must go to the court room."

In vain she pleaded with them, and told her story.

They must do their duty; she might have begged; she might have gone to the workhouse; there was no excuse for stealing, at any rate."

No excuse, and her mother was *dying* for food!

An important trial was just closing, and all the avenues to the court house were closed.

"They'll be through soon," said the officer to the baker; "we'll wait here a few moments. No danger of her getting away while my grip is on her," and he tightened his hold on her shrinking arm till the flesh quivered with pain.

"Take me home first, she said sadly; they will worry about me so. My poor mother will die if she thinks I am lost."

"They'll soon find out where you are," said he gruffly. "Bad news is like lightning; it travels fast."

"O, dear! O, dear! What will become of them?" and she sobbed aloud.

A little girl about her own age was passing by—a rich man's child; you would have known it by the outwrought dress and cloak, the rich velvet hood, and the comfy for tipped muff. But there was no false pride hidden under the expensive raiment; a warm heart was beating there, and its sympathies went out largely toward the little prisoner. For a moment she paused, as if irresolute upon her plan of action; then laying her mittened hand gently on the officer's fingers, she said politely:

"May I speak with her?"

"O, yes; she's not committed yet."

Putting her soft, rosy cheek close to the purple-cold one, she whispered very earnestly. Marie told her touching story, and begged she would, by the love which she bore for her own mother, find out their humble home, and comfort the distressed ones.

"I will, I will," the stranger replied eagerly; and don't you cry any more; my father knows the judge, and he'll get you away to-morrow. Good bye—keep up a good heart," and off she ran.

She knew her mother to be one of the most charitable of women, and hastened home to tell her the joyful news. But unfortunately, she had just gone out to ride, she would not be back till dinner time.

"What can I do?" she cried and wrung her hands. They were cold, and bread, and tea, and so many things, and I have only ten cents in my pocket. She sat down on the marble steps, and pondered. All at once her eyes brightened, and a beautiful color flushed her face.

"I'll do it," she said resolutely; mamma will forgive me when she knows all. Without fire, without food, nearly naked, quite starved. O, she will be glad I thought of her;" and she bounded down the street and rushed around the corner.

Pushing open the plate glass door of the most fashionable hair dresser in the city, she went quietly up to an attendant, and asked to see Monsieur B. He ushered her into an inner room, saying he would call him.

Her heart fluttered while she waited, but her resolution did not fail her.

"Ah! c'est ma belle Therese;" said Monsieur B. took her hand kindly.

"Good morning dear. Come to have your ringlets dressed for the ball to-night?—no," as the shook her head, "at your aunt's—you go certainly; you are one of Monsieur's best pupils.

"No," she stammered.

"What is it, then, ma petite?"

For a moment her lips quivered; then she spoke up quickly:

"You said once, sir, you would give me an order for my curls. Will you do it now—for—this minute?"

The fair-skinned was astonished. What could the child mean? To cut off those curls, long, silken and gold colored, the pride and glory of many mothers—it would be sacrilege almost for a month! to have done it; to sell them was surely a crime.

"Does she mean sure—does she know you mean that?"

"No, sir, but she will not blame me, when I tell her how it was. O, no; she is too good."

"And dear is Rose Belle? Make a friend of me, and tell me how it comes you ask me to buy your hair?" and he chucked her into the room as a father might.

She hesitated, and then quickly her heart to him. There was a mist in her eyes when she finished her pitiful story. He walked the floor a moment, as if irresolute, then stopping before her, he took out his pocket-book and handed her two bill rights. She put down in her purse, and then quickly took off her hood.

"Not now, ma petite, some night, he said huskily; not now—I am too busy; to-morrow will do as well. Or, stop, I will come in this evening. Till then, do not mention it to any one. Go now on your mission, ma *cher de charite*," and he led her to the door.

How quick her little feet flew over the pavements! she could hardly speak when she reached the baker's shop.

"Two loaves, sir—large ones, too," she gasped, and threw down one of the gold pieces.

The man stared at her curiously.

The color rose to her brow, but she said nothing, and hurried away with her warm, fragrant bundle.

"Is it you, Marie? What kept you so long, daughter? Quick! break me a crumb I am faint."

Like an angel the little stranger looked to them as she glided in, her cheeks like apple blossoms and her hair falling over her shoulders like ripples of sunshine.

"Marie cannot come home yet," she said in a voice that was sweet as a robin's in May-time. "But she will return to-morrow perhaps this evening. She has sent me with the bread. See the two nice loaves I have brought you," and she tore them in fragments. Tears coursed down her face as she saw how eagerly they chunked them. She had never dreamed of poverty like this; never known how hungry folks can be and live.

"I must go, now," she said, opening the door, "but I will come again soon, and make you comfortable," and she hurried to the nearest grocery and bought a basket full of provisions, and engaged him to send in some kindlings and coal.

The little boys helped her to build a fire in the cold stove, and when it blazed merrily, she put over the kettle and soon had a refreshing cup of tea for the invalid, and a platter of smoking potatoes for the children.

"Where is Marie? do you know, little angel?" asked the sick mother as she handed back the cup.

"O, yes; I know," she answered cheerfully. "Didn't I say she would be home early to-morrow? Don't worry. Better days are coming. I'll bring her in the morning. Good-bye."

It was as though a fairy had come and vanished; a kind-hearted fairy too,—for besides the supply of coal and food, a half eagle lay in the sick father's hand.

Murmuring to himself all the tender adjectives in the French language, the good hair-dresser immediately hastened to the court room. The judge was a friend of his too, and he hoped to save the child from prison. She had not been brought in, the court having adjourned for half an hour.

He asked for a private interview with the judge. As soon as it was granted, he told him all—Marie's distress, and the generous kindness of the little Therese.

"Poor child! good child!" said the listener wiping his glasses.

"She must go to prison, I suppose, but it shall be a chamber in my own house.—Go into court and tell the same story over. It will be better than a lawyer's plea."

He did so, and there was not a dry eye in the audience when he ceased. Even the baker hung his head, and seemed to mean! Before the breathless silence had been broken, he looked up piteously and said to the judge!

"I withdraw my complaint; let her go with me and take all she wants."

The spacious room rang with applause, and when the enthusiasm was at its height, a thoughtful old man went about the room [illegible] People's fingers found their pocket-books [illegible] and poured the collection into Marie's apron, she entranced with joy. No more cold, no more hunger, no more unkindness that winter; they were rich.

The baker took home home himself, and told her at the door not to worry about bread till spring, for his waggon would leave them all they needed, every morning. How lightly she bounded up the staircase. It was like a bird's footfall, a singing bird in the time of flowers.

"Have you come, Marie?" two voices spoke at once.

"Yes, mother; yes, father, and we are rich—see!" and she emptied her apron on the bed.

How sparkly the gold and silver coin jingled! It was like the echo of a harvest song—the distant echo brought back by summer breezes.

"Bless my little darlings; bless you my angel child," and two hands were laid upon her head, and tears and smiles strangely mixed together.

"What does it mean Therese?" and the mother looked wonderfully at the beautiful little daughter, as the came into the parlor in obedience to a message brought by a servant.

"Monsieur B. says you promised to see him to-night."

"I did, mamma. Did you bring your scissors, sir?" And she received a fourfold in the soft curls which he cut, and quickly counted out his fee.

"Fourteen dollars," and he took from his pocket a shining pair.

"Therese! what means this?" The mother spoke sternly.

"I have sold my hair to him, mamma, and he has come to cut it off."

"Child your behaviour is offensive; you accept—are you not married?" and the gold-and her to her side and laid her hands protectingly on her peerless curls.

"I'll tell her dear it was, sir. She won't be angry then.

She did so.

Closer and closer to her heart was the child drawn by the troubled mother, as the narrative proceeded with its touching story. And when finished, she sweeped her head with kisses, and called her a darling, a pet, an angel, a blessing, a little queen, "of such is the kingdom of heaven."

A single tear was removed from the beautiful head that night; one long, soft, golden curl, which the hair dresser carefully placed in a reverently he thought it laid hands upon Queen Rose an angel's robe. On the queen-rose he laid it covered into a heart's core, and the strong, abiding, human power was free afterward were next his heart—a talisman against haunting sins.

COMING EVENTS.

HOSTILITY TO THE JEWS, IN LITHUANIA.

Authentic letters from Wilna, which have reached the metropolis, give a detailed account of an awful calamity which has befallen the Jews of a whole district in the government of Kowno. The particulars are these:—Last January a little peasant girl, of the village of Seborskoe, was missed. Suddenly the report was spread that the child had been kidnapped by the Jews, in order to make use of its blood in the Passover ceremonies. A judicial inquiry was at once instituted, the house of the neighbouring Jews were thoroughly searched, but no trace of the girl could be discovered. A month afterwards her body was found under a large mass of snow which had begun to melt. The village priest then preached in the church that the Jews, after having drawn the blood from the child had buried the corpse in the snow. The proprietor of the estate, equalling the priest in fanaticism, made the same assertion. The excitement of the peasantry against the unfortunate Jews thus spread farther daily, and at last [illegible] serious. All intercourse with the Jews of the whole district was cut off, and any Jew that dared to show himself in the street was assailed with hatchets. Moreover, the [illegible] was into prison, there to await their trial as murderers. As is usual at such times of excitement an informer, who had witnessed all the proceedings, at the alleged crime was not wanting. A worthless individual, a Jew by birth and a thief by profession, who had just been discharged from gaol, came forward stating that he was present when the Jews slaughtered the girl, and caught up her blood, and even named all the individuals who participated in the atrocity. When this terrible news reached Wilna, the capital of the province, the Gov- [illegible] Nalumow, a truly humane and [illegible] gentleman, at once despatched Count Tolstoi, accompanied by an intelligent Hebrew, to the spot, in order to inquire into the affair, and there can be no doubt but the Russian authorities will thoroughly sift the matter. But the course of justice is naturally slow, the conspiracy against the Jews wide spread, and the rage of the peasants ungovernable. The sufferings of the Jews at this moment from popular fanaticism, are truly awful. Nothing but the prompt and efficient protection of the government can save them from impending destruction.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

A LABRADOR MISSIONARY.

Mr. Noble, in "After Icebergs with a Painter," describes a very interesting character he met in Newfoundland. A chat with a man who had known Southey, Lamb and Coleridge, away up in the northeast, among the fogs of the New World, must have been doubly interesting from the remoteness of the locale.

We closed the day with the consul, who invited to join to the Rev. George Hutchinson, a nephew of the poet Wordsworth, and necessitated in his youthful days to see at his uncle's such literary worthies as Lamb and Southey. He talked much of Hartley Coleridge, of whose abilities he had a high opinion. Southey, of all [illegible] admiration. He was, all in all, indeed a wonderful man; a perfect Herculus in literary labors. A few years ago, Mr. Hutchinson, moved by a religious spirit, was induced to give up a pleasant living in Devonshire, cross the Mistova Hills, and devote himself to the toils and privations of a missionary in Labrador. Upon the death of his mother he went home, over a year ago, and became possessed of a small property. He has returned recently, and is now waiting for an opportunity to go back to Labrador. This meeting and conversation with the Rev. George Hutchinson, has turned out to be of more than ordinary interest. C—— has determined to hire a vessel for a month, and not the missionary down in the midst of his people, without further trouble. We retired, pleasantly excited with visions of icebergs and northern coast scenery, and with thoughts of preparation for the voyage.

A ROVING LIFE.

At Bow-street Police Office on Saturday an elderly man of gentlemanly appearance and address, who stated that his name was Oxley, applied to the magistrate under the following circumstances: He got into the Royal Artillery School at Woolwich by the influence of the late Duke of York, and served as an officer of Artillery for twenty-one years. Government offered at that time what was called a "bonus" to officers who had served for a certain number of years. This was the permission to sell their commissions and the grant of a piece of land in Canada. He accepted the offer, and when he went out to Canada he found that his property was fifteen miles from any human habitation; that the road to it lay for the greater part of the year under three or four feet of snow; and that the land itself was perfectly useless to him, being so covered with timber that it would require an enormous capital to clear it. He then became manager and editor of the Ottawa Advertiser newspaper, after which he removed to the Ottawa School, and became Professor of mathematics and Military Tactics at Sussex Island College. Subsequently he entered the New York Prisoners for Debt prison, and came recently to London as editor of a newspaper at New Orleans. But when the recent disturbances broke out he was required to take an oath of allegiance to the new Southern (Secession) Confederacy, and to abjure his own country—[illegible] he refused. He then, finding that several persons who had expressed his sentiments had been [illegible] by members of [illegible] determined to leave the country, and [illegible] [illegible] Mississippi, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Daily Telegraph

£1,500—Lost, on the 20th inst., a Gold Watch, between Bonsecours Market and Point St. Charles. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at this office.

of profound grief on the part of the Assembly.

The Chamber suspended its sitting for three days.

The President said:—We feel deeply affected by the misfortune that has deprived us of the wisdom of our Sovereign's counsels. We make not, however, a bitter comment on the discouragements and the public check we hitherto followed. His supreme regret expressed in his last moments, the unshaken faith in the future of Italy, showing himself convinced that the principle of unity and independence would finally triumph. We firmly hold this faith, expressing among ourselves. Let us fervently rally around the throne of a gallant and Prince, and we shall be then able to attain the end to which, thanks to our tenacity, we are happily so near.

The Tribune of the Chambers of Deputies will be draped in black for 20 days.—The Senate has taken the same resolution.

Signor Minghetti, Minister of the Interior, then announced that the Ministry felt it necessary to remain provisionally in office.

The Sardinian fleet will also proceed to Genoa to represent him at Count Cavour's funeral. Prince Napoleon will also be present.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, June 20, 1861.

Flour ₩ brl.	3	50	@	4	00
Wheat ₩ bush.	1	10	@	1	15
Barley ₩ bush.	0	00	@	0	00
Oats "	0	22	@	0	25
Peas "	0	50	@	0	55
Potatoes "	0	00	@	0	25
Pork ₩ brl.	12	00	@	13	00
Beef ₩ cwt.	3	00	@	5	00
Butter ₩ lb.	0	12½	@	0	13½
Hay ₩ ton.	8	00	@	10	00

B. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday, June 18, 1861.

Wheat $1 10c. a $1 12c.
Spring Wheat $1 a $1 05c.
Barley $1 10c.
Peas 65c. a 68c.
Potatoes, 25c a 30c.
Fresh Butter 10c. a 12c.
Eggs 6c a 8c per dozen.
Hay $16 a $18 per ton.
Straw $6 a $8.

Birth.

In Peterboro, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. John Lamb of a son.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE County of Peterborough.

GENTLEMEN,

I have been urgently solicited by those representing a large section of the Electors of the County, to become a Candidate at the forthcoming election. I have consented to do so.

I come forward deeply impressed with the responsibility that will attach to any one chosen to represent you at this period of the history of Canada, and I should shrink from the risk of incurring it, had I not learnt that all necessary wisdom is imparted to those who seek it from the Allwise Director of all hearts.

Not having the advantage of a long residence amongst you, it is necessary for me to state briefly my political opinions.

Having borne a Commission in Her Majesty's Service for upwards of 21 years, I need scarcely say that I have imbibed a strong attachment to the British crown and country, and a love of honor, order, and justice.

The former would lead me to resist to the uttermost any attempts of any party to dissever or weaken our connection with the mother country, and the latter would induce me to render justice to all parties and all creeds, and confine my efforts to obtain justice within lawful and constitutional limits.

As regards the prominent questions now before the country, I feel that no ambiguity should be used in expressing my views.

I think it is injustice that Upper Canada should be ruled by a small minority of her representatives, and every constitutional means should be employed to remove this injustice, without inflicting a like injustice on the Eastern section.

Representation by population appears to me common justice to the superiority in numbers and wealth of Upper Canada, and would tend to give us our fair weight in the United Legislature.

I would vote, therefore, for that measure, and wish to see removed from power those who now oppose it.

I wish to see an immediate and complete operation between the Government and the Grand Trunk Railway, and should vote that no further aid be given it from the public treasury. Also, that no person connected with the Government of the country should be employed, or hold any official position in its management.

As regards the public finances, I would allow of no excess of expenditure over income, and would retain all disbursements as much as possible in the hands of Parliament.

The fundamental principles of political morality demand that no Minister of the Crown should take advantage of his position to enrich himself by pecuniary contracts, and I sincerely hope to see the day when this evil transgression will meet with the condemnation they merit.

Should I be favored as your representative, I need scarcely say that the interests of [illegible] will be my constant care, and I shall [illegible] to have held a [illegible] with the Constituency to hear and to [illegible] of the people.

A more detailed statement of my views [illegible].

I shall [illegible] the overtures of friends, [illegible] to solicit the support of those [illegible] in this the County.

I have, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
FRED. W. HAULTAIN.

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!!

PROSPECTUS
OF A NEW AND ACCURATE ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL
Map of Upper Canada,
TOGETHER WITH A
DESCRIPTIVE REFERENCE AND INDEX
OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF
NORTH & SOUTH MONAGHAN & STONABEE.

CONSTABLE, VENNEY & Co., of Toronto, propose to publish the above work, drawn up from the most recent and accurate Surveys, exhibiting all Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province, corrected from the latest official authorities, and the various lines of Railway, Railroad, Canals, Plank and Macadamized Roads in Mono Township, Peterboro' County, will be carefully laid down. Also, the Boundaries of Counties, Townships, Cities, Towns, Villages, Churches, School-houses, Mills, Manufactories, Quarries, &c., &c., with the names of the Rivers, Creeks, Lakes, Ponds, Islands, Rapids and Falls, with the courses of rivers and their tributaries; also, the Post Towns of Towns and Villages in the Township.

The remote of all Townships, roads in course of formation, will be carefully laid down, thereby rendering the topography [illegible] the Province complete. The Map will be [illegible] with Views of the principal Public Buildings in the Province, executed in the best style of the art.

There will also be given on the above Map an enlarged Plan, in the most complete detail, of the above Townships, [illegible] Concessions, Lots, Roads,

ESSAY ON AGRICULTURE.

V[illegible]

An [illegible] was brought out in the State of New York about five years since for pulverizing the land and covering seed called [illegible] Cruiser's Harrow," for which many [illegible] advantages were claimed, it was extensively advertised and had a large sale for a year or two. Notwithstanding all that has been written about it I have never been able to get a good description of it, but I have been at some trouble to ascertain by correspondence, the opinion of several parties who have tried it, and from what I have learned I am inclined to think that its excellencies appear to smash the best advantage on paper. I have long been of the opinion that a [illegible] plow would be an effectual instrument for covering seed, while it would in many cases serve the purpose of a plow. It appears to me that land which has lain some length of time after plowing would be greatly benefited by the operation of some implement that would loosen and stir the soil to a greater depth than can be done by the common harrow or anything else that has yet been used for the purpose. Take for example stubble land that has been plowed the previous fall, and on which we wish to sow spring crop, it is not generally desirable to plow again to the same depth, because the stubble, grass, &c., which were inverted by the plow are not yet sufficiently rotted to be again brought to the surface, and yet something more than ordinary harrowing is required to pulverize and mix the nutritive elements of the soil which have become disintegrated by exposure to the winter frost. A good gang plow that would run about three or ten deep and turn three or four furrows of six inches wide each, would answer all the purposes of plowing without turning up the unrotted material, while it would cover the seed at the same time. [illegible] harrowing the whole labor is done at once. Such an implement could easily be drawn by one span of horses, as four furrows three by six inches would not require more draught than one furrow [illegible] A [illegible] gang with some three gangs per day and I am accomplish as much work as the [illegible] mode, and I think in a much superior manner.

Having said this much on the subject of sowing and harrowing generally let us briefly reveal to the same operation in regard to the different crops. First, of Wheat: this kind of preparation for this crop is either now [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] manner [illegible] [illegible] have practiced the last plowing of Fall two weeks previous to the time of sowing, in order to give the seeds of any useful weeds that may be contained in the soil an opportunity to vegitate that they may be destroyed by the operation of covering the seed. Many preparations have been used for the seed to prevent smut and to cause the seed to germinate quickly, the best [illegible] to lay of wood ashes. If the [illegible] perfectly clean—that is if it contains [illegible] any smut or other impurity—it will require to be washed. To do this take a tub or box that will hold about one or one and a-half bushels, fill it half full of wheat, then fill with water, stir the wheat well and pour off the water, repeat the operation until the water comes off clear, then lay it in a heap on the barn floor, let it remain until it has become so dry that it will not stick together in turning over, then lime the all the grains may come in contact with the ley; never put lime unless or plaster in to dry it, if is only a nuisance in sowing, it will be sufficiently dry in an hour without any application. Fall wheat should be sown not later than the first week in September to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] situations [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Notes Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 26.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 whennot so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$0 75
Each subsequent insertion	12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	1 0
Each subsequent insertion	25
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	7
Each subsequent insertion, "	2½
Business Cards as per agreement.	

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description o Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now locked in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law. Master Extraordinary in Chancery Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. R ATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 30, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 16

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block George Street, Peterborough. 18

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 13

J. MENZIES,
TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
AYLMER STREET, PETERBORO
CLOTHES made in the LATEST FASHIONS, and by the best workmen.
A Fit Warranted.
Peterboro, June 5th, 1860.

AUCTION SALES

T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Peterborough.
Terms moderate, business punctual, and payments prompt.
☞ SPACIOUS ROOMS. ☜

MR. NICHOLL,
TENDERS his services in making out Rate notes, taking Levels for Mill Privileges and Draining, Road Making, &c.

MR. NICHOLL,
BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. Aitken, Hunter Street, Peterboro', where he intends carrying on the business of
AUCTIONEER, &c.
and trusts that by prompt ness in business to merit a share of their patronage.

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861. 3

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 25, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the *Review* Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

CAKES & BISCUITS

THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of

CANDIES,
CRACKERS AND BISCUITS
which he will guarantee to be as
CHEAP AND GOOD
as can be bought in the Province.

OYSTERS,
kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.
L. A. CADWELL.
Peterboro Dec. 20 1860. 52

Writing Academy.
THIS Institution is now in successful operation, under the able and efficient management of the Canadian Penman, Italian Card-Writer, &c.
Application should be made immediately as the list will close in a few days.
TERMS....$2 FOR 12 LESSONS.
☞ Rooms over the Office of the *Examiner*, Burnham's Block.
D. I. PENCILLE.
Feb. 21, 1861 8

CABINET-MAKING.
E . . . , Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro'. 47

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

SUMMER
CLOTHING!
BOOTS and SHOES, &c.
THE subscriber has this day received a consignment of SUMMER CLOTHING of
Canadian Manufacture,
suitable for men and boys, which he offers for sale Wholesale and Retail,
AT THE LOWEST CITY PRICES!
FORCASH NLY.
ALSO:—Will be sold off at very low prices, his present stock of Ladies' and Gent'emen's
BOOTS AND SHOES,
TURBAN & GARIBALDI HATS,
LADIES BONNETS,
Parasols, Mantles, & Furs.
W. EASTLAND.
Peterboro, May 8, 1861. 19-4in.

INFORMATION WANTED.
A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1840, a person named De Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 55 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.
MRS. SEMANTHA JENKINSON.
Rochester, N. Y., 24th May, 1861.

MAN MISSING.
JOHN ABRAM, left Wm. Morcock's Axe Factory, in Peterboro', where he was employed, on Tuesday, 29th May last, since which time nothing has been heard from him. As it is supposed he was suffering from mental derangement at the time fears are entertained for his safety. He is an Irishman by birth, about 33 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and had when he left a small under chin brown whisker; his hair is black. He wore when he left a black coat, black satin vest, speckled tweed pants and black cloth cap.
Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, THOMAS ABRAM, care of Mr. Wm. Morcock, Box 17, P. O., Peterboro', C. W.
Papers copying the above will confer a great favor on the friends of the missing man.
Peterboro, June 12th, 1861. 24

COMMERCIAL BANK
OF CANADA.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been this day declared for the current half-year; and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, on and after Monday, the 1st day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th June next, both days inclusive.
The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Tuesday, 25th day of June next.
The Chair to be taken at 1 o'clock, precisely.
By order of the Board,
A. H. CAMPBELL,
Cashier.
Kingston, May 22, 1861.

NOTICE
THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of Dec. next,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.
Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 20

BRUSHES.
PAINT, VARNISH,
AND
WHITE-WASH BRUSHES,
a large assortment this day received at
R. HAMILTON'S.
Peterboro, May 30, 1861. 23

Ayer's Sarsaparilla!

Poetry.

"WHAT THEY SAY."

Wouldst thou know what troubles many,
What annoys some night and day,
Not a frightful myth or robber,
But the spectre "What they say."

"What they say?" It haunts the maiden
When her hat or dress she buys,
Goads the matron till she maketh
Husband's purse a sacrifice.

To the orator it clingeth,
Haunts the statesman in his dream,
With the pulpit teacher stealeth
'Tween him and his highest theme.

"What they say?" Well, let them say it
Airy echo, fleet as dew,
When they're said it 'tis forgotten,
They who hear forget it too.

Wouldst thou know what rules the million?
Themis, with her ancient sway?
Pomp and tramp of mannered legions?
No,—the bubble "What they say."

A RACE FOR LIFE.

While on our way to McGregor the other day, on the steamer Milwaukee, we made the acquaintance of one of our fellow-passengers, who had just escaped from the Southern Confederacy. Many of our citizens knew him well, as he was once in business here. We will give the narrative in his own words as near as possible:

"You see I had been in a heavy wholesale and retail provision business in the city of Augusta, Georgia, for two years, and was getting along with the inhabitants very smoothly, until a little circumstance transpired last fall which incited the populace against me. I had taken more or less interest in political affairs while I lived here, and, as much from policy as anything else, adopted a Conservative Southern view of matters. I was a strong Bell and Everett man, and when the State Convention was in Session, I was mentioned as one of the state electors.

As it was known that I came from Dubuque, some of my constituents wrote to the latter city for information as to my political antecedents. The letter was addressed to one of the prominent law firms of Dubuque, and for some unaccountable reason answered in such a manner as to direct the deepest indignation of the community where I lived against me. They were informed that I was a loud-mouthed Abolitionist, and stumped the state for Fremont. Within a short time of the receipt of that letter, my house was surrounded by an infuriated mob, eager to wreak a blind vengeance on me.—I appealed to the Mayor, who was a warm personal friend of mine, for protection. He responded by calling out the entire police force to disperse the rabble.

Myself and son-in-law stood all that night at the head of the first flight of stairs, in my house, with fire-arms and axes, resolved to sell our lives as dearly as possible, should the miscreant break in. My brave wife knew no fear, and would not leave my side although I entreated her to do so. She seemed nerved to desperation by our common danger, and ready to face all, and ready to sacrifice her life, if necessary, in defence of our home.

The people were pacified at last when they found us too resolute to be imposed on and after a short time I was allowed to pursue my business as usual. I satisfied them apparently that I did not entertain principles repugnant to their peculiar views, and convinced them that the information they had received was a tissue of falsehoods; yet there ever lurked among them a suspicion of my loyalty to the South. Thus we lived through the winter, the community becoming more excited and bitter to those who did not coincide to the letter with the damnable opinions that then ruled the hour.

In illustration of this I will only cite one instance:

A party of merchants were discussing the impending crisis one afternoon in a store not far from mine when one of my neighbors made the following remark, "Gentlemen, we must be careful and not underrate the strength of the enemy." That same night a committee called upon him and asked him if he made such a remark, when he replied, "Yes, and I do not see the harm in it. It is one of the first lessons in military strategy not to underrate the power of the enemy." His explanation availed him nothing. He was seized and one side of his head and face shaved clear of the hair and whiskers. Then the newly barbered portions were daubed with tar and feathers.—He then received forty lashes, and was given to understand that he had 12 hours in which to make himself scarce.

This was not an isolated instance. Deeds of violence were of daily occurrence, and many times they resulted in the death of the victim. With such a state of society boiling around me, I naturally felt anxious to remove my family beyond all chances of injury. Finally, when they had been for some time drafting troops from the city for Jeff. Davis's army, I foresaw the time when I would be called on, and determined to remove my wife and children to the North. I started off with them, ostensibly to go to another place, and took them to Atlanta, where I bought through tickets for them and sent them on forward, while I returned to Augusta to close up my business.

I continued in my trade there for a short time, endeavouring to convert my property into funds which would be current in Iowa. I dared not purchase gold at the banks myself, for fear of attracting the attention of the Vigilance Committee. No one was allowed to leave the country openly.—Through the friendship of a young man named Powers, who had been boarding with me, I purchased some current funds, perhaps $400. He was a bookseller from Ohio who had been selling a work entitled "Cotton is King," and was not suspected of fostering liberal sentiments. It was through his services and friendship mainly that I escaped.

One afternoon an Orderly Sergeant came into my counting-room, and informed me it would be necessary, in accordance with a recent requisition from Montgomery, for me to enlist. I saw it would not do to hesitate an instant, and therefore manifested great readiness and even eagerness to join. I was told I could have my choice between infantry and cavalry, and I must meet my comrades that night at the armory. I chose to join the cavalry, and at the appointed hour was on hand to enroll my name. I was very zealous apparently in my wishes to fight the Abolitionists, and by skillfully guarding my speech led my comrades to believe I was the best secessionist of them all, and the Sergeant presented me with one of Colt's navy revolvers, which had been stolen from the United States. I requested him to load it for me, as I was not posted on that sort of thing. He did so. These five charges are still in the barrel, and so help me, they shall never be fired off until they are discharged in the streets of Augusta, and one of them into the body of the Sergeant who loaded it.

I got away from the armory and hurried home, where I found Powers making preparations to go North by the next train, which left at half-past ten that night. I told him I must get away from Augusta that night at any cost. I asked him to take my carpet-bag on board the train, and if I did not call for it at a certain time, to send it to my family in Dubuque. He said he would do so.

I locked up my store and house—the one completely furnished from top to bottom, and the other containing $9,000 worth of goods, which I was obliged to leave behind to fall into the hands of the rebels.

I then repaired to the depot nearly an hour before the time for the departure of the train, and secreted myself under the rear platform of the rear car, on a crosspiece which connected the wheels. Grasping my pistol in my hand and resolving to shoot the first man who discovered me, I waited for events.

Soon after I had gained this position, the Vigilance Committee came into the depot. They were a party of men appointed to see that no Northern man went away on the train, and to exercise a general surveillance over all suspicious characters. If they discovered a Northern man, he was taken out, whipped, and forced to enlist. If they found one who had enlisted already, it fared worse for him. He was whipped and otherwise maltreated, and then not unusually shot, so I knew what my fate would be if detected. As the hour for starting drew near, my suspense was agonizing in the extreme. Finally a little incident occurred which probably insured my salvation from their clutches. The committee went through the cars after the passengers were seated, and closely questioned and scrutinized every individual. In one car they found an old man who answered to the description of a man who had been tarred and feathered at Savannah and shipped off. Appended to the despatch, describing him, was this Christian injunction, "If you catch him, give him hell."

One of the ruffians lifted his gray locks and saw the tar still adhering to his brow, where he had been unable to remove it.—He fairly yelled with delight. "Here's the old devil! Now we've got him!" etc.—They then dragged him from the car to the platform outside, although they did not know of a thing he had done amiss.

"Gentleman," said the aged man respectfully, "I am an old man, and do not know that I ever did any man any wrong. All that I ask is the privilege of getting home to my family. I beg that you will release me."

They laughed his entreaties to scorn, and bore him away in the dark, screaming and yelling like demons, doubtless to torture him with scourges, and perhaps to murder him as they have so many before him.

During all this time I lay within a dozen feet of some of the party, expecting every moment I would be discovered by some unlucky fiend. It was well for him and me that he did not, for that would have been the signal for his death. I would have shot as many as I could and died dearly.

At last the train moved out of the depot slowly around a curve, and when it was out of the range of the depot lamps, I dropped from my perch and clambered upon the rear platform of the car. Going into the car, I sat down in the darkest corner and drew my hat over my face in order to escape recognition. By feigning sleep I escaped the attention and remarks of my townsmen, many of whom were on board the train, until morning, when we reached Atlanta, some 200 miles from Augusta.—If I could get beyond there I knew I was comparatively safe, as there was no telegraph between that place and Chattanooga though there was one from Augusta to Atlanta.

It was daylight when we left Atlanta, so that further concealment was impossible.—My fellow-passengers expressed considerable surprise at seeing me, and were anxious to know where I was going. I informed them that I was going to Chattanooga as usual, to purchase a large quantity of bacon in which I was dealing extensively. Many of my acquaintances whom I knew to be in the same business, were also going after beef, pork, flour, grain, and such other provisions as we were forced to purchase in the Northern States.

There were five of us all going for provisions. At last we arrived in Louisville, but found to our disappointment [!] that instruments were so small for buying there that the only alternative left was to go to the great fountain-head at Cincinnati and buy what we wanted. We all went across the river into Indiana, every soul of us, and got aboard the cars at Cincinnati.

Just before the train was to start, an old man arose and made this remark: "Gentlemen, I don't know how you all feel, but I thank God I am on free soil once more." Oh! you should have heard the shout that then went up. Every man of us here *knew flowing from the Southern Confederacy!* and dared not screw it to such utterance. We all got out of the cars again, on the platform, and there refreshed our throats with three loud cheers for FREEDOM."

—*Dubuque Daily Times.*

That was a wise nigger, who, in speaking of the happiness of married people, said, "Dat my 'pinion altogedder how dey enjoy themselves."

The £1,500 Affair.

Judgment of Chancellor Blake.

[At the request of many we again lay before our readers the concluding part of the Judgment of Chancellor Blake. As our desire is that the public may thoroughly understand the case, we give Mr. Conger the benefit of Mr. Esten's judgment in full.]

Upon the whole I am of opinion that the statements of the Bill upon this point have been distinctly proved. It has been shown to my satisfaction that the defendant Conger stated to the Municipal Council of the Town of Peterboro, or led them to believe in the words of the Bill "that about £1,500 would have to be paid to the Municipality which had or was entitled to the M. L. fund debentures for interest and payments towards the sinking fund, which the said Municipality had paid or was liable to pay to the Government." And I believe that the defendant Conger obtained authority from the Council to treat with the Municipality which held, or was entitled to such debentures upon the terms of paying to, or for the said Municipality the said interest and sinking fund account which said Municipality had paid or was liable to pay to the Government.

The next question is, did Conger enter into this contract with Whitmarsh in the belief that £1,500 was due to the Government? or did he enter into it with a full knowledge that nothing whatever was due to the Government, and that the contract was a fraudulent and illegal contract, either for the benefit of Whitmarsh alone, if Conger's statement is to be believed, or for their joint benefit if the account given by Whitmarsh can be trusted.

☞ *The statement that Conger entered into this contract in the belief that £1,500 was due to the Government for interest, &c., must be admitted, I think, to be highly improbable.* ☜ *IT IS CLEAR THAT NOTHING WHATEVER WAS DUE TO THE GOVERNMENT FOR INTEREST.* The Act provides that the coupons are to be taken by the Receiver General as cash. These debentures had never been issued as everybody knows. Some of the coupons had been returned to the Receiver General and were credited as cash in the account furnished to the Township of Wolford in January, 1857, and the residue were then ready to be returned. It is clear therefore that nothing was due for interest, and did this gentleman, complimented so highly for his interest and energy, remain ignorant of a fact so patent?

But when we shall have traced this matter through all its windings, what was at first sight improbable will be found in the end incredible.

* * * On the 10th of October, that is, on the second day after the letter to which I have referred, had been received, the township of Wolford passed a resolution authorizing Whitmarsh to return the debentures, and on the 12th of October, that is, on the second day after the township of Wolford had adopted that resolution, Conger appeared before the Municipal Council of the Town of Peterboro, made his statement, and was authorized to negotiate for the transfer of these debentures, and the question is, did he take that step in ignorance of the Receiver General to Whitmarsh, and of the resolution adopted by the municipality of Wolford, or with a knowledge of everything that passed.

On the 25th of November, the By-law passed by the Town Council of Peterboro' was approved by his Excellency in Council. On the 25th of November, a minute of the Executive Council by which the Township of Wolford was discharged from all liability in relation to the debentures which had been issued to them, was approved by his Excellency, and on the same day Whitmarsh was informed of the fact by a letter from the Receiver-General, and the new debentures were issued to Conger. Was Conger, by whose interest and energy all this had been brought about, ignorant of the contents of this Minute of Council?

But what passed when the money is said to have been paid to Whitmarsh is to my mind conclusive. Take Conger's own account. He says, that having paid Whitmarsh the £1351 5s, Whitmarsh handed him back about £70 (it was £68 18s 8d, I have no doubt), with a request that he would pay it to the Receiver-General.—Did Conger know, or did he not, that this was the amount charged by Government against the holders of the debentures as their proportionate share of the expense of keeping the M. L. F. Account? Did Conger know, or did he not, that this was the whole amount claimed by Government in relation to those debentures? Upon that point, I cannot say that I entertain the slightest doubt. I believe that the letter of the Receiver-General of the 8th of Oct. was communicated to Conger, and from that time, at least, the intention of the Government was as well known to Conger as to Whitmarsh.

Assuming the facts to be as I have stated the question is, have those defendants, or either of them, any defence to this suit?—And I am clearly of opinion that they have not. When the debentures came into the hands of the defendant Conger, they were unquestionably the property of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs having been led to the belief, that debentures, the property of none other municipality, were to be transferred to them, authorized their agent to pay off a sum which was represented to be a charge upon the debentures to be transferred. But no such debentures were ever transferred to the plaintiffs, and there was in reality no charge to be paid off. The old debentures were surrendered at the request of the holders, who made no claim against the plaintiffs, and new debentures were issued, upon which no legal claim of any sort existed. Three of these debentures, then the undoubted property of the plaintiffs, were sold by the defendant Conger, and the proceeds were either paid over to the other defendant Whitmarsh, or they were divided between them upon an unfair and fraudulent arrangement which was fraudulent and void as against every person connected with the transaction.—IT WAS A PLAIN FRAUD UPON THE TOWNSHIP OF WOLFORD. Whitmarsh, who was their agent, was disabled from trafficking with their property for his own benefit, and it is admitted that he cannot be permitted to retain one shilling of the money which has got into his hands. IT WAS A GROSS FRAUD UPON THE GOVERNMENT, who consented to the exchange of these debentures not for the benefit of the defendants or either of them, but as depositaries of a great public trust, and with an exclusive view to the public interest. ☞ *Had they known that the intention of the persons who solicited the exchange was to take £1,500 out of the pockets of the Plaintiffs to whom these debentures were issued without charge for public purposes and to place it in the pockets of the defendants themselves upon an underhand and illegal agreement they would have spurned the agreement with indignation, and it was a gross fraud upon the Plaintiffs also as I have already shewn.* ☜ Had there been nothing further in the case, therefore, I should have thought the Plaintiffs entitled to a decree against both defendants.

Assuming that view to be correct, it would be unnecessary to enquire how the funds were dealt with; but it may not be useless to advert briefly to that point. *IT WILL BE SEEN THAT BOTH DEFENDANTS HAD AN INTEREST IN DENYING AN AGREEMENT TO DIVIDE THE FUND.* To have admitted an agreement to divide the fund would have been to confess the plaintiff's right to a decree. An agreement therefore to divide the fund is therefore negatived by both. But agreeing in this they differ widely as to the virtual disposition of it, Conger swears that the whole was paid to Whitmarsh, Whitmarsh swears that he only received £745, which is, I may remark, within a fraction of the half—after deducting £68 18s. 8d. due to government. The precise amount would have been, had an equal division been intended, £744 8s 2d, where the contradiction is so complete, it becomes of course difficult to decide. ☞ *But I incline on the whole to agree with Whitmarsh. I do so, first, because his evidence appears to me more truthful than Conger's,* SOME OF WHOSE STATEMENTS ARE PLAINLY IRRECONCILABLE, as it seems to me, with truth. I do not know the precise date, at which his answer was sworn to, but as the Bill was filed on the 21st of August, 1858, it must, of course, have been subsequent to that.—Now, can it be doubted that at that period at all events, ☞ *Conger knew that nothing was due to the Government by the* Township of Wolford, that the Government had cancelled the debentures and absolved them from all liabilities? In one sense of the term he may not have known it, but in another sense—the sense in which the term should have been used in the answer, I do now know, and every one who hears me knows, ☞ **and the defendant when he swore to his answer must have known.** ☜ that nothing was due to the Government upon the cancelled debentures, that Wolford had been discharged from all liability. Yet in the passage in his answer, to which I have already referred Conger SWEARS "And I say I know not whether the said sum of £1,500 sterling was in reality due to the Government." ☞ **This is in my opinion a WILLFUL UNTRUTH.** ☜ I am disposed to think Whitmarsh's statement to be true upon this ground, also that a perfectly good understanding appears to have subsisted between the parties down to a very late period for which I cannot otherwise account. Had Conger been the dupe of Whitmarsh, as he represents, some little resentment would have been felt, I think, and expressed, when his honesty in relation to the matter was called in question by his fellow townsmen. But I have failed to find any trace of such a feeling. On the contrary, when Whitmarsh became involved with his Municipality, Conger comes to his rescue, and so late as September 1858, he makes a proposition to Whitmarsh for a joint defence. But it is said that Conger's evidence is confirmed by Whitmarsh's receipt. But I am inclined to think that the document in question was given for a purpose. It was necessary to the protection of both parties as they understood their position, and it was so used; when Conger fell under suspicion he produced the receipt and insisted that if anything were wrong the fault lay with Whitmarsh. And when Whitmarsh's conduct was impugned, Conger writes, "In reference to the receipt for the money paid you, I perceive that it is given in your private capacity."

Upon the whole, I am inclined to the opinion that Whitmarsh has stated the truth; and if that be so, the Plaintiffs' right to a Decree is of course apparent. But without considering into whose pocket the money passed, I am of opinion that the Plaintiffs are entitled to a Decree against both, with costs.

Judgment of Vice-Chancellor Esten.

This suit is brought by the Corporation of the Town of Peterboro', against two persons of the names of Conger and Whitmarsh respectively. The case made by the Bill, is, that the Town of Peterborough being in want of a sum of money to aid in the construction of a Branch Railway, Mr. Conger, who was a member of the Town Council, stated at one of the meetings that £25,000 of Municipal Loan Fund Debentures could be procured from a Municipality which was desirous of being relieved from them, on terms of being secured against all liability on account of them, and thereupon he was authorized to procure them on those terms. That accordingly, he agreed with Whitmarsh, who held the Debentures on behalf of the Municipality of Wolford, to receive them on these terms; that thereupon they were surrendered to the Government, which issued new Debentures to the Town of Peterboro', and delivered them to Conger for its use, but that Conger and Whitmarsh retained the proceeds of three of these Debentures, amounting to £1,500 and upwards, amounting to £1,500 and upwards, the amount claimed by Government being only £75, or thereabouts, for their own use, or for the use of themselves, and some other person or persons to the Plaintiff unknown and by collision with them.

Now this case wholly fails in evidence. The fact was, that Conger, having stated that £1,500 must be paid for the Debentures, was authorised to obtain them on those terms, the Council thinking that that amount was due to the Government for arrears of interest and expenses, but being willing to pay it for the Debentures whether it was or not, their own debentures being unsaleable, and Municipal Loan Fund Debentures for which there was a ready sale, being obtainable only through the medium of transfer from some other Municipality which had received them, the Government being determined to issue no more of them. Conger in pursuance of this authority concluded a bargain with Whitmarsh for obtaining these Debentures on payment of £1500, which sum Whitmarsh refused to abate.—The course adopted was to surrender the Debentures already issued and issue new Debentures to Peterboro' which was to pay the £75 claimed by Government.

Now the question is, not whether it was very proper for two Municipalities to deal with Government securities in this way, but whether the Town of Peterborough having sanctioned such a transaction and having authorised their Agent to pay £1,500 for the acquisition of these Debentures, when he has strictly followed their instructions and paid that amount out of the Debentures, can complain of his having acted in obedience to their orders and make him accountable for the sum so paid. It is true that if Mr. Conger retained any part of the £1,500 in his own hands and did not pay the whole of it to Mr. Whitmarsh, he would be accountable to his principals for that amount so retained, and this raises the question, whether he did in fact retain any part of the £1,500, or whether he paid the whole of it to Mr. Whitmarsh; on this point the evidence of these two parties is diametrically opposed. Conger solemnly asserting that he paid the whole to Whitmarsh, and Whitmarsh affirming that he received from Conger only about £740.

Upon this question I may observe that Mr. Whitmarsh, here only does not appear to think that Conger retained any part of the money for his own use, that by his own shewing he signed the receipt which he gave to Conger for the whole amount without reading it, that after having refused all abatement of the sum of £1,500 on the price of the Debentures at the time of the bargain, he afterwards accepted less than half that amount, without remonstrance or inquiry, although he knew that the Government had remitted all demands except about £75; say that this very £75 Whitmarsh handed to Conger out of the £740 paid to him for transmission to the Government; these circumstances are all extremely singular. In the whole course of my professional experience and reading I do not recollect an instance of such flat contradiction between witnesses apparently so respectable.

Without deciding this question, I am satisfied that the evidence is wholly insufficient to shew that Mr. Conger either retained any part of this money for his own use or applied it to any purpose not authorised by his instructions, and my Brother Spragge who heard these two gentlemen deliver their evidence, is of the same opinion. It is said Mr. Conger represented to the Council that the sum of £1,500 was due for arrears of interest and expenses to the Government when he knew the contrary to be the fact. After an attentive perusal of the evidence, I think it shews that Conger made no such representation as is imputed to him.

He stated plainly that £1,500 must be paid for the Debentures, and when asked what it was for, he replied that the Debentures had been issued some time and he presumed that a considerable amount of arrears of interest must have accrued due; and one witness states that he added, that they need not entertain the idea that the Government would forge it. There is nothing to shew that Mr. Conger did not believe these statements to be true. It is said that Mr. Conger must have known when he received the £75 from Whitmarsh for transmission to the Government, if he did not know before, that all claims had been remitted by he Government, in respect of the Debentures, excepting a small amount. Supposing this to be the case, was it Conger's duty to act otherwise than he did—I mean his duty to his principals. At this time the bargain had been concluded with Whitmarsh, and he had acted upon it to the extent of surrendering the Debentures which he held to the Government so that he could not be placed in *statu quo*, and loss incurred would it have been to Mr. Conger and the Plaintiff's to have withdrawn from their bargain under such circumstances. My view of the facts of the case is, that the Plaintiffs were perfectly willing and anxious to pay the £1,500 for the Debentures rather than not have them, even although was due or claimed by the Government and that they authorised Mr. Conger to obtain them on those terms if no better could be had, but that some of the members of the Council being desirous to know why that or any sum should be paid, Mr. Conger suggested that the Debentures had been issued some time, and that probably a large amount was due for arrears of interest and expenses, believing such to be the fact, and that the Council were satisfied with this explanation and authorised Conger to conclude the bargain for payment of the £1,500 whether that or any amount was due or not. It is said however that Conger must have known that nothing was due to the Government, because so long as the debentures remained in the hands of the Municipality the Government were bound to receive the Coupons in satisfaction of the interest. But why should Conger know more than other members of the Council? Either Conger did not know more than they did, and therefore was guilty of no misrepresentations, or they knew as much as he did, and therefore the misrepresentations was addressed to parties who knew it to be such, and therefore were not deceived. In truth I think none of them thought of the provision of the statute for it was remarked after the new debentures had been issued some time, that as they were new debentures no interest could be due on them, which showed that it was thought interest might be due on the old ones. Even if Conger were authorised only to bargain for the Debentures on the terms of simply indemnifying the municipality which held them, and without retaining any of the proceeds himself, paid £1,500 to Whitmarsh in order to obtain them, and thereby exceeded his authority, I do not his could be made liable to the Plaintiff for the £1,500 in the way proposed; for it is quite certain they could not be obtained on any other terms. Nor in the grasping case of Mr. Conger knowingly misrepresenting the facts of arrears being due to government, and thereby obtaining authority to purchase the debentures for £1,500, and actually paying that whole amount in order to obtain them, could he in my judgement be made accountable to the plaintiff for that amount for the same reason. The £1,500 would not be the measure of damages in either of these cases for if the authority had not been exceeded, or the misrepresentation made, the plaintiff would not have obtained the debentures at all, and in these cases I think the Court would have left them to their legal remedy against their agent for breach of duty. In the case of the authority being exceeded, the proper remedy would be to rescind the contract as not binding; but that under the circumstances would be plainly impossible, because the parties could not be placed in *statu quo*. I need not say that neither of these supposed cases is sustained by the evidence. Ought Mr. Conger to have declared to the Council first the name of the individual with whom he was dealing, and afterward that of the Municipality which owned the debentures, so as to enable the council to apply to the municipality, which if they had done they might have obtained the debentures on more favorable terms. This conduct would have been dishonorable towards Mr Whitmarsh, who no doubt dealt with Mr. Conger in confidence, but I think no obligation of the kind existed on Conger's part, because he openly declined to name either the individual or the municipality, and the council, without insisting on such disclosure, authorised him to make the bargain which he did make.—The bill in the cause, and the learned and able judgment of the Chancellor, treat the case on the clear principle of the new debentures, being the property of the Plaintiff, and their agent, in collusion with Whitmarsh and others, subscribing and retaining for their own use a portion of this trust property. In such a case I agree that the agent and those colluding with him would be clearly liable; but I do not think the evidence sustains this case in point of fact. The only other case in which, as it seems to me, Mr Conger could be made liable to the extent and in the way proposed by this bill would be the case of his having retained part of the money in his hand, but this fact the evidence I think wholly fails to establish. Mr Whitmarsh is not, I think, under the circumstances of the case, as I consider them to be proved by the evidence accountable to the Plaintiff at all. No privity whatever existed between them.—He dealt with their agent at arms length, and if he is accountable to any one, it is to his own municipality. In conclusion I must reiterate that the question is not whether the transaction I have been canvassing can be justified on public grounds, but whether the Plaintiff, Conger and Whitmarsh, having been justly concerned in a transaction which, in a public point of view, may be of questionable propriety, one or two of them parties can be made liable to the other for their or his share of the transaction. I think this bill must be dismissed with costs.

A newsboy of Cincinnati having got stuck on his stock of papers, cried lustily: "Kre's yer mornin' papers—all about Jeff. Davis' being hung—only three cents." A victim remonstrated with him on the deception, whereupon the youngster remarked: "If Jeff. Davis' been hung, I'd sold all my papers afore ex o'clock this morning, and yer wouldn't get it for three cents either."—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Homœopathic Soup.—Take 2 starved pigeons, hang them up by a string in the kitchen window, so that the sun will cast their shadow in an iron pan already on the fire, and which holds ten gallons of water; boil the shadow over a slow fire for ten hours, strain it, and then give the patient one drop in a glass of water every ten days.

A grumbero standing by a sewing machine at which a young lady was at work, looking alternatively at the machine and at its fair operator, at length gave vent to his admiration with, "By jingo, its pretty—especially the part covered with caliker."

"The Mother of States" is having an unexpected visit from some of her children.

Any merchant can make his house a custom house by attention to his duties.

A young lady lately appointed [illegible] tive in Baltimore; and one of the [illegible] says that her discipline was so perfect, that she might have passed for a man "if she had a little more modesty."

AN UNLUCKY REFERENCE TO HISTORY.

The New York papers, with an ignorance of American history which would be very reprehensible if it were not so very absurd, have invited a comparison of the action of the United States Government in regard to the Rebellion in Canada in 1837-38, with the action of the British Government in regard to the Southern Rebellion now in full course. We should have been inclined to let bygones be bygones, and to have buried in oblivion all the international disputes of the past; but we cannot allow the confident appeals of the New York papers to history to pass before the world as proof that history sanctions that appeal. There is no better proof of the superiority of the British Government to any tinge of vindictiveness than its instant and candid avowal of neutrality in the present war, and its prompt measures for carrying out that neutrality to the letter, when contrasted with the conduct of the American Government and people in regard to the troubles in Canada twenty-three years ago. The contrast is rendered more striking by the surrender to the United States of the Peerless, a Canadian vessel which had been purchased by the Confederates,—a surrender which, we are informed on American authority, has just been completed by the Canadian Government.

We have no desire to dwell upon a disagreeable chapter of history, and will put a few facts pertinent to the present issue briefly. When the insurrection began in Canada, the American press favoured the "Patriots," and Americans from various quarters hastened to join the rebels. Men were openly recruited in Buffalo without let or hindrance. A thousand men, nine-tenths of whom were Americans, seized Navy Island, in the river Niagara, and were supplied from New York with munitions of war in abundance. They were commanded by an American, Rensselaer Van Rensselaer, a member of one of the oldest families in the State. An American steamer, the Caroline, piratically hoisting British colors, kept up the communication of the rebels—if that is a proper name to apply to an American force—with the American shore. What did the United States Government do in view of these facts? When it found that the assemblage of Americans was so formidable that there was danger that the Union would become involved in a war with Great Britain unless steps were taken to damp the warlike ardour of her citizens, it issued a feeble proclamation commanding the people on the border to abstain from all interference in what it was pleased to call the "contest between portions of the population (of Canada) and the Government." Meantime the Caroline was boarded by the British; those on board who did not resist were quietly put on shore, those who did resist were made prisoners of war; the vessel was burned, and it drifted over the Falls.—Though the Caroline was openly and notoriously a piratical craft, and every man on board deserved hanging, a great outcry was made throughout this country about its seizure, which the United States Government did not discourage. When all this ill blood had been stirred between Canada and the United States, and most of the mischief was done, this Government, after the battle of St. Charles, and when most of the scanty rebel force had taken refuge in Vermont and elsewhere, sent General Scott to the border with a competent force to keep the Americans from violating a neutrality which they had already set at naught; and about the same time it found out that the "portions of the population" of which it had previously spoken, were in fact "insurgents." The press, generally, during the same time designated these insurgents as "Patriots," and never as rebels except with the saving grace of inverted commas. If his tory gives our New York contemporaries any encouragement in their malignant and unscrupulous attacks on the attitude of the British Government towards the Federal Government at this time, they may make the most of it. After studying the part they played in the Canadian affair they may turn their attention to the revolt of Texas from Mexico, during which very fine and very neutral proclamations emanated from Washington, and enlistments for the rebel forces went on with impunity at every convenient place of the Union.—*Scottish American Journal.*

DEATH OF CAVOUR.

And so Cavour is dead!—Cavour, the mind of Italy, as Garibaldi is its heart, and Victor Emmanuel its right arm; Cavour who twenty years ago planned that political regeneration of Italy, which the courage and fidelity of the House of Sardinia and the good sword of the Hero of Caprera have united to accomplish. Himself of titled family and ample fortune, he made rank and wealth subservient to the advancement of Italy.—Twenty years ago he began to prepare Sardinia for a position among the powers of Europe by developing her industrial resources and encouraging the education of her people. The agricultural and manufacturing interests of the kingdom, stimulated by the example of England, rallied the energies of the people in the way of self-improvement and self-government. In the memorable epoch of 1847, Cavour took the lead in procuring from Charles Albert a liberal Constitution for Sardinia—the only free Constitution of that era which has withstood subsequent changes and convulsions. Under that Constitution Cavour has served his country in various offices of public responsibility. His favorite policy was, by cherishing the industry of nation, by promoting popular education, and by perfecting the organization and discipline of the army, to bring Sardinia up to a point of vitality and strength which should command the respect of Europe, and qualify her to demand the recognition of Italian unity and nationality. His sagacity in sending a Sardinian contingent to the Crimean war, procured for Sardinia a voice in the Congress of Paris, and brought the Italian question fairly before the assembled Powers. He knew how to use Louis Napoleon without succumbing to a foreign despotism. He knew how to give play to Garibaldi without rushing into the chaos of red republicanism. He knew how to thwart the Pope without alienating Catholics from the support of the throne. He knew how to balance conservatism and radicalism, royalty and republicanism, so as to secure for Italy unity and freedom. Though unversed in war, yet to the no less important field of political strategy he was the King's Nestor and the people's Agamemnon.

To human view Cavour was taken away at a most critical time for Italy—just as the question of the secular Papacy and the occupation of Rome has reached this point where it must be settled either by diplomacy or the sword. It may be that Victor Emmanuel, so long under his training, has become so thoroughly imbued with his ideas that he will carry them out to complete success. Even the impetuosity of Garibaldi reconciled itself at length to the patient watchfulness of Cavour. And Ricasoli is at hand to represent the same spirit and tendencies. But our great hope for Italy is that her cause has now risen above men, and that the Providence which has led her thus far in the conflict will crown her with the final victory.

THE LATE JOHN R. CLARK.

(From the Cobourg Sun.)

On Tuesday morning the people of this section were shocked with the intelligence of the decease of John R. Clark, Esq. the Opposition candidate for this riding. Deep was the gloom that pervaded every countenance as the melancholy intelligence passed from one to another, and which was soon sent with the usual speed of evil tidings far and wide over the country. The disease to which he fell a victim was typhus or typhoid fever. It was contracted when he was in Quebec, where he was ill for some time before the close of the session. He had not completely recovered from that attack when he returned home, and many of his friends remarked the feverish expression of his features. But he maintained his usual cheerful spirits, and attended to his business.—On Monday morning the 3d instant, he was seized with what appeared to himself and family as a rheumatic affection of the limbs as he was passing down stairs from his bedroom. He tried to reach a bed, but was unable, and had to be carried to it by his family, from which he never rose by his own strength again. After a few days the nature of the illness began to appear, but his medical advisers, while apprehending danger, were not without hope of his recovery, no fatal symptom presenting itself. About 3 o'clock on Monday evening, he began to sink rapidly, and expired in the presence of his family about half-past nine o'clock.

The deceased had not completed his 47th year, and gave apparent promise of many years of usefulness to his country. He was of a healthy countenance, and looked remarkably young for a man of that age.—Providence has willed that he should die when the star of his worldly prospects was looking the brightest, and his sun has truly gone down at noon. It is hardly necessary to dilate on the many qualities of mind and heart which have endeared him to his numerous friends, and given him a position which we fear no other man can occupy. He had acquired a very liberal instruction, and had stored his mind richly with useful knowledge. His knowledge of human nature was very accurate. Few men exceeded him in this, and to it we must attribute a share of his success as a politician. But it was the great goodness of his generous heart, his unwavering integrity, his firm devotion to truth, that formed the foundation of his widely extended influence. In him was exemplified the power of love. He could not be happy without friends in whom he could confide, and to whom the current of his affections flowed, which passing from the circle of his dear friends and relatives, would fain reach in its course the whole human family. As a consequence, there is hardly another in this county for whom so many friends would do as much disinterested kindness. He was plain, too, in his rebukes of those who had deviated from right, but such was the amiability of his manners that he rarely made an enemy by the exercise of the most difficult duty of true friendship.

He had long served the public in various local capacities, before he was brought forward. In 1851 he contested the county against Mr. Asa Burnham, and though then young, untried and comparatively unknown he came within 24 votes of obtaining his election. At that time also, the great influence of the Government was against him. Many of his friends remember the astonishment with which the public listened to his eloquent and soul-stirring speeches at Coldsprings and other places on that occasion.

In 1854 he was offered the candidature of the East Riding, but declined, owing to sickness in his family. In 1857, he was nominated and defeated Meyers, obtaining a victory without more than $5 expenses to himself, except his time. His Parliamentary record is before the world. His opponents are unable to point to a single vote which was contrary to the good of his country.

In 1860 he received the nearly unanimous vote of Northumberland, at the convention which was held in Grafton, to bring out a candidate for the Legislative Council, and if he had gone to the polls as a candidate it is now conceded, that he would have received an overwhelming majority of votes. He yielded at that time to the desire of a large portion of electors who wished him to retain his position of great usefulness in the Lower House. Before the convention assembled in the East Riding, on Friday last he was brought out as a candidate in opposition to the Postmaster-General who had hurried on his election in his Riding, thinking by such sharp practice to carry his election. Though he had only been five days before the electors as a candidate, it is generally believed that if he had lived till the 29th, he would have beaten Mr. Smith by an overwhelming majority, and this too in the face of the immense patronage of the Government which has been for years directed to neutralize opposition in this Riding, and while at the same time he would have been confined to his bed, unable to take any part in his election. Such a circumstance tells its own tale, and furnishes its own eulogy on his public character.—But, alas! he has gone! His sorrowing friends and bereived family receive the sympathies of a deeply affected community. The discharge of the last and funeral rite remains. On the afternoon of Thursday next, his body will be interred in the Friends burying ground at the south part of the farm, but his redeemed and glorified spirit is we hope and trust, in the land where the malice of enemies cannot reach him, and the fever of political excitement is happily unknown.

THE MODEL REPUBLIC.

Hitherto the Americans have affected to laugh at the *effete* monarchies of the Old World. On the face of the globe there was no political organization so perfect as their own. John Bull was but a poor, decrepit, drivelling idiot, compelled to doff his hat to Majesty, and tied to the chariot wheels of a "bloated aristocracy." How the poor fellow was fleeced and bamboozled to be sure. In the land of Yankee Doodle, again, things were differently ordered. There every man was as good as another; there the clown, all unwashed and unshorn as he might be, was yet an integral portion of majesty. He doffed his hat to no man. He gave obedience to the laws only so far as it suited himself to do so. He had certain grains of royalty in his composition, and to that extent, and not seldom beyond that extent, he was above all law—could, in fact, do no wrong. Did his fellow sovereign merit his displeasure, he cowhided him, he pistolled him, he lynched him, or he stuck a bowie-knife into his stomach. Bold, dashing fellows, these Yankees! If not altogether without reproach, they were at all events without fear. They were never without a "difficulty" of some kind, either foreign or domestic. They would "lick creation" if necessary; and, whether necessary or not, they would still "lick creation." Under the stars and stripes, people could do what they liked if they were able to do it, and about to incur the risk of being punished by people as superpicious as themselves. American liberty was liberty run mad. It was a something closely akin to ruffianism—the liberty of the highwayman, with whom might is right and possession the only evidence of infallement.

Of all the "difficulties" brother Jonathan ever had on hand the present is undoubtedly the one most calculated to "rile" him. He has had nothing like it ever since he set up in business on his own book. One or two little wars he has had, of which he has made the most, but such a dish of fighting was never previously presented to him as now awaits his mastication. Mighty tough chewing he will find it to be we fear. Foreign enemies are troublesome enough, but a house divided against itself is rather a critical case. When the inhabitants of the kitchen work in unison with those in the parlor the burglar can easily be overpowered and turned out of doors; but when there is internecine war between those two departments of the domicile, thieves and robbers have a thriving time of it. So long as the Northern and Southern States pulled together in harmony, they had little to fear from external foes; but having come to daggers-drawing with each other, neither of them will henceforth be a terror to "creation." Even Spain has comprehended the nature of the situation, and has brought about a *coup* in St. Domingo, which she would never have dared to dream of had Jonathan been all right. We simply note the fact, without applauding Spain for the deed.—Still, if St. Domingo must be swallowed up it is better that Spain should put it into her maw than that it should become the prey of the Confederate States.

We wonder if our Yankee friends still repose the same implicit confidence in the superiority of their own democratic institutions over the old European monarchies as they professed to do a year ago. Is their system of Government the only one fit for rational beings to live under? What are the peculiar privileges enjoyed by them under their democratic institutions, which cannot be obtained under the old European monarchies? In the Old World we see rational liberty springing up under the shadow of thrones, and thriving amazingly; we see one of the most despotic of European monarchs setting his slaves at liberty, while in America,—with all her arrogant claims to superior enlightenment, we see the sword unsheathed for the purpose of perpetuating the reign of slavery. Who would hesitate to choose between the liberty which prevails in America, and that which obtains in most countries of Europe, especially in Great Britain? A model Government is not that which permits its subjects to act just as they please. That is the best Government under which people are permitted to enjoy their own, and to lead quiet and peaceable lives, without the fear of molestation from a power superior to the law; and, these points being secured, it matters little whether the Chief of the State be called a Prince or a President. Free democratic institutions, and the sovereign people, are very convenient terms for the stump orator. Like the music of Orpheus, "they work on the crowd;" but, certainly, democratic principles, as developed in America, have nothing in them to recommend them to the acceptance of Old World communities.

The history of the United States during the last few months makes us think more of our old-fashioned Kings, Queens, and Aristocracies, than ever we did before.

NOMINATION DAYS.

South Ontario—Saturday, June 22nd.
Kingston—Saturday, June 22nd.
Brockville—Saturday, June 22nd.
Victoria—Saturday, June 22nd.
Carleton—Monday, June 24th.
Montreal—Three Divisions—Wednesday, June 26th.
Toronto—Two Divisions—Friday, June 28th.
East Brant—Friday, June 28th.
West Brant—Friday, June 28th.
Peel—Friday, June 28th,
West York—Saturday, June 29th.
North Waterloo—Saturday, June 29th.
West Middlesex—Saturday, June 29th.
North York—Saturday, June 29th.
London—Friday, June 21st.
Stormont—Thursday, June 27th.
Cornwall—Monday, June 24th.
Glengarry—Wednesday, June 26th.
North Ontario—Monday, July 1st.
East York—Saturday, June 29th.
East Elgin—Friday, June 28th.
West Elgin—Saturday, June 29th.
Lincoln—Friday, June 28th.
Haldimand—Saturday, June 29th.
East Middlesex—Monday, July 1st.
Perth—Tuesday, July 2nd.
North Simcoe—June 25th,
South Simcoe—Tuesday, June 25th
Three Rivers—Friday, June 21st.
South Grenville—Thursday, June 27th.
North Leeds and Grenville—Saturday, June 29th.
North Hastings—Tuesday, July 2nd.
Dundas—Thursday, June 27th.
Frontenac—Monday, July 1st.
West Durham—Monday, June 24th.
Grey—Tuesday, July 2nd.
East Northumberland—Tuesday, June 25th.
South Wellington—Tuesday, July 2nd.
North Wellington—Tuesday, July 2nd.
West Durham—Monday, June 24th.
Norfolk—Saturday, June 29th.
Welland—Friday, June 28th.
Oxford, both Ridings—Saturday, June 29th.
Kent—Saturday, June 29th.
South Waterloo—Friday, June 28th.
Lennox & Addington—Wednesday, June 26th.
Lambton—Thursday, June 27th.
South Hastings—Tuesday, July 2nd.
Peterboro'—Saturday, June 29th.
Russell—Monday, July 1st.
Prince Edward—Monday July 1st.
Huron and Bruce—Saturday, June 29th

POLLING DAYS.

West Northumberland—Thursday 27th, Friday 28th June.
Carleton—Tuesday 2nd, Wednesday 3rd July.
Brockville—Monday 1st, and Tuesday 2nd July.
East Brant—Friday 5th, and Saturday 6th July.
Montreal—Wednesday 3rd, and Thursday 4th July.
Toronto—Friday 5th, and Saturday 6th July.
Victoria—Monday 1st, and Tuesday 2nd July.
Western Middlesex—Monday 8th and Tuesday 9th July.
North York—Monday 8th, and Tuesday 9th July.
London—Friday 27th, and Saturday 29 June.
Hamilton—Monday 1st, and Tuesday 2nd July.
Kingston—Monday 1st, and Tuesday2d, July.
South Ontario—Monday 1st, and Tuesday 2nd July.
Stormont—Friday 5th,and Saturday 6th July.
Cornwall—Monday 1st, and Tuesday 2nd July.
East Elgin—Friday 5th, and Saturday 6th July.
West Elgin—Monday 8th, and Tuesday 9th July.
Lincoln—Friday 5th, and Saturday 6th
West Brant—Friday 5th, and Saturday 6th July.
Hamilton—Monday 1st, and Tuesday 2nd July.
Haldimand—Monday 8th, and Tuesday 9th July.
East Middlesex — Monday 8th, and Tuesday 9th July.
Perth—Tuesday 9th, and Wednesday 10th July.
West York — Saturday 6th, and Monday 8th July.
Glengary—Wednesday 3rd, and Thursday 4th July.
North Ontario—Monday 8th, and Tuesday 9th July.
North Simcoe—Tuesday 2nd, and Wednesday 3rd July.
South Simcoe—Tuesday 2nd, and Wednesday 3rd July.
Three Rivers—Friday 28th, and Saturday 29th June.
South Grenville—Friday 5th, and Saturday 6th July.
North Leeds and Grenville—Monday 8th and Tuesday 9th July.
North Hastings—Tuesday 9th, and Wednesday 10th July.
Grey — Tuesday 9th, and Wednesday 10th July.
East Northumberland—Tuesday 2nd, and Wednesday 3rd July.
South Wellington—Tuesday 9th, and Wednesday 10th July.
North Wellington—Tuesday 9th, and Wednesday 10th July.
West Durham—Monday 1st, and Tuesday 2nd July.
Norfolk—Monday 8th, and Tuesday 9th July.
Welland—Friday 5th, and Saturday 6th July.
Oxford, both Ridings—Monday 8th, and Tuesday 9th July.
Kent—Monday 8th, and Tuesday 9th July.
South Waterloo—Friday 5th, and Saturday 6th July.
Frontenac—Monday 8th, and Tuesday 9th July.
Dundas—Thursday 4th, and Friday 5th July.
Peel—Friday 5th, and Saturday 6th July.
Lennox and Addington—Wednesday 3rd and Thursday 4th July.
Lambton—Thursday 4th,and Friday 5th July.
South Hastings — Tuesday 9th, and Wednesday 10th July.
Peterboro'—Tuesday 9th, and Wednesday 10th July.
Russell—Monday 8th, and Tuesday 9th July.
Prince Edward—Monday 8th,and Tuesday 9th July.
Huron and Bruce — Tuesday 9th, and Wednesday 10th July.

Colonel Haultain.

Colonel Haultain, although but a short time settled in Peterboro', has been long a resident in the Province, and is well-known in many sections of the country. He is one of a class, than whom nobler men are not to be found in any rank or station. He is a Christian soldier of the stamp of Havelock and of Hedley Vicars. During a long career in the army, he has used all the influence of his position and constant personal labour on behalf of religious objects. It would be well for Canada were there more men of his stamp in the Legislature, and the Reformers of Peterboro have honored themselves by nominating him. We hope that there is no doubt of his return. The people of Peterboro' may rely upon it that Colonel Haultain's pledges will all be redeemed. Mr. Conger is his only opponent. Between the two men there can be no hesitation. Mr. Conger is the personification of trickery and deceit; Colonel Haultain is all honor and integrity.—*Toronto Globe.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Concert—G Fiskle.
Notice—W. J. Fowler,
Dentistry—J. O'Donnell,
For Sale—G. Hughes,
Harpers' Monthly—T. Menzies,
Found—Rev. Mr. Kelly,
Steam Communication with Glasgow—G. & D. Shaw,
Castigo—James Baxter,
Farm for Sale—John McArthur,
Private Board—Joseph Portress,
Revolving Hay Rakes—Jas. Hamilton,

OUR AGENT.

Mr. W. Irvine will visit Otonabee and Asphodel in a few days, on a canvassing tour for subscribers. He is authorized to receive moneys and transact business for us. We hope our friends in these Townships, and they are many, will give Mr. Irvine a welcome, and aid him in securing a large list of new names to our paper.

The Examiner,
THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1861.

COL. HAULTAIN'S CANVASS.

The work goes bravely on, and everywhere the Colonel is received with enthusiasm. No man could have been brought into the field for whom the party would have worked more with a will. It is a satisfaction, a pleasure, and a *duty*, to work for a man like Col. Haultain, and that fact itself will aid much in the canvass.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

R Nicholls, John Walton, W A Scott, Wm Coulter, D Hopkins, Wm Leady, E Walton, Wm Hall, John Deighton, Thomas Deegan, Wm Ogilvy, Geo Brownlee, John Gilmour, Chas Ormond, D Sutherland, John Whyte, Wm Hamilton, J Renfrew, J R Wallace, R Kingan, Chas Cameron, Henry Mercer, Thos Green, G W Robinson, Ed Wilson, Jos Hamilton, Wm Robinson, Wm Teed, Jos Dixon, Thos Rountree, John Hewett, Geo Tenner, Dr McNabb, Andrew Cathcart, Thos Eastland, John Moffat, James Menzies, Malcolm McKellar, Duncan McDonald, Malcolm McGregor, F. H. Armstrong, Ivan O'Brien, Andrew Ross, James Linen, Arthur Rotherford, George Edmonson, Jas Miller, John Erskine, Andrew Miller, Wm Swanston, John Ludgate, Philip Sargent, James Kempt, Daniel McDonald, Sr., Wm White, Thomas Armstrong, Robinson Moore, Wm McGreggor, S E Curry, D. McDonald, Jr., Wm Deacon, Jas Wood, Walter Hurst, Thos Matherill, J Menzies, Charles Stewart, William Dobbin, William Adams, Thomas Chittick, Henry Bennett, Ed Crow, Cyrus McFadden, John Cook, Jacob Maguire, Alexander Gow, William Lang, Robert Wright, Jenny Grey.

At the time we go to press the Township Committees are not complete. We will publish them next issue.

THE CONTEST.

Having Mr. Conger's past weather-cock policy in view, we had not much faith in his political honesty, and expressed no surprise when he issued his Opposition address. He knew that to profess himself a ministerialist would ensure defeat, and that his only chance of again representing this county was to hoist false colors and run on the anti-ministerial tack. But we did expect that he would profess Reform principles *until* the polling days, and were quite unprepared for the pitiable displays of Saturday last, when he must have convinced even the dullest of his supporters that his printed professions and his verbal creed are directly antagonistic.

We really are at a loss to know whether to thank him for candour, or charge him with imbecility—candor in showing the cloven foot at once, or imbecility in being unable for so short a time to keep up the assumed disguise. His position at the meetings on Saturday was a difficult and unenviable one, and he ingeniously contrived to make it worse. He was not new to us. He had been tried and found wanting, and, in consequence, rejected at the last election: and he had, therefore, if possible, to explain away past misconduct—principles discarded and professions cast to the winds.—How did he succeed? Admirably ill! 'Gentlemen,' says Mr. Conger, in effect, 'read my address, my principles are Reform precisely the same as my opponent's.' He wants Representation by Population; so do I. It is nothing more than justice to Upper Canada. But I do not wish to carry the measure; in fact it can't be carried; it would be necessary to alter the constitution first; and any attempt to carry it would be revolutionary and republican, and end in transferring the seat of Government to Washington.' Here is downright contradiction with a vengeance! We are told that the thing is good and bad at the same time; that it is good and we ought to have it; that it is bad and we shan't get it. Mr. Conger knows that some of his party profess themselves *for*, and others *against* the measure, and considering himself a clever fellow he resolves to espouse both sides, hoping to win a Prison Inspectorship, at least, for his smartness.

Regarding the Grand Trunk Railroad he was equally various. In his printed address he is desirous of severing the connection between it and the Government, and resolute against more of the public money being squandered on it; in his verbal address he is of a different opinion. The road then becomes the finest in the world—a magnificent luxury for which he thinks we need not grudge to pay a few millions occasionally. Besides, he has made a calculation and finds we have received an indirect benefit by the road of 4s 6d for every 6d we have paid for it. We fear the benefit has been so *indirect* that it has not yet reached us in that proportion; but we cannot deny that Mr. Conger is a Baron Munchausen at figures. Perhaps he may find time before nomination day to tell us what benefit—direct or indirect—we have derived from the mysterious disappearance of that £1,500! We shall make no farther comment on Mr. Conger's political views. The two specimens given will show that they are very accomodating; though, unfortunately for himself, the spirit of contradiction was so strong upon him that for every two words he put in for Reform he adventured four for the Ministry and corruption. The truth appears to be that Mr. Conger thinks politics are at best unprofitable, and having no decided views on the subject himself, is satisfied to swear to what the Ministry say. He, therefore, insinuates that his chief claim to our support is for services rendered in opening up the back country, for which his only reward hitherto (though his friends say he got $5 a day,) has been the satisfaction of doing good. Now, the fact is that Mr. Conger is guilty of great presumption in making this statement. The plan of opening up and settling these back townships was adopted over 14 years ago, but because a considerable portion of the work was done while he was member, he takes *all* the credit to himself. He might as well claim the merit of deepening the St. Lawrence. And if, as we understood him to say, he had to vote *with* the ministry in order to get the money for opening up that country, how came it that the grants were continued and the Burleigh road opened whilst Mr. Short was member, when he voted *against* the Government? The proper explanation is that the opening up of that country is the best speculation the Ministry has made, and the proceeds of land sales, &c, already returned to the Exchequer are little short of the whole amount expended, and will soon exceed it, affording besides offices and emoluments to many needy supporters of the Ministry. Mr. Conger's claims to support on this ground are therefore simply absurd.

Between the two candidates there cannot be a moment's hesitation in making a choice. Col. Haultain is an old soldier and a Christian, who says what he means, and intends to perform what he promises. In politics he is a thorough and staunch Reformer. His views are decided, and do not in any particular partake of the cameleon-like nature of Mr. Conger's; and we venture to say that there are but few who hear him express them but will record their votes for him at the polls.

We cannot help saying, in conclusion, that we think Mr. Conger would have best consulted his own interests by keeping in the back ground until the £1,500 affair was cleared up—finally decided, or forgotten. None can say that it has yet been solved to the satisfaction of honest men; and if the case is appealed it may be that Chancellor Blake's decision, which was hostile to Conger, may yet be adopted. To prevent him being placed in the awkward position which such a result would entail, we are satisfied the electors will do him a service by electing him to stay at home; and this, without hesitation, we affirm will be the result of the contest.

THE ISSUES.

In all important undertakings it is deemed prudent to think well before acting, as by doing so we are more likely to act better. In the important task now before the electors of Canada it is proper that they think well before deciding who are to represent them for the next four years. It is too often the case that electors cast their votes from a mere whim—a preference for one man over the other, irrespective of the consequences entailed in that preference. As it is admitted that the present election is a sort of turning point in the history of our country, it becomes the people before delegating the power in their hands to weigh well what they intend to do ere parting with it. This election is moreover marked for the absence of a general question, such as has usually characterised Canada elections. There is no "ticket" or rallying cry advocated by one party in the country and opposed by another. Still there is an issue, and an issue of momentous consequence for the electors to decide in less than four weeks from the present time, and that issue is, *shall the present Ministry be sustained or shall they be condemned.* The tremendous efforts of the Ministry themselves and their friends all over the country show the anxiety felt by them to obtain a further lease of power, as well as the dread of their being beaten. Promises, bribes, warnings and every imaginable auxiliary, have been and will be employed to carry their point. The Attorney General must make a speech at the nomination for his colleague the Post-Master General, the other day, to induce his constituency to return him again to Parliament, and it will require all the available assistance at command to re-elect him. Mr Cockburn who opposes him comes out with a well written address, and in his speech at the nomination puts the issues before the electors in a clear light. It is thought that he will beat Mr. Smith. Mr. Cockburn in his address says "The great question to be decided at the election is whether the Administration are entitled by their past acts and determination of future policy to the confidence of the people." After deciding in his opinion that it is not, he says, "If elected, my vote shall be given unhesitatingly against them on every question involving a want of confidence." This is meeting the question fairly, and it is the questions to be decide at the Polls.

The Organs of the Government raise all sorts of issues, and reproduce all and every the sins of the Opposition, and tell the people that they are asked to vote against measures, that no one now comes out to advocate,—such as the dissolution of the Union and appeals to Washington, whereas the true measure to settle at the polls is: shall the present Ministry be sustained, or shall they be condemned.

This is the question of questions for the electors to settle so far as they are concerned, and in voting for Mr. Conger they say in effect "we approve of the Cartier-Macdonald Administration, and are willing to give them a new term of office." If, on the other hand, they think as we do that that administration is richly worthy of condemnation for their conspiracies against the liberties of the people, for their reckless expenditure of the people's money, and for increasing fearfully their burdens, then let them vote for Colonel Haultain, who comes out to oppose them. Let it not be said that the County of Peterborough, so long noted for its Reform tendencies, has turned round to support such a corrupt Ministry as the one now retiring from Office. We are pleased to know that the gallant Colonel is everywhere received with enthusiasm. His easy manner of expressing his sentiments makes a favorable impression, and the people begin to realize in supporting him, they support a gentleman and an honest man. Let the people turn out on Nomination Day and give him a large vote.

THE ELECTIONS.

In London Mr. Carling was elected by acclamation. In Jacques Cartier Mr. Tasse was returned without opposition. Mr. Cauchon, Commissioner of Public Works, has also been elected without opposition for Quebec. At the Kingston nomination the Sheriff declared the show of hands to be for Mr. McDonald; many, however—Mr. Gildersleave Mayor of the City among the number, believe the decision an unfair one. By a characteristic turn of meanness the nominations for Kingston and South Ontario were arranged for the same day, thereby preventing Mr. Mowat being present in person at the Kingston nomination. He was represented by Mr. George Brown.

In West Northumberland the Post Master General is having a hard time; at the nomination Mr. John A. McDonald made a great effort for his colleague, but to little purpose. When the show of hands was taken Mr. Cockburn is said to have had three to one against Smith.

In Victoria Mr. Dunsford bids well to defeat Cameron, and we heartily hope he may. We hear that Mr. Cameron succeeded in drumming his friends together at the nomination and carried the show of hands, but that is no index to the feeling in the County.

In Durham Mr. John Shuter Smith is succeeding admirably, with a fair prospect of defeating Burton.

They are having lively times in Toronto; the united Ministerial force of men, money and influence, is brought to bear against Mr. Brown, and if he is elected it will be a great triumph to the Opposition.

Throughout the entire Province the prospects are cheering, but as we said last week not much reliance can be placed on most reports during the excitement of the elections.

POSTSCRIPT.

As we go to press we hear direct from the Front that the friends of Hon. Sidney Smith are despairing of his election in West Northumberland, and that if he loses there he will certainly be a candidate for this County. Exciting times ahead!

NOMINATION DAY.

The Nomination takes place on Saturday at noon, in front of the Court House.

☞We are authorized to contradict the *Review's* statement that Wm. Lundy, Esq., is a supporter of Mr. Conger. Mr. Lundy is a staunch adherent to Reform principles, and can never consent to support a fast-and-loose political hack like Mr. Conger. Mr. Lundy is a member of Col. Haultain's Central Committee.

£1,500.—At the meetings on Saturday calls were made for an explanation of the £1,500 affair, but beyond an awkward, nervous stagger, and a sudden change in the colour of his face, Mr. Conger deigned neither explanation nor reply of any kind.—Electors, let no opportunity pass to induce Mr. Conger to explain away this mystery.

Rowdyism.—We regret much that we should have it in our power to make complaints against any one for ill-behavior, and more especially against those who differ in opinions with us, lest we should be charged with a desire to wrongfully accuse parties. But we must say that the conduct of certain of Mr. Conger's friends at the meeting in Ashburnham on Saturday night was disgraceful. Notice was given that Colonel Haultain would address the *electors of Ashburnham*, on Saturday night; and at the hour appointed the hall was filled. Scattered in the crowd were the parties referred to, [men who should be above such conduct, and whose names we will not make public at present,] mostly from the Peterborough side of the River. Repeated annoyances were made, and at the conclusion of the Colonel's speech these parties kept up a continuous shout of "Conger, Conger," till that individual made his appearance. Any amount of cheering was then manufactured to order, and every effort was made to turn the meeting to Conger's account. Thanks to the good men and true of Ashburnham, order was preserved to the end, when the electors left, three-fourths of them convinced that Col. Haultain should receive their votes, but all agreed that the conduct of Mr. Conger's friends, or such of them as were there, was highly reprehensible.

Joking, surely.—The *Review* tells us that the old game of "brag" is being recommenced by Col. Haultain's friends! In the same column we read, "There never was a time in this County when a political party felt in better heart, or worked with a more thorough-go-estiment of success than do Mr. Conger's friends at this moment." The editor must be joking.

Murder.—We understand that an old man living alone in a shanty in Verulam, near Fenelon Falls, was murdered on the night of Friday last, by some person unknown. No particulars.

"A PRAYING COLONEL."

A communication signed X and dated Peterboro, June 18, appears in the *Leader* respecting the election in this County. The writer (whom we believe to be no other individual than the scribe of the Congreve) has been misinformed about the meeting on Monday, the 21st; otherwise he states what he knows to be quite untrue. He writes "there were about 20 persons present,"—the truth is there were three times that number,—and the statement that "these men were elected by themselves to represent themselves" is equally false with the other. Again, X tells us there were dissentions among the delegates; that is an untrue as the rest, not one hand was raised in opposition, and the chairman declared the nomination carried unanimously. X states that Mr. Grover's name was "proposed without his consent;"—two delegates from Norwood, Messrs. W. Stott and W. Sargeant, men of the highest respectability and integrity, distinctly intimated that Mr. Grover had consented to his name being brought before the Convention, and in the event of his receiving the nomination was prepared to pledge himself to vote want of confidence in the Ministry.

We need not follow X further; the above is enough to discredit anything he might say. Considering the character of the writer no delegate to the Convention will be troubled with his abuse, but in duty bound we think Col. Haultain should be protected from the shafts of X's spleen.—We repeat what we stated last week that the nomination was unsolicited, indeed it was forced upon him; but what is that fact to an unprincipled man, if to make it appear that an opponent *sought* nomination, would best serve his purpose.

But that is not the worst of it. Think of such expressions as "a parrot of the Exeter Hall stamp," "a praying Colonel from God knows where," &c. Before two weeks are over X and his friends will be taught that to be a God-fearing man is no reproach, and that the electors of Peterboro' County place uprightness and integrity before intrigue and dishonesty.

THE NEW R. R. PROPOSAL.

The Vote on the Proposal of the Lessee of the Millbrook Branch of the P. H. and L. R. R. to the Ratepayers was taken on Friday, and resulted as follows:—

North Ward.

For the Proposition,	18—Against,	52
Centre Ward.		
For the Proposition,	25—Against,	25
East Ward.		
For the Proposition,	41—Against,	31
South Ward.		
For the Proposition,	30—Against,	53
	116	161

Total Vote, 277——Majority against, 45.

THE LAW FOR THE PREVENTION OF BRIBERY.

The law for the prevention of bribery at elections, it will be observed, is very stringent. We advise our friends to bear in mind the following extracts from the Act, and to keep a watchful eye on the conduct of electioneering agents and canvassers:

The following persons shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and punishable accordingly:—

Every person who shall directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, give, lend, or agree to give or lend, or shall offer, or promise to procure, or endeavour to procure any money or valuable consideration to or for any voter, or to or for any person, in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting, or shall corruptly do any such act as aforesaid, on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election.

Every person who shall directly or indirectly by himself or by any other person on his behalf, give, or offer, promise, or promise to procure, or endeavour to procure any office, place, or employment to or for any voter, or any person on behalf of voters, or to any person to refrain from voting, or corruptly do any such act on account of votes, having voted or refrained, &c.

Every person who shall make any gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement, or agreement as aforesaid, to or for any person in order to induce such persons to procure the return of any person to serve in Parliament, or the vote of any voter at the election.

Every person who shall upon or in consequence of any such gift, loan, &c. procure the return of any person or the vote of any voter.

Every person who shall advance or pay, or cause to be advanced, &c. any money to or for the use of any other person, with the intent that such money or any part thereof shall be expended in bribery at any election, or who shall knowingly pay or cause to be paid any money to any person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or in part of any money expended in bribery at any election.

And such persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars to any person who shall sue for the same with full costs of suits.

The following persons shall also be deemed guilty of bribery:—

Every voter contracting to vote for money, gift, loan, &c.

Every voter who, after such election, receives money, gift, loan, &c. for voting or refraining from voting.

And such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to forfeit two hundred dollars, &c.

The hiring of vehicles to carry voters to the polls, &c. is illegal in electors as well as in candidates, and any elector who shall so hire is disqualified from voting at such elections, and liable to forfeit the sum of thirty dollars.

Persons using violence or intimidation at elections are guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of two hundred dollars.

Contracts even for lawful expenses arising out of elections are void.

THE CROPS.

The late genial showers have brought along the crops finely, and present appearances indicate a repetition of last years bountiful harvest. As regards Fall Wheat from all we can learn there is good ground to fear that there will be but a very middling yield. The absence of frost last fall, the weight of snow and its long continuance, added to the repeated spring frosts, have all tended to destroy the plant. Many fields in this vicinity have been plowed up, and many more should have been ploughed, while many that look well at a distance when closely examined show unmistakably that at best a small yield will be gathered. If reports are correct not over one field in ten

can be called good, and not more than three in ten can be termed middling, the remainder may be set down as poor. The Fall Wheat crop may therefore be put down as very deficient. Spring Wheat, Peas, and Oats are coming on well, and promise well. The moss may be said of all other cereals. The meadows are looking well and abundance of hay will again be gathered for supporting stock during our long severe winter. We may congratulate ourselves that we are not forced to leave the field for the camp, like our neighbors south of us. We have sowed and we can reap. We can sit under our vine and fig tree, none daring to make us afraid.

The quantity of square timber coming down the river this year is quite unprecedented. The water has lowered considerably and it is difficult to run down cribs.—A good deal we are told has yet to come down.

☞The semi-annual examination of pupils in the Grammar, Union and Common School takes place to-day and to-morrow.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Colonel Irvine was in town on Saturday making arrangements for the reception of his Royal Highness, Prince Alfred, and suite, who will arrive here this afternoon. They will come by the way of the Falls, whither they went to spend Saturday and Sunday. His Excellency the Governor-General Sir Edmund Head, Lady and Miss Head, and Miss Shaw Lefevre, accompany his Royal Highness. The suite is composed of the following gentlemen: Major Cowell, Governor to the Prince; Mr. Wharton of the Royal Navy; Colonel Conolly, A. A. General; Capt. Retallack, A. D. C., and Lieut.-Col. Irvine, A. D. C. A splendid set of rooms has been engaged at the Rossin House for the reception of the Prince.—*Leader.*

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

GENTLEMEN:—

The most important era in the political history of Canada has arrived. A general election is upon us. The time has come for us to determine whether we will resist corruption, taxation, high tariffs, extravagance, public debt, and that concomitant which involves all these evils [Lower Canada Domination] or whether we will tamely submit our necks to the collar.

Upper Canada expects every man to do his duty at this crisis. And Upper Canada will do her duty with few exceptions. Let us see if Peterboro will be among the exceptions. Moreover, every man has a duty to perform if he expects to make this country his home and hold property in it, and expects his children to do the same. That duty is obvious. That duty is to oppose the return of Mr. Conger at the coming election, or any other man who has supported such a corrupt administration as that which has held its withering sway over this Province for the last seven years. Mr. Conger has been a thick and thin supporter of this infamous Coalition. And who are they? They are composed of a few Upper Canada conservatives, so called, who would sell their country and constituents for the spoils of power and patronage, and a lot of Lower Canada ex-rebels and annexationists. And what have they done? Ah! here hangs a tale.

To begin: they have added FORTY MILLIONS of dollars to the public debt. They have doubled the duties on foreign manufactures and groceries. They have squandered the public funds. They have pandered to Lower Canada and the Grand Trunk Railway Company in the most outrageous manner, and heaped insults upon Upper Canada too great for a virtuous people to bear.

Let us recount a few of their delinquencies. We will begin with the Seigniorial Tenure Bill. One of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated upon a civilized community, was in this instance inflicted upon Upper Canada by the Coalition granting nearly $5,000,000 out of the public funds, three fourths of which comes out of Upper Canada, to indemnify the Seigniors of Lower Canada, or in other words to buy the land occupied by Lower Canadian Frenchmen, for their sole benefit and behoof. Let me assure you, gentlemen, that history furnishes no parallel to this outrage. And let me tell you, moreover, if you submit to it tamely you deserve its consequences.

Mr. Conger supports the men who voted to grant an additional subsidy of $800,000 to the Ocean Mail service; to sustain Mr Galt in an unconstitutional act, that of taking $1,174,000 out of the public chest and handing it over to the Grand Trunk Company, notwithstanding the country is involved in that most from to the extent of $20,000,000; against giving out the public printing by contract, and to double the actual value of ex-work, to that firm or monopoly of Desberats & Derbishire, who have held that sinecure since the Union; for the Militia Bill, the carrying out of which has cost the country $90,000 during the last five years against $60,000 for the five previous years, a miserable farce got up for the benefit of stock jobbers and place hunters; for the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the improvement and construction of piers on the Lower St. Lawrence, merely for the accommodation of Lower Canada; for all these measures and precedents, and voted to sustain a Ministry who deny to Upper Canada the right of representation by numbers, and who have ruled and are determined to rule Upper Canada with a rod of iron, and rob her while they rule her.

A blacker and still more extended catalogue can be arrayed against Mr. Conger and the Coalition, but let this suffice. How are these facts met and attempted to be refuted? Forsooth by telling you they are all lies. This is a very convenient and easy way to enforce conviction. We hope the electors will eschew all such logic. Inform yourselves of the facts, even if you are obliged to refer to the journals of the House. Truth must prevail and truth will prevail. But sometimes it prevails too late. Let the Coalition rule another term; let Mr. Galt have the sole control and disbursement of the public funds; let a servile support be given to them a little longer and the debt will reach $100,000,000, and the tariff forty of fifty per cent advalorem.—Look at the increase of duty by the Coalition:—

The duty in 1855, raised in 1858 to

	per cent	per cent.
On Coffee	8½	15
Molasses	16	30
Refined Sugar	16	40
Tea	16	25
Boots and Shoes	12½	25
Farmers	12½	25
Cotton Goods	..	20

Here are a few of the blessings of Coalition aided by Mr. Conger. And yet the expenditure exceeds the revenue by about $4,000,000 per annum. The Administration are obliged to borrow.

Fellow electors, if you are freeholders, and fortunately in this country where industry and husbandry are so well rewarded, we presume nearly all the electors are free holders, beware of supporting such a system.

The country is becoming heavily mortgaged. Your property is becoming involved in the public incumbrance. Therefore taxes and tariffs must necessarily increase as the public debt increases.

On the other hand, if you have nothing, and want to improve your fortunes by place or pension, you can support the Coalition in all its beauties and chances. But remember the chances are pretty small and "growing beautifully less by degrees."

You will have seen, gentlemen, before this reaches you, the address of the Opposition Candidate, F. W. Haultain, and you will observe the policy he proposes to pursue. You will find him opposed to this late system of corruption. Therefore, soliciting a generous support for the Opposition Candidate, sustained by the convictions of truth, justice and right, we trust that for the sake of your own interests, that we shall not appeal to you in vain.

AN ELECTOR.

Peterboro', June 24, 1861.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In the Toronto *Daily Leader* of the 20th instant, a letter appears signed X, in which it is stated that I "said after the Convention that we must have an election, and they wanted to get the rich Englishman's money out of him." Now, Sir, I need hardly say these words were never used by me. I recollect that when in Cairn's Hotel after the nomination some of Mr Conger's friends asked me who had been brought out. I answered "Col. Haultain." Some objections were made on the ground of his being a stranger. I replied that men of Col. Haultain's stamp were much needed in Parliament, and I thought no man who had been so long in the army could fairly be called a stranger to any good British subject.

Mr. Conger's friends seem very anxious about the Colonel; they had better mind their own man, that will give them enough to do. The men who brought out Colonel Haultain are not the kind to fleece a candidate; I wish that I could say as much of some of Mr. Conger's friends, they follow the poor man round like so many hungry hounds, and their cry is "give, give."—Electors in voting for Col. Haultain have at least the certainty of voting for an honest man; Mr. Conger has been tried and found wanting. He was elected about six years ago by a majority of upwards of 300; nearly every pledge he made to the electors was broken, and when he returned in two years for re-election he was rejected.—What has he done these past four years to regain the lost confidence of the people.—The only thing I can think of is the notorious £1,500 chissel. If the County *must* be represented by a chisseller let us have a choice; there is Whitmarsh of Wolford, Bowes of Toronto, M. Baby of down below; they should all run, and let the best at the trade win.

Mr. Conger prates about loyalty. People in glass houses shouldn't throw stones. Has he forget the year 1838, when in a fit of disloyalty he threw up his commision, and when his dwelling was searched for hidden rebel arms. Does he remember how many barrels of gun-powder Codfish Cartier bought and sent up to St. Dennis to shoot down loyal British troops, and this is the man Mr. Conger delights to honor. And has Mr. Conger forgot the Annexation Manifesto of Messrs. Galt and Rose. It is all very well to pardon rebels, but it is wrong to place them in places of power and trust where they can insult the loyal men of Western Canada with impunity.

I think the *Leader's* correspondent X would do the country a service by devising some means to make the leather organ disgorge the York Roads money; falsehood will not make Mr. Conger's case any better, and his friends may as well make up their minds to it at once.

Yours truly,

JAMES MILLER.

Otonabee, June 26, 1861.

LATEST from EUROPE,

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NEW-YORK, June 20.

The Africa arrived at 7.30 this a. m. she brings £65,000 in specie.

The Syrian question is settled.

Syria is to be governed by the Christians with two sub-governors, Druse and Maronite.

The Turkish troops will occupy the Maine roads.

In the House of Lords, after some opposition, the Government financial measures passed the second reading.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell, in reply to the inquiry whether the interdiction of privateers, &c. from bringing prizes into British ports was according to former practice, said the Queen's Advocate's opinion was favourable to the right of interdiction, which the laws of nations gave every Power; hence the Government issued the prohibition.

Mr Gregory being appealed to, to postpone his motion in reference to the prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy, said, his only motive was to make a fair statement of the Southern side of the question, that of the Northern States being already before the public. At the wish of the House, however, he assented, and the motion was postponed *sine die.*

It was reported that United States orders for 275,000 muskets had reached Frankfort.

Count Cavour's death was almost universally deplored.

Funds were depressed in London, Paris, and elsewhere, in consequence of Count Cavour's obsequies on the 7th, in which with almost Royal pomp, great bodies of Staff officers and the whole population of Turin participated.

Parliament adjourned for three days.

The King had entrusted the formation of a new Ministry to Baron Recasoli. He is unwell.

Garibaldi is also reported seriously ill at Caprera.

The Pope is likewise indisposed.

It is reported that Emperor Napoleon interdicted Prince Napoleon visiting the United States, but he will visit Canada.

The collection of taxes in Hungary, by Military execution was carried out with the greatest severity.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON

ST. JOHN'S, N. B. June 22.

The steam-ship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool 13th, via Londonderry 14th, was signalled off this point at 6.30 this evening by the news yacht of the Associated Press, en route to Quebec.

The political news is unimportant.

The *Great Eastern* was to leave for Quebec with troops on the 24th instant, and the *Golden Fleece* was to leave Dublin on the 4th of July on the same errand.

The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the three days, including Wednesday, were 22,000 bales, of which 6,000 were on speculation and export. The market was dull and unchanged.

Breadstuffs of all qualities had declined. Corn steady. Provisions quiet.

Canada 89½ a 90 for money, and 90¼ a 90½ for account.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

NEW-YORK, June 23.

The steam-ship *Bremen*, from Bremen *via* Southampton, on the 12th, arrived at six o'clock this evening.

The British Government has determined to send three regiments of infantry, and sufficient artillery and munitions of war to reinforce the North American Garrisons. It is thought desirable to place them in a condition to command respect from the irregular bodies which in a moment of excitement might assail them.

The Great Eastern conveys the troops.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the declaration, that Napoleon intends maintaining the strictest neutrality in the American war, enjoining all Frenchmen not to violate that neutrality by engaging in privateers, or enrolling in the army on either side, at the risk of forfeiting all claim upon his Government.

It is reported that the treaty between France and Spain securing possession of the Antilles is officially denied.

The new Italian Ministry is established. Baron Ricasoli assumes the Presidency of the Council and Foreign Affairs.

The Pope's health is entirely re-established.

The Porte consents to the complete union of the Principalities.

An International Conference will shortly assemble at Paris for the satisfactory settlement of the question.

The Turks have extorted the signatures of Bulgarians to addresses favorable to the existing state of things, under threats of death. Some districts were agitated.

Omar Pascha had taken measures to prevent the Montenegrins from perpetrating further massacres.

The International Conference of Constantinople has resolved, that the Governor of Lebanon should be appointed for three years, and could not be dismissed without a previous understanding between the Porte and the Great Powers.

At the expiration of three years, the Porte is to come to a fresh understanding with the Powers. The Conference resolved that the Governor may be chosen from the Christian subjects by the Sultan, in any Province of the Empire.

Dervish Pasha was marching with 4,000 men against the insurgents, by whom his vanguard had been beaten.

The Boys of Provinces refuse to recognize concessions made to Christians in Omar Pasha's proclamation, as being opposed to the Koran.

The English and French Ambassadors were established at Pekin.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, June 27, 1861.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour ₱ brl	5 50	@	6 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1 00	@	1 10
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0 75	@	0 80
Barley ₱ bush	0 40	@	0 45
Oats "	0 20	@	0 23
Peas "	0 40	@	0 45
Potatoes "	0 20	@	0 25
Pork ₱ brl	14 00	@	15 00
Beef ₱ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
Butter ₱ lb	0 10	@	0 12½
Hay ₱ ton	8 00	@	10 00

B. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday, June 25, 1861.

Wheat $1 08c, a $1 12c.
Spring Wheat 70c a 85c.
Barley $1 10c.
Oats 26c a 30c.
Peas 46c. a 48c.
Potatoes, 25c a 30c.
Fresh Butter 10c a 12c.
Eggs 7c a 8c per dozen.
Hay $14 a $18 per ton.
Straw $6 a $8.

New Advertisements.

DENTISTRY!

MR. O'DONNELL will be at the residence of Mr. G. English, Allandale Mills, on **Monday, July 1st, 1861,** FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY.

June 26th, 1861.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

Anchor line of Steam Packet Ships, sailing regularly between

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.

Steerage 25 Dollars — Steerage 25 Dollars

Ships.	Tons.	H. Power.	Com.
United Kingdom	1255	300	James Ray,
John Bell,	1103	350	Edward Scot,

The *JOHN BELL* will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

TUESDAY, 23rd July, 1861

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:

SALOON CABIN	$60 00
INTERMEDIATE	30 00
STEERAGE, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions	25 00

Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
MONTREAL.

June 26, 1861. 26

FOR SALE.

THOSE valuable Farm Lands and Premises owned by the late JAMES KELSO, and being the south ½ of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. Smith, and the south ½ of lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. Smith. The above lands are hereby

Offered For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

at Private Sale, and unless otherwise disposed off will be sold by Public Auction, on the 14th of SEPTEMBER, NEXT.

TERMS ☞Very advantageous.

For further particulars apply to the Executors of the late James Kelso, or to

GEORGE HUGHES,
Solicitor.

Peterboro, June, 1861. 26

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONCERNED THAT

179 BAGS OF SALT,

received at the Peterboro Station via Port Hope on the 21st of May last, and billed to J. Macdonnell, Peterboro', with back charges by water to Port Hope, of $84, and Local Freight and other charges to date, of $46;

Will be sold by Public Auction,

at 12 o'clock noon, on the

SIXTH DAY OF JULY NEXT,

for the foregoing charges. The consignee having refused to receive the goods and pay the same.

W. J. FOWLER,
Freight Agent,
P. H. & P. R.

Peterboro, June 26, 1861. 26

FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK containing a sum of money, and some papers of value to the owner has been found. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement on application to

REV. MR. KELLY,
Peterboro.

June, 1861.

Harpers' Monthly

AND

GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK!

FOR JULY.

NEW LUTE OF ZION MUSIC BOOKS.

MUSIC BOOKS for the English and German Concertina, &c. ☞Also all the papers for this week, for sale at

T. MENZIES' Bookstore.

June 26th, 1861.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby forbidden from giving credit to any one on my account except by order of my wife or myself.

JAMES BAXTER.

Otonabee, 18th June, 1861.

CONCERT!

Mr. G. FINKLE

WILL GIVE A CONCERT

—OF—

Vocal and Instrumental

MUSIC,

IN THE TOWN HALL, ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

2nd and 3rd July, commencing at 8 o'clock each evening.

FARM FOR SALE.

175 ACRES

SITUATED in the County of Victoria, Township of Fenelon, being lot No 26, in the 4th Con., of which 50 acres are cleared and under cultivation. For particulars apply to Archibald McArthur, on the premises, or to

JOHN McARTHUR,
Peterboro.

June, 1861. 26

PRIVATE BOARD.

A NUMBER of respectable boarders may find a good Board and comfortable accomodation at the handsome and well-fitted brick cottage, near the Peterboro Station of the P. H. & P. R. R. Apply on the premises.

JOSEPH PORTRESS.

June, 1861. 26

Revolving Hay Rakes.

NOW on hand, Revolving Hay Rakes, Horse Hoes, Scufflers,

PLOUGHS

of all descriptions from $5 to $12, which will be warranted to be of the best material

JAMES HAMILTON.

Peterboro, June, 1861. 26-3in.

WHISKEY.

40,000 GALLONS ON HAND.

NOTICE.

HAVING arranged with a large Distillery to keep me in constant supply, I am enabled to sell the best Whiskey in Peterboro in quantities of five gallons and over,

AT 1s. 6d. PER GALLON,

FOR CASH ONLY.

Call and Examine. Buy your Whiskey from T. Mahony, at Distillery prices,

THOS. MAHONY,
Market Square.

June, 1861.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.

J. T. STENSON,

HAS REMOVED

Next door to Mr. John Thomson's Grocery Store,

opposite Mr. John McDonell's Grocery Store, where he will dispose of his stock of Boots and Shoes still lower than heretofore, for Cash only

☞ Bound to sell if I don't make a Cent!!! ☜

P. S.—Parties indebted will please call and settle by the first July, as I find under present circumstances that it will be impossible for me to wait longer.

TO LET.

THE newly-built, two-story building on George Street, between Desmond & Gilmour's Drug Store and Lawson's Hotel, (now Huffman) House. There are

TWO STORES

on the ground floor and one Dwelling above.—The stand is one of the most desirable for business in the Town, and it will be let, (for a term of years if required) at a Low rent. Apply to

P. J. AYRES.

Peterboro. June, 1861.

ROOM PAPER

AND

Paper Window Blinds.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his stock of new Room Papers for 1861. ALSO, a large lot of Plain and Fancy Window Blinds. ALSO, all the papers for this week.

THOS MENZIES.

Peterboro, June, 1861. 3

TO RENT.

THAT delightful residence and property at present occupied by Thos. Faucett, Esq., in Otonabee (on the Keene Road, and about six miles from Peterboro.) The House is of brick, and will be let if required all ready furnished. 4 of an acre of land, or seven acres will be let, with the house if required. The property is well fenced; there is

A GOOD SPRING WELL

and a good rain-water Cistern, and

A Pleasure Garden

on the premises. To a good tenant the term will be moderate. Apply at the Examiner Office, or to the proprietor,

THOS. FAUCETT.

Otonabee, May 1861. 22

SMOKED HAMS.

FOR SALE, either in large or small lots, Smoked Hams well cured and in excellent order. ALSO,

CHICAGO MESS

AND

PRIME MESS PORK,

B. & E. GREEN.

Peterboro, May, 1861. 22-6in.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE County of Peterborough.

GENTLEMEN,

Having been urgently solicited by those representing a large section of the Electors of the County, to become a Candidate at the forthcoming election, I have consented to do so.

I come forward deeply impressed with the responsibility that will attach to any one chosen to represent you at the period of the history of Canada, and I should shrink from the risk of incurring it, had I not learnt that all necessary wisdom is imparted to those who seek it from the All-wise Director of all hearts.

Not having the advantage of a long residence amongst you, it is necessary for me to state briefly my political opinions.

Having been a Commission in Her Majesty's Service for upwards of 21 years, I need scarcely say that I have imbibed a strong attachment to the British crown and country, and a love of honor, order, and justice.

The former would lead me to resist to the uttermost any attempts of any party to dis-sever or weaken our connection with the mother country, and the latter would induce me to render justice to all parties and all creeds, and confine my efforts to obtain justice within lawful and constitutional limits.

As regards the prominent questions now before the country, I feel that no ambiguity should be used in expressing my views.

I think it an injustice that Upper Canada should be ruled by a small minority of her representatives, and every constitutional means should be employed to remove this injustice, without inflicting a like injustice on the Eastern section.

Representation by population appears to me common justice to the superiority in numbers and wealth of Upper Canada, and would tend to give us our fair weight in the United Legislature.

I would vote, therefore, for that measure, and wish to see removed from power those who now oppose it.

I wish to see an immediate and complete separation between the Government and the Grand Trunk Railway, and should vote that no further aid be given it from the public treasury: Also, that no person connected with the Government of the country should be permitted to hold any official position in its management.

As regards the public finances, I would allow of no excess of expenditure over income, and would retain all disbursements as much as possible in the hands of Parliament.

The commonest principles of political morality demand, that no Minister of the Crown should take advantage of his position as such to benefit himself by pecuniary speculations, and I heartily hope to see the day, when men who so transgress will meet with the condemnation they merit.

Should I be returned as your representative, I need scarcely say that the interests of the County will demand my constant care, and it would give me great pleasure to consult with all parties as to how best to further these interests. The capabilities of the county augur a prosperous future.

A more detailed statement of my opinions, I hope to give you in person.

I should strive to treat with courtesy all who may honestly differ with me; but I hope never to fail in denouncing dishonesty and unfaithfulness wherever found.

And may He who overrules all events, further every right endeavour to raise the standard of honor and righteousness in this our country.

I remain,

GENTLEMEN,
Your faithful servant,
FRED. W. HAULTAIN.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.

April 25, 1861. 17

Economy for the Ladies!

MRS. WILSON

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE Ladies of Peterborough, to call at her Rooms, on Chamlers Street, directly in rear of the American Hotel, and see an entirely new plan of

CUTTING DRESSES BY MEASURE!

It is so easy that even young girls of 12 years can readily learn it. Ladies desirous of learning, can have the privilege of testing the rule, by cutting a Basque for themselves,—and if not satisfactory no charge will be made. From the smallest child to the largest person can be fitted neatly by this rule.

Terms for teaching with apparatus, 3 dollars.

Mrs. Wilson will do stamping to order on all kinds of cloth for embroidering and braiding.

☞ On hand a variety of stamped embroidery, for sale.

Ladies & children's Clothes fitted to order in all Styles.

Mrs. Wilson is also Agent for Harris & Co.'s $30 Double Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, one of which may be seen at her Rooms. Inspection Invited.

☞ Stitching on the Machine by the yard.

Peterboro', June 26, 1861. 25

WANTED.

10 SEWING GIRLS

APPLY TO WM. LECH,
Furrier.
Scott's Buildings, Peterboro.

June, 1861. 24

NOTICE.

THE subscribers beg to inform the public that having introduced

STEAM POWER

in the place of the former water supply, their

MACHINE SHOP

AND

FOUNDRY!

are now in full working order again. Customers and the public will find us, as usual, prepared to attend to all orders with promptness

M. MOWRY & SON.

Ashburnham, June, 1861.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT

ELECTORS

OF THE

COUNTY OF PETERBORO'.

GENTLEMEN,

The time having again arrived when you are called upon to elect a member to represent you in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, I have at the solicitation of a large number of the Electors of this County, consented to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages.

Twenty years residence among you, chiefly spent in the discharge of arduous and responsible public duties, must I think have afforded you ample opportunity to judge of my fitness to serve you. And the fact of my having at the solicitation of some of you, left a lucrative situation to enter that service—affords sufficient evidence that I have no object to gratify, except an honest pride of being your representative.

The unexpected—though yet but partial success—which has attended my exertions to open a country in rear of us—nearly as large as all Ireland—and which at this moment bids fair to become as populous as any portion of Canada, will I think serve to illustrate how much is often lost by sending men to Parliament without any higher object than the mere support of individuals or parties. "Measures, not Men," has ever been my motto, and if I should again be honored with a seat in Parliament, I shall, as heretofore, be found ready to support a good measure, without reference to the source from which it may emanate.

Although my political opinions are well known to most of you, it may not at this time be amiss to be more than usually explicit upon a few of the important questions now before the County.

First then—Representation by Population, in so far as the Legislative Assembly is concerned, is a measure which shall continue to have my support, and I have no hesitation in saying that my adhesion to party will be greatly influenced by the chances it may afford me of carrying this measure.

As a Canadian, strongly imbued with feelings of loyalty and attachment to the British Crown and Government, and believing that our connection with the mother country depends upon the maintainance of the Union between Upper and Lower Canada, I shall resist all attempts, from whatever quarter they may come, to dissolve that Union.

I believe that a Federal Union of all the British Provinces, leaving to each the management of its own internal affairs, would create harmony and commercial prosperity amongst ourselves and tend greatly to strengthen British feeling on this continent.

I desire to see all connection between the Government and the Grand Trunk Railway removed, and shall oppose further Provincial aid to that enterprise.

I shall oppose any expenditure of the public money without the sanction of Parliament.

I shall urge Retrenchment in the public expenditure, and a reduction of Law costs.

I am in favor of reducing to a nominal rate, the duty upon tea and sugar, when entered by the St. Lawrence.

I am also in favor of such an adjustment of the Tariff between this country and the United States of America, as will place the Manufacturers and Agriculturists of this Province upon a footing of equality with the same class of persons in that country.

I shall support the immediate passing of an equitable bankrupt law, giving protection to debtor and creditor. I entertain serious doubts as to the propriety of longer continuing to Municipal Councils the power of unlimited taxation, and shall consider whether this power may not be safely abridged.

I believe that our local position and great natural resources, if properly developed, will serve to place the Town of Peterboro in the front rank of prosperity and greatness, and I shall, if in a position to do so, use every means in my power to advance its interests.

The Bobcaygeon and Burleigh Colonization roads, together with such other important, though shorter lines entering the new country at the most available points will continue to receive my attention. Trusting before many days to have an opportunity of meeting you in your several localities, when I can more fully explain my views.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Very faithful y yours,
W. S. CONGER.

Peterboro, 11th June, 1861. 24

BOOTS & SHOES!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JUST received, a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, and receiving daily large supplies from the best markets, at

R. PATTERSON & CO'S.

Their stock consist of every article in the line, of the latest styles, both in

LADIES, MISSES, GENTS & BOYS WEAR

R. P. & Co. would draw the attention of the public to their stock of Home Manufactured Boots and Shoes, made by

THE BEST WORKMEN!

Every description of Boots and Shoes made to order on the shortest notice. ☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

We would also call attention to our stock of Boots and Shoes which we will sell below cost.

Ladies fine Prunella Gaiters	$0 62½
Ladies Slippers	0 25
Gents fine French calf Wellington boots	3 00

And every other article in proportion.

A lot of Coleman's best No. 1 Spanish Sole Leather for sale, cheap for cash.

☞ Remember the place,—Nicholls & Hall's old stand, facing the Market Square, Simcoe street.

A liberal discount given to parties wishing to by Wholesale.

Peterboro, June 5, 1861.

ATTENTION

Is respectfully solicited to my new stock of

FASHIONABLE DRESS AND SUMMER

BOOTS & SHOES,

Gaiters, Buskin Ties,

Opera Boots,

&c., &c., comprising the

LATEST STYLES!

in every department.

To command cash I have reduced prices, and am therefore prepared to offer goods

Still Lower than heretofore!

☞ Mens' White Canvass Shoes ☜ usually sold for 10s, can be had for 6s. 3d., Cash!

T. G. HAZLITT.

Peterboro,' June 26, 1861. 3in.

BOOKS, STATIOERY,

AND

NEWS BUSINESS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country that owing to the late fire he has

REMOVED TO HENTHORN'S BUILDING,

George Street, near Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of

Books,
Stationery,
Newspapers,
Pocket Books,
Portmonies,
&c., &c. &c.

Having made arrangements with the Trade, generally, I can furnish Books, &c., at publishers' prices, or less. Books, &c., imported from New York daily.

Trouble, care and attention not regarded as of any account, so long as they result in satisfying friends and patrons.

☞ An examination of my stock is solicited.

THOMAS MENZIES.

Peterboro' 30th April 1861. 18

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of his House and Lot on Queen Street, nearly opposite the English Church. The House is frame and rough-cast, with a large Cellar and Back-kitchen. The Lot is 40 by 85 feet, and there is a Cooper's Shop in the rear.

TERMS,—One third down, and the balance to be secured by mortgage.

For further particulars apply on the premises to

BRYAN McDONALD.

Peterboro', June 18, 1861.

GREAT DISPLAY

OF NEW

Spring & Summer Goods

AT

LEMAY, TURCOT & CO.'.

WE have the honor to inform our cusomers that we have just REMOVED into the large and commodious Store on the corner of George and Hunter Streets, the premises lately occupied by T. Bradburn, Esq., where we will keep for sale a much larger stock of

FANCY GOODS

than we have hitherto done. We can say with confidence that our stock is one of the largest and cheapest, being bought in the best markets. In our stock will be found

200 Muslin Dresses,

with Flounces, double and plain skirts,

100 PIECES OF MUSLIN,

for Dresses, from 5d. per yard upwards.

500 Patterns of Cashmere and Barrage Robes, at all prices; 1,000 pieces of Calico, choice patterns, from 4½d per yard and upwards; Brochet, Silk, and Cashmere Shawls; Silk Mantles and Capes, Straw Bonnets, Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves, Stockings, and Fine Shoes and Gaiters.

We have also on hand a large stock

STAPLE GOODS,

Comprising:

FACTORY COTTON STRIPED SHIRTING, DRILLINGS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, AND BROADCLOTHS, &c., &c.

On inspecting our stock purchasers will find the great advantage of buying for Cash, in the reduction on all our Goods of 20 per cent on ordinary prices.

LEMAY, TURCOT & Co.

Peterboro, May 2, 1861. 18

NEW

HARDWARE STORE!

Hunter Street, next door to Campbell's Grocery.
Sign of
☞ THE CIRCULAR SAW,

THE SUBSCRIBER in addition to his already large stock of

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE

has just received

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISH,

Butts, Screws and Hinges, cut, wrought and pressed Horse-shoe Nails, Hay, Straw, and Manure Forks,

CHAINS, SAWS & AXES,

Table Cutlery, Britannia Metal and Plated Wares, Trays, &c., Door, Chest, and Drawer Locks, Wire, Ropes, and Grindstones

GLASS, PUTTY, SPADES, SHOVELS,

and Hoes, and Garden Utensils of all kinds.—Also, a well selected stock of CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

ROBT. HAMILTON.

Peterboro, April 23, 1861. 17

IRON.

BAND, Hoop, and Bar, Round, Half-round, and Square Iron. A large stock on hand and for sale at

R. HAMILTON'S.

Peterboro, May, 1861. 22

HARD TIMES.

GOODS AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES!

CASH FOR WOOL!

☞ MONEY WANTED ON NOTES AND ACCOUNTS. ☜

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, June, 1861.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE large and commodious dwelling house situated on the west side of Water Street, Peterboro', between the residences of W. Clinton and W. Best. For further particulars apply to

C. A. WELLER,
Peterborough.

April 24, 1861. 17

NOTICE.

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants in, and in the vicinity of Peterboro' that he has opened a new store in the premises formerly occupied by F. & L. Lemay,

On Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's

where he will offer a general assortment of Goods, such as

Prints,
Delaines,
Grey Cotton,
Shirting,
Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres
Tweeds,
Drills,
Silk and Felt Hats,
Black Cloth,
Milton,
Tweed,
Alpaca and Russel Cord Coats,
Pants and
Vests of all kinds,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TEAS, TOBACCO, SUGARS,

CANDLES, SOAP, RAISINS, &c.

The whole to be sold low for Cash. Please call and examine before buying elsewhere, as

BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN!

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Peterboro, May 8, 1861. 19

POWDER!

THE subscriber has just received a consignment of Kentucky Rifle and Sporting Powder, finest quality.

R. HAMILTON,
Sign of Circular Saw.

April 23, 1861. 17

ATTENTION.

R. THOMPSON & SUN

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterboro' to the fact that

Perfect and Life-like

PORTRAITS

can be had at their Portrait Gallery any day from 8 a. m., till 5 p. m., (Sundays excepted).—R. T. & S. would therefore advise them to procure Likenesses of themselves or friends without delay

THE DIPLOMA FOR SUPERIOR

AMBROTYPE PICTURES

having been awarded to R. Thompson, at the last Fall Show in Peterboro, he is determined not to lose his credit in this line of business, and will take care not to forfeit the *good opinion* of his judges as expressed by this mark of commendation.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL ☜

Don't fear the result. Perfect satisfaction with regard to pictures is hereby guaranteed to all parties by R. T. & Son. ☞ Try them ☜

Remember R. THOMPSON'S Portrait Gallery,
Opposite the Stores of Nicholls & Hall.

Peterboro Feb. 14, 1861. 9

SAVE YOUR FURS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

WM. LECH,

FURRIER, MONTREAL,

WILL OPEN BUSINESS in the above line about the end of June, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Temple on Brown, corner store, Scott's Building, Peterboro'. Raw furs will be manufactured to order; also dressed and coloured, and cleaned, and

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE

FUR TRADE

in Canada, will be offered for sale at prices much lower than ever known in this part of the country before. Hats and caps of the latest styles. The highest price will be paid for raw furs.

May 2, 1861.

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW AND ACCURATE, ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

Map of Upper Canada,

TOGETHER WITH A

DESCRIPTIVE MAP AND DIRECTORY

OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF

N'H & S'H MONAGHAN & OTONABEE.

CONLIN, BONNET & Co., of Toronto, propose to publish the above work, drawn on a large scale from the most recent and accurate surveys, exhibiting all Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province, as received from the latest official authority; also, the various lines of Railway, Railway Stations, with the correct distance between each, Canals, Plank and Macadamized Roads, the Main Travelled Roads between Towns and Villages, the boundaries and names of each County and Township, the Great Lakes, Rivers, and principal Mill Streams. Tables showing the Variation of Time between each County Seat and the City of Toronto from the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto. The Population of each City, Town, County and Township will also be given, with other important and useful information, carefully compiled from the Census Returns of the present year. The Map will be illustrated with Views of the principal Public Buildings in the Province, executed in the best style of the art.

Where old plans are given on the above Map as occupied Plots, in the usual pointed detail of the above Townships, showing subdivisions, lots, and allotments, with the names of the proprietors as they appeared previous to the last Census, together with the Public Reserves, Indian Reserves, Indian Settlements, Public Roads, &c., together with all other information which may be found useful to Settlers, Travellers, Emigrants, Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers, Capitalists, and Surveyors.

The publishers being practical engravers, draughtsmen, &c., are thereby enabled to assure the public that the execution of the above work, in every department, will be superior to anything of the kind yet published in Canada.

WHAT IS THE BEST WAY TO SOW GRAIN?

MR. EDITOR,—The above question having been put to me by some of my neighbour farmers, will you be so kind as to allow me a place to express my opinion on the subject?

Forty years ago broad-cast sowing was the only way I ever had seen practised. But very shortly after that time several kinds of machines were brought into use for sowing, and among them were some that sowed in drills. The drill-sowing being, adopted on the farm that I lived on, I then got a good deal of practice in sowing with the machine, and made it my study to watch its effects on the grain while growing. I then, with members of others, preferred drill-sowing to any other mode, for the following reasons: First, it takes about a quarter less seed to sow a given quantity of land, as the machine puts it in a uniform depth and is all covered, which is far from being the case in broadcast sowing.—Second, the sun and air getting in between the drills, hastens the growth of the grain. This is more especially the case in rich land and in wet seasons. When I came to Canada I began to farm on new land, and for a long time my drill-sowing was laid aside. About 7 or 8 years ago, having got some clear land, I again tried it by using a one horse plough, but the process was too slow to be profitable. Last fall I used one of James Hamilton's patent combined Sower and Cultivator, and found it to answer well. It is simply a common Cultivator with a Seed Sower attached at pleasure — the back teeth of the Cultivator cut while sowing. I sowed the greater part of my Spring grain with this machine, and I find what was sown with it is in quite a forward state, compared with what I sowed broadcast at the same time. This machine sows from one to four inches deep, and care should be taken not to sow too deep. I consider two inches a proper depth. If grain is sown four inches deep it will come up weak and sickly. I shall wait the result of this sowing and give you an account of it. In the meantime,

I remain, yours truly,
DAVID PORTER.

Dover, June 18, 1861.

How to Discredit a Witness—Counsel *Mr Jenkins, will you have the goodness to* answer me, directly or categorically, a few plain questions? *Witness*—Certainly, sir. C.—Well, Mr Jenkins, is there a female living with you who is known in the neighbourhood as Mrs Jenkins? *Witness*—I do. C.—Have you ever married her? W.—I have not.—(Here several jurors scowled gloomy on Mr Jenkins.)—C.—That is all Mr Jenkins. Opposing Counsel—Stop one moment: Mr Jenkins, is the female in question your mother? W.—She is!

WOMAN.

Oh, the priceless value of the love of a true woman! Gold cannot purchase a gem so precious! Titles and honor confer upon the heart no such serene happiness! In our darkest moments, when disappointment and ingratitude with corroding care, gather thick around, and even gaunt poverty menaces with its skeleton finger, she gleams around the soul with an angel's smile. Time cannot mar its brilliancy, distance but adds strength to its influence, bolts and bars cannot limit its progress; it follows the prisoner into his dark cell, and smoothes the morsel that appeases his hunger; and in the silence of midnight it plays around his heart and in his dreams he folds to his bosom the form of her who loves on still, though the world has turned from him.

Not a thousand miles from Oneida Co. a coroner's jury lately rendered a verdict that a certain deceased man "came to his death by excessive drinking, producing apoplexy in the minds of the jury.

Meggins says job's turkey was fat compared with an old gobbler he shot last week on the Devil's Fork. That was so light it lodged in the air, and he had to get a pole to knock it down!

An Irish piper, who now and then indulged in a glass too much, was accosted by a gentlemen with "Pat, what makes your face so red?" "Please your honor," says Pat, "I always blush when I speaks to a gentleman."

A gentleman who has spent a few days in the region of the oil wells in Pennsylvania, says that in his opinion the Government of the United States—the Confederate States—or some other power ought to interfere at once and put a stop to further boring and pumping for oil on this continent He is quite certain that the oil is being drawn through these wells from the barings of the earth's axes, and that the earth will will cease to turn when the lubrication ceases. Such a supersion would bust anything that ever agitated Well-street and the consequences will be too great for ordinary minds to contemplate or comprehend. It had better be attended to at once!

THE BURNING OF THE OTTAWA POST OFFICE.

Between two and three o'clock on the morning of Sunday last, the rear part of the book-bindery connected with the stationery establishment of Mr. Henry Horne, on the corner of Sparks and Elgin streets, was discovered on fire. Owing to the delay in giving an effective alarm, the flames had time to spread, and soon communicated with the printing office of Messrs. Bell and Woodburn,and the main building, which latter being of wood and three stories high, was soon a burning mass. But ere the dread intruder took possession all the valuable papers, the mails, the books, and even the pigeon holes and the safes used in the delivery department were removed in good order to a place of safety. Not long after, all that remained of the stately building were the blackened walls. Meanwhile the flames spread on Sparks street,and levelled in their progress the tailoring establishment and dwelling of Mr. B. Malin; the millinery shop and dwelling of Mrs. Green; the fruit store of Mr. R. Blagrave, and the dwelling of Mr. McLean, auctioneer; the boot and shoe ware house of Mr. G. W. Smith, and a two story stone store, the Upper part of which was occupied as a law office by Messrs Lewis & Pinhey. Here the fire was stayed after the total destruction of the Post office and seven stores, most of the upper portions of which were occupied as dwellings or business offices. The two upper stories of the Post Office were occupied by Mrs. Macnab, whose furniture,&c., we are glad to know, was mostly saved without serious damage.

J. B. BISBEE
HAS REMOVED
To the Bright store recently occupied by Mr. McMartin, Esq., at street, vacated on 1st June by McKellar and Cameron's, where will sell
BOOTS AND SHOES
as cheap or over for Cash. Work done to order on home ship.
Peterboro' May, 1861. 20-3m.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO'

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 4th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.
Leave Port Hope at.....10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook " .....11.35 a. m.
" Prescottville " .....11.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at.....12.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.
Leave Peterboro' at.....2.20 p. m.
" Prescottville " .....3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook " .....3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....5.05 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

Peterboro' January, 18

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and last, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge: if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1863; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders attended to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Asbburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

EDEN GARDENS
PETERBOROUGH,
OPPOSITE WALKERFIELD NURSERY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and surrounding country that he has at his Garden a constant supply [in their seasons] of all kinds of Garden Vegetables usually grown in this latitude. Seedling plants, such as

Cabbage, Cauliflower,

Tomato, Celery, Winter Cherry, &c. Also,—Small Fruits in their season.

Vegetables

fresh from Eden Gardens at the Market every week day; also at his Store on George Street, where all orders which may be left for anything in the above line will be promptly attended to.

PHILIP GILES.

May 1, 1861. 18

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS;
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
George Street.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

WE have lately purchased a complete Bankrupt Stock of

$4,000 Worth of
DRY GOODS,

consisting of *Ready-made* Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., which we are enabled to sell at

One half less than the Original Cost Prices!!

LEMAY, TURCOT, & Co.

May 2nd, 1861. 18

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,
with a large variety of
Fancy Goods.
at very low prices.

Fort Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 20s
3d. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 15s. 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, do., Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, in Red and Green Cases. Islay Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Preserving nitrate, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (now blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Stevenson, Esq.,
GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2 1861. 1

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE, OVER COULTERS' DRUG STORE,
George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or

VULCANIZED RUBBER.

Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.

D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he

WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,

and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.

Peterboro', April 10th, 1861. 18

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Ocosson, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and a part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 36, 1 Barn, 45 x 36, and a good stable and other outhouses are on the premises.

GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,

in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the premises.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS. WEIR.

Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 24

BLIND FIXTURES.

THE subscriber has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Bailey's Patent Blind Fixtures, allowed to be the best in use.

R. HAMILTON,
Sign of Circular Saw.

April 25, 1861. 17

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y.
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1860. 16

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000
Head Office, Toronto,
FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000 00
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£3,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of
the Imperial Parliament
Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue to state the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS,as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scully Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

THIS most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing. In all cases of nervous debility, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organs structure is not entirely wasted, they will hopelessly destroyed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, still times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purposes they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

A PRIME LOT OF
AMERICAN CHEESE,
For Sale cheap at Cadwell's Bakery,
Foster Street.
Peterboro', 17th Oct., 1860. 42-3m

ACCOUNTS MADE OUT!
AND
Debts Collected,
on moderate terms by
T. F. NICHOLL.

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES;
&c., &c., &c.

E. C. HILL would call the attention to the intending purchasers to the fact that at last a large stock of Carriages & Buggies of go to manufacturing, and the best materials, which can reserved to be good, and suitable, and is all be willing to sell Cheap for Cash, or short approved credit, to which room for a large stock of Carriages and Buggies, Peterborough, opposite Lorrain's Hotel, Brock Street. Give him a call.

Peterboro, May 2, 1860.

CLEARING SALE

THE subscribers, in order to make room for spring importations, now offer the remainder of their

WINTER STOCK,

at unprecedentedly low prices, for cash. They would invite especial attention to their stocks of

Furs,
Cloth Mantles,
Woolen Shawls,
Tolkns,
Robe Dresses,&c

as decided BARGAINS will be given in this department.

After the 1st of March all purchases will require to be paid for on delivery, when they will be prepared to offer their new Spring Goods, embracing all the leading and most fashionable designs and fabrics, at prices as LOW as they can be purchased.

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro', Jan. 9th, 1861. 3

Dr. M'KFON'S
WORM POWDER,
SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by bountiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x20 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS!"

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal*,"

3rd.—Four admissions, during the season, to The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Two Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parian statuettes, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"

is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder postage pre-paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, &c.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of 18 cts, in stamps or coin.

Address,
C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*
546 Broadway, N.Y.

N.B.—Subscriptions received by B. S. Patterson, Hon'y Secretary for United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

No. 5, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited, It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page of the pamphlet are strictly observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free o the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions.
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

CANADA
Permanent Building and
Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....$200,000
INVESTED OR REALIZATE.....200,000
ANNUAL INCOME.....200,000

THIS institution advances money on Real Estate, and receives deposits on the security of Real Estate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period from three years to fifteen years.

Permanent mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

JUDSONS'
MOUNTAIN HERB
WORM TEA.
Herbs, Barks and Roots
VERSUS
Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere whim that effects them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while using without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* according to disday, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and purchased sound its life.

This medicine is manufactured purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Worm Sugar will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Worm Sugars and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanac. Ask for the "*Horse of Pale Almanac*," of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by the GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
Never Harms—Is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of Judson, on each package of this Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
50 Leonard St., New York.

Judson's Worm Tea to be sold by one Agent to every Village, and by all Druggists.

AMERICAN HOTEL
PETERBOROUGH.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. Lewis McGregor in the above Hotel would respectfully inform the public that it will be his study so to conduct it as to merit a cont nuance of the support so liberally extended to the late proprietor.

THE BAR

will always be supplied with liquors and cigars of the choicest brands.

The utmost attention will be given to the wants of

The Travelling Public

and the greatest care exercised in the selection of servants. Careful Ostlers will always be in attendance at the stables.

Carriages run regularly to and from the cars for the convenience of passengers.

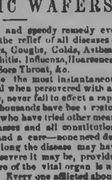
GEORGE ROSS.

Peterboro, Nov. 1860 47

NOTICE.

DR. P. E. McKEON, late of Peterboro, gives notice that he has withdrawn all authority from all persons to receive or receipt any monies from him in or about Peterboro. He has never received a farthing on his accounts from his departure up to the present time—though something like $700 remains due to him. Mr. Edgar was appointed to collect the same.

Feb. 21, 1861. 8


JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.

Above, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tecumseh, a Chief of a Tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlet and Almanac—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "Mountain Herb Pills" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and where any foreign or useless matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food properly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is quickened, and the circulation of the blood. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; bones, a head—and all from a single impurity of the foreign kind of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, fire, bedstraw, in your eyes, from which you a day streak, in a few minutes the whole course of the vessels become disturbed and deranged. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind! All the powerful organs are disturbed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. The *Anti-Bilious Medicine* expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and purifies it. They are the most powerful, yet safest, clearing and renovating the vital organs.

Planned, indeed, is it to say, that we are able to place with our every reach, a medicine like the "*Mountain Herb Pills*," that will positively do the allotted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the whole to brighten with the flush of health and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints, Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Female Complaints, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic-Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.

☞ Caution!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

SADDLERY & HARNESS
WARE-HOUSE,
Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & BONNELY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,
Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept 3, 1860. 36

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1860 45

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel, 17

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Lone of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bonemanville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Office:—In Gillet's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND EXCRETIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions if not assisted to do so through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep that healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends, but the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have proved worse than useless to the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, hidden and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary forms of disease it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant demand throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the same standard it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled excellence of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above remedies, and the large doctrine what medicine to employ for the discovering and dangerous affections of the human system that are incidental to our climate. Whilst many inferior remedies depart upon the community have failed and been discarded, these have gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they may never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

DO NOT FAIL TO TRY
DR. M'KENZIE'S DEAD SHOT WORM CANDY-STICK!
Sold by every Druggist and Medicine Dealer
FOR 15 CENTS, 4 PACKAGES FOR 50 CENTS. WHOLESALE BY
LYMAN, ELLIOT & CO., Toronto, C. W.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W.
LYMAN, CLARE & Co., Montreal, C. E.

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged re-fitted and refurnished and in every convenience for the accommodation of the travelling public it is directly opposite the Post Office, on Main Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HIS TABLE

is always supplied with the best the market affords, and

THE BAR

always supplied with the choicest of Liquors. Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call.

☞ A careful ostler on hand at all times.

WILLIAM CRESWELL,
Proprietor.

Bobcaygeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

PETERBORO'
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, December 1858. 51

Health and its Pleasures,
OR
DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES;
CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1861.

Volume 1. "THE PEOPLE." [Number 27.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, if not when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion.....$0 75
Each subsequent insertion..... 13
Six to ten lines, first insertion..... 75
Each subsequent insertion..... 25
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)..... 7
Each subsequent insertion, " 2
Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

GREAT DISPLAY

OF NEW

Spring & Summer Goods

AT

LEMAY, TURCOT & CO.'.

WE have the honor to inform our customers that we have just REMOVED into the large and commodious Store on the corner of George and Hunter Streets, the premises lately occupied by T. Bradburn, Esq., where we will keep for sale a much larger stock of

FANCY GOODS

than we have hitherto done. We can say with confidence that our stock is one of the largest and cheapest, being bought in the best markets. In our stock will be found

200 Muslin Dresses,

with Flounces, double and plain skirts,

100 PIECES OF MUSLIN,

for Dresses, from 5d. per yard upwards.

500 Patterns of Cashmere and Barrage Robes, at all prices; 1,000 pieces of Calico, choice patterns, from 4½d per yard and upwards; Brochet, Silk, and Cashmere Shawls; Silk Mantles and Capes, Straw Bonnets, Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves, Stockings, and Fine Shoes and Gaiters.

We have also on hand a large stock of

STAPLE GOODS,

Comprising:

FACTORY COTTON STRIPED SHIRT'NGS, DRILLINGS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, AND BROADCLOTHS, &C., &C.

On inspecting our stock purchasers will find the great advantage of buying for Cash, in the reduction on all our Goods of 20 per cent on ordinary prices.

LEMAY, TURCOT & Co.

Peterboro, May 2, 1861. 18

POWDER!

THE subscriber has just received a consignment of Kentucky Rifle and Sporting Powder, finest quality.

R. HAMILTON,
Sign of Circular Saw.

April 23, 1861. 17

SAVE YOUR FURS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

WM. LECH,

FURRIER, MONTREAL,

WILL OPEN BUSINESS in the above line about the end of June, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Temple on Bonsecours street, Scott's Building, Peterboro'. Raw furs will be manufactured to order; also dressed and cleaned, and

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE FUR TRADE

in Canada, will be offered for sale at prices much lower than ever known in this part of the country before. Hats and caps of the latest styles. The highest price will be paid for raw furs.

May 8, 1861.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

Anchor line of Steam Packet Ships, sailing regularly between

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.

Steerage 25 Dollars — Steerage 25 Dollars

Ships.	Tons.	H. Power.	Com.
United Kingdom	1255	300	James Ray,
John Bell,	1102	300	Edward Scott,

The *JOHN BELL* will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

TUESDAY, 23rd July, 1861

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:
Saloon Cabin.....$60 00
Intermediate..... 30 00
Steerage, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions..... 25 00
Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
Montreal.

June 26, 1861. 26

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND NEWS BUSINESS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country that owing to the late fire he has

REMOVED TO HENTHORN'S BUILDING,

George Street, near Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of

Books,
Stationery,
Newspapers,
Pocket Books,
Portmonies,
&c. &c. &c.

Having made arrangements with the Trade, generally, I can furnish Books, &c., at publishers' prices, or less. Books, &c., imported from New York duty free.

Trouble, care and attention not regarded as of any account, so long as they result in satisfying friends and patrons.

☞ An examination of my stock is solicited.

THOMAS MESSERS.

Peterboro' 30th April 1861. 16

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW AND ACCURATE, ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

Map of Upper Canada,

TOGETHER WITH A DESCRIPTIVE MAP AND DIRECTORY OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF

N'th & S'th MONAGHAN & OTONABEE.

CONLIN, BONNEY & Co., of Toronto, propose to publish the above work, drawn on a large scale from the most recent and accurate surveys, exhibiting all Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province, corrected from the latest official authority; also the various Lines of Railway, Railway Stations, with the correct Mileage between each, Canals, Plank and Macadamized Roads, the Main Travelled Roads between Towns and Villages, the boundaries and names of each County and Township, the great Lakes, Rivers, and principal Mill Streams. Tables showing the Variation of Time between each County Seat in Upper Canada from the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, the Population of each City, Town, County and Township will also be given, with other important and useful information, carefully compiled from the Census Returns of the present year. The Map will be Illustrated with Views of the principal Public Buildings in the Province, executed in the best style of the art.

There will also be given on the above Map an enlarged Plan, in the most minute detail, of the above Townships, showing concessions, lots, and subdivisions, with the names of the proprietors neatly engraved thereon; also, School Sections, Churches, School-houses, Mills, Manufactories, Stores, Inns, &c., together with miscellaneous gravel, plank and other Roads open to travel the true course of rivers and mill streams; also, enlarged Plans of Towns and Villages in the Townships.

The names of all Subscribers, resident owners of farms, will be engraved specially prominent on their respective lots, and the position of their residences indicated; also, the names of Subscribers in the Towns and Villages will be published, with the title, profession, business, &c., of each, thus constituting a complete Rural, Professional, and Mercantile Business Directory.

The publishers being practical engravers, draftsmen, &c., can confidently assure the public that the execution of the above work, in every department, will be superior to anything of the kind yet published in Canada. The size of the Map will be about 48 by 72 inches; it will be handsomely coloured, varnished, and mounted on canvas, with rollers, and furnished to subscribers only, for the low price of Four dollars and a half ($4 50) payable on delivery.

Other Townships in the County will be canvassed in due time.

☞ *Our Agents exhibit a SEAL ENGRAVED of the above work, with our name engraved thereon.*

CAUTION.—This enterprise is in no way connected with that projected by Messrs. Tremaine, of Jefferson County, State of New York.

HARDWARE STORE!

Hunter Street, next door to Campbell's Grocery. Sign of

☞ THE CIRCULAR SAW,

THE SUBSCRIBER in addition to his already large stock of

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE

has just received

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISH,

Butts, Screws and Hinges, cut, wrought and pressed Horse-shoe Nails, Hay, Straw, and Manure Forks,

CHAINS, SAWS & AXES,

Table Cutlery, Britannia Metal and Plated Ware, Trays, &c. Door, Chest, and Drawer Locks, Wire, Ropes, and Grindstones

GLASS, PUTTY, SPADES, SHOVELS, and Hoes, and Garden Utensils of all kinds.—Also, a well selected stock of CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

ROBT. HAMILTON.

Peterboro, April 25, 1861. 17

IRON.

BAND, Hoop, and Bar, Round, Half-round, and Square Iron. A large stock on hand and for sale at

R. HAMILTON'S.

Peterboro, May, 1861. 23

HARD TIMES.

GOODS AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES!

CASH FOR WOOL!

☞ MONEY WANTED ON NOTES AND ACCOUNTS. ☜

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, June, 1861.

NOTICE.

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants in, and in the vicinity of Peterboro' that he has opened a new store in the premises formerly occupied by F. & L. Lemay,

On Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's

where he will offer a general assortment of Goods, such as

Prints,
Delanes,
Grey Cotton,
Shirting,
Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres
Tweeds,
Drills,
Silk and Felt Hats,
Black Cloth,
Milton,
Tweed,
Alpaca and Russel Cord Coats,
Pants and
Vests of all kinds,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TEAS, TOBACCO, SUGARS,

CANDLES, SOAP, RAISINS, &c.

The whole to be sold low for Cash. Please call and examine before buying elsewhere, as

BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN!

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Peterboro, May 8, 1861. 19

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of his House and Lot on Queen Street, nearly opposite the English Church. The House is frame and rough-cast, with a large Cellar and Back-kitchen. The Lot is 40 by 85 feet, and there is a Cooper's Shop in the rear.

TERMS.—One third down, and the balance to be secured by mortgage.

For further particulars apply on the premises to

BRYAN McDONALD.

Peterboro', June 18, 1861.

ATTENTION

Is respectfully solicited to my new stock of

FASHIONABLE DRESS AND SUMMER

BOOTS & SHOES,

Gaiters, Buskin Ties,

OPERA BOOTS,

&c., &c., comprising the

LATEST STYLES!

in every department.

To command cash I have reduced prices, and am therefore prepared to offer goods

Still Lower than heretofore!

☞ Mens' White Canvass Shoes as usually sold for 10s, can be had for 6s. 3d., Cash!

T. G. HAZLITT.

Peterboro,' June 20, 1861. 3in.

BOOTS & SHOES!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JUST received, a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, and receiving daily large supplies from the best markets, at

R. PATTERSON & CO'S.

Their stock consist of every article in the line, of the latest styles, both in

LADIES, MISSES, GENTS & BOYS WEAR

R. P. & Co. would draw the attention of the public to their stock of Home Manufactured Boots and Shoes, made by

THE BEST WORKMEN!

Every description of Boots and Shoes made to order on the shortest notice. ☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

We would also call attention to our stock of Boots and Shoes which we will sell below cost.

Ladies fine Prunella Gaiters $0 62½
Ladies Slippers..... 0 25
Gents fine french calf Wellington boots 3 00

And every other article in proportion.

A lot of Coleman's best No. 1 Spanish Sole Leather for sale, cheap for cash.

☞ Remember the place,—Nicholls & Hall's old stand, facing the Market Square, Simcoe street.

A liberal discount given to parties wishing to by Wholesale.

Peterboro, June 5, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers beg to inform the public, that having introduced

STEAM POWER

in the place of the former water supply, their

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY!

are now in full working order again. Customers and the public will find us, as usual, prepared to attend to all orders with promptness

M. MOWBY & SON.

Ashburnham, June, 1861.

Harpers' Monthly AND GOODY'S LADIES' BOOK! FOR JULY.

NEW LUTE OF ZION MUSIC BOOKS,

MUSIC BOOKS for the English and German Concertina, &c. ☞ Also all the papers for this week, for sale at

T. MENZIES' Bookstore.

June 26th, 1861.

THE public are hereby forbidden from giving credit to any one on my account except by order of my wife or myself.

JAMES BAXTER.

Otonabee, 18th June, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.

April 23, 1861. 17

Economy for the Ladies!

MRS. WILSON

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE Ladies of Peterborough, to call at her Rooms, on Chambers Street, directly in rear of the American Hotel, and see an entirely new plan of

CUTTING DRESSES BY MEASURE!

It is so easy that even young girls of 12 years can readily learn it. Ladies desirous of learning, can have the privilege of testing the rule, by cutting a linine for themselves,—and if not satisfactory no charge will be made. From the smallest child to the largest person can be fitted neatly by this rule.

Terms for teaching with apparatus, 3 dollars.

Mrs. Wilson will do stamping to order on all kinds of cloth for embroidering and braiding.

☞ On hand a variety of stamped embroidery, for sale.

Ladies & children's Clothes fitted to order in all Styles.

Mrs. Wilson is also Agent for Harris & Co.'s $30 Double Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, one of which may be seen at her Rooms. Inspection invited.

☞ Stitching on the Machine by the yard.

Peterboro', June 20, 1861. 25

FARM FOR SALE.

175 ACRES

SITUATED in the County of Victoria, Township of Fenelon, being lot No 26, in the 4th Con., of which 50 acres are cleared and under cultivation. For particulars apply to Archibald McArthur, on the premises, or to

JOHN McARTHUR,
Peterboro.

June, 1861. 26

PRIVATE BOARD.

A NUMBER of respectable boarders may find a good Board and comfortable accomodation at the handsome and well-fitted brick cottage, near the Peterboro Station of the P. H. & P. R. R. Apply on the premises.

JOSEPH PORTRESS.

June, 1861. 26

Revolving Hay Rakes.

NOW on hand, Revolving Hay Rakes, Horse Hoes, Scufflers,

PLOUGHS

of all descriptions from $8 to $12, which will be warranted to be of the best material

JAMES HAMILTON.

Peterboro, June, 1861. 26-3in.

WHISKEY.

40,000 GALLONS ON HAND.

NOTICE.

HAVING arranged with a large Distillery to sell the best Whiskey in Peterboro in quantities of five gallons and over,

AT 1s. 6d. PER GALLON,

FOR CASH ONLY.

Call and Examine. Buy your Whiskey from T. Mahony, at Distillery prices,

THOS. MAHONY,
Market Square.

June, 1861.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.

J. T. STENSON,

HAS REMOVED

Next door to Mr. John Thomson's George Street,

opposite Mr. John McDonell's Grocery Store, where he will dispose of his stock of Boots and Shoes still lower than heretofore, for Cash only

☞ Bound to sell if I don't make a Cent!!! ☜

P. S.—Parties indebted will please call and settle by the first July, as I find under present circumstances that it will be impossible for me to wait longer.

TO LET.

THE newly-built, two-story building on George Street, between Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store and Lawson's Hotel, (now Huffman) House. There are

TWO STORES

on the ground floor and one Dwelling above.—The stand is one of the most desirable for business in the Town, and it will be let, (or a term of years if required) at a Low rent. Apply to

P. J. AYERS.

Peterboro. June, 1861.

ROOM PAPER AND Paper Window Blinds.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his stock of new Room Papers for 1861. Also, a large lot of Plain and Fancy Window Blinds. Also, all the papers for this week.

THOS MENZIES.

Peterboro, June, 1861.

SMOKED HAMS.

FOR SALE, either in large or small lots, Smoked Hams well-cured and in excellent order. ALSO,

CHICAGO MESS AND *PRIME MESS PORK,*

S. & E. GREEN.

Peterboro, May, 1861. 26-6in.

TO THE

ELECTORS OF THE County of Peterborough.

GENTLEMEN,

Having been urgently solicited by those representing a large section of the Electors of the County, to become a Candidate at the forthcoming election, I have consented to do so.

I come forward deeply impressed with the responsibility that will attach to any one chosen to represent you at this period of the history of Canada, and I should shrink from the risk of incurring it, had I not learnt that all necessary wisdom is imparted to those who seek it from the All-wise Director of all hearts.

Not having the advantage of a long residence amongst you, it is necessary for me to state briefly my political opinions.

Having borne a Commission in Her Majesty's Service for upwards of 21 years, I need scarcely say that I have imbibed a strong attachment to the British crown and country, and a love of honor, order, and justice.

The former would lead me to resist to the uttermost any attempts of any party to dissever or weaken our connection with the mother country, and the latter would induce me to render justice to all parties and all creeds, and confine my efforts to obtain justice within lawful and constitutional limits.

As regards the prominent questions now before the country, I feel that no ambiguity should be used in expressing my views.

I think it an injustice that Upper Canada should be ruled by a small minority of her representatives, and every constitutional means should be employed to remove this injustice, without inflicting a like injustice on the Eastern section.

Representation by population appears to me common justice to the superiority in numbers and wealth of Upper Canada, and would tend to give us our fair weight in the United Legislature.

I would vote, therefore, for that measure, and wish to see removed from power those who now oppose it.

I wish to see an immediate and complete separation between the Government and the Grand Trunk Railway, and should vote that no further aid be given it from the public treasury: Also, that no person connected with the Government of the country should be permitted to hold any official position in its management.

As regards the public finances, I would allow of no excess of expenditure over income, and would retain all disbursements as much as possible in the hands of Parliament.

The commonest principles of political morality demand, that no Minister of the Crown should take advantage of his position as such to benefit himself by pecuniary duty, when men who so transgress will meet with the condemnation they merit.

Should I be returned as your representative, I need scarcely say that the interests of the County will demand my constant care, and it would give me great pleasure to consult with all parties as to how best to further these interests. The capabilities of the county augur a prosperous future.

A more detailed statement of my opinions, I hope to give you in person.

I should strive to treat with courtesy all who may honestly differ with me; but I hope never to fail in denouncing dishonesty and unfaithfulness wherever found.

And may He who overrules all events, further every right endeavour to raise the standard of honor and righteousness in this our country.

I remain,

GENTLEMEN,
Your faithful servant,
FRED. W. HAULTAIN.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT

ELECTORS OF THE *COUNTY OF PETERBORO'.*

GENTLEMEN,

The time having again arrived when you are called upon to elect a member to represent you in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, I have at the solicitation of a large number of the Electors of this County, consented to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages.

Twenty years residence among you, chiefly spent in the discharge of arduous and responsible public duties, must I think have afforded you ample opportunity to judge of my fitness to serve you. But the fact of my having at the solicitation of some of you, left a lucrative situation, to enter that service—affords sufficient evidence that I have no object to gratify, except an honest pride of being your representative.

The unexpected—though yet but partial success—which has attended my endeavors to open a country in rear of us—equally as large as all Ireland—and which at this moment bids fair to be filled as populous as any portion of Canada, will I think serve to illustrate how much is often lost by sending men to Parliament without any higher object than the mere support of individuals or parties. "Measures, not Men," has ever been my motto, and if I should again be honored with a seat in Parliament, I shall, as heretofore, be found ready to support a good measure, without reference to the source from which it may emanate.

Although my political opinions are well known to most of you, it may not of this time be amiss to do more than casually explain upon a few of the important questions now before the County.

First then—Representation by Population, in so far as the Legislative Assembly is concerned, is a measure which shall continue to have my support, and I have no hesitation in saying that my adhesion to party will be greatly influenced by the chances it may afford me of carrying this measure.

As a Canadian, strongly imbued with feelings of loyalty and attachment to the British Crown and Government, and believing that our connection with the mother country depends upon the maintainance of the Union between Upper and Lower Canada, I shall resist all attempts, from whatever quarter they may come, to dissolve that Union.

I believe that a Federal Union of all the British Provinces, leaving to each the management of its own internal affairs, would create harmony and commercial prosperity amongst ourselves and tend greatly to strengthen British feeling on this continent.

I desire to see all connection between the Government and the Grand Trunk Railway removed, and shall oppose further Provincial aid to that enterprise.

I shall oppose any expenditure of the public money without the sanction of Parliament.

I shall urge Retrenchment in the public expenditure, and a reduction of Law costs.

I am in favor of reducing to a nominal rate, the duty upon tea and sugar, when entered by the St. Lawrence.

I am also in favor of such an adjustment of the Tariff between this country and the United States of America, as will place the Manufacturers and Agriculturists of this Province upon a footing of equality with the same class of persons in that country.

I shall support the immediate passing of an equitable bankrupt law, giving protection to debtor and creditor. I entertain serious doubts as to the propriety of longer continuing to Municipal Councils the power of unlimited taxation, and shall consider whether this power may not be safely abridged.

I believe that our local position and great natural resources, if properly developed, will serve to place the Town of Peterboro in the front rank of prosperity and greatness, and I shall, if in a position to do so, use every means in my power to advance its interests.

The Rebecca and Burleigh Colonization roads, together with such other important, though shorter lines entering the new country at the most available points will continue to receive my attention. Trusting before many days to have an opportunity of meeting you in your several localities, when I can more fully explain my views.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Very faithfully yours,
W. S. CONGER.

Peterboro, 11th June 1861. 24

TO RENT.

THAT delightful residence and property at present occupied by Thos. Faucett, Esq., in Otonabee (on the Keene Road, and about six miles from Peterboro.) The House is of brick, and will be let if required all ready furnished. 4 of an acre of land, or seven acres will be let, with the house if required. The property is well fenced; there is

A GOOD SPRING WELL

and a good rain-water Cistern, and

A Pleasure Garden

on the premises. To a good tenant the term will be moderate. Apply at the *Examiner* Office, or to the proprietor,

THOS. FAUCETT.

Otonabee, May 1861. 23

FOR SALE.

THOSE valuable Farm Lands and Premises owned by the late JAMES KELSO, and being the north ½ of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con., Smith, and the north ½ of lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. Smith. The above lands are hereby

Offered For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

at Private Sale, and unless otherwise disposed of will be sold by Public Auction, on the 14th of SEPTEMBER, NEXT.

TERMS ☞ Very advantageous.

For further particulars apply to the Executors of the late James Kelso, or to

Solicitor.

Peterboro, June, 1861. 26

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONCERNED THAT

179 BAGS OF SALT,

received at the Peterboro Station via Port Hope on the 21st of May last, and billed to J. Mcdonnell, Peterboro, with back charges by water to Port Hope, of $54, and Local Freight and other charges to date, of $46;

Will be sold by Public Auction,

at 12 o'clock noon, on the

SIXTH DAY OF JULY NEXT,

for the foregoing charges. The consignee having refused to receive the goods and pay the same.

W. J. FOWLER,
Freight Agent,
P. H. & P. R.

Peterboro. June 24, 1861. 26

LADIES SCHOOL.

MISS AUCHINLECK

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity that she intends opening a School for Young Ladies on the 1st August,

In the Rooms formerly occupied by Mrs. Green, on Water Street.

Her course of instruction comprises ENGLISH in all its branches, FRENCH AND MUSIC.

References are kindly permitted to Rev. Mr. Bock, Rev. Mr. Hooper, Peterboro, Rev. Messrs. Arnold and Fra. Greenville, J. Hollinster, Esq., and A. Simpson, Esq., Bytownville, and Dr. Irvine, Hamilton.

Terms will be made known on application to Mr. T. Burns, Jeweler.

Peterboro, July 4, 1861.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, June 27, 1861.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₰ bbl.....	5	00	5	05
Wheat ₰ bush. fall.....	1	00	1	10
Spring Wheat ₰ bush.....	1	00	1	00
Barley ₰ bush.....	0	40	0	45
Oats "	0	20	0	22
Peas "	0	40	0	45
Potatoes "	0	20	0	25
Pork ₰ bbl.....	14	00	15	00
Beef ₰ cwt.....	4	00	5	00
Butter ₰ lb.....	0	10	0	12½
Hay ₰ ton.....	0	00	0	00

H. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday, June 25, 1861.

Wheat $1 08c. a $1 12c.
Spring Wheat 70c a 95c.
Barley $1 10c.
Oats 26c a 30c.
Peas 44c. a 46c.
Potatoes, 25c ₰ 90c.
Fresh Butter 10c a 12c.

Poetry.

HYMN FOR THE TIMES.

Air,—"*Marseilles Hymn.*"

Freemen of Canada! awake to duty,
Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise
Your rights and privileges endangered, see,
Behold how great the sacrifice!
Shall Ministerial minions, mischief breeding,
With hireling hosts a mighty band,
Be allowed to desolate the land,
While truth and honesty lie bleeding?
To the polls! to the polls! ye free,
Let your votes recorded be,
For justice and right,
Before wrong and might,
For HAULTAIN and HONESTY.

Now, now, the dangerous storm is rolling,
Which treacherous partisans have raised,
The land is groaning with the burdens,
Imposed by reckless rulers crazed!
And shall we basely view the ruin,
While to the dust is brought our country's pride
And desolations spreading far and wide?
To the polls, &c.

With luxury and pomp surrounded,
The insulting tyrants wickedly dare
To use the gun they hold in sacred trust,
To thwart our claims to justice fair!
Like slaves these yoke-masters would drive us
And set at naught our Constitution good,
But power is still our own to use it,
And while we can let's strike the telling blow.
To the polls! to the polls! ye free,
Let your votes recorded be,
For justice and right,
Before wrong and might,
For HAULTAIN and HONESTY.

AN ADVENTURE.

At the commencement of the present century, a small colony, mostly made up of emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland settled, on the banks of the Albany River, which falls into Hudson's Bay. Though the soil of the valleys contiguous to the river was rich and fertile, yet the winter being long and severe, these people depended somewhat on their skill in hunting and fishing for their subsistence; there being at that time abundance both of game and fish.

Two young kinsmen, both Macdonalds, went out one day into the woods to hunt, each of them armed with his rifle, and his *skene dhu* (Highland dirk) by his side.—They shaped their course towards a small stream which descended from the mountains to the northeast of the river, on the banks of which they knew there were still a few wild cattle remaining; but they were unsuccessful in their search, and a little before sunset they returned homeward, without having shot anything save a wild turkey or so.—When they least expected it, to their great joy they discovered a cavern which contained a large litter of five half-grown pigs, and neither of the old ones were with them.

This was a prize indeed; so, without loosing a moment, Donald said to the other: "Mack, you go to littlest mae, creep you in and dark to little sows, and I'll be keeping watch at te door."

Mack complied without hesitation, gave his rifle to Donald, unsheathed his *skene dhu*, and crept into the cavern head foremost; but after he was all out of sight save the brogues, he stopped short and called back:

"But Lord, Donald, pe shoor to keep out te auld ones."

"Ten't you be fearing that man," said Donald.

The cave was deep, but there was abundance of room in the farther end, where Mack, with his sharp *skene dhu*, now commenced work, when Donald perceived a monstrous wild boar advancing for him, with the fire of rage gleaming from his eyes.—Donald said not a word, for fear of alarming his friend; besides, the savage beast was so hard upon him ere he was aware, that he scarcely had time for any thing; so, setting himself firm and cocking his rifle, he took aim; but, that the ballot might prove the more certainly fatal, he suffered the boar to come within a few paces of him before he fired. He at last drew the trigger, but merciful Heavens!—the weapon *missed fire.*

There was no time to lose. Donald dashed the piece in the animal's face, turned his back, and fled with the utmost precipitation. The boar pursued him only for a short space, for, having heard the cries of his suffering ones, as he passed the mouth of the den, he hastened back to their rescue.

Most men would have given all up for lost; it was not so with Donald; Mack's life was at stake. As soon as he observed the monster turn back from pursuing him, Donald faced about, and pursued him in his turn; but having, in his fright, run some distance, the boar had got considerably ahead of him. Donald strained every nerve; uttered some piercing cries; and even, for all his haste, did not forget to implore assistance from Heaven. His prayer was short, but pithy—"O Lord! pair Mack! pair Mack!"

In spite of all his efforts, the enraged animal reached the mouth of the den before him, and entered! It was, however, too narrow for him to walk in on all-fours; he was obliged to drag himself in as Mack had done before; and, of course, his hind feet lost their hold of the ground. At this important crisis, Donald overtook him; laid hold of his large, long tail, wrapped it around both his hands, set his feet to the bank, and held back in the utmost desperation.

Mack, who was unconscious of what was going on above ground, wondered why he came to be involved in darkness in a moment. He waited a little while, thinking that Donald was only playing a trick upon him; but the profound obscurity still continuing, as at length bawled out,

"Tonald, man; Tonald! pair's it that'll aye be stopping te light?"

Donald was too much engaged, and too breathless, to make any reply to Mack's question, till the latter, having wished in vain most time for an answer, repeated it in a still louder tone:

"Tonald man; Tonald! I say, what is it that'll aye be stopping te light?"

Donald's answer was very laconic, but very much to the purpose:

"Should te tail break, pan'll be out."

Donald continued the struggle, and soon began to entertain hopes of ultimate success. Where the bear pulled to get in, Donald held back; and when he struggled to get back again Donald set his shoulders to work and pushed him in; and in this position kept him, until he got an opportunity of giving him some deadly stabs with his sheath-knife behind the short rib, which soon terminated his existence.

By this adventure the two Highlanders realized a valuable prize, and secured as much excellent food, that it took them several journeys to convey it home.

COUNT CAVOUR.

As a specimen of the general tone of the British press, we copy the following admirable comment upon Cavour and his work, from *The Daily News*:—

"A popular British Minister, nowadays, is by no means an idler; but he has no anxieties more serious than those of the rich proprietor of a vast estate. Compare the anxieties of the First Minister who has created Italy, who in courage must be more than a match for a host of enemies, and in wary astuteness more than a match for the craftiest and most overbearing of allies; who conducts three or four departments of state, and who holds all the threads on which the fate of his country hangs. Compare the life of such a man with the easy lives of the statesmen of ancient and settled states, and then compare it with the selfish lives of the common run of all is fellow creatures. Compare his services even with the dangers and fatigues of glorious war, or with the romantic sufferings of irresponsible theorists, and say on which side the highest moral idea is to be found. It is one thing for a man to die fighting with the light of battle in his eyes and the shouts of victory in his ears; and another to be done to death slowly, day by day and hour, by a policy of enforced caution and delay, and by the patient endurance of trials and difficulties hidden in a sleepless breast, while envy and malignity are raging all around. Surely there are other battle-fields than those of war, and Cavour, too, has fallen in his armour, with his face to the foe. The task he proposed to himself might easily, under the circumstances of the case, have daunted a less courageous, inventive, and self-reliant nature. That task was to create out of a multitude of petty states and divided factions a united kingdom; and to do this against the will, and in spite of the armed opposition of a powerful empire, whose influence extend over the greater portion of the Peninsula. At the time when he undertook this work Piedmont was already impoverished, and disheartened. She had an untried constitution, an empty exchequer, a petty military force, and a divided and discontented people. The Government, though sincerely liberal, was weak and even unpopular. It had proclaimed no principles and was utterly destitute of a recognised policy. In ten short years everything has been changed. From a petty and divided state, Piedmont has become a great European power. Victor Emanuel is King of Italy, and the Peninsula in all but free from the Alps to the Adriatic. Italy has at last a name and a place amongst the family of nations. She is free and independent; has recognized principles of government, and a policy of her own, both at home and abroad. But these great results, so rapidly attained, she mainly owes to the great statesman whose sudden removal in the prime of life, in the maturity of its powers, and amidst the realization of his most daring and objects, has filled and still fills the of freedom throughout Europe, with the profoundest grief."

THE HEROIC IN COMMON LIFE.

In a recent lecture, Grace Greenwood gives the following incident, said to have occurred at the time of the burning of a steamer on one of our Western lakes. It is one among a thousand of the heroisms a day which reveal the heroic in common life. "Among the few passengers, whose courage and perseverance of mind approximated to all the horrors of that night was a mother who succeeded in saving two children by means of a floating settee. For hours, all help came, she cheered and comforted the shivering, frightened, little creatures, sustaining herself meanwhile in the water by merely resting her chin on the frail support. This mother related that once, as they were floating near the burning wreck, a man swam towards them, looking spent and desperate. Seeing him about to grasp the settee, she cried, "O, do not take it away from my poor little children!" The man made no answer, but the appeal struck home, for by the light of the flames she could see that his face was convulsed as with a fierce struggle between the mighty instincts of nature, and something better and nobler. It was but a moment. He threw up his arms with a groan of renunciation, flung himself over backwards and went down."

.....Which is the smallest bridge in the world? The bridge of the nose.

.....A shock from the shock of an earthquake must be a rare curiosity.

.....'Tis a misfortune for a man to have a crooked nose, for he has to follow it

.....Who is a very unpopular officer with some of the ladies? General Housework.

.....The man who hops a herring and then tries a cab to take it home is entitled to a cigar.

.....Any one who has a battery—if he walks for exercise, takes Broadway, New York.

.....When dense fogs set with great extent, account themselves? When he puts its ears.

.....A country girl, coming from the city, was told by a cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed with dew. "Well, it wasn't any fellow by that name, but it was Steve Jones that kissed me. I told him that every one in town would find it out."

SIR HENRY SMITH ON THE ISSUES.

Sir Henry Smith, late Speaker to the Assembly has issued an address to the Electors of Frontenac, in which, contrary to the expectations of many, but much to the credit of his judgment, he comes boldly out in Opposition to the Ministry. The influence of this unexpected conversion will be felt throughout the country. The address reads:—

Having during the last Parliament been elected to the highest position which could be conferred upon me as your member, the dissolution of the House places me again at your disposal, and I appeal to you for a renewal of that confidence which, for upwards of 20 years past, you have so generously entrusted to me.

The post which I have so lately occupied of presiding over so distinguished a body as the Commons of Canada, has of necessity prevented me from taking that active part in the politics of the country which, otherwise, I might have done had I continued a member of the government, in which I held the office of Solicitor General, which, since my resignation, has been filled by my gentleman who held at the same time a seat in Parliament.

There are at the present time many questions of serious importance, which it is right your Representative should express his opinions upon, and, as I have never fought under false colours, I shall give you mine upon each and every one of them.

You are aware that by the last census the population of Upper over Lower Canada is in excess to the extent of about 265,-000 people, a fact itself which is sufficient to call for a re-adjustment of the Representation in Parliament. At present you have constituencies in Upper Canada numbering upwards of 40,000: one, in fact, of 96,000, yet this large constituency has but one member, whilst the same number of persons in Lower Canada are represented by nine members in the Legislative Assembly. The principle of Representation based upon Population is so just in itself that the people will insist, and the Parliament will be compelled to grant it. A question of paramount importance is the endowment of University College, by which all the advantages of that institution are concentrated at Toronto to the manifest injury of all other parts of Upper Canada which do not participate in the endowment. I am in favor of legislation on this subject, with a view of doing justice to all classes of the people.

The administration of Mr. Hincks left a debt upon the country of about $15,000, guaranteed in favor of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. I regret to say that the Province has been called upon to pay the interest, some $900,000 per annum, on this large sum; and any government should be cautious in giving further advances to a company unable to meet its engagements, and which has not been conducted on that prudent and economical manner which, considering the large amount of Provincial interest involved, was so very necessary.

The present administration has been making further advances to this company, without the consent of the people or their representatives in Parliament, and the consequence has not only been serious to our finances, but a principle has been established which is subversive of all good government, namely, the spending of the public money without the sanction of Parliament being obtained.

It is time which to be feared that the present administration, which, at one time was all powerful, has lost its own self respect, and trusted more to the chances of a Parliamentary vote than the adhesion to these principles upon which it was originally formed.

The taxes upon the people have been largely increased to meet the large amount of indebtedness in which the country is involved, and economy and retrenchment are required instead of advancing and loading the public moneys to corporations which have neither the means nor intention of repaying them.

Notwithstanding responsible Government has been conceded in this country the present administration has retained within its ranks a Cabinet Minister who has been defeated no less than three times by three several constituencies in Upper Canada; and if it was necessary that this gentleman should resign his seat in the Cabinet when [illegible] now [illegible] a new contest, he has been defeated by an honest farmer in the constituency which he sought to represent.

Governments are not to be carried on for the benefit of any set or number of individuals but for the good of the whole community. Has the present Government been so conducted? Let me ask you, have the Conservatives who for so many years past have supported the present party in power, been the recipients of public patronage or office? The administration appears to have been based on the political disfranchisement or bankruptcy of the parties who have obtained it. No regard is had to past services or merit, and, in fact, the administration has for a long time shown nothing but imbecility, want of administrative ability, and has thought more of retaining itself in office than the public welfare!

If the people of Upper Canada are prepared to sustain a government which when a Bill is presented to Parliament to base the Representation of the people upon Population, refuses to allow it to be read or printed, but when a bill which declares that "No person shall hereafter be employed in any of the Public Offices or Departments of the Province, who is not versed in two languages, English and French, in a sufficient degree to fulfil the duties of the office," and "that the employees or officers now incumbent shall continue to hold their offices, but they shall not be capable of promotion to any higher grade or office unless they shall have previously acquired a sufficient knowledge of the English and French language" is not only permitted to be read a first and second time, and its principles thereby admitted, then I can only say to you, that it is no wonder we are said to be under French domination, and we have been basely betrayed by those whose duty it was to defend our rights and interests as Britons and Freemen.

For myself, personally, I have to say that my principles are unchanged. I am a true and liberal conservative, and will advocate economy and retrenchment in every branch of the Public Service.

Since my last election it will be found that the County of Frontenac and its interests have not been neglected. And I hope that my gratitude for your past favours will continue so long as the Almighty shall grant me life and health to acknowledge them.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Faithful Servant & Friend,
HENRY SMITH.

IMPORTANT.

Richmond, Va., June 26.

It is reported that the Maryland Legislature has passed an ordinance of secession. It is said to have been passed in secret session.

THE ROAD TO PROVINCIAL BANKRUPTCY.

The following statements, taken from the published Public Accounts, laid before the Legislative Assembly, will forcibly exhibit the march of these Provinces on the road to Bankruptcy, under the present Government. So sure as the sun will rise to-morrow, so sure will financial ruin be our portion, unless a change is made, in the extravagant system of governing the country.

Nothing could more forcibly demonstrate the reckless manner in which the finances of the country have been administered by the Coalition Government, than these few simple figures, showing the annual expenditure of the country, from the year 1854 to the present time, the year be it remembered, in which the Coalition Government was inaugurated.

Like a barometer it shows a political atmosphere, which cannot be mistaken.—In view of this practical result of the working of our Coalition Ministry, shall we be wrong in stating that Coalitions are rank poisons to our body politic, and that it is the duty of every citizen to do all in his power to extinguish the abominable nuisance that is preying upon the very vitals of the country. *We must either strangle the political hybrid, or suffer financial ruin*, we have no option.

The following is the statement to which we refer, it is called the "Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Consolidated Fund." It does not give the entire Income and Expenditure of the Province, for instance, the ordinary Income and Expenditure of the Province for the year 1860, was much more than exhibited in the statement that follows. The income being $8,115,-725.31c, and the Expenditure $8,884,518 66c.

	Income.	Expenditure.
1854.....	$6,088,110....	$4,171,941.
1855.....	4,870,166....	4,779,522.
1856.....	5,989,542....	5,143,624.
1857.....	5,352,796....	5,892,942.
1858.....	4,929,709....	5,433,274.
1859.....	6,248,679....	6,099,570.
1860.....	7,047,930....	7,536,179.

The Expenditure for 1851 was $3,050,-449, and in 1861 $8,884,518 66c! mark the difference.

So ends the first step on the road to Provincial Bankruptcy.

Our next statement will show the progressive increase of the Public Debt. The statement does not include all the liabilities of the Province, as there are some charged to special funds, which will increase the amount at the end of 1860 to about seventy million dollars!

Statement of the Public Debt from the year 1851 to 1860:—

1850	Existing Debt.	$18,782,586
1851.....		20,681,472
1852.....		22,355,413
1853.....		29,922,752
1854	The birth of the Coalition	38,351,833
1855.....		45,835,217
1856.....		48,757,619
1857.....		52,334,911
1858.....		54,892,405
1859.....		54,142,044
1860.....		58,294,469

We append the following to show the actual amount of the whole debt on the 1st January, 1861, the foregoing figures being merely the amount of the funded debt:—

Funded debt.....	$58,292,469
Special funds.....	4,450,143
Seigniorial Compensation, 1859,	2,400,000
Upper Canada offset,.....	2,400,000
Lower Canada L. F. D.'s yet to issue.....	1,597,460
Montreal Seminary.....	140,000
Lower Canada Township,...	580,900
Montreal Harbor Debt....	680,000
Due Glyn Mills & Co on 31st Dec., 1860.....	169,660
Due Glyn Mills & Co, and B. B. & Co.....	283,085
	$70,359,823

It thus appears that the present Government have in the short space of six years run up the Provincial Debt from $29,922,-732 to over $70,000,000—a fact which should seal their fate with every reflecting elector in the Province.

From the above statements we have the following practical results of Coalition rule, viz:—

Expenditure in 1851.....	$ 3,050,449
Expenditure of the Coalition rule in 1860.....	8,884,518
do., after Coalition rule in 1860, about.....	70,000,000

Oh! rare glorious Coalition, thy days are numbered, no political juggulery can save thee from the effect of these inexorable figures. Mouth Bloodsuckers, Cormorants and Chisellers, for the end of thy reign approacheth, these Public Accounts have tolled thy death knell.

PLAIN FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The following startling statements are made in a handbill circulated over the country. We believe they are only too correct, and but samples of the way public affairs have been managed in Canada. There is no question that Canada—owing to almost unexampled corruption,—is fast drawing towards financial ruin and bankruptcy; and it will require the efforts of all the honest men in it, of all origins, creeds, and parties, to arrest its downward progress:—

"The ordinary expences of the Government of Canada have risen from $998,000 in the year 1853 to *double* that sum, or two millions, in 1860.

"The public debt has risen from less than Twenty-three millions in 1853, to *Seventy* millions in 1860.

"The annual disbursements under all heads has risen from Four millions in 1853, to Nine millions in 1860.

"The excess of expenditure over income has risen since 1853 from a few thousands to one, two, three, and now reaches Four millions."—*Witness.*

GRAND TRUNK REPORT.

We are asked to correct some blunderling in the printing of the Grand Trunk Commissioners' Report, by giving the figures in the way they should have appeared, viz:—

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Revenue Suspense Account, cr't charged to Revenue on transactions previous to the 1st July, 1860,.....	$2,208,241 20
Balance at debit of Revenue Acc't for half-year ending 31st Dec., 1860,.....	10,440 57
	$2,200,701 63
Balance at Credit of Revenue, in Accounts of 30th June, 1860, as audited,.....	$1,472,113 60
Balance carried to General Acc't, being the debt against Revenue Account on 31st Dec., 1860,...	724,588 75
	$2,200,701 63

On this statement we find bound to make a few remarks. Its meaning is, that an accumulation amounting to Two Millions Three Hundred and Eighty-six Thousand Dollars, which should have been charged to "Revenue Account," as the items were paid, have been placed to a "Suspense Account," so as to make the revenue appear flourishing. This enormous amount is chiefly the result of the Grand St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, the Mr. Cayley celebrated bargain by which the stockholders that Railway was relieved from about 53 cent. to 113, if the receipts of the line were right. It thus appears that after deducting all the gains of the road there is actually a deficiency on Revenue Account of nearly a Million of dollars! That is, the road has not paid one cent of its construction, nor any interest thereon, but goes behind, thanks to its extravagant and dishonest management, about a *million* dollars in running expenses! Is there not need for a thorough change here?—*Montreal Witness.*

The Law of Elections.

WHO MAY VOTE AT ELECTIONS.

The following persons, and no other persons, being of the full age of twenty-one years, and subjects of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, and not being disqualified under the preceding sections, or otherwise by law prevented from voting, shall, if duly registered or entered on the revised and certified list of voters according to the provisions of this Act, be entitled to vote at Elections of Members to serve in the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly of this Province, that is to say:

1. Every male person entered on the then last Assessment-Roll, revised, corrected and in force in any City or Town entitled to send a Member or Members to the Legislative Assembly, as the owner or as the tenant or occupant of real property therein as bounded for municipal purposes, of the assessed value of three hundred dollars or upwards, or of the assessed yearly value of thirty dollars or upwards, —— or who is entered on such last revised and corrected Assessment-Roll of any Township, Parish or Place, as the owner, tenant or occupant of any real property which is within the limits of any such City or Town for the purposes of Representation, but not for municipal purposes, of the assessed value of two hundred dollars at least, or of the assessed yearly value of twenty dollars, or upwards,—shall be entitled to vote at any Election of a Member to represent in the Legislative Council the Electoral Division of which such City or Town forms a part,—and shall also be entitled to vote at any Election of a Member to represent in the Legislative Assembly the said City or Town; subject always to the provisions hereinafter contained;

2. Every male person entered on the then last Assessment-Roll, revised, corrected and in force in any Parish, Township, Town, Village or place, not being within any City or Town entitled to send a Member or Members to the Legislative Assembly, as the owner, tenant or occupant of real property of the assessed value of two hundred dollars or upwards,—or of the yearly assessed value of twenty dollars or upwards, shall be entitled to vote at any Election of a Member to represent in the Legislative Council the Electoral Division of which such Parish, Township, Town, Village or place forms a part,—and shall also be entitled to vote at any Election of a Member to represent in the Legislative Assembly the Electoral Division in which such Parish, Township, Town, Village or place is included: subject always to the provisions hereinafter contained;

3. Whenever two or more persons, whether as being partners in business, joint tenants or tenants in common, or *par indivis*, are entered on such Assessment-Roll as aforesaid, as the owners of any real property, or as tenants or occupants thereof, each of such persons shall be permitted to vote and to be entered on the list of voters in respect of such property, if the value of his part or share be sufficient to entitle him to vote at any Election for Members to represent in the Legislative Council or Assembly the Electoral Division within which such property is situate, if such property were assessed in his individual name; —Except that if the property be held by any body corporate, no one of the Members thereof shall be entitled to vote or be entered on the list of voters, in respect of such property; And provided that in Upper Canada such persons, as in this sub-section mentioned, must establish their right before the Court of Revision or County Judge according to the provisions of the Assessment Law as subsequently amended, on the Assessment-Roll of any Township, Parish or Place, as the owner, tenant or occupant of any real property which is within the limits of any such City or Town for the purposes of Representation, but not for municipal purposes, of the assessed value of two hundred dollars at least, or of the assessed yearly value of twenty dollars, or upwards,—shall be entitled to vote at any Election of a Member to represent in the Legislative Council the Electoral Division of which such City or Town forms a part,—and shall also be entitled to vote at any Election of a Member to represent in the Legislative Assembly the said City or Town; subject always to the provisions hereinafter contained;

4. And when any real property, although wholly within the same County, Riding or Electoral Division, nevertheless lies partly within the limits of one of the Polling places opened and kept therein, and partly within the limits of another of the said polling places, the person entitled to vote as the owner or occupant of such property may vote at either of the said polling places at his discretion.

THE LAW FOR THE PREVENTION OF BRIBERY.

The law for the prevention of bribery at elections, it will be observed, is very stringent. We advise our friends to bear in mind the following extracts from the Act, and to keep a watchful eye on the conduct of electioneering agents and canvassers:

The following persons shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and punishable accordingly:—

Every person who shall directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, give, lend, or agree to give or lend, or shall offer, or promise to procure, or endeavour to procure any money or valuable consideration to or for any voter, or to or for any person, in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting, or shall corruptly do any such act as aforesaid, on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election.

Every person who shall directly or indirectly by himself or by any other person on his behalf, give, or offer, promise, or promise to procure, or endeavour to procure any office, place, or employment to or for any voter, or any person on behalf of voters, or to any person to refrain from voting, or corruptly do any such act on account of votes, having voted or refrained, &c.

Every person who shall make any gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement, or agreement as aforesaid, to or for any person in order to induce such persons to procure the return of any person to serve in Parliament or the vote of any voter at the election.

Every person who shall upon or in consequence of any such gift, loan, &c. procure the return of any person or the vote of any voter.

Every person who shall, pending or pay or cause to be advanced, &c. any money to or for the use of any other person, with the intent that such money or any part thereof shall be expended in bribery at any election, or who shall knowingly pay or cause to be paid any money to any person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or in part of any money expended in bribery at any election.

And such persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars to any person who shall sue for the same with full costs of suit.

The following persons shall also be guilty of bribery:—

Every voter corrupting to vote for money, gift, loan, &c.

Every voter who, after such election, receives money, gift, loan, &c. for voting or refraining from voting.

And such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable to forfeit two hundred dollars, &c.

The hiring of vehicles to carry voters to the polls, &c. is illegal as well as to candidates, and any elector who shall so hire is disqualified from voting at such elections, and liable to forfeit the sum of thirty dollars.

Persons using violence or intimidation at elections are guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable to a fine of two hundred dollars.

Contracts even for lawful expenses arising out of elections are void.

THE ELECTION DAYS.

We hope that the law for the closing of Houses of Public Entertainment during the two days of Polling, will be rigidly enforced. If so, everything will pass over quietly and without any of those disgraceful scenes which have too often enacted in our country during the excitement of the election periods. Let the friends of law and good order see to it.

Con. Stat. of Canada, Chap. 6, Sec. 82. "Every hotel, tavern, and shop in which spirituous or fermented liquors or drinks are ordinarily sold, shall be closed during the two days appointed for polling in the wards or municipalities in which the polls are held, in the same manner as it should be on Sunday during Divine Service, and no spirituous or fermented liquors or drinks shall be sold or given during the said period, under a penalty of one hundred dollars against the keeper thereof, if he neglects to close it, and under a like penalty if he sells or gives any spirituous or fermented liquors or drinks, as aforesaid.—22 Vic., Chap. 82, Sec. 13."—(Copied from Con. Stat.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The following section dispels all doubt as to which roll should be used at the coming election:—

No person shall be admitted to vote at any Election of a Member to serve in the Legislative Council or Assembly, unless his name appears upon the LIST THEN LAST MADE AND CERTIFIED; —and no question of qualification shall be raised at any such Election, except to ascertain whether the party tendering his vote is the same party intended to be designated in the alphabetical list aforesaid.

The Examiner.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1861.

TO OUR READERS.

We appear one day earlier this week in order to lay before our readers and the public all the information possible about the elections. We will issue again on Saturday evening, and our next week's regular issue will appear immediately on the arrival of full returns from all the polling places in this County.

THE CONTEST.

Present indications point to a glorious victory on Tuesday and Wednesday next for COL. HAULTAIN and the friends of good government. But we must caution our friends against settling into a sanguine contentment; the enedesperate exertions are being made to secure success for their candidate; no means however base are too bad for them to adopt. Let us remember that DUTY calls us to action, and that, as was nobly repeated at the hustings: Canada "expects every man to do his duty." The issues are fairly before the Electors; this is no time to be neutral. The dividing line is clear,—on the one hand: honesty, integrity, and good government; on the other self-interest before principle.—Need we add another word? A few days more and it will be seen in this case whether good old Peterboro County will have sustained its well-earned [reputation. We need not cast a doubt on the result; we could not if we felt inclined, so cheering do the accounts reach us from all parts of the country. But exertion, unceasing exertion, must be made by the friends of Reform, not merely to defeat the enemy, for that is morally *certain*, but to deal such a blow, that dishonesty, political and personal, will never again show its head among us.

☞ The *Review*, nettled at the result of the nomination, tries to account for the great excess of hands for Col. Haultain by stating that the electors did not understand the Sheriff when he called for the show of hands for Conger. He must find a more plausible story than that before he can be believed. As to "Mr. Miller's Lumbermen" the statement is an untruth, the only "lumbermen" brought there were some 20 river hands drummed up by the Congerites to hold up their hands for Conger, which they did by holding up both, every one of them.

☞ Notices of Cricket Match between Cobourg and Peterboro' against Toronto; Union School examination; Mr. Fiddle's Concert, unavoidably crowded out.

THE NOMINATION.

Colt Haultain has the Show of Hands!

The attendance at the nomination could not have been less than 1,000 persons, and it is generally acknowledged that at no similar meeting in this county was ever the same interest manifested by the electors. The arrangements for and on the hustings were good, and the platform was located on a most advantageous place.

Shortly after 12 o'clock, noon, the Writ was read, and the Returning Officer, Jas. Hall, Esq., Sheriff, called on the electors to chose a candidate to represent them in Parliament.

John Harvey, Esq., of Smith, proposed W. S. Conger, Esq., and Henry Fowlds, Esq., of Hastings, seconded the nomination.

R. Nicholls, Esq., of Peterboro', moved the nomination of Col. F. W. Haultain, seconded by Wm. Elliott, Esq., of Smith. No further nominations being made, Mr. Conger, according to agreement between the candidates, first took the stand to address the meeting.

Mr. Conger stepped forward and said that as it was the first time he had appeared before the electors since the last election he felt it necessary to explain his present views, and the course he intended to pursue if elected. Firstly, there was the question of Representation by Population, which he thought could not fairly be called a party question; Conservatives and Reformers alike in Upper Canada were united in demanding the principle. It had been charged against him that he had voted against the measure; he could show it to be otherwise, (read from Journals of Assembly, 1856.) It had also been charged against him that he had supported the Ministry too strongly; he would like to know what would have been done to our back country had he not given a generous support to the Ministry. (Cries of Oh! Oh! and hear.) A great deal of noise had been made over the money given to the Grand Trunk; what would we be without the great concern? (swindle if you chose to call it); he regarded it as one of the institutions of our country, and rather than it should sink he would have the country give it three times as much as it had received. He was opposed, however, to any connection between the Government and the Grand Trunk, and he was glad to say that the last minister who had any connection with the Grand Trunk direction, Hon. Mr. Rose, Commissioner of Public Works, had resigned. He thought he could without boasting, claim credit for his great efforts in opening up the vast country in the rear, which not many years ago, was only a howling wilderness. He left a lucrative situation in that building (pointing to the Court House) to serve this County in Parliament with the one idea, viz: that of opening up the Bobcaygeon tract, and although he had been accused of personal motives in so doing, he could challenge any man to prove that he had received the value of a 6d. for his labor. He was in favor of a Bankrupt Law, same just measure by which an arrangement could be come to whereby the honest debtor might be relieved of his liabilities. He was in favor of retrenchment in the expenditure of public money. He would advocate a re-adjustment of the tariff, and thought the scheme as original one; the duty on articles of every day use, such as tea and sugar should be removed, and placed on luxuries,—wines whiskey, rum, and gin, for instance. He was especially in favor of lessening the duty on articles entering by the St. Lawrence. As to the Finances of the Province the sum of our public debt had been greatly overstated by Gen. Brown and his party. It had been stated to be $70,000,000, he was prepared to show that it was not more than $58,000,000,—a large debt, certainly, *but it might be larger.* He was greatly in love with the country, with the Union, with the Constitution, and with the people, and to the British throne;—he was prepared to wield the sword, if necessary, in defence of his country. Before he concluded he would refer to a personal matter, which was disagreeable to him, but he thought so much had been said about it he was called on to refer to it. He had been acquitted by the Court of Chancery of the charge (the £1,500 affair) and if he had been the greatest scoundrel that ever escaped the gallows, surely a discharge by the highest court in the land should be enough to put a stop forever to the accusations of his enemies. He was at a loss to know how a man in Chancellor Blake's position could express himself in the way he had done, and it sounded to him very much as if the judgment had been given in a prejudiced spirit.

Col. Haultain rose amidst deafening cheers. He said he felt himself at a disadvantage in appearing before the electors of Peterboro', being comparatively a stranger among them, but that disadvantage was being gradually overcome. He had one advantage over his opponent, viz: that he had no supposed delinquencies to answer for. He did not come forward unsolicited to take the place he now stood in; he had done so at the solicitation of a very large and influential section of the electors of the County. Although a stranger in Peterboro' he was not a stranger to the Province and its interests. He had lived nine years in Canada, eight of which he spent in different sections of the country in Her Majesty's service, as an officer of artillery. Soldiers are not participators in politics affairs but are generally careful observers, and that enables them to judge more fairly and impartially than those who take an active part in them.—That is the reason of which he had formed his opinions. He was impressed with the fact that what Canada wanted most was upright, honest men to conduct the government; men who would look more after the interests of the country, and less after their own; it is notorious that individuals had gone into the Government poor and come out rich. His opponent, Mr. Conger held many views in common with himself; the question of Representation by Population for example. But he differed widely with his opponent as to the means whereby the measure could be secured; his opponent would support men in office who have defiantly told the people of Upper Canada that Representation by Population would never be granted, and no matter what the excess of population in this section of the country could be the measure would not even be *considered* for 10 years yet;—he (Col. H.) was opposed to a Ministry that denied us our just rights, and which told [illegible] and insulted us as in the case of Cartier's comparison of the unrepresented 331,000 Upper Canadians to stinking codfish in the Bay Chaleurs. Herein lay the difference between him and his opponent. The present ministry had lost his confidence in consequence of their unconstitutional acts; he held that violation of the constitution was a very serious and a very grave matter. The retention of Mr. Morrison in office after having been rejected by three constituencies; the disbursing of public monies without the consent of Parliament as in the Grand Trunk advances, &c., were cases in point, and should be condemned by all lovers of good Government. Mr Conger had intimated that unless your member would sell his support to the Government he need expect no money for improvements in the Back country. If that did not mean that the Government used the money for their own purposes it meant just nothing.—It must indeed be a very bad government that resorted to such means to keep themselves in office. If elected, the subject of emigration would receive his most careful attention; he would be happy to see many of the people of the old countries who work for a miserable pittance to sustain life, brought to settle on our broad acres, and become participators in our comforts and plenty. The Book of Inspiration tells us that "Righteousness exalteth a Nation;" he had faith in the country being yet ruled righteously, and the government that so ruled it would receive his support. He would conclude with the sentiment of England's most renowned sailor, that Canada "expects every man this day to do his duty." (Prolonged cheers, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs.)

Both Candidates were questioned on the subject of the University Reform. The answers were very similar.

An elector asked Mr. Conger a question, when that gentleman said if the brain of the person asking for explanation was so obtuse that he could not understand the subject, he had better go home and learn. (Murmurs)

The Returning Officer then called for a show of hands, which on being taken was largely in favor of Col. Haultain. Many claimed that the vote was three to one against Conger. After the Returning Officer had declared the result, the proposer and seconder of Mr. Conger demanded a poll.

Three cheers for Col. Haultain were given, after which the Colonel thanked the electors for their expression of confidence, and hoped that the result of the polling would prove as satisfactory as the nomination.

THE ELECTIONS.

The first contest in Upper Canada was a crushing defeat to the Ministry. The Postmaster General was defeated in West Northumberland, notwithstanding all the means brought to bear in his favor, money included. At the close of the polls the vote stood:—

	Cockburn.	Smith.
Cobourg,.....	257	413
Hamilton.....	438	558
Haldimand,.....	357	255
South Monaghan,.....	54	106
Alnwick,.....	77	64
Total,.....	1,183	1,156

Majority for Cockburn,....27

John A. Macdonald has been returned for Kingston, after a struggle which he will not forget till the end of his life time. Mr. Mowat has been triumphantly returned for South Ontario. In West Durham, Mr. Munro was elected by a sweeping majority. Mr. Isaac Buchanan has been returned for Hamilton. We have not full returns for Victoria, but there is little doubt that John Cameron has been defeated. John Sanfield Macdonald has been returned for Cornwall, and Mr. A. P. Macdonald has carried Glengary triumphantly. In Brockville, Mr. Sherwood's majority after the first day's polling was 81. Glorious old Kent has returned her faithful representative, Mr. McKellar. Mr. Darcy McGee was elected for the Eastern Division of Montreal by acclamation.

A RIDE ON THE RAIL.

We were right in our prediction that the [illegible] didate for this County, if defeated at home. On Saturday morning a special train (Grand Trunk engine and car) bearing the defeated Postmaster General, arrived by the Cobourg road, at 9¼ o'clock. When the news spread abroad the greatest excitement prevailed. We understand that a consultation was held among the "faithful," the result of which deliberation evidently was that poor Sidney had better go home again, and that it would be folly to run him here. Conger's chances were small, but Smith's were beautifully less. So Sidney's face was not seen at the nomination, and what happened to him after that, few knew and still fewer cared. There is now no doubt as to whether Peterborough was reserved as a place of refuge for the Postmaster General, in the event of defeat in his own constituency; but the Ministry are in too bad odor here to palm off one of their number upon us; they must seek a more congenial atmosphere; plants of that genera cannot flourish here, and whatever degree of success Mr. Conger has met with has been from other causes than his Ministerial notions.

PROGRESS.

The latest news by the *Times* acquaints us with the pleasing intelligence that the Bill in the House of Commons for the Abolition of the Church Rates was only lost by the casting vote of the Speaker.

We chronicle the fact as indicating the progress of public opinion in the right direction, and have no doubt when it is again brought forward it will pass, whereby one of the most odious of the imposts of the 19th century will have passed away.

It is sad to think that while the mother country is progressing in the correction of abuses connected with church and state, we as Canadians are retrograding while advocating state pay for denominational purposes—vide the Methodist Conference Memorial to the Provincial Legislature, 1861.

☞ It is an ascertained fact that the most corrupt practices are being resorted to by some of Mr. Conger's friends to induce parties to vote for their man. We need mention neither names nor circumstances; suffice it, information of a definite character of bribery has transpired, and clues to others have been found. As another *favorable* manner of persuasion to vote *for Conger* we are told that a certain hotel is travelling from house to house threatening all sorts of evils to delinquents, if they do not vote for his man. These gentry are watched, and they may rest assured that their acts will fall on their own heads with a terrible weight whatever be the result of the election.

THE £1,500 AFFAIR.

Desirous that our readers should have the opportunity of judging fairly, and forming their own conclusions, we laid before them, without comment, the judgments by Chancellor Blake and Vice-Chancellor Esten. All we asked was that our readers should read both and judge for themselves, but the *Review* is not satisfied with this; its ideas of fair play are somewhat different. That oracle speaks and the right of private judgement has departed. What the *Review* is pleased to state must be true; yet some secret sense of fallibility, or error, induces the editor to bring forward four other persons to vouch for his veracity. We take this as a sign that he has at last discovered his great weakness, and trust that in future he will publish nothing wonderful without getting it similarly verified. We must however tell the four individuals who declare the *Review*'s statements correct, that we have not unlimited faith in them. Allowing to them all the respect we think they deserve, we still claim the right for ourselves and our readers to judge for themselves. We have the audacity even to maintain that we have infinitely more faith in the ability and sound judgement of Chancellor Blake than in the capacity and judgment of the whole five, either individually or collectively. Moreover, their position as partisan supporters of Mr. Conger gives their minds a bias, and disqualifies them from giving an impartial verdict in the matter, or even stating the facts fairly.

With all respect for their good intentions, therefore, we shall lay before our readers the most important conclusions at which the Chancellor arrives after fair consideration of the evidence.

The first is: that the transaction between Conger & Whitmarsh was a plain fraud upon the Township of Wolford. 2nd. That it was a gross fraud upon the Government. 3rd. That both had an interest in denying an agreement to divide the funds; and therefore that though Conger & Whitmarsh differed widely as to the virtual disposition of the £1,500, Conger swearing that the whole was paid to Whitmarsh; and Whitmarsh, on the contrary, swearing that he only received £765, he (the Chancellor) "inclines on the whole to agree with Whitmarsh," and gives his reasons. 4th. That when Conger swears: "and I say I know not whether the said sum of £1,500 sterling was in reality due to the Government" he states (in the Chancellor's opinion) a *WILFUL UNTRUTH!* 5th. That Whitmarsh's receipt for the £1,500 was given for a purpose, being necessary to the protection of both parties; and for which purpose it was so used. In conclusion the Chancellor states: "upon the whole I am inclined to the opinion that Whitmarsh has stated the truth." These be it observed are the conclusions arrived at, after hearing the evidence on both sides, by the highest legal authority.

It is true that a different judgment has been given by Vice-Chancellor Esten because he thinks there is no conclusive evidence that Conger did receive any part of the money; and in fact this judge seems doubtful whether, even if the evidence had been sufficient, the plaintiffs were entitled to judgment, seeing that they had agreed to pay the £1,500 in order to get the debentures. But the Vice-Chancellor is far from satisfied with the transaction, and, it will be observed, stated: "In conclusion I must reiterate that the question is not whether the transaction I have been canvassing can be justified on public grounds, but whether the Premier, Conger and Whitmarsh, having been jointly concerned in a transaction which in a public point of view, may be of questionable propriety, one or two of these parties can be made liable to the other for their or his share of the transaction."

Here, then, both judges, while they agree on the question of immorality differ in their legal conclusions on the question of evidence chiefly. And after all, and more especially at present, the question of morality is all we have to deal with. It seems to us that the whole affair, in so far as Conger and the public are concerned, is very simple and may be stated in a very few words. The Town of Peterborough has been fraudulently deprived of £1,500 stg. We say *fraudulently* because though the Council agreed to lose that amount, they did so on the representation that the debentures could not be obtained for less, being led to believe that that amount was due to the Government. Now Conger and Whitmarsh were the parties who managed the transaction, and there being a fraud in connection with it, the question to decide is whether Conger or Whitmarsh, or both, are guilty. What is the evidence? Very scanty, it must be confessed. Conger swears he paid Whitmarsh the *whole*, and produces his receipt. Whitmarsh swears he only received the *half*. Any further evidence is purely circumstantial. Where, in the direct evidence this contradiction is so flat, the parties equally respectable, and no possibility of checking their evidence, it is simply impossible for any human tribunal to decide who tells the truth. The Chancellor says he inclines on the whole to agree with Whitmarsh, because "his evidence appears to be more truthful than Conger's."

Two things are certain: Either Conger or Whitmarsh, or both, are guilty of perjury, and the town has lost £1,500 stg. between them—though Conger may not in the circumstances be proved legally guilty, yet the circumstantial evidence against him is of such a nature that in the minds of unprejudiced men, there is a strong moral suspicion of guilt; so strong that we don't consider the electors justified in giving him their confidence or support, or warranted in again placing him in the position of their representative in Parliament.

We have now done with the £1,500 affair, and shall not return to it again unless the *Review* wishes further discussion.—There is only one thing more we shall refer to:—The *Review* on Friday last adjured Mr. Conger's opponents to cease their opposition altogether if they had no other grounds of opposition than the £1,500 affair; and, in answer to the challenge, we then, somewhat reluctantly, published Mr. Hill's case,—the facts of which, being known to many respectable parties in town, and to a certain extent patent to the public in the public records, could not be disputed. We observe that the truth of our statement is denied by a person who shows clearly that he knows nothing whatever of the matter. Should Mr. Conger, or any one by his authority, deny what we have stated, we shall publish proofs, sufficient to convince the most incredulous.

THE HILL SWINDLE.

It must be admitted that Mr. Conger's conduct in the £1,500 affair forfeited for him all confidence of the public to transact business for them, but we have a case to deal with, more disgraceful if possible, than the missing debentures. About three years ago Mr. Hill, lessee of the Mills at Buckhorn, was applied to by agents of the Government, they representing, that it would be necessary for him to lower the water at his mill until the Locks at Bobcaygeon were built. To this Mr. Hill agreed, with the understanding that he would be compensated by the Government for so doing. When the locks were built and the agreement furnished, Mr. Hill met Mr. W. S. Conger, who represented to him that he was going soon to Toronto, and if he (Hill) wished the money collected he would attend to it. Mr. Hill was only too glad of the chance and was rejoiced at the idea of having the money collected so easily, but lo! he was deemed to disappointment. In a few days Mr. Conger returned but with him *no money!* Mr. Hill wished the order returned but Mr. Conger in his usual shuffling way put it off from time to time. Finding himself much in need of money Mr. Hill proceeded to the Government department in Toronto, when lo! and behold again, his order was produced, *receipted by W. S. Conger!* Grieved to the heart by this most shameful treatment he returned to Peterboro when Mr. Conger "made a clean breast of it," but to settle the matter the best way he could then, Mr. Conger gave Mr. Hill a note at three months, which when it matured was dishonored, and afterwards put in suit, when an execution against Conger was had. The result of this most disgraceful transaction was that Mr. Hill was reduced in means to beggary, and left the country. The above is strictly true; the judgment is registered, and may be seen at the Registry Office, and legal gentlemen and private residents in Peterboro' will testify to the correctness of these statements if necessary! Electors! can you vote for a man who can be guilty of such conduct? Stop and consider!!!

THE SMITH O'BRIEN CASE.

At page 397 Journals of Parliament, 1850, is recorded a case which will be found to illustrate the inconsistency of Mr. Conger's votes while he was a member of the Assembly. Let us copy the entire sentence,—here it is:—

Mr. McKenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Bowes, and the question being put, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration the following Resolution: That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, to grant to Messrs. William Smith O'Brien, formerly Member of the Imperial Parliament, and John Frost, formerly Mayor of Newport, in Wales, the former of whom was convicted of being concerned in the Insurrection in Ireland, in 1848, and the latter being connected with certain Civil Commotions nine years before, in Wales, Her Majesty's most gracious amnesty and forgiveness, and to restore them to their country and to their families, from whom they have been separated during a long period of exile, privation, and severe suffering: That blessed as the British Empire is with peace and tranquility at home and abroad, this House would fain hope that the time has come in which an amnesty for political offences in Ireland and Wales can be safely granted by the Crown.

Among the NAYS we find Messrs Cartier, Atty. Gen. McDonald, Robinson and ☞ Conger! ☜

Electors! will you tolerate such outrageous favoritism? Mr. Cartier is a Lower Canada French ex-rebel, and he was pardoned, but Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. John Frost, an Irish and a Welsh rebel, are doomed to endless exile by Mr. Conger and his leaders! O'Brien and Frost were subsequently pardoned, but it was by the Imperial Government, against the wish of the representative of Ministerialism in this County Mr. Conger!

HORRIBLE MURDER.

Dr. Playter, of Lindsay, County Victoria, sends us the following, under date the 24th inst:—

An inquest was commenced

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Ball Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Corner Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Hoops Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Blank Lawyers' Books of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861.

"THE PEOPLE."

Vol [illegible] [illegible] Number 27.

THE FRANCHISE

The Grand Trunk Re-

BURNHAM BLOCK, GEORGE-STREET

PETERBORO'

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion.....$0 37
Each subsequent insertion..... 12
Ten to ten lines, first insertion..... 50
Each subsequent insertion..... 20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)..... 7
Each subsequent insertion; " 2
Business Cards (a per annum).....

☞ Advertisements without order, instructions will be inserted until forbid. Notice to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

GREAT DISPLAY

OF NEW

Spring & Summer Goods

AT

LEMAY, TURCOT & CO.'.

WE have the honor to inform our customers that we have just REMOVED into the large and commodious Store on the corner of George and Hunter Streets, the premises lately occupied by T. Bradburn, Esq., where we will keep for sale a much larger stock of

FANCY GOODS

than we have hitherto done. We can say with confidence that our stock is one of the largest and cheapest, being bought in the best markets. In our stock will be found

200 Muslin Dresses,

with Flounces, double and plain skirts,

100 PIECES OF MUSLIN,

for Dresses, from 5d. per yard upwards.

500 Patterns of Cashmere and Barrage Robes, at all prices; 1,000 pieces of Calico, choice patterns, from 4½d per yard and upwards; Brochet, Silk, and Cashmere Shawls; Silk Mantles and Capes, Straw Bonnets, Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves, Stockings, and Fine Shoes and Gaiters.

We have also on hand a large stock of

STAPLE GOODS,

Comprising:

FACTORY COTTON STRIPED SHIRTING, DRILLINGS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, AND BROADCLOTHS, &C., &C.

On inspecting our stock purchasers will find the great advantage of buying for Cash, in the reduction on all our Goods of 20 per cent on ordinary prices.

LEMAY, TURCOT & Co.

Peterboro, May 2, 1861. 18

POWDER!

THE subscriber has just received a consignment of Kentucky Rifle and Sporting Powder, finest quality.

R. HAMILTON,
Sign of Circular Saw.

April 20, 1861. 17

SAVE YOUR FURS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

WM. LECH,

FURRIER, MONTREAL,

WILL OPEN BUSINESS in the above line about the end of June, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Temple on Brown, corner store, Scott's Building, Peterboro'. Raw furs will be manufactured to order; also dressed and dressed, and

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE FUR TRADE

in Canada, will be offered for sale at prices much lower than ever known in this part of the country before. Hats and caps of the latest styles. The highest price will be paid for raw furs.

May 8, 1861.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH

GLASGOW.

Another line of Steam Packet Ships, sailing regularly between

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.

Steerage		Steerage
25 Dollars		25 Dollars

Ships.	Tons	H. Power.	Com.
United Kingdom	1245	300	James Bay,
John Bell,	1102	350	Edward Scot,

The JOHN BELL will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

TUESDAY, 23rd July, 1861

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:

SALOON CABIN.....$60 00
INTERMEDIATE..... 30 00
STEERAGE, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions)..... 25 00

Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
MONTREAL.

June 20, 1861. 26

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND NEWS BUSINESS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country that, owing to the late fire, he has

REMOVED TO HENTHORN'S BUILDING,

George Street, near Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND NEWS BUSINESS.

Stationery,
Blank-paper,
Pocket Books,
Portfolios,
&c., &c.

Having made arrangements with the Trade, generally, I can furnish Books, and at Publishers' prices, or less. Books, &c., imported from New York daily.

Trouble, care and attention not regarded as of any account, so long as they result in pleasing friends and patrons.

☞ An examination of my stock is solicited.

THOMAS MENZIES.

Peterboro' 26th April 1861. 18

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW AND ACCURATE, ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

Map of Upper Canada,

TOGETHER WITH A DESCRIPTIVE MAP AND DIRECTORY OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF

N'th & S'th MONAGHAN & OTONABEE.

CONLIN, BONNEY & Co., of Toronto, propose to publish the above work, drawn on a large scale from the most recent and accurate surveys, exhibiting all Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province, corrected from the latest official authority; also, the various lines of Railway, Railway Stations, with the correct distance between each, Canals, Plank and Macadamized Roads, the Lines Travelled Roads between Towns and Villages, the boundaries and names of each County and Township, the great Lakes, Rivers, and principal Mill streams. Tables showing the Variation of Time between each County Seat in Upper Canada from the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, the Population of each City, Town, County and Township will also be given, with other important and useful information, carefully compiled from the Census Returns of the present year. The Map will be Illustrated with Views of the principal Public Buildings in the Province, executed in the best style of the art.

These will also be given on the above Map an enlarged Plan, in the most minute detail, of the above Townships, showing concessions, lots, and sub-divisions, with the names of the proprietors neatly engraved thereon; also, R and Sections, Churches, School-houses, Mills, Manufactories, Taverns, Inns, &c., together with unembanked streams, Lanes, Inns, &c., together with unembanked streams, gravel, plank and other Roads open to travel, the true Source of rivers and mill streams; also, enlarged Plans of Towns and Villages in the Townships.

The names of all Subscribers, resident owners of farms, will be engraved specially prominent on their respective lots, and the position of their residence indicated; also, the names of Subscribers in the Towns and Villages will be published, with the title, profession, business, &c., of each, thus constituting a complete Rural, Professional, and Mercantile Business Directory.

The publishers being practical engravers, draftsmen, &c., can confidently assure the public that the execution of the above work, in every department, will be superior to anything of the kind yet published in Canada. The size of the Map will be about 48 by 72 inches; it will be handsomely coloured, varnished, and mounted on canvass, with rollers, and furnished to subscribers only, for the low price of Four dollars and a half ($4 50) payable on delivery.

Other Townships in the County will be canvassed in due time.

☞ *Our Agents exhibit a* REAL *specimen of the above work, with our name engraved thereon.*

CAUTION.—This enterprise in no way connected with that projected by Messrs. Tremaine, of Jefferson County, State of New York.

HARDWARE STORE!

Hunter Street, next door to Campbell's Grocery. Sign of

☞ THE CIRCULAR SAW,

THE SUBSCRIBER in addition to his already large stock of

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE

has just received

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISH,
Boiling Screws and Hinges, cut, wrought and pressed Horse-shoe Nails, Hay, Straw, and Manure Forks,

CHAINS, SAWS & AXES,

Table Cutlery, Britannia Metal and Plated Ware, Trays, &c Door, Chest, and Drawer Locks, Wire, Ropes, and Grindstones

GLASS, PUTTY, SPADES, SHOVELS,

and Heavy and Shelf Hardware of all kinds.—Also, a full assortment of CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

ROBT. HAMILTON.

Peterboro, April 23, 1861. 17

IRON.

BAND, Hoop, and Bar, Round, Half-round and Square Iron, Steel, Spring Steel, Plough Steel, Cast Steel, Blister Steel, Tire Steel, Sleigh Shoe Steel, Horse Shoes, Nails, Spikes, Rivets, Vices, Anvils, Bellows, Forges, Grindstones, Iron Axles, Springs, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Rims, Wheels, Sleighs, Carriages, Waggons, Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Chains, Saws, Files, Rasps, Augers, Bits, Hammers, Hatchets, Axes, Adzes, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Squares, Compasses, Rules, Levels, Mallets, Screws, Screw Plates, Taps, Dies, Stocks, Braces, Bench Screws, Bench Hooks, Bench Stops, Bench Planes, Moulding Planes, Rabbet Planes, Plough Planes, Match Planes, Hollow and Round Planes, Beading Planes, Grooving Planes, Tongueing Planes, Dovetail Planes, Circular Planes, Compass Planes, Block Planes, Spoke Shaves, Draw Knives, Tenon Saws, Hand Saws, Pannel Saws, Compass Saws, Key Hole Saws, Frame Saws, Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, Iron Squares, Bevels, Mitre Squares, Gauges, Marking Gauges, Mortise Gauges, Plough Gauges, Tooth Gauges, Bead Gauges, Screw Gauges, Oil Stones, Hones, Glass Paper, Emery Paper, Sand Paper, Nails, Spikes, Brads, Tacks, Rivets, Screws, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Bolts, Hasps, Staples, Sash Fastenings, Sash Weights, Sash Cord, Sash Pulleys, Sash Balances, Sash Lifts, Sash Catches, Sash Springs, Sash Locks, Sash Bolts, Sash Hooks, Sash Eyes, Sash Stops, Sash Fastenings, Sash Weights, Sash Cord, Sash Pulleys, Sash Balances, Sash Lifts, Sash Catches, Sash Springs, Sash Locks, Sash Bolts, Sash Hooks, Sash Eyes, Sash Stops.

HARD TIMES.

GOODS AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES!

CASH FOR WOOL!

☞ MONEY WANTED ON NOTES AND ACCOUNTS ☜

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, June, 1861.

NOTICE.

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants in, and in the vicinity of Peterboro' that he has opened a new store in the premises formerly occupied by F. & L. Lemay,

On Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's

where he will offer a general assortment of Goods, such as

Prints,
Delanes,
Grey Cotton,
Shirting,
Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres
Tweeds,
Drills,
Silk and Felt Hats,
Black Cloth,
Milton,
Tweed,
Alpaca and Russel Cord Coats,
Pants and
Vests of all kinds,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TEAS, TOBACCO, SUGARS,

CANDLES, SOAP, RAISINS, &c.

The whole to be sold low for Cash. Please call and examine before buying elsewhere, as

BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN!

JOHN CAMPBELL

Peterboro, May 8, 1861. 19

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of his House and Lot on Queen Street, nearly opposite the English Church. The House is frame and rough-cast, with a large Cellar and Back-kitchen. The Lot is 40 by 85 feet, and there is a Cooper's Shop in the rear.

TERMS,—One third down, and the balance to be secured by mortgage.

For further particulars apply on the premises to

BRYAN McDONALD.

Peterboro', June 15, 1861.

ATTENTION

Is respectfully solicited to my new stock of

FASHIONABLE DRESS AND SUMMER

BOOTS & SHOES,

Gaiters, Buskin Ties,

OPERA BOOTS,

&c., &c., comprising the

LATEST STYLES!

in every department.

To command cash I have reduced prices, and am therefore prepared to offer goods

Still Lower than heretofore!

☞ Mens' White *Canvass Shoes* ☜ usually sold for 10s, can be had for 6s. 3d., Cash!

T. G. HAZLITT.

Peterboro', June 20, 1861. 3in.

BOOTS & SHOES!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JUST received, a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, and receiving daily large supplies from the best markets, at

R. PATTERSON & CO'S.

Their stock consist of every article in the line, of the latest styles, both in

LADIES, MISSES, GENTS & BOYS WEAR

R. P. & Co. would draw the attention of the public to their stock of Home Manufactured Boots and Shoes, made by

THE BEST WORKMEN!

Every description of Boots and Shoes made to order on the shortest notice. ☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ We would also call attention to our stock of Boots and Shoes which we will sell below cost.

Ladies fine Prunella Gaiters $0 62½
Ladies' Slippers..... 0 37½
Gents fine french calf Wellington boots 3 00
And every other article in proportion.

A lot of Coleman's best No. 1 Spanish Sole Leather for sale, cheap for cash

☞ Remember the place,—Nicholls & Hall's old stand, facing the Market Square, Simcoe street.

A liberal discount given to parties wishing to by Wholesale.

Peterboro, June 5, 1861

NOTICE.

THE subscribers beg to inform the that having introduced

STEAM POWER

in the place of the former water supply, their

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY!

are now in full working order again. Customers and the public will find us, as usual, prepared to attend to all orders with promptness

M. MOWRY & SON.

Ashburnham, June, 1861.

Harpers' Monthly AND GOODY'S LADIES' BOOK FOR JULY.

NEW LUTE OF ZION MUSIC BOOKS.

MUSIC BOOKS for the English and German Concertina, &c. ☞ Also all the papers for this week, for sale at

T. MENZIES' Bookstore.

June 26th, 1861.

THE public are hereby forbidden trusting my credit to any one on my account, except by order of my wife or myself.

JAMES BAXTER.

Otonabee, 18th June, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.

April 23, 1861. 17

Economy for the Ladies!

MRS. WILSON

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE Ladies of Peterborough, to call at her Rooms, on Chamber's Street, directly in rear of the American Hotel, and see an entirely new plan of

CUTTING DRESSES BY MEASURE!

It is so easy that even young girls of 12 years can readily learn it. Ladies desirous of learning, can have the privilege of testing the rule, by cutting a linine for themselves,—and if not satisfactory no charge will be made. From the smallest child to the largest person can be fitted neatly by this rule.

Terms for teaching with apparatus, 3 dollars.

Mrs. Wilson will do stamping to order on all kinds of cloth for embroidering and braiding

☞ On hand a variety of stamped embroidery, for sale.

Ladies & children's Clothes fitted to order in all Styles.

Mrs. Wilson is also Agent for Harris & Co's $30 Double Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, one of which may be seen at her Rooms. Inspection invited.

☞ Stitching on the Machine by the yard.

Peterboro', June 20, 1861 15

FARM FOR SALE.

175 ACRES

SITUATED in the County of Victoria, Township of Fenelon, being Lot No 26, in the 4th Con., of which 50 acres are cleared and under cultivation. For particulars apply to Archibald McArthur, on the premises, or to

JOHN McARTHUR,
Peterboro.

June, 1861. 26

PRIVATE BOARD.

A NUMBER of respectable boarders may find a good Board and comfortable accommodation at the handsome and well-fitted brick cottage, near the Peterboro Station of the P. H. & P. R. R. Apply on the premises.

JOSEPH PORTRESS.

June, 1861. 26

Revolving Hay Rakes.

NOW on hand, Revolving Hay Rakes, Horse Hoes, Scufflers,

HARROWS

of all descriptions from $5 to $12, which will be warranted to be of the best material

JAMES HAMILTON.

Peterboro, June, 1861. 26-3in.

WHISKEY.

40,000 GALLONS ON HAND.

NOTICE.

HAVING arranged with a large Distillery to keep me in constant supply, I am enabled to sell the best Whiskey in Peterboro in quantities of five gallons and over,

AT 1s. 6d. PER GALLON,

FOR CASH ONLY.

Call and Examine. Buy your Whiskey from T. Mahony, at Distillery prices,

THOS. MAHONY,
Market Square.

June, 1861.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.

J. T. STENSON,

HAS REMOVED

Next door to Mr. John Thomson's George Street,

opposite Mr. John McDonell's Grocery Store, where he will dispose of his stock of Boots and Shoes still lower than heretofore, for Cash only

☞ Bound to sell if I don't make a Cent!!! ☜

P. S.—Parties indebted will please call and settle by the first July, as I find under present circumstances that it will be impossible for me to wait longer.

TO LET.

THE newly-built, two-story Building on George Street, between Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store and Lawson's Hotel, (now Hoffman) House: There are

TWO STORES

on the ground floor and one Dwelling above.—The place is one of the most desirable for business in the Town, and it will be let, (for a term of years if required) at a Low rent. Apply to

P. J. AYRES.

Peterboro. June, 1861.

ROOM PAPER AND Paper Window Blinds.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his stock of new Room Papers for 1861. Also, a large lot of Plain and Fancy Window Blinds. ALSO, all the papers for this week.

THOS MENZIES.

Peterboro, June, 1861.

SMOKED HAMS.

FOR SALE, either in large or small lots, Smoked Hams well cured and in excellent order. ALSO,

CHICAGO MESS AND PRIME MESS PORK,

E. & R. GREEN.

Peterboro, May, 1861. 22-tin.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE County of Peterborough.

GENTLEMEN,

Having been urgently solicited by those representing a large section of the Electors of the County, to become a Candidate at the forthcoming election, I have consented to do so.

I come *forward deeply impressed* with the responsibility that will attach to any one chosen to represent you at this period of the history of Canada, and I should shrink from the risk of incurring it, had I not learnt that all necessary wisdom is imparted to those who seek it from the All-wise Director of all hearts.

Not having the advantage of a long residence amongst you, it is necessary for me to state briefly my political opinions.

Having borne a Commission in Her Majesty's Service for upwards of 21 years, I need scarcely say that I have imbibed a strong attachment to the British crown and country, and a love of honor, order, and justice.

The former would lead me to resist to the uttermost any attempts of any party to dissever or weaken our connection with the mother country, and the latter would induce me to render justice to all parties and all creeds, and confine my efforts to obtain justice within lawful and constitutional limits.

As regards the prominent questions now before the country, I feel that no ambiguity should be used in expressing my views.

I think it an injustice that Upper Canada should be ruled by a small minority of her representatives, and every constitutional means should be employed to remove this injustice, without inflicting a like injustice on the Eastern section.

Representation by population appears to me common justice to the superiority in numbers and wealth of Upper Canada, and would tend to give us our fair weight in the United Legislature.

I would vote, therefore, for that measure, and wish to see removed from power those who now oppose it.

I wish to see an immediate and complete separation between the Government and the Grand Trunk Railway, and should vote that no further aid be given it from the public treasury: Also, that no person connected with the Government of the country should be permitted to hold any official position in its management.

As regards the public finances, I would allow of no excess of expenditure over income, and would retain all disbursements as much as possible in the hands of Parliament.

The commonest principles of political morality demand, that no Minister of the Crown should take advantage of his position as such to benefit himself by pecuniary speculations, and I heartily hope to see the day, when men who so transgress will meet with the condemnation they merit.

Should I be returned as your representative, I need scarcely say that the interests of the County will demand my constant care, and it would give me great pleasure to consult with all parties as to how best to further these interests. The capabilities of the county augur a prosperous future.

A more detailed statement of my opinions, I hope to give you in person.

I should strive to treat with courtesy all who may honestly differ with me; but I hope never to fail in denouncing dishonesty and untruthfulness wherever found.

And may He who overrules all events, further every right endeavour to raise the standard of honor and righteousness in the our country.

I remain,

GENTLEMEN,
Your faithful servant,
FRED. W. HAULTAIN.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT

ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBORO'.

GENTLEMEN,

The time having again arrived when you are called upon to elect a member to represent you in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, I have at the solicitation of a large number of the Electors of this County, consented to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages.

Twenty years residence among you, chiefly spent in the discharge of arduous and responsible public duties, must I think have afforded you ample opportunity to judge of my fitness to serve you. And the fact of my having at the solicitation of some of you, left a lucrative situation to enter that service—affords sufficient evidence that I have no object to gratify, except an honest pride of being your representative.

The unexpected—though yet but partial success—which has attended my exertions to open a country in rear of us—mainly by large settlement from Ireland—and which at this moment bids fair to become as populous as any portion of Canada, will I think serve to illustrate how much to other but by sending men to Parliament without any higher object than the mere support of Individuals or parties. "Measures, not Men," has ever been my motto, and if I should again be honored with a seat in Parliament, I shall, therefore, be found ready to support a good measure, without reference to the source from which it may emanate.

Although my political opinions are well known to most of you, it may not at this time be amiss to be more than usually explicit upon a few of the important questions now before the County.

First then—Representation by Population, to be for all the Legislative Assembly of our country, is a measure which shall continue to have my support, and I have no hesitation in saying that my adhesion to party will be greatly influenced by the chances it may afford me of carrying this measure.

As a Canadian, strongly imbued with feelings of loyalty and attachment to the British Crown and Government, and believing that our connection with the mother country depends upon the maintainance of the Union between Upper and Lower Canada, I shall resist all attempts, from whatever quarter they may come, to dissolve that Union.

I believe that a Federal Union of all the British Provinces, leaving to each the management of its own internal affairs, would ensure harmony and commercial prosperity amongst ourselves and tend greatly to strengthen British feeling on this continent.

I desire to see all connection between the Government and the Grand Trunk Railway removed, and shall oppose further Provincial aid to that enterprise.

I shall oppose any expenditure of the public money without the sanction of Parliament.

I shall urge Retrenchment in the public expenditure, and a reduction of Law costs.

I am in favor of reducing to a nominal rate, the duty upon tea and sugar, when entered by the St. Lawrence.

I am also in favor of such an adjustment of the Tariff between this country and the United States of America, as will place the Manufacturers and Agriculturists of this Province upon a footing of equality with the same class of persons in that country.

I shall support the immediate passing of an equitable bankrupt law, giving protection to debtor and creditor. I entertain serious doubts as to the propriety of longer continuing to Municipal Councils the power of unlimited taxation, and shall consider whether this power may not be safely abridged.

I believe that our local position and great natural resources, if properly developed, will serve to place the Town of Peterboro in the first rank of prosperity and greatness, and I shall, if in a position to do so, use every means in my power to advance its interests.

The Bobcaygeon and Burleigh Colonization roads, together with such other important, though shorter lines entering the new country at the most available points will continue to receive my attention. Trusting before many days to have an *opportunity of meeting you in your* several localities, when I can more fully explain my views.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Very faithful y yours,
W. S. CONGER.

Peterboro, 11th June 1861. 24

TO RENT.

THAT delightful residence and property at present occupied by Thos. Faucett, Esq., in Otonabee (on the Keene Road, and about six miles from Peterboro.) The House is of brick, and will be *let if required with nearly farm* consisting of an acre of land, or seven acres will be let, with the house if required. The property is well fenced; the wells

A GOOD SPRING WELL

and a good rain-water Cistern, and

A Pleasure Garden

on the premises. To a good tenant the terms will be moderate. Apply at the *Examiner* Office, or to the proprietor,

THOS. FAUCETT.

Otonabee, May 1861. 22

FOR SALE.

THOSE valuable Farm Lands and Premises owned by the late JAMES KELSO, and being the north ½ of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con., Smith, and the south ½ of lot No. 10, in the 2nd Con. Smith. The above lands are hereby

Offered For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

at Private Sale, and unless otherwise disposed off will be sold by Public Auction, on the 14th of SEPTEMBER, NEXT.

☞ TERMS VERY Easy and advantageous.

For further particulars apply to the Executors of the late James Kelso, or to

GEORGE HUGHES,
Solicitor.

Peterboro, June, 1861. 26

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONCERNED THAT

179 BAGS OF SALT,

received at the Peterboro Station via Port Hope on the 21st of May last, and billed to J. McDonnell, Peterboro', with back charges by water to Port Hope, of $54, and Local Freight and other charges to date, of $46;

Will be sold by Public Auction,

at 12 o'clock noon, on the

SIXTH DAY OF JULY NEXT,

for the foregoing charges. The consignee having refused to receive the goods and pay the same.

W. J. FOWLER,
FREIGHT AGENT,
P. H. & P. R.

Peterboro. June 26, 1861. 26

LADIES' SCHOOL.

MISS AUCHINLECK

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity that she intends opening a School for Young Ladies on the 1st August,

In the Rooms formerly occupied by Mrs. Green, on Water Street.

Her course of instruction comprises ENGLISH in all its branches, FRENCH AND MUSIC.

REFERENCES are kindly permitted to Rev. Mr. Beck, Rev. Mr. Roger, Peterboro, Rev. Messrs. Arnold and Ure, Streetsville, J. McMaster, Esq., and A. Simpson, Esq., Streetsville, and Dr. Irvine, Hamilton.

Terms will be made known on application to Mr. T. Brown, Jeweler.

Peterboro, July 4, 1861.

Peterboro' Markets.

Saturday July 6, 1861.

Flour ₱ brl.....	$5	00	@	$5 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall.....	1	00	@	1 10
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.....	1	75	@	1 80
Barley ₱ bush.....	0	45	@	0 45
Oats "	0	20	@	0 22
Peas "	0	40	@	0 45
Potatoes "	0	20	@	0 25
Pork ₱ brl.....	4	00	@	5 00
Beef ₱ cwt.....	3	00	@	3 50
Butter ₱ lb.....	0	10	@	0 12½
Hay ₱ ton.....	0	00	@	00 00

E. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Friday July 5, 1861.

Wheat, 80c. a 90c.
Spring Wheat 68 a 75c.
Barley, 32c.
Oats 25c a 27c.
Peas 40c. a 42c.
Potatoes, 25c a 30c.
Fresh Butter 10c a 12c.

MR. DUNN,

PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Public School, Will devote a short time each day to private tuition.

Peterboro', Jan. 26th, 1861.

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer, Agent, &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., Coroner.

RESIDENCE—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.

April 3rd, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,

BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE—Over Bradburn's Block, opposite the *Review* Office, Peterborough.

April 11, 1861. 15

CAKES & BISCUITS

THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of

CANDIES,

CRACKERS AND BISCUITS

which he will guarantee to be as

CHEAP AND GOOD

as can be bought in the Province.

OYSTERS,

kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.

L. A. CADWELL.

Peterboro Dec. 28 1860. 22

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro', 47

A. McREA,

PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

SUMMER

CLOTHING!

BOOTS and SHOES, &c.

THE subscriber has this day received a consignment of SUMMER CLOTHING of

Canadian Manufacture,

suitable for men and boys, which he offers for sale Wholesale and Retail,

AT THE LOWEST CITY PRICES!

FOR CASH ONLY.

ALSO:—Will be sold off at very low prices, his present stock of Ladies' and Gent's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TURBAN & GARIBALDI HATS,

LADIES BONNETS,

Parasols, Mantles, & Furs.

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro, May 8, 1861. 19-4in.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1840, a person named De Long, who was at, that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 56 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.

MRS. SAMANTHA JENKINSON.

Rochester, N. Y., 24th May, 1861.

MAN MISSING.

JOHN ABRAM, left Wm. Moncck's Axe Factory, in Peterboro', where he was employed, on Tuesday, 29th May last, since which time nothing has been heard from him. As he is supposed he was suffering from mental derangement at the time Both are of age and of the Jewish faith. He is an Irishman by birth; about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and when he left a small under chin brown whisker; his hair is black. He were when he left a black coat, black satin vest, speckled tweed pants and black cloth cap.

Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, THOMAS ABRAM, care of Mr. Wm. Monock, Box 17, P. O., Peterboro', C. W.

Papers copying the above will confer a great favor on the friends of the missing man.

Peterboro, June 12th, 1861. 24

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been this day declared for the current half-year; and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, on and after Monday, the 1st day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th June next, both days inclusive.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Tuesday, 25th day of June next.

The Chair to be taken at 1 o'clock, precisely.

By order of the Board,

A. H. CAMPBELL,
Cashier.

Kingston, May 23, 1861.

NOTICE

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of Dec. next,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates wishing yearly renewing, are required to have them transmitted.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 20

ALEX. McNEIL,

AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria. Cobourg P. O. Northumberland.

FOWLIS, McCAUL & Co.

HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterboro'.

JAMES REST,

BRASS and Silver &c., &c., Brush Maker, Bones and Shavers &c., &c., Brush Shop, Hunter Street, Peterboro'.

GO EARLY

To the Polls

First Day

AND

VOTE

FOR

Haultain

AND

HONESTY.

VOTE FOR

HAULTAIN

AND HONESTY!

TRIAL FOR MURDER IN MONTREAL.

A MEDICAL MAN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

The trial of Dr. Jean Patterson, for the murder of Olive Savariat, of Jacques-ville, Eastern Townships, by causing an abortion, after occupying three days in the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, closed on Thursday last. The Jury, after being out for an hour, returned a verdict of Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The report in the *Herald* then proceeds:—

After a pause, the Clerk of the Crown, addressing the still motionless prisoner, inquired if he had anything to urge why sentence of death should not be passed upon him.

Patterson slowly turned his head and addressing the speaker, said, with slow and faltering accents, "I don't think there is anything to be said. I don't think it would prove of self service. Perhaps if I had time and opportunity I might offer some explanations, but they would be of no use. They would not alter the sentence. I throw myself upon the mercy of the Court."

The crier then made proclamation, enjoining silence under penalty of death was being passed, under pain of imprisonment.

Judge Aylwin then slowly and impressively addressing the prisoner, said, "In charging the jury who have tried you and found guilty of murder, it was necessary to state under the peculiar circumstances of your case, that the law was so clear as to leave no doubt as to the precise extent of your offence, and that it clearly came within the definition of murder. The sole question which the jury had to decide was whether the death of the unfortunate girl, Olive Savariat, was the result of your wicked [illegible] direct. On this question they have pronounced their verdict, and no man who has been present at the trial can say but that it is the verdict which he, if he had been on his oath, would have been impelled to give. The facts are so strong as to leave no room for consideration. It is a strange thing that you should have undertaken such a wicked deed,—for at best it was a wicked deed,—by medicines and other means, of taking the child from that unfortunate girl—of depriving that child of its existence, at the same time that you were imperilling the life of the girl herself. In your case something strange has occurred. You have brought up no witness as to your character, but on the other hand, one of the witnesses was obliged, in the course of the cross-examination, to state that your character in the neighbourhood was indisputably bad; and that you were in the habit of selling your services for this abominable purpose. A man of your age, and one assuming, too, to be a healer of suffering humanity to lend yourself for filthy, bireling lucre to such a service! A practice which, if generally followed in any neighbourhood, would convert that locality into a hell upon earth. Your crime, if imitated, would have the most disastrous results which it is possible to suppose. Bad as war is, your crime would produce worse results. Humanity shudders at your crime; and I am sorry to say that it is becoming fearfully common in the part of the country from which you came. It is to be hoped that your example will be a warning to all—to all who undertake for filthy lucre to do what you did. Consider that unfortunate girl, who had lost her father, and was obliged to earn her bread by daily labour, and entitled to expect protection from her master in the exercise of her calling! It appears that she was distinguished in the neighborhood for her beauty and good looks. It was for this, then, that she was made to suffer at her early age, all the agonies which produced her death—at an age when she had reason to expect a long and happy life, she was sent by your hand to meet her Maker. You were prepared for thirty dollars to assist in making away with the child, even though it should cost the life of the mother also.—Your crime [illegible] that of him who hired you. If he might [illegible] object! you must be, and feel, white for $30 you would lend your aid to this thing—when for $30 you would lend yourself to the murder!—You may not expect that the recommendation to mercy accompanying the verdict will be acted upon, and that your sentence will be mitigated by the Executive Government. I don't know on what that recommendation was based. I know of no worse case of murder. Nothing was premeditated, or done in haste. From October to January the crime was going on. Each time you experimented upon the body of that poor girl—each time that you tortured her afresh, you were putting yourself in the way of the commission of murder. I cannot hold out hope that the sentence will be mitigated by the Executive. I see no grounds for holding out such hopes. On the contrary, it is my duty, as a Christian man, to warn you that in all probability your days upon earth are numbered, and that at no distant date your soul will be sent to the other world, whither you have already sent that of Olive Savariat. She died in disgrace, [illegible] of her [illegible] you may die [illegible]—perhaps thousands; but, nevertheless, you have no right to meet with sympathy in your fate, no right to sympathy from men, still less women, who are victims to the fiendish act which you have practised. There is reason to fear that this is not the first occasion on which you have practised this base art.—You are an old man; you have had a long career without any check, but now it has come, and your life may be the forfeit. I cannot lose the opportunity to implore you to address yourself humbly and penitently to the throne of Grace, and abandoning your hopes of mercy from man, fervently solicit that pardon which all men may ask for. You must know that that pardon is not refused to the worst of sinners—that it is involved and naked for in the name of that Saviour whose blood is able to wipe out all the sins that have ever been committed to the end of time. I entreat you then to address yourself to that throne of Grace, ere you go where there is no repentance; for however sharp the pain here may be, there is no pain hereafter; there you must [illegible] which will be everlasting.

My duty now is to pronounce the sentence of the law, which is, that for the felony and murder of which you have been convicted, you be taken hence to the common gaol whence you came and on Friday, the 6th of December next, you be brought thence to the place of public execution, and there you be hanged by the neck till you be dead—and may God have mercy upon your soul!

A profound silence prevailed whilst the sentence was being pronounced, and the prisoner, with his eyes fixed on vacancy, exhibited manifestations for some minutes after the judge's voice was silent. It was noticed only when [illegible] on the shoulder as he was [illegible] to himself. He was then removed.

THE FRANCHISE.

The people of this Province are now awakening one of the most important privileges of a free people. Upon their proper exercise of that privilege much involving the welfare of that community for some years will depend. We are afraid that with too many the duty is not clearly understood.—The elective franchise is regarded as a piece of property which may be traded or any other piece of private property. The elective franchise is not private property, but an *important public trust*. If a man makes a foolish or imprudent use of his private property, he suffers himself, and perhaps his near connections, and there the evil stops. If he exercises unjustly or unfaithfully the elective franchise, the whole community suffers. Every man who cannot say that he has carefully and conscientiously weighed the merits of the different candidates, and given his support to the person whom he believes to be best qualified, betrays the trust committed to him. A single vote, it may be said, can be of small importance; but the constituencies are made of single votes, and every man who goes to the polls should have the feelings of him who goes to the field of battle, believing that the issue depends on his single arm. The abuses of the elective franchise are very numerous—the very lowest and most despicable class includes those who sell their inestimable privilege for money. All such should be scouted by society, and deprived of *franchise for life*. All who bribe are equally, and in one view, more guilty, for they are the tempters of the needy and unprincipled. A proof of bribery should disqualify the briber from ever holding any public situation. All this will generally be admitted, but much more remains to be corrected. There should be no compulsion exercised on the electors, whether by churches, by employers, or by *friends*. If the elector has any doubt about his choice, let him by all means advise with those on whose judgment and integrity he relies.—But if any ecclesiastical authority says to him, "You must vote with me, because you belong to my church," let him reject the daring assumption with indignation. If his employer says to him, "You must vote with me, because I employ you," let him tell his employer that he agreed to do certain work for him, but not to sell his conscience as a freeman for a morsel of bread. Local attachments are another great source of undue use of the franchise. An elector who votes for a candidate because he happens to live in the same section of the county, or in the same neighborhood in a city as the candidate, while he is aware that the more distant competitor is more fitted for the office, is unfaithful to his trust. Personal friendship or relationship to a candidate should be no ground for giving a vote, unless the elector can say after careful examination, that his friend or relation is the best man for the interests of the country.—There are many lawful ways of showing kindness and regard for a friend, but no friend has a claim, except on public grounds to the elector's suffrages. Every inducement held out of personal benefit or offices or emolument, to support a candidate who is not so well qualified as his competitor, will be rejected with disdain by the conscientious voter. If every elector would go to the polls fearlessly and independently, to exercise his right as a great public trust, corruption would soon be banished from the Province, and economy and good government would triumph.

"WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?"

Two or three years since, a stirring article appeared in one of the political journals under the above caption. What gave additional interest to the article in question was, that it was written by one of those "free champions" who can fight with either party in politics with equal zeal and ability, "for a consideration," and that this was the first gun fired into the ranks of those whom this deserter had been aiding. We ask the same question now, not as politicians, but as moralists, "Whither is Canada drifting?" We have upon us $70,000,000 of debt, the expenses of the Government exceed the income by at least 25 per cent per annum.—The constitution of Canada, as a larger portion of the people understand it, is openly set at naught both by the Governor and his advisers. We have the most unpopular Governor who ever set his foot in Canada since the Union. The Ministers of the Crown are openly accused of grave private vices, and of the grossest public corruption. Without deciding upon the truth or falsity of the charges then made (for we do not wish to take sides in the matter,) it seems to us that if these charges, so openly and circumstantially made, may be all false, the defences against these charges may be equally false. If one party has an interest and motive in bringing the charges, the other party has quite as strong an interest and motive in clearing themselves from the charges. The plain inference we draw is, that the people of Canada should themselves take in hand to enquire into these matters. Then we have one section of the country governing the other, much to the annoyance and vexation of that other. Now, what we intend by hoisting at this evident state of things is, that Canada, as a country, is drifting along very fast. The question is "Whither?" Are we satisfied, as a people, to have men represent us in Parliament as in the Government whose intemperance had other vices are an open reproach to us? And if the constitution of Canada is such that the ministers of the day can spend millions of *our money* without first obtaining the sanction of Parliament, ought we not to have the seals close? But what we chiefly deplore is, that neither party in politics can be believed; and the charges or defences of the one party or the other are credited only by the respective parties. In this state of things desirable! Is it not a sore of the most miserable of results that open charges of vice, corruption, and falsehood do not disturb our public men? So low has the moral sense of the country sunk by the kind of warfare that has been carried on, that they do not care apparently what is laid to the charge of the candidate they may favor. Is it to be understood hereafter that *morality and truth* are to be banished from the arena of politics? Have politics no fixed principles? and have politicians no morals? May the vilest profligate who can get himself returned to Parliament by some rotten borough, pass as a good father, while he sneers at the few virtuous and Christian men who are found in the House!—"Whither are we drifting?"—*Baptist Toronto.*

Vote for Col. Haultain and for the rights of Upper Canada; for an end to French Domination; and for honest legislation.

The Grand Trunk Report.

The long-delayed report has at length appeared, and from it we gather the following ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES from which it appears that ROBBERY HAS BEEN COMMITTED, and that TWO MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF CANADA SIX PER CENT DEBENTURES, have been loaned to this bankrupt concern, without the consent or knowledge of the representatives of the People.

Here are the proofs brought out by Mr. Langton and the other Commissioners.—The entry stands in the books as follows:

"**Financial Agents of Canada (Loan Account, Nov. 15, 1860,) $2,432,258.**"

Mr. Langton immediately made the following enquiry of Mr. Galt, our Inspector General:—

"Quebec, April 9th, 1861.

"My dear Sir,

"I perceive in my examination into the books of the Grand Trunk Railway, that in November last a new loan account was opened under the title of "Financial Agents of Canada," for £500,000 sterling. As no such account with the Financial Agents appear in the books of the Province, may I request that you will inform me whether you are aware of any arrangement with them authorising it.

"I remain yours sincerely,
"JOHN LANGTON.

"Hon. A. T. Galt,
"Minister of Finance."

To which Mr. Galt replied as follows:—

"Office of the Minister of Finance,
"Quebec, 9th April, 1861.

"My dear Sir,

"In reply to your letter of the 8th inst., stating that in the books of the Grand Trunk Company, a new loan account appears as opened in November last, under the title of "Financial Agents of Canada," for £500,000 sterling, and inquiring whether I am aware of any such transaction. I beg to state that no such loan has either been made or authorised by the Government."

"I remain yours very truly,
"A. T. GALT.

"John Langton, Esquire,
"Chairman, G.T.R. Commission."

The Commissioners, finding that they could get no satisfaction from Mr. Galt, demanded from the Secretary of the Grand Trunk a copy of his instructions relative to said entry, when he furnished the following certified facts from the minutes of the *London Board*, dated Nov. 15th, 1860:

"Resolved—That the Financial Agents of the Province of Canada, having advanced already the larger amount, and agreed to advance the remainder, of money required for the withdrawal of the £500,000 six per cent. Provincial Bonds on the demand of the Minister of Finance; and AS THESE BONDS WERE LOANED TO THE COMPANY UNDER THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE HON. JOHN ROSS, the Financial Agents be desired to open a separate account for these payments, entitled:

"LOAN BY THE FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA TO THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY, BY THE HON. JOHN ROSS, ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE FINANCE MINISTER OF CANADA."

The London Board of Directors is composed of:

THOS. BARING, *Chairman*
GEO CARR GLYNN,
Mr. HODGSON,
Mr. BLAKE, and
WM. CHAPMAN.

and the first two are the heads of the firms who act as the Financial Agents of Canada, and to them Mr. John Ross gave orders to hand over the FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS sterling, of Canada six per cent debentures to the Grand Trunk Company.

Mr. Langton after receiving the above extracts, immediately demanded a further explanation from Mr. Galt. That gentleman, instead of writing to the Hon. John Ross, and getting an explanation, if he could give any, tried to choke off all enquiry by saying that he must have time to write to England. In this way he has delayed the Report to the present time, and it would not now have seen the light had not the Governor General insisted on its publication.

THE LOWER CANADA OPPOSITION LEADER.

The formal assumption, by the Hon. Mr. Sinotte, of the Lower Canadian Opposition, has given a fresh impulse to the hopes of the Liberals of Upper Canada, and will give material aid to that movement in favor of a return to the old landmarks of the Reform party, which is now engaging the energies of the best men of the Province. Lower Canada owes it to herself no longer to be dragged at the heels of a mere minority of Upper Canada. She will no longer endure to be made the instrument of an insolent tyranny, for the especial benefit of a faction. There are encouraging evidences offered every day of the decline of that sectional excitement which has had so much to do in causing, or rather in rendering possible, the enormities of the Cartier-Macdonald regime; and if moderate councils prevail during the approaching elections, we shall see at the meeting of Parliament a recurrence to the condition of things in the House, something like that which prevailed in the days of Baldwin and Lafontaine; when legislation was conducted in a spirit of earnestness and reality; when constitutional precepts were reverentially referred to; when government was carried on for the good of the people and for the advancement of the Province, and when both sections of the country enjoyed their legitimate privileges in the legislature and at the Council table. The great majority of the electors, East and West, so far as we can judge, seem to be prepared to make these concessions which are required as the price of mutual reconciliation. One only sees now at rare intervals any of those offensive illusions with which the West once irritated and vexed Lower Canadians. And except from Mr. Cartier himself, and two or two of his special organs, we hear no more of the [illegible] formerly too common.—But reconciliation must be carried further. Lower Canada must abdicate the exercise of the dictatorship she now enjoys and Upper Canada will in turn come to struggle for the long and overwhelming supremacy. All necessities in the representation will yield readily enough to the harmonious efforts of honest men desirous of doing justice and allaying bad feelings; and it will be a lasting honor to the [illegible] to be the instrument of establishing [illegible] the people of Canada peace and prosperity depends so much upon mutual good understanding and co-operation.

VOTE for HAULTAIN!

The Examiner.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861.

A FINAL WORD.

The issues are fairly before the Electors, and no doubt the majority have already decided in their own minds how they will vote. To our friends we would say WORK, work with a will! exertion is all that is necessary now to secure a triumphant victory for Col. F. W. HAULTAIN. Remember to go early to the polls on the first day.

THE CONTEST.

Mr. Conger's organ is again playing its old game of brag to keep up the spirits of the party. We are glad our contemporary likes the aspect of affairs so much, but are not however the less confident that Col. Haultain's election is sure. We are at a loss to conceive how it could be otherwise. For as truth ever will prevail, so will honesty and candour always prevail over targiversation and deceit.

The issue before the electors is plain, and is this: which of the two candidates is the most fit and proper person to represent the county in parliament? To decide the question we must consider the merits or demerits of the case.

Mr. Conger then has long been resident in the county and for a considerable time performed the duties of Sheriff with profit to himself, and we will admit with satisfaction to the public. But like many other men he was not satisfied to let well alone; he wanted something better, and, as the means to that end, he entered the political arena. Ambition was his ruin.

By that sin fell the angels, how can man then
Though the image of his Maker, hope to win by't?

He entered parliament a Reformer, but found that the only way (as he tells us himself) by which he could get anything for himself, or the county, was by becoming a thick and thin supporter of a corrupt ministry,—becoming in short a political turn-coat and selling his vote, and his pledges to his constituents, at whatever price the ministers would give. This political somersault was sufficient by itself to forfeit forever the confidence of every true Reformer. But as if that was not enough we find him endorsing and approving, by his vote, the worst acts and conduct of the ministry, even when these acts and their conduct were subversive of the first principles of the Constitution.

Take for instance the Tariff question, on which Mr. Conger is so liberal now; and it will be found, on referring to the Journals of the House, that in 1856 he voted with the Government and against an amendment proposed by Mr. Brown to postpone further consideration of an increase of the Customs Tariff.

On another occasion, in the same year when Mr. McKenzie motions to prevent a proposed further increase of the Provincial Debt, moved an amendment to that effect, we again find Mr. Conger supporting the ministry and voting against the amendment. Perhaps that may have been Mr. Conger's way of carrying out his views with regard to retrenchment! Regarding his votes for aid to the Grand Trunk from the Provincial Exchequer we believe he did once vote against aid being given; but this was subsequently to having voted away no less than £2,000,000 of the people's money to that miserably managed concern. From the 11th to the 24th June, 1856, Mr. Conger recorded no fewer than sixteen or eighteen votes in favor of the Grand Trunk receiving money.

Mr. Conger has now, it would appear, come to the conclusion that it is wrong to retain Mr. Morrison in the Ministry without representing a constituency. We maintain that the conduct of the government in this matter is in direct violation of the first principles of the constitution, and challenge the *Review*, notwithstanding its random assertion that there are dozens of cases in point in England, to mention a single instance.

Being wrong and unconstitutional now it must have been equally wrong and unconstitutional in 1856, yet we remember that when Mr. Vankoughnet in that year became a member of the Government without having a seat in parliament Mr. Conger voted with the other supporters of the ministry that it was then right and proper that he should remain in the ministry.

We have now done with Mr. Conger's political antics; they must be exceedingly gratifying to all lovers of inconsistency.—Since he was rejected by the county for his political dishonesty he has done nothing either in his capacity of resident or merchant to regain the confidence of the community. To say that he gave up his Sheriffship, purely for the love of serving the country, and without any expectation of getting something better, is simply saying what the most innocent of his supporters will not believe. Regarding the opening up of the back country and effecting local improvements we have already given him all the credit he deserves. The first as we have already stated was begun about fifteen years ago and is going on still, and as the best paying operations the present government has been concerned in. The local improvements have been at the Trent's expense, and expensively carried on, as any present heavy debt but too plainly bears witness.

Col. Haultain comes before us as an independent man, unconnected with no party. The greatest difference between the two men is that Col. Haultain can be depended on to perform, to the best of his ability, what he promises, and that Mr Conger cannot be depended on at all. His own supporters even have no confidence in him; whilst the greatest faults they can find to Col. Haultain are that he is comparatively a stranger, and altogether too honest. The very fact that he has been a resident about nine months in Peterboro', and about nine years in the Province, and that they can find nothing else against him (for without doubt they have tried) is the best recommendation that he could possibly have; and we have no fear but that the electors of this county on Tuesday and Wednesday next, will by a sweeping majority, show that they consider it to be so.

THE HILL SWINDLE.

The facts of this most disgraceful case are public for over a week, and no attempt at contradiction has been made. Electors! think of the disgraceful conduct of Mr. Conger, when poor Hill (mistaking the man, as many are now doing,) entrusted his business in his hands! What confidence can you have in Conger to transact your public business, when he acts so dishonestly in a private transaction?

CONGER'S ORGAN ON RELIGION AND POLITICS.

The *Review*, we perceive, wishes to make political capital for his friend, Mr. Conger, by appealing to the religious sympathy of a large and influential number of our fellow Christians, viz., the Wesleyan Methodists, and tells them that should Col. Haultain be returned to Parliament, they "will find themselves egregiously sold."—We have only to say that if poor Conger is reduced to such straits as this, we almost pity his hopeless chance of success. As Conger's organ has thought proper to bring people's religious views to bear in this contest, we need not hesitate to remind our readers that Mr. Conger's canvassers have no hesitation in boasting that they can command the whole Roman Catholic vote, and that they consider Douro and Ennismore as "pocket Townships." We confess that Col. Haultain does not expect any but the more intelligent Roman Catholics to vote for him—men who can direct themselves of prejudices—especially as the Colonel does not hesitate to come out on thorough Protestant principles, and despises the mean, contemptible tricks of his opponent, who is "all things to all men," and would sell either party in turn, if it suited his purpose.

THE ELECTIONS.

Another glorious triumph has been achieved, Mr. Solicitor General Morin has been defeated in Terrebone by a majority of over 107! This is the second member of the Government who has been rejected at the polls. Cheering news reaches us from East Northumberland; Mr. Bigger has been elected over Meyers the Ministerial candidate by a majority of 235. Full returns from Victoria show Mr. Dunsford's majority to be 250!

Lambton has proved herself true as ever, and has returned Mr. Mackenzie.

In North Lanark Mr. Robert Bell has been returned by acclamation.

In Leonox and Addington, Roblin, Ministerialist, has been rejected. Hooper's majority, 382.

Thus far twelve Oppositionists have been returned in Upper Canada, and only 10 Ministerialists.

☞ By the latest reports from Toronto we learn that Grand Trunk money has prevailed, and Mr. George Brown has been defeated. Robinson is also said to be ahead of Wilson.

HOUNDING DOWN.

It is lamentable that men who in ordinary times pass themselves off as respectable, will condescend to low, unscrupulous tricks in an election contest. Col. Haultain in his quiet, but successful canvass of the County, has been followed from place to place at times by a set of unscrupulous fellows, who under the pretence of "speaking in behalf of Mr. Conger," have taken occasion to pervert facts and state untruths with the intention of leading the electors from the real questions before the country, and in more than one instance has Col. Haultain been the object of the most unmerited abuse. At a meeting in Asphodel, on Thursday, Col. Haultain, when almost alone and unaided, was pounced upon by some half-dozen men, who in a manner not very becoming the positions of some of them, dealt out the most unwarrantable abuse, where they well know they would not be called to account for it. These attacks have all been met in a quiet and dignified spirit by Col. Haultain, he choosing rather to suffer than condescend to follow the example of his unscrupulous persecutors.

CAUTION TO TAVERN-KEEPERS.

It may not be generally known that the keepers of houses of public entertainment are required to have their places closed during election days. The law is very stringent, as it compels these days to be observed precisely as if they were Sundays. For the information of those interested, we publish the clause of the act bearing upon this subject:—

"Every hotel, tavern and shop in which spirituous or fermented liquors or drinks are ordinarily sold, shall be closed during the two days appointed for polling in the Wards or Municipalities in which the polls are held in the same manner as it should be on Sunday during Divine Service, and no spirituous or fermented liquors or drinks shall be sold or given during the said period—under a penalty of one hundred dollars against the keeper thereof if he neglects to close it, and under a like penalty if he sells or gives any spirituous or fermented liquors or drinks as aforesaid."

VOTE FOR

Haultain and Honesty.

WHAT IS MISREPRESENTATION?

The *Review* must have very extraordinary notions as to what misrepresentation is. From the commencement of the contest up to, and including, its last issue, it has persisted in a system of falsification and perversion more despicably mean than we have ever before seen. And there is something cunning too in connection with it, for no sooner do Mr. Conger's party invent and circulate a fresh falsehood or scandal than the Review turns round and charges it against Colonel Haultain's supporters.—The editor of the *Review*, it seems to us, is one of those shallow-minded individuals who judge others by themselves; or one of those revengeful spirits who, begrimed with dirt themselves, throw filth all around them on others, to make them, if possible, as foul as themselves.

The *Review* is not satisfied with outraging decency by twisting and distorting Col. Haultain's statements and deductions till their author would not know them; but it has also committed the most atrocious outrage on newspaper honesty, by giving a false and perverted report of Col. Haultain's speech at the Hastings. Had the editor of that print wilfully misprinted Col. Haultain's address, so as to make him profess sentiments which he never expressed, would that not have been universally denounced; and yet there is no difference between the two cases.

It is also downright and wilful dishonesty in the *Review* to attempt to connect Col Haultain with Mr. Brown and his party after that gentleman's distinct and repeated statements that he is connected with no party, but will support good measures from whatever quarter they come. In this, we suppose, the *Review* takes its cue from Mr. Conger, who is so politically dishonest himself that he cannot believe even in the idea of honesty in politics.

The *Review* also states what it knows to be untrue when it says that the only difference between Col. Haultain and Mr. Conger is that the first would vote against everything brought up by the present ministry whether good or bad, and that the latter will not pledge himself to go against them to this extent. We know from Mr. Conger's antecedents that he will not go against them at all. Col. Haultain says that the present ministry have acted unconstitutionally and that he would vote nonconfidence in them; but that if at such vote the present ministry were sustained, although he might not have any more faith in them, he would as a matter of course vote in favour of any good measure originating with them. And this is simply the course that every honest independent man should follow although the *Review* with its strong factious party notions seems to think it impossible.

Again, with regard to University reform. The *Review* states what it knows to be false when it says that Col. Haultain, at the North Ward meeting, declared *against* Reform. He made no such statement there; and what he has since said is, that although he has not yet had time fully to investigate the question, and cannot therefore give any distinct pledge on the subject, that in so far as regards any surplus funds he would be in favor of dividing them fairly and justly among the other educational institutions of the country. In so far as we understand Mr. Conger, (though it is sometimes very difficult to understand what that gentleman means) his views on this question are very similar. If we are wrong we should be glad to be corrected. We certainly have heard from several well informed sources that Mr. Conger's public professions on this subject are different from his private pledges, and that, in order to get the support of the Wesleyans, he has given private pledges to some of them to vote for the whole surplus being given to the Victoria College at Cobourg. We can only say that if such pledges have been made, and were Mr. Conger elected they would assuredly be broken just as his former pledge with regard to Separate Schools was broken.

With regard to alleged misrepresentation of Mr. Conger's hustings speech by the *Examiner*, on the subject of Grants to the Grand Trunk, we have simply to say, that we stated in effect what we ourselves heard and on this same matter we are corroborated by others who also heard what Mr. Conger then said. We gave the report in condensed form and therefore do not pretend to have given the precise words, but we believe and know that we say is correct. We made our report on our own responsibility, knowing it to be true, and would not alter it though requested by Col. Haultain himself. To hold him responsible for what we say is simply absurd. The *Review* might as well hold Mr. Conger or the Governor General, for that part, responsible for what we publish. We support Col. Haultain to the best of our ability as he is the best man to represent us in Parliament; and we would still have hope the *Review* is as honest in supporting Mr. Conger though its conduct and arguments lead to a contrary conclusion.

With regard to introducing personalities and dragging personal and private matters into the present contest we never have done so. The £1,500 affair was as public a matter as anything could be, and the Hill affair had also been through the Courts and was known to most people in town. Had we been desirous of introducing personal matters we had abundance of material to work on, and are ashamed to think that the *Review* from its present conduct, if placed in our position, would not have thrown away the advantage. It is easy to say that the grapes are sour when they cannot be reached.

But it would be absurd to say that a man's private character is not to be taken into account in an election question. Would any man seem pretend to say that a disreputable man in private life is equally entitled to our confidence as an honest man?—Decidedly not; and therefore, in every election, a man's private character and antecedents must be, and are, to a greater or less extent, taken into account.

GREAT FIRE.

We are sorry to learn that a most disasterous fire occured in Lindsay yesterday by which it is said the business part of the Town was reduced to ashes. We have heard no particulars.

Vote for Haultain!

MEAN.

The Congerites are really driven to such desperation that they bring up a garbled extract from the Journals of the House, 1858, in which Mr. Short voted for a certain motion, and ruthlessly try to saddle to saddle Col. Haultain with responsibility for the act. Yours is a hard case, gentlemen of the other side, but such meanness and trickery won't help you any.

The evidences of bribery, direct and indirect, in the part of Mr. Conger's friends, are astonishing! The friends of honesty and good government must make up their minds, that they have all the criminal influences of bribery and corruption to contend against.

THE HILL CASE.

Mr. Editor,—Mr. Conger attempted to explain away the Hill Scandal at his meeting in Keene; but he made a poor thing of it. He said that while the note was in Hill's hand's he paid several instalments; and, of course, when the note was used, he would not pay the whole amount, and so let it be protested. Can any man who knows Conger believe that he would pay money on a bank note without getting credit for it? Nonsense! And he referred to W. Landy, Esq., of Peterboro', to back his statement. Now, it may be as well that the public should know that Mr. Landy denies any knowledge of money being paid on the note, and he believes it was only a shuffle to get out of the tight place he was in before the electors that Conger referred to him at all.

X. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Mr. W. H. Moore writes to the *Review* complaining of the hard treatment he received at the hands of the Returning Officer, and takes occasion to drag my name into the arena. It was generally understood that the Post-Master General was to appear before the electors as a candidate, but that fading, a few small guns such as Tom White, were to be nominated in order to address the meeting in Conger's behalf.—To checkmate this move it was the intention of the opposite party to nominate Thomas Short, Esq., and it was my duty to second that nomination, and I told the Returning Officer so when I went on the hustings.—But for reasons they know best, no one on that side was nominated but Mr. Conger, so of course we would not nominate any one else either. Mr. Moore reminds me of the dog in the manger, he is always in trouble. He is incapable of originating an idea himself, or of carrying out anything to satisfaction, but if any one else undertakes to do what he can't, he bites and snarls; but he can't help it, it's his nature. Has Mr. Moore learnt anything more about the Peterboro *farce*? I abhor a liar and detest a scandal-monger, and when the editor of the *Review* says that I "was there as fugleman for the lumbermen," he states what is false altogether. I knew no lumbermen who were present there but Mr. Fowlds, Mr. Conger and myself. (Mr. Fowlds and I in old times took square timber to Quebec; some of the masts now grace the proudest of our ocean ships, and Mr. Conger took out bass-wood for chairs.) The statement of Mr. White that I kept my seat on the hustings by a "deliberate falsehood" in a *lie*, I can find no more expressive term to say what I mean. The man who can accuse the Sheriff of partiality in declaring the show of hands in favor of Col. Haultain, when all who were present were satisfied that the vote was at least two to one against Conger, is not a fit person to live in a moral community.

Your obed't servant,
JAS. MILLER.

THE COMET.

The New York *Herald* and some of the correspondents speak of the comet now visible as the great comet of Charles V. which appeared in 1264 and again in 1456, and was announced to return in 1858, but failed to keep the appointment. The Herald is not much of an authority on scientific matters, and until actual observations have been made of the course of the present comet, we would not hastily identify it with that of Charles V. "W. B." in a letter to the newspapers of London, C. W. gives what appears to be a sufficiently probable theory on the subject:—

"Many persons are asking the question, what comet is this which has come so suddenly into view in the northern heavens, and what have astronomers been about that they did not give us timely notice of the stranger's approach, so that we might at least have been on the look out for so splendid a visitor. I can only account for the apathy of the star-gazers by supposing they have been too much taken up with the war on the other side of the lines, or with the elections on this, or they would have kept us better posted up in our astronomy. By referring back to your papers for April last, you will find it recorded that Mr Thatcher, a person who exhibits a large telescope on the Park, Broadway, New York, upon the morning of the 4th April, discovered this comet, which was then approaching the sun. In the latter part of April it was seen passing through the quadrangle of the Great Bear, or what is called the Dipper, and was visible to the naked eye to those who knew its position; it soon, however, got lost in the rays of the sun, and was not seen again for some time. It arrived at its perihelion, or the nearest point of its orbit to the sun, on the 4th June, and on Sunday evening last, the 30th June, it was again plainly to be seen after sunset above the horizon. It has a nucleus of the first magnitude, and with a tail extending to the zenith, fully ninety degrees in length. It is leaving the sun very rapidly, and appears to be taking the same route on its return by which it came, and will be again seen passing through the Dipper to-morrow morning on its way back to the realms of space. I should think, by its rapid movement, that we will not be able to see it long with the naked eye, and will only be able to follow it for a short time with the telescope. Many persons thought that this was the long expected comet, last seen in the year 1556, but it is not."

VOTE

FOR

HAULTAIN

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and a part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Roughcast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 46 x 56, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,

in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

TERMS Unobjectionable.

Apply to the property or on the premises,

TAR WEST.

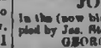
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

BLIND FIXTURES.

THE subscriber has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Bailey's Patent Blind Fixtures, allowed to be the best in use.

R. HAMILTON,
Sign of Circular Saw.

April 23, 1861. 17



D. PENTLAND,

Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,

OFFICE, OVER COULTER'S DRUG STORE, George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or

VULCANIZED RUBBER.

Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.

D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he

WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,

and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.

Peterboro', April 12th, 1861. 13

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &c.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods,

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 22s 6d. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 15s. 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, do., Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Islay Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Preserving extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (now blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Stevens, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

June 2 1861.

EDEN GARDENS

PETERBOROUGH,

OPPOSITE WALKERFIELD NURSERY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and surrounding country that he has at his Garden a constant supply (in their seasons), of all kinds of Garden Vegetables usually grown in this latitude. Seedling plants, such as

Cabbage, Cauliflower,

Tomato, Celery, Winter Cherry, &c. Also,—Small Fruits in their season.

Vegetables

fresh from Eden Gardens at the Market every week day; also at his Store on George Street, where all orders which may be left for anything in the above line will be promptly attended to.

PHILIP GILES.

May 1, 1861. 16

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1862; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer. New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAILWAY.

ON and after the 7th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

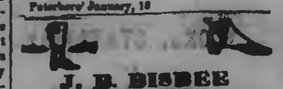
Leave Port Hope at.....10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook " .....11.35 a. m.
" Francerville " .....11.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at.....12.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at.....2.30 p. m.
" Francerville " .....2.45 p. m.
" Millbrook " .....3.00 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....4.35 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

Peterboro' January, 18



J. B. DISBEE HAS REMOVED

To the Brick store recently occupied by Mr. McMartin, Hunter street two doors east of Simpson Hollister and Cameron's, where he will sell

BOOTS AND SHOES

to cheap as ever for Cash. Work done to order a specialty.

Peterboro' May, 1861. 20-3in.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

WE have lately purchased a complete Bankrupt Stock of

$4,000 Worth of DRY GOODS,

consisting of Ready-made Clothing, Beaver and

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Blanks, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Ball Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 28.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription.—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$0 37
Each subsequent insertion	12
Six to ten lines, first insertion	50
Each subsequent insertion	20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	7
Each subsequent insertion, " "	3

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written directions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Shuttings. Every Description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law. Master Extraordinary in Chancery Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. B ATHFIELD.
PRINTER AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATIONS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd. 1861.

W H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

A. McCREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate. Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April 25, 1861. 17

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 16

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hoots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block George Street, Peterborough. 16

T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Peterborough, C. W.
Terms moderate, business punctual, and payments prompt.

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 10th, 1861. 9

CABINET-MAKING.
ED. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Hunter Street, (corner Street, Peterboro'. 49

PRIVATE BOARD.
A FAMILY (respectable boarders may find good board, with or without lodging, at the Dominion and well-situated brick cottage, near the Peterboro' Station of the P. R. & P. R. R. Apply on the premises.
Peterboro', Feb., 1861. 9

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE, OVER CHULTUS' DRUG STORE,
George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Bloomfield's, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or

VULCANIZED RUBBER.

Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.

D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he does not

WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,

and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.

Peterboro', April 10th, 1861. 15

EDEN GARDENS
PETERBOROUGH,
OPPOSITE WALKERFIELD NURSERY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and surrounding country that he has at his Gardens a constant supply; [in their season] of all kinds of Garden Vegetables usually grown in this latitude. Seedling plants, such as

Cabbage, Cauliflower,
Tomato, Celery, Winter Cherry, &c. Also,—Small Fruits in their season.

Vegetables
fresh from Eden Gardens at the Market every week day; also at his Store on George Street, where all orders which may be left for anything in the above line will be promptly attended to.

PHILIP GILES.
May 1, 1861. 18

COMMERCIAL BANK
OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been this day declared for the current half-year; and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, on and after Monday, the 1st day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th June next, both days inclusive.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Tuesday, 25th day of June next.

The Chair to be taken at 1 o'clock, precisely.

By order of the Board,
A. H. CAMPBELL,
Cashier.

Kingston, May 23, 1861.

BLIND FIXTURES.

THE subscriber has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Bailey's Patent Blind Fixtures, allowed to be the best in use.

R. HAMILTON,
Sign of Circular Saw.
April 25, 1861. 17

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH
GLSGOW

Anchor line of Steam Packet Ships, sailing regularly between
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.

Steerage 25 Dollars — Steerage 25 Dollars

Ships.	Tons.	H. Power.	Com.
United Kingdom	1255	300	James Ray,
John Bell,	1102	300	Edward Scot,

The *JOHN BELL* will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

TUESDAY, 23rd July, 1861

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:

SALOON CABIN.....$60 00
INTERMEDIATE.....30 00
STEERAGE, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions.....15 00
Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to
G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
MONTREAL.
June 26, 1861. 26

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

PROSPECTUS
OF A NEW AND ACCURATE, ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

Map of Upper Canada,

TOGETHER WITH A
DESCRIPTIVE MAP AND DIRECTORY
OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF
HPN & S'H MONAGHAN & OTONABEE.

CONLIN, BONNEY & Co., of Toronto, propose to publish the above work, drawn on a large scale from the most recent and accurate surveys, exhibiting all Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province, corrected from the latest official authority; also, the various lines of Railway, Railway Stations, with the correct distance between each, Canals, Plank and Macadamized Roads, the Main Travelled Roads between Towns and Villages, the Lots and Concessions of each County and Township, the Great Lakes, Rivers, and principal Mill Streams. Tables showing the Population of each City, Town, County and Township will also be given, with other important and valuable information, chiefly compiled from the Census Returns of the present year. The Map will be Illustrated with Views of the principal Public Buildings in the Province, commencing in the metropolis of the art. There will also be given on the above Map an enlarged Plan, in the most minute detail, of the above Townships, showing dimensions, lots, and sub-divisions, with the names of the proprietors neatly engraved thereon; also, the situation of Churches, Schools, Mills, Taverns, &c., &c., together with the Directory, containing a complete Rural, Professional, and Mercantile Business Directory.

The publishers being practical engravers, printers, &c., can confidently assure the public that the execution of the above work, in every department, will be superior to anything of the kind yet published in Canada. The size of the Map will be about 42 by 32 inches; it will be handsomely coloured, varnished, and mounted on canvas, with rollers, and furnished to subscribers only, for the low price of Four dollars and a half ($4 50) payable on delivery.

Other Townships in the County will be completed in due time.

☞ Gentlemen to exhibit a neat specimen of the above work, with our terms explained thereon.

CAUTION.—This enterprise is in no way connected with that projected by Messrs. Tremaine, of Jefferson County, State of New York.

Poetry.

BABY MAY.

Cheeks as soft as July peaches,
Lips whose dewy scarlet teaches
Poppies paleness—round large eyes
Ever great with new surprise,
Minutes filled with shadeless gladness,
Minutes just as brimmed with sadness,
Happy smiles and wailing cries,
Crows and laughs and tearful eyes.
Lights and shadows swifter born
Than on wind-swept autumn corn,
Ever some new tiny motion—
Making every limb all motion—
Catchings-up of legs and arms,
Throwings-back and small alarms,
Clutching fingers—straightening jerks,
Twining feet whose each toe works,
Kicking up and straining risings,
Mother's ever new surprisings,
Hands all wants and looks all wonder.
At all things the heavens under,
Tiny scorns of smiled reprovings
That have more of love than lovings,
Mischiefs done with such a winning
Archness that we prize our sinning,
Breakings dire of plates and glasses,
Graspings small at all that passes,
Pullings-off of all that's able
To be caught from tray or table;
Silences—small meditations,
Deep as thoughts of cares for nations;
Breaking into wisest speeches,
In a tongue that nothing teaches,
All the thoughts of whose possessing
Must be wooed to light by guessing;
Slumber—such sweet angel-seemings
That we'd ever have such dreamings,
Till from sleep we see thee breaking,
And we'd always have thee waking;
Wealth for which we know no measure,
Pleasure high above all pleasure,
Gladness brimming over gladness,
Joy in care—delight in sadness,
Loveliness beyond completeness,
Sweetness distancing all sweetness,
Beauty all that beauty may be,
That's May Bennett—that's my baby!

O'CONNEL AND THE HUCKSTER SQUABBLING BY EUCLID.

One of the drollest scenes of vituperation that O'Connell ever figured in, took place in the early part of his life. Not long after he was called to the bar, his character and peculiar talents received rapid recognition from all who were casually acquainted with him. His talents for vituperative language was perceived, and by some he was even in these days considered matchless as a scold. There was, however, at that time in Dublin, a certain woman, Biddy Moriarty, who had a huckster's stall at one end of the quay, opposite the Four Courts. She was a virago of the first order, very able with her fists and still more formidable with her tongue. From one end of Dublin to the other she was notorious for her power of abuse, and even in the Provinces Moriarty's language had passed into currency. The dictionary of Dublin slang had been considerably enlarged by her, and her valuable impudence had almost become proverbial. Some of O'Connell's friends however, thought he could beat her with the use of her own weapons. Of this, however, he had some doubt himself, when he had listened once or twice to some minor specimens of her billingsgate. It was once mooted whether the young Kerry barrister could encounter her, and some of the company in O'Connell's presence rather too freely ridiculed the idea of his being able to meet the famous Moriarty. O'Connell never liked the idea of being put down, and professed himself ready to encounter her, and even backed himself for the scratch.—Bets were offered and taken; it was decided that it should come off at once. The party adjourned to the huckster's stall, and there was the owner herself superintending the sale of her small wares—a few loungers and ragged idlers were hanging about her stall—for Biddy was a "character" and, in her way one of the sights of Dublin.

O'Connell was confident of success. He had laid an ingenious plan for overcoming her, and, with all the anxiety of an ardent experimentist, wanted to put it in practice. He resolved to open the attack. At this time O'Connell's own party and the loungers about the place formed an audience quite sufficient to rouse Mrs. Moriarty, on public provocation, to a due exhibition of her powers, O'Connell commenced the attack—

"What's the price of this walking stick, Mrs. what's your name."

"Moriarty, sir, is my name, and a good one it is, and what have you to say again it?—and one-and-sixpence is the price of the stick. It's as cheap as dirt—so it is."

"One-and-sixpence for a walking stick! Whew! why you are no better than an impostor, to ask one-and-sixpence for what cost you fourpence."

"Four-pence, your grandmother," replied Mrs Biddy, do you mane to say in absenting the people I sell. Impostor indeed!

"Aye, impostor: and its that I call you, to your teeth."

"Come out your stick, you contimkerous jack-anapes."

"Keep a civil tongue in your head you old dingonel," replied O'Connell, calmly.

"Stop you jaw you pug nosed badger, or by this and that," cried Biddy, "I'll make you go quicker than you came."

"Don't be in a passion, my old radius, anger will only wrinkle your beauty."

"By the bobey if you say another word of impudence, "I'll tan your dirty hide. you beetly commune scrub, and sorry I'll be to soil my fist with your carcase."

"Oho, boys, what a passion old Biddy is in, I protest, as I'm a gentleman——"

"Jintleman! Jintleman! the likes of you a Jintleman! Well, by gor, that bangs Bangher. Why, you potatoe-faced-pippin monger, when did a Mahogenee monkey like you pick up enough of commune decency to hide your Kerry brogue?"

"Hoy now!" said O'Connell with imperturable good humor, "don't shake yourself with foul language, you old whiskey drinking parrallelogram."

"What's that you called me you mercheris' villian!" roared Moriarty, now stung into a fury.

"I call you" answered O'Connell "a parallelogram, and a Dublin Judge and Jury would support me in saying that it's no libel to call you so."

"Oh, tar-an-ages! Oh holy Biddy, that a decent, honest woman like me should be called a parrybollygram to her face. I'm sure of your parrybollygrams you recently fell to the dirt, and many a strong man is quaked before it. And the storm itself is scarcely less trying to one's nerves than just before it strikes, while men wait in dreadful suspense.

Then those men waited till the minutes lengthened into hours, and the only change perceptible was in the deepening color of that lowering cloud of crimson light. At length eight bells told that four o'clock had arrived, and daylight was looked for as those men with Paul looked for it when they "wished for day."

But the struggling light of the day seemed only to reveal the thickness of the wandering vision. Just at daylight their ears were stunned with successive quick reports louder than whole broadsides from a hundred-gun ship, the whole heavens were lighted up with a fiery red light—the ocean was stirred from her profound depths—great waves, without any visible cause, ran in the most awful commotion, now striking together and throwing the white foam and spray high in the air, then parting to meet again in fearful embrace as before; a school of sperm whales ran athwart the ship's bows, making every exertion to escape the strangely troubled waters; within a few cable lengths of the ship an immense column of water was thrown mast-head high, and fell back again with a roar like Niagara; a deep mournful sound like the echo of thunder among mountain caverns, was constantly heard, and none could tell from whence it came; the noble ship was tossed and shattered like a plaything.

"Great God, have mercy upon us!" cried officers and men. 'What is this?' What is coming next? Is it the day of judgment? The royal Psalmist describes them accurately: "They reel to and fro and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wits end." Soon the mystery was solved, when right before their eyes, about one league from them, there arose the rough sides of a mountain out of the yielding water, and reared its high head in the air; then from its summit flames burst forth, and melted lava ran like a river down the declivity, and fell like a cascade of flame into the seething ocean. It was a birth-throe of nature, and an island was born which was miles in circumference.

LOST ARTS.

And in regard to colors, we are far behind the ancients. None of the colors in the Egyptian painting of thousands of years ago are in the least faded, except the green. The Tyrian purple of the entombed city of Pompeii is as fresh to-day as it was three thousand years ago. Some of the stucco, painted centuries before the Christian era, broken up and mixed, revealed its original lustre. And yet we pity the ignorance of the dark-skinned children of the ancient Egypt. The colors upon the walls of Nero' Festal Vault are as fresh as if painted yesterday. So is the cheek of the Egyptian prince who was contemporaneous with Solomon, and Cleopatra, at whose feet Cæsar laid the riches of his empire.

And in regard to metals. The edges of the stones of the obelisks of Egypt, and of the ancient walls of Rome, are as sharp as if but hewn yesterday. And the stones still remain so closely fitted, that their seams, laid with mortar, cannot be penetrated with the edge of a pen-knife. And their surface is exceedingly hard—so hard that when the French artists engraved two lines upon an obelisk brought from Egypt, they destroyed, in the tedious task, many sets of the best tools which could be manufactured. And yet these ancient monuments are traced all over with inscriptions placed upon them in olden time. This with other facts of a striking character, prove that they were far more skilled in metals than we are.—Quite recently it is recorded that, when an American vessel was on the shores of Africa, a son of that benighted region made, from an iron hoop, a knife superior to any on board of the vessel, and another made a sword of Damascus excellence from a piece of iron.

Fiction is very old. Scott had his count-parts two thousand years ago. A story is told of a warrior who had no time to wait for the proper forging of his weapon, but seizing it red-hot, rode forward, but found to his surprise that the cold air had tempered his iron into an excellent steel weapon. The tempering of steel, therefore, which was new to us a century since, was old two thousand years ago.

Ventilation is deemed a very modern art. But this is not the fact, for apertures, unquestionably made for the purpose of ventilation, are found in the Pyramid Tombs of Egypt. Yes, thousands of years ago, the barbarous Pagans went so far as to ventilate their tombs, while we yet scarcely know how to ventilate our houses.—*Wendell Philips.*

RECIPE FOR MAKING YEAST.

The following recipe, for making yeast, was communicated to the London *Times*, for the benefit of the troops before Sebastopol, during the dreadful sufferings of the first winter of the Crimean war. It possesses one advantage over all similar receipies, that we have met with, in not requiring any *old yeast*, in the making.—In country places and remote settlements, that would be a great merit, and it would render unnecessary long journeys to brewers and other establishments, where the "*small quantity of yeast*" to start with must necessarily be obtained. It has been used in the family of a gentleman in the neighbourhood for the last six years, without *failing in a single instance*, and affording invariably the most perfect satisfaction. We publish it for the benefit of our numerous patrons,—fully believing that every one who may give it a fair trial, will admit, that it would be cheaply purchased, at the price of a year's subscription to the EXAMINER:—

"DISTILLED YEAST.—On Monday morning, take two (2) ounces of fresh hops, and four (4) quarts of cold water. Put them together into a boiler, over a bright fire, and let them *just* boil [4] an hour. Strain out the hops, and throw them away. Let the liquor cool down to the temperature of new milk or blood warmth. Stir into the liquor a handful of salt, and half [½] a pound of brown sugar. Take a pound of the best flour in a bowl, and with some of the liquor beat it up into a thin batter or paste. Then pour this batter with the rest of the liquor into a large earthen vessel, and mix them well together. Stand it (covered) in a moderately warm place—the chimney corner—stirring it frequently, my every hour or two, until Wednesday morning. Then add three (3) pounds of boiled potatoes, mashed fine. Stand in the same place, and stir it as before until Thursday, or as long as it continues to work. Then pass it through a common meal or flour sieve, in which assistance of a spoon may be necessary, and bottle it, leaving the cork rather loose for a day or two. Before using it, shake it up in the bottle. A large tablespoonful, for each loaf, of the intended baking will generally be found sufficient. It may be kept two months or longer without losing any of its efficiency, and will generally be found equal to brewer's yeast."

TRIAL FOR MURDER IN MONTREAL.

A MEDICAL MAN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

The trial of Dr. Jesse Patterson, for the murder of Olive Savarist, of Clarenceville, Eastern Townships, by causing an abortion, after occupying three days in the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, closed on Thursday last. The Jury, after being out for an hour, returned a verdict of Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The report in the *Herald* then proceeds:—

After a pause, the Clerk of the Crown, addressing the still motionless prisoner, inquired if he had anything to urge why sentence of death should not be passed upon him.

Patterson slowly turned his head and addressing the speaker, said, with slow and faltering accents, "I don't think there is anything to be said. I don't think it would prove of any service. Perhaps if I had time and opportunity I might offer some explanations, but they would be of no use. They would not alter the sentence. I throw myself upon the mercy of the Court."

The crier then made proclamation, enjoining silence while sentence of death was being passed, under pain of imprisonment.

Judge Alywin then slowly and impressively addressing the prisoner, said, "In charging the jury who have tried you and found guilty of murder, it was necessary to state, under the peculiar circumstances of your case, that the law was so clear as to leave no doubt as to the precise extent of your offence, and that it clearly came within the definition of murder. The sole question which the jury had to decide was whether the death of the unfortunate girl, Olive Savarist, was the result of your act, direct or indirect. On that question they have pronounced their verdict, and no man who has been present at this trial can say but that it is the verdict which he, if he had been on his oath, would have been impelled to give. The facts are so strong as to leave no room for consideration. It is a strange thing that you should have undertaken such a wicked deed,—for at best it was a wicked deed,—by medicines and other means, of taking the child from that unfortunate girl—of depriving that child of its existence, at the same time that you were imperilling the life of the girl herself. In your case something strange has occurred. You have brought up no witness as to your character, but on the other hand, one of the witnesses was obliged, in the course of the cross-examination, to state that your character in the neighbourhood was indisputably bad; and that you were in the habit of selling your services for this abominable purpose. A man of your age, and one assuming, too, to be a healer of suffering humanity to lend yourself for filthy, hireling lucre to such a service! A practice which, if generally followed in any neighbourhood, would convert that locality into a hell upon earth. Your crime, if imitated, would have the most disastrous results which it is possible to suppose. Bad as war is, your crime would produce worse results. Humanity shudders at your crime; and I am sorry to say that it is becoming fearfully common in the part of the country from which you came. It is to be hoped that your example will be a warning to all—to all who undertake for filthy lucre to do what you did. Consider that unfortunate girl, who had lost her father, and was obliged to earn her bread by daily labour, and entitled to expect protection from her master in the exercise of her calling! It appears that she was distinguished in the neighborhood for her beauty and good looks. It was for this, then, that she was made to suffer at her early age, all the agonies which produced her death—at an age when she had reason to expect a long and happy life, she was sent by your hand to meet her Maker. You were prepared for thirty dollars to assist in making away with the child, even though it should cost the life of the mother also.—Your offence is worse than that of him who hired you. How mean! how abject! you must be, and feel, when for $30 you would lend your aid to this thing—when for $30 you would lend yourself to the murder!—You may not expect that the recommendation to mercy accompanying the verdict will be acted upon, and that your sentence will be mitigated by the Executive Government. I don't know on what that recommendation was based. I know of no worse case of murder. Nothing was premeditated, or done in haste. From October to January the crime was going on. Each time you experimented upon the body of that poor girl—each time that you tortured her afresh, you were putting yourself in the way of the commission of murder. I cannot hold out hopes that the sentence will be mitigated by the Executive. I see no grounds for holding out such hopes. On the contrary, it is my duty, as a Christian man, to warn you that in all probability your days upon earth are numbered, and that at no distant date your soul will be cast to the other world, whether you have already cast that of Olive Savarist. She died in disgrace, surrounded only by the members of her family and a few of her friends; you may die in the presence of hundreds—perhaps thousands; but, nevertheless, you have no right to meet with sympathy in your fate, no right to sympathy from men, still less women, who are victims to the fiendish act which you have practised. There is reason to fear that this is not the first occasion on which you have practised this base art.—You are an old man; you have had a long career without any check, but now it has come, and your life may be the forfeit. I cannot lose the opportunity to implore you to address yourself humbly and penitently to the throne of Grace, and abandoning your hopes of mercy from man, earnestly solicit that pardon which all men may ask for. You must know that that pardon is not refused to the worst of sinners—that it is invoked and asked for in the name of that Saviour whose blood is able to wipe out all the sins that have ever been committed to the end of time. I entreat you then to address yourself to that throne of Grace, ere you go where there is no repentance; for however sharp the pain here may be, there is a pain far sharper than any man can inflict—the pains of hell which will be everlasting.

My duty now is to pronounce the sentence of the law, which is, that for the felony and murder of which you have been convicted, you be taken hence to the common gaol whence you came, and on Friday, the 6th of December next, you be brought thence to the place of public execution, and that there you be hanged by the neck till you be dead—and may God have mercy upon your soul!

A profound silence prevailed whilst the sentence was being pronounced, and the prisoner, with his eyes fixed on vacancy, remained motionless for some minutes after the judge's voice was silent. It was necessary to touch him on the shoulder ere he was recalled to himself. He was then removed.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Under the above heading, the following story is told in the *Times:* "There is at this time living in the neighbourhood of Middlesex Hospital a woman, seventy-five years of age, named Barnes. Sheridan knew her as a child, and persuaded her father, a baker in Bond-street, to apprentice her, at the age of fourteen, to Mrs. Jordan, who trained her to play Little Pickle in the 'Spoilt Child,' and other minor characters. At sixteen she married John Simonds, a seaman of the Colloden, and accompanied him to the West Indies, under Sir Edward Pellew (Lord Exmouth.) She was with her husband in the Mars, at Trafalgar, and assisted in the last offices to Captain Duff, who was killed early in the action. Her husband himself was killed later in the day, leaving her with four sons. In 1808, she married Henry Bavan, a soldier in the 42d, and went with the regiment to the Peninsula, where she again became a mother.—This child was killed in her arms during the retreat of Corunna, and her husband fell in the celebrated charge of the 50th and 42d, who drove the French from the field. She attended on Sir John Moore during his last moments, and was present at his funeral. Here Captain Murray, the present Lord Dunmore's grand-uncle, was so struck with her youth and distress, that he told her if ever she was in difficulties to apply to him, and he kept his promise to assist her until his decease in 1859, since which time she has been friendless. After leaving the Peninsula she became lady's maid to Mrs. Spencer Smith, wife of the English Ambassador at Constantinople, and on their way there the women were taken prisoners in Italy. The mistress escaped with a very mild form of bondage, but Murat sent the maid to the bulks at Toulon for six months. Of her four sons by the first marriage, two were killed in the Queen Charlotte at Algiers; the third fell in the 23d Regiment, in one of Lord Gough's actions in India; and the fourth, in the 11th Hussars, in the cavalry charge at Balaclava. By her third husband, who is also dead, she has had three sons and a daughter. Of these, the eldest, was lost overboard from Lord Proby's frigate off Malta; the second and third in a collier, on their way to Shields; and the daughter died in the service of an English lady in the south of France. Mrs. Barnes is now, therefore, at the age of seventy-five, alone. She is also not destitute and helpless, for she fell on her way home from Major Murray's during the winter before his death, and broke her arm. Application has been made to Her Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief to ascertain if she is eligible for a pension, and it appears that she is not; so that here is a woman who may be said to have given the lives of her two husbands and six children to the service of her country, and whom it has pleased Providence to bereave of all other kin, but for whom it would seem that her country has nothing in return."

.....A gentleman travelling in a one-horse trap chanced to stop at a small rural side inn, which rejoiced in the presence of a very intelligent Irish hostler. Wanting the mare to this worthy as he alighted, the traveller requested the man "to take his horse to the stable and bate him."

"Sure an' I will, your honor," answered the Milesian, briskly, and away he went.

In about half an hour the gentleman, having refreshed himself sufficiently, naturally concluded that his four-footed servant was in equally good case, and accordingly ordered his trap to the door. The horse was resting and trembling.

"What's the matter with my horse?" asked the traveller. "What have you been doing to him?"

"Only what your honor ordered me."

"He don't look as if he had had anything to eat."

"Is it ait your honor said?"

"To be sure."

"Sorra the word like it did yer honor say to me. More betoken, your honor could see to bate the baste, and not to ait him!"

"Why, you stupid rascal, what have you been doing?"

"Och, I just tied him up to the stable with a halter, then out with me stick and bate him till me arm was mad out."

DR. DODDRIDGE'S DREAM.

Dr. Doddridge had been spending the evening with his friend, Dr. Watts. Their conversation had been concerning the future existence of the soul. Earnestly they pursued the theme, and both came to the conclusion that they had not to sing through all eternity; that each soul must necessarily be an individual, and have its appropriate employment for thought and affection. As Doddridge walked home, his mind brooded over these ideas, and took little cognizance of outward matters. In this state, he laid his head upon the pillow, and fell asleep.—He dreamed that he was dying. He saw his weeping friends around his bed, and wanted to speak to them but could not.—Presently there came a nightmare sensation. His soul was about to leave the body; but how would it get out? More and more anxiously rose the query, how could it get out? This uneasy state passed away, and he found that the soul had left his body. He himself stood beside the bed, looking at his own corpse, as if it was an old garment laid aside as useless. His friends wept around the mortal covering, but could not see *him*. While he was reflecting upon this, he passed out of the room he knew not how, but presently found himself floating over London as if pillowed on a cloud, borne by gentle breezes. Far below him, the busy multitude were hurrying hither and thither, like rats and mice scampering for crumbs. "Ah," the emancipated spirit, "how worse than foolish appears this foolish scramble! For what do they toil, and what do they obtain?"

London passed away beneath him, and blooming gardens. "How is it that I am borne through the air?" thought he. He looked and saw a large purple wing, and then he knew that he was carried by an angel. "Whither are we going?" said he. "To Heaven!" was the reply. He asked no more questions, but remained in delicious quietude, as if they floated on a strain of music. At length they paused before a white marble temple of exquisite beauty.—The angel lowered his flight, and gently placed him on the steps. "I thought you were taking me to Heaven," said the spirit. "This is Heaven," replied the angel. Thus! Assuredly it is of rare beauty, but I could imagine just such built on earth. "Nevertheless, it is Heaven," replied the angel.

They entered a room just within the temple. A table stood in the centre, on which was a golden vase, filled with sparkling wine. "Drink of this," said the angel; "for all who would know spiritual things, must first drink of spiritual wine." Scarcely had the ruby liquid wet his lips, when the Saviour of men stood before him, smiling most benignly. The spirit instantly dropped on his knees, and bowed his head before him. The holy hands of the Purist were folded over him in blessings; and his voice said, "You will see me seldom now: in the meantime *observe well the wonders of this temple.*"

The sound ceased. The spirit remained awhile in silence. When he raised his head the Saviour no longer appeared. He turned to ask the angel what this could mean, but the angel had departed also; the soul stood alone in its own unveiled presence! Why did the Holy One tell me to observe well the wonders of this temple, thought he. He looked slowly round. A sudden start of joy and wonder! There, painted on the walls, in most marvellous beauty, stood *the whole of his spiritual life.* Every doubt, and every clear perception; every conflict and every victory was there before him! and though forgotten for years, he knew them at a glance.—Even then had a sun beam pierced the darkest cloud, and thrown a rainbow bridge from the finite to the infinite. Then had he slept peacefully in green valleys, by the side of roaring brooks; and such had been his visions from the mountain tops. He knew them all. They had been always painted within the chambers of his soul; but now for the first time, was the veil removed.

To those who think on spiritual things, this remarkable dream is too deeply and beautifully significant ever to be forgotten. In the words of Whittier:

We shape ourselves the joy and fear
Of which the coming life is made,
And fill our future's atmosphere
With sunshine or with shade.

Still shall the soul around it call
The shadows which it gathered here,
And painted on the eternal wall
The past's all re-appear.

....Signs of the times—Ensigns.

....Life is a beautiful night, in which, as others stars go down, others rise.

....The most genial "blades" are those of Damascus, for they keep their temper splendidly.

....General Scott, like Marlborough, has never lost a battle. The forces of the rebels is that he never will.

....Intercourse with persons of decided virtue and excellence is of great importance to the formation of a good character.

....."Who was the strongest man?" Smart—"Jonah." "Why so?" "Cause the whale couldn't hold him after he got him down."

....."How is it," asked a gentleman of Shrimbo, "that your name has not an O attached to it?" "Your family is Irish, and no doubt illustrious." "No, family had a better right to it than our family," said Sheridan, "for we came everybody."

....True religion is not a routine of ceremonies, nor yet the essence of any special creed. The religious sentiment is manifested in every action of the human race. It gives a beauty of its own to all the external forms of creation, and everything that is true and noble in man's life springs from its counsels.

TROOPS FOR CANADA.

The *London Times* disapproves of the sending of reinforcements to Canada. The following are its reasons :—

We are about to send a small army to Canada. This is just one of those steps upon which it is most difficult to pronounce an opinion, because we cannot suppose we have all the facts before us. In the present disturbed state of America reasons may exist for such a step which we cannot even guess, and we therefore approach the subject with hesitation and uncertainty. We do not deny that there may be excellent reasons for sending 3,000 men to Canada which we do not know; but we certainly can point to no reasons arising out of the existing state of things, so far as we are acquainted with them, which would lead to such a conclusion. There is no doubt that America is in arms from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico; that the authority of the State and National Executive, never very strong, is shaken, and in many places suspended, that the passions of a Democracy, which can ill brook the slightest contradiction, have been stung almost to frenzy by open revolt, and that for some unknown reason it has pleased the Northern States to empty all the vials of their wrath on the English nation. It is also certain that, in accordance with their habit of blustering against an unoffending neighbour, England is threatened with undying hatred and condign punishment, because in obedience to the first law in humanity and justice, we have declined to treat the people of the Southern States, carrying on war with the people of the Northern States, as pirates. This, according to the headlong logic of Democracy, is equivalent to a recognition of their independence, and although the Northern States themselves must be compelled in a few weeks to make this very same admission, it is an offence never to be forgotten or forgiven. We are, besides, fully aware that Canada has a long and a very vulnerable frontier, and that threats have been uttered which point not obscurely to an invasion, not of sympathizers as in 1837, but of free and enlightened citizens, who would come to punish us for not sufficiently sympathizing in their internal brawls. Nor are we ignorant that it is old and often-tried policy in America to seek to heal internal disorder by exciting popular hatred against England. In Canada itself affairs are by no means satisfactory. The relations between the English majority and the French minority cannot continue long as they are. Public confidence is shaken by the ill-success of the Grand Trunk Railway, by the vast amount of debt accumulated for municipal purposes, or, as it is said in order to bribe majorities, and by the return to the antiquated practices of Protection. In all these things, the force of which we by no means wish to extenuate, many may see a sufficient justification for the despatch of 3,000 men to Canada; but, for our part, if there are no better reasons than these, we regret that the step has been taken.

As regards the affairs of Canada, the more violent the internal discord, the more we regret that a large number of troops should be sent there; whatever the quarrels of the two races may be, it is clearly no part of our duty to take part in them. We are the friends of both sides, and can act for or against neither. The number of troops which we maintain in Canada is absolutely inconsiderable with reference to the magnitude of the country in which they are placed, or the number of the people by whom they are surrounded. Without troops we are strong enough to advise and arbitrate, but with a much larger force quite unable to compel submission to our will. Canada has the power of shaping her own destinies, and it is neither possible if it were wise, nor wise if it were possible, to interfere with the gradual unfolding of events. As for America, we fear we are about to give her the most ample satisfaction. Some six years ago, when our Departments, assisted by a Crimean winter had almost disposed of our army, while the war imperiously demanded fresh men, we bethought ourselves of recruiting in America. We speedily became awake to our folly, but had nevertheless to undergo the virtuous indignation of the American press and Government, justly irritated at us for supposing that within the borders of that orderly and peace-loving Republic there could be found any men base enough to dream of entering the service of a foreign Power.—Well, we are now going to offer to America a signal revenge. We send three thousand British soldiers, and with them a large store of excellent arms, to garrison a country, where they will live in complete idleness, hearing afar off the exciting rumours of battle and enterprise, so dear to a soldier's mind, and separated from the theatre of action sometimes by a few hours of lake navigation, sometimes by a river, sometimes by a narrow strait. Were it not for the extraordinary indignation manifested by America at our attempts to enlist six years ago, we should be very apt to expect that offers might be made to our troops to abandon the lazy monotony of Canadian life for a career of life and adventure under the Stars and Stripes on the banks of the Potomac. If our troops sorely tempt the virtue of American Statesmen, we feel little doubt that their virtue will be sorely tempted in return, and that their ranks will be more effectually thinned by inducements to desertion than they would be by the slaughter of a hotly-contested general action.

As to the necessity of providing against an attack by the United States upon Canada, we confess we see little reason to apprehend it. To quarrel with England would not be a means of putting an end to the contest, but rather of prolonging it, by giving the South a powerful, though a very unwilling ally. The war has come upon the United States so quickly and unexpectedly that they are forced, in the midst of their very heat and impatience for action, to delay, in order to drill their raw levies and provide themselves with the supplies indispensable for carrying on a campaign. Their force is not adequate to the work they have on hand, and they cannot afford to divide it.—There is no part in Canada as there was in 1837, to welcome the appearance of American sympathisers. On that point we believe the Upper and Lower Provinces to be perfectly united; but were this otherwise, Canada is by no means devoid of resources. Even were she without an imperial garrison it is quite time for this great, wealthy, and high-spirited colony to organise for itself those means of defence which she has so often used to such good advantage. Canada armed and on the alert has nothing to fear from invasion, and our troops are numerous enough to irritate, but not numerous enough either to intimidate or to defend.

The present position of Europe, though not looking any immediate breach of the peace, is full of anxiety. A master spirit has passed away from among us, and the turbulent and discontent elements which he held in abeyance will not be slow to show themselves. The time may not be as remote as we wish it when we may need every man that we can muster to protect our own shores. If the presence of our troops in America has a tendency to preserve peace, it may well be submitted to, but we fear that in the present state of mind, America is more likely to regard it as a challenge than as a precaution. The enlistment which we foresee is likely to promote good feeling between the two nations. The climate is very severe, and for more than six months our soldiers will be locked up in a country where they will have no means of movement, or of practically communicating with us. They will be sent at a heavy expense, for which, so far as we can see, we are not likely to gain any equivalent. In these days, it seems to us a rash and ill-considered policy which detaches the force of the nation to remote places and in small numbers, to do for our possessions the work they might fairly do for themselves, and to compromise us by their presence at critical moments in events from which we should do wisely to keep as far apart as possible.

MURDEROUS STABBING AFFRAY.

Between the hours of nine and ten o'clock last night, a murderous stabbing affray occurred in a barber's shop, a few doors north of Arkell's Hotel, Richmond street, in this city. The assailant is a colored man named Poston, who has been for the last two months in the employment of Mr. Bell, barber, and his unfortunate victim is a young man named David Farrel, who has acted on the Great Western Railway as brakeman for some time past, and who is well known in this city.

The circumstances of the affray, as near as our reporter could glean last night, are as follows:—About twelve o'clock yesterday Farrell visited the barber's shop for the purpose of having his hair dressed, and while there he got into an argument with Poston, and they abused other freely with their tongues. Bell, who was absent at the time, soon returned, and was informed of the difficulty by Poston, and he (Bell) reprimanded him for doing as he had done. About the time above mentioned, Farrell had been on his way home, and passing Bell's door, he observed Poston sitting on a chair, talking to the wife of Mr. Crabb, a shoemaker, who resides in the next house. Farrell walked up to him and renewed the controversy of the morning, and they both retired into the shop. Scarcely had a minute elpased before Farrell ran out, shouting that he was murdered; that Bell's barber had cut his bowels open.

He ran into Arkell's Hotel, and called the attention of a number of gentlemen who were in the bar-room to his bowels, which he held in his hands. They, of course, were horror-stricken, and for a few moments could scarcely realize the fact, but as soon as they understood that the unfortunate fellow had been stabbed, they immediately rendered what assistance they could. A bandage was placed upon the wound, and he was at once removed to his father's house, on Bathurst street. Doctors Brown, Woodruff and Payne, were soon in attendance, and the wound stitched, and every means resorted to for the purpose of preventing inflamation. The cut is a clean one, and extends about six inches in a straight line across the abdomen: it is stated that it was inflicted with a razor.

As soon as it became known that Farrell had been wounded, steps were at once taken to arrest Poston, but all the endeavors of the police were unsuccessful, and at the hour of our going to press he is still at large.

Farrell is a young man aged about twenty two years, and has a strong, robust constitution, which may enable him to get over the fearful injury which has been inflicted upon him, but the impression upon the minds of the physicians is against his recovery.

It is but just to state that Mr. Bell was entirely ignorant of the whole affair, and even now he does not know what was the origin of the dispute. He (Bell) has resided in this city for several years, and has always been looked upon as a quiet, respectable man.—*London Free Press.*

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT—A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

(*From the London Free Press.*)

An accident of a most frightful character occurred on Thursday night during a meeting of the Forest City Lodge of Good Templars. In order that our readers may form an accurate conception of the unfortunate occurrence, it is necessary to premise that the rooms occupied by the Lodge are situated in the third storey of the Victoria Buildings, and consist of a spacious lodge-room, fronting on Richmond-street, and a smaller room in the rear overlooking a flat-roofed building in the occupation of Mr Crooks, saloon-keeper. The roof of Mr Crooks' premises is about six inches beneath the window of the ante-room mentioned and contains a very large sky-light.

On Thursday night, after the initiation of several persons into the Order, business was suspended for ten minutes, according to custom, to give the members of the Lodge an opportunity to become acquainted with the newly initiated, and a number of the brethren and sisters adjourned to the ante-room to spend the intermission in social intercourse. Two of the female members—Miss Mary J. Dreynes, and another whose name we have not learned—sat down on the sill of the window, and were engaged in conversation when a young man entered, and walking towards Miss Dreynes, offered his hand. The girl playfully refused it, and, apparently ignorant of the fact that a sky-light was immediately beneath the window in which she was sitting, she hastily stepped outside, and alighting upon the glass, fell through into the cellar, a distance of some forty feet from the roof.

The bystanders who witnessed the unfortunate girl's descent, instantly rushed down to the basement of the building—where she lay bleeding profusely amid fragments of broken glass—and carefully removed her to the Medical Hall, where she was speedily attended by Doctors McKenzie and Payne. On examination by these gentlemen, it was discovered that the only injuries sustained by the poor girl were a fracture below the ankle and several wounds inflicted on other parts of her body by broken glass. The wounds were promptly dressed, and every possible means having been employed by the medical men and others to alleviate her suffering, Miss Dreynes was conveyed to her home, where, we are happy to learn, she is rapidly recovering from the effects of the shock and the injuries received in her terrible fall. It was feared by her friends that she had sustained some internal injury, but we learn that there are, at present, no grounds for such apprehension; and it is the opinion of her medical attendants that in the course of a few weeks she will have sufficiently recovered to be able to resume her duties.

When the distance to which the unfortunate girl was precipitated, and other circumstances connected with the accident are considered, her escape from an instantaneous death is almost a miracle. It is certainly one of the most remarkable escapes that has come to our knowledge in many years.

....A dog is wounded and when he won't take something to drink," and a man means when he takes too much.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT KINGSTON.

(*From the Daily Press, July 5.*)

On Wednesday the steamer Bonaventure arrived here with 204 men of the Royal Canadian Rifles, under the command of Col. Walker and few other officers. In addition to this effective force, there were also on board the steamer 191 women and 396 children. They are from Quebec, and will for a week to come be all stationed at this garrison. In about a week upwards of a hundred of the Rifles, we hear, will be dispatched to Niagara and the Welland Canal. Major Grange and Lieut. Pearce are spoken of as likely to move westward with the detachments. Since the arrival of the steamer at Navy Bay there has been much activity in the neighbourhood of the garrison wharf. The disembarkation of so many children was a scene that excited even more attention than the presence of the men. The greater portion of the troops were accommodated in the rooms of the barracks, though there are about eighty families of the new comers under tents at Point Frederick. The tents are small ones of the bell pattern, and to each family one tent is allowed. This gives the appearance of a miniature camp to Point Frederick, and the novelty of the scene may possibly attract visitors from the city.

The steamer Passport brought up yesterday another company of the Rifles from Quebec, which were landed at the Atlantic wharf, and marched to barracks. At the same time about 25 men, volunteers from the several companies in garrison, were placed on board the boat destined for Niagara. They were, we believe, under charge of Lieutenant Barrow.

Eight Companies of the 47th Regiment arrived on Friday morning by two Quebec steamers, and marched at once to the barracks in Montreal, accompanied by a magnificent band. They will camp out for six weeks on Logan's Farm, until the barracks is ready. The 47th accompanied General Wolfe at the taking of Quebec, and bore him off when mortally wounded.

THE COMET.

The New York *Herald* and some of the correspondents speak of the comet now visible as the great comet of Charles V. which appeared in 1264 and again in 1636, and was announced to return in 1838, but failed to keep the appointment. The Herald is not much of an authority on scientific matters, and until actual observations have been made of the course of the present comet, we would not hastily identify it with that of Charles V. "W. B." in a letter to the newspapers of London. C. W. gives what appears to be a sufficiently probable theory on the subject:—

"Many persons are asking the question, what comet is this which has come so suddenly into view in the northern heavens, and what have astronomers been about that they did not give us timely notice of the stranger's approach, so that we might at least have been on the look out for so splendid a visitor. I can only account for the apathy of the star-gazers by supposing they have been too much taken up with the war on the other side of the lines, or with the elections on this, or they would have kept us better posted up in our astronomy. By referring back to your papers for April last, you will find it recorded that Mr Thatcher, a person who exhibits a large telescope on the Park, Broadway, New York, upon the morning of the 4th April, discovered this comet, which was then approaching the sun. In the latter part of April it was seen passing through the quadrangle of the Great Bear, or what is called the Dipper, and was thus faintly visible to the naked eye to those who knew its position; it soon, however, got lost in the rays of the sun, and was not seen again for some time. It arrived at its perihelion, or the nearest point of its orbit to the sun, on the 4th June, and on Sunday evening last, the 30th June, it was again plainly to be seen after sunset above the horizon. It has a nucleus of the first magnitude, and with a tail extending to the zenith, fully ninety degrees in length. It is leaving the sun very rapidly, and appears to be taking the same route on its return by which it came, and will be again seen passing through the Dipper to-morrow morning on its way back to the realms of space. I should think, by its rapid movement, that we will not be able to see it long with the naked eye, and will only be able to follow it for a short time with the telescope. Many persons thought that this was the long expected comet, last seen in the year 1556, but it is not."

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The American Government requires an enormous amount of money. Its expenditure is said to be a million a-day, and its income has fallen very far below that of former years. It must borrow, therefore, and that immediately and largely. If it throw its loan on the market in the usual way, capitalists will be appalled; the rate at which it will be taken will probably be ruinously low, and the clamor for a speedy compromise, so as to terminate the war, will be greatly increased. If the Government throw itself on the people, giving out debentures as small as ten or twenty dollars, bearing a good ratio of interest, say eight per cent, it may probably float off any required amount at or near par; as these debentures, besides being used as investments, will be extensively used as currency. The difficulties with the plan are to find any easier method by which the holder of such debentures as investment could draw interest periodically, and the continual calculations of interest, if passing from hand to hand as currency.

Another plan is proposed, namely to issue Treasury notes not bearing interest, (irreverently termed shin-plasters) for all payments of Government, which notes are to be redeemed in say two years, and in the meantime, to be received back by the Government for duties or public land. These notes—except what might be exchanged for desirable public lands, at a fixed price, which would be par value,—would obviously be worth at the very most their face, less the interest. Now, supposing they were at two years, and money at 6 per cent., they would be at 12 per cent. discount to begin with; or rather Gold would be at 12 per cent. premium, and all property and produce would rise 12 per cent. in price. The duties paid in such notes would really be at a discount of 12 per cent; and exchange on England and Canada would rise to a premium of 12 per cent. above the ordinary par value. This would be an artificial state of things, which would not fail to produce very great injustice, both when it came into effect and when it terminated; but, nevertheless, it might prove a less evil than some other alternative.

....The half-famished victim of a cheap boarding-house, when presented with his bill refused to settle until his coffee showed the example.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1861.

TO OUR READERS.

The election is over, and we will again be able to publish our usual variety of reading matter. Much of our space has lately been taken up with subjects important to electors, though not to readers generally, but we will endeavor to make up the difference. We have labored earnestly in what we believed a good cause, and we think most of our readers will agree with us that we have not labored in vain.

The Election.

Close of the Polls.

COL. HAULTAIN PROBABLY ELECTED!

	Haultain.	Conger.
Peterborough,		33 maj.
Ashburnham,		22
Smith	166 maj.	
N. Monaghan,	70	
Otonabee,	164	
Douro,		177
Belmont,	31	
Asphodel		62
Emismore,		115
Dummer	82	
Galway, Minden & Snowden, (first day,)		53
	513	462

It will be seen, therefore, that the result hinges on the polling in the Townships north of Bobcaygeon, yesterday. It is generally admitted that 50 votes could not have been polled altogether the second day, and of that number Col. Haultain would probably receive at least 4 or 5, making Mr. Conger's defeat certain. However, we will not, to use a homely phrase, "halloo before we are out of the woods," and we are content to await patiently the result, when we will have more to say on the subject. Be the news from the Back Townships what it may, Col. Haultain and his friends will have achieved a great victory. Considering the influences and the odds against them it is indeed one of the greatest election triumphs ever known, in that now their candidate stands at the head of the polls.

☞Immediately on receiving the returns from the back Townships we will publish an extra announcing the result. We will probably not hear before this afternoon.

THE RESULT.

DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY!

Thus far, the result of the elections in Upper Canada has been decidedly in favor of the Opposition. The Ministerialists returned are:—

Brockville—Sherwood.
Carleton—Powell.
Dundas—Ross.
Hamilton—Buchanan.
Kingston—Macdonald.
London—Carling.
Middlesex, East—Portman.
Niagara—Simpson.
Norfolk—Walsh.
Ottawa—Scott.
Peel—J. H. Cameron.
Prescott—McCann.
Prince Edward—Anderson.
Simcoe, North—Morrison
Simcoe, South—Ferguson.
Toronto—Robinson, Crawford.
Welland—Street.—18.

The Oppositionists returned are as follows:—

Brant, East—Bown.
Cornwall—Macdonald.
Durham, East—J. S. Smith.
Durham, West—Munro.
Elgin, East—Burwell.
Elgin, West—Scoble.
Glengary—Macdonald.
Grenville—Patrick.
Halton—White.
Hastings, South—Wallbridge.
Lambton—Mackenzie.
Lanark, North—Bell.
Lennox and Addington—Hooper.
Lincoln—Rykert.
Middlesex, West—Scatcherd.
Northumberland, East—Biggar.
Northumberland West—Cockburn.
Ontario, South—Mowat.
Oxford, North—McDougell.
Perth—Foley.
Stormont—Ault.
Victoria—Dunsford.
Waterloo, North—Foley.
Waterloo, South—Cowan.
Wellington, South—Stirton.
Wentworth, North—Notman.
York, North—*Wilson.*
York, *West*—Howland.
York, East—*Wright.*—20.

There is but one doubtful man returned as yet, and it is hardly conceivable that he can support the ministry:—

Brant, *West*—Byerson.

There are seventeen constituencies yet to be determined, *namely*:

Essex.
Frontenac.
Grey.
Haldimand.
Hastings, North.
Huron and Bruce.
Kent.
Lanark, South.
Leeds and Grenville.
Lincoln, south.
Ontario, north.
Oxford, south.
Peterborough.
Renfrew.
Russell.
Wellington, north.
Wentworth, south.—17

The polling in all these seventeen constituencies closes to-day. So far as heard from, the Opposition candidates were ahead in four of them—the Ministerial candidates were ahead in four—and four had not been heard from. It seems probable, therefore, that the Opposition members returned from Upper Canada will be 40, giving a clear majority against the Ministry of 8! We heartily congratulate the country on the probability of this result. It is certainly not to be supposed a verdict as we had a right to expect against so corrupt a government, but it is at least sufficient to mark its fate forever.—*Globe*

THE UPPER CANADA TRAITORS

Of the twenty-six Upper Canada traitors, the following have been satisfactorily disposed of:—

Burton—Beaten!!
Cameron—Beaten!!
Daly—Beaten!!
Gowan—Compelled to withdraw!
Holmes—Compelled to withdraw!
Lount—Compelled to withdraw!
Macbeth—Beaten!!
Macleod—Compelled to withdraw!
McMicken—Compelled to withdraw!
Roblin—Beaten!!
Sidney Smith—Beaten!!!

MEMBERS RETURNED.

London	John Carling,
Ottawa City	R W Scott,
Montmorenci	Hon J Cauchon,
Dorchester	M Langevin,
Jacques Cartier	M Tasse,
Montreal East	T D McGee,
Gleagarry	D A McDonald
Argenteuil	J C Abbott,
Three Rivers	Mr Turcotte,
Quebec, West	Hon C Alleyn,
Lincoln	J C Rykert,
Hamilton	Isaac Buchanan,
Kingston	Hon J A McDonald
Brockville	Hon Mr Sherwood
Cornwall	Hon J S McDonald
South Ontario	Hon O Mowat,
Compton	Mr Pope,
Bellechasse	M Remillard,
West Northumberland	Mr Cockburn,
Carleton	W F Powell,
South Wellington	D Stirton,
West Durham	Mr Munro,
St Maurice	Dr Desaulniers,
South Simcoe	Mr Fergusson,
North Simcoe	Angus Morrison,
Victoria	Mr Dunsford,
Chateauguay	Henry Starnes,
East Northumberland	Mr Biggar,
Huntington	Mr Somerville,
Terrebonne	Mr Labreche,
Niagara	Mr Simpson,
Montreal Centre	Hon Mr Rose,
Montreal East	Hon L E Cartier
North Lanark	Robert Bell,
Prescott Co.	Mr McCann,
Chambly	M DeBoucherville
Napierville	M Bureau,
Beauharnois	M Dennis,
L'Assomption	A Archambault,
Lambton	Wm McKenzie
Lennox & Adlington	Mr Hooper,
Peel	J H Cameron,
Sherbrook	Hon A T Galt,
Beauce	M Taschereau,
Toronto East	John Crawford,
Toronto West	J B Robinson,
East Durham	J S Smith,
West Brant	Mr Ryerson,
East Brant	Dr Bown,
South Grenville	Mr Patrick,
Dundas	Mr Ross,
Stormont	Mr Ault,
East Elgin	Mr Burwell,
West York	Mr Howland
Quebec County	Mr Evanturel,
Quebec East	Mr Huot,
Quebec Centre	Mr Simard,
L'Islet	Mr Fournier,
Richmond & Wolfe	Mr Ducaze,
North York	A Wilson,
Peterboro'	

Terrible Fire!

LINDSAY IN ASHES!

Loss $400,000.

Lindsay is in ashes! Nearly the whole town has been destroyed. The fire broke out between eleven and twelve o'clock in the morning, and by about four in the afternoon three-fourths of the town was smouldering ruins. Where the fire originated, we cannot learn with certainty. Some say at Cadwell's bake-house, other in a new building being erected for Mr Lysle, butcher. At all events it was in one of the buildings next to Jewett's Hotel. Every exertion was made to stop the progress of the flames as soon as discovered, but the wind was blowing violently at the time, and all efforts were fruitless. The fire soon reached Jewett's Hotel, and destroyed it in a few minutes. It then passed on the adjacent buildings, and large masses of fire were blown over to the store of Mr. Britton, and to the house of Mr. Lang, the Mayor. It then proceeded to Mr. Learys and the adjoining buildings, and on to the Grist and Saw Mills, destroying them both and about 300,000 feet of sawed lumber, and while it continued to spread in that direction, burning the bridge crossing the Scugog, the Alma Hotel, on the other side of the river, Moffatt's house, but (by a miraculous sparing the station and depot), in the other direction it communicated with the stable at the back of the Hotel recently occupied by Mr Funk. The stable was blown up, which, perhaps, assisted the fire. It then swept along both sides of Kent-street, until it reached the store of Mr Rodden, on the one side, and the store of Mr Dundas on the other, at the same time sweeping down the east side of William-street until it reached Payne's tavern, and W. McDonell's old house and new brick house on the street parallel with William-street. At this time the wind subsided, and the flames stopped in their mad career; but not until about eighty places of business, and twenty dwelling houses had been utterly consumed. After burning the Alma Hotel, the fire passed into the woods beyond, where at night the burning pines had the appearance of the terrace of a mighty city. But for the wind blowing almost due north and great exertions made to save the west side of William-street, scarcely a building in Lindsay would have been left standing. As it is there are scarcely any stores left unconsumed. Hundreds of the inhabitants have not a roof to cover them. The few houses left standing are crowded. Many will have to pass the night in the street. Our country friends who happened to be in town used every exertion to assist those who needed assistance. Some of the burning shingles were carried with the current a distance of ten miles.

The following are the names of the sufferers:—

Lysle, Butcher. J. Johnston, Tailor. Jewett, Hotel. Pearson, Saloon. Ward & Cadwell, Bakers and Confectioners.—Wheeler, Dry Goods and Groceries. P. Kleas, Barber. R. Green, Teamster.—Wm. Grace, Dry Goods and Groceries. C Britton, do., Geo Knapt, office. —Lenahan, dry goods and groceries. H Workman, Hotel. R Lang, dwelling. R Leary, general dealer. S & O Bigelow, general store. J Funk's brick building. Gregory, druggist and apothecan. Kennedy, dry goods and groceries. Keenan's brick building. Wm Kewes, dry goods and groceries. G W Lennon, do. Robinson, *Canadian Post*. Maloney, dry goods and groceries. Clark, watchmaker. P Marshall, baker and confectioner. Lang, dry goods and groceries. Might, saddler. H Gladman, dry goods and groceries. W Staughton, books and stationery. R Wilson, dry goods and groceries. Wright's brick building. Bedge & Brother, clothing store. A Wright, boots & shoes. John Moore, tinsmith. Knowlton's brick building. T Brenghall, fancy and staple dry goods. J C Rodden, general store. Cooney, blacksmith. G W Beatie's building. Clinton & Dundas, dry goods and groceries. F Jewett's unfinished wooden building.—Wm Gace's do. Runnells, tailor.—Khuen, do. M Blakely, baker and confectioner. Z Mitchell, do. Hazlitt and Maguire, boot and shoe store. Mathew, butcher. Mrs Patrick, druggist. Foley and Drake, hardware. F. Jewett's saloon. ——, butcher. D Brown, stoves and tinsmith. Pierce, tavern. Bousnalh, provisions and groceries. Al Dunsford, attorney. T Adams, post office. J Funk, Hotel. P W Fee, hardware and plaster. Dr Allanby, apothecary. Fink, railway conductor. Wm McDonnell, collector of customs. F Watt, lawyer. Lacourse, lawyer. T A Hudspeth, lawyer. Dr. Benson. Jewett, boot and shoe store.—Fournier, hotel. T Gourly, portrait gallery. W Hawkins, Alma Hotel. Allman's saw mill. Moffatt, shoe maker. Henderson, flour mill. Megill, Hotel.

Lost by Removal, &c.—H J Waite, 'Victoria Herald,' E D Hand, 'Advocate,' W Thompson, G H Keeve, and James Watson.

The total loss cannot be less than $400,000.

Several persons were injured, but none fatally. Besides a very large quantity of flour Mr Henderson the miller, had $3,000 in bank bills burnt. Mr Britton is reported to have had a box containing $16,000 stolen.

A subscription is being taken up to alleviate the sufferings of those who have neither food, raiment, nor covering.—*Herald.*

ACCIDENT ON THE G. T. R.

The mail train which passed Sherbrooke on Tuesday morning last, at 7 A. M. ran off the track one mile below Brampton Falls, in consequence of a truck wheel of the engine breaking. It was turned furiously from its course, and ploughed along deep in the earth a short distance, drawing the tender and car after it till it capsized—a mass of ruins. The engineer was thrown off and slightly injured. Immediately he was seen with others removing parts of the wreck and the wood in search of the fireman. We soon found him, but the poor man was badly bruised, and looked deathly. All were rejoiced to find him alive. After much care and attention on the part of the ladies, the man became revived, and a telegram was sent to Sherbrooke for medical aid. Dr. Johnson came and found him much injured, but thought he might recover. In four hours the track was cleared and repaired, and we again started, feeling deeply, as passed the scene of the disaster, that a merciful Providence had preserved us. Had we gone only a few rods farther before the wheel broke we should have been thrown from a bridge crossing the St. Francis, and buried in water sixty feet deep. The conductor deserves great credit for his prompt action and gentlemanly behaviour on this occasion.—*Montreal Witness.*

LATEST from EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NOVA SCOTIAN."

Father Point, July 4.

The Nova Scotian passed Father Point at 4.45 a. m.

The bill to abolish Church Rates was brought up in the House of Commons for the third reading on the 19th.

Mr. Escourt moved an amendment that it be read that day three months. After some debate the vote was taken and resulted—yeas 274; nays 274; the Speaker gave the casting vote in favor of the amendment; the bill was therefore rejected amidst very great cheering from the Opposition.

The Queen has emerged from her retirement since the death of her Mother, and held her first Drawing-room of the season on the 9th.

An American ship, the Peter Marcy, from New Orleans, passed through Spithead on the 19th, with the flag of the Confederate States at the peak, and proceeded to Havre.

FRANCE.

Judgment has been given in the affair of the *Monde* newspaper. The charges of insult and libel brought against the proprietors were admitted by the tribunal, and Maleonet was fined 500 francs. Crampon was sentenced to 15 days imprisonment and 500f. fine.

ITALY.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* says there is to be an experimental withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. They will retire in about a month, making a halt of observation at Civiti Vecchia.

PRUSSIA.

A statement has gone forth that the Prussian Ministry had resigned, but the Berlin *Telegraph* of the 9th ult. pronounces the report unfounded. The difficulty is said to exist because the King had resolved to retire an unpopular custom of paying personal homage to Sovereigns.

AUSTRIA.

In the Lower House or Council of the Empire the Minister of State announced that the Emperor declares the bill proposed in the Diet of Tyrol, against the emancipation of protestants to be inadmissable.

RUSSIA.

The *Northern Bee* says that up to the end of May insurrections of peasants had taken place, 141 villages of Podolia arising, from wrong interpretation of Imperial ordinances. Order, however, had been re-established.

Paris, Thursday.

M. Galignani asserts that the recognition of the kingdom of Italy has already taken place, and that on Saturday last, 15th June the necessary documents were dispatched to Turin.

Rome, June 19.

The Pope is again ill.

THE PERSIA'S MAILS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 20th ult., Mr. Griffith asked whether government had received information that an Austrian envoy had recently arrived at Paris from Vienna, with a secret and confidential proposition from the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor of the French, to the effect that the two Emperors should co-operate to form an independent army for the protection of the temporalities of the Pope, and would engage to prevent Piedmont from entering the states of the Church.

Lord John Russell said the Foreign Office had received no official information, but a communication had been made by the French Ambassador, stating that the Austrian and Spanish Ambassadors at Paris had proposed in general terms, that the Catholic Powers should act in concert in maintaining the temporal power of the Pope, but the proposition had been rejected.

In the House of Commons on the 21st, Lord John Russell, in reply to an inquiry, said that Spain had given a pledge that, whether the annexation of St Domingo were accepted or not, slavery would not be introduced into the island.

The general parliamentary proceedings were devoid of interest.

The *Daily News* says it is understood that the Galway line will be suspended pending the issue of the question as to the subsidy.

FRANCE.

The rumor is revived that the Czar will this season visit the Emperor Napoleon at the Chalons Camp.

Captain Russell, who was appointed by the French government to report upon the performance of the Great Eastern in her voyage to and from New York, had an audience of the Emperor. Capt. Russell is stated to have expressed the opinion that a re-union between the Northern and Southern States is impossible, and that the establishment of two Republics is inevitable.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* learns that Mr. Dayton, the United States minister, had remonstrated against the assimilation of the Southern States of America to Italy, contained in the late article of *Patrie*, and reproduced by the *Moniteur*.

The Emperor was shortly to proceed to Vichy, and it was reported he would meet there the French Ministers from Constantinople, Rome, Madrid, Vienna, Berlin and probably from St. Petersburg.

Marshal Neil, it was said, would be sent to Turin to compliment Victor Emmanuel on the recognition by France of the new kingdom.

A Paris telegram of the 21st to the London *Post* says that the circular of the French Government to its representatives abroad, announcing to them the recognition of Italy, had been forwarded.

ITALY.

The matter of the recognition of the new Kingdom of Italy by France continues to be the subject of conjecture in the absence of any official announcement. There appears to be no doubt, however, that the recognition had actually taken place. The *Opinione* of Turin states that the note of recognition arrived at Turin on the 19th, and that it would be published so soon as the reply of the Italian government should have reached the Emperor.

There was a vague rumor that Baron Ricasoli hesitated to accept the recognition in the terms in which it was tendered. There was also a rumor, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, that the annexation of the Island of Sardinia to France in return for France's recognition of the new kingdom, had been decided upon. On the other hand the Paris correspondent of the London *Post* writes that all that is said about new territorial possessions demanded by France, is radically false, and the question of the cession of Sardinia has notoriously never been raised. The same correspondent says the French government was merely awaiting the answer of the cabinet of Turin, in order to give an official form to the resolution.

Garibaldi's bill on the national armament, with some modifications, which had been approved of by the ministry, was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies. Petrucelli opposed the bill. He considered the French occupation of Rome an outrage upon Italy. (Great agitation.)

Petrucelli was called to order, and the general discussion on the bill terminated.

A dispatch from Rome on the 19th reports the Pope again suffering from illness.

The theatre at Rome had been closed, in consequence of a violent national manifestation.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

MONTREAL, July 9.—The Steamship Great Eastern, passed Riviere du Loup, at 8.50 this morning. In the morning she was near the North Shore, and apparently going very rapidly.

The Great Eastern is supposed to have left Liverpool on the 26th of June, and has on board troops for Canada.

The *Times* continues to maintain that the Americans have no ground for their abuse of England beyond mortification at England's lack of appreciation. It says the Northerners have got themselves into a passion, and must be left to recover.

Sir Archibald Allison, in a letter to C. M. Clay, contends that the American Constitution is a failure, and recommends a National Church and Monarchy as the remedy.

The conflagration in London, briefly telegraphed by the *Persia*, was the most disastrous that had occurred for a generation. Immense piles of warehouses on the Surrey side of the London Bridge, filled with all kinds of produce, were destroyed. The loss exceeded £2,000,000 sterling; and some estimate the amount at from three to four millions.

The probable sales of Consols by the Insurance Companies caused a decline in the Stock Exchange. Some articles of produce had advanced in consequence of the great quantities of it consumed.

The recognition of Italy by France had been formally announced in the *Moniteur* by Baron Ricasoli in the Italian Parliament. The latter said that diplomatic selections between the two countries would be re-established.

The Roman question was still pending, and it was hoped that there would be a favorable solution of it.

The appeal in the case of Patterson vs. Bonaparte commenced in the Special Court at France on the 24th ult.

A party of Bourbonists landed near Syracuse and were arrested on the 23d.—They were subsequently shot.

The Italian Chambers had adopted the Bill in relation to the national armament.

The Pope was ill, but improving by the last accounts.

Hungary was reported to be in a state of insurrection.

The Chinese rebels had taken Hankow.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Great Eastern left Liverpool about noon of the 27th.

The great fire in London was still burning in some vault, but was becoming gradually subdued, and all danger from further explosion was considered over.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William had arrived in England on a visit to the Queen.

The Prince of Wales will proceed on the 29th to the Camp at Curragh, Ireland, to take the round of Military duties.

Mr. Cobden addressed his constituents at Rochedale on the 26th. He eulogizes the French Government, and the commercial treaty with France. He denounces the volunteer movement in England, and ridiculed, as a ridiculous bug-bear, the idea of a French invasion.

Sir John Shelly, M. P., who was charged with indecently exposing his person, had been honorably acquitted. Mr. Train was wiped up in the charge, and the grossest for the defence asserted that he was actuated by Shelly's opposition to Train's street railways.

FRANCE.

Politics unimportant.

The Bourse was improving on the 25th. Rentes were quoted at 67f 65c.

The new treaty of commerce between France and Brazil is confirmed, it will involve a general remodelling of tariff duties.

SPAIN.

A royal decree admits cotton at much lower dues in Spain from September till January.

The Spanish proclamation, relative to the American war, says that the Queen is determined to observe the strictest neutrality between the Federal States of the Union and the Confederate States of the South. With this view it is prohibited to arm, build or fit up privateers, no matter under what flag in any Spanish port; ship owners and captains are prohibited from accepting letters of marque, and from prohibiting in any way the armament and fitting out of privateers, and prizes are prohibited from remaining over twenty-four hours in any Spanish port, save in case of urgent necessity, in which case the harbor authorities are to compel them to proceed to sea as early as possible, and not allow them to ship but what is necessary, and never under any pretext arm. No articles belonging to prizes may be sold. The carriage of goods to none of the blockaded ports is guaranteed, except war material and letters, which are prohibited; offenders are responsible for their own acts, and have no claim for protection. Spaniards are prohibited from taking service on either side, and to abstain from all acts which may be regarded as opposed to the neutrality. The decree is dated June 17, countersigned by Senor S. Colastec, the minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Chamber of Deputies on the 26th, debated the Bill relating to the loan of 500,000,000 francs.

Ferran opposed the bill, and attacked the whole system of Government.

Donosetta replied, and remonstrated that Government was following Count Cavour's system.

The debate was adjourned.

The official *Gazette* contradicts the report of the landing of the Bourbonists and disturbers of public orders in Sicily, and says that only three Bourbon brigades had landed there.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says, Rizzoli's note in reply to the French recognition is firm and uncompromising. He does not admit of reservation and declines entering into any engagement as to the future which would interfere with the completeness of the new Kingdom.

HUNGARY.

The funeral services at Pesth in honor

wom in every variety of shape, color, and trimming. They may be divided into three classes—the Tudor, with broad, flat, turned up brim; the Clothilde, of an oval shape, also turned up at the side; and the bell shape. A new hat has just appeared—it is the shape of the Tudor hat in front, but comes down in a point behind on the neck. We do not think this hat is likely to be a favorite one, as it has rather a compleshous air. A pretty little round hat for a child of two years old is made of good plain straw, bound with skyblue silk velvet, and with two velvet rosettes in front, or a round tuft of white ostrich feathers. Bonnets are not quite so much raised in front as they were last season; still there is a great deal of trimming used at the top, and very little or more at all at the sides. Plain straw bonnets are only worn for mourning and simple toilets; whilst those for more dressy wear are made of tulle, crepe, white horsehair, rich straw, &c. Bonnets are generally lined with colored silk. This is very becoming, as the color that best suits the complexion can be choosen. The Charlotte Corday is the favorite shape for caps. It is very pretty, made with tulle illusions and pompounettes of ribbon. For morning wear the cap a la paysanne, of embroidered muslin, is the most worn. Wreath for evening coiffures are still much in favor but many pretty head-dresses are made with ruches of silk, mixed with bonde and flowers. Diadems of steel and gold, and also of pearl, are still much worn. Shirts are worn as simple and full as ever, and are generally gored to throw them out at the bottom. Mourning collars of cambric or fine linnen, are still worn very small. Those for demi-toilette, rather larger, of embroidered muslin, trimmed with rows of zero velvet, and rosettes in front. Undersleeves are made very full. Closed muslin sleeves have a straight cuff; but embroidered sleeves have generally a revers or bullonnee cuff. Very full open sleeves are also worn, trimmed to match the fichu.—We have seen some very pretty, open in front of the arm, with a ruche at the top of the trimming. This is very light and graceful. — *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine.*

ODDS AND ENDS.

....."No day without an act of love," was the maxim of the benevolent Lavater. How many real woes would this relieve—how many fancied ones put to flight.

....Apathy is one of the worst moral diseases, as it not only incapacitates us from combating the encroachments of vice, but closes every avenue of our souls to the approach of virtue.

....Dr Franklin, being an editor, knew the value of time. He says: "Every little fragment of the day should be saved." Our experience has abundantly proved the truth of this aphorism.

....A pragmatical young fellow, sitting at table opposite Lord Eldon [John Scott,] asked him, "What difference is there between Scott and sot?" "Just the breadth of this table, was the reply.

....My party, Sir, will not lie in idleness," said a politician. "Very true, Sir," retorted his opponent, "your party is never chargeable either with lying in idleness, or with idleness in lying."

....A correspondent offers his services as a letter-writer, and warrants his epistles to "start a parent's tear, stir the expiring embers of affection, and awaken the full ecstasy of a lover's heart."

....A man with very large feet had a pair of boots that were much too big for him. "Why don't you sell them?" asked a friend. "I had them half sold [soled] once," was the reply.

....Idleness is the mother of mischief. The more a horse has done eating his oats, he turns to and gnaws down his manger. Substitute labor for oats, and virtue for manger, and what is true of horses is equally true of man.

....Charles Bannister, coming from a coffee house one cold and stormy night, said that he never saw such a wind. "Such a wind!" replied a friend; "what was it like?" "Like!" answered Charles, "like to blow my hat off!"

CENSUS—Bernard Gallagher, of Cavan, Ireland, returns: "This family had five children—three ones died within the last five years. There is no 1 deaf or dumb or blind in this family. This family is all of the Catolik profeshin. This family is all present—no 1 is absent. This is a mudwall house. This house has 2 windows in front and 2 in rair and a sky....."

.....Some people's notions of comfort differ from those of others. Matthews once went over Warwick jail, and when he came to "the place of execution," he observed to the jailor that, considering the extent of the country and the number of executions which might take place, the drop struck him as being very small. "I don't know," said the man; "to be sure, sir, 'could be crowded but there would hang very comfortably."

....The San Francisco *Times* has got its dander up. At the close of a long article entitled "Rumor of War," it bolus the following language: "If the country must go to fragments or to the devil through the treason of its people, let it go with colors flying, with guns flashing, and the smell of sulphur in advance. If it is to die, let it die with harness on. It was born in storms and tempests—let it die in earthquakes and flames.

....Such was the spirit of opposition between the proprietors of two rival coaches, that one has lately advertised to carry passengers at the following rates: "Inside, what you please; outside, ditto." This seemed to carry the matter as far as it would go; but the other party were not to be discouraged, and in a short time they issued placards, stating that their coach would take passengers at the following rates: "Inside, nothing at all, and a bottle of wine included, ditto, ditto.

Birth.

At Peterboro, July 7th, the wife of the Rev. J. Gamble, of a Son

In Otonabee, on 6th inst., the wife of Mr. Jesse Ansoon, of a daughter.

Married.

By the Rev. J. S. Deroche, at the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, 3rd inst., Mr. W. F. Robinson, merchant, to Miss M. A. Landy, eldest daughter of Wm. Landy, Esq., all of Peterborough.

Peterboro' Markets.

Wednesday July 10, 1861.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₱ brl	4	00	4	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	00	1	10
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	75	0	80
Barley ₱ bush	0	30	0	45
Oats "	0	20	0	25
Peas "	0	40	0	45
Potatoes "	0	20	0	25
Pork ₱ brl	14	00	15	00
Beef ₱ cwt	4	50	5	00
Butter ₱ lb	0	10	0	12½
Hay ₱ ton	8	00	10	00

D. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday. July 10, 1861.

Wheat 80c, a 80c.
Spring Wheat 68 a 75c.
Barley 38c.
Oats 26c. a 27c.
Peas 40c. a 45c.
Potatoes, 25c a 30c.,
Fresh Butter 10c a 12c.

New Advertisements.

WANTED!

AN INTELLIGENT LAD

AS AN APPRENTICE to the printing business. Apply at the *Examiner* Office.

EMPLOYMENT.

$40 A MONTH!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE want an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada, to sell the Franklin Sewing Machine. To a limited number of travelling agents we will pay a salary of *Forty Dollars a month and all expenses.* To local agents a commission of 20 per cent, in all sales.

Every machine is warranted to give universal satisfaction, and kept in repair six months.—Recent improvements renders this machine the cheapest and most popular in the market. For full particulars and a permanent business, address, with stamp for return letter,

HARRIS BROTHERS,
Sole agents Franklin Sewing Machine Co.,
Box 186 Boston, Mass.

July, 1863. 28

LOST.

A BLUE ENAMELLED BROACH
WITH WHITE HAIR IN IT.

Whoever will leave the same at the office of the *Examiner* will be rewarded.

Peterboro, July 10th, 1861.

TO LET.

THE newly-built, two-story building on George Street, between Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store and Lawson's Hotel, (now Huffman) House. There are

TWO STORES

on the ground floor and one Dwelling above.—The stand is one of the most desirable for business in the Town, and it will be let, (for a term of years if required) at a Low rent. Apply to

P. J. AYRES.

Peterboro. June, 1861.

SMOKED HAMS.

FOR SALE, either in large or small lots, Smoked Hams well cured and in excellent order. ALSO,

CHICAGO MESS
AND
PRIME MESS PORK,

B. & E. GREEN.

Peterboro, May, 1861. 22-4in.

LADIES SCHOOL.

MISS AUCHINLECK

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity that she intends opening a School for Young Ladies on the 1st August,

In the Rooms formerly occupied by Mrs. Green, on Water Street.

Her course of instruction comprises ENGLISH in all its branches, FRENCH AND MUSIC.

References are kindly permitted to Rev. Mr. Beck, Rev. Mr. Roger, Peterboro, Rev. Messrs. Arnold and Ure, Streetsville, J. McMaster, Esq, and A. Simpson, Esq., Streetsville, and Dr. Irvine, Hamilton.

Terms will be made known on application to Mr. T. Brown, Jeweler.

Peterboro, July 4, 1861.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.

J. T. STENSON,

HAS REMOVED

Next door to Mr. John Thomson's George Street,

opposite Mr. John McDonell's Grocery Store, where he will dispose of his stock of Boots and Shoes still lower than heretofore, for Cash only

☞ Bound to sell if I don't make a Cent!!! ☜

P. S.—Parties indebted will please call and settle by the first July, as I find under present circumstances that it will be impossible for me to wait longer.

Revolving Hay Rakes.

NOW on hand, Revolving Hay Rakes, Horse Hoes, Scufflers,

PLOUGHS

of all descriptions from $5 to $12, which will be warranted to be of the best material

JAMES HAMILTON.

Peterboro, June, 1861. 26-3in.

BOOTS & SHOES!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JUST received, a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, and receiving daily large supplies from the best markets, at

R. PATTERSON & CO'S.

Their stock consist of every article in the line of the latest styles, both in

LADIES, MISSES, GENTS & BOYS WEAR

R. P. & Co. would draw the attention of the public to their stock of Home Manufactured Boots and Shoes, made by

THE BEST WORKMEN!

Every description of Boots and Shoes made to order on the shortest notice. ☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

We would also call attention to our stock of Boots and Shoes which we will sell below cost.

Ladies fine Prunella Gaiters $0 63
Ladies Slippers 0 25
Gents fine french calf Wellington boots 3 00

And every other article in proportion.

A lot of Coleman's best No. 1 Spanish Sole Leather for sale, cheap for cash.

☞ Remember the place,—Nicholls & Hall's old stand, facing the Market Square, Simcoe street.

A liberal discount given to parties wishing to by Wholesale.

Peterboro, June 5. 1861.

ROOM PAPER
AND
Paper Window Blinds.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his stock of new Room Papers for 1861. ALSO, a large lot of Plain and Fancy Window Blinds. ALSO, all the papers for this week.

THOS MENZIES.

Peterboro, June, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE.

175 ACRES

SITUATED in the County of Victoria, Township of Fenelon, being lot No 26, in the 4th Con., of which 80 acres are cleared and under cultivation. For particulars apply to Archibald McArthur, on the premises, or to

JOHN McARTHUR,
Peterboro.

June, 1861. 26

SUMMER

CLOTHING!

BOOTS and SHOES, &c.

THE subscriber has this day received a consignment of SUMMER CLOTHING of

Canadian Manufacture,

suitable for men and boys, which he offers for sale Wholesale and Retail,

AT THE LOWEST CITY PRICES!

FOR CASH ONLY.

ALSO:—Will be sold off at very low prices, his present stock of Ladies' and Gent's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TURBAN & GARIBALDI HATS,

LADIES BONNETS,

Parasols, Mantles, & Furs.

W. EASTLAND.

Peterboro, May 8. 1861. 19-4in.

CAKES & BISCUITS

THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of

CANDIES,

CRACKERS AND BISCUITS

which he will guarantee to be as

CHEAP AND GOOD

as can be bought in the Province.

OYSTERS,

kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.

L. A. CADWELL.

PeterboroDec. 26 1860. 52

WHISKEY.

40,000 GALLONS ON HAND.

NOTICE.

HAVING arranged with a large Distillery to keep me in constant supply, I am enabled to sell the best Whiskey in Peterboro in quantities of five gallons and over,

AT 1s. 6d. PER GALLON,

FOR CASH ONLY.

Call and Examine. Buy your Whiskey from T. Mahony, at Distillery prices,

THOS. MAHONY,
Market Square.

June, 1861.

IRON.

BAND, Hoop, and Bar, Round, Half-round, and Square Iron. A large stock on hand and for sale at

R. HAMILTON'S.

Peterboro, May, 1861. 22

NOTICE.

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants in, and in the vicinity of Peterboro' that he has opened a new store in the premises formerly occupied by F. & L. Lemay,

On Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's

where he will offer a general assortment of Goods, such as

Prints,
Delanes,
Grey Cotton,
Shirting,
Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres
Tweeds,
Drills,
Silk and Felt Hats,
Black Cloth,
Milton,
Tweed,
Alpaca and Russel Cord Coats,
Pants and
Vests of all kinds,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TEAS, TOBACCO, SUGARS,

CANDLES, SOAP, RAISINS, &c.

The whole to be sold low for Cash. Please call and examine before buying elsewhere, as

BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN!

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Peterboro, May 8, 1861. 19

NOTICE.

THE subscribers beg to inform the public that having introduced

STEAM POWER

in the place of the former water supply, their

MACHINE SHOP
AND
FOUNDRY!

are now in full working order again. Customers and the public will find us, as usual, prepared to attend to all orders with promptness

M. MOWRY & SON.

Ashburnham, June, 1861.

POWDER!

THE subscriber has just received a consignment of Kentucky Rifle and Sporting Powder, finest quality.

R. HAMILTON,
Sign of Circular Saw.

April 23, 1861. 17

ATTENTION

Is respectfully solicited to my new stock of

FASHIONABLE DRESS AND SUMMER BOOTS & SHOES,

Gaiters, Buskin Tie,

Opera Boots,

&c., &c., comprising the

LATEST STYLES!

in every department.

To command cash I have reduced prices, and am therefore prepared to offer goods

Still Lower than heretofore!

☞ Misses' White Canvass Shoes ☜ usually sold for 10s, can be had for 6s. 3d., Cash!

T. G. HAZLITT.

Peterboro, June 20, 1861. 3in.

HARD TIMES.

GOODS AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES!

CASH FOR WOOL!

☞ MONEY WANTED ON NOTES AND ACCOUNTS. ☜

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, June, 1861.

FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK containing a sum of money, and some papers of value to the owner had been found. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement on application to

REV. MR. KELLY,
Peterboro.

June, 1861.

NOTICE

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of Dec. next,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates need a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARD?,
Secretary.

Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 20

TO RENT.

THAT delightful residence and property at present occupied by Thos. Faucett, Esq., in Otonabee (on the Keene Road, and about six miles from Peterboro.) The House is of brick, and will be let if required all ready furnished. 4 of an acre of land, or seven acres will be let, with the house if required. The property is well fenced; there is

A GOOD SPRING WELL

and a good rain-water Cistern, and

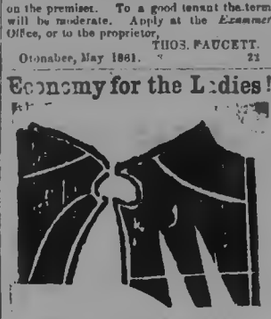
A Pleasure Garden

on the premises. To a good tenant the term will be moderate. Apply at the *Examiner* Office, or to the proprietor,

THOS. FAUCETT.

Otonabee, May 1861. 21

Economy for the Ladies!



MRS. WILSON

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE Ladies of Peterborough, to call at her Rooms, on Chambers Street, directly in rear of the American Hotel, and see an entirely new plan of

CUTTING DRESSES BY MEASURE!

It is so easy that even young girls of 12 years can readily learn it. Ladies desirous of learning, can have the privilege of testing the rule, by cutting a linine for themselves,—and if not satisfactory no charge will be made. From the smallest child to the largest person can be fitted neatly by this rule.

Terms for teaching with apparatus, 3 dollars. Mrs. Wilson will do stamping to order on all kinds of cloth for embroidering and braiding.

☞ On hand a variety of stamped embroidery, for sale.

Ladies & children's Clothes fitted to order in all Styles.

Mrs. Wilson is also Agent for Harris & Co.'s $30 Double Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, one of which may be seen at her Rooms. Inspection invited.

☞ Stitching on the Machine by the yard.

Peterboro', June 20, 1861. 25

THE LATEST IMPROVED

COAL OIL,

AND

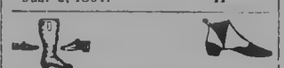
COAL OIL LAMPS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1.



J. B. BISBEE

HAS REMOVED

To the Brick store recently occupied by Mr. McMartin, Hunter street two doors east of Messrs McKellar and Cameron's, where he will sell

BOOTS AND SHOES

as cheap as ever for Cash. Work done to order as ornerly.

Peterboro' May, 1861. 19-3in.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 7th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH

Leave Port Hope at	10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook "	11.25 a. m.
" Fraserville "	11.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	12.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at	2.30 p. m.
" Fraserville "	3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	5.05. p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

Peterboro' January, 18

SADDLERY & HARNESS

WARE-HOUSE.

Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms, George Street. Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,
Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

MARBLE WORKS.

A. T. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, Nov. 6, 1860 45

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps. Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bowmanville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Offices in Gilbert's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

GREAT DISPLAY

OF NEW

Spring & Summer Goods

AT

LEMAY, TURCOT & CO.'S.

WE have the honor to inform our customers that we have just REMOVED into the large and commodious Store on the corner of George and Hunter Streets, the premises lately occupied by T. Bradburn, Esq., where we will keep for sale a much larger stock of

FANCY GOODS

than we have hitherto done. We can say with confidence that our stock is one of the largest and cheapest, being bought in the best markets. In our stock will be found

200 Muslin Dresses,

with Flounces, double and plain skirts,

100 PIECES OF MUSLIN,

for Dresses, from 5d. per yard upwards.

500 Patterns of Cashmere and Barrage Robes, at all prices; 1,000 pieces of Calico, choice patterns, from 4½d per yard and upwards; Brochet, Silk, and Cashmere Shawls; Silk Mantles and Capes, Straw Bonnets, Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves, Stockings, and Fine Shoes and Gaiters.

We have also on hand a large stock of

STAPLE GOODS,

Comprising:

FACTORY COTTON STRIPED SHIRTINGS, DRILLINGS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, AND BROADCLOTHS, &C., &C.

On inspecting our stock purchasers will find the great advantage of buying for Cash, in the reduction on all our Goods of 20 per cent on ordinary prices.

LEMAY, TURCOT & Co.

Peterboro, May 2, 1861. 18

SPRING GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

I. ROBINSON & Co.,

CONSISTING OF

TWEEDS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, SHIRTING, MUSLINS,
DELAINES, ALAPCAS, HATS,
CAPS, PARASOLS, &c., &c., &c.,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

Peterborough, March 21st, 1861. 13.

SAVE YOUR FURS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

WM. LECH,

FURRIER, MONTREAL,

WILL OPEN BUSINESS in the above line about the end of June, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Temple on Brown, corner store, Scotts Building, Peterboro'. Raw furs will be manufactured to order; also dressed and cleaned, and

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE
FUR TRADE

in Canada, will be offered for sale at prices much lower than ever known in this part of the country before. Hats and caps of the latest styles. The highest price will be paid for raw furs.

May 8, 1861.

Harpers' Monthly
AND
GOODY'S LADIES' BOOK
FOR JULY.

NEW LUTE OF ZION MUSIC BOOKS.

MUSIC BOOKS for the English and German Concertina, &c. ☞ Also all the papers for this week, for sale at

T. MENZIES' Bookstore.

June 26th, 1861.

A CARD.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has retired from the business formerly carried on by him.

WM. ARNOTT.

Peterboro, April 26, 1861. 19.

Bakery & Confectionery.

WM ARNOTT, JR.,

WOULD announce that he intends carrying on the Bakery and Confectionery business in the store heretofore occupied by his father, where he hopes by correct business principles to merit and receive a share of public patronage. He will keep constantly on hand a supply of Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, &c., which he intends offering at very low prices, and to insist on cash or monthly payments with all his customers, and feels confident that by this principle he can offer such goods at prices as will convince the public that it will be to their advantage to deal with him.

Peterboro April 27, 1861 19

HARDWARE STORE!

Hunter Street, next door to Campbell's Grocery.
Sign of
☞ THE CIRCULAR SAW,

THE SUBSCRIBER in addition to his already large stock of

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE

has just received

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISH,

Butts, Screws and Hinges, cut, wrought and pressed Horse-shoe Nails, Hay, Straw, and Manure Forks,

CHAINS, SAWS & AXES,

Table Cutlery, Britannia Metal and Plated Wares, Trays, &c Door, Chest, and Drawer Locks, Wire, Ropes, and Grindstones

GLASS, PUTTY, SPADES, SHOVELS,

and Hoes, and Garden Utensils of all kinds.—Also, a well selected stock of CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

ROBT. HAMILTON.

Peterboro, April 23, 1861. 17

FOR SALE.

THOSE valuable Farm Lands and Premises owned by the late JAMES KELSO and being the north ½ of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con., Smith, and the south ½ of lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. Smith. The above lands are hereby

Offered For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

at Private Sale, and unless otherwise disposed off will be sold by Public Auction, on the 14th of SEPTEMBER, NEXT.

TERMS ☞ Very advantageous.

For further particulars apply to the Executors of the late James Kelso, or to

GEORGE HUGHES,
Solicitor.

Peterboro, June, 1861. 26

☞ CHOICE ☜
BLACK TEAS.

THE subscriber invites all who wish to supply themselves with

A most Choice Article

of fragrant BLACK TEA to call and inspect his choice stock just received.

A fully supply of superior Green Teas constantly in stock.

W. CLUXTON.

May 15th, 1862.

MAN MISSING.

JOHN ABRAM, left Wm. Mocock's Axe Factory, in Peterboro', where he was employed, on Tuesday, 29th May last, since which time nothing has been heard from him. As it is supposed he was suffering from mental derangement at the time fears are entertained for his safety. He is an Irishman by birth, about 33 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and had when he left a small under chin brown whisker; his hair is black. He wore when he left a black coat, black satin vest, speckled tweed pants and black cloth cap.

Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, THOMAS ABRAM, care of Mr. Wm. Mocock, Box 17, P. O, Peterboro', C. W.

Papers copying the above will confer a great favor on the friends of the missing man.

Peterboro, June 12th, 1861. 24

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1849, a person named De Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 56 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.

Mrs. SEMANTHA JENKINSON.

Rochester, N. Y., 24th May, 1861.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONCERNED THAT

179 BAGS OF SALT,

received at the Peterboro Station via Port Hope on the 21st of May last, and billed to J. McDonnell, Peterboro', with land charges by railway to Port Hope, of $24, and Local Freight and other charges to date, of $36;

Will be sold by Public Auction,

at 12 o'clock noon, on the

SIXTH DAY OF JULY NEXT,

for the foregoing charges. The consignee having refused to receive the goods and pay the same.

W. J. FOWLER,
Freight Agent,
P. H. & P. R.

Peterboro. June 26, 1861. 26

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW AND ACCURATE, ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

Map of Upper Canada,

TOGETHER WITH A

DESCRIPTIVE MAP AND DIRECTORY

OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF

N'TH & S'TH MONAGHAN & OTONABEE.

CONLIN, BONNEY & Co., of Toronto, propose to publish the above work, drawn on a large scale from the most recent and accurate surveys, exhibiting all Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province, corrected from the latest official authority; also, the various lines of Railway, Railway Stations, with the *correct distance between each*, Canals, Plank and Macadamized Roads, the Main Travelled Roads between Towns and Villages, the boundaries and numbers of each County and Township, the great Lakes, Rivers, and principal Bell Streams, Tables showing the Variation of Time between each County Seat in Upper Canada from the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, the Population of each City, Town, County and Township as also its gross, yearly, statistical and useful information, carefully compiled from the Census Returns of the present year. The Map will be illustrated with Views of the principal Public Buildings in the Province executed in the best style of the art.

There will be given on the above Map an enlarged Plan, in the most minute detail, of the above Townships, showing accurately, lots and subdivisions, with the names of the proprietors neatly engraved thereon. Also, School Sections, Churches, Schoolhouses, Mills, Manufactories, Stores, Inns, &c., together with one thousand gravel, plank and other Roads open to travel, the true course of rivers and small streams; also, enlarged Plans of Towns and Villages in the Townships.

The names of all Subscribers, resident on more of less will be inserted specially prominent on the Subscribers' lists, and the postmast of their residence solicited; also, the names of Subscribers in the Towns and Villages will be published, with the title, profession, business, &c. as such, thus constituting a complete Rural, Professional and Mercantile Business Directory.

The publishers being practical engravers, draftsmen, &c., can confidently assure the public that the execution of the above work, in every department, will be superior to anything of the kind yet published in Canada. The size of the Map will be about 48 by 72 inches; it will be handsomely coloured, varnished, and mounted on canvas, with rollers, and furnished to subscribers only, for the low price of Four dollars and a half ($4 50) payable on delivery.

Other Townships in the County will be canvassed in due time.

☞ *Our Agents exhibit a REAL SPECIMEN of the above work, with our name engraved thereon.*

CAUTION.—This enterprise is in no way connected with that projected by Messrs. Tremaine, of Jefferson County, State of New York.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLSGOW

Anchor line of Steam Packet Ships, sailing regularly between

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.

Steerage 25 Dollars

Steerage 25 Dollars

Ships.	Tons.	H. Power.	Com.
United Kingdom	1255	300	James Ray.
John Bell,	1102	350	Edward Scott,

The *JOHN BELL* will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

TUESDAY. 23rd July. 1861

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:

SALOON CABIN $60 00
INTERMEDIATE 30 00
STEERAGE, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions 25 00
Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at reduced rates; berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. & D. SHAW,
16 Commerce Street,
MONTREAL.

June 26, 1861.

EDEN GARDENS

PETERBOROUGH,
OPPOSITE WALKERFIELD NURSERY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and surrounding country that he has at his Gardens a constant supply (in their season) of all kinds of Garden Vegetables usually grown in this latitude. Seedling plants, such as

Cabbage, Cauliflower,

Tomato, Celery, Winter Cherry, &c. Also,—Small Fruits in their season.

VEGETABLES

fresh from Eden Gardens at the Market every week day; also at his Store on George Street, where all orders which may be left for anything in the above line will be promptly attended to.)

PHILIP GILES.

May 1, 1861. 18

COMMERCIAL BANK
OF CANADA.

NOTICE is here by given that a Dividend of Four per cent upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been this day declared for the current half-year; and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, on and after Monday, the 1st day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th June next, both days inclusive.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Tuesday, 25th day of June next.

The Chair to be taken at 1 o'clock, precisely.

By order of the Board,

A. H. CAMPBELL,
Cashier.

Kingston, May 23, 1861.

BLIND FIXTURES.

THE subscriber has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Bailey's Patent Blind Fixtures, allowed to be the best in use.

R. HAMILTON,
Sign of Circular Saw.

April 23, 1861. 17

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of his House and Lot on Queen Street, nearly opposite the English Church. The House is frame and rough-cast, with a large Cellar and Back-Kitchen. The Lot is 40 by 85 feet, and there is a Cooper's Shop in the rear.

TERMS,—One third down, and the balance to be secured by mortgage.

For further particulars apply on the premises to

BRYAN McDONALD.

Peterboro', June 15, 1861.

ATTENTION!

R. THOMPSON & SON

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentleman of Peterboro' of the fact that

Correct and Life-like

PORTRAITS

can be had at their Portrait Gallery any day from 8 a. m., till 5 p. m., (Sundays excepted.) R. T. & S. would therefore advise their friends to procure Likenesses of themselves or friends without delay

THE DIPLOMA FOR SUPERIOR

AMBROTYPE PICTURES

having been awarded to R. Thompson, at the last Fair Show in Peterboro, he is determined not to lose his credit in this line of business, and will take care not to forfeit the good opinion of his judges as expressed by this mark of commendation.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL ☜

Don't fear the result. Perfect satisfaction with regard to pictures is hereby guaranteed to all parties by R. T. & Son. ☞ Try them.

R. THOMPSON & SON,
Portrait Gallery,
Opposite the Stores of Nicholls & Hall.

Peterboro Feb. 14, 1861. 7

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE large and commodious dwelling House situated on the west side of Water Street, Peterboro', between the residences of W. Clarke and W. Best. For further particulars apply to

C. A. WELLER,
Peterborough.

April 24, 1861. 17

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

THE [illegible] of the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 196 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Roughcast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 26, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good

ORCHARD

in full bearing, and [illegible] of the best kinds of fruit, are on the premises.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm can could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,

IAN WEIR.

Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience,

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods,

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 2s 6d, 10s, 15s, 23s 9d. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 15s. 20s. Pineapple Brandy, Brown, do., Fine Holland Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Islay Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in Large Cases.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Sauces, Fish, Oils, Flavouring Extracts, &c.

JOHN McDONELL.

In the (now blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Steven on, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2 1861. 1

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by I. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for Cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge: if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1863; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid

I. DENNIS.

Warkworth, June 1861.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer. New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND

NEWS BUSINESS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country that owing to the late fire he has

REMOVED TO HENTHORN'S BUILDING,

George Street, near Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of

Books,
Stationery,
Newspapers,
Pocket Books,
Portmonies,
&c., &c., &c.

Having made arrangements with the Trade, generally, [illegible] Books, [illegible] publishers' prices, orders, Books, &c., imported from New York daily.

Trouble, care and attention not regarded a of any account, so long as they result in satisfying friends and patrons.

☞ An examination of my stock is solicited.

THOMAS MENZIES.

Peterboro' 30th April 1861. 18

CLEARING SALE

THE subscribers, in order to make room for spring importations, [illegible] for cash, or their

WINTER STOCK,

at unprecedentedly low prices, for cash. They would invite especial attention to their stocks of

Furs,
Cloth Mantles,
Woolen Shawls,
Polkas,
Robe Dresses, &c

as decided BARGAINS will be given in this department.

After the 1st of March all purchases will require to be paid for on delivery, when they will be prepared to offer their new Spring Goods, embracing all the leading and most fashionable designs and fabrics, at prices as LOW as they can be imported.

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro', Jan. 9th, 1861. 2

BANKRUPT STOCK.

WE have lately purchased a portion of Bankrupt Stock of

$4,000 Worth of

DRY GOODS,

consisting of Ready-made Clothing [illegible] and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., which we are enabled to sell at

One half less than the Original Cost Prices!!

LEMAY, TURCOT, & Co.

May 2nd, 1861. 18

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES &c., &c., &c.

E. C. HILL would call the attention he intending purchasers to [illegible] and has a large stock of Carriages & Buggies of his manufacture, and the best material, which is [illegible] warrant to be good, and sold as cheap as he wishes to sell. Cheap for Cash, on short approved credit, to make room for a large stock the coming year. Repairing done with

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH

Neatness

AND

DISPATCH

AT THE

"Examiner" Office,

BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

GEORGE STREET,

Peterborough.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 2 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 46 x 36, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,

in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,

JAS. WEIR.

Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods,

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 22s 9d. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 15s. 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, do., Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Islay Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Flavouring extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (new blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Steven on, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2 1861. 1

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1863; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 7th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook "	11.25 a. m.
" Fraserville "	11.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	12.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at	2.30 p. m.
" Fraserville "	3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	5.05 p. m.

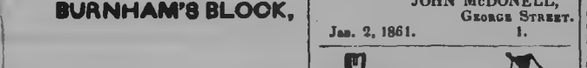
JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

Peterboro' January, 18

THE LATEST IMPROVED COAL OIL, AND COAL OIL LAMPS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1.



J. B. BISBEE HAS REMOVED

To the Brick store recently occupied by Mr. McMartin, Hunter street two doors east of Messrs McKellar and Cameron's, where he will sell

BOOTS AND SHOES

as cheap as ever for Cash. Work done to order as usual.

Peterboro' May, 1861. 19-3in.

A PRIME LOT OF AMERICAN CHEESE,

For Sale cheap at **Cadwell's Bakery,** Hunter Street.

Peterboro', 17th Oct., 1860. 42-3in

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE large and commodious dwelling house situated on the west side of Water Street, Peterboro', between the residences of W. Cluxton and W. Best. For further particulars apply to

C. A. WELLER,
Peterborough.

April 24, 1861. 17

ATTENTION.

R. THOMPSON & SUN

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers Will find Bryan's Wafers Invaluable to remove Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Vocalists and Public Speakers Will find Bryan's Wafers Invaluable to remove Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Vocalists and Public Speakers Will find Bryan's Wafers Invaluable to remove Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
And gives clearness to the Voice. They relieve in ten minutes,
And gives clearness to the Voice. They relieve in ten minutes,
And gives clearness to the Voice. They relieve in ten minutes,
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases Of the Chest and Lungs.
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases Of the Chest and Lungs.
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

WE have lately purchased a complete Bankrupt Stock of

$4,000 Worth of DRY GOODS,

consisting of Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., which we are enabled to sell at

One half less than the Original Cost Prices!!

LEMAY, TURCOT, & Co.

Maytad, 1861. 18

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES; &c., &c., &c.

E. C. HILL would call the attention to intending purchasers to the fact that at his large stock of Carriages & Buggies of quite manufacture, and the best material, which is can warrant to be good, and solicits a call as he is going to sell Cheap for Cash, or short approved credit, to make room for a large stock the coming year. Repairing neatly done, and with dispatch, opposite Lawson's Hotel, Brock Street. Give him a call.

Peterboro, May 2, 1861.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE* **Insurance Company.**

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA **ASSURANCE COMP'Y**

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN **INSURANCE COMPANY**

CAPITAL, $1,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE *Assurance Company.*

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

WESTERN **Insurance Company**

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF **FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE** BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO', CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE **Assurance Company.**

Capital $1,000,000

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE* **ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of hispatrons, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

CLEARING SALE

THE subscribers, in order to make room for spring importations, now offer the remainder of their

WINTER STOCK,

at unprecedentedly low prices, for cash. They would invite especial attention to their stocks of

Furs,
Cloth Mantles,
Woolen Shawls,
Polkas,
Robe Dresses, &c

as decided BARGAINS will be given in this department.

After the 1st of March all purchases will require to be paid for on delivery, when they will be prepared to offer their new Spring Goods, embracing all the leading and most fashionable designs and fabrics, at prices as LOW as they can be imported.

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro', Jan. 9th, 1861. 2

Dr. M'KFON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS!"

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal,*"

3rd.—Four admissions, during the season, to **The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N.Y.**

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"

is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder-postage pre-paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscriptions. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of 18 cts, in stamps or coin.

Address,

C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*
546 Broadway, N.Y.

N. B.—Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Hon'y Secretary for United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

No. 5, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a shore time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free o the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

CANADA Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL	$200,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	250,000
ANNUAL INCOME	250,000

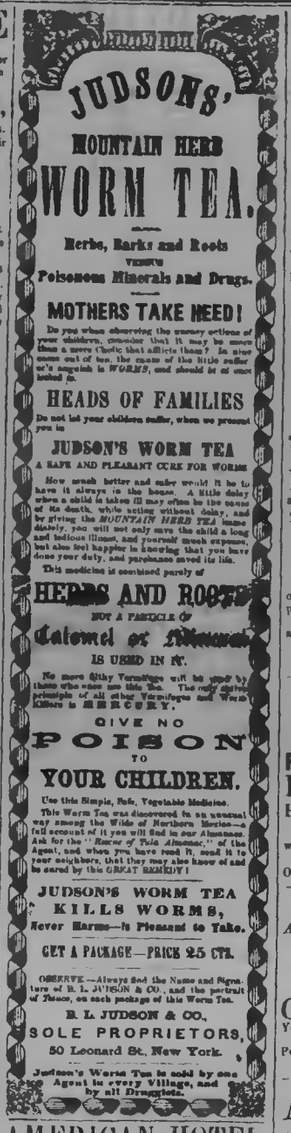
THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Weste n Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5



MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere Chotic that afflicts them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is *WORMS*, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is continued purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuges will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs. Ask for the "*Home of Tula Almanac*," of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA KILLS WORMS,

Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of *Tonco*, on each package of this Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
50 Leonard St., New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

AMERICAN HOTEL PETERBOROUGH.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. Lewis McGregor in the above Hotel would respectfully inform the public that it will be his study so to conduct it as to merit a continuance of the support so liberally extended to the late proprietor.

THE BAR

will always be supplied with liquors and cigars of the choicest brands.

The utmost attention will be given to the wants of

The Travelling Public

and the greatest care exercised in the selection of servants. Careful Ostlers will always be in attendance at the stables.

Carriages run regularly to and from the cars for the convenience of passengers.

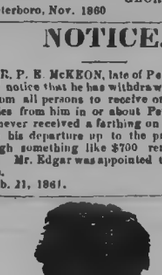
GEORGE ROSS.

Peterboro, Nov. 1860 47

NOTICE.

DR. P. E. McKEON, late of Peterboro, gives notice that he has withdrawn all authority from all persons to receive or receipt any monies from him in or about Peterboro. He has never received a farthing on his accounts from his departure up to the present time—though something like $700 remains due to him. Mr. Edgar was appointed to collect the same.

Feb. 21, 1861. 8



JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE we present you with a perfect likeness of TECUMSEH, a chief of a tribe of the strongest Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," lose spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood in the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and dissolved. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These Pills not only purify the blood, but rejuvenate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Salt Rheum, &c. The *Best Poison* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and restores all the fluids and secretions pure and sweet, clearing and reinvigorating the vital organs.

Physicians! indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and assist the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	Debility,
Coughs,	Dropsy,
Colds,	Dysentery,
Chill Diseases	Headache,
Costiveness,	Indigestion,
Dyspepsia,	Inflammation,
Diarrhœa,	Jaundice,
Dropsy,	

Pleasant Windiness,	
Liver Complaints,	
Piles,	
Rheumatism and Gravel,	
Secondary Symptoms,	
Tic-Doulourex,	
Tumours,	
Ulcers,	
Venereal Affections,	
Worms of all kinds,	
Weakness from whatever cause,	
&c., &c.	

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very mysterious way among the Tecumseh, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting manner in which the "Mexican Herbalist" of the Aztecs.

OBSERVE.—*The Mountain Herb Pills* are put up in a Stamped Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signatures of B. L. JUDSON & CO. on each box.

B. L. JUDSON, & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

SADDLERY & HARNESS *WARE-HOUSE.*

Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Room, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1860 45

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel.

17

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bowmanville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

OFFICE in Gillet's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, SCROFULAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidences of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Blootches, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsies and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, or a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and other professional persons, have kind'y consented to certify the unparalleled excellence of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are fully given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no other. You will want the best and these is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

ORMOND & GILMOUR. Wm. Coulter, and W. A Kempt, Peterboro'. C. Britton, Lindsay; E Gregory, Bobcaygeon; A. Goodfellow, Spring ville and all medicine dealers. Northrop & Lyman General Agents for the Canadas.

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged re-fitted and refurnished, and as every convenience for the accommodation of the travelling public It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Mare Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HIS TABLE

is always supplied with the best the market affords, and

THE BAR

always supplied with the choicest of Liquors. Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call.

☞ A careful ostler on hand at all times.

WILLIAM CRESWELL,
Proprietor.

Bobcaygeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

PETERBORO', Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, December, 1860. 51

Health and its Pleasures, OR DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES: CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoid the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so seldom us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely by any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be affected with stone or gravel, or with aches or pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms,—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and Stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy in the world for the following diseases.

Ague,	Inflammation,
Asthma,	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints,	Liver Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,	Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints,	Piles,
Colics,	Rheumatism,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Retention of Urine,
Consumption,	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Secondary Symptoms,
Erysipelas,	Tic-Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Venereal Affections,
Gout,	Worms of all kinds,
Head-ache,	Weakness from whatever cause,
Indigestion,	&c., &c.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

DO NOT FAIL TO TRY

DR. M'KENZIES DEAD SHOT WORM CANDY-STICK!

Sold by every Druggist and Medicine Dealer

FOR 15 CENTS, 4 PACKAGES FOR 50 CENTS. WHOLESALE BY

LYMAN, ELLIOT & CO., Toronto, C. W.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W.
LYMAN, CLARE & Co., Montreal, C. E.

A GOOD THING! TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures BILE to Chollic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentary and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Neuralgia, Tiedouloureux and Toothache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Is an excellent thing for Strains, Spread us, Wounds and Bruises. It takes away all Pain the moment it is applied. No

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter. In Lindsay by C. Britton Millbank, E. Gregory; Cameron, T. Metcalfe and all other dealers.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Dentist.

OFFICE.—Barnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 18th to the last of every month.

Artificial teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, as then inflammation supervenes and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, (Jaw) bones, gums, tongues, dislocation of the Jaw, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro, Jan. 3rd, 1861. 3

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ON and after Wednesday, 15th May, 1861, & until further notice, trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Cobourg	4.00 P.M.
" Baltimore	4.35 "
Arrive at Harwood	5.15 "
Leave Harwood	5.30 "
" Indian Village	6.00 "
" Keene Station	6.10 "
Arrive at Peterboro'	6.45 "

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro'	9.00 A.M.
" Keene Station	9.35 "
" Indian Village	9.55 "
Arrive at Harwood	10.25 "
Leave Harwood	10.40 "
" Baltimore	11.20 "
Arrive at Cobourg	11.45 "

COVERT & FOWLER,
Lessees.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing, executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 29.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 whennot so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$0 37
Each subsequent insertion	12
Six to ten lines, first insertion	50
Each subsequent insertion	20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	7
Each subsequent insertion, "	3

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW, Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro'. C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 10

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 10

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April 25, 1861. 17

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, &c., &c., Rowe's Block George Street, Peterborough. 18

AUCTION SALE

T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
PETERBOROUGH.
Terms moderate, business punctual, and payments prompt.

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 25th, 1861. 3

PRIVATE BOARD.
A NUMBER of respectable boarders may find a go d Board and comfortable accommodation at the handsome and well-built brick cottage, near the Peterboro Station of the P. H. & P. R. R. Apply on the premises.
JOSEPH PORTHER.
June, 1861. 26

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Hunter's Block, George Street, Peterboro'. 47

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE, OVER COULTER'S DRUG STORE, George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or
VULCANIZED RUBBER.
Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.
D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he
WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,
and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.
Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.
Peterboro', April 10th, 1861. 15

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.
60 Acres are Cleared,
and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are down, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 46 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 26, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.
A GOOD WELL
of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good
YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,
in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.
The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.
Title Indisputable.
Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS. WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

NOTICE
THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of Dec. next,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.
Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 20

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS;
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO
RAILWAY.
ON and after the 7th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—
GOING NORTH.
Leave Port Hope at.....10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook " .....11.25 a. m.
" Fraserville " .....11.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at.....12.10 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.
Leave Peterboro' at.....2.30 p. m.
" Fraserville " .....2.15 p. m.
" Millbrook " .....3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....5.05. p. m.
JOHN FOWLER,
Peterboro' January, 18 Lessee.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, as a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

BANKRUPT STOCK.
WE have lately purchased a complete Bankrupt Stock of
$4,000 Worth of
DRY GOODS,
consisting of Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., which we are enabled to sell at
One half less than the Original Cost Prices!!
LEMAY, TURCOT, & Co.
May 2nd, 1861. 18

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES; &c., &c., &c.
E. G. HILL would call the attention to intending purchasers to the fact that he has a large stock of Carriages & Buggies of go ho manufacture, and the best material, which he can warrant to be good, and reliable a call as he wishes to sell Cheap for Cash, or short approved credit, to make room for a large stock the coming year. Repairing neatly done and with dispatch, opposite Leonard's Hotel, Brock Street. Give him a call.
Peterboro, May 2, 1861.

Poetry.

COLONEL HAULTAIN.

Tune.—"Bonnie Dundee."

Hurrah for Reformers who have won the day,
(Success to our cause, three times three hurrah,)
Who rubbed to the polls their just rights to maintain,
Hurrah for Reform and Colonel Haultain!

Peterboro—famed in the country around,
In freedom and liberty's cause ever found
Has vanquished the Tories in our old domain,
And chosen the good man, Colonel Haultain.

He is the right man put into the right place,
Confronting corruptionists when face to face;
Their vile tricks and jobbery he will restrain,
Their schemes will be crushed all by Colonel Haultain.

At the Declaration he spoke loud and shrill,
To thousands of people on the Court-house hill;
He said their just rights he would ever maintain,
So the multitude cheered brave Col. Haultain

The "Defeated" came forward and thanked his friends all,
Then grossly insulted our kind Sheriff Hall;
But hisses and groans shat his mouth with disdain,
And loud cheers rent the air for Col. Haultain.

Our Member came forward with writings in hand,
And prov'd all was done by the laws of the land,
Which showed that the contest his friends did sustain,
Was quite lawful and just to Colonel Haultain.

Three cheers were then given for our member elect,
Three cheers for our Queen, whom all people respect;
Three cheers for our Sheriff, who good law maintain,
Hurrah for Reformers and Colonel Haultain!

T.
Peterboro, July, 1861.

A HUMOROUS SKETCH.

A STRONG CASE ON A HOT DAY.

In the city of H—— lived three persons—each eminent in their profession. As the wisdom of each will be fully apparent to the reader after perusing this sketch, we will first introduce Mr. Pomp Benton, the defendant in this suit. The plaintiff and defendant, both woolly heads of the blackest dye, had been discussing each others claim to the affection of Miss Dinah Down, a lady of ebony hue, until the warmth of their love, the warmth of the day, and the warmth of the whiskey internally, caused them to use language derogatory to the honor of gentlemen of color. Johnson, the plaintiff in this case, asserted that the defendant, Benton, was a hen thief, for which the latter gave him a blow between the peepers, which caused him to see starlight for the next half hour. When daylight appeared to this fallen Othello, he determined upon legal redress for so gross an outrage upon his person. Acting upon this suggestion, he appeared before Squire C—— demanding the arrest of Benton for assault and battery. The warrant was obtained and duly served upon the defendant, who immediately made tracks for the law office of Jim S——, whose skull, wit and cunning had rendered him famous among the disciples of Blackstone.

"What! here again!" inquired Jim, as Pomp's sable mug darkened the walls of his office.

"Yes, massa, I'is been sued," said the latter, assuming a look of sorrow.

"Sued, eh? What have you been sued for?"

"Well, you see, massa, I quashed a nigger."

"What business had you to quash a nigger?" asked Jim.

"Cause I couldn' help it; he called me a hen thief, and dis child couldn't stand dat."

"Did any one see you strike him?"

"Yes!"

"How many saw you do it?"

"Five or six colored persons."

"I fear I can do nothing for you this time," continued Jim, "the evidence is all against you."

Pomp seemed not to relish this remark at all, wiping the perspiration from his forehead with his coat tail and giving a deep sigh.

"What Justice issued the warrant?" inquired Jim.

"Squire C——," replied Pomp.

"Worse yet! worse yet!" exclaimed Jim.

Pompey's under lip fell an inch.

Jim saw that he had a desperate case, and felt assured that nothing but a powerful remedy would save his client. Leaning his head upon his arm, he seemed to be invoking the aid of the gods, at the same time taxing his fund of inventive genius to its fullest extent.

"Pomp," said he finally, "I think there is some hope for you if you will follow my advice strictly; but mark! the least departure from my commands, and you will not knock down another nigger for the next six months."

"Lordy, golly, alive, I'll do anything you tell me massa, if you will only get me out of this fix," exclaimed Pomp, rubbing his hands with delight.

"Now, then," continued Jim, "I want you to procure forty or more subpœnas, and see that they are duly served upon witnesses in this case; and now mark and remember that your fate entirely depends upon selecting the strongest smelling cusses you can find."

"Leave that to me, massa," replied Pomp knowingly, turning up the white of his eye. "I'll smell 'em out." How well Pompey performed the task assigned to him, the result will show.

The day of trial came, and a hotter sun never burned in the month of August. The thermometer ranged at 90 in the shade, and everything seemed parched by the hot air. Squire C——, before whose august tribunal this trial was to take place, deemed to feel the heat of the day with all intensity. His office was small, hardly capable of containing fifty persons, with one door for ingress and egress, and one window containing eight panes of glass. His office was small, while his body was large; and the ruby tint of his nose fully indicated that his obesity would never be lessened by a want of Monongahela. He was a thirsty old soul, and often felt it. Yet we will do him the justice to assert that no man ever more revered the cleanliness. He utterly abhorred dirt or stench in any form.

The hour of trial had arrived. Squire C——, sat in his large old-fashioned arm-chair, but he seemed to have lost the dignity of other days. He sat minus coat or vest, swaying a huge fan to and fro with a rapidity that gave evidence that Monongahela and the extreme heat of the day were acting fearfully upon his brain. Jim S——, the counsel for the defendant, was seated at the table, while the counsel for the plaintiff sat opposite.

One by one the witnesses arrived, encircling the Squire, who sat puffing like a porpoise. A smile of approbation crossed Jim's features as he saw how faithfully Pomp had performed his task, which the latter displayed a row of ivory at this mark of the keenness of his counsel's nasal organs. Still Pomp was not idle. He made the black wreath which encircled the Squire as compact as possible.

With an eagle eye, Jim watched the efforts of his client upon his Honor. It was but for a little time, as the latter broke the stillness of the Court by a sneeze which fairly resembled distant thunder. And well he might, for the heat and stench combined were beyond all endurance.

"Mr. S——," exclaimed the Squire, "I—I—I—s p-r-o-c-e-e-d w-i-t-h t-h-i-s c-a-s-e! I c-a-n't s-t-a-n-d t-h-e a-w-f-u-l s-t-e-n-c-h!"

Jim arose with all the dignity of a Hoffman in his palmiest days, informing his Honor that many important witnesses were yet to arrive, which rendered it impossible for him to proceed with the case until they made their appearance.

The Squire gave another sneeze louder than the last, at the same time spreading his huge arms right and left, knocking down half a dozen woolly heads, exclaiming, "stand back, stand back, for God's sake, stand back!"

One by one the black diamonds continued to arrive, while Pompey gave them explicit directions where to stand, and not to move.

At this stage of the proceedings the stench was almost beyond all human endurance. The heat of the day was great, but the effluvia emitted from the heap of sable knights which clustered around his Honor was still greater.

"Open that door," yelled the Squire, Pomp having taken the precaution to have it closed.

His Honor was evidently growing weaker and weaker as his legs fan whirled to and fro with less rapid strides.

"C-o-m-e, g-e-n-t-l-e-m-e-n, for God's sake, let's go on with this case," he exclaimed.

Jim again rose, assuring his Honor, with one of his blandest smiles, that it was quite impossible to proceed until the remainder of his witnesses had arrived.

"Benton!" yelled the Squire.

"Sah!"

"Where are you, you black scoundrel?"

"Here, sah!"

"You are clear, Benton, you are clear. Now, every d—d nigger out of here."

Like black shadows they came, and like black clouds they went away.

Pompey paid his counsel liberally for his cuteness and skill, at the same time assuring him that he should be the recipient of his law business in future.

"You is a great man on law," said Pomp "but it takes dis child to smell 'em out."

It would be needless to say that the Squire never granted any more warrants to gentlemen of color during dog-days.

THE MAN-FISH.

This curious creature is described in Cassell's Natural History, and it is evidently the source of the marvellous stories of mermen and mermaids so common in the legends of the deep.

This animal inhabits the mouths of the Amazon, Orinoco, and South American rivers. Its name (Manatee) has reference to the peculiar form of its swimming paws, these, as in the other genera, are composed of soft parts, and a membrane which enfolds the bones of the hands and fingers; but in the manatee, four flat nails are seen attached to the edge of the paw. The tail, also, is peculiar, being about one-fourth the length of the body, and oval-shaped, not unlike that of the otter. The head is round, attached to the body without a neck; the muzzle, in which the nostrils are placed, is large and fleshy; the upper lip cleft and bristled at the sides; the lower lip much shorter, and the mouth small.—The teeth, which are all molars, bear a resemblance to some cloven-footed quadrupeds. The grammar of the manatees and dugongs are pectoral, and this structure, joined to the adroit use of their finger-like flappers, have caused them, when seen at a distance with the outermost part of the body out of the water, to be taken for some creature approaching to human shape. The effect has been deepened by the thick set hairs of the muzzle, giving somewhat the appearance of human hair, or a beard.—Thus the Spanish and the Portuguese give the manatee a name which signifies Woman-Fish; and the Dutch call it the Dugong Beardmenseize, or Little Bearded Man. In this way, doubtless, some of our stories of mermaids have arisen; and "it is not at all improbable," says Bosmahy, "that the walrus has afforded foundation for others. I have myself seen a sea-horse in such a position that it required but little stretch of the imagination to substitute it for a human being; so late, indeed, was it that the surgeon of the ship actually requested to the last he had seen a man with his head and shoulders above the surface of the water."

GOOD GOVERNMENT.

Good forms of government are excellent things. They have always been favorite speculations with studious and imaginative men. From Plato to Rousseau dreamers have dreamt them out; from the Abbe Sieyes to Earl Grey men of action have been pleased to carry their theories into practice. They have not generally been a durable sort of manufacture, and they seem to last better when they grow spontaneously than when they are suddenly made. Of the manufactured kind France has at times shown herself capable of using up or wearing out two or three in a year. Earl Grey has several very neatly turned-out specimens at work in different remote parts of the world. As a class they are not very long-lived. One George Washington, aided by some cunning craftsman, produced the most promising of them all; but even this seems destined to last only a single lifetime. We have a statesman now in England who has seen it right through. The *Peerage* tells us that this veteran was born in Boston in 1772. He may therefore have seen the Boston Tea Riots, and have listened to the declaration of independence. He has certainly lived through three generations of American statesmen, and he now witnesses the shock which sunders the great American fabric in twain. These facts are not encouraging to constitution-mongers, or to framers of new forms of government.—*Times.*

THE LATE LORD CHANCELLOR.

The *Times* of Monday, June 24, gives the following particulars with reference to the death of Lord Campbell:

"The public will sympathize with us in the deep regret with which we announce the sudden death of Lord Chancellor Campbell. He died yesterday morning. He had attended a Cabinet in the course of the day and had entertained a party at dinner on Saturday evening with that keen and hospitable enjoyment of society which always distinguished him. He retired to rest in his accustomed health and spirits, and passed away without giving the alarm. Shortly before eight o'clock yesterday morning, his servant upon entering his bedroom found him seated in a chair motionless, with his head thrown back and blood oozing from his mouth. Medical aid was immediately in attendance, but he had evidently been dead at least two hours. It is believed that the cause of death was the rupture of one of the great arteries in the region of the heart."

GLUTTONY.

The rich man's mode of living is preposterous. Mixtures, and spices, and wines, are the ruin of half the stomachs in the world. Just see. You take at dinner, soup; a glass or two of some punch, perhaps; turbot and rich lobster sauce, with it, may be an oyster *pate*, or a sweetbread, to amuse yourself with, while the host is cutting you a slice of the Southdown haunch; this with jelly and French beans, is set in a ferment with a couple of glasses of champagne, to which a couple of glasses of hock or sauterne are added; a wing of a partridge or the back of a leveret, solaced with a little red hermitage, succeeds; then you sit once sit at ease and cool your heated stomach with a piece of iced pudding, which you prepare to speedily proceed to warm again with a glass of noyeau, or some other liquor; if you are not disposed to coquette with a spoonful of jelly in addition, you are sure to try a bit of Stilton and a piquant salad and a glass therewith. At dessert, port, sherry and claret fill up the picture. This is about the routine of the majority of dinner parties. Now put all these things together in a bowl, instead of the stomach, and contemplate the noxious, fermenting mess. Is it not enough to kill an ostrich? Such a dinner is, in fact, a hospitable attempt on your life!

AFRICAN PECULIARITIES.

A recent African traveller, Mr. Petherick, tells some funny stories. One tribe that he encountered used to steal his tobacco and smoke his pipes. He filled a pipe, placing among the tobacco some gunpowder and told them that the pipes were so indignant at being used by them, that, if smoked again, they would evince their displeasure. One of the chiefs, in the traveller's absence, "tried it on," again,—and the pipe exploded into fragments. After this, the traveller was looked on as a prophet, and his goods were not meddled with. Another tribe had a singular mode of salutation. The chief spit in his face. At first he decried it as an insult, and thought of knocking the chief down; but contented himself with spitting back. This, as it proved, was the right thing to do, and it was received as a civil response to a courteous overture.

SPURGEON'S LAST.

A certain elderly minister from the country called upon Mr. Spurgeon and congratulated him on his success, but said it was a pity he indulged in eccentricities, and so on—in short gave him some fatherly advice, which Mr. Spurgeon seldom receives with patience. On the occasion he took this response from his pocket, and said, "Dr. B—— the other day I was so interrupted by an organ grinder, that I gave him three pence to go away. Now, will you take the same sum, or shall I make it suspense?" The Doctor immediately brought his lecture to a conclusion, and now relishes the story with great glee.—*Court Journal.*

....Why is your father's mother like the tallest soldier? Because she's a grenadier.

....Who's right?" asked a officer of his company. "Indeed, said an Irishman with stand near by, changing his aim, "it's no property, and I'll be dead as I please while I'm alive."

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

CHEAP WHISKEY.

DEATH & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Spirits,

TAKE this opportunity of informing their friends and a discerning public that they continue the trade of making drunkards, Bankrupts, Beggars, and Maniacs, on the most reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice.

The advertisers beg to return their most sincere thanks to their numerous, steady and attached customers, and to all the tippling part of the community, for the increasing countenance and extended patronage which they now receive; and they hope that the many proofs which are to be found in every City, Town, Village, and District of Canada, of the success of Death & Co., in the above line of business, will secure to them the increasing support of Drunkards, Dram-drinkers, and occasional Customers, as well as forever silence the advocates of Temperance Societies, those bitter enemies of this long-established and popular trade.

Death & Co. beg to assure the public that the article in which they deal is the best and most pleasant poison in the world, and has never been known to fail in any instance where the individual has persevered in the use of it for the limited time which D. & Co., prescribe.

In order to do business in a respectable style, the advertisers have obtained a license from the Magistrates, under whose benevolent auspices they have increased their facilities for bringing the wives and families of their customers to misery, and to wound, maim, and beggar, and drive to delerium and death, as many as the public good requires; and, in particular, Death & Co. will spare no pains to secure the *eternal damnation* of as many as favour them with their countenance and support. To accomplish these desirable ends, it is only necessary for the individual to take half a glass occasionally, till he feels that quantity insufficient to satisfy the craving appetite which it will soon create; and when once this whiskey-appetite is formed, the results at which Death & Co., aim at are secured, as the person is then prepared to brave temporal and eternal misery for the sake of "another glass."

For the accomodation of their numerous customers, and for the dispatch of their increasing business, Death & Co. have appointed a sufficient number of active agents, who are stationed at convenient distances in the streets of cities, along the highways and arem-roads, and in the villages and country places. Death & Co.'s agents may be known by the red-curtained windows, and having two pewter mugs over their doors "Licensed to sell Wines and other Spirituous Liquors," and may be found ready for business at all hours, by day or night, Sundays not excepted.

Satisfactory References can be given to the Bridewells, Lunatic Asylums, the Gaols, the Gallows, or the Drunkard's Fire-side.

Death & Co. beg to caution all Tipplers, Dram-Drinkers and Drunkards from taking heed to whatever Parsons, Medical Men, and all Advocates of Temperance Societies may say against Spirit-drinking, as those gentlemen are avowed enemies of this respectable soul-and-body-destroying business.

QUEEN VICTORIA IN HER OWN CAPITAL.

One night is often to be seen in Hyde Park when strikes a republican as rather strange. You are leaning against the rails, idly watching the ceaseless flow, when all at once, as suddenly as if by the word of command, though not by word of command, every one of the carriages pulls up on one side, the equestrians do the same, and two scarlet groomsmen gallop by. Immediately behind, in a plain carriage, is a lady, with a good color, rather stout, with a baby or daughter, or female attendant. There is nothing particularly remarkable about her; yet every hat is lifted, every head is bared, and toward that matron lady every eye is turned; and no wonder, for that is Victoria, England's Queen! She reigns for her virtue supreme in the affections of Englishmen. An Englishman is proud of his country, but above all of his Queen. However remote from his own island home, "The Queen!" is the first toast at all public festivities where Englishmen are congregated,—"The Queen, God bless her!" In England there is an immense respect to rank and wealth. In this case the highest rank in the land is filled by a woman, and that woman a wife and a mother, and, in all relations of life, a pattern to her people.—No wonder that John Bull gets red in the face as he shouts, with might and main,

"Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us
God save the Queen!"

—*J. B. Gough.*

A YANKEE AT A RESTURANT.

An American in Paris went to a restaurant to his dinner. Unacquainted with the French language, yet unwilling to show his ignorance, he pointed to the first line on the bill of fare, and the polite waiter brought him a fragrant plate of soup. It was very well, and when it was dispatched he pointed to the second line. The waiter understood him perfectly, and brought him a vegetable soup. "Rather queer soup that I want," thought he, "but it is Paris fashion." He duly guarded to the third line, and a plate of tapioca broth was brought to him. Again to the fourth, and was furnished with a bowl of preparation of cocoa-nut. She tried the fifth line, and was supplied with some great kept dishwater. The bystanders now supposed that they saw an unfortunate individual that had lost all his teeth, and our friend, determined to get as far from the soup question as possible, pointed in despair to the last line on the bill of fare. The intelligent waiter, who now at once what he wanted, politely handed him a bunch of tooth-picks. This was too much. The American paid the bill and left.

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

1. Abstain from all spirits and dram-drinking. Spirits rob the muscles, diminish the strength of the body, and render more susceptible of disease.

2. When mild-brewed beer agrees, keep to it as a beverage [at your meals only.]

3. Where (well filtered) water does not disagree, value the privilege and continue it. Pure water is far better beverage for the sedentary and those who take but little exercise, and for those whose labor or unhausted condition does not require any stimulants.

4. The quantity (of most things) is always more hurtful than the quality.

5. Take your meals at regular hours always. The human frame is capable of being changed from sickness to perfect health by a well regulated system of diet.

6. Avoid everything—however agreeable to the palate—that from experience you find to disagree with you.

7. Make daily ablution the first thing on rising; you will feel stronger and more refreshed for it during the day. I fancy I hear you say that you have not the time to do so. My answer to you is, rise ten minutes earlier, dip a course towel in cold water, wring it out, and rub the whole body over. "Cleanliness is next to Godliness!"

8. Never quack or tamper with your constitution by taking patent medicines; "they are offered for every kind of disease, for many of which they are decidedly prejudicial, producing very often fatal results. If slightly indisposed (and if it is possible to do so,) remain quiet, avoiding all excitement and abstain from all meats and fermented liquors during the day. In headache and slight fever, this plan mostly affects a cure. Never use strong purgatives. If costive, take a mild dose of castor-oil; if too relaxed, a dose of Gregory's powder, (kept at all chemists); and, five or six hours after the powder, take the following mixture:—Prepared chalk, 1 drachm; spirit of sal volatile, 10 or 12 drops; cinnamon water, two ounces; mix.

9. Take exercise, if you value your health but proportion it to your strength. The mind taints by too long sitting:

Better to hunt in field for health unbought,
Than fee the doctor for a nauseous draught
The wise for cure on exercise depend;
God never made His works for man to mend

10. Never learn to smoke; shun tobacco in all its forms. It stunts the growth when taken at too early an age; it is a great promoter of indolence and laziness; it has nothing nourishing and stimulating in it, but is merely a narcotic, of which the moral and physical effects upon those who use it are of a very dubious character.

11. If you have exceeded the bonds of temperance, or in plain English been tipsy, then take the following mixture: Liquor ammon. acet., half an ounce; tinct. rhei. two drs.; mix the above with a glass of ginger-beer—and remain sober afterwards.

ONE OF THE STORIES.

Says C. A. B., I heard an anecdote the other day, which amused me very much. I will give it you. It is on good authority—an officer who was at the mess when the conversation occurred.

A brother officer (noted as a "Munchausen") was entertaining a mixed company with several stories of his exploits, *a la* "Gordon Cumming," amongst the lions and tigers of India." Once he was out lion-hunting, and had spent all his ammunition, when an old lion came up.

"At first," said the narrator, "I thought to fly—but on second thoughts, I remembered it had been said, to be possible to *mesmerize an animal!* whereupon I concentrated my forces, and brought my eye to bear upon him. Presently his tail dropped, and he retired backward, leaving me master of the field. Proud of my victory, I went out unarmed the next day, and met the same old lion; and again tried mesmeric influence; he was preparing to give way, when a rustle in the jungle caused me to waver, and in an instant, he would have sprung on me, before I could mesmerize him again, if the officer in the jungle had not shot him dead."

An old officer who was laughing at the boldness of the fib, carelessly said:—

"I was the man who fired the rifle."

In no way dismayed, the other walked across the room with much *empressment*, saying:—

"Give me your hand, I owe you my life."

My friend says it was one of the most admirable *fibs* he ever saw; the lion-hunter not being thrown off his centre for one minute.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

A man living at Nantyglo, near Bristol, who keeps pigeons, a few days ago came to the resolution to decrease his number by shooting some of the young birds, taking care he did not injure one of the old ones. This was rather a difficulty; but after he had stalked from one side to the other for some time, with the loaded gun in his hand, four of the young birds stood well for a shot, and he fired. Down fell three pigeons, quite dead, and a fourth, being wounded, fluttered about. But the shot produced other results more remarkable. Seven panes of glass in a house in the distance were broken; and a basin of broth and spoon were thrown down, the basin being broken and the broth spilt. The smoke so startled a man who was at dinner, and who had not been able to move from rheumatism for months without his crutches, that he ran to the front door without them, and commenced jumping about in front of the house, believing that he was shot in the forehead, although thereabouts no mark to be seen.—The man who had discharged the gun, becoming alarmed, hastened to the cottage as soon as possible, and finding that he was not hurt, told the woman of the house that he would pay all damages done to the window. She, however, was not willing to receive a farthing, saying it was the best thing that had happened to her for a long time, and she would willingly pay all damages herself; as they had been trying a great many remedies before, all to no purpose; but now the man was quite cured, and she could not think of taking anything. The gentleman, however, insisted on paying. The cured man went to work on the morrow, and has not touched his crutches since. The sportsman belongs to the 2nd Gloucestshire Rifles, which may now safely assert that it possesses one of the best shots in the world—a man who killed three birds, wounded a fourth, broke seven panes of glass, and cured a rheumatic cripple, all at one shot.—*England Paper.*

AN UNDESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

There is no doubt about it—Fort Pickens is a dreary place. It has all the elements of discomfort, and not a solitary attraction. The island on which it is located is all sand, every bit of it. Not a grain of corn or blade of grass will grow on it—nothing vegetable, not even a thistle. Not an animal could live on the native productions of the soil, excepting perhaps the hog, which they say eats rattlesnakes. Dig down into the earth as deep as you please, and you get sand. Let the wind blow, and your eyes and ears, your dentrifice, and the valuables of your teeth are filled with sand. Take an evening promenade on the ramparts, and with ten rods on the breech, and your boots and your stockings, even unto your tin-ends are filled with sand. You cannot escape from this into the water for a ten-shooting sea-bath without re-using the risk of being devoured by sharks. If it is calm, the air is impregnated with fever, and alive with flies. To escape the burning hot sun, go into the damp casemates and acquire rheumatism. Whether it rains or shines, you have flies by day and mosquitoes by night—these all the time. There is only one species of *entomicale exterminator* which does not prevail here, namely, bedbugs; and this is a deficiency which can easily be provided for. The heat is intense and almost intolerable. It scorches the few tufts of grass that aspire to grow on the thinnest soil, and bakes the moistened sand as solid as a brick. It is steady and persistent. It continues all day long, and all night, and thereby gains accumulative force, and adds to its next day's intensity. If you put a mosquito-bar over you, you roast—if you don't do it you are pestered by flies, bitten by mosquitoes, and become nervous and irritable. Beside all this the water is bad. Its taste is inexcerable, and its smell disgusting.—*Letter from Fort Pickens, in Tribune.*

☞ A Yankee letter-writer abroad disposes of several notables than the French Emperor in pegging away vigorously at his life of Cæsar; the Pope is suffering still from erysipelas, old age and general debility; Francis Joseph of Austria is sadly given to drink; Queen Victoria, although able to hold a drawing-room, has really been seriously affected, nervously and otherwise, by the death of her mother, and other causes; Garibaldi is now as well as usual—has never suffered from more than an ugly rheumatic gout or gouty rheumatism. The Princess Mary, of Cambridge, whose betrothal to the Duke of Newcastle has been announced, is a very comely personage, but very stout—so stout, in fact, that she finds crinoline entirely superfluous, except around the bottom of her skirt; and it is said that it has been necessary of late to enlarge the door of her carriage. A marriage was proposed between her and Victor Emanuel, and he was delighted at the prospect of a connection with the royal family of England through the owner of so charming a face as that of the portrait which was shown to him. But when on his visit to England, he saw the lady, *il Re galantuomo*—himself no slender lad—he retired precipitately from the negotiation. "I cannot marry that woman," said he, "she's broad enough to sit upon the seven hills of Rome."

TOO LATE.

Perhaps these two little words had never a more sad or bitter significance than in the little story of real life we are about to relate. About a month ago all Ingerwood was shocked at the death, under frightful circumstances, in a house of doubtful reputation, of a parish named Wallace, a solicitor by profession. He had wandered in there in a state of destitution suffering from the effects of drink. His wants were relieved, but furious madness (the consequence of *delirium tremens*) came on, and he had to be removed to the Camp, in a frightfully bruised condition, where he died in a few hours. See, now, the strange contrast.—Had this man, who died in penury and destitution, a victim to debauchery and disease, but lived a few weeks more, he would have found himself heir to a splendid fortune. In fact, before he died—unknown to himself—he was the possessor of immense wealth.—By the last mail news has come out that, from an uncle of his who died intestate, property worth £100,000 reverted to him.—*Sydney (Australia) Advertiser.*

Be Kind to your Mother.—"What would I give," said Charles Lamb, "to call my mother back to earth, for one day to ask her pardon upon my knees for all those acts by which I grew her gentle spirit pain."—Remember this children, and be kind to your mother.

....A gent while being measured for a pair of boots, observed "make them over the *instep*." "Measure!" exclaimed the astonished artist, surveying his customer from head to foot, "I have not leather enough."

...."Jemmie," said a venerable Connecticut to his daughter, who was asking his consent to accompany her urgent and favored suitor to the altar, "Jemmie it is a very solemn thing to get married." "I know it, father," responded the sensible damsel; "but it is a great deal solemner not to."

....An old farmer in southern Illinois, seeing the engines at Cairo, remarked that "them locos manœuvring had corrupted a heap of land."

THE GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.

The metropolis on Saturday evening was visited by one of the most terrific conflagrations that has probably occurred since the great fire in 1666. Certainly, for the amount of property destroyed, nothing like it has been experienced the last half century, losses being estimated at £2,000,000. The scene of this catastrophe was on the water side portion of Tooley Street, near London Bridge—a locality which has been singularly unfortunate during the last 25 years—some of the largest fires having occurred there. The outbreak took place in the extensive range of premises known as Cotton's wharf and bonded warehouses, belonging to Messrs. Scovell. They had an extensive river frontage, and the whole space on the land side extending to Tooley Street was covered with eight or nine massive brick warehouses, six stories in height, some of which were formerly occupied as ordinance (government) stores, the whole occupying, as we were informed, about 3 acres. These buildings were filled with merchandize of every description. There were some thousands of chests of tea and silk stored in the upper floors, while in the lower ones there was an immense stock o' Russian tallow, various oils, bales of cotton, hops and grain. Every portion of the entire establishment might be said to have been loaded with goods, and of the whole of this very valuable property, said to be valued at upwards of a million, not a vestige remains but the bare walls and an immense chasm of fire, which at dusk last evening lighted up the East and the east end of the city. To be added to this very serious loss is the destruction of the whole of the western range of Alch Humphrey's warehouse flanking the new dock, known as Hay's wharf, the burning of four warehouses and quay, comprising Chamberlen's wharf, adjacent to St. Olave's Church, besides many other buildings in Tooley Street.

The saddest loss of all, however, was the deplorable accident which befel Mr. James Braidwood, Director of the London Fire Brigade, who, it will be seen by the subjoined details, perished at an early stage of the fire. The writer, who accompanied Mr. Braidwood to the fire, and was an eye witness of the accident which happened to that gentleman, furnishes the following:—Intelligence of the outbreak reached the head-quarters of the brigade in Watling Street at ten minutes to five o'clock, and all the available force and engines belonging to that establishment were at once dispatched to the spot. Reaching the western avenue in Tooley Street, leading to Cotton's wharf, a dense quantity of smoke was observed issuing from the doors on the first story of one of the main centre bonded warehouses abutting on the wharf, and in a line with other warehouses stretching to Tooley Street. This centre building had only been recently erected, and its construction gave rise to some dispute between the Insurance Company and Messrs. Scovel, which, we are informed, had only been arranged a few days since.

Mr. Braidwood surveyed the course of the fire with his usual cool and practical eye, and posted his men where the best command could be had over the seats of destruction. About half past seven o'clock he entered the gateway leading to the wharf nearest St. Olave's church, and proceeded down the avenue, where four of his men were supporting and directing two branches from the floating engine. By this time the warehouse in which the fire commenced was gutted; but the enormous stock of tallow which had been stored in the lower floor caused the flames to rise to a considerable height, and, if anything, raged more furiously when water was scattered over them. The adjacent building also contained a large quantity of cotton and oil, which ran down through the loop-holes in a stream to the vaults as the warehouses ignited. At intervals there were loud reports, as if from the explosion of carboys or barrels of oil; but at the time it did not excite any particular alarm, as the firemen had been assured that those warehouses contained no explosive material, such as saltpetre, although there was a large stock of it in another part of the wharf. The police, who by this time had got command of the thoroughfares leading to the wharf, and cleared the western gateway or avenue, and with the exception of the firemen, there were only a few standing by. Mr. Braidwood, who had visited the men several times previously, seeing the distressed state they were in from the intense heat and their great exertions, called one of his attendants and gave each of them a "nip" of brandy, and then noticing another of his men in a similar exhausted state, and whose eyes had suffered much from the heat, turned his back on the warehouse to give the man some of the brandy. At this moment a terrific explosion occurred, and in an instant it was seen that the whole of the frontage of the second warehouse was coming down, falling outwards into the avenue. Mr. Henderson, foreman of the southern district of the brigade, who was standing within a few paces of Mr. Braidwood, shouted for them "all to run." The men dropped their branches. Two, with Mr. Henderson, escaped by the great gateway, and the other men ran in the opposite direction on to the wharf, where they jumped into the river. Mr. Braidwood made an effort to follow Mr. Henderson, but it was only momentarily, for he was struck down by the upper part of the wall and buried beneath some tons of brickwork. His death must have been instantaneous. Several of his men would have rushed to extricate him, and indeed some did, hopeless as the task was, but another explosion happened causing the men to fly in great terror. The sad fate of this gentleman had a most depressing effect upon all, and to add to their trouble the conflagration had assumed a most awful ascendancy. It is stated that there were three men standing by at the time, and it is feared that they have perished.—We are in a position, however, to state Mr. Braidwood is the only member of the fire brigade who has perished.

A TERRIFIC NIGHT SCENE.

Towards ten o'clock the aspect of the conflagration had become quite appalling and terror and dismay existed upon all. The continual explosions of saltpetre destroyed all the windows of the surrounding warehouses on both sides of Cotton's wharf, on the shattering the loop hole doors of the various floors. By this means the great warehouses of Mr. Alderman Humphrey, forming the western division of Hay's wharf and dock, nine stories in height, and extending inland some hundreds of feet, ignited, together with a large warehouse in Hay lane, adjoining the land side entrance to the wharf. On St. Olave's church side of Cotton's wharf the fire was making an rapid progress, having penetrated the four extensive warehouses comprising Chamberlain's wharf, besides many houses and other buildings in a line with Tooley street.—That they must share a similar fate as that of Cotton's wharf was evident; and what rendered matters worse, the firemen were comparatively powerless. The two powerful steam floating engines were compelled to be hauled away, in consequence of the thoroughfare which passed over the wharf wall and covered the surface of the river the whole length of the burning warehouses; as it was they had lost a quantity of hose by the walls being blown down. Three steam land engines, built for the brigade by Shand & Mason, were working vigorously in Tooley street, but the overpowering heat prevented the men approaching the river near enough to be of any practical service. Indeed the duty was fraught with great danger, and they were very properly called off. The whole of the carriage way of Tooley street was ankle deep with hot oil and tallow, which flowed in all directions from the warehouses, and the fear was that it would by some misfortune be brought into contact with turpentine and get ignited.

From the inquiries made of the brigade authorities it is impossible to tell the exact number of persons who have lost their lives by the disaster, but it is satisfactory to state that none of the firemen have lost their lives beyond Mr. Braidwood, and as far as the search made for the latter gentleman, the brigade are of opinion that the three gentlemen supposed to have been killed at his side have escaped before the wall was blown down. A gentleman named Scott, who had a large stock in the warehouses on the wharf, has not been seen since the commencement of the fire, and his friends are apprehensive that if he has not been buried in the ruins he has been drowned. Mr. C. White, on the County Fire Office; Mr. Hodsoll, Jr.; Sub-Engineer Palmer, as well as Mr. Henderson, upon seeing the walls falling, ran towards the waterside, and by that means saved their lives; but Mr. Braidwood turned towards the contrary direction, and Mr. Henderson saw the wall fall like a large tent over his head, and some of the men standing near say that they actually saw the bricks over his body rise after he had been prostrated by their great weight, and read with heat. To get to the unfortunate gentleman was then impossible, owing to the explosions that succeeded each other in rapid succession, and the flames rushing completely across the waggon road. There alternative but to let the body remain until such times as the fire could be somewhat got under, which could not be accomplished until yesterday morning.

SECOND OUTBREAK OF THE FLAMES.

Owing to the many floating policies upon the property stored in the different warehouses, and the owners living at such long distances, it is, as yet, impossible to find out the losses the respective persons have sustained. Messrs. Scovell's wharf alone, at least those portions destroyed, consisted of seventeen tremendous warehouses, similar in construction and size to the London Docks, and contained a similar description of goods, the most explosive and dangerous being saltpetre, sulphur and oils. In some of the other warehouses were hemp, jute, rice, and spices, such as mace, (a very inflammable article) pimento, of which there was over twenty tons, immeasurable barrels of ginger, over 1,000 tons of rice, and a vast amount of artist's and other colors; but to tell the exact amount of Russia tallow and oils in the various buildings is at present impossible. One immense warehouse, four floods high, was stocked in every part with colonial produce, worth nearly £100,000. The seeds of various kinds in another warehouse adjoining are stated to be worth £150,000. Gums, shellac, arabic, dragon, gambouge, and cochineal were stored, which it is stated were worth £180,000. This building had fire proof iron doors, and the property might have been saved had the doors been closed, but, unfortunately, they were all left open. The warehouses on the other side of the premises were also divided by double iron doors, but as in the case of the other building they were left fully open, and when the flames caught the spices, especially the mace, it burst like gas, the oil that ran from it, as the top part of the cases was on, flew along the flooring like streams of running gas. Every one who had anything to do with the wharf then became convinced that all they could possibly do would be of no avail in saving the property, unless they could manage to close the iron doors, but that they could not do, owing to the fury with which the flames rolled out of the windows and loop-holes with terrific violence and grandeur.

The warehouses near Chamberlen's wharf contained stock in trade of nearly half a million in value, consisting of glue, jute, varnish, paints, colors, white and pig lead, oils, tallows, guns, &c., and other articles of drysaltery. There were likewise in the premises soft soap (in Scotch casks) resin, sugars, teas, coffee, and an immense cargo of black and white pepper, the latter said to be worth £5,000. This proved to be of great inconvenience, as it caused much pain to the firemen, for as the condiments became ignited and the water fell upon it, the spice entered their eyes, and greatly injured their power of seeing.

It has been ascertained that the following goods were recently lying at Cotton wharf, most of which are destroyed by the fire:—Sugar, 878 tons; coffee, 420 tons; cocoa, 318 bags; rice, 4,477 tons; pepper, 241 tons; ginger 30 casks, 787 cases and 162 bags; cassia, 167 packages; cassia buds, 12 packages; nutmegs, 20 packages; mace, 9 packages; cloves, 604 packages; sago, 785 tons; sago flour, 86 tons; cochineal, 490 bags; logwood, 1,998 packages; saltpetre, 666 tons; jute, 1,150 tons; India cotton, 17,764 bales; cardamoms, 15 packages; cutch, 68 tons; castor oil, 427 casks; safflower, 167 bales; senna, 67 bales; shellac, 63 packages; gambier, 611 tons; and tallow, 2,260 casks.

At Hay's wharf, which was partially destroyed, it is known that 16,000 bags of Mauritius sugar were lying.

The loss of the large quantity of goods by the fire at Cotton's wharf had not much effect upon the markets in Mincing Lane yesterday. Sugar, however, has advanced considerably, and holders will not sell unless at a rise of about 20 per cent. on former quotations.

THE CROPS AND HARVEST PROSPECTS.

The necessity for distracting all accounts of injury to crops in their early stages has again been exemplified by the present prospects of the French vintage. In March and April last it was announced that in all the principal districts injury from the frost had been sustained which left no possibility of recovery, and we are now assured that in all parts of France the vineyards, with some very few exceptions, present the most favorable appearance. Indeed it is said that "for the last ten years they have not looked finer."

The grain harvest in many parts of Europe this year seems likely to be a fortnight or a month earlier than the average. In the south of France the cutting of wheat has already commenced. The accounts from America are also good, and the merchants are hurrying forward their last year's stocks to England at a rate which is limited only by the capacities of the railways and the freight market.

A woman named Molyneaux, of Brooklyn, fell down a flight of stairs, on Sunday evening last, and was instantaneously killed.

WHY SEND TROOPS TO CANADA?

Why, then, send troops to Canada? A numerous, hardy, and contented people, possessing within themselves all the resources and means of organization suitable for self-defence, have as little to apprehend from without as from within.

From the neighbouring Republic it is almost physically possible that any danger of molestation should arise; but, morally, it seems next to impossible that any idea of aggression should be entertained, under existing circumstances, by the United States. Without any disparagement to the vigor of the Government, or the valor of the people of the Union, we may be permitted to believe that their hands are as full just now as they could desire to have them, with the weighty task of regaining the seceded States to the Federal Commonwealth.—Waiving all considerations of international good faith and good fellowship, the idea of an American invasion of the Canadas amid a crisis of affairs in the Republic so critical as the present, appears to us, we own, utterly incredible.

If Americans really look forward to a day when they hope that the colonies north of the St. Lawrence will become portions of their expansive Federality, they are too wise not to perceive that this result is only likely to be brought about by the spontaneous action of the communities that now acknowledge the sovereignty of Queen Victoria. It is too late for conquest; we believe too late, likewise, for voluntary annexation, for the larger and richer a group of colonies like those of Australia or North America become, the more difficult it is to persuade local ambitions to forgo the pride of virtual independency, and the more difficult it is to persuade a people who are approaching the age of national maturity to renounce their separate name and separate life. As for annexation by force, the thing is simply absurd, and say one menace of the sort would justly create feelings of resentment and repulsion, calculated to embitter neighborly intercourse for many a future year. The lunatic guesconade of certain American journals about what might be done to annoy Great Britain in revenge for her observance of neutrality in the pending feud between North and South, is wholly unworthy of attention on the part of our Government. They ought not, to have learned by this time what all this means. It is simply so much superfluous yeast that every now and then bubbles over the bung-hole, and leaves behind what is intended for domestic use, all the clearer and sounder and less apt to turn sour: the process may not be pleasant to look at, or the result of it to touch; but why do we poke our political fingers into it? or order three or four regiments of the line to make ready, present, and not fire, because there is a bubbling for Buncombe? Why, in the sense of common sense, have three thousand men been sent to Canada, with all the suddenness befitting a political emergency, and with all the flourish of announcement that usually accompanies a military coup? For fighting purposes, these troops are too few; for political purposes, they are far too many. Twenty or thirty thousand men, if any, ought to have been sent, we can understand; three thousand defenders to a nation of twenty millions surpass, we own, our comprehension.

THE TRIP OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

Father Point, July 8.—Calm; hazy on the river; no signs of the North Britan.

Quebec, July 8.—The Great Eastern is commanded by Capt. Kennedy, late of the Etna, quite a young man, apparently not more than 30 years of age. This is not his first trip in command of this magnificent vessel, but his first trip to the St. Lawrence. On taking command, Capt. K. resolved to handle her in the same way as an ordinary vessel. He reduced the number of officers one half, and brought her across without the slightest difficulty until the pilots Demers, Connell and Simard took her in charge. She swings freely with the tide, and there is ample room in her present berth for three vessels of her size to swing with ease and safety, thus affording another proof of the superiority of our harbor over any other into which the great ship has hitherto been. It was exactly eight days from the time the pilot was discharged at Liverpool till pilots were again taken on board at Pointe de Monte; and during all this time, there were but 20 hours of clear weather. Cape Race was made in six days from Liverpool, but it was too thick to communicate with the shore—fogs were continual; she nearly ran into the Arabia; would have done so had she had a bowsprit.

Two horses died from cold in passing an iceberg. There were two births on board during the passage. Several people did not know they had friends on board until the fourth or fifth day out! Impossible to have found the exact number except by taking census. A number of soldier's wives were found on board as stow-aways.

Abstract of log:—June 27th, 1 p. m., left Liverpool 28, distance run up to noon, 300 miles; 28th, do., 302; 30th, do., 318; July 1st do., 321; 2nd do., 340. At 4 a. m., passed Arabia, bound East latitude 50, North long. 41 W. Calm and dense fog. Throughout the day passed several icebergs; there was a dense fog all day. On the 4th, 6 p. m., sighted Cape Pine Light; 9 p.m., a dense fog, standing by the engines, owing to an enemy being in our track. Passed the American ship Liverp, eastbound bound in; also, ship Abyssinia. The distance run on the 5th was 320 miles, 6 p.m., St. Paul's Island abeam. Passed several vessels; 2.30 p.m., passed John Bull. On the 6th, arrived off Quebec 7 p. m. Throughout the voyage there was moderate weather, and smooth water but upon the 28th of the 5th.

Quebec, July 9.—Yesterday afternoon, the Mayor, Police Magistrate, City Councillors, &c., proceeded on board the Great Eastern to present an address from the Corporation. Captain Kennedy and the officers of the vessel warmly welcomed their visitors, and a suitable reply to the address was made, after which the company were invited to dinner. Captain Kennedy discharged the duties of host in a manner which was for him the esteem of the entire party.

The Great Eastern will be all this week discharging troops and cleaning up ship, and will, therefore not be ready to receive the public until about this day week-night. As soon as the time is definitely settled, the information will be telegraphed to the Agents of the Grand Trunk Railway along the entire line, so that excursion trains may commence running at once. Until all these necessary preparations are completed, the public will not be admitted on any terms. The charge for admission will probably be 50 cents per head. The 60th Rifles were landed from on board the Great Eastern last evening in two detachments—the first at 6, the second at 11 p. m. They were marched to the Jesuit Barracks, where they are quartered for the present.

At 2 o'clock on Tuesday a small boat containing three persons, was capsized off Quarantine, New York, and one of them was drowned.

MR. GEORGE BROWN.

At the declaration in Toronto, Mr. Brown after complimenting the Returning Officer, and his deputies, and expressing his satisfaction at the manner in which matters connected with the election had been conducted, then referred to his defeat and future course:—

"For the sake of my friends and for the sake of the cause with which I have been identified—I cannot but regret at my defeat; but so far as I am personally concerned, I may most sincerely that no one has such genuine cause of rejoicing at the result as I have. For some time past my health and my personal interests have rendered me desirous of retiring, at least for a term from Parliamentary life; and it was my desire not to have been a candidate at the present general election. But when the writs were issued, it was strongly pressed upon me to come forward for the city, and I was assured that my public retirement at the commencement of the contest would injuriously affect the success of my party throughout the country. On this consideration I consented to become a candidate, but I confess without that earnest desire to be returned that I have felt on former occasions. I have now faithfully discharged my duty to my party—my defeat has opened up the way for my retirement without dishonor—and I mean to take advantage of it. Of course no one can tell what changes may occur in the future, and what new obligations may hereafter arise—but it is my present resolution not to seek re-election by any constituency for some time to come. And let me say, that in forming this resolution, I have not lost sight of certain public advantages that may result from it. It has been by certain recreant politicians of Upper Canada a constant excuse offered in palliation of their misdeeds—"Oh, we know this or that act was wrong, but if we had done otherwise, "the Government would have been over-"thrown, and George Brown would have come in!" Well, George Brown will no longer be the scape-goat of these gentlemen—their miserable palliative will be no longer available, and we will have an opportunity of testing their sincerity in the past by their conduct in the future. (Cheers.) Another consideration has also been before me. When I went into Parliament in '51 it was with the fixed and avowed determination of carrying Representation by Population; but I found in the Assembly very few indeed with courage enough to commit themselves to a ten year's contest for it.—But I felt then, as I feel now, that that question formed the foundation of our political structure, and I have ever since strained every nerve for its accomplishment. In waging war on behalf of this great reform, I have been charged with dealing severely with the opponents of the measure. (Hear, hear.) Now, I readily admit, that in endeavouring to free Upper Canada from the injury and disgrace of French domination, I have used strong language against those representatives of Upper Canada who were traitors to their trusts, and that I have systematically held up all such men to public indignation; but I plead in justification that it was the only remedy for the evil.—(Loud cheers.) It is not by honied words that you put to shame a band of conspirators against the rights and honour of their country. I plead as justification, that however the contest of ten years has been waged, it has been brought to the very point of success. (Continued cheers.) I plead, as the complete and triumphant vindication of my policy, that whereas in 1852 it was well nigh impossible to find a seconder for a motion in favour of Representation by Population, there are now in 1861, 53 members elect from Upper Canada unreservedly committed to stand or fall by that vital measure. [Loud cheers.] Well, I am not beaten to the last, that some of these 53 gentlemen feel sore under the discipline by which they have been forced to commit themselves to a measure so distasteful to Monsieur Cartier. I am not blind to the fact that it will need every vote that can possibly be obtained to secure the success of a reformed Representation Bill in the present Parliament, and I cannot close my eyes to the possibility that a cordial union of all the Upper Canada members pledged to that measure, for the carrying of that measure, may be more easily accomplished if I am absent from the House and deprived of all credit from its final triumph. Had I been a member of the present Parliament my first object would have been to bring about such a union, and no personal sacrifice on my part would have been wanting to accomplish it.

THE "GREAT EASTERN" A SUCCESS.

The turning point in the affairs of this extraordinary vessel appears to have arrived—the darkest hour proceeds the dawn.—She is certain to realize money for her owners by the trip to Canada and back, on which she will shortly proceed, and the Government have been very liberal in their treatment with the company. The number of troops which will go out by the *Great Eastern* will be little short of 2,500, and there will also be horses and artillery. The payment per head is to be £5. 15s., so that this portion of her freight alone will realize £15,000. Of course this includes provisions for the soldiery, which will not cost the company, it is calculated, more than twenty shillings per head. The vessel is also permitted to carry first class passengers, the advertised charge for which is £20 per head. The homeward freight will consist of timber, wheat and flour, and it is already known that she will have a full cargo. The expenses of working this magnificent specimen of maritime skill are, no doubt, enormous, for it is said that her first trip to New York and back cost eleven thousand pounds but, in the present instance, she is certain to realize a handsome sum in excess of the outlay; and even the last voyage, unremunerative in a certain sense, fully established the character of the vessel as a first class conveyance. Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead, has signed a contract for "the fitting up" of the ship to accommodate the troops, in which more than one hundred tons of timber will be absorbed. These are to be so constructed as to be readily moved and available for similar occasions. It is evident that the Government have it in contemplation to avail themselves of the services of the *Great Eastern* whenever the necessity arises, and this fact alone cannot fail to advance her value as a commercial speculation. The amount realized during the present week by the admission fees will probably exceed £3,000. — *Liverpool Times.*

THE EARTHQUAKE.

From Montreal Pilot, Friday evening.

At a quarter past nine o'clock yesterday evening a severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this city. It continued several seconds, and was accompanied by a loud, rumbling report. Much consternation was occasioned by it, there it caused windows and doors to shake violently, and, in some cases, the walls to vibrate, while the inmates were almost thrown from their feet. The motion, which was distinctly from the North and South.

Dr. Smallwood reads us the following:—"A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at the Observatory, Isle Jesus, last night [the 11th instant] at 9 hour 3 min. mean time; the wave passing from the West towards the East; the tremor lasted for about 20 seconds. The *Second* waves was distinct from the *First* waves. Barometer 29.624 inch. Thermometer 57.°5; Wind E. by S., calm; Sky covered with *cumuli frontes* clouds; considerable magnetic disturbance.

The shock of the earthquake was also distinctly felt in Montreal, and parts adjacent. In this also to be attributed to the Comet?

At Chambly we learn that it lasted for 11 seconds.

We believe that the earthquake was also felt at Toronto. The vibration seemed to come from the East to the West. The time was about 9 o'clock. In one instance the room in which a person was sitting was felt to rock slightly to and fro, while small articles on a bureau were shaken and rattled audibly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—Mr. J. Irvine.
Wanted Immediately—George Emon.
Card—G Tanner.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861.

THE RESULT.

It will not be news to most of our readers now to hear that Col. Haultain has been elected, for that fact, we suppose, has reached the most remote part of the County ere this time. No words can be found more expressive than to say it was a GREAT VICTORY! Great for the cause of Reform, great for its moral influence, great for its triumph over faction, and GREAT in every sense of the word. Following is a state of the polling:—

	Haultain.	Congr.
Peterboro	222	255
Ashburnham	45	67
Monaghan	27	27
Smith	268	102
Douro	48	220
Otonabee	283	119
Ennismore	8	123
Belmont	49	18
Dummer	123	41
Asphodel	122	184
Back Township	32	106
	1292	1262

Majority for Haultain....30.

The Declaration.

Excepting the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit no larger gathering ever took place in Peterborough. Certain it is that on no similar occasion has ever the same interest been manifested over a political victory in this County. A procession of carriages of about half a mile in length, and preceded by the same Band, accompanied Col. Haultain to the place of Declaration. The number present could not have been less than 1,500 persons, and it was pleasing to see the fair sex so well represented.—The Returning Officer, James Hall, Esq., Sheriff, proceeded to read the returns, which showed Col. Haultain to be elected by a majority of 30, and therefore declared that gentleman duly elected to serve as our representative in the next Parliament.—The announcement was received with the most hearty cheers, amid which Col. Haultain came forward and briefly thanked his supporters for their noble exertions in securing his election. They had fulfilled their promises to him, and he would endeavor to act out his pledges to them. To his opponents he would say that he entertained not the slightest animosity towards them. No doubt they thought he was a bad bargain; he would endeavour to make the best of that bargain, and now that the election was over, and he stood in the honored position as their Representative in Parliament, he would act not for a section, but for the whole; and he earnestly wished the advice, counsels and prayers of his constituents, that he might be strengthened in the discharge of his responsible duties

Mr. Conger then came forward and said he thanked the gentlemen who gave him so generous a support at the late contest. Though he stood before the electors as the defeated candidate, he maintained that had not the Sheriff virtually disfranchised over 100 voters in the back townships, he would have been elected in place of Col. Haultain. Though defeated in this County, it was a pleasure to him to see the great defeats George Brown and his party had sustained throughout the country. The election had resulted in the utter rout of the "lookers to Washington." [Here Mr. Conger's voice was drowned for several minutes by hisses, groans, and cries of "Shame, shame."] Some people might differ from him but he couldn't help that. [Renewed groans.] To the misconduct of that gentleman [pointing to the Sheriff] he owed his defeat, and he was much mistaken if Mr. Hall would not yet be made to pay the penalty of his illegal interference, and he would sincerely now think it was the intention of himself and his friends to protect the election on that ground.

Col. Haultain again addressed the electors. Allusion had been made by Mr. Conger to the conduct of the Sheriff in the election, it having been charged against him that the Roll of 1860 had been used contrary to law. It was easy to understand Mr Conger's mortified feelings, but how he should seek revenge on the Sheriff, was not so plain. He held in his hands documents which he thought would prove to any one that the Sheriff had acted fairly and impartially, and that in having the vote in the Back Townships taken on the 1860 roll was only following the best legal advice he could obtain; in proof of which he would read a telegram from Mr. Harrison, of Toronto, the best legal advisor in Canada, through his agent Mr. S. Fleming:

(Copy.)
Toronto, June 26, 1861.

To Sheriff Hall, Peterboro':

Harrison says "was only the lists that were published in all respects before the writ issued."

S. FLEMING.

To place it beyond doubt Mr. Hall telegraphed to Sheriff Corbett of Kingston, as follows:

(Copy.)
Peterboro', 20th June, 1861.

To Mr. Sheriff Corbett, Kingston:

If lists for 1861 were not fyled when writ was issued can I use them? Which do you use?

James Hall.

To which the following reply was received:

(Copy.)
Kingston, June 27, 1861.

To James Hall,

I use last year's list if all of this year's were not fyled before the issuing of the writ. Take such as were and use last year's for such as were not. This is the Attorney General's opinion.

T. A. CORBETT.

In the face of this can any person accuse the Sheriff of partiality? No! and he could not conceive how any fairly-disposed person could for a moment entertain such an idea. (Cheers)

Three cheers were then given for the Queen, three for Col. Haultain, and three for the Returning Officer.

The Band played the National Anthem after which the procession re-formed and moved by Water to Hunter street, and thence to Ashburnham, and back again, thence to the North ward, thence down George to Simcoe Street, and up to the residence of Colonel Haultain, where after three cheers more were given for our member elect, the procession separated.

SIGNIFICANT.

A Toronto politician, yelept O'Donohoe wandered into North Wellington during the late election for the purpose of addressing the Catholic electors in Arthur, and to induce them to vote for a certain candidate there named Ross. The unfortunate man received grouns in place of cheers. Afterwards a large and influential meeting of the Roman Catholic electors passed the following resolution:—

"Moved by Mr. James Stevenson, seconded by Cornelius O'Callaghan, Jr., That the free and independent (!) Catholic electors of the North Riding of Wellington consider it a presumption in any man from Toronto or elsewhere but of the Riding to dictate to them the course they should pursue in the coming election and that they have full confidence in Dr. Clarke to represent us in Parliament. And, moreover, that he, Dr. Clarke *is the man pointed out by the Hierarchy of Canada for them, the Catholics, to support.*"

In like manner there is every reason to suppose that Mr. Conger was the man pointed out by the same Hierarchy for the free and independent Catholic electors—Heaven save the mark—of this county to support. Although not a particle about Separate Schools appeared in either candidates address, or was alluded to at the hustings, yet the Catholics almost to a man supported Mr. Conger, while it was known that he when in Parliament voted against Separate Schools. Surely there must have been some pledges or undertakings to lead to so general a support as that received by Mr. Conger in the late political struggle. The Ministry will not have to crow over Peterborough as it does over some other Counties that have been what they are pleased to call "*redeemed.*" Despite the united influence of the Grand Trunk, the Ministry, and its local adherents, and the "Hierarchy of Canada," an Opposition candidate has been elected here. May the electors generally note the significant fact.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, July 15th, 1861.

Council met,—His Worship the Mayor presiding.

Present—Messrs. Toole, Kennedy, McDonald, Ormond, Bradfield, Eastland, Maloney, Chamberlen, Menzies and Stevenson

The Mayor read the vote recorded on the Rail Road proposal, forty-five was the majority against it.

His Worship informed the Council that in obedience to instructions he had proceeded to Toronto, but had failed in seeing Mr. Cameron as he was in Post electioneering, and that if he had seen him it would probably be useless, in the then state of political excitement.

He also read a note from Messrs. Rose & Davis, Solicitors, Toronto, informing them that they had valued on him for the amount of their costs $126 52c in the case of the Town vs. Conger. He had accepted the draft, and it would be due to-morrow.

He also read a communication from the Crown Lands Department acquainting the Council that the order had passed for the land at the south end of the Town to be made out to them on certain conditions.

A petition from P. J. Ayres in reference to his wooden building on George street, was read and referred to a special committee.

A petition from several parties licensed to sell spirituous liquors, asking the Council to refund the money to them which they had paid for their licenses, was read.

Accounts from P. J. Ayres, S. J. Carver, Thos. Hutchinson, and J. Thomson, were read and referred to Finance Committee.

An account from Geo. Bell, for assisting the Clerk in making out the Assessment Roll, was after some discussion referred to the Finance Committee on the following division:

Yeas.—Messrs. Kennedy, Bradfield, Maloney, Chamberlen and Stevenson.

Nays.—Messrs. Toole, McDonald, Ormond, Eastland and Menzies.

The Mayor voted yea and the motion passed.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Menzies,—That the communication from the Crown Lands Department be received, and the Mayor is hereby directed to take the necessary steps to have the necessary requirements therein complied with at the earliest possible moment.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. Ormond,—That the Treasurer be instructed to pay to the Special Constables a portion of their wages now and the balance as soon as convenient, and that the Mayor be instructed to dismiss said constables if in his opinion their services can be dispensed with.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. McDonald,—That the Mayor be instructed to collect all fines that have been levied in the Police Court since the commencement of this year and that are yet unpaid, with a view of liquidating the expenses of said Court.—*Carried.*

The Council adjourned for one week.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

Below we classify the members returned for Upper Canada. M. Ministerialist. O. Oppositionist. Ind. Independent. It will be seen that after giving the Ministry the "doubtful" members, the Opposition have a majority of 5 in Upper Canada. The "independent" members are pledged against the Ministry, so that on a vote of confidence motion Upper Canada should give a majority of 7 against the Ministry:—

UPPER CANADA.	M.	O.	Ind.
Hamilton, Isaac Buchanan,			1
Kingston, Hon J A McDonald.	1		
Brockville, Hon Mr Sherwood,	1		
Cornwall, Hon J S McDonald,		1	
Toronto East, John Crawford,		1	
Toronto West, J B Robinson,		1	
London, John Carling,		1	
Ottawa City, R W Scott,		1	
Niagara, Mr Simpson,		1	
East Durham, J S Smith,			1
West Brant, Mr Ryerson,			1
East Brant, Dr Bown,			1
South Grenville, Mr Patrick,			1
Dundas, Mr Ross,		1	
Stormont, Mr Ault,			1
East Elgin, Mr Burwell,			1
West Elgin, McBeth,		1	
South Ontario, Hon O Mowat,			1
W. Northumberland, Cockburn,			1
Carleton, W F Powell,			1
South Wellington, D Stirton,		1	
West Durham, Mr Munro,		1	
West York, Mr Howland		1	
Glengarry, D A McDonald			1
South Simcoe, Mr Ferguson,	1		
North Simcoe, Angus Morrison	1		
Victoria, Mr Dunsford,		1	
Lincoln, J C Bybert,		1	
E. Northumberland, Mr Biggar		1	
North Lanark, Robert Bell,		1	
Prescott Co., Mr McCann,		1	
Lambton, Wm McKenzie		1	
Lennox & Addington, Hooper,		1	
Peel, J H Cameron,		1	
Essex, Mr Rankin,			1
Frontenac, Mr Morton,		1	
Haldimand, Mr Harcourt,		1	
Halton, Mr White,		1	
South Hastings, L Wallbridge,		1	
Kent, Mr McKellar,		1	
East Middlesex, Mr Portman,	1		
West " Mr Scatchard	1		
Norfolk, Mr Walsh,		1	
North Ontario, M C Cameron,		1	
North Oxford, Mr McDougall,		1	
Perth, Mr Foley,		1	
Prince Edward, Mr Anderson,	1		
Russell, Mr Bell,		1	
North Waterloo, M Foley,			1
South " Mr Cowan,			1
Welland, T C Street,		1	
N. Wentworth, Mr. Notman,			1
South " Mr Rymal,			1
North York, A Wilson,			1
East York, Mr Wright			1
North Wellington, Dr Clarke,			1
Peterborough, Col. Haultain			1
Renfrew, McLauchlan,		1	
Grey, Jackson,		1	
North Hastings, Benjamin,		1	
Huron and Bruce, Dickson,			1
South Oxford, Connor,			1
North Leeds, Jones,		1	
South Leeds, Tett,		1	
South Lanark, Morris		1	
	29	34	2

LOWER CANADA.	
Montmorenci	Hon J Cauchon,
Dorchester	M Langevin,
Jacques Cartier	M Tesse,
Montreal West	T D McGee,
Montreal Centre	Hon Mr Rose,
Montreal East	Hon L E Cartier
Quebec County	Mr Evanturel,
Quebec East	Mr Huot,
Quebec Centre	Mr Simard,
Quebec, West	Hon C Alleyn,
Argenteuil	J C Abbott,
Three Rivers	Mr Turcotte,
L'Islet	Mr Fournier,
Richmond & Wolfe	Mr Dunkin,
Compton	Mr Pope,
Bellechasse	M Remillard,
St. Hyacinthe	Hon Mr Sicotte,
St Maurice	Dr Desnoiniers,
Maskinonge	M Caron,
Chateauguay	Henry Starnes,
Huntingdon	Mr Somerville,
Terrebonne	Mr Labrosbe,
Two Mountains	M Daoust,
Chambly	M DeBoucherville
Napierville	M Bureau,
Beauharnois	M Dennis'
L'Assomption	A Archambault,
Sherbrook	Hon A T Galt,
Beauce	M Taschereau,
Nicolet	M Gaudet,
Soulanges	Dr Nanson,
L'Acadie	M Bourassa,
Richmond	Mr Web,
Richelieu	M Boudreau,
Lemieux-ata	Mr Baby,
Missiquoi	M O'Halloran,
Brome	M Sweat,
Shefford	M Huntington,
Ottawa Co	Mr Dawson,
Stanstead	Mr. Knight,
Rouville	L T Drummond,
Verchers	M Kierskowski,
Laporte	Hon M Laframge
Iberville	M Dufresne,
Montmagny	M Boubier,
Drummond & Arthabaska	J B E Dorion,
Levis	Dr Blanchet,
Portneuf	M Pouper,
Vaudreuil	M Mongenais,
Yamaska	M Ferbier,

FIRE.

The workshop of Mr. George Tanner, Cabinet Maker, Hunter Street, together with the working machinery, &c., was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. Mr. Tanner estimates his loss at $1,200; insured for $600. The origin of the fire is not known but there is strong presumptive evidence that the building was not fire to. The wind was blowing from the northwest at the time, and had not everything around been thoroughly saturated with the rain that had been falling all day, the block of buildings in the neighborhood of Mr. Tanner's would have gone. As usual, the alarm bell was not disturbed much, and only for the glare of the flames and the shouts of characters, few of our inhabitants would have known there was a fire at all, although it occurred as early as 10½ o'clock. We

wanted not forget to state that the engine was brought into play, and from the proximity of the Creek, good service was done in checking the spread of the flames.

☞ We understand that on Wednesday, 10th instant, a man slipped from a stick of timber, on which he was floating, into the water, near Rogers' dam, and was carried under a timber "jam" by the current and drowned. The body was recovered on

still draining of Grammar was somewhat wanted here as in other places. This deficiency, it is understood, will be supplied in another year, so that an education may be obtained in Peterboro' not inferior to any thing of the kind in any other provincial town, and so that the youth of our town and county shall not need to be sent elsewhere for that which can be so much better supplied at home.

The Departments of the Common School are well and carefully taught, the teachers, generally speaking, being well adapted to their several spheres of duty, and working harmoniously to a common result, under the superintendence of Mr. Dunn, the Principal. The kind, homely feeling that pervades the Juvenile Department, under Miss Dundas and Miss Kennedy; the tasteful and pleasant manner in which Mrs. Heathfield's class is conducted; the accurate and methodical teaching of Mr. Peters; the careful and pains-taking training of Miss Clark's class; and the correct business-like working of Mr. Blaicher's, gave general satisfaction to all the visitors present; while the singing and decoration added pleasure to interest. The Prizes were not awarded till the evening, when Dr. Burnham, as Chairman of the Trustees, with a few appropriate remarks, bestowed Forty-three Volumes on those who had wrought most perseveringly for them; while, from the fewness of the Prizes, a large number, scarcely less deserving, were reluctantly passed over.

After a few words from the Local Superintendent, in commendation of the appearance made during the Examination by both Teachers and Pupils, and urging to patient and hopeful perseverance, not in study alone, but in the after duties of life, as well, the School adjourned for the holidays,—to meet again, with renewed health, and resolution, on Monday six weeks.

It is for the parents and other friends of the School, to consider how far they are willing to see these endeavours and these hopes realized by a faithful and persevering encouragement of them, by their active and zealous co-operation, without which their children can neither be properly educated now, nor benefitted permanently afterwards.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Yours, very truly,
Peterboro', C. W.
July 16, 1861. CIVIS.

LATEST from EUROPE,

ARRIVAL OF THE "HIBERNIAN."

FATHER POINT, July 15.

The *Hibernian* reached Father Point at 9 o'clock this evening. She brings 46 cabin and 122 steerage passengers. She saw numerous icebergs, and was detained 24 hours in a fog. She met the *Nova Scotian* at midnight on Sunday, 30 miles east of Anticosti.

LONDONDERRY DESPATCH.

Mr. Lever, M P., has published a pamphlet entitled "Austria—her Position and Prospects." His object is to advocate the establishment of a line of steamers from Southampton to Trieste, under an Austrian guarantee.

Yesterday the American citizens in London celebrated the anniversary of their country's independence by a breakfast. Dr. Patton, of New York, who presided, offered up a prayer for the extermination of slavery, and a sympathetic letter was read from the American Minister, Mr. Adams.

The *Post's* correspondence at Rome says the Pope had recovered sufficiently from his indisposition to celebrate last Saturday the Pontifical Mass in St. Peter's, a long and fatigued service, in honor of that apostle, the patron of Rome.

The Committee of the Memorial Fund on behalf of Mr. Braidwood's family, was held at the Mansion House, yesterday.—The Lord Mayor presided.

The Italian Government has granted a subsidy to an English Company, which has undertaken to carry out a complete system of postal and passenger service on the Mediterranean; the Company to be allowed to erect wharves, thus avoiding for the first time on the Mediterranean the use of small boats for landing goods and passengers, but passengers are to be exempt from passport regulations.

The *Daily News* denounces the Bulgarian letters, which have appeared in one of its contemporaries, as an offence against good taste and a calumnious caricature of English social and domestic life.

The Birkenhead Friday mail train arrived here this morning, at 9 o'clock. At a short distance from Rugby, while proceeding at the rate of about 30 miles per hour, the boiler suddenly blew up, forcing all the carriages off the rails and down an embankment. Several passengers were severely shaken and injured. The post-office van was smashed to atoms. The stoker had both legs blown off, and his life is despaired of.

The *Times'* city article of Thursday evening says:—There were numerous investments yesterday on part of the public, and for the first time for several weeks consols exhibited and sustained symptoms of animation. The 4th of the month was passed off without pressure, and the demand was moderate both on the bank of England and in the discount market. About £9,000 in bar gold was bought by the Bank yesterday, while 50,000 sovereigns were withdrawn for the American Railway. Market depressed the whole day.

London Corn Exchange, July 5.—Weather showery. Arrivals pretty liberal. A better tone of trade, but nothing dearer than on Monday last.

ARRIVAL OF THE "SAXONIA."

NEW YORK, July 15.

The great fire in London was still burning.

The new Indian loan of £6,000,000 has been introduced.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* denies that Thouvenel had received a deputation from Rome.

The Patterson family case had been decided. The appeal was dismissed, and the first judgement confirmed.

SPAIN.

Spain abandons her claims against Morocco—declares Tetuan the property of Spain. She will render it impregnable, and colonize the territory.

Three hundred Republicans had arisen in insurrection in Lorca.

ITALY.

The Turin Chamber of Deputies had voted the Budget for 1861.

Two Bourbon committees had been discovered at Naples, and 300 members seized.

A plot to assassinate Garibaldi had been discovered.

The Government had taken measures to watch the entry to Capreva.

On the discussion of the Loan Bill in the Turin Chamber, Count Madiano said he had no confidence in a Ministry that maintained a French alliance. England was the only true friend of Italy, and insisted on the immediate evacuation of Rome by the French.

France supported the French alliance, the foundation and shield of popular right of all Europe.

Cialdini had been made Commander of the Southern army.

The *Patrie* says that disturbances had taken place in Southern Italy.

AUSTRIA.

Austria had definitely resolved in a Cabinet Council not to accept the Hungarian address.

A Royal rescript had been sent to the Hungarian Diet, in which the address was stigmatized as disloyal to the rights of the Crown. The Diet was requested to alter the former contents of the address. The Diet will be dissolved if it refuses.

TURKEY.

An English frigate had anchored at Constantinople, after obtaining from the Porte a firman, required by the Convention relative to the Straits of Dardanelles.

The Sultan had introduced great reforms in the Imperial household. Five hundred servants had been dismissed, and the civil list had been reduced from 75,000,000 to 12,000,000.

COMMERCIAL.

The rate of exchange was falling. Consols heavy; 89¼ a 89¾ for money; 89¾ a 89⅞ for account.

Foreign exchange tends upwards, in consequence of a resolution of the Bank of France to pay notes in silver, as the stock of gold was very low.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market was steady.

The weather has been favourable for the crops.

Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour steady, with fair demand at 24s 6d a 28s. Wheat steady and prime qualities a shade dearer, and quoted red at 9s 6d a 12s; white 10s 5d a 13s 6d. Corn steady, with rather more doing; yellow, 28s a 28s 6d; white 31s a 31s 6d.

THE LINDSAY FIRE!

From the Advocate.

Below we give a list, as far as can be at present ascertained, of the names of the losers by the fire, together with the value of the property destroyed; and the amount of the insurance, when any:—

Charles Allman, lumber; $2,000.
Robert Lang, house and furniture, $2,500.
Richard Leary, furniture, $400.
T Fournier, furniture and liquors, $1,000
Charles Britton, house, $6,000, furniture and stock, $5,000, and cash $5,000. Insured for $2,800 on houses, and $2,400 on furniture and stock.
R McGill, building, furniture and liquors $700.
Thomas Gourlay, Daguerrian car, $100
James Duncan, Blacksmith shop and material, $400.
Lang, and McDermot & Walsh, mills, houses, &c., $23,000. Insured for $13,750.
J Moffat, house and furniture, $300.
E Veitch, furniture, $400.
William Lundy, building, $1,500.
J Pearson, furniture and liquors, $300.
C S Jewitt, building, $4,000; insured for $2,800.
B F Jewitt, furniture and stock, $2,000 insured for $400.
William Grace, buildings and furniture, $5,600, and stock $1,000.
George Workman, stock, $1,000; insured for $300.
Andrew J Bounsell, stock, $200.
Thomas R Adams, buildings and furniture $3,700; insured for $2,500.
Thomas Keenan, buildings, $24,000; insured for $10,800.
Richard Pearse, furniture $500.
David Browne, tinware, wool and skins, $2,000.
G H Lennox, stock, $5,000; insured for $4,000.
William Kewin, stock, $5,000; insured for $2,000.
C B Robinson, Printing materials and furniture, $1,700.
Thomas Harris, furniture, $200.
A Lacourse, papers and books, $400.
John Kennedy, stock, $3,000, full insurance.
Edmond Gregory, stock, $2,400; insured for $800.
Joseph Funk, building and furniture, $7,000; insured for $4,700.
S & O Bigelow, stock and furniture, $7,000; insured for $1,000.
Dr. Allanby, building and stock, $1,000
J. J. Wheeler, stock, $1,500; insured for $1,000.
Ward & Cadwell, stock, $1,000.
Anton Gemsjager, stock, $700.
Armstrong, building, $1,000.
George Kempt, buildings, $3,500.
Patrick Brady, building, $300.
Michael Connery, stock, $100.
Mr. Passage, stock, $100.
James Charles, buildings, $500, insured for $400.
J McDonald, building, $300.
Edward Henderson, wheat, $1,000, cash $2,000.
James Lisle, building, $400.
J O'Leary, furniture and liquors, $400.
James Heap, furniture, $400.
The Government, Bridge, &c., $1,000.
William Thornhill, building, $1,200; insured for $800.
Drake & Foley, stock, $1,000.
William Bell, buildings, $2,000.
Mrs T C Patrick, stock and furniture, $3,600; insured for $2,600.
Joseph Walton, building $200.
George Matthew's, furniture, $500.
Mrs. Silverwood, buildings, $800.
William McDonnell, buildings and furniture, $7,300; insured for $4,400.
G M Roche, building and furniture, $2,500; insured for $2,000.
Hazlitt & Maguire, stock, $2,000.
Z. Mitchell, stock, $8"0; insured for $600.
Matthew Blakely, stock and furniture, $1,200; insured for $800.
G P Rumsdale, stock and furniture, $300
John Klaus, stock and furniture, $200.
Mr. J. Moore, building, $600.
G. L. Fisk, furniture, $100.
Dr. Benson, books and medicines, $100.
Cornelius Russell, furniture, $300.
Peter McPhee, building and stock, $2,000.
Clinton & Dundas, stock $3,000; insured for $2,000.
John Keowisen, building, $7,000; insured for $4,600.
Thomas Broughall, stock, $2,500; insured for $2,000.
J. C. Rodden, stock, $1,500.
Sinclair's assignees, $700.
John Moore, stock, $500.
Andrew Healy, building, $300.
Alfred Wright, building, stock and furniture, $7,600; insured for $600.
Budge & Brother, $600.
Richard Wilcox, stock and building, $3,000. Full insurance.
William Stoughton, stock, $150.
J. & H. Gledstone, stock, $2,400; insured for $1,600.
John Might, $1,100.
James Long, stock, $2,200.
Daniel Moloney, stock and furniture, $3,200; insured for $1,000.
Peter Marshall, stock and furniture $800.
John Johnston, house, furniture and stock $1,000.
Robert Green, wheat and furniture, $500
Phillip Klein, stock, $150.

"HARD TIMES" IN NEW YORK.

Notwithstanding the large number who have enlisted in the service of the Government, there is still an alarming force of idle men among the working classes of New York. Their condition is already beginning to attract the attention of the authorities, and a meeting was held on Friday last, in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, consisting of three members from each branch of the Common Council, and a number of prominent citizens. A report of proceedings is published in the New York papers of Saturday. Alderman Dayton addressed the meeting, and although we have seen no calculation of the actual number of idle men in the city, the following remarks by Ald. D. indicate a serious state of affairs:—

He said every citizen of New York must perceive, that there was a great amount of actual suffering among the working classes of our population, and many who had heretofore been employed in mechanical pursuits, are now without labor, and of course without the means of support. It was obvious that something must be done to give work to those who are willing to labor, and to provide for the families of volunteers.—The fact that a great many of our people have enlisted, has not diminished the demand for labor, and a great many are left among us to be supported. The number left is almost without any perceptible diminution.

The Corporation of the City of New York, having determined on reducing expenses, has comparatively little encouragement to offer; but some hopes are held out that Congress might be induced to fortify New York Harbour, and thereby employ a great number of labourers. Mr Tappan, the President of the Croton Board, submitted a statement showing that from 500 to 1000 men might be employed in that department. After further discussion, the meeting adjourned until Wednesday. The press of New York has been singularly silent on the state of affairs in that city since the commencement of hostilities between the North and the South, but the distress has now reached a degree that has compelled the authorities to organize for the purpose of efficient and immediate relief.

ST. DOMINGO.

A most unsettled and threatening state of things exists in St. Domingo. The native population have taken up arms against the Spaniards in several of the country districts, and are determined to fight for their independence. Meanwhile disease has broken out among the Spanish soldiers; several of them had died, and there was a large number in hospital. The greatest consternation, it is said, prevails among the people of the city of St. Domingo. The Spaniards in vain endeavor to entertain the inhabitants with military music and fireworks. Save the new-comers, scarcely any one is to be seen abroad, and a thick gloom overspreads the community. The military are carrying themselves most haughtily and offensively towards the black and colored people; and Santana and his accomplices are in the greatest alarm at the fruits which are already resulting from their treachery. The department of Ciboa is in complete insurrection. The Spanish officers and soldiers boast that it is the intention of their Government to possess itself of the whole island of Hayti.—*Letter from Hayti.*

The Buffalo *Courier* says that during the exhibition of Fire Works on the evening of the Fourth, a man from Toronto, whose name it did not learn, climbed the Liberty Pole, and then the iron rod which upholds the Eagle, and then sat complacently for some minutes astride of that patriotic fowl. He descended to the top of the pole proper, where he performed divers evolutions, such as hanging by the heels, making himself revolve about the rod, standing on one foot, hanging by one arm, &c. His daring and fool-hardy feats made every one's blood run cold. The *Courier* expresses its delight that the man reached *terra firma* safely; but doesn't think it exactly the civil thing for a Canadian to go over to that country and ride the American Eagle.

....."Go to grass!" said a mother to her daughter. "Well, then, I'spose I'll have to marry," ejaculated the fair damsel. "Why so?" inquired the astonished mother. "Because all men are grass." The old lady survived.

Strumous or Scrofulous affections are the curse, the blight, the potato-rot of mankind. They are vile and filthy as well as fatal. They arise from contamination and impurity of the blood, and are to be seen around us everywhere. One quarter of all we meet are tainted with them, and one quarter of these die of them: die foolishly, too, for they are curable. Ayers' Sarsaparilla cleanses out the Scrofulous corruption from the blood, renders it more pure and healthy, and effectually expurges the foul contamination from the system. No longer groan under your Scrofulous disorders, since the irresistable Ayer has provided his masterly combination of curative virtues that he calls Sarsaparilla.—*Democrat, Waterbury, Ct.*

Birth.

In Peterborough, July 17th, the wife of Mr. JAMES MURRIS of a Daughter.

Died.

At Peterborough, on the 14th inst., Mr. GEORGE HAZLEHURST, aged 36 years.

To many of our readers Mr. Hazlehurst was well known, having conducted the *Despatch* newspaper for some time. He was a member of the Peterboro' Rifle Corps, and his remains were interred in Little Lake Cemetery on Monday, with military honors.

At Otonabee, on the 16th June last, ANN MATTHEW, formerly of Bedford, England, aged 74 years.

Peterboro' Markets.

Wednesday July 17, 1861.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₱ bbl	5	50	6	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	1	00	1	10
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	75	0	80
Barley ₱ bush	0	40	0	45
Oats "	0	20	0	22
Peas "	0	40	0	45
Potatoes "	0	20	0	25
Pork ₱ bbl	14	00	15	00
Beef ₱ cwt	4	50	5	00
Butter ₱ lb	0	10	0	12½
Hay ₱ ton	8	00	10	00

D. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

Wheat 80c, a 85c.
Spring Wheat 65c a 70c.
Barley 38c.
Oats 25c a 27c.

New Advertisements.

CARD.

THE subscriber begs to tender thanks to the parties who assisted him in rescuing his stock from the fire on the night of the 11th inst.
GEO. TANNER.
Peterboro, July 17, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. J. IRVINE,
Canvassing Agent of the "Examiner"
is also authorized to transact business for
THE CANADA WEST FARMERS MUTUAL AND STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY,
and will visit the Eastern section of this county in a few days.
Peterboro, July 17, 1861.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO OR THREE good farm hands for the harvest season or longer. Apply to
GEORGE ERSON,
21st lot, 4th Con., Otonabee.
July 17, 1861.

WANTED!
AN INTELLIGENT LAD

AS AN APPRENTICE to the printing business. Apply at the *Examiner* Office.

LOST.

A BLUE ENAMELLED BROACH
WITH WHITE HAIR IN IT.
Whoever will leave the same at the office of the *Examiner* will be rewarded.
Peterboro, July 10th, 1861.

LADIES SCHOOL.

MISS AUCHINLECK
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity that she intends opening a School for Young Ladies on the 1st August,
In the Rooms formerly occupied by Mrs. Green, on Water Street.
Her course of instruction comprises ENGLISH in all its branches, FRENCH AND MUSIC.
REFERENCES are kindly permitted to Rev. Mr. Beck, Rev. Mr. Roger, Peterboro, Rev. Messrs. Arnold and Ure, Streetsville, J. McMaster, Esq, and A. Simpson, Esq., Streetsville, and Dr. Irvine, Hamilton.
TERMS will be made known on application to Mr. T. Brown, Jeweler.
Peterboro, July 4, 1861.

Revolving Hay Rakes.

NOW on hand, Revolving Hay Rakes, Horse Hoes, Scufflers,
PLOUGHS
of all descriptions from $5 to $12, which will be warranted to be of the best material
JAMES HAMILTON.
Peterboro, June, 1861. 26-3in.

TO LET.

THE newly-built, two-story building on George Street, between Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store and Lawson's Hotel, (now Huffman) House. There are
TWO STORES
on the ground floor and one Dwelling above.—The stand is one of the most desirable for business in the Town, and it will be let, (for a term of years if required) at a Low rent. Apply to
P. J. AYRES.
Peterboro. June, 1861.

NOTICE.

HAVING arranged with a large Distillery to keep me in constant supply, I am enabled to sell the best Whiskey in Peterboro in quantities to suit purchasers,
AT 1s. 6d. PER GALLON,
FOR CASH ONLY.
Call and Examine. Buy your Whiskey from T. Mahony, at Distillery prices,
THOS. MAHONY,
Market Square.
June, 1861.

NOTICE.

JOHN CAMPBELL
WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants in, and in the vicinity of Peterboro' that he has opened a new store in the premises formerly occupied by F. & L. Lemay,
On Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's
where he will offer a general assortment of Goods, such as
Prints,
Delanes,
Grey Cotton,
Shirting,
Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres
Tweeds,
Drills,
Silk and Felt Hats,
Black Cloth,
Milton,
Tweed,
Alpaca and Russel Cord Coats,
Pants and
Vests of all kinds,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
TEAS, TOBACCO, SUGARS,
CANDLES, SOAP, RAISINS, &c.
The whole to be sold low for Cash. Please call and examine before buying elsewhere, as
BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN!
JOHN CAMPBELL.
Peterboro, May 8, 1861. 19

NOTICE.

THE subscribers beg to inform the that having introduced
STEAM POWER
in the place of the former water supply, their
MACHINE SHOP
AND
FOUNDRY!
are now in full working order again. Customers and the public will find us, as usual, prepared to attend to all orders with promptness
M. MOWBY & SON.
Ashburnham, June, 1861.

POWDER!

THE subscriber has just received a consignment of Kentucky Rifle and Sporting Powder, finest quality.
R. HAMILTON,
Sign of Circular Saw.
April 23, 1861. 17

ATTENTION

Is respectfully solicited to my new stock of
FASHIONABLE DRESS AND SUMMER
BOOTS & SHOES,
Gaiters, Buskin Ties,
OPERA BOOTS,
&c., &c., comprising the
LATEST STYLES!
in every department.
To cemented cash I have reduced prices, and can therefore pay cent ₱ cent profit
Sell Lower than heretofore!
Men' White Canvass Shoes ₱ quality sell for 10s, can be had for 6s. 3d., 6s!
T. G. HAZLETT.
Peterboro', June 20, 1861. 25

TO RENT.

THAT delightful residence and property at present occupied by Thos. Prescott, Esq., in Otonabee (on the Keene Road, and about six miles from Peterboro.) The House is of brick, and will be let if required all ready furnished. ¼ of an acre of land, or seven acres will be let, with the house if required. The property is well fenced; there is
A GOOD SPRING WELL
and a good rain-water Cistern, and
A Pleasure Garden
on the premises. To a good tenant the term will be moderate. Apply at the *Examiner* Office, or to the proprietor,
THOS. FAUCETT.
Otonabee, May 1861. 22

Economy for the Ladies!

MRS. WILSON
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE Ladies of Peterborough, to call at her Rooms, on Chemong Street, directly in rear of the American Hotel, and see an entirely new plan of
CUTTING DRESSES BY MEASURE!
It is so easy that even young girls of 13 years can readily learn it. Ladies desirous of learning, can have the privilege of testing the rule, by cutting a lining for themselves,—and if not satisfactory no charge will be made. From the smallest child to the largest person can be fitted neatly by this rule.
Terms for teaching with apparatus, 3 dollars.
Mrs. Wilson will do stamping to order on all kinds of cloth for embroidering and braiding.
☞ On hand a variety of stamped embroidery, for sale.
Ladies & children's Clothes fitted to order in all Styles.
Mrs. WILSON is also Agent for Harris & Co.'s $30 Double Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, one of which may be seen at her Rooms. Inspection invited.
☞ Stitching on the Machine by the yard.
Peterboro', June 20, 1861. 25

BLIND FIXTURES.

THE subscriber has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Bailey's Patent Blind Fixtures, allowed to be the best in use.
R. HAMILTON,
Sign of Circular Saw.
April 23, 1861. 17

EDEN GARDENS
PETERBOROUGH,
OPPOSITE WALKERFIELD NURSERY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and surrounding country that he has at his Garden a constant supply (in their season) of all kinds of Garden Vegetables usually grown in this latitude. Seedling plants, such as
Cabbage, Cauliflower,
Tomato, Celery, Winter Cherry, &c. Also,—Small Fruits in their season.
Vegetables
fresh from Eden Gardens at the Market every week day; also at his Store on George Street, where all orders which may be left for anything in the above line will be promptly attended to.
PHILIP GILES.
May 1, 1861. 16

FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK containing a sum of money, and some papers of value to the owner has been found. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement on application to
REV. MR. KELLY,
Peterboro.
June, 1861.

HARD TIMES.

GOODS AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES!

CASH FOR WOOL!

☞ MONEY WANTED ON NOTES AND ACCOUNTS. ☜
R. D. ROGERS.
Ashburnham, June, 1861.

ROOM PAPER
AND
Paper Window Blinds.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his stock of new Room Papers for 1861. ALSO, a large lot of Pink and Fancy Window Blinds. ALSO, all the papers for this week.
THOS MENZIES.
Peterboro, June, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE.

175 ACRES
SITUATED in the County of Victoria, Township of Fenelon, being lot No 26, in the 6th Con., of which 50 acres are cleared and under cultivation. For particulars apply to Archibald McArthur, on the premises, or to
JOHN McARTHUR,
Peterboro.
June, 1861. 26

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.

J. T. STENSON,
HAS REMOVED
Next door to Mr. John Thomson's Grocery Store,
opposite Mr. John McDonell's Grocery Store, where he will dispose of his stock of Boots and Shoes still lower than heretofore, for Cash only
☞ Bound to sell if I don't make a Cent!!! ☜
P. S.—Parties indebted will please call and settle by the first July, as I find under present circumstances that it will be impossible for me to wait longer.

EMPLOYMENT.

$40 A MONTH!
AGENTS WANTED!
WE want an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada, to sell the Franklin Sewing Machine. To a limited number of travelling agents we will pay a salary of *Forty Dollars a month and all expenses.* To local agents a commission of 30 per cent, in all sales.
Every machine is warranted to give universal satisfaction, and kept in repair six months.—Recent improvements renders this machine the cheapest and most popular in the market. For full particulars and a pamphlet containing, address, with stamp for return letter,
HARRIS BROTHERS,
Sole agents for Franklin Sewing Machine Co.,
Box 466 Boston, Mass.
July, 1861. 29

GREAT DISPLAY

OF NEW

Spring & Summer Goods

AT

LEMAY, TURCOT & CO.'.

WE have the honor to inform our customers that we have just REMOVED into the large and commodious Store on the corner of George and Hunter Streets, the premises lately occupied by T. Bradburn, Esq., where we will keep for sale a much larger stock of

FANCY GOODS

than we have hitherto done. We can say with confidence that our stock is one of the largest and cheapest, being bought in the best markets. In our stock will be found

200 Muslin Dresses,

with Flounces, double and plain skirts,

100 PIECES OF MUSLIN,

for Dresses, from 5d. per yard upwards.

500 Patterns of Cashmere and Barrage Robes, at all prices; 1,000 pieces of Calico, choice patterns, from 4½d. per yard and upwards; Brochet, Silk, and Cashmere Shawls; Silk Mantles and Capes, Straw Bonnets, Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves, Stockings, and Fine Shoes and Gaiters.

We have also on hand a large stock of

STAPLE GOODS,

Comprising:

FACTORY COTTON STRIPED SHIRTINGS, DRILLINGS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, AND BROADCLOTHS, &C., &C.

On inspecting our stock purchasers will find the great advantage of buying for Cash, in the reduction on all our Goods of 20 per cent on ordinary prices.
LEMAY, TURCOT & Co.
Peterboro, May 2, 1861. 18

SPRING GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

I. ROBINSON & Co.,

CONSISTING OF

TWEEDS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, SHIRTING, MUSLINS,
DELAINES, ALAPCAS, HATS,
CAPS, PARASOLS, &c., &c., &c,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.
Peterborough, March 21st, 1861. 13.

SAVE YOUR FURS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!
WM. LECH.
FURRIER, MONTREAL,
WILL OPEN BUSINESS in the above line about the end of June, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Templeton Brown, corner store, Scott's Building, Peterboro'. Raw furs will be manufactured to order; also dressed and cleaned, and
ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE
FUR TRADE
in Canada, will be offered for sale at prices much lower than ever known in this part of the country before. Hats and caps of the latest styles. The highest price will be paid for raw furs.
May 9, 1861.

Harpers' Monthly
AND
GOODY'S LADIES' BOOK!
FOR JULY.
NEW LUTE OF ZION MUSIC BOOKS.

MUSIC BOOKS for the English and German Concertina, &c. ☞ Also all the papers for this week, for sale at
T. MENZIES' Bookstore.
June 26th, 1861.

A CARD.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has retired from the business formerly carried on by him.
WM. ARNOTT.
Peterboro, April 23, 1861. 19.

Bakery & Confectionery.

WM. ARNOTT, JR.,
WOULD announce that he intends carrying on the Bakery and Confectionery business in the store heretofore occupied by his father, where he hopes by correct business principles to merit and receive a share of public patronage. He will keep constantly on hand a supply of Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, &c., which he intends offering at very low prices, and to insist on cash or monthly payments with all his customers, and feels confident that by this principle he can offer much goods at prices as will convince the public that it will be to their advantage to deal with him.
Peterboro. April 27, 1861. 19

HARDWARE STORE!

Hunter Street, next door to Campbell's Grocery. Sign of
☞ THE CIRCULAR SAW,
THE SUBSCRIBER in addition to his already large stock of
Shelf and Heavy
HARDWARE
has just received
PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISH,
Batts, Screws and Hinges, cut, wrought and pressed Horse-shoe Nails, Hay, Stone, and Manure Forks,
CHAINS, SAWS & AXES,
Table Cutlery, Britannia Metal and Plated Ware, Trays, &c. Door, Chest, and Drawer Locks, Saws, Rasps, and Grindstones
GLASS, PUTTY, SPADES, SHOVELS, and Hoes, and Garden Utensils of all kinds.—Also, a well selected stock of CARPENTERS' TOOLS.
ROBT. HAMILTON.
Peterboro, April 23, 1861. 17

FOR SALE.

THOSE valuable Farm Lands and Premises owned by the late JAMES KELSO and being the north ½ of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con., Smith, and the south ½ of lot No. 13, in the 7th Con. Smith. The above lands are hereby
Offered For Sale,
ON REASONABLE TERMS,
at Private Sale, and unless otherwise disposed of will be sold by Public Auction, on the 14th of SEPTEMBER, NEXT.
TERMS:—Very advantageous.
For further particulars apply to the Executors of the late James Kelso, or to
GEORGE HUGHES,
Solicitor.
Peterboro, June, 1861. 26

MAN MISSING.

JOHN ABRAM, left Wm. Morcock's Axe Factory, in Peterboro', where he was employed, on Tuesday, 29th May last, since which time nothing has been heard from him. As it is supposed he was suffering from mental derangement at the time fears are entertained for his safety. He is an Irishman by birth, about 38 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and when he left a small under chin brown whisker; his hair is black. He wore when he left a black coat, black satin vest, speckled tweed pants and black cloth cap.
Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, THOMAS ABRAM, care of Mr. Wm. Morcock, Box 17, P. O., Peterboro', C. W.
Papers copying the above will confer a great favor on the friends of the missing man.
Peterboro, June 12th, 1861. 24

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was WATTER STONE. It is said she married in 1840, a person named De Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 55 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.
WM. GERRARD JENNINGS.
Rochester, N. Y., 24th May, 1861.

IRON.

BAND, Hoop, and Bar, Round, Half-round and Square Iron. A large stock on hand and for sale at
R. HAMILTON'S.
Peterboro, May, 1861. 23

CAKES & BISCUITS

THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of
CANDIES,
CRACKERS AND BISCUITS
which he will guarantee to be as
CHEAP AND GOOD
as can be bought in the Province.
OYSTERS,
kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.
L. A. CADWELL.
Peterborough, Dec. 26, 1860. 52

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

PROSPECTUS
OF A NEW AND ACCURATE, ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL
Map of Upper Canada,
TOGETHER WITH A
DESCRIPTIVE MAP AND DIRECTORY
OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF
N'H & S'H MONAGHAN & OTONABEE.

CONKLIN, BONNEY & Co., of Toronto, propose to publish the above work, shewing on a large scale from the most recent and accurate surveys, exhibiting all Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province, corrected from the latest official authority: also, the various lines of Railway, Railway Stations, with the correct distance between each, Canals, Plank and Macadamized Roads, the Main Travelled Roads between Towns and Villages, the boundaries and name of each County and Township, the great Lakes, Rivers and principal Mill Streams. Tables showing the Number of Town Reserves, each County Seat in Upper Canada from the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, the Population of each City, Town, County and Township will also be given, with other important and useful information, carefully compiled from the Census Returns of the present year. The Map will be Illustrated with Views of the principal Public Buildings in the Province, executed in the best style of the art.
There will also be given on the above Map an enlarged Plan in the most concise detail, of the above Townships, shewing concessions, lots, and sub-divisions, with the names of the proprietors neatly engraved thereon; also, Highland Reserves, Churches, Schools, Public Buildings, Mills, Blacksmiths shops, Stores, Inns, &c., together with numerous good gravel, plank and other Roads open to travel, the true course of Rivers and mill streams; also, enlarged Plans of Towns and Villages in the Township.
The names of all Subscribers residing outside of Towns, will be engraved specially prominent on the Map for the purpose of showing the position of their residence beforehand; also, the names of Subscribers in the Towns and Villages will be published, with the title, profession, business, &c. of each, thus constituting a complete Rural, Professional, and Mercantile Business Directory.
The publishers being practical engravers, draftsmen, &c., can confidently assure the public that the execution of the above work, in every department, will be superior to anything of the kind yet published in Canada. The size of the Map will be about 48 by 72 inches; it will be handsomely coloured, varnished, and mounted on canvass, with rollers, and furnished to subscribers only, for the low price of Four dollars and a half ($4 50) payable on delivery.
Other Townships in the County will be canvassed in due time.
☞ *Our Agents exhibit a* REAL SPECIMEN *of the above work, with our name engraved thereon.*
CAUTION.—This enterprise is in no way connected with that projected by Messrs. Tremaine, of Jefferson County, State of New York.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW

Anchor line of Steam Packet Ships, sailing regularly between
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.

Steerage			Steerage
25 Dollars			25 Dollars
Ships.	Tons.	H. Power.	Com.
United Kingdom	1256	300	James Ray,
John Bell,	1102	300	Edward Scott,

The *JOHN BELL* will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on
TUESDAY, 23rd July, 1861
Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:
SALOON CABIN.....$60 00
INTERMEDIATE.....30 00
STEERAGE, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions).....25 00
Children in proportion.
Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to
G. & D. SHAW,
10 Common Street,
MONTREAL.
June 26, 1861. 26

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bowmanville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.
OFFICE in Gillet's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.
Port Hope, June 26, 1861.

J. B. BISBEE
HAS REMOVED
To the Brick store recently occupied by Mr. McMartin, Hunter street two doors east of Messrs McKellar and Cameron's, where he will sell
BOOTS AND SHOES
as cheap as ever for Cash. Work done to order as formerly.
Peterboro' May, 1861. 19-3in.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.
GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,
with a large variety of
Fancy Goods,
at very low prices.
Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 23s 9d. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 15s. 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, do., Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Cases and Green Cases. Isle Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in Cases.
Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Fivanoring extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.
JOHN McDONELL,
In the (no Chinese front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Steven on, Esq.,
GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.
Jan. 2 1861. 1

A TARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing
THE BEST PUMPS
ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for criterve or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1862. If not then pronounced before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1863; for payment, by giving a promissory note.
These Pumps are
Warranted not to Freeze.
All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.
HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.
Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.
Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Denn

Agricultural.

HAY-MAKING.

Although the spring has not been the best but could be desired for planting, or the germination of the spring grains, and has proved quite destructive to our fruit and fruit trees, it has lately been quite favorable for winter wheat, and we notice many fields that in May appeared hardly worth saving, are now giving promise of a tolerable crop. The grass and clover are also looking exceedingly well, as far as we have observed, and what we can learn, with fine weather for curing, the hay crop of the country will be exceedingly large. This is our first summer crop, as well as a very important one, and with this well saved, we have made a very good beginning.

It is important that everything should be out of the way before hay-ng commences, as this absorbs the entire attention for a time, and it is very unpleasant while hard at work securing the hay, to have the feelings ever present that something neglected, some crop suffering. It depresses the spirits, and unless a man has the patience of Job, makes him a little irritable. So get everything out of the way, and be sure that all implements required in the work are in the very best condition. The almost universal complaint among farmers during haying and harvest is scarcity of laborers, and this will be more serious the present year than ever before. A little forethought and calculation is absolutely necessary, on this point.

The condition at which grass should be cut to make the best and most nutritious hay is a very important question, and one which has received a good deal of attention from the agricultural press, chemists, and practical farmers. The great object sought is the preservation of the grass in its most perfect state,—in that stage in which it contains the most nutriment,—and with as little change as possible. Just when this time arrives is a matter of some dispute, and it varies no doubt in the different varieties of grass. As a general rule, perhaps, the best time to cut grass is when in full flower and there are some who will say to this rule there is no exception. Others contend as confidently that Timothy should be cut when the seed is well formed and about ripe enough to germinate. John Johnston, of Geneva, once, after discussing the question with a neighbor, agreed to leave the subject to a flock of lambs, and they soon decided it by eating up clean that which was cut in flower, while of that cut later a great part was left.

At the West it is found that if Timothy is cut in flower the roots are injured and the meadow about destroyed. This fact caused Prof. Kirtland, of Ohio, to make the subject one of careful examination, and he found the best time to cut to be when the stalk becomes dry at a point above the first or second joint of the stem. If cut earlier than this, the roots send up new stalks and thereby become weakened and die out during the winter. Of course the effect upon the future must be considered; but for making a sweet, fragrant, nutricious hay, it strikes us, *that season* of full flower, or just when the bloom is dropping from the earliest heads, is the happy moment.

The process of curing should, if possible, the effect*s in the* cock. Hay thus made contains more of the juices, and much more of the color of the grass, than when spread out thinly, exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, which is rather burnt than cured.—The chief point after cutting is to preserve from the rain and dew, as these sadly deteriorate the quality of hay. In very bad weather it is almost impossible to make good hay, but a good many contrive to make a passable hay. If y-ops are coming each year into more general use, particularly at the East, and so far as we can learn, with the most satisfactory results. Last season a large grass-sower informed us he should no sooner try to make hay without caps than live in a house without a roof. The hay crop is one of the most important that farmers raise, and every means should be taken not only to secure it in the best condition, but to add to its bulk. This crop keeps starvation from the barns and cattle-yards, and such exertions should be put forth as shall prevent waste either by unpropitious weather or the carelessness of those engaged in making and gathering.

A NEW METHOD OF PRESERVING GRAIN.

A joint-stock company has been formed in Paris for the preservation of wheat and other descriptions of grain, under the direction of M. Dayere, a professor at the school of Arts and Manufactures. The system of preserving corn is founded on the principle, that it is the excess of water contained in the wheat which is the principal cause of the fermentation and of the production of insects which destroy grain. Consequently, by placing in pits wheat sufficiently dry—that is, containing less than 16 per cent of water—one is certain to preserve it without any loss of weight or alteration of the quality. The War Department, which feeds 500,000 men, and which according to the existing regulations, must always have a large quantity of corn on hand, has studied M. Dayere's system since the year 1856, both in France and Algeria, under the direct on of commissioners appointed specially on account of their knowledge of the subject. The results obtained are highly satisfactory. 576 quintals of wheat were divided into two portions, and one of them placed in the pits at Amieres, near Paris, on the 30th of April, 1856, and the other on the 22nd of May of the same year. The corn remained there for 25 months without being stirred. The specific weight of the first portion on being placed in the pits was 76 kilogrammes 60 the hectolitre, and when withdrawn it was 76 kilogrammes 36. The second portion weighed 78 kilogrammes 90 the hectolitre on being deposited in the pits and 78 77 when removed. The quantity was 576 quintals when deposited in the pits, and 575 quintals 93 when withdrawn, showing an insignificant loss of only 7 kilogrammes. When the wheat was withdrawn it was not only in as good condition as when deposited, but the colour was better.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH

Neatness

AND

DISPATCH

AT THE

"Examiner" Office,

BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

GEORGE STREET,

Peterborough.

CLEARING SALE

THE subscribers, in order to make room for spring importations, now offer the remainder of their

WINTER STOCK,

at unprecedentedly low prices, for cash. They would invite especial attention to their stock of

Furs,
Cloth Mantles,
Woolen Shawls,
Pelisse,
Robe Dresses,&c.

as decided BARGAINS will be given in this department.

After the 1st of March all purchases will require to be paid for on delivery, when they will be prepared to offer their new Spring Goods, embracing all the leading and most fashionable designs and tabrics, at prices as LOW as they can be imported.

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro' 6 mo. 5th, 1861. 3

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

WESTERN
Insurance Company
*CAPITAL £*50,000
Head Office, Toront,
FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000 00
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.
Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.
Empowered by Act of
the Imperial Parliament
Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.
Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as other and less responsible office.
LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'
Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view t. the better accommodation of hispatrons, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being manufactured expressly for low mounted base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who had tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an imparti.l trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness and their regular use for a few days will, atall times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.
Price 25 cents per box.
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

ATTENTION.

R. THOMPSON & SON

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterboro' of the fact that

Correct and Life-like

PORTRAITS

can be had at their Portrait Gallery any day from 9 a. m., till 5 p. m., (Sundays excepted)—R. T. & S. would therefore advise them to procure Likenesses of themselves or friends without delay.

THE DIPLOMA FOR SUPERIOR

AMBROTYPE PICTURES

during been awarded to R. Thompson, at the last Fall Show in Peterboro, he is determined not to lose his credit in this line of business, and will take care not to forfeit the good opinion of his judges as expressed by this mark of commendation.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL ☜

Don't fear the result. Perfect satisfaction with regard to likeness is hereby guaranteed to all parties by R. T. & Son. ☞ Try them.

Remember R. THOMPSON'S
Portrait Gallery,
Opposite the Steam of Nicholls's Hall.
Peterboro Feb. 14, 1861. 7

Dr. M'KEON'S
WORM POWDER,
SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the
"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"
have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular institution over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits d rived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches, entitled,
"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS!"
2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,
"*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal,*"
3rd.—Four admissions, during the season, to
The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"
is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage pre-paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscriptions. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains the Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those who subscribe, in receipt of 18 cts, in stamps or coin.

Address,
C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*
546 Broadway, N.Y.

N. B.—Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Hon'y Secretary for United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

No. 5, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known addition to an important, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free o the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
When the directions are followed,
When the directions are followed,
When the directions are followed,

They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., General Agents. For sale by Osmond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

POUGHS.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of Farmers to his stock of Ploughs just received from Messrs. Butler & Jackson, of Brantford, C. W., of various patterns, viz.: *The Morley, Polly, Highland Mary, Scotch Canadian, & Toronto Premiums*
formerly sold at $13, will now be sold by th subscriber for $8|, cash.

DAVID SMITH.
Keene May 22, 1861. 21

CANADA
Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 300,000
ANNUAL INCOME.... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Weste. n Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 6

☞ CHOICE ☜
BLACK TEAS.

THE subscriber invites all who wish to supply themselves with
A Good Choice Article
of fragrant BLACK TEA to call and inspect his choice stock just received.

A fully supply of superior Green Teas constantly in stock.

W. CLUXTON.
May 15th, 1863.

JUDSONS'
MOUNTAIN HERB
WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots
VERSUS
Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere Choic that affects them? Is nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is *WORMS, and should be at once healed to.*

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you with

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS

Buy much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* home distinctly, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS
NOT A PARTICLE OF
Calomel or Mineral
IS USED IN IT.

No more Bitby Tormentors will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO
POISON
TO
YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs. Ask for the "*Knew of Twin Mountains,*" of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
Never Harms—Is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of Tecse, on each package of this Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
50 Leonard St., New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

AMERICAN HOTEL
PETERBOROUGH.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. Lewis McGregor in the above Hotel would respectfully inform the public that it will be his study so to conduct it as to merit a cont nuance of the support so liberally extended to the late proprietor.

THE BAR

will always be supplied with liquors and cigars of the choicest brands.

The utmost attention will be given to the wants of
The Travelling Public
and the greatest care exercised in the selection of servants. Careful Ostlers will always be in attendance at the stables.

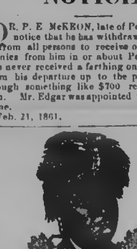
Carriagers run regularly to and from the cars for the convenience of passengers.

GEORGE ROSS.
Peterboro, Nov. 1860 47

NOTICE.

DR. P. E. McKEON, late of Peterboro, gives notice that he has withdrawn all authority from all persons to receive or receipt any monies from him in or about Peterboro. He has never received a farthing on his accounts from his departure up to the present time—though something like $700 remains due to him. Mr. Edgar was appointed to collect the same.

Feb. 21, 1861. 8



JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.

ANDYS, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tecse, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills" has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food properly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and the circulation is feeble. The lungs become charged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some poison, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstructions is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the constituents of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. The *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and sound, thereby and consequently the vital organs.

Plainest indeed, will it be to you, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the affected parts, purify the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints, Debility, Inward Weakness,
Coughs, Poor and Ague, Liver Complaints,
Colds, Female Complaints, Lassitude of Spirits,
Chills, Diseases Jaundice, Pills,
Costiveness, Indigestion, Sores and Ulcers,
Dyspepsia, Inflammation, Secondary Symptoms,
Diarrhœa, &c. &c. &c.
Dropsy.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove all impurities of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tarascan Indians, in the Mountains of Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "Cacique" and Discovery of the Aztecs.

OBSERVE.—The *Mountain Herb Pills* are put up in a Round Wrapper, Red Seal on the side, and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

All genuine have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.
☞ BEWARE OF ALL MERCURIAL REMEDIES ☜

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice
TOMB-STONES, MONUMENTS, TABLE-TOPS, MANTLE-PIECES, &c., &c., &c.
of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Work-shop, corner of London and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1860 45

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of his House and Lot on Queen Street, nearly opposite the English Church. The House is frame and rough-cast, with a large Cellar and Back-kitchen. The Lot is 40 by 85 feet, and there is a Cooper's Shop in the rear.

TERMS,—One third down, and the balance to be secured by mortgage.

For further particulars apply on the premises to

BRYAN McDONALD.
Peterboro', June 15, 1861

SADDLERY & HARNESS
WARE-HOUSE.
Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of
SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,
Valises, &c.,
which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of
Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.
which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.
Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel, 17

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERYSIPELAS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions it not assisted to do this through the natural channels of health, by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with the pabulum of life diseased, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is inevitably deranged.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the root alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of those have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall restore the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is recommended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their assent to certify the unparalleled excellence of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no other. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Osmond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, and W. A. Kempt, Peterboro'. C. Britton, Lindsay; E. Gregory, Millbrook; A. Goodfellow, Springville, and all medicine dealers. Northrop & Lyman, General Agents for the Canadas.

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged re-fitted and refurnished, and as every convenience for the accomodation of the trave ling public. It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Main Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HISTABLE
is always supplied with the best the market affords, and

THE BAR
always supplied with the choicest of Liquors. Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call.

☞ A careful ostler on hand at all times.

WILLIAM CRESWELL,
Proprietor.
Bobcaygeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

PETERBORO'
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior
CANDLES AND SOAP
now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Dealers are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & BOOD.
Peterboro', Dec. 20th, 1858. 51

Health and its Pleasures,
OR
DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES;
CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferrable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoid the use of slops; and if those guides are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and never bring about what is required. *SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.*

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or troubles, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be affected with stone or gravel; or with aches or pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms,—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and Stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy in the world for the following diseases.

Ague, Inflammation,
Asthma, Jaundice
Bilious Complaints, Liver Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin, Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints, Piles,
Colics, Rheumatism,
Constipation of the Bowels, Retention of Urine,
Consumption, Scrofula, or King's-Evil
Debility, Sore Throats,
Dropsy, Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery, Secondary Symptoms,
Erysipelas, Tic-Douloureux,
Female Irregularities, Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds, Ulcers,
Fits, Venereal Affections,
Gout, Worms of all kinds,
Head-ache, Weakness from whatever cause,
Indigestion, &c., &c.

☞ Caution!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen *by holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

DO NOT FAIL TO TRY

DR. M'KEON'S DEAD SHOT WORM CANDY-STICK!

Sold by every Druggist and Medicine Dealer

FOR 15 CENTS, 4 PACKAGES FOR 50 CENTS. WHOLESALE BY LYMAN, ELLIOT & CO., Toronto, C. W. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. LYMAN, CLARE & Co., Montreal, C. E.

A GOOD THING!
TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Bilious Colic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera. Cholera Morbus, Dysentary and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Burns, Scalds, Fresh Bites, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Neuralgia, Tiodouloureux and Toothache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures an excellent thing for Bruises, Sprains, Wounds and Bruises. It takes away all Pain as soon as it is applied. ☞ Sold in Peterboro by Osmond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter. In Lindsay by C. Britton; Millbrook, R. Gregory; Omemee, T. Matchett and all dealers.

JOHN O'DONNELL, JR.,
Dentist.

OFFICE.—Burnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 18th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth
mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, in that case inflammation ensues and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxilary, [Jaw] bones, gums, tongue, distension of the Jaw, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro, Jan. 3rd, 1861. 2

COBOURG & PETERBORO'
RAILWAY.

ON and

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 30.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.00 per annum payable strictly in advance, $1.50 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$0 75
Each subsequent insertion	13
Six to ten Lines, first insertion	75
Each subsequent insertion	50
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	12
Each subsequent insertion, "	2

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written directions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES BENGOUGH,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 18

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd. 1861.

W H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the *Review* Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate. Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April 23, 1861. 17

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Petrborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block George Street, Peterborough. 18

AUCTION SALES

T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer.
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Peterborough.
Terms moderate, business punctual, and payments prompt.

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861. 3

PRIVATE BOARD.
A NUMBER of respectable boarders may find good Board and comfortable accommodation at the Residence and well-fitted brick cottage, near the Peterboro Station of the P. M. & P. R. R. Apply on the premises.
JOSEPH PORTRESS.
June, 1861. 26

CABINET-MAKING.
ED. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street Peterboro'. 47

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE, OVER COULTERS' DRUG STORE, George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or
VULCANIZED RUBBER.
Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.
D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he
WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,
and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.
Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.
Peterboro', April 10th, 1861. 15

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 24, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.
60 Acres are Cleared,
and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 48 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 26, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.
A GOOD WELL
of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good
YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,
in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.
The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.
Title Indisputable.
Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS. WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

NOTICE
THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of Dec. next,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.
Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J EDWARD,
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 20

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.
ON and after the th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook "	11.25 a. m.
" Fraserville "	11.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	12.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at	2.30 p. m.
" Fraserville "	3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	5.05. p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

BANKRUPT STOCK.
WE have lately purchased a complete Bankrupt Stock of
$2,000 Worth of
DRY GOODS,
consisting of Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., which we are enabled to sell at
One half less than the Original Cost Prices!!
LEMAY, TUROUT, & Co.
Mayfield, 1861. 18

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES! &c., &c., &c.
E. C. HILL would call the attention be intending purchasers to the fact that he has a large stock of Carriages & Buggies of go be manufactured, and the best material, which is one warrant to be good, and solicits a call as he wishes to sell Cheap for Cash, or short approved credit, to make room for a large stock the coming year. Repairing neatly done, and with dispatch, opposite Lawson's Hotel, Brock Street. Give him a call.
Peterboro. May 2, 1861.

Poetry.

LINES
ON THE ELECTION CONTEST.

He has fought beneath the British Flag,—
The gem of Freedom's cause—
And forced the tyrants to succumb,
That spurned British laws;
He has stood where cannons thunder'd,
And the rifle bullets hiss,
But he never gained a victory
Or triumph such as this.

He may have led the gallant men,
In battle fields of old,
Or conquered powerful armies,
Both skilful, fierce and bold.
These enemies were only myths,
Mere nothings to our view,
Compared with raging Congerites,
That strove him to subdue.

Their ministerial aide-camps
Were flying to and fro,
To muster up their broken ranks,
And crush their Haultain foe.
Each charge proved unavailing—
How they waver,—how the yield,—
The Haultain soldiers, firm and bold,
Soon drove them from the field.

Cheer up, defeated Congerites,
Why would you weep in vain?
Your gallant Chief is still with you,
And likely to remain.
O, don't arise in frantic rage,
If I should tell to thee,
You placed that little silly man
Just where he ought to be.

Forsooth! a glorious victory,
O'er Conger's powerful host,—
In spite of Ministerial aid,
The contest they have lost.
In Haultain, truth and honesty,—
Integrity combined;
Before him, trickery and falsehood
Must ramble like the wind.

Alast their boastings or the bribes,
Or bullying at the poll,
Their golden promises or threats
United can't control.
Since Haultain's free electors
Did for him the victory gain.
And placed him on the watch-tower,
Their freedom to maintain.

Rejoice, his loyal supporters,
Since he has gained the day;
He will spear the Cartier cod-fish,
From out the Gaspe Bay.
The Haultain air is rather hot—
Watch how they pant for breath,
With open mouth and quivering fin,
Symbolical of death.

He has vanquished his opponent,—
May he succeed again,
And free us from McDonald's yoke,
And Cartier's galling chain.
And let them know that Haultainites
Are men instead of *fish!*
That equal justice, equal rights,
Is our demand and wish.

O, may he prove a safety-valve,
Against each reckless grant,
And check those hungry hangers-on,
Refusing what they want.
And guard our dearest interests all
With unremitting zeal;
Till I lend or foe confess his worth,
And his true value feel.

Come, three cheers for Col. Haultain,
As he grasps the sword of power;
May our sympathies be with him
In every trying hour,
When he takes his seat in Parliament,
With the laurels he has gained—
Returning, wear those trophies bright,
Untarnished or unstained.

WM. TELFORD.
Smith, July 15, 1861.

Matrimonial Infelicities

BY AN IRRITABLE MAN.

After Midnight.

"Do you hear that child cough, my dear?" I asked the mother of my children, as I raised myself on one elbow in bed and listened.

"No," she said, awakening from her sleep. "I do not."

"Then you must be deaf," I cried.—"Hark!"

The interesting woman lifted her head from the pillow, untied the strings of her *bonnet de nuit*, brushed back a lock of hair from her right ear, and listened attentively.

"There," said I, as a harsh, discordant sound broke the stillness, "do you hear it now?"

"I hear a singular noise, she replied, "but it is not a cough."

"Then I should like to know what it is," I exclaimed.

"I am sure I cannot tell," she replied, "but it isn't a cough, and that is very certain."

"I am not quite so certain, however," I said.

"I can't help it," she answered; "I am a mother, and am presumed to know the sound of a child's cough when I hear one."

"Well," I said, "I am a father, and I don't see why I can't tell a cough when I hear it. Listen."

"My dear," said my wife, grasping my arm nervously as she spoke, "it proceeds from some one trying to get into the house. That noise comes from a file."

"Nonsense," I replied; "burglars wouldn't think of breaking in here."

"Hark!" she cried; "I hear some one on the stairs."

We both sat up in bed, with our eyes fixed on the door. Again was heard the hard harsh noise that first aroused me. There was no mistaking the sound this time, and my wife said:

"It is the little boy; he was out too much to-day, and though I tried hard, to do so, I couldn't keep him in."

The door opened at this moment, and Katy entered.

"Oh, ma'am the little boy coughs so, and I don't know what to give him. I think he has the croup, ma'am."

"Go back to the nursery immediately," my wife said, "and I will be there in a minute."

My wife rose, went to the closet, selected the proper remedies, and opened the door to depart.

"Well," she asked, turning to me, "are you not going with me?"

"What good can I do?" I inquired, "I don't see why I should get up in the middle of the night, and go trotting around the house because you do. If I could be of any possible service to you, I would go of course."

"Well, it would look fatherly in you to do it," she answered. "Will you go?"

"My dear," I said, "if there be one thing I dislike more than another, it is to get up in the middle of the night. I'll go if it be necessary, but don't you wait for me, for it will take me some time to dress, and besides the little fellow needs you there at once."

My wife departed.

I lay down, deciding to remain where I was, rather than go where I knew I should be in the way. Ten minutes passed, during which time the little boy coughed occasionally, but each time it was looser and more natural. Then, satisfied that he was improving under his mother's treatment, I resolved to go to sleep. Scarcely were my eyes closed, when Katy tapped at the door.

"Come in," I cried.

"The mistress would like to have you come up to the nursery now to see the little boy."

"How is he?" I asked. "Is he awake or asleep?"

"Oh, he is just sleeping nicely, and he looks so purty, the mistress thought you'd like to see him."

"Not to-night, Katy. Tell your mistress I'll see him in the morning."

Then I turned over and closed my eyes again. I had gone a little distance into the land of Nod, when my wife touched me on the shoulder.

"You are a humane, affectionate father, ain't you?" regarding me with a severe look.

"I don't know anything to the contrary," I replied. "Do you?"

"Yes, I do," she answered. "As I I must say I think your conduct to-night was atrocious. Not only did you let me go alone to the nursery, but when I sent for you to come and see the little boy, who, for aught you knew, was dying, you refused. You men are just as cruel and hard-hearted as you can be. We women must get up in the night and attend to the children if they be sick, while you lay and sleep as soundly as if there were no cares in the world."

"But, my dear," I answered, "I was very weary, and wanted to sleep."

"So did I," she replied; "but no, I had to keep awake. If I hadn't, I don't know where that dear little boy would have been by this time. It isn't owing to you that he is now alive."

"Well, I should just like to know," I said, maliciously, "to whom it is owing, if not to me?"

"Well, I will tell you," said my wife; "it is to me and——"

"Who?" I asked, raising myself on one elbow, and regarding her closely, as she paused a moment, before uttering the final name.

"Katy, to be sure," she continued; "weren't we obliged, I should like to know, to soak the little fellow's feet, and rub sweet oil upon his chest, and put flannels, dipped into hot vinegar and pepper, around his throat, and then coax him to take medicine?"

"Oh!" I exclaimed, as I sank down among the pillows, "I thought——"

"Never mind what you thought," she interposed. "The truth is you only think of your own ease and comfort, and never care whether I enjoy myself or not."

"My dear," I said, "you must excuse me, but I wish to go to sleep. I will hear the remainder of what you have to say in the *morning*; because if there be one thing I dislike more than another, it is to listen to a certain lecture at night."

"For a married man of your experience," she said, "it seems to me you are vastly particular. Now it appears to me that if I wished to lecture you—which, thank fortune, I do not—that the present time would be the most appropriate, and also the least liable to interruption. You cannot say, though, that I have ever condescended to lecture you. I trust I have more respect for my husband than to utter a word to him which would have the effect of lowering him in my own estimation. I do think, however, that you sometimes deserve a reprimand, although you do not get it."

"Will you oblige me, my love," I said tenderly, "by going to sleep?"

"Certainly," she answered.

There was a silence for three minutes and a half. I sank into a doze. My wife started me by exclaiming:

"I do think you treat me too badly. I am not allowed to express an opinion of my own, and when I try to speak you endeavour to stop me by telling me to go to sleep. It was not so once. I have seen the time, when you were only too glad to listen to whatever I had to say; and would willingly sit up all night, to hear me talk. I would only let you. I don't understand why you men change so after marriage. I am quite certain that I have not altered in the least. What I was, in disposition and feelings, when a girl, I am now, but no one would recognize you for the sensible, smooth spoken young man of—how many years ago were we married?"

"I am sure I don't know, and what is more, I don't care," I replied. "Now will you be quiet, and let me go to sleep, or not?"

"Oh, yes, go to sleep if you want to," she answered; and another brief silence ensued, broken by my wife sobbingly exclaiming:

"Only nine years next June since we were married, and to hear you say now that you don't know nor care when it took place, is a paupor in the Commercial Hospital in that city. I have seen him addressing the Legislature of that State at Perrisburg, and listened to him with the attention and deference that would have been paid to Daniel Webster or any other public man of his age.

I know a lady, the descendant of a distinguished Governor of Massachusetts, who supports herself by her needle, and the niece of a Governor of New Jersey, still living, who washes for a living.

I know a lady, who, thirty years ago, in the vicinity in which I then lived, was the cynosure of all eyes, one of the most graceful of the sex, and moving in the first circles of wealth and fashion, now engaged in drudgery and dependence, at one dollar and fifty cents per week. All these resides in this city.

What are the fluctuations of romance writers compared to some of the realities of *human life?*

HOW KNOX AND LUTHER PRAYED.

During the troublous times of Scotland, when the Parish Court and aristocracy were arming themselves to suppress the Reformation in that land, and the cause of Protestant *Christianity was in imminent peril*, late on a certain night, the vigilant and unwearied John Knox was seen to leave his study, and to pass from the house down into an enclosure to the rear of it. He was followed by a friend; when, after a few moments of silence, his voice was heard as if in prayer. In another moment the accents deepened into intelligible words, and the earnest petition went up to heaven: "O Lord, give me Scotland, or I die!" Then a pause of hushed stillness, when again the petition broke forth: "O Lord, give me Scotland, or I die!" Once more all was voiceless and noiseless, when *with a yet intenser pathos*, the thrice repeated intercession struggled forth: "O Lord, give me Scotland, or I die!" And God gave him Scotland, in spite of Mary and her Cardinal Beaton; a land and a church of noble Christian loyalty to Christ and His crown, even unto this day. How could it be otherwise?

So Luther, when Germany and the Reformation seemed to be lost, and human help was none; this was the prayer which that second Moses went and laid down at the foot of the eternal throne: "Oh God Almighty, God everlasting! How dreadful is this world! behold how its mouth opens to swallow me up, and how small is my faith in Thee! If I am to depend upon any strength of the world, all is over. The knell is struck. Sentence is gone forth. Oh God! oh God! oh, Thou my God! help me against all the wisdom of the world. Thou shouldst do this. The work is not mine but Thine. I have no business here. The cause is Thine, and it is righteous and everlasting. Oh, Lord, help me. Oh, faithful and unchangeable God. I lean not on man. My God, my God, dost Thou not hear? My God, art Thou no longer living? Nay, Thou canst not die. Thou dost not hide Thyself. I know it. Therefore, oh God, accomplish Thine own will. Forsake me not, for the sake of Thy beloved Son, Jesus Christ, my defence, my buckler, and my stronghold."

But he had not done. Once more the tide of emotion and importunity bursts forth, "Lord, where art Thou? My God, where art thou? Come, I pray thee; I am ready. Behold me prepared to lay down my life for Thy truth. For the cause is holy. It is thine own. I will not let Thee go—no, nor yet for all eternity! My soul is Thine.—Yes, I have thine own word to assure me of it. My soul belongs to Thee, and will abide with Thee forever. Amen! O, God, send help! Amen!"

The history of the salvation and sanctification of human souls hitherto, is the history of such praying as this, in spirit, if not in these or any other words. Such sacred earnestness and familiarity never offends but rather greatly delights, the Father of Our Lord Jesus Christ, who through Him is the God of all grace and consolation.—*Congregationalist.*

UPS AND DOWNS IN LIFE.

(*By a Resident of Cincinnati.*)

It is useful as well as interesting to notice the changes for the better or worse, which ten or fifteen years serve to operate in a community.

I know a man on Main-street, who was refused credit in 1850 for a stove worth $12. He is now director in one of our banks, and is worth $150,000 at least.—Every cent of this has been made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know an extensive dealer in this city, now worth $100,000 who can command more money on a short notice, for sixty, ninety, or one hundred and twenty days, than almost any man in Cincinnatti, to whom I, as clerk for a grocery house here in 1850 sold a hogshead of sugar with great misgiving and reluctance, under some apprehension of not getting the money when it became due.

I know a man whose credit in 1850 was such that when I treated him for a keg of saltpetre, my employer told me I might as *well have rolled it into the Ohio.* He was worth, since that period, in 1857, $100,000 again a bankrupt in 1860, and now worth $20,000.

I know a man good for $30,000, who 10 years ago exhibited a monkey through the streets for a living.

I know a heavy business man, a bank director, who sold apples in a basket when a boy, through the street.

I know one of the first merchants in our city in 1845, who could at that time have bought entire blocks of the city on credit, a director in one of the banks, who, within ten years of that period, died insolvent and intemperate.

Another individual, who was considered in 1837 worth half a *million of dollars*, has died since, leaving the estate insolvent.

Another individual, of credit equal to all his wants, and worth, at one time, $12,000 and a Judge of our court, died in our city hospital, and was buried at the public expense. I have seen him once and again presiding at public meetings.

The founder of the Penitentiary system in Pennsylvania, and well known in that State and elsewhere as a public man, died

ADVENTURES OF A LOVE-LORN.

On Monday, at the Leeds Town Hall, a young woman of interesting appearance was charged with assuming male attire under the following extraordinary circumstances:—Police-constable Ingraham, of the Leeds force, was on duty in the Chapelton road, on Saturday evening, shortly before 9 o'clock, when he was accosted by a smart-looking young fellow, dressed somewhat like a navigator, who asked *him the way to Harrowgate.* The traveller wore a workman's blouse, an ordinary white shirt, a pair of fustain trowsers a dark silk neckerchief, and a black and white hat. His hair was cut rather short behind, and he had on his feet a pair of women's shoes. The policeman, from the appearance of his interrogator's bust, was satisfied that he was a woman in disguise, and he consequently took him in charge, and marched him to the Leeds Town Hall, where the sex of the stranger was soon determined by the female searcher. On being asked by the authorities why she had assumed *male attire*, the female told the somewhat romantic story:—Her name, she said, was Sarah Blaymires, and she resides near Crowslane, Great Horton, Bradford. She is the daughter of a respectable farmer and butcher, who died about four years ago, leaving her seven cottages and other property. For nearly seven years a butcher residing near Knaresborough has been paying his addresses to her, but there have been several "slips between the cup and the lip," and the "hope deferred had made her sick." About a month ago, the young man again promised to marry her, but *she had been so frequently disappointed* that she was afraid, she states, to believe in such happiness. In order that she might be secured against any disappointment, she resolved to get out of the way for a little time and with the object of adequately concealing herself, she adopted the expedient of disguising herself in male attire. In the first instance, she provided herself with money by drawing the rents that were due to her, and she then set off on her travels. Since thus leaving Great Horton, about three weeks ago, Sarah has visited a number of towns in the West riding, and was everywhere received and treated as a man, both at the lodging houses she used, and the various places of public resort she frequented. In fact her disguise was so complete that it was only by the exercise of great shrewdness and penetration that any variance from the gait of the sex assumed could be detected. When she was thus ungallantly detained by Constable Ingraham, she was on her way to Knaresboro', to see what course of conduct her lover was following, and whether, amid the pressure of business engagements, he ever found time to think of the fora damsel he had so often neglected. Miss Blaymires created considerable talk throughout the West riding about a couple of years ago, by her brave and determined defence of her dwelling house against burglars. The magistrates, who heard the case before the public were admitted, warned the fair adventuress of the risks she run by indulging in a course of proceedings so dangerous as that for which she was charged, and then discharged her from custody.

MAGNANIMOUS CONDICT OF THE MALE SEX.

Women may be said to enjoy almost the monopoly of personal beauty. A good-humored writer thus defined her position in this respect as contrasted with the opposite sex:—

If you, ladies, are much handsomer than we, it is but just you should acknowledge that we have helped you, by voluntarily leaving ourselves ugly. Your superiority in duty is made up of two things; first, the care which you take to increase your charms; secondly, the zeal which we have shown to heighten them by the contrast of our finished ugliness—the shadow which we supply to our sunshine.

Your long, planet, wavy tresses are all the more beautiful, for we cut our hair short—your hands are all the whiter, small and more delicate, because we reserve to ourselves those tolls and exercises which make the hands hard and large.

We have devoted entirely to your use flowers, feathers, ribbons, jewelry, silks, gold and silver embroideries. Still more to increase the difference between the sexes, which is your greatest charm, and to give you the handsome share, we have divided with you the lion of nature. To you we have given the colors that are rich and splendid, soft and harmonious; for ourselves we have kept those that are dark and dead. We have given you sun and light, we have kept night and darkness.

We have monopolized the hard stony roads that enlarge the feet; we have let you walk only on carpets.

...A drunken fellow ran against a house which had been newly painted, shoving himself clear by a vigorous effort, he took one glimpse at his shoulder, another at the house, and a third at his hand, and exclaimed: Well, that's a darned careless track in whoever painted that house, to leave it standing out all night for the people to run against.

—AN—
HONEST PUBLICAN'S
ADVERTISEMENT.
FRIENDS and neighbors, grateful for the liberal encouragement received from you, and having supplied my Shop and Tavern with a new and ample Stock of choice Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors, I thankfully inform you that I continue to make Drunkards, Paupers and Beggars, for the sober, industrious, and respectable community to support. My liquors may excite you to riot, robbery and blood, and will certainly diminish your comforts, augment your expenses, and shorten your lives. I confidently recommend them as sure to multiply fatal accidents, and distressing diseases, and likely to render these incurable. They will agreeably deprive some of life, some of reason, many of character, and all of peace—will make fathers fiends, wives widows, mothers cruel, children orphans, and all poor. I will train the young to ignorance, dissipation, infidelity, lewdness, and every vice—corrupt the ministers of religion—obstruct the gospel—defile the Church, and cause as much temporal and eternal death as I can.
I will thus "accommodate the public," it may be at the cost of my never-dying soul. I have the family to support—the trade pays—and the public encourage it. I have a character from my Minister, and a license from the Magistrate, my traffic is lawful; *Christians countenance it*; and if I do not bring these evils upon you somebody else will. I know the Bible says, "Thou shalt not kill;" pronounces a "woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink," and enjoins me not to "put a stumbling-block in a brother's way." I also read that "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God," and I cannot expect the drunkard maker, without repentance, to share a better fate; but, I wish a lazy living, and have deliberately resolved to gather the wages of iniquity and fatten on the ruin of my species. I shall therefore carry on my trade with energy, and do my best to diminish the wealth of the nation, impair the health of the people, and endanger the safety of the State. As my traffic flourishes in proportion to your ignorance and sensuality, I will do my utmost to prevent your intellectual elevation, moral purity, social happiness, and eternal welfare.
Should you doubt my ability I refer you to the Pawn-Shop, the Poor-house, the Police-office, the Hospital, the Jail, and the Gallows, where so many of my customers have gone. The sight of them will satisfy you that I do what I promise.
JUDAS HEARTLESS.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

(*From the London Penotype.*)

We record a most extraordinary disappearance of a young woman, from her residence in this city, and her supposed suicide by drowning in the River Thames. The facts we were enabled to glean are as follows:—It appears that Hannah Mason, who had been living in London for some time past in a private family, left the house on Wednesday last, stating that she was going out to look for a situation. Not having returned to the afternoon of Thursday, the party with whom she stayed became alarmed, made all possible inquiry respecting her, but failed to obtain any clue as to where she had gone. On Thursday evening the workbox of the missing girl was examined, and a letter found therein addressed to her father, at Woodstock, giving a detailed account of her past life. We give a copy of the letter, as follows:—

June 10, 1861.

"O, my dear father! my heart is broke now, and I leave this to let you know my end, and you have drove me to it. I love you still. I owe I have done wrong, but I am not the first one that has done the same. I have not any desire to live any longer in this world, as I have no home on this earth. I die without any hope of heaven, to be lost forever; as long as eternal ages roll round I am lost, lost to all eternity. I am ready to say that I am sorry I ever was born. I might have done good, but as the Psalmist says, "When I would do good, evil was present with me." O, tell my sisters and my dear brother to beware of evil company, and all young people that hear of my end. O, that I could clasp the hands of my sisters and my brother, and tell them my mind and my trouble, as this is the last of me in this world. *My dear father, I have not a word* to my mother, only she was the cause of this, but I forgive her all she has done. O, that I ever was born. O, father, remember me, when this lock of my hair you see, and press it to your heart. That I from you was drawn away, which man has broke my heart. Come all you young maidens, a warning take by me and never let a young man trifle with you on land or sea, for they will promise to marry you, and when six months has rolled gone by they will say that they were only in fun. You all may find my body near Blackfriar's Bridge, and you all will find what I done it for, and young people take warning by me when you hear my destiny. Father, I might have been saved, but now I am *eternally* lost. Born in 1841, and committed suicide in 1861; aged nineteen years and six months, one week and three days.

Your no more for ever,
HANNAH MASON.

Mr. W. G. Barron, London, C. W.

The letter in question was left at the police station, and inclosed was a lock of hair. The police yesterday instituted inquiries respecting the girl, and also made an examination in the vicinity of the river, but nothing was ascertained relative to the whereabouts of the girl. We understand that the chief of police has since been informed that Hannah was seen walking on the street on Thursday, so after all she may have thought twice before plunging into the deep rolling river, and the whole affair may not prove such a serious one as the letter describes.

The police were engaged yesterday afternoon, with boats and poles, searching the river by the vicinity in Blackfriar's Bridge, but they failed to discover anything in the shape of the missing girl.

A KID GLOVED SAMSON.

On Saturday, about nine o'clock, A. M., as the train westward was within three or four miles of Chicago, on the Fort Wayne Road, a horse was discovered on the railroad track and between the rails. The train was stopped, and the workmen were sent to clear the track. It was then discovered that the body of the horse was resting on the stumps. His legs, having passed through the open spaces, were too short to reach the ground. Boards and rails were brought, and the *open space in front of the horse* piled up, making a plank road for him, in case he should be got up, and by means of ropes one of his fore feet were raised, and there matters came to a halt. It seemed that no strength or stratagem could avail to release the animal. Lovers of board were *splintered, and men* tugged at the *ropes in vain*, when a passenger who was quietly looking on, stepped forward leisurely, slipped off a pair of tanned kids, seized the horse by the tail, and with a tremendous force hurled him forward upon the plank road.—No one assisted, and indeed the whole thing was done so quickly, that assistance was impossible. The horse walked off, looking foolish, and casting suspicious glances towards his caudal extremity. The loafers-on laughed and shouted, while the stranger resumed his kids, muttered something about the inconvenience of railway delays, lit a cigar and walked *slowly into the smoking car.* He was finely formed, of muscular appearance, was very fashionably dressed, wore a moustache and whiskers of an auburn or reddish color, and to all questions as to who he was, he only answered that he was a Pennsylvanian, travelling westward for his health. The horse weighed 12,000.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

A correspondent tells the following story:—An incident was related to me last night by a lady of Alexandria which affords a strike striking illustration of civil war. The lady in question has resided with an only daughter for many years in Alexandria. About nine months since, a mutual friend introduced a young gentleman of Richmond to the family. The young people became intimately acquainted, and, quite naturally, fell in love. The parents on both sides consenting, the parties were betrothed, and the marriage day was fixed for 4th of July instant. In the meantime, however, Virginians were called on to decide on which side they would stand. The ladies declared themselves on the side of Government but the gentleman joined the *forces of his state. No opportunity was* afforded for the interchange of sentiments between the young folks or anything settled as to their future arrangements. *Matters* thus remained till the 4th of July, when exactly within an hour of the time originally fixed for the marriage, intelligence was conveyed to the residence of the ladies that the young man had been shot by a sentry two days before, while attempting to desert to join his bride. His betrothed did not shed a tear, but standing erect, smiled, and then remarked to her mother, "I am going to desert too," fell to the floor, while the bride's blood bubbled *from her lips*, and the morning her remains were conveyed to their last resting place.

Folley is the queen of the world; we all more or less wear her orders, her crosses and her bells.

Why would ladies make better traders and peddlers than men? Because they never get *shaved!*

"Is your watch a lever?" "Lever! yes. I have to leave her at the watchmaker's once a week for repairs."

If you don't to get angry, never argue with a blockhead. Remember, the duller razor the more you cut y'rself.

Guilt upon the conscience will make feather beds hard; but peace of mind will make a straw bed soft and easy.

Alcohol was chiefly used, immediately after its discovery, to give a flush to ladies' cheeks. It is now used to paint gentlemen's noses.

Why is a person looking at himself in a glass like Robinson Crusoe on the island of Juan Fernandez?—Because he is monarch of all he surveys.

A smile is ever the more brilliant and beautiful with a tear upon it. What is the dawn without its dew? the fair rose loved by the winds precious above the winds itself.

A deacon who became rich in a grocery, used to boast how much he had done for the cause of temperance, by mixing *at least* a gallon of pure water with every gallon of liquor he sold.

"Dawkter, dawkter," said an exquisite *the other day*, "I was *goo* to tell *me* what I can put in my head to make it *grow*."

"It wants nothing but brains," said the physician.

A certain lawyer had his portrait taken in his favourite attitude—standing with his hand in his pocket. His friends and clients all went to see it, and everybody exclaimed "O, how like! it's the very picture of him!"

An old farmer only dissented—"No 'taint like!"

Exclaimed everybody—"Just show us where 'taint like."

"'Taint—no 'taint," replied the farmer; "don't you see he has got his hand in his own pocket, 'twould be as like again if he had it in somebody else's."

The following anecdote was once related by Wendell Phillips:—A dark coloured man once went to Portland, Maine, and attended church. He went into a good pew when the next neighbour to the one who owned it said:

"What do you put a nigger into your pew for?"

"Nigger! he's no nigger; he's an Abyssinian."

"Can't help that; he's as black as the ace of spades."

"Why, sir, he's a corresponding member."

"I don't help that; I tell you, he's black."

"He, he is worth a million of dollars."

"It is though! I misunderstood me."

CANADA *VS.* THE STATES AS A HOME FOR EMIGRANTS.

(From the Quebec Chronicle.)

Texas is hardly a spot in any part of Canada East or West, that does not present evident marks of prosperity to the most casual glance. Upper Canada, being the more recently settled, or, in common language, the "newer" country, it is there that the progress of the people most strikes the eye. On farms, where fields are hardly cleared from stumps, you may see the log-hut where the settler first slept and cooked his meals, side by side with the frame shanty in which he was afterwards contented to dwell, and both of them turned into stables and hen-roosts, while a commodious residence of brick or stone, surrounded with rising shrubberies and orchards, now shelter his family. In Lower Canada, the successive stages of advancing wealth are not in such staring juxtaposition; but the population, frugal and industrious, is well housed into most comfortable residences, every man having his own farm, raising more than enough for his own consumption, owning his own cattle and horses, and going well clothed to his daily work or to his Sunday devotions. The towns in both parts of the country partake of the prosperity of the rural districts. In the comparatively old cities of Quebec and Montreal, property has been continually advancing in value ever since their foundation, while in the newer ones of the West it has recently been sold at as much per foot as it cost per acre a score of years ago. It is only within the ten years last past that we have at all directed our attention to manufactures, and already we take rank as a manufacturing people. Our forwarding interests are extensive. Socially, we combine in a remarkable degree the few advantages of a Republican with the many of a Monarchial system. We honor rank, but only where accompanied by merit, and indeed merit is after all the best passport to it. Nor is it at all difficult for the poor emigrant to rise. Two instances, not by any means solitary, occur to us. He who died, three years ago, the richest contractor in Canada West or on the continent, came into the Province with nothing but his pick and his spade as capital. He who died a few months since, one of the most respected judges of Canada East, commenced his career by unsuccessfully competing for a bank messenger's situation. Space would fail if we attempted to allude, within the limits of a single article, to the merits of our educational system, to the grandeur of our public works, to the excellence of our parliamentary and municipal systems, the riches of our fisheries, the extent of our mineral resources, the healthiness of our climate, the consequent longevity of our people, or the other many points which combine to render Canada a goodly land to live in, and indeed, "The land of Hope" for the European emigrant.

If we look, soberly and without prejudice, to the prairies of Illinois and Iowa, we shall see a marked contrast to our own country. We shall find a treeless district, which imports even its deals for building from the Canadian side of Lake Huron. We shall discover a soil, rich and deep it is true, but often cold and wet, and always prolific of fever and ague. We shall be told of the rapidity of vegetation and the early harvests in Southern Illinois; but that is of no advantage, for the wheat of Illinois is not as good as ours—no one pretends that the soil produces more bushels of it to the acre, or that two harvests can be reaped per annum there any more than here—and the heat which brings the green things forward in the spring parches them terribly in the summer. The public institutions of the Western States cannot compare with our own; and the whole reign is inferior to this country, except as to its crop of spread eagle-orators, voracious land speculators, Union-saving politicians, and wild cat banks.

Notwithstanding all this, however, we find scores of emigrants every week going through Canada to the West,—passing by our doors and preferring our neighbour's gall! What can the reason be?

The reason is, we believe, chiefly the efficient organization on the part of our neighbours for advertising their country, and providing facilities for reaching it. The Illinois Central Railway Company, endowed by the United States with an immense quantity of land, has its agents in Europe and in every town in Canada. There is not a leading newspaper in England or the Continent without the Company's advertisements, and not a railway station in Canada without its attractive placards. Its pamphlets have been printed and disseminated by the hundred thousand. Its lecturers have travelled all over the civilized world. And it pursues the wise policy of trying to locate settlers near its own line, convinced that casual passenger traffic is not the least important source of railway revenue, and that a settler near any given station who travels short distances now and then, who exports his produce and imports his merchandize by rail, is worth to the Company many times over what a passenger is, who goes over the whole length of its rails to-day, and never afterwards requires to buy its tickets.

Whether the Canada Central Railway, which, like the Illinois Central, is endowed with millions of acres of public land, will soon commence operations, we cannot say. We hope it will, for it would be an efficient agent in inducing settlement here. If not, then the Government will have to persevere in and redouble the energetic endeavours commenced last season to attract emigration to this country and *to locate the emigrants here*; for our steamboat owners, as well as the Grand Trunk Railway Company, fancy they see their interest in sending through to the West every passenger they can lay hold of—the Illinois agents are here in Quebec even, busier among the Norwegians and other strangers than our own officials are, and we have a very strong suspicion that one of our Government employes, placed in a respectable and important position, is endeavouring to serve two masters, not without pay from both, by counselling those who cannot speak our tongue to go through Canada to the Western States.

A WHOLE FAMILY MURDER A MAN AND HIS WIFE IN A CORNFIELD.

(Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.)

Camp Blair, S. W. B. P. B. R., June 22rd, 1861.

I send you the particulars of a horrible murder perpetrated about ten miles from this place on Wednesday last. It seems that there was some dispute between two families about a track of land. On the day mentioned, as Mr. McNull, the murdered man, was planting in the field, he was met by Mr. L. Wilson, his wife, (Wilson's) with their two sons and daughters. Wilson began abusing McNull, the whole family threatening him with annihilation, and finally told McNull that if he did not leave the country that night he would be mobbed and forced to leave. The latter replied that he would die first, upon which Mrs. Wilson snapped her fingers and said to the rest, "Come on boys; damn him let's kill him!" A gun was levelled at McNull, but it failing to go off, he was struck on the back of the head and felled to the earth. Mrs. W. and her sons and daughters, with the old man, then fell upon him and beat him until life was extinct. The tragedy, however, did not stop here. Mrs. McNull, from her house, seeing her husband thus brutally assaulted, ran out to assist him. She was met by old Wilson, who caught her by the hair of the head pulled her down and stabbed her in the back. The Wilson girls then fell upon her and beat her *until they were actually tired*. They then left their victims and fled.

Soon after the occurrence, a messenger came into Camp Blair for assistance from the troops to arrest the murderers. Captain McFall at once started for the scene of the tragedy with twenty men, but on his arrival at the spot he found that the civil authorities had arrested the murderers. They were all captured and securely confined. The people about the country were intensely excited, and threatened to lynch the whole Wilson family, but sober judgment prevailed and the law will take its course. Mr. McNull was buried on the next day. He is represented as an honest, intelligent, hard-working farmer, and was a strong Union man. His murderer was a notorious Secessionist. This evening I hear that Mrs. McNull is not expected to live, her wounds proving mortal.

MR. FOLEY'S SPEECH AT THE DECLARATION AT NORTH WATERLOO.

Mr. Foley, the member elect having been introduced to the meeting, said—Mr. Returning Officer, Ladies and Gentlemen, never before in my life on any occasion have I felt so proud and happy as at this time.—The contest just concluded, and through which I have had to fight so laboriously, has been by no means an easy one. While in Perth I have travelled through fourteen municipalities, in each and every one of which I met with a success beyond my most ardent expectations. I feel proud to think that, although I never set my foot on any township in this county, I was elected by the handsome majority of 421. (Loud cheers.) To-day I feel more happy and more satisfied than ever; when after several years of untiring political service, men of all political shades and opinions have united in sending me again to Parliament. This day therefore, I think I am in a proper position to say that I have reason to be the proudest man in all Canada. (Cheers.) There were several cases, sir, in which men offered themselves for the suffrages of two constituencies. My hon. friend Mr. O. Mowatt, a worthy man and an exemplary politician, sought the confidence of the electors of South Ontario while he also contested the city of Kingston against the Atty. General West. My friend Mr. Wilson claimed the free and independent votes of the Western Division of Toronto, while at the same time he was successful in his candidature of North York. Although both of these gentlemen were unsuccessful in obtaining the confidence of the four constituencies alluded to, they nevertheless made a good fight, and their defeat can never be regarded as a triumph over the principles in the interest of which they so manly, so bravely, and so patriotically contended. (Hear, hear.) It is with pride that I stand here—and I hope I may not be considered guilty of vain boasting—and say that having offered myself as a candidate for the two counties, I am the only man who has been elected to such an honor—an honor which I now frankly accredit to the noble men of North Waterloo. They saw the question at issue. It was a question of principle, a question of opposition to the present imbecile Ministry. Readily and willingly were they prepared to give up their own representative for the success and advancement of the great Reform party, and in doing so they have enabled the people of Perth to redeem themselves and to carry that keenly-fought election against the existing Administration. I cannot but feel glad at the result of the election in that county, but for your sakes I feel more intensely satisfied. The question now naturally comes up, what will be the issue of the electoral contest into which this Province has been precipitated—the event of the struggle through which its people have just emerged? The fact cannot be concealed that one result, at least, of this general election has been the return of a majority of Parliamentary representatives opposed *toto* to the career and policy of those now on the Treasury benches. The issue is quite evident. Returners will now obtain that justice for which they have so long and undauntedly battled, and will now at length have the license—because it is their own—of carrying out their long-cherished liberal principles. If they fail in doing that throw us overboard as you did them; reject us at the polls as indignantly as you have them—deliver us up to the same fate, and send us to the same doom with which they have been so justly overtaken. (Applause.) I am exceedingly sorry that the labour and fatigue of the last three weeks have so unfitted me from addressing you at any great length at this time, but I must again thank you most kindly and heartily for this real expression of your confidence in me. I shall never, I assure you, on any occasion either by my judgment or my voice betray this sacred and honorable trust now reposed in me by the noble electors of North Waterloo. (Applause.) I think all my old supporters present, and especially my old and faithful friend, Mr. Jonathan Bowman, will bear me out in this assertion that for the seven years I have had the honor of representing this Riding in Parliament, I have never deviated from the path of duty in which I pledged myself to tread, never swerved from the principles of the party in whose interest I was elected, or broken the promises made to you so long ago on the hustings, and that during all that time I have ever been to this county a warm and true friend. I am very much pleased to notice the presence here to-day of so large a number of my lady friends, and I shall always have a feeling of proud satisfaction in knowing that I enjoy their unabated confidence. (Hear, hear.) But I find that I must be brief in my remarks, and I do so because I wish to introduce my hon. friend Mr Ferguson—a friend who is older to you than I am, and one with whom you have been much longer acquainted. (Hear, hear.) I am happy to say that I have on my left Mr Cowan who is now the representative of South Waterloo.—(Applause.) Waterloo has indeed redeemed itself. We have here the Hon. Mr Ferguson whom I am glad to have with me, as his presence contributes in doing me honor. To Mr Ferguson and my friend Mr. Cowan I now leave you. I must again beg to tender you my most cordial thanks, and in conclusion I would only add that Waterloo will for the future be represented by men who have ever been and shall ever be unflinching, unswerving supporters of the old thorough-going Reform party. (Great cheering.)

☞ On the 4th of July several secession flags were displayed on American ships lying in the docks at Liverpool.

☞ Swedish war vessels have discovered a new strait traversing Spitsbergen, and a fleet has been sent out by the Admiralty to explore it.

A RUN-AWAY NEGRO.

ANNAPOLIS, July 13, 1861.

About 12 o'clock on Thursday night considerable excitement was caused throughout the garrison by the repeated discharge of fire-arms, and the shouts of the sentinels, posted at the railroad-gate, for the Corporal of the guard. Many of the soldiers, awakened from sound sleep, seized their arms, and rushed from their quarters in anticipation of the "long-roll." In a little time quiet was restored, and upon examination it appeared that the trouble was caused by two vagabondish-looking fellows "running the guard" in pursuit of a fugitive slave.—The two white men and the negro were accommodated with quarters in the Guard-house until the following morning, when Col. Joseph C. Pinckney, commanding the post, summoned them before him for examination. One of the men, a recognized "Hound," or "Nigger Hunter," named McCabe, about 22 years of age, a fellow of most brutish countenance, stated that on Wednesday morning, while across the river Severn picking cherries, a negro approached him. He asked him where he was going and to whom he belonged, to which the negro replied what he (McCabe) knew to be false. They walked together towards a piece of woods, when McCabe drawing a revolver turned suddenly upon the negro, and, pointing the weapon at his head, said, "You are a runaway and must go with me." The negro instantly grappled with him, and McCabe discharged the pistol at his breast. The ball glanced and tore the skin and flesh from the negro's breast, almost to the ribs but happily did not enter his body. The scuffle resulted in the negro obtaining possession of the revolver, when McCabe fearing for his life took to his heels. McCabe said that he made his way to Annapolis, and while walking the streets in the evening again met the negro. Procuring another revolver, and the service of one of the policemen of Annapolis, he again set out to capture the negro. After a long chase, the fugitive to escape his pursuers jumped into the river, and swam around the wall into the garrison. McCabe and the officer, a mere boy, ran to the railroad-gate where they were challenged by the sentinel. Both rushed by him, when he fired at them, and reloading fired a second time but without effect, it being impossible to aim correctly as the night was dark.

The guard soon came up and arrested them all. As far as the pursuit of the negro in the city was concerned the statement of McCabe was corroborated by the policeman.

While the examination was progressing, John T. Magruder, the Mayor of the city of Annapolis, came in and suggested to the Colonel that the nigger had better be sent to jail. He said that the laws of the State authorized any man to arrest or shoot down runaway niggers!

During the afternoon, Mr. Ireland, the Postmaster of Annapolis, came to the garrison and whiningly told Colonel Pinckney that he knew the slave's master,—that he was a right smart young feller, and that Nick was his head nigger, and that he wouldn't take $1,500 for him; and concluded by asking the Colonel if he couldn't be allowed to take Nick to his house, where he would keep him and care for him until he (Mr Ireland) could write to his *marster*. Colonel Pinckney declined, and thus the matter rested until Friday morning, when Mr. Ireland again came to the garrison and said the slave's master had come and wanted an interview with the Colonel. The latter replied that the man was dangerously wounded and was in the hospital, where he would be kept for the present. Soon after Colonel Pinckney left the garrison for the Baltimore steamboat, but had scarcely set his foot on board before he was accosted by the Mayor and the owner of Nick, the former being exceedingly excited and anxious about the matter. The owner said angrily, "I want my nigger," to which Col. Pinckney coolly replied, "The man is badly wounded, and I have sent him to the hospital where he will be well treated."

Owner—But I want you to give him to me. I'll send him to the jail and have him attended to there.

Col. P.—The disturbance in regard to this man occurred in the garrison, and I intend investigating it further.

Mayor (supplicatingly)—I think, Colonel, the nigger would be safer in jail.

Col. P.—O, he's safe enough. I shall keep him in the hospital for a while.

The owner was about giving vent to some vile language, when the Mayor led him away. Thus the matter rests.

MINISTERS AND POLITICS.

We propose to make a few remarks now, when the subject is pressed upon us by events which are before the country. Christian ministers, like men in any other calling, have sacred duties and obligations as citizens, and we hold those recreant to their real obligations who should neglect to throw their influence, as citizens, on the side of right and justice. There are in all free governments constantly arising questions of public policy, which cross the track of morals, and often trench upon the province of religious liberty. And no servant of Jesus Christ should fail, in a becoming manner and time, to enter his protest against all encroachments on religious freedom or sound morality. But while we claim these rights and privileges in their fullest extent for all Christian ministers and Christian men—for there is a length which such men can go even in what may be called party politics that does not in the least compromise their character in the estimation of any reasonable man,—yet there *is* a line which no Christian minister, at least, may cross without serious detriment, if not ruin, to his character and usefulness. We have had within a few years back several professed ministers of the gospel who have set up for Members of Parliament; and within a few days one has been elected. We shall say nothing about the law of the land, which has been set aside in such cases. This aspect of the question some others will probably examine. The point which we propose to consider very briefly is set before us by the course of the Rev.—we beg pardon—Mr. William Ryerson. He was advised to enter the arena of party politics as a candidate for parliamentary honours; and all he had to do was to go down to Toronto, "get his name stricken from the roll of ministers," and then he was all right!!! A professed politician, when conversing with us in the cars respecting this case, thought that it was all right! But what are we, as Christians, to think of this? The *Christian Guardian*, with evident approval of the course of Mr. Ryerson, tells its readers that he got his name stricken from the roll! We ask again, is this all? Has it come to this that the ministry, taken up professedly on the call of the Holy Spirit, can be set aside at the mere wish or whim of the party, by the mere stroke of the pen, without any sin or blame-worthiness? Do the Methodists hold, in regard to their ministry, as they do in regard to their membership, that they may be minis to-day, and children of the devil to-morrow?

We confess that there is to us something shocking, in this flippant way of disposing of obligations so solemnly assumed before God and before men. It reminds us of the preacher, who when provoked, threw off his black coat, saying, "Lie there, divinity, till I thrash the man!" Imagine Paul or Peter hastening up to Jerusalem to have their "names stricken from the roll," for the sake of any political office on earth!—Fancy the beloved disciple, even in his extreme old age, hankering after worldly politics, and the strifes of ungodly men. And yet here we have an old man 70 years of age, deaf and feeble, no longer able to preach Christ and Him crucified, yet hastened to the midnight strifes of political partizans! We are not personally acquainted with the Rev. W. Ryerson, and we have not the slightest feeling against him; but we pronounce his case to be a public scandal and shame to Christians of all denominations. And that denomination whose cupidity has urged this old minister into this course, and sustained him in it, have done more to bring reproach upon religion by this act, than they can undo for many years. The Methodist Conference wanted Government aid for their College, and any measure that would secure this, any men that would vote for this, must be sustained. We are sorry for the reproach which they thus bring upon the cause of Christ. They will find yet, that the end does not always sanctify the means. Ministers who take the course pursued by Mr. Ryerson, emphatically "give up to party what was meant for mankind."—*Canadian Baptist.*

THE POSITION OF THE REBEL ARMIES.

A correspondent calls our attention to what he conceives to be the menacing position occupied by the two principal divisions of the insurgent forces—viz.: those commanded respectively by Johnston and Beauregard. Without professing to be in possession of sufficient reliable facts to form for ourselves a positive conclusion on the subject, we will briefly submit the grounds of our correspondents apprehensions.

The *south bank* of the Potomac, from the Chain Bridge, four miles above Washington, to Martinsburgh and Williamsport, —a distance of more than seventy-five miles —is in the undisputed possession of the insurgents. The *north bank* of the Potomac until recently was guarded by Col. Stones command, from the Great Falls to the Point of Rocks. But the withdrawal of Col. Stone, with five or six regiments, from that position, and sending him to the support of Gen. Patterson, beyond the Blue Ridge, and south of the Potomac, has left the defensive line of the river too weak, and liable, at any time, to be crossed by the enemy anywhere east of the Catochin Mountain, in force, without encountering much serious resistance.

In the meantime, Johnston has thus far shown no disposition to fight, but has allowed Gen. Patterson, with a slight show of resistance, to cross the Potomac—when Jackson's advance guard might have disputed the passage successfully—and establish himself on the Virginian side of the river. And more recently it would seem from our accounts, he has drawn the main body of our command further south and east, still receding from Patterson, but at the same time still approaching nearer to Manassas Junction and to Washington. Adding to the significance of this strategy, are the scraps of information brought round from Richmond by way of Charleston and Louisville —all going to show the formidable increase of the forces under Johnston's command, and all apparently indicating preparations for an offensive movement.

On the other hand, the force under Beauregard, at Manasses Junction, with advanced posts thrown forward almost or quite to Fairfax Court House, is also receiving constant accessions to its strength from Richmond. This division commands the whole ground west of the Chain Bridge, on the south side of the river, and is in undisturbed communication with Johnston's command with which it can combine at any point they may select, on either bank of the Potomac. Our correspondent think there are indications—inconclusive, he admits, but yet sufficient to excite a suspicion—that the forces under Beauregard and Johnston, are now drawing together, preparatory to crossing the Potomac in great force, and marching either upon Baltimore, to excite and sustain an already organised insurrection there—or upon Washington, whose approaches from the North and West are covered by no defensive works.

Of course, such a movement as is here apprehended would expose the rebel armies to great peril. It would be impossible for them to keep up their communications with the South, which would be open both to the advance of Patterson and a detachment from McDowell's command. It would, in fact, be to stake the fate of the rebel army and the very existence of the bastard Confederacy on the hazard of a battle. Yet, it may possibly be a question whether the present condition and future prospects of the conspirators in command may not, in their view of the chances, make such an advance, and the risk of a battle, for which they are collecting their entire strength—with the hope if successful, of taking and holding the Capital, and transferring the seat of war to the soil of Maryland, with the resources of Baltimore at their back—after all, though hazardous, yet by far the most promising and hopeful policy they can adopt.

We have not sufficient data, in the shape of any really reliable information of the enemy's strength and the present distribution of his forces, to be able to judge of the probability that he may undertake, or the possibility that he will succeed in such an enterprise. We should think, however, that it covers a chance of success, which, in view of the momentous consequences that would flow from it, ought to be carefully guarded against. The balloon observations which have been made from Shuter's Hill and Fall's Church, might be advantageously repeated from some high points near the Great Falls and the mouth of Seneca Creek unless our military commanders are prepared to make a reconnoissance enforce South of the Potomac, with a view to ascertain whether there are any intrenched camps in process of formation, or large collections of troops anywhere visible, on the Virginia side, in that region.

A bold and unexpected movement of the rebel army upon Washington, coupled with its successful and rapid passage of the Potomac, and offer of battle on the road to the Capital, would be certain to produce great alarm throughout the country, and very probably suffice to precipitate Baltimore into immediate revolt. We trust, at least, that the danger may be looked into, and, if it really exists, effectually guarded against. If such an offensive movement should be made, it will doubtless be with the entire available force at the command of the rebels, which may be temporarily increased by heavy drafts ventured at the expense of other exposed points, such as Norfolk, Yorktown and Fredericksburg.—Every risk should certainly be incurred, all resources submitted to, every muscle of the insurgents put to its utmost strain, to render the forces to be concentrated for this one decisive effort, if possible, overwhelming at least on the field of battle. A victory with the occupation of Washington and Baltimore, they would think, would compensate for all else. Baggage-waggons and camp equipage and supplies would be left behind, for if the attack were successful, they would find in Washington and Baltimore an abundance of all such material to satisfy their immediate necessities.

We have not the data, we repeat to enable us to estimate the chances in favor of the success of such a movement, but we trust that our military guardians have weighed them well.—*N. Y. Times.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cow Lost.—Charles Perry.
Public Notice—George Read.
Flour—Robt. France.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1861.

GRAND POLITICAL OVATION.

We are happy to announce that a grand Opposition ovation, in honor of the six successful candidates in this and the neighboring Counties of Northumberland, Durham and Victoria, at the late elections, is in contemplation to take place at Cobourg at an early day. We can pledge Peterborough to join in the glorious triumph with her sister Counties, and suitable arrangements will be made here as soon as the day is known. The price of tickets will probably not exceed $1, thereby enabling every one to participate. The Cobourg *Sun* fitly remarks:—"No more suitable place than Cobourg, and no more suitable room than the Victoria Hall, could be selected for the auspicious gathering. Here is where the ministry expected an ovation. Here they had prepared the paraphernalia of victory. But now they find the tables turned on them completely."

THE LATE ELECTION.

There probably never was an election held in Upper Canada in which such a diversity of opinion existed as to the issues before the country as the one just held.—It has been stoutly affirmed by the Ministerial press that the main ones were, disunion and "looking to Washington," while the Opposition press as stoutly maintained that the only issue was non-confidence in the existing Administration. And we feel confident that the various candidates before the electors were either approved of or rejected in the various constituencies in consequence of their declared intention of opposing or supporting the Administration. This point was not brought out in the addresses of the candidates in this County, but on the Nomination Day Col. Haultain expressly declared that the difference between Mr. Conger and himself while they advocated a similar line of policy was that he (Mr. C.) was willing to carry out his policy by supporting a Ministry who had positively ignored the question of representation by population, the leading part of that policy, while he (Col. H.) could have no confidence in a Ministry the head of which most positively declared that that subject should not be taken up for 10 years to come. He laid serious charges against the Administration which he proved, committing himself fairly to the question of want of confidence in the men who have lately ruled over us. And he goes to Parliament advocating the measures wanted by the people generally, irrespective of the party by whom these can be obtained, at the same time a decided oppositionist to the Cartier-Macdonald Administration.—His opinion of their demerits is founded upon their former misdoings, and while his views of their past conduct must necessarily imply a want of confidence, his opposition will not be factious, hindering necessary and useful legislation, but at the proper time when a direct vote is asked for, we have no hesitancy in saying it will be against the Ministry.

We state this from the conviction that an Administration similar to the preceeding one will be in power, and we say without fear of successful contradiction that in this County the question decided at the Polls by the people was confidence or non-confidence in the Administration. They have given an unmistakeable vote of *non-confidence* in the Cartier-Macdonald Ministry. When we consider that a comparative stranger was brought out at the eleventh hour against an old stager, one too who had received a great deal of credit for opening up the back country, and who certainly has shown a large share of public spirit; taking these considerations into account, there is no difficulty in arriving at the rate of discount in which the Administration is held by the County of Peterborough. "Glorious Old Norfolk" is applied to a County for its reputed stern adherence to principle, and never did we feel so disposed to use the adjective to our own good County as on the present occasion. It is undeniably a sterling constituency—Reform to the backbone—adhering unflinchingly to the great principles long held by the friends of the people during the reign of arbitrary sway.

No sooner was there a separation from the front County than she returned a Reformer to Parliament in the person of Dr. John Gilchrist. At the next election it is true that a Conservative was elected, but that was owing to the candidate being a very liberal man, a great favorite moreover, and opposed by a perfect stranger without any further recommendation than his being a Reformer.

At the next election when the College Question was before the country a Reformer was returned in preference to a Conservative. In 1852 Mr. Langton came before the Electors pledged to secularize the Clergy Reserves, and he was elected. The pledge given he fulfilled. In 1856 Mr. Conger came out as a Reformer, and though refusing to pledge himself against the Government, a large vote of good men was resorted for him, fearing but hoping he would do right,—that vote was returned in 1858, as it was potent that he was an out-and-out supporter of a corrupt Administration. And now when his chances for re-election were brilliant he is fairly defeated by a candidate, on the simple ground of his adherence to the present Ministry. You may we feel proud of an decided a victory, over the combined influences which were brought to bear in favor of the Ministerial candidate.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE SHERIFF.

A GROUNDLESS ACCUSATION.

It is one of the most common weaknesses of humanity to attribute discomfiture to something else than the real cause. How many individuals, for example, ascribe the nausea caused by too deep potations to the cakes and other comestibles disagreeing with them. And why, therefore, should not Mr. Conger attribute his recent defeat to what he is pleased to term the illegal interference of the Sheriff in the classic land of Galway? It was useless to deny that, in the circumstances, Mr. Conger's rejection was exceedingly humiliating and mortifying. Both he and his organ, therefore, seek to ignore the true cause of defeat, and make a cowardly attack on the Sheriff who is prevented from defending himself.—Political dishonesty and double dealing, have met with a just reward. Mr. Conger is suffering the bitter consequences; and, like the individuals referred to, who blame the cakes, he, with equal justice, blames the Sheriff. We may safely assert that the strong feeling said to exist against Mr. Hall for his conduct during the contest is confined to the breast of Mr. Conger, the precincts of the *Review* office, and perhaps a dozen persons besides, with more conceit than wit, who were hunting after government situations and expecting to get them by hanging on to Mr. Conger's skirts.—Nevertheless, in the cause of truth and justice, we shall recall to mind the facts which necessitated the Sheriff's interference; and when these are fairly stated we are satisfied the verdict of all unprejudiced men will be that, whatever illegal interference there was, was by Mr. Conger's partizans, and not by Mr. Hall.

When the Sheriff received the Writ, he had a doubt whether he should use the Roll of '60 or '61, and therefore consulted Mr. Dennistoun and the County Attorney, who both advised that the Rolls of '60 should be taken, as none of the '61 Rolls had been completed before the Writ was received. Mr. Hall then concluded to use the 1860 Rolls. A few days afterwards, the Rolls for '61 for Galway, &c., were sent in in hot haste to the Clerk of the Peace; and as those were considered more favorable to Mr. Conger's interests, the County Attorney changed his opinion, and maintained that the '61 Rolls ought to be used in Galway. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" Mr. Hall determined to consult Mr. Harrison, considered the best authority in the Province on such points, and abide by his opinion. That was, as our readers are already aware, to the effect that the Rolls of 1860 should be used in this County. The Sheriff of Kingston was also asked and gave his opinion to the same effect, and added that the Attorney General's opinion was the same. This anxiety manifested by the Sheriff to ascertain what the law was, and to carry it out impartially, the *Review*, with its usual veracity, represents as a hunting after opinions to justify the use of the 1860 Rolls!

In due time the Sheriff procured copies of the proper Rolls, and placed them in the hands of the respective Deputy Returning officers; and sensible and law-abiding men should have been content to use them, and if wrong, hold the Sheriff responsible, and contest the election afterwards, if so inclined. Mr. Conger and some of his party adopted a different course; and, without the shadow of a right to interfere, did most illegally and persistently interfere and tamper with certain of the Deputies, in order to induce them to lay aside the Rolls received from their superior, and take others supposed by them to be more favorable to Mr. Conger. In every case where the Sheriff became aware of such illegal and unwarrantable attempts being made, he, as in duty bound, used his authority to prevent them, and pointed out to his deputies the necessity of performing their functions in accordance with law, and the consequences to which a dereliction of duty would lead. This we maintain (and believe also that the law-abiding and intelligent of Mr. Conger's supporters will admit) was a right and proper and laudable interference in support of law and order; and on the contrary, wherever the conduct of Mr. Conger's partisans, in intermeddling as they did, is discussed, the verdict of sensible men is that it was lawless and rowdy in the extreme, and disgraceful to men who ought to have known better. The Deputies for Ashburnham and Asphodel, who, in the wisdom of their own conceit, and fortified by the voluntary advice of the County Attorney, used the Rolls of '61, were guilty of insubordination and gross dereliction of duty. The Deputy for Galway, we are informed on the best authority, never intended to use any other Roll than that received from his superior, so that the Sheriff's letter to him, about which so much fuss has been made, was not acted on. Unless the *Review* is prepared to maintain that legal and illegal are convertible terms, depending on the relation they bear to the interest of its candidate, the sooner it backs out of the frivolous charge against the Sheriff, the better for itself. Let it remember that those who live in glass houses should not be first to throw stones. Instead of trying to trump up absurd charges of illegal interference and unbecoming conduct on the part of the Sheriff, we think the *Review* would have been better employed in preparing its promised analysis of the votes making up Mr Conger's minority,—that "one half of the electors who have been cheated out of their political rights." Why was not that analysis forthcoming? Did our cotemporary, as near impostion, dislike the aspect of the motley crew? Did the seven hundred true and independent (?) Catholic electors, who cursed Mr. Conger, and yet voted for him like sheep, because he was the "chosen of the Hierarchy" for this county, not give the *Review* the like "aid and comfort" that they gave Mr. Conger? And did it seem that the remaining five hundred, or about one-fifth of the votes polled, were too small to brag about? We are afraid we shall have to give the analysis ourselves, and when we do so it will be seen that in Douro many votes were recorded for Mr Conger, in the absence of the owners and without their consent, and that among other notable facts worthy of everlasting remembrance, no less than *three dead men* voted for him in that Township! Owing to these circumstances, and the fact that in the back Townships every man was assessed, by an assessor friendly to Mr. Conger, at $200, in order to give him a vote, though in the majority of cases the real value of the property assessed was not half that amount, Col. Haultain's majority was much smaller than, with anything like fair play, it would have been. Asphodel and Ashburnham also gave Mr. Conger considerably larger majorities by the illegal use of the 1861 Rolls, than would have been the case had the proper Rolls been used.

In conclusion, we beg to call the attention of those who affect to say that the 1861 Rolls should have been used in this County, to the fact that almost in every case where, under similar circumstances, these Rolls have been used in Upper Canada, the elections have been protested against, and will be contested on that ground with every prospect of success. We therefore predict that Col. Haultain will keep his seat till next general election; and also that, notwithstanding the dire threats of vengeance against him, Sheriff Hall will keep his place until some thing more tangible can be brought against him than the present bogus cry of "illegal interference."

RELIEF FOR LINDSAY.

It is well known that a most disastrous fire has visited our sister Town, and laid in ashes the dwellings and business places of many of her inhabitants. In that unfortunate occurrence many have lost fortunes, others have been left in poverty,—all have suffered severely. In this, the hour of their affliction, they call for aid, and who should be more forward to extend a helping hand than her neighbors, the people of Peterborough. Little do we know but that a similar misfortune may overtake us at another time, and we would then feel the advantage of friendly assistance. It is the duty of our citizens to devise some means whereby we may be able to aid the sufferers, and we hope no time will be lost in taking steps for that purpose. We would suggest that our Town Council take the matter in hand, and we are certain that the ratepayers would sustain them in any measure of relief they may agree upon.

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—This excellent work has been on our table for four or five weeks, and in the bustle of the election had almost escaped our notice. The General Geography is intended as one of Mr. Lovell's series of School Books, the Grammar and Arithmetic of which have been already noticed by us. We can at once pronounce the Geography the most correct,—certainly the best adapted for School use,—we have ever seen; and we hope soon to see it on every School desk in the country. In Lovell's edition, Canada has the prominence she deserves, which will have the desirable effect of at least teaching our youth to regard their country as something more than an unimportant strip of land fringing the northern borders of the "Great Republic." Mr. Lovell deserves the sincerest thanks of the Canadian public for his enterprise in supplying us with a reliable series of books for our Schools. The General Geography may be ordered at the publisher's office, in Montreal, by wholesale; sold retail at Mercies' Bookstore, in Peterborough.

☞ The Hamilton *Herald*, in its list of Members returned puts down Dunsford, of Victoria, and Haultain, of Peterborough, as "Independent" members. That is the way the Ministerial papers make out a loss to the Opposition at the late elections.

WELL DONE FOR THE OLD DISTRICT.

When we gave as our opinion, a few weeks ago, that every riding in the old district would return a member pledged to oppose the Government, we did so with a conviction that the result in our county would have a great effect upon the neighbouring constituencies. That anticipation has fully been realized. In every one of the six constituencies, the battle has been fiercely fought, the enemy has strained every nerve to retain their strongholds and win ours, but in every case they have been defeated, and now from the Trent to the Doe, and from Ontario to Scugog and the Madawaska there is no rest for the sole of the Ministerial foot, not an acre that they can claim as their own. So clean a sweep of this immense tract of country was never made before. We know not what may be the issue when Parliament meets, though we believe that the Ministry will be defeated, but whatever may be the result, the people of Northumberland, Durham, Peterborough and Victoria, will not be held responsible for the continued reign of corruption. They have spoken in a manner that cannot be misunderstood. They have wiped the dust off their skirts, and if they have done it in vain, they have the consolation of knowing that it is not their fault that the Ministry are continued in power, that they at all events have done their duty.

We subjoin the result in each of the six constituencies referred to above:

E. Northumberland,	Biggar 1,236,	Meyers 971	
W. do,	Cockburn 1,183,	Smith 1,156	
East Durham,	Smith 1,185,	Barton 1,160	
W. do.,	Munro 1,004,	Wilmot 1,744	
Peterboro',	Haultain 1,402,	Conger 1,260	
Victoria,	Dunsford 1,861,	Cameron 1,110	
	7,950	6,942	
	6,942		
Opposition Majority....	1,008		

If we substract from the Ministerial vote those who were obtained by *undue influence*, the majority would be larger,—more than double. Hurrah for the Old District. Hurrah for Cockburn, Biggar, Shenston Smith, Munro, Dunsford and Haultain. Hoora!—*Cobourg Star.*

"ILLEGAL INTERFERENCE."

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—The oracle of the *Review* has just solemnly spoken upon sundry matters in connection with the late election in our county. If you will allow me, I will endeavor to exhibit to the public another side of the picture represented by the *Review*, and to show that the editor has delivered himself merely as a violently prejudiced political partizan, looking at the late events through a pair of very dark-coloured Conger spectacles, and seeking rather to give vent to the spiteful feelings consequent upon defeat, disappointment and mortification, than to act the part of a fair and impartial public journalist.

We have, first, the leading editorial, which charges our present Sheriff with the grossest abuse of his office as Returning Officer for this county, and attributes Col. Haultain's return to his (the Sheriff's) improper and illegal interference in the late election.

Now to meet these charges: and here it is most important to call to mind the fact that during the election contest, the ground taken by the *Review* and Mr. Conger's friends was, that the *Lists of 1861 when received before the Nomination* were the proper ones for the Deputy Returning Officers to use, and the cry against the Sheriff then was, that, out of hostility to Mr. Conger, and contrary to what he had every reason to suppose was proper and legal, he was recklessly endeavoring to enforce the use of the lists of 1860.

But how have things changed since then? It has since turned out that the Sheriff was *perfectly correct* in the position which he took as to the lists of voters, and in instructing his Deputies through the County to use the *lists* of 1860—and this, notwithstanding Mr. Atty. Gen. Macdonald's opinion (as the *Review* says) to the contrary. We do not hear a whisper now from Mr *Review* to the effect that the *lists of 1861 were the proper ones*. The ground he now takes is that our Sheriff, having had (as the *Review* asserts, but which there is reason to doubt) an opinion from our county Attorney that the lists of 1861 were the ones he ought to use, and also advice to the same effect from Mr. Sheriff Fortune, and from Mr. Attorney General Macdonald—though it does not at all appear that the Attorney General ever gave any *opinion* on the subject, but merely, *in order to assist in procuring the return of his man*, telegraphed to the Returning Officer in Ashburnham to use the 1861 list — that our Sheriff I say should have been quite satisfied with the advice *so disinterestedly* tendered, and have used the lists of 1861 accordingly—and that, forsooth, because he was, naturally, very desirous to be *safe and right* on so momentous a point, he is to be set down as guilty of an "undue desire to use the lists of 1860."

The *Leader*, the organ of the Attorney General, says in its issue of the 22nd inst.:

"We have already stated on high legal authority" (which no doubts alludes to the Attorney General himself,) "that the use of the Lists of 1861, *having been contrary to law*" (I Italicise these words) "invalidates the return of members for constituencies in which they were adopted."

Now, sir, if this dictum be correct, which in fact it is, our Sheriff is of course fully sustained in the course he took in returning to the lists of 1860—and, inasmuch as this dictum comes from the Attorney General's own organ, and from "high legal authority," I

are a staff of officials, all of them appointed by the Returning Officer on their head, and receiving all their authority from commission from him. Then, if we consider that the Deputies are persons living here and there at isolated points over the county and that they are not, to say the least, in every case men of sufficient knowledge or experience thoroughly to understand the election law of the Province, and to carry it out without advice and assistance, more especially in an election like the last one when there was a serious dispute between the candidates as to one of the most important of their duties, I think one would be fully warranted in coming to the conclusion that the Returning Officer is the person to guide and direct them, and that they ought to be directed by him. And then if we suppose the case of underhand influence being brought to bear upon a Deputy to induce him to use a wrong list for a corrupt purpose, I think the Returning Officer would be bound to use his influence to frustrate such an attempt.

I had intended to have taken up other matters in the last *Review* but have to leave them over till your next issue.

Yours, &c.,
AN ELECTOR.

Peterboro, July, 1861.

THE PARISH SCHOOLS OF SCOTLAND.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Mr. Editor,—Permit me through your columns to set right an erroneous impression that may be given by an article in the Journal of Education regarding the Parish Schools in Scotland. It is admitted that the Parish Schools are upon the whole the best in Scotland. The reason is that they rest upon a solid foundation. "A Laird" may cultivate his land, it is his own, and whatever improvement he may make is still his own. A tenant with a lease of 19 or 21 years, may improve his farm in the first part of that term, but he requires to be bound by special contract to leave his farm in good order. While a yearly tenant he cannot be expected to make improvements unless his landlord's private character is as good as a lease for his lifetime. The Parish School like the British Government rests upon a hereditary basis of *Heritors*, that is, proprietors of the first class, who, as a consequence are all educated men, as well educated nearly as the Minister of the Parish who is chairman, without a vote, excepting in case of a tye, and very commonly the examiner for the rest. Their number is necessarily small. They have a local and public character to sustain, being very commonly the magistrates, the members of Parliament, the judges—the most eminent men in the Parish, county and kingdom. True, they are seldom present, personally, excepting two or three of them, but they must be consulted. Some will say, what a "to-do" about a paltry school-master! So let the ignorant continue to think. But our fathers in Scotland thought otherwise — and when the great lords of the kingdom were the most humble and zealous elders in the church, they did not despise the little ones as men do now-a-days—thinking they treat their children well, when they are considered as next after their horses and their cattle, and when they pay their teacher as much nearly as a common ploughman, and treat him with nearly as much consideration. True the Parish School-master (the Minister is the Parish Teacher) is not paid as he ought to be, one third part of the Minister's stipend, as he was then, nor is the Minister paid equal to the most of the Heritors as he was then. Covetous men grudge to give what belongs to men, who are restrained by feelings of delicacy from fighting their own battle for a living. But the Parish School-master equally with the Parish Minister rests when once elected on a solid basis, which on the one hand renders the election a matter of importance and caution, and on the other hand, when elected, gives the person appointed such a firm hold that public opinion may be brought to bear upon him with safety—like an oak deeply rooted, only strengthened by the agitations of the tempest. This is the glory alike of the British Constitution, and of the Scottish Parish School. It can bear to modify itself to the wants and wishes of the people without danger when cautiously acted upon; and not like the United States constitution, and the Canadian Teacher, be overturned at the first movement of the popular caprice, like a pine in the light sandy soil overturned by the first breath of wind. Nothing will bear a fine polish which is not solid and stable; oak will, pine will not; granite will, sandstone will not; and so in the Scottish School-master very often a man of the highest talent, the greatest learning, the most honorable character, and the most gentlemanly bearing, not inferior as a man to any man in the Parish; and were he paid and esteemed as he is in Aberdeenshire, where his salary is about £120 stg., besides fees to the extent of £100 or more, the produce of his own direct labor, the masters generally would be as they are there, *masters of arts*, and doctors in learning, *in their attainments*, as in their office.—But a Canadian teacher, whose scanty education and scanty allowance, and above all whose *precarious appointment* deprives him of the means of being honored by the parents, never can substantially benefit the children. And since as in the teacher so in the School, here is one thing to be needed before any real improvement can be made in our Schools so as to bring them within a comparison with the Parish Schools of Scotland.

I have on exceeded my intended limits that I feel constrained to reserve any further remarks, with your permission, to a future opportunity—and subscribe myself at present,

Yours, very truly,
AN OLD PAROCHIAL SCHOOL-MASTER OF SCOTLAND.

Peterboro, July 22, 1861.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—I noticed in your last issue a communication signed "A Norwegian," about the celebration of the 12th of July in Warsaw, in which two things are misrepresented. *First*, in giving the names of the different speakers that of S. C. Wilson is given in place of Francis Crow, Esq. Second, that while our worthy District Master, Charles Parker, Esq., was addressing the friends on that occasion he referred no forcibly to the late election, and in abuse of Col. Haultain, that his audience became riotous, which was utterly false, as he did not in one instance refer to the election, nor to any one of the candidates; and in my own hearing requested one of the other speakers not to say a word about the late election, as it might hurt the feelings of some present. So my advice to the "Norwegian," whoever he may be, is to state the truth on all such matters when there is so many living witnesses to testify to the truth of what I write.

Yours, with respect,
D. G. ANDERSON.

South Dummer, July 24, 1861.

☞ The rate-payers of Victoria voted on the Separation question on the 8th inst. There was a large majority for Separation.

The American Revolution.

A Great Battle.

LOSS HEAVY ON BOTH SIDES.

Washington, July 18.

The *Herald*'s correspondence writes from the camp of the First Division of the Grand Army, stating that that wing, numbering about 16,000, halted last night within four and a half miles of Centerville.

The fact is established that their force at Fairfax Court House was composed of their crack regiments. The retreat of these men without showing fight, will demoralize the whole force at Manassas Junction.

Colonel Stribble, of the 1st Connecticut skirmishers, captured a straggling rebel baggage wagon, which was filled with stores, arms, &c. A broken down waggon, loaded with flour, was also found.

The grounds of two rebel encampments were passed, both of which had apparently been but a short time abandoned.

A signal dispatch from Mr. Beauregard to General Cooke, commanding the rebels at Germantown, was found by a Confederate officer. He instructed him to keep a particularly careful look-out on Tuesday evening, thereby showing that some traitors in Washington apprised the rebels of the time of advance of the grand army. In the course of last evening a lively exchange of musket shots took place between the Union and rebel pickets. The general orders which were found at Brigadier-General Bonam's office, was one that revealed the fact that the rebels were on a short allowance of forage.

Late this afternoon a General arrived direct from Richmond, by way of Manassas Junction. He left Manassas Junction last night. He had no difficulty in passing through the rebel lines, but was three times arrested within those of the Union troops. He reports that there were at Manassas Junction last night only 12,000 men. Their means of defence were elaborately prepared, but it is his opinion that they will not withstand an assault from our advancing columns. There were also at the Junction 150 railroad cars.

On Sunday night Gen. Beauregard went to Richmond, and the command in chief at the Junction devolved on Gen. Cranshaw, second in command. At Richmond there was a military consultation as to what course should be pursued. It was after this conference that the immense train of cars was sent to the Junction. This is a significant fact—it is an evident preparation for a retreat, and in all probability that will be made with as much haste as was manifested in the evacuation of Fairfax. It is the opinion of our informant that the rebel army will leave Manassas Junction and take their first great stand at Richmond. They have there already mounted 70 cannon of a large calibre, and there are some 10,000 whites and negroes at work both day and night on the defences.

The *Tribune* dispatch says, General Tyler's column which had passed the night a mile or so beyond Fairfax station, at and near Germantown, which consists of half a dozen houses or so, moved at 4 o'clock this morning. The head of the column passed through Centerville without firing a gun and halted in the woods a mile or two beyond. Arrington's party, consisting of Crpt. Alexander, two composed of cavalry, and a portion of a battery accompanied by General Tyler and staff went out a little after 12 o'clock; they took up a position on a hill two or three miles from Centreville, and half a mile from a creek called Bull's Run, which commands the valley of the creek and the hills beyond. For some distance, both from the heavy guns exploded on the right until 25 cavalry emerged, who cheered and scattered six or eight rounds, were brought against them from a concealed battery, which wounded Sergeant Rohan, company G., 2nd cavalry. A cannon ball broke his carbine and sabre, and made a deep flesh wound in both his legs. Two of Benjamin's heavy guns were brought into action, and soon silenced the rebel battery. Colonel Richardson's brigade, consisting of the 12th New York volunteers, 1st Massachusetts, and and 3rd Michigan regiments, supported by the cavalry, and a battery, was next sent out to skirmish along the creek. They soon succeeded in waking up the rebel batteries on the other side, which were followed by a heavy fire of musketry which was returned by our men with zeal for half an hour, the boom of artillery and the rattle of small arms from both sides of the creek followed each other fast. In the opinion of officers who witnessed the engagement, their platoon firing was remarkably regular and effective, and their guns were served with great precision, they were twice reinforced and occupying a very strong position behind entrenchments on a wooded slope covered by a creek, were too much for the small force opposed to that which was not in the judgment of military men more than a fourth of their number. Our men, who were drawn up in a line along the creek, with the horses of the dismounted cavalry behind them, fell back somewhat, but in good order and fighting bravely.

The rebels, whose flag floated from a mill cheered lustily. At this moment a shell from the new battery to the left, hitherto silent and unknown, burst on the top of the hill where our first battery had been stationed and where there were a number of civilians. Several casualties occurred, but no one was mortally wounded.

Two gentlemen were thrown off their horses, but one only slightly injured. Rev. Mr. *Way*, chaplain of the Michigan regiment, who was also on the spot, fell to the ground: but was found to be unhurt. General Tyler occupied a position on the left. This shell was followed by several others. Several were wounded, among them Lieut. Lorraine, who was shot in the foot, and two other wounded men had been brought to the rear in the ambulance, but were luckily not struck.

All on the Hill, both civil and military men, deemed i prudent to withdraw; but the pioneers, who were waiting on the higher slope, had previously broken down the fences, so that they could have full range, if necessary, to cover their retreat. They were waiting there still when our correspondent left, in order to cross the bridge at 9 o'clock. About half way to that place reinforcements were met, consisting of Col. Sherman's Brigade, 13th New York, 69th New York, 2d Wisconsin, and 79th New York.

The wife of Col. Richardson was in a carriage in the woods only a short distance from the scene of the conflict, giving welcome water to passing soldiers, and patiently waiting news from her husband.

Centreville, Va., July 18.

The first engagement of any character in Eastern Virginia during this campaign took place at Bull's Run, 6 miles south of Centreville, this p. m.

Gen. Tyler's division encamped last evening a few miles east of Centerville and this morning proceeded towards that point.—Centerville was passed in safety and the troops turned from the Little River turnpike road to the Manassas road. On the road information was received that a masked battery was on the left of the road ahead, and Col. Richardson in command of the 6th Brigade was ordered to reconnoitre while the remainder of the division remained in the vicinity of Centerville. Col. Richardson proceeded with three companies of the Massachusetts 1st Regiment, being the Chelsea Company of fusileers and the National Guard. They passed a cross and open ravine and again entered the road which was densely surrounded by woods when they were received by a raking fire from the rebels, killing a number of the advance which gallantly sustained their position and covered the retreat of a brass cannon of Sherman's battery. The horse were completely disabled by the flight until relieved by the Michigan 2nd and New York 22nd, when they fell back. The Federal forces then took a position on the top of a hill; two field cannon were planted in front supported by Capt. Brackett's Co. D, 2nd cavalry, with a line of infantry composed of the 2nd regiment of Michigan and the 12th regiment of New York in the rear. A steady fire was kept up on both sides in this position. The rebels had two batteries of 8 pieces, in a position commanding the road; they used their guns very well, except that they sometimes aimed too high, but they were gallantly faced by our troops. They did not reply to our return fire for half an hour, during which time they were receiving large reinforcements. In the meantime, Col. Richardson's brigade reconnoitered the woods, and while we were again thus advancing we were met with a raking fire. Our guns were again in position and we poured grape and canister among the enemy till the supply was exhausted. Capt Ayres of the Artillery, lost one man killed and three wounded, and several of his pieces were disabled.

Washington, July 19.

A special dispatch to the *Herald* says it is reported that Ellsworth's Zouaves stormed the battery at Bull's Run last evening; it is doubtless untrue. Loss on our side stated to be 150 killed and wounded.

A telegraphic dispatch was received at the War Department at 11, a. m., to-day, stating that the fighting was still going on at Bull's Run, three miles from Manassas Junction.

A special despatch to the *Commercial* says that information has been received at the War Department that the rebel battery at Bull's Run has been taken by our troops. The particulars have not yet transpired.

The body of Gen. Garnett has arrived in this city, where it will remain for a while, the further progress of the party accompanying it under a flag of truce being necessarily delayed on account of the stirriring events at the South.

A special despatch to the *Post* received here from Richmond, states that Governor Letcher has called out nearly all the Militia force of Virginia, in order to give battle to the Federal army.

The negroes in Richmond had been set at work to fortify the city.

The papers from North Carolina report that a federal war vessel, carrying 44 guns had made an attack upon Fort Hatteras, but with no effective result.

Wagon trains from this city are busily engaged night and day in carrying provisions to our advancing army in Virginia.

Vice-President Hamlin left the city this morning, accompanied by the California delegation, who brought a flag for the 1st Maine regiment. The presentation is to be made at Centreville.

Mr. Patton, and other members of Congress, left the city for Manassas Junction at daylight this mo ning.

A gentleman just from Centreville, at 6 o'clock this morning, reports that all was quiet during the nigh., and that no movement was anticipated to-day, and that the only alarm during the night was by the firing of the picket guard.

It is ascertained that about 30 of our troops were killed and wounded during yesterday's engagement at Bull's Run. The rebels are still in possession of the batteries and it is expected that they will make a stand at that point.

Col. Wilcox's brigade arrived at Centreville from Fairfax station last night.

The Federal forces lie over to-day to reconnoitre, and it is expected that they will attack the batteries again to-morrow.

A negro from the Secessionists' camp reports, his master, Col. Fontain, as killed, together with a large number of rebels.—This statement is corroborated by a number of the 1st Massachusetts regiment who were in the engagement.

The grand advance, Col. McClernand, of the House of Representatives, left head quarters at Centreville at 9 o'clock a. m., bringing the official report of the battle at Bull's Run. He arrived here this afternoon.

Last night, after the firing ceased, Gen. Schenck's brigade proceeded up the Gainsville road to flank the position of the three more prominent batteries which had opened on our troops.

The Confederates who fought the Federals at the Run are, it is said, those who were driven back at various places between Fairfax Court House and Centreville, in addition to a reinforcement of five regiments who were brought up from Manassas during the action.

In spite of the various rumours the condition of affairs at the close of yesterday may be characterised as a drawn battle, there being no decided result, the Confederates no where showing themselves during the battle; they being altogether concealed by the woods, ravines, and entrenchments, from which they directed their fires.

New York, July 19.

A special Washington dispatch to the *Tribune* says that the Secretary of War says there are no more than 50 killed and wounded. Among them 5 captains, 6 lieutenants.

Another source reports the works carried by the Zouaves with the Massachusetts 5th moving on the flank.

There is no doubt that the enemy are now falling back greatly, and the rumour that Manassas is occupied is perhaps only a little premature.

A special despatch to the *Herald* says that there is no truth in the report that there is a battle going on at Bull's Run to-day.

An official despatch to Gen. Scott says The enemy has made no new movement yet, nor likely to before to-morrow.

A special despatch to the *Post* says:—The official report states that 12 of our men were killed and 40 wounded yesterday.—It is thought that there more of our men killed and wounded in the woods, near the creek. The rebel loss was supposed to be a heavy loss. A South Carolinian Colonel was killed.

San Francisco, July 18.

The first overland mail coach started from Placerville on the 1st, escorted out of town by an immense concourse of citizens, and bands of music and cannon firing. The coach and horses were decorated with American flags. There were six bags of letter mail and 23 of newspaper, in all weighing 1,776 lbs. Business is suspended throughout the State to-day, and our national anniversary receives the homage of a people devoted to the Union. There never was such a display of flags and so many manifestations at any previous day. Nearly all the churches of San Francisco have run up the Stars and Stripes during the week, to remain up till the war is ended.

LATEST.

Washington, July 22, via Philadelphia.

Our troops after taking three batteries, and gaining a great victory were eventually repulsed and commenced a retreat to Washington.

The retreat is in good order with the rear well covered by a good column.

Our loss is from 2,500 to 3,000.

After the latest information was received from Centreville at 7½ o'clock last night, a series of events took place in the intensest degree disastrous. Many confused statements are prevalent, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered in a degree which has cast a gloom over the remnants of the army, and excited the deepest melancholy throughout Washington.

The carnage is tremendously heavy on both sides, and on ours it is represented as frightful. We were advancing and taking their masked batteries gradually but surely and by driving the enemy towards Manassas Junction, when the enemy seemed to have been reinforced by Gen. Johnston, who it is understood, took command, and immediately commenced driving us back, when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred and a regular stampede took place. It is thought that General McDowell undertook to make a stand at or about Centreville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army became demoralized and it was impossible to check them even at Centreville or at Fairfax Court House.

Beyond Fairfax Court House the retreat was kept up until the men reached their regular encampment, a portion of whom retired to them, but a still larger portion coming inside the intrenchments.

A large number of the troops in their retreat fell on the wayside from exhaustion and scattered along the route all the way from Fairfax Court House.

The roads from Bull Run were strewn with knapsacks, arms, &c.

Some of our troops deliberately threw away their guns and appurtenances the better to facilitate their retreat.

According to the statement of two Fire Zouaves they only had 200 left from the slaughter, while the 69th and other regiments frightfully suffered in killed and wounded.

The city this morning is in the most intense excitement. Groups are everywhere gathering inquiring the latest news.

Wagons are continually arriving bringing in the dead and wounded.

Soldiers are relating to greedy listeners the deplorable events of last night and early this morning.

The feeling is awfully distressing. Both telegraph and steamboat communication with Alexandria is suspended to-day to the public.

Birth.

At Peterboro, 22nd inst., MRS. JAMES R. OSBORN, of a Daughter.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday July 25, 1861.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₱ brl	5	50	@	6 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	95	@	1 00
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	75	@	0 80
Barley ₱ bush	0	40	@	0 50
Oats "	0	20	@	0 25
Peas "	0	40	@	0 50
Potatoes "	0	35	@	0 40
Pork ₱ brl	14	00	@	15 00
Beef ₱ cwt	3	50	@	4 50
Butter ₱ lb	0	10	@	0 12
Hay ₱ ton	8	00	@	10 00

B. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday. July 24, 1861.

Fall Wheat 95c, a $1.
Spring Wheat 73 a 84c.
Barley 40c.
Oats 28c a 29c.
Eggs 9c a 11c per dozen.
Hay $10 a $16 per ton.
Straw $6 a $8.

New Advertisements.

COW LOST.

A FINE LARGE RED COW, dark head and a wild in appearance, white spot in the forehead, and white about belly and legs, one ear slightly torn. A suitable reward will be given for any information of her on application to

CHARLES PERRY.

Peterboro, July, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Corporation of the Township of Otonabee intend to pass a By-law on the

19TH DAY OF AUGUST,

for the purpose of establishing a new line of Road across the 13th Concession of Otonabee, between lots No. 12 & 13, said road to be fifty feet wide.

GEORGE READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, July, 1861. 20

FLOUR! FLOUR!

FLOUR always on hand at Fenelon Falls Grist Mill in Bags which will be sold strictly for CASH.

PRICES.....REASONABLE.

Put on board Steamboat by sending cash and bags.

ROBT. FRANCE.

July 23, 1861.

CARD.

THE subscriber begs to tender thanks to the parties who assisted him in rescuing his stock from the fire on the night of the 11th inst.

GEO. TANNER.

Peterboro, July 17, 1861.

MR. J. IRVINE,

Canvassing Agent of the "Examiner"

is also authorized to transact business for

THE CANADA WEST FARMERS MUTUAL AND STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY,

and will visit the Eastern section of this county in a few days.

Peterboro, July 17, 1861.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO OR THREE good farm hands for the harvest season or longer. Apply to

GEORGE HOBSON,
2lst lot, 4th Con., Otonabee.

July 17, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers beg to inform the public that having introduced

STEAM POWER

in the place of the former water supply, their

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY!

are now in full working order again. Customers and the public will find us, as usual, prepared to attend to all orders with promptness

M. MOWRY & SON.

Ashburnham, June, 1861.

TO RENT.

THAT delightful residence and property at present occupied by Thos. Fawcett, Esq., in Otonabee (on the Keene Road, and about six miles from Peterboro.) The House is of brick, and will be let if required all ready furnished. 4 of an acre of land, or seven acres will be let, with the house if required. The property is well fenced; there is

A GOOD SPRING WELL

and a good rain-water Cistern, and

A Pleasure Garden

on the premises. To a good tenant the term will be moderate. Apply at the *Examiner* Office, or to the proprietor,

THOS. FAUCETT.

Otonabee, May 1861. 22

BLIND FIXTURES.

THE subscriber has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Bailey's Patent Blind Fixtures, allowed to be the best in use.

R. HAMILTON,
Sign of Circular Saw.

April 23, 1861. 17

EDEN GARDENS

PETERBOROUGH,
OPPOSITE WALKERFIELD NURSERY.

THE subscriber ould respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and surrounding country that he has at his Garden a constant supply (in their season) of all kinds of Garden Vegetables usually grown in this latitude. Seedlings, plants, such as

Cabbage, Cauliflower,

Tomato, Celery, Winter Cherry, &c. Also,—Small Fruits in their season.

VEGETABLES

fresh from Eden Gardens at the Market every week day; also at his Store on George Street, where all orders which may be left for anything in the above line will be promptly attended to.

PHILIP GILES.

May 1, 1861. 18

FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK containing a sum of money, and some papers of value to the owner has been found. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement on application to

REV. MR. KELLY,
Peterboro.

June, 1861.

HARD TIMES.

GOODS AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES!

CASH FOR WOOL!

☞ MONEY WANTED ON NOTES AND ACCOUNTS. ☜

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, June 1861.

ROOM PAPER AND Paper Window Blinds.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his stock of new Room Papers for 1861. ALSO, a large lot of Plain and Fancy Window Blinds. ALSO, all the papers for this week.

THOS MENZIES.

Peterboro, June, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE.

175 ACRES

SITUATED in the County of Victoria, Township of Fenelon, being lot No 26, in the 4th Con., of which 50 acres are cleared and under cultivation. For particulars apply to Archibald McArthur, on the premises, or to

JOHN McARTHUR,
Peterboro.

June, 1861. 26

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.

J. T. STENSON,

HAS REMOVED

Next door to Mr. John Thomson's George Street,

opposite Mr. John McDonell's Grocery Store, where he will dispose of his stock of Boots and Shoes still lower than heretofore, for Cash only

☞ Bound to sell if I don't make a Cent!!! ☜

P. S.—Parties indebted will please call and settle by the first July, as I find under present circumstances that it will be impossible for me to wait longer.

EMPLOYMENT.

$40 A MONTH!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE want an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada, to sell the Franklin Sewing Machine. To a limited number of travelling agents we will pay a salary of *Forty Dollars a month and all expenses.* To local agents a commission of 20 per cent, in all sales.

Every machine is warranted to give universal satisfaction, and kept in repair six months.—Recent improvements renders this machine the cheapest and most popular in the market. For full particulars and a permanent business, address, with stamp for return letter,

HARRIS BROTHERS,
Sole agents to Franklin Sewing Machine Co.,
Box 186 Boston, Mass.

July, 1863. 23

NOTICE.

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants in, and in the vicinity of Peterboro' that he has opened a new store in the premises formerly occupied by F. & L. Lemay,

On Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's

where he will offer a general assortment of Goods, such as

Prints,
Delaines,
Grey Cottons,
Shirting,
Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres
Tweeds,
Drills,
Silk and Felt Hats,
Black Cloth,
Mitts,
Tweed,
Alpaca and Reefed Coat Coats,
Pants and
Vests of all kinds,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TEAS, TOBACCO, SUGARS,

CANDLES, SOAP, RAISINS, &c.

The whole to be sold low for Cash. Please call and examine before buying elsewhere, as

BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN!

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Peterboro, May 6, 1861. 19

GREAT DISPLAY

OF NEW

Spring & Summer Goods

AT

LEMAY, TURCOT & CO.'.

WE have the honor to inform our customers that we have just REMOVED into the large and commodious Store on the corner of George and Hunter Streets, the premises lately occupied by T. Bradburn, Esq., where we will keep for sale a much larger stock of

FANCY GOODS

than we have hitherto done. We can say with confidence that our stock is one of the largest and cheapest, being bought in the best markets. In our stock will be found

200 Muslin Dresses,

with Flounces, double and plain skirts,

100 PIECES OF MUSLIN,

for Dresses, from 5d. per yard upwards.

500 Patterns of Cashmere and Barrage Robes, at all prices; 1,000 pieces of Calico, choice patterns, from 4½d. per yard and upwards; Brochet, Silk, and Cashmere Shawls; Silk Mantles and Capes, Straw Bonnets, Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves, Stockings, and Fine Shoes and Gaiters.

We have also on hand a large stock of

STAPLE GOODS,

Comprising:

FACTORY COTTON STRIPED SHIRTING, DRILLINGS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, AND BROADCLOTHS, &C., &C.

On inspecting our stock purchasers will find the great advantage of buying for Cash, in the reduction on all our Goods of 20 per cent on ordinary prices.

LEMAY, TURCOT & Co.

Peterboro, May 2, 1861. 18

SAVE YOUR FURS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

WM. LECH,

FURRIER, MONTREAL,

WILL OPEN BUSINESS in the above line about the end of June, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Temple'on Brown, corner store, Scott's Building, Peterboro'. Raw furs will be manufactured to order; also dressed and cleaned, and

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE FUR TRADE

in Canada, will be offered for sale at prices much lower than ever known in this part of the country before. Hats and caps of the latest styles. The highest price will be paid for raw furs.

May 8, 1861.

Harpers' Monthly AND GOODY'S LADIES' BOOK! FOR JULY.

NEW LUTE OF ZION MUSIC BOOKS.

MUSIC BOOKS for the English and German Concertina, &c. ☞ Also all the papers for this week, for sale at

T. MENZIES' Bookstore.

June 26th, 1861.

ACARD.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has retired from the business formerly carried on by him.

WM. ARNOTT.

Peterboro, April 23, 1861. 19.

Bakery & Confectionery.

WM ARNOTT, JR.,

WOULD announce that he intends carrying on the Bakery and Confectionery business in the store heretofore occupied by his father, where he hopes by correct business principles to merit and receive a share of public patronage. He will keep constantly on hand a supply of Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, &c., which he intends offering at very low prices, and to insist on cash or monthly payments with all his customers, and feels confident that by this principle he can offer such goods at prices as will convince the public that it will be to their advantage to deal with him.

Peterboro. April 27, 1861. 19

HARDWARE STORE!

Hunter Street, next door to Campbell's Grocery. Sign of

☞ THE CIRCULAR SAW, ☜

THE SUBSCRIBER in addition to his already large stock of

Shelf and Heavy HARDWARE

has just received

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISH,

Butts, Screws and Hinges, cut, wrought and pressed Horse-shoe Nails, Hay, Straw, and Manure Forks,

CHAINS, SAWS & AXES,

Table Cutlery, Britannia Metal and Plated Wares, Trays, &c. Door, Chest, and Drawer Locks, Wire, Ropes, and Grindstones

GLASS, PUTTY, SPADES, SHOVELS,

and Hoes, and Garden Utensils of all kinds.—Also, a well selected stock of CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

ROBT. HAMILTON.

Peterboro, April 23, 1861. 17

POWDER!

THE subscriber has just received a consignment of Kentucky Rifle and Sporting Powder, finest quality.

R. HAMILTON,
Sign of Circular Saw.

April 23, 1861. 17

ATTENTION

Is respectfully solicited to my new stock of

FASHIONABLE DRESS AND SUMMER BOOTS & SHOES,

Gaiters, Buskin Tics,

OPERA BOOTS,

&c., &c., comprising the

LATEST STYLES

in every department.

To command cash I have reduced prices, and can therefore pay cash to other goods.

Still Lower than heretofore!

☞ Mens' White Canvass Shoes 37½ usually sold for 50c, can be had for 25c. Cash.

T. G. HAZLITT.

Peterboro June 20, 1861. tfn.

FOR SALE.

THOSE valuable Farm Lands and Premises owned by the late JAMES KELSO, and being the south ½ of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con., Smith, and the north ½ of lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. Smith. The above lands are hereby

Offered For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

at Private Sale, and unless otherwise disposed off will be sold by Public Auction, on the 14th of SEPTEMBER, NEXT.

TERMS ☞ Very advantageous.

For further particulars apply to the Executors of the late James Kelso, or to

GEORGE HUGHES,
Solicitor.

Peterboro, June, 1861. 26

MAN MISSING.

JOHN ABRAM, left Wm. Mocock's Axe Factory, in Peterboro', where he was employed, on Tuesday, 29th May last, since which time nothing has been heard from him. As it is supposed he was suffering from mental derangement at the time fears are entertained for his safety. He is an Irishman by birth, about 33 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and had when he left a small under chin brown whisker; his hair is black. He wore when he left a black coat, black satin vest, speckled tweed pants and black cloth cap.

Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, THOMAS ABRAM, care of Mr. Wm. Mocock, Esq. J.P., P.O., Peterboro', C. W.

Papers copying the above will confer a great favor on the friends of the missing man.

Peterboro, June 12th, 1861. 24

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1840, a person named De Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 55 Frank Street, Rochester, N.Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.

MRS. SEMANTHA JENKINSON.

Rochester, N. Y., 24th May, 1861.

IRON.

BAND, Hoop, and Bar, Round, Half-round, and Square Iron. A large stock on hand and for sale at

R. HAMILTON'S.

Peterboro, May, 1861. 23

CAKES & BISCUITS

THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of

CANDIES,

CRACKERS AND BISCUITS

which he will guarantee to be as

CHEAP AND GOOD

as can be bought in the Province.

OYSTERS,

kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.

L. A. CADWELL.

PeterboroDec. 26 1860. 52

Revolving Hay Rakes.

NOW on hand, Revolving Hay Rakes, Horse Hoes, Scufflers,

PLOUGHS

of all descriptions from $6 to $12, which will be warranted to be of the best material

JAMES HAMILTON.

Peterboro, June, 1861. 26-3in.

LADIES SCHOOL.

MISS AUCHINLECK

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity that she intends opening a School for Young Ladies on the 1st August, *In the Rooms formerly occupied by Mrs. Green, on Water Street.*

Her course of instruction comprises ENGLISH in all its branches, FRENCH AND MUSIC.

References are kindly permitted to Rev. Mr. Boak, Rev. Mr. Roger, Peterboro, Rev. Messrs. Arnold and Ure, Streetsville, J. Ballantyne, Esq., and A. Simpson, Esq., Streetsville, and Dr. Irvine, Hamilton.

Terms will be made known on application to Mr. T. Brown, Jeweler.

Peterboro, July 4, 1861.

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW AND ACCURATE, ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

Map of Upper Canada,

TOGETHER WITH A DESCRIPTIVE MAP AND DIRECTORY OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF

N'H & S'H MONAGHAN & OTONABEE.

CONLIN, BONNEY & Co., of Toronto, purpose to publish the above work, drawn on a large scale from the most recent and accurate surveys, exhibiting all Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province, corrected from the latest official authority; also, the various lines of Railway, Railway Stations, with the *correct* distance between each, Canals, Plank and Macadamized Roads. the Main Travelled Roads between Towns and Villages, the boundaries and names of each County and Township, the great Lakes, Rivers, and principal Mill Streams. Tables showing the Variation of Time between each County Seat in Upper Canada from the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, the Population of each City, Town, County and Township will also be given, with other important and useful information, carefully compiled from the Census Returns of the present year. The Map will be Illustrated with Views of the principal Public Buildings in the Province, executed in the best style of the art.

There will also be given on the above Map, 40 Views of Plan, on the most accurate detail, of the above Map, showing concessions, lots, and subdivisions, with the names of the proprietors neatly engraved thereon; also, Public Buildings, Churches, Public Schools, Mills, Manufactories, Stores, Inns, &c., together with numerous gravel, plank and other Roads open to travel, and every course of rivers and mill streams; also, enlarged Plans of Towns and Villages in the Townships.

The names of all Subscribers, resident owners of lands, will be engraved specially prominent on their respective lots, and the position of their residence indicated; also, the names of Subscribers in the Towns and Villages will be published, with the title, profession, business &c. of each, thus constituting a complete Postal, Photographic and Mercantile Business Directory.

The publishers being practical engravers, draftsmen, &c., can confidently assure the public that the execution of the above work, in every department, will be superior to anything of the kind yet published in Canada. The size of the Map will be about 60 by 72 inches; it will be handsomely coloured, varnished, and mounted on canvass, with rollers, and furnished to subscribers only, for the low price of Four Dollars and a half ($4 50) payable on delivery.

Other Townships in the County will be canvassed in due time.

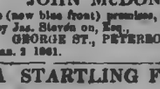
☞ *Our Agents exhibit a* REAL SPECIMEN *of the above work, with our name engraved thereon.*

CAUTION.—This enterprise is in no way connected with that projected by Messrs. Tremaine, of Jefferson County, State of New York.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

A clear line of Steam Packet Ships, sailing regularly between

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.



Steerage 25 Dollars			Steerage 25 Dollars
Ships.	Tons.	H. Power.	Com.
United Kingdom	1755	200	James Hay.
John Bell,	1102	350	Edward Sees,

The *JOHN BELL* will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

TUESDAY, 23rd July, 1861

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:

SALOON CABIN	$30 00
INTERMEDIATE	20 00
STEERAGE, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions	25 00

Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
MONTREAL.

June 26, 1861. 26

I. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bowmanville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Offices in Gillet's Block above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

NOTICE.

HAVING arranged with a large Distillery to keep me in constant supply, I am enabled to sell the best Whiskey in Peterboro in quantities of five gallons and over,

AT 1s. 6d. PER GALLON,

FOR CASH ONLY.

Call and Examine. Buy your Whiskey from

T. MAHONY, at Distillery prices,

THOS. MAHONY,
Market Square.

June, 1861.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods.

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 22s 6d. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 15s. 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, do., Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Islay Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases.

Teas, Sugars,

ESSAY ON AGRICULTURE.

BY GEORGE RESON, OF CLONAGH, C. W.

PART XVIII.

The present seems a good time to say a few words about Turnip culture. Although from different circumstances it is not probable that this crop will ever attain the same importance in this country that has for many years been attached to it in Britain, yet its cultivation has greatly extended the last few years, and there is no doubt it might still be increased ten fold with profit. I have said that it can hardly ever become of as much importance in this country as in Britain, and I am led to this conclusion mainly from the fact that there it is held as a substitute for bare fallow, and is always the first crop in the rotation. The best culture is bestowed on it in order not only to secure a heavy crop, but that its influences may continue through the rotation. "Insure me a good crop of Turnips," says the English farmer, "and I will insure you good crops through the rest of the rotation." But in this country the Turnip can never take the place of the fallow so long as Fall Wheat continues our great staple, from the fact that Fall Wheat can not be sown after Turnips. Another drawback to its extensive cultivation is the dearness of labour. In Britain, especially Scotland, Turnip cultivation is mostly performed by women, whose wages does not exceed $6 or $7 a month; and they will perform more work and in a superior manner to our hired men who receive $22 to $26 per month. The severity of our winter also causes more labour and risk in storing the crop, thereby increasing its cost. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, there is no doubt that the Turnip might be cultivated to a much greater extent than at present, with profit to the farmer; and that during our long winters, when stock are much confined on dry food, its increased consumption would add to their health and growth.

Perhaps none of our cultivated crops so forcibly illustrates the effects of good cultivation as the Turnip in its wild state. It is a native of the south of England and of Holland, and is a small insignificant weed with scarcely any roots, whereas by good and careful cultivation its size and quality have been so much improved that it has now not unfrequently produced 20 lbs. and upwards.

In order to obtain the best possible crop of Turnips, the land must not only be of a suitable description, but must be thoroughly cultivated and highly manured. The best soil is deep rich loam; but Turnips will grow on any *dry* soil if properly managed. The first necessary operation is to plough deeply—*if in the previous autumn, so much the better.* The manure may be either applied at this time or in the ridges. If in the Fall, it will require a larger supply, because it must then be mixed through all the soil; but when applied in the drill it is placed directly under the roots of the Turnip, and a smaller quantity will answer the purpose. However, I prefer Fall manuring, when practicable; for, should a dry season occur, the manure is apt to become dry under the Turnips, and a failure in the consequence. As soon as the ground is sufficiently dry in Spring, it should be well harrowed and again ploughed, and this operation should be repeated until the land is reduced to a fine tilth. If the manure is to be applied in the drills, it will require to be drilled twice; that is, the drills will have to be opened and the manure spread in them, and the drills ploughed backed again. If no manure is to be applied, once drilling will be sufficient. The drills are made by ploughing two furrows together, and should not be less than 2 feet wide. I know this will be considered by many a waste of land, but I contend that in this country where land is cheap and labour dear, it is better economy to save labour than to save land, and I think that 100 bushels of Turnips can be raised with less labour at three feet between drills and 16 inches apart in the drill, than at any less distance. It is urged by some, and particularly Old Country farmers, that the Turnips should be just close enough to touch each other when full grown. I have seen some very good crops of Turnips raised in this way, but I do not recollect to have seen a Turnip 20 lbs in weight growing with another Turnip touching it on each side. The larger we can get the roots to grow, the less labour in cultivating and harvesting them; and this can only be accomplished by giving them plenty of room.

WATCH THE CUCUMBER AND MELON VINES.

That vexatious pest, the striped bug, though usually most destructive to vines in June, while the growth is tender, is still active, and must be looked after. Several broods of these insects hatch out during the Summer, and their ravages continue until the end of the season. The best remedy we have found, is a brood of young chickens. Confine the parent hen in a movable coop near the vines, and insects will soon be scarce. Or if these cannot be had, visit the garden very early in the morning, before the insects are fairly awake, and take them with the thumb and finger.

Do not let the vines have it all their own way in growing, or they may forget fruiting. When they have grown three to five feet, according to their natural habit, nip off the ends and thus reserve the strength for completing the fruit already started. It will also be well later in the season to remove all specimens that have started late, and which cannot come to maturity before frost. The remaining fruit will be finer. In the case of musk-melons, the unripened fruit will come into use for pickling.

Cucumbers for pickling should be gathered as fast as they grow to the proper size. If left until they begin to ripen, the flavor and firmness of the pickles will be injured, and there will also be a feebler growth of the better fruit.

CLEARING SALE

THE subscribers, to order to make room for spring importations, now offer the remainder of their

WINTER STOCK,

at unprecedentedly low prices, for cash. They would invite especial attention to their stocks of

Furs,
Cloth Mantles,
Woolen Shawls,
Pelisses,
Robe Dresses,

&c., &c., at doubled BARGAINS will be given in this department.

After the 1st of March all guarantees will require to be paid for on delivery, when the will be returned to other buyers and thereby enable us to keep down the present tremendous discount, and to give, at prices LOW as they can be imported.

NICHOLLS & HALL.

Peterboro' 20th, 1861. 2

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH

Neatness

AND

DISPATCH

AT THE

"Examine" Office,

BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

GEORGE STREET,

Peterborough.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1860. 16

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000
Head Office, Toronto,
FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, Sept. 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000,000
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.
Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament
Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.
Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.
LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'
Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of hispatrons, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.
Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers	Will find Bryan's Wafers
Vocalists and Public Speakers	Will find Bryan's Wafers
Vocalists and Public Speakers	Will find Bryan's Wafers
Invaluable to remove	Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Invaluable to remove	Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Invaluable to remove	Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
And gives clearness to the Voice.	They relieve in ten minutes,
And gives clearness to the Voice.	They relieve in ten minutes,
And gives clearness to the Voice.	They relieve in ten minutes;
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases	Of the Chest and Lungs.
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases	Of the Chest and Lungs.
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases	Of the Chest and Lungs.
Sold by all Druggists	At 25 cents a box.
Sold by all Druggists	At 25 cents a box.
Sold by all Druggists	At 25 cents a box.

ATTENTION.

R. THOMPSON & SUN

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterboro' and of the East that

Correct and Life-like
PORTRAITS

can be had at their Portrait Gallery any day from 8 a. m., till 5 p. m., (Sundays excepted).—R. T. & S. would therefore advise those to procure Likenesses of themselves or friends without delay.

THE DIPLOMA FOR SUPERIOR
AMBROTYPE PICTURES

having been awarded to R. Thompson, at the last Fall Show in Peterboro, he is determined not to lose his credit in this line of business, and will take care not to forfeit the good opinion of his judges as expressed by this mark of commendation.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL ☜
Don't fear the result. Perfect satisfaction with regard to pictures is hereby guaranteed to all parties by R. T. & Son. ☞ Try them.

Remember R. THOMPSON'S
Portrait Gallery,
Opposite the Stores of Nicholls & Hall.
Peterboro Feb. 14, 1861. 7

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the
"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"
have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars* for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS!"

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal*,"

3rd.—Four admissions, during the season, to The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"

is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder postage pre-paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscriptions. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further information send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of *18 cts*, in stamps or coin.

Address,
C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*
546 Broadway, N.Y.

N. B.—Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Hon'y Secretary for United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

No. 5, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free o the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills	Are a Scientific Preparation.
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills	Are a Scientific Preparation.
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills	Are a Scientific Preparation.
They are safe, and never fail	To remove all Obstructions,
They are safe, and never fail	To remove all Obstructions,
They are safe, and never fail	To remove all Obstructions,
And cure all Female Complaints,	When the directions are followed.
And cure all Female Complaints,	When the directions are followed.
And cure all Female Complaints,	When the directions are followed
They are a blessing and a cure.	And can be sent by mail
They are a blessing and a cure.	And can be sent by mail
They are a blessing and a cure.	And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

POUGHS.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of Farmers to his stock of Ploughs just received from Messrs. Butler & Jackson, of Brantford, C. W., of various patterns, viz.:

The Morley, Polly, Highland Mary, Scotch Canadian, & Toronto Premium

formerly sold at $13, will now be sold by the subscriber for $8½, cash.

DAVID SMITH.
Keene May 22, 1861. 21

CANADA
Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL	$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	350,000
ANNUAL INCOME	150,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or charged for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

☞ CHOICE ☜
BLACK TEAS.

THE subscriber invites all who wish to supply themselves with
A Great Choice Article
of fragrant BLACK TEA to call and inspect his choice stock just received.

A fully supply of superior Green Teas constantly in stock.

W. CLUXTON.
May 15th, 1862.

JUDSONS,

MOUNTAIN HERB
WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots
VERSUS
Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, remember that it may be more than a mere Choice that affects them? In nine cases out of ten the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is *WORMS*, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you with

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF
Calomel or Mineral
IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO
POISON
TO
YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs. Ask for the "*Mexican Pain Almanac*," of the *Agent*, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by, this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA KILLS WORMS,
Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of E. L. JUDSON & Co., and the portrait of Peace, on each package of this Worm Tea.

E. L. JUDSON & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
53 Leonard St. New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in *every Village*, and by all Druggists.

AMERICAN HOTEL
PETERBOROUGH.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. Lewis McGregor in the above Hotel would respectfully inform the public that it will be his study so to conduct it as to merit a continuance of the support so liberally extended to the late proprietor.

THE BAR

will always be supplied with liquors and cigars of the choicest brands.

The utmost attention will be given to the wants of

The Travelling Public

and the greatest care exercised in the selection of servants. Careful Ostlers will always be in attendance at the stables.

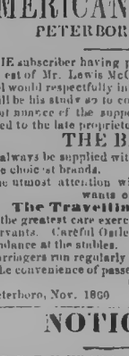
Carriagers run regularly to and from the cars for the convenience of passengers.

GEORGE ROSS.
Peterboro, Nov. 1860 47

NOTICE.

DR. P. E. McKEON, late of Peterboro, gives notice that he has withdrawn all authority from all persons to receive or receipt any monies from him in or about Peterboro. He has never received a farthing on his accounts from his departure up to the present time—though something like $700 remains due to him. Mr. Edgar was appointed to collect the same.

Feb. 21, 1861. 8



JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tuscon, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills" has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and disordered. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but rejuvenate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Bad Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and hinders all the foods and nourishment pure and fluent, clearing and rejuvenating the vital organs.

Prominent indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	Debility,	Inward Weakness,
Coughs,	Fever and Ague,	Liver Complaints,
Colds,	Female Complaints,	Dizziness of Spirits,
Chill Disease	Headaches,	Piles,
Costiveness,	Indigestion,	Sour and Crude
Dysentery,	Inflammation,	Stomach Spring
Diarrhœa,	Jaundice,	Worms,
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, promote the color of all pimples and blotches, and bring that rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tennessee, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "Great discovery" of the Indians.

Observe.—The "Mountain Herb Pills" are put up in a *Quarter-fold Wrapper*. Each box contains 50 pills, and sells at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of E. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

E. L. JUDSON, & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.
☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS ☜

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, Nov. 2, 1860 45

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of his House and Lot on Queen Street, nearly opposite the English Church. The House is frame and rough-cast, with a large cellar and Back-kitchen. The Lot is 40 by 85 feet, and there is a Cooper's Shop in the rear.

TERMS.—One third down, and the balance to be secured by mortgage.

For further particulars apply on the premises to

BRYAN McDONALD.
Peterboro', June 15, 1861.

SADDLERY & HARNESS
WARE-HOUSE.
Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,
Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER.

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel, 17

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, SALT-RHEUM, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which foster in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the markets, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled excellence of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be adopted for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations, or they make more profit. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The above Remedies are for sale by

Urquhart & Gilmour; Wm. Coulter, and W. A. Kempt, Peterboro'; C. Britton, Lindsay; E. Gregory, Millbrook; A. Goodfellow, Springville, and all medicine dealers. Northrop & Lyman, General Agents for the Canadas.

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged re-fitted and refurnished, and as every convenience for the accommodation of the travelling public. It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Main Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HIS TABLE

is always supplied with the best the market affords, and

THE BAR

always supplied with the choicest of Liquors Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call.

☞ A careful ostler on hand at all times.

WILLIAM CRESWELL,
Proprietor.
Bobcaygeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

PETERBORO',
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest whole sale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.
Peterboro. Dec 20th, 1858. 51

Health and its Pleasures,

OR
DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES:
CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoid the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be affected with stone or gravel, or with aches or pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms,—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and Stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy in the world for the following diseases.

Ague,	Inflammation,
Asthma,	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints,	Liver Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,	Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints,	Piles,
Colics,	Rheumatism,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Retention of Urine,
Consumption,	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Secondary Symptoms,
Erysipelas,	Tic-Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Venereal Affections,
Gout,	Worms of all kinds,
Head-ache,	Weakness from whatever cause,
Indigestion,	&c., &c.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

DO NOT FAIL TO TRY

DR. M'KENZIE'S DEAD SHOT WORM CANDY-STICK!

Sold by every Druggist and Medicine Dealer

FOR 15 CENTS, 4 PACKAGES FOR 50 CENTS. WHOLESALE BY

LYMAN, ELLIOT & CO., Toronto, C. W.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W.
LYMAN, CLARE & Co., Montreal, C. E.

A GOOD THING!
TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER effectually Pains in the Head and Sick Headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Bilious Colic, and Cramps in the Stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentary and Bowel Complaints.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Burns, Scalds, Fresh Bites, Chilblains.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Cures Neuralgia, Tiedouloureux and Toothache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Is also an excellent thing for Bruises, Sprains, Wounds and Bruises. It takes away all Pain from the moment it is applied. No fold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt and Wm. Coulter. In Lindsay by C. Britton; Millbrook, E. Gregory; Omemee, T. Matchett and all medicine dealers.

JOHN O'DONNELL, JR.,
Dentist.

OFFICE.—Burnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, as that case inflammation ensues and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, [Jaw] bones, gums, tooth, dislocation of the Jaw, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro, Jan. 3rd, 1861. 2

COBOURG & PETERBORO'

RAILWAY.

ON and after Wednesday, 15th May, 1861, & until further notice, trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Cobourg	4.00 P.M.
" Baltimore	4.25 "
Arrive at Harwood	5.15 "
Leave Harwood	5.30 "
" Indian Village	6.00 "
" Keene Station	6.10 "
Arrive at Peterboro'	6.45 "

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro'	9.00 A.M.
" Keene Station	9.40 "
" Indian Village	9.55 "
Arrive at Harwood	10.25 "
Leave Harwood	10.40 "
" Baltimore	11.20 "
Arrive at Cobourg	11.45 "

COVERT & FOWLER,
Lessees.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Wh

AUGUST

1861

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Collector's Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 31.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$0 37
Each subsequent insertion	12
Six to ten lines, first insertion	50
Each subsequent insertion	20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	7
Each subsequent insertion, "	2

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW.
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Barnham's Block, opposite the *Review* Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April 23, 1861. 17

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block George Street, Peterborough. 18

AUCTION SALE

T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
PETERBOROUGH.
Terms moderate, business punctual, and payments prompt.

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 10th, 1861. 3

PRIVATE BOARD.
A NUMBER of respectable boarders may find a good Board and comfortable accomodation at the handsome and well-fitted brick cottage, near the Peterboro Station of the P. H. & P. R. R. Apply on the premises.
JOSEPH PORTRESS.
June, 1861. 26

CABINET-MAKING.
ED. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro'.

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE, OVER COULTERS' DRUG STORE, George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or

VULCANIZED RUBBER.

Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.
D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he
WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,
and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.
Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.
Peterboro', April 10th, 1861: 15

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 26, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good
YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,
in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.
The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS. WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

NOTICE
THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of Dec. next,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.
Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 20

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 7th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook "	11.25 a. m.
" Fraserville "	11.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	12.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at	2.30 p. m.
" Fraserville "	3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	5.05. p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

BANKRUPT STOCK.
WE have lately purchased a complete Bankrupt Stock of
$4,000 Worth of
DRY GOODS,
consisting of Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., which we are enabled to sell at
One half less than the Original Cost Prices!!
LEMAY, TURCOT, & Co.
May 2nd, 186 1. 18

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES; &c., &c., &c.
E. C. HILL would call the attention he intending purchasers to the fact that on has a large stock of Carriages & Buggies of go he manufacture, and the best material, which is can warrant to be good, and solicits a call as he wishes to sell Cheap for Cash, or short approved credit, to make room for a large stock the coming year. Repairing neatly done, and with dispatch, opposite Lawson's Hotel, Brock Street. Give him a call.
Peterboro, May 9, 1861.

Poetry.

GOOD NIGHT, MY CHILD.

Good night, my child!—good night!
May angels bright,
With golden wings outspread,
Surround thy bed,
And gently seal thy closed eyes
Till morn arise,
With all its sweet refreshing beams of light.
Good night, my child!—good night!

Good night, my child!—good night!
May he whose sight
Extends from pole to pole,
Watch o'er thy soul,
And keep thee guiltless all thy days
From evil ways,
And learn to walk His holy ways upright.
Good night, my child!—good night!

Good night, my child!—good night!
Let thy delight
Be in the constant love
Of Him above;
And always, in thy daily prayer,
Implore Him there,
That he would still uphold thee in His might.
Good night, my child!—good night!

THE RETREAT FROM BULL'S RUN.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

The correspondent of the New York *World* gives a very intelligible account of the battle. The Southerners appear to have retreated in a semi-circle, the Unionists being close upon their heels. They had followed a considerable distance when an attack was made upon their left rear by a large force of Confederates which had been concealed near the spot where the first battery had been taken in the morning. Hence the panic. The correspondent says:—

"At this time, near 4 o'clock, I rode forward through the open plain to the creek where the abattis was being assailed by our engineers. The Ohio, Connecticut and Minnesota regiments were variously posted thereabout; others were in distant portions of the field; all were completely exhausted and partially dissevered; no General of division, except Tyler, could be found.—Where were our officers? Where was our foe? Who knew whether we had won or lost? The question was quickly to be decided for us. A sudden swoop, and a body of cavalry rushed down upon our columns near the bridge. They come from the woods on the left and infantry poured out behind them. Tyler and his staff, with the reserve, were apparently cut off by the quick manœuvre. I succeeded in gaining the position I had just left, and there witnessed the capture of Carlisle's battery on the plain, and saw another force of cavalry and infantry *pouring into the road at the very spot where the battle commenced, and near which the Southern Carolinians who manned the battery silenced in the morning, had doubtless been all day lying concealed.* The ambulances and wagons had gradually advanced to this spot and of course instantaneous confusion and dismay resulted. Our own infantry broke ranks in the field, plunged into the woods to avoid the road, and got up the hill as best they could, without leaders, every man saving himself in his own way. By the time I reached the top of the hill, the retreat, the panic, the hideous headlong confusion, were now beyond a hope. I was near the rear of the movement, with the brave Capt. Alexander, who endeavoured by the most gallant but unavailable exertions to check the onward tumult. It was difficult to believe in the reality of our sudden reverse. 'What does it all mean?' I asked Alexander. 'It means defeat,' was his reply. 'We are beaten; it is a shameful, a cowardly retreat! Hold up, men!' he shouted, 'don't be such infernal cowards!' and he rode backwards and forwards, placing his horse across the road, and vainly trying to rally the running troops. The teams and waggons confused and dismembered every corps. We were now cut off from the advanced body by the enemy's infantry, who had rushed on the slope just left by us, surrounded the guns and sutlers' wagons, and were apparently pressing up against us.—'It's no use Alexander,' I said, 'you must leave with the rest.' 'I'll be d—d if I will,' was his sullen reply, and the splendid fellow rode back to make his way as best he could. Meantime I saw officers with leaves and eagles on their shoulder straps, majors and colonels, who had deserted their commands, pass me galloping as if for dear life. No enemy pursued just then; but I suppose all were afraid that his guns would be turned down the long, narrow avenue and mow the retreating thousands, and batter to pieces, army, wagons, and everything else which crowded it. Only one field officer, so far as my observation extended, seemed to have remembered his duty.—Lieut. Col. Speidel, a foreigner attached to a Connecticut regiment, strove against the current for a league. I positively declare that, with the two exceptions mentioned, all efforts made to check the panic before Centreville was reached, were confined to *civilians*. I saw a man in citizens dress who had thrown off his coat, seized a musket, and was trying to rally the soldiers who came by at the point of the bayonet. In reply to a request for his name, he said it was Washburne, and I learned that he was the member by that name from Illinois.—The Hon. Mr. Kellogg made a similar effort. Both these Congressmen bravely stood their ground till the last moment, and were serviceable at Centreville in assisting the halt there ultimately made. And other civilians did what they could. But what a scene! and how terrific the onset of that tumultuous retreat. For three miles hosts of Federal troops—all detached from their regiments, all mingled in one disorderly rout—were flowing along the road, but mostly through the lots on either side.—Army waggons, sutlers' teams and private carriages, checked the passage, tumbling against each other, amid clouds of dust, and sickening sights and sounds. Hacks, containing unlucky spectators of the late affray were smashed like glass, and the occupants were lost sight of in the *debris*. Horses flying wildly from the battle field, many of them in death agony, galloped at random forward, joining in the stampede. Those on foot who could catch them rode them bare-back, as much to save themselves from being run over, as to make quicker time. Wounded men, lying along the banks—the few either left on the field nor taken to the captured hospitals, appealed with raised hands to those who rode horses begging to be lifted behind, but few regarded such petitions. Then the artillery, such as was saved, came thundering along, smashing and overpowering everything. The regular cavalry, I record it to their shame, joined in the melee, adding to its terrors, for they rode down to men without mercy. One of the great guns was overturned, and lay amid the ruins of a caisson, as I passed it. I saw an artillery-man running between the ponderous fore and after-wheels of his gun carriage, hanging on with both hands, and vainly striving to jump upon the ordnance. The drivers were spurring the horses; he could not cling much longer, and a more agonized expression never fixed the features of a drowning man. The carriage bounded from the roughness of a steep hill leading to a creek, he lost his hold, fell, and in an instant the great wheels had crushed the life out of him. Who ever saw such a flight? Could the retreat at Borodino have exceeded it in confusion and tumult? I think not. It did not slack in the least until Centreville was reached. There the sight of the reserve—Mill's Brigade—formed in order on the hill, seemed somewhat to re-assure the van. But still the teams and foot soldiers pushed on, passing their own camps and heading swiftly for the distant Potomac, until for ten miles the road over which the grand army had so lately passed southward, gay with unstained banners, and flushed with surety of strength, was covered with the fragments of its retreating forces, shattered and panic-stricken in a single day. From the branch house the trains attached to Hunter's Division had caught the contagion of the fight, and poured into its already swollen current another element of confusion and dismay. Who ever saw a more shameful abandonment of munitions gathered at such a vast expense? The teamsters, many of them, cut the traces, and galloped from the wagons. Others threw out their loads to accelerate their flight, and grain, picks and shovels, and provisions of every kind lay trampled in the dust for leagues. Thousands of muskets strewed the route; when some of us succeeded in rallying a body of fugitives, and forming them into a line across the road, hardly one but had thrown away his arms. If the enemy had brought up his artillery and served it upon the retreating train, or had intercepted our progress with 500 of his cavalry, he might have captured enough supplies for a weeks feast of thanksgiving. As it was enough was left behind to tell the story of the panic. The route of the Federal army seemed complete."

RUSSELL OF THE "TIMES," IN THE STAMPEDE.

Mr. Raymond of the New York *Times* says:—

"After I had driven something over a mile from the village on my way to Washington, the crowd in the rear became absolutely frienzied with fear, and an immensed mass of waggons, horses, men on foot and flying soldiers, came dashing down the hill at a rate which threatened destruction, instant and complete, to everything in their way. The panic spread as they proceeded, and gathering strength by its progress, the movement became absolutely terrific. The horses caught the frenzy of the moment, and became as wild as their masters. My driver attempted to check the speed of our carriage, found it suddenly crushed under the weight of an enormous Pennsylvania army wagon which crushed it like an egg shell. The opportune arrival of another carriage containing a couple of Congressmen, relieved me from the dilemma, and took me to Washington. Previous to my mishap I was overtaken and passed by a solitary horseman, who proved to be Mr Russell of the London *Times*, who was profoundly disgusted with this movement, and was making all possible haste he could to get out of it."

A CHARGE OF REBEL CAVALRY.

About 4½ o'clock in the afternoon a terrific dash of cavalry and a fierce charge of artillery was made at our exhausted troops. This charge done the most devastating damage, mowing down everything in its furious career. The agonized shrieks of the wounded, the terrible roar of artillery, snorting of frightened animals tended to strike terror into the hearts of the soldiers. In this charge, Griffin's, Ricket's and the Rhode Island batteries were taken. Those in citizen's dress became alarmed and took to their heels, taking whatever conveyance that they could lay their hands upon.—From them the teamsters, some 500, who had driven their wagons further in advance than there was any necessity for, took fright. The road being very narrow, in fact a gorge, the ponderous vehicles could not be turned, and in many cases the cowardly drivers cut the traces, mounted their steeds and rode off, leaving the valuables which were entrusted to their care by the Government to take care of itself. Thus thousands of dollars worth of provisions were left behind. The army wagons, dashing down the road, spread the panic among the citizens who made all possible haste to leave so hot a neighborhood.

SOME OF THE INCIDENTS.

During the battle a great many interesting scenes occurred. Colonel Codwin, of the 1st Massachusetts regiment was leaning his back against a tree in a very exposed position, when a friend expostulated with him for his recklessness. The Colonel said that the bullet was not moulded that would shoot him that day. In a few seconds after another personal friend came up, and reaching out his hand to the Colonel, the latter stooped a little to grasp it, when a conical cannon ball struck on the spot where, an instant before, was the head of Col. Cowdin, shattering the tree into splinters. The Colonel turned about calmly and remarked "that he was certain that the ball that would kill him was not yet cast," and proceeded to issue his commands.

Col Cameron seemed to have a presentiment of his death. In a conversation with him at his tent, on the evening prior to the battle, he said that he had accepted the command of the gallant Highlanders because he admired them, and inasmuch as he had only a short time to live, he might as well devote it to his country. He asked your correspondent whether he was going to the battle-field. Receiving an affirmative answer, he said, "Good bye, God bless you. We may meet again, but I am afraid not in this world." Some sixteen hours afterward the gallant Colonel was shot from his horse and killed.

Your correspondent was leading his horse over numerous dead bodies, when his attention was attracted by deep moans. Turning about he saw a Virginia cavalry officer, with both legs shot off. He pointed to the canteen. A draught of water seemed to revive him, when, in answer to questions, he said that he was an officer of the Fairfax cavalry, and his horse being shot under him—the ball taking off both his legs—he crept a few yards to lie down to die. He said the rebels had upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand men at Manassas Gap and that, according to his judgment, they could not have less than from four to five thousand men killed and wounded in this battle. This man shortly after expired.

Proceeding a few steps further, an officer whose uniform was trimmed with gold lace, was seen, and having on his breast plate, "Mississippi Rifles." The wounded man raised slowly to his elbow, and endeavoured to bring a Sharpe's rifle to bear upon your correspondent, when acting on the maxim that "self-preservation is the first law of nature," your correspondent put a ballet through his head.

A COWARDLY SUBTERFUGE.

The correspondeat of the New York *Tribune* says:—

"The Zouaves, after taking one battery, were rushing upon another, when those behind it cried out, 'For God's sake, don't shoot your brothers.'" Upon this the Zouaves reserved their fire, until a volley was poured in upon them by the battery from which the supplication had come."

"PAT" AMONG THE SOUTHERNERS.

A son of the Emerald Island, but not himself green, was taken up [for he was at the time down] near a rebel encampment, not far from the Manassas Junction. In a word, Pat was taking a quiet nap in the shade, and was roused from his slumbers by a scouting party. He wore no special uniform of either army, but looked more like a spy than an alligator, and on this was arrested. "Who are you? what is your name, and where are you from?" were the first questions put to him by the armed party. Pat rubbed his eyes, scratched his head and answered, "By my faith, gintlemen, them is ugly questions to answer any how, and before I answer any of them, I'd be after axin you by yer lave the same thing."

"Well," said the leader, "we are of Scott's army, and belong to Washington." "All right," said Pat, "I know'd ye was gintlemen, for I am that same. Long life to General Scott."

"Aha," replied the scout, "now you rascal, you are our prisoner," and seized him by the shoulder. "How is that?" inquired Pat, "are we not friends?" "No," was the answer, "we belong to General Beauregard's army. "Then ye told me a lie, me boys, and thinking it might be so, I told you another—now tell me the truth, and I'll tell the truth too."

"Well—we belong to the State of South Carolina." "So do I," promptly responded Pat—"and to all the other States of the country, too; and there I am thinking I bate the whole of ye. Do ye think I would come all the way from Ireland to belong to *one State*, when I had a right to belong to the whole of 'em?" This logic was rather a stumper, but they took him up, as before said, and carried him in for further examination.

It is pretty evident from this specimen, that Pat needed no prompting on a closer examination, and bearing no evidence that he was a spy, they let him off, and the more readily, as while he assured them he was no "politicianer," he persisted in thinking that any man was a great fool to belong to only one State when he has a right (as he had) of belonging to thirty-four States, "besides the territories."

BLONDIN AND THE LION.

M. Blondin wheeled a lion cub over the rope at the Zoological Gardens, Liverpool, on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo—a boisterous wind prevailing at the time. The lion, which is 18 months old, and is called Tom Sayers, after the renowned pugilist, was strapped in the barrow. Much curiosity was excited to see the animal. Scores of glasses were raised, and when the head of young Tom was observed, with his eyes wandering about, as if anxious to know what was to become of him, the clapping and cheering became very great. Having adjusted the barrow Blondin began to move, apparently trembling with the weight of his load. A rope was attached to the barrow, and as it was let out by his assistant, it by some means or other got entangled after he had proceeded some thirty or forty feet.—Blondin halted, and the rope fell to the ground. The beast became sick at looking at him. People kept their breath, expecting every moment that the gymnast, with "Tom Sayers" and the barrow, would be precipitated into the "city of Pekin," or into the lake below. Instantly Blondin's resolution was taken. He evidently could not go on, and he began to move backward cautiously and slowly. Women were terrified, as if they were witnessing an execution. A deep silence prevailed, which was only broken when Blondin landed safely on the platform. Again the barrow was adjusted, and Blondin moved on, this time without a rope. Gradually he reached the centre, and, after resting a short time, began to push his load up the incline. The wind seemed to impede him very much, and it was really frightful to see the barrow roll back occasionally about a foot, as if he who guided it had not sufficient strength to push it on another inch.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

From the N. Y. Times.

On Saturday afternoon, as the Staten Island Ferry boat Southfield was on her down trip at 5 o'clock, and when about one mile below Governor's Island, a little boy, aged about 3 years, son of Mr. J. H. Watson, who resides at No. 37 First-place, Brooklyn, fell overboard from the Upper deck. He was in the charge of his sister, aged 12 or 13, and was accompanied by a brother aged about 8. They were going to Clifton to visit some friends. The little fellow was sitting on the lower rope of the guard, near the pilot house, aft. A woman who had cakes for sale, wished to pass with her basket, and as he was making room for her, he lost his balance and went over. A scream of horror came from all who saw it, and sister and brother were well nigh paralyzed with fright. A gentleman who sat near hurried to the pilot house, and notified the man at the helm, "a child overboard." In an instant the bell clanged in the engineer's room, wheels and rudder were reversed, the pilot hastened to the other pilot-house, and the boat went back with all speed, following the wake she had just left. A steamboat was coming down the bay and crossed our track about half a mile off, at about the point where the child went over. Every effort was made to signal them to stop, about upon about went over the water from a hundred voices, and hats and handkerchiefs were used with a downward movement; but strange to say, it was interpreted to be what it did not resemble, and these signs of warning and distress were answered by cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs.—This was followed by a loud moan of disappointment, and cries of, "There they have run over him!" All hope of saving the boy seemed to be stifled—but the returning boat kept on, feeling her way cautiously, when presently a little hat was descried, and then a little body, stiff, buoyant, and face upward. A thrill of hopeful expectation of a rescue was felt by the hundred anxious passengers. "There he is! there he is! Slack up, stop her, stop her." The pilot sounded his bell to slow the engines, when a tall spare man was seen divesting himself of hat, coat, vest and boots. He dropped himself from the upper to the lower forward deck; went over the guards, dropped into the water just as the boat was about coming in contact with the body. She had a little too much headway, and cries were heard on all sides, "They will be struck by the wheel! Stop her!" Sure enough they would have been struck, but, with wonderful presence of mind, the gentleman *dove under the wheel* and came up near the stern with the boy in his arms. Life-preservers were thrown over, and a small boat was lowered. The gentleman seized the latter with one hand, laid the boy in with the other, got in himself, and commenced at once to roll and rub him. Presently they were taken on board; the child was heard to cry, and the glad news, "He is alive!" "He will be saved!" went from mouth to mouth until every eye beamed with a smile of intense satisfaction. The sister and brother came forward excited and in tears.—They assisted to divest him of his drenched clothing; and a blanket was brought, in which he was wrapped, and the efforts to resuscitate were diligently pushed. One gentleman took from his wallet a newspaper slip containing printed directions, by E Meriam, for rescuscitating a drowned person. When the boat arrived at Quarantine landing, the body was taken to the residence of the Health Officer, where Dr. Gunn and the other health officer, with the ladies in the house, gave proper attention to the little sufferer. Word was immediately sent to friends at Clifton, and the parents were telegraphed to Brooklyn. They arrived between 8 and 9 o'clock, and found that the child was restored to consciousness, and his chief complaint was thus expressed: "Papa, I *fell* in the water and lost my hat." It was with much difficulty that the brave man who thus periled his own life to save this little fellow could be induced to give his name; but the impropriety of his keeping it from the knowledge of the parents was so urged upon him, that he finally wrote his address on a card for the sister, with a request not to show it except to her parents. It transpired, however, at the landing that this noble deed was performed by "Capt. J. Kittredge, care of E. F. Teft & Co., Nos. 127 and 128 Duane-street, New York." His wife with a nurse and child, were believed to be on board at the time.

SUICIDE BY A LUNATIC.

On Thursday morning last, a young man named Edwin Wetherall Brown, residing in the Township of Grantham, who had shown some symptoms of mental derangement for some time back, was brought to town in charge of his brother, W. H. Brown, for the purpose of being lodged in some place of safety. After his arrival he grew decidedly worse, and in the course of the day he was placed in the St. Ursule Police Station, for safe keeping, until other arrangements should be made. In the meantime his brother proceeded to the Recorder's Court for the purpose of obtaining a commitment against him, as a person dangerous to be at large. On his return to the Police Station, the cell in which he had been placed was opened for the purpose of removing him, when he was found suspended by his cravat, from the bars of the cell window, quite dead. On being confined in the cell he did not appear violent, or in any way to conduct himself so as to justify the slightest suspicion that he was about to put an end to his existence. The deceased was quite a young man.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

....Why is a man ascending Vesuvius like an Irishman trying to kiss a pretty girl? Because he wants to get at the crater's mouth.

...."It is very sickly here!" said a son of the Emerald Isle the other day, to another. "Yes," replied his companion, "a great many died this year who never died before."

THE PRINTER.

A printer is the most curious being living. He may have a "bank" and "coins," and not be worth a penny, have SMALL CAPS, and neither have wife nor children. Others may run fast, but he gets along swiftest by "setting" fast. He may be making "impressions" without using eloquence; may use the "ley" without offending, and be telling the truth; while others cannot stand, when they set, he can "set" standing, and even do both at the same time; use "furniture," and yet have no dwelling; may make, put away "pie," and never see a pie, much less eat it during his life; be a human being and a "rat" at the same time; may "press" a great deal and not ask a favor; may handle a "shooting iron" and know nothing about a cannon, gun or pistol; he may move the "lever" that moves the world and yet be far from moving the globe; spread "sheets" without being a housewife; he may lay his "form" on a "bed" and yet be obliged to sleep on the floor; he may use the † without shedding blood, and from the earth may handle the ***; he may be of a "rolling" disposition, and yet never desire to travel; he may have a "sheep's foot," and not be deformed; never be without a "cass" and know nothing of law or physic; be always "correcting" his "errors" and growing worse every day; have emigrated without ever having the arms of a lass around him; have his "form" locked up, and at the same time be free from jail, watch house or any other confinement.

INFLUENCE OF MARRIAGE ON THE DURATION OF LIFE.

The influence of marriage on the probable duration of life, opens a curious field for speculation. That it has an influence more than one writer bears testimony; and statistics have been adduced in support of the theory. Voltaire has asserted, that the majority of persons who commit suicide are unmarried, adducing this circumstances as an evidence that the wedded state is favorable to the prolongation of life. Hufeland also entertains the existence of such a theory; and Depercieux reports, "that people live longer in a state of matrimony than celibacy—the number of married men who die after the age of twenty being nearly one-half less than the number of bachelors dying at the same period; and for forty-three Benedicts or widows who reach the age of ninety, there is only one-seventh part thereof of single men found to attain the same age."

On this subject Dr. Milne remarks:—"It is obvious that the best organized, and most vigorous individuals of both sexes, but especially females, are the most likely to marry; and that but a small portion of those will be married [particularly of females] who labor under an infirmity that tends materially to shorten life. The married, therefore, will, upon an average, be a *selection of such lives from the general mass of the population as would have been the best, whether they had married or not*; and it is very difficult to determine what effect marriage may have had in improving them."

FOLLOW YOUR NOSE.

A man, whose son ran away for "parts unknown," advertised him in the papers, describing him as "red-haired, blue-eyed, and having a turned-up nose." One evening, while the anxious father was as usual inquiring of every one he saw concerning his runaway son, a wag who was standing by exclaimed: "I'm quite positive your son will turn up soon, my man." "Have you seen him, my friend?" asked the father, grasping the other by the hand. "You say his nose turned up, don't you?" "Yes, yes; but have you seen him?" "No, I haven't, but if his nose turned up, he'll turn up too, for every one must follow his nose, you know."

THE VENTRILOQUIST.

As a dryman was furiously beating his lank, half-starved mule, near the Government Square, Havana, he was astonished to hear the animal exclaim, "Enough! you brute!" The dryman looked aghast, and searched under his dray and around his mule to find the origin of this strange, sepulchral voice, when again he was horrified to hear, from the animal to all appearances, "you're a brute!" The dryman was dumbfounded, trembled like an aspen leaf, and dropped his whip as if stung by an adder. He blessed himself, and was about falling on his knees, when he again heard, "I was your mother once upon a time!" This clapped the climax, and a gentleman from the crowd that had gathered around endeavored to explain to the terror-stricken dryman that sometimes disembodied spirits return to the world in the form of animals. Just at that moment Signor Blitz, the magician and ventriloquist, accompanied by his two friends, who had been looking on this strange scene, and enjoying the fun, adjourned to the Union Coffee-House, in the neighboring corner, and left the crowd endeavoring to induce the beast to speak again, and the dryman embracing the poor mule in a most filial manner.

....Mrs. Partington says if she should ever be cast away, she would prefer meeting with the catastrophe in the "Bay of Biscuits" so that she would have something to live on.

....Two men, strangers to each other, got into a dispute, when one of them exclaimed threateningly. "I will let you know, sir, that I am Mr. Hodge!" "Oh, well, I am equal to several of you," said the other, "I am Mr. Hodges."

...."That's a beautiful birrid," said Mr. Parley, contemplating a skunk "but I think the darlint must have been educated wid the dandies of New Yorrick, its perfumes so much."

.....We once heard of a young lady who said that there was but two things which in looking back over her past life she regretted—one of these was that she didn't eat more cake when her sister Fanny was married.

THEATRE PREACHING IN LONDON.

We learn from an exchange that the vast sums expended upon theatrical edifices in the British metropolis, have not been so expended, as it turns out for the lovers of pleasure only. The lovers of prayer and preaching are entering, with religious services, into the scenes of mirth and merriment, and the sounds of gospel invitation and warning follow closely upon those of worldly pleasure. Seven theatres are now open on every Lord's day and evening, and among them are some of the most renowned in the city. Immense congregations are assembled every Sabbath evening, many, doubtless, attracted by the novelty of Divine worship in such places; yet instances are constantly coming to light of permanent and substantial good arising from these services. Lord Shaftesbury lately invited the preachers in these theatres to a meeting for Christian fellowship, at which many interesting facts were stated respecting the good done in this way. This certainly is turning to good account the places where so many hours have been spent, and so much money expended, with small return for the investment.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN ICELAND.

A letter dated Eyrabaki, Iceland, June 19th, says:—

"On our arrival here we were informed that the Orœfa and Seapta Jokulls had both been in a state of eruption a few days back, the particulars of which we have been made acquainted with by the ministers of that neighborhood, who was present and witnessed it, and the account which he gives is as follows:—On the 23rd of May the first signs of eruption were observed by an unusual flow of water from the Orœfa, and on the morning of the 24th they were awakened by a strong smell of sulpher, which became overpowering, and which was apparent at a distance of 200 miles; at the same time all metals except iron became tarnished, although in many instances carefully wrapped up in cotton. It appears to have affected these metals at a distance of 50 miles from the mountain. The Rev. Mr. Pollison, our informant, states that this is the first real volcanic eruption which has occurred in the Orœfa Jokull, although the rivers Skeidava and Nepeo, flowing from Skapta, have been regularly flooded every sixth year, the latter invariably following the former after the lapse of 24 hours, on all of which occasions large masses of ice are brought down from the mountain, and remain in the low country for years before they disappear. On this occasion an interval of ten years has elapsed since the last regular flooding of these rivers took place, and the quantity of water sent down by the present eruption completely inundated the flat land between these two rivers, a distance of 20 miles. Smoke, in great quantities, has been ejected on this occasion from both of these mountains, a circumstance not before known. Mr. Pollison was called from home three days after the eruption commenced, when it was as vigorous as ever, but has heard since that it has subsided, which we can corroborate, as we sailed close along the land on Tuesday morning last and had a fine view of the whole mountain range; but in the fact of the absence of any unusual quantity of fresh water on the ocean near the land, while it abounded at 80 miles off, proved the thing. The quantity of *debris* from the Orœfa appears to have been very great, as the coast here a distance of 150 miles from the mountain is covered with pumice stone and brushwood."

....A crabbed bachelor says: "Some bachelors go to the war because they like *fighting*, and some married men go—because they like *peace*." What a rascal.

....A young fellow named Cornell, at Ithaca took his betrothed out to ride last Thursday, and just passing out of town, shot her, killing her instantly, drove home, fastened the horse; and then went and drowned himself. He was but nineteen; the maiden but seventeen. The objections of friends to their marriage led to the horrid tragedy.

THE LIFE OF A GENTLEMAN.—He gets up leisurely; breakfasts comfortably; reads the papers regularly, dresses fashionably; lounges fastidiously; talks insipidly; dines considerably; drinks superfluously; sometimes elegantly; lives uneasily; dies reluctantly; is buried lugubriously, and forgotten immediately.

...."Miss, will you take my arm?" asked an old bachelor.

"Ha! yes, and you too," said the young lady.

"Can only spare the arm," hastily replied the bachelor.

"Then I can't take it, as my motto is—"go the whole hog or none."

....A father holding his little son across his knee and spanking him, the little urchin bit him severely on the leg; on which the parent said:

"You young dog, how dare you bite me?"

The boy turned his head, and looking him in the face, said—"Father, who began it first?"

...."Vat you makes dere?" inquired a Dutchman of his daughter, who was being kissed by her sweetheart very clamorously. "Oh, not much—just courting a little, dat's all." "One, dat's all—I tought you was vighting."

....Brandy applicants are recommended for baldness, continued externally until the hair is well started, but afterwards taken in generous quantities internally, *to clench the roots*.

....A country girl, coming from the

AMERICAN FEELING TOWARD ENGLAND.

From the London Times, June 25.

If there be any one who believes it possible for England to avert the suspicions of the Americans by fairness of dealing, or to escape their abuse by the most stupid courtesy, let him read the files of American newspapers that have arrived by the last mail. When it is remembered that for six months every organ of the English Commonwealth—the Queen in her speech on opening the session, the Ministers every time that a question has been asked, the House of Commons, and the press, have, with remarkable unanimity and constancy, abstained from uttering a word that might encourage the secessionists, the storm that is raging against us throughout the Northern States seems as strange as it is scandalous. Though one or two conflicts have taken place the position of affairs does not seem to have changed much within the last fortnight. Everywhere there is a turmoil, out of which ascend confused rumors and contradictory prophecies, assurances that the turbulence of a few rebels will be put down in a month or two, mixed with anticipations of serious commercial losses through the Southern privateers. But high above all sounds is the cry of hostility to England.—For some time the New York papers and the speakers at public meetings have been full of the hatred of the British aristocracy to the Union—a hatred which would show itself in partnership with the South, until the trampled millions of the old country rose to assert their rights. And now it would appear that the Cabinet at Washington has yielded to the national madness. We know not what reports respecting the British Government and people have been sent home by the new minister of the United States, but even after the display made by the colleagues at Paris we can hardly suppose that he can have ventured upon such statements as are attributed to "a distinguished American" by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*. We now learn that the English Admiralty is about to send a most formidable fleet to the American waters, that a number of our largest class of war-vessels are being fitted out in our dockyards, ostensibly for the Gulf, but really intended to operate along the Southern coast. The British ministry we are told, strongly sympathizes with the Southern insurgents. But "only let the Lincoln Government assume a bold and determined policy towards England, and all may yet be well." According to this same authority, the "bold and determined policy" was immediately to be tried. All the available vessels of war are to be at once brought into active service, and all means used to hasten naval preparations generally. This intelligence confirms our former observation, that the hostility to the secessionists was being largely diverted into a new channel, and that as suddenly as the North changed from a peace to a war policy in April, so suddenly has the causeless fury against this country supervened to give a new excitement to the multitude.

The natural susceptibilities of a foreign nation are at all times worthy of respect.—Where any of our neighbors have reason to suppose that we have acted in an unfriendly or ungenerous manner towards them, or that their interests are likely to be affected disadvantageously by our acts, the opinion, though erroneous, deserves to be removed by explanations on our part. It must be expected that nations will sometimes give way to groundless jealousy, and misinterpret the policy of others by viewing it as distorted by their own fears. In all such cases a frank and ready assurance of good intentions will never be withheld by the suspected state. But in the present case, the people of the Northern States have, without the shadow of reason, and in spite of manifold instances of courtesy and good will on our part, chosen to lash themselves into a fury because we have taken the only course which was open to us, and declared our neutrality in a war between two powerful, energetic, and obstinate communities. It cannot be supposed that they are ignorant of the reasons which compelled us to this course, for these are obvious to every one who has any knowledge of international law and the laws of war; they have been plainly stated by Lord John Russell in Parliament, and they have been laid down by American jurists in cases almost identical with the present. Now is there the least pretence for saying that aprehension has anything to do with the noisy attacks that are made upon us. No American in his sense believes that we are about to give any help to the Confederate States, or that we hastened to recognize them as a belligerent power in order that we might supply them with arms, or share with them the profit of captured merchantmen. The reasons advanced by the Northerners to justify their indignation are only pretexts used to cover the real cause of it—namely, the wound which their vanity has suffered by our not having shown sufficient admiration of the levy made in obedience to President Lincoln's proclamation. This is the head and front of our offending. All the talk about aiding the secessionists and raising rebels to the dignity of patriots is merely an affectation to conceal the real grievance. This being plainly the state of things, we shall not attempt to coax the Northerners into good humor by assurances of any kind. Our conduct in the American civil war is before the world, and is so completely approved that it has been followed in every step by the French Government, and will, no doubt, be also followed by other maritime states of Europe. The coarse invectives which fill the Northern papers may therefore continue; they will not be deprecated by us. The politicians and journalists who, a few weeks ago, were, advocating the seizure of Canada must continue to lament that the North has not met with due sympathy from England in its crusade against the Confederate States. The Northerners have thrown themselves into a passion, and we must leave them to recover their temper.

RECOGNITION OF ITALY BY FRANCE.

From the London Times.

The results of this resolution are easier to calculate than its motives. It reduces the perils of the rising kingdom to a number and magnitude which time and prudence are alone required to surmount. To appreciate its significance, and even to do justice to its wisdom, we must recall the gloomy prophecies which men of all classes and opinions, from the most bigoted apologists of Austria to Mazzini himself, were wont to hazard respecting the alliance between France and Italy. We were reminded that "the fixed idea of Louis Napoleon is to plant the Bonapartist system on the Continent of Europe;" we were assured that the French would never quit Italian soil, except at the price of half the Peninsula and the co-operation of an Italian contingent against the Rhenish provinces; that Russia herself was a party to the bargain; that Hungary was to be reconstituted under the joint protectorate of the Czar and the French Emperor; and that the invasion of Italy was but the prelude to a grand coalition of Western, Southern, and Eastern Europe against England, Germany, and Turkey. It is not worth while to discuss how many grains of truth there may have been in this astonishing programme, for, however formidable the conspiracy may have been, it is certainly now exploded. From this time, there will be on the shores of the Mediterranean a maritime power unencumbered by any traditions of territorial self-aggrandizement and pledged by the strongest interests to peaceful self-development—indebted for its existence to France, and for its constitution to England—saved by the non-intervention, as she had been ruined by intervention—and qualified to exercise a moderating influence in the councils of Europe. Till the formal assent of France was obtained, this was hardly more than an aspiration—it is now all but a certainty.

The recognition of Italy is accompanied by a "preservation," which both parties are at much pains to distinguish from a "condition." "The French troops will continue to occupy Rome so long as the interests which caused their presence there shall not be protected by sufficient guarantees." Less than this the Emperor could not have said, and we are informed by Baron Ricasoli that "negotiations are constantly going on" to overcome the difficulty in question. It is one which is constantly tending to solve itself, and which just now seems nearer than ever to this spontaneous solution. The health of Pius IX. has long been failing, and he must be a very sanguine believer in the temporal destiny of Papacy who can expect its secular prerogatives to survive the present Pope. There is no necessity to make the incorporation of Rome the "*delenda est Carthago*" of Italian patriotism. Victor Emmanuel has a revisionary interest in the Eternal City expectant on the death of a feeble old man, and which may in certain contingencies fall into possession still earlier. We do more believe that the French Emperor will long refuse to come to terms about Venetia. A period of time far shorter than was required to carry out the great measures of Toleration, Parliamentary Reform, or Free Trade, will then have created a nation, and Italy, after her long trance of suspended animation, will awake to find her dream true—unity and freedom from the Alps to the Adriatic.

MAKING HISTORY.

"Bull's Run," despite the lack of euphony, will be a classical spot in American history for all time to come. Some day, perhaps, when philosophers sit in judgment upon history, the name may be changed to Soldiers' Stampede, but meanwhile it will be treason to associate Bull's Run with any other ideas than those of military glory.

Early in the war, some ambitious civilian proclaimed a purpose of making history. Ever since, when a lawyer-general has desired to say something fine, he has said, "we are making history." To this pervading idea, mayhap, the ubiquitous authors of telegraphic trash seek to give utterance. They would fain be Macaulays, every one. They forget, however, that the romantic historian reserved his superlatives for great occasions, and contented himself with ordinary phraseology when ordinary events were to be described. With them, every thing is grand, magnificent, brilliant, unparalleled. Their generals paraphrase the First Bonapartes at every stage of their journeyings. "Forty centuries look down upon us," was the apostrophe of the real general when he had led his veteran troops into the land of the Pyramids. The Bull's Run generals exclaim with like grandiloquence when they take possession of an evacuated battery. They are all the time "making history," and the newspaper correspondents are all the time helping them. The generals are all Cæsars; the reporters would like to be all Xenophons, but they are not.

This business of making history with a view to contemporary effect promises to be serious before the war reaches its termination. American heroes attach like value to posthumous fame. They insist upon realizing the present value of the inheritance belonging to immortality, and newspapers are trying to help them. Thus, every skirmish is held up to admiration as something marvellous; and though after five hours' fighting, with a thousand men engaged, the fact leak out that one was killed, three received scratches, and five are missing, the historian finisises his description with flourishes of which Parny was unworthy, and far too good for Waterloo. We have wondered whence words could be obtained to narrate a really serious occurrence; for unless a second Webster be born to make havoc with the English language, there will soon be no words in the Dictionary equal to substantial fighting. But the telegraphic jumble purporting to be a narrative of the last conflict—being the only conflict worthy of name—furnishes a solution of the difficulty. The big words have been expended upon little things, the big affairs are to be done by comparison. Every critic knows the convenience of the method. You say of a singer that she surpasses Malibrad, and throws Jenny Lind into the shade. When you want to escape the trouble of analysing a tragedian's performance, you drag in Macready, Booth, the African Roscius, the elder Kean, and so on, and the simple public pronounce you a well-read man. So it is with the battles of the American war. We are to be familiarized with their wonderous proportions by a prompt application of the comparative measurement. A beginning has been made with Bull's run. As the telegraph story runs "there was nothing like it at Inkerman or the Alma."

Unfortunately, comparisons are not inexhaustible, and we begin to fear that at the rate begun with Bull's Run the well of ancient and modern history will soon be pumped dry. For if an army demoralised, broken to pieces, and trotting from the strife fast as legs could go, constitute an event which may be likened only to Inkerman and the Alma, what comparison would have served had the troops stood their ground and fought out the fight? And if Bull's run is to rank as a second Inkerman, may not the Manassas Junction be considered a second siege of Sevastopol? And will not the crossing of the Missio be the standard for the crossing of the Rappahannock? And will aught less than the passage across the Alps satisfy those who undertake to record the perils and difficulties of the journey from Manassas to Richmond? Then there will be the siege of Richmond, and battles, and skirmishes, and deeds of valour without limit. Surely, history will hardly endure the test.

The consolation is, that though European and Asiatic history will speedily be ransacked in vain for illustrative analogies applicable to deeds of glory like unto the battle at Bull's Run, Yankee inventiveness may be relied upon to deliver us from the dilemma. The makers of history who have already made second editions of Inkerman and the Alma, will not fail of bombast when occasions for its exercise arise.—Thank goodness, whatever else fails, *that* will not.

But what will be the future value of Professor Creasy's book? Is a presumptuous moment he wrote "The Seven Decisive Battles of History," The volume will hereafter be waste paper. The Professor forgot that the Americans not only write history but make it; and of course the seven actual battles will be superseded by seven invented ones.—*Leader*.

SOUTHERN DETERMINATION AND REIGN OF TERROR.

Mr. Russell, in his letter, which was written from New Orleans, draws anything but a pleasant picture of the state of matters at that city and in the South generally. He says,—

"It is impossible to resist the conviction that the Southern Confederacy can only be conquered by means as irresistable as those by which Poland was subjugated. The South will fall, if at all, as a nation prostrate at the feet of a victorious enemy.—There is no doubt of the unanimity of the people. If words mean anything, they are animated by only one sentiment, and they will resist the North as long as they can command a man or a dollar. There is nothing of a sectional character in this disposition of the South. In every State there is only one voice audiable. Hereafter, indeed, State jealousies may work their own way. Whatever may be the result, unless the men are the merest braggarts—and they do not look like it—they will fight to the last before they give in, and their confidence in their resources is only equalled by their determination to test them to the utmost. There is a noisy vociferation about their declarations of implicit trust and reliance on their slaves, which makes one think they do "protest too much;" and it remains to be seen whether the slaves will remain faithful to their masters should the Abolition army ever come among them as an armed propaganda. One thing is obvious here. A large number of men who might be usefully employed in the ranks are idling about the streets. The military enthusiasm is in proportion to the property interest of the various classes of the people, and the very boast that so many rich men are serving in the ranks is a significant proof either of the want of a substratum, or of the absence of great devotion to the cause in any such layer of white people as may underlie the great slaveholding, mercantile, and planting oligarchy. The whole state of Louisiana contains about 50,000 men liable to serve when called for. Of that number only 15,000 are enrolled and under any shape whatever; and if one is to judge of the state of affairs by the advertisement which appears from the Adjutant-General's office, there was some difficulty in procuring the 3000 men—merely 3000 volunteers—"to serve during the war," who are required by the Confederate Government.—There is plenty of 'prave 'ords,' and if fierce writing and talking could do work, the armies on both sides would have been killed and eaten long ago. It is found out that the lives of the citizens at Pensacola are too valuable to be destroyed in attacking Pickens A storm that shall drive away the ships, a plague, yellow fever, mosquitoes, rattlesnakes, small-pox,—any of these agencies is looked to with confidence to do the work of shot, shell, and bayonet."

EXHIBITION OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

From the Quebec Chronicle.

The great ship was opened to the public for the first time, on Thursday morning.—We certainly expected considerable excitement and a rush of strangers from all parts, but the reality far surpassed our anticipations. By the train and steamers, excursionists arrived in hundreds—not only from Montreal, Toronto, Kingston, and other places West, but from Portland and other towns in the States bordering on our frontier. The ticket office at Messrs Gilmour & Co.'s establishment in St. Peter street, was besieged with applicants all day, and, it is said, three thousand tickets were sold up to the hour of noon.

The different small steamers plying between the wharves and the Great Eastern were crowded each trip. Many persons from the country parishes in the vicinity of the city came to see the leviathan, and contributed their numbers to swell the crowd of sight-seers. It is impossible to form any idea of the probable number of visitors to the ship, during her stay in our port, inasmuch as the numbers who went yesterday do not form a fair ground for calculation. There are many persons, who, through fear of accident, avoid visiting any place or object of interest on the first day, in order to avoid the rush, and the consequence is that the first day of an exhibition is rarely that on which the greatest number of persons visit. Great as the crowd was we expect to see it going on increasing for some time to come.

It is needless to say that those who went were, at once, delighted and astonished with what they saw. Our oldest citizens, accustomed as they are to the sight of fine vessels, freely awarded the palm to the Great Eastern—not only in size, but in every other respect. Every one was dazzled with the splendor of her cabins, which almost realized in their magnificence the idea of the interior of some Eastern palace. Persons of a romantic turn of mind longed for a sea voyage in such a marvel of beauty and richness. Practical men contemplated in astonishment the massive proportions of everything they saw on board—the perfection of her huge machinery, and the vast dimensions of her cargo space.

Our hotels are crowded with visitors, but there is room for more, and we expect to find the current of sight-seers setting in the direction of the ancient capital, for one week more at least. There are many objects of interest in our city and vicinity, and we have no doubt that many will avail themselves of the double opportunity of seeing the Great Ship, and beholding the natural beauties of which Quebec can boast.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

The *Freeman's Journal* says:—It is stated that Her Majesty the Queen will arrive at Dublin on the 15th of August, and will remain for a week at the vice-regal lodge, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant remaining at the castle during the sojourn of Her Majesty. It is also stated that the Queen will proceed from Dublin to Carton, where she will honor the Duke of Leinster by becoming his guest for a week. Her Majesty will visit the camp every day during her stay in the neighborhood. She will proceed to Killarney and Cork, and it is stated that she will return by Dublin, and on her return to England she will be accompanied by the Prince of Wales. The Cork *Constitution* says: "It is expected that her Majesty will arrive in Killarney on Monday, the 20th of August. During two of the four days' sojourn of the royal party at the Lakes they will be the guests of the Right Honorable Colonel Herbert, M. P., at Muckross, and on the other two days they will be partakers of Lord Viscount Castlerosse's hospitalities at Kenmare-house. All arrangements, including the most magnificent decorations, for the reception and entertainment of the royal party, at both mansions are costly in the extreme, and quite commensurate with the exalted station of the illustrious strangers. A numerous staff of tradesmen and artists has arrived from London, who are all busily engaged, night and day, under the supervision of Mr Justin M'Carthy, of Killarney, in executing the several alterations and improvements. The leading members of the royal party will, it is expected, be her Majesty the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Viscount Palmerston and His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. It is not yet finally decided whether the party will include any of the juvenile members of the royal family."

LIGHTNING!

Brooklyn Heights, March 18th, 1859.

Messrs. Reyburn & Hunter:—

Mr. R. Hickok, your agent, requests my opinion in writing as to a lightning conductor, which you have submitted to my inspection, and as to its adaptedness to the purposes of protection against lightning.

I will premise my remarks by stating that I am in favor of lightning conductors generally, as the best means of protection to life and property, independent of any particular form or mode of construction; and this favourable opinion is the result of observations that have extended over half a century of time, and over a large extent of geographical surface. Our record of lightning phenomena is, without doubt, the most minute and most extensive on the globe—extending to all climates and to the remote districts of the earth. These records furnish the most abundant evidence of the protection which metals afford against lightning. I will briefly state, under several heads, some facts that will be convincing to any observing person:

1st. No case of death by lightning on a steamboat, within a railroad car, in an iron building or an iron vessel, or to a telegraph operator, has come to my knowledge.—Steamboats have been in use more than fifty years; railroad cars about thirty years; and telegraph wires about twenty years.

No death by lightning has been known in a vessel furnished with lightning conductors nor have marine underwriters ever been called upon to pay for loss or damage by lightning to a vessel or cargo, where the vessel was furnished with lightning conductors, and the continuity uninterrupted to the water.

The Fire Insurance Companies in the City of New York make a deduction of 10 per cent on the premium of insurance upon buildings furnished with conductors.

Lightning conductors are beneficial to health; persons who suffer from fear during thunder storms are relieved of that feeling when in buildings furnished with conductors.

The idea that some persons entertain that metals are dangerous from their attracting lightning need not be indulged when the exemption from lightning in iron buildings, iron vessels, railroad cars, steamboats and telegraph operations is considered.

Building having metal roof, are, to some extent, protected against lightning, but trees in front or near a building afford no protection against lightning.

The best position that a person can occupy in a building having no conductors, during thunder storms, is on a chair, with the feet on the rounds. Feather beds and feathers are no protection against lightning.

A person struck with lightning should be freely drenched with cold water until animation is restored.

A rod covered with a coat of paint will not conduct lightning; I have examined several painted rods that have failed to conduct lightning—hence my conclusion that a painted rod will not conduct lightning.

I cheerfully give you this letter, feeling that you are engaged in a good work, and I wish you great success. I devoutly wish that every habitation, every building, and every shade tree resorted to by cattle, horses or sheep, was furnished with lightning conductors.

Before lightning rods were invented, grottos under ground and under water were constructed as a place of resort during thunder storms; now lightning rods afford all that protection, but people neglect to procure them, and nothing short of the crash of broken thunderbolts and the vivid burnings of fierce lightnings seem to awaken the human mind to the need of the use of this means of protection.

Yours, very respectfully,
E. MERRIAM.

SAFETY DURING THUNDER STORMS.

1. Many persons suffer greatly from fear during thunder storms, and I have recorded cases of death from such fear. My investigations and researches into lightening phenomena extend over a period of more than forty years, and the record I have kept is probably the most minute in existence.—That metals attract and conduct lightning is clearly evident; but how far metals attract electricity is a matter of conjecture; but I am free to hazard the opinion, that a building with a metallic rod or rods is no more liable to be struck by lightning than a building without such necessary appendages, and when struck is protected, as are all the inmates of that building. It is often seen, that mankind are more ready to take counsel of their fears than to seek after that truth which is to be found everywhere in nature.

2. Letters which I have received, from time to time, from the Secretary of the U. S., Navy state that none of the vessels of the U. S. Navy have received any damage by lightning if their conductors were up.

3. In 1831, the British Board of Admiralty organised a commission to enquire into the cases of damage by lightning to vessels in the English Navy. That commission, after a long session, found no case of damage by lightning, where the vessels were protected by electric conductors reaching into the water.

4. The Marine Insurance Company of New York made a deduction of 2½ per cent. on the premium of insurance on all vessels furnished with conductors. There is no place on record of a claim being on vessels or cargoes for loss or damage by lightning where the vessels were furnished with conductors; but they have paid millions of dollars for losses by lightning where the vessels were without conductors.

5. I have briefly stated the above facts, showing the absolute protection that lightning conductors afford to human life and also to property: also that metals do not so attract electricity as to render conductors dangerous in the least.

6. Dwellings should have a rod on every chimney, and if there should be a cupola on the house, that should have a rod also. In passing from the chimney to the earth, the rod should not come in contact with the tin or copper gutters, or with the iron railings, but should be kept separate from all such obstructions.

7. A barn fifty feet long, should have 3 rods running to the earth, reaching down to permanent moisture. School houses particularly require protection from electricity.

Shade trees, near dwellings, particularly need conductors, as they of themselves afford no protection whatever from lightning. Insulating is an important matter. I prefer glass to any other. The best mode of fastening the insulators to the building is with a screw pointed iron, from four to six inches long.

Accidents from October 1st, 1855, to September 30th, 1856, in the United States:—Persons killed by lightning, 78; injured, 81. Animals killed, 53. Buildings burnt, 200; struck, not burnt, 245.—Vessels struck, 84. No cases of loss of life by lightning has ever been known in a vessel protected with metallic conductors; nor have underwriters been called upon to pay for losses by lightning to vessels or cargoes in any case whatever.

I regard every man who constructs a lightning rod as rendering good service to mankind, and although I differ some in opinion about the construction, yet I have a kind feeling toward all that follow the business of protecting their fellow-men from the shafts of electricity. I have never had any pecuniary interests in furnishing or putting up electric conductors; and my only object in devoting so much time and space to this subject is to benefit my fellow man, the accomplishing of which is the highest reward this earth can give.

E. MERRIAM.
Clerk of the Weather on Brooklyn Heights.
New York, Nov., 1859.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lightning Rods—Piper & Kindall.
Dentistry—Mr O'Donnell.
Photography—R Thompson.
Grocery Establishment—Jas Campbell.
Inn-Keepers—Jas Campbell.
To Sabbath School Teachers—T Meuzies.
Farm for Sale—Mrs M Brickley.
Canadian Pain Destroyer.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1861.

A REVIEW OF THE VOTES AND VOTERS' LISTS.

We subjoin an analysis of the votes, as well as compare these with the voters' lists as shown by the recent election. Smith and Harvey have 466 names on the voters' list of 1860, of these 370 were recorded, leaving 96 not recorded.

Otonabee has 462,	recorded 402,	bal.	60,
Dummer has 192,	" 164,	"	28,
Belmont has 83,	" 67,	"	16,
Peterboro' 689,	" 477,	"	212,
Douro has 286,	" 268,	"	18
Monaghan has 193	" 124,	"	69.

The Town of Peterborough it should be observed votes in Wards, and many of the voters have property in two or more wards, and consequently a larger number of apparent votes will appear unrecorded from this fact than in the Townships. Douro records within 18 of the whole number; of these we know of 11 who did not vote or who voted elsewhere, to which add the three dead men and this brings the number to within three of the whole. From these facts it is evident that if Col. Haultain and the electors had had fair play in Douro, his majority would have been between 60 and 100 in place of 30. We reproduce the votes as recorded for each candidate:

	Haultain.	Conger.	Majorities H.	Majorities C.
Peterborough,	222	255		33
Ashburnham	45	67		22
Monaghan,	97	27	70	
Smith,	268	102	166	
Douro,	43	220		177
Otonabee,	283	119	164	
Ennismore,	8	123		115
Belmont,	49	18	31	
Dummer,	123	41	82	
Asphodel,	122	184		62
Back Townships	32	106		74
	1292	1262		

These figures give the Colonel a majority of over one hundred in the old townships where Mr. Conger is well known, but where the Colonel was a comparative stranger, showing most conclusively that Mr Conger was at a discount where best known. His anxiety to have the lists of 1861 used for the back country showed his fear of defeat, without the assistance of strangers who have been instructed to believe that it is to him they are indebted for the opening up of the country. It is also stated that in some of the back townships an Assessor or Assessors actually valued a number of farms at an amount above their actual value, so as to secure votes for Mr. Conger. We do not vouch for the truth of this, but it has been stated to us by parties whom we judge should know. It is said owing to a change in the qualification that the lists of 1861 disqualifies many in the older townships who are entitled to vote by those of 1860.

It has been asserted again and again by the Conger party that money has been very freely used and bribery resorted to by the supporters of Col. Haultain, to secure his return—that falsehood and corruption the most glaring had been employed to damage Mr. Conger, and that in fact the latter gentleman's defeat was clearly traceable to the unfair means employed by the opposing party. But the loudest complaint of all is the reputed "illegal interference" of the Sheriff in preventing the use of the voters lists of the present year being used in the back country, where Mr. Conger's strength was said to be. We suppose these complainers are now at least satisfied of the illegality of the lists of 1861 being used, since there has been so much ventilation of the subject through the press. Now had not the Returning officer acted as he did we should be put to the trouble and annoyance of another election, as all members returned by the lists of 1861 will undoubtedly be unseated. We say that Mr. Sheriff Hall deserves the thanks of the entire constituency for the pains he took to have the election held according to law. In spite of the most positive and direct orders to his deputies to use the lists of 1860, those of Ashburnham and Asphodel, at the instance and guarantee, it is reported, of a County official, did use the lists of 1861.—It fortunately happens that the returns of those Municipalities do not decide or affect the position of the Member returned,—the majorities from both being for Mr. Conger;—otherwise we should assuredly have had the annoyance of a new election.

If Mr. Conger had been returned, it would have been an easy matter to unseat him from this fact itself, as well as from the illegal and outrageous conduct of parties in the Township of Douro. A reference to the figures will show that it came nearest to polling the number on the voters list of any Municipality in the County in proportion to the number of voters. Persons of respectability residing in the Township state that jostling, squeezing, threatening and beating were resorted to, to keep from the polls the voters of Col. Haultain,—that the names of three men who are dead are recorded for Mr. Conger,—and that a number of names of voters who did not come to the poll at all, are entered for the latter gent, and who if they had voted would have voted for the Colonel. It is stated that 30 votes at least are entered for Mr. Conger which should not have been. Deny it as you may, gentlemen, intimidation, corruption and violence were used in Douro, and possibly an example may yet be made of the evil-doers. We heard a respectable resident say the other day "It is well that the new election law was in force, otherwise Douro would have manufactured votes enough—*a la* Russel and Quebec—to turn the election as she wanted it." And we here say most unequivocally that it is our opinion that Mr. Conger *had* fair play, yea and more than fair play, he was weighed in the balances and although *dead* weight was thrown in beside him, he was yet found wanting. It is to be hoped that he will be wise enough at last to know he is not required to represent the County of Peterboro in Parliament, and that he committed a grave error in giving up a "lucrative situation" to serve the ungrateful public. It is bad enough to yield when pressed, but it is folly in the extreme to rush unsolicited before a constituency, begging its suffrages when not required. His rejection has, we regret to say not yet taught him a salutary lesson, as he took his final leave of the electors at the Declaration with a very offensive speech, which will not be forgotten by those who heard it. It afforded additional proof if that were needed, that he is "not the man for *Galway*." Rumor has it that he has been quartered in the bureau of agriculture, and again it has been stated that a situation was offered him, but he declined accepting it—on what grounds we did not hear. In our opinion he would be better in some office in a subordinate capacity than attempting to be a legislator,—a situation he is not cut out for. We know such an opinion expressed will incur his wrath. It is a home truth nevertheless that many will endorse, who will also join us in saying that it is a pity that so much ambition and energy were not employed in a more useful way.

HOW THE CORRUPTIONIST PRESS IS SUSTAINED.

(*From the Hamilton Times.*)

We have before us a newspaper published in an obscure village, and owned by a member of the Cabinet, which contains six columns and a half of advertisements from the heads of departments. Upwards of one fourth of its entire space is thus filled up in this way, for which the public have to pay. It is a gross outrage on common decency; but it is by such means that the corruptionist press is kept alive all over the country, to the scandal of the Province, and the injury of honest enterprise.

Session after session motions have been made for returns showing the several sums paid for advertising by the public departments, but some how or other means have been found to prevent the information being afforded. * * * Such is the infatuation of very many on the Opposition side that they would prefer patronizing the corruptionist organ if only to show their great *liberality*; but on the other side there is no such weakness. Supporters of the Ministry would submit to inconvenience (and frequently do) rather than throw a bone to an Oppositionist dog! Thus it is that the corruptionist press flourishes by crushing out the honest exponents of public opinion, while Opposition journals find difficulty to live at all.

Two things must be learned from this: the one is that corruption feeds on corruption, by the consent, if not with the approbation, of the public; the other is, that the public care much less for the honesty and independence of the press than is generally supposed.

[We have a very good illustration of the truth of the above in a paper published at our own door-step. A recent issue of that print contained about 5 columns of Sheriff's advertisements, and about two columns of abuse of the same Sheriff. The public will not wonder at that when they are told that the Sheriff dare not give a line of official advertising to the Opposition journal at the risk of future penalties or dismissal from office. $750 per annum is about the amount of official *pap* paid by John A. Macdonald's directions as the price for the "independent support" of a local paper. Who dare say after this that we have not a "liberal government and a free press?"]

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Council met on Thursday night. A communication from Rev. Mr. Vicars, of Lindsay, on behalf of the sufferers in the late disastrous fire there, and asking assistance, was read.

A communication dated 22nd inst., from Elias Burnham to the Mayor, notifying him that if the amount of judgment in the suit of Burnham vs. Peterborough was not paid forthwith the execution would be placed in the Sheriff's hands next day, was read.

The Mayor stated that the Sheriff had seized the fire-engine and hay-scales, on the above, and that the amount of damages and costs was £40. 6s. 3d., and interest from 15th April last.

The Mayor and fire committee were instructed to have the engine, hooks, ladders, &c., put in efficient working order.

The Council again met on Monday night.

Several petitions were read and referred to respective committees.

A report from the Finance committee was read recommending the payment of several accounts, one of which was the sum of $10 to Mr. Geo. Bell for assisting the Town Clerk in preparing the list of voters for 1861. Mr. Stevenson moved that the report (with the objectionable item) be adopted. Mr. Ormond moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Toole,—That whereas the list of voters was not required to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Peace until the 1st day of October, before which time the Clerk had ample time to prepare the list without any assistance, and there could be no occasion whatever to hurry the completion of said list *except for political purposes*, with which this Council can have nothing to do, That the said sum be not allowed."

There is no doubt whatever that the object of employing Mr. Bell was to hurry on the rolls for 1861, with a view to having the same used at the late election.—The Town Clerk is allowed by Statute till the 1st of October to prepare the lists, and is required to certify to the correctness of the same, which he could not well do when part of the work was performed by another. The Assessment Roll was not even completed, a case of appeal being yet pending. The unreasonable haste can, therefore, be attributed only to the anxious desire of certain parties to use this years' rolls, as Mr. Ormond expresses it in his amendment, for "political purposes." The yeas and nays were taken with the following result:

For the amendment:—Messrs. Toole, Ormond, McDonald, Eastland & Meanes.—5.

Against the amendment,—and for the payment of the $10:—Messrs. KENNEDY, *Bradfield*, Maloney, Ryan, Chamberlen and STEVENSON.—6.

Let the rate-payers make a note of this!

Mr. McDonald gave notice that he would at the next meeting of the Council bring forward a By-law to regulate the fees and dues of Inspector of Weights and Measures.

A new Market By-law was read a first time.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Menzies,—That the Treasurer be authorised to pay to the Trustees of the Roman Catholic School the amount ordered to be paid to the individuals who paid it, in the report of the Finance committee of the 18th Jan., as the sum is lawfully due the said Trustees.—*Carried*.

The Council then adjourned.

☞ The Cobourg *Sentinel* says Wednesday next, August 7th, is the day appointed for the grand Opposition oration, to be held in that place.

LIGHTNING RODS.—See the advertisement of Messrs. Piper & Kindall, in our advertising columns.

☞ Another letter from "An old Parochial Schoolmaster of Scotland" unavoidable crowded out. It will appear next week.

Communications.

COUNTY REGISTRY OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—The Warden and Messrs. Chamberlen and R. D. Rogers, the County Building Committee, met this week in the County Clerk's office, for the purpose of selecting from several plans sent in one which they might consider best to build a Registry Office after in this County. The County Council had granted $2,000 for that purpose, and the Committee were not to accept of any plan that the erection of an office in accordance therewith would exceed the sum above stated. This the parties submitting plans fully understood, and made their drawings to suit the amount. The building, in accordance with any of the plans submitted by Mr. R. T. Brookes, would not have exceeded that sum, and would have been a good-sized, fire-proof, commodious and neat, but plain edifice.—None of Mr. Brookes' plans, however, were accepted, either owing to the stubborn stupidity of one of the Committee, or through some ill feeling this same person bears to that Architect. Mr. Chamberlen, the only practicable man on the Committee, and a builder by profession, was strongly in favor of one of Brookes' plans; but nothing he could say had any force with this gentleman, who seemed thoroughly to have hood-winked the other good-natured, easy man, and to have brought him into his views. The consequence is, the worst plan submitted has been adopted, and the building, when complete, will be an unsightly object on the beautiful Court House Hill. The interior will be too small, badly arranged, and very little better than the present office, and the exterior will have the appearance of a fantastically absurd gingerbread-looking Pigeon House. Should the Committee not reconsider their decision, the public will see to it that the Ashburnham Councillor and his pliable friend shall, after the expiration of the present year, be elected to stay at home for the better management in future of their own affairs, and to prevent a recurrence of the squandering of our money on useless and fantastic jobs. The Registrar's own plan was one of the best that could have been adopted; and by taking it the amount to be paid to the successful competitor would have been saved, as of course the Registrar would not have accepted of any of the spoils.

S.

Peterboro', 25th July, 1861.

COUNTY REGISTRY OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—You will oblige me by the publication in your next issue of this and the inclosed letter. The County Building Committee met lately to decide upon the merits of various designs submitted for their approval in response to an advertisement put forth by the Committee inviting Architects to compete for the building of a new Registry Office in this Town. The designs submitted by me were pronounced the most suitable, and would have been adopted but for a statement volunteered by Mr. Sheridan, that I was endeavoring to hoodwink the Committee, for by the adoption of my designs, they would find themselves in the same dilemma as the School Trustees of Lindsay, who, by the adoption of my designs, found themselves committed to an undertaking which would cost double the original estimate made by *me*. Mr. Sheridan further stated that he made the above statement on the authority and with the sanction of James Dunsford, Esq., M. P. P. Feeling the gross injustice done to me by the Committee, I communicated with the Rev. John Vicars, Chairman of the Lindsay Board of School Trustees, requesting him to lay the matter before Mr. Dunsford, and asking him to give his reply in writing.—The inclosed letter in Mr. Dunsford's reply, and will prove the opposite of the statement made by Mr. Sheridan. I may further, however, state that the Lindsay School Buildings were contracted for at a sum less by $200.00 than my estimate; neither has any Job with which I have been connected cost the amount of my estimate, unless in cases where the work contained in the original drawings has been exceeded, at the request of my employers.

Yours respectfully,
R. T. BROOKES.

Peterboro', July 30, 1861.

Lindsay, 27th July, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I regret to hear through Mr. Vicars that Mr. Sheridan, the County Clerk, should have thought proper to make assertions in the Council prejudicial to your reputation as an Architect, and introduce my name as an authority for such assertions. I beg to say that nothing ever transpired between myself and Mr. Sheridan which justified him in using my name as an authority for any assertion or statement of the kind. Moreover, I beg distinctly to assert that I have no personal knowledge of any transaction in which you may have been engaged in your professional capacity as an Architect, which would warrant my saying that you were in any way incompetent, or unworthy of the confidence of your employers. Nor have I the slightest wish, or desire, or grounds, in fact, for stating that which might prejudice your reputation or career.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
J. W. DUNSFORD.

R. T. Brookes, Esq.,
Architect, Peterboro'.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—You will oblige me by inserting in to-morrow's issue the inclosed notes from Charles Perry, Esq., and Mr. Yorke. I am able fully to corroborate the statement in Mr. Perry's note, and am convinced that Mr. Weller will never approve of the plans for the Registry Office adopted by Messrs. Dean and Rogers, two of the Building Committee. In fact he cannot do so, as the Office, if built after Mr. Carlisle's design, *will be contrary to the Statute*, almost useless as a Registry Office, an eye-sore on the hill, and a disgrace to the County. Mr. Yorke's letter speaks for itself,—that a capital Registry Office can be built for the money granted by the Council. In conclusion, it is to be hoped that the Committee will re-consider the matter, and put up a respectable and useful building.

Yours, &c.,
W. RUBIDGE.

Peterboro', July 31, 1861.

Peterborough, July 31, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—From the conversation I was present at and heard between yourself and Charles A. Weller, the Clerk of the Peace, I am satisfied that Mr. Weller was surprised that the Committee had accepted the worst plan for a Registry Office submitted, and that he strongly disapproved of it.

Yours, &c.,
CHARLES PERRY,
Mayor.

W. Rubidge, Esq.,
Deputy Registrar.

Peterborough, July 30, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your enquiries as to the cost of a Registry Office, to be built after any of the plans submitted by Mr. Brookes, I beg to state that I have already informed Mr. Chamberlen and Mr. Rogers that I could build an Office in accordance with any one of Mr. Brookes' designs for the sum limited by the Council. I at the same time inform

LATEST from EUROPE,

BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

St. John, Nfld., July 26.

The City of Baltimore from Liverpool on the 17th via Queenston on the 18th inst., was boarded off Cape Race at one o'clock last Thursday *en route* to New York.

Political news unimportant.

The London *Times* thinks the heavy taxation recommended by President Lincoln will lead the North to reconsider their rejection of peace and compromise. The city article of the 18th says: "The Consol market was heavy yesterday, with a decline of ¼. News from America was unfavorable. There was an increased ease in the discount market yesterday. The rate for the best paper were 3½ per cent.

London, July 18.

Corn market unchanged, the demand being confined to the few fresh samples offered. The crop accounts are favorable.

The Anglo-Saxon from Quebec arrived out on the 17th.

The King of Prussia was fired at, at Baden, on the 14th, by a young student from Leipsic, named Becker, who was arrested. The ball slightly grazed the King's neck.

The proceedings in the British Parliament were unimportant.

A petition was presented in the House of Commons by Mr Irvine, charging Mr Lever with fraudulent practices on the Galway contract, and praying for his prosecution. After some debate the petition was withdrawn.

Lord John Russell is to be created a Peer.

The Great Eastern is to be employed regularly between Liverpool and New York, leaving Liverpool about the 10th of September.

The Irish census shows a decrease of 12 per cent in population in ten years.

J H Crosby had addressed the Liverpool Merchants on the advantages of the North Telegraph.

The French duties on sugar are slightly reduced.

The Tarriff on coffee was slightly modified.

The French Emperor's health was improving. He was at Vichie.

The Bourse was dull. Rentes 77f. 25c.

Count San Martino has resigned the King's Lieutenancy at Naples, and General Cialdini has been appointed his successor.

The Castillian loan was voted in the Senate. The standing vote was 67 against 3.

It is expected to be brougut out at 70 to 72.

The Americans in Geneva celebrated the 4th of July with a banquet.

The Queen of Spain received the American Minister on the 15th.

It was expected that Count Deberristorfs will succeed Baron Fishleintz as Prussian foreign minister.

The China, Indian and Australian mails have arrived in England.

Calcutta, June 15.

There have been abundant rains in Bengal.

Accounts from the famine region are more favorable.

The New Zealanders are preparing to renew hostilities.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Richardson, Spence & Co., and Bigland & Co., report flour dull but steady at 26s to 28. Wheat steady for fine, at a decline of 2d to 3d for inferior; red 9s to 11s 6d; white 10s 6d to 12s 6d. Corn steady; yellow 28s 6d to 29s; white 32s. Cargoes of the coast are in demand at 6d to 1s advance. Provisions steady. Beef firm; pork steady; bacon heavy and more inquiry at low prices. Lard steady, at 48s to 50. Tallow quiet at 47s to 49s 6d. Sugar steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs steady. Sugar buoyant at slightly higher prices. Tea firm. Rice quiet. Tallow 49s 6d.

Money market unchanged.

Consols closed on the 10th at 86¼ to 90 for money, 90 to 90¼ for account.

The American Revolution.

MORE DETAILS OF THE LATE BATTLE.

Washington, July 26.

Several New York regiments have re-enlisted for the war.

The fortifications about Washington are fast being mounted with heavy guns.

Our outposts are again being gradually moved in the direction of the rebels.

The Cabinet had a protracted session today, lasting more than four hours.

The *World's* correspondent says that a letter has just been received from Savannah, Ga., which states that a general gloom pervades affairs there.

Mr. John Owens, the most talented lawyer of the place, has become insane over the condition of the country. He was a strong Union man.

A soldier of the 69th regiment arrived here to-night, having escaped from Manassas, where he was held as prisoner. He says the rebels had many prisoners who were closely confined; many of them died. He had little or no opportunity to see much, but fully confirms the reports. They look rough. Some are wounded and about half of them have nothing but a shirt and pantoon. They look as though they had seen service, and confirm the reports of the immense rebel loss. The official reports of the 1st Michigan shows that they lost one-third of their officers and one-fifth of their men.

It appears on investigation in official quarters that the number of killed in the late battle is constantly being reduced, until today it amounts to only one hundred and fifty.

A large number of our troops which were taken prisoners were placed among the killed.

A private letter from Virginia, which has been received here, reports that the rebel loss was between 1,000 and 1,500.

Gen Ephraim Hunter, of Prince William county, was killed, making the fourth General lost by the enemy.

Large numbers of heavy boat howitzers here, with immense shell guns, having been recently mounted around Alexandria. Over 100 trained seamen are detailed to work them.

Several vessels are busily engaged in transporting heavy timber for fortifications along the heights above Alexandria as well as shot and shell, &c.

The Baltimore came up last night from Mathia Point. Every thing was quiet and no signs of batteries could be seen.

The *Tribune's* despatch says: It has been ascertained that some 200 are yet missing from the Minnesota Regiment.

☞ The Northern papers acknowledge to the capture of 23 vessels by privateers. The Southerners say they have taken fifty-one prizes, worth $3,000,000.

☞ The Nightingale Fund, for the training of hospital nurses, according to a report made to the War Office, the sum of £1,436,

THE LATE COL. JAS. CAMERON.

The country mourns the loss of the gallant Camerouns chieftain—the Colonel of the New York Seventy-ninth Highlanders who fell at the head of his regiment in the bloody battle of Sunday last. Col. Cameron was a man of dauntless valor, of a sterling and generous spirit, high personal honor, and fine intellectual parts—at once a gentleman, a Christian, and a hero. He had also the most commanding physical proportions, a dignified presence and a noble countenance. Like his brother, the Secretary of War, he had been a printer, a journalist, and a lawyer; and had also taken an active part in forwarding the agricultural and railroad interests of Pennsylvania, his native State. In military affairs he had always taken great interest, having for years commanded a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers. Latterly, however, he had retired from active life to his beautiful estate on the banks of the Susquehanna, intending to pass the remainder of his days in peaceful quiet. Only about a month ago he was induced to accept the command of a thousand patriotic and gallant Highland clansmen from this city, natives of the land of his sires, which he loved so warmly and well. The chief fear of his friends was that on the battle field he would be too heedless of his own life, and those forebodings have been sadly realized. In his very first charge he fell—fell like a hero, with his face to the foe. At the head of his valiant Highlandmen he dashed into the thickest of the fray, and shouting the inspiring war-cry, "Scots! follow me!" he passed from the gory battle-field to Paradise. —*N. Y. Times.*

SOUTHERN SHARP SHOOTERS.

It has been received upon sufficient authority that the commanders of the insurgents have availed themselves of the skill, as general in the South, in the use of the rifle, for the organization of sharp shooting companies attached to each regiment; and that these men are directed to select as their targets the officers of the National army. Some evidence of the truth of the story may be found in the affair of Sunday. The number of officers killed and injured is out of all proportion to the number of the rank and file, showing that the enemy had not used their weapons indiscriminately. To the efficiency of these practiced marksmen may also be ascribed another circumstance, which has excited surprise, namely, the fact that nearly every horse of the artillery trains was shot; and that, for this reason, the guns had to be left behind.—

WAR NOT A SPECTACLE.

One of the most repulsive features of the late advance of our army into Virginia was the large number of civilians who accompanied it. We are told that not less than a thousand persons having no military employment went from the city of Washington in the wake of the troops to witness the expected battle. Only a few of them, who were connected with leading journals as correspondents, had any business or call to be there, and went purely from motives of curiosity. Congressmen, clerks of the government, hotel visitors, and it is said, a multitude of secessionists among them, crowded the thoroughfares, as they do in England on Derby Day, or as in our country parts the rural people flock to a "general training." The scene was disgraceful in the extreme. The sight of a great battle-field is one of the most dreadful that is ever presented to human eyes, and we cannot envy the sensibilities of those who rushed to it as they would to a spectacle in a theatre. But apart from the brutality of the incident, it appears to have been a main cause of the serious disasters of Sunday afternoon. Our noble soldiers had already made themselves virtual masters of the position; they had carried three of the heaviest batteries, had silenced others, and were prepared to advance upon the remainder, or at least to hold their advantages, when a senseless panic was produced among the teamsters by a charge of cavalry. This was immediately communicated to the large number of civilians, who spread their terror among the straggling soldiers wherever they passed. They destroyed the confidence of the soldiers in our successes, and turned what would have been a triumph, shortly, into a defeat.—*Post.*

THE LATE Mr. BRAIDWOOD, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.

The melancholy and dreadful death of Mr Braidwood has created great sympathy in Edinburgh, of which city he was a native, and where he first distinguished himself in the management of fires. Mr. Braidwood was the son of a cabinet-maker in the Scotch capital, and was born there about the year 1800. In 18.4 he joined the police establishment there, and undertook the organization of a regular fire brigade. Before his plans were far advanced, and before he had either his force or engines in working order, occurred the great conflagration of 1824, the most memorable and extensive fire in the annals of Edinburgh, and in which a great part of the High-street, including the steeple of the Tron Church, was burnt down. At this fire Mr Braidwood first exhibited those qualities of cool determination, great daring, and skillful management which he has so often put to good purpose in the fires of the metropolis. A pamphlet which he published in 1832, on the causes and means of extinguishing fires, gave him more than local celebrity, and led to his removal to London, where he was offered the situation of Superintendent of the London Fire Brigade, which he excepted, and retained during the long period of thirty years. Many stories are still told of the intrepidity and presence of mind he displayed during the eight years he was fire-master at Edinburgh. On one occasion he carried first one barrel of gunpowder, and then another, through the midst of a fire from a cellar through an ironmonger's shop, thus preventing, at the utmost personal risk, an explosion which might have caused great destruction of life and property. On another occasion, above 30 years ago, he narrowly escaped the sad fate which ultimately befell him, being struck by some of the fragments of a falling roof, in consequence of which he was so much injured that he had to be removed from the scene. Mr Braidwood may be said to have left to his native city the legacy of a well-appointed and well-organized brigade, his plans having been fully matured before he left, and since that time carried out. The city of London Rifle Brigade, of which the late Mr. Braidwood was an honorary member, have resolved to attend his funeral, and the society of Lloyd's have presented a handsome donation to his widow.

☞ It is reported that the Postmaster General, Hon. Sidney Smith, since his defeat in West Northumberland, has resigned his office. A strange fatality would seem to be connected with members who fill this office. In 1854, the then Postmaster-Gen was defeated in Lambton by Mr. Brown; in 1857, the Hon Mr. Spence was defeated by Mr. Notman, and Mr. Cockburn has, during the present election, unseated the Hon Sidney Smith.—*Transcript.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

If we had stopped to think that we shouldn't be likely to get a perfectly reliable report in any of the Toronto papers of the last annual meeting of the Bank of Upper Canada, held in that city, we should have taken the trouble to send a reporter to Toronto. We make this remark because we notice in one of the country papers a statement of much significance, evidently given on the authority of some shareholder who was present. This is the substance. A shareholder asked information about the one hundred thousand pounds sterling protested Grand Trunk Bill of Exchange, of which so much had been said by the public press? Mr. Cassels replied that he found no account of it in the books; and Mr. Cayley added, the less said on that point the better, as the Bank was not liable. Here is a new and we must confess to us startling development. Mr. Cayley is in direct contradiction to Mr. Galt. One explanation is given to the shareholders at the annual meeting; another in Parliament and to the public at large. All mention of the remarks made at the meeting is suppressed in the Toronto papers, one of them being under the influence of the Government, another under the influence of the Bank. We noticed that Mr. Cassels in his report stated the Grand Trunk debt to be $833,000, while we had understood it, on information which we believed was unquestionable, between $1,200,000 and $1,300,000. We were naturally at a loss to conceive how so great a reduction could have been made, but believing Mr. Cassels to be a man of integrity, we did not call his statement in question. The hundred thousand pounds sterling protested bill would just about make the difference. Can it be possible that simply leaving it out of the accounts, without a word of explanation, after Mr. Galt's statement in Parliament, and his still more precise and avowedly authorised statement in the Sherbrooke *Leader*, is the way in which Mr. Cassels makes the Grand Trunk debt due to the Bank $883,000? The Bill was endorsed by the Bank, and it is impossible to believe that it was not protested in due form by the London Financial Agents of the Canadian Government. We are not in a position to compel explanation. We can only point out where explanation is required; and use what public pressure is within our power to have the necessary question asked in Parliament. If there has been no deception, if the bill has been liquidated, if the Grand Trunk liability to the Bank is $883,000 instead of thirteen hundred thousand dollars, we shall be delighted. We desire to find the accounts of the Bank in which the Government has over a million dollars deposited, in the most satisfactory state, and we cannot have the slightest feeling against the shareholders—only we wish to find realities; we do not wish to be humbugged by cooked or delusive statements. We do not believe that any public or private interest, any more than the cause of public morality, is to be promoted by a course so criminal. Mr. Robert Cassels has publicly lectured the Montereal papers for their course in reference to this Bank. We promise him that one of them will carefully and closely watch the progress of events, and painstakingly exculpate him from any seeming censure to which the present imperfect depolopment of facts gives rise, upon a clear record shown; or on the other hand, tell him, a little more in detail, the kind of conduct expected from an officer of a public institution, of his character and position.

MADELINE SMITH.

It will be remembered that some time since there was a great excitement throughout the land, occasioned by a charge of the most serious nature being brought against a young lady of Glasgow, named Madeline Smith. She was put upon her trial for poisoning her sweetheart, a French teacher, but after a long investigation was declared, in Scotch legal phrase, to have been "not proven." It was said this young lady immediately afterwards was sent to Australia, where it was hoped that amongst the great family of the Smiths, her name would be altogether lost, and that she would be able to retrieve her position. However, she has lately turned up in the neighborhood of Plymouth. A great deal has been done here of late in the way of houses for fallen women; and one of the clerical gentlemen who have been very prominent in this peculiar business, has had a fascinating young lady in his house and under his care, from whom it was said he was receiving £200 per annum. This syren, like the famous ladies of old, shot her arrows into many a heart, but all the young gentlemen who came near her were mysteriously cautioned not to be entangled. But where is the man who could withstand the blandishments of youth, beauty, and coquetry? Half a score of the sterner sex were struck to the senses by her in no time. Although she was permitted to see society, and went to church on all proper occasions, she was, as we are informed, never formally introduced. Still the want of that formality was no want to her, as is proved by the fact that during the present week she has left our home circle and gone away to be married to an inspired lover of the fine arts—to whom we wish all health and happiness in his new position.—

NOVEL EXCURSION TO SEE THE "GREAT EASTERN."

Three young men, Henry Phillips, Arch. Cassills, and James Roy, belonging to this city, undertook a pleasure-trip to Quebec to see the *Great Eastern*, in a small sail-boat, or rather skiff. They set sail at 8 o'clock, last Tuesday morning, and reached Sorel at 4 p. m., where a terrible storm overtook them. Leaving that place next morning at 6 o'clock, they arrived off Three Rivers at noon, and at 10 p. m., were only 20 miles from Quebec. Embarking again on Thursday at 6 a. m., they finished their journey in two hours, having had to row 10 miles of the way. Their craft was 15 feet long, by 3 ft. 9 in. across; and we may remark that the trio of excursionists are teetotalers — two of them being office-bearers in the "United" Band of Hope.—*Montreal Witness.*

☞ The Indians living near the Mosie have sent a petition to the Government setting forth that the whole tribe is in great distress from want of food. From other advices we gather that the famine is truly extreme, and that the Indians have been reduced even to cannibalism. Supplies of flour, pork, &c., as well as of gunpowder and shot, are said to be sent down to-day, to the value of about $200, which will relieve the distress. Mr. Halliday, the lessee of the fisheries on the river Mosie, has undertaken to see to the distribution.

EMIGRATION PORTS.—It appears from the Emigration Commissioner's Annual Report, just published, that during the year 1860, 83,774 emigrants sailed from Liverpool, while only 11,798 left from London, 4,315 from Plymouth, 2,187 from Southampton, 777 from Bristol, and 150 from other English ports; 2,940 from Glasgow, 720 Greenock, and 212 from other Scotch ports; 21,882 from Cork, 6,117 from Galway, 2,305 from Londonderry, and 219 from other Irish ports.

OFFICIAL TYRANNY.

Mr. Harstone, the Postmaster of Baltimore, has actually been dismissed by the defeated Postmaster General. Mr. Harstone's brother, who has been Postmaster at Roseneath, has been displaced for giving his vote against the Government. The inevitable result will be that when the present Government goes out, Mr. Cockburn will procure the reinstatement of these officers, and might, if he followed Mr. Smith's bad example, procure the dismissal of other postmasters who voted against him. Then we shall have inaugurated the American doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils.—*Globe.*

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday August 1, 1861.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour ₱ brl	5 50	@	6 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0 95	@	1 00
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0 75	@	0 80
Barley ₱ bush	0 40	@	0 50
Oats "	0 20	@	0 25
Peas "	0 40	@	0 50
Potatoes "	0 35	@	0 40
Pork ₱ brl	14 00	@	15 00
Beef ₱ cwt	3 50	@	4 50
Butter ₱ lb	0 10	@	0 12
Hay ₱ ton	8 00	@	10 00

B. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

Fall Wheat 95c, a $1 8c.
Spring Wheat 80 a 83c.
Barley 40c.
Oats 28c a 30c.
Peas 40c.
Potatoes, 35c a 40c.
Fresh Butter 10c a 12c.
Eggs 13c a 15c per dozen.
Hay $10 a $13 per ton.
Straw $6 a $8.

New Advertisements.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocery Establishment!

HENTHORN'S BUILDING.

THE undersigned offers for sale, at Reduced Prices, Refined Loaf Sugar, Broken Loaf Ground Loaf, Dutch Crushed, Crushed, Bright Porto Rico and Muscovado.

—ALSO,—

a choice lot of Family Flour, in barrels and small sacks, containing 50 and 25 lbs. each.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

INN-KEEPERS

Supplied with every description of WINES and SPIRITS from the choicest Champagne to Common Whiskey, in any quantities, and at the very cheapest rates by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

August 1, 1861. 31

☞ **TO SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS.**

THE

UNION BIBLE DICTIONARY

for the use of Sunday Schools, Bible Classes and families; both editions. PRICE, $1 & $1.25

For sale by

T. MENZIES.

July 28, 1861. 31.

WILL BE SOLD

AT A BARGAIN!!

A GOOD FARM OF 100 ACRES, being West ½ of Lot No. 3, in the 1st Con. of Verulam. The farm is only 6 miles from the town of Lindsay, and about 2½ from the thriving village of Fenelon Falls. To a person wishing to purchase a good new farm of land, the above is an excellent opportunity, and a liberal bargain will be given. Apply to Mr. Rentrew, at the *Examiner* Office, or to the owner,

MRS. M. BRICKLEY.

N. Monaghan, July 28th, 1861.

Lightning! Lightning!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

300,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH

SPRATTS' RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Croft has a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud surcharged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the fountain, easing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But it it fail in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Carbonized Rod. Common Iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 25 feet from the point.

$1,000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by O. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KINDALL,
33 Young Street.

TORONTO, Sept. 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPERintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.
Prof. of Chemistry.

PETERBORO', July 29th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations.—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. NIBLOCK.

Toronto, June 29th, 1861. 31-3m.

DENTISTRY!

MR. O'DONNELL will be at DICKINSON'S HOTEL, Keene, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8TH, 1861.

FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY.

July 30th, 1861.

☞ The Canadian Pain Destroyer is a prompt and sure remedy for Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well as the stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the bites of poisonous Insects and venomous Reptiles.

PHOTOGRAPHY!

R. THOMPSON returns thanks to the inhabitants of Peterboro and surrounding country for their very liberal patronage, and begs to let them know that he will be

ABSENT FOR A MONTH, OR SO,

say till the 25th of this month.

Wishing to be posted up in every branch of the Picture business, he starts this day for New York,

TO STUDY PHOTOGRAPHY

Under the best and most experienced masters!

and to procure an INSTRUMENT and genera stock for carrying on this department of his business in first-rate style!

☞ Ladies and gentlemen who wish for Portraits, Landscapes, Views, &c., will do well to reserve their orders till his return when they may depend on having them promptly and satisfactorily executed.

R. THOMPSON,
(Late R. Thompson & Son.)

☞ Opposite the stores of Nicholls & Hall.

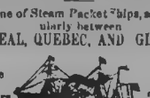
Peterboro, August 1st, 1861.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH

GLASGOW.

Anchor line of Steam Packet Ships, sailing regularly between

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.



Steerage 25 Dollars — Steerage 25 Dollars

Ships.	Tons.	H. Power.	Com.
United Kingdom	1255	300	James Ray,
John Bell,	1102	330	Edward Scot,

The *United Kingdom* will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

TUESDAY, 20th Aug., 1861

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:

SALOON CABIN.....$60 00
INTERMEDIATE.....30 00
STEERAGE, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions.....25 00
Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
MONTREAL.

June 26, 1861. 26

COW LOST.

A FINE LARGE RED COW, dark head and wild in appearance, white spot in the forehead, and white about belly and legs, one ear slightly torn. A suitable reward will be given for any information of her on application to

CHARLES PERRY.

Peterboro, July, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Corporation of the Township of Otonabee intend to pass a By-law on the

19TH DAY OF AUGUST,

for the purpose of establishing a new line o Road across the 13th Concession of Otonabee between lots No. 12 & 13, said road to be fifty feet wide.

GEORGE READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, July, 1861. 30

FLOUR! FLOUR!

FLOUR always on hand at Fenelon Falls Grist Mill in Bags which will be sold strictly for CASH.

PRICES.....REASONABLE.

Put on board Steamboat by sending cash and bags.

ROBT. FRANCE.

July 23, 1861.

CARD.

THE subscriber begs to tender thanks to the parties who assisted him in rescuing his stock from the fire on the night of the 11th inst.

GEO. TANNER.

Peterboro, July 17, 1861.

MR. J. IRVINE,
Canvassing Agent of the "Examiner"

is also authorised to transact business for THE CANADA WEST FARMERS MUTUAL AND STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, and will visit the Eastern section of this county in a few days.

Peterboro, July 17, 1861.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO OR THREE good farm hands for the harvest season or longer. Apply to

GEORGE ESSON,
21st lot, 4th Con., Otonabee.

July 17, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers beg to inform the public that having introduced

STEAM POWER

in the place of the former water supply, their

MACHINE SHOP

AND

FOUNDRY!

are now in full working order again. Customers and the public will find us, as usual, prepared to attend to all orders with promptness

M. MOWRY & SON.

Ashburnham, June, 1861.

EMPLOYMENT.

$40 A MONTH!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE want an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada, to sell the Franklin Sewing Machine. To a limited number of travelling agents we will pay a salary of *Forty Dollars a month and all expenses.*

To local agents a commission of 20 per cent, in all sales.

Every machine is warranted to give universal satisfaction, and kept in repair six months.—Recent improvements renders this machine the cheapest and most popular in the market. For full particulars and a permanent business, address, with stamp for return letter,

HARRIS BROTHERS,
Sole agents Franklin Sewing Machine Co.,
Box 186 Boston, Mass.

July, 1863. 28

Writing Academy.

THIS Institution is now in successful operation, under the able and efficient management of the Canadian Penman, Italian Card-Writer, &c.

Application should be made immediately as the list will close in a few days.

TERMS....$2 FOR 12 LESSONS.

☞ Rooms over the Office of the *Examiner*, Barnham's Block.

D. I. PENCILLE.

Feb. 21, 1861 8

SAVE YOUR FURS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

WM. LECH.

FURRIER, MONTREAL,

WILL OPEN BUSINESS in the above line about the end of June, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Temple on Brown, corner store, Scott's Building, Peterboro'. Raw furs will be manufactured to order; also dressed and cleaned, and

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE

FUR TRADE

in Canada, will be offered for sale at prices much lower than ever known in this part of the country before. Hats and caps of the latest styles. The highest price will be paid for raw furs.

May 8, 1861.

Harpers' Monthly

AND

GOODY'S LADIES' BOOK!

FOR JULY.

NEW LUTE OF ZION MUSIC BOOKS.

MUSIC BOOKS for the English and German Concertina, &c. ☞ Also all the papers for this week, for sale at

T. MENZIES' Bookstore.

June 26th, 1861.

A CARD.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has retired from the business formerly carried on by him.

WM. ARNOTT.

Peterboro, April 28, 1861. 19.

Bakery & Confectionery.

WM ARNOTT, JR.,

WOULD announce that he intends carrying on the Bakery and Confectionery business in the store heretofore occupied by his father, where he hopes by correct business principles to merit and receive a share of public patronage. He will keep constantly on hand a supply of Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, &c., which he intends offering at very low prices, and to insist on cash or monthly payments with all his customers, and feels confident that by this principle he can offer such goods at prices as will convince the public that it will be to their advantage to deal with him.

Peterboro. April 27, 1861 19

HARDWARE STORE!

Hunter Street, next door to Campbell's Grocery.

Sign of

☞ THE CIRCULAR SAW,

THE SUBSCRIBER in addition to his already large stock of

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE

has just received

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISH,

Butts, Screws and Hinges, cut, wrought and pressed Horse-shoe Nails, Hay, Straw, and Manure Forks,

CHAINS, SAWS & AXES,

Table Cuttlery, Brittania Metal and Plated Wares, Trays, &c. Door, Chest, and Drawer Locks, Wire, Ropes, and Grindstones

GLASS, PUTTY, SPADES, SHOVELS,

and Hoes, and Garden Utensils of all kinds.—Also, a well selected stock of CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

ROBT. HAMILTON.

Peterboro, April 23, 1861. 17

POWDER!

THE subscriber has just received a consignment of Kentucky Rifle and Sporting Powder, finest quality.

R. HAMILTON,
Sign of Circular Saw.

April 23, 1861. 17

ATTENTION

Is respectfully solicited to my new stock of

FASHIONABLE DRESS AND SUMMER

BOOTS & SHOES,

Gaiters, Buskin Ties,

Opera Boots,

&c, &c., comprising the

LATEST STYLES!

in every department.

To commend cash I have reduced prices, and am therefore prepared to offer goods

Still Lower than heretofore!

☞ Mens' White Canvas Shoes (usually sold for 10s, can be had for 6s. 3d., Cash!

T. G. HAZLITT.

Peterboro June 20, 1861. 3in.

FARM FOR SALE.

175 ACRES

SITUATED in the County of Victoria, Township of Fenelon, being lot No 26, in the 4th Con. of which 50 acres are cleared and under cultivation. For particulars apply to Archibald McArthur, on the premises, or to

JOHN McARTHUR,
Peterboro.

June, 1861. 26

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.

J. T. STENSON,

HAS REMOVED

Next door to Mr. John Thomson's George Street,

opposite Mr. John McDonell's Grocery Store, where he will dispose of his stock of Boots and Shoes still lower than heretofore, for Cash only

☞ Bound to sell if I don't make a Cent!!!

P. S.—Parties indebted will please call and settle by the first July, as I find under present circumstances that it will be impossible for me to wait longer.

NOTICE.

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants in, and in the vicinity of Peterboro' that he has opened a new store in the premises formerly occupied by F. & L. Lemay,

On Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's

where he will offer a general assortment of Goods, such as

Prints,
Delaines,
Grey Cottons,
Shirting,
Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres
Tweeds,
Drills,
Silk and Felt Hats,
Black Cloth,
Mitton,
Tweed,
Alpaca and Russel Cord Coats,
Pants and
Vests of all kinds,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TEAS, TOBACCO, SUGARS,

CANDLES, SOAP, RAISINS, &c.

The whole to be sold low for Cash. Please call and examine before buying elsewhere, as

BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN!

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Peterboro, May 9, 1861. 19

FOR SALE.

THOSE valuable Farm Lands and Premises owned by the late JAMES KELSO, and being the south ½ of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con., Smith, and the north ½ of lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. Smith. The above lands are hereby

Offered For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

at Private Sale, and unless otherwise disposed off will be sold by Public Auction, on the 14th of SEPTEMBER, NEXT.

TERMS:—Very advantageous

For further particulars apply to the Executors of the late James Kelso, or to

GEORGE HUGHES,
Solicitor.

Peterboro, June, 1861. 26

MAN MISSING.

JOHN ABRAM, left Wm. Mocock's Axe Factory, in Peterboro', where he was employed, on Tuesday, 28th May last, since which time nothing has been heard from him. As it is supposed he was suffering from mental derangement at the time fears are entertained for his safety. He is an Irishman by birth, about 33 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and had on when he left a small under coat of brown whisky, pale blue in black. He was then he left a black cap, black beaver vest, speckled tweed pants and black cloth cap.

Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, THOMAS ABRAM, care of Mr. Wm. Mocock, Box 17, P. O., Peterboro', C. W.

Papers copying the above will confer a great favor on the friends of the missing man.

Peterboro, June 12th, 1861. 24

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1849, a person named De Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 55 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.

MRS. SEMANTHA JENKINSON.

Rochester, N. Y., 24th May, 1861.

IRON.

BAND, Hoop, and Bar, Round, Half-round, and Square Iron. A large stock on hand and for sale at

R. HAMILTON'S.

Peterboro, May, 1861. 22

CAKES & BISCUITS

THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of

CANDIES,

CRACKERS AND BISCUITS

which he will guarantee to be as

CHEAP AND GOOD

as can be bought in the Province.

OYSTERS,

kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.

L. A. CADWELL.

Peterboro Dec. 26 1860. 52

Revolving Hay Rakes.

NOW on hand, Revolving Hay Rakes, Horse Hoes, Scufflers,

PLOUGHS

of all descriptions from $5 to $12, which will be warranted to be of the best material

JAMES HAMILTON.

Peterboro, June, 1861. 26-3in.

LADIES SCHOOL.

MISS AUCHINLECK

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity that she intends opening a School for Young Ladies on the 1st August, *In the Rooms formerly occupied by Mrs. Green, on Water Street.*

Her course of instruction comprises ENGLISH in all its branches, FRENCH AND MUSIC.

REFERENCES are kindly permitted to Rev. Mr. Beck, Rev. Mr. Roger, Peterboro, Rev. Messrs. Arnold and Ure, Streetsville, J. McMaster, Esq., and A. Simpson, Esq., Streetsville, and Dr. Irvine, Hamilton.

TERMS will be made known on application to Mr. T. Brown, Jeweler.

Peterboro, July 4, 1861.

TO RENT.

THAT delightful residence and property at present occupied by Thos. Faucett, Esq., in Otonabee (on the Keene Road, and about six miles from Peterboro.) The House is of brick, and will be let if required all ready furnished. 4 of an acre of land, or seven acres will be let, with the house if required. The property is well fenced; there is

A GOOD SPRING WELL

and a good rain-water Cistern, and

A Pleasure Garden

on the premises. To a good tenant the term will be moderate. Apply at the *Examiner* Office, or to the proprietor,

THOS. FAUCETT.

Otonabee, May 1861. 22

BLIND FIXTURES.

THE subscriber has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Bailey's Patent Blind Fixtures, allowed to be the best in use.

R. HAMILTON,
Sign of Circular Saw.

April 23, 1861. 17

EDEN GARDENS

PETERBOROUGH,

OPPOSITE WALKERFIELD NURSERY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and surrounding country that he has at his Gardens a constant supply (in their season) of all kinds of Garden Vegetables usually grown in this latitude. Seedling plants, such as

Cabbage, Cauliflower,

Tomato, Celery, Winter Cherry, &c. Also,—Small Fruits in their season.

Vegetables

freen from Eden Gardens at the Market every week day; also at his Store on George Street, where all orders which may be left for anything in the above line will be promptly attended to.

PHILIP GILES.

May 1, 1861. 19

ROOM PAPER

AND

aper Window Blinds.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his stock of new Room Papers for 1861. ALSO, a large lot of Plain and Fancy Window Blinds. ALSO, all the papers for this week.

THOS MENZIES.

Peterboro, June, 1861.

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW AND ACCURATE, ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

Map of Upper Canada,

TOGETHER WITH A

DESCRIPTIVE MAP AND DIRECTORY

OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF

N'H & S'H MONAGHAN & OTONABEE.

CONLIN, BONNEY & Co., of Toronto, propose to publish the above work, drawn on a large scale from the most recent and accurate surveys, exhibiting all Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province,

...G CHING HORSES.

...re are few things more aggravating ...e driver in a hurry to go to some place, and hungry,great trouble to catch a horse. ...r sometimes sends the assertion that ...ch I raise will never be hard to catch unless some one else spoils him. The way I manage is to keep them gentle from colts, handling them as often as convenient. When young horses are to gone give them salt occasionally, and let them fondle about you, making as little show of trying to get hold of them as possible. There is nothing more to spoil a horse forever than running as if trying to ham him in, and yelling at him authoritatively or scoldingly—when he sees, just as well as you know, that he is out of your reach. To put on the cap sheaf when him severely for causing trouble, and my word for it the next time you want to catch him he will not listen to the voice of your charming, charm you ever so wimply."

Horses learn a great deal by signs. In beginning to teach them to be caught, go towards them on the near side, slowly and cautiously, making no demonstrations at all. If the animal begins to walk off, stop and whistle, or otherwise manifest indifference until he becomes quiet again, then approach as before. When you are so close as to be confident that he will not escape you, speak kindly and hold up one hand ready to touch him on the withers, and thence pass it along the neck until you can get hold of his head, but do not seize him with a grab as this tends to excite fear afterwards. By practicing this course, using the sign, viz: holding up the hand when you are a little further away, each time, a horse may be taught to be caught, even when in considerable glee (playing) simply by holding up the hand and using some familiar phrase, such as *whoa, boy,* &c. By way of caution, however, watch his actions and intentions closely during his tutoring, and if at any time or from any cause you see that he *is* going to run, do not by any means say anything or hold up your hand, as the sign given and disobeyed a few times will almost inevitably prevent your making anything out of it in future.—*Correspondent Valley Farmer.*

SALT FOR SWINE.

A correspondent of the *Annalder Landwirthschaft* states some interesting experiments to test the use of salt in fattening swine. He selected two pairs of barrow hogs weighing 200 lbs. a piece. One pair received with their daily allowance of food two ounces of salt; the other pair, none. In the course of the week it was easily seen that the salted pair had a much stronger appetite than the others, and after a fortnight the salt was increased to two ounces a-piece. After four months the weight of the salted hogs was 350 lbs. a piece, while that of the unsalted, five weeks later, reached only 300 lb. This experiment was repeated with almost the same results. The author feeds young pigs, according to their age, a quarter to one ounce daily, breeding sows very little during pregnancy, and during the heat of summer withholds it to a great degree from all, as it induces thirst, and liability to disease.

USES OF THE SUN-FLOWER.

The editor of the N. O. *Bulletin* urges his readers to plant the sun-flower in their gardens, for the purpose of preventing fevers: "Lieut. Maury's experiments and conclusions have been tested by many planters, and we have frequently seen certificates from the latter to the surprising effects of this simple method of warding off febrile complaints, in the spring and summer, from localities subject to them. We suggest, therefore, to all persons living in the outskirts of the city, and those having gardens, residing in it, the propriety of planting abundantly seeds of the sun-flower. It has a showy kind of beauty, and is desirable in that respect, contrasting well by its brilliant yellow crown, with roses and other flowers; add to this its power to absorb the noxious vapors which arise from the earth, and which are supposed to produce fevers, and its combined advantages are entirely sufficient to cause it to be planted extensively in every garden."

HOW TO GET RID OF BOWLDERS.

One of the easiest ways to get rid of large bowlders, or "hard-heads," as they are called in some parts of the country, is to sink them. If not wanted for wall building, it will cost more to drill and blast and haul away, than it will to dig a pit and tumble them in, so that the upper surface will be at least a foot under ground and out of the way of plowing. Examine the stone and select the lower or most favorable side and dig a pit, going partly under the stone, and deep enough so as to be sure to have room, and then with crow-bars, lever, or crank to tumble the stone into the pit and level the dirt over, and you will be surprised to see how cheaply you have got rid of a troublesome occupant of your [illegible]. A man will [illegible] could not be hired and hauled [illegible] $5. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

GROWTH OF ANIMALS.—Man [illegible] for 20 years, and lives 80 or 100. [illegible] eaches for eight years, and lives [illegible]. The horse grows for 5 years, and lives 25. The ox grows for 6 years and lives 15 or 20. The lion grows for 4 years, and lives 15 or 20. The dog grows 2 years and lives 12 or 15. The cat grows for 1½ yrs. and lives 9 or 10 years. The hare grows for 1 year, and lives 8 years. The guinea pig grows for 7 months, and lives 6 or 7 years.

PEELING POTATOES.—All the starch in potatoes is confined very near the surface; the heart contains but little nutriment.—Ignorance of this fact may form a plausible excuse for those who cut off thick peelings in paring potatoes for mashing; but none of those who know better. Circulate the injunction, "pare thin the potato skin."—*Scientific American.*

☞A grape vine planted by Napoleon at St. Helena, has been carefully preserved by an Englishman, Col. Palmer, and by him presented to the governor of the Hotel of the Invalids, in Paris. It is in a very handsome condition.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been this day declared for the current half-year; and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, on and after Monday, the 1st day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Tuesday, 25th day of June next.

By Order,
A. B. CAMPBELL,
Cashier.

Kingston, May 23, 1861.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH

Neatness

AND

DISPATCH

AT THE

"Examiner" Office,

BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

GEORGE STREET,

Peterborough.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000
Head Office, Toront,
FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000 00
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL
Medical Referee.
Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of
the Imperial Parliament
Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.
Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to act as
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES*
as any other responsable office.
LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'
Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

F. G. CALLENDER,
RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS,as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an immediate trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness, and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.
Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers	Are a Scientific Preparation.
Vocalists and Public Speakers	Are a Scientific Preparation.
Vocalists and Public Speakers	Are a Scientific Preparation.
They are safe, and never fail	Will find Bryan's Wafers
They are safe, and never fail	Will find Bryan's Wafers
They are safe, and never fail	Will find Bryan's Wafers
Invaluable to remove	To remove all Obstructions.
Invaluable to remove	To remove all Obstructions.
Invaluable to remove	To remove all Obstructions.
And cure all Female Complaints,	And can be sent by mail
And cure all Female Complaints,	And can be sent by mail
And cure all Female Complaints,	And can be sent by mail

When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed

For one dollar and six postage stamps.	Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
For one dollar and six postage stamps.	Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
For one dollar and six postage stamps.	Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y.	So proprietor.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
Cures Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Cures Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Cures Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

ATTENTION.

R. THOMPSON & SUN
WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterboro' of the fact that
Correct and Life-like
PORTRAITS
can be had at their Portrait Gallery any day from 8 a. m., till 9 p. m., (Sundays excepted).—R. T. & S. would therefore advise them to procure Likenesses of themselves or friends without delay.
THE DIPLOMA FOR SUPERIOR
AMBROTYPE PICTURES
having been awarded to R. Thompson, at the last Fall Show in Peterboro, he is determined not to lose his credit in the line of business, and will therefore not fail to forfeit the good opinion of his judges as expressed by this mark of commendation.

COME ONE, COME ALL
Don't lose the result. Perfect satisfaction with regard to pictures is hereby guaranteed to all parties by R. T. & Son. Try them.
Remember R. THOMPSON'S
Portrait Gallery,
Opposite the Stores of Nicholson Hall.
Peterboro Feb. 14, 1861. 7

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the
"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"
have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches, entitled,
"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS!"

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,
"*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal,*"

3rd.—Four admissions, during the season, to The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL,"

is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage pre-paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscriptions. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of 18 cts, in stamps or coin.

Address,
C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*
546 Broadway, N.Y.

N. B.—Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Hon'y Secretary for United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

No. 5, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full pasticulars, get a pamphlet free o the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y. So proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

POUGHS.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of Farmers to his stock of Ploughs just received from Messrs. Butler & Jackson, of Brantford, C. W., of various patterns, viz.:

The Morley, Polly, Highland Mary, Scotch Canadian, & Toronto Premium

formerly sold at $13, will now be sold by th subscriber for $8, cash.

DAVID SMITH.
Keene May 22, 1861. 31

CANADA
Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 350,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

☞ CHOICE ☜
BLACK TEAS.

THE subscriber invites all who wish to supply themselves with
A most Choice Article
of fragrant BLACK TEA to call and inspect his choice stock just received.

A fully supply of superior Green Teas constantly in stock.

W. CLUXTON.
May 15th, 1862.

JUDSONS'
MOUNTAIN HERB
WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots
VERSUS
Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the unusual actions of your children, reason that it may be more than a mere Choice that affects them? Is nine cases out of ten the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is *WORMS*, and should be at once looked to

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much exposure, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF
Calomel or Mineral
IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuges will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO
POISON
TO
YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs And for the "*Book of Tola Almenac*" of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of Judson, on each package of this Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
50 Leonard St. New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

AMERICAN HOTEL
PETERBOROUGH.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. Lewis McGregor in the above Hotel would respectfully inform the public that it will be his study so to conduct it as to merit a continuance of the support so liberally extended to the late proprietor.

THE BAR

will always be supplied with liquors and cigars of the choicest brands.

The utmost attention will be given to the wants of
The Travelling Public
and the greatest care exercised in the selection of servants. Careful Hostlers will always be in attendance at the stables.

Carriagers run regularly to and from the cars for the convenience of passengers.

GEORGE ROSS.
Peterboro, Nov. 1860 47

NOTICE.

DR. P. E McKEON, late of Peterboro, gives notice that he has withdrawn all authority from all persons to receive or receipt any monies from him in or about Peterboro'. He has never received a farthing on his accounts from his departure up to the present time—though something like $700 remains due to him. Mr. Edgar was appointed to collect the same.

Feb. 21, 1861. 8

JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tascosa, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which you thirsty drank, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes defiled and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the bilious seeds of disease, and thereby renders all the fluids and secretions pure and sound, cleansing and reconstituting the vital organs.

Rememer indeed, it is to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Stunted Weakness,*	
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Liver Complaints,*	
Colds,	*Female Complaints,*	*Leanness of Spirits,*	
Chest Diseases	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*	
Dysentery,	*Indigestion,*	*Rheumatism,*	
Fever,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms*	
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	*Sores,*	
Dropsy,			

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

From the value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek!

For Fever and Ague of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Indians, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "Great Discovery" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Pamphlet Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.*

B. L. JUDSON, & Co,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.
☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS ☜

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1860 45

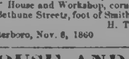
HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of his House and Lot on Queen Street, nearly opposite the English Church. The House is frame and rough-cast, with a large Cellar and Back-kitchen. The Lot is 40 by 85 feet, and there is a Cooper's Shop in the rear.

TERMS.—One third down, and the balance to be secured by mortgage.

For further particulars apply on the premises to

BRYAN McDONALD.
Peterboro, June 15, 1861.



SADDLERY & HARNESS
WARE-HOUSE.
Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms, George Street. Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of
SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,
Valises, &c.,
which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of
Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.
which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.
Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel, 17

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, SAINT VITUS' DANCE, OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will we found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it sluggish or obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life diseased, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly through ignorance, but alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of those have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often contain no preparation whatever. Hence, butter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall restore to the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of throat and Lung Complaint that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recite the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF
Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood,

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled excellence of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on, but call for Ayer's, and take no other. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, and W. A. Kempt, Peterboro'; G. Britton, Lindsay; E. Gregory, Hillsburgh; A. Goodfellow, Springville, and all medicine dealers. Northrop & Lyman, General Agents for the Canadas.

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged re-fitted and refurnished and has every convenience for the accomodation of the travelling public. It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Main Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HIS TABLE
is always supplied with the best the market affords, and
THE BAR
always supplied with the choicest of Liquors. Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call.

☞ A careful ostler on hand at all times.

WILLIAM CRESWELL,
Proprietor.
Bobcaygeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

PETERBORO',
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior
CANDLES AND SOAP
now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.
OGILVY & HOOD.
Peterboro, Dec 20th, 1858. 51

Health and its Pleasures,

DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES
CROSSES BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoid the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be affected with stone or gravel, or with aches or pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms,—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and Stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy in the world for the following diseases.

Ague,	Inflammation,
Asthma,	Jaundice
Billious Complaints,	Liver Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,	Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints,	Piles,
Colics,	Rheumatism,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Retention of Urine,
Consumption,	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Secondary Symptoms,
Erysipelas,	Tic-Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Venereal Affections,
Gout,	Worms of all kinds,
Head-ache,	Weakness from whatever cause,
Indigestion,	&c., &c.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen *by holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

DO NOT FAIL TO TRY

DR. M'KENZIES DEAD-SHOT WORM CANDY-STICK!

Sold by every Druggist and Medicine Dealer

FOR 15 CENTS, 4 PACKAGES FOR 50 CENTS. WHOLESALE BY LYMAN, ELLIOT & CO., Toronto, C. W. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. LYMAN, CLARE & Co., Montreal, C. E.

BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND
NEWS BUSINESS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country that owing to the late fire he has
REMOVED TO HENTHORN'S BUILDING,
George Street, near Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of

Books,
Stationery,
Newspapers,
Pocket Books,
Portmonies,
&c., &c., &c.

Having made arrangements with the Trade, generally, I can furnish Books, &c., at publishers' prices, or less. Books, &c., imported from New York daily.

Trouble, care and attention not regarded a of any account, so long as they result in satisfying friends and patrons.

☞ An examination of my stock is solicited.

THOMAS MERCHES.
Peterboro' 30th April 1861. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,
Dentist.

OFFICE.—Burnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, a thing inflammation causes and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, [Jaw] bones, gums, tongue, dislocation of the Jaw, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro, Jan. 3rd, 1861. 2

COBOURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.

ON and after Wednesday, 15th May, 1861, & until further notice, trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leaves Cobourg	4.00 P.M.
" Baltimore	4.28 "
Arrive at Harwood	5.15 "
Leave Harwood	5.30 "
" Indian Village	6.00 "
" Keene Station	6.10 "
Arrive at Peterboro'	6.45 "

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro'	9.00 A.M.
" Keene Station	9.40 "
" Indian Village	9.55 "
Arrive at Harwood	10.35 "
Leave Harwood	10.40 "
" Baltimore	11.20 "
Arrive at Cobourg	11.45 "

COVERT & FOWLER,
Lessees.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Blank Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 32.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum, payable strictly in advance; 50 cts. when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion.....0 25
Each subsequent insertion.....0 05
Six to ten lines, first insertion.....0 37½
Each subsequent insertion.....0 07½
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line).....0 02½
Each subsequent insertion, " 0 01
Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES BENFREY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—*Office*—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law Master Extraordinary in Chancery Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk of the Peace. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c
Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
Office:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the *Review* Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate. Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April 23, 1861. 17

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 16

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block George Street, Peterborough. 16

T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
PETERBOROUGH.
Terms moderate, business punctual, and payments prompt.

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861. 3

PRIVATE BOARD.
A NUMBER of respectable boarders may find good board and comfortable accommodation at the handsome and well-fitted brick cottage, near the Peterboro Station of the P. H. & P. E. R. Apply on the premises.
June, 1861. JOSEPH FORTRESS. 26

CABINET-MAKING.
ED. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro'. 47

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE, OVER COULTER'S DRUG STORE, George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or

VULCANIZED RUBBER.

Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.

D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he

WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,

and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.

Peterboro', April 10th, 1861. 15

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 36 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 26, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,

in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS. WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

NOTICE

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of Dec. next,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 20

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 7th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at.....10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook " .....11.25 a. m.
" Fraserville " .....11.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at.....12.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at.....2.30 p. m.
" Fraserville " .....3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook " .....3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....5.05. p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotal in Canada

BANKRUPT STOCK.

WE have lately purchased a complete Bankrupt Stock of

$4,000 Worth of
DRY GOODS,

consisting of Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., which we are enabled to sell at

One half less than the Original Cost Prices!!

LEMAY, TURCOT, & Co.
May 2nd, 186 1. 18

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES!
&c., &c., &c.

E. C. HILL would call the attention to intending purchasers to the fact that he has a large stock of Carriages & Buggies of go he manufacture, and the best material, which is can warrant to be good, and solicits a call as he wishes to sell Cheap for Cash, or short approved credit, to make room for a large stock the coming year Repairing neatly done, and with dispatch, opposite Lawson's Hotel, Brock Street. Give him a call.
Peterboro. May 2, 1861.

Poetry.

BURY ME IN THE MORNING.

BY STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Bury me in the morning, mother,
O, let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother,
Ere you leave me alone with the night,
Alone in the night of the grave, mother,
'Tis a thought of terrible fear—
And you will be alone, mother,
And stars will be shining here,
So bury me in the morning, mother,
And let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother,
Ere I'm alone with the night.

You tell me of the Saviour's love mother,
I feel it in my heart—
But oh! from this beautiful world, mother
The hard for the young to part;
Forever to part, when here, mother,
The soul is fain to stay;
For the grave is deep and dark, mother,
And heaven seems far away,
They bury me in the morning, mother,
And let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother,
Ere I'm left alone with the night.

The Grandmother of a Queen.

On a day in which April gave her coming sister, May, the "delicate compliment of imitation," when the hedge-rows were blooming all over England, and the violets and celandines, the daisies and wild hyacinths, were showing their modest heads, a young girl was wending her way towards the great city of London. Slenderly clad, and having no shoes or stockings upon her small white feet, she tripped along as if the stones had no power to hurt anything so beautiful. The girl's face was young and blooming, and her limbs had that rare quality of motion, which is still characteristic of rustic maidens.

A happy and contented smile beamed upon her lips, as if she were at peace with all the world, notwithstanding the fact that it had not bestowed upon her any remarkable wealth—her whole future being wrapped up, at that moment, in a very small checkered handkerchief, which she carried as a bundle on her head to screen it from the too fervid rays of the sun.

She sat down in a green lane which turned off from the high road, and paused the hour of noon. A piece of bread, a few leaves of sorrel, and a little water in the hollow of her hand, from the brook that ran beneath the trees seemed sufficient refreshment. She bathed her pretty feet, wiping them with dried grass of last year's growth, and laying hands, arms and neck, in the same ample basin, and wetting her luxurious hair, she set off again upon her solitary way, singing blithely as she went.

No one spoke to, or annoyed her, altho' many looked a second time at the brilliant complexion and soft blue eyes, so typical of the Kentish beauty. At length as the twilight was approaching, she began to weary of her long walk, and stopped before a small inn.

The landlord sat upon a bench beside the door, under a large lime-tree, with a fresh filled tankard by his side, and as the girl paused before him he good-naturedly bade her a op and rest herself, and take some refreshment.

"Thank you kindly, sir," she replied, "I have no money to pay for it; but I should be very glad of rest. I am going to London."

"To London," said he, "and without money? You are crazy, young woman.—How do you expect to live there without money?"

"Please you, sir, I shall go to a place," she replied.

"Ah! that is it. Well, sit down at this table, said the host, leading her into a room where some guests were just departing, "and eat as much as you please."

The girl could not resist the invitation, though not without some feeling of shame at taking food at a tavern without paying for it; but the landlord helped her so bountifully, and the food tasted so good after her scanty dinner of bread and water that she made a hearty meal.

After her abundant supper, he proceeded to say that his servant had left him, and he would be glad to supply her place with such a pleasant looking girl as herself; and unless she had had offers in London superior to what the Blue Dragon could present, he wished she would stay with him.

Anne was delighted at the proposition and readily accepted it, and as soon as her tired feet became rested she was the life and soul of the Blue Dragon——the Egeria of that inexhaustable fountain of home-brewed, which the good-humoured landlord kept for his ever thirsty guests.

Among these guests was a rich brewer, who fancied that his own ale tasted better at the Blue Dragon than elsewhere, especially after the pretty bar maid had come, to whom he directed particular attention. He saw that she was neat, modest, and sprightly, carrying herself in her exposed situation with a delicacy and dignity that well became her, while it did not prevent her from being pleasant and agreeable to the guests.

At the end of three months the brewer proposed marriage.

Anne's calm blue eyes opened wide. She had never thought of such a sequel to the pleasant good mornings which the brewer had constantly bestowed on her; but now that he had spoken, she clearly saw the possibility of such an event taking place.

The kind landlord was delighted at the ending of his good scheme to assist a poor girl, and took full credit to himself for the event. He was only sorry for loosing her bright and cheerful presence that made such sunshine in the old inn; but, as it had turned out well for Anne, he had not a word to say. He gave her a grand wedding and she was installed in the brewer's house, carrying the sunshine there also.

While the brewer lived, she presided over it with a soft, sweet, lady-like decorum that disarmed all sarcasm upon the wealthy brewer's choice. But this was not long. Anne was called early to mourn over the loss of him who had bestowed upon her his love and wealth, and one did mourn with a tenderness and grief that showed how much she respected his memory.

There was another wooing before time had even touched the cheek of the young and beautiful widow with a single icy finger, and this time she was raised still higher.—Sir Thos Aylesbury, a man high in the king's confidence and esteem, and holding high and responsible offices—a man, too, who possessed a fine landed estate—was among the many who aspired to her hand. She accepted him, and at the same time disappointed many others, to whom her youth, beauty, and wealth would have made a desirable prize. She lived with him long and happily. Children were born to them, whose beauty, worth and talents reflected honour upon their parents, and brought them into notice in the world.

Frances Aylesbury was like her mother—handsome, quick, and talented. Her lot it was to increase the family honours, and this was the way in which it was brought about:

Some of the distant relatives of the brewer, Anne's first husband, began to dispute her right to his estate, and carried their imaginary claims to a court of law. She was advised to consult Edward Hyde, a young man whose rising promise was fast ripening into fruit.

In the long siege of legal embarrassments and delays consequent upon this, Lady Aylesbury visited the office of the young barrister a great many times, and was often accompanied by her daughter. The young folks fell in love, and although the young man had no fortune, Sir Thomas overlooked this, in consideration of his near relationship to Sir Nicholas Hyde, and the prospect of his attaining to eminence in his profession.

Troubles came to the throne and state. The king raised his standard in Nottingham, and Sir Thomas Aylesbury joined his cause. He was set down as a malignant by the Roundheads, his hall was burnt, and, after many hair-breadth escapes, he fled to Antwerp. He died at Breda, 1657, at the age of 81, bequeathing all his property to Frances, wife of Edward Hyde.

After the execution of the King, Hyde remained in the Island of Jersey, writing the history of the Stuarts. He was active at the Restoration, was created Earl of Clarendon, and afterwards became Lord Chancellor.

Faster and faster came the honours of the family of whom the pretty bar-maid was the foundress. Anne Hyde, daughter of Lord Clarendon and Frances Aylesbury, was married to the young Duke of York, afterwards James II., King of England; and thus the barmaid of a country tavern became the grandmother to a queen.

A SOUTHERN PLANTATION.

(Extracts from Russell's letters to the Times.)

The view from the Belvedere was one of the most striking of its kind in the world. If an English agriculturist could see 6,000 acres of the finest land in one field, unbroken by hedge or boundary, and covered with the most magnificent crops of tasselling Indian corn and sprouting sugar-cane, as level as a billiard table, he would surely doubt his senses. But here is literally such a sight. Six thousand acres, better tilled than the finest patch in all the Lothians green as Meath pastures, which can be cultivated for a hundred years to come without requiring manure, of depth practically unlimited, and yielding an average profit on what is sold of it of £20 an acre at the old prices and usual yield of sugar. Rising up in the midst of the verdure are the white lines of the negro cottages and the plantation offices and the sugar-houses, which look like large public edifices in the distance.—And who is the lord of all this fair domain? The proprietor of Houmas and Orangery ore is a man, a self-made one, who has attained his apogee on the bright side of half a century, after 25 years of successful business.

The rich Mississippi bottoms need no manure—a rotation of maize with cane affords them the necessary recuperative action. The cane of last years' plant is left in stubble, and renews its growth this Spring under the title of *ratoons*. When the maize is in tassel, cow-peas are dropped between the rows, and when the lordly stalk of which I measured many 12 and even 15 feet in height—bearing three and sometimes four ears—is topped to a mit the ripened sun, the pea-vine twines itself around the trunk, with a profusion of leaf and tendril that supplies the planter with the most desirable fodder for his mules in "rolling time" which is their season of trial. Besides this the corn blades are culled and cured.—These are the best meals of the Southern race-horse, and constitute nutricious hay *without dust*. The cow-pea is said to strengthen the system of the earth for the digestion of a new crop of sugar-cane. A sufficient quantity of the cane of last season is reserved from the mill and laid in pits, where the ends of the stalk are carefully closed with earth until Spring. After the ground has been plowed into ridges, these canes are laid in the endless tenuli, and not long after their interment, a fresh sprout springs at each joint of these inforindable flutes.

As we ride through the wagon roads, of which there are no less than 30 miles in this confederation of four plantations, held together by the purse and the life of our host the unwavering exactitude of the rows of cane, which runs without deviation at right angles, with the river down to the canebreak, two miles off, proves that a negro would be a formidable rival in a ploughing match. The cane has been "laid by"—that is, it requires no more labor, and will soon "lap" and close, though the rows are 7 feet apart. It feathers like a palm top; a stalk which was cut measured *six feet*, although from the ridges it was but waist high. On dissecting it near the root, we find five nascent joints not a quarter of an inch apart. In a few weeks more these will shoot up into a spy-glass pulled out to its focus.

There are four lordly sugar-houses, as the grinding mills, boiling, and chrystalizing buildings are called, and near each is to be found the negro village, or "quarter" of that portion of the plantation. A wide avenue generally lined with trees, runs through these hamlets, which consist of 20 or 30 white cottages, single storied, and divided into four rooms. They are whitewashed, and at no great distance might be mistaken for New England villages, with a town hall which often serves in the latter form "meeting house," with occasionally a row of stores on the ground floor.

The people, or "hands" are in the fields and the only inhabitants of the settlements are scores of "peaninnies," who seem a jolly congregation, under the care of crones who here, as in Indian villages, act as nurses of the rising generation destined from their births to the limits of a social Procrustean bed. The increase of property on the estate is about five per cent. per annum by the birth of children.

We ride an hour before coming upon any "hands" at work in the fields. There is an air of fertile desolation that prevails in no other cultivated lands. The regularity of the cane, its gardenlike freedom from grass or weeds, and the *ad unguem* finish and evenness of the furrows, would seem the work of nocturnal fairies, did we not realize the old system of "gang labor" exemplified at a field we at length reached, where some thirty men and women were giving with the hoe the last polish to the earth, around the cane, which would not be molested again until gathered for the autumnal banquet of the rolling mills.

Small drains and larger ditches occur at almost every step. All those flow into a canal, some 15 feet wide, which runs between the plantation and the uncleared forest, and carries off the water to a "bayou" still more remote. There are 20 miles of deep ditching before the plantation, exclusive of the canal, and as this is the contract work of "Irish navvies," the sigh with which our host alluded to his heavy item in plantation expenses, was expressive. The work is too severe for African thews, and experience has shown it a bad economy to overtask the slave. The sugar-planter lives in apprehension of four enemies. These are *the river when rising drought, too much or* unreasonable rain, and frost. The last calls into play all his energies, and tasks his utmost composure. In Louisiana the cane never ripens as it does in Cuba, and they begin to grind as early in October as the amount of juices will permit. The question of a crop is one of early or late frosts.—With two months' exemption they rely, in a fair season, upon a hogshead of 1,200 lbs to the acre, and if they can run their mills until January, the increase is more than proportionate, each of its latter days in the earth adding saccharine virtue to the cane.

At an average of a hogshead to the acre each working hand is good for seven hogsheads a year, which, at last year's prices, 8c. per lb. for ordinary qualities, would be a yield of £140 per annum for each full good hand.

Two hogsheads to the acre are not unfrequent, and even three have been produced upon rich lands in a good season.—Estimating the sugar at 70 per cent. and the refuse, bagasse, at 30 per cent. the latter figure would give us two tons and a quarter to the acre, which opens one's eyes to the tireless activity of nature in this semi-tropical region.

From the Records of Houmas, I find that in 1857, the year of its purchase at about £300,00, it yielded a gross of $304,000, say £63,000 upon the investment.

In the rear of the great plantation there are 18,000 additional acres of cane brake, which are being slowly reclaimed, like the fields now rejoicing in crops, as fast as the furnance of the sugar-house calls for fuel. Were it desirable to accelerate the preparation of this reserve for planting, it might be put in tolerable order in three years at a cost of £15 per acre. We extend our ride *into the jungle*, on the borders of which, in the unfinished clearing, I saw plantations of negro corn, the sable cultivators of which seem to have disregarded the *symmetry* practised in the fields of their masters, who allow them from Saturday noon until Monday's cockcrow for the care of their private interests, and, in addition to this, whatever hours in the week they can economise by the brisk fulfilment of their allotted tasks.—Some of these patches are sown broadcast, and the corn has sprung up like Zouave *tirailleurs* in their most fantastic vagaries, rather than like the steady regimental drill of the cane and maize we have been traversing.

Corn, chickens and eggs are from time immemorial the perquisites of the negro, who has the monopoly of the two last-named articles in all well-ordered Louisiana plantations. Indeed, the white man cannot compete with them in raising poultry, and our host was evidently delighted when one of his negroes, who had brought a dozen Muscovy ducks to the mansion, refused to sell them to him except for cash. "But Louis, won't you trust me? Am I not good for $3?" "Good enough, massa; but dis nigger want de money to buy flour and coffee for him young family. Folks at Donaldsonville will trust massa—won't trust nigger." The money was paid, and, as the negro left us, his master observed, with a sly humorous twinkle, "That fellow sold $40 worth of corn last year, and all of them feed their chickens on my corn, and sell their own."

There are 3 overseers at Homas, one of whom superintends the whole plantation, and likewise looks after another estate of 3,000 acres, some twelve miles down the river, which our host added to his possession two years since, at a cost £150,000. In any part of the world, and in any calling, Mr. S——— (I do not know if he would like to see his name up in print) would be considered an able man. Mr S. attends to most of the practice requiring immediate attention. We visited one of these hospitals and found half-a-dozen patients ill of fever, rheumatism and indigestion, and apparently well cared for by a couple of stout nurses. The truckle bedsteads were garnished with mosquito bars, and I was told that the hospital is a favorite resort, which its inmates leave with reluctance. The pharmaceutical department was largely supplied with a variety of medicines; quinine and preparation of sulphate of iron. "Poor Crugs," said Mr M., "are a poor economy."

THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RED RIVERERS.

The *Nor' Wester* has an amusing article on the Red Riverites. It says:—

"A stranger is always struck with the delightful shyness or *mauvaises honte* of the Red River people. There are exceptions, to be sure; but, as a rule, they are sweetly modest and unassuming. Take a man of genuine native growth—one whom adventitious circumstances have not warped, and who knows little of the conventionalities of social life, and what an unobtrusive retiring creature! He is speechless in the presence of a stranger—while spoken to he scans his hands and feet with annoying concentration—and feels an astonishing relief when you are gone. Speak to him and he is most courteous—evidently respects himself, yet, in his anxiety to show you respect he almost becomes sheepish himself—from regard to your judgment, or from modest distrust of his own, he will not venture an opinion, but will readily endorse yours, and earnestly hope you may not put him to the necessity of differing from you. All this is the result of isolation—our not mingling with the great, noisy, jostling world. It is no reproach to the people here; but it certainly prevents them from making the appearance they might, and one unacquainted with him might easily mistake it for want of manly spirit. If you meet a Red River settler—no matter who—you are bound to shake hands with him, remark that it is a fine or a bad day, as the case may be, and go into endless details regarding the health of his family, the state of his farm, and the market prospects. These stereotyped subjects must be gone through with all patience and fidelity. You can't dodge them—to use a Yankeeism—you are rigidly kept up to the mark, and you must 'face the music,' with the best grace possible. And if you suddenly find yourself among fifteen or twenty, you must faithfully go the round with "How do you do," "*Comment vous portez vous*," or "*Camwer, kah shin ustuth*," as the case may be, shaking hands all the while with the utmost enthusiasm, real or pretended. This constant shaking of hands is by no means limited to equals or acquaintances. Jack Jones meets Governor Mactavish on the king highway, and forthwith stretches out his hand and asks after Mrs. Mactavish's health, with all the *sang froid* imaginable; and the poor Governor, well knowing this old usage of the place, yields to the promptings of his disposition and responds to Jack's catechising with all the readiness possible under the circumstances. In his progress, Jones meets one who is an utter stranger to him whom he has never seen before. This matters little. He offers his hand with alacrity, and after due reference to the state of the weather and the other etceteras, he passes on, to the amazement, no less than the amusement, of the stranger. We find no fault with this innocent ceremony, but simply point it out as one of the peculiarities of the Red River people."

NICE SOCIETY.

A correspondent of the *Nor Wester* gives an account of one of the regular trips of the steamer Pioneer down the river to Pembina, in the course of which he says:

"You know, perhaps, that when we started, some 40 or 50 Chippewas from Red River Settlement wanted to get on board to come to Pembina, with the benevolent intention of carrying away a scalp or two from *their hereditary enemies the Sioux*. Of these 20 got on board and worked their passage through. The origin of the present quarrel, as I gathered it, came about in this way. Some twenty Sioux recently arrived at St. Joseph with a horse which had been stolen by some of their number last winter. While at the village above mentioned, it unfortunately happened that a party of Assiniboines and Chippewas were crossing hard by; and one of the latter, who was intoxicated, went towards the Sioux encampment and fired amongst them, killing one of the number. A general fight ensued, in which seven Chippewas, one Assiniboine and two Sioux were killed. Hence the wish of the Chipewwas for more blood. When within a short distance of Pembina they all painted themselves, put on their goose and hawk feathers, wrapped their red, white and green blankets around them, and sang the war song. Some of their compeers came scampering through the bushes adjoining the Fort and a most unchristianlike shaking of hands ensued. It struck me at the time that this *accession to the Pembina Indians would* be extremely likely to create a famine among them. And since they landed I learn that two of the Company's cattle have been killed; and the Indians, who are camped in large numbers round the Fort, threaten to take it by storm unless food is supplied them, for they are starving. The news induced Capt. Sharpe to land at Pembina, with the intention of returning at once to your Settlement, in case the service of the troops might be needed."

THE ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLES.

The *Nor' Wester* says:—

"We mentioned in our last, that although the detachment of the Royal Canadian Rifles stationed here was ordered away, permission was granted to some of them, on *their petitioning*, to remain here. The following are the names of the non-commissioned officers and privates who have received their discharge:—Color-Sergeant. Jas. Macdonald; Sergeant, Francis Woodrock; Privates, Michael Brennar, Robert Collier, Joshua Cox, Brice Dyrlin, Samuel French, Thomas Franklin, Wm Gunn, John Hayes, George Hooky, John Johnston, P. Keenan, Daniel McVicar, Peter McLoughlin, Wm. Moore, Thomas Purcell, William Savage, Christopher Smith, James Sheehan.

DISGRACEFUL DOINGS IN THE INTERIOR.

A respected friend informs us that an Indian was lately killed at Fort Pelly in a drunken frolic. Liquor had been furnished liberally from that post, and, as might be expected, was accordingly consumed. The result was a general *melee*, ending in the butchery of one. We say "butchery" for it was literally that. After plunging a knife into him immediately above the stomach, the murderer's ungovernable fury made him inflict nine fearful gashes in the body of his fallen compatriot. If true, this is startling and we have no wish to doubt the statement, for it accords from one who lives in that district. We do not remember, it was at this same Fort Pelly that a French half-breed was stabbed by an Indian last fall in a drunken spree, and had to be sent to the settlement for medical attention. What is the moral of all this? We learn, moreover, that something similar to that took place at Edmonton on the Saskatchewan.

BEECHER ON ENGLAND.

The following extract is taken from a sermon lately preached by the Rev. H. W. Beecher, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn:—"Which is the strongest throne on the globe to-day? Why, the English, unquestionably; particularly because a noble, virtuous, and illustrous woman sits upon it.—An everlasting answer to those who say that a woman ought not to speak or vote is the fact that the proudest sovereign in the world is Queen Victoria. She dignifies womanhood and motherhood, and she is fit to sit in empire. There is one reason why the English throne is the strongest also, because it is so many-legged. It stands on thirty millions of people. It represents the interests of the masses of its subjects. Another reason why England is the strongest nation, is because it is the most Christian nation, because it has the most moral power. It has more than we have. We like to talk about ourselves; on the Fourth of July we like to fan ourselves with eulogies; but we are not to be compared to-day with old England. I know her surly faults; I know her stubborn conceit; I know how many things are mischevious among her common people, among her operatives of the factory, and among her serfs of the mine; but taking her up on one side and down on the other, there is not another nation that represents so much Christianity as old England. If you do not like to hear it, I like to say it! And the strongest power on the globe to-day is that kingdom. It is the strongest kingdom, and the one that is least liable to be shaken down. England! she has been destroyed every ten or fifteen years from the time of the Armada to the present day, in the prophecies of men.—Every few years she has been about to be overthrown by sea; she has been about to be ploughed up by land; she has been about to be stripped of her resources in India and in other parts of the globe.—Nations have formed alliances against her; the armies and fleets of the civilized world have gone about her; her interests, political and pecuniary, have been repeatedly and violently assailed; and yet she has stood, as she now stands, in stress of the seas, and the strongest power on earth, because she has represented the moral elements."

A CAPTAIN BADLY SOLD.

A gallant volunteer officer was badly sold in Baltimore a few days since. He was searching the houses of citizens for arms, with a squad of men, and on arriving at the house of an old gentleman named Hays, was met in the hall by his daughter—a beautiful black-eyed girl of 18—who appeared deep agitated, and implored the captain not to search the house. The officer was sternly immoveable, resolved to do his duty, and the more bent upon searching from the apparent dismay of the girl. "Indeed, indeed," she exclaimed, "we have only three guns in the house." The captain smiled incredulously. "Fetch them to me," said he, remembering the fate of poor Ellsworth. The young lady hurried up stairs, and returned with an old rusty double barreled shot gun, that no prudent man would have ventured to load and discharge. "The others—the other two!" demanded the officer. "O, sir, my brothers—my brothers!" sobbed the girl, "I cannot take them from them." The captain pushed her aside. "Forward, men!" he shouted, falling into the rear himself. As the file of soldiers hastily mounted the stairs, the lady clung to the skirts of the officer, who was lost to ascend, exclaiming wildly, "but, sir, my brothers, you will not harm my brothers!" The captain shook her off somewhat ungallantly, and rushed up after the soldiers, who had by this time reached the closed door of the chamber. After a pause the men pushed open the door, and rushed in with bayonets fixed when two juvenile Zouaves, of the respective ages of eight and ten years, fully equipped with wooden guns, appeared drawn up in a line before them. At the same time the silvery laugh of the black-eyed beauty was heard on the stairs, echoed by a couple of chamber maids, who were peering over the bannisters from above. The officer beat a hasty retreat without making a seizure of the remaining ones.

GUARANTEES FOR PEACE.

From the St. Catherines Constitutional.

The English papers announce that 650 tons of war stores are now loading from Woolwich Arsenal for Quebec, to be followed by further shipments to Kingston. Several gun boats, it is expected, will also be placed upon the Lakes—within the existing treaty—in order to ensure effectual protection to isolated and defenceless points on our frontiers. It is also stated that 5,000 troops will shortly be sent to our shores, in addition to those already here. These forces, combined with our Active Volunteers, will form an army capable of overwhelming any horde of piratical ruffians who, from motives of plunder, might be induced to attempt an invasion of Canada.—The arrival of these troops will doubtless cause a change in the existing relations.—The Head Quarters of the Royal Canadian Rifles will probably be located in St. Catherines, where it is currently reported the military authorities purpose erecting barracks for 500 men. The position of the Town is considered well adapted as a depot for troops and stores, owing to its close proximity to the American lines, whether a powerful force would be despatched on short notice.

THE OIL DIGGINGS.

Sarnia, July 20, 1861.

Yesterday I went out with a friend from here to Wyoming Station, G. W. R. and from there we went out by stage to Black Creek, a distance of twelve miles, to the "Oil Diggings." The road from the station is one of the most worst description, and almost impassable at either spring or fall, at which seasons the method they take to bring out the oil is rather primitive. At the side of the creek good is what seems to be a wide ditch which is connected in spots and full of a mixture of water and mud, through which they scoop one barrel of oil on a "crotch" of wood—formed like an A—kind of mud sledging. The other day, however, the contract for a plank or gravel road was given out, to run from Wyoming Station to Black Creek at $17,000, which will be finished at the end of the year, and no doubt prove a great benefit to the Township. The country is particularly flat, with a heavy, clayey soil; the water is of a most blackish description, and rather unpleasant. The first well we came to at the Creek was a magnificent one—just begun, and exceedingly prolific. The diggers had gone down fifty-two feet in the earth, and as soon as they got their tank made it was full, and had overflowed a great many barrels ere they were ready. The oil, as it comes into the well through the earth, is mixed somewhat with water, and in order to get the water separated from the oil, they pump the well out into a large tank or vat, let it settle for a day, and then open the spigot at the bottom, the water, being, as a matter of course, at the bottom, runs out first, and then they set to work to fill their barrels with the oil. It is certainly an extraordinary sight to look down fifty or sixty feet into these wells, and see the oil bubbling up in two or three places at once; but the smell is something awful. I put my stick into the tank, and took it out again, dipping with oil, which is exactly of the color of coal tar, and about the consistency of copal varnish, but quite "gritty," on account of the earthy particles it contains, and which are drained off in the refining. There is a refinery just about to commence at Petrolia, about five miles distant from Wyoming, which will save a good deal of freight to the diggers. There are quite a number of boarding houses in the neighborhood, with dining and sitting rooms below, and up stairs there is a bed-room the entire length and breadth of the building, with two tiers of beds, as in the cabin of a steamer. In the bed-room I saw there were beds for forty persons, and all of them were filled, rather nightly, in requisition. One is struck on going out there, by the fact that the bulk of the inhabitants of the oil region who are in the speculation are Americans, and apparently men of a one little means. The men appear to be very healthy, though working hard, and certainly there is no lack of good humor about them. Many are doing well, while others have not succeeded, as was the way in California, but they are not easily discouraged, and try again.

The oil appears to have become quite a feature in G. W. R. trade now, for there are standing on the track quite a number of cars labelled "Oil Car," filled with barrels of oil.

C. R. B.

ORIGIN OF "DIXIE'S LAND."

Russel's Times Correspondence.

On landing, the band played "God save the Queen," and "Dixie's Land;" on returning, we had the "Marseillaise" and the National Anthem of the Southern Confederation, and by way of parenthesis, it may be added, that if you do not know the fact, that "Dixie's Land" is a synonym for Heaven. It appears that there was once a good planter named Dixie, who died at some period unknown, to the intense grief of his animated property. They found expression for their sorrow in song, and consoled themselves by clamoring in verse for their removal to the land to which Dixie had departed, and where, probably, the revered spirit would be greatly surprised to find himself in their company. Whether they were illiterate after he died and thus had reason to deplore his removal or merely desired Heaven in the abstract nothing known enables me assert. But Dixie's Land is now generally taken to mean the Southern States, where Mr. Dixie certainly is not at the present writing. The song and air are the composition of the organized African Association for the advancement of music and, their own profit, which sings in New York and it may be as well to add, that in all my tour in the South I heard little melody from lips black or white, and only once heard negroes in the field.

"MORE NICE THAN WISE."

A physician had attended the only child of rich parents, and had, with the aid of Providence, saved the infant's life. A day or two after her darling was pronounced out of danger, the grateful mother visited the man of

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR 1860.

From the Colonist Star, July 31.

We will give a brief synopsis of the reports of the several agents, or, at least a glance at the most important and interesting of the facts therein recorded.

1. The Addington Road first claims our attention. During the year, 402½ acres were cleared, making an aggregate of 1,610½ acres since the Road was made.—One-third of this is laid down to grass, 293 acres more are cropped, ready for clearing. The total population is 774; increase for the year, 75. There are now 190 actual settlers, who owe 50 horses, 52 yoke oxen, 102 cows, 92 young cattle, 45 sheep and 99 pigs. The total cash value of the farm produce, lumber, manufactures, of the settlement was $34,931 42½. The settlement is also improving in the quality of its buildings. Frame barns and good houses of hewn logs are being erected throughout the settlement; School-houses, saw and grist mills are also in operation. A bridge is now built over the Madawaska river in the Township of Denbigh, and in all probability a flax settlement will be made in a year or two, as there is much good land in the township.

2. The Bobcaygeon Road is next in order; and as it is in our own immediate neighborhood we intend to make very free with Mr Hughes' Report and put our readers in possession of most of the facts which he has presented.

The number of free grant lots on this settlement are 245; on which there are 193 actual settlers, or heads of families, containing altogether 939 individuals. Number of acres cleared, 886; under crop, 618 cropped but not cleared, 204; houses, 187, barns and sheds, 85. Until this year but little stock was kept by settlers, on account of scarcity of feed, but during 1860 a large increase has taken place as follows:—

Horned cattle, 197; horses, 13; pigs 116.

We will now quote directly from the Report:—

Three School Sections have been established, viz.—one at Silver Lake, in Galway; one at Kinmount, and one at Gull River; and the Schools have been well attended.

A Saw Mill was erected during the last summer by Mr. William Gainer, on lot No. 9, free grant, in Minden, and the cost of lumber to settlers has been reduced to one half the original price.

A Grist Mill in connection with the Saw Mill, owned by Mr. John Hunter, at Kinmount, in Somerville, has been built during the past year, so that the settlers on both sides have accommodation in that way for the present.

Five stores have supplied the settlers on the line with most of the comforts of life, and six hotels provide accomodations for travellers, which are found very convenient as lumbering operations are carried on extensively, and large numbers are moving in during the winter with their families.

A subsoil clay has been found in many places, but more plentiful in the valley of Gull River, which has been proved to be excellent for bricks. Crystalized lime stone also exists in abundance, and it is only recently that the settlers have discovered that it makes better lime than that which they have drawn 20 miles.

A very considerable proportion of the lands sold in the new Township has been paid in full, and a general opinion prevails that they are good for crops. But few wish to sell out, and those who do sell go further back, and all obtain good prices for their improvements.

Many of the purchasers are daily passing through this place on their way out to their farms, and all appear to be in good spirits and well satisfied with their prospects.

The Bobcaygeon Road is completed 2 miles beyond the Southern boundary of Stanhope, and about 40 miles from Bobcaygeon. The contractor has been forced to quit work for the present, in consequence of the great depth of snow, but intends to push on the work vigorously in the Spring, and have it completed to Bell's Line by August next.

We may add that the total cash value of the products of this important and rapidly improving settlement for the year 1860 was $30,013 50. The three principal items in this total were 4,450 bushels of wheat, value, $4,895; potatoes 26,610 bushels, value, $6,652 52, and $5,000 worth of Furs.

3. Hastings Road. The total number of settlers on this road is 323, of whom 56 located during the past year. The total number of acres cleared is 2,681, an increase during the year of 1,024. At the close of 1860 there were 336 buildings of every description, shewing the erection of 84 during the year, and of these "the majority are substantial barns and comfortable dwellings, such as will bear favorable comparison with a similar number in any of the front townships." There are 333 horned cattle, 194 hogs, 35 sheep and 69 horses, each item exhibiting a marked increase on the preceeding year. The total value of the year's produce was $35,349.

4. The Severn and Muskoka Road was only opened about two years ago. It runs from the mouth of the Severn, on the north shore of Lake Simcoe, in a north easterly direction to the north-west angle of the township of Draper. From hence a new road has been started, running nearly due east, to connect with the Bobcaygeon Road and ultimately with the Hastings Road, both of which run due north.

The new settlement has already a population of 120, including 41 'actual settlers.' The total number of houses are 15, shanties 37, stables and out-houses 15; of these 12 houses, 12 shanties and 10 stables were built during the past year. The number of acres cleared is 170, and 87 more are chopped. The total cash value of the crops is $2,464 35. The agent recommends the reservation of a village near the Great Falls of Muskoka, either on the east or west side of the river. He says:

There are many natural advantages that must ensure its becoming a centre of business as the diverging roads get settled—together with the superiority of land around in each direction, and its proximity to Muskoka Lake. The vast amount of water power can be easily applied to all practical purposes. Here, too, Peterson's Line, which intersects the other Colonial Roads, will be connected by the Draper Road,and by a further extension, an outlet to Lake Huron will be formed from the Muskoka Road—thus creating a great centre of travel at the Falls. So thoroughly convinced is every one who visits this beautiful and picturesque locality, of its becoming a place of business, that many respectable and enterprising men are determined to settle there when the roads are fully opened—well knowing that the Muskoka Road, from its close connection with Lakes Huron and Simcoe, and the Northern Railroad to Toronto must ultimately be the outlet of an extensive population.

5. The Peterson and Opeongo Road has a peculiar interest, as containing a considerable Prussian element, no fewer than 36 out of a total of 275 having settled in this locality. The township of Renfrew has received this nucleus of a promising addition to our heterogeneous population. Their increase was 22 during the year, and the agent anticipated a large accession to their number in the course of the present year. Some of them "have endured considerable privations since they came to Canada, owing to their poverty, and utter ignorance of the language, and the system of clearing and cultivating land in this country. Now however," continues the agent, "they have learned almost all that is absolutely necessary for them to know upon those points,and seeing how well adapted they are to the wants of the country, I regard their success as certain, and hope and believe that they will be the means of inducing many others of their countrymen to join them here."

We are glad to learn that there is a great probability of a large increase in the English element. There are already a considerable number in this locality. Mr. French the intelligent agent already quoted, speaking of this matter in his report, says—

There are a great many English families settled and doing well in the Township of Bradequit, and the industry, enterprise and perseverance of one of them in particular—Mr. John S. Watson—cannot be too highly spoken of. This gentleman has expended a large sum in the erection of saw and grist mills, which are now in operation, and although they are unequal to the rapidly increasing requirements of the locality in which they are situated, yet are of incalculable benefit to the settlers. To meet, however the growing necessities of the place, Mr. Watson informs me that he intends using steam power in his mills. and this will assuredly be a novel and a pleasing feature in such a thoroughly backwoods settlement.

The number of cleared acres on Dec.31 1860, was 2,623, an increase during the year of 607 acres. The total cash value of the produce on the 1,468 acres under crops was $44,503 24, which shews the average produce of each acre to be $30 32.

"The travel over this road," says Mr. French, "during the past year has far exceeded that of any preceeding year. Since the sleighing has begun, it is not an uncommon thing to see from fifty to seventy-five teams pass my office in a day, on their way to, and returning from the lumber shanties upon the Madawaska and Bonnechere Rivers."

Of the importance of this road to the manufacturers of lumber it is impossible to say for any one not acquainted with the requirements of the trade to form a correct estimate. And then remember ng the great advantages of this trade to the Province, the Opeongo Road was worth the making, even though no settler lived upon it.

The general Report concludes with a brief sketch of the progress of road-making in various parts of the Province, showing a total of 4824 miles of "Colonization Roads' already opened.

CAUTION TO EMIGRANTS.

From the London Prototype.

An emigrant of the name of Jas. Taylor, and his wife and seven children, arrived in this city, yesterday, from Glasgow, via Liverpool to New York, and as he applied to this office to give a sketch of the treatment he received at the hands of the agents, we subjoin a few facts as we received them from Mr. Taylor, who seems to have been swindled wholesale. It appears by the account given us, that Taylor engaged his passage with James Lumsden, of Union Street, Glasgow, an emigrant agent, for £33 15s. sterling, he (Taylor) having been induced to go to the agency by a runner. Lumsden at first wished Mrs. Taylor (her husband being then absent) to hand him £1 sterling ahead, by way of securing the berths. We may mention here that the ages of the children were respectively fourteen, twelve, ten, eight, five, three, and eleven months—the latter was to go free. Lumsden then took the family to the model lodging house, and again asked Taylor's wife to pay the *whole* passage money. She refused a second time, but finally said she would give him £5 on account. A few days after, the agent called again, and demanded the full fare. Taylor paid the money, received a certificate, and imagined all was right. Lumsden then gave him a letter to M. F. Duffy & Co., 22 Waterloo Road, Liverpool, a passage broker, who, Taylor asserts, changed the certificate, or ticket, as the ages in it are marked twelve, seven, six, five, four, two, and eleven months, and after some delay put them on board the "Webster," with *rations for five and a half persons*, instead of eight, the original number contracted for. The other steerage passengers only paid at the same time, on board the same ship, £3 6s, which for the entire family, would just amount to £25 5s, leaving the poor man in the first place mulcted out of $7 10s, besides £5 he had already paid as head money—in all, £12 10! To crown the whole, as the family had been entered on the slip as five and a half persons, they had not a sufficient supply of water, and they were actually compelled to buy it, at a cost of £1 sterling! Being booked through to London, C. W., what was their surprise when they were only entered per railway as four fares and a half, and here again they were obliged to pay out their money for the remainder of the family. When will our old country folk learn to; atrocious the route by Quebec, and not suffer themselves to be subjected to open and downright robbery, such as Taylor, an honest, hard-working man, and his small family, have been liable to. Runners and sharpers will gull the public, if they let them do it, with their eyes open; but any one beholding the distress of the poor fellow and his wife would urge upon our Canadian agent in Liverpool to set a staff of honest men to guard the interests and pockets of the poor emigrants who leave the shores of England for this country.

EARTHQUAKE IN OTTAWA.

The vibrations lasted from six to eight seconds, and created intense alarm throughout the entire city. A general rush from the tottering houses was made in all quarters, and in an incredible short space of time the streets were thronged with people, whose frightened look and gestures betokened the wildest alarm and dread. A noise resembling a low rumbling clap of thunder accompanied the shock. In several parts of the city the vibration of the earth was so violent as to crack the walls of the houses, and even overthrow some chimneys. In one of the stores, goods were shaken from the shelves, and several articles of glassware broken.

☞ An ancient Jewish legend says:—There was a city in which the air was so healthy, and so full of the vigor of life, that they who dwelt their never died. This was soon known, both far and wide, and people of birth and fortune hastened thither, and they lived there a long time. In a while, however, people saw them, one after another, stealing away silently that they might be able to die.

—An angry woman, like an angry snake, makes a terrible exhibition of tongue.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND HIS WIFE IN NEW YORK.

The New York *World* says:

The arrival of an imperial yacht having on board so many distinguished celebrities in our harbour, led many to visit the battery yesterday to view the beautiful and symmetrical proportions of the vessel, and hoping by chance to catch a glimpse of some of the Imperial tourists. The bay in the vicinity was dotted with small boats containing ladies and gentlemen who desired a closer view of the royal visitors. On going on board of the yacht yesterday, our reporter found that the awnings had been spread over the quarter deck, so that while the rays of the sun were prevented from falling upon the deck, the breeze, if there should be any, would be conducted to the portion of the vessel where the party were enjoying themselves. The quarter deck was in the most perfect order, and was guarded by a half dozen Jack tars neatly attired in the jauntly costume so peculiar to the French navy. Each man wore a sabre bayonet at his side; otherwise there was no appearances of arms on board of the vessel. The iron sofas were placed on deck, and on one was seated the Prince who was smoking a cigar. A tall gentleman who wore the uniform of a naval commander, was in conversation with him. The Imperial cabin is tastefully decorated, the prominent color being green, from the fact that the colors of the Prince are green. A green morocco lounge, a desk of the same color, and a sleeping room hung with green are in his suite of rooms. In the officers' rooms there is a similar disposition of tints. The whole cabin arrangements of the Prince and his suite, both guests and officers, are models of comfort. The ventilation of the state rooms is both ample and scientific.—All the proclamin bears the initials of the Prince. It is a well known fact that the Prince is a great admirer of Egyptian antiquities. A fine bronze statute of one of the most noted mummies of Belzoni is placed on a shelf in his cabinet, and all the ornaments about his drawers and bell pulls—his whole private toilette room and bedchamber are in the old Sesostrian style. One thing strikes the eye forcibly; the profuseness and busts of Napoleon I., disposed artistically about the room, and the numerous remembrances of his battles. Among the many noticeable articles in the Imperial apartments are two double-barrelled guns, gorgeously mounted in gold and precious stones, the jewelled sword which he wears as one of the Emperor's staff, and a sword presented to him by the Bey of Tunis, this last arm being studded with diamonds the entire length of the hilt and scabbard. Among the numerous paintings is an iceberg scene, taken from sketches on the last excursion of the Prince. It is a fine painting, and is very highly prized by the owner.

The Princess Clotilde is a very prepossessing lady, only nineteen years old, of a minimum height, full face, bright blue eyes and dark brown luxurious hair—thus possessing the prominent characteristics of Italian beauty. She was dressed in a light striped muslin dress,looped up in the Elizabethian style, showing a richly figured velvet skirt. Her dress was high-necked, with tight sleeves; a plain collar was fastened by a rich mosaic pin, and cuffs by massive sleeve buttons of the same material. A plain brown straw jocker-hat completed her attire. The Duchess d'Abrantes is much smaller than the Princess, and is apparently not more than fifteen years of age. She is very dark complexioned, and exhibits a beautiful set of white teeth. She was dressed in a dark coloured travelling dress, and of the same style of waist and sleeves as the Princess, though not looped up. She appeared full of vivacity, and was enjoying herself freely in jesting with the gentlemen of the suite.

At noon on Wednesday a meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held at the City Hall, when Mr. Barney introduced resolutions in regard to Prince Napoleon and suite, tendering them the hospitalities of the city. The resolutions authorised the Committee on National Affairs,with the approval of the Board of Aldermen, to act in connection with the Mayor, and tender the hospitalities of the city to the Prince and his suite, and also to tender him the use of the Governor's room for a public reception. These resolutions were adopted without debate. In pursuance of this action of the Board of Councilmen, His Honor Mayor Wood called at the New York Hotel, and paid his respects to the Prince. He was most cordially received, upon which the Mayor tendered him the hospitalities of the city and a public reception. His Imperial Highness expressed his high sense of the courtesy, but respectfully declined acceptance, as he desires to maintain strict privacy during his visit here. It is not improbable, however, that before he leaves this country the Prince will return the Mayor's visit in a private manner, by calling at his residence on Bloomingdale road.

On Sunday last, when the Prince visited Staten Island, the sentries, not knowing who he was, refused him admittance within the lines. He remonstrated, but to no purpose. Noticing an officer present—Major Olmsted—he gave him the masonic signal which was promptly answered, and this incident, of course, led to a conversation and explanations, when the rank of the visitor was discovered. The Prince complimented the sentry for his sense of duty, and seemed much pleased with the sturdy appearance of the men. He examined the arms and equipments of the men curiously, and entered one of the tents of the common soldiers, the occupant of which produced a bottle of liquor which the Prince tasted.

"What is this?" said he.

"Old Bourbon," responded the soldier.

"Old Bourbon," echoed the Prince, "why I had not idea I should like any member of that family so well."

The soldier did not see the point of the joke, but our readers doubtless will.

THE STRENGTH OF THE SOUTH

EXTRACT FROM A STATEMENT OF A UNION MAN IN GEORGIA.

After giving a description of his persecutors and the mode by which he effected his escape to Philadelphia, he says:—

It may not be out of place here to remark that the writer has the best reason to know that the North has entirely underrated the strength of the South in Virginia.

All the fighting material of the Confederate States is now concentrated within a hundred miles of Washington city.

The companies at present being raised in the South can neither be armed nor equipped, and they are, besides, chiefly composed of the poorer white people, who have no object and less inclination to fight against the Union.

The war is really carried on by the large slave-owning planters, and they have thrown life and all into the conflict.

In those districts—for example, Northern Georgia—where the large slaveholders are in a minority, there are thousands of Union men; whereas, in Mobile and Southern Georgia, the mouth that utters Union is sealed in death. Every soul in the South which has any consciousness in the North is regarded with the utmost suspicion, and it is with difficulty that the more moderate planters can restrain the fury of their confreres and check the wholesale slaughter of their fellow citizens born North.

Nothing but the self-sacrificing appearance of devotion to the cause of secession can moderate this antipathy, and all those like the writer, who cannot, assume this, in super-Southern zeal have nothing to hope but death and ruin.

DEATH OF A PHILANTHROPIST.

There were few men on this continent so extensively known, by reputation, as the late Moses Grant, Esq., of Boston, commonly called Deacon Grant, whose labors in connection with the Temperance cause, and other good causes, raised him to the first rank of philanthropists. We copy the following particulars from the Boston *Traveller*:—

"By the death of this good man, which occurred yesterday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, at his residence in Cambridge Street, the community have sustained a loss which will be severely felt, and hundreds and thousands of individuals who have been the recipients of his charities will mourn over his death. He was born on the 29th day of July, 1785, and was therefore seventy-six years of age. He was a member of the Common Council from 1833 to 1843, a firm friend to the public schools of the city, one of the originators of the present primary school system, and a member of the primary school committee from 1818 to 1833, occupying for several years the post of Chairman. He was, at the time of his death, President of the Howard Benevolent Society, the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, and the Home for Aged Men; and Vice-President of the Home of Aged Women—and doing more, probably, than any other man for the last-named institution. He was managing director of the Farm School for many years, and always took great interest in the boys connected with it. His charities for a large number of benevolent societies, including poor churches of different denominations, were very large. He was always giving. In the distribution of his gifts, he resembled Amos Lawrence.—Though not distinguished for large benefactions, he distributed in this way a very large amount in sums varying from $1000 to $10. He was thought by some to be an austere man, and some who called upon him would complain of his treatment, but such persons did not know him. No man ever had a kinder heart than Deacon Grant, and no man ever felt more or did more for the poor. As an Overseer of the Poor for many years he became acquainted with their wants, and few ever called upon him in vain. It was while holding this office that he became so deeply interested in the temperance cause. He saw and keenly felt that nearly all the pauperism of the city was occasioned by intemperance, and he devoted a large proportion of his time to the distribution of temperance documents and to the maintenance of temperance meetings. Hundreds and thousands of women and children who have had drunken husbands and fathers, have been made happy by the generous acts of Deacon Grant. Many ladies of fine social position were accustomed to go to him for advice in relation to the intemperance of their husbands."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important Auction Sale—T. F. Nicholl.
Selling off—Strickland & Rogers.
Notice—M. S. Dean.
Things to be remembered—George A. Cox.
Visit—Dr. La'Mert.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1861.

Died.

At his residence in Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 6th instant, AUGUSTUS SAWERS, Esq., aged 42 years. Precisely eleven months since he was taken down with the disease which terminated his existence. The best medical skill that could be obtained here and in New York proved ineffectual. His long confinement in one position in bed was painful and trying in the extreme to one like him who was naturally fond of life. His sufferings during the past week were excruciating, and when death came it was hailed as a relief.

Mr. Sawers was born in England, and emigrated to this country some twenty years ago. He was possessed of a good physical constitution, a vigorous and cultivated mind, quick perception, and a happy facility in expressing his views, either by speaking or writing. To him chiefly, while Mayor, were we indebted for the visit of the Prince of Wales to Peterborough, and all must remember the singular energy and tact he displayed in carrying out that object, but it is sad to have to add he never had a day of good health since that visit. He was the founder, and former editor and proprietor of this journal. He leaves a widow and five children to mourn his removal, but they sorrow not as those who have no hope. His illness, though protracted and painful, was the means of leading him to prepare for the world that is come, and it is a source of comfort to his friends to know that he did improve the respite given him in seeking the mercy of God through Jesus Christ. And his spontaneous remarks to them and to those who visited him, leave the pleasing impression that he did not seek in vain.

His remains were followed to Little Lake Cemetery yesterday afternoon by a very large concourse of friends and acquaintances.

DEATH OF THE REV. Mr. GOODFELLOW.—We regret to learn of the sudden decease of the Rev. Mr. Goodfellow, late Wesleyan Minister on the Omemee Circuit, which took place in Toronto on the 22nd ult. Deceased was warmly esteemed wherever known, and worthily sustained his character as an earnest preacher of the blessed Gospel.

☞ For the accommodation of the public and readers of the daily papers particularly, Mr. Wrighton, deputy-postmaster here, will open the office for about 15 minutes each evening after the arrival of the mail by the Cobourg road.

THE Rev. WILLIAM RYERSON.

Many of our readers may not be aware that this gentleman, the member elect for West Brant, is a brother of the famous Dr. Ryerson, the Chief Superintendant of Schools. The strange circumstance of a superannuated Methodist preacher coming forward in the political arena at such an advanced age, may well excite public curiosity, and we naturally enquire into the causes which have led an old worn out preacher to seek the onerous post of a member of Parliament. In his speech on the 20th June, at Brantford, we find that he gives the following as his reasons for becoming a candidate for parliament:—

"He felt it to be his duty at this time to place his services at the disposal of his fellow subjects and at the sacrifice of friends and if in case to subject himself to the reproach abuse and aspersion of character that would be directed against him. (Cheers.) He cared not for that. He had fought shoulder to shoulder with his friend Col. Perley whom he saw before him now, with musket in hand stood in the defence of his country, and he was now prepared to do his country service in another capacity and if the crown were again assailed William Ryerson was ready to bare his breast and shed his last drop of blood in its protection. (Cheers.) He assured all that the position he occupied this day was unsought, unthought of and unexpected by him. When waited on by a number of his esteemed neighbors and friends to allow himself to be brought out as the representative of the County, he urged his objections, told them of his infirmities, and his probable inability to render them that justice that was due to them; but all in vain, and nothing that could be advanced was sufficient to induce them to relinquish their claim upon him. We assure, they said, that you will attend to the welfare of our interests, and we are assured that your main effort would be to strengthen British connexion, and intensify among the people a love for Britain, (cheers) and that in your hands the subject of a sound British education would be granted to the youth of the land. We ask, said they, no promise or pledge whatever from you, we submit all into your hands."

The Rev. gentleman had represented himself before as too old and infirm to continue the cure of souls, and was therefore superseded, but when his honorable friends the Colo. Perrin and Perly presented themselves with a message that it was his *"providential duty* to do battle for the people in another sphere of life he felt himself unable to refuse."

In reading the whole of his speech, we were led to suppose that loyalty was a very scarce article in the constituency of West Brant, and commanded a high premium, to warrant the selection of such an individual to conserve it. Altogether it seems like one of those addresses too often inflicted upon a patient auditory, where the speaker for want of common sense to advance to his hearers, is for ever recurring to a hobby that he "rides to death." His continual reference to "British connexion" and "intensity" of feeling towards the Queen is surfeiting and leads one almost to suppose that the individual was not always so loyal as now. It it to us who are naturally and habitually loyal unaccountable that any sane man should make such an ado about loyalty at the present time.—The "*looking to Washington*" so often referred to by the Rev. gentlemen was a mere escapade of a solitary member of the Parliament, and not the sentiment or utterance of a party, and that it was nothing more is shown by his re-election with a majority of 500. That an infirm old man in his dotage should make such a fuss about nothing is not surprising—but for such a paper as the *Leader* and that wise, sensible men should reiterate and circulate such small wares is passing strange. Have these parties forgotten the British American League formed in Kingston in 1849, the object of which was—not looking to Washington merely—but the annexation of Canada to the United States, and these gents may remember that the league was composed mainly if not entirely of Conservatives; the party which claims to be the depository of loyalty. The fact is, that with the Anglo Saxon race loyalty is but another term for self-interest; they are loyal just so long as they deem it to their interest to be so, and no longer. A practical illustration of the correctness of this remark is afforded in the case of the Southern Confederacy. The people there deem it to their advantage to be out of the Union and they secede. They are denounced as traitors and rebels by the North for so doing, While even in Canada the question is being discussed whether we are justified in styling those rebels who chose to leave a union they no longer want. We say this much to expose the silliness of those small souled politicians, in which we class the Rev. Wm. Ryerson, who, for want of more sensible matters of importance, make a hue and cry about "loyalty," "British party," "the Crown in danger," and such like. If there ever was a time in the history of Canada when Canadians were in reality loyal, were proud of the happy connexion existing between this Colony and the Mother Country, that time is the present, when the superiority of British institutions, stands forth in magnificent contrast to those of our American cousins. To make a rallying cry now of "loyalty" to a people proverbially so, whose interests and inclinations lead them to love their Queen and country, is simply ridiculous. If there were any "lookers to Washington" besides Wm. McDougall at the last session of Parliament, and we have heard of none, they must have been convinced that it was the wrong place to get relief, Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet having enough of their own matters to attend to, for some time to come.

Mr. Ryerson tells his audience that the persons who waited on him urging him to offer himself for a candidate expressed their assurance that he (Mr. Ryerson) would attend to their interests, that his main efforts would be to "strengthen British connexion and intensify among the people a love for Britain, and that in his hands the great subject of a settled British education would be granted to the youth of the land." And so confident were they of his doing all this that they would exact "no pledge or promise from him." If all this had been found vent in one of the disunited States, it would have been intelligible enough, but proceeding as it did from Canada and a Canadian, at the present time is wholly unintelligible outside of West Brant. When the "sound British education" was spoken of we very naturally concluded that Mr. Ryerson's chief object in seeking admittance to the Legislature was to further the views of the Methodist conference in reference to the obtaining funds from the University endowment for Victoria College. But Mr Ryerson at the declaration hewill the conduct of the Wesleyan Methodists in not yielding him that support that was looked for. He says "A large number of that body among whom he had laboured, and devoted his life, and sacrificed much, had offered him a ruinous opposition, and he was pained to consider that among the Wesleyan Ministers of that circuit but one had accorded him any support." The conduct of the Wesleyans at West Brant while thus censured by the member elect will be looked upon with approbation by many others. Their opposition was a fitting rebuke for a renegade from his former position in the Church as well as from the principles of reform that he has so long advocated. He boasts of having received the united support of the Conservatives, and he in return thanks them sincerely for their kindness, which he says shall never be forgotten by him, nor shall he at any time be ashamed of them. He is put down as a Ministerialist, and no doubt was returned in consequence of his determination to support the Cartier-McDonald Administration.

The Wesleyan Methodists, both Clergy and Laity, as a body are decidedly loyal. They saw nothing of "British connexion" being in danger, and whilst many of them would probably be in favor of extending aid to Victoria College, they did not approve of the clerical politician entering Parliament as he was doing. His conduct is somewhat similar to Bishop Polk, of Tennessee,who left the church for the field. The Clerical Brigadier General and the clerical politician may make themselves famous in their new spheres,but how they can bear reflection on their early vows, or how meet the eye of Him whom they swore to serve, is passing strange. Like his brother Egerton he may however be enabled to "make the worse appear the better cause," but he may depend upon it his strange conduct will be looked upon as any thing but creditable, by reflecting men. His futile attempts to justify his conduct will recoil upon himself, and we question much if he can escape the misgivings attendant upon so questionable a course. The hero of 1812 and 1861, tries to make out that he now as then is engaged in securing Canada to the British Crown. Thank Heaven, there is no fear of losing the county, now that the Rev. Wm. Ryerson goes to Parliament for the express object to save it!

THE OPPOSITION DINNER POSTPONED.

The dinner to the successful candidates in the old Newcastle District at the late election that was to have been held in Cobourg yesterday, has been postponed till the 4th of September next. The *Sun* says:—

"At a meeting of the committee held last night it was resolved, that in consequence of the serious indisposition of Mr Cockburn, the dinner to our six members elect should be postponed till Wednesday, the 4th of September next. The Committee in each of the constituencies are requested to use exertioon in securing the sale of tickets, which will be forwarded to them and in every other way to promote the success of the ovation. It is hoped that the time selected will be a favorable time for the farmers, of whom it is expected that a very large number will be able to attend. The price of tickets is fixed at $1. Six hundred can be accommodated in Victoria Hall, and we hope to see it filled."

THE VOTE ON SEPARATION.

The Counties' Clerk publishes the following as the vote of the several Municipalities in the County of Victoria on the question of Separation of the said County from the County of Peterborough:

	For	Against
Verulam & Sommerville..	11	48
Emily.....	22	207
Ops.....	339	16
Lindsay.....	290	—
Eldon.....	81	—
Mariposa.....	257	2
Carden.....	13	1
	1013	274
Majority in favor of Separation..		739
		1013

EXCURSION TO FENELON FALLS.

On Tuesday forenoon last a party of about 60 gentlemen, at the invitation of Capt. Wallis, started for Fenelon Falls on the neat little steamer *Ogemah*. The day was somewhat cloudy, but as little rain fell it was decidedly preferable to the burning heat of the three previous days. The presence of the Rifle Band on board added much to the pleasure of the trip. After a brief stay at Bobcaygeon a quick run was made to the Falls, where a delightful hour was spent. At 5 o'clock, p. m., the *Ogemah* steamed off homewards, and arrived safely in Bridgenorth shortly after nine o'clock.

THUNDER STORM.

A fearful thunder storm broke over this Town on Sunday night. The flashes of lightning were vivid and very frequent.—The electric fluid entered the house of W. Sheridan, Esq., passing by the stove-pipes into the room, but did little damage; the house of the late Mr. Downer was struck, but the damage done was trifling; a number of trees also were struck, but beyond these no accidents occurred in this neighborhood to our knowledge.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE HON. GEORGE BROWN.

Since Mr. Brown's retirement from public life a general desire has been expressed on the part of his friends to tender to him a testimonial, as a mark of their esteem, and appreciation of his services to the country while in Parliament. To this end a meeting was held in Toronto a short time since and initiatory steps taken. It was largely attended by the influential political friends of Mr. Brown, of Toronto, and the handsome sum of fourteen hundred dollars was subscribed before the meeting adjourned by seven persons. A committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting, with Jas. McMaster as President, Mr. McCormick, Treasurer, and William Howland, M. P. P., Secretary.

We have received a copy of the Report of this meeting, from the Secretary, which suggests that meetings throughout Canada should be held, and committees appointed for the purpose of aiding the Toronto or Central Committee with their advice, as well as collecting such sums of money as may be offered. We hope this suggestion will be acted upon. We are certain that in this County many will be found anxious and willing to assist in carrying out the objects of the movement. We would advise the holding of meetings at once, and the formation of Committees for the purpose. Let some of our leading political men, friendly to Mr. Brown, take the matter in hands, and Peterboro', we feel confident, will not be far behind.

☞ WANTED at this office, two copies of our issue of July 18, to complete files.

Communications.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

MR. EDITOR,—In resuming the subject of Schools, permit me to recall to any who may read my remarks, the saying of the poet, "The mind's the measure of the man." It is the mind that measures his whole usefulness, and also measures his real enjoyment. The body is the pedestal, however, on which the mind rests, and the circumstances of fortune, the position by which it is upheld to advantage. And as it is not expedient to have these such as that the features shall not be discerned in consequence of their distance, so it is equally inexpedient to have the statue placed so low as to expose it to the contemptuous foot of pride. And as the queen bee differs from the others, chiefly in her super or feeding and breeding, so those who wish to have efficient teachers should support them well, that by hard study and respectful treatment they may become eventually worthy of respect. A teacher struggling with poverty and liable to be kicked about by every restless fort. besides being miserable in himself, is worthless or almost so to the community which can only be benefitted permanently by a teacher whom they respect. But then will not the man of ability make himself respected, even when no such security has been given that his continued exertions will be crowned with success and general approbation. To be sure he will, by sparning with disgust the petty tyranny of proud ignorance, and giving his services to other professions or employments, where his talents will be appreciated, and his work rewarded; which is just what we see in Canada. All our clever young teachers are deserting the more useful for the more lucrative, and none will be left in it excepting such as are fit only for inferior work, and a few enthusiasts whose reward is not of men, and who must eventually be choked to such a swampy atmosphere.

But to return to Scotland, it is said that two things might be done to improve the school system there, the better to regulate the permanency of the appointment. The first is as to the election, by extending the term *heritors* to all proprietors. Now, is not this just one of the evils under which our Canadian Schools groan? We have too many cooking at the broth which our poor children have to eat. It is not that I despise the people, for I am one of them; but because I honor the people for their common sense. They know the folly of making a matter of such importance every body's business, and therefore—nobody's business. They pronounce with me in one voice, that to multiply managers is merely to spoil the management, and that the simplest and wisest plan is to regulate the appointment wholly by examination of the teachers' qualifications, the fittest man to get the school which is vacant; and the largest school, taking number and progress into account, to yield the largest pay. Here is a simple, easily worked rule by which to secure the right man in the right place, and to supply the fair stimulus to labor, by regulating the reward according to the work done. This is only the fair plan for all, and nothing can be simpler. But who is to examine? I care not who is to examine, (though I have my preferences) provided the examination is fair and equal, and open alike to all, and the whole conducted publicly and above board. Then all who are capable and disposed will be judges of fair play. Is not this what all must approve of, whatever love of friends may prevail when temptation offers?

The second improvement offered is as to the dismissal of the teacher by a two-third vote of the inhabitants. What a bungle! I tell you that our very best professors are not able to secure from year to year, so large a vote among their own students; and if this rule were applied even to them not one of them would stand five sessions!—How then could a teacher stand such a test from a body of people, some of them knowing nothing of him except like the man who voted Aristides to banishment, merely from envy of his high character. The Great Teacher himself could not stand such a test. The better a teacher was indeed the sooner he would be be voted out. A man cannot be blamed for not pleasing the people, for not having a large school, for not making great scholars, because these things depend on others and not on himself. But if he is incapable, or neglectful, and does not make reasonable progress with such scholars as he has, then he is to blame; because these things depend on his own exertions, and of these the Inspector, whoever he may be, taking evidence, can satisfy every honest and candid person, and determine whether the defect falls under the head of *inability* and *culpability*, and classify the teacher accordingly among the pensioners or the defaulters. This I think is fair play to all parties—justice resting on *truth*. The neglect of this simple rule of equity has already ruined the best of the Scotch academies, and is the bane of our Canadian Institutions.

Again I have exceeded my prescribed limits, and will postpone the most important position of all, with your permission, to another opportunity, and meantime remain,

Mr. Editor,

Yours truly,
AN OLD PAROCHIAL SCHOOL MASTER OF SCOTLAND.

Peterboro, July 30, 1861.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Permit me to correct a slight mistake in your last issue. D. G. Anderson states that I spoke untruthfully about the 12th in Warsaw. Now, sir, my communication does not mention one word about the 12th. My advice to Mr. Anderson is to learn to read a communication correctly before he attempts either to write or correct one.

A NORWEGIAN.

Norwood, July 30, 1861.

[The above communication was by mistake left out last week.]

☞ The following bill was lately presented to a farmer in Essex:—"To hanging two barn doors and myself seven hours, four shillings, and six-pence."

For the Examiner.

A POLITICAL PARODY

ON THE BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

Not a cheer was heard, nor a faint hurrah,
As up to the hustings he hurried;
Not a shout from all his former friends,
Who thus him politically buried.

They buried him brightly at noon of day,
While the Sheriff read over the carrion,
By the blazing light of a noon day sun,
His friends looking pale and sorrow.

One spiteful speech came from his breast,
'Gainst Haultain,—trying to wound him,—
But the Christian warrior sat at his rest,
With his Protestant friends around him.

Few and short were the speeches made,
Of alternate joy and sorrow;
While many of the crowd distinctly said,
Would we had another election to-morrow.

They thought and wished they had lain in bed,
And ne'er for Conger left their pillow,
To see how a stranger must reign in his stead
Who so lately came over the billow.

Now lightly they talk of the deeds he has done,
And o'en from Galway upbraid him;
But little they think of the vengeance he'll take,
When John A. again Sheriff has made him.

When the whole of the mournful task was o'er,
And the cheers for Haultain expiring,
Our Band struck up "God save the Queen,"
While friends and foes were retiring.

So we buried him brightly at noon of day,
In the spot of his former glory,
We erected a *cross* over his grave,
And left him alone—few were sorry.

ACCIDENT.

We have to record one more victim to the Moloch of sail boats. On the 4th inst., Mr William Stevenson, jun., of this place, with his family, and Mr McIntyre, of Bewdly, and his family, started in a sail-boat, from the head of Rice Lake, to cross to the Monaghan shore, to visit some relatives. When opposite Riordan's Island, they were overtaken by one of those squalls of wind, which are so common on Rice Lake, and their boat capsized. Fortunately, Mr. Stevenson and Mr. McIntyre were good swimmers and succeeded in getting their families (two women and three children) up on to the side of the boat.—Mr. McIntyre then started to swim to the island with his child, an infant of six months old, in his arms. The water was very rough, and it was observed that he could not at all times keep the child above the water; and when he reached the shore, he, sad to relate, found that the child was dead.

Mr. McIntyre returned to the boat, when Mr. Stevenson, swam to the shore and made a raft, with which he went off to the capsized boat, and was successful in getting off to the island the women and two children, who had then been in their perilous position for nearly three hours, with the waves continually dashing over them. It was truly a wonderful escape for the whole party.

Mr. Stevenson and the party with him were, he states, much indebted to the kindness of Mr. Fisher, of South Monaghan.—*Port Hope Guide.*

THE WALLACE MONUMENT NEAR STIRLING.

The *Scotsman* devotes nine columns to an account of the laying of the foundation stone of the monument to be erected in remembrance of Sir William Wallace, on the summit of Abbey Craig, near Stirling. The ceremony took place on the anniversary of the Battle of Bannockburn, and the stone was laid by the Duke of Athole, Grand-Master Mason of Scotland. Towards the raising of this monument subscriptions have been sought and obtained in almost every quarter of the globe. The cost of the monument is estimated at £7,000. The occasion of the laying of

very particular to tell you. Let me in.' 'I don't want to hear; it is some political stuff.' 'Wife, it is very important. There is a telegraphic despatch, and I have been nominated for the Presidency.' 'Oh, Abraham, this is awful. Now I know that you have been drinking. I only suspected it before, and you may just go and sleep where you got your liquor,' and down descended the window with a slam. True enough, the next day confirmed the news that the best anecdote teller of the village had really been nominated to rule over millions."

A BEAR HUNT NEAR CAVANVILLE.

Bears have been very plentiful in the neighborhood of Cavanville during the present summer, and do not appear to be satisfied with the ordinary fare of the woods, but make occasional raids among the flocks of the neighboring farmers for a supply of mutton, which the said farmers do not at all approve of. Loud complaints have of late been made against the thieving propensities of an old she bear and her two cubs, and several fruitless attempts were made to discover their hiding place. On Monday evening last however, the bear and her cubs were seen crossing the Gravel Road immediately above Lawson's Hill into Mr. Hutchinson's woods. Messrs. W. Gainer, R. Gardiner, and some other parties, assisted by a small dog, followed in pursuit, and after a short but excited stern chase, succeeded in treeing all three, in a very large elm, not more than ten rods from the gravel road. It being about dark a fire was at once kindled under the tree to prevent the bears from coming down, and as the only weapons in the possession of the party were an old Waterloo bay poet, a pitchfork and a pepperbox, a messenger was despatched to Cavanville for reinforcements, arms and ammunition. The denizens of Cavanville, always fond of sport, turned out in force and were soon on the spot. Extra fires were made, small trees which interrupted the one in which the bears were pitched, cut down, so as to enable us to discern the trio if possible, but although the fuel was piled high on the fires, and the flames shot up through the cracking brushwood sufficiently high to single and shrivel the bears on the lower branches of the tree, which were some sixty feet high, the dense foliage of the top still hid the game from view. However, it was soon evident that the animals did not relish the smoke and intense heat, for in a few minutes a scratching noise was heard in the top of the tree, and immediately afterwards an imprudent cub was seen making his way down a large limb followed by the old bear, evidently with the intention of taking it back. She was, however, too late, a volly of shots brought down the cub, and having received one or two herself she made a hurried retreat to the top of the tree. It was now 11 o'clock, and it became evident that we should have to make a night of it, as there seemed to be no probability of being able to obtain another shot at the animals before daylight. A party was accordingly sent off to Cavanville for refreshments which were not long in reaching us, and although the weather was not very propitious—a succession of thunder showers falling throughout the night—every one present seemed to enjoy the sport. About 12 o'clock we took census. The returns gave 54 men and boys, 11 dogs, 4 rifles, 5 shot guns, 2 pistols, 1 bayonet and 1 pitchfork. With what sort of feelings old Bruin surveyed these from her lofty perch I will not venture to hazard an opinion. I am, however certain that she never had so good an opportunity of hearing the "Red White and Blue," "Annie Lawrie," "Dixie," and many other good songs which the merry company below were singing to while away the time; also if she had any taste for music she might have been highly delighted. Just as daylight was breaking a heavy thunder storm came on, the torrents of rain extinguished the fires and we were left almost in total darkness. The greater part of the company scampered off for shelter under the trees. The bears made another attempt to get down and would most probably have escaped in the darkness and confusion, were it not for the exertions of a few persons who stood to their posts in the emergency. However, the storm was over—the fires re-kindled—daylight fast appearing, and as we now felt sure of our game all parties were in high spirits. In a short time there was sufficient light to enable all present to see the old bear sitting on one branch and holding on by another near the top of the tree, the cub being nearly close to her. A volly was fired from all the guns and the old bear came tumbling down dead. A few more shots brought down the remaining cub. The The bears were of the brown nosed species. The old one was large but very poor, and had eleven balls through her. The hunt being over, the party now returned to Cavanville, bearing the game along with them. Meeting Robinson & Co.'s Circus Troupe on the way, a bargain was struck with them for the wounded cub, which they took off with them. However, as there are seven balls through it, it is not likely to survive a very long journey.—*Millbrook Chronicle.*

S.

Cavanville, July 20, 1861.

LATEST from EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Father Point, August 4.

The Anglo-Saxon arrived off here at 3.30 this afternoon. She brings 171 passengers, and £3,000 in specie.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliamentary proceedings on the 24th ult. were unimportant.

A writ was issued in the House of Commons for the election of a member for the city of London in place of Lord John Russell. An active canvass was going on in London between Lord Mayor Cabet, Conservative, and Mr. Weston Wood, Liberal.

A Privy Council was to be held on the 25th for arrangements for ministerial changes, which are expected to agree with published rumours.

Sir Robert Peel, it is stated, will be Secretary for Ireland.

The *Morning Post* asserts that Lord Palmerston will resume his old position of exponent of the foreign policy of the British Government in the House of Commons.

A public meeting having reference to the American Crisis was held in London on the 24th, at which Lord Shaftesbury presided. The object of the meeting was to present a testimonial to Dr. Cheever, of New York. The Doctor spoke strongly against the seceded States, advocating the abolition of Slavery as a duty incumbent on the Federal Government.

The shipping *Gazette* argues that the fate of the Collins steamer Pacific was solved by a memorandum found in a bottle picked up recently at the Hebrides, in which the writer, named Wm. Graham, states that the ship was surrounded with icebergs, and was going down.

The monster iron plated frigate Black Prince had made a highly satisfactory trial trip on the Clyde.

Sir Granby Melville, for many years secretary of the Indian Company, is dead.

FRANCE.

The Emperor was expected to return from Vichy in a day or two.

The Duke de Broglio had dropped the action commenced by him against the Prefect of Police. All copies of his pamphlets seized by the Police, had been returned.

The Bourse was quiet but firmer. Rentes closed at 67f 70c.

ITALY.

A decree had been published fixing the terms of the National loan in accordance with those already announced. The minimum price is not yet named.

A decree is also published establishing a great book of the public debt of Italy.

Neapolitan dispatches continue to teem with accounts of brigandage, with pillage and murder on a great scale.

In the consistory at Rome on the 23rd, the Pope announced a short allocution in the Court, and declared himself grateful for the continued occupation of the French troops, but he was sensible of the abuse which the enemies of order have made, and will make of the painful act of France in recognizing the kingdom of Italy.

TURKEY.

Safeli Pacha, President of the Grand Council, had been dismissed, and was succeeded by Fuad Pacha. Ali Pacha had been definitely appointed minister of Foreign Affairs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Funds on the 24th ult. opened at a slight relapse, but were firmer towards the close. In the discount market good bills were readily taken at 5½.

BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Liverpool, July 25.

Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report flour 6d lower. Wheat—tendency downwards, with a decline on the inferior qualities; red 9s to 11s; white 11s 6d to 13s 6d. Corn steady—mixed 28s to 28s 6d; yellow 28s 6d to 29s; white 31s.

Provisions—Sales authorities quote beef quiet but steady. Pork flat; tending downwards. Bacon declining. Lard quiet at 50s. Tallow steady at 47s to 48s. Sugar steady and unchanged.

Live pool, via Londonderry, July 26.—Breadstuffs—Sales small; prices unchanged; business dull and unsettled.

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 26.

Consols quoted at 89½ to 90.

American stocks easier and dull; Illinois Central shares 36¼ discount.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £142,000.

THE CONNECTION OF SLAVERY WITH THE WAR.—ITS DOOM.

It has been said that the war has nothing to do with slavery, but no one will pretend to say that slavery has nothing to do with the war. The war is not made upon slavery. The slaves have not been proclaimed free, and called into the service of the Government; although any foreign nation at war with a slave holding country would avail itself of so conspicuous an element of weakness. Slavery still exists, with all its constitutional guarantees, in the Border States, and the citizens of these states who are in open rebellion have repeatedly had their runaway slaves returned to them. It is only in those cases where slaves have run away from rebel masters, who freely lend them to the rebel Government for the construction of fortifications, or for soldiers in the field, that the commanders of our armies have refused to deliver them up. It is therefore literally true that the war has nothing to do with slavery, while slavery has everything to do with the war. But for slavery the Southern States would be on as good terms with those of the North as Illinois with Massachusetts, and the idea of dissolving the Union, or of a war between the North and the South would be as preposterous as that of a war between Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The most natural way to put an end to a controversy is to remove the cause of it, and since the war has resulted from the refusal of the slavery propagandists to the laws, the obvious and certain cure for the political malady is the abolition of slavery. The Government will be slow in adopting this radical mode of treatment, but the public mind is rapidly ripening to the conclusion that no other will prove effectual. If undertaken at all, it should be done with a strong hand. The utmost care should be taken to prevent and punish violent outbreaks among the slaves, as well as every tendency to rapacity, violence and lawlessness, whether the enemies or the friends of the Union be the victims. In the Border States, where the body of the people are for the Union, reasonable compensation should be made to slaveholders, except where they have taken an active part in behalf of the rebellion.

It is not probable that this thorough treatment of the case will be adopted at present, if at all. To put it into successful practice would require a vast deal of moral courage and political sagacity; and regarding the matter from the stand point of constitutional right, nothing short of a great public necessity could justify it. That such a necessity would warrant it, no intelligent thinker upon the affairs of mankind will question, and that such a necessity seems to be rapidly pressing upon us, is an opinion not confined to the school of the Abolitionists.

It is to be remembered that the general abolition of Slavery in the Southern States would not be attended with the much and justly dreaded evil of a large free negro population in juxtaposition with the whites, except for a very brief period. It would be the natural order of things for the negroes to go to the extreme South to supply the demand for labor, while their places in the Border and Middle States would be taken by white men from the North and from Europe. The laws which govern the demand and supply of labor, taken in connection with the climatic adaptations of race, would be almost sufficient of themselves to adjust the populations to their appropriate latitudes; but to these influences legal persuasives might be added, and the result would be, in the course of a few years, the concentration of the great body of the negroes in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with a free outlet to the West Indies, Mexico, and other tropical regions.

Slavery is a doomed institution. Its upholders and propagandists have waged unholy war upon the General Government, for no other reason than that they have been turned out of power, the result of a fair election, and now they must take the consequences of their crimes. Providence seems to be using their ungovernable ambition to bring about the overthrow of the wicked and barbarous system they would diffuse over the world; and now that their necks, as well as their fortunes, are staked upon the issue of the war they have waged, it is not at all improbable that their necessities will force all the action of the General Government, by compelling them to become its destroyers. Already we hear of black regiments before the first campaign is over, and when the fatigues of campaigning, the chances of battle, and the ravages of disease, shall have destroyed the flower of their youth, we shall hear of whole armies of blacks who will receive liberty on the condition of defending the lives of their late masters.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE ARMY WORM IN LINCOLN.

A correspondent of the St. Catharines *Constitutional* writing from Louth, July 27, says:—"A worm has made its appearance in our neighborhood, from which its mischievous and destructive procivilities, and incalculable numbers, seem to be identical with the "army worm" now invading large portions of the State of Illinois. We may be alarmed without sufficient cause, but judging from the ravages it has already made in about five or six days from its being seen, there appears to be reasonable grounds for serious apprehensions. It was seen first on the farm of Mr. N. H. Pawling, in Louth, on Tuesday last, and they have since spread with surprising rapidity to the adjoining fields and farms. They seem to be particularly destructive in the spring wheat just now in blossom, Indian corn, and narrow leaved grasses. So far they have done but little damage to the clover potatoes, or shrubbery; but where the narrow leaved grasses predominate, their line of advance is nearly as well defined as if fire had run over the ground. Two large and beautiful fields of spring wheat on Mr. Pawling's farm, that would have produced thirty bushels per acre, are already very seriously damaged, and a small piece of corn totally destroyed. They have spread to the farms of Messrs. G. G. Martindale, and R. Lawre, and are doing much damage to their spring crops. The largest specimens that I have seen—and I have seen fields nearly covered with them—are about 1¼ inches long, and as thick as an ordinary goosequil; of a greyish black color on the back, with two longitudinal stripes of lighter color on either side; they move actively, and when disturbed roll up like the common cut worm. At present the hogs and geese are destroying bushels of them in the roads, lanes, and pasture fields, and flocks of small birds are lending a helping hand to dislodge the invaders but it seems with little effect. I am sufficiently alarmed by the depredations already committed to keep a close watch on their motions, and should any new developments turn up with them, you may hear from me again."

THE ARMY WORM IN ELGIN.

A Southwold correspondent of the London *Free Press* writes, Aug. 2:—Allow me to note that Tuesday and Wednesday this week was a continuation of heavy rains and murky weather, impeding the important operations of the husbandman. On Thursday it cleared off, and Mr. Butt discovered, in one of his farms in Southwold, millions (or innumerable even on a square rod) of caterpillars on his barley fields.—To-day, I accompanied him over two fields of barley, one of oats and two of spring wheat, which are actually alive on the ground, stem straw, and few remaining heads. They are devouring all before them, cutting the leaves and heads off every stalk they climb. I never saw so much destruction in so short a time, not even excepting the ant in the West India Islands, of which I often witnessed and havoc in a few hours. They were travelling in myriads at eleven o'clock this morning, having finished a barley field with an adjoining field of spring wheat. They cut all the grass before them, and bridge drains full of water on fallen stalks. Three or four men were scattering quick lime along the fence, but of no use, whilst I looked on. I left him with a reaping machine, cutting a swath around each field and ploughing it up—then sowing quick lime on top, to try and arrest their onward progress of rapicity and ruin. The barley field would have yielded sixty bushels to the acre, by appearance of straw; now it won't average over fifteen, allowing that no more damage will be done. I just hear that another farmer has lost a field, and that they exist on other farms in the southern part of Southwold, destroying spring wheat, barley and oats. Farmers would do well to look at their fields, and give us their experience as to the remedy to stop the ravages of this customer, which throws the weevil midge and Persian fly in the shade."

Married.

On the 25th July, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Paterson, Jas. Dykes, Storekeeper, Bobcaygeon, to Miss Mary Davidson, third daughter of Mr. John Davidson, farmer, Verulam.

Died.

At his residence, North Monaghan, near Peterboro much respected, Mr. Thomas Eastland, Senior, aged 76 years, 8 months and 7 days,

In Warsaw July 31st, Arthur Frederick, son of Mr. Thos. Riggs, School teacher, aged five months.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday August 8, 1861.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour ₩ brl	4 50	@	5 00
Wheat ₩ bush. fall	0 90	@	1 00
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	0 70	@	0 75
Barley ₩ bush	0 35	@	0 40
Oats "	0 20	@	0 22
Peas "	0 40	@	0 45
Potatoes (new)	0 40	@	0 50
Pork ₩ brl	14 00	@	15 00
Beef ₩ cwt	3 50	@	4 50
Butter ₩ lb	0 10	@	12½
Hay ₩ ton	7 00	@	9 00

B. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday. August 7, 1861.

Fall Wheat 95c, a $1 3c.
Spring Wheat 75 a 80c.
Barley 40c.
Oats 28c a 30c.
Peas 40c a 48c.
Potatoes, (new) 50c a 60c.

New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

CROCKERY, CHINA AND

☞ Glassware, ☜

AT PETERBORO', Eastland's Old Stand, late Porter's, George Street, on Tuesday, 6th August, and following evenings, a superior assortment of

WHITE GRANITE WARE,

consisting of Dinner Services, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Toilet Sets, Jugs, Mugs, Dishes, Bowls, Pickles, Nappies, Custard Cups, etc.

CHINA TEA SERVICES,

Sets of Jugs richly Painted and Enamelled, with a general assortment of German Crockery.—Glassware in great variety suitable for Storekeepers, Householders, Farmers, &c

☞ The whole will be sold without Reserve.

☞ Sale commencing each evening at seven o'clock.

T. F. NIGHOLL,
Auctioneer.

Peterborough, Aug. 2, 1861. 32

SELLING OFF

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

Fall Importations!

Strickland & Rogers

are now offering their large and fashionable stock of

DRY GOODS,

without the slightest reserve, at

COST PRICES,

FOR CASH!

The Goods are all

NEW AND FASHIONABLE,

and of the very best qualities.

☞ AN EXAMINATION OF THE STOCK SOLICITED. ☜

Peterborough, July, 1861.

VISIT OF DR. LA'MERT OF LONDON,

TO THE NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

—:o:—

DR. LA'MERT of Bedford Square, London, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, &c.; author of "Self-preservation," the "Science of Life," and "Second Life," begs to intimate to his Patients and the Public that he proposes in August, making a Professional visit to the British North American Possessions, commencing with Halifax, N. S.; and that he will afterwards visit St. John, N.B., and Lower and Upper Canada.

Due notice will be given in future advertisements of Dr. La'Mert's arrival and of his place of residence in the several towns in which he may be consulted, either personally or by correspondence. In making the announcement, Dr. La'Mert wishes to point out to patients the advantages that invariably result from a personal interview, and the unusual facilities that will be afforded to those who are desirous of bringing their cases under his immediate supervision. Dr. La'Mert, moreover cannot too strongly urge on those who have already been under his care, or who may now be in correspondence with him, the eligibility of the occasion that will present itself of clearing up any doubts that may have existed in regard to their cases, and would particularly impress upon them the importance of putting themselves as quickly as possible into personal communication with him during his necessarily limited stay, which under no circumstances can be prolonged beyond the dates to be announced.

In order that no obstacle may be presented to the completion of the treatment of such cases, Dr. La'Mert will be provided with the correspondence, notes, &c., connected with each individual case in the Colonies that has come under his care during the past three years. Those who contemplate availing themselves of Dr. La'Mert's services are recommended, in the interim, to procure from one of the undermentioned local agents his work on

Self-Preservation;

a Medical Treatise on Nervous Debility and Functional Weakness, more particularly in reference to the Infirmities and Disorders of the Generative System, with numerous Engravings and Illustrations.

The object of the work is not to maintain any particular opinion, but to enable every one to understand clearly the structure and functions of the organs concerned in the fulfilment of the Physical Obligations of the Married State, to explain them with the consequences arising from excesses, to prevent unnecessary anxiety, and to point out when medical assistance is requisite, which in those cases are well founded, the means of speedy relief. The work is not crowded with the technicalities of ordinary professional books, nor does it present the crudenesses which characterize the so-called "popular works" on the subject.

"Self-Preservation" may be had in a sealed envelope, price One Shilling sterling, of Messrs Chubb and Co., St John, N. B.; E. G. Fuller, Express Agent, Halifax, N.S.; or the Author will forward it, post free, on receipt of Colonial postage stamps to the amount of 18 pence sterling. 32

Lightning! Lightning!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

300,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH

SPRATTS' RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINTS!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

—:o:—

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Croft has a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations.—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. KIRKLOCK.

Toronto, June 20th, 1861. 31-3m.

NOTICE.

To the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the several Municipalities of the County of Victoria:

YOU are hereby required to meet on TUESDAY, the 20th day of AUGUST, 1861, at 12 of the clock, noon, at the Town Hall, in the Town of Lindsay, for the purpose of forming yourselves into a Provisional Municipal Council under the authority of an act passed in the 24th year of Her Majesty's reign, and entitled an act for the separation of the County of Victoria from the County of Peterborough.

M. S. DEAN,
Warden U. C. of P. & V.

County Council Chambers, 2nd August, 1861. 32

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED!

—:o:—

GEO. A. COX.

IN returning his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since commencing business, would respectfully intimate that he still continues to practice Photography in all its different branches, in a manner that cannot be surpassed. He would also have it remembered that it was to him

THE DIPLOMA

was awarded at the last Fall Show for the

BEST SPECIMENS OF

Photography,

which includes not only Ambrotypes, but all the different styles of Pictures

taken by means of light, without regard to the chemical agency employed. And he is still determined to maintain the decision: not only of the Judges, but of all who may favor him with a call that the place to go when you want

A FIRST-RATE PICTURE!

IS TO

Cox's Excelsior Sky Light GALLERY,

in Burnham's Block, over Maloney's Store.—And last, though not least, if you want to get a picture that will stand the test of time, and one worthy of our flourishing town in this advanced age, you must go to Cox's Gallery and ☞ GET A GENUINE PHOTOGRAPH! ☜ the only place in town they can be got. So all who wish to live with posterity go and get

A GOOD PICTURE & CASE

For 50 Cents and upwards!

A large assortment of cases always on hand. Entrance same as to the Montreal Telegraph.

Peterboro, Aug. 8th, 1861. 32

PHOTOGRAPHY!

R. THOMPSON returns thanks to the inhabitants of Peterboro and surrounding country for their very liberal patronage, and begs to let them know that he will be

ABSENT FOR A MONTH, OR SO,

say till the 25th of this month.

Wishing to be posted up in every branch of the Picture business, he starts this day for New York,

TO STUDY PHOTOGRAPHY

Under the best and most experienced masters!

and to procure an INSTRUMENT and general stock for carrying on this department of his business in first-rate style!

☞ Ladies and gentlemen who wish for Portraits, Landscapes, Views, &c., will do well to reserve their orders till his return when they may depend on having them promptly and satisfactorily executed.

R. THOMPSON,
(Late R. Thompson & Son.)

☞ Opposite the stores of Nicholls & Hall.

Peterboro, August 1st, 1861,

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN!!

A GOOD FARM OF 100 ACRES, being West ½ of Lot No. 3, in the 1st Con. of Verulam. The farm is only 6 miles from the town of Lindsay, and about 2½ from the thriving village of Fenelon Falls. To a person wishing to purchase a good new farm of land, the above is an excellent opportunity, and a liberal bargain will be given. Apply to Mr. Reaves, at the *Examiner* Office, or to the owner,

MRS. M. BRICKLEY.

N. Monaghan, July 26th, 1861.

COW LOST.

A FINE LARGE RED COW, dark head and wild in appearance, white spot in the forehead, and white about belly and legs, one ear slightly torn. A suitable reward will be given for any information of her on application to

CHARLES PERRY.

Peterboro, July, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Corporation of the Township of Otonabee intend to pass a By-law on the

19TH DAY OF AUGUST,

for the purpose of establishing a new line of Road across the 13th Concession of Otonabee between lots No. 12 & 13, said road to be fifty feet wide.

GEORGE READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, July, 1861. 30

FLOUR! FLOUR!

FLOUR always on hand at Fenelon Falls Grist Mill in Bags which will be sold strictly for CASH.

PRICES.....REASONABLE.

Put on board steamboat by sending cash and bags.

ROBT. FRANCE.

July 23, 1861.

CARD.

THE subscriber begs to tender thanks to the parties who assisted him in removing his stock from the fire on the night of the 11th inst.

GEO. TANNER.

Petersboro, July 17, 1861.

SAVE YOUR FURS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

WM. LECH,

FURRIER, MONTREAL,

WILL OPEN BUSINESS in the above line about the end of June, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Templeton Brown, corner store, Scott's Building, Peterboro'. Raw furs will be manufactured to order; also dressed and cleaned, and

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE

FUR TRADE

in Canada, will be offered for sale at prices much lower than ever known in this part of the country before. Hats and caps of the latest styles. The highest price will be paid for raw furs.

May 8, 1861.

EMPLOYMENT.

$40 A MONTH!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE want an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada, to sell the Franklin Sewing Machine. To a limited number of travelling agents we will pay a salary of *Forty Dollars a month and all expenses.*

To local agents a commission of 20 per cent, in all sales.

Every machine is warranted to give universal satisfaction, and kept in repair six months.—Recent improvements renders this machine the cheapest and most popular in the market. For full particulars and a permanent business, address, with stamp for return letter,

HARRIS BROTHERS,
Sole agents Franklin Sewing Machine Co.,
Box 186 Boston, Mass.

July, 1863. 28

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocery Establishment!

HENTHORN'S BUILDING.

THE undersigned offers for sale, at Reduced Prices, Refined Loaf Sugar, Broken Loaf Ground Loaf, Dutch Crushed, Crushed, Bright Porto Rico and Muscovado.

—ALSO,—

a choice lot of Family Flour, in barrels and small sacks, containing 50 and 25 lbs. each.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

INN-KEEPERS

Supplied with every description of WINES and SPIRITS from the choicest Champagne to Common Whiskey, in any quantities, and at the very cheapest rates by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

August 1, 1861. 31

A CARD.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has retired from the business formerly carried on by him.

WM. ARNOTT.

Peterboro, April 28, 1861. 19.

Bakery & Confectionery.

WM ARNOTT, JR.,

WOULD announce that he intends carrying on the Bakery and Confectionery business in the store heretofore occupied by his father, where he hopes by correct business principles to merit and receive a share of public patronage. He will keep constantly on hand a supply of Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, &c., which he intends offering at very low prices, and to insist on cash or monthly payments with all his customers, and feels confident that by this principle he can offer such goods at prices as will convince the public that it will be to their advantage to deal with him.

Peterboro, April 27, 1861 19

HARDWARE STORE!

Hunter Street, next door to Campbell's Grocery.

Sign of

☞ THE CIRCULAR SAW, ☜

THE SUBSCRIBER in addition to his already large stock of

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE

has just received

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISH,

Butts, Screws and Hinges, cut, wrought and pressed Horse-shoe Nails, Hay, Straw, and Manure Forks,

CHAINS, SAWS & AXES,

Table Cutlery, Brittania Metal and Plated Wares, Trays, &c. Door, Chest, and Drawer Locks, Wire, Ropes, and Grindstones

GLASS, PUTTY, SPADES, SHOVELS,

and Hoes, and Garden Utensils of all kinds.—Also, a well selected stock of CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

ROBT. HAMILTON.

Peterboro, April 23, 1861. 17

NOTICE.

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants in, and in the vicinity of Peterboro' that he has opened a new store in the premises formerly occupied by P. & L. Lemay,

On Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's

where he will offer a general assortment of Goods, such as

Prints,
Delanes,
Grey Cotton,
Shirting,
Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres
Tweeds,
Drills,
Silk and Felt Hats,
Black Cloth,
Milton,
Tweed,
Alpaca and Russel Cord Coats,
Pants and
Vests of all kinds,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TEAS, TOBACCO, SUGARS,

CANDLES, SOAP, RAISINS, &c

The whole to be sold low for Cash. Please call and examine before buying elsewhere, as

BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN!

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Peterboro, May 8, 1861. 19

☞ TO SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS. ☜

THE

UNION BIBLE DICTIONARY

for the use of Sunday Schools, Bible Classes and families; both editions. Price, $1 & $4.25. For sale by

T. MENZIES.

July 29, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. J. IRVINE,

Canvassing Agent of the "Examiner"

is also authorized to transact business for

THE CANADA WEST FARMERS' MUTUAL AND STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY,

and will visit the Eastern section of this county in a few days.

Peterboro, July 17, 1861.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO OR THREE good farm hands for the harvest season or longer. Apply to

GEORGE EDSON,
21st lot, 4th Con., Otonabee.

July 17, 1861.

FOR SALE.

THOSE valuable Farm Lands and Premises owned by the late JAMES KELSO, and being the south ½ of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Concession, and the north ½ of lot No. 18, in the 7th Con. Smith. The above lands are hereby

Offered For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

at Private Sale, and unless otherwise disposed of will be sold by Public Auction, on the 14th of SEPTEMBER, NEXT.

TERMS Very advantageous.

For further particulars apply to the Executors of the late James Kelso, or to

GEORGE HUGHES,
Solicitor.

Peterboro, June, 1861. 26

MAN MISSING.

JOHN ABRAM, left Wm. Mocock's Axe Factory, in Peterboro', where he was employed, on Tuesday, 28th May last, since which time nothing has been heard from him. As it is supposed he was suffering from mental derangement at the time fears are entertained for his safety. He is an Irishman by birth, about 33 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and had when he left [illegible] whiskers [illegible] weed pants and [illegible] cap. [illegible] -Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, THOMAS ABRAM, care of Mr. Wm. Mocock, Box 17, P. O., Peterboro', C. W.

Papers copying the above will confer a great favor on the friends of the missing man.

Peterboro, June 12th, 1861. 24

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1849, a person named De Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 25 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.

MRS. SEMANTHA JENKINSON.

Rochester, N. Y., 24th May, 1861.

IRON.

BAND, Hoop, and Bar, Round, Half-round, and Square Iron. A large stock on hand and for sale at

R. HAMILTON'S.

Peterboro, May, 1861. 32

CAKES & BISCUITS

CANDIES,

CRACKERS AND BISCUITS

which he will guarantee to be as

CHEAP AND GOOD

as can be bought in the Province.

OYSTERS,

kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.

L. A. CADWELL.

Peterboro Dec. 26 1860. 52

Revolving Hay Rakes.

NOW on hand, Revolving Hay Rakes, Horse Hoes, Scufflers,

PLOUGHS

of all descriptions from $3 to $12, which will be warranted to be of the best material

JAMES HAMILTON.

Peterboro, June, 1861. 26-3in.

LADIES SCHOOL.

MISS AUCHINLECK

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity that [illegible] School for Young Ladies on the 1st August, *In the Rooms formerly occupied by Mrs. Green, on Water Street.*

Her course of instruction comprises ENGLISH in all its branches, FRENCH AND MUSIC.

REFERENCES are kindly permitted to Rev. Mr. Beck, Rev. Mr. Roger, Peterboro, Rev. Messrs. Arnold and Ure, Streetsville, J. McMaster, Esq., and A. Simpson, Esq., Streetsville, and Dr. Irvine, Hamilton.

TERMS will be made known on application to Mr. T. Brown, Jeweler.

Peterboro, July 4, 1861.

ROOM PAPER AND Paper Window Blinds.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his stock of new Room Papers for 1861. ALSO, a large lot of Plain and Fancy Window Blinds. ALSO, all the papers for this week.

TIOS MENZIES.

Peterboro, June, 1861.

ATTENTION

Is respectfully solicited to my new stock of

FASHIONABLE DRESS AND SUMMER

BOOTS & SHOES,

Gaiters, Buskin Ties,

Opera Boots,

&c., &c., comprising the

LATEST STYLES!

in every department.

To command cash I have reduced prices, and am therefore prepared to offer goods

Still Lower than heretofore!

☞ Mens' White Canvass Shoes ☜ usually sold for 10s, can be had for 6s. 3d., Cash!

T. G. HAZLITT.

Peterboro, June, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE.

175 ACRES

SITUATED in the County of Victoria, Township of Fenelon, being lot No 26, in the 4th Con., of which 50 acres are cleared and under cultivation. For particulars apply to Archibald McArthur, on the premises, or to

JOHN McARTHUR,
Peterboro.

June, 1861. 26

Harpers' Monthly AND GOODY'S LADIES' BOOK! FOR JULY.

NEW LUTE OF ZION MUSIC BOOKS.

MUSIC BOOKS for the English and German Conventions, &c. ☞ Also all the papers for this week, for sale at [illegible] bookstore.

June 26th, 1861.

DENTISTRY!

MR. O'DONNELL will be at DICKINSON'S Hotel, Keene, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8TH, 1861.

FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY.

July 30th, 1861.

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW AND ACCURATE, ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

Map of Upper Canada,

SHEWING ALSO A DESCRIPTIVE MAP AND DIRECTORY OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF N'TH & S'TH MONAGHAN & OTONABEE.

CORLISS, BONNEY & Co., of Toronto, propose to publish the above work, drawn on a large scale from the most recent and accurate surveys, exhibiting all Post-Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province, corrected from the latest official authority; also, the various lines of Railway, Railway Stations, with the correct distances between each, Canals, Plank and Macadamized Roads, the Main Travelled Roads between Townsand Villages, the boundaries and numbers of each County and Township, the great Lakes, Rivers, and general Mill Streams. Tables showing the Variation of Time between each County Seat in Upper Canada, from the Meridian of Greenwich, the Distances of each from Quebec, Montreal, County and Township, with other information and useful statistics, carefully compiled from the Census Returns of the present year. [illegible] be illustrated with Views of the principal Towns and Villages in the Province, as contained in the accompanied Map. There will also be given on the above Map an enlarged Plan, in the most minute detail, of the streets, Railway, Passenger, Freight, Commercial, Inland and Ocean Steamboat Lines, with the names of the proprietors thereof engraved thereon; also, Post Roads, Churches, Establishments, Public Buildings, Manufactories, Stores, Inns, &c., together with many thousand gravel, plank and other Roads open to travel, the true course of rivers and creeks, lakes, enlarged Plans of Towns and Villages in the Townships.

The names of all Subscribers, with their residence or Post Office, will be engraved separately pertaining to the Map, and the number of Subscribers in the Townships and Villages will be published, with the title, occupation, business, &c., of each, thus constituting a complete Postal, Provincial, and Mercantile Business Directory.

The publishers being practical engravers, draftsmen, &c., can confidently assure the public that the execution of the above work, in every department, will be superior to anything of the kind yet published in Canada. The size of the Map will be about 48 by 72 inches; it will be handsomely coloured, varnished, and mounted on canvass, with rollers, and furnished to subscribers only, for the low price of Four dollars and a half ($4 50) payable on delivery.

Other Townships in the County will be canvassed in due time.

☞ Our Agents exhibit a small specimen of the above work, with our name engraved thereon.

CAUTION.—This enterprise is in no way connected with that projected by Messrs. Tremaine, of Jefferson County, State of New York.

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bowmanville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Offices in Gillet's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

NOTICE.

HAVING arranged with a large Distillery to keep me in constant supply, I am enabled to sell the best Whiskey in Peterboro in quantities of five gallons and over,

AT 1s. 6d. PER GALLON,

FOR CASH ONLY.

Call and Examine. Buy your Whiskey from T. Mahony, at Distillery prices,

THOS. MAHONY,
Market Square.

June, 1861.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods.

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 12s, 23s 9d. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 12s. 20s. [illegible] Pale Brandy, Brown, do. Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Islay Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases

Agricultural.

SHADE TREES IN PASTURE.

Upon the first subject you mention, viz: Should shade trees be allowed in pasture fields? these may be, perhaps, two opinions, but the one most generally held is against shade, unless it is in the immediate vicinity of water. The most important object to be obtained in grazing, next to good and plentiful grass, is that the cattle shall be free from any disturbance whatever, and that they shall take as little exercise as possible. In the first place, then, if the shade trees are at any distance from the water, the cattle will often stand there until their drinking time arrives, where they will push and fight for the first drink, and then rush back again to the shade. I have seen them do this often. Then, again, one of the great enemies to fat cattle, is the biting-fly, which loves the shade as well as the cattle, and when the cattle are huddled together under the shade, they suffer a great deal more annoyance and worrying than they do in the open field. I have seen bullocks smart enough to leave the shade and stand in the sun all day, and they seemed to thrive better by it. If, however, a man has a stream running through his field, where the cattle stand over their knees in water, let him by all means have abundant shade on the banks. The cattle can then stand, their legs protected, and which the water over their backs with their tails, and bid defiance to the flies.—*R. W. Dowerman, in American Farmer.*

NEVER COOK IN COPPER.

People do a thousand bad things, and because they continue to exist—not to live in the full sense of the word—they keep on in the bad practices, as if laugh at "rational" persons who are careful about little things. The housewife who has a fine copper or brass kettle, which is so handy to use in all sorts of cooking operations, will probably throw down the hint she reads this item, with the remark that "it's all bosh nonsense." But we wish to tell her, nevertheless, that every item of sauce or food she cooks in a copper or brass vessel is poisoned. The amount of poison in each case may be small, and a person with a vigorous constitution may eat out of brass or copper for many years without dying; but from what we *know* of the chemical nature and influence of copper, we would just as soon take a *small* dose of arsenic as to eat fruit, or other food, cooked in a copper or brass kettle, unless the inner surface be kept perfectly coated with tin.—*Agriculturist.*

CURRANT WINE.

A judicious housekeeper, whose Currant Wine we have tried and approved, furnishes her recipe to the *American Agriculturist* as follows: Let the currants get fully ripe before picking, but carefully sort out all decaying berries; the stems need not be removed. Warm them a little, and press out the juice through a close flannel. To three gallons jug add three quarts of the juice and 9 lbs. of white sugar, and fill up with pure water. Pulverize a bit of alum, the size of a hickory nut, and add it to the jug, shaking it. Tie lace or muslin over the mouth, and let rem in a cool cellar until late in Autumn, or first or six months; then rack (or pour) off clear, and cork tightly in bottles.

PICKLING RIPE CUCUMBERS—GOOD.

At our request, Mrs. S. Gooding, Niagara Co., N. Y., furnishes for the *American Agriculturist* the following directions for a preparation of cucumbers, which is pronounced extra good by several of our acquaintances who have tried them: Take ripe cucumbers, when yellow but not soft; cure and remove seeds, cut lengthwise into quarters, or if they are very large, cut into pieces small enough quarters; put into a kettle with just water enough to cover them, adding a handful of salt, or enough to make a weak brine; boil until cooked through, but not soft, (a little alum added will harden the pickles;) take out and drain well from the brine; place them in stone-ware or glass jars, and cover with a syrup made by boiling a quart of vinegar with four pounds of sugar, skimming it clear. Spice by boiling in the syrup, cloves and cinnamon tied in a bag. Cover the jars and set aside in a cool place, and they will keep well through the year.

TO KEEP OLD CHEESE.

Contributed to the *Agriculturist* by "An Old Cheesemaker." When brought from their winter quarters in the cellar, wash and dry them; then with a paste of rye or wheat flour, cover them entirely with clean wrapping paper. They will need no further attention except to turn them occasionally on the shelves, to keep them from molding.

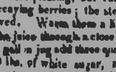
BLACKBERRY WINE.

Several receipts for making this have been published in the *Agriculturist*, nearly all of which we have tried. The following has proved best in our own experience.—Take the ripe berries, picking out decayed ones, and press out the juice through a close linen cloth. To each quart of juice add one quart of water in which is dissolved two pounds of good plantsugar—second quality, or "B. sugar" answers well. Put into glass bottles or stone-ware jugs, and cover the mouth with muslin or any open woven cloth, to admit air and keep out insects. Set in the cellar for six months, and then pour off carefully from the lees into clean bottles, and cork up for use as wanted. For large quantities, clean casks or barrels may be used, covering the bung with muslin. It is not essential to rack off the wine until wanted for use or for sale.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

The first class Steamship Ship Canada, 1400 tons burthen, will sail from Montreal for Glasgow, on or about the 25th May.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.



Steerage 25 Dollars. Steerage 25 Dollars.

Rates. Tons. R. Power. Cos.
United Kingdom 1650 300 James Roy.
John Bell, 1 1650 300 Edward Rose.
The United Steam will sail from Quebec for Glasgow on

TUESDAY, 28th April, 1863.

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:
Saloon Cabin 30 00
Intermediate 20 00
Steerage, (including provisions) 25 00
Fly of cooked provisions 35 00
Children in proportion.
Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to
G. & T. SHAW,
Montreal.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH

Neatness

AND

DISPATCH

AT THE

"Examiner" Office,

BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

GEORGE STREET,

Peterborough.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1860. 16

WESTERN Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO', W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE Assurance Company.

Capital $1,000,000.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL, Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *Reasonable RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of hispatrons, will continue his visits the first and third MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, instead or only the first MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Canadian base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYANT'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THIS most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

ATTENTION.

R. THOMPSON & SUN

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterboro' of the fact that

Correct and Life-like PORTRAITS

can be had at their Portrait Gallery any day from 8 a.m., till 8 p.m., (Sundays excepted)—R. T. & S. would therefore advise them to procure Likenesses of themselves or friends while at home.

THE DIPLOMA FOR SUPERIOR AMBROTYPE PICTURES

having been awarded to R. Thompson, at the last Fall Show in Peterboro, he is determined not to lose his credit in this line of business, and will take care not to forfeit the good opinions of his judges as expressed by this mark of commendation.

COME ONE, COME ALL

Don't fear the result. Perfect satisfaction with regard to pictures is hereby guaranteed to all parties by R. T. & Son. Try them.

Remember R. THOMPSON'S Portrait Gallery, Opposite the Store of Nicholas Hall. Peterboro' Feb. 14, 1861. 7

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches, entitled.

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS!"

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine.

"*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal,*"

3rd.—Four admissions, during the season, to The Gallery of Paintings, 4th Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in first line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"

is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder postage pre-paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries must be $5 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of 18 cts, in stamps or coin.

Address,

C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*
546 Broadway, N.Y.

N.B.—Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Hon'y Secretary for United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

No. 5, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail when the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions.
To remove all Obstructions.
To remove all Obstructions.

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

POUGHS.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of Farmers to his stock of Ploughs just received from Messrs. Butler & Jackson, of Rexford, C. W., of various patterns, viz.:

The Morley, Paly, Highland Mary, Scotch Canadian, & Toronto Premium

formerly sold at $13, will now be sold by the subscriber for $8½ cash.

DAVID SMITH.

Keene May 22, 1861. 21

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 320,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Weste n Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Creditors still rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

CHOICE BLACK TEAS.

THE subscriber ignites all who wish to supply themselves with

A most Choice Article

of fragrant BLACK TEA to call and inspect his choice stock just received.

A fully supply of superior Green Teas constantly in stock.

W. CLUXTON.

May 15th, 1862.

JUDSONS'

MOUNTAIN HERB

WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots

VERSUS

Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the slimy actions of your children, consider that there is more than a mere hint that affects them? In nine cases out of ten the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, and should be at once looked to

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we promise you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A PAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much suspense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Newborn Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanac. Ask for the "*Judson's Pain Almanac*," of the Agent, and when you have read it send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA KILLS WORMS,

Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE—Always find the Name and Signature of S. I. JUDSON & CO. and the portrait of Judson, on each package of this Worm Tea.

S. I. JUDSON & CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

50 Leonard St. New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

AMERICAN HOTEL

PETERBOROUGH.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. Lewis McGregor in the above Hotel would respectfully inform the public that it will be his study so to conduct it as to merit a continuance of the support so liberally extended to the late proprietor.

THE BAR

will always be supplied with liquors and cigars of the choicest brands.

The utmost attention will be given to the wants of

The Travelling Public

and the greatest care exercised in the selection of servants. Careful Ostlers will always be in attendance at the stables.

Carriages run regularly to and from the cars for the convenience of passengers.

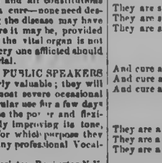
GEORGE ROSS.

Peterboro', Nov. 1860 47

NOTICE.

DR. P. E. MCKEON, late of Peterboro, gives notice that he has withdrawn all authority from all persons to receive or receipt any monies from him in or about Peterboro. He has never received a farthing on his accounts from his departure up to the present time—though something like $700 remains due to him. Mr. Edgar was appointed to collect the same.

Feb. 21, 1861. 8



JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ARE we present you with a perfect Hospital of Terrors, a chief of a tribe of the strange Asiatic Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlet and Almanac—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills" has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "Mountain Herb Pills" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The nerves of the heart is weakened, and as the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; bound, a cough—and all from a slight impurity of the fountain and life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which man and beast drank, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lungs of the man dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious Medicine* expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and cleansing the vital organs.

Plainant indeed, is it to me, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and ensure the sufferer to heighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	Debility,
Coughs,	Fever and Ague,
Colds,	Female Complaints,
Chest Diseases	Headaches,
Consumption,	Indigestion,
Dyspepsia,	Influenza,
Diarrhœa,	Inflammations,
Dropsy,	Jaundice,
Female Weakness,	Liver Complaints,
Liver Complaints,	Lumbago,
Nervous Affections of Spasms,	Piles,
Rheumatism,	Stone and Gravel,
Secretary Symptoms,	Tumors,
Ulcers,	Worms.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Mountains, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "Great Discovery" of the Indians.

Observe—*The Mountain Herb Pills* are put up in a Square Box (Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of S. I. JUDSON & CO. on each box.

S. I. JUDSON, & Co,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 50 Leonard Street,

NEW YORK.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,

&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ Home and Work-men, corner of London and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, Nov. 9, 1860 45

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of his House and Lot on Queen Street, nearly opposite the English Church. The House is frame and rough-cast, with a large Cellar, and Back-kitchen. The Lot is 40 by 85 feet, and there is a Cow-pen & Shop in the rear.

TERMS,—One third down, and the balance to be secured by mortgage.

For further particulars apply on the premises to

BRYAN McDONALD.

Peterboro', June 15, 1861.

SADDLERY & HARNESS WARE-HOUSE.

Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP for CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street, Opposite Lawson's Hotel, 17

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove a numerous service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR THE DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of health by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life diseased, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the Sarsaparilla has not the virtues in it that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents for them furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no other. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, and W. A Kempt, Peterboro'; C. Benson, Lindsay; E. Gregory, Millbrook; A. Goodfellow, Springville, and all medicine dealers. Northrop & Lyman, General Agents for the Canadas.

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged re-fitted and refurnished, and as every convenience for the accommodation of the trave ling public. It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Main Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

THIS TABLE

is always supplied with the best the market affords, and

THE BAR

always supplied with the choicest of Liquors old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call.

☞ A careful ostler on hand at all times.

WILLIAM CREWELL,
Proprietor.

Boks a green, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

PETERBORO',

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest whole sale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec. 20th, 1858. 51

Health and its Pleasures,

OR

DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES:

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoid the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail to restore the system, and always bring about what is required. *SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.*

These feelings which so sudden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills if taken according to the printed instructions will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be affected with stone or gravel, or with aches or pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all debility, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms,—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and Stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy in the world for the following diseases.

Ague,	Inflammation,
Asthma,	Jaundice,
Bilious Complaints,	Liver Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,	Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints,	Piles,
Colics,	Rheumatism,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Retention of Urine,
Consumption,	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Secondary Symptoms,
Erysipelas,	Tic-Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Venereal Affections,
Gout,	Worms of all kinds,
Head-ache,	Weakness from whatever cause,
Indigestion,	&c., &c.

☞ Caution!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen *by holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilised world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

DO NOT FAIL TO TRY

DR. M'KENZIES' DEAD SHOT WORM CANDY-STICK!

Sold by every Druggist and Medicine Dealer

FOR 15 CENTS. 4 PACKAGES FOR 50 CENTS. WHOLESALE BY LYMAN, ELLIOT & CO., Toronto, C.W. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. LYMAN, CLARE & Co., Montreal, C. E.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND NEWS BUSINESS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country that owing to the late fire he has REMOVED TO HENTHORN'S BUILDING, George Street, near Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store, where he will keep on hand a large assortment of

Books,
Stationery,
Newspapers,
Pocket Books,
Portmonies,
&c., &c., &c.

Having made arrangements with the Trade, generally, I can furnish Books, &c., at publishers' prices, or less. Books, &c., imported from New York daily.

Trouble, care and attention not regarded a of any account, so long as they result in satisfying friends and patrons.

☞ An examination of my stock is solicited.

THOMAS MENZIES.

Peterboro' 30th April 1861. 18

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr., Dentist.

OFFICE.—Burnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Malyney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, as the case inflammation ensues and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxilary, (Jaw) bones, gums, tongue, dislocation of the Jaw, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro, Jan. 3rd, 1861. 2

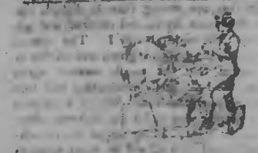
COBOURG & PETERBORO'

RAILWAY.

ON and after Wednesday, 15th May, 1861, & until further notice, trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Cobourg	4.00 P.M.
" Baltimore	4.25 "
Arrive at Harwood	5.15 "
Leave Harwood	5.30 "
" Indian Village	6.00 "
" Keene Station	6.10 "



BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Ball and Tea Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Everyone wishing of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be promptly and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 33.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$0 25
Each subsequent insertion	12½
Ten to two lines, first insertion	50
Each subsequent insertion	25
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	1
Each subsequent insertion, "	2
Business Cards as per agreement.	

☞ Advertisements without write instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW, *Publisher and Proprietor.*

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SURVEYOR, Offices in the Court House, Peterborough

Mr. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DENEHAN

PROVINCIAL and Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. BISBER,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 16

W. CRAWFORD,

GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law Master Extraordinary in Chancery Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.

PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.

COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,

DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

10 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY

Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.

RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro. April 3rd. 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,

BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office:—in Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office, Peterborough. April 11, 1861. 15

A. McCREA,

PROVINCIAL Licentiate Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also completed in the hospitals of London and Dublin. Office and Residence.—Brock-Street, opposite Hutchinson's Livery Stable, Peterboro. April 25, 1861. 17

ALEX. McNEIL,

AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIS & Co.

HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Petrborough. 18

JAMES BEST,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block George Street, Peterborough. 15

AUCTION SALES

T. F. NICHOLL,

Auctioneer,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

PETERBOROUGH.

Terms moderate, business punctual, and payments prompt.

MR. DUNN,

PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.

Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861. 3

PRIVATE BOARD.

A NUMBER of respectable boarders may find good Board and comfortable accommodation at the handsome and well-fitted brick cottage, near the Ashburnham Station of the P. H. & P. R. R. Apply on the premises.

JOSEPH PORTRESS.

June, 1861. 36

CABINET-MAKING.

ED. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Hunter's Block, George Street, Peterboro'. 6

D. PENTLAND.

Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,

OFFICE, OVER COULTER' DRUG STORE, George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon the Best Principles, on VULCANIZED RUBBER.

Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.

D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he

WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,

and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.

Peterboro', April 10th, 1861. 15

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 26, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,

in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,

JAS. WEIR.

Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

NOTICE

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of Dec. next,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS, *Secretary.*

Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 20

THE LATEST IMPROVED

COAL OIL,

AND

COAL OIL LAMPS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

JOHN McDONELL,

GEORGE STREET.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 7th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook "	11.25 a. m.
" Fraserville "	11.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	12.10 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.	
Leave Peterboro' at	2.30 p. m.
" Fraserville "	3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	5.05. p. m.

JOHN FOWLER, *Lessee.*

Peterboro' January, 18

ALBION HOTEL, MONTREAL.

L. W. DECREU, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

BANKRUPT STOCK.

WE have lately purchased a complete Bankrupt Stock of

$1,000 Worth of

DRY GOODS,

consisting of Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., which we are enabled to sell at

One half less than the Original Cost Prices!!

LEMAY, TURCOT, & Co.

May 2nd, 1861. 18

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES! &c., &c., &c.

E. C. HILL would call the attention he is sending purchasers to the fact that at present has a large stock of Carriages & Buggies of his manufacture, and the best material, which is can warrant to be good, and solicits a call as he wishes to sell Cheap for Cash, or short approved credit, to make room for a large stock for the coming year. Repairing neatly done, and with dispatch, opposite Lawson's Hotel, Brock Street. Give him a call.

Peterboro, May 2, 1861.

Poetry.

CONSOLATION.

Thou'rt down, low down, poor heart—
At the bottom of the hill;
The prudent friends who knew thee,
When fortune seemed to woo thee,
Are true to for one still.
So deeply art thou fallen,
Who once did soar so high,
That beggars of thy bounty
Look proud, and pass thee by;
And former boon companions,
Whisper thy name and frown—
"The ways of heaven are righteous,
So—kick him—he is down!"

And yet, though down, poor heart—
This consolation's thine—
Thy Conscience still befriends thee,
And kindly message sends thee
To bear, and not repine.
The sun that lights the ocean,
Shines also on the mire;
The mole hill and the mountain
Alike receive its fire.
The humblest dewy daisy,
That blossoms on the sod,
May point, like the pine tree, skyward,
And drink the light of God.

THE MAD DRIVER!

"Now we are off again," said Wetherbee as we heard the sound of a step upon the box; "and if we have the room to ourselves for the whole distance, we may make a comfortable time of it."

The rain was still falling and the wind howled around the corners of the old hostelrie; but we felt none of it within our snug ensconcement. The coach started with a jerk at the crack of the whip broke sharply upon the air. We heard the noise of some one in the distance—a loud excited noise—but it was lost in the howl of the storm; and ere many moments we had been hurled away from the village. Again the crack of the whip sounded upon our ears and we went more swiftly on.

"What can have got into the horses?" muttered the doctor.

"Just out from the stable and a little antic," I suggested. "Or, they may not like this weather."

"But," said my companion, as the driver cracked the whip again, "why should Carter urge them so. Just look at the fence posts and see how we pass them!"

I looked, and saw that we were dashing along at a furious rate; but I had no need to look at the fences, for the rattling of the wheels, and the dashing of the mud, and the strange motion of the coach, told very plainly the speed at which we were moving.

"The horses are running away," I said, beginning to feel alarmed.

"But hark!" added Wetherbee, hear him ply the whip. Carter must have been drinking. Mercy! we will be over at this rate!"

As he spoke he gazed out at the window again; and then he called out with his might for the driver to stop; but without effect. Our rate of speed seemed to increase, and the coach was tossed and rocked upon its braces as though some mad giant were playing with it. We both sprang to the forward seat, and forced open the curtain; and then enough had been torn to allow us to throw it aside, the doctor again put out his head and called for the driver to stop; but the only answer was a more ferocious lashing of the whip, and a more terrific plunging of the horses.

"In heaven's name gasped Wetherbee, drawing in his head as a clout of mud struck him heavily on the cheek, "what can this mean?"

"We shall be upset—killed—lost—at this rate! Merciful God! this is terrible!"

In a moment more he reached out and hallooed again. He reached further out holding himself firmly by the frame-work of the coach, until he looked up into the box. Quickly he drew back, and an exclamation of terror burst from his lips.

"It is not Carter!" he said.

"IT IS MARK WHARTON! He is alone upon the box—he holds the reins, and the whip—*and he is saving mad!*"

Angels of mercy! what a situation! but hark: In a moment more the voice of the maniac driver mingled with the sharp clang of the whip. He had heard the cry of the passenger, and it seemed to loose his own tongue.

"On! on!" he shouted in thunder tones. "Ho, he, for a ride in another storm! Up! up! Peel it, brave horses! There is no lightning now—no dead oxen in our track! Ho-long! up! up! up!" And the clash of the whip kept time to the mad words he spoke. The ponderous coach swayed fearfully to and fro; the horses plunged on with a madness equal to that which thus furiously urged them; and every moment seemed ready to hurl us to destruction.

What could we do? Was there a steep hill at hand, in ascending of which the tired horses must stop? No there was none.—The first hill of any consequence we should have to descend—it was 12 miles from Stafford; and at the foot of that hill the road took a sharp turn. To that point the road was nearly straight. Could the horses hold out to reach the fatal precipice?—Yes—we feared they could; for they were tough beasts, inured to hardships, and possessing most extraordinary powers of endurance.

"Oh," gasped Wetherbee, as the voice of the maniac broke within crossing madness upon our ears, mingling awfully with the howling of the storm, "can we find no way to stop him?"

By this time I began to reflect; and the very stupendousness of the affair inspired me with a sort of heart-hushed calmness.—I spoke in this mood to my companion, and hinted that we should gain nothing by being frantic.

"It know it," he said. "And yet," he added, while a fearful shudder convulsed his frame, "if you had seen this madman as I have seen him — if you had watched hour after hour over his ravings—if you had stood by his couch through the long night, and trembled with awful fear even while he was bound with cords, you would feel strangely now, when you found him, in a paroxysm more terrible than ever before, your master and your guide—your evil genius! But I understand you. We must be calm if we can. And yet how fearfully we are going!"

"And," I added, as we passed a loaded team, "how wonderfully he drives. We have passed many dangerous places, made several curves, and met a number of teams, and yet see how he guides the horses."

"He alone could do it," returned the doctor, casting a glance upon the hedge by the roadside. "He is a masterly driver."

"I suppose you speak to him once more," I said.

Wetherbee did so. He reached out at the open space, and called aloud for the maniac to stop; but the effort was fruitless, it only caused Mark to yell more terribly to his panting horses, and to apply the whip anew.

"I might try to gain the box," said the doctor; but that would be worse than madness. Even were I strong enough to secure him, the coach would be overturned ere it could be done."

No, no—that though was not worth entertaining. "There was but one alternative for us. If the worst came, we must force open the door and leap, and leave poor Mark to his own fate.

"Ludlow's hill is not more than half a mile off," said my companion, drawing in his head. "I can see the chimneys of the houses, and that is not more than a dozen rods from the pitch. The coach can never go down there—never! It must be dashed to atoms ere it makes the turn! The horses will be crushed, and the ruin absolute!"

If we had a hope that the horses might faint before the precipitous hill could be reached that hope was now gone. We were approaching it very near, yet the animals abated not a jot of their speed, they evidently knew the hand that guided them, and had not forgot to obey their old driver. Theo dashed on at the keen jump, keeping wonderous time in their step, while from their iron-shod hoofs the mud was hurled in every direction. The rain had ceased to fall, but the wind still blew coldly and, cheerlessly, and the heavens were black with clouds. On, on, we dashed, the coach swaying more fearfully than ever, while the voice of our mad driver sounded awfully above the din.

"We must jump," said the doctor. "We are close upon the hill." As he spoke he reached his head out and gazed upon the scene before us. I had already forced away the curtain on my side so as to reach the knobs of the door, when he turned towards me with a new look upon his face. It was a gleam of hope which I caught in a moment.

"There are two or three trunks piled up before Ludlow's and two women standing there! They are waiting for the stage and are already making signals for us to stop.—O, if Mark Wharton remembers his old calling, he may—"

While the Doctor was speaking the voice of the Maniac driver suddenly changed its tone and burden:

"Whoa-up! Whoa-ho-ho-ho-up!"

In a few moments more the coach whirled up into Ludlow's yard, stopped before the house, and Mark Wharton leaped from the box. He called to people by name as if nothing happened, and bade them hurry if they meant to go through along with him.

"There is no time to spare," he said resuming his mild way. "There's a storm in the heavens, and dead oxen on the road; and we should reach Epping before dark!"

By this time we who had ridden within were free from the stage; and the doctor who was a muscular man, slipped quietly up behind the maniac and caught him by the elbows, locking his arms so that he could not free them. In a moment more I was by his side, and by dint of much exertion, we got the men from the house to help us. It was hard work, but we finally succeeded in securing the unfortunate driver, after which we conveyed him into the house, and put him upon a bed, where we left him alone with the doctor, who told us he could manage him best without other presence.

When I returned to the yard I found two of the horses had dropped from exhaustion, while the other two were not much better off. However we got them into the barn where they could be better cared for. In a few minutes Carter came dashing up upon a powerful horse, covered with mud from head to foot. He was all excitement and anxiety; but when I assured him that the only serious damage which had been done was the exhaustion of the horses, he breathed more freely. In a little while Dr Wetherbee came out and informed us that the fearful paroxysm was passed, and that Mark was now sleeping under the effects of an opiate.

"I had to wait at the Post Office longer than usual," said Cartier, in explanation of his part; "and the first thing I knew, Mark was on the box, with the reins in his hands. I ran, and hallooed with all my might; but it was too late. He had come up to the hostler as natural, and taken the reins so much in his old way, that the fellow gave up without thinking of harm.—However I got the best horse saddled as soon as I could and dashed off after ye, for I knew that it would take a smart one to catch that team if they were put to it.—There'll be a wages along with the mail as soon as possible, so you won't be detained long on the road. But," he added, after a pause, "I don't see how in the world Mark ever drove that stage at such a speed, on such a narrow road, and through such narrow chances, and kept it right side up.

"It is wonderful," I said.

'Aye,' returned Carter with a touch of enthusiasm; "it is wonderful; and nobody but Mark Wharton could have done it. I tell ye, sir, ye're ridden to-day behind the best driver in this country let him be mad or not."

Perhaps I had; but at that moment (and I have seen no reason to change my opinion since) I made up my mind that I never wanted to ride behind a mad driver again. It isn't pleasant; and, moreover, I don't think it safe.

If you wish to learn all your defects quarrel with your best friend, and you will be surprised to find what a villain you are, even in the estimation of a friend.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE REBELLION.

Wendell Phillips has delivered another oration on the rebellion. After speaking of the emancipation of slaves by England, he says:

"That is the picture that has been held up to our country for twenty-five years.—What is the use of recurring to it? It is no longer within our reach. We omitted to seize the opportunity—it is gone! Thirty years ago, in England, when Lord Brougham was advocating the emancipation of the slave, I remember he used with great effect the trite classical story of the sybil who came to the Roman king with nine books for sale, represented as indispensable to the safety of Rome. She named her price—the proud king waved it aside. The sybil left, burned three of the books, and returned, offering six at the same cost. The confident king waved her a second time aside. She went, and returned again with three, still for the same price. And then Rome bought the sacred pledge of her safety, furnished to one-third, at the same sacrifice. Twenty years ago, God set us the example of peaceful, moral emancipation, by ordinary force of law. We dashed it aside. He offers us now, at the same cost, emancipation at the mouth of the cannon—nothing else.

"The lesson of to-day is not for us; we must seek it further. Far off, beyond those islands, rests the Queen of the Antilles, St. Domingo. Her emancipation was different. The races had rushed to arms. Blood flowed in torrents. England was about to invade the island. Government, pushed to the extremity, at midnight the sovereignty of the realm slipping from its grasp, in despair, as a means of keeping hold of its territory, proclaimed emancipation. It was won by blood and fire. Half the cities were burned; almost every valley floated with blood; the slave wrote the guaranty of his emancipation in the blood of seventy thousand Frenchmen sent to subdue him. This is the only lesson left for us to-day—this: how far short of St. Domingo can the Government stop? What is the policy that may save us from the last extremity of bloody emancipation? The British model is gone. The only question for us is, how far short can we stop of St. Domingo?

"There are two or three methods before us. The first is—and this most men flatter themselves to be possible—we can conquer the South, we can keep the Union as it was. I deem that a dream. (Applause.) I hold it just this side of lunacy — nothing more. The old Union of '87 is gone beyond recovery. (Cheers.) No million of men in arms can bring it back again. I do not know that I was ever found depreciating the courage of the South. I have held that in the nineteenth century, the age of money, it would be impossible for a Southern empire, from political and economical reasons, to survive—they would be starved out. I hold that opinion still. But I believe I never have doubted the personal courage and intense earnestness of the Southern States. I stand to-day exactly where I have stood. I know nothing of the future but by the past. Poland, trodden under the heel of an empire whose resources are boundless, is still Poland, in arms. Hungary crushed by the weight of half Europe on her head, is still Hungary, determined to be free. And Italy, with six centuries of demoralization, has still strangled the purpose of the French Emperor with one hand, and Austria and Russia with the other, and is still Italy, united and free. (Loud cheers.)

"I believe that the five or six millions of Englishmen residing South of Mason and Dixon's line have hearts as bold and will as determined as Italy, Hungary, or Poland. And this nation, in a mere fight of white men and white men, will write her history a copy of the Russian history as to Poland, the Austrian history as to Hungary, and the Italian history, if she goes on to fight as she does to-day. The past proves it; and it seems to me that every thoughtful man must see it. At any rate, such will be the picture of the next ten years. I am well aware that the South has not yet dared to meet the North face to face in open field and fair fight, or at least whenever she has done so she has been beaten. Witness Kansas and Western Virginia. But for all this, I hold the South deeply in earnest, and able in open fight or by guerilla to drag on the war for many years.

"But that is not the only question. Foreign countries watch us. England and France watch us. England has no purpose nearer her heart than to cripple and undermine the manufacturing and commercial supremacy of the North. How can she do it? By robbing her of one half of the union. By seizing the opportunity to plant a rival State at her side. That State, with the underhand support of English money and English arms, can take Mexico for her wing, and Cuba for her left, and then, with some eighteen millions of inhabitants, holding the black population in chains, she will be one of the best customers that Lancashire has. How much would the British Government do to found and uphold such a State? She would do everything. And I do not believe in any such virtue in the middle classes of Great Britain as would rebuke very severely the Administration for the woeful crime of acknowledging such a confederacy. For I remember China and India. If, therefore, the war lasts two or three years, it is not a war with the Southern States, supported openly or by stealth by England; especially if the death of Louis Napoleon should free England from fear of French interference or invasion; when, by the time that happens, possibly there may be a fourth party in the play."

The Brock's Bush Gang were captured in Cobourg on Tuesday last.

Abstemiousness and frugality are the best bankers. They show a tenderness interest, and never dishonour a draft drawn on them by their humblest customers.

No man can promise him. If to be wealthy till night. One storm at sea, one coal of fire, one false friend, one undriven word, one false witness, may make the 6 beggar and a prisoner all at once.

IS HE FAT?

A REAL GHOST STORY.

One of most remarkable cases of sudden cure of disease of long standing, was that of a rheumatic invalid, with which is connected an amusing ghost story. There were a couple of men, in some old settled part of the country, who were in the habit of stealing sheep and robbing church yards of the burial clothes of the dead. There was a public road, leading by a meeting house where there was a grave, and not far off on the road a tavern. Early one moon-light night, while one of thieves was engaged in robbing a grave, the other went off to steal a sheep. The first one, having accomplished his business, wrapped the shroud around him, and took his seat in the meeting-house door, waiting the coming of his companion. A man on foot, passing along the road towards the tavern, took him to be a ghost, and alarmed almost to death, ran as fast as his feet could carry him, to the tavern which he reached out of breath. As soon as he could speak, he declared that he had seen a ghost, robed in white and sitting in the church door. But nobody would believe him. He then declared that if any of them would go with him he would go back and they might be convinced. But incredulous as they all were, no one could be found who had the courage to go. At length a man, who was so afflicted with the rheumatism that he could not walk, declared he would go with him if he could only walk to get there. The man then proposed to carry him on his back, took him up, and off they went. When they got in sight, sure enough there was, as he had said. Wishing to satisfy themselves well and get as near a view of his ghostship as they could in the dim light, they kept venturing up nearer and nearer. The man with the shroud round him, took them to be his companion with a sheep on his back; and asked in a low voice: "Is he fat?"—Meeting with no reply, he repeated his question, raising his voice higher. *"Is he fat?"* No reply again when he exclaimed, in a vehement tone. "IS HE FAT?" This was enough. The man with the other on his back replied: "Fat or lean, you may have him;" and dropping the invalid travelled back to the tavern as fast as his feet could carry him. But he had scarcely gotten there, when in came the invalid on foot too! The sudden fright had cured him of his rheumatism; and from that time forward he was a well man! This is said to have been a real occurrence. And it is not the only case of such cures of which I have heard. I once heard of an old woman, who had been bed ridden, I think, for twenty years, and who upon the house taking fire made her escape upon her feet, and was never so confined by the disease afterwards.

DESERTION OF THE WATERING PLACES.

Jeff. Davis has played havoc with the fashionable watering places. Poverty and destitution are described as reigning there supreme. At Sharon, which was last year so crowded that numbers could not get accommodation, there are not as many visitors as would pay the servants' wages. Even the old gouty and rheumatic *habitues*, who have never before been known to miss a season are absent. Newport, Saratoga, Cape May and Nahant present the same vicious and dreary aspect. The huge barracks of hotels which fashionable caprice has helped to build up are full only of the echoes made by a few unemployed waiters. It has been stated that the cottages at Newport are almost all occupied; but the fact of their being so does not help the hotels. They are occupied by families that either own them or that find an economy in hiring them for the season, thus reducing the expense of their yearly town establishments. Notwithstanding the efforts made by the hotel proprietors to put the best face on things, it is evident that there will be a grand smash up this season at what are called the first class watering places. The expenses of the large hotels are frightful, and one season like the present is sufficient to absorb all the profits of past years. Between the periodical recurrence of commercial panics and the distress caused by the war, this class of property will soon cease to have any value. We are entering upon an era of hard facts, and the sooner we become sensible to the realities of our position the better it will be for all. The desertion of those haunts of vice and folly—the fashionable watering places—we hail as one of the first evidences of returning reason.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE CUNNING WILL.

Many of our readers are familiar with the device adopted in one of Shakspeare's heroines for testing the worth of her lover, by compelling him to choose between gold, silver, and lead caskets, where the least prominent metal contained the prize. The following incident is of a similar sort, and led to similar results:

A wealthy old lady had a nephew and niece, and a more distant relative, a young lady; these were the only persons to whom her property would descend by law, when she should die. The first two always made a great show of affection when they visited her, which was quite seldom, although she wished that one of them might live with and care for her in her old age. But neither would consent to this, and she therefore employed the young lady as a servant. The old lady was very pious, and spent much time with her Bible; and her young companion, who was also a sincere Christian, loved nothing better than to read to her from its consoling pages. She was faithful in her duties, not merely because paid for it, but she was sincerely attached to her mistress, and delighted to promote her comfort.

In time, the old lady died, and after the funeral, according to custom, a lawyer came to open and read the will in presence of the surviving relatives. It ordered all her possessions to be divided into three parts. The first portion was to consist of the house and lands surrounding it; the second of the furniture, plate and jewellery, of which there was a large quantity, and the third was only the old Bible which had afforded her so much happiness in life. It was further directed that the nephew should have the first choice. The nephew instantly chose the house and farm, which were valuable, saying in a sneering tone, "The old lady was not to be fooled by pretended devotion, she well knew who were her friends," meaning by this to cast reflections upon the faithful servant. The niece was equally unkind, for she said; "Since Janet loved the bible so well, of course she would prefer I should leave it for her, and I will therefore take the furniture and plate." Janet's only reply on receiving the Bible was: "I am content; this book is to me a treasure, and I can find in it more than wealth can give."

When all was over, and Janet returned to her room, she turned at once to her Bible, to find some passage that might soothe her wounded feelings. What was her astonishment to find, laid between its leaves, bank notes amounting to more than a hundred thousand dollars, which had been placed there on the day of the old lady's death, and which made up the bulk of her fortune! So you see how in this instance, greediness outwitted itself, and true devotion was abundantly rewarded. Don't forget, though that Janet would have been happier with her book alone, and a contented heart, than the others could possibly be while they cherished the evil feelings of avarice and jealousy.

For the Examiner.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

IN TWO PARTS—PART I.

It is often difficult to determine the precise limits of Christian liberty. No one doubts the general duty of self-denial, but conscientious persons are often troubled to know whether some particular indulgence is consistent with a holy Christian life.—It is strange that any one should have scruples on such a subject as Total Abstinence, and in examining this question let it be observed that we have nothing to do with those who advocate unlimited indulgence, but with those who claim the liberty of moderate and occasional drinking.

We lay down the proposition that indulgence in alcoholic drinks as a beverage, is inconsistent with Christian duty.

1. That such indulgence is unnecessary. The day is past when it was advocated as an aid to digestion, almost past when it was claimed as necessary for enduring long continued exposure and exertion. In the various expeditions to the Arctic Seas it has been ascertained that men of strictly temperate habits have greater powers of endurance, and military commanders have recorded it as their experience that soldiers will sustain more fatigue and privations when liquor forms no part of their daily allowance. The reason of this is obvious. The introduction of alcoholic drinks into the system imparts no additional strength, but merely excites to a more lavish expenditure of that already existing. Now Nature's laws are so exact and inflexible that such excitement is always attended by a corresponding depression. Hence to use artificial stimulants in our labors is to draw on the resources of to-morrow for the necessities of to-day, the surest way to physical as well as pecuniary ruin. To the soldier who is to watch for a single night amid cold and storm, or the hangman who would nerve himself for his revolting task, such stimulation is desirable, even at the expense of subsequent depression. But this is strictly a medicinal use of these drinks, and it is a painful necessity which requires it; but to the daily labourer in the study, or the workshop, or on the farm, they are, to say the least, absolutely useless.

But it may be asked, why forbid alcoholic drinks on festive occasions? Since it produces a genial flow of spirits, quickens the mental activities, and promotes conviviality, why not use it at the expense of the vigor and activity of to-morrow? Now, we ask, is not the society of friends sufficient to give interest to our festive hours? Are there no topics of conversation so fruitful and important as to engage us, and even excite, without the aid of alcoholic poison? Has the world so lost its interests, and life its charm, that like the worn out votary of pleasure, we must whip ourselves up to every social effort, and our most delightful tasks? and knowing that this exhilaration is not natural, but artificial, must detract from the pleasure it affords. That beaming smile, that cordial welcome, that joyous peal of laughter that mingles with the ring of glasses at the festive board, what is it but the offspring of a drugged stomach and excited brain, rather than the genial and spontaneous outburst of the heart. And, moreover, show your right to spend the strength of the next hour in pursuit of pleasure, and thus incur depression and feebleness to-morrow for the greater enjoyment of to-night. If you say "I have nothing to do to-morrow," it is false. That man or woman does not live who has nothing to do. That moment never passes over our heads that does not bring with it its own imperative obligations. The only argument, then, in favor of using liquors as the pleasure experienced in swallowing them, or in making him feel happy, as the drunkard says; but it is all delusion. The happiness obtained from the Bottle is like the "crackling of thorns under a pot; it will soon be turned to mourning."

2. The testimony of medical men, and of universal experience, is that indulgence in such drinks as contain but a small proportion of alcohol is followed by a desire or appetite for them, and a sense of satisfaction in using them which was at first unknown. This attachment is formed so gradually that usually the mind takes no notice of it till it has gained considerable strength. It increases steadily with the indulgence; and if once the craving be formed, there is no remedy for it but total abstinence. It is stronger than the judgment, the conscience, or the affections. It mocks at the victim's own vows and resolutions,—laughs at the censures of the Church,—tramples down the restraints of social position, and threats aside the affectionate entreaties of friends. Would you erect a barrier between the drunkard and his cups? Set up before him the mother that bore him, and who first taught his infant lips to pray, or the wife of his bosom, or the child of his love. Set up all his hopes for this world, and all his hopes for eternity, and he still will have his drink, though those hearts lie crushed and bleeding, and those prospects in ruin behind him. Let no one say, "I will quit it as soon as I find I like it too well." That is the very time you will not quit it. To temper with it does not comport with the warning, "Go not in the way of evil men; avoid it, pass by it, turn from it and pass away." It is inconsistent and sinful for a man, trusting in his own strength, to go and stand on the brink of danger to court the temptation before which so many have been unable to stand. If he has not God's grace within him he has no assurance that he will not fall into the lowest depths of drunkenness; and if he knowingly tampers with temptation it is pretty conclusive evidence that he has not this grace.

C. S. D.

Otonabee, July 25, 1861.

THE BIRDS IN THE SENATE OF FRANCE.

M. Bonjeau read a report on four petitions praying that measures might be taken to preserve birds which destroy insects hurtful to agriculture. The report, which occupies five columns of the *Moniteur*, is an amusing essay upon insect-eating birds, their habits, anatomy, and species of food. It treats at length of the ravages of the insects and the importance to man of the objects they destroy. France is infested with thousands of species of insects of terrible fruitfulness, nearly all of which prey on what should serve the purpose of man. The first section is headed "Importance of Birds to Agriculture." It states that the wire-worm consumed £160,000 worth of corn in one department alone, and was the cause of the three deficient harvests which preceded 1856. Out of 501 grains of colza gathered at Versailles, all but 196 had been rendered worthless by insects. The reduction of yield in oil was 32.8 per cent. In Germany according to Latreille, the phalæna monacha consumed whole forests. In Eastern Persia three years ago more than 24,000,000 cubic metres of fir had to be cut down because the trees were attacked by insects. Man is unable to cope with these destroyers. His eye is too dull and his hands too slow. Without the aid of birds he would be vanquished in the struggle.—The commission excludes birds of prey, such as magpies, ravens, &c., with the exception of buzzards and rooks, from the benefit of its protection, because the buzzard consumes nearly 6,000 mice yearly, an incalculable amount of white worms.—Sparrows are rehabituated, and their usefulness shown by reference to the facts that when their destruction was attempted in Hungary winged insects increased so rapidly that rewards for the destruction of sparrows were suppressed, and given for bringing them back. Frederick, the Great ordered the destruction of sparrows because they ate his cherries; but in two years' time he found his cherries and all other fruits consumed by caterpillars. In a sparrows nest on a terrace in the Rue Vivienne were found the remains of 700 cockchafers. Owls, and birds of that class, which agricultural ignorance pursues as birds of ill omen. They are ten times more useful than the best cats and not dangerous to the larger. The contents that were killed were found in their stomachs the remains of 543 insects. After further illustrations the report proposes the prohibition of all means of destroying birds save by fire arms, with the exception of nets for wild ducks and palmipedes generally, and the prohibition of bird-nesting and destruction of eggs or young birds.

THIRTEEN PERSONS STRUCK WITH LIGHTNING.

A storm of peculiar severity visited part of Essex on Thursday evening, on night, and we regret to say that it was attended with disastrous, though not as yet fatal consequences. The growling of the thunder was heard, and vivid flashes of the lightning seen in Chelmsford; but the storm took a south-easterly direction, and its principal fury appears to have felt at Rettendon and Battle's Bridge, about 9 miles distant. It raged there from 8 to 9 o'clock, and so violent a storm not being recollected in that neighborhood, it created alarm among the villagers, who were induced to herd together as if safety was to be found in numbers. In the house of William Hom, three families residing there were all assembled in one room, together with four other persons who had sought refuge there, when the lightning struck off the top of the chimney and descended into the apartment, prostrating the whole 13, and seriously injuring two of them named John Havens and Eliza Marsh.—Both of them were very severely burnt, the young girl remaining insensible for twenty minutes after she was struck; and the underclothing of both of them was found full of small holes, as if it had been penetrated by shot. They still lie in a very dangerous state, though hopes are entertained of their recovery. The boot was cut completely off the foot of another little girl named Hannah Bom. The others sustained little or no injury beyond the sudden prostration and fright. The cottage clock, close to which the two injured persons were standing were greatly damaged; its chains appear to have exercised an attractive power over the electric fluid, as its most deadly force was spent in that direction, after which it escaped by the window, in which several panes of glass were broken. There is also a large hole in the end of the house, and it is otherwise much shaken and damaged. Several trees in the immediate neighborhood were also struck. In the adjacent parish of Rawreth the fall of hail was fearful, the stones being so heavy as to kill large birds on the trees. One man states that he picked up twenty dead rooks, and could have picked up a hundred in the distance of a mile.—*Western Paper.*

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF BULL'S RUN.

The official report of the battle of Bull's run by Brigadier General McDowell, addressed to the Commander-in-Chief, dated August 6, has been published. He states that his report has been delayed in consequence of the inability of the subordinate commanders to obtain a true account of the state of their commands at an earlier moment.

General McDowell represents the battle to have been won by his army at half-past three in the afternoon, but the arrival of Johnston's fresh troops by train at that time converted the victory into a disastrous rout—the Union troops being worn out with the fatigue of a hard day's battle. He says:—"The enemy was evidently disheartened and broken. But we had been fighting since half-past ten o'clock in the morning, and it was after three o'clock in the afternoon.—The men had been up since 2 o'clock in the morning, and had made what to them unused to such things seemed a long march before coming into action, though the longest distance gone over was not more than one and a half miles; and though they had three days provisions served out to them the day before, many no doubt either did not eat them or threw them away on the march or during the battle, and were therefore without food. They had done much severe fighting. Some of the regiments which had been driven from the hill in the first two attempts of the enemy to keep possession of it had become shaken, were unsteady, and had many men out of the ranks.

It was at this time that the enemy's reinforcements came to his aid from the railroad train, understood to have just arrived from the valley with the residue of Johnston's army. They threw themselves in the woods on our right, and opened a fire of musketry on our men, which caused them to break and retire down the hill-side. This soon degenerated into disorder, for which there was no remedy. Every effort was made to rally them, even beyond the reach of the enemy's fire, but in vain. The battalion of regular infantry alone moved up the hill opposite to the one with the houses on it, and there maintained itself until our men could get down to and across the Warrenton turnpike, on the way back to the position we occupied in the morning. The plain was covered with the retreating troops, and they seemed to infect those with whom they came in contact. The retreat soon became a rout, and this soon degenerated still further into a panic.

"Finding this state of things was beyond the efforts of all those who had assisted so faithfully during the long and hard day's work in gaining almost the object of our wishes, and that nothing remained on the field but to recognize what we could no longer prevent, I gave the necessary orders to protect their withdrawal, begging the men to form in line, and offer the appearance, at least, of organization. They returned by the fords to the Warrenton road, protected, by my order, by Colonel Porter's force of regulars. Once on the road, and the different corps coming together in small parties, many without officers, they became intermingled, and all organization was lost.

"Orders had been sent back to Miles' division for a brigade to move forward and protect this retreat, and Colonel Blenker's brigade was detached for this purpose, and was ordered to go as far forward as the point where the road to the right left the main road.

"By referring to the general order it will be seen that, while the operations were to go on in front, an attack was to be made at Blackburn's Ford by the brigade (Richardson's) stationed there. A reference to his report, and to that of Major Hunt, commanding the artillery, will show that this part of the plan was well and effectually carried out. It succeeded in deceiving the enemy for a considerable time, and in keeping in check a part of his force. The fire of the artillery at this point is represented as particularly destructive.

"The enemy followed us from the ford as far as Cub Run, and owing to the road becoming blockaded up at the crossing, caused us much damage there, for the artillery could not pass, and several pieces and caissons had to be abandoned. In the panic the horses hauling the caissons and ammunition were cut from their places by persons to escape with, and in this way much confusion was caused, the panic aggravated, and the road encumbered. Not only were pieces of artillery lost but also many of the ambulances carrying the wounded.

"By sundown most of our men had gotten behind Centreville ridge, and it became a question whether we should or not endeavor to make a stand there. The condition of our artillery and its ammunition, and the want of food for the men, who had generally abandoned or thrown away all that had been issued the day before, and the utter disorganization and consequent demoralization of the mass of the army, seemed to all who were near enough to be consulted—division and brigade commanders and staff—to admit of no alternative but to fall back; the more so as the position at Blackburn's ford was then in the possession of the enemy, and he was already turning our left. On sending the officers of the staff to the different camps, they found, as they reported to me, that our decision had been anticipated by the troops, most of those who had come in from the front being already on the road to the rear, the panic with which they came in still continuing and hurrying them along.

"At —o'clock the rear guard (Blenker's brigade) moved, covering the retreat, which was effected during the night and next morning. The troops at Fairfax station leaving by the cars took with them the bulk of the supplies which had been sent there. My aid-de-camp, Major Wadsworth, stayed at Fairfax Court House till late in the morning, to see that the stragglers and weary and worn-out soldiers were not left behind.

"I transmit herewith the reports of the several division and brigade commanders, to which I refer for the conduct of particular regiments and corps, and a consolidated return of the killed, wounded, and missing.—From the latter it will be seen that our killed amounted to nineteen officers and four hundred and sixty-two non-commissioned officers and privates, and our wounded to sixty-four officers and nine hundred and forty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates. Many of the wounded will soon be able to join the ranks, and will leave our total of killed and disabled from further service under one thousand. The return of the missing is very inaccurate, the men supposed to be missing having fallen into other regiments and gone to Washington—many of the Zouaves to New York. In one brigade the number originally reported at six hundred and thirteen was yesterday reduced to one hundred and seventy-four. These reductions are being made daily. In a few days a more correct return can be made.

"Of course nothing accurate is known of the loss of the enemy. An officer of their forces, coming from them with a flag of truce, admitted eighteen hundred killed and wounded, and other information shows this to be much under the true number."

THE LOSS OF THE CONFEDERATES.

The Memphis Appeal's Manassas correspondent says:—It is gratifying to be able to state, upon reliable authority, that the total loss of the confederates in killed, wounded and missing, will not exceed the first estimate, say 2,500. Of these less than 500 are killed. It is believed very few have been taken prisoners.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The Philadelphia *Press* has a description of Gen. McClellan, as he appeared on his recent visit to that city:—

A few trembled, yesterday, at seeing, in the place of a gaunt, stalwart soldier, scarred and sage-eyed, a young man of moderate proportions, bright-eyed, and with boyish movements, and bearing not ponderous epaulets, chapeau and sword, but the simple regulation fatigue blouse with shoulder bars, a cap, and black pants trimmed with gold. Had we expected a smart, handsome cricketer, a litue, muscular student, a farmer, or any thing in common life, implying good spirits and a quick eye, we should have singled out Geo. B. McClellan. But as the leader of a grand army, the conqueror of a hostile section, the man who is to hold in hand the destiny of a nation and retreat or break its tortures, we could not recognise the sage for the youth, or the great soldier in the unassuming, boyish citizen.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

AN IRISH OPINION.

From the Dublin Nation.

As the news from America flows in, the language of the Northern and their journals tends more and more to disgust and outrage all who hold the sacred faith of human freedom, and to make them weep in poignant mortification and deep despair. Well may we despair of popular liberty in presence of the sight the world sees to-day. A republican people, whose liberties were won by a rebellion, whose independence was achieved by a secession, parrot as glibly as any minions of Old World tyranny "the rebels" and "the rebellion" as phrases of odium and reproach! Those who profess to hold sacred the popular will, to reverence the desire for self-government, proceeding to drown the popular will in blood, and to answer the desire for self-government by butchery and slaughter!

If what is now passing in America took place in any of the Old World empires, it would be at least intelligible. If the citizens of nearly half an empire five times as large as all Europe, with an unanimity never surpassed, and rarely equalled, declared by free poll, in open day, by universal suffrage, that their interests and their feelings demanded the substitution of the Imperial Government by one of their own choice; and that the Imperial Government marched its armies to crush the demand in the blood of the "rebels," it would be nothing new amongst despotic systems.

But in a great confederation of republican States,—in a system based on the will of the people—based on the right of rebellion—that all this should happen that we now see—that no tyranny or despotism of Old Europe ever drew the sword more savagely to put down "rebellion" and trample on the voice of the people, than this same Central Government of a Republican Confederation—it is enough to wring the heart of any man who believed in the greater humanity and toleration of popular Governments. Well may the advocates of despotic monarchy laugh in bitter mockery at those who believe that a people ruling themselves would never spill blood in popular subjugation, and that such murders were done only by kings and despots of Old Europe.

It is a hideous sarcasm on Republicanism to hear the journals of the Northern States yelling for the blood of "the rebels;" for their subjugation and destruction! "We mean to conquer them," says a Republican journal in New York, "not merely to defeat, but to conquer, to subjugate them But when the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before the angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty at their firesides and see privation to the anxious eyes of mothers and rags of children." Was ever more hellish sentiment uttered?

Where in the annals of despotism, or the records of its butcheries, shall we seek for a parallel to this? Where—even against rebels who had not a particle of justification? If the subjects of the most legitimate sovereign that ever held a sceptre had acted as the Southern States have done, would these sentiments not be infamous if uttered on his part? Yet infamy of infamies are they when uttered by republicans against brother republicans — uttered by the descendants of the rebels of '76, against men who with far greater unanimity now demand the self same right those rebles claimed—self-government.

We shall be told the South had no right to secede; therefore, war upon it is justifiable. When England made war upon her rebellious American Colonies, she said they had no right to "secede," and yet, therefore, that was justifiable. We shall be told the South can exhibit no wrongs to justify rebellion. The same was held by those who sought to crush the Colonies in their struggle for self-government. But why should we be called upon by Republicans to consider these points at all? Have we not been told, as the Republican principle, that the subjects of a State themselves, and no one else, are to be judges whether they have provocation, justification or right?

Yet, let us consider that the case of the South, as regards its right to secede, is far stronger than was that of the American Colonies to rebel. Under the old monarchical systems no such right was ever tolerated—no such principle ever heard of—as "the voice of the population" determining the justice, legitimacy, or duration of a Government. The American Colonies originated under that monarchical system. They had never claimed or possessed the attributes of Independent Sovereign States; nor had their connection with the English Crown originated in a compact having for object mutual benefit and defence.

What, on the other hand, is the position of the Southern States in the present case? They are not mere colonies, counties or districts of any State, kingdom or empire. They are a member of "Sovereign Independent States," so styled in law, and so proved in fact. Their political system—the political system of the whole United States of America—is based on the fundamental principle of the right of rebellion determinable by the voice of the people.—These several Independent Sovereign States, of their own free choosing, and for the purpose of their own and the common welfare, interest and protection, federate with certain others to this end.

A number of these States declare that faith has not been kept with them in the compact of confederation; and that the cause and purpose of their federal association with certain others no longer urge its continuance, but on the contrary demand its termination. Whether they possess the right to so terminate the connection, is neither asserted nor denied by the dead of union. This silence is claimed by each side in the quarrel as favorable to its own cause. Upon which side the construction may be said to weigh it, no doubt, a nice and intricate question for political doctrinaries and hair-splitting controversialists.

But what we have to say is this, that it is something more than ungrateful, it is monstrous, it is the grossest and most disgraceful treachery to humanity, that, on a point which must be ruled either way, the shedding upon it one drop of human blood must be seen of torrents of blood being made to flow in the conquest—the subjugation—of those independent States, who merely ask for self-government and freedom to decide their own destinies! We say it would be deplorable even if these Southern States were mere colonies or outlying districts of a despotic empire.

We say that, in the face of such a unanimous determination for secession—right or wrong, according to construction of constitutional technicalities—this bloody war to force union on the Southern people at the point of the sword—to saber them into brotherhood—dragoon them into "liberty"—is a blot upon humanity. We cannot pause to weigh the niceties of the rival constructions of the silence of the deed of Union with reference to the right of secession.

We turn in disgust from all this, denying that the proof at best can be plain enough to reconcile us to this butchery—butchery to be done, let us remember, not by kings, autocrats, or tyrants, but by Republicans, advocates of popular liberty—themselves the offspring of rebellion! We have often enough and clearly enough declared our anxiety that the great Republic of America might be saved from dismemberment; but for greater is our anxiety—for the the sake of the hideous reproach it involves to popular liberty—that it may be saved from the terrible crime of forcing its Federal embrace upon any State at the expense of ruthless slaughter by fire and sword

THE WAR AT THE WEST.

From Russell's Letters to the Times.

Cairo, June 22, 1861.

I visited the earthworks at the end of the levee. Col. Wagner was ill with the usual camp diarrhea, but he would insist on getting up and showing me his performance. He has fought in many hard fields in Europe, served in the Hungarian war, and accompanied Kossuth to the United States. His right hand man, Lieutenant O'Leary, was formerly a petty officer in the British Navy, served in the Furious in the Black Sea, and was in the Shannon Brigade, under the ever-to-be deplored sailor, who led them to the relief of Lucknow, and finally to the reduction of that ill-starred city. Mr O'Leary told me he was not much credited here when he recounted the manner in which Sir William Peel taught his sailors to toss about 68-pounders as if they were field-pieces. The work I found to be rather "crowded" with guns, but it gives promise of such strength as to enable the occupants to command both rivers effectually. The armament is quite adequate to all purposes, and consists of one 8-inch howitzer, two 24-pounders, two 32-pounders, and some lighter guns, the whole being dominated by a 10-inch columbiad in the centre, on a circular traversing slide, not yet mounted. The magazine is well made and lighted; it is the safest and best I have seen in the States. The practice I saw with a field-piece from the work at a small target 500 yards off, in order to try ricochet fire, was by no means bad, and would have speedily sunk a boat in the line of fire. Whenever a steamer is made out approaching Cairo a gun is fired from one or other of the posts. The steamer then gives the private signal agreed upon, and, if she does not answer, is fired upon and brought to by round shot. In the evening, as I was walking up and down the levee after a day of exhausting heat, an extraordinary tumult attracted my attention, and on running to the hotel whence the noise proceeded, I discovered a whole regiment drawn up two deep without arms, and shouting out in chorus, "Water! water! water!" The officers were powerless, but presently General Prentiss came round the corner, and mounting on a railing proceeded to address the soldiery in energetic terms, but in substance his remonstrance would have been considered, in a French or English army, as much a breach of discipline as the act it had censured.—These men had broken out of the barracks after hours, forced their officers and the sentries, and came up shouting to headquarters of their General to complain of a deficiency of water. The General addressed them as "Gentlemen." It was not his fault they wanted water. It was their officers who were to blame, not he. He would see they had water, and would punish the contractor, but they must not come disturbing him by their outcries at night. Their conduct was demoralizing to themselves, and to their comrades. Having rated the "gentlemen" soundly, he ordered them back to their quarters. They gave three cheers for the General, and retired in regular line of march with their officers.—The fact was that the men on returning from a hot and thirsty drill found the water barrels, which ought to have been filled by the contractor, empty, and not for the first time, and so they took the quartermaster's business into their own hands. Their officers did not wish to be very strict, and why? The term of the men's voluntary service is nearly over, they have not yet been enrolled for the service of the State; therefore, if they were aggrieved they might be disposed to disband, and not renew their engagements, and so the officers would be left without any regiment to offer to the State. But they went off in an orderly manner, and Gen. Prentiss, though much annoyed by the occurrence, understands volunteers better than we do. There is no doubt but that the Quartermaster's Department is in a bad condition in both armies. Mr. Forestall has proposed to the Southern authorities to hang any contractor who may be detected cheating. There would probably be few contractors left if the process were carried into effect at the North. The Medical Department is better in the Northern than in the Southern armies. But even here there is not an ambulance, a cacolet, or a mule litter.—When Gen. Scott made his first requisition for troops and money, or rather when he gave in his estimate of the probable requirements to carry on the war, I heard the Ministers laughed at his demands. They would be very glad now to condone for the original figures. Little do they know, North or South, what war must cost in money, in life, in misery. Already they are suffering, but it is but a tithe of what is to come, for the life and misery have not been expended and felt. In the Memphis papers two days ago I saw a notification that draughts would be issued by the magistrates to families left in distress by the departure of their heads and supports to the seat of war. In the Cairo papers to-day I observe an appeal to the authorities to do something to aid the citizens reduced to pauperism by the utter stagnation of trade.

— Numbers of Union families are moving out of Virginia. It is said that they have been ordered to leave by the secessionists, now that the country has been occupied by the latter since the Federal disaster at Bull's Run.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S DESIGNS.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:—"The semi-official *Patrie* announces formally that 'all states in Europe have a right to judge that the South has a undoubted right to secede,' and states Napoleon the First's opinions upon that matter. The same journal, as well as all the Bonapartist organs, notice President Lincoln's Message in a most hostile and bitter tone, and twit us with the impossibility of our preventing events that are already accomplished. 'The South can never again enter the Union,' says the *Patrie*. From the co mmencement of the rebellion I warned you what were the tendencies of Napoleon III. As regards the South. He was aiming at some grand coup in Europe—some war, some interference in foreign policy—to keep his own people quiet: but he saw that to move in any direction was most dangerous. Revolution was near at hand, as follow upon the footsteps, and the Italians taught him that it was not an easy matter to free a people, and then keep them on a subjection but one degree removed from that he had aided them to overthrow. Pausing to look ere he leaped, the Southern rebellion broke out. Here he saw a chance to carry out his plans. Here was a fine occasion to cater to that military spirit so rife throughout his dominions. He would let the South and North mutually weaken each other, and then step in and acknowledging the South, proclaim a protectorate, assume, with England, a direct supervision, if not control, of the affairs of Mexico—in fact, establish in the New World colonies where France once possessed them. It should be the boast of his admirers that not only had he placed the empire upon so proud a footing in Europe, but that he had also regained for her vast possessions where she had had them before. Spain, encouraged by France, began the movement; and unless a speedy peace is entered into between the North and the South, the latter will soon have cause to bewail their hasty and suicidal course in breaking asunder bonds that were a guarantee for the welfare of all nations. Our great republic was, in its might, a terror to all despots and the refuge of their victims. The breaking up of so grand a power has caused a thrill of joy to run through the hearts of those who feared her grandeur and her example. They will do all they can to humiliate and debase her, unless she rises in that incalculable might she possesses and scatters to the winds the schemes of those who wish and plot her downfall.

THE NORTHERN TROOPS.

A New York journal shows, in the following extract, how wretchedly provided the federal troops were for going into action on the day of the battle, and what recklessness characterized the whole affair:—

"It was impossible for any troops to hold out long under the circumstances in which our soldiers were placed at Bull's Run on the 21st of July. The right wing had marched sixteen or eighteen miles on a cracker, to the battle field, under a broiling sun, and without water. Human nature could not stand it. Some of the troops bit their lips to cause the blood to flow, in order that they might moisten their parched tongues. Others took handfuls of clay which seemed to be moist and put it into their mouths to cool them. Others laid down and panted and foamed at the mouth like horses overcome with heat. Many, in order to obtain relief from the enemy, surrendered themselves prisoners of war. On the other hand, the Southern troops put to shame the filthy raiment of our ragged regiments. There is no excuse for this, while there is so much money at the command of the goverament. The effect upon the troops engaged is very bad. It has demoralized and disorganized them. We hope it will be the last time that such treatment of our gallant troops will ever occur. It is already once too often."

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S ELEVATION TO THE PEERAGE.

The late Earl Ludlow, who owned a property at Cople, near Bedford, and was a political friend of John the sixth Duke of Bedford, contracted in the hunting-field a strong friendship with Francis, the late Duke. As he was a bachelor and had no near relations, he bequeathed to the Duke, at his death, in 1843, his Bedfordshire estate, and a very fine property called Ardsalla Castle, county Meath, which he had long held and seldom visited. The Earldom of Ludlow became, of course, extinct, and as the addition of some £4000 or £5000 a year in Irish land was a matter of little moment to the owner of the rentroll of Woburn and Tavistock, the duke resolved at his death not to let it pass with the Dukedom but to bestow it on his brother Lord John, to whom he was personally much attached. Ever since the late duke's death, it has been expected in the county of Meath that Lord John Russell would abandon politics and become a resident squire at Ardsalla, and some of the Irish papers have gone so far as to assert that the Earldom of Ludlow is the title by which he will shortly be called to the House of Peers. We have reason to know that the choice of any such title is at the very least premature, and on abstract grounds, it is most unlikely that his lordship should select a title to which he has no other claim than that of owning a property once owned by the earl of Ludlow. It is far more probable that he will not travel out of his own historic family, and we believe that we shall not be found to be far from the truth when we assert, that in all probability, within a week or two of the present date, the *Gazette* will announce that "Her Majesty has been most graciously pleased to summon John Russell, Esq., commonly called Lord John Russell, to the House of Peers, by the name, style, and title of Earl Russell of Ardsalla, in the county of Meath, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom."—*London Spectator.*

AMERICA AT THE NEXT WORLD'S FAIR.

A resolution has passed the Senate and House of Representatives, appropriating $2,000 in order that the President may adopt measures to secure a representation of the United States at the next World's Fair, to be held in London in 1862. A representative should be appointed as soon as possible, in order that he may make arrangements for the space required by American exhibitors. We do not expect that there will be many exhibitors from our country, but those who do go should be provided with good positions and the means to make a good display creditable to our country. The building for the World's Fair is now in the course of erection, and it is going up with that rapidity and system which were observed in the first Crystal Palace. It is expected that the exhibition will surpass all that has preceded it in the character of the mechanism and articles entered for competition.

A HINT TO BULLIES.—England never enters upon a war while she can help it, but never comes out while her enemies can help themselves.—*Punch.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Card of Thanks—Jas. Hall.
Stolen or Strayed—J. Vosper.
Notice—Thos. Clover.
New Grocery—A. Stewart.
The Home Journal—Wm. Halley.
War with Canada—T. Sargent.

The Examiner.

Thursday, August 15, 1861.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

Future generations will look back and dwell with interest upon the events now transpiring in the adjoining Republic. Like the events which took place during the revolt of the Colonies from the mother country, those which are now taking place will be noted by the historian and will afford lessons of instruction to the statesman, patriot, and moralist, from which, for the sake of our common humanity if from no higher motive, we should devoutly wish they may profit. In the war of Independence the Colonists were forced to revolt from the arbitrary and insolent conduct of the King and his unwise counsellors. No remonstrance from disobedient subjects of the unreasonable exactions imposed would be listened to, no assurance of devoted attachment to the land of their ancestry was of any avail, the King and his ministry—with a few honorable exceptions—denounced the colonists in America as rebels and as such they should pay the penalty for resisting legal authority. The haughty threats of vengeance were attempted but resulted in defeat, and the proud monarch was compelled, after a bootless attempt to reduce his refractory subjects, to acknowledge them as a distinct nation under the name of the United States of America. In this struggle the Colonists fought for their hearth, homes and lives, and could point very distinctly to the arbitrary and exacting measures of the King, who refused to acknowledge them as capable of having a say in measures deeply affecting themselves, as grounds justifying them in taking up arms. It was thus that a stupid King, to gratify his vanity, by attempting to punish when he should have listened and yielded, lost to his crown its fairest diadem. Like a foolish father attempting to reduce a refractory grown up son by corporeal punishment in place of persuasion, drives him away from home, whereas a course of remonstrance and conciliation would retain him. In the short period of 84 years the nation has grown from four millions to over thirty millions, has progressed equally in all the materials of greatness, and until very recently stood forth to the world as a triumph of popular government. The entire civilized world looked at the United States of America as demonstrating the great problem so often heretofore attempted in vain, of republicanism, and up to last November they were supposed to have succeeded. Since then the advocates of monarchial institutions have been loud in denouncing Republicanism, as a failure. And they have not done so without apparent good reason, for whatever may be the real cause of dissatisfaction, the ostensible cause that led to secession was one that cannot be justified by sensible men. If a portion of a nation cannot bear up under a constitutional political defeat, they thereby declare their want of the first principles of self-government. In this way the Southerners have made transparent to the world the degrading effects resulting from the "peculiar institution."—Accustomed from the nature of the connection between themselves and their servile dependents to be obeyed, impatient of contradiction, arbitrary and despotic, they become wayward and self-willed with their equals. A contradiction is tantamount to a challenge to fight. A deep thinker and an able writer in giving an opinion on the present crisis of America says "The Southern States are mastered by a passion which blinds them and prevents them from weighing their true interests and the dangers which threaten them. They are in a frame of mind which is the result of slavery. These men, accustomed to exercise daily despotic powers over their fellows cannot bear control, criticism or resistance. They draw a blind confidence from their heated and unruly tempers, and they so exaggerate their strength as really to imagine that they can bring the North to terms. Such is always the effect of the exercise of absolute power over ones fellow man." Accustomed to appoint the ruler of the nation, they could not put up with the appointment of the North, and hence they rush out of the Union, as if they had no more interest in it, and finding no resistance offered to their illegal conduct they became emboldened by delay, and assumed the offensive by driving out the federal troops from their borders. This act gave the North the advantage of not initiating hostilities, as well as a sort of legal acquittal when employing force to subdue the rebellion, so clearly committed by that act. It is now beginning to be viewed both in Europe and elsewhere as a grave error on the part of both South and North in taking up arms. If secession is possible under the Federal constitution it was wrong in the North in attempting to punish it. If it is illegal and contrary to the constitution it was wrong in the North not to check it at the outbreak. A mutiny is soon put down if prompt measures are employed but if dallied with it becomes fearful—so it has become with the seceded States. Four hundred thousand men and five hundred millions of dollars is a fearful price to pay to put down a rebellion that might have been nipped in the bud. The question however arises can it be put down? Can the North subdue the South? We think not; they may punish them, harass their armies, block up their ports, cut off their commerce, and burn their cities, but they can never bring back the Southern States to acknowledge their allegiance to a union that is severed. Neither the blood nor treasure in the North can bring back the Southerners, now maddened by the consequences of war, and we fear that both parties will have ample time to deplore the madness of each in the course they have pursued,—the South in going out of the Union and the North in attempting an impossibility, in vainly attempting to bring back seven revolted States to their allegiance. It is folly to speak of inflicting a nation like Our country to-day chronicle another great battle, and the anticipate many more will have to be fought, many brave and noble fellows bite the dust, and millions of treasure expended before the end mistake will be discovered. War is always terrible but a civil war like that raging over the line is tenfold more terrible. The deadly hate it begets among kinsmen resembles the hate of demons. We devoutly wish that the present war may soon terminate.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

LOSS ABOUT $80,000.

On Sunday night, about 10 o'clock, the stable and shed in rear of Chartrain's Saloon, on Water Street, caught fire, and before any alarm was raised the flames had burst through the roof. In less than half an hour the fire had spread to the Saloon, and soon the house occupied by Mr. Jenkins, and the frame store of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall were enveloped in the flames. It then became evident that the whole of the adjacent buildings would perish, and a panic ensued. George and Hunter streets were the situation of a most indescribable scene. Men, women and children were running to and fro, almost frantic, bearing armfuls of property, which every one seemed anxious to save. At about 11 o'clock no fewer than 10 buildings were burning, and the Town was illuminated so brightly that the smallest objects could be seen on some of the streets. On the more prominent buildings men were busily engaged in wetting the roofs and cornices to prevent danger from the burning embers. At 12 o'clock the flames had swept on from the brick building at the corner of Water street to that occupied by Messrs. J. B. Bisbee and John Campbell, and on George street from the brick store occupied by Messrs. I. Robinson & Co., to that of Mr. John Thomson. For a time those buildings were in imminent danger, but through great exertion and the fact that they were protected with iron shutters, and were otherwise fire-proof, they were saved. At about 1 o'clock, a. m., the two-story brick building on the corner of Hunter and Water streets was on fire; for a short time there was a hope that it might be saved, but from the scarcity of water the engine was rendered almost useless, and the flames gained till the whole block was in ashes. The stone store-house of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall, and the handsome brick building of the same firm, were saved by the most daring adventure and courage on the part of the clerks of the establishment, and other parties who came to their help. A brisk breeze struck up about 1½ o'clock, and the smoke and ashes were scattered in clouds down George and Simcoe streets, but the height of the fire was over, and no further spread took place. On the morning after the fire the scene was one of desolation,—what had but a day before been the best business part of the Town was now a heap of smouldering ruins.

The following statement of losses is, as nearly as we have been able to ascertain, correct:

Chartrain, $800.
Jenkins $100.
Rountree, $300.
Post Office.
T. Menzies, part of stock damaged.
J. Clarke, " " "
R. A. McNabb, $1,500.
Jas. Hall, (on buildings) $8,000.
A. J. Fisher, $1,000.
W. B. Ward, $3,000.
Mrs Silverwood, (building, &c.) $1,500.
J. Peagelly, $250.
McKellar & Cameron, (on store-house and contents) about $250.
Thos Mills, $100.
John Clifford, $150.
W. Stapley, $100.
John Williamson, $1400.
David Lemay, $400.
G. W. Robinson, $900.
Ritchie & Ames, $500.
George Mitchell, $500.
John Harty, $2,000.
A. McNeil, $400.
Wm. Arnott, $200.
R. D. Baskerville, $25.
Dennis Brennan, $300.
Joseph Shaw, (building) $1,500.
R. Stinson, (fittings, &c.,) $200.
Jas. Harvey, (building) $800.
John Thomson, (damage to goods, &c.) $300.
R. Walton, do., $300.
Templeton Brown, (building) $200.
Nicholls & Hall, (building and stock) about $3,500.

The value of several buildings, part of the estate of the late Thomas Harper, about $18,000.

All the mails were saved, and it is believed not one letter or paper was lost.

The parties insured, and the amounts of insurance, we are unable to ascertain accurately at the present writing, but the most part of the property was not insured.

Twenty-nine places of business in all were destroyed, and we deeply regret to say there are not six available stores to be let at the present time in the Town.

As to the origin of the fire there can be but one opinion. For some time previous a woman of disreputable character had taken shelter in the loft of the stable where the fire began, and as has been ascertained since, was drunk in or about the place at the time. This in the second large fire here that can be attributed to the same cause; few will have forgotten the burning on the east side of Water street, about two years ago. Yet people seem to be careless as ever, and such characters are allowed to inhabit the most dangerous localities.

The great lack of water was fearfully felt. A good-sized tank near the Post Office would have been the means of saving many times more property than its cost, but to this subject we will return at another time.

INCENDIARISM.

An old man named Andrews was taken before A. S. Fraser and Jas. Edwards, Esqrs., on Monday, charged with setting fire to a stable back of McCormick's Tavern, at noon on that day. After the examination of witnesses, Andrews was committed to Jail to await his trial on the serious charge of arson.

☞ Garibaldi has been offered a commission in the Federal army.

THE ARMY WORM.

The army worm about which we have heard so much lately, has made its appearance we regret to say in the Township of Otonabee. In size and form it resembles the ordinary caterpillar; is nearly black, with two or more green stripes, and has about twenty feet. Its mode of attack on the wheat stalk is peculiar. it makes its way up to the ear, where by a sideward, grinding process, it separates it from the stalk, when it shells the same of the kernels commencing at the top and proceeding downwards. Hay, oats, and grass seem dainty food for their wormships, and none but the green, succulent stalks are touched. Had this plague came upon us a week or two earlier the loss to our farmers would have been great.

THE ASHBURNHAM PIC-NIC.

The children attending the Ashburnham day and Sunday Schools were entertained by the Trustees to a finely-got-up Pic-nic to Rice Lake by the cars on Tuesday.—As the day was favorable, and the invitation extended to the parents, a large number availed themselves of the day's enjoyment. Upwards of 200, principally children, left by the train. On arriving at the Lake Mr. Madden, Wesleyan minister at the Indian Village, kindly offered the use of the Chapel to the party, which was accepted. However, as pic-nicking was to be the order of the day the ladies of the party insisted on having the edibles discussed outside. Accordingly impromptu tables were arranged from a neighboring pile of lumber, and the hidden contents of many a basket came to view in the shape of chickens, hams, sandwiches, &c., to all of which ample justice was done. The Rev. Messrs. Gilmour and Douglas were among the party and after the inner man had been satisfied these gentlemen addressed the children on the necessity of improving their time by study and application, pointing out to them that in a country like this the positions of honor and emolument were open to all alike. The day passed off most pleasantly and towards evening Colonel Haultain joined the party, having driven down in a carriage, being a few minutes too late to go by the cars. The Col. also addressed the children on the benefits of education, pointing out to them many examples of men who had risen to the highest positions in society with not half the chance of being educated that they had in these modern times.

Before entering the cars on returning the whole party gave three cheers for the Queen and a like number for the Prince of Wales, and off they started by the cars for Peterboro, or Ashburnham rather, where they all arrived safely. On landing on the platform three cheers were given for the Ashburnham School Trustees, after which

"Each took all his several way,
Resolved to meet some other day."

(*Com.*

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Town Council met on Thursday night. A petition from Mr. Malcolm and others, asking the Council to cancel the order to pay $10 to Mr. Geoge Bell, was read and laid on the table. A petition from E. McCormick and others, praying the Council to re-appoint the constables who acted as night-watch, was read and referred to Committee. The petition of Mr. Malcolm and others was allowed to lie on the table!

The Mayor was instructed to insure the Town Hall.

A motion was passed fixing the Mayor's salary for this year at $500.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

MR. EDITOR,—In resuming the subject of Schools in Scotland, I feel that I am about to grapple with a giant error, and I scarcely know how to approach him without awakening the *wolves*, by which his woody wilderness is guarded. With himself I do not fear to deal, but to reach him is the difficulty. He is also so plausible, that his aim is able to conceal from most his true character, and walk abroad under some honourable name suited to the society to which he gains access. Before the Reformation when he lived among Princes and priests, he called himself *order*, but now finding the aristocracy ill able to defend their privileges, he pretends to be a Democrat, and courts the favor of the populace under the name of *liberty*. But though he has changed his name he has not changed his nature, which is licentiousness, and his motto has always been, that every man should do as he likes so far as he can. He is very busy just now in crying out against tests of all kinds, for nothing he likes worse than true religion in any shape. A ready I hear the wolves begin to howl; but arrayed in the mail of conscious integrity from which the poet Horace tells us, all such wolves must fly. I shall enter into his very den, and pierce him through the heart with the shafts of experience, and common sense. Here then I take my course. Every law of liberty must have a law of limitation, whether the planets in their orbits, money in circulation, or men under social order, or ecclesiastical state; and therefore I say liberty without law is licentiousness. To apply this to Schools. What is the land of limitation that circumscribes and guards the liberty of these institutions? It is called the *Test Act*, by which every Parochial schoolmaster besides knowing the common branches, and Latin, must also know and teach the Bible and Shorter Catechism. O, no, his friends cry out, we don't object to that, but to his being obliged to be a member of the established Church. But does his being a member of the Established Church oblige to any thing more than I have said. No, no, but we want our friends into the Parochial Schools, while retaining their present notions as to the civil government interfering with religious opinions. But has the government interfered with the religious opinions of the people for a hundred years past? No, but they refused to let us put our friends into the church livings without rendering any reason and putting out our enemies without showing cause. The whole dispute then is about the election and support of ministers. Yes, and is not that sufficient, to have a minister put in that we don't want, and the minister we do want kept out; and the minister we don't want not only put in but kept in till death or some other lucky accident frees us of him. But is not this precisely the case with the schools also? And what is the church but the school of the parent as the other is of the children? And if so I think the question has already been set at rest by universal agreement, except where it seems likely to interfere with our own individual interests. But you know "what is sauce for the goose,"—so let us take what we give, for that is fair play.—The real dispute then is not about the schools, but about the churches. Now, would it not be better to put the churches right that are wrong than to disturb the schools, which by mutual consent are admitted to be right already? The schools are good, the texts are good, and all that is wrong, is that the people cannot agree about the best mode of electing and supporting their ministers. Would it not then be a simpler plan to let the Schools alone which are right, and try to put the churches right, and then all will be right again as of old, when the school was regarded as a part of the church, and every church had its school just as every orchard has its nursery and every family makes provision for its children as for its adults. I have thus far unmasked the monster, and shall show you his end in my next, if you will give me leave, and the revival of that healthy education which is strengthened and nourished by the life blood of religion, and remain,

Mr. Editor,
yours truly,
AN OLD PAROCHIAL SCHOOLMASTER.

Aug. 14, 1861.

The Latest War News

Another Great Battle.

NORTHERN ARMY VICTORIOUS.

We are indebted to Mr. Cox, Telegraph Operator here, for the following account of another great battle, the news of which arrived here yesterday afternoon:

On Saturday Gen. Lyon marched out of Springfield, Missouri, to give the enemy battle. He came up to them on Davis Creek, Bros's Prairie, a few miles to the south-west of Springfield. When he had taken a strong position on rolling ground, at twenty minutes to six, Gen. Lyon fired the first gun, when the battle immediately began. Severe cannonading was kept up for two or three hours, when the fire of Rollen's artillery proved too severe for the enemy; they gradually fell back to their encampment on Wilson's Creek. Gen. Lyon's cavalry posted on the enemy's left flank. Gen. Seigel's artillery on the right then began a terrific attack, and spread slaughter and dismay in the rebel ranks, pursuing them to their camps. Their tents, waggons and baggage were destroyed by shells. A Louisana and Mississippi regiment were almost annihilated. As Gen. Lyon was leading on his column his horse was shot under him. He immediately mounted another, and as he turned around to his men, waving his hand and cheering his men on to victory, he was struck in the small of the back by a ball, and he fell dead on the ground. The command then devolved on Gen. Seigel. Pursuit continued till night, when our little army rested for the night on the encampment of the enemy.—At the last moment of despatch the enemy has not been seen. Among the killed are Gen. Earl McCulloch and Gen. Price.—The sword and horse of Gen. McCulloch are among the trophies. The number of killed and wounded on the Federal side about 800. The numbers not given on the Confederate side.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON THE LAKE.

THREE YOUNG MEN DROWNED.

Some ten days ago, Mr. Pierce Morton, of this city, an ex-midshipman of the Royal Navy; Mr. Robert Holmes, of Hamilton; Mr. J. M. Mitchell, a law student of this city; whose friends reside at St. Mary's, Canada West, and Mr. William Gordon, brother of Mr. Gordon of the firm of Gordon & McKay, dry goods merchants, of Toronto, left this city for a cruise around the Lake, in the yacht Wave. On Monday night, during the heavy gale which was then blowing, they were on the return trip from Oswego, having touched at Kingston and Cobourg. About nine o'clock, when within a mile of the Island, Mr. Holmes, who was then "turning in," whilst the others were on deck managing the boat, perceived that she was leaking fast, and that in addition the

LATEST from EUROPE,

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIA.

Father Point, Aug. 12.

The *Nova Scotia*, arrived here at 2.30, with 189 passengers and $14,000 in specie.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The House of Commons passed the Bankruptcy bill as amended by the Lords.

The *Times* announces Lord Elgin's appointment as Governor General of India

The weather is very fine for the harvest operations.

The Echo won the Goodwood stakes; the American horse was second.

A new treaty between England and Belgium is about to be negotiated.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says the solution of the Roman question is near at hand; the solution is reported to be the evacuation of the Roman territory by the French and its occupation by the Italian troops.

A strategetic Railway is contemplated along the French coast.

A Naples dispatch says that several superior French officers in the service of the Pope, and also a priest from Rome, have been arrested.

Gold continues to flow into the Bank of England in large sums. The Bank rate has been reduced to five per cent.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says the British Government is in intimate correspondence with the French Cabinet, in order that united action may be observed towards America, by sea and by land, as a real conflict is now expected. A perfect understanding is likely to be arrived at.

Rumors of a compromise are again gaining strength in England.

The London journals are speculating on the fate of the American Loan.

Mr. Gregory asked if the Government had received information that goods, contraband of war, were being taken by the Kangaroo, and if the Loan for the Federal Government opened in London.

Parliament had no information on either subject.

The Duke of Buckingham is dead.

The Kings of Sweden and Prussia are expected to visit Paris.

The Italian loan is proving successful.

There are disturbances reported in some of the Portuguese Provinces.

LATEST.

A vessel has been sunk at the mouth of the Havre harbor, which temporarily blocks up the entrance.

The Arago, which passed Hurst Castle at 9.30 a. m., will probably come to Southampton instead of Havre.

Julius Denver succeeds Sir J. Melleille, as Government Director of the Indian railways.

Letters from China give most favorable accounts of the commercial advantages obtained by the opening of Yangtz.

Sales of cotton, 95,000 bales; no imports to-day. Imports for the week, 88,294 bales; market very quiet but firm, at extreme rates.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

Weather fine, but barometer falling rapidly; supplies heavy.

All kinds of grain very firm, and continental demand continues large.

France is reported to be entirely bare of native wheat. Indian corn 6d per quarter dearer.

The Ministerial White Bait dinner, in anticipation at the close of the session, took place at Greenwich on the 31st ult.

Lord Palmerston said that the Government had not yet resolved on the course relative to the renewal of the postal service via Galway.

THE CENSUS OF IRELAND.

DECREASE OF ABOUT A MILLION IN TEN YEARS.

(*Correspondence of the London Times.*)

The abstracts of the census of Ireland for 1861 was issued to the Press here yesterday evening. The constabulary and the metropolitan police were the sole enumerators on the present occasion; 5,096 of the former and 173 of the latter were employed—a force which the peaceable state of the country enabled the Lord Lieutenant to place at the service of the Census Commissioners. No difficulties were experienced in taking the census on the night of the 7th of April, and in no instance had the Commissioners occasion to call into action the power granted them by the seventh section of the act; nor are they aware of any disturbing influence being in operation at the time.

The total population of Ireland on the 7th of April was 5,764,543, less by 787,842 than it was in 1851, which is a decrease of 12·02 per cent on the last decenial period. On the previous decade there was a decrease of 19·85 per cent. The diminution has been greatest in Munster, where it is 18 per cent, and least in Ulster, where it is only 5 per cent. The Commissioners ascribe the decrease to emigration, as there has been no other powerful cause in operating, such as famine, pestilence or war. From the report of the Emigration Commissioners it appears that 1,230,936 emigrants left Ireland during the last ten years; and, from the returns obtained by the Registrar-General of Ireland, it is found that of these 1,174,179 were set down as "permanent emigrants." We have, unfortunately, no registration of births and deaths, and we cannot tell what efforts nature has made to fill the void created by the famine.

The portion of the returns expected with most anxiety is that which relates to the religious denominations, of which we have had no return since 1834. In obtaining them returns the enumerators met every facility from the clergy and people, and as the Commissioners have had only fifteen complaints about them, they infer that they are nearly correct. The following are the result:—Roman Catholics, 4,490,583; members of the Established Church, 678,661; Presbyterians, 598,992; all other persuasions, 8,614; Jews, 332. The total number of Protestants in Ireland is 1,273,960, giving the Roman Catholics a majority of 3,226,624; or about three and a half Roman Catholics to one Protestant. In Ulster the proportions are—Established Church, 390,130; Presbyterians, 511,371; Roman Catholics, 983,966.

SEPARATION AT LAST.

From the returns handed in to the County Clerk at Peterboro', we learn that there are actually said counted votes of a majority in favor of separation of the counties of Peterborough and Victoria. In a few days we expect the Provisional Council will meet in Lindsay, to select a site for the county buildings and proceed with their erection. It seems to be the desire of all whom we have conversed on the subject that the county buildings should be erected somewhere about the Union School grounds.—Many think that if the buildings were erected on the high ground on the centre of Kent street with an allowance for a road on each side would have a fine appearance, and be most convenient for the transaction of public business. Lindsay after this is sure to prosper.—*Victoria Herald.*

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA WEST.

This association met again at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the lecture hall of the Mechanics Institute. The chair was occupied by the First Vice-President, A. McCallum, Esq., of Hamilton.

The first business taken up was the consideration of the following preamble to the constitution and by-laws, which after some discussion was adopted:—

The objects of this Association are,

1st. To secure the general adoption of the most approved system of imparting instruction.

2nd. To secure the improvement of our text books or the adoption of others more suitable to the wants of the country.

3rd. To enlarge the views of teachers and stimulate their exertions for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge.

4th. To encourage the frequent interchange of ideas and kindly intercourse among the members of the profession throughout the country.

The meeting adjourned at 12 o'clock and reassembled at 2 o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Burns then delivered a most excellent dissertation on the educational duties of teachers and the qualifications they should possess to mould and develop the tender minds of those who may be entrusted to their care with a view to their physical, moral and intellectual culture.—The Reverend Dr. concluded with his very able address amid the hearty applause of the members of the Association.

The following officers of Association were then appointed for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. Dr. McCaul, President of University College; 1st Vice-President—A. McCallum, Head Master, Central School, Hamilton; 2nd do—J. Herbert Sangster, A. M. Normal School; 3rd do J. B. Boyle, Head Master, Central School, London; 4th do—Thomas McKee, do do Oshawa; 5th do—Thos. Nixon, Superintendent, Newmarket; 6th do—W. Anderson, Head Master, Park School, Toronto; Mr. Alexander, Treasurer; Mr. Acres, Secretary.

COUNCILLORS FOR COUNTIES—Ontario, Mr. Kobins; Middlesex, Mr. Anderson; Peel, Mr Morton; Hastings, Mr McShea; Stormont, Mr Hay; Halton, Mr Brackenridge; Oxford, Mr. Vardon, Brant, Mr. McFarlane; Northumberland, Mr Young.

HERE AND THERE.

The St. Catherines *Evening Journal*, says it must have more paying patronage (*i. e.*, advertising) or suspend publication. It says it has as many subscribers (not of the Billy-Barlow stripe, either) as it wants; but that subscribers alone don't pay. The *Journal's* want, we are sorry to say, is a very common want just now in Canada.—Advertisements have become "like angel's visits, few and far between." It is always so in dull times, however—many people being under the delusion that advertising is only useful to them when business is brisk. The very reverse is the truth, as the experience of all wide-awake merchants shows.—Such, however, is the popular error in Canada.

We have before us two Australian papers—the Melborne *Argus*, forwarded by Mr. J. G. Gray, formerly of this city, and a Beechworth *Constitution*—filled with advertisements. Mr. Gray has two or three columns to himself. Business is, nevertheless, dull in Australia as well as here; but business men there would no sooner think of giving up advertising than they would dream of ordering their own coffins. Thus they not only keep alive, but grow fat, catching all the stray fish left in the stream, by keeping their hooks always in the water. The papers, too, "keep on the even tenor of their way," and never die out for want of support. Let Canada go and do likewise.—*Hamilton Times.*

TIMBER TRADE OF CANADA.

Speaking of this subject the Quebec *Chronicle* says:—

"As illustrative of what the combined action of the Government and the trade may accomplish towards opening up new markets for our immense lumber production, we are glad to be in a position to state that one firm alone has, this year, sold as ten cargoes of sawed lumber for ports in the north of France, and that they could sell four times that number if they could furnish the stuff required. Other firms also have orders for cargoes to Toulon, Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Antwerp and Bremen. We learn also that a cargo of oak and masts has been shipped for Bergen in Norway. The opening up of new markets is the more agreeable this year, as our cousins across the frontiers are more desirous of purchasing revolvers and rifles than scantling and boards.

"We hope the Government and the trade will continue their exertions in opening up the markets of Europe for the productions of our forests, and we see no reason why we should not do a large trade, particularly with the ports on the Mediterranean."

THE BARON DE VIDIL.

Truth is stranger than fiction, as every day proves. No novelist would venture to invent a story like that of Baron de Vidil, which is now occupying a considerable space in the English papers, for the simple reason that it would be thought too improbable even for romance. This Vidil was a glover in London where he captivated and married an English lady with a fortune of £30,000. This lucky stroke so commended him to Louis Philippe, then King of France, that he made him a Baron and gave him some diplomatic appointment. The subsequent history of the Baron we need not trace; suffice it to say, he was a lounger about fashionable resorts, and probably needed all the money he could get. The Baron has a son, doubtless by his marriage, who has a considerable fortune in his own right, which would revert, in the case of death to the father; and as they were riding together in the outskirts of London, the Baron took advantage of passing through an unfrequented lane, to strike his son two heavy blows, probably with a loaded whip-handle, on the head. The son fell, but rose and ran to some labourers for protection; and the father followed him, greatly excited, saying, the youth had been thrown by his horse. The medical testimony shows that this could not be the case, and the Baron gave various versions of the affair; he has, therefore, been committed for trial, although the son, who is recovering, persistently refuses to give any evidence in the case.

☞ On Saturday afternoon there was a heavy hail-storm in Montreal, accompanied by lightning. The rain descended in sheets and hailstones, large and plump, rattled about the casements. More rain continued to fall at intervals in the afternoon.

☞ On Saturday, 3rd instant, a young man named John Kelly, a clerk in the employment of Mr. James Melver, of Dewittville, was drowned in the river Chateaugay into which he had gone for the purpose of bathing.

IMPORTANT INVENTION IN AGRICULTURE.

Under this title the Dumfries *Courier* makes the following statement:—"About a mile to the north of *Kirtel*, there lives a man who is most eccentric in his manners, and lives a life characteristic of perfect oddity (if the expression is allowed.) This man has long been looked upon by the people of the surrounding district as no better in his intellectual attainments than a mere idiot, and in his external appearance as if fitted for nothing better than a scare-crow. But, though odd and idiot like he appears, he has proved himself to be a man of high intellectual attainments, by the invention of an instrument that will ever be held as a boon to agriculture while it is practiced as an art. This invention is a subsoil plough, but far different from anything of the kind we have ever seen or heard of. It is so constructed as to go 18 inches deep, 9 broad, and can be drawn by two horses with all manner of ease and freedom, and it matters but little though the land has been a cart-road for years, it will go through it with as much ease as though it were a field of sand. This plough is so simple in its construction that a smith of any kind will make it in ten hours. What advantage will the farmer gain from such an instrument? A great ease to his horses; the cost of it nothing in contrast to any other of the kind. We would recommend all farmers who have it in their power to go and see it, as it is impossible to speak of its advantages in so few words. It can be seen any day on the farm of Flatfield, about two miles from Errol Station."

AN ENGINE DRIVER'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

The Stettin (Prussia) newspapers mention an instance of heroic presence of mind, which deserves to be known wherever railways exist. A passenger train, coming from Altdam, in full speed, was running direct into the river Oder, at a place where it is 20 feet deep, in consequence of a mistake on the part of the points-man at the crossing. An engine driver, one Kampke, of Konigsberg, who was on a siding, with a locomotive and two waggons of goods for discharging it to a boat on the river, saw the mistake and the danger. Without a moment's hesitation, he put on full steam, and, rushing forward, charged the coming train. The shock was tremendous, but the passenger train was brought to a stand still without the slightest injury to any one.

NOT SO HASTY.

It is said that Seward and Wm. H. Russel, correspondent of the London *Times*, were recently engaged in earnest conversation on the difficulty in this country, when Seward in answer to some remark of Russell's, jumped up, and in an excited tone, exclaimed: "Sir, the recognition by England and France of the independence of the Confederate States would be regarded by the United States Government as a war declaration." "Before you talk of war with two such powers as England and France," coolly replied the Englishman, "you had better retake Sumpter."

CLERICAL JOE MILLERS.—Of an English bishop the following story is told:—His lordship was examining a candidate for holy orders, who was more deficient in theology than in brains. Among other questions, the bishop asked him: "If you were in company with persons who impugn the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, how would you defend it?" "My lord, I feel hurt by your supposing that I keep such company." "If, however you were accidentally to find yourself in the company of unitarians, and they were to attack you, what course would you pursue?" "Can you doubt, my lord, what I should do? I should, of course, leave the room instantly." The story is paralleled by the Oxford anecdote of the under-graduate who under similar circumstances in his divinity examination, on being asked which were the greater prophets and which were the less, replied that "he could not venture to draw invidious distinctions."

☞ The increase of temperature in descending into the crust of the earth has been repeatedly verified. At a mine 700 yards deep, in Dukinfield, England, a mean increase has been found of 1° in 76.8 feet. Arago found an increase of 1° in 59 feet. At Rehnie, in an Artesian well 760 yards deep, the increase was found to be 1° in 54.7 feet; other experiments have given 1° in 71 feet. The observations are effected by the percolation of water and by the varying conducting power of the rocks. This increase would, at 40 feet, give a temperature of some 3,000° which would melt the hardest rocks. It is not yet, however, known what effect the enormous pressure experienced at such depths may have on the melting point of the rocks. On independent bases, Mr. Hopkins has been led to the belief that the earth's crust is 800 miles thick, and the Archdeacon of Calcutta, in his observations on the plumb-line in India and the effect of the Himalayas upon it, estimates the crust at 1,000 miles in thickness.

BRINGING COALS TO NEWCASTLE.—It is one of the most curious incidents of the war, that two ships are now on their way from England to this country, laden, the one with two hundred and the other with four hundred bales of cotton, purchased for our Northern manufacturers, who are unable to obtain their usual supplies at the South. This is carrying coals to Newcastle after an entirely new fashion.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A letter from Minister Fogg states that Garibaldi said, if the United States war is for freedom, I am with you with 20,000 men.

When men, by age, fail in their sight and hearing, they had better console themselves with the thought that they have seen and heard quite enough.

☞ A man named Robinson on Monday succeed in bringing from the Niagara whirlpool the body of Joseph Dorr, drowned a few days previously.

Married.

At Peterboro, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. Cameron, MR. JAMES C. KENNEDY, of Peterboro, to MISS MAGDALENE HARRIET PERRY, of Ashburnham.

At the same place, on the same day, and by the same, MR. WILLIAM HENRY HEWTSON, of Lakefield, to MISS MATILDA PERRY, of Ashburnham.

On the 13th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Dobbine, MR. HENRY BENNETT, M. C., Ashburnham, to MISS MARY NEWELL, second daughter of Alfred Newell, Esq., of Medland, Michigan, U. S.

Died.

At Hythe Mills, on the 8th inst., FRANCES A, daughter of Mr. J. D. Wright, aged 1 year and 8 days.

At Otonabee, on 14th inst., EMILY wife of Mr Joseph Stanley, aged 36 years.

In Upper Dorset Street, Dublin, Ireland, on 13th July, ult., ISAH, wife of Mr. Thomas Bradburn, of Peterboro, C. W., and daughter of Mr. R. Morrow, Ballyfunnell, County of Cavan.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday August 15, 1861.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₱ brl	4	00	@	5 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	90	@	1 00
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	0	75	@	0 80
Barley ₱ bush.	0	35	@	0 40
Oats "	0	20	@	0 22
Peas "	0	40	@	0 45
Potatoes (new)	0	30	@	0 40
Pork ₱ brl	14	00	@	15 00
Beef ₱ cwt.	3	50	@	4 50
Butter ₱ lb.	0	10	@	0 12½
Hay ₱ ton	7	00	@	8 00

B. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday August 14, 1861.

Fall Wheat 95c, a $1 3c.
Spring Wheat 75 a 80c.
Barley 40c.
Oats 33c a 34c.
Peas 40c a 40½c.
Potatoes, (new) 50c a 55c.

New Advertisements.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE subscriber begs to tender his sincere thanks to his friends for their strenuous though unsuccessful exertion to save his property at the late disastrous fire.

JAS. HALL.

Aug. 13, 1861.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

ON Thursday night or Friday morning last, from a field belonging to Mr. Stewart, near Ashburnham, a

DARK BROWN MARE,

about 14 hands high, with a heavy mane and tail, and a white stripe in the face. She is about 8 years old, partly French. Whoever will give such information that will lead to the recovery of the above mare to Mr. Hoskings, Tavern-keeper, or to John Vosper, at Allen's Hotel, will be suitably rewarded.

Aug. 14, 1861. 33

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber begs leave to intimate to ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO HIM,

—THAT—

After the 15th Sept. next

HE WILL HAND OVER HIS

BOOKS, NOTES & DUE-BILLS

—TO—

AN ATTORNEY

for Collection, without respect of persons.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Aug 14, 1861. 33 3in.

NEW GROCERY, Wine & Liquor Store.

JAMES STEWART respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lakefield and its vicinity that he has opened an establishment in the premises lately occupied by A. Morrow, and will constantly keep on hand a first-class assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting in part of

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES,

—TOBACCO.—

and every description of Family Groceries, the whole of which, together with a general assortment of Crockery, Glassware, &c, will be sold at a very small advance upon cost, and at prices far below anything hitherto known in Lakefield for Goods of the same quality. As the sales will be exclusively Cash, there will be no second price.

Lakefield, Aug. 12, 1861. 33

A national enterprise entitled to support.

A CANADIAN LITERARY PAPER.

FOR

The Canadian People.

☞ TO THE PUBLIC. ☜

ON Saturday 1st June last, the undersigned commenced in Toronto the publication of a weekly family newspaper, entitled

"The Home Journal,"

which altogether eschews subjects of a controversal character, both in politics and religion, and professes itself as a medium for developing the literary talent of the country.

The *Home Journal* is devoted to choice literature:—Tales, Essays, Poetry, Reviews, Criticism, Biography, Art, Music, News, &c., and has already enlisted in its columns some of the best talent of the country.

To commence the publication of a Literary Journal in Canada, after many failures of similar enterprises, was considered hazardous; but the undersigned is now happy to say, after five weeks of experience, that he has received such encouragement from both the press of the country and the public, as causes him to feel quite confident of his ultimate success.

He aims at making the *Home Journal* equal to any paper of its class, and to do this, a large number of subscribers are necessary. Believing that the people of Canada will contribute to its maintenance, when made aware of its importance and character.

The *Home Journal* is published every Saturday, at Toronto, and mailed in time to reach the remotest parts of the Province, on the date of publication.

The terms of subscription are $1.50 in advance. Payments may be made as follows:—For four months, 50 cents; for eight months, $1; for twelve months, $1.50

Any person sending the names of five subscribers, with their subscriptions, will be entitled to one copy, and the undersigned trusts to receive from his friends throughout the country, many remittances according with this arrangement.

All letters and communications should be addressed (post-paid), to

WM HALLEY,
Publisher, Osborne Street.

Toronto, July 18, 1861.

WAR WITH CANADA!

FOR SALE.

THE east half of lot No. 4, north side of Elizabeth Street, in Ashburnham. There is a **Good Frame House,** with good cellar, stable, sheds and well on the premises. For particulars apply to

PHILLIP SARGENT,
Proprietor.

Ashburnham, Aug. 1861. 33

IMPORTANT

AUCTION SALE —OF— CROCKERY, CHINA AND ☞ Glassware, ☜

AT PETERBORO', Eastlind's Old Stand, late Porter's, George Street, on Tuesday, 6th August, and following evenings, a superior assortment of

WHITE GRANITE WARE,

consisting of Dinner Services, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Toilet Sets, Jugs, Mugs, Dishes, Bowls, Pickles, Nappies, Custard Cups, etc.

CHINA TEA SERVICES,

Sets of Jugs richly Painted and Enamelled, with a general assortment of Common Crockery.—Glassware in great variety suitable for Storekeepers, Householders, Farmers, &c

☞ The whole will be sold without Reserve. ☜

☞ Sale commencing each evening at seven o'clock.

T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer.

Peterborough, Aug. 8, 1861. 33

SELLING OFF

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

Fall Importations!

Strickland & Rogers

are now offering their large and fashionable stock of

DRY GOODS,

without the slightest reserve, at

COST PRICES,

FOR CASH!

The Goods are all

NEW AND FASHIONABLE,

and of the very best qualities.

☞ AN EXAMINATION OF THE STOCK SOLICITED. ☜

Peterborough, July, 1861.

VISIT OF

DR. LA'MERT

OF LONDON,

TO THE NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

DR. LA'MERT of Bedford Square, London, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, &c; author of "Self-preservation," the "Science of Life," and "Second Life," begs to intimate to his Patients and the Public that he proposes in August, making a Professional visit to the British North American Possessions, commencing with Halifax, N. S.; and that he will afterwards visit St. John, N.B., and Lower and Upper Canada.

Due notice will be given in future advertisements of Dr. La'Mert's arrival and of his place of residence in the several towns in which he may be consulted, either personally or by correspondence. In making this intimation, Dr. La'Mert wishes to point out to patients the advantages that invariably result from a personal interview, and the mutual facilities that will be afforded to those who are desirous of bringing their cases under his immediate notice. Dr. La'Mert, moreover cannot too strongly urge on those who have already been under his care, or who may now be in correspondence with him, the propriety of the occasion that will present itself of clearing up any doubts that may have existed in regard to their cases, and would particularly impress upon them the importance of putting themselves as quickly as possible into personal communication with him during his necessarily limited stay, which under no circumstances can be prolonged beyond the dates hereafter to be announced.

In order that no obstacle may be presented to the completion of the treatment of such cases, Dr. La'Mert will be provided with the correspondence, notes, &c., connected with each individual case in the Colonies that has come under his observation during the last three years. Those who contemplate availing themselves of Dr. La'Mert's services are recommended, in the interim, to procure from one of the undermentioned local agents his work on

Self-Preservation;

a Medical Treatise on Nervous Debility and Functional Weakness, more particularly in reference to the liabilities and disorders of the Generative System, with numerous Engravings and Descriptive Essays.

The object of the work is not to maintain any particular hypothesis, but to enable every one to understand for himself the structure and functions of the organs concerned in the fulfilment of the Physical Obligations of the Married State; to acquaint him with the consequences arising from excesses; to prevent unnecessary misapprehension from astounded fears; and to point out, when those fears are well founded, the means of speedy relief. The work is not crowded with the technicalities so ordinary professional books, nor does it present the crudeness which characterises the so-called "popular works" on the subject.

"Self-Preservation" may be had in a sealed envelope, price One Shilling sterling, of Messrs Clubb and Co., St John, N. B.; E. G. Fuller, Express Agent, Halifax, N.S.; or the Author will forward it, post free, on receipt of Colonial postage stamps to the amount of 18 pence sterling. 32

Lightning! Lightning!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

300,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH

SPRATTS' RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINTS!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Croft has a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud surcharged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the fountain, easing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But if it fail in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Carbonized Rod. Come on iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 25 feet from the point.

$1,000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorised agents; allow no man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by C. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KINDALL,
83 Young Street.

TORONTO, Sept. 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPERintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.
Prof. of Chemistry.

PETERBORO', July 29th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely endorse in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Rook Street.

A. BIRLOCK.

Toronto, June 29th, 1861. 31-6m.

NOTICE.

To the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the several Municipalities of the County of Victoria:

YOU are hereby required to meet on TUESDAY, the 20th day of AUGUST, 1861, at 12 of the clock, noon, at the Town Hall, in the Town of Lindsay, for the purpose of forming yourselves into a Provisional Municipal Council under the authority of an act passed in the 24th year of Her Majesty's reign, and entitled an act for the separation of the County of Victoria from the County of Peterborough.

N. S. DEAN,
Warden U. C. of P. & V.

County Council Chambers, 2nd August, 1861. 32

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED!

GEO. A. COX,

IN returning his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since commencing business, would respectfully intimate that he still continues to practise Photography in all its different branches, in a manner that cannot be surpassed. He would also have it remembered that it was to him

THE DIPLOMA

was awarded at the last Fall Show for the

BEST SPECIMENS OF

Photography,

which includes not only Ambrotypes, but all the different styles of Pictures

taken by means of light, without regard to the chemical agency employed. And he is still determined to maintain the decision of only of the judges, but of all who may favor him with a call that the place to go when you want

A FIRST-RATE PICTURE!

IS TO

Cox's Excelsior Sky Light

GALLERY,

in Burnham's Block, over Maloney's Store.—And last, though not least, if you want to get a picture that will stand the test of time, and one worthy of our flourishing town in this advanced age, you must go to Cox's Gallery and ☞ GET A GENUINE PHOTOGRAPH! ☜ the only place in town they can be got. So all who wish to live with posterity go and get

A GOOD PICTURE & CASE

For 50 Cents and upwards!

A large assortment of cases always on hand. Entrance same as to the Montreal Telegraph.

Peterboro, Aug. 8th, 1861. 32

PHOTOGRAPHY!

R. THOMPSON returns thanks to the inhabitants of Peterboro and surrounding country for their very liberal patronage, and begs to let them know that he will be

ABSENT FOR A MONTH, OR SO,

say till the 25th of this month.

Wishing to be posted up in every branch of the Picture business, he starts this day for New York,

TO STUDY PHOTOGRAPHY

Under the best and most experienced masters!

and to procure an INSTRUMENT and general stock for carrying on this department of his business in first-rate style!

☞ Ladies and gentlemen who wish for Portraits, Landscapes, Views, &c., will do well to reserve their orders till his return when they may depend on having them promptly and satisfactorily executed.

R. THOMPSON,
(Late R. Thompson & Son.)

☞ Opposite the stores of Nicholls & Hall.

Peterboro, August 1st, 1861,

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN!!

A GOOD FARM OF 100 ACRES, being West ½ of Lot No. 3, in the 1st Con. of Verulam. The farm is only 6 miles from the town of Lindsay, and about 2½ from the thriving village of Fenelon Falls. To a person wishing to purchase a good new farm of land, the above is an excellent opportunity, and a liberal bargain will be given. Apply to Mr. Renfrew, at the *Examiner* Office, or to the owner,

MRS. M. BRICKLEY.

N. Monaghan, July 24th, 1861.

COW LOST.

A FINE LARGE RED COW, dark head and wild in appearance, white spot in the forehead, and white about belly and legs, one ear slightly torn. A suitable reward will be given for any information of her on application to

CHARLES PERRY.

Peterboro, July, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Corporation of the Township of Otonabee intend to pass a By-law on the

19TH DAY OF AUGUST,

for the purpose of establishing a new Rise o Road across the 13th Concession of Otonabee between lots No. 12 & 13, said road to be 66½ feet wide.

GEORGE READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, July, 1861. 30

FLOUR! FLOUR!

FLOUR always on hand at Fenelon Falls Grist Mill in Bags which will be sold strictly for CASH.

PRICES.....REASONABLE.

Put on board Steamboat by sending cash and bags.

ROBT. FRANCE.

July 23, 1861.

CARD.

THE subscriber begs to tender thanks to the parties who assisted him in removing his stock from the fire on the night of the 11th inst.

GEO. TANNER.

Peterboro, July 17, 1861.

SAVE YOUR FURS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

WM. LECH,

FURRIER, MONTREAL,

WILL OPEN BUSINESS in the above line about the end of June, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Temple on Brown, corner store, Scott's Building, Peterboro'. Raw furs will be manufactured to order; also dressed and cleaned, and

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE

FUR TRADE

in Canada, will be offered for sale at prices much lower than ever known in this part of the country before. Mats and caps of the latest styles. The highest price will be paid for raw furs.

May 9, 1861.

EMPLOYMENT.

$40 A MONTH!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE want an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada, to sell the Franklin Sewing Machine. To a limited number of travelling agents we will pay a salary of *Forty Dollars a month and all expenses.*

To local agents a commission of 30 per cent, in all sales.

Every machine is warranted to give universal satisfaction, and kept in repair six months.—Recent improvements renders this machine the cheapest and most popular in the market. For full particulars and a permanent business, address, with stamp for return letter,

HARRIS BROTHERS,
Sole agents Franklin Sewing Machine Co.,
Box 183, Boston, Mass.

July, 1863. 28

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocery Establishment!

HENTHORN'S BUILDING.

THE undersigned offers for sale, at Reduced Prices, Refined Loaf Sugar, Brown Loaf Ground Loaf, Dutch Crushed, Crushed, Bright Porto Rico and Muscovado.

—ALSO,—

a choice lot of Family Flour, in barrels and small sacks, containing 50 and 25 lbs. each.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

INN-KEEPERS

Supplied with every description of WINES and SPIRITS from the choicest Champagne to Common Whiskey, in any quantities, and at the very cheapest rates by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

August 1, 1861. 31

A CARD.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has retired from the business formerly carried on by him.

WM. ARNOTT.

Peterboro, April 28, 1861. 19

Bakery & Confectionery.

WM ARNOTT, JR.,

WOULD announce that he intends carrying on the Bakery and Confectionery business in the store heretofore occupied by his father, where he hopes by correct business principles to merit and receive a share of public patronage. He will keep constantly on hand a supply of Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, &c., which he intends offering at very low prices, and to insist on cash or monthly payments with all his customers, and feels confident that by this principle he can offer such goods at prices as will convince the public that it will be to their advantage to deal with him.

Peterboro April 27, 1861 19

HARDWARE STORE!

Hunter Street, next door to Campbell's Grocery. Sign of

☞ THE CIRCULAR SAW, ☜

THE SUBSCRIBER in addition to his already large stock of

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE

has just received

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISH,

Butts, Screws and Hinges, cut, wrought and pressed Horse-shoe Nails, Hay, Straw, and Manure Forks,

CHAINS, SAWS & AXES,

Table Cutlery, Britannia Metal and Plated Wares, Trays, &c Door, Chest, and Drawer Locks, Wire, Ropes, and Grindstones

GLASS, PUTTY, SPADES, SHOVELS,

and Hoes, and Garden Utensils of all kinds.—Also, a well selected stock of CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

ROBT. HAMILTON.

Peterboro, April 23, 1861. 17

NOTICE.

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants in, and in the vicinity of Peterboro' that he has opened a new store in the premises formerly occupied by F. & L. Lemay,

On Hunter Street, next door to Messrs. McKellar & Cameron's

where he will offer a general assortment of Goods, such as

Prints,
Delaines,
Gray Cotton,
Shirting,
Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres
Tweeds,
Drills,
Silk and Felt Hats,
Black Cloth,
Milton,
Tweed,
Alpaca and Rémel Cord Coats,
Pants and
Vests of all kinds,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TEAS, TOBACCO, SUGARS,

CANDLES, SOAP, RAISINS, &c.

The whole to be sold low for Cash. Please call and examine before buying elsewhere, as

BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN!

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Peterboro, May 6, 1861. 19

☞ TO SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS. ☜

THE

UNION BIBLE DICTIONARY,

for the use of Sunday Schools, Bible Classes and families; both editions. PRICE, $1 & $1.25

For sale by

T. MENZIES.

July 23, 1861. 31

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO OR THREE good farm hands for the harvest season or longer. Apply to

GEORGE HUSON,
Mst lot, 6th Con., Otonabee.

July 17, 1861.

IRON.

BAND, Hoop, and Bar, Round, Half-round, and Square Iron. A large stock on hand and for sale at

R. HAMILTON'S.

Peterboro, May, 1861. 23

A. FOWLIS & Co.

HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 19

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm Lands and Premises situated, by the late JAMES KELSO, and being the south ½ of Lot No. 9, in the 3rd Con., Smith, and the north ½ of Lot No. 10, in the 7th Con. Smith. The above lands are known as

Offered For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

at Private Sale, and unless otherwise disposed off will be sold by Public Auction, on the 14th of SEPTEMBER, NEXT.

TERMS—Very advantageous.

For further particulars apply to the Executors of the late James Kelso, or to

GEORGE HUGHES,
Solicitor.

Peterboro, June, 1861. 26

MAN MISSING.

JOHN ABRAM, left Wm. Monagle's Axe Factory, in Peterboro', where he was employed, on Tuesday, 30th May last, since which time nothing has been heard from him. As it is supposed he was suffering from a fit of temporary insanity at the time there are cogent reasons for his safety. He is an Irishman by birth, about middle age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and when he left a small under chin beard, whiskers; his hair is black. He wore when he left a black coat, tweed pants and black cloth cap.

Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, Thomas Abram, care of Mr. Wm. Morrell, Box 77, P. O., Peterboro', C. W.

Papers copying the above will oblige a great favor on the friends of the missing man.

Peterboro, June 12th, 1861. 24

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thir

Agricultural.

WHY DON'T THEY FARM BETTER!

We have lately visited a district where restless farming has done its worst, and where improved husbandry has not yet put footprints of the Speeder. The devastations of war are not half so hard upon land as the spoliations of these peaceful Goths and Vandals, whose weapons of destruction are the plow-share and the scythe. The invading army kills cattle and men, and sometimes burns dwellings and barns. But the following years beholds the dwellings rebuilt, and the pastures again stocked with cattle. But what long periods it takes to restore the ruin of an improvident husbandry. An army of land-skinners, holding possession for a single generation, makes the land so poor that it will sustain neither cattle nor man. They turn regions of plenty into the barrenness of a desert.

Here are thousands of acres of once fertile land, so stript and plundered that grasshoppers would starve upon their scanty herbage. They were once covered with heavy timber, oak, chestnut and hickory which never grew upon poor land. When the forest was cleared, wheat, corn and potatoes grew as luxuriantly as upon the prairies of the West. That virgin soil would be worth a hundred dollars per acre to-day. The denuded subsoil can now be had for ten dollar per acre, and is dear at that.

Just examine an acre and you shall find full one-half of it sore patches with not a weed or living thing upon it. Here is a cluster of starved fire fingers, there a stray stalk of pennyroyal, and yonder a patch of moss. Here is a lost yearling's mother stalk, and around it a patch of starveling young plants, struggling between life and death; and there is a solitary spear of grass making an abortive attempt to blossom. It will never mature seed. There is not a solitary clover plant or blade of herdgrass on the acre.

Then here is an adjoining patch that they dignify as mowing land. There is grass here, for the land has had within the last three years five loads of manure to the acre, and from this little stock of fertility a crop of corn and oats has been taken. But what grass! It will not yield more than half a ton of rushtop to the acre, which barely pays the expense of harvesting.—The pasture is kept so wretchedly poor that ten acres would not feed a cow during the summer. White birches and scrub oaks, the inevitable sign of land-used land, are intruding upon these old pastures, as if to hide their deformity.

The land nearer the barn of course gets a little more manure, and looks a little better; but even here, thirty bushels of corn to the acre and a ton of hay is more than the average yield.

Now what are the people thinking of that they don't farm better? It may be that some of them do not know any better. For agricultural journals are by no means universal in this region, and model farmers are few and far between. But still some of the people do take the papers, and there are a few who farm well, raise premium cattle and crops, and exhibit them. It must be that this people have a great deal more light than they make use of in their business.

* * * * * *

They have no faith in farming as a paying business. So they do not invest any surplus capital in barn cellars, in subsoil plows and drain tile, in muck swamps and bone dust, in improved stock and seeds. They regard the capital invested in land as a very sure thing, because the land will not run away. But capital invested in the improvement of the land they look upon as very insecure.

We have been trying for a twelvemonth to get a man of capital to reclaim a few acres of light sandy loam, within a few rods of his barn, and immediately adjoining a good deposit of muck. The land, as it lies, does not pay him the interest on five dollars an acre. The drawing of muck and the grass seed might cost him twenty dollars an acre. This would make the land worth at least fifty dollars an acre, for it would pay the interest on that sum, if kept permanently in grass. The amount in excess we crave was to secure an outlay of fifty cents for grass seed, which was duly sown upon the mud and harrowed in. The very condition in which we had promised success, viz., the spreading of the muck, was omitted. The seed will probably spring up, and wither in the drought of summer, for want of earth, and confirm the experimenter in the belief of the utter unprofitableness of farming.

These poor worn-out lands want manure, in some form, and must have it, or they can never be made profitable. Some of them, those which lie remote from muck swamps and the barn, can best be renovated by plowing in green crops, buckwheat or clover. Others can be economically replenished by muck and stable manure. The foundation of profitable farming on these lands is the manure cellar. Money invested in a manure factory, and the materials to run it, will be well invested. If managed with only tolerable skill, we will warrant it to pay better than any bank stock in the State. With this and the muck muses, forty dollars worth of manure may be made annually for every one horse or ox upon the farm, if kept in the stables, or half that sum if pastured in summer. More faith in the business would make much better farming.—*Ct. Homestead.*

THE SOIL BREATHES.

Certainly it does, just as t ily as you do. A few years since; if one asserted that trees had lungs and breathed, he would have been held to an argument to prove it; just as a few years earlier nobody would have believed that a fish's gills, and the leaves of a tree, and the lungs of a beast, all perform the same office, that of aerating the blood or sap. The soil breathes. How does it breathe? In circulating fluid, the blood on the soil, is water; this comes to it from the air, and is already aerated. True but soon become its system by contact with the soil just as the arterial blood fresh from the lungs, loses its oxygen when passing its circuit all parts of the body. The blood comes back to the lungs for more oxygen, but the blood of the soil cannot do this, so we must let the air in, to come in contact with it.—We cannot here explain the working of the soil, but would then briefly enforce the necessity of stirring the soil during drought as deeply as practicable, not to interfere with the roots of growing plants and those of previous culture, so that a deep and light soil shall invite a free circulation of air beneath the surface. Hot air the moment it presses beneath the surface, becomes very moist, from the water which it originally contained, as it deposits it, then not only nourishes the soil, but adding to its moisture. Who has not noticed of a winter's day, a locomotive leaving behind it a many closed of vapor, like a comet's tail, often floating for a minute after the train has passed!—Think of this and watch the steam cars on days, when the hot breath just as full of water as in winter, is puffed out into the eye of the sun, and not steam enough above to make a shadow—it is so quickly absorbed by the air.—*Homestead.*

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

PROSPECTUS
OF A NEW AND ACCURATE, ILLUSTRATED
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL
Map of Upper Canada,
TOGETHER WITH A
DESCRIPTIVE MAP AND DIRECTORY
OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF
M'N & S'N MONAGHAN & OTONABEE.

CONLIN, BONNEY & Co., of Toronto, propose to publish the above work, drawn on a large scale from the most recent and accurate surveys, exhibiting all Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province, corrected from the latest official authority; also, the various lines of Railway, Railway Stations, with the correct distances between each, Canals, Plank and Macadamized Roads, the Main Travelled Roads between Towns and Villages, the boundaries and names of each County and Township, the great Lakes, Rivers, and principal Mill Streams, Public Buildings through the Variation of Time between each County Seat in Upper Canada from the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, the Population of each City, Town, County and Township will also be given, with other important and useful information, carefully compiled from the Census Returns of the present year. The Map will be illustrated with Views of the principal Public Buildings in the Province, executed in the best style of the art.

There will also be given on the above Map an enlarged Plan, on the most accurate detail, of the above Townships, showing accurately, lots, and sub-divisions, with the names of the proprietors neatly engraved thereon: also, School Sections, Churches, School-houses, Mills, Manufactories, Stores, Inns, &c., together with smoothened and gravel, plank and other Roads open to travel, the true course of rivers and mill streams; also, enlarged Plans of Towns and Villages in the Townships.

The names of all Subscribers, resident owners of farms, will be engraved separately pronounced on their respective lots, and the position of their residence indicated; also the names of Subscribers in the Towns and Villages will be published, with their trade, profession, &c., &c., opposite each. thus constituting a complete Rural, Professional, and Mercantile Directory.

The publishers being practical engravers, draftsmen, &c., can confidently assure the public that the execution of the above work, in every department, will be superior to anything of the kind yet published in Canada. The size of the Map will be about 48 by 72 inches; it will be handsomely coloured, varnished, and mounted on canvass, with rollers, and furnished to subscribers only, for the low price of Four dollars and a half ($4 50) payable on delivery.

Other Townships in the County will be canvassed in due time.

☞ *Our Agents exhibit a* REAL SPECIMEN *of the above work, with our name engraved thereon.*

CAUTION.—This enterprise is in no way connected with that projected by Messrs. Tremaine, of Jefferson County, State of New York.

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alpa, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bonnaventure.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Office in Gillett's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

NOTICE.

HAVING arranged with a large Distillery to keep me in constant supply, I am enabled to sell the best Whiskey in Peterboro in quantities of five gallons and over.

AT 1s. 6d. PER GALLON,
FOR CASH ONLY.

Call and Examine. Buy your Whiskey from T. Mahony, at Distillery prices,

THOS. MAHONY,
Market Square.

June, 1861.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,
with a large variety of
Fancy Goods.
at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 22s 6d. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown do., Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Isla Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Finest ng extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,
In the (now blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Stoven os, Esq.,
GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.
Jan. 2 1861. 1

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing
THE BEST PUMPS
ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1862; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are
Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

☞ The Canadian Pain Destroyer is a prompt and sure remedy for Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well as the stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the bites of poisonous Insects and venomous Reptiles.

TO RENT.

THAT delightful residence and property at present occupied by Thos. Fawcett, Esq., in Otonabee, (on the Keene Road, and about 3 miles from Peterboro.) The House is of brick, and will be let if required all ready furnished. 4 of an acre of land, or seven acres will be let with the house if required. The property is well fenced; the w ls

A GOOD SPRING WELL
and a good rain-water Cistern, and
A Pleasure Garden
on the premises. To a good tenant the term will be moderate. Apply at the *Examiner* Office, or to the proprietor,

THOS. FAUCETT.

Otonabee, May 1861. 22

EDEN GARDENS
PETERBOROUGH,
OPPOSITE WALKERFIELD NURSERY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and surrounding country that he has at the Gardens a constant supply (in their season) of all kinds of Garden Vegetables usually grown in this latitude. Seedlin, plants, such as

Cabbage, Cauliflower,
Tomato, Celery, Winter Cherry, &c. Also,—Small Fruits of their season.

Vegetables
from Eden Gardens at the Market every week day; also at his Store on George Street, where all orders which may be left for anything in the above line will be promptly attended to.

PHILIP GILES.

May 1, 1861. 18

THE subscriber has just received a consignment of Kentucky Rifle and Sporting Powder, finest quality.

R. HAMILTON,
Sign of Circular Saw.
April 23, 1861. 17

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000
Head Office, Toronto,
FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, &c. 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000,000.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.
Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of
the Imperial Parliament
Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.
Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES*
as any other responsible office.
LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'
Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view t. the better accommodation of hispatrons, will continue his visits the first and third MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior manner and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYANT'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing. Public speakers need no pair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the Vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, still more confirm the tone, and give flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.
Vocalists and Public Readers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers

With full Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

ATTENTION

R. THOMPSON & SUN
WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterboro' and of the fact that
Correct and Life-like
PORTRAITS
can be had at their Portrait Gallery any day from 8 a. m., till 5 p. m., (Sundays excepted).—R. T. & S. would therefore advise them to procure Likenesses of themselves' friends while cost delay

THE DIPLOMA FOR SUPERIOR
AMBROTYPE PICTURES
having been awarded to R. Thompson, at the last Fall Show in Peterboro, he is determined not to lose his credit in this line of business, and will take care not to forfeit the great opinion of his judges as expressed by this mark of commendation.

COME ONE, COME ALL
Don't fear the result. Perfect satisfaction with regard to pictures is hereby guaranteed to all parties by R. T. & Sun. ☞ Try them.

Remember R. THOMPSON'S
Portrait Gallery,
Opposite the Stores of Nicholls & Hall.
Peterboro Feb. 14, 1861. 7

Dr. M'KEON'S
WORM POWDER,
SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the
"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"
have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x26 inches, entitled,

"PALSTAFF RECRUITING HIS RECRUITS!"

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal,*"

3rd.—Four admissions, during the season, to

The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"

is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder postage pre-paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated Art Journal, announced as the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular prices 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, free of charge, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of 18 cts, in stamps or coin.

Address,
C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*
516 Broadway, N. Y.

N.B.—Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Hon'y Secretary for United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

No. 5, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing *three dollars*, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions.
To remove all Obstructions.
To remove all Obstructions.

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.

They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Urmond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

PLOUGHS.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of Farmers to his stock of Ploughs just received from Messrs. Butler & Jackson, of Brantford, C. W., of various patterns, viz.:

The Morley, Polly, Highland Mary, Scotch Canadian, & Toronto

formerly sold at $12, will now be sold by the subscriber for $8½, cash.

DAVID SMITH.

Keene May 22, 1861. 21

CANADA
Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
INVESTED IN REAL ESTATE.... 350,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 350,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Weste n Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

☞ CHOICE
BLACK TEAS.

THE subscriber invites all who wish to supply themselves with
A most Choice Article
of fragrant BLACK TEA to call and inspect his choice stock just received.

A fully supply of superior Green Teas constantly in stock.

W. CLUXTON.

May 15th, 1862.

Herbs, Barks and Roots
VERSUS
Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you know observing the unsavory actions of your children, consider that it may be owing from a mere Bodily affection? Is it not a cause out of ten the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child is long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and purchased a friend in life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS
NOT A PARTICLE OF
Calomel or Mineral
IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuges will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO
POISON
TO
YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine
This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs Ask for the "*Home or Twin Almanac*," of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
Never Harms—Is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of R. L. JUDSON & Co., and the portrait of *Tecse*, on each package of this Worm Tea.

R. L. JUDSON & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
50 Leonard St., New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

AMERICAN HOTEL
PETERBOROUGH.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. Lewis McGregor in the above Hotel would respectfully inform the public that it will be his study so to conduct it as to merit a continuance of the support so liberally extended to the late proprietor.

THE BAR

will always be supplied with liquors and cigars of the choicest brands.

The utmost attention will be given to the wants of

The Travelling Public

and the greatest care exercised in the selection of servants. Careful Hostlers will always be in attendance at the stables.

Carriagers run regularly to and from the cars for the convenience of passengers.

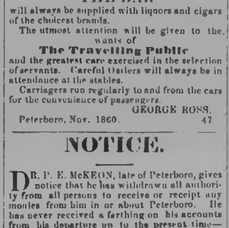
GEORGE ROSS.

Peterboro, Nov. 1860. 47

NOTICE.

DR. J. E. MCKEON, late of Peterboro, gives notice that he has withdrawn all authority from all persons to receive or receipt any monies from him in or about Peterboro. He has never received a farthing on his accounts from his departure up to the present time—though something like $700 remains due to him. Mr. Edgar was appointed to collect the same.

Feb. 21, 1861. 8



JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tesseo, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nations, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and Mexico, and it was there that the "MOUNTAIN HERB TEAS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and as the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! If you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which run a hay rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, death must follow in some direction.

These pills act not partly the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivaled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious Medicine* expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and sweet, clearing and renovating the vital organs.

Persons inclined, in fit to un, that we are able to place reliable proof to such a statement. The "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body and secure the cure desired. Others will not, and we caution the public against imposition.

Sold by every Druggist and Medicine Dealer

DO NOT FAIL TO TRY

DR. M'KENZIES' DEAD SHOT WORM CANDY-STICK!

FOR 15 CENTS, 4 PACKAGES FOR 50 CENTS. WHOLESALE BY LYMAN, ELLIOT & CO., Toronto, C. W. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. LYMAN, CLARK & Co., Montreal, C. E.

MARBLE WORKS.

A. T. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1860 45

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

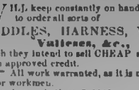
THE subscriber wishes to dispose of his House and Lot on Queen Street, nearly opposite the English Church. The House is frame and rough-cast, with a large Cellar and Back-kitchen. The Lot is 40 by 85 feet, and there is a Cooper's Shop in the rear.

TERMS.—One third down, and the balance to be secured by mortgage.

For further particulars apply on the premises to

BRYAN McDONALD.

Peterboro', June 15, 1861.



SADDLERY & HARNESS
WARE-HOUSE.
Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms, George Street, Peterboro'

HOPKINS & DONNELY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, **Valises, &c.,**

which they intend to sell CHEAP for CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brick Street, Opposite Lawson's Hotel. 17

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, TUMORS, BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruption if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even when no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well. But with the pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrations of Sarsaparilla, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contained little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S and take no others. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, and W. A. Kempt, Peterboro'. O. Britton, Lindsay; E. Gregory, Hillsbrook; A. Goodfellow, Springville, and all medicine dealers. Northrop & Lyman, General Agents for the Canadas.

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged re-fitted and refurnished, and is at every one's residence for the accommodation of the travelling public. It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Hunter Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HIS TABLE
is always supplied with the best the market affords, and

THE BAR
always supplied with the choicest of Liquors. Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call

☞ A careful ostler on hand at all times.

WILLIAM CRESWELL,
Proprietor.

Bobcaygeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

PETERBORO',
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior
CANDLES AND SOAP
now on hand and for sale at the lowest whole sale prices.

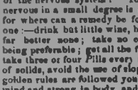
☞ Dealers are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 20th, 1858. 51

Health and its Pleasures,
OR
DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES:
CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the human system! To the excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoid the use of liquids; and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially they power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one great remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affec

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Ball Room Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 34.

THE EXAMINER

is published every Thursday morning at the Office in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription $1.50 per annum—payable strictly in advance. No paper sent when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion $0 75
Each subsequent insertion 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion 1 00
Each subsequent insertion 25
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line) 10
Each subsequent insertion 2½
Business Cards (4 lines) per annum 5 00

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; other communications will be taken of them.

JAMES BENGOUGH,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Morton's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS, Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Hudson Streets. Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now in the field in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 18

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law Master Extraordinary in Chancery Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon is the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd. 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate. Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro. April 25, 1861. 17

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block George Street, Peterborough. 18

AUCTION SALES.
T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Peterborough.
Terms moderate, business punctual, and payments prompt.

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861. 3

PRIVATE BOARD.
A NUMBER of respectable boarders may find good board and comfortable accomodation on the fashionewood well-finished brick cottage, near the Peterboro Station of the P. H. & P. R. R. Apply on the premises.
JOSEPH PORTERS.
June, 1861. 26

CABINET-MAKING.
EDWARD FOWLIS, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro'. 47

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 16

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE, OVER COULTERS' DRUG STORE, George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or

VULCANIZED RUBBER.

Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.

D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he

WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,

and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.
Peterboro', April 10th, 1861. 15

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and a part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 46 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 26, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,

in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS. WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

NOTICE

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of Dec. next,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 20

THE COAL OIL, AND COAL OIL LAMPS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAILWAY.

ON and after the 7th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at ..... 10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook " ..... 11.25 a. m.
" Fraserville " ..... 11.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at ..... 12.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at ..... 2.30 p. m.
" Fraserville " ..... 3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook " ..... 3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at ..... 5.05 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

ALBION HOTEL, MONTREAL.

L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its genus. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES! &c., &c., &c.

E. O'HILL would call the attention intending purchasers to the fact that he has a large stock of Carriages & Buggies of his manufacture, and the best material, which he can warrant to be good, and solicits a call as his wishes to sell Cheap for Cash, or short approved credit, to make room for a large stock for the coming year. Repairing neatly done, and with dispatch, opposite Lawson's Hotel, Brock Street. Give him a call.
Peterboro, May 2, 1861.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1826, a person named De Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of ashes, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the advertiser, at 55 Frank Street, Rochester, W. Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affection, by giving the above an insertion, and/or one in part.

MRS. SAMANTHA JENNINGS.
Rochester, N. Y., 56th May, 1861.

Poetry.

"THE LAST WORDS OF MY MOTHER."

The last words of my mother
Ere her spirit winged its flight,
As we stood beside her bedside
On that sad and fearful night,
Still live within my memory—
Are my guide and comfort here,
And tell me that her spirit
Ever watches o'er me here.

It seemed as if the sunshine
Had been taken from the day,
When I saw the dismal hearse
Bear her pallid form away;
And, oh! the burning anguish
That did toss my youthful breast,
How longed I to lie by her
And to be with her at rest.

But when within the silence
Of my room I prayed to God
That he would take me with her
And lay me 'neath the sod,
The last words of my mother
Fell like music on my ears,
And soothed my early sorrow
And swept away my tears.

The First Offence.

In the cheering dining-room of my bachelor friend, Stevenson, a select party were assembled to celebrate his birth-day. A very amiable discussion had been carried on for some time, as to whether the first deviation from integrity should be treated with severity or lenity. Various were the opinions, and numerous were the arguments brought forward to support them. The majority appeared to lean on the side of "crush all offences in the bud," when a *worm* hearted old gentleman exclaimed,

"Depend upon it, more young people are lost to society from a first offence being treated with injudicious severity, than from the contrary extreme. Not that I would pass over even the slightest deviation from integrity, either in word or deed; that would certainly be mistaken kindness; but on the other hand, neither would I punish with severity an offence committed, perhaps under the influence of temptation—temptation, too, that we ourselves may have thoughtlessly placed in the way, in such a way as to have rendered it irresistable.—For instance, a lady hires a servant, the girl has hitherto borne a good character, but it is her first place; her honesty has never been put to the test. Her mistress, without thinking of the continual temptation to which she is exposing a fellow creature, is in the habit of leaving small sums of money, generally coppers, lying about her usual sitting room. After a time she begins to think that these sums are not always sums upon the girl which there is no [illegible] the room every morning. Her mistress, however, thinks that she will be quite convinced before she brings forward her accusation. She counts the money carefully at night, and the next morning some is missing. No one has been in the room but the girl; her guilt is evident. Well, what does her mistress do? Why, she turns the girl out of her house at an hour's notice; cannot in conscience, give her a character; tells all her friends how dreadfully distressed she is; declares there is nothing but ingratitude to be met with among servants; and never dreams of blaming herself for her wicked—yes, it is wicked—thoughtlessness, in thus constantly exposing to temptation a young ignorant girl; one most likely whose mind, if not enveloped in total darkness, has only an imperfect twilight knowledge whereby to distinguish right from wrong. At whose door, I ask," continued he, growing warmer, "will the sin lie, if that girl sinks into the lowest depths of vice and misery. Why at the door of her who after placing temptation in her very path, turned her into the pitiless world, deprived of that which constituted her only means of obtaining an honest livelihood—her character; and without one effort to reclaim her—without affording a single opportunity of retrieving the past, and resuming by future good conduct the confidence of her employer."

"There is, I fear, too much truth in what you say," remarked our benevolent host, who had hitherto taken no part in the conversation; "and reminds me of a circumstance that occurred in the earliest part of my life, which, as it may serve to illustrate the subject you have been discussing I will relate." There was a general movement of attention; for it was a well known fact that no manufacturer in the Town of ——— was surrounded with so many and faithful servants as our old friend Stevenson.

"In the outset of my business career," said he, "I took into my employment a young man to fill the situation of under clerk; and, according to a rule I had laid down, whenever a stranger entered my service, his duties were of a nature to involve as little responsibility as possible, until sufficient time had been given to form a correct estimate of his character. The young man, who I shall call Smith, was of respectable family. He had lost his father, and had a mother and sisters in some measure dependant upon him. After he had been some time in my employment it happened that my confidential clerk, whose duty it was to receive the money from the bank in the payment of wages, being prevented by an unfortunate circumstance from attending at the proper time, sent the sum required by Smith. My confidence was so great in my head clerk, who had been long known to me, that I was not in the habit of regularly counting the money when it was brought it to me; but on this occasion, as it had passed through other hands, I thought it right to do so. Therefore calling Smith back as he was leaving the Counting-house I desired him to wait a few minutes, and proceeded to ascertain whether it was quite correct. Great was my surprise and concern on finding that there was a considerable deficiency.

"From whom," said I "did you get this money?"

He replied, "From M———, naming my confidential clerk.

"Is it strange," said I, looking steadily at him,—"but this money is incorrect, and it is the first time I have found it so. He changed countenance, and his eyes fell before mine: but he answered with tolerable composure, "that it was as he had received it."

"It is in vain," I replied, "to attempt to impose upon me, or to endeavor to cast suspicion on one whose character for the strictest honesty and undeviating integrity is so well established. Now I am perfectly convinced that you have taken this money, and that it is at this moment in your possession; and I think the evidence against you is sufficient to justify me in dismissing you from my service. But you are a very young man: your conduct has I believe been hitherto perfectly correct, and I am willing to afford you an opportunity of redeeming the past. All knowledge of this matter rests between ourselves. Candidly confess the error of which you have been guilty; restore what you have so dishonestly taken; endeavor by your future good conduct to deserve my confidence and respect, and this circumstance shall never transpire to injure you.

The poor fellow was deeply affected.—In a voice almost inarticulate he confessed his guilt, and said that having frequently seen me receive the money without counting it, on being entrusted with it himself, the idea had flashed across his mind that he might easily abstract some without incurring suspicion, or at all events without there being sufficient evidence to justify it; that being in distress the temptation had proved stronger than his power of resistance, and he had yielded. I cannot now be continued, "prove how deeply your forbearance has touched me; time alone can show that it has not been displaced." He left me to resume his duties.

"Days, weeks, and months had passed away, during which I had scrutinized his conduct with the greatest anxiety, while at the same time I guarded against any appearance of watchfulness; and with delight I observed that so far my experiment had succeeded. The greatest regularity and attention—the utmost devotion to my interests—marked his business habits; and this without any display; for his quiet and humble deportment was from that time remarkable. At length finding his conduct invariably marked by the utmost openness and plain-dealing, my confidence in him was so far restored that on a vacancy occurring in a situation of greater trust and increased emolument than the one he had hitherto filled, I placed him in it; and never had I the slightest reason to repent of the part I had acted towards him. Not only had I the pleasure of reflecting that I had, in all probability saved a fellow-creature from a continued course of vice and consequent misery, and afforded him the opportunity of becoming a respectable and useful member in friend. For years he served me with the greatest devotion. His character for truth, nay, even scrupulous honesty, was so very well known, that "honest as Smith" became a proverb among all his acquaintances. One morning I missed him from his accustomed place, and upon inquiry learned that he was detained at home by indisposition. Several days elapsed and still he was absent; and upon calling at his house to enquire after him I found his family in great distress on his account. His complaint had proved to be typhus fever of a malignant kind. From almost the commencement of his attack, he had, as his wife (for he had been some time married) informed me, lain in a state of unconsciousness, from which he had roused only to the ravings of delirium and that the physician gave little hopes of his recovery. For some days the continued in the same state; at length a message was brought to me stating that Mr. Smith wished to see me; the messenger added that Mrs. Smith hoped I would come as soon as possible, for she feared her husband was dying. I immediately obeyed the summons.

"On entering the chamber, I found the whole of his family assembled to take farewell of him they so tenderly loved. As soon as he perceived me, he motioned me to approach near to him, and taking my hand in both of his he turned towards me his dying countenance, full of gratitude and affection. "I have sent for you that I may give you the thanks and blessings of a dying man for all your goodness to me. To your generosity and mercy I owe it, that I leave to my children a name unsullied by crime, that in after years the blush of shame shall never tinge their cheeks at the memory of their father. "O God!" he continued "thou who hast said, 'Blessed are the merciful,' bless him. According to the measure he has meted to others, do thou mete unto him. My beloved wife and children, I intrust you without fear, to the care of that heavenly Parent who has said, 'Leave thy fatherless children to me, and I will preserve them alive,' and let the widow trust in me.' And you dear master, will, I know, be to them as you have been to me, guide, protector, and friend." "That," continued the old man, looking around us with glistening eyes, though mixed with sorrow, was one of the happiest moments of my life." As I stood by the bedside of the dying man and looked around upon the children growing virtuous, intelligent and upright, respecting, honoring, as much as they loved their father; when I saw his wife, though overcome with grief for the loss of a tender and beloved husband, yet sorrowing not as one without hope, but even at that moment of agony deriving comfort from the belief that she should meet him again where

"Adieus and farewells are sad words."

When I listened to his fervid expressions of gratitude, and saw him calmly awaiting the inevitable stroke, trusting in the mercy of God, at peace with his fellow men; and when I thought that the reverse of all this might have been—crime, misery and a dishonorable life; perhaps a shameful and violent death—had I yielded to the first impulse of indignation—I felt a happiness no words can express. My friends, I am an old man. During a long and eventful career in business, I have had intercourse with persons of almost every variety of temper and disposition, and with many degrees of talent, but I have never found reason to swerve from the principle with which I set out in life, "to temper justice with mercy."

GIVING AWAY A CHILD.

On board one of the lake-steamers, bound for the far West, were an Irish family—husband, wife and three children. They were evidently in very destitute circumstances; but the exceeding beauty of the children—two girls and a boy—was the admiration of their fellow passengers. A lady who had no children of her own, was desirous of adopting one of the little travellers, and made application to the father, through a friend, who gives the following touching, and, as we suppose, truthful account of the negotiations:—

I proceeded, he says, immediately upon my delicate diplomacy. Finding my friend on deck, I thus opened the affair:

"You are very poor."

His answer was very characteristic.

"Poor, sir!" said he, "say, if there's a poorer man than me troublin' the world, God pity both of us, for we'd be about requail."

"Then how do you manage to support your children?"

"Is it supporting them, sir? Why, I don't support them any way; they get supported some way or other. It'll be time enough for me to complain when they do.

"Would it be a relief to you to part with one of them?"

It was too sudden; he turned sharply around.

"A what, sir?" he cried; "a relief to part from my child? Would it be a relief to have the hands chopped from the body, or the heart torn out of my breast? A relief indeed! God be good to us, what do you mane?"

"You don't understand me," I replied.—"If now, it were in one's power to provide comfortably for your children, would you stand in the way of its interest?

"No, sir," said he; "the heavens knows that I would willingly cut the sunshine away from myself, that they might get all the warm of it, but tell us what you're drawing at."

I then told him that a lady had taken a fancy to one of his children; and, if he would consent, it should be educated; and finally settled comfortably in life.

This threw him into a fit of gratulation. He scratched his head and looked the very picture of bewilderment. The struggle between a father's love and a child's interest was evident and touching. At length he said:

"O, murther, wouldn't it be a great thing for the baby? But I must go and talk to Mary—that's the mother of them; and it wouldn't be right to be givin' away her children afore her face, and she to know nothing at all about it."

In about half an hour he returned, leading two of his children. His eyes were red and swollen, and his face pale with excitement and agitation.

"Well, I inquired, "what success?"

"Bedad, it was a hard struggle, sir, said he. "But I've been talking to Mary, and she says, as it's for the child's good, maybe the heavens above will give us strength to bear it."

"Very well; and which of them is it to be?"

"Faix, and I don't know," and he ran his hands dubiously over both.

"Here's little Norah—she's the oldest; and won't need her mother so much; but then—O, tear an' aigers, it's myself that can't tell which I'd rather part with least; so take the first one that comes, with a blessing. There, sir," and he handed over little Norah; turning back, he snatched her up in his arms, and gave her one long hearty father's kiss, saying through his tears:

"May God be good to him tha 's good to you, and them that offers you hurt or harm, may their souls never see Saint Peather."

Then, taking his other child by the hand, he walked away leaving Norah with me.

I took her down to the cabin, and we thought the matter settled. It must be confessed, to my indignation, however, in about an hour's time I saw my friend Pat at the window. As soon as he caught my eye he began making signs for me to come out. I did so, and found that he had the other child in his arms.

"What's the matter now? I asked"

"Well, sir," said he, "I ask your pardon for troubling you about so foolish a thing as a child or two, but were thinkin't that it maybe make no differ—you see, sir, I've been talkin' to Mary, an' she says she can't part with Norah, because the crature has a look or me; but here's little Biddy, she's purtyer far an ar' you please, sir, will you swap?"

"Certainly; whenever you like," said I.

So he snatched up little Norah, as though it was some recovered treasure and darted away with her, leaving Biddy; who remained all night; but lo! the moment we entered the cabin in the morning, there was Pat making his mysterious signs again at the window, and this time he had the youngest, a baby, in his arms.

"What's wrong now?" I inquired.

"Be the hokey fly, sir, an' it's meself that's almost ashamed to tell ye. Ye see I've been talkin' to Mary, and she didn't like to part with Norah; because she has a look of me, an' be me soul, I can't part with Biddy, because she's the model of her mother; but there's little Paudeen, sir.—There's a lump of a Christine for you, two years old, and not a day more; he'll never be any trouble to any one; an' he takes after his mother, he'll have the brightest eye, an' ar be taken after his father he'll have a fine broad pair of shoulders to push his way through the world. With you swap again, sir?"

"With all my heart," said I "it is all the same to me;" and so little Paudeen was left with me.

"Ha, ha," said I to myself, as I looked into his big laughing eyes, "so the affair is settled at last."

But it wasn't; for ten minutes had scarcely elapsed, when Pat rushed into the cabin without sign or ceremony, snatched up the baby, and said:

"Its no use; I've been talking to Mary an' we can't do it. Look at him, sir; he's the youngest an' the best of the batch.—You wouldn't keep him from us. You see sir, Norah has a look of me an' Biddy has a look of Mary; but, be me soul, little Paudeen has the mother's eye an' my nose an' a little of both of us all over. No, sir, we can bear hard fortune starvation, an sil-ery, but we can't bear to part with our children, unless it be the will of Heaven to take them from us"

ALWAYS AT WORK.

A few days since, Mr. Gallaudet was walking the streets of Hartford, when a boy running to him a poor boy, of very ordinary appearance, but whose fine, intelligent eye fixed the attention of the gentleman, as the boy inquired—

"Sir, can you tell me of a man who would like a boy to work for him and learn him to read?"

"Whose boy are you, and where do you live?"

"I have no parents," was the reply, "and I have just run away from the workhouse because they would not teach me to read."

The gentleman made arrangements with the authorities of the town, and then took the boy into his own family. There he learned to read. Nor was this all. He soon acquired the confidence of his new associates by faithfulness and honesty. He was allowed to use his friend's library and made rapid progress in the acquisition of knowledge.

It became necessary after a while that George should leave Mr. Gallaudet, and he became apprenticed to a cabinet-maker in the neighborhood. There the same integrity won for him the favor of his new associates. To gratify his inclination for study, his master had a little room furnished for him in the upper part of the shop, where he devoted his leisure time to his favourite pursuits. After being in this situation a few years, sitting at tea with the family one evening, he all at once remarked that he wanted to go to France.

"Go to France!" said his master, surprised that the apparently contented and happy youth had thus suddenly become dissatisfied with his situation; "for what?"

"Ask Mr. Gallaudet to tea to-morrow evening," continued George, "and I will explain."

His kind friend was invited accordingly. At tea when the apprentice presented himself, with his manuscripts—in English and French—and explained his singular intention to go to France.

"In the time of Napoleon," said he, "a fancy, or whatever it was, French government never been awarded, and that method I have discovered."

He then demonstrated his problem, to the surprise and gratification of his friends, who immediately furnished him with the means of defraying his expenses, and with letters of introduction to the Hon. Lewis Cass, then our Minister to the Court of France.

He was introduced to Louis Phillipe, and in the presence of the king, and nobles, and plenipotentiaries, the American youth demonstrated his problem, and received the plaudits of the court. He received the prize, which he had clearly won, besides several presents from the king.

He then took letters of introduction, and proceeded to the Court of St. James, and took up a similar prize, offered by the Royal Society, and returned to the United States. Here he was preparing to secure the benefits of his discovery by patent, when he received a letter from the Emperor Nicholas himself, one of whose ministers had witnessed his demonstrations at London, inviting him to make his residence at the Russian Court, and furnishing him with ample means for his outfit.

He complied with the invitation, repaired to St. Petersburg, and is now a Professor of Mathematics in the Royal College, under the special protection of the Autocrat of all the Russias.

THE PARSEE—THE JEW—AND THE CHRISTIAN.

A Jew entered a Parsee temple, and beheld the sacred fire. What! said he to the priest, do ye worship the fire? Not the fire, answered the priest; it is to us an emblem of the sun and of his genial heat. Do ye then worship the sun as your god? asked the Jew. Know ye not this luminary also is but the work of that Almighty Creator?

We know it, replied the priest; but the uncultivated man requires a sensible sign in order to form a conception of the Most High. And is not the sun, the incomprehensible source of light, an image of that invisible Being who blesses and preserves all things?

The Israelite thereupon rejoiced. Do your people, then, distinguish the type from the original? They call the sun their god; and descending from this to a baser object, they kneel before an earthly flame! Ye assume the outward, but blind the inward eye; and while ye hold to them the earthly ye withdraw the heavenly light! Thou shalt not make unto thee any image or any likeness.

How, then, do ye designate the Supreme Being? asked the Parsee.

We call him Jehovah Adonai, that is the Lord who is, who was, and who will be, answered the Jew.

Your appelation is grand and sublime, said the Parsee; but it is awful too.

A Christian then drew nigh and said, we call him *Father*.

The Pagan and the Jew looked at each other, and said, Here is at once an image and reality. It is a word of the heart, said they.

Therefore they raised their eyes to heaven, and said, with reverence and love, "*Our Father!*" And they took each other by the hand, and all three called one another *brothers!*—*Drs. P. A. Krummacher.*

For the Examiner.

THE GOSPEL MINISTRY AND THE TIMES.

What is the character of the preaching by which the Church is sought to be edified now? Is the ministry what it ought to be? Has it lost some of the power once belonging to it. It cannot be denied that there has been a great change effected in the method and style of preaching compared now-a-days from that of the Apostles, of the Reformers, and of the sons of the English Puritans and Covenanters of Scotland, when the preacher commanded an influence which Kings and Rulers quailed, and which moved assembly, trembling from all pleasure. In our day the power of the pulpit has to a very great extent been reduced to popularity. The preacher of the present day may wield a keener blade than the men of former times did, but it is evident to the most unobservant of observers, that he does not cut as deep with it. He may be a good accomplished swordsman, nevertheless it is true that he does not do the same amount of execution which his earlier prototype did. He may glitter and shine more than these mighty thinkers of their time had the power to do, but while *they* made their audience cry out and *pray*, the modern preacher-hearer only *admires* and *praises* him.

By the power of the pulpit I do not mean its attractiveness. To have a congregation *amused, entertained, &c., and returning* again and again to be *put through* the same process, is not preaching the Gospel, and yet it is true such forms the greater part of the preaching of the Dress and Show and Sabbath-breaking reign supreme, and when we look at the daily walk of professed Christians one would imagine that the chief end of man's existence was frivolity. It may be affirmed that there are more Churches at this day filled Sabbath after Sabbath in America and England than there ever has been at any one period before, and yet it is believed that the pulpit is losing its power *more and more*. Is there a Luther alive upon the earth to-day? Has Calvin's mantle fallen on the shoulders of any one, and does any of our modern preachers command the power which John Owen, or William Romaine, or John Bunyan *or a Toplady wielded?* One who knew well what he said has employed the following language in reference to the pulpit and its occupants: "As things stand at present our Creeds and Confessions are become effete, and the Bible a dead letter, and many of the ministers of the popular sects of the day are more bent on the pursuit of dollars and popularity than on saving souls."

Christianity is indulging in fashions, and fashionable places, in the literal sense of the word, among the mazes of the seductive dance. You may find Christians among the foremost and the most frivolous, and what are many of the popular and decorated churches of the day but one large emporium of the fashions of the day.

And the sermons you hear! They are like the pleasant sounds of one who can play well on an instrument. Once McCree and Chalmers thundered in Edinburgh and Mason and McLeod in New York. But what are preachers doing now? If they were doing their duty now as it ought to be done, would not a more successful onset be made on the evils of the day which threaten to carry away all virtue and religion out of the land.

MENTOR.

Smith, August 17, 1861.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1862.

The brick walls are now more than 30 feet high; the floor of the picture gallery is being laid, and the skeleton of the eastern end of the great structure is now mapping out in piles of brown columns, with some interlacings of trellis and *face girders*, the number and extent of which visibly grow with every hour's labor. Before August much of the second story will be completed, and even the massive arches which span the nave will be turned across and in their places. The immensely increased rapidity with which iron structures of the most enduring kind can be run up as compared with those of brick or stone is shown by the way in which the metal portions of the building have progressed over the picture gallery. The latter part of the structure, though begun long before the rest, is only about 30 feet high, while in some parts the iron work is upwards of fifty feet. The works connected with the picture gallery are however, of no ordinary magnitude and substance, for all connected with this portion of the building is most massive, as may be imagined from the fact that three walls have already consumed over 6,000,000 bricks, and will require nearly 12,000,000 more to complete them. Upwards of two miles of little tramways intersect the ground in all directions, and along these a couple of men can move a truck with four or five tons of girders at a far greater speed than six or eight horses could move them in a waggon. With the same view a small powerful steam engine is placed in the centre of the works, and connected by a network of ropes passing through pulleys over all parts of the ground. By means of these *loads are drawn* about the tramways, wrought-iron and girders bolted and bolted in their places, with amazing rapidity and ease.—But the most astonishing of these labor-saving contrivances is a gigantic travelling scaffold, which has been built on twelve wheels, to run up and down the whole length of the navel. This huge structure is 60 feet square and 100 feet high, and weighs nearly three hundred tons. Yet four men with levers can move it almost quickly to any part of the works. It will be used in hoisting the upper columns, the huge wrought cast-iron ribs of the roof for painting, or, indeed, for any purpose connected with the building where so large mass has to be employed at a great height. Messrs. Kelk and Lucas are confident that they will be enabled to finish the building prior to the 1st May next, it is said. As regards other matters connected with the intended display everything is progressing in a most satisfactory manner. The local and the trade committees have been formed throughout the United Kingdom, and are every where working well. In 1851 there were, at the opening of the building, 8,000 exhibitors. Already the Commissioners have received the names of upwards of 6000, and others come in daily. On the continent the interest Exhibition is regarded with the utmost favour. France, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Belgium are officially active in the cause, and the latter country has evinced its interest by which has double the amount of space it had in 1851. Already 1,500 have been awarded. In Russia the Emperor has appointed two commissioners, one for the north and one for the south of his gigantic empire. Only three governments decline to have anything to do with it. These are Turkey, Rome, and Morocco. Nevertheless some superb works from Rome are expected from individual exhibitors. Nothing is expected from America. The Commissioners communicated with the Federal Government some time since, but the usual notice has not, we believe, been sent round to the Governors of each state, as it was not thought wise to do so in the present rabid temper of the Northerners. As a set-off to the secession of Turkey, the government of Egypt is exerting itself warmly; and that on the whole, all is going well, and promises an even greater success than that which attended our first great international effort in Hyde Park.—*Times.*

Odds and Ends.

Money is a useful servant but a tyranical master.

The man who was ducked by a water-wheel claims a revolutionary pension.

Can a copying clerk who engrosses very badly be said to execute dreadful deeds?

Punch teaches book-keeping in one lesson of three words, "never lend them."

Scene in a restaurant—"Waiter, if you call this bread, bring me a brick. I want something softer."

The reason why many ladies dodge an offer of marriage is because the question is popped at them.

"Money makes the mare go," so when you see a mare that won't go, you may set it down as a fact that the driver has no money."

Mrs. Brown says her husband is such a blunderer that he can't even try on a new pair of boots without putting his foot through them, replied he, "but you don't know how difficult that is."

The *Republican* at Rock Island, Ill., speaks of a scene "lamentable enough to resolve into a fountain of tears a very cabbage head."

Dr. South says—"The tale-bearer and the tale-bearer should be hanged up both together, the former by the tongue and the latter by the ear.

A man in Maine applied for two gallons of rum "for mechanical purposes." "For what mechanical purposes?" inquired the agent. "For raising a barn."

An old lady, being at a loss for a pincushion, made one of an onion. On the following morning she found that all the needles had tears in their eyes.

"Jake," said a old farmer one day to one of his mowers, "do you know how many horns there are in dilemma?" "No," said Jake, "but I know how many horns there are in a quart of whiskey."

My opponent, Mr. Speaker, persists in saying that he is entitled to the floor.—Whether this be so or not, I shall not inquire. All I have got to say is, that whether he is entitled to the floor or not, he'll get floored if he interrupts me again." Here the gentleman from Bloody Creek pulled up his sleeves and took his necktie off.

At the examination of a parochial school a reverend gentleman was asking a class the meaning of words. They answered well, till he gave "backbiter." This was a puzzler. It went down the class till it came to a simple little urchin, who looked sheepishly knowing, and said, "It may be a flea."

A young lady who wore spectacles, exclaimed in a trance of sentimental enthusiasm, to Irishman, who was walking on the road, "Do you, sir, appreciate the beauty of that landscape? Oh, see those darling sheep and lambs—those blogs, miss."

Poetry is said to be the flower of literature; prose is the corn, potatoes and meat; satire is the aquafortis; wit is the spice and pepper; love-letters are the honey and sugar; letters containing remittances are the apple-dumplings.

The old man looks down and thinks of the past. The young man looks up and thinks of the *future*. The child looks everywhere and thinks of nothing.

A wag observes that the reason ladies make the best theatrical managers is, probably because a woman is obliged to be so much more careful than a man in choosing the company she keeps.

CHANGE OF NAME.—It may be proper to state that the distinguished individual known among the ancients as Cupid, has recently changed his name to Capidity, and will hereafter devote his attention to matters of money, as well as matrimony.

"Pa, I planted some potatoes in our garden," said one of the smart youths of the generation to his father, "and what do you suppose came up?" "Why, potatoes, of course." "No, sir-ee! There came up a lot of bugs and eat them all." "Then you will have to make the building over to the tax collector, that will give us."

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Conveyance Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 34.

THE EXAMINER AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Is published every Thursday morning at the Steam Printing Establishment, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription $1.50 per annum—payable strictly in advance—$1.00 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Ten Lines and under, first insertion $0 75
Each subsequent insertion 0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion 1 00
Each subsequent insertion 0 25
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line) 0 07½
Each subsequent insertion, " " 0 03
Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no action will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Morton's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND DRAFT AGENTS, Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Hunter Streets. Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the Southern Division of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Water and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law Master Extraordinary in Chancery Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
16 W. CLUXTON, Agent.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. CAULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. at Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April 25, 1861. 17

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block George Street, Peterborough. 18

AUCTION SALES.

T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer.
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Peterborough.
Terms moderate, business punctual, and payments prompt.

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861. 3

PRIVATE BOARD.
A NUMBER of respectable boarders may find a good Board and comfortable accommodation on the handsome and well-fitted brick cottage, near the Peterboro Station of the P. H. & P. R. R. Apply on the premises.
JOSEPH PORTRESS.
June, 1861. 36

CABINET-MAKING.
D. POOLE Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro'. 47

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE, OVER COULTERS' DRUG STORE, George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or

VULCANIZED RUBBER.

Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality

D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he

WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,

and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.

Peterboro', April 10th, 1861. 15

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 46 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 26, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,

in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS. WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

NOTICE

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of Dec. next,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 20

COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON and after the th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at ..... 10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook " ..... 11.25 a. m.
" Fraserville " ..... 11.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at ..... 12.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at ..... 2.30 p. m.
" Fraserville " ..... 3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook " ..... 3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at ..... 5.05. p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
D. W. DECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences, hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES! &c., &c., &c.

E. C. HILL would call the attention of intending purchasers to the fact that he has a large stock of Carriages & Buggies of his manufacture, and the best material, which is can warrant to be good, and solicits a call as he wishes to sell Cheap for Cash, or short approved credit, to make room for a large stock the coming year. Repairing neatly done, and with dispatch, opposite Lawson's Hotel, Brock Street. Give him a call.
Peterboro', May 2, 1861.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1849, a person named De Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of salt, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 58 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.

MRS. HEMANTHA JOHNSON.
Rochester, N. Y., 7th May, 1861.

Poetry.

"THE LAST WORDS OF MY MOTHER."

The last words of my mother
Ere her spirit winged its flight,
As we stood beside her bedside
On that sad and fearful night,
Still live within my memory—
Are my guide and comfort here,
And tell me that her spirit
Ever watches o'er me here.

It seemed as if the sunshine
Had been taken from the day,
When I saw the dismal hearse
Bear her pallid form away;
And, oh! the burning anguish
That did toss my youthful breast,
How longed I to lie by her
And to be with her at rest.

But when within the silence
Of my room I prayed to God
That he would take me with her
And lay me 'neath the sod,
The last words of my mother
Fell like music on my ears,
And soothed my early sorrow
And swept away my tears.

The First Offence.

In the cheering dining-room of my bachelor friend, Stevenson, a select party were assembled to celebrate his birth-day. A very amiable discussion had been carried on for some time, as to whether the first deviation from integrity should be treated with severity or lenity. Various were the opinions, and numerous were the arguments brought forward to support them. The majority appeared to lean on the side of "crush all offences in the bud," when a warm hearted old gentleman exclaimed,

"Depend upon it, more young people are lost to society from a first offence being treated with injudicious severity, than from the contrary extreme. Not that I would pass over even the slightest deviation from integrity, either in word or deed; that would certainly be mistaken kindness; but on the other hand, neither would I punish with severity an offence committed, perhaps under the influence of temptation—temptation, too, that we ourselves may have thoughtlessly placed in the way, in such a way as to have rendered it irresistable.—For instance, a lady hires a servant, the girl has hitherto borne a good character, but it is her first place; her honesty has never been put to the test. Her mistress, without thinking of the continual temptation to which she is exposing a fellow creature, is in the habit of leaving small sums of money, generally coppers, lying about her usual sitting room. After a time she begins to think that these sums are not always found exactly as she left them. Suspicion falls upon the girl, whose duty it is to sweep the room every morning. Her mistress, however, thinks that she will be quite convinced before she brings forward her accusation. She counts the money carefully at night, and the next morning some is missing. No one has been in the room but the girl; her guilt is evident. Well, what does her mistress do? Why, she turns the girl out of her house at an hour's notice; cannot in conscience, give her a character; tells all her friends how dreadfully distressed she is; declares there is nothing but ingratitude to be met with among servants; and never dreams of blaming herself for her wicked—yes, it is wicked—thoughtlessness, in thus constantly exposing to temptation a young ignorant girl; one most likely whose mind, if not enveloped in total darkness, has only an imperfect twilight knowledge whereby to distinguish right from wrong. At whose door, I ask," continued he, growing warmer, "will the sin lie, if that girl sinks into the lowest depths of vice and misery. Why at the door of her who after placing temptation in her very path, turned her into the pitiless world, deprived of that which constituted her only means of obtaining an honest livelihood—her character; and without one effort to reclaim her—without affording a single opportunity of retrieving the past, and regaining by future good conduct the confidence of her employers."

"There is, I fear, too much truth in what you say," remarked our benevolent host, who had hitherto taken no part in the conversation; "and reminds me of a circumstance that occurred in the earliest part of my life, which, as it may serve to illustrate the subject you have been discussing I will relate." There was a general movement of attention; for it was a well known fact that no manufacturer in the Town of ——— was surrounded with so many and faithful servants as our old friend Stevenson.

"In the outset of my business career," said he, "I took into my employment a young man to fill the situation of under clerk; and, according to a rule I had laid down, whenever a stranger entered my service, his duties were of a nature to involve as little responsibility as possible, until sufficient time had been given to form a correct estimate of his character. The young man, who I shall call Smith, was of respectable family. He had lost his father, and had a mother and sisters in some measure dependent upon him. After he had been some time in my employment it happened that my confidential clerk, whose duty it was to receive the money from the bank in the payment of wages, being prevented by no unfortunate circumstance from attending at the proper time, sent the sum required by Smith. My confidence was so great in my head clerk, who had been long known to me, that I was not in the habit of regularly counting the money when to be brought it to me; but on this occasion, as it had passed through other hands, I thought it right to do so. Therefore calling Smith back as he was leaving the Counting-house I desired him to wait a few minutes, and proceeded to ascertain whether it was quite correct. Great was my surprise and concern on finding that there was a considerable deficiency.

"From whom," said I "did you get this money?"

He replied, "From M———, naming my confidential clerk.

"It is strange," said I, looking steadily at him—"but this money is incorrect, and it is the first time I have found it so. He changed countenance, and his eyes fell before mine: but he answered with tolerable composure, "that it was as he had received it."

"It is in vain," I replied, "to attempt to impose upon me, or to endeavor to cast suspicion on one whose character for the strictest honesty and undeviating integrity is so well established. Now I am perfectly convinced that you have taken this money, and that it is at this moment in your possession; and I think the evidence against you is sufficient to justify me in dismissing you from my service. But you are a very young man: your conduct has I believe been hitherto perfectly correct, and I am willing to afford you an opportunity of redeeming the past. All knowledge of this matter rests between ourselves. Candidly confess the error of which you have been guilty; restore what you have so dishonestly taken; endeavor by your future good conduct to deserve my confidence and respect, and this circumstance shall never transpire to injure you.

The poor fellow was deeply affected.—In a voice almost inarticulate he confessed his guilt, and said that having frequently seen me receive the money without counting it, on being entrusted with it himself, the idea had flashed across his mind that he might easily abstract some without incurring suspicion, or at all events without there being sufficient evidence to justify it; that being in distress the temptation had proved stronger than his power of resistance, and he had yielded. I cannot now be continued, "prove how deeply your forbearance has touched me; time alone can shew that it has not been displaced." He left me to resume his duties.

"Days, weeks, and months had passed away, during which I had scrutinized his conduct with the greatest anxiety, while at the same time I guarded against any appearance of watchfulness; and with delight I observed that so far my experiment had succeeded. The greatest regularity and attention—the utmost devotion to my interests—me ted his business habits; and this without any display; for his quiet and humble deportment was from that time remarkable. At length finding his conduct invariably marked by the utmost openness and plain-dealing, my confidence in him was so far restored that on a vacancy occurring in a situation of greater trust and increased emolument than the one he had hitherto filled, I placed him in it; and never had I the slightest reason to repent of the part I had acted towards him. Not only had I the pleasure of reflecting that I had, in all probability saved a fellow-creature from a continued course of vice and consequent misery, and afforded him the opportunity of becoming a respectable and useful member in society, but I had gained for myself an infriend. For years he served me with the greatest devotion. His character for truth, nay, even scrupulous honesty, was so very well known, that "honest as Smith" became a proverb among all his acquaintances. One morning I missed him from his accustomed place, and upon inquiry learned that he was detained at home by indisposition. Several days elapsed and still he was absent; and upon calling at his house to enquire after him I found his family in great distress on his account. His complaint had proved to be typhus fever of a malignant kind. From almost the commencement of his attack, he had, as his wife (for he had been some time married) informed me, lain in a state of unconsciousness, from which he had roused only to the ravings of delirium and that the physician gave little hopes of his recovery. For some days he continued in the same state; at length a message was brought to me stating that Mr. Smith wished to see me; the messenger added that Mrs. Smith hoped I would come as soon as possible, for she feared her husband was dying. I immediately obeyed the summons.

"On entering the chamber, I found the whole of his family assembled to take farewell of him they so tenderly loved. As soon as he perceived me, he motioned me to approach near to him, and taking my hand in both of his he turned towards me his dying countenance, full of gratitude and affection. "I have sent for you that I may give you the thanks and blessings of a dying man for all your goodness to me. To your generosity and mercy I owe it, that I leave to my children a name unsullied by crime, that in after years the blush of shame shall never tinge their cheeks at the memory of their father. "O God!" he continued "thou who hast said, 'Blessed are the merciful,' bless him. According to the measure he has meted to others, do thou mete unto him. My beloved wife and children, I intrust you without fear, to the care of that heavenly Parent who has said, 'Leave thy fatherless children to me, and I will preserve them alive, and let the widow trust in me.' And you dear master, will, I know, be to them as you have been to me, guide, protector, and friend." "That," continued the old man, looking around us with glistening eyes, "though mixed with sorrow, was one of the happiest moments of my life." As I stood by the bedside of the dying man and looked around upon the children growing virtuous, intelligent and upright, respecting, honoring, as much as they loved their father; when I saw his wife, though overcome with grief for the loss of a tender and beloved husband, yet sorrowing not as one without hope, but even in that moment of agony deriving comfort from the belief that she should meet him again where

"Adieu and farewell! are unknown."

When I listened to his fervid expressions of gratitude, and saw him calmly awaiting the inevitable stroke, trusting in the mercy of God, at peace with his fellow men; and when I thought that the reverse of all this might have been—crime, misery and a disgraceful life; perhaps a shameful and violent death—had I yielded to the first impulse of indignation—I felt a happiness no words can express. My friends, I am an old man. During a long and eventful career in business, I have had intercourse with persons of almost every variety of temper and disposition, and with many degrees of talent, but I have never found reason to swerve from the principle with which I set out in life, "to deport justice with mercy."

GIVING AWAY A CHILD.

On board one of the lake steamers, bound for the far West, were an Irish family—husband, wife and three children. They were evidently in very destitute circumstances; but the exceeding beauty of the children—two girls and a boy—was the admiration of their fellow passengers. A lady who had no children of her own, was desirous of adopting one of the little travellers, and made application to the father, through a friend, who gives the following touching, and, as we suppose, truthful account of the negotiations:—

I proceeded, he says, immediately upon my delicate diplomacy. Finding my friend on deck, I thus opened the affair:

"You are very poor."

His answer was very characteristic.

"Poor, sir!" said he, "ay, if there's a poorer man than me troublin' the world, God pity both of us, for we'd be about ecquall."

"Then how do you manage to support your children?"

"Is it supporting them, sir? Why, I don't support them any way; they get supported some way or other. It'll be time enough for me to complain when they do."

"Would it be a relief to you to part with one of them?"

It was too sudden; he turned sharply around.

"A what, sir?" he cried; "a relief to part from my child? Would it be a relief to have the hands chopped from the body, or the heart torn out of my breast? A relief indeed! God be good to us, what do you mane?"

"You don't understand me," I replied.—"If now, it were in one's power to provide comfortably for your children, would you stand in the way of its interest?

"No, sir," said he; "the heavens knows that I would willingly cut the sunshine away from myself, that they might get all the warm of it, but tell us what you're drawing at."

I then told him that a lady had taken a fancy to one of his children; and, if he would consent, it should be educated; and finally settled comfortably in life.

This threw him into a fit of gratulation. He scratched his head and looked the very picture of bewilderment. The struggle between a father's love and a child's interest was evident and touching. At length he said:

"O, murther, wouldn't it be a great thing for the baby? But I must go and talk to Mary—that's the mother of them; and it wouldn't be right to be givin' away her children afore her face, and she to know nothing at all about it."

"Argy with you, then, said I, "and [illegible] if possible."

In about half an hour he returned, leading two of his children. His eyes were red and swollen, and his face pale with excitement and agitation.

"Well, I inquired, "what success?"

"Bedad, it was a hard struggle, sir, said he. "But I've been talking to Mary, and she says, as it's for the child's good, maybe the heavens above will give us strength to bear it."

"Very well; and which of them is it to be?"

"Fair, and I don't know," and he ran his hands dubiously over both.

"Here's little Norah—she's the oldest; and won't need her mother so much; but then—O, tear an' agers, it's myself that can't tell which I'd rather part with least; so take the first one that comes, with a blessing. There, sir," and he handed over little Norah; turning back, he snatched her up in his arms, and gave her one long hearty father's kiss, saying through his tears:

"May God be good to him tha 's good to you, and them that offers you hurt or harm, may their souls never see Saint Peter."

Then, taking his other child by the hand, he walked away leaving Norah with me.

I took her down to the cabin, and we thought the matter settled. It must be confessed, to my indignation, however, in about an hour's time I saw my friend Pat at the window. As soon as he caught my eye he began making signs for me to come out. I did so, and found that he had the other child in his arms.

"What's the matter now? I asked"

"Well, sir," said he, "I ask your pardon for troubling you about so foolish a thing as a child or two, but were thinkin't that it maybe make no differ—you see, sir, I've been talkin' to Mary, an' she says she can't part with Norah, because the crature has a look or use; but here's little Biddy, she's purtyer far an ay' you please, sir, will you swap?"

"Certainly; whenever you like," said I.

So he snatched up little Norah, as though it was some recovered treasure and darted away with her, leaving Biddy; who remained all night; but lo! the moment we entered the cabin in the morning, there was Pat making his mysterious signs again at the window, and this time he had the youngest, a baby, in his arms.

"What's wrong now?" I inquired.

"Bad the hokey fly, sir, an' it's meself that's almost ashamed to tell ye. Ye see I've been talkin' to Mary, and she didn't like to part with Norah; because she has a look of me, an' be me soul, I can't part with Biddy, because she's the model of her mother; but there's little Paudeen, sir.—There's a lump of a Christian for you, two years old, and not a day more; he'll never be any trouble to any one; ar he takes after his mother, he'll have the brightest eye, an' ar he takes after his father he'll have a fine broad pair of shoulders to push his way through the world. Will you swap again, sir?"

"With all my heart," said I "it is all the same to me;" and so little Paudeen was left with me.

"Ha, ha," said I to myself, as I looked into his big laughing eyes, "so the affair is settled at last."

But it wasn't; for ten minutes had scarcely elapsed, when Pat rushed into the cabin without sign or ceremony, snatched up the baby, and said;

"It's no use; I've been talking to Mary an' we can't do it. Look at him, sir; he's the youngest an' the best of the batch.—You wouldn't keep him from us. You see sir, Norah has a look of me an' Biddy has a look of Mary; but, be me soul, little Paudeen has the mother's eye an' my nose an' a little of both of us all over. No, sir, we can bear hard fortune starvation, an robery, but we can't bear to part with our children, unless it be the will of Heaven to take them from us."

ALWAYS AT WORK.

A few days since, as Mr. Gallaudet was walking the streets of Hartford, there came running to him a poor boy, of very ordinary appearance, but whose fine, intelligent eye fixed the attention of the gentleman, as the boy inquired—

"Sir, can you tell me of a man who would like a boy to work for him and learn him to read?"

"Whose boy are you, and where do you live?"

"I have no parents," was the reply, "and I have just run away from the workhouse because they would not teach me to read."

The gentleman made arrangements with the authorities of the town, and then took the boy into his own family. There he learned to read. Nor was this all. He soon acquired the confidence of his new associates by faithfulness and honesty. He was allowed to use his friend's library, and made rapid progress in the acquisition of knowledge.

It became necessary after a while that George should leave Mr. Gallaudet, and he became apprenticed to a cabinet-maker in the neighborhood. There the same integrity won for him the favor of his new associates. To gratify his inclination for study, his master had a little room furnished for him in the upper part of the shop, where he devoted his leisure time to his favourite pursuits. After being in this situation a few years, sitting at tea with the family one evening, he all at once remarked that he wanted to go to France.

"Go to France?" said his master, surprised that the apparently contented and happy youth had thus suddenly become dissatisfied with his situation; "for what?"

"Ask Mr. Gallaudet to tea to-morrow evening," continued George, "and I will explain."

His kind friend was invited accordingly. At tea when the apprentice presented himself, with his manuscripts—in English and French—and explained his sings or intention to go to France.

"In the time of Napoleon," said he, "a prize was offered by the French government for the greatest rule of measuring plane surfaces. [illegible] never been awarded, and that method has yet to be discovered."

He then demonstrated his problem, to the surprise and gratification of his friends, who immediately furnished him with the means of defraying his expenses, and with letters of introduction to the Hon. Lewis Cass, then our Minister to the Court of France.

He was introduced to Louis Phillipe, and in the presence of the king, and nobles, and plenipotentiaries, the American youth demonstrated his problem, and received the plaudits of the court. He received the prize, which he had clearly won, besides several presents from the king.

He then took letters of introduction, and proceeded to the Court of St. James, and took up a similar prize, offered by the Royal Society, and returned to the United States. Here he was preparing to secure the benefits of his discovery by patent, when he received a letter from the Emperor Nicholas himself, one of whose ministers had witnessed his demonstrations at London, inviting him to make his residence at the Russian Court, and furnishing him with ample means for his outfit.

He complied with the invitation, repaired to St. Petersburg, and is now a Professor of Mathematics in the Royal College, under the special protection of the Autocrat of all the Russias.

THE PARSEE—THE JEW—AND THE CHRISTIAN.

A Jew entered a Parsee temple, and beheld the sacred fire. What? said he to the priest, do ye worship the fire? Not the fire, answered the priest; it is to us an emblem of the sun and of his genial heat. Do ye then worship the sun as your god? asked the Jew. Know ye not this luminary also is but the work of that Almighty Creator?

We know it, replied the priest; but the uncultivated man requires a sensible sign in order to form a conception of the Most High. And is not the sun, the incomprehensible source of light, an image of that invisible Being who blesses and preserves all things?

The Israelite thereupon rejoined. Do your people, then, distinguish the type from the original? They call the sun their god; and descending from this to a baser object, they kneel before an earthly flame! Ye amuse the outward, but blind the inward eye; and while ye hold to them the earthly withdraw the heavenly light! Thou shalt not make unto thee any image or any likeness.

How, then, do ye designate the Supreme Being? asked the Parsee.

We call him Jehovah Adonai, that is the Lord who is, who was, and who will be, answered the Jew.

Your appelation is grand and sublime, said the Parsee; but it is awful too

A Christian then drew nigh and said, we call him *Father*.

The Pagan and the Jew looked at each other, and said, Here is at once an image and reality. It is a word of the heart, said they.

Therefore they raised their eyes to heaven, and said, with reverence and love, "*Our Father!*" And they took each other by the hand, and all three called one another *brother!*—*Dr. F. A. Krummacher.*

For the Examiner.

THE GOSPEL MINISTRY AND THE TIMES.

What is the character of the preaching by which the Church is sought to be edified now? Is the ministry what it ought to be? Has it lost none of the power once belonging to it. It cannot be denied that there has been a great change effected in the method and style of preaching common now-a-days from that of the Apostles, of the Reformers, and of the sires of the English Puritans and Covenanters of Scotland, when the preacher commanded an influence before which kings and rulers quailed, and which moved angels, mingling them at pleasure. In our day the power of the pulpit has to a very great extent been sacrificed to popularity. The preacher of the present day may wield a keener blade than the men of former times did, but it is evident to the most unobservant of observers, that he does not cut as deep with it. He may be a good accomplished swordsman, nevertheless it is true that he does not do the same amount of execution which his earlier prototype did. He may glitter and shine more than these mighty thinkers of their time had the power to do, but while *they* made their audience cry out and *pray*, the modern preacher-hearer only *admires* and *praises* him.

By the power of the pulpit I do not mean its attractiveness. To have a congregation amused, entertained, &c., and returning again and again to be *put through* the same process, is not preaching the Gospel, and yet it is true such forms the greater part of the preaching of the Dress and Show and Sabbath-breaking reign supreme, and when we look at the daily walk of professed Christians one would imagine that the chief end of man's existence was frivolity. It may be affirmed that there are more Churches at this day filled Sabbath after Sabbath in America and England than there ever has been at any one period before, and yet it is believed that the pulpit is losing its power *more and more*. Is there a Luther alive upon the earth to-day? Has Calvin's mantle fallen on the shoulders of any one, and does any of our modern preachers command the power which John Owen, or William Romaine, or John Bunyan or a Toplady wielded? One who knew well what he said has employed the following language in reference to the pulpit and its occupants: "As things stand at present our Creeds and Confessions are become effete, and the Bible a dead letter, and many of the ministers of the popular sects of the day are more bent on the pursuit of dollars and popularity than on saving souls."

Christianity is indulging in fashions, and falling away to the spirit of the world.—[illegible] and entertainment seeking [illegible] among places, in the theatre, and among the mazes of the seductive dance. You may find Christians among the foremost and the most frivolous, and what are many of the popular and decorated churches of the day but one large emporium of the fashions of the day.

And the sermons you hear! They are like the pleasant sounds of one who can play well on an instrument. Once McCree and Chalmers thundered in Edinburgh and Munro and McLeod in New York. But what are preachers doing now? If they were doing their duty now as it ought to be done, would not a more successful onset be made on the evils of the day which threaten to carry away all virtue and religion out of the land.

MENTOR.

Smith, August 17, 1861.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1862.

The brick walls are now more than 30 feet high; the floor of the picture gallery is being laid, and the skeleton of the eastern end of the great structure is now mapping out in piles of brown columns, with some interlacings of trellis and free girders, the number and extent of which visibly grow with every hour's labor. Before August much of the second story will be completed, and even the massive arches which span the nave will be turned across and in their places. The immensely increased rapidity with which iron structures of the most enduring kind can be run up as compared with those of brick or stone is shown by the way in which the metal portions of the building have progressed over the picture gallery. The latter part of the structure, though begun long before the rest, is only about 30 feet high, while in some parts the iron work is upwards of fifty feet. The works connected with the picture gallery are however, of no ordinary magnitude and substance, for all connected with this portion of the building is most massive, as may be imagined from the fact that these walls have already consumed over 6,000,000 bricks, and will require nearly 12,000,000 more to complete them. Upwards of two miles of little tramways intersect the ground in all directions, and along these as people of men can move a truck with four or five tons of girders at a far greater speed than six or eight horses could move them in a waggon. With the same view a small powerful steam engine is placed in the centre of the works, and connected by a network of ropes passing through pulleys over all parts of the ground. By means of these loads are drawn about the tramways, or columns and girders hoisted and lowered in their places, with amazing rapidity and ease.—But the most astonishing of these labor-saving contrivances is a gigantic travelling scaffold, which has been built on twelve wheels, to run up and down the whole length of the navel. This huge structure is 60 feet square and 100 feet high, and weighs nearly three hundred tons. Not four men with levers can move it almost quickly to any part of the works. It will be used in hoisting the upper columns, the huge circular wrought-iron ribs of the roof for painting, or, indeed, for any purpose connected with the building whose many uses have to be employed at a great height. Messrs. Kelk and Lucas are confident that they will [illegible] to enable the building [illegible] to the 1st May, 1862.

Odds and Ends.

Money is a useful servant but a tyrannical master.

The man who was ducked by a water-wheel claims a revolutionary pension.

Can a copying clerk who engrosses very badly be said to execute dreadful deeds?

Punch teaches book-keeping in one lesson of three words, "never lend them."

Scene in a restaurant—"Waiter, if you call this bread, bring me a brick. I want something softer."

The reason why many ladies dodge an offer of marriage is because the question is popped at them.

"*Money* makes the mare go," so when you see a mare that won't go, you may set it down as a fact that the driver has no money."

Mrs. Brown says her husband is such a blunderer that he can't even try on a new boot without putting the liver on it.

At what places, in the theatre, would you advise a young man to take his young lady, if he wished to please," said a married man to a bachelor friend. "Why, replied he, "but you don't know how difficult that is."

The *Republican* at Rock Island, Ill., speaks of a scene "lamentable enough to resolve into a fountain of tears a very cabbage head."

Dr. South says—"The tale bearer and the tale-bearer should be hanged up both together, the former by the tongue and the latter by the ear.

A man in Maine applied for two gallons of rum "for mechanical purposes." "For what mechanical purposes?" inquired the agent. "For raising a barn."

An old lady, being at a loss for a pincushion, made one of an onion. On the following morning she found that all the needles had tears in their eyes.

"Jake," said a old farmer one day to one of his mowers, "do you know how many horns there are in dilemma?" "No," said Jake, "but I know how many horns there are in a quart of whiskey."

My opponent, Mr. Speaker, persists in saying that he is entitled to the floor.—Whether this is so or not, I shall not inquire. All I have got to say is, that whether he is entitled to the floor or not, he'll get floored if he interrupts me again." Here the gentlemen from Bloody Creek pulled up his sleeves and took his necktie off.

At the examination of a parochial school a reverend gentleman was asking a class the meaning of words. They answered well, till he gave "backbiter." This was a puzzler. It went down the class till it came to a simple little urchin, who looked sheepishly knowing, and said, "It may be a flea."

A young lady who wore spectacles, exclaimed in a voice of sentimental enthusiasm, to a ploughman, who was walking on the road, "Do you, sir, appreciate the beauty of that landscape? Oh, see those darling sheep and lambs—there's bags, miss."

Poetry is said to be the flower of literature; prose is the corn, potatoes and meat; satire is the aquafortis; wit is the spice and pepper; love-letters are the honey; and segar; letters containing remittances are the apple-dumplings.

The old man looks down and thinks of the past. The young man looks up and thinks of the future. The child looks everywhere, and thinks of nothing.

A way whereby I set the treasure laden mail: The first theatrical manager is, probably because a woman is obliged to be so much more careful than a man in choosing the company she keeps.

CHANGE OF NAME.—It may be proper to state that the distinguished individual known among the ancients as Cupid, has recently changed his name to Cupidity, and will hereafter devote his attention to matters of money, as well as matrimony.

"Pap, I planted some potatoes in our garden," said one of the smart youths of the generation to his father, "and what do you suppose came up?" "Why, potatoes, of course." "No, sir-ee! There came up a lot of boys and cut them all," "Do you suppose cause up?" "Why, potatoes, of course." "No, sir-ee! There came up a lot of boys and cut them all," "Do you think so, sir?"

BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

LAND AND SEA DEFENCEBOOKS.

(From the London Times.)

In family life there is nothing more wretched than the state of things which arises from the desire of ill-judging parents to keep their children in leading strings too long. When a fussy old father is always questioning and reprimanding his great, grown up, bearded son, or a mother will persist in thinking her buxom daughters fit only for the school-room, we may apprehend, if not an actual domestic revolt, at least a chronic irritability and unfitness which is ill concealed from the eyes of strangers.—Such a family was formed by the British Empire as it existed but a few years ago. Canada, the Cape, Jamaica, Australia, did not revolt, because, with all the pedantry and obstinacy of the Home Government, they suffered no grievous wrong; just as we may fancy the foolish parents to be in the main kind, and even weakly indulgent to their children. But there was a constant interchange of invitations on the one part and of reproofs on the other, and at last our colonists in every part of the world came to believe that they were a very ill treated race, sacrificed to the caprices of English Ministers and the interests of their office-seeking subordinates.

These times were full of burdens to the English tax-payer, who expiated the folly of his rulers after the usual manner. The old traditions of colonization had, in fact, never been abandoned, and the mother country purchased at an exorbitant price the useless supremacy on which the old-fashioned statesmen set a value. When the colonial system was established, and thenceforward down to our own time, the o was a dogma which no one would have thought of questioning.—It was that the value of Colonies consisted in the exclusive right of trading with them, and that the protection in war, and tutelage in peace, afforded by the mother country, ought to be repaid by dutiful colonists importing their goods for English markets and in English bottoms. The lengths to which Spain and Great Britain carried this doctrine are scarcely credible. The well-known fact that the manufacture of some of the commonest articles—for instance, as hats—was a felony in one of our American Colonies, shows that the prerogatives were asserted by metropolitan governments and acceded to for a time even by high spirited settlers. On the other hand, the sacrifices made by the mother country were large and frequent. England was ever ready to plunge into a war to defend "the Plantations" from the slightest injury. The burden of the war fell on the mother country; it was her soldiers who bled, her treasure that was expended, and, when peace had been conquered or yielded, or in some way brought about the gains were frequently given to the child, while the losses fell on the proud and happy, but exhausted parent. This, at least, was the case with England, which lost 13 American Colonies by attempting to make them partially reimburse her for a war carried on to save them from the grandest and most daring scheme of French ambition.

It need not be said what was the end of these doctrines. They were opposed to the first principles of human intercourse, and were destined almost to destroy colonization altogether. The desire of self-government and the desire of free trade was continually exciting the colonies to rebel against the claims of the mother country, or rather, of the middle-some politicians who successively ruled at the Colonial office. At last, after Great Britain, and Spain and Portugal had lost the chief of their possessions, the true principles of colonial government came to be understood. A colony is not a longer a community which buys the liberty of living unarmed, untaxed, without public debt, and submitting to commercial restrictions which diminish its prosperity, in order that it may be a valuable appendage to an opulent and powerful State. It is an offshoot of the mother country, which has grown to its population, and its people have the same rights of self-government and free trade which are possessed by any sovereign State. For a number of years England has received, and desired to receive, no other trading advantages from her Colonies than those which are possessed by other nations. Naturally, men of our own race and habits any institutions will be brought into a larger intercourse with us than with foreign nations, and commerce chiefly the artiel which we manufacture. But this advanta over our neighbors is the only one which we expect in our dealings with the colonial populations. Thus the Colonies have every possible liberty that the heart of the patriot can desire, as agitator in search of a grievance must hunt among local subjects, and not expect to make capital out of the misdeeds of the mother country. But on our side things are not so clear. The colonial system has been abrogated for the Colonies, but not for England herself. The old feeling of dependence on one side, and the old belief in the duty of military protection on the other, are giving way but slowly, and the consequence is that while the English merchant has not a single advantage in his dealings with a colony, the English taxpayer is expected to furnish the colonists with army, navy, market service, a great part of their government, and a little of their religion.—We have had more than one complaint of the selfishness of some colonists, who, while refusing to the country privileges which were formerly [illegible] rights, have been immensely demanding grants and concessions, as if the British Treasury were an inexhaustible fund entirely at their service.

It has been reserved for the latest and richest of the British Colonies to set the example of good sense and manly self-dependence. The letter from our Melbourne correspondent, which we published on Wednesday, shows what prosperity and national spirit have been attained on [illegible] distant island-continent, which, previously to the discovery of gold, was [illegible] as a place of arms and the discovery [illegible] Colonial Office a field in which to gratify their wildest caprices. We are now told that even the part of the military expenditure defrayed by the Australians is an injustice to them. Not that they decline to pay for, they pay willingly, but because the troops are actually in New Zealand. They are not in Victoria at all, nor are they wanted there. "Let England," says the Victorians, "defend the floating property of her merchants by her navy, and leave Victoria to settle matters with any enemy who may land." The naval part of protection belongs to the Home Government; but, "as to our internal defence, that is our affair. In a few years the part of Melbourne will be well fortified, and we have, and are likely to have a large body of men trained to arms. Our effective Volunteers exceed 4,000. We have 1,200 well trained police; and, as the personnel of this force changes continually, in a few years we shall probably have some 12,000 or 15,000 men in the country capable of constituting a disciplined army on the shortest notice. The Defence Commission, consisting of naval and military officers of more or less experience, has reported the force at our disposal to be sufficient to repel a hostile landing; and the contemplated harbor defences are designed to defeat anything of the kind." This is the language which it becomes a great and free community to utter. Though we quite agree that when we go to war for Imperial purposes it is our duty to exert ourselves to preserve the Colonies from injury, yet it seems reasonable that our part should be confined to protecting their coasts by sea, and that they should have the duty, as they certainly have the power, to repel any invader who should chance to effect a landing. The strength of a great Colony like that of Victoria, whose capital with its suburbs number some one hundred thousand souls, is such that it can with ease defeat any attacks of an enemy by the establishment of such Volunteer corps as have proved so successful in England.

It is most satisfactory to find the Colonies doing just what the Committee on Colonial Military Expenditure advises that they should be invited to do. Australia is no distant from any enemy that a very small body of Volunteers will be sufficient to keep at bay such an invading force as could be collected in those remote seats. But Canada is exposed to greater dangers both from French remembrances and American anticipations. To the increase of the Volunteer force in British America the efforts of the authorities should be directed, and there is no reason to doubt that such a Militia might soon be organized as would relieve this country from the burden of keeping up many costly garrisons.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.

Our readers may have observed recently among our maritime extracts the copy of the contents of a slip of paper found in a bottle some weeks ago on the western coast of Uist, in the Hebrides, and forwarded to us by our agent at Stornoway.—The paper in question, apparently the leaf of a pocket-book, used in the hurry of the moment, was covered on both sides with pencil marks, from which the following was with difficulty deciphered:—"On board the Pacific, from L'pool to N. York. Ship going down. (Great) confusion on board. Icebergs around us on every side. I know I cannot escape. I write the cause of our loss that friends may not live in suspense. The finder of this will please get it published.—Wm. Graham." If we are right in our conjecture, the ship here named is the Pacific, one of the Collins line of steamers which vessel left Liverpool on January 23, 1856, three days before the Persia, and has not since been heard of; and this slip of paper, three inches by two, is probably the only record of the fate of that missing ship. We have not come to this conclusion hastily. On receiving the frail record from Stornoway we at once published it, as the best and most expeditious mode of placing it before those who might possibly be interested in the fate of the vessel named. The Pacific is by no means an uncommon appellation, more especially among the shipping of the United States, and we did not despair that some light would be thrown upon the "message from the sea," which had so singularly been preserved and placed in our hand. After waiting for some time we received a communication from Messrs. Zerega, of New York, stating that their ship Pacific being in port at the time, of course the record had no reference thereto, but they much feared it might, notwithstanding the difference in the names, apply to their ship Baltic, which had left Liverpool in January last, and has not since been heard of, and we are requested at the same time to communicate with Messrs. Zerega's agents in Liverpool. This we have been careful to do, and at the same time we directed a search to be made among the lists of passengers and crews, both of the Baltic and of the Pacific of the Collins line. We have ascertained that no person named [illegible] on board the Baltic when that vessel left Liverpool on her voyage to N.Y. but it appears that a man of that name did ship as boilerman in the Pacific in January, [illegible] the day of paper is signed "Wm. Graham." This however is a discrepancy which will not count for much with those who are acquainted with the careless way in which sea-faring people frequently give their names, and the facility for such a mistake presented by the ordinary mode of entering the name of a ship's company. From the facts elicited so far we come to the conclusion that the vessel was lost, and to which the frail memorandum before us refers, was a ship named the Pacific. The writer was evidently some person accustomed to the perils of the sea, for it is difficult to understand how any person whose nerves had not been hardened by the presence of frequent and appalling dangers could have written with such manifest coolness in the immediate presence of death.—This self-possession at once negatives the idea that the person who could exhibit it in a moment of such extreme peril could possibly have mistaken the name of the vessel whose loss he has recorded. Then, again, we find from the records of the lost Pacific that a person named Graham sailed in her from Liverpool on her ill-fated voyage, and, in all human probability, was on board at the time she was lost with all hands. This is the strongest point in the entire chain of evidence, for it connects the writer of the memorandum directly with the lost ship, and the ship with the writer. Lastly, since the memorandum has been given to the world—now nearly weeks—we have had no intimation that any ship named the Pacific sailing from Liverpool recently has been lost, or is even missing. The ship in question must have left the port so long ago that all hopes of her recovery has been abandoned. Some interest might possibly, even at this distance of time, have been felt in the fate of the Pacific, but the company to which they formerly belonged no longer exists. The remaining ships of the Collins' line have some time been disposed of, and are employed, we believe, or were recently employed, on the line from New York to Panama. To sum up, we have the [illegible] that the writer of the [illegible] was [illegible] the ship of [illegible] a bottle on the shore of the Hebrides shipped on steamers in the Pacific, in January, 1856, and the presumption is in every way strong against his having mistaken the name of the ship in which he sailed, and was apparently lost. We also know that the Persia, which sailed three days after the Pacific, narrowly escaped destruction from icebergs on her passage out. The announcement of the finding of the memorandum and its contents has been now some weeks in our columns, but, with the exception of the communication already referred to, it has produced no response, which is utterly unaccountable, except on the supposition that no such vessel as the Pacific ever has been lost, or that she belonged to parties who have ceased to have any interest in her fate. The first hypothesis is contrary to the fact; the second is quite reconcilable with the fact that the vessel referred to in the memorandum is the steamer Pacific, of the late Collins' line, and no other. We leave the extraordinary voyage of the bottle which contained Graham's memorandum to the consideration of all those who, like Capt. Maury and others, have made the phenomena of winds and currents in the ocean their peculiar study. When the bottle was thrown overboard from the Pacific, that vessel was surrounded by mountains of ice. This tiny receptacle of the only record of a magnificent ship engulfed the crash which obliterated all trace of the vessel from which it was thrown, was carried in all probability thousands of miles on the ice, and was only released when the ice melted in the tropical sea. Hence—the presumption is not a violent one—this fragile messenger was carried by the Gulf Stream, and carried along the course nearly to the extreme verge to which, as we are told, the Gulf stream is propagated. The bottle was found on the western shore of the Hebrides, where it arrived under the mysterious guidance of those influences which have of late years so earnestly engrossed the attention of scientific geographers. —*Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.*

LAWYERS IN PARLIAMENT.

What good reason can be assigned for the enormous proportion of lawyers in Parliament? Why should Montreal, for instance, have lawyers for all her three members? Why should the Administration be exclusively composed of lawyers? Do lawyers constitute the great majority of the population, that they thus secure the whole administration of public affairs? Or are they the most intelligent, honest, and patriotic class in the community, that all others are desirous of leaving everything in their hands? Barely to state these questions is to answer them. Lawyers constitute a very small proportion of the whole people; and without going into the common and coarse proverbial expressions concerning their profession, it may fairly be said that no class of the community commands less confidence for disinterestedness and high moral purpose. We speak not of many individuals who stand as high in public estimation for integrity as for professional ability; but we speak of the general character of the profession, and of the average of those who go into Parliament. Loud-mouthed professors are many of them, whose promises no man believes,—self-seeking, trading politicians, who go into Parliament for the advantage they may personally derive from their position,—shallow statesmen, whose judgment in public matters no one would ask or care for. Why is it that such men should constitute the staple, not only of our Legislators, but of our Cabinet Ministers? Surely this is a question of no little moment to the public politic.

The first reason we should suggest for this result, is, that lawyers seek to get into Parliament far more frequently and persistently than any other class, or, perhaps, all other classes put together. They find such an interruption of their ordinary business less injurious, and such an addition of respectability and importance as the title of Member of Parliament gives, more advantageous than do men in other callings.

The second reason is, that lawyers have necessarily studied laws, and know more of their construction, interpretation and bearings than other classes of the community, and are, in this respect, really more fit for legislators. Just as farmers would be consulted about questions of agriculture, and merchants about questions of making and administering laws. This necessity, however, has reference more to the manner than the matter of legislation, and can, to a large extent, be met by having good law clerks for the Legislature, as is the case at present.

The third and great reason is, that lawyers can speak in public, whilst other classes of the community cannot. It is utterly vain to think that constituencies will give their votes to candidates, however honest and worthy, who cannot put two sentences decently together; who, whatever may be in them, cannot bring it out. The man who can state his views and purposes distinctly and convincingly, will have incalculably the advantage of another of equal ability and attainments who cannot. Nay, a very inferior man who can show off all that he knows, and perhaps somewhat more, will have the advantage of one greatly his superior, who is tongue-tied for lack of practice in public speaking. There is only one other class, besides lawyers in the community who are trained to public speaking, and who if they were equally willing, and if it were generally considered equally proper for them to become candidates, would we have no doubt soon clear Parliament of its undue proportion of lawyers. We mean, of course, ministers of religion. Any one who has compared the relative effectiveness and popularity of ministers and lawyers at public meetings, where both were alike called upon to speak for the public good, will have no difficulty in deciding which class would be most likely to carry the constituencies.—But ministers being shut out by law and public opinion, as well as by the nature of their calling, from this way of serving the people, lawyers have the whole field of politics to themselves, and will continue to have it, very much to the public detriment, till our schools and colleges teach public speaking to all classes of the community; and until young men of other callings shall seek suitable opportunities of training themselves to public speaking. It has been a fond hope with us, that the training which religious young men receive in Sabbath Schools, Bands of Hope, Temperance Societies, and Prayer Meetings, for public speaking, would enable them naturally to take their places in after-life as the legislators of the country; but most of them are extremely backward in improving those golden opportunities. Ministers could do much, very much, to encourage and bring them forward. Will they not do so, for many reasons, one among which is: to rescue our country from what John Knox would have called the "monstrous regiment," (or Government) of lawyers. We wish to see public business in the hand of religious men, but this can only be if religious men are more competent to transact it than others.—*Witness.*

AMERICAN FONDNESS FOR RELICS.

There is a crowd around a window in which is displayed a secession officer's cap, and on it is all stained with blood, the exhibitor is justified in saying, as he does, that the owner was killed. This is a "relic;" there is a great feeling for relics in the states. The tree under which Brigadier General Slable shot a gentleman in Washington has been denuded of the bark for 10 or 20 feet above the ground to furnish relics of the remarkable event. I incurred the resentment and provoked the indignation of a friend by my indifference to relics at Charleston. He carried into my room, as a precious trophy of the "battle of Sumpter," a fragment of shell, and unwittingly left it on my chimney piece. Dogs assembled beneath my window at night; differences of opinion arose among them—noises making night hideous and sleep impossible. I arose in my wrath, and no other missile being available, the Sumpterian fragment was hurled forth; and I did what it and some of its fellows had yet accomplished—hit something, to wit a dog, and dispersed the assemblage. "Where is my bit of shell?" I did not know I was such a monster till I saw my conduct plainly depicted in the ingenuous face of friendship, on its owner ascertaining that his shell had gone out of the window and could not be found on the pavement.—*Dr. Russell.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Temperance—D. Portland.
Lease of Lot and House for Sale—M. McDonald.
Shaving and Hair-dressing.—R. D. Beaberville.
Notice—G. W. Robinson.
Auction Sale of Real Estate.—A. McNeil.
Corporation Debentures for Sale—Chas. Perry.
Bread, &c.—W. Stapley.
The Late Fire.—G. Mitchell.
Cheap Goods—W. Clanton.
Situation Wanted.—X. Y. Z.
For Sale—John Feenechty.
Theatre.
Montreal Cash Store—John Campbell.
Will be sold at a Sacrifice—J. Ritchie.

The Examiner.

Thursday, August 22, 1861.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We beg to remind our subscribers that many of them are in arrears for their subscriptions; many for one year, not a few for two years, while nearly all have entered on a third year with us, which according to our terms should be paid in advance. These sums though small separately amount collectively to a very large sum, and it is of the greatest importance to us that we be paid up punctually. The cost of publishing a newspaper is no trifle, and there are engagements to be met daily;—it is impossible, therefore, for a publisher to give his journal that attention and care it should have, if his mind is daily harrassed by embarrassments and difficulties. The credit system is a clog to the wheels of any enterprise, that often cannot be averted, but where the sums are so small as in our case there is no excuse to our debtors. We hope our friends will lose no time in settling with us, by calling at our office or remitting by mail.

Subscribers whose subscriptions expired on the 20th instant, will be allowed to 20th September to renew the same at our advance rates; after that date $2 will be charged in every case. Parties two years in arrears by remitting $5 before the 20th of September, will be credited to August 20th, 1862.

THE POST MASTER GENERAL IN PETERBOROUGH.

Last Saturday our good Town was all astir from the announcement that the Hon. Sidney Smith had arrived from Cobourg for the express purpose of preparing for a candidature of the Trent Division, in the place of our late Representative, the Hon. Edmund Murney, deceased. In due time copies of the Postmaster's address were scattered about Town, and his friends and supporters were flying to and fro, hailing every one they considered available, recommending the hon. gentleman, and soliciting their votes and influence. We observed some leading men from both Port Hope and Cobourg who seemed similarly employed. On Monday bills were posted through the Town notifying the Public where the Postmaster General's Committee Rooms were, and others stating that the Hon. gentleman would address the electors in the Town Hall on that evening. At 8 o'clock the Town Hall was well filled, and after the Mayor was called to the chair Mr. Smith commenced his address by reading a flysheet signed "An Elector?" issued that day, and which will be found in another column, warning the electors not to promise their support to Mr. Smith, as there would be an Opposition candidate in the field soon, &c. After getting through reading he asked if the writer was present, as he wished him to come forward and discuss the charges therein made.

After expressing his indignation at the assassin-like attack thus made upon him, and expressing his readiness at any time or in any way to meet the writer of the offensive missive he proceeded to lay before the audience the course he had pursued while in Parliament, especially while a member of the Government, and justified—or attempted to justify—every act he and they have done from the "Double Shuffle" downward. He said he had redeemed every pledge he had ever given to his constituents, as the journals of the House would testify to the votes therein recorded, and although he had done so, those very men had rejected him by a "contemptible minority of 27." He then went somewhat minutely into the affairs in his own department, showing what he had effected in the short time he held office, especially in raising the Post Office from being a burden on the finances of the Province to become not only self-sustaining but actually having a balance on hand. He showed no symptoms of being affected with any thing like meek modesty. His continued use of the first person, and self laudation were sufficient proofs of his not wanting in nerve to carry out what he wished, and so delighted did he seem of the portrait he had drawn of himself that he said he was satisfied his auditors must think with him that if he, who had been represented as the worst, had done so much good to the country, the government could not be such a bad lot of fellows after all.

He then went on with the "double shuffle," and read from the act to show that what they did therein was all right, and concluded by stating that they were exonerated by the highest legal tribunals of the country. It was a miserable attempt, however, to get out of an ugly affair. He had better had left it alone. The Resteries were referred to casually, and the Public Debt was noticed as not being so large as the Opposition represented, by some fourteen millions of dollars, and the opportunity was used to have a fling at the troublesome "parish." Then came an allusion to the subject of University Reform, and we feared two or three times that he would stick fast. It was plain to those who knew the position of the matter in connection with the University, that whatever Mr. Smith may know about, he knows very little about this subject. His remarks showed he was not at home, and he seemed glad when he got to the end.

Now, what will our readers think when we assure them that in Mr. Smith's address to the electors of Trent Division the portion on University Reform is almost a *verbatim* copy of what the Hon. John A. Macdonald said to the electors of Kingston but a little more than two months ago. Nay, further, a large portion of the Hon. Mr. Smith's address is copied from Mr. Macdonald's Address referred to above. Such a barefaced piece of plagiarism is, we venture to say, without a parallel in recent electioneering history. To say that a prominent member of the Administration, one who has been at Foreign Courts connected with the objects of his Department,—a gentleman having a respectable professional reputation before he entered Parliament, should come before a constituency embracing a large population, with a borrowed address, is really too bad. In fact it is nothing short of an insult to attempt thus to impose upon an intelligent community.—Great anxiety is felt both by Mr. Smith and his friends that he be returned for this Division, and no effort will be spared on their part to secure this. The more necessity that extraordinary pains should be used in starting well. Had the hon. gentleman to pass the ordeal of glorious old Peterboro' only it were easy to predict his utter failure; there being two other Counties we cannot speak with certainty what they may do. Many of our readers are aware that Mr. Billa Flint of Belleville is to contest the Division, and as he comes out on the Opposition ticket we counsel our friends to be in no hurry to pledge themselves till they see Mr. Flint's address.

And we beg to remind the electors that the Contest now commencing in the Trent Division is one of no ordinary interest. It will be looked upon as one of the most important ones yet held, as it will test fairly the respective strength of the Ministry and Opposition in a very important section of the country. It is viewed by the ministerialists in this light.

Mr. Smith told us, on Monday night last, of the letters and telegrams he had received, approving of his course and expressing the senders' good will. On Tuesday we learned quite a number of strangers interested in Mr. Smith's election were in Town, among whom were the famous names of Ogle R. Gowan, and Dr. Lett, of Toronto. Let unanimity and zeal animate our ranks, and we will, we hope, have the pleasure to chronicle the successful return of a man bound to oppose the men who have too long misruled us.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

We are happy to notice the commencement of a number of new buildings, in the business part of the Town. Everywhere workmen are busy excavating and building, and we will be disappointed if the loss by the late fire is not more than made up by the number of new buildings which will be erected before winter sets in.

THEATRE.—A talented troupe are performing in the Town Hall to crowded houses. On Tuesday night the play of "The Stranger" was performed. The acting of Emma Cushman was admirable; and in the after piece of "Family Jars," Mr. Forrest took us down by storm with his droll [illegible] "Lady of Lyons" will be performed, to be followed by the farce of the "Illustrious Stranger."

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Council met on Monday night.

Several communications were read and received.

A report from the Committee on Streets and Bridges, recommending the appropriations for the year, was received.

A report from the Committee on Appointments to Office recommending the appointment of two special Constables, as night-watch, was read and received.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Menzies,—That the Mayor be authorized and he is hereby required to prepare, fill up, and execute debentures to the amount of $3,500 immediately, under the Act of Consolidation, and hand the same over to the Commissioners of the Town Trust for negotiation, and the Mayor is also requested to have advertisements inserted in the local newspapers that the said amount of debentures are now ready and for sale. The amounts of each debenture, and the coupons also, now to be issued, to be made payable at the office of the Commercial Bank of Canada here.—*Carried.*

It was agreed by motion that a temporary side-walk be laid on the east side of George Street, from the store of Mr. John Thomson to that of A. W. Kempt, until the buildings on that side of the street are erected.

The new Market By-law was read a second time in Committee of the Whole, afterwards a third time and passed. [We will publish this new By-law on our fourth page next week.]

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Committee of Management of the St. Andrew's Society, for the County of Peterborough, held in the Committee Room on the evening of the 7th August the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Moved by Mr. Lewis Glover, seconded by Mr. William Arnett, and

Resolved,—That Messrs. D. Sutherland, John Thomson and C. Cameron be appointed a Committee to draw up and present an Address of sympathy in her bereavement to the widow of our late Worthy President, A. Sawers, Esq., and that the same be published in the local newspapers.

The following is the Address:

To Mrs. Sawers,—*Madam*,—We the members of the St. Andrew's Society of the town and county of Peterborough, beg most respectfully to tender you in the period of your grief, our heartfelt sympathy in the afflictive bereavement which the Allwise Disposer of Events in His inscrutable wisdom has seen fit to visit upon you and us, we refer to the death of your late esteemed husband, and our late native and worthy President. We have, while enjoying the benefit of his intercourse with us, felt honored by having as efficient and dignified a gentleman to be our chief officer,—one who took so lively an interest in all that related to the prosperity of the Institution over which he presided,—who lent an attentive ear to the tale of woe or distress, and who was ever ready to relieve with his means the necessitous and unfortunate. We feel deeply our loss, and we desire to record our sense of the high esteem in which we held him while he presided over us, and we should ill repay the kind services he so generously rendered us did we not express our appreciation of those services, as well as offer to his relict our sincere condolence. We, therefore, madam, beg of you to accept our expressions of sympathy in your bereaved situation, and sincerely hope and pray that an All-wise Providence will guide and direct you and your family in your present trying circumstances.

(Signed in behalf of the Committee.)

D. Sutherland,
John Thomson,
Charles Cameron.

THEATRE—NEW ATTRACTION.

Mr. Editor:—We have a theatre company in Town now, and if the Manager will not feel insulted I will bring to his notice that this is a favorable time to bring before the Peterboro people the farce in 2 (outrageous) Acts, of the "Double Shuffle." He need fear no lack of assistance to his talented troupe. The experienced artist, Sig. Schmidt from the Quebec Theatre, may be engaged "for a few nights only" to play the leading character, and there is a goodly number of office-holders, office-seekers and office-expectants to play sup's. and lacqueys. Most of them are old hands and will play their parts to perfection. An appropriate after-piece would be the popular comedy of "As you like it," or "Now you see it, and now you don't." A "new species of humbugging," approprios to the mysterious disappearance of public treasure, will be exhibited in fine style by the celebrated juggler Sig. Schmidt, assisted by the renowned Galt and Macdonald. Of course if the Theatre man thinks my suggestion a good one he will at once adopt it, and he will be sure of crowded houses every night.

INGOMAR.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

A GOOD WATER SUPPLY.

SIR,—Observing in your last issue a reference to the inefficient supply of water in Town in cases of fire, I attach hereto a plan whereby the deficiency would be supplied.

My plan is simply the erection of a tower of wood at least sixty feet in height, as near as convenient to the water above Dixon's dam. On the top of this Tower would have to be placed a Tank constructed of boiler plate, and capable of containing about 18,000 gallons of water. This tank would have to be filled by a steam-engine working a double-action force pump. Access would have to be provided to the top of the Tank by a stair-case occupying the centre of the tower and passing through the centre of the Tank. From the tower the water would have to be led by a 6 or 9 inch main along Water Street, with 4 or 6 inch branches along Charlotte st. and the other Streets running parallel with it; then with hydrants placed at all the angles of blocks or wherever else required, together with a sufficient supply of hose no fire need spread beyond the spot it originates. The cost of the plan which I have here delineated would, for a 6 inch main, not exceed $17,000; if a 9 inch main with 6 branches the cost would not exceed $25,000.

I need not say that the greater the height of the tower the greater will be the efficiency of the water-supply when required for service.

Yours, &c., B. T. Brookes.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Having noticed in the Report of last week's Court of Thanks from the Postmaster to "my friends" for services rendered during the late fire, I wish to call your attention to the fact, that it was entirely through the foresight and exertions of Mr. Wrighton that the mails, money, &c in the Post Office were saved. The matter stands thus: Mr. W. seeing the danger of the Office being destroyed, locked the doors and by *himself* removed mails and valuables to the Bank of Montreal, and then packed all papers into boxes, and afterwards with the assistance of six others (who repudiate Mr. Carver's thanks) removed them to a place of safety. Meanwhile Mr. W.'s clothes, money, &c., were either burned or stolen over head. In Mr. W. even included in the Card of Thanks? so, "my friends" get all the credit, and the real worker is publicly snubbed.

Had Mr. Wrighton allowed "my friends" to enter before everything had been packed! where would have been the money letters, &c? Echo answers, where?

A short notice of this in your paper would perhaps prove the means of substantial justice being meeted out to the deserving party, and at the same time oblige,

Your obed't servant,
A Visitor.

Peterboro, Aug. 21st, 1861.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBORO',—TRENT DIVISION.

GENTLEMEN:

It is but a few days ago that you concluded a victory in the return of Colonel Haultain as member for this county. You have reason to be proud of such a conquest in the cause of Reform, and few will cease to remember the noble display of loyalty and enthusiasm which crowned the result on the day of declaration, such a sight on such an occasion had never before been seen in the good town of Peterboro.

It had not been contemplated that the electors would be called upon to exercise the trust committed to their hands for several years, but death, that leveller of all ranks, has fallen upon the Hon. E. Murney, Member of the Legislative Council, with three years of his term uncompleted.

This event then, calls upon you to gird yourselves for another contest on the same principles, and it also calls upon the gentleman you so recently elected, to come forward and aid you by every means in his power to sustain the reform cause which alone placed him in his present position.

Hitherto the election of a member to the Upper House for the Trent Division—which includes the county of Peterboro, the North Riding of Hastings, and the small county of Leonox—has not been of much importance, or any real benefit to this section of the country. The first contest was between Mr. Short, late county member, and Mr. Murney, deceased, and though it took place five years ago it is in the recollection of many that the contest was a keen one, and that Mr. Short, the reform candidate, would most certainly have been returned but for one of those paltry tricks resorted to on all possible occasions by the present men in power.

It may be remembered the polling days were so arranged that a Sunday intervened, and it was also convenient to find a holiday as a reason for further delay. This interregnum allowed the beaten forces to rally and organize for fresh exertions; money was freely expended and Mr. Short was beaten by a small majority taken from the eastern part of the division. In this county Mr. Short was entirely successful, his majority being over 1,000.

What the county of Peterboro has done so often and so recently, under most extraordinary circumstances, it can easily do again, and I think will do earnestly and efficiently.

As the county of Peterboro is situated at present, with a heavier vote in the eastern sections than she can overcome, it would not be advisable to risk a candidate from this county, and in doing this we forgo any benefit likely to arise from the election of a candidate for the Division.

In this view of the case the proper course is to invite the lower sections of the Division to fix upon a fitting and popular candidate sure to carry a large and heavy vote there as a Reformer, and add to it here to the greatest extent possible in the same course.

This plan would seem to ensure success to the Reform cause, but should other tactics be pursued by the Ministerial candidate it may be necessary to make changes, and be prepared for such emergencies should they arise.

As matters stand at present the only candidate in the field is Hon. Sidney Smith, the defeated of Northumberland, who has issued an address, and called, and addressed a public meeting in the Town Hall Peterboro, consisting of all office holders and supporters of the government and our French masters.

Mr. Smith and his friends were left in quiet possession of the meeting, and said and did just what they thought proper, without let or hindrance. The Hon. gentleman thought the proceedings so tame that he actually longed for and sought the appearance of an opposition at that he might have something to vary the scene and contend with, in this however he was disappointed for he heard no other sound than that of his own voice.

I have not Mr. Smith's address to the electors in my possession otherwise it would be referred to, and a short criticism on its contents be offered for your consideration. I have however read the document, and it struck me as a piece of special pleading worthy of the school and masters Mr. Smith serves, and whom he dare not disobey. In every particular it is non-committal, and gives no indication of following any policy other than that of Mr. McDonald and Mr. Cartier. It does not promise in unmistakable terms, that Mr. Smith will remain in no government, that without authority *first* obtained from Parliament, will pay away millions of the people's money. It does not promise, in terms that can be relied on, that Mr. Smith will make justice to Upper Canada a cabinet question, or leave that cabinet if it is not. It does not promise that Mr. Smith will resent the insult of Mr Cartier, that the people of Western Canada are immoral as compared with Lower Canada, and that the excess of three hundred thousand population in Canada West is of no more importance than three hundred thousand cod-fish in Gaspe Bay. It does not promise that the connexion between the Grand Trunk and the government shall cease for ever, that no more millions shall be paid to it without the consent of Parliament, and that it shall be cut adrift to look after its own business and its own affairs. It does not promise that the public debt shall no further be increased, and that the expenditure shall not exceed the revenue, but that one shall be cut down so as to correspond with the other. Mr. Smith's address does not state the truth when it puts down the public debt at $58,000,000, he leaves out of the account several important items for which the country is liable, among others *all* the special accounts, many of which were one of the most [illegible] principles of the whole administration. He went into Parliament pledged to support Representation by Population, and pledged to oppose any ministry which would not grant to Upper Canada this simple act of justice; and yet he became and he continued one of the most devoted members of a government opposed to this principle, a government upheld by Lower Canada voters, and ruling for the benefit of Lower Canada alone. A government whose greatest boast was, that Representation by Population never should be granted. A government too, which has added some FORTY MILLIONS to the public debt, and which there is every reason to believe contemplates giving some seven or eight millions more to the Grand Trunk. A government which took millions of dollars out of the pockets of the people of Upper Canada to buy farms for the Frenchmen of Lower Canada. Which every year spends large sums of money without the consent of Parliament, and whose mismanagement and extravagance have been such that to meet the ordinary expenses of the year some two or three millions have to be borrowed annually to make up the deficiency of the income to meet the expenditure. And this system of borrowing has been continued all through the ministerial career of the man who now asks you to elect him, in order that he may help to continue it for four years longer.—And do not fail to remember that Mr. Smith was a member of the Government that upon its return to office after the resignation of the Brown-Dorion ministry committed the enormity usually denominated "the Double Shuffle." That violated the constitution rather than go back to their constituents. And this is the man who now asks your approval and support. For his breach of faith with them and for his unprincipled conduct whilst their representative, the electors of West Northumberland indignantly rejected Mr. Smith at the late election. And now—failing there—and failing everywhere—he comes to you as if you were less worthy than the rest of Upper Canada, and as if political [illegible] honesty with you was of an [illegible] would entrust it or matter to be represented by a man whom all others reject.

You have known the electors of the County of Peterboro for many long years. I have often with them fought many a hard battle. I have been the witness of many a personal sacrifice made to public duty. But I have never yet known them to swerve from the path of right. And I do not believe that at this day and at a time too when both duty and honor require the contrary, they—the noble and independent electors of the county of Peterboro—will be found wanting in the performance of their duty to their country.

AN ELECTOR.

Peterboro, Aug. 19, 1861.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CO. OF PEEERBORO, IN CONNECTION WITH TRENT DIVISION:

GENTLEMEN,

By the recent death of the Hon. Mr. Murney, you are called upon to elect a new representative in the Legislative Council.

One candidate for your support has already appeared, the Hon. Sidney Smith, the Postmaster General. It is not known as yet who will be the other. In the meantime, and until he is known, you should be especially careful to MAKE NO PROMISES, because by making them at a time when you are unable to judge of the relative merits of both candidates, you are virtually depriving yourselves of the privilege of deciding rightly; and you are thus shutting out from yourselves the power of faithfully discharging your duty to yourselves and to your country. I give you this caution, because, already, and even before the burial of the late member, the friends of Mr. Smith have, by means of requisitions to him, been industriously seeking to obtain your pledges in his favor, through plausible pretenses, and by taking you unawares, and before you know who is to be his opponent. It is a bad practice at any time to make premature pledges, but especially dangerous at this time. If, therefore, any of you have been induced to commit yourselves to Mr. Smith, my advice to you is at once to give notice to the person who obtained your names to his requisition that you withdrew them from it, for by this means you will be much more free to act as circumstances and your own reason may require.

This election will be one of no ordinary importance. In so far as it will be a contest between a member of the Government and one representing the Opposition, it is in fact a test of the political strength of this county in favor of the one side or the other, and is an approval or condemnation on your part of the Government. And more than all this: for you have now to decide whether you will elect as your representative a man whose own constituents have rejected him, and who so far has been unable to find favor with a County in Upper Canada. And, moreover, it is now left to you say to whether you will support and sustain the worst and most unprincipled member of a government which you have heretofore condemned—a man who will be all things to all men, to suit his own purposes, and who will not hesitate to make all the pledges which may be required of him, both to the one side and to the other, and to all religious denominations combined. To the Catholic, Separate Schools; to the Protestant, the reverse; and to the Orangeman, "No Surrender!" "Down with the Pope!" to the Methodist, University Reform; and to others, things as they are. And so on through all the catalogue of sectional and denominational requirements. And then, if by these means he can sufficiently impose upon your credulity to persuade you to give him your support, after all is over and you are no longer needed, he will snap his fingers at you and laugh at your simplicity and your ignorance.

Mr. Smith, as doubtless most of you are already aware, lately represented West Northumberland in the Lower House.—When he came before the people there he gave unbounded promises of liberality and reform, and he went into the Government with these promises fresh upon his lips.—Yet the moment he was out of the reach of the electors, he did exactly as he will do now if he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LATEST from EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BOHEMIAN."

Father Point, Aug. 19.

The *Bohemian*, from Liverpool on the 8th, via Londonderry on the 9th, arrived at 4 o'clock, p. m. to-day.

The Bohemian took £15,000 for New York.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Times* has another article bitterly sarcastic on the battle of Bull's Run. It says there must rise a gathering doubt that the Southern nut is too hard to crack, and that the military line, as a matter of business, does not answer.

The same article ridicules and laughs at the threats of a prominent New York orator against England's going into the ports. It fears the question of a blockade in America may involve England in some difficult complication.

The *Times* remarks that there is a little cloud, which, although not quite so large as a man's hand, may come to overshadow the whole sky.

On the last day of the session Lord Palmerston states his views on the question. He said in effect, if the blockading force should allow any one vessel to enter a blockaded port by a payment of duties, the blockade from that moment is raised.

FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

From Portugal we learn that the war budget has been carried through the Cortes.

The number of persons imprisoned in consequence of the late outbreak at Loja, Spain, was 700.

Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and a portion of the royal family, will leave Osborne, on the 26th of August, for Ireland.

The Havre journals state that the harvest has commenced in that neighborhood with favorable weather. The wheat is quite ripe and of good quality.

The reports from France respecting the harvest are not satisfactory. The crop is deficient and the weight is inferior. Wheat had risen 1f. per sack. Americas red wheat was more abundant.

Another grand review of the troops at the Curragh of Kildare, in which the Prince of Wales went through all the manœuvres of the day on foot as a lieutenant in the guards, took place on the 1st inst.

The Italians in Lisbon were making arrangements for a solemn high mass for the soul of Cavour, but the ecclesiastical authorities were strongly opposing the movement.

From Spain we learn that the powder magazine, in Arragon, had been blown up. One hundred mills were burst down, and twenty workmen were killed or seriously wounded.

The Austrian government has just suspended the permission accorded to manufacturers of arms to send off, without special authorization, small packages not exceeding six of each sort. No reason is given for this measure.

The treaty of commerce between England and Turkey, which is to come into operation on the 1st of October, has been laid before Parliament. No charge is to be made on British produce or goods in British ships passing through the Straits.

The London *Herald* of the 20th July, says:—It is announced that Captain Vane Hall, late commander of the Great Eastern, has been appointed general manager and representative of the Intercolonial Royal Steamship Company in Australia and New Zealand and has taken his departure by the

Accounts have been received in Paris from China and Japan to the 1st and 12th of June respectively. The rebel army was committing great ravages in the neighborhood of Nankin; the English, who were at Sehin Kiang, opposed their advance. They had already menaced Tientsin, but the combined action of the European forces was able to defend that important position and prevent them from approaching it. The utmost tranquility prevailed at Pekin, and hopes were entertained that the Emperor would shortly return to his capital.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the Russians are highly satisfied with their commercial treaty with China. Another caravan lately left Kiakhta for Pekin. Moreover, one of the partners in the most important firm of the town of Kia Sin-Ti had arrived at Kiakhta to commit M. Starcova, a Russian merchant, on a visit which he proposes to make to St. Petersburg, to open branch establishments in that city. He remained three days at Kiakhta, examining everything with great curiosity and paying visits to various families. This was the first time a Chinese had visited the town, but it is not doubted that the example will be followed

Garibaldi is right. The quarrel in the States is a family quarrel, "and can be settled more easily without foreign interference than with it." It is, as he says, "based upon a political question in which the nations are not interested, and to the settlement of which they cannot become parties." The utterance of these opinions is more creditable to his sagacity and patriotism, and will be of much greater service, than his active participation in conflict, as has been hoped for in some quarters. Garibaldi's first duty to humanity and right is the duty he owes to Italy, and he knows it.

The *Northern Whig*, (Ireland), referring to the reports of its correspondents on the subject of the potato crop — some indifferent cases of disease having produced anxiety among the farmers in Ulster—proceeds:—We still incline to the conviction that the Irish potato crop of 1861 will be the finest we have seen for a quarter of a century, and that the yield will be abundant in quantity and of excellent quality. A return of fine weather for a month would make the fortune of the Irish farmer. All other crops are flourishing apace. Some flax is laid by the heavy rains, and in white wheat a few cases of rust are reported.—The wet weather has caused a heavy return from the meadows, and the hay will be abundant. The yield of oats and straw will be produce, if we have sun to ripen it, and shelter will, in that case, be very cheap next season. All root crops are reported as in the most flourishing condition.

THE CUNARD STEAM FLEET.

The Cunard Company are at present employed in relinquishing their steamers that by the rule of term of their vessels' service and the construction of more powerful ones, have become unfit for the service. [illegible] A fleet of [illegible] has left [illegible] the Liverpool Commercial we have now to record the withdrawal of the Montreal Ocean [illegible] and Jura, which have been [illegible] and [illegible] The Jura is a fine screw steamer of [illegible] tons and 400 horse power, and her great convenience in transport during the Crimean war. In the course of [illegible] we shall see the Cunard Company will have two new steamers completed from Messrs. Robert Napier & Son, which will probably be the finest specimens of their respective classes in existence. One is the Scotia, a paddle-steamer, about 700 tons larger than the Persia, and the other the China, screw steamer. Both vessels are intended for the mail service between Liverpool and New York.

The Latest War News.

Washington, August 16.

The New York *Herald's* correspondence says that numberless incidents tend to show that the Confederates are on the eve of attacking our lines. Last night it was discovered that the Confederate Lines had been advanced in all directions towards the Potomac. Their force at Fairfax Court House has been largely increased, heavy forces have been thrown out on all the roads. A large body is proceeding towards the pointed rocks. Their scouting parties are in the immediate vicinity of our lines, along the whole extent of the Potomac.

The Confederates in Baltimore to-day received intelligence that other Confederates were then marching upon Washington, and the information was then published in an extra. It was thought that they were only a little premature.

General Scott does not think that the attack will be made, but General McClellan who was a classmate of Beauregard's, and is familiar with his mode of combination, is well convinced that he will make an attack upon some point of the Potomac.

It is said that the Confederates have nearly 100,000 men between here and Richmond. They know that under the management of Gen. McClellan, our army is becoming daily more formidable in numbers and discipline, and our works more impregnable, while their own forces are getting more disordered and demoralized by the delay, and the very poor prospect of provision for their comfort and maintenance during the winter. They cannot afford to wait for the result of General Scott's plan of starting them out, or Gen. McClellan's programme to have the army perfectly disciplined and prepared before he begins to advance. They must either fight now or see their army melt away from necessity, without another blow being struck. That an attack will be made within a very short time is generally conceded.

One of a regiment of negroes who took part in the battle of Bull's Run, at which time he made his escape, and has since wandered about until finally he got within our lines. He asserts that there are in the Confederate army in Virginia 2,000 or 3,000 negroes, armed with Hall's rifles.—Most of them are from farther south than Virginia. The negroes from down South, he says, have been taught that they would be butchered if they fell into the hands of the Unionists, but those picked up in Virginia have a different idea, and would all run away if they could.

New York, August 17.

A telegraphic despatch has been received from General Freemont, announcing that in the battle of Wilson's Creek Gen. Sweeney received a flesh-wound in the leg, but was able to ride back on his horse to Springfield.

New York, Aug. 16.

The *Herald* reports the discovery of an attempt to blow up Fort Columbus on Governor's Island. Four men are represented to have gone there on Monday with the intention of laying a train to blow up the magazine and destroy several hundred tons of powder and a large number of soldiers.

Boston, August 17.

A gentleman just arrived from the West Indies, reports that the ship Alliance, Capt. Deforest, formerly of Charleston, S. C., but now under British colors, sailed on Monday last for Havana with a cargo of contraband goods. Her destination is well known to be Charleston. The Captain boasted that he would run the blockade without any difficulty.

The *Tribune's* correspondence says: An attack on Washington is looked for by many of the best informed officers. The Confederates have advanced their lines, and are in force within a short distance of the River, and are gathering means of transportation. They have large encampments this side of Fairfax, but probably the bulk of the advanced corps is on the Upper Potomac.

The New York *Times* denies the assertion that it opposes coercise. It promises to make concessions to the South if the Confederates will but return to the Union. The *Tribune* also shows signs of yielding. It only desires that the North shall win a great battle, that it may negociate as the victor instead of the vanquished. The partisan activity of the Northern Democracy evidently excites alarm.

The startling announcement made recently that England and France had formed an alliance with a view to combined action on American affairs is untrue, but the facts are that three weeks ago M. Thouvenal, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, transmitted a note to the English Government proposing that the two Cabinets come to a closer understanding with respect to the United States. To this note the English Government sent a message asking a more explicit statement. The reply received was that England should unite with France for the purpose of procuring in the autumn a supply of tobacco and cotton from the United States. The English Government then responded that it could enter into no such engagement.

We have the highest authority for saying that not one Government in Europe has remonstrated against closing the Confederate ports.

REDUCTION OF THE RATE OF DISCOUNT BY THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

From the London News.

The Directors of the Bank of England, at their weekly court to-day, reduced the minimum rate of discount from 6 per cent, at which it was fixed on the 16th of May, to 5.

From the course of the Bank accounts and from the fall in the value of money all on hand stood in a point fully 1 per cent below the Bank rate, this step had been generally anticipated. It has therefore little effect beyond contributing to confirm the more hopeful impression which has been occasioned lately by the fine weather and by the improvement in the American exchange. It will be seen by the return given below, however, that the addition to the Bank's resources during last week scarcely equals expectation.

The reduction in the rate caused but a slight accession of business at the discount office at the Bank to-day, yet in the open market accommodation was not obtainable below At to 5 per cent, [illegible] and demand being experienced.

In consequence of the alteration at the Bank, the Joint Stock Banks have reduced the rate allowed for deposits from 5 to 4 per cent, except that the London and Westminster allow only 3 for sums below £200. The discount establishments will henceforward give 4 per cent, instead of 4½ "at call,"

and 4¼, instead of 5, "at notice."

In the Stock Exchange money was again in demand, and the rates for short loans on Government Securities were 4 to 4½ per cent.

The effect of the Bank measure on the funds is a rise of only ¼ per cent. It would probably have been more but for some further large sales of stock for immediate delivery.

GENERAL LYON.

One of the principal features of the march in Missouri is Gen. Lyon and his German body-guard. The latter is composed of ten athletic St. Louis butchers, each mounted on a powerful horse and armed with a heavy cavalry sword and a pair of navy revolvers; each wears a light hat turned up on the left side and decorated with a white ostrich plume. Almost any time Gen. Lyon, accompanied by half-a dozen of these savage looking fellows, may be seen plying along the line, or a small squad of them, or singly galloping fiercely to the front or rear, or straight out into the open country. If the General goes into a house, a half a dozen of them will be seen in front standing like statues at the bridles of their horses—if he mounts along in advance of the train, the clashing of their long sabres is heard beside him—stop where he will, there will always be seen a stolid of white-plumed hor emen awaiting patiently his movements.—They are all fearless riders—jump fences on a dead run, leap ditches, gallop down steep descents, and, in fact, never ride unless their horses can run, unless compelled by some urgent necessity. Independent of their duty as body-guards, they act as messengers, scouts, &c., and in consequence have plenty to do. They are commanded by a lieutenant; and from his appearance, and daring horsemanship, will if occasion demands, whip a dozen of their weight in chivalry.

A FEMALE SPY IN UNIFORM.

On Sunday, July 21st, a female soldier was discovered in the Kentucky First. She enlisted in Company D, on the 10th of May last, and had been doing soldier duty ever since. On all long marches she carried her musket and knapsack the whole time and never lagged behind. It is astonishing to every one how she stood up under it. On being closely questioned, she confessed that she was a spy and in constant communication with the rebels—that she is a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and through that order, members of which she finds everywhere, she has found the means of forwarding her letters to the rebels. She has been kept a prisoner ever since, and will be forwarded to Columbus for safe keeping. She joined the regiment in Cincinnati, her expectation being to get into Gen. McClellan's army. She was caught writing letters describing our movements to the enemy.

FREE TRADE.

The Mansion House entertainment last night in honour of Mr. Cobden was marked by great enthusiasm. The Lord Mayor, (Sir W. Cubitt, M. P.,) although a Conservative, in a free trader; and the Corporation of the city of London has always been loyal to the maxim enunciated forty-one years ago by Mr. Baring, afterwards Lord Ashburton, that "buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest, which regulates the transactions of individual merchants, is equally applicable as the best rule of trade of whole nations." Mr. Cobden's speech was marked by peculiar clearness, as well as by a rare abstinence from either self-laudation or of severity towards his political opponents, and, I may add, his slanderers at the press in connection with the French treaty. The address (in French) of M. Chevalier, the illustrious French Free-trade apostle, was full of thought, and indicated a man far before his country and age—as respects French ideas—on the questions of international freedom of intercourse and the duty of mutual peace. Mr. Bright was justified in laughing at the bugbears of the past, even as cherished by living statesmen. He is over-sanguine, I fear, in expecting that any efforts of politicians or Free traders can necessarily ensure peace between England and France. Even if all the people of the latter were agreed to love us, what are we to say if it suited imperial interests some day to give the signal for strife to an army of 400,000 men panting for plunder and glory! Mr. Bright did well in urging the study of the French language on our young people—as the Minister of public Instruction is very anxious to see done in France as to the English language, "with the view of increasing better mutual understanding," in order to "give confidence where suspicion has existed, and to plant affection where hate has been known almost for ages to continue."—*London Letter.*

Died.

At Whittingham, East Lothian, Scotland, on the 20th July, Mr. George Thomson, brother to Mr. John Thomson, Peterboro, C. W., aged 25 years.

At Peterboro, on the 7th inst., Harriet, youngest daughter of J. W. Heathorn, Esq., aged 18 years

At Peterboro, on the 5th inst., Mr. Thomas James Heathorn eldest son of J. T. Heathorn, Esq., aged 21 years.

Birth.

At Peterboro, August 19th, the wife of Mr. William Hincks, of a Son.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday August 22, 1861.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour ₱ bbl	4	50	5	00
Fifths ₱ bush. fall	0	95	1	00
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	70	0	80
Barley ₱ bush	0	35	0	40
Oats "	0	20	0	22
Peas "	0	40	0	45
Potatoes (new)	0	35	0	40
Pork ₱ cwt	14	00	15	00
Beef ₱ cwt	3	00	4	00
Butter ₱ lb	0	10	0	12½
Hay ₱ ton	7	00	9	00

B. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, August 21, 1861.

Fall Wheat 68c, a 91 3c.
Spring Wheat 75 a 80c.
Barley 40c.
Oats 32c a 34c.
Peas 49c a 49c.
Potatoes, (new) 50c a 55c.

WILL BE SOLD AT

A SACRIFICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by circumstances to sell his House and Lot on Albert Street, on the Court House Hill, adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Rumble. The above is one of the most delightful situations in Town, and will be sold for the

LOW PRICE OF $800!

one half to be paid down, and the remainder in two years from time of sale. Title, Perfect.

JOHN RITCHIE.

Peterborough, Aug. 20, 1861. 6m

New Advertisements.

THEATRE.

☞ AT THE TOWN HALL.

For a Few Nights.

ON THURSDAY EVENG, AUG. 22,

THE

LADY OF LYONS!

DANCING - - - - BY LIZZY IRVING.

To conclude with the Farce of the

"ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGER!"

Commencing at eight o'clock each evening.

FOR MONTREAL ONLY

CASH on Produce ONLY. "CASH STORE," ONE Price

Hunter Street, Peterboro'

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD take this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country for past favors, and would beg to intimate that he has received a large addition to his stock, on such favorable terms as enable him to offer goods as such

LOW PRICES

as to convince every one who examines them

☞ *That he cannot be beat in the Town.*

The following comprises a few of the articles generally in stock:

West of England Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinets, Drills, Denims, Stripped Cottons, Ginghams, Prints, Factory Cotton, Osnaburgs, Cobourgs, Red and White Flannels, Cotton Warp, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Silk and Felt Hats, &c.

TEAS, TOBACCOES, SUGARS,

Soap, Candles, Raisins Currants, Coffee, Rice, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Remember the Spot: Next door to McKellar & Cameron's, Hunter Street.

Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 3m

CHEAP GOODS

AT

W. CLUXTON'S.

SELLING OFF

THE REMAINDER OF

SUMMER GOODS,

AND THE

GOODS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED,

AT THE LATE FIRE, AT

☞ Greatly Reduced Prices!

GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN.

Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 3m

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Coachman and Groom.—Has a good knowledge of gardening. Can furnish the most unexceptionable references. Address,

X. Y. Z., drawer 17.
Peterboro P.O., C.W.

Aug. 21, 1861. 3m

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the east half of Lot No. 20, in the 6th Con. Otonabee, containing 100 ACRES, 90 of which are cleared, well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good Dwelling House, and a new Log Barn with stables under. For further particulars apply at the *Examiner* Office, or to the proprietor on the premises,

JOHN PEENECH Y.

Aug. 21, 1861. 3m

TEMPERANCE.

THE next quarterly meeting of the County Convention will be held in the Temperance hall, Peterborough, on

Tuesday next, 27th August,

AT THE HOUR OF 1 O'CLOCK.

A large attendance of delegates is respectfully requested.

(By order,)
D. PENTLAND,
Secretary.

Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.

G. W. ROBINSON,

HAS Re-opened in the Variety Store, next door to Mr. James Stevenson's Tin Shop, where he will be found always on hand with a

CHOICE LOT OF GOODS,

—SUCH AS—

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

BOOTS & SHOES,

all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash. Farmers produce taken in exchange.

Aug. 21, 1861. 3m

WATER! WATER!

WM. STAPLEY

SINCE his very unwilling and hasty Removal from his stand on George Street, on the night of the late fire, has

OPENED IN GREEN'S BUILDING

ON WATER STREET,

opposite the Market House, where he will sell

BREAD, PASTRY,

AND

CONFECTIONARY,

fresh, and of unequalled quality, at as low rates as heretofore. Customers furnished daily at their residences with Bread, if required.

☞ All orders for Cakes attended to with despatch.

LUNCH at all hours.

Peterboro, Aug. 17, 1861. 3m

WILLIAM S. MARSHALL,

Shaving & Hair-dressing

THE subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his customers and the public, that owing to the late fire he has removed to the Office on George Street,

☞ *A few doors north of Rose' Hotel,*

and hereby expects Telfand's Blacksmith shop, where he will be happy to attend to all those who may favor him with their patronage.

R. D. RAMSEYVILLE.

Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 3m

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, 14TH SEP. 1861,

AT NOON,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE FARM LAND:

THE south half of Lot No. 2, in the 2nd con. of Smith. This farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterboro', there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good stone house, three barns and other outbuildings.

The North half of Lot No. 18, in the 7th Con. of Smith. This farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money down at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid in five equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

ALEX. McNEIL,
Auctioneer.

Aug. 11, 1861. 3m

CORPORATION DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

THE Commissioners of the Town Trust of the Town of Peterborough are prepared to issue under the Authority of the Act of Provincial Parliament 24 Vic. cap. 61.

The sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars payable in from one to ten years after date. The Debentures will be issued in amounts to suit parties desirous of investing, having coupons attached, bearing interest payable half-yearly, at the rate of six per centum per annum.

Application to be made to

CHARLES PERRY,
Mayor.

Mayor's Office, Peterboro, Aug. 20, 1861.

LEASE OF LOT

AND

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers to sell out his right and title of an unexpired Lease, dated the 1st December, 1860, for a term of 6 yrs, on a lot of land containing two acres with a good substantial Frame House on said lot, 16x24 feet, containing 2 rooms and a kitchen, said lot being situated in the Township of Douro, composed of part of lot No 4, in the 12th Con. on the bank of the Otonabee River,

OPPOSITE SNYDER'S MILLS,

and adjoining Perry's Mill property, on the north side.

The above property would make a desirable residence for a small family, as the ground rent is only $3 per annum on the lease, which has an unexpired term of 7 years and 3 months to run.

Said House and Lot will be put up at

AUCTION SALE,

On Monday, the 2nd September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises of Alex. McNeil, Auctioneer, at whose place of business said lease will be deposited for inspection up to the time of sale. If said property is not sooner disposed of. Terms, Cash.

MARTIN McDONALD.

Peterboro', Aug. 21, 1861. 3m

THE LATE FIRE.

G. MITCHELL

TENDERS his sincere thanks to his friends who assisted him in removing his stock at the late fire, and begs to intimate to the public that he has re-opened business in

SWAYNE'S BUILDING,

corner of Brock and George Streets,

OPPOSITE LAWSON'S HOTEL,

where he will sell as low as any other store in Town for Cash. Constantly on hand a choice and large stock of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS & LIQUORS,

☞ Beer and Ale by the quart and Gallon.

G. MITCHELL.

Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 3m

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

ON Thursday night or Friday morning last, from a field belonging to Mr. Stewart, near Ashburnham, a

DARK BROWN MARE,

about 14 hands high, with a heavy mane and tail, and a white stripe in the face. She is about 8 years old, partly French. Whoever will give such information that will lead to the recovery of the above mare to Mr. Hoskings, Tavern-keeper, or to John Vosper, at Allen's Hotel, will be suitably rewarded.

Aug. 14, 1861. 3m

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber begs leave to intimate to

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO HIM,

—THAT—

After the 15th Sept. next

HE WILL HAND OVER HIS

BOOKS, NOTES & DUE-BILLS

—TO—

AN ATTORNEY

for Collection, without respect of persons.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Aug. 14, 1861. 3m

NEW GROCERY,

Wine & Liquor Store.

JAMES STEWART respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Lakefield and its vicinity that he has opened an establishment in the premises lately occupied by J. Morrow, and will constantly keep on hand a first-class assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting in part of

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES,

—TOBACCO,—

and every description of Family Groceries, the whole of which, together with a general assortment of Crockery, Glassware, &c., will be sold at a very small advance upon cost, and at prices far below anything hitherto known in Lakefield for Goods of the same quality. As the sales will be exclusively Cash, there will be no second price.

Lakefield, Aug. 12, 1861. 3m

WAR WITH CANADA!

FOR SALE.

THE east half of lot No. 4, north side of Hickoth Street, in Ashburnham. There is a

Good Frame House,

with good cellar, stable, sheds and well on the premises. For particulars apply to

PHILLIP SARGENT,
Proprietor.

Ashburnham, Aug. 1861. 3m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Corporation of the Township of Otonabee intend to pass a By-law on the

19TH DAY OF AUGUST,

for the purpose of establishing a new line of Road across the 13th Concession of Otonabee between lots No. 19 & 18, said road to be fifty feet wide.

GEORGE READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, July, 1861. 3m

CABINET-MAKING.

ED. FOGGS, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro'. 6m

SELLING OFF

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

Fall Importations!

Strickland & Rogers

are now offering their large and fashionable stock of

DRY GOODS,

without the slightest reserve, at

COST PRICES,

FOR CASH!

The Goods are all

NEW AND FASHIONABLE,

and of the very best qualities.

☞ AN EXAMINATION OF THE STOCK SOLICITED.

Peterborough, July, 1861.

VISIT OF

DR. LA'MERT

OF LONDON,

TO THE NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

DR. LA'MERT of Bedford Square, London, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, &c.; author of "Self-preservation," the "Science of Life," and "Second Life," begs to intimate to his Patients and the Public that he proposes in August, making a Professional visit to the British North American Provinces, commencing with Halifax, N. S., and that he will after a while visit St. John, and Lower and Upper Canada.

Due notice will be given in future advertisements of Dr. La'mert's arrival and of his place of residence in the several towns in which he may be consulted, either personally or by correspondence. In making this announcement, Dr. La'mert wishes to point out to parties the advantages that invariably result from a personal letter here, and the minute directions that will be afforded to those who are desirous of bringing their cases under his immediate supervision. Dr. La'mert, moreover cannot too strongly urge on those who have already been under his care or who may have had correspondence with him, the importance of the occasion that will present itself of clearing up any doubts that may have existed in regard to their cases, and would particularly impress upon them the importance of putting themselves as quickly as possible into personal communication with him during his necessarily limited stay, which under no circumstances can be prolonged beyond the date hereafter to be announced.

In order that no obstacle may be presented to the completion of the treatment of such cases, Dr. La'Mert will be provided with the correspondence, notes &c., connected with each individual case in the Colonies that has come under his care during the past three years. Those who contemplate availing themselves of Dr. La'Mert's services are recommended, in the interim, to procure from one of the undermentioned local agents his work on

Self-Preservation;

a Medical Treatise on Nervous Debility and Functional Weakness more particularly in reference to the Indiscretions and Disorders of the Generative System, with numerous Engravings and Descriptive Cases.

The object of the work is not to undertake any particular hypothesis, but to enable every one to a thousand for himself the structure and functions of the organs concerned in the fulfilment of the Physical Obligations of the Married State; to acquaint him with the consequences arising from the excesses to prevent unnecessary misapprehension from unfounded fears, and to indicate when these fears are well founded the means of speedy relief. The work is not crowded with the technicalities of ordinary professional books, nor does it present the crudeness which characterizes the so-called "popular works" on the subject.

"Self-Preservation" may be had in a sealed envelope, price One Shilling sterling, of Messrs Clubb and Co., St John, N. B.; E. G. Fuller, Express Agent, Halifax, N.S.; or he Author will forward it, post free, on receipt of Colonial postage stamps to the amount of 13 pence sterling.

53

Lightning! Lightning!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

200,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH

SPRATTS' RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND RELIANCE

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting power, is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white zinc-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Croft had a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the latter, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud surcharged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the fountain, causing the cloud of its consistent accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But it is felt in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected the first Crystal Palace, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to sell them at a trifling advan e upon the Galvanized Rod. Common Iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 50 feet from the point.

$1,000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against imitations. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by O. & E. in half the person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & HINDALL,
60 Young Street.

Toronto, Sept. 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPERvised the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preserving the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.
Prof. of Chemistry.

Toronto, July 29th, 1861.

The agents for the sale of Piper & Hindall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Iron Rods on blocks recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The Improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I cordially concur in Dr. Browne's observations. Also have bought one of the same Rods for my two cottages on Bank Street.

A. HISLOCK.

Toronto, June 20th, 1861. 3t-Sm.

NOTICE.

To the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the several Municipalities of the County of Victoria:

YOU are hereby required to meet on TUESDAY, the 20th day of AUGUST, 1861, at 12 of the clock, noon, at the Town Hall, in the Town of Lindsay, for the purpose of forming yourselves into a Provisional Municipal Council under the authority of an act passed in the 24th year of Her Majesty's reign, and entitled an act for the separation of the County of Victoria from the County of Peterborough.

M. S. DEAN,
Warden U. C. of P. & V.

County Council Chambers,
2nd August, 1861. 2t

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED

GEO. A COX,

IN returning his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since commencing business, would respectfully intimate that he still continues to practice Photography in all its different branches, in a manner that cannot be surpassed. He would also have it remembered that it was him

THE DIPLOMA

was awarded at the last Fal how for the

BEST SPECIMENS OF

Photography,

which includes not only Ambrotypes, but all the different styles of Pictures

taken by means of light, without regard to the chemical agency employed. And he is still determined to make this the decision not only of the judges, but of all who may favor him with a call that the place to go when you want

A FIRST-RATE PICTURE!

IS TO

Cox's Excelsior Sky Light

GALLERY,

in Burnham's Block, over Maloney's Store.—And last, though not least, if you want to get a picture that will stand the test of time, and one worthy of our flourishing town in this advanced age, you must go to Cox's Gallery and

☞ GET A GENUINE PHOTOGRAPH!

the only place in town they can be got. So all who wish to live with posterity! go and get

A GOOD PICTURE & CASE

For 50 Cents and upwards!

A large assortment of cases always on hand. Entrance same as to the Montreal Telegraph.

Peterboro, Aug. 8th, 1861. 2t

FLOUR! FLOUR!

FLOUR always on hand at Fenelon Falls Grist Mill in Bags which will be sold at cost by for CASH.

PRICES.....REASONABLE.

Put on board Steamboat by sending cash and bags.

ROBT. FRANCE.

July 23, 1861.

CARD.

THE subscriber begs to tender thanks to the parties who assisted him in removing his stock from the fire on the night of the 11th inst.

GEO. TANNER.

Peterboro, July 17, 1861.

A national enterprise entitled to support.

A CANADIAN

LITERARY PAPER.

FOR

The Canadian People.

☞ TO THE PUBLIC. ☜

ON Saturday 1st June last, the undersigned commenced in Toronto the publication of a weekly family newspaper, entitled

"The Home Journal,"

which altogether eschews subjects of a controversial character, both in politics and religion, and presents itself as a medium for developing the literary talents of the country.

The *Home Journal* is devoted to choice literature—Tales, Essays, Poetry, Reviews, Criticism, Biography, Art, Music, News, &c., and has already enlisted in its columns some of the best talent of the country.

To commence by the publication of a Literary Interview in Canada, after many letters of solicitation, was considered hazardous; but the undersigned is now happy to say, after five weeks of publication, that he has received such encouragement from both the press of the country and the public, as causes him to feel quite confident of its ultimate success.

His aims at making the *Home Journal* equal to any paper of its character to be found in any country of whatsoever are unsurpassed. Believing that the people of Canada will contribute to its maintenance, when made aware of its importance and character.

The *Home Journal* is published every Saturday, at Toronto, and mailed in time to reach the remotest parts of the Province, on the date of publication.

Terms of subscription are $1.50 in advance. Payments may be made as follows:—For four months, 50 cents; for eight months, $1; for twelve months, $1.50.

Any person sending the names of five subscribers, with their subscription, will be entitled to one copy, and the undersigned wants to receive on the Canada throughout the country, many continuous canvassing with this arrangement.

All letters and communications should be addressed (post-paid), to

WM. HAGLEY,
Publisher, Colborne Street.

Toronto, July 13, 1861.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE subscriber begs to tender his sincere thanks to his friends for their assistance through unprecedented exertion to save his property at the late disastrous fire.

JAS. HALL.

Aug. 13, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE.

175 ACRES

SITUATED in the County of Victoria, Township of Fenelon, being the 9th, in the 4th Con., of which 80 acres are cleared and under cultivation. For particulars apply to Archibald Heathor, on the premises, or to

JOHN HEARTHUR,
Peterboro.

June, 1861. 3m

CAKES & BISCUITS

THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of

CANDIES,

CRACKERS AND BISCUITS

which he will guarantee to be as

CHEAP AND GOOD

as can be bought in the Province.

OYSTERS,

kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.

L. A. CADWELL.

Peterb oro, Dec. 28, 1860. 3m

ATTENTION

Is respectfully solicited to my new stock of

FASHIONABLE DRESS AND SUMMER

BOOTS & SHOES,

Gaiters, Buskin Ties,

Opera Boots,

&c. &c., comprising the

LATEST STYLES!

in every department.

To commence cash I have reduced prices, and am therefore prepared to offer goods

Still Lower than heretofore!

☞ Mens' White Canvass Shoes 4s usually paid for 10s, can be had for 6s. 3d., Cash!

T. G. HAZLITT.

Peterboro' June 20, 1861. 3m

☞ TO SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE

UNION BIBLE DICTIONARY

for the use of Sunday Schools, Bible Classes and families; both editions. Price, $1 & $1.25

For sale by

T. MENNIES.

July 26, 1861. 3t.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO OR THREE good farm hands for the harvest season or longer. Apply to

GEORGE ELSON,
21st lot, 4th Con., Otonabee.

July 17, 1861.

IRON,

BAND, Hoop, and Bar, Round, Half-round, and Square Iron. A large stock on hand and for sale at

R. HAMILTON'S.

Peterboro, May, 1861. 3m

A CARD.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has retired from the business formerly carried on by him.

WM. ARNOTT.

Peterboro, April 26, 1861. 1y.

Bakery & Confectionery.

WM ARNOTT, Jr.,

WOULD announce that he intends carrying on the Bakery and Confectionery business in the store heretofore occupied by his father, where he hopes by correct business principles to merit and receive a share of public patronage. He will keep constantly on hand a supply of Bread, Cakes, Confectioners, &c., which he intends offering at very low prices, and to insist on cash or monthly payments with all his customers, and feels confident that by this principle he can offer such goods at prices as will convince the public that it will be to their advantage to deal with him.

Peterboro, April 17, 1861 1y

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocery Establishment!

HENTHORN'S BUILDING.

THE undersigned offers for sale, at Reduced Prices, Refined Loaf Sugar, Broken Loaf Ground Loaf, Dutch Crushed, Crushed, Bright Porto Rico and Muscovado.

—ALSO,—

a choice lot of Family Flour, in barrels and small sacks, containing 50 and 25 lbs. each.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

INN-KEEPERS

Supplied with every description of WINES and SPIRITS from the choicest Champagne to Common Whiskey, in any quantities, and at the very cheapest rates by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

August 1, 1861. 3t

EMPLOYMENT.

$40 A MONTH!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE want an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada, to sell the Franklin Sewing Machine. To a limited number

JOHN JOHNSTON ON DRAINING.

Every intelligent farmer in America must have heard of John Johnston, of Geneva, N. Y. Besides being an excellent farmer, he is perhaps the best authority on agricultural subjects in this country. The following is a letter on draining, written by Mr. Johnston in reply to the inquiries of a Canadian farmer:

"DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 8th instant is received, and I will answer the best way I can. It is impossible for me to tell how far apart drains should be, unless I saw the land, and not even the, unless I saw some drains dug; and even then I would if I could commence draining when the land was very wet, and experiment from 33 to 40 feet, until I saw which made the land driest. It cannot be made too dry; if your subsoil is very tenacious at 2 to 2½ feet deep, your drains may require to be less than 33 feet apart. With regard to depth, that depends how deep you have to go before you get to a hard bottom. Drains ought to be at least 2½ feet deep, but, if possible, you should get down until the water comes in at the sides of the drains and not rise from the bottom of your ditch. If you have to go 3½ or 4 feet before you get as deep as the water lays, although the digging costs a great deal more, you save a great deal in tiles, as you might perhaps put your drains 50 feet or more apart; 4 inches is deep enough for your main drains. I like what is called horse-shoe tiles best for the side drains, if the bottom is hard. Side drains may be the length of your farm, no matter how long that is. If much water runs, you have to increase the size of the tile near the lower end. I have lateral or side drains, 150 rods long and more; and I have no doubt but they might answer ten times that if you increase the size of the tile where needed, but 2 or 2½ inch tiles ought to answer in any side drains. There is a drain plough made some twelve miles east of this, called the Thomas drain plough; costs, I think, not over $12 or $15, that I hear several speak well of, and said to be very profitable; but, if you can get ditches dug as cheap as I hear they can in Whitby and Darlington, C.W., —say 8 cents per rod for three feet drains—I would never bother with ditch-plows. I could procure you either of these ploughs if you wish it; I am positive as to the price. Farmers have generally enough to do with their horses without putting them to digging ditches. Paddy and his spade is the only machine I used to dig ditches, and I think them better than any other thing yet invented; but I have not seen either of the above ploughs at work, yet I hear them well spoken of by those who have used them. I am sure of one thing, that under-draining is very profitable when properly done."

WIND AND WATER.

One of the members of the Lower House of the Legislature of the State of New York rejoiced in the name of Bloss. He had the honor of representing the County of Monroe, and if his sagacity as a legislator did not win for him the respect of his associates, his eccentricities often ministered to their entertainment. One day in the midst of a windy harangue that had become intolerable for its length and emptiness, a "gassy" member from the metropolis stopped to take a drink of water. Bloss sprang to his feet and cried—

"Mr Speaker, I call the gentleman from New York to order!"

The whole Assembly were startled and thrilled; the "member from New York" sat on aghast, with the glass in his hand, while the speaker said—

"The gentleman from Monroe will please to state his point of order."

To which Mr. Bloss with great gravity replied—

"I submit, sir, that it is not in order for a *wind* mill to go by *water*!"

It was a shot between wind and water, the sentous orator was confounded, and put himself and his glass down together.

NATURE'S LESSONS OF RELIGION.

There is a religion in everything around us—a calm and holy religion in the unbreathing things of nature, which man would do well to imitate. It is a meek and blessed influence, stealing as it were, unawares upon the heart. It comes—it has no terror or gloom in its approaches. It has nothing to rouse up the passions—it is untrammelled by the creeds and unshadowed by the superstitions of man. It is fresh from the hands of the Author, and glowing with the immediate presence of the great spirit which pervades and quickens it. It is written on the arched sky—it looks out from every star—it is among the hills and valleys of the earth, where the shrubless mountain-top pierces the thin atmosphere of eternal winter, or where the mighty forest fluctuates before the strong winds with its dark waves of green foliage. It is spread out like a legible language upon the broad bosom of the unsleeping ocean. It is this that uplifts the spirit within us, until it is tall enough to overlook the shadows of our place of probation; which breaks link after link the chain that binds us to mortality, and which opens to the imagination a world of spiritual beauty and holiness.—*Whitter.*

TRIALS OF THE VIRTUOUS.

I believe it has often been remarked, that some of the best and holiest—the jewels of our race—have been most singled out for trial. I do not mean as much those who have been made holy by trial, as those who appear at intervals, "like Autumn violets, sweet and rare," "like their childhood upwards, living among us rather as visitants from another world than inhabitants of this. I believe such are often destined to peculiar troubles; and it need not surprise us that it is so, if we could but remember that sorrow, though its general character may be chastening, yet need not necessarily be so; it may sometimes be rather a gift, a precious opportunity granted to show forth to men and to offer to God, those hidden virtues which, like the plant that throws its fragrance from the wounded part," require the wounds and sufferings of this life for the due exhibition of their beauty and power.—*Pride and Irresolution.*

.....An angry woman, like an angry snake, makes a terrible exhibition of tongue.

FOR SALE.

THOSE valuable Farm Lands and Premises owned by the late JAMES KELSO, and being the south ½ of Lot No. 8, in the 2nd Concession, and also north ½ of lot No. 13, in the 3rd Con. South. The above lands are lovely

Offered For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

at Private Sale, and unless otherwise disposed of will be sold by Public Auction, on the 10th SEPTEMBER, NEXT.

TERMS {Liberal} Very advantageous.

For further particulars apply to the Executors on the late James Kelso, or to

GEORGE HUGHES, } Solicitor
Peterboro, June, 1861.

NO YANKEE HUMBOG!

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW AND ACCURATE, ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

Map of Upper Canada,

TOGETHER WITH A DESCRIPTIVE MAP AND DIRECTORY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF

M'H & SON MONAGHAN & STONAGE.

CONLIN, BOVEY & Co., of Toronto, propose to publish the above work, drawn on a large scale from the most recent and accurate surveys, exhibiting all Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province, corrected from the latest official authority; also, the various lines of Railway, Railway Stations, with the *correct distance* between each. Canal, Plank and Macadamized Roads; the State Travelled roads, Steamer Routes and Villages, the boundaries and names of each County and Township, the great Lakes, Rivers, and principal Streams. Also, Tables showing the Variation of Time between each County Town in Upper Canada from the Magnetic Observatory. Towards the Population of each City, Town, County and Township, and also for each village, with important and useful information, carefully compiled from the Census Returns of the present year. The Map will be Illustrated with Views of the principal Public Buildings in the Province, executed in the best style of the art.

There will also be given on the above Map an enlarged Plan, in the most minute detail of the City of Toronto, showing every street, lane and individual house, with the names of the proprietors neatly engraved thereon, also, Railway Stations, Churches, Public Schools, Public Monuments, Steam Fire Engines, together with macadamized gravel, plank and other Roads open to travel, the true course of rivers and their streams also, enlarged Plans of Towns and Villages in the Townships.

The names of all Merchants, merchant Grists & Farms will be engraved specially prominent on their respective lots, and the position of their residence indicated also, the names of Subscribers in the Towns and Villages will be published, with their profession, business, &c., after each, thus constituting a complete Rural, Professional and Mercantile Business directory.

The publishers being practical Engravers, draftsmen, &c., can confidently assure the public that the execution of the above work, in every department, will be superior to anything of the kind yet published in Canada. The size of the Map will be about 48 by 72 inches; it will be handsomely coloured, varnished, and mounted on canvas, with rollers, and furnished to subscribers only, for the low price of Four dollars and a half ($4 50) payable on delivery.

Other Townships in the County will be canvassed in due time.

☞ *Our Agents exhibit a* REAL SPECIMEN *of the above work, with our name engraved thereon.*

CAUTION.—This enterprise is in no way connected with that projected by Messrs. Tremaine, of Jefferson County, State of New York.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods,

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 20s, 25s, 30s, 40s, 50s, 60s, 70s, 80s, 90s, 100s, 120s, 140s, 160s, 180s, 200s. Fine old Pale Brandy, Brown, do; Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do, in Bird and Green Cases. Islay Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Fluvaring extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (now blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Steven on, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2 1861. 1

TO RENT.

THAT delightful residence and property at present occupied by Thos. Faucett, Esq., in Otonabee (on the Keene Road, and about six miles from Peterboro'). The House is of Brick, and will be let if required all ready furnished 4 of an acre of land, or seven acres will be let, with the house if required. The property is well fenced; the w is

A GOOD SPRING WELL

and a good rain-water Cistern, and

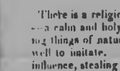
A Pleasure Garden

on the premises. To a good tenant the term will be moderate. Apply at the *Examiner* Office, or to the proprietor,

THOS. FAUCETT.

Otonabee, May 1861. 22

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.



short line of Steam Packet Ships, sailing regularly between

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.

Steerage		Steerage
25 Dollars		25 Dollars

Ships.	Tons.	H. Power.	Com.
United Kingdom	1255	300	James Ray,
John Bell,	1103	300	Edward Scott,

The *United Kingdom* will sail from Quebec for Glasgow on

TUESDAY, 20th Aug., 1861

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:

SALOON CABIN $30 00
INTERMEDIATE 25 00
STEERAGE, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions 25 00

Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. & T. SHAW,
16 Queen Street,
Montreal.

LADIES SCHOOL.

MISS AUCHINLECK

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity that she intends opening a School for Young Ladies on the 1st August, *In the Rooms formerly occupied by Mrs. Green, on Water Street.*

Her course of instruction comprises ENGLISH in all its branches, FRENCH AND MUSIC.

REFERENCES are kindly permitted to Rev. Mr. Beck, Rev. Mr. Roger, Peterboro, Rev. Messrs. Arnold and Ure, Streetsville, J. McFaster, Esq, and A. Simpson, Esq., Streetsville, and Dr. Irvine, Hamilton.

TERMS will be made known on application to Mr. T. Brown, Jeweler.

Peterboro, July 4, 1861.

ROOM PAPER

AND

Paper Window Blinds.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his stock of new Room Papers for 1861. ALSO, a large lot of Plain and Fancy Window Blinds. ALSO, all the papers for this week.

THOS MENZIES.

Peterboro, June, 1861.

☞ The Canadian Pain Destroyer is a prompt and sure remedy for Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well as the stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the bites of poisonous Insects and venomous Reptiles.

Revolving Hay Rakes.

NOW on hand, Revolving Hay Rakes, Wood, Steel, and Iron.

IRON PUMPS

of all descriptions from $3 to $12, which will be warranted to be of the best material

JAMES HAMILTON.

Peterboro, June, 1861. 20-6in.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL ..... £2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000
Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, 2nd 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000,000.
W. CLUXTON, *Agent.*
THOS. HOLWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro,' April 20th, 1859. 16.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of Patrotrons, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, Influenza,
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all disorders

Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

ATTENTION

R. THOMPSON & SUN

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterboro' of the fact that

Correct and Life-like

PORTRAITS

can be had at their Portrait Gallery any day from 8 a.m., till 6 p.m., (Sundays excepted).—R. T. & S. would therefore advise them to procure Likenesses of themselves or friends without delay.

THE DIPLOMA FOR SUPERIOR

AMBROTYPE PICTURES

having been awarded to R. Thompson, at the last Fall Show in Peterboro, he is determined not to lose his credit in this line of business, and will take care not to be outdone in the quality of his pictures, as witnessed by this mark of commendation.

COME ONE, COME ALL

Don't fear the result. Perfect satisfaction with respect to pictures is hereby guaranteed to all parties by R. T. & Son. ☞ Try them.

Remember R. THOMPSON'S
Portrait Gallery,
Opposite the House of Nicholas Hall.

Peterboro Feb. 14, 1861. 7

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their table—the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year *if*

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x36 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS;"

2nd—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal,*"

3rd.—Every additional engraving the season, to The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly cationa benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"

is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It has been, confessedly, illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder postage pre-paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscriptions. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of 18 cts., in stamps or coin.

Address,

C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*
546 Broadway, N.Y.

N. B.—Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Hon's Secretary for United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria. Specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen

No 5, Market Block, Peterboro, Dec. 11.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page of pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions.
To remove all Obstructions.
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,

When the direction s are followed
When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Northrop & Lyman, sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Conlter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

EDEN GARDENS

PETERBOROUGH,
OPPOSITE WALKERFIELD NURSERY.

THE subscriber could respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and surrounding country that he has at last Gar ens a constant supply in their season of all kinds of Garden Vegetables usually grown in this latitude, Seeds, plants, such as

Cabbage, Cauliflower,

Tomato, Celery, Winter Cherry, &c. Also,—Small Fruits in their season.

Vegetables

from from Eden Gardens at the Market every week day; also at his Store on George Street, where all orders which may be left for anything in the above line will be promptly attended to.

PHILIP GILES.

May 1, 1861. 18

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

PUMPS

of every description, of superior quality, at his Factory, Port Hope, and is prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge. Either will be willing to leave with the Seller until the 1st of February, 1862, for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber's Factory, Port Hope, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-17.

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Stanner "Maple Leaf" and Jaques, Tracy & Co's Lines of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bournonville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Sandwich, Edison, New York, and Gorrage.

Owens in Gillee's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

JUDSONS'

MOUNTAIN HERB

WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots

VERSUS

Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere Chill that afflicts them? In nine cases out of ten the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we promise you a

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and giving JUDSON'S *HERB TEA* according to directly you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness and much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and prevented an awful illness.

The medicine is composed purely of

NO PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only reliable principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine. This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanac. Ask for the "*Herbs of This Mountain*" of the Agent, and when you have used it, send it to your neighb r, that they may also know of and be cured by our GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
Never Harms—Is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

BEWARE—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & Co., and the portrait of Truth on each package of the Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
50 Leonard St., New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and Druggists throughout the country.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL $500,000
INVESTED IN REAL ESTATE 350,000
ANNUAL INCOME 250,000

THIS institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable in instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or charged for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

BLACK TEAS.

THE subscriber invites all who wish to supply themselves with

A most Choice Article

of fragrant BLACK TEA to call and inspect his stock just received.

A full assortment of superior Green Teas constantly in stock.

W. CLUXTON.

May 15th, 1862.

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

NOW, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tecumseh, a chief of a tribe of the Aztecs, Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis from the Agents for Judson Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills" has spent the greater part of his life in traveling. Having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "Mountain Herb Pills" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once destroyed by the vessels and the body. These Pills find poison, and all the wild herbs quickly compiled. The blood is left well and clear! The purity of the blood causes to secure a sufficiency of life. The action of the heart is quickened, and every function is put in order. The lungs become charged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough, and often a consumption

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Gauge Bills,
Ball Tickets, Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 35.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable quarterly in advance, $2 whenever so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$0 75
Each Subsequent Insertion	12½
Ten to ten lines, first insertion	70
Each subsequent insertion	25
Over ten lines, first insertion, (per line)	7
Each subsequent insertion, "	3
Business Cards as per agreement.	

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BERNIAN
[illegible] Warehouse on the [illegible] Stanhope, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the continuation of eight new Townships now [illegible] with this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

J. B. BISUET,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VIRDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 18

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

Mr. A. T. BEATTIE LD.
PAINTER AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
With REFERENCE THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Bowl Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (south) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., at Dixon's Exchange Block, George street, Peterborough. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 2nd, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Offices—In Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 18

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate. Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. Office and Residence,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April 25, 1861. 17

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Bowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

AUCTION SALES
T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
[illegible] Auctions made with [illegible] and punctuality.

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Common and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 10th, 1861. 3

PRIVATE BOARD.
A NUMBER of [illegible] can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, by applying at the Residence of the Subscriber, on Hunter Street, a few doors East of the Court House.
JOSEPH POWELL.
Peterboro', April 11, 1861.

A. ROWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 19

CABINET MAKING.
[illegible] Cabinet Making [illegible] Peterborough, [illegible]

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE, OVER COULTERS' DRUG STORE, George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or [illegible]

ENAMELLED RUBBER.
[illegible] Warranted to be of the very best quality.

D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he

WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,

and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.
Peterboro', April 10th, 1861. 15

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south-west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Line Otonabee, only 2 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 166 Acres.

90 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 29, a Barn, 45x36, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES, in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. JAS. WEIR. 54

NOTICE

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of Dec. next,

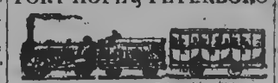
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 20

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO



RAILWAY.

ON and after the 7th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook "	11.25 a. m.
" Fraserville "	11.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	12.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at	2.30 p. m.
" Fraserville "	3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	5.05 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.

PLEASANTLY situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The Proprietor expects that his gentlemanly and personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue on as, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES! &c., &c., &c.

E. O. HILL would call the attention of intending purchasers to the fact that his [illegible] stock of Carriages & Buggies of his own manufacture, and the best material, which he can warrant to be first, and solicits a call as he wishes to sell Cheap for Cash, or short approved credit, to make room for a large stock for [illegible] Spring trade. Repairing neatly done, and with dispatch, opposite Lawson's Hotel, Brock Street. Give him a call.
Peterboro, May 2, 1861.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Maiden name was Polly Camp; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1840, a person named De Long, who was at that time engaged in lumbering in the Townships of Otonabee, or some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber per Penny Post Office.
Canadian papers will please copy. The subscriber has been deprived of a mother's care from her infancy, she always an invalid, and of late [illegible]
MARY ANN [illegible]
Rochester, N. Y., [illegible], 1861.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
COUNTY OF PETERBORO',
TRENT DIVISION.

GENTLEMEN:

It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that Billa Flint, Esq., of Belleville, is to be the candidate in this Division, in opposition to Mr. Smith. He has been selected on account of his popularity with the electors of the other counties composing this division—North Hastings and Lennox—and on account of his strong and strong claims upon the division for political support. He is a wealthy man, and is above the temptations which men in poor circumstances are necessarily exposed to. He is an independent-liberal man, and a man who does not, like Mr. Smith, go into politics for a living, but to benefit his country. And he only consents to come forward now and enter once more into public life at the solicitation of his party, and because he sees that the public interest requires this sacrifice at his hands. He therefore comes before you with claims for your support made stronger by these circumstances, and because the position of our affairs requires an effort on your part greater than was ever made before. If you desire good government and the honor and prosperity of your country, and if you desire to take the management of its affairs out of the hands of the present incompetent, reckless men who have brought it to the verge of ruin,—among whom is this Mr Smith who now asks your suffrages—if you desire to place that management with honest men, who will really practice economy and perform good legislation, and work for the common welfare, now is the time to show that desire by electing Mr. Billa Flint, who comes before you pledged to these things, and whose antecedents and character warrant you in placing confidence in his integrity, and in his ability to serve you. Personally Mr. Flint is a stranger to me, but as a public man and a politician I believe him to be deserving of your individual support, and I trust that the result of this election will show that he has received it. People who love temperance and sobriety will support him for he is a strict disciplinarian in these matters—practising what he says and doing his utmost to discourage intemperance and to encourage honest industry. Such in brief, is the man who now comes before you as a candidate in opposition to Mr. Smith.

Now let me turn to the other side and examine the position of Mr. Smith. Who and what is he?

He is a gentleman who has taken up politics as a trade, who—his friends say—has wasted all his substance, and who himself, I am told, says, rests all his hopes upon his return to Parliament. He is in fact a mere political gambler—trusting to politics for his living—and to this end ready to sell his country and if need be his friends to secure his object. He holds his services in his hands ready for any party, and every thing that may for the time being be uppermost. He richly deserved the description which Mr. Hinks gave of him on the floor of the House of Assembly, when he was head of the government, namely, that he was an unprincipled, unreliable politician who was ready to sell himself every day, and had to be bought every day.

Mr. Smith in the early part of his political life professed to be a Reformer. His friends believed him, trusted in him and were deceived. Finally in 1858 the necessities of the present Ministry compelled them to offer him a seat in the cabinet. He greedily took the bait—contrary to the advice of his friends—and from that time to this he has been their willing tool, striving hard to show his subserviency and his devotion by a total disregard of all political honesty, and by a readiness to perpetrate any enormity to sustain himself and them in power. For this conduct he has been indignantly rejected by his deceived constituents in West Northumberland, and failing to get returned anywhere else he now comes to you. Will you elect such a man as this. I answer for you emphatically No.

The following extract taken from a leading paper sustains my description of Mr. Smith:

"We do not think that the Government could have presented to the electors of Trent Division a candidate who more fully represents them than Mr. Sidney Smith.

"Through his whole political career the present Postmaster General has never bestowed a thought upon the country or its interests. His sole pursuit has been his own advantage. A stand-and-deliver member of the Parliament of 1854-7, he was elected in the latter year as an Opposition-ist, and a month afterwards sold himself to Mr. John A. Macdonald, and became Postmaster General. Bred a Radical, he is now an Orange Ministerialist; if he were turned out of the Government he would probably be an emancipationist to-morrow. In his turnings and twistings, his utter disregard of consistency and principle, Mr. Smith is a pure type of the body to which he belongs. Cunning, reckless, unscrupulous, false, he hesitates at nothing which will aggrandize himself.

"Mr. Smith is peculiarly a type of the Government of which he is a member in the false professions which he makes to the electors. He presents himself as the advocate of Representation by Population, although the chiefs of the Ministry to which he belongs have declared broadly and decidedly that Representation by Population shall never be tolerated. To keep up the deception on the point, Mr Smith has voted once or twice in favor of representation by population when he knew it would do the principle no good and the Ministry no harm, but he has nearly oftener voted against the principle. For Mr. Smith to present himself as a friend of the rights of Upper Canada is an insult. He it is who prevents Upper Canada obtaining her rights. Were he and others like him to withdraw from the Government, Representation by Population would be granted within the year. He is one of the chief obstacles in the way. And he has the unmitigated impudence to [illegible] Upper Canada [illegible] And they have to thank Mr. [illegible]

It is estimated that at least $30,000 could be saved to the country annually if "strenuous support!"

"Mr. Smith is a type of his Government in the profligacy of his expenditure. He never gave a vote in favour of economy during his entire career. He has drawn immense sums for expenses on his European journeys, far beyond what he could have legitimately disbursed. His management of the Post-office is beguiled by the Ministerial journals, because of the magnificent loss he carried on about the ocean postage, but there never was a Postmaster General who devoted less labour to the duties of his office. The department has not been well managed, as recent developments in the Money Order Office abundantly show, and the expenses have been enormously increased—a fact which we established very clearly while discussing the recent appointments of Mr. Cameron and Mr. Gowan.

"Mr. Smith had everything in his favour in the county of West Northumberland—long residence, personal acquaintanceship, familiarity with local wants—he had used the patronage of his department industriously and judiciously—he employed his money freely, and had a band of rowdies at his beck in the county town who were the terror of peaceable, quiet citizens. He failed, and we can see no reason why he should succeed better in Trent. He has taken his family out to Peterboro' to make himself a resident, a device which will deceive nobody. He has no property, we are informed, within the Division, and circumstances will prevent him acquiring it for the purpose of qualifying himself. If he were elected, we do not believe that he could take his seat. But why should the electors of Trent accept the rejected of West Northumberland; why allow themselves to be used as a convenience for one of Mr. Cartier's Upper Canada hirelings?"

Mr. Smith appears to think that the farce of pretending to reside in Peterboro ought to operate greatly in his favor, but I imagine that he is the only person who entertains such an exalted idea of the value of his residence either here or elsewhere. In the first place however, I do not for one moment believe that Mr. Smith entertains the least notion of making his permanent home in Peterboro. And secondly, if he did do so I am at a loss to discover wherein we should derive any special advantage from it. The following communication from an inhabitant of Cobourg shows the estimation in which Mr. Smith's residence there is held:

SIDNEY SMITH ON THE WING.

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

SIR,—On Friday, before the remains of poor Murney were cold, the Postmaster General left for Peterborough to see what could be done in the way of electing the Postmaster to the Trenton Division. It is said that if they will elect him he will remove immediately to Peterborough, as he wished to do to Port Hope if they would elect him for East Durham. Although I have no wish to see such a man in either the Upper or the Lower House, still it would be a great blessing to Cobourg to get rid of him by almost any means. He has done more to demoralize the inhabitants of Cobourg since he has been amongst them than all other causes put together. Should we be so fortunate as to get rid of him, I do hope we will never again be cursed with a member of the Canadian Government. He has encouraged the worst part of our population to insult and ill-treat the best part of it. He has turned out of office better men than himself, simply because they could not think as he wished them to think. Is it constitutional for a Minister of the Crown, whose office depends upon his being elected by the people, to exercise its duties after he has been pronounced by that people unfit or an improper person to advise the Crown? At all events it is not very seemly that he should be carrying matters with such a high hand, dismissing one here and appointing one there out of his bitter hate. I do not believe that a Bishop Leed or a Judge Jeffreys was ever actuated by such a diabolical spirit of revenge as he has been since he lost his election. He was not satisfied with hounding on his bloodhounds to murder one of the most respectable men in the county, Robert Haraton, but deprived both him and his brother of their post-offices. Surely these matters will be enquired into when the House meets.

REFORMER.

Cobourg, Aug. 17, 1861.

Mr. Smith claims credit to himself for his conduct in Parliament and for his many acts of good Legislation—and he challenges contradiction. Now let us see how his words and his deeds agree.

The present Government took shape distinctly, and without the sanction of Parliament, and in defiance of public opinion and of justice $144,603 out of the remains of the Clergy Reserve money and handed it over to some ministers of the church of England. This was after that Church had commuted and received $1,103,805.—The above money was taken out of the Clergy Reserve money which had been appropriated to the several municipalities of Upper Canada, and of course its payment over to those who were just so much money improperly taken from the people. $120,000 more were unjustly handed over to this same church by means of an improper settlement at the time of the commutation.

Mr. Smith voted *approval* of the Government in these things.

Twenty millions of dollars of the money of the people of Canada have been swallowed up by the Grand Trunk Railroad. Fifteen millions of this has been contributed and the interest upon it is to be paid by Upper Canada. Over ten millions of this money has been granted by the government with the sanction and support of Mr. Smith, and the few contrary votes on the road which the Province originally built for its advances have been outvoted and the whole debt virtually discharged by a government measure introduced by Mr. Smith.

The people are now assessed over one million of dollars a year, to pay the interest on this debt. And they have to thank Mr. Smith for it.

It is estimated that at least $30,000 could be saved to the country annually if the way of the public printing. Heretofore it has been done by the publishers of the Government Gazette. Every motion which has been made in the House to get this work done by contract and thus save these $30,000, has been systematically voted *down by Mr. Smith!*

For the past six or seven years upwards of $50,000 have been annually paid for the pretended use of the Baby steam tug boats upon the St. Lawrence, for the towing of vessels. Generally the cost of towing each vessel has been nearly $2,000!—In addition to these large sums the Government lent Mr. Baby $72,000. And finally they bought his boats at a fruitless outlay of $225,544. The loss to the Province by this disgraceful business has been the enormous sum of $504,000. *Among those who voted for this monstrous job and thereby squandered $504,000 of the peoples money was Mr. Smith!* And remember the Upper Canada paid two-thirds of it.

Upwards of one million of dollars has been squandered in landing piers below Quebec. This squarely a local work, and yet the Province had to pay the money,—*and Mr. Smith voted for it!* Of this sum Upper Canada paid fully $700,000, and we have to thank Mr. Smith for it.

From 1840 to 1854 inclusive the expense of the militia to the Province was $73,091. From 1855 to 1860 inclusive during the reign of the present Government, *of which Mr. Smith is a Member*, the expenses [illegible] $400,000 of this.

In 1853 the annual disbursements of the country were but four millions of dollars and some trifle over. In 1858, when *Mr. Smith was a member of the Government*, they amounted to the enormous sum of over nine millions of dollars. To meet this immense increase of expenditure the Customs duties have been three times increased, but the expenditure, notwithstanding, exceeded the revenues by nearly one million and a half of dollars, which had to be met by borrowed money. The National debt has risen within the last six years from twenty-one millions of dollars to seventy millions. The annual interest on the public debt has so much increased that in 1858 (when Mr. Smith joined the Government), it swallowed nearly sixty per cent of the whole gross revenue of the Province from every source, or seventy-five per cent of the whole revenue, less the expenses of collection. Mr. Smith supported the Government in all this waste and extravagance by his votes in the House, and expressed his approval of it by joining the Government and contin ing the extravagance. And when in 1859 the Government (of which, mark you, Mr. Smith was a member) brought in a Bill to increase, for the third time within three years, the Customs duties, and Mr. Brown moved in amendment that instead of increased customs duties to meet the public deficiency the Government meet it by retrenchment in the public expenditure, *Mr. Smith voted nay!*

Mr. Smith at his meeting here the other night stated that he had always been the advocate of retrenchment in the expenditure of the public monies, and that the Customs duties favored the poor man. I have already shown the incorrectness of his statement as regards retrenchment, I now propose to show the same thing in reference to the Customs duties:

In 1856 (during the reign of the present Government) the duties on manufactured goods was raised from 12½ to 15 per cent. In 1858 (when Mr. Smith joined the Government) it was raised from 15 to 20 per cent, and within six months afterwards the duty on articles of domestic consumption was raised still higher!

From a return of the importations I find that the duty on the following chief articles of consumption by the masses of the people, averaged the following rates of duties in their declared values in the years named;

	1855.		1859.	
Coffee	8½	per cent.	15	per cent.
Molasses	16	"	30	"
Sugar, ref.	32	"	40	"
do., others	27	"	30	"
Tea	11½	"	15	"
Boots and Shoes	12½	"	25	"
Harness	12½	"	20	"
Cot'n Goods	12½	"	20	"
Silk do	12½	"	20	"
Woolen do.	12½	"	20	"

Now can you see whether the customs duties have been increased and whether the poor man does not pay as much as the rich man. Mr. Smith was a member of the Government and advocated this large increase—fifty per cent over the duties of 1855. So high are those duties now,—caused by the extravagance of the Government—that for every dollar's worth of goods that you buy you pay a quarter of a dollar in duties. Or in other words, for every four bushels of wheat which you exchange for necessaries you lose one bushel in the shape of taxes.

There is a sum of $708,000 due the Provincial Treasury on account of the loan to the people of Quebec to help rebuild their houses destroyed by fire. Two thirds of this money has raged to Upper Canada—Upper Canada sufferers by fire have to make good their own losses. Not so with Lower Canada, and as Mr. Smith allows them to keep our money, that you are taxed besides to pay the interest of it.

Fifty thousand acres of the best land of the northwest was given by the Government to the Hudson's Bay Company for $300 Lands containing all the most valuable mineral in that territory. But it is a fenced monopoly, and Mr. Smith advocated the robbery. A motion was made in Parliament by Mr. Brown for enquiry into this transaction, *but Mr. Smith helped to save it from enquiry!* Mr. Smith was then a Member of the Government. And the Government in the same House have to prevent the settlement of that most fertile and fine country in Upper Canada, namely, Muskoka with the view of their ministers in Lower Canada. This is but one of the most important items that could be named. The total expenditure from 1856 was $43,868,000. Thus for 1858, [illegible] Mr. Smith was a member of the Government] over [illegible] millions more of money than [illegible]

Again in March of that year, Mr. Hartman moved a similar resolution, but it was voted down.

The opponents of Representation by Population then said, "wait till the census is taken and then we will probably go into it." Accordingly, in the Session of 1859, Mr. Brown moved that the census of taken in January, 1857, with a view to a readjustment of representation, and with the belief that the government and their supporters would [illegible] Representation by Population [illegible] Mr. Smith, and a majority of the Government [illegible] that they did not [illegible] Representation by population. And yet Mr. Smith says they were strongly in favor of it.

Again in March, 1859, Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Wallbridge, moved an amendment to the address affirming the principle of representation then [illegible]

[illegible] we pledge ourselves to give an early consideration during the present session to a measure placing parliamentary representation on a basis of population without regard to a separating line between Upper and Lower Canada."—*Lost. Mr. Sidney Smith voting against it!*

In June, 1858, the Hon. Malcolm Cameron moved for leave to introduce a bill providing for representation by population, which was voted down by the same parties.

In 1859 the measure met with a like result.

In 1860 Mr. Wallbridge moved a resolution in favor of Representation by Population, when he was met by an amendment by Mr. Scott, that the question of *Separate Schools take the place of Mr. Wallbridge's resolution.* And this amendment was carried. Such, gentlemen, is the proof of Mr. Smith's sincerity in favor of Representation by Population—voting against it systematically whenever his vote could be of any use, and only pretending to support it when he knew it could do no good. And yet he has the assurance to ask the intelligent electors of the County of Peterboro' to give him their votes, and thus to indorse his acts.

Mr. Flint is a determined and consistent supporter of Representation by Population, and he is the friend of Upper Canada rights. The Peterborough *Review* says Mr. Flint, when in the House, voted against this principle. So he did. But why did he do it? I can tell you, and I think you will agree with me that he did his duty. At the time referred to—which was I think in 1849—the population of Lower Canada was greater than ours. Mr. Papineau moved to give Lower Canada an increase in the representation, and Mr. Flint, knowing that Upper Canada would soon be the largest, voted against it. And for his devotion to Upper Canada you are asked now to condemn Mr. Flint,

So you are told that during one of the sessions when Mr. Flint was a member he was uniformly absent. During the whole of that session Mr. Flint was confined to his bed by sickness. Yet, notwithstanding this, upon one occasion when an important measure came up he caused himself to be taken from his bed and carried to Toronto, where Parliament was then sitting, that he might vote against it.

Mr. Smith in his speech in the Town Hall here, the other night, dwelt largely upon the vast benefits he had conferred upon the country by his services as Post Master General, and he had the assurance to say that the department could now show a surplus of revenue over expenditure. But he omitted to tell his hearers that in making up his accounts he *excluded ocean postage*, but *omitted* the large subsidity which the Province pays the steamers which carry those mails, and which if taken into the account would show *a loss instead of a gain* to the country. He also boasted of his great desire for retrenchment in the public expenditure. But as a proof of this he forgot to tell his hearers that *for his expenses during his short visit to Bytown he received from the public treasury some $14,000!* which with his salary as Postmaster General netted him the easy little sum of about *$60 a day!* Fifty dollars a day is a small sum of money for traveling expenses, particularly for a gentleman of Mr. Smith's pretensions. Fifty dollars a day—when every one knows that now a days a man can travel like a gentleman and drink champaigne too for a good deal less than ten dollars. *Fifty dollars a day!* Well might Mr. Smith want to retain his seat as Postmaster General. But, gentlemen, he can only do this by means of your votes—and will you who have to work hard from morning till night for oftentimes less than one dollar per day, and who find it hard work to support your families, and make both ends meet, will you vote for Mr. Smith that he may affect a fine display and receive $60 a day? I think not.

Mr. Smith also forgot to mention that it was he who imposed a charge upon newspapers, as I that since his accession to office you have to pay a cent upon each newspaper as you receive it. A charge never heard of before. He forgot also to mention that the Government of which he is an honored member withdrew the grants heretofore paid to our agricultural societies, and that they wasted that money and ten times more for the basest political purposes.

Mr. Smith appears to think that the people of this county will esteem it a great blessing if he tells them he is coming to live in Peterboro.' A letter which appears in the early part of this address will show you how his presence is valued at Cobourg.—But, gentlemen, don't be deceived, for Mr. Smith has no such intention of coming to reside here as you have of going to reside at Cobourg. It is true he has brought out his family, as I make believe during the period of his sessions, but when the election is over they will go back again to their own home at Cobourg, where every thing remains waiting for them just as it was when they occupied it, and where they temporarily left it.

All Mr. Smith cares is at Cobourg and Port Hope. He has nothing here. His sympathies, his feelings, and his interests are at the Front. If you were to venture him to-morrow he would not thank you for it, and he would never think of you more than as if he trusted your services against his you imagine that he will ever look after your wants for any business you may have—for gratitude for any favors you may confer—for the same stands prominently the name of Sidney Smith!

Again in March of that year, Mr. Hartman moved a similar resolution, but it was voted down.

The opponents of Representation by Population then said, "wait till the census is taken and then we will probably go into it." Accordingly, in the Session of 1859, Mr. Brown moved that the census of taken in January, 1857, with a view to a readjustment of representation, and with the belief that the government and their supporters would [illegible] Representation by Population [illegible] Mr. Smith, and a majority of the Government [illegible] that they did not [illegible] Representation by population. And yet Mr. Smith says they were strongly in favor of it.

Again in March, 1859, Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Wallbridge, moved an amendment to the address affirming the principle of representation then [illegible]

[illegible] we pledge ourselves to give an early consideration during the present session to a measure placing parliamentary representation on a basis of population without regard to a separating line between Upper and Lower Canada."—*Lost. Mr. Sidney Smith voting against it!*

In June, 1858, the Hon. Malcolm Cameron moved for leave to introduce a bill providing for representation by population, which was voted down by the same parties.

In 1859 the measure met with a like result.

In 1860 Mr. Wallbridge moved a resolution in favor of Representation by Population, when he was met by an amendment by Mr. Scott, that the question of *Separate Schools take the place of Mr. Wallbridge's resolution.* And this amendment was carried. Such, gentlemen, is the proof of Mr. Smith's sincerity in favor of Representation by Population—voting against it systematically whenever his vote could be of any use, and only pretending to support it when he knew it could do no good. And yet he has the assurance to ask the intelligent electors of the County of Peterboro' to give him their votes, and thus to indorse his acts.

Mr. Flint is a determined and consistent supporter of Representation by Population, and he is the friend of Upper Canada rights. The Peterborough *Review* says Mr. Flint, when in the House, voted against this principle. So he did. But why did he do it? I can tell you, and I think you will agree with me that he did his duty. At the time referred to—which was I think in 1849—the population of Lower Canada was greater than ours. Mr. Papineau moved to give Lower Canada an increase in the representation, and Mr. Flint, knowing that Upper Canada would soon be the largest, voted against it. And for his devotion to Upper Canada you are asked now to condemn Mr. Flint,

So you are told that during one of the sessions when Mr. Flint was a member he was uniformly absent. During the whole of that session Mr. Flint was confined to his bed by sickness. Yet, notwithstanding this, upon one occasion when an important measure came up he caused himself to be taken from his bed and carried to Toronto, where Parliament was then sitting, that he might vote against it.

Mr. Smith in his speech in the Town Hall here, the other night, dwelt largely upon the vast benefits he had conferred upon the country by his services as Post Master General, and he had the assurance to say that the department could now show a surplus of revenue over expenditure. But he omitted to tell his hearers that in making up his accounts he *excluded ocean postage*, but *omitted* the large subsidity which the Province pays the steamers which carry those mails, and which if taken into the account would show *a loss instead of a gain* to the country. He also boasted of his great desire for retrenchment in the public expenditure. But as a proof of this he forgot to tell his hearers that *for his expenses during his short visit to Bytown he received from the public treasury some $14,000!* which with his salary as Postmaster General netted him the easy little sum of about *$60 a day!* Fifty dollars a day is a small sum of money for traveling expenses, particularly for a gentleman of Mr. Smith's pretensions. Fifty dollars a day—when every one knows that now a days a man can travel like a gentleman and drink champaigne too for a good deal less than ten dollars. *Fifty dollars a day!* Well might Mr. Smith want to retain his seat as Postmaster General. But, gentlemen, he can only do this by means of your votes—and will you who have to work hard from morning till night for oftentimes less than one dollar per day, and who find it hard work to support your families, and make both ends meet, will you vote for Mr. Smith that he may affect a fine display and receive $60 a day? I think not.

Mr. Smith also forgot to mention that it was he who imposed a charge upon newspapers, as I that since his accession to office you have to pay a cent upon each newspaper as you receive it. A charge never heard of before. He forgot also to mention that the Government of which he is an honored member withdrew the grants heretofore paid to our agricultural societies, and that they wasted that money and ten times more for the basest political purposes.

Mr. Smith appears to think that the people of this county will esteem it a great blessing if he tells them he is coming to live in Peterboro.' A letter which appears in the early part of this address will show you how his presence is valued at Cobourg.—But, gentlemen, don't be deceived, for Mr. Smith has no such intention of coming to reside here as you have of going to reside at Cobourg. It is true he has brought out his family, as I make believe during the period of his sessions, but when the election is over they will go back again to their own home at Cobourg, where every thing remains waiting for them just as it was when they occupied it, and where they temporarily left it.

All Mr. Smith cares is at Cobourg and Port Hope. He has nothing here. His sympathies, his feelings, and his interests are at the Front. If you were to venture him to-morrow he would not thank you for it, and he would never think of you more than as if he trusted your services against his you imagine that he will ever look after your wants for any business you may have—for gratitude for any favors you may confer—for the same stands prominently the name of Sidney Smith!

Again in March of that year, Mr. Hartman moved a similar resolution, but it was voted down.

The opponents of Representation by Population then said, "wait till the census is taken and then we will probably go into it." Accordingly, in the Session of 1859, Mr. Brown moved that the census of taken in January, 1857, with a view to a readjustment of representation, and with the belief that the government and their supporters would [illegible] Representation by Population [illegible] Mr. Smith, and a majority of the Government [illegible] that they did not [illegible] Representation by population. And yet Mr. Smith says they were strongly in favor of it.

Again in March, 1859, Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Wallbridge, moved an amendment to the address affirming the principle of representation then [illegible]

[illegible] we pledge ourselves to give an early consideration during the present session to a measure placing parliamentary representation on a basis of population without regard to a separating line between Upper and Lower Canada."—*Lost. Mr. Sidney Smith voting against it!*

In June, 1858, the Hon. Malcolm Cameron moved for leave to introduce a bill providing for representation by population, which was voted down by the same parties.

In 1859 the measure met with a like result.

In 1860 Mr. Wallbridge moved a resolution in favor of Representation by Population, when he was met by an amendment by Mr. Scott, that the question of *Separate Schools take the place of Mr. Wallbridge's resolution.* And this amendment was carried. Such, gentlemen, is the proof of Mr. Smith's sincerity in favor of Representation by Population—voting against it systematically whenever his vote could be of any use, and only pretending to support it when he knew it could do no good. And yet he has the assurance to ask the intelligent electors of the County of Peterboro' to give him their votes, and thus to indorse his acts.

Mr. Flint is a determined and consistent supporter of Representation by Population, and he is the friend of Upper Canada rights. The Peterborough *Review* says Mr. Flint, when in the House, voted against this principle. So he did. But why did he do it? I can tell you, and I think you will agree with me that he did his duty. At the time referred to—which was I think in 1849—the population of Lower Canada was greater than ours. Mr. Papineau moved to give Lower Canada an increase in the representation, and Mr. Flint, knowing that Upper Canada would soon be the largest, voted against it. And for his devotion to Upper Canada you are asked now to condemn Mr. Flint,

So you are told that during one of the sessions when Mr. Flint was a member he was uniformly absent. During the whole of that session Mr. Flint was confined to his bed by sickness. Yet, notwithstanding this, upon one occasion when an important measure came up he caused himself to be taken from his bed and carried to Toronto, where Parliament was then sitting, that he might vote against it.

Mr. Smith in his speech in the Town Hall here, the other night, dwelt largely upon the vast benefits he had conferred upon the country by his services as Post Master General, and he had the assurance to say that the department could now show a surplus of revenue over expenditure. But he omitted to tell his hearers that in making up his accounts he *excluded ocean postage*, but *omitted* the large subsidity which the Province pays the steamers which carry those mails, and which if taken into the account would show *a loss instead of a gain* to the country. He also boasted of his great desire for retrenchment in the public expenditure. But as a proof of this he forgot to tell his hearers that *for his expenses during his short visit to Bytown he received from the public treasury some $14,000!* which with his salary as Postmaster General netted him the easy little sum of about *$60 a day!* Fifty dollars a day is a small sum of money for traveling expenses, particularly for a gentleman of Mr. Smith's pretensions. Fifty dollars a day—when every one knows that now a days a man can travel like a gentleman and drink champaigne too for a good deal less than ten dollars. *Fifty dollars a day!* Well might Mr. Smith want to retain his seat as Postmaster General. But, gentlemen, he can only do this by means of your votes—and will you who have to work hard from morning till night for oftentimes less than one dollar per day, and who find it hard work to support your families, and make both ends meet, will you vote for Mr. Smith that he may affect a fine display and receive $60 a day? I think not

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON BULL RUN.

From the London Telegraph.

The battle of Bull Run was a battle which, if second to Magenta or Solferino in actual slaughter was marked with more envenomed hostility. The dominant feeling in England in the unhappy quarrel is one of outraged and bitter sorrow. If Americans labour for one moment under the impression that the successes or reverses of one or of the other section of the combatants will awaken anything like partizan feeling in this country, they are most grievously mistaken.

From the London Mercury.

It would be premature as yet to hazard any but the most general speculations on the mode in which the late encountment victory is likely to influence the fortunes and character of the American struggle; but there is at all events one hitherto doubtful point which the battle at Manassas Junction has, in all appearance, definitely settled.—It is henceforth as certain as anything can be in Transatlantic politics that idea of re-uniting the dismembered halves of the late American Federation by way of constitutional compromise must be forever considered at an end; for, desperate as such a hope must have long appeared to dispassionate spectators on this side of the Atlantic, it seems to have been to the very last entertained by at least some sections of Northern politicians. But the only chance on which the most sanguine American patriot can have calculated was that, before any important battle should occur to increase the mutual exasperation of North and South, the latter should so sufficiently convinced of the hopelessness of its cause to listen to the more than liberal terms which from the first Northern statesmanship has been prepared to offer. This last slender chance has now been forever destroyed; and the choice before the people of the North is to resign themselves to the dismemberment of the Union without further bloodshed, or to prepare for a colossal war of subjugation against an enemy incurably alienated by bloody hostilities and emboldened by a first great success. The North may choose which it will of these two alternatives, but it never can hope to bring back the seceded States into the Union by any amount of persuasion or concession.—Which of these two alternatives the North will choose is unhappily rendered only too apparent by the accounts which reached us of the public feeling elicited in New York and elsewhere by the first news of the Federal defeat. For the present at least, the war mania with which the population of the Northern States were seized on the tidings of the surrender of Fort Sumpter has been excited into madness by the loss of the first great pitched battle. It is not only in words that the people of the North and their representatives have expressed their determination to go on with the war, regardless of the defeat with which on their side it has been commenced. Their acts show more unmistakably that the news of the rout at Manassas had lashed them into frenzy of warlike impatience. At the date of the last accounts 80,000 fresh troops have been accepted by the Government within three days of the defeat being known at Washington. The disposition of Congress was becoming more and more warlike and a step had been taken towards the realization of our worst apprehensions for the future of the American people by the introduction of a resolution (referred to the military committee) to the effect that "it is the policy of the Government to organise a regular army of 150,000 men." Nor would this force, however dangerous to the constitutional liberties of the citizens of the Union, be at all excessive for the work which would be expected of it. It may readily be assumed that if the Northern States were to press the war against the South with all the vigour promised by their present levies of men and money, the twenty millions of the North would be able in the long run to do more injury to the ten millions of the South than the ten millions of the South could inflict in return. The question, however, is whether, before the perseverance of the Federalists is rewarded by the barren and valueless success which they might not improbably obtain, they will not be tired of a war demanding enormous and ceaseless sacrifices, bringing little honor and no profit. Their present defeat has only whetted their appetite for war, and even a second great reverse might possibly have the same effect; but in the event of a series of such disasters there is no saying how soon a people so impulsive might grow weary of a struggle into which they entered with a sudden burst of enthusiasm not incompatible with an equally sudden reaction.

From the Liverpool Post, Aug. 6.

How long is war to continue? Last week and the week before a notion prevailed in London that a compromise in the dispute was about to take place. The battle of Manassas has sadly disabused the public mind of that fond desire. The Secessionists, victorious, are not likely to return to the Union. The Northerners, defeated, are as little likely to desist from endeavouring to accomplish that work. But the ultimate result what it may, the war we fear is to go on. In the history of all contests since the beginning of the world, the North in domestic strifes, has generally conquered the South. It was so in the olden time; it is so in modern times. The reason why is difficult to state, but the fact on the whole is undoubted. . . . . A new danger, and a serious one, may grow out of this war. According to the telegrams yesterday, the Emperor of the French was about to recognise the independence of the South. This telegram was, probably, premature: but should his Majesty take it into head to do what is intimated, a complication will arise the consequences of which it is now impossible to calculate. We will be very wrong not to set on the conviction that we have a deeper interest in America than in France.

THE REPUBLIC IN DANGER.

From the Philadelphia North American.

We do not wish to play the part of alarmist, but there is no mistaking the meaning of the urgent order from the War Department which we print to-day. It indicates, as plainly as can be, that the danger which has been apprehended from the advance of the rebel armies is growing hourly so imminent as to require some great display on the part of the loyal States come forward more generally to save their capital from seizure and their armies from destruction.

We gain nothing by shutting our eyes to such a crisis as this, or leaving the people to appear in a defensive security. We are woefully deficient in troops every where.—The enemy, long and carefully preparing for the moment when our three months' volunteers should all have to go home, has now suddenly seized the opportunity to make a rapid and general movement in Missouri, Western Virginia, and toward the Potomac. All the rebel States have thus been thrown forward in overwhelming strength and, to some extent, our forces are hardly ready to be

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

The agent of the Associated Press yesterday took the trouble to telegraph from Washington extracts from private letters said to have been found in an intercepted mail-bag. This could not have been done without the consent of the Post Office Department, and allowing such a publication it seems to us that a singular breach of propriety has been committed, to use no stronger term. So long as the express companies are allowed to keep open postal communication with the rebels, the letters which they carry should be held sacred. If the recent proclamation of the President is intended to make this transportation of mail matter illegal, then letters are contraband as well as munitions of war, and their proper destination is the dead-letter office. The Government is at liberty to avail itself of any information which they may contain, but it has no more right to favor the public with a knowledge of their contents than it has to invite the inquisitive multitude to amuse itself by rummaging amid the mass of documents relating to love and business which the repository referred to is reported to contain.—*N. Y. Times.*

NAPOLEON III.

A French paper contains the following anecdote which will illustrate the occasional democratic habits of the Emperor:

As the Emperor was, a few days ago, taking one of his drives in the environs of Vichy, he stopped in a village and requested to see the Mayor. That functionary was found at work in his vineyard in wooden shoes and in his shirt sleeves. When told that the Emperor wanted to see him he was so astounded that he could scarcely move. The people who had been sent to seek him led him by the arm to his Majesty. In spite of the kind words which the Emperor used, the poor man was completely bewildered and did not know what to do or say. "Monsieur le Mair," said his Majesty. "Can I do anything for you? Have you anything to ask?" "No sire!" was the answer. "What, you have no poor in your commune?" "No, Sire!" "No roads in need of repair?" "No sire! we want nothing sire!" "Well, Monsieur le Maire," observed the Emperor, "I congratulate you, your commune is the only one in France that has nothing to wish for!" When the mayor regained his self possession, loudly lamented the blunder he had made in not asking for something, if only in order not to be an exception to others. This incident so amused the Emperor, who, however, being convinced that the Mayor must be mistaken sent a sum of money to the commune.

LOST IN THE WOODS.

[From the Ottawa Gazette.]

Some days ago, a young man named Richmond, an American, lately from New York, took it into his head to go out shooting, and wandered in quest of his sport until he found himself in the midst of a thick bush, some miles up the Ottawa. Nothing daunted, he pursued his game in that spirit and delight only to be experienced by one who has been the like circumstanced, until the golden rays of Sol began to sink behind the Western hemisphere. Thinking it was now about fitting time to return to his home he directed his course accordingly, and walked some miles ere he began to see that he was on the wrong track. Retracing his steps he struck out in the direction of another, which he followed for about an hour. Finding this led him still further into the bush, he sat himself down to ponder on his condition. The shades of evening were about closing over him, when he arose to make another attempt at avoiding a night in the woods. This time he was no more successful; but thought he was more out of his way than ever. Night now began to gather around him her gloomy mantle, and the young man gave up all hopes of reaching home that night. He immediately set himself about fixing a place of rest. A short distance from him he perceived a green lawn, in the middle of which was a large beach tree, spreading its green foliage for yards around. Under this he decided to woo "balmy sleep," and pass the night. Placing his gun against the tree, he laid himself down by it, having a stone for his pillow. Thoughts of bears and wolves, of snakes and other reptiles, came flocking to his mind, causing him no small annoyance. He himself had known those who had met their deaths through being attacked by such animals and reptiles. Might he not meet his in like manner? Pondering thus he fell asleep. The sun was breaking forth from amongst her golden splendor, ushering into existence another bright and glorious day—another leaf of time was about to be turned, and laid before us, whereon to record of deeds of good and evil—when our adventurer broke from the arms of Morpheus to fall all but into the fangs of a large—rattle-snake. For a moment he was confounded, during which perspiration rolled from his forehead like large drops of rain. Regaining his wonted courage he grasped his gun, with the butt end of which he made a blow at the reptile, which missing, came in contact with a tree. The gun being loaded, the force of the blow caused its discharge, which fortunately buried itself in the earth, our hero narrowly escaping with his life.—Turning around to his antagonist he found it with eyes like fire fixed steadily upon him and fangs outstretched to their utmost extent, meanwhile curling itself into an attitude for a run. He then made another blow at the snake, dealing it more successfully than the first, killing it as he thought on the instant. Daylight had now fairly set in, and having re-charged his gun, he struck out another path by which he thought to extricate himself, picking berries as he passed along to subdue the pangs of hunger which was now beginning to make her demands. Having journeyed about a miles he heard a rustling behind him, and turning round, he beheld his old antagonist the snake! closely upon his heels. Raising his gun, he fired, and threw its head completely off. This time there was no doubt of its being dead, as it lay outstretched on the earth. Being not assured that he would not meet another enemy, he again loaded his gun, and pursued his journey. It was now noon, and as yet he could find no outlet to the bush. Every step increased to take him more into the labyrinth than ever.—Thus he travelled till evening again closed around him, and he made up his mind to spend another night in the woods. Grave forebodings had indeed nothing to the shape of fear for almost two days. Weakness was fast occupying upon him, and he became somewhat alarmed. Having decided upon another spot to rest his wearied limbs till morn, his senses were soon steeped in forgetfulness. Between the hours of one and two he was awakened by a low growl which was undoubtedly that of a bear; for, on regaining his feet, he was immediately confronted by a most formidable looking figure of that species. Fortunately his gun was already primed, and he took deadly aim, bringing his heavenly driven spear into action with a groan like that of thunder. Then, nothing discouraged, attempted to rise, and was almost making an attack; when he received a desperate blow from the butt end of our adventurer's gun, bringing Bruin this time totally to the earth, where he lay apparently writhing in the agonies of death. In this condition he left him, rushing madly into the forehead pursuing a course he knew not whither. That wandering, he was startled by the report of a gun, then another. He immediately changed his direction to that whence these reports seemed to emanate. Half an hour's walk brought him into the sound of human voices. His heart now leaped with joy. A few more steps and he found himself in the midst of a company of trappers, to whom he told his adventure. They treated him with the greatest kindness, giving him part of their food. He had strayed many miles out of his way, and had it not been for the timely aid of these trappers, at this very day, he might still have been—"lost in the woods."

THE TRENT DIVISION.

The Hon. Sidney Smith was a candidate for this Division, vacant by the death of the Hon. Mr. Murney. The Government is fitly represented by their candidate. The whole career of Mr. Smith has been one of self aggrandizement. He never cared a pin for the interests of the country or the interests of the constituency which he lately represented, except, in so far as they were bound up in himself. When he was rejected by West Northumberland, he proved this by the course he pursued. Enraged at his defeat, he publicly threatened to injure the very constituency to which he is indebted for the position he now occupies, instead of being grateful for its past kindness.

Had Mr. Smith acted towards his constituents in good faith and carried out the principles he professed when he was first returned he would still be the representative of West Northumberland. But he sold himself for a mess of pottage and he now seeks to secure his tottering position by appealing to the electors of Trent Division.

What chance a man who was defeated in his own constituency, by a person almost unknown in political matters, can have in an outside constituency we cannot see. Mr. Smith had money, powerful and influential friends, long residence, an intimate knowledge of the wants and wishes of West Northumberland, and a personal acquaintance with almost every elector in his favor, and yet he was beaten. Alas, in Trent Division, will have to face practically the same issues as he did at the last election in West Northumberland, with the loss of all those local circumstances which were then so much in his favor, and it seems to us that success is impossible—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Mr. Smith claims, and it is claimed for him, that he possesses great administrative powers; that the duties of his office were never better performed, and that the postal service has reached a state of perfection never before attained. It is also said that he displayed statesman-like powers of a high order in the negociation of our foreign postal arrangements, and that without his foresight, skill, perseverance, and energy the perfection *claimed* to exist in the Postal Department would not now be found; and that therefore the country is deeply indebted to him. After all the praise lavished upon this Department, we doubt much, whether, with its increased expenditure, and with its losses in the Money Order Department, it reflects much credit upon Mr. Smith. At all events, we certainly think, no matter how well it is conducted and how much credit there may be due to Mr. Smith, that the benefits which were derived from it under his control form no compensation for the recklessness with which we have been ruled by that Ministry of which Mr. Smith is a part, and supports so well.

Mr. Smith, in his address, devotes a good deal of space to the question of University Reform, and most ingeniously bids for the Methodist vote through this question. He fishes for votes with a Law Reform bait; he is anxious to do away with the Rectories and thus settle the only remaining Clergy Reserve Question; he will support a policy for securing a federation of the British North American Provinces; and is actually in favor of Representation by Population, to which, provided "it should be urged temperately and firmly," he will give his strenuous support.

Representation by Population! now, this Mr. Smith is really too good of you. It is more than we had a right to ask and it is decidedly more than we ever expected from your past course and from the declarations, oft repeated, of all your leaders and masters. It is true, you voted, like our late member, for the principle occasionally for the purpose of amusing your constituents and keeping them in good humor, but whenever a time came when your vote would have assisted in carrying out the principle, it was not given. However, promises are easily made, pledges are easily given, and both are as easily broken, and if you can gull and blind the people with them all we have got to say is, they deserve to be gulled and hoodwinked.

The whole address is crafty and hair splitting, and so ambiguously worded it never can rise up in judgment against him, no matter what course he might pursue.——*Port Hope Guide.*

TRENT DIVISION.

The Ministerial organs will keep up the cry that Mr. Smith has been an efficient Postmaster General, and as such is entitled to election. We believe it to be capable of proof that Mr. Smith was only ninety days in attendance in his office during a period of more than two years, and we shall be prepared with the evidence when it is called for. The truth is that Mr. Griffin the Assistant Postmaster has done all the work, and Mr Smith has taken the credit. It was Mr Allan, of Edmonstone, Allan & Co., who first suggested the postal arrangements with Europe and the States, Mr. Griffin laid the plans, and Mr. Smith went to Europe to write a few letters and enjoy himself at the public expense. The Post Office is not self-sustaining now; its revenue was ruined a little by the re-imposition of the postage on newspapers, which the people did not desire, but in no other way has the income been benefitted by Mr. Smith's measures. The Postmaster General's claims to election on account of his services as a member of the Executive are *nil*.

What have been his political services? Has he not been the tool of Mr. Cartier in all his recent movements? Did he not come to the rescue of the French Canadian dictator when he was at the point of despair? In he not now anxious to prop up the rotten fabric of Mr. Cartier's power? He pretends to be in favour of Representation by Population, and he hopes in office two rebel Ministers pledged to oppose it to the death. If he abandoned them they would go out, and Representation by Population would be carried. He remains and justice to Upper Canada is refused.

Who has been the willing tool of Mr. Cartier in brushing up our connection with the Hudson's Bay Territory? Who but Mr. Smith? It did not suit the little dabbler that the Northwest should be united, and the attempt was made more than once. Traders, fabricated and adroit who went to Lake Superior as the pledge of Government that a union should not be effected, were sent to

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We beg to remind our subscribers that many of them are in arrears for their subscriptions; many for one year, not a few for two years, while nearly all have entered on a third year with us, which according to our terms should be paid in advance. These sums though small separately amount collectively to a very large sum, and it is of the greatest importance to us that we be paid up punctually. The cost of publishing a newspaper is no trifle, and there are engagements to be met daily;—it is impossible, therefore, for a publisher to give his journal that attention and care it should have, if his mind is daily harrassed by embarrassments and difficulties. The credit system is a drag to the wheels of any enterprise, that often cannot be averted, but where the sums are so small as in our case there is no excuse to our debtors. We hope our friends will lose no time in settling with us, by calling at our office or remitting by mail.

Subscribers whose subscriptions expired on the 20th instant, will be allowed to 20th September to renew the same at our advance rates; after that date $2 will be charged in every case. Parties two years in arrears by remitting $5 before the 20th of September, will be credited to August 20th, 1862.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale—E. Hurley,
Public Notice—Geo. Read.
Dr. S. Detlerbaugh.
Boots & Shoes—J. T. Stenson.
Glasgow House—John Williamson.
Steam Communication with Glasgow—G. & D. Shaw.
Montreal Assurance Company—W. H. Scott.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29TH, 1861.

THE TRENT ELECTION.

The Postmaster General, as we intimated last week, is to be opposed by Mr. Billa Flint, whose address appears in our columns to-day. Although Mr. Flint has been represented by the *Leader* as belonging to the antediluvian age, his address betokens him as more in advance of the age than the man that journal delights to honor. And as for the sweeping charges of the *Review* against Mr. Flint, we want that journal to make good those charges by a reference to his votes. There can be no difficulty here, as the editor says he has "examined the Journals." We want the eight Ecclesiastical Corporations that he "swallowed," when he voted down Representation by Population, and all those wicked votes that were sufficient to "damn any ordinary mortal." The attention of the Catholic voters of the Trent Division is specially called to what is made by the *Review* a fault in Mr. Flint, that he "was a consenting party to the introduction of the Separate clause into the School Bill;" yet that unscrupulous print will doubtless urge Catholics to oppose the man that consented to introduce Separate Schools. The editor says, "we cannot pretend at a moment's notice to give all the points in Mr. Flint's character, but it shall be our pleasant duty, seeing he is now a candidate for our suffrages, to introduce him hereafter more fully to the electors." No one doubts the pleasure with which the *Review* always goes into a dirty job. The files of that journal contain ample evidence that exposing the faults of any one its editor dislikes has always been a *pleasant duty* to him; and before the election is over Mr. Flint may reckon on any amount of charges manufactured to order. We wait, however, the promised *expose*. Meantime, we notice the adulatory introduction of his protege, the Hon. Postmaster General, and in glancing it over we laughed right out at the efforts made to be correct in etiquette in bringing into notice the man he delights to honor. He says: "The Hon. Postmaster General, who by an extraordinary combination of political elements, was defeated by the narrow majority of 27, in the County of Northumberland, has with a sense of the necessities of his position and with a nice appreciation of British practice in such cases, announced himself a candidate, and asks from the electors of this Division, comprising three Counties, that expression of confidence in him as a Departmental officer, and in the general political policy he has pursued, which a change of 14 votes would have secured to him from Northumberland." This is rather a rosy bit of bifalatia, and is worthy of dissection. The "extraordinary combination of political elements" is merely a flourish of trumpets, intended to convey that Mr. Smith's defeat was something out of the common course of events now-a-days, so as to hide the mortification attendant upon a failure of being returned for his own constituency. The "necessities of his (Smith's) position" may signify anything you please. It may have reference to a rumor afloat before the last session of Parliament, that Mr. Smith, owing to the "necessities of his position," had placed his resignation as Postmaster General in the Governor's hands; or it may mean something else. At all events, his resignation then was looked for daily, consequent upon the "necessities of his position." The richest morceaux, however, of the above eloquent extract is the "nice appreciation of British practice," on the part of the Postmaster General, wherein it is made to appear that Mr. Smith would wait till a vacancy occurred before he would again offer himself as a candidate; quiescate to British practice. This, we suppose, signifies that the hon. gentleman sought to establish a claim addressing the electors in the Town Hall. Yet in the report of that address in the *Review* Mr. Smith is represented to have stated that he had actually left his office to contest one of the twelve constituencies offered to him since his defeat, when he heard of the death of Mr. Murney. "I determined at once" he says, "to follow British practice and clear myself for the first vacant constituency that occurred;" so that the "nice appreciation" and the following of "British practice" is all gammon. Mr. Smith simply came to the Trent Division as he imagined it afforded the best chance of his being elected, as well that a place where there was a vacancy was a more legitimate and less objectionable one than where this did not occur. If he did not make virtue of a necessity, it was the next thing to it.—But to attribute to one of the chief performers in the drama of the Double Shuffle a "nice appreciation of British practice," is positively a stretch of truckling to be meteoric in such papers as the *Review*.—Men that will prate of "British practice," or "constitutionality," who insist upon following the course pointed out in the Statutes and the supremacy of the law, and follow or excuse the course adopted by the members of the present Government three years since, must have perverted views of law and constitutionality, or consciences void of feeling. The whole of the Ministry deserve rejection, and we do trust that our own good County will mark its disapprobation upon the one of those men now seeking an "expression of confidence" from them, as it did lately to the apologist and supporter of the corrupt administration of which Mr. Smith is a member. We cannot understand how electors who have heretofore signified their disapproval of the Cartier-McDonald ministry, by recording their votes against an upholder of that ministry, can now turn round and support and vote for one of its prominent members. We observe names in the requisition to Mr. Smith of whom we expected better things, and regret that they should put themselves in accordance a position. We exhort them to repent and do their first works, and withdraw from supporting a man pursuing a "political policy" in the Government like that of Sidney Smith—a policy that they erewhile have been loud in condemning.—We hope Peterborough will not stultify itself by reversing that noble vote it gave for the condemnation of the Ministry by electing the gallant Col. Haultain.

TOWN COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, August 27, 1861.

The Council met. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Messrs. Toole, Ormond, Dickson, Eastland, Bradfield, Chamberlain, Menzies and Stevenson.

Communications from Thomas Beavis, Wm. O'Donnell, Thomas Hutchinson and John Harty, asking for the Collectorship, vacant by the death of Thomas J. Henthorn were referred to the Committee on Appointments to Office.

Accounts from H. Crosa, R. Hamilton and H. Norton, were referred to the Committee on Finance.

A By-law for amending the By-law recently passed relative to the erection of buildings, was read a third time and passed.

A By-law authorizing the Mayor to issue debentures under the Consolidation Act, was read a first time.

The Mayor was authorized to have necessary repairs done to the Town Hall.

The Council adjourned to Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

We are pleased to see the Council appointing their meetings at day time in place of night, as we are convinced more work will be done by them, and better done, in a much less time.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PIC-NIC.—The children of the First Presbyterian Church Sabbath School, with their parents, teachers, and a few friends, were entertained at a picnic on the grounds adjoining the Quary at the west end of the Town, on Friday afternoon last. After a repast which was bountiful and bewitching, brief but pointed addresses were delivered by the much respected pastor of the Congregation Rev. Mr Roger, and Revs. Messrs. Gilmour and Elsin, and Col. Haultain. Mr Wm Glover, in his usual happy way, led the children in several hymns. At about 6½ o'clock the company separated.

MINISTERIAL CANDOR.—The Montreal *Pilot* speaks of Mr. Short, as "the defeated of Peterborough," and Mr. Flint as "the rejected of Hastings." A fair specimen of Ministerial candor!

CRICKET.—FRESH LAURELS.—At the return match of Cobourg and Peterborough vs. Toronto, played on the grounds in Ashburnham, on Friday last, Cobourg and Peterboro came out best, with four wickets to go down.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A lad, son of Mr. John Bell, of Dummer, while carrying a grain cradle in his arms across a field, tripped and fell on the blade, almost severing one of his legs from his body.

THE WRIT ISSUED.

The Writ for the election in the Trent Division has been issued. The Nomination takes place at Peterborough on the 14th of September, and the Declaration on the 30th. The polling days will be the 23rd and 24th September.

☞ It appears that Government, following the precedent in the case of Montreal and Quebec, has offered to loan the Town of Lindsay the sum of £15,000 for building purposes, at 6 per cent. interest.

☞ A subscription is on foot in Victoria County to present their late member, Mr. John Cameron, with a testimonial.

☞ In a document issued the other day by Mr. Smith's friends, the following passage occurs:—

"Upon Mr. Flint's birth and parentage it is not necessary to dwell. Suffice it to say that he was the son of his father, and his father was Billa Flint before him."

We suppose we are to infer from the above that in Mr. Smith's case the genealogy is not so accurate that he can be reckoned the son of his father. Really, gentlemen, you are outstripping yourselves.

☞ On our First Page will be found an Address which every elector in the County should read and understand. There is but one way to be prepared for the enemy, and that is to be well informed in his former acts and history. Unless you are so you may at any time be imposed upon and bewildered.

THE ADDRESSES.

It has been stated round Town that Mr. Flint is so devoid of learning that he could not write an Address—that the one he has issued was written by some one else. It is an easy matter to make a charge—but often not so easy to prove one. We stated last week that the greater portion of the address issued by Mr. Smith was copied from Hon. John A. Macdonald's address to the electors of Kingston. Below we give the proof. The reader may form his own opinion of the reason for such a struggle offair. Possibly we may be told by the organs of the *Review* that this is another instance on the part of Mr. Smith of his "nice appreciation of British practice."—We shall wait an explanation. If it is common, or in accordance with "British practice," we plead ignorance. If not, Mr Smith will wish before the election is over that he had written an address of his own:

McDONALD'S.	SMITH'S.
UNIVERSITY REFORM.	UNIVERSITY REFORM
It has long been alleged that the expenditure of the University and University College at Toronto has been excessive, and that the same or a much higher standard of education should be attained at much less cost. The Government see the importance of maintaining this great Provincial Institution in its full efficiency, but they are aware of the same time aware of the great service rendered to the youth of Upper Canada by the other seminaries existing there.—The University Act provides that any surplus remaining after paying the necessary expenses of the Provincial University and College shall be appropriated by the Legislature to the furtherance of academical education. The Government have ordered the issue of a commission to enquire into this expenditure, with the object of applying any surplus that may exist, after fully providing for the requirements of the University or College, to the support of other seats of learning in Upper Canada. They design further to ask the Legislature for additional aid and assistance to those Institutions from the Upper Canada Building Fund—a fund belonging to Upper Canada and applicable only to Upper Canadian purposes.	It has been alleged that the expenditure of the University and University College at Toronto has been excessive, and that the same or a much higher standard of education should be attained at much less cost. I fully appreciate the importance of maintaining this great Provincial Institution in its full efficiency, but I am not at the same time unaware of the great service rendered to the youth of Upper Canada by the other colleges existing therein. The University Act provides that any surplus remaining after paying the necessary expenses of the Provincial University & College shall be appropriated by the legislature to the further uses of academical education. The Government have ordered the issue of a Commission to enquire into this expenditure, with the object of applying any surplus that may exist after fully providing for the requirements of the University and College, to the support of other seats of learning in Upper Canada. The Government design further to ask the Legislature for additional aid and assistance to those Institutions from the Upper Canada Building Fund—a fund belonging to Upper Canada, and only applicable to Upper Canadian purposes.
Great progress has been made during the last seven years in LAW REFORM. The expense of litigation has been much decreased, the administration of justice has been brought to every man's door, and the administration of law regarding criminals has been rendered more prompt, certain and efficient.—I think further reform is required, and that the increase of jurisdiction in the County and Division Courts, and a decrease of the fees of their officers, are essential to the interests of the country.	Great progress has been made during last seven years in LAW REFORM. The expense of litigation has been much decreased, the administration of justice has been brought to every man's door, and the administration of law regarding criminals has been rendered more prompt, certain and efficient I think further reform is required, and that the increase of jurisdiction in the County and Division Courts, and a decrease in the fees of their officers are essential to the interests of the community.
The settlement of the CLERGY RESERVE QUESTION has met with the most decided approval of the people of Upper Canada. One fragment of that question still remains in the existence of the Rectories. It was the intention of Government to have introduced a measure into the Legislature for the purpose of their abolition on terms fair and reasonable to all parties concerned.—Technical reasons have hitherto prevented this, but now, I believe, all parties interested are willing to join in a measure for this purpose.	The settlement of the CLERGY RESERVE QUESTION Has met with the decided approval of the people of Upper Canada. One fragment of that question still remains in the settlement of the Rectories. It was the intention of the government to have introduced a measure into the Legislature for the purpose of their abolition on terms fair and reasonable to all parties concerned. Technical reasons have hitherto prevented this, but now, I believe, all parties interested are willing to join in a measure for this purpose.
The Government will not relax its exertions to effect a FEDERATION OF THE B. N. A. PROVINCES. We must, however, endeavor to take warning by the defects in the constitution of the United States, which are now so painfully made manifest, and to form (if we succeed in a Federation) an efficient Central Government.	I shall support the policy for securing a FEDERATION OF THE B. N. A. PROVINCES We must, however, endeavour to take warning by the defects in the Constitution of the United States, which are now so painfully made manifest and to form (if we succeed in a Federation,) an efficient Central Government.
THE PUBLIC DEBT instead of being $70,000,000 as alleged by the Opposition press, is only $20,000,000.—This debt is not large, and when you consider that all our Public debts are completed—that for the future we will only have to provide for the ordinary administration of affairs, and that the country is rapidly increasing in wealth and population, you will see that the debt will speedily diminish and finally disappear.	THE PUBLIC DEBT, instead of being $70,000,000 as alleged by the Opposition press is only $6,000,000, against which there is an annual sinking fund to the amount of nearly $2,000,000, making the debt only $56,000,000. The debt was incurred by former governments for works of great and permanent utility. The present Ministry have been compelled to provide for its liquidation, and have, therefore contracted
THE TARIFF on important articles, so as to secure a sufficient revenue, and at the same time incidentally to encourage home manufactures. The success of the policy in this respect is already shown by the numerous manufactories of every description which have sprung up in both sections of the Province. The importation of articles under the extended free list has increased from seven to twenty-nine per cent.	

When we consider that all our Public Works are completed, that for the future you will only have to provide for the ordinary administration of affairs, and that the country is rapidly increasing in wealth and population, you will see that the debt will speedily diminish and finally disappear, under the policy adopted for its conversion and consolidation.

☞ We publish the new Market By-law on our Fourth Page.

News of the Week.

The Government have refused to commute the sentence of death passed on the two prisoners, Patterson and Brown, now in Montreal jail. The shrimpy criminals will be executed on Friday, the 6th September.

There are eight thousand men at work upon the canal of Suez.

We regret to learn that Mr. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, who has played so conspicuous a part in the politics of this country, has for some time been dangerously ill. His recovery is regarded as hopeless.

The Chatham *Argus* understands that agents from the United States are in Chatham, trying to fill bills for oak timber for gun carriages, &c.

The Clinton *Courier* gives the proportions of a hog raised in that part of the country, and owned by Mr. Spooner. The dimensions of the animal are—length (from tip of nose to end of tail,) 9ft. 2in.; height 4ft. 1in.; girth 7ft 6in. Seven weeks ago he weighed 893 lbs., and now probably weighs nearly 1,100 lbs. He was two years old last June. He is a cross-breed, out of a sow of Mr. Darks, which is about three parts Berkshire, by Mr. Cresswell's celebrated imported improved Lancashire boar. Visitors to the Provincial Exhibition (at London) will have an opportunity of seeing him.

House Builders in Melbourne earn about eighteen shillings sterling per day.

Brigham Young has thrown off his allegiance to the United States government, and declared the independence of the Territory. The Mormons were arming in every direction to maintain their independence at all hazards.

BAD NEWS FOR TOBACCO CHEWERS.—A letter from the tobacco region of Virginia warns the tobacco chewers of the North against using the weed prepared in the South, as they are poisoning it to kill off the Northern men faster than they can hope to do with powder and ball. If it be true it is certainly very important to those who indulge in its use, and we commend this notice to their careful consideration, leaving them to judge of the value of the information.

A patriotic dodge to raise the wind proved unsuccessful in New York recently. A charming woman called upon the U. S. District Attorney and with much mystery desired to reveal a conspiracy against the President, among persons around the Presidental chair itself. She was advised to hasten to Washington and disclose it, which she was quite willing to do if the officer would advance her $25 to pay her expenses. He thought he could invest more profitably.

It is proposed in England to establish a national gallery of pictures, exemplifying and commemorating individual acts of bravery.

Charles Devlin, a mason employed on the Departmental buildings at Ottawa, on Friday, 16th inst., while engaged with other workmen in hoisting some joists from a scaffolding, fell to the ground, a distance of some twenty feet. He lingered until Monday last, when death terminated his sufferings.

The Ottawa *Union* says:—"We mentioned in our last the death by drowning of a young lad named Johnston, in the Bay at the foot of the old Brewery landing. For some days all efforts to recover the body failed. Application having been made to Lieut. Forsythe of the Field Battery, that he would try the effect of firing cannon over the water, that officer, on Thursday, conveyed with a good deal of difficulty, a six-pounder to the water's edge, at the foot of the Brewery Hill, and after firing eight rounds the body was found floating in the Bay near the place where the drowning took place."

A conspiracy on the part of a number of the journeymen bakers, to strike to the premises of the master bakers, has recently been brought to light in Montreal. A journeyman named William Brown is now in custody on the charge of setting fire to Mr. Tilton's bakery. He has been required to furnish bail of $4,000—four bondsmen in $1,000 each.

The consumption of claret in London under the French treaty is not so great as was anticipated. It is not strong enough for Mr. John Bull, who condemns it as "weak in creation of the enemy."

The city of Glasgow is now supplied with water from Loch Katrine, and no longer from the Clyde. It is brought to the city by its own gravitation. The receipts from water-rates, however, are not yet large enough to pay expenses and interest on the cost.

FALL ASSIZES—1861.

Eastern Circuit—Mr. Justice M'Lean.

Brockville	Tuesday	Oct.	1
Perth	"	"	8
Ottawa	"	"	5
L'Original	Thursday	"	4
Cornwall	Tuesday	"	29

Midland Circuit—Mr. Justice Richards

Whitby	Monday	Sept.	30
Peterboro'	"	Oct.	7
Cobourg	"	"	11
Belleville	Monday	"	21
Picton	Wednesday	"	30
Kingston	Monday	Nov.	4

Home Circuit—Mr. Justice Hagarty.

Owen Sound	Tuesday	Oct.	1
Milton	Monday	"	7
Niagara	"	"	14
Welland	Tuesday	"	22
Barrie	Monday	"	28
Hamilton	"	Nov.	4

Oxford Circuit—Mr. Justice Burns.

Brantford	Tuesday,	Oct.	1.
Cayuga	Wednesday,		9.
Simcoe	Monday,		14.
Woodstock	"		21.
Stratford	"		28.
Berlin	"	Nov.	4.
Guelph	"	"	11.

Western Circuit—Chief Justice Robinson.

Goderich	Tuesday,	Oct.	1.
Sarnia	"		8.
St. Thomas	Monday,		14.
Chatham	Monday,	Nov.	4.
Sandwich	"		11

Home Sittings—Chief Justice Draper.

City of Toronto	Monday,	Sept.	30.
York and Peel	"	Oct.	14.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, under date August 3rd, asserts it as his belief that the ancient capital is by no means safe from capture, and if Government means to make it safe it will take a round million sterling, and a year's time to do it in.—"What was once all forest on the west side," says he, "and impassable for troops, is now an open country, and an army can approach from the west and besiege the city, that would have perished in the attempt in former days." We advise the Bostonians, and the Yankees generally, to confine their attempts to mine fortresses to "bum." Fort Pickens still remains in the hands of the rebels; and the efforts of the North to subdue those rebels have not been so successful as to induce them to make trial of them elsewhere. There is no fear of the Quebec Citadel being taken, not if all Yankeedom was at its back. It stands as firm and is as impregnable as the rock of Gibraltar; and as it will remain while England is Queen of the seas, and her Queen Empress of the world.

THE BLOCKADE.

From the N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 16.

It is argued in some quarters that the policy of the Government in proclaiming a blockade of the Southern ports of the Union contained within itself the germs of difficulties which it were desirable to avoid. A blockade, it is said, is a measure in which foreign nations are concerned. They can inquire into it, and have a right to insist that it shall be executed in a truly effective manner by a sufficient naval force before the entrance to every port.

If, instead of a blockade the President's proclamation had simply declared the ports of the rebellious States closed, and no longer ports of entry, this difficulty would have been avoided. Every nation has a right to indicate what ports shall be accessible to commerce, and, our proper notice, may close and open them as its own necessities shall require. No foreign power has any right to ask whether a port, which the National Government has declared to be closed, is or is not fully blockaded, nor any right to complain of the seizure and confiscation of vessels attempting to enter such a port. It is a matter of domestic policy with which foreigners have no concern.

This would appear to be the view of Congress, which has just enacted a law for the closing of the ports of the whole rebellious sea coast. The President, will, we presume, soon issue the necessary proclamation enforcing this law; and then the animated discussions of the foreign journals on the subject of the blockade, and all the kindred topics will be supernatory.

LUNENBURG GOLD DIGGINGS.

From the Halifax Express, Aug. 12.

We have been informed by parties who visited the "Ovens," on Saturday last, that the accounts of the gold discoveries there have been greatly exaggerated, as they saw no symptoms of that great success as heralded forth by some city presses. It would be a pity were parties to be led astray by flying reports, particularly at this time of the year (harvesting season) is labor more required in the country. We hope to be able to lay before our readers, in our next issue, reliable accounts of what is really being done at the "Ovens." In the meantime we give the following letter from Wm. Cossard, Esq., who has gone to considerable expense and trouble to give the miners a fair trial. Mr. Cossard has taken up, and is in possession of seventy claims at the Ovens. He is determined to give them fair trial.—So far we

LATEST from EUROPE,

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIAN.

Father Point, August 26.

The Hibernian arrived at 2:30 this p.m., with 64 cabin and 142 steerage passengers, and £25,150 in specie.

The North American arrived on Wednesday morning, the 14th instant, and the Great Eastern on Thursday evening the 15th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At a meeting of the Galway Company the Directors' report was adopted, and it was resolved to issue stock so as to increase the nominal capital from £500,000, to £1,000,000 sterling.

The Archduke Maximilian was on a visit to Southampton relative to the projected Austrian steam line.

Mr. Roebuck had made a speech extolling the constitutional efforts of the Emperor of Austria.

The marriage contract between Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, was signed at Osborne on the 14th inst.

The *Times* again expatiates on the financial difficulties accumulating against the American Government, and says that the most earnest wish of the friends of America must be that the difficulties thus in sight may accumulate with sufficient rapidity as to bring the North and South to reason.

FRANCE.

There is a vague report of a growing coolness between France and Austria bearing ominous resemblance to that which preceded the late war.

The *Moniteur* officially confirms the appointment of M. Rendotte, as minister to Italy.

Raw lead has been admitted free into France, provided the articles manufactured from it are exported.

The *Moniteur* announces that on account of the additional *fete*, the Emperor has either remitted or commuted punishment of 1,226 prisoners.

Prince Metternich had taken leave of the Emperor and the latter had gone to Chalons camp.

General Fauto' had arrived at Paris *en route* for Chatoni.

The dissolution of the Diet was regarded as almost certain. The Cabinet Council demanded it, and also that the Imperial manifesto be addressed to the different peoples of the Austrian empire.

POLAND.

An important popular demonstration took place at Lublin on the 12th. The military commander, by energetic action suppressed the conflict without any more serious consequence than that a number of persons were wounded.

ITALY.

It is reported that General Della Rocca will enter the Cabinet as Minister of War.

Cardinal Andra, President of the congregation of the Index had resigned.

PRUSSIA.

The *Independance Belge* says that the first act of the new Premier Ministry will be the recognition of the kingdom of Italy.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor received the address of the Hungarian diet on the 14th.

He replied by a short speech and in general terms.

TURKEY.

Omar Pasha has been ordered to act against Montenegro.

The fall of the minister of Finance was expected.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland Mails has been received. News generally anticipated.

The *Times'* Correspondent at Hong Kong says, the United States Ship Hartford, bearing the flag of officer Stribling is in that harbor.

Having returned from the North, that officer lately organized an expedition up the River Yangtze, and made an arrangement with the Nankin rebels for protection of American property, so he combines diplomatic with naval functions since the departure of Ward. His direct intercourse with Tae Ping has attracted some attention.

The steamers Saginaw and Dacotah were also at Hong Kong.

The frigate John Adams was at Sorattar.

The British Minister had to some extent relaxed the prohibit to visit Pekin.

The imperialists and rebels continue to struggle with varying success.

The first teas brought down from Han Kaw have reached Shanghae.

Rates for new teas at Foochow continued extreme, and the relative inferiority of the present to the previous crop is confirmed.

The total decrease in exports of tea to America will be over 5,000,000 lbs. than year.

Calcutta letters say that the cotton question is the great question of the day, and every effort was being made to encourage its increased production.

M. H. E. Liest, Governor of Bengal, has recommended the establishment of Government factories for buying, clearing, &c., on Chittagong hills, but the Governor General preferred leaving such a matter to private enterprise aided by land grants.

The resolution of the British Government relative to privateers is expected to materially remove the objections to shipping by American vessels.

Miscellaneous advices are unimportant. The Legislature has been dissolved in consequence of a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

The yield of gold showed a slight falling off, although the shipments for the half year were about equal at the same time last year.

A gentleman reached England furnished with funds to send out eleven English cricketers to play in Australia.

The Bank of England on the 15th inst., reduced the minimum from 5 to 4½ per cent.

The King of Sweden had arrived on a visit to Queen Victoria.

The special agents of the Cotton Supply Association had reached Egypt, and were to have an interview with the Viceroy on the subject of cotton cultivation.

The harvest in England is making great progress. Rain, however, was again falling when the steamer left.

Another controversy has sprung up between France and Switzerland, relative to the arrest of a French subject on disputed territory.

The harvest in France is progressing satisfactorily, but the wheat crop will be deficient.

The London Globe denies by authority the statement that Admiral Milne had reported the Southern Confederate ports ineffectual. It says no general report had been officially received.

The London Times shows the enormous financial embarrassments which the Washington government will have to encounter.

The Times publishes another letter from Russell correspondent disparaging for the North.

It is reported that the armed Indian and French garrison will soon occupy Rome.

Ricasoli in a diplomatic circular expresses the belief that Europe will soon be persuaded of Italy's rights to the possession of the entire territory.

The Paris Neapolitan reaction is diminishing.

Relations between Austria and Hungary is daily more alarming.

Flour transportations unimportant. Western canal 24s to 24s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 23s to 23s 6d. Wheat in very restricted demand; white and mixed 12s 9d to 13s 6d; red 9s 6d to 11s 9d. Corn—business small; white 32s to 36s; yellow 30s 6d to 31s; mixed 30s to 31s. Ashes—Pots 30s 6d to 31s. Sugar and molasses nothing doing.

Consols 90¾ to 90⅞.

River du Loup, August 25.

The ship Powerful arrived this afternoon. Reports steamer Etna having broke her shaft in the Mediterranean sea on the 7th inst., and put back to Queenstown under sail.

DIRECT TAX BILL IN THE STATES

The Direct Tax Bill has passed both Houses of Congress. The Bill levies a duty of four cents per pound on coffee, three cents on cocoa, two cents on sugar, two cents on chicory, two cents on ground chicory, fifteen cents on tea, and one dollar and twenty-five cents per gallon on brandy. On other liquors and wines ten cents per gallon ad valorem is added, and on imported and distilled liquors fifty cents. Ten per cent additional duty is levied on silk goods. A tax of three per cent on incomes of eight hundred dollars and upwards is levied, and five per cent is derived from persons residing abroad who draw money from their property in the United States.

A PREACHER KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier*, of Aug. 6th, has the following:—

"Mr. Harris, a Methodist preacher, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, near the State line, yesterday. He had preached in the neighborhood on Sunday, and during the storm yesterday, in company with his wife, had taken shelter in the house of one of the brethern at the edge of the wood. There were five or six persons in the room. The deceased was walking backward and forward in front of the door when the bolt descended, and he fell dead at the feet of his wife. Not a groan, nor even a sigh escaped him. His features were as placid as though he were in a quiet slumber, and there was not a mark upon his person to indicate where the bolt took effect. His boot was ripped open, and a watch key attached to his fob melted to drops. All the persons in the room were more or less shocked, but none seriously.

Two men, Pike Gish and George W. Kitter, driving along the road near the South Bend, Indiana, were also struck by lightning, and almost instantly killed. One of the horses was also killed, and the waggon turned upside down."

WHO CAN BEAT IT?—A short time since a New York paper contained a paragraph stating that an American engine had drawn a freight train weighing some 500,-500 lbs., challenging the world to beat it. The Welland road can do it. On the 29th ult., engine No. 5, James Radcliffe, driver, (the new engine lately sent out from England,) drew from Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie a train containing 16,500 bushels of wheat, the weight of which was 495 tons. There were 40 cars, weighing 360 tons, thus making the entire weight of the train 855 tons, or 1,710,000 lbs., beating the American engine by the small item of 1,219,500 lbs., and the driver is confident that the engine will draw ten cars more. This is, unquestionably, the heaviest load ever drawn by an engine; at all events it is the heaviest on record.—*St. Catherines Journal.*

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
TRENT DIVISION.

GENTLEMEN,

The death of your late member requires your suffrages to fill the vacancy.

A number of the Electors from various parts of the Division having urged upon me the necessity of contesting the election in opposition to the Hon. Sidney Smith, Postmaster General, *lately defeated for West Northumberland*, I have consented to do so for the purpose of defeating him, unless you will consent to place your choice on some other person, in which case I shall be most happy to withdraw in his favor, and give him my support and influence.

Although personally unknown to many of the electors, yet I feel warranted in saying that my past parliamentary career is well known, and if elected I shall have no sectional views to carry out, for any one locality in preference to another, but in all cases be guided by the actual requirements of the whole people.

A BANKRUPT LAW.

I shall support a just and equitable Bankrupt Law for the benefit of Upper Canada Traders, as well as others, but not such a law as the government of which Mr. Smith is a member, were forced to withdraw during the last Session of Parliament.

UNIVERSITY REFORM

Will meet with my warmest support, and any Act which will tend to make the University, or our Colleges, and halls of learning more efficient, in giving the higher branches of Education to the youth of our noble country, will meet with a response from me on all occasions. It is not within my province to know what the government intend to do in reference to the question at issue. Judging from the past I have but little faith in their intentions.

LAW REFORM

I have always been in favor of, as my past votes will show. The lighter the costs can be made for the Debtor, the more easily he can pay them.

CLERGY RESERVE QUESTION.

I thought that this question had been set at rest, but it seems Mr. Smith has dug up a pretended fragment of the *old bones*, by dragging in the existence of the Rectories. Again, we find what was "the intention of the Government." They had an intention 7 years ago—they have kept it in abeyance ever since—how much longer will they find technical reasons for delay, it is impossible to say. I am favorable to an early settlement of this question.

FEDERATION OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

I believe in some of existing warning by the defects of the Constitution of the United States," or [illegible] looking to Washington, we had better amend the defects in our own Constitution and Government, by applying those wholesome checks, which the want of calling their attention to the balances of his stock saved from the late fire, th ough the exertions of his well wishers, and which he is determined to sell at a Great Sacrifice!

☞ *Call and see, and be convinced.*

Peterboro, Aug. 22nd, 1861. 35

DIED.

At Peterboro', on the 27th instant, GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, Esq., aged 56 years.

At Lakefield, on the 23rd inst., of consumption, MR. WM. COCHRANE, aged 26 years.

Mr. Cochrane was a strong advocate for the cause of temperance, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday August 29, 1861.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₱ brl	4	50	@ 5	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	90	@ 1	00
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	70	@ 0	80
Barley ₱ bush	0	35	@ 0	40
Oats "	0	20	@ 0	22
Peas "	0	40	@ 0	45
Potatoes (new)	0	30	@ 0	40
Pork ₱ brl	14	00	@ 15	00
Beef ₱ cwt	3	50	@ 4	50
Butter ₱ lb	0	10	@ 0	12½
Hay ₱ ton	7	00	@ 9	00

B. GREEN,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday. August 28, 1861.

Fall Wheat 95c, a $1 3c.
Spring Wheat 80 a 83c.
Barley 40c.
Oats 31c a 32c.
Peas 40c a 40c.
Potatoes, (new) 50c a 55c.

New Advertisements.

GLASGOW HOUSE!

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE AT

WILLIAMSONS
CHEAP CASH STORE.
Nearly Opposite Memorier' Book Store
GEORGE STREET.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES.

JOHN WILLIAMSON

IN returning his sincere thanks to to his numerous friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received, takes this method of calling their attention to the balance

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH
GLASGOW.

Another line of Steam Packet Ships, sailing regularly between
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.

Steerage 25 Dollars — Steerage 25 Dollars

Ships.	Tons.	H. Power.	Com.
United Kingdom	1255	300	James Ray,
John Bell,	1167	300	Edward Scott,

THE "JOHN BELL"
will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on
TUESDAY, 17th Sep., 1861.

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:
SALOON CABIN $40 00
INTERMEDIATE 30 00
STEERAGE, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions 25 00
Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to
G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
MONTREAL

Aug. 29th, 1861.

Hurrah for Billa Flint!
OR ANY OTHER MAN
Who wants cheap Boots & Shoes.

J. T. STENSON

IS on hand again in the Building formerly occupied by the Toronto Bank,
One door west of Jeffrey & Co.'s Hardware Store, Hunter Street.

Peterborough, Aug. 29th, 1860. 35

DR. S. DELLENBAUGH,
The Old German Physician,
OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,

Will be in the following places in September:
Bowmanville, 17th, Waverly House,
Port Hope, 18th, Church's Hotel.
Millbrook, 19th and 20th, Richardson's Hotel
Peterboro, 21st to 24th, Camis's Hotel.
Lindsay, 25th and 26th, Jewett's Hotel,
Where he may be consulted upon all forms of CHRONIC *Diseases.*

Aug. 28, 1861. 35

MONTREAL
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED BY SPECIAL ORDINANCE IN 1840.

CAPITAL STOCK, $800,000.

PAID UP.....$80,000.

Head Office, No. 9, Great St. James St.
MONTREAL.

Wm. MURRAY...Manager.

THE undersigned begs to intimate his appointment as agent in Peterboro', for the above company, and is authorised to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and Personal Property, against loss or damage by fire, at rates as low as those of any responsible office.

For further particulars, rates, &c., apply to
W. H. SCOTT,
Agent.

Office in Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office.
Peterboro, Aug, 28, 1861. 35

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-RATE TAVERN STAND situated on Elizabeth Street, Ashburnham, front of Mr. Rogers' Mill. The building is at present used for a dwelling house and furniture rooms. It would make a good stand for a Grocery and Bakery. The lease of the above has eleven years to run, and will be sold very reasonable for money. For particulars apply to
E. HURLEY,
On the premises.
Aug. 28, 1861. 35

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Township Council of Otonabee intend at their meeting to be held on the
21st Day of October next,
to pass a By-law to close up the Road established across Lot 15, in 5th Concession of Otonabee, on the 14th day of January, 1829.
GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.
Aug. 28, 1861. 35

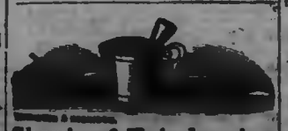
CHEAP GOODS
AT
W. CLUXTON'S.

SELLING OFF
THE REMAINDER OF
SUMMER GOODS,
AND THE
GOODS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED,
AT THE LATE FIRE, AT
☞ Greatly Reduced Prices!
GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN.
Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 34

WATER! WATER!

WM. STAPLEY

SINCE his very unwilling and hasty Removal from his stand on George Street, on the night of the late fire, has
OPENED IN GREEN'S BUILDING
ON WATER STREET,
opposite the Market House, where he will sell
BREAD, PASTRY,
AND
CONFECTIONARY,
fresh, and of unequalled quality, at as low rates as heretofore. Customers furnished daily at their residences with Bread, if required.
☞ All orders for Cakes attended to with despatch.
LUNCH at all hours.
Peterboro, Aug. 17, 1861. 34



Wellington & Simpson.
Shaving & Hair-dressing

THE subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his customers and the public, that owing to the late fire he has removed to the Office on George Street,
☞ *A few doors north of Reed' Hotel,*
and nearly opposite Tolland's Blacksmith shop, where he will be happy to attend to all those who may favor him with their patronage.
R. D. BARKERVILLE.
Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 34

FOR MONTREAL
ONLY
CASH
ONE
PRICE
CASH STORE,
Professor
Peterboro'. *Hunter Street, Peterboro.*

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD take this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country for past favors, and would beg to intimate that he has received a large addition to his stock, on such favorable terms as enable him to offer goods at such
LOW PRICES
as to convince every one who examines them
☞ *That he cannot be beat in the Town.*

The following comprise a few of the articles generally in stock:
West of England Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinets, Drills, Denims, Striped Cottons, Ginghams, Prints, Factory Cottons, Osnaburgs, Cobourgs, Red and White Flannels, Cotton Warp, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes, Silk and Felt Hats, &c.
TEAS, TOBACCOES, SUGARS,
Soap, Candles, Raisins Currants, Coffee, Rice, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Remember the Spot: Next door to McKellar & Cameron's, Hunter Street.
Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 34

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY, 14TH SEP. 1861,
AT NOON,
THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE FARM LAND:

THE south half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd con. of Smith. This farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterboro', there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good stone house three barns and other outbuildings

The North half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. of Smith. This farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money down at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid in five equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

ALEX. McNEIL,
Aug. 11, 1861. Auctioneer. 34

CORPORATION DEBENTURES!
FOR SALE.

THE Commissioners of the Town Trust of the Town of Peterborough, are prepared to issue under the Authority of the Act of Provincial Parliament 24 Vic. cap. 61,

The sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars payable in from one to ten years after date. The Debentures will be issued in amounts to suit parties desirous of investing, having coupons attached, bearing interest payable half-yearly, at the rate of six per centum per annum.

Application to be made to
CHARLES PERRY,
Mayor.
Mayor's Office, Peterboro, Aug. 20, 1861.

LEASE OF LOT
AND
HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers to sell out his right and title of an unexpired Lease, dated the 1st December, 1860, for a term of 8 yrs, on a lot of land containing two acres with a good substantial Frame House on said lot, 18x 24 feet, containing 2 rooms and a kitchen, said lot being situated in the Township of Dummer, composed of part of lot No 4, in the 12th Con. on the bank of the Otonabee River,
OPPOSITE SNYDER'S MILLS,
and adjoining Perry's Mill property, on the north side.

The above property would make a desirable residence for a small family, as the ground rent is only $3 per annum on the lease, which has an unexpired term of 7 years and 3 months to run.

Said House and Lot will be put up at
AUCTION SALE,
On Monday, the 2nd September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises of Alex. McNeil, Auctioneer, at whose place of business said lease will be deposited for inspection up to the time of sale, if said property is not sooner disposed of. Terms, Cash.
MARTIN McDONALD.
Peterboro', Aug. 21, 1861. 34

THE LATE FIRE.

G. MITCHELL

TENDERS his sincere thanks to his friends who assisted him in removing his stock at the late fire, and begs to intimate to the public that he has re-opened business in
SWAYNE'S BUILDING,
corner of Brock and George Streets,
OPPOSITE LAWSON'S HOTEL,
where he will sell as low as any other store in Town for Cash. Constantly on hand a choice and large stock of
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS & LIQUORS,
☞ Beer and Ale by the quart and Gallon.
G. MITCHELL.
Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 34

NEW GROCERY,
Wine & Liquor Store.

JAMES STEWART respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lakefield and its vicinity that he has opened an establishment in the premises lately occupied by A. Morrow, and will constantly keep on hand a first-class assortment of
GROCERIES,
consisting in part of
TEAS, SUGARS, WINES,
—TOBACCO,—
and every description of Family Groceries, the whole of which, together with a general assortment of Crockery, Glassware, &c., will be sold at a very small advance upon cost, and at prices far below anything hitherto known in Lakefield for Goods of the same quality. As the sales will be exclusively Cash, there will be no second price.
Lakefield, Aug. 12, 1861. 33

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Coachman and Groom.—Has a good knowledge of gardening. Can furnish the most unexceptionable references.
Address,
X. Y. Z., drawer 17.
Peterboro P.O., C.W.
Aug. 21, 1861. 34

NOTICE.

G. W. ROBINSON,

HAS Removed in the Variety Store, next door to Mr. James Stevenson's Tin Shop, where he will be found always on hand with a
CHOICE LOT OF GOODS,
—CONSISTING OF—
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,
all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash. Farmers produce taken in exchange.
Aug. 21, 1861. 34

SELLING OFF
TO MAKE ROOM FOR
Fall Importations!

Strickland & Rogers

are now offering their large and fashionable stock of
DRY GOODS,
without the slightest reserve, at
COST PRICES,
FOR CASH!
The Goods are all
NEW AND FASHIONABLE,
and of the very best qualities.

☞ AN EXAMINATION OF THE STOCK SOLICITED.☜

Peterborough, July, 1861.

VISIT OF
DR. LA'MERT
OF LONDON,
TO THE NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

DR. LA'MERT of Bedford Square, London, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, &c.; author of "Self-preservation," the "Science of Life," and "Second Life," begs to intimate to his Patients and the Public that he proposes in August, making a Professional visit to the British North American Possessions, commencing with Halifax, N. S.; and that he will afterwards visit St. John, N.B., and Lower and Upper Canada.

Due notice will be given in future advertisements of Dr. La'Mert's arrival and of his place of residence in the several towns to which he may be summoned, either personally or by correspondence. In making this intimation, Dr. La'Mert wishes to point out to patients the advantages that invariably result from a personal interview, and the unusual facilities that will be afforded to those who are desirous of bringing their cases under his immediate supervision. Dr. La'Mert, moreover cannot too strongly urge on those parties who have already been under his care, or who may have in correspondence with him, the eligibility of the occasion that will present itself of clearing up any doubts that may have existed in regard to their cases, and would particularly impress upon them the importance of putting themselves as quickly as possible into personal communication with him during his necessarily limited stay, which under no circumstances can be prolonged beyond the dates hereafter to be announced.

In order that no obstacle may be presented to the completion of the treatment of such cases, Dr. La'Mert will be provided with the correspondence, notes, &c., connected with each individual case in the Colonies that has come under his care during the past three years. Those who contemplate availing themselves of Dr. La'Mert's services are recommended, in the interim, to procure from one of the undermentioned local agents his work on
Self-Preservation;
a Medical Treatise on Nervous Debility and Functional Weakness, more particularly in reference to the Infirmities and Disorders of the Generative System, with numerous Engravings and Descriptive Cases.

The object of the work is not to maintain any particular hypothesis, but to enable every one to understand for himself the structure and functions of the organs concerned in the fulfilment of the Physical Obligations of the Married State; to acquaint him with the consequences arising from excesses; to prevent unnecessary solicitude from unfounded fears, and to indicate, when those fears are well founded, the means of speedy relief. The work is also provided with the technicalities of ordinary professional books, nor does it present the crudeness which characterizes the so-called "popular works" on the subject.

"Self-Preservation" may be had in a sealed envelope, price One Shilling sterling, of Messrs Chubb and Co., St. John, N. B.; E. G. Fuller, Express Agent, Halifax, N.S.; or the Author will forward it, post free, on receipt of Colonial postage stamps to the amount of 18 pence sterling.

33

Lightning! Lightning!
PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.
200,000 Feet
OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED
LIGHTNING RODS
JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH
SPRATTS' RENOWNED
PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!
AND RELIABLE
INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Croft had a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud unecharged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the fountain, easing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But if it fail in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases, and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Coarbonized Rod. Common Iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 25 feet from the point.

$1,000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against imposition. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by O. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KENDALL,
62 Yonge Street.

TORONTO, Sept. 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPERintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.
Prof. of Chemistry.

PETERBORO', July 29th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The Improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations.—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Rank Street.

A. HISLOCK.

Toronto, June 20th, 1861. 34-6m.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED

GEO. A COX.

IN returning his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since commencing business, would respectfully intimate that he still continues to practice Photography in all its different branches, in a manner that cannot be surpassed. He would also have it remembered that it was to him
THE DIPLOMA
was awarded at the last Fair where for the
BEST SPECIMENS OF
Photography,
which includes not only Ambrotypes, but all the different styles of Pictures
taken by means of light, without regard to the chemical agency employed. And he is still determined to maintain the decision of each of the judges, but of all who may favor him with a call that the place to go when you want
A FIRST-RATE PICTURE!
IS TO
Cox's Excelsior Sky Light
GALLERY,
in Burnham's Block, over Maloney's Store.—And last, though not least, if you want to get a picture that will stand the test of time, and one worthy of our flourishing town in this advanced age, you must go to Cox's Gallery and
☞ GET A GENUINE PHOTOGRAPH! ☜
the only place in town they can be got. So all who wish to live with posterity go and get
A GOOD PICTURE & CASE
For 50 Cents and upwards!
A large assortment of cases always on hand. Entrance same as to the Montreal Telegraph.
Peterboro, Aug. 8th, 1861. 33

FLOUR! FLOUR!

FLOUR always on hand at Pesalon Falls Grist Mill in Bags which will be sold strictly for CASH.

PRICES.....REASONABLE.

Put on board Steamboat by sending cash and bags.

ROBT. FRANCE.

July 29, 1861.

CARD.

THE subscriber begs to tender thanks to the parties who assisted him in rescuing his stock from the fire on the night of the 11th inst.
GEO. TANNER.
Peterboro, July 17, 1861.

A national enterprise entitled to support.

A CANADIAN
LITERARY PAPER.
FOR
The Canadian People.

☞ TO THE PUBLIC. ☜

ON Saturday 1st June last, the undersigned commenced in Toronto the publication of a weekly family newspaper, entitled
"The Home Journal,"
which altogether eschews subjects of a controversal character, both in politics and religion, and presents itself as a medium for developing the literary talent of the country.

The *Home Journal* is devoted to choice literature—Tales, Essays, Poetry, Reviews, Criticism, Biography, Art, Music, News, &c., and has already rallied to its columns some of the best talent of the country.

To commence the publication of a Literary Journal in Canada, after many failures of similar enterprises, was considered hazardous; but the undersigned is now happy to say, after five weeks of experience, that he has received such encouragement from both the press of the country and the public, as causes him to feel quite confident of his ultimate success.

He aims at making the *Home Journal* equal to any paper of its class, and to do this, a large number of subscribers are necessary. Believing that the people of Canada will contribute to its maintenance, when made aware of its importance and character.

The *Home Journal* is published every Saturday, at Toronto, and mailed in time to reach the remotest parts of the Province, on the date of publication.

The terms of subscription are $1.50 in advance. Payments may be made as follows:—For four months, 50 cents; for eight months, $1; for twelve months, $1.50.

Any person sending the names of five subscribers, with their subscriptions, will be entitled to one copy, and the undersigned trusts to receive from his friends throughout the country, many remittances according with this, arrangement.

All letters and communications should be addressed (post-paid), to
WM. HALLEY,
Publisher, Colborne Street.
Toronto, July 13, 1861.

WILL BE SOLD AT
A SACRIFICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by circumstances to sell his House and Lot on Albert Street, on the Court House Hill, adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Dobbie. The above is one of the most delightful situations in Town, and will be sold for the
LOW PRICE OF $800!
one half to be paid down, and the remainder in two years from time of sale. Title Perfect.
JOHN RITCHIE.
Peterborough, Aug. 20, 1861. 34

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the east half of Lot No. 23, in the 6th Con. Otonabee, containing 100 ACRES, 60 of which are cleared, well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good Dwelling House, and a new Log Barn with stables under. For further particulars apply at the *Examiner* Office, or to the proprietor on the premises.
JOHN FRENSON-Y.
Aug. 21, 1861. 34

FARM FOR SALE.

175 ACRES

SITUATED in the County of Victoria, Town ship of Fenelon, being Lot No 24, in the 4th Con., of which 80 acres are cleared and under cultivation. For particulars apply to Archibald McArthur, on the premises, or to
R. BENNISTOUN,
Peterboro.
June, 1861. 36

CAKES & BISCUITS

THE subscriber calls the attention of grocers to his wholesale stock of
CANDIES,
CRACKERS AND BISCUITS
which he will guarantee to be as
CHEAP AND GOOD
as can be bought in the Province.

OYSTERS,

kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail.
L. A. CADWELL.
Peterboro Dec. 26 1860. 53

ATTENTION

is respectfully solicited to my new stock of
FASHIONABLE DRESS AND SUMMER
BOOTS & SHOES,
Gaiters, Buckle Ties,
OPERA BOOTS
&c., &c., comprising the
LATEST STYLES!
in every department.

To commence cash I have reduced prices, and am therefore prepared to offer goods
Still Lower than heretofore!
☞ Mens' White Canvass Shoes ⅞ usually sold for 10s, can be had for 6s. 3d., Cash!
T. G. HAZLITT.
Peterboro June 20, 1861. 31n.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO OR THREE good farm hands for the harvest season or [illegible] ON,
21st lot, 4th Con., Otonabee.
July 17, 1861.

IRON.

BAND, Hoop, and Bar, Round, Half-round, and Square Iron. A large stock on hand and for sale at
B. HAMILTON'S.
Peterboro, May, 1861. 32

A CARD.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has retired from the business formerly carried on by him.
WM. ARNOTT.
Peterboro, April 26, 1861. 19.

Bakery & Confectionery.

WM ARNOTT, JR.,

WOULD announce that he intends carrying on the Bakery and Confectionery business in the stone premises occupied by his father, where he hopes by correct business principles to merit and receive a share of public patronage. He will keep constantly on hand a supply of Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, &c., which he intends offering at very low prices, and to insist on cash or monthly payments with all his customers, and feels confident that by this principle he can offer such goods at prices as will convince the public that it will be to their advantage to deal with him.
Peterboro April 23, 1861 19

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Grocery Establishment!
HENTHORN'S BUILDING.

THE undersigned offers for sale, at Reduced Prices, Refined Loaf Sugar, Broken Loaf Ground Loaf, Dutch Crushed, Crushed, Bright Porto Rico and Muscovado.
—ALSO,—
a choice lot of Family Flour, in barrels and small sacks, containing 50 and 25 lbs. each.
JAMES CAMPBELL.

INN-KEEPERS

Supplied with every description of WINES and SPIRITS from the choicest Champagne to Common Whiskey, in any quantities, and at the very cheapest rates by
JAMES CAMPBELL.
August 1, 1861. 31

EMPLOYMENT.
$40 A MONTH!
AGENTS WANTED!

WE want an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada, to sell the Franklin Sewing Machine. To a limited number of trading agents we will pay a salary of *Forty Dollars a month and all expenses.* To commence the publication of a Literary Journal in Canada, after many failures of similar enterprises, was considered hazardous; but the undersigned is now happy to say, after five weeks of experience, that he has received such encouragement from both the press of the country and the public, as causes him to feel quite confident of his ultimate success.

He aims at making the *Home Journal* equal to any paper of its class, and to do this, a large number of subscribers are necessary. Believing that the people of Canada will contribute to its maintenance, when made aware of its importance and character.

The *Home Journal* is published every Saturday, at Toronto, and mailed in time to reach the remotest parts of the Province, on the date of publication.

The terms of subscription are $1.50 in advance. Payments may be made as follows:—For four months, 50 cents; for eight months, $1; for twelve months, $1.50.

Any person sending the names of five subscribers, with their subscriptions, will be entitled to one copy, and the undersigned trusts to receive from his friends throughout the country, many remittances according with this, arrangement.

All letters and communications should be addressed (post-paid), to
WM. HALLEY,
Publisher, Colborne Street.
Toronto, July 13, 1861.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

ON Thursday night or Friday morning last, from a field belonging to Mr. Stewart, near Ashburnham, a
DARK BROWN MARE,
about 14 hands high, with a heavy mane and tail, and a white stripe in the face. Also is about 6 years old, partly French. Whoever will give such information that will lead to the recovery of the above mare to Mr. Hocking, Tavern-keeper, or to John Vesper, at Allen's Hotel, will be suitably rewarded.
Aug. 14, 1861. 33

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber begs leave to intimate to
ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO HIM,
—THAT—
After the 15th Sept. next
HE WILL HAND OVER THE
BOOKS, NOTES & BILLS
—TO—
AN ATTORNEY
for Collection, without respect of persons.
LEWIS GLOVER.
Aug. 14, 1861. 3m.

WAR WITH CANADA!
FOR SALE.

THE east half of lot No. 4, south side of Elizabeth Street, in Ashburnham. There is a
Good Frame House,
with good cellar, stabling, sheds and well on the premises. For particulars apply to
PHILIP [illegible],
Proprietor.
Ashburnham, Aug. 1861. 33

BY-LAW No. CXXXV.

A By-law to repeal By-laws Nos. 100 and 104, and for the better regulating and establishing a Public Market, in the Town of Peterboro,:

WHEREAS, it is necessary and expedient to repeal the By-laws now in force relating to a Market in the Town of Peterborough, and regulate said Market so as to be more in accordance with the interests of the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and others. The Town Council of the Town of Peterborough therefore enacts as follows:

1st. That By-laws Nos. 100 and 104, as well as all other By-laws of this Council inconsistent with this By-law, be and the same are hereby repealed.

2nd. That the present Market House and Market Place for the said Town, and so much of the Market Block as is not disposed of for other purposes shall be the Market House and Market Place for the said Town, and all produce, commodities, articles, and things brought in for public sale within the said Town, and which are usually sold in the open air, including meat sold by butchers, shall not be exposed or offered for sale elsewhere except in the cases specially excepted.

3rd. That every day in the year shall be a Market day, except Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas, and such other days as may be universally kept as holidays.

4th. That on all such Market days as aforesaid, that part of the Market House used as a Butcher's Market shall be kept open from 5 o'clock, a. m., until 2 o'clock, p. m., from the 1st day of April until the 1st day of October, and during the remainder of the year from 7 o'clock, a m., until 3 o'clock, p. m., except on Saturdays, when it shall be kept open till nine o'clock, p. m. But the said Market place shall be open for the sale of the articles hereinbefore mentioned at all times during the day.

5th. That all tainted, blown, or measly meat, or fish, poultry, eggs, provisions, or vegetables, offered or exposed for sale, shall be seized and destroyed by the Market Clerk, and the person or persons so offering or exposing the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined as hereinafter provided.

6th. That all Hay and Straw sold within the limits of the Town, when required to be weighed, shall be weighed on the public Scales of the Town, and the Market Clerk, weigh-master, or such other person having charge of the said Scales, shall give the seller thereof a ticket with the gross and net weight, and the date.

7th. That all Butchers occupying Stalls in the Butcher's Market shall keep their Stalls open during market hours of each and every market day.

8th. The Butchers' Stalls shall be annually let by auction, at an upset price, to be determined by the Town Council, and in the event of the Council failing to fix the price, then at the price paid for each Stall the previous year. Such sale to be held the first day of May in each year, of which due notice shall be given by the Clerk of the Council. No Butcher shall bid in or keep more than one Stall, and each person purchasing a Stall shall, before entering on or occupying the same, pay to the said Clerk a quarter's rent in advance, and thereafter pay a quarter's rent on the first days of August, November and February respectively. No purchase, unless specially bargained for at the time, shall be for a less period than one year, and the purchaser of a Stall giving it up before the year shall be held liable for any deficiency of rent that may occur by so giving it up.

9th. In the event of all the Stalls being occupied and other persons wishing to sell Butchers' meat, it shall be lawful for the Mayor to allow such persons to sell meat outside of the Market House, by payment in advance of five dollars per quarter; but no such permission shall be given unless the Stalls inside of the Market House shall all be taken up.

10th. That Farmers and others shall be permitted to sell fresh meat from their waggons, carts, or sleighs, while standing in the Market Place, by the carcase, side, or quarter only.

11th. That any person who shall be guilty of forestalling, regrating, or monopolizing, either in person or by an agent or person by him or her directed or requested so to do, either on the Market Place, the Streets, or within the limits of the said Town, shall be guilty of an infraction of the By-law. Provided always, that the buying or offering to buy by any Butcher, dealer, or Huckster, or the selling or offering for sale, or the bargaining for by any Farmer or other person to any Butcher, dealer, or huckster, either as to quantity or price, of any article, commodity, produce, or thing, usually sold in the open air, brought in for sale in the Town, shall be deemed forestalling, and is hereby prohibited, if done before the hour of eleven o'clock, a. m., of each Market day.

12th. That the Butchers shall keep their Stalls neat and orderly, and shall not have them encumbered with any articles or things besides those legitimately belonging to their business. Nor shall any Butcher incommode the passage through the Market House by blocks, hooks, meat, or anything else. No dogs shall be allowed in the Butchers' Market, and any Butcher keeping or harbouring a dog or dogs in the Market House, shall be deemed guilty of an infraction of this By-law, and subject to the penalty hereinafter imposed.

13th. That no gambling of any nature whatsoever, or games, not obscene, indecent, abusive or blasphemous language, profane swearing, or the like, shall be permitted in the Market House or Market Place.

14th. In the event of the rent for the Market Stalls not being paid at the time specified, it shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said Town to grant his Warrant for seizing and selling, after six hours' notice, any Butcher's meat belonging to the party so in arrear, or which may be found in the Stall on which the rent is due.

15th. The Chief Constable, for the time being, shall be the Market Clerk and the Inspector of Fire Wood. He shall direct and control all persons resorting to the Market with teams, tables, or stands, and shall weigh when required all articles, animals, or things, and shall charge and receive the following fees, viz:

	s.	d.
For weighing each load of Hay, Straw, Merchandize,.....	1	3
For weighing each head of Horses or Cattle,.....		7½
All draughts below 100 lbs.,.....		1
From 100 lbs. to 200 lbs.,.....		2
From 200 lbs. to 600 lbs.,.....		3
Above 600 lbs.,.....		6
Measuring each cord of Wood,.....		2

For each stand or table around the Vernacular, five dollars per annum in advance which fee he shall account for and pay over to the Town Treasurer weekly. He shall also see that the Butchers keep the Market House clean, and shall direct and close the Market daily.

16th. The following articles are exempt from the operations of this By-law, viz., Bibles, Pails, Skins, and Furs.

17th. Any person guilty of any infraction of the provisions of this By-law, or who shall refuse or neglect to pay the fine and costs adjudged thereon, when demanded, may be summoned before the Mayor, or other Justices of the Peace acting for him, and if convicted shall be fined not less than half a dollar, nor more than ten dollars, together with the costs of the prosecution. Which costs may be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, and in default of sufficient distress, he shall be committed to the Common Gaol for a period not exceeding twenty-one days.

C. PERRY, JAS. EDWARDS,
Mayor. *Town Clerk.*

Peterboro', 19th August, 1861.

NO YANKEES HUMBUG!

PROSPECTUS
OF A NEW AND ACCURATE, ILLUSTRATED
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

Map of Upper Canada,

TOGETHER WITH A
DESCRIPTIVE MAP AND DIRECTORY
OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF
M'N & P'E MONAGHAN & STONABEE.

GOSLIN, BONNEY & Co., of Toronto, propose to publish the above work, drawn on a large scale from the most recent and accurate surveys, exhibiting all Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province, corrected from the latest official authority; also, the various lines of Railway, Railway Stations, with the *correct distance between* each, Canals, Plank and Macadamized Roads, the Main Travelled Roads between Townships, with the boundaries and names of each County and Township, the great Lakes, Rivers, and principal Mill Streams. Tables showing the Variation of Time between each County Seat in Upper Canada from the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto. the Population of each City, Town, County and Township, will also be given, with other important and useful information, carefully compiled from the Census Returns of the present year. The Map will be Illustrated with Views of the principal Public Buildings in the Province, executed in the best style of the art.

There will also be given on the above Map an enlarged Plan, in the most minute detail of the above Townships, showing concessions, lots, and subdivisions, with the names of the proprietors neatly engraved thereon; also, School Sections, Churches, School-houses, Mills, Manufactories, Stores, &c., &c., together with meandering gravel, plank and other Roads open to travel, the true course of rivers and mill streams; also, enlarged Plans of Towns and Villages in the Townships.

The names of Subscribers, resident owners of farms, will be engraved specially prominent on their respective lots, and the portrait of their *residence* inclosed; also, the names of Subscribers in the Towns and Villages will be published, with the title, profession, business, &c., of each, thus constituting a complete Rural, Professional, and Mercantile Business Directory.

The publishers being practical engravers, draftsmen, &c., can confidently assure the public that the execution of the above work, in every department, will be superior to anything of the kind yet published in Canada. The size of the Map will be about 48 by 72 inches; it will be handsomely coloured, varnished, and mounted on canvas, with rollers, and furnished to subscribers only, for the low price of Four dollars and a half ($4 50) payable on delivery.

Other Townships in the County will be canvassed in due time.

☞ *Our Agents exhibit a* REAL SPECIMEN *of the above work, and our names engraved thereon.*

CAUTION.—This enterprise is in no way connected with that projected by Messrs. Tremaine, of Jefferson County, State of New York.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,
with a large variety of
Fancy Goods.
at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 22s 9d. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 15s. 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, do., Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Into Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Flavoring extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,
In the (now blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Rieron on, Esq.,
GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.
Jan. 2 1861.

TO RENT.

THAT delightful residence and property at present occupied by Thos. Faucett, Esq., in Otonabee (on the Keene Road, and about 3 miles from Peterboro.) The House is of brick, and will be let if required all ready furnished. 4 of an acre of land, or seven acres will be let with the house if required. The property is well fenced; there is

A GOOD SPRING WELL
and a good rain-water Cistern, and
A Pleasure Garden
on the premises. To a good tenant the term will be moderate. Apply at the *Examiner Office*, or to the proprietor,
THOS. FAUCETT.
Otonabee, May. 1861. 33

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

shor line of Steam Packet Ships, sailing regularly between
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW

Steerage		Steerage
25 Dollars		25 Dollars

Sheps.	Tons.	H. Powers.	Cos.
United Kingdom	1358	300	James Ray.
John Bell.	1103	200	Edward Read.

The *United Kingdom* will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

TUESDAY, 20th Aug., 1861

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:
SALOON CABIN,..... $60 00
INTERMEDIATE,..... 30 00
STEERAGE, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions,..... 25 00
Children between 1 and 12 years of age, half price.
Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to
G. & D. SHAW,
16 C[illegible] Street,
MONTR.

MONTREAL, 1861.

ROOM PAPER AND Paper Window Blinds.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his stock of new Room Papers for 1861. ALSO, a large lot of Plain and Fancy Window Blinds. ALSO, all the papers for this week.

THOS MENZIES.
Peterboro, June, 1861.

SAVE YOUR FURS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

WM. LECH,
FURRIER, MONTREAL,

WILL OPEN BUSINESS in the above line about the end of June, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Temple on Bivers, corner of Scott's Building, Peterboro'. Raw furs will be manufactured to order; also dressed and dyed.

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE
FUR TRADE
in Canada, will be offered for sale at prices much lower than ever known in the part of the country before. Hats and caps of the latest styles. The highest price will be paid for raw furs.
May 2, 1861.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSUBANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,
FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Captal $1,000,000.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLTWELL
Medical Referee.
Peterborough, 1st August, 1860. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament
Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.
Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.
LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'
Peterboro', April 20th, 1859. 16.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the first and third MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY the FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other specifics in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will clear and strengthen the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, still times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.
Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And give clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

ATTENTION

R. THOMPSON & SUN
WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterboro' of the fact that
Corsets and Kid-Hose
are to hand at their Portrait Gallery any day from 9 a.m., till 9 p.m., (Sundays excepted). R. T. & S. would therefore advise them to procure Likenesses of themselves whilst waiting delay.

THE DIPLOMA FOR SUPERIOR
AMBROTYPE PICTURES
having been awarded to R. Thompson, at the last Fall Show in Peterboro, he is determined not to lose his credit in this line of business, and will take care not to forfeit the good opinion of his friends, as expressed by the mark of commendation.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL ☜
Don't buy the cheap trash. Perfect satisfaction warranted. No pictures to be hereby guaranteed to all parties by R. T. & Son. ☞ Try them.
Remember R. THOMPSON'S
Portrait Gallery,
Opposite the Store of Hesketh & Hall
Peterboro', May 14, 1861.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE success of our enrolled agent attending the
"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"
have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular institution over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming subscribers.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 20x26 inches, entitled,
"FALSTAFF RECRUITING HIS RECRUITS"
2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,
"The Cosmopolitan Art Journal,"
3rd.—Four admissions, during the season to The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, NY.

In addition to the above benefits, Cash will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"
is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder postage pre-paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $5 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, &c.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogues of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of 18 cts, in stamps or coin.

Address,
C. L. DERBY, *Adjury C.A.A.*
546 Broadway, N.Y.

N.B.—Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Post's Secretary for the Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.
No. 5, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail when the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Osmond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

EDEN GARDENS
PETERBOROUGH,
OPPOSITE WALKERFIELD NURSERY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and surrounding country that he has at his Garden a constant supply (in their season) of all kinds of Garden Vegetables usually grown in this latitude. Especially, such as

Cabbage, Cauliflower,
Tomato, Celery, Winter Cherry, &c. Also,
Small Fruits in their season.

Vegetables
from Eden Gardens at the Market every week day; also at his Store on George Street, where all orders which may be left for supplies in the above line will be promptly attended to.
PHILIP GILES.
May 1, 1861. 18

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing
THE BEST PUMPS
ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on tight, for either or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1863; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are
Warranted not to Freeze.
All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.
HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.
Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by *John Dennis*, quarter and manhole cover for Bailed P. W. 50-1y.

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jaques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Calumet, Huron, & Bonaventure.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Kingston, Belleville, Hamilton, New York, and Ottawa.
Office, MONTREAL-Block, Side of Jacques Cartier Square, Point Levis.
Point Levis, Oct. 26, 1860.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots
TERMED
Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere Cholic that afflicts them? In your next visit to the store of the little noble ox's magazine in WORMS, and should be of one mind in

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you to

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while active without delay, and giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA*, keeps healthy, you will not only save the child's life and tedious illness, and yourself much anxiety, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and punishment saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF
Calomel or Mineral
IS USED IN IT.

No more Sickly Vermifuges will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle in other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO
POISON
TO
YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine. This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Michigan—a full account of it you will find in our Pamphlet. Ask for the "*Secret of Pale Alexander*," of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, thereby may also know of and be cured by the GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

ONE DOLLAR—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE—Always find the Name and Signature of A. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of Tuscor, on each package of this Worm Tea.

A. L. JUDSON & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
50 Leonard St. New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

"JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.

Agent, we present you with a portrait likeness of Tuscor, a chief of a tribe of the strange Ashee Nation, that some years ago we visited and found a settlement and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis from the agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. It was while over the Rocky Mountains in the Rocky Mountain wild of Mexico, and it was then that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to compile a wholesome of bile. The action of the heart is quickened, and on the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which you a day drank, in a few hours the whole course of the stream becomes discolored and disordered. As quickly does impure blood Ruin the whole system. Then which can be the safest, the most economical, and wisest course to adopt? Is it to keep the blood pure, and thus prevent disease, or to wait till you are sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure the complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per bottle; SIX BOTTLES for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung disease, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. That it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is keeping up the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, or Tic Doloureux, Dimness of Vision, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Ringworm, Fever Sores, Scurvy, Humors, and all Scrofulous Complaints.

These Pills, by thoroughly purging the digestive canal, relieve the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, and through these the Blood, and thus expel the diseases from the system. Hence they cure Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Jaundice, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Ulcers, Dysentery, Gout, Neuralgia, Dimness of Vision, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Scald Head, Ringworm, Fever Sores, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Humors, and all Scrofulous Complaints. Their sugar-coating renders them pleasant to take, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages have lent their names to certify the public to the wonderful efficacy of these Pills in the cure of all the complaints for which they are recommended. Their agency in the cure of these is truly marvellous. The antidote to disease is contained in them. They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages have lent their names to certify the public to the wonderful efficacy of these Pills in the cure of all the complaints for which they are recommended. Their agency in the cure of these is truly marvellous. The antidote to disease is contained in them. They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, AND FOR THE RELIEF OF CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS IN ADVANCED STAGES OF THE DISEASE.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Sold by all Druggists.

MARBLE WORKS.

R. T. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.,

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

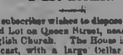
☞ House and Work shop, corner of London and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.
R. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1860. 45

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of his House and Lot on Queen Street, nearly opposite the English Church. The House is frame and rough-cast, with a large Cellar and Back-Kitchen. The Lot is 40 by 86 feet, and there is a Cooper's Shop in the rear.

TERMS.—One third down, and the balance to be secured by mortgage.

For further particulars apply on the premises to,
BRYAN McDONALD.
Peterboro', June 15, 1861.



SADDLERY & HARNESS WARE-HOUSE.

Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELY
WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of
SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Valises, &c.,
which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.
Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,
HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of
Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.
which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.
Brock Street, } 17
Opposite Lawson's Hotel, }

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service on this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIVE AND EFFUSIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud, and constitutions kept, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruption, if not relieved in time through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting though the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even when no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, by cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because the preparations pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure the complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per bottle; SIX BOTTLES for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung disease, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. That it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is keeping up the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

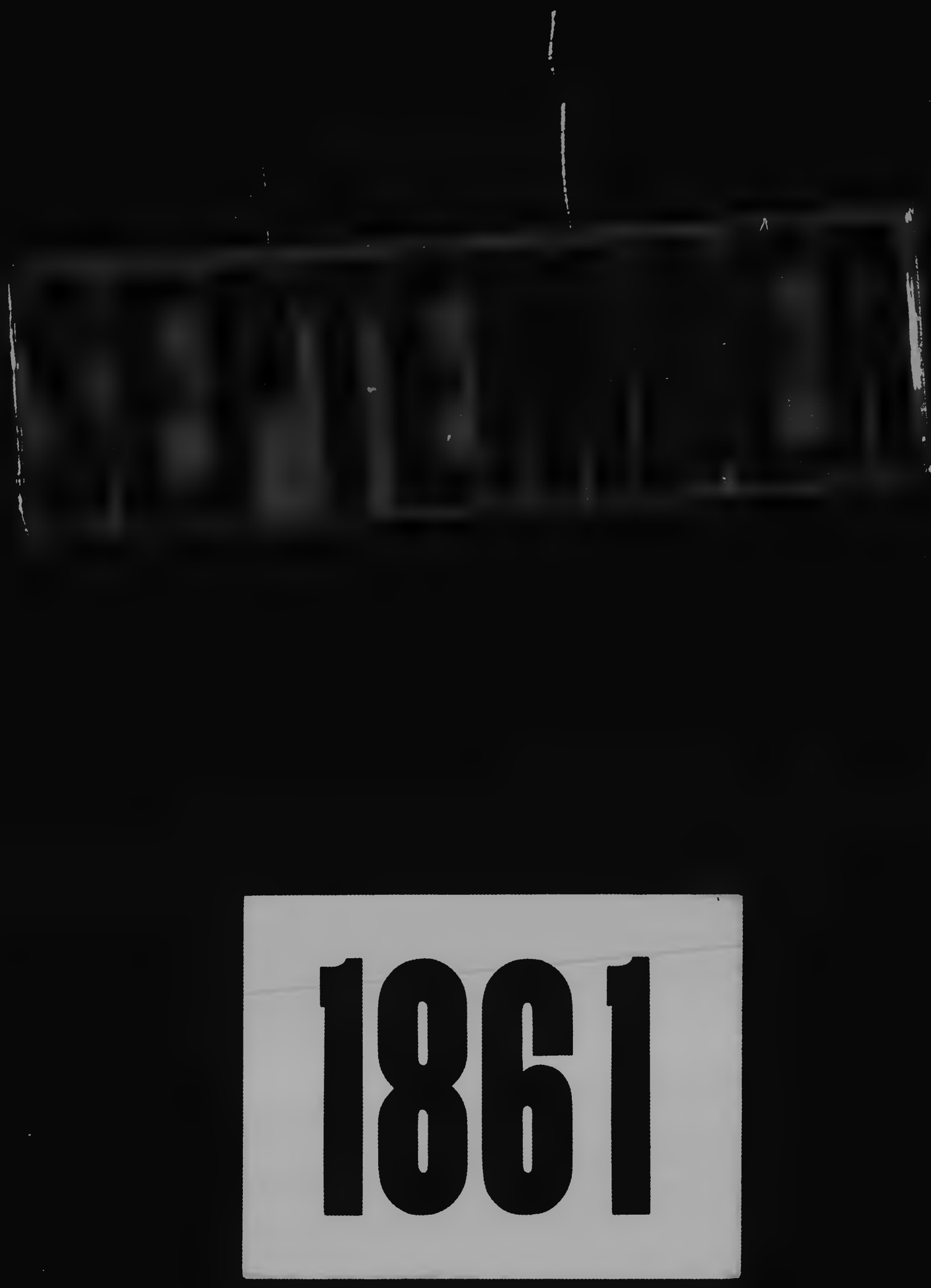
Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, or Tic Doloureux, Dimness of Vision, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Scald Head, Ringworm, Fever Sores, Scurvy, Humors, and all Scrofulous Complaints.

These Pills, by thoroughly purging the digestive canal, relieve the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, and through these the Blood, and thus expel the diseases from the system. Hence they cure Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Jaundice, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Ulcers, Dysentery, Gout, Neuralgia, Dimness of Vision, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Scald Head, Ringworm, Fever Sores, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Humors, and all Scrofulous Complaints. Their sugar-coating renders them pleasant to take, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages have lent their names to certify the public to the wonderful efficacy of these Pills in the cure of all the complaints for which they are recommended. Their agency in the cure of these is truly marvellous. The antidote to disease is contained in them. They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

*Ayer's Cherry


1861

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, *Circulars,*
Handbills, *Funeral Cards,*
Invitations, *Bill Headings,*
Horse Bills, *Show Bills,*
Concert Bills, *Programmes,*
Posters, *Stage Bills,*
Business Cards, *Blanks, &c.,*

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 36.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$0 75
Each subsequent insertion	12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	75
Each subsequent insertion	25
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	7½
Each subsequent insertion, " "	2½
Business Cards as per agreement.	

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets

Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the *outlines* of eight new *Townships* now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law Master Extraordinary in Chancery Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon is the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 28, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd. 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the *Review* Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate. Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April 23, 1861. 17

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block George Street, Peterborough. 18

AUCTION SALES

T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
PETERBOROUGH.
Terms moderate, business punctual, and payments prompt.

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861. 3

PRIVATE BOARD.
A NUMBER of respectable boarders may find good Board and comfortable accommodation at the handsome and well-fitted brick cottage, near the Peterboro Station of the P. H. & P. R. R. Apply on the premises.
JOSEPH PORTRESS.
June, 1861. 26

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 10

CABINET-MAKING.
ED. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street Peterboro'. 14

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE, OVER COULTERS' DRUG STORE, George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or
VULCANIZED RUBBER.
Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.
D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he
WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,
and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.
Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.
Peterboro', April 10th, 1861. 15

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of *Peterborough*, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.
60 Acres are Cleared,
and in a good state of cultivation: 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Roughcast *House*, 26 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 26, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.
A GOOD WELL
of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good
YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,
in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.
The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.
Title Indisputable.
Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS. WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

NOTICE
THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of Dec. next,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.
Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 20

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAILWAY.
ON and after the 6th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook "	11.25 a. m.
" Fraserville "	1.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	12.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at	2.30 p. m.
" Fraserville "	3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	5.05. p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to the guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. *The Proprietor expects that by continuing his* personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

CARRIAGE! BUGGIES; &c., &c., &c.
E. C. HILL would call the attention to intending purchasers to the fact that he has a large stock of Carriages & Buggies of go he manufactures, and *the best material*, which is can warrant to be good, and solicits a call as he wishes to sell Cheap for Cash, or short approved credit, to make room for a large stock the coming year. Repairing neatly done, and with di patch, opposite Lawson's Hotel, Brock Street. Give him a call.
Peterboro, May 3, 1861.

INFORMATION WANTED.
A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1809, a person named De Lacy, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 55 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.
MRS. SEMANTHA JENKINSON.
Rochester, N. Y., 24th May, 1861.

Poetry.

AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY.

FROM THE POPULAR POEM OF "MISS MCBRIDE."

Of all the notable things on earth,
The queerest one is pride of birth,
Among our "fierce democracy!"
A bridge across a hundred years,
Without a prop to save from sneers—
Not even a couple of rotten peers—
A thing for laughter, sneers and jeers,
Is American aristocracy!

Depend upon it, my snobbish friend,
Your family thread you can't ascend
Without good reason to apprehend
You may find it waxed at the further end
By some plebeian vocation!
Or worse than that your boasted line
May end in a loop of stronger twine
That plagued some unworthy relation.

Because you flourish in wordly affairs,
Don't be haughty and put on airs,
With insolent pride of station!
Don't be proud and turn up your nose
At poorer people in plainer clothes, [pose,
But learn—for the sake of your mind's repose
That wealth's a bubble that comes and goes
And that all *proud flesh, wherever it grows*
Is subject to irritation.

WHAT CLAIMS AMERICA HAS ON CANADIAN SYMPATHY.

When we are told that it is our duty to sympathize with the Northern cause, as that of freedom against slavery, we must reject the call, as not believing the grounds on which it is based. If we did, they should have our honest, earnest sympathy. We utterly detest and abhor slavery. We do not believe in its necessity—the example of Barbadoes and other West India islands proving that free black labor can be made entirely effective for tropical agriculture.—But there is every reason to believe that the majority of the people of the Northern States do not agree with us upon this point. It is manifest they have no such horror of the "institution," no such sympathy with the African race as we have. In many of the States the colored people are denied civil rights; in all they are treated with the most humiliating marks of social inferiority. Canada and Britain give them equal civil and political rights, and literate negroes are made companions of peers of the realm. We are honest in this; we make no false pretences; but the people of the Northern States with the exception of an almost insignificant minority, are not prepared to do as we have done. They want the profits derived from slave grown cotton; they really have no love for, or sympathy with the black man. Even the present Republican President of the United States once indignantly repudiated any design to grant the franchise to negroes in his own free state as it were a stigma. To enlist our sympathy, we ask some sign that the people of the North are not fighting for a slavery-protecting constitution, but for such a reform of it as will enable them to deal effectively with slavery. In that case they would not lack whole regiments of volunteers from British America, or the "God speed ye" of its three millions of inhabitants. We cannot regard as a beneficent institution a government that throws its protecting ægis over the master in his demand for the forced labor of the slave, leaving it in his power to force him into a separation from his wife and children and into adultery with another woman; which robs the negro in so vast a domain, of all social status, all inviolable family ties. it is a matter of utter indifference to us whether this infamy is perpetrated under the old constitution, for which the Northern troops are fighting under Lincoln and Scott, or the new one, for which the Southerners are doing battle under Jefferson Davis and Beauregard. In another way an issue might have been raised which might have warmed our sympathies. Had the North demanded, in a convention called for the purpose, the power to abolish slavery, offering compensation, and been refused, and then themselves, decreed the separation,—that had been a sacrifice on the altar of liberty at which all freemen would have rejoiced, and we most heartily who are of the same lineage The dignity of our race had thus been vindicated in its proud self-reliance worthily maintained. Had the Northmen said "this slavery of yours is a stigma and reproach on us all which we have borne for years; we will bear it no longer; give it up, or we will separate from you," then there would have been indeed a cause for pride in our cousins, and the heartiest sympathy with so genuine a love for liberty. They have warned the South that they sacrifice most by the separation, that trade must go on, much as before, to the profit of the North, while the South must submit to heavier burthens of taxation than heretofore; that the maintainance of their separate Confederate Government, their army and navy, their post-office, and other public institutions, must press very heavily upon them. The North say they have been taxed for the benefit of the South, especially for postal service. Would it not have been more manly—it would at least have been more comprehensible to us—to have thrust out these slaveholding communities from the benefit of the Union, and so relieved themselves of a dishonor? Instead of this, they hug the disgrace to their bosoms; nay, they fight for the dishonor of cherishing it, because it is profitable and ministers to their national vanity. They love grandeur more than honor, and hope for more dignity from the breadth of their territory than from sacrifices made for the sake of principle. They abuse the slaveholders and yet compel themselves to return their slaves to bondage, esteeming it the highest mark of unsullied honor to swear obedience to a constitution which commanded them to do so! And yet, forsooth, we are told we should sympathize with their cause as the cause of liberty on this continent. It is false. That cause is in our keeping, not theirs. Of all men on this continent, the people of Canada alone are truly freemen. A small community, we yet make all men free and equal before the law, black and white and red, except that the red man is treated with greater tenderness than white or black. We dare be a small community and be true to the principles of British freedom. Our neighbors seem too cowardly to dare as much. Before Canadians must consent to swear allegiance to a constitution which forced them into the position of slave catchers they would fight for the freedom of their country and its safety from such pollution, man by man, defending each inch of land they loved so well. They would consent to no compromise, and soil their hands with no dirty bargains in a cause like this. They set no eagles soaring up towards Heaven with pinions smeared with the black man's blood; they sprinkle no pompous platitudes about freedom and then give aid and comfort to the oppressor, piling needless and blasphemous oath on oath to prove to the world how willing they are to do so. We ask for no man's sympathy and we fear no people's frown. The slave touches our shores and he is free. We are ready to defend his liberties against the world. No power has an arm long enough and strong enough to take him back again.—The *negroe* makes his home among us and he is admitted to equal political privileges with the white man. We are proud of these things, and the pride is an honest one. If the Northern States were fighting for such a position as this, we should hail them brothers. But we see no sign of such a purpose. We see much swearing of fealty to the constitution, much bluster and rhodomontade about the union, much swagger about the power of the North, much defiance and insult of Britain. We have no sympathy—we can have none with any of these things. If the sentiment of liberty professed by our neighbors be not all fustian, they would find a truer honor and prouder distinction in being rid of the constitutional obligations which make them sentinels and constables of the slave power, as they are now, than in a re-conquest of the slave-holding states. If we err not our correspondent himself believed this once, and would believe it now, were he not so heated with the passion of the contest as to cease to see clearly and reason logically. We do not want a slave insurrection. That were a crime against civilization and humanity. But we do want an honest profession of anti-slavery faith and some indication that our neighbors mean to make thorough work. That end can only be attained by a straightforward consolidation of the States, by an increase of the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, so as to reach slavery everywhere, a centralization of power quite inconsistent with fine-spun Democratic theories. To us it seems quite clear that they have now to choose between their old Democratic decentralization of power, coupled with a continued recognition of slavery, and a stronger form of government, sufficiently to reach and destroy the evil.

THE AMERICAN WAR AND CANADIAN SYMPATHY.

The Montreal *Gazette* discusses this subject at great length and concludes by summing up its arguments, why Canada cannot sympathize with the North in the four following propositions:

1. A war for the Union and Constitution cannot be an anti-slavery war, and therefore cannot claim our sympathy, to which the North is panderer to slavery has no more title than the southern slave-owner.

2. A war for the Union, with a changed Constitution, which would give the North power to deal with slavery everywhere, as a national stain and curse, would arouse our heartiest sympathy; but we find no leader of the people prepared even now, when anger against the South is hottest—to urge that such a course should be pursued.

3. A war for the Constitution to be followed by an abandonment of the Union with the Southern States, is a wicked, useless war, since the Secessionists have no desire to impose any new or changed obligations on the Northern States.

4. The war is in any case an infringement of the fundamental principle of popular self-government, since, if it succeed, it will impose on the people occupying more than one-half of the territory of the Union, a government not "deriving its powers from the consent of the governed," but from the brute force of an army.

For the Examiner.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

PART II.

3. Indulgence in intoxicating drinks is uncharitable. It is inconsistent with love for our neighbor, and a due regard for his temporal and eternal welfare. We know that millions of gallons of intoxicating drinks are consumed annually in Great Britain and the United States, and that the cost of liquors imported, the value of grain destroyed, capital invested, and labour expended, amounts to millions of dollars. We know that by its effects idleness, recklessness, sickness and death are sown broadcast on society, and that our Jails, Hospitals, and Lunatic Asylums, owe to it a large proportion of their inmates, and that thousands every year enter no untimely grave under the curse, "No drunkard shall inherit the Kingdom of God." These are acknowledged facts. Now, if it can be shown that our indulgence has any influence in perpetuating the evil, or that our abstinence would at all limit or weaken its influence, would it not be our duty to abstain? It is not too much to say that if all professors of religion would bana themselves against the drinking customs of our day, that good to a large extent would be the result; nor is it *too much to say also that the countenance* given by professed Christians to the liquor traffic has done to society an incalculable amount of injury. No wonder it is that liquor making, &c., are not disreputable. Manifestly because countenanced by many respectable for social position and moral character. Methinks I hear a keeper of a Gin Palace say, "What! denounce my shop as a nuisance, as a pernicious establishment? Why, there is Mr. A., a zealous Methodist, who prides himself in being a disciple of the good John Wesley; and Deacon B., an exemplary Baptist, who almost worships the names of England's puritans and non-conformists; not to speak of C., a regular Presbyterian, and E., an Old School Covenanter, to whom the memory of Scotland's Covenanters martyrs are dear; they all patronize me. And there is Judge B., a truly religious gentleman, why he gave me an order for 50 bottles of wine before his last party. No! while I have *the custom of the most* religious and respectable men in the community, my establishment shall not be denounced in such terms." There is not a community where the Temperance cause is in its first beginning was not met by such opposition as this; and there are many where, to this day, you hear just such arguments in the mouths of indignant tuesellers. And so Christians interpose their influence to sanction the traffic, and neutralize the efforts of those who oppose it; and they who do so share in the guilt of those engaged in it.

4. Total Abstinence from intoxicating drinks is encouraged and commended in the Scriptures. The Nazarites were forbidden to drink wine, or strong drink, or eat moist grapes or dried, during the period of their separation. This cannot have been simply an ascetic prohibition; for rigid austerity formed no part of their discipline, and no restraint seems to have been laid on other bodily gratifications. There must be some reason why this particular indulgence was forbidden. We must regard it as establishing in the Nazarites a perpetual testimony against luxurious indulgence, and a fact established that Total Abstinence was consistent with the highest physical health and enjoyment.

The case of the Rechabites merits particular attention. The prophet Jeremiah was commanded to offer them wine; they refused to take it, assigning as a reason that Jonadab, their father, had commanded them not to use it. The prophet then draws a contrast between the obedience of the Rechabites to their ancestors and the rebellion of his countrymen against their heavenly Father, and pronounced a singular blessing on the Rechabites for their obedience. Jonadab, their father, saw the ruinous effects of intemperance around him, and instituted the rule of Total Abstinence—formed his posterity into a Temperance Society—and his wisdom in doing so is here vindicated, and they are blessed for their adherence to it.

Again, under the Old Testament Economy the priests were forbidden to drink wine or strong drink, during the period of their ministrations, that they might always have the clearness of judgment necessary for expounding the law, and officiating in the solemn services of the tabernacle. In Proverbs the same restriction is enjoined [illegible] it is not for kings to drink wine, nor for princes strong drink, lest they drink and forget the law, and pervert the judgment of any of the afflicted." Now, if it is unwise and sinful for those who are in responsible situations to drink stimulating liquors, it is unwise in any one. Who can afford to have his mental perceptions and the operations of his *judgment interfered with.* No man who has any responsibilities resting upon him, who has any duties, can afford to indulge in intoxicating drinks.

Total Abstinence from all that will intoxicate is lawful, easy, safe, charitable, and countenanced in the Scriptures. The agonies of heart-broken mothers and wives worse than widowed, because married to husbands worse than dead, then love for their own children, their regard for weak brethren and for their own safety, are consideration which should recommend the cause of Temperance to every man and woman who feels an interest in the temporal and spiritual welfare of the whole family of Man.

C. S. D.

Otonabee, Aug. 6, 1861.

For the Examiner.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

MR. EDITOR:—I beg of you this one more opportunity of stating my views in regard to the Schools of Scotland, which I am sufficiently honest to confess my respect for, in the face of so many despisers of that fountain of my country's fame. It is true that many imperfections cover it, and to some extent mar its limpid waters, which however decried in consequence by many, both natives and foreigners, have as yet found no equal on this globe. It is also *true that Scotchmen,* with all their natural caution, are but too apt in the present day to abandon for something new whatever is old, however well it may have worked previously. They are so proud as to feel ashamed to own anything they regard as their own which falls short of perfection, and thus often destroy what they ought to admire. One very glaring imperfection of the present School System in Scotland is the multiplication of Denominational Schools,—owing to the religious quarrels among the people, in which we see plainly the sad folly of such quarrels, in a worldly point of view. Now of these quarrels I am not going to say a word, excepting as they bear upon the Schools. Looking at their effects upon these, we see in every little village, or district, two or more Schools, all claiming aid from Government, and trying by means of local and political influence to draw a, largely on the public purse as possible, whether as third part salary to the teachers half pay for the scholars, and for buildings, books and furniture, or whole pay for pupil teachers, &c. Now "this is a crying evil, a public waste, a moral nuisance." So says *the Journal of Education,* and I admit it. But how is it to be remedied? By a mongrel Samaritan system like the Irish or the Canadian, which under a pretence of greater liberality and Catholicity, throws Christianity overboard, and substitutes in its stead a tolerant Polytheism of "Jehovah and all the gods"? Is that the result desired by the strict dissenters of Scotland who could not submit to tolerate, *even under an allowed protest,* any connection with what they regard as an ungodly Civil Government? And is the descendant and the heir of the spiritually-minded Covenanter, who gloried in mortifying the earthiest of this world's employments by the reading of the Word and prayer, at last to sink down into the degraded infidel who will not own God and His Word, in the holiest of all parental duties, the upraising of his children? I know the true cause, and so do all who read this, I suppose; but God forbid that such an open *scope should be allowed to its operation as* the once God-fearing Scotland! And for what are we urged to sacrifice our Holy Religion, the guide and guard of the young, the hope and consolation of the aged?—A mere dispute about the election and support of Ministers! Is there no Scripture Rule on these subjects? If there is *not,* then all plans are mere matters of expediency, and the best plan is that which works best. And if there is a Scripture rule, as probably there is, cannot our learned men who can trace the path of the wandering comet through all its dark and dreary way for five or six hundred years, who can explore the bowels of the earth and trace the history of its massy hills, who can read as if written yesterday, the mystic symbols of Egypt and Babel,—cannot some of our learned men tell us from plain Scriptures what that rule is? And if Scripture fails where information is so necessary, cannot some rule be deduced from common sense, so that the godly people of Scotland may not need to throw away the precious jewel of a Christian education for their children by the aid of the Bible, and Bible-loving teachers, and *substitute* a paste gem in place of it, merely because they cannot agree about the color of the *binding.*—Oh! what infatuation possesses our people, that they will thus through hatred of each other, allow the infidel and the hypocrite thus openly to steal the inheritance of our fathers—a Bible-school for our children!

With many thanks for your indulgence, I remain, Mr. Editor, yours truly,

AN OLD PAROCHIAL SCHOOL-MASTER OF SCOTLAND.

A DOG'S REVENGE.

The writer of this notice, many years ago possessed a noble Labrador dog, called "Tiger," immaculate in breed and unmatched in endowments. We could tell stories of him—and vouch for them too—which would have made Pyrrho himself cease to doubt. He ran by the side of a stage coach from Newcastle to Edinburgh—120 miles—and when taken up about half way by the John, out of compassion, jumped down again in disdain, and alternately chased the birds through the fields, and leaped with nothing pertinacity at the horses [illegible] on another occasion he swam across the Queens ferry after the mail-boat in which it was impossible to confine him, and in the dead of night, and overtook the coach with a triumphant yell of delight after it had got a-head of him by several miles. But these were mere physical feats. Let us cite a case of his intellectual qualities. When at Newcastle-on-Tyne a gentleman of the name of Huntly a friend and visitor of his master's once set a bull-terrier on him. Tiger was valiant, out no match for his trained opponent, and came off second best. But he stomached his defeat, and waited his time. Some months after he remained with his master to Edinburgh. One day when he was under the table, as was his wont, Huntly came in, who had just arrived to pay a visit. Tiger at once recognised him, he then rushed out, ruffled up his back, growled, showed his teeth, and stood defiant and rebuked and ordered down by his master. In a few days Huntly came again, and said—"Your dog alarms me. Every morning when I go out I find him opposite my steps; he growls significantly, and goes away slowly, looking at me over his shoulder. I think he means mischief." A week more elapsed, when one morning the writer, being busily engaged in correcting some printer's proofs, heard suddenly a noise upon the stairs outside the door of his sitting room followed by a growl, a short struggle, and a shriek. He ran hastily to open the door, when Tiger sneaked in and scuttled under the sofa, his usual place of retreat when he had offended.—Huntly followed, pale and terrific, with his trousers torn, and blood flowing from a fleshy part of his person. The dog had seized him suddenly and taken his reverge. He was dragged out and severely punished which he bore with the silent philosophy of a stoic. But from that moment, his honor being satisfied, and his debt paid over, he ever received Huntly with a wag of the tail and a deposit on to lick his hand.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

HAVE YOU LOST SUCH A THING AS A FINGER.

"You don't happen to have lost such a thing as a finger?" said a certain boy in the employment of the Zoological Society, arriving at the house of a gentleman to whom he had been sent to make the above remarkable inquiry. The gentleman's hand was bound up, and he made answer to the boy: "Yes, I have, and you may go back to your master and tell him that if he has found it he may put it in spirits, and keep it as a *warning to others not to act as foolish as I* have done." "I had observed the gentleman often enough," said the superintendant describing the circumstance to the four travellers who had placed themselves under his guidance. "I had observed him, and had often warned him that to play with the bears, as he was in the habit of doing when he came here, was very dangerous; for he would put his hand in the cage and tease them and play with them as if they were tomcats. One day I came to the cage here, and saw laying just outside it a human finger, with the tendon hanging to it in a long strip. "It's that gentleman's finger," I said, "and he's gone away without saying anything, for he used always to make light of my warnings and would tell me that to know all about it, and was not afraid a bit. And the finger was his sure enough." This curious case was not an isolated one. On another occasion, a finger, with the stretched tendon hanging to it in the same way, was found outside the den of the wolves. People will have the temerity to run these foolish risks, and then go away ashamed, even in the midst of their pain, to own what their rashness has ended in.

SCOTCH SHEEP DOG.

I certainly witnessed some specimens of canine sheperding that were staggering.—For example, in one of these flocks of thousands, where the shepherd called his sheep by their own names and knew their individual faces, and where he walked before his flock in a way that must forcibly realised the Scripture scenes of shepherd life, he would say to his dog, go into the flock and fetch out so-and-so, mentioning many names. Whereupon the dog would dart into the flock, and single out here one, and there another, until he had got together a certain number of sheep. Of course I had to believe that *they were the very* sheep designated by the shepherd; but at any rate it was curious that the dog should fetch them from various parts of the flock. What the shepherd wished me to believe was, that his dog knew the names and faces of the sheep as well as he did, but he told me that only two of his dogs would do this. Whether or no he was humbugging me (I forget what is the equivalent word in Tartan-land) I must leave the reader to decide.—*Cuthbert Bede's Glenoreggan.*

GETTING OLD.

Did you ever consult the mirror to ascertain whether you are getting old—to detect, if you could, a pair of feet, and a crow's at that, at the corners of your eyes—to see if that grey hair somebody charged you with having yesterday was a thing but a *reflection of the light,* and not so much whiter than the ace of spades after all?—But the mirror is nothing to go to for information; it reflects to very little purpose. If you would know what age is doing for you, look upon the face of a friend you have not seen in ten years, and the story is as plain as a pike staff! There is something or other about him you cannot quite understand; his features are a little sharper, the expression of his eyes a little colder, of his brow a little harder, of his mouth a little firmer. To be sure his laugh hasn't gone, but then a tooth or two has. He is the same, yet not the same, but yet somewhat harder and rougher, and not so much of him as of old. But the strangest of all is his hand. That has grown old faster than his face. How soft and white it used to be, you remember, and plump as a partridge. There was a tracery of blue veins upon the back of it, and you and he used to read each other's fortunes and life journeys in the meandering currents that flowed on so quietly [illegible] like a crow now, as if he used it a digging; then it is as brown as October; the full, rounded muscle has shrunk away from the veins, and they stand out like ridges in a fallow. Veins, indeed, they look like a handful of whipcord. There is a knotty look and a knotty feel about the joints, as if you were grasping a handful of walnuts. Then, again, his hair has grown wiry, or bristly, or gray, or thin, or something that it was not, for the truth is it is growing upon an old head. You think as you look at him, "is it possible," and he keeps you company with his wonder "how it can be," and in that look you have seen yourself as he sees you, as they all see you, as you are.

A TIMELY REPROOF.

Humor and sharp wit are never put to better use than in answering a fool according to his folly, and we could wish that reproofs like the following were more frequent:

Some five or six years ago, in one of the trains of cars running between Newark and Jersey City, New Jersey, there was a young naval officer, who was constantly intermingling his conversation with the most profane oaths. A young lady was so situated that she could not but hear every time he swore. At first she bore it with perfect equanimity; then, as it continued, and rather increased in the shocking character of his imprecations, she began to grow fidgety, and her eyes flashed. We knew a bolt would soon be shot, and that it would strike him. It came directly.

"Sir, can you converse in the Hebrew tongue?"

"Yes," was the answer, in a half unconscious, but slightly sneering tone.

"Then," was the reply, "if you wish to swear any more, you would greatly oblige me, and probably the rest of the passengers also, *if you would do it in Hebrew.*"

I watched him. It had bit. His colour came and went—now red, now white. He looked at the young lady, then at his boots, then at the ceiling of the cars; but he did not swear any more, either in Hebrew or English, and he probably remembered that young lady.

PROGRESS OF GASPE.

A correspondent of the *Canadien* communicates some interesting details relative to Gaspe. It appears, that, within the last three months, something over 500 vessels have visited Gaspe Basin while 44,676 acres of land have been sold in the district, since the establishment of the Free Port. Over 400 Norwegian emigrants have arrived in the course of the season, direct from Norway, and have settled in different localities throughout the country. Another vessel is expected to arrive this autumn with two hundred settlers. Several new and extensive wharves are in course of construction at the Basin, while a number of others have been projected. Houses and stores are being erected everywhere, thus giving the most satisfactory and convincing evidence of progress and prosperity. The writer also states that the lead mine of the country has become the property of a number of Norwegians, one of whom was formerly employed in the silver mines of Kongsberg. Their researches have been extremely successful; quite a number of rich veins of lead ore have been discovered; and there is every indication of a valuable deposit of the metal.—Traces of copper are numerous and seem to indicate that it may be found in considerable quantities. The oil wells are also the scene of active operations, and works of considerable magnitude are now progressing with a view to facilitate the working of this great natural wealth.

THE PRINCE IN PRISON.

During the visit of Prince Napoleon to Philadelphia, he inspected the United States Mint and the Eastern Penitentiary. Among others he made a call at the cell of the great forger, Col. James Buchanan Cross, when the following scene was enacted:—The Prince didn't shake hands with the felon and the latter was too much of a philosopher to expect it. The Colonel offered the visitors seats upon his bed, which they accepted. He then assured the Prince that he knew him very well, and had seen him in Paris. More than this, he proved it by relating incidents which caused the Prince to open wide his rather lazy eyes. To cut a long story short, the Col. verified, what we always doubted, that he had been in the Crimean army, had witnessed the battle of Solferino, and had obtained the entree of the most exclusive *salons of the* Parisian capital. The Prince was so much interested that he translated Cross's stories to his friends who spoke no English. When the Prince asked the swindler whether he was travelling on business or pleasure, he said with sublime hauteur, "For pleasure, sir." More than this, he gave the names of two honored Americans who, not knowing his true character, had introduced him to society.—*American Paper.*

STAGNATION OF TRADE IN THE STATES.

Extract from a letter from a gentleman in New York to a *gentleman in Hamilton:*

"I regularly send you papers which shew you what a state we are in. What is going to become of us I see not, all are mad—stark staring mad—and our newspapers ought to be burned up, especially such as the *Herald,* who, while we are striving to arrange our own evils, is constantly urging on a war with England, but the paper has no weight here, and is only taken for its generally correct information; few ever look at the *editorials.*

"It was quite as well, after all, that—did not persevere to get a place here, for nearly every house has gone to the wall; a few only stand, and these have little or nothing to do. We (a large wholesale hardware house) are positively doing nothing, and although paid, if we do not have a change soon I cannot expect our people to go on, at all events paying present salaries when almost every one has discharged or reduced the number of his employees."

ANECDOTE OF GARIBALDI.

I HAVE just read an anecdote containing a fine trait of Garibaldi in a Genoese Journal. A Corsican vessel, of 130 tons, sailed from Corsica to load charcoal in the Bay of Arzachena. It became surprised by bad weather in front of Caprera. General Garibaldi saw the poor vessel, commanded by the captain, Toxin Baptiste Nirolin, appear greatly just about being lost. The general did not hesitate a minute. He got into a boat, boarded the vessel seized the rudder after some little conversation with the captain, and brought his knowledge of the coast to the vessel. The difficult point was at last happily rounded. The delighted captain took out his purse, and offered the volunteer pilot who had saved him, all the money he choose to accept. The general declined, saying, "I thank you all the same *mon brave*; yonder is Arzachena; follow your course; you have no more danger to fear." "But," said the captain, "take at least some tobacco, some wine, some brandy or some rum." "Thanks, captain for your offer; but I only drink water, and I only smoke when I have nothing to do." "But who are you then?" asked the captain, "a seaman who will not take either pay or rum?" "*Bon voyage,*" rejoined Garibaldi, who had already got into his boat. The captain of the vessel arrived very much amazed at Maddalena, and narrated his adventure to the seamen of Alexandre Dumas' *Emma,* which happened to be there awaiting the orders of Garibaldi. The sailors asked for a description of the savior of the vessel. "Dame! a long fair beard," said the captain, "a red shirt, old worn trousers, a shoutched hat, great shoes, with *nails in them,* a *handkerchief* twisted round his neck. "Parblu," said one, "why man, it was the General!" "What general are you talking of?" "Why, who but Garibaldi." The captain remained fixed like the statue of the commander. Two days before, Menotti, son of Garibaldi saved a Neapolitan schooner in distress.

VACCINATION.—The Act 24 Vic., cap. 24, providing for the more general adoption of the practice of vaccination, received the Royal assent on the 18th of May last.—The second section requires that "from and after the passing of this Act," the several Cities in the Province, and the Town of Sherbrook, shall contract with some legally qualified and competent medical practitioner or practitioners, for the period of one year, and so from year to year as such contract may expire, for the vaccination at the expense of the city of all poor persons, and, at their own expense, of all persons resident in such city, who may come to such medical practitioner or practitioners for that purpose; and the third section enacts that within three months after the passing of this Act, the Council of such such City shall appoint a convenient place in each Ward of such City for the performance, a, once in each month, of such vaccination &c.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Two singularly concurren' cases of death from the bite of a dog have occurred in England and France within the last month. In England the victim died from pure fear that he would have hydrophobia, and in France the person bitten died exhibiting every symptom of that

SIDNEY SMITH'S FABRICATIONS.

POST-OFFICE FINANCES!

Mr Sidney Smith is the most unblushing falsifier that ever sought the votes of a Canadian constituency. He sticks at nothing to accomplish his momentary end. He manufactures lies by wholesale, and strives to gain credence for them from his auditors by the sheer audacity with which he utters them. The lies he uttered at the Ministerial dinners last winter were something astounding—but his efforts in the Trent Division fairly outstrip them. At a public meeting held in Peterboro a few days since, he had actually the audacity to make this statement:

"When I entered office in 1858, there "was an annual deficiency in the Post Office "accounts of $192,926. In 1860 there was "a surplus of no less than $16,202! Is "there no evidence here of an economical "administration of the affairs of that department?"

Every word of this is deliberately false. Mr. Sidney Smith knew it was false when he uttered it. He knew that the Public Accounts would prove its falsity; but he also knew that few if any of his hearers would have the public Accounts to refer to, and that if they had, the confused manner in which they are purposely printed would make it difficult for them on the moment to expose his untruth. Not only is it totally untrue that the Postal Department showed a surplus in 1860 of $16,202 or any other sum, but the fact is that there was the enormous deficit in that year of $401,513! Not only is it grossly false that Mr. Smith has achieved any reduction of the annual postal drain from the public chest, but the fact is that every new year he has been in office has shown a heavy increase on the deficit of the previous year!!

If the reader will turn with us to page 21 of the Public Accounts for 1860, he will find there given what purports to be a "Statement of the Revenue derived from "the Post Office Department, and of the "expenses of management for the year end- "ed 30th September, 1860." This statement shows that the Postal Revenue for the year was.....$658,051 92
And the expenditure..... 645,249 31

Leaving a surplus of.....$12,802 61

But only a slight knowledge of the mode of cooking the public accounts is necessary to satisfy the enquirer that this return is not a true statement of the disbursements of the Department, but a mere concoction, from which large items of expenditure have been omitted.

And, first, the reader will observe that among the items of revenue there is one reading thus:—"Legislative and Depart- "mental Franks per order in Council, "$64 000." The explanation of this item is as follows: Before Mr. Smith became Postmaster General, the letters and papers of the members of the Legislature and Government went free; no account was kept of the postage, and no charge made for the work; but no sooner was Mr Smith installed in office than, to create a fictitious appearance of increased revenue from his Department, he assumed the value of the public mail matter to be $64,000 a year, and every year since he has drawn that sum from the Public Chest! Now whether the old or the new system was the best—whether it was better to carry the public mails and make no charge for the work, or to carry them and value the cost at $64,000 a year—we shall not now discuss. But this is certain that the public mails were carried by the Department before Mr. Smith took the office precisely in the same manner as they have been since; and it is therefore the sheerest humbug in Mr Smith to claim that the Revenue of the Department has been increased by him $64,000 a year, simply because he charged the country that sum for the work while his predecessor made no charge for it. The whole difference was that the one got the money from the public chest as a supply to make good the deficiency on the year's transactions, while the other got it from the chest as compensation for the franking privilege. To make the comparison between 1857 and 1860 that Mr Smith challenged at Peterborough, this entry of $64,000 must therefore of course be struck out.

But this is not all. Mr. Sidney Smith devised another scheme of a similar kind for giving a fictitious appearence of economy to his management of the Department. Before Mr. Smith's incumbency, all the salaries of the Post Office Department were paid from the funds of the Department, with the one exception, that of the Postmaster General's salary. But no sooner was Mr Smith installed than he got a large portion of the expense of the Department transferred to the General Government, and it has been paid ever since under the head of "Civil Service." If the reader will turn to page 57 of the Public Accounts for 1860, he will find under the head "Postmaster General's Department"—the large sum of $38,155 extracted in this surreptitious manner from the pockets of the public. A rare style of electioneering is this of Mr. Sidney Smith! His predecessor drew the money from the public chest—paid it to his clerks and honestly set it down as an expenditure of the Post Office Department; Mr Sidney Smith draws the money also from the Public Chest and paid it away precisely as his predecessor did, but he sets it down under the head of "Civil Service" expenditure, omits it entirely from the Post Office accounts—and then boasts of the great reductions which he has accomplished in the Postal expenditure!!

And this is not all. Will the reader turn with us to pages 117 and 118 of the Public Accounts of the same year—1860, and he will there find set down under the head of "Governmental Buildings;" the following items:—

Post-Office, Quebec....	$30,147 39
Post-Office, Montreal...	2,767 98
Post-Office, London....	5,372 46
	$38,557 83

The money thus expended came direct from the Public Chest, and not through the Post Office Department; but it is as clearly a charge for the maintenance of the Department as any portion of the acknowledged expenditure, and it is the merest fudge of Mr. Sidney Smith to strike out this large sum from his accounts, and then prate about his surplus revenue!

Nor is this all. On page 146 of the Public Accounts for the same year—1860, under the suspicious head of "*Miscellaneous*," are found these items:—

"F. Baby, for the Gulf Postal Service in 1859.....	$5,000
"Red River Mail Service.....	4,205
	$9,205

These payments were made direct from the public chest—they are stuck out of sight with a heap of other queer miscellaneous items—they are carefully excluded from the Post Office accounts—and then Mr. Sidney Smith boasts that his predecessor had a deficit of $192,926, but that he, Sidney Smith, achieved a surplus of $16,202!!

But the shameless fraud attempted to be played off on the public is still better exemplified by three other items under this same title of "Miscellaneous," on page 147.—They run thus:—

"Hon. J. Ross—for expenses to England, *in connection with Postal subsidies*.....	$1,216 67
"Hon. Sidney Smith—for ditto and the Continent during the winter of 1859.....	3,808 38
"Hon. Sidney Smith—for ditto, ditto, summer of 1860.....	3,376 71

Total travelling expenses...$8,401 76

A very pretty little bill certainly for a couple of summer jaunts! And how came so direct a Post Office charge to be omitted from the Post Office accounts? Why simply to enable Mr. Smith to blaze away before the electors of Peterboro', Lennox and Hastings, about his wonderful economy in the Post Office expenditure!

But by far the most serious part of the business is that in order to make out his pretended surplus on the transactions of 1860, Mr. Smith had to omit from his fraudulent statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the year *the whole of the vast sum paid the Montreal Steamship Company for carrying the Mail bags across the Atlantic!* Mr. Sidney Smith took care to credit himself with every penny of cash received for Ocean postage, but not one penny did he charge himself with of the money paid for doing the work! On page 131 of the Public Accounts of 1860, there will be found entered as paid "for the Weekly "Ocean Mail Service.....$200,000 00
"For Ocean Postage on British Canadian Mails.... 55,996 65
$255,996 63

In the same year, there appears as advance for mortgage on Ocean Steamers $301,619 98—but as this was a loan to be repaid in future years we do not include it in the Postal Expenditure of 1860.

Now then, let us make these corrections and see how the revenue and expenditure of the Post Office Department in 1860 really stood. The official return declared the expenditures of the year

To have been (page 21)...	$645,249 31
Departmental Salaries (page 57).....	38,155 00
Postoffice buildings (page 117)	38,357 83
Gulf and Red River Service (page 146).....	9,205 00
Travelling ex. (page 147)..	8,401 76
Ocean Postal Subsidy (page 131).....	255,996 63
Real expenditure, 1860....	$995,565 55
Official Return of revenue (page 21)	$658,051 92
Less public mails.	64,000 00
	$594,051 92
True deficit in 1860	$401,513 63

Now, what will the public think of Mr. Sidney Smith, who in the face of these startling facts has the effrontery to declare that there was a surplus on the year's transactions of $16,202! And what must be thought of a Government that deliberately and systematically so cooks the Public Accounts that this lying statement of Mr. Smith might easily have passed without detection! Surely for this one transaction, were there nothing more against him, Mr. Sidney Smith should be spurned from every poll in the Trent Division.

Aut not only was Mr. Smith's statement as to a surplus in 1860 untrue—his boast that he had exercised greater economy than his predecessor was equally false. Mr. Smith became Postmaster General in 1858 and not only was the deficit of that year greater than that of 1857 but the deficit increased yearly with every year Mr. Smith held the office. Here are the figures:—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*	*Deficit.*
1857	$463,861	$765,413	$301,551
1858	477,217	809 204	331,986
1859	514,692	872,733	358,041
1860	594,051	995,565	401,513

It will thus be seen that Mr. Sidney Smith during his short incumbency of three years, increased the expenses of the Department from $765,413 to the vast amount of $995,565! It will also be seen that the annual deficit when he entered the Department was but $301,551, and that in three short years he increased it to $401,513! And yet this man has the audacity to boast of his management of the Department, and his economy, and his surplus revenues!

That there may be no doubt left on the mind of any one as to the perfect accuracy of these figures, we publish the accounts of the Department for each of these four years in detail:—

RECEIPTS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Total Revenue.....	$463,861 54	$477,217 33	$514,692 64	$594,051 92
Less Miscellaneous.....	79,061 63	76,365 46	60,600 11	25,843 26
Letter Postage.....	$384,800 01	$400,851 87	$454,092 53	$568,208 66
Newspaper do.....	37,775 28	37,116 25	39,360 23	44,188 74
War do.....	4,114 22	3,982 63	4,764 94	4,794 97
Stamps to Postmasters,.....	3,512 47	3,239 40	3,813 99	3,999 57
Boxes.....	5,239 40	11,920 80	13,313 99	24,696 70
Letter Carriers,.....	54,378 62	99,211 29	195,720 20	1,273 22
Miscellaneous.....	3,982 63	4,441 56	4,764 94	6,088 42
Stamps,.....	4,114 22	4,441 56	4,994 97	5,204 57
Postmasters' Bills,.....	5,239 40	11,920 80	13,313 99	24,696 70
Travelling Expenses,.....	3,512 47	919 16	836 08	1,273 22
Printing and Advertising,.....				6,088 42
Stationery,.....				4,794 97
Miscellaneous.....				1,273 22
Salaries paid from Public Chest.				6,088 42
Ocean Postal Subsidy.....				4,794 97
Gulf and Red River Service.....				1,273 22
European Agents,.....				6,088 42
				4,794 97
				1,273 22

LATEST from EUROPE,

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

Cape Race, August 30.

The steamship Arago from Havre via Southampton 21st inst., passed here to-day, and was boarded by the Press yacht.

The Ætna which broke her shaft when 700 miles on her voyage to New York, had arrived back at Queenstown.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prince Alfred was received in Liverpool with great enthusiasm.

The King of Sweden had left England for home.

The Great Eastern was expected to take more troops to Canada.

The ship Sussex had arrived with £27,000 sterling, and the Marco Polo with £26,000.

Applications for discount at the Bank were moderate. Loans on stock exchange were offered at 3½. Foreign exchange was slightly higher.

American securities were unaltered.—Consols 70¾ a 79¾ for money and 91 for account.

Sugar and tea quiet. Coffee and tallow firm.

FRANCE.

The deficiency in the wheat crop was generally admitted.

ITALY.

The reactionists were everywhere beaten. Twenty-nine priests and three monks were arrested.

Garibaldi was expected at Naples on the 18th September, the anniversary of his entry into Naples. Grand *fetes* were preparing.

Cialdini reminds the Government that he only provisionally accepted the lieutenancy of Naples, but that he will not resign until the country is purged of brigands and a new Lieutenant shall be appointed.

Tranquility and perfect order prevail at Rome.

TURKEY.

Fuad Pacha is to be promoted in rank.

The Sultan continued to effect reforms.

The chief of the Hersegovina insurgents had requested the intercession of Russia for peace with the Turks.

Omar Pasha had approved of the proposed Russian and Austrian embassy at Constantinople.

The Russians had sustained another defeat from the Circassians.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Successive disturbances had broken out at Kalidah, patriots were insulted, and a number of men surrounded the gaol and demanded the prisoners which had been taken, which was granted when the garrison assembled and threatened to fire on the people. Numbers were arrested.

HUNGARY.

The dissolution of the Hungarian Diet was considered certain within a few days.

An Imperial rescript was expected shortly.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Father Point, Sept. 2.

The North American from Liverpool 22nd ultimo, and Londonderry 23rd, passed here at 3:30 this morning, with 189 passengers and $100,000 in specie.

Breadstuffs.—Market still downward tendency, with small sales. Wheat inactive and dull, and declined 2d. Corn flat and declined 6d. Provisions dull.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen and Royal family reached Queenstown, Ireland, via Holyhead on the night of the 21st inst. They were to land and proceed to Dublin the following morning.

Among the papers read at the meeting of the Social Science Congress at Dublin, was one by Mr. Baxley, M. P., from Manchester, entitled, "With cotton employment and food, without it famine and expatriation." He said the manufacturers expected to be able to command a supply of cotton to keep them working with tolerable regularity until the spring. The crop was growing in the Southern States, but the difficulty will be to obtain it. Certainly it will be short of past years. Mr. Baxely is an extensive spinner, and said that cotton is now laid down in his warehouse at 12¼ per cent in excess of the price paid to American planters; whereas to bring cotton from Bierout would cost 100 per cent on the price paid, owing to the difficulties of transportation.

Dr. McGowan, an American, said the statesmen of the country would hail with delight the efforts to relieve them from the monopoly of cotton. The matter of supply of the staple was further discussed, when Miss Sarah Redmond read a paper on American slavery and its influences on Great Britain.

M. Chevalier, the celebrated French free trader, then denounced the Morrill tariff as the child of disorder.

FRANCE.

The Emperor continued to remain at the Chalons Camp. Grand manœuvres had been prevented by the intense heat of the weather.

The Paris Bourse was firm and animated at the opening, but closed lower. Rentes quoted at 68f. 45c.

ITALY.

It was reported that the Maquis D'Evillamanna had been appointed Governor of Naples in place of the Marquis Daffito.

General Cialdini, in a speech to the Municipal Council of Naples, reiterated the policy of the King's Government, including the deliverance of Venice and the obtainment of Rome as the Capital of Italy. He expected all faction to cease, and that the people might be united.

The English squadron remained at Naples, and the French papers complain that the crews of the same are daily suffered to go on shore in detachments to drill.

AUSTRIA.

Count Haller arrived at Peath on the 21st of August, with an order for the dissolution of the Hungarian Diet, and would in his quality of Royal Commissioner dissolve the Diet on the 22nd of August.

The Lower House had held a special session to discuss its future course.

The new Diet was to be convened within six months.

It is stated that no manifesto will be issued to the people of the Austrian empire, neither will an internal message be addressed to the Council of the empire.

The Hungarian Chancellor will issue a circular explaining the situation of affairs.

It is asserted that M. Deak's policy will be one of measured prudence, but unflinchingly decisive.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of July 28, arrived at Marseilles on the 21st August, and at London on the 23rd.

The news is of no particular importance, and has mostly been already telegraphed.

LATEST.

London, August 23.—The *Times* publishes Russell's correspondence to the 5th of August. The letter mainly referred to the demoralized and insubordinate state of the army, at the same time crediting McClellan with speedy reforms. He says the Southerners believe they will be safe if they hold out until October, and that at the end of the year the Northerners will be farther from their aim than ever.

The *Times* has another editorial on the financial difficulties of the American government. It says that the course pursued at Washington throws into the shade all borrowing of England.

The election for member of Parliament in South Lancashire has resulted in the choice of Charles Turner, Conservative. This is regarded as a Ministerial defeat.

The weather in England was rather variable and less favorable, but no injury was done to the crops. The harvest progresses finely.

The Commercial treaty between England and German Customs Union is being negotiated.

The *Moniteur* publishes a text of Convention between France and England, regulating the emigration of Indian laborers in the French colonies.

The Italian Minister of Marine has contracted with Mr. Webb, the New York shipbuilder, for two iron-cased frigates on the model of *La Gloire*.

The rupture between Austria and Hungary is regarded as complete. No new movement had taken place and no Imperial decree had been issued, but the dissolution of the Hungarian Diet was fully anticipated to be followed by a manifesto against the Hungarian pretensions.

HATS OFF!

AN INCIDENT IN MONTREAL.

A Montreal correspondent sends us the following:—

"An amusing incident occurred here the other day in this city, which at the time created quite an excitement. The band of the 47th Regiment had been 'discoursing sweet music' opposite the St. Lawrence Hall, and as is the custom, concluded with 'God Save the Queen.' No sooner was the National Anthem commenced than all heads were uncovered—no, I am wrong, not *all*—one hat still remained on the head of a free born American. He was one of those rugged, double-jointed individuals who might truthfully be described as "half horse half alligator.' There he stood, a man of elongated stature and ferocious countenance, defiance in his very attitude. The cry of 'hats off' arose from different parts of the crowd, but the unflinching Yankee still gazed, or rather glared around him with lowering brows and undaunted mien. Great indignation arose among the by-standers, and our independent friend, notwithstanding his warlike appearance, must inevitably have 'come to grief' had he not been taught a useful lesson and saved a drubbing in a manner which he little expected and probably could not appreciate. An officer of the 47th stepped forward, gently removed the offending beaver from the head of the fire-eater and immediately placed it in the hand of the owner with a polite bow. The effect was wonderful. The king of birds assumed the gentleness of the dove, and from that moment his meekness was exemplary. He very soon retreated to his private room in the hotel."

SHOOT THEM DOWN.

General McClenan's order to shoot down every Scotchman of the 79th regiment who objects to ill-treatment, or dares to remonstrate against being transferred to General Sickels' brigade, may accomplish more than its author dreamed of when he issued it. Taken in conjunction with other circumstances affecting regiments of foreigners now in the service of the States, it proves the folly of any man, not being a native American, in participating in the conflict. North and South are alike in this regard. They are willing that the fighting shall be done by foreign-born folk, and they evince a strong desire themselves to keep out of it as much as possible; but what thanks will the foreigners receive in the end? Think you they are cared for except as stop-gaps, who may be shot down without being missed? General Banks gave an anticipatory answer some time ago. General McClelland gives his now. And we hope that Scotchmen, Irishmen, and Englishmen will take note in time. Let them leave the Americans to do their own fighting, and the war will come to an end comparatively soon.

PEASE INTO COFFEE.

We are credibly informed that since last harvest not less than ten thousand bushels of pease have been shipped from this district to the adjoining States, to be converted into coffee! The composition, when finished, is half coffee, half pease, and is sold in packets as a genuine specimen of the fragrant bean. Large quantities are regularly sent from a manufactory on the other side of the lake to the commisariat of the Northern army. It is said to be difficult even for judges to detect the adulteration. Pease are at long remove from coffee, but they are nutritious, and as much cannot be affirmed of the most of adulterating ingredients.—The transformation of the Canadian article into the berry is not practised on this side, and we hope that no one, as the familiar story runs about greasing the horses' teeth will take the hint.—*London News.*

☞ Twelve thousand Cheshire cheeses were destroyed in the late great fire in London.

☞ It is reported in courtly circles that young Mr Paterson Bonaparte is about to marry a daughter of Prince Murat.

☞ Sir William and Lady Don have realised more than £3000 by their trip to Australia. They are to leave for England in October.

☞ The Austrain police have shut up twenty-seven coffee-houses, because they refuse to take in the official *Verona Gazette.*

☞ On a recent occasion, as the marriage ceremony was about to be performed in the church near Truro, when the clergyman desired the parties wishing to be married to rise up, a large number of ladies immediately rose.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.—It is said that the rebels are crossing the Potomac and advancing Northwards. Washington may yet be attacked by Beauregard. The appearances are now in favor of that movement.

☞ The *Sentinella* of Toulon states that, three evenings back, in the Rue des Savonnieres, in that town, a girl about seventeen years of age, after some angry words from her mother, threw herself out of a third floor window into the street. She fell on the pavement close to some persons who were sitting out to enjoy the fresh air. They hastened to take up what they supposed must be a dead body, but, owing to the young person's ample crinoline, which had acted as a parachute, she had received neither fracture nor wound, though she was rather severely bruised and greatly shaken.

☞ **The reporters of the Dublin papers use extraordinary diligence in trying to ascertain how the Prince of Wales spends his time at the Curragh; but they complain that it is impossible to get accurate information of his Royal Highness' movements. The sum of all they can tell about him is that he minds his own business, and would be obliged if other people would let him alone, and mind theirs.**

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, September 5th, 1861.

	$	c.		$	c.
Flour ₱ brl	4	50	@	5	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	99	@	1	00
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	70	@	0	80
Barley ₱ bush	0	35	@	0	40
Oats "	0	20	@	0	23
Peas "	0	40	@	0	45
Potatoes (new)	0	25	@	0	25
Pork ₱ brl	14	00	@	15	00
Beef ₱ cwt	3	50	@	4	00
Butter ₱ lb	0	10	@	0	12½
Hay ₱ ton	7	00	@	8	00

WM. CUMMING,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, September 4th, 1861.

Fall Wheat 95c, a $1 3c.
Spring Wheat 80 a 83c.
Barley 40c.
Oats 31c a 32c.
Peas 40c a 40c.
Potatoes, (new) 50c a 55c.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Town Council of the Town of Peterborough having passed

A NEW MARKET BY-LAW,

the public are informed that

THE MARKET IS NOW FREE

FROM TOLLS!

☞ No Fees are now charged but for Stands and Weighing. All Farm Produce and articles brought into the Town for sale are required to be brought to the Market place.

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterborough, Sept., 1861. 36

AUCTION SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

THE following valuable Real Estate will be sold by Public Auction, on the

18th day of September,

AT NOON,

At the Auction Room of A. McNeil Auctioneer,

PETERBOROUGH.

under and by virtue of a power of Sale contained in a Mortgage, from one William H. Benson to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, namely:

Part of the South East Quarter of Lot No. 1, East side of Communication road, in the First Concession of the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough, containing by admeasurement 45 acres more or less.

For terms and further information apply to

ROBERT DENNISTOUN,
Vendor's Solicitor.

Dated 29th August, 1861. 36-3in.

STRAYED.

FROM the pasture field of Mr. W. Yates, Monaghan, on the 13th August,

TWO HORSES.

One was a dark bay horse, with Roman nose, and fox ears; the other is a brown horse, with Roman nose, and one white hind foot.

Any information respecting the whereabouts of said horses will be thankfully received by

WM. YATES.

Sept. 4, 1861. 36

FRESH FRUITS.

THE undersigned has just received direct from Rochester a large assortment of

EXCELLENT APPLES

ALSO:

Greengages, Tomatoes,

&c., &c., &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ Store on Water Street, in Robertson's Brick Building.

E. A. WHYTE.

Peterboro', Sept. 5, 1861. 36

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will make his tour of examination for the inspection of

WEIGHTS & MEASURES,

in the County of Peterboro' at the dates herein specified, when parties using Weights & Measures are required to present them for inspection. He will be at the following places on the days respectively:—

Norwood	Sept. 26 & 27
Hastings & Westwood	" 28
Allandale and Keene	" 30
Ashburnham	On afternoon Oct. 1 & all 2
Springville	" 3
Bridgenorth & Lakefield	" 4
Warsaw & South Dummer	" 5
Peterborough	" 7 to 19

N.B.—All parties not presenting their weights and measures will be prosecuted according to law.

WILLIAM SARGENT,
Inspector of Weights & Measures
For the County of Peterboro'.

Norwood, Aug 29, 1861.

TO RENT.

A GOOD WATER POWER

—WITH—

Building & Water-wheel,

within three hours drive of Peterboro'. For further particulars apply at the office of this paper

Peterboro, Aug. 30, 1861. 36

THE HEROES OF PEACE,

AND

The Heroes of War!

E. ANTHONY, No. 501, New York, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as Brady's National Photographic Portrait Gallery, in which is included Portraits of nearly all the prominent men of America, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other Confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.

SCENES OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION,

are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form. Also,—Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., &c., *ad infinitum.*

OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS ARE THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE AGE.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of vehicles or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views.—☞ They are sold for $3 00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albiums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

Catalogues, containing lists of all our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopic, &c., sent free by mail on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway,
near St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.

Sept., 1861. 36

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

Trent Division.

GENTLEMEN,

The death of your late member requires your suffrages to fill the vacancy.

A number of the Electors from various parts of the Division having urged upon me the necessity of contesting the election in opposition to the Hon. Sidney Smith, Postmaster General, *lately defeated for West Northumberland*, I have consented to do so for the purpose of defeating him, unless you will consent to place your choice on some other person, in which case I shall be most happy to withdraw in his favor, and give him my support and influence.

Although personally unknown to many of the electors, yet I feel warranted in saying that my past parliamentary career is well known, and if elected I shall have no sectional views to carry out, for any one locality in preference to another, but in all cases be guided by the actual requirements of the whole people.

A BANKRUPT LAW.

I shall support a just and equitable Bankrupt Law for the benefit of Upper Canada Traders, as well as others, but not such a law as the government of which Mr. Smith is a member, were forced to withdraw during the last Session of Parliament.

UNIVERSITY REFORM

Will meet with my warmest support, and any Act which will tend to make the University, or our Colleges, and halls of learning more efficient, in giving the higher branches of Education to the youth of our noble country, will meet with a response from me on all occasions. It is not within my province to know what the government intend to do in reference to the question at issue. Judging from the past I have but little faith in their intentions.

LAW REFORM

I have always been in favor of, as my past votes will show. The lighter the costs can be made for the Debtor, the more easily he can pay them.

CLERGY RESERVE QUESTION.

I thought that this question had been set at rest, but it seems Mr. Smith has dug up a pretended fragment of the *old bone*, by dragging in the existence of the Rectories. Again, we find what was "the intention of the Government." They had an intention 7 years ago—they have kept it in abeyance ever since—how much longer will they find technical reasons for delay, it is impossible to say. I am favorable to an early settlement of this question.

FEDERATION OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

I believe instead of "taking warning by the defects of the Constitution of the United States," or instead of looking to Washington, we had better amend the defects in our own Constitution and Government, by applying those wholesome checks, which will for the future prevent the Government of which Mr. Smith is a member, or any Government hereafter, from handling the funds of the country for any purpose whatever without the previous sanction of Parliament.

I believe we should first make all wrongs at home right before we seek for Federation and an expensive "Central Government."

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION

Has long been my motto. I have not supported nor could I support such a measure, as would cause me to take or hold a position in any Government, where the heads of that Government for both sections of the Province repudiate it, as do Cartier and Macdonald. I go for Representation pure and simple, without regard to a dividing line between Upper and Lower Canada.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

May not be $70,000,000, but admitting it is $58,000,000, it would take, if in silver, at $16 to the lb and 1000 lbs per cart load 3,687 horses, as many carts and harness, and at 20 feet for each horse and cart, a procession of near 12 miles in length.—Electors this is not a sum to be lightly spoken of, and what assurance have we that this debt will not increase. Was all "this debt incurred by former Governments for works of great and permanent utility?" Has not $2,000,000 of this debt been added within the last 7 years? Where are the debts contracted without the consent of Parliament? Where the loans to the Grand Trunk? How much has been incurred by the Coalition Government since its formation in 1854, let Mr. Smith answer?

THE TARIFF.

The Raising or "readjusting the Tariff on important articles so as to secure a sufficient revenue, and, at the same time, incidentally to encourage home manufactures," may be fine, as to the practice in the first, and is theory to the latter "incidentally;" but, Electors, who pays for all this? Does the high Tariff, on what we cannot produce "incidentally," benefit the farmer or mechanic?

Are we to consider all the Public Works completed? Is there not already a demand for the enlargement of the Welland Canal to enable the carrying trade of the west to be more successfully competed for by Canadians, or are our improvements ample, with the extra aid of the Grand Trunk, that we require no further improvements to develope the resources of our vast and growing country, and do you think even without this, that the economy of the Government of which Mr. Smith is a member, is of that character that it affords any guarantee for the future that "you will see that the debt will speedily diminish and finally disappear." Taking the past for example the future looks gloomy enough.

INTEMPERANCE.

Mr. Smith says he "shall advocate and sustain measures to suppress intemperance." It is only necessary to say, I have been a total abstainer for more than 3½ years. I shall support all good measures—my motto has been, and is, equal rights and privileges to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, without distinction of party or creed.

THE DIVISION.

"I have" not "determined to reside permanently within the Division," but I shall do all in my power, assisted by your votes, to enable Mr. Smith to carry out his determination, and by keeping him at home give him an opportunity of becoming one of your "domestic institutions."

GRAND TRUNK.

I am opposed to any further aid to the Grand Trunk Railroad.

THE GOVERNMENT.

The Government of the country should be carried on by Parliamentary majorities, from both sections of the Province. Mr. Smith has assisted his colleagues to adopt and carry out the opposite course to the injury of Upper Canada, contrary to the principles which he advocated from 1848 to 1851.

IN CONCLUSION.

Mr. Smith will have all the support Government can give him. Money will not be wanting on his part to carry on the contest, while I, as an opponent to a member of the Government, must look to the spontaneous efforts of the Electors opposed to that Government, to give me that honorable position which it is in their power to bestow.

Gentlemen,
Yours, &c., &c.,
BILLA FLINT.

BELLEVILLE,
10th August, 1861.

Hurrah for Billa Flint!

OR ANY OTHER MAN

Who wants cheap Boots & Shoes.

J. T. STENSON

IS on hand again in the Building formerly occupied by the Toronto Bank,

One door west of Jeffery & Co.'s Hardware Store, Hunter Street.

Peterborough, Aug. 28th, 1860. 35

DR. S. DELLENBAUGH,

The Old German Physician,

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,

Will be in the following places in September:

Bowmanville, 17th, Waverly House,
Port Hope, 18th, Church's Hotel.
Millbrook, 19th and 20th, Richardson's Hotel
Peterboro, 21st to 24th, Cassie's Hotel.
Lindsay, 25th and 26th, Jewett's Hotel,

Where he may be consulted upon all forms of CHRONIC *Diseases.*

Aug. 28, 1861. 35

MONTREAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED BY SPECIAL ORDINANCE IN 1840.

CAPITAL STOCK, $800,000.

PAID UP.....$80,000.

Head Office, No. 9, Great St. James St.

MONTREAL.

Wm. MURRAY...Manager.

THE undersigned begs to intimate his appointment as agent in Peterboro', for the above company, and is authorised to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and Personal Property, against loss or damage by fire, at rates as low as those of any responsible office.

For further particulars, rates, &c., apply to

W. H. SCOTT,
Agent.

Office in Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office.

Peterboro, Aug. 28, 1861. 35

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-RATE TAVERN STAND situated on Elizabeth Street, Ashburnham, front of Mr. Rogers' Mill. The building is at present used for a dwelling house and furniture rooms. *It would make a good stand for a Grocery and Bakery.* The lease of the above has eleven years to run, and will be sold very reasonable for money. For particulars apply to

E. BURLEY,
On the premises.

Aug. 28, 1861. 35

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Township Council of Otonabee intend at their meeting to be held on the

21st Day of October next,

to pass a By-law to close up the Road established across Lot 15, in 5th Concession of Otonabee, on the 14th day of January, 1829.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Aug. 25, 1861. 35

CHEAP GOODS

AT

W. CLUXTON'S.

SELLING OFF

THE REMAINDER OF

SUMMER GOODS,

AND THE

GOODS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED,

AT THE LATE FIRE, AT

☞ **Greatly Reduced Prices!**

GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN.

Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 34

ROBINSON & ROBINSON.

Shaving & Hair-dressing

THE subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his customers and the public, that owing to the late fire he has removed to the Office on George Street,

☞ *A few doors north of Ross' Hotel,*

and nearly opposite Yelland's Blacksmith shop, where he will be happy to attend to all those who may favor him with their patronage.

R. D. BASKERVILLE.

Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 34

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber begs leave to intimate to

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO HIM,

—THAT—

After the 15th Sept. next

HE WILL HAND OVER HIS

BOOKS, NOTES & DUE-BILLS

—TO—

AN ATTORNEY

for Collection, without respect of persons.

LEWIS GLOVER.

Aug 14, 1861. 33-8in.

GLASGOW HOUSE!

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE AT

WILLIAMSONS

CHEAP CASH STORE.

Nearly Opposite Menzies' Book Store

GEORGE STREET.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES.

JOHN WILLIAMSON

IN returning his sincere thanks to to his numerous friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received, takes this method of calling their attention to the balance of his stock saved from the late fire, through the exertions of his well wishers, and which he is determined to sell at a Great Sacrifice!

☞ *Call and see, and be convinced.*

Peterboro, Aug. 22nd, 1861. 34

FOR MONTREAL

CASH or Produce ONLY.

CASH STORE,

ONE Price

Hunter Street, Peterboro.

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD take this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country for past favors, and would beg to intimate that he has received a large addition to his stock, on such favorable terms as enable him to offer goods at such

LOW PRICES

as to convince every one who examines them

☞ *That he cannot be beat in the Town.*

The following comprise a few of the articles generally in stock:

West of England Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinets, Drills, Denims, Stripped Cottons, Ginghams, Prints, Factory Cotton, Orleans, Coburgs, Red and White Flannels, Cotton Warp, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Silk and Felt Hats, &c.

TEAS, TOBACCOES, SUGARS,

Soap, Candles, Raisins, Currants, Coffee, Rice, and other Articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Remember the Spot: Next door to McKellar & Cameron's, Hunter Street.

Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 34

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, 14TH SEP. 1861,

AT NOON,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE FARM LAND:

THE south half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd con. of Smith. This farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterboro', there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good stone house, three barns and other outbuildings.

The North half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. of Smith. This farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money down at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid in five equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

ALEX. McNEIL,
Auctioneer.

Aug. 11, 1861. 34

THE LATE FIRE.

G. MITCHELL

TENDERS his sincere thanks to his friends who assisted him in removing his stock at the late fire, and begs to intimate to the public that he has re-opened business in

SWAYNE'S BUILDING,

corner of Brock and George Streets,

OPPOSITE LAWSON'S HOTEL,

where he will sell as low as any other store in Town for Cash. Constantly on hand a choice and large stock of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS & LIQUORS,

☞ Beer and Ale by the quart and Gallon

G. MITCHELL.

Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 34

NEW GROCERY,

Wine & Liquor Store.

JAMES STEWART respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Lakefield and its vicinity that he has opened an establishment in the premises lately occupied by A. Morrow, and will constantly keep on hand a first-class assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting in part of

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES,

—TOBACCO.—

and every description of Family Groceries, the whole of which, together with a general assortment of Crockery, Glassware, &c., will be sold at a very small advance upon cost, and at prices far below anything hitherto known in Lakefield for Goods of the same quality. As the sales will be exclusively Cash, there will be no second price.

Lakefield, Aug. 12, 1861. 33

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Coachman and Groom.—Has a good knowledge of gardening. Can furnish the most unexceptionable references.

Address,

X. Y. Z., drawer 17.
Peterboro P.O., C.W.

Aug. 21, 1861. 34

NOTICE.

G. W. ROBINSON,

HAS Re-opened in the Variety Store, next door to Mr. James Stevenson's Tin Shop, where he will be found always on hand with a

CHOICE LOT OF GOODS,

—SUCH AS—

GROCERIES, CROCKERY.

BOOTS & SHOES,

all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash. Farmers produce taken in exchange.

Aug. 21, 1861. 34

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocery Establishment!

HENTHORN'S BUILDING.

THE undersigned offers for sale, at Reduced Prices, Refined Loaf Sugar, Broken Loaf Ground Loaf, Dutch Crushed, Crushed, Bright Porto Rico and Muscovado.

—ALSO,—

a choice lot of Family Flour, in barrels and small sacks, containing 50 and 25 lbs. each.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

INN-KEEPERS

Supplied with every description of WINES and SPIRITS from the choicest Champagne to Common Whiskey, in any quantities, and at the very cheapest rates by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

August 1, 1861. 31

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

ON Thursday night or Friday morning last, from a field belonging to Mr. Stewart, near Ashburnham, a

DARK BROWN MARE,

about 14 hands high, with a heavy mane and tail, and a white stripe in the face. She is about 8 years old, partly French. Whoever will give such information that will lead to the recovery of the above mare to Mr. Hoskings, Tavern-keeper, or to John Vesper, at Allen's Hotel, will be suitably rewarded.

Aug. 14, 1861. 33

WAR WITH CANADA!

FOR SALE.

THE east half of lot No. 4, north side of Elizabeth Street, in Ashburnham. There is a

Good Frame House,

with good cellar, stable, sheds and well on the premises. For particulars apply to

PHILLIP SARGENT,
Proprietor.

Ashburnham, Aug. 1861. 33

SELLING OFF

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

Fall Importations!

Strickland & Rogers

are now offering their large and fashionable stock of

DRY GOODS,

without the slightest reserve, at

COST PRICES,

FOR CASH!

The Goods are all

NEW AND FASHIONABLE,

and of the very best qualities.

☞ AN EXAMINATION OF THE STOCK SOLICITED. ☜

Peterborough, July, 1861.

Lightning! Lightning!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

200,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH

SPRATTS' RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old red Professor Croft had a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud surcharged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the fountain, causing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But if it fall in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Carbonized Rod. Common Iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 25 feet from the point.

$1.000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by O. H. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KINDALL,
23 Young Street.

TORONTO, Sept. 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPERintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.,
Prof. of Chemistry.

PETERBORO', July 29th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods as highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. NIBLOCK.

Toronto, June 20th, 1861. 31-3m.

CORPORATION DEBENTURES! FOR SALE.

THE Commissioners of the Town Trust of the Town of Peterborough are prepared to issue under the Authority of the Act of Provincial Parliament 24 Vic. cap. 67,

The sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars payable in from one to ten years after date. The Debentures will be issued in amounts to suit parties desirous of investing, having coupons attached, bearing interest payable half-yearly, at the rate of six per centum per annum.

Application to be made to

CHARLES PERRY,
Mayor.

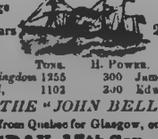
Mayor's Office, Peterboro, Aug. 20, 1861.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

Anchor line of Steam Packet Ships, sailing regularly between

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.

Steerage 25 Dollars



Steerage 25 Dollars

Ships.	Tons.	H. Power.	Com.
United Kingdom	1255	300	James Bay,
John Bell,	1102	200	Edward Scott

THE "JOHN BELL"

will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

TUESDAY, 17th Sep., 1861.

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:

SALOON CABIN	$60 00
INTERMEDIATE	30 00
STEERAGE, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions	25 00

Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
MONTREAL

Aug. 28th, 1861.

IRON.

BAND, Hoop, and Bar, Round, Half-round, and Square Iron. A large stock on hand and for sale at

R. HAMILTON'S.

Peterboro, May, 1861. 23

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED

GEO. A COX.

IN returning his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since commencing business, would respectfully intimate that he still continues to practice Photography in all its different branches, in a manner that cannot be surpassed. He would also have it remembered that it was him

THE DIPLOMA

was awarded at the last Fall Show for the

BEST SPECIMENS OF

Photography,

which includes not only Ambrotypes, but all the different styles of Pictures

takes by means of light, without regard to the chemical agency employed. And he is still determined to maintain the decision not only of the judge, but of all who may favor him with a call that the place to go when you want

A FIRST-RATE PICTURE!,

IS TO

Cox's Excelsior Sky Light

GALLERY,

in Burnham's Block, over Maloney's Store.—And last, though not least if you want to get a picture that will stand the test of time, and one worthy of our flourishing town in this advanced age, you must go to Cox's Gallery and

☞ GET A GENUINE PHOTOGRAPH! ☜

the only place in town they can be got. So all who wish to live with posterity go and get

A GOOD PICTURE & CASE

For 50 Cents and upwards!

A large assortment of cases always on hand. Entrance same as to the Montreal Telegraph.

Peterboro', Aug. 8th, 1861. 32

FLOUR! FLOUR!

FLOUR always on hand at Fenelon Falls Grist Mill in Bags which will be sold strictly for CASH.

PRICES.....REASONABLE.

Put on board Steamboat by sending cash and bags.

ROBT. FRANCE.

July 23, 1861.

A national enterprise entitled to support.

A CANADIAN

LITERARY PAPER.

FOR

The Canadian people.

☞ TO THE PUBLIC. ☜

ON Saturday 1st June last, the undersigned commenced in Toronto the publication of a weekly family newspaper, entitled

"The Home Journal,"

which altogether eschews subjects of a controversal character, both in politics and religion, and presents itself as a medium for developing the literary talent of the country.

The *Home Journal* is devoted to choice literature:—Tales, Essays, Poetry, Reviews, Criticism, Biography, Art, Music, News, &c., and has already rallied to its columns some of the best talent of the country.

To commence the publication of a Literary Journal in Canada, after many failures of similar enterprises, was considered hazardous; but the undersigned is now happy to say, after five weeks of experience, that he has received such encouragement from both the press of the country and the public, as causes him to feel quite confident of its ultimate success.

He aims at making the *Home Journal* equal to any paper of its class, and to do this, a large number of subscribers are necessary. Believing that the people of Canada will contribute to its maintenance, when made aware of its importance and character.

The *Home Journal* is published every Saturday, at Toronto, and mailed in time to reach

THE POTATO ROT.

It seems now to be beyond a doubt that the potato rot has made its appearance, and is likely to prove very destructive in this section of Canada. We are informed that in some localities, entire fields are turning black, and there are very few patches but show indications of being affected. It is consequently impossible to tell at this stage of the disease what the extent of its ravages may be, but it is confidently stated that at least one-third of the present year's crop will be destroyed. The season has been very wet, scarcely a day passing without rain, more or less, and the wet, cold weather may have had something to do with producing the reappearance of the potato blight.

We are also informed that in several localities, the "army worm" has made its appearance and commenced its ravages.—Barley is the principal grain attacked as yet but it will doubtless extend to other descriptions, as no kind of grain escapes this universal destroyer. In the West, in many localities, the "army worm" has already destroyed whole fields of grain.—*Perth Courier.*

BIG PEACH ORCHARD IN OHIO.

A gentleman in the neighborhood of Middletown, in this County, has a peach orchard occupying sixty acres of ground, upon which are growing some 10,000 trees, all loaded with the best grafted fruit.—Estimating the yield at 1½ bushels to the tree, he cannot have less than from 14,000 to 15,000 bushels of peaches the present season. But to be within the mark, say he has 10,000 bushels, and sells them at $2 per bushel, the yield will bring $20,000—a fortune few men can realize in a lifetime.

VALUE OF THE BAROMETER TO THE FARMER.

Too much is usually expected from everything new. The barometer has been much lauded of late, as a sure indicator of the state of the weather; but the farmer who places implicit confidence in its indications will surely be disappointed. To the farmer who is able to have one I would say, buy it. It will prove a valuable aid to you in judging of the state of the weather. For several years I have watched its results with reference to the farmer, but my conclusions are somewhat different from those of the published accounts. The following are a few of them. If I see the barometer falling and the sky is overcast I do not expect good hay weather. Although it may not rain, it rarely clears away under such circumstances. If I see the barometer falling rapidly I expect to see wind, or rain, or both. I saved a couple of tons of hay the last summer from a smart shower by a forewarning of this kind, besides notifying my nearest neighbor of the same thing. When I see the barometer rising rapidly, no matter what the appearance of the sky may be, I am quite sure there will be no rain, and I can safely go to mowing in the shade of a thick cloud, while my neighbors are in doubt. This I regard as the most valuable practical point to the farmer. On a lowering day the farmer knows that if he should mow down acres of hay, he might lose dollars by the operation. But if it should clear away, his several tons of grass already mown will be in fine condition for the barn before another rain.—I have noticed showers when the barometer was high, without any change whatever. The farmer cannot expect a plough, however well constructed, to go without a team, nor must he expect too much from the barometer.—*Dr. True's Address.*

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

The population of the world is increasing. From the best and latest resources of information we derive the following estimates:

America	63 000,000
Europe	265,000,000
Africa	115,000,000
Asia	70,000,000
Japan	35,000,000
Oceanica	22,000,000
Total	1,200,000,000
Protestants	85,000,000
R. Catholics	180,000,000
Greeks	68,800,000
Other Sects	7,000,000
Jews	6,000,000
Mahommedans	144,000,000
Pagans	710,000,000
	1,200,000,000

A VOLUNTEER FOR GARIBALDI.

When Garibaldi was in Sicily, a dwarfish, deformed little man, presented himself as a volunteer, but was refused by the Committee. Nothing daunted, he went to Garibaldi, and begged the General to accept him. Here again he was refused.—After one of the first battles the little individual came up to Garibaldi, and joyfully exclaimed, "See, General, you would not take me, but you could not prevent my coming. I have fought well, indeed I have—and I am wounded too." Garibaldi, who recognized the man, replied "Ah! bravo! and where are you wounded?"—After some hesitation the other showed a wound between his shoulders. "Oh, fie," said Garibaldi, "wounded in the back! I knew you would never be anything good." The soldier retired confused and ashamed. Another battle soon followed, and it was scarcely over when the poor fellow again accosted his chief: "Here I am, general, wounded again, but this time on the right side;" and pointing to a wound in his breast, he fell dead at Garibaldi's feet.

A CARD.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has retired from the business formerly carried on by him.

WM. ARNOTT.

Peterboro, April 20, 1861. 19.

Bakery & Confectionery.

WM ARNOTT, JR.,

WOULD announce that he intends taking on the Bakery and Confectionery business in the store heretofore occupied by his father, where he hopes by correct business principles to merit and receive a share of public patronage. He will keep constantly on hand a supply of Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, &c., which he intends offering at very low prices, and to insist on cash or monthly payments with all his customers, and feels confident that by this principle he can offer such goods at prices as will convince the public that it will be to their advantage to deal with him.

Peterboro April 27, 1861 19

EMPLOYMENT.

$40 A MONTH!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE want an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada, to sell the Franklin Sewing Machine. To a limited number of travelling agents we will pay a salary of *Forty Dollars a month and all expenses*

To local agents a commission of 20 per cent, in all sales.

Every machine is warranted to give universal satisfaction, and kept in repair six months.—Recent improvements renders this machine the cheapest and most popular in the market. For full particulars and a permanent business, address, with stamp for return letter,

HARRIS BROTHERS,
Sole agents Franklin Sewing Machine Co.
Box 186 Boston, Mass.

July, 1863. 28

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW AND ACCURATE, ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

Map of Upper Canada,

TOGETHER WITH A DESCRIPTIVE MAP AND DIRECTORY OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF

N'TH & S'TH MONAGHAN & OTONABEE.

CONLIN, BONNEY & Co., of Toronto, propose to publish the above work, drawn on a large scale from the most recent and accurate surveys, exhibiting all Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province, corrected from the latest official authority: also, the various lines of Railway, Railway Stations, with the *correct distance between each*, Canals, Plank and Macadamized Roads, the Main Travelled Roads between Towns and Villages, the boundaries and names of each County and Township, the great Lakes, Rivers, and principal Mill Streams. Tables shewing the Variation of Time between each County Seat in Upper Canada from the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, the Population of each City, Town, County and Township will also be given, with other important and useful information, carefully compiled from the Census Returns of the present year. The Map will be illustrated with Views of the principal Public Buildings in the Province, executed in the best style of the art.

There will also be given on this sheet a Map on enlarged Plan, in the most minute detail, of the above Townships shewing concessions, lots, and subdivisions, with the names of the proprietors neatly engraved thereon; also, School Sections, Churches, School-houses, Mills, Manufactories, Stores, Inns, &c., together with macadamized gravel, plank and other Roads open to travel, the nearest source of rivers and mill streams, also, enlarged Plans of Towns and Villages in the Townships.

The names of all Subscribers resident owners of farms, will be engraved specially prominent on their respective lots and the position of their residence indicated; also, the names of Subscribers in the Towns and Villages will be published, with the title, profession, business &c., in each, thus constituting a complete Rural, Professional and Mercantile Business Directory.

The publishers being practical engravers, draftsmen, &c., can confidently assure the public that the execution of the above work, in every department, will be superior to anything of the kind yet published in Canada. The size of the Map will be about 48 by 72 inches; it will be handsomely coloured, varnished, and mounted on canvass, with rollers, and furnished to subscribers only, for the low price of Four dollars and a half ($4.50) payable on delivery.

Other Townships in the County will be canvassed in due time.

☞ *Our Agents exhibit a* REAL *specimen of the above work, with our name engraved thereon.*

CAUTION.—This enterprise is in no way connected with that projected by Messrs. Tremaine, of Jefferson County, State of New York.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &c.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods.

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gall'n) at 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 23s 9d. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, do., Fine Hollands Gin Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Isla Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Flavouring extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccoes, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (now blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Stevenson, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 1 1861.

TO RENT.

THAT delightful residence and property at present occupied by Thos. Faucett, Esq., in Otonabee (on the Keene Road, and about six miles from Peterboro.) The House is of brick, and will be let if required all ready furnished. 4 of an acre of land, or seven acres will be let, with the house if required. The property is well fenced; there is

A GOOD SPRING WELL

and a good rain-water Cistern, and

A Pleasure Garden

on the premises. To a good tenant the term will be moderate. Apply at the *Examiner* Office, or to the proprietor,

THOS. FAUCETT.

Otonabee, May 1861. 22

ROOM PAPER

AND

Paper Window Blinds.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his stock of new Room Papers for 1861. ALSO, a large lot of Plain and Fancy Window Blinds. ALSO, all the papers for this week.

THOS MENZIES.

Peterboro, June, 1861.

SAVE YOUR FURS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

WM. LECH,

FURRIER, MONTREAL,

WILL OPEN BUSINESS in the above line about the end of June, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Temple on Brown, corner store, Scott's Building, Peterboro'. Raw furs will be manufactured to order; also dressed and cleaned, and

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE

FUR TRADE

in Canada, will be offered for sale at prices much lower than ever known in this part of the country before. Hats and caps of the latest styles. The highest price will be paid for raw furs.

May 8, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE.

175 ACRES

SITUATED in the County of Victoria, Township of Fenelon, being lot No 26, in the 4th Con., of which 50 acres are cleared and under cultivation. For particulars apply to Archibald McArthur, on the premises, or to

R. DENNISTOUN,
Peterboro,

June, 1861. 36

ATTENTION

Is respectfully solicited to my new stock of

FASHIONABLE DRESS AND SUMMER

BOOTS & SHOES,

Gaiters, Buskin Ties,

Opera Boots,

&c., &c., comprising the

LATEST STYLES!

in every department.

To cash and cash I have reduced prices, and am therefore prepared to offer goods

Still Lower than heretofore!

☞ Mens' White Canvass Shoes (a quantity only) sold for 10s, can be had for 6s. 3d., Cash!

T. G. HAZLITT.

Peterboro June 20, 1861. 36.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

WESTERN
Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital $1,000,000.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

J. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the Inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the FIRST AND THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office. Cobourg.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable: they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOHNSOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

ATTENTION

R. THOMPSON & SUN

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterboro' of the fact that

Correct and Life-like

PORTRAITS

can be had at their Portrait Gallery any day from 8 a. m., till 5 p. m., (Sundays excepted).—R. T. & S. would therefore advise them to procure Likenesses of themselves or friends without delay

THE DIPLOMA FOR SUPERIOR

AMBROTYPE PICTURES

having been awarded to R. Thompson, at the last Fall Show in Peterboro, he is determined not to lose his credit in this line of business, and will take care not to forfeit the good opinion of his judges as expressed by this mark of commendation.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL ☜

Don't fear the result. Perfect satisfaction with regard to pictures is hereby guaranteed to all parties by R. T. & Son. ☞ Try them.

Remember R. THOMPSON'S
Portrait Gallery,
Opposite the Stores of Nicholls & Hall.

Peterboro Feb. 14, 1861.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular institution over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 36x38 inches, entitled.

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS!"

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal*,"

3rd.—Four admissions, during the season, to The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 36 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"

is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder postage pre-paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscriptions. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of 18 cts, in stamps or coin.

Address,

C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*
546 Broadway, N.Y.

N. B.—Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Hon's Secretary for United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

No. 5, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—Stamps and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Conlter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro and all dealers in medicines.

EDEN GARDENS

PETERBOROUGH.
OPPOSITE WALKERFIELD NURSERY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and surrounding country that he has at his Garden a constant supply (in their season) of all kinds Garden Vegetables usually grown in this latitude. Seedling plants, such as

Cabbage, Cauliflower,

Tomato, Celery, Winter Cherry, &c. Also,—Small Fruits in their season.

VEGETABLES

fresh from Eden Gardens at the Market every week day; also at his Store on George Street, where all orders which may be left for anything in the above line will be promptly attended to.

PHILIP GILES.

May 1, 1861. 18

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1862; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Barques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bournanville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Offices in Gillet's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 16, 1860.

JUDSONS,

MOUNTAIN HERB

WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots
VERSUS
Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere trouble that afflicts them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is *WORMS*, and *should be at once looked to.*

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine. This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico.—A full account of it you will find in our Almanacs. Ask for the "*Rescue of Tula Almonte*," of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also have it and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of *Judson*, on each package of this Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
50 Leonard St., New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL	$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	350,000
ANNUAL INCOME	250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE we present you with a perfect likeness of Tenuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. So quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed the lamp of life soon dies out. These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivaled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fresh, cleaning and renovating the vital organs.

Present indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to heighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Inward Weakness,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Liver Complaints,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints,*	*Lowness of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases	*Headache,*	*Piles,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Sour and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secretory Symptoms.*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tenuco, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. See the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 60 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.*

B. L. JUDSON, & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

☞ The Canadian Pain Destroyer is a prompt and sure remedy for Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well as the stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the bites of poisonous Insects and venomous Reptiles.

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1860 45

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

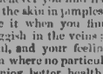
THE subscriber wishes to dispose of his House and Lot on Queen Street, nearly opposite the English Church. The House is frame and rough-cast, with a large Cellar and Back-kitchen. The Lot is 40 by 85 feet, and there is a Cooper's Shop in the rear.

TERMS,—One third down, and the balance to be secured by mortgage.

For further particulars apply on the premises to

BRY. McDONALD.

Peterboro, June 15, 1861.



SADDLERY & HARNESS

WARE-HOUSE.

Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,
Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP for CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel,

17

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM OR THE DOUTOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many tackling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins: cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure, and which secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaints, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Ormond & Gilmour; Wm. Coulter, and W. A. Kempt, Peterboro'. C. Britton, Lindsay; R. Gregory, Millbrook; A. Goodfellow, Springville, and all medicine dealers. Northrop & Lyman, General Agents for the Canadas.

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged re-fitted and refurnished, and as every convenience for the accomodation of the travelling public is directly opposite the Post Office, on Main Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HIS TABLE

is always supplied with the best the market affords, and

THE BAR

always supplied with the choicest of Liquors Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call

☞ A careful ostler on hand at all times.

WILLIAM CRESWELL,
Proprietor.

Bobcaygeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

PETERBORO',

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & BOOD.

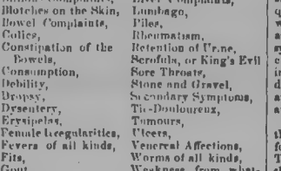
Peterboro, Dec 20th, 1858. 51

Health and its Pleasures,

OR

DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES!

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoid the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially the power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills if taken according to the

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Custom Bills, Programmes,
Forms, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

Colored Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All Orders for Job Printing forwarded to this Office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 38.

THE "EXAMINER"

is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$0 75
Each subsequent insertion	12
Six to ten lines, first insertion	75
Each subsequent insertion	50
One column, first insertion (per line)	1
Each subsequent insertion, "	2

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES BEST, *Publisher and Proprietor.*

Business Directory.

[illegible] HALL,
SHERIFF'S Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Mortar's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers, and Land Agents. Office in Scott's Chamber, corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Toronto. P. F. & D. Brenan having entirely surveyed the counties of eight new Townships now thrown into this county will be always ready to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CHAMBERS,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, 13

MR. DENNISTOUN
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 29

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hardware and Stoves, Peterboro.

V. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
CABINET Maker, Chair Dresser, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.,

OFFICE—In Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO,
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c
Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 30

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c
Offices—In Hutchinson's Block, opposite the Registry Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

A. McREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. Office and Residence,—Brock Street, opposite Mechanics' Livery Stables, Peterboro.
April 24, 1861. 17

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the whole counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

AUCTION SALES.

T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Peterborough.

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Sept. 12th, 1861. 3

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

PRIVATE BOARD.

A NUMBER of respectable boarders can find good board and comfortable accommodation at his handsome and well-fitted brick cottage, near the Peterboro Station of the G. T. & P. R. R., and on the premises.
JOSEPH PORTRIDGE.
June4, 1861.

CABINET MAKING.

ED. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Dyer's Block, George Street Peterboro'. 1

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE, OVER DRUGGISTS' DRUG STORE, George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or

VULCANIZED RUBBER.

Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.

D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that

WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,

and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth
Peterboro', April 10th, 1861. 15

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION (to say the least of it) will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterboro' gh, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation: 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown and part Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 40 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 30, and a good spring water stream convenient to the house, and is easy of access. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,

in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. JAS. WEIR. 34

NOTICE

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of Dec. next,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M

Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Peterboro' May 14, 1861 *Secretary.* 20

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
Jan. 2, 1861. GEORGE STREET. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO
RAILWAY.

ON and after the 1th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook "	11.25 a. m.
" Peterboro' "	41.58 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	12.10 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at	3.30 p. m.
" Peterboro' "	3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	5.05 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

Peterboro' January, 18

CARRIAGE! BUGGIES;
&c., &c., &c.

E. G. HILL would call the attention to intending purchasers to the fact that he has a large stock of Carriages & Buggies of good manufacture, and the best material, which he can warrant to be ready and solicits a call as he wishes to sell Cheap, for Cash, or short approved credit, to make room for a large stock the coming year. Repairing neatly done, and with dispatch, opposite Lawson's Hotel, Brock Street. Give him a call.
Peterboro. May 3, 1861.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Houk; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1840, a person named De Puy, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of salt, in the west part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 55 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y. Canadian papers will confer a favor upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.
Miss SEMANTHA JENKINSON.
Rochester, N. Y., 24th May, 1861.

For the Examiner.

YE FRIENDS OF FLINT, ARISE!

Reformers shoulders to the wheel,
There is heavy seas a-head,
Do prove again your compass steel,
The breakers never dread!

Both candidates were tried before,
Their past proceedings scan,
Say which of them will you ignore.
Is FLINT or SMITH the man?

The Ministerial billows dark,
In quick succession roll;
Choose BILLA FLINT to steer your bark,
O'er sand-bank, rock or shoal!

Yes, Cartier's trumpet loud may blow,
John A.— may sound his drum,
To every note, decisive—No,
From you his lips will come!

Let white-washed SIDNEY pace the deck,
As he has done before,
All true reform must lie a wreck,
On a Ministerial shore!

In truth FALSE SIDNEY has been weighed,
And found immensely light
His principles died in the shade
On his election night!

His secret secure, he bade good bye
To pledges of the past,
The loaves and fishes caught his eye,
Reform stood aghast!

Disdaining honor or good name,
He strewed them to the wind,
Self-aggrandizement was his aim,
He sought and did it find!

How nice he plays the Traitors part,
"O yes" to every thing
If placed in power, that venemous heart
Will turn around and sting!

His pledges they are but a trap,
He soon would them erase,
Elect him, he would turn and snap
His fingers in your face!

When rulers held back what you want,
He never, never did them check,
He went with those who strived to plant
Their heel upon your neck!

O spurn his service with a frown,
Reject his proffered claim,
Return him—yes—to Cobourg town,
To raise his shattered fame
1861.

Vote for Billa Flint,

And against the insulting Rebel M. Cartier.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

From the London Daily Mail.

The Americans, we are told, are exceedingly anxious to know what is thought in England of their war and their policy, now that the campaign has been opened by a pitched battle. In one particular, but perhaps in one only, they will be thoroughly satisfied with our opinions. Never was there a war in which the people of this country took a greater interest. We watch with the utmost solicitude all the proceedings of the belligerents, and observe not only the operations of their armies, but the manifestations of popular feeling, with sentiments which no other struggle could excite. We can say no more. Though it is impossible to avoid reflecting that the division of the Union into two great States may relieve us from many of the troubles with which we were menaced by the overbearing policy of the old Federal Government, we can safely assert that Englishmen desire nothing more than to see the quarrel terminate & the strife appeased. We wish no harm to either party, and would far rather see America strong, united, and prosperous, than speculate on the advantages which its premature disruption might possibly bring to its neighbours. But when we have said this we have said all that the Americans are likely to hear with much satisfaction. For the rest, our conclusions are certainly not favourable to those institutions under which this great catastrophe has been matured. What the Americans call freedom, but what we call democracy, does not show to advantage at this critical time. The theories attributing immeasureable superiority to Republican forms of government have all been falsified in the plainest and most striking manner, and the last six months have proved beyond all question that the preponderance of popular will without check or limit is at least as likely to hurry a nation into war and debt as the caprice of the most absolute despot or the intrigues of the most selfish of aristocracies.

We are not finding fault with the Northern States for going to war. We have repeatedly admitted that the Federal party could not be expected to view the dismemberment of the Union without an effort to avert the loss. But, though civil war is the most frightful of all wars, the Americans plunge into it with less concern than would have been shown by any European State in adopting a diplomatic quarrel. Though the people of the South were of the same flesh and blood with the people of the North, and connected with them by a thousand links of interest and feeling the Northerners instantly heaped every conceivable opprobrium on the heads of the Southerners. A Muscovite Minister would speak more moderately of insurgent Poles than the citizens of Massachusetts spoke of the citizens of Carolina; and certainly Lord NORTH never used such language or such threats as the New York journals have been incessantly hurling at the rebels of 1861. Any suggestion of arbitration has been fiercely rejected, and even before the blood of the people was fairly up a proffered mediation was received as a deadly insult. Nothing but war, conquest, and triumph would satify the States whose alliance had been repudiated. The old French cry of "Fraternity or death" was interpreted to mean "Be my brother or I will kill you," and that cry was the sentiment of the North. The people would listen to nothing but plans for an immediate campaign. Their statesmen seized the opportunity of establishing a "gigantic system of outdoor relief" for themselves in the shape of a Protective Tariff, and, having catered in this manner for class interests, they provided for the war in the most extravagant and improvident manner. They have just proposed to raise, not by taxation, but by loan, a sum greater than the whole expenditure of this country in the most costly year of the Crimean war. Five years of such borrowing as they have now begun would saddle them, at the proposed rate of interest, with a charge greater than that of our whole national debt. Of course, a standing army becomes an incidental necessity, and with it approaches another and more alarming apparition. Our correspondent speaks ominously of "some coming man "whose face no one can see yet, "but his footsteps are audible, "and the ground shakes beneath his tread." Perhaps before twelve months are over we may see how a military dictator will deal with universal suffrage and other popular institutions.

If the Americans should conceive, however, that we, forming these opinions, are attributing to them any special faults, or any peculiar incapacity for self-government, they would be greatly in error. We consider that the course of events in the Union has been perfectly natural, and that Americans have only done what Englishmen or any other people under the same conditions would have done also. What has so quickened our feelings and made our observations so acute is not so much the policy of America itself as the prominence which has lately been given to that policy by a certain party in this country. For the last ten years we have been told, with every circumstance of emphasis and adjuration, that American institutions were the institutions on which every friend of economy, peace and good government should fix his eyes. War was distinctly represented as the work of an interested aristocracy anxious only for its own advancement. We are assured that with an unrestricted suffrage, and with electoral laws under which plain working citizens could make their voices heard, the old extravagance of a class Government would rapidly disappear. Debts were contracted and wars were fought to gratify an aristocracy subsisting on the taxation of the people. America was the model of a better system. There the wisdom and moderation of citizens managing their own affairs showed itself in peace, thrift, and contentment. Such were the points kept obtrusively before us. If the reader will refer to any speech of any Manchester orator he will find the Government of the United States extravagantly eulogized for the very qualities of which it is now proved to be utterly destitute, and the Americans exalted beyond all other people on account of gifts which it is plain that they never possessed. It is this, if the Americans wish to know the truth, which points the remarks of Englishmen on their civil war its incidents:—It is not that they are any worse, or more foolish, or more intemperate than was to be expected under the trials to which they have been exposed, but that they have been held up to our admiration by a certain party among us as a people in whose counsels no intemperance or folly would ever be likely to prevail. They suffer from the panegyries of their friends. Our extreme Liberals would have shaped the course of all British legislation exclusively by the American [illegible] and they did actually succeed in imparting now and then a Transatlantic smack to the policy of the Government. When we look, therefore, at the operation of American institutions, we are contemplating the results of principles which it was sought to force upon ourselves. Such a lesson we cannot afford to lose. Our criticisms are suggested not by any joy over American troubles but by feelings of the deepest and most immediate self-interest. When we see that unlimited democracy conveys not the slightest security against the worst of wars and the most reckless extravagance, we may apply the moral at home, and congratulate ourselves that the old British Constitution has not been precipitately remodelled after a Manchester design.

Vote for Billa Flint,

And Justice to Upper Canada.

THE CORN CROP IN THE FAR WEST.

We glean the following from the Chicago *Tribune*, of the 7th instant:—Owing to a late and wet Spring this year, the ground in many parts of Illinois broke up lumpy and ungenial. The growth of Corn has been slow, the ears are very short, and the crop will be two or three weeks later than usual. If there is an early frost, it is believed by good judges that one-half the crop in the Northern part of the State will be lost. In Central Illinois the promise of a large yield is unusually good; but it is not safe from frost, and the breadth planted was not so great as last year. In the prairie-lands of Southern Illinois the crop is very thin, the army worm having cut down the first planting by the hands of acres, while the later planted has suffered severely from drought. Corn was a failure last year in part of this region; but the crops on the timbered lands this year will probably be a medium one. In Iowa, Corn is reported to be healthy, with a promise of a large yield; although in the northern half of the State, the risk from early frost is great. In the Southern part drought and the army-worm have somewhat damaged the prospects. Should frost set in as early as in 1857, disastrous consequences are apprehended. On 12th Sept. of that year, a severe frost destroyed the corn from the northern line of Illinois down to Bloomington; while on 18th Sept., 1859, the crop in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin was so generally damaged that corn was shipped from Chicago to Wisconsin to supply the local demand.

A Western editor encourages his barnyard cocks, "The crisis we have about us have arrowed."

A tunnel is in process of construction under the bed of the River Indus at India, 60 by 7 1/2 feet long and lighted by gas. The cost will not be less than $500,000.

VOTE FOR BILLA FLINT,
And Representation by Population!

Vote for Billa Flint,

And Against the most Corrupt Ministry that ever held Office.

SHOCKING AFFAIR.

ELEVEN PERSONS POISONED BY A NEGRO.

From the (Michigan) Traveller.

The citizens of Northern Berrien were thrilled with horror, the early part of last week, by the intelligence that Mr John Sutherland and his entire family, residing in Pipestone township, some 14 miles from this village, with Dr. Fowler and one or two others, had been poisoned by some malignant person, and were lying in so dangerous and critical a condition that deep fears were entertained that they would not recover.

It appears that Mr. Sutherland and his family were absent from home on the Sunday previous, and did not return until Monday morning. Directly after eating breakfast upon arriving, the whole family were taken ill, and so violently did the malady assail them, that they were unable to communicate with their neighbors, but were *forced to seek their beds, from which they* were unable to move. Fortunately about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, one of their neighbors happened to pass that way, and observing no stir about the house, called in and learned the critical condition of the family, instantly gave the alarm. Mr. Sutherland felt certain from the first that the misfortune to himself and to his family was attributable to some fat I drug, in which his neighbor coincided. Dr. Fowler, who resided a short distance away in Cass county, was speedily sent for, and their worst suspicions were at once confirmed by his declaring that the sufferers were poisoned.

For some reason Mr. Sutherland seemed to think that the water was only infected, and upon the Doctor's arrival, without further investigation, a young lady residing near by, who had come to render comfort and assistance to the afflicted family, proceeded to prepare supper for him. The Doctor ate heartily, and she partook of a small quantity of the food herself, which resulted in making both sick. It was then discovered that not only the well, and a spring near by, had been poisoned, but that the flour, lard and butter in the house had been filled with arsenic. The young lady threw up the contents of her stomach, and thereby saved her life, but the Doctor lingered in a critical condition for many days. In the meantime Mr. Sutherland's infant child died, and it is said the next youngest child will prob bly not survive. The entire family nine persons in all were poisoned, besides the young lady alluded to above.

As soon as it was ascertained that the illness of the family was the work of some malignant person, steps were instituted to discover who the wretch could be. Suspicion for reasons hereafter named at once attached itself to a negro living near by, named Shoemaker, and the next day he was arrested. Tracks made by a peculiar foot were discovered round the house, and were traced to a corn-field towards his dwelling. Between the negro's house and Mr. Sutherland's, are two cornfields, separated by a plat of green-sward; and it seems that upon this plat all traces of the large naked foottracks were lost, but just on the other side boot tracks of corresponding dimensions were found, and these were distinct all the way to the black man's house. The supposed guilty wretch has a foot fourteen inches in length, the exact length of the tracks discovered. He doubtless pulled off his boots on the grass and proceeded to Mr. Sutherland's barefoot, and having performed his fiendish work, returned and put them on again, thinking such caution would prevent his discovery. It has been shown that about ten days previous to the transaction, he purchased half a pound of arsenic, at the drug store of C. H. Crane & Co., in this village, which he informed Mr. Crane he wished to give to a diseased horse. Rumour says that he also purchased a similar amount at Dowagiac.

The negro had long threatened violence to Mr. Sutherland and family, and all for no reason; unless the fact that Mr. S. wholly discarded him in a social point of view, be considered a reason. While some others of the people round about countenanced a kind of social equality with the family of Shoemaker, Mr. S. nor his house would have nothing to do with them. This excited the malignant nature of the negro, and his threatenings finally culminated in the awful, damning crime which we chronicle. A short time since "a raising" came off on Mr. S.'s premises to which Shoemaker was not invited, and it is said this slight, as he considered it, made him inordinately angry, and stimulated him to an earlier commission of the deed which he meditated.

The greatest excitement prevailed upon the arrest of the negro; and at his preliminary examination, when the facts we have related became gradually known, lynching was freely talked off by the enraged populace. In fact, a crowd with a rope lay in wait for him by the road-side along which it was supposed he would be taken, upon his leaving the Justice's office, with the determination of stretching him upon the nearest tree, but the officers conveyed him away by another route; so conclusive and obvious was the testimony against him that he was taken forthwith to jail. However, the more people thought the matter over the more incensed they were; and on Saturday night a large crowd from the end of the county went up to Berrien, for the avowed purpose of taking the culprit forcibly from the jail, and immediately wreaking their vengeance upon him. But finally it was thought best to let Justice take its course and he was not disturbed. Our County Court sat last Monday, and the trial of the wretch at this writing (Tuesday) is going forward. The excitement at the County seat is great and should the prisoner not be convicted, public opinion is so strong against him that he would be compelled to flee from the county, if indeed he should be so fortunate as to get out of it alive.

Mr. Sutherland is a thriving farmer, and is universally esteemed in common with his excellent family. The terrible calamity which has visited him is a matter of the most painful regret on the part of the entire region, and it is hoped that the remainder of his family may recover, and be once more restored to the enjoyment of perfect health.

Dr. Fowler, who met an untimely death by this affair, was a man of fine abilities, of great moral worth, and a skillful physician. He was about sixty years of age, and had long been a resident of the neighborhood in which he lived at the time of his death. His excellence, integrity, and noble qualities of heart had endeared him to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who are weighed down by the painful bereavement which has fallen upon them. If indeed this negro has been the cause of all this agony and suffering may he receive the punishment which his crime deserves.

It is said that the latter is worth some property, not the least of which is 120 acres of land, and is an industrious man, of 45 or 50 years of age. He has a wife and several children.

The poison was mixed in the flour in such quantities, that several biscuits made from it were thrown to chickens, which they ate, and then fell down and died. A cat died from the same cause, and a stump was found in corn, on the top of which the perpetrator of the deed had scraped from his hand some lard as he passed by, and a mouse having crawled out and eaten of it, died before it could quit the place.

At last accounts Mr. Sutherland's family were doing well, and it is thought will all recover, excepting, perhaps, the youngest child.

Vote for Billa Flint,

AND BRITISH RIGHTS.

"Britons Never Shall be Slaves"

AN APPEAL.

SMITH—Voters of the Trent Division,
Quickly come to a decision;
I want to be your M. P. P.,
Flint can't read his A B C.

FLINT—Voters of the Trent Division
Spurn Smith's falsehoods with derision,
For I can read and tell tales true,
A thing that Tories seldom do.

S.—*You know I came to* Peterborough,
From Cobourg in a desperate hurry,
And spoke for three hours on the hill,
Showing my claims to your votes still.

F.—I'll throw your foul speech to the winds,
It was a meeting of my friends;
And you had no righ to be there,
Far less to act like a wild bear.

S.—In the *Examiner* and *Globe*,
'Tis said I did the nation rob;
Believe not what these Clear Grits print,
They are as vile as Billa Flint.

F.—As vile! O, fie! 'Tis all humbug,
We want Reform,—no places snug;
This comes with a bad grace from you,
And all your Ministerial crew.

S.—O, wicked elf! away from me,
You wish to be an M. P. P.
And then made Master of the Mint,
I'm shocked by your pride Billa Flint.

F.—*My pride's all for my native land,*
To do all good, I'll nobly stand;
Your faithful servant Billa Flint,
Shall purge the corrupt Government.

S.—Being the Postmaster General,
I've benefitted one and all;
To make the good Post Office pay,
I've given to rich and poor fair play.

F.—Such nonsense! Tell that to your betters,
We're double-taxed for news and letters;
The nations debt, with burden, groans,
Increas'd each year by these *"dry bones."*

S.—Electors! then make me your choice,
Against them I will lift my voice,
And try to get your wrongs redress'd,
At least I'll strive to do my best.

F.—Electors! O, be wide awake,
Your principles are now at stake;
Put out the corrupt Government,
Vote for your true friend Billa Flint,

Now good men of the Trent Division,
Do your duty with decision,
And choose good Flint with all your pith,
And scout the trickster, Sidney Smith.

A working man was standing by,
Who laughed, and looking roadrosy-ly,
Said, "I say I of good work s'y be stint,
If I don't vote for Billa Flint."

A gent, with optics somewhat bloated,
Like a young calf left benighted,
Cried out, "Aw, damme, what is Flint,
But a common man, a tint."

A farmer hearing the Appeal,
Cried, "I am cazed to milk and meal,
And flocks and herds, and grain and flint,
And I will vote for Billa Flint."

A publican approached the crowd,
Speaking, but I'm afraid, long and loud;
Shouting for Smith and mountain-dew,
"S. Smith I will vote for you."

A Temperance man cried, "Down with drink,
And all from the pilot shrink,
Late the Temperance champion Flint,
Who'll pass good laws in Parliament."

A tailor, looking rather serene,
At Smith, the ill-clad cobler,

"Come boys," he cried with a sly squint,
"We all must vote for Billa Flint."

Three cheers for the voters of Trent
Three hearty cheers for Billa Flint,
And lastly, let all take this hint,
And vote for upright Billa Flint.

Sept. 16, 1861. SPECTATOR.

VOT FOR
BILLA FLINT,
THE FARMERS' FRIEND.

TRENT DIVISION—THE CANDIDATES.

Fellow Farmers and Electors:

I will not detain you by a preamble to this appeal but proceed at once to consider the important principle at stake in the coming election. We justly complain of being now, and for many years past, unfairly dealt with by our present corrupt government, who, in order to keep their places and power suffer themselves to be dictated to by French members who themselves are under the guidance of their hierarcy. We cannot expect justice from such hands, and must remain in bondage for many years to come unless we elect such members to represent us as will imperatively insist on justice, fair play, a clear stage, and no favor, for both sections of the province; we ask no more and will take no less. The way to release ourselves from the disgraceful thraldom we be under is now the main question for our consideration. Will we accomplish this by giving our support and confidence to a prominent member of that administration that inflicted the wrong we complain of? I think I hear you all answer No. That just and most universally called for measure, a representation proportioned to our population, and wealth would go far if it would not altogether remedy the evil we complain of, it would entitle Upper Canada to sixteen or twenty members more than we have at present. In former sessions of Parliament when the opposition agitated the question in the House, the government voted it down, alleging that it was not certain we outnumbered the lower province in population; their cry then was wait till the census is taken That excuse no longer avails them, and it is now ascertained beyond dispute that we outnumber the lower section by 300,000. Surely after this we might reasonably expect legislation on it. Alas, such a procedure would not be palatable to their French supporters, and to please them our Attorney General has given it a ten years hoist. In his opinion we are not yet long enough under the French yoke, but must remain ten years longer in our present degrading position. Another leading member of government says he has no more regard for our 300,000 majority than he has for so many fish swimming at the bottom of the ocean, and the honorable gentleman now before us seeking our suffrages echoes the opinion of his leader. In his address he advises us to continue to agitate it temperately, which means that it must be agitated long before it is ripe for legislation. Why it has been agitated since 1851, and surely that is long enough to have it under the consideration of the public to enable every man to form a calm judgment on it. Its justice is too apparent not to be seen by any man who is not determined to shut his eyes, and any ministry which does not announce their determination to make it a Cabinet measure in the next session of Parliament, and stand or fall by the result, is wholly unworthy of our confidence. After considering who this honorable Sidney Smith is, who is asking our votes, we come to the conclusion that he is the broken down, cast off politician of Cobourg. He got himself elected in Cobourg by denouncing the government and giving solemn promises and assurances that if elected he would enter the House of Assembly as an oppositionist, and continue to oppose the Government until he voted them down or wrung justice from their reluctant hands. But lo, and behold, John A. McDonald, a wily, cunning man, saw an indication of pliability in him and thought it would be better to have it ranged on his side than against him, and in order to bring Mr. Smith from the opposition benches, threw out a bait; a pretty rich one too, no less than the Postmaster Generalship, with a salary affixed to it of £1,250 per annum, which Sidney swallowed and was hooked by the Attorney General, and remains so still, thus making a wholesale surrender of principle at one jump. For this sale of his principles his own constituency—amongst whom he was born and bred, and who knew his principles—cast him off. He now has the hardihood to come to us with broken pledges and violated principles on his back, to ask our confidence and support. Truly he must think all gentlemen of all manly spirit, and feeling who he thinks us capable of reversing the just sentence passed on him by those who knew him so well, and rendering to him the last honours, and this to heap him in the enjoyment of his £1,250, which is the main object he has in view. To effect this every means will be resorted to, fair and foul. Powerful influences are at work, government promises and government money. Every official in the Division, with all the office seekers, and every hireling that can be scraped up are all hard at work and arrayed against us.—The honorable Siddop Smith, being an Augerman, at least in name, but whether true or false I leave you to judge from the fact that he has the interest of the Catholic Hierarchy at heartland, and will get their undivided votes. If he could add to them the Orange vote, or a majority of them, it would contribute to his chance of success. To accomplish this he has Orangemen of his own stamp from Port Hope, Cobourg, and even Toronto, going through the country endeavoring to corrupt their brethren.—But, if I am not greatly mistaken the ma-

ority of that body are men who claim and exercise the indisputable right of men, to think and act for themselves in politics as well as in religion, who will not vote for a man merely because he has the name of Orangeman, if his politics are unsound. Men of the Hopkins and Scott stamp who will never consent to stain the orange by a mixture with the green. Enough of Sidney and his adherents; let us now turn to the other candidate Mr Billa Flint. The office seekers of Peterboro, of course are trying hard to blacken him, to do this they have ransacked the journals of the House to pick out a word he spoke, or a vote he gave ten or fifteen years ago, which they think objectionable, to build his general character on, a course not noticing the good he did. Such a mode of procedure is truly contemptible, in the same way they might easily blacken the character of the greatest statesman that ever existed in this or any other country. Take for example Sir Robert Peel of England, during his long public career he gave many bad votes, honest enough no doubt when given, but which in after you think of the hired defamer who would leave his merits untold, select his bad votes and lay them as the foundation on which to build his whole political character. Yet such is the way Billa Flint is treated. In spite of what his traducers can say, his political career is marked with one undeviating, unflinching, consistent course. He is no office seeker, never sold his principles, never broke faith with his electors, or bartered his honor for gold. He now stands before us with Representation by Population as his motto, and with a fixed determination to oppose that government which, backed by their French supporters refuse to do us justice. Two courses are now before us, and the eyes of the whole province are on us expecting we will do our duty to our country. We are no office seekers, have no selfish object in view, let us then rally round the standard of freedom, having as our motto, justice and fair play for our country. If we vote for Smith we vote to postpone representation by population for ten years more, we vote against our country, to maintain in office and give our confidence to our present oppressors. If we vote for Mr Flint we vote for immediate representation by population, we vote to stamp with our disapprobation the acts of an unprincipled ministry, and above all we vote for our country against French domination. Hurrah then for Flint, and down with the renegades.

AN OTONABEE FARMER.

VOTE FOR

BILLA FLINT,

THE FARMERS' FRIEND.

ELECTORS REMEMBER

That Sidney Smith is a member of the Rebel Cartier's Ministry.

REMEMBER

that by the direction of Mons. Cartier, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was dragged through every nunnery and monkery in Lower Canada, and

REMEMBER

that when the Prince came to Kingston, because it was not M. Cartier's wish he was not allowed to land there because the Orange brethren wished to meet their future Sovereign in their true colors. And

REMEMBER

that although Mr. J. A. Macdonald made a show of indignation at the treatment, he had to submit to his master, M. Cartier, and kiss the rod.

REMEMBER

that M. Cartier has declared we shall never get representation by population, nor will he even consider it for 10 years to come.

REMEMBER

that we have 30,000 unrepresented fellow-subjects in our midst, and M. Cartier has had the audacity to insult them, and compare them to as many cod-fish in the Bay of Gaspe.

REMEMBER

That Galt and Rose who signed the Annexationist Manifesto, are members of Cartier's ministry.

REMEMBER

that in West Northumberland, where Mr. Smith was best known, he was defeated by a man unknown in Legislative circles.

REMEMBER

that Sidney Smith voted to consider the claim of the rebel Montgomery, from whose house the gallant Col. Moodie was shot.

REMEMBER

that it was Sidney Smith who put the tax on newspapers, and on magazines and books, thereby checking the diffusion of knowledge.

REMEMBER

that Mr. Smith voted against the Grand Junction Railroad extending from Belleville to Peterboro, and on to Georgian Bay. And

REMEMBER

that Mr. Flint voted *for* the Grand Junction Railroad.

REMEMBER

that Mr. Smith voted for the expending of $3,000,000 on the Riviere du Loupe line in Lower Canada, a road which has not paid half the running expenses.

REMEMBER

that all Mr. Smith's property is in Cobourg, and all his interests are there too.

REMEMBER

that Mr. Flint is one of the largest property-holders in the Trent Division, and through his manufacturies, stores, farms and lumbering operations, gives employment to 200 or 300 men and he bears the reputation of being an honest, upright man of business.

REMEMBER

that Sidney Smith is one of the famous Double-Shufflers.

REMEMBER

that Sidney Smith was one of a deputation from Cobourg, who presented an address to the Governor General approving of and thanking him for signing the *Rebellion Losses Bill.*

Vote for Billa Flint.

And Against the most Corrupt Ministry that ever held Office.

THE TRENT ELECTION.

From the Canadian Statesman.

The coalition ministry has been styled the ministry of humbug—henceforth it may be denominated the ministry of rowdyism. The conduct of Smith at Peterboro' lately at one of the public meetings called by Mr. Flint's friends, was the most disgraceful that we have heard of in connection with legislative candidature for a long time. He cursed and swore, and called his rowdies to clear the platform, after he had shaken his fist in the face of Dr. Conner, and cursed him for a liar, because he was exposing the bon. Sid.'s conduct as a member of the precious cabinet now cursing the country.

We have lately been reading Macaulay's third volume of the History of England, and we could not help remarking the very different purposes to which the order of Orangeism is now put from what it was originally employed in. We are frequently told by Orangemen that the origin and laws of the Orange Society are good, but that some of its members disgrace the Society. We believe this, as far as we are able to judge of the merits of the case, to be correct. Surely the founders of the Orange system never intended that a man like Sidney Smith should employ the institution to forward the ends of Popery, and to use its members for the ruffianly purpose of breaking up a Protestant meeting, in order that he might be returned to Parliament to back up the Papal Hierarchy which now rules Canada. We know that there are many Orangemen who are true to their origin, but there are a number who disgrace the very name, and we are sure that were the rules of the Order carefully enforced, that such men could not enter the Order, or, if entering it, would not be able to remain in it. Unless something is done to purge the Order it will only be known as the tail of Popery, and all respectable Protestants will leave its ranks. We would ask men of character and intelligence in the Orange Society, if their laws permit their members to disturb a public meeting in a manner contrary to the laws of the land? If not, why do they not bring the laws to bear on those rowdies, who, in the name and on behalf of the Order, do the bidding of such men as Sidney Smith, at Peterborough and Cobourg? It is really time that decent Orangemen would do something to correct this evil, or, failing to do so, come out from among them, and give loyalty and order the benefit of their example.—Would the prentice boys of Londonderry have been found in the ranks of Cartier and Sidney Smith? Would they have sustained the members of a Cabinet which stands by a Governor General who succumbed to Popery and snubbed the Orangemen, as was done during the visit of the Prince of Wales? Out upon such toadyism; that was not the stuff the 'Prentice boys were made of, nor the Prince of Orange either; we honor their memory, but we detest from our inmost soul any Orangeman, or Protestant of any stripe, who will descend so low as to become the political scavangers of such men as Sidney Smith and Etienne Cartier.

THE TRENT ELECTION.

(From the Cobourg Sun.)

The accounts we have from this Division betoken success to the Opposition. Surely the electors of Trent have now received sufficient acquaintance with the character and intentions of the men who now rule the country. If any honest elector doubts, we wish he could have seen without danger, the demoniac scene of Wednesday night at our Town Hall, and then reflect on the legitimate results of Ministerialism in our strongly Ministerial Town. He would then know what are legitimate fruits of the system pursued by the men in power. The row in Peterborough on Tuesday gives but a faint idea of the height of ruffianism which is attained in Cobourg. But only let the Trent elect the Postmaster General—let the chosen seat of Ministerial favour be transferred from Cobourg to Peterboro'—and our word for it, a very short period will work out as strong a force of Ministerial rowdyism in Peterborough as exists here.

If the electors of Trent will only follow in the wake of West Northumberland, they will save their division from the withering curse of Ministerial rule, they will occupy a proud position in the eyes of their countrymen, and very probably put the *last straw* on the camel's back—put a final end to seven long years of misrule and corruption.

VOTE FOR BILLA FLINT,

And Representation by Population!

PAYING REBELS.

Every one has heard of Montgomery the noted Rebel of 1837, and one of the heroes of Gallows Hill, at whose house the gallant COLONEL MOODIE, WAS MURDERED. Will it be believed that MR. SIDNEY SMITH voted this Rebel's claims to a Committee of Parliament with a view to their being paid.

Mr. McKenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Aikens, and the question being put, that the petition of John Montgomery of the township of York, Hotel Keeper, alleging that the Queen's forces took possession of his extensive Hotel and offices in the 7th Dec., 1837, and burned them to the ground, after the Rebels were defeated and had retired, and praying for remuneration of losses thereby sustained, be referred to a committee of seven members, to examine the contents thereof, and report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On this Sidney Smith voted YEA!! and Billa Flint NAY

Rebellion Losses Bill of 1849.

Extracts from the Commissioners' Report.

EARL GREY'S DESPATCH TO LORD ELGIN.

"The Commissioners comprehend the true intent and meaning of the Act," which your Lordships fiat gave force to, in the sense as conveyed in the instructions above, and in the despatch of Earl Grey; in effect that persons who, by their examination, or the testimony of others, shall be proved as guilty as those in the excluded classes, shall be no more entitled to the indemnification than they are. They have in every case made this their rule of action.

That it was so interpreted by Her Majesty and Her Majesty's Ministers, they have the assurance of Earl Grey in the despatch of the 13th June, 1850, in reply to your Lordship's despatch cited above. His Lordship observes, "we certainly should not have decided on adopting this course, had we regarded the Act as one, under which persons guilty of the heinous crime of Rebellion could be relieved from losses brought on them by their own offences.

If the act had appeared to us to be either intended to provide compensation for losses of this description, or even to have been drawn up so loosely as to afford facilities for such an abuse, we should have felt it our duty to advise Her Majesty to avail Herself of Her power to disallow it, because a measure tending to palliate the crime of Rebellion, could not be sanctioned with o it injury to the safety and honor of the Crown.—One further question remains; will the execution of the Act be in conformity with the terms on which it is drawn? On this point, likewise, Her Majesty's Government are entirely satisfied. For as the appointment of the Commissioners for whom the law is to be carried out, is entrusted to the Governor. I cannot entertain the slightest doubt that persons will be selected, whose honest and firmness in applying the rule laid down for their guidance, may be implicitly relied on."

THE COMMISSIONERS' FURTHER REPORT.

"Rebellions are neither supported nor suppressed without violence and loss; they who commence or join them know the risks they incur, on the one side forfeiture, on the other indemnity—a liability and distinction it would be morally and politically unwise as well as unsafe for any government to remove. Did the Commissioners entertain any doubt of the correctness of this interpretation, a reference to your Excellency's instructions to them of the 25th June, 1849 for their guidance on entering on their duties, would satisfy them that your Excellency in Council agreed with them."

AGAIN THEY STATE IN THEIR REPORT.

"The Commissioners submit that these awards were to claimants of unimpeachable loyalty, the subterfuge of neutrality even not being admitted to indemnity,—that most rigorous, as well as *expats* investigation, was employed, not to separate those who were neutral, from those who were active, or aiding or abetting the rebel cause, but to confine the possibility of the indemnity to those only who were actively in arms in support of the Queen's Government."

The Commissioners in their Report give a long list of claims disallowed by them.—Number 169 states, "Joseph Picott, L'Acadia,—"This claim is for house building and effects burnt by the troops. The amount of actual loss suffered has been assessed at £58. 11s., but the part taken by the claimant during the Rebellion, in the opinion of the Commissioners, deprive him of the right to indemnity under the Act."

In the Report in reference to the claims against Dr. Wolfred Nelson, Furman Perrin's claim was assigned to Francoies Perien amounting to £829. 9s. 2d. Two judgments, one for £194 2s 5d, dated 11th of April, 1838, the other for £429 1s 9d, dated 20th October, 1838.

These, with interest, make up the whole claim of Perrin. The Commissioners did not allow the claim, and Mr. Perrin petitioned the Governor General against that Report, and asks His Excellency that his claim may not "be lost sight of."

Mr. Benjamin's statement to day at the Hustings "that 73 Rebels were paid," is contradicted by the report of the Commissioners, and he stands condemned by that Report of uttering a deliberate untruth.

The Postmaster General's case must be desperate, when he has to bring up a supporter of his Government who received over and above his salary as Member of the House, the sum of $2000.00, in one year.

MY QUALIFICATION.

Mr. Smith stated from the Hustings, that I could not qualify. That is incorrect; my qualification is perfectly good, and he must have been thinking of his own, which I am told is doubtful. I can spare enough over, making mine good, to make his certain.

MY DEBT TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Smith stated that I owed the government $9000.00, he was again mistaken, it is $11,000; but, the government or any member of that government, who suppose, because they have a claim against me, which in the depressed state of the lumbering operations with the United States, I have had to ask for time to meet, that I must therefore support that Government, miss their man in me; and, the very fact of that indebtedness to the Government of the day, and therefore, to a certain extent in their power, speaks volumes in my favor, in daring to presume to oppose Mr. Smith as a member of that government, and entitles me more fully to that generous confidence, which the noble minded Electors of the Trent Division are now giving me. The very fact of my determined opposition to the Cartier-Macdonald Administration under such circumstances, speaks with Trumpet tones in my favor of my manly independence.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

Mr. Smith in his first address to the people of Peterboro', see report in *Leader* of 23rd August, says, "I contend that it is a wrong policy to keep the Wesleyans coming year after year to Parliament for aid to Victoria College, and that their clergymen should be kept connected with the political squabbles of the hour, and that a *quid pro quo* should be given for political services. To obtain this yearly grant they have been compelled to lend their assistance at elections, and, indeed, other demonstrations do the same thing.

I had not time to-day to give my views on University Reform, and Mr. Smith endeavored to take advantage of it, after the insult given to the Wesleyans and other denominations in his first speech at Peterboro'. I might well ask was it necessary to take up time.

The Coalition Government knew 7 years ago of the abuses, and having been cognizant of their continuation, should have grappled with the evil and have found a remedy. But what have they done? When a strong pressure is brought to bear on them, they keep back the Reform needed, in order to use it as a hobby to catch votes at the late general election, and what they have done once may be done again.

The funds of the University should not be wasted, every reasonable facility should be given to other Colleges and Halls of Learning, but only for the purpose of giving the higher branches of a sound liberal education to the youth of our noble Province, not merely to the cities and towns, but to the bright eyed boy of the poor man in the back woods of Canada. Not to teach theology or sectarianism. Could I have my wish carried out, I would prefer that every denominational college or seminary should be liberally endowed by the free, voluntary contributions of the members of the various churches, and the Wesleyan ministers who know me are aware that my mite will not be wanting, nor has it been withheld when asked for on any occasion.

I trust some means may be found to prevent Mr. Smith from again grossly insulting the Gospel Ministry, and through the Ministers the members of the Churches as he has done on this occasion.

My war cry in this contest is, onward and upward, against untruth and corruption. Let us push the battle to the gates of the citadel, and in 10 days the victory will be ours!

Yours, truly,
BILLA FLINT.
Peterborough, 14th Sept. 1861.

Vote for Billa Flint,

AND BRITISH RIGHTS.

"Britons Never Shall be Slaves"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Return of Convictions—C. A. Weller.
Lands for Sale—Walter Sheridan.
Auction—T. A. Hudspeth.
New Goods—G. W. Robinson.
Steam Communication—G. & D. Shaw.
For Sale—Jos. Kelso.
Wood Turning—W. F. Manley.
Dead Shot—A. W. Kempt.
Wanted—Wm. Clurton.

VOTE FOR

BILLA FLINT

AND THE CONSTITUTION!

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861

THE ELECTION.

VOTE EARLY AND VOTE FOR MR. FLINT.

The more we see of Mr. Sidney Smith the less we think of the temperate and orderly electors of this county. How could it be otherwise? Every new phase of development through which the honorable gentleman passes shews us some other new and uglier trait in his character. To the philosophically curious he exhibits himself as an extraordinary fact in creation—a *multum in parvo* of eccentricities and absurdities. To the politician he appears to be a political mountebank, omnipotent in nostrums for the cure of the body politic. The zoologist regards him as a new species of man-monkey—a gorilla, not brought from Central Africa, but hunted from the woods of West Northumberland. The law-abiding look upon him as a rowdy; the temperate regard him as a tippler; and the moral man as a beacon to avoid.

And we are not a whit more severe on Mr. Smith than facts patent to the public warrant. So soon as the Postmaster General commenced his canvass here whiskey became forthwith as plenty as water; and as the dead and dying mark the line of retreat of a routed army, so do the staggering and fallen mark Sidney's route through this county. With a temperance plank in his platform, as a bid for the votes of temperate men, he adopted a new method of teaching, never dreamt of by Father Mathew. Himself and disciples in the new total abstinence school, inculcate the doctrines of temperance by exemplifying, in their own persons, the practical results of intoxication. We have our doubts as to the success of the system, and are inclined to think that the temperance cause is as much in danger in Mr. Sidney Smith's hands, as is the question of representation by population.

But, joking aside, Mr. Sidney Smith was placed in an awkward and humiliating position on the Nomination day. Only eleven days previously, on the same platform, he had roared like the lion of Judah; looked fondly on his candal extremity *before* him; boasted that he, Sidney Smith, was Alpha and Omega and every thing; and that Mr. Flint was afraid to face so formidable a champion of corruption; that he was afraid to face the music which this Goliath of Cobourg would grind for him. On Saturday last so completely were the tables turned—so low had the mighty fallen—that Sidney feared to face the music, and dared not venture to speak first, so that Mr. Flint could not have an opportunity of speaking in reply. So overawed was the 'learned' man of Cobourg, by him against whom the *Review* got up a cry that he was uneducated and ignorant, that only the necessity of the occasion, indeed him to speak at all. And what a contrast between the two men! While Mr. Flint was manly, straightforward, honest, and eloquent, the man of mail bags quibbled, and prevaricated; and as unfit del he find himself to grapple with Mr. Flint that he endeavored to reply by silly attempts to be witty; by desperately insane attempts at punning; and by attacks on men who were absent—this last being a favourite system with the honorable gentleman, as the parties attacked can never reply. Mr. Flint very emphatically, and completely demolished all the frivolous and false charges that Sidney Smith and his friends had brought against him; and Mr. Smith stated nothing that we had not heard him state frequently before, with one exception, and that a somewhat important one. We refer to the question of representation by population.

Previously to nomination day Mr. Smith professed to be in favour of representation by population pure and simple. But on that day Mr. Flint brought him to bay, and made him defend the votes he had given against the principle. And what was his defence? Exactly what we have always maintained: that the government being opposed to it, he, being a member of the government, could not vote for it if it was likely to damage the Government. Mr. Smith said that when it came up as a vote of want of confidence he could not vote for it, as he would thereby vote want of confidence in himself; and to shew his independence he boasted that he was the only member of the Government favorable to the question. What was this but saying as plainly as could be said that the present Government were opposed to Representation by Population, and that consequently they would vote against it. And if Sidney Smith could not vote want of confidence in himself, how could he commit the absurdity of giving a vote to defeat himself?

Mr. Smith committed himself here, and we have now his own authority for saying that his professed views on this, the main question before the country at this moment, are merely paraded for the purpose of gaining votes; and, were he elected, would be thrown aside the day after the Declaration, if not sooner. Like the residence dodge, it is simply thrown out as a bait to catch the credulous.

The show of hands being declared in favor of Mr. Smith, (thanks to about 400 of his friends from Cobourg, who fortunately for the good name of our County, have no votes here) it now remains for the electors to declare by their votes on Monday and Tuesday next whether they prefer Mr. Flint or the rejected of Cobourg. The electors should carefully consider:

1st. Whether they can consistently support the man who disgraced the dignity of a Minister of the Crown by his acts and conduct on the Court House Green on the 3rd of this month? And who, moreover, (as if anxious to give a proof of our assertion that if resident here he would introduce rowdyism) so freely distributed intoxicating liquors, on last Monday night, to all comers, that the streets of our town throughout that night were more like the valley of Tophet than the abode of civilized men.

2ndly. Whether they can so stultify themselves as to vote the one day for Colonel Haultain because he pledges himself to oppose the present ministry; and the next day turn round and vote for the most corrupt and unscrupulous man in that ministry. Such a course would be too inconsistent for men of independence and principle to follow, and we can scarcely believe that any of Col. Haultain's supporters will vote for Mr. Smith. If any such there be, let their names be recorded in the list of political black sheep so that the honest, independent man may know them and avoid them.

3rdly. In so far as the merits of the man are concerned, let the electors consider whether they and their country are most benefitted by men like Mr Flint or men like Mr. Smith.

The former from boyhood upwards has been extensively engaged in business, and for years past has circulated, in connection with his business not less than $250000 or $300,000 per annum throughout the country, by which the farmer, mechanic, and laboring man have benefitted largely. For the last 30 years, during which he has been promi- as a merchant and private citizen, Christianity, taking an active part in every work of benevolence. Mr. Smith's merits we are not yet aware of (though no doubt he has some, if they could only be discovered;) his demerits we have already given particular attention to. He may be a very good lawyer, but lawyers are already well represented in the Legislature, and the farming, manufacturing, and mercantile classes are not, but ought to be. One of themselves, as Mr. Flint is, he is therefore the man to represent them, and not Sidney Smith.

Lastly, be not deceived by the clap-trap cry of resident member. Mr. Smith has not taken up his residence here, and Heaven forbid that he should. But even should he do so, (and entirely overlooking evil effects) what good is it supposed he could do? We have lawyers enough already, and unless he should adopt a reduced scale of fees—say half price—the County would not be one whit the better of him. By his success in burking the Grand Junction Bill, he did the County of Peterborough more harm than it is possible to estimate; and one hundred years spent in the service of the County would not be sufficient atonement for that single act of selfishness. Remember that Mr. Flint, and Mr. Conger did all in their power to carry through that Bill; and had it been carried every bushel of wheat, pease, &c., raised in the County, would have been worth five cents more to-day than it is, and the value of the land would have been increased in proportion. Besides the road to Port Hope would not have been necessary, & would never have been built, and the debt of the Town of Peterboro' would at this day be £30,000 less than it is, and the taxes diminished accordingly.

This is what Mr. Smith has already done for us, and, as he told us on Saturday last, that we must judge a man by his past actions, we apply the rule to himself and can tell him that, judging him by it we see little hope for the future—from him at least.

We are satisfied that the electors of this county will come to a wise and just conclusion, and that on Monday and Tuesday next, they will shew it by the majority given to Mr. Flint. North Hastings and Lennox will each give him large majorities and this county owes it to itself not to be behind in the good work. To the polls therefore early and vote for Billa Flint; and remember that one vote early the first day, is worth two the next.

BRAG.

No one will be much frightened by the brag and bunkum talked and printed, about Mr. Smith's "great success in Hastings and Lennox." We think the *Review*, at any rate, should give up all claim to being a prophet, or even a truth-teller. That paper stated before the election in West Northumberland that Mr. Cockburn was put up by the Opposition merely to save appearances. Well, Mr. Cockburn was elected, and Sidney Smith was defeated. Conger, too, according to the *Review*, was to have been elected for Peterborough by 300 or 400 majority. The electors told a very different story at the polls, though, and Col. Haultain was elected.—That organ now tells us that Mr. Smith will be returned; again he will have the mortification of publishing the defeat of his candidate.

VOTE FOR

BILLA FLINT,

AND NO LOOKING TO FRANCE!

A Chapter of Canadian History

SUITED TO THE TIMES,

MORE ESPECIALLY TO THE ELECTORS OF TRENT.

A great hue and cry is being made by Hon. Sidney Smith and his hangers-on, of the Rebellion Losses, and great pains have been taken by Mr. Smith at the meeting on Fair day and others since, to draw odium upon Mr. Flint and the party to which he belonged, for the sanction given by him and them of the Bill to pay those claims. Our object just now is to give a short history of the Rebellion Losses, chiefly to shew how much can be depended upon a renegade such as Mr. Smith has proved himself from his own mouth.

The Canadian Rebellion broke out in November, 1837, and continued for about eighteen months. It commenced simultaneously in both Provinces. It was caused by the high handed measures of the Tory party, who were the rulers of the country at that time. Such in Upper Canada, as the proscription of the press, the refusal to allow Wm. Lyon McKenzie to take his seat in the Lower House after being duly elected, the utter contempt with which the Upper House treated the Lower House in refusing to sanction the bill for secularising the Clergy Reserves, or in fact any measure which that irresponsible oligarchy did not approve of. The wish or desire of the people, as expressed by their representatives were secondary only to their will, and it was galling in the extreme to have to put up with the supercilious manner of treating any and every matter however much pressed by the people if distasteful to them. No less than nine bills passed the Lower House different times for secularising the Reserves, and nine times was the measure rejected by the Upper. Shortly before the breaking out of the Rebellion, an effort was made by the despotic party in power to establish the Rectories as provided for by the Clergy Reserve Act—thinking thereby to defeat all further attempts at secularisation. The people remonstrated against the more and memoralised the Imperial Government not to permit so offensive a measure among a people strongly opposed to any thing resembling Church and State.

The answer received through the proper channels to the Memorial was that no such measure would be recommended by the Imperial authorities. But shortly after, as if to drive the people mad, a private despatch from Downing Street, to Sir John Colborne, authorising him to establish the very Rectories that a former despatch from the same office assured the people should not be recommended by the Home Government. And the night prior to his leaving York as Lieutenant Governor Sir John affixed his name, to 57 blank deeds for these very Rectories. This was the climax of the people's wrongs, and forthwith McKenzie and his confederates flew to arms. The result of the uprising in both sections of the province, was the total discomfiture of the insurgents; but, the rebellion aroused the attention of the Home Government to this long insulted colony, and, in 1839 Lord Durham was sent out to report on the and forthwith the measures were at once adopted; and Canada stands to-day in a far higher position, socially, commercially, and politically, in 20 years after the adoption of those measures than she possibly could in centuries of the proscriptive measures of the fossils who erewhile grasped all power and place in the country. To those intimate with the unfortunate period of the rebellion, it is well known that immense losses were sustained by unoffending parties, as well as to those engaged in suppressing it. Hence we find as early as in 1839, an Act was passed for the payment of those losses, and in the following year, Commissioners were appointed to investigate claims in Upper Canada. In 1841 their powers and period for sitting were extended. In 1845 an Act was passed providing means for paying the sums awarded by the Commissioners, by authorising the issue of Debentures to the amount of £40,000, and a further amount two years after of £3613,—making in all for Upper Canada £43,613. In 1846 an act was passed to issue Debentures to the amount of £9986 for losses sustained in Lower Canada agreeable to a report from five Commissioners appointed by Sir Chas. Metcalfe, the year before. It appeared however that the Commissioners wanted both time and power to enquire more fully into the claims of parties who claimed compensation for unjust, unnecessary, or wanton destruction of their buildings, dwellings and property, as well as from seizing and taken away their property and effects, that power was granted by the Act of 1849, where authority is given to appoint Commissioners and to issue Debentures to the amount of £100,000 less the former amount of £9,966, which was to form part of the larger sum. The Commissioners appointed under this Act were Tories. They received and tyled 2673 claims, 429 of these were abandoned, leaving 2244 claims upon which they adjudicated upon. The sum of £183,967. 14, 3, was claimed and the amount of £85,332. 6. 9. awarded. It may be well to note here that a majority of the Commissioners appointed by Sir Charles Metcalfe, were also appointed by Lord Elgin in 1849, and, that they then reported that the sum of £100,000 would be sufficient to meet all the claims. The majority of this Commission insisted that the intention of the Act, and the powers given to them under it, was to compensate for just losses incurred by unoffending, or loyal persons—a minority thought otherwise, and hence all the *furor* of paying rebels.

In a despatch from Lord Elgin to Lord Grey, of the 5th May, 1849, his Lordship observes, "That it is notorious that much property belonging to unoffending persons had been wantonly destroyed in cities section (L. C.) during the rebellion. That it was false to affirm that the measure was intended for the benefit of Rebels, that on the contrary, all convicted Rebels, as well as all who confessed their guilt, and were sent to Bermuda, were expressly excluded, and that for rest the Commissioners appointed under the Act would be bound under the sanction of an oath, precisely as the Commissioners in Upper Canada had been before them, to examine minutely into the justice of all claims preferred before them, and apportion the indemnity according to the true intent and meaning of the Act." In the letter of instructions given to the Commissioners, by Lord Elgin, through the Provincial Secretary, he says: "The object of the Act (12 Vic., Cap. 58,) was not to countenance rebellion or to compensate the losses of persons guilty of the heinous crime of treason. Its design as conveyed in the language of the Statute, was to secure indemnity for just losses sustained by the inhabitants of Lower Canada, during the rebellion of 1837 and 1838, so far only as they may have arisen from the total or partial, unjust, unnecessary, or wanton destruction of the buildings, property, and effects of the said inhabitants, and from the seizure, taking, and carrying away of their property and effects, claims which have been already recognised by the deliberative Acts of preceeding Parliaments and Governments." The Commissioners reply to his Excellency that they "comprehended the true intent and meaning of the Act which "his Lordship first gave to us, in the sense as conveyed in the instructions above, and in the despatch to Earl Grey, in effect that persons who by their examination or the testimony of others, shall be proved as guilty as those in the two excluded classes, shall be no more entitled to the indemnification than they are. They have in every case made this their rule of action." In the Commission by which they were appointed they were "to institute enquiry into the losses sustained by Her Majesty's *loyal subjects.*

It must be admitted that two out of the five Commissioners appointed by Lord Elgin were in favor of not having an individual preferring a claim before them to criminate himself, but the majority of the commissioners, namely Messrs. Moore, Viger and Simpson, would allow no claim if a party by any means could be found out as having any hand in the rebellion. These understood the act as Lord Elgin and Earl Grey understood it, and in good faith carried it out. They were appointed first by Lord Metcalfe, who surely could not be accused of paying rebels, and they reported to him the sum required for Lower Canada, and in 1849 the act was passed for the amount.

It was one of the measures of the Baldwin Lafontaine administration, and was one of simple justice to Lower Canada. Mr Billa Flint voted for the measure, and so did many good men and true, and Mr. Sidney Smith, if he had been in the House, would have voted as did Mr. Flint. It was so understood by the great Reform or Radical party, of which Mr Sidney Smith was then a member, and if the radical party did carry out what a former administration inaugurated and promised to carry out, why blame them for doing what they considered right. Mr Smith if he were honest, he would shoulder a share of the blame of that measure—if blame there be. Would he say in 1849 as he said the other day "I am a liberal conservative?" No! he then disliked the term of either Tory or Conservative. But "circumstances alter cases," by changing his reform for conservatism he has became Cabinet Minister, bartered a good name for place, and as a statesman comes before the electors and tells them he "follows British practice" in offering himself for a vacant constituency. Yet when he was a member of Parliament in 1858 he ignored British practice in accepting office, and refused to ask his constituents to endorse his conduct. A man so lost to honor and to propriety, as to part with his former principles and friends for the sake of gratifying his ambition, and who would so ruthlessly trample upon the people's rights as he has done should assuredly not receive the confidence of the electors of the Trent Division that he recently lost in a constituency that knew him thoroughly. If a man who has been a tory or a conservative becomes a reformer you say, and say justly, the man is making progress. But when a man who has been a reformer embraces toryism or conservatism, we say he is receding, going back. This is precisely Mr Smith's position, and he should be rejected here as well as in Northumberland.

THE GRAND JUNCTION RAILROAD.

We now come to the claims of their candidate on local grounds. Let us examine the conduct of Mr. Smith when he had an opportunity of benefiting this locality.

When the subject of the projected grand junction railroad, (extending from Belleville to Peterboro, and thence to Georgian Bay, opening up for us a direct route to the sea-board,) came before Parliament, see how much our *local* interests received at his hands.

Below will be found the votes of Mr. Smith against the Grand Junction, and the votes of Mr. Flint for it. Mr. Smith boasted in Cobourg that he had killed the Grand Junction—so he did. Mark this wolf in sheep's clothing.

At the third reading of the Grand Trunk Bill Mr. CONGER moved, seconded by Mr FLINT,—That all the words after "now" to the end of the question be left out, and the words recommitted to a committee of the whole house for the purpose of amending the 4th clause, by having the words "the *Branch from Belleville to Peterborough*," after the word "Bridge," inserted instead thereof.

In the YEAS we find FLINT, in the NAYS, SMITH!

AGAIN.

Mr. Conger moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by MR. FLINT That all the words after "Now" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the same, by inserting the words—Provided the said Grand Trunk Company shall have completed the whole of their contracts in this Province, after the word name, in the 22nd line of the fourth clause, inserted instead thereof.

Amongst the YEAS is the name of FLINT; amongst the NAYS is the name of SMITH!

AGAIN.

MR. A. A. DORION moved in amendment to the question, seconded by Mr. SANBORN —That all the words after "now" to the end of the question be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of providing that in case of failure on the part of the Grand Trunk Company to complete the works and undertakings, and to fulfill its engagements mentioned in this Act, and in the Act of 1856, within the time therein specified, this Province may enforce its lien on the said Railway, and on all the works and property belonging to the said Company and to provide for a mode of disposing of the same, to satisfy the claims of the Province, and of the other creditors of the said Company; and further, to provide that nothing in this or in any previous Act shall be construed upon any person who may have made, or who may hereafter make, a loan to the said Company, the right of preventing the Province from enforcing its claims in the manner deemed most advantageous to protect the interests of the Province, and of the other creditors," inserted instead thereof.

Amongst the YEAS is the name of Billa FLINT; amongst the NAYS is the name of Sidney SMITH.

☞The above is a specimen of the man who seeks our votes on local grounds.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

The latest arrival of Mr. Smith's friends is Mr. Ralph Jones, the celebrated Parliament Bedding contractor. We are not informed whether he has brought any part of the $50,000 "emdrion" with him.

Vote for Billa Flint,

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

ONE OF Mr. SMITH'S MEETINGS.

Handbills were put up on Monday calling a meeting for that night at Niblock's Hotel, "for a full, free and fair discussion of the respective candidates." At eight o'clock about 25 persons crowded the small apartment off the bar-room of the hotel, and at the head of the room sat Mr. Sidney Smith, supported on the left by Mr. Ralph Francis and on the right by a gentleman from Cobourg, a Customs officer we believe. A crowd began to collect, and the meeting was adjourned to the street, where the Postmaster General of Canada addressed a few electors and a great many boys on the importance of returning him to Parliament. Feeling that his talents were not appreciated there, and that his "fine perception of British practice could not be understood, he soon gave way for his lacquey Tom White who spoke for about half-an-hour to the great injury of his master, and to the disgust of all sensible persons who heard him speak. A gentleman, prolific of words and beard, followed, but he seems to have made little impression, for at the conclusion of the meeting three cheers were given for the Queen and three for Mr. Billa Flint.

☞Mr. DUNCAN MCKELLAR, of Warsaw, writes us stating that the *Review's* assertion that 4 or 5 rolays of liquor were served up while Mr. Flint was forming his committee in that place is false, and that the editor of that paper must have known it to have been so when he wrote the paragraph, for he was present at the meeting in question. Mr. McK. further states that to his knowledge "no liquor was taken into the room where the committee was forming."

CAUTION.

The most deliberate falsehoods against Mr. Flint are being put forth and freely circulated. We must caution the electors against believing the stories and lip-shots which will be circulated to lead voters astray. We will give as a sample the "misquotation" falsehood circulated by hand-bill, and in the *Review* paper. It is made to appear that at the Dummer Town Hall meeting Mr. Flint deliberately misquoted the Journals, and proceeds to say *Col. Haultain "was compelled to admit that Mr. Flint had been guilty of a deliberate misquotation, and stated that his conscientious feelings would not allow him to conceal the fact!"*

Of course the best witness in the case is the gentleman whose name is brought so prominently into question here, viz: Col. Haultain, and to him we leave the contradiction:

Peterboro, Sept. 13, 1861.

The mistake made by Mr. Flint in the Dummer Town Hall, and remarked by me might have been made by anyone, *and I quite exonerate Mr. Flint* from any willful misrepresentation on the matter, the general character of his votes bearing me out in such an opinion.

Mr. Flint *did not read the quotation incorrectly*, but his definition of the amendment was different from my own.

F. W. HAULTAIN.

What will the electors believe, what can the electors think of men charged with it had to admit that he had it only from hearsay, and instead of retracting the malignant falsehood, now reiterates the statement over the signature of his hearsay friends. Again, we say to the electors, believe no circumstantial slander or falsehood, and be on your guard against imposition.

☞Our friend B. A., *alias* Bachelor of Arts spreads another of his elegant letters before the readers of the *Review*.—It must be a great acquisition to that journal in having such a learned contributor.—We confess our indebtedness to this able writer, this prodigy of learning, whose rich classic style throws our own entirely into the shade,—we are indebted we say to him for a new idea which is contained in the postscript of his last letter. He calls our strictures on his letters "skim-milk and water" articles. We always thought that milk and water was weak enough, but it is the first time we have heard of diluting the milk before mixing it with water. We shall store away so useful an idea for future use. He thus notices our humble self: "The Examiner's *skim* milk and water articles reflecting on my letters are not worth noticing." Now, really, are they not? Why then go into an explanation, and attempt to fasten the blunders of spelling and syntax on the poor printer? That is unfair,—it is pusillanimous. Better that you had not noticed our strictures at all, than unfairly charge an innocent person with your errors. Your manuscript was at fault, and probably your blunders would have escaped notice, had you not undertook to read to the Trent electors homilies on learning. These were at once fit subjects for criticism, and the expose has made you feel rather contemptuously towards us. However, we cannot let you go yet. Your last homily will not pipe master, as coming from a man of letters—a *not-clean* learned man. To say nothing of the clumsy style, the indecent introduction of the old saw of "stinking fish" in it correct, or is it in good taste to use "he'd" for he would, "who's" for who is, "im't" for is not, when writing press? And what about "MacDougall obtruding himself and his revolutionary sentiments in a place where neither *are wanted?*" Now we want our friend not to make so much display of his talents. Let him take lessons in grammar and composition before he undertakes to give lectures on education. If he really has a degree it must have been obtained for something else than his English education. If Billa Flint can rise to the position he now occupies with only six weeks education, how is it that learned (?) men such as B. A. remain just where they were when they left School?

CONUNDRUM.

Sambo—Say, Gumbo, dere you know who be de best painter of fast colours in dis 'ere Division

A NEW GOVERNOR for CANADA.

It will be a source of joy to many that the imbecile Sir Edmund Head is to retire from the Province to give place, we fondly hope to a better man. Never has a Governor of Canada had so fine an opportunity to earn for himself a reputation, and never has one retired having left behind him less to approve or admire. A man apparently desirous of keeping the peace with[out]ly one party in the Province, and who never appeared to stand up for the rights of the people he was deputed to rule over, or the honor and integrity of the Empire of which this colony forms a part. If he had sought these, he never could have acted as he did in the disgraceful drama of 1856. He like the corrupt advisers then around him saved his bacon, in allowing their disgraceful doings, but the majority of the people of this Province felt that the Queen's Representative at the period referred to, acted partial in the extreme. Never was a Governor more thoroughly encircled by the old Family Compact, than has Sir Edmund Head by the coalition of Jno. A McDonald. He has been ruled and controlled by them, never daunting from them on any important measure. His only act approaching to independence of action was his refusal to allow the Brown-Dorion Administration an appeal to the Country. Had such an advice been given by John A. & Co., under similar circumstances, no one doubts for a moment but that it would have been received, Let him retire and pursue his theories of *will* and *shall*, for which he was better out out for, than *ruling* a people. Since the Colonial Secretary has seen Canada, may we not reasonably hope the selection which has been made in Lord Monck is a good one.

A Doggerel Ditty for Election Times.

THE ORANGE AND GREEN MIXURE A FAILURE!

O, Sidney Smith was a roving blade,
And the handsomest bully that ever was made;
To Belgium, France and Flanders he went,
On Post Office business, and pleasure intent.

Only fifty dollars a day he spent,—
He went as he came, and he came as he went,—
Yet to hear him boast of the deeds he has done,
You would think that he and Munchausen were one.

In the City of Cobourg he carried on trade,
And kept wagging the tail that his honour had made;
But in June in the year Eighteen Sixty-one,
He found that his trade and his credit were done.

Like a passenger pigeon northward he fled,
And again tried to set up the Parliament trade,
And further gave forth to the world that he dyed

The most beautiful color that ever was seen,
Nothing less than a mixture of Orange and Green;
And to prove to the world that he was not a myth,
He took whiskey and christened the new color Smith.

The Green he procured through the sons of the Church,
He got a few grains, but too little, I ween,
To make anthing out of the mixture but *Green!*

So Sidney broke down, and the Sheriff took stock,
And sold out in slump to a man from Madoc
Or somewhere beyond. You may all take the hint
Who the purchaser was; he was named Billa Flint!

When Flint set up shop he disposed of the Green,
And dyes the best colours that mankind has seen;
True Protestant colors that never will fade,
No wonder he meets with success in his Trade!

THE FORLORN HOPE.

MR. EDITOR,—The Hon. Postmaster General having failed in every attempt to form a union of the Catholics and Orangemen of this County, has at length resolved to get the Grand Master of the Orange body to Peterborough to give a finishing touch to the undertaking. The hon. gentleman, I perceive, is announced as per placards on the walls to address the electors here on Saturday first. On that occasion it is presumed by Mr. Smith that the insinuating logic of Mr. Cameron will be sufficient to overcome the scruples of the most fastidious admirer of King William of Glorious Memory. Unfortunately for the success of this, the last resort and forlorn hope of the man of the mail bags, his enthusiasts have been too zealous in his cause; they have not failed to intimate on all possible occasions that the Catholic vote has been secured, and that that body *dare* not record a vote against Mr. Smith. Consequently, I am certain that the respectable portion of the Orange body—particularly those who have no axes to grind on the Public Grindstone—will not, sentiment, be influenced in political matters by even the Grand Master himself.—There is a new era in the history of Orangeism when our Chief has to come to direct us for whom to record our votes. Truly, the Most Worshipful Grand Master must have been sadly misinformed about his brethren in this County, if he has come to the conclusion that they are too ignorant to judge for themselves. I therefore hazard my opinion in stating that Mr. Cameron may as well attempt to change the course of the Otonabee River as alter the general views of the Orange body in this County, as they owe their allegiance and obligation to a higher power than his.

AN ORANGEMAN.

Peterboro', Sept. 18, 1861.

"BORN AND BRED A GENTLEMAN."

FELLOW ELECTORS,

Happening to pass a certain Hotel in Peterboro the other night I was attracted by the words at the head of this letter, spoken forcibly to a gent. who has a sprinkling of "gentle blood" in him, by one on stock and "finely got up" as the one he was speaking in favor of, viz; the P.M. General, Mr. Sidney Smith. And this argument is being used among that class extensively.—"What!" they say, "vote for Billa Flint? Why, he is no more than any ordinary commoner, in fact he is a working man. Don't so disgrace yourself, but vote for Mr. Smith who was *born and bred a gentleman.*" Well, I am a working man, and one who owns his bread by the sweat of his brow/big leave to address myself to my fellow working man, in behalf of the working men's candidate, Mr. Billa Flint.

We have two candidates before us, and I will not enter into their political qualifications, although I am convinced that those of Mr. Flint are the right ones. But, I say, let us throw these things aside, and take up the question just in the shape in which Mr. Smith's friends put it: "Mr. Flint is a working man." Thank goodness, the day when labor was looked upon as dishonorable has passed away. Labor is dignifying, and every one should feel it his duty to dignify labor.

The sleek, well-fed, well-paid, well-dressed loungers, and office-holders, may very nicely swarm over our country like the locusts of Egypt, sporting on the public money, and trying to buy us with our own money, but may a curse come upon us, may we be compelled to work yet harder to support ourselves and families, if we vote to keep in office that tribe of "born and bred gentlemen!"

Take a look at the picture of the two candidates. There stands Mr. Smith, a lawyer, a man who has all his life borne the reputation of being a land-shark, of whom we have too many in our country, and a great number too many in Parliament. What interest has he here? Echo answers what! As every one knows, he is a political gambler; he has taken up quarters here for a few days to play his political cards.—If we take the *knave* the loss will be our own.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale one of the nicest lots of Goods ever offered in Peterborough.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Teas,
Sugars,
Coffee,
Tobacco
Spice of all kinds,
Herring,
Dry Fish,
Mackeral,
Salmon,

A NEW VARIETY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and the nicest assortment of

CROCKERY

ever offered in Peterborough. All of which will be sold

Very Low for Cash!

G. W. ROBINSON.

Peterboro', Sept. 18, 1861. 38

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con., Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,
or Bobcaygeon.
WM. TULLY, Jr.,
Monaghan.

September 18, 1861. 36

DR. MCKENZIE'S

DEAD SHOT WORM CANDY STICK!

price only 15 cents a stick, for sale at the Drug Store of

A. W. KEMPT.

Peterboro', Sept. 1861. 19

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS,

Made by Her Majesty's Justice of the Peace within the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, from the June Sessions, 1861, to the September Sessions, 1861.

NAME OF PROSECUTOR	NAME OF DEFENDANT	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE.	NAME CONVICTING JUSTICE.	FINE, AND WHEN PAID.	REMARKS.
Duncan Carmichel	George Doig, David Wood, Alex. Doig	Trespassing	Aug 3	Alex. Campbell, H. McDonald. John Wiley, Neil Smith	0 5 0 each	Forthwith
James Lancaster	John Soice	Injury to property	Aug 16.	W. Scott, F. Birdsall, J. Fife,	1 6	6..Forthwith..
Robert Finegan	Thos. Ray	Non-payment of statute labor.	July 8.	Robert Irwin, W. Foster	1 0	0..Forthwith..Time extended.
" "	Anthony McGlum	" " "	July 8.	do.,	0 15	0..Forthwith..
" "	Timothy Collins	" " "	July 8.	do.,	1 5	0..Forthwith..
William Shine	Martin Kinney	Assault	July 11.	do.,	1 5	0..Forthwith..
James Thorndike	David Armstrong	Leaving employment	July 16.	do.,	1 5	0.. ..Sent to Lock-up.
Robert Barris	John Finegan	Assault	Aug 26.	do.,	0 10	0..Forthwith..Fine remitted.
" "	Thos. Hutton	"	Aug 26.	do.,		..Dismissed.
Robert Finegan	Anthony McGlum	Malicious injury to property	Aug 31.	do.,	3 0	0..Forthwith..Time extended.
" "	William May	" " "	Aug 31.	do.,	3 0	0..Forthwith..Time extended.
" "	William Shine	" " "	Aug 31.	do.,	1 5	0..Forthwith..Time extended.
" "	John Masterson	" " "	Aug 31.	do.,	1 5	0..Forthwith..Time extended.
" "	John Cuddy	" " "	Aug 31.	do.,	1 5	0..Forthwith..Time extended.
Alexander Dennistoun	Oliver Vandrin	Leaving employment	June 21.	A. S. Fraser	1 0	0..Forthwith..County Treasurer.
" "	John Lafountain	" "	June 21.	do.,	1 0	0..Forthwith..County Treasurer.
" "	Alex. Pelon	" "	June 21.	do.,	1 0	0..Forthwith..County Treasurer.
Jane Edmison	Patrick McGuire	Assault	June 25.	do.,		Sent to Gaol.
Alexander Dennistoun	William Huard	Leaving employment	July 6.	do.,		Sent to Gaol.
William Armstrong	James Irvin	Assault	July 18.	do.,	1 5	0..County Treasurer.
William Buck	John Doras	"	Aug 12.	do.,	0 2	6..County Treasurer.
Adam King	John Holland	Cruelty to animals	Aug 24.	do.,	0 10	0..County Treasurer.
" "	Michael Holland	"	Aug 24.	do.,	0 5	0..County Treasurer.
" "	Daniel Holland	"	Aug 24.	do.,	0 5	0..County Treasurer.
Michael Callahan	John Carnegy	Assault	Sep 2.	do.,	0 5	0..County Treasurer.
Anthony McGlum	Robert Finegan	Selling Liquor on Sunday	Aug 28.	P. McHugh	5 0	0..one month..½ Treas. of Ops, ½ to Infor.
Thomas Craig	F. Birdsall	Non-payment of Wages	June 24.	J. Coughlan, H. Fowlds	3 0	0..Forthwith..T. Craig.
Henry Crocker	J. B. Wilson, C. Hyke,	Assault and Battery	July 23.	do.,	2 9	6..Forthwith..
Michael Donovan	M. Minor	Non-payment of Wages	Aug 6.	do.,	0 12	9..Forthwith..M. Donovan.
James McKelvey	R. Welsh	Assault	July 29.	P. M. Grover, P. Pearce	0 10	0..30 days....Not paid.
Wm. Doherty	Thomas Miles	Non-payment of Wages	Aug 5.	do.,	1 19	3..10 days....Complainant.
George Bunker	James Sparrels	Leaving employment	Aug 30.	do.,	0 10	0..10 days....Not paid.
Town of Peterborough	Jas. Connors	Drunk and disorderly	June 11.	Charles Perry, Mayor	0 5	0..Forthwith..Not paid.
Jos. Bulger	Jas. Devlin	Non-payment of Wages	June 11.	do.,	3 15	0..21 days....Not paid.
Mrs. Simons	Jas. Simons	Drunk, disorderly, & abusive.	June 15.	do.,	1 0	0..Forthwith..Treasurer of Peterboro'.
The Town	Daniel Carrol	Drunk and disorderly	June 15.	do.,	0 5	0..Forthwith..Committed.
"	Ephm. Wilson	"	June 15.	do.,	0 5	0..Forthwith..Committed.
A. Dennistoun	Wolferd Theord	Leaving employment	June 15.	do.,	0 10	0..Forthwith..Committed.
The Town	James Ryan	Disorderly	June 15.	do.,	2 0	0..Forthwith..Committed.
Oliver Maguire	Thos. Higgins	Disorderly, & injury to property	June 17.	do.,	1 15	0..Forthwith..Treasurer of Peterboro'.
The Town	Thos. Priestly	Interfering with constable	June 18.	do.,	5 0	0..Forthwith..Not paid.
"	Andrew Kerr	"	June 18.	do.,	5 0	0..Forthwith..Not paid.
"	Alex. Pervorat	Fighting on the streets	June 21.	James Edwards, Esq	0 10	0..Forthwith..Treasurer of Peterboro'.
Mrs. Deny	William Deny	Drunk and disorderly	June 21.	Charles Perry, Mayor	0 5	0..Forthwith..Committed.
The Town	Francis Delair	"	June 26.	do.,	0 10	0..Forthwith..Committed.
Mary McIntyre	James Fitzgeral	Non-payment of wages	June 26.	do.,	3 16	0..21 days....The Plaintiff.
Jno. Benson	John McGregor	"	June 28.	do.,	3 0	0..21 days....The Plaintiff.
W. H. Benson	"	"	July 1.	do.,	6 10	0..21 days....The Plaintiff.
The Town	Jas. McEvelay	Drunk and disorderly	July 3.	James Edwards, Esq	0 5	0..Forthwith..Not paid.
Edward Cassiday	John McGregor	Non-payment of Wages	July 6.	Chas. Perry, Esq.	1 10	0..21 days....Not paid.
Mary Nicks	Isaac Miller	Assault	July 5.	do.,	0 5	0..Forthwith..Committed.
The Town	Michael Shehan	Drunk and Disorderly	July 10.	A S Fraser, Esq.	0 5	0..Forthwith..Not paid.
"	A. T. Brooks	Selling liquor without license.	July 15.	Chs Perry & J Edwards, Esq's	12 10	0..one week..Committed.
"	Parley J. Ayres	Erecting wooden Building	July 15.	Charles Perry, Esq.	12 10	0..two weeks..Not paid.
"	John Curtain	Selling liquor without license.	July 17.	Chs Perry & J Edwards, Esqs	12 10	0..one week..Not paid.
Michael Flannighan	Denis Brennin	Assault	July 17.	Chas Perry, Esq.	0 0	6..Forthwith..Treasurer of Peterboro'.
Elizabeth Potter	Madame Potvain	"	July 19.	"	0 10	0..Forthwith..Not paid.
The Town	Gabriel Chartrain	Selling liquor without license.	July 20.	Chs Perry & J Edwards, Esqs	12 10	0..3 days....Committed.
"	David Grady	Drunk and disorderly	July 20.	Charles Perry, Esq.	0 10	0..Forthwith..Treasurer of Peterboro'.
"	Michael O'Brian	Using obscene & profane lang.	July 20.	"	1 10	0..Forthwith..Treasurer of Peterboro'.
"	Jas. Simons	Drunk and disorderly	July 22.	"	2 10	0..Forthwith..Committed.
"	Justus Dunn	"	July 22.	"	2 10	0..Forthwith..Committed.
"	William Lilly	"	July 22.	"	2 10	0..Forthwith..Committed.
"	Martin Walsh	"	July 22.	"	2 10	0..Forthwith..Committed.
"	John Hodson	Selling liquors without license.	July 22.	Chs Perry & J Edward, Esqs	12 10	0..Forthwith..Appealed.
"	Dennis Brennin	Fighting in Police Office.	July 22.	Charles Perry, Esq.	2 0	0..Forthwith..Not paid.
A. Smith	Louis Laplante	Cruelty to animals	July 22.	"	1 5	0..Forthwith..Not paid.
The Town	Joseph Shaw	Fighting in Police Office.	July 22.	"	1 0	0..Forthwith..Not paid.
Baptiste Emonde	Moses Jackson & wife.	Assault	July 23.	"	0 15	0..Forthwith..Not paid.
The Town	Joseph Portrais	Selling liquor without license.	July 27.	Chs Perry & J Edwards, Esqs	12 10	0..Forthwith..Appealed.
Madame Reneau	Francis De Lean	Assault	Aug 8.	Charles Perry, Esq.	2 0	0..Forthwith..Treasurer of Peterboro'.
Wm. Croft	William Brown	Assault upon child	Aug 10.	do.,	0 5	0..Forthwith..Not paid.
The Town	Sarah Smith	Vagrant	Aug 15.	do.,		..Committed.
Mrs. Lasher	Mrs. O'Brian	Abusive & profane laugnage	Aug 15.	do.,	0 5	0..Forthwith..Treasurer of Peterboro'.
Martin McDonald	James Bauvai	Interfering with constable	Aug 24.	do.,	3 15	0..Forthwith..Not paid.
The Town	Alexis Cope	Disorderly about Town Hall	Sep 6.	do.,	0 2	6..Forthwith..Treasurer of Peterboro'.
"	Robt. Redhead	"				

A true copy of the Minute Book, is a correct Return of the Convictions, filed in this office, between the June Sessions, 1861 and the September Sessions, 1861.

C. A. WELLER, *Clerk of the Peace, U. C. of P. & V.*

Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the U. C. of P. & V., Sept. 18, 1861.

200 ACRES

OF

LAND FOR SALE,

IN THE

VICINITY OF THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his Farm, being composed of Lot No. 26, in the 12th Concession of the Towaship of Otonabee, with a frontage of nearly a mile, along the main travelled road leading to Rice Lake, Keene, Allandale, Westwood, Norwood and Hastings, and bounded on the west by the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.

There are about 100 Acres cleared and under cultivation; the land is well watered and well drained; there is a substantial board fence along the front and up the centre of the Lot, and a large Frame Barn and other buildings upon it. Also a

YOUNG ORCHARD.

THERE ARE

SEVERAL BUILDING SITES!

suitable for respectable residences, in full view of the Town of Peterborough and the Village of Ashburnham.

A sufficient instalment will be required at the time of sale from purchasers taking the whole or large portions of the Lot, and the remainde as shall be agreed upon. A Deed will be given and a Mortgage taken.

If the above Lot, or any portion thereof, remain unsold

ON MONDAY, the 28th day of OCTOBER Next,

the subscriber will offer the same for sale on that day by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on the premises, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder,

IN LOTS OF TEN ACRES EACH

or in larger portions to suit purchasers, in the following order:

The East half of the Lot will be sold first, beginning with Park Lot No. 1, at the north east corner, and taking the Lots in consecutive order to the centre of the Concession, after which the West half will be offered for sale, commencing at the eastern limit of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway, and numbering the Lots as described in the Map, eastward to the centre of the Concession. A Plan of the Lots may be seen and and other information obtained on application at my office in the Court House.

WALTER SHERIDAN.

Peterborough, 10th Sept., 1861. 38

AUCTION.

THE following valuable Farm known as the "McCormick Farm," being the West half of Lot No. 24, in the 6th Concession of Fenelon, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, if not previously disposed of by private sale, on *Friday, the 20th day of September, inst.*, at Fournier's Hotel: in the town of Lindsay.

The above contains by admeasurement 100 Acres, be the same more or less, of which about 50 Acres are cleared and under cultivation.—There is a good

LOG HOUSE AND BARN,

and a well, with a never failing supply of spring water thereon. This property is in a very desirable situation, being only four miles from Fenelon Falls, and three from Balsam Lake; admirably situated for supplying farm produce of all kinds to the Lumberers who use head quarters are in the immediate vicinity.

The terms will be liberal, and made known at the time of sale, or on application as under. For particulars in the meantime apply to

T. A. HUDSPETH, Esq.,
Barrister, &c., Lindsay.

or to the proprietor,

E. G. M. CONWAY, Esq.,
Peterborough

30

WOOD TURNING

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE undersigned wishes to inform his numerous friends and the public in general that he is now prepared to do any description of Wood Turning for

BUILDINGS OR FURNITURE.

Also, Ripping Lumber to any width or thickness; Furniture made to order, at the lowest Cash prices. Fine Wash-boards of the very best quality always on hand.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ Shop in Ashburnham, under D. Doran's Woolen Factory.

W. F. MANLEY.

Ashburnham, Sept. 18, 1861. 36

WANTED.

A GOOD STEADY PLOUGHMAN AND general Farm hand may find permanent employment on application to

GEO. BISON,
Lot 21, 6th Con., Otonabee.

Sept. 12, 1861. 37

WANTED!

100,000 BUSHELS

OF

WHEAT!

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 19, 1861.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH

GLASGOW.

Anchor Line of Steam Packet Ships, sailing regularly between

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.

Steerage 25 Dollars — Steerage 25 Dollars

Steamers.	Tons.	H. Powers.	Com.
United Kingdom	1455	300	James Ray,
John Bell,	1102	300	Edward Scott

THE "UNITED KINGDOM"

will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

TUESDAY, 15th Oct., 1861.

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:

SALOON CABIN.....$60 00
INTERMEDIATE.....30 00
STEERAGE, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions.....25 00
Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
MONTREAL

September 18th, 1861. 36

OTONABEE MILLS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has pleasure in informing his friends and the public that his MILLS are again in operation, and that he will be glad to attend to the calls of all old and new customers. Particular attention will as formerly be paid to Gristing and Custom Work, and good fresh ground

FAMILY FLOUR

will be kept on hand for retailing, which will be delivered at any place in Peterborough or Ashburnham, upon orders being left, with the money, at the Mills, or at his Store.

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, Sept. 12, 1861.

BOARD.

A LADY RESIDING IN A CENTRAL PART of the Town will be happy to receive a few respectable Gentlemen, as Boarders. Every attention will be paid to make them comfortable. Terms moderate. For particulars apply at this office.

Peterborough, September, 1861.

Hurrah for Billa Flint!

OR ANY OTHER MAN

Who wants cheap Boots & Shoes.

J. T. STENSON

Is on hand again in the Building formerly occupied by the Toronto Bank,

One door west of Jeffrey & Co.'s Hardware Store, Hunter Street.

Peterborough, Aug. 20th, 1860. 35

CHEAP GOODS

AT

W. CLUXTON'S.

SELLING OFF

THE REMAINDER OF

SUMMER GOODS,

AND THE

GOODS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED,

AT THE LATE FIRE, AT

☞ **Greatly Reduced Prices!**

GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN.

Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 34

FOR MONTREAL ONLY

CASH OR Produce

CASH STORE,

ONE Price

ONLY. *Hunter Street, Peterboro.*

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD take this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country for past favors, and would beg to intimate that he has received a large addition to his stock, on such favorable terms as enable him to offer goods at such

LOW PRICES

as to convince every one who examines them

☞ *That he cannot be beat in the Town.*

The following comprise a few of the articles generally in stock:

West of England Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinets, Drills, Denims, Stripped Cottons, Ginghams, Prints, Factory Cotton, Orleans, Cobourgs, Red and White Flannels, Cotton Warp, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Silk and Felt Hats, &c.

TEAS, TOBACCOES, SUGARS,

Soap, Candles, Raisins Currants, Coffee, Rice, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Remember the Spot: Next door to McKellar & Cameron's, Hunter Street.

Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 34

GLASGOW HOUSE!

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE AT

WILLIAMSONS

CHEAP CASH STORE.

Nearly Opposite Menzies' Book Store,

GEORGE STREET.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES.

JOHN WILLIAMSON

IN returning his sincere thanks to to his numerous friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received, takes this method of calling their attention to the balance of his stock saved from the late fire, through the exertions of his well-wishers, and which he is determined to sell at a Great Sacrifice!

☞ *Call and see, and be convinced.*

Peterboro', Aug. 21, 1861. 33

TO RENT.

A GOOD WATER POWER

—WITH—

Building & Water-wheel,

within three hours drive of Peterboro'. For further particulars apply at the office of this paper

Peterboro, Aug. 30, 1861. 36

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocery Establishment!

HENTHORN'S BUILDING.

THE undersigned offers for sale, at Reduced Prices, Refined Loaf Sugar, Broken Loaf Ground Loaf, Dutch Crushed, Crushed, Bright Porto Rico and Muscovado.

—ALSO,—

a choice lot of Family Flour, in barrels and small sacks, containing 50 and 25 lbs. each.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

INN-KEEPERS

Supplied with every description of WINES and SPIRITS from the choicest Champagne to Common Whiskey, in any quantities, and at the very cheapest rates by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

August 1, 1861. 31

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

ON Thursday night or Friday morning last, from a field belonging to Mr. Stewart, near Ashburnham, a

DARK BROWN MARE,

about 14 hands high, with a heavy mane and tail, and a white stripe in the face. She is about 8 years old, partly French. Whoever will give such information that will lead to the recovery of the above mare to Mr. Hoskings, Tavern-keeper, or to John Vospe, at Allen's Hotel, will be suitably rewarded.

Aug. 14, 1861. 33

DR. S. DELLENBAUGH,

The Old German Physician,

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,

Will be in the following places in September:

Bowmansville, 17th, Waverly House,
Port Hope, 18th, Church's Hotel.
Millbrook, 19th and 20th, Richardson's Hotel
Peterboro, 21st to 24th, Cassie's Hotel.
Lindsay, 25th and 26th, Jewett's Hotel,

Where he may be consulted upon all forms of CHRONIC *Diseases.*

Aug. 28, 1861. 35

MONTREAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED BY SPECIAL ORDINANCE IN 1840.

CAPITAL STOCK, $800,000.

PAID UP.....$80,000.

Head Office, No. 9, Great St. James St.
MONTREAL.

Wm. MURRAY...Manager.

THE undersigned begs to intimate his appointment as agent in Peterboro', for the above company, and is authorized to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and Personal Property, against loss or damage by fire, at rates as low as those of any responsible office.

For further particulars, &c., &c., apply to

W. H. SCOTT,
Agent.

Office in Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office.

Peterboro, Aug. 26, 1861. 35

Birth.

At Lindsay, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. J. M. Timpson, of a son.

Lightning! Lightning!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

200,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH

SPRATTS RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Croft had a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's Joint, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud surcharged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the fountain, easing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But if it fail in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Carbonized Rod. Common Iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, proved 25 feet from the point.

$1,000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no men to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by O. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KINDALL,
93 Young Street.

Toronto, Sept. 13, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPerintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.
Prof. of Chemistry.

PETERBORO', July 29th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. NIBLOCK.

Toronto, June 29th, 1861. 31- 3m.

CORPORATION DEBENTURES! FOR SALE.

THE Commissioners of the Town Trust of the Town of Peterborough, are prepared to issue under the Authority of the Act of Provincial Parliament 24 Vic. cap. 61,

The sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars payable in from one to ten years after date. The Debentures will be issued in amounts to suit parties desirous of investing, having coupons attached, bearing interest payable half yearly, at the rate of six per centum per annum.

Application to be made to

CHARLES PERRY,
Mayor.

Mayor's Office, Peterboro, Aug. 20, 1861.

IRON.

BAND, Hoop, and Bar, Round, Half-round, and Square Iron. A large stock on hand and for sale at

R. HAMILTON'S.

Peterboro, May, 1861. 22

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will make the tour of examination for the inspection of

WEIGHTS & MEASURES,

in the County of Peterboro' at the dates herein specified, when parties using Weights & Measures are required to present them for inspection. He will be at the following places on the days respectively:—

Norwood	Sept.	26 & 27
Hastings & Westwood	"	28
Allandale and Keene	"	30
Ashburnham.....On afternoon	Oct.	1 & all 2
Springville	"	3
Bridgenorth & Lakefield	"	4
Warsaw & South Dummer	"	5
Peterborough	"	7 to 19

N.B.—All parties not presenting their weights and measures will be prosecuted according to law.

WILLIAM SARGENT,
Inspector of Weights & Measures
For the County of Peterboro'.

Norwood, Aug 29, 1861.

NEW GROCERY,

Wine & Liquor Store.

JAMES STEWART respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lakefield and its vicinity that he has opened an establishment in the premises lately occupied by A. Morrow, and will constantly keep on hand a first-class assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting in part of

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES,

—TOBACCO.—

and every description of Family Groceries, the whole of which, together with a general assortment of Crockery, Glassware, &c, will be sold at a very small advance upon cost, and at prices far below anything hitherto known in Lakefield for Goods of the same quality. As the sales will be exclusively Cash, there will be no second price.

Lakefield, Aug. 12, 1861. 33

WAR WITH CANADA!

FOR SALE.

THE east half of lot No. 4, north side of Elizabeth Street, in Ashburnham. There is a

Good Frame House,

with good cellar, stable, sheds and well on the premises. For particulars apply to

PHILLIP SARGENT,
Proprietor.

Ashburnham, Aug. 1861. 32

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Coachman and Groom.—Has a good knowledge of gardening. Can furnish the most unexceptionable references.

Address,

X. Y. Z., drawer 17.
Peterboro P.O., C.W.

Aug. 27, 1861. 34

GROCERIES

AND

LIQUORS.

THE subscribers beg leave to state to their customers that owing to late losses by fire, &c., that they will

After the first of October next,

conduct their business strictly on

THE CASH PRINCIPLE,

after which date all accounts will be closed. All parties due them by Note or Book Account will please call and make an early settlement as all debts due must be collected immediately. As by selling for cash they will incur no bad debts, and therefore be enabled to sell at

☞ LOWER PRICES! ☜

All parties who favor them with their custom may depend upon getting

GOOD GOODS

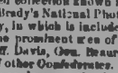
At Lower Rates than heretofore!

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods, and on account.

GLOVER & ROBINSON,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK.

Peterboro, Sept, 1861. 37-tf.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED!



GEO. A COX,

IN returning his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since commencing business, would respectfully intimate that he still continues to practice Photography in all its different branches, in a manner that cannot be surpassed. He would also have it remembered that it was him

THE DIPLOMA

was awarded at the last Fall Show for the

BEST SPECIMEN

Photography

which includes not only Ambrotypes, but all the different styles of Pictures

taken by means of light, without regard to the chemical agency employed. And he is still determined to merit the decision of only of the judges, but of all who may favor him with a call that he is the place to go when you want

A FIRST-RATE PICTURE!

IN TO

Cox's Excelsior Sky Light

GALLERY,

in Burnham's Block, over Maloney's Store.—And last, though not least, if you want to get a picture that will stand the test of time, and one worthy of our flourishing town in this advanced age, you must go to Cox's Gallery and

☞ GET A GENUINE PHOTOGRAPH! ☜

the only place in town they can be got. So all who wish to live with posterity go and get

A GOOD PICTURE & CASE

For 50 Cents and upwards!

A large assortment of cases always on hand. Entrance same as to the Montreal Telegraph Office. Peterboro, Aug. 8th, 1861. 32

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the east half of Lot No. 30, in the 9th Con. Otonabee, containing 106 ACRES, 60 of which are cleared and well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good Dwelling House, and a new Log Barn with stables under.

For further particulars apply at the Examiner Office, or to the proprietor on the premises.

JOHN PENNECHY.

Aug. 21, 1861. 34

THE HEROES OF PEACE,

AND

The Heroes of War!

E. ANTHONY, No. 501, New York, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as Brady's National Photographic Portrait Gallery, in which is included Portraits of nearly all the prominent men of America, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other Confederates. Price of Portraits $3 00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail

SCENES OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION,

are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form. Also,—Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India Cuba, &c., &c., *ad infinitum.*

OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS ARE THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE AGE.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of vehicles or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views.—☞ They are sold for $3 00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

Catalogues, containing a list of all our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopic, &c., sent free by mail on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway,
near St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.

Sept., 1

Vote for Bills Flint,

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

A HAVRE PACKET SHIP BURNED.

LOSS $150,000—THE CREW ARRESTED—SUSPECTED INCENDIARISM.

(From the N. Y. Evening Post.)

The ship William Tell, Captain Bonney, belonging to the line of Havre packets, while lying off pier 8 North River, outward bound, having a full cargo of cotton, grain, &c., took fire at about two o'clock this a.m. near the forward hatch, and was burned to the water's edge.

Upon the discovery of the fire the Union ferry boat, Montague, Captain James Benner, immediately proceeded to the assistance of the burning ship, and succeeded in taking off the crew and passengers, with most of their baggage together with the captain's instruments. Subsequently the steamer Pacific, of the same line, towed the burning ship ashore to the south side of Governor's Island, where she now lies with a heavy list to starboard. All her spars and rigging are gone, and the hull is burned through to her lower deck.

The Harbor Police boats, commanded by Coxswains Nesbitt and Hodge, also boarded the burning ship, and succeeded in rescuing the passengers, baggage, and a portion of the cargo. They also arrested the crew, 22 in number, and conveyed them to the office of Marshal Murray.

The William Tell had shipped her crew on Saturday. Most of them came on board in an intoxicated condition, usual to such occasions, and one of them made so much disturbance that the second mate caused him to be placed in irons. He was relieved some hours afterwards. Two others complained of having been "shanghaied"—defrauded of their advance money by the individuals who had caused them to be placed on board the ship. Several others had sailed with the vessel before, and the captain praises them warmly.

When the fire broke out, the men were in the forepart of the ship, and the passengers, seven in number, in the cabin at the stern. At six o'clock they were dismissed. The fire originated in the forepeak, in a quantity of hay which lay there. No one had any business at that spot for five hours prior to the bursting out of the fire, and there is no ground for supposing it to have occured by accident or carelessness.

The number of persons on board was thirty-two—the second mate, third mate, boatswain, twenty two seamen and seven passengers. The suspicion of the officers implicates no one specially, and, therefore, it is probable they will be set at liberty, unless some disclosures take place or some new facts come to light.

The William Tell was built in 1850, and is now eleven years old. She was in good condition, and her value was estimated at $45,000. She was partially insured. The value of her cargo was about $100 000. What portion of it was burned has not yet been ascertained; nor the amount of the insurance. The manifest of the vessel was as follows:—

101 bushels corn, 33,012 bushels wheat, 137,594 lbs. tallow, 84,530 do lard, 2,151 bbls. flour, 50 bbls hops, 85 bags mustard seed, 28 bbls potash, 921 bags Quercitron bark, 7,018 bills whalebone, 761 bbls oil, 3,800 staves, 1,092 bills slating, 14 cases sewing machines 4 cases books, 7 do merchandize 2 cases tencers, 1 do furs, 5 bales cotton, 1 case of watches, 3 cases containing a carriage, 1 case cigars.

The origin of the fire will be thoroughly investigated by the proper authorities.

RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH.

From the New York Tribune.

Advices from our Minister in London indicate a certain, if not speedy, recognition of the Confederate States, as an independent Power by the British Government.—But there is in this nothing to surprise or discourage.

The tendencies of the British Government have not been a secret. The success or failure of the Jeff. Davis rebellion depends on its power at home, not on the favour with which it may be regarded abroad.

A recognition by Great Britain would doubtless give it a certain degree of moral support, but would neither feed nor clothe its armies. Wait a little, and we may have news to send abroad that will neutralize the influence of that on which the British Ministery is now disposed to act. We expect no favour from Europe, and have sought none.

Other American journals write in the same strain, and some even go further, and consider the recognition on the part of European powers as an event which would confirm no cause of complaint on the part of the United States, much less of war.—How very different is the conduct of these writers now from what it was at the commencement of the struggle, when they boasted that in a few weeks, or months at least, the rebels would be completely crushed! They were then ready to fight all creation, and spoke most insultingly of Spain, France, and England in particular. The Americans now feel that a war with one belligerent at a time is quite enough for them to manage; and that more than a million of dollars a day for such expenses will be an inconvenient sum to furnish for any great length of time, especially as an American Loan in England would be anything but popular.

SOLD AGAIN!—A traveller called at the Windmill tavern, in Hampshire, England, and told them to get him a dinner worth his money. The landlord thinking this would be a profitable customer, set before him an excellent repast, consisting of all the delicacies of the season, to which the traveller did ample justice. When he had finished, the landlord presented his "little bill," and the traveller presented him a sixpence. "How is this?" replied the host; "your dinner comes to 15s. 9d." "No," answered the other, "I expressly ordered a dinner worth my money, and I assure this sixpence is all the money I have in the world." The landlord finding that was victimized, thought it was useless to argue the matter further, and consented to be the loser, on his condition, viz., that the guest should go and cheat the landlord of the Red (lion enemy) of a dinner likewise. "I cheated him of a breakfast this morning, and he gave me five shillings to pay you a visit," replied the traveller.

ROOM PAPER AND Paper Window Blinds.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his stock of new Room Papers for 1861. Also, a large lot of Plain and Fancy Window Blinds. Also, all the papers for this town.

THOS MENZIES.

Peterboro', June, 1861.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

Another line of Steam Packet Ships, sailing regularly between MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW

Steerage 25 Dollars. Steerage 25 Dollars.

Ships.	Tons.	H. Powers.	Cos.
United Kingdom	1856	200	James Ray,
John Bull,	1491	350	Edward Scott

THE "JOHN BELL"

will sail from Quebec for Glasgow on

TUESDAY, 17th Sept., 1861.

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:
SALOON CABIN $60 00
INTERMEDIATE 30 00
STEERAGE, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions) 25 00
Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to
G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
MONTREAL

Aug. 28th, 1861.

EMPLOYMENT.

$40 A MONTH!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE want an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada, to sell the Franklin Sewing Machine. To a limited number of travelling agents we will pay a salary of *Forty Dollars a month and all expenses.*

To local agents a commission of 20 per cent, in all sales.

Every machine is warranted to give universal satisfaction, and kept in repair six months.—Recent improvements renders this machine the cheapest and most popular in the market. For full particulars and a permanent business, address, with stamp for return letter,

HARRIS BROTHERS,
Sole agents Franklin Sewing Machine Co.
Box 186 Boston, Mass.

July, 1863. 28

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW AND ACCURATE, ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

Map of Upper Canada,

TOGETHER WITH A DESCRIPTIVE MAP AND DIRECTORY OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF

N'H & S'H MONAGHAN & OTONABEE.

CONLIN, BONNEY & Co., of Toronto, propose to publish the above work, drawn on a large scale from the most recent and accurate surveys, exhibiting all Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province, corrected from the latest official authority; also, the various lines of Railway, Railway Stations, with the *correct distance between each*, Canals, Plank and Macadamized Roads, the Main Travelled Roads between Townships, Villages, Distance and named each County and Township, the great Lakes, Rivers, and principal Mountains. To be covering the Province of Upper Canada from the Ottawa River to Lake Ontario. Toronto the Population of each City, Town, County and Township will shortly be given, with other items pertaining to local statistics, as fully compiled from the Census Returns of the present year. The Map will be illustrated with Views of the most public buildings in the Province, executed in the best style of the art.

The Map will also be given in the form of a Book. A correct Map and description of the respective merits of the above Townships, showing concessions, lots, and side-lines, with the names of the proprietors now engraved thereon; also, Sound Harbours, Chemical Schoolhouses, Mills, Manufactories, Stores, Inns, &c., together with numerous travel, book and other Routs open to travel the true course of rivers and mail stages; also, enlarged Plans of Towns and Villages in the Townships.

The names of all the resident owners of farms, will be engraved specially prominent on their respective lots, and the position of their residence indicated. Also, the name of the Church and the Township and Village will be published. With the help of the Township Plans which, when completed, will show containing a complete Road, Post-master and Mercantile Business Directory.

The publishers being practical engravers, draftsmen, &c., can confidently assure the public that the execution of the above work, in every department, will be superior to anything of the kind yet published in Canada. The size of the Map will be about 48 by 72 inches; it will be handsomely coloured, varnished, and mounted on canvass, with rollers, and furnished to subscribers only, for the low price of Four dollars and a half ($4 50) payable on delivery.

Other Townships in the County will be canvassed in due time.

☞ *Our Agents exhibit a* REAL SPECIMEN *of the above work, with our name engraved thereon*

CAUTION.—This enterprise is in no way connected with that projected by Messrs. Tremaine, of Jefferson County, State of New York.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods,

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 1s, 1s 6d, 2s
Old Sherry, 3s, 3s 6d, 4s, 4s 6d, 5s. Finest old Sherry, 5s, 6s 6d, 10s, 15s. 20s. Finest old Brandy, Brown, do., Fine Hollands, Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Isla Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Flavoring extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (now blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Stevens, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 1 1861.

TO RENT.

THAT delightful residence and property at present occupied by Thos. Faucett, Esq., in Otonabee (on the Keene Road, and about six miles from Peterboro'). The House is of brick, and will be let if required all ready furnished. 4 acres of land, or seven acres if required, with the house if required. The property is well fenced; there is

A GOOD SPRING WELL

and a good rain-water Cistern, and

A Pleasure Garden

on the premises. To a good tenant the term will be moderate. Apply at the *Examiner* Office, or to the proprietor,

THOS. FAUCETT.

Otonabee, May 1861. 42

FARM FOR SALE.

175 ACRES

SITUATED in the County of Victoria, Township of Fenelon, being lot No 26, in the 4th Con., of which 50 acres are cleared and under cultivation. For particulars apply to Archibald McArthur, on the premises, or to

E. DENNISTOUN,
Peterboro.

June, 1861. 26

SAVE YOUR FURS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

WM. LECH,

FURRIER, MONTREAL,

WILL OPEN BUSINESS in the above line about the end of June, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Temple as Brown, corner Scott's Building, Peterboro'. Raw furs will be manufactured to order; also dressed and plucked, and

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE

FUR TRADE

in Canada, will be offered for sale at prices much lower than ever known in this part of the country before. Hats and caps of the latest styles. The highest price will be paid for raw furs.

May 2, 1861.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO OR THREE good farm hands for the harvest season or longer. Apply to
GEORGE ERSON,
21st lot, 4th Con., Otonabee.

July 17, 1861.

ATTENTION

Is respectfully solicited to my new stock of

FASHIONABLE DRESS AND SUMMER

BOOTS & SHOES,

Gaiters, Buskin Ties,

OPERA BOOTS,

&c., &c., comprising the

LATEST STYLES!

in every department.

To commend cash I have reduced prices, and am therefore prepared to offer goods

Still Lower than heretofore!

☞ Mens' White Canvass Shoes $1 usually sold for 10s, can be had for 6s. 3d., Cash!

T. G. HAZLITT.

Peterboro June 20, 1861. 3in.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 26th, 1859. 16

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000
Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital, $1,000,000.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS HOLYWELL
Medical Referee.
Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'
Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the present and every MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS, this season, with assistance of one of the first MODISTES formerly employed to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THIS most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box
At 25 cents a box.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the country.

Under the auspices of this popular institution over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables—the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x48 inches, entitled,

"FILLMORE MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS!"

Do you know observing the sunny actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere look that affects them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little darling's anguish is *WORMS*, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you with

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and your self much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more Sticky Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs for the year *Natur of Pain Almanac*," of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know and be cured by this GREAT HUMBUG!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of Judson on each package of the Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
50 Leonard St., New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots
VERSUS
Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you know observing the sunny actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere look that affects them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little darling's anguish is *WORMS*, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you with

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and your self much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more Sticky Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs for the year *Nature of Pain Almanac*," of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know and be cured by this GREAT HUMBUG!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of Judson on each package of the Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
50 Leonard St., New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

WILL BE SOLD AT A SACRIFICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by circumstances to sell his Houses and Lot on Albert Street, on the Court House Hill, adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Dumble. The above is one of the most delightful situations in Town, and will be sold for the

LOW PRICE OF $800!

one half to be paid down, and the remainder in two years from time of sale. Title Perfect

JOHN RITCHIE.

Peterborough, Aug. 20, 1861. 34

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1860 45

SADDLERY & HARNESS WARE-HOUSE.

Opposite A. McNabb's Auction Rooms, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel, 17

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, CHVSTELLAS, RED OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will we found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life dispraved, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is deranged or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but others because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. It has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Dyspepsias, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Erysipelas and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaints, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled excellence of these pills, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no other. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Thompson & Chisholm at Mr. Coulter, and W. A. Kempt, Peterboro'. C. Britton, Lindsay; E. Gregory, Millbrook; A. Goodfellow, Springville, and all medicine dealers. Northrop & Lyman, General Agents for the Canadas.

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged refitted and refurnished, and in every convenience for the accomodation of the travelling public. It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Main Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HIS TABLE

is always supplied with the best the market affords, and

THE BAR

always supplied with the choicest of Liquors and Cigars.

Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call.

☞ A careful ostler on hand at all times.

WILLIAM CRESWELL,
Proprietor.

Bobcaygeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

PETERBORO'

Soap and Candle Works,

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest whole sale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

GILLEY & HOOD.

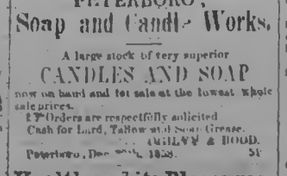
Peterboro, Dec. 20th, 1858. 51

Health and its Pleasures,

OR

DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES:

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee, green tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoid the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and a song in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially the power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and remedying dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHE AND WANT OF A PETITE.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from and organ derangement, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is not for us. Holloway's Pills, by acting upon the liver and stomach, correcting the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whereas follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies, where any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water, or whether they be affected with stone or gravel, or with aches or pains seated in the loins or in the region of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give direct and immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR ST MACHN OUT OF ORDER

none of these complaints can possibly exist, for all a little attention will set them right. They reach the liver and stomach, and by their gentle action they are wonderfully effective in cases of spasms, which last they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and Stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy in the world for the following diseases.

Ague,	Inflammation,
Asthma,	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints,	Liver Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,	Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints,	Piles,
Colics,	Rheumatism,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Retention of Urine,
Consumption,	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Secondary Symptoms,
Erysipelas,	Tic-Douloureux,
Fevers,	Tumours,
Female Irregularities,	Ulcers,
Fevers of all kinds,	Venereal Affections,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness from what-ever cause,
Head-ache,	&c.,
Indigestion,	&c.

☞ Caution!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Watermark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

VISIT OF

DR. LA'MERT

OF LONDON,

TO THE NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

DR LA'MERT of Bedford Square, London, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, &c., finding of "self-preservation," the "Source of Life and Physical Life," begs to intimate to his Patients and the Public that he proposes in August, making a Professional visit to the British North American Possessions, commencing with Halifax, N. S.; and that he will afterwards visit St. John, N B., and Lower and Upper Canada.

Due notice will be given in future advertisements of Dr. La'Mert's arrival and of his place of residence in the several towns in which he may be consulted, either personally or by correspondence. In making this announcement Dr. La'Mert wishes to point out to the inhabitants of the Provinces that self-preservation should be the first consideration with every one, and the true guide to that will be assisted in those who have the advantage of having their cases under his immediate superintendence. Dr. La'Mert, moreover, cannot too strongly urge on those who have already been under his care, or who have applied to correspondence with him, the absolute necessity for the expression of their opinion and advice of cleansing of any doubts that may have existed in regard to their cases, and would particularly impress upon the importance of communicating with him as quickly as possible, this personal communication with him being no necessary limitation, which under no circumstances can be prolonged beyond the date necessary to be announced.

In order that no inconvenience be occasioned to the completion of the treatment of those cases Dr. La'Mert will be provided with the correspondence of those connected with such as have left or may be about to leave home under the impression that whatever shall be deemed necessary to be done will be done by the gentleman who remains awaiting the arrival of Dr. La'Mert's services are recommended, in the interim, to procure from one of the undermentioned local agents his work on

Self-Preservation;

a Medical Treatise on Nervous Debility and Premature Weakness, more particularly in reference to the following and Disorders of the Reproductive System, with numerous Engravings and Descriptive Cases.

The object of the work is not to maintain any particular hypothesis, but to enable every man to understand for himself the structure and functions of the organs concerned in the fulfilment of the Physical Destination of the Human Race; to acquaint him with the means by which he is enabled from excesses to prevent unnecessary exhaustion from unfounded fears, and to indicate, when the fears are unnecessary, the means of speedy relief. The work is illustrated with the testimonials of ordinary professional books, nor does it press at the end those which characterizes the so-called "popular works" on the subject.

"Self-Preservation" may be had in a sealed envelope, before Our Holiday Stock of Books at Chubbard Co., St John, N. B.; R. G. Fuller, Express Agent, Halifax, N.S.; or the Author will forward it, post free, on receipt of Colonial postage stamps to the amount of 12 pence sterling.

Dr. M'KEON'S WORM POWDER,

SOLD ONLY BY

W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,

PETERBOROUGH.

MAN MISSING.

JOHN ABRAM, left Wm. Mocock's Axe Factory, in Peterboro', where he was employed, on Tuesday, 28th May last, since which time nothing has been heard from him. As it is supposed he was getting drunk he stated he engagement at the time fours are entered signed by his self. He is an Irishman by birth, about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and had when he left a small under chin brown whisker; his hair is black. He wore when he left a black coat, black satin vest, speckled tweed pants and black cloth cap.

Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, Thomas Abram, care of Mr. Wm. Mocock, Box 47, P. O., Peterboro', C. W.

Papers copying the above will confer a great favor on the friends of the missing man.

Peterboro, June 13th, 1861. 34

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

Dentist.

OFFICE—Burnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, in that case inflammation reches and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxilary, (Jaw) bones, gums, tongue, dislocation of the Jaw, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro, Jan 3rd, 1861. 2

COBOURG & PETERBORO'

RAILWAY.

ON and after Wednesday, 15th May, 1861, & until further notice, trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Cobourg	4.00 P.M.
" Baltimore	4.30 "
Arrive at Harwood	5.15 "
Leave Harwood	5.30 "
" " Indian Village	6.00 "
" " Keene Station	6.15 "
Arrive at Peterboro'	6.45 "

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro'	9.00 A.
" " Keene Station	9.30 "
" " Indian Village	9.45 "
Arrive at Harwood	10.15 "
Leave Harwood	10.40 "
" Baltimore	11.20 "
Arrive at Cobourg	11.45 "

COVERT & FOWLER,
Lessees.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades all the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, deficient or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. However it origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation; indeed, it will even run through the whole family, their children.

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still clothed in the taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidne

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 39.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$0 37
Each subsequent insertion	13
Six to ten lines, first insertion	50
Each subsequent insertion	25
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	7
Each subsequent insertion	3
Business Cards as per agreement.	

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise such notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martin's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and [illegible] Streets.
MESSRS. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now located in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. BAATRFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd. 1861.

H. W. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the *Review* Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate. Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April 23, 1861. 17

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Bowe's Block George Street, Peterborough. 18

AUCTION SALES.

T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Terms moderate, things punctual, and payments prompt.

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 10th, 1861. 3

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

PRIVATE BOARD.
A NUMBER of respectable boarders may find good Board and comfortable accommodation in the handsome and well-fitted brick cottage, near the Peterboro Station of the P. H. & P. R. Apply on the premises.
JOSEPH PORTERS.
June4, 1861. 26

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street Peterborough. 15

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE, OVER COULTER'S DRUG STORE, George Street, Peterboro'.
TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or
VULCANIZED RUBBER.
Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.
D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that [illegible]
WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,
and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.
Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.
Peterboro', April 10th, 1861. 15

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 32, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.
60 Acres are Cleared,
and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 26, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.
A GOOD WELL
of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good
YOUNG ORCHARD OF SO TREES,
in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.
The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.
Title Indisputable.
Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS. WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

NOTICE
THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of Dec. next,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.
Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 20

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS;
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO
RAILWAY.
ON and after the 1th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—
GOING NORTH.
Leave Port Hope at.....10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook ".....11.25 a. m.
" Fraserville ".....11.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at.....12.10 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.
Leave Peterboro' at.....2.30 p. m.
" Fraserville ".....3.15 p. m.
" Millbrook ".....3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....4.05. p. m.
JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

CARRIAGE! BUGGIES &c., &c., &c.
E. G. HILL would call the attention to intending purchasers to the fact that he has a large stock of Carriages & Buggies of good manufacture, and the best material, which he can warrant to be good and solicits a call as he wishes to sell Cheap for Cash, or short approved credit, to make room for a large stock the coming year. Repairing neatly done, and with dispatch, opposite Lawson's Hotel, Royal Street. Give him a call.
Peterboro. May 2, 1861.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1840, a person named Ed Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 55 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.
MRS. SAMANTHA JENKINSON.

Poetry.

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.

Chisel in hand stood a sculptor boy,
With his marble block before him,
And his face lit up with a smile of joy,
As an angel dream passed o'er him.

He carved the dream on the shapeless stone,
With many a sharp incision;
With heaven's own light the sculptor shone,
He had caught that angel's vision.

Sculptors of life are we, as we stand
With our soul uncarved before us;
Waiting each hour when at God's command,
Our life-dream passes o'er us.

If we carve it then on the yielding stone,
With many a sharp incision,
Its heavenly beauty shall be our own,
Our lives that angel's vision.

EXECUTION OF MARTIN DOYLE AT CHESTER.

From the Liverpool Courier, Aug. 28th.

It is many years since there has been an execution in this country for "attempted murder." More frequently of late years, when a conviction has taken place and when sentence of death has been passed in the usual term for a murder actually effected, the severity of the laws has been slackened, and the condemned culprit has been reprieved, often to the marked approbation of that numerous class who believe that shocking crimes are best checked by certain, swift, and shocking punishments.—But mercy appears to have been misplaced, and the sad frequency of great crimes appears likely to lead to an entirely opposite course. The execution of young Martin Doyle at Chester, yesterday, was an illustration of this. At the Chester Assizes, on the 8th instant, Doyle, a married man, separated from his wife, was convicted of attempting to murder his paramour, Jane Brogine, a married woman, separated from her husband. Contrary to usual custom, Justice Crompton passed sentence of death in terms which left no prospect of reprieval and the atrocity of the case seems to demand this course. The crime was reported in the *Courier soon after its committal*, and the trial also appeared at length, but the leading circumstance of the affair showed such determined brutality on the part of the man who has now suffered his just punishment, that they will bear repetition here:—

"It appeared from the evidence at the trial, that the unfortunate prosecutrix was a *married woman, but had been about a year* co-habiting with the prisoner. They were both tramping on the 20th of March on the road from Holmes Chapel, intending to proceed to Newcastle in Staffordshire.—Soon after passing through the Linley-lane toll-gate, they sat down to rest, and the prosecutrix complained of a headache. The prisoner drew her head on his lap, and there she went to sleep. According to her statement she slept about an hour, and then she woke and found the prisoner's hand on which his head was lying pressing against her head.—She told him to take his hand off, as it made her head ache with the weight of it, and moreover, her bonnet would be broken to pieces. He then got up, and said he would go and see whether it had left off raining. In about three minutes the prisoner returned, and threw a great stone at the right side of the unhappy woman's head, and knocking her quite senseless. He then jumped on her breast, and tried to strangle her round the neck, and forced her tongue out of her head. She implored him to spare her life for God's sake, or to give her a different death. While she was praying for mercy the ruffian was battering her head with a stone, and she said she felt the stone cutting into her head and face like an oyster shell. She cried out, 'Oh dear me, my eyes are out of my head.' He then replied that he neither cared for her eyes nor for herself. He then got off her chest and said, 'Now you ——— you are done.' He then perceived that she still breathed, and he came back, got on her as before and said, 'You b———, what, are you not done yet?' He then hammered away on her head, until she was suffocated in her blood. The prisoner said that he would not spare her life—and added, 'Jane say no more, I intend to have your life; I came for it, and I will have it.' He then again hammered her head, and when she appeared dead, he said, 'Now ——— you, you are done right.' He then got off her chest and went away, and the woman fainted. When she came to again, the poor creature listened, to try and hear whether the ruffian was anywhere about, but she heard nothing of him. She heard a cart coming by, and she shouted 'Man!' as loud as she could. The man did not hear her, but she crawled up to the bank on her hands and knees, and the man in the cart took her up.

"At the termination of the examination in chief of the prosecutrix, who fainted frequently, and whose moans of pain were perfectly heart-rending, the prisoner, who displayed the most callous indifference, cross-examined her at great length as to the origin of their acquaintance, as to her leaving her husband, as to her having a certain disease, and communicating it to her husband, but not one word as to any relevant matter. His Lordship, who displayed the greatest patience, several times tried to keep the prisoner within order, but he went on in the most reckless manner, showing the greatest levity, and insulting the unhappy woman, until at last she fainted dead away, and had to be taken out of the court room.

"It appeared from the evidence of the policeman who took the prisoner into custody that he said, 'You have no need to take hold of me; it was I that done it. The reason I did it was that she said if I did not get work at Newcastle she should turn again. We came from Holmes Chapel, this morning, and in a hollow near a toll-bar, under a tree, we sheltered from the rain. We had a sleep, and when we awoke I went into the road to see if it had done raining. I went back again, and took a stone with me. I sat down. She laid her head upon my knee to go to sleep. I commenced hurling her head with a stone as long as I could, and left her for dead.—I then went to a brook to wash the blood off my hands. I then looked for a pond of water to drown myself.' The policeman went to the place where the prisoner had done the deed, and found the place very bloody, a woman's hair-comb, and three stones which were covered with blood.—[They were produced in Court, and were great, sharp-edged, jagged stones, fit to fell an ox with.] He took the stones to where to prisoner was in custody. The prisoner asked what he had there, and asked to look at them. He picked a flattish sharp one out of the three, and said that was the stone he did it with, for while he was battering her on the head, he cut his hand with the sharp edge of it."

After his condemnation, Doyle remained in Chester Castle Gaol, and being of the Roman Catholic persuasion, he was attended by the Rev. Canon Carberry, of that city, whose ministrations appeared to have such an effect that the culprit yesterday morning, declared that he was about to die "quite happy." Canon Carberry got up a memorial to the Home Secretary, which was signed by 400 of Doyle's co-religionists praying for a remission of the sentence upon him, but an answer was returned that the law must take its course, and a telegraph sent upon the last day met with no better success. Doyle's victim, whose "twenty-one awful wounds," to use the words of the judge, rendered her such a pitiable object in court was taken to Mold after the trial, and thence removed last week to Chester Infirmary, in such a weak state that it was currently reported the next day that she had died. We understand that this is not correct, though there are small hopes that she can survive long or even retain her reason. Her husband, hearing of her deplorable plight, set off to tramp to Mold from a distant part of Lancashire, but when he arrived at Mold, after his fifty-four miles march, he found that the poor woman had been sent away. He started back, footsore, famished, and penniless, but at Chester, on Thursday, some charitable ladies, to whom he related his hard case, relieved his immediate necessities.

Martin Doyle though only twenty-six, had a wife aged forty, who, with the compassion and fidelity, which are the sweetest characteristics of the sex, went to visit him in Chester Castle after his condemnation. We believe he had no parents alive, but on Monday, a brother visited him, and during the interview cried bitterly. It is related of the criminal—with a redundancy of detail often supplied to reporters on such occasions *for a purpose—that he put his hands on* the brother's shoulders, and said calmly, "Patrick, Patrick, don't put yourself out of the way. I am very happy. Indeed, it's all for the best!" At 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, Calcraft, the executioner, arrived at Chester. At 12 o'clock on that night, James Rowe, Esq., the Sheriff for the city of Chester, proceeded to Chester Castle, the county gaol, to officially demand the body of Doyle to be given up for execution. Doyle at the time was "engaged in prayer with Canon Carberry." The Sheriff soon after had an interview with Doyle, who expressed his readiness to go with him, and they proceed in a coach to the city gaol, on the Chester walls, near the Watergate. He was beseeched by the sheriff to pay attention to the efforts of the spiritual advisers, as there was no hope of his being reprieved, or his sentence being commuted. It is related of the culprit that when he arrived at the city gaol he "alighted from the cab, passed through the entrance, walked up the stairs inside with a light step and a cheerful countenance, asked "some brandy and water," and was then "engaged for an hour and a half after in prayer." He did not sleep during the night but wished himself in the yard of the gaol at 5 o'clock, and as the time for execution drew nigh, instead of the service in the gaol chapel, with the usual horrible accompaniment of the still living man's coffin paraded before his eyes, he repeated in his cell the Roman Catholic Litany, accompanied by Canon Carberry, who remained with him all night, and who, with a young priest, attended him to the scaffold.

Just as the city clocks had done striking 8, Doyle appeared on the scaffold, attended by the sheriff, the gaol officials, the attending priests, and, oh, degrading sight! a bevy of reporters, notebook and pencil in hand, to catch the last words that might drop from the lips of the unhappy wretch. But blame not the reporters. They were probably only carrying out their instructions to feed the morbid appetite of a certain section of the public to its utmost extent. The authorities are mostly to blame for permitting such practices, and if we print the information thus obtained, it is with a protest against its uselessness in a moral point of view, and in order to promote a reformation of the spectacles which usually cause at public executions.

The scaffold at Chester is erected over the great gateway of the gaol, and, as at Kirkdale, commands a most beautiful prospect, in this instance, of the Welsh mountains, glowing in the golden light of the morning. It was as if in mockery, the man about to the justly put to death was regaled with a charming view of life, and more than a glimpse of the fair green fields and the everlasting hills. This was the spectacle for the men on the gallows; the crowd below had come to see a man hung and they had eyes for nothing else until "the job" was completed. At Chester, yesterday, the crowd assembled on the causeway in front of the gaol garden and in the fields, difficult of accessibility or sixty feet below, numbered scarcely two thousands, for there was a general expectation that as the woman Brogue was still alive, and lying next door, at the Infirmary, the sentence of death would not be carried out. Doyle was a long time on the scaffold. It seems that he was in such a "peculiar" frame of mind that he said he was "quite happy, quite ready to die, and that if any one was to tell him there was a reprieve at that moment he would not feel obliged to him for it." He also wanted to address the crowd below, but was persuaded by his spiritual advisers not to do so. All this had taken some time, and Calcraft now hurried the fatal arrangements. The white cap was drawn over the pale, thin face of the deemed, the rope adjusted round his neck and hooked to the chains above, the bolt shot, and with very little noise, and scarcely an exclamation on the part of the quiet crowd—the great majority of whom were young men and boys—the body of Martin Doyle was swinging in the air, a corpse almost immediately. Subsequent inquiries in the gaol yield more particulars. Canon Carberay seemed ready, almost desirous to give information. In answer to an inquiry "Did Doyle display any penitence?" the reply was, "He was quite happy; he prayed a good deal, and he adhered to statement he made at the the trial, that when he got hold of the stone in the road "something" came over him, and he could not help striking the woman in the way he did." Mr. Rowe, the sheriff, seemed particularly desirous that the reporters should notice that "everything passed off very successfully," that Calcraft had done his duty very efficiently, and that the man had died "very comfortably." "Indeed," added Mr. Sheriff Rowe, while signing the book, certifying that he, too, had done his duty officially, "I never saw a man so comfortable in my life" (!) And so the comfortable execution concluded. It was stated that mass was to be celebrated "for the repose of the soul of the deceased" in all the Roman Catholic chapels in Chester yesterday.

Martin Doyle's father settled at Ormskirk many years ago. Young Martin was put to the plough, and eventually he learnt the art of glazing, frequented farm houses, and gradually became a travelling glazier. He never went to school, but was self-taught, and could read very well.

THE LATE WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE.

From the Toronto Correspondence of the Ottawa Citizen.

Toronto, Aug. 31, 1861.

It is unfortunate that a man's death must precede a general appreciation of his character and services. William Lyon Mackenzie, whose body, whilst I write, is being borne to its last resting place, is but another illustration of the tendency of people to defer an estimate of individual career until the individual has been removed from the sphere of their influence. Living, the old man was little cared for. Being dead, all parties praise him, and his funeral *cortege* would do honor to the memory of a king. In the sad procession now in motion, all classes of our citizens are amply represented. The Mayor and corporation are there to dignify the ashes of the first chief magistrate ever elected to preside over the affairs of this city. Radical and Tory walk and ride together, the more pointedly to prove the sincerity of their conviction that the dead man's errors were on the side of his country. It is a funeral which demonstrates that in the long-run honesty is cherished; that blunders and even crimes are forgiven by the people if their authors have but acted under the pressure of disinterested impulses. The pity—I say again—is, that the generous verdict is postponed until the being most concerned is placed beyond the jurisdiction of earthly tribunals.

The published *biographies*, however, omit all reference to the last moments of their subject; and as I was the first to communicate the fact of his illness, so I may be pardoned for telling somewhat of his dying hours.

The tenacity with which Mr. Mckenzie clung to existence was wonderful. For months past his decay has been visible to his friends, but his own stern will knew no yielding. He complained of giddiness when walking, but he would not consent to abstain from exercise. His conversation was frequently incoherent, and his speech sometimes unintelligible. Still he refused to admit the fact of failure. And when some weeks ago he was seized with a fit of dizziness in the street, and was unable to walk home, his high spirit groaned the entire distance at the idea of coming death. From then until Wednesday night, he lingered in his chamber; the doctors unitedly pronouncing recovery impossible — himself insisting upon his power to struggle into health again. He refused to take medicine, and only by strategy was an occasional dose passed into his system. He ate nothing but ripe fruit and preserves, and only at long intervals was induced to sip the stimulants, which his advisers prescribed for his temporary relief. Oftimes his speech was unintelligible—the Gaelic of his childhood recurring more frequently to his tongue than intelligible English. Even during these periods his mind was sometimes clear; the gentle pressure of the hand told of recognitions of which the lips failed to speak; the motion of his finger indicated wants for which he had no words; and the expression of his eye gave assurances of grateful pleasure when other organs were beyond control. Now and then, with all his faculties against him, he insisted upon rising and being dressed, only to lie down again dispirited and weaker than ever. Some of the more important functions of nature appeared to be suspended during the last month of his existence, and for days together he was unconscious.

On Sunday, his once vigorous frame made its last great effort. He knew the members of his household. He received the visits of one or two long attached friends. He listened intelligently to the consolations of religion, and in reply to one who spoke of death as a certainty, and of preparation for it as the prelude to happiness, he said, "it is necessary." These were his last words or nearly. Throughout Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday he was for the most part unconscious, as well of suffering as the loved ones who watched around his bed. As death approached his struggles became severe. His heavy breathing was audible in the remotest corner of the house. His conflict with "the last enemy" was painful; and his spirit took its flight with the sun that shone upon his last hours on earth.

I saw the old man in his grave clothes, stretched upon the bed on which he died. All the marks of the struggle had vanished. His countenance was placid and even cheerful. The vast volume of his brain was rendered more prominent by contrast with the shrunken features beneath it.

William Howitt somewhere expressed the opinion that the best test of a man's goodness is the nature of his feelings toward children, and of their feelings toward him. The hypothesis, that a man who loves children and is loved by them, must in the main be a good man. Mr Mackenzie might have submitted to this test without fear of the result. In health and in sickness, in his labors, in his death-bed, his affection for children knew no limit. Almost his last moments of consciousness were consumed in play with his tiny grand daughter. And throughout his chequered life, these feelings were reciprocated by his family. Of the devotion of his wife, the journalists have spoken. With equal truth they might have chronicled the ardent affection of his children. None was ever more loved by those who knew him best.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT A PHILADELPHIA THEATRE.

FOURTEEN BALLET GIRLS BURNED—SIX DEAD.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

An accident of frightful fatality occurred at the Continental Theatre, in Walnut st., on Saturday night. A few weeks ago Mr. William Wheatley, an old and favorite actor and manager, leased and refitted the stage edition of Shakespeare's "Tempest" and devoted unusual means to perfecting the scenic and mechanical arrangements. The ballet corps was numerous. All at once, those accustomed to witnessing show pieces saw an unnecessary light glaring over the top of the rear scene. Before they had time to speculate upon it a number of men in shirt-sleeves (stage carpenters) made their appearance, and, while the confusion grew momentary, a sharp scream rang upon the ears of the people, and a woman in ballet costume, with her dress on fire, emerged from the side scenes waving her arms above her head. In a moment she fell into the abyss where the ship was riding. At the same time a succession of screams ensued. Trinculo suddenly ceased to joke, and dropped into the waters, while Stephano forgot to be drunk, and became sober as a judge. The girls were dressing for the ballet. The dressing-rooms adjoin Sansom-street, and in one at the north-west corner of the building the Misses Gale were adjusting themselves for the ballet for Act II. Miss Zelia Gale, one of the sisters, stood upon a settee to reach her dress, and when in the act of handing it down, the flame of gas from an adjacent tube set it on fire, the flame communicating to her under clothes, and she was all ablaze in an instant. Her sisters rushed up to extinguish the fire, and they too were ignited. The fire mounted to their arms and breasts, inflicting terrible burns. Panic stricken, they ran from the room, through a narrow passage-way, into the next dressing-room filled with ballet ladies. The gauze dresses of these blazed up directly, and screaming, struggling, wrestling, the poor creatures either turned and leaped from the windows into Sansom street or ran hither and thither calling for assistance. Miss Zelia Gale, with her clothing on fire and uttering loud screams, ran down stairs and upon the stage, behind the scenes, falling below the stage level, where she was caught in the arms of Mr Thomas Bayard, the carpenter of the theatre. Mr. Bayard in attempting to extinguish the fire with a "asbestos cloth," was himself burned about the hands and arms. Miss Clara Clifton was caught in the arms of the bystanders, having leaped down and escaped unhurt, her clothing not having taken fire. Miss Hannah Gale did not jump from the window until she was badly burned, and when she leaped she fell to the ground upon her back and sustained severe injuries from the fall as well as from her burns. She was carried into Greer's tavern, near by, where she lay in an almost hopeless condition at a late hour. On Sunday, at 10 o'clock, she expired in the hospital in great agony. Miss Anna Nicholls, in her fright, jumped from a platform to the stage, a distance of about ten feet. She will not recover. Miss Abby Carr was burned about the breast and waist. Phebe Forbes died in the morning at nine o'clock. Miss Anna McBride died at 6 o'clock in the morning. Misses Adaline and Ruth Gale are badly burned. Their cases are not hopeless. Mrs. Mary E. Harmon will not live. Her husband watched her up to a late hour last night. Mrs. Anna Phillipps died during Sunday afternoon. Kate Harris burnt slightly. The Misses Gale were young ladies of prepossessing appearance. They were excellent dancers. They were English by birth, and they first appeared professionally in Philadelphia in the Resmi troupe at the time "Faust" was brought out as a ballet at the Academy of Music. Six of these burned women had died up to midnight last night, and four more are not expected to survive the next twenty-four hours. All of them suffered terribly, calling for water most piteously, and maintaining their senses unimpaired to the last.

Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley were in the hospital throughout, ministering to their necessities, and doing all in their power to make their last moments peaceful. The matter was purely accidental, and no stigma can in any way be cast upon the management.

The following additional particulars are from the Philadelphia *North American*:

Hannah Gale had lain at Greer's saloon. Soon after she was brought there her pain ceased—the result of inward mortification. She was entirely tranquil, and calmly acted those present to read the Bible to her. An intimate friend, Miss Annie Wilks, (late of Toronto,) spent some time with her reading the sacred book. For herself she had no apprehensions, but for her sisters and her mother she felt keen anxiety. Anna McBride died first. Her mind wandered shortly after her reception at the hospital, and at 6 o'clock death removed her to the land of spirits. Miss Phelps was the next to go. At one o'clock the messenger came and she expired, in the full possession of her faculties, glad to be released from sufferings which were utterly fell to give a description of. Hannah Gale died at three o'clock. A death-bed more solemn, yet less mournful in seldom seen. The Gale sisters have lived—as says everybody who knew them—a blameless life. Less noble men in a circle of sisters, perhaps, was never known. Hallowed during her last moments manifested a degree of resignation too sublime to result from anything but sustaining grace. She had lived a blameless life, and, dying, she declared that He who had been her strength in life was now supporting her as the veil between life and eternity grew thin. The dying girl [illegible]ed as few people would respect the [illegible] of conversing, and as the last [illegible] appeared upon her lips, the name of Saviour was pronounced with it.

THE DEAD DRUMMER BOY.

The correspondent of the New York *Commercial* writes from the camp of the 19th (N. Y.) Regiment, as follows:—

THE FIRST FUNERAL.

We had our first military funeral on Saturday afternoon.

The day before, one of our drummers, Joseph Winters, was drowned while bathing. He was a pleasant, good boy, and his sudden death made a deep impression in the encampment. His body was brought up from the creek and laid beneath a new tent pitched for to receive it, under the trees on the north side of parade ground. The men stood in silent rows in front of the tent till sundown, while a guard detailed for the purpose paced slowly back and forth. A letter was found in Joseph's pocket from "Cousin Laura," and as his comrades thought he had no parents, or brothers, or sisters living, his captain wrote to her.

A little barefooted fellow about eight years old stood on the land when Joseph's body was recovered by the divers, and when the surgeon, promptly on the spot, was vainly endeavouring to start the water clogged wheels of life, the little barefooted fellow walked in silence up the hill side with the men who carried the body, following close behind; and there he stood before the tent curtains in serious silence. At last he spoke, with respectful and clear, manly enunciation, to one of the officers:

"Will you be so kind as to tell me, sir, whether he was a good boy?"

"I believe he was, my little fellow, but I did not know him very well."

"Has he a father or mother?"

"Why do you ask, my boy?"

"Because, I hope that he did not have a mother, sir, or a father; they would feel so badly to hear that he was drowned." The officer cleared his throat, and the little boy went on. "And if, sir, he has no mother, or father, and he was a good boy, then I am glad."

"Why glad, my boy?"

"Because, sir, *what the Lord does is always right.*" The funeral sermon was preached, unsurpassed in truth, comprehension, simplicity and beauty, and if you could have heard the utterance of the boy, its purity of wording, spoken in such unmarred accent, you would have felt that Christ's model, presented to his disciples, of a child brought to Him by believing parents, was the model for His ministers to the present day.

"At four o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, the Pennsylvania Band, of twenty-four pieces in front of the dead boy's tent, gently sounded forth one of the sad melodies which make military funerals peculiarly impressive; the company formed in marching order; the escort stood with muskets reversed; the remaining part of the regiment formed in the centre of the parade ground in face-to-face columns, and the procession moved to the slow beat of the muffled drums.

The boy was placed in a plain coffin, which was wrapped in the Stars and Stripes and upon it was laid a large wreath of green leaves and wild flowers, and so we carried him to an old burying ground not far distant, where the tomb-stones were all moss-covered, and inclined, where the grass was untrodden, and where the corn-shaped cedars stood in irregular and friendly groups.

When his body was lowered, the chaplain read selections from the Bible, and offered prayer, the escort fired the military salute, the soldiers formed again in line, and we left the sleeper till the resurrection.

THE JEALOUS DOG.

The following singular tough story is related by Judge Haliburton, in his recent work entitled "Nature and Human Nature":—

Last summer my duties sent me to George's Island. I take it for granted you know it. It is a small island situated in the centre of the harbor of Halifax, has a powerful battery on it, and barracks for the accommodation of troops.

There was a company of my regiment stationed there at the time. I had this Newfoundland and a small terrier called Tit, in the boat with me. The latter was a very active little fellow that the General had given me a few weeks before. He was such an amusing creature that he soon became a universal favorite, and was suffered to come into the house, a privilege that was never granted to the other gentlemen, who paid no regard to the appearance of his coat, which was often wet and dirty, and he was therefore excluded.

The consequence was, Thunder was a jealous dog, and would not associate with him, and if he ever took any liberty, he turned upon him and punished him severely. This, however, he did not do in my presence, as if he knew I would not suffer it; and therefore when the both accompanied me in my walks, the big dog contented himself by treating the other with perfect indifference and contempt. Upon this occasion Thunder lay down in the boat and composed himself to sleep, and the little fellow who was full of life and animation, and appeared as if he did not know what was to lay down and close his eyes, sat up, looked over the gunwale: and seemed to enjoy the thing uncommonly. He watched the motions of the men, as if he understood what was required of them, and was anxious they would acquit themselves properly.

After having made my inspection, I returned to the boat, for the purpose of returning to the town, when I missed the terrier. Thunder was close at my heels, and when I whistled for the other, wagged his tail and looked up in my face, as if he would say, never mind that foolish dog, I am here that is enough; or is there anything you want me to do?

After calling in vain I went back to the barracks, and inquired of the men for Tit; but no one appeared to have noted his movements.

After perambulating the little island in vain, I happened to ask the sentry if he knew where he was.

Yes, sir, he is buried on the beach.

"Buried in the beach" said I, with great anger. Who dared to kill him? Tell me sir, immediately.

The large dog did it, sir. He enticed him to the shore by playing with him, pretending to crouch and then run after him, and then retreating and coaxing him to run after him; and when he got him near the beach he throttled him to an instant, and then scratched a hole in the shore and buried him, covering him up with the gravel. After that he went into the water, and with his paws washed his face and head, shook himself and went into the barracks. You will find the terrier just down there, sir." And sure enough there was the poor little fellow, quite dead, and yet warm.

In the meantime, Thunder, who had watched our proceeding from a distance, as soon as he saw the body exhumed, felt as if there was a court martial holding over himself, plunged into the harbor, and swam across to the town, and hid himself for several days, until he thought the affair had blown over; and then he approached me cautiously and cautiously, lest he should be apprehended and condemned. As I was unwilling to lose both my dogs I was obliged to overlook it, and take him back to my confidence.

A MATRIMONIAL HOAX.

The following advertisement recently appeared in a Manchester paper:

"A thriving young widower, of good character, with children, wishes to correspond with a *suitable lady, about 30*, of small means, with a view to matrimony and domestic happiness.—Address M. 87, at the printer's."

The above was answer by one of a party of young men in Macclesfield, who despatched the following letter, written in a lady's hand:

Shakespeare Inn, Duke Street,
Macclesfield, August 17, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your advertisement, I shall have no objections to correspond with you with a view to matrimony. I am about the age you mention, have property in Buxton realising £2 5s. per week. I possess £300 in the bank, and have large expectations from a friend aged 70. I shall be glad to hear from you. Send your photograph, or arrange for an interview as soon as possible, as I shall leave town shortly. I could have my choice of say young men here, but should prefer a stranger, for reasons that I can satisfactorily explain on our first interview. Truly yours,

MARY GOULD.

The above letter elicited the following reply, which came to hand on Sunday morning:

Howe, Manchester, Aug. 24, 1861.

DEAR MARY,—I have only received your letter this morning; it must have been overlooked at the office. In reply, I think the best course to take in this matter is to have an interview at once. I will be over at Macclesfield to-morrow (Sunday) morning, by the train that arrives at 11.30 and if you do not wish to see me where you are staying, I will remain about the station until all the passengers are gone, and if I see you, will introduce myself, or, if I do not see you, I will go to where you are staying. I have stated confidence can be kept in either case, as none but ourselves will know the object of my visit. I remain your very obedient servant,

———.

This last letter having come unexpectedly, the conspirators were hardly prepared with a "suitable lady." The 11.30 train brought the young widower, a middle-aged pensive-looking, respectably-attired man, dressed in black. Not finding the object of his visit at the station, he forthwith made his way to her apartments at the Shakespeare, where he was invited to take a seat, and await the young lady's arrival at Buxton, whence she was expected every moment. He had not waited long before a fashionably-dressed, good-looking young woman drove up to the door in a cab, and on entering the house the visitor at once introduced himself. Tea was ordered, and whilst the two were discussing and arranging preliminaries, revealing to each other their family connections, social position, and worldly possessions, a conclave of young men were preparing the oven in which the "young widower" was to be cooked. Presently two of them entered the room where the couple were seated at tea, by apologising for the intrusion by remarking that the

of persons. He sought refuge in the police office, and found his way to the railway station, where a large crowd awaited his arrival. He was subjected to a series of insults, which were only terminated by the train carrying him off to Manchester.

THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC A THING OF THE PAST.

From the London Times, September 4th

The crash of a new political world is an awful phenomenon. War has dashed like a comet upon the great American Republic, and all the institutions and destinies of that mighty Union seemed scattered in fragments around. It is impossible to predict the formations that may survive after the convulsion has passed away, but *all that we now are tends irresistably to convince us that we shall never again behold that specimen of political organization which so emerged us with its growth and impressed us with its apparent vigor. The United States of North America have ceased to be.* Whether their place will be taken by two Unions or twenty, whether the principles of confederation will be merely limited or absolutely discarded, nobody can venture to foretell, but we cannot so much as imagine any course of events which will leave the last state of things with much resemblance to the first. Enough has now been learnt to show that the subjugation of the South is next to impossible of His submission in the highest degree improbable. The territories of the old Union will be divided, nor will the partition be territorial only. Between the North & South there will be barriers of feelings, interests, and traditions. They will look long upon each other with jealousy and suspicion almost with still worse sentiments, and the "frontier" will require the same garrisons and observances as that between two Monarchies of the European continent. This however, presumes the maintenance of standing armies, warlike estimates, and oppressive taxation; while these burdens again will exercise an influence upon all social and political institutions. Never could a more wonderful problem be presented.

We need say little in a defence of an assumption that the conquest of the South by the armies North has now become a most improbable event. All the incidents of the war appear to have been in favor of the Confederate States. In the only engagements approaching to the character of a pitched battle, the Southern troops have been victorious, and, though we hear little operations, it is at least certain that they are aggressive, and that the Federal Government is alarmed for the safety of the capital. With affairs in such a state every day detracts from the chances of compromise, except on the basis of a recognized separation, and it will have been seen, indeed, from our New York correspondence that the staunchest Federalists have now brought themselves to contemplate this disruption of the Union as a possible result. Hitherto, the lapse of time, while it has evidently added to the confidence of the South, has brought little accession of strength to the North. The States adhering to the Union do indeed contribute men and munitions on a scale which does honor to their patriotism, but the battalions are undisciplined, ill equipped, and, what is worse than all, insubordinate. The rerses and privations of an unsuccessful war are very different from the glories of the brief campaign which was contemplated by the President's volunteers, and the jealousy which the Americans entertain of all authority finds its expression even in a camp. On the other hand, the Southerners has addicted to the institutions of democracy, thus imbued with ideas of social equality, and conscious pr bably of a more desperate position, have carried far greater energy to the work of war. We can see that in the South power is concentrated and obedience enforced, and we find the natural results in a clear military superiority.

These, however, are not the only points at which the action of the war is traceable. We observe its effects on the Federal Government itself, and all tend in one and the same direction. The power of the President has been enormously increased, and that weakness of the Executive which was regarded by Americans as an essential feature of their Constitution is rapidly giving place to a very despotic species of authority. Complaints were actually made in Congress about the tyrannical proceedings of Government officers, and the jurisdiction of Provost-Marshal is tolerated in Washington itself. The latest accounts inform us that the Habeas Corpus Act has been virtually suspended, that arrests for treason were frequent, and that Fort Lafayette was full of State prisoners. We seem in reading such reports to be carried away from Republican Washington to Milan under the Austrian, or Naples, under the Bourbon rule. To complete the picture we actually find in the land of political liberty and social freedom the abrupt establishment of a system which the old states of Europe seldom ventured to defend, and we have now begun to discard. Passports are ship used with over many parts of the continent, but they are rigorously insisted on in the United States. It is not merely on the frontier between the two armies that these documents are required. No person whatever can depart from any port of the United States, without a passport from the Federal Government. A traveller would find himself more at liberty in Venice than in New York.

We are not reflecting upon these edicts as matters of course. They jar strangely, it is true, with our ideas of America and its institutions, but they are the unavoidable incidents of all war. President Lincoln could do no less, and we are fully prepared, indeed, to find that he does a great deal more. War has brought in host of new exigencies in its train. If the President is no longer merely the Chief Magistrate of the people, but the head of the national forces, he must exercise something like military authority. The institutions of peace must give way to the necessities of war, and the people see this as well as the Government. A New York journal has actually called aloud for the censorship of the press, and any act calculated to give vigor to the Administration would probably meet with general approval. All such acts, however, must needs tend in one way—to the limitation of public liberties and the extension of a civil power. This result is inevitable, and the only point, indeed, admitting of question is the impression likely to be left hereafter on the institutions of the country. Will the Americans, when the war is concluded, return to their old form of government? We doubt it much.

As we cannot now contemplate the subjugation and reunion of the South as a probable event, we must assume that the two sections of the Union will be established independently of each other. To venture as little as possible upon political speculations, let us assume that the Union is carried no further, and that the United States of the North divide with the Confederate States of the South all the territory and population of the old American Republic. Each, then, of these two will powerful Unions will constitute an Administration for itself. What form will that Administration take in the South? True, the Secessionists proclaimed a Constitution on the old American model, but it is low enough that the authority actually exercised in those parts is that of a military dictator, and not of a Democratic President.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

From the New York World.

The fall trade is about to open, and with much more agreeable prospects than the most sanguine could have hoped for a month ago. New York will not do the enormous traffic of former years, but what there is of it will be profitable to those who have not succumbed to the times.

To such as are apt to take gloomy views of the future, we present the following considerations, which seem to us to indicate a much better state of affairs than we have had during the past months:

1. The country was never in a more healthy monetary condition than it is to-day. There is no speculation; trade—what there is of it—is profitable, and there is more coin in the banks and among the people than at any previous period of our country's history.

2. Notwithstanding the loss of the trade of the South (and we do not wish to overlook or belittle its importance,) there are still twenty million of industrious free people left who must eat and be clothed and, have their real and artificial wants ministered to. This is a large basis upon which to readjust the industrial and commercial systems.

3. The existence of war is itself a stimulus to certain branches of industry, and employs in the field and in the making of army materials, at least one third of the available labor of the North. As yet, we scarcely realize this fact, but as time progresses it will become more and more apparent.

4. Under the government demand for vessels, and the immense export of breadstuffs abroad, our shipping interest is tolerably prosperous. There is a demand for sailors, and good ships are in request.

5. Our crops of wheat, corn, pork, and provisions will be very large this year, and we can sell all we can ship. Our imports have been and will continue to be light, and there will be no demand for foreign goods; hence, not only will the balance of trade be in our favor, but our own manufactures will be employed to replace by domestic foreign fabrics heretofore used.

In additions to these considerations, it is well also to bear in mind that the irrespectable Yankee is not to be kept down by adverse circumstances. We may loose the South, and with it a vast trade, but in any event there is great deal of work, to do in this world, and we intend to have more than our share of such of it as is profitable. Since the dawn of time there has been no nation that will compare, in enterprise, ingenuity, capacity for work and business faculty, with the people who inhabit those Northern States. Such a people are never ruined under any circumstances, and as yet they know no such word as Fail.

CHASE AFTER A FRAUDULENT BANKRUPT.

The London *Times* narrates a most interesting story:—On Wednesday afternoon Michael Haydon, the well known city detective officer, returned to London, having for the last six weeks been engaged in one of the most exciting chases after a fraudulent bankrupt which probably ever occur ed. It may be in the recollection of our readers that a merchant named Ludisla Kise, who carried on business in Watling street (city) was a short time back adjudicated bankrupt, that he failed to surrender, absconding with, it is believed, as much as £40,000, the property of his creditors. A warrant was issued, and a reward of £100 offered for his apprehension; but these not having the effect of securing his person, the case was placed in the hands of Haydon, who, it is but fair to say, has evinced remarkable tact and judgment in all the movements he has taken, and has ultimately succeeded in stopping the career of so notorious a delinquent. The result of certain inquiries made in London induced Haydon (who was armed with the warrant and a photograph of the man he sought) to proceed in the first place to Malta. Here distinct traces were found of Kise, who had, however, already left for Naples. Thither the officer hastened, but arrived too late to secure his man, who had again decamped. Here for a time the trace seemed likely to be lost, but Hayden, after travelling so far was not to be outwitted. He therefore instituted very diligent inquiries, and made a fortunate discovery.—He ascertained that a Sardinian war steamer had a few days before left Naples for Genoa, and that a stranger dressed as an officer in the Hungarian army was on board. The description given answered that of Kise and believed that he had disguised himself as a soldier in order to escape from Naples without being questioned. To Genoa Haydon started without further delay. Here he found his impressions to have been correct in every particular; but after a short stay in Genoa the delinquent had continued his journey onwards, and had gone it was believed, to Turin.

Without the least loss of time the officer was on his road to Turin, and upon his arrival put himself in communication with the authorities, having reason to believe that Kise was still in the capital of Piedmont.—He was not long in doubt, for in a day or two afterwards Haydon met a well-dressed man walking in the principal streets. The practical ability in applying photography to assist the ends of justice was now proved in the most convincing manner. The photograph established the fact that the man coming down the street in a quiet unsuspecting manner was Kise; but an international difficulty presented itself. Although the delinquent had been traced he could not be arrested. Haydon followed him to a first-class hotel, where he was staying, and afterwards sought an interview with Sir James Hudson, the British minister, who expressed his regret that he could not move in the matter until he received instructions from home. He however, telegraphed immediately to Earl Russel, who saw Sir George Grey, the home Secretary, upon the matter, and Sir James received a reply that he was to render every assistance in his power. The British Minister now waited upon Baron Ricasoli, who expressed his doubt whether, as Kise was by birth an Austrian, he could order his apprehension. He certainly declined to do so on his own responsibility, but promised to consult the minister of justice as to what could be done under the circumstances. The conference took place, and it was ultimately decided that Kise should be given over to the English officer.

All these negotiations had taken considerable time, and when the warrant was issued to take him into custody, Kise was on his way to Milan. It is presumed that the absconding bankrupt had now become acquainted with what was going on, for he had told the hotel keeper that he intended to reside permanently in Turin, and that he was arranging for the occupancy of a house in another part of the city, which he indicated. He, however, left with great precipitation, and forgot some of his luggage. By some it is thought he was advised to leave Turin, his absence being the surest mode of escaping what might have resulted in a political difficulty. Haydon, however, continued the pursuit to Milan, but here again the trace seemed lost. No one under the name of Kise was known to have entered Milan, but Haydon, imagining that he might have assumed his wife's maiden name, made inquiries for a person calling himself Borlasse. He ascertained that a man who had given that name, and who answered Kiss' description, had left Milan for Desenzano. Once more on his track, the officer followed up the chase with remarkable energy, and nearly came up with him at Peschiera. He followed on to Venice, where he once more found Kise. He applied to the authorities for assistance, and upon inquiry it was discovered that Kise had been travelling as an American, and was described as an American in his passport. This occasioned another difficulty, for while the Austrian police stated they should offer no opposition to his arrest if he still announced himself as an American, they intimated they could not withhold from him the rights and privileges of a subject of Austria if he should demand them.

Haydon went to Kise, read the warrant to him, and intimated that he must make preparations for immediately going back to London. He declined to accompany the officer, refused to renounce his privileges as an Austrian, and at once claimed the protection of the authorities. But the admission that he was an Austrian by no means released Kise from his perilous position, for by the law of Austria, any subject being guilty of defrauding his creditors in the same manner that Kise had done, in any country with which friendly relations existed, rendered himself liable to fifteen years imprisonment. Kise therefore was at once seized by the Venetian police, and conveyed to gaol. Upon being searched, £200 in gold was found upon him, as well as a large quantity of jewellery and a packet of very valuable diamonds. Several boxes containing wearing appearl and miscellaneous property, were also secured, as well as some valuables found in possession of his wife, who it may be added, accompanied her husband in his flight from England, and has never left him since. Leaving Kise in a prison in Venice, Haydon proceeded to Vienna, where he saw Lord Bloomfield, the British minister, who evinced every desire to render assistance, but stated that he was afraid the authorities would decline to give their prisoner up. His lordship, however, had an interview with the foreign minister, who said he should not advise the giving-up of the prisoner unless Lord Bloomfield would undertake on the part of England that all Austrians in Great Britain should be given up when demanded. Of course Lord Bloomfield was unable to entertain the question for a moment, and Haydon was compelled to return to London, leaving the prisoner in the hands of the Venetian police.

A STRANGE STORY.

A correspondent of the Lockport *Union* narrates that Chauncey Coe, of Canandaigua, died about twenty years ago, leaving a widow, a son and a daughter with competence. The widow devoted to herself her children. The daughter grew up and married. The son, upon attaining his majority engaged in a manufacturing business, but in 1849 he left his business and went out to California. Soon after arriving, his factory was destroyed by fire and he found himself penniless in the streets of Sanfranchisco. He suddenly disappeared and for twelve years his fate was unknown. Meantime, some few years after his disappearance, a childless uncle (Belan Coe, of Buffallo,) died, and by will left to him and his sister ample property through life, with reversion to their children, but with a provision that in a case of their death, without issue, the reversion should go to some educational and charitable institutions. Under the will, the sister has enjoyed her share of the rents and profits, the share of the lost one meantime being under the direction of the court deposited in a savings bank, until after some seven years having elapsed, the two reversionary institutions instituted proceedings to secure his share of the property. The court upon a full hearing, decided that after this lapse of time, without his being discovered he must be judicially dead, and that one of the claimants should enter upon the enjoyment of his proportion of the rents and profits. As to its other its charter not permitting it to take real estate, it was thrown out altogether, and that share not being legally conveyed by the will, reverted to the heirs by law unconditionally, who are these same children. During all this time the sister's husband, with a zeal and pertinacity worthy of all commendation, has been unremitting in his endeavours to find the lost one. After all else had been compelled to believe him long dead, he has continued to spend time and money in his discovery. He has communicated with every American Consul of the Islands of the Pacific, and Australia. He has sent circulars, offering a large reward, to California and Oregon. He has advertised with a reward in the papers of the shipping and whaling ports. He has received many communications from sea captains and others professing to give information, which has always proved erroneous. Until at last every endeavour having proved fetile, and even a mother's hope discouraged, whose locks have become white in the long sleepless agony of waiting for the return of an only and beloved son, within the last month, suddenly, and without the least previous notice, the truant drives up to the mother's door. Alive and well, with face burned and bronzed to parchment, by exposure to sun and wind, he has come back at last to that mother, and that sister, who have so long mourned him as dead and lost to them for ever. And where upon this earth has the truant been hidden, that a mother's and sister's love could not find him? Why in about the only part of the globe which has not been searched for him. In South Africa, far from the Cape, for many years, and in China several times. He was employed in the Caffre war. He has hunted elephants and zebras. He has dealt in and drove cattle and traded with the natives. He has met with losses by wreck and fire. He has suffered fevers and the accidents of a wandering life, until at last in middle age, the yearning to once more see his native land and embrace his aged mother and his sister became too strong to be resisted. He sailed for Liverpool, thence to New York, and there for the first time heard things of his family and his fortune, and that, of all his letters home, not one had been received.

THE PERIL.

There is no disguising the fact that the army at Washington is on the eve of a general battle with the encroaching secessionists. Day after day since the battle of Manassas they have cautiously advanced, out-post after out-post, constructing rifle pits, barricades and batteries, preparing, according to their own accounts, for a blow upon Washington, or flank movement into Maryland. In this connection the New York *World* says:—

"We are not permitted to state the numbers or the disposition of our forces, but the country may be assured that an army larger than any which has hitherto been gathered in defence of the capital, better equipped, better officered, and better disciplined, and better disposed in relation to the enemy, will defend our holy cause.—The plans by which they were guided have been moulded by the greatest general and strategist of his age, they will be executed under the personal lead and direction of the young and gallant general in whom the trust of the nation is so confidently reposed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

House and Lot for Sale—Alex. Graham.
Fall and Winter Goods—W. Cluxton.
Watson's Neuralgia King—A. J. Mathews.
Mathews' Chocolate Worm Drops.
The Great French Remedy.
To the Rescue—James Stewart.
Ready-made Clothing—J. Haffey.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1861

TRENT ELECTION.

CLOSE OF THE POLLS.

	SMITH.	FLINT.
Peterboro,	325	225
Ashburnham,	74	47
Otonabee,	160	284
Ennismore,	107	3
Smith,	146	247
Monaghan,	46	85
Douro,	225	32
Dummer,	87	86
Asphodel,	180	118
Belmont,	36	54
Galway, &c.,	156 maj.	
Total,	1542	1181
Majority in Peterboro,	361	
" N. Hastings,		111
" Lennox,		70
	361	181

Majority for Smith, 180.

Tudor, not heard from—will give Flint a large majority.

The above is the state of the polls at the close, as nearly as we can ascertain. We confess our disappointment at the result, but when we consider the monstrous influences brought to bear in favor of the Postmaster General, and the additional fact that throughout the Division a numerous body of our co-religionists (probably no less than 1,200 voters) went undividedly to the polls for Mr. Smith, the majority for that gentleman is not at all to be wondered at.

Although Mr. Smith may take his seat in the Legislative Council as member for the Trent Division, the friends of Mr. Flint and the Reform cause have everything to be proud of, in that against influences the most corrupt, and means the most foul, and the united strength of a very numerous religious body, they have polled to within a few votes of the Ministerial candidate, in a Division containing over 8,000 voters.

Should the election be contested when Parliament meets—and we have no reason to doubt that it will be—it will be shown that far more votes than the number of Mr. Smith's majority were obtained by illegal and corrupt means. It is a hard thing to say, but that men were bought in this County like cattle in the market, on Monday and Tuesday last, is just as true as that we are in existence. Had the election been conducted on fair and honorable principles, the majority for Mr. Flint would to-day be many hundreds.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

This unhappy contest still drags its slow length along. Nothing decisive happening, nothing of moment, judging from the past, likely to take place just yet—one side being afraid to attack and the other not daring to do so. The clouds, however, grow blacker and blacker. Compromise appears to be now out of the question. There must be fighting and that not on the child's play scale ere the sword shall be sheathed in peace. The South seems determined not to yield, and the North is determined to prosecute the war with all the vigor in its power. In the mean time the border States are oscillating between the two parties.—Kentucky seems determined to maintain for the present its neutrality, whilst Maryland is making strong efforts to be fully identified with the South. Missouri remains in a most distracted state—no man having confidence in his neighbor. It must be admitted, however, that all three of these States have more sympathy with the South than with the North. The North appears determined to make the best of their fleet, and will do all they can to harrass the enemy on the sea coast. To do this, however, they require many additional troops to act in conjunction with the fleet. A difficulty is here presented, they cannot get men. Enlisting has almost ceased. The very large bounty which is offered does not tempt men at the North to go down South. Each Southern State will now more than ever, since the loss of Hatteras Point, have men on the alert to guard their own soil from invasion. In this state of affairs a single man cannot be spared from any division of the Northern army. All that can be spared from Washington are required in Missouri, Virginia Kentucky and Tennessee.

Indeed the war papers declare that one hundred thousand men are at this moment required, and that two hundred thousand would be better in addition to the Northern army. The peril at Washington is very great. A general battle is then hourly expected. Ever since the the Bull Run fight the Southerners have steadily advanced, cautiously and skilfully, protecting themselves with rifle pits, barricades, masked and open batteries, &c., and furnishing themselves according to the best accounts, with all the horrid appliances necessary for invasion. Despite this well-known danger men cannot be induced to come forward to fight for the Union. The New York *Herald* hesitates not to suggest that half of the bounty ($100) to which volunteers will be entitled at the end of the war be advanced at once, and declares that in no other way can the men absolutely required be obtained. This after all shows that much patriotism cannot be expected from the army yet to be raised, when only necessary inducements can bring it together.

☞ Our friend B. A. last week favored the electors with another advice to vote for Mr. Smith, and we have to congratulate him on his improvement in spelling and syntax. Our criticism has done him good. As for refuting his arguments there was no little to refute that we should not have noticed the gentleman at all, had he not made so much ado about "learning" and "education," displaying at the same time blunders unworthy of any one assuming to give lectures on education. Our object was to show this vaunted scholar that his writing was defective—not so much to controvert what he said about the electors voting one way or the other. This would have been easy enough, had we deemed what he advanced worthy of notice. He says in his last that we "do not like his letters"—that we used "*absurd and false attempts* to ridicule his style." This charge is rather serious, and we advise our friend to sit down calmly and review what we have said about him, and also to consult his dictionary whether he has chosen the correct terms in designating our "attempts" at ridicule. We contend that they are neither "absurd" nor "false," as B. A. must admit on reflection. We trust in future he will improve still more, and we shall be happy in having to chronicle the fact.

☞ We are in receipt of a copy of "Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States." The map is in size about three feet by five feet, and is engraved on steel, and coloured. At the present time, when an important war is going on within the Southern borders, this map should be before every reader; every mile of march of either army may be traced, and a correct idea obtained of the true state of things there. The price of the map is only $1 per copy, or ten copies for $5. Address J. T. Lloyd, publisher, New York City.

☞ Some ill-disposed person cut and defaced a carriage in which Mr. Smith was drawn home in on Tuesday night. *Per contra* a piece of black crape was pinned over the likeness of Mr. Flint at Cox's Daguerrian Gallery by some unknown person yesterday; and the bulletin board at the entrance to the office of this paper was wrenched from the wall, and carried off on Tuesday night. Such acts must meet the most decided condemnation of the respectable men of both parties, and we hope for the credit of our Town to hear of no more such occurrences.

☞ SACRED MUSIC.—Mr. R. Graham will open a class for the instruction of Sacred Vocal Music, in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday next, 2nd October, at half-past 7 o'clock, p. m.

DISASTER AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Sept. 21.

The Quebec *Mercury* says, that this morning as the tide arose a high sea was running directly into the St. Charles and beating with full force on the craft lying in the mud alongside the wharves on that stream; among these was a bateau lying on the other side of Orleans wharf east of the Gas works. This craft is one of the largest of its kind, belonging to Gilmour & Co, and was freighted with a thousand barrels of powder in the shape of lali-cartridges being the first portion she was about landing from the Transport Eliza Mary. When the storm arose about 3 o'clock this morning, the waves came right over the vessel before there was enough water to float her, and although the men of the War Department in charge gave notice, and a Company of soldiers were at once ordered down, the swamping of the cargo could not be prevented. The loss is estimated at nearly £5,000 currency, of which the hulls only will be available. About 11 o'clock this morning Captain Black, of the ship Mary Eliza was about proceeding to get some papers concerning the lost Government stores, when his boat shipped a quantity of water and sank off Gillespie's wharf. He and the seamen with him were picked up after being some 20 minutes in the water.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR.

The following paragraphs from papers received by the Africa, appear to leave no doubt that Sir Edmund Head is about to be superseded by Lord Monck as Governor General. One of them is from the London *Post*, a recognized organ of the British Government, and especially of the Premier, Lord Palmerston:

LORD MONCK'S APPOINTMENT AS GOVERNOR GENERAL.

From the London Globe.

"We understand that Viscount Monck is likely to succeed Sir Edmund Walker Head, as Governor General of Canada.—Although this appointment is somewhat exceptional in its character, from the fact of Lord Monck not having been previously in the Colonial service, it is one which we feel certain will be approved by the public generally and the community with whose interests it is more peculiarly connected. As a professional man, a member of Parliament for some years, and a member of the Government, Lord Monck evinced great business capacity and acquired general popularity. We have every reason to anticipate that his Canadian career will be attended with beneficial results to the public interests."

HIS LORDSHIP'S DUTY POINTED OUT BY THE PREMIER.

From the London Post:

"We do not anticipate that Viscount Monck will have a very difficult task. Even if by some accident peace should be restored in the United States, and the half a million men in arms should be let loose on Canada, the Province is quite ready and has full strength enough to hold its own. Viscount Monck, however, may accomplish great good by elevating the tone of public men in Canada. At present it is believed that the members of the Provincial Government (composed chiefly of lawyers) are not altogether innocent of complicity in those jobs which have made the Grand Trunk Railway a scandal and disgrace to the Province. In the present circumstances of the United States, he will not only have to maintain the dignity and neutrality of Canada, but he may foster manufactures and commerce, and, above all, attract to the Province, that vast stream of emigration which hitherto has so unaccountably proceeded to the States of the American Union."

News of the Week.

☞ The Nova Scotia gold fields are exciting attention, and the presence of the metal is supposed to extend over a large area.

☞ The Halifax papers state that the English and French fleets were to sail on the 15th of September for the Southern States, for the purpose of raising the blockade.

☞ The Memphis *Avalanche* says that one of the Louisiana companies in the battle at Manassas lost its captain. The company then unanimously elected the wife of the deceased to fill his place, and the lady, in uniform, passed through Memphis on the 11th inst., on her way to assume command of her company.

☞ Information has been received from Utah to the effect that the Mormons are declaring their design to seperate from the United States, and erect their territory into an independent Province. The Mormons further declare that no more government trains shall pass through their territory hereafter. The United States Government has taken measures to meet the difficulty.

☞ The Civil War in the United States has given a most remarkable and unexpected stimulus to the overland emigration to California and Oregon. The plains are swarming with caravans of emigrants from Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky, all destined for the Pacific coast. Should the war last a couple of years it would doubtless lead to very important transfers of population.

☞ The other day Mr. Moss of Lobo, threshed for Donald Sexton, Esq., Lobo, in twelve hours and a-half, 806 bushels of spring wheat. The wheat was measured by James Gibson, miller, Komoka.

☞ The Toronto Street Railway was opened on Tuesday, creating much interest in the City and Yorkville. This event was celebrated by a Dejeuner, Concert and Ball, all of which went off in the best style.

☞ At a recent meeting of Reformers in Simcoe, the Hon. Mr. Foley delivered a seasonable address on the duty of energetically laboring for the advancement of Reform principles. He dwelt on the value of organization, but contended that unless a local newspaper was vigorously supported, all other means of Reform triumph would be employed in vain.

☞ The crops of the South are suffering very severely from the heavy rains of August. The cotton crop in some quarters is in great danger from the army worm.

☞ It is reported that the *Great Eastern* has been chartered by the Imperial Government to convey troops to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

☞ Information is wanted respecting a man by the name of Thomas Mc Master, who was a school-teacher when heard of last; was about Kingston in 1853. There is a sum of money left to him by an uncle, and the executors are desirous of finding him out, if he is living. We hope all other Editors of papers will copy the above.

Nicholas Mane, and John Wilson, Executors, Dundas, C. W.

☞ The price of wheat is considerably higher in New York than in Montreal although both inland and ocean freights are equal to and from both ports. The rise in the New York market is attributed to large orders on French account, in consequence of the deficient harvest in France.

☞ A correspondent writes from Lachute, under date September 18th: "The shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt here, at about 10 p. m. It commenced with a low, rumbling noise, like the roll of a distant vehicle, which gradually became louder, and then sank away in a thousand feeble echoes. The wave of motion seemed to be from east to west. The agitation produced was of a throbbing character, and was not so violent as that of the earthquake of July. It lasted, perhaps, from 30 to 45 seconds."

☞ The *Witness* remarks that the 47th Regiment at present in Montreal seems to be one of the most efficient corps which have been stationed there for some time.—At the several reviews which have taken place since their arrival, the evolutions have been performed with the most admirable exactness. Prince Napoleon looked on at the whole performance, the day before yesterday, with the most critical eye; and we will doubtless, in time, have his opinion on the subject as his Highness acts as correspondent for French journals.

☞ The Lindsay *Herald* relates the following occurrence:—"Last spring a young girl residing in the township of Ops broke a large thick darning needle in the middle of her leg. For a few days it was very painful and she had it lanced to extract the needle. The medical gentleman, however, declared that the needle was not there, and the leg soon got better. Last week a small pimple formed below the ankle bone, and upon examination the broken needle was discovered there, and being drawn out was found to be quite black and nearly 2 inches long. It had not only worked half way down the leg, but it had passed from one side to the other.

☞ A Paris letter in the *Independence*, of Brussels, says:—"It is affirmed that the Princess Clotilde is in an interesting condition, and on that account her Imperial Highness will probably return to France before the Prince, in the event of the latter prolonging his excursions in America.

One day last week, as some persons were fishing at Hill's Wharf, on Lake Erie, a short distance below Morpeth, a man named Smith caught a splendid silver eel, measuring about 3 feet in length. Mr. Thomas Keating of Chatham, purchased the eel for 25 cents, and on the day following eleven persons made a meal of him. This was undoubtedly one from the stock of eels put into the Rond Eau, a few years since by Col. Prince, and is, we believe, the first that has been caught in Lake Erie.—*Chatham Planet.*

☞ A scheme is on foot for founding a colony in New Zealand to consist of dissenters from the Established Church of England. A pioneer party is to leave England in the autumn of the present year, and the main settlement party will leave about [illegible] months later.

☞ The aggregate [illegible]tion of the eleven seceded States amounts to 5,581,539. The total population of New York and Pennsylvania is 6,813,550—being 1,232,921 more than all Secessiondom. The fighting men of the rebellious States—or those between eighteen and forty-five years of age, number 1,116,000, while in New York and Pennsylvania they aggregate 1,359,000.

☞ The widow of Tom Spring, the renowned pugilist, is now an inmate of a London workhouse.

☞ Mount Vesuvius was threatening to emit something at last dates—being smoking and bellowing away uncommonly brisk.

☞ General McClellan is not yet 36; Gen. Fremont is under 48; General Lyons was about 44; General Butler is 43; Gen. Banks is 44; and General McDowell is about 40.

AWFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

TWENTY-TWO PERSONS KILLED IN A TUNNEL ON THE BRIGHTON LINE.

(From a late English Paper.)

The most terrible accident which has occurred on this railway took place lately in the Clayton Tunnel, about five miles from the Terminus. There are three trains which leave Brigton on Sunday morning in dangerous proximity with each other, viz., a Portsmouth excursion train, which is due for departure from Brighton at 8.5, and an excursion train which departs from Brighton at 8.15, and the regular Parliamentary morning train, which leaves Brighton at 8.30. The Portsmouth train had entered the Clayton Tunnel, and immediately afterwards the 8.15 Brighton train came in sight. The signal man, remembering that the Portsmouth train had only gone by a short time previously, attempted to put on the stop signal, which, as he alleges would not act. He then showed the red flag. The driver, thinking that the train which had just preceded him had not got clear of the tunnel, reversed his engine as soon as he was able; but it had proceeded some distance in the tunnel before this could be accomplished. The signal man, supposing that the driver of the second train had not seen the danger signal, telegraphed to the other end of the tunnel to know whether the train had passed through, and received for answer that it had, not knowing that the driver of the second train had seen the signal and reversed his engine, and that the train was in backward motion towards Brighton end of the tunnel. At this moment the 8.30 train coming in sight, and the signal man having received the answer about referred to, gave the usual signal for the train to proceed, which it did at its ordinary speed. A fearful crash ensued, the second train, backing, having come into violent collision with the other train, which was rushing forward. The shrieks and cries were terrific and heart rending. Many persons put up prayers, thinking they would never more see daylight. At length lights from the first class carriages were hung against sides of the tunnel. The scene that revealed itself in the imperfect light was awful and horrible—the tunnel was blocked up with a mass in which were mingled dead and dying men, women and children, buried beneath and amid heaps of broken carriages. The engine and tender ran right over the top of the last carriage, pressing down the whole. Some were scalded to death. One unfortunate woman had both her legs cut off just above the knee. Another had her scalp torn completely off and both her arms broken. The injuries in other cases are too shocking for description. The number of persons killed is ascertained to be 22. Last night it was supposed that the number injured was 100. The passengers were detained in the tunnel an hour and ten minutes. The persons killed chiefly belonged to Brighton.

THE GREAT BATTLE ON THE POTOMAC NEAR AT HAND.

(Correspondence of the New York Times.)

Washington, Sept. 20.

An early attack upon this city by the rebel army concentrated in Virginia has been so often predicted, without coming to pass, that such reports have almost become the subjects of ridicule; but from information received to-day from a most reliable source, the entire rebel army had advanced in great force as far as Fairfax Court House, and made that place its head quarters, the left wing extending up the river as far as Great Falls, and the right wing resting in Front of Alexandria. The main body is near the left, indicating an intention of attacking to carry out the programme previously mentioned, to attempt to cross the river at some point above the city.

The information derived from the sources alluded to is, that the rebel generals have no intention of attacking our centre. They hope to cross the Potomac, overrun Maryland and obtain possession of Washington. It is very evident that if the information derived from this source is correct, a great battle will soon be fought, and from the very nature of things, it being for possession of the national capital, it will be a severe struggle, such as modern history has not yet recorded. Look out for the battle of the Potomac.

The enemy have ceased to rely upon the once boasted individual superiority of Southern men, and now resort to numbers, and hope by an overwhelming force, to secure the coveted success. That the strength of the rebel army has been greatly underrated by the people of the loyal States, and even by prominent public men here, there can now be little doubt. It was stated several days ago, that reliable information had been received from Richmond that their army of the Potomac was between 250,000 to 300,000 strong. This statement has been very recently corroborated by a number of gentlemen of high reputation in Kentucky, who have returned from visits to the seat of war in Virginia within a few days. They all agree in the information that the rebel army of the Potomac is over two hundred and fifty thousand in number.

That an attack is imminent is apparent from various corroborating circumstances. Among others is the sudden preparations for the departure of ladies of known rebel sympathies and associations, who have perhaps better opportunities than other people to obtain correct information of the intentions of the rebels, and who are getting ready to leave without delay, under apprehensions of an immediate attack upon the city, with such force and such prospects of success as to render it dangerous to remain here even twenty-four hours longer.

Three rebel prisoners were captured by our pickets to-day. They say that they never heard of the death of Jefferson Davis, that there is not much sickness in the rebel army; that they are very strong, have plenty of bread and meat, and confirm the report that the entire army has moved from Manassas to Fairfax Court House, and that Generals Johnson and Beauregard have established their head quarters there. They do not deny that it is the intention of the rebels to obtain possession of Washington by crossing the Potomac above this city at a day as early as practicable.

☞ The French nation is ecstatic about the hatching of eleven ostriches at Marseilles. One died; the others grew to be as large as turkeys, and promise to keep on growing.

☞ Those naughty boys, the Fire Zouaves, play mad pranks at the Battery in New York. The last pretty thing told of them is their tossing a newspaper reporter in a blanket until $45 were shaken out of him. They then had a free fight among themselves for the money.

☞ A crocodile escaped from a traveling menagerie in the grand Duchy of Baden, a short time ago, and he was afterwards seen in the Necker. Some fishermen succeeded in capturing him by means of very strong nets. His owner was sent for, and when he appeared the crocodile manifested great joy—how, it is not stated. Perhaps the beast shed a few crocodile tears.

THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.

From the Liverpool Courier.

The good people of Dublin have seen all the Queen's horses and all the Queen's men, but have seen very little of the Queen herself. After her entrance into Dublin, which was performed at a rapid trot, she twice drove hurridly through the streets of the Irish metropolis. In one of these drives, either by mistake or a design to escape the sight-seers, her Majesty was driven down one of the most break-neck and disreputable streets in the city. The people wonder, very much at her Majesty's seclusion.—They were quite willing to yield to her not merely honor but sympathy. Yet they cannot be were she is really unwell when she dashes hither and thither at a hurricane pace, nor can we suppose she dislikes a little shouting when Royal salutes are fired about her from Armstrong 100-p nders. The Irish people must find out a cause for everything, whether the cause be right or wrong, and so they say that certain parties about her Majesty keep her from her people least she should grow too fond of them. But the Dubliners have reason to complain.—They have a fine Arts Exhibition, and it was announced that Her Majesty would visit it. From 9 o'clock in the morning of Friday until 6 the building was crowded with anxious loyalists, but no Queen appeared. Her Majesty might have looked in upon Trinity College, were it only to efface the impression created by the Prince of Wales' visit to Maynooth. But as Trinity College is a Protestant institution, we suppose Paul Cullen would have been jealous. On the whole, the citizens of Dublin begin to think that it is far better for them to retain the Viceroyalty, than to be favoured by flyaway visits of retiring Majesty.

But if the people have seen little of her Majesty, her Majesty must have seen a good deal of the people. Since her last visit, 8 years ago, Dublin has thriven rapidly. There is hardly a street which has not been improved in some way, and there are many large mercantile establishments which would ornament London itself. Select any public institution, and it will be found that great advances have been made in architectural embellishment. The "New Buildings," Museum and Lecture hall, together with the Belfry—the Primate's munificent gift—have been erected since her last visit. The edifices of the Royal Dublin Society now cover twice the space of ground they then did. The Museum of Irish Industry did not then exist. St. Patrick's Cathedral was half in ruins. New churches, chapels, and public buildings have sprung up everywhere, and in them Her Majesty may have seen the progress of Her Irish people.

Our Irish neighbors must excuse themselves to the unpretended visits of royalty. As to the absence of state and ceremonial they are no worse off than Liverpool or Manchester. Out of London, Her Majesty avoids all state as far as she possibly can and very rare indeed are even flying visits to those great manufacturing circles which are the source of England's wealth. Nor should Ireland be jealous of Scotland.—Balmoral is a very retired corner, and jealously guarded. Whatever the court requires is brought from Edinburgh or London and no state is tolerated. Majesty, as well as the rest of us, must have some period of repose.

FROM MEXICO.

The Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations has addressed a letter to the Mexican Legation at Washington, announcing the President Juarez has cancelled the contract assigning certain lands in Chihuahua to Capt. Isham, of the United States army, because the time allowed for the exploration of such lands has expired, and second, because the assignment to Capt. Isham was made without the consent or approbation of the national government.

The permanent commission of Congress was to meet on the 30th August.

General Ortega had assumed the temporary presidency of the Supreme Court.

General Comonfort was at Monterey, and had published a letter announcing that he had no ambitious projects, but

LATEST from EUROPE,

ARRIVAL OF THE "SAXONIA."

Cape Race, Sept 21.

The steamship *Saxonia* from Hamburg via Southampton on the 11th, arrived here to-day. She was intercepted by the News Yacht, at six o'clock Saturday morning. Her advices are three days later.

The policy of sending reinforcements to Canada is questioned, and the arrangements suspended for the present.

It is expected that a combined Anglo-French military and naval expedition will be organized against Mexico to obtain redress for injuries to British and French interests.

Wheat advanced 2d to 3d.

Corn a trifle higher.

Provisions heavy.

SPAIN.

Spain was earnestly desirous of an adjustment that may end the prevailing horrors in Mexico, and foreign interference is prayed for by the whole Mexican population.

It is rumored that the Federal Cabinet at Washington will cordially co-operate, that it may permanently conciliate all national claims without further delay.

The end of settlement of the consols account on the 10th inst., was attended with much confusion. Eight operators in all were compelled to suspend; in one case for £25,000.

Canada closed buoyant on the 10th at 93¾ to 93¾ for money.

The applications at the bank for discount were moderate. £366,000 in gold has been sent into the bank since last return.

FRANCE.

The Pays announces that an increase in the Artillery and Marine will shortly take place.

The *Patrie* says that all the powers, without exception, acknowledge the truth of the allegations made by the Roman Government in protesting against Baron Ricasoli's assertions.

The *Constitutionel* says that the mission of the French authorities in the Papal States is to make the integrity of the Holy See respected and maintain neutrality by barring the frontier to the passage of any armed band.

Rentes were heavy at 68f 95c.

Spain, in conjunction with England and France will intervene with the affairs of Mexico, by sending troops from Cuba.

ITALY.

The national fete at Naples passed off splendidly. The King and Garibaldi were loudly cheered.

The *Journal of Rome* officially declares that the passage in Baron Ricasoli's note, relative to Rome, is calumnious, and that it would be unworthy of the dignity of the Holy See, to make a reply to it. The *Journal* at the same time demonstrates the falsity of the assertions contained therein.

Gen. Guyon has ordered an army invasion by the Piedmontese, of the localities occupied by the French, who shall be repulsed by force.

At a meeting of the Oleogenes at Palermo a resolution was adopted declaring the temporal power of the Pope incompatible with and contrary to the mission of the Catholic Church.

It was rumored that the Minister of the United States at Brussels, had addressed a proposal to Garibaldi to take an important command in the Federal army; and that Garibaldi had accepted it under certain reservations.

The Emperor of Brazil has recognized the Kingdom of Italy.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor had received a deputation from the Lower House of Reistrath who bore an address to him. He thanked them for the loyal manifestation of their sentiments.

TURKEY.

The Montenegrans had evacuated Vienna and were accompanied by fifty Christian families.

Fresh detachments of Turkish troops had arrived at Lesteer.

Mahomed Pasha, with a considerable force, had marched against Realia and Fre-begare in Herzegovina.

It was thought that the Turkish troops had crossed the Montenegrin frontier.

Advices from Manchester unfavorable. Market very dull and prices declining.

BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Flour not reported. Wheat firm at an advance of 2d to 3d. Corn quiet, but all qualities advanced to a trifling extent.—Peas easier. Lard firmer. Ashes firmer. Rye unchanged.

In the London market sugars were flat. Coffee firm. Tallow quiet.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PERSIA."

St. John's, Sept. 23.

The *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 14th via Queenstown on the 15th, passed Cape Race the morning and was boarded.

The report that the American Minister at Brussels had offered a command in the Federal army to Garibaldi is confirmed, but the result of the offer was not stated.

The London *Times* editorially ridicules the passport system in the United States, and says it will not achieve the desired end. The only complaint that England has to make in the matter is in regard to the discourtesy to Lord Lyons, in leaving him to learn of the new arrangement from the newspapers.

Movements were making of troops, preparatory to their embarkation for Canada.

Dr. Russell, in another letter to the London *Times* on American Affairs, says that General McClellan is rapidly becoming master of the situation, and that the movements of the Federalists by water, both on the seaboard and down the Mississippi river, must greatly embarrass the South.

It is stated that the *City of New York* took 30 tons of rifles for the Northern army, but the agents of the line denied all knowledge of any shipment of contraband of war.

FRANCE.

It is reported that the visit of the King of [illegible] is likely to be again postponed, [illegible] returns of the bank of France show an increase of 9,000,000 francs.

The *Moniteur* denies the [illegible] of extraordinary naval armaments by France.

The Bourse was flat at 68f 10c.

Affairs in Italy were without a change.

The news is confirmed that Spain is to join in the Anglo-French expedition to Mexico.

Robertson, Spence & Co., England, Allegre & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report provisions generally dull; beef steady; pork quiet, but steady; bacon still declining and holders pressing stocks on market. Cheese — Rates 52s a 53s. Lard firmer; sales at 43s. a 58s; refined qualities have improved most. Sugar steady; coffee firmer; rice slightly higher; Californian 23s a 25s.; linseed oil tends upward. Flour 20s a 23s; tub dozen — common Canada 11s.

Manchester Markets dull. Prices for goods tended downwards.

The Latest [illegible]

Kansas C[illegible]

1,500 men under Colonel [illegible] took 2,000 secessionists on the [illegible] ing the river at Blue Mills Le[illegible] 17th instant, completely routing [illegible] from 150 to 200, and took twel[illegible] ers.

The Federal loss was 50 killed [illegible] wounded.

Advices received by a private lette[illegible] Lexington to say that General Pri[illegible] ta had the Federals at 10 o'clock y[illegible] day morning with a force of 30,000.

The Federal force was estimated at f[illegible] 2,000 to 4,000.

The Federals fought them two hou[illegible] when the secessionists drove them back [illegible] to their intrenchments, carrying everyth[illegible] before them.

The Irish brigade then came out, [illegible] charged them at the point of the bayon[illegible] scattering the Confederates everywhere. Price was to attack them again this morning with 17 pieces of artillery. No estimate of the loss on either side is given.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF GEN. REYNOLDS.

From the second edition of the New York World.

The following in from the Baltimore *Times* of yesterday, a paper issued from the *Exchange* office, and doubtless animated by the same spirit. Its statements should be received with caution:

"To enable our readers to get a clearer view of the actual condition of affairs in western Virginia, we recapitulate the main points of the intelligence as received on the 12th inst. On that day three Tennessee regiments are said to have been defeated on the west side of Cheat Mountain, with a loss of eighty killed. On the same day it is also stated that the Confederates, supposed to number fifteen thousand men, in attempting to advance on Elkwater, "were driven back." It was further added that "a strong force of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Virginia troops threatened the east side of Cheat Mountain," but that there had been "no general engagement with them."

These various reports are all under date of the 12th instant, and so far as they indicate anything at all, are favorable to the federal cause. We now give, though without vouching for its authenticity, a statement which reaches us from the same quarter of Western Virginia a day later. We may add that it comes from a private source; that both of the informants are from that quarter of the state; that they reached here yesterday, and that one of them is a strong Union man. The intelligence they bring is to the effect that on the 13th General Lee attacked the position occupied by General Reynolds, and drove him back with great loss. It is further reported that Lee captured from Reynolds nearly all of his transportation equipments, including a number of wagons, and that Reynolds was making requisitions on the country people for their farm waggons to be used for army purposes.

It may be well to notice in connection with the above statement that the telegrams dated the 12th, and already referred to, show that Lee's forces were on that day actually operating from both sides of the Cheat Mountain, and that an attack from the eastern side on Reynold's position was then threatening.

With regard to the late affair at Carnifex Ferry on Gauley river, between the forces of Floyd and Rosencrans, and the subsequent falling back of Floyd across the river, it was not regarded in Virginia, even by Union men, as of much advantage to the Federal cause. Floyd's retreat was said to be strategetic.

The following from a recent number of the Chicago *Tribune*, gives some interesting information as to the disposition of our forces at Cheat Mountain:

"The position of General Reynolds, at Cheat Mountain, is imperiled by some 20,000 rebel troops under General Lee, and although our forces are well entrenched, and in a high state of efficiency, the governors of Ohio and Indiana have been called upon to forward more troops as rapidly as possible. Two Indiana regiments—the Seventh, Colonel Dumont, and the Ninth, Colonel Milroy, both re-or anized from the three months' service, are now on the way; and Ohio has three regiments that will be (if they have not been) sent forward. General Reynolds has 9,000 men under his command, and the present position of affairs in that quarter will render of interest any statement of the locality of the forces. At Beverly are the First Virginia and the Sixth Ohio, with companies of the latter at Leadville and other places along the road to Grafton, to keep open connection. Huttonsville is the next station South, and is the headquarters and the post office address of all the troops in this brigade. There are two regiments at Huttonsville—the thirteenth and Seventeenth Indiana. From this point (Huttonsville) roads lead towards Huntersville, following the Elkwater river, and also towards Staunton, across the mountains. At Elkwater on the road to Huntersville, are the Third Ohio and Seventeenth Indiana in a fortified camp, with serviceable artillery. Eighteen miles from Elkwater 6,000 rebel troops under Col. Lohring. On the other road from Huttonville, leading across Cheat Mountain to Stanton, and on the summit of the mountain is "Fort Gilbert," commanding the Cheat Mountain pass. The fort is named in honor of Colonel Gilbert, of the Twenty-fourth Ohio, its engineer, and is quite a formidable work. Its cannon command the approaches for over a mile. At the base of Cheat Mountain is another fortified camp, supplied with Parrot rifled guns. The garrison of Cheat Mountain is composed of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Ohio and the Fourteenth Indiana. Fifteen miles from Fort Gilbert are the head-quarters of Gen. Lee, whose command numbers 20,000 men. The fortified camps at Cheat Mountain and Elkwater are only seven miles distant, and the forces is arranged for the greatest strategetic effect."

SELECTIONS FOR A NEWSPAPER.

Most people think that the selections of suitable matter for a newspaper is an easy part of the business. How great an error. It is by all means the most difficult. To look over a hundred newspapers daily, from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is not what shall, but what shall not be released is no easy task. If every person who reads a newspaper had credit it, we would hear less complaint. Not unfrequently is it the case that an editor loses over his exchange papers for something interesting, and absolutely finds nothing. Every paper is better than a contribution box, yet something must be had—his paper must come out with something in it and he does the best he can.

To an editor who has the least care about what he selects, the writing he has to do is the easiest part of the labor. Every subscriber thinks the paper printed for his own benefit, and if there is nothing in it that suits him, it must be supplied, it is good for nothing. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have, so many tastes he has to cater to. One likes something short, another some-

☞ A dancing girl of New York so captivated one Mr. Thornton, that he left his lawful wife and eloped with the damsel. They led a life of unhallowed pleasure in Albany, which was only interrupted by the sudden appearance of Mrs. Thornton one day, who took her recreant lord, soundly chastised him, and brought him back to New York and duty—martial and secular.

☞ Two city gamblers fought a duel with broad-swords on Thursday, near New York. One was a faro bank keeper named Willis, the other a roper-in named Hyman. The troubles grew out of a dispute about returning the money "plucked" from "a green one" who had threatened to complain to the police unless reimbursed. Hyman was wounded in the arm and knee. Willis escaped unhurt. Two dozen gamblers witnessed the fight.

☞ A Madrid letter states that a ball, recently given by the Duchess of Medina Celi, is the subject of conversation in that city. On the occasion alluded to there was a special quadrille composed of all the characters in "Don Quixote," in the costumes copied from the engravings in the grand edition of that work published by the Spanish Academy. On the following day the Duke de Medina-Celi had photographs taken of the guests, to the number of two hundred, all colored with the utmost care, to be formed into an album. It is said that this caprice will cost the Duke some fifteen thousand francs.

☞ Not long ago in London while the fire was raging in Paternoster row, and all the fine old Longman editions were being consumed, an immense alarm was circulated through the newspaper offices of London by two individuals who went to each other excitedly asking if it was true that Lord Palmerston had died suddenly? In a moment the excitement spread through sub-editors and other minions of the moon.—Special messengers from several offices were at once sent out. They met upon the Treasury Building, and then off the whole squadron made for Cambridge House. Long hammering there brought down at last a sleepy functionary in a night shirt, who, on being questioned about Lord Palmerston's health, replied by threatening to kick the deputation out—The deputation, however, insisted on some fuller answer, and vowed to hold possession of the functionary's disrobed person until he gave a more satisfactory answer. He had to yield and answer civily.—The alarming story was a hoax.

Married.

On Wednesday, 25th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Rogers, and at his residence, JOHN HAGHAY, to MARGARET McGUIRE, both of the Town of Peterborough.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, September 26th, 1861.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour ₱ bbl.	4	00	4	10
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	90	0	93
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	0	75	0	80
Barley ₱ bush.	0	30	0	35
Oats "	0	22	0	25
Peas "	0	40	0	45
Potatoes (new)	0	15	0	20
Pork ₱ bbl.	14	00	15	00
Beef ₱ cwt.	3	00	4	00
Butter ₱ lb.	0	10	0	12½
Hay ₱ ton	7	00	8	00

WM. CUMMING.
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, September 25th, 1861.

Fall Wheat 90c, a $1 3c.
Spring Wheat 80 a 83c.
Barley 40c.
Oats 18c a 20c.
Peas 40c a 42c.
Potatoes (per) 20c a 25c.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND THE BEST PLACE TO PURCHASE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS AT

HAFFEY'S,

All the Clothing is made on the premises, and warranted!!

Peterborough, Sept. 26, 1861. 39

THIS FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulate the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF THE MISCHIEF, EXPELS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering form these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.
Sept. 26, 1861, 39

Matthews' Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and numerous Vermifuge in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

The Great French Remedy!

MADAM DOUIN'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS.

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for all Uterine Obstructions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and diseases to which the woman, Wife and Mother is peculiarly liable. These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action.—They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri, in Amenorrhœa, or the Whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by Married Ladies at certain periods, but at other times their use is perfectly safe.

N. B.—21 enclosed to any authorized Agent will secure a package of Pills by return mail. (1. Cowley, General Agent, Fort Erie, C. W. Smith, N. Y.; Lyman, Elliot & Co., Wholesale Agents, Toronto.

Sept. 17, 1861. 39

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 18, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KENNY,
WM. THOMPSON.

September 20, 1861. 38

Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
MONTREAL

September 18th, 1861. 39

WANTED!

100,000 BUSHELS

OF

WHEAT!

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 19, 1861.

OTONABEE MILLS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has pleasure in informing his friends and the public that his MILLS are again in operation, and that he will be glad to attend to the calls of all old and new customers. Particular attention will as formerly be paid to Grinding and Custom Work, and good fresh ground

FAMILY FLOUR

will be kept on hand for retailing, which will be delivered at any place in Peterborough or Ashburnham, upon orders being left, with the money, at the Mills, or at his Store.

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, Sept 12, 1861.

BOARD.

A LADY RESIDING IN A CENTRAL PART of the Town will be happy to receive a few respectable Gentlemen, as Boarders. Every attention will be paid to make them comfortable. Terms moderate. For particulars apply at this office.

Peterborough, September, 1861

Hurrah for Billa Flint!

OR ANY OTHER MAN

Who wants cheap Boots & Shoes.

J. T. STENSON

IS on hand again in the Building formerly occupied by the Toronto Bank,

One door west of Jeffrey & Co.'s Hardware Store, Hunter Street.

Peterborough, Aug. 29th, 1860. 38

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!

Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling

IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., awaits claimants. A Catalogue of the heirs and names of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 60 cents in United States' stamps, or two for $1. Old claims must be presented at once. References:—A. K. Hill, Boston; J. Burnham, Chief of Police, Haverhill. Address

W. W. S. ORRETON & Co.,
Box 250, Post Office, Boston, Mass.
Sept., 1861. 37

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Township Council of Otonabee intend at their meeting to be held on the

21st Day of October next,

to pass a By-law to close up the Road established across Lot 15, in 5th Concession of Otonabee, on the 14th day of January, 1829.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Aug. 25, 1861.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-RATE TAVERN STAND situated on Elizabeth Street, Ashburnham, front of Mr. Rogers' Mill. The building is at present used for a dwelling house and furniture rooms. It would make a good stand for a Grocery and Bakery. The lease of the above has eleven years to run, and will be sold very reasonable for money. For particulars apply to

R. BURLEY,
On the premises.

Aug. 28, 1861. 35

FLOUR, FLOUR!

FLOUR always on hand at Fenelon Falls Grist Mill in Bags which will be sold strictly for CASH.

PRICES.....REASONABLE.

Put on board Steamboat by sending cash and bags.

ROBT. FRANCIS.

July 23, 1861.

SAVE YOUR FURS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

WM. LECH,

FURRIER, MONTREAL,

WILL OPEN BUSINESS in the above line about the end of June, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Temple on Bronson, corner Scott's Building, Peterboro'. His furs will be manufactured to order; also dressed and dyed, and

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE FUR TRADE

in Canada, will be offered for sale at prices much lower than ever known in this part of the country before. Hats and caps of the latest styles. The highest price will be paid for raw furs.

May 8, 1861.

TO RENT.

A GOOD WATER POWER

—WITH—

Building & Water-wheel,

[illegible] Peterboro, Aug. 20, 1861. 36

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE AT

WILLIAMSONS

CHEAP CASH STORE.

Nearly Opposite Mowatt's Book Store,

GEORGE STREET.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES.

JOHN WILLIAMSON

IN returning his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received, takes this method of calling their attention to the balance of his stock saved from the late fire, through the exertions of his well wishers, and which he is determined to sell at a Great Sacrifice!

☞ *Call and see, and be convinced.*

Peterboro, Aug. 22nd, 1861. 35

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale one of the nicest lots of Goods ever offered in Peterborough.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Teas,
Sugars,
Coffee,
Tobacco
Spice of all kinds,
Herring,
Dry Fish,
Mackeral,
Salmon,

A RICH VARIETY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and the nicest assortment of

CROCKERY

ever offered in Peterborough. All of which will be sold

Very Low for Cash!

G. W. ROBINSON.

Peterboro', Sept. 18, 1861. 38

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocery Establishment!

HENTHORN'S BUILDING.

THE undersigned offers for sale, at Reduced Prices, Refined Loaf Sugar, Broken Loaf Ground Loaf, Dutch Crushed, Crushed, Bright Porto Rico and Muscovado.

ALSO,

a choice lot of Family Flour, in barrels and small sacks, containing 50 and 25 lbs. each.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

INN-KEEPERS

Supplied with every description of WINES and SPIRITS from the choicest Champagne to Common Whiskey, in any quantities, and at the very cheapest rates by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

August 1, 1861. 31

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

ON Thursday night or Friday morning last, from a field belonging to Mr. Stewart, near Ashburnham, a

DARK BROWN MARE,

about 14 hands high, with a heavy mane and tail, and a white stripe in the face. She is about 9 years old, partly French. Whoever will give such information that will lead to the recovery of the above mare to Mr. Hoskings, Tavern-keeper, or to John Vesper, at Allen's Hotel, will be suitably rewarded.

Aug. 14, 1861. 33

MONTREAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED BY SPECIAL ORDINANCE IN 1840.

CAPITAL STOCK, $800,000.

PAID UP.....$80,000.

Head Office, No. 9, Great St. James St.
MONTREAL.

Wm. MURRAY...Manager.

THE undersigned begs to intimate his appointment as agent in Peterboro', for the above company, and is authorized to insure buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and Personal Property, against loss or damage by fire, at rates as low as those of any responsible office.

For further particulars, notes, &c., apply to

W. U. SCOTT,
Agent.

Office in Scudamore's Block, opposite the Review Office.

Peterboro, Aug. 20, 1861. 35

WOOD TURNING

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE undersigned wishes to inform his numerous friends and the public in general that he is now prepared to do any description of Wood Turning for

BUILDINGS OR FURNITURE.

Also, Ripping Lumber to any width or thickness; Furniture made to order, at the lowest Cash rates. Long Wash-boards of the very best quality always on hand.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ Store in Ashburnham, under D. Dewart's Woolen Factory.

W. F. HANLEY.

Ashburnham, Sept. 18, 1861. 38

STRAYED.

FROM the pasture field of Mr. W. Yeton, Monaghan, on the 13th August,

TWO HORSES.

One was a dark bay horse, with [illegible] and fox ears; the other is a young brown colt. Both mare and colt were white faced.

Any person returning the aforementioned or any information regarding [illegible]

Sept. 4, 1861.

HOUSE!

Children in proportion. 25 00

Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
MONTREAL

September 18th, 1861. 39

WANTED!

100,000 BUSHELS

OF

WHEAT!

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 19, 1861.

OTONABEE MILLS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has pleasure in informing his friends and the public that his MILLS are again in operation, and that he will be glad to attend to the calls of all old and new customers. Particular attention will as formerly be paid to Grinding and Custom Work, and good fresh ground

FAMILY FLOUR

will be kept on hand for retailing, which will be delivered at any place in Peterborough or Ashburnham, upon orders being left, with the money, at the Mills, or at his Store.

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, Sept 12, 1861.

BOARD.

A LADY RESIDING IN A CENTRAL PART of the Town will be happy to receive a few respectable Gentlemen, as Boarders. Every attention will be paid to make them comfortable. Terms moderate. For particulars apply at this office.

Peterborough, September, 1861

Hurrah for Billa Flint!

OR ANY OTHER MAN

Who wants cheap Boots & Shoes.

J. T. STENSON

IS on hand again in the Building formerly occupied by the Toronto Bank,

One door west of Jeffrey & Co.'s Hardware Store, Hunter Street.

Peterborough, Aug. 29th, 1860. 38

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!

Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling

IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., awaits claimants. A Catalogue of the heirs and names of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 60 cents in United States' stamps, or two for $1. Old claims must be presented at once. References:—A. K. Hill, Boston; J. Burnham, Chief of Police, Haverhill. Address

W. W. S. ORRETON & Co.,
Box 250, Post Office, Boston, Mass.
Sept., 1861. 37

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Township Council of Otonabee intend at their meeting to be held on the

21st Day of October next,

to pass a By-law to close up the Road established across Lot 15, in 5th Concession of Otonabee, on the 14th day of January, 1829.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Aug. 25, 1861.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-RATE TAVERN STAND situated on Elizabeth Street, Ashburnham, front of Mr. Rogers' Mill. The building is at present used for a dwelling house and furniture rooms. It would make a good stand for a Grocery and Bakery. The lease of the above has eleven years to run, and will be sold very reasonable for money. For particulars apply to

R. BURLEY,
On the premises.

Aug. 28, 1861. 35

FLOUR, FLOUR!

FLOUR always on hand at Fenelon Falls Grist Mill in Bags which will be sold strictly for CASH.

PRICES.....REASONABLE.

Put on board Steamboat by sending cash and bags.

ROBT. FRANCIS.

July 23, 1861.

SAVE YOUR FURS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

WM. LECH,

FURRIER, MONTREAL,

WILL OPEN BUSINESS in the above line about the end of June, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Temple on Bronson, corner Scott's Building, Peterboro'. His furs will be manufactured to order; also dressed and dyed, and

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE FUR TRADE

in Canada, will be offered for sale at prices much lower than ever known in this part of the country before. Hats and caps of the latest styles. The highest price will be paid for raw furs.

May 8, 1861.

TO RENT.

A GOOD WATER POWER

—WITH—

Building & Water-wheel,

[illegible] Peterboro, Aug. 20, 1861. 36

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE AT

WILLIAMSONS

CHEAP CASH STORE.

Nearly Opposite Mowatt's Book Store,

GEORGE STREET.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES.

JOHN WILLIAMSON

IN returning his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received, takes this method of calling their attention to the balance of his stock saved from the late fire, through the exertions of his well wishers, and which he is determined to sell at a Great Sacrifice!

☞ *Call and see, and be convinced.*

Peterboro, Aug. 22nd, 1861. 35

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale one of the nicest lots of Goods ever offered in Peterborough.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Teas,
Sugars,
Coffee,
Tobacco
Spice of all kinds,
Herring,
Dry Fish,
Mackeral,
Salmon,

A RICH VARIETY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and the nicest assortment of

CROCKERY

ever offered in Peterborough. All of which will be sold

Very Low for Cash!

G. W. ROBINSON.

Peterboro', Sept. 18, 1861. 38

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocery Establishment!

HENTHORN'S BUILDING.

THE undersigned offers for sale, at Reduced Prices, Refined Loaf Sugar, Broken Loaf Ground Loaf, Dutch Crushed, Crushed, Bright Porto Rico and Muscovado.

ALSO,

a choice lot of Family Flour, in barrels and small sacks, containing 50 and 25 lbs. each.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

INN-KEEPERS

Supplied with every description of WINES and SPIRITS from the choicest Champagne to Common Whiskey, in any quantities, and at the very cheapest rates by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

August 1, 1861. 31

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

ON Thursday night or Friday morning last, from a field belonging to Mr. Stewart, near Ashburnham, a

DARK BROWN MARE,

about 14 hands high, with a heavy mane and tail, and a white stripe in the face. She is about 9 years old, partly French. Whoever will give such information that will lead to the recovery of the above mare to Mr. Hoskings, Tavern-keeper, or to John Vesper, at Allen's Hotel, will be suitably rewarded.

Aug. 14, 1861. 33

MONTREAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED BY SPECIAL ORDINANCE IN 1840.

CAPITAL STOCK, $800,000.

PAID UP.....$80,000.

Head Office, No. 9, Great St. James St.
MONTREAL.

Wm. MURRAY...Manager.

THE undersigned begs to intimate his appointment as agent in Peterboro', for the above company, and is authorized to insure buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and Personal Property, against loss or damage by fire, at rates as low as those of any responsible office.

For further particulars, notes, &c., apply to

W. U. SCOTT,
Agent.

Office in Scudamore's Block, opposite the Review Office.

Peterboro, Aug. 20, 1861. 35

WOOD TURNING

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE undersigned wishes to inform his numerous friends and the public in general that he is now prepared to do any description of Wood Turning for

BUILDINGS OR FURNITURE.

Also, Ripping Lumber to any width or thickness; Furniture made to order, at the lowest Cash rates. Long Wash-boards of the very best quality always on hand.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ Store in Ashburnham, under D. Dewart's Woolen Factory.

W. F. HANLEY.

Ashburnham, Sept. 18, 1861. 38

STRAYED.

FROM the pasture field of Mr. W. Yeton, Monaghan, on the 13th August,

TWO HORSES.

One was a dark bay horse, with [illegible] and fox ears; the other is a young brown colt. Both mare and colt were white faced.

Any person returning the aforementioned or any information regarding [illegible]

Sept. 4, 1861.

[illegible] sale from purchasers taking the [illegible] mortgage to them. If the above Lot, or any portion thereof, remain unsold

ON MONDAY, the 28th day of OCTOBER Next,

the subscriber will offer the same for sale on that day by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on the premises, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder,

IN LOTS OF TEN ACRES EACH,

or in larger portions to suit purchasers, in the following order:

The East half of the Lot will be sold first, beginning with Park Lot No. 1, at the north east corner, and taking the Lots in as numerical order to the centre of the Concession, after which the West half will be offered for sale, commencing at the southern limit of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway, and numbering the Lots as described in the Map, eastward to the centre of the Concession. A Plan of the Lots may be seen and other information obtained on application at my office in the Court House.

WALTER SHERIDAN.

Peterborough, 10th Sept., 1861. 36

Lightning! Lightning!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

200,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH

SPRATTS' RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Croft has a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the free conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly secretes and silently combines in the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud surcharged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the tension, easing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But it is all in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge, takes place, it conducts all passing to the ground, being a preventative in short cases and a cure in all emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to sell at a trifling advance upon the Carbonized Rod. Common Iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States will do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 25 feet from the point.

$2,000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by O. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KINDALL,
89 Young Street.

TORONTO, Sept. 18, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPERINTENDED the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.
Prof. of Chemistry.

PETERBORO', Sept. 19th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them pre-eminent to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations.—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. NIBLOCK.

Toronto, June 29th, 1861. 31-39.

IRON.

BAR, Hoop, and Bar, Round, Half-round and Square Iron. A large stock on hand and for sale at

R. HAMILTON'S.

Peterboro, May, 1861. 33

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will make his tour of examination for the inspection of

WEIGHTS & MEASURES,

in the County of Peterboro' at the dates herein specified, when parties using Weights & Measures are required to present them for inspection. He will be on the following places on the days respectively:—

Harwood.....Sept. 30 & 31
Hall's Bridge.....Oct. 1
All's Corners.....2
Asphodel.....On afternoon Oct. 2
Burleytown.....3
Wilmot's Corners.....4
Wooler & Smith Summer.....5
Percyborough.....7 to 10

N.B.—All parties not presenting their weights and measures as above will be dealt with according to law.

WILLIAM HARRIET,
Inspector of Weights & Measures for the County of Peterboro'.

Harwood, Aug 24, 1861.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

THE subscribers beg leave to state to their customers that owing to late losses by fire, &c., that they will

After the first of October next,

conduct their business strictly on

THE CASH PRINCIPLE,

after which date all accounts will be closed. All parties due them by Note or Book Account will please call and make all early settlement as all debts due must be collected immediately. As by selling for cash they will hope no bad debts, and will therefore be enabled to sell at

☞ LOWER PRICES! ☜

All parties who favor them with their custom may depend upon getting

GOOD GOODS

At Lower Rates than heretofore!

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods, and the highest

GLOVER & ROBINSON,
Burnham's Brick.

Peterboro, Sept., 1861. 38-47.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED!

GEO. A COX.

IN returning his sincere thanks to the [illegible] liberal patronage he has [illegible] for the last [illegible] years, begs to intimate that he still continues to [illegible] Photography in all its different branches, [

corner of the ...
addressed him:

"Patrick McMahon, I thought I told you at the last lecture, never to show yourself within the walls of this room."

"You never told me anything of the kind before sure. Och! murther, to say that to my mother's own son!"

"What! Do you mean to tell me that I did'nt order you never to come here again? Explain yourself!"

"Well, you must know, sir, at the last lecture, you said we were'nt the same people in the morning as we were at night, and shure I can't be the same person I was last week, can I, sir?" asked Pat with the utmost nonchalence.

"The Professor tried to look hard at Pat but, after looking at him for a few seconds, his countenance relaxed, he laughed long and loud, together with his pupils, the singular manner in which he was caught.

It is needless to add that Pat was allowed to visit the following lectures, and the professor often relates to his friends how he was punished.

A TRUE STORY.

In a certain parish in the county of Forfar, there lived, a few years ago, a peculiar individual of the name of Jamie Johnston. Jamie was a poor begger, who had no home of his own, but lived continually on the parish. As report went, he had at some remote period of his life, from some cause unknown, lost the use of his legs, and was, in consequence, dependent for sustenance on the charity of the people of the district. Gifted with the knack of making himself agreeable wherever he might be, Jamie had become a great and universal favorite among the farmer's wives, who always took care that he should be provided for in a comfortable way. Indeed they strove with each other who should treat him best, for they were well aware that Jamie had most praise for her who put most butter on his bread and most sugar in his teacup. He was welcome to stay at any farm as long as he pleased; and when he wished to remove to another place he was invariably transported thither either in a cart or if the distance was short, on the broad shoulders of one or two stout ploughmen. Never was a king or beggar half so happy and blythe hearted as Jamie Johnston. He had plenty to eat and nothing to do all the year round, and he was truly thankful. One day two strong ploughmen, Rab and Jock, took upon themselves the burden and responsibility of conveying Jamie from their own farm to another about a quarter of a mile distant. Hoisted on Rab's back Jamie was as proud as an Emperor, and he forthwith began to crow, and chuckle, and crack his jokes with the greatest good will in the world. The ploughmen being in haste, determined to take what they called a "near cut" through a certain park where a number of cattle were grazing. They were about half way through this park when the three were "struck all of heap" by seeing a large black, ferocious-looking bull coming up to them, lashing the air with his long tail, pawing and tearing the ground with his feet, moaning and roaring in a manner calculated to strike terror and dismay into the stoutest heart.

"Oh! for guidness sake, Rab, run wi' a' yer micht, and save me frae that brute," cried Jamie.

Rab ran accordingly as fast as he could, Jock helping him as best he might. Notwithstanding all their efforts, however, it was too evident the brute was fast gaining ground, and would soon overtake them. They were still a pretty long distance from the fence, and Rab was nigh falling to the ground exhausted with the weight of the unfortunate Jamie.

"Jock, my gude freen'," said the individual, "see, I ye not stop behind a bit, an' try an' keep the beast back? Better ane should risk himsel' than that the three o' us should be killed. Rin, Rab, rin, and save me at ony rate.

"Jock, instead of acting as Jamie desired, ran away and left his friends to their fate. The bull was within a few yards of them, when to the infinite astonishment of the exhausted Rab, the lame man on his back sprang off, and, making good use of the legs long supposed to be useless, soon left the bull and his two friends far behind, leapt the fence with the agility of a "mackin," and was out of danger and out of sight in the twinkling of an eye-lid. The astonishment of Rab and Jock it would be impossible to describe. Forgetful of their pursuer, they stood, rooted to the earth, and stared with dilated eyes and open mouths, alternately at each other and at rapidly retreating figure of Jamie Johnston. The infuriated beast was likewise taken by surprise, and, instead of following up its advantage, stood still all at once and "glowered," stared and "dumfoundered" at the scene before it. As soon as the ploughmen were able to apprehend how matters stood, they set up such a roar of laughter as startled the echoes of the distant hills, and frightened the crows on a field on a neighboring county. It is needless to relate that Jamie Johnston from that day was never again seen in the parish.

EMPANNELING A JURY.

We dropped into a Court of Sessions the other day, to "take a look round us," and while there, were witnesses of the mode of empannelling a jury.

The first name called was Simpson Dungstaver. He had heard of the case in dispute, formed an opinion—quite forgot what that opinion was—could easily form another though. Disliked the prisoner.—Was sworn on prisoners grounds. Challenged.

The next, De Drabbit Ruff, had never heard of the case. Formed no opinion.—Never had an opinion. Paid a lawyer five dollars some for an opinion. Couldn't read. Disliked reading. Could write a cross to his name. Always judged prisoners by their

ed.

Sampson Stolid. Could ... Didn't care which way he went. If prisoner was acquitted, he's let off; if he is found guilty he's pardoned. Accepted.

We wanted no longer, having business elsewhere. We left the court under the impression that there's a little fun and good deal of farce about "empannelling a jury."

THE HEROES OF PEACE, AND The Heroes of War!

E. ANTHONY, *No. 501, New York*, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits of a celebrated collection known in Europe and America as Brady's National Photographic Portrait Gallery, in which is included Portraits of nearly all the prominent men of America, not excepting *Jeff. Davis*, Gen. Beauregard, *Floyd*, and a host of other Confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.

SCENES OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION, are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form. Also,—Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, Cuba Cuba, &c., &c., *ad infinitum*.

OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS ARE THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE AGE.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of vehicles or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views.—☞ They are sold for $3.00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

Catalogues, containing lists of all our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopic, &c., sent free by mail on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway, near St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.

Sept, 1861. 36

EMPLOYMENT.

$40 A MONTH!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE want an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada, to sell the Franklin Sewing Machine. To a limited number of travelling agents we will pay a salary of *Forty Dollars a month and all expenses.*

To local agents a commission of 20 per cent, in all sales.

Every machine is warranted to give universal satisfaction, and kept in repair six months.—Recent improvements renders this machine the cheapest and most popular in the market. For full particulars and a permanent business, address, with stamp for return letter,

HARRIS BROTHERS,
Sole agents Franklin Sewing Machine Co.
Box 496 Boston, Mass.

July, 1863. 28

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

PROSPECTUS
OF A NEW AND ACCURATE, ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

Map of Upper Canada,

TOGETHER WITH A
DESCRIPTIVE MAP AND DIRECTORY
OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF
N'H & S'H MONAGHAN & OTONABEE.

CONLIN, BONNEY & Co., of Toronto, propose to publish the above work, drawn on a large scale from the most recent and accurate surveys, exhibiting all Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province, corrected from the latest official authority; also, the various lines of Railway, Railway Stations, with the *correct distance between each*, Canals, Plank and Macadamized Roads, the Main Travelled Roads between Towns and Villages, the boundaries and names of each County and Township, the great Lakes, Rivers, and principal Mill Streams. Tables showing the Variation of Time between each County Seat in Upper Canada from the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, the Population of each City, Town, County and Township will also be given, with other important and useful information, carefully compiled from the Census Returns of the present year. The Map will be Illustrated with Views of the principal Public Buildings in the Province, executed in the best style of the art.

There will also be given on the given Map an enlarged Plan, in the most minute detail, of the above Townships, showing concessions, lots, and sub-divisions, *with the names of the proprietors neatly engraved thereon*; also, School Sections, Churches, School-houses, Mills, Manufactories, Stores, Inns, &c., together with numerous gravel, plank and other Roads open to Travel, the true course of rivers and mill streams; also, enlarged Plans of Towns and Villages in the Townships.

The names of all Subscribers, resident owners of farms, will be engraved specially prominent on their respective lots, and the position of their residence indicated; also, the names of Subscribers in the Towns and Villages will be published, with the trade, profession, business, &c., of each, thus constituting a complete Rural, Professional, and Mercantile Business Directory.

The publishers being practical engravers, draftsmen, &c., can confidently assure the public that the execution of the above work, in every department, will be superior to anything of the kind yet published in Canada. The size of the Map will be about 48 by 72 inches; it will be handsomely coloured, varnished, and mounted on canvas, with rollers, and furnished to subscribers only, for the low price of Four dollars and a half ($4 50) payable on delivery.

Other Townships in the County will be canvassed in due time.

☞ *The Agents exhibit a* REAL *specimen of the above work, with our name engraved thereon.*

CAUTION.—This subscription is in no way connected with that projected by Messrs. Tremaine, of Jefferson County, State of New York.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &c.

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods.

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 4s 6d, 5s, 6s, 7s 6d
Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 12s, 15s
Finest old Pale Brandy, (brown, &c., Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Irish Scotch, Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases.
Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Vinegar of all kinds, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the former three fronted premises, lately occupied by Jas. Stevenson, Esq.,
GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'

Peterboro', Jan. 3 1861.

Dr. M'KEON'S
THROAT AND LUNG CANDY STICK!
price only 12 cents a stick, for sale at the Drug Store of
A. W. ERMATT.
Peterboro', Sept. 1861. 18

Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

WESTERN
Insurance Company
CAPITAL £500,000
Head Office, Toronto,
FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF
FIRE & M RINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Captal, $1,000 000.
W. CLUXTON, *Agent.*
THOS. HOLYWELL, *Medical Referee.*
Peterborough, 2st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.
Empowered by Act of
the Imperial Parliament
Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.
Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.
LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'
Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

F. G. CALLENDER.

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of *Hospitrons*, will continue his visits on FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAY, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and elegance, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.
Price 25 cents per box.
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Invaluable to travelers
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

"THE ART JOURNAL"
is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder postage pre-paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscriptions. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of 18 cts, in stamps or coin.

Address,
C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*
546 Broadway, N.Y.

N. B.—Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Hon'y Secretary for United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

No. 5, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female *Difficulties and Obstructions*, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of *Persons and Spinal Affections*, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free o the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed,
When the directions are followed
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

EDEN GARDENS
PETERBOROUGH,
OPPOSITE WALKERFIELD NURSERY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and surrounding country that he has at his Gardens a constant supply (in their season) of all kinds of Garden Vegetables usually grown in this latitude. Seedling plants, such as

Cabbage, Cauliflower,

Tomato, Celery, Winter Cherry, &c. Also,—Small Fruits in their season.

Vegetables

fresh from Eden Gardens at the Market every week day; also at his Store on George Street, where all orders which may be left for anything in the above line will be promptly attended to.

PHILIP GILES.

May 1, 1861. 18

A STARTLING FACT!

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing
THE BEST PUMPS
ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I can guarantee to put them on trial, for distance as wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1862; the payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co's Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bowmanville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Chicago.

Offices in Gilbert's Block, and Purdom's Store, Port ... 18, 1860.

ELLERS REST.

... House has been enlarged ... refurnished, and as every con... accommodation of the travelling ... directly opposite the Post Office, ... and within sight of the steam...

STABLE

... with the best the market affords, and

... supplied with the choicest of Liquors. ... and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give a call.

A careful ostler on hand at all times.

WILLIAM CRESWELL,
Proprietor.

... Surgeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

PETERBORO',
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior
CANDLES AND SOAP
... on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.
Peterboro, Dec ... 1858. 51

... TLE-PIECES, &c., &c., &c.
... ship as can be done in any
Terms very low for Cash.
... and Workshop, corner of Loudon ... Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.
H. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1860 45

SADDLERY & HARNESS
WARE-HOUSE.
Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELY
WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of
SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Valises, &c.,
which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,
HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of
Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.
which will be sold at Prices to suit t... Times.
Bronk Street
Opposite Lawson's Hotel. 17

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have laboured to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DISEASES OF THE LIVER, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when you find it foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frothy upon the shelf, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall restore the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need but to mention its presence. Usually it kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do the their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF
Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Bruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are safe to be administered, in that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled excellence of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off with ... Ayer's preparations, or pretend ... Demand AYER'S, and take ... want the best, and they should have it.

... our Remedies are for sale by

Ormond & Gilmour; Wm. Coulter, and W. A. Kempt, Peterboro'. C. Beltos, Lindsay; R. Gregory, Millbrook; A. Goodfellow, Cayuga, and all medicine dealers. Northrop & Lyman, General Agents for the Canadas.

JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tenuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," visited the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and Mexico, and it was then that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food properly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight disparity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if food had thrown around earth, for instance, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, entitled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Fish Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and restores all the solid and secretive parts and fluids, clearing and strengthening the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the diseased parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existance for the following Complaints:

Bad Complexion, Debility, Impaired Weakness,
Coughs, Fever and Ague, Liver Complaints,
Colds, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite,
Chest Diseases Headaches, Pills,
Consumption, Indigestion, Bowel and Gravel,
Dyspepsia, Inflammation, Kidney Diseases,
Diarrhœa, Jaundice,
Dropsy,

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, subdue the ebbs of all complaints and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Mountains, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico, and the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account of the "Great Discovery" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills* are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine have the signature of *B. L. Judson & Co.*, on each box.

B. L. JUDSON, & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK
☞ BEWARE OF ALL MEDICINE DEALERS ☜

☞ The Canadian Pain Destroyer it a prompt and sure remedy for Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds

Burns, as well as the stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the bites of Venomous Insects and venomous Reptiles.

DR. M'KEON'S
WORM POWDER,
SOLD ONLY BY
W. COULTER, DRUGGIST,
PETERBOROUGH.

MAN MISSING.

JOHN ABRAM, left Wm. Mocomb's Axe Factory, in Peterboro', where he was employed, on Tuesday, 29th May last, since which time nothing has been heard from him. As it is supposed he was suffering from mental derangement at the time fears are entertained for his safety. He is an Irishman by birth, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and had when he left a small under chin brown whisker; his hair is black. He wore when he left a black coat, black satin vest, speckled ... cap.

... information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, THOMAS ABRAM, ... of Mr. Wm. Mocomb, Box 13, P. O., Peterboro'.

Papers copying the above will confer a great favor on the friends of the missing man.

Peterboro, June 12th, 1861. 24

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,
Dentist.

OFFICE.—Burnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 14th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth
mounted on *Gold, Silver* and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, in that case inflammation of the jaw and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, [Jaw] bones, gums, tongue, dislocation of the Jaw, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro, Jan. 3rd, 1861. 1

Health and its Pleasures,
OR
DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES:
CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or for better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; eat all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoid the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF A PETITE.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is not fit for us, thus deranging the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be affected with stone or gravel, or with aches or pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and regulate it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms.—In fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and Stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy in the world for the following diseases.

Ague, Inflammation,
Asthma, Jaundice,
Bilious Complaints, Liver Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin, Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints, Piles,
Colics, Rheumatism,
Constipation of the Bowels, Retention of Urine,
Consumption, Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility, Sore Throats,
Dropsy, Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery, Secondary Symptoms,
Erysipelas, Tic-Douloureux,
Female Irregularities, Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds, Ulcers,
Fits, Venereal Affections,
Gout, Worms of all kinds,
Head-ache, Weakness from whatever cause,
Indigestion, &c.,
&c.,

☞ Caution!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions* around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

VISIT OF
DR. LA'MERT
OF LONDON,
TO THE NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

DR. LA'MERT of Bedford Square, London, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, &c; author of "Self-preservation," the "Science of Life," and "Second Life," begs to intimate to his Patients and the Public that he proposes in August, making a Professional visit to the British North American Possessions, commencing with Halifax, N. S.; and that he will afterwards visit St. John, N.B., and Lower and Upper Canada.

Due notice will be given in future advertisements of Dr. La'Mert's arrival and of his place of residence in the several towns in which he may be quartered, either personally, or by correspondence. In making this intimation, Dr. La'Mert wishes to guard, as against the advantageous terms only proposed from a personal interview, and the general facilities that will be afforded to those who are desirous of bringing their cases under his immediate supervision. Dr. La'Mert, moreover cannot too strongly urge on those who have already been under his care, or who may hereafter be in correspondence with him, the eligibility of the occasion that will present itself of visiting us any doubts that may have existed in regard to their cases, and would most clearly impress upon them the importance of making themselves personally acquainted with him, as correspondence with him during his necessarily limited visit, which under no circumstances can be prolonged beyond the dates hereafter to be announced.

In order that no obstacle may be presented to the completion of the treatment of Dr. La'Mert will be provided with such individual cases in the Colonies that he could render his aid during the past three years. Those who contemplate availing themselves of Dr. La'Mert's services are requested to state the intervals to prevent the numerous applications which would otherwise arise from unnecessary interval between the time of application and the period of the Doctor's arrival.

"Self-Preservation" may be had in a sealed envelope, price One Shilling sterling, of Messrs Chubb and Co., St John, N. B.; R. G. Fuller, Express Agent, Halifax, N.S.; or the Author will forward it, post free, on receipt of Colonial postage stamps to the amount of 18 pence sterling.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,
is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may haunt out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation," indeed, it seems to be the zeal of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by diseases which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, bones, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all

OCTOBER

1861

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
General Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Bingo Bills,
Ball Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Fancy Paper Fronts of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this Office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 40.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$0 75
Each subsequent insertion	12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	75
Each subsequent insertion	12½
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	7
Each subsequent insertion, "	2
Business Cards as per agreement.	

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW, Jr., Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Morton's Mills, Peterboro'. C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now located in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law Master Extraordinary in Chancery Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HAATMFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (South) to Thompson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Sash, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Cuttlery, Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street Peterborough. 20

M. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the G. T. Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 2nd, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the Steam Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of Queen's College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April 25, 1861. 17

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., &c. Rowe's Block George Street, Peterborough. 18

AUCTION SALES.
BY
T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Peterborough.
Terms moderate, business punctual, and payments prompt.

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861. 3

A. POWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 19

PRIVATE BOARD.
A NUMBER of respectable boarders may find good Board at "comfortable accommodation at Mr. Henderson's well-fitted brick cottage, near the Passenger Station of the P. S. & P. R. Apply on the premises.
Peterboro', 1861. JOSEPH POSTANS. 20

CABINET-MAKING.
[illegible] Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Queen Street, Cheapside Store Peterboro'.

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE, OVER COULTER'S DRUG STORE, George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or
VULCANIZED RUBBER,
Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.
D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he
WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,
and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.
Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.
Peterboro', April 10th, 1861. 15

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.
60 Acres are Cleared,
and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 25, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.
A GOOD WELL,
of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access.
YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,
in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.
The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.
Title Indisputable.
Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

NOTICE
THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of Dec. next,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M
Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 20

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAILWAY.
ON and after th th January, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—
GOING NORTH.
Leave Port Hope at.....10.00 a. m.
" Millbrook ".....11.25 a. m.
" Fraserville ".....11.50 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at.....12.10 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.
Leave Peterboro' at.....2.30 p. m.
" Fraserville ".....2.15 p. m.
" Millbrook ".....3.50 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....5.35. p. m.
JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

CARRIAGES ! BUGGIES ! &c., &c., &c.
E. C. HILL would call the attention to intending purchasers to the fact that he has a large stock of Carriages & Buggies of good manufacture, and the best material, which is own warrant to be good, and solicits a call as he wishes to sell Cheap for Cash, or short approved credit, to make room for a large stock the coming year. Repairing neatly done, said with dispatch, opposite Lawson's Hotel, Brock Street. Give him a call.
Peterboro, May 2, 1861.

INFORMATION WANTED.
A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirteen years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Slope. It is said she married in 1848, a person named De Lour, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information, respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 58 Pickle Street, Rochester, N. Y. Canadian papers will confer a favor upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affection, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.
Mrs. SEMANTHA JENKINSON.
Rochester, N. Y., 11th May, 1861.

Poetry.

NEPTUNE.

A TALE.

Close by a silent, dark, deep stream,
A peasant boy sits weeping;
He, tightly locked within his arms,
A little dog is keeping
The hot salt tears course quickly down
His chubby sun-burnt cheeks,
As softly-whispered loving words
Thus to his dog he speaks:
"Poor Neptune! poor, poor Neptune!" Then
Come heavy, heavy sighing;
And then the sore heart's pain finds vent
In full, loud, boyish crying.
He knows he is alone, and so
His grief is unrestrained;
'Tis well, for now a passing ear
The boy's distress has gained.
The squire's young wife it is who hears,
And hastens to his side,
"What ails thee, lad?" she asks in tones
Which nothing have of pride
The tearful eyes are quick upturned
When he has language found;
His grief is told in these few words—
"M dog, ma'am, is not be drowned,"
"Who says so?" asks the lady fair,
Patting his dog the while;
"Indeed it is a pretty dog."
She adds with loving smile.
"He's first-rate," says the boy, "but then
The new land-steward we've got,
Gives orders that the cottage dogs
Must all be drowned or shot;
And so my mother won't let me
Keep Neptune—father's dead—
And to the steward my mother looks
For work to earn our bread.
We must not give offence, she says,
And so I have to do it—
The squire would not make me do't,
If his worship only knew it."
With tearful eyes the lady smiles,
And says the squire shall know;
For I with you, my little lad,
Shall to his squireship go."
The boy looks grave, and says: "I fear
That would offend the steward;"
The lady, laughing, says: "It won't."
The young heart thus assured,
In joy breaks forth—"You know the squire?
"You'll save my Neptune's life?"
In soft proud tones the lady says:
"I am his honor's wife!"
So Neptune's life was saved, and soon
A goodly dog he grew;
And far and near the cottage boys
The gallant Neptune knew.
But you shall hear; three years had passed,
A brave, proud, lovely boy
Was now the squire's—who saw him knew
He was his parent's joy.
Such speaking eyes—so grand his brow—
For bright his golden hair;
E'en fancy's self had ne'er a son
So manly and so fair;
We see him now, by nurse's side,
His prattling tree and loud;
The old dame eyes her charge the while
With looks both fond and proud.
Now says now o'er the closed award,
In childish glee he's racing;
And, now, a little huntsman, he
A bounding is chasing.
How nimbly little Hector runs;
How bright old nurse's glances;
As lightly o'er each grassy knoll,
Her little sportsman dances.
He goes too far, his nurse now says,
In tones of anxious fear;
"Stop, Hector, stop!" a distant calls,
But Hector do—not hear.
On, on! he runs—his nurse pursues—
That deep dark stream is nigh;
"Stop, Hector, stop!" she loudly calls,
Still Hector hears no cry.
He'll catch those lovely speckled wings,
So that proud boy doth think;
Oh, Heaven! preserve the darling child,
He's on the river's brink.
His nurse's heart now sinks in fear—
Her eyes with terror flash;
She screams—she falls—for she has heard
The death-foreboding splash.
That fearful scream has pierced two hearts—
The dear boy's parents', who,
From yon steep, high, opposing cliff,
The scene of terror view.
The mother sees her drowning child,
And sinks upon her knees;
She sees no more; the father's heart
Doth now with horror freeze.
He stands, as in a fearful swear,
He has no power to move;
He, floating out—and sinking—sees
The child of all his love.
He's going down! no help is near!
The father breathes no breath;
He's sinking! sinking!—sinking! Now
He struggles hard with death;
But he must go. What sound is that
Which through the air now rings!
And who or what is that which now
Into the water springs?
It is a dog 'tis Neptune too—
Right for the child he's making;
Oh, mercy on that father's heart,
Its o'er-taxed strings are breaking!
The gallant dog strikes nobly out;
Oh, cruel, cruel, fate!
The father's heart doth sickening faint,
For Neptune is too late;
The waters have closed o'er the child;
The dog too sinks from sight;
The father, blind, now leans a-stand
Of triumph and delight.
'Tis Neptune's master's voice he hears
In ecstacy so wild;
His noble dog now swims for shore,
Bearing aloft the child.
The heir is safe; his mother now
Him to her heart hath pressed;
Then squire and lady both at once
"The brave good dog caressed.
"The dog you saved, ma'am," said the boy,
Then to the squire: "You see,
'Tis wrong to let the steward destroy
The dogs of such as me."
Both squire and lady smiled; and now
Their possession dogs are rife;
All honor to brave Neptune, who
Saved little master's life!

A COMPASSIONATE JUDGE.

A compassionate Judge in Texas, on passing sentence on John Jones, who had been convicted of murder, concluded his remarks as follows: "The fact is, Jones, that the court did not order you to be executed before next Spring, but the weather is very cold; our jail, unfortunately, is in a very bad condition; much of the glass in the windows is broken; the chimneys are in such a dilapidated state that no fire can be made to render your apartments comfortable; besides, owing to the great number of prisoners, not more than one blanket can be allowed to each; to cramp round and comfortably, therefore, will be out of the question. In consideration of these circumstances, and wishing to lessen your sufferings as much as possible, the Court, in the exercise of its humanity and compassion, hereby orders you to be executed to-morrow morning, as soon after breakfast as may be convenient to the Sheriff and agreeable to you."

How truly does the Boston Post express the idea, when it says, at the moment of death—"dies a husband, leaving his wife a helpless mate, first to deplore his widowhood, then to look for another husband, and remember him whom she wants a button sewed on his shirt collar.

ROB ROY McGREGOR.

Of all the countless hosts of readers of Sir Walter Scott's fiction, few indeed are aware of the romantic truth of Rob Roy's history. So identified has the bold Highlander become with the character in Sir Walter's romance that few can imagine him in any other light than as a hero of story. Yet Rob had an actual existence beyond a doubt, as many a Lowland borderer knew to his cost in the last century. Whether

"The famous outlaw, Robin Hood—
The English ballad singers joy"—

ever had an existence, is one of those knotty problems which antiquarians and historians will never solve to their own entire satisfaction. William Tell even may be a myth, as the learned have endeavored to prove of late, and have been more successful probably than many of us would like to own. All the heroes of our youth the iconoclastic grubbers after incontestable facts may scatter into fragments. But thank fortune that cast Rob's days in these latter times, and enables us to get a clue to him before the dust of ages has buried up every trace of his history and thrown a veil of improbability over the oral traditions concerning his deeds.

Turning over some volumes of old magazines, the other day, we came upon one containing a memoir of Rob Roy, in the compass of a score or so of pages. It was a long time since we had met with anything in the realms of fact so pleasantly like fiction; and in the hope that our readers may share our enjoyment, we venture to weave into a briefer narrative the history of the old magazinist. When the article appeared, in 1818, the world was anxiously expecting the publication of "Rob Roy."—The story of his actual life was written to inform the public concerning the hero of the tale. The anecdotes are traditional, and it was believed authentic.

The clan MacGregor, at the end of the seventeenth century, having been almost persecuted out of existence by its powerful neighbors, the Dukes of Montrose and Argyll, was reduced to very small numbers.—Robert MacGregor (Celtically named Roy or Rel, from his complexion and the colour of his hair, and as a distinctive appellation among his kindred) was the second son of Donald MacGregor of the family of Glengyle, a lieutenant-colonel in the royal service, by a daughter of Campbell of Glenlyon. Rob was consequently a gentleman born. His education was liberal for the times, his physical powers considerable and he was accomplished in many exercises, excelling especially in the use of the broad-sword. Bold and resolute in action, his manner was pleasing, and a considerable knowledge of human nature conduced to the success of his achievements.

When Rob Roy succeeded to his Highland estate, he entered readily upon all the practices usual with the chiefs of clans.—He made raids upon his neighbors, levied *black-mail* upon those whom it was thought proper to make tributary, protected those who chose to pay for his aid, and carried off the cattle of those who were at feud with him. All this, according to Highland custom, was strictly right and proper, and not only what a Highland gentleman might do, but what it would have been thought degenerate not to do. But Rob may was not quite in the position of other Highland chiefs. The MacGregors were under a ban and every where beyond the territory of the clan, and for all legal purposes, the name was indicted. The second Duke of Argyll for some reason, thought it desirable to secure the friendship of Rob Roy; and Rob by the Duke's permission, assumed his patron's name. By the name of Campbell, therefore, he was known to the [illegible] Robert Campbell of Inversnaid, [illegible] Loch Lomond." This [illegible] said, Rob had mortgaged to the [illegible] Montrose, but the Duke's factor [illegible] to pay the whole of the sum borrowed. By and by, the world used Rob well, and he wanted to redeem his estate. Under some pretence the Duke refused to receive the mortgage money or to restore the land, and by fore-closure he made good his title. Considering this transaction as unjust one, on the part of Montrose and his factor (Graham of Killearn,) Rob watched his opportunity to make reprisal. He waited until the factor made his collections abroad, and while the factor and some of the gentlemen of the neighborhood, including Mob, were at dinner, Rob determined to strike for what he held to be his own. He observed the factor's motions, and saw that he deposited the money in a portmanteau which lay in the room. Dinner was no sooner over than Rob gave a signal which brought twenty of his men round the house; six of them entered the room with drawn swords, and Rob, taking his own, desired the factor to deliver the amount of his collections. Resistance was useless, the factor resigned his cash, and Rob graciously gave him an acquittance. But as he conceived that the factor had been accessory to the wrong done him, he took him to an island near the west end of Loch Katrine, and confined him there for several weeks. He let him at liberty, he warned him to reflect any more cents in that [illegible] which he intended to appropriate to [illegible]

The Government, which had set [illegible] against the customs of the Highlanders, planted a garrison in the MacGregors' territory of Inversnaid, much to the annoyance of Rob and his followers. Rob determined to dislodge them. Unequal to the task of driving them out by *al fresco* [illegible] he resorted to stratagem. He supplied the [illegible] with whiskey through an old woman of the clan, who supplied the fort. While the sentry was happily oblivious, Rob Roy and his men rushed upon the sad-sacks, almost [illegible] about in all directions, set fire to them, and rapidly withdrew. The soldiers escaped with their lives with great difficulty. Rob left no trace of himself in this exploit, and though the [illegible] the dead could not be brought home as [illegible]

Rob Roy did a piece of good service to the Highland chiefs who met at Brechin [illegible] Dundee [illegible] in favor of the Stuarts, at Kil[illegible] They met ostensibly for a great hunt, but they pledged themselves to one another in writing to mutually support the Pretender's cause. The bond fell into the hands of Rob's relative, Cap. Campbell, Glenlyon, from whom (he being a Hanoverian and at personal enmity with the chiefs, besides being the commander of the party that perpetrated the massacre of Glencoe) little concealment was expected. Capt. Campbell was at Fort William, and thither went Rob in disguise and unattended. Here he found that the bond was already in the hands of the Governor of the fort, and was to be sent away on a certain day with an escort *en route* to the Privy Council. Rob went home, gathered his men, and with fifty of them met the escort in Glendochart, and ordering them to halt, demanded their despatches. Resistance was useless, the packet was given up, and having helped himself to the precious bond the rest were restored, and the escort suffered to go on its way. By this bold stroke many chieftains kept their head on their shoulders, and the forfeiture of many estates was prevented.

A droll story is told of an Edinburgh messenger who had undertaken to execute diligence against Rob Roy for a debt of considerable amount due by the chief to a Lowlander. The messenger set out with half-a-dozen well-armed men, to bring Rob to Stirling jail. They arrived at the public house at Balquhiddar, and inquired the way to Rob's house. The landlord, having first sent notice to Rob of their coming, and having learned their business, advised them not to go; but the advice was disregarded, and they went forward, the messenger going first to reconnoitre. Having announced himself as a stranger who had lost his way, he was politely shown by Rob into a large room. When the door was closed, the messenger found himself face to face with the stalwart clan of a man, and in not a little alarm, he asked Rob the meaning of the exhibition. Rob coolly answered, that it was the body of a rascal of a messenger who had come to the house the night before, and that he had had man killed, but had not time to bury him. The story bereft the poor messenger of his senses, he sank fainting to the floor, and was only revived by a sound ducking in a neighboring stream, out of which he scrambled as well as he could, and made the best of his way to Stirling, followed by his men, who had likewise received pretty rough handling.

But Rob's treatment of the emissary of the law, though not transcending the limits of a strong practical joke, was so greatly exaggerated by the messenger and his men that the commander of [illegible] was roused to vindicate the [illegible] of the King's writ. Rob, [illegible] of this intention, took refuge in the hills. After a fruitless search of many days, the soldiers, unaccustomed to the fatigue of climbing the mountains and scrambling over rocks and through woods, took shelter at night in an empty house, which they furnished with [illegible] for beds. But the Macgregors, unwilling that they should leave their country without some token of remembrance of them set fire to the house, greatly to the confusion and damage of the red-coats. Some were seriously hurt, a number lost their arms and one man was killed by the accidental discharge of a musket. This broke up the expedition, and the rest of the party were very glad to get back to more civilized quarters.

The tributary impost of *black-mail* had long prevailed in the Highlands, and though lawless and generally oppressive, the usage of many ages had sanctioned the practice of levying it, so that it was considered neither unjust nor dishonorable to exact it; and from its beneficial effects in securing the forbearance and protection of those to whom it was paid, it was usually submitted to as an indispensable measure. It consisted of money or cattle, according to agreement. Under Rob Roy's rule, the tribute of *black-mail* was extended to all classes of people, to inferior proprietors, and to every description of tenantry; but the more powerful chieftains, though they at times considered Rob as a useful auxiliary, and [illegible] their property was often subjected to [illegible] contribution, considered general submission to levies to be too degrading to the consequence which they were ambitious to maintain. Rob did certainly, on occasion required, exact what he conceived to be his due in this way, but he often received the tax as a voluntary oblation. Of this last description was an annual payment made to him by Campbell of Abruchil. This proprietor had, however, omitted to pay Rob for several years, and at last the chief went to the proprietor's castle to demand the arrears due to him. Leaving his men at some distance, he knocked at the gate, and desired an interview with the laird. But he was told that the laird was feasting; some great men

OUR NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COLONIAL DEFENCES.

(From the London Daily News, Sep. 2.)

The appointment of Lord Monck as Governor General of Canada, and the despatch of an additional brigade of troops numbering some 2,500 men to that province, naturally challenge attention. What the peculiar qualifications of the Irish Viscount may be for the office to which he has been appointed it is impossible to say. According to the opinion of many, the first essential for a Colonial Governor is hereditary rank and high position in the mother country. An Irish Viscount is scarcely equal in rank to an English Baron with a seat in the House of Lords. But probably those who estimate the merits of the Governor General by their station will consider the present appointment by no means unsatisfactory. It may be that the new Governor General will prove himself as able in the management of Canada as his predecessors, Lord Elgin and Lord Metcalfe, though it would be most difficult for the most friendly critic to detect in his Parliamentary career any indications of extraordinary merit. It is true that the nobleman in question has scarcely been allowed the opportunity of exhibiting his statesmanlike qualities. Without unfairly depreciating the ability of a man who can vote steadily with his party, and can perform the duties of a Junior Lord of the Treasury, it can scarcely be assumed that the man who shows himself able to fill these duties should also be able to fill the office of Governor General of a Province. A Governor General is a great officer. He is, in fact, the constitutional monarch of 3,000,000 of men. And the whole history of Canada—particularly the transactions of last Autumn—is enough to show the difficulties which beset the path of an Imperial Viceroy.

Perhaps Lord Monck possesses a store of political sagacity equal to every emergency. Time must show. Or perhaps Lord Palmerston may have found it necessary, in order to keep his party together, to reward his staunch supporters with valuable appointments such as that in question. But most assuredly if able men are necessary for ruling our colonial empire, the great prizes of the service ought to be bestowed upon very different principles. In the colonial, as in other professions, there should be promotion. It cannot be supposed that men of real ability will submit to be exiled from home, and to spend some of their best years of their life in some dreary settlement without reasonable prospects of improving their position by being transferred to a higher sphere of duty. The history of Lord Metcalfe and of Lord Elgin show that success in one colonial government is no unfair test of probable success in another and the importance of advancing those who have achieved success can scarcely be exaggerated. It would be unjust to condemn a man before he is tried. The Duke of Newcastle may have means of knowing the merits of Lord Monck, which are certainly beyond the reach of the public. It is from no anticipation of failure that the appointment in question should meet with condemnation, but it is because it violates that principle of promotion which is essential to maintain the efficiency of the Colonial service.

If, indeed, the office of Governor General of Canada were a mere sinecure, the appointment of a man of influence, with no reference to his competence, would be in strict accordance with precedent. When General Elphinstone was sent out to Bombay, and when General Anson was made Commander-in-chief at Madras, no one believed either of them to be competent, but no danger seemed to be impending, and therefore the ability or incompetence was pronounced to be practically immaterial.—Even in the calmest season, however, it is dangerous to reckon upon continued tranquility, as the fate of these two officers unhappily proved. But in Canada such pleasant anticipations are out of the question Only the other day the *Great Eastern* carried out a brigade of troops to Quebec, and scarcely have they landed before the announcement is made that another brigade is to follow. When this second brigade arrives in the St. Lawrence there will be no fewer than 13,320 disciplined troops in Canada alone, reckoning the militia at 5,000 and the Canadian Rifles at 1,100.—Now it should be observed that according to the principles laid down by every Colonial Secretary for the last ten years, the peace establishment was never to exceed one ordinary regiment of the line besides the Canadian Rifles; and yet the very moment when a powerful army in England is declared to be of the most vital importance and when the war in New Zealand has necessitated the withdrawal to that distant dependency of several thousand soldiers, the garrison in Canada is increased by no less than six regiments of the line. *This is a serious step. It implies that the government anticipates not only grave difficulties, but the possible necessity of maintaining the rights of the British rule by force of arms.* Under such circumstances it is surely not much to demand that the man upon whose shoulders will rest the responsibility of protecting British interests and dealing with the Cabinet at Washington, should be able to bear with the burden. Lord Monck is the person who has been selected to fulfill these important functions, but it must be admitted that neither his colonial experience nor his experience furnish any guarantee to the public that he will fulfil them efficiently. Let us hope that the Colonial Secretary has taken a just measure of his Lordship's abilities.

It may, perhaps, turn out that no such difficulties as those anticipated may arise. The Government eloquently assure, indeed, in the usual style, instances and that the Government are in possession of information which renders the despatch of troops absolutely unavoidable. But it must be admitted that the causes for despatching them are quite as obscure to the public as are the merits of the new Governor General. The late Lord Herbert and Duke of Newcastle have told the Parliamentary Committee on Colonial Expenditure the reasons for sending the first brigade by the *Great Eastern*.—They said that in consequence of the war in the United States a large population would turn its attention to the use of arms, and that upon the termination of hostilities between the two contending powers there would be a large mass of military power not very well in hand, probably, and that therefore it was well to have some large force in Canada to prevent filibustering incursions, not on the part of the United States Government, but on the part of the population itself." Even according to this explanation the despatch of the first brigade was somewhat premature; but at all events, when the explanation was given, one brigade was considered enough for the purpose. For some reason or another, however, the addition to be made has been doubled, although it is said that the second brigade will start the Imperial Exchequer nothing. It is to be hoped that the best piece of information in question. But even in that case it is by no means easy to understand why so large a number of regular troops is required to meet the emergency, or why the Canadian Government should not organize a system of local defence.—It was admitted by the Duke of New Castle that, in case of danger, the force of Canadian militia might be vastly increased. No doubt, in case of a war, the Imperial Government would consider it a duty to pour into Canada whatever troops can be spared. But where the danger which is apprehended is merely that of isolated bands of armed men crossing the frontier for the purpose of plunder, such danger ought to be met, not by a large addition to the Imperial army in the colony, but by an addition to our local forces. If the spirit of self-defence in the British Colonies is ever to be developed it would be difficult to select a better opportunity than this for testing the correctness of that spirit. If complications in Europe should arise to render the presence of the six regiments transmitted to Canada essential to the safety of this country, they would no doubt, be at once withdrawn from the colony, and the Canadians would be compelled to supply their place by other troops. It is a grevious mistake to encourage the Canadian Government to look to the Imperial army as a protection in every emergency. It is teaching them to rely upon that which may fail them in their utmost need. The true English policy is to insist upon the Colonies protecting themselves.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Once more a pamphlet has appeared in France upon the Roman question. A very pretentious and authoritative pamphlet, saying what ought to be and what shall be, deciding controversies with oracular assertions, possessing an unmistakeable official tone, and claiming to be worthy the reading and worthy of the belief when read. Its author's name is not announced. Monsieur De la Guerronière, who, on previous occasions has been employed by the Emperor to forshadow his policy, has had no hand in the production of the present document. Napoleon, it is thought, has himself done the work without the intervention of a second party. Though bold in its language, and free in its criticisms, the people have not interfered with it. It has been circulated widely, and has produced a decided "sensation." What its exact value may be no one can tell. But that it speaks the sentiments of the Emperor there is little doubt. It is probably a "feeler" put out for the purpose of ascertaining whether French public opinion would support Napoleon in taking the steps advocated by it. And if correspondents are to be believed, the response given is of the most satisfactory kind.

We do not promise to analyse this pamphlet. Upon most of the questions discussed in it the vast majority of the Canadian people have long ago formed definate opinions. It is quite unnecessary for us to reiterate arguments proving that it would be for the benefit of Europe if the Pope were to loose the little temporal power remaining to him. Such arguments are only needed among a people, a large portion of whom believe that it would be little less than meritorious to deny His Holiness any pretensions he might make, no matter how absurd. But the proposals made, or it may be the Imperial policy foreshadowed, is of importance to all who take an interest in the consolidation of the new Italian kingdom. The pamphleteer sets forth that the Emperor has labored long and earnestly to place the Papal authority upon a basis which would render it independent of French bayonets. Before the late revolution broke out, most earnest efforts were made to induce the Pope to reform abuses, the perpetuation of which every one but the priests saw must lead to rebellion. But the well meant advice given was disregarded, and not unfrequently treated with contempt. And later, when the crash came, when it was thought that the sorry spectacle presented by Italian princelings must produce a salutary effect upon the court of Rome, further efforts were made to induce the Pope to bring his rule into greater conformity with the age. But His Holiness continued obstinate. We all know how public opinion has grown, and how the cause of liberty has gained one triumph after another, until it has become manifest that all Italian obstacles in its way must be finally overwhelmed; until it has become morally impossibility that the despotic *status quo* in Rome can be long preserved. Day by day the position of Napoleon is retaining troops in Rome has become more invidious, more glaringly opposed to the principle he advocates and to the cause for which he would have it believed he acts. Instead of attempting to lessen the anarchy, the priestly rulers appear to have done all they can to increase it. Instead of making concessions, they have assumed a defiant and aggressive attitude. Instead of accepting the "situation" and submitting to accomplished facts they have never ceased to plot the overthrow of all that has been done and gained. The reactionary movement they have taken under their especial and peculiar care. Rome is the centre from which emanate all efforts to re-establish Francis upon the throne of Naples. From thence money, arms and leaders are sent to the brigands in the Southern portion of the peninsula, causing a wicked and useless effusion of blood. Of the connivance of the Pontifical authorities in this there can be no doubt. To prove it, says the Paris correspondent of the London Times, the pamphleteer adduces three or four well authenticated cases:

"It mentions that the 30,000 stand of arms which were taken by the French from the fugitive Neapolitans, and confided to the Pontifical Government, which armed the Neapolitan bands with them. Then the will of King Ferdinand II. is alluded to, which leaves a twelfth of his private fortune to the poor of Naples and Sicily. The Pope has changed this will, allowing that portion to be employed for the emigrant, military, civil and clerical in Rome. The two reports of the Italian lieutenancy at Naples are quoted, in the first of which the participation of the Papal Zouaves and of artillery and the incursions of Chiavone are mentioned, and in the second the practice is set forth which the Pontifical authorities pursue on the frontier, of forcing the people arriving from the south with Italian passports to exchange them for others given to them by the ex-representatives of the kingdom of Naples. When they go back to the Neapolitan territory they don't receive back their own papers. The Italian maritime police, not wishing to throw obstacles in the way of intercourse, admit these papers, and thus reactionary agents are introduced into the kingdom."

"It is difficult to say why Louis Napoleon has so long supported His Holiness while thus endeavoring to undo the work for the accomplishment of which so much French blood has been shed. And what adds to the sin in the feet that the King of Italy and his ministers have over expressed themselves willing to give any possible guarantee that if admitted to Rome, they would maintain the spiritual independence of the Pope, and enter into engagements with the Catholic powers of Europe to the same end, giving him full leave and license to hurl his thunders at the head of whomsoever he might please. Says the pamphleteer:—"That there is no guarantee, material or moral, which has not been offered by the Italian ministry to secure the independence of the sovereign Pontiff, every one will be able to ascertain himself, as soon as the moment shall have come to publish these important documents."

The conclusion is that the French troops must be withdrawn from Rome and be replaced by those of Victor Emmanuel, the Pope being left to the mercy of the conquerors. If he will make no terms with them, they must dedicate their terms to him. "A commemoration most devoutly to be wished."

The threats which it is alleged have been made by Austria and Spain—to interfere by force of arms if this course is pursued—are of no importance. They are powerless for mischief. A large British fleet is in the Bay of Naples, and has recently rendered effective service to the Italian cause, and what is more than probable, be ready to render more, if Spain forces the necessity. Austria, not caring to lose Venetia or to see Hungary once more in armed rebellion, will not give to France any pretext for a second war.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CAMP.

The hut of the Prince of Wales at the Curragh was formerly occupied by General Ridley, who now resides in another small mansion of the same kind, but nearer to headquarters. The Prince Consort on Friday rode from the station across the Curragh direct to the temporary wooden ville, the hut of the Prince of Wales; but his Royal Highness had already left and was out with his regiment at drill, in the green sloping valley some mile or so across the plain. To this spot, therefore the Prince rode, and remained attentively watching the Guards while they were put through the most difficult manoeuvres which one regiment is capable of performing. Beyond one or two Irish peasants who happened to be passing, there was hardly a single spectator in the plain. Yet the sight was a suggestive one, though neither very grand nor very striking as a spectacle. Apparently it was only three mounted gentlemen looking on at regimental drill. Even the country people present did not know that the Prince Consort was one of these three, or that the fair young officer at the rear of the regiment, who was so quick in obeying Col. Percy's mentorian orders, and who stood at such rigid attention among the privates of his company till the words "officers at ease," gave him and others time to rest and wipe their brows, was the Prince of Wales, the future king of England. Yet there he was shoulder to shoulder with privates Smith and Brown, and looking after his company with as much care and eager activity as all the rest of the captains. He looked as he always does in uniform, remarkably well—perhaps a little browner—and certainly more robust and formed in figure, even, than he did on that eventful morning when the lauded from the *Hero* and won the heart of all the ladies of Halifax by standing under the arch of the dockyard while his photograph was taken. The drill of the regiment, and with it of the Prince, lasted continuously for some hour and a-half or so. When the drill was at last over, the Prince Consort rode by the side of the Prince of Wales as the corps marched back, and waited till the regiment was dismissed, when both went away to his royal highness' quarters. The rank of the Prince of Wales in the army is that off a staff-colonel unattached. Since his arrival at the Curragh he has been attached for drill to the first battalion of the grenadier guards in which splendid regiment he is now acting every day as captain of the 9th company.—In no one single respect is an iota of distinction as to drill or camp duties made between him and any other captain of a company. Wet or dry, hot or cold, he has to tramp along whenever he is ordered out, and take his share of the fatigue and roughing which a long day's drill so impartially accords to all in every regiment, whether guards or line, officers or men.—*Special Correspondent of the Times.*

SOUTHERN INSOLENCE.

The Paris *Star* gives the following account of the characteristic insolence of two Southern gentlemen not altogether unknown in Cobourg, towards a colored gentleman in that town who had become a subscriber to their singing class.

Some weeks ago two Southern gentlemen named Everett and Tatem gave a lecture on Church Music, with the intention of getting up a Singing School. The night being wet there were few that attended, and the lecture was repeated a few nights afterwards. At both lectures a paper was circulated in order to obtain the names of such as wished to join the class. Mr. W. H. Taylor attended and put his name down as a pupil at both the lectures. He was present also at a subsequent meeting at which rules for governing the class were read and approved of by the intending pupils. Two lessons were then given, which Mr Taylor, being from home did not attend. The third lesson was given on Monday night; as the pupils were leaving the hall Mr. Taylor was requested by Mr. Forsyth to remain, as the teachers wished to speak to him. Mr. Tatem then told Mr. Taylor that they made it a rule not to teach their coloured friends along with their white friends, and they hoped he would not come to the classes again. W. H. Taylor, who is a British subject by birth, although possessing a tinge of colored blood, was not pleased with such a summary dismissal from the class, and high words ensued between him and the two teachers, ending according to Mr. Taylor's statement, in Everett holding his stick in a threatening attitude towards him.

Everett was brought up before the Mayor, and H. Finlayson, and W. Patton, Esqrs., charged with an attempt to assault. The only persons in the hall at the time were W. H. Taylor, E. P. Forsyth, and the two teachers. Forsyth did not hear what passed between the parties, but says he was called to put Mr. Taylor out of the hall. Tatem said that there was no attempt at an assault, but admitted that they had expelled Mr. Taylor from the class on account of his color.

The magistrates discussed the case for want of sufficient evidence, and recommended them in future to bear in mind that in Canada there is no distinction in the eye of the law between colored and white subjects.

Mr. Everett made a little speech in which he professed his great respect for the negro, and boasted how much he had done for them, valuing his good deeds at the sum of three hundred dollars, but that they had made it a rule not to teach negroes. As for Mr. Taylor he admitted that he had conducted himself at the class with perfect propriety.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Taylor was grossly insulted. It is all very well for Southern Slaveholders and Northern dough faces to treat men as beasts because of the color of the skin, but it is not a British custom, and we hope that such partiality will never be tolerated in Paris.

☞ The Ladies in the South have adopted the practice of sending their spare crinoline to the stay-at-homes. The entire has its effect upon the reluctant male population.

DISTRESS IN NEW ORLEANS.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

We had a long conversation yesterday with a very intelligent man, who has resided in New Orleans for a number of years, and left there only ten days since. For obvious reasons we do not publish his name, but his statements may be relied on.

He says there now about four thousand troops in the city. There is no drafting, except the illegal impressments carried on by the captains of volunteer organizations. The interference of the Consul some time since, by which about sixty of Queen Victoria's subjects were released, rendered kidnapping unpopular.

Thousands are out of employment, and a free market has been put in operation. It is open twice a week, and about four thousand people get their supplies from it. Beef, the flesh of the miserable Texas cattle, is the only meat for sale, and this is scarce and high. There are no hogs in the market. Nine barrels of pork were sold on Monday week for $40.50 each. Butter brings from 60 to 75 cents a pound. Other articles are as follows:—Powder, $2 to $2.75; lead, $1 to $1.40; tin, $20 to $25 per box. Sole leather is 70 to 85 cents per pound. Irish potatoes are scarce at $9 per bushel; sweet which are far from plenty, fetch $6.60. In the country, the state of affairs is no better. Owing to the excessive drought in the Gulf counties of Mississippi, not half a crop of corn was raised; while in the cotton districts of Northern Louisiana the terrible rains that have prevailed during the past two months have much damaged the crop. Our informant says that nearly all the cotton he saw on his passage North was not over a foot a half high. The negroes have, in some places, acted somewhat suspiciously—doubtless understanding the condition of political affairs; and several outbreaks that bade fair to be formidable have occurred, but had been suppressed. A planter only a few weeks since, wrote to his agent in New Orleans:—"For God's sake send me $400 worth of provisions (naming the articles wanted) for I have nothing to feed my people with." Our informant had a pass port from General Twiggs, and made his way up the river without molestation.

DEATH OF A CANADIAN HERO.

AIRD.—On the 11th ultimo, at Pine Grove Farm, Madawaska River, the residence of his nephew, Wm. B. Aird, Esq., ALEXANDER AIRD, ESQ., at the venerable age of 82 years, 6 months, and 21 days.

The deceased gentleman may well be classed amongst the heroes of the last century, of whom, unfortunately, but so few now remain to amuse and interest the present generation by "fighting their battles o'er again" around the cheerful fireside, and modestly recounting their hair-breadth escapes and perilous adventures in defending that brave old flag, the pride and glory of every Briton, which still floats so proudly over us. The following is a synopsis of his history:—

"Was born in Montreal, January 21, 1779. Went to sea in one of the North-west ships, named *Beaver*, Capt. Arnold Boyd, in 1795, and sailed to London; in 1797, again sailed from Quebec for London in the *Ariadne*, of London, a North-west ship, which vessel was taken at sea by two French privateers, and carried into Bordeaux. After being detained there for 15 months as a prisoner of war, was exchanged, and returned to London. Was in London at the declaration of peace in 1802. War being again declared with France, was "pressed" on board the British sloop of war, *Sophia*, in the port of Lisbon; was sent around to Gibraltar, and joined His Majesty's ship of war, *Phœbe*, 36 guns, Capt. the Hon.—Capel. After 2½ years servitude, left the service at the Island of Malta. Was at Portsmouth at the time of the mutiny in the navy at the Nore, and served under Lord Nelson at Toulon."

It will be seen from the foregoing that but few men have deserved better of their country, and yet he enjoyed no pension, but died in the backwoods of Canada undecorated even by a ribband. The consciousness of having done his duty was his only reward. For many years past he lived happily with his affectionate nephew and his family; and having preserved his faculties to the last remnant of his existence, he died in the humble but firm faith that in passing from time into eternity he was but making a happy exchange.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

A CASE OF SCANDAL.

A NEW YORKER IMPLICATED.

(From the Albany Argus.)

Yesterday morning a young, neatly-dressed and pretty appearing woman, Mrs. Frank J. Thornton arrived here from New York, in search of her husband, who had abandoned her for a dancing girl, named Sallie Mason. Thornton was married about two years ago. He was employed at a sewing-machine manufactory as shipping clerk, and earned a fair salary, sufficient his wife says, to support them and their child comfortably. But it seems that a quiet, pleasant and honorable life was not "fast" enough for him. One of his resorts was the Melodeon, in New York, where he soon became acquainted with the stage girls and among others Sallie Mason. Their intimacy ripened rapidly, but his salary was not enough to keep up two domestic establishments, and so he resorted to stealing. After a while he was detected, and about three months ago he was locked up in the Tombs, on a charge of stealing nearly $1000 worth of property from his employer. The evidence of his guilt was conclusive, but through the earnestness of his young wife he was permitted to turn states' evidence against the receiver of the goods, and thus escaped punishment. While in prison he was frequently visited by Miss Mason, who took upon herself to act the part of a sister. Since his release he has occupied his time in paying close attention to her, to the neglect of his family. Last Saturday he generously gave his wife a penny, but as if conscience-stricken he still more generously sought some sewing for her, and actually brought to her a dozen shirts to be made at the starvation price of six cents a piece! Having thus acquitted himself according to his views of duty to himself and child, he sought out the jig dancer, and the two came to this City, Miss Mason seeking an engagement at one of the Theatres, and he more than willing to live on her earnings. Justice Parsons issued a warrant for the arrest of both.—Miss Sallie was caught first, and upon after Mrs. Thornton met her husband on the street, and compelled him to accompany her to the police office, where the warrant was served upon him. Of course he had nothing to say in exculpation, and he and his companion were sent to jail. Among other things found upon his person was his wife's watch and chain, which he had borrowed from her the day before he abandoned his home.

☞ Late English papers mention that Lord and Lady Monck had arrived in London from Ireland.

☞ *If your property is not Insured,*

☞ *call and have it it done by the un-*

☞ *dersigned who is agent for a number*

☞ *of the best, British and Canadian*

☞ *Companies, whose business cards will*

☞ *be found in another part of this*

☞ *paper.*

J. R. WALTON,

Insurance Agent.

Peterborough, Oct. 3rd, 1861.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gutta-Percha Roofing—Ready Roofing Co.

Mathew's Venetian Hair Dye—A. J. Mathews.

Dentistry—John O'Donnell, Jr.

Wood Wanted—Jas. Renfrew.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1861.

THE LATE ELECTION.

From the best information we can obtain the following is the vote in the Division:

PETERBOROUGH.

	SMITH.	FLINT.
Peterboro'.....	325	225
Ashburnham.....	74	47
Otonabee.....	160	284
Ennismore.....	160	3
Smith.....	146	247
Monaghan.....	46	85
Douro.....	225	32
Dummer.....	87	86
Asphodel.....	180	118
Belmont.....	86	54
Galway, &c.....	169	23
Total.....	1,566	1,204

LENNOX.

Township Adolphustown	75	25
" S.Fredricksburg	132	63
" N.Fredricksburg	103	106
" Richmond	177	252
Village Napanee.....	91	107
	578	553

NORTH HASTINGS.

Township Rawdon....	179	232
" Stirling.....	29	38
" Huntingdon...	76	200
" Hungerford...	229	212
" Marmora & L.	52	38
" Madoc.....	201	107
" Tudor.....	19	6
" Elzevir.....	14	61
	799	894

It will be seen from the above that the Ministerial majority in Lennox was reduced since last election; Lennox gave Mr Robbins 60 majority at the general election.—North Hastings which gave Mr. Benjamin, the Ministerial candidate, a majority of 120 only a short time ago, gave Mr. Flint 97 majority, a difference of over 200 votes. In this County where the "local" cry was raised so highly and politics were in many quarters entirely ignored, there is a difference of about 390 votes in favor of the ministerial candidate. Mr. Flint polled to within 40 votes of the losing candidate in this county at last election, Mr. Cooger. The Reformers who were "sold" by the talk of no political issue being at stake in this election and that it was only a choice of men, will have time to repent of their folly in seeing the Ministerial party gloat over the victory as a political one. The following extract from the Belleville *Independent* shows that the lower Counties shared in the same kind of procedure that we experienced here:—

"To more firmly unite Orangemen, the services of the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., were invoked, assisted by ex-M. P. P. Ogle R. Gowan, Mr. George Benjamin, Mr. MacKenzie Bowell, Mr. Shoemaker Alfred, Mr. Butcher Flanagan, of Kingston; Mr. Maxwell W. Strange, of Kingston; Mr. Butcher Somebody-else, of Kingston, and Mr. Shannon of the same place, with an inferior list, too numerous to mention, in Hastings and Lennox. To watch over the faithful in other respects, Kingston further lent her aid to the Government, in the persons of Mr Archibald John Macdonald, Mr. Draper, and Mr. James O'Reilly, a prominent gentleman from the Post Office, with some half-dozen others.—Father Rooney and several others of his class also entered the list as helpers. Nor was this scene of chosen aiders and abettors from these places thought to be competent to the task assigned them—Ottawa, Quebec, and Toronto, also entered the lists, and poured the sum of their influence in the Postmaster General's favour. Gentlemen from Toronto spent weeks in the Division, visiting its remotest recesses, and using every means in their power to damage the personal reputation of Mr. Flint to secure their end. From Ottawa, no less a person than Contractor Jones was conspicuous among the voters in Peterboro', where Mr. Smith's majority is unaccountable, only on the grounds that large extras be voted during the next Parliament to cover Mr Jones' disbursements. And these are but a fraction of the wires pulled in the desperate farce just enacted. Law was wantonly set aside by these minions of the Mail Bags in various ways. For instance, in Adolphustown, where Mr. Smith got almost the entire vote, a steamer from Kingston was employed to convey voters to the polls, in direct violation of statute, and the green flag of Erin was for the first time seen flaunting at the Hungerford poll."

THE ELECTION; AND HOW IT WAS WON.

Of all the *Review*'s feats—and their name is legion—none is more hideously conspicuous than the almost fiendish ingenuity with which it attempts to fasten on political opponents the crimes which itself and party have committed. Feeling the present contest in this county we do not believe that Mephistopheles himself could have displayed more malignant cunning in this respect. No sooner was a vile slander fabricated against Mr. Flint by some unscrupulous Smithite, than the *Review* discovered in it an atrocious attack on Smith's character by some wicked Flintite, and the last issue of that paper furnishes proof of the truth of what we say.

Foremost amongst the charges brought against Mr. Flint and his supporters is that they attempted to make the contest a religious in place of a political one. Now it is only necessary to refer to Mr. Smith's address and the *Review*'s lucubrations during the contest to show that the sinners in this respect were Mr Smith and his party. That address contained a glaring and insulting bait for the votes of Wesleyan Methodists; and every issue of the *Review* during the contest contained frantic appeals to the Orangemen to vote for Mr. Smith on high Protestant grounds, the editor all the while knowing and trying to hide the fact that an agreement had been come to with the Catholics for their support. In truth Mr. Smith and his friends were exerting every possible means to make the contest sectarian; and, without scruple or compunction, bolting out the most opposite indecements to all sects; not, we believe, with any view of granting them, but for the purpose of getting votes. Mr. Smith's unscrupulousness was exposed by us, and straightway the *Review* discovers that we are trying to make the contest a religious one.)

So with regard to attacks on character. Did not our cotemporary charge against Mr. Flint that he was a rebel, well knowing that the charge was false? Did he not charge him with ignorance, knowing that the charge was untrue? Did he not charge him with falsifying the journals, after he had been certified that the accusation was false? Did he not charge him with prostituting the sanctity of God's home to the purposes of an election canvass, knowing that the charge was a deliberate lie? And yet the vile scribbler has the audacity to allege that the most infamous attacks upon Mr. Smith's private character formed the staple argument of Mr. Flint and his friends, and that no story was too infamous, no slander too vile, for them to circulate.—Can the *Review* point out a single slander or infamous story so circulated? Mr. Smith's private character we leave to his conscience to scrutinize. Heaven forbid that we should expose it! His public conduct, when reprehensible, we took care to make known.

But it would be useless to give further specimens of this kind of conduct, the fact being that the public has already formed a just estimate of the *Review*, and that its influence for evil is thereby limited. Mr. Flint lost the election, we are well aware, not on account of anything that Mr. Smith, his organ, or party said or printed, but solely through the influence of hard cash.—Whiskey doubtless bought so me, but hard cash bought the many; and the same spent in the Division for the purpose of securing Sidney Smith's election, and for which the people will yet have to pay in one shape or other, is almost fabulous, and variously estimated at from £4,000 to £8,000. Mr. Sidney Smith may well deny that *he* bought votes; but they were bought nevertheless, and there is not a voter in the Division that is not cognizant of the fact. And the insult to the electors consists not in stating the truth, but in the fact that bribes were offered and accepted. Nine-tenths of the electors we believe would reject such offers with scorn, and in many cases where they were made they were so rejected; but unfortunately there are always in every community a small minority who are not proof against temptation, and that minority is often sufficient to turn an election. And were a commission appointed to investigate we are satisfied that it would prove that in this county alone there were more votes bought on Mr. Smith's behalf than his majority of 361.

THE ISSUES OF THE LATE CONTEST.

The organ of the Ministry in this Town came out last week with a new version of the election just over.

We have always been desirous of placing before the Electors that the conflict going on in the Trent Division was one between the Ministry and the Opposition, but the *Review* has invariably denied any such issue. It maintained that it was one in which the Ministry was in no way compromised, or cared much about, in fact was simply one which involved only the choice of either of the Candidates, apart from any party bias. The Ministerial organ in Toronto led off on the same strain, and it was very noticeable that all over the country the prints in favor of the administration would not accept the challenge thrown out by many of the Opposition journals, in making the election one of confidence or other wise in the administration. But no sooner is the conflict ended and the Postmaster General returned than the servile, unscrupulous *Review* comes out with a boast that the challenge had been accepted, and victory achieved upon the very terms proposed. Now we intend to convict the *Review* of an unblushing falsehood as ever it uttered, and expose the recklessness with which that print puts forth anything to suit the necessities of the hour. The proverb holds true in politics as in anything else "honesty is the best policy," and we confess we are somewhat at a loss to account for the unblushing contradiction of the Editor's own sentiments uttered a few weeks ago unless it be that he must have been writing the last article under the influence of champagne, or under a hallucination consequent upon success. Here is what he says under the caption of "the True Issue," on the 30th of August, three weeks prior to the election:

"We copy elsewhere some opinions of the Press on the Trent election, which it will be seen are taken from papers of every shade of Politics. The *London Free Press*, the most influential opposition Journal west of Hamilton, puts the issue fairly. While undoubtedly the Ministry are interested in Mr. Smith's election, as indeed all moderate men in the Country should be, the substance of the Government by no means depends upon the result. Mr. Smith has opposed himself, even by the testimony of opponents, one of the most efficient departmental officers that this Country has ever seen, he is an energetic and able debater, and his services therefore in the Legislature and the Government, the moderate party are very anxious to maintain. But beyond this the Government have really no interest in the election.

The issue is simply between the two men. Which in the opinion of the Electors is most likely to do honour to the position of Legislative Councillor and advance the real interests of the Country. Our correspondent B. A. puts this point very clearly and to his letter we direct attention. It is an issue between education and ignorance, openly avowed, publicly boasted of ignorance; between statesmanship and mere charlatanry. We are not electing a man for the mere object of either sustaining or defeating a Government; we are electing one who is expected to assist in the legislation of the Country and upon whose intelligence the character of that legislation greatly depends."

Compare the above with the following, under date of 27th September:

"The contest has been no ordinary one. This Country presents none where the party issue was more clearly defined, and where the party victory has been more complete. Mr. Smith and his friends accepted the issue presented by their opponents. They placed the contest fairly on one of confidence or no confidence in the Government. And upon that issue they have been successful. Had their opponents been equally fair in adhering to the real ground of dispute, the majority might have been greater, and we believe would have been. But they did not do so."

It was impossible for the editor of the *Review* to forget when he penned the last article what he had written a short month before. He was then particularly careful to show that the issue was not between the Government and the Opposition. He dared not then accept the challenge; but when over, he says, "Mr. Smith and his friends accepted the challenge presented by their opponents." This is false, and the writer knew it to be so when he stated it.

After this who will say that the *Review* cannot manufacture any thing to order. It is easy to get into a snarl, let us see how it will get out of it. Anent the base and cowardly attack upon Mr. Flint we need not say much, as that gentleman has defended himself, and we would hope that the devout wish of Mr. Flint may be realized. One would have supposed that a victorious journal could afford to be generous, and not have traduced an honest and well meaning man in the manner it has done Mr. Flint, to say nothing of its bitter and ironical allusion to that gentleman's defeat.

The impudence of the *Review*'s allusion to Col. Haultain is unbearable. In the first place the Colonel is under no obligation to the supporters of the Ministry for his election; they did all they could to defeat him. He was elected by the Opposition, and when the party who elected him express their dissatisfaction it is time enough for him to resign. If the *Review*'s argument, however, is good, it was equally applicable in 1856, when Mr. Conger stated that when a majority of the electors expressed a want of confidence in him he would resign. In the fall of that year the electors of the County of Peterborough gave the "Clear Grit" candidate for the Legislative Council, Mr. Short, a majority of over 1,100—a majority that throws the Postmaster General's in the three counties into the shade. There was no word of Mr. Conger's resignation then. Pray why?

The gallant Colonel is indeed an independent man her, but clearly one opposed to the Government of which Mr. Smith is a member, and if the contest between himself and Mr. Conger had to be fought over again, his majority in the County of Peterborough would equal or exceed that given the Postmaster General. It is a wise maxim for every one to mind his own business, and we advise the *Review* to mind the Hon. Sidney Smith and we shall take care of our worthy representative, Col. Haultain.

ANOTHER LIE!

In last week's *Review*, with reference to Father Kelly and election matters on the previous Sunday, we read:—"The "Priest of Peterborough gave no orders "from the altar, made no reference however "er remote to the election from the altar, "and neither from the altar nor in any other "place used the expression attributed to him." We should have taken no notice of this denial had it not been made with a legal circumlocution as if intended to give it the appearance of being made by authority; and we shall only now say that the reverend gentleman did make reference to the election from the altar, and then and there used the expression attributed to him. Before making a positive denial of such a matter it might have been supposed that the *Review* would enquire as to its truth, which might have been ascertained through any member of Mr. Kelly's congregation. Really our contemporary's case is hopeless!

FRAUDULENT VOTING.

The apparent unanimity of the vote in the Back Townships of this County will surprise outsiders who are ignorant of the manner in which it was secured. But it creates no surprise amongst those who have given the slightest attention to Ministerial doings in that quarter. To these doings we so recently called attention that we would not now have adverted to them but for a new phase they present, for which we confess, we were altogether unprepared. The election now closed has elicited the fact that a large part of Mr. Smith's majority in these Townships is composed of illegal votes; that is, of votes which have only a fictitious existence, and which have either been created for electioneering purposes, or have no right to be on the assessment roll at all. As is well known, the land in these Townships is being sold by Government on certain conditions, and if these conditions are not complied with by the purchaser he forfeits his claim. These conditions are: actual settlement on the lot, the erection of a house of a specified size, and the clearing of a certain number of acres, besides the payment of one-fifth of the purchase money within one year of the date of purchase. Failing to execute these conditions, the purchaser of a lot forfeits all, and cannot recover a cent. It must be self-evident that until these conditions are fulfilled the purchaser has no claim on the lot, and no right to be on the assessment roll. Whoever places him there, acts illegally; and his vote, if tendered, must be also illegal. Now, we are credibly informed that a large proportion of the votes recorded in these Townships are of this character. More than this, it is ascertained that many of the voters have neither settled on the lots on which they voted, nor have they erected a shanty, or as much as cut a stick of timber upon them. They have been brought from long distances, at great expense, to record their votes for the upright Sidney, all of which costs will be paid, we presume, out of that deep mine, the "Dundrins."—Whether these persons were placed on the assessment roll for electioneering purposes or not, there can be no doubt that their votes are illegal; and both they and those who placed them on the roll may yet get into a fix on the score of prison walls to reflect upon the folly of allowing themselves to become the dupes of a detestable faction. That these votes, and the manner in which they were manufactured, will be investigated at the call of the country, we feel certain. Nor can we imagine that the present Ministry even will allow one whose return to Parliament has apparently been secured by illegal votes, to have a voice in their deliberations. They should purge, without hinderance, an enquiry into the whole affair of making votes, the result of which must be to consign Mr. Smith to his writing desk at Cobourg, loaded with the infamy of having been the elected of fraudulent votes!

☞ In the list of prizes awarded at the Provincial Exhibition we find the following:—

Mode of Cavalry Drill and Calisthenics.—James Hamilton, Peterboro.

2nd best two Counterpanes—D. Ross, Belmont.

For the Best Canadian Amateur Band, consisting of not less than eight performers, of whom there shall be no more than three professional artists, Cobourg Band, $100; 2nd do, Guelph Band, $75; 3rd do, London Band $50.

☞ At a meeting of the Municipal Council of the Township of N. Monaghan, held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 18th ult., the Council struck a rate of 2½ cents on the £, to meet the County and township expenses for the current year.

A By-law was passed to drain several Town lots bordering on Peterboro.

The balance of the Clergy Reserve Fund lying in the Treasurer's hands was at last disposed of by giving each Councillor $100 for roads in his Ward, and the remainder to be divided amongst the several school sections of the Municipality, according to the valuation of the property of each school section. X

A CANADIAN M. P. P. LOYAL TERRITER IN THE U. S. ARMY.

It has recently been ascertained that Col. Rankin, member for the county of Essex, has arranged with the Federal Government at Washington to raise a regiment of Lancers, and arm and equip them. The step is a most extraordinary one.—It seems that to evade the Queen's proclamation of neutrality which this country is bound to maintain, the recruiting depot is opened in Detroit, and Canadian volunteers are enticed to that place, where they are enrolled

Communications.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me through your columns to defend myself against one of the most unjust attacks ever perpetrated on the character of any individual.

The editor of the Peterboro *Review* in his issue of Friday, 27th inst., publishes the following:—"They First must needs parade his piety and claim upon the electors. With an utter want of good taste, with a positive indecency that we have never seen equalled in an election contest, this Holy Sabbath itself, and the sanctity of God's House, were prostituted by him for the purposes of his canvass."

The editor of the *Review* not content with *vilifying* my character in every possible manner before, now attacks my religious feelings, by attributing to me "an utter want of good taste," with "a positive indecency," but he does not state how he gained his information. Was he present watching with zealous care his master's cause? If so, why does he not give what I pressed "as a claim upon the electors" on that occasion?

If attending God's House on the Sabbath morning, visiting the Wesleyan Sunday School, and speaking with the teachers; —if addressing the teachers and scholars at the request of the Superintendent was wrong;—if attending evening service, and engaging in the after services at the request of Rev. John Carroll, an old friend and former pastor, can be called prostitution of "the sanctity of God's House" then I am guilty;—but that I did so "for the purposes of my canvass" I deny.

I felt a delicacy in saying anything at the time, fearing it might be laid hold of and used against me by wicked and designing men, but when called on to discharge a Christian duty I obeyed, and in the discharge of that duty I felt I was doing what my Divine Master required at my hands on that occasion, and I have yet to learn that I did wrong.

In the Sunday School I felt at home.—Being superintendent of the Wesleyan school at Belleville I took the invitation of the superintendent of the Peterboro School as an act of courtesy, and treated it accordingly.

At the prayer meeting had I not been invited by the Minister I should have taken no active part. I obeyed his request, and if in doing so, whether in prayer, or in speaking on the nature of faith, in explaining to those who were seeking for the salvation of their souls the necessity of exercising a simple act of faith, and not to rely on anything they could do of themselves, but to look *directly* to Christ as the Savior of sinners, I did any good, I am satisfied, and those who were present, and who understood the workings of the Spirit upon the heart, will not condemn me.

I felt thankful in entering on the contest for the election of Trent Division, I could do so without the sacrifice of one iota of religious principle. Were it necessary to have done so, I trust I would be the last man to throw aside my religion to gain all the honors that this world could bestow, and those who know me best would never impugn my motives in this respect.

Would it not be well for the editor of the *Review* to try the influences of the Holy Spirit, to seek by repentance and faith to become acquainted with the pure workings of Christianity. Should he do so, and get his heart warmed with the love of God, he will better know how to act a gentlemanly and Christian part towards a political opponent, and not for the sake of Government patronage, or from the love of party, malign the Christian character or motives of any man hereafter.

I can forgive him all the injury he may have inflicted on me during the election campaign, and assure him that had he published his vile slanders the week before the election instead of after it was over, it would have benefitted my cause with true-hearted Christians; but to hold back until the vote was polled, shows a depth of degradation unparralleled, and not often witnessed in any country.

The editor of the *Review* ought to make the *amende honorable* by transferring this communication to his columns; if he does so I shall take it for granted that he is seeking by repentance to become a better man; if not, I can well afford to leave him in the hands of his truly Christian community of the noble County of Peterborough, who, no doubt, will be able to set a true value on the slanders put forth by him through his murky sheet against me.

Yours, &c.,

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, Sept. 30th, 1861.

MEAN AND DASTARDLY.

Ministerial hounds are ever on the alert for corrupt food. The *Globe* and George Brown it is their religion to hound down. The latest case of slander published in the Ministerial press is to the effect that the *Globe* is in the pay of the American Government. The *Leader* publishes the lie with great gusto, at the same time the editor of the *Leader knows* that the charge is false. In fact, there is not a Ministerial paper, from the highest to the lowest, who is not aware of the baseness and falsity of the charge, but dirty, filthy, dishonorable work has to be performed—they are paid for doing it, and it must be done. The *Globe* should pay no attention to the dirty curs ever found trotting and barking at its heels.—*Brockville Recorder.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

We learn with much pleasure that our talented fellow-citizen, Mr. Wm. McKay, Painter and Decorator, in the course of some professional experiments, has made a discovery of considerable importance to coal oil manufacturers and the public generally. It consists in the substitution of coal oil for turpentine, in the preparation of paint for immediate or future use. Most persons are aware that at present, throughout the civilized world, turpentine constitutes fully one half the fluid in thinning and preparing paints for the brush. Mr. McKay's latest experiments have resulted in proving that coal oil is equal, if not superior, to turpentine for this purpose. Pigments ground and mixed as it were found to dry as well, and without the slightest injury to the color; while wiped with it retained all its purity; and in the process known to house painters as "flatting," it not only worked easier and smoother than turpentine, but gave a superior finish, owing to its greater density and fixidity. Coal oil has already superseded many of the older artificial lighting mediums; it is beginning to enter the engine room as a lubricator; and we believe this discovery of Mr. McKay's will cause a revolution in the art of painting. At the present moment turpentine is $1.50 per gallon—coal oil from 70 to 90 cents—presenting commercial inducement. Mr. McKay, who has no desire to make a selfish use of his important discovery, promises to put us in possession of the results of his further experiments at the use of the finer and more delicate and fugitive pigments and bodies used in the higher branches of painting.—*Quebec Mercantile.*

News of the Week.

☞ Madame Goldschmidt will, it is said resume her professional engagements next season.

☞ A man in Sandwich, named Proctor cut off his wife's head with an axe, while under the influence of liquor.

☞ The Ogdensburg Journal says:—The water in the St. Lawrence is now at the lowest mark it has been for several years. Old land marks which have long been submerged begin to make their appearance again.

☞ The work of constructing the street railway in Montreal is progressing rapidly, there being upwards of a mile of track laid already. The number of men employed in making the railway is 250, and about 1000 feet of road is made daily.

☞ A magnificent meteor appeared to the eastward of St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 4th inst, at noon, and exploded with a noise equal to a heavy park of artillery. The report was so heavy as to cause a very sensible tremor throughout the whole town.

☞ The price of land in London may be reckoned at considerably more than £100,000 per acre. Thus, the Excise Office was sold at the rate of £89,000 an acre; the India House at the rate of £123,000 per acre; some land, as approaches to Westminster Bridge, at £170,000 per acre, giving an average of £127,000 per acre.

☞ The *Coriolanus*, an old Tyne ship, left Liverpool a few weeks since for Quebec, with a crew of about 30 men. The ship was subsequently stranded off the coast of Ireland; no her boats have been found floating with the keel upward, it is feared that every soul on board must have perished.

☞ Edinburgh papers announce the death on Thursday, the 15th ult., at the age of 20, of Honoria, second and youngest daughter of the late Sir Henry Havelock.—She was interred in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh, the melancholy duties of chief mourner being discharged by her brother, Lieut. Col. Sir Henry Havelock.

☞ Gaspe appears to be attracting considerable attention at present. Over 500 vessels during the year have visited Gaspe Basin; 44,676 acres of land have been sold; over 400 Norwegian emigrants have arrived this season and have settled in different localities, and more are expected.—Lead mines have been discovered, some traces of copper, and oil wells are being dug.

THE TRENT DIVISION.—The returns are not all in, but there is no doubt that the Post-master has been elected by a large majority. The causes that have attributed to this will ere long be made apparent.—We only hope that he will come back to his palatial residence near this Town, and sell the Peterboro ninnies —*Colourg Sun.*

☞ About 7 o'clock, P. M., on the 5th inst., says a Nova Scotia exchange, while Henry Hudson, of Annapolis, constable, was in the act of serving a process at the house of one Schanks, a mulatto, at the Bay Shore, Granville, a son of Schanks's, about 15 or 16 years of age, deliberately levelled a gun at Hudson, and melancholy to relate, shot him through the heart, killing him instantly. An inquest has been held on the body, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts. The boy has been apprehended, and now lies in jail.

☞ A man was found on Thursday morning in Chicago crawling on his hand and knees in a railroad woodyard. An examination revealed the fact that he had been the victim of an attack for the purpose of robbery. His skull was driven in as if with a mallett or billet of wood, and his brain protruding from the ghastly, sickening wounds. He lived until ten o'clock, insensible and speechless, when death ended the tragedy. It is stated that he had a considerable sum of money on his person. A man and woman have been arrested as the perpetrators of the offence.

☞ The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Clyde, and other distinguished notabilities, will attend the King of Prussia at a great military display now in preparation on the banks of the Rhine. The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says there is a rumour circulating in all the Berlin papers of a contemplated betrothment of the Prince of Wales to the Princess Alexandra, daughter of Prince Christian of Holstein Glucksburg and that on the occasion of the *fetes* the Prince and Princess will be presented to each other as guests of the King of Prussia. The Princess was born December 1, 1844. On the authority of the same writer we are informed that there are but 5 marriageable Protestant princesses in Europe.

☞ Some of the papers, we notice, are so short-sighted as to exult over the prospect that Great Britain may be enabled to find new fields of cotton, and not be under the necessity hereafter of buying any from America. This would a tremendous blow to the interests of the North and West.—It is the cotton crop of the South, selling for $2-0,000,000, which in the past has rendered it able to buy such an immense amount of Northern and Western manufactures and breadstuffs. When the war shall be ended, we desire to see that state of things return. If the South had no foreign market for her cotton, she will be driven into the raising of breadstuffs and the encouragement of manufactures, to our detriment and injury. We greatly prefer that she should raise cotton, sell it to Great Britain for $200,000,000 and with the cash thus obtained come into our markets for breadstuffs and manufactures. Although cotton is shipped from the South, the industry and wealth of the whole country are immensely interested in its exportation, and that event is to be greatly deprecated that cuts it off.—*Cincinnatis Inquirer.*

☞ The Sherbrooke *Gazette* in a leading article notices the death of the Rev. James Robertson, "for twenty-five years the Minister of the United Congregational Church of Sherbrooke and Lennoxville, who departed this life, after a lingering illness at the residence of his son, J. G. Robertson, Esq., in Sherbrooke, on the 7th September inst." "He was," continues our contemporary, "born at Inchture, Perthshire, Scotland, June 1st, 1786. He studied theology under the late Dr. Greville Ewing, of Glasgow, and was licensed to preach, after having completed his theological studies, in the year 1800. He was a member of the first theological class under Mr. Ewing, and was the last surviving member thereof. In 1801, he was ordained pastor of the Independent Church, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, where he resided, continuing this relation till 1833, when he emigrated to this country, and became pastor of the Congregational Church and Society at Derby, Vermont. In 1836 he came to Sherbrooke, upon the organization of the Congregational Church there, and was ordained as its pastor, where he remained until his decease, in the 86th year of his age, and 61st of his ministry." Our contemporary goes on to show that he was a man of high character and ability and earnest life—in fine, a pattern of his own sacred calling.

HOW A MAN FEELS UNDER FIRE.

How a man feels when in battle is a question that our volunteers have doubtless frequently asked themselves. We yesterday stumbled upon a volunteer on furlough, who first smelt powder at Bull's Run. During an hour's chat with him he gave us a very good general idea of the way in which a man feels when under an enemy's gun. Our friend don't claim to be especially courageous. He placed due value upon the integrity of the American eagle, but enlisted mainly because he had no other employment at the time. He did camp duty faithfully, and endured the hardships of long marches without any special grumbling. That he dreaded to confront the enemy he freely admits.—While willing at any time to kick a bigger man than himself under justifiable provocation, he disliked the idea of the sudden sensation imparted by a bayonet thrust in the abdomen, while only second to this was the horror of being cut down with a rifle ball like an unsuspecting squirrel.

When his regiment was drawn up in line he admits his teeth chattered and his knee pans rattled like a pot-closet in a hurricane. Many of his comrades were similarly affected, and some of these would have lain down had they dared to do so. When the first volley had been interchanged, our friend informs us, every trace of these feelings passed away from him. A reaction took place, and he became almost savage from excitement. Balls whistled all about him, and a cannon shot cut in halves a companion at his side. Another was struck by some explosive that spattered the brains over the clothes of our informant, but, so far from intimidation, all these things nerved up his resolution. The hitherto quaking civilian in half an hour became a veteran. His record shows that he bayonetted two of his rebel enemies and discharged eight rounds of his piece with as decisive an aim as though he had selected a turkey for his mark. Could the entire line of army cause at the same time into collision, he says there would be no running except after hopeless defeat.

The men who played the runaway at Bull's Run were men who had not participated in the action to any extent, and who became panic-stricken where, if once smelling powder in the manner above described, they would have been abundantly victorious. Amid the roar of musketry and the thundering discharge of artillery there is a music that banishes even innate cowardice. The sigh of men struggling together, the clash of sabres, the tramp of cavalry, the gore-stained grass of the battle field, and the coming charge of the enemy dimly through the battle-smoke—all these, says our intelligent informant, dispel every particle of fear, and the veriest coward in the ranks perhaps becomes the most tiger-like. At the battle of Bull's Run the chaplain of one of the regiments, a man of small stature and delicate frame, personally cut down two six feet grenadiers in single combat. If these things are so—and we incline to think they are—the best cure for cowardice is to crowd a man into a fight and keep him there. The fugitives from Bull's Run were men who imbibed panic before it could have reached them.

HOME INSTITUTIONS.

We are glad to find that while our Home Manufactures are becoming of importance *in Canada*, the public also see the justice and propriety of encouraging Home Institutions of other kinds—a most important branch of which is represented by Canadian Insurance Companies. We cannot too often or too strongly urge upon our readers the benefits they confer upon themselves and the country, by the adoption of this principle. It is a great thing for a country, or a province even, to be self-reliant; the more it depends upon its own resources, the stronger and more respected does it become. To-day we publish another card addressed to the Provincial Insurance Company of Canada, acknowledging payment of a loss sustained by John A. Converse at his Rope Factory in Montreal; this was a fire caused by lightning. We take pleasure in publishing such notices as these, because it proves to the public that our Native Companies are worthy of the highest confidence. The Provincial did, a few years ago, sustain some heavy losses by ocean risks, a business that the company has ever since discontinued) and advantage was taken of this fact by *interested parties* to run it down. Now, however, that it has succeeded, by its straight-forward and liberal dealing, in overcoming these unjust prejudices, the public is showing its love for British justice and fair-play by rapidly reinstating it in the position which it ought never to have lost. Business is increasing at an astonishing rate, and the Company have recently been obliged to appoint a Local Board at Montreal to superintend their business there; this Board consists of the following gentlemen:—Chas. S. Rodier, Esq., Mayor of Montreal; Alex. Morris, Esq., M. P. P.; W. Sache, Esq., Cashier of Molson's Bank; and Damase Mason, Esq., Merchant.—We again say, Encourage Home Institutions.—*Hamilton Times.*

Died.

At Peterboro, on 2nd inst., HENRY, infant son of Mr. Lucius Sherlocke, aged 2 months.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, October 3rd, 1861.

	s.	c.	$	c.
Flour ₩ bbl.	4	80	5	00
Wheat ₩ bush. fall	0	92	1	00
Spring Wheat ₩ bush.	0	76	0	85
Barley ₩ bush.	0	35	0	45
Oats "	0	20	0	22
Peas "	0	40	0	45
Potatoes (new)	0	25	0	25
Pork ₩ bbl.	14	50	15	00
Beef ₩ cwt.	3	50	4	00
Butter ₩ lb.	0	10	0	12½
Hay ₩ ton	7	00	8	00

WM. CUMMING,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, October 2nd, 1861.

Fall Wheat 95c, a $1 3c.
Spring Wheat 80 a 82c.
Barley 40c.
Oats 31c a 32c.
Peas 40c a 40c.
Potatoes, (new) 50c a 55c.

New Advertisements.

DENTISTRY!

John O'Donnell Jr., Dentist

WILL BE AT

DRUMMOND'S HOTEL, ENNIS,

On Tuesday, October 8th, 1861, for a few days.

☞ Please call early.

Oct. 2, 1861. 40

WOOD WANTED.

A FEW CORDS OF GOOD HARD-WOOD will be received by the subscriber in payment on subscriptions or account if delivered within one month from this date.

JAS. RENFREW.

Examiner Office, Oct. 2, 1861.

Gutta-Percha Roofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1.50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,
23 Cedar Street, New York.

October 3rd, 1861. 40-1y.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE.

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the same or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C W

Oct 3, 1861. 40

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

THE subscriber is now receiving a very

LARGE SUPPLY

OF

☞ Fall and Winter Goods.

THE STOCK OF

FANCY & MILLINERY GOODS

IS NOW

VERY COMPLETE.

Good Value for Ready Money, as usual. No Second Price!

W. CLUXTON.

Sept. 25, 1861. 39

TO THE RESCUE.

NO SECESSION!

No Surrender!

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO INFORM his numerous friends and customers that he has received a large supply of Groceries, Wines, Brandies, Gin, Old Tom, Whiskies, Porter and Ale, Coal Oil, Burning Fluid, &c. He also wishes to advise that being a friend of all Reforms—just in principle—he has made one grand reform in Lakefield, viz: Selling Goods at Peterborough prices for cash or trade.

The Groceries on examination will be found to comprise the best quality and value the very best market can afford in all things requisite and useful for families.

The Liquors will also be found to be carefully selected, and of

FIRST-CLASS QUALITY!

The stock of Crockery, Earthenware, Tin-ware have also been renewed, and will be kept constantly supplied, to properly work out the only just principle of business,

Cash, or its equivalent.

The whole stock will be sold at so small an advance on cost as must ensure success, as we had debts are to be provided for.

☞ Call and judge for yourselves, you will get the worth of your money and the right change back!

JAMES STEWART.

Lakefield, Sep. 16, 1861. 39

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, Village Lot No. 2, east of Street and north of Elizabeth Street, containing half an acre of land, with Frame Dwelling House 20 x 30, a large well of water, and a splendid well of fruit trees recently planted. Apply to

ALEX. GRAHAM.

Ashburnham, Sept. 24th, 1861.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND THE BEST PLACE TO PURCHASE

READY-MADE CLOTHING

IS AT

HAFFEY'S,

All the Clothing is made on the premises, and warranted!!

Peterborough, Sept. 25, 1861 39

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Township Council of Otonabee intend at their meeting to be held on the

21st Day of October next,

to pass a By-law to close up the Road established across Lot 18, in 8th Concession of Otonabee, on the 14th day of January, 1858.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Aug. 26, 1861.

THE FOUND AT LAST! WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulates the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE HEART OF THE ailment, ARRESTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering from these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Sept. 26, 1861, 39

Mathews' Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and nauseous Vermifuge in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicines.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

The Great French Remedy!

MADAM BOYER'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS.

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEdy for all Uterine Obstructions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and diseases to which the Woman, Wife and Mother is peculiarly liable. These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action.—They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri, in Leucorrhea, or the Whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by Married Ladies at certain periods, but at other times their use is perfectly safe.

N. B.—$1 enclosed to any authorised Agent will ensure a package of Pills by return mail.

C. Crosby, General Agent, Fort Erie, C. W., Buffalo, N. Y; Lyman, Elliot & Co, Wholesale Agents, Toronto.

Sept. 17, 1861. 39

FOR SALE

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con., Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,
or Dobcaygeon.
WM. TULLY, Jr.,
Monaghan.

September 18, 1861. 38

REMOVAL.

R. D. BASKERVILLE,

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, HAS fitted up with taste and convenience at considerable expense, a Saloon on George St., *2 doors south of Lawson's Hotel*, where he will be in attendance on the public, during all business hours. Having visited some of the largest American cities this summer, he is thoroughly acquainted with the

LATEST FASHIONABLE IMPROVEMENTS

in his profession, and flatters himself that he will not be found second to any in the Canadas.

☞ Positively no business on Sundays.

Peterboro, Sept 9, 1861. 37

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

Another line of Steam Packet Ships, sailing regularly between

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.

Steerage		Steerage
25 Dollars		25 Dollars

Ships.	Tons.	H. Power.	Com.
United Kingdom	1255	300	James Ray.
John Bell,	1103	300	Edward Scott

THE "UNITED KINGDOM"

will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

TUESDAY, 15th Oct., 1861.

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:

SALOON CABIN.....$60 00
INTERMEDIATE.....30 00
STEERAGE, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions).....25 00
Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
MONTREAL

September 19th, 1861. 38

WANTED!

100,000 BUSHELS

OF

WHEAT!

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 19, 1911.

OTONABEE MILLS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has pleasure in informing his friends and the public that his MILLS are again in operation, and that he will be glad to attend to the calls of all old and new customers. Particular attention will as formerly be paid to thirsting and Custom Work, and good fresh ground

FAMILY FLOUR

will be kept on hand for retailing, which will be delivered at any place in Peterborough or Ashburnham, upon orders being left, with the money, at the Mills, or at his Store.

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, Sept 12, 1861.

BOARD.

A LADY RESIDING IN A CENTRAL PART of the Town will be happy to receive a few respectable Gentlemen, as Boarders. Every attention will be paid to make them comfortable. Terms moderate. For particulars apply at this office.

Peterborough, September, 1861.

FOR MONTREAL

CASH STORE, ONLY ONE Price ONLY.

Hunter Street, Peterboro.

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD take this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country for past favors, and would beg to intimate that he has received a large addition to his stock, on such favorable terms as enable him to offer goods at such

LOW PRICES

as to convince every one who examines them

☞ *That he cannot be beat in the Town.*

The following comprises a few of the articles generally in stock:

West of England Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Drills, Denims, Stripped Cottons, Ginghams, Prints, Factory Cotton, Orleans, Coburgs, Red and White Flannels, Cotton Warp, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Silk and Felt Hats, &c.

TEAS, TOBACCOES, SUGARS,

Soap, Candles, Raisins Currants, Coffee, Rice, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Remember the Spot: Next door to McKellar & Cameron's, Hunter Street.

Peterboro, Aug. 24, 1861. 34

GLASGOW HOUSE!

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE AT

WILLIAMSONS

CHEAP CASH STORE.

Nearly Opposite Messrs' Book Store,
GEORGE STREET.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES.

JOHN WILLIAMSON

IN returning his sincere thanks to to his numerous friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received, takes this method of calling their attention to the balance of his stock saved from the late fire, through the exertions of his well wishers, and which he is determined to sell at a Great Sacrifice!

☞ *Call and see, and be convinced.*

Peterboro, Aug. 22nd 1861. 35

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale one of the nicest lots of Goods ever offered in Peterborough.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Teas,
Sugars,
Coffee,
Tobacco
Spice of all kinds,
Herring,
Dry Fish,
Mackeral,
Salmon,

A NICE VARIETY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and the nicest assortment of

CROCKERY

ever offered in Peterborough. All of which will be sold

Very Low for Cash!

G. W. ROBINSON.

Peterboro', Sept. 18, 1861. 38

INN-KEEPERS

Supplied with every description of WINES and SPIRITS from the choicest Champagne to Common Whiskey, in any quantities, and at the very cheapest rates by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

August 1, 1861. 31

WOOD TURNING

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE undersigned wishes to inform his numerous friends and the public in general that he is now prepared to do any description of Wood Turning for

BUILDINGS OR FURNITURE,

Also, Ripping Lumber to any width or thickness; Furniture made to order, at the lowest Cash price. Zinc Wash-boards of the very best quality alway on hand.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ Shop in Ashburnham, under D. Doran's Woolen Factory.

W. F. MANLEY.

Ashburnham, Sept. 18, 1861. 38

SAVE YOUR FURS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

WM. LECH,

FURRIER, MONTREAL,

WILL OPEN BUSINESS at the above line about the end of June, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Templeton Brown, corner store, Scott's Building Peterboro'. Raw furs will be manufactured to order; also dressed and cleaned, and

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE

FUR TRADE

in Canada, will be offered for sale at prices much lower than ever known in this part of the country before. Hats and caps of the latest styles. The highest price will be paid for raw furs.

May 8, 1861.

FLOUR, FLOUR!

FLOUR always on hand at Peterboro Falls Grist Mill in Bags which will be sold strictly for CASH.

PRICES.....REASONABLE.

Put on board Steamboat by sending cash and bags.

ROBT. FRANCE.

July 23, 1861.

TO RENT.

A GOOD WATER POWER

—WITH—

Building & Water-wheel,

within three hours drive of Peterboro.' For further particulars apply at the office of this paper.

Peterboro, Aug. 30, 1861. 36

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-RATE TAVERN STAND situated on Elizabeth Street, Ashburnham, front of Mr. Rogers' Mill. The building is at present used for a dwelling house and furniture rooms. It would make a good stand for a Grocery and Bakery. The house of the above has always yeen to rent, and will be sold very reasonable for money. For particulars apply to

R. BURLEY,
On the premises.

Aug. 28, 1861, 35

Hurrah for Billa Flint!

OR ANY OTHER MAN

Who wants cheap Boots & Shoes.

J. T. STENSON

IS on hand again in the Building formerly occupied by the Toronto Bank,

One door west of Jeffrey & Co's Hardware Store, Hunter Street.

Peterborough, Aug. 29th, 1860. 35

200 ACRES

OF

LAND FOR SALE,

IN THE

VICINITY OF THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his Farm, being composed of Lot No. 26, in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, with a frontage of nearly a mile, along the main travelled road leading to Rice Lake, Keene, Allandale, Westwood, Norwood and Hastings, and bounded on the west by the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.

There are about 100 Acres cleared and under cultivation; the land is well watered and well drained; there is a substantial board fence along the front and up the centre of the Lot, and a large Frame Barn and other buildings upon it. Also a

YOUNG ORCHARD.

THERE ARE

SEVERAL BUILDING SITES!

suitable for respectable residences, in full view of the Town of Peterborough and the Village of Ashburnham.

A sufficient instalment will be required at the time of sale from purchasers taking the whole or large portions of the Lot, and the remainder as shall be agreed upon. A Deed will be given and a Mortgage taken.

If the above Lot, or any portion thereof, remain unsold

ON MONDAY, the 28th day of OCTOBER Next,

the subscriber will offer the same for sale on that day by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on the premises, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder,

IN LOTS OF TEN ACRES EACH,

or in larger portions to suit purchasers, in the following order:

The East half of the Lot will be sold first, beginning with Park Lot No. 1, at the north east corner, and taking the Lots in consecutive order to the centre of the Concession, after which the West half will be offered for sale, commencing at the eastern limit of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway, and numbering the Lots as described in the Map, eastward to the centre of the Concession. A Plan of the Lots may be seen and other information obtained on application at my office in the Court House.

WALTER SHERIDAN.

Peterborough, 10th Sept., 1861. 33

Lightning! Lightning!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

300,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH

SPRATTS RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Croft has a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud surcharged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the fountain, causing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. And it is for this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Carbonized Rod. Common Iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 20 feet from the point.

$1,000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the look against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by O. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KINDALL,
55 Young Street.

TORONTO, Sept. 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPerintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.
Prof. of Chemistry.

PETERBORO', July 29th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. MIBLOCK.

Toronto, June 29th, 1861. 31-3m.

WAR WITH CANADA!

FOR SALE.

THE east half of lot No. 4, north side of Elizabeth Street, in Ashburnham. There is a Good Frame House, with good cellar, stable, sheds and well on the premises. For particulars apply to

PHILLIP SARGENT,
Proprietor.

Ashburnham, Aug. 1861. 33

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will make his tour of examination for the inspection of

WEIGHTS & MEASURES,

in the County of Peterboro' at the dates herein specified, when parties using Weights & Measures are required to present them for inspection. He will be at the following places on the days respectively:—

Norwood	Sept. 26 & 27	
Hastings & Westwood	"	28
All undue and Keene	"	30
Ashburnham	4 afternoon Oct.	1 & all 2
Springville	"	3
Bridgenorth & Lakefield	"	4
Warsaw & South Dummer	"	5
Peterborough	"	7 to 12

N.B.—All parties not presenting their weights and measures will be prosecuted according to law.

WILLIAM SARGENT,
Inspector of Weights & Measures for the County of Peterboro'.

Norwood, Aug 29, 1861.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

THE subscribers beg leave to state to their customers that owing to late losses by fire, &c., that they will

After the first of October next,

conduct their business strictly on

THE CASH PRINCIPLE,

after which date all accounts will be closed. All parties due them by Note or Book Account will please call and make an early settlement as all debts due must be collected immediately. As by selling for cash they will incur no bad debts, and therefore be enabled to sell at

☞ LOWER PRICES! ☜

All parties who favor them with their custom may depend upon getting

GOOD GOODS

At Lower Rates than heretofore!

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods, and on account.

GLOVER & ROBINSON,
BURNHAM'S BLOCK.

Peterboro, Sept, 1861. 37-tf.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED!

GEO. A. COX.

RETURNING his sincere thanks

Agricultural.

CLOVER BLOAT IN CATTLE.

I saw in a late *Rural* a sketch from the *Michigan Farmer*, on clover bloat in cattle. There is no difficulty in curing it, if it can be taken in season. Cattle will sometimes be found with it and die in the night. Tar will cure it. The best way to administer it is to put it in an egg shell, pull out the yeager, take a stick and crowd it into the throat. If the first dose does not stop the second in a few minutes.—I have assisted in dozens of cases, and never knew it to fail. I never had but one horse bloat on clover, and I cured that by giving one pint of fever ague bitters, but I would not recommend such medicine, because, if the biped should happen to like such doctor stuff better than the horse would, which is often the case, he might drink it and cheat the horse.

NEW GRAIN BINDER.

A New Grain Binder has been invented and patented by Mr. D. W. Ayres, of Iroquois Co., Ill., which promises to supply a long-sought desideratum. Our attention has been called to it by a friend who has no pecuniary interest in its success, but who believes it will prove of great benefit to grain growers. An Iroquois Co. paper gives a description of the improvement, and the result of a successful public trial—with the statement of some thirty farmers who certify that the binder is all that the inventor claims it to be, and that when properly attached and adapted, it is capable of binding in the most perfect manner, to the utmost capacity of any reaper now in use.—Wire is used for binding at a cost not exceeding twenty cents per acre. The invention is said to fulfill every requirement of a successful self-binder. Its operation is simple and easily understood, and it is incapable of being attached to any common Reaper.

PROFIT OF SHEEP FARMING.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Field Notes* who keeps an account with his sheep, says: —"The increase of my flock and the wool makes a profit of about three hundred dollars a year, from one hundred and twelve acres of land and about twenty acres of that is woods, besides keeping enough other stock for my own use, I consider sheep the most profitable stock I can raise; they give sure and quick returns."

HINTS ON BUILDING STABLES.

The *American Agriculturist* treats the subject in this wise:—"The recent improvements in American architecture have not reached the stable, to the extent that could be desired. Brown stone fronts, high ceilings, marble mantle-pieces, costly furnaces for warming and ventilating the dwelling, may please the eye and promote the health and comfort of the occupants, while the valuable horses of the proprietor are suffering from a poorly constructed and poorly ventilated stable.

The fault often lies in two directions.—The stable may be too tight, or too open. A horse needs light as well as air, and suitable warmth and food,—the vegetable structure hardly needs light more than he does. Pure air is essential. His blood cannot become purified while the air which inflates his lungs is full of foul gases from fermenting manures. Nor is it enough to keep the stalls clean, if they are so tight that the horse is obliged to breathe his own breath over again. Digestion is interfered with, and all the functions of life are impeded. Lazy grooms declare that a close, warm stable, helps to make a horse's coat fine and glossy in winter as well as in summer. But in winter such a coat is not to be desired. Nature provides the animal with longer hair and more of it, to defend him from the cold. If the horse is well groomed and blanketed, his hair will be smooth and glossy enough all the year round. The indolent groom ought himself to be shut up for twenty-four hours in the hot, steaming air in which he confines his master's horse, and see how he would like it. Open the doors of such a stable in the morning, where several horses are kept, and the hot air and the earthborn are almost sufficient to knock a man down. What wonder, then, that horses so used should suffer from inflamed eyes, cough, glanders, and other ailments! The wonder is that they bear the abuse so long and so well.

Now, the *improvement* is simply this: *ventilate the stables*. Ventilate, both in winter and summer. The outer air should be brought in at certain places near the floor but not in the immediate neighborhood of the horse, so as to cause hurtful drafts of wind immediately upon him. Impure air must be ejected, as well as pure air brought in. This can be done in summer very well by leaving several windows open in different part of the barns. But a better way is to insert ventilators into the highest parts of the building, into which ventiducts (square wooden tubes), which lead from the stalls, and which can be opened and closed at pleasure. These ventilators should be covered with a cap, to prevent downward currents and the beating in of rain. By this plan, the foul air is carried off directly from the stall without mixing with the hay in the loft."

CURE FOR POTATO DISEASE.

The London *Times* publishes a list of cures for the potatoe disease. The most efficacious is one discovered by C——, of Hornsey, which consists in pressing down the haulm thus:—"He set his potatoes in a double row instead of single, the two rows occupying a foot in width, with a foot of vacant space outside each row. They were planted on the level, and hoed up at the usual time. Now comes the important step. When the haulm had reached its full growth, about the first of July, he turned it over right and left towards the vacant spaces, by adding earth between the rows and pressing down the haulm, so as to drive it from the erect position, and allow the rain, instead of descending to the roots, to run off upon the vacant space." Not one in a hundred perished.

CANADIAN COTTON.

We have just been shown a bale of Canadian cotton at the store of Mr. T. Bog, of this place, manufactured at the Trent Valley Mills, C. W., better known as Cooke's Rapids, on the Trent River. We believe this is the first cotton manufactured in Canada, and almost in our own vicinity. We understand the mills have been erected since last fall, and have only been in operation some three or four weeks. The sample shown us is made of good material, round thread, and very heavy, weighing three yards to the pound, 39 inches wide, suitable for heavy work and farmers' use. We congratulate "Our Country"—the motto of the mill—on the production of so excellent a staple. We hope our merchants will encourage home manufactures, instead of looking to foreign countries for their supply. We wish the enterprising proprietors (Messrs. Ross, Neil & Co., of Montreal,) every success in their undertaking.—*Picton Gazette.*

EFFECTUAL CURE FOR EARACHE.

Take a small piece of cotton batting, or cotton wool, making a depression in the centre with the end of a finger, and fill it with as much ground pepper as will rest on a five cent piece, gather it into a ball and tie it up, dip the ball into sweet oil, and insert it into the ear, covering the latter with cotton wool, and use a bandage or cap to retain it in place. Almost instant relief will be experienced, and the application is so gentle that an infant will not be injured by it, but experience relief, as well as adults.—*Boston Journal.*

NOTICE.

THE Town Council of the Town of Peterborough having passed

A NEW MARKET BY-LAW,

the public are informed that

THE MARKET IS NOW FREE FROM TOLLS!

☞ No Fees are now charged but for Stands and Weighing. All Farm Produces and articles brought into the Town for sale are required to be brought to the Market place.

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterborough, Sept., 1861. 36

WANTED.

A GOOD STEADY PLOUGHMAN AND general Farm hand may find permanent employment on application to

GEO. EASON,
Lot 21, 4th Con., Otonabee.

Sept. 12, 1861. 37

THE HEROES OF PEACE, AND The Heroes of War!

E. ANTHONY, No. 501, New York, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as Brady's National Photographic Portrait Gallery, in which is included Portraits of nearly all the prominent men of America, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other Confederates. Price of Portraits $3 00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail

SCENES OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION,

are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form. Also,—Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India Cuba, &c., &c., *ad infinitum*.

OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS ARE THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE AGE.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of vehicles or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views.—☞ They are sold for $3 00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

Catalogues, containing lists of all our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopic, &c., sent free by mail on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway,
near St. Nicholas Hotel, N.Y.

Sept., 1861. 30

EMPLOYMENT.

$10 A MONTH!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE want an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada, to sell the Franklin Sewing Machine. To a limited number of travelling agents we will pay a salary of *Forty Dollars a month and all expenses.*

To local agents a commission of 20 per cent, in all sales.

Every machine is warranted to give universal satisfaction, and kept in repair six months.—Recent improvements renders this machine the cheapest and most popular in the market. For full particulars and a permanent business, address, with stamp for return letter,

HARRIS BROTHERS,
Sole agents Franklin Sewing Machine Co.
Box 186 Boston, Mass.

July, 1863. 28

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

PROSPECTUS
OF A NEW AND ACCURATE, ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

Map of Upper Canada,

TOGETHER WITH A
DESCRIPTIVE MAP AND DIRECTORY
OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF
N'H & S'H MONAGHAN & OTONABEE.

CONLIN, BONNEY & Co., of Toronto, propose to publish the above work, drawn on a large scale from the most recent and accurate surveys, exhibiting all Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province, corrected from the latest official authority; also, the various lines of Railway, Railway Stations, with the *correct distance between each*, Canals, Plank and Macadamized Roads, the Main Travelled Roads between Towns and Villages, the boundaries and names of each County and Township, the Lakes, Rivers, and principal Mill Streams. Tables showing the Variation of Time between each County and Upper Canada from the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, the Population of each City, Town, County and Township will also be given, with other important and useful information, carefully compiled from the Census Returns of the present year. The Map will be illustrated with Views of the principal Public Buildings in the Province, executed in the best style of the art.

There will also be given on the above Map an enlarged Plan, in the most minute detail, of the above Townships showing concessions, lots, and subdivisions, with the names of the proprietors neatly engraved thereon; also, School Sections, Churches, School-houses, Mills, Manufactories, Stores, Inns, &c., together with macadamized gravel, plank and other Roads open to travel, the true course of rivers and mill streams; also, enlarged Plans of Towns and Villages in the Townships.

The names of all Subscribers, resident owners of farms, will be engraved specially prominent on their respective lots, and the position of their residence indicated; also, the names of Subscribers in the Towns and Villages will be published, with the title, profession, business, &c., of each, thus constituting a complete Rural, Professional, and Mercantile Business directory.

The publishers being practical engravers, draftsmen, &c., can confidently assure the public that the execution of the above work, in every department, will be superior to anything of the kind yet published in Canada. The size of the Map will be about 48 by 73 inches; it will be handsomely coloured, varnished, and mounted on canvass, with rollers, and furnished to subscribers only, for the low price of Four dollars and a half ($4 50) payable on delivery.

Other Townships in the County will be canvassed in due time.

☞ *Our Agents exhibit a* SEAL SPECIMEN *of the above work, with our name engraved thereon.*

CAUTION.—This enterprise is in no way connected with that projected by Messrs. Tremaine, of Jefferson County, State of New York.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 12s, 15s 9d, Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 12s, 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, do., Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Bed and Green Cases. Irish Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in Cases. Cases. Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Flavoring extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (now blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Stevenson, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2 1861.

DR. McKENZIE'S

DEAD SHOT WORM CANDY STICK!

price only 15 cents a stick, for sale at the Drug Store of

A. W. KEMPT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO OR THREE good farm hands for the harvest season of longer. Apply to

GEORGE EASON,
21st lot, 4th Con., Otonabee.

July 17, 1861.

ROOM PAPER AND Paper Window Blinds.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his stock of new Room Papers for 1861. ALSO, a large lot of Plain and Fancy Window Blinds. ALSO, all the papers for this week.

THOS MENZIES.

Peterboro', June, 1861.

ALE! ALE! ALE!

IN KEGS OR BOTTLES,

AT THE

Cellars under Robertsons Block

On Water Street.

PRIVATE FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

Peterboro', Sept. 12, 1861. E. A. WHYTE.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

WESTERN
Insurance Company

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF
FIRE & M RINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.

Captal, $1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES*
as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the Inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYANS
PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.
Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming subscribers.

Subscriptions are now being received by a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches, entitled

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS!"

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal*,"

3rd.—Four admissions, during the season, to The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be purchased by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"

is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage pre-paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscriptions. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 20 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of 18 cts, in stamps or coin.

Address,

C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*
548 Broadway, N.Y.

N. B.—Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Hon'y Secretary for United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

No. 5, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free o the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed,
When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

EDEN GARDENS
PETERBOROUGH,
OPPOSITE WALKERFIELD NURSERY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and surrounding country that he has at his Gardens a constant supply (in their season) of all kinds of Garden Vegetables usually grown in this latitude. Seedling plants, such as

Cabbage, Cauliflower,

Tomato, Celery, Winter Cherry, &c. Also,—Small Fruits in their season.

Vegetables

fresh from Eden Gardens at the Market every week day; also at his Store on George Street, where all orders which may be left for anything in the above line will be promptly attended to.

PHILIP GILES.

May 1, 1861. 18

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1863, for payment, by giving a good note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS.
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer. New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

I. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Oshawa, Huron, & Bowmanville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Offices in Gibbs's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

JUDSONS,
MOUNTAIN HERB
WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots
VERSUS
Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere trouble that afflicts them? In most cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, and should be at once looked to

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much anguish, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs. Ask for the "Book of Poisons" and when you have read it, send it to your neighbor. Until they may also know of and be cured by the GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of Judson, on each package of the Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
50 Leonard St., New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

CANADA
Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL..... $500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 350,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of JUDSON, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "Mountain Herb Pills" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body, the nerves feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity of the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction be removed, the lamp of life soon flies out.

These pills act only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and sweet, clearing and reinvigorating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of health and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	*Debility,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints*
Chest Diseases	*Headaches,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*
Dropsy,	*Jaundice,*
Prevent Weakness,	*Liver Complaints,*
Lowness of Spirits,	*Piles,*
Rheumatism,	*Stone and Gravel,*
Scrofula,	*Secondary Symptoms.*

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, create the skin of all impurities and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tamcuas, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of per Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

OBSERVE.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapping. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All persons have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.*

B. L. JUDSON, & Co,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK
☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS ☜

☞ The Canadian Pain Destroyer is a prompt and sure remedy for Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaints, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well as the stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the bites of poisonous Insects and venomous Reptiles.

WILL BE SOLD AT
A SACRIFICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by circumstances to sell his Houses and Lot on Albert Street, on the Court House Hill, adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Dumble. The above is one of the most delightful situations in Town, and will be sold for the

LOW PRICE OF $800!

one half to begin down, and the remainder in two years from time of sale. Title Perfect.

JOHN RITCHIE.

Peterborough, Aug. 20, 1861. 34

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bethune Streets, East of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1860 45

SADDLERY & HARNESS.
WARE-HOUSE.
Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Valleses, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP for CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel, 17

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life discolored, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or that of other things.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidences of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and others, eminent for their high position and public services, have kindly lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they may make more profit on, but who are not, and who be others. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, and W. A. Kempt, Peterboro'. A. Reikie, Lindsay; E. Gregory, Millbrook; A. Goodfellow, Springville, and all medicine dealers. Northrop & Lyman, General Agents for the Canadas.

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged re-fitted and refurnished, and as every convenience for the accommodation of the travelling public. It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Main Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HIS TABLE

is always supplied with the best the market affords, and

THE BAR

always supplied with the choicest of Liquors. Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call

☞ A careful ostler on hand at all times.

WILLIAM CRESWELL,
Proprietor.

Bobcaygeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

PETERBORO',
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

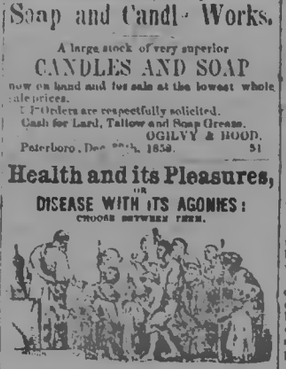
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 20th, 1858. 51

Health and its Pleasures, OR DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES:

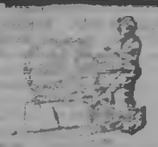
CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or for better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable: get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills



BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 41.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$0 37
Each subsequent insertion	12
Six to ten lines, first insertion	75
Each subsequent insertion	20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	1
Each subsequent insertion, "	3
Business Cards as per agreement.	

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JOSEPH ENTREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now inclosed in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 24

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c. - OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law Master Extraordinary in Chancery Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street Peterborough. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—*Aylmer Street, opposite the* Railway Depot, Peterboro. April 3rd. 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the *Review* Office, Peterborough. April 11, 1861. 15

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate. Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro. April 23, 1861. 17

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 16

AUCTION SALES

T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Peterborough.
Terms moderate, business punctual, and payments prompt.

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 10th, 1861. 3

A. FOWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 16

PRIVATE BOARD.
A NUMBER of respectable boarders may find good Board and comfortable accomodation at the handsome and well-fitted brick cottage, near the Peterboro Station of the P. H. & P. R. Apply on the premises.
JOSEPH PORTRESS.
June4, 1861. 26

CABINET-MAKING.
POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street Peterboro. 7

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE, OVER COULTERS' DRUG STORE, George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. *Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or*
VULCANIZED RUBBER,
Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.
D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he
WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,
and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.
Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.
Peterboro', April 10th. 1861. 15

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a fav rite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast *House, 40 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 26, and a good* stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL
of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good
YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,
in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.
The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
IAS WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

NOTICE
THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of Dec. next,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A M
Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 20

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO
RAILWAY.
ON and after the 4th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	7.30 a. m
" Millbrook "	9.05 a. m
" Fraserville "	9.30 a. m
Arrive at Peterboro' at	9.50 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at	3.35 p. m.
" Fraserville "	3.55 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	4.55. p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

INFORMATION WANTED.
A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1840, a person named De Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 55 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.
MRS. SAMANTHA JENKINSON.
Rochester, N. Y., 24th May, 1861.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!
Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling
IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., within claimants. A Catalogue of the heirs and names of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 60 cents in United States' stamps, or two for $1. Old claims must be presented at once. References:—A. K. Hill, Boston; J Burnham, Chief of Police, Haverhill. Address
W. W. S. ORBETON & Co.,
Box 309, Post Office, Boston, Mass.
Sept., 1861. 37

Poetry.

THE SEA IS ENGLAND'S GLORY.

BY J. W. LAKE.

The sea is England's glory,
The bounding wave her throne,
For ages bright in story,
The ocean is her own.
In war the first, the fearless,
Her banner leads the brave;
In peace she reigns a peerless,
The Empress of the wave.

The sea is England's splendour,
Her wealth the mighty main;
She is the world's defender,
The *fi* eble to sustain.
Her gallant sons in story,
Shine bravest of the brave;
Oh, England's strength and glory
Are on the ocean wave.

Thou loveliest land of beauty,
Where dwells domestic worth,
Where loyalty and duty
Entwine each heart and hearth.
Thy rock is freedom's pillow,
The rampart of the brave,
Oh, long as rolls the billow,
Shall Eng and rule the wave.

THE BLACK MAN'S STORY.

A case has recently came to our knowledge, which affords an unusual, though not an unfair illustration of the system of American slavery.

A man named Edward Backus, now 63 years of age, was born a slave in Hardy county, in the great State which has the *double honour of being the* "Mother of Presidents," and the mother of slaves. He was the son of a native African woman who was kidnapped on the coast of Africa and brought to this country in a slave-ship.—The child, before he was five years old, was sold three times—twice he was sold with his mother, and the third time away from her.

At this third purchase, the price of his body was paid in specie, which was counted out upon the grass, under a green tree. The money was afterwards spent to buy a tract of land in Ross county, Ohio, on the "Pig Bottoms" of the Scioto river "Since I have been free," says the venerable man, "I have lived in Ohio, and have walked many a time over this very piece of ground. Last year it was covered with corn; a great field of four hundred and eighty acres, without a single cross-fence to divide it! But," he added, "no ear of all the crop fell to my share!"

The incident strikingly illustrates how much faster, during the last fifty years, land in Ohio has risen in value, than slaves in Virginia!

At the age of eight, the black boy, then a little piece of marketable merchandize, was fatally damaged against ever afterwards bringing a high price in the market, by an unfortunate cut from his master's whip which struck out at a blow one of the child's eyes. What made the matter worse, the provocation was scarcely sufficient to be alleged as an apology by the aristocratic and elegant Virginia planter whose undeserved stroke thus cost him well nigh a total loss of three hundred dollars. The offence was only this: A sow had broken through her pen: the boy was ordered to drive her back; the master's dog undertook to assist the boy by leading the sow up by the ear; the bite drew blood; the boy was charged with having incited the dog to mischief; his denial was taken as a lie; the whip lash was raised, and one eye-ball fell upon the boy's cheek!

He was now valueless to be sold, yet valuable to be kept. He grew up to a red manhood on this same plantation. He never afterwards experienced any single act of cruelty equal to this early chastisement, but he now says of his general treatment, looking back upon his life, "Every day was crowded with hard work; I had a strong constitution, but heavy burdens broke it down; I wanted to learn to read, but was forbidden; I wanted to be a man but was a chattel."

In middle life, he married; three of his children are dead, three living; two are free in Ohio, one a slave in Virginia. His wife was owned on a neighbouring plantation, where he visited her once a week, sometimes once a month. He was industrious and prudent, and contrived, by means of *extra* work, to accumulate after several years about four hundred dollars. This money, slowly earned was from time to time deposited in the hands of a white man in the neighbourhood, in whom many slaves had found a friend.

After twelve years of married life, his wife was on the point of being sold to a Georgia trader. The act was regarded as unwarrantable by some of the neighbours, who protested against such a sundering even of a slave's family. The owner, under pretext of humanely revoking his bargain, offered her sale to her husband for four hundred dollars. Of course, he little expected that a plantation slave was the possessor of so much money. Few persons knew that the negro had, at that moment, in a trusty man's hands, the needed sum to buy and save his wife. He accepted the offer on the spot, sent for his white friend, paid the money and received the bill of sale—to the great surprise of trader, owner and spectators!

But after the purchase, when the seller reflected that by having sold her to Georgia he could have realized a higher price, he attempted to annul the sale. On what pretext? The statutes of Virginia furnished a pretext! A plea was put in that a slave could not legally buy a slave; that property could not possess property; that a chattel could not own a chattel!

To avoid this difficulty, the black man deposited the bill of sale in the hands of the white man to "whom he had formerly trusted his money. It was held in this manner for eight years, after which the holder suddenly died. Almost at the same time, the slave, enfeebled in health and useless for work, was turned loose from the plantation, —like a worn-out horse into the common—with the free papers in his hands, commanding him to exile himself from the State of Virginia, and from his wife and children, within twelve months! The estate of the deceased man's estate meantime found among his *documents* the bill of sale. They immediately seized the paper, and with it attempted to seize the woman. The husband, being at this time free, was competent to try the case in the courts. The judge, who had long known the man and his wife from personal acquaintance declared in open court that he would sooner cut off his hand than award the woman to the estate. The trustees, finding that the decision would go against them, resorted to the petty dishonesty of applying personally to the husband with a proposition that he should pay three hundred dollars as a compromise to settle a suit which the court had already settled!—This sum, though it took the last cent out of his pocket, he *blindly* paid. He immediately took his wife and two of his daughters, from Virginia into Ohio. Another daughter, now a young woman of twenty years, was behind in bondage where she still remains.

The old man is now the owner of himself and of the largest part of his family. Kind friends may yet assist him in reclaiming the remaining child. He resides in a little house near one of our Western colleges, and earns a livelihood by cultivating a garden, and by sometimes driving a team in the service of the professors and students.

Such is the story of one slave's life for sixty years. But how many such unwritten *histories will arise in judgment before God* against a free nation in which sixteen States like the my-tic Babylon of the Revelation, are still making merchandise of slaves and souls of men.—*Independent.*

A NEGRO PREACHER.

A Washington correspondent of an eastern paper furnishes the *following* account of a sermon he heard preached there the last Sabbath in July:—

"We attended church, at 11 o'clock, A.M., with the colored people at Asbury Chapel. Rev. Mr. M'Gee is the preacher in charge, but he has also another preaching place, so they are left to pick-up preaching half the time. They say this congregation does not dwindle under this arrangement. We presume as much could not be said of a white congregation under the same circumstances. One of the colored elders of the church led in the pulpit exercises, and Mr. Collins, a young local or licensed preacher gave the sermon; text, Ex. xiv, 15: '*Speak unto the children of Israel that* they go forward.' With but little critical knowledge of the meaning and grammatical *arrangement of words*, still the preacher showed a familiarity with Scripture facts and incidents that might well make some of our white grammar preachers blush! His descriptions were graphic and forcible; and if his eloquence was unrefined, it was also unframmelled, showing the grain and color of the granite, if not the polish of the sculptor. When he described Joseph sold, and carried away into Egypt, there were no tearless eyes there; and his portraying the cruelty of the task-masters, stirred the very souls of his hearers into groanings and sighs like those, 'Surely,' 'Too bad,' 'Shame.' Moses in the little ark, was brought so vividly before the mind, that at least a dozen *mothers exclaimed*, 'I'll save him,' 'Catch him,' 'Don't let him sink!' He closed his introduction by huddling the 'Hebrew captives together on the bank of the Red Sea. 'Now,' said he, 'what will you do? The dashing waves of the sea before—the impassable mountains on the side and on that side—and Pharoah's chariots and men of war pursuing with fury. Here there was a general outcry through the congregation, 'Go forward!' 'Go forward!' 'We'll go forward!' 'Stop! stop!' said the preacher. 'Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord first. If you go on in your own strength, you will perish in the sea. Do you see the rod in his hand? See that rod *stretched out over the sea!* See the waters go back! see the dry ground—see it! Do you see it? Right there under Moses' rod! Well, now come on!' said he. 'Hurry—don't wait—Pharoah is after you! Don't mind the waves on the side—God has piled them up!' Here followed the greatest excitement throughout the assembly with exclamations, 'Ooh! ooh!' 'Here we go!' 'Good!' 'All safe!' 'Yes, all safe,' cried the preacher—'but here; look back there. Do you see that old rebel—do you see him and his chariots and men of war? See them, plunging, and splashing, and drowning! Well, now mark, that's because God did not say to them, 'Go forward!' *Learn from that, brethern*, to follow Jesus, and not go in your own strength. When you see the rod, and hear Jesus say, 'Go forward,' then *put to it* for your lives, and you will soon be singing on the opposite bank.' He closed by saying, 'Brethern as this year closes, and you begin another, go forward. Don't stop, grumbling about the roughness of the way. Don't grumble at your minister. Don't grumble at the Lord, but keep low—see where the rod is stretched out, and go forward."

SLAVES IN LINE OF PROMOTION.

Considerable merriment was occasioned to-day by the passage through the streets of one hundred and twenty-two large baggage waggons, each drawn by four horses, and each driven by a negro. The negro drivers, three weeks ago, were all slaves; they are now in the service of the United States Government, and receive the same pay as "any other." I watched them closely, and saw among them some intelligent faces, although the majority looked stolid and stupid. Every one of them, however, understood his business, and drove his horses well and properly. In the respect they are really superior to many of the drivers that one sees every day here, who nearly kill the horses with ill-treatment. It is a common practice with the latter to lock one of their hinder wheels, and make the poor beasts draw the heavy waggons up hill and down all day, with the wheels locked.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

☞ An envious man regrets at his neighbour's life as much as if he supported him.

☞ The gun cannot be polished without friction, nor man perfected without adversity.

THE BIBLE BY ITSELF.

We make a choice extract from an address delivered by Mr. William Allen Butler, before the New York Bible Society:—

The Bible itself is a divine power. Even in this restless city, while I am speaking, in how many places is it present with the ministry of consolation; how many eyes, like the Psalmist's, will *prevent the dawn* in their study of these holy oracles, and when the day begins, in how many happy dwellings will *they* stand, *like the shining angels* of the Old Testament story, on the threshold of the daily life, shedding their benignant *smile upon* the whole households, as they gather about them, and hushing even the fresh morning laughter of the children into half-conscious devotion, while they nestle in those groups which paint upon the memory the fairest pictures of home; through the after hours in how many places will they be present as the silent monitors of duty; how many outstretched hands will be laid upon them in attestation of the truth; how many lips pressed to them in token of their awful sanctions. And when the night comes, beneath how many roofs will their evening *benediction complete the circle* which the morning began, surrounding the day with their halo, and fringing even the roughest edges of care and duty with their celestial light.

I AM.

I Am. He doth not say, I am their light, *their guide, their strength, or lower*, but only I am. He sets his hand as it were to a blank, that his people may write under it what they please that is good for them. As if he should say, are they weak, I am strong. Are they poor I am all riches. Are they in trouble, I am comfort. Are they sick, I am health. Are they dying, I am life.—Have they nothing, I am all things. I am wisdom and power. I am justice and mercy. I am grace and goodness. I am glory, beauty, holiness, perfection, all-suffering, eternity, Jehovah, I am. Whatever is amiable in itself, or desirable unto them, that I am. Whatever is pure and holy; whatever is great or pleasant; whatever is *good or needful to make men happy* that I am.—*Bishop.*

A MOTHER'S FAITH.

Among the other striking instances of God's care of His persecuted people, is recorded the case of Mrs Mason in Scotland. At the time we refer to her husband was hiding in the morass which spreads over a great part of Galloway. Thither he was driven by Claverhouse, and there he was hidden till peace gave a breathing time to God's servants.

When the Covenanters in that district determined to have divine service, and for this purpose the godly Mr. Benwich arranged to meet them in a lonely glen beyond the morass, Mrs. Mason decided to attend. Accordingly she took her infant babe, and shutting up her house, and committing her four eldest children to God, she set out on *her perilous journey.*

Returning from the meeting, a neighbor met her and told her her house was destroyed and all her children *in it* by fire. Looking calmly at the trembling messenger, she replied; "It is *impossible*; before I left home I gave my children to God, and I know they are safe." To all the assurances of her friend she steadily answered: "It is impossible." Hastening forward, she speedily found her faith confirmed, for her house and children were safe, and eagerly looking for her return. The flames which had alarmed the neighbour arose from a small cottage on the next farm. Turning to her friends, she said: "I told you God would *keep them safe*, and I was right."

This woman lived long after the darkness of persecution had passed away, and her children all died in a good old age, faithful servants of their pious mother's faithful God. Her Husband too came forth from his refuge, and bore witness for many days to the Master's truthfulness.—*American Messenger.*

SELF DEPENDENCE.

Many an unwise parent works hard and lives sparingly all his life, for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with the money left him by his relatives, is like tying a life preserver under the arms of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his preserver and go the bottom. Teach him to swim and he will not need the preserver. Give your child a sound education. See that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you will have given what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start in the world which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources the better.

BE CONTENTED.

"Do you know what the people of Cape Ann do when it rains?" one asked of another. Upon confessing his ignorance, he was informed that they let it rain. This is true philosophy. It is best not to fret at evil which we cannot help, or even for those which we might help, for fretting does not better a thing any. We always admired the example of the venerable negro in the song "whose name was Uncle Ned." When his teeth failed him because of his declining years, and he could no longer eat the corn bread, he'd "let the corn bread be" with charming resignation. There is an old saying that "it is no use crying for spilled milk." Fretting shortens life and makes it miserable while it lasts, tiring sympathy and wearing out patience. Fretting wrinkles the skin like a baked apple and places personal beauty at a rak. The Sage of Thoroughfare was one hundred and ten years old when he died, and at that age his face was as fair as an infant's; when asked the reason his reply was: "I never allow *my face to pucker with the wrinkles of* fretfulness or ill-temper." The wise Paterfamilias, in the midst of his family discordant elements—his antagonistic children quarreling and making a particular hurricane about his house——never frets.—He looks upon them complacently, counsels the noisiest that will hear him, and makes up his mind that if they don't heed him they can let it alone.

SCOTTISH GIPSIES.

Kirk Yetholme is the metropolis of the Scottish gipsies. The king lives there, and in winter they all return to their houses around. The present king, Charles Blyth, is a very old man, clever and intelligent.—He succeeded through his wife, who was the daughter of the last king, Will Faa.—Faa has been the royal name among the gipsies for a long time. Faa, Blyth, Younger, Douglas, Gordon, and Baillie are among the principal names of the families; Mabel and Esther, among their most common first names. They travel far and wide—to Stranraer, and different places in that direction; and as far south as Derbyshire and Staffordshire. I have a great many words and sentences taught me by some of themselves, but they desired me that I should not tell them to other people, saying they would consider us "very dishonorable if we did so." They liked us and we liked them and we always encouraged them. I often go and pay the old king a visit at Yetholme. Some friends of mine told me that they had spoken to some gipsies in the Isle of Wight, who had showed themselves well acquainted with the Yetholme gipsies and their movements; and the same thing was the case with some English gipsies Lord John Scott spoke to at Epsom; they knew the names and circumstances of several of our Scottish gipsies of whom he spoke to them. I used to like to learn their songs from them, and I have several which are unlike the usual Scottish songs and ballads, both in expression and sentiment.

GOOD EXAMPLE FROM ROYALTY.

Umbrella borrowers are proverbial for their forgetfulness, and if we may believe the following story (which is copied from an English paper) the Prince of Wales has set an example which may be well imitated by thousands in the humbler walks:—The other day the Prince of Wales was taking a walk between Cambridge and Madingley when a shower of rain coming on, he solicited shelter in one of the cottages by the road side. As the rain showed no signs of leaving off, the Prince requested the loan of an umbrella, and the young lady, who, of course, was ignorant of the name and rank of her guest, at once conveyed the intelligence that she possessed two umbrellas, a silk one and a cotton one. The silk one she made it a rule never to lend; but if the gentleman would not mind the cotton one he was welcome to that. The Prince accepted the offer, and regardless of the "Sairey Camp" appearance of the shelter made his way to Madingley. In the afternoon the *umbrella was sent* back, with the intimation that "His Royal Highness" was much obliged for the favor, and requested the lender's acceptance of a gold medallion containing his royal mother's portrait."

A gentleman travelling in a one-horse trap chanced to stop at a small roadside inn, which rejoiced in the presence of a very intelligent ostler. Handing the reins to this worthy as he alighted, the traveller requested the man "to take his horse to the stable and bait him."

"Sure 'an I will, your honor," answered the Milesian, briskly, and away he went.

In about half-an-hour the gentleman, having *refreshed himself sufficiently*, naturally concluded that his four-footed servant was in equally good case, and accordingly ordered his trap to the door. The horse was panting and trembling.

"What's the matter with my horse?" asked the traveller. "What have you been doing to him?"

"Only what your honor ordered me."

"He don't look as if he has had anything to eat."

"Is it ait yer honor said?"

"To be sure."

"Sorra the word like it did yer honor say to me. More betoken, your honor tould me to wait the beast, and not to ait bin it!"

"Why, you stupid rascal what have you been doing?"

"Och, I just tied him up to the stable with a halter, then out with me stick and bate him till me arm was used up."

☞ Says the *Hom Journal*:—Strangers coming to Canada for the first time, from the States, are much struck by the graceful carriage, clear complexions, and tasteful attire of our ladies. A late letter from an American gentleman to a New York paper, says:

"I wish you could see for yourself, Mr. Editor, the display of loveliness any sunny afternoon. The Canadian ladies seldom over-dress. The little, round, gypsey-like hats they wear so jauntily upon their heads are interestingly becoming to young and pretty faces; and they walk with an easy statelieness it is hard to make those accustomed to the mincing, or languid gait, of our New York ladies, understand. Although in regularity of feature many of our American women are more beautiful, in freshness of complexion and a winning shyness, they cannot approach these fair daughters of Upper Canada: and I want to state, for the especial edification of the Albany girls, that females here, even of the humblest class, do not stare at gentlemen when on the street."

We do not want to make you vain, ladies, but we cannot help telling you what strangers say.

☞ "Compensation"—a very beautiful story—by the authoress of "The Old World and the New," is filed for insertion. We wish literary people were all getting "compensation" for their labor, and hope the day will soon come when the EXAMINER will be able to pursue a liberal policy, and that trained writers may earn at least as good wages as the vendors of patent razor strops.

FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN.

Taking a tour through the show rooms of the leading dressmakers of Paris, we perceive but little indication as yet of any particular novelty in style. We may notice *en passant*, the short paletots, made after the fashion of those worn by the Empress. They are of light cloth, or a material called curled plush. The paletot is double breasted, and, in shape, exactly resembles those worn by men. Sometimes a quilting waistcoat is added, so that the paletot may be thrown open in front. Muslin scarfs are trimmed with plisses a la vieille, or ruches of guipure. The lined muslin shawls are simply hemmed or tucked, and sometimes trimmed round with wide guipure. Some also have a ruche of black lace above the guipure, and the front also trimmed with ruche. For the seaside we would recommend the Arab burnous of white cachemere, striped with black, and edged with velvet. Black silk mantles are full made, and plaited at the back; these are worn principally by elder ladies; young ladies still prefer the casaque. Barege dresses are always much trimmed. Barege dresses are always much trimmed, so that the burnous is worn in preference with them, as it does not crumple the dress so much.

The Empress fichu is one of the novelties of the day; it is made of cachemere, edged with velvet and lace, reaching to the waist behind. The upper half forms a fanchion, and ties under the chin. This fichu seems likely to be even a greater favorite than the capulet of the Pyrenees.

Some very pretty barege dresses are trimmed with black braid, mixed with red or white. The braid is placed at the edge of the flounces or plisses but care must be taken that the color of the braid harmonizes well with that of the barege. Thus, a dress of white barege spotted with black; fine very narrow flounces at the bottom of the skirt; a heading *over the top flounce; three rows* of braid on each flounce, two of black, and one of red or white; or, a dress of drab barege chine with groseille. This dress was trimmed with bias folds of velvet, on which were rows of black and groseille braid; full body with band and buckle.

Light materials are the most worn; barege, mousseline de soie, grenadine, and muslins, are equally in favor. Some are made with one wide flounce, and a thick ruche of picked silk forming the heading; others, with narrow flounces or tucks, braided, or ruches of taffetas on the skirt.

Alpaca, linen, batiste, and spun silk, are the favorite dress for travelling. They are generally made either in the paletot form or the rotonde. The former are more neglige, the latter more elegant. The trimming is generally rich braiding in black braid, but some prefer a narrow flounce, with a heading at the bottom of the dress, carried up to the waist, gradually diminishing in width. Salmon-colored alpacas are also exceedingly elegant, trimmed with insertions of guipure.

Quilt dresses are worked in white or colors, a pattern above the hem, and carried up the middle of each breadth to the waist, gradually diminishing in width. Body nearly fitting up to the waist, open and rounded in front in such a manner as to show the *plaited chemisette, over which is worn the* Swiss ceinture, wide enough to form a corselet. This ceinture is made of quilting, embroidered to match the dress. The body, besides the embroidery all around, has wreaths up the back, reaching to the shoulders, and medallions in front; large open sleeves, with well-turned cuffs. This charming toilette, is completed with a large burnous, with a small cowl instead of a hood.

Foliage chevre dresses, embroidered in small colored flowers, are trimmed either with ruches or silk the same colour as the flower, or bands of silk edged with a plisse of the same material as the dress. Some, however, *are trimmed with rows* of velvet round the skirt, graduated in width, but this style is not in so much favor as the two former.

The Belgium straw bonnets, either in white or grey, are much worn. They are trimmed with flowers, mixed with black lace, or more simply with ribbon and lace; but a bonnet with a simple bow of ribbon is no longer the "mode." Ornaments of straw for bonnets are very pretty, either in plaits with tassels, buckles, buttons, or bunches of flowers, fastened with black velvet or narrow ribbons. These straw ornaments are also used on tulle and gauze dresses, producing a charming effect. We must also *mention the ribbons for bonnets, caps*, and sashes, with the ends embroidered with field flower, lilac, or periwinkle, &c., with long fringe. The ribbon is very wide; sometimes black, sometimes colored.

Chenille nets are the fashion, and worn in travelling or in the country. They are very convenient, as the hair is ready dressed so soon as the hat is discarded.

The dress caps are very pretty this season. Black which is becoming to the face when mixed with other colors, is the basis for all head-dresses. A plume of pheasant's feathers, and a plume of black feathers placed on a fichu of white blonde, is very novel and in good taste. The pheasant's *feathers are placed upon one of the* bandeaux, and the black feathers turn over the plait of hair behind.

One of the prettiest is of Italian straw; very forward on the forehead, and raised at the sides. One of the sides and the middle are entirely covered by the peacock's feathers. The throat of the peacock, of an azure blue, as well as the head, cover the whole of one side. The feathers are placed so as to form a point behind. A Chantilly veil of extreme fineness is sewed on the edge, and falls all round the hat.—*Follet.*

☞ At the Newcastle Bazaar a young gentleman lingered for some time at one of the *stalls*, which was attended by a very handsome young lady.

"The charge of your inspection of my wares," said the fair dealer, "is half a crown, sir."

"I was admiring you beauty ma'am, and not your goods," replied the gallant.

"That's five shillings," responded the lady with great readiness; and no demand, perhaps, was ever more cheerfully complied with.

PAINFUL CASE.

About two years ago, Bryan Solan, and Ellen, his wife, aged respectively 70 and 60 years, came to this city from near Dublin, Ireland. Several grown-up children had preceded them, and through their representations, backed by a natural desire to follow their offspring, the aged couple were induced to leave a comfortable home, and emigrate to America. At home the old gentleman served as steward on the estate of a wealthy man, enjoyed his master's confidence, and was, altogether, quite comfortably circumstanced. When he arrived in this city he had some money. He and his wife settled here, but could find nothing to do which would bring them an income. The end of the first year here found them with exhausted means, ill health and greatly increased infirmities. Since that time they have indeed drank freely of poverty, —drained it to its very dregs. The old woman has worked by day at washing, whenever she could find it to do and her scant earnings have been their sole subsistence, the children being so circumstanced that they could not help them. They occupied a dismal hut in the rear of No. 40, Kinsie Street—sad contrast to the "white-washed cottage with roof of thatch" they had left behind them in the mother country. They have lived there bereft of every comfort, and denied some of the commonest necessaries But little furniture, less food, apartments small and dingy, no ventilation, is it to be wondered at that the worthy old couple sighed for the days of auld lang syne, or that they sank down under the accumulation of their sufferings and sorrows? This morning both were found dead. They had died in their lonely cot, with no eye but *that of the One* ascent to mark their fleeting spirits. Bryan Solan lay in bed, cleanly washed and laid out, his gray locks parted smoothly, and his arms folded carefully—each and every act denoting the tender care and sad offices of the wife, who alone had closed his eyes, in "that sleep which knows no waking." Her lifeless body was found upon the stairs, in an attitude of peaceful and quiet repose. She had evidently taken the last farewell of her earliest and latest love, and had sat down quietly upon the stairs to die. It was well that those who had journeyed through life together, who had shared each others joys and woes, should not be parted in death.—*When her long-life companion struck out* for the other shore, and left her to her great solitary grief, her already over strained heart-strings burst, and her spirit accompanied his to the great unknown. Coroner James held an inquest this morning, and the jury returned a verdict that the twain came to their death through an accumulation of ills, old age, poverty, low spirits and home-sickness.—*Chicago Tribune.*

☞ The Earl of Dundonald presented, lately, a curious petition to the House of Lords. He prayed that his succession to the titles borne by his father might be admitted. No one seems to have raised a doubt upon the subject; but Mr. Fleming stated that the petitioner was the son of a marriage which took place between his parents in Scotland, where there was no registry of marriage. This being the only evidence, unless it was now received, there might be a difficulty hereafter in proving the marriage, if any question of its validity should arise. It was then decided that a commission should be appointed to take Lady Dundonald's evidence.

TAKING COLD.

A cold is not necessarily the result of high or low temperature. A person may go directly from a hot bath into a cold one, or into snow even, and not take cold. On the contrary, be *may take cold by pouring* a couple of tablespoonfuls of water upon some part of his dress, or by standing in a door, or *before a stove, or sitting near a* window or other opening, where one part of the body is colder than another. Let it be kept in mind that uniformity of temperature over the whole body is the first thing to be looked after. It is the unequal heat upon different parts of the body that produces colds, by disturbing the uniform circulation of the blood, which in turn induces congestion of some part. If you must keep a partially wet garment on, it would be as well, perhaps, to wet the whole of it uniformly. The feet are a great source of colds on account of the variable temperature they are subjected to. Keep these always dry and warm, and avoid draughts of air, hot or cold, wet spots on the garments, and other direct causes of unequal temperature, and keep the system braced up by plenty of sleep, and eschewing of debilitating foods and drinks, and you will be proof against a cold and its results.—*Scientific American.*

☞ Here is a very suggestive eight lines from Poor Robin's Almanac for 1734. It does not need comment:

Saint Agnes' Day comes by-and-bye,
When pretty maids do fast to try
Their sweethearts in their dreams to see,
Or know who shall their husbands be;
But some when married all is o'er,
And they desire to dream no more,
Or, if they must have these extremes,
Wish all their sufferings were but dreams.

☞ *Punch* is not silent concerning the American war. Politics are not forbidden to the Jester, and he laughs at cries of

THE TEACHING OF AMERICA.

From the Saturday Review, Sept. 14.

The American disruption will have important results upon many different interests of the family of mankind. It will alter the balance of power, the future of slavery, the course of trade, the tendency of emigration. But one of its most curious results, which it is already producing before our eyes, is the revolution which it must effect in political science. There is scarcely any one among us—tory, liberal, or radical—whom it has not startled, and some of whose political axioms it has not rudely shattered. Let any man carry his recollection back for 15 or 20 years, or even to the spring of 1860, and try to recall the views which he then took of the tendencies of popular government. There was not much difference of opinion as to the outline of the facts, though they were painted in different colors and called by different epithets. A tory would have told you that democratic governments were stingy and penny-wise in their public expenditure, that their liberty degenerated into license, and their souls were engrossed by the sordid thought of commerce, and that they were incapable of rising to the appreciation of national grandeur and military fame. A radical would have eulogized their value for peace, retrenchment, and reform, and their superiority to the bloody and costly prejudices of the past. Both would have agreed that they were essentially repugnant to large expenditure and to military armaments, and to any encroachment by the Government upon the citizen's perfect liberty. And these peculiarities they would have specially predicated of popular Governments sprung from the Anglo-Saxon stock. Of recent years, the course of events in France has infused doubts into many minds; but the eccentricities of the French character are so great that it has always been repudiated as a sample of the other races of the world.

All these political data must be rubbed out now. We have seen the most popular Government of the earth in one of those crisis which Governments are made to meet, and we have seen how she behaves in the storm. Her expenditure has become more reckless than that of Austria; and all the evil spirits which plunge nations into war, and disguise themselves under the tinsel of military fame, have gone into her, and possessed her even more completely than they possess France. But this is not the worst. One by one, all the outward signs which betray absolutism in the Old World are showing themselves in the administration. As soon as real danger touches her, the surface gloss of liberty fades off, and the latent image of despotism develops itself with startling distinctness. One *coup d'etat* following another—powers seized by the Executive which are unknown to the Constitution—local authorities swept away *en masse* because their proceedings were distasteful to the central Government—passports rigorously enacted—all securities for the liberty of the citizen utterly set aside—men imprisoned on suspicion—the letters seized and published—newspapers stopped, confiscated, overawed—these are the first results, when it is put to the test, of the vaunted freedom of the model republic. Surely we have heard this tale before. There is nothing novel in the melancholy catalogue.—Warsaw, Pesth, Paris, Naples could give a very similar list of measures to which their Executive had thought it necessary in moments of public disturbance to resort. Those measures have been freely and most justly branded as tyrannical. Our sympathy has been moved for the victims of them, and our foreign policy has been influenced by our hatred of their authors. And following the imperfect political philosophy of our time, we Englishmen have confidently imputed them to the lack of popular institutions, and have fancied that, under any form of popular government, they would have been impossible. But now it is clear that our political science must be revised. We cannot afford to make light of popular government, for we in England have tasted it, and know how potently it fosters every kind of progress. But it is evidently only one among many ingredients of that kind of government which brings the greatest happiness to the greatest number. A body of representatives sitting at the seat of Government, though elected by the freest and largest suffrage, are no more guarantees for the freedom of thought and person than Divan or a Council of State. Something else, which America does not possess is required to secure these blessings. We must recast our political classification. It is idle, after the experiences of this year, to range the absolute Governments on one side and the popular Government on the other. The race of political *detenus* and martyrs for opinion are now no special growth of a monarchial soil. New Silvio Pellicos, imprisoned by a republican President, in defiance of republican laws, and with the acquiescence of a free Assembly elected by universal suffrage, or accumulating a prisoner's experiences in Fort Lafayette. The post of the United States is as insecure as the post of France. The press of New England is gagged and fettered as heavily as the press of Paris, though by a coarser and more inhuman mechanism. The very telegraph offices—nay, even the pockets of private messengers—are illegally plundered for the purpose of furnishing the Government with pretexts for illegal imprisonments and confiscations.—Extension of popular power has been warranted elsewhere as a cure for all the maladies of the body politic; but the nostrum is inapplicable here, where the extension of popular power has gone so far that it can go no further. Clearly, the panacea has broken down. The philosopher's stone of our political alchemy has turned nothing but cinders out of the crucible. The weary search for a political idea must be commenced afresh.

In the reconstruction of political philosophy which the American calamities are likely to inaugurate, the value of the popular element will be reduced to its due proportions. Its presence in a Constitution will be counted as one, and only one, among many conditions of success. The true guarantee of freedom will be looked for more in the equilibrium of classes than in the equality of individuals. The "secessionists" who founded the American Constitution started from the assumption that all the political evils which afflict humanity come from the unchecked dominion of one man over other men. But they never carried their reasoning so far as to perceive the evils which flow from the unchecked dominion of one class over other classes. All their ingenuity was exhausted in devising securities against the independent usurpations of the President or the Congress. It never occurred to them to provide securities against his conspiring with the majority of the citizens to invade the rights of the minority. They lived in an age of philosophical dreaming, in which to suppose that the people could do wrong was treason against the perfectibility of man. We have shared something of the same dream in England. Fortunately, we were provided with a Constitution which had grown up under the care of many generations of statesmen whose experience of human life had kept them in a most cynical frame of mind. Under the shadow of the institutions they bequeathed, our dreaming has not been [illegible]. At least, we are thoroughly awakened now. Experience has gradually disabused us of many delusions respecting the results of political equality. We had most of us arrived at the conviction that financial probity, commercial freedom, and popular respect for law, were not amongst its most conspicuous results. We have now, by a rather more sudden process, discovered that personal liberty, private property, local franchise, the freedom of the press, and the supremacy of law over the Executive, are equally alien to its genius. We may hope, at last, the delusive confusion of freedom and democracy is finally banished from the minds of Englishmen. With the example of America before us, it will not be easy to forget that the tyranny of one, whether it be of an individual or a class, is always alike deadly to a nation's liberties and peace.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

(From the British Herald, Toronto.)

The *Leader* seems obstinately bent on urging the extravagant scheme proposed for the release of Municipalities for all debts incurred for Railways or other public objects. It is impossible to say whether that journal is under Government dictation, feeling the public pulse, or whether there is any favorite Municipalities (Grey for instance) whose benefit it is seeking, under the shelter of a public measure.

We shall however be much astonished if the country at large responds to the call, and sanctions any such unnecessary and extravagant proceeding, and we cannot believe the Legislature, at least the Conservative portion of it, will support this or any Ministry, should they introduce it.

The case appears to be this;—a good many Municipalities borrowed largely from the Municipal Loan Fund, and they were granted some time ago a very considerable extent of relief by the Province assuming their debentures, giving in lieu Province debentures at par with 5 per cent. interest, making the Municipalities their Debtors, but exacting only a payment of 5 per cent. per annum towards interest and a Sinking Fund—not, however, extinguishing any interest or principal that this payment did not meet, but leaving those bodies to levy voluntarily such rates for the purpose as they might think fit. It seems they now make the exorbitant demand of being relieved altogether from principal and interest, on the sole *tangible* ground of their supposed inability to pay. It is true that another ground is advanced, viz: that the Government and Legislature are to blame for putting it in their power to run into debt; such a reason advanced by a private person in a private case would be dishonorable, nor can we conceive it to be less so in the case of a Municipality—unless they could also shew that they were induced, against their will and better judgment, to enter into these obligations,—which of course cannot be done.—If then, they wish to succeed, they had better confine themselves simply to the ground of Bankruptcy, and it will remain for the Legislature to enquire searchingly how far this position can be maintained;—we believe it to be true of many of these Bodies that they have wilfully abstained from attempting to levy *any rate*, even the 5 per cent, and to be equally untrue that that, or at least some, rate in aid, could not be levied. A Bankrupt cannot claim to be discharged unless he shews that he cannot pay his debts, and, if he gets his discharge, it is on terms of giving a full statement of assets and liabilities and relinquishing to his creditors what he can, and he then gets a *release from the balance*; such is all any Municipality can ask, and all the country will grant;—a rate of 2s 6d in the £ is not excessive, at least in good time,—let this or some other amount be taken as the maximum—let their ordinary expenses be cut down to a minimum—and the surplus to be levied applied towards defraying the Government debt for (say) 20 years, or such other period as may be thought reasonable, and the rest of the debts be forgiven—and this *not* on any ground *of claim*, but as of grace and for the general benefit of the country; to such a moderate measure of relief, urged on such grounds, in all probability solvent municipalities would not object, but the sweeping measure proposed urged as it is, can never be assented to;—it would be holding out a premium to extravagance, and be most unjust to the solvent bodies.

We believed and hope the distress in some or all of the indebted Municipalities is only temporary and the result of the general depression of monetary affairs, and that, if not now, at least in a short time, these bodies will be able to raise such a tax as we suggest; and that to leave them still subject to *some* of the evil results of their extravagance would be better towards encouraging future enterprize and exertion than relieving them altogether. The latter step would be certainly unjust to the other U. C. Municipalities, and might also be considered so towards Lower Canada, who demands no such relief, or only to a limited extent.

It is also sought to include in this measure bodies who did not participate in the M. L. Funds, but whose indebtedness arose in the same way as those who did. We can see no reason on equitable or moral ground why these latter should not participate in any relief to be granted to the others.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER MACPHERSON, ESQ.

It is our painful duty this week to announce the death of Alexander Macpherson Esq., late Postmaster of Whitby, which took place at his residence last Saturday (Sept. 29th,) morning. He was unwell several days previous to his demise, but it was not supposed he was so near his end. Mr. Macpherson was born in Tain, Rossshire, Scotland, in 1803. He left his native land in his 18th year, and went to British Guianna, South America. Some fourteen years subsequently he came to Canada, and settled in Whitby, when that township was little else than a wilderness. About 1838 he married Miss Fanny More, whom we now leave with eight children to mourn his loss. At the time of the Canadian rebellion, Mr Hermans, then Postmaster left the country, and Mr. Macpherson being a person of approved loyalty, was appointed as his successor. He held this office up to the time of his death, about 23 years, and, so far as we know, gave very general satisfaction both to the government and the people in the discharge of his duties. Though a Conservative who had always adhered to his party whether in power or out, he nevertheless maintained the confidence and support, when seceded, of those who stood politically opposed to him. He was appointed by government at an early date issuer of marriage licences, and enjoyed the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Canadian Militia for years before his death. As a father and a husband he was kind and indulgent; to the poor he was generously liberal, and as a man of business he sustained a character irreproachable of integrity. At the time of his death he was 57 years and 10 months old.—*Whitby Press.*

☞ Gen. Cass is reported to have said that the only way to end the war permanently and successfully, is to emancipate the slaves.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY CONVENTION.

[From the Quebec Mercury, Oct. 1.]

The following members of the governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, met in this City yesterday to consider the subject of the Inter-Colonial Railway from Halifax to Quebec:

Hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, and Hon. J. McCully, Chief Commissioner of Railways, of Nova Scotia.

Hon. Mr. Tilley, Provincial Secretary; Hon. Mr. Smith, Attorney General; Hon. Mr. Mitchell, and Hon. Mr. Watters, members of the Executive Council of New Brunswick.

Hon. Mr. Cartier, Attorney General East; Hon. Mr. Macdonald, Attorney General West; Hon. Mr. Ross, President of the Executive Council; Hon. Mr. Galt, Minister of Finance; Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet, Minister of Crown Lands; Hon. Mr. Cauchon, Minister of Public Works of Canada.

There were also present, E. W. Watkins, Esq., from England, and P. E. Blackwell, Esq., represented the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. Watkin has visited the Lower Provinces, and had an interview with the delegates at Fredericktон; he is acting in the interest of those British merchants and Bankers who have recently brought this question under the notice of the Imperial Parliament, and represents a capital of about twenty millions sterling.

It appears that the result of their deliberations is that the Governments of the 3 Provinces,—while leaving the choice of route to the Imperial Government,—have unanimously determined to recommend to their respective legislatures the renewal of the offer made in 1858, whereby Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, granted to Her Majesty £60,000 per annum, and all the granted lands within ten miles on either side of the line, and a free right of way through all private property, providing Her Majesty's Government by themselves, or through the instrumentality of a private company, complete the Railway.

Her Majesty's Government are asked to give a sum of £60 000 per annum for the carriage of the mails, military stores, and troops, between Halifax and Quebec, and with that aid and the Provincial grant guaranteed for a series of years, by the Imperial Government the necessary capital is thought can be raised to complete the Railway.

Against the foregoing sum of £60,000, the Governments of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, estimate a saving to the Imperial Treasury of £70,000 per annum, exclusive of the great saving the Railway would effect in the Imprsial Military expenditure, which amounts at present to about £420,000 a year.

The length of line remaining to be constructed is 360 miles which can be equipped and completed, for £3,000,000 sterling.

By completing the construction of the Railway from Toronto to River du Loup, a direct Railway communication will be established through British territory between Halifax, Quebec, and Lake Huron, a distance of 1,400 miles, from whence it is intended to open a direct communication with British Columbia, Vancouver Island and the Pacific. There can be little doubt that the immediate completion of the line of Railway from Halifax to Quebec is essential to the preservation of the British empire in North America. In addition to its adding to the security and permanence of these British possessions by accelerating the communication with the mother-country, reviving that identity of interest with her which has been too long engrossed by the United States, the Railway would also effect a saving to the Imperial Treasury far exceeding any assistance that may be required for its completion.

CANADA RECONQUERED.

The *European Times* of Saturday, the 14th inst., has the following:—"A strange piece of information comes from Paris to the effect that a number of French Canadians have arrived here to claim the aid of of the Government in reheving the colony from its connection with the British Crown. Ever since the outbreak in Lower Canada, some two or three and twenty years ago, the French Canadians have excited little attention in England; it was believed they were contented, as their wrongs, if they had any to redress, were unnoticed and unknown and, accordingly, the presence of French Canadians in Paris on the errand indicated has excited no ordinary interest in quarters a little sensitive about such an event. Perhaps this uneasy feeling amongst the *habitues* may account for the military reinforcement which has already been sent to Lower Canada, and the other reinforcement not yet sent but been talked about. Now that this fact has transpired, we see a *motive*, of which we were previously ignorant, the Americans will see one also, which will relieve us from the imputation of disturbing them. It would have been better for the Government, when informed of this ridiculous plot, or whatever it may be called, to have published the affair to the world and abided by the word's verdict, which, in this case would have been unanimous and just." We should indeed like to learn who are the venturesome and dissatisfied individuals who have gone to "my uncle" on such a silly mission. We do not remember to have noticed in the list of passengers to Europe the name of the distinguished man who gave to the world his "Canada Reconquered by France," or we should have imagined that he was at the head of this "forlorn hope." The individuals, whoever they may be, we are satisfied do not represent the general feeling of their countrymen, who respect the Crown whose subjects they are, and under whose protection they live; and would never barter that protection or the liberty which they enjoy to place themselves under the sway of a despotic Government whose subjects enjoy liberty but in name. It is a pity these French Canadians—if they exist save in the imagination of the sensation correspondents of the London press—did not wait awhile in Canada. They might have stated their grievances to Prince Napoleon (Jerome) when he was here, and perhaps they might have been redressed on the spot. As to the story alleged being a reason for increasing the troops in Canada, we beg to assure the London press that, against traitors within, Canadians are well able to protect themselves. It is marauders from without we are anxious to guard against, and even they would have to come in immensely overwhelming number, or they would get well peppered and beaten.—*Pilot.*

EVILS OF WAR.

Wantonness and barbarity has been the rule among the New York Fire Zouaves almost since the death of Ellsworth, and others in the Northern army are coming under a similar reproach. The following is from the *N. Y. Tribune*:—

It is a shameful fact that, on Sunday afternoon, at least a score of houses in the neighborhood of Falls Church were wantonly destroyed by wandering misbelievers from our camps. The whole city was red and black by turns, with their flame and smoke. Many residences of sound Union citizens were murthered with the rest.—Through little by-lanes, the modesty of which should have made them sacred from intrusion, these fellows had passed levelling everything on their way. The officers made no effort, so far as we could see to check them, and the nearest approach to a remonstrance came from the lips of a gentleman in colonel's uniform who "mildly wondered what could be the object of setting fire to there buildings." Even under the very eyes and nose of authority, within twenty rods of the eartworks at Munson's Hill, the destruction was carried on, without any apparent objection.

☞ *If your property is not Insured,*

☞ *call and have it it done by the un-*

☞ *dersigned who is agent for a number*

☞ *of the best British and Canadian*

☞ *Companies, whose business cards will*

☞ *be found in another part of this*

☞ *paper.*

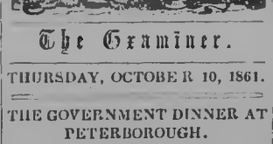
J. R. WALTON,

Insurance Agent.

Peterborough, Oct. 3rd, 1861.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—T. Mills.
Wanted—W. Chaxton.
Pork! Pork!—R. Cochrane.
Beef! Beef!—R. Cochrane.
Dissolution of Partnership—Fitzgerald & Drennan.
Business Card—James W. Fitzgerald.
Scottish Provincial Assurance Company—Joseph R. Walton.
Canada West F. M. & S. Insurance Company—Joseph R. Walton.
Phœnix Insurance Company—J. R. Walton.
Provincial Insurance Company—Joseph R. Walton.
Reduced Rates for Assurance—Joseph R. Walton.



The Examiner.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1861.

THE GOVERNMENT DINNER AT PETERBOROUGH.

Our readers will be made aware by a reference to Council matters in another column, that the friends of the Government in Town are about giving the members of the Provincial Government a dinner. As it is supposed to be an affair of considerable importance a large assembly is contemplated, which will require the erection of a building for the purpose, and for which our City Fathers have given liberty. The object is said to be to celebrate the triumph of the return of the Hon. Sidney Smith, a member of that Government, for the Trent Division, as well as the redemption of the county of Peterboro' from Clear Gritism. Now we have no objection to the friends of the Ministry eating their dinner and glorifying their guests till they are tired, but we would advise them to have some more solid ground for rejoicing over the "redemption of the county" than that supplied from the return of the Postmaster General. A county is not easily turned round; we do not admit of the applicability of the term redemption which supposes a bringing back to a state it originally was, as the county of Peterboro' was never a Tory or Conservative one. It is now as it ever was thorough Reform, as we have heretofore shown, and the great body of the sturdy electors are not changed with the return of one man. The *Review* took especial pains to hold before the electors that the struggle going on was simply one between the adaptation of the two men for the situation. Yet no sooner is the election over than it says it is a Governmental triumph. If the electors who voted for Mr. Smith could be separately examined it would be found that more than double the number of his majority are against the Ministry, notwithstanding their votes. As is often the case individuals will prefer a resident, and a man whom they know to a non-resident and a stranger. We all remember how this feeling operated with the electors in this county five years ago when it gave the resident over 1,100 of a majority. And we say that a better proof of the soundness of the heart of this county, in opposition to the corrupt administration now in power, could not have been given than that furnished in the large vote it gave to a non-resident and a stranger. The Postmaster General with all his hangers-on, great and small, with the influence of his position, the large sums of money paid out in every imaginable way, and by exertions the most extraordinary, was only able to beat Billa Flint, Esq., 361 out of 2769 votes cast. Against such odds Mr. Flint may well feel proud of Peterborough, and his opponents must have a strange way of reckoning when they call a county of such stern and inflexible opposition to a corrupt administration based upon principle, Ministerial. We fear these boasters are jubilant too soon, it will not be long till another opportunity will occur to test the correctness of their brag, and we hope to have the pleasure to record what we now confidently believe that these gents. reckon beyond their host, that other things being equal an Opposition candidate will be returned triumphantly.

Mr. Smith may chuckle over his triumph, but let him bear in mind it was not achieved by the volition of the people. The influence of two honorables in the Eastern counties, and any number of dishonorables in the West, were actively engaged in every possible way to induce the electors to vote for him. They succeeded, and it is to such efforts that he owes his elevation. It may not be so again.

☞ The jury empanelled to try James Brown for the murder of Mr. John Sheridan Hogan, M. P., in Toronto, have found him guilty of the charge, and he has been sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law on the 4th day of December next.

LOOKING TO FRANCE.

We have heard a great deal lately about "Looking to Washington," but we are relieved by a new turn in the tables, and the cry now is "Looking to France!" We will not follow the base example of the Ministerial press and accuse the whole opposite party of disloyaly, because a few persons of their number, or of a race of people who support their rule, have taken it into their heads, or their hearts either, to seek assistance from a foreign power, if that report be correct. We know that Mr. Cartier, the Premier, is a man of doubtful loyalty, and we know too that there are others near the Executive seat who should have no place there, but we will not, because of that fact, brand the whole French Canadian population as disloyal. The men whom the Ministerial minions have styled disloyal are the staunchest defenders of the British throne, and it ill becomes bireling fellows, like Sheppard of the Toronto *Leader*, an importation direct from Washington, to accuse the bone and sinew of Canada, the maintainers of British connection as "lookers to Washington." The gentleman who owns the *Leader* should see to it that the offensive writer in his employment be removed. We want no defenders of Slavery in this country; it has long been our boast that whenever the slave touches our shores, the shackles drop from his arms and he is free. God forbid that it should ever be otherwise with us, and the Canadian public should see it to be their duty in every legal way to discountenance any approach to a different state of things. Party feeling should be laid aside in a matter of this sort. We have looked on day after day at the workings of the pro-slavery movement here, and confess to feel alarmed at its progress. Advocated by a clever writer, through a paper of considerable influence—a paper too supposed to speak the sentiments of the Canadian Government—the minds of the people have become to an extent weaned from the truth of liberty and led away from the real issues at stake in the contest going on between the North and South. As our correspondent "A Briton" says, it is well enough to see the braggadocio of the Northern people checked, and their superfluous pride taken down, but we can have no interest in the success of the South. We have some interests in common with the North; we have none whatever with the South. But to return to the "looking to France" subject we copy the following from the London *Press* in confirmation of our statement that there is actually a delegation from Lower Canada in France asking the interference of the Government of that country in our affairs:—

"LOWER CANADIANS IN PARIS.—Last week we revealed to the English public the tenor of a secret agreement concluded between the Emperor of the French and the King of Sweden. One of the objects contemplated by the Emperor Napoleon in that arrangement is, in the event of a rupture with England, to obtain the co-operation of the Scandinavian powers. We are informed that an analagous motive inspires the mission of Prince Napoleon to the United States, where he endeavours to sow suspicion and create jealousy and animosity towards this country. Nor is the French population of Lower Canada forgotten in his mission. Despite the contradiction of the French press, we can affirm that the visit of French Canadians to Paris has not been devoid of a political motive; and unless such a step be found likely to excite the suspicion of the English Government, it is expected that Prince Napoleon will visit Lower Canada before returning to Europe."

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861.

The Council met.

A communication from Mr. D. G. Hatton in behalf of a Committee of Rate-payers asking leave of the Council to erect a temporary building on the Market Square for the purpose of giving a dinner to the Hon. Sidney Smith and other members of the Provincial Government, was received and laid on the table.

Several accounts were presented and referred to Finance Committee.

A communication from Mr. Jas. Edgar asking to be appointed Collector for the present year, was referred to the Committee on appointments to office.

The Mayor was instructed to grant the privilege for the erection of a temporary wooden building, to Mr. Smith's friends.

A motion was passed that the nightwatch be sworn in on duty by the Mayor immediately, their services to be continued as long as they may be required

The Mayor was instructed to give $4 from the Town funds to assist an indigent person named Andrews on his way to Hamilton.

The blank in the By-law appointing Collector was filled up by the name of William O'Donnell.

Moved by Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. McDonald,—That the Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Bridges be instructed to notify all persons having streets enclosed or obstructed, or in any way rendering the same impassible, to remove the said obstructions before the 1st day of November next, and in case such persons refuse or neglect to do so, that said Chairman of Streets and Bridges Committee, shall have all such obstructions removed at the expense of said persons.—*Carried.*

The Finance Committee recommended the payment of several accounts.

The Council then adjourned.

At the meeting of the Council before last the Finance Committee reported in favor of striking the assessment rate for this year at 11 cents in the $, (2s. 2½d. in the £,) which was adopted.

☞ Some person through mistake or by malice removed a large bundle of wheat hand-bills from a waggon at Hoskins' Hotel on Monday. The bills were of no value whatever to any one but the owner. If they were removed by mistake we will consider it a great favor on the part of the person to return them to this office.

☞ Col. Rankin, M. P. P., whom we noticed in our last as being engaged in raising a regiment for the Federal army, was arrested in Toronto on Sunday afternoon, on a charge of breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The investigation before the Magistrates commenced on Tuesday, and will be resumed to day. It is creating great excitement in Toronto.

☞ Mr. McDonald, known as an active policeman of the late night watch, writes to us complaining of treatment he has received at the hands of certain parties connected with our local government. The letter is received too late for this issue, but will appear next week.

THE COUNTY FALL SHOW.

The attendance at the Show on Thursday last was unusually large, the very fine day enticing many out to the Exhibition.—On the whole the show was an average one; in some departments there was a falling off, others excelled those of former years.

The show of stock was good, especially of sheep and pigs. Brood mares and foals were not well represented in numbers; cattle were average, but not so numerous as at many former exhibitions.

The show of Agricultural implements was small. A farm waggon shown by the Messrs. Douglas was an admirable piece of workmanship; carriages and buggies from Messrs. Douglas, Hill and Metherall were shown. A horse-hoe by Mr. James Hamilton, and plows by Messrs. Whyte, Hamilton & Co. were among the best articles.

In vegetables the show surpassed former years; Mr. Giles made a good display.

Dairy and Farm produce were well represented. The wheat and oats of Mr. Tindale, and the barley of Mr. R. Tully were much admired. A lot of Indian corn shown by Mr. James Edwards was the finest we have seen grown in this country.

There was a table covered with very fine apples of different varieties.

In manufactures the furs of Mr. Lech were most noticeable; manufactured furs was an entirely new feature in our Show, and we hope to see the enterprise of Mr. Lech encouraged in a substantial form by the public. Messrs. Hopkins & Donnelly showed three good setts of harness, but there was no competition.

In the arts department there was a fair display; a few good paintings, and crayon and pencil drawings; two painted photographs by R. Thompson, were the centre of attraction.

The Ladies' fancy work we will not attempt to notice minutely; there was netted and knitted work, crotchet and braided work, tatted and chenielle work, and a thousand little things that ladies only can understand and appreciate;—suffice it, the show in this department was uncommonly good, and we are glad to see a growing interest in the Show, among the ladies.

Following is the prize list:

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Cloth—Nichol Walton, 1st Prize.
Woolen Plaid—Sam. Manning, 1st prize.
Woolen Blankets—Thos Green, 1st prize; R Tully, 2nd do.
Patch Work Quilt—Mrs George Johnston, 1st prize; Mary Ann Montgomery, 2nd do.
Stocking Yarn—Robert Tully, 1st prize; T Parrington, 2nd do.
Woolen Stockings—Jane Swinton, 1st prize; Mrs Robert Tully, 2nd do.
Socks—Jane Swinton, 1st prize; Mrs Robert Tully, 2nd do.
Mittens—Mrs Mathew Walton, 1st prize.
Set Farm Harness—Hopkins & Donnelly, 1st prize.
Double Carriage Harness—Hopkins & Donelly 1st prize.
Single Harness—Hopkins & Donelly, 1st prize.
Shoemaker's Work—Robert Patterson, 1st prize.
Lot Whip Lashes—R Walton, recommend by Judges for 1st prize.
Lot Tweeds—Thomas Green, recommended by Judges for 1st prize.
Lot Furs—W Lech, recommended by Judges for 1st prize.
Cake—D. Lemay, recommended.

LADY'S WORK, FINE ARTS, &c.

Painting in Oil—Miss Hall, 1st prize.
Painting in Water Colours—Miss E Hall, 1st prize; Mrs T B Clementi, 2nd do; Miss Rogers 3rd do.
Pencil Drawing—Miss Boswell, 2nd prize.
Crayon Drawing—Miss Boswell, 1st prize; Miss Carrol, 2nd do.
Stuffed Birds—Richard Cook, recommended for 1st prize.
Book Binding—T & R White, recommended for 1st prize.
Portichamanie—Mrs Kemp, recommended for 1st prize; Mrs Roach, 2nd do.
Plain Photograph, Coloured Photograph, and Ambrotypes—Robert Thompson, recommended for 1st prize.
Bronze Jar—Miss Hilton, recommended for 1st prize.
Worsted Work—Mrs E B Earls, 1st prize; Mrs Lewis Grant, 2nd do; Miss Mary Mitchell, 3rd do.
Raised Work—Miss Walsh, 1st prize; Miss Carrol, 2nd do.
Braided Work—Miss J Edwards, 1st prize; Miss Carnegie, 2nd do; Miss M Rogers, 3rd do.
Crochet—Miss Roche, 1st prize; Mrs Conway 2nd do; Miss J Edwards, 3rd do.
Fancy Netting—Miss A Rogers, 1st prize.
Fancy Knitting—Mrs Conway, 1st prize; Miss Crawford, 2nd do.
Muslin Work—Alice Boswell, 1st prize; Miss Milliken, 2nd do; Miss Ann Mitchell, 3rd do.
Plain Needle Work—Mrs Snyder, 1st prize; Mrs Carnegie, 2nd do; Alice Boswell, 3rd do.
Wax Work—Mrs Kempt, 1st prize; Miss E Dickson, 2nd do.
Hair Work—Miss Clark, 1st prize; Miss Bisbee 2nd do; Miss Carroll, 3rd do.
Cone Work—Miss Edwards, 1st prize; Miss Jane Edwards, 2nd do.
Bead Work—Mrs. Wm. Walton, 1st prize; Miss Bisbee, 2nd do.
Moss Work—Mrs Kempt, 1st prize.
Lace Work—Miss Mary Mitchell, 1st prize.
Chenecille Work—Miss Sweeting, 1st prize.
Tissue Work—Miss Jane Dickson, 1st prize; Miss Annie Walton, 2nd do.
Silk Patch Work—Alice Boswell, 1st prize; Lizzie Caddy, 2nd do
Tatting—Miss M Rogers, 1st prize; Miss A Boswell, 2nd do.
Coral Work—Miss Annie Walton, 1st prize.
Curiosity Bottle—Mrs Heiss, 1st prize.
Cotton Coverlid—Thos Yeoman, 1st prize.
Dentistry—J O'Donnell, Jr, 1st prize; David Pentland, 2nd do.

DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Butter—Nichol Walton, 1st prize; Jas Mann 2nd do; Isaac Garbutt, 3rd do.
Cheese—Samuel Manning, 1st prize; Lewis Davis, 2nd do; Isaac Garbutt, 3rd do.
Wheat, Fall—Thomas Tindle, 1st prize; John Sullivan, 2nd do; Robt Walton, 3rd do.
Wheat, Spring—John Sullivan, 1st prize.
Peas—William Graham, 1st prize.
Oats—Thomas Tindle, 1st prize.
Barley—Robert Tully, 1st prize; T Yeoman, 2nd do.
Corn—Jas Edwards, 1st prize.
Potatoes—Jas Edwards, 1st prize; W Tully, 2nd do.
Turnips—P Giles, 1st prize; John Walton 2nd do.
Carrots, Field—P Giles, 1st prize; J Walton 2nd do.
Maple Sugar—Jas Hope, 1st prize; Robert Brown, 2nd do.
Honey—Robert Walton, 1st prize.
Turnip Seed—Joseph Walton, 1st prize; M Walton 2nd do.

FRUIT AND GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Apples, Winter—Wm Tully, 1st prize; E Mann, 2nd do; Jas Fowler, 3rd do.
Apples, Table—Jas Fowler, 1st prize; John Robinson, 2nd do; John Walton, 3rd do.
Apples, Variety—E Mann, 1st prize; James Fowler, 2nd; John Robinson, 3rd do.
Beets—Thos Yeoman, 1st prize; Thos Yeoman, 2nd do.
Parsnips—P Giles, 1st prize.
Cabbage—P Giles, 1st prize; F Forsythe, 2nd do.
Celery—F Forsythe, 1st prize; P Giles, 2nd do.
Squash—P Giles, 1st prize; F Forsythe, 2nd do.
Onions—John Sullivan, 1st prize; P Giles 2nd do.
Pumpkins—Jas Edwards, 1st prize; P Giles 2nd do.
Variety of Garden Vegetables—P Giles, 1st prize; Thos Yeoman, 2nd do.
Red Ro—Recommended for prize—Georgiana McGowan.
Tailed Goose—Recommended for prize—W Helm.
Maple Syrup—Recommended for prize—Jas Hope.

HORSES

Brood Mare and Foal—Thos Hetherington, 1st prize; Sam Powell, 2nd do; Rob Tully, 3rd do.
Two year old Colt—John McKee, 1st prize; Edward Drake, 2nd do; Edward Drake, 3rd do.
One year old Colt—J H Campbell, 1st prize; John Archer, 2nd do; W H Moore, 3rd do.
Pair Farm Horses—Jas Fowler, 1st prize; A Hall, 2nd do; J Davidson, 3rd do.
Pair Carriage Horses—R Nichols, 1st prize; Joseph Walton, 2nd do; Robt Brown, 3rd do.
Single Horse in Jigger—R Martin, 1st prize; G Fitzgerald, 2nd do; Chas Stapleton, 3rd do.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Horse Hoe—James Hamilton, 1st prize.
Double Mould-board Plough—Jas Hamilton, 1st prize; Whyte & Hamilton, diploma.
Wooden Plough—Whyte & Hamilton, 1st prize; Whyte & Hamilton, diploma.
Pair of Harrows—Jas Hamilton, 1st prize.
Straw Cutter—Jas Hamilton, 1st prize.
Farm Waggon—J & T Douglas, 1st prize.
Two Horse Carriage, covered—J & T Douglass, 1st prize; E C Hill, diploma.
One horse Buggy, covered—T Bradburn, 1st prize; E C Hill, diploma.
One horse Buggy, open—E C Hill, 1st prize.

DURHAMS.

Cows—John Walton, 1s, 2nd and 3rd prizes
Heifer, 2 year old—John Walton, do.
Heifer, 1 year old—John Walton, 1st prize; Henry Collins, 2nd do; John Walton, 3rd do
Bull, aged—Henry Collins, 1st prize; J Swinton, 2nd do; L P Dindsdale, highly recommended
Bull, yearling—H Collins, 1st prize.

DEVONS.

Aged Bull—Robt Brown, 1st prize; J Brown, 2nd do.
Yearling Bull—Lewis Davis, 1st prize.
Two year old Heifer—Robt Brown, 1st prize.
One year old Heifer—Robt Brown, 1st and 2nd prizes.

GALLOWAY.

Bull, aged—Wm Kidd, 1st prize.
Yearling Bull—Robt Johnston, 1st prize.

AYRESHIRE.

Aged Bull—J Breckenridge, 1st prize.

SHEEP.

Aged Ram—Lewis Davis, 1st prize; Robert Brown, 2nd do.
Ram, shearling—Sorrel Scott, 1st prize; T Parrington, 2nd do.
Tup Lamb—R Brown, 1st prize; Aaron Mann 2nd do.
Ewe Lamb—L P Dindsdale, 1st prize; Wm Kidd, 2nd do.
Shearling Ewes—Matt Walton, 1st prize; L Davis, 2nd do.
Ewe Lambs—L P Dindsdale, 1st prize; Lewis Davis, 2nd do.

SWINE—LARGE BREED.

Brood Sow—Con McCauliff, 1st prize; Peter Dolphin, 2nd do.
Boar—John Sullivan, 1s prize; L P Dindsdale 2nd do.
Sow, not older than nine months—J Mann, 1st prize; John Kennedy, 2nd do.
Boar, not older than nine months—Jas Mann 1st prize; Henry Collins, 2nd do.

SWINE—SMALL BREED.

Brood Sow—J Hopkins, 1st prize; Robert Tully, 2nd do.
Boar—H Collins, 1st prize.
Sow, not older than nine months—Lewis McGregor, 1st prize; W H Moore, 2nd do.

POULTRY.

Geese—Thos Parrington, 1st prize; Matthew Walton, 2nd do.
Turkeys—John Tulley, 1st prize; Matthew Walton, 2nd do.
Ducks—Thos Parrington, 1st prize; Mathew Walton, 2nd do.
Large Fowls—F Forsythe, 1st prize; Thos Yeomans, 2nd do.
Common Fowl—Thos Yeoman, 1st prize; Pat Walton, 2nd do.
Fancy Fowls—Jas Edwards, 1s prize; Geo H Hughes, 2nd do.

☞ We are requested to give notice that the Rev. J. Douglas, of Peterboro, will lecture in the Town Hall, Monaghan, under the auspices of the Intellectual Improvement Society, on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., at 6½ o'clock. Subject—"Stimulants to Learning."

THE BOBCAYGEON ROAD.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

MR. EDITOR,—I arose at 3 o'clock on Monday morning, 16th ult., and got under way at ¼ past 4 o'clock, with Mr. Hopkins, a staunch Orange supporter, and drove to Oneinee—13 miles—a neat little village in the County of Victoria, where we got breakfast at the Temperance House, kept by Mr. Hartley, with whom and his *gude wife* I had formerly been acquainted before I left Brockville in 1829. After partaking of a plentiful repast, we were joined by Colonel Haultain, M. P. for Peterboro, a Mr. Leary and another gentleman whose name I do not remember. Our next drive was 22 miles to Bobcaygeon Village, (an Indian name for shallow water) arriving at noon. This village has mills, and a lock; the steamer passing through Mud Lake and Pigeon Creek, passes the rapids here into another Lake above, and thence on to the Town of Lindsay.

The Village is situated on limestone rock, and I saw no signs of vegetation except what grew in the interstices of the rocks. Here commences the Bobcaygeon Road—the worst road I ever travelled over—a disgrace to any Government. Leaving the village we drove

To the Editor of the Examiner.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

MR. EDITOR,—Can nothing be done to persuade men to listen to reason, but they must first go to war and let blood? This war in the States, for example, what is it all about? The election of a President? The liberation of the Slaves? The equalization of Taxes? Can these question not be settled by a calm discussion? As to the President, I see no cause why the South should break up the Union. A second President will only increase their expenditure, both civil and military—and that is a loss to both North and South, which no division of interests can compensate. The liberation of the Slaves must be desired by *every Freeman*; but no one would propose to force another State to do so, because it would not accomplish any good object, and only increase the evil it is designed to remedy. If persuasion, and reason, and religion, will not accomplish this, force cannot. At the same time, no freeman can restore a fugitive slave without becoming a slave-holder; and in so far every honest freeman is bound to keep his hands free of the crime of man-stealing. The North have not done this yet; they will be forced to it by this war. The equalization of Taxes is surely a duty to every American who wrested his land from the Crown of Britain, on the very ground that a foreign State should not levy taxes on them without fair representation. The South cannot be fairly represented, because a preponderance of votes are in the North, and these tax the South for their own advantage. The interests of the South are thus far opposed to those of the North, and justify no alteration in the system of laying on taxes—by each separate State for its own interests.

Upon the whole, therefore, I think both parties are committing a blunder which they will certainly come to see before the war is over. In regard to the war itself, I am persuaded that situated as the parties are, there can be no conquest, and there need be no submission; the country is too large, and too thinly inhabited, and thus the hunt after each other must fail, since both parties have plenty of room and plenty to live on. And when the parties are tired of it, they will have to return home as wise as ever, bleeding and torn. Now I think I speak the universal feeling of the British people in saying we have no pleasure in seeing the United States torn in pieces.—Many will think their boasting well deserved this humiliation, and hope it will teach them a useful lesson to walk humbly before God, and cultivate peace with all nations. But I do not think any one wishes to see them punished *unnecessarily*, and therefore desire them to come to reason and peace. A prolongation of the war only renders this more difficult, and may perpetuate a feud for centuries. Britain and France have been talked of as about to interfere hostilely. Now in my mind there is no doubt they could desolate the country from end to end, much more easily now than during the Colonial wars. But I think a friendly intervention would serve their interests better, and if not they should carry on their trade with force so far as the parties severally agree to trade, and let them fight on till they are ruined, and then perhaps they will hear reason.

I remain,
Mr. Editor,
Yours truly,
A BRITON.

Peterboro, C. W., October 9, 1861.

ASPHODEL FALL SHOW.

LIST OF PRIZES.

Horses.

Best Stud Horse—P Fitzpatrick, first prize; John Vosburg, 2nd do.

Team Horses—1st prize; A Calder, 2, P M Grover, 3rd do. L Lewis,

Mare and Foal—J Clysdale, 1st prize; D Buck, 2nd do; P Fitzpatrick, 3rd do.

Two Year Old Filley—D Buck, first prize; P Fitzpatrick, 2nd do.

Yearling Colt—A Easton, 1st prize; J Calder, 2nd do; J Greenbanks, 3rd do.

Cattle.

Aged Bull—L P Dinsdale, 1st prize; A Calder, 2nd do; P Cannon, 3rd do.

Year-old Bull—J Fife, 1st prize; Jas Clysdale 2nd do.

Bull Calf—J Clysdale, 1st prize; L P Dinsdale, 2nd do; M Burton, 3rd do.

Cow—J Clysdale, 1st prize; J Fife, 2nd do; L P Dinsdale, 3rd do.

Two Year Old Heifer—James Fife, 1st prize; J Clysdale, 2nd do; L P Dinsdale, 3rd do.

One Year Old Heifer—F Parker, first prize; J Fife, 2nd and 3rd do.

Working Oxen—L P Dinsdale, first prize; G Burton, 2nd do; J Breckenridge, 3rd do.

Steer—J Clysdale, first prize; L Lewis, 2nd do; A Calder, 3rd do.

Heifer Calf—J Parker, 1st prize; L P Dinsdale, 2nd and 3rd do.

Lot Cattle—L P Dinsdale, 1st prize; J Fife, 2nd do; L Lewis 3rd do.

Bull and three of his Stock—L P Dinsdale, 1st prize; A Calder, 2nd do; John Breckenridge, 3rd do.

Sheep and Pigs.

Aged Ram—1st, Jas Greenbanks; 2nd, A Calder.

Yearling Ram—1st and 2nd, John Breckenridge.

Ram Lamb—1st, L P Dinsdale; 2nd, and 3rd, do.

Ewe and Lamb—1st, L P Dinsdale; 2nd, L Lewis; 3rd, L P Dinsdale.

Aged Ram—1st, L Lewis; 2nd, L P Dinsdale.

Two Wet Sheep—1st, L P Dinsdale; 2nd, L Lewis; 3rd, L P Dinsdale.

Shearlings—1, L P Dinsdale, 2, L Lewis, 3-L P Dinsdale.

Ewe Lambs—1st and 2nd, L P Dinsdale.

Boar Pig—1st, L P Dinsdale; 2nd, Jas Clysdale; 3rd, Thos Howson.

Sow—1st, L P Dinsdale; 2nd, Mathew Burton; 3rd, do.

Farm and Dairy Produce.

Butter—1, L P Dinsdale; 2, James Greenbanks; 3, P Fitzpatrick.

Cheese—1 James Fife, 2 John Parker, 3 L P Dinsdale.

Fall Wheat—1 James Fife, 2 Thomas Hewson.

Spring Wheat—1 Oliver Bush, 2, Thos Bush, jr., 3, L P Dinsdale.

Peas—1 Philip Fitzpatrick, 2 L P Dinsdale, 3 James Clysdale.

Oats—1 L P Dinsdale, 2 Alex Esson

Barley—1 Jas. Greenbanks, 2 O Buck, 3 Alex Esson.

Corn—1 Wm Wigmore, 2 Jas Greenbanks, 3 John Parker.

Potatoes—1 Thomas Waters, 2 L P Dinsdale, 3 James Clysdale.

Sweed Turnips—1 A Esson, 2 Philip Fitzpatrick, 3 P M Grover.

Other kinds of Turnips—1 L P Dinsdale, 2 L P Dinsdale, 3 A Calder.

Field Carrots—1, T Hawthorne, 2 A Calder, 3 A Esson.

Garden Carrots—1 A Calder, 2 James Greenbanks, 3 Wm E Sergent.

Beets—1 T Hawthorne, 2 Jas Greenbanks, 3 Hartley Sargent.

Parsnips—1, George Greenbanks, 2 W E Sergent, 3 Dr Poole.

Cabbage—1 John Vosburg; 2 Dr Poole, 3 T Hawthorne.

Variety of Garden Vegetables—Wm Sargent.

Mangold Wurtzel—1 F Parker, 2 W E Sergent, 3 A Esson.

Timothy Seed—1 P Fitzpatrick.

Onions—1 A Esson.

Apples—1 A Esson.

Honey—L P Dinsdale.

Maple Sugar—1, John Parker; 2, A Esson.

Miscellaneous.

Hay Fork—W Nicol.

Manure Fork—1 John Vosburg, 2 Wm Nicol.

Horse Shoes—1 Wm Nicol, 2 do.

Woolen Cloth—P Fitzpatrick.

Woollen Flannel—Mrs. Canaon.

Woolen Coverlid—1, Mrs. Canaon, 2, do.

Patchwork Quilt—1 Mrs D Mullins, 2 do.

Woollen Yarn—1 T Hawthorne, 2 P Fitzpatrick.

Woollen Stockings—1 Mrs Grover, 2 A Esson.

Woollen Blankets—P Fitzpatrick.

Woollen Socks—1 Mrs Grover, 2 A Esson.

Woollen Mits—Mrs D Mullins.

Calf Boots—T Waters.

Kip Boots—1 Waters.

Worsted Work—Miss Greenbanks.

Raised Work—Miss Wigmore.

Crotchet Work—1 Mrs D Mullins, 2, do.

Fancy Knitting—1 Miss Wigmore, 2 Miss Greenbanks.

Leather Work Frames—A Parker.

Bureau—A Parker.

Table—A Parker.

Cutter—J Finlay.

Carriage—J Finlay.

Photograph—Mr. Barker, highly recommended.

News of the Week.

☞ Mrs. President Lincoln is studying the French language "with a view to qualify herself for the more delicate exigencies of her exalted station."

☞ It is stated by the *North Briton* that leading houses in Liverpool have purchased fifteen thousand bales of Surat Cotton for shipment to New York.

☞ A tunnel is in process of construction under the bed of the river Indus in India. It is to be 7,215 feet long and lighted by gas. The cost will not be less than $250,000.

☞ Mr. Russell, of the *Times*, is said to have an annual salary of $25,000, besides travelling expenses. The President of the United States has $25,000 a-year.

☞ It is said that "tens of thousands" visited the anchorage in Belfast Lough while the channel fleet was present there.

☞ Ex-Attorney-General Hogsett, of Newfoundland, was recently sentenced in that colony to pay a fine of £4 10s or undergo a month's *imprisonment*, for an assault on a Mr. McCoubrey.

☞ A letter from Naples states that handkerchiefs with Garibaldi's portrait were being sold there in thousands, to be used as flags on the anniversary of his entry into that city, on the 7th of September.

☞ Major General Scott has just entered his 76th year. He was born on the 13th of June, 1786, near Petersburg, Va. General John E. Wool was born in Newburg, N. Y., in 1789, and, consequently, is in his 72nd year.

☞ Not long since a slave ran away from Virginia, went to Canada and settled down; a few months after, his master broke down, cheated his creditors, escaped to Canada, and settled by the side of his former chattel. Their families borrow and lend now, upon terms of perfect equality.

☞ The New York treasonable *Daily News* died on Saturday last. The *Tribune* has come to the sage conclusion that Sunday editions and Sabbath breaking do not pay, and hence suspends its edition for Sunday, which was commenced on the breaking out of the war.

☞ During one day last week, on the arrival of the train at Galt station, a boy about 14 years of age was seen to emerge from below one of the cars. Enquiry led to the discovery that the daring young rascal had ridden all the way from Harrisburg on the break-rod of the car.

☞ A peace meeting in Maryland was recently the scene of a brutal conflict, owing to some insults offered to some soldiers who were present with Union flags. Two peace men were killed.

☞ Canada has had a visit from Hon. Mr. Burke, son of the Earl of Mayo and brother of Naas, who was Secretary for Ireland under Lord Derby. Mr. Burke is a Parliamentary Barrister, and autnor of the well known "Burke's practice of Parliament." It is said that he talks of Lord Monck, our Governor General, in the highest terms, as a man of excellent and most genial temper, with, at the same time, sufficient firmness of character.

☞ It has been stated publicly that the Government Emigrant Agent at Quebec has been bribed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, of which the Hon. John Ross is President, to send as many as possible of the emigrants over the Grand Trunk line out of Canada, into the Western States, and that to do so the said Agent has *represented* the land in Canada as worthless. Are these things so?

☞ There is one thing very apparent made palpably *so in election times*, that the people are not above being corrupted, and until there is a higher toned morality in the people, we need not expect much virtue in our rulers. So long as public men find that they can escape from the punishment due their official burglaries, by scattering in the constituencies a few million dollars of the people's own monies, they will job on, and bribe on, till the candle so often lighted at both ends at last falls a prey to its own prodigality.—*Statesman.*

LOSS OF TIMBER ON LAKE ONTARIO.—On the 10th instant the steamers Highlander and Rescue left Port Dalhousie for Kingston with a large raft of Timber from the Upper Lakes for Quebec. A gale came on, and after considerable effort, the steamer succeeded in getting their tow into the harbour of Whitby, where they remained several days for repairs. They left again in time to be caught by the gale of Saturday last, and that time were not so fortunate. The cribs of timber were broken into pieces, and the steamers ran into Cobourg with barely nothing in tow. The timber drifted about the lake in all directions, and some were driven ashore along the coast of Canada. The Rescue has been out most of the time since the gale picking up timber, but up to Tuesday had got in but a small part of the whole quantity in the original raft. The steamboat captains report seeing the timber in all parts of the lake within forty miles of the place where the raft broke up. The loss to the owners will be very large, as would have been the profits had the tow been taken through safely.—*Hamilton Advertiser.*

A GALE.

The equinoctial gales this season have proved universally severe, and we regret to say, more than usually destructive. On Friday morning, the barometer began to fall, and in the afternoon it fell more suddenly, so that at 9 in the evening it stood at 29.309. Late in the evening a strong north-easter set in, and gradually increased to a strong, fitful gale. The damage to property in the city, with one exception was fortunately slight. At 5 on Saturday morning, the gale was at its highest, and beat with great force on the splendid range of stores now being built for the ladies of the Hotel Dieu, and with such effect as to blow down upwards of 30 feet by 40 of two of the brick partition walls in the centre of the building. In their fall the brickwork carried away the beams of the five floors and seriously damaged the brickwork in which they rested. The beams were unusually strong for such buildings; being 16, 17 and 19 inches, by 4, 5 and 6 inches.—The brick walls were also very solid—over 20 inches thick. The contractors estimate the damage at £600; this is not over estimated when we consider that over 200 beams are thus rendered worthless, and fully 600 feet of brickwork are destroyed. The *bedeal* of the French Church says that they were half-an-hour falling, and fell in portions at three distant intervals. The contractors for the brickwork (Messrs. Valin & Deguise) and carpentry will have to bear the expenses entailed by this destruction.—*Montreal Gazette.*

☞ Among the recent shipments from Boston, there were 383 barrels of shoe pegs for Liverpool. It has been stated that the shoe pegs were invented by Joseph Walker, of Hopkinton, Mass. Large quantities of such pegs are now sent to Germany, where they are much used in the manufacture of children's toys.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, October 10th, 1861.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour ₱ brl.	4 50	@	5 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0 90	@	1 00
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0 70	@	0 80
Barley ₱ bush	0 35	@	0 40
Oats ₱	0 20	@	0 22
Peas ₱	0 40	@	0 45
Potatoes (new)	0 25	@	0 25
Pork ₱ brl.	14 00	@	15 00
Beef ₱ cwt.	3 50	@	4 00
Butter ₱ lb.	0 10	@	0 12
Hay ₱ ton	7 00	@	8 00
Hydes ₱ cwt.	3 50	@	4 00

WM. CUMMING,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, October 9th, 1861.

Fall Wheat $1, a $1 14c.
Spring Wheat 92 a 97c.
Barley 45c.
Oats 27c a 29c.
Peas 50c a 52c.
Potatoes, (new) 50c a 55c.

New Advertisements.

JAMES W. FITZGERALD,
(LATE FITZGERALD & DRENNAN.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. All debts due to the firm formerly existing will be paid to Mr. Fitzgerald, and all debts due by said firm will be paid by the same.
JAMES W. FITZGERALD.
WILLIAM DRENNAN.
Peterborough, Oct. 3, 1861. 41

PORK! PORK!

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS!

200 BARRELS OF CHOICE
MESS PORK!
For Sale Low for Cash.
ROBERT COCHRANE.
Butcher at the Market.
Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1861. 41

BEEF! BEEF!!

250 BARRELS
MESS & PRIME MESS BEEF
For Sale Low for Cash by
ROBERT COCHRANE.
Butcher at the Market.
Peterborough, Oct. 8, 1861. 41

WANTED.

AT THE PORT HOPE RAILWAY STATION,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
PEAS & BARLEY.
W. CLUXTON.

☞ A buyer constantly in attendance at the Store-house there.
Peterborough, Oct. 8, 1861. 41.

NOTICE.

PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT WATCHES, Clocks, or Jewelry with the subscriber are requested to call and take them away on or before the 14th instant, otherwise they will be sold.
THOS. MILLS.
Peterborough, Oct. 8, 1861. 41

PROVINCIAL
INSURANCE CO',
OF CANADA.
FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
ESTABLISHED 1849.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080
Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,
Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Eight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.
October, 1861. 41

THE PHŒNIX
INSURANCE CO'Y,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Capital - - - - - - **$100,000.**
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent.
Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1861. 41

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
CAPITAL - - - - $5,000,000.
Head Office—Aberdeen,
SCOTLAND.

Canada, Head Office,—Place d'armes,
MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HUGH TAYLOR, Esq., Advocate.
R. D. COLLS, Esq., Merchant.
WM. EDMONSTONE, Esq., Merchant.
W. B. LAMBE, Esq., Advocate.
Legal Advisers:—Messrs. BETHUNE & DUNKIN.
Medical Adviser:—Wm. FRASER, M. D.
Secretary for Canada:—A. DAVIDSON PARKER

Office in Edinburg. ..... 65 Princes Street,
" Glasgow. ..... 111 St. Vincent St.
" London. ..... 30 Canon Street,
" Dublin ..... 34 College Green,
" Montreal ..... Place d'armes.
Medical References:—Dr. Hallowell, J. Brown.
J. R. WALTON.
Agent, Peterboro.
October, 1861. 41

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock
INSURANCE CO'.
HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.
Asa A. Burnham, Esq, Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq, County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq, County of Victoria.
RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.
JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.
October, 1861. 41

REDUCED RATES
FOR
ASSURANCE.
Scottish Provincial
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE OF PREMIUMS has been framed, so as to reduce the cost of Life Assurance to the lowest point. It will be observed the Rates payable for the first Five Years are not much more than HALF the usual charge, while, for the remainder of life, they are still moderate.

To Assure £100 sterling, payable at Death, with profits after first five years:

Age.	First 5 Years.			Remainder of Life.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
20	0	18	11	2	0	11
25	1	1	9	2	7	2
30	1	5	2	2	14	7
35	1	9	3	3	3	1
40	1	14	5	3	13	10
45	2	0	6	4	4	3
50	2	9	8	5	1	4

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker
JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.
October, 1861. 41

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

THE subscriber is now receiving a very
LARGE SUPPLY
OF
☞ **Fall and Winter Goods.**
THE STOCK OF
FANCY & MILLINERY GOODS
IS NOW
VERY COMPLETE.
Good Value for Ready Money, as usual. No Second Price!
W. CLUXTON.
Sept. 25, 1861. 39

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND THE BEST PLACE TO PURCHASE
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IS AT
HAFFEY'S,
All the Clothing is made on the premises, and warranted!!
Peterborough, Sept. 26, 1861. 39

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, Village lot No. 2, east of Stewart and north of Elizabeth Streets, containing half an acre of ground, which is unsurpassed for gardening purposes, in the Village of Ashburnham. A large two storied Dwelling House 20 x 30, with wood-shed and cellar under the whole of the premises. The lot is also well fenced.
Terms reasonable. Apply to
ALEX. GRAHAM.
Ashburnham, Sept. 25th, 1861. 39

Gutta-Percha Roofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1.50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to
READY ROOFING CO.,
23 Cedar Street, New York.
October 3rd, 1861. 40-1y.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH
GLASGOW.
Anchor line of Steam Packet Ships, sailing regularly between
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.

Steerage 25 Dollars — Steerage 25 Dollars

Sizes.	Tons.	H. Power.	Com.
United Kingdom	1358	200	James Ray,
John Bell,	1102	350	Edward Scott

THE "UNITED KINGDOM"
will sail from Quebec for Glasgow on
TUESDAY, 15th Oct., 1861.
Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:
SALOON CABIN $60 00
INTERMEDIATE 30 00
STEERAGE, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions 25 00
Children in proportion.
Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to
G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
MONTREAL.
September 18th, 1861. 38

REMOVAL.

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, HAS fitted up with taste and convenience at considerable expense, a Saloon on George St., *2 doors south of Lawson's Hotel*, where he will be in attendance on the public, during all business hours. Having visited some of the largest American cities this summer, he is thoroughly acquainted with the
LATEST FASHIONABLE IMPROVEMENTS
in his profession, and flatters himself that he will not be found second to any in the Canadas.
☞ Positively no business on Sundays.
Peterboro, Sept 9, 1861. 37

Mathews' Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and nauseous Vermifuge in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.
(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)
Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For Sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicines.
A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST *prepared in 1845*; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE.
is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE
is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to *injure the hair, or the scalp*, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE
works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE
produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE
does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE
is the best, cheapest safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE
having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the same or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.
For sale by all agents. Prepared only by
A. I. MATHEWS.
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C W
Oct 3, 1861. 40

The Great French Remedy!

MADAM BOITIN'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED
FEMALE PILLS.

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for all Uterine Obstructions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and diseases to which the Woman, Wife and Mother is peculiarly liable. These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action.—They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri, in Leucorrhea, or the Whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by Married Ladies at certain periods, but at other times their use is perfectly safe.
N. B.—$1 enclosed to any authorised Agent will ensure a package of Pills by return mail.
H. Crosby, General Agent, Fort Erie, C. W.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Lyman, Elliot & Co, Wholesale Agents, Toronto.
Sept. 17, 1862. 39

TO THE RESCUE.

NO SECESSION!

No Surrender!

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO INFORM his numerous friends and customers that he has received a large supply of Groceries, Wines, Brandies, Gin, Old Tom, Whiskies, Porter and Ale, Coal Oil, Burning Fluid, &c. He also wishes to advise that being a friend of all Reforms—just in principle—he has made one grand reform in Lakefield, viz: Selling Goods at Peterborough prices for cash or trade.
The Groceries on examination will be found to comprise the best quality and value the very best market can afford in all things requisite and useful for families.
The Liquors will also be found to be carefully selected, and of
FIRST-CLASS QUALITY!
The stock of Crockery, Earthenware, Tin-ware have also been renewed, and will be kept constantly supplied, to properly work out the only just principle of business,
Cash, or its equivalent.
The whole stock will be sold at so small an advance on cost as must ensure success, as no bad debts are to be provided for.
☞ Call and judge for yourselves, you will get the worth of your money and the right change back!
JAMES STEWART.
Lakefield, Sep. 16, 1861. 38

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Township Council of Otonabee intend at their meeting to be held on the
21st Day of October next,
to pass a By-law to close up the Road established across Lot 15, in 5th Concession of Otonabee, on the 14th day of January, 1829.
GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.
Aug. 28, 1861.

FOR MONTREAL
CASH ONLY
CASH STORE,
ONE Price
Hunter Street, Peterboro.

JOHN CAMPBELL
WOULD take this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country for past favors, and would beg to intimate that he has received a large addition to his stock, on such favorable terms as enable him to offer goods at such
LOW PRICES
as to convince every one who examines them
☞ *That he cannot be beat in the Town.*
The following comprise a few of the articles generally in stock:
West of England Broad Cloth Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinets, Drills, Denims, Stripped Cottons, Ginghams, Prints, Factory Cotton, Orleans, Coburgs, Red and White Flannels, Cotton Warp, &c.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes, Silk and Felt Hats, &c.
TEAS, TOBACCOES, SUGARS,
Soap, Candles, Raisins Currants, Coffee, Rice, and other articles too numerous to mention.
☞ Remember the Spot: Next door to McKellar & Cameron's, Hunter Street.
Peterboro, Aug. 31, 1861. 34

GLASGOW HOUSE!

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE AT
WILLIAMSONS
CHEAP CASH STORE.
Nearly Opposite Menzies' Book Store,
GEORGE STREET.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES.

JOHN WILLIAMSON
IN returning his sincere thanks to to his numerous friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received, takes this method of calling their attention to the balance of his stock saved from the late fire, through the exertions of his well wishers, and which he is determined to sell at a Great Sacrifice!
☞ *Call and see, and be convinced.*
Peterboro, Aug. 22nd, 1861. 35

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale one of the nicest lots of Goods ever offered in Peterborough.
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Teas,
Sugars,
Coffee,
Tobacco
Spice of all kinds,
Herring,
Dry Fish,
Mackeral,
Salmon,
A NICE VARIETY OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and the nicest assortment of
CROCKERY
ever offered in Peterborough. All of which will be sold
Very Low for Cash!
G. W. ROBINSON.
Peterboro', Sept. 18, 1861. 38

WOOD TURNING
CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE undersigned wishes to inform his numerous friends and the public in general that he is now prepared *to do any description* of Wood Turning for
BUILDINGS OR FURNITURE.
Also, Ripping Lumber to any width or thickness; Furniture made to order, at the lowest Cash price. Zinc Wash-boards of the very best quality always on hand.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
☞ Shop in Ashburnham, under D. Dorsa's Woolen Factory.
W. F. MANLEY.
Ashburnham, Sept. 18, 1861. 38

SAVE YOUR FURS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

WM. LECH,
FURRIER, MONTREAL,
WILL OPEN HIS WAREROOMS in the above line about the end of June, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Temple on Brock's corner store, Scobie's Building, Peterboro'. Raw furs will be manufactured to order; also dressed and cleaned, and
ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE
FUR TRADE
in Canada, will be offered for sale at prices much lower than ever known in this country before. Having a large assortment of the latest styles. The highest price will be paid for raw furs.
May 8, 1861.

FOR SALE

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.
The north half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con., Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH KELSO,
or Bobcaygeon.
WM. TULLY, Jr.,
Monaghan.
September 18, 1861. 38

BOARD.

A LADY RESIDING IN A CENTRAL PART of the Town will be happy to receive a few respectable Gentlemen, as Boarders. Every attention will be paid to make them comfortable. Terms moderate. For particulars apply at this office.
Peterborough, September, 1861

OTONABEE MILLS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has pleasure in informing his friends and the public that his MILLS are again in operation, and that he will be glad to attend to the calls of all old and new customers. Particular attention will as formerly be paid to Gristing and Custom Work, and good fresh ground
FAMILY FLOUR
will be kept on hand for retailing, which will be delivered at any place in Peterborough or Ashburnham, pon orders being left, with the money, at the Mills, or at his Store.
P. D. ROGERS.
Ashburnham, Sept 12, 1861.

WANTED!
100,000 BUSHELS
OF
WHEAT!
W. CLUXTON.

200 ACRES
OF
LAND FOR SALE,
IN THE
VICINITY OF THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his Farm, being composed of Lot No. 26, in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, with a frontage of nearly a mile, along the main travelled road leading to Rice Lake, Keene, Allandale, Westwood, Norwood and Hastings, and bounded on the west by the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.
There are about 100 Acres cleared and under cultivation; the land is well watered and well drained; there is a substantial board fence along the front and up the centre of the Lot, and a large Frame Barn and other buildings upon it. Also a
YOUNG ORCHARD.
THERE ARE
SEVERAL BUILDING SITES!
suitable for respectable residences, in full view of the Town of Peterborough and the Village of Ashburnham.
A sufficient instalment will be required at the time of sale from purchasers taking the whole or large portions of the Lot, and the remainder as shall be agreed upon. A Deed will be given and a Mortgage taken.
If the above Lot, or any portion thereof, remain unsold
ON MONDAY, the 28th day of OCTOBER Next,
the subscriber will offer the same for sale on that day by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
on the premises, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder,
IN LOTS OF TEN ACRES EACH,
or in larger portions to suit purchasers, in the following order:
The East half of the Lot will be sold first, beginning with Park Lot No. 1, at the north east corner, and taking the Lots in consecutive order to the centre of the Concession, after which the West half will be offered for sale, commencing at the eastern limit of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway, and numbering the Lots as described in the Map, eastward to the centre of the Concession. A Plan of the Lots may be seen and and other information obtained on application at my office in the Court House.
WALTER SHERIDAN.
Peterborough, 10th Sept., 1861. 38

Lightning! Lightning!
PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.
300,000 Feet
OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED
LIGHTNING RODS
JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH
SPRATTS' RENOWNED
PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!
AND ENLARGED
INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to the great conducting powers; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The still more conducting surface presented, and greatly increases its collecting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Spratt & Co's Platina Tipped Rod removed from the *University Buildings, Toronto*, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One great advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's insulators from the fact that is constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud, surcharged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, dissipating and lessening the mountain, raising the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have been upon us full in fury. But it fails in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them as a trifling advance upon the Carbonized Rod. Common Iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 25 feet from the point.
$1,000 CHALLENGE!
to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we also now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by O. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.
PIPER & KENDALL,
93 Young Street.

Toronto, Sept. 15, 1860.
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPerintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.
The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.
(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.
Prof. of Chemistry.
PETERBORO', July 29th, 1861.
The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods, so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them capable in all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Points, must give them great additional security.
J. BROWNE, M. D.
I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have both the two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.
A. NIBLOCK.
Toronto, June 29th, 1861. 31-3m.

WAR WITH CANADA!

FOR SALE.

THE east half of lot No. 4, north side of Elizabeth Street, in Ashburnham. There is a **Good Frame House**, with good cell

Agricultural.

FRUIT GROWING IN CANADA WEST.

The climate and soil of our country affords ample facilities for the cultivation of fruit. A rich treasure lies within reach of all who seek for it in earnest, in the profusion of delicious varieties which successive months may be made to supply; yet a very small portion of our inhabitants have availed themselves of these advantages. The rapid increase of fruit culture in the Eastern and Western States during the last few years has but thinly spread its bounties over our thickly populated Western Canada; even the existence of the most of the finer varieties are but partially known. In traversing the country, neat cottages and comfortable farm houses are every where surrounded with all the signs of an abundant harvest, yet no loaded orchards are discovered. How many of the prosperous owners of these farms are aware of the rare delicacies their fertile lands are capable of producing? How many of them, for instance are familiar with that perfumed golden midsummer fruit, the apricot? How few know that plums, rich, juicy, and bloomdusted may be had from the tree from early wheat harvest till the ground freezes in autumn?—Who among them partake of twenty melting pears, out of the thousand varieties that have here fruit in the neighboring States? Who practically knows, in fact, what a whole yearly circle of fruits is within its reach, beginning with the most refreshing strawberries, raspberries and cherries for early summer; then richest plums, apricots and nectarines for summer and autumn, and closing with high flavored pears and apples, extending their season of ripening through the entire autumn and winter and even far into the succeeding year? Happily, the number of cultivators is rapidly increasing, who may place upon their table many delicious sorts, on almost any day all the year round.

The cultivation of fruits has been retarded by a mistaken estimate of the time required for the young trees to come into bearing; but this error is fast disappearing before skilful culture. It is becoming well known that he who plants trees plants for himself as well as for his children. Bad treatment may long hinder the growth and bearing of a tree. Enveloped in weeds and grass what young plant could flourish?—What farmer would expect to raise good corn amid the thick and the tall grass of a meadow? No wonder, then, that a young tree, similarly treated, lingers in feebleness, barrenness and disease. But give it for a few years a mellow, clean and fertile soil, and vigorous shoots, and expanded branches will soon bend down under copious loads of fruit. This have been fully tested by myself, even beyond my most sanguine expectations. In 1854 I transplanted seven standard apple trees, which have fruited two successive years; at the same time I transplanted four pear trees which have borne for three seasons past; a number of standard apple trees, transplanted in the spring of 1856, are now sprinkled with the delicious fruit desired. None of these trees were over an inch in diameter when transplanted; nor was the treatment any better than that which every good farmer gives to his carrots and potatoes.—*Wm. Bissel, in London News.*

OIL EXPLOSION IN HARWICH.

Correspondence of the Chatham Argus.

Harwich, Sept. 6. 1861.

Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to make a statement of an explosion we had yesterday. While in the act of boring for oil, I, in company with Mr. Tomkins and Mr. Colby, who were assisting me, left off work on the evening of the 4th inst., in view of giving time for the pressure of gas to escape, and on the morning of the 5th, we re-commenced our work, and at 9 a. m. stopped for three and half hours, to give further time for escape to our troublesome visitor from beneath. We had got down near seventy feet, when we stopped. After noon we commenced work again. I was down on the second platform, and my assistants at the surface of the ground, and we had made but a few turns of the auger, when one of the most splendid and at the same time one of the most terrific explosions took place. The auger flew upwards with a velocity of, I would judge, six miles a minute, dashing everything including a very heavy windlass, out of the way. I had not time to leave, but quietly dodged in to one corner of the well, and having got a hold of a bar, which flew upwards in grand style, returning to give me its assistance in guarding off others, just giving me a finger wound, as much as to say, here I am. I took the hint, and placed it over me and lay still to consider what next. All this time a column of gas and sand of 6 feet diameter and one hundred and sixty feet in length, went most majestically upwards, dashing small stones to a height of at least two hundred feet. I had no guard for my upward story, and concluded it was time to leave. I got out with some difficulty and found my friends had left, supposing I was fairly done for, and the returning stone making it unsafe to come and see whether I had gone upwards or downwards. However, all came off right, and we looked on with mingled awe and delight. The steady howl, like the noise of a contained roar of a fifty-six pounder, went steadily on for twenty minutes, or perhaps more, throwing the sand from the bottom far up; and so great was the force that large quantities of sand were driven some seventy rods from the well, covering the under-brush leaves with dry fine sand. At last it sunk down to forty feet, when some twenty feet of water came in, showing good symptoms of oil, and continued dashing and plunging in the hole, making a noise like the working of a steamer in an angry sea. However, we propose to commence next week, in good hopes of finding oil, and possibly another grand explosion. I would say one word to my brother speculators: the immediate proximity to the sand was a hard reddish clay. This having been the second explosion we can fairly decide, and when this hand is tested, I may look out, for Cerberus will soon bark.

Further details of the disaster to the "GREAT EASTERN" indicate that the calamity entirely arose on the breaking of her rudder. The scene on the vessel was fearful in the extreme. Everything breakable on board was broken. She rolled so violently that her boats although placed 30 or 40 feet above water, were washed [illegible]. Twenty-five persons [illegible] fractures from concussion and cuts and bruises were innumerable. Hardly a vestige of the paddle-wheels remained. After three days of intense anxiety, a temporary steerage gear was constructed, and the vessel proceeded towards Queenstown. When the *Persia*, in answer to signals from the *Great Eastern*, approached the latter, the circumstances were such that the *Great Eastern's* engine could not be slackened and the *Persia* made off, probably under the impression that foul play was intended. At a meeting of the passengers, Captain Walker's exertions were warmly eulogised, but severe comments were passed upon the condition of the ship, the strength of her paddles, and the way in which she was ballasted. As soon as the rudder was sufficiently repaired the ship would proceed to Liverpool.

NOTICE.

THE Town Council of the Town of Peterborough having passed

A NEW MARKET BY-LAW,

the public are informed that

THE MARKET IS NOW FREE FROM TOLLS!

☞ No Fees are now charged but for Stands and Weighing. All Farm Produce and articles brought into the Town for sale are required to be brought to the Market place.

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterborough, Sept., 1861. 6

THE HEROES OF PEACE, AND The Heroes of War!

E. ANTHONY, No. 501, New York, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as Brady's National Photographic Portrait Gallery, in which is included Portraits of nearly all the prominent men of America, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other Confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.

SCENES OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION,

are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form. Also,—Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India Cuba, &c., &c., *ad infinitum.*

OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS ARE THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE AGE.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of vehicles or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views.—☞ They are sold for $3 00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

Catalogues, containing lists of all our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopic, &c., sent free by mail on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Brodway,
near St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.

Sept., 1861. 36

EMPLOYMENT.

$40 A MONTH!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE want an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada, to sell the Franklin Sewing Machine. To a limited number of travelling agents we will pay a salary of *Forty Dollars a month and all expenses.*

To local agents a commission of 20 per cent, in all sales.

Every machine is warranted to give universal satisfaction, and kept in repair six months—Recent improvements renders this machine the cheapest and most popular in the market. For full particulars and a permanent business, address, with stamp for return letter.

HARRIS BROTHERS,
Sole agents Franklin Sewing Machine Co.
Box 180 Boston, Mass.

July, 1863. 28

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW AND ACCURATE, ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

Map of Upper Canada,

TOGETHER WITH A DESCRIPTIVE MAP AND DIRECTORY OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF

N'H & S'H MONAGHAN & OTONABEE.

CONLIN, BONNEY & Co., of Toronto, propose to publish the above work, drawn on a large scale from the most recent and accurate surveys, exhibiting all Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province, corrected from the latest official authority; also, the various lines of Railway, Railway Stations, with the *correct distance between each*, Canals, Plank and Macadamised Roads, the Main Travelled Roads between Towns and Villages, the boundaries and numbers of each County and Township, the great Lakes, Rivers, and principal Mill Streams. Tables shewing the Variation of Time between each County Seat in Upper Canada (from the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, the Population of each City, Town, County and Township will also be given, with other important and useful information carefully compiled from the Census Returns and per-ter. The Map will be illustrated with Views of the principal Public Build ings in the Province, executed in the best style of the art. There will also be given on the above Map an enlarged Plan, in the most minute detail, of the above Townships showing concessions, lots, and sub-divisions, with the names of the proprietors neatly engraved thereon; also, school Sections, Churches, School-houses, Mills, Manufactories, Stores, Inns, &c., together with unsurpassed gravel, plank and other Roads open to travel, the true course of rivers and mill streams; also, an enlarged Plans of Towns and Villages in the Townships.

The names of all Subscribers, resident owners of farms, will be engraved specially prominent on their respective lots, and the position of their residences indicated; also, the names of Subscribers in the Towns and Villages will be particularly attended to, with the view, principally, to secure such, thus constituting a complete Rural, Professional, and Mercantile Business Directory.

The publishers being practical engravers, draftsmen, &c., can confidently assure the public that the execution of the above work, in every department, will be superior to anything of the kind yet published in Canada. The plan of the Map will be about 48 by 72 inches; it will be handsomely coloured, varnished, and mounted on canvas, with rollers, and furnished to subscribers only; for the low price of Four dollars and a half ($4 50) payable on delivery.

Other Townships in the County will be commenced in due time.

☞ Our Agents exhibit a master specimen of the above work, with our name engraved thereon.

CAUTION.—This enterprise in no way connected with that projected by Messrs. Tremaine, of Jefferson County, State of New York.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 12s, 15s
3d. Sherry, do, 7s 6d, 10s, 12s. 15s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, do. Fine Holland Gin
do Wood, do. in Bond and Sparo Casks. Islay Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases. Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Preserves, Mustard, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Snuffs, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden Ware &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (now three front) premises, lately occupied by Jos. Stevenson, Esq.,
GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 3 1861.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO OR THREE good farm hands for the harvest season or longer. Apply to
GEORGE ESSON,
21st lot, 4th Con., Otonabee.

July 17, 1861.

ROOM PAPER AND Paper Window Blinds.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his stock of new Room Papers for 1861. ALSO, a large lot of Plain and Fancy Window Blinds. ALSO, all the papers for this week.

THOS MENZIES.

Peterboro, June, 1861.

ALE! ALE! ALE!

IN KEGS OR BOTTLES,

AT THE

Colliers under Robertsons Block

On Water Street.

PRIVATE FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

E. A. WHYTE.

Peterboro', Sept. 12, 1861.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPIT L.....£2,000,000STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro' Sept 14th, 1857.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.

Captal, $1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 3st August, 1859. 31

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of hispatrons, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior dexterity AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis. Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands who have restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes.

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

SEVEN YEARS.

THE seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular institution over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches, entitled

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS!"

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal*,"

3rd.—Four admissions, during the season, to The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N.Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 36 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

"THE ART JOURNAL"

is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage pre-paid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscriptions. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, in receipt of 18 cts, in stamps or coin.

Address,

C. L. DERBY, *Actuary C.A.A.*
546 Broadway, N. Y.

N. B.—Subscriptions received by R. S. Patterson, Hon'y Secretary for United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

No. 5, Market Block, Peterboro', Dec. 11.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free o the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed,
When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

EDEN GARDENS

PETERBOROUGH,
OPPOSITE WALKERFIELD NURSERY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and surrounding country that he has at his Gardens a constant supply [in their season] of all kinds of Garden Vegetables usually grown in this latitude. Seedling plants, such as

Cabbage, Cauliflower,
Tomato, Celery, Winter Cherry, &c. Also,—Small Fruits in their season.

Vegetables

fresh from Eden Gardens at the Market every week day; also at his Store on George Street, where all orders which may be left for anything in the above line will be promptly attended to.

PHILIP GILES.

May 1, 1861. 18

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cistern or well 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1863; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 36-1y.

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bowmanville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Cobourgh.

Offices in Gillet's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

JUDSONS,

MOUNTAIN HERB

WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots
VERSUS
Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the unusual actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere Childish Fret afflicts them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, and should be of some instant to

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we promise you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs. Ask for the "*Heroes of Polo Absalom*," of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be saved by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of R. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of Judson, on each package of this Worm Tea.

R. L. JUDSON & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
50 Leonard St. New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 350,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

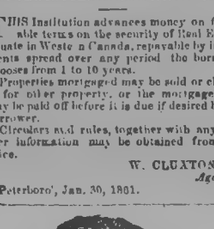
THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Weste n Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5



JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE we present you with a perfect likeness of Tureo, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanacs and Pamphlets.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver causes to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the lungs is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough,—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough,—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly the healthy blood of the human body, when mixed with the poisonous matter of any disease, and receives all the fetid and secretious pores and fibres, clearing and normalizing the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	Debility, Impaired Weakness,
Coughs,	Fever and Ague, Liver Complaints,
Colds,	Female Complaints Symptoms of Spirits,
Chest Disease	Headaches, Piles,
Costiveness,	Indigestion, Stone and Gravel
Dyspepsia,	Influenza, Secondary Symptoms
Diarrhœa,	Inflammation, Worms,
Dropsy.	

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, change the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Roots of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Mountains, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account in connection of the "Great Discovery" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The *Mountain Herb Pills* are put up in a *Beautiful Wrapper*. Each box contains 40 pills, and *Retail at 25 cents per box.* All genuine, have the signature of R. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

R. L. JUDSON, & Co,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

☞ The Canadian Pain Destroyer is a prompt and sure remedy for Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infatnum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well as the stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the bites of poisonous Insects and venomous Reptiles.

WILL BE SOLD AT

A SACRIFICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by circumstances to sell his Houses and Lot on Albert Street, on the Court House Hill, adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Dunbie. The above is one of the most delightful situations in Town, and will be sold for the

LOW PRICE OF $800!

one half to be paid down, and the remainder in two years from time of sale. Title Perfect.

JOHN RITCHIE.

Peterborough, Aug. 20, 1861 34

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1860 45

SADDLERY & HARNESS
WARE-HOUSE.

Opposite A. McNab's Jactive Rooms, George Street. Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,

PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.

Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel. 17

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the unsightly and foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick. For they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to rehearse the evidences of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled excellence of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, and W.A Kempt, Peterboro'. C. Britton, Lindsay; R. Gregory, Millbrook; A. Goodfellow, Springville, and all medicine dealers. Northrop & Lyman, General Agents for the Canadas.

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged re-fitted and refurnished, and no every convenience for the accommodation of the travelling public. It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Main Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HIS TABLE

is always supplied with the best the market affords, and

THE BAR

always supplied with the choicest of Liquors. Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call

☞ A careful ostler on hand at all times.

WILLIAM CRESWELL,
Proprietor.

Bobcaygeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

PETERBORO',
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

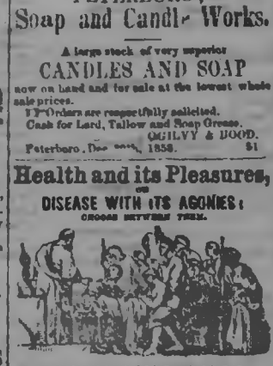
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & BOOD.

Peterboro. Dec 20th, 1858. 51

Health and its Pleasures, OR DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES:

CROSS BETWEEN THEM.



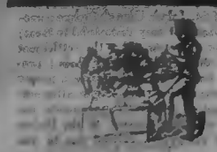
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoid the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially the power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally admitted as the same grand remedy for female



BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Page Bills, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Ball Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Songs Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 42.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$0 37
Each subsequent insertion	12
Ten to ten lines, first insertion	75
Each subsequent insertion	25
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	3
Each subsequent insertion, " "	2

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Maurice's Mills, Peterboro'. C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. BISSEL,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c. OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

Mr. A. T. MAATHEFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Post Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 13

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street Peterborough. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd. 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office, Peterborough.
April 17, 1861. 16

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c. graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin Cancer and Rheumatism.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April 25, 1861. 17

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 19

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 10th, 1861. 3

A. ROGERS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

PRIVATE BOARD.
A NUMBER of respectable boarders may find good board and comfortable accommodation at the moderate and well-fixed hotel, corner of the Peterboro Station at the P. H. & P. R. Apply on the premises.
JOSEPH PORTMAN.
Peterboro', 1861. 20

CABINET-MAKING.
E. GOLD, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Hunter Street, George Street

FOR SALE.
A [illegible] Farm [illegible]
[illegible]
Aug. 22, 1861. 35

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE, OVER COULTERS' DRUG STORE, George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or

VULCANIZED RUBBER.

Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.

D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he

WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,

and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.
Peterboro', April 10th, 1861. 15

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, *Proprietor.*

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 2 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.

80 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 76, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,

in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS. WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

NOTICE

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of Dec. next,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M

Teachers holding third class certificates granted a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,
J. EDWARD,
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 30

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 6th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	7.30 a. m.
" Millbrook "	9.45 a. m.
" Fraserville "	9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	9.30 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.	
Leave Peterboro' at	2.25 p. m.
" Fraserville "	2.40 p. m.
" Millbrook "	2.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	[illegible] p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Manager.
Peterboro' January, 10

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she last saw in the Fall of the year 1857. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was [illegible] Stone. It is said she married in 1849, a person named Dr. Lough, who was at that time engaged in some way in the construction of the Welland Canal, between Port Colborne and Chippewa. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 56 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affection, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.

Mrs. SAMANTHA JENKINSON.
Rochester, N. Y., 20th May, 1861.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!

Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling

IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., &c., &c.

[illegible] Farm [illegible]
[illegible]
Sept., 1861. 37

Poetry.

BURNS' FAREWELL.

[The following Verses, it is said, are a brief summary of the last discourse of Scotland's great National Poet to his Jean, when about to bid a final adieu to all things earthly. They have appeared only once before in any American paper.]

Farewell, my Jean, a last farewell!
Nae mair I'll gladly gaze on thee;
And nae mair will thy blythesome smile,
O, my dear lassie, light on me.
Nae mair when in misfortune's blast
The rays of hope will rise frae thee,
The present ills, and ills that's past,
Now heavy, heavy press on me.

Saith age and downs this world has shown,
Sad life's gay morn did spread, I wees;
And bitter blasts her on us blaun
But a' the ills I had to fear
Thowes nane that were nae sharp and keen
As this adieu, this last my dear,
To you who I did count my Jean.

Oft wi' delight I've sung your name
Obeying tender passions law;
Now a' my fear is for your hame,
When I, your faithful friend's awa'.
Sae fare-thee-well, thyself compose
Thy mid-day sun wi' reach it's e'en;
I'll welcome thee to big or joys,
When I again meet wi' my Jean.

THE REFORMED.

CHAPTER I.

"Mother, I can't stand it; indeed I can't."

"But let us hope for the best, my son. Besides he is your father, and he was once kind and affectionate."

"I know he used to be kind to me. Yes, I remember when he used to take me and little Lucy on his knee, and sing to us, and tell us pretty stories; but he's cross and ugly now, and beats me,—and then, last night, when he struck you—"

"Hush, my child; do not speak of that again. He would not have done it if he had been himself."

"But tell me, mother, does rum make every body do as father does?"

"Every one who drinks it suffers from its use."

"Then why do they drink it?"

"Ah, Edward, by drinking a little at first they become habituated to it, and at length they become so firmly bound in its chains that it costs a hard struggle to break away from it. The first time they drink these evil- are not so bad; but he who drinks at all is likely to become a drunkard."

"Then I'm sure that *I'll* never drink, mother."

"God bless you, my boy, and keep you firm in your resolution."

For some moments the mother and her child sat in their lonely apartment pondering upon the subject of their conversation without speaking. Thomas Osgood and his wife had spent several years of unin-terrupted happiness in the married state. A son and daughter had been given them, and nothing was wanting to ensure a long life of peace. But unluckily a habit which Mr Osgood had moderately, as he thought, cherished for some time, beg- to grow upon him, and by the time his son was thirteen years of age, the poor man had become a beastly drunkard.

After sitting for some time in deep thought the boy lifted up his head. A bright tear-drop stood upon his eye-lid.

"Mother, I've been thinking for some time, and I must tell you what I'm determined to do. There's no use in my staying here—for I can't go to school, and you know I can't learn any thing."

"But what would you do?"

"I must go away. I have saved up three dollars, and with that sum I can easily get to some place where a good boy can make a living."

"I do not know what to say my dear son," returned Mrs. Osgood, as she wiped the tears from her sorrow-stricken face; "but perhaps at present you would be better off somewhere else; and although my heart would break should you be taken away by your father's folly, yet, if your good requires it, I can bear to part with you."

"When I am away, I shall never cease to remember your counsels; and if I act upon them, I shall certainly be a good man, shall I not mother?"

"Yes, Edward, if you obey the rules which I have given you, you will live rightly."

Much conversation was held, and Edward Osgood received such counsel as only a mother can give. It was settled that he should start early the next morning, before his father was up. The morning came and with its first dawn Edward was equipped for his journey. His little sister, Lucy, hung about his neck, and could not understand why she was to be separated from her brother—but at length her little mind comprehended that it was for Edward's good, and with a warm kiss succeeded by a flood of tears, she bade him good-bye.

Mr. Osgood arose about the middle of the forenoon, but went out without making any inquiry for Edward. He was at heart a good man, and in the sober moments always felt sorry for what he had done; but for the last year he had spent but little of his time with his family, and at the present time he was customarily under the influence of liquor, so that his wife constantly suffered from his brutality—perhaps we should not call it brutality but there was a total lack of those kindly feelings which mark the man, and at times he was stern and unfeeling. Only once had he struck his wife; but that blow had dethroned the son on the throne he had taken—that blow had broken the way for greater cruelties, and it had well nigh wrecked the heart of his poor wife.

That night, when Mr Osgood came home he asked for Edward. Mrs. Osgood was a woman who never deceived her husband, and she told the whole tale. For several moments the husband's countenance underwent a variety of changes. At first he was angry; but those changes and angrier feelings passed away, and he became overwhelmed with grief. He felt he was responsible for the ruin that was to come upon his child, and he felt that he had been the cause of it. He remembered his own boyhood, when he was innocent and happy, and he remembered his father's kind counsels, which he had disregarded, and he knew that his son would have been a better man; but his keener sensibilities had been blunted and seared by the burning besom of alcohol, and the image of his boy was soon effaced from his mind.

One day, about a week after Edward had left the house, Mr. Osgood came home in a deep state of intoxication. Never before had he appeared so wild in his manner. His eyes rolled about in their sockets,—his hands were tightly clenched and a frown of fearful import lowered upon his brow. After gazing upon his wife for a few moments, he angrily exclaimed,

"So you're managed to get Edward out of the way, and now I suppose you think that you are going to frighten me out of the house."

"Why, my dear husband, what can you mean?" tremblingly asked Mrs. Osgood, while the tears began to gather in her eyes.

"Don't *dear* me. Didn't you send my boy away? and didn't you know he was the only one to do our errands?"

"I will d anything you ask."

"I'll not give you the chance; for I intend to leave this house myself, and that too as soon as possible."

"But surely you will not go away and leave us here alone."

"I shall go to-day. You'll be better off alone, and you'll know how to take care of yourself, too, after I'm gone."

As the inebriate closed, he arose from his seat and started for the door. His heart-broken wife saw in his countenance something that told her he was in earnest; and springing after him, she threw her arms around his neck, and was about to utter a fervent appeal, when he rudely thrust her from him with a violence that laid her prostrate upon the floor, and then rushed from the house.

There lay the poor wife, and by her side knelt her little daughter, terror-stricken at the scene that passed. A fervent prayer rested upon that wife's lips—'twas for her husband. Around her heart there was an icy chilliness that contracted ev y fibre of her feelings, and in that bosom where had flourished the flowers of connubial affection, the winter of affliction had laid its blighting frost.

She was yet a mother—her child was clasped to her breast, and gazing upon that innocent face, while the hot tears coursed rapidly down her wan cheeks, she prayed to God that she might have strength to live on, and protect her daughter from the ills of poverty.

CHAPTER II.

Eight years have passed since the drunkard left his wife and child lying on the floor of his once happy home,—years that have been ladened with circumstances of various degree and import. Men who were old have grown older—some show their additional years, while others seem the same; women, too, have changed, some with more weight of years, others with the circumstances of life. Children have in those eight years, grown to be men and women; some have come to maturity beneath the genial influence of prosperity, others have wended their difficult way through the intricate labyrinth of want and disappointment, and toiled heavily up the hill of fortune against adversity and the frowns of society.

It was a cold night in the month of December, 1861. The streets of Baltimore were deserted, save here and there a solitary pedestrian wending his way home or seeking the place of social intercourse. The deep tones of the church bell had just announced the hour of nine; and though the snow and sleet was driving furiously along the thoroughfares of that city, still there was an old man who paced the sidewalks as though he had no point of destination fixed in his mind, and the rude blast with its chilling load of frost seemed to pass unheeded by. He was an old man, but not old with years. Life had been to him a heavy burden; and the self-imposed penalties of a long series of physical and moral infractions had brought upon him the debility of advanced age even though forty-five winters had not yet shed their frosts upon him. As the rays of the street lamp fell upon his features, they revealed at once the cause of his present situation. Three letters of the English alphabet are so arranged upon his countenance that even a child could not mis-take their full import—R-U-M. He was a *drunkard*.

At length the drunkard stopped. A full blaze of mellow light was pouring out through the stained glass of a gorgeous building; and as the poor wanderer came within its pale, a powerful demon whispered, "enter." A simple circumstance, however, forbade, and the latter injunction was obeyed. Though Appetite asked for gratification, poverty utterly negatived the question. Another square was passed and a corner was turned, and another stream of light shot across the dark street from an illuminated stairway. There the drunkard stopped again. Whatever may have been the thoughts and feelings that passed through his mind, they at length turned his tottering steps to the hall above. A moment he stood irresolute at the door; and then summoning up all his courage he opened it and entered.

A strange cast of features marked those men who sat there. There was a strange assemblage for that time and place. The hall was crowded with earnest listening hearers, men who seemed buried in the words of love and truth that came from the lips of a heavenly inspired speaker, and yet nearly every countenance there told the drunkard's melancholy tale. O, what a thrill shot through every heart at the lightning flash of truth and salvation came from his lips.—The heart rolled down his fate-scarred cheeks as he told his simple, unpretended tale. No lordly halls nor assembly schools had made that orator; but from youth to the present he had been a road of disgrace and degradation and what he had to tell told all its effect from the heart of experience and truth.

He told of early hopes and joys—of the fate and blindness of fond parents and loving brothers and sisters—of love pure outside and devoted that all the real, that of a young [illegible]

CHAPTER III.

Eight years! What a change have they wrought upon the person of the drunkard's wife! During that time her cup of sorrow had been full to the brim, and we now enter her poverty-stricken abode, we find the better portion almost overrun. The neat cottage where Mrs. Osgood had spent the happiest years of her married life had long since been given up, and at the present time she occupied a single room in an obscure and isolated building. In one corner stood a poor bed, with barely covering enough to keep out the cold winter air, and upon this was the poor woman trying to repose; but sleep came not to her aid, and ever and anon she cast her eyes towards the door, as if anxiously watching for the entrance of some expected friend. O, how firmly have want and disease set their iron hand upon that poor woman. Hardly a trace of the once happy wife is left; and those eyes that so oft shed forth the light of the social circle, and beamed in joyous love and happiness, are grown dim and sunken, and their weakened, glassy appearance tells plainly of a deep seated malady.

At length the door opened, and Lucy Osgood entered the apartment. Her garments were poor, and as she shook the snow from their meagre folds, a cold shudder passed through her frame. Though poverty was stamped upon the oft-patched cloak and the worn bonnet, yet there beamed forth from her countenance the index of a mine of wealth; that might well grace the home of the millionaire. The unmistakable marks of long-endured want which were seated upon those features, could not dim the bright lustre of that bright blue eye, nor overshadow the heavenly resignation that beamed from every look and action. The flowers of young womanhood had developed themselves beneath the dark shade of remorseless poverty and want; but still the angel of mercy and purity dwelt in her warm heart, and the person who could have looked upon that being and failed to love her must have been cold and heartless indeed. But she was surrounded by iron hearts, and even charity itself slumbered inactive in the bosoms of those who knew her.

"And what can induce you then, wretched, to proffer your assistance to those children of misfortune and poverty whom you never before seen, and who can never return your kindness."

The stranger made no answer, but his eyes sought the countenance of Lucy, and a strange light beamed forth as they rested upon the fair form of the innocent girl. The sick woman followed the direction of his gaze and then a strange mingling took possession of her soul as she read that ardent look

"We appreciate your kindness, sir," continued Mrs. Osgood, "but I hardly dare accept your offer. You will excuse me if I deal frankly with you, when I tell you that I fear my poor daughter has more room in your feelings than has sympathy for her sick mother."

"I will own, madam that your daughter has attractions for me,—say, more—that I love her; and for that reason——"

"No more, sir," interrupted the feeble mother, while a fearful tremor shook the frame of the fair girl as her eyes filled with tears. "The sons of wealth or fashion does not seek an honorable mate in the depths of poverty; and rather than shame should come upon that poor girl, I would have her laid in the cold grave by the side of her mother."

The stranger rose from his seat, and bending over the still weeping maiden he impressed a warm kiss upon her burning cheek. She started from her chair; but one old emotion could feel vent, for one sought a single explanation that fell from his lips.

"Lucy!"

The maiden started at that sound, and sweeping the waving tresses from her tear-wet face, she gazed wildly into the features of the stranger. The curtain which years of sorrow and suffering had drawn over the past was hastily withdrawn, and memory that tomb to the unsound, awakened remembrance appeared instantaneously spread its wings, and dropped in a joyous confusion upon

her bursting, she threw herself upon the manly bosom before her, and exclaimed,

"Edward! brother!"

"My soul! O, God, it cannot be," exclaimed the almost frantic mother, as she started up in her bed and strained her eyes towards the spot where the brother and sister were locked in each other's arms.

"Yes, dear mother, 'tis your own little Neddy," returned the young man as he sprang to the side of the bed and supported the head of the mother in his fond embrace.

"Great God, I thank thee!" ejaculated the poor woman; and burying her face in the bosom of her returned son, she wept such tears of joy as made her heart leap with new life and sent a thrill of returning activity to every fibre of her frame.

* * * * * *

A month had passed away since Edward Osgood had returned to his home, and during that time a wonderful change had taken place in the condition of Mrs. Osgood.—She had regained her health and had seen her daughter raised to a position in society which she was so well qualified to fill; and her long-lost son, too, had come to shed all this joy around her. Still there was one subject upon which her thoughts dwelt in sorrow.

"Come, Lucy," said Edward, as he entered the house one afternoon, "I want you to go to the Temperance Meeting with me this evening."

"Certainly, dear brother."

"There is to be one of those reformed men from Baltimore address the meeting, and it must be interesting."

The evening came, and Edward and Lucy entered the church where a large congregation was already collected. At length the speaker rose; and ere he had proceeded five minutes, Edward passed his arm around the neck of his sister, and laying his head upon her shoulder he whispered, while the warm tears gushed forth,

"'Tis our father, Lucy!"

Some noticed the agitation of that brother and sister, but they gleaned not the deep feelings that swelled their souls.

The speaker went on—he told a tale which you have already heard—and as each word dropped like a distinct truth from his lips, tears started to the eyes of all, and conviction settled on every heart. When at the close of his tale, the Pledge was laid upon the table, a simultaneous rush was made for the saving instrument, and name after name appeared upon its face, like the foot-prints of so many angels.

When her children returned, Mrs. Osgood was still sitting by the blazing fire, and engaged in a n rrowful train of reflections. The subject of the Temperance Meeting had awakened in all their poignancy the recollections of what her own lot had been. The poor woman raised her head as the door opened, and she saw her children enter. But who was he that followed?

Back through the lapse of those eight long years the poor woman's mind leaped, with the lightning's flash, and for a single moment she dwelt in the past; then rising from her seat and moving forward as though she feared the scene might vanish from her sight, she extended her hands and they rested on a substantial form of flesh and blood; one more look into that well remembered face, and Mrs. Osgood was clasped to the bosom of her husband.

Eight more years have rolled away, and never was happiness more complete than that which flourishes beneath the genial rays of the bright son of Washingtonianism, which rose in beauty over the home of THE REFORMED.

VICTORIA'S FIRST MOMENT OF SOVEREIGNTY.

If the following relation is true—and there is no reason to doubt it—there was good foundation in the conscientiousness and early mature character of the Princess Victoria, for the good Queen, wife and mother which she has proved herself to be. [illegible] Prince the Fourth expired about midnight at Windsor Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with peers and other high functionaries in the kingdom were in attendance. As soon as the sceptre had departed with the last breath of the King, the Archbishop quitted Windsor Castle, and made his way with all possible speed to Kensington Palace, the residence at that time of the Princess—already by the law of succession Queen Victoria. He arrived long before daylight, announced himself, and requested an immediate interview with the Princess. She hastily attired herself, and met the venerable prelate in the anteroom. He informed her of the demise of William, and finally announced to her that she was, in law and right, successor to the deceased monarch. The sovereignty of the most powerful nation key at the feet of a girl of eighteen. She was, *de facto*, Queen of the only realm, in fact or history, on which the sun never set. She was deeply agitated. The first words she uttered were these: "I ask your prayers in my behalf." They knelt down together, and Victoria inaugurated her reign, like the young king of Israel in the olden time, by asking of the Most High who reileth in the kingdoms of men, "an understanding heart to judge so great a people, who could not be numbered nor counted for the multitude."

ANOTHER COMET.

Mr. James R. Turnbull, in a letter to the Baltimore News, calls attention to another comet now approaching the sun, and perceptible to the naked eye. It may be seen he says, after dusk, say about 9 o'clock, on a clear night, between the constellations of Cassiopeia and Andromeda, [illegible] nearly a straight point between the stars Shedir, Achird and Mirach. When [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"GREAT EASTERN" DISASTER.

The *Liverpool Post* of the 19th says:—We have been favored by a passenger who returned to Liverpool yesterday from Cork with particulars, which enable us to some extent to describe the incidents of the disaster which befel the *Great Eastern* in her attempted voyage from Liverpool to America. She left her moorings in the Mersey at twenty-five minutes past one on Tuesday and parted finally from the pilot at four o'clock that day, immediately putting on full steam. All went on well until Thursday, at four o'clock, when a strong breeze prevailed, and when the aft tackle of one of the boats on the port side became unhooked, leaving it suspended by one tackle.—The captain endeavoured to steady the ship while this could be rectified, but found to his surprise that she would not answer to the helm. The fact was (although it was not then known) that the paddle-pin was broken, and the wheel had no command over the rudder. The forestaysail was run up and that was blown away.—The engines were then stopped and the boat ordered to be cut away. The *Great Eastern* once more started on her course, the passengers went down to dinner, and from that moment commenced a chase of breakages, which lasted without intermission for three days. Everything breakable was broken, furniture, fittings, services, piano, glasses were all involved in the common wreck. It now became known that the rudder was unmanageable. About 6 o'clock she had to be stopped again, owing to two rolls of sheet lead, weighing some 7 cwt., each, which were in the engine room, rolling about with every oscillation of the vessel with a fearful force. These having been secured, another start was made, when a tremendous grinding was heard under the paddle-boxes. The paddle-boxes had become twisted, and the floats were grinding against the sides of the ship. The paddles were stopped, and henceforward the scene is described as awful in the extreme. The ship rolled so violently that the boats were washed away. The cabin, besides dangers arising from collisions and crashes constantly going on, had slipped probably through her port holes a great deal of water, and stores were floating about in utter confusion and ruin. Some of the chandeliers came down. A large mirror was smashed into a thousand pieces. The rails of the bannisters, bars and numerous other fittings were broken, and some idea of the night's roughness may be gathered from the fact that the chain cables polished themselves bright with friction on the deck. A spare riding bit gave way on the cabin deck and knocked a hole through the ships side. Two oil tanks also on the cable deck were so much damaged by another concussion, that 200 gal's of fish oil they contained, ran into the hold, and caused, during the rest of the unhappy voyage, a most intolerable odor. The passengers' luggage in the lower after cargo space was laying two feet in water, and before the ship's deliverance was effected was literally reduced to rags. Twenty-five fractures occurred from concussions caused by the tremendous lurching of the vessel, and cuts and bruises were innumerable. A cook was cast violently by one of these against the paddle-boxes, sustaining fearful injuries. Another lurch drove him against loose of the stanchions, breaking one of his legs in three places. The baker received injuries of a very terrible character on a vital part, and one of the most striking incidents of the affair was this poor man's crawling in his agony to extinguish a portion of the baking gear which had caught on fire. On Thursday night the gale was from the south-west, but on Friday morning it had veered around to northwest, and the ship was drifting as unmanageable as a log in the trough of the sea. She did not ship much water on the deck. It was soon discovered what was the matter with the rudder. The pin upon which it had turned had broken off three feet below the point where it had entered the stern of the ship. It was wrought iron, ten inches in diameter. The iron appeared thoroughly good. It was now found necessary to rig up some description of steering gear. First a spar was thrown over with an anchor flute attached, which dragging in the water behind the ship, might bring her head to the wind, but the swinging of the rudder made it useless. A plan was then suggested to the captain by a passenger, to which the escape of the vessel is probably attributable. It was to pass two or three turns of the chain cable round the rudder pin immediately below the point, at which the breakage occurred, and to secure it with wedges and small chains. By pulling either end of the chain cable a circular motion of the pin was produced, and a connection being affected with the usual chains attached with the rudder, and a temporary wheel rigged up below deck, a shaft was made once more to proceed, but the screw of the vessel, upon which locomotion now depended, as hardly a vestige of the paddle now remained, soon stopped, being fouled by the rudder. Another plan was invented by the captain, by which the rudder was prevented from veering more than necessary to steer the ship. All Friday was occupied by these arrangements, and the ship had drifted up west of the coast of Ireland, out of the ordinary track. On Saturday night the brig *Magnet* of Halifax, hove in sight, came alongside for the purpose of rendering assistance. On Sunday, at two o'clock, got under way, and the rudder was found to act. The vessel proceeded nine knots an hour with the screw alone. Met the *Persia* the next morning, signalled her to come under the lee, which she did, but perceiving the *Great Eastern* did not slacken her speed, it is supposed she concluded her intentions unfair. Put on full speed and was soon beyond recall. An attempt was made at explanation, but the *Persia* was too far off. The *Great Eastern* continued her course. On Tuesday morning reached the head of Kinsale.—Stopped four hours to arrange tackle.—Signalled there; no notice taken; at four o'clock arrived off Cork. A steamer came off to assist her. The harbor was soon reached. The information states that it was almost impossible to exaggerate the anxious state which prevailed while the fate of the ship was doubtful. Several clergymen were on board. Religious services were frequently held. The demeanour of the passengers was sufficient, apart from the signs of disaster around them, to signify the distressing nature of the crisis.

A meeting was held in the saloon on Tuesday, and resolutions of a pious and congratulatory character passed. The passengers expressed gratitude to the commander of the brig *Magnet*, and complimented Capt. Walker, the officers and crew, for their indefatigable exertions. Some of the proceedings, of less pleasing character, were comments passed on the condition of the ship, strength of rudder, and way in which she was built.

—The tombs of the poets Keats and Shelley, buried at Rome, are about to be restored. M. Bunsen, the newly-appointed British Consul in that city, has received to give them his early attention. They have fallen into grand decay. It is proposed to substitute a "Greek Altar," such a modification of the head-stone which now stands over Keats' grave in 1861.

REFUGEES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

(*From the Montreal Herald.*)

The state of disquiet prevailing in the United States has driven, and no doubt will drive many refugees of various classes from different parts of the country into Canada. A few days ago the son of one of the oldest inhabitants of the town of Sherbrooke, arrived from Florida. He was one of a party of 17 Northern men residing in the same neighborhood, who were waited upon by certain self-constituted public authorities of Secession, and presented with the alternative of active service against the Federal Government, or immediate exile, with the abandonment of all their property. The seventeen choose the last as the least of two evils. The Sherbrooke man, who had acquired a considerable property, had formed a very strong opinion that the North must ultimately triumph. In that case he felt sure of getting back his property, which in the case of a long war, or a republic under rule such as that which now prevails in the South, he did not value very high.—Other gentlemen are here, rather on account of their Southern than Northern sympathies. One of these was recently a banker in New York city, doing business chiefly with the South. Large amounts had been transmitted to him by correspondents there, who preferred to place their funds outside of the limits of the rebellion. His business with these parties had been managed through one of the British Consulates; but a few days ago he received notice from the Consul that the latter could no longer act as the medium of such communications, and learned simultaneously that his letters had been detained at the post-office, and sent to Washington. The same night a friend advised him of his probable arrest and consignment to Fort Lafayette. In antic pation of such steps on the part of the Government, he took his departure, travelling by private carriage to a remote railway station, and thence coming on to Canada with as little ostentation as possible. Before his departure he left certain powers with his son, who in virtue of the authority thus conferred upon him, hastily collected $250,000, with which he followed his father as speedily as possible, and so speedily as to succeed in reaching a place of safety north of line 45 °, just two hours before the messengers of the Government, who were following to capture him. We are not aware that this gentleman had done any overt act calculated to encourage the rebellion; but his connection, and, doubtless, his sympathies were known to be with the South, and we presume that he was the depository of rebel property. Another gentleman is here, seeking to obtain neutralization in Canada, for the purpose of holding his ships by British registry. He too, has, we believe, made a very large deposit in one of our banks. He contrived to reach Boston from the South, and there found reason to believe that he was dodged. He accordingly took steps to evacuate without beat of drum, and reached the Province line near Stanstead, chiefly by journeys on horse-back through bush roads, and other little frequented ways. We hear of another refugee whose brother holds high rank in the Confederate army, and is well known in Canada from the circumstance of his having been stationed on the frontier during the rebellion of 1837 and 1838.—This gentleman was, himself, an officer in the United States Navy; but he resigned on the breaking out of the war. He is about to bring his family to Canada, and to establish himself in Toronto or Montreal, as he may find one or other city most to his taste. The Toronto papers speak of several refugees having arrived in that city. We see therefore, that the British flag is still in both hemispheres the ægis for all who require protection—Louis Phillippe and Louis Blanc; Shadrac the runaway black, came here without a sou in his pocket, and with a back hardly healed from the last whipping, or a St. Clair, whom the system of slavery has by different ways also brought to leave his pleasant home for the cold shade of exile. Long may Victoria's realm enjoy the happy distinction of being that one whose *proscripts* are fewest of any in the civilized world while its *sympathies* are large enough and its strength great enough, to afford a home to all who need protection.

TWO BRITISH OFFICERS SHOT BY A PRIVATE.

A fearful tragedy has just occurred at Fulwood Barracks, at Preston, England.—A soldier of the Thirty-Second regiment, named M'Cafferay, about twenty years of age, a native of Preston, who has been in the regiment about eleven months, for breach of military discipline and neglect of duty, was sentenced to confinement within the barracks for fourteen days. On leaving the room, M'Cafferay made no remark, but went direct to his own room. He took his rifle down, and asked his comrade for a piece of greased rag, which was given him, and he cleaned his rifle with it, and loaded it. Immediately afterwards, Colonel Crofton, the colonel of the depot battalion at the barracks, and Captain Hanlan the adjutant of the battalion, were walking across the square. M'Cafferay was then seen to kneel down at the window of his room, take a deliberate aim, and Crofton stepped back a few paces, threw up his arms and said: "Oh, my God, I am shot!" A number of officers were at the time walking on the flags in front of the officers' quarters at the north side of the quadrangle, hastened to their assistance. Capt. Hanlan managed to walk to his room without assistance, but Col. Crofton (who is since dead) was so severely wounded, that he had to be helped to his quarters. Medical assistance was at once procured, when it was found that the ball had struck the Col. on his left side, gone through his left lung, and out at his right side. It had afterwards struck the adjutant, gone through his left arm, and lodged in his spine, whence it was about an hour afterwards, extracted by the medical officers of the barracks. M'Cafferay was at once arrested, and given in charge of the county police. He coolly said to the soldier who seized him: "Take my rifle."—When taken in charge, he merely said that he had not intended to hit Colonel Crofton, implying, it was understood, that he had been desirous of shooting Captain Hanlan. M'Cafferay has not borne the best character while in the regiment. His father also was transported a few years since for being concerned in a poaching affray.

—A serious case happened lately in Taunton, England. The daughter of a tradesman had been ill for some time, and her death was hourly looked for. At length to all appearance, she died. The body was then laid out. In an hour afterwards, to the amazement and joy of her friends, resuscitation took place. [illegible] was able to [illegible] were again taken down [illegible] state that, after the [illegible] they were conscious [illegible] gradually [illegible] minister, her [illegible] surprised [illegible] by [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grand Concert—Madame Anna Bishop. Harness, &c.—Ferguson & Mitchell. Mortgage Sale—Macdonell, Macdonell and Wilkinson.
Steam Communication with Glasgow—G. & D. Shaw.
Piano-Fortes, &c.—Henry Emery.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1861.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

Never since the North American Colonies declared their Independence has there been so serious a crisis brooding over the Federation as the one now threatening the dissolution of the Union. The inauguration of Mr. Lincoln introduced the novel spectacle of a part of the Union withdrawing, and declaring its right to set up for itself and appoint its own President and Officers. Not content with quietly withdrawing from the Union, it must attack the national property held within its borders by the Federal Government—thus courting attack and defying the opposers to their new fangled schemes of secession. The challenge thus recklessly thrown out was instantly accepted, and since the memorable attack upon Fort Sumpter in Charlestown Harbour, the belligerents have marshalled hosts of men, but except a very imperfect blockade of Southern Ports by Northern ships, and the congregation of large bodies of raw, undisciplined troops, nothing may yet be said to have been accomplished. The President has had a severe time since assuming his official duties, and if ever a President required a sound head and a strong heart to meet the exigencies that have fallen thick and heavy about him, it is the present incumbent of the Gubernatorial chair at Washington. We in common with many others rejoiced at the election of Abe Lincoln, and imagined it was a move in the right direction. We considered he would have administered the government in a patriotic, honest and straightforward manner, and there is no reason from anything yet known of him to entertain any other opinion of him. But notwithstanding our convictions remain unaltered as to his honesty, and integrity of purpose, in administering the affairs of the Union, we are nevertheless free to confess that Mr. Lincoln is not the man for the present emergency, that in his hesitant and vacillating policy he has demonstrated that he lacks the ability to guide the Ship of State during the terrific gale with which it is assailed. Never has so fine an opportunity occurred in the annals of the Union for a President to gain honor and renown than that occurring under Mr. Lincoln's sway, and never has so fine an opportunity been allowed to pass unimproved. Had Mr Lincoln possessed sagacity and nerve, and acted in a bold, decided manner at the outset, the war in place of going to begin might have been ended. Had he acted with promptness and decision and exercised the powers vested in him during the intervals of the sessions of Congress at the outset, and pronounced as did Gen. Freemont, the *entire* property of the rebels confiscated, the work might have been accomplished of reducing the South. Had he pronounced the slaves of rebels free, and had Congress endorsed the proclamation, how soon the war would have ended. But foolishly aiming to keep together a Union that was broken he fritters away the time in idle essays on Constitutional law, frightened to death when the bold despatch of one of his Generals is made known to him and writes with all haste to soften down the fearful proclamation of the confiscation of rebels' slave property.

If a General Jackson had occupied Mr. Lincoln's place matters would be very different from what they are to-day. The armies on both sides of the Potomac might have been at home, and millions of treasure saved. If it be a fact that Slavery is at the bottom of this Rebellion, why will not those who seek to put it down attempt to do so in the right way, viz: by striking at the root of Slavery, and emancipate the entire slave population of the parties in the rebellion.

MR. ARTHUR RANKIN, M. P. P.

We noticed in our last that this gentleman had been arrested in Toronto, charged with having accepted a commission under the American Government, and for inducing men to enlist in his regiment of Lancers, which are being mustered at Detroit.

After a lengthy examination before the Police Court, he was finally bound over to appear at the Court of Assizes, himself in $800 and two sureties in $400 each. We should not be much surprised if the gallant Colonel should slip bail. Though every possible objection and contrivance was resorted to by the legal gentlemen who appeared for him he was caught, and we shall be glad if he yet gets his deserts. In all the examinations we have ever read, we do not remember where more quibbling and greater attempts have been made to frustrate the ends of justice than that employed by the learned gentlemen who conducted the case for the defence. It was altogether the most contemptible piece of pettyfogging that has crossed us for some time.

It is high time our law-makers were visited for their unmanning attempts at trampling on the laws they bind or round the necks of the people, and we hope Mr. Rankin will be but the first of a long list who will be made to suffer for infractions of the law.

We do not enquire the conduct of the pro-chancy, looking-to-Richmond sons of the *Leader* slaughter in this case, but we are glad the investigation has ended in the way it has.

[illegible] Mr. Irvine, in [illegible] to visit the Penitentiaries of Monaghan [illegible] days. He will also [illegible] Penitentiaries [illegible]

A JUST COMPLAINT.

We have loud complaint against the Monaghan Gravel Road company. It has for some time past been the injunction by travellers of this Road because of the comparatively enormous toll charged thereon. For a single horse and waggon the rate is 3d, and for a double carriage or waggon 7½d, and this includes only the two first toll-gates, so that persons coming into Town, or vice versa, from a distance of 9 miles, have to pay this high rate. The effect on the trade of the Town is injurious, as will be seen from the fact that on the other end of the Road the rate of toll is only one-half that at this end, and the result of this state of things is that trade is carried away from our Market to other places, Millbrook principally. Any article of wheat, barley, peas, pork, &c. there is as good a market in Millbrook as here, and parties living midway on the road will naturally prefer the part with light tolls, and the latter market. The consequence is that we lose the valuable trade of that section of country altogether. It is a frequent subject of remark that the traffic on the Gravel Road is small, and no wonder of it when the reasons are considered.

We are told, moreover, that the Road is not in a creditable state of repair, and this fact added to the other makes the case a bad one indeed.

We do not say that any one particularly is to blame for the high toll. Undoubtedly the Company find it necessary to levy it to meet expenses, but as we have shown it is disastrous to the trade of the Town.

The Town of Peterborough has stock to the amount of £300 in the Gravel Road, and the County also holds stock to the amount of £500. The dividend of profits can be by no means large enough to cover the amount of injury to our trade. The best course under the circumstances, it appears to us, would be for the Town to relinquish its stock altogether, in consideration of the tolls being reduced to one-half or one-fourth their present rate,—or a mutual arrangement might be come to whereby the remainder of the stock could be bought up, and the Road thrown open to free public travel. If we understand the case correctly all parties, stockholders as well, are equally anxious to have the affairs of the Company in a more satisfactory shape. As we said before, the complaint against the state of affairs on the Monaghan Gravel Road is a just one, and we hope to see some immediate movement in the direction of improvement.

GRAND CONCERT.

The world-renowned Contatrice, Madame Anna Bishop, will give one Grand Concert in Peterborough, during the coming week. Mr. D. C. Lerue, the Agent and Manager, in his letter to us, says he cannot yet name positively the night of the Concert here, but thinks it will be on Saturday, 26th inst.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

We regret to learn that Mr. Humphrey Findlay, suddenly came to his death by an accident on Saturday last. Mr. Findlay, in company with Dr. Irons, was driving along the road, when a bolt in the whippletree broke. Mr. F. leant forward to fix the same, when the horses became frightened and ran off, drawing him a distance of about two miles, causing his death.

IN TROUBLE.

The Smithites are in trouble. Bill after bill, some for definite and others for very indefinite services performed at the late election, flow in upon the Committee. We are told of one from a Saloon-keeper in Town of $140. What the services were or in what the value was received we know not, but say it may guess. A gentleman informed us yesterday that he was applied to to make out a bill against the Smith committee of $5, for "etceteras;" and threats the most violent have been used in case the accounts are not paid; one claimant even declares that "that dinner won't come off unless I'm paid." And here is the trouble. There is "no corn in Egypt." So much ready cash had to be put out before the election that now the coffers are empty, and the "faithful" who were credulous enough to give credit, are left to "hang their harps on the willows" and bewail their fate. We hope no great evil will result from the present state of things among the Smithites. We hope they may get out of it easily.—Where are the Ralph Joneses of their party now? Ah, the election is over, Sid. has been returned, and that is all such gentry care about an election. Before polling is the time for them to spend the cash, not after. It will likely be a lesson to our Peterboro' men, who will probably have to foot the bill. "Burnt bairns dread the fire."

☞ The *Review* of last week states "on the most undoubted authority," that no letter was issued by the Bishops on the subject of the late election. We hope it is not too much to ask who or what "the most undoubted authority" is the *Review* speaks about. If there is no answer, we will take it as another instance of the cringing disposition of the editor of that paper, for expected favors. The *Review* stated not long ago that Rev. Mr Kelly made no allusion whatever to the late election from the altar,—whose any member of that gentleman's Church could have given the lie direct to the editor. We don't believe our Catholic neighbors will thank the *Review* much for his misrepresentation of their position, while every Protestant will put a just estimate on such conduct.

☞ We insert the communication of Mr McDonell as a simple act of justice, and shall cheerfully insert any reply thereto.—We trust, however, that he is in error as regards the ground of his not being reappointed to his office. We can scarcely suppose that any of our City Fathers should so far forget themselves as to act as very unworthy of their official position as Mr. McD. seems to think. The matter, however, is before the public, and we await further developments, if forthcoming.

☞ "CHARITY," an excellent contribution, will appear, as our last page went to press before it was received.

PETERBOROUGH AND VICTORIA FALL ASSIZES.

The Court opened at 10 o'clock on Monday, 6th inst., before His Hon. Mr. Justice Richards.

The civil cases came before the Court, and were disposed of in the following order:—

Bank of Toronto vs. Henry *et. al.*—Weller for plaintiff, Hughes for defendant, (Smith pl'd H.) Verdict for plaintiff, $512 85c.

Muir *et. al.* vs. Scott—Dennistoun for plff., Hughes for def., (Smith pl'd H.) Verdict for plff., $853 16.

Austin vs. Dickson—Burnham for plff., Dennistoun for def. Verdict for plff., $400 damages.

Scott vs. Boyd—Burnham for plff., Dennistoun for def. Verdict for defendant.

Austin vs. Shaw—Burnham for plaintiff, Dennistoun for def. Verdict for plff., $200 damages.

Austin vs. Snyder—Burnham for plff., Dennistoun for def. Verdict for plff., $40.

Burnham vs. Burns—Burnham in person, Armour for def. Verdict for plff., $377.

Austin vs. Hughson—Burnham for plff., Weller for def. Verdict for plff., $200.

Marmion vs. Hall—Hughes (Smith pl'd H.) for plff., Armour for def. Verdict for def., with leave to plff., to move.

Boulton vs. Marmion—Weller for plff., Hughes (Smith pl'd H.) for def. Verdict for def., with leave to plff. to move in Court, in points reserved.

Jones vs. Buford—Verdict for def., by consent.

Jones vs. Jones—Verdict for plff., one shilling damages, by consent.

The criminal docket was light.

The case of Ralph Burns for the murder of a man named Daulton, in the township of Galway, came before the Grand Jury, but "No Bill" was found by that body, and the prisoner was discharged.

Two men from Lindsay, named respectively McFarlane and Johnstone, were tried on charge of larceny. Both pleaded "not guilty." Verdict "Guilty." Sentenced to two months imprisonment in Gaol, each, with hard labor.

Eliza Jane Grimes—Larceny. Pleaded "Guilty." Sent to gaol for four months, hard labor.

Joseph Ryan stood trial on three separate charges of Larceny, on two he plead "guilty." Verdict, in two cases "guilty," in one "not guilty." Sentence, on first charge one year Provincial Penitentiary, hard labour; on third charge, two years Provincial Penitentiary, hard labour.

On Wednesday evening, about 7 o'clock, all cases having been disposed of, the Court rose.

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, Oct. 14, 1861.

The Council met.

A communication from Messrs. Wilson and Hector in reference to bill of costs in the Chancery case the Town against Conger, was read, and referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition from Mr. Bently and others, asking the Council to alter the Building By-law so as to exempt lots 1 and 2, south of Brock, and 1 and 2, north of Hunter Street, and east of Water Street, from the operations of said By-law, was read and laid on the table.

Several accounts were presented. The committee on Finance and Assessment reported recommending payment of sundry accounts.

On motion the By-law appointing Collector in the place of T. J. Heathcote, deceased, was re-considered. Mr. Wm O'Donnell, the person appointed at last meeting, not being able to qualify, on motion his name was erased, and that of Mr. John A. Hartley substituted in the stead thereof. The By-law was then read a third time and passed.

The Council then adjourned.

SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

From the Leader.

HURON, SUPERIOR, AND PENINSULA OF CANADA WEST TERRITORY.

To whom adjudged.	Amount of Bonus.	Amount of Ground Rent.	Total.
John McGrigor	$4 00	6 25	
James G. Phelps,	84 00	6 17	
Cook & Brothers,	88 00	10 17	
Cook & Brothers,	75 00	9 25	
A. C. Thompson,	83 00	8 00	
Cook & Brothers,	125 00	10 00	
A. Kennedy,	41 00	4 25	
Peter Cockburn,	13 00	4 00	
Peter Cockburn,	67 00	8 25	
Peter Cockburn,	91 00	7 75	
A. McEana,	20 00	4 00	
A. McEana,	24 00	4 00	
Cook & Brothers,	126 00	10 33	
Cook & Brothers,	93 00	10 17	
John McGrigor,	85 00	6 00	
James G. Phelps,	90 00	9 00	
John McGrigor,	85 00	9 84	
Cook & Brothers,	83 00	7 67	
A McAulay,	106 00	10 00	
M. H. Tobin,	113 00	10 00	
James G. Phelps,	104 00	12 50	
	$1689 00	$175 65	$1844 65
ONTARIO TERRITORY.			
Thomas Beck,	300 00	4 00	
Cook & Brothers,	800 00	8 00	
Thomas Short,	375 00	5 00	
John McGrigor,	600 00	8 00	
Samuel Dickson,	325 00	5 00	
Thomas Short,	405 00	5 00	
A. Macnaly,	300 00	4 00	
White M. Platt,	100 00	3 00	
A. Macnaly,	95 00	4 00	
A. Macnaly,	75 00	7 50	
A. Macnaly,	100 00	8 00	
John Ludgate,	1170 00	11 00	
William Henry,	880 00	11 00	
John Lamprey,	330 00	11 00	
Samuel Dickson,	1200 00	4 00	
Samuel Dickson,	300 00	6 00	
Samuel Dickson,	100 00	6 00	
Thomas Beck,	100 00	4 00	
John Ludgate,	55 00	4 00	
Thomas Beck,	100 00	6 00	
Julius Bissonette,	325 00	10 00	
Samuel Dickson,	500 00	9 00	
Cook & Brothers,	1200 00	9 00	
William Henry,	6217 00	9 00	
Julius Bissonette,	320 00	4 00	
Samuel Dickson,	100 00	4 00	
	$9,576 00	$215 00	$9,360 00

INTEMPERANCE.

The Grand Jury at the Assizes in the City of Toronto, last week, in their presentment to the Court, entertained the following, on the subject of Intemperance:—

"The Grand Jury are impressed with the strong conviction, and the statistics of crime in this city furnish abundant evidence of the fact, that much of the crime now undergoing punishment, and many of the bills which have been submitted for their consideration, have been the result of drunkenness, caused and indeed fostered by the cheapness of intoxicating liquors, and the facility for procuring them. The Grand Jury have, no doubt, been much struck by the [illegible] which [illegible] the Province [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] gully granted, but even under this limitation, the number of places is still to a great extent little else than [illegible] and which are the chief resorts of the idle and disorderly.

"[illegible] the [illegible] number of [illegible] groceries [illegible] question, and evil of the greatest magnitude; no consideration of revenue from licences can compensate for the injury inflicted thereby on society. And it is pretty clear that until the power to grant licenses rest with a body wholly removed from popular influence a real guard by no other consideration than the desire to promote the public good, can the crying evils of intemperance be remedied."

☞ The Toronto *Leader* and the ministerial journals generally—there are a few honorable exceptions—are altogether pro-slavery in their sympathies and seem to justify the South in their present rebellion. Is this done to pave the way for similar action here as soon as the people at the polls wrest the power from the hands of the present ministerial party? It looks like it. If the South are justified in rebelling because they have lost the control of the affairs of the United States, owing to their own unreasonable demands, then we are to infer from the *Leader's* logic, that the present party in power will be justified in taking the same position towards the constituted government here, as soon as their extravagance and maladministration disgust the people, and they are turned out of office? We have had, before now, examples of dethroned ruling men turning next thing to rebels from the same cause, and we may have it again; yet these are the men who would, in their contemptible hypocrisy, taunt other men—their superiors in loyalty—with entaining disloyal notions.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—The editor of the *Review* having published my letter to you of Sept. 30th, in his paper of the 11th inst., and having made his comments thereon, allow me again to refer to the subject, as also to his answer.

The editor says, "The reader can judge of it for himself." Not the least doubt of it; and probably he may judge of this one also.

Again, he says, "We care not to write many words in reply." Better would it have been for the editor if he had cared less, and not have replied at all.

Again, he says, "In a matter of fact "Mr. Flint is mistaken. His taking part "in the services at the Wesleyan Church, "in so far as speaking to the congregation "is concerned, was not at the request of "the pastor, but on the contrary, was the "result of a permission from the pastor, in "answer to an application from Mr. Flint "himself." Now, sir, "in a matter of fact" the editor "is mistaken," and not Mr. Flint, as will be seen by the facts as I now place them before him.

On receiving the *Review* this morning, I telegraphed as follows:

"Belleville, 14th Oct., 1861.

"Rev. John Carroll, Peterboro,

"When at Church Sunday evening, 15th September, did you beckon me to come to Altar? Did you ask me to go inside and speak a few words to the people? Did you ask me to engage in prayer? When I told you I would speak, was it not in accordance with your previous request?—Telegraph your answer.

"BILLA FLINT."

In answer to the above, I received the following telegraph:

"Peterborough, Oct. 14, 1861.

"To Billa Flint,

"Did beckon you to come inside the Altar. Did ask you to speak to the penitents and pray. Your late offer to speak was in consequence of a previous request from me.

"JOHN CARROLL."

I could have placed this "matter of fact" before the editor in the same manner as I do now; but he would not have had the same chance to commit himself, had I have done so, as now; and if I have cut it him, *clever as I have been told he is*, the fault is his own, and he must not blame me, and he, as my assailant, "might at least have saved himself from the contempt" which he so justly deserves, "by adhering to the truth."

The editor says, "The dispute is in a nut-shell." Better for him had he left it there; he would not have been placed in the humiliating position he is now in, had he done so.

As to "a prostitution of the Sabbath and of the sanctity of God's House to the purposes of my canvass," the editor says, "we thought it was, and we so asserted it to be." But did his thoughts or assertions make it true? *Was he a fit judge?* I think not. And if he had thought so, why did he not publish it in the *Review* of September 20? Why wait until the polling days were over, and then make the attack? His holding back until the 27th, might well cause me to state in my former letter, "shown a depth of degradation unparalleled, and not often witnessed in any country." His publishing it, if true, (which I deny) could not help Mr. Smith's cause after he was elected. Then what object had he in view?

The editor states, "It was impossible at "a time like that to separate the candidate "from the individual." Perhaps not with a certain class of politicians; it may be the editor is one of that class. Was he engaged on that day in canvassing for Mr. Smith? He knows best. Should he once fairly get his eyes open to the truth, he may then understand how it is possible to be candidate and attend on a canvass 6 days out of 7, and yet "separate the candidate from the individual" on the Sabbath day.

The public will now have both my letters and the editor's reply to the first one before them, and must "judge between us."

The editor states, "In one respect we "have a right to complain of Mr. Flint. "The letter should have been directed to "the *Review*." I think not, although he gives as a reason that "in the most public "manner we assured Mr. Flint that if at "any time he felt himself aggrieved by any "statement in the paper, the same medium "would be afforded him to set himself right. "A like assurance was given him privately "in his own room." Very true. But did he make those corrections he promised? If so, did he as a gentleman send me a copy of his paper with those corrections? If he did, I never received it. The editor makes it his right to publish what he thinks will damage me; he has done so all through my courses, and he must not complain if I chose at the other medium to set myself right in reference to the slanders put forth against me; and I think the editor of the *Review* to the last man who should mention me of "impertinence" in my closing paragraph. Let him reflect who commenced, who carried on, who communicated the height of "impertinence" towards a political opponent of his own stamp.

Would it not be well for the editor of the *Review*, should I again attend the Wesleyan Church at Peterborough, to ask me [illegible] on [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] pastor [illegible] me to come to the Altar, go with me; and if the pastor whispers in my ear, he had better place him along side to hear what is said, so that he can state the truth.

Let him learn, at all events, hereafter to treat a political opponent with some degree of gentlemanly courtesy, and he will not have to complain.

The editor should, in all fairness, publish the contents of the Telegraphs, and retract his mistakes, and let the matter drop, as I have no desire to keep up the warfare, and he can gain nothing by its continuance.

Yours, &c.,

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, Oct. 14, 1861.

AN APPEAL.

To the Electors and Inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough:

FELLOW TOWNSMEN,

I feel it my duty to lay my grievances before you, and to ask your candid and impartial judgment on my conduct, as far as I have acted in a public capacity, in the Town of Peterborough.

In the month of May last I was employed by your present Mayor, Mr. Perry, with the consent of the Town Council, as Constable and night-watch, along with two others, to keep the peace and prevent the rowdyism which was so prevalent in Peterborough. I occupied that situation until August last; and how I discharged the duties of my office, I leave the inhabitants of Peterborough to judge from the peace and quietness which prevailed at that time, and the security from insult which they enjoyed. In August the other Constables and myself were discharged, as rowdyism, to a very great extent, had been subdued, and the authorities did not feel that apprehension of the violation of the peace which they were formerly afraid of.

Under these circumstances, and being out of employment, I was about leaving Town to seek employment elsewhere, when your Mayor, aware of this fact, came to me and said that my suspension was only temporary, and that I would be employed in my old capacity, as I had always done my duty fearlessly, faithfully, and well. Not only did the Mayor prevail upon me to stop here, but a number of the Town Councillors also, came to me and induced me to give up my intention of leaving Peterborough, as they would have me reinstated in my former situation. Under these circumstances, and believing these promises, I remained here; but to my utter astonishment, I now find that other men—and men who never before acted as Constables in this town—have been put into the situation in my stead; and although I have when employed done my duty without favor, fear or affection, I have not been offered the situation, although I made application for it.

I can appeal to the residents of Peterborough, who, a few weeks ago, numerously signed a Memorial for myself and another Constable, formerly employed, to be again reinstated for the protection and security of the peace of the Town.

But, Fellow-townsmen, unfortunately, or fortunately (I cannot say which) I am an elector and have a vote in the Town of Peterborough; and, as a voter, I always think it my duty to vote independently and as my conscience tells me is right, and for the best interests of the community at large. Now, I think that in Canada an elector should have the right of freely and independently giving his vote to the party whom he believed would contribute most to the welfare and interest of the community.—But in my case this has not been the rule. Votes may be bought, and are sold often without cash down. Now, some of the highest authorities in your Municipality have dogged me round the streets of Peterborough for my vote, making me promises of my former employment; but I voted independently of the soft insinuations of these gentlemen; and the consequence is, fellow-townsmen, I am now left unemployed, because I voted fearlessly, and according to the dictates of *my* conscience.

And now, fellow-townsmen, I have only stated a few facts to show how the power and authority which you have put into the hands of a few men is abused to further the ends of party and their own aggrandisement. I could refer to personal matters between myself and some of your City Fathers which would make them blush—how they take advantage of the position which you have placed them in to advance not only their political party, but their own private and personal views. Some of the City Fathers to whom I refer will very likely read this, but I am sure they will keep the secrets to themselves.

MARTIN MCDONNELL.

Peterborough, Oct. 9, 1861.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I should not be surprised if you have not had a visit from some of the fair ladies of Peterboro' in behalf of a Bazaar about to be got up to aid the Episcopal Church of St. Johns in discharging a debt or debts of long standing.

If you have been exempted from the general solicitation all I can say is you are fortunate in having steep stairs, for your mercantile neighbors and others have been favored with any amount of it during the past week, until the frequency has become far from pleasant. Strange to say, I have not met with, or even heard of any of the male portion of the congregation taking an interest in their movements, or making applications for aid in the persevering manner the ladies appear to do.

I trust I give no offence when I say the lady members of the English Church do not come before the community from whom they solicit help, with any clear or definite case.

So far as I can learn, there has been no meeting of the congregation, before whom this matter was laid and advice taken; neither can I find out that any statement of the indebtedness of the Church has been made out and authenticated, in order to found an application for aid, either to the members of the Church or the community generally.

However, let this be the fact or not, I would venture to advise the members of St. John's Church to pause before committing themselves any further to the very doubtful mode of raising funds to discharge Church debts. The plan has been tried more than once by St. John's Church, and by other Churches in Peterboro', and I think I am safe in saying that in those cases where it has been tried, most after-thought has disapproved of the mode adopted. And very sure I am, that the Christian spirit of the age condemns and discourages the Bazaar system. Looked at in its most harmless aspect, it is a species of gambling, and with its attendant refreshment table, does not encourage temperance. But besides this it necessitates appeal to other classes of Religionists, which I think unwise and unadvisable, and instead I would go a step further and say, it is not creditable to the Church having resources to fall back upon, to have recourse to it, particularly as one who professes to be on the grand foundation of any other Church [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LATEST from EUROPE,

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

New York, Oct. 11.

The steamship Asia, from Liverpool on the 28th ultimo, via Queenstown the 29th, arrived here this morning, with two days later advices than already received.

All the American vessels in the Chinese waters had sailed for the United States, with the exception of one small vessel, which was left at the earnest request of the American merchants, and which proceeded suddenly to Shanghai, owing to the report that a schooner was being fitted out there as a privateer under the Confederate flag.

Religious services were celebrated at one of the Presbyterian Churches in Liverpool in honor of the day of fasting, humiliation and prayer in America.

The Paris *Patrie* had contradicted the report of a Convention for the immediate intervention of England, France and Spain with regard to Mexico.

The London *Post*, however, had reiterated the statement, and says that the Patrie has lost its semi-official character, and that the Convention will shortly be signed.

The London *Times* also confirms the rumor, and says the intervention of the three Powers will commence as soon as the weather permits, and further that it is undertaken with the concurrence of the American Government.

The Paris Bourse was heavy and lower since the Bank of France has advanced its rate of discount to 5½.

The Pope was very ill—more seriously than before.

There were rumors of an approaching conference between Klapka, Kossuth, Turr, and the Hungarian notables, in regard to the affairs of Hungary.

The disturbances which had taken place with the military at Pesth were owing to the seizure of tobacco which had been smuggled.

Spain still refuses to acknowledge any one as Sovereign of Naples but Francis II. It was expected that the Italian Minister would soon leave Madrid.

Liverpool, 27th.—Flour quiet and tending downward. Wheat declined 1d a 2d since Tuesday. Corn steady. Beef steady. Pork inactive. Bacon steady. Lard quiet but steady. Tallow firmer. Ashes advancing; sales of pots, 33s; pearls 35s. Sugar advancing. Coffee firm. Rice quiet —Carolina is higher.

London Market, Oct. 27.—Wheat declined 1d a 2d. Iron very dull. Sugar advanced 6d. Tea firm—congou 11d a 11½d. Tallow advancing, sales at 49s. Coffee advanced 1s a 2s. Rice quiet and unchanged. American securities quiet and steady. Ill. C. shares 38¼ dis.; Erie, 22¼ a 23¼.

LATEST.

London, Sept. 28.

The preliminaries of the treaty between England, France, and Spain, for intervention in Mexico, are not yet signed.

Paris, Sept. 28.

The frigate *Astrea* goes to reinforce the French fleet off the Antilles and Mexico.

Liverpool, Sept. 28.

The *Arabia* from Boston has arrived.

The *Asia* takes out £13,000 in specie.

Cotton sales for yesterday (Saturday) were 15,000 bales, 9,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at the advance previously reported, and with an upward tendency.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. No sales. Provisions dull.

London, Sept. 28.—Consols 93 a 93¼ for money. American securities quiet.

ARRIVAL OF THE "GLASGOW."

Cape Race, Oct. 12.

The steamship Glasgow left Queenstown on the evening of the 3rd. She has a general cargo, and 55 cabin and 145 steerage passengers. All well. She experienced fresh westerly breezes during the voyage. On the 6th she signalled the City of Manchester from New York.

ITALY.

The issue of a pamphlet at Florence, condemning the temporal power of the Pope, created great sensation.

PORTUGAL.

A report says the King of Portugal is to marry a Princess of Savoy.

AUSTRIA.

All the functionaries in the Council of Pesth have tendered their resignations. The Chamber was occupied by the military and the members forcibly prevented from entering.

Count Jarrohy had returned unopposed, the order of the Government requesting him to remain in office.

TURKEY.

It was stated that the Bosnians and Servians had declared in favor of the Montenegrins.

POLAND.

A special meeting of the Poles is called for the 10th Oct., near Lublin.

BRAZIL.

The Brazilian mails had reached England. The steamers to the 8th of September.

Coffee suffers at a decline. Stock, 30,000 bags, Rezoa Ayres.

THE BATTLE AT HATTERAS.

DEFEAT OF THE CONFEDERATES.

The correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* writing from Hatteras Inlet on the 7th says: On the morning of the 4th instant, about daylight, the look-outs of Colonel Brown's command, consisting of about eight hundred men of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, located some thirty miles above this place, reported six rebel steamers, with schooners and flatboats in tow, all loaded with troops, coming out of Croatan Sound, and steering straight for the encampment. There was no time to be lost, for it was evident these numbers were too great to resist without artillery, supported as they would be by the guns of the steamers. The Colonel immediately dispatched a courier to Col. Hawkins, at Fort Hatteras, of his situation, stated that he would retreat to the lighthouse at the Cape, and there make a stand. The steamers landed about 1,500 men, and Col. Brown, Col. Hawkins, and Captain Lee, of the 9th Indiana, with about 1,000 men, commenced their retreat, which had been used as a hospital, finding what sick remained, therein. They then passed on down and encountered the leading troops below, [illegible] Col. Brown and his men [illegible] Col. Hawkins, Captain Lee, and the sick [illegible] the Cape. Here they were quite [illegible] the enemy [illegible] men, and [illegible] the enemy [illegible] from the ocean [illegible] upon receiving the information from Colonel Brown, dispatched [illegible] to the assistance of Colonel Brown, [illegible] Colonel Brown [illegible] Hatteras.

[illegible] JEWO.1

condition of affairs, and then started on the double quick, with six companies of his Zouaves, to reinforce the retreating troops. Captain L. immediately got the Susquehanna under way, at the same time ordering the *Monticello* to do the same, and proceeded up and anchored in Lighthouse cove, about 3 o'clock in the evening within half gunshot of the light. While daylight broke the troops on shore and the sailors were within speaking distance of each other. Colonel Brown's troops had not eating anything since the previous morning, which fact being made known to Captain Lardner, he immediately supplied them with provisions. At the request of Colonel Hawkins, Captain L. remained at anchor to protect the troops against such superior numbers as were supposed to be in pursuit of them. He at the same time ordered the *Monticello* to double Cape Hatteras, and proceed close along the shore, and see if she could discover any traces of the enemy. She had proceeded but a short distance when the rebels were discovered in full plume and within half a gunshot; the *Monticello* opened fire on them at once with shell that exploded with the utmost precision, scattered them in all directions, killing and wounding them by hundreds. The enemy consisted of one regiment of Virginians, the 7th Georgia, and about twelve hundred North Carolina militia, making a total of about three thousand men, under the command of General Huger, who, it is said, was killed at the commencement of the shelling process. Lieutenant commanding Braine says that he expended to their account two hundred and eighteen shells, every one of which did good service. Two schooners and flatboats, loaded with troops, which had not yet landed, or else had just re-embarked for their return, were entirely destroyed by the explosion of the shells thrown into them, killing and wounding all on board. A shell entered the side of one of the schooners, and then exploded, filling the air with fragments of the wreck and limbs of human beings. It is considered as being within bounds to say that at least five hundred were either killed or wounded. Hundreds of the rebels were seen to wade out into the sound up to their necks, and when they would hear a shell coming they would crouch down under the water, and remain as long as they could, and poke up their heads and listen for the approach of the next messenger of death, and repeat the operation. A more perfect trap could not well have been arranged for their destruction. The belt of land where they were discovered is not more than a third of a mile wide, and separates Pamlico Sound from the ocean. Their steamers attempted to come in close enough to take them off; a shell or two sent ploughing after them induced them to keep at a safe distance, and their troops were left to their fate. As soon as night set in the *Monticello* ceased firing. During the night they must have embarked, as the following morning discovered no traces of their presence.

DREADFUL SEAQUAKE.

A seaquake took place, on the 9th inst., on the Sumatra coast, which inundated whole villages, completely devastating Simo one of the Battu group.—Simo, before the occurrence, had thirteen campongs or villages, four of which, however, although they bore the names of former campongs, only consisted of a single hut, the rest of the houses having from time to time, removed to the other campongs. Besides these campongs, there were huts here and there, inhabited by persons who watched the cocoanut trees, and by swineherds. Previous to the disaster of the 9th March there were on the island 120 houses, and a population of 1045; on this unlucky day 96 houses were destroyed, and 675 of the inhabitants besides 103 temporary residents, lost their lives. Of the campongs nothing more is to be distinguished than the stones here and there, on which the Battu islander places the posts of his house, or which serve as seats in the gatherings in the campongs, and the wells which are found near each campong. On some places were great piles of trunks of trees, beams, and planks of houses, clothes and furniture, and amongst them the bodies of the dead, which had not yet been removed, some in a state of decomposition, others completely stripped of the flesh by the vultures, dogs and swine, of which last many also drowned, but a number still wandered in the jungle. These skeletons and bodies presented a most dismal sight, and rendered the atmosphere intolerable. It may be reckoned fortunate that most of the bodies were carried into the sea, because otherwise the tainted state of the atmosphere would probably have produced a contagious pestilence amongst the remaining population. The sea appears to be to have been most violent between the campongs Sime, Babanirege, and Latzo, on the west side of the island, where the greatest number of persons perished. According to the account of a survivor of the campong Babanirege, an earthquake was felt at the fall of the evening, shortly before the inundation. All the inhabitants then assembled by order of the pangheli, on the open space in the middle of the campong, but a moment afterwards they tried to make their escape from thence as they feared the fall of the houses which were already tottering. They were driven back, however by a rush of water which approached from the back of the campong. Running back from this, they were overwhelmed by another terrific wave which out of 282 persons, swept off 206.—The informant lost his wife and three children, and was himself with other persons, swept into the jungle inland, where they were caught by the trees, or managed to hold on. According to the account of the man, as well as others, two waves met each other at this point, and wrought a fearful destruction. Large masses of rock were carried from the sea for 100 or 200 paces inland.

FEARFUL SCENE AT A FIRE AT HUDDERSFIELD.

Early on Saturday 14th Sept., a fire of a most alarming nature was discovered at the residence of Mr. E. L. Heap, scientist Spring Grove, Huddersfield. The attention of the police was attracted to the scene of the conflagration by loud screams, proceeding from the upper storey of the building. On arriving there a fearful scene was presented. The three female servants were assembled at a third-storey window, shrieking for help, whilst the flames were fast approaching them. The officer who first arrived at the spot inspired them with confidence should be preserved, and went with all haste and fetched two ladders, but when he returned he was horrified to find two of them lying on the ground, in a bruised and bleeding condition. One of them in her extreme terror, had thrown herself a distance of nearly forty feet, and had fallen upon the cellar grating of the basement storey. The second one after hesitated to follow her example, and clung to the window-sill ere she dropped the terrific distance. At length she dropped from sheer exhaustion, and lay mangled with the fall when assistance arrived. The third servant escaped from the dreadful fate, a ladder being brought before she had taken any desperate leap. Mr. Heap, who was the only member of the family at home had to rush a descent from his bed room on the lower story by means of a sheet. He happily accomplished it without injury.—The scene was one of mingled horror and excitement. The fire continued to rage while the injured and almost lifeless sufferers were conveyed to a place of safety.—The first, Marin Woodhouse, the kitchen maid, received a concussion of the brain; and the second, Ann Biggs, the cook, had a fractured leg, and several internal and external injuries. Neither of them are expected to recover.—*English paper.*

In Hamilton, on Saturday morning, two ladies had their pockets picked of their contents, while engaged in making purchases in the James Street market. One lost $9.75.

— We learn from the Brockville *Monitor* that the Town Council of Brockville have fixed the taxes for the current year at 4s. 7d. in the £, exclusive of 1s. 6d. in the £ levied by the Counties' Council, making the rest amount to be paid 6s. 1d. in the £. This is rather sharp municipal taxation.

— Sir Edmund Head has given a farewell ball to the Quebeckers, and Lord Monck, our future ruler, will soon arrive to take Sir Edmond's place. None of us will think any the less of our new Governor, because he hails from the verdant glades of sweet Tipperary, one of the fairest lands that e'er the sun shone on.

— The *Constitutionnel* mentions a fact which is curious (if indeed it be a fact,) that Hochstetten, one of the largest towns of Bigien and Walgringen, with a total population of 10,000 souls, has not a single medical man. It would be interesting (observes Galignani) to know whether the public health is better or worse than in other places through this deficiency.

FAST SAILING.—The ship *Shandon* arrived in Montreal last week on her third trip from the Clyde this season. She will return home, and probably make another trip to some American port before the end of the year. Such sailing is unprecedented. Vessels have been known to make three trips to Quebec in one season, but never to Montreal before.

— A building in course of erection in Lindsay, belonging to Mr. Funk, fell in on Saturday, 5th instant, in consequence of a bad beam of timber giving way. A man named Murphy was killed, and two others greatly injured. Many place the blame of the accident on the shoulders of Mr. Funk for not having proper material used in the building; the beam which gave way, we are told, was rotten, and altogether unfit for the purpose.

— Two men confined in the Perth Jail for burglary, made an attempt last week to effect their escape. They had made a rope of their bed clothes, to which they attached an iron hook, to throw over the wall of the jail yard, which, becoming attached, would enable them to scale the wall by means of the rope. They had each a large knife, sharpened to a keen edge, which they no doubt intended to use against any person attempting to stop them.

☞ According to the St. Catherines *Daily Journal*, a man was recently assaulted by a bear in Cranberry Marsh, Welland County. He was shockingly torn before two neighbors, armed with guns, came to his assistance. One of the men shot the bear and a desperate fight ensued, during which, the fire-arms were broken to pieces. The two might have been overpowered but not a third man appeared, and, coming up close, lodged a ball in the bear's head causing it to roll over dead. There are other bears in the vicinity.

Birth.

At Indian Point, Bexley, on the 20th ult, the wife of Mr. Asa M. Humphrey, of a son.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, October 17th, 1861.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₰ brl	4	50	@	5 00
Wheat ₰ bush. fall	0	90	@	1 00
Spring Wheat ₰ bush	0	75	@	0 80
Barley ₰ bush	0	35	@	0 40
Oats "	0	20	@	0 23
Peas "	0	40	@	0 45
Potatoes (new)	0	15	@	0 25
Pork ₰ brl	14	00	@	15 00
Beef ₰ cwt	3	50	@	4 00
Butter ₰ lb	0	10	@	0 12
Hay ₰ ton	7	00	@	8 00
Hides ₰ cwt	3	50	@	4 00

WM. CUMMING,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, October 16th, 1861.

Fall Wheat $1, a $1 14c.
Spring Wheat 92 a 97c.
Barley 45c.
Oats 27c a 29c.
Peas 50c a 52c.
Potatoes, (new) 50c a 55c.

New Advertisements.

Ferguson & Mitchell,

Beg to call the attention of the public to their well-assorted stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, BRUSHES, &c.,

which they will sell

☞ VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. ☜

All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited. Shop on Hunter Street, Peterborough.

GRAND CONCERT!

Farewell tour in America.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP

☞ *The World renowned Cantatrice!*

☞ What, since her last appearance in America

☞ has made the circuit of the globe, will give

☞ ONE GRAND CONCERT

☜ IN PETERBOROUGH,

☞ during the coming week. Particulars will

☞ be announced by posters and programmes.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

October 15th, 1861. 41

HENRY BENARY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PIANO-FORTES, MELODIANS,

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

ROSAIN BUILDINGS,

No. 81 King Street West,

TORONTO.

BEGS to inform the public of Peterborough, that he will open his Warerooms in Toronto, where he will keep constantly on hand a large stock of his best Piano-Fortes for sale and hire. The satisfaction he has given to those parties with whom he has the honor of dealing for the past 6 years, with Messrs A. & H. Nordheimer, leads him to hope that he will receive a large share of the public patronage in Peterborough. He will attend to the Pianos of his patrons with the same zeal as heretofore.

Toronto, October 14, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF

VALUABLE MILLS

AND

REAL ESTATE.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at Caisse's Hotel, in Town of Peterboro', *On Thursday, November 14th,* A. D. 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

Under and by Virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage from Charles Perry and Margaret Perry his wife, to George H. Castle, dated October 15th A. D. 1853, and of Assignment thereof to Josiah B. Plumb, all those certain parcels or tracts of lands being broken Lot No. 6, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Douro, containing 17 acres more or less: Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Smith, containing 66 acres more or less (Galignani) to know whether the public health is better or worse than in other places Lot No. 22 in the 3rd Concession of the said Township of Smith, containing 36 acres more or less.

On the property are erected Valuable Mills, &c.

Terms Cash. Further particulars may be had on application to

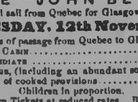
MACDONELL, MACDONELL & WILKINSON,
Vendor's Solicitors.

Kingston, October 9th, 1861. 41

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

Another line of Steam Packet Ships, sailing regularly between

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.



Steerage 25 Dollars — Steerage 25 Dollars

Ships.	Tons.	H. Power.	Com.
United Kingdom	1355	300	James Ray,
John Bell,	1103	330	Edward Scott

THE "JOHN BELL"

will sail from Quebec for Glasgow on

TUESDAY, 12th November.

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:

Saloon Cabin	$80 00
Intermediate	30 00
Steerage, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions	25 00

Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
Montreal.

October 17th, 1861. 43

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. All debts due to the firm formerly existing will be paid to Mr. Fitzgerald, and all debts due by said firm will be paid by the same.

JAMES W. FITZGERALD.
WILLIAM DRENNAN.

Peterborough, Oct. 5, 1861. 41

BEEF! BEEF!!

250 BARRELS

MESS & PRIME MESS BEEF

For Sale Low cash by

ROBERT COCHRANE.
Butcher at the Market.

Peterborough, Oct. 8, 1861. 41

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND THE BEST PLACE TO PURCHASE

READY-MADE CLOTHING

IS AT

HAFFEY'S,

All the Clothing is made on the premises, and warranted!!

Peterborough, Sept. 26, 1861. 39

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO', OF CANADA,

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malc'm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crosher.
Assistant Secretary:—J. F. Widdicombe, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Higbie, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent,
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurances business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October, 1861. 41

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL - - - - $5,000,000.

Head Office—Aberdeen, SCOTLAND.

Canada Head Office,—Place d'armes, MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Taylor, Esq., Advocate.
R. D. Cassels Esq., Merchant.
Wm. Rhind Esq., Banker.
W. H. Lambe, Esq., Merchant.
Legal Advisers—Messrs. Bethune & Dunn.
Medical Adviser—Wm. Hall, M. D.
Inspector for Canada—A. Dawkins Fassett.

Office in Edinburg..... 48 Princes Street,
" Glasgow..... 111 St. Vincent St.
" London..... 99 Cannon Street,
" Dublin..... 24 College Green,
" Montreal..... Place d'armes.
Medical Referees—Dr. Rolland, J. Brown.

J. R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO'Y,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital - - - - - - $1,500,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

JOSEPH B. WALTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1861. 41

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—D. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.
RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.

JOSEPH B. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

REDUCED RATES

FOR

ASSURANCE.

Scottish Provincial INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE OF PREMIUMS has been framed, so as to redress the cost of Life Assurance to the lowest point. It will be observed the Rates payable for the first Five Years are not much more than HALF the usual charge, while, for the remainder of life, they are still moderate.

To Assure £100 sterling, payable at Death, with profits after first five years:

Age.	First 5 Years.	Remainder of Life.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	0 18 11	1 9 11
25	1 1 9	2 7 2
30	1 5 2	3 14 7
35	1 9 2	3 2 1
40	1 14 5	3 13 10
45	2 0 6	4 4 3
50	2 9 8	5 1 4

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH B. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

WANTED!

AT THE PORT HOPE RAILWAY STATION,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PEAS & BARLEY.

W. CLUXTON.

☞ A buyer constantly in attendance at the Store-house there.

Peterborough, Oct. 8, 1861. 41.

PORK! PORK!

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS!

200 BARRELS OF CHOICE

MESS PORK!

For Sale Low for Cash.

ROBERT COCHRANE,
Butcher at the Market.

Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1861. 41

WAR WITH CANADA!

FOR SALE.

THE east half of lot No. 4, north side of Elizabeth Street, in Ashburnham. There is a **Good Frame House,** with good cellar, stable, sheds and well on the premises. For particulars apply to

PHILLIP SARGENT,
Proprietor.

Ashburnham, Aug. 1861. 33

THE FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulate the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE HEAD OF THE DISEASE, ARRESTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering form these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING costs but one dollar a bottle, and one then a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING is the only, Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Sept. 26, 1861, 39

OTONABEE MILLS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has pleasure in informing his friends and the public that his MILLS are again in operation, and that he will be glad to attend to the calls of all old and new customers. Particular attention will be formerly be paid to Grinding and Custom Work, and good fresh ground

FAMILY FLOUR

will be kept on hand for retailing, which will be delivered at any place in Peterborough or Ashburnham, upon orders being left, with the money, at the Mills, or at his Store.

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, Sept. 12, 1861.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale one of the nicest lots of Goods ever offered in Peterborough, consisting of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Teas,
Sugars,
Coffee,
Tobacco
Spice of all kinds,
Starch,
Dry Fish,
Mackerel,
Salmon,

A LARGE VARIETY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and the nicest assortment of

CROCKERY

ever offered in Peterborough. All of which will be sold

Very Low for Cash!

C. W. ROBERTS.

Peterboro', Sept. 19, 1861. 38

WOOD TURNING CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE undersigned begs to inform the citizens of Peterborough and the public in general that he is now prepared to do any description of Wood Turning that

BUILDINGS OR FURNITURE,

Also, Ripping lumber to any width or thickness. Furniture made to order, at the lowest Cash price. Also Workbenches of the very best quality always on hand.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ Shop in Ashburnham, under D. Doran's Woolen Factory.

W. F. MARLEY.

Ashburnham, Sept. 18, 1861. 36

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the east half of Lot No. 20, in the 9th Con. Otonabee, containing 100 ACRES, 80 of which are cleared, well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good Dwelling House, and a new Log Barn with stabling under. For further particulars apply at the *Examiner* Office, or to the proprietor on the premises.

JOHN PETERKIN.

Aug 21, 1861. 34

FOR SALE

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 10, in the 9th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,
or
WM. TOLAN, Jr.,
Monaghan.

September 18, 1861.

BOARD.

A LADY RESIDING IN A CENTRAL PART of the Town will be happy to receive a few respectable Gentlemen, as Boarders. Every attention will be paid to make them comfortable. Terms moderate. For particulars apply at this office.

Peterborough, September, 1861.

SAVE YOUR FURS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ! !

WM. LECH,

FURRIER, MONTREAL,

WILL OPEN BUSINESS a the above line about the end of June, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Templeton Brown, carpet store, Scott's Building, Peterboro'. Raw furs will be manufactured to order; also dressed pelts cleaned, and

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE

FUR TRADE

in Canada, will be offered for sale at prices much lower than ever known in this part of the country before. Hats and caps of the latest styles. The highest price will be paid for raw furs.

May 8, 1861.

WANTED!

100,000 BUSHELS

OF

WHEAT!

W. CLUXTON.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Township Council of Otonabee intend at their meeting to be held on the

21st Day of October next,

to pass a By-law to close up the Road established across Lot 18, in 9th Concession of Otonabee, on the 14th day of January, 1859.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Aug. 25, 1861.

REMOVAL.

R. D. BASKERVILLE,

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, Has fitted up with taste and convenience at considerable expense, a Saloon on George St., *2 doors south of Lawson's Hotel,* where he will be in attendance on the public, during all business hours. Having visited some of the largest American cities this summer, he is thoroughly acquainted with the

LATEST FASHIONABLE IMPROVEMENTS

in his profession, and flatters himself that he will not be found second to any in the Canadas.

☞ Positively no business on Sundays.

Peterboro, Sept 9, 1861. 37

Mathews' Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and nauseous Vermifuge in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For Sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicine.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

The Great French Remedy!

MADAM BOYER'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS.

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for all Uterine Obstructions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and diseases to which the woman, Wife and Mother is peculiarly liable. These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action. They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri, in Leucorrhœa or the Whites; they will be found the surest and most certain cure than can be found. In fact on account of this certainty they should not be taken by Married Ladies at certain periods, but at other times their use is perfectly safe.

N. B.—If enclosed to any authorized Agent will receive a package of Pills by return mail.

C. Crosby, General Agent, Fort Erie, C. W. Buffalo, N. Y.; Lyman, Elliot & Co., Wholesale Agents, Toronto.

Sept. 17, 1862. 39

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will make his tour of examination for the inspection of

WEIGHTS & MEASURES,

in the County of Peterboro' at the dates hereof specified, when parties using Weights & Measures are required to present them for inspection. He will be at the following places on the days respectively:—

Norwood	Sept. 24 & 27	
Hastings & Westwood	"	26
All Saints and Keene	"	30
Ashburnham	"	Oct. 1 & all 2
Springville	"	3
Bridgenorth & Lakefield	"	4
Warner & South Monaghan	"	5
Peterborough	"	7 to 10

N.B.—All parties not presenting their weights and measures will be prosecuted according to law.

WILLIAM SHERRY,
Inspector Weights & Measures
For the County of Peterboro'.

Peterboro', Sept. 19, 1861. 38

200 ACRES

OF

LAND FOR SALE,

IN THE

VICINITY OF THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his Farm, being composed of East No. 20, in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, with exceptions of nearly a mile, along the main travelled road leading to Rice Lake, Keene, Auburndale, Westwood, Norwood and Hastings, and bounded on the west by the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.

There are about 100 Acres cleared and under cultivation; the land is well watered and well drained; there is a substantial board fence along the front and up the centre of the Lot, and a large Frame Barn and other buildings upon it. Also a

YOUNG ORCHARD.

WHERE ARE

SEVERAL BUILDING SITES!

suitable for respectable residences, in full view of the Town of Peterborough and the Village of Ashburnham.

A sufficient instalment will be required at the time of sale from purchasers taking the whole or large portions of the Lot, and the remainder as shall be agreed upon. A Deed will be given and a Mortgage taken.

If the above Lot, or any portion thereof, remain unsold

ON MONDAY, the 28th day of OCTOBER Next,

the subscriber will offer the same for sale on that day by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on the premises, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder,

IN LOTS OF TEN ACRES EACH,

or in larger portions to suit purchasers, in the following order:

The East half of the Lot will be sold first, beginning with Park Lot No. 1, at the north east corner, and taking the Lots in as successive order to the centre of the Concession, after which the West half will be offered for sale, commencing at the eastern limit of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway, and numbering the Lots as described in the Map, westward to the centre of the Concession. A Plan of the Lots may be seen and other information obtained on application at my office in the Court House.

WALTER SHERIDAN.

Peterborough, 10th Sept., 1861. 36

TO THE RESCUE.

NO SECESSION!

No Surrender!

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO INFORM his numerous friends and customers that he has received a large supply of Groceries, Wines, Brandies, Gin, Old Tom Whiskies, Porter and Ale, Cast Oil, Burning Fluid, &c. He also wishes to advise that being a friend of all Reforms—just in principle—he has made one grand reform in Lakefield, viz: Selling Goods at Peterborough prices for cash or trade.

The Groceries on examination will be found to comprise the best quality and value the very best market can afford in all things requisite and useful for families.

The Liquors will also be found to be carefully selected, and of

FIRST-CLASS QUALITY!

The stock of Crockery, Earthenware, Tin-ware have also been renewed, and will be kept constantly supplied, to properly work out the only just principle of business,

Cash, or its equivalent.

The whole stock will be sold at so small an advance on cost as must ensure success, as no bad debts are to be provided for.

☞ Call and judge for yourselves, you will get the worth of your money and the right change back!☜

JAMES STEWART.

Lakefield, Sep. 16, 1861. 38

MONTREAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED BY SPECIAL ORDINANCE IN 1840.

CAPITAL STOCK, $800,000.

PAID UP.....$80,000.

Head Office, No. 9, Great St. James St. MONTREAL.

Wm. MURRAY...Manager.

THE undersigned begs to intimate his appointment as agent in Peterboro', for the above company, and is authorized to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and Personal property, against loss or damage by fire, at rates as low as those of any responsible office.

For further particulars, rates, &c., apply to

W. H. SCOTT,
Agent.

Office in Burnham's Block, opposite the *Review* Office.

Peterboro, Aug. 28, 1861. 35

Gutta-Percha Roofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1.00, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly water tight, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paints. For covering roofs, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,
23 Cedar Street, New York.

October 3rd, 1861. 40-1y.

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

THE subscriber is now receiving a very

LARGE SUPPLY

OF

☞ Fall and Winter Goods.

THE STOCK OF

FANCY & MILLINERY GOODS

IS NOW

VERY COMPLETE.

Good Value for Ready Money, or exchange for Summer Produce!

W. CLUXTON.

Sept. 26, 1861. 39

WOOD WANTED.

A FEW CORDS OF GOOD HARDWOOD will be received by the undersigned, at his store on George street, Peterboro', in exchange for Groceries, Liquors & Tobacco, at the highest market price.

[illegible]

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

THE subscribers beg leave to state to their customers that owing to late losses by fire, &c., that they will

After the first of October next,

conduct their business strictly on

THE CASH PRINCIPLE,

after which date all accounts will be closed. All parties due them by Note or Book Account will please call and make an early settlement as all debts due must be collected immediately. As by selling for cash they will know no bad debts, and therefore be enabled to sell at

☞ LOWER PRICES! ☜

All parties who favor them with their custom may depend upon it.

GOOD GOODS

At Lower Rates than heretofore!

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods, and as usual

GLOVER & ROBINSON,
Hunter's Range.

Peterboro, Sept. 1861. 39-tf.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED!

GEO. A. COX.

IS returning his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since commencing business, would respectfully intimate that he still continues to practice Photography in all its different branches, in a manner that cannot be surpassed. He would also have it remembered that it was to him

THE DIPLOMA

was awarded at the late Provincial Exhibition for the

BEST

HOW TO CHOOSE A FARM HORSE.

The farmer requires a horse that can take him to market and around his farm, on which he can occasionally ride for pleasure, all which in most emergencies can be for the love and not horror.

First to notice is his eyes which should be well examined. Clearness of the eye is a sure indication of goodness; but this is not all—the eyelids, eyebrows, and all other appendages must be also considered—for many horses whose eyes appear clear and brilliant, go blind at an early age; therefore be careful to observe whether the parts between the eyelids and eyebrows are sunken, for this indicates that the eyes will be lost. When the eyes are remarkably flat, sunk within their orbits, it is a bad sign. The iris or circle which surrounds the sight of the eye should be distinct, and of a dark, variegated, cinnamon color, for this is a sure sign of a good eye. The eyes of a horse are never too large.

The head should be of a good size, broad between the eyes, large nostrils, red within, for large nostrils betokens good wind.

The feet and legs should be regarded, for a horse with bad feet is like a house with a weak foundation, and will do little service. The feet should be of a middle size and smooth; the hocks should be firm, and not spongy and rotten.

The limbs should be free from blemishes of all kinds, the knees straight, the back sinews strong and well braced, the pastern joints should be clean and clear of swellings of all kinds, and come near the ground, for such never have the ring-bone. Fleshy legged horses are generally subject to the grease and other infirmities, and therefore should not be chosen.

The body should be of good size, the back straight or nearly so, and have only a small sinking below the withers; the barrel round and the ribs coming close to the hip joints. Shoulders should run back but not too heavy, for a horse with heavy shoulders seldom moves well; chest and arms large.

A horse weighing from 1,900 to 1,400 is large enough for a cart horse; from 1,100 to 1,200 large enough for a farmer's horse, from 1,000 1,100 is heavy enough for a carriage horse.

We would advise every one to get some experimental knowledge of a horse before purchasing.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

THE FRENCH GRAIN TRADE

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "When we consider the enormous quantity of foreign wheat purchased within the last month as well in Paris as at Dunkirk, Havre, Nantes, Bordeaux, and Marseilles, we naturally inquire how the French markets have been hitherto supplied, and what quantity of corn she will still require. To ascertain this fact we may refer to the year 1847, when bread rose in Paris to the enormous price of 1f. 20c. the 4lb loaf, and we find that 9,383,663 hectolitres of foreign wheat were consumed in France between the 1st of August, 1846, and the 31st of July, 1847. During the same period, in the years 1854 and 1855, the foreign corn consumed amounted to 3,400,360 hectolitres; in 1855 and 1856, 7,097,296 hectolitres; and in 856 and 1857, 9,856,770 hectolitres. Thus, during the five years most remarkable for a deficient harvest, the foreign wheat imported and sold for consumption never exceeded 9,856,770 hectolitres. It is calculated that the present harvest is deficient as any of those enumerated, so that France will require to import at least 10,000,000 hectolitres of foreign wheat previous to the next harvest. Corn merchants, however, enjoy one advantage this year. They have no sliding scale to interfere with them. The trade is free, and they will not be compelled to lose time while waiting for provisional decrees to be issued on the subject."

PRESERVING GREEN CORN.

A "Subscriber," who requests some one to furnish directions for preserving green corn in cans, can accomplish his object with less labor and less expense, without employing cans. The *modus operandis* is as follows: Boil the corn (on the cobs) until it is thoroughly scalded; then cut from the cobs and dry, either in the baker of your stove or by laying in the sun, one or two sunny days generally being sufficient. If well dried and kept, corn prepared in this way will keep till "this time next year," and perhaps a day or two longer. Beans and peas may be preserved in the same manner. Care should be taken, however, not to boil them too tenderly; in that case you would not be likely to succeed very well in drying.

RECEIPE FOR THE BEST PICKLES EVER MADE.

A peck of green tomatoes, sliced; one dozen onions, sliced also; sprinkle them with salt and let them stand until the next day, then drain them. Then use the following as spices:—One box of mustard, one and a-half ounces of white cloves, one ounce of all-spice; put into the kettle a layer of spices and one of tomatoes and onions alternately. Cover them with vinegar; wet the mustard before putting it in; let the whole boil a few minutes and you will have pickles as good that you will be pestered by all your friends asking you for the receipt.

THE ZOUAVE COSTUME.

The mode so prevalent throughout the country of decking youngsters in the loose habiliments of the Zouaves, is likely to create a revolution in boy's costumes. The loose, baggy, trousers afford the utmost play for the limbs, and are not constantly breaking at the knees, nor ripping at the seams; and they afford room for the most capacious pockets, where a boy's traps, from a cockchafer backbone to a dunghunt, may be stored. The close-fitting gaiters are much superior to the ordinary shoe, as they keep the feet dry and prevent the trousers from getting wet at the bottom. If gray cloth were so admitted for the tee brilliant red, the style might properly become universal.

☞ Our exchanges have recently contained several instances of the explosions of coal oil lamps, and the question has been raised: is coal oil explosive? Properly prepared and manufactured the various hydro-carbons sold for illuminating purposes are not explosive, nor will they take fire on the roof or, the conspicuous and burning fluid [illegible] in instances in which [illegible] the fluid [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 43.

JAMES HALL, SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE, MANUFACTURER of Sash Blind, Door and Window Frames, Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Shop East door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DENNIS, PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c. Office for Deeds' Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Toronto. P. L. S. D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers.

J. B. BISBEE, DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

W. CRAWFORD, GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at the Crawford Block Shanty.

EDMUND S. VINDIN, COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber (wholesale), &c.—Office—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

MR. DENNISTOUN BEGS to announce that he has Master Mackenzie's Shop, Simcoe Street, Dublin, for a few months.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD, PRACTICAL TOOTH DRAWER, Etc. Peterborough.

JOSEPH'S FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, and is held on the Hope. Peterborough, 1861.

GEORGE MITCHELL, DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough.

T. G. HAZLETT, DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street, Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN, COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON, PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterboro'.

GEORGE H. HUGHES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE in Henry's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. W. CLOUSTON, Agent.

J. COULTER, PETERBORO', DEALER in General Dry Goods, Clothing, Furs, Hats, Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Crockery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hats, Hall and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES, BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., at Bingo's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER, RESIDENCE—A few doors, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.

W. H. SCOTT, BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office:—In Smellman's Block, opposite the Post Office, Peterborough.

A. M'CREA, PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Norwood.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D., PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Brock Street, opposite the Mechanic's Library Building, Peterboro', C. W. April 25, 1861.

ALEX. M'NEIL, AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

JAMES BEST, DEALER in Ready-made Clothing, Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 16

MR. DUNN BEGS to inform the Public that his old establishment, with Union School, will devote a short time each day to [illegible]

A. POWELL & Co. HARNESS AND SADDLERY, George Street, Peterboro'.

REAL ESTATE BOARD. [illegible]

E. Dalrymple, Ryan's Block, Brock Street, Peterboro'.

FOR SALE. [illegible]

D. PENTLAND, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, corner, over the Post Office, George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, Silver, &c.

VULCANIZED RUBBER. Teeth and Material warranted to be of the first best quality.

D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he

WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,

and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.

Peterboro', April 10th, 1861. 16-1

ALBION HOTEL, MONTREAL.

E. W. DERMER, Proprietor.

THIS extensively patronized establishment, situated on the west end of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become a great favourite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive patronage during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been constructed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and in other essential many improvements and convenience, hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the bedrooms are great strangers, and furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION may keep up the boast of it, will continue to be, as it has been, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 160 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and a part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 40 x 36, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES, in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchaser of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

THS. WEIR.

Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

NOTICE

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of Dec. next,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order, EDWARD A. [illegible]

Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 20

THE LATEST IMPROVED COAL OIL AND COAL OIL BURNERS, AT REDUCED PRICES. JOHN McDONELL, Grafton Street.

Jan. 2, 1861. 1

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAILWAY

ON and after the 6th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope [illegible]

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' [illegible]

JOHN TOWLER, Superintendent.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER [illegible] of Mr. Thomas Gilbert, who left Peterboro' for the West about three years ago, is anxious to hear from her father, who is supposed to be residing in Rochester. It is feared he is sick, as he has not been heard from for some time. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Powell, Peterboro'.

Rochester, N. Y., 24th May, 1861.

HEAT OF KIN WANTED! [illegible] Pounds Sterling

Poetry.

ANNEXATION.

May Ann's rye come back,
Brother Jonathan,
And sprinkle your stars that remain
On old "Union Jack,"
Brother Jonathan,
Ah! as of old, English again?
The thought is your own—Annexation.
Attack us if bold on as both sides;
One language, one race, and one nation.
One country, the world as it rolls!

We'll give you a Queen,
Brother Jonathan,
Unless you prefer a young Prince
No apples and no spleen
Brother Jonathan,
It's to feeds eighty years since:
Answer us—you couldn't do better,
You'd head all the races of pots land,
As brothers, not linked by a fetter,
But linked in the wood hand in hand.

Queen Vic for King Mob.
Brother Jonathan;
The bargain, I guess is worth while;
For she couldn't rob,
Brother Jonathan!
Freedom of even a exile!
And as to treason and Slavery,
Ruin and shame—chicken stris,
Both by the death-doom of slavery
And in that death-doom your own!

Brantford, Sept. 1861. Maurice P. Tierney.

September 16, 1861.

AN INCIDENT.

It was one of those cold, cheerless, rainy days in the early part of the season, just the kind of weather that has a tendency to make one feel ghostly and down-cast, that I left my office after my usual daily routine of duties had ended; and buttoning up my coat, I hastened on with chattering teeth to get in out of the rain. As I was hurrying on through a beautiful park, which adorns the capital city of the "Old Keystone State," I noticed a group consisting of man, woman and child, seated under the outspreading branches of one of the numerous trees, as if to shelter themselves from the storm.

The man seemed sad and weary; his elbows were placed on his knees, and his head rested in his hands; his eyes were fixed on the ground with a vacant stare, while his frame quivered as if by some deep inward emotion. By his wide nature of the most abject and forlorn specimens of human nature I ever beheld. She was thinly clad, evidently suffering from the cold. The tears were falling thick and fast on the little head of the child; a little girl of about eleven summers, who was nestling close to her mother's bosom, as if to seek some protection from the cold and driving rain.—But I passed on an idle spectator of their sorrow! After going a short distance I was prompted by that inward feeling of the heart with which the benefactor Creator has seen fit to so graciously endow mortal man—sympathy for each other—to retrace my steps and ascertain, if possible, the cause of their seeming sorrow. I accordingly approached them and inquired the cause of their grief. The woman raised her pale face, which still bore traces of former beauty; the tears rolling down her cheeks, and with quivering lips tried to tell me, but sobs choked her utterance.

The husband then raised his head, and, after a painful effort, related to me his story. He said he had been living on the banks of a beautiful little stream in the state of Virginia, where he and his family had lived—up to the time that this most lamentable and fearful scourge, civil war, had broken in upon our hitherto happy and peaceful country—a life of uninterrupted peace and happiness. But like thousands of others, was forced to abandon his Southern home and dear ones, choosing rather to leave the endeared of his country—all that he had been enabled to accumulate by many years of honest toil, than be compelled to fight against the glorious ship of state, with its emblem streamings, its stars and stripes as redolent of hope, carrying joy and gladness wherever seen by the true-hearted and brave, and which he had been taught from childhood to look on the noblest emblem of earth.

One night, taking his wife and two little ones, together with a few articles of wearing apparel, on a wheelbarrow, he started his dusky countenance to seek friends. Who can picture the anguish of that destitute family, when they forced an heard their pleasant home where they had spent so many happy years, and passed which clustered the cherished associations of early youth, recollections which are very dear to every heart. Need I tell you of the many weary days journeying beneath the scorching rays of the sun; of the many nights they spent, with no covering but the blue canopy of heaven, exposed to the pitiless rain—of the innumerable hardships and sufferings which they endured on their long and weary journey through a wild and thinly settled region of country? Of the fatigue mother, who, poor soul, had to carry the child most of the way, and for many days and nights in succession, with no other bed than the cold damp earth, and no other covering than the canopy of heaven? Still she bore all with a patient resignation, and with the hope, held fast within her heart, that she could soon find for her offspring, and husband, some quiet corner, and the comforts of a home. Many watchfulness awaked not; its soft and rosy cheek grew paler day after day, its eyes of blueness grew more deep, and its little form more attenuated, while the father and mother, with heavy hearts and sad countenances, could only look on and [illegible] Sometimes they would be kindly received and hospitably entertained by the humane and benevolent, and sometimes they would be driven away with curses and imprecations. Sometimes they would be allowed to sleep in the barn, and sometimes they would be driven away to the woods

in the form of drams. In short, drunkenness sometimes hardens the brain during life as effectually as a bath of fourth proof spirits could subsequently after death. Hyrtl, the celebrated physiologist, declared that he could distinguish in the dark, by the resistance it offered to his knife, the brain of a drunkard from that of a person who had lived soberly; and when he found a hardened brain in the dissecting room, was accustomed to congratulate the students in his class on obtaining a specimen so thoroughly prepared for preservation and for the purpose of demonstration.

How horrible then to putrify, as it were, the seat of thought, the organ of the soul, while its arteries still throb with the pulse of life, and its gossamer tissues are permeated and acted upon by the immortal principle of our being. Does the inebriate ever reflect that he may be literally stuffing his mind out of its God appointed home? Does he realize, as his ideas become more and more obtuse, that the instrument through which they were developed is hardening; that it must soon lose all flexibility and elasticity, and become utterly powerless; that were it escaped from its skull case and given to the surgeons, it would be the just of the dissecting-room as "a drunkard's brain?" Well has it been said that habitual intoxication dries up all the fountains of feeling, leaving behind only "a brain of lead and a heart of stone."

THE CROPS.

That two such years of good crops at home and high prices abroad as this and the last have come to us just at this great National crisis, must be regarded as peculiarly fortunate. Last year, up to this time, our total exports were $69,767,793, against $42,968,740 in 1859. Of the exports of 1860 the great bulk of raise was in cotton, until later in the season, when the great crop of cereals began to find its way to the seaboard, after which the proportion of grain in the National export manifest rapidly increased. Altogether we were paid not less than $50,000,000 in gold for the breadstuffs sold by us to our European customers. This year we have been exporting since the 1st of January at the rate of more than two millions of dollars per week, or in exact figures the enormous sum of $90,097,261, fully one half of which has been in cereals. Better than this for our finances, there is small probability of an abatement in the foreign demand, the last accounts from France and England representing the crops at least a third below an average. In England the deficiency has been estimated in some districts at two-thirds, and a like unfortunate state of things is reported in parts of France. Wheat is nowhere plentiful on the Continent; rye in part in Germany; Indian corn seriously so in Italy; and potatoes are generally doubtful. The harvest not being satisfactory in Portugal, all grain, except Indian corn, will be admitted free of duty until April 30 of next year. It seems generally acknowledged that our corn crop in large beyond precedent, not so much from an increased yield as from the large area planted. Prices in the north-western districts, removed from water communication remain very low, and may remain so if the Southern market remains hermetically sealed against the enormous North-Western shipments of 1860. Wheat, we hear, gives a third less yield than last year on account of the greatly prevalent drouth, winter-killing, the devastation by the army-worm, and other insects, rust, thin seeding and other causes. Potatoes, in some sections, are badly destroyed by rot, so much so in some as to threaten local high prices. The fast increasing percentage of injury caused to this tuber by the insidious disease, in every country where grown, would seem to point to its ultimate extinction, and the employment of some substitute by the great mass of the people.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DISCOVERY OF A NEW CODFISH MINE ON THE COAST OF IRELAND.

The English papers state the discovery of a new cod bank off the coast of Ireland, which fairly swarms with fish. It is a place called Rockall, an isolated group of rocks in the Atlantic Ocean, situated in 57.33 north latitude, and 13.40 west longitude. It bears north-west from Tory Island, off the coast of Donegal, and west by south from St. Kilda. The soundings vary from 50 to 90 fathoms, and at some distance around especially towards the south, increased to 70 and 90 fathoms. The bottom is gravel, shells and fine sand. The bank does not lie very far northerly of the line of route taken by the Canadian steamers from Liverpool to Quebec by the North passage. The discovery was accidentally made by a vessel becalmed there.

On the 2nd of last July the two vessels from North Isles, and on the 13th of the same month they were both unable to return, filled with many tons of fish. Dr. Downes, in writing an account of the discovery to the newspapers, says that each of the smacks took a hundred [illegible] each worth of fish in five days' fishing. "Captain Rodan informs me" says the Doctor, "that they caught the fish as fast as they could haul and haul, and when any of the cod escaped from the hook great monstrous sharks as blue as if painted with a brush, darted around the ship's side and swallowed them in an instant. The very sea-birds were tame, evidently never having been disturbed by man, some of them flying on board and eating the offal."

Further information, received after a recent expedition to this fisherman's El Dorado, confirms the first account. One or two additional vessels had been equally successful with those originally sent out, and their captains and crews give a glowing account of the fish wealth which may be gathered at this lonely spot.

The statements they give of the great fish they saw, and the wealth to be gathered there, seem (says Dr. Downes) more like the adventures of Sinbad the Sailor than present facts by successful fishermen. They tell of encounters with great sharks 35 feet long, with mouths that could swallow calves, and bodies as large and round as tuns; of the finny and serpent-like tribes monsters large whales sporting and rising on every side of them, one having completely grazed the bottom of the *Victor* with its huge sides. They also saw starfish far larger which they never saw before, while some black fish larger than porpoises, with flat round heads, and which seem very numerous.

We are very glad (says an English paper) to chronicle the discovery of this new fishing bank—first, because the promised benefit will be rapidly understood; and second because the discovery gives a fresh proof to settle the fact of the [illegible] enjoyed by fish, much to the great annoyance of the earth in inhabited by man.

[illegible] A new way of collecting a bad debt has been tried effectively tried in the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, in Paris, before the lodgings of a contractor disputed debtor. A man was observed walking up and down before the house, having upon his head a large [illegible] with the words "[illegible]" written in large letters upon it. The man continued his walk for several hours, and then disappeared. The next day he was seen walking in the same manner, with the same placard upon his head. This went on for several days, when the debtor, unable to endure the annoyance any longer, paid the debt.

THE LATEST PROJECT.

The Sarnia *Observer* says: Some of our enterprising citizens have been much exercised in reference to the best means of promoting the progress of the Town by drawing the traffic of the Oil Regions to it.—The projected Plank Road has been the means hitherto in vogue with that view, but we learn that a scheme has been mooted which will cast the grand scheme totally in the shade. This is neither more nor less than the formation of an "Obedient Company," with a capital of some 3,000 shares of $20 each. The scheme contemplated is, to lay a range of cast-iron pipes from Black Creek direct to Sarnia, by an airline, for the conveyance of the Oil from the wells to Sarnia. At some central point at Black Creek a large reservoir, capable of holding ten thousand gallons, may be built at such an elevation as will give the Oil a propelling power through the pipes, sufficient to cause any given quantity to travel the entire distance at the rate of at least ten knots an hour. All that will therefore be for the party to deliver any specified quantity at the Depot, get his cheque, come to Sarnia and present it at the Depot here, and receive and barrel up his Oil, paying a small sum per gallon for its transmission. The scheme is certainly the most feasible yet spoken of, and as a matter of course, the corporation of the Town of Sarnia is expected to take at least one-half of the stock. The size of the pipes can be made in proportion to the quantity expected to be conveyed. There can be no limit to that, when we look at the way the same principle is carried into operation in supplying some of the largest cities with water. It will be available at all seasons, for it is well known that the Oil is not affected in the slightest degree by cold weather, or even the severest frost.

THE SAME OLD DODGE.

A confidence dodge, supposed to have been "played out" years ago, was perpetrated in this city yesterday upon a man belonging to Port Hope, named Samuel H. Gibbs. Mr. Gibbs "has travelled," and was on this occasion en route for home, having recently paid a visit to England.—He took the steamer at Liverpool and landed at New York on Monday last.—Upon arriving at this place yesterday, he was approached by a stranger, who, strange to say, was going on the afternoon to Canada by the same boat. Mr. Gibbs was glad to hear of it, and also delighted to hear that the wife of his new made friend, who was at the Congress Hall, was going over with her husband. Mr. confidence man then proposed a walk, and they walked. Mr. Confidence man then desired to see a man on St. Paul Street. As they were leaving the "man" spoke of the payment of that "little debt." Mr. confidence man pulls out a plethoric wallet, but what a pity! He hadn't anything less than a hundred! Mr. Gibbs, however, has "just the thing," in the shape of four five dollar bills, which he handed over, and the debt was paid.—The "dear little wife," at Congress Hall, has a large quantity of bills, and even gold, he will procure it of her for his friend. Mr. Gibbs is requested to wait in the depot until he comes out. He failed to come out, and Mr. Gibbs departed for home a sadder and a 'dead broke' man.—*Rochester Express.*

PRUSSIA, FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The forthcoming meeting of the King of Prussia and the Emperor of the French is the subject of an article in the *Times* of the 4th instant, in which his Prussian Majesty is lectured pretty soundly on the folly of forming a French alliance and giving up the English one. He is told, for instance, that "should Prussia be attacked the fleets and armies of England might render her the most estimable service; while, if a war were to break out with England, the army of Prussia, occupying a long and straggling territory, could do but little against a well defended frontier, and nothing whatever to arrest, like the Dutch in 1568, the dangers of a maritime invasion of England." This is assuming that the Prussian King really intends to form an alliance with France of an offensive and defensive nature, of which there is not the slightest proof, and which we'd be viewed, if it were carried out, by the whole German people with the strongest dislike and reprobation. It really seems as if crowned heads could not carry out towards each other the ordinary civilities of life without incurring lectures not unlike those which anxious and watchful nursery maids bestow on the children under their charge. The assumption here put forth that we may be found opposing both France and Prussia is not pleasant to those who remember the length and cost of our wars with the First Napoleon. Our debt of more than eight hundred millions is tolerably conclusive evidence that it was a dear struggle, and there is this further unpleasantness in the retrospect, that some of the crowned heads or their descendants for whom in that struggle against the fiery Corsican we poured out our blood and treasure like water, has the least idea of gratitude for the sacrifice. We really have little or no concern in the jealousies and contentions of Continental Europe. While a flourishing commerce all over the world our duty ought to be to keep friendly with all nations who would be friendly with us, instead of seeking to stir up strife wherever we can.

THE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(*From the European Times.*)

It is now ascertained that the value of grain and flour of all kinds imported into the United Kingdom during the six years ending with 1859 was £119,832,676,—an annual average of £19,980,613; whilst in 1860–1, owing to the bad harvest, it was no less than £31,617,918. The failure of the harvests in France this year is seriously affecting the money market of that country. Our own imports of wheat and flour for the eight months ended 31st of August amount in value to little less than twenty millions, and of barley, oats, peas, beans, and buckwheat, we imported during the same period nearly ten millions' worth. In 1859 we received from France nearly one per cent. of our supplies of flour, and from the United States only one per cent.; this year the United States send us nineteen per cent. of flour and France only nine per cent.—Therefore France has not enough left to let any given year, we must import 60,000,000 of bushels of wheat, 20,000,000 of barley, 20,000,000 of oats, 5,000,000 of beans, and pay for the lot with the fact of the [illegible] enjoyed by fish, much to the great annoyance of the earth in inhabited by man.

☞ *If your property is not Insured,*

☞ *call and have it it done by the un-*

☞ *dersigned who is agent for a number*

☞ *of the best British and Canadian*

☞ *Companies,whose business cards will*

☞ *be found in another part of this*

☞ *paper.*

J. R. WALTON,

Insurance Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grand Concert—Madame Anna Bishop.
Seal and Watch Key Lost.
Wheat—D. Sutherland.
Godey's Ladies Book—T. Menzies.
Credit Sale by Auction—A McNeil.
Great Credit Sale—A. McNeil.
Notice—Dunmer and Burleigh.
School Teacher Wanted—P. H. Armstrong.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1861.

SLAVERY AND THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

Whilst all observers will be ready to admit that the emancipation of the slaves in the Southern States was not the real object of the War, yet we are assured that as certainly as effect follows cause so surely will Emancipation follow the present struggle between the North and South.—Whilst the great body of the Northerners as well as the Executive Government at Washington have strenuously avoided the most remote allusion to abolition of slavery it must be acknowledged that a radical change is taking place in the Northern mind on this subject. In fact no sensible man can shut his eyes to potent facts, presented to him as the war proceeds.—Whatever may have been his views on the emancipation of the Negro race at the commencement of hostilities, he now begins to see, perhaps for the first time, that the origin of this horrible fratricide is nothing more nor less than *Slavery*. "The object of the Southern secession," says Mr. Stephens, the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, "is to establish a Confederacy which shall have slavery for its corner stone!" And the light is beginning to dawn on the great body of Northerners that this is a fact,—hence we find in many public writers and speakers a change of views in reference to the cause of the war as well as to the right way to proceed in prosecuting it. Among the most striking converts is Professor Brownson who as some of our readers are probably aware is an able Roman Catholic writer who conducts a Review, in which his change of sentiments are distinctly set forth. We quote an extract from the current October issue in which he comes out boldly for the overthrow of the fundamental cause of the National perils and woes. We bespeak a careful perusal of the short extract below. He says,

"The question of the Abolition of Slavery is becoming with us a practical question in a sense it has never before been. The rebellion of the Slave States, which has for its object, not so much the dissolution of the Union, or the separation of the South from the North, as the re-construction of the Union on the basis of Slavery, or, as the Vice-President of the Confederate States has it, with 'Slavery as its corner stone,' and therefore the extension of Slavery over the whole country, cannot, fail to force this question upon the grave attention of every citizen of the loyal states, who loves his country, and believes in the practicability of freedom. The Slave States, by their rebellion and war on the Union, are compelling us to regard this question as one which must soon be practically met, and are forcing all loyal citizens to make this election between the preservation of the Union and the preservation of Slavery. This, whatever the Federal administration, whatever individuals or parties in the Free States, with or without Southern or Pro-Slavery proclivities, may wish or desire, is pretty soon to be the inevitable issue of the terrible struggle in which our glorious and beloved republic Republic is now engaged. Professor, at the moment we write, the fate of America, a majority of the people of the Free States may not only shrink from this issue, but even honestly believe it possible to avert it altogether. The hasty suppression of the Abolishing of Slavery may check, perhaps escape them; but events marshal and urge on those who seem to be powerless, or not to be left behind, and march with them. Another disaster, the fate of Bull Run, or another unsuccessful action, like that of Wilson's Creek, where the brave and noble-hearted Lyon fell, a victory in the cause of humanity, and a victory to the failure of the Government to meet this issue, and all the more it is urged, the bolder and more [illegible] will rather be [illegible] Happily, we [illegible] with [illegible] and spirit, but her most wonderful exertion was reserved for the [illegible] finale,—" Ah ! non giunge," which she sang in Italian, it being impossible to do justice to the music with the English version of this celebrated song.—Madame Anna Bishop introduced variations of her own, using her throat as Paganini did his violin, to accomplish, without apparent effort, impossible things."

COLONEL RANKIN DEGRADED.

We are pleased to find that the Yankee Colonel is cashiered from holding his rank in the British Militia. This is as it should be; and we trust it may prove a useful lesson to hair-brained officials who will fight at all hazards. We trust he will lose his seat as a legislator. Strip him of all his honors, and then if he will go over to his friends in Yankeedom, by all means let him go. We want more reliable men than Arthur Rankin to command our volunteers or make our laws. We leave also that Lieut. Allaire M. Clarke and Peter M. McCutcheon are also dismissed from their places as officers in the Militia. We are glad that so peremptory steps have been taken to dismiss these questionably loyal Canadians.

THE RANKIN CASE.

* * * He evidently believes that British subjects have a right to dispose of themselves out of the empire as they think best, in spite of acts of parliament and royal proclamations. This is not the British interpretation of a subject's duties. Mr. Rankin evidently believes that the only penalty for such defiance of law and proclamation is personal forfeiture of Government protection. Thousands in Canada probably believe the same thing. It is well the law on the subject should be authoritatively expounded. That is all. The sooner it is so expounded the better, and then visiting Mr. Rankin with the smallest possible penalty for any breach of British law which he may have unwittingly committed, let him and all unsavy spirits carry their swords where they list, provided they act on their own individual responsibility.—Canada wants settlers, not men of the fermented stuff of which knights-errands are made.—*Scottish American Journal.*

TO OUR READERS.

We have been so busy these few days past by an extra amount of job printing that the present Number has been prepared for and put to press somewhat hurriedly.—We hope any slight inaccuracies will be overlooked.

A number of articles have been left over for future insertion. Lecture of Peterborough Local School Superintendent, and the Otonabee Fall Show will appear next week.

CANADIAN SYMPATHY WITH THE SOUTH.

We are not much surprised at any thing which happens in this wonderful age in which we live. When there is so much sympathy with the South in the United States themselves, we need not wonder at meeting with some of the same feeling in the British Provinces, and especially in Canada. Canada, in some respects, resembles the United States before the rebellion. Canada has been governed by a section—by the Lower Canadian influence—for many years, just as the United States were governed by the South. And we have had the same "rule or ruin" spirit in the dominant party that has been developed in the South. Whenever the Southern States found that their reign was at an end, they rebelled, and we in Canada have more than once had indistinct threats that the French Canadians would pursue a similar course, whenever they found that they could not control the government of the country. It is, therefore, a suspicious circumstance, that so many of the journals which sustain the present French Canadian rule in Canada should express so much sympathy with Jeff. Davis and his rebellion. It seems as if "a fellow feeling made them wondrous kind." The present position of the Toronto *Leader* is not surprising, when we consider the principles and spirit of the man who chiefly contributes to its pages; but they will not accomplish much towards making Canada love the horrible slavery which Jeff. Davis advocates, nor induce them to sympathize with a government founded on perpetual human bondage. There are too many people in Canada who fear God and hate oppression from whatsoever source it comes.—*Canadian Baptist.*

☞One evening last week, a young man living near Orillo, C. W., taking his gun with him, went out to watch for a bear that he believed had been visiting his wheat field. Noticing something moving among the wheat near the fence, he fired five times, and not liking to venture too close to the animal alone he returned to the house. Next morning, in company with other young men, he started for the supposed dead bear. On reaching the place, however, instead of a dead bear they found a fine steer lying dead, valued at $30, which amount the young man had to make up to the owner.

☞A writer in the *Leader* calls upon the Hon. G. S. Boulton, of Cobourg, to retire from the office of Registrar, because he took part in the Opposition Dinner at Cobourg. We find that the Government officials who are active partizans of the Government, are permitted to take part in the elections, not only to do the dirty work of the Ministerial party at the expense of the country, but are still permitted to hold office. Consistency would seem to require the discount to the one case as much as in the other. If this rule were adopted, a clean sweep would be made of officials who use their position and the people's money for partizan political purposes.

....Several families from the Southern States are in Toronto, and some of them are making arrangements for residence during the winter. Letters have also been received from Virginia, written by parties who are anxious to remove their families from the theatre of civil war, and who prefer Canada as a place of residence to the Northern States. Whatever commercial losses the Province may suffer from the war amongst our neighbors, it is more than counterbalanced by the many advantages she is to realize through the labor of Americans, and the loss which events have already given to the interest of European speculators.

TRIAL OF THE WILBERFORCE BOYS OF BURRY.

The Wilberforce Boys of Burry, charged by [illegible] with [illegible] of the Government, for enlisting the Negro Slaves [illegible] while [illegible] the Government [illegible] were [illegible] Slaves [illegible] Government [illegible] Slaves [illegible] Slaves [illegible] Slaves

the relief of the financial pressure.

The high price of breadstuffs continues to claim attention at Paris, and the Government had issued an assurance that the price would not be further advanced.

Victor Emmanuel had been reviewing the troops at Bologna.

Garibaldi had left Caprera, but his destination was unknown.

The situation of affairs in Hungary continued unchanged.

Liverpool Breadstuff Market firm and prices rising. Flour advancing; sales 20s a 30s. Wheat firmer, all qualities have advanced slightly, red Western and Southern 10s a 12s 6d; white Western and Southern 11s a 14s. Corn steady, mixed and yellow 31s 6d a 32s; white 34s a 37s. Pork inactive. Lard quiet, but steady. Ashes quiet and unchanged at 32s 6d for pots. Sugar had an upward tendency.

Liverpool Markets.—Breadstuffs firm; corn quiet but steady. Canada closed on Tuesday at 92½ a 93 for money.

LATEST.

Liverpool, Thursday Evening.—Breadstuffs firm. Corn active; mixed, 31s 6d. Provisions quiet and steady.

London, Thursday Evening. — Consols closed to-day at 92¾ a 93¼.

The London *Times* thanks Mr. Seward for the just exercise of his judgment relative to the memorial against Dr. Russell, although his—Seward's—shows a strong under current of spirit. The *Times* also repudiates the charges against Dr. Russell, and believes that the good sense of the Americans will see the folly of interfering with him. Dr. Russell's last letter is devoted to the consideration of the position of Maryland.

The *Great Eastern* had reached Milford Haven for repairs. It was rumoured that the Emperor Napoleon had made overtures for her purchase, but this was not credited.

Mr. Vandenhoff, the celebrated actor, had died at the age of 72 years.

The King of Prussia arrived on his visit to the Emperor Napoleon at Compeigne, on the 6th, and left on the 8th inst. The meeting was friendly and cordial, but nothing of political importance transpired.

It was rumored that Gen. Ratazzi would enter the Austrian Cabinet.

The Spanish Government had consented to deliver up the Neapolitan archives.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH BRITON."

The Mexican Expedition almost Ready.

Father Point, Oct. 22.

The North Briton left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th, and Londonderry on the 11th. She arrived here at half-past two this afternoon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

British political news unimportant.

The Queen would hold a Privy Council at Balmoral on the 11th, at which Parliament will be further prorogued.

The East India wool sales at Liverpool were rather large. Purchases were made by American buyers for blankets and army clothing.

In the London produce market purchases of sugar for the American continent were important features.

The delay in publishing Hart Russell's letter on Mexico was censured, as Mexican stocks which had been falling ever since the date of the letter further declined one per cent on its publication.

FRANCE.

It is confirmed that orders have been issued to prepare the French portion of the expedition against Mexico. Three steam frigates, a steam corvette, and a cutter were being prepared.

It is asserted that the Emperor had declined further to discuss the Roman question until after the Pope's death.

The King of Prussia's visit to Compeigne appears to have passed off in a manner to gratify every one.

The *Moniteur* says it must have a happy influence on the relations between the two Governments.

It is announced that the Bank of France had arranged with the Rothschilds and five other Paris bankers, for power to draw bills on London through their firms to the extent of two million sterling.

A slight decline in rates of exchange on London was produced in Paris by this arrangement.

The Bank of France had obtained authority to dispose of its rents.

The Bourse was dull. Rentes advanced to 68f 35c.

SPAIN.

The Mexican expedition was actively progressing. It consists of four screw frigates, two large steamers and six others of lighter draught, and is expected to sail about the end of October.

About 3,000 Spanish troops will embark for Mexico, of whom 3,000 will go from Cuba.

ITALY.

The Naples journals announce that the brigand Borges had been taken, tried, and shot. It is rumored that his 25 confederates had been made prisoners.

Orders were given to surround the band of Cipriani in the mountains of Netsuno. Troops left for that purpose.

AUSTRIA.

A deputation, with an address from the Croatian Diet was received by the Emperor, whose answer was almost verbally the same as that to the Hungarian Diet.—He said that he would consider the claims of the Croatians and afterwards give a decision.

The Assemblies and Municipal Councils of Comitats of Arad and Bacs had been dissolved, for having endorsed the protest of Pesth against the dissolution of the Hungarian Diet.

Archduke Charles Louis brother of the Emperor, will represent Austria at the coronation of the King of Prussia.

A majority of the provincial governments of Transylvania are determined not to publish the edict for the convocation of the Transylvania Diet, on the ground that the latter confer on them the right of protesting against the Hungarian decrees, and that a separate Transylvanian Diet would be opposed to the union of Transylvania with Hungary.

INDIA.

Mails from Calcutta, China and Australia, forwarded at Malta, were due at London on the 14th.

Peterboro' Markets.

Monday, October 24th, 1861.

Fall Wheat	0	0	0
Spring Wheat	0	0	0
Barley	0	0	0
Oats	0	0	0
Peas	0	0	0
Potatoes (per bush.)	0	0	0
Flour (per cwt.)	0	0	0
Beef (per lb.)	0	0	0
Pork	0	0	0
Butter	0	0	0
Cheese	0	0	0
Lard	0	0	0
Eggs (per doz.)	0	0	0
Hay (per ton)	0	0	0
Straw	0	0	0
Wood (per cord)	0	0	0

Birth.

In Peterborough, on the 19th instant, Mrs. CHARLES CAMERON, of a Daughter.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, October 23rd, 1861.

Fall Wheat $1, a $1 14c.
Spring Wheat 92 a 97c.
Barley 45c.
Oats 27c a 28c.

New Advertisements.

TOWN HALL,

Farewell tour in America.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP,

The World-Renowned Cantatrice!

WHO, since her last appearance in Peterborough, has made the circuit of the Globe, has the pleasure of announcing that one

GRAND CONCERT

This Thursday Ev. Oct. 24.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP will be assisted by

MR. A. SEDGWICK,

From London and New York, and

Master Charles Sedgwick,

The wonderful juvenile performer on the English Concertina.

Tickets 50 cents; back seats 25 cents. Doors open at 7½. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets to be had at the Book Stores Peterboro', Oct. 22, 1861. 43

GREAT CREDIT SALE

OF

FARM STOCK

AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I AM instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises of Mr. Leonard Sedgwick, Lot 7, in the 4th Concession of Smith,

On Thursday, the 7th Nov.

the following Farm Stock, &c.:—1 Span of Working Horses, 1 three year old Colt, 2 Milch Cows, 2 two year old Heifers, 1 one year old Heifer, 3 Calves, 10 Sheep, 1 one year old Ram, 1 Pigs, 1 Waggon, 1 double Buggy, 1 Cob Sleigh, 1 Sleigh, 1 set double Harness, 1 Fanning Mill, 1 Plough, 2 Harrows, 1 Stump Machine, 1 platform Scale. Also,—A lot of Hay, with other articles.

TERMS:—All sums under $5 cash, over that amount 12 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes, or a discount of 8 per cent allowed for cash on day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

A. McNEIL, Auctioneer.

Smith, October 17th, 1861.

N. B.—The Farm will be sold by Private Sale on reasonable terms. There is a new House erected thereon 30 x 24. A good Log Barn, with other out-houses and a good well of water on the premises.

CREDIT SALE BY AUCTION.

I AM INSTRUCTED by Mr. Walter McGregor to sell at his residence, Lot No. 23, 4th Concession, Emily, on

Friday, the 15th day of November, 1861,

the whole of his

FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

comprising as follows:

Span of Mares, 1 one year old Colt, 1 Foal, 4 Cows, 1 Heifer, 1 Steer, 2 Calves, 1 Waggon, 2 Sleighs, 1 Plough, 2 sets Double Harness, 1 Fanning Mill, with a lot of other articles.

TERMS:

All sums under $5, cash; over that amount, credit until the 1st of January, 1863, by furnishing good approved joint notes, without interest.

A. McNEIL, *Auctioneer.*

Emily, October 21, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the United Townships of Dummer and Burleigh intend to pass the following roads to the Township of Dummer, viz:—

1st.—Running through part of Lots Twenty, Nineteen, and Eighteen, in the Third Concession.

2nd.—A Road running through part of Lots Twenty-nine and Thirty in the Fourth Concession, and part of Lot No. Thirty in the Fifth Concession.

3rd.—A Road running through part of Lot No Thirty in the Seventh Concession, and part of Lot Twenty-nine and Thirty in the Eighth Concession.

Dummer, 18th Oct., 1861. 34-4in

LOST.

ON TUESDAY LAST, ON GEORGE OR Simcoe Streets, or near the Town Hall, A Heavy Lock & Seal and Gold Masonic Watch Key.

The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Calcutt's Hotel.

Peterboro, Oct. 22, 1861. 43

Godey's Ladies Book

FOR

NOVEMBER, 1861,

And a large stock of new

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

FOR SALE AT

THOS. MENZIES'

Bookstore.

Peterboro Oct. 22nd 1861. 43

WHEAT! WHEAT!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE

will be paid for any quantity of

FALL and SPRING WHEAT

And Peas,

At McGeough's Store-house, Railway Depot, Ashburnham.

D. SUTHERLAND.

October 23, 1861. 43

School Teacher Wanted.

FOR THE ASHBURNHAM SCHOOL, TERM to commence on the 2nd Wednesday in January, 1862, a Normal School Teacher, holding a 1st class certificate,

Apply to,

F. H. ARMSTRONG,

Secretary of Ashburnham S. S. Trustees.

October 23, 1861. 43

HENRY BENARY

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PIANO-FORTES,

MELODIANS,

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

ROSSIN BUILDINGS,

No. 81 KING STREET WEST,

TORONTO.

BEGS to inform the public of Peterborough that he will open his Warerooms in Toronto, where he will keep constantly on hand a large stock of the best Piano-Fortes for sale and hire. The same are recommended by those parties who have had the honour of finishing for the Royal Family, with Messrs. A. & S. Hamilton, who have a Branch Establishment in this city, where he will receive a large share of the

MORTGAGE SALE

OF

VALUABLE MILLS

AND

REAL ESTATE.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at Calcutt's Hotel, in Town of Peterboro,

On Thursday, November 14th,

A. D. 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

Under and by Virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage from Charles Parry and Margaret Parry his wife, to George E. Castle, dated October 15th A. D. 1858, and of Assignment thereof to Josiah B. Plumb, all those certain parcels or tracts of Lands being broken Lot No. 6, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Dover, containing 17 acres more or less; Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Smith, containing 66 acres more or less; and Lot No. 12 in the 3rd Concession of the said Township of Smith, containing 36 acres more or less.

On the property are erected Valuable Mills, &c.

Terms Cash. Further particulars may be had on application to

HAGUESALE, MACDONELL & WILKINS,
Vendor's Solicitors.

Kingston, October 9th, 1861. 41

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH

GLASGOW.

Another line of Steam Packets ships, sailing regularly between

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.

Steerage 25 Dollars — Steerage 25 Dollars

Ships.	Tons.	H. Power.	Com.
United Kingd.	1735	300	James Rey.
John Bell,	1102	300	Edward Scott

THE "JOHN BELL"

will sail from Quebec for Glasgow on

TUESDAY, 12th November,

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:

Saloon Cabin $60 00
Intermediate 30 00
Steerage, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions 25 00
Children in proportion.

Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
MONTREAL.

October 17th, 1861. 43

PROVINCIAL

INSURANCE CO',

OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,966,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-Presidents—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., Q.C.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Barns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October, 1861. 41

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL - - - - $5,000,000.

Head Office—Aberdeen, SCOTLAND.

Canada, Head Office,—Place d'armes, MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HUGH TAYLER, Esq., Advocate.
R. D. COLLIS, Esq., Merchant.
WM. ROSSBOROUGH, Esq., Merchant.
W. B. LAMBE, Esq., Advocate.
Legal Advisers:—Messrs. BETHUNE & DUNLOP.
Medical Adviser:—WM. FRASER, M. D.
Secretary for Canada:—A. DAWSON PARKER.

Offices in Edinburg ..... 65 Princess Street,
" Glasgow ..... 111 St. Vincent St.
" London ..... 20 Canon Street,
" Dublin ..... 34 College Green,
" Montreal ..... Place d'armes.

Medical References—Dr. Hallowell, J. Brown.

J. R. WALTON.
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBOROUGH.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000 STERLING.

Peterborough Agency, 16

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. All debts due to the firm formerly existing will be paid to Mr. Fitzgerald, and all debts due by said firm will be paid by the same.

JAMES W. FITZGERALD.
WILLIAM DRENNAN.

Peterborough, Oct. 8, 1861. 41

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL £700,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR THE USUAL DESCRIPTIONS OF FIRE & INLAND MARINE RISKS.

Ferguson & Mitchell,

Beg to call the attention of the public to their well-assorted stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, BRUSHES, &c.,

which they will sell

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH,

or on approved credit.

All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited. Shop on Hunter Street, Peterborough.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND THE BEST PLACE TO PURCHASE

READY-MADE CLOTHING

IS AT

HAFFEY'S,

All the Clothing is made on the premises, and warranted!!

Peterborough, Sept. 26, 1861 39

BEEF! BEEF!!

250 BARRELS

MESS & PRIME MESS BEEF

For Sale Low-ish by

ROBERT COCHRANE.
Butcher at the Market.

Peterborough, Oct. 8, 1861. 41

THE PHŒNIX

INSURANCE CO'Y,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital - - - - - - $500,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

JOSEPH B. WALTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1861. 41

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.

JOSEPH B. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

REDUCED RATES

FOR

ASSURANCE.

Scottish Provincial

INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE OF PREMIUMS has been framed, so as to reduce the cost of Life Assurance to the lowest point. It will be observed the Rates payable for the first Five Years are not much more than HALF the usual charge, while, for the remainder of life, they are still moderate.

To Assure £100 sterling, payable at Death, with profits after first five years:

Age.	First 5 Years.	Remainder of Life.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	0 18 11	2 0 11
25	1 1 3	2 7 3
30	1 5 3	2 14 7
35	1 9 2	3 3 1
40	1 14 5	3 13 10
45	2 0 6	4 4 3
50	2 9 8	5 1 4

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH B. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

WANTED.

AT THE PORT HOPE RAILWAY STATION,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

PEAS & BARLEY.

W. CLUXTON.

☞ A buyer constantly in attendance at the Store-house there.

Peterborough, Oct. 8, 1861. 41.

PORK! PORK!

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS!

200 BARRELS OF CHOICE

MESS PORK!

For Sale Low for Cash.

ROBERT COCHRANE.
Butcher at the Market.

Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1861. 41

OTONABEE MILLS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has pleasure in informing his friends and the public that his MILLS are again in operation, and that he will be glad to attend to the calls of all old and new customers. Particular attention will be formerly be paid to Gristing and Custom Work, and good fresh ground

FAMILY FLOUR

will be kept on hand for retail, which will be delivered at any place in Peterborough or Ashburnham, upon orders being left, with the money, at the Mills, or at his Store.

R. D. ROGERS.

Ashburnham, Sept 12, 1861.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale one of the oldest lots of Goods ever offered in Peterborough.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco, Spice of all kinds, Hosiery, Dry Fish, Mackerel,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and the usual assortment of

CROCKERY

WAR WITH CANADA!

FOR SALE.

THE east half of lot No. 4, north side of Elizabeth Street, in Ashburnham. There is a Good Frame House, with good cellar, stable, sheds and well on the premises. For particulars apply to

PHILIP BARGENY, Proprietor.

Ashburnham, Aug. 1861. 39

THE FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Exhrocations which merely stimulates the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE HEART OF THE ailment, ARRESTS IT, HEALS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering from these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Sept. 26, 1861, 39

WOOD TURNING

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE undersigned wishes to inform his numerous friends and the public in general that he is now prepared to do any description of Wood Turning for

BUILDINGS OR FURNITURE,

Also, Ripping Lumber to any width or thickness; furniture made to order, at the lowest Cash price. Zinc Wash-boards of the very best quality always on hand.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ Shop in Ashburnham, under D. Doran's Woolen Factory.

W. F. HANLEY.

Ashburnham, Sept. 18, 1861 38

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the east half of Lot No. 30, in the 6th Con. Otonabee, containing 100 ACRES, 60 of which are cleared, well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good Dwelling House, and a new Log Barn with stables underneath. For further particulars apply at the Examiner Office, or to the proprietor on the premises.

JOHN FEENEGHTY.

Aug. 21, 1861. 34

FOR SALE

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 18, in the 7th Con., Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,
or
Bobcaygeon.
WM. TULLY, Jr.,
Monaghan.

September 12, 1861. 38

SAVE YOUR FURS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

WM. LECH,

FURRIER, MONTREAL.

WILL OPEN BUSINESS at the above line about the end of June, in the premises now occupied by Mr. Temple on Bonaventure store, Scott's Building, Peterboro'. Furs will be manufactured to order; also dressed and cleaned, and

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE

FUR TRADE

in Canada, will be offered for sale at prices much lower than ever known in this part of the country before. Hats and caps of the latest styles. The highest price will be paid for raw furs.

May 8, 1861.

WANTED

100,000 BUSHELS

OF

WHEAT!

W. CLUXTON.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Township Council of Otonabee intend at their meeting to be held on the

21st Day of October next,

to pass a By-law to close up the road extending across Lot 13, in 5th Concession of Otonabee, on the 14th day of January, 1859.

G. O. READ,
Township Clerk.

Aug. 26, 1861.

REMOVAL.

R. D. BASKERVILLE,

HAIR DRESSER AND PERFUMER, HAS fitted up with taste and convenience at considerable expense, a Saloon on George St., 2 doors south of Lawson's Hotel, where he will be in attendance on the ladies, during all business hours. Having visited some of the largest American cities this summer, he is thoroughly acquainted with the

LATEST FASHIONABLE IMPROVEMENTS

in his profession, and flatters himself that he will not be found second to any in the Canadas.

☞ Particularly no business on Sundays.

Peterboro, Sept 9, 1861. 37

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will make his first examination for the inspection of

WEIGHTS & MEASURES,

in the County of Peterborough, on the following places on the days as per [illegible]:

Norwood.....Sept. 26 & 27
Keeling's Mills.....27
All parties and Estate.....28
Ashburnham.....& on afternoon Sept. 1 & all 2
[illegible].....4
[illegible].....5
[illegible].....6
[illegible].....7 to 10

200 ACRES

OF

LAND FOR SALE,

IN THE

VICINITY OF THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his Farm, being composed of Lot No. 26, in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, with a frontage of nearly a mile, along the main travelled road leading to Rice Lake, Keene, Allandale, Westwood, Norwood and Hastings, and bounded on the west by the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.

There are about 100 Acres cleared and under cultivation; the land is well watered and well drained; there is a substantial board fence along the front and up the centre of the Lot, and a large Frame Barn and other buildings upon it. Also a

YOUNG ORCHARD.

THERE ARE

SEVERAL BUILDING SITES!

suitable for respectable residences, in full view of the Town of Peterborough and the Village of Ashburnham.

A sufficient instalment will be required at the time of sale from purchasers taking the whole or large portions of the Lot, and the remainder as shall be agreed upon. A Deed will be given and a Mortgage taken.

If the above Lot, or any portion thereof, remain unsold

ON MONDAY, the 28th day of OCTOBER Next,

the subscriber will offer the same for sale on that day by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on the premises, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder,

IN LOTS OF TEN ACRES EACH,

or in larger portions to suit purchasers, in the following order:

The East half of the Lot will be sold first, beginning with Park Lot No. 1, at the north east corner, and taking the Lots in consecutive order to the centre of the Concession, after which the West half will be offered for sale, commencing at the eastern limit of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway, and numbering the Lots as described in the Map, eastward to the centre of the Concession. A Plan of the Lots may be seen and other information obtained on application at my office in the Court House.

WALTER S. CRIDAN.

Peterborough, 10th Sept., 1861. 38

TO THE RESCUE.

NO SECESSION!

No Surrender!

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO INFORM his numerous friends and customers that he has received a large supply of Groceries, Wines, Brandies, Gin, Old Tom, Whiskies, Porter and Ale, Cut Cut Tobacco, Pipes, &c. He also wishes to state that he has joined all of all Reforms—just to mind his business—he has made one grand reform in [illegible] Selling Goods at Peterborough's lowest possible rate for cash or trade.

The Grocery department will be found to comprise the [illegible] quality, and always the very best market can afford in all things requisite and useful for families.

The Liquors will also be found to be carefully selected, and of

FIRST-CLASS QUALITY!

The stock of Crockery, Earthenware, Tin-ware have also been renewed, and will be kept constantly supplied, to properly work out the only just principle of business,

Cash, or its equivalent.

The whole stock will be sold at so small an advance on cost as must ensure success, as no bad debts are to be provided for.

Call and judge for yourselves, you will get the worth of your money and the right change each time.

JAMES STEWART.

Lakefield, Sep. 16, 1861. 39

MONTREAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED BY SPECIAL ORDINANCE IN 1840.

CAPITAL STOCK, $800,000.

PAID UP.....$80,000.

Head Office, No. 9, Great St. James St. MONTREAL.

Wm. HURBAY...Manager.

THE undersigned begs to intimate his appointment as agent in Peterboro', for the above company, and is authorised to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and Personal Property, against loss or damage by fire, at rates as low as those of any responsible office.

For further particulars, rates, &c., apply to

W. H. SCOTT,
Agent.

Office in Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office.

Peterboro, Aug. 26, 1861. 35

Gutta-Percha Roofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1.50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, or in [illegible] and on the

PLYMOUTH ROOFING CO.,

23 Cedar Street, New York.

October 1st, 1861. 40-1y.

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

THE subscriber is now receiving a very

LARGE SUPPLY

OF

☞ Fall and Winter Goods.

THIS STOCK OF

FANCY & MILLINERY GOODS

IS NOW

VERY COMPLETE.

Good Value for Ready Money, as usual. No Second Price!

W. CLUXTON.

Sept. 25, 1861. 39

BOARD.

[illegible] PAID

GROCERIES

AND

LIQUORS.

THE subscribers beg leave to state to their customers that owing to late losses by fire, &c., that they will

After the first of October next,

conduct their business strictly on

THE CASH PRINCIPLE,

after which date all accounts will be closed. All parties due them by Note or Book Account will please call and make an early settlement as all debts due must be collected immediately. As by selling for cash they will incur no bad debts, and therefore be enabled to sell at

☞ LOWER PRICES! ☜

All parties who favor them with their custom may depend upon getting

GOOD GOODS

At Lower Rates than heretofore!

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods, and on account.

GLOVER & ROBINSON,
Bonsall's Block.

Peterboro. Sept., 1861. 37-tf.

MATHEWS'

VENETIAN LIQUID

HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE.

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the name or different names, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Oct 9, 1861. 40

Mathews' Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and the superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and nauseous Vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

The Great French Remedy!

MADAME DEVIN'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS.

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for all Unnatural Obstructions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and diseases to which the Women, Wife and Mother is peculiarly liable. These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action.—They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri, in Leucorrhœa, or the Whites; they will be found the most safe and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by Married Ladies at certain periods, but at other times their use is positively safe.

N.B.—$1 enclosed to any authorized Agent will secure a package of Pills by return mail.

C. Cluxton, General Agent, Port Hope, C. W.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Lyman, Elliott & Co., Wholesale Agents, Toronto.

Sept. 11, 1861. 36

JAMES W. FITZGERALD & CO.

CASH

CASH STORE

Hunter Street, Peterboro'.

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD take this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of the County of Peterboro' and surrounding country for the past liberal support they have given him, and would beg to intimate that he has just received a large addition to his stock, which he is now prepared to dispose of on such Favorable Terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction to purchasers.

LOW PRICES

as to convince every one who examines them that

☞ THE CASH STORE is the place to buy. ☜

The following comprise a few of the articles generally to be found:

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Buffaloes, Beltis, Doeskins, Bronzed Cottons, Ginghams, Prints, Factory Cottons, Osnaburgs, Oznaburgs, Plaid and White Flannels, Cotton Warp, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Silk and Felt Hats, &c.

TEAS, TOBACCOES, SUGARS,

Soap, Candles, Rice, Currants, Coffee, Rice, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Remember the Spot: Next door to McKellar & Cameron's, Hunter Street.

Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 34

MONTREAL

CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Captal, $1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

THOS. BOLTWELL,
Head Inspector.

Peterborough, 1 August, 1861. 31

THE POWER OF LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£ 2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Shareholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to effect insurances on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Warehouses, Barns, Stables, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Grain in Store or Granaries, Country Produce, Cattle, &c., &c., on the most favorable terms.

First Class Company,

on [illegible] property, at its

LOSSES PAID

without [illegible] to the Company.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro', 1861. 16.

F. G. CALLENDER,

BEGS to give notice that all accounts due to the late firm of [illegible] must be paid to him [illegible] the same will be placed in the hands of [illegible] for collection. [illegible] DAVIS & CALLENDER.

NOTICE.

THE Town Council of the Town of Peterborough have passed

A NEW MARKET BY-LAW,

the public are informed that

THE MARKET IS NOW FREE

FROM TOLLS!

☞ No Person's [illegible] Stands and Weighing. All [illegible] and articles brought into the Town to [illegible] be exposed to be brought to the Market place.

E. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

THE HEROES OF PEACE,

AND

The Heroes of War!

ENGRAVED, No. 301, New York, in new [illegible] the celebrated [illegible] Americans [illegible] Americans [illegible] Public Characters of the United States, Portraits of Generals [illegible] Scott, Butler, Banks, Fremont, Hooker, Burnside, Sherman, Halleck, Meade, Grant, Sigel, Hunter, Thomas, Rosecrans, Buell, McClellan, Porter, Franklin, Keyes, Heintzelman, Sumner, Blenker, Stone, Wool, Dix, Anderson, Admiral Foote, Commodore Farragut, Commodore Dupont, Commodore Goldsborough, Commodore Stringham, Commodore Rodgers, Commodore Wilkes, Commodore Porter, Commodore Davis, Commodore Craven, Commodore Lardner, Commodore Pendergrast, Commodore Smith, Commodore Hollins, Commodore Barron, Commodore Tatnall, Commodore Forrest, Commodore Buchanan, Commodore Tucker, Commodore Lynch, Commodore Ingraham, Commodore Montgomery, Commodore Hunter, Commodore Randolph, Commodore Pegram, Commodore Mitchell, Commodore Ramsay, Commodore Whittle, Commodore Simms, Commodore Forrest

BEAUTIFUL MOSS BASKET.

The appearance of moss on the outside of other baskets is produced by the use of moss itself as that used for embroidery is worked. Four or five shades of green, and as many of brown, in regular gradations, should be selected; the darkest shades of green being of as olive tinge, and the lightest of a yellowish hue, in preference to pure green, which has not the requisite admixture of the colors before mentioned. One skein of each is sufficient for a pair of baskets. The shape, or body of the basket is formed of pasteboard and is usually round or oval, and made with or without a handle across according to fancy. The pasteboard shape is covered inside and out, with green silk; and if a handle is affixed, it should be sewn on, outside, where the joining will be covered with the moss, so that the silk may appear neat within. The worsted of each color should be wound into a separate ball, and knitted, either flat or round like a stocking; a piece of thread should then be passed, by means of a needle, through the last row of loops or stitches, and fastened at each end, in order to prevent the knitting from unravelling. The worsted should then be thoroughly wetted or soaked in warm water, and placed in an oven of gentle heat until perfectly dry. After this the respective pieces must be unravelled and made up into small bunches, which are to be sewn on so thickly on the silk, with which the outside of the basket is covered, as to leave no apparent spaces between them. Each bunch should be composed of about three shades of color, made up in the following manner:—The several pieces of knitting being selected, a few rows of each are to be unravelled, and all the ends being taken at the same time, are to be held between the thumb of the left hand and the side of the hand, as low and near the joint as possible; the upper part of the thumb being first slightly relaxed, the worsteds are, with the right hand, wound round the thumb and finger of the left hand, like a figure 8, and held in that position while the middle, including the ends with which it is begun and left off, is sewed together with a piece of silk. The bunches should be placed in heaps, according to their respective shade, and sewn on the basket, according to taste, intermingling the hues, so as to avoid the appearance of formality.

A CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

An intelligent correspondent of the New York *World*, who is with the army defending Washington, gleans pleasant scraps of information during the intervals of warlike operations. In one of his latest letters in the following:

"River mists rise through all the autumn nights, chill and deadly about each lowland camps as this of the Pennsylvania Eleventh. The farmers who dare to squat along the valley are mostly of foreign birth—immigrants whom Fortune has led to alternate shaking and burning in a lonely, far-off land. Entering the shanty of such as one to get a cup of milk, I found that its owner—a Devonshire Englishman—and his good wife had there inhabited for a dozen years, six of which had been passed in unmitigated, intermittent anguish. Then they found a sovereign remedy which banished the disease. For the sake of suffering "Hoosierdom", I here record the specific. The old couple had tried chologogue and quassee until their legs swelled and their teeth rotted, but were still as fever-and-ague-ish as ever. At last a decoction of the common white plaintain, formed by steeping the leaves in whiskey, cured them, taken before breakfast a dozen mornings in succession. The remedy is at every farm-house door, and is as simple as that prescribed to Naaman by the prophet, of whom had spoken the little maid."

A BRACE OF STAMMERERS.

Stephen C. was a jovial soul and hesitated not to play a trick on any one. Among his acquaintances he numbered a young lady and a young man, both of whom stammered very badly. They were not acquaint with each other.

Bob F., the young man alluded to, was quite sensitive, and to think that any one was making fun of his defect frequently put him in a passion. It was Stephen's fortune to meet both of them at a party, and he soon determined on a joke.

"Miss See," said he, approaching his lady friend, "may I have the pleasure of introducing one of my acquaintances, a worthy young gentleman?"

"Cer-cer-cer certainly, sir."

Away he started for Bob F.

"Bob, old fellow, here is a very nice girl that I want to introduce you to. Come on."

"Does she taw-taw-taw talk?" asked Bob.

"Yes—like fun."

They started, and soon approached the seat of the lady. Stephen introduced them, and immediately drew to one side, so that he might see how they would manage each other, when his ears were greeted with the following conversation:

"How are you enjoy-joy-joying yourself this evening, ma'am?"

"Th-th thank you, pleasantly; but it is rather warm."

Bob's brow contracted, but he restrained his feelings and continued:

"I've yer presume you are acquaint with a great many present?"

"No sir-yes, sir, we with all, I be be be acquainted, at the same time snapped her fingers, forever in Bob's affections, for hastily rising up he exclaimed:

"By th th thunder, madam, if that is the way you make fun of a fellow's in-in-firmity you may go to grass."

Stephen laughed immoderately all the while, and ever subsequently called on to account for this trick he had played, but his good nature made all right.

TOYS TO BE REMEMBERED!

GEO. A. COX.

Returning his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since commencing business in Peterboro', begs to intimate that he will continue to receive Fresh supplies to all the different Seasons, in a manner to merit a continuance of the favors he has received, and hopes by strict attention to business and moderate profits to merit a share of public patronage.

Peterboro', Dec. 1st, 1860.

CASH.

In returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm of Bradley & Shaw, begs to intimate that he will continue to receive Fresh supplies to all the different Seasons, in a manner to merit a continuance of the favors he has received, and hopes by strict attention to business and moderate profits to merit a share of public patronage.

Peterboro', Dec. 1st, 1860. 39

1861

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Visiting Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Receipt Bills, Shop Bills,
Cheques Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Blank Bills,
Business Cards, Labels, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Ruling.

☞ Law-yers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 45.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion.....10 cts
Each subsequent insertion.....5
Ten lines, first insertion (one inch).....7
Each subsequent insertion.....3
Business Cards, per annum.....

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES BENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Offices the Court House, Peterborough.

M'CTOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Marsh's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed five outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND B. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

R. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law Master Extraordinary in Chancery Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Offices—In Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. Office and Residence,—Brock Street, opposite M'Gregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April 23, 1861. 17

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware and Shoes, &c., &c., Howe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 16

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterborough, Jan. 10th, 1861. 3

FOR SALE.
FIRST-RATE TAVERN STAND situated on Elizabeth Street, Ashburnham, front of Mr. Rogers' Mill. The building is at present used for a dwelling house and furniture store. It would make a good stand for a Grocery and Bakery. The house of the above has eleven rooms to rent, and will be sold very reasonable for money. For particulars apply to
E. BURLEY,
On the premises.
April 23, 1861. 36

JAMES W. FITZGERALD,
(LATE WITH HALL & GIBBARD.)
Provincial Land Surveyor,
Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 1, 1861. 41

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer, & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro'.

A. FOWLIE & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George St., Peterboro'.

THE CHEAPEST & BEST PLACE
TO GET YOUR PRINTING DONE IS AT THE EXAMINER OFFICE.

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE, OVER COULTERS' DRUG STORE, George Street, Peterboro'.

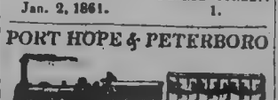
TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or
VULCANIZED RUBBER.
Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.
D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he
WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE
GOOD SATISFACTION,
and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.
Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.
Peterboro', April 16th, 1861. 15

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.
60 Acres are Cleared,
and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 36 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 26, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.
A GOOD WELL
of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good
YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,
in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.
The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, so better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.
Title Indisputable.
Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. JAS. WEIR. 54

NOTICE
THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of Dec. next,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.
Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 28

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.
ON and after the 6th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—
GOING NORTH.
Leave Port Hope at.....7.30 a. m.
" Millbrook "9.05 a. m.
" Fraserville "9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at.....9.50 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.
Leave Peterboro' at.....2.35 p. m.
" Fraserville "2.55 p. m.
" Millbrook "3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....4.55. p. m.
JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

INFORMATION WANTED.
A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Wayne Stone. It is said she married in 1840, a person named De Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 85 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.
MRS. SEMANTHA JENKINSON.
Rochester, N. Y., 24th May, 1861.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED
Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling
IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c.
Working Gentlemen, Archæologists of the Land's end, or those in whose letters should this advertisement be forwarded, will be most prompt from, on hearing, or do call to United States' stamps, or two for 5/-. Old wisdom must be presented at once. Nobleness.—A. H. HIA, Station 1, Hawkhills, Chief of Police, Hawkhills, Address
W. W. BARNETT & Co.
Box 240, Post Office, London, England.
Sept. 1861. 11

Poetry.

THE GUEST.

"Behold I stand at the door and knock; if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come into him, and will sup with him, and he with me."—Rev. iii. 20.

Speechless sorrow sat with me;
I was sighing wearily;
Lamp and fire were out; the rain
Wildly beat the window pane.
In the dark we heard a knock,
And a hand was on the lock;
One in waiting spake to me,
Saying sweetly,
"I have come to sup with thee!"

All my room was dark and damp;
"Sorrow," said I, "trim the lamp;
Light the fire; and cheer thy face;
Set the guest-chair in its place."
And again I heard the knock,
In the dark I found the lock—
"Enter, I have turned the key!
Enter, stranger,
Who art come to sup with me!"

Opening wide the door, He came;
But I could not speak his name;
In the guest-chair took His place;
But I could not see His face;
When my cheerful fire was beaming,
When the feast was spread for three,
Lo! my Master
Was the guest that supped with me.

OTTAWA.

* * * * * *

The history of the new seat of Government of Canada, has recently been given in a popular American periodical, in the style which one or two lively and imaginative American historians have endeavored to render common. If one day in the future, Lauder's "Imaginary Conservations" should be embodied in the history of the times wherein his personages are supposed to have spoken, we shall have such history as that of "The Puritans," not long since published, and of Ottawa, as it has just been written in the magazine aforesaid. However, our magazine writer may be trusted in some things, as, for instance, in the physical description of the capital of Canada.

The Grand (or Ottawa) river of Canada, deriving its source from innumerable lakes and tributaries in the heart of that *terra incognita* lying to the north and east of the French River and Lake Nipissing, in about the forty-eighth degree of north latitude, with a broad circuitous flow for upwards of four hundred miles, rushing into the still greater St. Lawrence in two channels at the island of Montreal. This island is formed at the confluence of the Ottawa branches with the St. Lawrence and is the highest point of ship navigation from the Gulf.

Sixty-five or seventy years ago, Montreal was the *ultima Thule* of Canadian civilization, and the waters of the Ottawa above the island were seldom disturbed by white men, except occasionally by the adventurous fur-traders. The Indian alone on this river was ruler. The forest waved in primeval luxuriousness and grandeur, and the Ottawa, unchecked by dam or bridge, ran beneath its canopy as free as the untamed horse of the Ukraine.

The Ottawa in those days of newspapers, tourists, and travellers, is celebrated for the number and variety of its falls and rapids; but the most striking, grand and fearful is the fall called by the early French pioneers the "Big Kettle." It occurs in the course of the river at a distance of about one hundred and twenty miles from the island of Montreal. Above it, for a few miles, are several small *shutes*, indicating the abrupt descent of the bottom plane, and the rapidity and force of the immense river are augmented for the grand rush at the Chaudiere, where it falls perpendicularly some fifteen or twenty feet over a precipitous limestone rock. Here the river is about a quarter of a mile wide, and the term Chaudiere is only properly applicable to a part of the fall.—There is a gap of about two hundred feet in width, and some three hundred indenting back or up the river in the straight line of the cataract. Within this gap, or 'kettle,' the great volume of the Ottawa boils and foams and hisses, and rushing in wild masses around from side to side, eventually escapes in a high mountain of foam, and expands to half a mile in width in a short distance to its course below. Above the Chaudiere the banks on both sides are nearly level, with a gradual ascent from the water; but immediately at and below the falls walls of decayed limestone rise perpendicularly, lessening off abruptly on the north side in half a mile to a plain, but on the south rising higher, and circuitously higher, to a precipitous altitude of one, two, and three hundred feet.

Coming up the river, these heights clothed with stubby pine and wavy hemlock, are most striking and impressive. These, with the Fall of the Chaudiere, and the undulating banks of the northern side, present altogether a variety and picturesqueness of scenery unsurpassed in Canada, or perhaps in America. The fur-trader or voyageur in the old days here, no doubt, paused in admiration of the beauty of the prospect; or if he had no taste for the striking scenes in nature, here he had to pause from necessity. On the one side were lofty hills; before him the great river came down with roar and foam and mist with sudden leap, frightening away thought of navigation. To explore above these dangers, then, the alternative was in the pleasant bank of the north side, which, with gradual ascent, would bring him in a few miles above the Chaudiere and rapids to the quiet waters of the Upper Ottawa. Then, to pass the Chaudiere and the rapids above it—the *portage* of eight miles in a straight line across the circuit of the river, which is here at least twelve or fifteen miles—was by the first adventurers tramped out. These adventurers were, and those already said, fur-traders. They paddled their way quietly through Montreal, camping out at night on the banks of the silent river, keeping vigilant watch for the stealthy Indian, and looked forward to the weary portage of the Chaudiere—across which canoes and crops were to be carried—on the haunted, weak of the water. Occasionally, on a little cleared spot at the beginning of the portage, would they find the camp of the [illegible]

[illegible] war of 1814-15 between Great Britain and the United States was over, and military men swarmed in the frontier towns and villages of Canada. Now and then disbanded sons of Mars made their appearance in Hull, for it was in those days an out-of-the-way place; and if they were inclined to work, they got it. More pretentious soldiers, or rather officers, the war being over, got grants of land wherever they thought land worth taking, and finally a military settlement grew up on the south bank of the river, opposite the end, or rather "The Head," of the portage road of Hull. All however, seemed to shun the condemned land beyond the precipitous hills below the Chaudiere. Still these hills towered up from the Ottawa in sullen dignity, as if they looked with contempt upon all around; and the Chaudiere foamed, and hissed, and roared as loud as usual. Still down went the trees before the restless white man, and the light of civilization took the place of the forest gloom, and the Ottawa country became gradually pretty well known through Canada.

The village of Hull increased with the growth of the country, and became the principal, or rather the only mart of the Province. In its streets could be heard at a certain season of the year—about the fall, when the lumberers and raftsmen were on their periodical voyages up to "make timber"—the English language, spoken in a variety of ways—in the nasal of the "Down-Easters," in the brogue of the Irishman, and in small bits chopped finely by the French Canadian. Here could be heard, indeed, various English, French, Gaelic, Irish, and occasionally Dutch.

* * * * * *

And here is the site of the future capital of Canada.

THE TWO PATHS.

It was midnight. Upon the steps of luxury sat the starving, pale and motionless.—His grief and want were too deep for utterance. The hours dragged heavily, but that poor lone child heeded them not. His eyes were fastened upon the imagined feast, the untouched abundance, with the fascinating sight of which hunger has the strange power of tantalizing her victims. At length stiffened and chilled, he felt the dawn, and roused himself to look upon the face of the day, the coming Sabbath—to him what a day of hunger and of misery! He saw a child draw near, through the grey light, and quickly his ear was saluted by a human voice speaking to him.

"What are you doing here? Have you been here all night?"

As though the hope of receiving aid from one scarcely less miserable than himself had given voice to his woe, the poor outcast told the story of his mother's death, and that he, too, was starving.

"Oh!" said the stranger boy, "come with me. I will get you bread enough.—There's a baker round the corner, two or three blocks off, who has put up his shutters badly. We can get in and out again long before day."

"Will he give us bread?" inquired the hungry boy, but half comprehending his companion's words.

"Oh! no," said the other; "but we can steal, just to keep from starving."

"No, no," was the instant reply. I may starve, but I can't steal."

At length the stir of life warned the poor wanderer to quit his hard resting place.—With slow footsteps he sauntered down Broadway, and reached St. Paul's just as the children were assembling for Sabbath-school. Weary, yet objectless, he joined the entering throng, but staid his foot upon the threshold, till some one noticing him, came forward, led him to a seat, where, listening with others to the words of his teacher, he forgot for a time his weariness and hunger. When the scholars dispersed his teacher inquired where he lived, and soon drew from him the story of his mothers sufferings and death, and of his own darkened life. With true benevolence she took him to her own home, and there not only were his present wants relieved, but his future was provided for, and this poor stranger became a sort of errand-boy in her father's office.

From an humble errand boy in a lawyer's office, he rose to be a lawyer, and then a judge. That poor, deserted boy, who "might starve but couldn't steal," is now a Christian judge, blessed of God and honored of men. Truly the Sabbath-school was to him the gateway of knowledge, to honor and to religion.

But what became of the other boy who tempted him to steal in the dark hour of his trial? The way of transgression may seem easy at first, but in the end it is very hard. He had taken the first step in sin, others followed in quick succession, till within the walls of a prison he paid the penalty of violated law.

The foregoing incidents are strictly true. They occurred in the city of New York.—*S. S. Times.*

THE EGYPTIAN HEBE.

Among the Bonniquitres who surrounded me the moment I jumped on the bank was a beautiful, bright-eyed little Arab girl, about 8 years old, landing at donkey, and flourishing a long stick with a grace that would have shamed the best pupil of a fashionable dancing-master. By some accident, moreover, her face and hands were clean, and she seemed to be a general favorite among her ragged companions, who fell back with a gallantry and politeness that would have done honor to the ball-room of the dancing-master aforesaid. I make especial mention of this little girl because it is a rare thing to see an Egyptian child in which one can take any interest,—She exhibited so much beauty and grace, such a quiet, queen and engaging expression, and such propriety of behavior, as she walked by my side, urging on the donkey, and looking up in my face when I asked her a question, that I felt ashamed of myself for riding while she walked. But gender and delicacy as she looked, walking by her donkey, she would have lived not the slave-life of [illegible] Shu [illegible] of pure parents, of which the [illegible] was the chief support. The father had been in the habit of going out with it himself, and frequently taking the latter girl with him for a companion. As she grew up, she went out occasionally alone; and even among the Turks her interesting little figure made her quite a favorite; and when all the other donkeys were idle hers was sure to be engaged.

CHRISTIAN LIBERTY.

Some men have spoken of Christianity as if it was entirely indifferent about liberty and all public questions—as if with such things as these Christianity did not concern itself at all. This indifference is not to be found in the Apostle Paul. When he asserts that inward liberty is the only true liberty, he still goes on to say, "If thou mayest be free, use it rather." For he well knew that though it were possible for a man to be a high and lofty Christian, even though he were a slave, yet it was not probable that he would be so. Outward instructions are necessary partly to make a perfect Christian character; and thus Christianity works from what is internal to what is external. It gave to the slave the feeling of his dignity as a man, at the same time it gave to the Christian master a new view in relation to his slave, and taught him to regard him "not now as a servant, but above a servant, a brother beloved." And so by degrees slavery passed into freed servitude, and freed servitude under God's blessing, may pass into something else. There are two mistakes which are often made upon this subject; one is, the error of supposing that outward institutions are unnecessary for the formation of character, and the other, that of supposing that they are all that is required to form the human soul. If we understand rightly the duty of a Christian man, it is this: to make his brethren free inwardly and outwardly: first inwardly, so that they may become masters of themselves, rulers of their passions, having the power of self-rule and self-control; and then outwardly, so that there may be every power and opportunity of developing the inward life; in the language of the prophet, "To break the rod of the oppressor, and let the oppressed go free."

WONDROUS WORKS OF THE CREATOR.

There is nothing so amiable or that can make so strong an impression on the human mind as the wondrous works of the Creator. We see its beauties in the waving of the trees, and the green blades of the grass; we feel the soft and gentle air with joy and admiration. But these are very minute when we contemplate the grandness of this world which we inhabit, but worlds upon worlds, and solar systems upon solar systems.

It may appear very astonishing to some, when they reflect that every twinkling star is a world like ours! and does it not convey a very sublime idea to contemplate such a globe as the planet Jupiter, a body thirteen hundred times larger than the earth, revolving round the sun at the rate of twenty-nine thousand miles every hour! and the planet Saturn, with its rings and moons revolving in a similar manner round this central orb, in an orbit five thousand six hundred and ninety millions of miles in circumference. But how much more august and overpowering the conception of a sun revolving round another sun, over a circumference a hundred times larger than what has been now stated, and with a velocity perhaps a hundred times greater than that of either Jupiter or Saturn, and carrying all its planets, satellites, comets and other globes along with it in swift career. Such a sun, too, may so far exceed these planets in size as our sun transcends in magnitude either this earth or the planet Venus, the bulk of any one of which scarcely amounts to the thirteen hundred thousandth part of the solar orb which enlightens our day.

And does it not overwhelm the mind with amazement to contemplate the stupendous changes which must be occurring in those distant orbs? Worlds vastly larger than our sun suddenly appear, and as suddenly disappear. Now they blaze forth with most resplendent brilliancy, and again they fade away, and often are apparently blotted out forever. These worlds are unquestionably thronged with myriads of inhabitants, and the phenomenon which to us appears but as the waning or warning lustre of a twinkling star, may, to the dwellers on these orbs, be revolutions of grandeur, such as no earthly imagination has ever conceived.

The disappearance of some stars may be the destruction of that system at the time appointed by the Deity for the probation of its inhabitants; and the appearance of new stars may be the formation of new systems for new races of beings then called into existence to adore the works of their Creator, and I may add for the sake of argument, simply because we neither see nor hear from the inhabitants of other worlds, is no evidence that such inhabitants do not exist. As circumstances forbid our knowing positively that they are inhabited, it is no argument that they are not inhabited.

Dr. John Mason Goode, author of the Book of Nature, etc., seems to have entertained opinions similar to those already expressed. Worlds and systems of worlds, says he, are not only perpetually creating, but also perpetually disappearing.—It is an extraordinary fact that within the period of the last century not less than thirteen stars in different constellations, seem to have perished, and ten new ones to have been created. In many instances it is unquestionable that the stars themselves, the supposed habitations of other kinds of orders of intelligent beings, together with the different elements by which it is probable they are surrounded, have utterly vanished, and the spots they occupied in the heavens have become blanks.

What has befallen other systems will in its only befall our own. Of the time and manner we know nothing, but the first is incontrovertible, it is foretold by our Saviour, it is mentioned in the Scriptures; it is felt throughout the world. Conclusive and overwhelming, indeed, these subjects must be to the contemplative mind!

THE RIVAL PILOTS.

The Uncle Sam was the largest boat of the day, and had two of the best pilots on the river. Between these two men—whom we will call Smith and Brown—there existed a bitter rivalry. The first engineer sided with the first pilot, and the second engineer with Brown.

One day when the boat was leaving Natchez, Brown was steering, ran her a short distance down the stream, in order to pass the town under full head of steam. Just as he was abreast the town, the first engineer, who was working the boat, shut the steam nearly off; nor would he put it on again until they finally, and very slowly passed the town. Brown saw the finger of Smith in his manœuvres, and swore revenge. He got it.

On the next down trip a heavy fog arose and Smith, who at that time abandoned the boat to Brown, ordered him to run till nine o'clock and then tie her up; to have steam kept up all night, and if the fog should lift, to call him.

"Tie the boat up!" said Brown. "I can run her in any such fog as there is to-night. I'll run her till twelve and then tie her up, as you are afraid."

"I can run the boat any night and anywhere that you can," replied Smith; "and if you do more her till twelve, call me then. That's all."

Brown kept on for a while, but the fog grew heavier, and having made sure that his coadjutor was asleep, he rounded the boat to a wood-yard and tied-up. His friend, the second engineer, was on duty, and according to Brown's direction the wheel was unshipped, and steam kept on.

"At twelve, Brown went to the wheel again, and sent a waiter to call Smith who soon made his appearance, rubbing his eyes and looking anything but pleased at the prospect before him.

"Hollo," said Brown, "are you here? I've called you according to your order.—Now I think you had better tie up and turn in again, or you will make a good smash before morning."

Smith growled out that he was able to steer any boat in a fog, and took the wheel. Brown went below.

The boat was fast to the bank, but neither bank nor anything else could poor Smith see.

The wheels, which were uninjured, turned round and round with the swift current, and the splashes reached his ear; the hissing of the steam in the low pressure boilers sounded all right to him; and so, cursing his bad luck, Brown's obstinacy and his own stupidity in accepting the banter, he turned the wheel now this way and now that, expecting every moment to feel the boat strike against something. A thousand times during this weary watch did he determine to give up his desperate undertaking, and as often did pride step in and overtake him; and so, finally, having made up his mind to let the worst come to the worst, he gave a turbulent order to the engineer to work very slow, and keep on.

About sunrise, Brown, accompanied by the captain and other officers, came up on deck.

"Hallo, Smith! is that you?" said Brown.

"Yes it is," Smith replied crossly enough.

"You haven't been running all night, I reckon?"

"Don't you see I have?" answered Smith. "Don't you know where we are. If you don't, I think you had better get your eyes scrubbed out."

"No," said Brown, "I can't say that I do. Where are we?"

"Just above Natchez."

"Well, smarty," said Brown, "you have done it this time, and I wouldn't be in your boots for a bagshead of niggers."

"What have I done, and what do you mean?" demanded Smith, ferociously.

"Done! Done enough!" roared Brown. "I left the boat tied up to old Jones' plantation, and you have gone and towed it down to Natchez. They will have you up for abduction, and nigger stealing, and putting obstructions in the channel of the river, and the Lord have mercy on you."

A very most ray of the sun, peeping down through the mist at this moment, partially disclosed the situation of the boat and the shore to the astonished Smith, and darting below, he remained there until the boat did reach Natchez; and from that time ever after, neither the Uncle Sam nor the Mississippi river knew him more.

A DISAPPOINTED WOMAN.

A few months since a gentleman had the misfortune to lose his wife—a literary woman of some reputation. After grieving for a number of weeks, a bright thought entered the head of the widower. He thought he could do something to lessen his sorrows and for that purpose he called upon a lady of his acquaintance, and requested to speak a word with her in private. Thinking that she was about to receive a proposal, the lady prepared to listen with becoming resignation.

"Myrtha," said he, with downcast eyes, as he took her by the hand, "you knew my wife?"

"Certainly."

"It is not good for man to be alone."

"Did you ever reflect upon that part of the marriage service which requires couples to observe unto each other till death doth part them?"

"I have often reflected upon it myself. Now death has parted me from my wife and I feel very lonely."

"I should think it likely."

"I think I must do something to restore to me her kind consolation, and the memory of her virtues."

He pressed the lady's hand and sighed. She returned the pressure and also sighed a sigh to consort her.

"My dear," said he, after a long pause, "I'll come to the point at once."

"A proposal!" She blushed and covered her face with her handkerchief.

"Yes; I have concluded to write my wife's Biography. Now I've never had her little skill in literary exercises, and if you will correct my manuscript, and write the headings of the chapters, I will give you five dollars."

She sprung from his side, and her eyes flashed with anger.

"I'll see you hanged first, and then I won't, you—you—"

She left the room not being able to express her rage. The widower sighed, took his hat and went home. He has not yet published the biography.

ODDS AND ENDS.

....There is a Gaelic proverb:—"If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes."

.....A distinguished candidate for an office of high trust in a certain state, who is "up to a thing or two," and has a high appreciation of live beauty, when about to set off on a "electioneering tour recently, said to his wife, who was to accompany him for prudential reasons:

"My dear, inasmuch as this election is complicated, and the canvass will be close, I am anxious to leave nothing undone that would promote my popularity, and as I thought it would be a good plan for me to kiss a number of the handsomest girls in every place where I may be honored with a public reception. Don't you think that would be a good idea?"

"Capital," exclaimed the devoted wife, "and to make your election a *sure thing*, while you are kissing the handsomest girls, *I will kiss an equal number of the handsomest young men!*"

The distinguished candidate, we believe, has not since referred to this "pleasing means of popularity."

....What is a mob? "A mob, ma'am," says Quilp, "is usually a person of the feminine gender and may be known by several characteristics. She is polite to her superiors; arrogant with those of the lower station; fawns on the rich; snubs the poor, and pretends not to know her own mother when she chances to meet the old lady in unfashionable clothes. She has plenty of brass and few brains; and is always uneasy from a suspicion that her intrinsic vulgarity may fail to be hidden by her outward gentility."

....A Mr Casey, who lives "out West," recently testified in court that Widow Magown, who was desperately in love with him, "not only asked him to marry her, but when he refused she followed and chucked bricks at him, and played various games of that sort." Poor Mr. Casey!

....Some boys in Danbury, Conn, undertook to burn off a pig's tail, some days ago, and did it; but with it went the pig, and the barn and contents of Elisha Trowbridge.

... Old Francis, late of Chesnut street, was a wag, and once, in Washington City, when early peas were on the table, he emptied the contents of his snuff-box over them.

"Francis!" they exclaimed; "what are you about?"

"I like them that way," was the answer. He of course had the dish to himself, and when he had concluded he exclaimed,

"You thought it was snuff, did you?—Nothing but black pepper,"

....An Indiana paper says, that during a trial in Lawrence county, a young lad who was called as witness, was asked if he knew the obligations of an oath, and where he would go if he told a lie. He said he supposed he would go where all the lawyers went.

...."Pray sir," said a person who had previously been the backmost of the crowd, to another who had just joined it—"pray sir, have the kindness not to press upon me; it is unnecessary, since there is no one behind to press upon you!"

"But there may be presently," said the other; "besides, sir, where's the good of being in a crowd if one mayn't shove?"

....A quack doctor advertises to cure, among other incurable diseases, Maraschoussarie, Abdelkader, Hippopotamus, Potato Rot, Hydrostatics, Inflamation of the Abominable Regions, Ager Fits, Shakiquaker riots, and all kinds of Anniversaries.

....When we asked a man a few days since what induced him to make a low opinion of his son, he replied,—

"O, he was always a lying little cuss, and I thought I would humor his leading propensity."

...."You are at the very bottom of the hill," said a physician to a sick patient, "but I shall endeavor to get you up again."

"I fear I shall be out of breath before I reach the top," was the reply.

.....The war which is upon us is the great topic of conversation, in the streets, the public places, and at the family fireside. One young girl, much alarmed at the idea of her male friends being called upon to go to war, perhaps killed in the conflict, exclaimed, with tears in her eyes,

"How dreadful it would be to live without our men!"

.... They get up model farm houses in Cleveland—short, sweet, and spotted upon the principle of compressed emotion from dictionary rules. Here is one used in their last week—

"Dear—there absent not forgotten there a good iron remain well to fitted hopper."

.....A very jealous fellow mentioned Douglas Jerrold very warmly to the evening long stories, and on one occasion he related having heard a thought, which he quite carried away, at Douglas, forbid, resent, asked if any one present could sing that song.

...."You say an Irishman is a fellow, unwillingly to fill his place," said a fellow, "I am more responsible for places than to Ireland than you are for having been born an ass."

EARL RUSSELL ON THE REBELLION.

On the 24th inst., the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was honored with a grand reception and dinner at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His lordship after dinner, made the address, so expressing at some length on public affairs, and alluded as follows to the American question:

GENTLEMEN: Let us look for a moment at another part of the world; at another country, which, for my part, I have always observed with the greatest interest—the United States of America. It appears to me that it would be a great misfortune to the world if that experiment in free government which, though not carried on in exactly the same principles which had been devised with great wisdom—it would be, I say, a very great misfortune if anything were to happen that State. [Cheers.] I am sorry to say that those events have happened, and we now see two parties contending together, not upon the question of Slavery—though that, I believe in the original cause of the conflict—not contending with respect to Free Trade and Protection but contending as so many States of the Old World have contended, the one side for empire and the other for power. For be it from us to set ourselves up as judges in this matter, but I cannot help asking myself, as affairs progress in the contest, to what good end can it lead? Supposing this contest ended, by the re-union of its different parts, and that the South should agree to enter again with all the rights of the Constitution, should not again have that fatal subject of Slavery brought in along with them? [Hurrah.] That subject of slavery which caused, no doubt, the disruption, we all agree must, sooner or later, cease from the face of the earth. [Cheers.] Well then, gentlemen, joy will not, if this quarrel could be made up, should we not have those who differed from Mr. Lincoln at the last election carried back into the Union, and thus, sooner or later, the quarrel would recommence, and, perhaps, a long civil war follow? On the other hand, supposing the United States completely to conquer and subdue the Southern States, supposing that should be the result of some years of civil war, should we not have the material prosperity of that country in a great degree destroyed, should we not see that respect for liberty which has so long distinguished our North American brethren, and should we not see those Southern men yielding to force, and would not the North be necessitated to keep in subjection those who have been conquered, and would not that very materially interfere with the freedom of nations? And if it should be the unhappy result to which we at present look forward, if by means such as these the reunion of the States should be brought about, is it not the duty of those men who have embraced the precepts of Christianity to see whether this conflict cannot be avoided? Gentlemen, I have made these observations to upon matter, as I have said, deeply affecting us all, but not upon matters in which the Government of this country has any immediate power, or indeed any immediate interest. Had they been cases of that kind it would not have been consistent with my duty as Foreign Secretary to speak to you in detail upon the subject; but, with regard to these duties, I can only point to you—if it is all necessary to point out—that the world is disturbed by assertions of nationality, by assertions of authority on the other side, by conflicts and disturbances occuring almost daily in some parts of Europe as well as in America—(cheers)—in these cases it is the duty of the Foreign Minister of this country, it is the duty of the head of the Government of this country to watch closely as to what happens; to respect the independence of all foreign nations, but not to let go any part of that prudence and vigilance which would become Ministers of England at this time; not to impair any part of the influence of this country, because that influence may be used in the cause of freedom and humanity. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Not to lower in any respect the power of this country, because that power may be absolutely necessary to preserve the freedom of Europe, to vindicate the independence of nations, and to guard her own dignity and freedom. (Cheers.)

GREAT TELEGRAPHIC TRIUMPH.

UNION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS.

On Thursday, of last week the telegraph across the entire American continent was completed, and the first telegraphic message was flashed from San Francisco to New York. The furthest East and the furthest west are thus bound together by the thin yet powerful magnetic wire, and the mystic current sweeps in one continuous uninterrupted electrical highway for a distance of over four thousand miles. The fisherman at Cape Race, in the stormy Atlantic, can whisper and be heard by the miners of the Golden Hore, in the Pacific; and the news of the morning will be published simultaneously on the shores of the two great oceans. The difference of longitude between Cape Race and San Francisco is about seventy degrees, or, in time, four hours and twenty minutes; so that a message sent from the former to the latter place—if two hours be occupied in its transmission—will yet arrive two hours and twenty minutes, by San Francisco clock, earlier than the time at which it started. News may thus be forwarded along the highway of thought to California more rapidly by far than the earth's surface in whirled in the diurnal revolution of our planet. What genuine grandeur is there in this wondrous line!—From Newfoundland across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, through the continental British Provinces, across five populous free States, till it reaches and leaps the Alleghanies—thence through the States and prairies of the West to the far Missouri—then acre a the Great Plains inhabited only by Wandering Indians, to the rocky spine of the continent—thence through the Mormon country and the silvery valley of the Carson river to the mountain heights of the Sierra Nevada—and from thence westward still to the city of the Golden Gate and the waters of the Pacific Ocean—the wire stretching altogether round a sixth of the girth of the globe. From this time every public pulsation on the Atlantic will be felt on the Pacific. All the hopes and anxieties, the successes and reverses of the republic will be reported, applauded and lamented simultaneously throughout the Atlantic slope, the Mississippi Valley, and the Pacific shore; and a great free nation will be bound together and consolidated by a continuous unity of thought and sympathy.

This telegraphic achievment is indeed a sublime victory of peace amid the raging of civil war. So quietly has the work been carried on, from the Missouri river westward, and from thence eastward, that few people knew that it was being carried on at all. In the din of hostile hatred has all thought of the triumphs of peace. The news of the completion of the line was to many like the announcement that had of late been made to them, that the Atlantic cable was a failure; and the practicability of its ever attaining success under such conditions and circumstances as are unexplicable, in crossing from Valentia to Newfoundland, is doubted by many scientific telegraphists. But following the present direction, we have now but to exceed the count up the Pacific from San Francisco, which is constantly trending up a great circle to the West, until the Aleutian Islands or Behring's Straits are reached, when, crossing to Asia, with very short submerged cables, we follow the Asiatic coast, still upon a great circle, to the mouth of the Amoor river, where the Russian Kamschatka line will be tapped. Russia is now rapidly stretching along her telegraphic wires to meet us in this direction. So great an advance has already been made in the construction of telegraphs through her Siberian territory, that during the present year a line will be completed to Omsk, via the Ural Mountains, and next year to Irkutsk. In the meantime, they are also constructing different lines through Eastern Siberia along the Amoor, and near the Japan Sea, so that by the year 1864, the various lines will be completed, which will make a direct telegraphic communication from the Baltic to the Pacific, and from thence across this continent to the shores of the Atlantic. Thus the whole world will be in telegraphic union, with but forty miles of submarine cable; all the four continents united, and every mile of telegraph in the four quarters of the world in junction.—*Scottish Am. Journal.*

THE BATTLE NEAR EDWARD'S FERRY,

ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Late on Sunday night detachments of the Massachusetts 15th and 20th Regiments were sent from the Maryland side of the Upper Potomac to Harrison's (or Swan's) Island, 4 miles above Edward's Ferry, with orders to stand in readiness to cross to Virginia at sudden notice. It was understood that Quartermaster Howe of the 15th Massachusetts had been over with a scouting party, and had reported that a small rebel camp lay within easy capturing distance of the shore; and the impression then was that the expedition was to carry out this purpose. However this might be, at about midnight 300 of the 15th Regiment, under Col. Devens, were sent out from the Island, with 100 of the 20th, under Col. Lee, as a reserve force. The means of crossing were shockingly inadequate. Three boats only were employed, one capable of holding 16 persons, the other two holding but 4 or 5 each. There is no question but that better transports could have been obtained at the expense of very slight trouble. The canal close by, was filled with boats which could have been transferred to the river with comparatively little difficulty, since communication is furnished by a lock close at hand. However, the crossing was, after a time, effected, and during the early morning the little body of the 15th were moving cautiously toward Leesburg, but not finding what was expected, they withdrew toward the river bank and waited for further orders. No sign of the enemy was given until about 9 o'clock, when part of what is supposed to have been a Mississippi regiment appeared, and immediately engaged our advance. By one musket discharge of the rebels at this time, some dozen of Company H, 5th Regiment, were seriously wounded, and three were killed. The enemy were, however, for a short time driven back, but, being powerfully re-enforced, they in turn became the assailants, and thrust the 15th Regiment man back upon the reserve of the the 20th. All this fighting took place within a very limited extent of ground, and lasted about half an hour. Col. Lee sent a note to Gen. Stone, saying "Devens has fallen back on me. We intend to fight." Probably in consequence of this intelligence 300 additional men of the 15th were sent over from the island as reinforcements. Nothing serious occurred, although slight skirmishes were ventured from time to time, until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when Col. Baker crossed with a part of his California Regiment, a further detachment of the Massachusetts 20th, a company or two of Colonel Coggswell's Tammany Regiment, and a small selection from the Pennsylvania 29th. Col. Baker at once assumed command, and disposed his forces for battle. The ground was not favorable for our men, and was, in every strategic consideration, an unfortunate one. It was an open field, at the summit of the steep acclivity which forms the Virginia shore at this point. In case of a defeat—as it afterward proved—no possibility of successful retreat existed. The field, which occupied altogether some twelve or fifteen acres, extended back for a very short distance, and was on three sides bordered by thick woods. In the woods on the right hand the men of the Massachusetts 15th, some 600 in number, were placed. At the right of the open space stood the 300 men of the Massachusetts 20th. At the left were the men of the California Regiment, while the Tammany troops held the rear of the centre. One rifled cannon, of Vaughan's Rhode Island Battery, was stationed in front of the left wing, and two mountain howitzers, of Rickett's Battery, in front of the right. (These pieces were lost during the engagement.) Our entire force numbered about 1,800.

Toward three o'clock the rebels, without coming into view, suddenly opened a severe fire of muskets from the woods facing our line. The cannoneers and artillery horses attached to the field-pieces, were almost all shot down in this opening discharge, and the infantry suffered heavily. Our men responded with vigor, but it was apparent that the odds in numbers as well as in position, were vastly in favor of the rebels. The working of our guns was soon interrupted, and not more than half a dozen rounds were fired during the four hours' contest that ensued. For the last two or three rounds Col. Lee carried up the ammunition with his own hands. In all this time our men had but occasional glimpses of the enemy, and were, excepting the detachments of the 15th Massachusetts, continually exposed to the view of their opponents. The fire of musketry upon them was almost incessant, but artillery the rebels did not use from beginning to end. The slaughter which we know to have resulted seems all the more remarkable in view of this fact. It is probable that the rebels were familiar with the ground, and knew precisely where to direct their volleys; and that the pluck which our men—certainly the Massachusetts men—showed in returning to the same spot of action again and again, only brought certain and renewed destruction upon them. As each new line was formed, the rebel volleys would seem to meet them, and separate them, as if by lightning strokes, into broken and scattered groups. No line could stand before their concentrated fire, and the impossibility of discovering them, sheltered as they were by thick woods, rendered our troops' efforts at retaliation perfectly futile. Beyond all doubt, our forces were prodigiously outnumbered. Making every allowance for the exaggerated conjectures which partisanship in no action like this are apt to create, it seems probable that the odds on the rebel side were as three to one. They might have been larger, and certainly the almost universal opinion is that they were.

For more than an hour this work continued before our disasters appeared to become overwhelming. A little after four o'clock Col. Baker was shot, apparently in the chest or stomach. He was standing in advance of his left, endeavoring to rally a company of Pennsylvania skirmishers. He fell heavily forward, but immediately raised himself upon his hands and knees, and afterward, with an effort to his feet. He stood erect only for an instant, and, without uttering a word, fell again instantaneously. It is probable that he received another shot at the moment of rising. The only wonder is that Col. Baker did not fall earlier, so daringly did he expose himself at all moments during the action.

Toward 6 o'clock the case was so utterly hopeless, and the impossibility of retreat so evident, that, in spite of the unshrinking determination of the little remainder of our troops, the leading officers counseled a surrender. Col. Lee, after consultation, determined, for the sake of averting needless slaughter, to give up himself and his men. But even after this intention had been communicated, the detachment of the 20th rallied a number of times, and fired steady volleys. It would appear that even at this late period, if a resolute bayonet-charge had been ordered the field might have been saved for, to the last moment, the courage of our troops was undiminished. But the orders became irregular, the intentions of the leading officers seemed divided, and a little after 6 o'clock the remaining contestants withdrew down the precipitous river bank, and endeavoured to recross to the island. Here the general organization of our force was quite abandoned; each company acted separately. The officers and men who could swim, started, half-naked, over the river, and the boats were kept for a while for the wounded. This, however, lasted but a little time. Presently all order was lost. A large flat-boat was sunk by overcrowding, and scores of men perished, some by drowning, some by the fire of the rebels, who now crowded the high bank, and poured an incessant fire upon the scattering fugitives. The river channel was thick with dead and dying bodies, but the bearing of the survivors was strangely quiet—the immobility, perhaps, of desperate hopelessness. Hundreds probably were here sacrificed. The number of prisoners taken was very large. Parts of the 15th Massachusetts and some of the Tammany Regiment pushed down the river as far as Edward's Ferry, and there forded, while a portion of the 20th and some of the California Regiment marched up for a mile, until they came upon a small stranded boat, by means of which they succeeded in slowly crossing.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE AT FREDERICKTOWN.

Details of the battle of Fredericktown, in Missouri, are to hand. It will be recollected that Colonel Carlin of the Federal Army attacked Jeff. Thompson of the Confederate forces, and drove him from the place. There appears to be very little discipline among the forces on either side. It is a sort of border warfare. Very little fighting is done in the open field. Each man acts to a great extent independently of his comrades, hides where he likes, and kills whom he can. A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, who went over the to scene of the fight after the defeat of the rebels, gives an account which enables one to realize to some extent the horrors of the warfare. He says one-third of the rebel dead were boys from fifteen to eighteen years old—mere striplings with the down on their faces, who could not have been disciplined, and who could have had no adequate idea of military duty or the horrors of a battle. They had some good muskets, but of the forty or fifty pieces that had been picked up on the battle field, not a single one could be called respectable. More than half of them were old flint lock, squirrel guns, that were next to useless in a battle. Some of the prisoners expressed surprise at the speed with which the Federal troops loaded and fired. Cartridges were unknown to the rebels. They had been used to patch their balls and prime the pans of their flint lock guns. "The dead," says one correspondent, "are scattered over a wide area in the stubble fields and corn fields, and in the thick underwood. Many of them will not be found for several days and the hogs on Tuesday had already badly mutilated some of them. I saw one body with the face and throat entirely eaten off, and the eyes eaten out. Poor fellows! Some of the enemy performed deeds of heroism worthy of a better cause. One of their cannon was placed in the woods near the mouth of the lane, and was vigorously worked. As our forces advanced, they picked one after another of the gunners off, till at last but a single one was left. He continued his work of loading and firing as fast as he could, nothing daunted. He seemed utterly oblivious to everything but the work before him, and made no motions towards retreat. At last he fell at his post, bravely and heroically. When the rebels retreated across the field they had to cross a middle fence. One man laboring under the effects of 'sod corn,' got along rather slowly, and was some time in getting on the fence. While there he was pierced by several balls, and falling dead across the fence he remained there till next day, when some one kindly took him down. Another was shot through the head in the early part of the engagement, Monday afternoon, and half of his brain (supposing he had a reasonable amount) ran out, yet, up to nine o'clock Tuesday, he was breathing, and I do not know how much longer afterwards. Of course he was utterly unconscious. I also saw another rebel wounded in precisely the same way, and he was in the same condition."

FRENCH MILITARY SCHEME

FOR WARRING ON THE WATER.

The *Morning Herald's* Paris Correspondent writes:—The military preparations of the French Government are going on with great activity. Experiments are now going on at Vincennes with a view to use common rifled howitzers as mortars, by fixing them at a very sharp angle, which enables small shells to be thrown some six thousand metres. But these experiments excite but little attention in comparison with a new invention which has been tried with perfect success, and by which a foot soldier, in heavy marching order, is enabled to walk on the river without sinking. It consists of a pair of India-rubber boots and trousers, all of one piece, which are filled with air a little below the waist, and heavily weighted at the feet. With these trousers on, a detachment has frequently crossed the lake of Vincennes, where the water is about fifteen feet deep, firing their muskets, and loading as they went. The men sink about two feet, the water barely reaching the top of their thighs, and appear not to have any difficulty in keeping their balance and moving along. The experiment is to be repeated in presence of the Emperor, and there is not the slightest doubt of its being adopted for the army.—The inventor is a manufacturer of Douai; and I hear that he offered his invention to the British Government some time ago, but was laughed at, and even refused a trial.—The consequences of the adoption of this system need hardly be pointed out. Fancy on a calm day at sea, how easily it would be to land three or four thousand men, who would forthwith walk ashore, and secure a landing for the rest of the forces. For the crossing of rivers the advantage of this system is still more obvious, and the delays caused by the necessity of constructing bridges or discovering fords would be done away with. I may add, as it is not improbable that a plan for making soldiers amphibious may meet with some incredulity, that I can vouch for the accuracy of the particulars given above, which have reached me from a military friend who himself witnessed what I have attempted to describe. I can readily believe, however, that you will require ample corroboration.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH SCHOONER "SHARK" OF LIVERPOOL.

Captain L. D. Barrett, of the schooner *Mariquita*, arrived from Rio Congo, Africa, gives us the following particulars of the loss of this vessel:

August 8th, the British schooner *Shark* of Liverpool, while entering the Rio Congo, ran ashore on Shark's Point, and became a total loss. She had a cargo valued at $5000, which fell into the hands of the natives, "Mussolongos," who gathered in great numbers, armed with muskets, and commenced shooting at the crew, who were obliged to make their escape in the boat to save their lives. After they left the vessel the natives continued to fire at them until the current had drifted them out of range. Her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Arrogant* arrived eight days after, but the natives had taken the vessel to pieces to get the iron and copper bolts from her, and with these, the cargo, sails, and copper from her bottom they made off into the interior. The *Arrogant* destroyed a number of huts that were on the beach, which was the only satisfaction they had received thus far.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Now that the noble gathering of good and great men, from every land, at Geneva, is over, the whole matter presents a very pleasant retrospect. Everything connected with the proceedings will bear strict and candid examination. The range of enquiry was very wide, and every subject was discussed with admirable ability. The spirit, too, was not less remarkable than the talent of the assembly. It was a grand triumph of wisdom and of charity for such a body to commence, carry on, and complete such a series of discussions in such a manner.—The total number of persons inscribed as having attended the Conferences is 1,887, of whom 1,240 were foreigners. There were daily morning prayer-meetings at the Hotel ves Bergnes, attended by the English, and similar meetings for the French and other Foreigners in various parts of the town. One of the striking features of these interesting meetings, both public and private, was the earnest spirit of brotherly love that prevailed, without any interruption, among so large a body of Christians congregated from all parts of Europe and America, and differing not only in nationality and language, but in many peculiarities as to government, ceremonies, &c., of their various religious denominations. This truly gratifying exhibition of Christian union brought to the recollection the testimony borne by Pagans to the Christianity of the primitive ages when they exclaimed, "See how these Christians love one another!"—*London Paper.*

PARSON BROWNLOW'S VALEDICTORY.

The report of the suppression of Parson Brownlow's *Knoxville Whig*, by order of the Jeff. Davis Government, is confirmed by the appearance of the editor's valedictory in a late number. The gallant parson is game to the last. He closes his farewell article with the following:

"So far as we are concerned, we can suspend our publication, in obedience to the dictates of tyranny and intolerance; we will yield to the demand of an armed mob; turn over to them our office and what little property we have; deprive ourselves and a helpless family of small children of the necessary means of support, and beg our bread from door to door among Union men who are able to give; but we shall refuse, obstinately refuse, to the day of our death, to think or speak favorably of such a confederacy as this, or to agree that honor, patriotism, or love of country, has influenced the men at its head, who have plunged the country into this revolution! And whether our humble voice is hushed in death; whether our press is muzzled by the spirit of intolerance at Richmond, making this our last issue of a journal we have edited for almost a quarter of a century, we beg all who may come after us and our paper, to credit no secession falsehood that may represent us having changed our principles from those of an equalled devotion to the old American Union, and undying hostility to those who could perpetuate its dissolution."

EFFECT OF THE COTTON PANIC IN ENGLAND.

MILLS STOPPING.

The stoppage of the cotton supply from the United States has caused the suspension of several mills in England, and others are working on short time. One of the manufacturing firms has issued the following notice to its workmen:

"*To the Workmen employed in Charlton Mills:*

"We think it right to warn you that, in consequence of the expected scarcity of cotton, it is probable that the cotton mills in this country will be compelled to work very short hours, and many of them may have to close entirely during the approaching winter.

"In order to lessen the distress which such a state of affairs must necessarily bring about, we earnestly advise all persons concerned to exercise the utmost economy and foresight now, and lay by as much as possible, in readiness for the time of trial which may so soon overtake us."

"BAILEY & Co."

At Wigan some of the mills are entirely closed, while others are open only 3 and 5 days a week. Though short time has been resorted to by a large majority of the manufacturers in the town, there are five mills—those of Mr. J. Cross, Messrs. Taylor, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Holland running full. Messrs. Eccles are running five days a week, as is also Mr. Tipping at one of his mills, the other being closed. Messrs. Johnson and Mr. Wood are four days a week, while Messrs. J. & T. Wood are running three days a week. The mills of Messrs. Eckersley and J. Astee are temporarily closed.

Messrs. Tidmer & Sidebottom, proprietors of the Gibraltar cotton factory, Hyde, have signified their intention of closing the mill. This stoppage will cause about 700 hands to be thrown out of employment.

☞ *If your property is not Insured,*

☞ *call and have it it done by the undersigned who is agent for a number*

☞ *of the best British and Canadian*

☞ *Companies, whose business cards will*

☞ *be found in another part of this*

☞ *paper.*

J. R. WALTON,

Insurance Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Furs! Furs!—W. Loch.
Strayed—W. Fitzgerald.
Credit Sale—W. Sheridan.
Credit Sale—A. McNeil.
Notice—Wm. Webster.
Farm for Sale.—C. Leary.
Axes! Axes! Axes!—P. J. Ayres.
To Millers—S. Wood.
Important Credit Sale.—A. McNeil.
Caution—E. O'Donnell.
St. Andrew's Society—R. Isaacs.
Fire & Life Assurance—Jos. R. Walton.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1861.

THE CIVIL WAR.

The telegraphic reports of the war in the neighboring country have been so contradictory that we have refrained from publishing any of them of late; we have prepared an abridged report for our paper betimes of occurrences said to have taken place, but before our time of going to press a flat contradiction of everything in the first reports would reach us, and of course we had to withhold all from our readers. To-day we present something like definite and reliable accounts of two recent engagements between the belligerents. In both of these and in no engagement near Leesburg, Va., the Federalists, contrary to the expectations of many, were the greatest sufferers. The people are becoming impatient under these reverses, and cries come up against the Government from many quarters. Meanwhile, the veteran commander, Winfield Scott, has resigned his post. That event will weaken the confidence of many in the Union cause. The removal of Fremont from the command in the West, has also created much dissatisfaction.

We quote an extract from the Washington correspondence of a New York paper as indicative of the feeling in the North:

"The people are staggered; they hear that the Cabinet is divided, that the magnificent army which they have equipped is to remain inactive till winter forces them to retirement, in order that opportunity may be afforded for moral suasion and diplomatic negotiation. Is this true? Are these things possible? Yet such are the reports in private circles and on 'change. If they are true, then the Administration are divorcing themselves *mensa et toro*, from the people. They have no confidence in moral suasion or negotiations. They believe in artillery and cavalry, as the only means of re-establishing the power of the Government over the seceding States.—They will not submit to the army retiring to winter quarters without trying to do something more than threaten the lines of the enemy, unless the gravest military reasons exist for such an act. If so, they will acquiesce in the painful necessity. But if it is for *state reasons*, then they protest against the policy as ruinous, suicidal, and cowardly.

"If President Lincoln has not a Cabinet who are a unit on the resolution to maintain the Government and restore its authority by force of arms, the true people of the United States expect him to form a Cabinet on such a basis. They will pardon mistakes of judgment, but not of principle. They have enough of forbearance, enough of diplomacy, enough, yes, *ad nauseam*, of compromise, and now they want firm, stern, direct fighting. If the Administration think that will of the North and West, with our twenty millions, cannot, by fighting, establish the power of the Government in the rebel States, with only twelve millions, then let it frankly say so and resign, and thus give place to men who believe in the contrary, and are willing to try the force of arms.

"Nothing has given more sorrow to the people of the North than the reports of difference of opinion between Gen. McClellan and certain members of the Cabinet as to the propriety of an advance at this time. They have no confidence in the military ability of the Cabinet; that was destroyed at Bull Run. They have all confidence in the youthful McClellan. They may be disappointed, but they are willing to risk an army such as the world has seldom seen on his judgment, and they demand for him responsibility, a fair chance, a free field, and no interference by civilians."

This state of things may, however, soon assume a new form. A naval expedition has sailed from Fortress Monroe, consisting of 36 transports, 25 steam gun-boats, and 10 large war vessels, carrying 500 guns, together with 23,000 troops. The fleet has sailed with sealed orders, but it is supposed that its mission is the bombardment of New Orleans. Were this accomplished a joint movement would probably take place down the Mississippi from the West, and up from the South, with the most disastrous results to the Confederates. In that case, the battle field would be changed from the Potomac to the Mississippi; and the Northern people, flushed with the great victory, would gain fresh courage, and push the war against the "rebels" with success. We admit, however, that so far as our observations extend, (excluding the supposed movement of the fleet) the chances are decidedly against the re-establishment of the Union. But, in either case, the God-cursed institution of Slavery seems to be doomed.—There is a growing feeling in the North that Slavery is the root of all this evil, and that feeling will extend till the root is extracted from the soil, and a repetition of this most dreadful fratricide made impossible, whatever the result of the war may be.—We will watch the present movements with interest, for we are convinced that the fate of the American Union hangs trembling in the balance at this moment.

THE BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Breadstuffs, we are told by an American paper, will be in great demand this year, to supply the deficiency of the European harvest, which is greatest in France, next in England, but extends also to Spain, Holland and Belgium. The estimated deficiency of the two first named countries will be about 150,000,000 bushels. The chief sources of supply are Russia, Egypt, and the United States, and in consequence of our better means of bringing the corn to the sea-coast and quickly transporting it across the ocean, this supply—always large, but larger this year than common—is coming more and more from America.—This will require of the shipping much service; of the railroads and inland steamboats all the conveyance that will pay; and will distribute money among all classes, and especially at the West, where otherwise it would be scarce. Keeping the balance of trade in their favor by the increase of exports, when there is also a great decrease of imports, they will not only retain what specie they have, and what comes in from California, but the money will continue to flow in from Europe.

In England the growth of wheat has been steadily increasing, till the average yield has more than doubled in the last fifty years. This has come through a proper system of culture, drainage and manuring. In the same time our lands have been running down, through want of proper tillage, from thirty to fifteen bushels per acre. Still, as our acres are boundless, and only one-tenth of the people of England are engaged in agriculture, we have the means of partially supplying their constant demand. England imports usually three hundred thousand bushels of grain per day, at an annual cost of about one hundred million dollars, and in 1860 it reached a hundred and fifty millions. When, therefore, the crop in other countries fails, much anxiety is felt in England, and the press is now urging that the American market should be take advantage of, and great purchases are being made and forwarded.

In France there has been less attention to agriculture than formerly. The Government has looked after the working men, and made improvements in the cities, to effect which loans have been had that have absorbed the money that had been invested in agriculture. The inundations of the grain regions on the Rhone and Loire have also been disastrous, and then the bad weather came in to make the harvest short indeed. It is said that France will be called upon to expend an immense sum for corn. It happens, fortunately for us, that our harvests in the past years have been abundant. Last year the American total exports of wheat and corn did not exceed twenty-three million dollars, but there is no doubt that it will reach sixty million this year. Chicago is the great grain depot, and the receipts there are about two million bushels per week, while nearly as much is being shipped from New York, giving much vigor to business circles.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

An important decision was given by Chief Justice Draper a few days ago. It is that all Crown lands, not patented, are exempt from taxation. By this decision it is ruled that all unpatented lands sold for non-payment of taxes are liable to be recovered by the former holders, from the Municipalities at whose suit they were sold. Immense sums have been brought to the Municipal treasuries through this channel, and if the parties affected choose to proceed for the recovery of their lands there will be some commotion in our Township councils soon. The decision will also affect the parties who have bought unpatented lands at Sheriff's sales for taxes: ejection will be sought, and if Justice Draper's ruling is accepted, obtained in every case. It is singular why so important a point has not been defined before.

Not long since we called public attention to the fact that the greater number of parties having claims on lands in the new Townships were assessed far above the value of their land, and had been so assessed for the purpose of giving them votes. But let us see how this decision effects the Back Townships. Hundreds who have claims, and very many who are actual settlers, have not fulfilled the conditions of settlement, and of course have no deed of the lands, nor are likely to have for years. Clearly these parties cannot lawfully be assessed, and not being so assessed, have no right to appear on the voter's list. If this decision had been given prior to the late election in this division the result would have been the certain defeat of Sidney Smith. That gentleman from this decision will now have the humiliating fact before him that he is the elected of fictitious votes, declared so by one of the highest authorities in the country,—an unenviable position for a Crown Minister, surely.

We doubt whether the persons who assessed the back townships this year are so amenable to punishment from the law, but in the face of this decision a repetition of the monstrous act cannot be attempted.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

A call is made for a large attendance at the Annual business meeting in Rees' Hotel, on Wednesday evening next. We earnestly hope to see the call responded to in a manner to indicate that there is no lagging in interest among its members. The Society has been the means of benefitting not a few really destitute persons, and in this respect its leading object has been attained and adhered to. We cannot think that there is a Caledonian "with soul so dead" that he will not contribute his quota toward the support of the Society by becoming a member; or if already one, by renewing his subscription of membership. The Society is not confined to the Town; it is a County organization, and a large number of members should be present from the Townships. The 30th inst. is the anniversary of the Society's patron Saint, and we have no doubt the day will be duly observed.

☞ The excuse for the non-attendance of the members of the Government at the Dinner to their honor here, is only a mean subterfuge to hide the failure of the demonstration. We are told by the organ of the Cabinet that the absence of Lord Monck prevented the presence of the Ministers. There is a strange necessity here. Of all the letters read at the Dinner only one gave that as his reason. Cartier was off to Boston with Sir Edmund Head; (fitting company;) Vankoughnet was packing up for England; and John A. was too busy at Quebec. The others gave no very definite reasons for their absence. Then what of the host of M. P. P.s who were invited?—Gone to meet Lord Monck, too, we suppose. The cruel snubbing was well merited; but in making excuse for the state of things they should see to it that their organist keeps within bounds of truth and reason.

☞ The *Globe* of Monday, in a vigorous article, defends itself against the abuse and misrepresentation of Hon. Sidney Smith. It concludes by saying:—It is a minister of the Crown who speaks, but it is truth which he utters unworthy of notice. We do not defend our loyalty against the attacks of a man like Mr. Smith. When his colleague, Mr. Galt, was writing annexation manifestoes in 1849, we were endeavoring with all the influence we could command to sustain the connection with the mother country. From the time the first number of the *Globe* was issued to the present day, not one word has ever appeared in its columns which could possibly weaken the alliance with Britain, and yet because we take the side of freedom and humanity, the side to which all intelligent, liberal Englishmen, who are not smothered in cotton, incline, the whole Reform party is charged with disloyalty. The accusation is absurd, and yet it has its serious side.—People abroad do not know what a contemptible person Mr. Smith is, and they are accustomed to think of Ministers of the Crown as persons upon whose statements reliance is to be placed. From Mr. Smith's speech it would necessarily be inferred that the leaders of a majority of the people of Upper Canada are favorable to annexation to the United States. It is not true; Mr. Smith when he made the charge knew it to be a contemptible falsehood.—But it will go abroad in that shape to do its errand of mischief.

A MISREPRESENTATION.

Hon. S. Smith, in his after-dinner speech on Wednesday night, 30th instant, made a statement concerning Mr. Short, our late representative in the Legislative Assembly, so much at variance with truth that we consider it necessary to make a public contradiction of it. Mr. Smith stated that Mr. Short, before the general election, seeing nothing before him but certain defeat, *dared* not stand the contest. The statement is not correct. Mr. Short's chances of re-election over Conger were good, and so convinced were the delegates to the Reform convention of this fact, that he received the unanimous nomination. Mr. Short's reasons for declining were stated at the time, and were known to the public generally. Business engaged his attention so much that it was impossible for him to attend to the duties of Parliamentary representative as satisfactorily to himself and his constituents as he wished; it was on that account, and on no other, that Mr. Short positively declined renomination. No one can fairly doubt that had Mr. Short stood he would have been re-elected over Conger, when an almost entire stranger was, after a canvas of only three weeks.

Mr. Smith may have been misinformed by some person; if so, we advise him to be cautious in the future of the persons whom he takes as authority in making such statements.

MR. DUNSFORD'S POSITION.

A great noise was made by the Ministerial press when Mr. J. W. Dunsford, member for Victoria, declined attending the Reform dinner at Cobourg. They have less to say over the following letter read at the dinner here last week:

LINDSAY, Oct. 17, 1861.

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter of invitation to attend a public dinner at Peterborough on the 30th instant.

I beg that you will tender to the Committee my thanks for the compliment, but having declined attendance at the Cobourg demonstration for reasons assigned then, I must beg to decline attending this party demonstration also.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
J. W. DUNSFORD.

D. G. HATTON,
Sec'y, Peterboro.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—By allowing me a small space in your valuable journal I shall endeavour to bring the subject of Life Assurance more prominently before the public, believing as I do that the reason why so few of our young men and men of business do not avail themselves of the advantages of Life Assurance, is in consequence of its not being properly understood.

Life Assurance is the only certain means by which persons can secure their families against future want. Every man who does not assure neglects a domestic duty. To prove this we need only refer to the poor of our own towns and cities, the great proportion of whom are 1st, widows and young children, and 2nd, aged persons. If the husbands and fathers of the former had insured their lives no such utter destitution and degradation could have befallen their offspring; and a small periodical contribution from the latter, during their youth "while the evil days came not," would have provided comfort for their old age in the shape of a deferred annuity.

Ministers of religion should recommend the practice of Life Assurance to their congregation as a moral and religious duty, and as in obedience to Divine laws. It is a moral duty because it is an obligation on every person to expose to as few risks as possible the future interest of those with whom he has linked himself. The highest morals is that which regards in the highest degree the future happiness of others. It is a religious duty because we are taught that "He that provideth not for his own, and especially those of his own household, hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." To neglect the welfare of those dependant upon us, is a breach of the commandments. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and "As ye would men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Life Assurance is true Charity; and this Paul teaches that this is the foundation of religion, 1 Cor. xiii. St James also argues that "pure religion is this, to visit (or assist) the fatherless and widows in their affliction," James i. 27. Pre-eminently does Life Assurance effect this.

It is a duty universally practicable because the payments are generally very small. There is no one who does not spend something on bad habits or useless luxuries, and who could not spare some trifling contribution to provide against the calamitous effects of death upon his dependants, or the infirmities of old age upon himself.

I shall illustrate the above by quoting an interesting conversation which took place between a "canny" Scotchman and an Assurance Agent, in my next.

ONE OF THE INSURED.

News of the Week.

....The taxes of Sandwich which last year were $1,000, will this year be only $450. The rate will be 5½c. on the $, whereas last year it was 8½.

....The Hon. Sir A. N. McNab left for England on Thursday. He expects to be absent about six weeks.

....A colossal statue of Sir J. Franklin is to be erected on a granite pedestal in front of the Town Hall, at Spilsby, in Lincolnshire (his birth place). The statue has been executed by Mr. C. Bacon, the sculptor of the Mendelssohn statue.

....The Confederates have established a monthly mail to Europe by way of Mexico and the West Indies, the postage being one dollar for a single letter.

....The criminal calendar at the approaching Assizes in Kingston will be an unusually heavy one. Prisoners are now in custody on the following charges:—Two for murder, one for arson, one for forgery, one for uttering forged notes, two for perjury, one for robbery, 2 for larceny, one for bestiality, and one for an aggravated assault.

....The steamship *John Bell*, Scott, of the Anchor Line, from Glasgow on the 11th October, arrived at Quebec on Wednesday morning, the 30th. She brought 85 passengers, and three of the crew of the *John Silvern*, of Halifax, picked up in the Straits of Belleisle.

....The announcement of the death of Rev. Dr. Heather, Missionary Secretary of the Primitive Methodist body in Ireland, will be read with regret by many of his friends in this country. He died at Glasgow from apoplexy, where he had been preaching on behalf of his Society.

....The Carleton Place *Herald* states that on the 10th inst., a young lad, about 12 years of age, son of Michael Parks, of Packenham, fell into a kettle of boiling potash, and when found nothing but the bones remained, the flesh having been all dissolved. It could not have been more than fifteen minutes until the accident was discovered.

....As a sailor was proceeding along Wellington-street, Montreal, on Sunday night, about half past nine o'clock, he was met by three drunken rowdies, who knocked him down and searched his pockets, but finding no money in them, took the boots off his feet and ran away.

....Firewood in Montreal, says the *Pilot*, has reached the price of $7 a cord for maple. Quite a number of the citizens are disposing of their wood stoves, and replacing them by coal-burners. The receipts of firewood in Montreal, up to the 1st October, 1860, via the Lachine Canal were 48,590 cords. To same period for 1861 were 46,048 cords. Showing a decrease for 1861 of 2,512 cords.

....An extraordinary power of memory is noted in a Scottish newspaper, in the case of the son of a farmer named Gordon, at Reston. This young man remembers everything, even to days and hours, repeats whole sermons, cites any passage of Scripture without missing a word, and does other wonderful things with his phrenological organ of eventuality.

SELLING A WHOLE FAMILY.—A sale of slaves recently took place at the Brokers' Exchange, in Charleston, S. C. We copy the report, with the price that each brought, and add the prices which they

LATEST from EUROPE,

ARRIVAL OF
THE "BORUSSIA."

CAPE RACE, Nov. 1.

The advices by the *Borussia* are three days later than the steamship *Europa*, and are of interest to our commercial readers, as the cotton market exhibited heavy sales and a large advance, while breadstuffs show a decline.

The bark *Benjamin Holt 2d*, was fallen in with—no date given—in distress; the was abandoned and the crew saved.

The London *Times* says that the blockade of the Southern ports is not effectual, and reminds the Washington Government that foreign nations are bound to recognize only a real blockade. It also shows that the cutting off of the cotton supply is the work of the South as much as of the North; it seems quite true that all cotton exportation has been forbidden by the Confederate government, in order that foreign nations, especially England, may be forced to espouse the American quarrel.

FRANCE.

The *Gazette de France* denies that a warm discussion took place between Persigny and Thouvenel on the Italian question. No difference of opinion existed.

The *Patrie* says that the English admiralty has decided upon plating the ships already built. If the experiment succeeds England could have 20 in one year. The admiralty has also determined to execute numerous defensive works in India, China, on the Red Sea and at Malta.

The steamship *Persia*, from New York arrived at Queenstown on the 23d ult.

The *Times* says it is evident, that even in the face of the English credit of millions sterling, difficulty will be experienced in preventing remittances to England from France. On the Bourse French rentes were quoted at 67f. 95c.

PRUSSIA.

An imperial patent order was published ordering a similar collection of taxes as last year.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor has closed Moscow.

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA.

FATHER POINT, Nov. 4.

The *Jura* passed Father Point at 4.30 this morning.

English politics unimportant.

The coal on board the *Great Eastern* —500 tons—was advertised for sale.

During the stay of the Royal Family in Edinburg, Prince Albert laid the foundation stone of the new Post-office and other public edifices.

The *Times* has another editorial article on the cotton supply, mainly directed to the necessity of using every exertion in India and elsewhere to become independent of America.

The *Times* says it is not unlikely that as the drain of specie commences, the financial community of America will have its "Bull Run." No people are more likely to be acted upon by epidemic fears, and if a passion for hoarding should seize them, it would be carried to an extent no less remarkable than that of the blind confidence in which they are at present revelling.

Sir Cornwall Lewis has for the present suspended the issue of 100-pounder Armstrong guns, and has directed such experiments to be made as shall bring the efficiency of the new ordinance to decisive proof.

The *Times* announces that the Queen has offered to confer the dignity of knighthood upon Mr. Fairbairn, President of the British Association, in consideration of eminent service rendered to science. It is understood that Fairbairn declined the honor.

FRANCE.

The news is confined almost entirely to speculations on the financial crisis. It is reiterated that the Bank has lost a large sum in cash since the last return, and the drain continued.

Financial letters say there is no apparent mitigation in the crisis, but, on the contrary, bills on London were in increased demand, and the renewal of gold remittances to England appeared unavoidable, unless new measures be taken to arrest it. There was talk of an immediate rise in the rate of discount.

It was reported that a Clyde shipbuilder while in Paris had undertaken the construction of an entire steam fleet for the long projected French transatlantic line, accepting in payment preference shares of the Company.

Bourse flat; rentes 67f. 95c.

A French account confirms the news of the success gained over the rebels by the Imperial troops in China. The insurgents were driven back into the western provinces adjoining Thibet.

It is expected that the Bank of France will almost immediately adopt some new measure to palliate the existing crisis.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The *Moniteur* of today contains the following:—The Judiciary investigation has established that the congregation of ladies of St. Unione, at Dansi, have voluntarily abetted the abduction of Jewish girls. These facts would have justified the Government in revoking the authorization of the Society of St. Unione, but it has confined itself to withdrawing the acknowledgment of its legal existence.—This measure will remind religious congregations that neither their character, object, nor rules exempt them from obeying the laws of their country.

ITALY.

Decrees are published abolishing the Lieutenantcy at Naples, and the separate government of Tuscany. Another decree authorized the last two-fifths of the national loan due in November and January to be paid in four equal monthly instalments, extending to February next.

It is the general impression that the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy will be the basis of the reconstruction of the Cabinet.

AUSTRIA

The Royal Commissioner left Vienna on the 23d for Pesth, with instructions providing for the strict maintenance of order.

The King of Greece arrived at Vienna and will have an interview with the Emperor of Austria at Trieste.

The Austrian Government had requested the readjustment of the concordat commission named jointly by the Holy See, and Austria would probably be appointed to settle the question.

The accouchement of the Empress of Austria is expected about the commencement of February.

PRUSSIA.

The official Gazette announces that the King conferred the order of the Black Eagle on Duke Ernest, General Delta Roccu, and the Duke of Magenta.

GERMANY.

The movements in favor of the erection of a German fleet on thawed.

The King of Hanover intends to construct twenty armed gun-boats for the defence of the Elbe, Weiser, and Ems.

The Hanoverian Government proposed that every German State should construct a number of gun-boats, in proportion to its importance, the cost to be paid out of the general confederation treasury.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds a shade higher, but the buoyancy is checked by the financial crisis in France and affairs in America. Money most abundant; banks hesitate to except deposits. Good bills readily discounted at 2 per cent, and in some instances 2½; the demand to a fair extent, but business at the Bank of England almost at a stand.

LONDON CORN MARKET.—Weather warm and foggy. The arrivals of foreign grain and flour are liberal and the attendance fair. Wheat—slow sales at Monday's rates. Barley and oats steady and without change. Flour firm. Mr. Osbor e reports wheat, Foreign and English, steady. Floating cargoes few. Fresh arrivals and importers firm. Maize in request at the late decline. Other grains steady at late rates.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—Morton Bros. and Madeck's report the attendance limited. Wheat in demand. Flour in request at late rates. Oats quiet but firm. Oatmeal dull and without change. Indian corn in good request; mixed selling freely at 32s 9d a 33s.

A BLIND MAN MARRIES THREE BLIND GIRLS WITHIN THREE WEEKS, AND ROBS & DESERTS THEM ALL.

A singular case came before Justice Foljambe this morning. A blind man named Thos. Bishop, 28 years of age, whose home is near Zanesville, has been exhibiting a remarkable propensity for marrying blind girls. He was an inmate of the Blind Asylum at Columbus for two years, and was expelled for bad conduct. He has never had the best reputation in the world, and those who knew him say he is given to thieving and gambling. It is alleged that he's not as blind as he might be. He came to the American Hotel in this city, on the 10th of September last, with a blind girl, seventeen years of age, whom he brought with him from Huron. He became acquainted with her at the Blind Asylum. Her mother is a widow lady with six children, three of them being blind. On the day of his arrival here, he was married to the girl from Huron by Justice Foljambe. He was married under the name of Wm. Gibcout. When at the American House he exhibited nearly $200 in gold. The newly married couple remained at the American House until the 17th September, when Bishop, alias Gibcout, was married to another blind girl, whose parents reside in this city. We suppress her name by request of her friends who are respectable people. Bishop was also acquainted with her at the Blind Asylum. They were married by the Rev. Mr. Starkey. She is 20 years of age.—On the 18th, the day following the marriage, Bishop went to Steubenville with his second victim. He staid there one night, and on the next day deserted her, taking with him all her dresses, jewellery, &c., and $65 in money belonging to her, amounting in all to about $2 0. On leaving Cleveland he had robbed the Huron girl of all she possessed. He went from Steubenville to Marietta on the 20th, where he passed under the name of August Cook.—At Marietta he met another blind girl, also from the Blind Asylum, named Mary Delany, 22 years of age, to whom he was married on the 25th of September. He lived with her four days, and then deserted her, taking all her property in jewellery and dresses. He went to Parkersburgh, thence to Cincinnati, thence to Iowa. He came back again, reaching Columbus on Saturday last, and on *Wednesday* he went to Zanesville, and no Thursday he was arrested four miles from Zanesville, by policeman J. T. Stanley, of Zanesville, for bigamy. He was arranged this morning before Justice Foljambe and pleaded guilty to the charge, and was bound over to appear in Court in the sum of $1,500. He is in gaol. This blind man must be a precious rascal, and we hope he will receive his just deserts. Two months ago he buried a wife in Zanesville. She was not blind. He is of medium size, not ill looking, and wears green spectacles. —*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

MELANCHOLY DEATH AT SHERBROOKE.

We have this week to chronicle one of the most inexplicable and at the same time melancholy events which it has been our province to notice during our occupation of the editorial chair. On Sunday last our citizens were startled by a report that a young girl, named Lucinda Ball, aged 18 years, daughter of Mr. A. Ball, of this township, had been found drowned in the mill pond close to Mr. Rowell's house, some ¼ miles down the macadamized road. The *post m ortem* examination failed to discover any injury, internal or external, likely to cause death, or lead the girl to destroy herself. In evidence it was brought out that on Saturday evening, 19th, before retiring to rest, the deceased sat down and commenced to cut he toe nails with a pair of new scissors. Her companion told she would spoil her scissors, to which she replied, "It's the last time I'll need to use them;" and then raising her hands, she remarked, "I have a long journey to go," or words to that effect. The two girls were in the habit of bathing once a week, and it was supposed by some that in her sleep she might have risen and gone to the pond for that purpose; but it was stated that she was not known to be at all given to walking in her sleep; neither was there in any of her actions up to her disappearance any indication of aberration of mind.—After a careful and painstaking investigation the jury returned a verdict of "found drowned," that being the only return they could conscientiously make. The unfortunate girl is represented as being of a quiet, amiable disposition, neither with an exuberance of animal spirits, nor yet inclined to be melancholy, and was highly esteemed by her young friends generally. As we said at the commencement the case is a most mysterious and sad one.—*E. T. (Granby) Gazette.*

MOVEMENT OF FREIGHT DOWN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

While the railroads and canals of New York State are doing all they can in moving produce to the seaboard, the railroads of Canada and the vessels of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence are moving vast quantities over their routes. The Great Western Railway took a contract to convey two hundred thousand barrels of Canada flour from the upper part of the province to Portland for foreign shipment. The company made a contract with the managers of the Grand Trunk route by which they can run this flour over their road from London to Portland. The Great Western Company furnish the cars and locomotives, and the Grand Trunk Company the engineers and conductors. All the Great Western trains return empty, as the Grand Trunk Company reserve the up freight for its own returning trains. The Grand Trunk Company gets all the Western freight it can carry with its facilities. In order to do even more than it has done half of its passenger trains are withdrawn. There is now but one express and one accommodation train per day over most of the entire route, which is some thirteen hundred miles in length. The Lake Ontario steamers and sail craft are doing all they can in freight to Montreal and Ogdensburgh, at good prices. The boats of the Royal Mail Line down the North shore, go from Hamilton to Montreal, laden every trip. The American Line, touching at that port, has all the freight wanted, but it does no. take the Western or Canada freight to the exclusion of that offered at the way ports. The steamer *Maple Leaf*, running across the Lake from this port, will, in November, probably, go into the lake and river trade to carry freight, making only 1 trip per week to this port. The steamer *Bowmanville* was expected here last night to load for Montreal. She will take three thousand barrels of flour, and one hundred tons of street railway iron, now lying at Rankin's Dock.—*Rochester Union, 24th October.*

....Our contemporary, the *Courier*, states that Mr. Garneau, of Cap Sante, shot a fine eagle, weighing nine pounds, on the bank of the river near that place, on Saturday morning last. A very large eagle was seen, a few days ago, in the vicinity of St. Thomas.

....A gang of card sharpers are operating in Toronto. On Sunday evening, they succeeded in cheating a young man, while the worse for liquor, named Coo. Howard, out of $270. The play was carried on in a room in the Albion Hotel. The guilty parties were arrested and locked up.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, November 6, 1861.

Fall Wheat $1, a $1 10c.
Spring Wheat 90 a 94c.
Barley 40c a 45c.
Oats 30c a 33c.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, November 7, 1861.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour ₱ brl	4 50	@	5 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0 95	@	1 00
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0 85	@	0 90
Barley ₱ bush	0 35	@	0 45
Oats "	0 20	@	0 20
Peas "	0 35	@	0 40
Potatoes (new)	0 20	@	0 30
Pork ₱ cwt	3 50	@	4 25
Beef ₱ cwt	3 50	@	4 00
Butter ₱ lb	0 10	@	0 12
Hay ₱ ton	8 00	@	10 00
Hides ₱ cwt	4 50	@	4 00
Wool ₱ per cord	2 50	@	2 50

WM. CUMMING,
Market Clerk.

New Advertisements.

CREDIT SALE

BY AUCTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL sell by Public Auction, on

Monday, 11th Nov., instant

ALL THE

FARM STOCK & FARMING IMPLEMENTS, at his premises on Lot 26, in the 12th Con. Otonabee, known as Downer's Corners:

1 Span of Black Mares, 1 Horse, 5 Cows, 2 Steers, three years old; 1 Heifer three years old, 1 Heifer two years old, 4 Calves 1 year old, 35 Sheep, a large quantity of Hay, turnips and Oats,

2 Waggons, 2 Sleighs, 2 sett Harness, 2 Ploughs, 2 setts of Drags, 2 Hay-racks, 4 Hoes, 1 Cultivator, Fanning Mill, 1 Straw Cutter, 1 Roller and Frame, 2 Grass Sythes, 3 Hay Fork, 1 Dung Fork, 2 Potatoe Forks, Seed Box, 1 ½ bushel measure;

1 Grinding Stone, 2 logging chains, small chains, Iron Wedges, Crow-bars, cross-saws, sledge-hammers, Augurs, Whiffletrees, &c., with other articles.

A. McNEIL, Auctioneer.

TERMS,—All sums under $20, Cash; over the amount twelve months credit by furnishing approved joint notes, or a discount of ten per cent. allowed for Cash on day of sale.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

WALTER SHERIDAN.

Peterboro, Nov. 5th, 1861.

IMPORTANT

CREDIT SALE.

I AM instructed by Mr. Christopher Leary, to sell by Public Auction, on

Wednesday, the 13th day November, 1861,

at his residence, Lot No. 9, 11th Concession of North Monaghan, the following Farm Stock, &c.:—1 pair of heavy matched bay Horses, 7 years old, suitable for ea riage or lumbering; 1 pair of heavy Farm Mares with Foal; 1 two year old Colt, 1 four year old Horse; 3 yearling Colts; 1 Blood Mare, "Jenny Lind," with foal; 1 Foal, (Blood); 68 well bred Ewes, 1 well bred Lamb, 1 thorough bred Tweswater Ram, 1 shearling Ram, 6 store Pigs, 3 Ram Lambs. One double Democrat Carriage, (nearly new), 1 single Carriage, 1 heavy saw-log Truck (four wheels), 4 double Sleighs, 1 single Waggon.

TERMS,—All sums under $12, Cash; over that amount twelve months credit will be given by furnishing good joint notes, without interest; 8 per cent off will be allowed for Cash.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock,—Refreshments at one.

A. McNEIL, Auctioneer.

Peterboro, Nov 4, 1861. 45

IMPORTANT

CREDIT SALE

BY AUCTION, OF VALUABLE

FARM STOCK, &c.,

1 Devon Bull, 1 aged Ram, Leicester, 12 breeding Ewes, do. 7 Ram Lambs, do, 6 Cows in milk and calf, and several one and two years old Heifers.

The above is part of the stock of the late Edward Brown, Dsaro.

TERMS,—Six months credit by furnishing good endorsed Notes. A liberal reduction for Cash.

The above Stock will be sold on the Farm of the late Edward Brown, Asphodel or Douro, one mile from the Nassau Mills,

On the 12th of November next,

I will sell at the same time and place, 1 double Waggon, 1 double Buggy, 1 single Cutter and Harness, Straw Cutter, and a number of other articles, too numerous to mention.

A. McNEIL, Auctioneer.

Peterboro, Nov. 7th 1861

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

General Meeting.

THE ANNUAL General Meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the Town and County of Peterborough, will be held in the

American Hotel, on Wednesday Ev. Nov 13

at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Committee's report, electing Office-bearers for the ensuing year, and transacting other important business in connection with the Society.

☞ A full attendance of members, and those eligible to become so, is requested.

ROBERT LEMON,
Secretary.

Peterboro, Nov 7, 1861. 45

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, being East half of Lot No. 2, in the Township of Douro.

80 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation.

THERE IS A

GOOD LOG HOUSE,

AND A

DOUBLE CEDAR BARN, [new,]

and a spring of good Water near the house. A never-failing Creek runs through the farm.

Terms on Sale,—One-third down; balance in three equal annual instalments.

Apply to N. Chapman, Baltimore, or to

CHRISTOPHER LEARY,
N. Monaghan.

Nov 7th, 1861.

N. B.—If not sold before the 1st of January, 1862, it will be leased for a term of years.

STRAYED.

FROM the premises of the subscriber, in Smith, about four or five months ago,

Six Head of Cattle.

1 three year old steer; dark red, a small piece of the horn broken off; 1 two year old Steer, red; 1 two year old Heifer, dark roan; three yearlings—1 Steer, and 2 Heifers—the Steer is white; one of the heifers is dark red, the other is red and white, mixed.

Any person leaving information of the whereabouts of the said cattle at McKellar & Cameron's, Peterboro, or with the subscriber, will be suitably rewarded.

WM. FITZGERALD.

Smith, Nov. 5th, 1861. 45

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that any party or parties trespassing on E. half of L of No 8, in the 6th Con., Township of Dummer, to cut timber thereon, or for any other illegal purposes after this date, will be punished according to law.

WM. WEBSTER.
Proprietor.

Dummer, Nov 6th, 1861. 45

CAUTION.

I WILL be answerable for no debts contracted in my name from this date, unless by my written order.

ED. O'DONNELL.

Ennismore, Nov 7, 1861. 45

AXES! AXES!! AXES!!!

THE subscriber in returning thanks to the Lumbermen and others for their patronage and prompt and liberal payment, would give notice that he is hard at work making axes by hand which he will warrant to be better than can be made in Peterboro or elsewhere.

Please give him a call.

☞ Shop, east of the Bank of Montreal.

P. J. AYRES.

Peterboro, Nov 7, 1861 45

TO MILLERS AND GRAIN SPECULATORS!

TO LET in Ashburnham, that large Grain Store-house, lately occupied by T. Short, Esq. Apply to

S. WOOD, Otonabee.

Nov 7th, 1861. 45

☞ Change in Business!

WM. SMITH.

(LATE CUTTER TO JOHN THOMSON, GEORGE STREET.)

BEGS to inform the public that he has opened in the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

over the late stand occupied by Mr. John Thomson, (now R. Johnston & Son,) where he trusts to meet a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed on the establishment.

ALL KINDS OF WORK MADE TO ORDER,

AS THE

BEST WORKMEN

only will be employed parties may rely on all orders being filled to satisfaction. Prices reasonable.

☞ Entrance by hall between R. Johnston & Son's, and R. Walton's Stove and Tin-ware store.

Peterboro, Oct. 28th, 1861. 41

BUFFALO

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers in returning their acknowledgements for the patronage bestowed upon them since they opened their establishment in Peterborough, would respectfully inform the public that they continue to receive constantly and keep on hand the largest and best assorted stock of

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS!

ever shown in this neighborhood, consisting of

Satinetts,
Tweeds,
Broad Cloth,
Cassimeres,
Pilots,
Unions,
Doeskins,
&c., &c., &c.

The Clothing is all made up at their own establishment, in the City of Buffalo, by first class workmen, and as they manufacture themselves, they are able to sell a good article at a lower price than any other establishment in the trade.

Country Merchants, and Lumbermen would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they are able to offer superior advantages to wholesale purchasers

☞ The Terms are strictly CASH.

S. HOLLELER & BROS.

Remember the place,—Next door to Mr. Jas. Bent's, George Street.

Peterboro, Oct 17th, 1861. 44

TO THE INHABITANTS OF
PETERBOROUGH & VICTORIA.

CASH STORE.

ROBERT JOHNSTON & SON

BEG to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district, that they have bought out the stock of Mr. John Thomson, George Street, and intend opening in a few days in the stand heretofore occupied by him, a large and well selected stock of

NEW GOODS!

Consisting of a choice stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

which they intend to sell at

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH!

Parties who have not made their Fall purchases will do well to give them a call and inspect their stock.

R. J. & SON hope that by paying strict attention to business, they may receive a share of public patronage.

Peterboro, Oct 28, 1861. 44

PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING

should remember the

Buffalo Clothing Store

next door to Mr. Jas.

Bent's, George Street,

where they can get a

superior article at a

very low price!

S. HOLLELER & BROS.

Peterboro, Oct 17th, 1861, 44

Ferguson & Mitchell,

Beg to call the attention of the public to their well-assorted stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, BRUSHES, &c.,

which they will sell

☞ VERY CHEAP FOR CASH,

or on approved credit.

All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited. Shop on Hunter Street, Peterborough.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale one of the nicest lots of Goods ever offered in Peterborough.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Teas,
Sugars,
Coffee,
Tobacco
Spices of all kinds,
Herring,
Dry Fish,
Mackeral,
Salmon,

A RICH VARIETY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and the nicest assortment of

CROCKERY

ever offered in Peterborough. All of which will be sold

Very Low for Cash!

G. W. ROBINSON.

Peterboro', Sept. 18, 1861. 38

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

THE subscriber is now receiving a very

LARGE SUPPLY

OF

☞ **Fall and Winter Goods.**

THE STOCK OF

FANCY & MILLINERY GOODS

IS NOW

VERY COMPLETE.

Good Value for Ready Money, as usual. No Second Price!

W. CLUXTON.

Sept. 25, 1861. 39

ATTENTION!

THE subscriber will commence on MONDAY 4th day NOVEMBER, and sell off his present STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

FOR CASH AND CASH ONLY!

☞ Positively no credit.

N. B.—Persons in the habit heretofore of sending in orders will please notice that I shall not accept any after this date, on account of the very LOW PRICES which I shall sell at.

J. T. STENSON.

Peterboro, Oct 29, 1861. 44

School Teacher Wanted.

FOR THE ASHBURNHAM SCHOOL, TERM to commence on the 2nd Wednesday in January, 1862, a Normal School Teacher, holding a 1st class certificate,

Apply to,

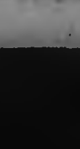
F. H. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of Ashburnham B. of S. Trustees.

October 28, 1861. 43

VALUABLE

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.



THE comfortable Brick Houses near the business part of the Town.

THE Subscriber offers for sale those two neat and substantial built Brick Houses on Antrim street, one lot from George street. The houses are fitted up with every convenience; the partition walls are all brick. There is a good soft water cistern and spring well, sheds, &c., on the premises.

TERMS—One half cash, the balance in three yearly instalments.

For particulars apply to

DAVID CARLISLE.
On the premises.

Peterboro, Oct 23rd, 1861. 44-3in.

LAST OFFER!

THE five remaining ¼ acre Lots on George Street, at the South end of the Town, belonging to the subscriber, will be sold at a bargain, by Private Sale.

Application may be made to Mr. Robert Cochran, who is now building on part of the same property, or to

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro', Oct. 28, 1861. 44

CARD.

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE, Oct. 28, 1861.

To Joseph R. Walton, Esq., Agent of the Canada West Farmers' M. & S. Insurance Co.

Dear Sir,—Please express my thanks to the Directors of your Company, for the very liberal and prompt manner in which they have settled my claim against them for the loss sustained by me in the destruction of my Barn and its contents by fire on Monday last. I hope you will make this acknowledgement public, as it is only three days since I notified you of my loss, and only seven days since the occurrance of the fire! Such promptness on the part of the Company must convince all seeking insurance of the advantages to be derived by insuring their property in the C. W. F. M. & S. I. C. of Hamilton.

JOSHUA DAWSON.

Otonabee, Oct 28, 1861. 44

ROYAL

HORSE INFIRMARY.

McDONALD STREET, PETERBORO'

W. KEITH, M. R. C. V. S.

HAVING rented Mr. Forsyth Stables, (behind the Grain Store) and having fitted them with loose boxes and a stable, &c., with all the necessaries for an Infirmary, for sick and lame Horses, all cases brought there will receive every attention. Horses from the country may soon have Hay, Oats, &c., and Mechanics a no much per day or week. Firing and other operations performed without throwing the animal, thereby avoiding much risk. Horses and Cattle in the country attended to.

W. K. may be consulted any day (Sunday excepted) at Messrs. John Moffat's, Blacksmith's, John Donaghue, Blacksmith, or at Mrs. Stewart's, George Street north, and at the following Outlets from 9 to 10 a. m., and from 1 to 2 p. m.

Oct 30th, 1861. 44

REDUCED RATES
FOR
ASSURANCE.

The Scottish Provincial
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE OF PREMIUMS has been framed, so as to reduce the cost of Life Assurance to the lowest point. It will be observed the Rates payable for the first Five Years are not much more than HALF the usual charge, while, for the remainder of life, they are still moderate.

To Assure £100 sterling, payable at Death, with profits after first five years:

Age.	First 5 Years.			Remainder of Life.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
20	0	15	9	2	0	11
25	1	1	8	2	7	3
30	1	8	2	2	14	5
35	1	16	8	3	3	10
40	2	6	8	3	13	10
45	2	19	6	4	4	4
50	3	7	6	4	15	4

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL...£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA...$300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES insuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the 5 years profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Loans negotiated at a short rate of interest.

Peterborough Agency—*Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.*

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861. 45

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

PROVINCIAL

INSURANCE CO',

OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Bums.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October, 1861. 41

THE PHŒNIX

INSURANCE CO'Y,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital - - - - - - $500,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Oct. 2, 1861. 41

MONTREAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED BY SPECIAL ORDINANCE IN 1840.

CAPITAL STOCK, $800,000.

PAID UP.....$80,000.

Head Office, No. 9, Great St. James St.
MONTREAL.

Wm. MURRAY...Manager.

THE undersigned has to intimate his appointment as agent in Peterboro', for the above company, and is authorized to issue Policies, Renewals, Floating Policies, Time and Personal Security, upon as low or lower terms than those of any respectable office.

For further particulars, rates, &c., apply to

W. B. SCOTT,
Agent.

Office in Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office.

Peterboro, Aug. 26, 1861. 36

BEEF! BEEF!!

250 BARRELS

MESS & PRIME MESS BEEF

For Sale Low by

ROBERT COCHRANE.
Butcher at the Market.

Peterborough, Oct. 3, 1861. 41

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND THE BEST PLACE TO PURCHASE

READY-MADE CLOTHING

IS AT

HAFFEY'S,

All the Clothing is made on the premises, and warranted!!

Peterborough, Sept. 26, 1861. 39

FURS! FURS!

W. LECH,

Corner Store, Market Block, Peterborough,

Has now on hand, and offers for sale, a very large stock of

FUR GOODS,

which will be sold at prices altogether lower than any person can sell Montreal made Furs. Besides, the stock is all made up under the personal superintendence of Mr. Lech, and will be found

MUCH BETTER MADE,

AND BETTER IN EVERY RESPECT.

The following list of prices will convince any person that they consult their own interest by buying home manufactured goods in preference to slop work made up in the cities, for the country trade:

Rock Martin Victorines	$2 00	and upwards.
do Mitts,	1 50	do
do Cuffs,	1 00	do
Fitch Victorines,	3 00	do
German Mink Victorines,	2 50	do
Real Mink Victorines,	9 00	do
Good serviceable Fur Caps for Men,	0 75	do
South Sea Seal,	3 00	do

And every other article in the line at corresponding prices.

Peterborough, Nov. 1st, 1861. 45

STRICKLAND & ROGERS'

FALL STOCK

IS NOW

COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

AND CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Our customers and the public generally are requsted to call and examine, and oblige

S. & R.

Peterborough, October 30, 1861. 44-3in

REMOVAL.

R. D. BASKERVILLE,

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, HAS fitted up with taste and convenience at considerable expense, a Saloon on George St., *2 doors south of Lawson's Hotel*, where he will be in attendance on the public, during all business hours. Having visited some of the largest American cities this summer, he is thoroughly acquainted with the

LATEST FASHIONABLE IMPROVEMENTS

in his profession, and flatters himself that he will not be found second to any in the Canadas.

☞ Positively no business on Sundays.

Peterboro, Sept 9, 1861. 37

PORK! PORK!

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS!

200 BARRELS OF CHOICE

MESS PORK!

For Sale Low for Cash.

ROBERT COCHRANE.
Butcher at the Market.

Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1861. 41

CREDIT SALE BY AUCTION.

I AM INSTRUCTED by Mr. Walter McGregor to sell at his residence, Lot No. 23, 4th Concession, Emily, on

Friday, the 15th day of November, 1861,

the whole of his

FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &c.

comprising as follows:

1 Span of Mares, 1 one year old Colt, 1 Foal, 4 Cows, 1 Heifer, 1 Steer, 2 Calves, 1 Waggon, 2 Sleighs, 1 Plough, 2 setts Double Harness, 1 Fanning Mill, with a lot of other articles.

TERMS:

All sums under $8, cash; over that amount, credit until the 1st of January, 1863, by furnishing good approved joint notes, without interest.

A. McNEIL, *Auctioneer.*

Emily, October 21, 1861.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH

GLASGOW.

Anchor line of Steam Packet Ships, sailing regularly between

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.

Steerage 25 Dollars			Steerage 25 Dollars
Ships.	Tons.	H. Power.	Com.
United Kingdom	1255	300	James Ray,
John Bell,	1102	300	Edward Scott

THE "JOHN BELL"

will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, on

TUESDAY, 12th November.

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:

Saloon Cabin.....$60 00
Intermediate.....30 00
Steerage, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions.....25 00
Children in a proportion.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured till paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
Montreal.

October 17th, 1861. 42

MORTGAGE SALE

OF

VALUABLE MILLS

AND

REAL ESTATE.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at Calnan's Hotel, in Town of Peterboro,

On Thursday, November 14th,

A. D. 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

Under and by Virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage from Charles Perry and Margaret Perry his wife, to George H. Castle, dated October 15th A. D. 1855, and of Assignment thereof to Josiah B. Plumb, all those certain parcels or tracts of lands being those Lot No. 6, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Douro, containing 17 acres more or less; Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Smith, containing 66 acres more or less; and Lot No. 22 in the 3rd Concession of the said Township of Smith, containing 30 acres more or less.

On the property are erected Valuable Mills, &c.

Terms Cash. Further particulars may be had on application to

MACDONALD, MACDONALD & WILKES,
Vendor's Solicitors.

Kingston, Sept. 9th, 1861. 43

HENRY BENARY

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PIANO-FORTES

MELODIANS,

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

ROMAIN BUILDINGS,

No. 81 KING STREET WEST,

TORONTO,

BEGS to inform the public of Peterborough, that he will open his Warerooms in Toronto, where he will keep constantly on hand a large stock of the best Piano-Fortes for sale and hire. The satisfaction expressed by those parties with whom he had the honour of dealing for the past 6 years, with Messrs A. S. Nordheimer, leads him to hope that he will receive a large share of the public patronage in Peterborough. He will attend to the Pianos of his patrons with the same zeal as heretofore.

Toronto, October 14, 1861.

WOOD TURNING

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE undersigned wishes to inform his numerous friends and the public in general that he is now prepared to do any description of Wood Turning for

BUILDINGS OR FURNITURE.

Also, Ripping Lumber to any width or thickness; Furniture made to order, at the lowest Cash prices. Zinc Wash-boards of the very best quality always on hand.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ Shop in Ashburnham, under D. Doran's Woolen Factory.

W. F. MANLEY.

Ashburnham, Sept. 18, 1861. 38

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 10, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,
or

HOW STRAW PAPER IS MADE.

1854

From Pa[illegible]

The art of [illegible] straw has made [illegible] recovery. The paper [illegible] in the city in 1854. Although of a dingy yellow hue, harsh and brittle in the touch, and scarcely to be handled without tearing, its production was deemed the marvel [illegible] indeed, it was), and the very [illegible] glorious auguries of it was, that it should entirely revolutionize the [illegible] business in time. In those days the straw was most unscientifically boiled in open tubs, and consequently it was never perfectly freed of its silica; and although it [illegible] almost impossible [illegible] work; and the [illegible] paper was too much pricked, or not printed at all, and a great waste [illegible] the reading public, of alarm and indignation.

Under various mitigated forms, the evil, nevertheless continued for years, and the growls grew fainter and fainter as the people's eyes and perverted tastes became accustomed to it.

About eighteen months ago letters patent were secured for various important modifications of the original process. The method of making straw paper, as now pursued, at least in this city, may be described as follows:

The straw is first passed into a cutter, whereby it is reduced to lengths of from 3 to 5 inches. It is then thrown into large vats and thoroughly saturated with spent alkali. A most unpleasant odor hence arises, somewhat similar to that perceptible in all large breweries, but we are informed that it is not prejudicial to the health of the workmen. This operation of mixing is termed "breaking down," and changes the straw in color to a dark biske.

It is next led into large air-tight boilers, fourteen feet in diameter, subjected to a pressure of steam ninety pounds to the square inch, and boiled in another alkali. Each of the boilers will contain eleven thousand pounds of broken straw. It is then ground into pulp in the same method and by the same machinery that have been hitherto employed in the manufacture of rag paper. It has now been changed to a very dark slate color, and it would be difficult for me to recognise in it any element of the bright yellow straw of an hour since, if we were not previously acquainted with the marvellous nature of the transformation.

After this it passes into a series of vats, where, by means of certain bleaching powders it is brought to a hue of snowy whiteness, and reduced to a proper consistency by water. The mass now bears much resemblance to plaster-of-paris in solution, and is ready to be worked up into paper.

The most interesting process remains yet to be described, but we must pass into another apartment to witness it. At the eastern extremity of the room is a sort of trough, into which the pulpy liquor is pumped by steam-power, and from which it flows upon a horizontal sieve of very fine copper wire. A species of film is thus formed, which, though not a hundredth of an inch in thickness and largely saturated with water, has sufficient body to answer every purpose. It is next made to pass between a series of woodeu rollers, which gradually consolidate and compress its fibres and free it of all the surplus water. By means of heated rollers, through which it is caused to pass, every particle of moisture is at length removed, and it is calendered by being pressed between heavy polished iron rollers. The positions of two small revolving wheels, with cutting surfaces, between which it is caused to move, regulate its width as required, and it is finally wound upon reels, from which it may be cut off into sheets of any length.

The entire operation is so simple that the visitor who has an opportunity of inspecting it cannot fail to comprehend it almost instantly. The machinery, nevertheless, requires to be of exceeding accuracy, and is accordingly rather expensive. Its capacity admits of the production of 6,000 pounds of paper per day, but only three-fourths of that amount is at present manufactured, or between 180,000 and 190,000 per month.

Two thousand tons of straw are yearly consumed here in the manufacture of paper. But forty per cent. of this, however, is available as fibre. The balance passes off as glutinous matter and silica, neither of which being converted into dollars and cents represents no appreciable value.

This immense waste in the raw material is, however, fully compensated for in the advantages of the product. Compared with paper made from rags, straw paper has more body for the same weight, is better adapted for fast presses, and it will not readily tear, and calenders much more smoothly. As to whether it can be produced at a cheaper rate, we shall not take it upon ourselves to state.

There are probably not over half a dozen factories in the United States engaged in making it. Two or three of them are situated in New York, and another in Cincinnati.

There is but one newspaper establishment in Philadelphia which uses straw paper for printing purposes.

COTTON FOR GROWTH IN CANADA.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* has been a gentleman who is about to propose in New York the cultivation of a species of the cotton tree which he discovered in Peru. The tree is as high as the highest peach trees, and unlike the cotton plant of the South, which is an annual, it is a perennial, so that, when cultivated, it would be in forests or orchards. Mr. Kendal, the discoverer, states that he found it growing on land of such elevation that the ground thereabout was covered with snow for three months of the year, and that there is nothing to prevent it being successfully cultivated wherever Indian corn will grow. The product is represented to be enormous in favourable circumstances, amounting to 2,000 pounds per acre, instead of 500 pounds, which is the Southern average. Since his return from Peru, Mr. Kendal states that he has cultivated this tree, with good results on his farm in Northern Maryland. The *Commercial Advertiser* thinks that Mr. Kendal's discovery may be depended upon. If so, the time for cotton growing on the banks of the St. Lawrence, since Indian corn flourishes with us.

....Mr. Thomas [illegible] informs us that while chopping an oak on lot No. 8, 10th concession, Howard, he discovered marks of what was supposed to be from an Indian hatchet. The tree, as indicated by the concentric rings, was 280 years old—and the "marks" date back 150 years. The tree has been dead some time.

SAMPLE [illegible]
Hartford [illegible]
While [illegible] a steamboat down the Hudson, he asked himself at the breakfast table and called for some buckwheats. The waiter [illegible] with a pile of cakes, such as travellers usually get off with... Taking it [illegible] he commenced turning it over and examining it on all sides. One of his fellow passengers [illegible] "Yes, [illegible]

MATHEWS'
VENETIAN LIQUID
HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845; since that time millions have used it, and in every instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Justice is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the most perfect composition of this class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest, safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the name or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by
A. I. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.
Oct 8, 1861. 40

The Great French Remedy!

MADAM BOIVIN'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS!

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for all Uterine Obstructions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and diseases to which the Woman, Wife and Mother is peculiarly liable. These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action.—They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri, in Leucorrhœa, or the Whites; they will be found the easiest, and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by Married Ladies at certain periods, but at other times their use is perfectly safe.

N. B.—$1 enclosed to any authorised Agent will ensure a package of Pills by return mail.

C. Crosby, General Agent, Fort Erie, C. W.
Buffalo, N. Y.; Lyman, Elliot & Co, Wholesale Agents, Toronto.
Sept. 17, 1862. 39

WOOD WANTED.

A FEW CORDS OF GOOD HARD-WOOD will be received by the subscriber in payment on subscriptions or account if delivered within one month from this date.
JAS. RENFREW.
Examiner Office, Oct. 3, 1861.

FOR MONTREAL
CASH OR PRODUCE ONLY
CASH STORE,
ONE DOOR. *Hunter Street, Peterboro'.* Price

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD take this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country for past favors, and would beg to intimate that he has received a large addition to his stock, on such favorable terms as enable him to offer goods at such

LOW PRICES

as to convince every one who examines them
☞ *That he cannot be beat in the Town.*

The following comprise a few of the articles generally in stock:

West of England Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinets, Drills, Denims, Stripped Cottons, Ginghams, Prints, Factory Cotton, Orleans, Coburgs, Red and White Flannels, Cotton Warp, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Silk and Felt Hats, &c.

TEAS, TOBACCOES, SUGARS,

Soap, Candles, Raisins Currants, Coffee, Rice, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Remember the Spot: Next door to McKellar & Cameron's, Hunter Street.
Peterboro, Aug. 27, 1861. 34

EMPLOYMENT.

$10 A MONTH!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE want an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada, to sell the Franklin Sewing Machine. To a limited number of travelling agents we will pay a salary of *Forty Dollars a month and all expenses.*

To local agents a commission of 20 per cent. in all cases.

Every machine is warranted to give universal satisfaction, and kept in repair six months.—Recent improvements renders this machine the cheapest and most popular in the market. For full particulars and a permanent business, address, with stamp for return letter,

HARRIS BROTHERS,
Sole agents Franklin Sewing Machine Co.
Box 136 Boston; Mass.
July, 1862. 28

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW AND ACCURATE, ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

Map of Upper Canada,

SHOWING ALSO A DESCRIPTIVE MAP AND DIRECTORY OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF

N'H & S'H MONAGHAN & OTONABEE.

CONLIN, BONNEY & Co., of Toronto, propose to publish the above work, drawn on a large scale from the most recent and accurate surveys, exhibiting all Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province, corrected from the latest official authority; also, the various lines of Railway, Railway Stations, with the correct distance between each, Canals, Plank and Macadamized Roads, the Main Travelled Roads or Town and Village, the boundaries and names of each Township, Town, Village, Gore, Reserve, Broken Front, &c., &c., Tables showing the Number of Townships each County Seat in Upper Canada contains, the Shortest Distance from Toronto, the Population of each City, Town, County and Township will also be given, with other important and useful information not to be found in the Census Returns or elsewhere. The Work will be Illustrated with Views of the principal Public Buildings in the Province, executed in the best style of the art.

There will also be given an Index Map of the Province, in the most compact form for pocket reference, showing the Counties, Townships, &c., in the manner of the progressive Map recently engraved thereon, that of Lower Canada, Chromo-lithographed, Maps, Plans, Views, Portraits, Diagrams, &c., together with considerable general information, historical, statistical and geographical, will be interspersed throughout the work.

The names of all subscribers, resident or non-resident, will be engraved upon a prominent part of the map, in the order in which their subscriptions are received, with the name of Subscriber to the Town and Village in which he resides, with the date, number, and name P.O. of his nearest Post Office, thereby forming a perfect Postal Directory and Monetary Guide of the Province.

The publishers being practical engravers, draftsmen, &c., can confidently assure the public that the execution of the above work, in every department, will be superior to anything hitherto published in Canada. The size of the map will be about 42 by 72 inches; it will be handsomely coloured, varnished, and mounted on rollers with cloth backs and tapes, and forwarded to subscribers, at the low price of Four dollars and a half ($4 50) payable on delivery.

Liberal Remuneration to the County will be made to

Parties [illegible] to canvass in every County in the Province, to whom exclusive territory will be allotted.

☞ Parties wishing a small number of the above work for private use, can have their names engraved thereon.

Specimens of the work may be seen at the office of the undersigned, where subscriptions will be received, and Agents appointed, by

CONLIN, BONNEY & Co.,
Publishers, of Jefferson County, State of New York.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past sixteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue to attend the NEXT AND EVERY MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month (INSTEAD OF ONLY TWO DAYS AS HERETOFORE) formerly occupied to perform all operations of the profession, with scarcely interruption and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. By a Touch any his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable to the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'
Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.

Captal, $ .000 000.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.
Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY.
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—sequered despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.
Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Coughs, Colds, all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Barques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bowmanville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.
Offices in Gillett's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.
Port Hope, Dec. 18, 1860.

EDEN GARDENS
PETERBOROUGH,
OPPOSITE WALKERFIELD NURSERY,

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and surrounding country that he has on his Garden a constant supply (in their season) of all kinds of Garden Vegetables usually grown in this latitude. Bedding plants, such as

Cabbage, Cauliflower,

Tomato, Celery, Winter Cherry, &c. Also,—Small Fruits in their season.

Vegetable shop
from 8am to 8pm, Gardens at the Market every week day; also to be Store on Gaslight Street, where all orders which may be left for anything in the above line will be punctually attended to.

PHILIP GILLES.
May 1, 1861. 18

Lightning! Lightning!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

NOTICE.

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CADMONISED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST INTRODUCED FROM ENGLAND, WITH
SPRATTS RENOWNED
PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!
AND
INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is considered in England with especial reference to its great conducting power, and highly approved and recommended by the leading electricians. The Rod so possessing and its peculiarly obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Cooke, is a Spiral Copper Tape, formed from the Underwriters' Buildings, Toronto, and submission to this, one event of the several conducting powers of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One recommendation passed by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, over Spratt's rods, is a less from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of upturning and atmospheric generated by the evaporation of water, and thereby discharged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the fluid, causing the cloud of its consistent accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in destructive fury. But I refer to this by reason of not great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Carbonized Rod. Common Iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States, we do not erect, as we consider them dear at any price. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 25 feet from the point.

$1.000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allowing same to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by G. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KINDALL,
43 Young Street.

TORONTO, Sept. 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPERintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the number, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.
Prof. of Chemistry.

PETERBORO', July 29th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. NERLOCK.

Toronto, June 20th, 1861. 21-3m

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page (to be had) are strictly observed.

For full particulars get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed,
When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor.
Noi-lrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure to informing the public that he is manufacturing
THE BEST PUMPS
ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1862. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1863; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are
Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.
Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer. New Market, C.W. 50-1y.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,
with a large variety of
Fancy Goods.
at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 2s 6d, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s; Sherry, 3s, 3s 6d, 4s, 5s, 6s; Pale Brandy, Brown, do., Fine Holland Gin in Wood, do., in Bottle and Green Cases, Irish Whiskey (very old) 3s, in 1 Gal. Case. Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Oils, Vinegars, extracts, Salerats, Starches, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, Brushes, Soaps, Candles, and Tobacconists' Goods.

JOHN McDONELL,
In the (now blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas Beeton & Co., &c.,
GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.
Jan. 2 1861.

JUDSONS,
CHOCORUA
MOUNTAIN HERB
WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots
VERSUS
Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be nature's own Medicine that affects them? Is it not the cause out of tune, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish in WORMS, or disorder of some kind or other?

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB* and immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much anxiety, but also feel happier in having done what you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF
Calomel or Mineral
IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO
POISON
TO
YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine. This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Chocorua Mountains—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs. Ask for the "*Known Path Almanac*" of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of Judson, on each package of this Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
50 Leonard St., New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

CANADA
Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 350,000
ANNUAL INCOME.....250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Charters and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tecumo, a chief of a tribe of the Penobscot Indian Nation, that once ruled Maine. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Chocorua Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians in the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, until the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food positively. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is quickened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the foundation of life—the blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring. From which run a clay rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and when the obstruction is removed, the loss of life soon sets in.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Blue Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious Medicine* expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and sweet, clearing and benefiting the vital organs.

Please read, mark, learn, that no one can be sick who will keep their blood pure. Judson's Mountain Herb Pills will do it. Their operation is directly through the blood, and cause the cure by purifying the blood, and nature the cure by purifying the body, and causing it to throw off the cause of disease, and restore health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colds, Fever and Ague, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches, Pain, Piles, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Humors, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Tetter, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Fits, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints.

GREAT FEMALE REMEDIES!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove all impurities of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the beautiful bloom of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Proprietor will forfeit $1,000 to any one who can prove that he ever published a false statement in a letter of Approval, or in any other way among the thousands he has published in the Almanacs of the Agent, and you will find in the Almanac for 1862, and you will receive with it a letter of Approval, from the very interesting account it contains of the "Great Discovery" of the Agent.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are for sale by the Agent. Each box contains 40 pills, and bears the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON, & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK
AND FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.

☞ The Canadian Pain Destroyer is a present and sure remedy for Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaints, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, &c. Sold at 25 cents per bottle.

WILL BE SOLD AT
A SACRIFICE.

THE entire [illegible] on the Court House Hill, adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Dimble. The above is one of the most delightful situations in Town, and will be sold for the

LOW PRICE OF $300!

one half in hand down, and the remainder in two years from time of sale. Title Perfect.

JOHN RITCHIE.
Peterboro.

MARBLE WORKS.

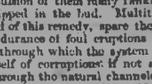
H. B. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bethune Street, foot of Smith Town Hill.
H. T. EVANS.
Peterbo., Nov. 8, 1860 45



SADDLERY & HARNESS
WARE-HOUSE.

Opposite A. McNab's Auction Rooms, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,
Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.
Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

ROOM PAPER.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER & PAPER-HANGER,

HAS Received direct from England, a large and well-selected assortment of

Room Paper, Borders, Decorations, Window-blinds, &c.

which will be sold at Prices to suit the Times.
Brock Street,
Opposite Lawson's Hotel. 17

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, to which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumious complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of inestimable service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, *HEADACHE*, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions: if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations which, partly because the article alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been assailed by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure a perfect cure, eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

HAS won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than to assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly. They are the best aperient in the world for the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 Cents per Box: Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent persons, have voluntarily given their names to certify the unparalleled success of these pills in the cure of every variety of disease which yields to the action of a cathartic medicine. Their publication in this form, however, is deemed unnecessary, as the pills are known wherever they are for sale, and the proprietor does not wish to occupy space in this manner. The Agents below named are furnished gratis with our American Almanac, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above diseases, and the treatment that should be had in each case.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other pills, which they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The dealer who tells you he has no others, wants the profit on them, and they should have little.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Dormouse & Simpson, Wm. Coulter, and W. A. Kemp, Peterboro'; C. Bellows, Lindsay; Shepherd, Port Hope; A. Goodfellow, Bowmanville; and all medicine dealers. Northrop & Lyman, General Agents for the Canadas.

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged, refurnished and refitted throughout, and is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public. It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Main Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HIS TABLE

is always supplied with the best the market affords, and

THE BAR

always supplied with the choicest of Liquors. Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call.

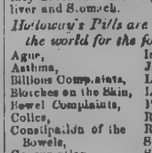
☞ A careful ostler on hand at all times.
WILLIAM CREEWELL,
Proprietor.
Bobcaygeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

PETERBORO',
Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior
CANDLES AND SOAP
now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.
GOULY & BOOD.
Peterboro', Dec 20th, 1858. 51

Health and its Pleasures,
OR
DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES:
CHOOSE EITHER FIELD.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be irritable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the f

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Ball Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 46.

THE "EXAMINER,"

Is published every Thursday morning, at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion.....$0 37
Each subsequent insertion.....12
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line.....05
Each subsequent insertion.....01
One ten lines, first insertion (per line).....7
Each subsequent insertion.....2
Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES BENFIELD,
Publisher and Prop'r.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Messrs. F. & B. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now inclosed in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law Master Extraordinary in Chancery Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE,
Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon' Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 16

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate Physician, Surgeon, &c Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April 23, 1861. 17

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 16

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861. 9

FOR SALE.
A FIRST-RATE TAVERN STAND situated on Elizabeth Street, Ashburnham, front of Mr. Rogers' Mill. The building is at present used for a dwelling house and furniture rooms. It would make a good stand for a Grocery and Bakery. The lease of the above has eleven years to run, and will be sold very reasonable for money. For particulars apply to
E. BURLEY,
On the Premises.
Aug. 29, 1861. 35

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE SHERWOOD & FITZGERALD.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
Office:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street Peterboro.

A. FOWLIE & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George St., Peterboro'.

THE CHEAPEST & BEST PLACE To get Job Printing done, is at the REVIEW Office.

D. PENTLAND,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE, OVER COULTER'S' DRUG STORE,
George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon the Gold, Silver, or
VULCANIZED RUBBER.
Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.
D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he
WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,
and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.
Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.
Peterboro', April 10th, 1861 15

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.
60 Acres are Cleared,
and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 26, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.
A GOOD WELL
of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good
YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,
in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.
The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.
Title Indisputable.
Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS. WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 34

NOTICE
THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of Dec. next,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.
Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 30

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO
RAILWAY.
ON and after the 6th of ——, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—
GOING NORTH.
Leave Port Hope at.....7.30 a. m.
" Millbrook ".....9.05 a. m.
" Fraserville ".....9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at.....9.50 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.
Leave Peterboro' at.....3.35 p. m.
" Fraserville ".....3.55 p. m.
" Millbrook ".....3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....4.55, p. m.
JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 19

INFORMATION WANTED.
A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1849, a person named De Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received, by addressing the subscriber, at 53 Plank Street, Rochester, N. Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, gratis or in part.
Mrs. SAMANTHA JENKINSON.
Rochester, N. Y., 24th May, 1861.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!
Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling
IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., awaiting claimants. A Catalogue of the heirs and children of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 60 cents in United States' stamps, or two 3d. Old colonial must be registered with
W. G. HARRISON & CO.,
Box 250, Post Office, Boston, Mass.
Boston, Mass., 1861. 37

Poetry.

SONG OF THE DECANTER.

There was an old decanter, and its mouth was gaping wide; the rosy wine had sobbed away and left its crystal side; and the wind went humming—humming up and down the side it flew, and through the reed-like hollow neck the wildest notes it blew. I placed it in the window, where the blast was blowing free, and fancied that its pale mouth sang the queerest strains to me. "They tell me—puny conquerors! Plague has slain its ten, and War his hundred thousands of the very best of men; but I, 'twas thus the Bottle spoke, 'but I have conquered more than all your famous conquerors, so feared and famed of yore.—Then come, ye youths and maidens all, come drink from out my cup, the beverage that dulls the brain and burns the spirits up; that puts to shame your conquerors who slay their scores below; for this has deluged millions with its lava tide of woe; 'Tho in the path of battle dirkat waves the blood may roll; yet while I killed the body Pee also damned soul. The cholera; the plague sword, such ruin never wrought as I, in mirth or malice on the innocent have brou't & still I breath upon them and they shrink before my breath, and year by year my thousands tread the dismal road that leads to DEATH.

The Voluntary Prisoner.

A fine life made weary with forty-three years of grief has just been extinguished among the mountains of Vosges. Here is the notice which was addressed to us by one of our friends, concerning the subject of this long martyrdom:—

Henri Fortin, an only son, born in circumstances most favorable to happiness, was a student of law at a college in Strasbourg; in 1812 his father perished in the retreat from Moscow; his mother lived retired from the world upon an estate that she possessed in the Vosgesian chain of mountains, with an annual income of from forty to fifty thousand francs. She had saved her son from the conscription as the only son of a widow, until, in 1813, he was, so they say, forced to enter the Guard of Honor, a diabolical creation of the empire by which many young men, who had been liberated by the law of exceptions or by replacement at a fabulous price, were taken from the best families.

An argument between families, sealed by mutual penchant, had fixed the marriage of Fortin with Mlle. Constance G—— in the month of January, 1814. The new career of her intended, which they considered as merely passing, came to derange the plans for their felicity; but forced to snatch himself from the arms of the two grieving families, he set out for the army in Germany, leaving them devoured by a fever of despair. Upon the advice of the doctor of the house, Mlle. Constance was taken to Strasbourg to seek the advice of the celebrities of the faculty of medicine concerning a malady of languor that menaced her days. During this time, and until the invasion of France by the allied armies, no news of Fortin came to temper the anguish of his intended, and it was not on il 1814, after raising the blockade of Strasbourg, that they were apprised by one of the *confreres* in arms of young Fortin that, wounded while reconnoitering, he had fallen in the power of the Cossacks after the fatal day of Leipsic.

Soon the news of the invasion that followed the last hundred days of Napoleon I., raised, during a long time, new obstacles in the way of endeavors of the two families to discover the final fate of the object of their affection. Constance had been left in ignorance of the first imperfect news obtained of Fortin, and toward the end of 1815, in order to remove her from the scene of her grief, she was conducted to the residence of one of her aunts at Paris, with the hope of diverting, if not obliterating, her remembrances.

New information received afterward concerning him came unfortunately to confirm the first news, and the silence of the year 1816 no longer left any doubt of his death in the Guard of Honor, except in the hearts of his mother and his intended; and little by little, however, the latter seemed to familiarize herself with the idea that she should never again see her espoused; and the efforts made by her friends to divert her thoughts insensibly led her to a better state of health.

Among the temptations with which she was besieged were numerous admirers of her large fortune; and, upon the grave recommendation of a physician, a friend of her aunt, that it was necessary to effect a physical cure by obtaining a moral healing by means of a new affection and a prompt marriage. This doctor had a nephew, son of a manufacturer of Rouen, who was taught for this conquest, which he achieved in the first months of 1817, by means of pretended indisputable proofs of the end of him whom she still wept.

Mlle. Constance was married to M. Chas Destivier toward the end of the month of March, 1817.

The first of May, Mademoiselle Fortin received a letter from the prefect of the Vosges, informing her that he had discovered new traces of her son, and that he hoped he would be found among a number of prisoners who were about to return from Russia.

At this news, received every day by a thousand of joy, Mlle. Fortin set off immediately on [illegible] the prefect.

"You have not told me all, monsieur!" cried she, at meeting him [illegible] "Is he dead? Is he sick? I know—I know it always! Call him, that I may press him to my heart, which has never desired me."

The prefect interdicted, commanded, and prayed the poor mother to calm herself.

"I was coming to visit you to-day," he said, "for you are right; I do know more; your son lives, and you shall embrace him in a few days."

"No, not in a few days; now, here, or I die!"

The prefect went suddenly out of the room, and re-entered almost immediately with Henri leaning upon his arm; the young man had lost a leg. The mother, beside herself, threw herself upon the neck of her son, then sunk heavily down at his feet—she had died of joy.

An hour before this thunderstroke Henri had, by the indiscretion of a domestic, been apprised of the marriage of Constance.

"Take me back to Siberia!" cried Henri, under the weight of this double catastrophe. "Or, rather, let me die also, for I feel that henceforth everything in this world is dead for me!"

The next day the son had his mother embalmed, and, two days afterward, went to shut himself up with this relic of maternal love in his retreat on the Vosges.

By the strictest order he refused to see any one, whoever it might be; passed a few hours with the notary of his family, walled up the exterior doors and windows of his house, which was formed of a square of buildings, enclosed a garden and a fountain; had proposals made to a deaf mute, the son of a shepherd, to serve him; and from that day until the 15th of July last, almost 43 years, until he died, he has never been seen beyond its boundaries.

A *concierge*, established with his family in the enclosure, served as a messenger between the notary and a receptacle in which the mute placed the written demands and instructions of his master. With the exception of these relations with existence, M. Fortin never responded to any letters. The wife of the *concierge* was charged with the care of preparing the food and providing the linen of the voluntary prisoner.

He had many sicknesses during this long seclusion, but he always obstinately refused to see a doctor; and one who would have said that the infirmities due to nine grave wounds, received when he fell under the horses of the Cossacks, rather than his age, which was past 70 years, caused the veritable death of this man, who for so long a time had ceased to live for any one.

However, he did not become a misanthrope, as we shall see. A small part of his revenue sufficing for the limited wants of his style of living, he disposed of the greater part in soldering, by the intervention of his notary, all the unfortunate of whom he was informed in the neighborhood; and for ten leagues around his name came next to that of God in all the prayers of the suffering.

His third mute was living with him at the time of his death, the first two having been unable for so long a period to endure this captivity.

Constance Duvirer still lives. The return of Fortin remained concealed from her during more than ten years. She was then the mother of six children. When on a journey which she made to her birthplace, she was informed of the existence of Henri, and the fate which had befallen him. This blow struck her cruelly, and it needed the presence of her numerous family to soften its effects.

After some years M. Duvirer met with a failure which devoured his fortune and the principal part of the estates of his wife, together with a considerable share of the fortune of her family. This misfortune, which killed her husband at the end of a year, left the widow reduced almost to indigence; but Fortin, who was informed of these facts by his notary, who was the son of the first, who had died meanwhile of the cholera, ordered an annuity of ten thousand francs to be paid to Constance.

By an autograph will, after the death of Mlle., the widow Duvirier, the annuity will revert to her two daughters, who were unable to marry for want of marriage portions.

The *concierge* and his family were generously remembered on condition of their receiving, as a member of their household, the deaf mute, the sole witness of the last moments of Fortin. The rest of his fortune was disposed of in legacies to different charitable institutions.

It is said that Fortin has left nineteen manuscript volumes upon various subjects; they are enclosed in a sealed trunk, and direction given that they are not to be opened until a year after the death of the widow of Charles Duvirer.

HOW THE PEOPLE ARE ROBBED.

We never could understand the justice of making labor, which produces everything, pay interest on capital, which produces nothing. Yet everything is organized on this basis, which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer—as surely sponging up all surplus production and squeezing it into the strong box of the capitalist, keeping the producer in perpetual servitude as "hewers of wood and drawers of water," as the river carries the waters of a thousand rills into the great ocean. As an illustration of the operation of this principle, a French mathematician has been calculating what would now be the sum produced by one cent set out at five per cent. per annum, compound interest at the commencement of the Christian era. He estimates what would be the value of a solid ball of gold, equal in size to the earth. He then makes the astounding statement that had such one ball of gold fallen each minute during the past eighteen hundred and sixty years, the value of all these globes together would not amount to so much as the sum produced by this cent, at compound interest, during the same period.

"John," said an old farmer, one day to one of his servants, "can you believe how many hours there are in a day?" "No," replied John, "but I know how many there are in a quart of whisky."

A TALE OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

We take from a very old monthly publication the following extraordinary narrative of adventure in the Polar Seas. The circumstances are certainly within the range of possibility, since no putrefaction could take place whilst the bodies of the sufferers were in the temperature of a vessel "encased in thick-ribbed ice."

In the spring of the year 1840, a whaling vessel sailed from the port of London, upon a voyage to the Polar Seas. Nothing material is said to have occurred until their arrival in those solitary regions, when it became the duty of the crew to keep a perpetual look-out upon the horizon, in search of fish. Whilst thus occupied, it was fancied by one of the seamen that a sail was discernable as far to the northward as the eye could reach; as the course of the whaler was toward the supposed vessel, a mist became gradually distinguishable amidst the mountain of ice, which appeared in that quarter to bound the sea.

It was now summer, and the afternoon unusually calm, whilst the whaler gradually neared the object in view, the supposition being that it was a vessel engaged in operating upon the blubber, in a bay which would open to the view upon approaching nearer to the ice. Upon arriving, however, at the spot, it became clear that the vessel was a wreck, embedded in the ice, and could only be approached by a boat.—This having been lowered, the captain and several of the seamen landed upon the ice, and proceeded to the vessel, which proved to be a brig. The sails were furled, very little appeared on deck, and all the arrangements were those of a vessel laid up for a long period of time. Descending to the cabin, the first object that was seen was a large Newfoundland dog, coiled upon a mat, and apparently asleep. Upon touching the animal it was found to be dead, and the body frozen to the hardness of stone.—Entering the cabin was next seen a young lady seated at a table; her eyes were open, and gazing with a mild and steadfast expression upon the new comers to that solitary spot. She was a corpse! and in that apparently resigned and religious position had been frozen to death. Beside her was a young man, who, it appeared, was the brother of the lady, and commander of the brig. He, too, was dead, but sitting at the table, and before him lay a sheet of paper, upon which was written the following words:—"Our cook has endeavoured since yesterday morning to strike a light, but in vain; all is now over." At the other side of the cabin stood the cook, with a flint and a steel in his hand, frozen like a statue, in the vain endeavor to procure that fire which alone could save him and his companions from the cold arms of death. The superstitious terrors of the seamen now hurried the captain away from the wreck, the log-book alone being brought away, and from this it appeared that the ill-fated vessel was a brig which had belonged to the port of London, and had sailed for the Arctic regions more than fourteen years before.

ANTS AND THEIR EXPLOITS.

We take the following description of the "Bashikouay"—or reddish-brown African ant—from Du Chaillu's account of his African travels:

"It is their habits to march through the forest in a long and regular line, about two inches broad and often ten miles in length. All along this line are larger ants, who act as officers, stand outside the ranks and keep this singular army in order. If they come to a place where there is no trees to shelter them from the sun, whose heat they cannot bear, they immediately build underground tunnels, through which the whole army passes in columns to the forest beyond.—These tunnels are four or five feet under ground, and are used only in the heat of the day or during a storm.

"When they get hungry the long file spreads itself through the forest in a front line, and devours all it comes to with a fury which is quite irresistable. The elephant and gorilla fly before this attack. The black men run for their lives. Every animal that lives in their line of march is chased. They seem to understand and act upon the tactics of Napoleon, and concentrate with great speed their heaviest forces upon the point of attack. In an incredibly short space of time the mouse, or dog, or leopard, or deer, is overwhelmed, killed, eaten and the skeleton only remains.

"They seem to travel night and day.—Many a time have I been awakened out of a sleep, and obliged to rush from the hut into the water to save my life, and after all suffered intolerable agony from the bites of the advance guard, who had got into my clothes. When they enter a house they clear it of all living things. Roaches are devoured in an instant. Rats and mice spring round the room in vain. An overwhelming force of ants kill a strong rat in less than a minute, in spite of his most frantic struggles, and in less than another minute its bones are stripped. Every living thing in the house is devoured. They will not touch vegetable matter. Thus they are really very useful (as well as dangerous) to the negroes, who have their houses cleaned of all the abounding vermin, such as immense roaches and centipedes, at least several times a year.

"When on their march, the insect world flies before them, and I have often had the approach of a bashikouay army heralded to me by this means. Wherever they go they make a clean sweep, even ascending to the tops of the highest trees in pursuit of their prey. Their manner of attack is an impetuous leap. Instantly the strong pincers are fastened, and they only let go when the piece flies away. At such times this little animal seems agitated by a kind of fury, which causes it to disregard entirely its own safety, and to seek only the conquest of its prey. The bite is very painful.

"The negroes relate that criminals were in former times exposed to the bashikouay ants, and that a great many succeed in getting [illegible]

"Two very remarkable practices of theirs remain to be related. When on their line of march, they throw themselves across and form a tunnel—a living tunnel—connecting two trees or high bushes on opposite sides of the stream. This is done with great speed, and is effected by a great number of ants, each of which clings with its fore claws to its next neighbor's body or hind claws. Thus they form a high, safe tubular bridge, through which the whole vast regiment marches in regular order. If they are disturbed, or if the arch is broken by the violence of some animal, they instantly attack the offender with the greatest animosity.

"The bashikouay have the sense of smell finely developed, as indeed have all the ants I know of, and they are guided very much by it. They are larger than any ant we have in America, being at least half an inch long, and are armed with very powerful fore legs and sharp jaws, with which they bite. They are red or dark brown in color. Their numbers are so great that one does not like to enter into calculations; but I have seen one continued line passing at good speed a particular place for twelve hours. The reader may imagine for himself how many millions on millions there may have been contained here."

A RISKY BUSINESS.

WITH SOME ILLUSTRATIONS OF IT.

I tell you, sir, it is a risky business to touch the brain. A minister of the Gospel, told me of a member of his congregation as noble a fellow as ever lived—generous—there was not a member of his church that gave as much as he, though only a member of the congregation, for the support of the Gospel; rich—sleeping partner in a firm in New York; with a wife and one child; living in good style. The only fault the wife had to find with him was, he would occasionally take a glass of wine, and would give it to the young men; and he said he had often talked with him about it. One day he saw him playing with his boy, and asked him, "do you love your son?" "Love him! noble little fellow! I love him better than my life." "You would not harm him?" "Harm him! hurt my boy! never!" "Now you never thought that a glass of wine—" "Stop you are a fanatic; I respect you as a minister, but not your fanaticism on this point. The idea of a glass of wine hurting this boy—that I am going to ruin my child! Let this be a tabooed question between us. I have no patience to hear you talk so foolishly about it." It was about six weeks after that one of the partners came to the house to see him on some business, and they rode to a manufacturing town about twelve miles distant. He was one of those men "mighty to drink wine, and a man of strength to mingle strong drink;" and there is no blessing pronounced on such men that we can find in the Bible. But he drank this man drunk for the first time in his life; and when they got to the hotel the city gentleman laughed at his maudlin companion, and said, "I wonder what his wife will say to that." Returning, they drove up to the gate, and the child, with his mother, were on the marble steps, waiting for papa. In stepping from the carriage, the drunken man's foot caught the reins, and he stumbled. If he had been sober he would have kept hold of the reins and the accident could not have happened. But it made him angry and his self-control was disturbed, and he took the boy by the shoulder, twisted him around, and threw him down. As he was unable to walk, they carried him into the hall, and laid him down on a settee; he fell off that on the floor, and went to sleep.

This clergyman told me—"They sent for me and I never spent such a night in my life. There lay that child dead, the wife in convulsions, and the man asleep—asleep, with a child, whose yellow locks were dabbled in blood lying in another room—asleep, with two physicians trying to save the life of his wife—asleep, under the damning influence of wine. When he awoke it was a fearful waking. Pushing back his hair—"What is the matter? Where am I?—Where is my boy? Where is my child? I must see him." "You cannot see him." "I must, I will. Where is my boy?" "You cannot see him." "I must see him—I must see my boy!" They took him into the room, and turned down the sheet; and when he saw him he cried out, "Oh, my God!" and fell back senseless. That clergyman told me—and I have his name in my note book—"One year from that day I buried his body, brought from a lunatic asylum, to lay side by side with his wife and child."

Young man, thank God for your safety, if you have ever dared to tamper with that which disturbs the action of the brain, and brings a man to a point where he knows not what he is about. It is risky business to touch the brain, and it is the business of alcohol to do it.—*J. B. Gough.*

WHO WAS JOHN O'GROAT?

In the reign of [illegible] the Fourth of Scotland, three brothers, Habakuk, Gavin, and John O'Groat, natives of Holland, came to the country carrying with them a letter in Latin, from that monarch, recommending them to the protection and countenance of his loving subjects in Caithness. They purchased, or obtained by royal charter, the lands of Warse and Duncansbay, in the parish of Canisbay; and in process of time, by the increase of their families and the subdivision of their property, there came to be eight different proprietors of the name of Groat. An annual festive meeting having been established to commemorate the anniversary of their arrival in Caithness, a dispute arose on one of these occasions respecting the right of taking the chair, the head of the table, &c., which increased to such a height as threatened to be attended with very disagreeable consequences, when John, who was now considerably advanced in years, happily interposed. He expatiated on the comforts which they had hitherto enjoyed in the land of their adoption, and conjured them, by the ties of blood and their mutual safety, to return quietly home, pledging himself that he would satisfy them on all points of precedency at their next meeting. They acquiesced, and departed in peace. In due time, to fulfil his engagement, John built a house, distinct by itself, of an octagonal form, with eight doors and windows; and, having placed a table of oak of the same shape in the middle, when the next meeting took place, he desired each of his friends to enter at his own door, and sit at the head of the table. By this happy contrivance, any dispute in regard to rank was prevented, and the former harmony and good humor of the party were restored.—Such was the origin of John O'Groat's House.

DEATH'S HARVEST.

Dr. Lyon, Brigade Surgeon and Gen. Lyon at the battle of Wilson Creek was witness to the following extraordinary incident:—A tall rebel soldier waved a large costly Secession flag defiantly, when a cannon ball struck him to the earth dead. A second soldier instantly picked up the prostrate flag, and waved it again——a second cannon ball shattered his body. A third soldier raised and waved the flag, and a third cannon ball crashed into his breast and he fell dead. Yet the fourth time was the flag raised, the soldier waved it, and turned to climb over the fence with it into the woods. As he stood astride the fence a moment, balancing to keep the heavy flag upright, a fourth cannon ball struck him in the side, cutting him completely in two, so that one half of his body fell on one side of the fence and the other half on the other side, while the flag itself lodged on the fence and was captured a few minutes afterwards by the Federal troops.

THE COVE FOR A HUSBAND.

Highly recommended by himself. "I have lived solitary long enough; I want somebody to talk to and quarrel with—then kiss and make up again. Therefore I am open for proposals for young ladies and fresh widows of more than average respectability; tolerably tame in disposition, and hair of any other color than red. As nearly as I can judge of myself, I am not over eighty nor more than twenty-five years of age. In height I am either eight feet five or five feet eight, forget which. Weight 135, or 315, or 531, one of the three; recollect each figure perfectly well, but am to their true arrangement, I am somewhat puzzled. Have a whole suit of hair, dyed by nature and free from dandruff. Eyes betternut brindle, singed with pea green. Nose blunt according to the Teutonic order of architecture, with a touch of the composite and a mouth between a catfish and an alligator's—made especially for oratory and the reception of large oysters. Ears patinated, long and elegantly shaped. My whiskers are a combination of dog hair, moss, and briar bush—well behaved, fearfully luxuriant.

I am sound to limb on the nigger question. Wear boots No. 9, when occasions troublesome, can write poetry, by the mile with double rhyme on both edges—to read backward, forward, crosswise, diagonally. Can play the jews-harp and bass drum, whistle Yankee Doodle in Spanish. Am very correct in my morals, and first-rate at ten-pins; have a regard for the Sabbath, and never drink only when invited. Am a domestic animal, and perfectly docile—when towels are clean and shirt buttons all right. If I possess a predominant virtue, it is that of forgiving every enemy whom I deem it hazardous to handle; I say my prayers every night, mosquitoes permitting; and as to whether I snore in my sleep, I want some one to tell me. Money is no object, as I never was troubled with any and never expect to be."

THE INUNDATIONS FROM THE NILE.

From the Times Correspondent.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 4, 1861.

On the night of the 1st inst, the water broke through from a canal on the western side of the river, near the railway.—The latter has been destroyed, telegraph posts and wires have been torn up and washed away and some ten miles of country laid under water. A good train that was sent up with an engineer and platelayers pulled up for a moment at a place where the regular passenger train had just passed before the [illegible] them. The [illegible] began to give way mediately under them, and their carriages sank down into the water. The men took refuge upon the roofs, but after a while found that both before and behind them the earthen embankment had melted away from under the rails. They had to adopt the only means for saving themselves that offered, to drag themselves thro' the water along the rails, their only guide in the darkness that had set in, until they reached dry land in a state of utter exhaustion, and some among them having been on the point of letting go their hold, and of resigning themselves to what seemed an inevitable fate.

Yesterday intelligence came from the Delta of similar damage to the railway from Kafr Kayat towards Benha, which has likewise become impassable, and in several parts is altogether destroyed.

Cut off as we are from communication with the exterior, both by rail and telegraph; it is impossible to come to any conclusion possessing the least pretentions to accuracy of the amount of injuries and losses that have been experienced throughout the country. But day by day we have received intelligence of fresh disasters. The greater part of the standing crop of Indian Corn is universally declared to be lost.—In Upper Egypt, the crops of dura seyfi, or holcas, which, as has been the case with Indian Corn in the Lower Country, forms there the staple article of food, must in like manner have been swept away. Many villages have been entirely overwhelmed, and immense losses of cattle are spoken of, and even of human life. Granaries, both government and private, have been flooded, and already it is said there is an intention to prohibit the further exportation of grain from Alexandria, so as to secure a sufficiency of food until next harvest. From the cotton districts, where the process of picking the first ripe pods had just commenced, we have also accounts of heavy losses, to the extent of at least in great measure reversing the sure anticipations so lately entertained of an unusually heavy crop, an event the more deplorable at this moment, when the value of this description of produce is raised to an extraordinary point.

Steamers have been collected for the transit of the outward Calcutta mails and passengers. The passengers will be conveyed by rail from the landing place to Kafr Damar, the first station beyond Alexandria, and thence by way of the canal and Nile to Boulac.

It is calculated that at least two or three months will be required to repair the damages to the railway, and to admit of a resumption of the traffic.—The expense which this alone will inflict upon the Government, amid its other losses, all which it can so ill afford, may easily be conjectured.

A CURATE IN LUCK.

With that matrimonial good fortune which very often attends members of the Clerical profession, we are informed that one of the curates of the most affluent and fashionable parish of Bristol—a gentleman much respected by his congregation and friends—is about to marry an accomplished young heiress, whose family reside in the district, and whose fortune on her marriage day will be £50,000, with fully twice that sum in reversion.—*Western Daily Press.*

..."Charlie, my dear, come here and get some candy." "I guess I won't mind it now, mother," replied the youth.

.."Is I'se got in some tobacco?" said to try his ..A celebrated [illegible] upon his wife, because, medical [illegible] they did not kill her they were after any body.

..Why are the mill-races like the Whale that swallowed Jonah? Because they take in a great prophet out of the water.

..On a winter's night, when the moon shone bright, and the sno[illegible] was crusted o'er, with a maid as fair as seraphs are, I slid from a hill down lower. How we reached the place, (like a horse's race) our swift gliding sled caressed; and with freezes fair, screaming back on the air, Sweet nellie went round over head.

..A preacher down South said, "O Lord bless pray thee to curtail the Devils' power in this place;" when an old negro, always ready with a response, ejaculated, "Dat right. Lord, cut de tail smack smoove off!"

.."Irish Sergeant!" Attention company and 'tend to roll dat." All of ye that are present, say Here, and all of ye that are not present, say Absint."

..In India a tax of rupees is wealth—here it is poverty.

..President defines the "slavery issue" to be about 25,000 nigger babies a year."

..At a church collection for missions, the preacher said: "My christian brethren let me caution them of you who put in bad[illegible], not to break off the eyes. It spoils them for use, and they will not pass among the heathen for coin."

.."Patrick," said a judge, "what do you say to the charge—are you guilty or not guilty?" "Faith, that is difficult for your honor to tell, but please myself. Wait till I hear the evidence."

THE LUMBER TRADE.

From the Quebec Chronicle, November 4.

We have received from the Crown Lands Department a copy of the "Report of the Superintendent of Colleges on the Lumber trade," a pamphlet of some fifty pages, compiled from notes collected by Mr. Quinn on his recent visit to Europe. The Superintendent of Colleges went across the Atlantic, it will be remembered, for the purpose of convincing the Trade in England of the fallacy and injustice to us of buying waney timber from us by string measurement—of presenting to Chambers of Commerce in England and on the Continent, boxes containing specimens of Canadian woods—and of extending our trade with other countries than Great Britain by giving information to the Boards of Trade and the principal merchants as to the price of timber here, its quality and the quantity which can be produced. In some, if not in all these objects, he appears to have been highly successful.

With regard to the string measurement of waney timber, it is evident that to square the quarter girth of a stick and multiply by the length, will not give its cubic contents. If the stick be waney or octagonal, it will give less than its real contents. If it be oblong in section, it will give more. We are not sorry and then to hear that at Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Hull, Aberdeen, Leith, London, Bristol, &c., the merchants were easily convinced of the inaccuracy of this method of measurement. Whether they will adopt the simple rule practised here, is another consideration. If it seems likely, and we think it is, it would be worth a little persistence on our part to bring about the change. Waney timber is absolutely wanted for several purposes. Great Britain will take, let us say, 4,000,000 feet per annum. But up to the 31st of last October, there has been no less than 6 300,00 0 feet measured at this port—we give the figures on authority—and it necessarily follows that, the market being overstocked, buyers can make their own terms and buy by string measure or any other measure they may please to select, however disadvantageous to the sellers it may be. The truth is that the advice given in another column by "H. M."—a gentleman whose initials are well known to the Trade—ought to be attended to. His recommendation not to make one stick of waney timber next season ought to be to some extent acted upon, although, let us say, we do not concur with him in the suggestion that all Board Timber should be manufactured up to the square. Our forests are not inexhaustable, and since the consumption of wood in the European countries, for railway purposes, shipping, building, &c., is increasing so fast that the value of lumber of all kinds must be doubled ere many years, we should advise those who have fine groves adapted for Board Timber to wait a year until they can sell waney sticks well, rather than spoil the best part of the wood by dressing everything to the square, a wasteful practice which we have only abandoned to any extent these two years and ought not to take to again so soon.

The most interesting portion of Mr Quinn's report to us, is that which treats of his proceedings in France and Germany. He seems to have been furnished with all the necessary letters of introduction—from His Excellency the Governor General to Lord Cowley, our Ambassador at Paris, and the British Minister at Berlin and Stockholm; from the French Consul, Monsieur le Baron Gauldree Boilleau, to the proper men in France, &c.,—so that his way was materially smoothed. He seems to think that there is an opening for a considerable trade at all the ports he visited. The rates of freight from the Baltic to the North of France are of course much lower than from the St. Lawrence, and the cost of manufacturing lumber is not so great there as here, owing to the cheapness of labor, but there are nevertheless many descriptions of lumber produced in Canada which are not to be had in the North of Europe at all, and among the kinds of our timber that are particularly wanted, Mr. Quinn specifies yellow pine, long and large red pine, rock elm, tamarac, oak, ash, &c. We will not follow Mr. Quinn in his travels now—we presume that in a few weeks his pamphlet will be pretty generally distributed among those interested—but we may state that, since his visit to the continent, and, in most cases, as the immediate consequence of it, cargoes of lumber have been ordered and dispatched from Quebec to Bremen to Germany, Antwerp in Belgium, and Dieppe, Havre, Honfleur, Nantes, Bordeaux, Montpellier, Cette, Marseilles and Toulon in France. Mr. Quinn records it as his sincere conviction "that these are only the introduction to an extended trade with these countries—the advantages arising from which will be felt in this colony in due course." We have little doubt this statement is correct, for we know that houses here are making great preparations to push a trade with France, and we believe they will amass great riches by so doing.

We cannot leave off this subject without again lifting up our voice to protest in the name of common sense against the wholesale waste of forest wealth which is constantly going on. Settlement is made to be, though it ought not to be, synonymous with the destruction of valuable timber. We have seen acres upon acres of what were once fine pineries converted into black barrens, where the charred trunks remain and will remain for years, to show how careless of their interests the first back-woodsmen were. We have seen fine black walnut trees, worth any money to the cabinet-makers even now, burned as a common brush heap. The magnificent oaks that once all round the Western country, which might have been manufactured in the best of axe, and nothing so encouraged before the manufactured from their asheries, has been late, our forest wealth, which now swells our export tables to nearly as high a figure as the produce of our fields, will soon be exhausted. Twenty more years and it will have dwindled to very little. Fifty, and we shall think rather of planting our forests afresh than of preserving them. It is only by the newspapers referring to this subject that a salutary change in the habits of our people can be brought about. We beg of our contemporaries therefore to take up the subject, and teach the people no longer to regard trees as their natural enemies.

We may also state that the quantity of square timber measured, to the same date, was as less than 15,606,000 ft.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

The *Moniteur de l'Armee* of Paris publishes a letter from Reunion, announcing the death of the Queen of Madagascar, on August 18. Her son Rakoto had been proclaimed King, after the murder of his cousin, the competitor for the throne, and of the Minister who was the chief of the old Malagache party. The same letter adds that Rakoto, before his accession had formally demanded the French protectorate.—The majority of the French inhabitants had presented their congratulations to the King. The country is entirely tranquil. Despatches were received in Paris on the 7th of September, bringing later intelligence from Madagascar. Since the death of the Queen, and the short struggle in which her nephew was killed, the utmost tranquility has prevailed in the island. The foreigners established in the country intended to wear mourning for a month, and the ships in the harbor of Tamatave hoisted their flags at half-mast for three days. The body of the late Queen was embalmed, and the King, her son, remained by it in prayer for six days, according to custom. The King, since he began to attend to public business, has received numerous deputations of Europeans, whom he addressed, in the most liberal and reassuring manner. Since the death of the Queen the intercourse between Reunion and Madagascar had revived, and at the date of the despatches, was very active.

THE COTTON STATES.

From the Dundee Advertiser.

The friends of the American planters put forward various statements and proposals in behalf of that great *nigger-driving* Confederacy with which they sympathize. In the way of statement they try to frighten, in the way of proposals they endeavour to befool the people. We are told—not in plain words, but in effect—that our Queen's throne is built of cotton; that the people's loyalty is all cotton; that cotton forms the food of the masses, and that if we would prevent famine, insurrection, revolution, we must have cotton, and leave it, too, from the Confederate States. According to these people, the want of cotton will be the "Great Tribulation." The people who kindly tell us so much do not leave us to our fears, but considerably point us to a way of escape. Their first proposal is, that we straightway refuse to recognize the blockade; the second, that we straightway take measures to break the blockade.—This plan of action is advised, for the reason that it will gain us cotton, and with it the goodwill of the Confederates. Admirably plain all this, is it not? Think of the advantages of so simple a measure—Manchester working full time, calico down, the "coming tribulation" postponed, night-gowns cheaper, insurrection averted, the Queen's throne preserved, and the drapers advancing the millenium just so much nearer as it can be brought by the cheapening of prints a full penny per yard. Pity to have to mention any drawback to so nice a plan of operations. The first trifling objection is, that to ignore the blockade means war; the second small objection is, that to break through it means war, and war on such a scale, too, that the gold it would cost might ballast the cotton ships, and the blood spilled over it might suffice to dye crimson all the cotton we should gain by it. The forcible opening of the Southern ports involves the closing of the Northern ones against our trade. Shall we act on this sage counsel? Shall we throw away the bird in our hand for the chance of getting the one that chirps to us from the bush? Shall we fight eighteen millions of people in order that we may thereafter freely trade with eight millions? There are other hindrances. It may be a matter of regret (to some it is matter of regret) that there is no such thing as going hand-in-hand with the devil without the judicious use of a pair of tongs. Now the devil of American slavery is, in this respect, as hot as any of the sulphurous brood to which he belongs; where then, are the tongs with which a nation of anti-slavery people shall take his hand and not be seared with his grasp? The planter is proud, passionate, fiery; his blood burns with intolerance; how then, shall we when we have won his good-will, contrive to keep it? Must we nationally say our prayers backwards at his shrine? Must we kiss his whip and say the savour of blood on its thongs is sweet to us? must we bless his deep-mouthed bloodhound? must we, when the people of Charleston imprison British subjects of color, and authoritively re-open the slave trade with Africa, bid our preventive squadron join in the slave business, while we at home learn to clap our hands over it as a Christian institution, providentially provided to bring heathen blacks to a knowledge of the nature of Christian whips? There is nothing far-fetched about these questions. Before the war broke out, the *Charleston Mercury*, the *Mobile Register*, the *Charleston Standard*, and several other Southern organs were boldly advocating the re-opening of the slave trade. This slave trade question is allowed to be dormant in the face of the war (it is not politic for the Confederates to discuss it just now), but let the South be victorious, and the question between negroes at $1 000, and negroes at $200, and between land worth only $6 under a scarcity of blacks, and land at $30 under a glut of colored laborers, will once more force itself to the front. Let secessionism triumph, and we shall soon discover how quick the planters will be to take umbrage at our preventative squadron, and to bid us not only respect their look, but to taste it and avow that it is good. Are we prepared for this? Putting in the one scale the good-will of the South, and in the other our respect for freedom, are we ready to recall our squadron, recant our principles, and join the Southerners in brokering that the negro is only a kind of a heirless gorilla—that the over-sea slave trade is a humanizing and Christianizing institution—and that, even if the negro be a man, there is no wrong in making property of him? Let us front the future, and ask ourselves whether we are ready to raise afresh this sickly slave fiend, and whether, in order to raise it, we will trample upon our principles, burn our gospel of freedom, and say our political prayers backwards? Let us considers the price and the price. The price is the cordial good-will of a decaying and self-consuming slave interest; the price, Africa turned into Dahomeyanism, the sea made into one broad horrid Algiers, the worst of thieves, and Cuba's interest of the chaining up cheap laborers can be replenished, would their which they of the Southern States. Our duty maintain a liquided neutrality, and our interest is also on the side of duty. We must look to our own magnificent possessions in the East for cotton. In India, cotton lies for want of roads whereon to move it to the coast. Let us, then, by all means, develop a trade in which the millions paid for raw material will return to us. Let us cultivate a connection in which no hostile tariffs can be levelled at our manufactures by those who largely depend on our money. Any ignoring of the blockade, or other interference in American affairs, is not to be thought of. The permanent friendship of the South we cannot purchase except by an open moral debasement; and any temporary friendship secured by our intervention would procure us the hatred of the whole North, and the contempt of all lovers of freedom throughout the world. It would be bad enough to force on a war with the North; it would be far worse to do so by means which would proclaim to people of every nation and tongue that we are unable to bear up against a slackness in a particular branch of business; and that, whenever profit and principle come into collision, we are inclined to surrender our professions, and ourselves to the service of Mammon. Let us keep our broom.

THE DANGERS OF THE NIAGARA RIVER.

From the London Free Press.

Incidents are constantly occurring which illustrate the dangers of the navigation on and near the Niagara river. On Sunday, the 3rd instant, at 6 p.m., two scows, the Hotspur and the Atlantic, were being towed down by a small tug from Port Robinson, bound to Chippewa Creek. A very strong current was running at the time, and when trying to tie up at Chippewa dock, the lines thrown out failed to check their speed, and they passed on at a rapid rate to the Swing Bridge. This they struck, one of them carrying away a 2-inch iron stay-bar, and thus unchecked, got into the Niagara River, and down over the rapids. The Hotspur had on board 4,200 bushels of barley, and 200 barrels of flour; the Atlantic was freighted with 120,000 feet of lumber—the total value of the cargoes being about $6,000.

The Hotspur went directly over the Niagara Falls, and the people below there have been engaged in picking up the barrels of flour which passed safely through the great watery ordeal. On board the Hotspur was a horse, which, seeing its danger, managed to leap out, and was afterwards found quietly grazing on a small island situated about 150 feet above the Falls, having a piece of scantling attached to its halter. The animal had no scratches on it to indicate the perilous passage it had made, which is extraordinary enough, seeing that it must have gone some distance over the rocks which lie among the rapids. The men on the Hotspur jumped off as it was going under the bridge, and the wife of the Captain, and two men who were in the Atlantic, were rescued by small boats, which put off to their relief after the scow had got fairly out in the Niagara River. This last, the Atlantic, did not go over the Falls, but, as has been the case with many other boats, part of it lodged on a small island in the terrible stream, together with a portion of her cargo, which will be recovered.

Considerable blame is attached to the captain of the tug, in this matter. The Chippewa creek is about 200 feet wide, and had the captain been alive to his duty, he might have prevented the loss. Great excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, along the shore, as the catastrophe took place, and it is fortunate that sufficient help was at hand to save the persons on the scows, who could not, like the horse, have saved themselves.

SUICIDE OF VISCOUNT FORTH.

The suicide of the Viscount Forth occurred at Gloucester, England, on October 8th. The late viscount was the only son of the Earl of Perth, and was born at Naples in 1834. A few months, his name figured conspicuously in a divorce case, in which some sad revelations of the deceased nobleman's habits of life were disclosed by the Viscountess Forth, in her examination before Sir Cresswell Cresswell. The deceased nobleman came to Glouchester in July last, and took up his abode at the Spa Hotel, under the name of Captain Drummond. He was accompanied by a lady of about his own age, who passed as Mrs. Drummond. They appear to have lived quietly and frequently drove out; the lady always holding the "ribbons." On September 19th the lady gave birth to a child, but afterwards became very ill, and was attended by Drs. Evans and Greaves.—Their skill, however, proved of no avail, for she expired at five o'clock of the morning of October 8th. The deceased nobleman was with her at the time of her death; he was very much grieved and wept bitterly. Soon afterwards he commenced drinking brandy, and appeared like a madman. In this distracted state he continued for several hours, after which he commenced picking his own and deceased lady's clothes, and in doing so he took a small piece of paper up, saying: "This belongs to me." He then left that room (in which were the nurse and landlady) and then proceeded to another opposite, followed by the nurse, whose suspicions were excited by his conduct. He asked what was the matter, at the same time putting a bottle to his mouth. The nurse exclaimed, "Good God, he has got hold of the laudanum bottle." The landlady seized the bottle and succeeded in wrestling it from him, but not until he had drank nearly half. He said, "It was only a little port wine," and descended to the sitting-room. A doctor was sent for and soon arrived; and found his lordship walking up and down the room, and was just in time to prevent him cutting his throat with a knife. The deceased nobleman continued to walk up and down the room until at length he exclaimed, "Oh, how funny I feel!" and became insensible. The stomach pump was used and also an electro-magnetic battery to the nerves, &c., but the deceased never recovered consciousness, and died in the evening. During the lady's illness he confined himself almost wholly to her room, and waited upon her night and day. His brain suffered immensely from his excesses and confinement. The cerebellum was much softened, and thereby self-control was lost. The jury returned a verdict that Lord Forth died from poison taken while laboring under temporary insanity. The unfortunate Lord Forth was the last survivor of the heroic house of Drummond, Earls of Perth, famed in many ages and several countries for romantic valour and dissitere tedness, and on whose escutcheon there never was a stain until the late recreant son of a still gallant living sire was carried out of the trenches of Sebastopol a paralyzed coward, whom a Scotch sergeant was with difficulty prevented from shooting so as to conceal the disgrace from the French. The lady who has been living with him (or rather whom Lord Forth had been living with, and whose death in childbed overthrew the little reason he had left) was the only daughter and heiress of a magistrate for the county of Hereford, residing near Leominster. When aged 20 she fell to the seductive will of a scion of a noble house, and had two children, who are now living with her father. Subsequently she appeared to have become penitent; and after a time she was married to a man named Lloyd, by whom it is said she has two more children; who are also living with her father. Lloyd was in debt, and having married a lady of property, he was sued by his creditors, and found his way to the Queen's Bench, where Lord Forth had also found a temporary habitation. Mrs. Lloyd visited her husband in the Bench, an intimacy sprang up between her and Lord Forth, and on his liberation they joined company and have lived together ever since. Mrs. Lloyd's attachment was a species of infatuation, for Lord Forth's manner was so repulsive on his appearance was unprepossessing. The cousins of Mrs. Lloyd are to be taken to the family vault for interment. At the inquest the surgeon said her death was attributable to "natural causes apart from her confinement." Those "natural causes" are said to have been intemperance. She was at the time of her death only twenty-eight years of age. The Earl of Perth, it is said, has directed that Lord Forth shall be "decently interred" in Gloucester.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Intelligent Lad Wanted.
Public Notice—Geo. Reid.
Notice—Gen. Howden.
Maclear's Almanac—T. Mennies.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1861.

THE COTTON GORGON.

Had any editor stated, twelve months ago, that before half a year had elapsed the Northern and Southern States of the American Union would have half a million of men in hostile array against each other, he would have been pronounced a mad-man. If, after making a then so seemingly improbable prediction, he should have gone on to state that when the Federal Government was engaged in putting down this most monstrous and wicked rebellion—a rebellion based upon a strata of selfish passion and disgraceful tyranny, designed to make African Slavery the chief corner stone of a Confederation of fifteen States—the free Province of Canada should find party presses so lost to all self-respect as to justify the South in her wickedness, he would have been assuredly regarded as a fit subject of a commision *de lunatico inquirendo*.

Such a prophecy, however, had it been made, would have been only strictly true. Disunion had often been foretold by Northern and Southern ultraists; but civil war—armies of such magnitude—were never in the dreams of those who distrusted the perpetuity of the Union. The struggle is no longer a matter for flippant jests; even Bull's Run hath ceased to be a laughing matter. *Comedy* has retired, and true British hearts watch the tragedy as an Edinburgh audience might have regarded Macbeth when the elder Kean essayed the *role*. Especially may not Canada survey this contest with apathy, when in the pages of history her interests will be found so closely entwined with those States who are now wrestling and writhing in the coils of a snake whose breath is as pestilential as that of the serpent Sinbad fled from in the sepulchre of the Tartar King. Wisely taken as the course of our Home Government is, in enjoining neutrality, there can be no question of the right of the people of Great Britain and Canada to give the United States the moral support of public opinion, in this their hour of trial. Indeed, there can be no doubt that the people of this country, where intolerance and oppression are as contrary to public opinion as they are to British law, at heart sympathize with the north in this their hour of need—despite the machinations of such politicians as sway the columns of the Toronto *Leader*, whose chief writer (during Mr. Lindsay's illness) was for years the sub-editor of the Washington organ of the administration of ex-President Buchanan.

We do not wish to go out of our way to attack an individual; but as an indication of the feeling in our own midst, we may mention that the notorious secessionist, Mr. Loseridge, of Texas, could not get a dozen to hear his lecture in our Town the other night in favor of treason to the North.—That it was no hostility to him, but to treason, was proven by the numbers that called on him, as a phrenologist. Not one, with his well-known ability as a speaker, would bear him libel the Union under which he was born.

What possible interest can Canada have with the South? What trade has she with the new Dahomey. The Reciprocity Treaty has been of immense benefit to our people, and is calculated to build up the trade of the Upper Province. As regards the absurd outcry of the hostility of the North to England and to Canada, how has it arisen? What foundation is there for the allegation? Nothing but the ravings of the New York *Herald*, and a paper in Canada scarcely less mendacious, and the frothy articles of such imbecile village presses, on either side, as follow in their wake. The great mass of the American people North are friendly to Canada, not only from topographical contiguity, but from trade, and not unfrequently intermarriage. Thousands of Americans reside, hold property, and do business in Canada; and tens of thousands of Canadians are citizens of the American Union. With the South, on the contrary, we have no commerce, nor neighborhood; and in blood and in feeling the Southern people are far less in consonance with ourselves, than the sturdy hard-working farmers of New York or Michigan. Canada, which could not be turned into slave-hunting territory to please Southern task-masters, has ever been viewed with an evil eye, by the population of the aristocratic South; and "mongrels," "nigger-thieves," and "cattle," have been only a few of the obliging epithets to which we have been treated by the Slave oligarchy in De Bow's infamous New Orleans *Review*.

Our trade, especially in the great export of lumber, is suffering severely under the pressure of financial embarrassment occasioned by this war. In mere interest, of course, peace is desirable; viewing the question in this solely mercantile point, how does the case stand? Is the North more likely to conquer the South? or is the South more reasonably to be expected to subjugate her sister? It would seem that no one not biassed with prejudices could hesitate an answer, when the disparity not only in wealth and numbers, but in the character of the people, is considered. When, in history, was a northern land overrun by a southern people? Did the Romans overrun the Gothic? or did the Vandals descend on Rome?

It is entirely true that in the beginning the rulers of Secessia had some factitious advantages over the people they hate. Treason had been stalking openly in broad-daylight, for the past thirty years, and was better prepared for a bold stroke at first. Utterly unscrupulous, governed by passion, and inured to opposition and the control of reason, it was natural, when it fell into power, that the rattlesnake-flag should win many victories.

But the North is gaining slowly and steadily advantages which must tell on so selfish a people as those of the sunny South. The ideal Southerner and the ideal man are quite dissimilar. Under his grave yet showy exterior, lurks a cold and selfish heart, and his generosity is more theatrical than real. Living posthumously on his plantation eight months of the year, for fourmonth he squanders a portion of his income, derived from the sweat of his slaves, in gambling, drinking and immoralities. As to relative purity and virtue, ask any backman at Niagara who it is, North man or Southern, that is the better patron of questionable places. Look for a moment at the slaves who are nearly white that sometimes escape to our shores, and let any sensible man justify a secession avowedly based on the perpetuity and extension of so cursed an institution!

The great Cotton Gorgon is, however, the last argument of such presses as sympathize with Secessia in her iniquities.—One could almost wish such wiseacres were in the South to-day. Perhaps a little extended acquaintance with Southern *hospitality* might open the eyes of these Canadian pro-Slaveryites, as few in numbers as contemptible in abilities.

Too long has the world been tempted by cupidity to tolerate the overbearing insolence of Southern Slavocracy. Raising an article of universal consumption, it has presumed on the toleration of Christendom long enough. India, Persia, Algeria, Turkey—aye, even Arabia and Egypt are increasing their productive vigor, and though manufacturers and operatives may have to practice frugality and self-denial for a season, the end will be the emancipation of the conscience of the civilized world from the Cotton Gorgon, to whose bestial features it has bowed quite long enough. Slavery and Cotton supremacy will go out together, no matter how the Federal Government may, from motives of expediency, for a time tolerate the institution by returning slaves to loyal masters. The end of the war means abolitionism, and the march of events will carry the sword in one hand and emancipation in the other. If Slavery and the Cotton Gorgon fall together neither will find any poor enough to do them reverence in Canada—not even the meanest sheet printed in the interest of the Ministry.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The Annual business meeting of the above society was held at the American Hotel last night, D. Sutherland Esq., in the chair. After preliminary business the officers were elected for the ensuing year, as follows:—

President,—Donald Sutherland, Esq.
1st Vice-President,—L. Glover, Esq.
2nd Vice- " —C. Cameron, Esq
3rd Vice- " —J. Moffat, Esq.
Treasurer—Mr. Wm. Arnott.
Secretary—Mr. Wm. Smith.
Members of the Executive Committee. Messrs. Andrew Miller, James Menzies, John Macmillan, Robert Patterson, Alex. Stewart, Thomas Johnstone, James Renfrew, James Johnston, Jr., Alex'r. Smith, Malcolm McKellar, W. A. Scott, John Thomson, Duncan McNaughton.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Peterboro', Nov. 13, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—In submitting the Third Annual Report of the transactions of the St. Andrew's Society of the Town and County of Peterborough, your Committee, notwithstanding the calls for assistance which have from time to time been made on them, have to congratulate you on the favorable state of the Society's Finances, at the close of another year.—They, at the same time, have the satisfaction of thinking that several really deserving objects of charity have been assisted from the funds of the Society, and that thus far they have been enabled to carry out one of the principal objects for which the Society was originally organized, while some applications which your committee did not consider worthy of assistance were refused.—The following is the statement of income and expenditure of the Society:—

INCOME.

Balance last Annual Meeting.....	$36 35
Fees from members, ...	44 00
	$80 35

EXPENDITURE.

Paid in Charities, ...	$31 50
Advertising and Printing, ...	3 45
	$34 95

Leaving a balance on hand of $45 40

Not to take up the time of this meeting by enumerating all the circumstances under which relief was granted, we may state briefly that six persons were assisted from the funds of the Society.

Your Committee cannot close their Report without alluding to the loss which the Society sustained during the year in the death of their respected President, Augustus Sawers, Esq.,—a gentleman, we feel confident in saying, respected by all the members of this Society, and one whose heart and money were ever ready to relieve the wants of those in distress.

ROBERT INNES,
Secretary.

A deputation was appointed to wait on Rev. Mr. Cameron for the purpose of securing his assent to preach the annual sermon on St. Andrew's eve, 29th inst.

The meeting adjourned till Monday night next, at the same time and place, when the manner of celebrating St. Andrew's Day will be decided on.

Loss of the "North Briton."

It is with much regret that we announce the loss of another splendid vessel belonging to the Montreal line of Ocean Steamships.

The *North Briton* sailed from Quebec on Saturday, the 2nd inst., and on the evening of Tuesday, the 5th, she struck on a reef near one of the Mingan Islands, to the west of Anticosti, and became a total wreck. It was dark, and a heavy gale was blowing at the time. The passengers were all got safely off, but the baggage was nearly all lost—only four of the mail bags were saved.

The passengers were taken on board a brig for the purpose, it is believed, of intercepting the steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, which sailed from Quebec on the 9th inst., and are probably on their way to Liverpool.

Among the passengers were Sir Allan McNabb, and Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet.

The *North Briton* is the fifth vessel of the Montreal line which has been lost, and it must be a cause of regret to the Province.

CHROMATROPE.—The specimens of chromatography of Mr I. Bates are worth inspecting, and for purposes anything ever seen in this part of the Province before. The means by which the pen to form the wonderful curves, elliptics, squares and ovals, displayed in some of their specimens, has "a mystic kind.—We can sincerely recommend him to the public whenever he may go. Mr. Bates teaches a class of about 60 daily, in the Union School, and, we believe, gives universal satisfaction to his pupils.

THE CIVIL WAR.

There is little of importance to add respecting the war. We have news of an engagement near Belmont, in the State of Missouri, in which the Federalists lost heavily in men. We have also a report that the great Naval Expedition had effected a landing at Port Royal, between Charleston and Savannah, but no particulars as to their operations. We cannot see a reason for their landing at this point, but their object in doing so will soon become apparent.

☞ Maclear's Canadian Almanac and Repository of useful knowledge, for the year 1862 has been laid on our table by Mr. T. Mennies. This number is fully up to the former issues, and its contents are valuable to all for its references, calculations, and facts astronomical, departmental, ecclesiastical, educational and financial; in fine it is a statistical *multum in parvo*, and no person should be without it. It is sold by Mr. Mennies at 12½ cents.

☞ A correspondent writes us expressing surprise that two accidents which recently occurred, one on Stony Lake, and the other in the Township of Smith, were not chronicled in our paper. We need only answer that our correspondent's "surprise" was the first intimation we had of the occurrences. The editor of a newspaper is no more omnipresent than any other mortal, and if persons like our correspondent will not report circumstances which come under their notice, how is it to be expected that we can publish them.—Our correspondent's complaint brings to our mind an anecdote of a farmer in the West, and a certain editor. A man had been found dead on the said farmer's premises, and when the body was found it was kept quietly awaiting the inquest. The editor's paper was issued next morning, and no notice of the body's having been found appeared therein. The farmer met the editor, and with an air of triumph began to tell him that his paper was not worth reading, because it did not tell the news that happened "right to hum."

Many persons are not unlike the Western farmer: if they know a piece of news, they will keep it to themselves till they see the newspaper and then turn and rail the editor for not publishing "the news."

FALL SHOW.

At the Seventh Annual Fall Show of the Smith, Harvey and Ennismore Branch Agricultural Society, held in Bridgen orth, on Tuesday, the 15th October, the following premiums were awarded:

HORSES.

Best span Team Horses—John Fowler, 1st prize; James Davidson, 2nd do.
Carriage Horses—John Fowler, first prize; Isaac Garbutt, 2nd do.
Brood Mare and Foal—John Fowler, 1st prize; A Rosch rough, 2nd do.
Two year old Colt—W McKee, first prize; E Fitzgerald, 2nd do.
One year old Colt—John Archer, first prize; John McKee, 2nd do.

CATTLE.

Aged Bull—James Northy, 1st prize; Two year old Bull—Isaac Garbutt, first prize.
One year old Bull—Lewis Davies, first prize.
Milch Cow—M P Dean, 1st prize; G. Scott, 2nd do.
Two year old Heifer—Matthew Waram, 1st prize; Thomas Steel, 2nd do.
One year old Heifer—Mathew Waram, 1st prize; Thomas Steele, 2nd do.

SHEEP.

Aged Ram—Lewis Davies, 1st prize; J Sweeting, 2nd do.
Shearling Ram—Thos Mann, 1st prize; E Fitzgerald, 2nd do.
Tup Lamb—Lewis Davies, 1st prize; Charles Taylor, 2nd do.
Ewe and her Lamb—Lewis Davies, 1st prize; Isaac Garbutt, 2nd do.
Shearling Ewes—L. Davies, 1st prize; E Mann, 2nd do.
Ewe Lambs—Lewis Davies, 1st prize; E Mann, 2nd do.

PIGS.

Boar—Samuel Mannerg, 1st prize; Jas Mann, 2nd do.
Breeding Sow—James Mann, 1st prize; W Treanwn, 2nd do.

GRAIN.

Winter Wheat—Thos Young, 1st prize; Thos. Tindle, 2nd do.
Spring Wheat—C Taylor, 1st prize;

VEGETABLES.

Carrots—A Roseborough, 1st prize; J. Walton, 2nd do; T Tindly, 3rd do.
Turnips—John Walton, 1st prize; Geo Fitzgerald, 2nd do; Alex. Roseborough, 3rd do.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter—James Mann, 1st prize; James B McEwen, 2nd do; T Tindle, 3rd do.
Cheese—Lewis Davies, 1st prize; S. Manning, 2nd do.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION AND THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—It is an old, and I may add, a true saying, that what is everybody's business is nobody's business. And this saying holds good as regards the duty of the people in reference to our railroad interest. When the subject was brought upon them last summer, they interested themselves in it enough to keep their ground and to save the mortgage; but from that day to this the matter has been dropped. And thus it will go on until after the elections, when some other plan will be proposed, and so I suppose it will go on until the security is gone. And when that is gone all is gone. Let that be remembered at all events.

I told the people last summer that the course for them to pursue was to take care and elect a Council pledged to get the money. And the only way to bring this about is, to get men into the Council who, by their antecedents were known to be in favor of the, and—to use a common expression—who were "sound on the goose question!" And I mean my remarks now to include the Mayor as well as Councillors. And I say if the people do their duty at the approaching elections there will no longer be any trouble about getting the interest from the railroad. There is good value for the money, and why should it not be got? It can be had, and the only way to get it is for the people to try to unite for once, and nominate men for Mayor and Councillors whom they know to be honest, and to be relied on; men who have heretofore shown themselves true to the Town upon this matter. And I seem to me that if people would only consider how little their taxes would be, and how much money they would save every year if they would only do their duty in regard to our railway mortgage, that they would bestir themselves far more than they do. If we had this interest our taxes would not be a shilling in the pound!

I am but one among many. I am ready to co-operate with the rest if they will only do something. I would propose the election of three delegates from each ward who shall name the man for Mayor, and the three for Councillors, and then let the people put them in. This is the way, and in my opinion the only sure way to succeed. I have done all I can do in calling attention to this matter. If the rate-payers do not think it of sufficient importance to trouble themselves about it, it is their business and not mine. I think the security of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars—saying nothing of the arrearages of interest now about five thousand pounds, and the reduction of the taxes that amount—is worth looking after, and the payments of eighteen hundred pounds a year is worth the trouble of making sure of. But if anything is going to be done there is no time to lose for in about three weeks the nominations for Mayor takes place.

Your obedient servant,
E. BURNHAM.

Peterboro, Nov. 13, 1861.

For the Examiner.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—No. 2.

In one of my journeys to appoint and visit Agents for a Life Assurance Company I took my seat in a car where a certain Scotch gentleman became a fellow-passenger. He was dressed in deep mourning, but appeared singularly in good humor. Seeing that I wore a plaid scarf and plaid trousers, he jumped to the conclusion that I was "a countryman o' his," and he addressed me accordingly. The mistake, however, led to conversation, and he presently observed:

"I'm jist in for a verra good thing."

"I am happy to hear it," I replied, inquiringly.

"A friend o' mine died in ——— — a while ago," he said.

"That is not the good thing, I suppose," I added.

"No, but ye ken he left his affairs in an awfu' state o' confusion." I looked at my companion in astonishment, observing "And surely you don't call that a good thing?"

"No," he said, "but there was a widow and four wee bairns, wi' naething i' the world to look to, except the business, as far as we knew."

"Why you are speaking of misfortunes, my friend, not good things," said I.

"Wait a wee," answered the Scotsman, "I haven't told ye the worst o't; ye ken I was a creditor for goods delivered, to the tune o' three hundred pounds; that was a dreadfu' thing, was it not?"

"It was hard for you, perhaps; but there may have been others who suffered worse than you," I remarked; "but pray tell me the good thing that you spoke about."

"Weel," said my companion, "the things were announced to be sold, and we made arrangements to go over the property when what should turn up but a policy of Life insurance for £1,500!"

"That was a good thing, eh?" I responded, in answer to my friend's chuckle, and inquired the result. "Why the things are not to be sold, and the business and stock are to remain in the widow's hands, and all the debts are to be paid within six months." "That's better than ten shillings in the pound, isn't it?" "It is," I replied, at the same time enquiring of my companion, if he had ever thought of life assurance as a 'good thing' to be practiced by himself.

"Yes," he answered, but you don't understand how I am bothered for money; I would willingly insure, but I really cannot afford it."

"Don't you drink any whiskey," I asked jokingly.

"No."

"Nor malt liquor?"

"No," replied my neighbor, triumphantly, "you cannot catch me there."

"And you don't smoke?"

"No, I don't smoke either, so you can't catch me there neither."

I allowed him to enjoy his supposed victory for a few seconds, and then turned the tables on him by observing: "I have noticed that you have taken snuff eleven times since we have entered on this conversation."

"Oh, yes; but that does not cost much" argued he.

"Let us see," answered I, taking out my pencil.

My companion said that he gave more away than he took, but admitted that on an average his snuff cost him 3d per week, or £1. 14s. 8d per year.

"That is not much," said he.

"Stay a while," I replied; "there are other items to be added," and I proceeded to point that boxes lost, broken, or given away, cost him a shilling a month, or 12 shillings a year. He agreed that he required a greater number of pocket handkerchiefs than I did, and that for washing alone he paid at least 4d a week, or seventeen shillings and fourpence a year. The wear and tear of the handkerchiefs was estimated at only one penny a week, fourteen shillings and four pence a year, and a similar amount was agreed on respectively for the damage to clothes from falling of snuff, and the wear and tear of pockets from the frequent use of the box and handkerchief When the total (£4 5s. 8d) came to be seen, it was evident that the North Countryman could afford to insure his life; the conviction passed from an opinion into an act, and my railway companion effected jointly on his own and his wife's behalf for £200.

And, Mr. Editor, how many of our young men, age and married men too, who spend in useless luxuries, every year what would insure their lives for a nice little sum which would secure at their death that which would save their families from destitution, and to some extent would be answering the end of their creation, inasmuch as they would be benefiting their fellow creatures. (To be continued.)

ONE OF THE INSURED.

— Lord Palmerston discovered, the other day, that he had been sleeping, at Walmer Castle, over the magazine, containing one hundred barrels of gunpowder. His lordship has ordered its removal.

— The Duke of Manchester is engaged in preparing from his family papers a couple of volumes for the press illustrative of the history of English society from Queen Elizabeth to Queen Anne. The work is expected for the coming season.

— A dispatch from Albany states that Archbishop Hughes and Thurlow Weed, Esq., are about to leave for Europe, probably in the steamship *Africa*, which sails to-morrow, for the purpose of making such representations at the Courts of Great Britain and France as may counteract any tendency towards a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

From the Cobourg Sentinel.

A meeting of the Delegates from Municipalities was held on the 12th inst., at the Globe Hotel, in this town, to consider the question of relief of Municipal indebtedness. There were present—A. A. Burnham, Esq., Mayor of Cobourg; G. Quinlan, Esquire, Mayor of Port Hope; C. Perry, Esquire, Mayor of Peterboro; — Williams, Esq., Councillor of Port Hope; Dr. Mackelcan, and J. T. Gilkison, Esq., of Hamilton.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the Mayor of Cobourg was called to the chair. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Moved by the Mayor of Port Hope, seconded by the Mayor of Peterboro', and

Resolved,—"That this meeting approve of the views set forth in the Resolutions adopted at the Meeting of Municipal Delegates held in Toronto on the 5th inst., so far as they relate to the Government assuming the indebtedness of the various Municipalities for the amount expended by them on Railways, on their surrendering all their interests in those roads to the Government."

The following are the resolutions referred to in the above:

1. "That whereas the various Municipalities in Upper Canada which have borrowed either from the Municipal Loan Fund, or on their own credit, *for railway purposes only*, were induced to do so by the action of the Legislature, and have thereby become embarrassed by liabilities incurred for general rather than local purposes—be it therefore

1. *Resolved*,—"That a united effort be made to press upon the Legislature the justice, as well as the necessity, of assuming the whole amount as a Prov

REPLIES OF LORD MONCK.

At the close of the ceremony of swearing in Lord Monck a Congratulat ry Address was presented to him by the Mayor and Council Magistrates of Quebec. *Lady Monck* and the other members of His Lordship's family were present. The following are His Excellency's replies to the two Addresses:

"*Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:*

"I thank you most heartily for the address of welcome which you have presented to me on my arrival to assume the Government of this important Province.

"It is a source of gratification to me to think that, in performing the duties of my office, I shall have to apply principles of policy and adopt practices of administration with which I have been familiar in the mother country, and I rejoice to receive from you the assurance of your desire to co-operate cordially with me in the exercise of my official functions.

"It will afford me much pleasure to convey to Lady Monck the kind expression of welcome you have used toward her; and on her part and that of other members of my family, I beg you to accept my sincere thanks."

"*Gentlemen:*

"Accept my grateful thanks for the welcome you have given me on my arrival in your ancient city.

"I am much gratified to receive from a source so trustworthy as yourselves an assurance of the absence of crime which happily prevails amongst the people of this Province, and I trust that the duties with which you are charged by the constitution may continue as little onerous as they have hitherto proved.

"I shall not fail to convey to Lady Monck the kind expressions of welcome you have used towards her and the other members of my family, and your good wishes for the happiness of our period of residence among you."

BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMIES.

France has a standing army of 400,000 men and 85,000 horses. England and her colonies 218,000 men. According to recent official statements the total land forces of France amounts to 200,000 of all ranks and 16,687 *enfans de troupe*, independently of troops in French colonies (besides Algeria), whose numbers are not given, but whose cost is charged to the colony and colonial budget, and 12,967 men, 662 horses in the *Garde de Paris*, including all ranks, according to arms in France and Algeria, and comparing them with a similar classification of the English forces, there would be:—

	France and Algeria.	England and Colonies.	England, Colonies and India.
Staff....	4,697	1,222	1,222
Infantry..	259,841	101,230	150,128
Cavalry..	76,903	13,194	18,2 0
Artillery.	37,873	22,393	28,52
Engineers	6,384	4,535	4,535
Train...	5,655	1,900	1,900
Administrative Services	8,737	1,561	1,561
Indian depots in England	....	....	6,633
Total....	400,705	146,044	212,773
Horses.	85,705	8,262	21,931

The French army expenses are equal to $100,000,000, while that of England is officially stated at $73,000,000.

INUNDATION IN FRANCE.

300 LIVES LOST.

The *Gazette du Midi* publishes an account of a terrific accident, which occurred on Sunday afternoon, October 13, in a coal mine at Besseges, in the Gard. The mine having been flooded by the late rains, a land slip took place, and more than 300 men were either smothered or drowned. The prefect of the Gard, M. Dulimbert, immediately opened a subscription for the relief of the numerous families who are reduced to a state of indigence by the death of their husbands and sons. Public rumor casts the blame on the engineers, but the fact is that a waterspout burst, and caused a torrent, which rushed into the mine with such violence and rapidity that even the overseers had not time to save themselves. An explosion of gas took place by which a portion of the mine had been blown up.

The telegraphic despatches from Montpellier state every effort is being made to rescue the workmen; and that it is hoped that by the evening of the 14th communication would be established with some of the still living sufferers. But more detailed accounts from the scene of the catastrophe, given in the *Messager du Midi*, are much less hopeful than the semi-official despatches. Though every means of rescuing the victims have been taken, there is but little probability of saving the lives of those who are buried in the mine. The utmost that can be done is to bring the dead bodies to the surface. The number of workmen missing on the call of the roll, and considered as killed by the accident, is nearly 300.

Galignani of Thursday says:—"The works for the rescue of the unfortunate workmen, if alive, are being carried on with unwearied perseverance. The body of one man has been found near the surface, at the spot where the water burst in. A sounding lead was afterwards let down, which showed the depth of water in the mine to be 182 metres. At nine o'clock on the evening of the 12th, the workmen employed in excavating a trench to get into one of the adits, thought they heard a noise of some one within, and they continued their labor with increased activity. By midnight they had advanced six metres, and no further sound was heard. On the morning of the 14th, it was found that some men, probably three in number, were alive in a gallery twenty metres below where the men were digging, and a pit was immediately commenced in that direction, but, in consequence of the difficulties attendant on the operation, the work could advance but slowly. In the night of the 14th, voices of the imprisoned workmen could be distinctly heard, and on being called to they replied, "There are four of us here and we are all well." At 11 o'clock in the morning of the 15th there was still about two metres to cut through before they could be reached.

— Townsend Harris has not home his resignation as American Minister in Japan. R. H. Pruyn, of Albany, has been appointed to succeed him.

— Star gazers say the period from the 11th to the 16th of November will prove ably be distinguished by remarkable numbers and displays of meteors.

— One of the daughters of Governor Douglas, of Vancouver Island, eloped and was married at Port Townsend on the 14th of September, to Charles Good, of Victoria.

— The British Government is now building 26 steamvessels, to carry 1,266 guns. Their vessels represent an aggregate of 86,256 tons, and their engines represent a horse-power of 10,900.

— The Bishop Stratford Observer states that a message has just taken place in that vicinity, between a young gentleman twenty-two years of age, and a fair and blushing bride, of sixteen summers.

CUSTOM-HOUSE DEFALCATION.

A report has been in circulation for the past two or three days, that a rather extensive defalcation had taken place in the Custom-House here, on the part of Mr. D. C. O'Brien, the Collector. Ascertaining to the information we have received, and which we believe can be relied upon, it has been suspected for some time past that the business of the office was not conducted as it ought to be; and under this impression, Thomas Worthington, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Excise, was directed to come to Sarnia and make an investigation into the affairs of the office. He accordingly arrived here on Monday, and at once commenced a scrutiny of the Collector's books, which has resulted—as we are informed,—in the detection of a deficiency in the returns made by him to the Department, of nearly $,700! The consequence has been that Mr O'Brien has been suspended from acting as Collector until Mr. Worthington goes to Quebec and lays the case before the Government, he having no power to do anything more than to suspend any officer guilty of any irregularity. What the Government will do remains to be seen; but if the facts are as we have stated, they certainly cannot reinstate Mr. O'Brien. As an excuse for this large deficiency, we understand Mr O'Brien says a portion of the amount is due by some of the merchants of the town, we presume for duties; but on being pressed he could only name one firm as being in this position, and that, even if correct, only to the extent of $200. So far as the Government is concerned, we presume there will be no ultimate loss, Mr. O'Brien's sureties being responsible for the deficiency. The aspect of the case, however, in a moral point of view, as far as it concerns that gentleman, is far from being fair in the meantime; and we would hope that he may be able to show,—however the deficiency may have occurred,—that there was no intention or his part to act dishonestly in the matter.—*Sarnia Observer.*

THE SWEARING IN OF THE NEW GOVERNOR.

The Quebec *Chronicle* of yesterday has the following:—"It was generally expected that his Excellency, Lord Monck, would be sworn in, yesterday morning, as Governor General of British North America. The ceremony, however, did not take place, and it has since transpired that this was owing to the fact that his Excellency's commission or patent was not ready when he sailed from Liverpool. The delay in the transmission of this document to Lord Monck arises from the fact that it had to be sent to Balmoral, where Her Majesty is staying, for the purpose of receiving the Great Seal, which is always kept near the Royal person. His Excellency, however, has letters which enable him to administer the Government of Canada, and he will therefore be sworn in, this morning, as administer, pending the arrival of his commission. The ceremony will take place at 11, a. m., by which time Sir Edmund Head will have passed the boundary line of the Province. At noon, His Excellency will receive the addresses of the City Councils and of the Magistrates of the District, at Government House. Our contemporary ought to be good authority, hailing as he does from the Seat of Government. But we may be allowed to question if anything save and except Her Majesty's letters patent can authorize the new Governor to exercise any power in Canada, seeing that General Williams is *de jure* Administrator of the Government, when the Governor General is absent from the Province.

THE FOOD SUPPLY OF FRANCE.

It is now ascertained that the panic caused by the deficiency in the late wheat crop is at least premature if not greatly exaggerated and that the present high price is in some measure caused by the manœuvres of interested parties. Taking the most unfavorable view of the question, there can be no want of wheat felt until May next. The following is the position of the country:—The French people consume, on an average, from one harvest to the other 80,000,000 hectolitres of wheat. Now, the most unfavorable calculations set down the produce of the late harvest at 50,000,000 hectolitres, which is sufficient for the consumption of the country for eight months. There remain 20,000,000 hectolitres to be supplied by foreign countries, which may, without difficulty, be imported at an average of 2,000,000 hectolitres a month, and at a cost of 20f. the hectolitre, exclusive of the carriage. A letter, dated Marseilles on Friday last, published in the *Avenir Commercial*, states that at a sale by auction held on that town last week, wheat was sold at from 17f. 50f. to 21f. the hectolitre.

— The Rev. Dr. Stevens, of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, has been elected Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania.

— Fish fell in considerable numbers on the plain Pecuan, Aguascalientes, in a rain storm on the 1st of August.

— Despatches of ten words over the Pacific Telegraph to San Francisco cost $6.53, and 53 cents for each additional word.

Special Notices.

....We have been shown a document signed by the Mayors in office of the cities of the United States and Canada, certifying to the superior excellence of Dr. Ayer's compound Extract of Sarsaparilla and to the value of all his remedies as articles of great public utility. Such evidence from such high sources bears us out triumphantly in the position we have long maints ned with regard to Dost. Ayer's Preparations, or more particularly our advertisements of them. No publishers need be more opposed than we are to the promulgation of quackery in any shape, but we knew when we began that his remedies were above any suspicion of deception—that they were about the best it is possible to produce for the cure of disease, and that they have the confidence of all communities where they are known. Not alone because the Mayors of the whole country bear us them useful to their people, but because we are rendering a substantial service to our readers in making their virtues known to them. *Courier, Princeton, Ky.*

....It certainly requires an article of real merit and intrinsic value to sustain itself during the stern ordeal of public experiment, and the *Canadian Pain Destroyer has stood the test trial and has not been found wanting.* Its astonishing efficacy in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the lingering pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections entitle it to a high rank in the list of *Remedies* for those complaints. In cases of Burns and Scalds it has no equal.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR THROATS!—Just in just the weather for getting a sore throat, hoarseness, cold in the lungs, &c., and one Box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, sold for 25 cents by any druggist, will not only prevent such ills, but cure three ordinary ones.

Married.

In Peterboro, on Monday, 11th inst., by the Rev. Jas. Douglas, Mr. Thos. Lasslaw, Merchant, Quebec, to Miss Jane Menzies, of the Town of Peterboro.

Died.

At his residence, in Dummer, on the 6th inst., George Arthur Hill, Esq., aged 65 years.

Deceased was Clerk and Treasurer of the Township of Dummer for several years, and, we understand, the first Warden of the United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria. He was a man of the most strict accuracy in business, and until life's end drew nigh, one of his greatest cares was to fill the duties of a public office with correctness, and as he himself expressed it to a friend, not many days before his death, "that after he was gone there might be no trouble on his account." A large family and many friends are made mourners by his removal.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wednesday, November 13, 1861.

Fall Wheat 95c a $1.
Spring Wheat 88c a 92c.
Barley 42c a 55c.
Oats 35c a 37c.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, November 14, 1861.

	s.		$	c.
Flour ₱ brl.....	4	50	@	5 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall.....	0	95	@	1 00
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.....	0	85	@	0 90
Barley ₱ bush.....	0	35	@	0 45
Oats "	0	20	@	0 21
Peas "	0	35	@	0 40
Potatoes (new).....	0	40	@	0 20
Pork ₱ cwt.....	3	50	@	4 00
Beef ₱ cwt.....	3	50	@	4 50
Butter ₱ lb.....	0	10	@	0 11
Hay ₱ ton.....	8	00	@	10 00
Hides ₱ cwt.....	4	50	@	0 00
Wood ₱ per cord.....	2	00	@	2 25

WM. CUMMING,
Market Clerk.

New Advertisements.

Wanted Immediately.

AN INTELLIGENT LAD to learn the Printing Business. Apply at the "Examiner" Office, Peterborough.
Peterboro', Nov. 14, 1861 46

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Corporation of the Township of Otonabee intend, on the

16th December next,

to pass a By-law to establish the following line of Road, viz:

A Road commencing on the Western limit of the allowance for Road, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of Otonabee, at the line between lots Nos. 12 and 13, and thence westerly following said line between lots 12 and 13, across the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Concessions; said Road to be 66 feet wide, and the described line the centre.

A Road commencing 25 feet south of the line between lots Nos. 30 and 31, on the Eastern limit of the allowance for Road, between the 1st and 2nd Concessions of Otonabee, and thence Easterly across the 1st Concession, following a line parallel with the line dividing lots numbers 70 and 71; said Road to be 40 feet wide, and the described line the centre.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.
Otonabee, 6th Nov., 1861. 46-4in

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that from this date I will pay no debts contracted by my second son, JOHN.

GEORGE HONDEN.
Peterboro, Nov. 9, 1861. 46

MACLARS'
ALMANACS FOR 1862.

Diaries, Diaries for 1862.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has received all his fall stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY and ROOM PAPER,

AND WILL SELL

CHEAP FOR CASH!

as the times are hard.

THOMAS MENZIES.
Peterboro', 14th Nov., 1861. 46-3in.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF
PETERBOROUGH & VICTORIA.

CASH STORE.

ROBERT JOHNSTON & SON BEG to inform the inhabitan's of Peterboro' and surrounding district, that they have bought out the stock of Mr. John Thomson, George Street, and intend opening in a few days in the store lately occupied by him, a large and well selected stock of

NEW GOODS!

Consisting of a choice stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

which they intend to sell at

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH!

Parties who have not made their Fall purchases will do well to give them a call and inspect their stock.

R. J. & S. N. hope that by paying strict attention to business, they may receive a share of public patronage.

Peterboro, Oct 28, 1861. 44

STRAYED.

FROM the premises of the subscriber, in Smith, about four or five months ago,

Six Head of Cattle.

1 three year old steer; dark red, a small piece of its horn broken off; 1 two year old steer, red; 1 two year old heifer, dark roan; three yearlings—1 Steer, and 2 Heifers—the Steer is white; one of the heifers is dark red, the other is red and white, mixed.

Any person leaving information of the whereabouts of the said cattle at McKellar & Cameron's, Peterboro, or with the subscriber, will be suitably rewarded.

Wm. FITZGERALD.
Smith, Nov. 5th, 1861. 46

CREDIT SALE
BY AUCTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL sell by Public Auction, on

Monday, 11th Nov., instant

ALL HIS

FARM STOCK & FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

at his premises on Lot 26, in the 12th Con. Otonabee, known as Downey's Corners:

1 Span of Black Mares, 1 Horse, 5 Cows, 2 Steers, three years old; 1 Heifer three years old, 1 Heifer two years old, 4 Calves 1 year old, 21 Sheep, a large quantity of Hay, Turnips and Carrots,

2 Waggons, 2 Sleighs, 2 Harrows, 2 Ploughs, 2 sets of Drags, 2 Hay-racks, 4 Rows, 1 Cultivator, Number Unknown, 1 Straw Cutter, 1 Roller and Frame, 2 Grain Bythes, 2 Hay Forks, 1 Dung Fork, 2 Potatoe Forks, Seed Box, 1 ½ bushel measure;

1 Grindling Stone, 2 logging chains, small chains, iron Wedges, Crow-bars, grass-scythe, sledge-hammers, Augers, Whiffletrees, &c., with other articles.

A. McNEIL, Auctioneer.

TERMS.—All sums under $30, Cash; over that amount twelve months credit on giving approved joint notes, or a discount of two per cent. allowed for Cash on day of sale.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

WALPOLE McMINDAS.
Peterboro, Nov. 5th, 1861.

Change in Business!

WM. SMITH.

(LATE CUTTER TO JOHN THOMSON, GEORGE STREET.)

BEGS to inform the public that he has opened in the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

over the late stand occupied by Mr. John Thomson, (now R. Johnston & Son,) where he trusts to merit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed on the establishment.

ALL KINDS OF WORK MADE TO ORDER.

AS THE

BEST WORKMEN

only will be employed parties may rely on all orders being filled to satisfaction. Prices reasonable.

☞ Entrance by hall between R. Johnston & Son's, and R. Walton's Store and Tin-ware store.

Peterboro, Oct. 28th, 1861. 41

BUFFALO

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers in returning their acknowledgments for the patronage bestowed upon them since they opened their establishment in Peterborough, would respectfully inform the public that they continue to receive constantly and keep on hand the largest and best assorted stock of

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS!

ever shown in this neighborhood, consisting of

Batterits,
Tweeds,
Broad Cloth,
Cassimeres,
Pilots,
Unions,
Doeskins,
&c., &c., &c.

The Clothing is all made up at their own establishment, in the City of Buffalo, by first class workmen, and as they manufacture themselves, they are able to sell a good article at a lower price than any other establishment in the trade.

Country Merchants, and Lumberers would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they are able to offer superior advantages to wholesale purchasers.

☞ The Terms are strictly CASH.

S. HOFELLER & BROS.

Remember the place,—Next door to Mr. Jas. Beath, George Street.
Peterboro, Oct 17th. 1861. 44

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, being East half of Lot No. 2, in the Township of Douro.

80 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation.

THERE IS A

GOOD LOG HOUSE,

DOUBLE CEDAR BARN, [new,]

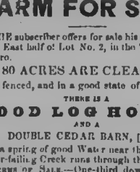
and a spring of good Water near the house. A never-failing Creek runs through the farm.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third down; balance in three equal annual instalments.

Apply to N. Chapman, Baltimore, or to
CHRISTOPHER LEARY,
AND A. N. Monaghan.

Nov 7th, 1861.

N. B.—If not sold before the 1st of January, 1862, it will be leased for a term of years.



AXES! AXES!! AXES!!!

THE subscriber in returning thanks to the Lumbermen and others for their patronage and prompt and liberal payment, would give notice that he is hard at work making axes by hand which he will warrant to be better than can be made in Peterboro or elsewhere.

Please give him a call.

☞ Shop, east of the Bank of Montreal.

P. J. AYRES.
Peterboro, Nov 7, 1861 45

TO MILLERS

AND

GRAIN SPECULATORS!

TO LET in Ashburnham, that large Grain Storehouse, lately occupied by T. Short, Esq. Apply to

S. WOOD, Otonabee.
Nov 7th, 1861. 45

CAUTION.

I WILL be answerable for no debts contracted in my name from this date, unless by my written order.

ED. O'DONNELL.
Emiemore, Nov 7, 1861. 45

WOOD WANTED.

A FEW CORDS OF GOOD HARD-WOOD will be received by the subscriber in payment on subscriptions or account, if delivered within one month from this date.

JAS. RENFREW.
Examiner Office, Oct. 3, 1861.

ROYAL

HORSE INFIRMARY.

McDONALD STREET, PETERBORO'

W. KEITH, M. R. C. V. S.

HAVING rented Mr. Perry's Stables, (behind the Grain Store) and having fitted them with loose boxes and stalls, &c., with all the necessaries for an infirmary, for sick and lame horses, all cases brought there will receive every attention. Horses from the country can have Hay, Oats, &c., and Medicine at so much per day or week. Firing and other operations performed without throwing the animal, thereby avoiding much risk. Waggon and Cattle in the country attended to.

W. K. may be consulted any day either at Messrs. John Moffatt's, Blacksmith's, John Douglass, Blacksmith's, or at Mrs. Stewart's, George Street north, and at the infirmary Stables from 9 to 10 a. m., and from 1 to 2 p. m.

Oct 28th, 1861. 44

School Teacher Wanted.

FOR THE ASHBURNHAM SCHOOL, TERM to commence on the 2nd Wednesday in January, 1862, a Normal School Teacher, holding a 1st class certificate,

Apply to,

P. H. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of Ashburnham F. of S. Trustees.
October 23, 1861. 43

BOARD.

A LADY RESIDING IN A CENTRAL PART of the Town will be happy to receive a few respectable Gentlemen, as Boarders. Every attention will be paid to make them comfortable. Terms moderate. For particulars apply at this office.

Peterborough, September, 1861.

LAST OFFER!

THE five remaining [ac e Lots on George Street, at the South end of the Town, belonging to the subscribers, will be sold at a bargain, by Private Sale.

Application may be made to Mr. Robert Cochrane who is now building on part of the same property, or to

J. T. HENTSORN.
Peterboro', Oct. 28, 1861. 44

AB orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited. Shop on Hunter Street, Peterborough.

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH,

or on approved credit.

which they will sell

Ferguson & Mitchell,

Beg to call the attention of the public to their well-assorted stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, BRUSHES, &c.,

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale one of the nicest lots of Goods ever offered in Peterborough.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Teas,
Sugars,
Coffee,
Tobacco
Spices of all kinds,
Herring,
Dry Fish,
Mackeral,
Salmon,

A RICH VARIETY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and the nicest assortment of

CROCKERY

ever offered in Peterborough. All of which will be sold

Very Low for Cash!

G. W. ROBINSON.
Peterboro', Sept. 18 1861. 38

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

THE subscriber is now receiving a very

LARGE SUPPLY

OF

☞ **Fall and Winter Goods.**

THE STOCK OF

FANCY & MILLINERY GOODS

IS NOW

VERY COMPLETE.

Good Value for Ready Money, as usual. No Second Price!

W. CLUXTON.
Sept. 25, 1861. 39

ATTENTION!

THE subscriber will commence on MONDAY 4th day NOVEMBER, and sell off his present STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

FOR CASH AND CASH ONLY!

☞ Positively no credit.

N. B.—Persons in the habit heretofore of sending in orders will please notice that I shall not accept any after this date, on account of the very LOW PRICES which I shall sell at.

J. T. STENSON.
Peterboro, Oct 29, 1861. 44

PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING

should remember the Buffalo Clothing Store next door to Mr. Jas. Beath's, George Street, where they can get a superior article at a very low price!

S. HOFELLER & BROS.
Peterboro. Oct 17th, 1861, 44

VALUABLE

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE comfortable Brick Houses and lot near the business part of the Town.

THE Subscriber offers for sale those two neat and substantial built Brick Houses on Antrim street, one lot from George street. The houses are fitted up with every convenience; the partition walls are all brick. There is a good soft water cistern and spring well, sheds, &c., on the premises.

TERMS.—One half cash, the balance in three yearly instalments.

For particulars apply to

DAVID CARLISLE.
On the premises.
Peterboro, Oct 23rd, 1861. 44-3in.

THE FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING.

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered, and is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of trouble, and thoroughly cures the disease in the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulates the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it REMOVES AT THE SEAT OF THE AILMENT, EXPELS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering from these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. In operation with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING costs but one dollar a bottle, and one than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Port Erie, C. W.
Sept. 26, 1861, 39

WILL BE SOLD AT

A SACRIFICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by circumstances to sell his House and Lot on Albert Street, on the Court House Hill, adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Dumble. The above is one of the most delightful situations in Town, and will be sold for the

LOW PRICE OF $800!

one half to be paid down, and the remainder in two years from time of sale. Title Perfect.

JOHN KITCHEN.
Peterboro.

REDUCED RATES

FOR

ASSURANCE.

☞ **Scottish Provincial** ☜

INSURANCE COMPANY.

☞

THE FOLLOWING TABLE OF PREMIUMS has been framed, so as to reduce the cost of Life Assurance to the lowest point. It will be observed the Rates payable for the first Five Years are not much more than half the usual charge, while, for the remainder of life, they are still moderate.

To Assure £100 sterling, payable at Death, with profits after first five years:

Age. First 5 Years.			Remainder of Life.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s. d.
20	0	18	11	1	0 11
25	1	1	9	1	7 2
30	1	5	2	2	14 7
35	1	9	7	3	3 1
40	1	14	6	3	13 10
45	2	0	6	4	4 3
50	2	9	8	5	1 4

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.
October, 1861. 41

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Stg.—INVESTED IN CANADA.—$300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES insuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [5 years] profits to be divided on the 31st of January, 1863. Losses settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough, November 7th, 1861. 45

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberl nd.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.
October, 1861. 41

PROVINCIAL

INSURANCE CO'

OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malc lm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. J. Woolthouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent,
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October, 1861. 41

THE PHŒNIX

INSURANCE CO'Y,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital - - - - - - $500,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent.
Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1861. 41

MONTREAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED BY SPECIAL ORDINANCE IN 1840.

CAPITAL STOCK, $800,000.

PAID UP.....$80,000.

Head Office, No. 9, Great St. James St.
MONTREAL.

Wm. MURRAY...Manager.

THE undersigned begs to intimate his appointment as agent in Peterboro', for the above company, and is authorized to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and Personal Property, against loss or damage by fire, at rates as low as those of any responsible office.

For further particulars, rates, &c., apply to

W. H. SCOTT,
Agent.

Office in Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office.

Peterboro, Aug. 28, 1861. 35

BEEF! BEEF!!

250 BARRELS

MESS & PRIME MESS BEEF

For sale Low by

ROBERT COCHRANE,
Butcher at the Market.
Peterborough, Oct. 8, 1861. 41

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND THE BEST PLACE TO PURCHASE

READY-MADE CLOTHING

IS AT

HAFFEY'S,

All the Clothing is made on the premises, and warranted!!

Peterborough, Sept. 26, 1861. 39

FURS! FURS!

W. LECH,

Corner Store, Market Block, Peterborough,

Has now on hand, and offers for sale, a very large stock of

FUR GOODS,

which will be sold at prices al ogether lower than any person can sell Montreal made Furs. Besides, the stock is all made up under the personal superintendence of Mrs. Lech, and will be found

MUCH BETTER MADE,

AND BETTER IN EVERY RESPECT.

The following list of prices will convince any person that they consult their own interest by buying home manufactured goods in preference to slop work made up in the cities, for the country trade:

Rock Martin Victorines.....	$2 00	and upwards.
do Mitts,.....	1 50	do
do Cuffs,.....	1 00	do
Fitch Victorines,.....	3 00	do
German Mink Victorines,.....	2 50	do
Real Mink Victorines,.....	9 00	do
Good serviceable Fur Caps for Men,.....	0 75	do
South Sea Seal,.....	3 00	do

And every other article in the line at corresponding prices.

Peterborough, Nov. 1st, 1861. 45

STRICKLAND & ROGERS'

FALL STOCK

IS NOW

COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

AND CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Our customers and the public generally are requsted to call and examine, and oblige

S. & R.

Peterborough, October 30, 1861. 44-3in

FOR CASH OR Produce ONLY.

MONTREAL ONLY

CASH STORE, ONE Price

Hunter Street, Peterboro'

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD take this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country for past favors, and would beg to intimate that he has received a large addition to his stock, on such favorable terms as enable him to offer goods at such

LOW PRICES

as to convince every one who examines them

☞ *That he cannot be beat in the Town.*

The following comprise a few of the articles generally in stock:

West of England Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinets, Drills, Denims, Stripped Cottons, Ginghams, Prints, Factory Cotton, Osnaburgs, Cobourgs, Red and White Flannels, Cotton Warp, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Silk and Felt Hats, &c.

TEAS, TOBACCOES, SUGARS,

Soap, Candles, Raisins Currants, Coffee, Rice, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Remember the Spot: Next door to McKellar & Cameron's, Hunter Street.

Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 34

REMOVAL.

R. D. BASKERVILLE,

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, HAS fitted up with taste and convenience at considerable expense, a Saloon on George St., *2 doors south of Lawson's Hotel*, where he will be in attendance on the public, during all business hours. Having visited some of the largest American cities this summer, he is thoroughly acquainted with the

LATEST FASHIONABLE IMPROVEMENTS

in his profession, and flatters himself that he will not be found second to any in the Canadas.

☞ Positively no business on Sundays.

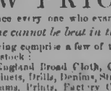
Peterboro, Sept 9, 1861. 37

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH

GLASGOW.

Another line of Steam Packet Ships, sailing regularly between

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND GLASGOW.



Steerage		Steerage
25 Dollars		25 Dollars

Ships.	Tons.	H. Power.	Com.
United Kingdom	1235	300	James Hay,
John Bull,	1102	300	Edward Scott.

THE "JOHN BELL"

will sail from Quebec for Glasgow on

TUESDAY, 12th November.

Rates of passage from Quebec to Glasgow:

Saloon Cabin.....	$60 00
Intermediate.....	30 00
Steerage, (including an abundant supply of cooked provisions.....	25 00

Return Tickets at reduced rates. Berths not secured will not be paid for. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
MONTREAL.
October 17th, 1861. 42

MORTGAGE SALE

OF

VALUABLE MILLS

AND

REAL ESTATE.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at Quinn's Hotel, in Town of Peterboro,

On Thursday, November 14th,

A. D. 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

Under and by Virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage from Charles Perry and Margaret Perry his wife, to George E. Castle, dated October 15th, A. D. 1853, and of Assignment thereof to Josiah R. Plumb, all those certain parcels or tracts of lands being broken Lot No. 5, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Dover, containing 17 acres more or less: Lot No. 31, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Smith, containing 50 acres more or less: and Lot No. 22 in the 3rd Concession of the said Township of Smith, containing 36 acres more or less.

On the property are erected Valuable Mills, &c.

Terms Cash. Further particulars may be had on application to

MACDONALD, MACDONALD & WILKINSON,
Vendor's Solicitors.
Kingston, October 9th, 1861. 42

HENRY BENARY

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PIANO-FORTES

MELODIANS,

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

ROMAIN BUILDINGS,

No. 81 KING STREET WEST,

TORONTO.

BEGS to inform the public of Peterborough, that he will open his Warerooms in Toronto, where he will keep constantly on hand a large stock of the best Piano-Fortes for sale and hire. The satisfaction experienced by those parties with whom he had the honor of dealing for the past 6 years, with Messrs A. & Kordheimer, leads him to hope that he will receive a large share of the public patronage in Peterborough. He will attend to the Pianos of his patrons with the same zeal as heretofore.

Toronto, October 14, 1861.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that any party or parties trespassing on E. half of Lot No 9, in 2nd Con. Township of Dummer, to cut timber thereon, or for any other illegal purposes after this date, will be punished according to law.

WM. WEBSTER.
Proprietor.
Dummer, Nov 6th, 1861. 45

WOOD TURNING

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE undersigned wishes to inform his numerous friends and the public in general that he is now prepared to do any description of Wood Turning for

BUILDINGS OR FURNITURE.

Also,

Agricultural.

PLANTING CHESNUT FOR TIMBER.

Young, second growth chesnut trees, make excellent fencing and other timber—and if, in addition, it be cut in summer, [whether with or without regard to the age of the moon, no matter which,) it will last a long time. John Johnston of Geneva, finds second growth chestnut best for his fence posts—old trees he regards as of little value.

Chesnut trees, on light soil, grow very rapidly. Any farmer who has a few acres to spare may make a very valuable investment by planting a chesnut orchard. The best way to do it, is to take a field that is suitable for some cultivated crop, corn for example. Plow two or three furrows together into a ridge twelve feet apart, over the whole field, either late in autumn, so as to admit of early planting, or else early in the spring. Plant the chesnuts along this ridge, three or four in a hill, about the same distance as hills of corn. They are difficult to transplant with success, or without check in growth, and therefore, this mode secures vigorous young plants at once, thinning out all but one in each hill the following year. Plow the spaces between, and plant with corn or potatoes, and cultivate and keep clean the young trees with the rest of the field. If care is taken by using stakes, each hill of chesnuts may be made to stand in a row with the hills of corn, so as to cultivate whole fields both ways. Or, if the corn is planted with a drill, it would not be necessary to take any care in this respect, as the cultivator will run one way only. This cultivation, if kept up for a few years, with crops of corn, beans, potatoes, carrots, &c., or with plowed stripes near the trees, and sowed grain between, which is not so good, will give a very rapid start to the young trees; and if they are thinned out in some years as they crowd, thus giving good stakes, they will, by 20 years form a very valuable plantation—this being the age found most profitable to cut down the young timber for renewal. A great advantage of this plan is, the wagon used for drawing off the timber may be driven between the rows in a straight, smooth road, and not as in common irregular woods, with constant twists and turns to avoid hitting troops, stumps or roots.

Many fail in raising the chesnut from seed, because they allow the shell of the nut to become dry. Take fresh chestnuts in autumn, and mix them with slightly moist loaf mould, and leave them exposed, out of the reach of mice all winter—they are best if in contact with the moist ground.—Then as soon as they begin to sprout in spring, plant them 2 inches deep.

Locust trees may be planted in the same way with corn, but need not be planted before the corn itself, as they will not sprout without scalding; for this reason they are more easily managed. They make admirable timber, when not injured by the insects.—*Country Gentleman.*

The ship "Conway," from London, arrived at Quebec with fifteen thousand five hundred barrels of gunpowder, and other military stores. The bargue "Ealing Grove" arrived at the same port the previous day with military stores. The steamer "Jura" also landed at Quebec a quantity of stores for the garrison.

☞ The iron columns used in the construction of the fire-proof warehouses in Liverpool are all hallow, and filled in the inside with fire-proof concrete.

☞ The monument in honour of Jacquard, the loom inventor, has been inaugurated at Lyons, France, with appropriate ceremonies.

☞ England's commemoration with her provinces in the East will be greatly accelerated by the submarine cable between Malta and Alexandria, which has just been successfully laid. The direct distance between these places is 830 miles, but in order to secure shallow water, the cable was carried over 1,900 miles.

CARD.

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE, Oct. 20, 1861.

To Joseph R. Watson, Esq., Agent of the Canada West Farmers' M. & S. Insurance Co.

Dear Sir,—Please express my thanks to the Directors of your Company, for the very liberal and prompt manner in which they have settled my claim against them for the loss sustained by me in the destruction of my barn and its contents by fire on Monday last. I hope you will make the fact known to the public, as it is only five days since I notified you of my loss, and only seven days since the occurrence of the fire! Such promptness on the part of the Office may most convince all seeking insurance of the advantages to be derived by insuring their property in the C. W. F. M. & S. I. C. of Hamilton.

JOSHUA DAWSON.

Otonabee, Oct 20, 1861. 41

THE FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulates the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE HEART OF the ailment, ARRESTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering form these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Sept. 26, 1861, 39

GUTTA-PERCHA ROOFING.

—:o:—

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1.50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old no repair, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,

23 Cedar Street, New York.

October 3rd, 1861. 40-1y.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE.

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor work out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it never scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the same or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Oct 3, 1861. 40

The Great French Remedy!

MADAM BOIVIN'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for all Uterine Obstructions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and diseases to which the Woman, Wife and Mother is peculiarly liable. These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action.—They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri, in Leucorrhea, or the Whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by Married Ladies at certain periods, but at other times their use is perfectly safe.

N. B.—$1 enclosed to any authorised Agent will ensure a package of Pills by return mail.

C. Crosby, General Agent, Fort Erie, C. W, Buffalo, N. Y; Lyman, Elliot & Co, Wholesale Agents, Toronto.

Sept. 17, 1862. 2y

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW AND ACCURATE ILLUSTRATED

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

Map of Upper Canada,

TOGETHER WITH A

DESCRIPTIVE MAP AND DIRECTORY

OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF

M'N & S'N MONAGHAN & OTONABEE.

CONLIN, BOXLEY & Co., of Toronto, propose to publish the above work, drawn on a large scale from the most recent and accurate surveys, exhibiting all Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province, corrected from the latest official authority; also, the various lines of Railway, Railway Stations, with the correct distances between, Canals, Plank and Macadamized Roads, the Main Travelled Roads between Townsend Wharf, the boundaries and names of each County and Township, the great Lakes, Rivers, and principal Mill Streams. Tables showing the Population of Upper Canada as a whole, of each County in Upper Canada as a whole, of each City, Town, County, Township, Incorporated Village, Town, County and Township, giving the year when each was first settled, and the population at each period as returned by the Census Reports; the number of Members to which the Counties are entitled in the Provincial Parliament, and the number of Members to which they are actually entitled by Virtue of the Representation Act of 1861, and the Population of each Electoral District, as determined by the Census Returns of 1861.

There will also be given an accurate list of Post Offices in the most minute detail, of every Township in the whole Province, by, and in each Township, the names of the proprietors of each Lot, and the number of School Sections. Cattle Shows, Agricultural Societies, Mechanics Institutes, Steam Mills, &c., &c., will also be given, and generally, all such other Facts connected with the course of rivers and such matters as the Post Office Department and Surveyors in the Township may be interested in knowing.

The Map will be published in the Spring of 1862, and will be accompanied by a Pamphlet containing the above Returns of the Census of 1861, and such other matter as may be considered necessary to illustrate the Map, and the position of their residences intelligibly. Also, a Table of Distances from place to place, and a Table of Population, to be published, with the Map, a complete, business, &c., directory, containing a complete Rural, Professional, and Mercantile Business Directory.

☞ *Our Agents exhibit a SMALL SPECIMEN of the above work, with our name engraved thereon.*

CAUTION.—This enterprise is in no way connected with that projected by Messrs. Tremaine, of Jefferson County, State of New York.

WILL BE SOLD AT

A SACRIFICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by circumstances to sell his House and Lot on Alberta-st., on the Court House Hill, adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Drabble. The above is one of the most delightful situations in Town, and will be sold for the

LOW PRICE OF $800!

one half to be paid down, and the remainder in two years from date of sale. Title Perfect.

JOHN HITCHIE.

Peterboro.

Mathews' Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and nauseous Vermifuge in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicines.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the last fourteen years, and on account of his increasing business and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY the FIRST MONDAYS as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with promptness and durability AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style being made expressly for the Vulcanized base now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability and much more agreeable in use than the heavy metallic base.

Rooms in Scobie's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1850. 16.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Captal, $ .000 000.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,

Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THIS most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most immediate relief and perfect ease, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all conditions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, as even the organic structure of the afflicted organ is rapidly restored. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe hoarseness; and a few days will clear the throat so that the most powerful tone, or the most elaborate air which the human voice is capable of, can be executed with ease and certainty.

JOHNSON, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove

Invaluable to remove

Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat

Hoarseness and Sore Throat

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And give relief in half an hour to Coughs,

And give relief in half an hour to Colds,

And give relief in half an hour to Coughs,

They allay all irritation in the throat,

They allay all irritation in the throat,

They allay all irritation in the throat,

Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness

Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness

Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists

Sold by all Druggists

Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.

At 25 cents a box.

At 25 cents a box.

Lightning! Lightning!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

200,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH

SPRATTS' RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND MANUFACTURED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

—:o:—

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases the conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Croft has a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust.

One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud, or charged with the element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the fountain, causing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But it it fail in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Carbonized Rod. Common Iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 25 feet from the point.

$ .000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by D. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KENDALL,

58 Young Street.

TORONTO, Sept. 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPerintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.

Prof. of Chemistry.

PETERBORO', July 20th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. NELOCK.

Toronto, June 20th, 1861. 31-3m

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Weariness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed.

When the directions are followed,

When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOS. MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

T E BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1862. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge: if they suit I will give them until the 1st of January, 1863; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1862, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,

Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience in

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large stock of

Fancy Goods.

always kept on hand.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) as 6d, 10s 6d, 15s, 20s

St. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Rosey, do. Fine Schiedam Gin in Wood do. in Red and Green Cases. Jo's Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. Irish do. Cassia Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish Oils, Vinegar extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Brushes, Brooms, Mats, Crockery and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (new Brick Front) premises formerly occupied by Jos. Sherrey, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 3 1861.

JUDSONS'

MOUNTAIN HERB

WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots

VERSUS

Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the unease actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere habit that ails them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel the pleasure in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, *Safe*, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanac. Ask for the "*Nature of Twin Almonds*," of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

B. L. JUDSON & CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

50 Leonard St. New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 250,000

ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms, on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

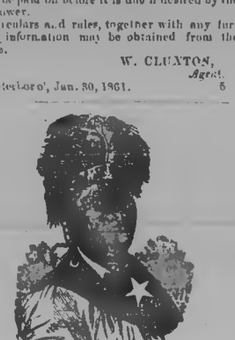
Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5



JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE we present you with a perfect likeness of TECUCI, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which you ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its filthy behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. The Anti-Bilious Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and sweet, clearing and remoulding the vital organs.

Plainest indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	Debility,	Inward Weakness,
Colds,	Fever and Ague,	Liver Complaints,
Chest Diseases	Female Complaints	Lowness of Spirits,
Costiveness,	Head-ache,	Piles,
Dyspepsia,	Heart Complaints,	Rheumatism,
Diarrhœa,	Inflammation,	Stone and Gravel,
Dropsy,		Secondary Symptoms,
		Worms.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tecucas, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MOUNTAIN" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper.* Each box containing 40 pills, and fitted at 25 cents per box. *All genuine have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.*

B. L. JUDSON, & Co,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 50 Leonard Street,

NEW YORK

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

☞ The Canadian Pain Destroyer it a prompt and sure remedy for Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sprains, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well as the stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the bites of all poisonous Insects and venomous Reptiles.

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 18, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,

or Bobcaygeon, sen.

WM. TULLY, Jr.,

Monaghan.

September 10, 1861. 36

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jamines, Tracy & Co's Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bonnaventure.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Office in Gillet's Block above Twiss & Store Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES,

MONUMENTS,

TABLE-TOPS,

MANTLE-PIECES,

&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1860 45

SADDLERY & HARNESS

WARE-HOUSE.

Opposite A. McNab's Auction Rooms, George Street, Peterboro.

HOPKINS & DONNELY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all kinds of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,

Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP for CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, SPLEEN DISEASES, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep it pure, and no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the dru, alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been made upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various xtracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be *judiciously* has according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a reputation for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have kept their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, and W. A. Kempt, Peterboro'. O. Rollins, Lindsay; E. Gregory, Millbrook; A. Goodfellow, Springville, and all medicine dealers. Northrop & Lyman, General Agents for the Canadas. 33

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged re-fitted and refurnished, and in every convenience for the accommodation of the travelling public. It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Main Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HIS TABLE

is always supplied with the best the market affords, and

THE BAR

always supplied with the choicest of Liquors. Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call

☞ A corral and oats on hand at all times.

WILLIAM CRESWELL,

Proprietor.

Bobcaygeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

PETERBORO'

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

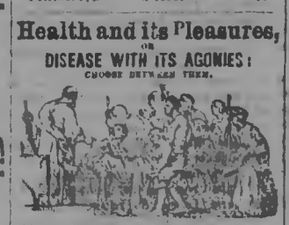
Peterboro, Dec. 20th, 1853. 51

Health and its Pleasures,

OR

DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES:

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more frightful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing. Oh! where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoid the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are known, it is their purifying power, especially the first few doses of taking the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and congested secretions. Universally admired as a safe and ready remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, but do exactly what is required.

SICK HEADACHE AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from disordered digestion, or from eating and drinking more than is fit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated or nothing will be well. The Pills if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West ladies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches or pains in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed-time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They re

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Notes &c., Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Bagge Bills,
Business Cards, Checks, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Law-post and Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 47.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines and under, first insertion.....$0 50
Each subsequent insertion.....13
Ten to twenty lines, first insertion.....0 75
Each subsequent insertion.....25
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line).....5
Each subsequent insertion.....3
Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written directions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF, Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. North Lock, to Hutton's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

GREGORY, FITZGERALD & BRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. Office in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. BISUEL,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence on Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY-AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Dye, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c Direct Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Lansbury's Block, opposite the Court House, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Brock Street, Peterborough.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite the Gregory Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April 25, '61. 17

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Bowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 10th, 1861. 3

FOR SALE.
A FIRST-RATE TAVERN STAND situated on Elizabeth Street, Ashburnham, formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Nye. The building is at present used as a boarding House and thither to recent it would be made a good stand for a Grocery and Bakery. The lease of the above has eleven years to run, and will be sold very reasonable for money, or part payment. Apply to
R. DARLEY,
On the premises.
Aug. 28, 1861. 35

JAMES W. PITCHER AND
(LATE PITCHER & PARTNER.)
Provincial Land Surveyor,
Office:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Undertaker & Upholsterer, Hyde's Block, George Street, Peterboro.

A. POWLIS & Co.
HAVE NOW IN STORE Merchants, George St., Peterboro.

THE CHEAPEST & BEST PLACE
TO GET
Your Job Printing done,
IS AT THE EXAMINER Office.

D. PENTLAND.
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE, OVER COULTER'S DRUG STORE, George Street, Peterboro'.

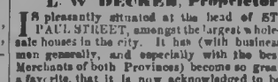
TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon Fine Gold, Silver, or
VULCANIZED RUBBER.
Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.
D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he
WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,
and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.
Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.
Peterboro', April 10th, 1861. 18

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEWSPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, containing 100 Acres.
60 Acres are Cleared,
and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 20, a Barn, 45 x 30, and a good stable and hen-and-hog-houses are on the premises.
A GOOD WELL
of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good
YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES.
in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.
The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.
Title Indisputable.
Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS. WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

NOTICE.
THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of Dec. next,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.
Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 20

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN M'DONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.
ON and after the 6th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—
GOING NORTH.
Leave Port Hope at.....7.30 a. m.
" Millbrook " .....9.05 a. m.
" Fraserville " .....9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at.....9.50 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.
Leave Peterboro' at.....2.25 p. m.
" Fraserville " .....2.50 p. m.
" Millbrook " .....3.20 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....4.55. p. m.
JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

INFORMATION WANTED.
A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Monk; her first husband's name was Warren Hixon. It is said she married in 1826, A person named De Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 23 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Canadian papers will oblige a favor by copying one or two times, giving the above information, entire or in part.
MRS. SEVANTHA JENNISON.
Rochester, N. Y., 24th May, 1861.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!
Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling
IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c.
A catalogue of the names of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 20 cents in United States' stamps, or the price in Canada, which must be remitted at once, to
C. E. LOUDOUN,
Chief Clerk,
Box 2000, Boston, U. S.
Boston, Mass., Sept., 1861. 37

Poetry.

QUILTING BEES.

Whoever has been at a "Quilting Bee"
As a matter of course must know
'Tis a sort of Female Parliament,
Where the members talk and sew.

There they sit around a motley web
In a frame of stretchers hung,
And do with their needles a little work,
But a great deal more with their tongue.

From the rosy lips at a Quilting Bee
There should fall no words that sting;
But in fair accord with the Charities
Should the tongue of Gossip ring.

But alas! detraction will taint the air
Of the loveliest country town,
And earlier than running long seams up
'Tis to run a neighbor down.

One bears at a Quilting, who flirts too much,
Who at church is seen to doze;
How pretty Miss Pallid tints her cheeks;
And with what Mrs. Flip her nose.

When Brown was seen on a drinking spree;
What sum Smithers lost by Jones;
How remarkably near the Skinflints are;
And how very flat the Hones.

What a *prink* of a thing is that Miss Vane;
What a rowdy that young Jim Blair;
With other on dits about lots of folk,
Who are going—you know where.

Can any one tell us how it is,
When a score of ladies meet,
No matter where—at a Ball, a Bee,
Or any kind of a treat—

They must have a fling at somebody,
Or otherwise, it is plain,
They would die of a verbal "apoplex,"
Or rush of talk to the brain.

But a truce of jest—for the theme is said—
A light word, lightly spoken,
Unmeant, regretted as soon as said,
Ere now has a true heart broken.

Then ladies dear, by the love ye bear
To your children, sisters, brothers,
What you would not the world should say of
you
Oh! never whisper of others!

A LESSON FOR SOFT-HEARTED MAIDENS.

(From a London Paper of October 24.)

Such cases of despicable and revolting villainy as that brought out yesterday at the Central Criminal Court in the trial of the Italian Artist, Vincent Colucci, are fortunately of rare occurrence in the respectable circles of social English life. Breaches of pecuniary trust, instances of swindling and embezzlement in every form, are indeed only too common. The rapid growth of extravagant habits, and the spread of a passion for display, which are amongst the most serious and menacing symptoms of modern English life, tempt many men of position and established character into unscrupulous acts which are repeated until the wretched perpetrator becomes entangled in a web of fraudulent transactions from which there is no escape. But even the worst of these cases are generally free from those hateful features of meanness, cowardice and treachery, which mark the shameful thefts, the base and heartless robberies of this Italian artist. Vincent Colucci is not only a rapacious swindler, but a merciless knave and contemptible paltroon. His victim may have been weak and foolish, and no doubt to some extent was so, but she had been most generous to him in the time of his allege distress, and seems never, even at the period of their greatest intimacy, to have forgotten what was due to her sex and position. In return the scoundrel extorted large sums from her by threats that were worse than blows, and in the end robbed her at one stroke of two thousand pounds by a dastardly trick that even a swindler with a spark of common manliness would have shrank from.

The main facts of the case, as brought out on the trial yesterday, may soon be told. Vincent Colucci, the culprit, was a young Italian artist, who four years ago was living at Brompton, and had there, it seems, acquired some reputation for his skill in painting ladies' portraits. He would probably have been pronounced by the ladies who patronised him as an interesting foreigner, of considerable ability, great accomplishments, and engaging manners. Miss Frederica Johnstone, his victim, was introduced to him by her cousin, Lady Caroline Lennox, who spoke of him in the highest terms. Miss Johnstone was fond of art, had a number of pictures at her villa near Twickenham, and invited Colucci to see them. He was no doubt a good judge of the appearances that indicate wealth, and lost no time in improving the acquaintance. During their early intercourse he first asked to be allowed to paint her hand as a model of beauty, and then her portrait. These requests were calculated to awaken suspicion, and possibly would have done so from any one but an interesting foreigner of such accomplished manners and so highly recommended.

The last request with regard to the portrait was, however granted and this of course led Miss Johnstone to the artist's studio at Brompton. Colucci seems to have commenced business at once by bringing into play the machinery of certain familiar to this class of designing adventurers. He mounted an air of profound melancholy, and heaved at intervals too most touching sighs. On his visitor inquiring the cause of his grief, he explained that his mother, to whom he was devotedly attached, was on her death bed, and he was unable to go to her for want of means. Miss Johnstone at once offered the money she had at her command, fifty pounds. This sum, however, it appeared, was not sufficient for the purpose, as an exacting creditor was about to arrest him for a much larger amount. So the end Miss Johnstone, supplied him with £250, and he started for Italy.

Colucci, as may easily be imagined, had been extremely generous in his attentions, and Miss Johnstone had so far received them that a correspondence had taken place, in which passages was talked of. Nothing, however, had been settled, and soon after Miss Johnstone had a severe illness, during which she determined to give up all thoughts of an engagement. On Colucci's return from Italy she informed him of her resolution, which does not appear to have distressed him much. All he asked was that they might still continue friends as before,—or, in other words, as the event proved, that he might still draw upon her resources as before. The intimacy was accordingly continued, and in the course of the next two years he succeeded in extorting from the lady in the shape of loans, advances, and the like, about two thousand pounds.—This system continued till the spring of the present year, when Miss Johnstone determined to break off the intimacy altogether. On hearing this Colucci's tone and manner suddenly changed. He adopted the most violent and menacing language, and in the end demanded money, large sums of money, accompanying his demands by cowardly and atrocious threats. His sole object evidently was to extort as much as possible, and he scarcely attempted to conceal it. The mask of accomplished manner was entirely thrown off, the reptile meanness and coarse brutality of his nature appeared without disguise. He strove to alarm and terrify Miss Johnstone to the uttermost, and as he fancied he had her in his power, he shrank from no threats likely to accomplish his purpose.—She was alone weak, terrified, comparatively helpless, and, as he believed, without any protector, and he resolved to take every advantage of her defenceless situation. He had of course carefully retained the letters she had imprudently written to him in the days of their early intimacy, and these were the instruments he ruthlessly employed to work upon her excited feelings and terrify her into compliance with his extortionate demands.

The letters appear to have been really harmless enough, containing nothing more damaging to the lady's reputation than indiscreet expressions of friendship and sympathy, no doubt artfully evoked by her designing correspondent's simulated misery and despair. But Colucci's threats of exposure were not confined to the letters.—He indulged in other insinuations of the most dastardly nature, that were as cowardly and brutal as they were false. He mankind stabs at her reputation more cruel than any assault on her life could have been. At last the persecuted lady, driven to her wits' end, asked him plainly what he wanted—in other words, for how much money he would restore her letters. He named £3,000, and solemnly pledged himself to deliver all of them into her hands for that sum. Miss Johnstone agreed to pay the money and be free. At much inconvenience she obtained the sum from her bankers, met Colucci by appointment at the Pantheon Bazaar, and gave it to him in exchange for a parcel which he solemnly asserted contained all her letters. On opening it, however, the parcel was found to be filled with old newspapers, excepting a single letter placed just under the small hole purposely made to the wrapper.

For once, however, the craven scoundrel had reckoned without his host. Miss Johnstone had a brother, to whom she at once communicated the fraud, and measures were promptly taken to bring the criminal to justice. All the facts were clearly proven against him, and he was yesterday most righteously sentenced to three years penal servitude. The moral of such a story against hastily confiding in accomplished foreigners, is obvious enough. But few could have expected in a young artist of reputation and position such a combination of baseness, perfidy, and crime.

ACROSS CHINA.

The following extract from a private letter by a member of the Expedition which made the bold attempt to cross the Chinese Empire, and by way of Tibet to reach India, gives a summary of results. It will appear from it that our country men penetrated the Empire to the extent of 1,800 miles, having entered to a considerable length its border province, Sechuen, with its area of twice the extent of Britain, and computed population of 32,000,000.

"Our party penetrated 1,800 miles into the interior, and then found the country so overrun with rebels, that no men could be induced to accompany us, and no carriage of any sort was procurable; the townspeople in one place fired upon us, and though they could not have prevented our proceeding, it became evident that no one would be allowed to accompany us, and we were compelled to return. We have mapped the Yangtse River for 1,000 miles higher than any Europeans have ascended, and collected all the information possible relative to the commerce and rebels of Western China."

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF RUNNING.

Those who find perfection amongst savage tribes and regard civilization as a form of degeneracy, describing aboriginal barbarism as the original stock from which we all have sprung, will find some additional arguments in the singularly fine physical endowment of the Red Indian, who has vanquished all English pedestrians in recent contests. The muscular strength, the perfect balance of sensous and arterial circulation, the admirable combination of agility and fortitude with which this man is endowed, bring him near to realities of perfection in impossible physical qualities. For speed, endurance, and pluck, he is unsurpassed by any of the champions of our advanced Teutonic, Celtic, and mixed societies. Here in the original man, if you will, or the degenerate man, as it may be, but at least the savage, who asserts triumphantly the qualities God bestowed on him before he became elaborately attributed and, denied to him. It has been reported, on the one hand, that the strength, tenacity and courage of the Indian tribes were remarkable. We have often received proofs, on the other hand, that pulmonary, muscular debility and physical imperfection were highly characteristic in many of the race. We have been familiar with the sight of degraded, enfeebled, and filthy creatures, whose flagging step Miss Johnstone had a severe illness, during which she determined to give up all thoughts of an engagement. On Colucci's return from Italy she informed him of her resolution, which does not appear to have distressed him much. All he asked was that they might still continue friends as before,—or, in other words, as the event proved, that he might still draw upon her resources as before. The intimacy was accordingly continued, and in the course of the next two years he succeeded in extorting from the lady in the shape of loans, advances, and the like, about two thousand pounds.—This system continued till the spring of the present year, when Miss Johnstone determined to break off the intimacy altogether. On hearing this Colucci's tone and manner suddenly changed. He adopted the most violent and menacing language, and in the end demanded money, large sums of money, accompanying his demands by cowardly and atrocious threats. His sole object evidently was to extort as much as possible, and he scarcely attempted to conceal it. The mask of accomplished manner was entirely thrown off, the reptile meanness and coarse brutality of his nature appeared without disguise. He strove to alarm and terrify Miss Johnstone to the uttermost, and as he fancied he had her in his power, he shrank from no threats likely to accomplish his purpose.—She was alone weak, terrified, comparatively helpless, and, as he believed, without any protector, and he resolved to take every advantage of her defenceless situation. He had of course carefully retained the letters she had imprudently written to him in the days of their early intimacy, and these were the instruments he ruthlessly employed to work upon her excited feelings and terrify her into compliance with his extortionate demands.

The letters appear to have been really harmless enough, containing nothing more damaging to the lady's reputation than indiscreet expressions of friendship and sympathy, no doubt artfully evoked by her designing correspondent's simulated misery and despair. But Colucci's threats of exposure were not confined to the letters.—He indulged in other insinuations of the most dastardly nature, that were as cowardly and brutal as they were false. He mankind stabs at her reputation more cruel than any assault on her life could have been. At last the persecuted lady, driven to her wits' end, asked him plainly what he wanted—in other words, for how much money he would restore her letters. He named £3,000, and solemnly pledged himself to deliver all of them into her hands for that sum. Miss Johnstone agreed to pay the money and be free. At much inconvenience she obtained the sum from her bankers, met Colucci by appointment at the Pantheon Bazaar, and gave it to him in exchange for a parcel which he solemnly asserted contained all her letters. On opening it, however, the parcel was found to be filled with old newspapers, excepting a single letter placed just under the small hole purposely made to the wrapper.

For once, however, the craven scoundrel had reckoned without his host. Miss Johnstone had a brother, to whom she at once communicated the fraud, and measures were promptly taken to bring the criminal to justice. All the facts were clearly proven against him, and he was yesterday most righteously sentenced to three years penal servitude. The moral of such a story against hastily confiding in accomplished foreigners, is obvious enough. But few could have expected in a young artist of reputation and position such a combination of baseness, perfidy, and crime.

ACROSS CHINA.

The following extract from a private letter by a member of the Expedition which made the bold attempt to cross the Chinese Empire, and by way of Tibet to reach India, gives a summary of results. It will appear from it that our country men penetrated the Empire to the extent of 1,800 miles, having entered to a considerable length its border province, Sechuen, with its area of twice the extent of Britain, and computed population of 32,000,000.

"Our party penetrated 1,800 miles into the interior, and then found the country so overrun with rebels, that no men could be induced to accompany us, and no carriage of any sort was procurable; the townspeople in one place fired upon us, and though they could not have prevented our proceeding, it became evident that no one would be allowed to accompany us, and we were compelled to return. We have mapped the Yangtse River for 1,000 miles higher than any Europeans have ascended, and collected all the information possible relative to the commerce and rebels of Western China."

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF RUNNING.

Those who find perfection amongst savage tribes and regard civilization as a form of degeneracy, describing aboriginal barbarism as the original stock from which we all have sprung, will find some additional arguments in the singularly fine physical endowment of the Red Indian, who has vanquished all English pedestrians in recent contests. The muscular strength, the perfect balance of sensous and arterial circulation, the admirable combination of agility and fortitude with which this man is endowed, bring him near to realities of perfection in impossible physical qualities. For speed, endurance, and pluck, he is unsurpassed by any of the champions of our advanced Teutonic, Celtic, and mixed societies. Here in the original man, if you will, or the degenerate man, as it may be, but at least the savage, who asserts triumphantly the qualities God bestowed on him before he became elaborately attributed and, denied to him. It has been reported, on the one hand, that the strength, tenacity and courage of the Indian tribes were remarkable. We have often received proofs, on the other hand, that pulmonary, muscular debility and physical imperfection were highly characteristic in many of the race. We have been familiar with the sight of degraded, enfeebled, and filthy creatures, whose flagging step

tion of 12 successive miles in little more than five minutes each mile is a great feat of endurance and agility. It must be said, however, that the Indian had to be trained after the European fashion to bring him up to this pitch of excellence. The heart, lungs, and muscular apparatus must indeed be as perfect as need to lead themselves to efforts so extraordinary and long sustained. The means by which this happy balance is perfected during training may well form the subject of investigation by medical men, who have often a direct interest in procuring similar improving changes in their patients.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

Some of our readers may recollect a thrilling ballad which was written on the death of a woman who perished in the snow drifts of the mountains. That mother bore an infant on her bosom, and when the storm waxed loud and furious, true to a mother's love, she rent her own garments, and wrapped them around her babe. The morning found her a corpse, but the babe survived. That babe grew to manhood. How thrilling must be the thoughts of that mother! How many mothers there are who would die, for her son? Let sons, when far away from home, on land or sea, when the eye of no mother is upon them, remember her love, and be restrained by it from entering the path of vice. Let them say nothing, do nothing, which a mother would not approve, and they will never bring down her gray hairs with sorrow to the grave.

IS THIS LAW REPEALED?

A law against obtaining husbands under false pretences, passed by the English Parliament in 1770, enacts—"That all women, of whatever age, rank, profession, or degree—whether virgins, maids or widows—who shall impose upon, seduce, and betray into matrimony any of his Majesty's male subjects, by virtue of scents, paints, cosmetic washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, hoops, iron stays, bolstered hips, or high-heeled shoes, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft and the like misdemeanours, and the marriage, under such circumstances, upon conviction of the offending party, shall be null and void."

PARROT STORIES.

One of the most astonishing things in connection with the parrot, a green Amazon, happened at a dinner party. One of the guests was a gentleman who stammered very much, and it was observed whenever the latter spoke, the parrot was particularly attentive. After dinner the stammering gentleman sauntered up to the parrot's cage and said,—"Well, P—p—p—poll, what's o'clock?" upon which the parrot immediately replied,—"P—p—p—p—past four!" imitating the stammerer so capitally that its possessor could not forbear laughing as heartily as the rest. Opposite the parrot's residence there were some buildings in the course of erection, and the men at the top of the scaffold were in the habit of calling to those below for such materials as they wanted—"More bricks," "More mortar," and so on. In a very short time Poll had these terms by heart, as well as the gruff tones in which they were uttered. No sooner did the labourer (an Irishman) relieve himself of a load, than the everlasting cry, "More mortar," assailed his ears. He bore it with exemplary patience till the mortar-board on the top of the scaffold was piled up; but, again, the order for "Mortar, more mortar!" was given, and then the Irishman flung down his load, and, making a speaking trumpet of his hands, bawled to the bricklayer above—"Tare an' ounds! is it mortar mad that ye are? shure a man may have as many legs as a centipede (centripede) to wait on the likes of ye's."

DIFFICULTIES IN CONDUCTING A PAPER.

A music teacher once wrote that the "art of playing on the violin requires the nicest perception and the most sensibility in the known world." Upon which an editor comments in the following manner:—"The art of publishing a newspaper and making it pay, and, at the same time, have it please everybody, beats fiddling higher than a kite."

It is the ambition of all editors to make their paper interesting to all their subscribers, but owing to the different tastes of their readers, one of the most trying things an editor has to decide is the subjects upon which to write.

A theme with which one will be exceedingly pleased, another reader, possessing a different taste, will fail to appreciate, while he may be exceedingly interested in some article which the first will entirely over look, or, having read it, will pronounce it stupid. Thus it is not only difficult, but impossible for the conductor of a journal of any considerable circulation, to edit it so that every article shall be read with equal interest by all its patrons.

MARVELLOUS EXHIBITION OF HUMAN POWER.

At the town hall, Brighton, on Wednesday evening the 9th inst., Dr. G. B. Winship, of Roxbury, Mass., at the close of an exceedingly eloquent, interesting and instructive lecture on physical culture, health and strength, realized some of his rather startling statements by several illustrations of muscular power, which no one would have believed possible had we not had ocular evidence of the fact. Standing upon a staging at an elevation of about 8 or 10 feet from the floor, the Doctor lifted and sustained for a considerable time, and without apparent difficulty, a platform supported beneath him on which stood 12 gentlemen, all heavier individually than the Doctor himself, and weighing including the entire apparatus filled with them, nearly nineteen hundred pounds, and, in the performance of this feat remarked that Dr. W. employed both his hands, but his feet

die—nothing in short but a stout oaken stick, fitting across his shoulders, and having attached it to a couple of chains. At Dr. Winship's request, a committee appointed by the audience, and furnished with one of Fairbank's scales, superintended all the experiments.—*Evening Gazette.*

AN "OPIUM HELL."

What spirituous liquors are for the European, opium is for the Mahommedan and Chinaman. An opium hell is stiff as the grave. A murky lamp spreads a flickering ray through the low-roofed suffocating room in which are placed bale-bales, or rough wooden tables, covered with coarse matting, and divided into compartments by means of bamboo-reed wainscoting. The opium-smokers—men and women—lost to every sense of modesty, throw themselves languidly on the matting, and their head supported by a greasy cushion, prepare to indulge in their darling vice. A small burning lamp is placed on the table, so as to be easily reached by all the degraded wretches who seek forgetfulness or elysium in the fumes of opium. A pipe of bamboo-reed, with a bowl at one end to contain the opium, is generally made to do service for two smokers. A piece of opium, about the size of a pea, costs sixpence—a day's wages—but it is sufficient to lull, by its fumes, the senses of the smoker. These fumes they inhale deliberately, retaining them in the mouth as long as they can, and then allowing them gradually to exhale through their nostrils. After two or three inhalations, however, the opium is consumed, and the pipe falls from the hands of its victim. At first the smokers talk to each other in a whisper, scarcely audible; but they soon become still as the dead. Their dull sunken eyes gradually become bright and sparkling; their hollow cheeks seem to assume a healthy roundness; a gleam of satisfaction, ray of ecstacy, lightens up their countenance as they reveal an imagination in those sensual delights which are to constitute their Mahommedan Paradise. Aroused, however, from their dreams and delusions, the potency of the charm exhausted, driven from their "hell" by its proprietor—see them next morning walking with faltering steps, eyes dull as lead, and cheeks as hollow as coffins, to their work.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

GERMAN AMUSEMENTS.

The London *Saturday Review* makes merry over the popular amusements of Germany. It says:

"Let any one try and honestly state his feelings after he has passed the third hour of the third evening at a beer-garden, and he will acknowledge that he feels a peculiar and utter sensation of weariness which is unknown except on the Continent. But no one can doubt that the Germans are thoroughly happy. This is shown not only by their air of gentle content, but by the extraordinary importance which they attach in common conversation to what we should think the most insignificant occurrences.—Such an event as a brewery giving its grand annual festival, or new cellars being inaugurated by a treat to the workmen, is discussed with the strangest outpourings of triumph, pleasure and pride. Long practice, too, or hereditary taste enables the Germans to take more of these pleasures than English people can do.

"We speak of a German spending seven or eight hours a day in smoking and drinking as a curious trait of character, as an odd national custom, as a habit of an animal different to ourselves; but why on earth does not all this beer and smoking make Germans billious? A German considers that, on busy days, he must limit himself to about twelve or fourteen cigars, while on holidays he takes from twenty to twenty-five. Brewers alone could calculate how much beer would be in proportion. We should like to know why this does not make Germans ill, particularly as they take no exercise except a little swimming. However that may be, the fact remains. The Germans can go on with their amusements, and find a continual relish in them. No wonder that this provokes the investigation of foreigners. Surely a people who can get so much amusement must be happy and have much to teach the rest of the world in the art of living.

The theatrical amusements are thus described:

"In every theatre players are called for, and approval is shown by shouting when they come. But in Germany it is done in a different way. The audience do not much care about scenic proprieties so long as they and their favorites have a prolonged friendly meeting. At a summer theatre in a small German town for instance, a pretty Jewish actor sang a little song that captivated her friends in the pit and boxes. She was called for again and again. So long did this last that "theatrical arrangements began to proceed without reference to her ovation. The clouds began to disappear. Next, the cottage in front of which she sang went away on the shoulders of an able-bodied porter; and then the attendants got emboldened, and placedly prepared a banquet for the next scene under her nose. The audience did not at all mind. They and the young lady were all at home, and there were no strangers to "make a fuss." So owing to the union between the audience and the stage, that the actors themselves behave like a second audience, when the performance of any one of their number especially delights them. This may be seen in places that might have been supposed to be too grand for such artless exhibitions.

"In Vienna, and at the principal theatre a comic opera was lately given, in which the hunting halls fairly thundered all the encores. The private should broke down without shame or discipline, and jumped away behind his back to better her employer. The officers may literally cannot, and at one against the flaky that were literally in pantomime of the whole house, and appeared a hopeless confusion before last night's English had confused matters still more. The only class that the Viennese are very happy, their are easily amused, and people who believe in fairy reserved and decorous why pass young by they regret their departed friends.

THE IMPERIAL CROWN OF ENGLAND.

Mr. William Pole has re-printed, for private circulation, a few letters on this subject. Mr. Tennent has added to them notes a postscript on the imperial state crown of Queen Victoria. Professor Tennent thus describes the crown:—"The imperial state crown of Her Majesty Queen Victoria was made by Messrs. Rundle and Bridge in the year 1838, with jewels taken from old crowns, and others furnished by command of Her Majesty. It consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds, set in silver and gold; it has a crimson velvet cap, with ermine border, and is lined with white silk. Its gross weight is 39 oz 5 dwts. troy. The lower part of the band, above the ermine border, consists of a row of one hundred and twenty-nine pearls; and the upper part of the band, a row of one hundred and twelve pearls, between which, in front of the crown, is a large sapphire (partly drilled), purchased for the crown by His Majesty King George the Fourth. At the back is a sapphire of smaller size, and six other sapphire, (three on each side) between which are eight emeralds. Above and below the seven sapphires are fourteen diamonds, and around the eight emeralds one hundred and twenty-eight diamonds.—Above the band are eight sapphires, surmounted by eight diamonds, between which are eight festoons consisting of one hundred and forty-eight diamonds. In front of the crown, and in the centre of a diamond Maltese cross, is the famous ruby, said to have been given to Edward Prince of Wales, son of Edward the Third, called the Black Prince, by Don Pedro, King of Castile, after the battle of Agincourt, A. D. 1415. It is pierced quite through after the eastern custom, the upper part of the piercing being filled up by a small ruby.—Around this ruby, to form the cross, are seventy-five brilliant diamonds. Three other Maltese crosses, forming the two sides and back of the crown, have emerald centres, and contain respectively one hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and twenty-four, and one hundred and thirty brilliant diamonds. Between the four Maltese crosses are four ornaments in the form of the French fleur-de-lis, with four rubies in the centres, and surrounded by rose diamonds, containing respectively eighty-five, eighty-six, and eighty-seven rose diamonds. From the Maltese crosses issue four imperial arches composed of oak-leaves and acorns; the leaves containing seven hundred and twenty-eight rose, table, and brilliant diamonds; thirty-two pearls forming the acorns, set in cups containing fifty-four rose diamonds and one table diamond. The total number of diamonds in the arches and acorns is one hundred and eight brilliants, one hundred and sixteen table, and five hundred and fifteen rose diamonds. From the Upper part of the arches are suspended four large pendant pear-shaped pearls, with rose diamonds cups, containing twelve rose diamonds, and stems containing twenty-four rose diamonds.—Above the arch stands the mound, containing in the lower hemisphere three hundred and two brilliants, and in the upper, two hundred and forty four brilliants; the zone and are being composed of thirty-three rose diamonds. The cross on the summit has a rose-cut sapphire in the centre, surrounded by four large brilliants, and one hundred and eight smaller brilliants. Summary of jewels comprised in the crown: one large ruby irregularly polished; one large broad spread sapphire; sixteen sapphires; eleven emeralds; four rubies; one thousand three hundred and sixty-three brilliant diamonds; one thousand two hundred and seventy-three rose diamonds; one hundred and forty-seven table diamonds; four drop-shaped pearls; two hundred and seventy-three pearls."

MYSTERIOUS AND HORRIBLE MURDER.

THEFT OF FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN MONEY AND DIAMONDS.

THE MURDERER AT LARGE.

The New York *Tribune* of last Saturday gave an account of the finding of the body of a respectably-dressed, but unknown man, in the water at Applegate's Landing, near the Highlands, on the Jersey shore.

The deceased, from appearance, was a German, and had been in the water but a short time. There were about twenty frightful stabs on the body, mostly in the abdomen and left side. The Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by violence at the hands of persons unknown to the Jury. The deceased was dressed in a black suit, linen shirt, and Congress gaiters. $110 in gold and between two and three dollars in silver were found in his pockets, together with a gold-plated tobacco or snuff-box, containing a finger-ring marked *Lavi* ——, and a German newspaper.

The body was placed in ice to await identification. Mr. D. Lowenthall of this city, who proceeded to Middletown, N.J., where the body was in keeping, on Tuesday, identified it as that of Mr. Sigismund Fellner, recently arrived in this county from the city of Mainz, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse.

It appears that Mr. Fellner arrived in this city from Germany, via Southampton, in the steamship Bavaria, on the 20th of September. His business here was special, and altogether with German Jews. He put up at the Prescott House for some time, but on the 15th instant left to get another boarding place. He left in company with a strange man,

"DRIFTING" INTO ABOLITION.

It does not need much philosophic foresight to see that the events of the past year have put in train the beginning of the end of American Slavery. Slavery in the offspring of war; but War, like the mythical Saturn, devours and destroys his own children. Not that any direct action has been taken, as yet, by the civil or military chiefs of the land, looking toward the proclamation of freedom to the slaves of the South; nor even that there is likely to be any action of this kind taken in the future—but the strong, deep current of events, which sweep through nations with far greater force than decrees or proclamations, tends to this as its ultimate solution, clearly, directly and inevitably. Only a few days since, President Lincoln was asked by a Western Member of Congress: "Do you not believe you will soon have to adopt the *principle of* Fremont's proclamation?" "*We are drifting in that direction*," was the answer of the sagacious Chief Magistrate.

At the date of Mr. Lincoln's election, and for a long time before that period, the social element of negro slavery, by a curious combination of circumstances, was and had been the controlling element in American government policy. Every other popular interest was made subsidiary to its claims; every other principle had to bend or break before its unbending and imperious spirit. At the central seat of the nation's power—in every local centre of political action—in the church, in trade, and in society, the bleak spear-tailed demon presented himself and demanded obeisance. He was in direct command of the army, the navy, and the clergy, and all powers and principalities were subordinated to his rule. To be rebuked, as he was a year ago, by the stern and potent voice of the North, drove him to madness—and Secession was the result.

When the Secession plot was concocted it was the design of the conspirators to carry out of the Federal Union the whole of the fifteen Slave States, the bulk of the great Western Territories, and one at least of the States on the Pacific coast. It was their design then to seize at once the rich mineral provinces and States of Northern Mexico, and as speedily as possible to extend their domain adown the continent to the Isthmus of Panama. The whole of this magnificent country was to be consolidated into a great Slave Empire, with the negroes and mixed races who inhabit it as the bondmen of the powerful white oligarchy who should rule it. This glittering programme has ever been held up before the eyes of the great slaveholders and "poor whites" of the South for years. The former have been tempted by the prospects of power and empire; the latter having been elated by the hope of cheap negroes and plenty of them, consequent upon the prospective re-opening of the African slave-trade. Every one acquainted with the literature and oratory of the South for the last ten years knows what glowing pictures of power, of wealth, and of abundant slaves have been displayed, as consequent upon Southern independence. Senators Toombs, Slidell, Jefferson Davis, and scores of others, *De Bow's Review*, *the Southern Quarterly*, and most of the Southern newspapers, have painted, in the most fascinating, grotesque and infernal hues, the glories of the slaveocracy which they meant to raise up on the fairest and richest portion of God's world.

But the Secessionists failed in the first place, in their efforts to detach all the Slave States from the Federal Union, and their want of success in this particular involves not only the failure of the original programme, but has put in train the peculiar series of events which must ultimately overthrow the power from which the Secession rebellion sprung.

The extensive Slave States of Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware are still within the pale of the Federal Union; and the new Slave State of Kanawha (or Virginia west of the Alleghanies) is also attached to the old Government. In these States, are there about half-a-million slaves, and it is in these States that the system of slavery, so far, has received the most apparent shock. We say *apparent* shock—for there the effects of the war are at present most noticeable. But the system of American slavery must really stand or fall, as a whole; and when once the ice cracks at any one moment to the centre and to the furthest extremities, until the slave organism is everywhere broken up in an indiscriminate crash. And take, as the most striking example of the general breaking-up that has begun in the South, the present condition of the State of Missouri. This State had within its borders, at the date of last year's census, 114,965 slaves. The bulk of these slaves are in that half of the State which lies south of the Missouri river and they are mostly owned by small planters who employ them in agricultural work. They are a tolerably intelligent and very shrewd body of slaves, and are much less degraded than the cotton, rice and sugar-cultivating negroes of the far South. Most of them have conceptions of freedom more or less accurate; and many of them are thoroughly dissatisfied with their conditions of bondage. Like the slave in most other Southern States, they have only been kept in subjection by terror, while they have been prevented from decamping in large numbers into the adjoining Free States only by the Fugitive Slave Law. But all Missouri north of the river, and nearly all that is south of it, is now in possession of the national army, which is composed almost entirely of soldiers enlisted from the Free States, and which, whatever may have been the previous individual opinions of the men on slavery, or whatever may be the action of the Government, is now practically abolition in its action, if not anti-slavery in its sentiment and theory. Few, indeed, of the Missourian slaves who have come within the lines of the army and asked protection have been returned to their masters; they are generally either used as servants, employed on the intrenchments, or told to "go where they please, and fend for themselves." A large number of the owners of negroes have left their homes, slaves and all, and joined the Secession army; and it is not very likely that the Federal soldier who is seeking to kill the master will be unduly careful of preserving for him his slaves. Besides, General Fremont's celebrated proclamation gave freedom to all the slaves of rebel masters; and though the proclamation has been modified by the President and the General himself removed yet we venture to say that the knowledge of that proclamation is already in every negro cabin in Missouri, and will produce its results surely and irreversibly. Besides this, many of the commanders of colonels and regiments of National troops in Missouri are radically anti-slavery men, who have taken good care, as they marched through the State, that the seeds they have at heart suffer no detriment from the progress of their arms. The terrible General Jim Lane is an abolitionist and anti-slavery man as John Brown himself was; and in his recent march from Kansas city to near the Arkansas border, he left not a single slave in his rear; he surely gave the slaveowners a certificate that each and each claimed were lost "by the chance of war's brigade!" The guerilla chieftain, Montgomery, also operating in that section, is a burning-eyed, uncompromising anti-slavery enthusiast, whose zeal is absorbed in the single idea of giving liberty to the blacks. We might enumerate many other men of the same stamp engaged in military operations all over the Slave State of Missouri, but we refrain. Certain it is that, with such an army as is now in Missouri traversing every county of the State, slavery there has received a shock such as makes certain its early doom. Thousands of black fugitives have taken refuge in Kansas and the other Free States on the borders; while many thousands have been hurried southward out of the State of their masters, and taken to regions where human property will be temporarily more secure. Lose graphically describes the condition of affairs in the State by saying that a black army is marching out of it, while a white army is marching in. If the National army proceed southward to Arkansas, the next Slave State below Missouri, pretty much the same thing will most likely be enacted there, until the slave organization is thrown into irretrievable confusion. For slavery cannot long exist in any State after the system is once thoroughly shaken up by the advance of an armed foe.

In Kentucky, slavery has not yet been interfered with to the same extent that it has in Missouri—among other things, for the reason that fighting has hardly yet commenced in that State. But the vigorous anti-slavery element which has always existed there is now laying its plans with a view to coming events; and the results will undoubtedly appear before this war is over. In Kentucky slavery assumes its mildest form; and as the bulk of the people are not at all fanatical in its support, and as the more intelligent of them recognise it as the cause of the present war, which so fearfully afflicts them, it would not be surprising to see a party assume control there, proposed to take legislative action for its gradual abolition. Tennessee, which borders Kentucky on the south, is almost exactly analogous to it in every social, political and material aspect; and when the Northern arms penetrate to Nashville, as most likely they will before the winter passes away, we will find the same state of things taking place there as is now taking place in Missouri, to be followed most probably by similar results.

In the new State of Kanawha there are only some eight thousand slaves altogether and as the soldiers of the Northwest have marched through the whole State, and now hold possession of it, it can hardly be supposed that these eight thousand, scattered over a country so extensive as Western Virginia will long lack the opportunity of taking unto themselves wings and fleeing away. Besides, a large part of them being the property of Secession masters, are now actually free by the operation of the Confiscation Act of last Congress.

In the little Slave State of Delaware the system has such a feeble hold, and was so rapidly dying out by the operation of natural laws, that is only needed the shadow of the moral and social revolution springing from this war to fall upon it in order to annihilate it altogether. The few hundred slaves there will disappear speedily enough now.

In the State of Maryland, which, last year, had nearly ninety thousand slaves tightly in its grasp, the tenure of slave property is now exceedingly fragile. The bulk of the slaves in that State is in that section known as the "Eastern Shore," and in the southwestern corner of the State. The long stretch of country bordering on Pennsylvania has but few slaves, and is very mild in its pro-slavery sentiment. The southern part of the State is the Secession part of the State, from when so many have gone to join the Secession army; and not a few of its slaves have felt and will feel the application of the Confiscation Act.—In this section, also, the brigade of General Dan Sickles has been operating for the last six months; and General Sickles, though he was a pro-slavery politician a year ago, is not the man to put himself out of the way to arrest fugitive negroes. It is even said that he has not scrupled occasionally to "grease their heels," himself, and to wink severely at such doings in others. Besides all this, a powerful anti-slavery sentiment is beginning to exhibit itself in the State. In Baltimore, a couple of weeks ago, Ex-Governor Thomas, one of the ablest and most influential politicians in the State, delivered to a crowded audience a speech which foreshadowed the early doom of the institution in Maryland. A year ago, such a speech in that city would have cost the speaker his life. Other public men have expressed themselves equally strong, and the local sentiment that sustains them is getting bolder every day. With three such powerful influences to work against slavery in Maryland, it is not hard to prophesy the future course of events.

In the seceded Slave States, too, anti-slave influences are already at work.—Every slave in Virginia has heard of Fortress Monroe, and of the strange doctrine of slaves being "contraband;" and they are now beginning to learn that the Abolitionists will neither roast them alive nor back them in pieces nor crucify them, if they should get in among them. If it were not for the difficulty of the sixtes of Virginia getting through the military lines of the rebels, a long black cloud of human chattels would soon be seen sweeping northward from "Old Virginia shore." If the Federal army ever get possession of the State, what shall be done with the half-million of Virginia Slaves?

In the far South, too, among the cotton and rice and sugar plantations, the blacksmoors are now beginning to hear strange things and to whisper them to one another. Many of them heard of "Massa" Freemont in 1856; and in their rude fancies figured him as a mighty black king, armed with the sword and with thunder, who was coming down to set them all free. And though they believed that he was thus slain, many of them have lately learned that he has risen again from the dead! Those black half-human cattle on the great plantations of the Southern coast have even now their ears cocked in expectation of hearing something, they know not what; and of being put in possession of something called freedom—though they know not what the word or the thing can mean. When once they learn from the echoes of the National cannon now on the Carolina coast what is the real state of affairs, it will be hard ever to make any part of them docile slaves again.

The instructions given by Secretary of War Cameron to the commander of the naval expedition now on the Carolina coast, contain these words:

"You will, in general, avail yourself of the services of any persons, whether fugitives from labor or not, who may offer them to the National Government; you will employ such persons in such service as they may be fitted for, either as ordinary employés, or, if special circumstances seem to require it, in any other capacity, with such organization, in squads, companies, &c. &c. as circumstances may render most feasible to the purpose."

These instructions were given to a Naticommander now operating in a State which contains over four hundred thousand slaves! The Act of Congress, also of August last, discharges from "labor or service"—that is, sets free—every slave who has been used by the rebels, directly or indirectly, in carrying on the war. How such a law will operate in those States which claim to be omnipotent for Secession it is not hard to see. The fact is, that the existence of slavery depended upon the existence of peace. And now that war has been begun, and is being carried into the very heart of the Slave States, under auspices such as we have mentioned—well, what shall happen, time will tell.—*Scottish American Journal.*

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

SUCCESS OF THE U. S. NAVAL EXPEDITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.

The *Enquirer* has the following from Fortress Monroe, derived from rebel sources:—In anticipation of the great expedition, the rebels have been engaged erecting batteries upon a point at Hilton's Head and on the opposite neck of land. The principal fortification on Hilton's Head was denominated Fort Walker, situated on low land, and partially concealed by trees and underbrush. Adjoining it were other batteries of smaller size, but so concealed as to prove a formidable bar to the entrance of vessels. Fort Beaufort was of considerable importance, having been mounted with heavy guns. The garrisons are supposed to have been S. C. Regiments, assisted by additional Regiments sent from Richmond. The batteries at Bay Point were equally as formidable. Inside of Port Royal entrance, and behind the batteries, lay the fleet of Commodore Tatnall, which consisted of only small vessels, carrying a few heavy guns, but principally light ones. Tugs constituted a great portion of the fleet; many of these remained outside of the mouth of the entrance till the arrival of our fleet, when they formed in line of battle, behind the guns of the new forts and across the mouth of the entrance. On the morning of Thursday last the U. S. fleet, numbering forty-two vessels, headed by the flag ship approached the mouth of Port Royal entrance. This was at half-past 9 o'clock. Several of the transports then arrived off the coast. The approach of the great fleet created a great stir in the rebel batteries.

Upon arriving at a suitable position the guns of the fleet opened a continuous fire upon Forts Walker and Beauregard, as well as those upon Bay Point. Under cover of the fire an attempt was made to run the gauntlet of the batteries; the result of which was eminently satisfactory. A number of the vessels passed through the shot and shell from the shore batteries with very trifling injury; at least 15 of them succeeded in passing up the entrance beyond the reach of the Island batteries. As the Union flag sailed up the Musquito, the fleet of Commodore Tatnall opened fire, but seeing the impossibility of making any resistance soon dispersed. Some were forced to run ashore while others were driven up the Inlets almost out of sight.—Commodore Tatnall went on shore with his men to assist in working the batteries, and and use them against the vessels of the Union flag, which were endeavoring to follow the advances of the Union force. It must not be imagined, however, that the passage of the fleet through the channel was the work of a moment, it was not accomplished until the firing was continued from 4.30 a. m. till nearly 5 p. m. During the firing on the Union gun-boats one is believed to have been burned, and three of the steamers disabled.

It is acknowledged by the enemy that they had 20 killed at Fort Walker, but it is impossible to state what their loss was at other batteries, although it was doubtless great. Our fire is mentioned as having been very effective, the guns being very well served, and of heavy calibre.

No sooner did our vessels go past the batteries at Port Royal entrance, and slide into what is termed Broad River, than they made for the mouths of the inlets leading to Beaufort, Savannah and Charleston. These they immediately blockaded, though not in time to prevent the escape of some small Rebel vessels.

Not one of the Federal vessels was sunk, and the only one believed to have been destroyed is the gunboat referred to above. The burning of her is described as being a grand spectacle, the guns going off as the flames reached them, throwing the shells far into the woods on shore. Her crew is said to have passed through a murderous fire to another vessel which they reached with very little if any loss.

The Union vessels acted under special instructions in blockading the inlets, which led to most important points, and which afforded loopholes of escape to the enemy. While a portion of the fleet entered upon the duty, four vessels made at once for Beaufort, and at three o'clock on Thursday these vessels were in sight of the town.

A despatch dated Beaufort, 5th Nov., to the Charleston *Mercury*, says, at the time designated the Union forces were preparing to effect a landing, evidently with the design of throwing up entrenchments and attacking the town.

We have no means of knowing the exact loss of the Union forces, but the rebels confess that their firing was very bad, and their artillerymen badly in want of practice. They declare, moreover, that the guns in fort were not properly mounted. When Com. Tatnall went to assist the men in the fort, he found that many of their cannon were actually dismounted by their own rebound. To this fault the rebel journals attribute their defeat, and loudly call upon the Confederate Government to find out where the blame rests.

Cincinatti, Nov. 12.—The defeat of the Union forces at Guyandotte was accomplished by treachery on the part of the inhabitants. It was arranged between the rebel cavalry and the rebel citizens to massacre our troops in cold blood. Accordingly, the rebel citizens were very kind to our men last Sunday evening, and invited them to their houses on various pretexts, and all who were off duty accepted the invitation. While they were being entertained, at half-past eight o'clock, the rebel cavalry dashed into the town; signals were displayed from every house where our men were, and into them the rebels rushed, murdering our unarmed soldiers in cold blood. The rebel citizens, men, women and children rushed to arms, and aided the cavalry in the work of slaughter. The Federal troops in the camp prepared as soon as possible for defence, but were overpowered and had to flee. Very few of our men were killed in the engagement with the cavalry, all being massacred in the houses.

When Col. Seigle arrived, on learning the particulars of the affair, he ordered the destruction of the town.

New York, Nov. 13th.—A special dispatch from Fortress Monroe states that on Thursday morning the entire fleet formed in two grand lines for the fight; both forts responded vigorously. The "Pawnee" and "Pocahontas," having got aground, were accidentally damaged. The bombardment lasted between four and five hours, when the rebel flag on Fort Walker came down. The enemy's loss is supposed to be 200. The rebels retired across Skull Creek to a village 25 miles in the interior, where it is supposed they intend to make a stand.—The negroes had already begun to pillage and destroy Beaufort. The white population had fled to Charleston in small steamers by an inside route.

Every one of our men entered into the fight with the determination that the forts should be silenced, though it cost our entire fleet. Not a single shell sent by the rebels burst on a ship. The fleet stood from 800 to 1,000 yards off the forts, used five-second fuses, and poured shells into them at the rate of 2,000 per hour. The "Wabash" was struck several times, as was most of the fleet; but every ship was in good fighting condition when the rebels took to their heels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

Flag-ship *Wabash*, off Hilton Head, Port Royal harbor, Nov. 8.—Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy, Washington,—Sir: I have the honor to inform you that yesterday I attacked the batteries of the enemy on Bay Point and Hilton Head, and Forts Walker and Beauregard, and succeeded in silencing them after an engagement of 4 hours' duration, and driving away the squadron of rebel steamers under Commodore Tatnall. The reconnoissance of yesterday made us satisfied with the superiority of Fort Walker, and to that I directed my special efforts, engaging it at a distance of 800 yards, and afterwards at 600 yards. But the plan of attack brought the squadron sufficiently near Fort Beauregard to receive its fire, and the ships were frequently fighting the batteries on both sides at the same time.

The action was begun on my part at 20 minutes after 9 o'clock, and at half-past 2 the American Ensign was hoisted on the flag-staff of Fort Walker, and this morning at sunrise, on that of Fort Beauregard.—The defeat of the enemy terminated in utter route and confusion. Their quarters and encampments were abandoned without any attempt to carry away either public or private property. The ground over which they fled was strewn with the arms of private soldiers, and the officers retired in too much haste to submit to the encumbrance of their swords. Landing my marines and a company of seamen, I took possession of the deserted ground, and held the forts on Hilton Head, till the arrival of General Sherman, to whom I had the honor to transfer their command.

We captured 43 pieces of cannon, most of them of the heaviest calibre and of the most improved description. The bearer of these despatches will have the honor to carry with him the captured flags, and two small brass field-pieces, lately belonging to the State of S. C., which are sent home as trophies of the success of the day. I enclose herewith a copy of the General Order which is to be read in the fleet to-morrow morning at muster. A detailed account of this battle will be submitted hereafter. I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant.

S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

HILTON, Port-Royal Bay, Nov. 8.

It is the grateful duty of the Commander-in-Chief to make a public acknowledgement of his entire commendation of the coolness, discipline, skill, and gallantry displayed by the officers and men under his command, in the capture of the batteries at Hilton Head and Bay Point, after an action of four hours duration. The Flag-Officer fully sympathises with the Officers and men of his Squadron, in the satisfaction they must feel at seeing the ensign of the United States flying once more in the State of Carolina, which has been the chief promoter of the wicked and unprovoked rebellion, they have been called upon to suppress.

(Signed) S. F. DUPONT, Flag-Officer,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.

The *Transcript* is furnished with an extract from a letter written by an intelligent soldier in the Naval Brigade at Fortress Monroe, under date Nov. 11th, as follows: "This morning news reached here that 3,000 soldiers of the rebel army had mutinied at Norfolk, and most of the citizens had determined only to fight for the Union under the old gridiron." In confirmation of this intelligence, Capt. Sechwood, of the U. S., tug-boat, reports that the stars-and-strips were flying gloriously from Pig Point opposite Newport News, where the rebels have for a long time had a formidable battery.

CAPTURE OF SLIDELL & MASON

OUTRAGE ON THE BRITISH FLAG.

Fort Monroe, Nov. 15.

The United States steamer *San Jacinto* has just arrived from the coast of Africa *via* the West Indies, where she has been cruising for some six weeks.

Old Point was electrified by the tidings that the *San Jacinto* had on board Messrs Slidell and Mason, who were going abroad as Ministers of the Southern Confederacy to England and France, but were taken from an English steamer in the channel of the Bahamas.

The *San Jacinto* will soon proceed to New York with her distinguished visitors.

Commodore Wilkes reported the news at head-quarters in person, and will forward his dispatched to-night.

The Confederates assume to make light of the affair at Port Royal, but at the same time betray their apprehensions of the results.

Fort Monroe, Nov. 15.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* says:—Mason and Slidell were aboard a British steamer. Wilkes sent aboard and demanded their surrender. The reply was "There is not enough force to take them." Wilkes sent an additional force and put the *San Jacinto* in a convenient position. Slidell and Mason were surrounded. The English steamer took them on board, not knowing who they were, or their business or their destination. Captain Wilkes, it is understood, acted upon his own responsibility. General Wool granted Slidell and Mason permission to send open letters to their friends.

Washington, Nov. 16.

The intelligence of the capture of Slidell and Mason has diffused the greatest possible joy among all classes, including of course Government Officers, from the President down to the humblest messenger. The brilliant exploit at Port Royal was certainly not more, if quite as electrical in its effect upon the public mind, as the taking of those generally regarded unprincipled and dangerous commissioners.

The *Herald's* Washington special states that the President and Cabinet are quite elated over the arrest of Slidell and Mason. The proposition now is if England demands satisfaction to disavow the act, assert that Wilkes made the arrest on his own responsibility, apologize, if necessary, and promote Wilkes to an Admiralship.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Room Paper Depot—Robert Stevenson.
St. Andrew's Dinner.
Sleigh—James Hamilton.
Business Card—H. Irvine.
Fisher's Hotel—Amos J. Fisher.
New Livery Stable—Thos. J. Fisher.
Card of Thanks—Chris. Leary.
School Teacher Wanted.
Notice to School Trustees.
Temperance—D. Pentland.
Notice—W. Wood.
Tea, Sugar, Coffee, &c—Ogilvy & Hood.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1861.

"LOOKING TO WASHINGTON."

This expression said by the Ministerial press to have been made last session by Mr. McDougall has been used by the Ministerial party to indicate that there was a desire on the part of the Opposition to seek assistance from the American Government. We confess that until lately we have looked upon the use of this expression as merely a bit of political clap-trap, that any where outside of West Brant it meant nothing further than a fling at the opposite party, but when we discover that a serious attempt has been made by parties, whose opinion carries weight, to turn the words to the advantage of one party and to the disparagement of another, it is time to rebuke the aggressors as they deserve. The words were uttered, if uttered at all, in the Assembly by a member in the heat of a debate. They were never repeated or adopted by any other member of the party to which Mr. McDougall belongs,—it was a mere escapade of his own. He and he alone is solely responsible for them and all they are supposed to represent; consequently, the Opposition party are not responsible therefor. As well may you charge the Ministerial party with disloyalty, as one of the members of the Government some twelve years ago signed an annexation manifesto, as charge a party as is attempted with a crime it is innocent of. The oft-repeated charges against the Opposition of using an election cry that had no foundation in fact, was never so palpable as the one now under review. We stated above that it is but recently that we have really noticed the matter seriously, taking for granted what every sensible man in the community in his sober moments will admit, that the expression afforded merely a good opportunity to turn a joke upon an opposite political party, but when we read the Att'y General West's telegram to the committee of Mr. Smith's dinner party at Peterboro', we find that gentleman making something more than a political joke of it. He makes use of it in a tangible way, and in a very offensive manner fastens upon his political opponents the charges of unconstitutionality and disloyalty. Here are his words: "I had intended to be present at the celebration of the great victory gained by the constitutional party in the late election for the Trent electoral division. The electors of Trent have at the late election recorded in a most unmistakable manner their determination to adhere to the connexion with Great Britain and to maintain the union of the two sections of the Province. By electing a member of the present government they have decided their abhorrence of disunion, and their resolve not to look to Washington." The converse of all which is simply that those who opposed the Postmaster General in the Trent election were the unconstitutional party, and those who recorded their votes against him were those in favour of a separation from Great Britain, a dissolution of the union of the Provinces, and of "looking to Washington." Now we say that this is false and that the Attorney General, when he penned the sentence knew that he was grossly libelling a large and influential body of the Trent electors, who are as constitutional a body of men, and as loyal to the mother country as any other body of men not only in Trent but in Canada. We defy the Attorney General West to select ten disloyal electors in the Division, and we further defy him to "select from the columns of the *Globe* a reputed slander" more false and foul than this one which he has seen fit so gratuitously to launch against the Trent electors. We point to the fact that the head of the Upper Canada portion of the Government has adopted the theory that the opposition is *de facto* disloyal. It shows that he is hard pushed to fasten anything like a fair charge against them, and it is to be hoped he will receive when the House meets the castigation his impudence and temerity deserve. To attempt to argue or to endeavour to show that this section, or in fact any section of Canada, is loyal, appears to us as a work of supererogation. Canada is proverbially loyal to the Parent State, and ever has been so even in the darkest days of its political history. In the gloomy period of the rebellion of 1837 and '38, the committee appointed by the House of Assembly to report upon the political state of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, when the political atmosphere of both sections of the Province was indeed lowering in the extreme, and when the most intense disgust was expressed against the arbitrary rulers of those days, the Committee then reported to the House, 8th February, 1838: "With respect to the loyalty of the inhabitants of Upper Canada your Committee will not insult the noble pride and exalted patriotism of their fellow subjects by any sentence or word that could imply in the most distant degree that there was a necessity for defending it. They point to their descent, they point to their deeds in a former war, and they point to their present attitude and bearing at this moment of threatened invasion and revolt, and they bid their calumniators—be they in the British Senate or elsewhere—to point out the stain or reproach that rests upon their fair fame as loyal men and true to their Sovereign and country." At this period the entire population of Upper Canada fell short of 400,000. The province has more than trebled since, and pray from whence have such numbers come from but from the Parent State. The tide from foreign states have never shown any symptoms of disloyalty. From whence then, or from whom can disloyalty come? From British born subjects? surely not. Will a sane man dare make the avowal, in the face of the community, that in a country so prosperous as Canada has been and is now, that the bulk of the people born under British rule and enjoying peace and plenty and a constitutional government, that about the half of these are disloyal.—The declaration would be absurd, and the individual making it deserves the just execration of the entire country. If at a time when the greatest cause of dissatisfaction existed, a select Committee of the House of Assembly would pronounce the country loyal, when no such causes exist, who but a base slanderer and a liar would brand disloyalty on any section of the people? If John A. McDonald will have the hardihood to repeat his foul slanders we trust he will meet his deserts. If for no other reason he deserves being hauled from his present position for his uncalled for, wanton, and false insinuendoes on a large body of good men and true to their Sovereign and country. The charges made by the Opposition against the Ministry have had some appearance of truth to say the least, but in the false and unjust charge of disloyalty so freely made by the Ministerial party against their political opponents the *animus* of the party making it is manifest. The Ministerial weakness discovers itself as well. The ruse made to blow dust in the people's eyes may answer for once, but sober sense will discover the cheat. Look at the facts. Not a candidate at the last elections from Gaspe to Sarnia uttered a word about separation from Great Britain or "looking to Washington" in his Address to the electors, and we know of no one advocating the dissolution of the existing union between Upper and Lower Canada. Where, we ask again, is this disloyalty? Is it in Upper or Lower Canada? We defy the "Moderates" as they term themselves, to point out a single section of the country where there is disloyalty. The party so shallow, so unfair and unjust, are certainly a "moderate" crew. And as to the dissolution scheme we know it originated in the Convention held in Toronto in Nov. 1859, and the paternity of it is ascribed to Mr. Geo. Sheppard then sub-editor of the *Globe*, now editor of the *Leader*, and since he has turned tail to the Grits, he now makes his boast that he entrapped the Opposition by its introduction. A man that sells one party can sell another. He can pander to public taste to order, "Grit" or "Moderate,"—he cares not which. So much for penny-a-line beartlessness.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

When Postmaster General Smith was before the electors of the County of Peterborough as a candidate for their suffrages his promises were of the most magnificent description. Macadamised roads in every township—Post-offices everywhere throughout the country — Cotton and Woollen Factories on the Otonabee, only limited in number by exhaustion of the water power —were but a few of the innumerable advantages to be derived from Mr. Smith's residence here, if he should be elected for the Trent Division.

In common, however, with others less romantic and imaginative than the enthusiasts who believed in Mr. Smith, we did hope that after his election he would at least relieve us from the Mediæval mail-system with which we have been afflicted for a long time past. If not from the prompting of gratitude, we considered that self-interest and a desire to become acquainted in due season with what was transpiring in more-favored postal regions, would have induced the Postmaster General to get our letters and newspapers through in due course, instead of a day behind time, as at present. We should like to know whether our able departmental administrative member (!) considers the present arrangement the best he can give us; or, if not, why he delays the remedy. If the mails cannot reach us sufficiently early by railroad, the gravel road is still in existences, and by that route we could easily receive our newspapers the same day they are printed.

There is no time like the present for effecting the improvement. The present ministry may not last so long as Mr. Smith expects, and the opportunity of doing the little good we have pointed out may soon be lost to him for ever.

☞ We are requested to state that as the year is drawing to a close all parties having any claim against the Corporation will please send them into the Clerk without delay, as the Council wish to close up their business so as not to leave as heretofore a legacy to their successors in the shape of liabilities without the means of liquidation.

☞ *The Globe*, speaking of the Peterboro *Review's* publishing a paragraph pretended to have been taken from its fyles, which never appeared therein, says:

"To make out its impudent charge of 'mendacity' against the GLOBE, the *Review* manufactures a lie out of whole cloth."

If the editor of the *Globe* knew as much of the *Review* as we do he would have saved his valuable space for something more worthy his attention. It is no news to any one in this part of the country that lies against the *Globe* and every other anti-ministerial institution are "manufactured out of whole cloth" by the Double Shuffle organ here.

☞ The *Review* has discovered that a second "Boss Dogberry" exists in our midst in the person of Mr. W. Cumming, Chief Constable for the Town, and because Mr. C. had the hardihood to express his honest opinion that the *Review is* a "filthy sheet" his sins as a public officer have increased manyfold in the editor's eyes.

Shakespeare's "Boss Dogberry," if our memory serves us aright, was a source of annoyance to a certain ear in the streets of Messina, which had a wicked propensity of snarling at and biting all objects of its hatred. In this particular the simile is well placed, for "our Boss Dogberry's" Market Block cur is a vicious and ill-behaved little brat, much needing correction.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—In connection with the card of thanks of Mr. Christopher Leary in our advertising columns, we have pleasure in copying the following from the *Hamilton Spectator*:

"On all hands, and from all quarters, we receive evidence of the handsome and liberal manner in which this Company treats its customers. As a Canadian Company we are justly proud of it, while at the same time the security it affords to the public will bear favorable comparison with any Company doing business in the Province."

ACCIDENT.—On Friday the 8th instant as Mr. Francis Burney of the township of Monaghan, was assisting his brother Mr. Thomas Burney in carrying a dead hog into the house, he stumbled over a rail or piece of wood,—fell, and broke the small bone of his leg. Dr. McKeon of Peterboro was immediately sent for, and was promptly in attendance; he dressed the wound and thinks that with judicious treatment and good care, the injury, although serious, will not be of long duration.

(*Com.*

☞ Our thanks are due to a friend for late numbers of the *British Columbian*, published at New Westminster, British Columbia. They contain a few interesting facts which we have made note of and will publish.

☞ St. Andrew's Anniversary will be celebrated by a dinner at Caisse's Hotel, on the evening of Friday, 29th instant.—It will we hope be as successful as the St. Andrew's Society Dinners of the past few years.

TOWN COUNCIL.

A communication from Mr. W. Sargent, Inspector of Weights and Measures, was read. Mr. S. recommended the Council to publish the names of parties having light weights in Town; he found a large number of such in his inspecting tour.

A petition from John Curtain, asking the Council to interfere in the case of his being fined for selling liquor without license, was referred to Committee on Finance and Assessment.

A petition from G. W. Robinson and others, asking the Council to remit the taxes on the property assessed to them which was burnt lately, was referred to the Court of Revision.

Several accounts were read and referred to Finance Committee.

A petition from John Thompson, who was fined recently for an infraction of the Building By-law, asking the Council to reduce the fine, and to exempt the building till next Spring from the operations of the By-law, was read. Also, a petition from several rate-payers praying the Council to accede to the prayer of Mr. Thompson's petition. Referred to Finance Committee.

A petition from W. Lundy and 88 others, asking the Council to amend the Building By-law so as to exempt sheds from its operation, was read and referred to special Committee.

Petitions from John Walsh and Captain Fraser, complaining of over assessment, were read.

A communication from Thos White, jr. tendering his resignation as Assessor, and requesting a check for his salary, was read, and received.

The resignation of Thomas White, jr., was accepted.

A report from the Finance Committee, recommending a check to issue for the appropriation of cutting down the hill near Mr. Dickson's, was read and received.

The Streets and Bridges Committee were authorised to spend a sum of money on Simcoe Street not exceeding twelve dollars.

A special Committee of three, viz., Messrs. Ormond, Dickson, and Ryan, were appointed to report at the next meeting of the Council, on the Fire By-law, and the Clerk instructed to write to the Clerk of the Town of Lindsay for a copy of their Fire By-law.

The Council then adjourned till Monday morning next, at 9 o'clock.

For the Examiner.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—No. 3.

That man who has an opportunity of assuring his life, and does not avail himself of it, neglects a very important duty. Life is uncertain. It is a well ascertained fact that out of a large number of human beings a certain proportion will die yearly. No man can predicate at what age he will die, and although it would be impossible to fix upon the particular person or persons who will die annually, it is certain that out of a given number a large proportion must die every year. We take an illustration of this remark from an authentic source:—Out of one hundred thousand persons one half will live to 45 years of age, six thousand one hundred and fifty-one will live to the age of 29, and out of the survivors one in a hundred will die the following year, thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-six will live to the age of 60; and one thousand one hundred and twenty-two will die in their 60th year. Death, however uncertain with reference to single individuals is quite sure in its operations upon a given number. No man can tell how or when he shall be torn from the friends he loves, whether in youth, middle age, or in old age.

"The good man leaveth an inheritance to his children," says Solomon. Life assurance offers a secure provision for a family in case of a husband, or brother, of son, on whose assistance the family is dependant being taken away. The celebrated Henry Lake makes the following remarks respecting life assurance:

"It not only enables the man of mere income to perpetuate its advantages to his survivors, it provides jointures for widows, and endowments for children; it enables borrowers to pay off mortgages, and landlords the incumbrances on their estates, it provides for reversions, and aids Executors in the payment of legacies and bequests; it secures the renewal of his lease to the farmer, or to his family the return of the capital he may have sunk in improvements; in partnerships it provides against the sudden withdrawal of capital on the death of a partner, it assists the needy man to borrow with safety, and the creditor to secure himself from loss; it strikes down the barrier between the younger sons and rich heirs; it softens the hearts of fathers and trustees, and enables them with perfect safety to make advances under marriage settlements; its improves the condition of the people, and would almost totally remove pauperism from the land."

Is there a husband, or an affectionate parent, who can coolly contemplate the hour of death, when his beloved ones may be deprived of the strength of his arm to save them from the cold charities of the world. These are considerations which ought to occupy the attention of every right-thinking man. It is true he may be engaged in a business which promises in a few years to secure his family from want, but we repeat that life is uncertain. Every where around us the busy and flourishing are cut down in the prime of life. Who would venture to leave his wife and children to the uncertain condition in which his affairs may be found at his death.

It is to be hoped that the great importance of Life Assurance will be more carefully considered by the public. Let men consider the claims of their families before any other.

Some men experience a difficulty in providing a small portion of their earnings, to be paid as a premium on a Life Assurance. Let us see how the difficulty bears scrutiny. A person at the age of 25 can insure his life for one hundred pounds at 15 cents a week, a sum which the poorest laboring man can afford by denying himself of any half a pound of tobacco a week. I would venture to say there is not a man in the Town of Peterboro who does not spend every year in some unnecessary luxuries or pleasures more than would insure for £100, thereby saving his family from the possibility even of being in destitution at his death.

ONE OF THE INSURED.

News of the Week.

....Another famine is anticipated in Ireland, the potato crop having proved almost a total failure.

....Lord Brougham has been prevented from presiding at the meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance by illness.

....Jenny Lind has again taken to concerting. It is said that Mr. Goldsmith has managed to let her sovereign fly, and that she is again compelled to have recourse to the stage for a livelihood.

....French shopkeepers are selling off large quantities of their old stock at reduced prices, tickering them as importations from England under the amended tariff.

....Madrid journals announce that Gen. Miramon, ex-President of the Republic of Mexico, has left that capital for Cadiz, to embark for his own country.

....The death of the Earl of Eglinton caused much grief in Ireland. Father Daly of Galway, proposed that every citizen should wear mourning for seven days.

Bonner, of the *N. Y. Ledger*, is said to have the fastest team in America. On the 28th, the *Tribune* says, this team made its mile in 2.27, and the last quarter in 34 seconds.

....We learn from the Kingston papers of Monday that Dr. James Samson, long a resident in that city, and widely known and esteemed, died on the Saturday afternoon previous.

....A cargo of sugar arrived at New York from St. Pierre, Martinique, lately being the first cargo of the kind ever brought from the French possessions to an American port. The vessel was British.

....The Norfolk *Day-Book* is printed on brown wrapping paper. It is the only paper published in Norfolk, and says, as bad as the paper is, it has not enough of it to print more than one fourth of its edition. It has hopes, however, of being able to get a supply of white paper in a few weeks.

....A resident of this city now in Boston recommends Canadians going by the Cunard steamers, to procure passports before leaving the Province, as the British Consul at Boston charges two dollars and a half for one. Americans are not charged anything for passports by their government.

....A woman, named Mrs. J. Donelly, while laboring under temporary insanity, drowned herself in the creek in the rear of Brockville, on

CONSEQUENCES OF THE ACCIDENT TO THE NORTH BRITON.

(From the Quebec Chronicle.)

The lamentable accident, coming as it does after so many others—the total losses of the Canadian on the Pillars, of the Indian at Marie Joseph, of the Hungarian off Cape Sable, and of the second Canadian near the Straits of Belleisle; the running ashore of the Norwegian on the north point of Anticosti, the loss of the North American's crew in the Straits, &c.,—will again destroy the reviving confidence of the public in the line, under its present directorate. Whether through mismanagement or misfortune, many valuable lives and a large amount of property have been lost from on board the vessels; a fact the more remarked upon because the steamers of the Cunard line offer so strange a contrast, and because the safe running of the Lady Head and the Arabian shows that there are few inevitable or at any rate insurmountable dangers incident to the navigation of the Gulf. The past thus offers no guarantee for the future. People will not travel and merchants will not send specie and other valuable freight by boats with such a singularly unenviable reputation.

Now, we cannot afford to pay £104,000 a year as a subsidy to a line whose badness prevents its doing us that credit and benefit which we desire, and to obtain which we gave the handsome consideration. But we are under a contract with the British, American, French, Prussian, and other continental governments to carry their mails, and we must honor our engagements. We must then maintain a weekly line to Europe. We even want two or three boats a week during the fine season. So we cannot break the contract with the Allan Company at once, but a modification of it will have to be made sooner or later. Either we shall have to place government officers on board the ships to make sure that the capidity of their owners will not cause them to be dangerously over-loaded, or we shall have to transfer the contract to some other company, such as the Cunard, the new Galway, the Peninsular and Oriental, or the West India Mail Line. Indeed Allan, Edmonstone & Co. will best consult their own interests by themselves making a sub-contract with some such responsible parties, before Parliament meets.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE PASSENGERS.

We (*Quebec Chronicle*) are indebted to Mr. Frederick Clarke, one of the passengers by the ill-fated steamer North Briton, who arrived in this city on Wednesday afternoon in the inward bound steamer, for the following statement in relation to the wreck of the former vessel. Mr. Clarke got on board the Nova Scotian at Father Point, where he had arrived in a steamer from Mingan, in company with the third officer:

"Immediately after the vessel struck the Captain gave orders for the boats to be lowered. There was great confusion in executing this order, owing to the fearful darkness of the night. When, however, it was done and the officers and part of the crew got into them, they drifted away from the vessel. The first that returned in the morning was boat No. 3, under the command of Mr. F. Brown, third officer. She then commenced to take off the passengers to the Island. No. 6 boat next made her appearance. She had left the vessel at 3 o'clock, a. m., with a number of ladies on board, who remained exposed to the weather from that hour until 8 a. m., when she returned. Mr. Lang was the officer in command of the latter boat. With some difficulty she also reached the Island. In about three hours from this time all the passengers were landed on the Island.

The Captain and Mr. Brown, the third officer, were the last to leave the wreck. After erecting a sort of awning with tarpaulin, and some canvass which remained on the Island from the wreck of the S. S. Clyde (lost on these rocks in 1857) for the purpose of sheltering the passengers, the Captain, 1st officer and purser then went back to the ship.

"Shortly after, when the sea somewhat abated, they came back, bringing some provisions, bedding and blankets, for the comfort of the passengers. Fires were then lighted and provisions cooked. The whole of the next day was spent in this manner, when the Captain despatched the 1st officer for the purpose of intercepting a schooner which hove in sight a little before dark.—Next morning the schooner Violet came to the Island; and Captain Grange at once engaged her for the purpose of bringing as many of the passengers as she could carry to Mingan Harbour. An ther schooner being discovered laying off, at anchor, the Captain at once sent for this schooner which took off the remainder of the passengers.

"After the passengers had been safely landed, the Captain chartered the schooner to put out to sea and keep a look-out for the Anglo Saxon. The other schooner, the Breeze, was despatched to Father Point, with the third officer on board, so that intelligence might at once be transmitted to Quebec. I came in this schooner to Father Point, and thence in the Nova Scotian to Quebec.

FIRES IN COBOURG.

We learn from the Cobourg *Sentinel* of Saturday last, that two fires occurred in that town during the previous week. One which occurred on Thursday night was very disastrous, resulting in the destruction of a new frame building, which was nearly completed for Messrs. Wallace & Co., at their extensive works know as the "Ontario Distillery." It appears that the night watch in going through the building to see that all was right, allowed a light which he carried to come in contact with the highwine which was then running from the still, when it immediately ignited, and in a few minutes the whole of the inside of the building was on fire. Nothing could stay the progress of the flames which burst furiously through the doors and windows and soon enveloped the building in one immense blaze. Some time elapsed before the alarm was given in town or the fire bells were rung, during which time the few who had gathered worked with a will to save as much as possible of the property in danger. After the fire engines had arrived and got into position, a steady and well directed stream from each of them confined the fire to the building in which it originated and finally extinguished the charred remains of the building. Carpenters had been working on the inside fittings; they lost a lot of valuable tools. There was a large lot of valuable material, machinery, liquors, spirits, &c., in the building, all of which was burned or destroyed. The amount of loss it is impossible to estimate previously, but it is supposed to exceed $30,000. It is but partially insured. Mr. Wallace has already made arrangements for having the building re-erected immediately.

The second fire broke out in the cabinet ware-rooms of Mr. George J. Stephens, Divining street, on Tuesday morning last, by which his large establishment was both almost entirely destroyed. The fire originated in a room in which a quantity of tow had been stored, and it is supposed that a spark from the chimney of the ware-rooms or the soap factory adjoining had entered the attic window which opened into the room, and which had been left opened at an early hour, and set fire to the tow thereto stored. The furniture was all got out with but little damage. The roof and upper story of the building was entirely destroyed. The estimated loss is over $1,000. No insurance upon anything except the pianos, which are but slightly damaged.—Mr. P. Colwell, tailor, was rather seriously injured by falling from a stairway of the building.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA.

The Kingston *Daily News* exhibits a degree of candor concerning the public works of Ottawa, that honorably distinguishes him from his brethren of the press. He pronounces that some official statement of the facts should be made instead of the unauthorised quasi contradictions that have appeared. As to the fact we have stated of a certain number of workmen being employed for other purposes than, as alleged by Ministerial journals, the sheltering of the walls from injury, their is no doubt; but this although according to Ministerial journalists themselves is an unconstitutional act, is by no means the most improper part of their conduct. It is the systematic deception that the Government have practised from the commencement, when they took a grant of $900,000 from Parliament, alleging that that sum would suffice to construct the buildings, and subsequently, without consent of Parliament altering the plans as to make the cost more than double the estimate; denying, when Parliament was in session last spring, the insufficiency of the original grant when they had the increased estimates before them; expending more than the money granted, and then stopping, leaving nothing more than a shell of the building, a portion of the bare walls, as the fruits of the grant. This is the position of the Government, and it is impossible that they can extricate themselves from it.

THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE TO EUROPE.

Some of the U. S. editors are trying to argue themselves into the belief that the repeated serious accidents sustained by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Line, settle the question of route both in summer and winter in favor of Portland and New York city. In reply to one of the dailies of the latter place, the Montreal *Gazette* properly says:—

"The New York *Times* kindly argues that we shall have to give up trying to maintain a steam line by the St. Lawrence competing with New York, by running a shorter distance in a higher latitude, on account of increased danger. It says we shall have to use Portland in summer as well as winter, or, what would be better still, to go at once to the absolutely safe port of New York. Let not our New York contemporary flatter itself too soon. The question of the competition of the St. Lawrence with New York for the trade of the great west is not settled. Events may move quickly in these days of secession and revolution; and *il rira bien qui rit le dernier*. In the mean time, we may reassure our contemporary by telling it, that the "North Britton" is the first steamship of this line lost as a consequence of the dangers of the St. Lawrence navigation. It is true that one other steamship, the old "Canadian," was lost in the St. Lawrence but that was owing to the criminal ignorance or stupidity of a pilot, who undertook to run a light-house down one fine night. The "Indian" and "Hungarian" were lost on the route to Portland, and after the point of its connection with the route between New York and Liverpool. The "Canadian," in June last, was lost on the Atlantic Ocean. These are facts which it may suit the New York *Times*, in its attempt to injure the character of the St. Lawrence route, by dwelling upon the misfortunes of the M. O. S. S. Company's line, to ignore."

☞ A new dodge for depleting the public purse has just been discovered by the Corruptionists. We called the attention a short time since to the disgraceful fact that the Inspector-General's paper—the Sherbrooke *Leader*—was two-thirds filled with official advertisements! Many of these have since been withdrawn, but a new dodge has been resorted to, and now whole columns are inserted in the French as well as the English language, which is another proof that the "double shuffle" is not yet played out. When Parliament meets, we hope some "independent member"—if any such curiosity shall then be found—will insist upon a return being made of all sums paid to newspapers since the Coalition came into possession of the public purse strings and then we shall see clearly "where the money goes." It must cost the country several thousands a-year to subsidise the little Sherbrooke *Leader* alone, to say nothing of the other *Leader* and the old lady on the corner! Who will do the State the service of putting an end to this wholesale robbery of the public purse!—*Hamilton Times.*

DEATH OF CAPT. HAYES.

The morning the death of another old and respected citizen occurred very suddenly. We refer to Capt. Hayes, our Chief Police, who, in the act of shaving himself, fell down, and, though medical assistance was almost immediately on the spot, nothing could be done to relieve him. His death was caused by disease of the heart. Whether as a merchant, or occupying the position of a public officer, which he did till the hour of his death, he was much respected and esteemed.—*Montreal Pilot, Tuesday Evening.*

....If our farmers would realise good prices for their stock, they must take steps to improve their breeds. Those who have tried the experiment have been amply repaid for the preliminary outlay. In the end good improved stock is found invariably the most profitable. At recent sales, while poor and unimproved stock was found almost unsaleable, superior oxen were sold for $120 to $160 per yoke, and cows at from $25 to $40. Such results are most encouraging, and should induce much greater attention to the raising of stock.—*Stratford Examiner.*

....A seaman, named John Speller was charged at Greenwich Police Court, on Saturday, with having on the previous evening murdered another seaman named William Dixon, on board the American ship *Bosphorus* laying in the Commercial Docks. The prisoner was in the forecastle and being ordered on deck refused to go. A seaman, named Porter, took hold of him to bring him out, and he drew a knife, and stabbed Porter in the arm. He ran out of the forecastle with the knife in his hand, and was met by Dixon, who seized him by the collar, upon which Speller deliberately plunged the knife into Dixon's breast. The latter fell upon the deck, and expired within five minutes. The accused then dropped the knife. He was remanded for a week.

Special Notices.

YOU HEED IT!—A cold is thought to be a too trifling matter to claim quick or serious attention, from some people; but, when 25 cents can go so far to cure a cold, cough, sore throat or hoarseness, hesitate not to invest that in a box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers. Sold by all druggists.

"MONEY MAKES THE MARE GO"—This is an old and true saying, and it is equally true that the 'Canadian Pain Destroyer' will make all pains go from the body, and cures Bowel complaints, Tooth Ache, Head Ache, Sprains, Bruises, &c., sooner than any thing else discovered. Price 25 cents a Bottle. See advertisement.

Birth.

At Blythe Mills, Peterborough, on 18th inst., MRS. ROBERT RESPESS, of a Daughter.

Married.

By the Rev. John Carroll, on the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JAS. T. STENSON, to MISS JANE ANN GALLY, eldest daughter of Mr. Thos. Gally, all of Peterboro'.

Died.

At North Monaghan, on Friday, 8th inst., of inflamation of the lungs, ISABELLA, infant daughter of Mr. David Kirkconnell, aged 11 months.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday, November 19, 1861.

Fall Wheat 95c a $1.
Spring Wheat 85c a 88c.
Barley 44c a 46c.
Oats 46c a 50c.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, November 21, 1861.

	$	c.		$	c.
Flour ₱ brl	4	50	@	5	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	95	@	0	00
Spring Wheat ₱ bu	0	80	@	0	85
Barley ₱ bush	0	35	@	0	45
Oats "	0	20	@	0	21
Peas "	0	40	@	0	45
Potatoes (new)	0	22	@	0	25
Pork ₱ cwt	3	00	@	4	00
Beef ₱ cwt	3	50	@	4	25
Butter ₱ lb	0	10	@	0	10
Hay ₱ ton	7	00	@	80	00
Hides ₱ cwt	4	50	@	5	00
Wood ₱ per cord	3	00	@	2	00

WM. CUMMING,
Market Clerk.

New Advertisements.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the St. Andrew's Society of the Town and County of Peterborough, will be held in

CAISSE'S HOTEL,

On Friday, 29th inst.

TICKETS,—$1.00; to be had at Massies' Book Store, and at the stores of Messrs. R. Johnston & Son, McKellar & Cameron, and at the *Examiner* Office, and from the members of the Dinner Committee.

D. SUTHERLAND, D. McDONALD, Jr.,
Chairman. Sec'y of Com.
Peterboro, Nov. 20, 1861. 47

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of North Monaghan will meet at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, NOV. 30th, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of determining the relative assessment of the lots through which the drain now constructed in the Township passes. A statement of the amounts assessed by the engineer is now at the Town Hall, where it can be seen at any time until day of the sitting of the Court.

WM. WOOD,
Township Clerk.
N. Monaghan, Nov 16, 1861.

SLEIGHS!

ON hand a number of good substantial Sleighs, manufactured of the best Oak,
With Cast Iron as well as Wrought Shoeing.

☞ Sleigh-runners furnished to order.

Sugar Kettles, Bake Kettles, and Morit's Agricultural Furnace.

JAMES HAMILTON,
Opposite Perdon's old Flour Mill.
Peterboro, Nov. 20, 1861. 47

H. IRVINE,
CONVEYANCER.
OFFICE.—In Henshore's Block, Hunter St., a few next door to Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store.
Peterboro, Nov. 21, 1861. 47

FISHER'S HOTEL.

FISHER'S OLD STAND.

Corner of George and Simcoe Sts., Peterboro

WILL be re-opened in a few weeks for the convenience and accomodation of the public. A large Yard with Sheds and Stables in the rear of the Hotel, will be open daily free of charge.

The subscriber most respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal support he received from his friends and the public before the fire compelled him to suspend business.

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.

AMOS. J. FISHER,
Proprietor.
Nov. 18, 1861. 47

New Livery Stable.

IN connection with the above a Livery Stable has been opened, where the public may be accomodated with

HORSES
and
CONVEYANCES,
OF ALL KINDS, AT ALL SEASONS.

☞ Rates Moderate; positively no Credit.

THOS. J. FISHER.

Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Fisher's old stand.
Peterboro, Nov. 18, 1861. 47

CARD OF THANKS.

To JOS. R. WALTON, ESQ., PETERBOROUGH.

SIR.—You will please accept my thanks, and this public acknowledgement, for the promptness with which the amount of my insurance ($1,000) in the Provincial Insurance Company—for which you are agent—was paid. I can, with confidence, recommend the Company to the patronage of the public, and I have much pleasure in adding testimony to your reputation as an active and painstaking agent.

CHRISTOPHER LEARY.
North Monaghan, Nov. 18, 1861.

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, for School Section No. 5, Otonabee—School House within three miles from Allandale—a First Class Teacher. Engagement to commence on 1st day of January, 1863. A married man preferred. There is a comfortable House attached to the School-house, which is rent-free to the teacher.

Apply to

DAVID HENDERSON,
Otonabee.
Nov. 16, 1861. 47

NOTICE.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

JAMES MEANY, School Teacher, First class certificate, is ready to engage for the year 1862. Any commands to himself, or left with his daughter, Miss Meany, Peterboro, will meet immediate attention.

Scully, S. S. No. 7, Nov. 18th, 1861.

PETERBOROUGH ROOM PAPER DEPOT.

SWEET AND CHOICEST PATTERNS.

ROBERT STEVENSON,

(Charbrooke Street,—nearly opposite the Hoffman House,) offers his large stock of

PAPER-HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS,
BORDERS,
WINDOW-BLINDS,
&c., &c., &c.,

COMPRISING

OVER 20,000 Pieces!

at a Great Reduction from the usual trade prices, for Cash.

ALSO STOCK OF

PAINT BRUSHES,

Varnish,
Oils,
Paints,
Window Glass,
Curtain Fixtures,
&c., &c., &c.

ALSO LARGE, GOOD AND CHEAP.

☞ Window Glass cut to order.

Peterboro, Nov. 19, 1861, 47

TEMPERANCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the next meeting of the

TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION ASSOCIATION

for the County of Peterborough, will be held in the Temperance Hall, in the Town of Peterboro,

On Tuesday next, 26th inst.

D. PENTLAND, Sec'ry.
Nov 21, 1861.

Wanted Immediately.

AN INTELLIGENT LAD to learn the Printing Business. Apply at the "EXAMINER" Office, Peterborough.
Peterboro', Nov. 14, 1861. 46

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Corporation of the Township of Otonabee intend, on the

16th December next,

to pass a By-law to establish the following line of Road, viz:

A Road commencing on the Western limit of the allowance for Road, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of Otonabee, at the line between lots Nos. 12 and 13, and thence westerly following said line between lots 12 and 13, across the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Concessions; said Road to be 66 feet wide, and the described line the centre.

A Road commencing 25 feet south of the line between lots Nos. 30 and 31, on the Eastern limit of the allowance for Road, between the 1st and 2nd Concessions of Otonabee, and thence Easterly across the 1st Concession, following a line parallel with the line dividing lots numbers 30 and 31; said Road to be 40 feet wide, and the described line the centre.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.
Otonabee, 6th Nov., 1861. 46-4in

MACLEARS'
ALMANACS FOR 1862.

Diaries, Diaries for 1862.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has received all his fall stock of

BOOKS,
STATIONERY and
ROOM PAPER,
AND WILL SELL

CHEAP FOR CASH!

as the times are hard.

THOMAS MENZIES.
Peterboro', 14th Nov., 1861. 46-3in.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF
PETERBOROUGH & VICTORIA.

CASH STORE.

ROBERT JOHNSTON & SON

BEG to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district, that they have bought out the stock of Mr. John Thomson, George Street, and intend opening in a few days in the stand heretofore occupied by him, a large and well selected stock of

NEW GOODS!

Consisting of a choice stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

which they intend to sell at

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH!

Parties who have not made their Fall purchases will do well to give them a call and inspect their stock.

R. J. & S. N hope that by paying strict attention to business, they may receive a share of public patronage.

Peterboro, Oct 28, 1861. 44

Change in Business!

WM. SMITH,

(LATE CUTTER TO JOHN THOMSON, GEORGE STREET.)

BEGS to inform the public that he has opened in the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

over the late stand occupied by Mr. John Thomson, (now R. Johnston & Son,) where he trusts to meet a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed on the establishment.

ALL KINDS OF WORK MADE TO ORDER.

AS THE

BEST WORKMEN

only will be employed parties may rely on all orders being filled to satisfaction. Prices reasonable.

☞ Entrance by hall between R. Johnston & Son's, and R. Walton's Stove and Tin-ware store.

Peterboro, Oct. 28th, 1861. 41

BUFFALO
CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers in returning their acknowledgements for the patronage bestowed upon them since they opened their establishment in this borough, would respectfully inform the public that they continue to receive constantly and keep on hand the largest and best assorted stock of

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

AND GENTLEMENS

FURNISHING GOODS!

over shown in this neighborhood, consisting of

Satinetts,
Tweeds,
Broad Cloth,
Cassimeres,
Pilots,
Unions,
Doeskins,
&c., &c., &c.

The Clothing is all made up at their own establishment, in the City of Buffalo, by first class workmen, and as they manufacture themselves, they are able to sell a good article at a lower price than any other establishment in the trade. Country Merchants, and Lumberers would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they are able to offer superior advantages to wholesale purchasers.

☞ The Terms are strictly CASH.

S. HOFELLER & BROS.

Remember the place,—Next door to Mr. Jas. Best's, George Street.
Peterboro, Oct 17th, 1861. 44

TO MILLERS AND GRAIN SPECULATORS!

TO LET in Ashburnham, that large Grain Storehouse, lately occupied by T. Short, Esq. Apply to

S. WOOD, Otonabee.
Nov 7th, 1861. 45

Ferguson & Mitchell,

Beg to call the attention of the public to their well-assorted stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, BRUSHES, &c.,

which they will sell

☞ VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, ☜

or on approved credit.

All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited. Shop on Hunter Street, Peterborough.

ATTENTION!

THE subscriber will commence on MONDAY the 4th day NOVEMBER, and sell off his present STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

FOR CASH AND CASH ONLY!

☞ Positively no credit.

N. B.—Persons in the habit heretofore of sending in orders will please notice that I shall not accept any after this date, on account of the very LOW PRICES which I shall sell at.

J. T. STENSON.
Peterboro, Oct 29, 1861. 44

PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING
should remember the
Buffalo Clothing Store
next door to Mr. Jas.
Best's, George Street,
where they can get a
superior article at a
very low price!

S. HOFELLER & BRO'S.
Peterboro. Oct 17th, 1861, 44

BOARD.

A LADY RESIDING IN A CENTRAL PART of the Town will be happy to receive a few respectable Gentlemen, as Boarders. Every attention will be paid to make them comfortable. Terms moderate. For particulars apply at this office.

Peterborough, September, 1861

School Teacher Wanted.

FOR THE ASHBURNHAM SCHOOL, TERM to commence on the 2nd Wednesday in January, 1862, a Normal School Teacher, holding a 1st class certificate,

Apply to,

F. H. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of Ashburnham E. of S. Trustees.
October 23, 1861. 43

ROYAL

HORSE INFIRMARY.

McDONALD STREET, PETERBORO'

W. KEITH, M. R. C. V. S.

HAVING rented Mr. Perry's Stables, (behind the Grain Store) and having fitted them with loose boxes and stalls, &c., with all the necessaries for an infirmary, for sick and lame Horses, all cases brought there will receive every attention. Horses from the country can have Hay, Oats, &c., and Medicines at so much per day or week. Firing and other operations performed without throwing the animal, thereby avoiding much risk. Horses and Cattle in the country attended to.

W. K. may be consulted any day either at Messrs. John Moffatt's, Blacksmith, John Douglass, Blacksmith, or at Mrs. Stewart's, George Street north, and at the Infirmary Stables from 9 to 10 a. m., and from 1 to 2 p. m.

Oct 28th, 1861. 44

✗ CAUTION.

I WILL be answerable for no debts contracted in my name from this date, unless by my written order.

ED. O'DONNELL.
Emmemore, Nov 7, 1861. 45

WOOD WANTED.

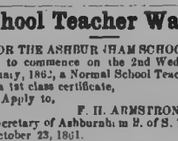
A FEW CORDS OF GOOD HARD-WOOD will be received by the subscriber in payment on subscriptions or account if delivered within one month from this date.

JAS. RENFREW.
Examiner Office, Oct. 3, 1861.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that from this date I will pay no debts contracted by my second son, JOHN.

GEORGE HOWDEN.
Peterboro, Nov. 9, 1861. 46



AXES! AXES!! AXES!!!

THE subscriber in returning thanks to the Lumbermen and others for their patronage and prompt and liberal payment, would give notice that he is hard at work making axes by hand which he will warrant to be better than can be made in Peterboro or elsewhere.

Please give him a call.

☞ Shop, east of the Bank of Montreal.

P. J. AYRES.
Peterboro, Nov 7, 1861 45

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, being the East half of Lot No. 2, in the Township of Douro.

80 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation.

THERE IS A

GOOD LOG HOUSE,

AND A

DOUBLE CEDAR BARN, [new,]

and a spring of good Water near the house. A never-failing Creek runs through the farm.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third down; balance in three equal annual instalments.

Apply to N. Clapsaun, Baltimore, or to

CHRISTOPHER LEARY,
N. Monaghan.

Nov 7th, 1861.

N.B.—If not sold before the 1st of JANUARY, 1862, it will be leased for a term of years.

STRAYED.

FROM the premises of the subscriber, in Smith, about four or five years ago,

Six Head of Cattle.

1 three year old steer; dark red, a small piece of its horn broken off; 1 two year old Steer, red; 1 two year old Heifer, dark roan; three yearlings—1 Steer, and 2 Heifers—the Steer is white; one of the heifers is dark red, the other is red and white, mixed.

Any person leaving information of the whereabouts of the said cattle at McKellar & Cameron's, Peterboro, or with the subscriber, will be suitably rewarded.

WM. FITZGERALD.
Smith, Nov. 8th, 1861. 46

REDUCED RATES FOR ASSURANCE.

Scottish Provincial INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE OF PREMIUMS has been framed, so as to reduce the cost of Life Assurance to the lowest point. It will be observed the Rates payable for the first Five Years are not much more than HALF the usual charge, while, for the remainder of life, they are still moderate.

To Assure £100 sterling, payable at Death, with profits after first five years:

Age.	First 5 Years.	Remainder of Life.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	0 12 11	2 0 11
25	1 1 9	2 7 2
30	1 5 2	2 14 7
35	1 9 2	3 3 1
40	1 14 5	3 13 10
45	2 0 6	4 4 3
50	2 9 8	5 1 4

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.
October, 1861. 41

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL...£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA...$300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [5 years] profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Losses settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency,—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough, November 7th, 1861. 45

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harrey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gilb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.
October, 1861. 41

PROVINCIAL

INSURANCE CO', OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Elight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Dorse.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October, 1861. 41

THE PHŒNIX

INSURANCE CO'Y,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital - - - - - - $500,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent.
Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1861. 41

MONTREAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED BY SPECIAL ORDINANCE IN 1840.

CAPITAL STOCK, $800,000

PAID UP.....$80,000.

Head Office, No. 9, Great St. James St.
MONTREAL.

Wm. MURRAY...Manager.

THE undersigned begs to intimate his appointment as Agent in Peterboro', for the above company, and is authorized to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and Personal Property, against loss or damage by fire, at rates as low as those of any responsible office.

For further particulars, rates, &c., apply to

W. H. SCOTT,
Agent.

Office in Burnham's Block, opposite the Examiner Office.
Peterboro, Aug. 26, 1861. 35

BEEF! BEEF!!

250 BARRELS

MESS & PRIME MESS BEEF

For Sale Low by

ROBERT COCHRANE.
Butcher at the Market.
Peterborough, Oct. 8, 1861. 41

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND THE BEST PLACE TO PURCHASE

READY-MADE CLOTHING

IS AT

HAFFEY'S,

All the Clothing is made on the premises, and warranted!!

Peterborough, Sept. 26, 1861, 39

TEA, SUGAR, TOBACCO, COFFEE, &C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES,

FOR CASH ONLY!

A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

TEAS, SUGARS,
TOBACCOES, COFFEE, &c.

Good mixed Tea at 3s. 6d. Per lb.

Coffee, Fresh Ground every morning at 1s. 3d.

A FEW KEGS LOCHFINE HERRING, FISH, FISH OILS, &c.

OGILVY & HOOD.
Peterborough, November 21st, 1861. 47-3in.

FURS! FURS!

W. LECH,

Corner Store, Market Block, Peterborough,

Has now on hand, and offers for sale, a very large stock of

FUR GOODS,

which will be sold at prices altogether lower than any person can sell Montreal made Furs. Besides, the stock is all made up under the personal superintendence of Mr. Lech, and will be found

MUCH BETTER MADE,

AND BETTER IN EVERY RESPECT.

The following list of prices will convince any person that they consult their own interest by buying home manufactured goods in preference to slop work made up in the cities, for the country trade:

Rock Martin Victorines	$2 00	and upwards.
do Mitts,	1 50	do
do Cuffs,	1 00	do
Fitch Victorines,	3 00	do
German Mink Victorines,	2 50	do
Real Mink Victorines,	9 00	do
Good serviceable Fur Caps for Men,	0 75	do
South Sea Seal,	3 00	do

And every other article in the line at corresponding prices.

Peterborough, Nov. 1st, 1861. 45

STRICKLAND & ROGERS'

FALL STOCK

IS NOW

COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

AND CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Our customers and the public generally are requested to call and examine, and oblige

. & R.
Peterborough, October 30, 1861. 44-3in

FOR CASH OR Produce ONLY.

MONTREAL ONLY ONE Price

CASH STORE,

Hunter Street, Peterboro'

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD take this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country for past favors, and would beg to intimate that he has received a large addition to his stock, on such favorable terms as enable him to offer goods at such

LOW PRICES

as to convince every one who examines them ☞ *That he cannot be beat in the Town.*

The following comprise a few of the articles generally in stock:

West of England Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinets, Drills, Denims, Stripped Cottons, Ginghams, Prints, Factory Cotton, Orleans, Coburgs, Red and White Flannels, Cotton Warp, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Silk and Felt Hats, &c.

TEAS, TOBACCOES, SUGARS,

Soap, Candles, Raisins Currants, Coffee, Rice, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Remember the Spot: Next door to McKellar & Cameron's, Hunter Street.

Peterboro, Aug. 27, 1861. 34

REMOVAL.

R. D. BASKERVILLE,

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, has fitted up with taste and convenience at considerable expense, a saloon on George St., *2 doors north of Lawson's Hotel,* where he will be in attendance on the public, during all business hours. Having visited some of the largest American cities this summer, he is thoroughly acquainted with the

LATEST FASHIONABLE IMPROVEMENTS

in his profession, and flatters himself that he will not be found second to any in the Canadas.

☞ Positively no business on Sundays.

Peterboro, Sept 9, 1861. 37

CARD.

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE, Oct. 26, 1861.

To Joseph R. Walton, Esq., Agent of the Canada West Farmers' M. & S. Insurance Co.

Dear Sir,—Please express my thanks to the Directors of your Company, for the very liberal and prompt manner in which they have settled my claim against them for the one recently taken by me in the destruction of my Barn and contents by fire on the day last. I hope you will make this and every other public, as it is only three days since I received you of my loss, and only seven days from the occurrence to the fire! Such promptness on the part of the Company must convince all seeking insurance of the advantages to be derived by insuring their property in the C. W. F. M. & S. I. C. of Hamilton.

JOSHUA DAWSON.
Otonabee, Oct 26, 1861. 44

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that any party or parties trespassing on E. half of Lot No. 8, in the 6th Con., Township of Dummer, to cut timber thereon, or for any other illegal purpose after this date, will be punished according to law.

WM. WEBSTER.
Dummer, Nov. 6th, 1861. Proprietor. 45

HENRY BENARY

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PIANO-FORTES MELODIANS,

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

ROYAL BUILDINGS,

No. 81 KING STREET WEST,

TORONTO.

BEGS to inform the public of Peterborough, that he will open his Warerooms in Toronto, where he will keep constantly on hand a large stock of the best Piano-Fortes for sale and hire. The satisfaction expressed by those parties with whom he had the honor of dealing for the past years, with Messrs A. S. Nordheimer, leads him to hope that he will receive a large share of the public patronage in Peterborough. He will attend to the Pianos of his patrons with the same zeal as heretofore.

Toronto, October 14, 1861.

PORK! PORK!

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS!

200 BARRELS OF CHOICE

MESS PORK!

For Sale Low for Cash.

ROBERT COCHRANE.
Butcher at the Market.
Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1861. 41

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the United Townships of Dummer and Burleigh intend to pass the following roads in the Township of Dummer, viz:—

1st.—Running through part of Lots Twenty, Nineteen, and Eighteen, in the Third Concession.

2nd.—A Road running through part of Lots Twenty-nine and Thirty in the Fourth Concession, and part of Lot No. Thirty in the Fifth Concession.

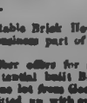
3rd.—A Road running through part of Lot No Thirty in the Seventh Concession, and part of Lots Twenty-nine and Thirty in the Eighth Concession.

Dummer, 18th Oct., 1861. 43-4in

VALUABLE

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.



THE comfortable Brick Houses near the business part of the Town.

THE Subscriber offers for sale those two neat and substantial built Brick Houses on Antrim street, one lot from George street. The houses are fitted up with every convenience; the per idence is all brick. There is a good soft water cistern and spring well, sheds, &c., on the premises.

TERMS.—One half cash, the balance in three yearly instalments.

For particulars apply to

DAVID CARLISLE.
On the premises.
Peter

THE OIL TRADE.

Why one and the millions of people in this and other States, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, are perhaps serious to know whether the business of procuring coal oil in this way is profitable or otherwise. A recently published statement shows that the amount of this oil transported to a market over the Western Division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad during the past months of 1861 had greatly and progressively increased over the quantity transported over the same route during the corresponding period of last year. The editor, however, of the *Rural Argus* (a paper published in the western part of the State) has recently visited the oil regions, and gives the result of his observations in a late issue of his journal. Among other remarks, he says that the price of oil is so low that nothing short of a flowing well will pay. And even a flowing well may endanger the financial standing of its owner by compelling him to incur great expense in the purchase of barrels before any return can be had. He adds, moreover, that innumerable troubles attend the business at every stage of its progress. A few have made themselves rich by it, and a few more will do the same thing; while a vast majority of those who have invested in it, and who will yet do so, will it is thought, never realize one per cent on the investment. The rapid increase in the expenditure and consumption of this oil would seem to give a contradiction to this conclusion. If some can make fortunes at the business, others, under like circumstances, can do the same thing.

STORING POTATOES.

The following are a few very useful and timely hints on the subject from the *Scottish Farmer*:

Before the appearance of the disease in 1845, it was quite common to store potatoes in large masses in houses. The roots would often keep sound in this state for the greater part of the winter. No fermentation was induced, and any little heat generated had the effect of causing the roots to sprout. Since that time, however, things have been entirely changed. In 1845 the larger portion of the crop was taken up to all appearance quite sound, but whenever it was stored in large pits or in houses a destructive fermentation was induced, which speedily reduced the roots to a rotten mass. It has been observed that thunder-storms seem to stimulate the latent seeds of the disease, and promote first the destruction of the haulm and then that of the tubers.

It has been found that putting together potatoes in large quantities has often had the effect of spreading the taint through the whole. For this reason it is seldom that they are now stored in houses. The smaller the quantities that can be put together the better, as it will diminish the risk of their spoiling. The narrower, therefore, the pits are made so much the more chance is there of the roots keeping through the winter, and not sprouting prematurely in the spring.

It is far from advisable to begin to store before the weather becomes cool, as heat is very apt to spread the destructive taint.

HOW THE BRITISH DEBT IS HELD.

It is not generally known to what extent the British funds are held by the poorer classes in Great Britain. The following table, therefore, cannot but be interesting at this time. It is found in a note in the first volume of "Alison on Population," page 127, English edition:

Table of the holders of property in British funds in 1837, from "Porter's Parliamentary Tables for 1837":—

		Holders
Dividend not exceeding £	5....	87,212
" "	10....	43,020
" "	50....	98,759
" "	100....	23,888
" "	200....	14,810
" "	300....	4,893
" "	500....	2,762
" "	1000....	1,359
" "	2000....	402
Dividend exceeding	2000....	176

It appears from this table that of the holders of the British debt, 280,881, there are 256,879 who hold an amount drawing dividends not exceeding £100, and that 87,212 hold such small amounts as entitle them to draw less than £5.

AN ILLINOIS FARM.

The largest farm in Illinois is that of Isaac Funk, who resides near Bloomington, M'Lean county. The total number of acres occupied and owned by him is 9 000—one farm of 27,000 acres, said to be worth $30 per acre, and three pasture fields containing, respectively, 8,000, 3,000 and 1, 000 acres. His great crop is corn, all of which he consumes at home, and is thus able to market about $70,000 worth of cattle per year at New York. His stock on hand of horses, mules, hogs and fat cattle is said to be worth $1,000,000.

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The Marine Insurance Companies of London have transmitted to the Quebec Board of Trade, for presentation to the Provincial Parliament, a memorial praying for the repeal of the Pilot's Act, in which they urge that the equal distribution of the profits among the pilots is not calculated to promote that personal exertion on their part so essential to the safe navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and is otherwise detrimental by placing the intelligent and incompetent, the sober and intemperate, and the energetic and careless, pilots on the same footing; and that limiting the extent of pilot ground to Father Point makes it requisite for vessels bound up the St. Lawrence to go into the very face of danger to obtain a pilot, and thus one of the chief objects sought to be obtained by the Quebec Pilotage Act—the increased safety to life and property—is defeated at the very commencement of its operation by the great risk to both, in rendering masters of ships to take pilots at Father Point, as shown during the early part of the present season when several vessels were stranded and damaged in that vicinity. From which it would seem that our Provincial Legislature is as but for the use as much as it is for the landowners. It is evident that a wiser policy must be adopted before the dangers of this great route shall be overcome, but first of all we must look these dangers in the face.—*Hamilton Times.*

WHEAT! WHEAT!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE will be paid for any quantity of

FALL and SPRING WHEAT

at the Store,

At McGaugah's Store-house, Railway Depot, Ashburnham.

S. SUTHERLAND.

October 25, 1861. 43

WATSON'S NEURALGIA CURE.

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been wanted. After suspected and patent remedies had been tried, it was plainly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulates the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it DESTROYS AT THE SEAT OF the ailment, ARRESTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has cured GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA in their worst forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering from these diseases, and who know it, and all other remedies to vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

is the only Specific and Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. L. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Sept. 26, 1861. 39

Gutta-Percha Roofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating the roofs of houses, new or old. One gallon, costing $1 50, will thoroughly coat from 300 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repea , it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,

23 Cedar Street, New York.

October 3rd, 1861. 4-ly.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of the contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to the operator.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out, one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair, it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest, safest, most convenient, most successful, and most perfect Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the same or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by

A. L. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Oct 3, 1861. 40

The Great French Remedy!

MADAM BOUVIN'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for all Uterine Obstructions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and diseases to which the woman, Wife and Mother is peculiarly liable. These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action.—They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri, in Leucorrhœa, or the Whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by Married Ladies at certain periods, but at other times their use is perfectly safe.

N. B.—$1 enclosed to any authorised Agent will ensure a package of Pills by return mail.

Cropby, General Agent, Fort Erie, C. W.

Building, Young, Lyman, Elliot & Co, Wholesale Agents, Toronto.

Sept. 17, 1862. 39

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW AND ACCURATE, ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

Map of Upper Canada,

EMBRACING WITH A DESCRIPTIVE MAP AND DIRECTORY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF

N'H & S'H MONAGHAN & OTONABEE.

CONLIN, BONNEY & Co., of Toronto, propose to publish the above work, drawn on a large scale from the most recent and accurate surveys, exhibiting all Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province, corrected from the latest official authority, also, the various lines of Railway, Railway Stations, with the correct distances between each, Canals, Plank and Macadamized Roads, the Mail Travelled Roads, between Towns and Villages, the mountains and names of each Counties and Township, the great Lakes, Rivers, and principal Mill Streams. To this are added the Variations of Time in different parts of Canada, Upper Canada from the Aborigines Queen's Reign, Toronto, and Population of each City, Town, County and Township will also be given, with other historical and general information, carefully compiled from the Census Returns of the different years. The Map will be engraved with Views of the principal Public Buildings in the Province, executed in the best style.

There will likewise given with the above Map an alleged Poem in the most modern strain of the choicest Portraiture, among conventions, lots, and subdivisions, with the names of the proprietors neatly engraved in connection, Sunday School Houses, Churches, School Houses, Mills, Manufactories, Stores, &c., together with uncultivated gravel, plank and other Roads open to travel, the nearest routes of mail carrying post, colonized Places of Towns and Villages in the Township.

The names of all Subscribers, resident owners of farms, will be engraved, directing proprietors on their respective lots, and the residence of their friends also published; also, the names of Subscribers in the Towns and Villages will be published, with the title, professions, business, &c., of each, thus completing a complete Rural, Professional, and Mercantile Business Directory.

The Canvassing Agents entitled a small proportion of the above work, with our most improved Plan.

CAUTION.—This undertaking is not in any way connected with that projected by Messrs. Tennings of Jefferson County, State of New York.

WILL BE SOLD AT A SACRIFICE.

THE subscriber is instructed by his father-in-law to sell his House and Lot on Albert Street, on the Great Northern Road, adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Bell, Peterboro. The above is one of the most delightful situations in Town, and will be sold for the

LOW PRICE OF $800!

one half to be paid down, and the remainder in two years from time of sale. Title Perfect.

JOHN RITCHIE.

Peterboro.

Mathew's Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and numerous Vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For Sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicines.

A. L. MATHEWS, General Agent, Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the Inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past four or five years, and on account of his increase of business and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will commence his visits to Peterboro' on the first and third MONDAYS, TUESDAYS and WEDNESDAYS in each month, remaining only three days at a time. Those formerly employed to procure him business will continue to do so, as usual, and on account of his extensive practice and qualities, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. All his Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now all gathered round, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as LOW AS FAIR RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro,' April 20th, 1859. 16.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Captial, $ .000 000.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,

Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 11th, 1857.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are unceasing and a cure—nonexcused despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly diseased. Every one afflicted should give them an immediate trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe obstruction of hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, still more increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOHNSONS, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove

Invaluable to remove

Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.

And gives clearness to the Voice.

And gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes,

They relieve in ten minutes,

They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists

Sold by all Druggists

Sold by all Druggists

A 25 cents a box.

A 25 cents a box.

A 25 cents a box.

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge, if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1862 for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Post Office, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

JOHN DENNIS, *Manufacturer.*

Warkworth, Percy, Dec, 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patented and manufacturer. New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Family Goods,

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 2s 6d, 15s, 17s, 20s 6d. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown do., Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Irish Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in Cases. Canada Teas, Sugars, Oatmeal, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Fluted extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (now blue front)—premises, lately occupied by Jas. Stevenson, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 1 1861.

Lightning! Lightning!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

3,000 Feet

OF our NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND WITH SPRATT'S RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS Rod is recommended in England with certificates from the Royal Family, on its great conducting power; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding coating prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Croft has a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect and unceasing power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting properties of this rod, with Spratt's point, is, first, from the first that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud, and charged with its element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the fountain, easing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over one's heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But if it fall in its descension of two great accumulations of electricity, and the discharge takes place to the ground, [illegible] and a cure in most cases. We have special them on the City of Palace, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to export them at a trifling advance upon the Copper Rod. Common Iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not expect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 35 feet from the point.

$1,000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow all man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W. will be attended to by O. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KINDALL,

83 Young Street.

Toronto, Sept. 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPerintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.

Prof. of Chemistry.

Peterboro', July 20th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. NIBLOCK.

Toronto, June 29th, 1861. 34-3m

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a safe and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned [illegible] these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free o the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed.

When the directions are followed,

When the directions are followed,

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

Lightning! Lightning!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

3,000 Feet

OF our NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND WITH SPRATT'S RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS Rod is recommended in England with certificates from the Royal Family, on its great conducting power; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding coating prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Croft has a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect and unceasing power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting properties of this rod, with Spratt's point, is, first from the first that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud, and charged with its element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the fountain, easing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over one's heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But if it fall in its descension of two great accumulations of electricity, and the discharge takes place to the ground, [illegible] and a cure in most cases. We have special them on the City of Palace, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to export them at a trifling advance upon the Copper Rod. Common Iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not expect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 35 feet from the point.

$1,000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow all man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W. will be attended to by O. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KINDALL,

83 Young Street.

Toronto, Sept. 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPerintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.

Prof. of Chemistry.

Peterboro', July 20th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. NIBLOCK.

Toronto, June 29th, 1861. 34-3m

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a safe and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned [illegible] these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free o the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed.

When the directions are followed,

When the directions are followed,

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

JUDSONS,

MOUNTAIN HERB

WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots

VERSUS

Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere choke that ails them? In nine cases out of ten the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much sorrow, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is confined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuges will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanac. Ask for the "Mexican Almanac" of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by the GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA KILLS WORMS,

Never Harms—Is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. Judson & Co. upon the portrait of Tecumseh, on each package of this Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

50 Leonard St., New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE we present you with a perfect likeness of TECUMSEH, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it at once circulates to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter, hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the white course of the stream becomes discolored and disordered. As quickly does impure blood, by its every part and here tracing behind. All the channels become obstructed, and so the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills actively purify the blood, but generate all the secretions of the body they act, therefore, unrivaled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES.

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This Antibilious Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and sweet, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Peasant-indeed, is it to imagine we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	Debility,	Inward Weakness,
Colds,	Fever and Ague,	Liver Complaints,
Chest Indisposition,	Female Complaints,	Remote Complaints,
Costiveness,	Health lost,	Pains,
Dyspepsia,	Influenza,	Stone and Gravel,
Diarrhœa,	Inflammation,	Secondary Symptoms,
Dropsy,	Jaundice,	Worms.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, clear the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the ruby tinge of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very perplexing way among the Females, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "Great Montezuma" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine have the Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON, & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 50 Leonard Street,

NEW YORK

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

☞ The Canadian Pain Destroyer is a prompt and Safe Remedy for Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well as the stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the bites of poisonous Lizards and venomous Reptiles.

JUDSONS,

MOUNTAIN HERB

WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots

VERSUS

Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere choke that ails them? In nine cases out of ten the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much sorrow, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is confined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuges will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs. Ask for the "Mexican Almanac" of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by the GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA KILLS WORMS,

Never Harms—Is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. Judson & Co. upon the portrait of Tecumseh, on each package of this Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

50 Leonard St., New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE we present you with a perfect likeness of TECUMSEH, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it at once circulates to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter, hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the white course of the stream becomes discolored and disordered. As quickly does impure blood, by its every part and here tracing behind. All the channels become obstructed, and so the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills actively purify the blood, but generate all the secretions of the body they act, therefore, unrivaled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES.

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This Antibilious Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and sweet, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Peasant-indeed, is it to imagine we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	Debility,	Inward Weakness,
Colds,	Fever and Ague,	Liver Complaints,
Chest Indisposition,	Female Complaints,	Remote Complaints,
Costiveness,	Health lost,	Pains,
Dyspepsia,	Influenza,	St

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 48.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$0 37
Each subsequent insertion	12
Six to ten lines, first insertion	65
Each subsequent insertion	15
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	7
Each subsequent insertion, "	3

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENTFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

MESSRS. FITZGERALD & DRENNAN
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND AGENTS. *Office* in Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Messrs. F. & D. having lately surveyed the outlines of eight new Townships now included in this County will be happy to give any information to intending settlers. 34

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law Master Extraordinary in Chancery Note. Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glassware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hat, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c. Dixon' Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd. 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the *Review* Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 18

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate. Physician, Surgeon, &c Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April 23, 1861. 17

ALEX. McNEIL,
AUCTIONEER, Valuator, &c., &c. Licensed for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. George St., Peterboro'.

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861. 3

FOR SALE.
A FIRST-RATE TAVERN STAND situated on Elizabeth Street, Ashburnham, front of Mr. Rogers' Mill. The building is at present used for a dwelling house and furniture rooms. It would make a good stand for a Grocery and Bakery. The lease of the above has eleven years to run, and will be sold very reasonable for money. For particulars apply to
E. BURLEY,
On the premises.
Aug. 28, 1861. 35

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & DRENNAN.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street Peterboro.

A. POWLIS & Co.
HARDWARE Merchants, George St., Peterboro.

THE CHEAPEST & BEST PLACE To get JOB PRINTING done, is at the EXAMINER Office.

D. PENTLAND.
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE, OVER COULTERS' DRUG STORE, George Street, Peterboro'.

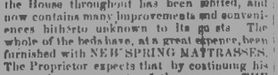
TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or
VULCANIZED RUBBER.
Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.
D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand that he
WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,
and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.
Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.
Peterboro', April 10th, 1861. 35

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough; and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres:
60 Acres are Cleared,
and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Roughcast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 26, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.
A GOOD WELL
of spring water standing within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good
YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,
in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.
The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered and it will be sold at a liberal price.
Title Indisputable.
Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS. WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov 7 1860. 54

NOTICE.
THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of Dec. next,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.
Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 20

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS;
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.
ON and after the 6th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	7.30 a. m.
" Millbrook "	9.05 a. m.
" Fraserville "	9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	9.50 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at	2.35 p. m.
" Fraserville "	2.55 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	4.55. p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Leave.
Peterboro' January, 18

INFORMATION WANTED.
A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1840, a person named De Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 53 Frank Street, the bearer, N. Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.
MRS. SAMANTHA JENKINSON.
Rochester, N. Y., 24th May, 1861.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!
Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling
IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., waiting claimants. A Catalogue of the heirs and names of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 60 cents in United States' stamps, or 2s 6d Sterling. Old claims must be presented at once. References:—A. E. Hill, Boston; J. Burnham, Chief of Police, Haverhill. Address
W. W. S. URRETON & Co.,
Box 250, Post Office, Boston, Mass.
Sept., 1861. 37

Poetry.

HOME.

There is a land—of every land the pride,
Beloved by Heaven, o'er all the world beside!
Where brighter suns dispense serener light,
And milder moons imparadise the night;
A land of virtue, valor, wisdom, truth,
Time tutor'd age, and love-exalted youth:
The wandering mariner, whose eye explores
The wealthiest isles—the most enchanting shores,
Views not a realm so beautiful and fair,
Nor breathes the spirit of a purer air;
In every clime the magnet of his soul,
Touch'd by remembrance, trembles to that pole
For in that land of Heaven's peculiar grace,
The heritage of Nature's noblest race,
There is a spot on earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest;
Where Man, creation's tyrant, casts aside
His sword and sceptre, pageantry and pride!
While hand in hand, and heart in heart entwined,
The lover and the friend repose reclined,
Where mother, daughter, sister, wife,
Strew, with fresh flowers, the narrow'd way of life;
In the clear heaven of her delighted eyes,
An angel gaze of loves and graces lies;
Around her knees domestic comforts meet,
And fire-side pleasures gambol at her feet!
Where shall that land—that spot of earth be found?
Art thou a man?—a patriot?—look around—
And thou shalt find howe'er thy foot-steps roam,
That land thy country; and that spot thy home!

The Husband's Secret.

"But," said Maria Prevost, unyieldingly, "a husband ought not to have any secrets from his wife."

"You are mistaken my child," returned her mother, "there may be things which a man ought to keep from his wife. In matters of business he should not bring all his troubles into his house, nor burden the mind of his companion with things which she could understand just enough to fret her and of which she could understand no more.—And then a man may have secrets confided to him by a friend, which, in honour he is bound to keep to himself."

But Maria Prevost could not think so; or, at least, she pretended that she could not. She had been married nearly three years, and yet this was the first that had come upon her. Her husband had received a letter on the previous evening—a man had brought it to the door of his dwelling—and when she had asked him what it was about, he told her it was only a business matter; but she saw that it was something which interested him very much, and she knew it must be something of importance; so she demanded to know what the letter contained. Finally her husband told her that he could not explain the matter to her then, but that at some future time she should know all about it.

He was not to be moved, she became very sullen and morose, and allowed herself to suffer all sorts of suspicious and evil imaginations. It so happened that her mother came to visit her on the following day; and of course the parent could not be long in discovering something was wrong; for her child was usually so happy and so bright that this cloud was quickly apparent. And when Mrs. Wilson had learned the cause of her daughter's trouble, she tried to show her how wrong it was for her to feel so. But Maria appeared unwilling to see the matter as her mother would present it.

"Tell me, my child," said Mrs. Wilson, "do you not know that your husband loves you dearly?"

"I think he does," replied Maria.

"And did you ever know him to deceive you?"

"No."

"Then why should you not trust him in this?"

"And why should he not trust me?" cried the young wife, quickly.

"He does trust you with everything proper. He may have the best of reasons for keeping the contents of that letter to himself. It may be the secret of some friend who is in trouble; it may be a confession of wrong from some repentant poor one, who had thrown himself upon your husband's forbearance. In short, there may be many things which he could not impart at once to you without sacrificing his honor. Remember my dear, that the very quality of heart and soul which leads him to be so true and faithful to his wife, will lead him to be true to others. But let me tell you a story of my own experience. I think I never told you about the secret my husband once kept from me."

"No mother,—I don't remember."

"Well, I'll tell it to you. When I married Charles Wilson I think I gained one of the best husbands that ever was. I thought so then, and I think so now."

"I know he is one of the best fathers," interposed Meria, with much feeling.

"Aye," responded her mother, "and one of the best of men. When we were first married he was just commencing in business, and I had the pleasure of knowing that he was not only succeeding very well, but he made me feel that I was a great help to him. We had been married about two years, and there had never been a cloud upon our home. One afternoon I heard my husband come into the front entry and go up stairs. He went very lightly but I knew it was his step; and, in a half playful mood, I ran up the back way to meet him. I found him in a little library, and he was just putting something into one of the private drawers of his secretary. I could see that it was a small package, very neatly done up in white paper, with writing upon it.—And I saw more, too, I saw that Charles was quite nervous, and that he was anxious to conceal the package from me, for he slipped it away very quickly, and then closed the drawer and locked it; and when I asked him what it was, he tried to smile, and told me that I mustn't know.

"But I was not to be put off thus. I told him that he must tell me what it was that he had concealed in that drawer. He kissed me, and bade me curb my curiosity, telling me that, perhaps, at some time I might know all about it. Still I would not be put off. I demanded to know there. I told him it was very strange that he should creep into the house in such a clandestine manner, and try to hide things away from his wife. If it was any present he had received from some of the females who had loved him before I married him; or, if it was only old love-letters, he needn't be afraid to show it. He would tell me nothing, and when I began to upbraid him he turned and left me.

"And now the cloud had come. I allowed myself to worry over the matter, and I cannot begin to tell half of the suspicions that found life in my bosom. My husband may have kept many secrets from me before, but this was the first instance I had detected, and it became a great matter to me.—When he came home in the evening I was silent and morose; and when I was forced to answer him. I was by no means pleasant. I did not stop to consider how kind and confiding he had always been; nor did I remember how noble and honorable he was. I only thought of the secret of that mysterious package which he had hidden away from me, and I was determined—perhaps I had not really made such a plan, but still was the fact—I had determined that I would be miserable, too, until he confessed to me what was in the hidden packet. Before we went to bed that night he asked me if I was still thinking of the scene in the library, and when I admitted that I was, he asked me if I could not have confidence enough in his truth and love to trust him. I answered, rather sullenly, that he had no right to keep a secret from his wife. As I showed some ill-feeling he became nervous, and wisely left me.

"On the following morning but little was said between us. I was determined that I would not yield until I had learned the secret, and as my husband could not make pleasantness all alone, the cloud still remained, and grew more black. He did not come to dinner; and during that long day I had some arguments with myself.—There was a spirit within me which whispered to me that I was acting very foolishly. It told me what a good kind man my husband was—it told me that I ought to trust him. But I would not be convinced. I had gone so far that I would not retract. To me passed another evening of pain and unpleasantness.

"On the morning of the next day, after we had eaten our breakfast, Charles came over to me, and kissed me on the forehead.

"Eliza," he said, in a soft kind tone, "what day is this."

"It is Saturday," I told him.

"But what day of the month?" he asked.

"I thought and I remembered that it was the 10th of June.

"Is it not your birthday?" he said.

I should have forgotten it, but such was the fact.

"And then he took a package from his bosom—it was the very one that I had seen him hide in the drawer—and he said to me.—

"Darling, I bought this for you when I was in the city, and I meant that it should have been a complete surprise for my little wife. However, if it doesn't wholly surprise her, I hope it may add something to her happiness as a token of her husband's fondness and continued love."

"And then he kissed me again, and laid the package in my lap, and went away.—When he was gone I took it up, and I read the writing upon the wrapper: "To MY WIFE ON HER TWENTY-THIRD BIRTH-DAY." I tore off the paper, and found a case of Turkey morocco. I opened the case, and I saw a gold watch and chain! . . . . I went up to my chamber and threw myself upon the bed; and I think I suffered enough during that forenoon to more than punish me. When my husband returned I laid my head upon his bosom, and he did not release me from his embrace until the cloud was all gone.

"I never allowed another such cloud to come over my hearthstone, Maria, though there have been many occasions when I might have called one up had I taken a notion to pry into all my husband's business affairs. The true man will, if possible, keep entirely from his wife those things which, for a season, he would reserve to himself; but if by accident she should fall upon one of them, she will be wise if she remembers her companion's love and goodness, and strive to forget his secret."

Maria Prevost was deeply affected by her mother's story, as was evident not only from the tears she shed, but from the fact that she had no reply to make. She remained wholly silent until the servant girl came in to inform her that the table was set, and then she arose and went out to prepare for tea.

In a little while Mr. Prevost came in and when Maria heard him she joined him in the sitting room.

"Why—where have you been?" she cried, when she saw how tired he looked, and how dusty his clothes were.

"Ah my dear," he answered, with a smile "I have had a hard ride; and I can now tell you about the contents of that letter which I received last evening."

Then he sat down and told me how a man in a distant town had sued him for one thousand pounds, threatening to push the suit to its extremity at once if the money was not paid; and the letter of the previous evening was from a lawyer informing him of the fact.

"I was startled and surprised," continued Mr. Prevost, "for I had not the least idea what it could all mean. Of course I would not tell you of it, for it could only have worried and tormented you, and that too without just cause. Could I have explained the matter, and shown you that there was no danger, I should have done so at once; but I could not explain it to myself; and I must own that I was a little worried. However, it's all right now. I have been over to-day to D. . . ., where I found a bill with my name upon the back of it. Of course it was a forgery, as I soon convinced the holders.

"And are you clear of it all?" asked Marie, eagerly, at the same time putting her arms about her husband's neck.

"Yes. It was John Clarkson, my old clerk, who did it; and they have now turned their attention towards his arrest, though I doubt if they will gain anything if they find him, for he is sadly fallen. And now my dear, confess to me that you were very much provoked because I would not show you the letter last evening."

"I was; but forgive me, and I will never do so again."

"Because," added the husband, as he pressed her to his bosom, and kissed her again, and forgave her, you don't know all the mysteries of the counting-room; and, were I to load your mind with one half the perplexities of my business, you would find your little head aching very often. But I love you darling, and I hope you will never have occasion [illegible]."

And Maria promised herself she never would.

A LOCK OF HAIR.

"Do you see this lock of hair?" said an old man to me.

"Yes; but what of it? It is, I suppose a curl from the head of a dear child long since gone to God.

"It is not. It is a lock of my own hair; and it is nearly seventy years since it was cut from my head."

"But why do you prize a lock of your hair so much?"

"It has a story belonging to it and a strange one too. I keep it thus with care because it speaks to me more of God, and of His special care, than anything possesses.

"I was a child of four years old, with long curly locks, which, in sun, or rain, or wind, hung down my cheeks uncovered.—One day my father went into the woods to cut up a log, and I went with him. I was standing a little way behind him, or rather at his side, watching with interest the strokes of the heavy axe, as it went up and came down on the wood, sending off splinters at every stroke in all directions. Some of the splinters fell at my feet and I stooped to pick them up. In doing so I stumbled forward, and in another moment my curly head lay upon the log. I had fallen just as the axe was coming down with all its force! It was too late to stop the blow! Down came the axe! I screamed and my father fell to the ground in terror. He could not stay the stroke, and in the blindness which the sudden terror caused, he thought he had killed his boy. We soon recovered—I from my fright and he from his terror. He caught me in his arms and looked at me from head to foot to find out the deadly wound which he was sure he had inflicted. Not a drop of blood or a scar was to be seen. He knelt down upon the grass and gave thanks to a gracious God. Having done so, he took his axe, turned to the log he had been splitting, and there was a single curl of his boy's hair, sharply cut through and laid upon the wood. How great the escape! It was as if an angel had turned aside the edge at that moment when it was descending upon my head. With renewed thanks upon his lips, he took up the curl and went home with me in his arms.

"That lock he kept all his days, as a memorial of God's care and love. The lock he left me on his death bed. It keep it with care. It tells me of father's God and mine. It rebukes unbelief and alarm. It bids me trust him forever. I have had many tokens of fatherly love in my three score years and ten, but somehow this speaks most to my heart. It is the oldest and perhaps the most striking. It used to speak to my father's heart; it now speaks to mine."

SPIDERS AS WEATHER PROPHETS.

BY DR. W. EGGERT.

It is a most interesting peculiarity of the spiders, particularly of the larger kinds, that they announce through their motions and labors almost every change of the weather. The fact that such a peculiarity exists is mentioned by Plinius, Chapter XXIV, in his history of nature, but it was not demonstrated for want of sufficient observations. It appears that the spider in form and substance has received the necessary qualifications to produce the phenomena in view.—The spider presents a corpulent, big and moist body, long and very tender extremities. The body will consequently be much irritated by cold and heat, hence will be made, so to speak, thermometrical; the extremeties will be easily affected by dryness and moisture, hence will be made barometrical. These are the outlines of our opinion. Space will not permit to explain them more exactly and scientifically. To make these meteorological observations we will find the larger spiders of the best service; we prefer the Cross and the Corner spider. The result will be the more satisfactory, as the insect is older and larger.—Care should be taken never to advance too near the places of their labor, for as soon as the spider sees that it is observed, it will change the place at once, and its instinct in this respect is most extraordinary. It is a great benefit to observe several at once, so as to make a comparis a. In consequence of having made those observations we may count the following six points as very nearly creditable:

1. If the Cross or Garden spiders appear in great numbers, and if their net works or webs have extremely large dimensions, it forbodes continuous bright and fine weather. The same can be said if the spider during the night has finished a new web; if it fails to strip off its skin, or if it is found in the forenoon at about 10 o'clock, in the centre of its net, shaking the same with the utmost efforts. Corner spiders in out-houses if they show their heads out of the webs, stretching out their legs to the largest extent; if it lays eggs, or if it enlarges its web at night, stretching its extremeties in the day time, it foretells the most beautiful weather.

2. If the Cross spider makes its appearance in small numbers apparently with intention to work but little, and only on a small scale, it indicates changeable weather.

3. The disappearance of the Cross spider, or the stoppage of its work altogether; the turn of the Corner spider with its head to the corner, forbodes rain, the latter even constant rain.

4. Thunder and lightning will be most strictly announced, sometimes days before their appearance, in the midst of the finest weather. Both kinds of spiders are engaged in the same work—in the destruction of their finest webbing. After this is done, they try to find a secret and dark place, always pushing their heads into the utmost corners.

5. The complete web of the Corner spider resembles a wheel, with a great number of spokes. If the spider commences the work only with forming the spokes around the centre, without finishing the circular [illegible] threads, we may expect [illegible] wind soon, but which will cease after ten or twelve hours' duration; but if we see it suddenly destroy the third or fourth part of its web, and afterwards disappear to a hiding place, we may rely on having a storm in a short time, but which will not last long, and will be followed by fine weather.

6. When the Corner spider makes its appearance in winter time, if we see it running fast in all directions, or engaged in a fight for the best web, or place in a web, it foretells cold; but if it commences a new web, and if it, particularly during the night, forms one web above another, it is a sure sign of an approaching severe and continual cold, which generally is experienced 9 or 10 days after this observation.

In conclusion, we have to say that these statements are now acknowledged by the best zoologians of Europe.

PADDY RYAN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES

The *Nenagh Guardian*, an Irish journal has the following amusing story:—

"Most of our readers know Paddy Ryan, formerly of Carrick-on-Suir, and more recently of Nenagh, manufacturer and hawker of Irish Tweeds. Paddy, who had at all times a great fancy for the Curragh of Kildare, was particularly desirous of seeing the plain once again while the Prince of Wales was staying there. He accordingly paid a visit to the camp during His Royal Highness's sojourn, and determined to offer the illustrious representative of the Sovereign his dutiful respects. By dint of stratagem he succeeded in getting into the the presence of the Prince in his quarters. Here Paddy paid homage to His Royal Highness, and has ogenjoyed this privilege the bright idea struck him that he might turn the occasion to a little personal advantage, and accordingly he displayed to the view of the Prince some specimens of his wares, which he chanced to bring with him (lightness, in his own peculiar brogue,) in a gratuitous dissertation on the *modus operandi* adopted by him in the manufacture of the Tweed, at his rural factory in Tipperary. The Prince was pleased with Paddy's power of speech, no less than the creditable result of his industry and toil, and to show his appreciation of both, ordered a coat of Paddy's own manipulation. Delighted Paddy inserted his pliant scissors, and with lightning speed severed the making of the coat from the favourite piece. The Prince of Wales then ordered liberal payment to be made to Paddy for the article, and here it was that Paddy showed he was not only a loyal subject, but a generous one to boot. Was it Paddy Ryan to take payment for a coat for his future king? To do so would be unworthy of the name he bore, the country he belonged to, or the country that claimed him as a son. The prince could not think of accepting of the poor man's ware on such terms, and insisted on remunerating him. Paddy was inxorable, too, in his refusal of any sum, great or small, for the article; but since His Royal Highness was so determined on recompensing him, he didn't like to oppose his illustrious will; and if he would only give the dutiful liege of his august mother his autograph, merely prefacing it by a short statement that he had bought a coat of Irish Tweed from Paddy Ryan, of Tipperary, of his own manufacture, it was all he would ask or accept of. The Prince at once complied, and presented Paddy with the desire testimonial under his own hand. Paddy made obeisance and salaams without number, offered prayers for the speedy and happy marriage of the Prince, and retired; and being averse to the principle of "hiding his talent under a bushel," he exhibited the Prince's certificate to all with whom he come in contact, or, rather—to bring the favoured number into a proper limit—to such of these he met as would likely be influenced by example, particularly the example of a Prince of Wales, in taking a coat of Paddy's Tweed. The result more than realised his expectations, as we are informed that

"From the colonel down,
To the man with the crown"

of every brigade, regiment, and depot at the camp invested in Paddy's merchandise.

WANTED A KNOT TIED.

A correspondent "Down East," in a "matterful" note to the editor relates the following incident. Perhaps he didn't desire to have it printed; but it's too good to keep.

He was taking a sleighride with a very pretty girl, when he encountered a Methodist minister, a favorite gospel itinerant in all the region round about. He stopped him, and asked hurriedly;

"Can you tie a knot for me?"

"Yes," said brother B., "I guess so; when do you want it done?"

"Well, right away," was the reply.

"Is it lawful, though, here in the highway?" asked the brother. "I never tho't of that."

"I don't know," was the response, made just as a young briefless lawyer drove up, to whom the case was submitted.

"It depends upon what kind of a knot he wants tied," was the decision.

"I want a knot tied in my horses tail to keep it out of the snow!" shouted the wicked wag, as he drove rapidly away, fearing lest the minister, in his profane wrath, should "fall from grace." At a safe distance he "slowed," and heard the lawyer demanding five dollars from the minister for "professional advice!" Rather "sharp practice," but it was his first case, and palpably a knotty one.

At a duel a second interfered, and proposed the combatants should shake hands. To this the other objected. "For," said he, "their hands have been shaking for this half hour."

For the Examiner.

ESSAYS AND EXTRACTS.

Mr. Editor,—I am glad to observe that notwithstanding the "hard times," and other disadvantages usually attending the conducting of a newspaper, you feel sufficiently above water not to join the corps of *defunct periodicals* but to go on; and as the period is approaching when you will be commencing a new volume I think it would be well to ask your readers to furnish you from time to time with original essays on different subjects, or with approved extracts from standard writers of Britain or America.

Now, while I by no means profess to be *a ready writer*, I have in my own opinion, at times read excellent thoughts and I now send you some of them. If some of the readers of the *Examiner* would form themselves into a corps of "volunteer contributors," whether ready writers or not, and make it their business to send in occasionally short pithy articles, and thus save you the trouble of preparing, and furnish you enough to do in editing judicious contributions and selections. That this thought may not remain wandering about in my section of cranology, I have mentioned it and now put it in a judicial form. And while I wait for it to be seconded I have another thought. It is this, in order to furnish variety and avoid the annoyance often felt by inexperienced writers in fixing on a subject, when we read, whatever it might be, book, pamphlet or newspaper, we shall do it pen in hand, and as we meet subjects, note them, and when we shall have placed them in suitable connexions, or appended such comments as may occur, send them to you.—For example in reading an old volume issued in Paisley, Scotland, in 1797, and edited by a Paisley weaver, I find the following extract on the disunion of the U. S. of America. How elevating and ennobling the weaver's sentiments when contrasted with those of the Canadian Ministerial journals.

"Let them never forget, rather let them (the Americans) remember with religious awe, that their union is indispensable to literature, as it is likewise to their national prosperity, happiness, and improvement—as indeed they desire to behold a literature like that which has sculptured with such energy of expression, which has painted so faithfully and vividly the crimes, the vices the follies of ancient and modern Europe. If they desire that their land should furnish for the orator and the novelist, for the painter and the poet, age after age, the wild and romantic scenery of war; the glittering march of armies, and all the horrors of the battle field; the desolation of the harvest, and the burning of the cottage; the storm, the rack, and the ruin of cities. If they desire that these should be the elements of their literature, then and then only, let them hurl from its proud pedestal the majestic statue of their union. But if they covet for their country the loveliest, purest literature the world has ever seen, such a literature as shall honor God and bless mankind, let them cling for ever to a Union of their states with a parent's love, a scholar's enthusiasm, and a Christian's hope, and resist every attempt of foreign enemies, or internal treason to subvert the same."

The foregoing from one whom Tories and Whigs in Britain ranked among the class misnamed the "swinish multitude," how truthfully does it present the condition of the American Union.

Such selections judiciously made will frequently be found as suitable to the times as I, perhaps as creditable to the contributor as any attempt of his own; besides it will be of rare benefit to him in fixing the subjects selected in his mind and prove quite as useful as to talk of or write on them.

The annexed piece is from a small volume of poetry, the production of an Ayrshire mechanic, John B. R. Willson, printed in 1846.

DEATH.

"Dust we are, and dust to be
Dust upon us, dust about us,
Dust on every thing we see,
Dust within us, dust without us,
Saith the preacher 'dust to dust,'
Let them mingle if they must.

"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,
Now green in Youth, now withering on the ground,
Another race the following Spring supplies;
They fade successive, and successive rise;
So generations in their course decay;
So perish these when those are passed away.

"We of to-day! men of the common root!
Shall soon be clods; part of the unfeeling earth,
Which we now spurn with haughty foot without
A trace left of our birth
Or being! sharers of man's common lot,
Who is, and then is not."

Death destroys both actions and enjoyments, mocks at wisdom, strength and beauty, disarranges our plans, robs us of our treasure, desolates our bosoms, breaks our heart-strings, blasts our hopes. It extinguishes the glow of kindness, abolishes the most tender relations of man, severs him from all he knows and loves, subjects him to an ordeal which thousands of millions have passed but none can explain. No wonder that nature trembles before it.—Reason justifies the fear. Religion never makes light of it; and he who does, instead of ranking with heroes can hardly deserve to rank with a brute.

C. S. D.
Cavendish, 9th Nov., 1861.

For the Examiner.

WHAT A JEW CAN DO BESIDES MAKE MONEY.

Who composed "Il Barbiere"? Rossini, a Jew. Is there any one with a soul for music who does not admire the heart-stirring strains of the "Huguenots and the Prophete"? Who composed them?—Meyrbere, a Jew. Who has not been spell-bound by the *sonnergy* of "Die Judin" by Halvey a Jew?

Who that Munich, has stood before the weeping Rosegspeare, whose harp hangs silently by the waters of Babylon, but has confessed the hand of a master in all that matchless picture? The artist was Bardemaun, a Jew.

Who has not heard of the able and free-spoken apostle of liberty, Boerne, a Jew?

Who has not been enchanted with beautiful fictions of Lyric poetry, and charmed with the graceful melodies, so to speak, of one of Israel's sweetest singers, Heine, a Jew?

Who has not listened with breathless ecstacy to the melting music of the "Midsummer's Night Dream"? Who has not wept with "Elijah," prayed with "Paul," and triumphed with "Stephen"? Do you wonder who created these wonderful harmonies? Felix Mendelsohn Bortholday, who I am happy to state was also a Jew.

In conclusion, who was it that made the deaf to hear, gave sight to the blind, made the lame to walk, cleansed the leper, and brought the dead to life? Superlative is my pleasure in stating, Messiah! a "Hebrew of the Hebrews!"

J. I.
Peterboro, C. W., 1 of 11, 1861.

AN AQUATIC BLONDIN.

Considerable excitement was created on Saturday last in and about Hampton, on its being given out that John Snell, the celebrated waterman and boatbuilder there, was going to walk across the river on a tight rope, and consequently many hundreds of spectators flocked toward the place at the time announced—six o'clock. The spiritual supporter of aquatics, the Right Honorable Lord Kilmorcey, and a number of ladies and gentlemen being present. After the regatta, in which Snell had been engaged, he had the rope chalked, and commenced walking on it from the Middlesex side balancing himself with a large ballast pole.—ing barges, one inch in diameter, and having been broken in one of the trials, and the guys beside being in a very insecure state (as the whole of the expense of preparing the rope had been defrayed by Snell himself,) it swayed up and down in a very dangerous manner, and was, in effect, a slack rope. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which Snell (a perfect amateur in the art) laboured, he walked the rope with the utmost coolness and courage, and accomplished his task amidst the cheers of those assembled. It had been Snell's intention to wheel a man over the rope in a handbarrow, but Lord Kilmorcy, who made him a handsome present, was decidedly against his attempting the feat and then only, let them hurl from its proud pedestal the majestic statue of their union. But if they covet for their country the loveliest, purest literature the world has ever seen, such a literature as shall honor God and bless mankind, let them cling for ever to a Union of their states with a parent's love, a scholar's enthusiasm, and a Christian's hope, and resist every attempt of foreign enemies, or internal treason to subvert the same."

The foregoing from one whom Tories and Whigs in Britain ranked among the class misnamed the "swinish multitude," how truthfully does it present the condition of the American Union.

Such selections judiciously made will frequently be found as suitable to the times as I, perhaps as creditable to the contributor as any attempt of his own; besides it will be of rare benefit to him in fixing the subjects selected in his mind and prove quite as useful as to talk of or write on them.

The annexed piece is from a small volume of poetry, the production of an Ayrshire mechanic, John B. R. Willson, printed in 1846.

DEATH.

"Dust we are, and dust to be
Dust upon us, dust about us,
Dust on every thing we see,
Dust within us, dust without us,
Saith the preacher 'dust to dust,'
Let them mingle if they must.

"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,
Now green in Youth, now withering on the ground,
Another race the following Spring supplies;
They fade successive, and successive rise;
So generations in their course decay;
So perish these when those are passed away.

"We of to-day! men of the common root!
Shall soon be clods; part of the unfeeling earth,
Which we now spurn with haughty foot without
A trace left of our birth
Or being! sharers of man's common lot,
Who is, and then is not."

Death destroys both actions and enjoyments, mocks at wisdom, strength and beauty, disarranges our plans, robs us of our treasure, desolates our bosoms, breaks our heart-strings, blasts our hopes. It extinguishes the glow of kindness, abolishes the most tender relations of man, severs him from all he knows and loves, subjects him to an ordeal which thousands of millions have passed but none can explain. No wonder that nature trembles before it.—Reason justifies the fear. Religion never makes light of it; and he who does, instead of ranking with heroes can hardly deserve to rank with a brute.

C. S. D.
Cavendish, 9th Nov., 1861.

MUST HELP UNCLE SAM FIRST.

A farmer in Wisconsin had a son who joined the 8th Regiment of that State without his father's consent. Several letters were written by the father to the son, while the regiment were in quarters at Camp Randall, for the purpose of persuading him to return. At last he wrote to him that he must come—that he had a large amount of threshing to do—that he could not afford to hire help, if it were to be had, which was hardly possible, owing to the number of enlistments—and that he must return home and help him, even if he enlisted again afterwards. The young man replied:

"Dear Father:—I can't go home

THE LATE NEIL McINTOSH Esq. OF MONTREAL.

From the Strafford Examiner, Nov. 14.

Were the writer of this gifted, as he considers he is not, of a capableness of sufficiently describing the *feelings* which vibrate so instantly, in a feeling heart, on the tidings of the death of an esteemed and valued friend, or of a near and dear relation, she would in this brief notice concentrate the "tear drops of the heart" to the memory of one he loved with affection—the late Neil McIntosh, Esq., late merchant in Montreal. After a lingering illness of several months, he died at his residence of Grenville, on the 7th of November last, at the age of 61.

Now the eye is dimmed, and the heart full, we may be forgiven for not portraying the extent of life varied in business, often thrilled by the difficulties of a bustling life, and meeting hardships in a new country, which the present generation of Canada are only required to listen to their tale; they are not actors in the scenes, they only move on. The late Mr. McIntosh was a native of the Island of Bute, in the Southern Highlands of Scotland. Rothesay, the chief town of the county, was his birthplace. His father was one of the old "princes" of that place. There were the families of McIntosh, Muir, Starps, Bannatynes, Stewarts, Glass, Leitch, McFee, &c. The father was largely engaged in the herring-fishing trade, had several vessels, and sent the produce of the sea and bays to the ports of the kingdom. The deceased left his native place in 1818. From our boyhood we knew him—natives of the same pretty town. A better looking and handsomer young man, at that date, was not in [illegible]. For a short time before leaving, he was in the office of the late Alexander, Esq., Town and Sheriff Clerk of Bute. To that office we also went for a time, at the departure of Mr. McIntosh. We recollect well, in the office, that the deceased's ordinary handwriting was so admired for its beauty, that it was compared with what was then called "copperplate." He emigrated to Martintown, in Glengarry, C. W., where his late brother, who is still remembered, Peter McIntosh, carried on the business of a general merchant—which embraced all things wanted by settlers of a British origin, in the then wilderness, and received as products in return, lumber, black salts, grain, &c. They were extensively engaged in the potash trade. Peter was ill health, and returned to his native land.—He died shortly after his arrival. We were at his funeral. There were several other brothers—one for a time, and our schoolmate, William, was postmaster at Lancaster, Glengarry.

Mr. Macintosh removed from Martintown to Montreal, nigh, we believe, 40 years ago, and though since 1833 corresponding with him, it was not till the summer of 1847 that we saw him for the first time this side the Atlantic. What a change. The white hair, gentlemanly and portly look, effaced the image of our early youth. We again were, in 1849, many months near him. In both these years, and we wish here to record the fact, he was to us as the "Huron Delegate," of very great help in our getting introduced to several M. P.'s of both Houses when Parliament was asked to set us apart as the Clerk of the County of Perth. In the Upper House, the best friend of the measure was the late Hon. P. McGill, Mr. McIntosh's personal friend.

The "ups and downs" of life and business pressed on him. One circumstance will show this. He exhibited to us, and we handled the paper (one among several) a returned Bill of Exchange for £10,000 sterling, which he had to meet through the failure of parties in the old country.

[illegible] will miss its reminiscenses, for he had an excellent memory. Our souls were knit in them—of times so long past—scenes before 1820. He married the eldest daughter, Arabella, of the late Captain Gilchrist, of Rothesay. She survives her husband, with several daughters and a beloved son. Hospitality and affection, with true sympathy and charity, reigned in their household. The heart which is now cold was ever warm to every call upon his generousness. His hand was ever ready to give. His mellow words ever flowed on behalf of humanity. May He who rules all things, always temper the storms of life to the survivors. The deceased was an Elder of St. Andrew's Church (Scotland) of Montreal. In political life a true and genuine, yet withal a liberal conservative. No more loyal subject to his Queen and country could be desired. Few of the "old stock" of friends of the period referred to, now survive. The Rev. Dr. Leitch, principal of Queen's College is one. He was junior to Mr. McIntosh. The ashes of some of our "fellows" repose in Australia,—and New Zealand, among her emigrants, can show from "Rosa," a Sheriff and Speaker of the Assembly.—But—and we grieve to write it—"Macchillichattan" is away. In the words of a poet he loved to quote (Ossian): "Our life is like the sunbeam of winter, that flies, between the showers, over the heath of Lena. The hunter, lifting his head upon his hilt, beholds the beam, and hails the day of the sun. He hails it, but it is already gone. The dun-robed clouds have drawn their shade over its path, and who can trace its footsteps? The leafless woods lament its departure. * * * * The sun, O woods, shall again return; and your green leaves, in his warm beam, will flourish. The season of your youth will come back and all your bare boughs will rejoice." —(Gathula.)

PROGRESS IN ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT.

(From N. Y. Times.)

We think we do not overstate the rapid march of public sentiment in this direction. Cautious and conservative men are going forward faster than they imagine. For example: it would be difficult to find a person, not at heart a Secessionist, who would not say: "If either Slavery or the Union must fall, then let Slavery instantly perish." And the number of those who believe that this alternative is close upon us is now multitudinous, and increases with every reverse of our arms, and with every day that postpones a decisive victory of our forces.

The act of Congress of August last discharges from "labor or service" every slave who has been used by the rebels, directly or indirectly, in carrying on the war. In other words it sets them free. When this act was passed it produced great trepidation in timid and conservative quarters. It was denounced as an "Abolition plot." The President even hesitated to sign it.—Weeks rolled on; our arms encountered reverses; the rebellion assumed gigantic proportions. At length Fremont's proclamation appeared. After a little spell, and when the President resolved to modify it so as to make it conform exactly to the act of Congress, these timid and conservative classes, who had stigmatized this law as an Abolition scheme, rallied to the defence of the President, and eulogized the act of Congress as a wise measure, precisely adapted to the exigency. This is progress! for this law has forever debarred from Slavery a full *a* [illegible] of a million of negroes, the very bone and sinew of the system, who are diffused all through the South, and hold as perfect a tenure to liberty as the Chief-Justice of the United States.

All will recollect how cautiously the people received and how gingerly the administration handled the "contraband" proposition which Gen. Butler let fly at public opinion from Fortress Monroe. The War Department, after much painful cogitation, and despite not a few misgivings in conservative circles, restricted the application of this novel doctrine exclusively to the slaves of rebels who voluntarily sought shelter within the walls of the fort, and who were then to be set to work only in pacific employments. But we find the Department applauded, in all quarters while instructing commanders invading the South not only to receive all slaves who come within our lines, but to lure them to our service, and arm them in companies, to aid in crushing the Rebellion—in a word to convert them into military auxiliaries. This rule is to be applied not to the slaves of rebels only, but to those of loyal citizens, giving assurance to the latter that Congress will pay them for their losses. The optics must be very nice to discern how far this falls short of an application of the doctrines of the Fremont proclamation to the case of rebel slaves, and they must be very dull not to perceive that it goes a long way beyond *them in regard* to the slaves of loyal citizens. And, by the bye, as in leading the march of public sentiment, we may add in passing, that while the Adjutant-General was groping together all possible reasons for the removal of Fremont from the command of the Western army, the issuing of this proclamation was studiously omitted.

What is to be the effect upon the institution of Slavery when the Government begins to employ it on a broad scale to crush this rebellion, the future only can determine. Doubtless philosophic observers, who have made this problem their special study, believe that, amid the terrible convulsions that are now shaking the continent it must either utterly perish or be so shivered and dilapidated as to ultimately crumble in ruins. Under the cloud of uncertainty that overhangs its destiny, it is gratifying to know that the sentiment which demands that it shall be employed as an auxiliary for preserving the existence of the nation is so nearly unanimous.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.

$58,000 STOLEN FROM A CONNECTICUT BANK.

Some time during Saturday night and yesterday morning the Winstead Bank, located at West Winstead, Conn., was burglariously entered and robbed of $58,000, with which the thieves made their escape. The robbery was first discovered by the cashier, who, upon opening the bank and entering the vault yesterday morning found the money non. est. The other officers were speedily summoned, but an hour or more elapsed before the discovery was made as to the manner in which the thieves gained access to the vault, which was built of heavy granite blocks, the top being covered by an immense granite slab. Access having been gained to a lawyer's office directly over the vault, the flooring had been taken up in small and perfect pieces, and the slab broken in two. By means of a railroad tie, the stone was pried up until space enough was afforded to admit one of the thieves into the vault. The money having been abstracted, the stone was nicely replaced, as also was the flooring, the pieces being screwed down, and the holes puttied up. A sledge-hammer, a ratchet-drill, and a broken railroad tie were found on the vault. The booty consisted of $50,000 in bills of the Winstead and Hurbert Bank, and $8,000 in specie. Besides this two Treasury notes of $100 each, and two of $50 each were taken. About $200 in cents was left by the burglars. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the arrest and conviction of the thieves.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS.

It is reported by Washington correspondents of the New York press, that H. R. Helper, of North Carolina, author of the "Impending Crisis," has been appointed U. S. Consul to Buenos Ayres.

Reports are also given of a speech by Col. Cochrane, of the New York Chasseurs, in which he used the following language:—

"Suppose the enemy advances against you, would you from any squeamishness, from any false delicacy, refrain from levelling the hostile gun and prostrating them in death? No. It is your object, it is your purpose. Then, if you seize their property, if you open their ports, if you destroy their lives, I ask you whether you will not seize their slaves? I ask you whether you will not arm their slaves, and whether you will not carry them by battalions into war against their masters? What! you have no sympathy for white rebels, and yet you will spare the black slave whom they use! Let us have no more of this dallying with people's dilletante conservatism, this doubting in Cabinet, when our soldiers are perishing in the field. Soldiers you know no such reasoning as this. You have arms in your hands, and those arms are for exterminating the enemy until he submits to law, order and the constitution. Then explode whatever magazine of combustibles is in your way; set fire to and consume the cotton; take property when you can find it; confiscate property wherever you find it; take the slave and bestow him upon the non-slaveholders if you please; do unto them as they would do unto you; raise up in their midst a party interest against the present slaveholder; distract their councels."

Strong language this; and all the more significant that Secretary-of-war, Cameron, [who heard it uttered] endorsed it by saying:—"The doctrine which he [Colonel Cochrane] has laid down I approve as fully as if his words had been my own."

MORMONISM AND SLAVERY.

The United States declared war against Mormonism two years ago, as it did against slavery this year, but with like ill-success. The expedition came to nothing, and, therefore, we should give Governments the Gamaliel to refrain from suppressing fanaticism by force. It may be that both slavery and Mormonism will break up from internal division, if not from compulsion from without. It appears that a reign of terror now prevails in Utah. Brigham Young, the Mormon prophet, threatens that as soon as the United States troops are withdrawn [which they will soon be on account of the civil war] he will dock the neck of some of his dupes who are discontented with this new patriarchy of the West. Under threats like these it is not to be wondered if a rival has started up to dispute the leadership with Young Brigham. The name of this new prophet is Joseph Morris, and the followers of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young are flocking after the "new Joe." He has issued several books, which claim to be of heavenly origin; and proclaims his mission to be to deliver the Mormonite people from bondage. There is evidently, then, a split in the camp; whether this imposter succeeds in casting the old one out, the Mormon delusion will wear itself out by sheer exhaustion. When rival prophets take the field against each other, it is very likely to hap...n that their pretentions will neutralize each other. All people will see that they cannot both be right; and some, at least, will draw the sensible conclusion that both are imposters unworthy of credit. In the same way, slavery shut in itself will find competition with free-labor too strong for it. As all whites cannot be owners of slaves, the poorer ones will hire themselves out to service, and free labor will always beat slave labour out of the market. Thus competition will arise between free and slave labour. The black will be hired out on the same terms as the white, or allowed a partnership in the profits, like the Russian *obrock*, or rent of a serf, for the use of his own labor. This will prepare the way for emancipation, which will be all the better than abolition, as the freedom that is won is better than the freedom that is only bestowed.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

SCENES ON A BATTLE FIELD.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writes from Cairo, under date Nov. 12, giving a description of the shocking scenes presented by the battle-field at Belmont, the next day after the conflict. He says:

"After getting permission under the flag of truce to go and bury our dead, and relieve the wounded, who had lain upon the field for nearly twenty-four hours, the first thing we saw after our landing was two of our dead men lying beside an old house.—Three had been thrown into a corner crib near by, and four lay wounded in the house nearly dead. We went on through the woods until we came to a corn-field where sixteen of our dead were laying just as they had fallen, and here we also found three of our wounded, who immediately received the attentions of our surgeons. We also saw here large pools of blood from their dead, who had been removed from the fields in wagons. Going on half a mile further we came upon a large party of the enemy burying their dead, which they had collected from the different thickets; about fifty bodies were laying about awaiting burial—none of our killed was among them. Going on further through a clearing we came to the fallen timber where our boys charged and took the enemy's batteries, and where loss on both sides is represented as frightful. The enemy had buried and removed their own dead, and we found twelve of our men in the position they had fallen. On the river bank we found a number of our dead; and here it was that that one of the most hard-rending scenes of the whole battle was enacted.

"Captain Brooks, of Buford's regiment, came upon the dead body of his own brother, who was a surgeon in the rebel army; he knew he was a rebel surgeon, but did not know he was in the engagement until he stumbled over his corpse. The scene is described as affecting in the extreme, and it certainly forms one of the most thrilling and horrible instances in this unholy rebellion. Captain Brooks buried his brother, and put a slab at the head of his grave.

"At this point a great many of the enemy's dead had been thrown off the embankment to escape our notice; but we saw where they had been dragged and pitched off the bank. One of our party looked over, contrary to express orders, and saw, as he supposes, seventy-five or one hundred of bleeding and mangled corpses, heaped on heaps, among the dismantled rebel artillery.—Having buried our dead—some 85 in number—and bringing away about 20 of our wounded, we started for the boats.

"Our dead were mostly lying upon their backs, and everything taken from their bodies that could be of value to the enemy. The countenances of the dead were mostly expressive of rage. One or two features were expressive of fear. One poor fellow, after he was wounded, bethought himself to take a smoke: he was found in a sitting position against a tree, dead, with his pipe in one hand, knife in another and his tobacco on his breast.

"A young lad about sixteen, was found laying across a log, just as he fell, grasping his musket in both hands.

"A wounded man with both legs nearly shot off, was found in the woods singing the "Star Spangled Banner; but for this circumstance, the surgeons say, they would not have discovered him."

OUGHT ENGLAND TO BREAK THE BLOCKADE.

It would appear not only that there are certain parties among the manufacturers of Lancashire bent on urging our Government to break the blockade of the American cotton ports, but that there are others who hope and believe the French Emperor is about to do what our Ministers, very properly, recoil from doing. To both of these sections we have a few words to say. That England has far too great a respect for international law and morality, and far too much consideration for future and remote consequences, forcibly to interfere with or prohibit the blockade, we have, we trust, made clear in previous numbers. But those who, in their dread of a scarcity of cotton would have our Government take this perilous and unwarrantable step, would do well to consider whether they are not defeating their own end by making it. The Seceding States have based much of their action and many of their expectations upon the conviction that England cannot do without their cotton, and that if it be long enough withheld, she will interfere to break the blockade by force;—in other words, that she will embrace their cause and virtually declare war against their rival;—that is, that she will take precisely the line which these complainants are urging her to take. The South is deliberately planning and toiling to force us into a quarrel with the North; and Englishmen are found ready to fall into the trap, and help her sinister design! Is it not obvious that so long as the Confederates entertain any hope that England will thus interfere, they will obstinately retain their cotton on the plantations and effectually prevent our getting it in any mode? And is it not obvious that nothing will so foster and prolong these fallacious hopes as the language which, under the dread of coming pressure, these inconsiderate merchants and manufacturers are using? That the distress must be great and wide-spread in the industrial districts of Lancashire and Cheshire, if the American crop is really and permanently withheld, we entertain no doubt, and we are surprised that all concerned (and who is not concerned?) should view the prospect with alarm; but the sole practical question is, How can the threatened danger be most effectually and yet rightfully averted? Now, as we have repeatedly shown, the resources of the South, never very fast or ever very ready, are derived solely from the sale of their produce; for of accumulating funds they have no great store. The sale of their cotton crop will, therefore, soon become to them an object of absolute necessity: and when they feel this, and can be definitively satisfied that forcible intervention from Europe is an idle dream, they will hurry their cotton down to the ports, so as to have it ready for shipment by any vessels that arrive and are prepared for the risk of endeavoring to evade the blockading squadron. At present they feel at ease, for there is no cotton gathered and packed, and no ships ready to receive it: so they can safely indulge in a menace which they hope will bring terrified Europe to their aid. But as soon as the cotton is ready to come forward, we have no doubt it will be transmitted to the coast: provided they can be made to renounce their hopes of foreign interposition. Now, as far as England is concerned, we believe we may confidently assert that her interposition will be strictly-limited to insisting that the blockade of every port announced to be closed shall be *bona fide*, efficient, and continuous. If we are vigilant enough in this respect, we apprehend that the blockade in several quarters will be found inadequate and will have to be renounced. But this is a very different matter from interfering to "prohibit the blockade" altogether, on the ground that it is very mischievous to us. The one proceeding is strictly in accordance with international Law and justice. The other is a flagrant and manifest violation of both.—*Economist.*

MUTUAL BAD FEELING.

Extraordinary as is the anti-American feeling in Britain, which has hitherto borne so much and so patiently from its wayward neighbor, still more extraordinary is the ill will on the other side which first gave to that feeling, and which has, we believe, more than kept pace with it. We find Secretary Seward who was always bitter against Britain, day by day annoying British subjects, and showing his dislike of the British nation, with the evident view of making political capital for himself. The hope of such a result proves that great dislike of our country prevails on the part of a large section on the American people. That it is not participated in by the whole, or in fact by the more respectable and thoughtful class generally, is well known to all who have any acquaintance with that class of Americans. It seems, however, at present to be fostered by the "powers that be" on the other side of the line, precisely as it has been for many months in Canada, doubtless with a view to show the patriotism to the Government, and thus to make political capital out of it. It is a pity that men can be found on both sides so selfish as to overlook the immense harm their conduct has a tendency to bring upon their countries in the name of patriotism. This ill-felling between the two countries is not decreasing, as we had hoped, but constantly increasing with a steady progress which is deeply to be regretted. We warn those politicians, and still more those editors who have taken the course of willfully stirring up strife, that, should the result be as they seem to wish, and should Canada, as a natural consequence, be made the field of a war worse than that which they pretend so much to deprecate in Virginia, they will have much to answer for, even though they should deprecate strongly such an event while they busily sow the seed. We, however, only hint at this as a possible result of growing international enmity. It is, we are happy to believe, not at all probable; and it is to be hoped that those papers on both sides of the lines, which have so long occupied their space, in showing up the faults and the weak points of their neighbors, may, hereafter, find something better to do. They are at present like careless or wicked boys who play with matches in a barn, they may affect a mischief out of all proportion to their own importance.—*Montreal Witness.*

PASSPORTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

We learn that, early last month, the United States Consul here addressed his Government, with the view of obtaining some arrangement by which he might grant passports to British subjects desirous of embarking for Europe at the Atlantic ports of the United States; but that he has not as yet succeeded, the Government at Washington not being willing to depart from the general system adopted for the regulation of passports. So anxious, however, is the Consul to do his utmost to lessen the inconvenience to Canadians going to Europe *via* the United States, unavoidable incident to the war, that, we understand, he is now on his way to Washington with the view of, if possible, personally effecting an arrangement which will relieve all Canadian passengers by the steamers from Portland, Boston and New York from delay and annoyance attending their embarkation under the present system. At present, we believe, there is no British official specially charged with the issue of passports in this Province, and in the absence of this officer the highest municipal authority of the district, in which the applicant is resident, is the proper functionary to whom to apply. The municipal officer is supposed to be cognizant of the residence, and has evidence of the citizenship of all within his municipality. The Mayor of Montreal, as Mayors do in French towns in similar cases, has for some time issued passports, of which we give a copy:

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
City of Montreal. }

John Smith, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Canada, being about to leave this said Province of Canada, I, the undersigned Mayor of the said city of Montreal, do hereby certify that he, the said John Smith, is a natural born subject of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and a respectable resident of Montreal aforesaid, and these presents are granted him, the said John Smith, in order to facilitate him in his object of leaving Canada, and if need be to obtain for him protection from the Consuls representing the British Crown, in any country he may visit.

Given at the said City of Montreal, under my hand and the Seal of the said City, this day of one thousand eight hundred and

C. S. RODIER,
Mayor.

This passport, till within a few days, has, we believe answered every purpose, though by the strict regulations issued on the 19th July, and generally made public, it required to be *visa* at the Secretary of State's Department in Washington, and these regulations are now enforced. Judicial authorities also can issue passports when legal evidence is presented of the citizenship of the applicant. These passports having been obtained should be certified by the *American Consul previous* to being forwarded for the *visa* of the Secretary of State.—*Montreal Herald.*

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

Quite an excitement was occasioned in this town on Sunday evening last, by some parties discovering two females in the act of making a grave, in what is known as the Old Burial Ground, near the Georgina Bay Tannery. When the women found they were discovered they fled into the woods adjoining and hid themselves. On the matter being brought under the notice of the Coroner, he proceeded at once to the spot pointed out as the place where the women were seen digging, and had the ground dug up, when a coffin presented itself containing the body of an infant, neatly clad, and from the appearance of the body must have been dead six or seven months, and buried in some damp place, then raised and deposited by the women in the spot where they were discovered. The matter is involved in mystery; but as yet, we believe, no steps have been taken to trace up this rather strange affair.—*Collingwood Enterprise.*

☞ *If your property is not Insured,*

☞ *call and have it it done by the un-*

☞ *dersigned who is agent for a number*

☞ *of the best British and Canadian*

☞ *Companies whose business cards will*

☞ *be found in another part of this*

☞ *paper.*

J. R. WALTON,

Insurance Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of Dr. La'Mert in Montreal.
Collector's Notice—J. A. Hartley.
Removal!—Hopkins & Donnelly.
Licensed Auctioneer—A. McNeil.
Employment—Conant & Drake.
Tavern Stand For [illegible]—E. Hurley.
Postponed—W. Wood.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1861.

THE WAR.

We have little of importance to note in the movements of the contending armies during the past week. The arrest of the Confederate agents, Messrs. Slidell and Mason, on board the British packet *Trent*, is the principal topic of discussion. The American prints are nearly unanimous in justifying the act of Capt. Wilkes. The news from England with the views of the British Cabinet on the subject, is eagerly and impatiently looked for.

The main part of the U. S. Naval Expedition has sailed from Fort Royal, bound Southward. We expect to hear lively news in a few days. New Orleans is again thought to be the destination of the fleet.

A smart engagement is reported to have taken place at Hatteras Inlet on the 14th between the coast survey steamer *Corwin* and the rebel steamer *Curlew*. The latter apparently got the worst of the contest, and retreated after receiving a few minutes hot and telling fire from the former.

Depatches received from the Eastern shore of Virginia state that the Secessionists of Northampton county, to the number of 1,800, have laid down their arms, and the Federal troops have now full possession of that county, as well as Accomac.

It is now definitely ascertained in military circles at Washington that Brigadier-General Scott tendered his resignation as a General of the Confederate army, in consequence of his difference with Jeff. Davis as to the conduct of the war.

Violent parties have sprung up among the Confederates on this question. Beauregard representing the offensive war party, who believe in invading the North and wintering in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, and Jeff. Davis representing the defensive party, who trust to time and the patient defence of their own soil to give them independence. The Beauregard party complain that the policy of Davis has led to the invasion of South Carolina, and will fill the Cotton States with the horrors of war, and in their destruction: and it is believed that Davis has succumbed to the war policy to prevent South Carolina and Georgia from seceding from the Confederate States. General Beauregard was induced to withdraw his resignation.

We have argued that the ultimate end of the war would be the overthrow of Slavery. We are still strengthened in our opinion by the tone of the American press. The New York *Independent*, closing an article on the subject says:

"Our belief is firm that God in his providence will bring forth, out of this revolutionary whirlwind, the abolition of slavery; and we wait for Him so to overrule the madness of our enemies, so to direct the councils of our civil and military leaders, and so to guide the moral, political, and economical forces of the crisis, as to hasten it in His time."

THE QUESTION OF VERACITY.

The editor of the *Review* is very busy just now in settling a "question of veracity" with the *Globe*, in which he appears to have the worst of it. After being driven from every source of evidence, he introduces himself, and says he was present in the House when the words in dispute were uttered; consequently, it was as he states, *nem. con.* Like all the rest of the rabid Ministerialists, the worst construction is put upon anything uttered by any member of the Opposition, while the other party may say and do as they please, and any notice taken of them is branded by every imaginable offensive epithet. To give a specimen: In the report to the *Leader* of the debate, Mr. McDougall is represented to have stated that "annexation to the United States was the 'paneca' for all the ills with which Canada is troubled;" and the "special" reporter in Quebec, to the same paper, says that "Mr. McDougall last night slandered the people of Upper Canada by boldly proclaiming that if the measures were not carried, Upper Canada would seek refuge in annexation to the United States." Mr. Cartier ten-fold more slandered the people of Upper Canada by off-setting against the 300,000 excess of population in Upper Canada by as many cod-fish in Lower Canada; and when rebuked by the Upper Canadian Opposition the Ministerialists fly into a rage and denounce the merited rebuke of the grossest insult ever offered in the House, as "ungentlemanly" and "unfair." The extracts above show that whatever was said by Mr. McDougall, a construction was put upon it, and an inference drawn, the most unfair and unjust. But we leave the matter to be settled by the parties more immediately concerned. We notice the affair chiefly to show the character of the accuser in this Town. He comes out and charges the lie direct upon the *Globe*—has not ceased since 1854 to traduce that paper and its proprietor in every possible way—for seven years his malevolence towards both has been equalled only by his intolerant impudence. The charges of incendacity and misrepresentation have been incessant, and he has always plumed himself in doing so with telling the truth and stating things fairly—thus parading his own truthfulness and fair play. His own rule being applied to his own case, you must needs take care when he boasts of his own truthfulness and fair-play. We know of no one who will misrepresent matters more than the same *Review* man; his study seems to be how most to exalt his friends and crush his foes. Poor man! he will meet his reward some day. He will, we know, sneer at our pity; but we cannot help feeling when we see a fellow-creature commencing a career so surely to end in grief and disappointment. In this connection, we may notice another feature in the character of the editor of the *Review*. We about Town know that he has allied himself with the Wesleyan Methodists. If not a member of the Church, he is a member of the congregation; is, if we mistake not, a teacher in the Sunday School; is the advocate of the Conference University spoliation scheme; heralds forth new Methodism works, and praises them vastly; attends all public religious meetings and makes a pious speech; yet laughs and jeers at religion, and only in his last issue states boldly that "superstition is in all Churches the key-stone of clerical influence." We call the particular attention of the Methodist body to the slander so gratuitously hurled at them, in common with the rest. Superstition in the Methodist Church the key-stone of clerical influence? Surely it will not advance the cause of any Church to have so questionable a friend.

THE ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

We understand that a large number of tickets have been sold, and arrangements are being made to seat over one hundred Persons. The Rifle Band are expected to be present. The room where it will be held (Caisse's Assembly Room) is certainly the finest in Town, and we are assured nothing will be spared to make the present Dinner to equal, and surpass even, those of former years.

ANNIVERSARY SERMON.

The St. Andrew's Day Anniversary sermon will be preached by Rev. John Cameron, in the Baptist Chapel, on to-morrow (Friday) evening, commencing at 6 o'clock. A collection will be taken up in behalf of the funds of the St. Andrew's Society.

☞ Mr. George Blackwell, a resident of the township of Emily came to his death by an accident a few days ago. Deceased was lifting a beam, and stood on a couple of narrow [illegible] and as he fell the beam struck him on the head, killing him instantly. Mr. G. was aged 60 years.

☞ The *Christian Guardian* states that a terrible accident, resulting in the death of Mr. John Crozier, of Cartwright, C. W., occurred on Friday, November 1, in the township of Verulam. The deceased, in company with a young man, had started out to look at a lot of bush-land. As they passed along, Mr. Crozier taking the lead, a gun which the young man carried directly behind him accidentally went off, its contents passing through poor Crozier's heart. He fell a corpse in a moment; not a word escaped his lips. Mr. Crozier was about 45 years of age, and leaves a widow and eight children.

☞ We notice with pleasure the arrival in Montreal of Dr. La'Mert, of London, whose reputation in the treatment of certain special maladies has long preceded him in these parts. It is hardly necessary for us to point out that, to those whose cases call for personal medical supervision, a most eligible opportunity is now afforded, and one that may not soon occur again, of placing themselves under the immediate care of a gentleman who is regarded as an authority in the treatment of those maladies to which he has more particularly devoted his studies. The term and place of Dr. La'Mert's sojourn will be found in an advertisement to which we beg to call attention.

THE WRECK OF THE "NORTH BRITON."

LETTER FROM HON. MR. VANKOUGHNET.

PORT MINGAN, Nov. 11, 1861.

My Dear,—You will probably have heard of the fate of the *North Briton*, and I hope of ours, before this reaches you. We may be, and are I trust, thankful that our lives are saved. We struck off the outer of the Mingan Islands on a reef, about half-past one o'clock on Monday morning in very thick weather with a heavy sea rolling at the time. The ship struck heavily, when she immediately and rapidly made water.—In a few minutes it was up to the sleeping-cabins, and with her tremendous load she sank rapidly, but fortunately became fixed upon and between the rocks, so that she could go no further. Every wave, however, the tide rising at the time, lifted her up and then let her down again with fearful force upon the rocks, which as she touched them, seemed to struggle to throw off her weight, as she would then careen fearfully from side to side. Her masts threatened every moment to give way, and the topmast at length went overboard. The boats were incapable of being launched for nearly an hour and a half. The gearing was all out of order, and the ropes, staunchions, and everything necessary to let the boats drop were cut away with axes. The crew cut away two of the boats and made off with them, leaving us only four. I don't know what is become of them. We put the ladies into the other boats, of which, I myself disapproved, though many thought it would give them the best chance of safety. The rest of us stuck by the vessel, which grounded and strained fearfully, and until four o'clock no one expected to be saved. Poor Sir Allan was such a cripple that I stood by him holding him in his seat: the only request he made being that I would go down with him. The [illegible] were out eight hours up to their necks in the water, the boats having shipped several seas; they had little else on but their night clothes. I have lost all my luggage. Mrs V. and myself have just enough to cover us. I lost her watch and jewelry, and my own watch and about thirty sovereigns.

We got off the wreck in the morning and in a lonely place, where we remained for thirty-six hours, and then moved off in a steamer here, where we are comparatively comfortable.

The *Anglo Saxon* is just coming in, and I will go and by her.

Yours always,
P. M. VANKOUGHNET.

News of the Week.

—Bears have been more than usually numerous in the back Town-ships of the Counties of Lennox and Addington, during the past summer and autumn.

—The New York *Herald* has sent one of its correspondents on a tour of discovery throughout the Province to spy out our military weakness, and ridicule everything he can find to write about in Canada.

—The Czar has sent Count Lambert, the Governor of Poland, to travel in foreign countries "for the benefit of his health," and replaced him by a Crimean celebrity, General Luders.

—The Duke of Newcastle, says an English paper, is threatened with total blindness from amaurosis. His physicians have warned him that there is no hope of restoring the health of his optic nerves.

—Two reports from New Orleans vary very much. The Confederates are by some reported to have 50,000 troops there by others only 5,000.

—In he Douglas Brigade, now raising at Chicago, there are no less than eleven clergymen holding positions as privates and officers. Every evening religious services are held in many portions of the camps.

—The Queen of Spain recently placed the sick princess, Dona Concepcion, in the hands of a homeopathic doctor, when the principal physician of her Majesty, Dr. Carrol, at once resigned his office, and the second, Dr. Drument, left the palace.

—The Queen's youngest son, Prince Leopold, eight years old last April, having we regret to state, shown symptoms of delicate health, has been sent to winter in the south of France. Prince Arthur, who accompanied his younger brother to Folkestone, was effected to tears at parting.

—Wm B. Astor, of New York, is worth fifty millions of dollars, A. T. Stewart is worth twenty millions, George Law at least fifteen millions, and Com. Vanderbilt at least fifteen millions.

ADVERTISING.—Berret, the noted watchmaker, who gave 4,000 guineas for an advertisement on the last page of the catalogue of the Great Exhibition for 1862, has been offered a bonus of £1,000 for his bargain. It was Berret who secured the last page of the Exhibition catalogue ten years ago, for £1,000, and made a vast sum of money by the transaction.

—A jury in Hamilton have decided that mourning cannot legally be considered part of the funeral expenses. The defendant was connected with the Great Western Railway Company, and promised to pay the funeral expenses of the victim of an accident on the Road. In the bill presented was an item for mourning furnished the family, which the Jury disallowed.

—The Detroit *Tribune* says the seamen in port made a bold effort to obtain a raise of wages by deserting their vessels as they [illegible] destination. Their names not having been affixed to articles to any further than here, they of course had it in their power to do about as they pleased. The wages out of this port for a few days have been $1.50 per day. On Wednesday they demanded $2, which in one or two instances they succeeded in getting.

—The Quebec *Canadien*, of the 19th instant, states on the authority of a Paris letter, that Prince Napoleon has selected a number of very rare and interesting works, in all some thirty-four volumes, intended as a donation to the Parliamentary Library of Canada, and to be forwarded shortly. The collection is said to include a copy of the "Correspondence of Napoleon the First," published by order of the Emperor.

DR. TUMBLETY.—From an officer in the Potomac army, whom we met yesterday, we derive the astounding information that the notorious Dr. Tumblety, who cut so remarkable a figure in our City a few years ago, actually holds the position of senior surgeon on the staff of Gen. McClellan. Our informant asserts that he cannot be mistaken in the fact, that he has seen the "Doctor" several times parading in the staff retenue of the General-in-Chief, and that he held conversation with him. He describes him as the most magnificent personage on his staff. We do not know how to disbelieve this statement, incredible as it appears. If it is the fact that Tumblety has so imposed upon General McClelland and others as to obtain this position, his antecede nts and true character ought to be brought to the knowledge of those who have invested him with such a ridiculous honor.—*Buffalo Express.*

—The Quebec *Chronicle* says: The Hon. Mr. Galt has left this City, it is said, for Washington, where rumor assigns to him the duty of conferring with Lord Lyons on the subject of the international relations between Great Britain and the United States. We give the rumor for what it is worth.

—All sorts of stories have been in print touching the domestic disagreements of the Princess Royal of England and her husband, Prince Frederick William of Prussia. At a recent Freemason's dinner in Leicestershire, Earl Howe, who was in the Chair, contradicted all these rumors in the most authoritative manner.

—The Federal Government is about to resort to a new mode of blockade. A number of whaling vessels have been selected for the purpose of sinking at the entrance of some of the Southern harbors. They are heavily laden with stone, and are arranged that they can be sunk in a very few minutes, the stone acting as an anchor when they are once down. At what point they are to be used is unknown.

THE SLIDELL AND MASON CASE.—In defence of the seizure of Messrs. Slidell and Mason the American papers are quoting a case which occurred in 1779. In that year Great Britain and her American Colonies were at war, Holland occupied the position of a neutral power. Mr. Henry Laurens, ex-President of the Revolutionary Congress, sailed from America in a Dutch vessel as Commissioner from the United States to the States General of Holland.—The vessel was searched during her passage by Captain, afterwards Admiral Keppel; Mr. Laurence and his despatches were taken from her, and he was conveyed to England. The capture was held to be legal, and the ex-President was committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason.

LETTER FROM GARIBALDI.

Some French operatives, having sent an address to Garibaldi, received the following answer:—

"Thanks, noble children of labor and of production!—Thanks for your generous words of sympathy and of fraternity. We are well aware that your good wishes for Italy are sincere and disinterested now, as they were when you cheered your brave army marching to our assistance against the oppressor.

"We are all well aware that your hearts beat with joy at the victory of the people over the tyrant, and that if our ranks were not more increased by the multitude of your courageous countrymen, it was through the same fatality which presses upon the greater number of the nations of Europe, and which divides and separates them, while they endeavour by the natural course of progress to unite and to combine in one single family.

"Nevertheless, De Flotte-Laroche, and a crowd of your chivalrous brothers, sealed with their blood on the field of battle of liberty the imperishable bond which henceforth will bind the two peoples. Yes! nations wish to understand each other, and desire the fraternity of all. Despots do not wish it. The sacred, irrevocable law,—the divine emanation of Christ,—exists in every one; it is the most lofty among the aspirants of suffering nations. The hypocritical egotism of false worldly grandeur frowns at it from beneath its leaden hood, and raises, by falsehood, and corruption, every kind of obstacle to its accomplishment.

"We demand employment, bread, and mutual love. We are answered with rifles, bombshells, and iron-cased ships,—as if destruction were the only means of coming to a good understanding. Courage, nevertheless my brave friends!—It is a fact that Europe never prevented the sublime spectacle of association which she does now present. A cry of distress in any corner of this old mistress of the world resounds in the heart of the masses, and their all-powerful voice of reprobation causes the barbarous autocrats to become pale.

"The Haynaus of despotism will not appear with impunity in the presence of the operatives of Europe, and the stain of the crimes is more ineffaceable than the mark of a red-hot iron. The day is not far off when the accomplice of tyrants, the priest of Rome, shall be forced to seek a refuge far from the land which he rendered desolate during so many years. The blood of the innocent Locatelli, and of the thousand victims of whom he is the murderer, will pursue throughout the circuit of the globe, like the avenging sword of Cherubin, and and peoples emancipated from his infectious contact will much more easily, by taking each other's hands, march towards the humanitary object.

I am, gratefully for life your devoted
"G. GARIBALDI."

PROSPECTS OF BRITISH CROPS AND PRICES.

The *Mark Lane Express* of October 28 remarks:—"We have had another week of extraordinary mild weather with very little rain. The sowing of wheat has continued at a rapid rate where the lands were well ploughed and cleaned; but the first sown lands show a great inequality in the plant for want of more moisture, and the ponds and wells in many places continue very low.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

New York, Nov. 21.

The Asia arrived at 7 o'clock this morning.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Great Eastern Directors, a report was adopted and a resolution passed to raise £225,000 in ten per cent debentures to equip her for sea. She is expected to leave Liverpool in February.

The British man-of-war Cooqueror and Sanspariel would embark marines the day the Asia sailed, and forthwith depart for Mexico.

The *Times* thinks the operations of the expedition will be very easy, but difficulties may arise from different political sympathies of the three Powers.

It is reported that the Federal steamer James Adger, now at Southampton, goes to the Mediterranean to look after privateers.

The Grand Duke Constantine and the Duchess of Russia are on a visit to Queen Victoria.

There was a strike among the cotton spinners at Preston owing to the threatened reduction of wages.

France has given reassurance to Switzerland relative to the valley of Dappes. The affair will probably be adjusted without unpleasantness.

The French financial accounts show rather less uneasiness. The Bourse is firm at 68f 87c.

It is reported that Garibaldi has announced to the Central Italian committee, through Gen. Turr, his firm intention not to provoke any movement in favor of Rome or Venice, but wished the Italian armaments and popular sympathy for Italy encouraged to the utmost.

There is rumored preparations at Genoa for a revolutionary expedition, embracing Montenegro and the slave population.

Turkey, also Hungary, Galacia, and Belgium had appointed ambassadors to Italy, but it is remarked they are accredited to the Court of Turin and not to the King of Italy.

Recently announced measures towards Hungary are set forth in an autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria. It evinces a determination to carry out the government policy in Hungary.

The Calcutta and Australian mails were telegraphed via Alexandria. No mail from China.

Calcutta, October 8.—Exchange 2s 1d, freight advancing.

Melbourne, Sept. 26.—Gold shipment since last mail was 187,360 oz.

The Arabia arrived at Liverpool on the 10th.

London, 10th September.—At the Lord Mayor's Banquet the Mayor proposed the Foreign Ambassadors, coupled with the name of Mr. Adams, the American minister, who replied that his mission in England was to promote and perpetuate the friendly relations of the two countries.

Lord Palmerston said, although circumstances may for a time threaten to interfere with the supply of cotton, the temporary evil will be productive of permanent good. We shall find in various quarters of the globe a sure and ample supply, which shall render us no more dependent. We witness with affliction the lamentable differences among our American cousins, but it is not for us to pass judgment in this dispute.—Lord Palmerston, in conclusion, expressed the hope of a speedy restoration of harmony and peace. (Cheers.)

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols on the 8th closed at 93¾ to 93¾ for money, and 93¾ to 93¾ for account on ex dividend. Weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £7,828.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour firm for good which is scarce; sales at 28s to 32s 6d. Wheat quiet but steady; red Western 11s 9d to 12s 6d; Southern 12s 8d to 12s 9d; white Western 13s. Corn in large supply and 6d lower; mixed 32s to 32s 9d, yellow 33s; white 36s to 37s per quarter. Pork dull. Lard firm at 49s to 53s. Ashes, pots 35s down to 32s 6d; pearls 36s 6d to 37s per barrel. Sugar quiet.

LONDON MARKET.

Baring Brothers report wheat 1s 0d per quarter higher, but a quiet market; white American 32s to 37s; red 55s to 63s.—Flour 30s to 34s. Tea very firm and in good demand; common Congou buyers at 1s 1d.

LATEST.

Liverpool, Saturday.—Breadstuff market steady with small sales. Provisions dull.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ETNA."

New York, Nov. 24.

The steamer Etna arrived at Halifax at half-past six o'clock this evening, with Liverpool dates to the 13th instant.

The U. S. steamer James Adger, left Southampton on the 12th inst.—destination unknown.

Three British vessels of war were ready to sail for Mexico, but had been detained owing to stormy weather.

The French ships are to sail immediately.

It is reported that it was at the instigation of England that the United States are to be invited by the Mexican expedition.

The Spanish journals talk of a probable Spanish protectorate as the result of the expedition.

The King of Portugal died of the typhoid fever on the 12th.

The Duke of Oporto has succeeded to the throne.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The speech of Mr. Adams, the American minister, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, has attracted considerable attention. He was silent as to the war, but very pacific towards England.

The *Daily News* says it was frank, manly, sensible and reasonable, and must be cordially welcomed by England at large, especially as a small but active faction is doing its utmost to misrepresent American diplomacy and create bad feeling.

The *Morning Post* says the speech was marked by the most friendly statements respecting the good feelings of the American Government and people towards England, and hopes that no occurrence will happen to belie these sentiments.

The *Times* is characteristically sarcastic, but at the same time complimentary to Mr. Adams.

Dudley Mann and Yancey were guests at the great banquet of the fishmongers' company in London. The latter spoke to the toast for the restoration of Peace in America. He spoke strongly in defence of the Confederate cause, eulogized England for her recognition of belligerent rights, and said the Confederates did not deserve intervention, being able to maintain their independence, but they did deserve a recognition by the powers. He asserted that there can be no basis for negociations so long a the Confederates are treated as rebels.—When they are treated as a belligerent power then the morning of peace will dawn as the Confederates will be inflexible, only on points of independence and honor.

The Times seeks to calm the dismay at the short supply of cotton, and says there is no ground for national alarm.

The final obsequies at the interment of the remains of McManus, took place at Dublin on the 10th. It was an imposing demonstration.

FRANCE.

An important Cabinet Council was held at Paris on the 12th. It was almost certain that Fould had accepted the ministry of finance, his programme being retrenchment in every branch.

Europe will be assured of the pacific intentions of France.

The Senate is called to assemble on the 10th of December.

Geoffuey St. Hillyear, the celebrated naturalist, is dead.

The Paris Bourse was firm and higher. Rentes 69f 30c.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Chambers had been opened. The King's speech was silent on the Italian question, but the Minister of Francis II. has been notified that they will no longer entertain official relations with him.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Cortes has been opened by the Queen. Her speech was unimportant.

HOLLAND.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet had resigned.

AUSTRIA.

The Minister of Justice in the Vienna Cabinet has resigned.

RUSSIA.

Numerous arrests have taken place among the Jewish Rabbis at Warsaw.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Londonderry, Nov. 14.—The *Times* in alluding to the Croatian Diet, says that the Emperor of Austria is hurrying on to try the great experiment whether six millions of Germans can hold in subjection thirty millions of Germans.

The Paris *Constitutionel* argues that American ingratitude enables France to witness the disruption of the Union with the utmost indifference.

Lord Palmerston, at the Lord Mayor's banquet made the following reference to America:

Although circumstances beyond our control may threaten for a time to interfere with the full supplies of that article so necessary for the productive industry of the country, yet there is no doubt that temporary evil will be productive of permanent good,—(cheers)—and we shall find in various quarters of the globe, sure and certain and ample supplies which will render us no longer dependent on one source of production for that which is so necessary for our industry and the welfare of the country. (Cheers.) When we look without we see no doubt in many parts of Europe circumstances, which if not dealt with by prudence and discretion, would lead to local disturbances, which I trust will not at least extend themselves to bring us within their range. (Cheers.) On the other side of the Atlantic we witness with the deepest affliction (cheers) with an affliction which no words can express—(cheers) differences of the most lamentable kind among those we call cousins and our relations. (Cheers.) It is not for us to pass judgment upon their disputes—it is enough for us to offer a fervent prayer that such differences may not be of long continuance, and that they may speedily succeeded by the restoration of harmony and peace. (Cheers.)

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, Nov. 12th.—Breadstuffs are quiet and steady. Flour firm at 28s to 32s. Wheat steady at 11s 9d to 12s 5d for red western; 11s 6d to 12s 10d for red southern; 13s to 14s for white.

Provisions steady. Beef quiet and steady. Pork quiet. Bacon firm. Lard has a downward tendency; sales at 50s to 51s.

Ashes steady; pots 35s 6d; pearls 34s; rosin inactive; common 145 to 146. Spirits of turpentine firm at 73s.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Messrs. Sturges's circular says:—We have had another month of the most favourable weather, dry and warm, with just sufficient rain to supply moisture for the green crops, and enable the farmers to prepare their land, and on stiff soils, also to sow the wheat. We never remember so large a crop of all varieties of turnips, or such luxuriant grass, on the 1st of November. The outstanding corn and pulse, under these favourable conditions, have of course been secured in first-rate order. The reports of the yield do not improve, and although the farmers' deliveries have been fully as large as usual at this season of the year, yet new wheat is so much wanted for mixing with old English, as well as stale and inferior foreign, that a rise of 4s. 5s. per quarter during the month has taken place on the new, whilst other descriptions have only risen 2s. to 3s. per quarter, and are difficult of sale at the advance. The demand for France has not only entirely ceased, but we hear that re-shipments have begun from some of the ports to this country. It is true the French prices are not yet much lower than ours; but they gradually recede, almost every market being reported each week rather lower than the last. This has been particularly the case with flour. The accounts of the produce of the harvest in the United States and Canada continue favourable, both as regards quantity and quality. The shipments from the opening of the navigation to the present time have been double those of the year 1860, and though the means of conveyances from the interior have greatly increased, the rate of carriage to the seaboard is in many cases double that of former years, indicating that stocks are accumulating in the interior.

Died.

On Thur day, 21st inst., MARGARET, second daughter of Samuel Dickson, Esq., aged 24 yrs.

At Ashburnham, on the 25th inst., of Diptheria, ELIZA, infant daughter of Mr. J. Cook, aged 11 months.

In Peterboro, on 28th inst., JAMES JACKSON, son of Mr. Thomas Menzies, Stationer, aged one year and seven months.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday, November 26, 1861.

Fall Wheat 95c a $1 05.
Spring Wheat 83c a 85c.
Barley 43c a 45c.
Oats 46c a 50c.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, November 28, 1861.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour ₱ bel	4 50	@	5 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0 90	@	0 95
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0 80	@	0 85
Barley ₱ bush	0 35	@	0 45
Oats "	0 10	@	0 11
Peas "	0 35	@	0 40
Potatoes	0 20	@	0 25
Pork ₱ cwt	3 00	@	4 00
Beef ₱ cwt	3 00	@	4 00
Butter ₱ lb	0 10	@	0 12
Hay ₱ ton	7 00	@	8 00
Hides ₱ cwt	4 00	@	5 00
Wood ₱ per cord	2 00	@	2 50

WM. CUMMING,
Market Clerk.

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL!

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

WILL,

On or about December 5th,

REMOVE TO THEIR

NEW BUILDING,

☞ Opposite Messrs. Nicholl's & Hall's store, Simcoe Street, where they will continue the

SADDLERY and HARNESS BUSINESS

AS AT PRESENT.

Peterborough, Nov. 27th, 1861. 48

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

RATE-PAYERS whose taxes have not yet been paid, will please take notice that the Collector may be found at the office of J. T. Henthorn, Esq., over Hamilton's Hardware Store, Hunter Street, every day (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 10 a. m., and 4 p. m.

☞ Notice is also hereby given, that unless taxes are paid forthwith to the Collector, seizure will be made in every case.

J. A. HARTLEY,
Collector.

Peterboro, Nov. 28, 1861. 18

NOTICE.

PERSONS ordering Oatmeal from the subscriber will please to leave the money for the same, and sacks to contain the meal, otherwise the orders will not be filled.

OATMEAL WILL BE DELIVERED IN TOWN PUNCTUALLY,

On Tuesdays and Fridays,

BUT ON NO OTHER DAYS.

PETER DOLPHIN.

Peterboro, Nov. 27, 1861. 48

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of North Monaghan, will meet at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, NOV. 30th, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of determining the relative assessment of the lots through which the drain now constructed in the Township passes. A statement of the amounts as fixed by the engineer is now at the Town Hall, where it can be seen at any time until day of the sitting of the Court.

WM. WOOD,
Township Clerk.

N. Monaghan, Nov 16, 1861.

The above meeting is hereby POSTPONED till further notice.

W. WOOD,
Township Clerk.

N. Monaghan, Nov. 27, 1861. 48

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.

OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.

Nov. 27, 1861. 48

EMPLOYMENT.

THE undersigned are desirous of securing the services of a few Young Men to engage in a Travelling Agency, upon a salary of

FORTY DOLLARS PER MONTH,

AND ALL EXPENSES PAID.

This is an opportunity seldom offered, and to those who merit the approbation of the Subscribers, by strict attention to business, can rely upon constant employment for a term of years. For further particulars address, (post-paid),

CONANT & DRAKE,
31 Main St., Atkinson Depot,
New Hampshire, U.S.

Nov. 28, 1861. 48

FOR SALE.

A TAVERN STAND,

SITUATED on Elizabeth St., Ashburnham, in front of Mr. Rogers' Mill. The building is at present used for a dwelling house and furniture rooms. It would make a good stand for a Grocery and Bakery. The lease of the above has eleven years to run, and will be sold very reasonable for money. For particulars apply to

E. BURLEY,
On the premises.

Aug. 28, 1861. 33

ARRIVAL OF

DR. LA'MERT
IN MONTREAL.

DR. LA'MERT of Bedford Square, London, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, &c; author of "Self-preservation," a Treatise on Nervous and Physical Debility; the "Science of Life, or how to Live;" "Second Life, or Electrical and Nervous Force;" begs to intimate to his Patients and the Public that he has arrived in Quebec, on a Professional Visit, and that he may be personally consulted (or by letter) until the 18th of December, daily, from 10 till 2, and 6 till 8, at 47 St Gabriel Street, fronting Little St. James Street, Montreal.

Patients in Western Canada are recommended to place themselves in early communication with Mr. La'Mert, as numerous pressing engagements in England compel him to bring his professional tour in America to a termination in Montreal.

Dr. La'Mert is the only legally-qualified Practitioner on the Medical Register, published by authority, who has been exclusively engaged in the treatment of the Functional Disorders of the Nervous System, and on those various forms of Local and Constitutional Debility which mitigate against the happiness of married life, and prevent the contraction of engagements that constitute the most cherished objects of existence.

Dr. La'Mert has had considerable experience in the use of the Microscope—an instrument of great value, not only on account of the secret wonders it reveals, but likewise for its utility in affording to those experienced in its use, the means of immediately detecting the hidden causes of human suffering, with a view to their speedy removal. Patients residing at a distance can have their cases diagnosed, and a mode of treatment suggested, by forwarding the consultation fee of £1.

☞ In making this intimation, Dr. La'Mert wishes to point out to patients the advantages that invariably result from a personal interview, and the mutual facilities that will be afforded to those who are desirous of bringing their cases under his immediate supervision. Dr. La'Mert, moreover cannot too strongly urge on those who have already been under his care, or who may now be in correspondence with him, the eligibility of the occasion that will present itself of clearing up any doubts that may have existed in regard to their cases, and would particularly impress upon them the importance of putting themselves as quickly as possible into personal communication with him during his necessarily limited stay, which under no circumstances can be prolonged beyond the date announced.

Those who contemplate availing themselves of Dr. La'Mert's services are recommended, in the interim, to procure from one of the undermentioned local agents his work on

SELF-PRESERVATION;
WHICH

contains a vast amount of information on the subject in question. Its object is not to maintain any particular hypothesis, but to enable every one to understand for himself the structure and functions of various organs; to acquaint him with the consequences arising from excesses; to prevent unnecessary misapprehension from unfounded fears, and to indicate, when those fears are well founded, the means of speedy relief. The work is not crowded with the technicalities of ordinary professional books, nor does it present the crudeness which characterises the so-called "popular works" on the subject.

"Self-Preservation" may be had [in French or English] in a sealed envelope, price One Shilling sterling, of Messrs. E. G. Fuller, Express agent, Halifax, N.S.; Messrs. Chubb & Co., St John, N. B. at the Mercury Office, Fabrique Street, Quebec; of Mr Hugh Walker, Stationer, Belleville, C. W.; of Mr. John Langford, Bookseller, 48 Great St. James St., Montreal, and of T. & R. White, Stationers, Peterboro.

Nov. 26, 1861. 48

TO MILLERS
AND
GRAIN SPECULATORS!

TO LET in Ashburnham, that large Grain Storehouse, lately occupied by T. Short, Esq. Apply to

S. WOOD, Otonabee.

Nov 7th, 1861. 45

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the St. Andrew's Society of the Town and County of Peterborough, will be held in

CAISSE'S HOTEL,

On Friday, 29th inst.

TICKETS,—$1.00; to be had at Menzies' Book Store, and at the stores of Messrs. R. Johnston & Son, McKellar & Cameron, and at the Examiner Office, and from the members of the Dinner Committee.

D. SUTHERLAND, D. McDONALD, Jr.,
Chairman. Secy of Com.

Peterboro, Nov. 20, 1861. 47

NOTICE.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

JAMES MEANY, School Teacher, First class certificate, is ready to engage for the year 1862. Any commands to himself, or left with his daughter, Mrs. Meany, Peterboro, will meet immediate attention.

Emily, S. S. No. 7, Nov. 19th, 1861.

Ferguson & Mitchell,

Beg to call the attention of the public to their well-assorted stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, BRUSHES, &c.,

which they will sell

☞ VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited. Shop on Hunter Street, Peterborough.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Corporation of the Township of Otonabee intend, on the

16th December next,

to pass a By-law to establish the following line of Road, viz:

A Road commencing on the Western limit of the allowance for Road, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of Otonabee, at the line between lots Nos. 12 and 13, and thence westerly following said line between lots 12 and 13, across the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Concessions; said Road to be 66 feet wide, and the described line the centre.

A Road commencing 25 feet south of the line between lots Nos. 30 and 31, on the Eastern limit of the allowance for Road, between the 1st and 2nd Concessions of Otonabee, and thence Easterly across the 1st Concession, following a line parallel with the line dividing lots numbers 30 and 31; said Road to be 40 feet wide, and the described line the centre.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 6th Nov., 1861. 46-4in

MACLEARS'
ALMANACS FOR 1862.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has received all his fall stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY and ROOM PAPER,

AND WILL SELL

CHEAP FOR CASH!

as the times are hard.

THOMAS MENZIES.

Peterboro', 14th Nov., 1861. 46-3in.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF

PETERBOROUGH & VICTORIA.

CASH STORE.

ROBERT JOHNSTON & SON

BEG to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding district, that they have bought out the stock of Mr. John Thomson, George Street, and intend opening in a few days in the stand heretofore occupied by him, a large and well selected stock of

NEW GOODS!

Consisting of a choice stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

which they intend to sell at

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH!

Parties who have not made their Fall purchases will do well to give them a call and inspect their stock.

R. J. & SON hope that by paying strict attention to business, they may receive a share of public patronage.

Peterboro, Oct 28, 1861. 44

☞ Change in Business!

WM. SMITH,

(LATE CUTTER TO JOHN THOMSON, GEORGE STREET.)

BEGS to inform the public that he has opened in the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

over the late stand occupied by Mr. John Thomson, (now R. Johnston & Son,) where he trusts to merit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed on the establishment.

ALL KINDS OF WORK MADE TO ORDER,

AS THE

BEST WORKMEN

only will be employed parties may rely on all orders being filled to satisfaction. Prices reasonable.

☞ Entrance by hall between R. Johnston & Son's, and R. Walton's Stove and Tin-ware store.

Peterboro, Oct. 28th, 1861. 41

H. IRVINE,
CONVEYANCER,

OFFICE,—In Henthorn's Block, Hunter Street 2 doors above Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store.

Peterboro, Nov. 21, 1861. 47

SLEIGHS!

ON hand a number of good substantial Sleighs, manufactured of the best Oak *With Cast Iron as well as Wrought Shoeing.*

☞ Sleigh-runners furnished to order.

Sugar Kettles, Bake Kettles, and Mott's Agricultural Furnace.

JAMES HAMILTON,
Opposite Peplow's old Flour Mill.

Peterboro, Nov. 20, 1861. 47

FISHER'S HOTEL.

FISHER'S OLD STAND.

Corner of George and Simcoe Sts., Peterboro.

WILL be re-opened in a few weeks for the convenience and accomodation of the public. A large Yard with Sheds and Stables in the rear of the Hotel, will be open daily free of charge.

The subscriber most respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal support he received from his friends and the public before the fire compelled him to suspend business.

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.

AMOS J. FISHER,
Proprietor.

Nov. 18, 1861. 47

PETERBOROUGH

ROOM PAPER DEPOT.

NEWEST AND CHOICEST PATTERNS.

ROBERT STEVENSON,

(Sherbrooke Street,—nearly opposite the Huffman House,) offers his large stock of

PAPER-HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS,
BORDERS,
WINDOW-BLINDS,
&c., &c., &c.,

COMPRISING

OVER 20,000 Pieces!

at a Great Reduction from the usual trade prices, for Cash.

HIS STOCK OF

PAINT BRUSHES,

Varnishes,
Oils,
Paints,
Window Glass,
Curtain Fixtures,
&c., &c., &c.

IS ALSO LARGE, GOOD AND CHEAP.

☞ Window Glass cut to order.

Peterboro, Nov. 19, 1861. 47

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, being East half of Lot No. 2, in the Township of Douro.

80 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation.

THERE IS A

GOOD LOG HOUSE,

AND A

DOUBLE CEDAR BARN, [new,]

and a spring of good Water near the house. A never-failing Creek runs through the farm.

TERMS OF SALE,—One-third down; balance in three equal annual instalments.

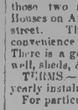
Apply to N. Chapman, Baltimore, or to CHRISTOPHER LEARY,
N. Monaghan.

Nov 7th, 1861.

N.B.—If not sold before the 1st of JANUARY, 1862, it will be leased for a term of years.

VALUABLE

TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.



THE comfortable Brick Houses near the business part of the Town.

THE Subscriber offers for sale those two neat and substantial built Brick Houses on Antrim street, one lot from George street. The houses are fitted up with every convenience; the partition was laid all brick. There is a good soft water cistern and spring well, sheds, &c., on the premises.

TERMS—One half cash, the balance in three yearly instalments.

For particulars apply to

DAVID CARLISLE.
On the premises.

Peterboro, Oct 23rd, 1861. 44-3in.

New Livery Stable.

IN connection with the above a Livery Stable has been opened, where the public may be accomodated with

HORSES and CONVEYANCES,

OF ALL KINDS, AT ALL SEASONS.

☞ Rates Moderate; positively no Credit.

THOS. J FISHER.

Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Fisher's old stand.

Peterboro, Nov. 18, 1861. 47

PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING

should remember the Buffalo Clothing Store next door to Mr. Jas. Best's, George Street, where they can get a superior article at a very low price!

S. HOFELLER & BRO'S.

Peterboro Oct 17th, 1861. 44

School Teacher Wanted.

FOR THE ASHBURNHAM SCHOOL, TERM to commence on the 2nd Wednesday in January, 1862, a Normal School Teacher, holding a 1st class certificate,

Apply to,

F. H. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of Ashburnham P. of S. Trustees.

October 23, 1861. 43

ROYAL

HORSE INFIRMARY.

McDONALD STREET, PETERBORO'

W. KEITH, M. R. C. V. S.

HAVING rented Mr. Perry's Stables, (behind the Grain Store) and having fitted them with loose boxes and stalls, &c., with all the necessaries for an infirmary, for sick and lame Horses, all cases brought there will receive every attention. Horses from the country can have Hay, Oats, &c., and Medicines at so much per day or week. Firing and other operations performed without throwing the animal, thereby avoiding much risk. Horses and Cattle in the country attended to.

W. K. may be consulted any day either at Messrs. John Moffat's, Blacksmith, John Douglass, Blacksmith, or at Mrs Stewart's, George Street north, and at the Infirmary Stables from 7 to 10 a. m., and from 1 to 2 p. m.

Oct 28th, 1861. 44

AXES! AXES!! AXES!!!

THE subscriber in returning thanks to the Lumbermen and others for their patronage and prompt and liberal payment, would give notice that he is hard at work making axes by hand which he will warrant to be better than can be made in Peterboro or elsewhere.

Please give him a call.

☞ Shop, east of the Bank of Montreal.

P. J. AYRES.

Peterboro, Nov 7, 1861 45

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND THE BEST PLACE TO PURCHASE

READY-MADE CLOTHING
IS AT
HAFFEY'S,

All the Clothing is made on the premises, and warranted!!

Peterborough, Sept. 26, 1861. 39

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, for School Section, No. 5, Otonabee—School House within three miles from Allandale—a First Class Teacher. Engagement to commence on 1st day of January, 1862. A married man preferred. There is a comfortable House attached to the School-house, which is rent-free to the teacher.

Apply to

DAVID BENDERSON,
Otonabee.

Nov. 18, 1861. 47

CARD OF THANKS.

To Jos. R. WALTON, Esq., PETERBOROUGH

SIR.—You will please accept my thanks, and this public acknowledgement, for the promptness with which the amount of my insurance [$1,000] in the Provincial Insurance Company—for which you are agent—was paid. I can, with confidence, recommend the Company to the support of the public, and I have much pleasure in adding testimony to your reputation as an active and painstaking agent.

CHRISTOPHER LEARY.

North Monaghan, Nov. 16, 1861.

REDUCED RATES

FOR

ASSURANCE.

Scottish Provincial

INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE OF PREMIUMS has been framed, so as to reduce the cost of Life Assurance to the lowest point. It will be observed the Rates payable for the first Five Years are not much more than HALF the usual charge, while, for the remainder of life, they are still moderate.

To Assure £100 sterling, payable at Death, with profits after first five years:

Age.	First 5 Years.			Remainder of Life.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
20	0	18	11	1	0	11
25	1	1	9	2	7	2
30	1	5	2	2	14	7
35	1	9	2	3	3	1
40	1	14	4	3	13	10
45	2	0	6	4	4	3
50	2	9	8	5	1	4

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

PROVINCIAL
INSURANCE CO',
OF CANADA.
FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
H. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October, 1861. 41

THE PHOENIX
INSURANCE CO'Y,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital - - - - - - $100,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1861. 41

BUFFALO

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers in returning their acknowledgements for the patronage bestowed upon them since they opened their establishment in Peterborough, would respectfully inform the public that they continue to receive constantly and keep on hand the largest and best assorted stock of

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS!

ever shown in this neighborhood, consisting of

Satinette,
Tweeds,
Broad Cloth,
Cassemeres,
Pilots,
Unions,
Doeskins,
&c., &c., &c.

The Clothing is all made up at their own establishment, in the City of Buffalo, by first class workmen, and as they manufacture themselves, they are able to sell a good article at a lower price than any other establishment in the trade.

Country Merchants, and Lumbermen would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they are able to offer superior advantages to wholesale purchasers

☞ The Terms are strictly CASH.

S. HOFELLER & BROS.

Remember the place,—Next door to Mr. Jas. Best's, George Street.

Peterboro, Oct 17th, 1861. 44

WANTED.

A GOOD STEADY PLOUGHMAN AND general Farm hand may find permanent employment on application to

GEO. REBON,
Lot 21, 4th Con., Otonabee.

Sept. 12, 1861. 37

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that from this date I will pay no debts contracted by my son named, JOHN.

GEORGE ROWDEN

Peterboro, Nov. 9, 1861. 44

TEA, SUGAR, TOBACCO, COFFEE, &C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE AT

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES,

FOR CASH ONLY!

A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOES, COFFEE, &c.

Good mixed Tea at 3s. 6d. Per lb.

Coffee, Fresh Ground every morning at 1s. 3d.

A FEW KEGS LOCHFINE HERRING, FISH, FISH OILS, &c.

OGILVY & HOOD,

Peterborough, November 21st, 1861. 47-3in.

FURS! FURS!

W. LECH,

Corner Store, Market Block, Peterborough,

Has now on hand, and offers for sale, a very large stock of

FUR GOODS,

which will be sold at prices altogether lower than any person can sell Montreal made Furs. Besides, the stock is all made up under the personal superintendence of Mr. Lech, and will be found

MUCH BETTER MADE,

AND BETTER IN EVERY RESPECT.

The following list of prices will convince any person that they consult their own interest by buying home manufactured goods in preference to slop work made up in the cities, for the country trade:

Rock Martin Victorines	$2 00	and upwards.
do Mitts	1 50	do
do Cuffs	1 00	do
Fitch Victorines	3 00	do
German Mink Victorines	2 50	do
Real Mink Victorines	9 00	do
Good serviceable Fur Caps for Men	0 75	do
South Sea Seal	3 00	do

And every other article in the line at corresponding prices.

Peterborough, Nov. 1st, 1861. 45

STRICKLAND & ROGERS'

FALL STOCK

IS NOW

COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

AND CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Our customers and the public generally are requsted to call and examine, and oblige

S. & R.

Peterborough, October 30, 1861. 44-3in

FOR CASH OR Produce ONLY. MONTREAL ONLY ONE Price

CASH STORE,

Hunter Street, Peterboro'

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD take this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country for past favors, and would beg to intimate that he has received a large addition to his stock, on such favorable terms as enable him to offer goods at such

LOW PRICES

as to convince every one who examines them ☞ *That he cannot be beat in the Town.*

The following comprise a few of the articles generally in stock:

West of England Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinets, Drills, Denims, Stripped Cottons, Ginghams, Prints, Factory Cotton leans, Osbourg, Red and White Flannel, Cotton Warp, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Silk and Felt Hats, &c.

TEAS, TOBACCOES, SUGARS, Soap, Candles, Raisins Currants, Coffee, Rice, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Remember the Spot: Next door to McKellar & Cameron's, Hunter Street.

Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 34

REMOVAL.

R. D. BASKERVILLE,

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, HAS fitted up with taste and convenience at considerable expense, a Saloon on George St., *2 doors south of Lawson's Hotel*, where he will be in attendance on the public, during all business hours. Having visited some of the largest American cities this summer, he is thoroughly acquainted with the

LATEST FASHIONABLE IMPROVEMENTS

in his profession, and flatters himself that he will not be found second to any in the Canadas.

☞ Positively no business on Sundays.

Peterboro, Sept 9, 1861. 37

CARD.

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE, Oct. 26, 1861.

To Joseph R. Walton, Esq., Agent of the Canada West Farmers' M. & S. Insurance Co.

Dear Sir,—Please express my thanks to the Directors of your Company, for the very liberal and prompt manner in which they have settled my claim against them for the loss sustained by me in the destruction of my Barn and its contents by fire on Monday last. I hope you will make this acknowledgment public, as it is only three days since I notified you of my loss, and only seven days since the occurrence of the fire! Such promptness on the part of the Coms may must convince all seeking insurance of the advantages to be derived by insuring their property in the C. W. F. M. & S. I. C. of Hamilton.

JOSHUA DAWSON.

Otonabee, Oct 28, 1861. 44

STRAYED,

FROM the premises of the subscriber, in Smith, about four or five months ago,

Six Head of Cattle.

1 three year old steer; dark red, a small piece of its horn broken off; 1 two year old steer, red; 1 two year old Heifer, dark roan; three yearlings—1 Steer, and 2 Heifers—the Steer is white; one of the heifers is dark roan, the other is red and white, mixed.

Any person leaving information of the whereabouts of the said cattle at McKellar & Cameron's, Peterboro, or with the subscriber, will be suitably rewarded.

Wm. FITZGERALD.

Smith, Nov. 5th, 1861. 45

HENRY BENARY

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PIANO-FORTES
MELODIANS,
MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

ROMAIN BUILDINGS,

No. 81, KING STREET WEST,

TORONTO,

BEGS to inform the public of Peterborough, that he will open his Warerooms in Toronto, where he will keep constantly on hand a large stock of the best Piano-Fortes for sale and hire. The satisfaction expressed by those parties with whom he had the honor of dealing for the past 6 years, with Messrs A. S. Nordheimer, leads him to hope that he will receive a large share of the public patronage in Peterborough. He will attend to the Pianos of his patrons with the same zeal as heretofore.

Toronto, October 14, 1861.

PORK! PORK!

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS!

200 BARRELS OF CHOICE

MESS PORK!

For Sale Low for Cash.

ROBERT COCHRANE.
Butcher at the Market.

Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1861. 41

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the United Townships of Dummer and Burleigh intend to pass the following roads in the Township of Dummer, viz:—

1st.—Running through part of Lots Twenty, Nineteen, and Eighteen, in the Third Concession.

2nd.—A Road running through part of Lots Twenty-nine and Thirty in the Fourth Concession, and part of Lot No. Thirty in the Fifth Concession.

3rd.—A Road running through part of Lot No Thirty in the Seventh Concession, and part of Lots Twenty-nine and Thirty in the Eighth Concession.

Dummer, 18th

PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT MARKET.

[From the St. Catharines Post]

In a late number of the *Post* we alluded to the scantiness of the harvest in France, and the effects it was likely to produce on the commercial and foreign policy of that country. We again resert to it to show its probable effect on the wheat *market in* this Province and in the United States. In order to estimate this correctly, we must enquire what the harvest deficiency in *France* is. The *Mark Lane Express*, which is decidedly the best authority that can be quoted, puts it down at sixty-four millions of bushels. There is no old stock on hand to fall back upon, and it is expected therefore, that the importations of grain in France this year will at least equal the above estimate. It is true that the financial drain and stagnation of trade, as well as the relatively higher prices of breadstuffs —the unavoidable results of a failure of the crops— will to some extent lessen the ordinary consumption; but not so far as to affect materially the demand in foreign markets, particularly as France will have to compete with other countries that must be purchasers on a large scale. The deficiency in Great Britain alone this year is estimated at twenty-four millions bushels, which added to her average imports, makes her foreign demand equal to what it will be in *France*. Spain, Belgium, and Holland will also be importers of grain this year.

There is thus every prospect that the demand upon the markets of the United States and of Canada will be unusually heavy for six or eight months to come, and that our farmers may look for the prevailance of good prices for all the surplus grain they can dispose of. They should not, however, depend too much on the likelihood that prices will be equal to the demand.— Not only will the increase draw out from the wheat-growing countries of the old world greater supplies than usual to compete in prices with those sent from this continent but much will depend on the state of the money market, and the facilities that will be afforded to our grain merchants to enable them to extend their usual transactions to advantage. The following statement from the *American Agriculturist* will give a pretty fair idea of the margin left them for operations in breadstuffs for the European markets until next harvest:

"Before the opening of navigation the present year, the utter prostration of Western money secured by Southern State Stocks, so deranged the Western currency and so violently distributed the exchanges, that it was next to impossible to carry on extensive operations in Breadstuffs. The total receipts at N.Y., from the opening of navigation, May 1, 1861, to Aug. 15, amounted to 9,500,000 bushels of Wheat, and 1,401,400 barrels of Flour, making the total of Flour and Wheat brought forward from the harvest of 1860, up to the beginning of the new crop receipts, equivalent to about 46,000,000 bushels of Wheat. It is safe to *guess* that this was scarcely half of the surplus of the harvest of 1860. The harvest of 1861 was good—fully an average for Winter Wheat, though, from all accounts, below the average for Spring varities, especially in the States west and northwest of Indiana. After allowing liberally for home consumption, it is probable that the surplus of the 1861 harvest was equal to all the shipments eastward since the threshing of the new crop commenced, leaving an amount equivalent to the unsold surplus of last year's crop still stored in the barns, granaries and stacks of the Western and Middle States, and the Canadas. Indeed, from the want of means to move it, there has been comparatively little grain exported direct from Canada, for several months. Looking over all the ground, we conclude that should the foreign demand be such for the next nine months, as to produce high prices enough at our seaboard to draw out the last surplus bushels from the remoter portions of this country, including those parts of Canada from which supplies are brought to or through the United States, the amount would aggregate anywhere from 60,0 0 000 to 80,000,000 bushels. Wheat and Flour included—probably nearer to the latter than the former figures. The only limits to the *present transactions* are the capacity of the canals and railroads to bring Wheat and Flour, and the lack of oceag vessels at moderate freight rates. When the inland water navagation closes, the supplies for the New York market will be limited to the capacity of the railroads.— The stock at the seaboard will run low, ships will compete for loading at low rates, the foreign demand will be large, and as a consequence, prices here will undoubtedly rule high during the winter. The railroads being without competition during the winter months, and having all the business they can do, will probably charge high rates, which will make considerable difference between prices at the West and the seaboard. Still the high rates here will react favorably upon the interior, and with the continued active foreign demand, and the abundance of money in the country, we shall look for the prevalence of fair prices throughout the country, for at least six or eight months to come."

A COLORED MAN KILLED IN HAMILTON.

On Sunday, the 1st of September last, an altercation took place between two colored men, named Walter Harris and Henry Banks, in the house of the former, on King William street. After a short time they came outside, and while standing by the gate, Banks took up a large stone, weighing about four pounds, and threw it with violence at Harris, striking him on the upper part of the forehead, and inflicting a wound, from which he died this morning. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Banks at the time, but up to the present he had succeeded in eluding the officers.— Information was received last night that Banks had been seen in the neighborhood of Ontario, and this morning, Sergant McGlogan went in pursuit of him. The probability is that he is now in the custody of that officer. Coroner Bull will hold an inquest on the body of the unfortunate deceased to-morrow.

A Irishman who was giving his testimony in the Boston Municipal Court lately, confused the bar, tickled the jury, and raised a smile on the bench, by the following statement:—"Ye see, may it please yees, that this man got a stroke and fell down. Everybody around called out, "oh, he's kilt! he's kilt!" Then I steps up, and I hollersed out to the crowd, "If the man is kile, why don't yees stand back and give him a little air."

The following remark was made by a swell inspecting through his eye-glass a very small infant exhibited to him, at the instance of its father, by its nurse:—"Welcome little stranger! Baby, singalow queerlaw! Of course, A was once a baby myself. Ought to make a fello tumble—the idea of having ever been so much like a puppy!

Go to the "Examiner" Office for cheap Printing.

THIS FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations, which merely stimulates the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it REMOVES AT ONCE the cause of the ailment, ASSUAGES IT, ALLEVIATES IT, and ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering from these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. L. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Sep'. 26, 1861, 39

Gutta-Percha Roofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1 50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,

23 Cedar Street, New York.

October 3rd, 1861. 40-1y.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each little cruet as double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest, safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the same or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all agents. Principal Depot by

A. L. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C W

Oct 3, 1861. 40

The Great French Remedy!

MADAM BOUVIN'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for all Uterine Obstructions, (Monthly) Difficulties, Irregularities and diseases to which the Woman, *Wife and Mother* is peculiarly liable. The 60 Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action.— They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri, in Leucorrhea, or the Whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by Married Ladies at certain periods, but at other times their use is perfectly safe.

N. B.—$1 enclosed to any authorised Agent will ensure a package of Pills by return mail.

C. Crosby, General Agent, Fort Erie, C. W. *Buffalo, N. Y; Lyman, Elliot & Co, Wholesale* Agents, Toronto.

Sept. 17, 1861. 39

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW AND ACCURATE, ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

Map of Upper Canada,

TOGETHER WITH A

DESCRIPTIVE MAP AND DIRECTORY

OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF

MIN & S'H MONAGHAN & OTONABEE.

CONLIN, BONNEY & Co., of Toronto, propose to publish the above work, drawn on a large scale from the most recent and accurate surveys, exhibiting all Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province, corrected from the latest official authority; also, the various lines of Railway, Railway Stations, with the correct distance between each, Canals, Plank and Macadamized Roads, the Main Travelled Roads between Towns and Villages, the Supposition and names of each County and Township, the Great Lakes, Rivers, and principal Mill Streams. Tables showing the Variation of Time between each County Seat in Upper Canada from the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto; the Population of each City, Town, County and Township will also be given, with other interesting and useful information, carefully compiled from the Census Returns of the present year. The Map will be illustrated with Views of the principal Public Buildings in the Province, executed in the best style of the art.

There will also be given on the above Map an enlarged Plan, in the most minute detail, of the above Townships, showing concessions, lots, and subdivisions, with the names of the proprietors neatly engraved thereon; also, School Sections, Churches, School-houses, Mills, Manufactories, Stores, Inns, &c., together with an undermined gravel, public and other Roads open to travel, the tree means of rivers and small streams; also, enlarged Plans of Towns and Villages in the Townships.

The names of all Subscribers residing upon or forming will be engraved upon the premises of their respective lots, and the residence of their residence indicated; also, the names of Subscribers in the Towns and Villages will be published, with the title, profession, business, &c., of each, thus constituting a complete Rural, Professional and Mercantile Business Directory.

☞ *Our Agents exhibit a REAL SPECIMEN of the above work, with our name engraved thereon.*

CAUTION.—This enterprise is in no way connected with that projected by Messrs. Tremaine, of Jefferson County, State of New York.

WILL BE SOLD AT

A SACRIFICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by circumstances to sell his Houses and Lot on Albert Street, on the Court House Hill, adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Dumble. The above is one of the most delightful situations in Town, and will be sold for the

LOW PRICE OF $800!

one half to be paid down; and the remainder in two years from time of sale. Title Perfect.

JOHN RITCHIE.

Peterboro.

Mathew's Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly suitable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and nauseous Vermifuge in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other bad or noxious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.— Price 25 cts. For sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicines.

A. L. MATHEWS, *General Agent*, Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W

F. G. CALLEADER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits *the FIRST and THIRD* MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of a professional with superior neatness and dexterity, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized RUBBER, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro,' April 20th, 1859. 16

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent.

HON. HOLYWELL,

Medical Referee.

Peterborough 1st August, 1859. 31

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 14th, 1857.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000 000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

CURE IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYANS

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give one most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or how severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

Invaluable to remove Hoarseness and Sore Throat.

Invaluable to remove Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.

And gives clearness to the Voice.

And gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes.

They relieve in ten minutes.

They relieve in ten minutes.

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists

Sold by all Druggists

Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.

At 25 cents a box.

At 25 cents a box.

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing THE BEST PUMPS ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis, in order to meet the desire I am prepared to put them on trial, for sixteen or more, 500 feet deep and less, on the 1st of June, 1862. Any one desiring to have any other kind will take them back free of charge, if they do not suit, I will give them on the 1st of January, 1863; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, leaving their address well in Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and in the district to the Subscriber in Ashburnham will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS.

Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale or John Dennis, as owner and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods.

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 22s 9d. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 15 s, 20s. Fine Cold Pale Brandy, Brown, do., Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases, fine Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases. Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Flavoring extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (new blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Stevenson, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2 1861.

Lightning! Lightning!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

300,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH

SPRATTS RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding as also presents rust, and is easily incleaned by the rocking power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Cox's last a Spiral Copper Rod removed on the Custom House Buildings, Toronto, and admired this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained on the hire conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratts point, arises from the fact that it especially recommend silently conducts to the earth, with positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud, negatively charged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, disabling and lessening the fountain, ere on the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to rescue our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. Let it fall in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventive in most cases and a cure in another generally. We have erected them on the Crystal Palaces and Crescent Houses as Pendulum, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. In purchasing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Carbonized Rod. Common Iron Rods, such as are no longer offered by parties from the States we do not recommend, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 25 feet from the point.

$1,000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now respectfully offering to the public through our authorized agents, allow no one to neglect your buildings when has not our recommendance of agency, with caution on the back against Impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of U. W. will be attended to by O. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KINDALL.

83 Young Street.

Toronto, Sept 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPERintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the Union Life Building, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.

Prof. of Chemistry.

PETERBORO', July 29th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratts Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. SHELOCK.

Toronto, June 20th, 1861. 31-3m

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteries, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known *fail* where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed,

When the directions are followed,

When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Noxon & Lyman, Newcastle, C W General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Conlter, A. W. Kemp., Peterboro and all dealers in medicines.

JUDSONS,

MOUNTAIN HERB

WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots

VERSUS

Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children consider that it may be more than a mere chair that affects them? In nine cases out of ten the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, and should be at once looked to

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you with

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay upon a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, why be acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty and purchased sound its life

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it now will find in our Almanacs. Ask for the "Review of This Almanac" of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors that they may also know of and be cured by the GREAT REMEDY.

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

KILLS WORMS,

Never Harms—Is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of *Tecumseh* on each package of this Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

50 Leonard St. New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Savings Society.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

INVESTED IN REAL ESTATE.... 250,000

ANNUAL INCOME.....250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the Borrower may desire not exceeding 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or exchanged for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars containing further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 20, 1861. 5

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tecumseh, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every part of the body, and sooner or later finds the system, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficient bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity of the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and cementating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Inward Weakness,*
Cramps,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Liver Complaints,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints,*	*Loss of Appetite,*
Chest Diseases	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Stone and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammations,*	*from*
Dropsy,		*Ulcers.*

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tarascas, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT REMEDY" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each label.

B. L. JUDSON, & Co.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 50 Leonard Street,

NEW YORK

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

☞ The Canadian Pain Destroyer is a prompt and sure remedy for Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well as the stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the bites of poisonous Insects and venomous Reptiles.

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No 9, in the 2nd Con of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough: there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,

or

Bobcay, con.

WM. TULLY, Jr.,

Monaghan.

September 19 1861. 38

L. M. SQUAIR.

Agent for Steamers "Maple Leaf" and Jacques, Tracy & Cie's Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bruce ville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York and Quebec.

Office in Gillies' Block above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Dec. 10, 1860.

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES,

MONUMENTS,

TABLE-TOPS,

MANTLE-PIECES,

&c. &c. &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, Nov. 9, 1860. 43

SADDLERY & HARNESS WARE-HOUSE.

Opposite A. McKay's Auction Rooms, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

WILL keep constantly on hand and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterboro', Sept. 5, 1859. 36

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to the large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, STOMACH'AL ILLS ON SICK, ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life discased, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need only to assure them assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Conlter, and W. A. Kemp, Peterboro'. C. Britton, Lindsay; E. Gregory, Millbrook; A. Goodfellow, Bowmanville, and all medicine dealers. Northrop & Lyman, General Agents for the Canadas.

THE TRAVELLER'S REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged re-fitted and refurnished, and has every convenience for the accomodation of the travelling public. It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Main Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HIS TABLE

is always supplied with the best the market affords, and

THE BAR

always supplied with the choicest of Liquors Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call.

☞ A careful ostler on hand at all times.

WILLIAM CRESWELL,

Proprietor.

Bobcaygeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

PETERBORO'

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OLIVER & FOOD.

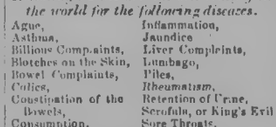
Peterboro, Dec 20 th, 1858. 51

Health and its Pleasures,

OR

DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES:

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be irritable or nervous in a small degree is unpleasant, but for whose pain it is needful to be found? There is one—drink and trouble arise, fear, or sadness or far heavy noise make us tremble,—work, too being preferable; guard the needs as you can; take three or four Pills every

DECEMBER

1861

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 49.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Law yers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to

—THE "EXAMINER"—

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1 50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines, and under, first insertion	$0 37
Each subsequent insertion	12
Six to ten lines, first insertion	75
Each subsequent insertion	25
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	7
Each subsequent insertion, "	2
Business Cards as per agreement.	

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law Master Extraordinary in Chancery Notary Public, &c., Peterborough
Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Paints, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c Dixon' Exchange Block, George Street, Peterborough. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the *Review* Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 13

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate. Physician, Surgeon, &c Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April 23, 1861. 17

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861. 3

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & DRENNAN.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
Office:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street Peterboro.

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

A. FOWELS & CO.,
HARDWARE MERCHANTS, George street, Peterboro

H. IRVINE,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
Office—in Heathorn's Block, Hunter Street 3 doors above Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store. Peterboro, Nov. 21, 1861. 47

EMPLOYMENT.
THE undersigned are desirous of securing the services of a few Young Men to engage in a Travelling Agency, upon a salary of
FORTY DOLLARS PER MONTH,
AND ALL EXPENSES PAID.
This is an opportunity seldom offered, and to those who merit the approbation of the Subscribers, by strict attention to business, can only prove constant employment for a term of years. For further particulars address, (Postage Paid)
CONANT & DRAKE,
24 Main St., Atkinson Depot,
New Haven, Conn.
Nov. 24, 1861. 48

THE CHEAPEST & BEST PLACE
TO GET JOB PRINTING done, is at the EXAMINER Office.

D. PENTLAND.
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
OFFICE, OVER COULTERS' DRUG STORE, George Street, Peterboro'.

TEETH Extracted by the aid of Electricity, with the least possible pain. Teeth inserted upon fine Gold, Silver, or
VULCANIZED RUBBER.
Teeth and material warranted to be of the very best quality.
D. P. particularly wishes the public to understand
WARRANTS HIS WORK TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION,
and parties who are not perfectly satisfied with their plates have the privilege of returning them before paying for them.
Particular attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth, and also the regulating of children's teeth.
Peterboro', April 10th, 1861. 15

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.
60 Acres are Cleared,
and in a good state of cultivation: 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 46 x 30, a barn, 45 x 26, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.
A GOOD WELL
of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access.
YOUNG ORCHARD OF GRAFTED FRUITS,
in good condition, and of the choicest kinds, is on the property.
The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.
Title Indisputable.
Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

NOTICE.
THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of Dec. next,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.
Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 14, 1861. 20

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.
ON and after the 6th of Mar, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—
GOING NORTH.
Leave Port Hope at..... 7.30 a. m.
" Millbrook " ..... 9.05 a. m.
" Fraserville " ..... 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at..... 9.50 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.
Leave Peterboro' at..... 3.35 p. m.
" Fraserville " ..... 3.55 p. m.
" Millbrook " ..... 3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at..... 4.55. p. m.
JOHN POWLER,
Leave.
Peterboro' January, 18

INFORMATION WANTED.
A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1840, a person named De Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 63 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.
MRS. SAMANTHA JENKINSON.
Rochester, N. Y., 24th May, 1861.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!
Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling
IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., awaiting claimants. A Catalogue of the heirs and names of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent gratuitous, on receipt of 40 cents in United States' stamps, or one for $. Old claims must be prosecuted at References:—A. E. HILL, Editor "Journal," Chicago, Ill. Publishers, Auditors & Solicitors, W. W. H. GREENE & Co., Box 248, Post Office, Boston, Mass.

Poetry.

AN OLD BALLAD.

[A Subscriber writes:—Having noticed the article in your paper referring to the Ballad written concerning the woman who perished in the snow storm, (*) and having read the ballad some dozen times in half as many years, with feelings which can be more easily conceived than described, and thinking there might be many of your readers who have never had the opportunity of seeing it, I take the liberty of sending you a copy of the Ballad, which if you should think fit to insert in the *Examiner*, many of your readers would be much interested by its perusal.]

The cold winds swept the mountain's height,
And pitiless was the dreary wild,
And 'mid the cheerless hours of night,
A mother wandered with her child;
As through the drifted snows she pressed
The babe was sleeping on her breast.

And colder still the winds did blow,
And darker hours of night came on,
And deeper grew the drifts of snow,
Her limbs were chilled, her strength was gone.
"O God!" she cried in accents wild,
"If I must perish save my child."

She stripp'd her mantle from her breast
And bared her bosom to the storm,
And round the child she wrapped the vest,
And smiled to think her child was warm;
With one cold kiss one tear she shed,
And sank upon a snowy bed.

At dawn a traveller passed by,
Silent beneath a snowy veil;
The frost of death was in her eye,
Her cheek was cold, and wan, and pale.
He moved the robe from off the child,
The babe looked up and sweetly smiled.

(*) In the month of December, 1821, a Mr. Blake, with his wife and an infant, were passing over the Green Mountain, near the Town of Arlington, Vermont, in a sleigh with one horse. The drifting snow rendered it impossible for the horse to proceed. Mr. Blake set off on foot in search of assistance, and perished in the storm before he could reach a human dwelling. The mother alarmed (as is supposed) at his long absence went in quest of him with the child in her arms. She was found dead in the morning, a short distance from the sleigh; the child was wrapped in her cloak, having survived the perils of the cold and storm.

A HIGHLAND LEGEND.

Once upon a time, in Barr Glen, on a wild winter's night, a farmer and his family and servants were all comfortably seated around a peat-fire; the wind was howling terribly around the house and the drifting snow was clogging up the door ways. The farmer knew that his son and servant-maid were much attached to each other, but he would not consent to their marriage. When they were all sitting around the fire on that winter's night, he thought of a plan by which the servant-maid should be got rid of; so he said that if, before the next day, she would bring him a skull that was in Saddel Church, she should have his son. The girl's love was so strong for the young man that she joyfully agreed to the proposal, although it was quite seven miles to Saddel, and the road lay over Beinn-an-Turic. She knew the road well, and all its dangers and difficulties even by daylight, which would now be immensely increased by the darkness of the night, the fierce wind, the driving snow, the slippery rocks, and the swollen torrents. But she did not shrink from the danger, and at once made ready and went on her way. The farmer took good care that she went alone and that his son did not follow her. The brave girl went over the hill and glen, battling with the snow-storm, and tracking her path with the greatest difficulty. She passed safely over the southern side of Beinn-an-Turic, and by midnight reached Saddel Church. She knew the place the skull was kept, and she grouped toward it in the dark. As she did so, she heard a great and peculiar noise, made up as it seemed of loud moans. There was a trampling of light feet over the pavement, and she heard forms rush past her; then a moment's silence, succeeded by more mysterious moans and sounds. Terrified, but not disheartened, the brave girl kept her purpose steadily in view; and groping toward the skull, seized it in both hands, and made for the church door. The trampling of feet and the moans continued, and the forms pursued her.—Grasping the skull she gained the door, and pulled it to after her. As she did so she heard a rush against it; but she turned and fled. By daylight she had regained her lover's home, and half dead with fatigue and excitement, placed the skull in the farmer's hands and claimed the fulfilment of his promise. The farmer was taken aback by seeing the girl, having hoped that she would have perished amid the snow and wilds. He would not believe that she had really been to Saddel, and taken the skull from the Church on such a night; so he at once set out for Saddel with some of his men, expecting to be able to disprove the girl's story by finding the skull in its place in the church. When they got there, and had opened the door, they found within the building—not the skull—but a number of wild deer, who, having found the door open, had sought shelter from the violence of the storm. The girl had told him of the sounds she had heard within the Church. Here was their cause; and much as he wished it otherwise, yet it was impossible for him to disbelieve her tale. There was nothing for him to do but to yield with the best grace he could. He gave his consent to the match, and to make assurance doubly sure, the lover took his brave girl to Saddel church the very next day, where she placed the skull in its old position, and they were married off-hand. And as some of the deer that had frightened her had been killed and cooked, they had a hearty wedding and plenty of good venison at the feast that followed.

——A Yankee has invented a new pad cheap plan for hoarding. One of his boards are mountains the rest, and then eats a hearty meal—the monument being satisfied, time sympathy.

"MARRYING IN HASTE TO REPENT AT LEISURE."

Mrs. Josephine Hasmiller was a well known German lady of Rochester, where she resided for many years. She was a widow lady having one child. On the 7th inst. she made the acquaintance of a man named Henery Reigert also a German. He has been a resident of Rochester some time. He is a baker and formerly worked in this city for Brimhill. The above pair had only been acquainted a day or two when a proposition of marriage was made on the part of Reigert. Mrs. H. at first refused, but on the earnest solicitation of her friends and those of Reigert, who represented him as a good man, she consented. Monday, the 11th inst, was the day set for the marriage ceremony to take place, the pair only having indulged in four days' courtship. Mrs. Hasmiller had some money. Reigert and his friends knew this. As he appeared pretty "seedy" the friends of R. prevailed on Mrs. R. to furnish him with sufficient money to purchase him a new suit of clothes. This caused her to draw a long breath and dwell upon suspicion. She was talked out of her suspicions, however, and finally consented. She attired the man who was about to become her liege lord in a new broadcloth suit of clothes, in which he appeared at the hymenial altar. Accordingly, on Monday last, they were married. The widow was made a bride, but under difficult circumstances. For some reason or other, Reigert wanted to get out of Rochester for a while. He proposed a trip to Albany. At this time, Mrs. H. had a comfortable home at Rochester, well furnished, but she again gave way to the solicitations of Reigert, and breaking up her little home, came here on Thursday last, bringing all her furniture along. On arriving here, they took up board and lodging at Snyder's hotel, on South Broadway. Things jogged along here until yesterday morning when Mrs. Hasmiller was surprised upon going to her room, to see her satchel broken open, and $175 in gold which she possessed, also two fine gold rings (presents from her former husband), breastpins, and other valuable articles, gone. Upon further inquiry she learned that her renegade husband had also "vamoosed the ranche." She fled to the Second District Station House, and made known her loss to officer Scott who accompanied the poor woman to the police office. She stated her case, but could get no aid. According to law he took only his own property. He could of course be arrested as a disorderly person but no one knew where he was. She was therefore obliged to go off without receiving any redress whatever. This is truly a sad case, one wherein a respectable female has been made to occupy the position of widow, bride and grass widow, in the short period of one week.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

A STRANGE BUT TRUE STORY.

A circumstance which fully illustrates the saying that "truth is stranger than fiction," recently came before Judge Sherwood, in the District Court. Some time since there was a couple residing in this city, who were surrounded with many blessings. The husband possessed a comfortable share of worldly goods, his wife and himself were fondly attached to each other, and together they doted upon an only child.—The first blow to their happiness was the loss of their little one, who sickened and died, leaving its parents broken-hearted. The death of the child fell like a shadow upon the household; the parents became unhappy, moodiness came in the train of their melancholy, and absolute aversion for the society of each other soon followed.—The soured and discontented pair finally determined on a separation, and a divorce was procured.

After a time both married again, and they became utter strangers to each other as far as social intercourse was concerned. It so happened that it became necessary to remove the remains of the dead child from the grave where it had been interred, and the father was notified of the fact. A handsome lot was procured by the latter in one of the cemeteries north of the city and a day was fixed for the re-interment. The father notified the former wife, and the mother of the child, of the circumstances, and informed her by note that if she thought proper she could attend the burial of the remains. The mother accepted the invitation, and with her second husband repaired to the cemetery. The father, with his second wife, was already there. The little coffin was placed near the open grave, and the parents of its occupant advanced to it while the second wife and husband stood in the background. The couple who had been so long estranged and who had again met strangely over their dead hopes, gazed earnestly at each other; the solemnity of the hour revived their own tenderness, and falling into each other's arms, both burst into tears. The re-interment took place, and the parties returned to their proper homes.

With the consent of all who were interested, the father of the dead child visited on terms of friendship, his former wife, and they were in the habit of riding out together.

Not long after this singular reconciliation the father of the child took sick and died. Before his death he placed in the hands of a friend two city bonds, of a thousand dollars each, to be handed over to his first wife, in the event of his death. In his will he appointed, as his executors, the friend who was the custodian of the bonds, and his first and second wives. The friend in his capacity of trustee was uncertain as to the legality of the gift under the circumstances, and he made application to the Court for a decision in the matter, so as to secure himself from loss. The legal heirs of the deceased offered no opposition to the antemortem bequest and the Court decided in favour of its legality.

The famous scene of the reconciliation of Mrs Haller with her husband, in the play of the "Stranger," which generally melts tender hearted spectators to tears, is inferior in respect to genuine effect, to this drama in real life, which culminated beside the coffin of the dead child.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ROBBERY.

Since the days when "gentlemen of the road" used to scamper across the country on dark nights and stop carriages by shooting the postillions, robbery has degenerated to a very matter of fact, unromantic kind of business. The pick and the crow bar have taken the place of the sword and pistol and when more than usual daring and address are displayed, it generally arises from some unexpected circumstance having forced the enterprising adventurer on the other. Blood shedding, without which robbery in olden times used to be the exception rarely intrudes itself; indeed the art of taking another man's property has lost all its romantic traits and it is only now and then that cases occur which excite interest on this account. However, a robbery, accompanied by some extraordinary novel features, has just been committed, and deserves to be recorded as showing a clever scheme to avoid capture well carried out, and only failing to be successful by neglecting a precaution that would have struck any one. It appears that a family residing at Vauxhall agreed to accompany some friends to the theatre one evening lately, only leaving the master, a Mr. Barker, and the servant girl, Mary Newhall, at home. Some time after their departure, Mr. Barker went out, saying he should soon return.—On arriving home, about 9 o'clock in the evening, he could get no attention paid to his repeated assaults on the door knocker, although the gas was alight in several of the rooms, which were apparently occupied.—Thinking this strange he applied to his neighbor, and, with the latter's assistance, succeeded in entering his own house by means of an open window. Once inside an extraordinary scene presented itself. In the passage a poker broken in two, with a quantity of blood and human hair adhering to the thick end was found on the floor, and near it some more hair and a pail full of what appeared to be blood. The whole house was in a most disordered state, property being strewn about in all directions. Mr. Barker, whose surprise at the tragic appearance of his house can be imagined, sought for the servant, but fruitlessly—she was not to be found. He then called in a policeman, and the search was resumed, with no further result than the discovery of the girl's two bonnets, which proved that she had either been taken or had departed out of the house without one. All over the house property was either packed up ready for removal or actually removed, and the servants' boxes were open and the clothes thrown about the floor like the rest. Two trunks and a carpet bag were missing, and it was evident that the thief or thieves had taken the stolen property out of the house by these means. Among other a box made up into the shape of a settee, belonging to a Mr. Heath, a gentleman residing in the house, was taken, and by the peculiarity of the form of this box was the thief eventually traced. Suspicion first alighted on the servant, but on inquiry among the cabmen it appeared that one of them had driven a young gentleman from that street in which Mr. Barker's house is situated, to the Eastern Counties' Railway, who had luggage exactly corresponding to the trunks stolen. Inquiry at the station elicited the further facts that after walking about the platform for an hour smoking cigars, this individual had taken the train for Brentwood. Here he had slept all night in an apartment to himself, having declined to share a double-bedded room with a person he had picked up an acquaintance with whilst en route. In the morning it was found that the curiously shaped box and its owner had departed for Great Yarmouth, where he was afterwards traced by a detective, living in furnished lodgings under the name of Mr. Heath. He had made himself very agreeable and had smoked continually, dressed himself out in handsome clothes, and got so much into the good graces of the landlady as to take her to the theatre on the night of his arrival. The detective arrived on the following Sunday morning at Yarmouth, and soon discovered where this mysterious gentleman lodged.—He found him out, having escorted his landlady to church—but quietly taking up his quarters in the new lodger's apartment he awaited his return—previously satisfying himself that he was on the right scent, by discovering the setter-shaped box among the luggage. On Mr. Heath's return he found himself arrested, and a very cursory examination enabled the practised eye of the detective to discover that his prisoner was not a *he* at all, but a member of the softer sex, and no less a person than Mary Newhall, the servant, herself. She was brought to London and examined before a Magistrate in her male attire. It was clearly proved that she alone had carried out the robbery, everything stolen being found in her possession. On the application of the detective she was remanded until next week, when the chain of evidence will be completed. How she learned to smoke cigars with impunity, and accustom herself to trousers and coats, in such a short time, is a mystery. But for taking that unfortunate box possibly she might have made good her escape. However, in these times such a well devised and novel mode of robbery, rarely occurs—and Mary Newhall deserves some credit for her ingenuity.—The idea of breaking a poker, covering it with hair and blood, to throw suspicion off herself, and to lead people to suppose she had been murdered, was something quite out of the common. Possibly some poor cat had to provide these tragic accessories.

THE END OF A DRINKING CLUB.

A celebrated drinking club, in a large town in the west of Scotland, which had formerly great influence at the latest elections, is broken up. Two of its members were sent to a lunatic asylum, one jumped from a window and killed himself, one walked or fell into the water at night and was drowned; one was found dead in a public house, one died of delirium tremens, upwards of ten became bankrupt, four died ere they had lived half their days. One who was a bailie when connected with this club, is at present keeping a low public house. Such are a few facts well known to those living in the locality.—*Liverpool Albion.*

DR. CUMMING ON THE MILLENIUM.

On Tuesday, October 15th the Rev. Dr. Cumming delivered the first of two lectures on "The Millenial Rest, or the Sabbath of the Earth," in the assembly room of the Free Church, Manchester, the subject being "Prophecy." The room was densely crowded, and many persons were unable to obtain admission. A considerable proportion of the audience were ladies, some of whom occupied seats on the platform. Dr. Carpenter opened the meeting with prayer. The Rev. Cannon McGrath, who presided, bespoke a hearty welcome for the reverend lecturer, believing that he had laid not only Manchester, but the whole country, under a deep obligation by his enlightened expositions of prophecy. He also spoke of the objects of the Protestant Reformation Society, whose claims Dr. Cumming was there that day to support, and stated that the society expended £200 a-year in laboring amongst the poor enslaved Roman Catholics of Manchester, and in many instances its operations had been largely beneficial.

Dr. Cumming was received with warm applause. He said that in his first lecture in Manchester, delivered in 1859, he endeavored to explain what he might term chronology of prophecy. He showed that, according to the estimates of dates made by eminent interpreters of prophecy, there were three great epochs, the first of which terminated in 1793, the second in 1822, and the third would expire in 1867. He did not say that the year 1867 terminated the economy but he did say that it closed the Gentile epoch, and that, if the foundations upon which he based his calculations were correct it closed the chronological periods, and another and unchronological epoch, whatever might be its length, necessarily followed. Last year he tried to show them that the glorious future of this country was indicated in the inspired writings; and his conviction of the truth of the conclusion he had then arrived at, was now, if possible, more firmly grounded. He took a bright view, not only of the future of this country, but of the future of the world at large, though we might have to pass through times of great tribulation, which were strongly indicated by the warlike preparations on all hands. There were two schools in interpretation of the 20th chapter of the Apocalypse—one that the language employed was purely figurative; the other that the millenial dispensation was a totally distinct economy, not to be effected by any ordinary means but in the midst of great storms, fearful visitations and judgments, not only upon the heathen nations, but upon all those who knew not Christ—in the midst of which Christ was to appear in His glory, "and they should see Him and be like Him, for they should see Him as He is." It was a great mistake of the present day to be always looking out for a perfect church. There was no such thing as a perfect Church, but a perfect Church was to be. There were two resurrections mentioned in the Apocalypse. He believed that when Christ came to the world in his glory all those in the dust should be instantly raised to life, and all those Christians living should not die, but be changed in a moment. There might be some in that room who should never die. This was the first resurrection. Of the second resurrection he had often wondered to hear ministers speak in the language of vociferation. The thought that poor mortal man must suffer eternally was to him so awful that it seemed it ought only to be spoken of in a whisper; and if the authors of "Essays and Reviews," instead of endeavoring to show that hell was only a kind of purgatory, had shown that the way to heaven was so easy that none who chose could fail to find it, they would have acted more in accordance with their professions. That the resurrection must be a bodily one he thought all scripture showed. It was man that died, and it was man therefore who must be raised. It was the body which entered into the grave, and it was the body therefore which must be raised again. The very nerves which on earth had wrung with agony should vibrate with everlasting joy; that very voice which once sounded so musical on their threshold should be heard again; that very smile which made their fireside so dear to them should be seen once more; and that infant which God took away with the flowers on its bosom, and spared it in the thorns in its heart, should rise again. It was to him a glorious thought that in that resurrection of which he had spoken the infants should form a very large majority. Perhaps the old chairman would not agree with him in this, but he believed it could be proved; and that as infants shared the effects of sin and died, so they also would be made partakers in everlasting grace. When they remembered that one-half of the human race died before attaining years of maturity, it was a bright thought that the vast majority of mankind would be saved. Such, he believed would be the first resurrection. He deferred until the morrow the sequel, when he should enter upon some of the leading characteristics of the millenial blessedness of which he had tried to shadow from the preliminaries.

On the following day Dr. Cumming delivered his second lecture, when he reviewed at some length the points of his previous discourse, and reiterated more fully his opinion that on the coming of Christ the great conflagration would take place, but that the world would not be destroyed, but would be reconstituted and regenerated.—He could take them, he said, to glens in his native Highlands from which he had just come, where the heather bloomed so beautifully and cataracts sang so sweetly day and night; where the sky was so blue and the air so soft and balmy, that—let them not accept this of the "gratuities of materialism," as Chalmers called it, if he told that—take away sin, with death and disease, and all its other consequences, and he could live there for ever. He could not believe that so beautiful a world as this was finally destroyed. A difficulty which had suggested itself to many thinking minds was this, that death was said to be the result of sin. Now, it was a geological fact which no man conversant with the elements of that science could deny, that they had traces of death in the pre-Adamite world. The philosophical mind at once asked: "How do you reconcile this with the Bible?" Just in this way. The Scripture absolutely said that the result of sin was death. The Scripture also, by its predictions of the future, led them to infer that before Adam fell all the animal creation lived in harmony and peace. But the Scriptures also taught them that there was sin before Adam was engrossed. The angels which kept not their first estate sinned; and there was death before Adam, because we read it in the stony page. He did not assert the connection between these two facts. All he said was that it was just possible that between angels sinning and pre-Adamite death there was some connection, though unrevealed. It had sometimes occurred to him that this earth was the scene of dynasties before our own. He did not wish to form a crude idea upon them, but he asked them to read for themselves the book of Genesis, keeping this possibility in view. In the 20th chapter of the Apocalypse, upon which his last discourse was founded, there was a difficulty which he at once admitted. It was stated that Satan should be loosened for a little period at the end of a thousand years. But who were they that were to join with him in one last desperate attempt upon the camp of the saints? He confessed he did not know. One explanation he had read was, that during the millenial period life would be extended to a thousand years, without disease, and that the fiery deluge would not entirely destroy the wicked, but that a remnant would be left to join with Satan in his last attempt. He could not see his way clear to adopt this suggestion. Another explanation was, that the auxiliaries of Satan would be the wicked who were raised from the dead. He did not assert that this was so; he dared not dogmatize on such a subject; but was it altogether improbable that this might be the truth? Accepting for the most part literally the vision contained in the 21st chapter of Revelations, Dr. Cumming eloquently expatiated on the glories of the new heaven and new earth, and of the holy city, the new Jerusalem, whose foundations were garnished with all manner of precious stones, whose gates were of pearl, and the streets of pure gold. By the term "new heaven," he understood all that was associated with our present mundane economy. Whether the orbs we saw in our present planetary system were tainted by man's transgression he knew not. It was a marvellous thing that the telescope of Lord Rosse, which discovered an object in the moon that was 100 feet high, disclosed that planet to be, as far as could be judged, a complete wreck; and he thought it not improbable that primeval sin had struck far deeper and wider than some men believed. One passage he could not account for in its literality. "There shall be," said John, "no more sea." He could not account for this, because in the same chapter he read of the river of life, and the sea was equally God's work. It might be wrong in him to say so, but he thought that the drying-up of the sea would leave a great blank and gap in the regenerated world. Could it be—he was only striving now to do away with a difficulty—could it be that the passage meant simply that the barriers which now separated nation from nation should no more exist, but form, as it once did in obedience to the Saviour's command, a great and glorious highway, uniting all people and all climes? Were they to expect literally such a city as the one described? The specifications and dimensions were given with the greatest exactness, and why might there not be such a city upon this earth? If they did not accept this view, could they explain how it was that from the time of Abraham, the father of this economy, to the latest period of the inspired writings, a city was constantly set forth as the hope of the people of God?—There were two things on earth which he pre-eminently admired—flowers and precious stones. Flowers were the evanescent gems—precious stones the permanent flowers. The fancy had often occurred to him that precious stones were the exploded fragments of a magnificence which once existed; and God would re-collect them into a magnificent world, thus showing that His great purpose never had been frustrated, but had been fully and perfectly realised. The reverend lecturer closed his address by an earnest practical appeal; and before sitting down he urged the claims of the Protestant Reformation Society on the support of the public of Manchester.

In one of the more recent lectures, Dr. Cumming said he had consulted Sir Roderick Murchison as to the truth of the statement he [Dr. Cumming] had made at his last lecture in Manchester—namely, that the interior of the earth was a burning cauldron. Sir Roderick replied that "no one but an ignoramus would dare to deny it." And when he [Dr. Cumming] quoted the words of Peter in support of his statement, Sir Roderick replied that not only was Peter scientifically correct, but that Job was [Sir Roderick] the finest idea of the gold mines in Australia, and that Job was the best geologist he ever knew. Sir Roderick Murchison has since published a letter stating that, although the writer did say the existence of a central heat was clearly proven by various phenomena, yet the phrase "burning cauldron" was never used by him; Sir Roderick admits that he did say that the Scriptures indicate that Job was a good mining geologist; but he denies that he used the word "best." In reference to the first idea of the gold mines of Australia having been given by the patriarch, Sir Roderick thus concludes: "I need hardly add that my hypothesis respecting the probable auriferous geology of Australia first dawned upon me in 1844, and that I was one in the extreme degree edified by the words of Job." Sir Roderick's remarks were heard upon the occasion of the visit of Australia, brought in this country in 1854 by Queen Pomaretare, entering gold bearing rocks of the United States, [illegible] which I was well acquainted."

The *Spectator* has an article severely condemnatory of Dr. Cumming's lecture. Here is an extract:

"The new heaven is to be an old place. It is to have an unsetting sun, but the moon is to be made new, for it and some of the planetary bodies ruined in the Fall. We really are not inventing absurdities, these are the actual words of the report: "*That* heaven that was to be made new included all that was made sinful, and might, perhaps, include some of the orbs of our planetary system; at this rate the moon had been discovered to be a gigantic wreck, and—she probably lives shared in the ruin of our earth. It might, perhaps, be that the primeval sin had struck further, and deeper, and wider, than we sometimes believed." How anything without a soul can sin, or how the existence of a sinful astronomical body can possibly be made to consist with the teaching of Christianity, the theologian does not deign to explain.

"The heavens disposed of Dr. Cumming returns to earth. Earth is to be a paradise, not for the soul, but for the body. The air is to be fresh as that of the mountain tops, water will cease to produce malaria, battle fields are to blossom "even as the rose," a physical Jerusalem is to descend upon the world. Dr. Cumming is not staggered by any amount of literalness, not even by the mountain fifteen hundred miles high, and the pearl which makes a whole gate; but there is one point at which he stops. He also thinks the Seer is mistaken in saying there shall be no more sea. He likes the sea: 'it was said there shall be no more sea, and here he had a difficulty in accepting the literally. Might it not be that as Jesus walked upon the sea, so we in resurrection *body* shall be armed with the same high prerogative, and then the sea would be a bright band clasping together in a shining silvery bond of fellowship, America an England, and France even [though hopeless at present] in one joyous brotherhood? Mr. Holmes, years ago, remarked that 'good Americans when they die go to Paris' and Dr. Cumming evidently accepts the truth, and kindly provides them a means of getting there. And this is theology, and men who believe that the soul has a higher destiny than a wretched Mahommedan paradise of pearls and gems, and sweet sarcasm easy *travelling*, will be called infidels by Dr. Cumming for pronouncing this doctrine vulgar trash, as far from the spirit of Apocalypse as he is from that of St. John. A fortnight since we thought it impossible to discuss the Apocalypse more irreverent than the Westminster Review, but we were mistaken. The reviewer only denies the inspiration. Dr. Cumming first pronounces it inspired and then proves it to be absurd.

"It is not difficult to understand why the sort of stuff should be acceptable. A creed which is at once orthodox and maternal is sure to be popular. The men who cannot even understand the magnitude of the blessing contained in the promise of eternal life can understand very well that they should like to live on in the world under exceedingly comfortable circumstances; they cannot imagine holiness, but they can comprehend rude health; they cannot conceive of spiritual content as a source of happiness, but they can enjoy the notion of going to Paris without being sea-sick; and these are the men who applaud pictures of Paradise which differ from those of Dante only in the absence of vivifying genius. That Christianity can survive such teaching as this we hearts is the best evidence we know that it is in itself divine."

ORGINAL MODE OF WARFARE.

A writer who was present at one of the recent skirmishes in Missouri describes an old Texan border fighter: "I saw one case that shows the Confederate style of fighting. An old Texan dressed in buckskin and armed with a long rifle, used to go up to the works every morning about 7 o'clock, carrying his dinner in a tin pail. Taking a good position, he hanged away at the Federals till noon, then rested an hour, ate his dinner, after which he resumed operations till 6 P. M., when he returned home to supper and a night's rest. The next day, a little before 7, saw him dinner and rifle in hand, trudging up street to begin his regular day's work—and in this style he continued till the surrender."

THE GOLDEN RULE.

It is said of an Indian, that whenever he got into a bad place in the swamp, where the ground was too soft for safety, he put up a stake to mark the place. Thus he not only avoided the danger himself, but kept others from falling into the same snare. Might not every Christian learn a lesson from this rude son of the forest, put aside to guard against his own false steps, but as he prays, "Lead us not into temptation," to be careful to remove temptation out of his brother's path?

CURE FOR SICK HEAD ACHE.

Two spoonfuls of finely pulverized charcoal, drank in half a glass of water, will in less than fifteen minutes give relief to the sick head ache, when caused, as in most cases it is, by super-abundance of acid on the stomach.

——From rising glasses on the new York see in object sings; from using it

STATE OF EUROPE.

WAR AND DISTURBANCE EVERYWHERE AT HAND.

From Tribune Correspondence.

Turin, Nov. 5, 1861.—Europe is troubled in many quarters; but the agitation is nowhere more violent and nearer to an outbreak than in Hungary. The Diet has been dissolved for its unanimous opposition to the Government. The highest administrative Board, the Lieutenancy, which answers to the Home Department of other countries, composed of course of nominees of Crown, has solemnly pronounced against the illegalities of the Vienna Government; the Primate, according to rank the highest dignitary of the realm, declares that he cannot, with all his loyalty towards the person of the sovereign, give his moral assistance to the levy of conscripts, because it has not been voted by the Diet, and is therefore illegal; the county and city municipalities which, after the dissolution of the Diet, indorsed the protestations of the assembled Representatives of the country, have been dissolved, and all others have been forbidden to hold public meetings; the taxes, refused by the population, are levied by military execution; the officers of the army have liberated by *force* prisoners detained by the municipalities, and, seeking quarrels with civilians, bully and ill-treat all who by chance displease them; the Town Clerk of Pesth is tried for treason on account of an address sent by the town to the Emperor, and as the ordinary courts of justice would acquit those who on paltry pretences are indicted for treason, the political cases are transferred to court-martials. Under such circumstances, all the most loyal subjects of Francis Joseph who held office earlier him are tendering their resignations. Baron Vay, the Chancellor, Messrs. Szogyenyi and Zsedenyi, Mr. Majlath, Count Apponyi, Count Karoly, have already retired into private life; a score of Lord Lieutenants are about to follow their example, and the Vienna Ministers have no chance of finding any man who has still a reputation to loose, to accept any office from their hands. For the moment the Administration is at a complete stand-still, nothing but the common sense of the people prevents anarchy; in a few weeks the country will fall into the hands of adventurous and loafing foreigners of the same kind as those officials of Baron Bach, who just a twelvemonth ago were expelled from Hungary by the indignation of the people.

In Transylvania things look still gloomier. The Chancellor Baron Kemeney has resigned, on refusing to countersign an order in Council by which the electoral law of the country was altered by the absolute will of the sovereign without the concurrence of the electors; the Gubernium or Home Office protested against the same order, and refused to publish it, and was accordingly dissolved. The Vienna Ministers encourage the animosity evinced by the illiterate Rouman peasants against the educated classes, both Saxon and Hungarian; agrarian outrages are winked at and even encouraged by the military authorities; the country is deeply convulsed by the agitation on both sides; and Prince Couza of Moldo-Wallachia, seizing the opportunity, is fanning the discontent by secret emissaries, in the hope of an eventual annexation.

Croatia too, for twelve years past the most loyal of all the Provinces of the Lorraine dynasty, is highly excited. The Diet of Agram has sent an address to Francis Joseph still more forcible than the Hungarian one, insisting upon the maintenance of the old Constitution, and refusing to elect members for the Vienna Council of the Empire. Unanimous upon that point, it split into parties about the Question of the closer union with Hungary; and the Minister Schmerling, upon the false supposition that all those who were opposed to the union with Hungary might turn round and support him in his campaign against the institutions of Hungary, refraining as yet from dissolving the Diet of Agram, and wishes to try once more to induce them to elect nine Councillors of the Empire. He will soon be undeceived, and find that the Croatians are as tough as the Hungarians when their political rights are at stake.

The Military Frontier is likewise deeply disaffected. The population of 1,200,000 men who furnish an army of 60,000 to the Emperor, and the most oppressed and most wretched people of Europe, are tired of the immense sacrifices they have to bear. They claim an administration of civilians and annexation to Croatia, together with constitutional guarantees. In fact they are tired of being soldiers, they want to become citizens.

If we add to this gloomy picture the discontent of the Galatians and Bohemians, and the financial distress of the Empire, we may realize the difficulties of the centralizing Cabinet, which still insists upon forcing Schmerling's Constitution down the throats of the dissent provinces by the butt end of the musket. Still M. Schmerling does not despair. Difficulties increase his energy. He is deeply convinced that he is right and all the world wrong and speaks of Constitutional Government while he introduces *de facto* the state of seige, and rules in the same absolutist way as Baron Bach. It may be that in his heart he is as much an enemy of the Austrian Dynasty and Empire as Kossuth himself, and that he is planning the downfall of the Austrian monarchy, for his system cannot have any other result. The last measure accepted in principle by the Cabinet, to levy in February 26,000 conscripts in Hungary, and a proportionate number in Croatia and Transylvania, while all the national authorities refuse to carry it out, will, if insisted upon, produce an insurrection. It is impossible so to disperse the army over the country as to catch the conscripts at once from Presburg to the Iron Gate, and if the military proceeds from village to village, from country to country, the young men will flee before them to the forest, mountains and swamps, and organize a brigandage more formidable than that of Naples.

But while Hungary is on the verge of insurrection, France refuses to pacify and strengthen Italy by the evacuation of Rome. Napoleon says he has given 250,000 stand of arms, 100 batteries of rifled cannon, and all sorts of ammunition to Italy, and it is now her turn to get up an army sufficient to crush the Austrians. Victor Emmanuel, on his part, is personally always ready to go to war, but his Cabinet lacks talent for organization. They refuse to call volunteers under arms, and rely exclusively on the regular army, though the levy in the new provinces, where conscription was hitherto unknown, yields very scanty results. Thus the required 300,000 men are not to be found, though an appeal by Garibaldi would at once gather at least fifty thousand men around the great chief. Kossuth's endeavors to persuade or bully the Ministry into a war with Austria cannot succeed; his only chance is to make common cause with Garibaldi and so risk an expedition. Then the Government would be dragged into a war and compelled to court that energy which alone can save Italy, and overcome the prejudices which until now have paralyzed the forces of the nation, and have [illegible] Cavour, in his eccentricity past, but both impeded her onward movement. A nation of twenty-two millions need not fear a war with Austria.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

We have seen, in a previous article, that inasmuch as the States did not make the Union, it is not correct to say that any of them have a right to break away from it.

Again, the American government is not founded on the right of a people to govern themselves; but on the right of a people to liberty. It was because their liberties were systematically trampled on, that the colonists rebelled; not because of their devotion to abstract theories. And until the Seceding States can show that they had not, and could not have liberty under the Union, they have no right to break it up.

The colonists revolted from Britain.—True. But it was the *dernier ressort*;—the very last resource of a people, after unavailing remonstrance and entreaty.—They rose, as their fathers did against the first Charles and the second James, because of unendurable tyranny. But of what tyranny can the South complain? Their party has been in power for many years, and if they have been tyrannized over by tariffs or otherwise, it is very odd, for they themselves have ruled.

As to the pretext that they fear tyranny, now that the majority is against them, it is too shallow altogether; while as a pretext for revolution it is monstrous.

Again. The interests of the South are not opposed to those of the North. The two are mutually dependent, and are interlaced throughout their whole extent. But the South has slavery, and the North has not. True, but this does not give them opposing interests. The free laborer of the North keeps for the most part in the North and does not interfere with labor in the South; and all sound reasoning shows that slavery is not the interest, even of the South.

But if the South want to go, why should not the North allow it?

Let us answer this question by another. If Scotland wanted to separate from Britain, why should she not be allowed? She has a separate nationality; many separate laws, many peculiar customs, a separate national church; and differs as much from England as the South does from the North. But if a revolt were to break out in Scotland, would not war be declared and carried to an issue? And if foreign nations exclaimed against it as mad and fratricidal, would they not be told to mind their own business? Undoubtedly they would. Now the cases are parallel. The President is at the head of the United States, that is, of the nation as a whole. He is, beyond doubt, the representative of an established government; and what can be possibly do when revolt breaks out, but put forth all the strength of that government to subdue it?

Mr. Russell, of the *Times*, has said if he were a Northern man, he would do as the North has done.

But—and perhaps this weighs more with some than any other argument—it is said if the South were independent, the North would be free from slavery, and the institution being hemmed in on all sides, would soon die out.

It must be remembered, however, that the South has always been aggressive.—She it was that moved the expedition against Central America. It was in Southern interest that Cuba was desired. It is a settled Southern determination to subdue or annex Mexico, Central America and Cuba. It is also a settled Southern policy to re-open the slave trade. She would, if her independence were established, be a military oligarchy,—proud, domineering, and aggressive. Slavery would be her foundation, as the Vice-President of the Confederacy has declared. Her policy would be its perpetuation and extension.—By it she would stand or fall, for she would never part with it as long as she was a Government. It is to keep slavery intact that she has rebelled, and if she succeeds in repelling the North, she will make it a vital question in dealing with foreign Governments. If they respect her slavery, well—they are friends; if, not, she will set them at defiance.

Can any amelioration of the condition of the slave be seen in such a state of things as this. With a powerful nation ready to fight for it to the death, is it probable, humanly speaking, that slavery will fall?

But, on the other hand, let the South be subdued, and the back of the slave power will be broken. Slavery may even then exist, and be protected by guarantees, but it can never become a vital point for the States as a Union. The United States, we may be sure, will never grasp at Cuba and Central America in the slave-owning interest; she would never embroil herself, though the Southern Confederacy would, for the sake of the slave-trade.

In these circumstances slavery would be left to the operation of moral causes, and these, as they have acquired great strength of late years in opposition to slavery, would go on becoming increasingly powerful till public opinion was ripe for abolition.—*Montreal Witness.*

WAR AND POPULATION.

(From the Quebec Chronicle)

Canada—once the favorite battle ground of Indian tribes, then the scene of a fierce struggle for empire between the two chief powers of Europe—has long been exempt from the evils, the horrors of war. There are some still living who recount with pride and pleasure their campaigns against American invaders. But they are grey-haired men, and they tell these tales to their grandchildren, for the events of which they speak took place just half a century ago. There are more who talk of the rebellion as an insignificant affair compared with the wars of history, compared even with the American civil war of to-day. It follows that not one in a thousand of our people rightly estimates the blessings of peace or the calamities of war. Indeed, we never shall be adequately thankful for peace until we have to measure swords with an enemy, until each one of us has had relatives or friends exposed to danger and death, or property devoted to destruction. But by looking at the condition of the States, we may form some idea of minerica, private and national, which a state of war involves, and which inspire the prayer of the Anglican litany—"Give us peace in our own time, O Lord."

We design at present not to treat this subject in all its breadth, but simply to show how wonderfully the war is affecting immigration into the States, which we are enabled to do by the return of the British Registrar General, one of the most valuable officials there is, who in his quiet office prepares the figures for political economists to calculate with, and collects the facts for them to reason upon.

From his statement we learn that the British contribution to the population of the United States has fallen nearly *per cent.* from what it was ten years ago! That, however, is not all. The stagnation of business of all kinds, the consequent bank of employment, the apprehension that the war will last a long one, the dread of an enormous national debt and heavy taxation, have driven many new-comers to the States away. They have gone back to the shores of Great Britain by hundreds, and our own emigration agent to Ireland, Mr Donaldson, says he has seen ship-loads of emigrants returning from America to that country. We have not suffered much from the war yet. Even our Customs revenue has not fallen off to any great extent. And if some branches of industry have been injuriously affected, that has been more than compensated for by the stimulus given to others. Our population has been largely increased. The number of emigrants arrived at Quebec up to 18th ult., was 19,461 this year as against 9,654 last—an increase of *more than a hundred per cent.* This is by ship. The number of those who have come into the Province from the States by rail is probably even larger, judging from the reports of the emigrant agents in the various cities. And many must have arrived of whom the agents have seen nothing, for all the newspapers teem with accounts of the establishment here of small manufactories started by enterprising Americans. Probably at least 50,000 souls have been added to our population this year by immigration. If the war in the States continues and we are mercifully preserved from being involved in it, there is no telling the effect it may have on the relative position of the States and the Provinces. And even though it should cease, its effects will last for years. To paraphrase a famous sentence—"the United States' calamity is our opportunity." The tide of emigration is not one which can be bid to flow at will. *The Times* said, in a recent article, that "it would be years before emigrants would believe in the pacification of the Union even if peace were proclaimed to-morrow."

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND CANADA.

We are glad to find that whatever attempts may be made to stir up ill will on one side of the lines or the other, the men who really represent the American people as the Government at Washington, are showing their desire—a desire which it would be the highest imprudence not to entertain—to live at peace with their Northern neighbors. On three several occasions lately the Government at Washington has been appealed to from Canada, once officially and twice unofficiously; and on all three occasions they have promptly acceded to the demand for reparation for the affront offered to our territory by the blackguards who crossed from Detroit to arrest deserters at Sandwich. That act, it is said has been properly represented to the President by Lord Lyons, and has been disavowed and apologized for. Again, many minors, the children of Canadian parents, having been enlisted in the American army, Lord Lyons, upon the suggestion of Sir Allan MacNab, addressed the proper authorities upon the subject, and an order was promptly made for the discharge of such youths. The passport system—in our opinion a very foolish one, inconveniencing no one but harmless travellers, but yet perfectly within the right of any Government—was found to be inconvenient, and upon the representations of Mr. Giddings, who, though in no respect charged with the duty of forwarding the interests of British subjects a consul's services being intended only for persons of his own nationality, an immediate remedy was applied. Passports may now be countersigned at either New York, Boston, or Portland, by the following gentlemen:—At New York, by Oscar Irving; at Boston, by Jonathan Amory; and at Portland by E. L. O. Adams. In obtaining this arrangement Mr. Giddings has, we believe only acted in accordance with his constantly manifested wish to do everything in his power to facilitate the friendly intercourse between the inhabitants of the two countries and has given the best possible reply to the absurd statements that he had behaved discourteously to persons who had to transact business with him.—*Montreal Herald.*

PROPOSED RAILWAY ACROSS THE BRITISH CHANNEL.

The appearance of the shores of England and France, opposite one another at Dover Straits, has led geologists to conclude that they were at one period connected. The bottom of the British Channel at that point also favours this conclusion, as it forms a submarine ledge, and no one can tell how long the waves have rolled over it. The great traffic between France and England has stimulated ambitious projectors to set up opposition to Neptune, by proposing a highway under or over the sea, for the purpose of rendering the channel between Old Gaul and Old Albion as safe and free for travel as the tunnel under the Thames. There have been no less than 12 projects of marine road ways in the two countries; the first being that of a tunnel by Matthieu, a French engineer, about sixty years ago.—He laid his plans before Napoleon I., but of course they were considered to be impracticable, and were set aside.

Since the era of railroads, the above subject forced itself in a more persistent manner upon the attention of engineers and capitalists; and the last plan for accomplishing the object has just been published in a pamphlet written by Mr. J. Chalmers, formerly a resident of Montreal and (we believe) a Scotchman by birth, but now residing in London. His design consists of a huge iron tube, which is to be sunk to within forty feet of the bottom, where it is to be sustained by its own buoyance, and held down by heavy anchors and weights until it is banked in. He enters into details to prove how this can be done without serious difficulty. The distance is twenty miles.

On each side he runs the tube through an artificial pier a mile long. At the sea-board end of each of those piers will be a ventilating shaft, which will also serve as a lighthouse; and another large ventilating shaft is to be constructed in the middle. In this way, a train will never be more than four miles and a half from one of the ventilating shafts, and for that purpose, it is believed, proper currents can be established to keep the air pure. It is estimated that by this means the time of crossing will be reduced to thirty-three minutes!

The total cost of this gigantic undertaking is calculated at £12,000,000; and if it can be executed for that sum, it will be cheap indeed. We believe that such a project can be carried out in the present day, with the vast skill and experience which have been acquired in tunnelling and tubular bridge building; but the question arises: Will it pay as compared with the system of steamboat traffic? A very high authority on such subjects—the London *Mechanics' Magazine*—says:—"No one can doubt that such a scheme, if carried out, would be remunerative to shareholders and highly advantageous to the countries on both sides of the Channel. The plan of submerged tubes has met with great favor from engineers; it is most undoubtedly the cheapest, and presents the fewest engineering difficulties. Of the system Mr. Chalmers is the ablest advocate. The project of tunnelling the Straits of Dover cannot be considered chimerical at the present day; and such a clear business-like proposal as that of Mr. Chalmers should command the attention of engineers, as well as all persons interested in English and continental railways, or desirous of promoting peace and good will among men.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Albums, &c.—Thomas Menzies.
Music Books—Thomas Menzies.
Canadian Arithmetic—Thomas Menzies.
Cheap Goods—R. A. McNabb.
Dentistry—Callendar & Pentland.
Money Wanted—R. B. McDougall.
Cash System—W. Clinton
Pale India Ale—Ogilvy & Hood.
Notice—Dr. Pentland.
Notice—Dr. Callendar.
Notice—John McRea.
Timber for Sale—James Grieves.
Dentistry—John O'Donnell.
Shoe-closing—Wm. Dumble.
For Sale W. Clinton.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1861.

OUR CLUB TERMS.

As quite a number of our friends have kindly intimated to us their intentions to canvas in their respective neighborhoods, ... will state our terms, which will leave excuse for no friend of Reform and good Government for not subscribing for a good Local paper:

Clubs of 10, (each subscriber) per annum, ... $1.00
Clubs of 5, do. 1.25
Single copies (as at present), ... 1.50

For Clubs the cash must be sent with the subscribers' names, in every case.

If our friends will only exert themselves a little the circulation of the EXAMINER can be made *double* that of any paper published in these United Counties.

THE PRODUCE OF OUR FORESTS.

Until last year the largest item of our exports has been that derived from our forests. Fifty or sixty years ago Upper Canada was a dense forest. For ages that forest had existed, and the settler found timber all around him for every purpose he required. The chief difficulty the first settlers experienced, and one which had to be overcome, was this very timber he had to chop down and burn up ere he could raise his bread from the ground on which it stood. Until a recent period the chief work of the farmer and his assistants was that of clearing the soil of its superincumbent timber. Trees of all sorts were felled and rolled in heaps and burned. A man seeking employment then was employed and paid in proportion to his ability to chop and log, and a man in those days was "counted famous according as he had put his axe upon the thick trees." If the settler had within himself or could command the force requisite to clear his acres, he soon rose from a state of struggling to one of comparative independence. On the other hand the settler who had not boys of his own, and had not the means to hire, was subjected to a state of trial which it is difficult to describe. Hence it was but natural for the settler to look upon the forests around him as the greatest drawback to his prosperity, and any method to facilitate the annihilation of the timber then covering the country, was hailed as a boon to the settler. To tell such an one that in a few years the timber he was then destroying would become valuable would be regarded by him as an idle tale. Many now find that timber is more easily destroyed than raised, and regret the wanton destruction of valuable timber in by-gone days. The most important and valuable of Canada Timber is the white pine, on account of its prevalence and its general usefulness, forming as it does an article not easily dispensed with, or supplanted by a substitute. It forms by far the largest item of timber exported, and is the chief source of the income from the forest. The chief region supplying this valuable article is the Valley of the Ottawa, although the best qualities are said to come from the Otonabee.

This may be accounted for from the fact that the Ottawa has been the chief source of supply for some forty or fifty years, and large portions of the pineries have been cut over three, four or more times. Whereas it is within fifteen years since white pine has been exported from these parts either in the shape of square timber or sawn lumber, consequently the area accessible to the water has not yet been cut over for the first time. During those fifteen years however, the pine has disappeared very rapidly from this vicinity, and in a few years more it will be indeed a scarce commodity if the present state of manufacture continues. It has been long admitted that our white pine is an article for which there is an extensive foreign demand, and nothing prevents it from commanding a remunerative price at all events to those who manufacture it but the foolish system continually pursued by these very manufacturers of *over-stocking the market*. The past year has witnessed from Peterborough the largest quantity of square timber ever floated down the Otonabee in any one season, and never in the history of the lumber business around here has such losses been sustained by every one engaged. Not one lumber merchant here we heard of but who has lost more or less on last year's business. We have heard of one party who has lost upwards of $10,000. And such is the extraordinary nature of the business, that quite a number have gone in this year, with these facts before them—yes, and many of these have suffered from last year's operations. It appears that the business resembles gambling, and is really lured for the risk that attends it of making or losing. It is a great pity when the lumberman is not successful in his business. If any one is deserving of remuneration for his toil he it surely is. A deal of care, anxiety, and risk attends him; he encase quite a stir in the neighborhood, gives employment to the farmers, tradesmen and merchants, and any revenue enjoyed by the lumberman is felt more or less by the whole community. Thus, in a bad year, such as the last, we have to endure a contraction of the ordinary stir of business attendant upon lumbering. The loss of so much of our forest wealth, which has disappeared without the corresponding benefit having been derived, the reckless conduct of lumber makers, and the fearful strides made upon the forests, has long since led the lumbermen of the Ottawa to form an association for the regulating and better conducting the Lumber business. And although sensible men saw the evil plainly, and the remedy as well, and put on record their settled convictions, as well as rules and regulations for their future conduct, these very men have gone on as before, each one desirous of cutting and getting to market as much as he possibly could, but also desirous that his neighbor should be kept within the rules and regulations of the association. Lumbermen will never observe rules respecting the limit of manufacturing timber. Their conduct in this respect is always dependent on the means of supply and the *chance* of paying prices. Their curtailing speculations depend much upon their resources. Unless the Government interfere, if interfere it can, we have no hope that our precious pine forests will be spared.

In sitting down to write we had intended to have given some statistics on lumber, and extracts from a Report of the Superintendent of Colliers at Quebec, who has been in Europe last summer, wherein some useful items of information is contained necessary to be known by all concerned in the advancement and prosperity of the country. Our limits this week will not permit of going into these, we shall however revert to this subject again.

OUR SCHOOLS.

We have before us the annual report of the Chief Superintendent of Education, for 1860. In looking over its pages we find that only five reports from Towns have been returned, one of which is from the Local Superintendent of Schools for Peterborough, Rev. J. S. Douglas, A. M.—We think it will be interesting to our readers, and we transcribe it in full:—

"I have still the pleasure of reporting very favourably, upon the whole, of the state of the Union School under its respective heads. The plan of instruction introduced by the masters during the year 1860 worked well. The school is now under the supervision of one Principal, responsible for the working of the whole school. I regret the necessity for such frequent changes, and the hasty manner in which the teachers are appointed, which is the prime cause of them. The attendance at school has very considerably increased, and the improvement in some studies have been very marked. The new school buildings have been well kept, and the order preserved among the pupils is excellent. Singing and drawing and other means are employed with advantage to refine the taste and the affections. The principals and teachers worked harmoniously, but unity of study has not been attended to as it ought, and as I trust it will be for the future. Owing to the short stay of teachers, I am unwilling to enter into particulars. The County Board of Examiners have resolved to meet only twice in the year; and to hold their meetings, with the consent of the trustees, in the Union school, where better accomodation can be had for the candidates. Printed questions, unless sent down by the Board of Education in Toronto, would probably cost more than the small number (say 10 on the average) presented themselves might justify. Might I respectfully suggest the adoption of the British practice of providing printed forms, and forwarding them privately to the Local Superintendent to the seat of the board—say Peterborough for this county. I would suggest that the papers be not distributed until the day of examination, thus giving each candidate an equal chance, and if deemed necessary to be returned again to Toronto for final decision, thus equalizing the value of certificates all over the Province. As the matter now stands, it is very much a matter of feeling on the part of the Board. I have to acknowledge, with pleasure, the friendly manner in which my visits have been received by the teachers, and particularly those of the separate school, which I have been specially asked to visit."

We are glad to see the Local Superintendent notice the crying evil of the frequent change of teachers in our schools. The hasty manner of appointing and discharging teachers has tended greatly to lessen the interest of teachers in their work, and as was remarked in the farewell address of the late Principal of the Union School, "teaches the pupils to regard the school not as a palace, but as a caravansera of learning."

"HOW SHALL WE SPEND OUR WINTER EVENINGS."

The answer to this query is given by the *Review* in its last issue. In many of its remarks, both in respect to early closing and the manner of spending the long winter evenings, we heartily concur. The attendance on lectures on profitable and pleasing subjects, is both a rational and useful way of spending one's time. To unite with a debating club, where properly conducted, affords a fine opportunity for young men to draw out their latent abilities, and is connected with many advantages which may be of incalculable value in after life. Reading clubs are also very useful associations, and either or all of the different ways pointed out of spending the winter evenings are infinitely superior to the common way of killing time in the bar-rooms and saloons where evil and expensive habits are too often founded, to the present and eternal injury of the individual.

As to Young Men's Christian associations, which the editor of the *Review* classes amongst the foremost of the replies to the question he propounds, we can hardly bring ourselves to believe that the writer means what he says, or else we must suppose that his puff of the travelling Theatre which exhibited in the Town Hall last week was a mere "trick of the trade." We are really at a loss to know when then praising two such opposite institutions as the Young Men's Christian association and the Theatre of which he speaks, what he means. With all his strenuous but futile attempts to screw up the world to look like religion, or to screw down religion to tally with the world, he can never make it appear or cause it to be believed that institutions so utterly at variance with each other are congenial. We are not now finding fault with his approval of the Theatre, or his own appreciation of the ability of the actors, or of his being an admirer of, or an apologist for the histrionic art, nor yet for the recommendation of Young Men's Christian associations, but it is as we have noticed before, his inconsistency, in blowing hot and cold, in lauding and in caricaturing religion almost in the same breath. He may rest assured he is decrying far if any beside himself—the veil is too thin to screen the cheat. The short extract we gave last week shows more of his views on religion, than a long essay from us. It displays both an utter contempt for religion and its teachers, and shows that religion with him is profession; as a mere matter of convenience or secular benefit. We should like to see him embrace the Religion of the New Testament, learn and practice its doctrines, and then we should see a marked change upon himself and his writings. At all events we desire to see him act more as he is than in an assumed character.

THE HON. SIDNEY SMITH AND Mr. H. J. RUTTAN.

The last *Review* contains three letters; the first from the member for this County, Col Haultain; the second from J. Walton, Esq., and the third from Billa Flint, Esq., in which these gentlemen exonerate Mr. H. J. Ruttan from the charge preferred against him by Mr. Smith, at his Cobourg Demonstration, when he asserted that Mr. Ruttan had charged him publicly with lying drunk in the ditches and streets of Cobourg. The *Review*, finding himself fairly caught, now endeavors to wriggle out of the scrape by shifting his ground. He now states that Mr. Ruttan made the charge privately, and not publicly. Mr. Ruttan at once met the new issue, by demanding the author and the time and place when the charge was alleged to have been made.

As the *Review* has volunteered to come to the rescue of the Postmaster General, by stating that he heard Mr. Ruttan make gross personal attacks upon Mr. Smith, Mr. Ruttan also demands from him a statement of the words used by him, or at least the general tenor of his remarks, in order that he may have an opportunity of nailing that lie to the wall also.

We give below the last letter of Mr. Ruttan addressed to the editor of the *Review*:

To the Editor of the Review.

SIR.—The Hon. Sidney Smith asserted, in the hearing of dozens of persons, that I had stated in my public addresses, in the Township of Smith, County of Peterboro', that "he was an habitual drunkard, lying in the ditches and streets of Cobourg."

When I denied this, in the *Globe*, you came out with a declaration intended by implication to support the assertion of Mr. Smith. But, now that I have proved Mr. Smith to have stated the thing which was not true, you endeavor to save him by a quibble in the last degree contemptible.—You now say that the charge was not made in public, but in *private!*

Well, sir, I now call upon you, for your author, and for the time and place when the charge was made by me. I also demand from you and Mr. Dennistoun, as you have volunteered your services in the matter, a distinct statement of the words used by me; or, at all events, the general tenor of my speech, (with time and place), when, as you say, I attacked the Hon. Sid.'s private character.

Yours, &c.,
H. J. RUTTAN.

Cobourg, Dec. 2, 1861.

DEATH OF COL. McDONELL.

Col. A. McDonnell died at Caisse's Hotel on Thursday night last. He had not enjoyed good health for some time but was not considered dangerously ill. On Friday morning he was found in his room, a corpse.

Deceased for many years held the position of Colonel in the militia, and we understand was in active service in the troubles of 1812 and 1837. He represented the old Newcastle District in Parliament two full terms, prior to 1840, and when in the vigor of life was an active and useful public man.

He was by birth a Scotchman, a Roman Catholic in religious faith, and was aged 75 years.

The funeral took place on Sunday, and was attended by a large number of our oldest and most respected townsmen. The Rifle Company and Band also paid the last tribute of honor to the remains by following in the procession, the band playing the Dead March. Deceased was a Freemason, and a number of the fraternity were present at the funeral.

A painful circumstance took place when the procession reached the Catholic Cemetery. A grave had been dug for the reception of the body, outside of the burying ground, the church rules forbidden his being buried in consecrated ground, because of his not living to their requirements. The friends of deceased promptly objected to his being buried there, and the coffin was again placed in the hearse, and the procession moved to Little Lake Cemetery, where the remains were interred.

THE ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

Seventy-five gentlemen sat down to dinner on Friday night, and under the circumstances everything passed off well. The sudden and unexpected demise of the late Col. McDonnell on that day kept a great number away, who would have otherwise been present. The fire on Brock street occurring before all the toasts were drank disturbed the proceedings greatly, and it was found impossible to rally the meeting again.

The members of the Rifle Band deserve thanks for their kindness in attending gratuitously.

The dinner was served in good style by Mr. Caisse, and everything was done by him for the comfort and enjoyment of his guests.

FIRE.

On Friday night the large stone building on Brock street, used as a brewery by Mr. J. Ritchie, was burned down, together with the adjoining building formerly used as a distillery, but unoccupied at the time of the fire. Mr. Ritchie had only a partial insurance. Mr. Wm. Leady owned the buildings, and had 700 bushels of grain stored in one of them. Nearly everything was burned.

There was an insurance on the buildings of £300, loss £700. Mr. Leady informs us that he has no doubt but that the place was set fire to.

BRUTAL AFFAIR.

We understand that an altercation took place between a man named Vanalstine and another named Patrick O'Neil, in the boarding-house of Mrs. Roache, Hunter street, on Wednesday night, in which the latter bit the nose completely off Vanalstine's face. The brutal fellow was arrested, and after examination before a magistrate, was committed to gaol to await his trial.

TOWN COUNCIL.

December 3, 1861.

The Council met at 9 o'clock, a. m.

A communication form Wilson & Hector to the Mayor in reference to the costs due Mr. Doyle, in the suit of Peterborough vs. Conger, was read and received.

A communication form the Clerk of the Township of Monaghan, stating the proportion due by certain property of the Town, as the share of the expense of the drain lately made by that Township, was read.

A Communication from Mr. Wm. Elliot, asking for his salary as Inspector of Buildings in 1860, was read.

A communication from Mr. N. Drennan, Provincial Land Surveyor, asking the Council to assist him in publishing a new and correct Map of the Town, was read and referred to a special Committee.

Several accounts were presented and referred to Finance Committee.

Moved by Mr. Bradfield, seconded by Mr. McDonald,—That Messrs. Stevenson, Chamberlen, and the mover, be a Committee to settle the difference between the Town and Mr. W. A. Scott, and to take the necessary proceedings regarding the replevin bond now in existence.—*Carried.*

The Finance Committee reported recommending the payment of certain accounts. The report was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Bradfield, seconded by Mr. Ormond, That the special Committee appointed at the last meeting to report on the fire By-law, be instructed to report upon the Building By-law, as this was the intention of the resolution appointing the Committee.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. McDonald, seconded by Mr. Ormond,—That a cheque for $68.50 be passed in favor of S. Dickson, for extra labor done on London Street; which amount includes the grant of $25 not expended on Murray Street.—*Carried.*

On motion of Mr. Chamberlen, the taxes of Widow Knight were ordered to be refunded—amount $1.32.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Toole,—That a grant not exceeding $1.25 per month be paid by the Mayor to assist in paying the rent of a house for the widow of the late Mr. Ryan, to commence from this date.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Ormond,—That a cheque do issue in favor of A. S. Fraser, for the sum of $4.40, as it appears from the Assessors that an error exists in his assessment.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Ormond, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, — That the Mayor be directed to settle with J. Doyle, in the case of the Town vs. Conger, the amount claimed.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Kennedy, seconded by Mr. Stevenson,—That the sum of $40 be placed in the hands of the Mayor for the purpose of assisting the Committee on Charities in meeting the payments of the poor of the Town, and that the Committee be authorized to purchase 8 or 10 cords of wood for distribution.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Ormond, seconded by Mr. Chamberlen, — That the Mayor be instructed to write to the Hon. Sidney Smith, during the present week, to urge him to press upon the Government to sanction the extension of the Town limits, during the present year.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Chamberlen, seconded by Mr. Dickson,—That the taxes of Mr. Braithorn be reduced $5.50, which is the amount of $50 reduction on his store.—*Carried.*

The Council then adjourned till Monday [illegible] next at 9 o'clock.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A meeting will be held in the Temperance Hall, Lundy's Block, this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Total Abstinence Society.—There are many persons who have expressed objections against the Good Templars and Sons of Temperance, and it is to meet the views of such that the Society will be organized, in order that the services of no Temperance man in the community may be lost to the good work, merely because he does not chose to become a Templar or Son of Temperance.

☞ We are requested to notice that the religious service conducted in the Town Hall on Sundays from 3 to 5 p. m., by Rev. Mr. Gilmour and others will be discontinued at present. When the use of the Hall was requested and so kindly granted by the unanimous vote of the Council, the hope was entertained that it would be but for a short time, and for retaining it so long they can only offer an apology. Should they find a suitable place of worship the services will be resumed, and due notice will be given.

☞ We have received a copy of a neat little Arithmetic, in Decimal Currency, published by James Campbell, Toronto. It seems a very excellent little book. It has copious explanations of the *modus operandi* thus assisting the scholar to proceed. It is the first Canadian edition that we know of in dollars and cents, and is thereby deserving of being adopted in our schools. The sooner it is to be adopted the better. It is to be had at Messrs T. & R. White's, and Thomas Menzies, price fifteen cents.

WHY IS IT?

Why is it that the Government papers continue to talk so confidently of the completion of the new House, when in truth it is a matter upon which they have just as little reason to be confident as have their opponents? It is true that Messrs Ryerson, J. H. Cameron, Jackson, and some other managed, by sailing under false colors, to oust Reform members. It is well enough, however, for the *Leader* and papers of that stamp to remember that there were gains on the other side, too. The *Leader* himself only pretended, at election time, to count up a Western majority of one, and to do that he had to count in Mr. Hooper, who is an out and out oppositionist, Mr. Dunsford, who refused also to attend the Cobourg demonstration of the Opposition and the Peterboro demonstration of the Government party, and one or two others to whom his friends have not the slightest claim. Correcting these errors, the majority of Upper Canada will be found against the Administration. In Lower Canada no one pretends to deny that Cartier lost heavily in the elections, something like fifteen or sixteen constituencies having passed out of his hands, while the Opposition lost but four or five. Well-informed Lower Canada politicians make no doubt about that section giving a small anti-ministerial majority. Put the two majorities together, and what becomes of the confidence professed by the Government organs? Would it not be wise to wait till they see whether Cartier & Co. are able to overcome this majority by an unscrupulous use of the patronage at their command, before they sing so confidently.—*Economist.*

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

From the Scottish American Journal.

If the Governments of Great Britain and the United States cannot maintain peace and amity between each other, then mankind may as well at once give up all hope of ever arriving at the millenial reign of universal peace. No two nations can ever exist in the world in which the elements of mutual friendship can be stronger or more abundant, or in which it can be more deeply to the interest of both parties to live on terms of concord. There can be no two peoples all whose international difficulties are capable of easier settlement by arguments of reason, justice and conscience without the necessity of appeal to the devilish argument of blood.

With political institutions in both countries alike free and constitutional, but adapted to the differing circumstances of each—they cannot be brought into collision through the quarrels of tyrants or the antagonisms which spring from opposite ideas of government, nor, in the case of the present intersectional war, from the episodes of any local and anomalous social institution like slavery.

With not only the same Christian religion controlling both Governments and universally accepted by both peoples, but with even the same *form* of faith [the Protestant] prevalent among all classes—the hates and the bloody wars arising from mutually intolerant religions with which the history of mankind is lurid, can have no existence between these two children of Christ and Luther. On the portals of both nations is inscribed the golden rule of the Prince of Peace; and that alone, if its display be not atrocious hypocrisy, should forever remove the possibility of mutual slaughter.

With a unity of race and a fundamental similarity of character of both peoples, those deep-rooted ethnic amnities and differences which have been the source of quarrels between nations for thousands of years, cannot exist between England and America. The strong clear old Teutonic blood, with a slight dash of the Celtic mingled with it, courses through the veins of both, and is itself is capable of solving many problems which otherwise might be insoluble but by the sword.

We have often enough been told too, how the histories of the two peoples run into one, only a few generations back—how the ancestors of the Englishmen and American of the present day stood together at Runnymede and fought side by side under Cromwell, and on a hundred fields before and after his day—how Shakspeare belonged as much to Americans as Englishmen—how the nations interchange now almost daily their thoughts and their newspapers (these often, alas! however, but an interchange of poisoned daggers,) and, on so many points, their sympathies—how they both speak the same honest speech, a fact which is itself calculated to be one of the very greatest of peacemakers—how their law books as well as their sacred books are the same—how the commercial interests of each are calculated to work for the benefit of both—how, indeed, through all the lines of thought, manners and public activity, England and America follow other so nearly in the same direction, and profess to be aiming to achieve the same beneficent results.

And if, after all this, the thoughtless, the reckless and the passionate portions of the community can override all these things, and plunge these two great nations into war on some trivial pretext, or on *any* pretext, what, we ask, *are* the conditions of national existence which will insure permanent peace between any two sections of the human family? Or will war and slaughter be found to be really as permanent as the human race and the glorious dreams of universal peace and fraternity, indulged in by poets and prophets, be seen to be, after all, only dreams?

....The population of New Brunswick is stated to have reached 250,000 an increase in the last ten years of 30 per cent.

....O. S. Gildersleave, Esq., has consented to run again for the Mayoralty of Kingston; there is

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Cape Race, Nov. 29.

The steamship City of Baltimore left Liverpool on the afternoon of Wednesday the 20th, and Queenstown 21st, and passed this port at 5.30 this evening. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the usual dispatches obtained.

It is reported that a large steamer left London with a full cargo of munitions of war for the Southern States.

The Southern steamer Nashville arrived at Southampton on the 21st instant. On the 19th she fell in with and boarded the American ship Harvey Birch, bound from Havre to New York in ballast. The Confederates took off Capt. Nelson and her crew, and then set fire to the ship and burned her to the water's edge. The Nashville landed Capt. Nelson and crew at Southampton and remained there herself with the Confederate flag flying. Captain Nelson says that Commander Pegram, of the Nashville denies being a privateer, and yet he says that he has a commission as a war steamer.

Thirty thousand guineas had been demanded for insurance on the *North Briton*.

The supposed privateer which had been seen in the Mediterranean proves to have been a Swiss New York merchantman, and had arrived at Constantinople.

Mr. Russell, in his last letter to the *Times*, asserts that the President and Cabinet were not indisposed to a peaceful arbitration, and were probably considering the proposition of accepting or asking for the intervention of the great European potentates.

It is reported that several steamers have been insured in London for a run from England to New Orleans and back for 20 guineas.

It was reported that a considerable reduction would be made in the money estimates and of the number of troops in France.

It was also asserted by the Paris *Constitutionnel* that Count Persigny had submitted to Napoleon a project for the disarmament of the French portion.

The Mexican expedition comprises 15 vessels, 300 guns, 5,000 sailors and 3,000 troops.

The French Senate would be convened on the 22nd of December.

The belief in the necessity for a French loan continued, the financial wants of the government being urgent.

The Bourse was firm.

The advices from Manchester were more favorable, the market for goods and yarns being firm with small sales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market was generally quiet and steady. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour firm and quiet at 28s to 31s 6d.—Wheat quiet but firm; red western and southern 10s to 12s 8d; white 12s to 13s 6d. Corn steady; mixed 32s to 32s 6d; white 34s to 36s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market is generally quiet. Various circulars report beef steady; pork dull; bacon firm; lard downward with light transaction; tallow steady and quoted 50s to 51s.

FURTHER BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The Emperor Napoleon will visit Queen Victoria during the Great Exhibition next year.

It is asserted that the proposed confederacy is by no means abandoned.

A modification of the Italian ministry is rumored—but nothing has been accomplished.

Austria has quietly got together quite a powerful squadron in the Adriatic, 50 vessels in all.

The Madrid *Espana* says that a project was discussed of forming in America a colony of all Republics of Spanish origin, with Spain at the head of it.

The address of the Cortes in response to the Queen's speech had been read. It approves of all the points of the speech.

The administrator of the Arab-bubopric of Warsaw was arrested by an order from St. Petersburgh.

The Calcutta and China mail's had reached Alexandria, and would be due in London on the 27th.

DISASTROUS STORM ON THE ENGLISH COASTS.

The north-west and eastern coasts have been visited with a storm of great severity. The barometer indicated the coming of the destroyer, and the chief of the Meteorological Board, as early as Friday evening, notified to the outposts the coming change.—On Friday afternoon storm clouds arose across the sea; the night set in dark and wet, and sheet lightning flashed in all directions. On Saturday the storm burst on all sides, in the Irish Sea, in the British Channel, and on the Scotch coast. On the western shores the gale blew from the south-west, and then changing to the north-east, committed great havoc on the coasts of Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland. The wind brought up blinding showers of rain and sleet; the sea rose with a sudden vehemence; enormous waves dashed over the sandbanks, broke against the rocks, swept over sea walls and piers, broke into docks and carried off small craft bodily, tore vessels from their moorings and hurried them out to the wild ocean. Ships caught in the tempest, after vainly striving to keep at sea, ran for shelter toward the few harbors on our eastern coast, and foiling soon wrecked. Fishermen were surprised tending their nets, and compelled to run for any point which promised safety.—It is under these circumstances that the life-boats and the rocket-lines come into play. In the official reports there are records of the saving of nineteen lives in this one dreadful day by four life-boats, at Lowestoft, Bridlington, Boulé, and Seaton Carew. In one case a life-boat, launched through a tremendous surf, aboard with a schooner in distress, and putting hands on board saved both craft and crew. In another the boat was hurried two miles overland on her carriage, launched, and driven by a high cutter, the crew were taken off, and the boat, after her first trip, carried back to her station. These noble exertions were rewarded in every instance of success. They show how much the nation owes to the National Life-Boat Institution and its generous friends.

Southampton was the scene of a painful tragedy. About Friday last a telegram to Southampton, as well as to the other ports, announced the loading of the storm signals. The morning came on Friday signals were not hoisted until about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. Owing to the circumstances, "Unfortunately, many vessels of the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and other trades came in on the Friday, and were driven out at once. In the afternoon, the outside vessels, on the shore dragged, veered, with some sails, looking for the harbor. There was the Italian brig Adelaide, Italian Captain Chaberge, in tremendous pain, but help and during, some with only a crew. The ship caught on the boat got afloat to rush to their succor. One sail had remained entire in the doomed ship, and on that sail her safety depended. At the critical moment the sail was rent, and the vessel was driven helplessly before the blast. The life-boat rushed on; but before she could reach the ship the latter struck only five yards from the seawall. Here the crew were safe, for they could be drawn on shore, and it is held that the life-boat should have stopped.—Unfortunately, Thomas Clayburn, her coxswain, was washed overboard, and the life-boat, bounding forward, "was drawn into a vortex of broken water between the stranded vessel and the sea wall." The spectators in crowds looked on in helpless agony. Some were active among them; but they had no head. The life-boat, hurled hither and thither by the roaring waves, was dashed against the wall with such force that two more of her crew were thrown into the boiling surf. Three or four of the crew, including Clayburn, were rescued by ropes, and then the boat swept round to a point where a roadway leads to the sands, whither a number of people rushed to aid her. Foremost among them was Lord Charles Beauclerk and Mr. Tindall, son of a Scarborough baker. "A cry was raised for their safety as a gigantic wave was seen coming in with the rapidity of a racer. It struck the sea wall with a terrific noise. Its foaming crest leaped high above the parapet; onwards and upwards it reared its huge crest, poising in mid-air the life-boat with its crew, and then hurled them against the sea wall. Those who had rushed to their aid were either enclosed in its fatal embrace and carried out to sea, or else crushed between the boat and the wall. Lord Charles Beauclerk perished in this gallant endeavor to save life.

A number of vessels were wrecked, and many lives lost, by the storm.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A MAN WHO SAVED THE QUEEN'S LIFE.

On Saturday night, Mr. Bedford, the Westminster coroner, held an inquest at St. George's Workhouse, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, on view of the body of John Turner, aged fifty-four years, an imbecile inmate of the above Workhouse, who about three weeks since, accidentally fell down some steps and sustained injuries which caused death on Tuesday last. The evidence elicited from the son of the deceased was of a somewhat extraordinary character and excited considerable interest. James Turner, the witness alluded to, deposed that his father was formerly a licensed victualler and landlord of the Fox, at Highgate Hill. He was the man who saved Her Majesty's life in 1837 under following circumstances: On the 6th of July of that year, the four horses of the Queen's carriage, containing Her Majesty and the Prince Leiningen, took fright on the top of Highgate Hill, and dashed down the steep. His father, at the risk of his life, got the wheel horses by the head just in time to enable Her Majesty to jump out. On the following day deceased attended Buckingham Palace, in answer to a summons from Sir H. Wheatly, who gave him £10 and requested him to put up the Royal Arms to commemorate the circumstance, which he did at a cost of £20. Witness said that he was also informed that Her Majesty would always be his friend. He had since made constant applications to the Prince Consort, but he had had no further recognition of his services. That so preyed upon his mind that at last he became imbecile, and an inmate of the workhouse. The Coroner was of opinion that Her Majesty could not be aware of this, and the jury returned a *verdict of "Accidental death."—Daily News.*

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.

The Montreal Telegraph Company, which now enjoys a monopoly in Canada, has at length the prospect of a competitor.—Advertisements in the Quebec papers make it known that an application will be made to Parliament at the next session for an act to incorporate a company to construct and work a telegraph line from Father Point in Canada East to Sarnia in Canada West, with branches at different points. A Telegraph of this extent would embrace the whole of Canada. The prospects for such an undertaking are undoubtedly good. The Montreal Company is overburdened with work, its receipts are heavy, and the shareholders receive fat dividends. Canada is growing rapidly, and the wants of her people cannot long be satisfied by one telegraph line. Competition is the life of trade, and when these two Companies are striving for the favors of the public we may be sure that the public business will be well attended to. —*Kingston News.*

....Papers by the *Asia* state that three millions rounds of rifle ball cartridges had been ordered to be got ready for transport by the mail steamers to Canada. The order for the dispatch of the 12 pounder Armstrong guns to Quebec had been countermanded in consequence of the advanced state of the winter season.

Special Notices.

"HE REMEMBERED THE FORGOTTEN," was beautifully said of Howard the Philanthrophist. It also applies to every man who brings the ameliorations, comforts and enjoyments of life within the reach of persons and classes who are otherwise deprived of their advantages. Especially may it be said of him who laboriously seeks and finds new means of preserving health, "the poor man's capital and the rich man's power." We think this eulogium properly applied to J. C. Ayers of Lowell, the renowned chemist of New England, who sparing the trodden paths to fame, devotes his entire abilities and acquirements to the discovery of Nature's most effectual remedies for disease. When the hidden blessing has been revealed, he proceeds to supply it to all mankind alike, through our druggists at such low prices that poor and rich may alike enjoy its benefits. *Journal & Enquirer, Portland, Maine.*

HORSES AND THE "TIMES' DESPOTISM.—Russell of the 'Times' does not appear to have given satisfaction either to the Northerners or Southerners, but you do not hear of any one being dissatisfied with the 'Canadian Pain Destroyer,' which is sufficient proof that it is all it is represented to be. Price only 25 cents per Bottle. See Advertisement.

A MECHANICAL OR ARTISTIC FACT.—A bank note engraver, on the fine vignette work over-worked his sight to that extent, but how injures his eyes that he works but little. The human vision by constant use is injured. Singers, lawyers and ministers, try Hyam's Pulmonic wafers—25 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists.

Births.

At Peterboro, on Sunday, 30th ult., Mrs. James Lambyer of a Son.

At North Monaghan, on Friday, 29th ult., the wife of Mr. John Fowler of a Son.

Died.

At Peterboro, on last Sabbath, 24th January, Patsy Mooney, infant son of the late Patrick Mooney, aged 1 year and 3 months.

☞ Advices published in the Victoria papers from the British Columbia mines state that the news from those mines was never more exciting, and will probably cause another stampede equal to the Fraser River excitement of 1859.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday, December 3, 1861.

Fall Wheat 95c a $1 00.
Spring Wheat 88c a 90c.
Barley 44c a 46c.
Oats 28c a 30c.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, December 5, 1861.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour ₱ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0 95	@	1 00
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0 80	@	0 85
Barley ₱ bush	0 35	@	0 45
Oats "	0 20	@	0 23
Peas "	0 35	@	0 40
Potatoes	0 20	@	0 25
Pork ₱ cwt	3 50	@	4 00
Beef ₱ cwt	3 00	@	4 00
Butter ₱ lb	0 10	@	0 12
Hay ₱ ton	7 00	@	80 00
Hides ₱ cwt	4 00	@	5 00
Wood ₱ per cord	2 00	@	2 50

WM. CUMMING,
Market Clerk.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

DR. D. PENTLAND.

BEGS to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the support extended to him during the last 3 years, and begs to intimate that he has formed a co-partnership with Dr. F. G. Callender, and will ever be happy to meet his customers and the public at our rooms, over the Fur Store, Scott's Buildings, Corners of George and Simcoe Streets

Peterboro, Dec. 3, 1861. 49

NOTICE.

Dr. F. G. CALLENDER,

WITH great pleasure returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons in Peterboro' and vicinity for the liberal support he has received during the last 15 years, and would also state that he has entered into Partnership with Dr. D. Pentland, and trusts that by strict attention to business will merit a continuance of the favor.

Rooms in Scott's Block,—at his old stand.

Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,

HAVING many years experience, feel confident in their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.

Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!

☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.

TEETH EXTRACTED

with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES!

OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.

N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.

Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861: 49

CAMPBELLS'
CANADIAN ARITHMETIC,
FOR SALE BY
THOS. MENZIES, Bookseller.

FOR SALE.—Choice Teas and Sugars at Reduced Prices. W. CLUXTON.

NOW IS THE TIME
TO BUY
CHEAP GOODS!!

The subscriber has bought a large stock of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods

at auction in Montreal at about one half their real value, and now offers them for sale at prices that will defy competition.

The Goods saved from the late Fire will be sold at 25 per cent less than first cost!

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET

BARGAINS!

A LARGE STOCK OF
Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

suitable for the winter season on hand. This Clothing is made up on the premises, not imported, Cheap for Cash.

☞ **Garments made to order.**

An experienced Cutter is employed in connection with the establishment.

The way to secure all these advantages is to buy your Dry Goods and Clothing at

R. A. McNABB'S,

Next door North of Alex. Stewart's Tin store, GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

Dec. 4th, 1861. 49-3m.

ALBUMS! GIFT BOOKS,
&c., &c., &c.,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

A Choice Assortment.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his large assortment of

STATIONERY, BOOKS, &C.,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THOS. MENZIES, Bookseller.

Peterboro', Dec 3rd, 1861. 49

DENTISTRY!

John O'Donnell, Dentist,

WILL be at Drummond's Hotel, Keene, on Tuesday, December 10th, 1861, for a few days only.

SHOE-CLOSING!

THE subscriber is prepared to receive work in Shoe-Closing of all descriptions.

WM. DUMBLE.

Queen Hotel Mill, one door above the Union School Room.

Peterboro, Dec 4, 1861. 49

DOWN CELEBRATED

PALE INDIA ALE,

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

COOLEY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any persons entrusting a harbour or credit my wife, Cecilia McRae, on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debt incurred by her after this date.

JOHN MCRAE.

Dated, Nov. 25, 1861. 49-3m.

CASH SYSTEM!

MONEY SAVED! GOOD VALUE GIVEN!

☞ *Nothing added to the price of Goods to make up for bad debts, and only one price!*

W. CLUXTON,

KEEPS constantly on hand a very large and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

in all the departments. Also

TEAS, SUGARS,

and other articles in the Grocery line, with the exception of Liquors, very CHEAP. Persons requiring Winter supplies of

CLOTHS,
BLANKETS,
CLOTHING,
COTTON GOODS,
Ladies' MANTLES,

Ladies' Bonnets and Dress Caps,

RICH ARTICLES IN

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS!

will do well to make their purchases from the subscriber.

☞ First-rate Milliners, Cloak and Mantle-makers in attendance.

Also, a first-class Cutter and Tailors on the premises.

Orders in these departments executed with despatch and in the newest and most fashionable styles.

A heavy supply of Cloths, Trowserings and Tweeds of European and Canadian manufacture

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Nov. 28th, 1861. 49

MUSIC BOOKS.

ON hand, a large stock of the new "Lute of Zion," Browns Robertson's Sacred Harmony, Music Books, &c., for sale at Reduced Prices to Singing Schools and Teachers.

THOS. MENZIES, Bookseller.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, in the 15th Concession, and east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th Concession of the Township of Harvey. Apply to

JAMES GRIEVES, Commercial Hotel, Bridgenorth.

Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.

JAMES GRIEVES, Bridgenorth.

Dec. 3, 1861. 49

SLEIGHS!

ON hand a number of good substantial Sleighs, manufactured of the best Oak *With Cast Iron as well as Wrought Shoeing.*

☞ Sleigh-runners furnished to order. Sugar Kettles, Bake Kettles, and Mott's Agricultural Furnace.

JAMES HAMILTON,
Opposite Peplow's old Flour Mill.

Peterboro, Nov. 20, 1861. 47

Ferguson & Mitchell,

Beg to call the attention of the public to their well-assorted stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,
TRUNKS, VALISES, BRUSHES, &c.,
which they will sell
☞ VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited. Shop on Hunter Street, Peterborough.

FOR SALE.

A TAVERN STAND,

SITUATED on Elizabeth St., Ashburnham, front of Mr. Rogers' Mill. The building is at present used for a dwelling house and furniture rooms. It would make a good stand for a Grocery and Bakery. The lease of the above has eleven years to run, and will be sold very reasonable for money. For particulars apply to

E. BURLEY,
On the premises.

Aug. 28, 1861. 35

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of North Monaghan, will meet at the Town Hall, on TUESDAY, DEC. 10th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of determining the value three assessment of the lots through which the drain now constructed in the Township passes. A statement of the amounts as fixed by the engineer is now at the Town Hall, where it can be seen at any time until day of the sitting of the Court.

WM. WOOD,
Township Clerk.

N. Monaghan, Nov 16, 1861.

REMOVAL!

HOPKINS & DONNELLY
WILL,
On or about December 5th,
REMOVE TO THEIR
NEW BUILDING,
☞ Opposite Messrs. Nisbett's & Hall's store, Simcoe Street, where they will continue the
SADDLERY and HARNESS BUSINESS
AS AT PRESENT.

Peterborough, Nov. 27th, 1861. 48

NOTICE.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

JAMES MEANY, School Teacher, First class certificate, is ready to engage for the year 1862. Any communication to himself, or left with his daughter, Miss Meany, Peterboro, will meet immediate attention.

Emily, S. S. No. 7, Nov. 19th, 1861.

NOTICE.

PERSONS ordering Oatmeal from the subscriber will please to have the money for the same, and packs to contain the meal, otherwise the orders will not be filled.

OATMEAL WILL BE DELIVERED IN TOWN PUNCTUALLY,

On Tuesdays and Fridays,

BUT ON NO OTHER DAYS.

PETER DOLPHIN.

Peterboro, Nov. 27, 1861. 48

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

RATE-PAYERS whose taxes have not yet been paid, will please take notice that the Collector may be found at the office of J. T. Hawthorn, Esq., over Hamilton's Hardware Store, Hunter Street, every day (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 10 a. m., and 4 p. m.

☞ Notice is also hereby given, that unless taxes are paid forthwith to the Collector, suits will be issued in every case.

J. A. HARTLEY,
Collector.

PETERBOROUGH
BOOM PAPER DEPOT.

NEWEST AND CHOICEST PATTERNS.

ROBERT STEVENSON,
(Sherbrooke Street,—nearly opposite the Huffman House,) offers his large stock of

PAPER-HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS,
BORDERS,
WINDOW-BLINDS,
&c, &c., &c.,

COMPRISING

OVER 20,000 Pieces!

at a Great Reduction from the usual trade prices, for Cash.

HIS STOCK OF

PAINT BRUSHES,

Varnishes,
Oils,
Paints,
Window Glass,
Curtain Fixtures,
&c., &c., &c.

IS ALSO LARGE, GOOD AND CHEAP.

☞ Window Glass cut to order.

Peterboro, Nov. 19, 1861. 47

VALUABLE
TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE comfortable Brick Houses near the business part of the Town.

THE Subscriber offers for sale those two neat and substantial built Brick Houses on Antrim street, one lot from George street. The houses are fitted up with every convenience; the partition walls are all brick. There is a good soft water cistern and spring well, sheds, &c., on the premises.

TERMS—One half cash, the balance in three yearly instalments.

For particulars apply to

DAVID CARLISLE.
On the premises.

Peterboro, Oct 23rd, 1861. 44-3m.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND THE BEST PLACE TO PURCHASE
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IS AT
HAFFEY'S,
All the Clothing is made on the premises, and warranted!!

Peterborough, Sept. 26, 1861 39

MACLEARS'
ALMANACS FOR 1862.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has received all his fall stock of

BOOKS,
STATIONERY and ROOM PAPER,
AND WILL SELL
CHEAP FOR CASH!
as the times are hard.

THOMAS MENZIES.

Peterboro', 14th Nov., 1861. 46-3in.

☞ **Change in Business!**

WM. SMITH,
(LATE CUTTER TO JOHN THOMSON, GEORGE STREET.)

BEGS to inform the public that he has opened in the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

over the late stand occupied by Mr. John Thomson, (now R. Johnston & Son,) who has the trusts to meet a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed on the establishment.

ALL KINDS OF WORK MADE TO ORDER.

AS THE
BEST WORKMEN

only will be employed parties may rely on all orders being filled to satisfaction. Prices reasonable.

☞ Entrance by hall between R. Johnston & Son's, and R. Walton's Stove and Tin-ware store.

Peterboro, Oct. 28th, 1861. 41

FISHER'S HOTEL.

FISHER'S OLD STAND.

Corner of George and Simcoe Sts., Peterboro.

WILL be re-opened in a few weeks for the convenience and accomodation of the public. A large Yard with Sheds and Stables in the rear of the Hotel, will be open daily free of charge.

The subscriber most respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal support he received from his friends and the public before the fire compelled him to suspend business.

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.

AMOS. J. FISHER,
Proprietor.

Nov. 18, 1861. 47

ARRIVAL OF
DR. LA'MERT
IN MONTREAL.

DR. LA'MERT of Bedford Square, London, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, &c.; author of "Self-preservation," a Treatise on Nervous and Physical Debility; the "Science of Life, or how to Live;" "Second Life, or Electrical and Nervous Force," begs to intimate to his Patients and the Public that he has arrived in Quebec, on a Professional Visit, and that he may be personally consulted [or by letter] until the 10th of December daily, from 10 till 2, and 5 till 8, at 478, Gabriel Street, fronting Little St. James Street, Montreal.

Patients in Western Canada are recommended to place themselves in early communication with Mr. La'Mert, as numerous pressing engagements in England compel him to bring his professional tour in America to a termination in Montreal.

Dr. La'Mert is the only legally-qualified Practitioner on the Medical Register, published by authority, who has been exclusively engaged in the treatment of the Functional Disorders of the Nervous System, and on those various forms of Local and Constitutional Debility which mitigate against the happiness of married life, and prevent the contraction of engagements that constitute the most cherished objects of existence.

Dr. La'Mert has had considerable experience in the use of the Microscope—an instrument of great value, not only on account of the secret wonders it reveals, but likewise for its utility in affording to those experienced in its use, the means of immediately detecting the hidden causes of human suffering, with a view to their speedy removal. Patients residing at a distance can have their cases diagnosed, and a mode of treatment suggested, by forwarding the consultation fee of £1.

☞ In making this announcement, Dr. La'Mert wishes to guard not to patients the advantages that invariably result from a personal interview, and the unusual facilities that will be afforded to those who are desirous of bringing their cases under his immediate supervision. Dr. La'Mert, moreover cannot too strongly urge on those who have already been under his care, or who may come to in correspondence with him, the eligibility of the occasion that will present itself of clearing up any doubts that may have existed in regard to their cases, and would particularly request upon those the importance of putting themselves as speedily as possible into personal communication with him during his necessarily limited sojourn, which under no circumstances can be prolonged beyond the date announced.

Those who have already availed themselves of Dr. La'Mert's services are recommended, in the interim, to procure from one of the Medicine-vendors of local agents his work on

SELF-PRESERVATION;
WHICH

contains if well authenticated testimonials of the highest character in corroboration of the statements made in reference to the Doctor's skill and success in the treatment of Nervous and Constitutional Debility, and the various diseases arising from excesses; to prevent unnecessary consultations from unmarried females, and to indicate when consultation is desirable, and when it is unnecessary. Sixteen duodecimo editions have already been published. The work is now corrected with the understanding of an early issue of the twenty-fifth edition, and contains many valuable additions, but does it possess the qualities that constitute the unrivalled popular character of the subject.

"Self-Preservation" may be had [in French or English] by a remitted new letter, price One Shilling sterling, of Messrs. R. S. Foster, Bayeux square, Montreal, N.E.; Messrs. Otaske & Co., St. John, N. B. or the Messrs. Otter, Pemberton Street, Quebec; of Mr. Hinde, office, Pemberton Buildings, Q. W.; of Mr. John Langdale, Bookseller, 46 Great St. James St., Montreal, and of T. & R. White, Booksellers, Peterboro.

REDUCED RATES
FOR
ASSURANCE.

Scottish Provincial
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE OF PREMIUMS has been framed, so as to reduce the cost of Life Assurance to the lowest point. It will be observed the Rates payable for the first Five Years are not much more than half the usual charge, while, for the remainder of life, they are still moderate.

To Assure £100 sterling, payable at Death, with profits after first five years:

Age.	First 5 Years.	Remainder of Life.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	0 18 11	1 0 17
25	1 1 9	1 7 2
30	1 5 3	1 14 7
35	1 9 3	2 3 1
40	1 14 5	2 13 10
45	2 0 6	3 4 3
50	2 9 8	4 1 4

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH B. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

PARTIES sending their lives now will be entitled to share in the [5 years] profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Loans settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterboro' Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent. 45

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL...£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA...$300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock
INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

PROVINCIAL
INSURANCE CO',
OF CANADA.
FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,996,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malc'm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October, 1861. 41

THE PHŒNIX
INSURANCE CO'Y,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital - - - - - - $500,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1861. 41

BUFFALO
CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers is returning their acknowledgements for the patronage bestowed upon them since they opened their establishment in Peterborough, would respectfully inform the public that they continue to receive constantly and keep on hand the largest and best assorted stock of

Mens' and Boys' Clothing
AND GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS!

ever shown in this neighborhood, consisting of

Satinets,
Tweeds,
Broad Cloth,
Cassimeres,
Pilots,
Unions,
Doeskins,
&c., &c., &c.

The Clothing is all made up at their own establishment, in the City of Dublin, by first class workmen, and as they manufacture themselves, they are able to sell a good article at a lower price than any other establishment in the trade.

Country Merchants, and Lumbermen would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they are able to offer superior advantages as wholesale purchasers

☞ The Terms are strictly Cash.

S. HOFELLER & BROS.

Remember the place,—Next door to Mr. Jas. Bent's, George Street.

Peterboro, Oct 17th, 1861: 44

WANTED.

A GOOD STEADY *PLOUGHMAN* AND General Farm hand may find permanent employment on application to

GEO. HIXON,
Lot 24, 4th Con., Otonabee.

Sept. 12, 1861. 37

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that from this date I will pay no debts contracted by my colored son, Joseph.

CASH WANTED.

R. B. McDOUGALL

Begs to announce that he has just received a nice stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

A very large stock of

OVER AND UNDER COATS,

PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

THE MILLINERY SHOW ROOM

Is well supplied with the newest styles of Ladies' Mantles and Capes, every style and price of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets.

VELVET BONNETS FOR $1.25 AND UPWARDS.

Millinery made to order.

N. B.—All persons indebted either by Note or Book account are requested to call and settle immediately, otherwise their accounts will be handed over for collection.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterborough, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

STRICKLAND & ROGERS'

FALL STOCK

IS NOW

COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

AND CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Our customers and the public generally are requsted to call and examine, and oblige

S. & R.

Peterborough, October 30, 1861. 44-3in

TEA, SUGAR TOBACCO COFFEE &C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE OFFER FOR SALE

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES,

FOR CASH ONLY!

A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

TEAS, SUGARS,
TOBACCOES, COFFEE, &c.

Good mixed Tea at 3s. 6d. Per lb.

Coffee, Fresh Ground every morning at 1s. 8d.

A FEW KEGS LOCHFINE HERRING, FISH, FISH OILS, &c.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterborough, November 21st, 1861. 47-3in

FOR MONTREAL,
CASH ONLY
CASH STORE,
ONE Price ONLY.
Produce
Hunter Street, Peterboro'.

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD take this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country for past favors, and would beg to intimate that he has received a large addition to his stock, on such favorable terms as enable him to offer goods at such

LOW PRICES

As to convince every one who examines them ☞ *That he cannot be beat in the Town.*

The following comprise a few of the articles generally in stock:

West of England Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinets, Drills, Denims, Stripped Cottons, Ginghams, Prints, Factory Cotton Jeans, Cobourgs, Red and White Flannel, Cotton Warp, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Silk and Felt Hats, &c.

TEAS, TOBACCOES, SUGARS, Soap, Candles, Raisins Currants, Coffee, Rice, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Remember the Spot: Next door to McKellar & Cameron's, Hunter Street.

Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 34

ROYAL

HORSE INFIRMARY.

McDONALD STREET, PETERBORO'

W. KEITH, M. R. C. V. S.

HAVING rented Mr. Perry's Stables, (behind the Grain Store) and having fitted them with loose boxes and stalls, &c., with all the necessaries for an infirmary, for sick and lame Horses, all cases brought there will receive every attention. Horses from the country can have Hay, Oats, &c., and Medicines at so much per day or week. Firing and other operations performed without throwing the animal, thereby avoiding much risk. Horses and Cattle in the country attended to.

W. K. may be consulted any day either at Messrs. John Moffat's, Blacksmith, John Donoghue, Blacksmith, or at Mrs. Stewart's, George Street north, and at the infirmary from 8 to 9 a. m., and 10 to 4 p. m., and from 1 to 7 p. m.

Oct 30th, 1861. 44

CARD OF THANKS.

To Jos. R. Walton, Esq., Peterborough.

Sir,—You will please accept my thanks, and this public acknowledgment, for the promptness with which the amount of my Insurance ($1,000) in the Provincial Insurance Company—for which you are agent—was paid. I can, with confidence, recommend the Company to the support of the public, and I have much pleasure in adding testimony to your reputation as an active and painstaking agent.

CHRISTOPHER LEARY.

North Monaghan, Nov. 12, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, being the half of Lot No. 9, in the Township of Dummer.

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation.

THERE IS A

GOOD LOG HOUSE;
AND A
DOUBLE CEDAR BARN, (new,)

and a spring of good Water near the house. A never-failing Creek runs through the farm.

Terms easy.—One-third down; balance in three equal annual instalments.

Apply to E. Chesnutt, Belmont, or to

CHRISTOPHER LEARY,
N. Monaghan.

CAUTION.

I WILL be answerable for no debts contracted in my name from this date, unless by my written order.

ED. O'DONNELL.

Emsmore, Nov 7, 1861. 45

CARD.

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE, Oct. 29, 1861.

To Joseph R. Walton, Esq., Agent of the Canada West Farmers' M. & S. Insurance Co.

Dear Sir,—Please express my thanks to the Directors of your Company, for the very liberal and prompt manner in which they have settled my claim against them for the loss sustained by me in the destruction of my Barn and its contents by fire on Monday last. I hope you will make this acknowledgement public, as it is only three days since I notified you of my loss, and only seven days since the occurrence of the fire! Such promptness on the part of the Coy. any must convince all seeking insurance of the advantages to be derived by insuring their property in the C. W. F. M. & S. I. C. of Hamilton.

JOSHUA DAWSON.

Otonabee, Oct 29, 1861. 44

REMOVAL.

R. D. BASKERVILLE,

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, Has fitted up with taste and convenience as considerable expense, a Saloon on George St., 2 doors south of Lawson's Hot

HOW TO WASH A WAGON.

There is a way to do everything. Among other things, there is a way to wash a wagon.

There are at least two things desirable in washing a wagon. One is to avoid injuring the paint by scratching or scouring it; the other is to do the work expeditiously.

To succeed in these two points, it is necessary that the wheels be thoroughly soaked. Unfasten the tire and have it ready, while it will of it be thoroughly saturated with water, and will be less likely to injure the paint in the operation.

There is a way to do this. If we were a rag for the purpose, it will take some time to apply water to the whole surface of a waged, while a broom in a bucketful of water to use about a fine wagon. With suitable vessel, syringe, or sponge, apply the water, and in some places dash it on lightly. Pour it on the top of a wheel, and you can soon apply it to the whole of it, and the mud is thoroughly soft now. Then with a sponge or rag, wash the mud off. In washing the wheel, stand first behind it, and wash the right side, turning the wheel as you wash, drawing up and washing the upper side of the spokes. Wash in this way till the whole right side is washed; then stand in front and wash in the same way the right side and upper part of the spokes, and then the whole wheel will be washed. Wagons can be washed in this way expeditiously.

RECORD OF THE REBELLION.

The New York Tribune publishes a record of the engagements and skirmishes in which the Federal troops have participated since the commencement of the rebellion. Running up the losses in each side so far as can be ascertained, and gives the following as the aggregate:—Federals, killed, 1,225; wounded, 2,052; prisoners, 3,789. Rebels, killed, 4,726; wounded, 1,755; prisoners, 3,399. These figures, however, do not include the killed, and wounded of scouring parties, of which there is no official record. The report of the Federal losses is derived from official sources. The losses of the Confederates are derived either from rebel sources or from approximate estimates by the federal officers engaged. Though the above statement cannot therefore be regarded as an entirely reliable one, it is sufficient to show that the loss of life has already been very great.

TEACHING HOGS TO DESTROY THISTLES.

A writer in the *Southern Homestead* says:—"I will give a method for exterminating thistles which I have tested and found effectual, and which costs nothing. It consists in teaching hogs to eat the roots of the plant. Train on the fruits of a goodly number of the largest plants in the spring, and put on each bud a teaspoonful of salt; then turn your hogs on them. They will eat the roots of the salted plants first, and will thus acquire a fondness for roots, and will continue to eat them daily as long as they can be found. If but one hog be educated in this way, he will lead the whole herd to eat them, and they will exterminate all on the farm."

HOW TO OBTAIN THE GENUINE FLAVOR OF COFFEE.

Knighton's "Foreign Life in Ceylon" furnishes the following hints, derived from long experience, for preparing coffee:—The aroma which resides in the essential oil of the coffee berry is gradually dissipated after roasting, and of course still more so after being ground. In order to enjoy the full flavor in perfection, the berry should pass at once from the roasting-pan to the mill, and thence to the coffee-pot; and again, after having been made, should be mixed, when almost a boiling heat, with the hot milk. It must be very bad coffee, indeed, which, the precautions being followed, will not afford an agreeable and exhilarating drink.

SALT TO SAVE MANURE.

A recent issue of the *Gardner's Chronicle* gives the following as a preservative of the retaining elements of manure:—

"Dissolve common salt in water, sprinkle the same over your manure heap, and the volatile parts of the ammonia will become fixed salts, from their having united with the muriatic acid of the common salt; and the soda thus liberated from the salt will quickly absorb carbonic acid, forming carbonate of soda; thus you will retain with your manure the ammonia that would otherwise fly away, and you have a new and most important agent introduced, viz., the carbonate of soda, which is a powerful solvent of all vegetable fibre.

OAT STRAW AS FOOD FOR SICK ANIMALS.

"I have often noticed," says Dr. Dodd, "that sick horses will eat oat straw in preference to any other kind of fodder; it is a matter of course, however, some will refuse to eat it. Oat straw contains a large proportion of nutritious matter and some phosphates, and when converted into a sort of bran by means of millstones, is a very nourishing diet. This sort of aliment is useful when combined with ground oats, for animals whose systems lack the requisite amount of phosphates. A milch cow, for example, the subject of prostrating disease, is very much benefitted by food of this kind,

TO PREVENT TOOLS FROM RUSTING.

Thousands of dollars are lost each year by the rusting of plows, hoes, spades, etc. Some of the difficulty prevented by the application of lard and rosin to all steel and iron implements. Take these items as much lard as rosin, and melt them together. This can be applied with a brush or a cloth to all surfaces in danger of rusting, and they can be easily kept bright. If tools are to be laid away for the winter, give them a coating of this, and you will be well repaid. It can be kept for a long time and should always be on hand and ready for use.

A GREAT LESSON.

We are learning at the price of many valuable and cherished lives, by many hundred hearth-stones, by the expenditure of many hundreds of millions of dollars, by the creation of a debt of many years, by the striking of the possibility of many years, that Slavery at least, must be held in check, and that of its ministers and those whom it employs are incapable of again wresting us with calamity, unless we render them altogether powerless of such mischief.—*New York Tribune*.

THE FOUND!

A Perfect, Absolute, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been desired. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered and is found in

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulate the surface, absorb temporary relief, and leave no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

effectually CURES RHEUMATISM, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering from these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Port Erie, C. W.

Sept. 26, 1861, 39

Gutta-Percha Roofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1 50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,

23 Cedar Street, New York.

October 3rd, 1861. 40-1y.

MATHEWS'

VENETIAN LIQUID

HAIR DYE.

THIS DELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest preparation of the kind. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, scorch, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the same or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Port Erie, C. W.

Oct 3, 1861. 40

The Great French Remedy!

MADAM BOUTIN'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS.

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for all Uterine Obstructions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and diseases to which the Woman, Wife and Widow is peculiarly liable. These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action.—They will be found to effect the happiest effect in all cases of Nervous Debility in Females, and the most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by Married Ladies at certain periods, but at other times their use is perfectly safe.

N. B.—$1 enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a package of Pills by return mail.

C. Crosby, General Agent, Fort Erie, C. W.

Buffalo, N. Y.; Lyman, Elliot & Co, Wholesale Agents, Toronto.

Sept. 17, 1862. 39

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW AND ACCURATE, ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

Map of Upper Canada,

TOGETHER WITH A

DESCRIPTIVE MAP AND DIRECTORY

Of the Inhabitants of

NIPISSING, MONAGHAN & OTONABEE.

COWLIN, PUSSEY & Co., of Toronto, propose to publish the above work, drawn on a large scale from the most correct and accurate surveys, exhibiting all Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province, corrected from the latest Official information also, the various lines of Railway, their way Stations, with the correct distances between each, Canals, Plank and Macadamized Roads, the Steam Navigated Roads, Steamboat Routes, the Lakes, Rivers and Islands of Canada and Toronto, the great Lakes, Rivers, and Steamboat Routes of the United States, showing the Connections with Canada, Railroads, Canals, Plank and Macadamized Roads, and Steamboat Routes, with the Counties, Townships, Cities, Towns, Villages, Rivers, Lakes, Creeks, Islands, Capes, Bays, Harbours, Rapids, Falls, Portages, Mountains, Valleys, Roads, Concessions, Lots, Boundaries, Settlements, Mines, Minerals, Quarries, Forests, Timber, Soil, Surface, Water Power, Mills, Manufactories, Churches, Schools, Hotels, Taverns, Public Buildings, Ferries, Bridges, Light Houses, Harbours, Piers, Docks, Wharves, Steamboat Landings, Depots, Stations

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with a great variety of Ornating and Crossing.

☞ Lawyers' Books of every description, Kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this Office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 50.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$0 37
Each subsequent insertion	12
Six to ten lines, first insertion	65
Each subsequent insertion	15
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	7
Each subsequent insertion, "	2
Business Cards as per agreement.	

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES FRENCH,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St. Peterborough. 12,

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COS.
W. OLEXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Cutlery & Sauces, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon's Exchange Block, George street, Peterborough. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Palmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 1st 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the Revere Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate. Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April 23, 1861 17

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block George Street Peterborough. 18

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861. 3

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & DENNEAU.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 1, 1861. 41

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro.

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Township of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

H. IRVINE,
CONVEYANCER.
Office:—In Hall's Block, Hunter Street 2 doors above Ont. & Gilmour's Drug Store.
Peterboro, Nov. 1861. 47

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL,
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Horsemen of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made one commodious; there have been completed the new wings a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to the go up. The whole of the hole house, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management to the concern, THE ALBION may maintain the least of its, will continue to be, and now is the best finding and best Hotel in Canada.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 26, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,

in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS. WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS;
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 6th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	7.20 a. m.
" Millbrook "	9.05 a. m.
" Fraserville "	8.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	9.50 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.	
Leave Peterboro' at	2.35 p. m.
" Fraserville "	2.55 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	4.65. p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

PORK! PORK!

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS!

200 BARRELS OF CHOICE
MESS PORK!
For Sale Low for Cash.
ROBERT COCHRANE
Butcher at the Market.
Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1861. 4.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND THE BEST
PLACE TO PURCHASE
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IS AT
HAFFEY'S,
All the Clothing is made on the premises, and warranted!!
Peterborough, Sept. 26, 1861 39

MACLEARS'
ALMANACS FOR 1862.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has received all his fall stock of
BOOKS,
STATIONERY and
ROOM PAPER,
AND WILL SELL
CHEAP FOR CASH!
as the times are hard.
THOMAS MENZIES.
Peterboro', 14th Nov., 1861. 46-3in.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1840, a person named De Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 55 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.

MRS. SEMANTHA JENKINSON.
Rochester, N. Y., 24th May, 1861.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!

Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling
IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., awaiting claimants. A Catalogue of the heirs and names of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 60 cents in United States' stamps, or two for $1. Old claims must be presented at once. References:—A. K. Hill, Boston; J. Wadsworth, Chief of Police, Haverhille. Address W. W. S. ORBETON & Co., Box 250, Post Office, Boston, Mass. 3

VALUABLE
TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE comfortable Brick Houses near the business part of the Town.

THE Subscriber offers for sale those two neat and substantial built Brick Houses on Antrim street, one lot from George street. The houses are fitted up with every convenience; the partition walls are all brick. There is a good soft water cistern and spring well, sheds, &c., on the premises.

TERMS.—One half cash, the balance in three yearly instalments.

For particulars apply to
DAVID CARLISLE.
On the premises.
Peterboro, Oct 3rd, 1861. 44-3in.

THE CHEAPEST & BEST PLACE TO GET JOB PRINTING done, is at the EXAMINER Office.

Poetry.

THE HAND OF TOIL.

"All labor is noble and holy."

Give the big brown hands of honest men
Hardened and roughened by their toil,
To clasp in mine: men who are not afraid
To lift the heavy sledge—to till the soil,
And drive the fore-plane; true men, who are made
Of stern and solid stuff that will not spoil.

I want no lily fingers, white and fair,
To touch mine with aristocratic grace;
Life is too earnest—these belong to drones,
Who dare not meet their troubles face to face
But leave poor men to pick up all the stones,
And clear the path: such men are out of place

Labor is noble! Bring me working men,
And I will show you hearts as true as steel:
Men, on whose heads the good God loves to shower
His blessings and His peace; hearts that can feel,
And throb with generous instincts hour by hour;
Minds, from whose judgment there is no appeal.

Labor is holy! Christ, the man divine,
Had His allotted work on earth to do;
The Son of God spurned not the callous hand
Of men whose lives were lives of toil: He knew
That each disciple in His chosen band,
From obscure homes, brought noble hearts and true.

Hark! from the workshop and th' embowered mine,
Come cheery songs that vibrate through the skies;
The ringing anvil echoes the glad sound,
The world shouts forth the chorus: "Life's best prize
Is won where humble, honest men have found,
That toil debases not—but glorifies."

All honor to the hard brown Hand of Toil!—
Blessings be on the hairy bosoms of those
Whose brawny breasts bear all the storm of life
Yet beat in sympathy for other's woes;
Whose hearts grow purer in the constant strife,
Whose lives are blessed triumphs at their close.

BLACKSTONE, MASS, 1861.

A Strange Narrative.

RESTORATION OF LIFE AFTER EXECUTION.

Some years ago two highwaymen were condemned to death, by hanging. One of them after undergoing the sentence and being carried away apparently inanimate, was afterwards brought to life. The process undertaken for his recovery he afterwards communicated in a letter to a friend, from which we make the following extract:—

"You remember that you, among other friends, had great hopes of my being pardoned on account of my youth; but when their honours sat, I found I soon must be made an example of, as they were determined never to pardon highwaymen. I then began to prepare for death, but must needs say, though I had many affecting conferences with the reverend persons who visited me in gaol, I never, even after my condemnation, realized that I was to die in so awful a manner, until a gentleman, who I afterwards found was a doctor, came and talked privately with the late unhappy sufferer, and my fellow convict, Archibald Taylor, who, when the gentleman was gone, came to me with money in his hand, and so smiling a countenance, that I thought he had received it in charity. But he soon undeceived me, telling me with an air of gaiety, that it was the price of his body, and then added a shocking speech, which I sincerely hope is blotted out of the book of God's remembrance against his poor soul.

"This was the first time since my condemnation that I thought what it was to die. The shock was terrible, and Taylor increased it, saying that the doctor had desired him to bargain with me for my body also. The thought of my bones not being permitted to remain in the grave in peace, and my body, which my poor mother had so often caressed and dandled on her knee, and which had been so pampered by my friends in my better days, being slashed and mangled by the doctors, was too much for me. I had been deaf to the pious exhortations of the priests, but now my concience was awakened, and hell seemed indeed to yawn for me.

"What a night of horror was the next night! When the doctor came in the morning to bargain for my body, I was in a cold sweat; my knees smote together, and my tongue seemed to cleave to the roof of my mouth. He perceived the agony of my soul, and asked me some questions of the state of my mind. I found utterance, and poured out my heart to him. He seemed affected at my distress, especially as my conduct was so different from that of Taylor; and after pausing, he left me without mentioning the sale of my body, and said he would call again the next day. He came and asked me whether I had two or three friends I could depend upon to assist in anything for my benefit. He communicated his design of attempting to recover me to life if my body could be carried, immediately after I was cut down, to some convenient place, out of the reach of the people, assuring me by all that was sacred, that if he failed in his attempt he would give my body a Christian burial. I closed with it without hesitation. The doctor then left me, and soon after Tector and O'Donnell came to see me, to whom I communicated the plan in confidence. The doctor came back to charge me not to trust more persons than were sufficient to carry my body from the gallows to the place provided. I told him who the persons were; and upon O'Donnell's engaging to procure a number of his countrymen to remove my body to a private place, who were not to be let into the secret but suppose it was to secure my body from the doctors, he seemed pleased with the plan, and made us promise to admit no more persons into the secret, upon pain of his not having to do the affair so soon as it should be discovered. He gave them money to hire a small boat to be in readiness at the wharf, nearest to the place of execution, which boat I think was hired of one Mr. Skinner or Skilling, near Oliver's dock. The doctor undertook to find the place of execution, which was then reported to be in several places, and to prepare a two-mast boat, with a good cuddy, which was to be moored off the wharf at a convenient distance, all which was accordingly done. The two-mast boat in which was the doctor, his friend and apprentice, with their doctor's instruments, was moored up the bay, near the gallows, the morning of the execution day, but fell down with the tide, about two hours before the execution, towards Dorchester Point, for fear of being grounded.

"The state of my mind, after the conversation with the doctor until the day of execution, it is impossible for me to describe. This glimpse of hope—this mere chance of escaping the jaws of death, and of avoiding the eyes of an offended Judge, at whose bar I was nowayes prepared to appear, seemed but to render my mind more distracted. I sometimes indulged myself with the thoughts of being recovered to life; and as I had fortunately concealed my real name, that I might return like the Prodigal to my parents, and live a life devoted to God and their comfort. But I oftener feared the means might fail to bring me to life, and then I wished that this scheme had never been mentioned, as the hopes of life seemed to prevent my conversion, and then, to be surprised into another world, totally unprepared, how terrible! Thus distracted, the time flew, and the awful day arrived. In the morning the reverend persons visited me. I was much softened by their conversation, and really, at that time, I wished I had never seen the doctor, but by the near and certain approach of death, had been prepared to live in those blissful mansions which are prepared in the world of glory for the truly penitent.

Soon after they left us, the doctor's young man came (under the pretence of a message from Mrs. Ranger, who had shown me much kindness in gaol, the Lord reward her for it) to renew the doctor's directions how to conduct my body so as not to suffer the least shock. He left me the following paper.

Thursday Morning, May 8th 1789.

"Taylor, everything depends on your presence of mind. Remember that the human machine may be put in tune again if you preserve the spinal muscle from injury and do not dislocate the vertebræ of the neck; as the colli spanis is deduced from the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the throat, and is latterly inserted into the vertebræ of the neck, its connection with the whole human frame is material; so that you must endeavour to work the knot behind your neck, and press your throat upon the halter, which will prevent the neck's breaking, and likewise the compressions of the jugular, and preserve the circulation in some degree. *Keep up your spirits.*"

My hopes were now raised, and my former horror did not return upon me; which I doubt not was observed by the reverend parson who attended me, by the officers of justice, and by the multitude, who doubtless compared my behavior with that of my fellow-sufferer. It is true, when I mounted the stage, I dreaded the pain of hanging as I should any other bodily pain, equally severe; but the far greater distress of meeting an offended, inexorable Judge, and being consigned to endless misery, was done away. For the nearer the time of execution approached, the more my reliance on the doctor increased.

"You were present at the solemn parting with, and warning which was given to the people—at the excellent prayer of the Rev. Mr. Stillman and the dropping of the traps, which to all appearance launched me and my poor, unhappy fellow-prisoner, Arcnibald Taylor, into a boundless eternity.

But to return to my particular feelings—I preserved my presence of mind; and when the halter was fastened, remembered the doctor's directions, and while the prayer was making I kept gently turning my head so as to bring the knot on the back of the neck, nearly as O'Donnell afterwards informed, and as you and others observed.—When the trap fell I had all my senses about me; and though I have no remembrance of hearing any sounds among the people, yet I believe I did not lose my senses till some minutes after. My first feelings after the shock of falling was a violent strangling and oppression for want of breath; this soon gave way to a pain in my eyes, which seemed to be burned by two balls of fire, which seemed to dart on and off like lightning; settling ever and anon upon my shoulders as though they weighed ten hundred tons; and after one terrible flash, in which the two balls seemed to join in one, I sunk away without pain, like one falling to sleep.

What followed after I was turned off you know, as I was informed you kindly assisted my other friends in taking the body down as soon as you were permitted, and conveying it across the salt works to the small boat; I was from thence carried on board the two-mast boat to the doctor, to all appearance dead; for O'Donnell, who was directed by the doctor to cut and loosen my clothes, and rub me, throwing water on me, could perceive no life in me, but told the doctor it was too late. But the doctor was not discouraged, and in an hour and twenty two minutes after I was brought on board the boat, making two hours and forty-three minutes after I was turned off, he perceived signs of life in me, by a small motion and warmth in my bosom. In twenty minutes after I gave a violent deep groan. Here description fails! I cannot describe the intolerable agony of that moment. Ten thousand stranglings are trifling to it! The first confused thoughts that I had were, that it was the moment of my dissolution; for I had no knowledge of my removal from the gallows, but was quite insensible from the time I first lost myself to that in which I recovered except some faint glimmerings of a scene which faint and confused as they were, I shall never forget, but which I feel impressed in my heart I ought to communicate to no mean Being. I was soon after this violent anguish made sensible where I was; the doctor's stuff, and sight of my friends, restored me in a great measure to my senses. The doctor would not allow me to talk much; but feeling fatigued, he permitted me to lie down, having two persons by me to rub me with a brush while I slept. When I awoke it was dark. I felt somewhat light-headed and confused from the dreadful scene I had passed through, All hands were now called, and a solemn oath was taken by all present, not to tell anything which had happened until they should know that I was safe out of the country; and then not to discover the doctor, his friend, or apprentice. I was then put on shore and went from thence on board the vessel which brought me here.

A TIGER STORY.

The following, from the pen of an ensign in the 72d Regiment, appears in the *Field*:

"I had just arrived at Khandalla, and I met there an old school-fellow, who was going out to shoot pigs, and he asked me to come with him. He lent me a single-barrelled rifle, and we went out about a mile and a half from camp, to a place which was notorious for pigs. It was a deep ravine, with a very high mountain on one side, and a low one on the other, and filled up with dense jungle. My companion placed himself about the middle of the ravine, and I took up my position near to the end, where the ravine narrowed. We had below about forty beaters or coolies, who began at the open end, and beat up toward me. They had passed Hyland without anything being seen, but as they neared the spot where I was stationed, I heard a rushing and breaking among the bushes, and naturally expected to see some pigs come out, so I cocked my rifle and brought it up to my shoulder ready, when to my utter amasement, out bounded a tiger; I then did what I have since been told was a very foolish thing. I fired at him with a single barrelled rifle. Luckily the shot struck him through both his fore legs; had I hit him anywhere else he would have charged, and I should have had no chance of escape; as it was, however, he rushed on as well as he could into the small part of the jungle beyond me, and we got him to show himself by making the beaters roll down large stones at him; but he always disappeared again before we had time to fire. At last I watched the exact spot where he went after one of these short appearances, and making a lucky shot, sent a ball through his stomach. Upon this he got up, and with a frightful roar that made my flesh creep, he rushed back to his old haunt, receiving two or three balls in his body as he bounded through the open space between the two jungles. It appeared, however, that he was in no hurry to give up the ghost, for he got back all right to his old lair. We now found, upon calling for our ammunition, that the natives who were carrying it had, through excess of fear, thrown away every bullet we had. We had now no alternative but to ride home for fresh supplies, which we did, after giving the culprits a well-deserved thrashing; and we took advantage of the opportunity of making a late breakfast; having done this, we again started for the scene of action—this time each carrying two rifles and a large hunting knife. Screwing up our pluck we entered the thick of the jungle on foot, and tracked him by his blood.—A native pointed him out to Heyland, who fired at and wounded him; the tiger came after us with a terrific roar, and considering discretion the better part of valour we hastily mounted a tree; this operation was repeated three times, and at last we found him lying on his side, apparently dead. We went up within five yards of him to have a look at him, Heyland firing both barrels at him, about 15 yards off, previously, to make certain of him; but I suppose in his excitement he missed him, as the tiger never moved. When we were about five yards of him, I proposed to give him a shot and make doubly sure; but Heyland said "No, no, you will spoil the skin," and laid hold of my rifle, which I, like a fool, let go, thinking the brute must be dead; but as we were taking another step forward he rose with an awful roar, and sprang after me.—Heyland ran down hill and got off all right; but I ran up hill as hard as I could, and the tiger after me. I had just got up to some coolies who had followed us in our advance, and were now running away as fast as they could, and I heard the beast breathing at my back. What an awful moment was that! I never expected to get out of the scrape alive, so I drew my knife and turned round in desperation to make a useless effort to save myself, when the tiger, changing his mind, leaped upon the back of a native who was running alongside of me, and mauled him most frightfully; but it was his dying effort, and the coolie got off with a mauling which would have killed any European, but did not kill him. I can assure you that I shall in future be a little more cautious about going up to one again before I am quite certain of his being dead."

GENERALS McDOWELL AND BLENCKER.

General McDowell was in front of his tent at Arlington, for he prefers the canvas to the mansion, philosophising, too, under the shade of the fine old tree, while his wife, who had come out from the city to spend the day with her husband, sat knitting inside. Perhaps the world will not care much about either, but the name of the General who commanded at Bull's Run, and who deserved a better fate than to have it associated with defeat, is historical forever, and at all times the steadfast endurance of misfortune has been considered worthy of the respect of higher beings than men. The zeal and warmth with which McDowell assists the young friend and former comrade who has been placed over his head, mark the generous nature of the officer who, rising above a justifiable military jealousy, has achieved a rare conquest over a soldier's nature, and over the innate prejudices of his profession. I have the fullest confidence that the General will justify every expectation which may have been formed of him by his friends when the next battle is to be fought. Here he is now with 12 regiments under him. A few weeks ago he commanded "the Grand Army of the Potomac"; his name was on every one's lips; columns of admiration and praise went up all over the land in his honor. Much is the steady appreciation of the President and the disregard for the petty which mark the Republican mind. But let him get a corps, as it is said he will, and will tap that ready fountain which flows beside the waters of Lethe, and will be covered with its pleasant but frothy showers. As the General is talking there appears through the trees a group of officers more like the military men of Europe in dress and mien than the bulk of volunteers. There is the French *kepi*, gold lace band, cocked up as to the peak, the neat tight tunic buttoned up, the short hair, trimmed moustache, the long riding boots, bits and spurs, and housings clean and bright. The visitors are General Blencker and Prince Salm Salm, and others of his staff—all Germans to themselves, for Blencker's corps, though it is a sort of Legion Etrangere, is composed principally of people from Dutchland, of whom some 60,000 have taken up arms for the United States.—*Russell.*

EXTRAORDINARY CAREER OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

At the general quarter sessions for the Lindsey division of the county of Lincoln, held on Friday last, at Kirton-in-Lindsay a young woman, 24 or 25 years of age, was charged with obtaining nine bottles of Medicine and nine packages of powders from Dr Mackinder, of Gainsborough, by means of false pretences. About a fortnight ago, the young woman, whose parents (poor labouring people) live at Dunholme, near Lincoln, went over to Gainsborough on a visit to a poor woman, said to be her aunt, and there she remained a day or two, and then took up her quarters at a low part of the town. Very soon after her arrival, it appears, she commenced a system of hoaxing, and carried it on with great perseverance and much success for several days. Her orders were given on every hand with the most reckless profusion, the articles ordered embracing everything necessary for the complete furnishing of a large house. The tale she told the tradespeople was to the effect that she had taken a house of very large dimensions, and was having it fitted up in first-rate style, preparatory to her entering into the married state with a gentleman of great wealth, named Richardson. The "happy event," it was represented, was to come off at an early day. Of a cabinet maker, named Hind, she ordered articles to the value of £24 18s 3d. To another cabinet maker, named Benson she gave an even still more extensive orders his bill amounting to £34 15s 6d. This account was made out to "Mr George Richardson." She patronised the drapers to a large extent, goods being ordered of Mr Platt to the amount of £12; of Messrs Emerson, Cook, and Co. to the value of £20; and others in the same proportion. The articles embraced silk and satin dresses, and other costly goods. The boot and shoemakers came in for a share of the good fortune, boots of peculiar shapes being ordered of Mr Dowell, Mr Hands, Mr Hardy, Mr Hindmarch, &c. An earthenware dealer, named Chatterton, received a large order. Of a fruiterer, named Fish she ordered a couple of bridecakes. She went to a registry office and represented that she wanted a servant of modest and engaging demeanour, irreproachable character, and good abilities; and, after some difficulty, a girl was got who satisfied her. Of an ironmonger, named Parker, she obtained on one day goods to the amount of £.19 8s 1d, and on another day £.1 11s 6d worth. The latter articles, which she took away with her without paying for, were two brooches, an eye-glass, a silver thimble, two watch keys, a set of studs, two rings, and a purse. In each of the above instances she stated that the goods were to be sent down to her new house on a certain day. The day before the period fixed, however, Parker took the precaution to make sundry inquiries, and the result was the detection of a gigantic imposition. She was then taken into custody, and till the money she was found to possess was a penny. On Thursday last she was charged before the Magistrates at Gainsborough, with obtaining the goods from Parker, the ironmonger, but the case failed, and she was then indicted for obtaining the medicine and powders from Dr Mackinder, on which charge she was committed for trial. She had represented to the doctor that she had lived six years with a Mr Tatam of Harpswell, and was now sent by them for advice and medicine. She was to be cured, she said, if it were possible, and Mrs Tatam did not care about the expense. Mr Tatam swore that he had never seen the young woman before that day, and had never given her nor had his wife, any authority to obtain the medicines in question. It further appeared that she had, on the same false pretences, four teeth extracted! She had likewise gone to Mr Fairchild, surgeon, and got other medicine. It was shown that she was an entire stranger in the town although she had lived a servant to some farmers in the neighbourhood. She was found guilty. A question was raised as to her sanity, but no direct evidence was given on the matter, and she was sentenced to two months' hard labour. We have been informed that the young woman has been carrying on a similar career, although not quite to the same extent, in several other towns in Lincolnshire.

A GENEROUS DOG.

In the exhibition at the Crystal Palace at Paris, there is a portrait of a dog called Mustapha, and this is his story:—Mustapha was the property of a boatman of St. Cloud, known on the river by the nick-name of "Robert the Strong." Times being hard with Robert, he found the lately imposed dog-tax so serious a charge upon his budget that he made up his mind to sell Mustapha. Not the dog, who at the best was of but a small value and at this time a drug upon him, and no bidder could be found, so it was resolved that Mustapha should be drowned. Early one morning Robert set out with him to execute the sentence, and passed into the middle of the Seine. An hour after he had a good passport the man took the precaution to tie a great stone round his neck, and then turning his head away pushed him into the water. But the stone was, after all, not heavy enough to prevent Mustapha from swimming and with painful efforts he attempted to regain the boat. Thereupon Robert pushed at the animal to keep him off, but in the movement lost his balance and fell into the river himself. He speedily disappeared; but Mustapha, breaking with his paws the string which attached the stone to his neck, caught his master by the collar and brought him safely to shore. A gentleman who was riding by while Mustapha was shaking his wet coat, inquired of the spectators of the scene what had happened, and on hearing the story, at once offered ten napoleons for the animal—a proposal which was joyfully accepted. Mustapha was taken to a certain hospital, and speedily cured of his malady; and he now lives in luxury with his master, who is an intimate friend of the painter to whose art the public are indebted for the lineaments of the generous dog.

BE DECIDED.

Two gay and careless young men were walking together one Sabbath evening, and passing a church, they thought they would go in. On entering they found it so much crowded they were compelled to stand by the door. The preacher took for his text, "Mine iniquities have gone over my head as a heavy burden; they are too heavy for me." One of the young men was struck to the heart and felt himself to be a vile sinner in the sight of a holy God, and he resolved by the help of God he would seek the salvation of his soul. His companion observed that he was serious and determined to dissipate his impressions; so, on leaving the church he spoke in a careless, indifferent manner and ridiculed his seriousness. The young man paused, this was the time to make a decision which to choose—heaven or hell, life or death. Turning to the tempter, he said, "We must now understand our position, in regard to each other. I feel myself to be a *great sinner*, and I am resolved to try to be a Christian and *you must let me alone.*" They parted. One of these young men is now a merchant in the west, prosperous in his worldly affairs, but an infidel, and living without God in the world. The other, who so bravely decided to seek the Lord, is now one of the most useful ministers of the Gospel. *Be decided*, young men and women; when the Spirit calls, look those in the face who would ridicule you, and bravely say, "*You must let me alone*, for I will try to be a Christian."—*American Messenger.*

$80,000 SAVED BY A SHREWD MANŒUVRE.

Before martial law was established in St. Joseph, Mo., a gang of secession outlaws had their eyes upon $80,000 in gold which was in the express office, and were preparing to pounce upon it when the agent in charge of the money adopted a plan to deceive them. It was as follows:—

From the cellar an old trunk, without a lock, and covered with mold, cobwebs and dust was brought forth. From its old clothes inside one of the messengers quickly selected an outfit more compatible with the appearance of the trunk than the one he usually wore. The treasure was then packed snugly inside and an old piece of rope tied carelessly arround it supplied the place of the lock and held the lid securely down. Hurrying down street as fast as he could our messenger, disguised effectually as an anxious clodhopper, secured a drayman and telling him that times were getting rather hot in St. Joseph, he had concluded to go to Elwood, and that he had some baggage at the Express office he would like to have taken over. The drayman went with him, and after a little parleying and begging the Express agent let the trunk go without the payment of a small charge alleged to be upon it, and while the back of the owner was turned made fun to the drayman of his appearance and of his trunk and finally helped the owner to load in, putting off the draymen, who was anxious to help, with

—"Never mind, it's no trouble." Walking down the middle of the street, behind the dray, our disguised messenger soon reached the river and in a few minutes more was safely in Elwood. And thus $80,000 in gold, hard gold, passed under the very eyes of the rebels at St. Joseph. Joined by another messenger, equally rough in appearance, a team was hired to bring them to Nebraska City, and from thence they went by stage to Omaha, bringing the same old trunk, with its load of treasure, strapped on behind as if it contained nothing but old clothes."

A MEDICAL COMPLICATION.

Not long since, the Doctor was "called in" to prescribe for my grandmother.—Taking the old lady's wrist between his fingers and requesting her to run out her tongue, he "opened out."

"Ma'am," said he; "the diaphram of your occipital flamingo has united with the diagnosis of your metacarpal lumen nature, which has brought about a multiculous of your opthalmia, thus producing an inflamation of a secondary slogan, and a total collapse of the elementary peribelion belonging to the os-kaso-pan."

"Sakes and mercy on me how did I ketch it so bad?"

"And, Ma'am," continued the doctor, spreading out grandly, "I discover by the superincumbent flatulence of the pulsation in the left lobe of your wrist, a slight fracture of antimony, which must be checked."

"Sak's! will it swell."

"And further, ma'am—there is a large abscess gathering in the lacteal region of your sponsorial carriculum, which has been accumulating in the liquor flange of your ocular system, and spreadin' generally.

"What on 'arth 'll cure me?"

"Well, you must bathe your perineum in hot water, soak your ears in cotton-batting, on which will depend your constitutional weakness and reduce your specific to its natural equivalents. Then take three of these pills every time morning for two days, or until perspiration ensues. It'll scour, or later burst out like an eruption of Mount Vesuvius."

"Corruption of Count Pegasus! What's that?"

"After which rub yourself with the compound carbonate of old gin; take a dose inwardly and then go to bed—ahem."

The doctor coughed again but the old lady never raised her head. She was asleep, and her blackeard pipe lay broken at her feet. The doctor gave one more hem! 'ahem!' buttoned up his coat, pulled on his gloves, and so departed.

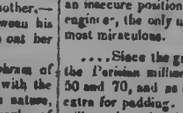
He had talked the old lady into the land of dreams.

A seaman who had escaped one of the recent shipwrecks was asked by a lady how he felt when the waves dashed over him.—He replied: "Wet madam, quite wet."

ASPIRANTS FOR GENTILITY.

Mrs. Plantagenet went into her shell that night with the comfortable feeling that for once in her life she had made a mistake.—She was fagged out, over-worked, and in debt. Oh! the sorrows of gentility! No galley-slave is harder worked than the unfortunate aspirant for gentility! Oh! the sorrows of those miserable people who cannot be content with that station in which it has pleased God to place them; who are always longing to be something else, struggling with the frantic efforts of a drowning man to reach the next round of the ladder; giving their health, their strength, their peace of mind—we had almost said their hope of Heaven—for what? To obtain "standing-room" in a place where they are not wanted, and where they may depend upon it, they will never be allowed to "sit down."—*Great Catches, or Grand Matches.*

An ingenious cobbler out West, managed to study out a plan for a sign to his shop, to save the expense of painting several letters. It is as follows:—



The sign is characteristic of the proprietor, who is known as a man of very few words, and whose conversation rarely extends beyond monosyllables.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

At the Donegal Assizes the following humorous cross-examination of a witness occasioned much merriment in court:

Mr. Doherty.—What business do you follow?

I am a Schoolmaster.

Did you turn off your scholars, or did they turn you off?

I do not wish to answer irrevelant questions.

Are you a great favorite with your scholars?

Aye, truth am I, a much greater favorite than you are with the public.

Where were you, sir, the night?

This night! said the witness—there is a learned man for you—this night is not come yet; I suppose you mean that night, (here the witness looked at the judge, and winked as if in triumph)

I presume the schoolmaster was abroad that night, doing nothing?

Define nothing, said witness.

Mr. Doherty did not comply; well, said the *learned* schoolmaster, I will define it,—it is a footless stocking without a leg. (Roars of laughter, in which his lordship joined.)

You may go down, sir.

Faith, I believe you're tired enough of me; but it's my profession to enlighten the public, and if you have any more questions to ask, I will answer them.

A FOUNDRY SWALLOWED UP BY A COAL MINE.

An extraordinary occurrence took place recently at West Bromwich, England.—The engineer at the West Bromwich foundry had scarcely entered the works in the morning when he perceived a peculiar movement in the earth under his feet, and almost instantly ascertained that the land on which the engine and works were placed were about to fall into an abyss created by some old workings in an adjoining coal pit. The man's first impulse was to save himself from impending danger and he had no sooner ran out of the engine house than the earth gave way with a fearful sound, swallowing up in its downward course the steam engine and machinery. A large boiler attached to the engine was left behind among the debris, where it remained for some time in an insecure position. The escape of the engineer, the only man on the premises, was most miraculous.

....Since the great scarcity of cotton, the Parisian milliners have been allowing 50 and 70, and as much as 80 per cent. extra for padding. If the scarcity should still continue, it will be frightful to contemplate upon the thousands and thousands of French beauties that will be pinched by the want of it during the coming winter.—Punch.

....We (*Canadian News*) learn that the "Anchor" Line of Steamers Co. now running between Glasgow and Quebec and Portland, intend increasing their fleet forthwith so as to run steamers fortnightly in addition, between Liverpool and the two ports on the other side of the Atlantic just named. The prospects of traffic are such as to fully warrant the experiment.

☞ A child of Mr. Allan Lockart, of Bowmanville, three years old, came to his death under most

THE MASON AND SLIDELL CASE.

(From the N. Y. Albion, Nov. 23.)

There can be no greater mistake than for a Briton to fret and fume on this occasion, and swear that his flag has been outraged, simply because the neutral ship of his country has been stopped on the high seas by an American frigate. It must not be forgotten that the rights of war are universally acknowledged, however frequent and long and foolish may have been the squibbling over certain maritime rights in peace.

A belligerent may stop and search any merchant vessel anywhere at sea, on suspicion that the latter may be in whole or in part employed in the enemy's service. The offence lies here in the fact that the Trent is a neutral and bound from any one port to another, having never been on the enemy's coast at all; it consists in the peculiar occupation and character of the ship, which should have exempted her from search and the consequences thereof, so soon as visitation had established what she was and how engaged. For it is to be remarked that this steamer Trent was a mere letter carrier between three or four ports. The omission is of no small importance to the great band of commerce. France, Spain, Denmark, Holland, and all the powers among which the West India Islands are distributed, Mexico, Central America, and the several Continental States that lie facing the South Pacific Ocean—all these are in some degree aggrieved when delay is imposed on their communications. It would perhaps be stretching a point too far to say that this line of steamers is virtually in the service of all these nationalities; yet few will deny that on land and at sea the carriers of mails have been always invested with privileges, greater or less, according to the greater or less advance in the civilization of the people who granted or guaranteed them.

Has every one forgotten how, about thirteen years ago, commerce and "progress" were linked together in peace and congratulations, when it was proclaimed to the world that the two undoubted leaders in commercial enterprise, as in love of liberty, had taken a new step in the right direction? Are we rambling from our subject? You shall see. On the 15th of December, 1848 there was signed in London by Mr. Bancroft, as United States Minister, and Lord Palmerston, as Foreign Secretary, a certain Postal Convention, whereof, Article XX. was expressed in these words:

"In the case of war between the two nations, the mail packets of the two offices shall continue their navigation without impediment until six weeks after a notification shall have been made on the part of either of the two Governments, and delivered to the other, that service is to be discontinued—in which case they shall be permitted to return freely, and under special protection to their respective ports."

Nearly all the American writers who have favored the public with their opinions during the past week having adopted what may be termed the *a fortiori* view of the case, we commend the above extract to their calm consideration, and beg them to apply it after that fashion. For, if in war time it was deemed desirable that no let or hindrance should be thrown in the way of these quasi-public messengers—if possible enemies that is, bound themselves in the interest of the commercial world at large, to sacrifice the commonest hostile rights—what may be, what ought to be expected in time of peace between friendly people, still standing mutually in the position of allies, though as regards third parties one was a belligerent and the other a neutral?

Singular pains seem to have been taken, in the above clause, to hedge round mail steamers with peculiar jealousy. Up to the moment of their compulsory return to port they were still to be under "special protection." What constitutes, we would ask, special protection and freedom from impediment or molestation? At least these privileges were denied to the British royal mail steamer Trent—her comings and goings being regulated, moreover, by a lieutenant in her Majesty's navy, whose presence on board might be an additional plea for respect. We may told, and there is no denying it, that the postal convention just named was designed for a specific object—lines of steamers running between Great Britain and the United States.

That is true; but the principal remains, and we will not readily believe that the American nation is going to sink itself to the level of Washington politicians, by limiting the application of an agreement voluntarily made for the benefit of commerce at large. A naval officer might also perchance have recollected something of the claims of this class of vessels, for a century has not elapsed since they were permitted to enter and depart from the port of Vera Cruz, then blockaded or invested by an American fleet.

They were "visited," we know, on arrival and on sailing; but they were not considered liable to subsequent "impediment or molestation." It remained for Captain Wilkes to violate a tacit understanding; one that he might have traced back to the absolute agreement cited above, if the temptation of popular applause had not induced him to make a bold stroke for it, and run the risk of being cashiered if his government did not chose to approve.

We have said enough, we think, to justify us in holding Captain Wilkes guilty of a very serious branch of international comity. Whether he has also violated international law jurists must decide. The case is untouched by precedent. We believe ourselves that the Trent is to all intents and purposes a public vessel; but attorneys general, we say, and judges, must decide.

We deny point blank that Messrs Slidell and Mason had any ambassadorial character whatever.

A Confederacy that has no recognized national existence cannot send forth an official representative, whose very *status* presupposes recognition. To the captain of the Trent these persons could have been no more than ordinary passengers, whatever he may have heard of their errand by common report—for, thank Heaven, we have not retrograded to a passport system—and they were therefore entitled to such protection as an asylum on board his ship as her special character should have secured.

"Oh, but they were bearers of despatches," say the volunteer legists, arguing again on their *a fortiori* principle. "If the carrying of despatches, according to all authorities, subjects a vessel to forfeiture, of course the bearers must be liable to seizure." The argument is weak; law and practice run the other way. Breakers of blockades and carriers of contraband incur risks—but no personal risks, save the inconvenience of temporary imprisonment. But were these gentlemen bearers of despatches? We know not, and certainly the captain of the Trent had no means of knowing, since it is not the custom on board our ships to search passengers' persons or luggage on embarkation, or to pry into the contents of the mail-bags.

Indeed, so far as the latter is concerned, Messrs Slidell and Mason had no control whatever. Observe, we do not pretend that Messrs Slidell and Mason were not enemies and most flagrant enemies of their captors; but we do pretend that international law does not warrant the seizure, after this fashion, of individuals not designated by public law; and further, that no single word in the Queen's oft-quoted proclamation prohibited the captain of the Trent from taking these individuals on board, all rumor as to their mission or commission to the contrary notwithstanding.

And now, if there be any force in the position we have assumed, the cloud of so-called precedents set forth by our American contemporaries dissolves into thinnest air. We admit the unquestioned rights of belligerents to visit and search neutral merchant ships; the Trent is a public vessel. An enemy's ambassador may unquestionably be stopped upon the sea; Messrs Slidell and Mason are not ambassadors.

Private ships *fraudulently* carrying despatches (says Sir W. Scott, the word italicised being conveniently omitted just now by all the American commentators) are subject to confiscation; the Trent was not fraudulently carrying despatches, nor was any attempt made to seize her. In addition to this, any right whatever in this case is a war right. When did the United States proclaim war against the south?

They proclaimed a blockade of their own ports, not of an enemy's. They have done nothing whatever officially to convert the Southern Confederates from rebels into foes. Nor can it be pleaded that our government has acknowledged both parties as belligerents. The United States must have done so itself, ere it could lawfully exercise one belligerent's right toward another belligerent, in presence and to the detriment of a neutral.

NEGRO EMANCIPATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following memorial is now circulating in the Free States of the American Union:

MEMORIAL OF THE PEOPLE TO CONGRESS.

"Proclaim liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

To the Congress of the United States.

The undersigned citizens of ——— State of ——— respectfully submit,—That as the present formidable rebellion against the general government manifestly finds its root and nourishment in the system of chattel slavery at the South; as the leading conspirators are slaveholders, who constitute an oligarchy avowedly hostile to all free institutions; and as, in the nature of things, no solid peace can be maintained while the cause of this treasonable revolt is permitted to exist, your honorable body is urgently implored to lose no time in enacting, under the war power the total abolition of slavery throughout the country, liberating unconditionally the slaves of all who are rebels, and, while not recognising the right of property in man, allowing for the emancipated slaves of such as are loyal to the government a fair pecuniary award, as a conciliatory measure, and to facilitate an amicable adjustment of difficulties, and thus to bring the war to a speedy and beneficent termination, and indissolubly to unite all sections and all interests of the country upon the enduring basis of universal freedom.

THE "TIMES" TAKEN TO TASK.

From the first the *Times* allowed itself to become the mouth-piece of the worst passions and prejudices of a narrow section of English society, and this has naturally brought it continually into collision with the public opinion of the country. The English people have no sympathy with rowdyism in any form, English or American, aristocratic or republican. But they have least sympathy of all for that most snobbish, most vulgar, and most criminal rowdyism, which systematically defames and misrepresents a whole nation, in the interests of an aristocratic clique, which exults over the calamity and mocks at the sufferings of a kindred and friendly people, simply because their constitution differs from our own. There is a party in this country who welcomed with sinister delight the prospect of a disruption of the Union, and hailed with open triumph what they called the bursting of the republican bubble. For the North to succeed in the present struggle would of course be fatal to the hopes and predictions of this party. Their sympathies are accordingly with the South, and they support the Southern Confederation as openly as they dare. Our contemporary is unhappily the organ of these views. It declared the Constitution destroyed and the Union hopelessly broken up before the war began. It cannot forgive the North for continuing the contest in defiance of such a prediction. In estimating the conduct of the two parties it invariably reserves its scorn, its vituperation, and its wilful misrepresentations for the North. It has at different times stigmatized the conduct of the North as "groundless," "ruinous," "revolting," "dishonorable," "disgusting," "miserable," "wicked," and the like. Its reverses are magnified, its success made light of, and its prospects painted in the darkest possible colors. The words of the Federal Government are laboriously strained to the most offensive meanings, while both are systematically ascribed to the worst possible motives. But even this is not enough to satisfy the deep and resentful antipathy of our contemporary. The present government and the Northern States which it represents, are made responsible for all the wrongs that have ever been committed in the name of the American people. In an apologetic article yesterday the *Times* tries to justify its hostility to the North and its avowed hatred of the Federal Government, on the ground of a chronic aversion on the part of the American people toward ourselves. In proof of this hostility it enumerates a series of public acts of a violent or unfriendly nature which have been adopted by successive governments against ourselves. "The hearty sympathy and assistance," says the *Times* "lent by American citizens to the rebellion of the French Canadians in Lower Canada, the violent language held with regard to the disputed boundary of Oregon, the refusal to allow the right of search, which has almost defeated our well meant efforts to repress the slave trade, and the seizure of the Island of San Juan by an armed force while the dispute as to its ownership was pending between the two governments, have long convinced us that peace between England and the United States is only to be maintained by submission to many violations of the comity and many of the rights of nations. These are, no doubt, instances of a violent, unjust, and aggressive policy. But why they should be triumphantly quoted for the confusion and condemnation of the Northern States, and the existing Federal Government, it is rather difficult to see. Our contemporary knows perfectly well that, with one exception, intelligible without supposing hostility to England all these turbulent and unfriendly measures were forced on when Southern statesmen were in power, and carried into effect by Southern officers. They belong to a time when the offices and emoluments of the State were monopolized by the South, and when the policy of the government naturally reflected the character of its leading representatives. The policy of the modern school of Southern statesmen has always been the same—aggressive, overbearing, filibustering—just what may be expected from a luxurious slaveholding oligarchy. For the last 30 years they have had the government of the United States almost wholly in their hands, and their bullying tone, often insolent, and unscrupulous policy naturally excite[d] alarm against the government, and helped to bring republican institutions into general discredit. All the acts enumerated by our contemporary are the result of this aggressive, filibustering faction. No doubt the American people are responsible for having permitted the acts of the Government. But the whole filibustering policy was at the time strongly disapproved of by the better and more reflecting portion of the Northern States. This strong disapprobation of the Southern policy gradually increased, until at length it was finally condemned in a constitutional way by the vote of the nation at the last Presidental election. The South, however, was true to itself. At the first constitutional check interposed by its monopoly and abuse of the governing power it openly revolted, flew to arms, and has recklessly involved the whole country in a sanguinary war. Yet it is this very policy which the North first condemned by its unanimous vote, and has now taken arms to resist, which the *Times* quotes in justification of its enmity to the North, and sympathy with the South.—Surely it is impossible for flagrant contradiction and suicidal inconsistency to go much further than this.—*Daily News, Nov. 8.*

BRITISH AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Precisely how much trouble and distress may be caused in the United Kingdom by stoppage of mills in the eastern island and short crops in the western island cannot yet be estimated; but all authorities agree that though there must be much individual suffering, there can be no danger to the national tranquility. Some American writers seem desirous of spreading the notion that there is to be famine in Ireland, which is to renew the desolation of former years. This cannot be true. The potato crop has failed nowhere more than two-thirds and on the whole not more than a half. This, to be sure, is bad enough, but half a potato crop does not mean starving. The Irish Government is alive to the probable demand upon its energies to meet this new trouble, and will take time by the forelock. Sir Robert Peel, the chief secretary, has no lack of industry or activity, and his worst enemy does not accuse him of want of heart. What man can do, then, with all the resources of a rich Government at his back, we may expect Sir Robert Peel to do. He is already engaged in seeing for himself the nature and condition of the districts most affected by the partial failure of the potato crop; he has an army of officials reporting to him; and when he makes known the result of his investigations, there will be no backwardness on the part of the well-to-do in Ireland and Britain in meeting the emergency. Nor is there anything to prevent foreigners from alleviating Irish distresses, if they think the coming winter will leave them with less calls upon their assistance at their own doors than they can readily meet. Still, it would be in good taste not to be too forward, or men may mistake the motive.

The condition of France is rather less a subject of anxiety than it was a month ago. The deficiency of the harvest is ascertained and in a great measure supplied; the whole thought of Louis Napoleon and his Government may be bent on the actual difficulties of Government—the ways and means. If nations will have great armies, great fleets and magnificent cities, nations must provide the means. And if they spend before they collect their income it is probable they will out-run their means. Individuals and corporations do this so commonly that there is no wonder that Napoleon's Government has depleted the national purse and even fallen rather extravagantly into debt. But the Emperor has the manliness to face his difficulties. He has called to his council an able financer; he is understood to have given him full charge of the revenues and the expenditure of the country, and there is no reason to doubt that such a nation as France can, in a moderate time, relieve herself of the embarrassments in which she now finds herself. We hope that France will find in Great Britain under the treaty of commerce, a customer for much of the fine goods heretofore sent hither; for the loss of the American trade is a great blow to the French manufacturers, which they can only recover by increasing their European trade. Coming as this blow does at a time when the peasantry are distressed with a short harvest, the effect must be severe. The combined evils do not, we rejoice to believe, amount to calamity, and in the end will be found to have answered a useful purpose in fashioning the destinies of the French empire.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND FRENCH FINANCE.

From the Montreal Herald.

The telegraph to-day brings us an extraordinary announcement from France—one of those unexpected, remarkable, and wise announcements which, from time to time, come from the able man who is at the head of the French nation. Louis Napoleon has run a very wild financial career. He has been very emphatically burning his candle at both ends, and besides has kept a hot fire going to waste the tallow between the extremities. Even the accumulations of modern industry and skill—even the resources of modern finance—even the juggling by which modern accountants make everything pleasant in Railway, Provincial or Imperial balance sheets—could not suffice for the constant drain which has been established on the Imperial exchequer. A continuity of flow equal to that of the widow's cruise of oil could alone keep pace with the demand; but then, that miracle, however steady in its operation, was conducted on a very small scale as to the quantity of the supply.—Louis Napoleon has not only required something always to be in the Treasury, but has required that something to have most magnificent dimensions. He has not only the largest army ever maintained in time of peace by any Prince; but he has it equipped on a scale of such perfection as to render it out of all proportion more costly than any body of armed men ever previously kept on foot. Then his fleet has not only been constantly augmented, but plans have been devised for making the fleet ten times as expensive as ever was fleet before. At present a first-class ship such as the "Warrior" will cost as much as a squadron at the commencement of the century. But both of these expensive armaments of potentates have been insufficient to satisfy the craving for the magnificent and costly pleasures, which have distinguished his reign. Two wars with all their waste of means, have gone on at the same time with an incredible lavishness of expenditure on works usually undertaken only in times when peace gives leisure and affords means for embellishment. Paris has been almost re-built; several of the provincial cities have undergone, or are undergoing, similar improvements; dockyards and other great public works have been either established where there were none before, or rendered much more efficient; all the palaces of the Bourbon Kings have been renovated; and ancient cathedrals and churches everywhere throughout the Empire have been restored to more than original splendour.—But the end has now been reached. The Imperial Treasury acknowledges a deficit of £40,000,000 sterling, or about one year's revenue. New loans have been talked of; but it is probable that the Emperor did not find the money lender too ready to grant fresh advances to so prodigal a borrower. The Emperor seems to have behaved with the boldness which belongs to his character, when he sees that an important step must be taken. He openly admits his past error, and, having concerted with a new Finance Minister a scheme which, it is to be hoped, will be more in accordance with the idea of necessary balance between Dr. and Cr. than some of the previous French Budgets, and less alarming for Europe, he gives up for the future the dangerous power, whose exercise he has found so enticing, and acknowledges that to the Chambers alone should belong the control of the purse.—We hope some of our own financiers will take a lesson from this reform effected by the Emperor. If Mr. Galt will, for the future, spend no money without the previous approbation of Parliament, he will show that a good example is not thrown away upon him.

GOVERNMENT PAP.

Three or four years ago, a number of Catholic gentlemen of the Reform party, feeling the want of an organ to represent the sentiments of themselves and others of their co-religionists who were in opposition to the present Ministry, assisted in establishing the *Canadian Freeman* in this city. For a lengthened period the *Freeman* consistently advocated their views, and was faithful in its exposure of corruption in high places. But suddenly, on the very eve of the late general election, its tone underwent a remarkable change. Its editor went over body and bones to the Ministry, and commenced, through the *Freeman* to attack the policy and the party which he had previously supported, and to vindicate the Government abuses and corruptions which he had been wont unsparingly to denounce. The event caused considerable sensation among those who had admired the stand which the *Freeman* had taken in public matters; many of his readers threw up the paper in disgust. Had the matter ended here, it might have been supposed that a change, which thus entailed upon the Editor pecuniary loss, must have been the result of a conscientious following of some new light which had dawned upon him. But it soon became apparent that he was no pecuniary loser; his treachery to his party, if it lost him the support of a number of his subscribers, was richly rewarded by his being permitted to receive a fat share of the public plunder. Those to whom he carried over his pen, took care that the loss from a diminished subscription list should be more than made up by his having assigned to him a good place on the roll of departmental stipendiaries. A few weeks after the *Freeman* deserted its colours, the lion and the unicorn began to appear in his advertising columns. For a time, to save appearances, and that the connection between cause and effect—between Government lucre and political treachery—might not be too conspicuous, the amount of Government patronage was limited; but week by week it has increased, until in the *Freeman* of Thursday last, out of a little over twelve columns of advertising, we count no fewer than *five* which are filled with Government advertisements, no doubt ordered to be inserted by the several Departments, and paid for from the people's taxes. And what is the information which the Government pay the *Freeman* at the rate of 7 cents a line, to make known to its dwindling list of readers? One whole column is taken up with three proclamations, in which, with all the verbiage usual in such documents, it is announced, 1st, that Lord Monck, by Her Majesty's appointment, has assumed the Governor Generalship of British North America; 2nd that the Government have erected a part of the township of Buckingham, in the District of Ottawa, in Lower Canada, into a Roman Catholic parish, under the name of L'Angle Gardien, or the Guardian Angel; and 3rd, that a reward of $200 is offered for the discovery of the person or persons who set fire to a Grist Mill, belonging to Thomas Savage, Esq., in the township of Perce, in the County of Gaspe, Lower Canada! For making these three announcements—the first of a fact, which every one knows, the second of a fact the knowledge of which can benefit no one outside the limits protected by "the Guardian Angel," and the third of a reward for discovering circumstances which no one in Western Canada can know anything about—for making these three announcements, the country will have to pay the *Freeman* some $20 for the first insertion and a handsome additional sum for each subsequent insertion, as long as it is permitted to form the farce of publishing them. To discover the cause of a fire which occurred in Gaspe, at the extreme east of the Province, the Government might as well offer a reward in the *Freeman* of Dublin, as in its namesake of Toronto; and for any practical purpose that can be served, they might as well pay the *Freeman* for announcing in a multitude of words, spread over a quarter of a column, that Victoria is Queen of England, as that Lord Monck is Governor of Canada. But the object being to reward treason, not to communicate information, the Government seem to think that any advertisement takes at random will sufficiently answer the purpose. In the next column the lion and unicorn head three Crown Land advertisements, made to extend over as much space as leading and large type can carry them. The first is an announcement of the new regulations as to the price of lands in Bruce Huron, and other western counties.—The second announces a sale of timber on Indian Reserves, "in the beginning of the month of December, but the places and dates of sale are not given. If the sale takes place in the beginning of December, it will be before the appearance of the next *Freeman* and the announcement that the sale was to be held, when and where not stated, is only so much information thrown away. The third threatens a re-assumption by the Department of unimproved lots in Proton. In the next column Provincial Secretary Alleyn advertises, at the expense of the Province, the formation of "the Niagara Petroleum Oil Company," and this is followed by an announcement of the Crown Lands offices in certain counties, a fact which has been known to the public for months. In the next column there is an advertisement prohibiting the cutting of timber on Indian Reserves, and in the column which follows that, we find another advertisement about the closing of Crown Land offices. Turning to the fourth page, we are confronted with an official advertisement of the most formidable dimensions, extending through nearly two columns and a half, announcing the decisions of Her Majesty's Imperial Commissioners on points relating to the International Exhibition of 1862. To pay Messrs Derbishire and Desbarats for publishing this wordy document in the Official *Gazette* was bad enough, but that the country should pay Mr Moylan for publishing it week after week in the Toronto *Freeman* is an infliction which we certainly ought to be spared. On the same page there are other two long Government advertisements, one from the Receiver General's and the other from the Provincial Secretary's Department. One thing is plain that the *Freeman* has got its price, and that a handsome one, and has no reason to complain of the Government however its old subscribers and the public may. But surely the people who pay the taxes have good cause to complain that their money should be squandered after so demoralizing a fashion. The public money is spent recklessly in many ways, but never with a more debasing effect, than when it is applied to bribing Opposition journals to swerve from political principle and to gloss over the corruptions of the men in power. It speaks well for the press of Canada, that, in spite of the strong pecuniary temptations held out as a reward for political apostacy, there are so many independent journals throughout the country, which unwaveringly, through good and through evil report, are constant in their unpaid advocacy of the people's rights and the cause of good government.—*Globe.*

☞ *If your property is not Insured,*

☞ *call and have it it done by the un-*

☞ *designed who is agent for a number*

☞ *of the best British and Canadian*

☞ *Companies, whose business cards will*

☞ *be found in another part of this*

☞ *paper.*

J. R. WALTON,

Insurance Agent.

OUR CLUB TERMS.

As quite a number of our friends have kindly intimated to us their intentions to canvas in their respective neighborhoods we will state our terms, which will leave excuse for no friend of Reform and good Government for not subscribing for a good Local paper:

Clubs of 10, (each subscriber) per annum,	$1.00
Clubs of 5, do.	1.25
Single copies (as at present),	1.50

For Clubs the cash must be sent with the subscribers' names, in every case.

If our friends will only exert themselves a little the circulation of the EXAMINER can be made *double* that of any paper published in these United Counties.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stoves—A. Stewart.
Oats—D. Sutherland.
New Store—Hopkins & Donnelly.
Strayed—Jas. Heal.
Strayed—Stephen Wood.
Notice—Wm. Wood.
Canadian Pain Destroyer.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1861.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

In a country like Canada, abounding with wood of all kinds, the lumberman has been used to consider the article be manufactured as inexhaustible. If one region failed another was easy of access, and no particular dread has been anticipated of a scarcity of timber, hence the prodigality and recklessness so often witnessed by lumberers. On the Ottawa some forty years ago it was the practice of the deal manufacturers to cut down only the very choice trees and take away only two or three logs, leaving as many of good serviceable timber to rot. A great many square miles of valuable timber were thus needlessly destroyed. Those early pioneers imagined they would never see a scarcity, and as timber cost them nothing they were certainly very prodigal. No government dues were then exacted, and no law was known to exist but "Shanty law," the definition of which, as expounded by the late Judge Hamilton of the Ottawa District was, that the strongest party kept the timber and the grove. If a crew of lumberers began operations in a place where it suited the views of a stronger party to operate the latter went in, took possession of their timber and drove them out. One had as good a right as another; they were all trespassers alike, but no one sought or dare to bring them to a reckoning. We believe the first stumpage that was paid was in 1825 to private individuals.

In 1824 or '27 Government appointed an agent to collect dues on Crown and Clergy lands, and a year or two later a Government agency was opened in Bytown to collect dues on the timber coming down the Chaudiere. Mr. Russell, the agent by the direction of the Department, made a tour of the Upper Ottawa timber country, and so captivated was he by seeing the immense territory over which was spread timber, that in his report he had this extraordinary passage, "Such is the extent of country over which the red pine is scattered that I have no doubt that the growth of the timber will keep pace with the cutting." Whereas the complaint there is, as everywhere else, that the valuable timber is fast disappearing from our forests.

Let us look for a moment at that part of the Continent of Europe noted for its almost inexhaustible supplies of timber, as described by Mr. Quin in his report to the Commissioners of Crown Lands, to which we referred last week: "From the best information I can obtain, the timber in this country—I refer to Russian Poland—is fast becoming exhausted, and that the value of standing timber is greatly enhanced of late years." In speaking of Memel and another great timber port on the Baltic, he says, "The great timber producing districts are comprised within an area of 27,000 English square miles; a great portion of which has been cut over time after time again. Besides, there is a population within this circuit of from 1,600,000 to 2,000,000, and it is considered one of the best agricultural provinces in the Russian Empire. From these facts I infer that there is a limit to the timber even in this province. The standing timber is gradually becoming scarce and dear." The result of his tour, and of the information received from most reliable sources on the spot, is that the supplies of timber from the heretofore great timber producing countries of Europe are fast becoming less,—that at present from 12 to 15 miles is considered but a short distance to draw timber to the river, while 30 to 40 miles is by no means unusual; besides, having to drive it hundreds of miles by a circuitous route to the market must necessarily tend to increase the price of timber in the British market,—that by a wise and judicious management of our great staple we may at all times realize a handsome return for our valuable forest products.—Mr. Quin—than whom no man living, after his tour through the chief lumber parts in Europe, can give better information relative to our lumbering operations—thus expresses himself:—"I am decidedly of opinion that the only reason which can be given why our timber did not increase in value in the United Kingdom in the same proportion as the Baltic timber has done is mainly due to over-production, as none of the Baltic timber that I have seen can supply the place of our best white pine.—We are, therefore, merely denuding the country of our best timber without benefiting any one. And as the Government is doing all in its power to put the trade in a proper footing, if it succeeds in preventing or curtailing the wholesale destruction of our forests it will have deserved well of its country, as any person seeing the consumption of timber now going on all over Europe, and which is rapidly increasing every year, must come to the conclusion that the day is not far distant when the prices of lumber of all kinds in this Province must be double what they are at present" We sincerely hope that such an opinion and such a conclusion will have their weight with our lumber merchants and lead them to act accordingly.

The information obtained by Mr. Quin is invaluable, and should be universally diffused. Not only does Great Britain and France require imports of timber, but parts heretofore famous for exporting are beginning to import, such as Hamburg and others. The certain prospect of a rise in the value of our pine lumber at no distant date ought to induce our lumber merchants to exercise prudence in their operations. Good prices and a ready sale are as certain to be realised in a few years for Canadian lumber as that those years will roll round. We would say to all, do little and do that little well. Our square pine, oak and elm ought to command the highest and a remunerating price for they are of the best quality, and as for manufacture we can challenge competition.—Our sawed lumber is, even in the middle of a civil war in demand at fair prices, and it is surely no stretch of the imagination to suppose that on the return of peace we may reasonably look for an increased demand at correspondingly increased prices.

It is true we have a large back country but at the rate of the few past years cutting, the timber from large tracts will disappear. We say to all who can, take care of your timber. Every year it is spared adds to its value, and no money out at interest is so profitable as a good grove of timber kept over for a few years. And viewing it in this light we cannot but regard the reverses sustained in the trade though trying to endure in the meantime as likely to result in benefit to all concerned in the lumber business.

Not only will there be a good market and demand for our present mercantile qualities of lumber, but much that we now deem of little utility except for fire wood will be sought after and find its way to the market. There is therefore every inducement to all having timber lands to be careful of them, and not allow the wanton destruction of the mine of wealth thereon.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Monday, 23rd instant, is the day appointed by statute for the nomination of candidates for the office of Mayor. It is only a few days till that time, and we hear of no opposition to the present incumbent, Mr. Perry, who is again understood to be a candidate. He will probably be elected by acclamation

On the whole Mr. Perry's conduct in the Executive seat during the year has been satisfactory, but there are one or two incidents which have occurred in that time that call for attention at the present. We will state them, rather as friendly advice than public censure.

While no man should be trammeled in his political views, as an individual, when assuming an office at the hands of the ratepayers, there is a point beyond which personal interference in party politics loses its *personal* character and becomes the act of a public officer. We think men of all shades of opinions will join with us in denouncing the mixing up of party politics with the Municipal elections. At the contest when Mr. Perry was elected, party and party feeling were not thought of. The question was merely one of fitness for the office.—We supported Mr. Perry to the extent of our humble ability at that time. We thought he was infinitely superior to either of the other two candidates;—time has only strengthened our conviction.

Having, then, had something to do with his elevation to the office we feel a certain right to speak of his conduct in that office,

Much ill-feeling was occasioned amongst a large class of the rate-payers,—many of them the best supporters of Mr. Perry—at his partizan movements in the County election. In that case the influence of the individual as well as the office (for they are inseparable) went very decidedly upon one side; and at the election held soon afterward, when a party victory was won, and our Mayor was on the side of the victors, his conduct was not commendable. A flag provokingly raised over the public property of the Town, in honor of a defeat to many of those who had large interest in that property, was construed to be an insult. We do not believe it was intended as such.—Mr. Perry may have been, like many others, carried away by his feelings on the occasion, but that does not palliate the offence much; the Chief Magistrate of a Town should ever be at his post, prepared to deal out, even-handedly, justice to all parties.

Having mentioned those circumstances, and presented them in a light perhaps not seen in before by his Worship, we trust his good sense will lead him to avoid such disagreeable affairs in future.

Aside from those things we have pointed out we cannot but admire and praise Mr. Perry's conduct in the Civic chair. As an efficient magistrate, an impartial public officer, and a chairman and councillor, he excels. And he probably owes the fact of his being unopposed at this time, to the public appreciation of his services in the latter respects.

But now that the Mayoralty question may be said to be settled, no time should be lost in selecting a Council fit to manage the Town affairs as they should be. There is an unaccountable apathy among the rate-payers about this matter.—It is even said by some that whoever like to offer for the Council will have no opposition,—the road will be smooth before them. This is not at all as it should be. There never was a time when more care was needed in the management of the Town Finances. The present Council have indeed done much to put things on a straight footing, but if a lot of incapables, or designing intriguers, are elected in their places, what hope can we have of getting out of the meshes former Councils have brought us into.

The Railway question alone should be enough to call for a good Council, pledged to demand a settlement with the Lessees of their liability to us. We do not recommend rash and unreasonable action against Messrs. Covert and Fowler, but surely we have waited long enough, and suffered long enough,—have forborne in fact till forbearance has ceased to be a virtue,—and some determined move should be made to get what is justly our own.

These two facts should be before the eyes of the Ratepayers, viz: Could we get from Fowler and Covert what they owe us by their contract, our taxes should not be more than 1d in the £ next year, and that the lessees are making arrangements (so we are informed) to run two trains a day next summer, so great is the business they expect to do. We say again these facts should be remembered and acted upon by the Rate-payers at once.—Let Ward meetings be called, and Councillors nominated, pledged to accomplish a settlement of the Railroad difficulty.

PETERBOROUGH TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY.

According to announcement the Temperance Meeting called for Thursday evening last was held in the Temperance Hall, Lundy's Block. The Society was formally organized by the appointment of the following Officers: President, Rev. J. Gilmour; First Vice President, Rev. John Rogers; Second Vice President, Rev. John Carrol; Secretary, Mr. James Renfrew; Treasurer, Mr. J. M. Dunn. Standing Committee—Messrs. Thomas White, jr., J. Lynch, J. B. Babee, J. Edwards, and D. Pentland. A Committee was appointed to draft the Constitution and By-laws for the governing of the Society.

Thirty-five names were signed to the Total Abstinence Pledge.

The Society adjourned to meet again on Thursday (this) evening, at 7 o'clock, in same place, when a large attendance is expected.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

We understand that the semi-annual examination of the pupils of the Union School will take place during the coming week, commencing on Monday. The first four days the examinations will be written; on Friday oral. The public are expected to attend.

ERR.—In advertisement of Township of Monaghan Court of Revision meeting, in our last issue, an error occurred. The day of meeting should have been printed Monday the 16th inst., instead of Tuesday the 10th. The copy from the Township Clerk to us was correct, but in our proof-reading the error was overlooked.

☞ Our respected contributor, C. S. D., sends us a poem in blank verse entitled, "The Tempest." It is, we think, the best yet from his pen. "The Tempest" will appear next week.

THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Would you kindly insert a short notice relative to the proceedings and present position of the committee appointed during last winter to further the interests of the Toronto Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

The claims of this afflicted class in the midst of us are very great, and yet hitherto have been much neglected.

The committee sent a son and daughter (both deaf mutes) of Widow Baptie to the Institution in April last.

In June, a deputation appointed by the committee waited upon the County Council and solicited aid. The latter kindly placed $150 at the disposal of the committee, which sum has been expended in defraying in part of the expenses of the two Bapties, and also one quarter's charge for a blind boy from Otonabee.

As the annual charge for each pupil is $140, the above grant afforded but a limited assistance.

A collection of $86 was made at the time of Dr. Morris' visit to Peterboro' in March last.

The committee are now indebted to the Institution in the sum of $28.

A deputation has been again appointed to wait upon the County Council at their next meeting to tender the acknowledgements of the committee for the grant of $150.

During the last Session a petition was forwarded to the Legislature, praying for their consideration and aid in this matter.

It is the opinion of many that each County should look after its own cases of Deaf, Dumb and Blind, and levy a special tax for their education. This would be but lightly felt by the whole community, and it is to be hoped that effectual measures may soon be taken to meet claims that all are ready to admit.

I am,
your ob't servant,
F. W. HAULTAIN,
Secretary.

Peterboro, Dec. 4th, 1861.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Could you or any of your readers inform me who are the publishers of the following works on Baptism, where the works may be had, and the prices of the same; Jones' Historical Works, Robinson's Ecclesiastical Researches, lastest edition of Carson on Baptism, and his work on Church Government?

ENQUIRER.

☞ During the storm of Sabbath last the heavy rain that fell in London shocked a quantity of lime, and set some new houses on fire.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, December 9, 1861.

The Council met.

A communication from the Rev. Mr. Gilmour, tendering his thanks to the Council for the use of the Town Hall, and expressing an apology for using it so long, was read and received.

A communication from T. & R. White, in reference to a work they are publishing on the resources, &c., of the County, was read and referred to committee on Finance and Assessment.

A communication from J. E. Baber, in reference to his assessment, was read and received.

A petition from John Burton and others, asking for a side-walk on McDonald Street, was read and received.

An account from F. Armstrong for pails used at a fire, amounting to $6.30, was referred to Committee on Finance and assessment.

The Committee on Finance and Assessment reported recommending the payment of several accounts.

The Mayor mentioned to the Council that his attention had been called to the fact that there are 16 coupons of Railroad Debentures outstanding, which are the property of the Town, payable on the 1st of November, 1858, and the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, who held the Debentures, promised to return them to the Clerk, that although written to frequently, he has never yet sent them down. The Clerk was instructed to write to Mr. Cameron at once.

An account from Mr. John English was referred to the Fire Committee.

The Council then adjourned till Monday morning next, at 9 o'clock.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

It is with deep regret that we this week record the death of Mr. Samuel Watt, who resided on Lot No. 8, 7th Concession of the Township of Hamilton, from that fearful malady, hydrophobia. Some few weeks ago Mr. Watt observed a small dog caught between the rails of a fence, and unable to extricate itself. Prompted by humane kindness he went to the dog's assistance, and relieved him from his painful situation; but the animal no sooner found himself at liberty than he turned round and bit the hand which relieved him, inflicting a wound a little below the space between the finger and thumb. The wound healed up, and nothing further was thought of it until early on Thursday morning, the 28th ult., when the usual symptoms of hydrophobia manifested themselves. Dr. Goldstone, of this town, was sent for, and did much to relieve the dreadful sufferings of his patient. During the intervals of his convulsions and delirium, his intellect was perfectly rational, and he made and signed his will with perfect knowledge of what he was doing. His illness continued for about forty-eight hours, when death put an end to his dreadful sufferings. Mr. Watt was well known in this town and vicinity, having kept a toll-gate on the Cobourg and Rice Lake Road for a number of years. He leaves a wife and one child.—*Cobourg Sentinel.*

....The Messrs. Barber Bros. have lately introduced into their establishment at Georgetown, says the Brampton *Times*, machines for the stamping of room paper by steam. They have no less than 1,400 blocks, of various patterns, for that purpose and are enabled to turn out paper patterns suitable for drawing rooms in a superior style. Hitherto, we understand, they could not be supplied in this country, but that want is supplied, and the Messrs. Barber Bros. are in a position to supply the Canadian public with an article of room paper quite as good, and at a much lower cost than they could be purchased in Paris.

☞ Garibaldi has been elected Grand Master of the Italian Free Masons.

☞ A woman has been committed for trial in London for throwing vitrol in a boy's face.

☞ The effective force of the Spanish army is 271,000 infantry, 23,000 cavalry, and 14,000 artillery.

☞ Lord Palmerstoo recently completed his 77th year. His lordship was born on the 20th of October, 1784.

☞ It is proposed to turn the "Great Eastern" steamship into a bath-house or floating hospital. She is considered too unlucky and unserviceable for the sea.

☞ The Richmond papers acknowledge that the small-pox, typhoid fever, and black measles are making frightful havoc among the rebel troops in Kentucky.

☞ William Morrison, blacksmith, Georgetown, died on Tuesday last, in consequence of injuries received from violently running against a stump the previous evening.

☞ SLAVERY.—A bill has been introduced into Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN."

Portland, Dec. 6.

The steamship *North American* from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 21st, and Londonderry on the afternoon of the 22nd ult., arrived here at 8.30 this evening.

The case of the *Nashville* and of the *Harvey Birch* attracts great attention.—The *Nashville* remained at Southampton for repairs. The captain of the *Harvey Birch* has gone to London to consult with the American Minister.

The crew of the *Harvey Birch* were vowing vengeance against the crew of the *Nashville*, as they were placed in irons for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate government.

The officers of the *Harvey Birch* declare she was on soundings when the *Nashville* bore down on her.

Col. Peyton was on board the *Nashville* on his mission from North Carolina, and with commander Pegram had gone to London.

Pegram wants the *Nashville* made into a ship of war at Southampton, but legal difficulties are raised. The question also is raised whether the neutrality proclamation has not been infracted by the landing of the prisoners of war.

It is reported that the *Nashville* has on board spare officers for the Confederate ships preparing in England.

The *Times* in alluding to the case points to the recent visit of the *James Adger*, and says it would be in the interest of England to keep them both out of the harbour, but if this cannot be done, they must both be let in alike.

The *Star*, although wishing the commander of the *Nashville* to be punished, says that he can produce a commission from the Confederate States, and the Government must let him go, as they recognized belligerent rights.

The Galway steamer *Atlratic* is reported to be sold, and is fitting out for the West Indies, but there is a strong impression that she is destined for the Confederate States.

Commissioners Mason and Slidell were expected at Southampton in the steamer La Plata, due on the 29th ult.

It is reported that the *James Adger* is cruising to intercept the British steamer and capture her, as having contrabands of war on board.

Underwriters were raising war risks on American vessels.

There are no tidings of the *North Briton*. The *Anglo-Saxon* is also over due.

Telegrams from Hong Kong, Oct. 13, report tea firm; imported dull. Exchange four to five and a half pence. Shanghai six shillings. Canton was evacuated by the British.

The Italian Parliament has opened.

Ricasoli presented a project for arrangements on the Roman question.

Insurance on the *North Briton* advanced to thirty guineas; and on the *Anglo-Saxon* fifty shillings is demanded.

FRANCE.

There is a reduction of from eighty to one hundred thousand men spoken of. The men to return home on furlough for one year.

It is reported that the Minister of Marine declares that he cannot agree to a single centime reduction in his department.

M. Fould will not raise the loan at present.

General Cialdini had arrived at Paris.

The preliminary elections in Prussia were in favor of the liberals.

The utmost activity prevails in the naval department.

The Queen of Spain is again *enciente*.

TURKEY.

Heavy snows compelled Omar Pasha to go into winter quarters.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The arrival of the French mails confirm the report that the town of Rosario had surrendered to General Mitre without any attempt at defence.

The American Minister had presented his credentials to the government.

Constantinople, Dec. 20.

At the suggestion of Sir Henry Bulwer the Prote informed the foreign representatives of his consent to the union of the principalities during the life of the Prince Consea. There is a general disposition to accept this offer as a final solution of the question. Risa Pacha to accept the government.

Koniah will be exiled to Cyprus. Negotiations were opened between Omar Pasha and the Prince of Montenegro.

There were good prospects of the settlement of the differences between Turkey and Montenegro.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov. 21—The weather has been unsettled but milder; yesterday and to-day flour in tolerable good demand: Western Canal at 30s to 31s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 32s to 32s 6d. Wheat met a fair inquiry at steady prices; white mixed per 100 lbs 13s to 14s 6d; red 11s to 13s. Corn.—business was of no great magnitude; white per 480 lbs 36s 6d to 39s; yellow 34s to 34s 6d; mixed 32s 6d to 33s.—Ashes unchanged. Sugar remains quiet. Molasses nothing to report. Consols 92¾ to 92¾.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA."

New York, Dec. 8.

The steamship Africa arrived at 8 o'clock this p. m., from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 24th. The Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 24th ult.

The Anglo-Saxon arrived at Liverpool on the night of the 22nd, with news of the North Briton.

The affair of the Nashville continued to excite great attention.

The Nashville was still at Southampton, but nothing was done towards repairing her or furnishing supplies.

An important ministerial conference was held at the Admiralty, and it was supposed to be in reference to the Nashville.

The *Daily News* says it would be monstrous if belligerents, while in a neutral port, were permitted to obtain the means of continuing the war.

The *Star* points out that there is some distinction in law as well as in feeling, between friendly powers and powers that are acknowledged as belligerents.

The *Herald* says:—If the Nashville is permitted to receive anything like a warlike armament, England will be departing from her former neutrality. Any aid beyond what is necessary to render the Nashville seaworthy, may well rouse the jealousy of the American Government.

Lord Stanley, in a speech to his constituents, argued that the Federal Government could not act otherwise than they had done, and it is not surprising that Americans took offence at the way in which Englishmen settled their quarrels for them. He thought however, that there would be two Governments sooner or later.

Mr. Layard, in a speech, defended the policy of the British Government, and said he regretted that it was misunderstood in America. He deemed that there was no proof of the breaking down of Democratic institutions.

The bank of France had reduced its rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

Ragusa, Nov. 24.

An official despatch states that Omar Pasha, with eight battalions, defeated 8,000 insurgents near Piria after a four hours' fight.

The Turkish loss was 1,000 killed and wounded. A numerous body of insurgent Montenegrins who intended to invade Kalobaire were repulsed after a bloody fight.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

Breadstuffs quiet and firm. Provisions inactive.

London, Nov. 24.

Consols closed last evening 94 to 94¼.

ODPYKE ELECTED MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

The New York *World* says:—

"After a spirited but fairly conducted canvass, Mr. George Opdyke has been elected Mayor of New York for the 2 years ensuing the first of January next. The following is the vote:—

"Opdyke.....25,259
"Gunther.....24,395
"Wood.....23,882

"This result will be a matter of hearty congratulation to-day among all who have the fair fame of this great metropolis at heart. It is as good in its way as a victory over the rebels, for the re-election of Wood, after the sentiments he has recently expressed, would have been discouraging to the friends of the Administration in every part of the country. Fortunately he has been defeated, not only by Mr. Opdyke, but also by his Tammany opponent Mr. Gunther, who has made a surprisingly good run, and who is indebted to his friends for a most energetic and stirring canvass, in the face of sore discouragement, and what was supposed to be certain defeat.—As for Fernando Wood, his course as a politician is ended. He can never recover from this defeat. Every circumstance and accident of the canvass seemed to conspire in his favor, yet he comes out third in the race. His career furnishes a moral that should be heeded by all who aim to be public men. With splendid executive and administrative abilities, inventive, energetic and daring, he has utterly failed as a politician from his utter want of common honesty. His very associates in political intrigues could not trust him, and for some time past he has not had a single person of influence or character to sustain him."

LORD MONCK'S LEVEE.—CARTIER AND JUN A. LOOK "SMALL."

We copy the following from the Cornwall *Freeholder's* Quebec correspondence of last week:—I reached Quebec in time to be present as a spectator at Lord Monck's Levee. It was held in the Legislative Assembly Hall. His Excellency apparelled in the georgeous gold-bedizened Windsor uniform, and formed the centre of a circle composed of his staff, the members of the Administration in the Civil Service uniform, the Mayor and city councillors, the representatives of the military, and of the Anglecian and Roman Churches, and of the Bench and Bar. His figure was an eminently striking one. Nearest to him, after his A. D. C., Mr Brand, and the fussy Provincial A. D. C., who called out the names of the gentlemen presented to him were Monsieur Cartier and John A. Both of them seemed ill at ease. Cartier in his uniform buttoned up tight round his throat, looked particularly savage. His short-cropped hair appeared more than usually stiff and perpendicular, and his eyes, peering through his spectacles, emitted that glaring, fierce, and terrier-like look which characterizes him so distinctly. John A. stood at his right hand, looking not only very "hard" (for what reason you may guess) but the very picture of discomfort and misery. I have no doubt he would give a good deal to be out of the "fix" in which his position as a minister had placed him on that occasion. Both gentlemen looked exceedingly "small," in the vice regal presence, and I shall be very much out of my reckoning if they have not discovered a master in Lord M. Be this as it may, it is certain that His Lordship keeps his advisers at a very ominous distance; as well as those who may be regarded as their toadies.

HORRIBLE ASSASSINATION ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

An outrageous occurrence took place on the cars between Detroit and Ridgeway (Michigan) on the 24th ult. A gentleman named McDonald, came up to another in the cars, and without saying a word, drew a revolver and fired it three times, killing the man instantly. A Mr. McLeod, of St. Clair, who was present, took hold of the dying man to support him. The murderer then asked Mr. McLeod if he was a friend of the dead man; to which he replied, he was "the friend of any dying man." The stranger threatened to shoot Mr. McLeod also; but on the conductor coming up, and asking why he had shot the other, he laid down the revolver, saying there were three more balls in it; but they could take it and do what they liked with it, as he was satisfied now; adding, that if they took the dead man and him to Canada, they would find out all about it. The murderer seemed quite unconcerned at what he had done; and immediately after took out a cigar and began to smoke as if nothing had occurred. He was committed to the St. Clair county jail.

☞ A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* says that when Lieut. Fairfax went on board the *Trent* to make the arrest of Messrs. Slidell and Mason that a young lady member of Mr. Slidell's family was so disturbed that she lost the sweetness of her temper and flew into a violent rage. She was particularly severe on Lieut. Fairfax. Not content with ralting at him, in good set terms, she actually went so far as to deal him a severe blow in the face.

SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.—It is not only true that divine Providence accomplishes several ends by the same means, but that different means are made by Providence to conspire to the same end. For example, aside from the policy of Freemont and Hunter, notice the following from Missouri.—*The St Louis Evening News* says:—

"Slavery is vanishing from Missouri more rapidly even than its enemies predicted. Secession has made the state too hot for the institution, and Secessionists are daily leaving the state for the South, with their slaves, to escape the very dangers they themselves madly invited and provoked.

"We argued some months ago that secession or attempted secession in Missouri would overthrow slavery in the state and hurry the institution to its doom. But the Secessionists would not listen to us. They are now verifying our predictions by fleeing with their slaves from the consequences of their own folly."

Special Notices.

Franklin Not Found.—No tidings from the frozen North give hopes of Sir John Franklin's existence. Persons inhabiting a cold climate, or one so changeable as ours, should use Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—only 25 cents a box—sold by all Druggists, and are good for sore throats, hoarseness and colds.

"The Reciprocity Treaty."—Again rumors reach us that the Reciprocity Treaty is in danger, and we have reason to fear there is some foundation for these statements, but we have every faith in the 'Canadian Pain Destroyer', in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Burns Bruises, &c. Can be had in every City, Town, or Village at 25 cents per bottle.

Died.

In the Township of Smith, on the 1st instant, J. H. A. Lindsor, late Captain H. E. I. C. S., aged 43 years.

He leaves a wife and three children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Monday, December 9, 1861.

Fall Wheat 98c a $1 02.
Spring Wheat 87c a 90c.
Barley 86c a 89c.
Oats 28c a 30c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Dec. 9.

Flour—firm; sales of No. 1 superfine at $5 10 to $5 15.
Wheat—Upper Canada spring at $1 08, ex cars.
Peas—70 to 72½c per 66 lbs.
Ashes—pots, $6 25 to $6 30; pearls, $6 30 to $6 35.
Dressed Hogs—$4 50 to $5 25.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 9.

Flour—without material change; sales 8,000 brls at $5 40 to $5 55 for superfine State; $5 65 to $5 75 for extra State; $5 40 to $5 50 for superfine Western; $5 65 to $5 90 for common to medium extra Western; $5 90 to $5 95 for shipping brands extra Ohio.

Canadian Flour—unchanged; sales 500 brls at $5 45 to $5 50 for Superfine; $5 65 to $7 70, for common to choice.

Rye Flour—steady at $3 50.

Rye—steady at 85 to 86c for State.

Barley—quiet at 70 to 80c for Canadian and Western.

Corn—quiet and very firm; sales 20,000 bushels at 64 to 66c for new mixed Western.

Oats—dull at 44 to 45c for Western, Canadian and State.

Pork—quiet; sales 100 brls at $12 50 to $13 for mess; $8 50 to $9 for prime.

Beef—quiet.

Lard—quiet; sales 100 brls at 8¼ to 9¾.

Butter—selling at 11 to 16c for Ohio; 16 to 23c for State.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, December 12, 1861.

	$	c.		$	c.
Flour ₩ brl	4	50	@	5	00
Wheat ₩ bush. fall	0	85	@	0	95
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	0	80	@	0	85
Barley ₩ bush	0	35	@	0	45
Oats "	0	20	@	0	25
Peas "	0	40	@	0	45
Potatoes	0	20	@	0	25
Pork ₩ cwt	3	50	@	4	00
Beef ₩ cwt	3	00	@	4	00
Butter ₩ lb	0	10	@	0	12
Hay ₩ ton	0	00	@	0	00
Hides ₩ cwt	4	00	@	5	00
Wood ₩ per cord	2	00	@	0	25

WM. CUMMING,
Market Clerk.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of North Monaghan, will meet at the Town Hall, on

Monday, December 16th,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.,

for the purpose of determining the relative assessment of the lots through which the drain now constructed in the Township passes. A statement of the amounts as fixed by the engineer is now at the Town Hall, where it can be seen at any time until day of the sitting of the Court.

WM. WOOD,
Township Clerk.

N. Monaghan, Nov 16, 1861.

OATS!

WANTED at the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway Station, in Ashburnham,

20,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,

for which the subscriber will pay

The Highest Cash Price!

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, Dec. 11, 1861. 50

STRAYED.

A RED 1 YEAR OLD HEIFER,

MARKED on the tip and under side of off ear, and a white mark on outside of each thigh. Any person will be suitably rewarded by returning her to the owner.

STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.

Dec. 10, 1861. 50

AMONG the most important of modern Medical discoveries stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*. As a Family Medicine it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains from Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds Sore Throats, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbis, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost bites, &c.—The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single instance of dissatisfaction, where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon it being a sovereign remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, incuring the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.—Price only 25 cents per bottle All orders should be addressed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, Wm. Coulter; in Millbrook by Dr. Turner; in Lindsay by C. Britton; and by all Dealers in Medicines. 50

STRAYED.

INTO my premises, 2nd lot, 4th Concession Otonabee, about three weeks ago, a

1 YEAR OLD COLT.

The owner may have the Colt by proving property, and paying expenses.

JAS. HEAL.

Dec. 10, 1861. 50-6w.

New Store! New Stock!

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

HAVING Removed to their New Store on Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's Grocery Store and having lately made considerable

ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK

OF

Harness and Saddlery!

will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand.

☞ Prices MODERATE, and Goods of the best material.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 50

FOR SALE.—Choice Teas and Sugars at Reduced Prices. W. CLUXTON.

NOW IS THE TIME

TO BUY

CHEAP GOODS!!

The subscriber has bought a large stock of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods

at auction in Montreal at about one half their real value, and now offers them for sale at prices that will DEFY COMPETITION.

The Goods saved from the late Fire will be sold at 25 per cent less than first cost!

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET

BARGAINS!

A LARGE STOCK OF

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

suitable for the winter season on hand. This Clothing is made up on the premises, not imported, Cheap for Cash.

☞ **Garments made to order.**

An experienced Cutter is employed in connection with the establisment.

The way to secure all these advantages is to buy your Dry Goods and Clothing at

R. A. McNABB'S,

Next door North of Alex. Stewart's Tin store,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

Dec. 4th, 1861. 49-3m.

NOTICE.

DR. D. PENTLAND,

BEGS to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the support extended to him during the last 3 years, and begs to intimate that he has formed a co-partnership with Dr. F. G. Callender, and will ever be happy to meet his customers and the public at our rooms, over the Fur Store, Scott's Buildings, Corners of George and Simcoe Streets

Peterboro, Dec. 3, 1861. 49

NOTICE.

Dr. F. G. CALLENDER,

WITH great pleasure returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons in Peterboro' and vicinity for the liberal support he has received during the last 15 years, and would also state that he has entered into Partnership with Dr. D. Pentland, and trusts that by strict attention to business will merit a continuance of the favor.

Rooms in Scott's Block,—at his old stand.

Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pentland,

DENTISTS,

HAVING many years experience, feel confident in their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.

Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.

TEETH EXTRACTED

with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES!

OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.

N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.

Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861: 49

ALBUMS! GIFT BOOKS,

&c., &c., &c.,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

A Choice Assortment.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his large assortment of

STATIONERY, BOOKS, &C.,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THOS. MENZIES, Bookseller.

Peterboro', Dec 3rd, 1861. 49

SHOE-CLOSING!

THE subscriber is prepared to receive work in Shoe-Closing of all descriptions.

WM. DUMBLE,

Court House hill, one door above the Union School House.

Peterboro, Dec 4, 1861. 45

DOW'S CELEBRATED

PALE INDIA ALE,

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons to harbour or credit my wife, Cecilia McRae, on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debt incurred by her after this date.

JOHN McRAE.

Douro, Nov. 30, 1861. 48-3in.

NOTICE.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

JAMES MEANY, School Teacher, First class of certificate, is ready to engage for the year 1862. Any communds to himself, or left with his daughter, Miss Meany, Peterboro, will meet immediate attention.

Emily, S. S. No. 1, Nov. 16th, 1861.

NOTICE.

PERSONS ordering Oatmeal from the subscriber will please to leave the money for the same, and seeks to contain the meal, otherwise the orders will not be filled.

OATMEAL WILL BE DELIVERED IN TOWN

PUNCTUALLY,

On Tuesdays and Fridays,

NOT ON NO OTHER DAYS.

PETER DOLPHIN.

Peterboro, Nov. 27, 1861. 49

PETERBOROUGH ROOM PAPER DEPOT.

NEWEST AND CHOICEST PATTERNS.

ROBERT STEVENSON,

(Sherbrooke Street,—nearly opposite the Waterman House,) offers his large stock of

PAPER-HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS,
BORDERS,
WINDOW-BLINDS,
&c., &c., &c.,

COMPRISING

OVER 20,000 Pieces!

at a Great Reduction from the usual trade prices, for Cash.

HIS STOCK OF

PAINT BRUSHES,

Varnishes,
Oils,
Paints,
Window Glass,
Curtain Fixtures,
&c., &c., &c.

IS ALSO LARGE, GOOD AND CHEAP.

☞ Window Glass cut to order.

Peterboro, Nov. 19, 1861. 47

CASH SYSTEM!

MONEY SAVED! GOOD VALUE GIVEN!

☞ *Nothing added to the price of Goods to make up for bad debts, and only one price!*

W. CLUXTON,

KEEPS constantly on hand a very large and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

in all the departments. Also

TEAS, SUGARS,

and other articles in the Grocery line, with the exception of Liquors, very CHEAP. Persons requiring Winter supplies of

CLOTHS,
BLANKETS,
CLOTHING,
COTTON GOODS,
Ladies' MANTLES,

Ladies' Bonnets and Dress Caps,

RICH ARTICLES IN

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS!

will do well to make their purchases from the subscriber.

☞ First-rate Milliners, Cloak and Mantlemakers in attendance.

Also, a first-class Cutter and Tailors on the premises.

Orders in these departments executed with despatch and in the newest and most fashionable styles.

A heavy supply of Clothe, Trowsering and Tweeds of European and Canadian manufacture

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Nov. 28th, 1861. 49

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, being East half of Lot No. 2, in the Township of Douro.

80 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation.

THERE IS A

GOOD LOG HOUSE,

AND A

DOUBLE CEDAR BARN, [new,]

and a spring of good Water near the house. A never-failing Creek runs through the farm.

TERMS OF SALE,—One-third down; balance in three equal annual instalments.

Apply to N. Chapman, Baltimore, or to

CHRISTOPHER LEARY,
N. Monaghan.

Nov 7th, 1861.

Ferguson & Mitchell,

Beg to call the attention of the public to their well-assorted stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, BRUSHES, &c.,

which they will sell

☞ **VERY CHEAP FOR CASH,** ☜

or on approved credit.

All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited. Shop on Hunter Street, Peterborough.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, in the 15th Concession, and east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th Concession of the Township of Harvey. Apply to

JAMES GRIEVES, Commercial Hotel, Bridgenorth.

Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.

JAMES GRIEVES, Bridgenorth.

Dec. 3, 1861. 49

SLEIGHS!

ON hand a number of good substantial Sleighs, manufactured of the best Oak

With Cast Iron as well as Wrought Shoeing.

☞ Sleigh-runners furnished to order.

Sugar Kettles, Bake Kettles, and Mott's Agricultural Furnace.

JAMES HAMILTON,

Opposite Peplow's old Flour Mill.

Peterboro, Nov. 20 1861. 47

FISHER'S HOTEL.

FISHER'S OLD STAND.

Corner of George and Simcoe Sts., Peterboro.

WILL be re-opened in a few weeks for the convenience and accomodation of the public. A large Yard with Sheds and Stables in the rear of the Hotel, will be open daily free of charge.

The subscriber most respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal support he received from his friends and the public before the fire compelled him to suspend business.

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.

AMOS. J. FISHER,
Proprietor.

Nov. 16, 1861. 47

☞ Change in Business!

WM. SMITH,

(LATE CUTTER TO JOHN THOMSON, GEORGE STREET.)

BEGS to inform the public that he has opened in the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

over the late stand occupied by Mr. John Thompson, (now R. Johnston & Son,) where he trusts to meet a continuance of the patronage bitherto bestowed on the establishment.

ALL KINDS OF WORK MADE TO ORDER.

AS THE

BEST WORKMEN

only will be employed parties may rely on all orders being filled to satisfaction. Prices reasonable.

☞ Entrance by hall between R. Johnston & Son's, and R. Walton's Store and Tin-ware store.

Peterboro, Oct. 28th, 1861. 41

REDUCED RATE FOR ASSURANCE.

Scottish Provincial INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE OF PREMIUMS has been framed, so as to reduce the cost of Life Assurance to the lowest point. It will be observed the Rates payable for the first Five Years are not much more than HALF the usual charge, while, for the remainder of life, they are still moderate.

To Assure £100 sterling, payable at Death, with profits after first five years:

Age. First 5 Years.	Remainder of Life.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	0 18 11	1 0 11
25	1 1 9	1 7 2
30	1 5 2	1 14 7
35	1 9 2	2 3 1
40	1 14 5	2 13 10
45	2 0 6	3 4 3
50	2 9 8	3 15 4

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Stg.—INVESTED IN CANADA.....$300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Losses settled in Canada without reference to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency.—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861. 45

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq, Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq, County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO', OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October, 1861. 41

BUFFALO CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers in returning their acknowledgements for the patronage bestowed upon them since they opened their establishment in Peterborough, would respectfully inform the public that they continue to receive constantly and keep on hand the largest and best assorted stock of

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS!

ever shown in this neighborhood, consisting of

Satinetts,
Tweeds,
Broad Cloth,
Cassimeres,
Pilots,
Unions,
Doeskins,
&c., &c., &c.

The Clothing is all made up at their own establishment, in the City of Buffalo, by first class workmen, and as they manufacture themselves, they are able to sell a good article at a lower price than any other establishment in the trade.

Country Merchants, and Lumberers would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they are able to offer superior advantages to wholesale purchasers

☞ The Terms are strictly CASH.

S. HOFELLER & BROS.

Remember the place,—Next door to Mr. Jas. Best's, George Street.

Peterboro, Oct 17th, 1861. 44

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that from this date I will pay no debts contracted by my second son, JOHN.

GEORGE HOWDEN.

Peterboro, Nov 9, 1861. 46

CARD OF THANKS.

To Jos. R. WALTON, Esq., PETERBOROUGH

SIR,—You will please accept my thanks, and this public acknowledgment, for the promptness with which the amount of my insurance ($1,000) in the Provincial Insurance Company—for which you are agent—was paid. I can, with confidence, recommend the Company to the support of the public, and I have much pleasure in adding testimony to your reputation as an active and painstaking agent.

CHRISTOPHER LEARY.

North Monaghan, Nov. 19, 1861.

MUSIC BOOKS.

ON hand, a large stock of the new "Lute of Eden," Browne Betjemann's Sacred Harmony, Music Books, &c., for sale at Reduced Prices to Singing Schools and Teachers.

THOS. MENZIES, Bookseller.

STOVES! STOVES!

A. STEWART,

In the Stand lately occupied by Mr. H. Morrow, George Street,

HAS RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

COOKING, BOX & PARLOR STOVES,

OF THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED PATTERNS!

which will be sold at very Low Prices, for Cash or approved credit. Also,—a very

LARGE STOCK OF

TIN, COPPER AND JAPANNED WARES

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At Prices as Low as any house in Canada!

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE,—George Street, North of Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 11th, 1861. 50-4in.

CASH WANTED.

R. B. McDOUGALL

Begs to announce that he has just received a nice stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

A very large stock of

OVER AND UNDER COATS,

PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

THE MILLINERY SHOW ROOM

Is well supplied with the newest styles of Ladies' Mantles and Capes, every style and price of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets.

VELVET BONNETS FOR $1.25 AND UPWARDS.

Millinery made to order.

N. B.—All persons indebted either by Note or Book account are requested to call and settle immediately, otherwise their account will be handed over for collection.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterborough, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

TEA, SUGAR TOBACCO COFFEE &C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES,

FOR CASH ONLY!

A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

TOBACCOES, COFFEE, &c.

Good mixed Tea at 3s. 6d. Per lb.

Coffee, Fresh Ground every morning at 1s. 3d.

A FEW KEGS LOCHFINE HERRING, FISH, FISH OILS, &c.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterborough, November 21st, 1861. 47-3in.

FOR MONTREAL ONLY

CASH or Produce ONLY:

CASH STORE, ONE Price

Hunter Street, Peterboro'

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD take this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country for past favors, and would beg to intimate that he has received a large addition to his stock, on such favorable terms as enable him to offer goods at such

LOW PRICES,

as to convince every one who examines them

☞ *That he cannot be beat in the Town.*

The following comprise a few of the articles generally in stock:

West of England Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinets, Drills, Denims, Stripped Cottons, Ginghams, Prints, Factory Cotton leans, Cobourgs, Red and White Flannel Cotton Warp, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Silk and Felt Hats, &c.

TEAS, TOBACCOES, SUGARS,

Soap, Candles, Raisins Currants, Coffee, Rice, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Remember the Spot: Next door to McKellar & Cameron's, Hunter Street.

Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 34

ROYAL

HORSE INFIRMARY.

McDONALD STREET, PETERBORO'

W. KEITH, M. R. C. V. S.

HAVING rented Mr. Perry's Stables, (behind the Grain Store) and having fitted them with loose boxes and stalls, &c., with all the necessaries for an Infirmary, for sick and lame Horses, all cases brought there will receive every attention. Horses from the country can have Hay, Oats, &c., and Medicines at so much per day or week. Firing and other operations performed without throwing the animal, thereby avoiding much risk. Horses and Cattle in the country attended to.

W. K. may be consulted any day either at Messrs. John Moffat's, Blacksmith, John Douglass, Blacksmith, or at Mrs. Stewart's, George Street north, and at the Infirmary Stables from 9 to 10 a. m., and from 1 to 2 p. m.

Oct 29th, 1861. 44

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

RATE-PAYERS whose taxes have not yet been paid, will please take notice that the Collector may be found at the office of J. T. Heathers, Esq., over Hamilton's Hardware Store, Hunter Street, every day (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 10 a. m., and 4 p. m.

☞ Notice is also hereby given, that unless taxes are paid forthwith to the Collector, seizure will be made in every case.

J. A. HARTLEY,
Collector.

Peterboro, Nov. 26, 1861. 18

GAMPBELL'S

CANADIAN ARITHMETIC,

FOR SALE BY

THOS. MENZIES, Bookseller.

REMOVAL.

R. D. BASKERVILLE,

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, HAS fitted up with taste and convenience at considerable expense, a Saloon on George St., *2 doors south of Lawson's Hotel*, where he will be in attendance on the public, during all business hours. Having visited some of the largest American cities this summer, he is thoroughly acquainted with the

LATEST FASHIONABLE IMPROVEMENTS

in his profession, and flatters himself that he will not be found second to any in the Canadas.

☞ Positively no business on Sundays.

Peterboro, Sept 9, 1861. 37

PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING

should remember the Buffalo Clothing Store next door to Mr. Jas. Best's, George Street, where they can get a superior article at a very low price!

S. HOFELLER & BROS.

Peterboro. Oct 17th, 1861, 44

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Corporation of the Township of Otonabee intend, on the

16th December next,

to pass a By-law to establish the following line of Road, viz:

A Road commencing on the Western limit of the allowance for Road, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of Otonabee, at the line between lots Nos. 12 and 13, and thence westerly following said line between lots 12 and 14, across the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Concessions; said Road to be 66 feet wide, and the described line the centre.

A Road commencing 25 feet south of the line between lots Nos 30 and 31, on the Eastern limit of the allowance for Road, between the 1st and 2nd Concessions of Otonabee, and thence Easterly across the 1st Concession, following a line parallel with the line dividing lots numbers 30 and 31; said Road to be 40 feet wide, and the described line the centre.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 6th Nov., 1861.

THE COTTON QUESTION.

STOPPAGE OF 1700 LOOMS IN BLACKBURN.

(From the Manchester Guardian.)

The weavers of Mr. R. M. Jackson's mill, Blackburn, turned out yesterday, Nov. 15, at noon. The reason assigned for the stop was bad material. Mr. Jackson's mill is one of the largest in the town, and employs some 2,000 work-people, who have been on full time.

(From the London News, Nov. 15.)

It seems almost incredible that any cotton spinners in Lancashire can be meditating a strike against the reduction of wages rendered necessary by the state and prospects of our cotton supply. It is too true that in the neighborhood of Bury some of the operatives have actually struck against the reduction of ten per cent. proposed by the masters; and at Preston there is a threat of turning out against a reduction of 7½ per cent. Such a course, adopted under the circumstances of the time, seems to show that even yet, after the very great advance the Lancashire operatives have made in knowledge and in insight into their own interests, there is still much misunderstanding among them of the source of wages, and the causes of the rise and fall of the payment of labor. The Bury men on strike are reported to have declared they will consent to a reduction equal to the advance made in 1859—that is five per cent; but they have struck against more. The Preston men refuse all reduction.

Where do they suppose their wages come from? They are, for the most part, newspaper readers; they must have seen by the journals of their country that employers are failing in larger numbers than were almost ever known before. The Manchester *Examiner* says that seventy-nine firms in the district of the manufacturers have failed since the 1st of January. There have been fifteen failures at Manchester, and the same number at Burnley and Bury; and no less than 30 at Bolton, Blackburn Clitheroe, &c. When manufacturers of small capital and precarious standing fail in numbers in this way, the larger and safer capitalists are under a great strain. They can stand losses for a longer time than the weaker firms, but they have to stand losses. Not only does their business yield them no profit, but they have to pay wages out of their capital. Of course this can only be a temporary state of affairs. It is a question of time. Unless trade improves the day must come when the concern must stop, either by the employer's failure or by his retiring from business before his property is all gone. It is very clear that it depends partly on the operatives how long this payment of wages may go on at all.

There is nothing in the state of affairs, American or English, which can excuse any body connected with the cotton manufacture. Rash speculators in the commodity will suffer loss, sooner or later, and they deserve the punishment; but what shall we say to the rashness of men who refuse the means of subsistence at a moment when the continuance of that subsistence is becoming a grave question at best?

PICKLED FISH.

Salmon or trout are best. Dress the fish, cut it into pieces suitable for bringing to the table—as large as one's hand, about. Parboil them in water enough to cover them, well salted, and when fairly struck through, and before they are boiled enough to be fit for the table, take them out carefully, so that they will preserve their shape, and lay them separately on platters or plates to cool. They must not touch each other or they will adhere. In this state the larger bones may be slipped out; the fins will pull out, bringing with them the bones to which they were attached. It is well to do this if it can be done, without the fish falling to pieces. Take now *one-third* of the water in which the fish was boiled, and twice as much good vinegar; cloves, allspice and mace, in such proportion that the flavor of neither will predominate, and that the whole will not be so spicy that it might as well be cod or suckers as salmon or trout—in other words spice to taste; bring it to a boil and let it cool; when cold lay the pieces of fish in a stone pot, pour the pickle over them, and lay a plate over them to keep them under the pickle. In a few days this will be found a delicious relish—fit for the Vice-Regent of the Ladies Mount Vernon Association.

A HEALTHFUL PIE-CRUST.

Good crusts for plain pies are made by wetting up the crust with rich milk turned sour, and sweetened with saleratus. Still better crusts are made of sour cream sweetened with saleratus. Mealy potatoes boiled in salted water, and mixed with the same quantity of flour, and wet with sour milk sweetened with saleratus, make a good crust. Good light bread rolled thin makes a good crust for pandowdy, or pan-pie, and also for the upper crust of fruit pies, to be made without bottom crusts.

MINCE PIES.

Of corned beef, boiled very tender and chopped fine, two pounds; four pounds of suet, picked and chopped; to these add six pounds of currants, nicely cleaned and perfectly dry; three pound of chopped apples, the juice of two sour oranges and the peel of one, boiled tender and chopped fine; a pint of white wine, a nutmeg, a quarter of an ounce of cloves, mace, and allspice, in finest powder, press the whole into a deep pan when well mixed, and keep it covered in a dry cool place. Have citron and stewed raisins ready, and put some of them and a little hot water in each of the pies when made.

HOW TO CUT GLASS WITH A PIECE OF IRON.

Draw with a pencil on paper any pattern to which you wish the glass to conform; place the pattern under the glass, holding both together with your left hand, for the glass must not rest on any plane surface; then take a spike or piece of iron, heated, and pass it slowly forward, and the edge will immediately crack; continue moving the iron slowly over the glass, tracing the pattern, and the cling in the glass will follow at the distance of about half an inch in every direction, according to the motion of the iron. It may sometimes be found requisite, however, especially in forming corners, to apply a wet finger to the opposite side of the glass. Tumblers, or other glass, may be cut or divided very fancifully by similar means. The iron must be reheated as often as the crevice in the glass ceases to flow.—*Scientific American.*

WANTED.

A GOOD STEADY PLOUGHMAN AND general Farm hand may had permanent employment on application to

GEO. TESSON,

Lot 21, 4th Con., Otonabee.

Sept. 12, 1861. 37

THE FOUR WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING.

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulate the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it cramps at the sac of the stimulant, ARMARTS IT, KILLS IT, BANISHARTS IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering form these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Sep. 26, 1861. 39

Gutta-Percha Roofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1 50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repair, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,

23 Cedar Street, New York.

October 3rd, 1861. 40-1y.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by upwards, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest, safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the same or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C.W

Oct 8, 1861. 40

The Great French Remedy!

MADAM BOIVIN'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for all Uterine Obstructions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and diseases to which the Woman, Wife and Mother is peculiarly liable. These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action.—They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri, in Leucorrhea, or the Whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by Married Ladies at certain periods, but at other times their use is perfectly safe.

N. B.—$5 enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a package of Pills by return mail.

C. Crosby, General Agent, Fort Erie, C. W, Buffalo, N. Y; Lymas, Elliot & Co, Wholesale Agents, Toronto.

Sept. 17, 1862. 39

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW AND ACCURATE, ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

Map of Upper Canada,

TOGETHER WITH A DESCRIPTIVE MAP AND DIRECTORY OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF

N'H & S'H MONAGHAN & OTONABEE.

CONLIN, BONNEY & Co., of Toronto, propose to publish the above work, drawn on a large scale from the most recent and accurate surveys, exhibiting all Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations throughout the Province, corrected from the latest official authority; also, the various lines of Railway, Railway Stations, with the correct distance between each, Canals, Plank and Macadamized Roads, the Main Travelled Roads between Towns and Villages, the boundaries and names of each County and Township, the great Lakes, Rivers, and principal Mill Streams. Tables showing the Variation of Time between each County Seat in Upper Canada from the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, the Population of each City, Town, County and Township will also be given, with other important and useful information, carefully compiled from the Census Returns of the present year. The Map will be Illustrated with Views of the principal Public Buildings in the Province, executed in the best style of the art.

There will also be given on the above Map an enlarged Plan, in the most minute detail, of the Shire Township, showing concessions, lots, and subdivisions, with the names of the proprietors neatly engraved thereon; also, School Sections, Churches, Saw and Grist Mills, Villages, Hamlets, Taverns, Toll Gates, &c., together with considerable general detail and other matters open to travel, the quantities of timber and cleared and occupied land, enlarged Plans of Towns and Villages in the Township.

The names of all Subscribers, resident owners of farms, will be engraved separately and printed on their respective lots, upon the application of the residents thereof, and the names of Subscribers in the Towns and Villages, will be published, with the trade, profession, business, &c., of each, thereby forming a complete Rural, Professional, and Mercantile Business Directory.

☞ Our Agents exhibit a SMALL specimen of the above work, with our name engraved thereon.

CAUTION.—This enterprise is in no way connected with [illegible] Township Map of [illegible] Co., published by [illegible] of New York.

WILL BE SOLD AT

A SACRIFICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by circumstances to sell his House and Lot on Albert Street on the Court House Hall, adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Dumble. The above is one of the most delightful situations in Town, and will be sold for the

LOW PRICE OF $800!

one half to be paid down, and the remainder in two years from time of sale. Title Perfect.

JOHN RITCHIE.

Peterboro.

Mathew's Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and nauseous Vermifuge Pastes. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicines.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal supports during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE*

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

with reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1.000 000.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,

Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 14th, 1857.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE*

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

ACT OF LIFE IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—pronounced despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, still more, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove

Invaluable to remove

Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.

And gives clearness to the Voice.

And gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes,

They relieve in ten minutes,

They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists

Sold by all Druggists

Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.

At 25 cents a box.

At 25 cents a box.

Lightning! Lightning!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

300,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH *SPRATTS' RENOWNED* PLATINA TIPPED POINTS!!

AND ENLARGED INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is pronounced in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers; is highly approved and recommended by the Scientific. The above non-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Croft has a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and subjected to this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and no being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud surcharged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, dissipating and so securing the fountain, easing the cloud of its consequent accumulation allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. Should it fall in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground being a preventive in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Central Palace, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Carbonized Rod. Common Iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 25 feet from the point.

$1.000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by O. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KENDALL,

83 Young Street.

Toronto, Sept. 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPERintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.,

Prof. of Chemistry.

Peterboro', July 25th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratts Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations.—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. NIELOCK.

Toronto June 29th, 1861. 31-3m

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills

Extract from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, and in the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail when the directions on the 2nd page of the pamphlet are well observed.

For all packages, see a pamphlet free of the agents.

N. B.—Two and six postage stamps enclosed to any author ized agent will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints.

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed.

When the directions are followed,

When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester N.Y. sole proprietor. Norman & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour Wm. Conner, A. W Kempt, Peterboro and all dealers in medicines.

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for observe or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1862; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,

Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W 50-1y.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods.

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 22s 6d. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, &c. Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, &c. in Red and Green Cases. Islay Scotch Whiskey (very old) &c. in 1 doz. Cases. Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Flavoring extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (new blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jos. Stevens, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2 1861.

JUDSONS,

MOUNTAIN HERB

WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots

VERSUS

Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, remember that it may be more than a mere babe that affects them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm mixtures is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs. Ask for the "*Almanac of Twin Almanacs.*" of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by the GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

KILLS WORMS,

Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of *Tecuco*, on each package of this Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

50 Leonard St., New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....£500,000

INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 250,000

ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in West Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tecuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

This inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "*Mountain Herb Pills*" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which run a tiny stream, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and where the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, admirable as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Planned indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "*Mountain Herb Pills*," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	*Debility,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints.*
Chest Diseases	*Headaches,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*
Dropsy,	
Inward Weakness,	
Liver Complaints,	
Lowness of Spirits,	
Piles,	
Stone and Gravel,	
Secondary Symptoms,	
Worms.	

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tecucas, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEMORIES" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills* are put up in a *Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO.,* on each box.

B. L. JUDSON, & Co,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 50 Leonard Street,

NEW YORK

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

☞ The Canadian Pain Destroyer is a prompt and sure remedy for Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bite, Chilblains, as well as the stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the bites of Poisonous Insects and venomous Reptiles.

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is [illegible] about three miles from Petersburgh. [illegible] are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Petersburgh

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,

or Bobcaygeon.

WM. TULLY, Jr.,

Monaghan.

September 13, 1861. 38

L. M. SQUAIR.

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co's Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bonnaventure.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York and Oswego.

Office in Gillett's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10 1860.

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES, MONUMENTS, TABLE-TOPS, MANTLE-PIECES,

&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1860 45

SADDLERY & HARNESS

WARE-HOUSE.

Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, of an improved style.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept 5, 1860. 39

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do this has been proved by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, HEADACHE, LOSS OF ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, AND indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. How can this be done? Sarsaparilla from the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Orsbom & Gilmour; Wm. Coulter, and W. A. Kempt, Peterboro'; O.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to the office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 51.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, on

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 whenever so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion....$0 37
Each subsequent insertion.....
Six to ten lines, first insertion.....
Each subsequent insertion.....
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line).....
Each subsequent insertion, " "
Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written directions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES BENGOUGH,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

J. B. DISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, *Lumber Merchant*, &c.—OFFICE—*Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.* 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law. Master Extraordinary in Chancery Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (south) to Thomson's Store, George St. Peterborough. 12,

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c Dixon' Exchange Block, George Street, Peterboro' h. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3d, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the *Review* Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate. Physician, Surgeon, &c Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGrego's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April 23, 1861 17

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861. 3

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE OF MCDONALD & FITZGERALD.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro.

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 7th, 1861. 48

H. IRVINE,
CONVEYANCER.
OFFICE.—In Heathorn's Block, Hunter Street, a few doors above Ormond's Steamboat Dining Rooms.
Peterboro' Nov. 1861. 47

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.

Pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, contains the largest wholesale Hostlie in the city. Its bar (with business generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) becomes a great favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made one of the finest; there have been added to the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the Rooms throughout has been refitted, and now contains MANY improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown in hotels. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor intends this by continuing his personal management and the assistance of the ALBION, to say the least of it, (if quotations to be, as it now is, the best Dollar hotel in Canada.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and a part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 26, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES, in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS. WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS;
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 6th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	7.30 a. m.
" Millbrook "	9.05 a. m.
" Fraserville "	9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	9.50 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.	
Leave Peterboro' at	2.35 p. m.
" Fraserville "	3.55 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	4.55. p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

PORK! PORK!

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS!

200 BARRELS OF CHOICE
MESS PORK!
For Sale Low for Cash.
ROBERT COCHRANE.
Butcher at the Market.
Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1861. 41

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND THE BEST
PLACE TO PURCHASE
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IS AT
HAFFEY'S,
All the Clothing is made on the premises, and warranted!!
Peterborough, Sept. 26, 1861 39

MACLEARS'
ALMANACS FOR 1862.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has received all his fall stock of
BOOKS,
STATIONERY and
ROOM PAPER,
AND WILL SELL
CHEAP FOR CASH!
as the times are hard.
THOMAS MENZIES.
Peterboro', 14th Nov., 1861. 44-3in.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1849, a person named De Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 55 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.
MRS. SEMANTHA JENNINSON.
Rochester, N. Y., 24th May, 1861.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!

Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling
IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., awaiting claimants. A Catalogue of the heirs and names of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 50 cents in United States' stamps, or we for $1. Old claims must be presented at once. References:—A. K. Hill, Boston; J. Graham, Chief of Police, Haverhill. Address
W. W. S. ORESTON & Co.,
Box 250, Post Office, Boston, Mass.
3

VALUABLE
TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE comfortable Brick Houses near the business part of the Town.

THE Subscriber offers for sale these two neat and substantial built Brick Houses on Antrim street, one lot from George street. The houses are fitted up with every convenience; the partition walls are all brick. There is a good soft water cistern and spring well, sheds, &c., on the premises.

TERMS.—One half cash, the balance in three yearly instalments.

For particulars apply to
DAVID CARLISLE.
On the premises.
Peterboro, Oct. 23rd, 1861. 44-3in.

THE CHEAPEST & BEST PLACE
TO GET JOB PRINTING done, is at the EXAMINER Office.

NOTICE.

DR. D. PENTLAND,

BEGS to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the support extended to him during the last 3 years, and begs to intimate that he has formed a co-partnership with Dr. F. G. Callender, and will ever be happy to meet his customers and the public at our rooms, over the Fur Store, Scott's Buildings, Corners of George and Simcoe Streets
Peterboro, Dec. 3, 1861. 49

NOTICE.

Dr. F. G. CALLENDER,

WITH great pleasure returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons in Peterboro' and vicinity for the liberal support he has received during the last 15 years, and would also state that he has entered into Partnership with Dr. D. Pentland, and trusts that by strict attention to business will merit a continuance of the favor.
Rooms in Scott's Block,—at his old stand.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,

HAVING many years experience, feel confident in their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!

☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.

TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES!

OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861: 49

ALBUMS! GIFT BOOKS,
&c., &c., &c.,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

A Choice Assortment.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his large assortment of
STATIONERY, BOOKS, &C.,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS and
NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
THOS. MENZIES, Bookseller.
Peterboro', Dec 3rd, 1861. 49

PETERBOROUGH
ROOM PAPER DEPOT.

NEWEST AND CHOICEST PATTERNS.

ROBERT STEVENSON,
(Sherbrooke Street,—nearly opposite the Huffman House,) offers his large stock of
PAPER-HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS,
BORDERS,
WINDOW-BLINDS,
&c., &c., &c.,
COMPRISING
OVER 20,000 Pieces!
at a Great Reduction from the usual trade prices, for Cash.

HIS STOCK OF
PAINT BRUSHES,
Varnishes,
Oils,
Paints,
Window Glass,
Curtain Fixtures,
&c., &c., &c.
IS ALSO LARGE, GOOD AND CHEAP.
☞ Window Glass cut to order.
Peterboro, Nov. 19, 1861. 47

New Store! New Stock!

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

HAVING Removed to their New Store on Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's Grocery Store, and having lately made considerable

ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK
OF
Harness
and
Saddlery!

will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand.
☞ Fresh MOCCASINS, and Goods of the best material.
Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 50

SHOE-CLOSING!

THE subscriber is prepared to receive work in Shoe-Closing of all descriptions.
WM. DUMBLE,
Court House hill, one door above the Union School House.
Peterboro, Dec 4, 1861. 45

DOW'S CELEBRATED
PALE INDIA ALE,
IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.
OGILVY & HOOD.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons to harbour or credit my wife, Cecilia Mullen, on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debt incurred by her after this date.
JOHN MORAN.
Dumo, Nov. 20, 1861. 49tdn

FOR SALE.—Choice Teas and Sugars at the Sign of the Golden Fleece. W. CLUXTON.

Poetry.

For the Examiner.

THE TEMPEST.

"The Tempest and the Storm are God's Ministers."—*Halleck.*

The Spirit of the Tempest stalks abroad,
And with its stormy music wakes the world,
Peopling the night with its impassioned minstrels,—
The wild, unfettered, warring elements,—
That shake their fiendish locks amid the gloom,
And sweep along the starless canopy.
Far on the desert, where the primal curse,
Seems ripening with the stately march of time,
They swell their notes sublimely, but unheard
Save by the lone and dying traveller.
But soon they change their ruffian notes and wail
In plaintive tones, amid the lordless halls,
All windowless and broken,—and o'er their
Mouldering fragments sing the strains of ruin;
Then fast careering through the gloom, they pluck
The billows from their ooze bed, and toss
Them to the skies: and, sitting on their bosoms,
Chant furiously their song of desolation.
The reeling sailor hears the revelry
Of winds that woo him o'the roaring deep,
And reels his bark the play-thing of the waves,
Casts back a hurried thought on home—his wife
And little ones, cast on the sympathy
Of a *rude world, remorseless as the element,*
Ambitious to devour him,—breathes a wish,
All eloquent, that Heaven in love would shield
Their helplessness, and snatch them from their fate.
The waves, in all the majesty of death,
Come like his ministers to wrap the pall
Of everlasting night around him,
Without the fragment of a wreck to tell
Succeeding voyagers 'twas here he perished!
The heedless winds sweep onward still, and o'er
His tomb chant their unmeasured elegies.
What though the lightning fierce your torches are,—
Though thunder is the music of your revels—
Though in your wild career of desolation
You laugh at all the noble attributes
Of man;—still,—still you hold the charter
Of your wild freedom from the Mighty One,
The Governor of Universal Nature.
His mandate calls you from your prison house,
The ministers of wrath to do His pleasure;
Leaving whole countries like a wilderness;
Blighting the pride and fairest hopes of man;
And *teaching fearful lessons of dependence*
On Him alone from whom all blessings flow.
Anon—His look, all radiant with Omnipotence,
Surveys the storm on Nature's troubled brow,
And all is hushed into a summer calm.
C. S. D.
Otonabee, 1861.

The little White Angel.

A GERMAN STORY.

Some children stood in a group before the door of the village school-house one lovely summer evening.

They were all talking pleasantly together, from Kline, the son of the rich and proud Hofmeister, to little blue-eyed Carl, the only child of the poor baker.

It is very true that Kline wore a velvet jacket, richly embroidered, while Carl's coat was old, and his wooden shoes were rough enough in all conscience. But what of that? If they were good friends, what difference did that make, I should like to know? Wait till children become grown people, for pity's sake, before you expect them to measure each other's worth by what they possess or wear.

"The new school-master, Meinheer Friedrich, comes to-morrow, said Otto. "I am so glad; I am so weary of old Master Hoffman, with his crooked problems and hard lessons."

"So was I, truly," said Kline, who, although a good, merry boy, hated his books as he did medicine.

"Ah, thou didst always play better than work, my Kline," said Max, "and so did I. Meinheer Friedrich will be wise if he keeps me and thee apart during school hours. But come—see which can get home first—one, two, three!" and away they scampered, laughing and shouting as only school-boys can.

The following days the boys were standing around the school-house, when the door opened, and Master Friedrich himself appeared, and cried, in a cheery, hearty voice:

"Welcome, my children!"

"Welcome, master!" they cried.

And now they entered and took their seats and were quite still while the good master read a chapter in the Book of books, and then reverently prayed that the dear Saviour would guide him in his teachings, and bless them, and send His holy Spirit to watch over them all.

School began; the thumb-worn books were brought out; the lazy boys began to sigh and frown, and wish impatiently for the recess, and wonder why Latin dictionaries were ever invented; when, as if by magic, they found themselves listening to the pleasant voice of Master Friedrich, and actually understanding their lessons—so clear and simple were his explanations; and the time for recess came, to their great astonishment, long before they had expected.

When the studies were over, the master drew from his desk a box, and whilst the children gathered around, he opened it, and drew out charming little white and pink sea shells, pretty pictures, and many other beautiful things, which he gave to the children with loving words.

The most lovely thing of all was a little porcelain statute of an angel. She stood,—so fair, so pure,—with her small white hands folded over her breast, and with her eyes uplifted, and the children gazed enchanted.

"Oh, the dear angel! the beautiful angel!" cried they all. "Will thou not give it to me, Master Friedrich?"

But the good master smiled and said:

"The little angel is too lovely to be given to any boy who is not good and true of heart. We shall presently see who deserves her. He who brings me to-morrow the brightest thing on earth, shall have the angel."

At this the children looked at each other, as if wondering what the good master might mean. But he said no more, and they went home thoughtfully.

The next day, after the lessons (which had now become so pleasant) were finished, the children clustered around the master to claim him what they had brought.

Some of the smaller ones had picked up sparkling stones on the road, and as they held them in the sun-light were sure they must be something bright and precious.

Some had polished up a shilling till it shone like a little crown; one brought a watch-crystal which his father had given him, and which he considered a wonder of transparent brightness; and Kline, the rich Hofmeister's son, had brought a paste buckle, made to imitate diamonds, than which, in his opinion nothing could be brighter.

All these things were placed on the master's desk, side by side. The shilling shone away famously; the pebble and watch-crystal did their best; but Kline's buckle was the bravest of all.

"Ah, mine's the brightest!" shouted Kline, clapping his hands.

"But where is little Carl?" said Master Friedrich. "He ran out just now."

All eyes were turned to the door, when presently in rushed Carl, breathless. In his hands, held up lovingly against his neck, was a poor little snow-white dove. Some crimson drops upon the downy breast showed that it was wounded.

"Oh, master," cried Carl, "I was looking for something bright when I came upon this poor little white dove. Some cruel boys were tormenting it, and I caught it quickly and ran here. Oh, I fear it will die."

Even as he spoke the dove's soft eyes grew filmy, it nestled closer to Carl's neck, then gave a faint cry, drooped its little head and died.

Carl sank on his knees beside the master's desk, and from his eyes there fell upon the white dove's poor broken wing two tears, large and bright.

The master took the dead dove from his hands, and laid it tenderly down on the desk with the bright things, then raising Carl, he softly said, "my children, there is no brighter thing on earth than a *tender, pitying heart.*"

The boys were silent for a moment, for they felt that the master had decided that Carl had rightly won the Angel. Then Kline cried out:

"My master, thou didst not fairly explain to us. I pray you give us another trial."

"Yes, dear master," said Max, "give us one more trial."

"What sayest thou, Carl?" said Master Friedrich.

"Yes, dear master," said the generous boy.

The good master smiled thoughtfully, and his eyes rested for a moment lovingly upon Carl; then glancing around, he said:

"He who brings me the loveliest thing on earth to-morrow shall have the angel."

The children clapped their hands and departed satisfied

After school the next day, Kline was the first to run up to Master Friedrich and lay upon his desk what he considered the loveliest thing in the whole world—his new soldier cap, with a long scarlet feather and bright gold tassel.

Max came next, and placed beside the cap a small silver watch, his last birth-day gift, with a bright steel watch-chain attached. Otto brought a great picture-book, just sent him by his god-mother. Rudolph a tiny marble vase, richly sculptured; and so on, until a more motley collection never before lay upon Master Friedrich's desk.

Then poor little Carl stepped modestly up and placed in the master's hand a pure lily.

The rich perfume filled the room, and bending over the flower, inhaling the delicious fragrance, the master softly said, "my children, the blessed Word of God says, 'Behold the lillies of the valley; they toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these.' Carl has rightly chosen."

But murmurs arose; the children were not satisfied, and again they asked for another trial.

And, as before, good Master Friedrich inquired:

"What sayest thou, Carl?" And he answered as before, with generous haste, "Yes, dear Master."

"Now, this is the last time," said the master, "and he who brings me the *best thing on earth* shall have the angel."

"The very best thing on earth is plum-cake," cried Kline, on the third day, as he walked up to the desk, bearing a large cake, richly frosted with a wreath of sugar roses around the edge. This he placed triumphantly before the master, sure of the prize.

"Nay, thou art wrong this time, Kline," said Max. "I asked my father what was the very best thing on earth, and he gave me this golden guilder. The prize is mine."

"Ah, but my father said that the very best thing was a good glass of Rhenish wine," cried Otto, "and I have brought a bottle of it, thirty years old. The prize is surely mine."

So they went on, till all had placed their offerings before the master.

"And thou, Carl," said he, "what hast thou brought which thou thinkest the best on earth?"

A crimson flush rose to the little boy's forehead, and coming softly forward he took from his breast a *small worn Testament*, pressed it to his lips, and then reverently laid it down with the rest, as he said, in a low sweet voice, "My Mother, dear master, says that God's precious Testament is far beyond all earthly possessions."

"'Tis thine, my Carl," cried the master, snatching the boy to his breast. "The white angel is thine; for there is nothing in the wide world half so precious as the words of Christ." And he placed the angel in the hands of the trembling boy.

Kline knit his brows, and gazed with anger and disappointment at little Carl; and the rest, seeing him do this, felt themselves aggrieved; but suddenly the cloud cleared from Kline's face, and rushing forward, he caught Carl in his arms, crying, "Forgive me, dear Carl; now I am right glad that just won the prize."

Ah, the blessed effect of a bright example! Quickly joining hands, the children danced joyfully around little Carl, who stood in the midst, the white angel pressed to his heart—his hair falling in curls on the shoulders of his poor clothes—his eyes full of tears, but his face full of smiles.

The good master Friedrich also wept for joy, and prayed from the depth of his pure and simple heart that the Saviour would bless this lesson to the children's everlasting good. He had turned away that none might perceive his tears.

But one in Heaven saw them, Master Friedrich.

NOT BEYOND THE POWER OF LOVE.

Mr. Gough, in one of his recent lectures, proceeded to confute the idea that drunkards are so far brutes as to be beyond the power of Christian love, saying: "No, they are not brutes. I have labored for eighteen years among them, and I have never found a brute. I have had men to swear at me; I have had a man dance around me as if possessed of a devil and spit his foam in my face, but I never found a man that I would give up. It may take a long time to reach his manhood, but he is not a brute. I think it is Charles Dickens who says, "Away up a great many pairs of stairs, in a very remote corner, easily passed by, there is a door, and on that door is written "Woman." And so in the heart of the vilest outcast, away up a great many pairs of stairs, in a very remote corner, easily passed by, there is a door upon which is written "Man."

Here is our business—to find that door. It may take a long time, but begin and knock. Don't get tired, but remember God's long suffering for us and keep knocking a long time if need be. Don't get weary if there is no answer; remember him whose locks were wet with the dew.—Knock on—just try it—you try it, and just so sure, by the by, will the quivering lip and starting tear tell that you have been knocking at the heart of a man, and not of a brute. It is because these poor wretches are men, and not brutes, that we have hopes of them.

I once picked up a man in the market-place. They said, "He is a brute—let him alone." I took him home with me and kept the brute 14 days and nights through his delirium, and he nearly frightened my wife out of her wits one night, chasing her all about the house with a boot in his hand. But she recovered her wits and he recovered his.

He said to me, "You wouldn't think I had a wife and child, would you?"

"Well, I shouldn't."

"I have, and—God bless her little heart—my little Mary is as pretty a little thing as ever stepped," said the "brute."

I asked, "Where do you live?"

"Two miles from here."

"When did you see them last?"

"Two years ago."

Then he told me his sad story. I said, "You must go back again."

"I can't go back. My wife is better without me. I have struck her and abused her and kicked her. Can I go back again?"

I went with him to his house. I knocked at the door, and his wife opened it.

"Is this Mrs. Richardson?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, that is Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Richardson, this is Mrs. Richardson. Now come into the house."

They went in. The wife sat on one corner of the room, and the "brute" on the other. I waited to see who would speak first, and it was the woman. But before she spoke she fidgetted a good deal. She pulled up her apron till she got hold of a hem and then she pulled it down again.—Then she folded it up close and jerked it out through her fingers an inch at a time; then she spread it all down again, and then looked all about the room and said, "Well, William."

The brute said, "Well, Mary."

He had a large handkerchief around his neck, and his wife said:

"You had better take the handkerchief off, William, you'll need it when you go out."

He began to fumble about it; the knot was large enough; he could have untied it if he liked, but he said "will you untie it, Mary?"

She worked away at it, but her fingers were too clumsy, too, and she could not get it off.

While thus occupied their eyes met.—The lovelight was not all quenched. She opened her arms gently and he fell into them.

If you had seen those white arms clasped about his neck and he sobbing on her breast and the child looking in wonder first at one and then at the other, you would have said: "It is not a brute, but a MAN, with a great big, warm heart in his bosom."

.....Most ministers furnish the raw material for their own art, and commit every fault which they blame.

.....The passport to heaven is written nowhere else than upon the leaves of a pure heart.

.....It has been said that life is an epigram, of which death is the point. Alas for human nature! good points are very rare.

.....Why do people talk about feeling doubts in their own minds? Where else could they be expected to feel them?

....."Do you like the game of drafts, Madam?" "No, I don't like any game where I can't take a man without having first to jump over him."

.....Swinging is said by the doctors to be a good exercise for the health; but we have known many a poor wretch come to his death by it.

.....It has been said that spirits-vapors should not be admitted into the family circle because they might turn the parlor into a tap-room.

.....It is a general remark that all classes of persons are ever ready to give their opinions. We think the lawyers must be excepted; they sell theirs.

.....Some men spend the whole prime of their lives in telling down empty bottles, their empty casks, and to let every thing else go to ruin in trying to draw them up again.

EXPERIMENTING.

I have often noticed that parents commence with a theory, for the education and training of their children. To gain implicit obedience, they treat all dispositions alike, and bend and break them at will.

I have been travelling among my old friends this summer, and have been much interested in seeing them surrounded by their little ones, fresh and rosy, from the hand of the Creator. I have noticed also how different were modes of training, which I will illustrate by truthful instances which occurred while I was resident in their families.

My first visit was to Mary, who has one little boy, a gentle, pleasant child. One afternoon Charley had wandered away to the canal, and getting into a small boat that lay temptingly near the bank, had been rowing about with some boys. Now this was a forbidden treat, and my friend soon discovered the fault that Charley had committed when he returned about tea time with his feet wet and clothes soiled with wet and mud. There was to supper for him that night, and his mother led him up to his little room. She spoke very composedly to him, and with more than usual sternness in her manner. "My son, you may take off your jacket and hang it on that peg. Now, my son, remove the rest of your clothes, and get into your bed." Charley trembled, but he did not say a word; he laid his head on his pillow. "Now my son, say your prayers." So Charley said the formula he had been taught, but with a shrinking voice. I fear his little heart was not much in it. Then his mother descended to drink her tea, and as Charley heard the clatter of the dishes, he fervently wished he had not gone down to the dear, tempting canal.

After mamma was refreshed, she came up stairs, and proceeded to the closet, procured a rattan, and approached the trundle-bed, in the same cold, icy manner, finding the little victim far under the clothes.

"Now, my son, I am intending to punish you effectively. If you make the least noise, it will be twice as long and as severe. Therefore let there be no crying or any disturbance." So she gave him the modicum of stripes, and the child restrained, as far as possible, any of the anguish he felt.

While I sat in the adjoining room, a silent witness of this scene, I was filled with indignation. I felt as if she played with that child's sensibilities just as a cruising cat holds a mouse in its velvet claws and gently pats the shivering creature before devouring it. I thought of an exclamation Peter once made to me, "It is of no use to tell me not to punish a child in a passion, I never should do it at all if I waited to get cool." However objectionable such a mode of government may be, it is far preferable to this cold, unsympathizing manner. In a word, my friend was experimenting.

My cousin in B. had a number of children, and thither I went after a few weeks. Discipline in this family was of a different sort. The rod was never used, but I noticed that the children were seldom happy.—Their parents seemed on the watch for occasion for reproof. For the smallest offence they were condemned to bed at noon-day to lie for the rest of the day in duresse. Banishment from the table also was resorted to constantly. When I arrived, I looked around for my favorite Sammy, but found he was in bed, in consequence of some misdemeanor. Just down by the line which separated the garden from the neighbor's ground was a little pond with a boat in it where children were accustomed to play. My cousin's children were often invited to join them, but were constantly forbidden the ammusement, and the consequence was a violation of the rule; and often the little boys would creep through the gate and run to the shore for just one minute. Then the never-failing resort to a supperless bed, made me feel that too much watchfulness is perhaps as detrimental as too little care.

I was reminded of my own youth. My father forbade his children that delightful employment of swinging. All the youth of our acquaintance had swings in their attics, and we were deprived. Our father thought it would injure our brains to swing. There was a lady who lived near us who always wished us to have a delightful time when we visited her. She would open the door and say, "Go right up stairs, run as hard as you please. There is a nice swing with a cushioned seat, which is as easy as a cradle." "Oh!" but we replied, "our father never allows us to swing." "Oh, nonsense," she would say. "Go and enjoy yourselves, I'll make it all right with your father. Come, I'll give you the first swing," and she would seat one of us in the comfortable place and give us a push, away we flew through the air. Of course this dereliction would be followed by great vexations of guilt about the *transgression*, and not unfrequent pleasure was spoil for by bitter tears and confessions at home.

But little do parents know, when suddenly or hastily forbidding children little enjoyments that they have longed for, the struggle which goes on in their hearts. It is an hecessary to be judicious in the nature and extent of punishments in a family, as it is in the case of our army or navy. I have heard a distinguished man say that his father never had to raise a hand in punishment; "A look was sufficient, a finger pointed was enough. The very manner of lifting the spectacles and surveying me from head to foot almost withered me; I never dared disobey. Like the gentle nerve I was held in firm check by a superior hand."

Mrs. Meander was the last friend I visited on my route. I felt, while staying beneath her hospitable roof that she thoroughly studied the characters of her children, and sought a healthy mode of treatment for each. Among them there was one of quick intellect and indomitable play-fancy, which last trait had been a great trial to her gentle mother. I once saw an illustration of this. While in a shed, playing baby to be dressed in all his little carriage about the village corner, pleasantly engaging and flattering to me. Her countenance was, as usual, pleasant, and she was engaged in doing a thousand little things for others.

However, saw a steep place in the path, and fearing a sudden pitch might upset the baby, came forward, and taking hold of the carriage, said, "I will draw it down the hill." "No, mother, you said I might go, I must draw it myself." "After it is safe you shall," replied her mother. But it was all spoiled now; Miss Bell declared she did not want to go at all if her mother might not draw in the least. Now I looked with interest to see how my friend would manage this little will. She only quietly said, "Very well, you may go into the house.—A few of the children will do, they will help to draw sister. Bell turned and came slowly back, took her doll, and seated herself on the step. She did not cry nor pout. Her whole difficulty seemed to be that determined obstinacy. My friend remarked afterwards, "It is no use to try to break her will, but only to restrain it. Collisions are very bad in such cases, and we must study the different character presented."—Ah! how necessary it is that parents should first govern themselves, and looking up in these little ones with all the fondness of maternal love, wisely temper moderation with firmness, indulgence with wisdom.—*Advocate and Guardian.*

A NIGHTINGALE'S SONG.

One of the returned soldiers who was in Virginia tells the following story:—

"Shortly after the arrival of the regiment, the squad messing in a certain tent near a dwelling were listeners to most beautiful music. The unknown vocalist sang in tones so soft, so tremulous and so melodious, that the volunteers strained their ears to drink in every note of the air. "In the day time they went by the dwelling but saw no soul. Once they pursued a sylph-like figure to the very gate, but alas! she was not the lady sought for. And so they lived on each night hearing the music repeated, and when it ceased ambition and worldly interest went out with them and so their dreams were filled with fancies of the unseen face. One night, when gathered together the voice struck up again.

"By Jove!" said one "this is agonizing. I can't stand it. She must be discovered."

A dozen eager voices took up the remark and a certain nervous youth was delegated to reconnoitre the place. He crept on tip-toe toward the dwelling, leaped the garden poles, and finally, undiscovered, but very pallid and remorseful, he gained the casement.

Softly raising his head he peeped within. The room was full of music—he seemed to grow blind for a moment.

Lo! upon the kitchen floor, sat the mysterious songster—*an ebony faced negress, scouring tin kettles!*

The soldier's limbs sank down beneath him, and the discovered, looking up, shouted,—

"Go way dar, you sofer man, or I'll fly de frying pan at yer head. Don't stan' dar, peekin' at dis chile!"

The soldier left, his romantic visions dispelled.

IMPERFECT IN HIS FRENCH.

Not long after the general peace, in 1815 when all classes of English travellers, armed and unarmed, polished and unpolished, flocked to the continent in search of the classical and picturesque, one of the pilgrims met a companion sitting in a state of most woeful despair, and apparently near the last agonies, by the side of one of the mountain lakes of Switzerland. With great anxiety he inquired the cause of his suffering.

"Oh," said the latter, "I was very hot, thirsty, and took a large draught of the clear water of the lake, and then sat down on this stone to consult my guide-book.—To my astonishment I found there that the water of this lake is very poisonous! Oh, I am a gone man!—I feel it running all over me! I have only a few minutes to live! Remember me to——." "Let me see the guide book," said his friend. Turning to the passage he found—"*L'eau du lac est bien poissonneuse.*"—"the water of the lake abounds in fish." "Is that the mean-ng of it?" "Certainly." "I never was better," said the dying man, leaping up with his countenance shining as radiant as the sun of the first May morning. Then extending his arm in the true long bow style—"there's muscle!" he exclaimed, and not a series of capers over the grass that would have done honor to a Vestris. "Who but would have become of you," said his friend, "if I had not met you?" "I should have died of imperfect knowledge of the French language."

SHREWD.

Secretary Cameron being overrun with applications from ladies for the places of nurses in the army hospitals, thought to get rid of their importunities by doing a deed that all who accepted the post should not wear hoops. Finding this readily agreed to by his tormentors, the next dodge was to issue an order that no one should be accepted who was under thirty years of age.—Thus did this business. The ward he was of that age in the country.

POLITE.—An old lady talking at a party about heads of hair exclaimed:

"If there is anything I hate, it is red hair!" Then seeing a young man standing by who had red hair, she made her former speech worse by saying, "But not such a pretty red hair as yours, Mr. W."

.....Where people speak of their grievances being so great that they cannot drown the noises of others, it is a sign that it won't sink.

.....Beautiful was the reply of a reverend saint to the question whether he was still in the land of the living? "No, but I am almost there."

.....A covenant with an unprincipled man is like a loose cartridge about one's person, which he can put on and off at pleasure.

.....We naturally hate pleasant thoughts as we grow older; we do not mark it, but unfortunately there is the character of it and our time runs out.

THE NEWS OF THE MASON AND SLIDELL CASE.

From the London News, Nov. 28.

THE American Government is surely the most unfortunate of governments, or else the most magnanimous. An officer of the Federal navy has struck a better blow for the rebels than their Generals Beauregard or Johnston have yet been able to do.

There is rejoicing on board the *Nashville*, and if Messrs. Yancy and Dudley Mann did not *fete* their friends last night, they missed a fine opportunity.

The news of the *La Plata* which we publish to-day will raise the spirits of the whole South.

The United States Government—for until the act is disowned and atoned for it must feel the responsibility—has struck its best friend in the face—a friend that never yet, when smitten on the left cheek, turned the right for a second blow. The remote consequences of the act we shall not attempt to predict. Enough for the present that it is one which will make it the duty of the Government to insist on ample, complete, and immediate satisfaction. Its wanton folly bids us hope that Lieut. Fairfax was acting without instructions, and that the Washington Cabinet will no sooner learn what has taken place in the Bahama Channel than it will disavow the act, restore Messrs Mason and Slidell, and tender the fullest apology. Nothing short of this reparation can be accepted. Until there has been time to receive news from Washington we feel bound to believe that the seizure of passengers on board the *Trent* was an act as much in excess of duty as it was in violation of public law. No Government should know better than that of the United States the lines which separate rights of belligerants and neutrals respectively. While this war lasts we must submit to have our mercantile vessels stopped on the high seas by both parties in search of contraband. Had Lieut. Fairfax confined himself to demanding Mr. Slidell's despatches, and taken them off we must have acquiesced in his visit as one of the disagreeable occurrences incident to a voyage in the neighbourhood of contending forces. But the seizure of persons stands on a different footing. In the eyes of Mr. Seward, Messrs. Slidell and Mason are rebels. In our eyes they are simply passengers, and the Washington Government may rest assured we shall no more permit it to take its rebels out of our vessels than we should concede a similar right to Austria or Russia. The circumstances of this event still more strongly compel us to disbelieve in the absence of direct evidence, that this aggression was ordered by the United States Government. The Cabinet at Washington knows perfectly well that it cannot act in this fashion with impunity.—In fact at this moment its cause lies at our mercy. We could with ease remove the severe pressure which it exerts on the South by means of its blockade, and on which more than on the sword it relies for success. We could open all the Southern ports at once to receive gold and commodities and munitions of war in return for cotton; and, if need were, we could at small cost find abundant occupation for all the *San Jacintos* they could muster, and for half the army of the Potomac into the bargain.—We have given no provocation for this outrage. The course of our Government has been uniformly bearing and considerate.—Lord Palmerston's high spirit has manifested itself only in magnanimity. No Minister could have avoided more anxiously all that could fairly give offence, or when occasions for remonstrance have arisen, as in the recent imprisonment of British subjects, have armed himself with more patience; and for what object should the United States Government risk a rupture with this country for the miserable gratification of getting the persons of two of its adversaries into its power. The Washington Cabinet has shown itself sufficiently imbecile, but to authorize the forcible arrest of gentlemen under the protection of the British flag would be nothing less than madness. Incidents like these are irritating, but the British people have the satisfaction of knowing that their affairs are under firm guidance. With the irascible Earl of Derby, or the fussy Lord Malmesbury in power, we might well be concerned for the interests of peace at a time like this. But from the present Government, we may expect energy without precipitation, and prudence without weakness. The course is tolerably clear, and it will be for the Government of the United States to determine what shall be the future relations of the two countries.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

(From the Times, City Article.)

The hope increases that there will be little occasion for national alarm in connexion with the cotton question. Of course, there must be painful individual privations, but strange as it may seem, it would not be difficult to prove that up to this moment the country at large has been, both directly and indirectly, greatly benefited in a pecuniary and commercial sense by the consequences of the American struggle. But for that event a most severe crisis must, at about this period, have fallen upon the trade of Lancashire. Eighteen months back an attempt was made to warn the public that the shipments of cotton manufactures to the East and elsewhere, and the extension of mill-power in Manchester, were taking place upon a perilous scale, which threatened to be followed by a ruinous revulsion. Our annual exportations of Manchester manufactures amount to £35,000,000, and the loss to which we are liable when the shipments of a year or two prove to have been made to glutted markets may easily be conceived. That the evil on the present occasion would have been beyond all ordinary experience is demonstrated by the fact that, although the tidings of the American war have now for months past penetrated to all parts of the world, and our shippers during the same period have had every inducement to restrict their operations, there has scarcely yet, in the leading markets, been sufficient recovery to yield any satisfactory profits even on the articles shipped when the staple was only at half its present value. Of course there is confidence now that each future mail will bring higher prices from all quarters, and that the end will consequently be that our over-trading will be found to have brought large gains in the place of losses that appeared at one time inevitable. A condition has thus been averted which would, perhaps, have caused a suspension of a large majority of the weaker and more speculative firms. Perhaps it is not too much to estimate the saving from the turn on this prospect at eight or ten millions sterling. Again, our stock of cotton on the 1st of January was 643,670 bales, and the gain from the realization of this, at gradually advancing rates, may be estimated at two or three millions additional. An immense advantage must also be still only realized from the further gains in the prosperity of India, the productiveness of her revenues and the stability of her securities, which these, in turn, like the home investments, are improved by the value of our stocks of other materials, such as wool, jute, &c., which has been consequent upon the destruction in the supplies of the cheap rival article. At the same time it is to be observed that England will relatively be far less injured by the rise of price in the staple than America or other countries, since this is most heavily felt on the coarser fabrics, such as the American mills, even under high prospective tariff, can only create; while, as has been pointed out, the difference which it occasions on those articles that employ the greatest degree of operative skill is slight. Finally, it is certain that up to the present moment we have not, to the extent of a single piece of goods, had the slightest difficulty in meeting every legitimate demand of our foreign customers, and that the world will not sustain even any great temporary inconvenience before the productions of other regions will enable us to replenish their stocks. On the whole, therefore, we may, as a people, look upon the winter on which we have now entered not merely without dismay, but with a consciousness that one crisis has preserved us from another which would have been worse. Although it is out of the question that any individual nation can in the long run gain by the misfortunes of any other nation, it is so ordered, that sooner or later, the main portion of the evils brought upon the world falls upon those who are primarily responsible for them. Mankind would have been better off if America had still pursued commerce and civilization; but if we adhere to an honest and inoffensive course, our share in the common misfortune may be so small as to cause our progress to appear uninterrupted, and lead shallow observers to assume that the doctrine that the true interests of one country are inseparably bound up with those of every other has at length been shown to be fallacious.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Return of Convictions—C. A. Keller.
Christmas and New Year—Ogilvy & Hood.
Finnan Haddies—James Campbell.
Herrings—James Campbell.
Coffee—James Campbell.
Wines and Liquors—James Campbell.
Pale India Ale—Ogilvy & Hood.
Notice—Jas. Edwards.
Notice—Peter Pearce.
Strayed—Geo. Firman.
Lost—Bridget McCormick.
For Sale.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1861.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

Knowing the great anxiety felt in the community at the present time for news of the chances of war with the United States, we have made an arrangement with the Agent of the Montreal Telegraph Company here to have all important despatches transmitted over the wires, so that we will be able to place the news before the Peterboro public before, or as soon as, it is published in Toronto. An "Extra" will be issued from this Office every time the news is of interest enough to warrant its publication.

PROSPECTS OF WAR.

The recent news from England seems to favor the opinion that war between the Northern States and England is imminent; indeed some imagine and declare certain and sure. The cause of this pervading opinion, as most of our readers are aware, is the insult offered to the British flag by a Federal man-of-war boarding a British Mail Steamer off the West Indies, bound for England, and taking four of her passengers prisoners, who had gone aboard at Havana. It was reported that two of these were ambassadors from the Confederate States and were on their way to England and France with despatches. The Captain of the British steamer refused at first to deliver up the persons claimed, and he yielded only when force was threatened and he saw that further resistance was to endanger the safety of his vessel and all on board. He yielded however, under a protest. Captain Williams, R. N., who was on board, in charge of the mails, came before the United States officer and in an emphatic and forcible manner denounced the illegal and piratical act. Having arrested the two Commissioners and their Secretaries they took them on board the San Jacinto from whence they have been transferred to a military prison of the Federal States. The steamer proceeded on her voyage to England where she has arrived, and the news so very warlike in its character which has just reached us may be put down as the first feeling of the people of England on the supposed illegal proceedings of the American ship of war—a feeling very easily aroused in the breast of a brave people when an insult is offered to their flag by another nation.

The conduct of Capt. Wilkes, the Capt. of the San Jacinto, has been approved of by the American Government. The Secretary of the Navy speaks very approvingly of the Captain's procedure, advises that a public acknowledgment should be made to him for his services in seizing Mason and Slidell, regretting however that he had not taken the steamer as well as the Commissioners. Congress has also passed resolutions endorsing the proceedings of Captain Wilkes, so that the boarding and seizure are approved of by the American Government. And should the English Government decide, as many suppose it will, that the procedure of the American Captain is a breach of international law, and demand the release of the persons so illegaly captured, the Federal Government will find themselves in a very awkward position. It is very generally supposed that as a people they have not grace enough to make the concession demanded, and consequently war will be inevitable. The London Times in going into the question admits that the right of search and a control only by a belligerent ship of war exists as an established international law. That citizens of a belligerent state, and all contrabands of war, may be seized from on board neutral ships in time of war. But, notwithstanding the plain renderings of the law on this point, there is a lack-grace applied to the case in hand—the Federal States are at war with whom? The States, however, will not admit that they are at war, in the sense that war is usually interpreted; they maintain they are engaged in putting down rebellion amongst their own people. Then if they are not at war with another State the passage from international law is not applicable to them, and the seizure in question is illegal.

But it is said that England has acknowledged both South and North as belligerents, and the law as interpreted by England is much more favorable to the Northerners than they will admit themselves.

If they stand upon the legality of the capture of Messrs Sliddell and Mason, they will have to acknowledge the fact which all the world acknowledges but themselves, that there is a Southern Confederacy of independent States, with a Government, Army and Navy, in fact with all the paraphernalia of a Nation. This unfortunate occurrence has very much complicated the already entangled state of affairs in the hands of the Washington Government.—And it will require all the wisdom of the Cabinet to arrest the fearful end of a refusal of the British demand for satisfaction for an unjustifiable detention and seizure.

We have been extremely sorry to observe the determination of a portion of the American press, and of its public men to pick a quarrel with England,—and amongst the latter we may mention Mr. Seward, the Prime Minister of the Federal nation. And for what pray? At one time she lacks sympathy with the Northern cause,—at another she acknowledged the Southerners as a belligerent power,—then she shows sympathy with the South,—her neutrality is a sham, &c.—Such silly and false charges will only be preferred by those who are determined to quarrel, and judging from what we know of them already, a charge as foul as that of the wolf to the lamb, though refuted as successfully will not prevent these fire-eaters from quarrelling with us.

Thank Heaven if they succeed in drawing the Nation into a war we have little to fear from them just now, whilst *they* in such a case will have good grounds to fear almost National annihilation.

Our belief and our hope are, however, that the good sense of the Nation will prevail over the counsels of political adventurers. The intelligence and wealth of the Northern States we believe are on the side of peace with Britain,—that interest and inclination are alike on the side, to cement the ties which bind them to the Fatherland.

With all the bluster and smoke made by demagogues, braggarts and penny-a-liners, who cater to the depraved appetites of a deprared crew, we have no fear of a war just now with the American people.

We cannot bring ourselves to believe that they are so mad, with so huge a job in their hands, to undertake a heavier one, until at least the former is disposed of, especially as no good hope of a speedy termination lightens up the enormous preparations made to accomplish the object intended thereby. The Northern people will yet see by and by if they persist in justifying the act of the seizure, and especially if England's law officers, as they may do, justify it too, the Cunard and Canadian lines of steamers overhauled by Southern ships of war for Northern ships and contraband of war.

Had such a case occurred, instead of the one that has taken place how loud would have been the Northern press and people for Britain to visit the insult to her flag with condign punishment. They have already been taught in the *Harvey Birch* and *Nashville* case that the Southerners can play a game at reprisals, and will continue to do so when they can.

Let us Canadians, however, seek to do all in our power to secure peace. Let us not mock the Almighty to His face when we pray "O Lord, give peace in our day. Scatter the Nations that delight in war."

And should war unfortunately come upon us, let it not be charged against us that we have said or done anything to provoke it.

THE POST-MASTER GENERAL ABROAD.

Several weeks ago we directed attention to the fact that notwithstanding the magnificent promises made by Mr. Sidney Smith, when canvassing the County, he had not yet given the slightest attention to even the most important postal defects, by which the people of Peterborough are sufferers.

We innocently supposed that we had only to call the attention of the Post-master General,—who, according to his own account, gave so important mail facilities in the Western World to the governments of Europe,—to the fact that so glaring and easily-remedied a defect existed at home, in order to get the necessary change effected. But although several weeks have since elapsed there is yet no change for the better.

At the present time when the latest intelligence is so anxiously looked for, it is monstrous that through what seems the sheer incapacity, in his own department too, of the man from whom his deluded followers expected so much, the inhabitants should not receive the latest news by mail until thirty hours after it is published in the Toronto daily papers.

With proper mail arrangements the Toronto dailies should arrive here by noon on the day they are published.

Had Mr. Smith kept his word and remained one of our "domestic institutions" there might have been a chance that for his own convenience he would have altered the present arrangement, but now that he has again taken wing, and goose to parts unknown, we suspect there is as little prospect of relief as there is of payment of his election expenses.

We never believed in Mr. Smith's vaunted administrative ability; and are not altogether sorry that those who anticipated such great things from the boaster should now have an opportunity of acknowledging that we estimated him correctly, when we declared him a humbug and an incapable.

His former admirers are as anxious as we are, in these stirring times, to get the latest news with as little delay as possible, and we are surprised if even they will now consider they have chosen fit and able to represent their interests, when he shows so little regard to the wants of his own department.

We say safely often that there is not another Town of equal the same size or importance in the Province so neglected by the Post Office department as Peterboro, and when we recall the fact that it is by the vote of this County that Mr. Smith holds his place and draws his salary, we leave his supporters here to form their own estimate of his gratitude.

Unless the improvement desired is speedily effected we shall have more to say on the subject.

☞ Patrick O'Neil, who bit the nose off Vanhuben's face, a few days ago, was sentenced by Judge Dreyer, to six months to the fullest extent the law will allow:—five years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

☞ There is a correspondence going on between the *Globe* and the *Leader*, in which some very hard things are said by both writers. We intend reviewing the correspondence, it being one out of the ordinary line of newspaper warfare. We regret to find that both parties have invaded the acknowledged etiquette of the Editorial sanctum.

TOWN COUNCIL.

At the meeting on Monday the Mayor stated that during the past week he had been served with a summons from the Executors of the late Mr. Zimmermann for a judgment they had obtained from the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton R. R.

The time for the Collector to make his returns was extended to 31st inst.

On motion, His Worship the Mayor and Mr. W. Clarke were authorized to proceed to Toronto, and secure the services of the best counsel that could be obtained to enter an appearance and defend the suit now brought against the Town by the Zimmermann estate.

The Mayor brought before the Council, as a question of privilege, the statement made in the EXAMINER of last week that a flag had been raised by his orders, over the Town property, on the occasion of the late election. His Worship denied having authorized the raising of the flag; the flag was not the one belonging to the Town.—Some boys gained access to the Town building and put up a flag, without his knowledge.

[We made the statement on what we considered reliable authority, but we accept the explanation and denial, and hasten to withdraw the charge. The correct version is that a flag was raised, but not at the instance of the Mayor.—*Editor Examiner.*]

LIFE ASSURANCE.

No. IV.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

MR. EDITOR,—In my last I endeavored to show that the advantages to be derived from Life Assurance were within the reach of all, it is however to be regretted that so few avail themselves of its benefits. Life Assurance when effected for a praiseworthy object is of the soundest philanthropy, illustrating the truth that difficulties foreseen are more than half overcome.

Man in his strength and confidence calculates he shall live many years—at least three score and ten; but who is not liable to the accidents of which we daily read?—What truly attached husband or affectionate parent would, whilst in health, omit the obvious duty of insuring his life?

We ask the young man of business, whether married or not, to put this alternative to himself: I can lay out, say five shillings or one dollar a week in personal comfort or luxuries, which will enlarge themselves as my life advances and will leave no profit to me in the end, or I can apply the same amount of weekly saving to an insurance on my life of over $2,400, and which will make me a happier, more contented, and therefore a healthier man, and, if persisted in through life, a better one.

Reader, pause and reflect. Have you never felt it to be a duty you owe to those whom you may have been the means of bringing into existence to provide for them in the event of your decease. Let us hope that the time is not far distant when Life Assurance shall be generally adopted, and the memory of the man who neglects so important a duty be held up to scornful reprobation for leaving his offspring a legacy to society, while its adoption would certainly be the means of conferring inestimable benefits on his dependents. Besides, its neglect will surely cause a large amount of unavailing anguish on his dying pillow, and be the means of consigning those who are nearest and dearest to him to penury and want.

Reader, insure your life, because the sacred and affectionate, as well as legal ties, which should exist in all families under it make it absolutely incumbent that the husband and father should pursue all the moral and legitimate means within his reach to confer benefit upon his wife and children—benefits that will live in the memories of his surviving family after he dies, and which will cause him to be gratefully remembered by the beloved ones he has left behind, who, but for the advantages of Life Assurance, would probably have to struggle in a world replete with religious theories, but very hollow and deficient in genuine religious practice.

ONE OF THE INSURED.

Dec., 1861.

INFORMATION TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

MR. EDITOR,—If you can afford space for the following remarks, they might perhaps be useful at this season to some of your readers:

1st, I suppose every School Section has taken due care to appoint the auditors required by the late Amendment Act of 1860, the one by the Trustees before the 1st December, and the other by the School Electors, not later than the 22d December. See Journal of Education for Nov. 1861.

2d, I trust that School Electors will bear in mind the Notices by the Chief Superintendent of Education, that no one having any contract with the Trustees, except for a School site, or as Collector of School-rates, can be a Trustee. And consequently no Trustee can receive a salary from the Board as Secretary or Treasurer, &c. without forfeiting his seat as a Trustee.—See Journal of Education for March 1861.

3d, Teachers moving from one county to another must have their county certificates renewed by the Board of the County to which they remove, or, if no Board in then sitting, by the Local Superintendent, until its meeting: as a county certificate does not extend beyond the county granting it.

4th, That Teachers having Third Class County Certificates, not renewed by the Board within the year, cannot legally draw their salary: the Certificate cannot be renewed by the Local Superintendent.

These hints may be useful at this season to prevent parties getting themselves into difficulties in the course of next year. The knowledge of this will fall lightly now; and therefore, Mr. Editor, your insertion of them will much oblige, yours, &c.

L. S.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—By your permission, I shall be happy to give an "Inquirer," in your last issue, any information I can in possession of respecting the works he referred to. Jones' Ecclesiastical History was published in 3 vols. by G. Wightman, Paternoster-row, London. If I remember well, the same work is published by the American Baptist Publication Society, 530 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Some of Robinson's Works, if not his Ecclesiastical Researches, are published by the same Society. Carson on Baptism is sold by P. R. Randall, 95 King St. East, Toronto: price probably about $1.25; who also, I have no doubt, could easily get the other works referred to.—Carson on Church Government is published by Houlston & Stoneman, London, at five shillings sterling. There is another work recently published by the A. B. U. which I would take the liberty of recommending to an "Inquirer," entitled "*Baptizein*," being an Appendix to Matthew, revised by Dr. Conant, one of the first scholars of the age. Published by W. H. Wyckoff, 350 Broome St. New York. It has every known instance of the occurrence of *Baptizo* in *Classic Greek*, and very valuable information respecting its use among the "Church Fathers." It proves that immersion is its one only true meaning. It is exhaustative.

Dec. 18, 1861. ANTIGRAPHE

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

The friends of the Temperance cause in the Eastern Townships are moving onward vigorously. They propose that Abstainers throughout the Province should bring the question of a Prohibitory Liquor Law again before Parliament, and as a preliminary step advise the adoption of the following form of petition:—

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, in Parliament assembled:

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

THAT, in the opinion of your petitioners, the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is productive of unmixed evil in any community: and that it would be conducive to the public good, and would contribute to social comfort, and to public and private economy, and enhance the interests of morality and religion, to prohibit and prevent by law, the sale, for a beverage, of spirituous, vinous, fermented and malt liquors, within this Province. Therefore, your petitioners humbly pray that an Act may be passed to prohibit the sale of all intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage, within the Province of Canada, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A lamentable accident took place at St. Joachim, county of Montmorency, on Monday afternoon last, by which a young man named Bouchard, son of Mr. Joseph Bouchard, of St. Roch's, lost his life. It appears that the deceased, accompanied by a brother a few years older than himself, was returning from a shooting excursion on the North Shore. When crossing Cape Tourment, an axe, which the deceased had in his hand, slipped from his grasp, and fell some distance down the face of the cliff. He immediately began to descend for the purpose of recovering it.—His brother urged him to take a safer but more circuitous path; but he persisted.—The former went round by the path, and on arriving on the spot where the deceased had gone down, was astonished to see that his brother was not there. A closer examination, however, disclosed the horrible fact that he had fallen to the bottom of the cliff, where his mangled and lifeless remains lay, so much disfigured as to be almost unrecognizable.—*Quebec Chronicle, Dec. 11.*

PECULIAR PEOPLE.—General Fremont attended Henry Ward Beecher's Church on Sunday before last. After the service the people made a rush for the General's pew, and detained him half an hour with handshaking; and when he was seated in his carriage, at the church door, they crowded the street, and gave him three cheers.

SINGULAR CASE OF COMMITMENT.

On Wednesday a man from the Township of Potton, named Horace Allan was committed to the Montreal Jail, under a warrant dated 2nd Dec., and signed by J. S. Pike and G. C. Robertson, Justices of the Peace for the Township aforesaid.—We learn from the statement of the warrant, that the prisoner having been heard to utter threats to the effect that he would burn the barn of a farmer, named James Hylands, was required to enter into his recognizance in the sum of $200, and produce two sureties in $100 each, binding him to keep the peace for one year towards all persons in general, and Hayland in particular; and that the prisoner was "sentenced to 90 days' imprisonment in the common jail of this district, unless he found sureties to keep the peace as aforesaid, and pay costs of his committal to said jail." The fact, therefore, of Allan being committed to jail as above related, shows that he failed to comply with the conditions prescribed by the Magistrates. Yesterday, our worthy jailor, Mr. McGinn, having noticed that there were several important omissions in the commitment, such as that of the items comprising the costs and charges of the prisoner's committal, and which he was condemned to pay; and further, that Messrs. Pike and Robertson had neglected to sign themselves Justices of the Peace,—took the document to the Crown Office, where it was seen that it was totally worthless as a legal commitment. The prisoner will doubtless be discharged immediately. He stated that he was innocent of the charge which Hyland had trumped up against him on his suing him for $100 which has been owing upwards of a year. Had not Mr. McGinn fortunately discovered the imperfect nature of the document, the prisoner would no doubt have been subjected to the hardship of a three months' separation from his family, and imprisonment in the common jail, when probably innocent of the offence laid to his charge by Hyland.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

STIR AMONG THE COLOURED PEOPLE.

William Wells Brown, of Boston, the well-known colored author is now on a tour through the Canadas, encouraging and stimulating the colored people to self-elevation, sobriety and emigration from the cities and towns to the West Indies. The *Prototype* says he gave a very interesting lecture to the colored citizens in London, on Monday evening, on which occasion a large number turned out to hear him. He urged his brethren to become tillers of the soil and said that, to those who were unable to purchase land in Canada, the republic of Hayti offers a free homestead, equal citizenship with the native, and all the privileges enjoyed by those born on the island. With regard to self-elevation, he urged his brethren to throw aside all intoxicating drinks, give up the pipe and tobacco and to devote their leisure moments to the cultivation of their minds. The audience appeared to appreciate very highly the remarks of the speaker, and said that such lectures were calculated to accomplish much good among the colored population.

....An American paper says that a man employed in unloading a vessel at Thom's Dock, had his foot crushed by a heavy piece of lagwood rolling on him. This seems to be an entirely new mode of amputation, but science is progressive.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA."

WARLIKE NEWS!

LAW OFFICERS DECLARE THE SEIZURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL ILLEGAL.

REPARATION DEMANDED!

Halifax, Dec. 15.

The Royal Mail steamship Europa, Captain Anderson, from Liverpool at 8.30 p. m., November 30, arrived at 11 p. m. today.

LATEST PER EUROPA, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Nov 10—8 a m.—The speculations of the American press on the San Jacinto affair are eagerly canvassed here, and the general deduction is that there is less cause to fear a rupture between the two countries.

It is rumoured that the Cabinet is modifying the instructions to Lord Lyons, under the influence of the Persia's advices, and hence the detention of the Europa at Queenstown.

A Privy Council was held at Windsor on Saturday.

The *Observer* states that a special messenger by the Europa carries the demand of the British Government to Lord Lyons, insisting upon an apology and restoration to the British flag of the rebel Commissioners.

The same paper states that large reinforcements are to be immediately sent to Canada.

A large ship is loading with guns and ammunition of all kinds for the same destination.

The *Observer* states that there is no reason why the Commissioners should not be restored to the quarter deck of the British Admiral, in the face of ten or twelve British men-of-war on the Potomac.

Nearly all the weekly papers treat the question of the San Jacinto in the same energetic spirit as the daily papers.

Agitation increases.

Queenstown, 2nd.—The *Times* city article of the 30th November, shows that the fall of 2 per cent in consols, and 4 to 5 per cent in shares, while the question of actual war is altogether indicated is not justified by the nature of the case. Between January and March, 1854, when a war was declared against Russia, and consols went from 93¼ to 80⅞; and within two months they had recovered to 91¾, yet the rate of discount at the time of the outbreak was nearly twice as high as at present, and the stock of bullion at the Bank was considerably lower. Throughout the entire struggle the value of money was unaltered beyond the extent of one per cent. The position of the Federal States of America is almost identical in every commercial point with that which was occupied towards us by Russia. Russia had a hostile tariff while we looked to her for a general supply of breadstuffs; but there is this peculiarity in our present case that the commencement would be by breaking up the blockade of the Southern ports, and at once set free our industry from the anxiety of a cotton famine, and sure prosperity to Lancashire through the winter, at the same time we shall open our trade to 8,000,000 in the Confederate States who desire nothing better than to be our customers with respect to necessary considerations. Also, the contract between the two periods is all in our favour.

The Privy Council held by Her Majesty on Saturday last, was for the purpose of issuing an order prohibiting the export from the United Kingdom or carrying coastwise of all gunpowder, saltpetre, nitrate of soda, and brimstone.

The Queen's proclamation is published in the London *Gazette* extraordinary.

On Friday the Cabinet directed Lord Russell to prepare a despatch for Lord Lyons. On Saturday the Ministers met again to revise and finally settle its terms, and it was sent off the same evening. The *Times* understood that this communication, though couched in the firmest language, presumes that the Federal Government will not refuse to make honorable reparation for an illegal act. The *Times* has but small hope of such disavowal.

At the date of the last despatches the act of the captain of the San Jacinto had been accepted by the Northern public. The N. Y. journals were urging his promotion, that a naval officer had the spirit to board a British vessel and carry off rebels is enough to ensure a storm of popularity.

By the time Earl Russell's despatches arrives the multitude may have already declared to the Government the treatment which Capt. Wilkes is to receive. It becomes us to be prepared for an unfortunate issue in Canada in case of war with the Northern States. The TIMES adverts to Mr. Seward's recent instructions to the people near the Canadian frontiers. The only inference was that he was about to force a quarrel with England.

The TIMES says the wisest course for Canada will be to prepare; to let her at once discipline her militia and emulate the mother country by drilling a volunteer army. Montreal only wants stout hearts and zealous hands to be safe until the spring returns when we can make it secure. The danger to Montreal or any other point on the frontier is lest Canada should rely too much on us, or too little upon herself.

In regard to the navy the TIMES says that three classes of vessels comprise eight line-of-battle ships, six frigates, four corvettes and 12 sloops, mounting to a grand total of 1,861 guns. The steam gun-boats attached are not included, which are 21 in number, with 52 guns. This, however, does not include the gunboats and mortar vessels laid up. The rest is entirely confined to effective vessels at present or these which could be rendered so with little delay. The ships in commission for service at Portsmouth mount 342 guns. The total number of guns in the ships enumerated above is 225, while Admiral Milne's fleet on the North American station amounts to 837 guns.

The *Times* says the depositions of the officers of the *Trent* have been submitted to the law officers of the Crown, and their opinion has been given that the proceedings of the American frigate are not justifiable by the law of nations. It is, we understand the opinion of these jurists that the right of the Federal Government, acting by its officers, was confined to visiting and searching the said packet. That if any men or things belonging to the confederate states were found on board of her the other course was to take her into port and submit the case to the Prize Courts, which would hear evidence and arguments on both sides and, here decided the case according to to precedent and authorities. The *Times* observes that this proposition seems so clear that it requires only to be stated to obtain universal assent. The Cabinet meets on Friday to consider what action shall be taken. We do not wish to speculate as to what steps they may consider necessary. If Mason and Slidell were wrongly taken, they must be restored with sufficient apology.

The *News* says:—"Beneath everything there exists an undercurrent of apprehension lest the American Government finally contemplate the desperate policy of seeking to fasten a quarrel on Great Britain, in order to gain a standing ground for abandoning the design of subjugating herself."

The *Times* of the 30th ult. makes the important announcement that the Cabinet has come to the conclusion that the act of the captain of the *San Jacinto*, of seizing passengers on a British vessel and carrying them forcibly away is a clear violation of the law of nations, and one for which reparation must be at once demanded. In all probability the first steamer will carry out instructions to Lord Lyons to demand reparation for the ill advised act of the seizure of Mason and Slidell while under the protection of the British flag. Should this just demand not be complied with, we cannot doubt that Lord Lyons will under the instructions of his government withdraw with the British delegation from Washington.

The *Times* expresses the belief that the Cabinet has taken a view of the matter which will be satisfactory alike to the patriotism and reason of the country. The *Times* says the principle on which the government rests its demand is that a British ship must until her violation of neutral rights is fully proved be held to be British ground as much as if she were an actual piece of British soil, and the right of protection to all persons on board is as valid as on British territory. Now no such violation has been proved or sought to be proved against the *Trent*, consequently the seizure of four persons dragged from her decks was entirely illegal.

Referring to the report that the seizure was the act of the American commander not expressly directed by the government the *Times* says it learns the Federals had deliberately determined to seize the Southern Commissioners, and it is understood that General Scott had declared since his arrival at Paris that the seizure had been the subject of the Cabinet discussion at Washington long before he left.

The export of saltpetre and warlike stores were formally prohibited. It was stated that one ship, with a large cargo of saltpetre, for America, had been stopped, and the reloading of warlike stores already shipped, had been required. The naval volunteers were offering to come forward to protect the honour of the British flag. There is no confirmation of this report.

Ten Thousand Troops were to be sent to Canada.

Consols on the 29th opened at a further fall of ⅛ under the opinion of the law officers, and the business increased and transactions took place at 1 per cent decline, and 2 per cent below the quotations before the news of the *Trent* affair. At the close there was a rally of about ahalf per cent. United States 5's, which were quoted before the news at 76 a 78, are nominally 70 a 75.

In the discount market the general rate continues at 2½ per cent.

FRANCE.

The French journals generally look upon the *Trent* affair in the interest of England. Letters from France state that the news of the American difficulties caused immense sensation in Paris, and the first general impression was that ample reparation must be made to prevent a collision. Communications have taken place between the English and French Governments, and a good understanding on the subject was believed to exist. The Paris *Patrie* maintains that the American Government had no right to arrest the Southern Commissioners while on a British mail steamer, and asserts that the British Government should immediately prepare to send reinforcements to Canada.—The same journal also gives a report that Admiral Milne, commander of the British West India squadron, on hearing of the San Jacinto affair, forthwith detailed three war vessels to escort the steamer between Havanna and St. Thomas, for the protection of Southerners travelling by that route.

Liverpool Produce Market.—The brokers' circular reports rosin fine at 13s. 3d. a 14s. Ashes firm. Sugar firm. Linseed oil firm at 36s.

London Markets.—Breadstuffs quiet but steady.

Consols closed on Friday at 92¼ a 92⅜ for money.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England shows an increase of £231,000 in bullion.

VERY LATEST.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT DISPOSED TO HOLD THEIR FIRST GROUND.

Washington, Dec. 15.

The despatches relative to the action of the British Government, which will appear in the New York journals of Monday next, were received by the Government this afternoon.

Notwithstanding the belligerent attitude assumed there is no disposition on the part of any member of the Cabinet to alter the plans or policy of the Government, assumed in the arrest of Slidell and Mason.

The report of the demand of the English Government for the surrender of Mason and Slidell causes great excitement, as it extends through Washington, and is discoursed on the streets and in hotels.

MORE TROOPS FOR CANADA.

The London *Times* of the 25th ult. says a rumor was prevalent at the head quarters of the Royal Marines, Chatham, the day previous, that in addition to the expeditionary force of Royal Marines which had just proceeded to Mexico, the government had decided on despatching a battalion of marines to Canada.

☞ An alarming increase of insanity in England is noted in the English journals. The county of Surrey has at present one large lunatic asylum at Tooting, in which there are now nearly one thousand inmates; and although the establishment is much crowded it is still found inadequate to receive the requisite number of patients, a great many of whom are in private asylums and other places.

☞ A pickpocket was caught in a very singular way on Thursday, in London. He snatched a watch from a gentleman's pocket and made off with it, and had got as far as Twining's bank, when a cabman, in fostering his whip, caught the man around the throat with it, and it fastened on him so tightly that it not only pulled him up, but almost strangled him. He was captured and the watch found on him.

☞ The *Weekly Times*, a London paper, of enormous circulation, has the following, as part of a general survey:—"When we cast our thoughts across the Atlantic we may fear that the cause of reform and progress is there in abeyance; but this is by no means the case. The war between the North and the South is a war involving great principles, although they may not be avowed by either party. Liberty and freedom and justice and progress are deeply involved in the struggle, and it would seem that only by such a contest could liberal doctrines prevail. All must regret that a nation should be divided; but it is better that the friends of reason and of democracy should know who are with them and who are against them. The cause of mankind will not, in the long run, lose by the contest."

NARROW ESCAPE OF BLONDIN.

On Thursday Blondin, in his after dark performance at the Crystal Palace met with an accident by which he nearly lost his life. His performance on the rope had been going on for some time, when, says one account, the lights became exhausted, and all was total darkness, and the whereabouts of the daring adventurer was entirely lost to the gaze of the anxious crowds below. This state of things continued for some considerable time, perhaps a quarter of an hour, and people began to look grave, and to ask themselves the question as to whether the "poor fellow" had met with some mishap. All eyes were bent on the south most when suddenly a blue light was kindled, and Blondin, amidst tremendous clapping of hands and shouting of "Bravo!" appeared wheeling a barrow, discharging fire-works of a most magnificent description. This he continued to wheel with as much steadiness and self-assurance as though he had been on *terra firma*, till he reached within a few feet of the centre mast, and here it was that he nearly lost his life. He was standing with the handles of the barrow in his hands, and his balance-pole resting, as it were, on the handles; a man was stationed on the platform of the mast to render what assistance might be necessary; and this assistant, while in the act of raising the wheel of the barrow from the rope, to enable Blondin to wheel it on to the platform, by some means or other overbalanced his master, and in an instant the pole came sudden upon the ground, and Blondin fell head downwards, most miraculously saving himself by clasping the rope with his feet; and in this position he remained some minutes before he could regain his hold, when he seated himself astride the rope, and was loudly greeted by the thousands who a minute before were horror struck at his perilous position. He then stepped on to the platform, whence he was drawn on his hobby-horse amidst a grand display of fire-works and tumultuous cheers of congratulation. His wife, who witnessed the narrow escape of her husband was carried from the gallery in hysterics. Blondin himself displayed the greatest coolness, and not a nerve appeared shaken.

A MYSTERIOUS RING.

The London correspondent of the Belfast *News Letter* tells this story:—On Tuesday, a well known auctioneer of Bond Street submitted for sale by auction, a quantity of miscellaneous property 'received from the country.' The sale also included a library of books, some costly furniture, a quantity of plate, and several articles of personal jewellery. The effects were evidently of a very superior description, and must have belonged to persons of some social position. Among the lot was a ring, described in the catalogue as 'an ancient gold ring, set with diamonds.' The upper part of the ring was oblong in form, and the diamonds were set in a hard enamelled substance, made to represent emerald. The intrinsic value was said to be about £10 or £13. Several persons present bid for the ring until the price went up to £15 when two gentlemen were observed to bid against each other with great pertinacity. It soon became evident from their manner that they were influenced by something more than a desire to possess a curious article of Jewellery.—The dealers, finding the bidding already in excess of the intrinsic value, left the matter in the hands of the two competitors, who bid until one hundred guineas was announced by the auctioneer. At this time the hammer was suspended for some moments, until at length one of the gentlemen nodded and the auctioneer announced that one hundred and five guineas was the bid. "One hundred and ten guineas," exclaimed the other gentleman, and the bidding went on alternately, until it reached one hundred and seventy guineas, at which price it was finally knocked down to the gentleman who had first advanced upon a hundred guineas. The crowd in the room gave a murmur of applause as the auctioneer declared the purchaser. The gentleman in question pulled out his pocket-book and counted out the cash in clean, crisp Bank of England notes, while a flush of triumph lighted up his countenance. A person standing beside him said, 'Well, Sir, you were determined to have it,' to which he replied with a

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS,

Made by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, from the September Sessions to the December Sessions, 1861.

PROSECUTOR.	DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	CONVICTING JUSTICE.	AMOUNT.	TIME WHEN TO BE PAID.	TO WHOM PAID OVER.	REMARKS.
John Jordon,	Charles Logie,	Non-payment of Wages	June 12	William Thornhill,	4 95	July 19th,	Treasurer Lindsay	
John Jacobs,	C S Jewitt,	" "	June 17	Robert Lang	7 50			Distress warrant issued.
Simon McCabe,	Patrick Connors,	Petty trespass	June 17	" "	20	Forthwith	Treasurer Lindsay	
Town of Lindsay,	J Collins,	Drunk and disorderly	June 17	" "	1 00	Forthwith	Treasurer Lindsay	
Thomas Hatton,	Hugh McCabe and Samuel Budd,	Assault	June 24	" "	1 00	Forthwith		Distress warrant issued.
Thomas Johnston,	William Beamish,	"	June 24	" "	2 00	Forthwith	Treasurer Lindsay	
Michael Farrell,	Patrick Kinealy,	"	June 29	" "	2 00			Distress warrant issued.
Margaret Kennefick,	John Maclan,	"	June 29	" "	50			Distress warrant issued.
Thomas Nugent,	John C Rodder,	Abusive language	June 29	" "	2 00			
Town of Lindsay,	Edward Farrell,	Peddling without License	July 18	" "	4 00	Forthwith	Treasurer Lindsay	
" "	Robert White,	Drunk and disorderly	July 23	" "	1 00			
" "	Alexander Smith,	" "	July 23	" "	1 00			
" "	William Fisher,	" "	July 23	" "	1 00	Forthwith	Treasurer Lindsay	
Mary Hennessay,	Margaret Stevenson,	Assault	July 22	" "	20			
William Shanly,	John Sigh,	"	July 29	R Lang and A. Macaulay	5 00	Aug 26th	½ to T. Treas'er ½ for medical f'n	
Wesley Richardson,	George Taylor,	"	July 29	" "	2 00			
Town of Lindsay,	Thomas Gara,	Disorderly conduct	July 30	" "	2 00			
" "	Joseph Hall,	" "	July 31	William Thornhill	2 00	Forthwith	Treasurer Lindsay	
Francis Brady,	John Conno,	Assault	August 6	Robert Lang	4 00			
Archibald McLester,	" "	"	August 6	" "	20			
Thomas Earl,	Nicholas Burk,	Non-performance of S. Labor	August 6	" "	2 00			
" "	John Conner,	" " "	August 6	" "	2 00			
" "	J. [illegible]	" " "	August 6	" "	20			
Elizabeth Gray,	Angus McLaren,	Abusive language	August 10	" "	Keep the peace,			
Angus McLaren,	Elizabeth Gray,	Threatening	August 10	" "	Keep the peace,			
Elizabeth Gray,	Angus McLaren,	"	August 10	" "	50	Forthwith	Treasurer Lindsay	
Hersea Blatchley,	William Henry,	Abusive language	August 12	" "	20			
John Knowlson,	Daniel Buckley,	Injuring trees	August 12	" "	20			
" "	Jeremiah Buckley,	" "	August 12	" "				
Town of Lindsay,	Joseph Corbishley,	Drunk and disorderly	August 14	William Thornhill	4 00	Forthwith	or 6 d's in Lock-up	Undergone penalty.
" "	" "	"	August 20	Robert Lang	1 00			
" "	James Walker,	"	August 22	Alexander McAulay	1 00	Forthwith	Treasurer Lindsay	
" "	John McDonald,	"	August 20	Robert Lang	1 00	Forthwith	Treasurer Lindsay	
" "	Philip Caffrey,	"	August 22	Alexander Macaulay	50			
John Duck,	Widow Sullivan,	Disorderly conduct	August 26	Robert Lang	1 00			
" "	James Long,	"	August 26	" "	2 00			
Mary Connolly,	Thomas Fortune,	Non-payment of Wages	August 26	" "	32 50			
Harriet Marshall,	Timothy Sullivan	Threatening	August 27	" "	20 00	or 1 month	in County Gaol.	Undergoing penalty.
John Barraguay,	John McKee,	Drunk and disorderly	August 27	" "	4 00			
Town of Lindsay,	John McDonald,	Abusive language	Sept'r 2	William Thornhill	10 00			
James Reily,	Anu Shannon,	Assault	Sept'r 2	" "	20			
The Queen,	Thomas Symes,	Larceny	Sept'r 2	" "	Sent for trial,			
Town of Lindsay,	George Fisher,	Disturbing a meeting	Sept'r 4	" "	1 00	Forthwith		
" "	Joseph Hall,	Drunk and disorderly	Sept'r 5	" "	1 00	Forthwith	Treasurer Lindsay	
John Douglass,	George Taylor,	" "	Sept'r 5	W. Thornhill & A Macaulay	5 00	Forthwith	Treasurer Lindsay	
Catherine Quill,	Jeremiah Murphy,	" "	Sept'r 6	William Thornhill	12 00		Treasurer Lindsay	
Thomas Millis,	Maurice Desmford,	Offence against By-law	Sept'r 9	" "	50	Forthwith		
Town of Lindsay,	John Harding,	Drunk	Sept'r 11	Robert Lang	1 00		Treasurer Lindsay	
" "	Michael Tracy,	" and disorderly	Sept'r 16	William Thornhill	2 00	Forthwith	Treasurer Lindsay	
" "	Thomas Meehan,	Drunk and disorderly	Sept'r 15	" "	5 00	within a w		
David Armstrong,	Andrew Harrington,	Non-payment of wages	Sept'r 16	" "	13 75	Oct. 19th	Complainant.	
John M Armstrong,	" "	"	Sept'r 16	" "	13 00	Oct. 19th	Complainant.	
William M Hudson,	James Mitchell,	Petty trespass	Sept'r 16	" "	5 00			
Samuel English,	Alex McBurney,	Non-payment of Wages	Sept'r 16	" "	14 35	Oct. 12th	Complainant.	
Catharine Hickie,	James Hickie,	Drunk and disorderly	Sept'r 19	Robert Lang	2 00	Sept 19th	Treasurer Lindsay	
Town of Lindsay,	Thomas Harlan,	" "	Sept'r 23	" "	1 00	or 4 days	lock-up	
" "	Michael Buckley,	" "	Sept'r 23	" "	1 00	or 4 days	lock-up	
Mary Hennefrey,	Patrick White,	Assault	Sept'r 23	" "	1 00			
Town of Lindsay,	John Lynch,	Drunk and disorderly	Sept'r 25	" "	1 00			
" "	William Hall,	" "	Sept'r 10	" "	50			
" "	John McLaughlin,	" "	Octob'r 2	Robert Lang	1 00			
George Hargrove,	James Earls,	Assault	Octob'r 2	" "	1 00			
Robert Tomkins	John Fountain,	Refusal to work	Octob'r 2	" "	19 25			
George Hargrove,	James Earls,	Threatening and assault	Octob'r 2	" "	3 00			
James McCabe,	McAllister & Murry,	Indecent exposure	Octob'r 12	William Thornhill	1 00	Oct. 12th		
William Hall,	James Mitchell,	Non-payment of Wages	Octob'r 12	" "	8 00	Nov. 27th	Complainant.	
Town of Lindsay,	Gessell & Reynolds,	Drunk and disorderly	Octob'r 17	Robert Lang	1 00			
" "	J O'Brian & J Gibson,	Drunk and riotous	Octob'r 17	" "	2 00			
Gordon D. Brock,	Jacob Moyan,	Non-performance of Work	Octob'r 21	" "	8 00			
Ellen Connell,	Johanna Meekin,	Assault	Octob'r 21	" "	1 00			
Town of Lindsay,	Daniel McCaffrey,	Drunk and disorderly	Octob'r 24	William Thornhill	1 00			
John Maloney,	William Stevens,	Trespass	Octob'r 25	" "	20 00	Oct. 29th	½ to com. ½ to T.	
David Walker,	Jeremiah Scully,	Non-payment of Wages	Octob'r 28	Robert Lang	21 00	Dec. 1st,		
Charles Logie,	John Fletcher,	Trespass	Nove'r 1	" "	10 00			
Town of Lindsay,	Donald McCarter,	Drunk	Nove'r 6	" "	2 00			
Hugh Workman,	" "	Assault	Nove'r 6	" "	8 00			
Town of Lindsay,	Noble Kies,	Drunk	Nove'r 6	" "	50			
" "	H Bellagh & A Bellagh	Fighting	Nove'r 16	" "	2 00			
" "	John Keasley,	Drunk	Nove'r 16	" "	1 00			
" "	James McMahon,	Drunk and fighting	Nove'r 16	" "	2 00			
" "	Ross McMahon,	Drunk	Nove'r 16	" "	1 00			
" "	Charles McMahon,	"	Nove'r 16	" "	1 00			
John Burk,	Catharine Daly,	Trespass	Nove'r 16	Robert Lang & S. M. Roche	1 00			
Peter Marshall,	Hugh G Clarke,	Assault	Nove'r 16	" " "	1 00			
Christian Hoffman,	Philip Kies,	Non-payment of Wages	Nove'r 23	Robert Lang	4 00			
Thomas Gourley,	John Keans,	" "	Nove'r 23	" "	8 12			
John Leary,	Michael Cleary,	Assault	Nove'r 25	" "	1 00	Nov. 25th	Treasurer Lindsay	
Town of Lindsay,	James Brogan,	Selling liquor at retail	Dece'r 2	" "	4 00			
George McDowell,	George Percy,	Creating nuisances	Dece'r 9	" "	50	Forthwith		
Mary Ann McElwain	Alden Marey,	Assault	Sept'r 17	A. S. Fraser	10			
James Doherty,	John Tompson,	"	Sept'r 18	" "	2 00		County Treasurer.	
John E Clow,	John Craig,	"	Sept'r 26	" "	50		County Treasurer.	
" "	Dennis Hobbins,	"	Sept'r 26	" "	50		County Treasurer.	
Joseph Ryon,	Michael Delaney,	"	Octob'r 5	" "	1 00		County Treasurer.	
John Breakey,	Hugh Nesbet,	"	Octob'r15	" "	4 00		County Treasurer.	
" "	Thomas Sheerer,	"	Octob'r15	" "	10		County Treasurer.	
John Tate,	W. B. Ward,	Refusing one-half of the road	Octob'r17	" "	1 00		County Treasurer.	
John Fitzgibbon,	Albert Sargent,	Trespass	Nove'r 11	" "	1 00		County Treasurer.	
" "	George Sargent,	"	Nove'r 11	" "	1 00		County Treasurer.	
John Ray,	Charles Montgomery,	Injure to property	Nove'r 23	" "	10		County Treasurer.	
Tauopho Baurne,	William Reaus,	Assault	Nove'r 26	" "	1 00		County Treasurer.	
Mattoon Close,	Thomas Brown,	"	Nove'r 30	" "	1 00		Sent to Goal.	
Sarah Roswell,	Robert Wright,	"	Dece'r 4	" "	1 00		Sent to Goal.	
" "	David McMahon,	"	Dece'r 4	" "	2 00			
John Connor,	John Shanahan,	Trespass	July 1	M. S. Dean	5 00	15 days,		
" "	John Costello,	"	July 1	"	4 00	15 days,		
John Scollard,	John Shanahan,	Assault and battery	July 1	"	5 00	15 days;		Sent to Gaol.
Cornelius B Sullivan,	Edward Costello,	"	July 1	"	4 00	15 days,		Sent to Gaol.
Smith and Harvey,	Murdoch McGregor,	Selling liquor without license,	Nov 5	M. S. Dean & Lewis Davies	20 00	14 days,		Not yet paid.
Town of Peterboro'	John Kennedy	Infraction of Building By-law,	Sept'r 17	Charles Perry, Esq.,	10 00			Was committed.
Moses Jackson,	Joseph Lavay	Injury to property,	Sept'r 25	do do	5 00		Town Treasurer	
The Town	Michael Hyde	Disorderly,	Oct'r 12	do do	1 00		do	
"	John Darling	Infraction of Market By-law,	Oct'r 12	do do	50		do	
"	John Tigh	" " "	Oct'r 12	do do	50		do	
"	George Campbell	" " "	Oct'r 12	do do	50		do	
"	Gilbert Defoe	Drunk and disorderly,	Oct'r 14	do do	2 00		do	
"	Leon Caisse	Infraction of By-law,	Oct'r 17	do do	50		do	
"	George Harkness	Infraction of Market By-law,	Oct'r 17	do do	50		Inspector W & M	
William Sergeant,	James Campbell	Refusal of fees to Ins. W & M	Oct'r 17	do do	1 75			Not paid yet.
The Town	John Thompson	Infraction of Building By-law	Nov'r 9	do do	28 00			Was committed.
Henry Williams	Gilbert Defoe	Injury to property,	Nov'r 11	do do	2 00			Not paid yet.
John Rowden,	John Lane, Jun.	Assault,	Nov'r 12	do do	1 00			"
The Town	Jas T Hesticora	Infraction of Building By-law	Nov'r 12	do do	5 00			"
"	William Lundy	" " "	Nov'r 13	do do	1 00			"
"	Parley J Ayres	" " "	Nov'r 14	do do	2 00			was committed.
Thomas Beavis	John Walker	Trespass on property,	Nov'r 22	do do	5 00			"
" "	John Milledge	" "	Nov'r 23	do do	2 00			was committed.
The Town	Patrick O'Reilley	Disorderly on streets,	Nov'r 27	do do	10			"
"	Duncan Vanabtine	" "	Nov'r 27	do do	10		Town Treasurer	
"	George Cross	" "	Nov'r 27	do do	10			Was committed.
"	George Stevenson	" "	Nov'r 27	do do	10		Town Treasurer	
"	John Daig	Drunk on streets,	Nov'r 30	do do	2 00			Was committed.
"	John Holden	Drunk and disorderly,	Dec'r 5	do do	1 00			Not paid yet.
"	John Donohan	" "	Dec'r 5	do do	1 00			do
"	Edward Carr	" "	Dec'r 5	do do	1 00		Town Treasurer	
"	Christopher Shannon	" "	Dec'r 6	do do	1 00		do	
"	John Cannion, Jr	" "	Dec'r 7	do do	2 00			Not paid yet.
Charles Stephens,	Francis Forsythe	Assaulting Bailiff on duty,	Dec'r 7	do do	8 00			do
Alex Nisbett	Martin McDonell	Using abusive language,	Dec'r 9	do do	2 00			
Township of Emily	A. Elsworth	Obstructing Queen's highway,	July 25	W. Gottingham,	00 20	Forthwith	Treasurer of Emily	
Thos. Dixon	H McKay	Leaving employment	Aug 23	do	Fined in costs—		returned to work.	
Township of Emily	John McCarrell	Non-performance of S. Labor	Aug 23	do	1 80	to be paid	to Tp Treasurer	
Richard Redfor	Thos. Peterson	Leaving his employment,	Sept 11	do	10 00	to be paid	to Complainant	
Wm. English, Jun.	John H Cassidy	Trespass by defend ut's cattle	Sept 12	do	Fined costs			
Patrick Gurey	Thos Beaery	Assault,	Sept 19	do	00 20		Treasurer of Emily	
Patrick Burk	John Callahan	Assault on Mrs. Burk,	Sept 19	do	00 10		do	
Mary Henry	David Gury	comp. fined for assulting def.	Sept 27	do				
Township of Emily	John Coulter	Non-performance of S. Labor	Oct'r 5	do	2 00	Forthwith	to be paid to Tr	
" "	James McCall	" "	Oct'r 5	do	2 00	Forthwith	Part of fine paid to Justice	
" "	Arthur Mullen	" "	Oct'r 7	do	2 00	10 days		Not yet paid
" "	John Dargan	" "	Sept 30	do	2 00	do	Fine in work on Rd	
" "	John Larey	" "	Sept 30	do	2 00	do	Fine remitted by the Council	
" "	Hugh Nichell	" "	Sept 30	do		Dismissed	with costs	
" "	Garret Gilroy	" "	Sept 30	do	2 00	Fine paid	ing work on Roads	
" "	Michael Corbet	" "	Sept 30	do		Fine in	ding for neglect of duty	
" "	Terrance Fitzpatrick	" "	Sept 30	do	2 00	Paid in la	bour on the roads	
Thomas Fee	Thomas Germain	Assault	Oct'r 4	do	25	Paid to	for Grenada	
" "	Elizabeth Gidmain	"	Oct'r 4	do	25	do	do	
Township of Emily	James Fleming	Non-performance of S. Labor	Oct'r 5	do	Fines costs	Payment of fine		
James Rea	Geo Hind & Co	Non-payment of Wages,	Oct'r 8	do	13 25	Paid to	complainant	

RETURN of CONVICTIONS, (Continued).

PROSECUTOR.	DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	CONVICTING JUSTICE	AMOUNT.	TIME WHEN TO BE PAID.	TO WHOM PAID OVER.	REMARKS.
" "	John Hind	Assault,	Oct'r 17	do	25			Not yet paid.
Robert Henderson	Wm Shea	Leaving his employment	Nov 18	do		def. return	to employment or	
" "	W Montgomery	" "	Nov 18	do		def. return	to employment or	
Carlton Carr	Daniel Coryell	Trespass	Aug 21	A Campbell and John Willey	2 20	31 days		
Bridget McNamara	Moses Jackson	Non-payment of Wages,	Aug 13	J T Henthorn	12 46	31 days		
Joseph Richer	Adam King	do do	Nov 5	do	40 00	Nov 5		
Convicting Justice	John James Irwin	Quarreling	Dec 7	Robert Irwine,	1 00	1 week		
" "	John Crilley	do	Dec 7	do	1 00			
Richard Rowden	James Thorndike	Non-payment of Wages	July 4	Jonathon Hodgins,	3 15	Forthwith	Paid to prosecutor.	
Robert D. Shaver	Samuel Ouer	do do	July 20	do	28 00	21 days	Not paid.	
William Allison, Jr.	Wm Allison, Sr.	Assault	July 19	do	4 00	Forthwith	Treas. Mariposa.	
Convicting Justice	Wm Russell	Profane swearing	July 2	Wm. Foster,	20	do	to be accounted for	
James Scott	John Sheehen	Assault	Aug 29	Foster, Irvine and Hodgins,	2 00	do	do	
"	Alex Casey	do	Aug 29	do do do	20	do	do	
John Conner	John Costello	Trespass	July 1	M S Dean,	5 00	15 days	do	
Cornelius B Sullivan	Edward Costello	Assault	July 1	do	3 00	do		
John Scollard	John Shanahan	do	July 1	do	5 00	do		
John Conner	John Shanahan	do	July 1	do	5 00	do		
Martha M Warren	Wm Clark	do	June 13	Knowlson and Matchett	50	do	Treas'r. of Emily.	
James Rea, Jun.	Peter Fisher	do	June 28	Knowlson Cottham, McNeely	1 00	do	do	
Michael Cleary	Andrew Leary	do	Nov 22	" " "	5 00	do	do	
" "	Wm Powers	do	Nov 22	do do	5 00	do	do	
John C Howson	Daniel Campbell	Damaging a house	Sept 27	Coughlan and Fowlds,	4 00	20 days		
Alex. Wilson	James W Goun	Assault	Oct'r 28	do do	2 00	Forthwith		
W L Potts	G Balfour	do	Nov 16	Matchett and others,	50	10 days	Treas'r. of Emily.	
Robert Strickland	Thomas Hatton	Travelling wrong side of road	Nov 16	R Casement,	1 00	14 days	Treas'r. of Smith.	
H J Pearson	James Thorndike	Assault and battery,	Nov 2	J Hodgson	1 00	Forthwith	Treas of Mariposa	
" "	do	do do	Nov 2	do	1 00	do	do	
" "	do	Using threatning language,	Nov 2	do			Bound to keep the	peace for 1 year.
W Taylor	M Huston	Assault	Nov 2	Peter Pearce,	25			
James Highlaw	[illegible]	Non-payment of Wages	Sept 9	J Thurston and others	1 00	14 days	Treas. of Verulam	
James Bell	Hugh Kelly	Nuisance	Sept 2	do	2 00	Forthwith	do	
Municipality Verulam	—— Murray	Refusing to do Statute Labor	Sept 2	do	4 00		do	
" "	Robert Hunter	do do	Sept 16	do	2 00	4 days	do	
" "	Michael Power	do do	Sept 16	do	2 00	do	do	
" "	Thomas Fick	do do	Sept 16	do	2 00	do	do	
Patrick Gordon	Chauncy Tottingham	Assault	Sept 17	P M Grover	1 00	Oct 10		Not yet paid.
Chauncy Tottingham	Patrick Gordon	Non-payment of Wages	Sept 21	do	3 35	Forthwith	paid pl.	
Thos Dougherty	John Brooks	do do	Sept 7	do	6 00	21 days	Distress issued	
Municipality Asphodel	Patrick Foley	Non-performance of S. Labor	Nov 16	do	2 00	do		Not yet paid.
Wm Banks	Wm Bowler	Disorderly	Oct'r 8	S Irwin	5 00	Forthwith		do
"	John Porter	do	Oct'r 8	do	2 00	do	Treas. of Mariposa	
"	Chas Loyd	do	Oct'r 8	do	2 00	do	do	
"	Jos McMaster	do	Oct'r 8	do	2 00	do		Not yet paid.
James Thorndike	H J Pearson	Assault	Nov 8	do	1 00	do		do
John Morrison	Duncan Campbell	Injury to property	Sept 18	Irish and Smith	5 00			
Thomas Grogan	Mrs Patrick Carey	Misdemeanor	Sept 3	Hunter and Probert	20	1 month		
Convicting Justice	Joseph Cyrell	Desecration of Sabbath	Oct'r27	do do	10 00	Forthwith		Not yet paid.
John Pogue	J. Henderson & Bro.	Non-payment of Wages	Nov 9	do do	5 54	21 days		
John Hughes	J Hunter	Desecration of Sabbath	Nov 9	do do	1 00	Forthwith		Not yet paid.
John Henderson	P Hunter	Profane swearing	Nov 15	do do	40	do		do

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the Returns made by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the United Counties of Peterborough & Victoria, between the September Sessions and the December Sessions, 1861.

C. A. WELLER,
Clerk of the Peace, U. C. of P. & V.

Peterborough, December 16, 1861.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR.

TEAS, Sugars, Port and Sherry Wines, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Scotch, Old Rye, Proof and Common Whiskey.

Figs, Raisins, Currants, Candied Peels,

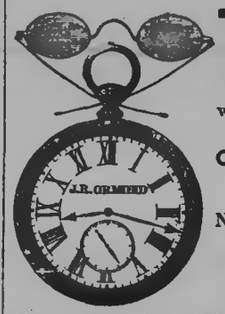
Soda, Arrow-root, Abernethy, & Pic-nic Biscuits, Crackers, &c.,

Beside a General Assortment of other Christmas and New Year's Goods, at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterborough, December 19, 1861. 51-3in.

Christmas Presents!



THE undersigned calls attention to his present stock of

FANCY GOODS,

which is complete and well assorted, consisting of

CLOCKS, WATCHES,
GUARD AND VEST CHAINS,
Neck Laces, Lockets, Watch-Keys, Broaches, Ear-rings, Finger-rings, Breast-Pins, Studs, Bracelets,
AND
BEADS FOR COLLARS AND HAIR NETTS.

Also a great variety of SPECTACLES, Spoons, Butter Knives, Cutlery and Fancy Pipes. People can find a variety of other fancy articles suitable for **Christmas Presents.**

☞A call is respectfully solicited.☜

J. R. ORMOND.

Peterboro, Dec. 18, 1861.

STOVES! STOVES!

A. STEWART,

In the Stand lately occupied by Mr. H. Morrow, George Street

HAS RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

COOKING, BOX & PARLOR STOVES,

OF THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED PATTERNS!

which will be sold at very Low Prices, for Cash or approved credit. ALSO,—a very LARGE STOCK OF

TIN, COPPER AND JAPANNED WARES

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At Prices as Low as any house in Canada!

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE,—George Street, North of Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 11th, 1861. 50-4in.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, in the 16th Concession, and east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th Concession of the Township of Harvey. Apply to JAMES GREIVES, Commercial Street, Bridgenorth.

Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law. JAMES GREIVES, Bridgenorth.

Dec. 3, 1861. 49

OATS!

WANTED at the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway Station, in Asphodel,

20,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,

for which the subscriber will pay

The Highest Cash Price!

D. SUTHERLAND.

Asphodel, Dec. 11, 1861. 50

FINNAN HADDIES.

McEWAN'S celebrated Finnan Haddies for sale by JAMES CAMPBELL, Henthorn's Building, Hunter Street.

HERRINGS.

100 BARRELS No. 1 Herrings, $4 per barrel. Also, Fine table Cod fish, for sale by JAMES CAMPBELL.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

FINEST Jamaica Coffee 1s. per pound, finest Old Java 1s. 3d. JAMES CAMPBELL.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A LARGE variety of excellent Port & Sherry Wines, Champagne, Pale & Dark Brandies, Hollands Gin, Booth's Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Irish and Scotch, Toddy, Old Rye and plain Whiskies, at the lowest possible prices. JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 18, 1861. 51

DOW'S CELEBRATED

PALE INDIA ALE

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

☞ Decidedly the best ever made in Canada!!

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec. 17, 1861. 51

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of May, 1862,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order, J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Peterboro' Dec, 18, 1861. 51

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Corporation of the united Townships of Belmont and Methune intend

☞ *After one month from this date*

to pass a By-law to close the following Road in the Township of Belmont, viz.:—

Through the West half of Lot No. 15, in the 9th Concession.

PETER PEARCE, Township Clerk.

Belmont, 16th Dec. 1861. 51

LOST.

SOMEWHERE on the Road between the township of Douro and the Town of Peterboro, a Note of Hand made by John Welsh, in favor of Bridget McCormick, for $24. If any person has found the said Note and will return it to Mr. John Fye, Ashburnham, or at the "Examiner" Office, will be rewarded.

BRIDGET McCORMICK.

Douro, December 16, 1861 4

STRAYED.

INTO my premises, upon Mr Shaw's lower mill, about six weeks ago, a

TWO YEAR OLD STEER.

The owner may have it by proving property and paying expenses. GEO. FIRMAN.

Dummer Dec. 18, 1861. 51

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND WEAVING LOOM.

A GOOD second-hand Weaving Loom for sale. There are four reeds, and 11 pair of heddles in the loom. Apply at this Office.

Peterboro', Dec. 14, 1861. 51

SLEIGHS!

ON hand a number of good substantial Sleighs, manufactured of the best Oak

With Cast Iron as well as Wrought Shoeing.

☞ Sleigh-runners furnished to order. Sugar Kettles, Bake Kettles, and Mott's Agricultural Implements.

Opposite Peterboro' old Flour Mill.

Peterboro, Nov. 20 1861. 47

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

CHEAP GOODS!!

The subscriber has bought a large stock of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods

at auction in Montreal at about one half their real value, and now offers them for sale at prices that will defy competition.

The Goods saved from the late Fire will be sold at 25 per cent less than first cost!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

BARGAINS!

A LARGE STOCK OF

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

suitable for the winter season on hand. This Clothing is made up on the premises, not imported, Cheap for Cash.

☞ **Garments made to order.**

An experienced Cutter is employed in connection with the establishment.

The way to secure all these advantages buy your Dry Goods and Clothing at

R. A. McNABB'S,

Next door North of Alex. Stewart's Tin store, GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

Dec. 4th, 1861. 49-3m.

CASH SYSTEM!

MONEY SAVED! GOOD VALUE GIVEN!

☞ *Nothing added to the price of Goods to make up for bad debts, and only one price!*

W. CLUXTON,

KEEPS constantly on hand a very large and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

in all the departments. Also

TEAS, SUGARS,

and other articles in the Grocery line, with the exception of Liquors, very Cheap. Persons requiring Winter supplies of

CLOTHS,
BLANKETS,
CLOTHING,
COTTON GOODS,
Ladies' MANTLES

Ladies' Bonnets and Dress Caps,

NEW ARTICLES IN

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS!

will do well to make their purchases from the subscriber,

☞ First-rate Milliners, Cloak and Mantlemakers in attendance.

Also, a first-class Cutter and Tailoress on the premises.

Orders in these departments executed with despatch and in the newest and most fashionable styles.

A heavy supply of Cloths, Trowserings and Tweeds of European and Canadian manufacture

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Nov. 20th, 1861. 49

STRAYED.

A BEAR 3 YEAR OLD HEIFER.

MARKED on the rip and under side of off ear, and a white mark on outside of each thigh. Any person will be suitably rewarded by informing her to the owner.

STEPHEN WOOD, Otonabee.

Dec. 18, 1861. 49

STRAYED.

INTO my premises, 22nd lot, 6th Concession of Otonabee, about three weeks ago, a

1 YEAR OLD COLT.

The owner may have the Colt by proving property, and paying expenses.

JAS. HEAL.

Dec. 18, 1861. 50-6p.

NOTICE.

PERSONS ordering Oatmeal from the subscriber will please to have the money for the same, and make to contain the meal, other wise delivered will not be attended.

OATMEAL WILL BE DELIVERED IN TOWN

Punctually,

On Tuesdays and Fridays,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

PETER DOLPHIN.

Peterboro', Nov. 27, 1861. 49

FOR SALE.—Timber Town and Village Lots at Reduced Prices. W. CLARKSON.

CARE OF HENS IN WINTER.

The following plain rules for the wint[er] care of poultry, should receive attention from all our readers:—Keep the hens in a warm, clean place, where they can have access to the sun, whenever it shines. Feed them regularly with a variety of food, such as corn, which may always be before them; [boiled] potatoes, mashed and mixed with cold meat—that is, corn and cob [ground] and give them screen[ings] to plenty of gravel, old plaster, or broken oyster shells. The barley and wheat may be fed to them occasionally, if convenient. Add to these plenty of clear water, and pork or beef scraps, or bits of fresh meat, two or three times each week, and you will not fail to find your fowls profitable.—*Exchange Paper.*

POULTRY.

The Poultry Trade of Canada is growing annually; and it is of importance both to the producer and the consumer, not only that the birds be well fattened, but that the killing, preparing, and sending them to Market should be carefully and skilfully conducted.

Fattening.—The first point is fattening. On no account kill a bird out of condition, or if you do, eat it at home. Unless tolerably fat, poultry will not bring the cost of packing and freight. The best time for fattening is when the weather begins to grow cold, and the best food is Indian Corn or other grain, together with a liberal supply of charcoal. This last is considered indispensable by professional poultry-keepers, but choose if possible cold, clear weather—never cut off the head, nor twist the neck but hang the birds by the legs, stick them effectually in the neck with a small sharp knife, and let them bleed thoroughly. Do not kill birds when the crop is full.

Dressing.—Pick dry, if you do not tear the skin—leave the wing and tail feathers—dip the plucked fowl suddenly into boiling water, draw up it out instantly, then plunge in the same rapid way into cold water. This gives the birds a fine plump, clean appearance, provided they be really in good condition. Never draw a bird. It is not worth while to pay freight on the intestines because the meat cannot be kept sweet long after they are drawn and the air admitted inside the body.

Packing and Directing.—Lay the birds upon clean boards in a cold room till perfectly cool, or frozen; especially when there is a probability of damp, close weather great care must be taken that the animal heat is out of them. Pack in boxes with clean rye or oat straw, so that they do not touch each other, putting about three or four hundred pounds in a box, filled full. Mark the contents on a paper inside and on the lid outside and direct it to your commission merchant plainly, and send it by express or rail, and the invoice by mail.

Your boxes must look clean or your poultry will not sell at the highest prices. In packing press the wings close, and pack the bird down hard on the breast, the legs extending back, and fill each course of birds. Pack tight,—but don't let a nail project inward to tear the bird.

Give your name and residence in full on the bill enclosed in the box and on the invoice by mail.

Never pack in barrels if you can get good boxes, as the rolling of barrels injures the poultry. Boxes of birds well prepared and packed will keep sweet a long time in cool weather, and may be transported by express or by rail, and arriving in good order can be sold readily at fair prices.—*Montreal Witness.*

DOES KEEPING POULTRY PAY?

Raising Poultry for the table, and for the sake of eggs, is a branch of farming which, like every other branch, always depends on circumstances, or the manner in which the business is conducted, in order to make it a profitable or paying business. If fowls are managed properly, their eggs will sell for much more than the food which they consume; and, if a farmer has adopted a judicious system of management with fowls, it will require but a small expense to raise two or three hundred nice fat chickens. But it would be folly to attempt to keep a hundred hens where only fifteen or twenty ought to be kept, and to feed their poultry as many farmers are in the habit of feeding them, so that some get twice as much as their stomachs can digest, while others can only get a few kernels of the coarsest meal, it cannot be expected that they will flourish so as to return to their proprietor a good compensation for his grain and labour. I have seen people attempt to keep their hens on oats and on buckwheat, by feeding fifteen or twenty of them about one quart of grain, twice a day. One of my neighbors, a year or two ago, invited me to look at his hens, as he feared he should lose them all. He said he had been trying to keep them on oats, but did not believe oats were good for them. He had about twenty hens, sickly things, which looked like starved crows. He said he could get only now and then an egg, and he could never have any success with poultry. To be brief, he fed them a pint cupful of oats, three times a day, which, when apportioned to them all would be about enough to satisfy the least cravings of hunger. We raise more or less poultry every year, and sometimes we have several hundred fowls, and have always managed with them according to the preceding directions; and we sell every season more than eggs enough to pay for all the grain which they consume at a fair price making no account of the chickens and hundreds of eggs which we eat. Poultry will pay well when they are properly managed.—*Farmer.*

A SMALL BEGINNING.

A soldier of the Duke of Bedford, who died lately at Canterbury, exhibited as an instance of accumulation of wealth from small beginnings, in fact from nothing. He died at the age of a little more than sixty, possessed of one million one hundred thousand pounds. He was originally a poor boy, employed to tend other cows. He afterwards carried "the hod" as a bricklayer's labourer, and at length, by dint of industry and parsimony, with some assistance, he amassed money enough to build two barracks at Canterbury, which he lent to the Government at sixpence a day for each soldier's quarters which proved so profitable to him, that in the course of a few years the whole building became his own, all at the time of his death, if ascertained by the enormous sum before stated.—*Bungay Paper.*

At Alnwick, the 9 inst., by the Rev. [illegible] Mr. Thomas Lowes, aged 104 years, being within a few days of completing the century. He retained the use of his faculties to the last, and was able to walk to the church door on the day of his marriage. His new partner is 84 years of age.

A SURE CURE

A final discovery stands the Canadian Pain Destroyer. As a Family Medicine it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains from Bile, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds Sore Throats, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost bites, &c.—The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single instance of dissatisfaction, where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon it being a sovereign remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, incuring the disease for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.—Price, only 25 cents per bottle All orders should be addressed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, Wm. Coulter; in Millbrook by Dr. Turner; in Lindsay by C. Britton; and by all Dealers in Medicines. 30

THE FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

Has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulates the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE HEART OF the ailment, ARRESTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering form these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

can be had for one Dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Port Hope, C. W.

Sept. 26, 1861, 39

Gutta-Percha Roofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1.50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,

23 Cedar Street, New York.

October 3rd, 1861. 40-1y.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any preparation in the same style, under the name or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all druggists. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Port Hope, C. W.

Oct 3, 1861.

The Great French Remedy!

MADAME DEVIN'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS.

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for the Suppression, Obstructions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and diseases to which the female constitution is subject. These Pills are not to be trifled with, but are safe and certain in their action. They will be found to arrest the progress of Consumption, Fever, Inflammation, or the Whites; they will be found the quickest and most certain cure ever made be found. It is an assurance of this certainty they should not be taken by married ladies at certain periods, but at other times they will be perfectly safe.

N. B.—$1 enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a package of Pills by return mail. Sold by Agents, Port Hope, C. W.; Ormond & Gilmour, Bryan & Co, Wholesale Agents, Toronto.

Sept. 12, 1861. 37

CANADIAN ARITHMETIC,

WILL BE SOLD AT

A SACRIFICE.

THE subscribing is compelled by circumstances to sell his Houses and Lot on Albert Street, on the Court House Hall, adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Dumble. The above is one of the most delightful situations in Town, and will be sold for the

LOW PRICE OF $800!

one half to be paid down, and the remainder in two years from time of sale. This Perfect.

JOHN RITCHIE.

Peterboro.

Mathew's Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and nauseous Vermifuge in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicines.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, Buffalo, N. Y., and Port Erie, C. W

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of hispatrons, will continue his visits the FIRST AND THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY the FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior ABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE*

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro,' April 20th, 1859. 16.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,

Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1858. 31

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 14th, 1857.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT. PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE*

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£5,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000 000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

CURE OF DEAFNESS IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYANT'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers are the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all singers and all public speakers they are a blessing and a friend, not only one pair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give these an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

they are invaluable, as they will in a few days clear the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOHN MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove

Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.

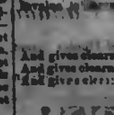
And gives clearness to the Voice.

And gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes,

They relieve in ten minutes,

They relieve in ten minutes,



Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Of the Chest and Lungs.

A full supply of

A full supply of

A full supply of

Always on hand.

Always on hand.

Always on hand.

At 25 cents a box.

At 25 cents a box.

At 25 cents a box.

Caution.

Caution.

Caution.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (new brick) premises lately occupied by Jos. Barron esq. Hall,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2 1861.

Lightning! Lightning!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

200,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRIC GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH

SPRATTS RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Croft has a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud not charged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the fountain, causing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But it fall in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Corbonized Rod. Common iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 25 feet from the point.

$1.000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by O. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KINDALL,

83 Young Street.

Toronto, Sept. 25, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPerintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.

Prof. of Chemistry.

PETERBORO', July 29th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. NIBLOCK.

Toronto, June 29th, 1861. 31-3m

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail when the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed.

When the directions are followed.

When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis, in order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial for Cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1863; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All Orders addressed to the Subscriber, stating length of well, &c., left with or sent by the 1st of April, 1861 post paid after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,

Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, Kent Market, C. W. 50-1y.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &c.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods.

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 4s 6d, 10s, 15s, 22s 6d, Sherry, 4s, 5s6d, 6s, 10s, 12s; Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, do. Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Irish Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. St Croix Cheese, Teas, Sugars, Cured, Pickles, Sauces, Fish, Oils, Vinegar, Matches, Starch, Soaps, Candles, Currants, Raisins, Bottles, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (new brick) premises lately occupied by Jos. Barron esq. Hall,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2 1861.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots

VERSUS

Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere bottle that ails them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Powders is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs. Ask for the "*Secret of Pain Almanac*," of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

KILLS WORMS,

Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signatures of R. L. JUDSON & CO. and the portrait of *Tecuco*, on each package of this Worm Tea.

R. L. JUDSON & CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

50 Leonard St. New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL	$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	350,000
ANNUAL INCOME	250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Weste n Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tecuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "*Mervtus Herb Pills*" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity in the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. So quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the bilious seeds of disease, and resolves all the fluids and secretions pure and fresh, clearing and renovating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "Mervtus Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the affected parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Diseased Membranes,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Blood Complaints,*
Colds,	*Painful Complaints,*	*Low state of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases	*Headache,*	*Piles,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Diseased Blood,*
Dyspepsia,	*Jaundice,*	*Secondary Symptoms,*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	*Ague,*
Dropsy,	*Liver Complaint,*	

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, banish the pains of all complaints and maladies, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very recent way among the Tecuscos, a tribe of Aboriginal Indians, see the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account of a certain "*Mervtus of Montezuma*" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills* are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 50 pills, and fifty of a very low price. All genuine have the signature of R. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

R. L. JUDSON & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 50 Leonard Street,

NEW YORK.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

☞ The Canadian Pain Destroyer, is a prompt and sure remedy for Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Pleurisy, Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well as the stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the bites of poisonous insects and reptiles. Directions

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Percie, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are thirty acres cleared, and the remainder is heavy timber. There is a good Frame House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. South. This North has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,

or Roberts on.

WM. TULLY, Jr.

Monaghan.

September 18, 1861. 38

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamers "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bowmanville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Offices in Gillet's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

MARBLE WORKS.

H. T. EVANS,

IS fact that he is prepared to execute the short notice

TOMB-STONES,

MONUMENTS,

TABLE-TOPS,

MANTLE-PIECES,

&c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. *Terms very low for Cash.*

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, Nov. 8, 1860 6m

SADDLERY & HARNESS WARE-HOUSE.

Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will we found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidences of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to signify the unparalleled excellence of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints and the treatment that should be substituted for their cure.

The pill to put off by unprincipled dealers with doubtful preparations they make most profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, and W. A Kempt, Peterboro'. C. Britton, Lindsay; E. Gregory, Millbrook; A. Goodfellow, Springville, and all medicine dealers. Northrop & Lyman, General Agents for the Canadas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged re-fitted and refurnished, and is in every convenience for the accommodation of the travelling public. It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Main Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HIS TABLE

is always supplied with the best the market affords, and

THE BAR

always supplied with, the choicest of Liquors. Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.

WILLIAM CRESWELL,

Proprietor.

Bobcaygeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

PETERBORO' Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Dealers are respectfully solicited.

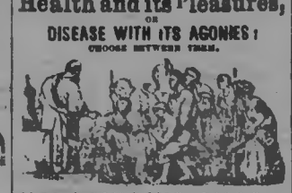
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & BOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 30th, 1858. 51

Health and its Pleasures, OR DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES!

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or better none; take no coffee,—weak t

KNOCKS PATENT.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to the Office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1861.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 52.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$0 37
Each subsequent insertion	12
Six to ten lines, first insertion	63
Each subsequent insertion	15
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	7
Each subsequent insertion, "	2
Business Cards as per agreement.	

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martin's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—*Jersica*—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law Master Extraordinary in Chancery Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, *Peterborough.*

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St. Peterborough. 12,

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c. Dixon' Exchange Block, George Street, Peterboro'. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3d, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the *Review* Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate. Physician, Surgeon, &c Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April 8, 1861. 17

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 16

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861. 3

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & DENNAN.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street Peterboro.

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

H. IRVINE,
CONVEYANCER.
OFFICE,—In Southorn's Block, Hunter Street, 2 doors above Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store. Peterboro, Nov. 1, 1861. 47

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECHEN, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made so commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements to add convenience hitherto unknown to an Hotel. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue as he, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half House in Canada.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, containing 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 26, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,

in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS;
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON and after th. 6th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	7.30 a. m.
" Millbrook "	9.05 a. m.
" Fraserville "	9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	9.50 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at	2.35 p. m.
" Fraserville "	2.55 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	4.55. p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

PORK! PORK!
TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS!
200 BARRELS OF CHOICE
MESS PORK!
For Sale Low for Cash.
ROBERT COCHRANE.
Butcher at the Market.
Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1861. 41

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND THE BEST PLACE TO PURCHASE
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IS AT
HAFFEY'S,
All the Clothing is made on the premises, and warranted!!
Peterborough, Sept. 26, 1861. 39

MACLEARS'
ALMANACS FOR 1862.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has received all his fall stock of
BOOKS,
STATIONERY and ROOM PAPER,
AND WILL SELL
CHEAP FOR CASH!
as the times are hard.
THOMAS MENZIES.
Peterboro', 14th Nov., 1861. 46-3in.

INFORMATION WANTED.
A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1819, a person named De Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 55 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.
Mrs. SEMANTHA JENKINSON.
Rochester, N. Y., May, 1861.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!
Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling
IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., awaiting claimants. A Catalogue of the heirs and names of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 60 cents in United States' stamps, or two for $. Old claims must be presented at once. References:—A. K. Hill, Boston; J. Burnham, Chief of Police, Haverhill. Address
W. W. S. ORCHTON & Co.,
Box 250, Post Office, Boston, Mass. 3

VALUABLE
TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE comfortable Brick House near the business part of the Town.
THE Subscriber offers for sale those two neat and substantial built Brick Houses on Antrim street, one lot from George street. The houses are finished up with every convenience; the partition walls are all brick. There is a good soft water cistern and spring well, sheds, &c., on the premises.
TERMS.—One half cash, the balance in three yearly instalments.
For particulars apply to
DAVID CARLISLE.
On the premises.
Peterboro, Oct 23rd, 1861. 44-3in.

FOR SALE.—Choice Teas and Sugar at Reduced Prices. W. CLUXTON.

NOTICE.

DR. D. PENTLAND,
BEGS to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the support extended to him during the last 3½ years, and begs to intimate that he has formed a co-partnership with Dr. F. G. Callender, and will ever be happy to meet his customers and the public at our rooms, over the Fur Store, Scott's Buildings, Corners of George and Simcoe Streets
Peterboro, Dec. 3, 1861. 49

NOTICE.

Dr. F. G. CALLENDER,
WITH great pleasure returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons in Peterboro' and vicinity for the liberal support he has received during the last 15 years, and would also state that he has entered into Partnership with Dr. D. Pentland, and trusts that by strict attention to business will merit a continuance of the favor.
Rooms in Scott's Block,—at his old stand.
Peterboro, Dec. 4. 1861. 49

DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident in their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES!
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861: 49

ALBUMS! GIFT BOOKS,
&c., &c., &c.,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
A Choice Assortment.
THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his large assortment of
STATIONERY, BOOKS, &C.,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
THOS. MENZIES, Bookseller.
Peterboro', Dec 3rd, 1861. 49

PETERBOROUGH
ROOM PAPER DEPOT.
NEWEST AND CHOICEST PATTERNS.
ROBERT STEVENSON,
(Sherbrooke Street,—nearly opposite the Huffman House,) offers his large stock of
PAPER-HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS,
BORDERS,
WINDOW-BLINDS,
&c., &c., &c.
COMPRISING
OVER 20,000 Pieces!
at a Great Reduction from the usual trade prices, for Cash.
☞ STOCK OF
PAINT BRUSHES,
Varnishes,
Oils,
Paints,
Window Glass,
Curtain Fixtures,
&c., &c., &c.
☞ ALSO LARGE, GOOD AND CHEAP.
☞ Window Glass cut to order.
Peterboro, Nov. 19, 1861. 47

New Store! New Stock!
HOPKINS & DONNELLY
HAVING Removed to their New Store on Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Nichol's & Hall's Grocery Store, and having lately made considerable
ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK
OF
Harness and Saddlery!
will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand.
☞ Prices MODERATE, and Goods of the best material.
Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 50

SHOE-CLOSING!
THE subscriber is prepared to receive work in Shoe-Closing of all descriptions.
WM. DUMBLE,
Court House hill, one door above the Union School House.
Peterboro, Dec 4, 1861. 48

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons to harbour or credit my wife, Cecilia McRae, on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debt incurred by her after this date.
JOHN McRAE.
Dosro, Nov. 30, 1861. 49-3in.

NOTICE.
TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.
JAMES MEANY, School Teacher, First class certificate, is ready to engage for the year 1862. Any communications to himself, or left with his daughter, Miss Meany, Peterboro, will meet immediate attention.
Emily, S. S. No. 1, Nov. 19th, 1861.

Poetry.

For the Examiner.

"REMEMBER THY CREATOR IN THE DAYS OF THY YOUTH."

Oh, stay ye, youthful pilgrims, stay,
E'er you pursue life's dangerous way;
What numerous snares beset the road!
O pause, and meditate on God.

The early path you have pursued
May've seemed to you with roses strew'd;
Stop! ere you further persevere,
Lest troubles rise and storms appear.

You have embarked on life's dread sea,
Where whelming waves may threaten thee;
Though lowering clouds obscure the sky,
On your Creator still rely.

O, give to God thy youthful heart,
E'er vice and folly fix their dart;
Spend not your morn of life in vain,
Beware of Satan's baneful chain.

When youth and vigour nerves your arm,
When pride and beauty wield their charm,
Resist temptation—make thy vow,—
Remember thy Creator now.

God is the parent of thy soul,
Let Him thy acts of life control,
True piety soothes each earthly fear,
And cheers the soul when death draws near.

Too oft the careless young, the gay,
Do spurn this solemn thought away,
Seek God in youth,—No, they reply,
We will when old, and soon to die.

Ah, fond, you count without your host,
On that false point is thousands lost;
Delusive hope, trust not delay,
Soon death may steel your soul away.

Go, watch among the silent dead,
Mark well the ages o'er their head,
The babe, the youth, with old there lie,
Say then are you too young to die.

While youth's bright flush is on thy brow,
Remember thy Creator now;
All ages stand on equal par,
There's no discharge in death's great war.
WM. TELFORD.
Smith, December, 1861.

PROTECTION.
A POEM FOR CHRISTMAS.

"Father is late," said the watching boy;
"I'll run through the wood to meet him,
For I love to see his smile of joy
When his little son comes to greet him.

"I'll take his axe from his weary hand,
And lay it over my shoulder;
I'll go to the clearing and help him, too,
When I am a few years older."

The boy set out through the forest dim,
There were prowlers watching his feet;
But the wild beasts waked no fears in him,
He would soon his father meet.

On, on he walked, till his little feet
Ached, and were growing weary;
"I'll rest," said he, "on this mossy seat,
For the way is long and dreary.

"I cannot hear the woodmen's axe,
So I think their work is done;
And father will surely pass this way,
For other there is none."

He sat him down on a tall tree's root,
To watch for his father's coming;
But soon a mist came o'er his eyes
And his ears heard only a humming.

And down he dropped by the tall tree's foot,
Never thinking of fear or joy;
And a kind little whirlwind heaped the leaves
All over the sleeping boy.

The father turned his weary feet
Toward his home in joy;
And he thought of the welcome awaiting him there,
And he thought of his darling boy.

He cast his eyes upon the ground,
And close by the side of the way,
He stopped to note a strange little mound,
Heaped up of leaves so gay.

He passed along, then turned—impelled
By a thought both strange and wild—
He cast the varied spread aside,
And saw his sleeping child.

He raised him gently in his arms,
And in his place he laid
A log of wood, and covered it o'er
With the leaves of the forest glade.

Then he withdrew to a sheltered spot,
For he heard a fearful howl;
And soon the wolves came creeping out,
And rould the mound they proul.

As they cast the light gay leaves aside,
And their glaring eyes were seen,
The father strained his child to his breast,
As he thought of what might have been!

He homeward strode, but the boy slept on
As over the ground they flew;
Of the danger threatened he nothing dream'd
Of the rescue he nothing knew.

And the father's feet never stopped or stayed
Till he passed the forest wild,
And said, as he sank on his own door stone
"Thank God, I've saved my child!"

So, Christian, dost thou walk life's maze,
While hidden foes surround thee;
So all unconscious oft art thou,
Of strong arms thrown around thee;

For angel hands do bear thee up,
Lest thou shouldst fall and perish;
Aye, One that's stronger still, His limbs
Doth ever fold and cherish.

And when that foe who seeks thy soul
To ruin and devour,
Shall find thee helpless and alone,
Oh, fear thou not his power;

For one that's mightier far than he
Will to thy rescue come;
He'll take thee in His own strong arms,
And bear thee to His home.

BRITISH VALOUR.

"HEARTS OF OAK ARE OUR MEN."

THE BATTLE OF CAMPERDOWN.

The great victory of St Vincents entirely disconcerted the well-conceived designs of Truguet for the naval campaign; but later in the season, another effort, with an inferior fleet, but more experienced seamen, was made by the Dutch Republic. For a very long period the naval preparations in Holland had been most extraordinary, and far surpassed anything attempted by the United Province for above a century past. The stoppage of the commerce of the Republic had enabled the government to man their vessels with a choice selection both of officers and men; and from the well-known courage of the sailors, it was anticipated that the contest with the English fleet would be more obstinate and bloody than any which had yet occured from the commencement of the war. De Winter, who commanded the armament was a staunch Republican, and a man of tried courage and experience. Nevertheless, being encumbered with land forces, destined for the invasion of Ireland, he did not attempt to leave the Texel till the beginning of October, when the English fleet having been driven to Yarmouth Roads by stress of weather, the Dutch government gave orders for the troops to be disembarked and the fleet to set sail, and make the best of its way to the harbour of Brest. Admiral Duncan was no sooner apprised by the signals of his cruisers that the Dutch fleet were at sea, than he weighed anchor with all imaginable haste and stretched across the German Ocean, with so much expedition, that he got near the hostile squadron before it was out of sight of the shore of Holland. The Dutch fleet consisted of fifteen ships of the line and eleven frigates. The English sixteen ships of the line and three frigates. Duncan's first care was to station his fleet in such a manner as to prevent the enemy from returning to the Texel, and having done this, he bore down upon his opponents, and hove in sight of them on the following morning, drawn up in order of battle at the distance of nine miles from the coast between Camperdown and Egmont. With the same instinctive genius, which afterwards inspired a similar resolution to Nelson at Aboukir, he gave the signal to break the line, and get between the enemy and the shore, a movement which was immediately and skillfully executed in two lines of attack, and proved the principal cause of the glorious success which followed, by preventing their withdrawing into the shallows, out of the reach of the British vessels which, for the most part, draw more water than their antagonists. Admiral Onslow first broke the line, and commenced a close combat; he was soon followed by Duncan himself at the head of the second line, who pierced the centre, and laid himself alongside of De Winter's flag-ship, and shortly the action became general, each English ship engaging its adversary, but still between them and the lee shore. De Winter perceiving the design of the enemy, gave the signal for his fleet to unite in close order; but from the thickness of the smoke his order was not generally perceived, and but partially obeyed. Notwithstanding the utmost efforts of valour on the part of the Dutch, the superiority of English skill and discipline soon appeared in the engagement, yard-arm to yard-arm, which followed.—For three hours Admiral Duncan and De Winter fought within pistol shot; but by degrees the Dutchman's fire slackened, his masts fell one by one overboard, amidst the loud cheers of the British sailors; and at length he struck his flag, after half his crew were killed or wounded, and his ship incapable of making any further resistance. The Dutch vice-admiral soon after struck to Admiral Onslow, and by four o'clock, eight ships of the line, two of fifty-six guns, and two frigates, were in the hands of the victors. No less skillful than brave, Admiral Duncan gave the signal for the combat to cease, and the prizes to be secured, which was done with no little difficulty, as during the battle both fleets had drifted before a tempestuous wind to within five miles of the shore, and were now lying in nine fathoms water. It was owing to this circumstance alone that any of the Dutch squadron escaped, but when the English withdrew into deeper water Admiral Story collected the scattered remains of his fleet, and sought refuge in the Texel, while Duncan returned with his prizes to Yarmouth Roads The battle was seen distinctly from the shore, where a vast multitude was assembled, who beheld in silent despair the ruin of the armament on which the national hopes had been so long rested.

This action was one of the most important fought at sea during the revolutionary war, not only from the valour displayed on both sides during the engagement, but the important consequences with which it was attended. The Dutch fought with a courage worthy of the descendants of Van Tromp and De Ruiter, as was evinced by the loss on either part, which, in the British was 525 men, and in the Batavian, 1,160, besides the crews of the prizes, who amounted to above 6,000. The appearance of the British ships at the close of the action was very different from what it usually is after naval engagements; no masts were down, little damage done to their sails or rigging; like their worthy adversaries, the Dutch fired at the hull of their enemies, which accounts for the great loss in killed and wounded in this well-fought engagement.

The national gratitude was liberally bestowed on the leaders in these glorious achievements. Sir John Jarvis received the title of Earl St. Vincents; Admiral Duncan that of Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, and Comodore Nelson that of Sir Horatio Nelson. From these victories may be dated the commencement of that concord among all classes, and that resolute British spirit which never afterwards deserted this country.

EARL OF CAMPERDOWN.

Adam Duncan, afterwards Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, was born at Dundee on the 1st of July, 1731, of which town his father was afterwards Provost. He [illegible] the rudiments of his education in that town, and was already remarked in his early youth for the suavity of manner and evenness of temper, which he continued to display through the whole of his life. He entered the navy in 1740, on board the Shoreham, and was present at the taking of the Havannah by Commodore Keppel in 1761, when he commanded the Valiant, 74, on board of which the Commodore had hoisted the broad pendant. On that occasion Duncan commanded the boats of the squadron and distinguished himself particularly by the ability with which they were conducted.—When the American war broke out, he was appointed to the command of the Monarch, 74, and evinced great skill in protending with the superior fleets of France and Spain when they cleared the Channel in 1779.

An opportunity, however, soon occurred of combating the enemy on terms of equality and again asserting the superiority of the British flag. In 1780 he was sent under Rodney to co-operate in the revictualling of Gibraltar, then blockaded by the French and Spanish fleets. Off Cape St. Vincent they fell in with the Spanish fleet in a heavy gale, and immediately gave chase, in the course of which the British copper-bottomed vessels rapidly gained on the enemy.—The Monarch had not that advantage, but by Duncan's admirable management, he was one of the first in the fleet to get into action. He steered direct into the middle of the three starmost of the enemy's vessels, and when warned of the danger of doing so before the other British ship could get up to his support, he calmly replied, "I wish to be among them," and held straight on. He was soon among the Spanish fleet, and engaged the St. Augustin on one side, yard-arm, to yard-arm and two other vessels, one of which bore 80 guns, on the other, and succeeded in compelling the former to strike, and forcing the two latter to sheer off. Subsequently he bore a distinguished part in the brilliant series of manœuvres by which Lord Howe, in 1782, revictualled Gibraltar, at the head of thirty-four ships of the line, in the face of the combined fleet of forty-six. On the 1st February 1793 he was made vice-admiral; but his merits were so little regarded by the Admiralty, seldom prone to bring forward persons who have not the advantage of aristocratic birth, that for a long time he could not obtain employment, and he even had serious thoughts of quitting the service altogether. At length, in April 1795, he received the chief command in the North Seas, and with it the opportunity, in its most critical period, of proving the saviour of his country.

Duncan's character, both in professional during and domestic suavity, closely resembled that of Collingwood. He had the same rapid eye and intrepid decision in action, the same boldness in danger, the same vigour in command, the same gentleness in disposition. Tall, majestic in figure, with an athletic form and noble countenance, he recalled the image of those heroes in whom the imagination of the poets has loved to embody the combination of vigour and courage, with strength and beauty. The rapidity of his decision, the justice of his glance, was equal to that of Nelson himself; the breaking of the Dutch line at Camperdown, and interposition of the British fleet between the enemy and their own shore, was dictated by the same genius which led Nelson to pierce and assail in rear the French squadron at Aboukir. But the most glorious, because the most unexampled part of his career, was the manner in which, when deserted by all the remainder of his fleet except one ship, he kept his station off the Helder, during the mutiny of the Nore, and by his personal influence and courage, maintained at that terrible crisis his own crew in subjection, and with them the appearance of a blockade, with two ships of the line, against fifteen. It is not going too far to say, that on his single conduct on that occasion the salvation of England depended; for if the Texel fleet had put to sea, and joined the Brest squadron during the mutiny at the Nore, where might now have been the British empire?

It was not without a violent struggle, and no small exertion, both of moral and physical courage, that the mutiny was suppressed, even in Duncan's own ship. Symptoms of insubordination had broken out in Yarmouth Roads when the other ships were dropping off to the Nore; and at length the crew mounted the rigging and gave three cheers, the well-known sign of mutiny. Duncan immediately ordered up the marines, who were perfectly steady, seized six of the mutineers, and called the whole ship's company on board. "My lads," said he, "I am not apprehensive of any violence you may exercise towards myself; I would far rather rule you by love than by fear: but I will, with my own hands, put to death the first person who shall venture to dispute my authority. Do you, sir," turning to one of the mutineers, "want to take the management of the ship out of my hands?" "Yes sir," replied the fellow. Duncan upon this, who had his sword drawn, raised it to plunge it in his breast; but the chaplain and secretary held his arm. The admiral upon this did not attempt to use the weapon, but addressing the ship's company with emotion, said, "Let those who will stand by me and my officers go to the starboard side of the ship, that we may see who are our friends and who are our enemies."—With one accord, the whole crew ran over except the six mutineers, who were left alone. They were immediately secured and put in irons; and with this crew, recently so rebellious, did this noble admiral proceed accompanied only by one ship of the line, the Adamant, to renew his station off the Texel. The mutineers soon evinced real repentance, and were let out by Duncan one by one; and never did a ship's company behave more nobly than the whole crew of the Venerable did, both in the blockade and at the battle of Camperdown. Such was Duncan's firmness; by such men it was at this vital crisis that the British empire was saved. Never in modern times was more courage combined with more gentleness; greater vigour with greater wisdom; purer patriotism with loftier religion; stronger professional genius with more elevated and devoted principle. If Great Britain, in her pacific and warlike administration, could reckon on a succession of such men as Collingwood and Duncan, she would indeed be immortal, for she would deserve immortality.

LORD NELSON.

Horatio Nelson, who bore so glorious a part in these engagements, was destined to leave a name immortal in the rolls of fame, was born at Burnam Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, on the 29th September, 1758. He early evinced no decided a partiality for a sea life, that though of a feeble constitution, he was sent on ship-board at the age of thirteen. Subsequently he went on a voyage to the Greenland Seas, and distinguished himself as a subaltern, in various actions in the American war. Early in the revolutionary contest he was employed in the siege of Bastia, in the island of Corsica, which he reduced; a singular coincidence that the greatest leaders at land and sea in that struggle should first signalize themselves on the same island. After the battle of St Vincents, and the bombardment of Cadiz, he was sent on an expedition against the Island of Teneriffe, but though the attack, conducted with his wonted courage and skill, was at first successful, and the town for a short time was in the hands of the assailants, they were ultimately repulsed with the loss of 700 men, and Nelson's right arm.

Gifted by nature with undaunted courage, indomitable resolution, and undeceiving energy, Nelson was also possessed of the eagle glance, the quick determination, and coolness in danger, which constitute the rarest qualities of a consumate commander. Generous, open-hearted and enthusiastic, the whole energies of his soul were concentrated in the love of his country; like the youth in Tacitus, he loved danger itself, not the rewards of courage; and was incessantly consumed by that passion for great achievements, that sacred fire, which is the invariable characteristic of heroic minds. His whole life was spent in the service of his country; he annihilated the French navy, by following up the new system of tactics, plunging headlong into the enemy's fleet, and doubling upon a part of their line in the same manner as Napoleon practiced in battles at land. The history of the world has few characters so illustrious to exhibit, and few achievements as momentous to commemorate. If a veil could be drawn over the transactions at Naples, history would dwell upon him as a spotless hero; but justice requires that cruelty should never be palliated, and the rival of Napoleon shielded from none of the obloquy consequent on the fascination of female wickedness.

MARCHING TO DEATH.

The *National Quarterly* thus depicts a remarkable scene that occurred some years since on board a transport ship:

"The commander of the troops on board seeing that the vessel must soon sink, and that there was no hope of saving his men, drew them up in the order of battle, and as in the presence of a human enemy, bravely faced the doom that was before them. We know of no more impressive illustration of the power of military discipline in the presence of death:

"Look at that noble vessel on that high sea! She has sprung a leak. All the resources on board have been called into play for her release from the deep, but to no avail! The waters are gaining fast on her, beyond human control. She must sink! A regiment of brave, perfectly disciplined soldiers, are mustered on deck by a quick roll of the drum; officers and men promptly filled their rank and file, and shoulder arms. See them stand in seeried ranks, and completely accoutred for a long, long march. Not a mourning dirge, but the national anthem is played by the band. The regimental colors flutter in the air; the staff that supports them is as firm as the heart of the ensign that holds it. The array of battle is reflected in mournful appearance on the lowering clouds, which seem anxious to veil the waters, rippled by the breeze of death. Instinctively does the water leap over the bulwarks of the gallant and doomed ship, and down, down she goes The martial voice of the commander orders—'Present arms!' A rapid succession of orders is calmly given and calmly executed; the drum beats quicker and quicker; the muskets thump on deck at the last word of command; a splash at their fall, a surge of the invading waters, the drum is silenced, an army of bubbles swarm on the surface, and calm, and silent, and steady the last glare of the polished steel reflects a dying ray of mournful light."

DEATH OF THE WAR HORSE.

Very fine things have been said and painted about the death of the stag, the death of the boar, and kindred subjects, but much more terrible and impressive is the death of the war horse. The war steed is noble as he "paweth in the valley and rejoiceth in his strength!" He is fearful in the pride of his onset, snuffing and trampling like the White horse of Hengist in the front of the battle; and rushing with his rider through the fiery turmoil of the thundering fight!

"Neigh in thy pride, my courser brave—
Trample beneath thine hoof tyrant and slave!"

But he is most terrible in his grandeur as he "saith among the trumpets Ha! Ha!" his fury roused by a mortal stroke! When that young and gallant soldier, Col. Wm. H. Lytle, left Cincinnati at the head of the 10th Ohio regiment, certain of his friends presented him with a splendid black charger. That it was as fine a martial horse for martial purposes as ever reveled in the pastures of Ohio or old Kentucky, we were assured at the time, and we believed it, for we knew the man who selected him—a dealer fit to have bought and sold Bucephalus himself. This horse Col. Lytle rode in the late battle on the Gauley river, in Western Virginia, where Floyd defended his intrenchments until dark, and then fled with precipitation under cover of the night. There and there the noble black charger died "in harness," while his gallant rider fell before the enemy's cannonnade, stricken with a severe, but happily not mortal wound. "With ringing shout and bloody spur and saber flourished high," the Col. was leading on his valiant men to charge Floyd's intrenchment, when a shot struck his leg and passed through it into the body of his horse. Almost upon the parapet they were. The wounded leg had lost its clip, and with a mad bound into the air the steed threw its rider. Still with his front to the cannons of the foe, welling up life-blood and snorting with a frenzied fury, the war horse made another bound or two, cleared at one lass leap the parapet of the intrenched camp, and falling, died inside.

The foe, with boundless admiration at the chivalrous courage of the man, thought they had killed him; and then dividing his pistols and accoutrements among their officers, lamented the death of his gallant black horse.—*Wilkes' Spirit.*

A DOCTOR'S LUCK.

A wealthy lady had a tickling in her throat, and thought that a bristle of her tooth-brush had gone down and lodged in her gullet. Her throat daily grew worse. It was badly inflamed, and she sent for the family doctor. He examined it carefully, and finally assured her that nothing was the matter; it was a mere nervous delusion, he said. Still her throat troubled her, and she became so much alarmed that she was sure she should die. A friend suggested that she should call in Dr. Jones, a young man just commencing practice. She did not at first like the idea, but finally consented and Dr. Jones was called. He was a person of good address and polite manners. He looked carefully at her throat, asked her several questions as to the sensation at the seat of the alarming malady, and finally announced that he thought he could relieve her. On his second visit he brought with him a delicate pair of forceps, in the teeth of which he had inserted a bristle taken from an ordinary tooth-brush. The rest can be imagined. The lady threw back her head; the forceps were introduced into her mouth; a pick—a loud scream! and all was over; and the young physician with a smiling face was holding up to the light and inspecting with lively curiosity, the extracted bristle. The patient was in raptures. She immediately recovered her health and spirits, and went about everywhere sounding the praises of "her savior," as she persisted in calling the dexterous operator. So enthusiastic was her gratitude, that she offered him her hand in marriage and her noble fortune.—The fact that the young doctor was married formed an insuperable obstacle to this arrangement. But the lady's influence and constant laudations of the physician procured for him a lucrative practice.

KNOUTED TO DEATH.

On the 28th ultimo three men were executed at St. Petersburg, Russia, by the Knout—or rather, say they were flogged, and died under the process, the punishment of death having no place in the code of Russia. The victims were murderers and robbers, and were soldiers on furlough—a set who, it would seem, furnish the greater number of the worst criminals in Russia.—They were submitted to 80 and 90 lashes respectively.

SWEARING.

The absurdity and utter folly of swearing is admirably set forth in the following anecdote of Beelzebub and his imps. The latter went out in the morning, each to command his set of men, one the murderers, another the liars, and another the swearers, &c., &c. At evening they stopped at the mouth of a cave. The question arose who commanded the meanest set of men. The subject was debated at length but without coming to a decision. Finally his Satanic Majesty was called upon to decide the matter in dispute. Whereupon he said:—The murderer got something for killing, the thief for stealing, the liar for lying, but the swearer was the meanest of all, he served without pay. They were his Majesty's best subjects; for while they were costless their name was legion and presented the largest division in his (Satan's) employ.

A GOOD REGIMENT.

One chaplain gives the following account of his regiment: "Colonel Van Cleave is our commander. He is a member of the Old school Presbyterian Church. He allows no drilling among the soldiers upon the Sabbath. We have preaching each Sabbath morning at ten o'clock; a Bible-class at three o'clock, p. m.; a prayer and conference meeting on Sabbath and Thursday evenings; prayers every evening at dress parade, when every officer takes off his cap, and reading Scriptures and prayers every day in the hospital. Many of our soldiers are pious. Our meetings are all well attended. Better social meetings I have never seen. I find myself in a missionary field. Every soldier is furnished with the Scriptures."—*N. Y. Presbyterian.*

☞ A soldier, who was once wounded in battle, set up a terrible bellowing. An Irishman who by near him with both legs shot off, immediately sang out, 'Bad luck to the like of ye; do you think nobody is kilt but yerself.'

☞ A country paper says: "Our account of the thunder-storm last week contained a slight error—instead of hailstones as large as 'pullets,' read 'bullets.'"

☞ "Och!" said Paddy, I'll never be able to put on these boots until I wear them two or three weeks.

☞ To cure deafness tell a man you've come to pay him money. It beats acoustic oil all hollow.

☞ Young ladies are like arrows—they are all in a quiver till the beaux come, and can't go off without them.

WOMAN.—To her virtues we give love; to her beauty, admiration; and to her keeps—the whole sidewalk.

POSSIBILITY OF WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Times.

We do not think our government can be justly charged, even by an enthusiastic Canadian, with remissness as to our position in this province with regard to civil war in America. We support a considerable fleet in the Western waters of the Atlantic; we have reinforced to some extent the troops in our American colonies; we have sent an expedition to Mexico, which, though dispatched for a different object, might be useful in case its services were required elsewhere; and, should it be necessary, we have other ships and other troops with which to reinforce our present armaments. For a power whose objects are entirely pacific, we have been kept back in the display of our resources. If any one has been inclined to think we have done too much, a consideration of Mr. Seward's recent circular on the fortification of the lakes and the coasts will probably convince him of his mistake. We have long had the authority of the American Secretary of State for saying that he has his eye on Canada, and our belief is not at all weakened by his endeavour to persuade us that Canada has her eye on him. The same reason that made Mr. Seward threaten us with an attack now makes him pretend to apprehend one; and that reason is no other than the wish to storm up for use, if required, a plausible ground of quarrel.

We imagine that the reason on which this desire to quarrel is founded must be something of the kind: Should the North find herself able to conquer the South she will be left with a large army on her hands difficult to keep up, and very possibly dangerous to discharge; and in such a case how could it be employed better than in indemnifying the North for the checks and mortifications of a protracted civil war by a sudden and brilliant attack upon the possessions of Great Britain, as a punishment for the innumerable offences of which she has been accused during the course of the struggle? If, on the other hand, the North should see there was little chance of subduing the South, a quarrel with England might be exceedingly agreeable as a consolation to wounded pride, and upon our interference, and not upon the inadequacy of the resources of the Republic, might be thrown the blame of failure in the attempt to reconquer the Union by force of arms. We do not doubt our forefathers derived similar satisfaction from the interference of France on behalf of the American Colonies, and preferred to attribute their defeat to the arms of their old and gallant adversary, rather than to the powers of their own revolted colonies.

We now turn to the North American Colonies to express the hope that the same circumstance which have forced upon us the belief in the necessity of adequate preparation will not be lost upon them. The security of a too happy time, and the absorbing occupations created by a vast material prosperity, have somewhat laid to sleep the mental energies of our North American Colonies. That formidable militia, so gloriously distinguished in so many bloody and successful encounters, has been till lately allowed to fall almost into abeyance. While the United States have been perpetually playing at soldiers, the English colonies have been content to look on at exhibitions of citizen soldiership which they did not admire and had not the slightest wish to emulate. Canada is not, like the United States a country of generals and colonels. Besides our own policy of keeping a considerable number of regular troops in Canada has tended much to discourage the martial spirit of the people, and to render them averse from doing that for themselves which the mother country is willing to do for them.—We believe that this apathy no longer exists. It did not require the recent unfortunate occurrences to convince Canadians that they were better off as a dependency of the British Crown than as members of the American Union. In Canada, we believe there does not exist the slightest wish to secede. Government by ministers responsible to themselves, being at liberty to spend their own money and make their own laws, the Canadians enjoy all the advantages of a Republic without the dangers and discords of a Federation, and all the advantages of being members of a great Empire without being called upon to contribute to Imperial burdens. If these things are worth having they are worth protecting. The Colonial Empire of the Queen of England is not held together by the same tenure as the American Confederation. We have endeavored to make it a union of mutual good will and regard, not force. The troops that we maintain in the American Colonies are there not to prevent the colonies from rising against the mother country, of which we have not the slightest apprehension, but to assist in protecting them against the attacks of a foreign power. We learned from the American contest of the last century that good will was the only tenure by which colonies are worth preserving. Strange that those who taught us this lesson should entirely fail in applying it to their own case and consider it "humiliating and exasperating" when we ask them to use for themselves those doctrines which they have the merit of being the first to inculcate.

The North American Colonies must feel that upon themselves lies the burden of their own defence, and we cannot doubt that they will respond to the necessities of the time in a manner worthy of their former well-earned reputation. There is no doubt that by the establishment of volunteers England has already reaped great advantages, and that her diplomatic position in the face of Europe has been strengthened. Credit has been confirmed and commerce invigorated by the confidence with which this domestic force has inspired us, and every man who has shouldered a rifle in the volunteer movement has a right to consider himself as not least among the benefactors of his country. Precisely the same effect as regards her position and prospects would the training to arms of the youth and manhood of Canada produce. The race that fells her forests and cultivates her rich clearings is destined as assuredly to play no insignificant part in the future history of the American Continent. The severe continent with which they contend braces their energies and develops their strength. Their short summers does not enervate them; their long winters gives them those habits of robust and athletic exercise in which the born and bred American is often so sadly deficient. Let it be known that a hundred thousand of the militia of Canada, well drilled, well armed, and well accoutred are ready for her defence, and no other defence would be required. It does not need much foresight to perceive that, unless the North can terminate the contest by a sudden and decisive blow, the probability of which is growing less and less every day, the state of affairs is likely to become considerably complicated. The war fell upon the United States so suddenly, and its continuance even now has been too short, that its real tendencies have not yet had time to develope themselves. The contest still retains the form originally impressed upon it—that of a great duel between the North and South; but, once give time for the full effect of the process of disintegration, and it is pretty sure to be found that there are numerous other elements of bickering and dissension besides which exist between the present belligerents. The United States must be very different from all other Confederacies if the interests in its preservation is equal to the interests of all its members,—if in its vast territory there are no sectional local jealousies; no provincial aspirations for independence, no concealed but virulent repulsion. Let the conflict continue a year longer, and we may not unreasonably expect to see three or four rival Confederacies and a complicated state of political relations of which we cannot at present form an idea. This uncertain future requires that our colonies should put themselves in a position in which they may be able to maintain themselves steadily and impassable amid whatever change and violence may be passing around them.

CANADA AND WAR.

(From the Times, Dec. 2.)

When there was yet no cloud between us and the Anglo Saxons of America the Minister of the Northern Republic issued instructions to the people near the Canadian frontier to put themselves in readiness for a war with England. Europe read the circular with great surprise. No preparation could in our eyes be more unnecessary, no suggestion of danger could be more absurd. The wildest insanity on the other side of the Atlantic could scarcely dream that England was about to take advantage of civil disorder to invade Maine or New York or Michigan, and the most likely apprehensions on this side of the Atlantic could scarcely conceive that the rulers of the warring States in the North had determined still further to complicate their position by a wilful quarrel with England.—Yet it would now appear that Mr. Seward's warning was not necessarily so absurd as it then appeared. If he had already despaired of reconquering the long tributary South, and had determined to retire from the contest amid the conflagration of a European war, or if he had conceived the policy of seeking an indemnity for the loss of the Southern States by absorbing the British possessions, then there was at least some method in his madness. It might be, and we believe it would be, the most silly and unstatesmanlike design ever conceived by a minister; but such a resolve would point at least to a settled course of future action.—The Minister who had such a policy in his mind knew what was to come. He knew that he was about to force a quarrel with England, and he could therefore already indicate where the struggle would necessarily be hottest.

We may be wrong in attributing a coherent policy to so incoherent a personage as Mr. Seward. We may have some hope that his early call for preparations was only intended to answer some momentary purpose at home, and that we shall not be obliged to recognize in the next acts of Mr. Lincoln's Government the steps of a predetermined resolve to have a war with England. One fact, however, seems to be pretty certain. If Canada had not been a British possession there would have been no reviling of England, and no outrages committed on the British flag. If the Northern mind had been completely concentrated upon the conquest of the Southern Republic, it would not in mere lightness of heart have sought to call into the contest the most powerful ally which the South ern Republic could find in the world. It is impossible to understand that the manufacturing States of the North, greedy of monopolies, and believing that their existence depends upon closed markets and forced customers, may cast their eyes abroad for other tributary populations of buyers to replace those who are escaping from their power; but it is not possible to believe that without an object of this kind they could choose this moment to proclaim the approach of a state of war. If the Government of the Federal States had conceived the design of abandoning the South and seeking an indemnity in the conquest of Canada, they would have acted just as they have with regard to the South. They would have strengthened their Northern frontier, they would have used every effort to excite their population against England, they would have sown seeds of jealousy and hostility between the two countries, they would have commenced a series of aggressions which no country can endure without losing its self-respect and its consideration among its equals, and they would have chosen for their aggressions a period of the year when the coveted territory is cut off by climate from the assistance of the mother country.

If, therefore, when there was no apparent reason for the counsel, the American Minister was right in calling upon the frontier States to put on their armour, how much more need is there that we should now call upon the Canadians to be up and ready to receive a foe! If there be danger at all that danger is imminent. The design has been formed to annex them as tributaries to Pennsylvania and New York, the attempt will be prompt. They may be assured that in that case the next fire months of ice will not be allowed to pass without some endeavor on the part of their aggressive neighbours. During those five months, at least, their existence as an integral community must depend upon themselves. It is our duty, and we shall not shrink from it if the occasion should unhappily arise, to aid them with the whole power of this country. To punish their invaders we are almost omnipotent. We can sweep the Federal fleet from the seas, we can blockade the Atlantic cities; but we cannot garrison and hold 350,000 square miles of country. That must be done by the Canadians themselves. They have done it before when they were a smaller population and a divided people. They have done it before when they were a dependency of Great Britain, and were not, as they are now, in all but in name an independent nation. They have now every incentive to defend themselves. They are not only a self-governing people, but they are in race, in traditions, and in material interests distinct from the people who would seek to conquer them. If anything were required to unite them in one firm array, it would be an attack from Maine and New York. And these men of Canada can fight. They have an excellent Militia, they have among them the nucleus of a good regular force, they have ample stores, and they have, what is not to be despised, recollections of victory in former contests against the same enemies.—They have always hitherto proved themselves more than a match for any force which the United States, even when they were really united States, could bring against them. They will only have to meet a force [illegible] with their own. Their invaders will be [illegible] veterans who have stood victorious upon well-won fields, but at the best militia-men, like themselves. Perhaps they may even be renegades from Bull's Run, plunderers in Virginia, or luckly fugitives from Lexington or Leesburg. A population of a million and a half ought to be able to give a hundred thousand drilled militiamen to defend their frontier, and another hundred thousand volunteers for temporary duty. We, like them, were, or thought ourselves to be, in immediate danger; and our present volunteer force shows how we understood our position, and how we rose to meet it. What we have done at home Canada must do in her homes.—For their internal defences she must rely upon herself. Montreal is, no doubt, at this season a vulnerable point. It is unfortunate that our timorous or unskilful diplomacy in 1842 drew the boundary of the two nations so near to this capital city; but Montreal wants stout hearts and zealous hands to be safe until the season returns, when we can make it secure against any assailants. The only danger that can prove fatal either to Montreal or any other point of the frontier is lest Canada should rely too much on us and too little upon herself.

We address this call to our fellow-subjects on the other side of the Atlantic because we believe that they are fully as hearty in their desire to remain united with us as we can be to see them so united. While they are loyal to England it is England's duty to aid in their defence against all who may attack them, and to accept any quarrel which may be forced upon us by reason of our union. Of course, we should never think of undertaking the defence of half a continent of discontented or hostile inhabitants. We have nothing to gain from the Canadians, we force no imports upon them; we ask for no monopolies in their markets; we derive no revenue from them; we impose no taxes upon them. Our Union is more free and disinterested than can ever be companionship between father and son. They would not be worth a dollar less to us were they to morrow the tributaries of the Northern Republic or the members of an independent State. At present they have all the advantages of an independence with the protection of the most powerful maritime country in the world. If they value this, they must show themselves worthy of it. Of course, it is not certain that war will arise. The Northern Republic may have even anticipated our demand. Even if she refuse it, some now unseen escape may possibly be found from the dilemma of war or dishonour. The wise course, however, for Canada will be to prepare. Let her at once discipline her militia and emulate the mother country in drilling a Volunteer army.

TWO DESERTERS FROM THE 100TH REGIMENT SHOT BY A COLOURED MAN.

Exciting Chase on the Lake.

Two privates belonging to the 100th Regiment, named respectively Hickler and Swellinger, and who have only been in Her Majesty's service about a couple of weeks, took it into their heads to attempt to desert and go over to the Yankees yesterday, but were brought back to their allegiance in a somewhat peculiar manner, "and thereby hangs a tale." A little coloured boy named Tom Woods has, it appears, been in the habit of frequenting the quarters of the men of the 100th, and doing "odd chores" for which he received payment in rations. He is somewhat of a favorite among the men, being active and obliging. Yesterday he was requested by the privates above mentioned to go down town and hire a boat as they wished to sail over to the Island.—He did so, and the men left in the boat. When they reached the island they encountered two fishmen, namely, Martin Mellon and Robert Barry, the latter a coloured man. The soldiers informed them of their wish to desert, saying, "They have been too long in Canada," and wished the fishermen to exchange garments with them.—This, bosh positively refused to do, and advised them to return to Toronto. Barry, however, treated them with much kindness and invited them to visit his hut, where they partook of supper. Here they made another proposal to exchange the boat they had rented for a sail boat loaded with herrings, and anchored in the lake, close to the beach, saying that they could cross to Rochester in it. This he very naturally refused to do, and the men left the hut, Barry being under the impression that they were about to return to the Fort. This was about nine o'clock in the evening, and the moon was shining brightly. Barry's astonishment may be imagined when, on looking out of the door a short time afterwards, he observed the sail-boat, with the two men on board, some distance out into the Lake, and apparently under way for Yankee land. He instantly summoned Mellon and Patrick Gray, who has charge of the Island fishing for Mrs. Durney, and manning a boat set off in pursuit. Before going on board Barry, who is a strong, powerful man and a good shot, loaded his gun with duck-shot, and laid it down in the bow of the boat to be ready for any emergency. He then seized the bow oar, Mellon the stern one, while Gray used a paddle to steer with and facilitate their progress. "A stern chase" is proverbially a "long one," and on this occasion the fugitives were favored with a fair wind. They hoisted both sails on board the boat and sat at their ease, while their pursuers had to "go in on their muscle." After a most exciting chase, which lasted about 2 hours, and when both boats were between 6 and 7 miles from land, the wind suddenly fell, and the sail were seen to flap against the masts. This was the signal for renewed vigour on the part of the three pursuers, and they soon were within hailing distance. "Heave to," lustily shouted Barry; but instead of replying an attempt was made to get the sail-boat on another tack as the wind was refreshening. Finding that this summons to surrender was not likely to be attended to, and fearing the men would escape with the boat, he picked up his musket and fired a shot right on board. Both men were seen to fall into the bottom of the boat, and the pursuers were soon alongside. On making enquiry they found that Swellinger had been shot in the face and Hickler in the right breast, neither however, being dangerously wounded. A long and steady pull brought them to the Old Fort with the prisoners some time after midnight, and finding Lieut. Nagel, of the 30th Regiment, to be the officer on duty, they related to him the particulars of the capture, and handed over the prisoners, who were taken into the guard-house, where their wounds were dressed.—Mellon and Barry then surrendered themselves to answer any charge that might be brought against them. Gray had landed on the island. Lieut. Nagel despatched one of his men to Queen street Police station, and, a constable arriving, they were taken to the station. As the deserters had been severely, although not dangerously, wounded, they were conveyed to the hospital. Mellon and Barry appeared before the Police Magistrate yesterday and were remanded, but admitted to bail on their own recognizances, a note having been received from the Regimental Surgeon that the wounded men might not be able to appear in court for two or perhaps three weeks. Gray also surrendered himself at the afternoon, and was also admitted to bail. It is reported by the men belonging to the 100th that Hickler and Swellinger have both been seen making sketches of the fortifications now in progress, within the last few days, and that both have received a good education. Swellinger was charged by one of the non-commissioned officers, the other day, with being an American, but this he denied. No doubt the full particulars about these latter points will come out when the Magistrate investigates the case.—*Globe.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wet daubred—George Mitchell.
Drawing in water colors—Miss Auchinleck.
Strayed—John McKee.
To the Public—H. T. Evans.
Strayed—John Richardson.
To Rent.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1861.

Death of Prince Albert.

The *Persia* which left Europe on the 15th brings the sad intelligence of the death of the Prince Consort. The telegram from Newfoundland says, that "his Royal Highness Prince Albert died at noon on the 15th." Though father and son are severally Prince Albert, the latter is generally spoken of as the Prince of Wales leaving it pretty certain that it is the Prince Consort.

We are certain there is not a British heart but will feel grieved to its core at hearing of the melancholy tidings. We feel for the Royal Family at this very painful bereavement,—more especially for our beloved Queen whose heart will bleed afresh at this severe stroke; and we devoutly pray the Great Being who rules over all, may bind up the wound thus made, and support our beloved Monarch in this the hour of her severe affliction.

THE MEETING ON TUESDAY.

OVER 500 PERSONS PRESENT.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

Shortly after 2 o'clock on Tuesday, the Town Hall was filled with people from the Townships as well as from the Town. Mr. Dennistoun stated that he had been commissioned by Sheriff Hall to offer an apology to the meeting of his inability to attend, owing to the serious indisposition of some members of his family in Toronto, causing him to leave town by the 2:30 train. On motion of Mr. Dennistoun, seconded by Mr. Conger, Charles Perry, Esq., Mayor of the Town, was called to the Chair, and Mr. J Edwards was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman read the Requisition to the Sheriff and his reply calling the meeting, after which Lieut. Col. Wallis moved the first resolution as follows:

Resolved—That this meeting desires to express its devotion and loyalty to the British Crown and its deep regret at the outrage committed upon the National Flag by Captain Wilkes, of the American war steamer *San Jacinto*, on the 8th of November last, in forcibly taking from the British mail packet *Trent* the Southern Commissioners, Messrs. Slidell and Mason, at the time they were pursuing their journey between neutral ports, an act for which the honor and independence of this nation demand full reparation.

Mr. Wallis said he was surrounded by able gentlemen more capable of addressing them than himself; he would not, therefore, attempt to make a speech. He was glad to see so many assembled, and the enthusiasm manifested on this occasion.

Lieut. Col. Haultain, in seconding the resolution, said he rose amidst feelings of regret and gratification—regret that we should be called together by the unhappy affair of an outrage recently offered to the British flag, at the same time it afforded him gratification that such an unanimity of feeling of manfully vindicating the honor of Britain by the loyal inhabitants of this this county. The thought of war at all times is sad, but a war with the American people is peculiarly so—sprung from the same stock as ourselves, of the same language and religion. Their forms of government, though somewhat different, are very similar to our own, and hence it is that a war with such a people is to be deprecated. As a man, as a patriot, and as a Christian he deprecated it. But it is not to be forgotten that during the Crimean war the American people manifested unprovoked hostilites to Britain, rejoicing in any defeat or difficulty she endured, and now in the case of Commander Wilkes, who committed the outrage on our flag, it was painful to behold as we have done the praises heaped upon him by the authorities at Washington. He (Col. H.) did not approve of encouraging a temporary excitement in reference to war. War at all times is dreadful, and it was painful to contemplate its fearful consequences.—Should this war which now threatens us go on many a family will lose its head and its ornament. At the same time, with the present aspect of affairs, he considered it the duty of every man, with such disastrous consequences before us, to meet the difficulty fairly. The resolution speaks of the regret that this outrage has been committed, and he (Col. H.) regretted it as much as any man can do; and if matters should transpire that the honor of Britain would be at stake, he was sure that every man present, and every loyal man in the county, would do everything in their power to prevent anything like the severance of that connection now so happily existing between this Province and the Mother Country. It was but right to look the matter of war fairly in the face; none but cowards are afraid to do so. He had computed the cost of maintaining the companies of 75 each which were now called out, as well as the cost of a field battery of artillery for a year, and it was a considerable amount. Our country, as is known, is burdened with a heavy debt; but the honor of the country must be maintained, should it cost seventy millions more, and he was satisfied that every man would not only sanction the cost, but pledge his own purse besides. It will be supposed that he, as an old soldier would be, like the war horse, off at the first sound of the bugle. Were he 20 years younger he might do so; as it was he was ready to do anything he could in the good cause.

Lieutenant Colonel Strickland moved the second resolution:

Resolved,—That in view of the probability of a war between England and the United States, arising from the outrage mentioned in the first resolution, this meeting is impressed with the greatness of the responsibility resting on the Canadian Government in calling out and organizing the militia of the Province, to be ready for active service at a days notice, and expresses their confidence in the immediate formation of such measures, and such efficient checks, as a duty immediately upon the loyal community of the country.

In 1837 when the Rebellion broke out in Canada 400 men were mustered in a short time in this very town—then scarcely a village—and these were ready in five hours to march off. They left their homes and families to defend their country. He was sure they would be equally successful in raising volunteers now; he addressed no loyal a body of men now as was then; he did not desire war, he fully agreed with Col. Haultain in this respect, but if an insult is offered to the British flag that has "for a thousand years braved the battle and the breeze," every loyal man will feel it his duty to resent that insult. He wished he were a few years younger; sixty years had nearly gone over him and he felt physically their effects; but, nevertheless, the heart is willing though the flesh is weak. He was happy to see before him the hoar head and brow of the country, ready and willing he was sure, to resent the insult. If the war goes on as it is likely to do we shall require more than the seventy-five men now asked for, and he was satisfied that plenty of volunteers will be forthcoming. He held to the old maxim that one volunteer was worth two pressed men—yes, worth twenty.

Mr. Conger seconded the resolution. He expressed his regret that anything should transpire to cause a war, but if such a calamity should occur there will be plenty of willing hands to defend the country. The mother country is willing and ready to help us, but still we have a deal to do ourselves. Although somewhat advanced in years he had not lost the fire of a true Canadian. He remembered that in 1812, when the whole population of Upper Canada was not much more than double that of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, General Hull with his army were met and repulsed by the Canadians then, and the same spirit that drove him across, will do it again. He did not agree with those who feared the cost of life and treasure. He remembered the insults of the Americans when in 1837 they left open all their arsenals along the frontier to assist those joining in the rebellion. We did not then call on them for redress, and now because we do not sympathize publicly with them we are denounced and traduced.

Lieut. Colonel Dennistoun moved the third resolution:

Resolved,—That this meeting in view of the critical position of affairs, is of opinion that the whole resources of the Province should be pledged to the maintenance of the honor of the mother country, and the connection between Canada and Great Britain, now so happily existing, and hereby solemnly promises to sustain the Canadian authorities in any necessary steps they may take to that end.

It was expected he should address the meeting from his position and rank. He was old enough to deprecate war and to know something of its sad consequences. With all this he felt that when the national flag—as had been so eloquently alluded to by a former speaker—is insulted that we show ourselves as worthy descendants of our forefathers who were Britons. He was confident that we were able to meet any foe. Though not remembering like Mr Conger the events of 1812 he has read about them. The population of Canada then was not 175,000, and although the army specially elected to take Canada numbered as many as there were souls in the country, including women and children, they were driven back by the yeomanry then in the country. Now that we number three millions what fear need we entertain of again driving back an invading foe. As to the cost we would not be Britons if we did not cheerfully meet it. He was willing to do all in his power, and he wished it understood that he should personally command his batallion.

Lieut. Colonel Wigmore seconded the resolution and expressed his readiness and willingness to turn out in defence of his country now as he had done in 1837.

Mr. Thos. White, jr., was called on to support the resolution, and alluded to the importance of prompt action from the fact of our very extended frontier, and difficulties of getting assistance from England during winter. Was glad to hear that the officers were to command in person, and hoped the young would come readily forward and volunteer.

On motion of Col. Dennistoun, seconded by Captain Poole, the Mayor left the chair and Cap. Rubidge occupied it, when a vote of thanks was passed for the Mayor's conduct in the chair. Three cheers were given for the Queen.

As the people were going out Mr. T. White, Jun., called for order, while he read the mournful news just arrived by telegraph, that Prince Albert, our beloved Queen's Consort, was dead. The news spread a gloom upon the whole assembly.—The Mayor was called again to the chair, when Captain Rubidge, seconded by Col. Dennistoun, moved a resolution of condolence to our beloved Queen, at this sad calamity.

On motion of Mr. T. White, Jun., and seconded by Mr. Conger, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare and forward an expression of sympathy to Her Majesty, in accordance with the resolution, viz: Capt. Rubidge, Rev. Vincent Clementi, and Lieut-Col. Dennistoun.

The meeting then broke up sorry and sad.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Peterboro is not behind the other Towns in the Volunteer movement. Rifle Company No. 1 is nearly filled; No. 2 has been organized, and from the men who are in the lead in its organisation, we expect a good Company.

We understand that about forty names have been enrolled for a Cavalry company.

There is a willingness expressed by many to join an Artillery Company, under Col. Haultain, if the guns can be had from Government. We understand application has been made for a battery of guns.

SYMPATHY WITH THE SOUTH.

The Montreal *Witness* in a recent number asks the question "What are the reasons for the bitter feelings of the Canadian Government organs towards the United States?" and then goes on to give several answers to the query. It notices the fact that whilst these organs are hostile to the Northern States, they manifest a warm sympathy with the South. It supposes that something of a fellow feeling on the part of our Government has to do with the sympathy shown towards the people now in open rebellion to the constituted Government of their country.

Another reason given, certainly "less objectionable" is that the South has since the rebellion broke out not only been civil to Britain but has sought her good-will and assistance, whilst the North has manifested a bitter feeling to Britain, and has apparently sought an opportunity to quarrel with her.

Another reason is supposed to arise from the envy and rivalry consequent upon proximity, as was the case in England and France years ago.

The chief reason assigned is the one found in the management of the Grand Trunk. While it was building, and whilst assistance was being offered by the Government, the parties engaged in the operations were enriched thereby, but now that further advances are hopeless, new lines are proposed as the extension of the present line to Halifax. As this can only be effected by Imperial help, no time offers so favorably as in a prospect of war, as at present,—hence to effect the object in view it is important to keep up a war feeling, to induce the authorities at home, as well as Parliament here, to pass the necessary measures for the proposed extension.

All or any or some of the above reasons may have to do with the feeling manifested so conspicuously by the Ministerial press,—the fact is patent to all that an unwarranted hostility of feeling is kept up against the Northern people, which is being reciprocated by them, all of which tends to cherish the war spirit unfortunately rampant here as well as there.

We may and we ought to prepare for the worst, and in doing so it is a prudent maxim to "keep ourselves cool, and our powder dry."

THE MAYORALTY.

Mr. Perry was the only candidate nominated, on Monday. He was elected by acclamation.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

We learn with much regret that a serious accident occurred at a thrashing bee on the farm of Mr. James McKeown, Smith, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., the particulars of which are as follow:

It appears that Miss Elizabeth Baptie, in company with a number of other young girls, went out to see the thrashing machine at work; and in order more closely to observe its operations, they placed themselves in very close proximity to the dangerous machine. The men who were working it cautioned them against coming too near, but the girls thought there was no danger. Miss Baptie was just about leaving, and had turned round, when her dress was caught by the tumbling shafts, which, revolving with great velocity, soon dragged her down, and before the machine had been stopped she had passed under the shafts 4 or 5 times. As soon as she was extricated, it was discovered that the thigh bone of one leg was broken, and the other leg mutilated in a horrible manner, it being broken at the knee, the knee cap twisted round to the back of the leg, and the bones protruding from the flesh about two inches. Drs. Burnham, Harrey, Pringle and McKeown were in immediate attendance; but owing to a difference of opinion among the doctors, a delay followed, during which time the poor girl must have suffered intense agony. Some of the doctors considered amputation necessary, but the unfortunate girl objected to this. After some time, by the aid of chloroform, the doctors were enabled to dress and bandage up the wounds, much to the relief of the sufferer. It is thought that with great care and the best medical assistance she will recover, though it is not expected that she will ever have the proper use of her limbs.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The following articles have been crowded out, but will make their appearance in our next:

Address to Miss Clarke, and Reply.
"Titus," on Government patronage.
A Poem, by Heffie.
School Examination, and List of Prizes.
An Enigma.

We have respectfully to decline the communication of "Vox Veritatis." We do not think we would be justified in publishing his letter, as it would probably open up the old sore of the Baptist controversy, of which we were heartily tired ere it closed. Under other circumstances we would willingly publish the letter.

SOIREE.—A Soiree, under the auspices of the "Intellectual Improvement Society" will be held in the Town Hall, North Monaghan, on Wednesday (New Year's) evening. Tea to be served at 4 o'clock.

☞We wish our readers all a very merry Christmas, and many returns of the season.

☞A very pleasant, as well as successful, Soiree was held in the Presbyterian Church, Springville, last evening. The object was to pay off a debt on the Church glebe, and, if numbers would do it, the object has been fully met; there were between 400 and 500 persons present. Addresses were delivered by several reverend gentlemen, and the Peterboro Free Church choir, under the leadership of Mr. Graham, sung several delightful pieces of music.—The Springville folk understand well how to make an agreeable social gathering.

☞A circular has been issued by the Scottish Provincial Life Assurance Company, intimating that policies on lives do not become invalidated by the holder entering as a volunteer. This is a great advantage to the insured, and an inducement for those who are not, to become so. Should the bugle call to arms, and the Volunteer have to do battle in defence of his country, it would be a great satisfaction to him to think that in the worst emergency his family would not be left penniless on the world.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN *JOURNAL.*

We have received the December number of this excellent Journal, and regret to find that its discontinuance depends upon the response made by its subscribers during the current month. We also regret to observe that no medical gentleman in Peterboro' are down on the list of subscribers We see the name of G. M. D. Pringle, Cornwall, which may be our Dr. Pringle.

How our medical men can be without so excellent a work we do not know. It is an invaluable work for any one to peruse. We sincerely hope that the medical faculty throughout the Province will arouse themselves, and not allow so excellent a Journal devoted chiefly for their benefit to go down for want of support.

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, 23rd DEC., 1861.

The Council met, the Mayor presiding. Present—Messrs. Toole, McDonald, Ormond, Bradfield, Eastlake, Moloney, Messrs, Chamberlen, and Stevenson.

A communication from Lieut-Col. Dennistoun and Major Benson, asking the use of the Town Hall for the purpose of drilling, was referred to the Commissioners of the Town Trust.

A communication from John Tully, soliciting of his being assessed in the Town was referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter from T. B. P. White, ... Council to accept of a copy of the Exhibit published by them, was read and received.

Several accounts were referred to the Finance committee.

The By-law for appointing Returning Officers was read a second and third time, and passed.

A reduction in the assessment of S. Gain, S. Griffith, and the Butchers for Market Stalls, was ordered.

A report from the Finance Committee recommending a settlement of the account between the Town and W. A. Scott, was received and adopted.

A vote of thanks to the Manager of the Bank of Montreal, was passed.

The Council adjourned to next Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE *AMERICA.*

HALIFAX, Dec. 21.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool 7th, *via* Queenstown 8th, for New York, put in here at six this morning, short of coal.

She has 45 passengers for New York. She will sail at about ten o'clock.

Warlike sentiments and preparations in England were unabated.

A large anti-war meeting had, however, been held at Dublin.

LATEST.

The British Government has sent a letter approving of the course of Commander Williams, mail agent on board the *Trent*.

Breadstuffs steady. Provisions firm.—Consols 89¼ to 90 for money.

Paris papers assert that the British Government in answer to the petitions from the manufacturing districts stated that the cotton ports would be open by February at the latest.

The Countess Canning, wife of the Governor General of India, died in Calcutta on the 18th Nov.

The British Parliament has been prorogued till the 7th of January.

It was stated that orders for the purchase of half a million quarter of wheat had been sent to the Black Sea ports, from London, within the last few days, for present and future use.

The British frigate *Warrior* was taking in 760 tons coal, preparatory to service on the North American coast.

A considerable number of additional English troops were to be sent to Canada.

The *Constitutionel, Patrie, Debats*, and several other French journals, say that France will remain neutral in the event of a war between England and the United States.

The *Hero*, carrying 86 guns, was to leave Portsmouth on the 8th inst., for the North American coast.

The ship *Silas Greenman* for New York having 100 tons of lead on board was stopped in the river Thames, the export of the article having been prohibited.

In London, in reference to the important question of the attitude likely to be assumed be France, the opinion continues to be that however desirous the Emperor might be to give some employment to his navy, and to divert public attention in France from the state of the French finances, he is not likely to do anything to cause a difference with the British Government, because serious results might follow in France if distrust there should increase and cause a further depression in trade.

The London *Globe* warns its readers that they must take the French version of the dispatches sent to Lord Lyons for what it is worth, and purely as the French idea of them.

The *Shipping Gazette* has an article on the question of our open supplies in the event of a war with North America. It does not regard their future prospects with a feeling of alarm.

The effort of the war feeling upon American shipping interests is already most disastrous. No charters are now taken for these vessels, and as for passengers and cargoes little or nothing is doing. Such is the state of affairs in this respect that no insurances of this class have been taken at Lloy's for several days past.

The following troops at Aldershot are ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Canada:—Leslie's 6th battery of royal artillery; the 2nd battalion of the 22nd regiment; the 3rd battalion of the 45th regiment, and a detachment of the 16th regiment of Lancers. The battery attached to this force served in the Crimean war, and is furnished with Armstrong guns.

C. L. Gorden, of the Royal Engineers is ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Canada in the *Melbourne*.

A large force of engineers, it is stated, will be immediately sent to Canada. 100-pound Armstrong guns are now being rapidly distributed among the ships preparing for sea. The *Defence* an iron plated frigate is to have a crew of 450 men. She will be manned with the least difficulty.—The Canada steamers *Australasia* and *Persia* are to convey troops to Halifax.—The screw steamer *Orpheus*, carrying 2 guns, called last evening at Plymouth Sound, whence she is to convey the screw transport *Melbourne* with troops, arms and stores, to the St. Lawrence or Halifax.

The London *Herald* says that the first battalion of the rifle brigade now stationed at Dublin, and the first battalion of the 16th regiment stationed at Sheffield, received orders yesterday to embark. The naval editor of the London *Times* states that although we are strong in large ships, the class of vessels which would be of the greatest service to us in a war with the United States are the Corvettes and Sloops, a great number of which require heavy repairs before they would be fit for sea.

The greatest activity has prevailed since Saturday last at the Tower of London.—The whole of the workmen and laborers employed in the various departments there have been engaged from early in the morning until a late hour at night in packing up fire arms and every kind of articles necessary for active service abroad. On Sunday last the interior of the ancient garrison presented an unusual and bustling appearance, in consequence of an order which had been received from the officials of the war office to prepare for the immediate transmission of 75,000 stand of arms, which were packed in boxes containing 30 rifles each, with the usual adjuncts. The men worked tard the whole of Sunday in packing, and the same night eight barges were filled with boxes, which were conveyed to Woolwich for shipment to Quebec and other places in Canada.

On Monday evening a similar amount of arms was conveyed to Woolwich, and on Wednesday preparations were being made for the transmission of every kind of munitions of war down the river in barges and other crafts, which were conveyed by steam tugs to the several government depots, where orders had been received to forward without delay every kind of defensive muniments. Additional hands have been engaged daily in the various departments of the Tower, which has not witnessed such a bustle

The military immediately available in Canada may be stated at 30,000 which may be increased to 200,000.

It has been stated that a batallion of the guard is under orders for embarkation.

It is reported that the Government will charter the City of New York, as well as the new steamers coming round from Glasgow.

On Tuesday evening a great mass meeting was held in the round room of the Rotunda, at Dublin, to take into consideration the aspect and position of Irish national affairs at the present momentous crisis. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved,—That the population of the republic, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, being largely composed of men of Irish birth and Irish blood, it would be unnatural to suppose that Ireland could remain an indifferent spectator between England and America.

Resolved,—That the events of the hour imperatively dictate to all Irishmen a forgetfulness of all past differences and an united rally for the old cause of their country.

Resolved,—That a chairman, two secretaries, and a committee of 21 members, each having been duly and separately proposed and seconded, be chosen by a majority of voices at this mass meeting, to take into consideration the advisability of an organization in the present state of affairs abroad.

The Liverpool *Post* says the whole purpose of the meeting was to express in every variety of phase and demonstration, sympathy with America. It is quite natural that this should be the tendency of the Irish, even apart from their hatred to England for scarcely any Irish family is unrepresented in the United States. The meeting, however, was useless and needless.

It is stated that evidence will be laid before the European governments to prove that the blockade of the Southern ports is inefficient and illegal.

The London *Times*' City article says it must be kept in view that the designs of Mr Seward are reported for some time to have been the cause of disagreement in the Washington Cabinet, and that the decision of the present question is not entirely in the hands of that personage.

Later advices are awaited for with great anxiety, as it is seen that the course of circumstances may be much modified by anything that takes place between the opposing armies in the interval from now and the arrival of the British demands. A victory by the federalists might, perhaps, so satisfy the mob as to enable the government to act independently, and on the other hand, a defeat might be equally productive of a pacific tone. At the same time, however, there is danger that the bad features of the situation may be aggravated by intelligence of some new offence on the part of the federal cruisers.

FRANCE.

Paris papers assert that the despatches sent by the British Government to Lord Lyons, although couched in moderate language, are nevertheless inflexible in their conclusion, which is the restitution of the Commissioners. If this is refused, Lord Lyons is to leave Washington, together with all the members of the legation. The same journals affirm that the English war vessels which are now being prepared for sea would leave for America in the beginning of January.

The *Patrie* publishes the following under the head of latest intelligence. It is stated that the despatch addressed by the British Cabinet to Lord Lyons to be communicated to President Lincoln is based exclusively on legal considerations. This decision establishes that the Commander of the San Jacinto by acting as he has done, has committed a flagrant breach of maritime law and insulted the English flag.—That the only right that officer Wilkes possessed was to compel the Trent to go to some American port where the case could have been brought before the proper authorities in presence of the English consul; that if on his search dispatches had been found establishing that Mason and Slidell were on a mission directly or immediately connected with military operations, the commander would have been justified in seizing these despatches and arresting the envoys, sending on a detailed report of the transactions, with such notes and observations as the English consul might think fit to annex. That these formalities not having been fulfilled no charge can be

The various military stations in Ireland had been ordered to complete their strength of the 68th regiments of the line.

The British Government is negociating for steamers to transport troops to Canada.

The *Times* of the 10th inst., says that the Niagara's advices encouraged the hope of a disavowal by the cabinet at Washington of the San Jacinto outrage, and a surrender of the Southern Commissioners.

The first and third batallions of the military train, 600 strong, with a battery of six pieces, and the 18th company of the royal artillery have been ordered to proceed immediately to Canada. The grenadier guards are to hold themselves in readiness to embark at a moment's notice.

At Lloyds there was less excitement though little was being done on the war risks. Canada 5's had advanced 4 per cent. United States 5's and New York shares also advanced on the 9th inst. The rate of discount at Hamburg had declined to 4 per cent.

ARRIVAL OF THE *PERSIA*.

By Telegraph to the Examiner.

St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 23.

The Persia arrived off Cape Race on the 23rd instant. She sailed from Liverpool on the 15th and has 1,100 troops on board for Rivere du Loup or Bic.

The news is important.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert expired at noon on Sunday the 15th instant, of gastric fever. His illness was not considered dangerous till Friday.

The Liverpool *Mercury* of the 14th states that the Earl of Derby had been consulted by the Government. He approved of its policy in reference to the American difficulty, and suggested to ship-owners to instruct the captains of outward bound ships to signalize any English vessels that war with America is probable. This suggestion has been strongly approved by the underwriters.

The steamship *Australasia* which also passed Cape Race this evening, sailed from Liverpool on the 13th with troops for Canada.

The first Division of the 10th Brigade Garrison Artillery embarked on board the *Niagara* for Halifax on the 14th.

It was understood that ten companies of Engineers are to be sent to British America.

THE INSTRUCTIONS TO LORD LYONS.

(From the Scotsman.)

The terms and exact character of the instructions sent to Lord Lyons are kept a close secret, but we learn that amongst those persons in London likely to have the best means of judging, there is a general belief that the amount and form of the reparation which our Government has felt bound to demand are such as the American Government is not likely to concede. The most likely, or rather least unlikely, chance of an amicable settlement, so far as can at present be seen, is considered to be that the Senate, in which there is a majority strongly opposed to Mr. Seward, may, were it only to overthrow him, declare for redress and conciliation.

(From the London Globe.)

One of the local journals appears to infer from the fact of the *Europa* being detained at Queenstown until Monday afternoon, that the Government waited to hear the news brought by the *Persia* before sending off their despatches to Lord Lyons—The fact is the despatch to Lord Lyons was not officially completed in sufficient time to allow the messenger to leave on Saturday night, and the only object of the detention of the *Europa* was to enable the messenger to get on board.

CANADIAN DEFENCES.

It is no secret that the people of the British Provinces are looking to their defences. When Mr. Seward prophesied that the disruption of the Union would be inevitably followed by the annexation of Canada to the North, it was fair warning to our neighbors to keep their eye on Mr. Seward. The responsibilities of office may have moderated Mr. Seward's mode of expressing his ideas; it remains to be seen whether the ideas themselves are unchanged. His defence circular was curiously ill-timed, if his general policy was intended to be conciliatory. The people of the Colonies have felt this, and they are taking measures accordingly. The defences of the frontier cities are being looked to, and volunteering is becoming popular. In all the Provinces there may soon be 150,000 under arms. Large bodies are already well drilled in company drill; they may soon receive sufficient military instruction to enable them to act in large masses. Everywhere military spirit is rife, and there can be no doubt, that while decrying and deploring war as an evil, the people of British America will prepare themselves for the defence of their houses, and will accept nothing short of an honorable peace.—*Scottish American Journal.*

☞ A terrible accident occurred at Cleveland on Friday night. Mrs. Kipp, the wife of a painter and paper hanger, was engaged in knitting while her husband was reclined upon a lounge, asleep. The light of the lamp, a coal-oil one, getting dim, she procured the can of oil and proceeded to replenish it. Holding it too near the flame the oil ignited, and a terrible explosion followed, blowing the can into fragments and setting fire to the poor woman's clothes, which burned with frightful rapidity. The husband, awakened by the noise, sprang to his feet, when an awful sight met his eyes. His wife was writhing in the agonies of death—her hair entirely burned from her head, and her clothing entirely gone, with the exception of a shred of the drawers. A portion of the room was also on fire, but was very soon extinguished. Mrs. Kipp left three children. The oldest only four years and the youngest a little infant of only nine months.

☞ It is currently reported in Washington, that John C. Breckenridge, and R. M. T. Hunter, have already been selected by President Davis to go to Europe as Ambassadors, in place of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, and that they are intending to secretly cross over to Canada and make their way to Halifax, from which port they will set sail.

☞ *L'Ordre* says that, since the outbreak in the United States, 50 French Canadian families, comprising 160 souls, have returned from that distracted country to settle in the parish of St. Anicet. The praiseworthy efforts of the French Canadian Colonization Society will, no doubt, induce many more to return to their ancient homesteads.

☞ The Whitby *Press*, of Wednesday last, notices a dinner given to Mr. Christie, one of the employees of the local branch of the Montreal Bank, who has been transferred to Peterborough after several years' service. Our contemporary says, "by his correct business habits, his urbanity, and his participation as a member of the community, he has gained the confidence and esteem of all who know him."

From Washington.

Washington, Dec. 19.

At one o'clock Lord Lyons called on the Secretary of State, who was then at the capitol. He called again at three o'clock. The communication which he made is as yet a secret. No cabinet meeting has been held on the subject.

The general feeling of the city is less warlike than at first, and the people talk coolly of surrendering the emmissaries, if it can be done without a sacrifice of honour, rather than engage at this time in a foreign war.

The report that the members of the Cabinet take a similar view of the question gains currency and finds belief, but while it is not true that such a conclusion has been arrived at in the Cabinet meetings, on the one hand it is untrue, on the other hand that not to surrender under any circumstances or for any consideration is absolute, but while the Government will do nothing to provoke war, it will guard well the National honor.

Should arbitration be proposed, it may be accepted. Should a sufficient consideration for the surrender of Mason & Slidell by offered, it may be made.

A prominent member of the Government stated, in conversation this evening, that Lord Lyons would not demand his passports, that Mason and Slidell would not be given up, and that there was no probability of war with England.

Englishmen are confident of a war between the two countries. This opinion, however, is based upon no official communication, and while it excites some unpleasant feelings, it carries no weight.

Several Englishmen now serving in our army, among them Col. Havelock and Capt Stewart, have, it is declared, signified their intention to resign, should further complications ensue.

In other cases extraordinary and painful evidences of sudden hostility to our cause has been shown. The general feeling, however, appears to be a sincere regret at what they regard the inevitable issue.

Mr. Adams' despatches hate little to say touching the *Trent*, having received no communication on the subject from the British Government.

In the case of the *Nashville*, he had made representations, but had received no reply.

Private letters from England, of which many have reached Washington, speak of the excitement there as intense, reminding the Americans of the feeling of the North after Fort Sumpter fell. One letter, dated Dec. 4, speaks of seeing a newly painted cab on Oxford street, with the British and Secession flags crossed on a panel; and little Secession flags for sale on the street.

As the Adelphi Theatre, controlled by Dion Bourcicault, where the Octoroon was being played, the Stars and Stripes which had floated there were wrapped round the staff, and the Stars and Bars displayed.

The Government has intelligence from Manassas to-day that still more troops have arrived there from the South. Jeff Davis anticipating an attack is adding every available man to the army of Johnston and Beauregard.

Herald's Despatch.

Washington, December 19.

An absurd rumor was circulated to-day that the Government had decided to surrender Mason and Slidell. It is without any foundation whatever. Up to 11 o'clock to-night Lord Lyons had made no communication from his Government to the President or Secretary of State, relative to the traitors Mason and Slidell.

Mr. Adams in his communication to Mr. Seward, gives a clear and detailed idea of the feeling of the British people and the sentiment of the British Statesmen, but does not indicate that he knows the purport of the instructions of the British Government to Lord Lyons. Nothing contained in Mr Adams' despatches indicates that that Government will make demands relative to the seizure of the traitors.

This is not only true but I am permitted to announce by high official authority that private letters received to-day from distinguished British Statesmen, assert that the British Government will not demand the release of Mason and Slidell, but will require such reparation as the United States can honorably grant. This is also confirmed by other private correspondence of Americans in London who have facilities for learning the intentions of the British Government.

(By Telegraph to the Examiner)

Washington, Dec. 22, 1861.

Lord Lyons yesterday made his first special communication to the Secretary of State, who at once set about the preparation of a reply. The contents of these despatches are known to no one except those two, the President, and probably General McClellan.

The general opinion among outsiders near the official barrier that guards the circle of diplomacy, is that they do not present an ultimatum, but leave room for negotiations as we have heretofore intimated. As regards the statement that the Cabinet is determined to yield to England, even to the point of surrendering Messrs. Slidell & Mason rather than to fight, which the *Herald* of Saturday made so boldly, and the *Times* insinuates, is utterly and mischievously false.

News of the Week.

☞ The iron clipper-ship Roseneath recently made the trip from Quebec to Glasgow in 18 days.

☞ We notice by the Quebec papers that Lord Monck makes it a practice to attend the drill-parades of the Quebec volunteers.

☞ Captain Gaskie, the ship owner at Kingston, has placed two schooners at the command of the British Government, should they be required. Government declines immediate acceptance.

☞ A party of sappers, consisting of a sergeant and eleven sappers and engineers, arrived in the Rivere Du loup train, on the 6th instant, having performed the distance between Rivere Du loup and Fredericton, in about ten days.

☞ The *Court Journal* says, that the Prince of Wales will come of age on the 9th November 1862, and that the honor of knighthood will probably be conferred on the Mayors of leading cities who, on that occasion, present addresses to him, Canada better be on the look out.

☞ A Halifax paper says that Lord Mulgrave, the Commander-in-Chief of the Militia in Nova-Scotia, has requested the officers of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th Regiment of Halifax Militia to forward him a statement of the effective companies under their command.

☞ On Sunday morning, the 23rd Nov., an old seven-story building in High street, (Edinburgh) Scotland, suddenly fell, burying nearly all the inmates in the ruins. The house was several centuries old. Twenty dead bodies have been taken out, and about twelve badly injured. About a hundred people lived in the building.

☞ Mr. Caulis, of Madoc, met with an accident on Monday the 2nd inst., by which he lost his life. He had just stepped on the horse-power of a threshing machine, and losing his balance his leg came in contact with one of the arms of the "bull wheel," tearing the flesh completely off the sole of his foot. Mortification set in, and although medical aid was promptly in attendance, he died in a few days after.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

☞ We have perused a Prussian order, issued after the coronation of the King, that all the members of the Royal Family shall take the title of "Most Serene." All well-wishers of Prussia must join in the hope that the serenity may not be confined to the royal family, but be so diffused over all classes, that they need not covet the neighboring duchies or other peoples' fleets but be "all serene."

☞ An office has been opened in Washington for embalming the dead. The system adopted is that of the celebrated Surgist, of Paris—by an injection of a powerful antiseptic fluid, which soon hardens the tissues to a marble-like substance and perfectly preserves the color and features, and keeps the body free from all offensive odor.

Birth.

On the 2nd September, at New Racecourse, Daylesford, Australia, Mrs. Thomas Douglas, (late of Dundee, Scotland), of a Son.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, December 26, 1861.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour ₱ bbl.	4 50	@	5 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0 85	@	0 95
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	0 80	@	0 85
Barley ₱ bush.	0 35	@	0 45
Oats "	0 20	@	0 23
Peas "	0 40	@	0 45
Potatoes	0 25	@	0 30
Pork ₱ cwt.	3 50	@	4 00
Beef ₱ cwt.	3 00	@	4 00
Butter ₱ lb.	0 10	@	0 12
Hay ₱ ton	7 00	@	8 00
Hides ₱ cwt	4 00	@	5 00
Wood ₱ per cord	2 00	@	0 25

WM. CUMMING,
Market Clerk.

TOTORTO MARKETS.

Monday, December 23, 1861.

Fall Wheat 95c a $1 08.
Spring Wheat 85c a 88c.
Barley 46c a48c.
Oats 30c a32 c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Dec. 21.

Flour—firm; sales of No. 1 superfine at $5 10 to $5 15.
Wheat—Upper Canada spring at $1 06, ex cars.
Peas—70 to 72½c per 66 lbs.
Ashes—pots, $6 75 to $6 80; pearls, $6 30 to $6 35.
Dressed Hogs—$4 50 to $5 25.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 21.

Flour—without material change; sales 5,000 brls at $5 23 to $5 35 for superfine State; $5 25 to $5 35 for extra State; $5 40 to $5 50 for superfine Western; $5 65 to $5 85 for common to medium extra Western; $5 90 to $5 95 for shipping brands extra Ohio.
Canadian Flour—unchanged; sales 500 brls at $5 45 to $5 55 for Superfine; $5 65 to $7 70, for common to choice.
Rye Flour—steady at $3 50.
Rye—steady at 83 to 85c for State.
Barley—quiet at 70 to 80c for Canadian and Western.
Corn—quiet and very firm; sales 75,000 bushels at 67½ to for new mixed Western.
Oats—dull at 43 to 46c for Western, Canadian and State.
Pork—quiet; sales 100 brls at $12 25 to $13 for mess; $8 50 to $9 for prime.
Beef—quiet.
Lard—quiet; sales 100 brls at 8½ to 9c.
Butter—selling at 11 to 16c for Ohio; 16 to 23c for State.

New Advertisements.

WAR DECLARED
AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

GEORGE MITCHELL,
HAS REMOVED to the commodious store in Dickson's Block, opposite Kempt's drug store, and is prepared to sell his large stock of
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS
at Prices Reduced, in view of the possible declaration of war. In addition to the usual stock
THERE IS
GOOD AMERICAN CHEESE,
APPLES in variety,
Bread, Biscuits and Crackers, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, &c., and, in fact, everything necessary for the table and the household.
KINGSTON ALE,
IN DRAUGHT AND BOTTLE.
Orders may be left for Calcutt's Beer & Ale. Filled Casks always on hand.
FRESH
BAKERS' & BREWERS' YEAST
for sale every day.
GEO. MITCHELL.
Remember the place,—George Street, near the corner of Hunter Street.
Peterborough, December 26, 1861. 52-4in.

Miss Auchinleck,
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro that her school will re-open (D. V) on
THE SIXTH OF JANUARY, 1862.
At the earnest request of some friends Miss Auchinleck intends opening a class for
Drawing in Water Colors.
she has succeeded in securing the services of Miss Bissett for this class.
☞ School Room in Heathorn's Building.
Terms may be known from Miss Auchinleck, at Mrs. Dr. Hay, George Street, or at Mr. T. Brown's Store, Simcoe Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.
HUGH T. EVANS,
IN RETURNING thanks to his customers and the public for past favors, begs to state that he has lately received a new stock of
STONE AND MARBLE,
which he is prepared to manufacture into
TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.
at prices CHEAPER than any other establishment in Canada! for Cash or approved credit.
H. T. EVANS,
Old stand, foot of Smithtown Hill.
Peterborough, Dec. 23, 1861. 52

STRAYED.
FROM my premises, east half of Lot No. 14, 5th Concession Smith, about 3 months ago,
Five head of Cattle,
four Heifers and one Steer. The Steer is all red; one of the Heifers is all red; one is dappled; the other two heifers are red and white.
Any person leaving information with the subscriber, personally or by post, will be rewarded.
JOHN McKEE.
Smith, Dec. 24, 1861. 52-tf.

TO RENT.
A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, containing six Rooms. A good yard and stable attached. Apply at the *Examiner* Office.
Dec. 26th, 1861. 52-3in

STRAYED.
INTO my farm, 4th lot, 8th Concession, Douro about four months ago,
Two Steers,
The owner may have the animals, by proving property, and paying expenses.
JOHN RICHARDSON.
Douro, Dec. 24, 1861. 5

CASH SYSTEM!
MONEY SAVED! GOOD VALUE GIVEN
☞ *Nothing added to the price of Goods to make up for bad debts, and only one price!*
W. CLUXTON,
KEEPS constantly on hand a very large and complete stock of
DRY GOODS,
in all the departments. Also
TEAS, SUGARS,
and other articles in the Grocery line, with the exception of Liquors, very CHEAP. Persons requiring Winter supplies of
CLOTHS,
BLANKETS,
CLOTHING,
COTTON GOODS,
Ladies' MANTLES.
Ladies' Bonnets and Dress Caps
RICH ARTICLES IN
MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS!
will do well to make their purchases from the subscriber.
☞ First-rate Milliners, Cloak and Mantle-makers in attendance.
Also, a first-class Cutter and Tailors on the premises.
Orders in these departments executed with despatch and in the newest and most fashionable styles.
A heavy supply of Cloths, Trowsering and Tweeds of European and Canadian manufacture
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, Nov. 28th, 1861. 49

Ferguson & Mitchell,
Beg to call the attention of the public to their well-assorted stock of
SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,
TRUNKS, VALISES, BRUSHES, &c.,
which they will sell
☞ **VERY CHEAP FOR CASH,**
or on approved credit.
All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited. Shop on Hunter Street, Peterborough.

Change in Business!
WM. SMITH,
(LATE CUTTER TO JOHN THOMSON, GEORGE STREET.)
BEGS to inform the public that he has opened in the
TAILORING BUSINESS,
over the late stand occupied by Mr. John Thomson, (now R. Johnston & Son,) who he trusts to meet a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed on the establishment.
ALL KINDS OF WORK MADE TO ORDER,
AS THE
BEST WORKMEN
only will be employed parties may rely on all orders being filled to satisfaction. Prices reasonable.
☞ Entrance by hall between R. Johnston & Son's, and R. Walton's Stove and Tin-ware store.
Peterboro, Oct. 28th, 1861. 41

NOW IS THE TIME
TO BUY
CHEAP GOODS!!
The subscriber has bought a large stock of
Fancy & Staple Dry Goods
at auction in Montreal at about one half their real value, and now offers them for sale at prices that will DEFY COMPETITION.
The Goods saved from the late Fire will be sold at 25 per cent less than first cost!
NOW IS THE TIME TO GET
BARGAINS!
A LARGE STOCK OF
Mens' and Boys' Clothing,
suitable for the winter season on hand. This Clothing is made up on the premises, not imported, Cheap for Cash.
☞ **Garments made to order.**
An experienced Cutter is employed in connection with the establishment.
The way to secure all these advantages buy your Dry Goods and Clothing at
R. A. M NABB'S
Next door North of Alex. Stewart's Tin store
GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.
Dec. 4th, 1861 49-3m.

NOTICE.
THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of May. 1862,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.
Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J. EDWARD,
Secretary.
Peterboro' Dec. 18, 1861. 51

FINNAN HADDIES.
McEWAN'S celebrated Finnan Haddies for sale by
JAMES CAMPBELL,
Heathorn's Building,
Hunter Street.

HERRINGS.
100 BARRELS No. 1 Herrings, 24 per barrel. Also, Fine table Cod fish, for sale by
JAMES CAMPBELL.

COFFEE! COFFEE!
FINEST Jamaica Coffee 1s. per pound, finest Old Java 1s. 3d.
JAMES CAMPBELL.

WINES AND LIQUORS.
A LARGE variety of excellent Port & Sherry Wines, Champagne, Pale & Dark Brandies, Holland's Gin, Booth's Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Irish and Scotch, Teddy, Old Rye and pale Whiskies, at the lowest possible prices.
JAMES CAMPBELL.
Peterboro', Dec. 18, 1861. 51

REDUCED RATES
ASSURANCE.
Scottish Provincial
INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE FOLLOWING TABLE OF PREMIUMS has been framed, so as to reduce the cost of Life Assurance to the lowest point. It will be observed the Rates payable for the first Five Years are not much more than HALF the usual charge, while, for the remainder of life, they are still moderate.

To Assure £100 sterling, payable at Death, with profits after first five years:

Age. First 5 Years.				Remainder of Life.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
20	0	18	11	2	0	11
25	1	1	9	2	7	2
30	1	5	2	2	14	7
35	1	9	2	3	3	1
40	1	14	5	3	13	10
45	2	0	6	4	4	3
50	2	9	8	5	1	4

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker
JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.
October, 1861. 41

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.
SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1825.
CAPITAL...£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA...$300,000.
SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.
PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [5 years] profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Losses settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.
Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough, November 7th, 1861. 45

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock
INSURANCE CO'.
HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.
President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.
HONORARY DIRECTORS.
Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.
RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.
JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.
October, 1861. 41

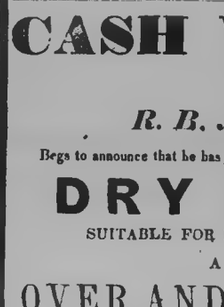
PROVINCIAL
INSURANCE CO',
OF CANADA.
FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
ESTABLISHED 1849.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080
Head Office - - - Toronto.
President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,
Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crooker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.
J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.
☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.
October 1861. 41

BUFFALO
CLOTHING STORE.
THE subscribers in returning their acknowledgements for the patronage bestowed upon them since they opened their establishment in Peterborough, would respectfully inform the public that they contine to receive constantly and keep on hand the largest and best assorted stock of
Mens' and Boys' Clothing,
AND GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS!
ever shown in this neighborhood, consisting of
Satinetts,
Tweeds,
Broad Cloth,
Cassimeres,
Pilots,
Unions,
Doeskins.
&c., &c., &c.
The Clothing is all made up at their own establishment, in the City of Buffalo, by first class workmen, and as they manufacture themselves, they are able to sell a good article at a lower price than any other establishment in the trade.
Country Merchants, and Lumberers would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they are able to offer superior advantages to wholesale purchasers
☞ The Terms are strictly Cash.
S. HOFELLER & BROS.
Remember the place,—Next door to Mr. Jas. Best's, George Street.
Peterboro, Oct 17th, 1861. 44

PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING
should remember the Buffalo Clothing Store next door to Mr. Jas. Best's, George Street, where they can get a superior article at a very low price!
S. HOFELLER & BRO'S.
Peterboro. Oct 17th, 1861, 44

DOWS CELEBRATED
PALE INDIA ALE
IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.
☞ Decidedly the best ever made in Canada!!
OGILVY & HOOD.
Peterboro Dec. 17 1861. 51

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR.
TEAS, Sugars, Port and Sherry Wines, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Scotch, Old Rye, Proof and Common Whiskey.
Figs, Raisins, Currants, Candied Peels,
Soda, Arrow-root, Abernethy, & Pic-nic Biscuits, Crackers, &c.,
Beside a General Assortment of other Christmas and New Year's Goods, at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
OGILVY & HOOD.
Peterborough, December 19, 1861. 51-3in.

Christmas Presents!

THE undersigned calls attention to his present stock of
FANCY GOODS,
which is complete and well assorted, consisting of
CLOCKS, WATCHES,
GUARD AND VEST CHAINS,
Neck Laces, Lockets, Watch-Keys, Broaches, Ear-rings, Finger-rings, Breast-Pins, Studs, Bracelets,
AND
BEADS FOR COLLARS AND HAIR NETTS,
Also a great variety of SPECTACLES, Spoons, Butter Knives, Cutlery and Fancy Pipes. People can find a variety of other fancy articles suitable for
Christmas Presents.
☞ A call is respectfully solicited.
J. R. ORMOND.
Peterboro, Dec. 18, 1861. 44

STOVES! STOVES!
A. STEWART,
In the Stand lately occupied by Mr. H. Morrow, George Street
HAS RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
COOKING, BOX & PARLOR STOVES,
OF THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED PATTERNS!
which will be sold at very Low Prices, for Cash or approved credit. Also,—a very LARGE STOCK OF
TIN, COPPER AND JAPANNED WARES
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At Prices as Low as any house in Canada!
☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE,—George Street, North of Hunter Street.
PETERBORO', Dec. 11th, 1861. 50-4in.

CASH WANTED.
R. B. McDOUGALL
Begs to announce that he has just received a nice stock of Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE.
A very large stock of
OVER AND UNDER COATS,
PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,
Which will be sold very cheap for Cash.
THE MILLINERY SHOW ROOM
Is well supplied with the newest styles of Ladies' Mantles and Capes, every style and price of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets,
VELVET BONNETS FOR $1.25 AND UPWARDS.
Millinery made to order.
N. B.—All persons indebted either by Note or Book account are requested to call and settle immediately, otherwise their accounts will be handed over for collection.
R. B. McDOUGALL.
Peterborough, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

FOR SALE.
A TAVERN STAND.
SITUATED on Elizabeth St., Ashburnham, front of Mr. Rogers' Mill. The building is at present used for a dwelling house and furniture rooms. It would make a good stand for a Grocery and Bakery. The lease of the above has eleven years to run, and will be sold very reasonable for money. For particulars apply to
E. BURLEY,
On the premises
Aug. 28, 1861. 35

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
RATE-PAYERS whose taxes have not yet been paid, will please take notice that the Collector may be found at the office of J. T. Heathorn, Esq., over Hamilton's Hardware Store, Hunter Street, every day (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 10 a. m., and 4 p. m.
☞ Notice is also hereby given, that unless taxes are paid forthwith to the Collector, seizures will be made in every case.
J. A. HARTLEY,
Collector.
Peterboro, Nov. 28, 1861. 18

WANTED.
A GOOD STEADY PLOUGHMAN AND general Farm hand may find permanent employment on application to
GEO. ESSON,
Lot 21, 4th Con., Otonabee
13. 1861. 37.

New Livery Stable.
IN connection with the above a Livery Stable has been opened, where the public may be accomodated with
HORSES
and
CONVEYANCES,
OF ALL KINDS, AT ALL SEASONS.
☞ Rates Moderate; positively no Credit.
THOS. J FISHER.
Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Fisher's old stand.
Peterboro' Nov 13 1861. 47

REMOVAL.
R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, HAS fitted up with taste and convenience at considerable expense, a Saloon on George St., *2 doors south of Lawson's Hotel*, where he will be in attendance on the public, during all business hours. Having visited some of the largest American cities this summer, he is thoroughly acquainted with the
LATEST FASHIONABLE IMPROVEMENTS
in his profession, and flatters himself that he will not be found second to any in the Canadas.
☞ Positively no business on Sundays.
Peterboro, Sept 9, 1861. 37

FARM FORSALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, being East half of Lot No. 2, in the Township of Dourc.
80 ACRES ARE CLEARED,
well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation.
THERE IS A
GOOD LOG HOUSE,
AND A
DOUBLE CEDAR BARN, [new,]
and a spring of good Water near the house. A never-failing Creek runs through the farm.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third down; balance in three equal annual instalments.
Apply to N. Chapman, Baltimore, or to
CHRISTOPHER LEAEY,
N. Monaghan.
Nov 7th, 1861,

CARD OF THANKS.
TO Jos. R. WALTON, Esq., PETERBOROUGH
SIR.—You will please accept my thanks, and the public acknowledgment, for the promptness with which the amount of my insurance ($1,000) in the Provincial Insurance Company for which you are agent—was paid. I can, with confidence, recommend the Company to the support of the public, and I have made myself by advising friends to do so—from an active and painstaking agent.
CHRISTOPHER LEAEY.
North Monaghan Nov 19 1861.

FOR MONTREAL.
CASH
CASH STORE,
ONLY. *Hunter Street, Peterboro.*
JOHN CAMPBELL
WOULD take this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country for past favors, and would beg to intimate that he has received a large addition to his stock, on such favorable terms as enables him to offer goods at such
LOW PRICES,
as to convince every one who examines them
☞ *That he cannot be beat in the Town.*
The following comprises a few of the articles generally in stock:
West of England Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Drills, Denims, Stripped Cottons, Ginghams, Prints, Factory Cotton, Jeans, Oobo-rgs, Red and White Flannel, Cotton Warp, &c.
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Boots and Shoes, Silk and Felt Hats, &c.
TEAS, TOBACCOES, SUGARS,
Soap, Candles, Raisins Currants, Coffee, Rice, and other articles too numerous to mention.
☞ Remember the Spot: Next door to McKellar & Cameron's, Hunter Street.
Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 34

ROYAL
HORSE INFIRMARY.
McDONALD STREET, PETERBORO'
W. KEITH, M. R. C. V. S.
HAVING rented Mr. Perry's Stables, (behind the Grain Store) and having fitted them with loose boxes and stalls, &c., with all the necessaries for an infirmary, for sick and lame Horses, all cases brought there will receive every attention. Horses from the country can have Hay, Oats, &c., and Medicines at so much per day or week. Firing and other operations performed without throwing the animal, thereby avoiding much risk. Horses and Cattle in the country attended to.
W. K. may be consulted any day either at Messrs. John Moffatt's, Blacksmith, John Douglass, Blacksmith, or at Mrs. Stewart's, George Street north, and at the Infirmary Stables from 9 to 10 a. m., and from 1 to 7 p. m.
Oct 28th, 1861. 44

OATS!
WANTED at the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway Station, in Ashburnham,
20,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
for which the subscriber will pay
The Highest Cash Price!
D. SUTHERLAND.
Ashburnham, Dec. 11, 1861. 50

TIMBER FOR SALE.
LOT No. 4, in the 15th Concession, and east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th Concession of the Township of Harvey. Apply to
JAMES GRIEVES, Commercial Hotel, Bridgenorth.
Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.
JAMES GRIEVES, Bridgenorth.
Dec. 3, 1861. 49

NOTICE.
PERSONS ordering Oatmeal from the subscriber will please to leave the money for the same, and sacks to contain the meal, other wise the orders will not be filled.
OATMEAL WILL BE DELIVERED IN TOWN
PUNCTUALLY,
On Tuesdays and Fridays,
BUT ON NO OTHER DAYS.
PETER DOLPHIN.
Peterboro, Nov. 27, 1861. 48

STRAYED.
A RED 1 YEAR OLD HEIFER.
MARKED on the tip and under side of off ear, and a white mark on outside of each thigh. Any person will be suitably rewarded by returning her to the owner.
STEPHEN WOOD,
Otonabee.
Dec. 10, 1861. 50

STRAYED.
INTO my premises, 22nd lot, 4th Concession Otonabee, about three weeks ago, a
1 YEAR OLD COLT.
The owner may have the Colt by proving property, and paying expenses.
JAS. HEAL.
Dec. 10, 1861. 50-4in.

STRAYED.
INTO my premises, near Mr Shaw's lower mill, about six weeks ago, a
TWO YEAR OLD STEER.
The owner may have it by proving property and paying expenses.
GEO. FIRMAN.
Douro, Dec. 18, 18 1. 51

FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND WEAVING LOOM.
A GOOD second-hand Weaving Loom for sale. There are four reeds, and 1 pair of heddles in the loom. Apply at this Office.
Peterboro', Dec. 16, 1861. 51

SLEIGHS!
ON hand a number of good substantial Sleighs, manufactured of the best Oak &
With Cast Iron as well as Wrought Shoeing.
☞ Sleigh-runners furnished to order
Sugar Kettles, Bake Kettles, and Mott's Agricultural Furnace.
JAMES HAMILTON,
Opposite Peplow's old Flour Mill.
Peterboro, Nov. 20 1861. 47

MUSIC BOOKS.
ON hand, a large stock of the new "Lute of Zion," Browns Robertson's Sacred Harmony, Music Books, &c., for sale at Reduced Prices to Singing Schools and Teachers.
THOS. MENZIES, Bookseller.

NOTICE.
THE Municipal Corporation of the united Townships of Belmont and Methuen intend
☞ *After one month from this date*
to pass a By-law to close the following Road in the Township of Belmont, viz:—
Through the West half of Lot No. 15, in the 9th Concession.
PETER PEARCE,
Township Clerk.
Belmont, 16th Dec. 1861. 51

LOST.
SOMEWHERE on the Road between the township of Douro and the Town of Peterboro, a Note of Hand made by John Welsh, in favor of Bridget McCormick, for $24. If any person has found the said Note and will return it to Mr. John Fye, Ashburnham, or at the "Examiner" Office, will be rewarded.
BRIDGET McCORMICK.
Douro, December 14, 1861 K.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY give notice that from this date I will pay no debts contracted by my second son, John.
GEORGE HOWDEN.

MUMMY WHEAT.

Many persons feel much interested in asking whether the wheat found among the mummies of ancient Egypt, and yet [illegible] has been reproduced to any extent, or whether "mummy" wheat be a distinct kind in the acceptation of agriculturists.—Figara is a variety of wheat sometimes cultivated under that name, and supposed to be the same as that found in the catacombs. It is not "cultivated" in a proper sense, but merely as a supposed curiosity. It is generally, however, supposed to be a variety of *triticum compositum*, or many-spiked Egyptian wheat. This differs much from our *autumnum* and *hybernum*, having the rachis branched, and consisting of several spikelets. Wheat has no doubt been found among mummies. The French savans who accompanied the army to Egypt found it in vessels so hermetically sealed that it retained both its form and color, and in appearance did not differ from the common wheat of the country, *triticum hibernum*. But though it has been found, we yet want an authentic instance of its having germinated. Sir G. Wilkinson gave some so-called "mummy wheat" to a number of persons to cultivate, but grains of maize were found to spring up along with it—a plant not known until the discovery of America. This shows evidently that the grains were not 3,000 years old, as they were supposed and sometimes represented to be. The late Mr. Pettigrew opened a mummy and found some peas in the enveloped cerecloths. Three were given to Mr. Crimston, the manufacturer of eye-snuff, and were raised by him in his garden at Highgate. Mitchell, the florist, Kempt-town, Brighton, raised wheat from grains taken from a mummy, and given to him by the late Marquis of Bristol. The only doubt is whether the mummies are genuine article, as the Arabs are great adepts in their manufacture. The vitality of seeds is prodigious. During the excavations at Uriconium (Wroxeter) a piece of ground was turned up. It was proved to be the stable of the garrison. In due time it was covered by a beautiful crop of barley and oats, the seed of which had been spilt by a careless Roman, more than 1,500 years before.

HOW TO WINTER CABBAGE.

Lay down poles or rails, in pairs, on high dry ground, or on a ridge sufficiently raised to avoid water. Set a row of cabbage near together along each pair of rails, the heads downward. Spread a little straw over the heads, not under them, and put on a covering of earth pointed up well to shed all rain. The roots need not be covered. A little freezing of the cabbage does not hurt them when there is a sufficient coat of earth to draw out the frost gradually.—Several of these rows may be placed side by side. The earth taken up for covering will leave open ditches between the rows, and by breaking outlets from these the soil is kept drained. In winter pieces of the bank of frozen earth, with a cabbage in each, may be cut off with an old axe, and carried into the cellar. The earth will gradually thaw off, leaving the cabbage fresh in good condition for use.

For those wanted early in winter, a simple method is to sink a barrel in the soil and fill it with heads cut off from the stems, loosely thrown in. Cover the barrel with boards and a little soil, which can be lifted off and the heads taken out as needed. The cooler cabbages can be kept the better.—A house cellar is too warm.

TO MAKE BUTTER IN WINTER.

When the milk is strained it is put upon the stove and heated to near scalding heat, and then put away for the cream to rise.—After sufficient cream is gathered for churning it is placed where it will be kept warm a sufficient time for it to sour, (usually about 24 hours) when it is subjected to the process of churning, which rarely occupies more than twenty or thirty minutes. Previous to our pursuing this method, it often requires from two to three, and sometimes four hours to accomplish the same result.

FOR

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

GO TO THE

'Examiner'

OFFICE.

AMONG the most important of modern Medical discoveries stands the Canadian Pain Destroyer. As a Family Medicine it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains from Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds Sore Throats, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbis, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c.—The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single instance of dissatisfaction, where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon it being a sovereign remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, incuring the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.—Price only 25 cents per bottle All orders should be addressed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, Wm. Coulter; in Millbrook by Dr. Turner; in Lindsay by C. Britton; and by all Dealers in Medicines. 50

TIS FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulates the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE HEAT OF the ailment, ARRESTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering form these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often affects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Sept. 26, 1861, 39

Gutta-Percha Roofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1.50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,

23 Cedar Street, New York.

October 3rd, 1861. 40-1y.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the name or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS.

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C W

Oct 9, 1861. 40

The Great French Remedy!

MADAM DOUVEN'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for all Uterine Obstructions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and diseases to which the Woman, Wife and Mother is peculiarly liable. These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action.—They will be found to expel the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri, in Leucorrhœa, or the Whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by Married Ladies at certain periods, but at other times their use is perfectly safe.

N. B.—$1 enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a package of Pills by return mail.

G. Crosby, General Agent, Fort Erie, C. W. Buffalo, N. Y.; Lyman, Elliot & Co, Wholesale Agents, Toronto.

Sept. 17, 1861. 39

CANADIAN ADVERTISER,

Rochester.

WILL BE SOLD AT

A SACRIFICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by circumstances to sell his House and Lot on Albert Street, on the Court House Hill, adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Dumble. The above is one of the most delightful situations in Town, and will be sold for the

LOW PRICE OF $800!

one half to be paid down, and the remainder in two years from time of sale. Title Perfect.

JOHN RITCHIE.

Peterboro.

Mathew's Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and nauseous Vermifuge in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicines.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of Disputants, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

with reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1.000 000.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,

Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYANT'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis. Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers — Will find Bryan's Wafers

Vocalists and Public Speakers — Will find Bryan's Wafers

Vocalists and Public Speakers — Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove — Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

Invaluable to remove — Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

Invaluable to remove — Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.

And gives clearness to the Voice.

And gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes,

They relieve in ten minutes,

They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists

Sold by all Druggists

Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.

At 25 cents a box.

At 25 cents a box.

Lightning! Lightning!!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

300,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH 'SPRATTS' RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod Professor Croft has a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of the rod, with Spratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud surcharged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the fountain, easing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But if it fall in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Carbonized Rod. Common iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 25 feet from the point.

$1.000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by O. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KINDALL,

83 Young Street.

Toronto, Sept. 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPERintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.

Prof. of Chemistry.

Peterboro', July 29th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. NIBLOCK.

Toronto, June 20th, 1861. 31-3m

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and in the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free o the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills — Are a Scientific Preparation.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills — Are a Scientific Preparation.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills — Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail — To remove all Obstructions,

They are safe, and never fail — To remove all Obstructions,

They are safe, and never fail — To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed.

When the directions are followed,

When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing THE BEST PUMPS ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1862. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1863; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,

Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market. C. W. 50-1y.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods.

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 22s 6d. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 15s. 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Rum, do. Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Irish Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases. Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Preserving Sauces, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (new blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Cheesewright, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 3 1861.

JUDSONS,

MOUNTAIN HERB

WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots

VERSUS

Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere Classic that afflicts them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the MOUNTAIN HERB TEA immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs. Ask for the "*Knave of Pain Almanac*," of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

KILLS WORMS,

Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of Tamco, on each package of this Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

50 Leonard St. New York.

Judson's Worm Tea be sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL..... $500,000

INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 350,000

ANNUAL INCOME 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE we present you with a perfect likeness of Tamco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "Mountain Herb Pills" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanacs and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and sweet, clearing and remedicating the vital organs.

Transparent indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existance for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Chest Diseases, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Debility, Fever and Ague, Female Complaints, Headache, Indigestion, Inflamation, Inflammations, Intermittent Fever, Internal Weakness, Liver Complaints, Leprosy of Scurvy, &c., Sore and Grand, Secondary Symptoms, Tetter.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tamecos, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT Discovery" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.*

B. L. JUDSON, & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 50 Leonard Street,

NEW YORK

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

☞ The Canadian Pain Destroyer is a prompt and sure remedy for Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well as the stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the bites of poisonous insects and venomous Reptiles.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla!

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,

or Bobcaygeon.

WM. TULLY, Jr.,

Monaghan.

September 18, 1861. 36

I. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bowmanville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Offices in Gillett's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

MARBLE WORKS.

H. J. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to the fact that he is prepared to execute on short notice

TOMB-STONES, MONUMENTS, TABLE-TOPS, MANTLE-PIECES, &c., &c., &c.

of as good workmanship as can be done in any part of Canada. Terms very low for Cash.

☞ House and Workshop, corner of London and Bethune Streets, foot of Smithtown Hill.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, Nov. 2, 1860 45

SADDLERY & HARNESS

WARE-HOUSE.

Opposite A. McNeil's Auction Rooms, George Street, Peterboro'.

HOPKINS & DONNELY

WILL keep constantly on hand, and make to order all sorts of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Valises, &c.,

which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on approved credit.

☞ All work warranted, as it is made by superior workmen

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1860. 36

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, AND INDEED THE WHOLE CLASS OF COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will we found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Every where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. *Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.*

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

☞ They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled excellences of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they may make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, and W. A Kempt, Peterboro'. C. Britton, Lindsay; E. Gregory, Millbrook; A. Goodfellow, Springville; and all medicine dealers. Northrop & Lyman, General Agents for the Canadas.

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged re-fitted and refurnished, and as every convenience for the accomodation of the travelling public It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Main Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HIS TABLE

is always supplied with the best the market affords, and

THE BAR

always supplied with the choicest of Liquors. Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call

☞ A careful ostler on hand at all times.

WILLIAM CRESWELL,

Proprietor.

Bobcaygeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

PETERBORO'

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

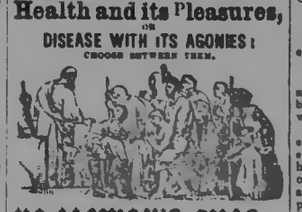
Peterboro', Dec 20th, 1858. 51

Health and its Pleasures,

OR

DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES:

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoid the use of slops: and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially the power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The P

JANUARY

1862

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1862.

Volume VII.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 1.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in the

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum, payable strictly in advance; $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising:

Six Lines, and under, first insertion.....$0 75
Each subsequent insertion.....0 12½
1 inch, first insertion.....1 00
Each subsequent insertion.....0 37½
Over one inch, first insertion, per line.....0 12½
Each subsequent insertion.....0 06¼
Business Cards, per annum.....5 00

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders for discontinuance must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES BENFREY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 8

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 49

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Bexal Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND MAKER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (south) to Thomson's Store, George St. Peterborough. 12,

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., &c., &c., &c Dixon' Exchange Block, George Street, Peterboro' 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3d, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office:—in Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

A. SPOREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April 6 1861. 17

JAMES WEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware and Shoes, &c., &c. Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861. 3

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & DENNIS.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 4, 1861. 41

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Mann's Block, George Street Peterboro.

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
Office and Yards on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 21, 1861.

E. IRVINE
CONVEYANCER,
OFFICE in Hartley's Block, Hunter Street, 2 doors below Gunnet & Stimson's Drug store in Peterboro, Sept. 26th, 1861. 47

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
H. W. DECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with many recent improvements) been recently visited by the Merchants of both Provinces, known as giving a fair, liberal, and comfortable entertainment to the travelling public.
THE Albion Hotel of Montreal, is one of the extensive Premises, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has made a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious, there have also been added a number of Private Parlors, a number of Bed Rooms, and the whole premises, throughout, have been thoroughly renovated, and now comprise upwards of one hundred and fifty rooms, all of which have been refurnished with NEW SPRING FURNITURE.
The Proprietor assures the public, by continuing his personal attention to the business, that no pains will be spared to render the Albion Hotel worthy of the liberal patronage it has received for the last twenty years, and which has made it the most popular House in Canada.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 70, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES, in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS. WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 6th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at.....7.30 a. m.
" Millbrook " .....9.05 a. m.
" Fraserville " .....9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at.....9.50 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at.....2.15 p. m.
" Fraserville " .....2.55 p. m.
" Millbrook " .....3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....4.55 p. m.

JOHN TOWLER, Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

PORK! PORK!
TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS!
200 BARRELS OF CHOICE
MESS PORK!
For Sale Low for Cash.
ROBERT COCHRANE.
Butcher at the Market.
Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1861. 41

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND THE BEST PLACE TO PURCHASE
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IS AT
HAFFEY'S,
All the Clothing is made on the premises, and warranted!!
Peterborough, Sept. 26, 1861. 39

MACLEARS'
ALMANACS FOR 1862.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has received all his fall stock of
BOOKS, STATIONERY and ROOM PAPER,
AND WILL SELL
CHEAP FOR CASH!
as the times are hard.
THOMAS MENZIES.
Peterboro', 14th Nov., 1861. 46-3in.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Slope. It is said she married in 1843, a person named De Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 55 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.

MRS. SEMANTHA JENKINSON.
Rochester, N. Y., May, 1861.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!

Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling
IN ORPHANRY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., awaiting claimants. A Concordance of the below and names of those to whose letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 20 cents in United States Stamps, or two forwarded. Old claims must be presented at once. Reference—Ad. No. Hill, Boston; J. Bamham, Chief of Police, Hamilton. Address
C. W. S. ORRETON & Co.
Box 250, Post Office, Boston, Mass.

VALUABLE
TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE comfortable Brick House near the business part of the Town.

THE Subscriber offers for sale those two portions substantial built Brick Houses on Antrim Street, one lot from George Street, on which the house is situated is 66 feet by every convenience; the premises will be sold together or separately, as may be required.

For further particulars apply to
DAVID CARLISLE.
Peterboro', Nov. 7, 1861. 46-3in.

NOTICE.

DR. D. PENTLAND,
BEGS to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the support extended to him during the last 3 years, and begs to intimate that he has formed a co-partnership with Dr. F. G. Callender, and will ever be happy to meet his customers and the public at our rooms, over the Fur Store, Scott's Buildings, Corners of George and Simcoe Streets.
Peterboro, Dec. 3, 1861. 49

NOTICE.

Dr. F. G. CALLENDER,
WITH great pleasure returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons in Peterboro and vicinity for the liberal support he has received during the last 15 years, and would also state that he has entered into Partnership with Dr. D. Pentland, and trusts that by strict attention to business will merit a continuance of the favor.
Rooms in Scott's Block,—at his old stand.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident in their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES!
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861: 49

ALBUMS! GIFT BOOKS,
&c., &c., &c.,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
A Choice Assortment.
THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his large assortment of
STATIONERY, BOOKS, &C.,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
THOS. MENZIES, Bookseller.
Peterboro', Dec 3rd, 1861. 49

PETERBOROUGH
ROOM PAPER DEPOT.
NEWEST AND CHOICEST PATTERNS.
ROBERT STEVENSON,
(Sherbrooke Street,—nearly opposite the Huffman House,) offers his large stock of
PAPER-HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS,
BORDERS,
WINDOW-BLINDS,
&c., &c., &c.,
COMPRISING
OVER 20,000 Pieces!
at a Great Reduction from the usual trade prices, for Cash.

HIS STOCK OF
PAINT BRUSHES,
Varnishes,
Oils,
Paints,
Window Glass,
Curtain Fixtures,
&c., &c., &c.
IS ALSO LARGE, GOOD AND CHEAP.
☞ Window Glass cut to order.
Peterboro, Nov. 19, 1861. 47

New Store! New Stock!
HOPKINS & DONNELLY
HAVING Removed to their New Store on Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's Grocery Store, and having lately made considerable
ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK
OF
Harness and Saddlery!
will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand.
☞ Prime MOCCASINS, and Goods of the best material.
Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 50

SHOE-CLOSING!
THE subscriber is prepared to receive work in Shoe-closing of all descriptions.
WM. DUMBLE.
Odert Hams Hill, one door above the Union School House.
Peterboro, Dec 4, 1861. 45

NOTICE
I HEREBY forbid any person or persons to harbour or credit my wife, Cecelia McRae, on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debt incurred by her after this date.
JOHN McRAE.
Dover, Nov. 30, 1861. 49-3in.

NOTICE.
TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.
JAMES SHARP, School Teacher, Otonabee, gives notice that he is ready to engage for the year 1862. Any commands to himself, or left with his Guardian, the Master of Publick, will meet immediate attention.
Otonabee, S. S. No. 1, Nov. 19th, 1861.

Happy New Year

Poetry.

For the Examiner.

NEW-YEAR'S HYMN.

Father Supreme, we now draw near,
A youthful lowly band,
To greet with joy the opening year,
And bless Thy fostering hand.

We thank Thee for the year now past,
Its calm, and storm, and shade;
Its hopes Thy wisdom overcast,
Its joys not doomed to fade.

For grief and joy we thank Thee, Lord,
Since each is wisely given
To execute Thy will and word,
And draw us nearer Heaven.

Help us in all Thy band to see,
Mark well each wise design,
And in youth's freshness follow Thee—
Knowing no will save Thine.

Then as years glide into the past,
Leaching our life's brief day,
The "better Land" shall round us cast
Its pure and fadeless ray.

And when our work on earth is done,
O may we all appear
Saved in the Kingdom of Thy Son,
Through an eternal year.

I. M. C.
January, 1862.

For the Examiner.

TO A SAINTED MOTHER.

Thou art gone to thy sainted rest, mother,
And we are left behind,
With thy Savior thou art gone to dwell,
And in His glory shine.

'Twas thou who prayers and blessings pour'd
Upon our youthful head;
'Twas thou who in our early days,
Our feet to Jesus led.

Dear mother, we will closely bind
Thy memory to our hearts.
We will think of what on earth thou wast,
And of what in Heaven thou art.

We will think of thy dear angel form,
Thy sweet and loving smile,
Thy love ever new and warm,
Thy words so sweet and mild.

We will think of thee as we stood
Around thy dying bed;
And thou asked Him our path to guide
Who had all thy footsteps led.

We will think of thee as thou art,
A bright, bright spirit now;
A glorious angel clothed in light,
With thy crown about thy brow.

We would not call thee back again,
To this world of sin and care;
For resting on thy Savior's breast,
Thou'rt supremely happy there.

God of our mother hear our prayer,
Let Thy aid to us be given,
To walk the pathway she hath trod
Till we reach the portals of Heaven.

HEFFIS.

The New Year's Wish.

It was the last night of the year; a cold December night, but what of that? It was warm and comfortable in Mr. Howard's snug little parlor. A cheerful fire was burning, and the inmates only knew that it was cold by hearing the wind whistle around the windows. Mr Howard was not rich, but he had enough of the comforts of life to content any one of moderate desires. Yet the little group that were gathered around his fireside, did not all look happy or contented. Anna, the oldest daughter, sat in a corner, leaning her head on her hand, with a very downcast look. At last she exclaimed, with an impatient tone, "Dear me how dull it is here; I wish we could ever have things here as they have them at uncle William's."

Mrs. Howard looked very much grieved. She had observed with much regret, that ever since Anna's visit at her uncle's, her own quiet home had lost its attractions.—Nor was this evil confined to herself, but was beginning to affect the younger children. Anna was constantly contrasting everything at home with what she had seen during the winter she spent in New York. On the day to which we have alluded, she had been giving an account of the way in which she and her cousin Julia had spent last New Year's day; and as she enumerated the splendid presents which had been received, the simple love-tokens which had been distributed in their own family circle, lost all their value in the children's eyes. And when Anna expressed aloud the feelings over which she had so long been brooding, other brows were clouded, and other young hearts were beginning to feel the workings of envy and discontent.

At first no one took notice of Anna's angry speech, but after a short silence, Cassie said "I wish—" but she left her sentence unfinished.

"Well my daughter," said Mrs. Howard, "what do you wish?" But Cassie did not reply, for she knew that her father would think her wishes vain and extravagant.

"I suppose," said Mrs. Howard, "you wish that your father was as rich as uncle William, and lived in as splendid a house, and could make as costly presents; but, my dear child, you would not be any happier then, than you now are."

"Why not?" said Anna. "I am sure I should be *perfectly* happy, if we had things as they have them at uncle William's."

"Is your cousin Julia perfectly happy."

"I don't know why she should not be. She has enough to make her happy."

Anna then began to describe in eloquent terms the splendours which were enjoyed in New York. The children listened, with undisguised admiration, and laughed to think how most triumphant Julia's debut must have been. This simple but unreasonable discontent of their own little home, would doubtless cause much unhappy thought, combined with the splendid pictures of fashionable pleasure, which Anna had painted. But, fortunately, E. S. No. 1, Nov. 19th, 1861.

ter to make the visit which threatened to have such a disastrous effect on her character.

When Anna had finished her description, Mr. Howard, laying down his newspaper, said, "well, my children, to-morrow is New Year's day, now what do you most wish for? Suppose I were able to gratify your most eargest wishes, what would they be?"

The children hesitated. They wished for so many things that they really could not decide which they most wanted. At length Anna said she thought she would like a piano such as had to be given to her cousin Julia last new year's day.

"Well," said her father, "if you had a piano you would want to learn to play on it. Can Julia play?"

"She is learning father, but, oh dear, how she does hate to practice. She has to sit three or four hours every day and she gets so tired that sometimes she says she wishes that pianos had never been invented."

"Then it seems," said Mr. Howard quietly, "that her piano does not make her perfectly happy." Anna did not reply.

"Well Cassie," said her father stroking her golden curls, "what do you want to make you happy? Last year you seemed quite satisfied with your father's kiss and your mother's approving smile, but now my little daughter requires more to make her happy."

"Why I want you and mother to love me still, but then—"

"Then what? Speak out, my dear."

"Why if I had a canary-bird, I think—I am sure father, it would make me very happy. You know it would sing so sweetly."

"And you would really be happy," said her father, "to keep that beautiful bird a prisoner in a cage."

"Oh father I would make it very happy. I would take such nice care of it and wreath its cage with flowers and evergreens."

"But birds were made to fly in the air, not to be shut up in a cage."

"Oh but it is different with canary birds, father; you know they could not live in our cold air; they would die."

"True, but they could live in the fragrant orange groves, their native home. Would my little daughter be happy to be shut up in a splendid drawing-room, say like Uncle William's where she could never exercise her limbs? I fancy you would long for a run in the green fields in summer, or a slide on the ice in winter."

"Well father, I never thought so much of this before. I don't know after all as a bird would make me so very happy."

"Well," said George, "I know very well what would make me happy; plenty of interesting books. I should never care for anything else."

Mr. Howard glanced at the boy's pale cheeks and said "I think there are times when books would be but a poor relief to that aching head."

George smiled and said, "I wish I did not have quite so much headache. I lose a great deal of time by it."

"Then you acknowledge that there are times when books would not make you *perfectly happy* without something else. And so you will find it, my children, with everything which belongs only to this world.—There lived once in the far East a powerful monarch. His father, a brave warrior, had conquered his enemies, so that the young monarch found his kingdom in a state of perfect peace. He was the possessor of untold wealth. The mines of India yielded up for him their sparkling gems, and the ocean isles sent their tribute of fragrant spices. One night as he reclined upon his regal couch, God spoke to him and told him to ask what he wished for."

"Oh father are you telling us about Solomon," said little Cassie.

Her father continued. "The young king knew that God had power to grant anything he could wish for, and he felt that it was very important he should make a wise choice. He had enough of wealth and enough of fame. He thought of his people whom he had loved and who in their turn, idolized him; had he not better ask for long life, as he could thereby do so much good in a long and peaceful reign? But he remembered that the longest life must come to an end and therefore, he resolved to ask for something which would last forever. He thought again of his beloved people, and then asked for wisdom. God granted his petition, and the heaven-inspired king has left on record, that "wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace." He never had reason to regret his choice, neither will any one who, like him, choses for eternity. Oh my children, the perishing things which you so eagerly desire could never make you happy. They would but "perish in the using." But now, in your beautiful youth, lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven."

Mr. Howard took the Bible and read a passage with great solemnity, and then in a low, fervent tone, offered a prayer such as only a parent's love could prompt. He begged for the young immortals around him, that they might be early led to chose the better portion which could never be taken away for them. When in earnest tones he pleaded that God would grant to each of them a new heart, George sobbed aloud. Upon rising, the little girls took a light, and kissing their father and mother, retired.—George lingered until they were gone; then coming forward, he threw his arms around his father's neck, and said with choking utterance, "Oh father, I wish I had a new heart; nothing else will make me happy."

SINGULAR BUT SERIOUS.

We find in an exchange the following anecdote, taken from a book entitled "Notes of an Army Surgeon, and said to relate an occurrence during the siege of Fort Erie:

"I remember one day in making my usual round, I noticed a man privately loading his gun with two charges. Knowing that such a proceeding was dangerous, and that he could not safely fire it off, I asked him what he wished to do with it. He replied that he wished to shoot a Yankee. I told him that I would relieve him of the gun, and that he could shoot a Yankee the next time he went on picket. He then said that he wished to shoot a Yankee officer, as he had a particular spite against one of them. I then asked him what he had against the officer, and he replied that the officer had insulted him. I then asked him what the officer had said to him, and he replied that the officer had called him a liar. I then asked him what he had said to the officer, and he replied that he had told the officer that he lied. I then asked him what the officer had said to him, and he replied that the officer had told him that he would not fight him. I then asked him what he had said to the officer, and he replied that he had told the officer that he would fight him

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

[ONE AMERICAN VIEW.]

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

What have the people of this country done or said or thought against their neighbors north of the lakes, that half of the newspapers should be hateful of indignation against the Federal Government? No opposition has gone from these States to disturb their repose; no threats against them have been uttered by those in authority, nor even by the press, save a journal whose vagaries have given it an unenviable reputation in both hemispheres. For any community to become exalted in consequence of such diatribes would be as sensible as if it had been assailed in *Bell's Life* or the *Clipper*, and went into hysterics in consequence.

The Canadian people are not much given to manufacturing or commercial pursuits. Of course, then, their interests are not compromised to any serious extent through the blockade—certainly not one hundredth part as much as those of our own loyal people. Their ships are not lying idle in the harbours, nor are their mills running half time or less for the want of a supply of cotton. On the other hand, they have been earnest opponents of Southern slavery. They have hospitably fed and sheltered the fugitive negro fleeing from "the house of bondage." They have been unsparing in denunciation of Northern people for their alleged complicity in supporting "the peculiar institution." Yet all at once, when the free North begins to set itself in a nobler attitude, and the Southern planters break out in an unprovoked rebellion; at a moment big with the fate of the system of slavery itself, half the journals of Canada turn round and scold us as if we were so many pickpockets, for seeking to preserve the unity of our country and the form of government under which it has prospered beyond all parallel in history.

It is the sentiment of *loyalty* to the Home Government which actuates our censors at the present moment. We have nothing to say against that feeling; but surely it need not run over in the shape of *bile* against those who have never sought their injury, and have not the slightest desire to injure them. Loyalty! We too have a word to say on this subject. If the cords of fealty bind the people of the Provinces to the British Throne, much more did they bind our Southern people to the general government, existing by themselves, for themselves and among themselves. Admit that under circumstances similar to those existing in this country last year, a portion of the Provincials—say the *habitants* of Lower Canada—had thrown off their allegiance, seized forts, besieged others, waged actual and relentless war against their countrymen, imprisoned peaceful citizens, confiscated private property, repudiated the payment of debts, and proceeded to institute a government based upon ideas as antiquated and abhorrent as the Spanish Inquisition—what would be thought of it? And what would be thought of the people of the United States, were half of their newspapers to give the movement a tacit approval, or at least to devote all their energies to censuring the loyalist portion of their Northern neighbours? Should they not write themselves and the community which sustained them, hypocrites, whenever they mentioned "loyalty," and enemies to the public weal under all circumstances?

We are loath to apply any harsh epithets to a part of our Canadian neighbors, much less to all. But if such journals as the Toronto *Leader* were to be accepted as the mouth-piece of public sentiment, they would do their best to make us believe hard things of those of whom we have always thought and spoken in the kindest spirit.

Under all circumstances the people of the British Provinces must be intimately related to ourselves in every material interest and every social movement. They buy and sell more with us than with the people of the parent country. For hundreds of miles the line separating us from them is only an abstraction. A vast system of railroads in each is made tributary to the other. Hundreds of steamboats traverse the great lakes and rivers, which now rather unite than separate the two peoples.

They have grown great side by side for nearly half a century, without any outbreak of hostilities, and scarcely a ripple on the surface. Such a circumstance redounds to the credit of both communities. Our people are not the grasping, avaricious, unscrupulous race which they have been reported to be, or they would have been often involved in war with the Canadians since the peace of 1815. The leaders of public opinion here, with the vast majority of our citizens, of all parties, desire nothing more than to live and let live; to cultivate friendly intercourse with their neighbors whether North or South.

But while peace possesses great advantages to us, it is indispensable to the people of the Provinces. Nature has barred their only great outlet to the Ocean for five month in a year. During the remainder they must pass through these States to reach the outside world, or submit to inconvenience which would be now intolerable. We are aware that an application has been made in London to furnish means for building the long-projected Quebec and Halifax railway; but Mr. Ball has sunk so many millions of pounds sterling in the Grand Trunk and whatever now practically worthless, that it will be impossible to induce him to spend another shilling for constructing public works in the province. In time to come, it is given out at head quarters that our neighbours to the Northward and Eastward must depend upon themselves and not upon the home Government for the means to protect themselves and develope their vast resources.

Meanwhile, the two peoples are bound up in each other's welfare, let the journals abuse their appreciation of the ignorant crowds, and strive to obliterate those feelings that "make for peace." We ask neither a cheer nor a dime from the partizans; but we do have a right to expect during the present insurrection, other language than that of abuse, other feelings than those of asperity such as might be shown by mortal enemies towards each other. We put the question to the Canadian press as a *loyal* institution asking it to bear in mind their growth that sentiment has been outraged by the conduct of our Southern rebels.

FRENCH OPINION.

La Patrie, in an article signed by M. Cochereul in Cherbourg, says:—"It appears certain that M. M. Mason and Slidell were seized on a passenger ship of war, doubtless by mistake. If this outrage of the north had wished to make use of the "Trent" to introduce arms or ammunition into America, but they were, on the contrary, going to Europe. Although the Federal Government cannot dispense with exacting, as a reparation, the dismissal of the officers of the "San Jacinto," the liberation of the passengers taken from the "Trent," and an indemnity for them. Will the Cabinet at Washington be able to make all these concessions, in face of the state of irritation in which the press of the North keeps the population against England? It is, therefore, to be feared that complications of the most serious nature may arise between England and the United States, and we perfectly understand the impression the news produced on the London stock exchange."

ANNUAL OFFICIAL REGISTER OF WRECKS FOR 1860.

We, not long since, noticed the receipt of a wreck chart, showing all the dangerous points of the coast of the British Isles and the number of wrecks which have occurred during 1860 on various parts of the British coast. We have since received a synopsis of the annual official report of "shipwrecks on the coast and in the seas of the British Islands." The report opens with a review of the annual average loss of life and property which is put down at 800 lives per year, and an annual destruction of property of £1,500,000 sterling in value.

During 1860 the total number of shipwrecks was 1379, with a loss of 536 lives. In the connection the report justly draws attention to the increased efficiency of the life-boat service, instancing the fact that of 2788 persons on board of stranded vessels, 2152 had been saved through the instrumentality of the life-boats, rocket and mortar apparatus, and other means furnished by the National Life-boat Association. Of the 1379 vessels wrecked in 1860, 556 were commanded by masters who were not required to take our certificate of competency. A singular fact is noted that, of the wrecks which took place during the year under various circumstances, eight occurred during "*absolutely calm weather*."

The casualties to shipping and the loss of human life during the past nine years amount to a total of 10,336 vessels or 1 in every 210 British, and 1 in every 232 foreign vessels, and giving an average loss of 1,148 vessels in the seas of Great Britain.

From this multitude of shipwrecks the sacrifice of life must be necessarily large, and we find that it reaches the melancholy total of 7,203, or, as before stated, the large number of 800 persons who have annually met a watery grave on the coasts and in the seas of Great Britain alone.—We learn that, during the past five years, within which time only the life-saving machinery on the coast had reached any great degree of efficiency, and for which, consequently, full returns have only been obtained, the number of lives saved by life-boats, rockets, and other like means, was 11,495.

We have also furnished, in the report, the figures showing the remuneration given to the crews of the life-boat for each separate vessel relieved, which, but that their services are a labor of love, seems marvellously out of proportion with the risks they encounter, the privations they endure, and the services they render.

For instance, the 16 men belonging to the brigs "Providence" and "Mayflower," were saved for the sum of £25. At Portmadoc, in a heavy gale with a terrific surf, 17 men were saved for £14. This is about 17*s* a head, and flesh and blood is certainly cheap at that rate. The Carnsore life-boat saved 19 persons at a cost of £22 14*s*

The poetry of gratitude, too, brightens those sorrowful narratives of death and destruction wrought by the inconstant sea. The report tells us that the Carnsore life-boat, mentioned above as saving 19 people from shipwreck, was the "thank-offering" of a lady who was saved from drowning.—And a most worthy and appropriate "thank-offering" it is! Another and a sadder mark of grateful remembrance of the noble labors of the life-boatmen is furnished by two ladies who, in memory of a sister torn from them despite the exertions of the life-boat's crew, placed a life-boat at Llandudno, in North Wales, and called it the "Sister's memorial"—truly a fitting and touching memorial of bereavement, and a graceful tribute to the willing but fruitless endeavors of the crew.

"Truth is stranger than fiction," and the annals of the life-boat service surpass in their records of chivalrous daring, exciting incidents, and thrilling adventure, the most highly and artistically wrought narrative of the poet or romancist.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

THE CAREER OF A VILLAIN.

A PRETENDED ENGLISH NOBLEMAN.

The Skaneateles *Democrat*, this week, gives the upshot in the case of an impostor, a young Englishman by the name of Nurse, a resident of that village, who some months ago, it was announced, had inherited a handsome property by the demise of a relative in England, and that with it had descended a title which was to fall upon him under the style of "Sir James Burdett Nurse." "Captain of the Queen's Own Guard," &c.

The young nobleman has flourished gaily in the best society of Skaneateles for some months. He formed the acquaintance of the daughter of a worthy citizen of English descent, courted, and married her. They made a grand wedding tour, returned to Skaneateles, took elegant apartments at the Lake House, and set up as "English swells" and flourished generally in grand style.

Occasionally "Sir [illegible]" made a flying trip to New York to look after remittances which he claimed came through an eminent banking house known as the firm of "Belmont & Co." On the 4th instant he made one of these visits,—the last, as he took his portmanteau containing his wardrobe, and has not since been heard from.

The shocking case to his personal friends just before he decamped, have been discovered; a forged note, for several hundred dollars, bears his father-in-law's name; he is indebted to many of the honest men, tradesmen, and farmers of Skaneateles. His young wife, cheated, broken hearted, and deceived, has returned to her father's home, with all her bright visions shattered. Nurse has proved himself an adept and successful villain and impostor.—*Syracuse Journal.*

EXTRAORDINARY RESTORATION OF SPEECH.

Mr. John Underhill, of the Fox Inn, Lob Shernhill, joined the Worcester Artillery about [illegible] years ago and in February last was attacked with an attack of paralysis, which took away his speech, and every effort that medical skill could devise was tried to restore him, but proved abortive. He remained under such affliction for [illegible] months, when he left Shernhill for Worcester, and had not been at the Lunatic Asylum, and had not been at the [illegible] when he was brought home in a cart and taken to his own house. [illegible] assembled in looking at him, [illegible] he was trying to get his speech, when he was heard to utter a few words, [illegible] he has since regained the use of his speech.

COUNCIL REGULATIONS.

We would remind the ratepayers of the Town that Monday and Tuesday next are the days appointed by statute for the election of Councillors.—A good selection of men at this time is of great importance.—The views of every candidate, on the Railway question, should be known.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Recent news received from Washington leaves no doubt that the portentous cloud of war threatening to break upon us, growing out of the Trent difficulty, is dispelled into thin air.

Lord Lyons has communicated to Mr. Seward the instructions he had received from Earl Russell to satisfy the American Government of the breach of international law committed by Captain Wilkes, and as a reparation for the liberation of the persons, and an acknowledgment for the outrage done to the British flag. Secretary Seward meets the demand in the most obsequious manner possible—frees the government of all complicity in the affair, throws the entire blame upon Captain Wilkes, who he says acted in the affair entirely on his own suggestion, without instructions from the government or foreknowledge by the government that he was so to act.

After placing himself and his country that the view now taken by England of the affair has been long a view held by America but heretofore denied by England, is an acknowledgement of error by the latter and of the right of the former. He then closes the official letter to Lord Lyons:—"The four persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them." If this is not a great American collapse, pray what is?—the great fire eater obliged to eat dirt. Still we are glad to find that Mr. Seward in the hour of trial evinces sanity of mind as well as nerve to give the only answer to save what remains of the Republic.

THE POSTAL SERVICE AGAIN.

Whatever else may be said of the Hon. the Postmaster General, we cannot fairly accuse him of *stiffness*. Three weeks ago we published an article on the wretched arrangements of our postal communication with the Front, in which we repeated the loud and almost unanimous complaint about not being able to obtain the Toronto daily papers till 36 hours after they were printed. We also reflected on the seeming remissness of the Hon. Mr. Smith in allowing the arrangement to be continued when he had it in his power to remedy the evil.

Well, during the past week we have been called upon personally by the Hon. gentleman, who seems to think our strictures unmerited on his part. He laid before us a report of Mr. Sweetman, Post Office Inspector, as evidence that the present arrangements were good. He at the same time assured us that he had endeavored to induce Mr. Covert to change the time, but to no purpose, as Mr. Cumberland, the manager of the Port Hope and Lindsay Road, would not acquiesce in the proposed change. We give Mr. Smith the benefit of Mr. Sweetman's letter, which we herewith publish in full:

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Kingston, 21st Dec., 1861.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that agreeable with the instructions given to me I have carefully examined the question of mail service connected with the Port Hope and Peterboro, and Port Hope and Lindsay Railways, referred to me for report, in your letter A No. 773.

The night mail train on the Grand Trunk R. R. arrives at Port Hope as follows:—passin east at 8.55 p. m.; going west at 8.04 a. m. The day mail train passes east at 12.30 p. m., going west at 4.05 p. m.

The train on the Port Hope and Peterboro Railway leaves Port Hope at 5.30 a. m., and arrives at Peterboro at 10.50 a. m.; leaves Peterboro at 2.35 p. m., and is due at Port Hope at 4.55 p. m.

The most important portion of the correspondence is that passing to and from the East. For the eastern matter the present arrangement for the running of trains on the Port Hope and Peterboro road is very well adapted.

Letters and papers from the West by the night train due at Port Hope at 8.58 p. m. are forwarded to Port Hope, and despatched thence by the 8.30 a. m. train on the following day. The matter from the east by the night train due at Port H. at 8.04 a. m. is made up by the clerk on the Grand Trunk R. R., and is detained only 30 minutes at Port Hope before being sent to Peterboro.

Between the arrival of the Port Hope train at and its departure from Peterboro there is a space of about three hours, in which to reply to correspondence. As the train returns to Port Hope at 4.55 p. m., matter for the east and west, especially for the former, is sent to its destination with comparatively little delay.

The Port Hope and Lindsay train leaves Lindsay at 8 a. m., and is due at Port Hope at 11 a. m.; leaves Port Hope at 2 p. m. and reaches Lindsay at 5.40 p. m. The train from Port Hope to Peterboro' crosses the train from Lindsay to Port Hope at Millbrook at 10.05 a. m., and the train from Port Hope to Lindsay crosses that from Peterboro to Port Hope also at Millbrook at 3.20 p. m., thus affording the best possible accommodation between Lindsay and Peterboro, and intermediate offices. A letter from Lindsay or Omemee may be sent to Peterboro, and a reply thereto obtained within the same day—allowing 3 hours at Peterboro to prepare the reply.

If the Port Hope and Peterboro train left Peterboro instead of Port Hope in the morning, as I have heard it suggested, it would make a difference of 24 hours nearly more than is now necessary, in the time required to send a letter by way from Montreal to Peterboro and obtain a reply,—and it would also prevent the present expeditious exchange of mails between places on the Port Hope and Peterboro and Port Hope and Lindsay Roads. From a careful examination of the mail service as now performed in connection with the Railways in question, it seems to be satisfactory.

As Peterboro there seems to be but one item of complaint, which is that the Toronto daily newspapers are not obtained on the day of publication. There is some point given in the complaint by the fact that at Millbrook and at Lindsay these papers are received on the same day by the Lindsay train. The difficulty, however, may be easily remedied. The [illegible] is due at Port Hope at 12.30 p. m., and the newspapers and letters by that train may be made up at Port Hope for Peterboro, and be dispatched to Millbrook by the Lindsay train which leaves at 2 p. m. The train reaches Millbrook at 3.30 p. m., and by providing special service between Millbrook and Peterboro, the Peterboro mail referred to would reach its destination at about 6.30 p. m. and be delivered on the same evening. The cost of the special service between Millbrook and Peterboro will not exceed $1.75 per day—the distance is about 16 miles. It would be desirable that the courier should start from Millbrook, that in returning he might convey a bag from Peterboro for Port Hope containing matter posted between 2 p. m. and 6 p. m. This bag would be forwarded from Millbrook next morning by the Lindsay train.

The number of letters received at Port Hope for Peterboro and its dependencies by the Toronto day train is not large, but the newspapers vary from 60 to 90 as shown by the accompanying Return prepared by the Post-master at Port Hope. The return in question does not correctly exhibit the relative number of letters and newspapers addressed to Peterboro, and conveyed by the Toronto day and night trains, but Toronto sends a closed mail to Peterboro by each train—the mail by the day is always small and contains very few papers, as they are for the most part posted at the Post Office car. The mail by the night train is usually a large one and contains the chief part of the Toronto matter for the office alluded to. By the day train the Toronto daily newspapers for Peterboro are of course conveyed to Port Hope.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
M. SWEETMAN.
Post Office Inspector.

To the Hon. the P. M. General.

We have to remark that it seems to us a piece of great servility in Mr. Smith in allowing himself to be ruled by any R. P. director or company. If one person or company will not carry the mails as required another should be engaged;—if the Railroad men will not put themselves about a little to accommodate the public, perhaps the Gravel Road may be again brought into requisition. Surely the employer, not the employed, should say at what time the mails shall be despatched. What is there to hinder the train leaving for Peterboro on the arrival of the Grand Trunk train at 12.30, p. m. According to the above statement no train leaves Port Hope going North from that time till 2 o'clock. If the cars left for this place on the arrival of the Grand Trunk train at 12.30, they would have time to make the trip and return before the departure of the 8.58 train going east,—giving nearly the same length of time here as we have by the present arrangement. The complaint now made would in this way be remedied, and the people of Peterboro' accomodated, if that is any object to Mr. Smith. Mr. Sweetman's proposal for a courier to connect with the Lindsay train at Millbrook has been acted upon, and the papers are now delivered at 6:10 every evening. This is not the full measure of our desire, but we will be thankful even for small favors, and hope for larger ones. We think Mr. Smith must be thankful to us, (although he did not express himself in that way to us,) for bringing these complaints so forcibly before his notice. If he succeeds yet in getting the train to be run in the afternoon he will receive our thanks, and those of the whole community.

THE UNION AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Christmas examination of this school was held on Friday, the 20th inst., and the distribution of prizes took place in the evening, in the lecture room, where was a goodly number of parents and friends present. If we are to judge of the success of the examination by the number of prizes distributed, we must say that there is a pleasing improvement made in this Institution. The worthy local Superintendent assured us that good progress was being made by the several classes in the school, and congratulated the school, and the public generally, upon the very efficient corps of teachers now engaged in the important work of training the youth of the town. After the prizes were distributed, an address was read by one of the scholars, to Miss Clarke, one of the teachers, whose term of engagement with the school terminates, and a beautiful workbox was presented to her by her pupils, as a token of affection and of the estimation they held her in as a teacher. Miss Clarke replied in a very neat and suitable address, and altogether, it was a very pleasing feature in the evening's proceedings, to listen to the addresses reciprocating as they did the feeling that should always subsist between the teacher and the taught, as well as the harmony which seemed to prevail between the teachers of the school. Several short addresses were made by gentlemen on the platform, and at the conclusion Mr. Dunn, the Principal, was speaking to the children, when he alluded incidentally to the war, and although somewhat out of place, it appeared he could not suppress the outburst of the loyalty of his own spirit any more than of his pupils, who with deafening cheers responded to what he said of "true hearts and stout arms" to repel the invading foe. The proceedings altogether were very agreeable, and we think there was a general impression made on those present, that a turning point is being gained in the history of our Union School, and that from henceforth there will be no room for the just complaints heretofore made against it. We trust that it is really so, and that in future we shall have to record progress in this excellent institution.

LIST OF PRIZES.

The following is a list of prizes awarded to the first two divisions of the grammar an. Union School. In the Classical department 2 prizes were given to each class—one for the best standing in the class books, the other for the best examination papers. The items first mentioned for the class-book, the second for the examination papers:—

Greek, 1st (or highest class),—Charles O'Brien; 2nd class, John Clark, (first in both), John McFarlane; 2nd class, Miss Isabella Shelton, John McWilliams.

Latin, 1st (or highest) class,—Donald McFarlane, Frederick Burnham; 2nd class, Miss Isabella Shelton, John Carroll and Francis Bell, equal; 3rd class, Frederick Bell, Henry Cole; 4th class, Miss Gratia V. Clark, Miss Mary Isabella; 5th class, John Green, Thos. Short; 6th class, Dan'l McConachie, John Niblock.

French, 1st (or highest) class,—Miss Jane Hamilton; 2nd class, John Clark, Miss Sophia Ridley; 3rd class, Charles Coulter, John McWilliams.

Euclid, 1st class,—John Green, Donald McFarlane; 2nd class, Jonathan Dixon, Thomas Brown; 3rd class, Francis Hall, John McWilliams; 4th class, David McConachie, John McFarlane.

Algebra, 1st class,—John Green; 2nd class, Fredrick Burnham, Miss Sophia Ridley and Jane Hamilton equal; 1st class, Christopher Irvanley.

Natural Philosophy,—Francis Hall.

Ancient History, 1st class, Miss Gratia V. Clark, Charles O'Beirn; 2nd class, J'o Carrol, William Cole.

For general Industry, &c.,—Orlando Clark, Frederick Hall, John Babee, Robt. Humphries.

Arithmetic.—1st class,—John Green, T Short, J Dickson. 2nd class—John Niblock, Ernest Orde, John Sawers, Alex Neithercutt. 3rd class—Burritt Edwards, Cassie Benson, Christina Moffat. 4th class—Miss Lily English, Wm Coulter, Joseph White. 5th class—George Baskerville, Sarah A Cumming, C Ferguson.

Mental Arithmetic.—1st class—John Green, Charles O'Bierne, Sophia Ridley. 2nd class—A Borrowman, John Niblock, John McKeown, C McFarlane.

Geography.—1st class—John Green, Gratia Clarke, E Benson. 2nd class—Burritt Edwards, Christina Moffatt. 3rd class—Margaret Britton, Charlotte Ferguson, James Lewis, Geo H Burnham.

Grammar, 1st class,—Gratia A. Clark John Green; 2nd class, Christina Moffatt, Burrett Edwards and Cassie Moffatt; 2nd class, Lilly English, Matilda McFarlane; 1st class, Mary Lee and Mary Edmonds.

Reading,—2nd class, Annie Chambers, Christina Moffat and Henry McNeil; 3rd class, Matilda McFarlane, Henry Eastland; 4th class, Mary Edmonds, Sarah Cumming.

English History, 1st class, — Sarah Cumming, Charlotte Ferguson and Alison Hamilton.

Composition, 3rd and 4th classes—C. W. Dumble, Henry W. Hughes; 1st and 2nd class, William J. Cole, Alexander Nethercott and Thomas Wadden.

SECOND ENGLISH DIVISION.

Senior Class—Boys—Reading—John McNeil, Alfred Johnston. Grammar—Walter Walsh. Arithmetic—James McGregor. Writing—Geo Sweeting.

Girls—Reading, Mary Gow; Grammar, Laura Tanner; Arithmetic, Mary Clarke; Writing, Almira Parnel.

Junior Class—Reading, J McGregor, Grammar, John White; Arithmetic, Benjamin Armstrong.

Reading, C Yates; Grammar, Helen Walton and J Lundy; Arithmetic, Mary Ann Armstrong.

Good Conduct—Susan Haslitt, Ben. Green.

Henry Hall, Writing; James McGowan, Diligence; John Peters, General Proficiency; William Britton, do.,; John Dixon, Arithmetic; Thos Rutherford, do.,; Wm Armstrong, do.,; Mary Bird, Writing; do., General Proficiency; Eliza Kennedy, Writing; do., Reading, Arithmetic; Mary Benson, Arithmetic; Mary McWilliams, do., Jane Smith, General Proficiency; Harriet Martin, most improvement during last six months.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I have been somewhat surprised at seeing for a long time back the Sheriff's advertisements of sales under legal process, in the *Review*. I should have thought that the abuse and recrimination poured upon that offices by the editor of that journal at the County Election last summer a sufficient reason for removing all patronage from him.

I find, however, they are still continued, and I have been casting in my mind for reasons for such singular conduct on the part of our worthy Sheriff. I have thought that the editor has a contract, and it has not yet expired. And again, the *Review* being a "rabid Ministerialist," and the Sheriff a Government officer there must be something done for the Government advocate after the fashion of *quid pro quo*. It has also occurred to me that probably our good Sheriff is actuated by higher principles than is common among us in rendering good for evil.

I have no doubt, Mr. Editor, but that you can assign the true reasons for the singular affair alluded to, and by furnishing them you will oblige your constant reader,

TITUS.

Peterboro', 17th Dec., 1861.

[The idea of a "subsidized press" seems not to have struck our correspondent. It is one of the peculiarities of the present ministry. Why, how could a press afford to bolster up a bad Government, and in doing so, insult the intelligent people to their faces, without outside support? Let our correspondent not be so thoughtless again as to imagine that the dirty work of a corrupt ministry can be done for nothing. As for our Sheriff: why, we would not say a word against the gentleman; he has independence of mind enough to assert his political views, in so far as his office will allow him,—but as to his advertising patronage, that is a thing neither the Sheriff, nor "Titus," nor humble "we," have the least control over. That is subsidy money, and must remain sacred to the cause of purchasing support.—EDITOR EXAMINER.]

MISSIONARY SERVICES.

The annual Missionary Services connected with the Bible Christian Mission, will be held in the Church, on Sunday, the 19th, and Monday, the 20th instants. Two Sermons will be preached on Sunday, at 10 a. m., and 6, p. m., the first by Mr. Colwell, of Peterboro,' and the other by Mr. Tapp, of Port Hope. On Monday evening at 7 o'clock, the annual Missionary meeting will be held, when several reverend gentlemen will be present to address the meeting.

☞ We observe by the Belleville papers that Mr. Bills Flint has given the use of the upper part of his store-house in that town, for the purpose of a drill-room.—Actions speak louder than words! The base slanders on Mr. Flint's loyalty by his unscrupulous opponents here are not forgotten yet, nor will the persons who invented them be forgotten soon either.

2ND VOLUNTEER RIFLE CO., PETERBOROUGH.—The officers have been recommended as follows: Captain, Mr. Thomas Green; Lieutenant, Mr. James Dixon; Ensign, Mr. Wm. Kennedy. The Company is increasing favourably [illegible]

PRESENTATION TO MISS CLARKE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—By inserting in your valuable journal the address of the pupils of the Grammar and Union School, Peterborough, to Miss Clarke, when leaving them, and reply, you will confer no small obligation on every well-wisher of the school. The address evidently shows how highly the labors and the talents of the teacher were appreciated, while the reply indicates the fact that there was good ground for what was expressed. Both speak for themselves.

The Semi-annual Examination of the School took place last week. It was, during the first four days, for the most part conducted in writing, while on the fifth day, orally. The written exercises evince the efficiency with which the pupils are taught in English, French, Latin and Greek, &c. On Friday, which was the more public examination day, a number of the parents of the pupils and others were present. It would be encouraging to the teachers if more of the parents were there. In the Common School Department, the pupils on the whole acquitted themselves well. In general, their reading was good, and they appear to be pretty expert in solving questions in arithmetic, especially mental arithmetic. The examination of the Grammar School Department showed how efficiently and thoroughly the pupils are drilled in the classics and mathematics. The marked progress made in these branches, during the last six months, is highly creditable to the Principal, whose zeal and energy in promoting the best interests of the school are indefatigable. I question if the school at any former period was more efficiently conducted than at the present time. On Friday evening last, in the large hall of the building, the prizes in the shape of very handsome books were presented to the successful competitors. The respectable attendance on that occasion indicated the deep interest taken by the public in that part of the exercises. It must be very gratifying both to the teachers and an appreciating public to find our Grammar and Union School in so prosperous a state.

A WELL-WISHER OF THE SCHOOL.
Peterboro', Dec. 23, 1861.

ADDRESS.

Respected Teacher,—It is with feelings of deep regret that we contemplate the loss we are about to sustain in the severance of your connection with us.

As is too frequently the case with mankind, not fully to appreciate their advantages until they are past, so has it been with us in this instance. For, although we have ever considered it a high privilege to be favored with the instructions of one so kind, attentive, indulgent, and so incessantly interested in our success, yet have we never until now fully realized how much we were indebted, for our comfort, cheerfulness, harmonious feeling, and progress in our studies, to your habitual affability and kindness.

But now fully realizing these things, it is with saddened hearts we come to bid you farewell.

However, though grieved at our loss, we are not so selfish as to desire that your individual happiness should be sacrificed, or even retarded, to promote ours. On the contrary, though the relation which has subsisted between us now ceases, be assured we will ever rejoice in your happiness, and shall always retain in grateful remembrance your efforts to promote our welfare.

As a memento of our affectionate regard, please accept this small offering at our hands, and when you look at it may the consciousness of duty discharged ever prove a source of pleasure to you. Remember, also, that you still live in the memory of your grateful pupils. And if, in the order of God's providence, any of us rise to positions of eminence or usefulness in society, let this little gift remind you of the pleasing fact that by your example and influence you assisted in preparing us for the performance of duty.

But, before we part, allow us to request forgiveness for any wrong which at any time we may have committed, or anything which seemed to imply disrespect for your authority, and be assured that no such feeling ever prompted any of our actions.

And now, dear teacher, we bid you farewell, praying that the choicest blessings of Heaven may rest upon you; that the greatest amount of sublunary happiness vouchsafed to mortals may fall to your lot; that a long and useful life may be granted to you, and that when the weary wheels of life stand still, you may meet your affectionate pupils in Heaven, where the word "Farewell" is never heard.

(Signed by the Committee, in behalf of the scholars belonging to the Union School.)

Lelia English,	Edward Benson,
C. M. Baskerville,	Francis W. Bell,
M. McFarlane,	John Green,
C. C. Ferguson,	Donald McFarlane,
L. M. Benson,	Fred. E. Burnham.
Isabella Shelton,	William J. Cole,

REPLY.

My Dear Pupils,—I accept with much pleasure your beautiful gift, and thank you for it most sincerely; at the same time, however, I feel that I can never thank you sufficiently for the kind and generous sentiments which prompted its bestowal. As an expression of these feelings, apart from its intrinsic value, I shall ever prize your offering, and preserve it with the greatest care; and I need scarcely assure you, that I shall never forget those from whom I received it.

In looking back over the past few weeks I can scarcely realize that the last hour has really come,—the last time that I shall meet you here in the pleasant relation of teacher to pupils,—the last time that I can look around on your familiar faces and feel that I have a right to your love and respect.

Though I have sometimes, in moments of weariness, looked almost impatiently for this hour, yet, now that it has really come, I could even wish to put it off, and thus defer the pain of parting. But this may not be; and now that I shall probably never have another opportunity of speaking to you all, I wish to express in some measure my gratitude for the love and kindness you have shown me during the two years I have been with you.

I came among you a stranger, and with only the fact that I was to be your teacher to recommend me to your interest. Away from my home and friends, and depending on you for a great deal of my comfort and happiness, whether I should be happy or otherwise in my new position, I could not then determine. Not many weeks went by, however, till I found I was among friends, and a pleasant relation was established between us, which has continued to exist without interruption, and has now become so dear that I cannot sever it without feelings of the deepest pain.

Though I have always seriously felt the importance of the teacher's office, I think I have never realized so fully as now, when I am leaving it, the great responsibility of my position.

When I reflect how many characters I have had an influence in moulding—how many minds I have fondly purposed to develope—[illegible] influence I may have left on the unwritten life-pages of so many of you, I tremble at the thought; and I pray most earnestly that whatever of good, whatever principles of honor, whatever sentiments of kindness and forbearance, whatever love of the Beautiful and True, I have tried to inculcate, may be impressed and strengthened, and increase till they become a part of your very natures; and that whatever of evil I have been the means of encouraging, either by precept or example, may be blotted out from your hearts and forgotten forever.

In parting with the teachers and scholars of this school, I feel that I am leaving no mere acquaintances. I look round upon you and every face is the face of a friend. I count this a high privilege, and I am convinced that in no future sphere of life can I ever be so fortunate.

I cannot refrain from embracing this opportunity of tendering my warmest thanks to you, my fellow-teachers, for the large share of kindness I have received at your hands. My acquaintance with some of you dates from my entering the school, while some others have come among us more recently. To all of you, however, I say "farewell" with feelings of regret; but one of the best wishes I have for the pupils of this school is that they may long be favored with your instructions and example.

And now, again, dear pupils, I would thank you, and bid you farewell. May God bless you all! And if on earth I meet with you no more, may we all meet in that beautiful land above,

Where no shadow ever falleth,
Where life's busy dream is o'er,
Where dear friends may be united,
To be parted never more.

Peterboro', Dec. 20, 1861.

News of the Week.

☞ The St. Andrew's Society, of Belleville, have formed themselves into a Volunteer Rifle Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.

The banks of this City have resolved to suspend specie payments, in consequence of the suspension in New York.

Kossuth is not expected to survive the winter.

Jenny Lind Goldsmith gave the poor of Aberdeen 100 guineas after one of her concerts there.

The climate is a terrible enemy to Northern soldiers at Port Royal. Of General Sherman's 16,000 men in one month 500 had been on the sick list.

A boy, fourteen years of age, committed suicide in Cincinnati last week, from profound grief at the troubles of his distracted country.

Slaves continue to be landed in Cuba, and the Captain-General of the Faithful Islands continues to pocket doubloons for allowing them to be landed. In this way he more than doubles his salary.

We understand that the Pilot who took the "Jura" down the river from Quebec, was unable to land owing to the inclemency of the weather, and had in consequence to go on to England. When there he was sent for by the military authorities, and sent back to make preliminary arrangements for the reception of troops and military stores at Bic, he being a merchant of that place, and well acquainted with the surrounding country. The authority for this statement is one of the Mail Conductors, and we believe it is reliable.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Feeding an Army.—To feed the 600,000 troops now in the Union army, there is required each month 14,025,000 pounds of pork, or 24,375,000 pounds of fresh beef; 136,995 barrels of flour; 48,750 bushels of beans, or 1,950,000 pounds of rice; 1,950,000 gallons vinegar; 12,449 bushels of salt; 8,580,000 pounds of potatoes. The supply of candles is 292,500 pounds each week, and of soap 780,000 pounds!

Death by Poison.—A farmer, Mr Henry Jones, of Thurlow, died about a fortnight ago, from the effects of eating "Water Hemlock," a deadly poison, which he and other members of the family had mistaken for "Spignet Root." Mr Jones had eaten of the poison about an hour previous to the others, and to this circumstance may be added the fact that his brother and two grown up daughters did not lose their lives, for as soon as it was discovered that he was poisoned, they used the usual remedies of people residing in the country to produce vomiting, until the arrival of Dr. Lester, who was immediately summoned. By the care of Dr. Lester, the rest of the family were saved; but Mr Jones was too far gone for medical assistance to be of any avail, he died in a short time after the arrival of the doctor. This is a melancholy example, and should be a warning to others to be cautious in gathering roots and herbs, the properties of which they are not thoroughly acquainted with.

Shocking Accident in Oswego.—An accident of a most shocking nature occurred on Monday at the Pearl Mills in Oswego.—Ferdinand Yarkie, a young German sixteen years of age, was sharpening a hatchet at a grindstone in the basement, when he was in some manner caught in the belting connected with an upright shaft near by. The shaft was making about 200 revolutions per minute, and at every revolution the deceased was thrown against the wall on one side, against a shaft on another, and against a flight of stairs on a third. Thus in a single minute he must have received six hundred blows, any one of which was sufficient to cause instant death. The noise of the blows was heard by John McKinnie, a laborer, on the floor above, and the wheel was stopped with all possible haste. The body of the poor boy was found mangled in the belt.—The upper half of his head was found completely gone, his right arm was torn off at the elbow, his left arm broken in several places, and his limbs beaten to a mass of jelly.

The Cornwall *Freeholder* reports that Mr Benjamin has been appointed to the office of secretary of the Bureau of Agriculture, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Dutton.

The execution of Mahon took place at Goderich on the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., in the presence of some 3000 spectators, many of whom were women and children. He died instantaneously. He endeavored to pray, but suddenly rose from his knees and exclaimed, "I cannot pray, I am going to be murdered for that Orange business." He trembled violently, and was very much afraid to die.

The *British* fleet in North American waters numbers 30 vessels, carrying 714 guns and 8075 men. There are in the Gulf, or bound for it, 9 vessels, carrying 319 guns and 2210 men; and in the Pacific, 20 vessels, with 627 guns and 4160 men.—*Montreal Advertiser.*

Mr. Orange Lawrence, Postmaster of Orangeville, committed suicide on Sunday the 15th inst., by hanging himself with a new clothes' line, purchased by himself the previous day. He was in his 63rd year. He was long an eccentric man, and lately given to dissipation.

Six persons fell over the Rideau Bridge at Ottawa, a few days since. Four were saved, but a Mrs. Little and her infant child were drowned.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA."

THE DEATH OF THE PRINCE CONFIRMED.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 24, }
via Fort Hood, 25. }

The royal mail steamer Niagara from Liverpool, Dec. 14, via Queenstown 15th, passed Cape Race at 11 p. m. on Monday, en route to Halifax and Boston. She was boarded by the news packet.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Sir E. Bowater, in charge of young Prince Leopold, the youngest son of Queen Victoria, died yesterday at Cannes, in France.

Liverpool, Dec. 14.—Breadstuffs are generally quiet but steady. Provisions firm.

London, Dec. 13.—Consols closed yesterday at 90¾ a 90¾ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £28,000.

The *Patrie* says that it is asserted that France and the Great Powers have been consulted by Great Britain, and have expressed the opinion that the conduct of Captain Wilkes was a violation of the rights of neutrals.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* asserts that peaceful anticipations prevailed among the Americans in Paris, and says that Minister Dayton and Consul Bigelow used all their influence, combined with that of General Scott, to inspire conciliatory councils at Washington. He asserts that the French Government desires peace between England and America.

The same writer also, in reference to General Scott's return, says it is not impossible that France, if asked, may become the mediator, and at the same time, the laws of neutrality may be revised, provided England, according to the wishes of other European Governments, agrees to a modification of the existing code.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says, that Thouvenel's despatch to M. Mercier, at Washington, is known to have confined the Federal executive to the simple dilemma, "Are the Southerners belligerents or rebels?" They have been flatly refused any rights in the first capacity, and in the second, the right of asylum acquired by political refugees has been set at nought, and France must make the case of the Trent substantially her own.

AUSTRIA.

It was stated that during the Emperor's stay at Venice, he ordered all political prisoners to be set at liberty.

PRUSSIA.

Movements continued for the establishment of the Press an army.

It was reported that a loan of $10,000,000 would be negotiated for the Prussian fleet.

The English war steamer Euryalus, carrying 26 guns, has been purchased by Prussia.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continued. Houses were falling in. Torre del Greco and the village was in immediate danger of destruction by lava.

All communications between places in the vicinity of the mountain were interrupted. Earthquakes were frequent in the Bay of Naples. The sun had receded 50 metres.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies had passed a bill extending the application of the Sardinian penal code to Lombardy.

The brigand Borgas before his execution is said to have declared that he had been deceived by the Legitimist Committee at Paris, and that no elements of revolution against the Italian Government existed in the Neapolitan Province.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland mail had reached Marseilles and was due in London in season for the American portion of it to go forward per the Niagara.

Canton, Oct. 31.

The report from the foreign legations at Pekin are satisfactory. Canton was finally evacuated on the 21st October. Shanghai is in a state of alarm in consequence of the proximity of the rebels.

The English and French troops assisted the Chinese to beat Chow Foo against the rebels, who ultimately retreated.

Cotton goods at Canton were active and advancing. Tea unchanged.

JAPAN.

Affairs in Japan were unsatisfactory.—The European representatives were awaiting instructions from their Governments.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, Oct. 25—Trade is generally dull.

NEW ZEALAND.

The accounts from New Zealand are very unsatisfactory.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

London, Dec. 15.—The Prince Consort died at Windsor Castle from an attack of gastric fever, which assumed a typhoid character. The first intimation of the illness of the Prince was had on Tuesday, Dec. 3, when it was stated that he had been suffering from a feverish cold. The first bulletin in regard to his condition was issued on Wednesday, Dec. 11. It stated that the Prince was suffering from a fever unattended by unfavourable symptoms. On the following day a bulletin announced that the Prince had passed a quiet night, but that his symptoms had undergone little change. A bulletin on Friday stated that his symptoms had assumed a more serious form. A bulletin issued at 9 o'clock was more favorable. At half past 6 yesterday afternoon a bulletin was issued as follows: "His Royal Highness is in a more critical state." From that hour his symptoms commenced to take a more unfavorable turn. A fever of a typhoid character set in. The Prince then continued to sink gradually until the last gleam of hope departed, and he expired tranquilly at ten minutes to eleven.

The Queen and the Royal family surrounded the death-bed of the Prince.

The *Observer*, in announcing the lamentable event, exclaims, "Peace to his ashes. A good husband, a good father, a wise Prince, and a safe counsellor. England will not soon look upon his like again."

Queenstown, Dec. 16.—The monetary panic has partially subsided. The Bourse rumours speak

Copenhagen, Dec. 15.—Prussia has rejected Denmark's proposition for the settlement of the Holstein question.

Turin, Dec. 15.—The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the opening of letters passing through the post states that certain postal agents had consigned letters to the authorities, but without Ministerial orders.

LATEST.

Liverpool, Dec. 14.—The Niagara did not get away by this morning's tide, as intended, owing to the delay in getting stores, &c., on board for the troops.

The command in chief of the forces in Canada will remain in the hands of Sir Fenwick Williams.

No additional orders were issued on the 13th for reinforcements to be held in readiness.

No Cinderay or Baltic sailings will go this

Canada before spring. The preparations were represented as on a scale which would have astonished people in ante-Crimean times.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the general belief is that General Scott has gone back with the intention of enlightening the Washington Cabinet as to the ideas of the French Government. He is doubtless acquainted with the opinions of the Emperor, and that it is not favourable to President Lincoln's policy. Gen. Scott will probably convince his countrymen that they cannot count on the moral support of France. Something is also said of his being charged to propose the mediation of the French Government.

Commander Williams, R. N., who is in charge of the mails on board the Trent, was entertained at dinner by the Royal Western Yacht Club. He gave an account of the affair with the San Jacinto, differing in almost every detail from the accounts published in the American journals. He flatly denied the statements made by Lieutenant Fairfax, saying that he parted with him after mutual apologies in case of personal offence had been given on both sides. As to the seizure being unauthorised the San Jacinto was at St. Thomas on the 14th or 15th October, and when Commander Williams returned to Havana on the 6th of November, he found that the San Jacinto had been to Havana from St. Thomas. She had coaled there, and two of her officers, passing themselves off as Southerners in their hearts, had lunched with Mr. Slidell and his family, and extracted from them their intended movements. Miss Slidell branded one of the officers to his face with his infamy, telling him that he had been her father's guest not ten days before. Commander Williams concluded his speech by stating that he had received the approbation of his Government by the following letter from his immediate chief, which he then read amidst much applause:

Southampton, Dec. 3.

With reference to your letter of the 9th ult., detailing the circumstances under which Messrs. Mason and Slidell, Commissioners from the so-styled Confederate States of North America, to this country and France, with their Secretaries, were forcibly taken out of the Trent, a contract steamer, on the 8th of November, in Bahama channel, by an armed party of officers and men from the San Jacinto—a U. S. steamer of war—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to convey to you their Lordships' approval of your conduct whilst acting as naval agent on board the Trent on the occasion in question, and also of the judicious steps you substantially took for making the matter known to Lord Lyons and Vice-Admiral Milne, and other British authorities.

(Signed) CHARLES PATRI,
Superintendent.

COMMERCIAL.

London, Dec. 14.

Baring's Circular reports wheat dull and is lower; flour steady; iron firm; sugar easier; tea very dull at 1s 1d for common Congou; coffee tending downward; rice firm; tallow declining. American Stocks—business has been small in American securities.

London Money Market.—The funds on the 13th were dull and drooping, but closed steady at the rates of the previous day. There was more demand for discount and the best bills were done at 2¾ per cent.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PERSIA" AT EIC.

Landing of Troops and Stores!

Quebec, Dec. 26.

The Persia arrived about a mile and a half from the shore off Bic.

About 600 men are being at once shore tonight. These will start for Rivere Du Loup about midday to-morrow in carioles procured from the country people in the vicinity.

The men are provided with winter clothing, and until they start for Riviere Du Loup will be comfortably housed at Bic.

The harbour is perfectly free from ice; the landing is being effected by means of the ship's boats.

The Persia will proceed at once to Riviere Du Loup for the purpose of landing stores, unless it is found to be impracticable.

There is not much ice in the channel a Riviere Du Loup, and military men at that station are of opinion that men and stores could have been landed there without difficulty.

Should the Persia not proceed to Riviere Du Loup, 20 canoes and 100 men will leave Riviere Du Loup in the morning for Bic, to assist at the landing of stores.

The telegraph line will remain open all night.

FURTHER BY THE "NIAGARA."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The West India mail has taken to England news of the escape of the Sumpter from Martinique; as also that on the 28th Nov. the Sumpter captured the American ship Montmorenci, from Newport, England, with coals for the St. Lawrence, but released her on a receipt of bond by the Captain, promising to pay $96,000 three months after peace was proclaimed.

The British war vessel Cadmus had arrived at St. Thomas, to protect vessels against another Trent affair.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The attitude of and preparations by England show no change.

The London *Times* editorially reports the following story: During the visit of the Prince of Wales to America, Mr. Seward took advantage of an entertainment to the Prince to tell the Duke of Newcastle he was likely to occupy a high office; that when he did so it would become his duty to insult England, and he should insult her accordingly. The *Times* accumulates evidence of a long cherished intention on the part of Seward to England an injury.

In another leader on the intercolonial affairs of civil war the *Times* advises the Federal Government to make peace in time, before it is committed to a treble war, viz., with the Confederates, the British, and its own Abolitionists.

A telegram from Brussels of the 12th to the Times says: "There is a rumour in diplomatic circles that mediation in the American conflict will be offered by King Leopold."

The Secretary of the British Legation had left for London.

The *Morning Post* says there is no truth in the rumour that Gen Scott's sudden return home was the theme of much speculation. It was generally reported that he had some sort of a mission from the French Government to the Washington Cabinet. The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says he had a long interview with M. Thouvenel before his departure.

The great impression in financial circles was that he carried out a momentous communication from the French Government.

It is [illegible] that these vessels were

are to be sent to Canada, to be ready to take the field immediately on landing.

The British Government continued to charter all available steamers.

Two battalions of the British Guards were expected to sail on the 18th inst. in the steamers *Adriatic* and *Panama*, under the command of Lord F. Paulet.

Orders have been issued for the hasty manufacture of 2,000 pack saddles, and a proportionate number of ambulance waggons and cars for despatch to Canada.

Col. R. R Wetherall is gazetted as Chief of the Staff in Canada and Majors General Prinsley and David Russell are ordered to embark forthwith and join the Staff.

The united prayer meeting, at Exeter Hall, took place on the 12th instant, as announced. Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, and other ministers participated in the proceedings, and fervent prayers were offered up for peace.

Lord Shaftesbury declined to attend the meeting, stating in his reply to an invitation to do so that it would be interpreted by the bulk of the Press, and by Americans as a cloked rebuke of the british Government, and favour the opinion that the contrary was not united on this serious question. He commended the purpose of the meeting but though it would be better carried into effect by private and congregational means.

At a meeting of the Congregational Board resolutions were adopted deprecating hostilities, and calling for arbitration if diplomacy fails to secure peace.

A circular issued by the Minister of Commerce to the mercantile bodies, says, measures are to be adopted for the protection of merchant vessels, in case hostilities break out between England and the United States.

It was asserted that Prince Napoleon continued to argue against the recognition of the Southern States, and that he was instrumental in causing General Scott to go to Washington.

MASON & SLIDELL
SURRENDERED!

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell have been given up to England.

The official correspondence between our Government and Great Britain, relative to the seizure of the traitors, Slidell and Mason, is received.

The first is a letter from Secretary Seward to Minister Adams, dated Nov. 30th, in which he compliments the latter for wisely speaking and acting at the Lord Mayor's dinner, and also states that he told Lord Palmerston simply the fact when informing him that the line of the insurrection was sustained by the hopes of its recognition by England and France, and if these hopes ceased the insurrection would perish in ninety days.

He referred in the same note to the fact of the arrest of Slidell and Mason by Capt. Wilkes as a new and unforseen circumstance which is to be met by the two Governments, if possible, in kindly spirits.

Lord Lyons had said nothing on the subject, and no explanations were furnished Minister Adams, it being deemed prudent that the ground taken by the British Government should first be made known here and discussion be had here; but Secretary Seward deemed it proper to state that Capt. Wilkes acted without instructions, and the subject is, therefore, free from embarrassment, which might have ensued if this act had been specially directed.

He trusts the British Government will consider the subject in a friendly temper, and it may expect the best disposition on our part.

The next letter is from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, dated Nov. 30th, which details the Trent affair.

He says, "It thus appears that certain individuals had been forcibly taken from a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, on a lawful and innocent voyage—an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law.

"Her Majesty's Government are willing to believe the act was without authority and resulted from a misunderstanding, as the Government of the United States must be fully aware. The British Government would not allow such an affront to the national honour to be passed without full reparation, and the British Government is unwilling to believe that the United States deliberately intended unnecessarily to force a discussion of so grave a question between the two Governments.

"Her Majesty's Government trusts that the Government of the United States will of its own accord offer such redress as alone could satisfy them, viz., the liberation of the four persons, and their delivery to Lord Lyons, that they may again be placed under British authority, and a suitable apology for the aggression committed.

"Should these terms not be offered by Mr. Seward, you will propose them to him."

Mr. Seward replies to Lord Lyons, by whom he was furnished with a copy of Earl Russell's letter stating that the despatch has been submitted to the President.

Mr. Seward states that "the British Government rightly conjectured what is now his duty to state that Captain Wilkes acted upon his own suggestions of duty, without any direction, or intimation, or even forenowledge of it on the part of this Government.

"No directions had been given him or any naval officer to arrest the four persons or any of them on the *Trent*, or any other British vessel, or any neutral vessel there or elsewhere." After discussing the whole subject at great length in all its bearings, Mr. Seward says:—"I trust I have shown to the satisfaction of the British Government, by a very simple and natural statement of facts, and analysis of laws applicable to them, that this Government have neither meditated, nor practised, nor approved any deliberate wrong in the transaction to which they have called its attention; and on the contrary, that what has thus happened has been simply an inadvertency consisting in a departure by the naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule uncertainly established, and probably by the several parties concerned either imperfectly understood or entirely unknown. For, this error the British Government has a right to expect the same reparation that we as an independent State should expect from Great Britain, or from any other friendly nation, as a similar case."

"I have not been aware that in assuming this question I have fallen into an argument for what seems to be a British side of it against my own country, but I am relieved from all embarrassment on that subject."

"I had hardly fallen into that line of argument when I discovered that I was really finding myself maintaining not exactly British interests but an old, and honored, and cherished American cause, not upon British authorities, but upon principles that constitute a large portion of the distinctive glory of which the United States have derived the dignities of a Continent, and have become a conspicuous [illegible]

STRAYED.

INTO my premises, on the farm of the late Judge Hall, in October, about the 20th of August, a

Nine year old Ox.

The owner may have the Ox by proving property and paying expenses.

THOS. CLARKSON.

Otonabee, Dec. 28, 1861. 1

DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,
DENTIST,

will be at the residence of Mr. G. English,

ALLANDALE MILLS,

on TUESDAY, the 7th January, 1862, for the balance of the week only.

Peterborough, January 2, 1862.

GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

THE Peterboro' Grammar and Union School will re-open on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7th, 1862.

Intending pupils will please be punctual in their attendance, so that the different classes may be formed without delay.

JAS. M. DUNN,
Principal.

Dec. 31, 1861. 1

WAR DECLARED
AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

GEORGE MITCHELL,

HAS REMOVED to the commodious store in Dickson's Block, opposite Kemp's drug store, and is prepared to sell his large stock of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS

at Prices Reduced, in view of the possible declaration of war. In addition to the usual stock

THERE IS
8000 AMERICAN CHEESE,
APPLES in variety,

Bread, Biscuits and Crackers, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, &c., and, in fact, everything necessary for the table and the household.

KINGSTON ALE,
IN BARREL AND BOTTLE.

Orders may be left for Calcutt's Beer & Ale. Filled Casks always on hand.

FRESH
BAKERS' & BREWERS' YEAST
for sale every day.

GEO. MITCHELL.

Remember the place,—George Street, near the corner of Hunter Street.

Peterborough, December 26, 1861. 52-4in.

REDUCED RATES
ASSURANCE.

Scottish Provincial
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE OF PREMIUMS has been framed, so as to reduce the cost of Life Assurance to the lowest point. It will be observed the Rates payable for the first Five Years are not much more than half the usual charge, while, for the remainder of life, they are still moderate.

To Assure £100 sterling, payable at Death, with profits after first five years:

Age.	First 5 Years.	Remainder of Life.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	0 16 11	1 0 11
25	1 1 0	1 7 2
30	1 5 2	1 14 7
35	1 9 2	2 3 1
40	1 14 0	2 12 10
45	2 0 6	3 4 8
50	2 8 8	3 14 4

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.
JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 44

Per Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [5 years] profits to be divided for the 31st January, 1862. Losses settled in Canada without reference to the Directors.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA.....$300,000.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, January 2, 1862.

	$ c.	$ c.
Flour ₱ bbl	4 80	@ 5 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0 85	@ 0 95
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0 80	@ 0 85
Barley ₱ bush	0 35	@ 0 45
Oats "	0 20	@ 0 23
Peas "	0 40	@ 0 45
Potatoes	0 25	@ 0 30
Pork ₱ cwt	3 50	@ 4 00
Fresh Beef ₱ cwt	3 00	@ 4 00
Butter ₱ lb	0 10	@ 0 12
Hay ₱ ton	7 00	@ 8 00
Hides ₱ cwt	4 00	@ 5 00
Wood ₱ per cord	2 00	@ 0 25

WM. CUMMING,
Market Clerk.

TOTORTO MARKETS.

Monday, December 30, 1861.

Fall Wheat 95c a $1 08.
Spring Wheat 89c a 00c.
Barley 46c a 48c.
Oats 29c a 30 c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Dec. 21.

Flour—firm; sales of No. 1 superfine at $5 10 to $5 15.

Wheat—Upper Canada spring at $1 06, ex cars.

Peas—67 to 70c per 66 lbs.

Ashes—pots, $6 to 80 @6 90; pearls, $6 75 to $6 80.

Dressed Hogs—$4 25 to $5 75.

Birth.

At Peterborough, on the 29th ult., of Campaign Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Logan, aged 4 years and 7 months.

At North Monaghan, on the 27th ultimo, the wife of John Dobbin, of a son.

Died.

At Peterborough, on the 29th ult., of Campaign Ann Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Logan, aged 4 years and 7 months.

New Advertisements.

STRAYED.

INTO the premises of the subscriber, Ashburnham, about one month ago,

Two dark red Steers,

rising two year old. The owner may have the Steers by proving property and paying the expenses.

JOHN KELLY.

Ashburnham, Dec. 31st, 1861.

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.

JOSEPH R WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 4

PROVINCIAL
INSURANCE CO',
OF CANADA.
FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

HeadOffice - - - Toronto.

President—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-Presidents—J. G. Howard, Esq.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. H. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward St. James, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,
Manager & Secretary—James Sydney Cassels.
Assistant Secretary—J. H. Cameron, Esq.
Inspector of Agencies—Wm. Rigby, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs. Duggan & Bunnas.
Bankers—The Bank of Toronto.

J. K. WALLACE, Agent,
Peterborough.

Fire and Marine Insurances effected on favorable terms by the above Company, and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at this Agency.

STOVES! STOVES!

A. STEWART,

In the Stand lately occupied by Mr. H. Morrow, George Street

HAS RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

COOKING, BOX & PARLOR STOVES,

OF THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED PATTERNS!

which will be sold at very Low Prices, for Cash or approved credit. ALSO,—a very LARGE STOCK OF

TIN, COPPER AND JAPANNED WARES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At Prices as Low as any house in Canada!

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE,—George Street, North of Hunter Street.

Peterboro', Dec. 11th, 1861. 50-4in.

CASH WANTED.

R. B. McDOUGALL

Begs to announce that he has just received a nice stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

A very large stock of

OVER AND UNDER COATS,
PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

THE MILLINERY SHOW ROOM

is well supplied with the newest styles of Ladies' Mantles and Capes, every style and price of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets.

VELVET BONNETS FOR $1.25 AND UPWARDS.

Millinery made to order.

N. B.—All persons indebted either by Note or Book account are requested to call and settle immediately, otherwise their accounts will be handed over for collection.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterborough, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

NOW IS THE TIME
TO BUY
CHEAP GOODS!!

The subscriber has bought a large stock of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods

at auction in Montreal at about one half their real value, and now offers them for sale at prices that will DEFY COMPETITION.

The Goods saved from the late Fire will be sold at 25 per cent less than first cost!

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET

BARGAINS!

A LARGE STOCK OF

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

suitable for the winter season on hand. This Clothing is made up on the premises, not imported, Cheap for Cash.

☞ **Garments made to order.**

An experienced Cutter is employed in connection with the establishment.

The way to secure all these advantages buy your Dry Goods and Clothing at

R. A. McNABB'S

Next door North of Alex. Stewart's Tin store

GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

Dec. 4th, 1861. 49-3m.

STRAYED.

FROM my premises, east half of Lot No. 14, 5th Concession Smith, about 3 months ago,

Five head of Cattle,

four Heifers and one Steer. The Steer is all red; one of the Heifers is all red; one is dappled; the other two heifers are red and white.

Any person having information with the subscriber, personally or by post, will be rewarded.

JOHN McKEE.

Smith, Dec. 24, 1861. 53-tf.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

FINEST Jamaica Coffee 1s. per pound, finest Old Java 1s. 3d.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

DOWS CELEBRATED

PALE INDIA ALE.

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

☞ Decidedly the best ever made in Canada !!

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec. 17, 1861. 61

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of May, 1862,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates intended a year or upwards ago, are requested to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARD,
Secretary.

Peterboro' Dec. 18, 1861. 51

TO THE PUBLIC.

HUGH T. EVANS,

IN RETURNING thanks to his customers and the public for past favors, begs to state that he has lately received a new stock of

STONE AND MARBLE,

which he is prepared to manufacture into

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

at prices CHEAPER than any other establishment in Canada for Cash or approved credit.

H. T. EVANS.

Old stand, foot of Smithtown Hill.

Peterborough, Dec. 30, 1861. 53

Miss Auchinleck,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro that her school will re-open (D. V.) on

THE SIXTH OF JANUARY, 1862.

At the earnest request of many friends Miss Auchinleck intends giving a class for

Drawing in Water Colors.

She has succeeded in securing the services of Miss Perry for this class.

☞ School Room in Heathcote's Building.

Terms may be known from Miss Auchinleck, at Mrs. Dr. King's, George Street, or at Mr. W. Spotton's Store, Hunter Street.

BUFFALO
CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers in returning their acknowledgements for the patronage bestowed upon them since they opened their establishment in Peterborough, would respectfully inform the public that they continue to receive constantly and keep on hand the largest and best assorted stock of

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS!

ever shown in this neighborhood, consisting of

Satinetts,
Tweeds,
Broad Cloth,
Cassimeres,
Pilots,
Uniens,
Doeskins,
&c., &c., &c.

The Clothing is all made up at their own establishment, in the City of Buffalo, by first class workmen, and as they manufacture themselves, they are able to sell a good article at a lower price than any other establishment in the trade.

Country Merchants, and Lumberers would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they are able to offer superior advantages to wholesale purchasers

☞ The Terms are strictly Cash.

S. HOFELLER & BROS.

Remember the place,—Next door to Mr. Jas. Best's, George Street.

Peterboro, Oct 17th, 1861. 44

FOR SALE.

A TAVERN STAND,

SITUATED on Elizabeth St., Ashburnham, in front of Mr. Rogers' Mill. The building is at present used for a dwelling house and furniture rooms. It would make a good stand for a Grocery and Bakery. The lease of the above has eleven years to run, and will be sold very reasonable for money. For particulars apply to

E. BURLEY,
On the premises.

Aug. 28, 1861. 35

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, being E. half of Lot No. 2, in the Township of Douro.

80 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation.

THERE IS A

GOOD LOG HOUSE,
AND A
DOUBLE FRAME BARN, [new,]

and a spring of good Water near the house. A never-failing Creek runs through the farm.

Terms of Sale.—One-third down; balance in three equal annual instalments.

Apply to N. Changnon, Baltimore, or to

CHRISTOPHER LEARY,
N. Monaghan.

May 7th, 1861. 3

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A LARGE variety of excellent Port & Sherry Wines. Champagne, Pale & Dark Brandies, Hollands Gin, Bourbon Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Irish and Scotch Whisky, Old Rye and Malt Whiskies, at the lowest possible price.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 10, 1861. 51

FINNAN HADDIES,

MEWANE celebrated Finnan Haddies for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Merchant's Building,
Hunter Street.

PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING

should remember the
Buffalo Clothing Store
next door to Mr. Jas.
Best's, George Street,
where they can get a
superior article at a
very low price!

S. HOFELLER & BROS.

Peterboro, Oct 17th, 1861. 44

BERRIES.

100 RASPBERRY No. 1 Herbert, $4 per hundred. Also, Five sorts Cod fish, for sale by

SIT [illegible]
Happy New Year.

ROYAL
HORSE INFIRMARY.

McDONALD STREET, PETERBORO.

W. KEITH, M. R. C. V. S

HAVING rented Mr. Perry's Stables, (behind the Grain Store) and having fitted them with Loose boxes and Stalls, &c., with all the necessary fixtures for an Infirmary, for sick and lame Horses, at which he will there will receive every description of Horses from the country can have Bay, Grain, &c., and Medicines at so much per day or week. Firing and other operations performed without throwing the animal, thereby avoiding much risk. Horses and Cattle in the country attended to.

W. K. may be consulted any day either at Messrs. John Moffatt's, Blacksmith, John Donoghue, Blacksmith, or at Mrs. S. Swarts, George Street north, and at the Infirmary Sundays from 9 to 10 a. m., and from 1 to 2 p. m.

Oct 28th, 1861. 44

OATS!

WANTED at the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway Station, in Ashburnham,

20,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,

for which the subscriber will pay

The Highest Cash Price!

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, Dec. 11, 1861. 50

Ferguson & Mitchell,

☞ This is call the attention of the public to their well assorted stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, BRUSHES, &c.,

which they offer

☞ VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, ☜

or short credit to punctual dealers.

If ordering promptly attended to, and warranted equal to any manufactured in the country.

A call is respectfully solicited. Shop on Hunter Street, Peterborough.

TO RENT.

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, containing six Rooms. A good yard and stable attached. Apply at the Examiner Office.

Dec. 26th, 1861. 52-3in

STRAYED.

INTO my farm, 4th lot, 5th Concession, Dover about four months ago,

Two Steers,

The owner may have the animals, by proving property, and paying expenses.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Douro, Dec. 24, 1861. 52

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, in the 15th Concession, and east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th Concession of the Township of Harvey. Apply to

JAMES GRIEVES, Commercial Hotel, Bridgenorth.

Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.

JAMES GRIEVES, Bridgenorth.

Dec. 3, 1861. 49

NOTICE.

PERSONS ordering Oatmeal from the subscriber will please to leave themoney for the same, and such to contain the meal, otherwise the orders will not be filled.

OATMEAL WILL BE DELIVERED IN TOWN

SUBSEQUENTLY,

On Tuesdays and Fridays,

BUT ON NO OTHER DAYS.

PETER DOLPHIN.

Peterboro, Nov. 27, 1861. 48

STRAYED.

INTO my premises, 22nd lot, 4th Concession Otonabee, about three weeks ago, a

1 YEAR OLD COLT.

The owner may have the Colt by proving property, and paying expenses.

JAS. HEAL.

Dec. 10, 1861. 50-6in.

STRAYED.

INTO my premises, near Mr Shaw's lower mill, about six weeks ago, a

TWO YEAR OLD STEER.

The owner may have it by proving property and paying expenses.

GEO. FIRMAN.

Douro, Dec. 19, 18 1. 51

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND WEAVING LOOM.

A GOOD second-hand Weaving Loom for sale. There are four rords, and 1 pair of heddles in the loom. Apply at this Office.

Peterboro', Dec. 16, 1861. 51

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Corporation of the united Townships of Belmont and Methuen intend

☞ *After one month from this date*

to pass a By-law to close the following Road in the Township of Belmont, viz.:—

Through the West half of Lot No. 16, in the 9th Concession.

PETER PEARCE,
Township Clerk.

Belmont, 16th Dec. 1861. 51

LOST.

SOMEWHERE on the Road between the township of Douro and the Town of Peterboro, a Note of Hand made by John Welsh, in favor of Bridget McCormick, for $62. If any person has found the said Note and will return it to Mr. John Pye, Ashburnham, or at the Examiner Office, will be rewarded.

BRIDGET McCORMICK.

Douro, December 14, 1861.

WANTED.

A GOOD STEADY PLOUGHMAN AND general Farm hand may find permanent employment on application to

GEO. BIRON,
Lot 21, 6th Con., Otonabee.

15, 1861. 52

New Livery Stable.

IN connection with the above a Livery Stable has been opened, where the public may be accomodated with

HORSES

and

CONVEYANCES,

OF ALL KINDS, AT ALL SEASONS.

☞ Rates Moderate; positively no Credit.

THOS. J. FERRIS.

Remember the place, [illegible]

WISDOM FOR WINTER.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet.

In going into colder air, breathe through the nose.

Flannel next the skin is the best protection to pass circumstantially through the head and nose, it may become ignited before it reaches the lungs, and thus prevent those changes and motions which frequently end in pleurisy, pneumonia and other serious forms of disease.

Never stand still a moment out of doors, especially at street corners, after having walked rapidly.

Never ride near the open window of a vehicle for a single half minute, especially if it has been preceded by a walk; valuable lives—more than in battle, or good health permanently destroyed.

Never wear India rubber boots in cold dry weather.

Those who are easily chilled on going out of doors should have some cotton batting attached to the vest or outer garment, so as to protect the organs between the shoulder-blades [illegible] attached to the body at that point; a little there is worth five times the amount over the chest in front.

Never begin a journey until breakfast is eaten.

After speaking, singing or preaching, in a warm room in winter, do not leave it for at least 10 minutes, and brush the dust from the mouth, put on the gloves, wrap up the neck and put on a cloak or overcoat before passing out of the door; the neglect of these has laid many a good and useful man in a premature grave.

Never speak under a hoarseness, especially if it is required—or utter, or gives a hurting or painful feeling; for it often results in a permanent loss of voice or a long life of invalidism.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

TREES FOR WINTER.

No class of plants are more costly and turns made worse off of than evergreens. For shelter there is nothing like the Norway Spruce, yet we see many gardens and houses exposed to the northern blasts without an evergreen or tree of any kind to break the force of these winter winds. Other gardens are literally filled with evergreens, and this gives them a dark and gloomy appearance. For a screen, of course, the rows must be planted close in rows, but on the lawn, for beauty, here and there a [illegible] intermixed with other trees are all that is required. Trees with bright berries, like the Mountain Ash and Ebonymus are very desirable, and give to the winter season a bright and lively look. A correspondent thinks that evergreens, and especially evergreen shrubs, are not located in this country, and writes us to urge our readers to give more attention to this beautiful class. It is true that there is no country where evergreens are more needed than our own. Without them, how cheerless and desolate our gardens appear full five months of the year. Our attempts to introduce new evergreens, however, have not always been rewarded with success, as many things a which we had strong hopes have proved too tender for our severe climate. Thus our most beautiful native evergreen shrubs, such as the Holly, the Rhododendron, and the Kalmia, are difficult to remove, and do not live well with common treatment and in an ordinary soil. They are not generally propogated or planted, and deserve far more attention from both nurserymen and amateurs than they have received. We have however, many beautiful evergreen trees that will grow as easily as a Poplar, and are hardy enough for any climate between this and the Polar Sea.

A farmer's son, during a lesson in astronomy, was asked by the teacher if he knew what was meant by the milky-way. He intelligently replied, "why, sir, 'tis the way as comes from the cheese."

IGNORANCE.—Never be ashamed of your ignorance, for the wisest man on earth is ignorant of many things.

FOR

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

'Examiner'

OFFICE.

[illegible] TRUTH

[illegible] Destroyer. After many years of trial it has been found favorably known, relieving thousands from pains from Side, Back and Head, Cought, Cold, Sore Throats, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Complaints, Burns, Scalds, [illegible] The Canadian Pain Destroyer has been [illegible] before the public for a length of time, and when [illegible] is small [illegible], never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single instance of dissatisfaction, where the directions were even moderately followed, but on the contrary, [illegible] speaking in the highest terms of its [illegible] magical effects.

We think from experience we have had of its [illegible] tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon it being a sovereign remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, incuring the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and [illegible] Directions, enable it to a place under the list of *Remedies for* these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the unbounded satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.—Price only 25 cents per bottle All orders should be addressed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kemp, Wm. Coulter; in Millbrook by Dr. Turner [illegible] by Dr. Dunlop [illegible]

THE FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After [illegible] and patient research, this [illegible] has [illegible] Watson's Neuralgia King!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulate the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it REMOVES THE CAUSE of the ailment, ARRESTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

Watson's Neuralgia King also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering from these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

Watson's Neuralgia King has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

Watson's Neuralgia King costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

Watson's Neuralgia King is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. J. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Sep'. 26, 1861. 3m

Gutta-Percha Roofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1.50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,

23 Cedar Street, New York.

October 3rd, 1861. 40-1y

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither sears nor dries it,

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest, safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the name or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. J. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Oct 8, 1861. 3m

The Great French Remedy!

MADAM BOSIN'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for all Obstructions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and Obstructions from whatever cause. With one Bottle it absolutely invariably. These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action.—They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri, or Leucorrhœa, or the Whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this pertaining they should not be taken by the married ladies at certain periods, but at other times their use is perfectly safe.

N. B.—$1 enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a package of Pills by return mail.

[illegible] Crosby, General Agent, Fort Erie, C. W.

[illegible] Buffalo, N. Y.; [illegible] Druggists Agents, Toronto.

Sept. 17, 1861.

CAMPBELLFORD

[illegible]

OFFICE.

A Safe Cure

THE subscriber is compelled by circumstances to sell his Houses and Lot on Albert Street, on the Court House Hill, adjoining the property of [illegible] The [illegible] is one of the most delightful situations in Town, and will be sold [illegible]

LOW PRICE OF $800!

one half to be paid down, and the remainder in two years from time of sale. Title Perfect.

JOHN RITCHIE.

Peterboro.

Mother's Unlocked to Worm [illegible]

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms, they are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and nauseous Vermifuge in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them, and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Prunes or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

A. J. MATHEWS, General Agent,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past [illegible] years, and [illegible] this means of [illegible] with [illegible] better accommodations, hispatience [illegible] visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY TWENTY MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks [illegible] above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country,

W. CLUXTON,

Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro' April 30th, 1860.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Canital, 1.000 000.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,

Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

WESTERN INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 14th, 1857.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

AND

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING,

Peterborough, April 30th, 1859. 16

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYANT'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief in all those [illegible] and if taken according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an important trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryant's Wafers

Will find Bryant's Wafers

will find Bryant's Wafers

invaluable to restore

invaluable to remove

Invalids, to restore

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice!

And gives clearness to the Voice!

And gives clearness to the Voice!

They relieve in ten minutes.

They relieve in ten minutes.

They relieve in ten minutes.

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

of the Chest and Lungs.

of the Chest and Lungs.

of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists.

Sold by all Druggists.

Sold by all Druggists.

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS,

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge. They are built to last a lifetime, by giving a proper title.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and [illegible] the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post paid.

HENRY DENNIS,

Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps formerly by John Dennis deceased and manufactured, New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &c.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods,

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 12s, 20s

Old Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 12s, 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, do. Pipe Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Islay Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases. Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Essences, extracts, Starch, Candles, Tobacco, Brushes, Brooms, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN MADDELL.

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'

Dec. 5 1860.

Lightning! Lightning!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

300,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding [illegible] its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Smith has a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Building, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the use conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's Patina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

L. NIBLOCK.

Toronto, June 20th, 1861. 31-3m

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing harmful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heartburn, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agents.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And sure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed,

When the directions are followed,

When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

Agents can be sent by mail

Agents can be sent by mail

Agents can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W Kemp, Peterboro', and all dealers in medicines.

JUDSONS,

MOUNTAIN HERB

WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots

VERSUS

Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the [illegible] actions of your children, remember that it may be more than a mere [illegible] that affects them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we promise you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while using without [illegible] and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* issues directed, most will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and [illegible] but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and gentlemen as read the Bible.

This medicine is exceptional purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered by an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs. Ask for the "*Secret of Their Success*," of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, and they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

KILLS WORMS,

Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

CAUTION.—Always find the Name and Signature of S. L. JUDSON & CO. and the portrait of Judson, on each package of this Worm Tea.

S. L. JUDSON & CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

50 Leonard St. New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 350,000

ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms, on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Portions mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

Above, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tecuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once existed therein. You will read a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlet and Almanacs, to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "Mountain Herb Pills" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanacs and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or [illegible] matter gets mixed with it, it is at once dispatched to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the [illegible] and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become disturbed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life goes also out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and restores all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, cleansing and reconstituting the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of health and joy.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	Debility,	Inward Weakness,
Boils,	Fever and Ague,	Liver Complaints,
Bilious Fever,	Female Complaints,	Pains of Spirits,
Chest Diseases	Headaches,	Piles,
Costiveness,	Indigestion,	Rheumatism,
Dyspepsia,	Jaundice,	Stomach and Bowel
Dysentery,	Nervousness,	Complaints,
Fevers,	Pimples,	Worms,

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Pimples and Blotches of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Pastures, 6 miles of Shanghae of Mexico. See the Almanacs of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account of [illegible] of the "Great Mountain of the Moon."

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 50 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the Signature of S. L. JUDSON & Co.*, on each box.

S. L. JUDSON & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 50 Leonard Street,

NEW YORK.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTIBLE DEALERS. ☜

☞ The Canadian Pain Destroyer is a pre-eminent and sure remedy for Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Pantens' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Sea Sickness, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, as well as the stings of Insects, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and the bites of Venomous Insects and Tropical Reptiles.

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 8, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,

or Bobcaygeon.

WM. TULLY, Jr.

Monaghan.

September 18, 1861. 3m

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bonaventure.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Offices in Gillet's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

FOR MONTREAL

CASH

CASH STORE,

ONE Price ONLY.

Produce

Hunter Street, Peterboro'.

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD take this opportunity of thanking the Inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country for past favors, and would beg to intimate that he has received a large addition to his stock, on such favorable terms as enable him to offer goods at such

LOW PRICES,

as to convince every one who examines them

☞ *That he cannot be beat in the Town.*

The following comprise a few of the article generally in stock:

West of England Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinets, Drills, Denims, Stripped Cottons, Ginghams, Prints, Factory Cotton [illegible] Cobourg, Red and White Flannels [illegible] ton Warp, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Silk and Felt Hats, &c.

TEAS, TOBACCOES, SUGARS,

Soap, Candles, Raisins Currants, Coffee, Rice, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Remember the Spot: Next door to McKellar & Cameron's, Hunter Street.

Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 3m

STRAYED.

A RED 1 YEAR OLD HEIFER, MARKED on the tip and under side of off ear, and a white mark on outside of each thigh. Any person will be suitably rewarded by returning her to the owner.

STEPHEN WOOD,

Otonabee.

Dec. 10, 1861. 50

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which foster in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many sickling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing the above ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall restore the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. Its power to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle,

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people that they may keep up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent Philanthropists, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled excellence of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given, with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be persuaded to buy sarsaparilla, or pills, in other preparations they may make more profit on Dr. Ayer's, and take no others. The best physicians all over the country prescribe them, and the people know it.

All we remember are for sale by

Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, and W. A. Kemp, Peterboro'; Dickson, Lindsay; Dr. Turner, Millbrook; [illegible] Cobourg; [illegible] Port Hope; [illegible] Bowmanville; [illegible] Oshawa; [illegible] Whitby; and by dealers everywhere.

General Agents for the Canadas.

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged, re-fitted and refurnished, and as every convenience for the accomodation of the travelling public. It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Main Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HIS TABLE

is always supplied with the best the market affords, and

THE BAR

always supplied with the choicest of Liquors. Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call.

☞ A careful ostler on hand at all times.

WILLIAM CRESWELL,

Proprietor.

Bobcaygeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

PETERBORO' Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand, and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

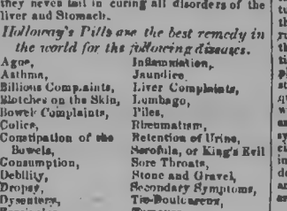
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OUTLEY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec. 20th, 1858. 51

Health and its Pleasures, OR DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES!

WHOSE BETWEEN THEM.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be irritable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for what can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; eat all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoid the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially the power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally admitted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be affected with stone or gravel, or with aches or pains settled in the loins near the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief where all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms,—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and Stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy in the world for the following diseases.

Ague,	Inflammation,
Asthma,	Jaundice,
Bilious Complaints,	Liver Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,	Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints,	Piles,
Colics,	Rheumatism,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Retention of Urine,
Consumption,	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Secondary Symptoms,
Erysipelas,	Tic-Doulereux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Venereal Affections,
Gout,	Worms of all Kinds,
Head-ache,	Weakness from what-ever cause,
Indigestion,	&c., &c.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

HENRY BENERY

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PIANO-FORTES & MELODIANS,

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

ROMAIN BUILDINGS,

No. 81, KING STREET WEST,

TORONTO.

BEGS to inform the public of Peterborough, that he will open his Warerooms in Toronto, where he will keep constantly on hand a large stock of the best Piano-Fortes for sale and hire. The satisfaction expressed by those parties with whom he had the honor of dealing for the past 6 years, with Messrs A. S. Nordheimer, induces him to hope that he will receive a large share of the public patronage in Peterborough. He will attend to the Pianos of his patrons with the same zeal as heretofore.

Toronto, October 14, 1861.

MONTREAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840.

CAPITAL STOCK, $800,000.

PAID UP..... $80,000.

Head Office, No. 9, Great St. James St. MONTREAL.

Wm. MURRAY, Manager.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that appointments as agent in Peterboro', for the above company, and is authorized to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and Personal Property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as low as those of any respectable office.

For further particulars, rates, &c., apply to

W. H. SCOTT.

Office in Merchants' Block, opposite the Post Office.

Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 3m

THE PETERBOROUGH EXAMINER.

☞ Subscribe at once for

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1862.

Volume VII.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 2.

THE EXAMINER

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the proprietor, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK—GEORGE STREET,

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum, payable strictly in advance, when not so paid, $2.

Rates of Advertising.

One Line, and under, first insertion 3d
Each subsequent insertion 1½
1 inch to ten lines, first insertion 6s
Each subsequent insertion 1s
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line) 6d
Each subsequent insertion 1½
Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements to without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Murphy's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE,
Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 28, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Munter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Harvey's Building, west door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St. Peterborough, 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's, George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Brick Block, opposite the Review Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. Office and Residence,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861. 3

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & SUMNER.)
Provincial Land Surveyor,
Office:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 4th, 1861. 41

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholstery & Undertaking, Ryan's Block, George Street Peterboro.

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND Brand on Water Street, opposite the Lutheran Church, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

H. IRVINE,
CONVEYANCER.
Office:—In Heathorn's Block, Hunter Street, (Third above Ormond & Gilmor's Drug Store.)
Peterboro' Book, 1861. 47

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
PLEASANTLY situated at the head of ST. JAMES STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business commencing next month) a regular line of Stages to and from all parts of the country, leaving at seven o'clock, A. M., daily, and connecting with the most important routes of travel. Passengers are taken to Lachine, Caledonia Springs, Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Chateauguay, Beauharnois, Coteau du Lac, Cornwall, Lancaster, Dundee, Vaudreuil, Rigaud, Hawkesbury, Grenville, Carillon, Lachute, Ste. Scholastique, Ste. Therese, Ste. Rose, Ste. Jerome, St. Eustache, St. Benoit, St. Andrews, St. Canut, St. Sauveur, Ste. Agathe, Ste. Adele, St. Jovite, Ste. Lucie, Ste. Marguerite, Ste. Anne des Plaines, Terrebonne, L'Assomption, Berthier, Joliette, Industry, Rawdon, Chertsey, Montreal, Lanoraie, Lavaltrie, Ste. Julienne, Ste. Elizabeth, Ste. Genevieve, Ste. Sophie, Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Law-form Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1862.

Volume VII. "THE PEOPLE." Number 2.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the proprietor, in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum, which must strictly in advance, or the paper will not be sent.

Rates of Advertising.

The Terms and rates for Advertising will be made known on application.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise the letter will not be taken off the office.

JAMES BENFREW, Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Offices the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W.

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

Mr. A. T. BEATTIFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by Hog Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (south) to Thomson's Store, George St. Peterborough. 12,

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's, George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Petrboro.
April 3.d. 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block, opposite the *Review* Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate Physician, Surgeon, &c Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having been studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. Office and Residence,—Brock Street, opposite McGaw's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 16

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861. 3

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE PITZGERALD & BERNARD.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
Office:—in Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 4, 1861. 41

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro.

ALEX. McNEIL,
SCRIBED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan. Orders left at the Examiner Office, George Street, or at his residence on Water Street, opposite the Union House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

R. IRVINE,
CONVEYANCER.
Office:—In Scatcherd's Block, Hunter Street, (Stairs above Ormond & Gilmor's Drug store.
Peterboro' March, 1861. 47

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
W. DECKER, Proprietor.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT, centrally situated at the head of ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has every business convenience, and especially with the best Steward of the Province, it becomes a great favorite with Travellers. It is now undergoing a thorough repair, and will be opened on the 1st of THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive improvements during the summer in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition, containing a number of new and elegant Bed Rooms; these with the old Bed Rooms, will be furnished with every convenience of Sleeping Apartments, Parlors, Reading, and Public Rooms, all on the same floor. The Dining Saloon will be on the ground floor, and the Tables will be supplied with the choicest delicacies of the season, and the Cuisine, Attendance, and Charges will be such as to merit a continuance of the favor of the travelling public. The Proprietor assures that, by strict attention to the comfort of the guests, THE ALBION will be one of the best Hotels in Canada.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 68 x 36, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,

in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

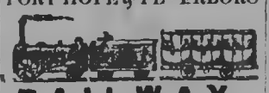
The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7, 1860. 54

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL, AND
COAL OIL LAMPS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO



RAILWAY.

ON and after the 4th of Dec, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at..... 7.30 a. m.
" Millbrook " ..... 9.05 a. m.
" Fraserville " ..... 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at..... 9.00 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at..... 3.35 p. m.
" Fraserville " ..... 2.55 p. m.
" Millbrook " ..... 3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at..... 4.55 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

PORK! PORK!
TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS!
200 BARRELS OF CHOICE
MESS PORK!
For Sale Low for Cash.
ROBERT COCHRANE.
Butcher at the Market.
Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1861. 41

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND THE BEST PLACE TO PURCHASE
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IS AT
HAFFEY'S,
All the Clothing is made on the premises, and warranted!!
Peterborough, Sept. 26, 1861. 30

MACLEARS'
ALMANACS FOR 1862.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has received all his fall stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY and ROOM PAPER,

AND WILL SELL
CHEAP FOR CASH!
as the times are hard.
THOMAS MENZIES.
Peterboro', 14th Nov., 1861. 46-3in.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1849, a person named De Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 45 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affection, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.

MRS. SEMANTHA JENKINSON.
Rochester, N. Y., May, 1861.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!

Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling

IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., Martin, claimants, A Catalogue of the heirs and assigns of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 60 cents, in United States' stamps, or two for $1. Old claims must be prosecuted at once. References:—A. K. Hill, Boston; J. Burnham, Chief of Police, Haverhill. Address W. W. S. ORESTON & Co., Box 220, Post Office, Boston, Mass.

VALUABLE
TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE comfortable Brick House near the business part of the Town.

THE Subscriber offers for sale those two good and substantial Brick Houses on Antrim street, one lot from George street. The houses are fitted up with every convenience; the premises are kitchen all round; the whole in a good and water cistern and spring well, shades, &c., on the premises.

TERMS:—One half cash, the balance in three years by instalments.

For further particulars apply to

DAVID GARLISLE.
On the premises.
Peterboro', Oct 23rd, 1861. 45-3in.

FOR SALE—Obelisk Tomb Stone Railroad Price. W. CLUXTON.

"David Slater" Will be Candid.
For Sale at A. W. Hough.

NOTICE.

DR. D. PENTLAND,

BEGS to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the support extended to him during the last 3 years, and begs to intimate that he has formed a co-partnership with Dr. F. G. Callender, and will ever be happy to meet his customers and the public at our rooms, over the Fur Store, Scott's Buildings, Corners of George and Simcoe Streets.
Peterboro, Dec. 3, 1861. 49

NOTICE.

Dr. F. G. Callender,

WITH great pleasure returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons in Peterboro and vicinity for the liberal support he has received during the last 15 years and would also state that he has entered into Partnership with Dr. D. Pentland, and trusts that by strict attention to business will merit a continuance of the favor.

Rooms in Scott's Block,—at his old stand.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,

HAVING many years experience, feel confident in their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.

Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES!

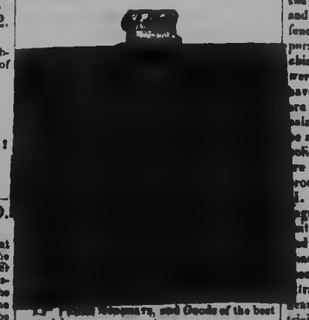
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.

N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

PETERBOROUGH
ROOM PAPER DEPOT.
NEWEST AND CHOICEST PATTERNS.

ROBERT STEVENSON,
(Sherbrooke Street,—nearly opposite the Huffman House,) offers his large stock of
PAPER-HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS,
BORDERS,
WINDOW-BLINDS,
&c., &c., &c.,
COMPRISING
OVER 20,000 Pieces!
at a Great Reduction from the usual trade prices, for Cash.

HIS STOCK OF
PAINT BRUSHES,
Varnishes,
Oils,
Paints,
Window Glass,
Curtain Fixtures,
&c., &c., &c.
IS ALSO LARGE, GOOD AND CHEAP.
☞ Window Glass cut to order.
Peterboro, Nov. 19, 1861. 47



DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,

HAVING many years experience, feel confident in their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.

Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES!

OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.

N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

Just received per Steamer, and Goods of the best material.
Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 50

SHOE-CLOSING!

THE subscriber is prepared to receive work in Shoe-Closing of all descriptions.
WM. DUMBLE.
Court House hill, one door above the Union School room.
Peterboro, Dec 4, 1861. 48

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons to harbour or credit my wife, Cecilia McRae, on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debt incurred by her after this date.
JOHN McRAE.
Douro, Nov. 20, 1861. 49-3in.

NOTICE.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

JAMES MEANY, School Teacher, First class certificate, is ready to engage for the year 1862. Any communications addressed to him, or his daughter, Miss Meany, Peterboro, will meet immediate attention.
Emily, S. S. No. 7, Nov. 19th, 1861.

REMOVAL.

R. D. BASKERVILLE,

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, HAS fitted up with many improvements at considerable expense, a Saloon on George St.

2 doors south of Lawson's Hotel,

where he will be in attendance on the public, during all business hours. Having visited some of the largest American cities the summer, he is thoroughly acquainted with the

LATEST FASHIONABLE IMPROVEMENTS

in his profession, and desires himself that he will not be found inferior to any in the Canadas.

☞ Positively no business on Sundays.
Peterboro, Sept 5, 1861. 37

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

THE CARRIER BOY'S ADDRESS, 1862.

Once more I am before you,
My patrons all dear,
With my usual 'Merry Christmas,
And Happy New-year,"
May many joyous seasons
Of peace and plenty fill,
Return to you patrons,
Well guarded from all ill.
Since last I did address you
Great changes have transpired
In all the world around us,
On this and every side:

Our country has been menaced
By a haughty, bragging foe,
And war's wild notes have sounded
A call for all to go,
To defend our loved country
From a ruthless foreign band,
Who would force us 'gainst our wishes
From our honored Fatherland.
But brave hearts and dauntless spirits,
Ever ready for the right,
Have boldly forward entered,
To battle with their might.
If their country forth should call them,
Home and pleasures all behind
Will be left, and onward pressing
Hoo-ra-ed victory they'll find.

The sword may now be sheathed—
Heaven grant it may be long—
But still let us remember,
In our standing firm and strong,
And inseparably united,
Among ourselves so free,
Will the charter of our safety
And our freedom ever be.
While we're an armed nation
We may have little fears;
Our trust against invasion
Is in our Volunteers.

But list! a voice of warning,
Or advice 't may rather be—
Let us stop this mean accusing
Of our neighbors' loyalty.
Because a man may differ,
In opinions fair and just,
Let us never basely slur him,
Or bring on him distrust.

But enough! I hear a wailing
Coming o'er the dark blue main,
The honored Prince of Gotha
By the hand of death is slain,
And a nation's grief is poignant,
For the Royal relict, left
To mourn the sad departure,
—Queen and Princes are bereft.—

But Death is no respecter,
And well that it is so,
Let us reversand, all ready,
When the call comes for to go.
If our actions have been proper,
And our life to Him been near,
We may meet the dark-winged angel,
Without a frown or fear.

Fain would I these poor lines lengthen
But space compels me now
To kindly thank you, patrons,
And politely make my bow.
For long 12 months more I'll truly
To your dwellings constant take
The stores of knowledge in my trade.
THEN PRAY BE A PRESENT MADE.

LIFE IN ROME.

The London *Daily News* correspondent, writing from Rome, on the 28th Nov., says:—

We are told that the unsettled state of the country would prevent many people from coming to Rome this winter, but we find a great many strangers here, both English and American, and the general impression is that there is at present at least no danger of political disturbances. We hear much of the lawless states alone in the streets after dark. Robberies are frequent in parts of Rome. A gentleman, a foreigner, was attacked the other evening in the Piazza d'Espagna by a band of men, and one interfered for his protective or defence, and he was robbed of his watch, purse, &c. We traveled from Civita Vecchia with a French officer who told us there were 20,000 French troops here. We have since heard there are 28,000. They are to be seen everywhere, in the churches, palaces, and streets. It would be fearful to be at the mercy of the brigand-looking Neapolitan troops we sometimes see, who, we are told, are fit for any atrocity. They are brought together and supported by Francis II. We have already heard much of the vagaries of the ex-Queen of Naples, who is quite one of the notabilities of Rome. She and her sister drive much about on the Pincio every day, and, for many other reasons besides being young and handsome, attract much attention. All the world has heard, to use a mild term, of the eccentricities of the Queen, and as long as they were confined to smoking cigars, and shooting every unfortunate stray dog, cat, or bird, however questionable the taste and humanity of the amusement, it did not much matter; but the Roman world, English and American at least, is much shocked at present by the report that some few days ago, for some trifling correctness, she shot one of her ladies in waiting. No one seems to doubt the truth of the report, and we were told to-day, by a person apparently well-informed, that the clothes of the unfortunate victim were not set on fire to make the death appear accidental. I give you the story as we hear it. The ex royal family are so unpopular that a story is more apt to lose in the telling—the "diavolo" is not as black as he is painted, and I must just tell you the story of the photographs. A number of photographs of the Queen have been selling here lately, and some enemy got a number of nude figures done from some model here, with the head of the Queen, and endorsed one as if from herself to the Pope, cardinal, and archbishop of Rome. The police have been endeavoring to find out the perpetrators, but have as yet got no clue.

We have been several times to St. Peter's; there have been some festivals lately. There is a very celebrated singer in the Pope's chapel named Mustapha, that nearly does good to hear. He has a wonderful voice, an alto, that is actually velvet, soft, rich and powerful like a fine instrument. The day before yesterday, St. Peter's Day, there was a grand procession, headed by the Pope and all the cardinals, archbishops, &c., &c., &c. It was a splendid sight, but we to-day, have had a much better and more favorable opportunity of seeing His Holiness; was right in front of Pope's throne at Mass, and heard him sing. He has a very weak voice, but sings in a pure tone. We went in the morning to the Church of St. Cecilia, which is built on the site of the house in which she lived. The church was most gorgeously decorated, with pale blue, crimson and gold-colored curtains, with profuse gold lace and fringe, and brilliantly illuminated, as we had reason to experience from the droppings of wax on our garments, and filled with a numerous audience. High mass was performed. There were three cardinals and many ecclesiastical dignitaries in magnificent costumes, and some fine music, Mustapha being there. Among the audience we saw Liszt, the celebrated musician. In the afternoon we heard the catacombs of Solistes, where the body of St. Cecilia was found, were to be lighted up, and we thought it would be a favorable opportunity to see them. The afternoon was lovely—the purple hills of Alzano and the broken arches of the Claudian aqueduct looked glorious, gilded by the rich sun light as we drove rapidly round outside the grand old walls of Rome, along the same Appian way over which victorious legions marched to the capitol. The usual entrance to the catacombs is by the Church of St. Sebastian, but the cemetery of St. Calixtus, in which the body of St. Cecilia was found, was opened on this occasion.—The number of carriages and pedestrians, among which were many priests, gave notice of something unusual, although I believe few expected what did occur. We got to a small door in a wall, beset with the nuisance of Rome, a number of most importunate beggars, shewing, as in Jerusalem of old, their infirmities. We followed a number of people up a few steps, and after crossing a sort of half field, half garden, came to rather a steep staircase which we descended, and walked along a dimly lighted passage, from which others branched off in differ nt directions in the most intricate and labyrinthine manner. Some times these passages expand into arched chambers which would contain many people. On each side of the passage are cut in the soft rock cavities in which are placed the bodies of the dead, some with quite legible inscriptions; a small lamp and vial containing blood, marked the tomb of a martyr. It seemed strange to be wandering among the tombs in which the early Christians were perhaps laid seventeen centuries ago, some of whom might have listened to the voice of St. Peter or St. Paul! The atmosphere is very peculiar and oppressive, stifling, and smelling of earth and dust. Not far from the entrance we came to one of the arched chambers I have mentioned, in which was found the body of St. Cecilia. A likeness, anything but flattering certainly, of the saint is cut out on the wall, and there were wreaths of flowers hung near a small table covered with white cloth, before which a jolly looking priest was telling a number of people who had assembled there incidents of the birth, life and death of the Saint, in a pleasant conversational tone. When we had seen all we came for, we were glad to return to the sweet upper air and bright sunshine, and we were enjoying this and idly gazing at the line of carriages drawn up along the road when two horsemen, in uniforms of dark blue and silver, rode up, and we saw two carriages, each drawn by four black horses, approaching. We thought, perhaps, a cardinal and some, but there was a murmur among the people where we stood of "The Pope, the Pope!" and a great gleam of satisfaction over the faces of the many priests near us. The carriages drove up, the Pope alighted, followed by some cardinals in violet robes, and entered the small door. He gave his benediction, and some money, to the kneeling beggars. Some priests, and two gentlemen in ordinary costume, advanced to meet him, with low bows and smiles, whom he received most courteously, and they accompanied him on each side, as he came on smiling and talking where we stood.—He was dressed in a long snow-white robe, with a white silk sash, a gold chain and cross round his neck, a large signet ring, and a broad brimmed crimson hat. Many people knelt as he passed; we bowed, as a proper act of homage to a sovereign, and ex pression of sympathy for an aged human being placed in a trying and painful position. We walked all the way across the garden quite close to him. He conversed cheerfully, almost mirthfully, with the surrounding gentlemen, from time to time stopping to bless those who knelt before him. Many ladies, in long crinolines, knelt down, and while he supported himself on the shoulders of two priests, devoutedly kissed the toe of his scarlet slipper. Some English ladies kissed his hand. All was done smilingly and cheerfully. When he reached the catacombs he was met by the same priest who had addressed the people at the tomb of Cecilia, and he descended the stairs, and we all followed in a quiet orderly manner. No English crowd would behave so well on so exciting an occasion; there was no rush or crowding as we went along the narrow passage to the arched chamber before mentioned. Here the Pope, cardinals, and priests knelt for some time in silent devotion, and then passed out by another opening, and returned very leisurely to his carriage, in the bright sunshine, through the same respectful crowd; some more beckoning, a good many prostrations of ladies by the attendant priests and gentlemen, some benedictions, and then he entered his carriage and drove off. There were a few cpuzz, the most energetic from an English lady near, who enthusiastically waved her handkerchief.

QUEER COUNTRY.

A letter from the Honorable county in California says:—The pagans professes a religion of mahogany, the apostolic gravity of which is to some time water, and a head of stone the apostle gravity of which is from time water. A proselyting party burned here some time, evidently a spark in Wilkie's river where this enable being stole down a hill. One of the company threw into the river a piece of mahogany—it sunk; it threw in a piece of pumice stone and it floated! This was put more forcible illustration human nature, and adds an illustration more expressive than eloquent, to show he would go to the dogs, "should they [illegible] good behaviour, and [illegible] of the Gospel.

A FORTUNATE KISS.

The following pretty little story is narrated by Fredrika Bremer, who vouches for its truthfulness:

In the University of Upsala, in Sweden, lived a young student, a noble youth, with a great love for studies, but without the means for pursuing them. He was poor, and without connections. Still he studied, living in great poverty, but keeping a cheerful heart and trying to look brightly at the future, which looked so gloomy at him. His good humor and excellent qualities made him beloved by his young comrades. Once he was standing with some of them in the great square of Upsala, prattling away an hour of leisure, when the attention of the young men became arrested by a young and elegant lady, who, at the side of an elderly one, was slowly walking over the place. It was the only daughter of the Governor of Upland, living in the city, and the lady with her was the governess. She was generally known for her goodness and gentleness of character, and looked upon with admiration by all the students. As the men stood gazing at her, as she passed on, like a graceful vision, one of them suddenly exclaimed:

"Well, it would be worth something to have a kiss from such a mouth!"

The poor student, the hero of our story, who looked on that pure angelic face, exclaimed, as if by inspiration:

"Well, I think I could have it!"

"What!" cried his friends in a chorus, "are you crazy? Do you know her?"

"Not at all!" he answered; "but I think she would kiss me now if I asked her."

"What! in this place—before all our eyes!"

"Freely!"

"Freely."

"Well, if she will give you a kiss in that manner, I will give you a thousand dollars!" said one of the party.

"And I,"—"and I," exclaimed three or four others; for it so happened that several rich young men were in the group, and the bets ran high on so improbable an event.—The challenge was made and received in less time than we take to tell it.

Our hero (my authority tells not whether he was handsome or plain; I have my peculiar ideas for believing that he was rather plain, but singularly good looking at the same time) immediately walked off to the young lady, and said:

"Mine frolen, my fortune is now in your hands."

She looked at him in astonishment, but arrested her steps. He proceeded to state his name and condition, his aspirations, and related, simply and truly what had just now passed between him and his companions.

The young lady listened attentively, but said with great sweetness:

"If by so little a thing so much good can be effected, it would be foolish for me to refuse your request;" and publicly in the open square, she kissed him.

Next day the student was sent for by the Governor. He wanted to see the man who dared to seek a kiss from his daughter in that way, and whom she had consented to kiss so. He received him with a scrutinizing bow, but after an hour's conversation, was so pleased with him that he invited him to dine at his table during his studies at Upsala.

Our young friend pursued his studies in a manner which soon made him regarded as the most promising student in the University.

Three years were now passed since the day of the first kiss, when the young man was allowed to give a second one to the daughter of the Governor, as his intended bride.

He became, later, one of the greatest scholars in Sweden, and as much respected for his acquirements as for his character.—His works will endure while time lasts, among the works of science; and from this happy union sprang a family well known in Sweden even at the present time, and whose wealth and high position in society are regarded as trifles in comparison with the wealth of goodness and love.

For the Examiner.

ENIGMA.

The foundation of this Enigma is in Holy Writ, and Hebrew is the language.
M. Cmdn. 29, 1.

My father and mother is one man, yet my mother and father are two.
My father is a woman, and she is my mother, yet my father is a man like other men.
The birth-day of my mother is the birth-day of my father,
Yet my mother was not born on the day that my father was born.
The day on which my mother married me was that on which my father wedded me.
A child sucking my mother's breast, also sucks the breast of my father.
He who transgresses my mother's commands, behold he transgresses the precepts of my father.
During the time that my mother sleeps, wakefulness is not permitted to my father.
It is also impossible for my mother to go out whilst my father is asleep.
Who can say, that the day on which my mother died was the bitter day of my father's death.
Yet truly the day of the resurrection of my mother will be the day on which my father will be restored to life.

A NEW ENIGMA.

Translated from the Hebrew.

We understand it is determined by the military authorities shortly to construct a telegraph communication with Montreal, which, when completed, will be of the greatest importance in the event of the commencement of the line.

"Examiner" Calendar, 1862.

1862.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Feb.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Mar.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
April			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
May					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					

1862.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Aug.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Sept.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
Oct.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Nov.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
Dec.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

A MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

The Niagara *Mail* publishes the following as original, in the shape of a matrimonial advertisement sent to that journal:

I am a young lady of twenty residing in the County of Lincoln I have brite eyes dark hair My Cheeks are like fair blowen roses I am tall have a good disposition and am very fond of Music have a competent knowledge of household affairs I am desirous of giving My hand heart and Fortune for better or worse No young Gentlemen need reply to this under twenty-eight or over thirty-five He must be tall and have pretty eyes and hair Faire skine and Rosy Cheeks Not known to wore a little beard on his Chine like a Goat Nore like a Persian kine He must have a good disposition and possess prosperty.

Address
LILLIE JOHNSON,
Queenston Post Office
Canada West.
For five weeks only
November 24, 1861.

THE THREE P's.

At the close of the last century, a poor, awkward, uncouth boy entered London, but he was so long, lank, and ungainly that he seemed fit only to be the drudge of a printing office—run errands, bring water, sweep the floor, and the like. Already had poverty and the hardness of the world made him sour, unhopeful and despondent. Under less discouragements, many a youth has abandoned himself to a thriftless life, having no higher aim than to live but for the day; or, worse still, has plunged headlong into all the extravagancies and indulgencies connected with thriftlessness and crime. But the boy had vigorous health—this imparted to him a mental aim, a moral power, which soon showed itself to his employer. He was *prompt, persevering* and *painstaking*; and with the other qualities, in spite of the fact that he was good at nothing, in everything tolerable only, he made his way to the "woolsack" (that is the seat of the highest judge in England,) and lately died worth a million of dollars, among the most honored men of his nation and age.—Lord Chief Justice Campbell. "His employer, seeing his dull nature, but noticing at the same time that when he had anything to do, he went at it promptly, and with great painstaking, kept at it until the work in hand was done, although painfully slow, he patted him on the shoulder, always spoke cheerfully to him, and with considerable consistency, threw little jobs in the way, by which the heavy boy might hire a little money, and be stimulated to greater activities.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN FORBES.

Sir John Forbes, M.D. physician of her Majesty's household, recently died in his 76th year. The deceased was the fourth son of the late Mr. Alexander Forbes, and was born at Castlehaine, Banffshire, in 1787. He was educated at the Edinburgh Grammar School and at Marischal College, Aberdeen, but received his medical education at the University of Edinburgh, and served for several years in the medical department of the navy. In 1816 and 1817 he was Surgeon of the Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies, where he was present in several naval engagements, and received the naval war medal. In 1817 he graduated as M.D. at Edinburgh University. In 1824 he is referred to in the British practitioner the great discovery of auscultation by [illegible] Laennec's practice, and wrote an original work on the same subject in 1824. In 1830 he was appointed physician in ordinary to the late Duke of Cambridge, a position of great honor to the profession. During the Queen's visit to Edinburgh in the following year, Sir John was one of her medical attendants. He was also one of the physicians of the Queen's Private Household, and [illegible] personal confidence of Prince Albert. In 1853, and [illegible] he was appointed one of the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, and in the following year, Sir John was one of the physicians of the Crimean Hospitals. He was also one of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Scotch Universities, and [illegible] Colleges of Physicians, Doctors of Civil Law, Fellow of the Royal Societies, and for several years examiner in medicine to the Conjoint Examining Board.

A "Drill Assembly" has been formed at Quebec, consisting of fifty persons, who have volunteered to take part in the [illegible] pot.

READY, AYE READY.

We all remember that when during the Indian mutiny, it was thought necessary to despatch Sir Colin Campbell to Calcutta to assume the command of the forces, the gallant old general gained great credit for having demanded only twelve hours to prepare for his departure. In this, however, he was outdone by the late Earl Cathcart, who when asked by Lord Hill, the then General Commander-in-Chief, what time he would require to prepare himself for active service and proceed to Canada with despatches, replied, as he rose to take his departure, after a moment's hesitation, "Half an hour my lord, but if necessary I will be ready in twenty minutes."

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

On Thursday last at a place [illegible] of Edinburgh town," a dog rushed into a butcher's shop, seized hold of, and bolted off with a leg of mutton. The butcher gravely walked to a lawyer's office in the neighborhood, informing the man of law he had come to consult him about a rather important affair. He told of the dog and the leg of mutton (which he valued at 7s.), and asked if the owner of the dog was responsible for the theft. The lawyer at once said the law was quite clear on that point, and

PRINCE ALBERT'S DEATHBED.

THE LAST MOMENTS AND THE FUNERAL OF THE DECEASED.

Wealth of Queen Victoria.

(From the London Times, Dec. 16th.)

The news of the serious illness of the late Prince Consort alarmed and amazed all England on Saturday. To the attentive readers of the *Court Circular* it was only known that his Royal Highness was slightly indisposed, and the bulletin which on Saturday announced that his illness had taken an unfavorable turn spread dismay and astonishment throughout the country. Then, all at once, the fearful affliction which threatened her Majesty was seen, and on every side information as to the state of his Royal Highness' health was sought for with the most intense earnestness. The announcement, which we published in our third edition of Saturday, that a change slightly for the better, had taken place in the illustrious patient's condition, was welcomed as almost a relief from the state of feverish anxiety under which all had waited for news. Unhappily, this slight improvement, which raised such ardent hopes wherever it was known, proved to be but a precursor of the final issue.

During Saturday morning—at least in the early part, His Royal Highness undoubtedly felt better and, notwithstanding that his condition was of the highest degree precarious the change, though sudden, was marked, and almost justified the strong hopes which were then entertained that he would recover. The change was but for a short time, and, in fact, but one of those expiring efforts of nature which give delusive hopes to the mourners round so many death-beds. Soon afterwards his Royal Highness soon relapsed, and before the evening it became evident that it was only a question of an hour, more or less.

The Prince sank with alarming rapidity. At four the physicians issued a bulletin stating that their patient was then in "a most critical condition," which was indeed a sad truth, for by that time almost every hope of recovery had passed away.

Her Majesty, and the Prince of Wales, (who had travelled through the previous night from Cambridge), the Princess Alice and Helena, and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, were with their illustrious relative during all this mournful and most trying period. The approach of death from exhaustion was so rapid that all stimulants failed to check the progressive increase of weakness, and the fatal termination was so clearly foreseen that even before nine o'clock on Saturday evening a despatch was forwarded from Windsor to the city, stating that the Prince Consort was then dying fast. Quietly and without suffering, he continued slowly to sink, so slowly that the watchers were powerless long before the last moment had arrived, when ere five minutes before eleven, he ceased to breath, and all was over.

An hour after and the solemn tones of the great bell of St. Paul's—a bell of evil omen—told all citizens how irreparable has been the loss of their beloved Queen, how great the loss to the country.

During yesterday the intelligence was received everywhere with a feeling so painful that it would really be difficult to exaggerate the amazement and grief manifested. The first fear—a wide, deep, and general fear—was, that the great and keen affection which has pleased Heaven in its wisdom to visit the Royal family, might prove too much for the strength of Her Majesty, and that she herself might sink under her irreparable bereavement.

A bulletin, however, posted at Buckingham Palace, stating that the Queen, though overwhelmed with grief, bore her loss with calmness, and had not then suffered in health was soon known everywhere—such was the eagerness with which news of the Queen at such a heavy time was sought for.

(From the London Times, Dec. 17.)

Yesterday evening Lord Sydney, (the Lord Chamberlain) issued his instructions for the funeral.

The custom which remained in force up to the burial of William IV., of interring members of the Royal family by torchlight has for many years been discontinued, and will not be resumed on this melancholy occasion. The funeral will take place on Monday next, the 23rd inst., and at about the same hour of the day as when the Duchess of Kent was buried, between 11 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

In accordance with the custom usually followed of late years, the funeral will not be a state one, nor will the remains of his Royal Highness lie in state. All these details, however, have been entrusted to Messrs. Banting, who have for so many years conducted the royal and public funerals in this country. But few and simple as are the rites which mark these solemn occasions, a great amount of preparation is necessary beforehand. St. George's chapel, Windsor, where the interment will take place, has to be draped and carpeted with black, the royal vault to be opened, and time allowed for the arrival of the representatives of foreign courts who will be deputed to attend on this occasion. All these arrangements have been carefully considered, and the shortest possible time in which they can be completed is by the date we have mentioned. At the funeral his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will act as chief mourner, supported by the Duke of Cambridge and by the Crown Prince of Prussia.

The remains will be laid in the royal vault. There are two vaults beneath St. George's chapel—the Glostster and the Bibal vault. The former was finally built to offer the interment of the Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, the last member of the branch of Hanover. The royal vault is kept apart exclusively for the coffins of the immediate members of the reigning family. Three coffins close the entrance to this final resting place of departed royalty, the boys of which are kept by the Sovereign, the Lord Chamberlain and the Dean of the Chapels Royal.—Amongst the the Queen, who was laid by the side of her royal husband, which vault has not been opened since the death of William IV., and the inscriptions which were put forth by some [illegible] to the place in which the coffin of the Duchess of Kent was subsequently deposited in this structure was apparently inadequate. The royal vault was never opened on that occasion at all, distance coffin only received by the workmen earlier descriptive till the vaulted arch at Frogmore was completed.

[illegible]

During yesterday the inner shell which [illegible] will enclose the remains of the Prince Consort were forwarded to Windsor. According to custom, the body will be interred in four coffins, the innermost of which being of [illegible] metal, could remain with him, then an outer, [illegible] very massive coffin of mahogany; over all comes the state coffin or case, of [illegible] and with massive silver gilt ornaments. On the leaden coffin will be [illegible] name, surmount with the style and titles of the deceased Prince. The mahogany coffin will simply bear a plate with his name and the date of his birth and death. On the state coffin will be the customary silver gilt plate bearing an inscription similar to that on the leaden coffin.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS FATHER'S DEATH

If anything could increase the respect which the bereaved family now command, it would be the devotion with which all its members have endeavored to aid and comfort the Queen in her affliction. We believe the Prince of Wales has not fallen short of his sister, the Princess Alice, in this respect, and that he has already taken his place by his mother's side as her stay and support in her distress. We have, indeed, as a people, every reason to hope that this good beginning may be followed by a career equally meritorious, and that, as the Queen has, within a few hours of his father's death, undertaken to associate him with her in the arduous work of the British Monarchy, the Prince may feel at the solemnity of his position, and fit himself to the part to which he is destined. It must be obvious that for the Prince of Wales the period of nonage is past. Though legally a minor until November, 1862, his Royal Highness is nearly as old as his father was at his marriage, and more than two years older than his mother was when she ascended the Throne. If we add to this that he has been specially educated to wear the British Crown to which he has been Heir Apparent from his birth, and that he has had opportunities of seeing the world which were denied to his parents, not to speak of their predecessors of the House of Hanover, the Prince ought now to show the faculties which will make a good King. It is, no doubt, a sudden change which has come upon him. But a few days ago he was a youth at the University, without a thought of public life, and now he finds himself on the steps of the Throne as its first friend and counsellor. From being restrained even beyond what is usual at his age by the care of a prudent father, he find himself to some extent the head of his family—at any rate, its oldest male representative, and in some sense the guide of his younger brothers and sisters. The destiny for one so young is, indeed, a great one, but it is at the same time weighted with the heaviest cares. To bear these cares the Prince must now make up his mind, if he wishes to gain the affection and esteem of the country. The national goodwill is not to be obtained without some sacrifices, and the Prince has before him, as in the fable, two paths—those of duty and pleasure. The next few months will decide whether he is to stand in popular estimation where his late father stood—whether in the King who is to rule over us we are to look for one who, like his parents, will take an interest in all that benefits his people, and will show ability and energy in the study of it, or one who will only receive the conventional respect which belongs to his rank and office. Exposed to many temptations, his Royal Highness must resolve to earn public applause by resisting all that will draw him from the side of a mother and a Queen who requires his help, and from the service of a nation which needs every counsellor it can find.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR NOT TO BE STOPPED BY THE SURRENDER OF SLIDELL AND MASON.

(Cor. of the Manchester Guardian.)

London, Friday, Dec. 13.

In the present state of the public mind, when war or peace is little more than a matter of conjecture, upon which, as we are all equally informed, one man's opinion is as good as another's, every straw indicating the direction of the great issue is eagerly watched. To-day comes the telegram announcing that a proposal for an arbitration is about being made by King Leopold. In the minds of some this is associated with a rumor prevalent during the last week that the Queen regards the possible contest with extreme discomfort; so much so that she had the dispatch to Lord Lyons, as originally framed, modified into a more pacific form. The close friendship between Her Majesty and King Leopold seems to give a kind of connecting link between the telegram of to day and the rumor of the early part of the week. But I think it will turn out that as little attention ought to be paid to the one as to the other. In the first place, I do not think it likely that the Queen really made any modification in the dispatch; and, in the next place, no suggestion of an arbitration could have emanated with the sentiments of the Government.—They regard it as a clear and well defined case of a wrongful act done, which must be repaired by the restitution of the Confederate Envoys. No more is asked, and nothing less will be accepted. And, if my information be not erroneous, either Mason and Slidell, or Lord Lyons will be in Liverpool by the 29th or 30th of this month. The Government has asked for no apology. No importance is attached to any apology that could be made by the Federal Government, and the mere is reduced to the simplest possible proportions—the prompt surrender of the gentleman taken from the deck of the Trent.

The probabilities of war or peace, as I have said, are merely a matter of opinion; but I think those whose views of public affairs are most valuable, from their position and experience lean to war. It is argued that every day the Confederate Commissioners are detained lessens the likelihood of their being given up. The Seward Cabinet has had time to look into the affair, as it was their bounden duty to do; and, if they felt they were wrong, they should have at once signified to Lord Lyons their readiness to repair the error into which their servant had fallen. It is expected that, with Mr. Seward's views about England, it is hardly in human nature to suppose that he has not got a paragraph into the President's Message which will commit him to a course inconsistent with our demand. The incident of the Harvey Birch became known beyond the Atlantic just in time to revive the excitement which had begun to subside after the arrival of the San Jacinto. It is feared that all these things will turn the scale in favor of war.

When I say this result is feared, I am aware which is by no means applicable to a large number of our public men, who look beyond the affair of the moment. The expectation of an [illegible] that many of the day is not far distant when the Southern Confederacy must be recognized; and this consummation they look forward to bringing about [illegible], to which we must be prepared to submit for peace. It is with this view, and in the interest of our [illegible] to see the Federal Government not working out their own ruin by [illegible] to Canada without any reference to the reply of the American Cabinet. Mr. Horace Mann has not [illegible] landed at Liverpool and received a address that he would be well out. If we are to have a war with the North, in connection with the United States Government, there would be no more disadvantageous moment for the purpose. It would be a great deal sooner, and would [illegible] time of the Autumnal Fleet. The [illegible]

A BATTALION OF BRITISH GUARDS FOR CANADA.

From the London Post, December 13.

The route having arrived at the Sheet street Barracks, Windsor, early yesterday morning, for the immediate departure for town of two hundred rank and file of the First battalion of Scots Fusileer Guard, which have been doing garrison duty at Windsor Castle since October last, the men were in readiness as early as ten o'clock in the forenoon, when they marched through the town in high spirits to the Great Western station *en route* for Paddington, headed by the fine band playing *"I'm off to Charleston early in the morning,"* and loudly cheered by the inhabitants. On arriving in town they were to join the second battalion of Scots Fusileer Guards, in order to make up their full compliment of 1,000 men who are to sail immediately for Canada.

LESSONS TO BE DRAWN FROM THE EVENTS OF THE PAST FEW WEEKS.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

1st. These events have demonstrated that Britain has lost none of her vigor, and that she is now as prompt and decisive in any just cause as she was in the days of Queen Elizabeth, Oliver Cromwell, or William Pitt. It was a sublime spectacle to see the whole nation rising up as one man to protect or avenge two individuals with whom she had no kind of sympathy, but who had been arrested under the protection of her flag.

2nd. They have demonstrated that the United States are not that embodiment of self-will and unreasonableness which they have been supposed to be in all international questions. It was believed that they would ask everything and grant nothing, and, to attain their ends, threaten and boast to the very uttermost; but notwithstanding a few feeble utterances of this kind on the part of the Wallandigtams, Hales, Storrs, and such like ill-balanced minds, it is found that the United States can be as prompt to accord redress when they are in the wrong, as to demand it when they are in the right. There will, therefore, we doubt not, hereafter be a better appreciation of American character, and more cordial feeling in Britain towards the States than heretofore.

3rd. They have demonstrated that Canada is loyal and courageous to the core, and that her population might in any emergency be relieved upon by Britain to rise up as one man to defend their homes and maintain the British connection.

ROYAL ARTILLERY FOR BRITISH AMERICA.

In addition to the two batteries of Royal Artillery of the fourth brigade—now *enroute* for Quebec—the entire tenth brigade of garrison Artillery, now consisting of eight batteries, stationed at Woolwich and Shoeburyness, has been placed under orders for immediate embarkation to Canada, Nova Scotia and the British possessions in North America. The first, second and third batteries of the brigade, commanded by Majors J. G. Boothby, T. S. P. Field, and Captain H. Hayman, are ordered to leave Woolwich on Friday morning by railway for Liverpool, to embark at that port. Two batteries of this division arrived at Woolwich this day from Shoeburyness, and in addition those in Harman, F. Galloway, and C. J. M. Prothero; the 8th battery, Major R. B. M'Crea, second Captain M. Tweedie, Lieutenants W. H. Noble, D. N. Taylor and T. S. Rothwell. This division will also include two additional batteries, to be formed from the depot brigade at head quarters. A strong detachment of the coast brigade of Royal Artillery, and two battalions of the Military Train Corps, will embark for the same destination as soon as possible. Three batteries of the artillery force will proceed to Halifax, N. S., and the point of disembarkation of other batteries will depend to a great extent upon the state of the St. Lawrence. The force will be amply provided with warm clothing, and the means of travelling over snow and ice.

THE AMERICAN STONE FLEET.

Many of our readers may now and then have noticed in our telegraph columns, a reference to the "rat-hole squadron" or Stone Fleet, and not thoroughly understood its meaning. For their information we may state that the fleet numbers forty-five old whale ships purchased at the eastern ports, and heavily loaded with large stones. There are many reasons why whale-ships were selected for the purpose. For sinking the vessels, a lead pipe, six inches in diameter, had been placed through the bottom of each vessel. This was plugged up at each end, and a faucet inserted in the middle. When this pipe is opened, it is supposed the ship will sink in half an hour; but as it may be necessary to expedite matters, two three-inch augers are supplied each vessel, so that the bottom may be honey-combed if necessary. Twenty vessels will be sunk in Charleston harbor, and the remainder off Savannah. When once resting on the bottom, the action of the tide will partially bury them in sand, and eventually form a bar across the harbor.—*Pilot.*

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO!

New York, Jan. 2.

By a arrival to-day at this port we learn that the Spanish squadron took possession of San Juan de Ulloa, on the 16th of December. Vera Cruz was evacuated by the Mexican troops the next day. They retired without firing a gun.

Havanna letters say that Santa Anna and Miramon are both to go to Mexico.—General Paia was at Havana and was about to leave for Mexico with reinforcements.

We learn from the Havanna *Diario* that the Governor of Vera Cruz was willing to evacuate the city but demanded and received a requisition of twenty-four hours. Gen. Gazotte, on landing, issued a proclamation to the troops and another to the people, the former to the effect that the troops had come thither only to demand satisfaction for the failure of treaties and violence committed against their compatriots, and to obtain guarantees against similar outrages in future. The question satisfactorily of the army would be, after fulfilling the mission of the Queen, to return to its own country with the certainty of having merited the affections of the Mexicans.

Nearly 100 convicts of the latest pattern have been found in San Juan de Ulloa.

[illegible] Col. Baskerville resigned his position in the American army, and to make room for his step, is raising 2,000 men for the Queen of England under the British [illegible] named lately.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Volunteers—F. W. Haultain,
Removal—Mercer & Bros.
[illegible]—Lewis, Lovett & Co.
Removals—[illegible]
New Store—Duncan McDonald,
[illegible]—[illegible]
Public Notice—William Hustis,
[illegible]—Patrick Bulteny.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1862.

REFLECTIONS ON THE PAST AND PRESENT.

The year 1861, with all its joys, cares, and sorrows, has passed away, and is no far from our grasp as the years before the flood. The commencement of a new year is a fitting period to review the past, in order that we may the more profitably employ the future. And here it is well to note that Time, like a vast rapid river, bears us along towards the great Ocean of Eternity. It never stops, nor never will stop, but at the dictation of Him who created it, hence we should learn the importance of improving time as it flies, for time once lost never returns—the moment which is lost is lost forever. There is not a year that passes away but is marked by something in our personal history as well as in the history of nations and the world generally. The year 1861 will be memorable in witnessing the dissolution of the American Union. In but a little more than three quarters of a century, the world has witnessed the growth of a nation from thirteen feeble States, numbering some four million of inhabitants, to thirty-three States, with a population of nearly thirty millions, and increasing as well in all the elements of national prosperity. Embracing as it does in its territory the climes of the Temperate zone as well as those of the Tropics, and producing luxuriantly all the fruits of the earth, necessary for the existence and comfort of man. No other people possesses so large a tract of fertile land in so eatable a climate for the existence of the human race—capable as it undoubtedly is of maintaining a population manyfold more of its present inhabitants.—With all its prosperity and its future indications of greatness, a spirit of discord, long apparent, breaks forth among this very people, and at this moment about one-third of this nation appears to have established a confederacy of its own, having its President Senate, Congress, Army and Navy, and all the requisites of a nation, and the year just closed has witnessed the armies of the two sections of this great and heretofore prosperous nation meet in deadly strife, the one struggling for a separate existence, the other to put down the rebellion so called. The one section of the country claiming the right of separate sovereign States to secede when they choose, the other denying that right; and the old year goes out witnessing an army nearly a million of men in camp, or ready in short notice to meet the foe—over 600,000 men against 350,000—and although portions of their hosts have met and killed one another, as yet no battle worthy of the name has been fought. It is for the future to tell of the victories and defeats of this belligerent forces. It is now some eight months since, we may say, this civil war commenced, during which period a marked depression of trade has been observable in Canada, and we have felt that war though at a distance from us affects the channels of commerce, and has left its mark on both our imports and exports. In connection with this civil war the past few weeks have been marked with an intense excitement all over the country, arising from the feeling entertained both here and in England of a probable rupture between the Northern States and England, growing out of the *Trent* affair. Though we felt as one man in our determination to assist all in our power to vindicate the unsullied honor of our dear fatherland, yet the prospect of a war with so close a neighbor as we know would be most disastrous to us commercially and pecuniarily. And now when we see that cloud clearing away we feel to breathe more freely, and hope springs up indicting coming prosperity. We do not wish it to be understood that we were afraid to meet a foe, if he venture upon our soil, because we feel rejoiced that the prospect of a war passes away; nothing of the sort. We do not want to go to war, nor do we brag what we can do and will do, but if need arise we can do something, and we reiterate the challenge, "Let them come if they dare." The exploits of '73 and '12 can be repeated in '62.

The elections of 1861 are somewhat remarkable. Our future political prospects look forbidding. When the people properly feel the burdens now groaning upon them they will probably arouse themselves, meantime, they seem willing to bear them and are pleased with those imposing them.

During the year just closed our good town has been visited with three very destructive fires—the last particularly so. Several substantial structures on the ruins have already been erected, indicating our elasticity and ability, phœnix-like to rise from such conflagrations.

Death, the inexorable visitor, of the human family, has, during the year, made many visits among our friends and acquaintances, and many familiar faces, will be seen by us no more. And not only among the lowly has death been busy, but the great and noble have fallen under his stroke, and even in the circle of royalty has the fell destroyer entered, and cut down the husband of our beloved Queen. We cannot but drop a tear over departed worth, for a most worthy man was the Prince Consort; a consistent and practical philanthropist, always at work, and at the head of every project for the bettering the condition of the poor and working classes, an ardent promoter of commerce, for the advancement of the arts and sciences, a kind friend, a faithful and loving husband, and an affectionate father; and may the Divine hand dry the tears of the widow and the orphans.

We congratulate our readers upon the position of affairs generally, notwithstanding the alarm of war, and the loss and distress consequent upon the late news. Though competitors are being formed for every "arm of the service" as one of the many placards has it, though others are drilling and preparing for the work, yet we have plenty of good turkeys and geese to enjoy the festivities of the season, to say nothing of beef and mutton, and pork *galore*. We have been blest with bountiful crops. We have as much business as we could reasonably look for. The backwoods are alive with men, and no particular stagnation exists in any branch. Before the unhappy news of a national embroglio, the saw-mill owners were looking forward to a brisk summer business. American buyers were in town and were about closing with some parties on favorable terms, when the war news cut off negotiations. We may now reasonably look forward to a return of prosperity in the lumber business, and consequent prosperity in all other branches of trade. We therefore now make our bow and wish all our readers and patrons a happy new year, and trust that while they rejoice in view of what they have and expect, that they will remember the poor and stretch forth the hand to aid them, at the same time we hope that they will not be unmindful of the *poor* printer.

☞ The reflections on the old and new year were crowded out of last week's issue.

THE "DISLOYALY" SLANDER.

The *Leader* in a late number in an article headed "What we have gained by the Trent discussion," says: "One special advantage must occur from the spectacle to which we are adverting. The accusations of disloyalty that have been so often bandied about will not be so much heard in future and the rancorous feelings they occasioned will be permitted to rest." We are pleased to find this acknowledgment from such a quarter. There was not in Canada a more foul libeller of disloyalty than this very *Leader*, during the recent elections. The greater part of the government press continually charged the opposition with disloyalty, and the object appeared to be to make the elections turn upon this point. Some of the supporters of the government have stoutly affirmed that the elections did turn upon *disloyalty*. We always feel disposed to give credit to men who *honestly* hold political opinions even though they be in opposition to our own, but we make free to say that the men who have either by *viva voce* writing or the press, attempted to impugne the loyalty of the opponents to the present government, knew at the time that they were falsely accusing the men who they now acknowledge to be loyal. We have before given our views on this subject, and we feel confirmed that a more base and cowardly act has never transpired in the country, either by oppositionists or ministerialists than that wicked one uttered by John A. McDonald, taken up and reiterated by the Post Master General, Mr Conger and such worthies, and by the *Leader* and its confreres, that loyalty was confined to the Ministerial side of the House.

We trust those gentlemen in Peterboro' who acted so base will get their deserts. The papers have all "backed out" and they will have their reward. The people will learn that they cannot place confidence in such false, truculent accusers of innocent men. Such conduct merits the execration of every right-thinking man of whatever party he belongs to. Their present attitude and conduct bear on their front as if written in legible characters the odious epithet of *false accusers*.

ANTICIPATED COMPLICATIONS.

The news of the Trent difficulty being amicably and honorably settled spread joy and gladness all over Canada as well as the Northern States. In Wall Street the effects following Secretary Seward's answer to Lord Lyons was magic-like, stocks went up, confidence seemed restored, capitalists and bankers seemed to breathe more freely, and commerce all over the land revived. We feel assured that all sensible and reflecting men everywhere will rejoice that we are saved from the horrors of a war which at one time seemed so imminent, although, as our readers are aware, we never yielded our expectation of an amicable settlement of the Trent difficulty. Mr Seward in his lengthy reply to Lord Lyons has earned for himself the repute of being a clever man. It was said by some of his countrymen that he left a back door open by which he could escape with *eclat*. This he has admirably effected and his country is indebted to him for his astuteness in cating a leek so pompously.

We are, however, sorry to find that new "complications" are likely to arise out of the blockade of the Southern ports. Apart from the international view of the case it appears that the act of sinking the sixteen stone ships at the mouth of Charleston harbour is one that arouses the anger of England and France, showing, as they maintain it does, a malignity of feeling bordering on the demoniac. The *Times* says of it that "people who would do an act like this would pluck the sun out of the heavens to put their enemies in darkness, or dry up the rivers that no grass might for ever grow on the soil where they had been offended." As for ourselves we would deprecate any improper interference by other nations in American matters, and we should deplore any circumstance that may unfortunately lead to hostilities. We are for peace at all costs save national dishonor. At the same time we are afraid that the Northern government may commit themselves to the legitimate interference of neutral powers who are always jealous of international rights. We are aware that great allowances should at the present time be made for that pecuniarious. Civil discord is always more difficult to manage, than national broils, and it is no wonder if in the engagement of so difficult a task as suppressing the rebellion of one third of the nation, examples of a very grave character will be committed.

As to the sinking of the "stone fleet" we say nothing about the legal right of doing so, but the act carries with it something repugnant to our better natures, and we cannot feel astonishment at the strong language employed by the Times. That our people as well as the British people generally will act together, honorably, and justly, by deed and speech, towards our neighbours in the present struggle, Canada may rest assured, and may the Divine hand dry the tears of the widow and the orphans.

THE COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Little or no interest was taken in the elections.

In the South Ward Messrs. E. Chamberlen, James Ryan, and George Hughes, were elected without opposition.

In the North Ward Messrs. W. Toole, H. Lawson, and C. Bradfield, went in by acclamation.

In the Centre Ward Messrs. W. Cumming, John Reid, John Maloney, Thomas White, jr., Thomas Eastlood, and James Stevenson, were nominated. Messrs. Stevenson and Eastlood were soon withdrawn, leaving the contest between the four first-named. The polling was continued till the afternoon when T. White, jr. having only 10 votes recorded in his favor, was withdrawn, and Messrs. Cumming, Reid and Maloney, were declared elected.

In the East Ward a number of candidates were brought out, but the contest was between Mr. Ormond and Mr. Robert Stevenson, which ended for the latter. The three elected were Messrs. Fry, Dickson, and Stevenson.

SMITH.

1st Ward.....	John Walton.
2nd Ward.....	M. S. Deap.
3rd Ward.....	Adam Hall.
4th Ward.	Isaac Gorbutt.
5th Ward.....	John Galvin.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES ELECTED.

North Ward.....	Mr. Jos. Ford.
East Ward.....	Mr. R. Stevenson.
Centre Ward.....	Mr. R. Kingan.
South Ward.....	Mr. W. Lundy.

A WORTHY APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Wm. Arnott has been appointed Chief Constable of the Town for the unexpired term, in the place of Mr. Wm. Cumming, resigned. The new Council will probably appoint Mr. Arnott by by-law for this year.

FIRE.

The small frame building on Hunter St., occupied by Mr. Griffin, and Messrs Wm. Mercer & Bros., was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. The wind was favorable, otherwise Mr. Bradburn's building and those adjoining would have also been consumed. It is almost a wonder how the store of Messrs. Lemay & Turcott escaped. As usual the cow-bell on the engine-house failed to awaken the inhabitants, and very few were out at the fire. We hope the new Council will do something toward putting the town in a better position in case of fire. It would be an easy matter for one of the Volunteer Companies to form themselves into a Fire Company also; in many towns it is so. Defence against *fire* is the prime duty of a volunteer.

Perhaps when the Battery guns arrive, one of them may be fired as a fire alarm. Something is needed.

☞ The examination into the loss of the North Briton on the Magen Islands has resulted in a recommendation of the Magistrate and Nautical Assessor to restore the certificate to Captain Grange, with a caution. The only point of blame was that on the Captain's going below at midnight having given orders to the Mate to sound and afterwards *countermanded that order*. It was supposed if that order had not been countermanded the vessel might have been saved.

☞ The weather has been very remarkable so far this season—very little cold and no snow. Up to noon on New Year's day it was mild, raining and thawing. The wind changed soon after and commenced blowing and freezing. Since then it has been rather severely cold, but, strange to say, up to the present time we have had little or no snow. It is a question if the "oldest inhabitant" ever saw so little snow in this locality as we have had this season.—Sleighing is out of the question, waggons and buggies are all the go—a novelty indeed for this latitude. We fear the fall wheat will suffer from the severe frosts.

[redacted]

THE FIELD BATTERY.

Our friend Col. Haultain is at work in earnest to raise a Battery of Artillery.—That he will succeed beyond his greatest expectations we have no doubt whatever.—Without the least disparagement of our other Volunteer Companies, we must say the Peterboro' Battery of Artillery will be a Company of which the Province may yet be proud. The extended experience of Col. H. as an artillery officer in the British Army, fits him peculiarly for commanding; and the men cannot but have the greatest confidence in their commander. As will be seen by advertisement a meeting will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday at 2 o'clock, in connection with the formation of the Battery, when all information respecting it will be made known. We hope to see a large attendance, particularly from the neighboring Townships.

MAYORS ELECT,—1862.

Whitby—Dr. Gunn.
Prescott—Dr. Brame.
Lindsay—F. E. Cornish.
Oakville—G. K. Chisholm.
Collingwood—John McWatt.
Belleville—James Benson.
Dundas—John M. Thornton.
Stratford—H. McCulloch.
Niagara—Dr. Wilson.
Paris—H. Vidgeon.
Milton—W. D. Lyon.
Windsor—Mark Rankin.
Perth—J. G. Haggart.
St. Thomas—Dr. I. Southwell.
Peterboro'—Charles Perry.
Brantford—J. D. Cameron.
Galt—Mr. Robinson.
Paton—Walter Ross.
Sandwich—Charles Baby.
Lindsay—Mr. Simons.

NEW PAPERS.

"The British Canadian" is the name of a decent-looking sheet to be published in Port Hope, the first number of which has reached us.

We see it stated that Mr W. S. Johnstone, formerly of the Cornwall *Freeholder*, is about to commence publishing the Port Hope *Guide*, for some time defunct.

MAD DOGS.

The present season is an unusual one for the prevalence of hydrophobia. In many places the entire canine race has been exterminated. The appearance of a mad dog in our streets on Tuesday, has awakened many to the danger of leaving dogs at large, unmuzzled. A number of dogs were bitten by the mad one, and they in their turn will in time go mad also. We think some steps should be taken to destroy all dogs showing symptoms of hydrophobia.

MALICIOUS.—Mr. R. D. Baskerville, hairdresser, was the subject of another malicious outrage, on the night of the 31st ult. an apple was thrown through one of the large panes of glass in his shop. The authorities should take some steps to protect a quiet, respectable resident from such outrages. This is the third time Mr Baskerville has suffered in the same way. He offers $50 reward for the discovery of the offenders in the three instances.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I understand you in noticing my letter in last week's *Examiner*, you mean to say that the Sheriff has no control in the matter of the publication of his official notes. He is bound to give them to the government organ for insertion. If so all I can say is that it must be hard for a person to be to such a fix, and I regret that Mr. Hall has had to submit to so hard a tax upon his temper. I am well aware there are many subsidized papers in the country, and was aware that the *Review* was one, but could not understand how the Government had control of Sheriffs' advertisements. Nor can I yet understand it unless it be in the compact between the government and its officer. Query,—supposing there was no government organ in Peterborough and the papers in it were in opposition, would either get the Sheriff's advertisements? If so, which?

TITUS.

Peterboro', 6th January, 1862.

JOIN THE VOLUNTEERS.

We would strongly recommend each and all of our able-bodied fellow-citizens to join one or other of the Volunteer corps being formed. Even, if happily peace be preserved for the present, the inducements to volunteer are many. A regular system of drill is very beneficial, both physically and mentally. An erect carriage is obtained by drill; and the man who walks erect, his chest expanded, and his lungs obtaining free breathing scope, is always healthier than he who moves about street, bent as if by sickness or premature old age. A system of drill, too, is a sure cure for laziness; and he who pays attention to his drill will have no time for loafing.—And if, unfortunately, war should break out the benefit of joining these companies now will be found to be incalculable.

We hear of some of our merchants—aye, and men, too, who prate of their loyalty—saying, "Oh, we have no time to attend to these things." It may be that ere long they will wish that they had taken time. It is too late to prepare for danger when it is at your doors; and if, which is by no means impossible, an invasion of Canada should take place, and the property of men who have no time to drill should be destroyed, the verdict of their fellow-countrymen will be, "served them right." Many, again say, "We will not join just now, but if invasion does take place we will fight as well as the best of you." So said the Northerners, and they did fight—at Bull's Run. We tell these gentlemen who hang back that they will not fight as well as the volunteers. To fight well, an army must be well drilled and well disciplined, and militiamen without drill or discipline are an obstacle instead of assistance to regulars. Again we say to all, "Join the Volunteers."

MURDER AT HARWOOD.

(From the Cobourg Sentinel.)

It is with feelings of painful regret that we this week record a most lamentable case of murder, which was committed at Harwood, Rice Lake, on Monday evening last. It appears that a man by the name of Christopher Reynolds, a resident of that place, while in a state of intoxication on the evening above mentioned, was amusing his children by singing to them, whilst his wife, who was near her confinement, sat on a chair near by. His wife made some remark which displeased Reynolds, when he made a kick towards her, striking the chair on which she was sitting with such force as to knock it from under her, when she fell heavily on her side upon a foot stool, causing such serious injury that she expired in ten minutes afterwards. She never spoke a word after falling. Dr. Reid, Coroner of this town, proceeded to the premises of Reynolds on Wednesday last, and empanelled a jury. Several witnesses were examined, but the principal evidence was from Mary Reynolds, daughter of Christopher Reynolds, who being only 12 years of age, said she was unacquainted with the nature of an oath; her evidence was taken without the administration of the oath. She stated that "her mother, the deceased, was sitting in a chair about 10 o'clock on Monday evening, the 30th ult., she said something to my father which made him angry, when he put his foot against the chair and shoved it over, when mother fell off the chair, and over a stool, which was on the floor, with the legs up. When mother was on the chair, she seemed quite well, but as soon as she fell, she said 'God help her, that was her last.' Father said mother had been quarrelling all evening, but the last time he struck at or near her, and when he pushed the chair. When I first wanted to go out for assistance father wouldn't let me; but told me not to make a noise.—Father had been drinking during the evening, and I think he was tipsy." The jury returned the following verdict:

That the said Alice Reynolds did come to her death by injuries inflicted by the Christopher Reynolds, on the evening of the 30th of December last, and that the said Christ'r Reynolds, not having the fear of God before his eyes, did feloniously kill and slay Alice Reynolds, against the peace of our said Lady the Queen, her crown, and dignity.

☞ Messrs Stiell and Mason have departed for England to [illegible] purchase Woollens.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer* writing on the 10th says:—

"The sympathy for the Southern Confederacy, manifested in Canada and in the British provinces, will probably bring about the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, against which the agricultural interests of the country have [illegible] united [illegible] with [illegible]—or rather purchased. [illegible] facts concerning the manner in which the Treaty was ratified by Congress will be elicited [illegible] show the workings of the 'lobby, a dozen years since."

IS IT A MYSTERY?

On Friday afternoon last, while a fisherman named James Goodwin was in the marsh east of the Don river, and near Ashbridge's bay, he discovered lying in the mixture of mud and water of that locality a black hat, a coat and other articles of clothing, in the pockets of one of which was a silver watch and a small amount of money. Inside of the hat were the words "Wm. F. Stewart, 60 Camp street, New Orleans." Goodwin took the property to his residence on the Kingston road, where it now awaits a claimant. It is not known how it came into the marsh, and fears are entertained that the owner may have lost his life there. Search was made, but no trace whatever of a human body could be found. Is it possible that some dread mystery remains to be developed?—*Leader.*

WRECK OF AN UNKNOWN VESSEL.

ARDY BAY, Jan. 4, via Smithville, 6.

On Monday last the shores of this Bay were strewed with half barrels of butter, boxes of cheese, and small portions of the cabin of a wrecked ship, also a number of boxes marked "W. D." 20 pairs of Canadian boots for Rifle brigade per *Australasian*, a cask of butter marked "R. Tennant, Liverpool," and a box cover marked "J. Smith."

Yesterday a portion of the keel with a portion of the wheel came ashore.

No bodies have been discovered.

The vessel is supposed to have struck at St. Paul's.

....The London *Court Journal*, of a recent date, says:—"A second petition has been received from the inhabitants of Maine, praying for re-annexation to Her Majesty's dominions."

....The James Wilson, from Melbourne, on which 25 guineas premium was paid at Lloyd's on Saturday, owing to her being considerably overdue, arrived in the Thames on Monday evening. The James Wilson was about 126 days at sea.

....In consequence of the lamented death of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, his Excellency the Governor General did not receive visitors on New Year's Day.

....The Prince Consort expired in the apartment known as the King's Room, in which King George IV. and William IV. died.

....A despatch to the Chicago *Times* dated St. Louis, Dec. 30, [illegible] to hope for further news from Missouri. Ten thousand troops, it is stated, under Generals Curtas, Asboth and Wyman, have Rolla for some unknown destination—possibly to garris n Carthage and Springfield and prevent Price's return to the Ozage, if they cannot force him to give battle.

....They are building a railway under ground through the city of London. Deep down beneath gas pipes, and water pipes, and sewers, a large artery will in future drain the overflowing surface of that mighty city. The first portion of this great work extending from Paddington to the Victoria station, will be opened by the first of May next.

....It is reported among the military authorities here that in addition to the 12,000 troops already ordered to Canada from England, 7,000 more are to be sent to each of the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia—making a total force in British North America of about 33,000 men.

....A proclamation in the Official *Gazette* withdraws the town of St. Thomas from the jurisdiction of the Council of the county of Elgin. Another proclamation withdraws the town of Port Hope from the jurisdiction of the Council of the United County of Northumberland and Durham.

....In addition to Prince Consort, his titles were:—Field-Marshal H. R. H. Prince Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c. He was born on 26th August, 1819,—married to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria on 10th February, 1840,—and died on 15th December, 1861, aged 42 years and nearly 4 months.

DIED IN SHORT OF HOURS.—On Sunday it was discovered that a female, a steerage passenger by the screw-steamer *Falcon*, which arrived at the Broomielaw from Londonderry, had expired. Dr. Mills was sent for, and he is of opinion that death resulted from natural causes. From a letter which was found on the person of deceased,

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ETNA."

New York, Dec. 21.

The steamship Etna which left Liverpool at noon on the 12th and Queenstown on the 13th, arrived here at 8 a. m.

The steamers of the Canadian, New York and Philadelphia lines were stipulating with shippers for the right to call at any intermediate port, discharge cargo, &c., should it be deemed unsafe from war or otherwise to go to their ports of destination.

President Lincoln's message claimed great attention, notwithstanding that public feeling was deeply engrossed with the death of Prince Albert. The silence of the President's message on the Trent affair was the subject of much conjecture and comment. It was generally regarded as a loop hole for escape, and gave rise to some hope of peace, although the general construction was warlike.

The *Times* argues that by studied silence the President left himself at the door for retreat, but thinks the chances of peace are undoubtedly diminished.

The *Times* says nothing can be more ungracious than the President's treatment of foreign powers; for their forbearance, a gracious and courteous acknowledgment was due. The *Times* also devotes an article to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, which it treats with ridicule, and denounces as an unparalleled crime the project of blocking up ports by sunken vessels.

The *Post* treats the message as undoubtably warlike, and although remarking the silence in relation to the Trent affair says it was scarcely within the ordinary scope of a Message; it also charges the President with ingratitude in delaying with maratime powers. In the same article it says the despatch to Lord Lyons was simple and final, it is ultimatum in itself.

The *Daily News* considers that silence in the Trent affair is an indication of prudence and caution, favorable to peace. It is pleased to believe that President Lincoln desired to hold himself free, to speak at an appropriate time—it nevertheless complains of Mr. Lincoln's reticence, and the little credit he gives Foreign Governments.

The *Star* justifies silence relative to the Trent affair, and praises the clearness, force and ability of the Message.

The *Herald* takes a contrary view, and deems peace as almost hopeless. A vote of thanks to Captain Wilkes is regarded as an insult to England.

Warlike preparations continued.

The Persia took out nearly 1,200 troops.

The Grenadiers and Scots Fusilier Guards would embark on the 19th.

All disposable vessels in the Mediterranean were assembled at Gibraltar, ready for immediate departure.

Admiral Dacres is appointed second in command to Admiral Milne.

Parliament meets in the middle of January.

The death of Prince Albert has caused a most profound sensation, and a great sympathy for the Queen, who has borne her bereavement with much fortitude. The warmest eulogiums have been passed towards the Prince, and a strong sympathy from the French and other continental Courts, many of which went immediately into mourning.

Lord Palmerston was ill from the gout, but is better.

Liverpool, Dec. 19.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady; corn easier; provisions firm; consols 90 to 90¼.

LATEST.

London, 19th.

Yesterday there were additional Shipwrights taken in at Portsmouth Dockyard to get ready with the utmost despatch the additional ships ordered for Sea.

The two batallions of Guards ordered to North America left this morning for Southampton where they will embark to-day.

Several French journals maintain that France should give moral support to England by recognising the justice of her demands and the independence of the South.

Liverpool, Dec. 19.

Pending the news from America in response to the demands of the British Government, in regard to the Trent affair, the British papers have but little to say.

The *Times* has a severe article on the brutalising effects which civil war produces, and denounces several Northern measures.

The *Opinione Nationale*, the organ of Prince Napoleon, says that France has no other enemy but England, and France should not weaken the United States.

Madrid, Dec. 19.

The American minister had left Madrid on leave of absence.

Paris, Dec. 19.

Count Pourtallis, Russian minister, is dead.

London, Dec. 19.

It was current at Paris yesterday that the French government had sent a note to Russia, Prussia, and Austria, suggesting common mediation of the great powers between England and America.

The *Herald's* correspondence observes that a tender of such mediation would be a menace and it would rejected on that very ground.

Admiral Dacres will hoist his flag on the Edgar, as second in command of the North American station.

A portion of the Mediterranean fleet is gradually accumulating at Gibraltar, to be ready if necessary to cross the Atlantic.

Yesterday additional shipwright were on at Portsmouth dock-yard, to get ready with the utmost dispatch the additional vessels ordered for use.

The two battalions of the guards ordered for North America, left this morning for Southampton where they will embark to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Halifax, Dec. 31st, 1861.

The Steamer Asia, from Liverpool, Dec. 21st, via Queenstown 22nd, has arrived here.

The Cahawba arrived at Queenstown on the 21st.

Breadstuffs firm; flour quiet but tending upwards; Corn's 30¼ to 30½ for mixed; Provisions were all slightly lower on Friday; Provisions firm; Canada closed on Friday at 90¾ to 90¾ for money.

The ship Hesperus had arrived at St. Nazaire, from Charleston, S. C.

Political news was without any striking importance at this juncture.

The Asia brought 1500 troops with stores &c. She arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

She has 20 passengers for New York and $7,000 in specie.

Lord Elgin and Bishop Are leaving for British North America.

FURTHER BY THE ASIA.

Halifax, Dec. 31

Warlike preparations continued unabated.

Additional troops were ordered to be ready to embark, but the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 21st says that no more are likely to be placed under orders until hostilities are actually declared.

The steamship Cleopotra would leave Liverpool on the 21st for Queenstown, there to embark over 500 men of the 17th regiment.

The Magdelna would embark about 1,000 men at Southampton on the 21st. The Parana with about 1,000 of the Scots Fusilier Guards left Southampton on the 20th for British North America. The mail steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, numbering about 50, were to be armed and made capable of resisting privateers in case of war. The gun boats in second class reserve at Portsmouth had been ordered to be fitted out immediately.

Liverpool, Dec. 21.

Breadstuffs are tending downward, and all descriptions are slightly lower. Provisions are firm.

London, Dec. 20.

Consols closed at 90¼ to 90¾ for money.

LATEST.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

Breadstuffs firm. Flour quiet and tending upward.

Halifax, Dec. 31.

The steamships Adriatic and Persia have arrived here with troops.

The Cleopatra and Parana are likely to be here to day.

Passengers by the Asia here report a rumor that the blocking up of Charleston harbor with stones, is likely to lead to difficulty with European powers.

It is further rumored that England's warlike preparations will continue in view thereof, and that the surrender of Mason and Slidell are not the whole of England's demand.

The Asia will sail at six p. m. for New York.

Papers between the Etna and Asia contained no real news.

The Paris correspondents generally say they believe that hostilities between England and America will not be arrested, and that opinion has become more general.

The admiralty had notified that instruction had been sent to protect the British shipping in the China and the Indian seas.

New York, Dec. 21.

The London Morning *Post* reports that the instructions to Lord Lyons combine such judiciousness and temperance of procedure, that the American most tender of his pride, will be unable to complain of England's course as menacing or haughty.

A telegram of the 20th inst., from Berne, Switzerland, contains the following important announcement:—

The Federal Council has received the circular addressed by the French Government to the European Powers, that the arrest of Mason and Slidell was contrary to principles which are regarded as essential to the security of neutral flags. The circular states that the French Government deemed it necessary to submit this opinion to the Cabinet at Washington, in order to determine it to make concessions which the French Government considered indispensable.

A large meeting of officers and masters in the mercantile marine had been held at London, and they had resolved to heartily cooperate with the Government whenever their services might be required.

The Shipping *Gazette* says, that whether merchantmen be armed or not, the Government must detail a number of the fastest and most efficient ships to watch American privateers.

Mr. Cobden, in a letter declining to attend a public meeting at Brighton, strongly advocates arbitration in the American dispute and says that the object of all national men and true patriots should be to enforce principles of mediation on the government on the terms of agreement made at the Paris Congress Mr. Cobden thinks that no question can be more within the scope of the Paris resolution than that pending one, and the true test of the disposition of the Americans people will be the expressed willingness on the part of England to resort if necessary to mediation should such a conciliatory step meet with no better response than a desire by America to insult and wrong England at the powers of Europe would forthwith be arranged on England's side. Mr. Cobden says that the cry for peace is hardly enough at the present moment; what is required is peace on principles of impartial arbitration.

The London *Times* editorially disputes the arguments of Mr. Cobden, and says that the course he advocates would by no means tend to the preservation of peace either in the present instance or for the future.

The *Times* says:—"We insist upon knowing clearly whether we are in a reign of war or peace. If the seizure of the prisoners Mason and Slidell was an act of war, and as such it must be encountered by war. If they disown it they must prove their sincerity by repairing it. It is impossible to negociate in the former case, and the latter has not yet arisen. There is therefore no room for arbitration."

The *Daily News* while asserting that England will be satified with nothing short of full satisfaction for her violated rights, says it would obviously be harsh, violent and unjust to deny he American government of all right of replying and positively to refuse to hear what she has to urge on the legal points at issue, should there be any difficulty at Washington, in at once meeting England's demand. A little frank intersourse and explanation between the two governments would in all probability remove it, and this would be by far the best, most dignified and honorable way of settling the dispute. Failing in this it is for America to propose arbitration, and England would not be justified in refusing such invitation. The article concludes by denouncing the tone, menace and insult adopted by some of the journals.

The *Daily News*, in another article, defends the North from the charge of the *Times*, that the war was brutalising the Northern States. It also justifies the projected blockade of Charleston and Savannah by the stone ships as a *bona fide* operation of warfare.

The *London Herald* bitterly criticises Mr. Steward's foreign correspondence, charging him with insolence, folly and wickedness, as wanton and mischievous as any that history records.

The *Times* has also an editorial on Mr. Seward's dispatches and treats them with ridicule. Mr. Seward assumes to instruct the dutch human race as to the origin of the rights and pretensions of the war in America, and has confident assurances as to the dimensions and duration of the war.

Movements were taking place between the government and the authorities of Liverpool looking to the defences of that port.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says, that neither France nor Russia have taken any steps as mediators.

The Paris *Patrie* in commenting the five French panels at New York say, others are shortly to be sent there.

The Times that gives currency to a report that the French government had proposed to Russia, Austria and Prussia a common mediation of the Four Powers in the Anglo-American question. The report was generally discredited.

The London *Herald* says, the tenders of mediation in such a form would be a menace and would be rejected on that ground.

English funds on the 20th were firmer, and had advanced ¼ per cent, chiefly owing to large investments. Various peace rumors were also instrumental in causing the rise, but there was nothing reliable in them. The demand for money was still increasing.

The Queen and Royal family had been to Osborne, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the Queen's health. No further bulletins had been issued.

The Prince of Wales remained at Windsor until after his father's funeral.

FRANCE.

The Paris bourse was a shade firmer on the 20th instant, closing at 67f. 25c. for rentes.

The suppression of one company per regiment in the French army had been spoken of.

ITALY.

Signor Ratazzi had tendered his resignation of the Presidency of Deputies but the chamber unanimously expressed a desire that he should retain his post.

SPAIN

The government bill levying an import duty on raw cotton had been laid on the table of the Cortes.

TURKEY.

The monetary panic had subsided. The government had forcibly superceded financial operations.

Fuad Pasha had been appointed his provisional successor in Syria.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of the 27th November would probably reach London in season to go forward per the Asia.

QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

The ship Ben Payson from Charleston, had arrived at St. Naziare.

The steamer St. Andrew, of the Quebec and Glasgow line, has been chartered by the government to convey troops, &c.

London, Dec. 22.

It has been decided that Parliament is to assemble on Tuesday the 14th of January.

The rentes closed to-day firm, at 67.75 35c.

The *Temps* asserts that a dispatch had been recieved from Mr. Seward saying that the American government is ready to guarantee every facility to neutrals compatible with the rights of belligerents, and would give any satisfaction in case of the infraction of any rule that has been adopted. This dispatch was dated before the Trent affair, but it is considered as showing the peaceful inclinations of the American government.

Paris, Dec. 22.

The Senate has agreed to the Senators' consultum by 132 against 1 vote.

M. Fould maintained the correctness of his late report to the Emperor, and said that it caused a rise in the public funds, which would have continued but for the apprehension of war between England and America.

The useless ness of extraordinary credits is demonstrated by what is now happening in England. Without the transfer of extraordinary credits, large bodies of troops and formidable fleets could be dispatched, without parliamentary action.

Berlin, Dec. 22.

The Council of Ministers have determined to convoke the Chambers on the 14th of January. The rumors of a ministerial crisis are unfounded.

Turin, Dec. 22.

The budget has been approved by 232 against 39 votes. The financial statements of minister Vosige, produced a good impression. The deficit for 1861 is put down at 400,000. The latter by the alienating of the Neapolitan and Sicilian rentes and by a portion of the loan will be reduced to 259,000,000, which the Minister proposes to cover by several new taxes, which it is estimated will yield 29,000,000, and the balance can be covered by treasury bonds.

London, Dec. 22.

The *Observer*, a ministerial organ, says that England wishes for peace, but she will gain by war, as it will enable her to rectify her American frontier, open the ports of the South, and give a lesson to the United States.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

London, Dec. 12.

Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others report flour tending downward; American quoted 30s to 31s. Wheat irregular and 1d to 3d lower; red western 11s 9d to 12s 9d; white western 13s to 13s 6d; white southern 13s 6d to 14s. Corn easier; mixed 33s 3d to 33s 9d; yellow 33s 6d; white 37s to 39s 3d.

PROVISION MARKET.

The same authorities report beef active and firm. Pork steady. Bacon easier. Lard firm at 47s to 52s.

PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers circulars report sales quiet at 37s for pots and 36s for pearls.

LONDON MARKETS.

Barings' circular reports breadstuffs quiet but steady. Iron dull and tending downward.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Breadstuffs generally firm. Provisions firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 21.

Consols closed at 90¾ to 90¾ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £34,000.

Special Notices.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC has now arrived and is ready for delivery gratis by all druggists, to all who call for it. Our readers may be surprised to know that this little pamphlet which has become so much a favorite in our section has quite the largest circulation of any one book in the world, except the Bible. It is printed in many languages and scattered through many nations as well as supplied to almost the entire population of our own vast domain. Every family should keep it, for it contains information which all are liable to require, when sickness overtakes them and which may prove invaluable from being at hand in season. If you take our advice, you will call and get on Ayer's Almanac, and when got, keep it.

Married.

At Port Hope, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hunt, Mr. Joseph Chase, to Miss Louisa Ann Hay, both of Peterborough.

Died.

On the 28th ult., of inflamation of the brain, Wheaton Hoover, eldest son of Mr. Christopher Leary, of the township of North Monaghan, aged 11 years and 9 months.

At his residence, in Smith, on the 3rd instant, after an illness of three months, Mr. Matthew Thomas, native of Hornbymead, Hall Shiring of Yorkshire, England, aged 48 years.

At Pittsboro, on the 6th instant, Aubrey, youngest son of Abel Morrow, Esqr., Reeve, aged 19 years and 2 months.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, January 9, 1862.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₩ brl	4	00	@ 5	00
Wheat ₩ bush. fall	0	85	@ 0	90
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	0	80	@ 0	85
Barley ₩ bush	0	35	@ 0	45
Oats "	0	20	@ 0	30
Peas "	0	40	@ 0	45
Potatoes	0	25	@ 0	30
Pork ₩ cwt	3	50	@ 4	00
Beef ₩ cwt	3	00	@ 4	00
Butter ₩ lb	0	10	@ 0	12
Hay ₩ ton	9	00	@ 0	00
Hides ₩ cwt	4	00	@ 5	00
Wood ₩ per cord	2	00	@ 0	25

WM. CUMMING,
Market Clerk.

TOTORTO MARKETS.

Monday, January 6, 1862.

Fall Wheat 95c a $1 02.
Spring Wheat 85c a 88c.
Barley 46c a48c.
Oats30 c a31 c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 8.

Flour—firm; sales of No. 1 superfine at $4 10 to $4 30.

Wheat—Upper Canada spring at $1 06, ex cars.

Peas—67 to 68c per 66 lbs.

Ashes—pots, $6 to 90 $7 00; pearls, $6 75 to $6 80.

Dressed Hogs—$4 25 to $5 75.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 4.

Flour—without material change; sales 8,000 brls at $5 45 to $5 55 for superfine State; $5 75 to $5 80 for extra State; $5 45 to $5 55 for superfine Western; $5 75 to $5 90 for common to medium extra Western; $6 90 to $6 95 for shipping brands extra Ohio.

Canadian Flour—unchanged; sales 400 brls at $5 50 5 to $5 55 for superfine; $5 80 to $6 75, for common to choice.

Rye Flour—steady at $3 50.

Rye—steady at 81 to 83c for State.

Barley—quiet at 72 to 80c for Canadian and Western.

Corn—quiet and very firm; sales 30,000 bushels, 65c to for new mixed Western.

Oats—dull at 43 to 43c for Western, Canadian and State.

Pork—quiet; sales 100 brls at $12 25 to $13 for mess; $8 50 to $9 for prime.

Beef—quiet.

Lard—quiet; sales 100 brls at 7¼ to 8c.

Butter—selling at 11 to 15c for Ohio; 16 to 20c for State.

New Advertisements.

VOLUNTEERS

WANTED FOR THE PETERBORO' BATTERY OF ARTILLERY!

70 Men and 56 Horses.

IT is proposed to hold a meeting in connection with the above object, in the

TOWN HALL, ON SATURDAY NEXT,

at 2 o'clock, p. m.

FRED. W. HAULTAIN.

Peterboro, January 7th, 1862. 2

A CARD.

MESSRS. Lemay, Tarcott & Co., desire to convey their warmest thanks to those persons who so kindly assisted them in saving their stock at the fire on the morning of the 31st 3rd January.

Peterboro, 8th January, 1862. 2

REMOVAL!

R. HAMILTON

HAS REMOVED HIS HARDWARE

BUSINESS, TO THE

NEW STORE IN DIXON'S BLOCK,

OPPOSITE KEMPT'S MEDICAL HALL.

Peterborough, January 8th, 1862. 2

NEW SHOPS.

DUNCAN McDONALD,

WOULD inform his numerous friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED

—TO HIS—

NEW SHOPS ON SIMCOE STREET,

where in addition to the business lately caried on by him, he will do

HORSE SHOEING

—AND—

General Blacksmithing.

He has a first-class HORSE SHOER, and persons will find any orders for horse shoeing entrusted to him, attended to satisfactorily.

Peterborough, Jan. 8, 1862. 2

STRAYED.

FROM my premises, east half of Lot No. 14, 5th Concession Smith, about 3 months ago,

One Steer, —ALL RED.

Any person leaving information with the subscriber, personally or by post, will be rewarded.

JOHN McKEE.

Smith, Jan. 8, 1862. 2-tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between Stevenson & Hastie, Carpenters, in the village of Keene, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said company are to lodge them with William Hastie for settlement, on or before the 1st of March, 1862.

By order,

STEVENSON & HASTIE.

All persons indebted to the said company are requested to settle their accounts on or before the 1st of March, 1862, to the undersigned, who will now carry on the business.

WILLIAM HASTIE.

January 8, 1862. 2

STRAYED.

INTO lot No. 5, 13 Concession, North Monaghan, about four weeks ago,

A Horse,

6 or 7 years old. The owner may have it by paying expenses and proving property.

FRANCIS HUFNEY.

Monaghan, January 8, 1862. 2

☞ *If your property is not insured,*

☞ *call and have it it done by the un-*

☞ *dersigned who is agent for a number*

☞ *of the best British and Canadian*

☞ *Companies, whose business cards will*

☞ *be found in another part of this*

☞ *paper.*

J. R. WALTON,

REMOVAL!

WM. MERCER & BRO'S

ON account of the fire on Thursday night, have Removed their business to the

LARGE ROOMS

OVER THE STORE OF MR. JOHN CAMPBELL,

on HUNTER STREET, next door to McKellar & Cameron's, where they will remain till they obtain a suitable store.

Wm. M. & Bro's will, as heretofore, be prepared to execute orders for all articles in their trade.

GENTLEMEN'S

CLOTHING

of every description made to order in the latest styles, on Moderate terms.

Peterborough, January 7th, 1862. 2

WAR DECLARED

AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

GEORGE MITCHELL,

HAS REMOVED to the commodious store in Dickson's Block, opposite Kempt's drug store, and is prepared to sell his large stock of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS

at Prices Reduced, in view of the possible declaration of war. In addition to the usual stock

THERE IS

GOOD AMERICAN CHEESE,

APPLES in variety,

Bread, Biscuits and Crackers, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, &c., and, in fact, everything necessary for the table and the household.

KINGSTON ALE,

IN DRAUGHT AND BOTTLE.

Orders may be left for Calcutt's Beer & Ale. Filled Casks always on hand.

PRESS

BAKERS' & BREWERS' YEAST

for sale every day.

GEO. MITCHELL.

Remember the place,—George Street, near the corner of Hunter Street.

Peterborough, December 26, 1861. 52-4in.

STRAYED.

INTO my premises, on the farm of the late Judge Hall, in Otonabee, about three weeks ago, a

Nine year old Ox.

The owner may have the Ox by proving property and paying expenses.

THOS. CLARKSON.

Otonabee, Dec. 30, 1861. 1

All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited. Shop on Hunter Street, Peterborough.

Ferguson & Mitchell,

Beg to call the attention of the public to their well-assorted stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, BRUSHES, &c.,

which they will sell

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH,

or on approved credit.

NOTICE.

PERSONS ordering Oatmeal from the subscriber will please to leave the money for the same, and sacks to contain the meal, otherwise the orders will not be filled.

OATMEAL WILL BE DELIVERED IN TOWN PUNCTUALLY,

On Tuesdays and Fridays,

BUT ON NO OTHER DAYS.

PETER DOLPHIN.

Peterboro, Nov. 27, 1861. 48

STRAYED.

INTO the premises of the subscriber, Ashburnham, about one month ago,

Two dark red Steers,

raising two year old. The owner may have the Steers by proving property and paying expenses.

JOHN KELLY.

Ashburnham, Dec. 30th, 1861.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND WEAVING LOOM.

A GOOD second-hand Weaving Loom for sale. There are four reeds, and 11 pair of heddles in the loom. Apply at this Office.

Peterboro', Dec. 16, 1861. 51

STRAYED.

INTO my farm, 4th lot, 5th Concession, Douro about four months ago,

Two Steers,

The owner may have the animals, by proving property, and paying expenses

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Douro, Dec. 24, 1861. 51

Change in Business!

WM. SMITH,

(LATE CUTTER TO JOHN THOMSON, GEORGE STREET.)

BEGS to inform the public that he has opened in the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

over the late stand occupied by Mr. John Thomson, (now R. Johnston & Son,) who has retired to meet a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed on the establishment.

ALL KINDS OF WORK MADE TO ORDER.

AS THE

BEST WORKMEN

only will be employed parties may rely on all orders being filled to satisfaction. Prices reasonable.

☞ Entrance by hall between R. Johnston & Son's, and R. Walton's Store and Tin-ware store.

Peterboro, Oct. 23rd, 1861. 41

STRAYED.

INTO my premises, near Mr Shaw's lower mill, about six weeks ago, a

TWO YEAR OLD STEER.

The owner may have it by proving property and paying expenses.

GEO. FIRMAN.

Douro, Dec. 14, 18 1. 51

WANTED.

A GOOD STEADY PLOUGHMAN AND general farm hand may find permanent employment on application to

GEO. BESON,
Lot 3], 4th Con., Otonabee
13, 1861. 37

STRAYED.

INTO my premises, 22nd lot, 4th Concession Otonabee, about three weeks ago, a

1 YEAR OLD COLT.

The owner may have the Colt by proving property, and paying expenses.

SAM HEALD.

Dec. 16, 1861. 50-4in.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Corporation of the united Townships of Belmont and Methuen intend

☞ *After one month from this date,*

to pass a By-law to close the following Road in said Township of Belmont, viz.:—

Through the West half of Lot No. 16, in the 9th Concession.

PETER FRASER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Belmont, 6th Dec. 1861. 51

REDUCED RATES

ASSURANCE.

Scottish Provincial

INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE OF PREMIUMS has been framed, so as to render the cost of Life Assurance to the lowest point. It will be observed the Rates payable for the first Five Years are not much more than MERE the usual charge, while, for the remainder of life, they are still moderate.

To Assure £100 sterling, payable at Death, with profits after first five years:

Age.	First 5 Years.	Remainder of Life.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	0 18 11	2 0 11
25	1 1 9	2 7 3
30	1 5 2	2 14 7
35	1 9 2	3 3 1
40	1 14 5	3 13 10
45	2 0 6	4 4 8
50	2 9 8	5 1 4

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO',

OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

HeadOffice - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Billyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Carruthers, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

ROYAL

HORSE INFIRMARY.

McDONALD STREET, PETERBORO'

W. KEITH, M. R. C. V., S

HAVING rented Mr. Perry's Stables, (behind the Grain Store) and having fitted them with loose boxes and stalls, &c., with all the necessaries for an infirmary, for sick and lame Horses, all cases brought there will receive every attention. Horses from the country can have Hay, Oats, &c., and Medicines at so much per day or week. Firing and other operations performed without throwing the animal, thereby avoiding much risk. Horses and Cattle in the country attended to.

W. K. may be consulted any day either at Messrs. John Moffatt's, Blacksmith, John Donglass, Blacksmith, or at Mrs. Stewart's, George Street north, and at the Infirmary Stables from 9 to 10 a. m., and from 1 to 2 p. m.

Oct 28th, 1861. 44

New Livery Stable.

IN connection with the above a Livery Stable has been opened, where the public may be accomodated with

HORSES

and

CONVEYANCES,

OF ALL KINDS, AT ALL SEASONS

☞ Rates Moderate; positively no Credit.

THOS. J FISHER.

Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Fisher's old stand.

Peterboro, Nov. 18, 1861. 47

LOST.

SOMEWHERE on the Road between the township of Douro and the Town of Peterboro, a Note of Hand made by John Welsh, in favor of Bridget McCormick, for $24. If any person has found the said Note and will restore it to Mr. John Tye, Ashburnham, or at the "Examiner" Office, will be rewarded.

BRIDGET McCORMICK.

Douro, December 14, 1861

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Corporation of the united Townships of Belmont and Methuen intend

☞ *After one month from this date,*

to pass a By-law to close the following Road in said Township of Belmont, viz.:—

Through the West half of Lot No. 16, in the 9th Concession.

PETER FRASER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Belmont, 6th Dec. 1861. 51

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—R. J. Lewry, Barton. 1
Vice-President—T Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.

JOSEPH R WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO',

OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

HeadOffice - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Billyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Carruthers, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, jr., Esq.,
J. S Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL...£1,000,000,Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA...$300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [5 years] profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Loans settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—*Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.*

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861. JOS. R. WALTON, Agent. 45

STOVES! STOVES!

A. STEWART,

In the Stand lately occupied by Mr. H. Morrow, George Street

HAS RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

COOKING, BOX & PARLOR STOVES,

OF THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED PATTERNS!

which will be sold at very Low Prices, for Cash or approved credit. ALSO,—a very

LARGE STOCK OF

TIN, COPPER AND JAPANNED WARES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At Prices as Low as any house in Canada!

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE,—George Street, North of Hunter Street.

PETERBORO', Dec. 11th, 1861. 50-4in.

CASH WANTED.

R. B. McDOUGALL

Begs to announce that he has just received a nice stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

A very large stock of

OVER AND UNDER COATS,

PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

THE MILLINERY SHOW ROOM

Is well supplied with the newest styles of Ladies' Mantles and Capes, every style and price of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets.

VELVET BONNETS FOR $1.25 AND UPWARDS.

Millinery made to order.

N. B.—All persons indebted either by Note and settle immediately, otherwise their accounts will be handed over for collection.

Book account are requested to call

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterborough, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

NOW IS THE TIME

TO BUY

CHEAP GOODS!!

The subscriber has bought a large stock of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods

at auction in Montreal at about one half their real value, and now offers them for sale at prices that will DEFY COMPETITION.

The Goods saved from the late Fire will be sold at 25 per cent less than first cost!

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET

BARGAINS!

A LARGE STOCK OF

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

suitable for the winter season on hand. This Clothing is made up on the premises, not imported, Cheap for Cash.

☞ Garments made to order.

An experienced Cutter is employed in connection with the establishment.

The way to secure all these advantages buy your Dry Goods and Clothing at

R. A. McNABB'S

Next door North of Alex. Stewart's Tin store

GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

Dec. 4th, 1861 49-3m.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

FINEST Jamaica Coffee 1s. per pound, finest Old Java 1s. 3d.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

DOW'S CELEBRATED

PALE INDIA ALE

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

☞ Decidedly the best ever made in Canada!!

GILLY & HOOD.

Peterboro', Dec. 17, 1861. 51

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of May, 1862,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterboro' Dec. 18, 1861. 51

TO THE PUBLIC.

HUGH T. EVANS,

IN RETURNING thanks to his customers and the public for past favors, begs to state that he has lately received a new stock of

STONE AND MARBLE,

which he is prepared to manufacture into

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

at prices CHEAPER than any other establishment in Canada! for Cash or approved credit.

H. T. EVANS,

Old stand, foot of Smithtown Hill.

Peterborough, Dec. 23, 1861. 51

Miss Frechtlich,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro that her school will re-open on the

SIXTH OF JANUARY, 1862.

At the earnest request of some friends Miss Auchinleck intends opening a class for

Drawing in Water Colors.

The lessons will be limited to twelve in number. Those may be known from Miss Auchinleck, at Mrs. Dr. Hay, George Street, or at Mr. Dixon's Store, Hunter Street. 17

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOT No. 9, in the 15th Concession, and east half and west half Lot 8, in the 16th Concession of the Township of Smith. Apply to

CHRISTOPHER LEARY,
Monaghan.

Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.

Dec. 4th, 1861. 49

BUFFALO

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers in returning their acknowledgements for the patronage bestowed upon them since they opened their establishment in Peterborough, would respectfully inform the public that they continue to keep constantly and keep on hand the largest and best assorted stock of

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS!

ever shown in this neighborhood, consisting of Satinetts,

Tweeds

and Cloth,
Cassimeres,
Pilots,
Unions,
Doeskins.
&c., &c., &c.

The Clothing is all made up at their own establishment, in the City of Buffalo, by first class workmen, and as they manufacture themselves, they are able to sell a good article at a lower price than any other establishment in the trade.

Country Merchants and Lumberers would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they are able to offer superior advantages to wholesale purchasers

☞ The Terms are strictly CASH.

S. HOFELLER & BROS.

Remember the place,—Next door to Mr. Jas. Beal's, George Street.

Peterboro, Oct 17th, 1861. 44

FOR SALE.

A TAVERN STAND.

SITUATED on Elizabeth St., Ashburnham, front of Mr. Rogers' Mill. The building is at present used for a dwelling house and furniture rooms. It would make a good stand for a Grocery and Bakery. The lease of the above has eleven years to run, and will be sold very reasonable for money. For particulars apply to

E. HURLEY,
On the premises.

Aug. 28, 1861. 35

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, being East half of Lot No. 2, in the Township of Douro.

80 ACRES

well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation.

THERE IS A

GOOD LOG HOUSE,

AND A

DOUBLE CEDAR BARN, [new,]

and a

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE HOUR OF HIS DESTINY.

(From the London Times, Dec. 17.)

Her Majesty herself, with her accustomed readiness and composure, appealed at once to her family to undertake the great charge that suddenly threw upon them. In that family there are two upon whom the eyes of all England will naturally be attracted at this juncture. The Prince of Wales is rapidly approaching the age when a man is held responsible, of every sort and description, and by the manner of years he should now be not unprepared to assist his mother as the Prince Consort when he was not that duty. He has been so educated as to bring him into contact with a large variety of men, of words, of peoples, and of manners. By a happy forethought he has visited the very nation that now threatens to escape from worse difficulties by a war with his own mother country. If the Prince of Wales is ever to be a wise and good sovereign, he will now be a wise and good son; and if he will ever feel any call to devote himself to his country as his parents have done, he will feel it now. This is the time for that self sacrifice on which the greatness of a nation, as well as the glory of a statesman, a soldier or a priest must be founded. This, indeed, is the occasion such as historians and dramatists have loved to describe in the lives of their favorite princes, when the Prince of Wales will have to make a solemn choice between a life of frivolity, perhaps of trouble and misery, and a reign of usefulness, to make his name blessed forever. He must resolve, if he would do; and renounce if he would win. It is an awful thing to say "Now or never;" but experience proves that they who reject the first solemn call are seldom more affected by any that come after. From all accounts the Princess Alice has shown herself fully equal to the occasion receiving her dying father's confidences and giving her mother timely comfort and aid. That the Queen should gather her family around her and address them at such a time, for such a purpose, itself proves her confidence in them. That all, and above all the Prince of Wales, may be deserving of that confidence, is now the prayer of this great country. We know not how much the destinies, not only of the British Empire, but of the whole human race, depend on the youthful prince of whom we have seen so much; yet seem to know so little. Like the rest of us, he has position, and honor, and power to win. He may be a true king, or a shadow of royalty; and by the laws of human nature and the testimony of experience the decision is to be made this very hour.

DRUNKARDS' LABOR.

The Grand Jury at Kingston have submitted an extraordinary recommendation to the Court of Assize, presided over by Judge Mackenzie, which is that a new Penitentiary be built at Marmora, under the name of Government Penitentiary Iron Works, to which all persons convicted of crime, such as riotin; and drunkenness and such like, should be sent and employed in the manufactory of castings and bar iron. Of course the law would have to be changed to suit the proposed system. The jury suggest that—

"All persons found drunk shall be liable to a fine of five dollars and costs, to be paid instantly on conviction, before any magistrate or, in default, to be imprisoned at hard labor in the Penitentiary Iron Works until paid; if the prisoners have no means of paying their fines, to work out their amount, say at fifteen pence per day, at the Iron Works for their discharge. To further the real cure of drunkenness and vice, for the third offence make the law one year imprisonment at the Penitentiary Iron Works; also that all hotels, taverns, saloons, &c., such as all places where intoxicating liquors are sold shall be compelled to have a sign printed in every barroom in Canada, with the law for drunkenness and the penalties for such offences—five dollars first offence, ten dollars second offence, third offence one year in the Penitentiary Iron Works, at hard labor."

FOR

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

GO TO THE

'Examiner'

OFFICE.

AMONG the most important of modern discoveries, Dr. Dodd's Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single instance of dissatisfaction, where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all delighted with its operation, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon it being a sovereign remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, incuring the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and such testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.—Price only 25 cents per bottle All orders should be addressed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, Wm. Coulter; in Millbrook by Dr. Turner; in Lindsay by C. Britton; and by all Dealers in Medicines. 50

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulates the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE HEART OF the ailment, ARREST IT, KILLS IT, EXTERMINATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering form these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Sept. 26, 1861, 39

Gutta-Percha Roofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1.50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,

23 Cedar Street, New York.

October 3rd, 1861. 40-1y.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest, safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the name or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W

Oct 8, 1861. 40

The Great Stomach Remedy!

NADAU DEVER'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for all Uterine Obstructions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and Ailments to which the Woman, Wife and Mother is peculiarly liable. These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are such as certain in their action.—They will be found to arrest the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri, in Leucorrhœa, or the Whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is not accompanied with any pain; they disturb neither labor or natural duties of certain periods, but at other times their use is perfectly safe.

N. B.—It is cautioned to any unfurnished Agent will receive a purchaser of Pills by return mail. C. Gunning, General Agent, Port Erie, C. W. Sold by Lyman, Elliot & Co, Wholesale Agents, Toronto.

Sept. 17, 1861. 38-1y

CAMPBELL'S

CANADIAN ARITHMETIC,

For Sale by

THOS. HOLYWELL.

WILL BE SOLD AT A SACRIFICE,

THE subscriber is compelled by circumstances to sell that Honsed and Lot on Simcoe Street, on the Court House Hill, adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Dumble. The above is one of the most delightful situations in Town, and will be sold for the

LOW PRICE OF $800!

one half to be paid down, and the remainder in two years from time of sale. Title Perfect.

JOHN RITCHIE.

Peterboro.

Mathew's Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and nauseous Vermifuge in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicines.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of hispatrons, will continue his visits the FIRST AND THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro,' April 20th, 1859. 16.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,

Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 2st August, 1859. 51

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS,

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, of however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.

And gives clearness to the Voice.

And gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes,

They relieve in ten minutes,

They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all Diseases

Coughs, Colds, and all Diseases

Coughs, Colds, and all Diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs

Of the Chest and Lungs

Of the Chest and Lungs

Sold by all Druggists

Sold by all Druggists

Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents per box.

At 25 cents a box.

At 25 cents a box.

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis, in order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then approved before any other kind will take them back free of charge; If they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1862; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,

Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods,

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 20s

2d, Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown do. Rum Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Bottle and Case. Irish Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases. Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Blacking, Starch, Blue, Candles, Lemon and Sugar Biscuits, Sausages, Cheese, Crockery, and Fancy Goods, &c.

JOHN McDONELL.

In the (late Reid front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Stevenson, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2 1861.

Lightning! Lightning!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

300,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH

STRATTS' RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old red Professor Croft had a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud surcharged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the fountain, easing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But if it fail in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Carbonized Rod. Common Iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 25 feet from the point.

$1,000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by O. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KINDALL,

83 Young Street.

Toronto, Sept. 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPERintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.

Prof. of Chemistry.

PETERBORO', July 29th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. SIDLOCK.

Toronto, June 29th, 1861. 31-3m

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free o the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed,

When the directions are followed,

When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmoor, Wm. Coulter, A. W Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

JUDSONS'

MOUNTAIN HERB

WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots

VERSUS

Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be worse than a mere trouble that afflicts them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is *WORMS, and should be at once looked to.*

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the means of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who save use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs (ask for them) *Route of Pain Almanac*," of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA KILLS WORMS,

Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of *Tecco*, on each package of this Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

50 Leonard St., New York.

Judson's Worm Tea to be sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 350,000

ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Weste n Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

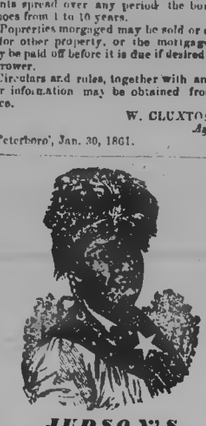
Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5



JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tecuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstructing humor is removed, the lodge of Wisdom flies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c, &c. This *Anti Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fresh, clearing and cleansing the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints;

Bowel Complaints,	Debility,	Inward Weakness,
Coughs,	Fever and Ague,	Liver Complaints,
Colds,	Female Complaints	Lungers of Youth,
Chest Diseases	Headache,	Piles,
Costiveness,	Indigestion,	Sores and General
Dyspepsia,	Influenza,	Secretory Symptoms,
Diarrhœa,	Jaundice,	Stomachic,
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, relieve the ailments of all pregnant ladies, and bring the rich tints of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Pioneers, a tribe of foreigners in Mexico. See the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the many interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Manner. Each box contains 40 pills, and fifty of the Herb Powder. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.*

B. L. JUDSON & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 50 Leonard Street,

NEW YORK

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

☞ The Canadian Pain Destroyer is a prompt and sure remedy for Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaints, Cholera Morbus, Cholera infantum, Sudden Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, &c. It is the only sure remedy for the bite of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the bites of all venomous Insects and venomous Reptiles.

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,

or Bobcaygeon.

WM. TULLY, Jr.,

Monaghan.

September 18, 1861. 38

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Barques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bonaventure.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Office in Gilbet's Block, above Irwin's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

FOR MONTREAL ONLY

CASH or Produce

CASH STORE,

ONLY

Hunter Street, Peterboro.

Price

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD take this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country for past favors, and would beg to intimate that he has received a large addition to his stock, on such favorable terms as enable him to offer goods at such

LOW PRICES,

as to convince every one who examines them ☞ *That he cannot be beat in the Town.*

The following comprise a few of the article s generally in stock:

West of England Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinets, Drills, Denims, Stripped Cottons, Gin hams, Prints, Factory Cotton leans, Cobourgs, Red and White Flannel Cotton Warp, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Silk and Felt Hats, &c.

TEAS, TOBACCOES, SUGARS,

Soap, Candles, Raisins Currants, Coffee, Rice, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Remember the Spot: Next door to McKellar & Cameron's, Hunter Street.

Peterboro, Aug. 24, 1861. 34

STRAYED.

A RED 1 YEAR OLD HEIFER,

MARKED on the tip and under side of ear, and a white mark on outside of each thigh. Any person will be suitably rewarded by returning her to the owner.

STEPHEN WOOD,

Otonabee.

Dec. 10, 1861. 50

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Pure Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, CHRONIC, PLAIN, OR NERVOUS HEADACHE, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many sickly disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled excellence of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on; demand AYER'S, and take no other. The sick want the best aid, there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, and W. A. Kempt, Peterboro'; C. Britton, Lindsay; E. Gregory, Millbrook; A. Goodfellow, Springville, and all dealers in medicines. Northrop & Lyman, General Agents for the Canadas.

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged re-fitted and refurnished, and as every convenience for the accomodation of the travelling public It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Main Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HIS TABLE

is always supplied with the best the market affords, and

THE BAR

always supplied with the choicest of Liquors. Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call

☞ A careful hostler always in attendance.

WILLIAM CRESWELL,

Proprietor.

Bobcaygeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

PETERBORO',

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

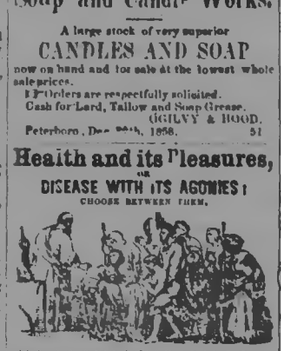
Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

CROLLY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec 20th, 1858. 51

Health and its Pleasures, OR DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES!

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or for better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoid the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are on famous it is their purifying properties, especially the power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally admired as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances of trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches or pains seated in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills: they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms,—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and Stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy in the world for the following diseases.

Ague,	Inflammation,
Asthma,	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints,	Liver Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,	Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints,	Piles,
Colics,	Rheumatism,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Retention of Urine,
Consumption,	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Secondary Symptoms,
Erysipelas,	Tic-Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Venereal Affections,
Gout,	Worms of all kinds,
Head-ache,	Weakness from whatever cause,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing, executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Heads,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Ball Room Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1862.

Volume VII.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 3.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

GUNTHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum, if paid strictly in advance, $2 with interest if not paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	$0 37
Each subsequent insertion	12
Ten to two lines, first insertion	62
Each subsequent insertion	12½
Four lines, first insertion (per line)	7
Each subsequent insertion, " "	3

Business Cards as per Agreement.

☞ Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post paid; other communications will be taken of them.

SAMUEL RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Marion's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes, & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
PIANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (south) to Thomson's Store, George St. Peterborough. 12,

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's, George Street, Peterborough. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c
Office:—In Burnham's Block opposite the Review Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate Physician, Surgeon, &c Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. Office and Residence:—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block George Street, Peterborough. 18

MR. DUNN,

PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861. 3

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & BERNARD.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
Office:—In Scott's Chambers, corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street Peterboro.

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 49

M. IRVINE.
CONVEYANCER.
Office:—In Heathorn's Block, Hunter Street, 2 doors above Ormond & Gilmour's Dry Store.
Peterboro, Nov. 7., 1861. 47

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
THIS Establishment situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, enjoys the largest share of public patronage in the city. It has recently undergone a thorough renovation, and constantly while the best Markets of both Provinces[illegible] become a great favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive patronage, during the last year it the Proprietor of the House, the proprietor has built a large addition, fire Sliding Doors have been introduced and made on commodious, there have been constructed, in the new wing, a great number of convenient and well furnished, and the Room Dining Hall, the best, refitted, and the whole building thoroughly renovated, and now contains accommodation for 300 guests. The [illegible] with the Establishment, with the assistance of polite and attentive Servants, is equal to any Hotel in Canada. [illegible] to merit a share of public patronage, he hopes [illegible]

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation: 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 30, one storey, 48 x 24, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES, in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

The Farm is One of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS. WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL, AND COAL OIL LAMPS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAILWAY.

ON and after the 6th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.
Leave Port Hope at..... 9.30 a. m.
" Millbrook " ..... 9.05 a. m.
" Fraserville " ..... 8.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at..... 9.50 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.
Leave Peterboro' at..... 2.35 p. m.
" Fraserville " ..... 3.55 p. m.
" Millbrook " ..... 3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at..... 4.55. p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 16

PORK! PORK!

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS!

200 BARRELS OF CHOICE
MESS PORK!
For Sale Low for Cash.
ROBERT COCHRANE
Butcher at the Market.
Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1861. 41

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND THE BEST PLACE TO PURCHASE
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IS AT
HAFFEY'S,

All the Clothing is made on the premises, and warranted!!
Peterborough, Sept. 26, 1861 39

MACLEARS'
ALMANACS FOR 1862.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has received all the full stock of
BOOKS, STATIONERY and ROOM PAPER,
AND WILL SELL
CHEAP FOR CASH!
as the times are hard.
THOMAS MENZIES.
Peterboro', 14th Nov., 1861. 46-3m.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1849, a person named Dr. Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 56 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.
MRS. SEMANTHA JENKINSON.
Rochester, N. Y., May, 1861.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!

Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling
IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., awaiting claimants. A Catalogue of the heirs and names of those to whom letters should be addressed to England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 20 cents in United States stamps, or two, for 25. One claim must be presented at once. References:—A. K. Hill, Boston; J. Burnham, Chief of Police, Haverhill. Address
W. W. S. ORBETON & Co.,
Box 850, Post Office, Boston, Mass.

VALUABLE
TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE desirable Brick Houses near the business part of the Town.

THE Subscriber offers for sale those two substantial brick Houses in Antrim street, one lot from George street. The houses are fitted up with every convenience for the[illegible] with brick. There is a good well water, pickets and spring water, and the premises.
TERMS—One half cash, the balance in three yearly instalments.
For further particulars apply to
DAVID CARMICHAEL.
Peterboro', Oct. 31st, 1861.

FIRE AND WATER.—Canada Trust and Deposit Company (Limited).
Capital Subscribed—$1,000,000.

NOTICE.

DR. D. PENTLAND,
BEGS to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the support extended to him during the last 3 years, and begs to intimate that he has formed a co-partnership with Dr. F. G. Callender, and will ever be happy to meet his customers and the public at our rooms, over the Fur Store, Scott's Buildings Corners of George and Simcoe Streets
Peterboro, Dec. 3, 1861. 49

NOTICE.

Dr. F. G. Callender,
WITH great pleasure returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons in Peterboro' and vicinity for the liberal support he has received during the last 13 years and would also state that he has entered into Partnership with Dr. D. Pentland, and trusts that by strict attention to business will merit a continuance of the favor.
Rooms in Scott's Block, his old stand
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861. 4

DENTAL SURGERY
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident in their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES!
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861: 49

PETERBOROUGH
ROOM PAPER DEPOT.

NEWEST AND CHOICEST PATTERNS.
ROBERT STEVENSON,
(Sherbrooke Street,—nearly opposite the Huffman House,) offers his large stock of
PAPER-HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS,
BORDERS,
WINDOW-BLINDS,
&c., &c., &c.,
COMPRISING
OVER 20,000 Pieces!
at a Great Reduction from the usual trade prices, for Cash.

HIS STOCK OF
PAINT BRUSHES,

Varnishes,
Oils,
Paints,
Window Glass,
Curtain Fixtures,
&c., &c., &c.
IS ALSO LARGE, GOOD AND CHEAP.
☞ Window Glass cut to order.
Peterboro, Nov. 15, 1861 47

New Store! New Stock!

HOPKINS & DONNELLY
HAVING Removed to their New Store on Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's Grocery Store and having lately made considerable
ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK
OF
Harness and Saddlery!
will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand.
☞ PRICES MODERATE, and Goods of the best material.
Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 50

SHOE-CLOSING!

THE subscriber is prepared to receive Work in Shoe-Closing of all descriptions.
WM. DUMBLE.
Cavit House hill, one door above the Union School house.
Peterboro, Dec 4, 1861. 48

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons to harbour or credit my wife, Cecilia McRae, on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debt incurred by her after this date
JOHN McRAE.
Douro, Nov. 30, 1861. 49-3in.

NOTICE.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

JAMES MEANY, School Teacher, First class certificate, is ready to engage for the year 1862. Any communications addressed to him, with his daughter, Miss Meany, Peterboro, will meet immediate attention.
Emily St. Office, Nov. 19th, 1861.

REMOVAL.

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIRDRESSER AND PERFUMER, HAS fitted up with taste and convenience at considerable expense, A Saloon on George St., 3 doors south of Lansman's Hotel, where he will be in attendance on the public, during all business hours. Having gained some of the largest American cities this summer, he is thoroughly acquainted with the
LATEST FASHIONABLE IMPROVEMENTS
in his profession, and hopes himself that he will [illegible] to any in the Counties.
☞ Private rooms for Ladies &c.
Peterboro, Oct. 17, 1861.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Poetry.

NOTHING TO DO.

Miss Molina McMoran was hearty and hale,
Yet wished to be slender, and languish, and pale,
So demanded her stomach of what was fit due,
And cheated her muscles of exercise, too.
She dipped in the goblet her fingers so rare,
And wiped their tip-ends with a delicate air,
Then clasped her white hands on her hoop-big spread lap,
Too lazy for conversse, and too vain for a nap;
For still 'twas her way in attracting the view,
To convince all beholders she'd nothing to do.

Miss Julia D. Scamper was agile and bright,
Her step like the Queen of the Fairies was light;
So her feet for the sloth of her hands made amends,
And she took for her calling to call on her friends,
At all times and all seasons she saluted their view,
Though they might be busy, she'd nothing to do,
But plenty of small talk around her to fling,
Hanging up a stale hour as she went from the door.
Alas! for such trophies, when time is no more.

Miss Celestia FitzMackerel would daudle all day,
Over crotchet and worsted, or novel and play;
She sorted her shades with an accurate eye,
But let her poor mother's wan features go by;
Who, worn half to death with her family care,
Found nothing like help from her daughter and heir.
"The getting of dinners, the toil and the stir
Of such vulgar pursuits were disgusting to her;
And thus to her nondescript creed she was true
The mother might fall, but she'd nothing to do.

O young man, my masters, who dream with delight,
Of a home of your own which no discord can blight,
Where are roses of Eden from fading exempt,
And an Eve which no contraband apple can tempt,
Where the wheels of good order like clock-work shall move,
And babies well-trained bring an ocean of love
Where prudence with smiles of endearment shall glow,
And wealth hand in hand with economy grow;
I'd fain sound a trumpet and bid you beware
Of quicksands beneath, though the surface seems fair;
Avoid, like the Upas, with poisonous dew,
Those exquisite ladies, who've *nothing to do.*

OLD MOSES;

OR THE PRAYING NEGRO.

Mr. B. was a great merchant in Baltimore. One morning as he was passing over the vessels that lay at the wharf, he stepped upon the deck of one, at the stern of which he saw a negro sitting, whose dejected countenance gave sure indication of distress.—He accosted him with—

"Hey, my man, what is the matter?"

The negro lifted up his eyes, and looking at Mr B., replied,

"Ah, massa, I'se in great trouble."

"What about?"

"Kase I'se fotched up here for to be sold."

"What for? what have you been doing? have you been stealing? or did you run away? or what?"

"No, no, Massa, none o' dat; its bekase I don't mind de scales."

"What kind of orders?"

"Well, massa stranger, I will tell you. Massa William werry struck man, and werry nice man, too, and shybody on de place got to mine him, and I break 'em de rule, but I didn't 'tend to break de rule doe; I forgot myself and got too high."

"It is for getting drunk, then, is it?"

"O no sah, not dat nudder."

"Then tell me what you are to be sold for."

"For prayin', sah."

"For praying, that is a strange tale.—Will not your master permit you to pray?"

"Oh yes, sah, he lets me pray easy, but I hollers too loud."

"And why do you holloo out in your prayers?"

"Kase de spirit comes on me, an I gets happy foce I knows it; den I goes; kant trole myself den, I knows nutting about massa's rule."

"And do you suppose your master will really sell you for that?"

"O yes, no help for me now; all de men in de world couldn't help me now; kase wen massa William says one ting he no do nudder."

"What is your name?"

"Moses, sah."

"What is your master's name?"

"Colonel William C."

"Where does he live?"

"Down on de easn shoah."

"Is he a good master, and treats you well?"

"O yes, no better massa in de world."

"Stand up and let me look at you." And Moses stood up and presented a robust frame, and as Mr. B. stripped up his sleeve his arm gave evidence of unusual muscular strength.

"Where is your master?"

"Yander he is, jis comin to de wharf."

As Mr B. started for the shore he heard Moses give a very heavy sigh, followed by a deep groan. Moses was not at all pleased with the present phase of affairs. He was strongly impressed with the idea that Mr. B. was a trader and intended to buy him, and it was this that made him so unwilling to communicate to Mr B. the desired information. Mr B. reached the wharf just as Colonel C. did. He introduced himself, and said,

"I understand that you want to sell that negro man yonder on board of the schooner."

Col. C. replied that he did.

"What do you ask for him?"

"I cannot [illegible] dollars."

"How old do you reckon him to be?"

"Somewhere about thirty."

"Is he healthy?"

"Yes, he never had any sickness in his life, except one or two spells of the [illegible]."

"Is he hearty?"

"Yes, sah; he will eat as much as any [illegible], and will work all day long as well."

[illegible] place. He is steady, honest and industrious. He has been my foreman for the last two years, and a more trusty negro I never knew."

"Why do you wish to sell him?"

"Because he disobeyed my orders. As I said he is my foreman; and that he might be available at any moment I might want him, I built his hut within a hundred yards of my own house, and I have never rung the bell at any time in the night or morning that his horn did not answer in five minutes after. But two years ago he got religion, and commenced what he terms family prayer—that is prayer in his hut every night and morning; and when he began his prayer it was impossible to tell when he would stop, especially if (as he termed it) he got happy. There he would sing and pray and holloo for an hour or two together, that you might hear him nearly a mile off. And he would pray for me and my wife and my children, and our whole family connections, to the third generation; and sometimes when we would have visitors, Moses' prayers would interrupt the conversation, and destroy the enjoyment of the whole company. The women would cry, and the children would cry, and it would get me almost frantic; and even after I had retired, it would sometimes be near daylight before I could get to sleep for it appeared to me that I could hear Moses pray for three hours after he had finished. I bore as long as I could, and then forbade his praying any more, and Moses promised obedience, but he soon transgressed; and my rule is never to whip, but when a negro proves incorrigible I sell him. This keeps them in better subjection, and is less trouble than whipping. And I pardoned Moses twice for disobedience in praying so loud, but the third time I knew I must sell him, or every negro on the farm would soon be perfectly regardless of all my orders."

"You spoke of Moses' but; I suppose from that he has a family."

"Yes, he has a woman and three children, or "wife" I suppose he calls her now, for soon after he got religion he asked me if they might be married, and I presume they were."

"What will you take for her and the children?"

"If you want them for your own use I will take seven hundred dollars; but I shall not sell Moses nor them to go out of the State."

"I wish them all for my own use, and will give you the fourteen hundred dollars."

Mr B. and Colonel C. then went to B.'s store, drew up the writings and closed the sale. After which they returned to the vessel. Mr. B. approached the negro, who sat with his eyes fixed upon the deck, wrapt in meditation of the most awful forbodings and said, "Well Moses; I have bought you."

Moses made a very low bow, and every muscle of his face worked with emotions as he replied, "Is you massa? Where's I gwine, massa; is I gwine to Georgy?"

"No," said Mr. B., "I am a merchant here in the city; yonder is my store, and I have purchased your wife and children, too, that you may not be separated."

"Bress God for dat! And massa kin I go to meetin' sometimes?"

"Yes, Moses, you can go to church three times on the Sabbath and every night in the week, and you can pray as often as you choose, and as loud as you choose, and as long as you choose; and every time you pray whether it be at home or in the church, I want you to pray for me, my wife, and all my children; for if you are a good man, your prayers will do us no harm, and we need them very much; and if you wish to you may pray for everybody of my name in the State. It will not injure them."

While Mr B. was dealing out these privileges to Moses, the negro's eyes danced in their sockets, and his full heart laughed outright for gladness, exposing two rows of even, clean ivories as any African can boast, and his heart's response was, "Bress God, bress God all de time, and bress you, too, massa; Moses nober tink 'bout he gwine to have all dese commodations; he makes me tink 'bout Joseph in de Egypt." And after Moses had poured a few blessings upon Col. C. [illegible] to him [illegible] and requested him to give his love and farewell to his mistress, the children, and all the servants, he followed Mr B. to the store, to enter upon the functions of his new office.

The return of the schooner brought to Moses his wife and children.

Early the next spring, as Mr B. was one day standing at the store door, he saw a man leap upon the wharf from the deck of a vessel, and walk hurriedly toward the store. He soon recognized him as Colonel C. They exchanged salutations, and to the Col.'s inquiry after Moses, Mr B. replied that he was up there measuring grain, and invited him to walk up and see him. Soon Mr B.'s attention was arrested by a [illegible] voice above. He listened and heard an unusual shuffling of feet, some one sobbing violently, and some one talking very hurriedly; and he determined to go up and see what was going on. When he reached the head of the stairs, he was startled by seeing Moses in the middle of the floor, down upon one knee, with his arms around the Colonel's waist, and talking rapidly, while the Colonel stood weeping. So soon as the Colonel could sufficiently control his feelings, he told Mr B. that he had never been able to free himself from the influence of Moses' prayers, and that, during the past year, he and his wife and all his children had been converted to God.

Moses responded, "Bress God, massa B., I do s'pose I may go hab Trebar forgit you in my prayers; I allers put de ole middle [illegible] de new one. Bress God, de debbil Makes dat 'bout Joseph in de Egypt."

The Colonel then visited to Mr. B. that his object in coming to Baltimore was to [illegible] and his family back again. But Mr. B. told him that it was out of the question, for he could not part with him; and he intended to emancipate Moses and his family. [illegible] Moses [illegible] Mr. B. [illegible] Moses [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE WAR.

(From the N. Y. Independent.)

Our advices from Port Royal are to the 3d instant, and the news is good. On New Year's day an action took place at Port Royal Ferry, ten miles across the Island from Beaufort. As this place the rebels intrenched themselves after their defeat at Hilton Head, and the pickets of the two armies were in sight of each other—ours on the Island and the rebel on the mainland, Port Royal Ferry or Brick-yard Creek, about two hundred yards wide, flowing between them. On the 31st the gun-boats Seneca and Ellen started up Broad River, and the Pembina and Ottawa up Port Royal River, to cover the movement of troops designed to attack the rebels at the Ferry. Gen. Stevens's brigade, consisting of the Roundhead Regiment, Col. Leasure; the 8th Michigan, Col. Fenton; the 50th Pennsylvania, Col. Crist, and the 79th New York, Major Morrison commanding, were already at Beaufort, about ten miles by land from the Ferry; the 47th New York, Col. Frazier, and the 48th New York, Col. Perry, were ordered up from Hilton Head, and the entire force placed under Gen. Stevens's orders. These troops crossed the creek early on New Year's morning and advanced upon the principal rebel battery, supported by the gun-boats, which shelled the rebel position. On the way a skirmish occurred, but Gen. Stevens pressed on and took possession of the rebel batteries, after a short resistance. Gen. Stevens then followed to within six miles of the Charleston Railroad. A flag of truce was sent by the rebels, with a request to procure and bury the dead, which was granted, one hour being allotted for that purpose; but when the messenger returned to the flag with the reply, the flag and its bearers were missing; nothing more was heard from them, so of course Gen. Stevens's message never reached the enemy. The rebels had decamped, leaving behind them one large gun, which they had spiked. The rebel force was estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 men, under the command of Gen. Pope, and their loss is not known. The forces of the Union troops were 4,500, the loss on the Union side being 8 wounded. Major Watson of the 8th Michigan was mortally wounded, and one private has since died. Gen. Stevens now holds possession of the mainland, and awaits re-enforcements from the North to proceed. Two batteries were demolished, and complete possession of Broad River is in our hands. Four or five rebel bodies were buried by our men, and one or two of their wounded were made prisoners. The Vanderbilt, which brought this news, brought 3,697 bales of cotton, consigned to the United States Quartermaster. Much excitement was created during the week by certain false reports. First, that there had been a great battle at Paducah, Ky., and a serious reverse for the Union. This was hardly exposed, when it was said that Gen. McClellan was near death's door, and could not possibly recover. This having been promptly contradicted, the sensationmakers started a rumor that a high officer in the army had been suspected of treason, and was under arrest. There was no truth in any of the stories, except that Gen. McClellan was for a time quite ill. He is now well enough to attend to his ordinary duties.

The little news that we have from the West is good. In Missouri there have been no important movements, nor has anything been heard of the redoubtable Price and his army of marauders. From Kentucky we learn that there is a prospect of a general engagement near or at Bowling Green, unless the rebels run away. Gen. Buell has a very strong force, and his men are in good trim and anxious to get at Buckner's army.

Southern papers give most discouraging pictures of the condition of the great rebel experiment. The torch of the incendiary is passing from city to city like an avenging sword. At Richmond the theater and some other buildings have been destroyed. At Nashville a number of valuable stores and a large quantity of public property shared the same fate. *The Richmond Examiner* of the 2d inst. tells us that "the year which yesterday began has opened with a check at Dranesville and a rumored disaster in Missouri; the year which yesterday began has opened with evil tidings," (the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell.) The chagrin of the rebels at the action of the North in avoiding a war with England, knows no limit, although they endeavor to conceal it in frothy tirades about the national disgrace of the Union. Their hope of an alliance with Great Britain has ceased, and with that hope goes also that of recognition by any other nation. In their army, too, there appears to be an element of weakness of the most fatal character. By their own confession there is much drunkenness among the officers, and vacant idling by the men; regimental drills have fallen into complete disuse, and the Richmond *Examiner* says: We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the army is becoming a name of terror and dread to the minds of our citizens. Large sums are paid for "substitutes" by the better class of men; in one instance $2,500; Richmond is full of idle vagabonds discharged from the hospitals, and their dread of returning to the ranks is so great that one is said to have committed suicide rather than return to that life of famine, dirt and filthiness.

We learn from rebel sources that our forces at Ship Island have taken possession of Biloxi, on the mainland, commanding the railroad between Mobile and New Orleans, and had threatened to make still further seizures. They also say that something more has been done by *Fort Pickens* in the bombarding line, but what damage was done they have neglected to tell us.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that Big Bethel has been occupied by our troops without loss, the enemy having abandoned the place and fled to Yorktown. A scouting party, 800 strong, left Camp Hamilton on the 3rd, under Brigadier-General Max Weber. Six miles this side of Big Bethel our cavalry met the mounted pickets and drove them in. Upon arriving at the village it was found deserted, although there was ample evidence that three or four thousand troops had occupied the place but recently. Breast-works, half a mile in extent, pierced for 12 guns, were found, but the artillery had been removed.

The great expedition, under command of Gen. Burnside, is doubtless ready for sea, but the greatest secrecy is kept as to its time of sailing and its destination. The rebels are in great excitement concerning it, as they believe it to be intended for invading York and Rappahannock Rivers in the rear of their army, while McClellan makes an attack on their front.

The Cincinnati papers send us news that on Saturday there was a sharp and successful attack of Union troops on rebels at Hawkinsville, in Western Virginia. The Union troops consisted of about 700 infantry, and 40 cavalry; the enemy had 400 cavalry and 200 infantry. After a fight of an hour the rebels retired, leaving their tents, &c., encamped, 20 men. Great amounts of camp stores were obtained. There was no loss on the part of the Union troops.

There was a skirmish four days ago about a heavy battle on the upper Potomac, near Hancock, but it was an exaggeration. The rebels under General Jackson advanced to the river and threw over a few shells, but the effect was unimportant, except that it gave General Banks' Third brigade a march of thirty miles in the snow.

On Tuesday, in consequence of reports that the enemy were concentrating at Dauseville, General McClellan ordered a reconnoissance in force by 22,000 men, with two days' rations. A march of five miles proved that no considerable force of rebels was in the neighborhood.

Mr. WATKIN'S REPORT ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

(From the Globe.)

Notwithstanding the explicit assertions of members of the ministry at public meetings and of the journals in their interest, that not another sixpence would be given from the public purse in aid of the Grand Trunk, the startling fact is brought to light in Mr. Watkins' report, that not only has the Canadian Government pledged itself to consider the demand of the Grand Trunk for an issue of $7,500,000 debentures as the capitalization of an increased postal subsidy for the next twenty-five or thirty years but have, in fact, consented to the appointment of three arbitrators who are to have unlimited powers committed to them to determine, from this day to the year 1890, what shall be paid to the Grand Trunk by the people of Canada.

Some five months ago we alleged that a scheme of this nature was on foot, but it was indignantly denied by the Ministerial press as a groundless concoction of our own. The *Leader* of the 2nd August said: "The proposal to seek further assistance from the Provincial treasury is not one which any ministry or any party is likely to approve. Upon no subject has the country spoken more unequivocally than this.—Moderate and Ultra, the members in fact, are pledged to resist further advances. * * * * Not alone in our constituency are these views put forward, but in a large majority, if not in all the Constituencies of Upper Canada. True, some legislation may be requisite. But the only tolerable legislation will be that which will serve to assist parties concerned in the work of reorganization as their own plans may undertake. The idea of carrying them over their difficulty by the further application of public money or credit cannot be entertained; and we are satisfied that from the Moderate side of the House no expectation from any other result has been held out to them. * * * * The Province has done all that can be reasonably solicited at its hands in the way of financial relief, and we believe no more will be—we are sure that none ought to be proposed."

And yet this very scheme so denounced by the Ministerial organ is that which has received the approval of our government. We know we shall be told that the Government has not approved of the demand, that the appointment of arbitrators only has been agreed to. But, what need is there for this appointment? How is it that all the experience of the Post Office Department has become suddenly valueless? But the other day, the country had dinned into its ears the most fulsome laudations of the Postmaster General and all his officials.—Why is it that the experience, the sound judgment, the marvellous acuteness of these gentlemen have become utterly worthless? And even if confidence has been lost in Mr Sydney Smith and his "understrappers," was there not an appeal to the Executive Council? Is it possible that that illustrious body, with Mr. George Etienne Cartier at their head—after commissioners had been specially appointed to lay before them every sort of information on the subject—were not able to decide what was a just compensation for carrying the mails of the Grand Trunk Railway Company? Nay, even if Her Majesty's Ministers were incompetent to the task; how came it that the next appeal, that to the representatives of the people in Parliament assembled, was not resorted to? What peculiar knowledge and talent, what peculiar gift for deciding this knotty question were concentrated in the person of Mr. George Moffatt of Montreal, and Mr. J. W. Brooks, of Boston, that they of all men should be selected to decide this point, for which the postal department, the Executive Council, and the Parliament of Canada were deemed utterly incapable?

The fact is, the whole thing is but another of those miserable devices of the Government by which they seek to evade the direct responsibility of measures, which for their own ends they have determined to carry out. It will be interesting to see whether the new Parliament will submit to this most insulting scheme of Mr. Cartier's. This very proposition has been again and again under discussion before Parliament, and the popular views upon it well ascertained. It was therefore the height of audacity in the Ministry of the day to take steps which do not admit of effectual remedy, and which may be the means of coercing the representatives of the people into most unpalatable measures.

We observe, too, that Mr. Watkins thoroughly advocates another attack upon the pockets of the people of Canada for the construction of a road through the snow-drifts of Riviere du Loup. One hundred thousand dollars for all time, he is of opinion, Canadians should thankfully contribute for the building of this road! It is clear we have before us stirring times on the opening of Parliament

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH QUEEN VICTORIA.

It is pleasing, in these days of international hatreds and rejoicing over each other's misfortunes, to see the universal expression of sorrow and condolence in the American press on the death of Prince Albert. Since the event was announced a fortnight ago, we have read articles on the subject in upwards a hundred journals from every part of the country—from every Northern State this side of the Rocky Mountains—and the voice in every case has been the same: that of eulogy upon the deceased Prince, and sympathetic sorrow with the British people for their loss. This, of course, is only what might have been expected; yet it is none the less pleasing. The news came here when the feelings of the people were wrought up to the highest pitch by the Trent case, and when the London press was pouring upon the bleeding national wounds phials of the most rancorous insult. The London *Times*, in a malignant and Satanic article concerning the affairs of this country, published in its issue of the 12th ult., said: "Englishmen do not ask from American courtesy and affection; respect *for our Queen, or regard for our Prince.*" Three days after the words were printed, the Prince died, and the Queen was a widow. And the next mail from America carried over to England the heart-felt condolences of twenty millions of a kindred people! Perhaps the Times was offended, but the sympathy was what the less kindly given.—*Scottish Australian Herald.*

—Mr. Brown has been re-elected Mayor of Toronto, by a majority of 236 votes over Alderman Gurnett.

WHO ARE THE LOYAL MEN.

(From the Ayr Observer)

Our readers will remember that, during the late electoral contest in this riding, the ever-recurring theme of our friend "Jacob" was the disloyalty of the Clear Grits—their "looking to Washington," &c. He boasted of his own loyalty, and that of the friends, and led every body to expect that if occasion should arise, the "Moderates" and "Conservatives" of Waterloo would rush as one man to uphold the authority of our gracious Sovereign, while the "Clear Grits" would all be "looking to Washington." Well, the occasion has risen, and we see the *result*.

There is not a more thoroughly "Clear Grit" locality in the County of Waterloo than Ayr, as Jacob very well knows to his cost; there is no more thoroughly "Moderate" and "Conservative" locality in the same County than Preston, as Jacob also very well knows: Galt occupies a position between. Now, if Jacob's doctrine be true we might expect Preston to be supereminently loyal; Galt somewhat lukewarm; and Ayr the focus of rebellion and "looking to Washington." Perhaps Jacob may say that this would be the result in the piping times of peace, but that he did not take probabilities of war into his august consideration, and it might be a little different. Well, if so, we are disposed for once to agree with our friend. When all is smooth sailing; when no cloud obscures the political horizon; and the ship of state moves majestically forward, we *know* that Jacob and his friends claim a monopoly of the loyalty of Waterloo. But when a storm arises—when the gale blows our good ship straight "to Washington," oh then! Jacob and his friends are not quite so forward or uproarious in their loyalty. Perhaps they are afraid some body might be hurt! Any way, they allow the "Clear Grits" to furnish the larger number of men to prevent our going "to Washington." During the past week, several battalions of our County Militia were mustered to give Volunteers an opportunity to join the company of 75 men required from each battalion. The two companies which met at Ayr, furnished *twenty nine men*, the names of whom we publish to day, the seven companies which met at Preston furnished 5 men! a beggarly five! to prevent our "going to Washington!" O Jacob O! Jacob! where were you? Where were the Moderate Conservatives of Preston and Hespler? Was not the very idea of these distinguished localities furnishing only five! men to prevent our "going to Washington" enough to deprive you of sleep? Rouse yourself, man! Give over jobbing about Registry Offices for a little, and try and raise among your friends a respectable force to prevent our "going to Washington."

We are not, by any means, impugning the loyalty of Jacob and his friends; they have a great deal of it, and are only bottling it up for future use. By the time the next election contest takes place, they expect to have a supply large enough to carry them triumphantly through it. Or perhaps, when the armies from Washington begin to rob the hen roosts, and *sour krout* barrels of Jacob and his friends, it will burst forth with such violence as to drive these ruthless invaders back "to Washington."

But Galt! Galt! what shall we say to Galt? It is rather too bad entirely, that seven companies should only furnish 8 men. Does the near neighborhood of Jacob and his friends injuriously effect the good men and true, of Galt? Are they also bottling their loyalty for future use? If Galt cannot furnish volunteers enough to fill the company required, let those who have offered themselves retire, and Ayr—little Ayr—that Clear Grits hole Ayr, will furnish the 75 men without any trouble.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

There are some points in this matter which do not seem to have attracted the attention they deserve, and which it would be well for the American people to reflect over. First: The *London Daily News* has been our steady friend for a generation past. It is a paper which supports the rights of the people, and which approximates more nearly to American ideas of Government than, perhaps, any other influential journal out of the United States. Since the commencement of this war, it has uniformly sided with us and against the rebels. And yet, immediately on the arrival of the news of the Trent affair, it took sides more strongly against us than the *Times*. This clearly proves that the recent affair is not so much of a *pretext* as we have been taught to believe, but that many right-minded and friendly Englishmen sincerely believe that we wantonly insulted them.—Whether we were in the right or not, it must be a subject of regret that we should unnecessarily alienate friends anywhere, especially at a moment when friends are more than usually valuable. Second: If we regard the course of England respecting our offer to do away with privateering as having been altogether selfish (as it undoubtedly was), still that very fact absolutely demonstrates that England had no concealed intention to make war upon us; on the contrary, she could not even have anticipated the contingency of a war with us, otherwise she would have eagerly accepted the offer. Even in the passion which raged upon the first receipt of the news the *Times* could not forbear to refer to the suffering caused to England by our privateering, a suffering still vividly recollected after the lapse of very nearly half a century. Evidently, therefore, much as England may have relished the prospect of a division of the United States, she has hitherto had no intention of aiding actively and directly in bringing it about. It is something new for England to find herself a neutral, and to be summarily treated by a belligerent, something new and unpleasant, and rendered more so by the manner in which the story was told. The falsehoods of some of the New York journals in relation to Mr. Seward's pretended schemes on Canada created an unfriendly feeling which served as a ground-work for the Trent news to act upon, and a juncture has been brought about which will require the utmost good sense on the part of our Administration to handle.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

DESERTION OF AN ENGLISH OFFICER.

The extraordinary fact of the desertion of an English officer from his colours is noticed in the *Gazette* of this week though the fact itself had been known for a considerable time past. Lieutenant Death, of the Royal Artillery, one of the professors of Sandhurst, partly on account of embarrassed circumstances, and partly unable to resist the temptation of what he considered a better opening, has gone over to America, without leave or notice, and now it is said holds the position of a major in the Confederate army. He is well known to be a man of some talent, and was the first of those gentlemen who joined the Artillery, without passing through the Academy, during the Russian war. Captain Carrie, on the staff at Aldershot, who also went long before him to Australia with the Federals.—*English Paper.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction Sale of Sawn Lumber—Alex. McNeil.
Cash for Wheat—L. Glover.
Agricultural Society—J. W. Gilmour.
Removal—J. B. Hulbert.
School Teacher Wanted.
Black-smithing and Horse-shoeing—S. Armstrong.
Strayed—Charles Farley.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16TH, 1862

PETERBOROUGH VOLUNTEER FIELD BATTERY.

According to previous announcement, a meeting was held in the Town Hall, on Saturday last, at 2 p. m.

Sheriff Hall was called to the Chair, and John Hickey, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

Col. Haultain addressed the audience in a forcible and instructive speech of nearly an hour's duration. We will publish it in substance next week. At the close of the speech the list was opened for Volunteers, when *thirty-seven* names were immediately signed. (A number have since been added.)

Mr. Hickey, at the request of Col. H., exhibited an Artillery uniform, which attracted much attention, and was praised by all who saw it.

We are convinced that a most powerful Company will be formed, one which will not only be a credit to this locality, but to the Province, as we have already expressed it.

There is a difficulty in the way, but one which we hope will be easily surmounted,—it is in raising the requisite number of horses. 45 is the number wanted; 15 have already been pledged; 30 more are needed to make up the complement.—Situated as we are in the midst of a vast Agricultural country, ten times the number of horses wanted should be forthcoming without a second call. We feel sure that many of the young Farmers of the neighboring Townships have only to be reminded of their duty, to come forward themselves, pledging a horse each in the service. The horse will only be required on special occasions, and then the work will be light. It is no great task for four horses to draw a 6-pounder gun and half-a-dozen men.

It would be an easy matter for Smith, Otonabee, and Monaghan, to furnish ten men and ten horses each. Colonel Haultain thinks it might be arranged to place a gun in each of any three Townships where a sufficient number of men were raised to justify separate drill, the whole battery only coming together on general muster and parade days.

FIELD BATTERY NOTICE.

We would remind the members of the Artillery Company, of the meeting to be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday next, at 2 p. m. Important business, such as the choosing of officers, &c., will probably come before the meeting.

"INDEPENDENT SENTIMENTS."

A very startling announcement was made in the *Leader* a short time ago, to the effect that that journal does not give the views of the Provincial Government upon American matters, but simply its own independent sentiments. This statement was made in consequence of the repeated habit of the American press identifying the views expressed by that journal upon American politics with the supposed sentiments of the Canadian Government. "So frequently," says the *Leader*, "have we observed instances of this of late that it becomes necessary to put the matter right. *Once for all we wish it to be distinctly understood that the 'Leader' gives utterance to its own independent sentiments.*" This extraordinary bulletin appeared on the 8th instant. Two days before that in commenting rather lengthily upon a grave charge preferred by the *New York Times* against that journal for its incendiarism, it sees fit then to pass over the statement made by the *Times*, "that it (the *Leader*) is the recognized organ of the Provincial Government." Not only will the American press be taken aback by such an acknowledgment, but the entire press in Canada as well. On the important question of American policy appearing in the *Leader*, we are instructed henceforth to consider them as not the views of the Government, but only those of the *Leader*. If this be true, then the Canadian Government has no organ in Upper Canada. All we can say is that we have always regarded the opinions put forth by that journal as those of the Government. If "independent sentiments" can be announced on one subject, why not on another? And if, for purposes best known to itself, the *Leader* chooses to deny now what it never has before to our knowledge, that it is the Government organ, the press in Canada at least will not acknowledge the fraud. It is a subsidised Government paper. It does not express sentiments contrary to the views of the Government. It cannot afford to be an independent journal; there are too large stakes at issue to kick up its heels, and run counter to John A. & Co. Will a journal in the Province believe that the Government holds opinions contrary to those ventilated in the *Leader* on American matters? We are always in the habit of considering everything the organ says with the Government, and when charging the Government with views enunciated by its organ. Well, pray, did that organ turn round and say, "O, we give not the opinions of the Government, but *our own independent sentiments!*" Never! It is the first time we ever knew of its disowning its status, and we simply receive its statement as such. With all its ability and influence it has brought its party South and almost the North to its views, its share in carrying out Yankee bluster anything but friendly to the North, and we do not wonder at the notice taken by the American press of such a power of discord amongst us, especially as it is the universally acknowledged organ of our Government. One feeling on matters that *real friends of our country*, and that is to preserve if possible friendly relations towards our Northern neighbors. The parties, we care not who they may, that heedlessly or maliciously provoke ill-feeling are its enemies, and we are sorry to have to class that "able" and "influential" paper, the *Leader*, in the latter category. But we hope, now that "Jeff. Davis" agent has gone South or elsewhere, we may henceforth look for a better state of feeling from that journal.

THE WAR FEELING SOUTH OF '45.

In troublous times such as we are now passing through, it is instructive to mark the political views of men as they find utterance through the press. One striking peculiarity, and one claiming the serious attention of the student of mankind, is that in giving expression to the passing events the leaders and utterers of public opinion at the present time seem to give that opinion as it really is. There is no desire nor temptation to conceal or play the hypocrite, and thus the real *animus* floats to the surface. In corroboration of this statement we have only to read the American papers, and from the highest to the lowest we find, since the Trent difficulty, an almost universal expression of bad feeling towards England and Canada for the part they have severally taken in their intestine broils.—England's neutrality has been denounced as a sham, and Canada has been traduced for the sympathy shown with England in the dishonour done to its flag. This sympathy is said to be only feigned; our real cause for joining with England is stated by the N. York *World* to be *hatred* to the Americans. England is put down as an enemy, actuated by principles of envy towards a powerful rival, and every act put forth by that power, and every utterance by the press is said to be actuated by a spirit of ill will towards the Northern States. Neutrality as thus interpreted, means sympathy for them and hatred towards the South. England failing in manifesting this is consequently insincere in her pretences of neutrality.—Horace Greeley, one of the ablest writers of the press, and who has generally been friendly towards England, has recently given expression to his views of friendship as follows:

"*Congress must be prompt.* Whatever is done must be done quickly. It is plain that the Union must be saved soon or never. If any have doubted that the rebels have something more than the good will of European haters of Freedom and Progress, they can doubt no longer. The ostentatious and reiterated protestations of neutrality which reach us from over the water do not deceive even the utterers. Hereditary Aristocracy yearns towards Hereditary Slavery, and plans its rescue from impending ruin. If one pretext for interference will not serve, another will be trumped up. In all Europe this Republic has no powerful and hearty friend but the illustrious emancipator of Twenty Millions of serfs." * *

"Now America should remember that when the Crimean war was raging a large portion of the press expressed sympathy with Russia, and dislike—to use no harsher word—towards England. It is but natural for that sympathy to be reciprocated in the hour of need. England felt keenly at the time when these expressions were given, and she has during the great rebellion given no reason to assert that she has sought retaliation. It is, however, extremely galling to be goaded by jibes and innuendoes, such as have teemed from the American press for months past, in every nook of the North. From the blaster and noise so oft reiterated one is led to believe that if the Northern States were but able, they would not hesitate long to fight with that country from which they sprang.

☞ The *N. Y. Independent* in its issue on the 2nd January, has the following PEACH ITEMS FOR GEN. MCCLELLAN:

The way to improve Government finances—Fight.

The way to gain the respect of England and France,—Fight.

The way to increase our army to a million of men,—Fight.

The way to entertain rebels, pirates and traitors,—Fight.

The way to sustain the Government and show we are in earnest,—Fight.

The way and the only way to have peace,—Fight.

The way to do justice and promote freedom,—Fight.

The way to have Bible faith is to have works. Therefore,—FIGHT!

No one will doubt for a moment that the author of the above is a genuine son of Mars, and a worthy descendent of Cromwell's grand army. We opine it is from the pen of the Rev. Editor, Henry Ward Beecher.

THE NEW MAP.

Messrs. Cosin, Bonsey & Co.'s agent is delivering their new Map of Canada West. It is all, and more than, we expected it would be. Beside the usual township and county dividing lines, macadamized roads, postal routes, &c., which are, by the way, all beautifully and distinctly colored, there are the last Census returns, and a view of the Parliamentary buildings at Ottawa.—In the south-east corner of the map there is a Map of the Township of Smith, in this County, and also plans of the cities of Kingston and Toronto. The price is only $4.50; and orders may be left for the Map, at this office, or at the Bookstore of T. Mension.

THE HOGAN MURDER CASE.

On Friday last, James Brown was again tried for the murder of Mr. Hogan. It will be remembered that Brown was tried and convicted early last spring, but owing to the exertions of his lawyer a new trial was granted, on the ground of some important evidence in the prisoner's favour not having been addduced. The new trial concluded, as before, in his conviction. The jury were out but about one hour, and the unfortunate man is sentenced to be hung on the 10th of March next.

NEWSPAPER PUFFING.

A dispute has arisen between the *Leader* and the *Globe* as to the extent of circulation enjoyed by each. The latter has taken objection to the statement going the rounds that the *Leader* has the largest circulation of any paper in the Province, and claiming that prerogative for itself. This declaration has elicited from the *Leader* a contradiction, and an offer of certain "forfeitures," if certain points are not thus and so, on condition, however, that the *Globe* shall forfeit equal sums if certain conditions are not so, and are so. The offers are so singular, and (to us) so unexplicable, that we make room for them. They are four in number, and the *Globe* is to accept all or none. The *Patriot* is to count with the *Leader*, and the writer is certain that Mr. Brown will not accept of the terms here proposed. A less sapient wight than the proposer of such a mess of conflicting offers might be sure that no sane man would accept of them. Why not if certain of the superiority of numbers over that of the *Globe* state the number and challenge scrutiny as to correct returns? Why this circuituous route to test its strength? Simply we should suppose because it would rather have a doubt exist than the truth. The extraordinary zeal for charity put forward is a mere flourish of trumpets. Here are its offers, and if any of our readers will send us solutions to Nos. 3 and 4 we shall be obliged:—

1st. We will forfeit $10,000, to be applied to charitable purposes, if, on examination by disinterested parties, our circulation be found to be not over the figure at which the *Globe* states it—10,000; on condition that Mr. Brown forfeit an equal sum, for the same purposes, if his journal has not, in adopting the pretence of the Montreal *Witness*, stated our circulation below the truth.

2nd. We will forfeit $20,000 if our circulation be less than 20,000, or twice the figure at which the *Globe* has placed it; on condition that Mr. Brown forfeit $20,000, if our circulation be more than 20,000.—The forfeits in all cases to go for charitable purposes.

3rd. We will forfeit $5,000, if our subscription list do not contain as many names as that of the *Globe*; on condition that Mr. Brown will forfeit an equal sum, if his subscription list contain more than ours.

4th. We will forfeit $1,000 if our subscription list does not outnumber that of the *Globe* by 5,000 names; on condition that Mr. Brown forfeits an equal sum, if the difference in numbers in our favor be less than this.

The *Leader* wants its readers to believe that the puffing is all on the *Globe's* side than which nothing can be further from the truth. It has heretofore done a good business in that line, and the "forfeit" flourish above beats the *Globe* hollow.

"Oh wad some Spirit the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us".

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY CONVENTION, OF C. W.

The Annual Missionary Meeting of the Baptist Church in this Town, in connection with the above, was held in their Chapel, on Friday evening last. Considering the unpropitious state of the weather the attendance was respectable. The speeches were good, and appropriate to the occasion. It appears that a good many devoted men are sustained by that Convention, or Society, in different parts of our Province, especially in the Backwoods, and new settlements. Encouraging successes have crowned their labours during the past year. One of the speakers referred to what that denomination, of which the above Convention is only a part, have been doing in other parts of the world. One fact was stated, which is a matter of rejoicing to every one who sincerely desires to see the advancement of Messiah's Kingdom in the world,—namely, that the membership of that Denomination on this Continent amounts to upwards of one million and one hundred thousand. We heartily wish success to every branch of the Christian Church.

The Chair was ably filled by Col. Haultain, M. P. P. In his opening address he made some very appropriate remarks on Missions. Would that our Parliament were composed of such men,—then we might soon expect to see an improvement in the government of our country.

☞ We regret that Rev. Mr. Ormiston, of Hamilton, in consequence of family affliction, cannot comply with the request of the Peterboro Temperance Reformation *Society*, to deliver a lecture on Temperance in this place, at present.

SNOW.—The long-waited-for snow has come at last, and all travelers is rejoiced over it. We look for a revival of trade with the country, if a thaw does not set in. There are about 10 inches of snow on the ground, and while we write

"Silently, silently, soft and low,
Falls to the earth the virgin snow."

☞ His worship the Mayor, with commendable promptness, has issued a Proclamation, ordering that all dogs be muzzled or confined forthwith, under penalty of death to all that are found running at large.

☞ We observe that a law office has been opened in Lindsay by Messrs. C. A. and Geo. Weller, the latter taking charge of the office. We wish him every success.

☞ Friendship Temple of Good Templars, Peterboro, will celebrate their 5th Anniversary by a Soiree in the Temperance Hall, Lundy's Block, on Monday evening next.

☞ ERRATUM.—In our last under the head of "The Disloyalty Stander," the printer made us say: "We trust now those gentle men in *Peterboro*." It should have read *those gentlemen in Parliament*.

WHAT THE "LOUISVILLE JOURNAL" SAYS:

"We do not believe that even in this age of cheap publications any work can be more remarkable than the terms of the *Scientific American* at $2 per annum, with twenty-five per cent discount for clubs of ten. It forms a yearly volume of 832 pages quarto, with an immense number of original engravings of patented machines, valuable inventions, and objects of scientific interest.—There is not an industrial pursuit which does not receive a share of its attention. It contains official lists of patent claims, important intelligence, practical receipts for useful domestic purposes, and has long stood both in this country and Europe, as the highest authority in the mechanic arts and sciences. There is no publication more valuable to the farmer, the miller, the mechanic, the engineer, the iron founder, or the manufacturer. We have never opened a number without learning something we never knew before, and obtaining valuable information for the benefit of our readers. The Publishers, Messrs. Munn & Co., of 37 Park Row, New York, have deserved the success which they have achieved. No one should visit that city without calling at their palatial establishment, which is a museum of inventive genius, collected from the entire world. If any of our readers away off in the country do not know this work, and will take our advice, they will mail $2 and become subscribers immediately, or be sure to confirm the truth of our recommendation."

We fully endorse the above, and would recommend our readers to take Prentice's advice, and subscribe for the paper. A new volume commenced on the first of January, and it being a valuable work of reference, containing, as it does, the only official list of claims published in the States, every number should be preserved. The paper is published every Saturday, by the well-known patent agents, Messrs. Munn & Co., *who have conducted the paper during the past sixteen years.*

In addition to furnishing specimen copies of the paper gratis, the publishers will send a pamphlet of advice to inventors, free of charge.

Address,
MUNN & Co.,
37 Park Row.
New York.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES No. 2.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—Would you please publish in your next issue, the enclosed preamble and resolutions, as the expression of a meeting held by Rifle Company No. 2, now organized in this town, in the matter of the *Review* on "Volunteer Companies." By so doing you will greatly oblige.

(Signed.)
THOS. GREENE, Secretary. JOHN WATTERSON, Chairman.

Whereas, articles have appeared in the two last issues of the *Review*, relative to the formation, and condemnatory of the policy of organizing a plurality of Volunteer Companies, and in which the editor instances the existence of "one Rifle Company numbering *fifty-four men*, together with a troop of Cavalry lately organized, and the effort now being made by Col. Haultain to form an artillery company; and then denies the possibility of sustaining, "in times of calmness," any more than those three companies in a town like Peterborough, because, forsooth, of the "*host of little incidental expenses*, which *only those* who have *attempted* to maintain Volunteer Companies can understand." *And Whereas*, in those articles he not *only thus covertly* aims a blow at the efforts which have been made during the past four weeks to organize another Rifle Company, but even impugns our motives as a body and sneers at the *loyalty* of those whom we have recommended as officers, by asserting that "the desire to obtain commissions is the principal, if not *the only* ground for its formation," and that the gentlemen whose loyalty is such that they can only fight as officers ought not to be permitted to interfere with the efficiency and permanent success of the active force of the country." Therefore, be it

Resolved,—That we regard this attempt of the *Review* to injure our standing and prevent our recognition as a company by the Government as *splenetic*, and altogether beneath its pretensions as a public journal, —that we look upon this attack as being prompted by the jealousy of a few individual members of Rifle Company No. 1, who exhibit towards us the feelings of "the dog in the manger." They have been unable to obtain their complement of men, notwithstanding that their company has been in existence for *five years*, and now after great effort and splendid inducements held out to "*respectable* young men," only number some *fifty four* members, and are therefore unwilling that another should flourish beside them.

Resolved,—That the *very fact* of our attempting to organize a Rifle Company, with the prospect of being called into almost immediate service is sufficient evidence as to our motives; and as to the *loyalty* of those we have recommended as officers, we are confident that though they may not allow it to *ooze* out of their finger ends, they will, should they ever have an opportunity, give satisfactory proof of not only that, but of their *courage* in the hour of danger.

That in reference to the exalted opinion the *Review* evidently entertains of us, as men who can be *led* and *wheedled* into recommending those very persons whose only object is to obtain commissions, we desire to express our deep obligations, but feel bound to say that we do not consider ourselves affected by it in the least.

Resolved,—That we are of opinion that the organization and recognition of this company will in no wise interfere with the efficiency and permanent success of that one already in existence, since it is neither popular with us as individuals, nor yet with the inhabitants of Peterborough, as is abundantly evident from its past history and present standing.

For the Examiner.

A LAWFUL GOVERNMENT.

MR. EDITOR,—In a Canadian paper I see the following extract taken from the minutes of a Presbytery in the South, viz: "*Any* established Government becomes by the *fact of its existence* 'an ordinance of God,' and its executive officers 'God's ministers.'" (The italics are mine.)

This doctrine, Mr. Editor, is not sound. The mere fact of its existence does not make or prove a Government to be the ordinance of God. It is its moral character, as founded in principles of justice, and organized and administered for the good of mankind, that marks it as God's ordinance of civil government. [See Rom. xiii. 1, 1st Peter ii. 13; Scottish Conf. of Faith, chapters xx., xxiii., and xxxi.]

The government of the United States is the ordinance of God: not because it exists, but because of its moral character; and every true American as well as every British one contemplated by England's noble patriotic lords will pray every day that this Government of the Union will prove itself, "not a terror to good works, but to the evil," and show that the civil ruler is "the minister of God to revenge to destroy strath upon him that doeth evil."

But, were a band of pirates to seize a territory, and *establish* a government to plunder other people, and murder and enslave them, their established government would not become by *the fact of its existence* "an ordinance of God," and its executive "God's ministers." Their government would be an ordinance of the devil and its officers ministers of the devil, doing his foul works. We must distinguish. So Algernon Sydney wrote: "He that professes to the veneration and obedience due "to the ministers of God, must, by his actions, manifest that he is so. And though "I am unwilling to advance a proposition "that may sound harshly to tender ears, I "am inclined to believe, that the same rule "which obliges us to yield obedience to the "good magistrate, who in the minister of "God, and assures us that in obeying him "we obey God, does equally oblige us not "*to obey those* who make themselves the "ministers of the devil, lest in obeying the "we obey the devil, whose works they do. * * * * * The apostle commanding "our obedience to the ministers of God for "our good, commands us not to be obedient to the ministers of the devil to our "hurt: for we can't serve two masters" [Sydney's discourses on Government, vol. iii., Edinburgh edition, 1837.] This, Mr. Editor, is the teaching of the Scriptures, and of common sense.

The Government of the Southern Confederacy based avowedly on slavery, as its foundation and chief corner stone, consecrating the overthrow of Constitutional Government, and the destruction of liberty, and living by perjury, treason, rebellion, robbery and murder—*ex vi termini* is a fact; but it is an ordinance of the devil. And it will she did be established for 500 years and succeed in stealing and killing even more extensively than it has yet been able to do, it would not become by the *fact of its existence* "an ordinance of God," and its executive officers "God's ministers." When any government becomes a Usurpation, cruel and despotic, depriving its subjects of their rights, or compelling them upon wrong-doing, subverting the very ends of government among men, it ceases to be God's moral ordinance, and loses all claim to conscientious obedience.

The slavish doctrine of passive obedience Mr. Editor, to civil power because it happens in the permissive providence of God to exist is wide spread and permeates more or less distinctly or thoroughly the minds of many. It is neither rational nor christian, and ought to be rooted out of the earth. That the Southern Confederacy is an execrable tyranny who will doubt it except those whose moral perceptions are blunted by the love of gain.

C. S. D.

Otonabee, 8th Jan., 1862.

AWFUL DEATH.

A MAN ROASTED ALIVE.

On Thursday morning last one of the most horrible occurrences we have ever put on record took place on the farm of Mr. S. J. Crooker, in West Flamboro', near Millgrove. It appears that a man named John Enwright, a laborer who lived in a shanty on Mr. Crooker's farm, came home on Thursday quite drunk, and after quarrelling with his wife and family, turned them all out of the shanty. The family, we understand, went into the bush, and after being there some time their attention was called to the shanty by seeing it on flames. The eldest girl reached it first, and opening the door she called to her father who answered, when she rushed in and pulled him out by the arm, he having been lying on a bed. When taken out it was found that every stitch of clothes that he had on was consumed, his body being literally roasted from his head to his feet. He lived for about four hours, suffering the most excruciating pain. We were told by parties who saw the body that it presented a horrible appearance, every part of it being burnt to a crisp. Dr. Skinner, of Waterdown, held an inquest on the remains, when the facts above stated were elicited, and a verdict rendered accordingly. The deceased leaves a wife and a large family. And thus is added another to the long list of victims which that most accursed of agents in the hands of the devil, has brought to a horrible death, and a more horrible eternity.—*Dundas Banner.*

HOW PRINCE LEOPOLD RECEIVED THE

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

Halifax, January 8.

The steamship Canada, with European dates of the 29th Dec. has arrived.

She has on board 300 troops.

A great state of suspense prevailed in England when the Canada left, pending the arrival of the Africa with the response of the American Government.

Liverpool breadstuffs easier. Provisions steady. Consols 90¼ to 90⅞.

The steamship Hibernian, which sails for Portland on the 2nd of January, takes nearly 700 troops to St. Johns, N. B.

The steamship Africa which sails from Liverpool on the 8th also takes a body of troops to Halifax.

The ship Ascension, from New York for the Clyde, was abandoned at sea on the 10th of December.

Lord Palmerston has recovered from his gout.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha had returned to the continent.

The Prussian Government has sent a note to Washington, condemning the taking of Messrs Mason and Slidell.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Deputations from religious denominations, including Congregational Union, Baptist Union, and the Baptist board, had an interview on the 27th Dec. with Earl Russell, on the subject of the threatened war with America.

The English papers continue to teem with articles on the American question, but they are mostly confined to speculations on its solution. It is not essential to give them.

As the nearest precedent yet quoted on the Trent case, the London *Times* draws attention to the affair of the Dutch Brig Hendrick and Alida, captured by the British in 1777, while she was bound to a neutral port. She had on board five officers for the American army. The ships and officers were released to the British Admiralty.—The Judge ruling that although the officers frankly admitted their positions, yet as they were passengers on a neutral ship which sailed from one neutral port for another neutral port, the proximate destination of the passengers was entitled to be regarded as an innocent destination and they were consequently set at liberty. The *Times* claims that this case plainly establishes the principles that between one neutral port and another, all persons and things whatever may be legally carried.

The London *Daily News* in a letter from Hamburg gives an account of a meeting of English merchants there, at which Mr Ward, British Charge de Affairs, read a paper purporting to be Earl Russell's note to Lord Lyons in regard to the Trent affair. This note is worded with moderation. It describes the seizure of Mason and Slidell, the Southern Commissioners, in the terms of Capt. William's report to the admiralty. It makes no mention of the opinion of the law officers of the crown of which so much has been said in the papers, but simply and explicitly characterizes the capture of the commissioners as an infraction on the law of nations, and an insult to the English flag. It declares the cabinet at St. James, considering the cordial and friendly character of the relations existing between England and the United States, cannot doubt for an instant that the Captain of the San Jacinto must have acted without authority from the government. It then adds that the British Government feels confident that the Government of the United States will not hesitate to take the only step possible under the circumstances; namely:—Release the prisoners, and make at the same time suitable reparation for the insult offered to the British flag. Every regiment in camp at Aldershot had been medically inspected, so that they might be in perfect readiness to embark immediately for Canada.

A body of trained nurses, on Florence Nightingale's plan, was to proceed at once to Halifax.

The Army and Navy *Gazette* says that there is a prospect of trouble with the Sikhs.

The batteries of artillery at Bombay, on point of embarkation to England, were stopped by pressing telegrams from Bengal.

The English funds were flat on the 27th December, and ½ to ¾ lower. The heaviness was caused by the tone of the New York journals, per City of Baltimore, which it was argued, rendered the prospects of peace less favorable.

In a letter, written by the command of the Queen, it is stated that the only consolation she could hope to find in the rest of her life, under her sad and hopeless bereavement, is to endeavor to carry out the wishes and intentions of her beloved husband.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces the appointment of two Vice-Admirals, three Rear Admirals, 10 Captains, and 40 Lieutenants of men-of-war, and 16 Captains of frigates.

It was reported that Prussia had made fresh proposals to France in relation to the conclusion of the treaty of commerce between France and the Zollverein.

The Paris bourse was flat on the 27th of Dec. at 67f 25c for rentes.

ITALY.

There was vague rumors that an attempt had been made to assassinate Gen. Geisen at Rome, and that one of his aids had received two poignard wounds.

It was reported that the French Ambassador to Rome had proposed to the ex-King of Naples to take up his residence in France.

Gen. Klappa had arrived in Turin.

It is reported that Signor Petinga, Lieut. Governor of Sicily, had tendered his resignation.

AUSTRIA.

It is rumored that a considerable reduction of the Austrian army was contemplated.

PORTUGAL.

Prince Jose continued in a very dangerous state.

The King had gone to his country palace at the request of the people. This was urged upon him in consequence of some disturbances which afterwards ensued.

A Royal decree appoints a medical commission to examine into the state of the Royal Palace.

DEATH OF TOWN-MAJOR MCDONALD.—About 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, Colin McDonald, Town-Major of Montreal, closed a long career of service to his country, by death. For some months past his failing health gave warning to his friends to anticipate his departure at an early period. Previously attached to his profession, he continued almost up to the hour of his decease to discharge its duties; and last Sunday week, upon the occasion of the revival of the troops at Point St. Charles, he contracted such further injury to his feet during health as finally to lay him on his bed of death. The surgery of the garrison returns, one of the best of the heroes of Waterloo, will long remain fresh in the heart of the people, among those to be found.—*Witness.*

REV. NEWMAN HALL ON WAR WITH AMERICA.

At an assembly of 30,000 persons, chiefly working men, held on Monday evening, in Surrey Chapel, London, the Rev. Newman Hall, in referring to the subject of America, said:—

"At the lecture before the Young Men's Association, at Exeter-Hall, last Tuesday, I was informed that 'Rule Britannia' was performed on the organ, and rapturously applauded ("So it was"). If the audience simply meant to express feelings of patriotism I should heartily have concurred with them. No doubt it was so. But some people think that Britannia has a right to rule the waves—that the ocean is her freehold—that she may do what she pleases there—and that other nations must not be allowed to act in a manner which is quite justifiable as ourselves. Need I say that such a sentiment is most unjust and monstrous (hear). If this were carried out, we should always be at war with every commercial nation of the world. No, there are certain laws and customs to regulate affairs on the sea. By these we must abide as much as others; and therefore the first thing that is to be done is to discover what is the law, whether it has been broken, and what can be done to secure its observance in future. Let us then regard this question as one needing calmness of judgment, not violence and passion. Let the case be deliberately argued. If America meant not defiance but law, let us first ascertain what the law is—not demanding our interpretation as the true one, nor admitting theirs—but referring the dispute to an impartial referee (cheers, and a voice: "That's good"). But it may be urged in apology for violent measures—" Must we not at once vindicate the honour of our flag?" What! is our flag of so recent an invention, with so poor a history, enriched with so few memories of glory, that it will be dishonoured by a short and dignified delay? Dishonoured by not at once fluttering defiance at the freemen of the North; but would it not be more dishonoured by floating side by side with the flag of slave-traders—(repeated cheers)—slave-breeders, slave-drivers. If there must be one or other dishonoured, oh, spare us this latter! Never, never let the meteor flag of Britain be hoisted on the side of tyranny and oppression (great cheering). Suppose you were watching two men fighting, and one of them, all excited and irritable, chose to be provoked by your looks, and shake his fist in your face between the rounds (laughter and cheers). Would it be brave in you at once to fight him? No! Bravery would say, "Wait a bit, my fine fellow—you have enough in your hands at present. I'm too much of a man to accept your challenge just now. Finish affairs with your antagonist first—two at once isn't fair. You may think better of it perhaps by and by." Now, I ask you, would not that be braver than at once accepting such a man's defiance? (cheers). But, supposing arbitration fails, and we cannot agree on this question, must we then fight? I have been astonished at the opinion widely circulated that we must either have redress or retaliation. Is there not a third alternative—forgiveness? (Hear, hear.) If for the future the law can be made plain, and obedience to it secured, may we not pass over the affront to ourselves? Is every dispute between nations, if not amicably arranged, to end in war? Is nothing to be overlooked? What is the law of Christ? "Forbearing one another, and forgiving one another. If any man have a quarrel against any, even as God forgave you, so also do ye." We feel it our duty to act on this law in our individual capacity. Is it less our duty as citizens and as nations? I fear I have detained you too long, but the importance of the subject I trust will be a sufficient apology. (Cheers, and "Go on.") Once more, working men, do what you can to allay the unreasonable, unchristian war spirit that now prevails. Ponder on what I have said, and, in opposition to much that you hear and read, let my arguments, if you deem them valid, persuade you to do your utmost for the preservation of peace.

I am not one of those who condemn war under all circumstances—but I consider in this case war would be most wicked. I am not one of those who advocate peace at any price—but I do earnestly plead for peace now, and I ask you all to help. Let each do what he can to roll back the tide of angry passion. Oh, by all the untold horrors of angry war—by the tenfold terribleness of a war between brothers—by the sufferings of a negro race, who look on with alarm lest you should join the oppressors to rivet their chains—by the aspiration of the long down-trodden people of Hungary and Italy, whose enemies will exult if the great champions of freedom contend with each other instead of making common cause against tyranny—by the interests of the world, which will look on aghast to see its civilizers and evangelists engaged in mortal combat, instead of prosecuting in holy rivalry enterprises of benevolence—by the principles of Christianity—by the example of Jesus—by the law of God—I beseech you east in your influence on the side of peace, and loudly proclaim, "We will have no war with America." (Loud and repeated applause.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A RAILWAY TRAIN.

The day express train from Toronto to London, on Friday last, had a very narrow escape from being upset, and all the passengers being either killed or seriously injured. Between four and five miles east of St. Mary's two of the rails on the south side of the track became broken, and it is thought that the severe frost, together with the passage of heavy freight trains over the road, was the cause. One of the rails was broken almost in the centre and was thrown a considerable distance into the ditch, while about eight inches of the second one had given way and lay detached on the track, thus making a fearful breakage over which no train could pass. One of the section men, who was passing over the road, discovered the accident, and at once sent forward a man to St. Mary's to inform the agent, and he then started along the track to stop the progress of the express train from the east. This man used every exertion to gain the notice of the engine-driver, but failed, and it was not until the train had passed him more than half a mile that the news agent, who chanced to be standing at the end door of the last car, saw him waving his handkerchief, and notified the conductor, who stopped the train a short distance from the breakage. The broken parts of the rails were temporarily laid down and the trains passed over in safety. A handsome sum of money was collected in the cars and presented to the man who gave the alarm.—*Advertiser.*

—A young girl in Paris lately took a dislike to her boarding school, and coming home at vacation, refused to return. Her parents placed her under strict surveillance, as they feared she meant to commit suicide, but she managed to get a pair of scissors, and so far succeeded in cutting her tongue out that her power of speech is despaired of by the surgeons in attendance.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The New York *World* says the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada must be abrogated as soon as possible, at all events as soon as the time limited expires—about two years hence. The reasons assigned is the alleged hostile feeling exhibited by Canada towards the United States. The object of the United States, in agreeing to the treaty, was, it asserts, to draw closer together the commercial and social relations of the two countries,—but that the effect has been to allay the desire of annexation, previously manifested, and that now Canada is even more bitter and hostile than England. It is but too true that the administration papers in Canada have evinced a strange antipathy to the Northern States in their struggle to put down the slavery rebellion. They have not only predicted, but apparently exulted in the anticipation of the Southern States. It is therefore not strange that we hear of threats to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty, and if the threat is carried into effect, we shall undoubtedly owe it to the efforts of such papers as the *Toronto Leader, Montreal Commercial Advertiser*, and *Quebec Chronicle*, to stir up ill-blood towards the Northern States. But the *World* is mistaken in supposing that the great body of the people in Canada sympathise with the views enunciated by those papers. We might as well hold the people of the United States responsible for the hostility manifested by such papers as the New York *Herald* towards Canada. We believe the truth is that a vast majority on both sides of the line 45 feel friendly towards each other, and would really deprecate a war or the interruption of amicable relations with each other.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

News of the Week.

—The thousandth birth-day of the empire of Russia will be celebrated at Novgorod next August.

—It is reported that the Prussian vessel-of-war which was sent on a voyage to Lisbon for the purpose of exercising the cadets has perished in the Atlantic.

—Mr Rankin has made arrangements for the return of such of the privates who joined his Lancers, from Canada, as may desire to leave the federal service.

—Mr. McElroy has been elected Mayor of Hamilton over Mr. McKinstry, by a majority of 96.

—Diptheria has been during the fall very prevalent in Maine. In one house all the children, six in number, and from 10 to 25 years of age, died. Another family lost four children.

—In Kingston, the contest for the Mayoralty terminated in the re-election of Mr. Gildersleeve, by a majority of 649 over Dr John Stewart.

—Russia has already sent her contributions to the International Exhibition of '62. This alacrity is accounted for by the fact of the early closing of her rivers and ports.

—We learn from Portland that Mr. Seward has offered to permit British troops to pass through Maine on their way to Canada.

—Mary Ann Rowley, a young married woman, died at Eastwood, near Nottingham from injuries sustained by her petticoats catching fire through wearing crinoline.

—The old Government House, Toronto, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. A number of the officers of the 30th Regiment occupied the building.

—*The Belfast Whig* mentions that in the middle of all this cold and stormy weather, primroses in full flower were gathered on Monday on the lands of Mr. Osborne, in the neighborhood of Belfast.

—Civil war has affected St Louis like a stroke of palsy. More than 60,000 inhabitants have left that city within a year; an immense number of houses and stores are vacant, and all business except Government contracts, is at a dead stand.

—The hop-growers of Worcestershire, had a meeting a few weeks ago to talk hops; but they were in such a hopping rage about the *Trent* affair that all the evening was spent in talking Mason, Slidell, Wilkes, *San Jacinto*, Yankees and the British flag.

—At a Bazaar held at Paisley, Scotland, on the 20th ult., on behalf of the Paisley Volunteer Corps, the handsome sum of £1,250 stg. ($6,250,) was realized after deducting all expenses. Could something of the same kind not be got up by the patriotic ladies of every Town in Canada?

—The average number of railroad accidents in France is one out of every seven millions of passengers. In Paris alone the circulation of ordinary carriages has led to almost as many violent deaths in one year as the circulation in the French railway trains in ten years.

—Three students of the French Medical College here, were taken on Tuesday night last in the act of plundering a cemetery vault at St. Martin. They are to be brought before the Court of Queen's Bench next March. The practice of body-snatching on the part of medical students has the countenance of long-established custom, but it is universally abhorrent to the feelings of humanity, and is, therefore, a custom more honored in the breach than the observance; and we pray the authorities to use their utmost endeavours to put it down.—*Witness*

POVERTY OF PARIS.—The most terrible feature of the present condition of things in the poverty. Since 1848, nothing has been seen like it. If you take long walks in Paris now, you will most likely be several times accosted by decently dressed people of both sexes, but principally by elderly ladies, actually begging! I have with my own eyes seen this phenomenon perpetually within the last three weeks. It is since the change of the weather that it is most to be noticed; for with bread, meat, and wine at the prices they stand at now, it is impossible for people with narrow means to live. In cases of the sad cases I mention, the individuals belong evidently to the better class of society. The dress and bearing, and the awkwardness of the apparel, the dreadful effort to maintain respectable appearances with the sharp pricks and pinches of want, all thus disclosed a state of circumstances sedding any further certificate of any sort or kind. I repeat it—the air a form of distress that has not been visible since the year 1848 and 1849.—*Correspondent of London Review.*

There is now in course of manufacture at Wolverhampton, a new patent keyless lock, having 244,140,625 combinations.—This lock is the invention of Count Kersolon a Frenchman, but is now the property of a Mr. Lespeit, it has five rollers, and each roller is marked with 25 letters of the alphabet. If the letter at which it is set should not be discovered, the exhausting of all the variations necessary in that case to the opening of the lock would require an immense expenditure of time. It is intended to place one of these locks upon safes that are being made for exhibition at the forthcoming World's Fair. In case of the safe it is prepared to put the sum of £200, which is to fall to the lot of the person who may be fortunate enough to effect an opening of the safe.

—A monster bakery has been established at Cork, with the view of selling bread to the poor at first cost during the expected hard times. Sir John Arnott, the Mayor of the city, has invested £40,000 in the concern.

Married.

At Port Hope, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hunt, Mr. HENRY R. JARY, to MARY, eldest daughter of Edward Peplow, Esq.

Died.

At Peterboro, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Robert Walton, on the 10th instant, HENRY PERRIN, aged 19 years.

At Ashburnham, on Sunday, 12th inst., JANET, wife of Mr. Walter Ainsley, aged 31 years.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, January 16, 1862.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₱ brl	4	50	@	5 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	85	@	0 95
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	80	@	0 85
Barley ₱ bush	0	35	@	0 45
Oats "	0	20	@	0 00
Peas "	0	40	@	0 45
Potatoes	0	25	@	0 30
Pork ₱ cwt	3	50	@	4 00
Beef ₱ cwt	3	00	@	4 00
Butter ₱ lb	0	10	@	0 12
Hay ₱ ton	9	00	@	0 00
Hides ₱ cwt	4	00	@	5 00
Wood ₱ per cord	2	00	@	0 25

WM. ARNOT,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Monday, January 11, 1862.

Fall Wheat 95c a $1 02.
Spring Wheat 85c a 88c.
Barley 46c a48c.
Oats 30 c a31c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 10.

Flour—firm; sales of No. 1 superfine at $4 to $4 10.

Wheat—Upper Canada spring at $1 06, ex cars.

Peas—65 to 70c per 66 lbs.

Ashes—pots, $7 to $7 10; pearls, $6 75 to $6 80.

Dressed Hogs—$4 25 to $5 75.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, JAN. 14.

Flour—without material change; sales 8,000 brls at $5 45 to $5 55 for superfine State; $5 75 to $5 80 for extra State; $5 45 to $5 55 ₱ superfine West'n; $5 75 to $5 90 for common to medium extra Western; $6 90 to $6 95 for shipping brands extra Ohio.

Canadian Flour—unchanged; sales 400 brls at $5 50 5 to $5 55 for Superfine; $5 80 to $6 75, for common to choice.

Rye Flour—steady at $3 50.

Rye—steady at 81 to 83c for State.

Barley—quiet at 72 to 80c for Canadian and Western.

Corn—quiet and very firm; sales 30,000 bushels, 63c to for new mixed Western.

Oats—dull at 43 to 43c for Western, Canadian and State.

Pork—quiet; sales 100 brls at $12 25 to $13 for mess; $8 50 to $9 for prime.

Beef—quiet.

Lard—quiet; sales 100 brls at 7¼ to 8c.

Butter—selling at 11 to 15c for Ohio; 16 to 20c for State.

New Advertisements.

EXTENSIVE CREDIT

AUCTION SALE!

—OF—

SAWN LUMBER.

160,000 FEET!

WILL be sold at Glenmorrison Mills on Monday, 3rd February, next. For particulars see small bills.

A. McNEIL, *Auctioneer.*

Peterboro, Jan. 15, 1862. 3

COUNTY OF PETERBORO

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this Society for the Election of Officers and Directors for the ensuing year will be held in the Town Hall, Peterboro, on Saturday, 25th inst, at 12 o'clock.

J. W. GILMOUR,
Secretary.

January 14, 1862. 3

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED

TO THE

New Store, Claxton's Block,

GEORGE STREET,

next door to Messrs. Ogilvy & Hood, where he will sell Boots and Shoes, at a very small advance from cost, for cash. His stock consists of every variety of style the market requires.

J. B. BISBEE.

January 15, 1862. 3

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for School Section No. 6, Township of Smith, a Teacher, holding a 2nd class certificate. For salary, and other particulars apply to

JOHN THOMAS,
JOHN BICKELL,
WM. J. MCKIBBON,
} Trustees.

Smith, Jan. 13, 1862. 3

STRAYED.

INTO my premises, Lot No. 9, 6th Concession Douro, on or about the 20th December,

A SHEEP.

The owner is required to prove ₱ party, pay expenses, and take the animal away.

CHARLES PARLEY.

Douro Jan. 15, 1862. 3.

☞ *If your property is not Insured,*

☞ *call and have it it done by the un-*

☞ *dersigned who is agent for a number*

☞ *of the best British and Canadian*

☞ *Companies,whose business cards will*

☞ *be found in another part of this*

☞ *paper.*

J. R. WALTON,
Insurance Agent.

☞Orders for Book-Binding reached at this Office.

Died.

At Peterboro, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Robert Walton, on the 10th instant, HENRY PERRIN, aged 19 years.

At Ashburnham, on Sunday, 12th inst., JANET, wife of Mr. Walter Ainsley, aged 31 years.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, January 16, 1862.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₱ brl	4	50	@	5 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	85	@	0 95
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	80	@	0 85
Barley ₱ bush	0	35	@	0 45
Oats "	0	20	@	0 00
Peas "	0	40	@	0 45
Potatoes	0	25	@	0 30
Pork ₱ cwt	3	50	@	4 00
Beef ₱ cwt	3	00	@	4 00
Butter ₱ lb	0	10	@	0 12
Hay ₱ ton	9	00	@	0 00
Hides ₱ cwt	4	00	@	5 00
Wood ₱ per cord	2	00	@	0 25

WM. ARNOT,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Monday, January 11, 1862.

Fall Wheat 95c a $1 02.
Spring Wheat 85c a 88c.
Barley 46c a48c.
Oats 30 c a31c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 10.

Flour—firm; sales of No. 1 superfine at $4 to $4 10.

Wheat—Upper Canada spring at $1 06, ex cars.

Peas—65 to 70c per 66 lbs.

Ashes—pots, $7 to $7 10; pearls, $6 75 to $6 80.

Dressed Hogs—$4 25 to $5 75.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, JAN. 14.

Flour—without material change; sales 8,000 brls at $5 45 to $5 55 for superfine State; $5 75 to $5 80 for extra State; $5 45 to $5 55 ₱ superfine West'n; $5 75 to $5 90 for common to medium extra Western; $6 90 to $6 95 for shipping brands extra Ohio.

Canadian Flour—unchanged; sales 400 brls at $5 50 5 to $5 55 for Superfine; $5 80 to $6 75, for common to choice.

Rye Flour—steady at $3 50.

Rye—steady at 81 to 83c for State.

Barley—quiet at 72 to 80c for Canadian and Western.

Corn—quiet and very firm; sales 30,000 bushels, 63c to for new mixed Western.

Oats—dull at 43 to 43c for Western, Canadian and State.

Pork—quiet; sales 100 brls at $12 25 to $13 for mess; $8 50 to $9 for prime.

Beef—quiet.

Lard—quiet; sales 100 brls at 7¼ to 8c.

Butter—selling at 11 to 15c for Ohio; 16 to 20c for State.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in partial of the surrounding townships, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS

THE

BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his strict attending business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD

Merchantable Wheat!

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N. B.—Flour on hand to exchange for wheat. Peterboro', Jan. 15, 1863. 3

BLACK-SMITHING

AND

HORSE-SHOEING.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he has opened a shop in the above line in

METHERALL'S OLD STAND,

Corner of Aylmer & Brock St's,

where he will be prepared to do JOBBING, of all kinds. Horse-Shoeing and Repairing carefully done by the BEST WORKMEN.

Prices as Low as the Lowest!

and all work warranted to be as good as the best.

S. ARMSTRONG.

Peterboro, Jan. 15, 1862. 3

REMOVAL!

WM. MERCER & BRO'S

ON account of the fire on Thursday night, have Removed their business to the

LARGE ROOMS

OVER THE STORE OF MR. JOHN CAMPBELL, on HUNTER STREET, next door to McKellar & Cameron's, where they will remain till they obtain a suitable store.

Wm. M. & Bro's will, as heretofore, be prepared to execute orders for all articles in their trade.

GENTLEMEN'S

CLOTHING

of every description made to order in the latest styles, on Moderate terms.

Peterborough, January 8th, 1862. 2

WAR DECLARED

AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

GEORGE MITCHELL,

HAS REMOVED to the commodious store in Dickson's Block, opposite Kemp's drug store, and is prepared to sell his large stock of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS

at Prices Reduced, in view of the possible declaration of war. In addition to the usual stock

THERE IS

GOOD AMERICAN CHEESE,

APPLES in variety,

Bread, Biscuits and Crackers, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, &c. and, in fact, everything necessary for the table and the household.

KINGSTON ALE,

IN DRAUGHT AND BOTTLE.

Orders may be left for Calentz's Beer & Ale. Filled Casks always on hand.

FRESH

BAKERS' & BREWERS' YEAST

for sale every day.

GEO. MITCHELL.

Remember the place,—George Street, near the corner of Hunter Street.

Peterborough, December 25, 1861. 52-4in.

Miss Auchinleck,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro that her school will re-open (D. V.) on

THE SIXTH OF JANUARY, 1862.

At the earnest request of some friends Miss Auchinleck intends opening a class for

Drawing in Water Colours.

she has succeeded in securing the services of Miss Dewart for this class.

☞ School Room in Heuthorn's Building.

Terms may be known from Miss Auchinleck, at Mrs. Dr. Hay, George Street, or at Mr. T. Brown's Store, Simcoe Street.

NEW SHOPS.

DUNCAN McDONALD,

WOULD inform his numerous friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED

—TO HIS—

NEW SHOPS ON SIMCOE ST EET,

where in addition to the business lately carried on by him, he will do

HORSE SHOEING

—AND—

General Blacksmithing.

He has a first-class HORSE SHOER, and persons will find any orders for horse shoeing entrusted to him, attended to satisfactorily.

Peterborough, Jan. 8, 1862. 2

REMOVAL!

R. HAMILTON

HAS REMOVED HIS HARDWARE

BUSINESS, TO THE

NEW STORE IN DIXON'S BLOCK,

OPPOSITE KEMP'S MEDICAL HALL.

Peterborough, January 8th, 1862. 2

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between Stevenson & Hastie, Carpenters, in the village of Keene, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said company are to lodge them with William Hastie for settlement, on or before the 1st of March, 1862.

By order,

STEVENSON & HASTIE.

All persons indebted to the said company are requested to settle their accounts on or before the 1st of March, 1862, to the undersigned, who will now carry on the business.

WILLIAM HASTIE.

January 8, 1862. 3

TO THE PUBLIC.

HUGH T. EVANS,

IN RETURNING thanks to his customers and to the public for past favors, begs to state that he has lately Received a new stock of

STONE AND MARBLE,

which he is prepared to manufacture into

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c. &c. &c.

at prices CHEAPER than any other establishment in Canada! for Cash or approved credit.

H. T. EVANS,
Old stand, foot of Hunter's Hill.

Peterborough, Dec. 20, 1861. 52

REDUCED RATES

ASSURANCE.

Scottish Provincial INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE OF PREMIUMS has been framed, so as to reduce the cost of Life Assurance to the lowest point. It will be observed the Rates payable for the first Five Years are not much more than HALF the usual charge, while, for the remainder of life, they are still moderate.

To Assure £100 sterling, payable at Death, with profits after first five years:

Age. First 5 Years.			Remainder of Life.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s. d.
20	0	18	11	2	6 11
25	1	1	9	2	9 2
30	1	5	8	2	14 7
35	1	9	2	3	3 1
40	1	14	5	3	13 10
45	2	0	6	4	4 3
50	2	9	8	5	1 4

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [illegible] profits to be declared in January, 1862. Loans settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent. 45

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA.....$300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE:—BONUS YEAR.

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.

John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.

John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO', OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. B. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malc'm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward G. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. H. Goodhue, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Dugwan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at all various Agencies, as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

ROYAL

HORSE INFIRMARY.

McDONALD STREET, PETERBORO'

W. KEITH, M. R. C. V., S

HAVING rented Mr. Perry's Stables, (behind the Grain Store) and having fitted them with loose boxes and stalls, &c., with all the necessaries for an infirmary, for sick and lame Horses, all cases brought there will receive every attention. Horses from the country can have Hay, Oats, &c., and Medicines at so much per day or week. Firing and other operations performed without throwing the animal, thereby avoiding much risk. Horses and Cattle in the country attended to.

W. K. may be consulted any day either at Messrs. John Moffatt's, Eberhardt's, John Douglass. Blacksmith, or at Mrs. Stewart's, George Street north, and at the infirmary Stables from 9 to 10 a. m., and from 1 to 2 p. m.

Oct 25th, 1861. 44

New Livery Stable.

IN connection with the above a Livery Stable has been opened, where the public may be accomodated with

HORSES

and

CONVEYANCES,

OF ALL KINDS, AT ALL SEASONS

☞ Rates Moderate; positively no Credit.

THOS. J. FISHER.

Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Sts. to, Fisher's old stand.

Peterboro, Nov. 18, 1861. 47

LOST.

SOMEWHERE on the Road between the township of Douro and the Town of Peterboro, a Note of Hand made by John Welsh, in favor of Bridget McCormick, for $34. If any person has found the said Note and will return it to Mr. John Fye, Ashburnham, or at the "Examiner" Office. will be rewarded.

BRIDGET McCORMICK.

Douro, December 14, 1861

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Corporation of the united Townships of Belmont and Methuen intend

☞ *After one month from this date* to pass a By-law in case the following Road in the Township of Belmont, viz.:—

Through the West half of Lot No. 15, in 5th Concession.

PETER PEABODE,
Township Clerk.

Belmont, 6th Dec. 1861. 51

CASH WANTED.

R. B. McDOUGALL

Begs to announce that he has just received a nice stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

A very large stock of

OVER AND UNDER COATS,

PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

THE MILLINERY SHOW ROOM

Is well supplied with the newest styles of Ladies' Mantles and Capes, every style and price of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets.

VELVET BONNETS FOR $1.25 AND UPWARDS.

Millinery made to order.

N. B.—All persons indebted either by Note or Book account are requested to call and settle immediately, otherwise their accounts will be handed over for collection.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterborough, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

CHEAP GOODS!!

The subscriber has bought a large stock of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods

at auction in Montreal at about one half their real value, and now offers them for sale at prices as that will DEFY COMPETITION.

The Goods saved from the late Fire will be sold at 25 per cent less than first cost!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

BARGAINS!

A LARGE STOCK OF

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

suitable for the winter season on hand. This Clothing is made up on the premises, not imported, Cheap for Cash.

☞ **Garments made to order.**

An experienced Cutter is employed in connection with the establishment.

The way to secure all these advantages buy your Dry Goods and Clothing at

R. A. McNABB'S

Next door North of Alex. Stewart's Tin store

GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

Dec. 4th, 1861 49-3m.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

FINEST Jamaica Coffee 1s. per pound, finest Old Java 1s. 3d.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

DOWN CELEBRATED

PALE INDIA ALE

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

☞ Decidedly the best ever made in Canada!!

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec. 17, 1861. 51

BUFFALO

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers in returning their acknowledgements for the patronage bestowed upon them since they opened their establishment in Peterborough, would respectfully inform the public that they continue to receive constantly and keep on hand the largest and best assorted stock of

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS!

ever shown in this neighborhood, consisting of

Batinette,
Tweed Cloth,
Cassimeres,
Pilots,
Cottons,
Doeskins,
&c., &c., &c.

The Clothing is all made up at their own establishment, in the City of Buffalo, by first class workmen, and as they manufacture themselves, they are able to sell a good article at a lower price than any other establishment in the trade.

Country Merchants, and Lumberers, would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they are able to offer superior advantages to wholesale purchasers

☞ The Terms are strictly Cash.

S. HOFELLER & BROS.

Remember the place,—Next door to Mr. Jas. Bent's, George Street.

Peterboro, Oct 17th, 1861. 44

PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING

should remember the Buffalo Clothing Store next door to Mr. Jas. Bent's, George Street, where they can get a superior article at a very low price!

S. HOFELLER & BROS.

Peterboro. Oct 17th, 1861, 44

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A LARGE variety of excellent Port & Sherry Wines, Champagne, Pale & Dark Brandies, Hollands Gin, Booth's Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Irish and Scotch Teddy, Old Rye and plain Whiskies, at the lowest possible price.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 18, 1861. 51

FINNA

FLAX COTTON AND FLAX WOOL

GREAT!

It is a well known fact that the profits of Journeymen Manufacturers are small, and for this reason these subjects:

The question of to-day is in relation to cotton, and a substitute to be derived from the flax fibre, and how far the two preparations of flax may be made to become the substitute. Neither cotton or wool can be superseded by the flax fibre, but their use can be largely diminished by this substitute. In all cases of mixture of flax fibre or wool, flax is supposed to extend, but it is known and acknowledged that as a substitute for cotton, to mix with wool, it has qualities that cotton does not possess. It will dye in the same kettle with wool, and take the same shade of color, excepting one or two. It takes colors as permanently as wool, and more permanently than cotton. For a blue it requires a little longer time to attain the same depth of color upon flax, that is, flax takes color from indigo somewhat more slowly than wool. In the working, cotton does not compare with good like flax in the finished goods, the yarn, in the working over machinery, there is a great difference to be discerned by an experienced person, but flax properly prepared for working with wool, looks like wool, and at first sight would deceive judges. Mix such prepared flax with wool of a fibre coarser in appearance than the flax, and spin it into yarn one half flax and one half wool and any manufacturer of experience may examine such yarn, and he will find he is unable to detect the presence of flax, either by the appearance to the eye or the feeling to the hand, the same character remaining to the yarn to all appearance, as if it was all of wool.

Such a fact speaks a volume in favor of flax as a substitute for cotton in woolen goods, and as a partial substitute for wool itself. Those who have worked flax, properly prepared, with wool into woolen goods, say it works without any trouble and as well as wool alone. Woolen cloths of every description called army goods has been made 25 to 30 per cent of flax, and pronounced by the best of judges to be superior to the same description of goods of all wool, from the same mills and machinery, and a certain kind of flannels is very much improved, both for looks and for use. So it is with jeavers, which is better, handsomer, and a more durable article for the admixture of flax into its composition.

There have been goods enough produced and put into market to establish the fact that Flax can and will be worked with wool to a large extent. In many cases producing a new article for consumption better adapted to the popular wants than cloth entirely of cotton. In the case of print cloths it greatly improves the fabric, such cloths, half flax cotton and half cotton, finish better, take the "fast colors" much more brilliantly, and a more clearly defined figure from the printing cylinder upon the surface of the cloth. The printers prefer them to print and finish, and they will be taken in preference in the market to the same pattern and cloth manufactured from cotton alone, as they will form a drapery of a very different character from when made into dresses. The combination of the two materials can be made in a great variety of proportions, producing a desirable variety of fabrics. The three materials can also be mixed in various proportions, (wool, flax, and cotton) and make new varieties of goods. Flax can with advantage be made, with wool, in flannels, satinets, cassimeres, coatings, pantaloonery, &c., &c. The variety alone of new fabrics that will come into the market from the use of the flax wool and flax cotton invests this subject with very great importance.

A MODEL SIGN BOARD.—The following was put upon the door of a house occupied by a father and son—the former a blacksmith and publican, and the latter a barber:—"Barnes & Son blacksmithing and barbers work done here, Horseshoeing and shaves on hare, would bleeding teeth drawing and other ferary work, all kinds of spiritus likers akording to the late commercial treaty. Take notis my wife keeps a school and also teaches reading and writing and all the other larned langwetches and has assistance if required to teach horrology sorg—and Mathewmatix and hother fashunable kirrekulums."

FOR

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

GO TO THE

'Examiner'

OFFICE.

TO BE FOUND AT WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been need-d. After earnest and patient research, this has been trimmphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulates the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE EAR of the ailment, ARRESTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but one dollar a bottle, and one than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS.

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Sept. 20, 1861. 39

Gutta- Percha Roofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1.50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repair, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,

23 Cedar Street, New York.

October 3rd, 1861. 40-1y.

MATHEWS'

VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest, safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having acquired an unparalled reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the same or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS.

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C.W

Oct 3, 1861. 40

The Great French Remedy!

MADAME BOYER'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for all Female Obstructions Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and diseases to which the Women, Wife and Maiden is peculiarly liable. These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action.—They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri, in Leucorrhœa, or the Whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by Married Ladies at certain periods, but at other times their use is perfectly safe.

N.B.—$1 enclosed to any authorized Agent will enclose a package of Pills by return mail.

C. Cowley, General Agent, Fort Erie, C. W.

Lyman, Elliot & Co, Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

May 17, 1861.

CANADIAN ARITHMETIC,

Compiled by

THOS. HENDRIE, Teacher, A

WILL BE SOLD AT

A SACRIFICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by circumstances to sell his House and Lot on Albert Street, on the Court House Hill, adjoining the property of Mr. Mrs. Dumble. This above is one of the most delightful situations in Town, and will be sold for the

LOW PRICE OF $800!

one half to be paid down, and the remainder in two years from time of sale. Title Perfect.

JOHN RITCHIE.

Peterboro.

Mathews's Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and nauseous Vermifuge in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicines.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanised base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imporial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859. 16.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent.

THOS. ROLLWELL,

Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a sure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly destroyed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and strength, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove

Invaluable to remove

Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.

And gives clearness to the Voice.

And gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes.

They relieve in ten minutes.

They relieve in ten minutes.

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists

Sold by all Druggists

Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.

At 25 cents a box.

At 25 cents a box.

Lightning! Lightning!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

300,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST LANDED FROM ENGLAND, WITH

SPRATTS' RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers: is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white rust-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Croft had a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, his positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud surcharged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the fountain, causing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But if it fail in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts off safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Carbonized Rod. Common iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect to feet from the point.

$5,000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by O. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KINDALL,

83 Young Street.

Toronto, Sept. 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPerintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.,

Prof. of Chemistry.

Peterboro', July 29th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. SIBLOCK.

Toronto, June 29th, 1861. 31-3m

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed,

When the directions are followed,

When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Norgeratic, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

A STARTLING FACT!

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PURPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge. This suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1862; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS.

Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods.

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 4s 6d, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s. Sherry, 5s, 6s 6d, 10s, 12s, 15s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, do., Fine Holland's Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Islay Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in Fine Cases. Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Treacle, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Blacking extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL.

In the new brick (first) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Dutton, on

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 9 1861.

Lightning! Lightning!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

300,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST LANDED FROM ENGLAND, WITH

SPRATTS' RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers: is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white rust-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Croft had a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, his positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud surcharged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the fountain, causing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But if it fail in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts off safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Carbonized Rod. Common iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect to feet from the point.

$5,000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by O. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KINDALL,

83 Young Street.

Toronto, Sept. 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPerintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.,

Prof. of Chemistry.

Peterboro', July 29th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. SIBLOCK.

Toronto, June 29th, 1861. 31-3m

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed,

When the directions are followed,

When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Norgeratic, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

JUDSONS,

MOUNTAIN HERB

WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots

VERSUS

Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, remember that it may be more than a mere doubt that affects them? In nine cases out of ten the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Southern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs. Ask for the "Book of This Almanac" of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by the GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

KILLS WORMS,

Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of R. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of Judson, on each package of this Worm Tea.

R. L. JUDSON & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

50 Leonard St. New York.

Judson's Worm Tea be sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL..... $500,000

INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 400,000

ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed or other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tezuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills" has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is no unfounded fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it at once distributes to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and when the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, advised as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and sound, cleaning and revitalizing the vital organs.

Please to bear in mind, it is to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and obtain the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	*Debility,*	*General Weakness,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Dropsy,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints*	*Loathing of Food,*
Chest Diseases	*Headache,*	*Piles,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Sour and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms.*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. See the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "Great Medicines" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine have the signature of R. L. JUDSON & Co., on each box.*

R. L. JUDSON, & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 50 Leonard Street,

NEW YORK.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

☞ The Canadian Pain Destroyer is a prompt and sure remedy for Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Painter's Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Sudden Sickness, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bite, Chilblains, as well as the stings of Insects, Centipedes, and the bites of poisonous Insects and venomous Reptiles.

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,

or Bobcaygeon.

WM. TULLY, Jr.,

Monaghan.

September 18, 1861. 36

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bonnaventure.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Offices in Gillet's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

FOR MONTREAL

CASH OR Produce

CASH STORE,

ONLY. *Hunter Street, Peterboro'.* ONLY Price

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD take this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country for past favors, and would beg to intimate that he has received a large addition to his stock, on such favorable terms as enable him to offer goods at such

LOW PRICES,

as to convince every one who examines them

☞ *That he cannot be beat in the Town.*

The following comprise a few of the article generally in stock:—

West of England Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Drills, Denims, Stripped Cottons, Ginghams, Prints, Factory Cottons, Jeans, Cobourgs, Red and White Flannel Cotton Warp, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Silk and Felt Hats, &c.

TEAS, TOBACCOES, SUGARS,

Soap, Candles, Raisins Currants, Coffee, Rice, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Remember the Spot: Next door to McKellar & Cameron's, Hunter Street.

Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 34

STRAYED.

A RED 1 YEAR OLD HEIFER.

MARKED on the tip and under side of off ear, and a white mark on outside of each thigh. Any person will be suitably rewarded by retaining her to the owner.

STEPHEN WOOD,

Otonabee.

Dec. 10, 1861. 50

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they do not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become a synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall reserve the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled excellence of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations, they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best and shun inferior ones, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Cluxton & Gilmour; Wm. Coulter, and W. A. Kempt, Peterboro'; C. Billiss, Lindsay; E. Gregory, Warkworth; A. Goodfellow, Springville, and all medicine dealers. Northrop & Lyman, General Agents for the Canadas.

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged re-fitted and refurnished, and in every convenience for the accommodation of the travelling public. It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Main Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HIS TAB

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1862.

Volume VII.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 4.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

8 Lines, and under, first insertion	$0 37
Each subsequent insertion	12
8 to ten lines, first insertion	63
Each subsequent insertion	15
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	7
Each subsequent insertion, "	3

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Mariga's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his Residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

Mr. A. T. HEATHFIELD.
CLIENT AND TEACHER OF MUSIC.
COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 30, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (south) to Thomson's Store, George St. Peterborough. 12.
GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's, George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3d, 1861.

W. H. SCOTT,
BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Burnham's Block opposite the Market Office, Peterborough.
April 11, 1861. 15

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block George Street, Peterborough. 18

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861.

JAMES W. FITZGERALD,
(LATE FITZGERALD & DENNIS.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 4, 1861. 41

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and south Monaghan.
OFFICE AND ROOM on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

H. IRVING,
CONVEYANCER.
OFFICE,—In Henthorn's Block, Hunter Street, 2 doors above Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store.
Peterboro, Nov. 21, 1861. 47

NOTICE.
TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

JAMES MEANY, School Teacher, First class certificate, is ready to engage for the year 1862. Any commands to himself, or left with his daughter, Miss Meany, Peterboro, will meet immediate attention.
Smith, S. S. No. 7, Nov. 19th, 1861.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become as great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive patronage during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-lighted and sleeping rooms, and the Steam throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The beds of the beds have, as a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half [illegible]

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Farm, south west part of Lot 23, in the 11th Con. Otonabee, only 3 miles from the town of Peterborough, and on the main road leading to Keene, comprising 100 Acres.

60 Acres are Cleared,

and in a good state of cultivation; 14 Acres of Fall Wheat are sown, and part of Fall ploughing is done. A good Frame Rough-cast House, 26 x 30, a Barn, 45 x 26, and a good stable and other out-houses are on the premises.

A GOOD WELL

of spring water stands within a rod of the house, and is easy of access. A good

YOUNG ORCHARD OF 85 TREES,

in good condition, and of the choicest fruits, is on the property.

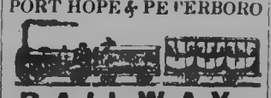
The Farm is one of the best in the Township, and the situation is very convenient, no better chance for the purchase of a good farm could be offered, and it will be sold at a liberal price.

Title Indisputable.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,
JAS. WEIR.
Otonabee, Nov. 7 1860. 54

THE LATEST IMPROVED
COAL OIL,
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS;
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN McDONELL,
GEORGE STREET.
Jan. 2, 1861. 1.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO



RAILWAY.

ON and after the 6th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	7.30 a. m.
" Millbrook "	9.05 a. m.
" Fraserville "	9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	9.50 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at	2.35 p. m.
" Fraserville "	2.55 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	4.55. p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

PORK! PORK!

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS!

200 BARRELS OF CHOICE

MESS PORK!

For Sale Low for Cash.

ROBERT COCHRANE.
Butcher at the Market.
Peterboro', Oct. 8, 1861. 41

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND THE BEST PLACE TO PURCHASE
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IS AT
HAFFEY'S,
All the Clothing is made on the premises, and warranted!!
Peterborough, Sept. 26, 1861. 39

MACLEARS'
ALMANACS FOR 1862.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has received all his fall stock of

BOOKS,
STATIONERY and
ROOM PAPER,
AND WILL SELL
CHEAP FOR CASH!
as the times are hard.
THOMAS MENZIES.
Peterboro', 14th Nov., 1861. 46-3in.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A DAUGHTER wishes to learn the present whereabouts of her mother, whom she has not seen for the last thirty-five years. Her maiden name was Polly Cook; her first husband's name was Warren Stone. It is said she married in 1849, a person named De Long, who was at that time engaged in some way in the manufacture of silk, in some part of Upper Canada. Any information respecting her will be gratefully received by addressing the subscriber, at 53 Frank Street, Rochester, N. Y.—Canadian papers will confer a favour upon one who has long been deprived of a mother's affections, by giving the above an insertion, entire or in part.
MRS. SEMANTHA JENKINSON.
Rochester, N. Y., May, 1861.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!

Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling
IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., awaiting claimants. A Catalogue of the heirs and names of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 50 cents in United States' stamps, or two for $1. Old claims must be presented at once. References—A. K. Hill, Boston; J. Burnham, Chief of Police, Haverhill. Address
W. W. S ORBETON & Co.,
Box 250, Post Office, Boston, Mass.
3

VALUABLE
TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THIS comfortable Brick Houses near the business part of the Town.

THE Subscriber offers for sale those two neat and substantial built Brick Houses in Antrim street, one lot from George street. The houses are fitted up with every convenience; the partition walls are all brick. There is good soft water cistern and spring well, the &c., on the premises.
TERMS—One half cash, the balance in three yearly instalments.
For particulars apply to
DAVID CARLISLE.
On the premises.
Peterboro, Oct 23rd, 1861. 44-3in.

SHOE-CLOSING!

THE subscriber is prepared to receive work in Shoe-Closing of all descriptions.
WM. DUMBLE.
Court House Hill, one door above the Union School-room.
Peterboro, Oct 4, 1861. 40

NOTICE.

DR. D. PENTLAND,
BEGS to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the support extended to him during the last 3 years, and begs to intimate that he has formed a co-partnership with Dr. F. G. Callender, and will ever be happy to meet his customers and the public at our rooms, over the Fair Store, Scott's Buildings Corners of George and Simcoe Streets
Peterboro, Dec. 3, 1861. 49

NOTICE.

Dr. F. G. Callender,
WITH great pleasure returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons in Peterboro and vicinity for the liberal support he has received during the last 15 years and would also state that he has entered into Partnership with Dr. D. Pentland, and trusts that by strict attention to business will merit a continuance of the favor.
Rooms in Scott's Block, his old stand.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861. 4

DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident in their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861: 49

PETERBOROUGH
ROOM PAPER DEPOT.
NEWEST AND CHOICEST PATTERNS.

ROBERT STEVENSON,
(Sherbrooke Street,—nearly opposite the Huffman House,) offers his large stock of
PAPER-HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS,
BORDERS,
WINDOW-BLINDS,
&c., &c., &c.,
COMPRISING
OVER 20,000 Pieces!
at a Great Reduction from the usual trade prices, for Cash.

HIS STOCK OF
PAINT BRUSHES,
Varnishes,
Oils,
Paints,
Window Glass;
Curtain Fixtures,
&c., &c., &c.
IS ALSO LARGE, GOOD AND CHEAP.
☞ Window Glass cut to order.
Peterboro, Nov. 19, 1861. 47

New Store! New Stock!

HOPKINS & DONNELLY
HAVING Removed to their New Store on Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's Grocery Store, and having lately made considerable
ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK
OF
Harness
and
Saddlery!
will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand.
☞ PRICES MODERATE, and Goods of the best material.
Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 50

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons to harbour or credit my wife, Cecilia McRae, on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debt incurred by her after this date
JOHN McRAE.
Douro, Nov. 30, 1861. 49-3in.

REMOVAL.

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
HAIRDRESSER AND PERFUMER, HAS fitted up with taste and convenience at considerable expense, a Saloon on George St.,
2 doors south of Lawson's Hotel,
where he will be in attendance on the public, during all business hours. Having visited some of the largest American cities this summer, he is thoroughly acquainted with the
LATEST FASHIONABLE IMPROVEMENTS
in his profession, and flatters himself that he will not be found second to any in the Canadas.
☞ Positively no business on Sundays.
Peterboro, Sept 9, 1861. 37

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro.

STRAYED.

INTO my farm, 4th lot, 5th Concession, Douro about four months ago,
Two Steers,
The owner may have the animals, by proving property, and paying expenses.
JOHN RICHARDSON.
Douro, Dec. 24, 1861. 51

WANTED.

A GOOD STEADY PLOUGHMAN AND general Farm hand may find permanent employment on application to
GEO. ESSON,
Lot 21, 4th Con., Otonabee
12, 1861. 50

Poetry.

GRADATION.

FROM THE GERMAN OF PFEFFEL.

A sparrow caught upon a tree
The plumpest fly; all, all unheeded
Were struggles, cries and agony,
As for his life the victim pleaded.
"Nay, quoth the sparrow, you must die
For you are not so strong as I."

A hawk surprised him at his meal,
And in a trice poor sparrow spitted,
In vain he gasped his last appeal:
"What crime, Sir Hawk, have I committed?"
"Peace!" quoth the captor "you must die
For you are not so strong as I."

Down swooped an eagle, who had spied
With grim delight the state of matters,
"Release me, King," the victim cried;
"You tear my very flesh to tatters"
"Nay," quoth the eagle, "you must die,
For you are not so strong as I."

A bullet whistled at the word.
And struck him ere his feast was ended.
"Ah! tyrant," shrieked the dying bird,
"To murder him who ne'er offended."
"Oh!" quoth the sportsman, "you must die
For you are not so strong as I."

DR. GUTHRIE

ON THE EDINBURGH CATASTROPHE.

In a speech delivered in the Free Church, Coupar Angus, Scotland, on Tuesday ev'g., the Rev. Dr. Guthrie made the following observations on the awful catastrophe in Edinburgh:

You must all have heard of that awful calamity which filled the town of Edinburgh with gloom and woe on Sabbath morning, and which is God's voice speaking in a very striking way to the whole community.—"When the lion roareth, who will not fear?" and when God speaketh—and He never spoke to my ear in Providence as he hath spoken now—who will not attend and learn a lesson from it? We were all surprised and shocked when I went into church on Sabbath morning, to be told that a house had fallen between John Knox's house and the North Bridge, on the north side of the High Street, and about five houses above John Knox's house, and that a number of people had been killed. Well, I could not go then, but I went down after service in the afternoon, and there was that spacious, noble street crowded with people as thick as these before me. Knowing some of the officers of police, I got through the crowd, and I got to the pavement opposite where this house had been, and there was a most awful shocking spectacle. The whole of the front wall of the house had fallen, and there remained the east gable, the west gable, and the north wall. These are not gables like those you have about Coupar Angus, but gables that towered to the height of eighty feet—for it was a house of seven or eight stories—and so they still were standing above, while those that had been their inhabitants the night before were there below, buried in the wreck and ruin of their own houses. By this time they had got out some twelve or fourteen bodies, and they were unwilling to work any longer. They had begun at two o'clock in the morning, and now it was four o'clock, and they were afraid to work any longer—first, because the darkness had come on; and second because the storm had risen, and the wind was blowing "great guns," as they say, and every moment many people expected that the enormous pile of building, eighty feet high, was to fall down and to bury in death those who were attempting to rescue any who might be living. Then next morning I saw many things that were very touching indeed. That evening it was in the failing light of day, and it was a most awful thing to see the dresses on the walls three or four storeys high, which had been hung up by the inhabitants before the building sunk, carrying men, women, and children—sleeping, waking, sinning, praying, however they were engaged—down into one grave in an instant of time. In consequence of the floors giving way there were wardrobes which were exposed upon the wall, and it was a horrid thing to look up there and see three or four gowns moving and shaking most ghastly-like in the wind of the night, and think that right down below were those that put them off last night, and in perfect health, now lying begrimed, and mangled, and blackened corpses. I was struck with a suit that was hanging upon the wall. It was five storeys high—much higher than your steeple here—and its owner had hung it on the wall. Little did that man think that that staff was never to be in his hands again! It appeared to me to say that his pilgrimage had ended, and that the pilgrim had laid up his staff. Would to God we knew whether that man's pilgrimage had ended in the rest that remaineth for the people of God. There were looking-glasses hanging up there, where, I have no doubt, woman had admired herself—and there they were flickering in the evening twilight. There were two clocks, too, about seventy feet high, that told the hour when the catastrophe had happened, and they were emblems of their owners below—death had stopped the pendulum. The one had stopped at half-past, and the other at five-and-twenty minutes past one, when the crash came, and the mass of building, seven storeys high, descended as if it had been rocked by an earthquake to the earth. They had been stopped by the dust, and the stones and the rubbish which had fallen, and there they hung, mute indicators of what had happened to those below, whose lives had been stopped at that hour. By this time, on Sabbath night, they had taken out about fourteen or sixteen persons dead, and a number more had been carried to the Infirmary. Next day, as early as possible, I went away to the scene again to look at it. It was a hideous scene. The three walls, though rent and shaken, were standing, and the clothes were still hanging upon them. Other articles might be seen, from which it was plain that the hands which had placed them there on that fatal night had been preparing for the Sabbath day. The clothes—the week-day clothes laid past, and the Sabbath clothes laid out. There were four or five fire-places with the coals on the fire, and in some of them the very fires were burning, after the hands that kindled them were paralysed in death. There were many indications that the people—like those of the Lord's time, and before the flood—never dreamed of the calamity that was coming on, and had made all their arrangements for "to-morrow."—One man that was mercifully preserved—I see by to-day's papers, and whose birth-day was on Sabbath, had bought two bottles of porter, with which he was to have observed his birth-day, one of which was still standing by the fire side, where he had put it on Saturday night. Having seen the building I was asked to go and see the bodies. Well, I was not anxious to see them from curiosity, but for the sake of the impressive scene. I have seen many dead bodies—I have seen forty dead bodies laid out in dissecting rooms at the same time—and a very shocking sight it was—but they had all died a "fair straw death;" they were all washed, the features were thin and pinched, and they had all the marks of death upon them; but of all the sights I ever saw before, those in the police office were the most affecting. I entered the office, descended some stairs, passed through some cells, when the man flung open the door of the dead-room, and there, ranged along the floor, partially covered with blankets, were six or seven women and two men lying against the wall, and behind me there was one man lying on a table. There were nearly as many in another room, and it was an awful lesson. Ah, my dear friends, if you could think and see what death will bring you to, it would destroy all worldly vanity. If you could have seen those bodies as I saw them, and heard, as it were, from their lips, "Be ye also ready, for ye know neither the day nor the hour when the Son of Man cometh," it would have shocked you, but I hope it would have done you good. These bodies bore evidence that the death in many instances was in a moment. They were dug out of the ruins of their homes—some of them 10, 12, or 14 feet below that mass of rubbish. Some of them had been suffocated there; some of them had had time to pray; and there was one woman whose face bore all the evidence of slow suffocation—but, although it was horrible to look at it, yet it was accompanied by this consolation—that woman in her dying moments, might have prayed for the mercy she needed, and He who granted it to the dying thief might have granted it to her. Another had had time to know what had to happen: I have seen pictures of the countenances of the damned, I have seen a painting intended to represent the horrors of hell—but there was one woman's face there that I shall never forget. She seemed just to have waked from her sleep—to have seen the gulf on which she was standing—that in another moment she would be in eternity—and the eyes, and the mouth, and the whole face was a picture of unutterable horror, and, when that horror was on her, death fixed the features. There she lay, a most ghastly spectacle. At another place, I saw a babe lying on a mother's breast. It was most touching to see it—the dead mother and the dead babe in her arms! There was a mother lying beside her husband; he was a powerfully built man, a perfect athletic in appearance, and there he lay as if he still slumbered, without a mark of pain or suffering on his face, and beside him, as they had lain living, and lain loving, in one couch together, lay his poor, cold, dead wife; and so sudden had death been there that she lay with her hand, as I have mine [suiting the action to the word] upon her cheek, she hadn't had time to move a finger when she died. It was a most affecting sight, and it was also a very instructive one. I have heard many a sermon on death, but I never heard a sermon on death like that I heard from the livid lips of those corpses round me. I seemed to hear the voice of God saying, 'Now be ye ready!" "Make your calling and election sure!" "Now is the accepted time and now is the day of salvation!" Mr. Bain from that pulpit—Mr. Marshall from his—Mr Burns from his—as I have often from my own, urged upon our people to make ready—to do it now—not to leave the house of God till they have sought peace with God, because they did not know how soon or suddenly they might die. They turn to us a deaf ear; but ah! my friends, there is truth in our appeal, as I saw there. These people laid themselves down in bed, most of them never dreaming of the calamity so soon to overwhelm them and theirs. You, in your turn, thank you will rise to-morrow—and I know there are those here who have their very work planned for to-morrow—they have this place to go to, and that person to see—and they are already calculating on the morrow. (A pause of some minutes.) I saw yesterday what told me never to speak of to-morrow in such a sense of the word—we may never see it—and I come here this night fresh from these dead bodies, and I would betray my trust and be false to your souls if I were to leave this place in which I am standing without making an appeal to you now to seek the Saviour. Seek Him now. Don't wait till to-morrow. There are those now within the reach of my voice who may be as dead to-morrow as those I saw laid out yesterday. Now, are you ready to die? Suppose you had gone to Edinburgh, and that some accident had taken you to that fatal house, and that you had laid yourself down to rest there and sleep, and passed from that sleep to the "sleep that knows no waking;" suppose that now you were lying cold, stiff, stark dead in that place where I was yesterday—where would your soul have been? Happy those whom death found that night upon their knees! Happy those who before they lay down to rest, went down in prostrate prayer to God, and sought mercy at His hand! But oh, my dear friends, what of those who didn't. It was an awful night and I tell you I was thankful to one, so far as I could see, that there were none among all those corpses that had been feasting a vision, an impure, or an unholy life. They were, so far as one could learn, or see, decent people, which is not the case in many of the houses in that locality. I left the cell of the dead, and went to the cell of the living. There I saw a poor, emaciated child, ill nursed and ill-cared for. She had been taken out of seven feet of rubbish, after lying three hours among it, and she was lying on a bed asleep. She looked almost as like the dead as those I had left, and I did not disturb her. There lay on the floor two pretty little girls, interesting and intelligent. I asked one of them, "Had you any warning?" "Oh yes, sir," she said, "my mother heard a noise like a great crack, and she rose and said the house was falling." "And what happened then?" "Oh, you see, sir, she heard no more of it, and she came beside me to bed." And I said, "How long did you be in bed before the roof and building fell?" She said, "Perhaps, sir, I was ten minutes in my bed when the roof came in and fell upon us, and I went down . . . down . . . down . . . till at length I remembered no more about it." Ah! that child was like one of whom the Bible says: "How great is thy mercy toward me; thou hast brought my soul from the lowest hell"—which may be translated "from the lowest grave." That child was, as it were, one brought up from the grave. They dug her up by torch-light—the brave, bold men—expecting every moment to be buried, and very likely might have been, in the same grave with those they sought to save. By torch light and gas light did these brave men dig in the depths of the night among that rubbish. They heard the wail of the suffering, they heard the howling of the dog, and the strange sounds with which the peace of a Sabbath morning was disturbed, they heard the roaring of the wind, which at any moment might have pronounced their doom, and yet on they dug, although they might have instantly been hurried into eternity—and they reached this child and her little sister, and they found them like two corpses. No sign of life there. They were dust begrimed, and the nostrils and the mouth were filled with lime and dust; but still, if means were used, they might live; and the doctor told me that, just as you have seen a man shake a watch when it stops, and it will set it agoing again, they shook these children, these corpse-like bodies, and the doctor had his pulse upon their wrist. The pulse begins to beat, there is life there! and they carried them, and they washed them, and they cleaned the dust and the lime out of their mouths and out of their nostrils, and they gave them stimulants, and there I saw these two living children thus marvellously plucked from the jaws of death. I see from the newspapers of to-day that the parties had ten minutes' warning. Ten minutes opportunity to escape! How much turned on these ten minutes! Some took the warning and fled, and are still living—ten minutes saved them! Some neglected the warning, and went to bed—and are dead! Ten minutes ruined them! Ten minutes may do the same with you. The lives of those in that building turned on the use of ten minutes. Ten minutes' prayer will save a man—the thief didn't pray ten minutes—but ten minutes' neglect of prayer will damn him for ever! Some take the warning and go to heaven, others neglect the warning and go to hell. Which of these two parties will you rank yourselves in? I was struck with the lesson that the event teaches us; they were warned, but many did not take the warning and have perished; and some were saved just as sinners are saved. How was that thief saved? That thief was saved, as you would say, "in the nick of time," he was saved "by the skin of his teeth,"—and of that there was a remarkable illustration in this house. There was one family the name of Baxter, living in the fourth storey,—none of the members of which family perished.—The head of this family was a flesher—and many of these men in our large towns are hardly put to it to get through with their work on Saturday night and get home by Sabbath morning. It was Sabbath morning when he reached his home. His wife and children were gone to bed. She rose and made him some supper, and then she went to bed again, but just as she was falling asleep she heard a tremendous crack as of stones falling, and cried out—"There's a warning!"—evidently from a superstitious motive. He laughed her to scorn; but ere his laughter was ended, there came a voice from the next room, where a grown up daughter slept, with other three daughters—"Oh! father, father! mother, mother!" The father burst open the door; and fancy his astonishment and horror, when he saw the bed on which his four daughters lay split in two! The sinking of the room had already begun! With energy and promptness he pulled the inmates out of the room, got up the whole of his family and turned them to the door. The wife with a woman's modesty, wanted to dress before she rushed out; with the promptness of a man who knew that every moment was precious, he pushed her before him. Away went the children, and the wife, and the man, fleeing for their lives. It so happened that the stair leading to the fallen house communicated with a landing in a house that stood,—they rushed across that landing, and by the time that the man had come to rush across it the house was falling, and there yawned a gulf between the father and his family—the house was falling, and the chasm was widening and yawning wider and wider, when he just made one bound and cleared it—and by that means he lived!—he lived! And when he and them got across, what did he do? Ah, my dear friends he did what we will do in the day of judgment. And what is that? When you and I raise from the grave, if we are God's people, we will begin and count and see if all our children are there—if this son, this daughter—if they are all there—that we may go to our blessed Saviour and say,—"Here am I, and the children that thou hast given me." But when he got across the gulf one was missing. God forbid that any one of your children should be missing on that day, and if any of you has an unconverted son or daughter who is going to the ruin and to the bad, oh! pray for them now that, before the chasm is wider, they may leap it and get across and be saved. He began to count, and there was one unbelieving child—one lost, the youngest was missing,—and just as a christian father or mother will pray more, and think more, and plead more with, and be more anxious about, an ailing child than they are about a well doing one, so this father and mother forgot almost everything in their anxiety about the missing child. Did it perish after all? The father, after he had seen them all before him, found afterwards that his youngest child was not there! But by God's mercy she was saved. She had been before them, but the young creature, wakened out of sleep, amid the tremendous excitement of the imminent peril and danger, and the roar of the falling building, the air filled with a cloud of dust, the confusion, the cries, the screams, and the groans of the sufferers, the girl had wandered down stairs, where she was found weeping at the bottom of the stairs by a benevolent gentleman, and taken by him to his own house. He, however, found out who she was, and restored her to her parents' arms next morning. I have gone further than I intended, but, my friend, that circumstance touches us many lessons. There was a warning—they heard it—and they were looking for the house falling down. The doors hadn't been working for months—one man states that the door of his room, in opening and shutting, had so pressed upon the floor that the floor of the place had worn to a ½ of an inch. The people had warning in their doors. There were cracks in the roofs, and the people had warning in this; the floors were sinking and the people had warning in this; the plaster was tumbling off, and people had warning in this that the house was tumbling and about to come down. Well, I was just thinking within myself how many warning we have had, and we are just as careless. The hair drops off a man's head; the teeth drop from a man's jaws; the light and power of vision fade from a man's eyes; he finds it difficult to climb a hill; and cannot do the work he once did; the couples of the house are trembling—these are the warnings that this house in which we live is sinking to its fall. "Ah!" you say, as I heard people say in the coach to-day, "Well, I wonder how on earth those people did not take the warning!" How on earth does many a man take warning that he is dying, to make ready for the inevitable hour when he goes to the bar of judgment to have sentence pronounced on him for time and for eternity? Would it not be a grand thing if anything that has been said here to-night were to warn any of you?—How I would have rejoiced if I had plucked one of those children from the ruins! And would not I rejoice more if I could pluck some sinful souls out of a sinful world, that they may be saved eternally? And now, my friends, go home this night, take warning, and don't put it away. Don't say "It is all very well, but it don't apply to me—I will see to-morrow—I will see another year." If you see to-morrow in that state of sin, I tell you there is far less likelihood of your being saved than there is to-night. There!—see these people lying among that rubbish, and take warning to delay not a moment. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might," and, therefore, take warning and live. Live! What for? Live for God—live for Jesus—live for the good of perishing souls! How did the men of Edinburgh turn out that night to work all night long to save those poor perishing creatures that were buried in the ruins of their houses! "Ah!" you say, "so would I if I had been there! Would I have lain in my bed—would I have laid my head to rest upon my pillow—would I have spared any exertion to bring help to those my perishing fellow-creatures? I would have worked with these hands till they were covered with blood, before I had slept while my fellow-creatures were perishing!" My dear friends, there are hundreds living in sin, whom it is as much your duty to save and see that you act about it, both by your life and conversation. [The rev. Doctor then at length practically enforced the duty of each individual becoming an active centre of Christian influence and warning to others; that he nor they might be called away unprepared.] He continued—And now, if any of you asks me, in conclusion, "What ought I to live for," I shall answer him thus—God grant that I may be able

"To live for those that love me,
For those that knew me true;
For the hearen that smiles above me,
And waits my coming, too;
For the cause that needs assistance,
For the wrongs that lack resistance,
For the future in the distance—
For the good that I can do!"

[The Rev. Doctor sat down amid comparative silence, which might be taken as the highest tribute to his eloquence from the audience, which had not at the close sufficiently recovered from the feelings of awe and grief with which they had listened to his description of the harrowing accident in Edinburgh, to be able to testify their thanks in the usual noisy way. During some parts of his speech, the expression that "a pin might have been heard to fall," scarcely depicts the intense and almost painful silence of the audience; and at other parts the emotion of several females was plainly audible.]

ADVERTISING STRAY CATTLE.

Although it is a common practice for parties losing cattle as well as those finding them, to announce the fact in the public papers, it is questionable whether many know the law which applies to the case; the practice being resorted to as a matter of convenience, and the best means for aiding discovery. The law is chiefly applicable to parties finding and harbouring stray animals which may come about their premises; and these should understand that no claim for keeping a stray animal can be legally made until after it is advertised in some local newspaper. It has been a matter of doubt whether the cost of such advertising can be claimed by the advertiser; but by a decision lately given in one of the Division Courts of Huron, it would appear this question has been settled, the Judge having decided in favor of recovering the expense incurred for advertising in such cases.—*Sarnia Observer.*

Somebody says that every pound of meat given to the poor is re-counted above.

A HAME'IT SPEECH.

Sandy Walk, the town drummer of Belmeau, was last week presented by a number of his admirers with a brav new uniform, and his wife with a new cap and crinoline. A meeting was called on the interesting occasion, and Sandy, donning the new uniform thus replied to the toast of the evening:—"Aweel, gentlemen, I mun jist thank ye a' for the fine new dress ye're gien me the nicht; an' a—an a—preserve me if I ken what to say—[applause]—but there's nae use in mysel as thing and then anither, see I'll try an' be worthy of the brav claes the best way I can. I'll try an' keep myself sober enyhoo—[applause]—if I can, gentlemen, for I think they answer me guy weel, and I'm gey proud o' them. Gentlemen, I'll a—gentlemen, I'll—weel, as fac's death, gentlemen, I dinna ken what to say [very great applause]—to let ye ken how I—diarespect ye a'—[tremendous applause]—nae I'll no say nothing mair a' boot it. Ye a' ken brawly what I mean. Kirsty, stan' up, and make a curtsey, an' thank the gentlemen for ye'r mitch an' ye're crueadins." [Bursts of applause.] Kirsty,—hie, ye muckle gom'ral, what div I ken about stanin' up and thankin' the gentlemen. I'll gie them a sang if they like." [Cries of "Brave—a song from Kirsty."] Sandy: "A sang, ye daft beuon! Weel, gentlemen, if she can sing a sang, she maun hae learn't it the nicht, for I'm blest if e'er I kent she could sing afore." [Thunders of applause.]

THE SOUTHERN FIRES.

The frequency of fires in the Southern cities of late cannot fail to attract general attention. Within the last few days in addition to the great fire in Charleston, Montgomery has been repeatedly fired, commissary stores worth $1,000,000 have been destroyed in Nashville, a number of large buildings have been burned in Norfolk, a powder mill has been exploded in New Orleans, the theatre and other buildings have been consumed in Richmond, while Charleston has been fired a second time in two places. The first accounts represent these fires as the work of incendiaries, though some of them are subsequently explained by the Southern papers as resulting from other causes. Their number and their character, however, prove them to be the work of disaffected persons, whether slaves or desperate Unionists is not known. Enough has transpired, however, to show that there is a strong insurrectionary element at work in the seceded States. We at the North can have no other feeling than that of pity for the sufferings of innocent people rendered homeless and destitute by these conflagrations.—But if they continue, they will undoubtedly be an important though involuntary auxiliary to the Union arms. We know that financially the Southern people are in a desperate strait, and with insurrection in their midst, and incendiaries watching their chance to lay waste cities in ashes, a sweeping victory in Virginia, or on the Mississippi could not but go far to break the back of the rebellion.—*N. Y. World.*

WHY PEACE IS NOT YET ASSURED.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes as follows:—

"Read by the light of Mr. Seward's letter, declaring recognition to be a *casus belli*, it is most significant: 'It is feared that all these things will turn the scale in favor of war. When I say this result is feared, I use a word which is by no means applicable to a large number of public men, who look beyond the affair of the moment. The conviction forces itself upon many that the day is not far distant when the Southern Confederacy must be recognized; and that recognition may be expected to bring about fresh difficulties, in which we must be prepared to maintain our policy. It is with this view, and as a demonstration of our attention to hold our own way, that the Government are sending out ten thousand men to Canada without any reference to reply of the American cabinet. If Messrs. Mason and Slidell landed at Liverpool to-morrow, not a soldier less would be sent out. If we are to have war with the North in connection with this United States scheme there could be no more favorable time than the present. It would be a short and decisive war, and would have a vital influence on the preservation of peace and the uninterrupted freedom of commerce for many years to come, without our having to pass through the ordeal of social and mercantile confusion which war, as a general rule, entail.

TO ARMS!

At a meeting recently held of the Ladies of the Town of Belleville, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That whereas His Excellency Lord Viscount Monck has thought fit to issue a Proclamation, ordering 75 men from each Battalion in this District to enroll themselves for active service in case their services may be required, to protect our homes; and whereas a great portion of the male population have failed to comply with the order of His Excellency, be it resolved That we the Widows, Wives and

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN ENGLAND.

The London *Times* has devoted several articles to commenting on President Lincoln's recent Message. After censuring severely Mr. Lincoln's silence respecting the Trent affair, the *Times* proceeds:

"The President has given us, instead of the information we desire, his opinions on the real cause of the present war. The North he says, are fighting for the integrity of the Union—that is, as Lord Russell said, for empire, to compel the South, by force of arms, to live under a Government which they detest. The South, on the other hand are fighting against the rights of the people—that is, against the rights of the people of the North to govern them against their consent. This description ought to put an end to the statement, so often repeated, that slavery is the main matter of dispute. But the South have done still worse, and, not content with questioning the right of the North to govern them, they have even gone to the extent of questioning the wisdom of certain Northern institutions. Thus persons are actually found to wish for a restriction of the suffrage; to contend, in spite of the evidence afforded by the North of the purity of election, and the high moral and intellectual qualities secured by such a process, that it is better elections should be confined to legislators, and not extended to magistrates; and some have even been heard to pronounce the horrible name of monarchy." No wonder that Mr Lincoln, luxuriating in the paradise to which the will of an unbridled democracy has introduced him, and looking forward to a desperate struggle with England, brought about apparently by the same cause, should feel a pious horror of those who venture to think such experience not conclusive, and the existing constitution of the United States a little short of perfection! We have nothing to say for slavery—if she is fighting to emancipate herself from the blind tyranny of a degraded mob, from elective judges and elective governors—he has given his antagonists a better title to European sympathy than they have hitherto possessed, and thrown upon his Government the stigma of institutions which have already brought it to the verge of ruin. But the most remarkable part of Mr. Lincoln's Message is that in which he touches upon the relation of his Government with foreign countries. The fact seems, on his own showing, to be, that all foreign countries have hitherto preserved a strict neutrality; that they have resisted all applications from the south to make common cause with it against the North; and that they have quietly submitted to a blockade, which grievously injures their commerce and manufactures. These facts would have called forth from the chief of any other Government in the world, republican or monarchal, a gracious and courteous acknowledgement of the respect and forbearance with which a nation, not remarkable for carrying either of these qualities to excess, has been treated by all other nations in its hour of trial. Nothing can be more ungracious, more contrary to the usual conditions of international courtesy, than the language with which President Lincoln repays the considerations extended to him. "These nations," he says, "appear as yet not to have seen their way to their object—that is the restoration of commerce—more directly or clearly through the destruction than through the preservation of the Union." This is a broad insinuation that foreign nations are actuated by the meanest and most selfish motives, and Mr. Lincoln is content, as he cannot deny that we have hitherto done right, to express a suspicion that we did so for reasons we cannot avow without shame. It is not wonderful that a notice of foreign relations begun in this spirit should end with the exhortation with which we are already familiar in the circular of Mr. Seward, to fortify the seacoast, the great lakes and rivers.

A TRIAL OF THE "WARRIOR'S" METAL.

THE *Times* of Dec. the 29th contains an account of the trial virtually of the powers of resistance of this new iron-clad frigate. It says,—The target was a perfection of the Warrior's broadside, twenty feet long; and ten high, made by the Thames Iron Company, of exactly the same materials as the Warrior itself. This was erected at 200 yards distance from a battery of six guns—two solid 68-pounders, three of Armstrong's 100-pounders, and one 120-pounder shunt gun. Every one knew before the experiments commenced that such a target would stand an immense amount of pounding, and the chief curiosity was evinced to see how the teak backing would support the plates; and, above all, how the rivets in the ribs would resist the tremendous concussion. No one, however, was prepared for the astounding success of the result that did ensue, and which showed itself at the close of the experiments, during which the target was subjected to every conceivable ordeal of artillery practice, yet survived comparatively uninjured, and practically as invulnerable as ever. The guns were fired in volleys of threes, and fours, and sixes simultaneously. Their shot were concentrated upon white spots painted on what were supposed to be the parts most likely to yield. On these the fire of the most tremendous missiles,—100-pounders and 120-pounders and even 200-pounder bolts—were directed with a force and weight that seemed irresistible; but in vain. The shot flew off in ragged splinters, hissing through the air, the iron plates became almost red-hot under the tremendous strokes, and the whole target rang like a huge gong, but nothing more. As a rule, the 68-pounders left their marks in massive dents more deeply than the 100-pounder Armstrongs, but the live percussion shell of either did little more than discolor the plates with the smoke of their impotent explosions. Two discharges, each of 200lb. cast-iron bolts, were fired in succession at two different spots, but though, of course, the plates had been often struck before in the same places the additional injury was comparatively trifling. A grand salvo was given with all the six guns, trained three on each of the already-battered spots. As the guns were loaded each with 16lb. of powder, this volley, in fact, was equal to a 600lb. shot fired at the target with 100lb. of powder. The effect of this tremendous trial was to make a gap on the one side of the target about fifteen inches long, and five deep, driving the iron, in fact, almost into the teak.—Some bolts of plates were also loosened, and the plates themselves began to crack under their long ordeal. Yet, strange to say, even under this the strong teak backing was still undisturbed, and not even the paint on the rivets had started. In fact, as representing the side of a ship, she would still have been perfectly water-tight and uninjured. The longeing and grooving by which the edges of the plates are dovetailed into each other had given way, as we always maintained it would, and some of the plates themselves had started outwards as much as an inch and a half. But the target, as a target, was as good as ever. There is only one possible condition in which the Warrior could be placed to be exposed to a concentrated fire as severe as that to which her portion was subjected at Shoeburyness, and that would be if she stranded within 200 yards of the guns of a powerful fortress.—Even then, in such a last extremity, we are very much inclined to believe the Warrior would be quite as formidable to the fort as the fort to her.

The practical result of this grand experiment has been to show that nothing is gained by backing up the armour plates with such a tremendous thickness of teak as twenty inches. It is found that practically ten inches will do as well as twenty, and that the saving thus effected in the reduction of weight will allow another inch thickness to be used in the plates themselves.—Thus the "improved Warriors," now building, instead of four and a half inches of armour and twenty inches of teak, are to have ten inches of teak and five and a half of iron—an addition to the metal covering which is really unnecessary, as they are already invulnerable, in the most perfect and literal sense of the term, to all the efforts of artillery.

A BELLIGERENT PARSON.

The Rev. Owen Lovejoy is sorely exercised about the surrender of Slidell and Mason, and enjoying a seat in the Congress, he has allowed his tongue full latitude against England. He wished to indicate his opposition to the proposed appropriation for the exhibition of American productions at the World's Fair, London, and the following is a sample of how he did it:

"I am very decidedly opposed to this bill. I think it is enough for us, in all conscience, to have been humbugged and dishonoured and disgraced by the British nation, without now appropriating thirty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of an American exhibition there. This disgrace was all that the nation could bear. We march up to it sweating great drops of blood.—We come to it as Christ went up to the cross, saying 'if it be possible let this cup pass from us;' and yet we are required to say that we did it cheerfully—that we did it gladly—and that we now appropriate thankfully $35,000 to fit out commissioners to appear at the Court of St. James. Inasmuch as we have submitted to that disgrace, as we have submitted to be thus dishonoured by Great Britain, I think the least we can do is to acknowledge it, and to stay at home till the time comes that we can whip that nation. Every time I think of that surrender, the words come instinctively to me which Æneas used when requested by Queen Dido to rehearse the sufferings which had befallen the Trojans during the seige and capture of Troy: "Oh, Queen! you require me to renew the intolerable grief of that siege by reacting it." Every time the *Trent* affair comes up, every time that an allusion is made to it, every time that I have to think of it, that expression of the tortured and agonized Trojan exile comes to my lips—I am made to renew the horrors which I have suffered when the news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell reached us. I acknowledge it, I literally wept tears of vexation. I hate it, and I hate the British Government. I here now publicly avow and record that fact, and declare that it shall be unextinguishable. I mean to cherish it while I live, and to bequeath it to my children when I die: and if I am alive when war with England comes, and if I can carry a musket in that war, I will carry it. I trust in God that the time is not far distant when we shall have suppressed this rebellion, and be prepared to avenge and wipe out this insult that we have received. We will then stir up Ireland, we will appeal to the Chartists of England, we will go to the French habitants of Canada, we will join hands with France and Russia to take away the Eastern possessions of that proud empire, and will take away the crown from that Government before we cease. I trust in God that that time will come."

The New York *Times* thus comments on this Christian-like display:—

We print on this page these disgraceful and blasphemous words simply to signalize them as a gross libel on American sentiment and American sense. We wish those who from abroad follow the deliberations of our legislative body, in order to catch the spirit and temper of the United States, distinctly to understand that these cruelties which he has the impudence to affiliate to "the nation," represent the views of Mr. Owen Lovejoy, a misrepresentative of the State of Illinois, and nobody else among the twenty millions of the loyal States. To the European enemies of the Republic, and to all Secessionists here and abroad, this speech will no doubt be welcome. For all others, its very absurdity will happily deprive it of all power of doing harm.

We do not favour the appropriation for the purpose indicated, and which was passed by a large majority of the House. It will, we trust, be negatived in the other branch of the Legislature. But our opposition has its origin in quite other considerations than those expressed by Mr. Lovejoy in a speech which disgraced the body in which it was made."

THE WINTER NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Notwithstanding the formal protest of the *express* which we published yesterday, to the effect that ships come to Bic Harbor every year until the middle or end of January, we hold to our formerly expressed opinion that the Lower St. Lawrence is not navigable for such steamers as are now constructed for crossing the Atlantic, after our winter's frost had fairly set in. Had the "Persia" and the other transports come into the river a week or ten days earlier, they might have landed their men and stores within easy reach of railway, if not at River du Loup itself, and the question of winter navigation would have remained open. As they did not, they have finally settled it. The "Persia" would certainly not have put off to sea had she been able to stop with safty. The "Parana" would not have turned back, when nearly up to Father Point, had it been at all practicable for her to proceed. The "Australasian" would not have reported that she could not get up the river, if there had been no grounds for the assertion. The "Melbourne" would not have turned back unless there had been other difficulties than those which could be cut by the ice saws with which she was furnished. We should of course be far more pleased if we could draw any other conclusion than the one which is thus irresistibly forced upon us. But until vessels are built whose bows can cut through ice-fields, and whose sides are proof against the small ice-bergs which often block up the channels leading into and out of the Gulf, we feel that we must depend upon railways, not on steamships, to give us the means of access to the open sea. Build the Intercolonial Railway as soon as possible; that is the political, military and commercial lesson of the time and events of passing.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

—It is stated on authority that previous to the closing of the coffin, which contains the mortal remains of the late lamented Prince Consort, a wreath of flowers, affectionately made by the Princess Alice, and a miniature portrait of the Queen were placed beside the corpse.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Line of Stages.—G. Evans,
Notice.—A. & D. Cadotte,
Business Card.—Smith & Scott,
Royal Adelphi Dramatic Company,
New Table.—Joseph R. Walton.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1862.

AMERICAN MATTERS.

It is now about a year since the State of South Carolina declared herself out of the Union. Since then twelve other States have followed her example, and they now form what is termed a Confederacy. It is upwards of nine months since the first overt act was committed by the seceders in the taking of Fort Sumpter. Since then the remaining twenty-one States have acted with a unanimous determination to punish the rebels, and put down the rebellion. For they have raised and sent into the field some 600,000 men fully equipped. Up, however, to the present time no engagement of any amount has taken place, no advantage gained from the rebels. The nation is getting uneasy that such an immense body of men, supported at such a cost, should be doing nothing—there is no doubt that to be effective the men required drilling, and this has been effected in the mean time. Recent advices inform us that plans are maturing for a decisive blow to be made both by sea and land, that will utterly confound the insurgents, and in a short time terminate the struggle. This may be true, and it may not. It is folly to suppose that the individuals on whom the responsibility rests of the command of the Potomac army are not planning some bold stroke which they desire to be successful and which must be attempted soon. The delay in not attempting subjugation earlier may be prompted by humane and wise considerations. It may be that from the information received at head-quarters, that delay in fighting is a scarce of gain to the federals, and an injury to the rebels. From scraps of intelligence finding its way North it appears that great distress prevails among the Southern cities and people, great dissatisfaction in the army, and matters every day getting worse. If such should be the case the Commander-in-chief may imagine he can accomplish his object sooner by delay than otherwise. There appears however, to be a strong pressure on the administration from the Northern people to push on the war. The financial state of the Treasury urges immediate action whilst the European powers are getting impatient at the protracted struggle, and the apparent inability of the Federal people to reduce the South to subjection, and seem almost disposed to acknowledge them as a power. One thing is certain, that its subjugation or the acknowledgment of its independence, cannot be much longer delayed, and if the former be not soon effected the latter is certain. Hopes are entertained that the Burnside expedition is destined to accomplish what two former expeditions failed in doing. At the same time fears are entertained in some quarters that it will be no more successful than its predecessors. The administration, besides the grave responsibilities of pushing on the fighting, are just now seriously embarrassed by obtaining money to carry on the war. The governments "promises-to-pay," the Banks loudly assert, must have a tangible assurance beyond that on the face of the notes, that unless some *bona fide* security be given they cannot assist it further. The want of a man suitable for the emergency is much felt by the administration, and will be felt severely during the remainder of the struggle. Every man and paper in the country has a scheme to propose for the all-important purpose of raising the sinews of war, but no relief has as yet been experienced. Taxes of a most oppressive character have been already imposed, and fears are being expressed that in the city of New York their effects will be manifest in reducing its population and commerce. "All is not gold that glisters," and the American people will learn by the sad calamity now upon them, that they are neither so rich nor powerful as they fancied themselves to be. An occurrence has taken place recently at Washington that has given rise to considerable conjecture; we refer to the removal of Mr. Cameron, Secretary of war, and the appointment of Mr Stanton in his place. It is asserted that Mr. Cameron has embarrassed the President and administration by his anti-slavery prejudices, and it was necessary to get rid of him, so as to secure harmony in the Cabinet. His successor is said to be a reliable advocate of Lincoln's pro-slavery views, and unity of views will secure unity in execution of measures. The strange position of the President and his advisers on the slave question challenges the astonishment of European nations. The high handed measures of martial law, and the surveillance of the press, established all over the North, contrast strongly with the tenderness of conscience manifested towards rebel human chattels. The dread of violating the constitution in the case of the rebels South, and the ease with which it is violated in the case of freemen North, are anomalies not easily reconciled by lookers on at a distance.

The effects of this war are felt rather severely in Canada, and if it continues much longer we shall suffer much more. In addition to the stagnation of general business and low prices of our staple articles of export, we are threatened—owing to the supervision of specie payments by the American Banks—to be deprived of our specie. Gold in New York, as well as in the South, is at a high premium, and we may expect to see swarms of speculators bearing off the precious metals as they did in 1837. Our wisdom is to retrench our expenses, contract our speculations, and live within our means, and be ready with the return of good times to take advantage of our facilities, to improve our condition. At present we should cultivate the important art of bringing our mind to our circumstances.

There seems to be an apprehension abroad that the suit Woodruff vs. Peterborough has gone against the Town. The learned Judge, as will be seen on a reference to the case published in another column, recommended the Counsel on both sides to agree to a verdict subject to the decision of the Court above. The case was not submitted to the Jury at all, and the recording of the verdict was a mere matter of form.

A VOTE OF THANKS TO THE MAYOR.

At the final meeting of the retiring Town Council a vote of thanks was passed to the Mayor for the efficient manner he had attended to the duties of his office during the past year,—which was suitably acknowledged by his Worship.

We feel confident that no person can have any other opinion than that Mr. Perry has exhibited a laudable solicitude for the welfare of the Town, and in no previous incumbency of the Mayor's office has its very onerous duties been more faithfully discharged.

Most especially does this remark apply to that most unpleasant of all duties, the administration of justice in the Police Court. Under our Municipal institutions the Mayor is elected by the popular voice, and hence the painful duty of inflicting fines upon the very parties he is indebted to for his elevation. But Mr. Perry has had and has exercised the knack when carrying out the By-laws of the Town to impress upon the minds of the unfortunate that he was but the Executive, administering the law, and if any fault existed it was not chargeable to him, but with the law itself. The majesty of the law was more sacred to him than all other considerations.

We are satisfied that few if any of the very numerous cases he has tried during the past year, but will acknowledge the judgment he gave just. He has more than realized the expectations of his friends, and agreeably disappointed those who last year opposed him.

THE QUESTION OF CIRCULATION.

The *Leader* has withdrawn his forfeit scheme as the *Globe* has not accepted it, which every one knew it would not. We have been disposed to give the *Leader* credit for something like common sense, but its strange conduct in resorting to such tomfoolery to make people believe it has a larger circulation than the *Globe*, stamps it in our estimation as resorting to a miserable subterfuge to hide a position it is afraid to own. The attempts to run down the *Globe* for its not accepting such silly overtures are mean, and its endeavor to show up the morality of the betting, because the proceeds are for "charitable" purposes, reminds one of what he has read of justifying "*pious frauds*" where the objects to be obtained thereby were worthy. "The end justifies the means," the *Leader* maintains, and forsooth, because the bets are not taken, the refusal arises from the fear of being beaten. If the *Leader* is anxious to settle the question we propose a simple and satisfactory plan for settling the matter. Let the proprietors each choose a known reliable person, who shall examine the subscription lists as they appeared on the 1st inst., or any other date, and let these publish the numbers respectively; we shall then know which paper has the largest circulation. At present the *Globe* has the credit of the largest. Now Mr. *Leader*, do you disprove it, and if you make another offer make an unobjectionable one. Your charge of personal abuse, as made by Mr. Brown, is not fair.

Since the above was written we have seen the *Globe's* figures; here they are, 31,496. Now Mr. *Leader*, beat that *if you can*. Give your numbers and we shall then know who to believe. The *Globe*, moreover, proposes to leave the correctness of its returns to three Reverend gentlemen named by the *Leader*—nothing could be fairer. But we suppose our simple suggestion will be scouted by the wary *Leader*.

A HUMOROUS PROPOSAL.

The Hamilton *Times* makes the following humorous proposal anent the ridiculous bombast of the Toronto *Leader*:—

"As we are anxious to follow the example of journals of such standing as the *Globe* and *Leader*, we offer the following challenge to the whole world.

1st. We bet one hundred thousand dollars that we have a larger circulation in our own office than any other paper in the universe. Proceeds to go to ourselves.

2nd. We bet one cent that we have a larger circulation than the London *Times*. Proceeds to go to the liquidation of the Provincial debt.

3rd. We bet ten thousand pounds that we have a larger circulation (including both our daily and weekly issues, of course) in the Province than has the Hong Kong *Gazette*, "or any other man." Proceeds to go to building an asylum for insane editors.

4th. We bet a new hat (not having one of our own, we bet Major Gray's, manufactured by Bridge, Higby & Co., of this city) that our daily circulation is larger than the weekly circulation of the *Globe*, *Leader* and *Spectator* together—that our weekly circulation is larger than their daily—that either is larger than both, and both than either—and *vice versa*, that all are double the other. Proceeds to go to the Hon. Mr Vankoughnet. N.B.—The above sentence is written in Isaac Buchanan's style, and may seem obscure, but the *Spectator* can easily explain it.

All the above bets must be taken together, and the *money* must be placed in our hands preparatory to their taking effect.

☞ We noticed last week the feelings manifested by our American neighbors towards England and Canada. We find in Congress the hate is as rampant as any where else. Where else can a deliberative body of men be found in the civilized world, that would tolerate such savage invectives towards another Nation. Or where else would a press be found so mute upon such an outrage as that uttered by a member of Congress called Owen Lovejoy, in a recent speech, which will be found in another column. The New York *Times* is the only paper in that country, known to have rebuked the foul traducer,—the venomous hater of a friendly power. His profanity and hate stamp him as a lewd fellow of the baser sort.

Such a speech in the British House of Commons, or in the Canadian Parliament, —admitting the country it is charged against, changed—could never have been delivered. There is too much honorable, manly feeling in both bodies to sit and hear such low, profane and inhuman sentiments.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Scottish Provincial Assurance Company, in another column. It should be remembered that persons insuring before the 31st instant, are entitled to share in the dividend of profits then to be made.

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The annual Missionary Meeting in connection with the above Church, was held on Tuesday evening. Col. Haultain occupied the Chair. It was very gratifying to hear from the speakers, of the spread made in the different branches of the Missionary service. But much yet remains to be done, and, as was shown by Rev. Mr. Laing in his eloquent address, British Christians will have to increase their energies to make good the deficiencies in the United States, caused by the unfortunate civil war now going on there. The most interesting speech was that of Mr. Clarke, a missionary to the new settlements to the north of us, who gave some interesting accounts of the condition of the people in his field of labor. He told of the hardships they had to endure, and also of the lamentable state of morals existing among the inhabitants, and of the need of the blessed Gospel there. Rev. Mr. McTavish delivered a speech of great force; though some, that Spurgeonic, it was sound and telling.

The Church report gave good evidence of the great Christian liberality of Mr. Roger's congregation.

The singing of the Choir, under the leadership of Mr. R. Graham, was good. We think a great improvement for the Choir to sing from the Gallery; the music sounded better than from the body of the Church.

THE FIELD BATTERY.

The officers were not chosen at the meeting on Saturday. It was found that the service roll was more than full (72 names), but the required number of horses were not on the roll. Meetings will be held in two or three of the neighbouring Townships, when we have no doubt the men with horses will be got.

A DISCOVERY.

We may not be right exactly in terming the following a discovery, but it is certainly something that it is not much known. We refer to coal or kerosene oil as a cure for sore throat and pain in the chest, from cold: Apply the oil to the throat or chest on a strip of flannel, warm;—a small quantity will do. Bandage tight to prevent the smell of the oil. In no case, it is said, will this fail in effecting a cure.

We know that the patent medicine dealers will not thank us for publishing this information, but we would be guilty of a great wrong if we withheld it from the world.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

There is no true Canadian but must wish success to the Volunteer movement, and it is a cause for much true pride that so many of our young men have expressed themselves as ready to defend their country in case of need. We take a deep interest in the movement, and everything tending to retard its progress must meet our disapprobation. We mention this because we see a very bad feeling springing up between two of the Volunteer Companies of this Town, arising out of a mean accusation made publicly by one of the officers of the oldest Rifle Company against the officers and men of the one now being organized. That the accusation is backed by the men of the first we would be sorry to believe, but the conduct of the officer in question may commit them to a hostile position towards the new Company.

This should not be so. There should be harmony among us all. A fair rivalry can only be of benefit to every one concerned. When the day of danger comes there will be work for us all, and no need of jealousy. Rifles, cavalry, and artillery will have enough to do, and the greater the number of men and officers the better. The cause of so much discontent and ill-feeling should be instantly removed, and we think Rifle Company No. 1 owe it to themselves to apply the remedy. Until they take this course they will appear in the same bad light in which the public now look on them.

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1862.

The newly-elected Council held its first Meeting.

The Clerk, at the request of the Council, read the standing rules of order.

Messrs. Bradfield, Robert Stevenson, Hughes and Reid, were appointed a special Committee to nominate the Standing Committees for the present year.

The Mayor named Mr. R. F. Kirkpatrick as one of the auditors.

Mr. Toole moved, seconded by Mr. Dickson,—That Mr. Charles Cameron be the other Auditor.—*Carried.*

The Council adjourned till Friday morning next, at 9 o'clock.

ROYAL ADELPHI DRAMATIC TROUPE.

The lovers of the drama will be greatly delighted to learn that the above talented Company are about to pay us a visit. They will play in the Town Hall for a short season, commencing this evening. The press has noticed them favorably everywhere they have performed. We have only space for the two following:

British Canadian, Port Hope.

This talented Company, after a very successful tour through Canada, have again appeared amongst us. Their excellent performance last night drew much applause from the large audience present. To individualize the respective merits of the principal actors may appear invidious, where all played their parts so well; but the superior acting of Mrs. Stetson, Miss Williams, Mr. Stetson, Mr. Keller and Mr. Sheldon, deserve our especial notice.

The Brass and String Band which lent so much attraction to the performance, is under the leadership of our old friend and townsman, Mr. Freeman. We question if a better Orchestra is attached to any troupe.

All lovers of the drama should not fail to pay them a visit, as they are certainly the best dramatic troupe that has yet appeared in Port Hope.

From the Kingston Whig.

We are satisfied that our readers will believe us when we say seriously that the above named Company of Comedians is the very best that has played in Kingston for many a long day. Last night "Don Cæsar de Bazan" was performed; the drama was exceedingly well acted throughout, and every character properly filled and magnificently dressed. Messrs. Stetson and Keller, Mrs. Stetson and Miss Mollie Williams are dramatists of an ordinary kind. All they do is well and carefully done, and entirely without that rant so disgustingly characteristic of the American stage. The music incidental to the piece was good, and the playing of the three children in the orchestra was greatly admired. The audience, which was large and fashionable, evinced its entire satisfaction by repeated bursts of applause. But, good as the drama was, what shall we say of the farce-acting of Miss Mollie Williams, the life and soul of this company? She is, without exception, the cleverest woman that has played in Kingston in all our long time. Everything she does—and she does everything—is exceedingly well done. She sings divinely, with a pure, rich, contralto voice. She dances a merveille; and her impersonations are excellent. Her Irish boy, her French woman and Spanish Dancer, and her Yankee girl are inimitable. Her whole acting is one scene of joyousness and delight, and she keeps the audience upon the broadest of grins from the time she enters on until she leaves the stage. During her stay in Kingston she will nightly fill the Hall. Messrs Sheldon and Stout, excellent Low Comedians, ably assisted Miss Mollie Williams in the Farce.

The Municipal Council of North Monaghan, at its meeting on Monday last, the 20th inst., passed a By-Law imposing a tax of one dollar each on all dogs over one kept by any person, and authorises immediate destruction of all dogs running at large.

The first part of the By-Law was considered necessary in consequence of the nuisance existing in some parts of the township by the large increase of the canine species, and the latter part was deemed absolutely so from the number of rabid animals which have so lately escaped from their owners and are still at large.—COM.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

ON LAWFUL GOVERNMENTS.

SIR.—I find your worthy correspondent "C. S. D." gives his views in your last on what *is* and what is *not* a *lawful* government. He takes for his text an extract from the minutes of a Presbytery, as follows:—"Any established Government becomes by the fact of its existence an ordinance of God, and its execute officers God's ministers." He then adds, "This doctrine is not sound," and proceeds to reason and prove by a reference to Scriptures, the Scotti h Confession of Faith, and an author, the correctness of the position he takes.

I have read many excellent articles in which I fully agreed with your correspondent, and regret that I must differ widely from him on this point. I intend to confine myself entirely to Scriptural proofs, as I deem a confession of faith is as much authority as the Presbytery down South, from which "C. S. D." takes exception.

And in reviewing his article I trust he will give me credit that my sole object is the dissemination of sound doctrine, as this I believe was his object for publishing his views. I would have preferred a private discussion, but as he has given publicity to his views, it seems most proper to meet them in the same way.

I turn to Romans xiii. 1, and I find the Apostle says, "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God, the powers that be are ordained of God." Hear, Mr Editor, that thus one text is enough to establish the ground taken by the Presbytery South, and entirely upsets the *ipse dixit* of "C. S. D." If it is enquired what sort of a power was it to which this obedience is enjoined? I answer it was a "cruel, despotic power, depriving its subjects of their rights, and compelling them upon wrong-doing." It was the governments of Cæsar and Nero,—the upholders of evil, the cruel persecutors of the good.

Again, 1st Peter, xi. 13, "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, whether it be to the king as supreme," &c. Your correspondent says "that the United States is an ordinance of God, not because it exists but because of *its moral character.*" I shall simply ask him how long is it since the North and South were all one? and before the secession were they not the "ordinance of God?" Now that 13 States have established a Government of their own, why not have two ordinances of God in place of one? "Ah," it will be answered, "but the South rebelled against the Union." True, and did not the whole Republic begin its government by rebellion against Great Britain, the only difference being in point of time, and that the original rebels see fit now to split. I do not suppose that "C.S. D." will hesitate to admit that prior to the secession he was ready to admit that the Union was an "ordinance of God."

Was not all its power then pledged to uphold slavery? Did not the North bow down to the Slave power? And has not that very power for 70 years ruled the country? Consult its history and it reveals the humiliating fact. If *moral worth* establishes a Government an "ordinance of God," I fear the United States will be behind; and so will England, with its "cotton lords."

But what will your correspondent say of France—with its empire and Emperor—Austria, Russia, Turkey, and the other despotic kingdoms of the old world? Is there "moral worth" enough in them to establish them as "ordinances of God"? But I will pursue this point no farther.

The powers of Austria and the Confederate States are as much powers as the United States or Great Britain, and as much "ordinances of God;" and as such, challenge the obedience and prayers of Christians as well for the one as the other. "The powers that be are ordained of God." —See 1 Timothy, 1 and 2, Romans xiii. 2 to 8. And let your correspondent remember that the "ordinances of God," and the "ministers of, God," here spoken of, and to whom obedience and submission are enjoined, were Governments the most cruel, despotic, and unjust, wanting in "moral worth:" and I cannot think but on reflection he will be led to see that he was in error. His early prejudices, possibly imbibed through "confessions of faith," or such unsound writers as Algernon Sydney, whom he quotes, have led him from understanding the matter as God has taught it in his Word.

C. S. D. knows well that men has in all ages been busy to improve on God's plan, but has invariably failed while attempting it. The more we adhere to the Book of Truth, the less fear of our going wrong.

"God is His own interpreter,
And he will make it plain."

Yours very truly,
E.

Peterboro', January 17, 1862.

The *Great Eastern* steamship has been engaged by the Government to be made available, with all possible despatch, for the purpose of conveying troops to Canada and it is highly probable that Bristol will be the port selected for her departure.—*Court Journal.*

For the Examiner.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

On last Saturday another meeting took place in the Town Hall, Peterboro', of the volunteers of the Field Battery, on which occasion Col. Haultain exhibited his regimentals to the Troop. Some of the officers and men of the other companies were present.

Col. H., in an audible, cool, and comprehensive manner, explained the duties of a soldier in the British service. He showed that obedience was and is truly essential, and explained the benefits arising from it.

The Sheriff, Mr. Hall, then enquired if the men wished to choose the officers from the "Nominal Roll." Out of all there assembled only twelve held up their hands by way of approval. He then called on all who wished the nomination of the officers to be deferred, in this the show of hands had a majority, supported by Col. H.

As a member, I am pleased the nomination of the 1st and 2nd Lieutenants of our Battery is postponed. The persons who desire to have the command of the men of this arm of the service are, no doubt, like many of us, or all of us, inexperienced in respect to the exercise and duties of an artillery-man. From my personal perceptions of the men comprising this corps, I can safely assert that it comprises a large amount of mechanical knowledge and literature.

Intelligent men require more skillful men than they to command them. Our officers in prospective, commissioned and non-commissioned, must give satisfactory proofs of superior military knowledge, before they can expect to be promoted, or that we could think to confess them our superiors. The officer who commands us is an "old soldier," honourable and faithful to Britain's interest. We have confidence in him—he knows obedience and is worthy to command.

VERITAS VINCIT.

REMARKS.

In the French service the officers are generally selected from the ranks for their merit. All have a thorough knowledge of the duties of a soldier, and very rarely a commission is purchased.

A story is told of old Napoleon Bonaparte. He was inspecting his Imperial Guard, which was composed of the flower of the French Army, and as he passed along the line his eye fell upon a man of small stature, —surprised at finding him amongst so many heroes, he sharply enquired, "Who made you a Cæsesier," the man replied "What made you an Emperor?" Napoleon was struck with the answer and passed on.

IN CHANCERY.

WOODRUFF, *et al*, vs. THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

Counsel for plaintiffs, Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q.C., and Mr. Thomas Galt, Q.C.; for defendants, Mr. R. A. Harrison, and Mr. R. Dennistoun.

This action was brought by the plaintiffs, judgment creditors, against the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway Company, to recover from the town of Peterboro' the amount of its unpaid stock in the company, alleged to be £30,000. The defendants pleaded that they are not stockholders as alleged by plaintiff—that they subscribed for the stock conditionally—and that at the request of the Railway Company, before action, they had paid the amount of their stock to the contractors employed by the Company to construct the Millbrook Section of the railway. These pleas were pleaded on equitable grounds. Upon the application of the defendants counsel, leave was given to defendants to add pleas of payment, and set off for a defence on legal grounds. It appeared that in 1846 the Legislature incorporated certain persons under the name of "The Peterboro' and Port Hope Railway Company," authorised to construct a railway from Port Hope to Peterboro'.—Little was done under this charter for several years. In the meantime the people of the Cobourg and Port Hope Road obtained a charter for the construction of a railway between Cobourg and Peterboro'. Afterwards the Port Hope people found it necessary to apply to the Legislature for amendments which were only granted on the terms that their road should be carried northerly to Lindsay so as not to interfere with the Cobourg line to Peterboro'. The Port Hope railway Co., not satisfied with the arrangement obtained authority to construct a branch to Peterboro'. That branch is now known as the Millbrook branch. The people of Peterboro' in 1857 were induced to take stock to the amount of £30,000, for the sole purpose of constructing the branch. One inducement was a mortgage from the contractors in which they covenanted to pay the town of Peterboro' six per cent on the £30,000 stock. The contractors had previously obtained from the Company a lease of the branch for 999 years, and this lease was mortgaged to Peterboro' as security for the stock. Another inducement was, that the Port Hope Railway Company stipulated that the town of Peterboro' instead of paying the £30,000 stock to the Company from whom it was liable to be seized by creditors, should themselves have the control of it and pay it direct to the contractors as the work progressed. The town in this way paid the contractors the entire sum of £30,000, and having done so with the knowledge and acquiescence of the Company, contend that neither the Company nor creditors of the Company have any claim upon the a for it. The evidence was voluminous—chiefly documental. The facts were for the most part admitted, and the questions raised were grave questions of law. Under these circumstances the Judge suggested that the whole matter should be left to the Court to determine, and in order that this might be done in the usual manner, recommended that a verdict should be taken by consent for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court. It was explained that a verdict of this kind is not effectual for any amount unless the Court on the law think it should be so entered, and the Judge having strongly advised the parties to take this course, it was followed. A verdict was accordingly entered for plaintiffs for £26,000, subject to the opinion of the Court above.

CASE OF SUICIDE.

On Sunday last a young man named Crimsie, a printer by trade, committed suicide by walking off the pier into Port Hope harbor. Crimsie claimed to have been at the battle of Bull's Run, and to have received a blow upon his head with a musket. He was captured, taken as a prisoner to Richmond, and released on parole. Since that time he had worked in a couple of the printing offices at Lindsay. More recently he was employed as salesman in Mr. Marshall's shop in Port Hope—a situation which he gave up, as he said, because he preferred printing. On Saturday he called at the *Guide* office in search of employment, and promised to call again on Monday. He stated that he was going eastward in search of employment in case he was unsuccessful in this town. The deceased was an intelligent man, and a person of good address. His body has not yet been recovered, although search has been made for it.—*Port Hope Guide*

ADDRESS
OF LIEUT.-COLONEL HAULTAIN,

At the Meeting to organize a Volunteer Field Battery, held in the Town Hall, Peterboro, on Jan. 11.

Col. Haultain addressed the meeting substantially as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN!

It gives me sincere pleasure to be permitted to address you under circumstances so much more favorable than some of us had dared to hope for when last I spoke in this place, only a very short time ago.

Then war appeared imminent; now the dark prospect is removed, for which we have every reason devoutly to thank God.

But although the prospect of hostilities no longer hangs over us, it would ill become us to neglect the warning that we have received.

For many year's past this Province has been happily so free from war's alarms, that the idea of any interruption of peace has not been entertained by the great bulk of the inhabitants. During this period a new generation has sprung up, whose peaceful avocations have been unbroken, in many sections of the country, even by the appearance of our own soldiers. Had we formed one Nation, and lived under the same government, with our neighbours, we could scarcely have enjoyed a greater absence of those precautions that contiguous nations think necessary for the protection of their separate interests and independent nationalities.

No wonder then that war, if ever thought of, has appeared to very many, almost as an impossible contingency.

But rude and sudden has been the shock to these happy dreams of perpetual peace and friendliness of intercourse, and rickly shall we deserve the calamities and reverses we would inevitably at first have to endure, should we be found as unprepared as a war at the present time would have found us.

Let us contrast the present condition of the neighbouring States, with what it was little more than 12 months ago. Then some 25,000 soldiers composed the whole of the regular force at the disposal of the Executive, a force inadequate even for the support of internal peace and order, and consequently calculated, and justly so, to produce the greatest sense of security amongst the inhabitants of this Province.

But how vastly different stands the case at the present moment. The Northern States alone, by the report of the Secretary of State, possess a force of 670,000 paid soldiers in various stages of organization and efficiency, learning war in the very best school, namely in actual warfare; and every week becoming more formidable, because more accustomed to the use of arms and military movements, as well as to military discipline.

In the Southern States again we may safely suppose that not less than 500,000 men are becoming trained, experienced soldiers.

I am persuaded that no one can reasonably pretend to fortell the issue of the present contest. Whatever that may be, for years to come the army of those States will be numbered by hundreds of thousands, and their navy but little disproportionate. Should the struggle end in an amicable adjustment or compromise, perhaps drawing more closely together than ever those at present at variance, and more unlikely events have occurred, then with an extended and exposed frontier, we should be contiguous to a nation of prodigious military and naval power,—a nation whose present contending sections both claim grievance against us, and on more than one occasion have shown a spirit of no friendly nature towards us.

It appears to me sheer folly to give mean excuse for remaining in our present unprepared condition that this contest may last for years, and will so exhaust both parties as to render peace necessary for their existence. It may be so, and it will give us time to perfect our defensive preparations. But on the

person the best. The expenses are light. It will call forth the spirit of loyalty and patriotism happily so strongly existing amongst us. It will bring much larger numbers within military influence, thereby inculcating principles of order, subordination and honor, which are valuable to all communities. It will give beneficial exercise, and find occupation for many who would otherwise spend their leisure in idleness and dissipation.

It remains with the men, and especially with the farmers of Canada, whether their old habits of defensive inertness, or their sense of duty, loyalty and patriotism, shall prevail. In coming promptly forward, a heavily-increased taxation will be spared the Country.

I will now revert to the object that has called us together. I have received a communication from the chief clerk in the Attorney General's office, requesting me to render my services in the formation of a Battery of Artillery here, also enclosing me the regulations on that head. From the latter it appears that a Battery formed here would at present belong to Class B., to which no gun for drill days is allowed for either man or horse. My opinion is that if the Volunteer system be adopted, Class A. must be considerably extended.

Any person volunteering must provide his clothing at his own expense.

I have spoken to several gentlemen in this neighbourhood who generally agree that those, who from various causes cannot join as active Volunteers, should at any rate assist the movement with their contributions. But I apprehend we shall have no difficulty in getting a sufficient number of men who will not require the aid of others in procuring their uniform. This would consist of tunic, trowsers and cap, which could be obtained for $16, and possibly were a large number ordered, for less than that sum.

(A specimen of the uniform made by Messrs. Hughes of Toronto was shown.—Some of the members of the Rifle Corps were present, who said that one suit would last several years.) Considering then that the first outlay would not have to be repeated for perhaps five years, it reduces the real expense to a very moderate sum.

At private drill I would propose a kind of blouse. This would give a uniform appearance, save regimentals, and give perfect freedom, which is necessary in working Artillery.

The Officers' uniform, Messrs. Hughes would supply for $150, too high a price a great deal—I believe it can be obtained from home at a much less cost.

I am strongly in favor of avoiding every kind of unnecessary expense, and possibly by communicating with the Military Clothing Department, some facilities and advantages may be obtained.

As regards drill, the Act requires not days consecutive training in the year. So long as the Battery continued in class B, a strict adherence to this rule could scarcely be expected. When pay for man and horse is allowed, strict attendance might be required. Should the Battery be formed, we may all hope that a desire to perfect ourselves would prevail, and it would be better in a volunteer corps that men left it, than that compulsion should be resorted to.

One advantage of a Field Battery consists in its having a permanent Sergeant Major, paid by the country.—He would be available at all times for the drill of the battery. To fill the situation efficiently he must be an accomplished soldier, acquainted with infantry, cavalry, and artillery duties. Considering the variety and extent of the material of a Field Battery, it is imperatively necessary that such a man should be attached to it.—My long connection with the Royal Artillery will aid me in procuring an efficient non-commissioned officer.

Members of volunteer corps are exempted from the duties of jurymen and constables, and after seven years service, are exempted for life.

Horses approved by the Captain of the Battery cannot be seized in execution nor from distress an assessment. Neither can they be disposed of without sanction of the Captain, which would never be unreasonably withheld.

The Act requires the corps to furnish an armoury, or accommodation for the stores, &c. This, it left to be provided by the Battery, would be a serious ob-tacle in the way of its formation—I do not think, however, that we should appeal in vain, to the Councils of the town and county, for assistance. Moreover, I see by the Act that certain places are named as centres or depots, where armouries should be built—amongst them Peterborough is named, and the Governor General is authorised to expend £750 on such a building. I believe this sum would be amply sufficient to provide room for the arms, &c., necessary for the district. I have written to the Militia Department on the subject, and have pointed out, what appears to me, the advantages of this town as a retired central point, of an extensive and undefended frontier. I am in hopes that the view I have taken may be entertained by the authorities.

I will add a few words relative to the Artillery service, as very many have had no opportunity of becoming in any way acquainted with it. It has always been a favorite branch of the military profession, and its importance is becoming more and more acknowledged. The pay of the Artillery is one fourth more than that of the Infantry. A Battery being complete in itself, is more independent than an ordinary rifle company, which on actual service is merged in the battalion.

The variety of the artilleryman's duties, and of the stores employed by him, is calculated to excite a much greater and more lasting interest in his work than does the duty of the infantry soldier, although in these days so much attention is paid to the instruction of all branches, that it is generally a man's own fault if he fail to derive both interest and improvement from his connection with the military service. In the Artillery there is scope enough to exercise even of the highest scientific attainments, while to a fond recreation to the most uninitiated.

From all I can learn of the feeling around us, we shall have no difficulty in procuring men, but the right number of horses is not yet forthcoming. The late formation of a Cavalry corps in the town has deprived us of many that would gladly have joined us, and their loss I much regret.

As I have before stated, very much depends upon the farmers in this movement. If the Peterborough Field Battery fail to the ground, the blame will assuredly upon them. In an agricultural country like this, we ought to be able to procure the required number of horses. There in four township contiguous to the town—Smith, Douro, Otonabee, and Monaghan, and I think it is only necessary that our real position should be made known to obtain all we require. Every farmer should be made to long for a Bobtail and Nags, and the novelty of the experiment in this retired locality.

Before sitting down, I would state that amongst the members of the Battery we should require:—1 Farrier, 3 Shoeing Smiths, 6 Wheelers, 2 Collar makers, 2 Tailors, 3 Shoemakers, a Baker, a Butcher and as many as possess of those who are accustomed to the use of the axe.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA."

ST. JOHN, Nfld., Jan. 15.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Queenstown on the 5th, for New York via Halifax, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock last night.

The *Arabia* has two batteries of artillery on board.

Confidence in peace gained strength daily.

Consols had advanced to the quotations current before the Trent affair, 92¼ to 92¾.

Breadstuffs dull with declining tendency, and all kinds were slightly lower.

Provisions quiet, but steady.

FURTHER BY THE "ARABIA."

A suspicious steamer was cruising in the English channel, believed to be the *Sumter*; more likely the United States gun boat *Tuscarora*.

Breadstuffs on Friday were dull and all descriptions slightly lower, market closing with a declining tendency. Provisions were quiet but steady.

THE MEXICAN IMBROGLIO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

The advices from Havana are to the 7th inst.

On the 28 ult., General Prim, after a most enthusiastic reception by the Havanese left for Vera Cruz to take command of the expedition there. He was accompanied by a portion of the French contingent.

Several of the English vessels had also been at Havana but had not gone to Mexico.

The first news from Vera Cruz had been received by a steamer which left there on the 25th ult.

According to accounts brought down from the interior by Sir Charles Wyke, the English minister, the Mexicans are making immense preparations to oppose the progress of the allies into the interior. Juarez has issued a temperate proclamation, calling on all parties to unite to repel the invasion, and his call had been almost universally responded to.

It was believed that over 100,000 men would soon be in the field, with 100 pieces of artillery.

Urago was preparing to dispute the passes above Vera Cruz, with about twenty thousand men.

Tampico, it is understood, will not be surrendered without a struggle, for which the place is prepared.

It is announced that on the 28th ult., an English steamer sailed from that port for Matamoras under very suspicious circumstances.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN SARNIA

(*From the British Canadian, Jan. 4*)

It becomes our painful duty to record one of those grievous charges against humanity, that so frequently result from that 'institution' which, we are sorry to say, receives its principal support from those who move in the respectable ranks of society; we refer of course to the drinking customs of our country.

On Saturday morning last, our town was greeted with the intelligence that a woman named Jane Ward had been killed by her husband, who, it appears, had been in a drunken revel for about a week previous. Information was at once conveyed to the authorities, and a jury of inquest was at once sum moned by his Worship the Mayor, before which the following facts were evolved from the near neighbors, and the child of the murderer and the deceased, a little girl of some eight years.

The child's testimony was given in that innocent simplicity, and child-like sincerity, freedom from restraint, or consciousness of future results, that stamped its genuineness and command of credence. Her story revealed the fact that, during the past week, she and her Ma had been repeatedly turned out of doors by her Pa. That, during that time, Pa had frequently kicked Ma, pulled her out of bed by the hair and struck her with his fists, and told her that if she did not leave his house he would shoot her or kill her with a knife. Last night Pa kicked Ma out, and sent her and me away. I went to Mr. Wiley's, and Ma died this morning." A tale of woe, the pathos of which lies in its being the experience of an innocent child of eight years, whose little heart should not yet have been invaded by the adverse shafts of this world of trouble.

The testimony of four other witnesses confirmed the statements of the child, that the deceased had been brutally treated by her husband during the past week, and that the kicks received on Friday night caused her to exclaim, on reaching her neighbor's door, He has finished me now! I can never recover from this! I will die before morning." Dr. Shoebottom was immediately sent for, but pronounced her case a hopeless one, which proved to be correct. A post-mortem examination was performed by Drs. Burke and Shoebotham, whose testimony proved that the cause of death was inflamation of the internal organs, resulting from external injuries and bruises which the body bore. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the above facts.

The husband, John Ward, who had been apprehended in a stupid condition in the morning, hardly sensible of what had occurred, was present during the investigation, and at the close was committed to stand his trial at the next Assizes.

A YOUNG LADY MISSING.

A very painful case of this nature has occurred in this locality. Late on Saturday afternoon Miss Emma Gothbert, a grown-up daughter of the Rev. W. H. Cuthbert, of the Irvingite Church, left her parents' residence at Barriefield to come to Kingston. She was observed to take the ice of the inner bay in a direction that would have led to the Kingston shore at the railway track just below where a group of scows and vessels are at present frozen in. A storm of driving snow which began to fall soon after the young lady gained the ice shut out the observer's view of her person, and so far as is known, that is the last that was seen of her. It is conjectured that she has been drowned, for the ice must have been weak and spongy after the thaw which broke it up in the outer bay on Friday; and in addition, it is possible that the young lady may have lost her way in the snow storm coming on as it did just previous to dark, must have quite bewildered her.—Bluffed by the snow storm possibly Miss Cuthbert might have taken the direction of Cataraqui Bridge, near which the ice was unsecured, and there is nothing positively wholly broken up, and then have walked unconsciously to her destruction. Search was made in all direction for her on Sunday, and on Monday men were exploring the ice of the inner bay, which was then completely sealed up by the intense frost of Sunday night. These efforts, so far, have been unsuccessful, and there is nothing positively to, on which can confirm or destroy the painful conclusions which have been formed respecting the fate of the estimable young lady. This may event, coming so soon after the death of Mr. Truscott whilst skating, may well inculcate a wholesome fear of venturing on ice.—*Kingston News, Jan. 10th.*

News of the Week.

—The Quebec *Chronicle* supposes that Parliament will meet about the end of February.

—Mlle. Patti is singing with very great success in Berlin.

—Mazzini's health is so bad as to seriously alarm his friends.

—The Pope has announced his determination to canonize twenty-three new saints, martyrs slain in Japan.

—Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times* is laid up at the New York Hotel by an attack of typhoid fever.

—The Emperor Napoleon's health is not as good as might be desired, yet he takes a great deal of exercise in the Bois de Boulogne.

—Contracts have been made in Montreal by the military authorities for the manufacture of 2,000 iron bedsteads for the troops expected.

—Col. Samuel Colt, the well-known inventor of improvements in fire-arms, died in Hartford, Conn., U. S., on Friday morning last, of an acute attack upon the brain.

—Among the arrivals at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, is that of Col. Lyons, who, we understand, is to take charge of the organization of the Canadian Militia.

—An arrangement is on foot between Prussia and Switzerland for the gratuitous relief of the natives of either country when resident in another.

—Mr. John English, of the township of Hallowell, was thrown out of his sleigh on the 30th December, when driving into Picton, and sustained such injury that he died in two days.

—The Buffalo brokers are running a muck against each other to secure Canadian money, which is now quoted at one per cent. premium. This is the same money which, a few days ago was pronounced to be bad, and the banks which issued it, "shaky."

—The Memphis *Argus* of December 26th, says:—

"*Within a few days, perhaps, the great battle of the Mississippi will be fought at Columbus, Ky.; and if our soldiers are there overpowered, as they may be, Memphis is lost to the South, unless you come to our help. If Memphis falls, the Mississippi Valley is lost too.* We ask our friends in the surrounding States to look these facts sternly in the face before it be to late.

—The St. Catharines' *Journal* is informed that a colored man (whose name it could not ascertain) was arrested on Monday last at the Ten Mile Creek, on a charge of having murdered his wife. It appears that about a week since the man beat his wife so severely, that she died on Monday from the effects of the injuries received.—Coroner Hutt has summoned a jury to investigate the matter.

—On Sunday evening sixty tons of rifle ball cartridges, which were conveyed by 25 of Messrs. Pickford's vans from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, were despatched by train from the Euston Square terminus of the London and North-Western Railway, for Liverpool, for shipment to Canada.—This immense weight of destructive material comprises 21,184,000 cartridges.

—The Whitby *Chronicle* says:—"It is gratifying to know that the Free School system adopted in this town last year by the Board of School Trustees has worked well. The average cost for each pupil has been smaller and the assessment for school purposes less than the previous year, thus setting at rest the fears of those who believed that the free school system would impose additional school taxes on them. Let the system work."

LA SOMNAMBULA.—A lovely young lady, the daughter of a West-end nabob, whose golden tresses have long been her pride and envy of her sex, awoke yesterday morning with her hair shorn as close as if it had been cropped by a barber. She was frightfully bare-headed. The cause of this calamity was soon discovered; Miss Somnambulist had done the deed in a fit of sleep-walking. The curls were carefully gathered and committed to a Fourth-street artiste in hair, who promises to make a wig that cannot be detected. Young ladies similarly disposed should be careful not to leave scissors within reach of their sleeping fingers.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—The address of confidence to the Queen from British residents in New York has received about one thousand signatures. Among the signers are a number of American born citizens who desired to express their respect for the memory of the late Prince Consort, and their sympathy for the widowed sovereign.

Early on the morning of Thursday, the 9th inst, the premises of Mrs. Leggett, widow of the late J. Leggett, of Marmora, were destroyed by fire. A boy living with the family, first discovered the flames issuing from a woodshed adjoining the main building, and immediately roused the family from their slumbers, and called some of the neighbors. Before they arrived the flames had made too much headway to give any hope of saving the building. They succeeded, however in saving a portion of the furniture and wearing apparel of the family, but all the grain, which had been threshed but a few days before and stored in the house and woodshed, and all the provisions, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $2,000, upon which we regret to say there is no insurance.

DESPERATE SCENE IN THE CARS.—On the arrival of the 11.45 a. m. train from New York to Bridgeport, on Monday, 20 volunteers got on board with their uniforms on, and bayonets, from Enfield rifles, unsheathed. The conductor, Mr. Sanborn, came along soon after the cars had started, for the fare, when a number of the volunteers refused to hand it over—threatening Sanborn in the most serious manner. Half a dozen bayonets were drawn upon him, when, with great presence of mind, he wrested one from the hands of the bolder, and defended himself. Others of the passengers came to his rescue with clubs of wood, while the engineer threatened to decapitate the mutineers with his axe. At one time four or five of the volunteers had hold of the conductor at once, but he being a powerful man, and armed with the sword bayonet, was able to defend himself. The excitement on board was, of course, very great, but order was finally restored, by all, save one, paying their fare. This one was put off the cars, and the train proceeded on to Hartford. The volunteers were most of them under the influence of liquor.—*Am. Paper.*

LOSS OF A BRITISH SHIP OF WAR.

NASSAU, Jan. 18, 1862.

On the 29th December the British ship of war *Conqueror*, 101 guns and 1070 men, struck on a sunken rock on the east side of Rum Bay; and when last heard from the rock had pierced five feet through her bottom. The frigate *Bull Dog* had gone to her assistance.

The British steamer *Gladiator* was at Nassau waiting to sail for a Southern port.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A respectable farmer named John Lynch, a resident of Ops, was killed on Friday evening last by being thrown from his waggon when very near his own house. Mr. Lynch, who was a great lover of horses, some time ago became possessed of a fine, spirited animal, which he had great difficulty in controlling, and which—prophetically, as it proved—he on two or three occasions declared he feared would be the death of him. It is impossible to tell exactly how the accident happened, as no one saw it take place; but as Mr. Lynch was an excellent driver, is highly probable that the horse alluded to either ran away or by springing from the track caused the waggon to upset. The road at the scene of the occurrence is very full of roots and stumps of trees, and Dr. Playter, the coroner, is of opinion that the unfortunate man, after being thrown from the waggon kept a tight hold of the reins until his head was crushed between one of the wheels and a stump; but conjecture is of course vain as well as useless. Though it was some considerable time after the accident that the body was found, it was still warm, and a very large quantity of blood had flowed from the nose and mouth, enough, Dr. Playter thinks, to have proved fatal from that cause alone. The funeral took place on Sunday, and a great number of friends and acquaintances followed the remains to the Catholic burying-ground—there being over fifty conveyances of different kinds in the procession. Deceased, who was a steady, sober man, and well liked by all who knew him, was only 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and several young children to mourn his untimely and violent death.—*Lindsay Advocate.*

Birth.

At North Monaghan, on Monday the 13th instant, the wife of Mr. John Wilson, carpenter, of a son.

Married.

On the 23rd instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Blain, Mr. Wm. Fowler, Junior, to Jessie, second daughter of Archibald Lillico, Esq., all of the township of Monaghan.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, January 23, 1862.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₱ bbl	4	50	@	5 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	85	@	0 95
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	80	@	0 85
Barley ₱ bush	0	35	@	0 45
Oats "	0	20	@	0 00
Peas "	0	40	@	0 45
Potatoes	0	25	@	0 30
Pork ₱ cwt	3	50	@	4 00
Beef ₱ cwt	3	00	@	4 00
Butter ₱ lb	0	10	@	0 12
Hay ₱ ton	8	00	@	9 00
Hides ₱ cwt	4	50	@	5 00
Wood ₱ per cord	1	50	@	2 00

WM. ARNOT,
Market Clerk.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Monday, January 21, 1862.

Fall Wheat 85c a $1 05.
Spring Wheat 80c a 85c.
Barley 50c a 52c.
Oats 30 c a 32c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 21.

Flour—without material change; sales 8,000 brls at $5 45 to $5 55 for superfine State; $5 75 to $5 80 for extra State; $5 45 to $5 55 for superfine Western; $5 75 to $5 90 for common to medium extra Western; $6 90 to $6 95 for shipping brands extra Ohio.

Canadian Flour—unchanged; sales 400 brls at $5 50 to $5 55 for Superfine; $5 80 to $6 75, for common to choice.

Rye—steady at 81 to 83c for State.

Barley—quiet at 72 to 80c for Canadian and Western.

Corn—quiet and very firm; sales 30,000 bushels, 63c to for new mixed Western.

Oats—dull at 43 to 43c for Western, Canadian and State.

Pork—quiet; sales 100 brls at $12 25 to $13 for mess; $8 50 to $9 for prime. Beef—quiet.

New Advertisements.

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance COMPANY.

Double Assurance System without Profits!

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	PREMIUM FOR £100 INCREASING TO £200. £	s.	d.
16	2	10	5
17	2	11	7
18	2	12	9
19	2	14	0
20	2	15	4
21	2	16	8
23	2	18	2
23	2	19	8
24	3	1	3
25	3	2	10
26	3	4	7
27	3	6	4
28	3	8	2
29	3	10	0
30	3	11	10
31	3	13	8
32	3	15	7
33	3	17	6
34	3	19	10
35	4	2	2
36	4	4	7
37	4	7	0
38	4	9	8
39	4	12	3
40	4	15	1
41	4	17	7
42	5	0	2
43	5	3	0
44	5	5	6
45	5	8	5

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 55 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

January 23, 1862. 4

NEW

LINE OF STAGES.

A STAGE will leave Hiawatha (Rice Lake) on

Tuesdays and Fridays,

until further notice, at 8½ a. m., for Peterboro', returning at 4 p. m. same day.

☞ Parcels to and from Peterboro, 3s. 9d.

GEO. EVANS, Proprietor.

Hiawatha, Jan. 23, 1863. 4

SMITH & SCOTT,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Bull's. 4

TOWN HALL.

Thursday Evening, January 23rd.

ROYAL ADELPHI

DRAMATIC COMPANY!

Numbering Twenty Performers,

Will appear this [Thursday] Evening in the great Drama of

THE STRANGER.

To conclude with the roaring farce of

A DAY IN PARIS.

Price of Admission,—Reserved Seats 37½ cts. Back Seats 25 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock, performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

☞ For particulars see Bills.

Peterboro, January 23rd, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Augustus and Damase Cadotte, under the name and style of A. & D. Cadotte, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts and accounts will be paid to D. Cadotte, who will continue the business.

AUGUSTUS CADOTTE.
DAMASE CADOTTE.

Peterboro, Jan. 23, 1862. 4 3in

EXTENSIVE CREDIT

AUCTION SALE!

—OF—

SAWN LUMBER.

160,000 FEET!

WILL be sold at Glenmorrison Mills on Monday, 3rd February, next. For particulars see small bills.

A. McNEIL, *Auctioneer.*

Peterboro, Jan. 15, 1862. 3

COUNTY OF PETERBORO

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this Society for the Election of Officers and Directors for the ensuing year will be held in the Town Hall, Peterboro, on Saturday, 25th inst. at 12 o'clock.

J. W. GILMOUR,
Secretary.

January 14, 1862. 3

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED

TO THE

New Store, Cluxton's Block,

GEORGE STREET,

next door to Messrs. Ogilvy & Hood, where he will sell Boots and Shoes, at a very small advance from cost, for cash. His stock consists of every variety of style the market requires.

J. B. DISBÉE.

January 15, 1862. 2

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of the surrounding township, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS

THE

BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD

Merchantable Wheat!

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N. B.—Flour on hand to exchange for wheat.

Peterboro', Jan. 15, 1862. 3

REMOVAL!

WM. MERCER & BRO'S

On account of the fire on Thursday night have removed their business to the

LARGE ROOMS

OVER THE STORE OF MR. JOHN CAMPBELL,

on HUNTER STREET, next door to McKellar & Cameron's, where they will remain till they obtain a suitable store.

Wm. M. & Bro's will, as heretofore, be prepared to execute orders for all articles in their trade.

GENTLEMEN'S

CLOTHING

of every description made to order in the latest, styles, on moderate terms.

Peterborough, January 8th, 1862. 2

WAR DECLARED

AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

GEORGE MITCHELL,

HAS REMOVED to the commodious store in Dickson's Block, opposite Kempt's drug-store, and is prepared to sell his large stock of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS

at Prices Reduced, in view of the possible decline of war. In addition to the usual stock

THERE IS

GOOD AMERICAN CHEESE,

APPLES in variety,

Dried, Biscuits and Crackers, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, &c., and, in fact, everything necessary for the table and the household.

ALSO

KINGSTON ALE,

IN DRAUGHT AND BOTTLE.

Orders may be left for Calcutt's Beer & Ale. Filled Casks always on hand.

ALSO

BAKERS' & BREWERS' YEAST

for sale every day.

GEO. MITCHELL.

Remember the place,—George Street, near the corner of Hunter Street.

Peterborough, December 26, 1861. 52-4in.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership existing between Stevenson & Hastie, Carpenters, in the village of Keene, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said company are to lodge them with William Hastie for settlement, on or before the 1st of March, 1862.

By order,

STEVENSON & HASTIE.

All persons indebted to the said company are requested to settle their accounts on or before the 1st of March, 1862, to the undersigned, who will now carry on the business.

WILLIAM HASTIE.

January 6, 1862. 3

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.
RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1853.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA.....$300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE:—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES insuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [5 years] profits to be divided by the Company in January, 1862. Losses settled in Canada without referring to Agency.—*Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.*

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861. 43

PROVINCIAL

INSURANCE CO',

OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

HeadOffice - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
Geo ge Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
H. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

ROYAL

HORSE INFIRMARY.

McDONALD STREET, PETERBORO'

W. KEITH, M. R. C. V. S.

HAVING rented Mr. Perry's Stables, (behind the Grain Store) and having fitted them with loose boxes and stalls, &c., with all the necessaries for an infirmary, for sick and lame Horses, all cases brought there will receive every attention. Horses from the country can have Hay, Oats, &c., and Medicines at so much per day or week. Firing and other operations performed without incurring the animal, thereby avoiding much risk. Horses and Cattle in the country attended to.

W. K. may be consulted any day either at Messrs. John Moffatt's, Beckwith & John Donaldson, Blacksmith, or at Mrs. Swarts, George Street north, and at the infirmary. Stables from 9 to 10 a. m., and fr. m 1 to 2 p. m.

Oct 28th, 1861. 44

Miss Auchinleck.

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and that her school will re-open (D. V.) on THE SIXTH OF JANUARY, 1862.

At the earnest request of some friends Miss Auchinleck intends opening a class for

Drawing in Water Colors.

she has succeeded in securing the services of Miss Bassett for this class.

☞ School Room in Benthem's Building.

Terms may be had upon from Miss Auchinleck, at Mrs. Dr. Hay, George Street, or at Mr. T. Brown's Store, Simcoe Street.

New Livery Stable.

IN connection with the above a Livery Stable has been opened, where the public may be accomodated with

HORSES

and

CONVEYANCES,

OF ALL KINDS, AT ALL SEASONS

☞ Rates Moderate; Positively no Credit.

THOS. J FISHER.

Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Fisher's old stand.

Peterboro, Nov. 18, 1861. 47

NEW SHOPS.

DUNCAN McDONALD,

WOULD inform his numerous friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED

—TO HIS—

NEW SHOPS ON SIMCOE STREET,

where in addition to the business lately carried on by him, he will do

HORSE SHOEING

—AND—

General Blacksmithing.

He has a first-class HORSE SHOER, and persons will find any orders for horse shoeing entrusted to him, attended to satisfactorily.

Peterborough, Jan. 8, 1862. 3

REMOVAL!

R. HAMILTON

HAS REMOVED HIS HARDWARE

BUSINESS, TO THE

NEW STORE IN DIXON'S BLOCK,

OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL HALL.

Peterborough, January 8th, 1862. 3

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for School Section No. 6, Township of Smith, a Teacher, holding a 2nd class certificate. For salary, and other particulars apply to

JOHN THOMAS,
JOHN BICKELL,
WM. J. McKIBBON,
} Trustees.

Smith, Jan. 15, 1862. 3

CASH WANTED.

R. B. McDOUGALL

Begs to announce that he has just received a nice stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

A very large stock of

OVER AND UNDER COATS,

PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

THE MILLINERY SHOW ROOM

Is well supplied with the newest styles of Ladies' Mantles and Capes, every style and price of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets.

VELVET BONNETS FOR $1.25 AND UPWARDS.

Millinery made to order.

N. B.—All persons indebted either by Note or Book account are requested to call and settle immediately, otherwise their accounts will be handed over for collection.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterborough, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

NOW IS THE TIME

TO BUY

CHEAP GOODS!!

The subscriber has bought a large stock of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods

at auction in Montreal at about one half their real value, and now offers them for sale at prices that will save conversion.

The Goods saved from the late Fire will be sold at 25 per cent less than first cost!

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET

BARGAINS!

A LARGE STOCK OF

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

suitable for the winter season on hand. This Clothing is made up on the premises, not imported, Cheap for Cash.

☞ Garments made to order.

An experienced Cutter is employed in connection with the establishment.

The way to secure all these advantages buy your Dry Goods and Clothing at

R. A. McNABB'S

Next door North of Alex. Stewart's Tin store

GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

Dec. 4th, 1861. 49-3m.

DOWN CELEBRATED

PALE INDIA ALE

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

☞ Decidedly the best ever made in Canada!!

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec. 17, 1861. 61

BUFFALO

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers is returning their acknowledgements for the patronage bestowed upon them since they opened their establishment in Peterborough, would respectfully inform the public that they continue to receive constantly and keep on hand the largest and best assorted stock of

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS!

ever shown in this neighborhood, consisting of

Satinette,
Tweed,
Cloth,
Cassimeres,
Pilots,
Coburgs,
Doeskins,
&c., &c., &c.

The Clothing is all made on at their own establishment, in the City of Buffalo, by first class workmen, and as they manufacture themselves, they are able to sell a good article at a lower price than any other establishment in the trade. Country Merchants, and Lumberers would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they are able to offer superior advantages to wholesale purchasers

☞ The Terms are strictly Cash.

S. HOFELLER & BROS.

Remember the place,—Next door to Mr. Jas. Beath's, George Street.

Peterboro, Oct 17th, 1861. 44

PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING

should remember the Buffalo Clothing Store next door to Mr. Jas. Beath's, George Street, where they can get a superior article at a very low price!

S. HOFELLER & BROS.

Peterboro. Oct 17th, 1861, 4

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A LARGE variety of excellent Port & Sherry Wines, Champagne, Pale & Dark Brandies, Hollands Gin, Booth's Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Irish and Scotch, Toddy, Old Rye and plain Whiskies, at the lowest possible prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 18, 1861. 51

FINNAN HADDIES.

MCEWAN'S celebrated Finnan Haddies for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.
Benthem's Building,
Hunter Street.

HERRINGS.

100 BARRELS No. 1 Herrings, $4 per barrel. Also, Fine table Cod fish, for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

FINEST Jamaica Coffee 1s. per pound, finest Old Java 1s. 3d.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HUGH T. EVANS,

IN RETURNING thanks to his customers and the public for past favors, begs to state that he has lately received a new stock of

STONE AND MARBLE,

which he is prepared to manufacture into

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

at prices CHEAPER than any other establishment in Canada! for Cash or approved credit.

H. T. EVANS,

Old stand, foot of Smithfield Hill.

Peterborough, Dec. 23, 1861. 52

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of May, 1862,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates renewed a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterboro' Dec. 18, 1861. 51

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND WEAVING LOOM.

A GOOD second-hand Weaving Loom for sale. There are four reeds, and 1 pair of heddles in the loom. Apply at this Office.

Peterboro', Dec. 16, 1861. 3in

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, in the 15th Concession, and east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th Concession of the Township of Harvey. Apply to

JAMES GRIEVES, Commercial Hotel, Bridgenorth.

Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.

JAMES GRIEVES, Bridgenorth.

Dec. 3, 1861. 49

STRAYED.

INTO the premises of the subscriber, Ashburnham, about one month ago,

Two dark red Steers,

raising two year old. The owner may have the Steers by proving property and paying expenses.

JOHN KELLY.

Ashburnham, Dec. 30th, 1861.

STRAYED

INTO my premises, near Mr Shaw's lower mill, about six weeks ago, a

TWO YEAR OLD STEER.

The owner may have it by proving property and paying expenses.

GEO. FIRMAN.

Douro, Dec. 18, 18 1. 51

STRAYED.

INTO my premises, 23rd lot, 4th Concession Otonabee, about three weeks ago, a

1 YEAR OLD COLT.

The owner may have the Colt by proving property, and paying expenses.

JAS. HRAL.

Dec. 16, 1861. 50-6 n.

STRAYED.

INTO lot No. 8, 12 Concession, North Monaghan, about four weeks ago,

A Horse,

6 or 7 years old. The owner may have it by paying expenses and proving property.

FRANCIS BURNEY.

Monaghan, January 8, 1862. 2

STRAYED.

FROM

GUNPOWDER AND GUNPOWDER MILLS.

There are few agents more essential to the progress of our country, in material prosperity, than the article of gunpowder. It not only is its manufacture a source of wealth, but its employment in the developing the internal improvements, and in cutting through the rocks that impede the course of railways through our extended territories, has done much toward making the resources of our vast continent available. In the early records of the use of gunpowder we find it employed as an instrument of warfare, and at the present time it is most intimately connected with the battle-field. But not one third of the powder now manufactured is used for such deadly purposes; and the immediate demand for gunpowder by the Government of the United States, great as it is likely to be, probably will not equal one quarter of the amount consumed by the people in a time of peace.

The first invention of gunpowder, like the invention of many other agents that have exerted great influence in shaping the destinies of mankind, is shrouded in the obscurity of the past. The discovery is popularly attributed to the ingenuity of one Schwartz, a German monk and a chemist of the 14th century. Roger Bacon referred to it in his writings in 1279, and gave the following receipt for making it:—"But, yet, take of saltpetre, with powder charcoal and sulphur, and thus you will make thunder and lightning, if you know how to prepare them." Gunpowder is supposed to have been known to the Chinese at a very early period, and to have been used by them in making fire-works. Saltpetre is the spontaneous exeresence of the soil of India, and the people of that country were probably very early familiar with the article. It was used by the Oxydracæ, a people living between the rivers Hypasis and Ganges, to repel an attack made upon them by Alexander the Great. Philostratus says of this people, "For they came not out to fight those holy men beloved by the gods, but to overthrow their enemies with tempests and thunderbolts shot from their walls."

The earliest known receipes combine the same ingredients in similar proportions to those now adopted as best. These proportions are 75 parts of saltpetre, 12½ parts of sulphur, and 12½ parts of charcoal. The parts of different governments vary somewhat, as do also the proportions of blasting powder, but these are standard proportions of the United States Government. By far the greater portion of gunpowder made in this country is for blasting and hunting purposes; the former being mostly employed at the North and West, while the latter is mostly consumed at the West and South.

A gunpowder mill is a term which signifies not simply the one, but a number of buildings. These are erected some distance apart, so that in case one building is destroyed by an explosion, the neighboring one will be comparatively safe. They are generally located at a distance from any village or inhabited place, and beside a stream which will afford the necessary water power to carry the machinery. The material is transported from one house to another, as the several stages of the manufacture is completed. We recently had the pleasure of visiting the gunpowder works of Messrs. Laflin, Smith & Boies, in Ulster County, New York. The first building we entered is devoted to the charring of coal. Charcoal is the material most easily obtained, but to make good gun-powder it is necessary that proper wood should be used, and that it be charred at a temperature of about 500°. If charred at this temperature, it will afterwards enter into combustion at a heat of 280 ; but if charred at a higher temperature, it requires a still greater heat to burn it. Willow and Alder are the woods mostly used for making the coal.—They being of a porous nature are easily burned, while woods giving a hard, flinty coal are objectionable on account of the slowness of combustion.

The building was perhaps 30 by 30 and contained six cylinders set in brick-work, in which workmen were engaged in throwing in alder wood. The cylinders after being filled are closed, and a fire under them soon changes the character of the wood, and upon opening the cylinders, the small sticks are found perfectly charred, of a dark brown color, and leaving no mark whatever upon the hand, like ordinary charcoal.

Leaving the charcoal house we entered the building devoted to the clarification of saltpetre. This article is mostly imported from Calcutta, in a crude state, and is putrified by being dissolved in large kettles, boiled down, the impurities skimmed off, and then crystalized. The sulphur is imported already purified.

The next building is the mixing room, where the ingredients are mixed in their proper proportions; the sulphur and saltpetre being placed in cylinders together with small copper balls, the cylinder revolves and the ingredients are thus most thoroughly mixed, while the finest dust being confined in the cylinders, is prevented from escaping. Having been thoroughly mixed in the proper proportions, the material is taken to the wheelhouse, and placed in what appeared to us a huge tub, perhaps twelve feet in diameter, and three feet in height. In this tub, the bottom of which is solid iron six inches thick, the sides being constructed of wooden staves, two large iron wheels, weighing 7½ tons each, were revolving in a shaft set in an upright spindle; one being set nearer the spindle than the other, and so adjusted as to cover the entire bottom of the tub in their revolutions. The material is placed in this tub and pressed by those wheels for the space of twenty-four hours, it being constantly kept damp to avoid an explosion.

After being subjected to this process, the powder is taken to the press-house and subjected to the operation of a powerful hydraulic press. The powder is placed between sheets of copper and duck cloth, and after receiving a pressure equal to 120 tons to the square foot, it comes out in hard and brittle cakes of a grayish black hue, from one-quarter to one-half an inch in thickness, and from two to three feet square. This is called milk-cake, and is now ready to be reduced to the size required to make the powder. This is done by passing it through rollers, one of which is so adjusted as to yield when any hard substance gets behind them, otherwise friction might be produced and the mill be blown up. The powder is then boiled, and the dust caused by the attraction of particles is separated. It is then passed through sieves of different sizes, and the coarse and fine powder separated.

A "down-east" butcher advertises for an assistant "who can make both ends meet."

The woman who neglects her husband's shirt front is not the wife of his bosom.

An Irish stationer, after advertising a variety of articles, gives the following notice *hane:* "To regular customers, I will sell wafers gratis."

Tectotalism forbids a man to touch anything that can intoxicate—except a pretty girl's lips. You may taste that article, after signing the pledge, if you'll do it discreetly and with moderation.

AMONG the most important of modern Medical discoveries stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer.* As a **Family Medicine** it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains from Side, Back and Head Coughs, Colds Sore Throats, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbis, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost bites, &c.—The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single instance of dissatisfaction, where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon it being a sovereign remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, incuring the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.—Price only 25 cents per bottle All orders should be addressed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, Wm Coulter; in Millbrook by Dr. Turner; in Lindsay by C. Britton; and by all Dealers in Medicines. 50

THE FOUND — WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and vanishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulates the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE HEART OF the ailment, ARREATS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering form these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Sep. 26, 1861, 39

Gutta- Percha Roofing.

—:o:—

No article ever before introduced to the public has received the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1 50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrante that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,
23 Cedar Street, New York.

October 3rd, 1861. 43-1y.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and one bottle contains double the quantity of five cents and in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the same or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Oct 2, 1861. 40

The Great French Remedy!

MADAM BOYTH'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for all Uterine Obstructions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and diseases to which the Woman, Wife and Mother is peculiarly liable. These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action.—They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of Profuse Uteri, in Leucorrhea, or the Whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by Married Ladies at certain periods, but at other times their use is perfectly safe.

N. B.—$1 enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a package of Pills by return mail.

C. Crosby, General Agent. Fort Erie, C. W.
Buffalo, N. Y.; Lynan, Elliot & Co, Wholesale Agents, Toronto.
Sept. 17, 1861. 39

CAMPBELL'S

CANADIAN ARITHMETIC,

For Sale by

THOS. HENDERSON, Bookseller.

WILL BE SOLD AT

A SACRIFICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by circumstances to sell his Houses and Lot on Albert Street, on the Court House Hill, adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Dumble. The above is one of the most delightful situations in Town, and will be sold for the

LOW PRICE OF $800!

one half to be paid down, and the remainder in two years from time of sale. Title Perfect.

JOHN RITCHIE.

Peterboro.

Mathews's Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and nauseous Vermifuge in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For Sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicines

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the Inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859 16.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000,000.

W. CLUXTON,

THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 2nd August, 1859. 31

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

Lightning! Lightning!!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

300,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH

SPRATTS' RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

—:o:—

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Croft has a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Building, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud surcharged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the fountain, causing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But it it fall in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, and Custom House at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Carbonized Rod. Common iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 25 feet from the point.

$1,000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by O. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KINDALL,
89 Young Street.

TORONTO, Sept. 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPERINTENDED the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.
Prof. of Chemistry.

PETERBORO', July 20th, 1861

The agents for the sale of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. NIBLOCK.

Toronto, June 29th, 1861. 31-3m

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteries, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,

Where the directions are followed
When the directions are followed,
When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1862; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights for manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer. New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods,

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 17s 6d. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 15s. 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, do., Five Hoffman's Rye Whisky (very old) do. in 7 dos. Tubes, Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Vinegar, extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Buscuit, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (new blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Stevenson, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2 1861.

Lightning! Lightning!!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

300,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH

SPRATTS' RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

—:o:—

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Croft has a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Building, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud surcharged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the fountain, causing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But it it fall in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, and Custom House at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Carbonized Rod. Common iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 25 feet from the point.

$1,000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by O. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KINDALL,
89 Young Street.

TORONTO, Sept. 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPERINTENDED the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.
Prof. of Chemistry.

PETERBORO', July 20th, 1861

The agents for the sale of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. NIBLOCK.

Toronto, June 29th, 1861. 31-3m

JUDSONS'

MOUNTAIN HERB

WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots
VERSUS
Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere Cholic that affects them? In nine cases out of ten the cause of the little sufferers anguish is *WORMS*, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA*, home distinctly, you will not only save the child's long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs Ask for the "*Book of Pain Almanac*," of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of *Tesseo*, on each package of this Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

50 Leonard St. New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 350,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tesseo, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter. Disease, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivaled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. &c. This *Anti Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and vigorous, clearing and reanimating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Impaired Weakness,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Liver Complaints,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints*	*Lowness of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Rose and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	*tions.*
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tesseos, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and bears at its top a fac simile of the signature of B. L. Judson & Co., on each box.

All genuine have the signature of

B. L. JUDSON, & Co,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

☞ The Canadian Pain Destroyer is a prompt and sure remedy for Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well as the stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the bites of poisonous Insects and venomous Reptiles.

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,
or
Bobcaygeon.
WM. TULLY, Jr.,
Monaghan.

September 18, 1861. 39

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Barques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bonaventure.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

OFFICE in Gillet's Block above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

FOR MONTREAL

CASH or Produce ONLY

CASH STORE,

ONE Price

Hunter Street, Peterboro.'

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD take this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country for past favors, and would beg to intimate that he has received a large addition to his stock, on such favorable terms as enable him to offer goods at such

LOW PRICES,

as to convince every one who examines them ☞ *That he cannot be beat in the Town.*

The following comprise a few of the articles generally in stock:

West of England Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinets, Drills, Denims, Stripped Cottons, Ginghams, Prints, Factory Cotton leans, Cobourgs, Red and White Flannels, cotton Warp, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Silk and Felt Hats, &c.

TEAS, TOBACCOES, SUGARS,

Soap, Candles, Raisins Currants, Coffee, Rice, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Remember the Spot: Next door to McKellar & Cameron's, Hunter Street.

Peterboro, Aug. 21, 186. 34

LOST.

SOMEWHERE on the Road between the township of Douro and the Town of Peterboro, a Note of Hand made by John Welsh, in favor of Bridget McCormick, for $24. If any person has found the said Note and will return it to Mr. John Pye, Ashburnham, or at the "EXAMINER" Office, will be rewarded.

BRIDGET McCORMICK.

Douro, December 14, 1861

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will we found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even when no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1862.

Volume VII.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 5.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of the undersigned, in

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	37
Each subsequent insertion	12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	62½
Each subsequent insertion	12½
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	7
Each subsequent insertion, "	2

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Morris's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law Master Extraordinary in Chancery Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (south) to Thompson's Store, George St. Peterborough. 12,

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE W. COULTER, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Salts, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's, George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd 1861.

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c Keene.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGILL College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block George Street, Peterborough. 18.

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition
Peterboro, Jan. 16th, 1861.

JAMES W. FITZGERALD,
(LATE FITZGERALD & DENNIS)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 4, 1861. 41

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

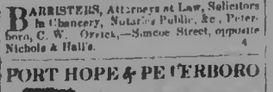
H. IRVINE,
CONVEYANCER.
OFFICE,—In Hepburn's Block, Hunter Street, 2 doors above Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store. Peterboro, Nov. 1, 1861. 47

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street Peterboro.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DEMERS, Proprietor.
PLEASANTLY situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the Rooms throughout have been refitted, and now contains many improvements and accommodations hitherto unknown to the establishment. The whole of the beds have also been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his present management of the concern, THE ALBION, during the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half House in Canada.

PORK, PORK!
TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS!
200 BARRELS OF CHOICE
MESS PORK!
For Sale Low for Cash.
ROBERT COCKBURN.

SMITH & SCOTT,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 6th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	7.30 a. m.
" Millbrook "	9.05 a. m.
" Fraserville "	9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	9.50 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at	2.35 p. m.
" Fraserville "	2.55 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	4.85 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!
Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling
IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., awaiting claimants. A Catalogue of the heirs and names of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 60 cents in United States' stamps, or two for $1. Old claims must be presented at once. References:—A. K. Hill, Boston; J. Burnham, Chief of Police, Harrisville. Address W. W. S. ORBETON & Co., Box 250, Post Office, Boston, Mass. 3

WANTED.
A GOOD STEADY PLOUGHMAN AND general Farm hand may find permanent employment on application to
GEO. ESSON,
Lot 21, 4th Con., Otonabee
12, 1861. 37.

New Store! New Stock!
HOPKINS & DONNELLY
HAVING Removed to their New Store on Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's Grocery Store and having lately made considerable
ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK
OF
Harness and Saddlery!
will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand.
☞ Prices MODERATE, and Goods of the best material.
Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 50

DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident in their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our Instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861: 49

NOTICE.
DR. D. PENTLAND,
BEGS to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the support extended to him during the last 3 years, and begs to intimate that he has formed a co-partnership with Dr. F. G. Callender, and will ever be happy to meet his customers and the public at our rooms, over the Fur Store, Scott's Buildings Corners of George and Simcoe Streets
Peterboro, Dec. 3, 1861. 49

NOTICE.
Dr. F. G. Callender,
WITH great pleasure returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons in Peterboro' and vicinity for the liberal support he has received during the last 15 years and would also state that he has entered into Partnership with Dr. D. Pentland, and trusts that by strict attention to business will merit a continuance of the favor.
Rooms in Scott's Block, his old stand
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861.

PETERBOROUGH
BOOK & PAPER DEPOT.
NEWEST AND CHOICEST PATTERNS.
ROBERT STEVENSON,
(Sherbrooke Street,—nearly opposite the Mechanics' Hall,) offers his large stock of
PAPER-HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS,
BORDERS,
WINDOW-BLINDS,
&c., &c., &c.,
COMPRISING
OVER 20,000 Pieces!
at a Great Reduction from the usual trade prices, for Cash.
ALSO STOCK OF
PAINT BRUSHES,
Varnishes,
Oils,
Paints,
Window Glass,
Curtain Fixtures,
&c., &c., &c.
☞ AND PAPER, Hung and Painted.
☞ Window Glass cut to order.
Peterboro, Nov. 19, 1861. 47

Poetry.

THE KISS IN SCHOOL.

A district school, not far away,
Mid Berkshire hills, one winter's day,
Was humming with its wonted noise
Of three-score mingled girls and boys;
Some few upon their task intent,
But more on furtive mischief bent;
The while the master's downward look
Was fastened on a copy-book;
When suddenly, behind his back,
Rose sharp and clear a rousing smack!
As 'twere a battery of bliss
Let off in one tremendous kiss!
"What's that?" the startled master cries;
"That, sir," a little imp replies.
"Will William Willis, I'soo pleathe—
I thaw him kith Thuthannah Peathe!"
With frown to make a statue thrill,
The master thundered "Hither, Will!"
Like a wretch o'ertaken in his track,
With stolen chattels on his back,
Will hung his head in fear and shame,
And to the awful presence came—
A great, green, bashful simpleton,
The butt of all good-natured fun—
With smile suppressed, and birch uprazed,
The threatener faltered—"I'm amazed
That you, my biggest pupil, should
Be guilty of an act so rude!
Before the whole set school to boot—
What evil genius put you to it?"
"'Twas she herself, sir," sobbed the lad,
"I didn't mean to be so bad—
But when Susannah shook her curls,
And oh! spared I was 'fraid of girls,
And durst'n't kiss a baby's doll,
I couldn't stand it, sir, at all,
But up and kiss'd her on the spot!
I knew—boo, boo—I ought to not,
But, somehow, from her looks—boo, boo—
I thought she kind'o wished me too!"

AMUSEMENTS.

We propose in this essay to offer some few general remarks on the subject of amusements. We have no sympathy with those who would shut out amusement and relaxation of all kinds from society. We believe that human nature requires amusement, and that amusements are *natural*. It seems that the great and beneficent Creator has written in the heart of every living thing the command, "Amuse thyself." And all beings that are *natural* yield an agreeable and joyous obedience to this divine command. What means the frolics of the lamb and gay prances of the horse, the jocund sports of the dog, the gambols of the squirrel amid the tree-tops, the dances of the birds to their own music, on light fantastic wings? What means the general joy of the animal creation—spoke out in their sports, their endless diversity of amusements, as varied and gay as the colours among flowers, or the forms of beauty on the clouds of heaven? What means the gladsome gaiety which rings through the morning air of spring, and gives gladness to the sweet hour of sunset? What means the joyous influence which steals into our hearts, when we go out to wake Nature a friendly visit, provoking us to sing with the birds and frolic with the lambkins? What means the merry-making inspiration which creeps in the spirit of mirthfulness along our every nerve, when we meet with a company of friends who have made glad our hearts with a thousand smiles? What means the games, plays, feasts, festivals, dances, bonfires, and illuminations, which are found in all countries and times, and among all nations of the earth, if they do not declare that amusements are as natural as breath, and as universal as life? What mean the innocent jokes which are flung, in playfulness of spirit, at each other, among all people? What mean the glancing coruscations of wit which glitter in the circles of the best men and women of which our world can boast? What mean all the little pleasantries which pass from tongue to tongue like electric sparks of joy, wherever human beings find pleasure in each other's society? They must be regarded as nature's argument for amusements.

There is much in this world that is dark and gloomy. There are a thousand little troubles, trials, and fatigues, which would wear down and make gloomy our spirits, were it not for this merry-making fellow within us, who spices up life most admirably with his jocularity and sport. Nothing is more paralyzing to the mental energies, or more destructive of moral power, than a fixed and sullen sadness, or a cold, cheerless, benighted state of mind.

Cheerfulness is absolutely essential to the mind's healthy action, or the performance of its proper duties. The mind unmoved by the spirit which dwells in amusements, untried by the gales of mirthfulness, is like the ocean sleeping in the cold lap of earth, unmoved by the breeze, and unstirred by the tide. It is still, pulseless, powerless, and will soon become stagnant, dead—a great pool of corruption, in which no living thing can dwell, from which no healthful influence can go out. And, as a healthy and uncontaminated body is necessary for a pure and elevated mind, it follows that the intellectual, moral, and social condition of the being within is improved by the cheerful influence of amusements.

But the question more difficult to decide to the satisfaction of all is, as to what amusements are proper, what gives the glow of health to the physical and moral man, and imparts not in any manner the rightful and proper action of either. Some amusements are good and some bad. In nothing is sound judgment more needed than in the choice of amusements. It does not follow that because amusements are proper and useful, everything is proper that is amusing. Very much of the good of amusements depends upon the *kind*, and still more the *amount*.—There is always a tendency of the human mind to go to some extreme, to the end of the road it is travelling. Extremes in amusements, like extremes in anything else, are injurious. Whenever they are made unduly exciting, or are carried to excess, they become absolutely evil. They dissipate the mind, intoxicate the brain with the wild enchantion of delight, waste the solid energies of the soul, destroy the equilibrium of the faculties, break up their harmonious action, and unfinish a positive discord within, besides being injurious to the health. To be drunk with amusement is as injurious as to be drunk with alcohol. It is a paralysis of all lofty purport and moral vigour. A drifting about—scratching time is wasted in—[illegible] with amusements.

It is the evil of the excess in amusements that the thoughtless think with a stigma on the minds of many of the more sedate. They have seen the evil, and deplored it. There is a greater tendency to abuse amusements than almost anything else, on account of their exhilarating effects. They produce a sort of intoxication in the animal spirits, which imparts itself to the mind, and leads it on in a bewilderment of superabundant life, not unfrequently to an injurious excess. Among real lovers of amusements they are almost always abused. They are permitted to occupy too much attention, and the giddy maze of their follies becomes a thief of dissipation. There is great danger of this among active, buoyant, high-spirited youth. Those of such a nature should be extremely cautious in the kind of amusement they choose, avoiding the most exciting, and in the influence they permit them to have upon their minds. There is great danger in excesses. They should be avoided always. The most scrupulous watchfulness should be entertained by every such youth against these excesses. The gay dream of merriment should never become bewildering, should never unfit us for the performance of our duties, should never make cheerless and uninviting the solid avocations of life.

It is a clear dictate of reason that the chief scene of amusements should be at home. Around home clusters all that the heart holds dear. Here is the scene of the most of our labours and trials. Here are our chief joys, our bitterest sorrows. Here are nearly all our real experiences in life. Here are our wants, and here should be our supplies; and here should be the scene of our gaiety, merriment, and joy. Here should be the real music of life. Here should be its gladdest pleasures, its mirth and sprightliness. There is but little danger from an excess of home amusements. Dissipation is equally found abroad. Injurious excitements are nearly all away from home. The evils of amusements are absent from this sacred place. At home, amusements may be guarded from all harm. Associates and associations may be such as they should be. Amusements may here be varied at pleasure, and directed at will.

One reason why amusements have become objects of dread with many people is, because they have been driven from the sacred protection of the fireside; they have been excluded from the only place where they can safely be indulged in, and banished to places from which, in truth, modesty and virtue ought to shrink back. They may be forced amid associations corrupt and evil. Having been found in bad company they have been dishonoured. If they had been kept at home where they should be, they might still have been honoured guests of that blessed sanctuary. Thousands of youths have been ruined or greatly injured, in a moral point of view, by feeling compelled to go from home for the amusements which their nature impelled them to desire.

A proper amount of labour, well-spiced with such sports, is almost absolutely necessary to the formation of a firm, hardy physical constitution, and a cheerful and happy mind. Let all youths not only learn to choose and enjoy proper amusements, but let them learn to invent them at home, and use them there, and thus form ideas of such homes as they shall wish to have their own children enjoy. Not half the people know how to make a home. It is one of the greatest and most useful studies of life to learn how to make a home—such a home as men, and women, and children should dwell in. It is a study that should be early introduced to the attention of youth. It would be well if more were written upon this subject.

LOST BOY.

A CHILD RECOVERED AFTER FOUR YEARS' ABSENCE.

Let children who read the following sketch, feel with what undying affection parents regard their children, even when careless and wayward; and let them remember at all times their obligations of gratitude, helpfulness, and obedience.

An incident occurred recently at the Eastern district police station, of a very affecting character. About three o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. John W. Frank was passing along Gough, near Bethel street, when a boy about ten years of age met him and asked him for a penny. Mr. Frank handed the boy ten cents, and as he did so thought he recognized the child, and asked his name, when he replied that it was Dehring. After some further conversation Mr Frank became convinced that the boy was no other than the lost son of a widowed friend of his; and with this impression he took him by the hand and conducted him to the Eastern police station, when he informed the officers in charge of his suspicion. An officer was dispatched for Mrs Dehring who hastened to the station. On entering, and observing the child, she uttered a shriek, sprang toward him and clasped him in her arms, kissing him passionately, while the tears gushed from her eyes. The boy stood amazed, not exhibiting the least recognition. The mother continued her caresses, at the same time asking him if he did not remember her, and referred to incidents to awaken a remembrance of his home. In a few minutes the boy's countenance changed, tears started from his eyes, and then throwing his arms around his mother's neck, he exclaimed, "You are my mother." On the recognition, Mrs. Dehring appeared to be almost wild with joy. She wept, laughed, clasped her boy to her breast and then prayed. The scene was one which those who witnessed it will ever remember, and which awakened within [illegible] sympathy which found expression in tears. When about six years of age, the boy wandered from his home, and after diligent search the mother came to the conclusion that he was drowned and for years mourned his death. The boy states that he has been living with many different families, who kept him to run errands and do light work; but lately he has had no home, and was compelled to beg during the day, and the money which he collected he gave to a German family, who gave him the [illegible] lodgings and food.—*Gentleman's Weekly Gazette.*

MILITARY TRAINING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From the Rochester Express.

We notice with much pleasure that a portion of the Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction is devoted to the question of the introduction into our public schools of a system of military training. The same question is exciting considerable attention elsewhere.

Governors Andrew, Curtis, and Morgan have each recommended it for legislative consideration in their messages; and in different quarters it has been the subject of resolutions and inquiry by local educational boards. The Mayor of Bangor, Me., has already introduced the military drill in the schools of that city, under the authority of the Common Council, and in many private schools and academies in this State it is advertised as a rare and attractive inducement to parents who wish to combine physical with mental training for their children.

We long since witnessed the marching exercises at District School No. 6, and observing the regularity and precision with which these evolutions were effected in a crowded room, the thought suggested itself that, with a competent military instructor, they could readily attain a proficiency in the manual of arms, which children as they are, would render them a formidable and effective organization for defence against any undisciplined body of *men*. There could be nothing more healthful as a physical exercise, or more exhilarating as a recreation than is presented in the school of the soldier. A gentleman who has paid much attention to this subject in England states that a practised drillmaster thinks pupils may be drilled as early as at the age of five years. The joints are then more supple and capable of being properly trained than at the age of adolescence. Besides, what is learned in childhood is not only better learnt, but rarely ever forgotten in after life.

The State Superintendent truly says that a few minutes taken each day from the hours of school, for the purpose of going through the simple evolutions of military practice and the manual of arms, being afforded for needed exercise and recreation, would fix those habits of prompt and concerted action, that ease and facility of movement in combination and mass which would be the best possible preparation of a citizen soldiery for the sudden exigencies that have befallen us. If it be true that the child should learn that which he will have occasion to use when he becomes a man—and the proposition is too self evident for denial—then, in view of the service which the citizen may be called upon to render in defence of his country, does that preparation which will make such service most effective, become an important consideration in the training of the child?

The superintendent leaves to the Assembly to determine "how far such exercise may be profitably introduced into our smaller country schools;" but with a view to the demand which is likely to be made for teachers competent to instruct in this important branch of training, it has been introduced as a regular exercise in the Normal School.—Legislative bodies, however, are invariably slow in the adoption of untried measures, and we do not look for favorable action upon the proposition at the present session.

We would therefore suggest that the principals of our public schools organize a class for their own instruction, and employ a competent tutor. In a fortnight's time they could acquire a sufficient knowledge of the art of military training to amply qualify them for the post of instructor for their respective schools. The advantages of the exercise would soon be apparent. The monthly examinations would include a military parade out of doors, and the pleasing novelty of such affairs can well be imagined. The schools would soon be numbered by companies, regiments, and brigades, and every graduate of these nurseries of the army would be qualified to lead a column in the field. We seriously advise that our male teachers give this important matter their attention, and not wait for legislative action with regard to it. As the Superintendent remarks, the cost is insignificant, and the advantages cannot be overrated.—Had the system been introduced into our country ten years ago, more money would in consequence thereof have been saved in the present year than would be expended in drilling our youth for a century. Let us drill as well as educate our children, and then we shall always have an army ready for any emergency.

CROUP.

Croup is an inflamation of the inner surface of the windpipe. Inflamation implies heat, and that heat must be subdued or the patient will inevitably die. If prompt efforts are made to cool the parts in case of an attack of croup relief will be as prompt as it is surprising and delightful. All know that cold applied to a hot skin cools it, but all do not as well know and understand that hot water applied to an inflamed skin will as certainly cool it off. Hence the application of ice-cold water with linen cloths, or of almost boiling water with woolen flannel are very efficient in the cure of croup. Take two or three pieces of woolen flannel of two folds large enough to cover the whole throat and upper part of the chest, put them in a pan of water as hot as the hand can bear, and keep it thus hot, by adding water from a boiling tea kettle at hand; let two of the flannels be in the hot water all the time, and one on the throat all the time with a dry flannel covering the wet one, so as to keep the steam in to warm outside; the flannel should not be so wet when put on as to dribble the water, for it is important to keep clothing as dry as possible and the body and feet of the child comfortable and warm. As soon as one flannel gets a little cool put on another hot one, with as little interval of exposure as possible, and keep up this process until the doctor comes, or until the phlegm is loose, the child easier, and begins to fall asleep; then gently wrap a dry flannel over the wet one which is on, or cover it up thoroughly and the child is saved. Whenever nothing but flannels can be dry, [illegible] The same results will follow if cold water is used, the colder the better; the clothes should be of muslin or linnen and of several folds in thickness, large enough to cover the whole throat and upper part of the breast. Hold a dry flannel over the wet muslin, and as soon as the latter gets a very little warm replace it with an ice-cold one. In this manner the most remarkable and grateful relief will be experienced within fifteen minutes if the false membrane has not begun to form. If these applications are commenced on the first approach of croupy symptoms they may be necessary for an hour or two; if delay death is imminent, they should be continued for days if necessary; easier breathing, looser phlegm, and lessening restlessness being the certain signs of improvement the danger is passing away.

Thus hot and cold water are both efficacious because heat is essential to inflamation; if the heat is diminished the inflamation must subside: cold water applied to the skin with successive ice-cold cloths, or a stream of cold water or by a cake of snow, or a piece or bag of ice, causes great coldness in a direct manner. Hot water cools the surface by becoming steam which absorb an immense amount of heat and rising carries it from the body. Water absorbs more than a thousand degrees of heat before it becomes steam or vapor. Hot water is a more agreeable, a less shocking method of affording relief than cold, and is perhaps more generally accessible than ice-cold water. Linnen cloths should be used with cold water, because it is known that a piece of wet linnen or muslin applied to the skin feels colder than a piece of wet flannel both having been dipped in cold water. The linnen is a better conductor and carries off heat more rapidly. In the use of hot water on the other hand woolen should be used because the object is to increase the heat or rather to retain it so as the more speedily to convert the water into steam which carries off heat with many times greater rapidity than an ice-cold linnen cloth.

The reasons for these things are mentioned so that their application may be made more understandingly and consequently more efficiently. Croup is a disease of early childhood, and is always brought on by a cold generally resulting from exposure to the raw damp air of smallpox in the early spring and later fall, March and November.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

DIPTHERIA.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that diptheria has been unusually prevalent this winter in various districts in Pennsylvania, and very many cases have resulted fatally, owing to inattention in the early stages of the disease. Some very good advice is given regarding its early symptoms, and how it should be treated. The *Ledger* says:

It generally begins in a family among the children, one of which will be restless and feverish for a day, or with symptoms not very unlike those which precede the scarlet fever, exhibiting strong constitutional derangement. Then comes on a complaint of soreness in the throat, followed by small patches of white, or sometimes yellowish coating matter on the throat. The very moment those appear no time should be lost in sending for a medical man who has had experience and success in treating these diseases, because there are in fact two diseases to be treated at once. One is in the throat, where there is a local danger; but there is also another in the fluids of the whole body, which is, after all, perhaps the chief thing, though most out of sight.

It is well known that the best mode of treating scarlet fever, measles, and even typhoid fever is to regard them as the effects of some poisonous matter inhaled through the lungs and carried perhaps, as the oxygen gas is carried, through the capillaries of that organ into the circulatory system. In scarlet fever and measels the best treatment has therefore been found not to bleed or reduce the system, but rather to stimulate it so as to aid it to throw off to the surface the poison which in those cases blossoms out on the skin and dies there. The same sort of general treatment is found most useful in diptheria. If a child has an ordinary attack of sickness, or sore throat, a little assistance or opening medicine will generally reduce it. But in a disease of this kind, on the contrary, a generous diet and a gently stimulating treatment seems to strengthen nature to throw off the disease. Whether diptheria is contagious or not has been doubted. In all probability it is not. But it may and does become epidemic in the atmosphere. Whenever there is exposure to it, fresh, pure air is one of the best preventatives and even medicines both for the individual patient and for the prevention of the spread of the disease. A room well aired and lighted and warmed, so freely as to allow of a constant change, without draft, or any extreme of heat or cold, will of itself do much in the way of medicine. But there is no time to be lost in the commencement of active treatment the moment the disease shows itself.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"—An Irishman named Curtain was the captain of a little steamer called the Queen, which carried the American mails to and from Queenstown and Cork. He lost the situation, and on the 20th ult., as he was stepping into a boat, some person, thinking him still captain, told him the Queen was drifting down the river, when he exclaimed, "To hell with the Queen!" A policeman named Withers, mistaking the object of his imprecation, swore information against him for using seditious language, and the case is to go for trial at the assizes, if the Crown prosecutor should be of opinion that the case in one which ought to be entertained.

It is only the fool who is pleased with himself, no wise man is good enough for his own satisfaction.

What a glorious world this would be if all its inhabitants could say with Shakespeare's shepherd boy: Here, I am from whatever evil mean that I may do, or mean to do; so that I carry no man's happiness; glad of other men's good, content with my farm.

IRISH RELIEF MEETING IN MONTREAL.

From the Transcript.

This meeting took place on Monday evening in the City Hall, which was somewhat more than half filled.

On motion of T. D. McGee, Esq., M. P. P., Mr. Doherty, the President of the St. Patrick's Society, was called to the Chair. Mr. O. J. Devlin acted as Secretary.

The Chairman, having read the advertisement calling the meeting, said that such was the form of the invitation which had been extended to them, inviting them to join in an effort to relieve the distress of their countrymen at home.

He then after some introductory observations, called upon Mr. B. Devlin, who moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the lamentable facts related in recent Irish journals, especially the provincial journals from the western counties of Ireland, the reports of local boards of Poor Law Guardians and Benches of Magistrates, and the verdicts of Coroner's Inquests, held in the towns of Athlone, Oughterard, Enniskillen, and elsewhere, have appealed, and do appeal, strongly, to all the fellow-subjects of the sufferers, and more especially to all their fellow-countrymen throughout the world, for such aid and relief as Providence may enable them to extend to their less fortunate brethren in Ireland.

Mr. Devlin, who was received with cheers, said: They were met to do honour to one of the Christian virtues—the virtue of Charity. A cry had come across the Atlantic which penetrated every Irish heart, causing them to be wrung with pain and anguish. Irishmen would prove their undying attachment to their native land by contributing out of their means to save their countrymen from the fatal famine.

Mr. P. Donavne seconded to resolution, which was carried unanimously.

It was then resolved that a subscription list should be immediately opened for to raise funds to provide relief to the sufferers; and a committee of gentlemen appointed to carry out the resolution of the meeting.

Mr. T. D. McGee, M. P. P., delivered a long and eloquent speech, taking for his text the following extracts from Irish papers, which he read:

MAYO.—The very Rev. Dean Darcan, in a letter to Sir Thomas Lascomb, Union Secretary for Ireland, dated Swinefort, Dec. 21st, writes:—"How does the case stand? Owing to the unprecedented inclemency of the season, the ordinary food of the people has been almost totally lost, not more than a third or fourth of the potato crop remaining, and even that fourth not really fit for human food, particularly when it is considered that it is the only article of food the poor have. It is not their fault that they are wholly depending on that very precarious esculent, so unfit to constitue the sole food of man. The evil is aggravated beyond conception, by the want of fuel, caused by the incessant rains of this year, which rendered it impossible to save turf."

FERMANAGH.—M. D. Nixon, Esquire, coroner, held an inquest on the body of Rebecca Liddy, who died in the streets of Enniskillen from want and exhaustion. A verdict was rendered according to the evidence.

GALWAY.—The Galway *Press* says that on Monday, the 23rd Dec., Mary Sullivan was found dead on the hearthstone of a poor cabin at Oughterard, where she sought refuge for the night—her body bent over the ashes of a few burnt sticks. An inquest was held on the remains, and a verdict of "*death from exposure and want of food*" returned.

The Galway *Vindicator*, speaking of the prevailing distress says:—That there is now a wide spread famine, no one will be found audacious enough to deny. From every part of the country the cry reaches us that a sad calamity has fallen upon our people. There is no gainsaying the fact. It is fearful to contemplate the sad ordeal that is before our poor people. If they had only to contend against the failure of the potato crop, their case would be melancholy enough, but the want of fuel adds considerably to their hardships."

The Galway *Express* adds to the above: "The destitution throughout the West and South-west of Ireland seems to be of the most melancholy description in every town and village. Want of employment, want of fuel, and want of food, have left the population entirely dependent on public sympathy."

WESTMEATH.—The suffering from scarcity of fuel amongst the poor inhabitants of Mullingar and its vicinity has attained a degree of intensity never before exceeded, turf being at this moment not to be had under three or four times its ordinary value, and even at this exorbitant price, is almost unfit for use.

YOUGHAL.—"Henry Barry, Esq., Coroner, Youghal, held an inquest on the body of John Kelly, on the 30th of November, who died from the want of clothing and food."

LIMERICK.—"The poor are starving, say, dropping dead, from positive want of food in Limerick. A letter which was received by the Chairman of the Board of Guardians, from the Rev. James O'Brien, P. P., St. Michael's, authenticates this melancholy fact."

ATHLONE.—"A case of distress of a most painful and affecting nature occurred in the streets of Athlone on the 5th ult.—Anthony Prendergast, having consumed the last meal of potatoes and burned the last fire he could place upon the hearthstone, with his wife and children, abandoned his wretched cabin and proceeded to the town to seek employment. The father carried one of the children on his back, the mother bore another folded in her arms, while the third child followed with bleeding feet and a trail of suffering which told of the pain and hunger he endured. They had scarcely entered the town when the exhausted mother complained that she felt a cold weight pressing on her heart, and taking aside the rags in which her child was rolled, she found it was his corpse. He had died in her arms of cold and hunger. It was only a spectacle of woe to see that emaciated, naked shivering group bewailing that little departed creature in the centre of a public street.—The local representatives of the commissioners for the relief of the poor were immediately appealed to, but they afforded no relief. Captains Desmond and Little, and one of the local priests contributed a few shillings, required for the burial of this first famine stricken victim and the temporary relief of this miserable family." (Great sensation.)

At the close of the meeting, the subscription amounted to $1000, a sum which has since been increased.

RELIGIOUS CHARACTER OF THE LATE PRINCE.

What was the religious character and influence of the Prince? His only from a very occasional remark that we can form any opinion as to the feeling of royal personages upon such subjects. But we think that the glimpse afforded us now and then by the Prince's conduct entitles us to say that he was sincerely a religious man. His choice of the motto on the facade of the Royal Exchange—"The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof,"—of which it must be said, that of the whole world of books had been ransacked, none more fitting could have been found—seems to us to bespeak a thoroughly devout and serious mind. In a little work on Windsor, by the Reverend J. Stoughton, which is just about to make its appearance, mention is made of a beautifully executed statue from the studio of Baron Triquetti—a prominent and distinguished man, by the by, among the French Protestants, which stands at the top of the Queen's staircase, in the private apartments of the Castle. It represents the boy King, Edward VI., making with the sceptre a passage in the Bible which he holds in his left hand, as upon which he intently looks. A closer inspection discovers the text upon the page—"Josiah was eight years old when he began to reign, and he reigned thirty and one years in Jerusalem. And he did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, and walked in all the ways of David his father, and turned not aside to the right or to the left." This statue was executed by the desire of the late Prince Consort, who intended to convey to his son a constant and most significant suggestion of the Divine rule by which the future sovereign of England should fashion his mind and life. We know that the Queen ever held him up to her family as a model for their imitation in all things; and it cannot be doubted that his influence over the minds of his illustrious progeny was entirely for the good.—*Patriot.*

THE WEAPON OF DEATH.

A liquor dealer from, having put up some whisky in an enticing way for the market in bottles nicely labelled, with an unique device, sent a sample of their destructive decoration to the Chicago *Tribune*; upon which the "Great" discourseth as follows:—

"A whisky bottle mounted on a gun carriage, as a field piece, is the latest conceit of Finnigor the Great, who is welcome to the advertisement we shall give him. The design is an excellent one, and highly appropriate. Never cannon was unlimbered, or columbiad brought to bear, that has equalled Whiskey as a weapon of death.

Talk of your long ranged guns—three, four, or five miles. Why, Whisky once killed a brave young fellow on the Pacific coast, and the same shot went clear across the Continent and killed the sailor boy's mother in Maine. That's a range that will do to talk of.

We are in the midst of war and war preparations. An immense activity prevails in the invention and manufacture of the weapons of death. Rifle factories are busy, and huge forges groan as the columbiads take shape beneath the hammer. Yet not a weapon shall go forth in this war more destructive to the armies of the Government and Rebellion alike, than that which is before us in the similitude of a cannon, mounted upon a tiny truck—*Whiskey.*

CUT OFF THE BACK LEGS OF YOUR CHAIRS.

I will tell you a secret worth knowing. A thousand things not worth half as much have been patented and elevated into a business.

It is this. *If you cut off the back legs of your chairs so that the back part of the seat shall be two inches lower than the front part, it will greatly relieve the fatigue of sitting, and keep your spine in much better shape.*

The principal fatigue in sitting comes from your sliding forward, and thus straining the ligaments and muscles on the small of the back. The expedient I have advised obviates this tendency, and, as I have suggested, add greatly to the comfort and healthfulness of the sitting posture.

The front edge of the chair should not be more than fifteen inches high, for the average man, and more than fourteen for the average woman. The average chair is now seventeen inches for all, which is amount of slanting in the seat can make comfortable.—*Dr. Dio Lewis.*

THE LADY.—The aim of a real lady is always to be natural and unaffected, and to wear her talents, accomplishments, and her learning, as well as the newest and finest dresses, as if she did not know she had them about her.

The Cheapness of Newspapers.—A calculation made upon the contents of a Cincinnati paper resulted as follows:—"Six volumes of your paper contain about 16 millions. of

POSITION OF CANADIANS EXPLAINED.

(For the Cincinnati Gazette.)

Messrs. Editors:—It is often asked in the streets, and sometimes in the newspapers, "Why are Canadians so belligerent toward this country?" I will endeavor to answer the question. The people of Canada are *not* unfriendly to the people of the United States, and until very recently but few of them had any sympathy with the Confederate rebels or their unholy cause. But a majority of Canadians do mistrust Mr. Seward, and think he desires an opportunity to annex the Province, "by fair means or by foul," to the Union. They believe he *manages* the President and Cabinet. They know that on different occasions, in sundry public speeches, and at social boards where Canadians were present, he has "travelled from the records," sometimes to intimate and sometimes to declare openly, that the annexation of Canada to this Union, if not altogether *un fait accompli*, was a "manifest destiny" near at hand; and they remember that some of these declarations are hardly yet "bygones" in this "fast age." They unquestionably attach far too much importance to these declarations. Mr. Seward was doubtless indulging his remarkable gift of prophesy when he made them, as he has oftimes predicted the total abolition of Slavery on this Continent, and "done up" the rebellion in exactly "sixty days." The Canadians do not appreciate Mr. Seward's gift of prophesy, as we do, and therefore attach far too much importance to his playful predictions about their future. It is a way he has—a sort of ponderous humour—but they don't see the joke.

When "the foul, wicked and unnatural rebellion" was first inaugurated, it excited no Canadian sympathy, but on the contrary, the sympathy was with our national Government. The Toronto *Leader* raised a solitary yell in behalf of the rebels. This was to be expected, from its antecedents, but was the only Canadian journal that advocated the rendition of the coloured fugitive Anderson; and its Washington letters, published for months before the rebellion was set afoot, warmly advocated the Southern side of the national quarrel. They were written by the chief editor, a clever sort of political Dalgetty, who also contributed, I understand, to the editorial columns of Mr. Buchannan's "organ"—the Washington *Constitution*. Few moral constitutions possess vigour enough to overcome such an association, and it is no wonder that the *Leader*'s editors "cared" before it.

The recognition of the Confederates as "belligerents" by England and France was promptly followed by a terrific explosion from our press, the fire being directed solely at England, and not divided between the offenders. The Albany *Evening Journal*, edited by Mr. Seward's aid and by his chief *jugleman*, Mr. Thurlow Weed, was particularly violent toward England, and then threatened to forcibly annex Canada. The New York *World*, another Cabinet organ, indulged in the same threatening strain, and there was hardly a journal in the country that did not threaten England, and impugn her motives, and hint at the conquest of Canada. The New York *Herald*, and some other "sensation journals," waxed eloquent in describing how anxious the Canadians were to join our "Happy Family," and seem yet to be labouring under this delusion.

I am not now discussing whether there was or was not cause for bitter disappointment and anger over the "belligerent" recognition, but am merely stating what followed it calculated to arrest the attention of Canadians and to "rile" them very considerably. I think the "belligerent recognition" was an immense political blunder on the part of British ministers, and shared in the disappointment it created here; but Canadians viewed it as a wise and just act, and were indignant at the explosion it provoked from our press. They are attached to England, have no desire whatever to sever "British connection," and if the bulk of them do not believe that Queen Victoria and her ministers are infallible, they do think them always right, or pretty nearly so—forgetting how very often they themselves have remonstrated against British measures likely to injuriously influence (in their opinion) the trade and prosperity of the colony. Their press commented a good deal upon the belligerent tone of our newspapers, and urged strict neutrality upon their readers. They remarked, too, that France escaped censure for doing exactly what England did, the only difference being in *form*—a difference that will obtain always in the public acts or declarations of representative or despotic Governments. The "Old Governor" "at home" had been "pitched into" promiscuously, and the urchin in the colony did not like it at all. Looking at the facts, which, perhaps, we too often overlook, is it a marvel that Canada in sympathy with our National Government "grew small by degrees and beautifully less!" The Toronto *Globe* and Montreal *Herald*, both very influential journals and enthusiastic in their sympathies for our National cause, remonstrated against the passionate tone of our newspapers, and warned us that its continuance would chill Canadian sympathy for the cause of the Union, and of law and order, and liberty; and were met with the sneer from New York city journals that Canada was of "no account anyhow," and would be conquered and annexed by and by, some fine morning before breakfast. This sort of treatment was not exactly calculated to increase Canadian sympathy, and it has changed many who were warmly friendly into indifferents, and made others hostile. Nor have the Confederates been idle in Canada. A few hundred of them are sojourning there, and their lying tricks are often to be seen in the press of the Canadian journals, their chief object being to prove that the South had a constitutional right to secede, and that with independance acknowledged she would have a large and mutually profitable trade with the British American colonies. The late conversion of our Government on the Slavery question, has also had its influence over many Canadians, and they say, "If this is a war to perpetuate Slavery, we don't care a button which whips." The more belligerent appreciate the great difficulties of the question, and claim that our Government is acting judiciously in regard to it, and that Slavery will never recover from this war, and will hereafter dwindle away; but this result is not visible to the masses, and, "in their haste," they denounce the whole war as a sham.

I should say that now the general sympathy of the Canadians was rather with the Confederates, not because of any real sympathy with the cause of their rebellion, but because the sharp newspaper attacks on England, the sneers at Canada, and threats to pin back its ears and swallow it bodily with "chip" before breakfast, have all combined to rouse the passions of our Canadian neighbors. They "feel their oats" considerably, and don't fancy being "mauled out," absorbed, annexed, or swallowed without ceremony; and they are proud of being British subjects. I am altogether mistaken, however, the vast majority of them are not hostile to those who, come what may, wish forever to their neighbors, and with whom they have had many years of pleasant and friendly intercourse; and I believe they would most cordially rejoice to see a perfectly "good understanding" restored; but they are not willing to join our partnership, and will unquestionably resist to the best of their ability any attempt to coerce them into it. They claim, and I believe truly claim, to be acting solely on the defensive in their preparatory measures, and are anxious that no serious misunderstanding should occur between England and this country; and if our high-pressure journals will say less about conquering Canada or "wiping it out" by and by, the supposed hostile tone of Canadians will be speedily followed by a friendly expression that cannot be mistaken.

ONE WHO KNOWS THEM.

December 31st.

THE SOUTHERN POSITION.

(From the Sixty-day American Journal.)

It is not often that we are permitted to see the position of the South as depicted by her own newspapers. But whenever of late favored by a perusal of the leading Confederate organs we find them full of complaint and dissatisfaction at the progress, or rather want of progress of the Southern leaders to render the Confederacy an accomplished fact. The same frauds and peculations, too, which are perpetrated in the Federal army contracts are also characteristic of the Southern contractors; and, while the South claims for those engaged in her struggle a greater amount of bravery and disinterestedness than can be found among those whom the Richmond papers designate as "Yankee mercenaries," there is just as much cheating in the South as in the North. The principal feature, however, is the loud and reiterated complaint of the Confederate journals at the lack of energy shown in achieving the independence of the South. For instance, the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 16th instant, charges that the campaign was strictly defensive;" and that the South has "gained nothing, for we have attempted nothing." This defensive policy has, according to the *Examiner*, given the Federal army an uninterrupted opportunity to prepare a gigantic host and to arrange it at leisure for the full trial of relative strength when the season permits the resumption of hostilities. The following is a far worse complaint by the *Examiner*:—"While the political leaders of the South have been reposing in dreams of approaching peace, and while our accomplished captains of engineers have been expending their remarkable scientific ingenuity in the erection of works as wonderful, and almost as extensive and quite as valuable, as the Chinese wall, to resist invading forces from a given direction, the enemy have gradually and at leisure gathered up their tremendous resources and concentrated their tremendous energies to envelope the Confederacy with their armies and fleets, and to penetrate the interior from some one of many alternative points. Although they can now do nothing, they have their general programme in perfect order for execution when the weather changes in the ordinary course of the earth round the sun; and at this moment we find ourselves in the face of superior forces wherever we look, whether to the North, the East or the West, or the South itself." Again:—"General Sydney Johnston has to strain every nerve to prevent the military as well as geographical heart of the country, from slipping out of his grasp. Generals Joe Johnston and Beauregard are held by McClellan on the Potomac as in a vice. A gigantic armament is ready to attempt the descent of the Mississippi, and their efforts on the Atlantic sea-coast and the Gulf are too freshly before the public attention to require remembrance. Such are the fruits of a policy purely defensive."

This is, indeed, a sad confession of weakness from the proud and high-minded South. Hitherto the Confederates have shown themselves to be brave, full of resources, devoted to their cause, and nobly battling with difficulties of which the North has known nothing; and these various qualities in such a degree as to command the respect of every disinterested man throughout the world. But, after all, it is, perhaps, nothing very extraordinary. In the North, we have complaints just as bitter against the inaction of the Federal troops. The wretched politicians of the country are as unreasonable and dishonest at the North as at the South, and it would take a Solomon to decide the question between them. In the present case the extremes meet; and when extremes meet we know that wisdom ceases to be a quality common to either side.

But the Southern press does not confine itself to complaints of inaction on the Southern armies. The New Orleans *Bulletin* has an article of a most serious character. It asks in language as significating as it is indicative of helplessness that the Northern blockade be broken—broken too by Southern men-of-war, as it is utterly hopeless to put any trust in foreign Powers to help the Confederates. On this point, the *Bulletin* says:—"Yet the question again and again comes back—will France or England, or both combined, really and practically raise the blockade? There is no reason, as we look at the business, why they should not. And this has been the truth for more than six months past; yet the blockade has remained, and the great port of New Orleans has been hermetically sealed to the commerce of the world all that time, and may continue so for six months longer unless we ourselves break the seal. There is the pinching point. Shall we permit the port to remain closed six months longer without making a bold, vigorous—aye, a desperate effort to open it?"

We can easily appreciate the state of facts which have suggested this forlorn hope—to break the blockade. New Orleans is the N.Y. or Liverpool of the South; and a blockade of that port must be absolute ruin not only to Louisiana, but the several States lying contiguous to it—in fact, to the whole commerce of the South, seeing that there is not a single outlet for a trade hitherto so flourishing. Indeed it is almost miraculous how the Southern States have managed to exist during the last nine months, seeing that they have been solely dependent upon their own internal resources. We opine, however, that any attempt on the part of the Confederates to break the blockade must prove utterly fruitless. Where are the ships to do this? Build them at once says the *Bulletin*. Too late—too late. Already the North begins to move from a hundred points by land and sea. The ball has been opened in Kentucky, where a most important Union victory has been achieved. The politicians north or South will not have long to wait.

☞ A man named Parker, an employee of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, was crushed to death on Thursday last, while the cars were at Paris station. The cause train, while on its way from Paris to Brantford, overtook and ran into a freight car, about five o'clock the following morning, killing one Michael Kennedy instantly. The deceased, when the accident occurred, was coming from Paris to Brantford on the limited train.—*Advertiser*.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT JOHN TYLER.

(From the New York Tribune.)

John Tyler is dead at Richmond, Va., aged 72. He was born in Charles County, Va., in 1790, and elected to the Legislature of that State when 25 years old. The next year he was chosen to Congress (House), and served through three terms with no particular distinction. A few years later he was chosen Governor of his State by the Legislature, and in 1827 was elected to the United States Senate—all the Adams combining with a minority of the Jackson men in his support, in order to oust John Randolph, whose unmeasured vituperation of Adams and Clay made their friends willing to unite on any one who could beat him.—In December 1839, Mr. Tyler appeared as a delegate in the Whig National Convention held at Harrisburg, where he figured as a zealous and an uncompromising advocate of Mr Clay's nomination for the Presidency. He was reported to have shed tears when General Harrison received the nomination. He dried them, however, on receiving the nomination for the second office, whereby the support of the "White" men of 1836 was conciliated, and the votes of Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi, &c. secured to General Harrison. Virginia was still carried for Van Buren, and did not vote for Mr. Tyler, who was nevertheless elected by an overwhelming Electoral majority. General Harrison was inaugurated March 4, 1841, and died thirty days thereafter, leaving the Presidency to Mr. Tyler.—How false he proved to those who had elected him, and how contemptible he rendered himself, even in the eyes of those who profited by his treachery, we need not here set forth. Mr. Tyler was a man of uncommanding presence, but of courtly, winning manners. He was tall and thin in person, deferential and pleasing in address, emptyminded and hollow-hearted. By choosing first Judge Upshur, then John C. Calhoun, as his Secretary of State, he secured the annexation of Texas, and commenced the long train of Slavery aggressions which are beginning to bear fruit.

THE CANADIAN OIL WELLS.

The following letter appears in the Detroit *Advertiser*:

Enniskillen, Canada West, situate about sixteen miles from the St. Clair River, and nearly opposite Newport, is probably one of the richest oil districts in the world. There are now sunk and in progress, about three hundred wells, most of them rich and yielding largely. Two days ago a flowing well was struck, equal to any of those marvellous wells in Pennsylvania—by actual test it throws out about two barrels a minute. So far, they have not been able to stop its flow, and of course one of the oil is running into the Creek. This well and the larger portion of the wells are situate on Black Creek—there is another group of valuable wells situate on Bear Creek about seven miles distant. This wonderful producing region of an article of prime necessity, which is destined to be shipped the world over, is within a few hours' travel of Detroit men or Detroit capital here. Why is this? I can only account for it on the supposition that the attention of her business men has not been called to it. Although a large number of men are engaged in the oil region, there is evidently a lack of capital sufficient to take care of the oil and to move it to market.

The production here and in the United States, combined, has outstripped the home demand, and some of the German States have been already opened successfully, and with a fair prospect that the demand will equal any surplus we will have to spare them. To ship this cheaply, it must be put aboard vessels in the St. Clair River, direct for foreign ports. To do this requires vessels and capital enough to freight them. Detroit has both vessels and capital, and I know of no business that offers to be more remunerative, except it be to buy land and sink wells that shall flow rivers of oil. The real oil district is comparatively limited—still there are good sites for sale for money, as money is now what is needed in Enniskillen.

Oil is produced cheaper here than in Pennsylvania—the flowing well is only about two hundred feet deep. The flowing wells of Pennsylvania are generally over six hundred feet. The oil from this well stands at about forty-three in the standard of highest value, as understood here. The odour of the Canada oil is stronger and more pungent than of the Pennsylvania. This has been made an objection to the Canada oil; and, doubtless, to some extent, will continue to be an objection, although practically, it is but of little account. Our refineries find no *difficulty in deodorizing it*, and when done, it is better oil than comes from Pennsylvania. It has a better body, gives a stronger light, and will last longer—three very important considerations to the consumer.

The route to these wells at this season, from Detroit, is: by Grand Trunk Railway to Sarnia; by Great Western Railway to Wyoming, sixteen miles; by sleigh to Bear Creek Wells, five miles; to Black Creek, twelve miles—splendid road.

W. K.

A FREAK OF FORTUNE.

Enniskillen Oil!—Such cases as the following are like angels' visits, "few and far between." A Mr. Shaw, like many others, some time ago left his slow money-making business, determined to make his fortune, "seeking Enniskillen Oil." For months he toiled; and, hoping against hope, persevered till he had bored the rock over one hundred feet, still no signs of fortune, but still he persevered: 130 was reached without promise, funds are now exhausted, clothing wore out; 140 is reached with prospects as dark as the hole where the fortune was expected; 150 feet is reached, and Mr. Shaw has lost his all, credit is refused for even half a pound of tea to cheer the drooping spirits. Mr. Shaw is now out of money, out of means, out of clothing, out of credit, and in debt, with a hole 150 feet in the rock, but no oil. In spits of all he bores on, and on Thursday last his perseverance is rewarded. When he reaches 156 feet, such a stream of genuine oil as had never been witnessed burst from those lower regions of the earth, and his well, about forty feet deep above the rock is filled in about two hours and a half, and a stream of the best oil that has yet been discovered flowed from the top, sufficient, according to some estimates, to fill 1500 barrels per day, by others 2,000. Mr. Shaw's neighbors were now very willing to assist him in securing the wasting oil; but although several hands were thus employed, no visible impression was made on the wasting stream, and it was said by those that saw it that they might as well try to drink up the Bear Creek. This is evidently the masterpiece of all oil operations, and apart from the romance that attaches to its discovery, it will form an episode in the history of mining, manufacturing, and commerce of South Oil. Mr. Shaw is now a rich man, and consequently has any amount of credit, and every body calls him Mr Shaw.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Abstract of Statement—Thos White, Jr.
Removal—John Campbell.
Town Property for sale—Edward Dodd.
Rem'val—Ward & Cadwell.
Lunch at all hours—Ward & Cadwell.
Fine American Cheese—Ward & Cadwell.
Fresh Oysters—Ward & Cadwell.
Strayed—Robert Benfrew.
Notice—Andrew Ross.
Wanted—W. Clinton.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1862.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

We shall soon have our collected wisdom assembled at Quebec, for the purpose of making laws to govern us. If our laws are not to our liking we have ourselves to blame. We choose the men who make them and so we are responsible for the laws so made.—As yet we have had no foreshadowings of the measures intended to be submitted by the administration. It may be they anticipate a reconstruction and are therefore anxious to have that transpire first. A Bankrupt Bill was introduced last session and possibly it will be one measure before the House. A good bill is much needed and will tend to benefit the country. There are many unfortunate men in the community who are unable to meet their engagements, whose every possible asset has gone to his creditors, and he can do no more. As the law is at present such an individual can not move or do anything to better his condition, and of course his creditors get nothing and expect nothing. Whereas, were the law so made, as is intended, the debtor might again pursue business and with the warning before him of former mishaps he might avoid being again shipwrecked, and in the course of time be enabled to repay his indebtedness. Such a bill will be hailed by such individuals with delight.

It has been usual for several sessions past for the Temperance men to petition Parliament for assistance in suppressing intemperance. These efforts have produced three measures from Parliament,—not such measures however as have been prayed for. The petitioners have asked the Legislature to prohibit entirely the traffic in intoxicating liquors by declaring it illegal. They have however given to municipalities the power, if they think fit, to prohibit the retailing of such liquors within their bounds. They have also enacted that in all municipalities but one tavern shall exist for every 250 souls of the inhabitants thereof. This measure has been hailed by the friends of temperance as a step in advance. As far as our experience however, goes, we are not satisfied that it is a step in advance. We have certainly fewer *licensed* taverns in our good town than formerly, but we are of opinion that we have as many unlicensed groggeries as are licensed. During the year five persons have been fined for selling liquors without license, and five more have been tried but escaped for want of direct evidence. The present law makes it lawful for one man in 250 souls to sell intoxicating liquors. If these 250 souls desire to use these liquors the one man can furnish them as well as three, consequently we do not see much advantage from the law, save that it tends to create a monopoly. It is a question whether there is less drinking in Peterborough now with its fifteen taverns than there was with its thirty. There certainly never was a year that more cases have been before the Police Court for drunkenness than the present year. There is also the Sunday Liquor Law, prohibiting the sale of liquors from 7 o'clock on Saturday night till 8 o'clock on Monday morning. This has been and still is a dead letter in this Town, only two individuals having ever been brought up, and yet the law is openly violated by every liquor seller in Town. There is also a section of the Election law prohibiting the sale or giving of liquors during the two days of the election, when taverns are ordered to be closed under a penalty. These laws are disregarded and their continuance on the Statute book is an evil.—They will not be enforced by the drinking portion of the community, and the Temperance portion do not think it worth their while to assist in their observance. In our humble opinion all that has yet been obtained from the Legislature or all that can at present be obtained from it is of very questionable utility in advancing the Temperance Reformation. So long as Parliament *for a pecuniary consideration* pronounces the traffic as legal, so long may we expect that traffic will be continued and patronised, unless the Temperance millenium interpose.

At the present time the traffic is too good a source of revenue to think of prescribing it, and the love of intoxicating liquors is too general to contemplate their prohibition, hence the difficulties in the way of obtaining a Prohibitory Law. It has been a favorite topic with the Temperance organisations to attempt the passage of such a law. We seem further from it now than ever. The drinking usages of the times are fast spreading, overwhelming apparently all the efforts put forth to oppose them. No wonder that the friends of the Temperance reform get discouraged at the strides making to inundate the land with strong drinks. We are fast drifting to where we were 30 years ago, and our hearts die within us to contemplate the temporal and eternal evils following in the train of spirit drinking. The quarrels in neighborhoods and families, the ruin of health and circumstances, the fearful crimes attending excessive drinking, the ruin of character, and the loss of friends, and above all the loss of the soul. Never there were a time when the Temperance men were required to work it is now.

Avoid the foolish task of asking your legislators for assistance, look to your own abilities, put them forth. Labour to persuade your child, friend, and neighbour to cease using intoxicating drinks; take them by the hand and show them the pleasures of abstinence. Use the peaceful, the only legitimate and successful weapon of moral suasion, and follow up those efforts by the powerful influence of a consistent Temperance walk and conversation. Then may we expect to see the triumphs manifested in by-gone days, of individuals voluntarily coming forward resolved to do themselves no harm, and in uniting with others in the great work of stamping up the evil cause of intemperance in the land.

ROYAL ADELPHI DRAMATIC TROUPE.

This talented Company have been performing in the Town Hall during the past week, to large audiences. Miss Mollie Williams is a "star" of no ordinary magnitude. Mr and Mrs Stetson stand high in their profession; and for low-comedy Mr. Sheldon has probably few superiors on the stage of this country. The Royal Adelphi are decidedly the most talented troupe of Artists travelling.

To-night the favorite play of "Rob Roy" will be performed, to be followed by the "screaming farce, of A Dead Shot."

☞ We are happy to state that a meeting will be held by the Peterboro Temperance Reformation Society, in about two weeks. Rev. Jonathan Shortt of Port Hope has been invited, and is expected to be present.

FIELD BATTERY NOTICE.

We would remind the members of the Volunteer Field Battery of the meeting to be held on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the Town Hall. It is of importance that as many as possible should attend. The Company is nearly full, and is made up of as fine a body of men as can be found in any Volunteer Company, perhaps, in the Province. It is necessary, therefore, that good officers be chosen, men who will be an honor to the Company, and who in their turn will deem it a high honor to command.

THE *LEADER'S* BETTING RENEWED.

Contrary to all expectations this disputed point of circulation is renewed by the *Leader* within a few days; its silly wagers reproduced—and for what pray? We guess that it finds its boast of having the "largest circulation of any journal in the Province" is not correct. That it dare not state its numbers, as did the *Globe*, and consequently the ruse of the $36,000 challenge is considered the best and readiest way of saving its bacon. It has found its way into the standing advertisements and is likely to remain there for some time. If the party who concocted the "brilliant scheme" imagines he can blind reflecting men with so silly an attempt to deceive, he must be a simpleton indeed. Like a bar-room braggart he will bet and wager all sorts of sums when he is aware no one will take him up.

We must here notice in the new challenge it is prefaced with a notice that there is no "bet no gambling." If the terms of forfeiting sums of money proposed by the *Leader* is not betting we know not what is. A dispute between two persons arose a few days ago as to which paper had the largest circulation in Peterboro through the Post Office, and each agreed to forfeit a dollar if the paper he named had not the largest circulation. The parties themselves called this betting, and in common parlance every one save the *Leader* calls it betting too. We go further and we maintain that the "forfeits" proposed by the *Leader* are both betting and gambling, and it will require more ingenuity on its part than it has yet manifested to prove them otherwise.

Mr Brown in declining the bets we are told "answered by a shower of personal abuse." We have read Mr. Brown's reply and we discovered no personal abuse whatever. He stated he had not $36,000 to stake in any such way, and that if Mr. Beaty had such a sum at command, he would do better to pay it to the Government as interest long over due on the principal he owes for the York Roads.

The proprietor of the *Leader* should not evince so much tenderness when allusion is made to the York Road swindle. It is notorious that he is a defaulter, and his swells about betting large stakes will remind the people of his large indebtedness which ought to have been paid long ago, but which was never enforced by the corrupt administration now in power. One fact is patent by the stir about circulation, and that is, *with government patronage and pap*, and the desperate efforts made to extend its circulation, the *Leader* cannot reach that of the *Globe*. In fact, we are not sure but that it is behind the Montreal *Witness*. It seems as much "afraid of the figures" as it is fond of its bets, and there is nothing before the public to the contrary. We want the *Leader*'s numbers so as to know whether it stands 2nd, 3rd, or 4th. Its celebrated challenge will be a standing memorial of its weakness and cowardice.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual meeting of the County Agricultural Society was held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 26th inst., when the officers and directors were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—John Walton.
Vice do—Em. Mann. 2nd do, Wm. H Moore.
Treasurer and Secretary—J W Gilmour.
Directors—Lewis Davis, Michael Sanderson, John Carnegie, Joseph Walton, Rev V Clementi, Isaac Garbutt, William Helm.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS.

This excellent journal pursues the even tenor of its way amidst good report and bad. It is published semi-weekly at $2 a-year,—certainly one of cheapest, as it is one of the best, papers published in the Province.

"No family should be without so cheap and so valuable a means of mental improvement. Its excellent selections, and notices of passing events, together with its valuable and reliable commercial intelligence, have earned for it from all the character of a good paper.

We say to all our friends take the Montreal *Witness*. The $2 paid for it is one of the very best investments you can make, for profit or pleasure. It is a good time to commence, and when you begin you will be loath to give it up.

DRILL.—We are requested to announce that Capt. Lince will meet with the members of the Field Battery for drill (infantry) in the large room over the Bank of Toronto, on Monday and Wednesday evenings, until further notice.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Council met—His Worship the Mayor presiding.

Present—Messrs. Cumming, Stevenson, Maloney, Chamberlen, Bradfield, Reid, Fry, Toole, Lawson and Dickson.

The special committee appointed to name the Standing Committees for the year, reported the following:

Finance—Messrs Chamberlen, Reid, Bradfield and Dickson.

Streets—Messrs Toole, Stevenson, Reid and Chamberlen.

Charity—Messrs Cumming, Lawson, Fry and Ryan.

Railway—Messrs Bradfield, Hughes, Lawson and Chamberlen.

Fire—Messrs Stevenson, Cumming, Hughes and Toole.

Printing—Messrs Lawson, Maloney, Ryan and Reid.

Petitions—Messrs Toole, Fry and Reid.

Applications to Office—Messrs Dickson, Fry, Bradfield, and Reid.

Several accounts were presented, and referred to Finance Committee.

The By-law appointing Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Cameron, Auditors, was read and adopted.

Moved by Mr Chamberlen, seconded by Mr. Dickson,—That the Mayor be authorized to furnish Honora McErelish with sufficient funds to carry her to Kingston.—Carried.

On motion of Mr Chamberlen, seconded by Mr. Dickson, the Mayor was authorized to purchase a Map of the Old Newcastle District, to the amount of six dollars, for the use of the Council.

The Council then adjourned till Monday, 3rd February, at p. m.

COUNTIES' COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 1862.

The Council met—the Warden presiding.

The following Reeves and deputy Reeves having lodged their certificates, took their seats:

P. M. Grover, Reeve, Asphodel.
Richard Birdsall, dep. do. "
John Mathieson, Reeve, Belmont.
Francis Crew, Reeve, Dummer and Burleigh.
George Clark, Reeve, Douro.
Evans Ingram, Reeve, Otonabee.
Joseph Bowie, dep. do., "
Francis Armstrong, Reeve, Ashburnham.
Edmund Chamberlen, Reeve, Monaghan.
M. S. Dean, Reeve, Smith and Harvey.
Isaac Garbutt, dep. do., "
Stephen McCarthy, Reeve, Ennismore.
Wm. Cottingham, Reeve, Emily.
Thos. Stephenson, dep. do., "
P. McHugh, Reeve, Ops.
John Connolly, dep. do. "
Wm. Thornhill, Reeve, Lindsay.
John Hodgson, Reeve, Mariposa.
Robt. Whitesides, dep. do. "
Neil McDougall, Reeve, Eldon.
J. Bartley, Reeve, Carden.
Wm. R. Dick, Reeve, Fenelon.
John H. Cronk, Reeve, Bexley, Laxton, and Dighy.
Jabez Thurston, Reeve, Verulam and Sommerville.
Thos. Probert, Reeve, Galway.
John Lucas, Reeve, Lutterworth and Anson.
S. S. Peck, Reeve, Snowden, Minden, and Stanhope.

It was moved by Mr. Ingram, and seconded by Mr Garbutt,—That M. S. Dean, Esq., be Warden for the current year.

In amendment it was moved by Mr. Hodgson, seconded by Mr. Dick,—That P. McHugh, Esq., Reeve of Ops, be Warden for the current year.

Mr. Dean was elected.

☞ The order for drafting 75 men from each battalion of the Militia is, we understand, countermanded for the present.—*Guardian*.

☞ William White, Esq., of the 7th Concession, West Whitby, a respectable farmer, and Councillor elect, committed suicide on Saturday last, by hanging himself in an outbuilding. When discovered life was extinct. The act is supposed to have been induced by embarrassed circumstances.

☞ According to the Richmond *Examiner*, merchandise of all kinds is growing higher in that city. There is absolutely no coffee for sale there or in Petersburg. Fine Liverpool salt commands $15 and $20 per sack. Sugar, too, is rapidly increasing in price. The army is entirely without salt.

☞ Recent popular English works have had great sale. Murray announces that "Livingstone's Travels" sold 35,000 copies; the "Life of Paxton," 18,000; the "Life of Stephens," 20,000; "Self Help," 40,000; Layard's "Nineveh," 30,000; and the "Life of Crabbe," 18,000.

☞ The London papers announce that Mark Lemon, the manager of *Punch*, is about to appear in a new character. He is to give an entertainment "About London," with models and maps. The entertainment is to be divided into three sections; "Old London City without the Walls," "Old London City within the Walls," and "London to Westminster"

☞ Mr. Cohen, says a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, has addressed a letter to General Scott, "in which he expresses the opinion that, unless the rebellion shall be crushed before the first of April next, England will be under the necessity (impelled by the popular clamor of her commercial and manufacturing interests) of opening the cotton ports of the South."

☞ The undermentioned rewards for saving life at sea, have recently been awarded by the British Government and the London Board of Trade:—To Captain Otis Baker, of ship "Thatcher Magoun," of Boston, a sextant; to Capt. Silas Mariner, of the bark "Brothers," of New York, a telescope; to Wm. De Forrest Bowers, chief mate of the ship "Bostonese," a telescope; to John Campbell, and John Thompson, seamen of said ship, the sum of £2 10s. each; and to Captain James Bowen, of the American schooner "Maryland," a telescope.

☞ Another fire took place in Cobourg last Friday, resulting in the destruction of Mr P. Regan's Livery Stables, together with almost their entire contents. There were nine horses in the stable at the time, six of which he succeeded in taking out, but the remaining three, the most valuable horses he had, were burned with the building. His loss is very severe, and embraces, together with the three horses above mentioned, his entire outfit of harness, save a few single sets and all his stock of feed, which consisted of one hundred bushels of oats, two tons of shorts, and between two and three tons of hay. His loss is estimated at $1,500. No insurance.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

A REPLY.

DEAR SIR,—In the last issue of the *Examiner* I observe a reply by "E" to an article of mine on "A Lawful Government." With not a few of the sentiments contained in E.'s communication I am agreed, but I cannot agree with E. when he attempts to prove from Romans xiii. 1, &c., subjection and obedience to *all* Governments, on the part of Christians. I will endeavor to disprove from the Bible alone the Scripturality of this his principal position, passing over without reply his observations on my "early prejudices, possibly imbibed through 'Confessions of faith'" &c. I do not insinuate that E. is the friend and advocate of the doctrine that non-resistance to tyrants is a duty binding on Christians; still it cannot be denied that his interpretation of Romans xiii. 1, has in all ages been adopted by tyrants when endeavoring to impress on their "subjects" the duty of non-resistance to their acts of misrule. Magistracy is an ordinance of God, and what constitutes "a lawful government" is thus set forth in the Bible, "*Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers; for there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God. Whoever resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation.*" This terrible denunciation has its application here, and here only, because it is God's moral institution—the *power* ordained by the Creator upon the righteous principle of his eternal rule—"Holiness becometh" his institution "forever." The nature of the power here intended is determined by the character given of the ruler. "For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Do that which is good and thou shalt have praise of the same. For he is the minister of God to thee for good. But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid, for he beareth not the sword in vain. For he is the minister of God, a revenger, to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil." In what terms could we better describe the moral ordinance of God than it is described in the terms of this passage? The ruler is the minister or servant of God for *good*; to reward those that do good and to punish those that do evil;"—in one word the guardian and the executor of the divine law. To a Government that punishes the evil doer, and is the rewarder of him that doeth good we must needs "be subject, not only for wrath, but also for conscience' sake."—Here is the application of the instruction to Titus: "Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey Magistrates, to be ready to every good work."—If it is command, Mr. Editor, is unlimited, embracing all principalities and powers, then it enjoins obedience to Satan, and the evil powers under his control. But we are commanded to "wrestle against these principalities and powers." It is limited, therefore, and the limitation must be regulated by God's moral ordinance, the ordinance of God to men for good, that we may be "ready to every good work."—Morality reigns throughout the whole.

But reverse the description, Mr. Editor. *Injustice and perverse judgment are the habitation of the Throne. The ruler is a terror to good works, and a praise to them that do evil; executing wrath upon him that doeth good, attending continually upon this very thing.*

In illustration of the above I here quote a passage from the late Dr. McLeod's Lectures on the Revelation; Dr. McL. was a pious and learned minister of the Old School R. P. Church. I quote from a copy in my possession issued in Greenock, Scotland, in 1850. The doctor says, "Plain Christians are deceived by a plain sophism. The sophism is this: 'There is no power but of God, therefore this power is from Heaven, and to it you must submit, as unto the ordinance of God.' This argument will suit every case, and it has been universally resorted to by the friends of *passive obedience*. It has always been the refuge of those who plead the divine right of Kings, and Popes, and Emperors, over their unhappy subjects. It applies to all power, good or bad. It avails Beelzebub, the prince, as well as any of his servants or instruments. 'Satan is powerful; there is no power but of God; therefore, it is wrong to resist the adversary.' This sophism is easy of solution. There are distinct kinds of power; one is *authorised* of God, and is *moral*; the other is *permitted* of God, and is *immoral*. There are distinct kinds of obedience; one is the result of allegiance, and is *voluntary*; the other the, consequences of force, and is *compulsory*. A man must shut his eyes not to see the distinction."

I ask "E." did a Nero act as the *minister of God* when he illuminated the streets of Rome with the blazing bodies of the primitive Christians? Did a Charles II represent the divine majesty, when he commissioned a Dalziel and a Claverhouse to pursue the worthies of the olden time, who feared his name and reverenced their creator's prerogatives above Kings, through the glens and mountains of Scotland, with "fire-brands, arrows and death!" If such cruel tyrants are the ordinance of God, then the saints whom they butchered without mercy were *the most abandoned of men*—the *worst of "evil doers,"* in thus resisting the ordinance of God.

That every person living within the geographical boundaries of a nation is under moral obligation to identify himself with it and maintain as God's moral ordinance, is a dogma very generally believed. The multitude mostly advocate passive obedience and non-resistance. So popular are the powers that be, in many countries, that the man who doubts their authority, or calls in question their claims to his conscientious obedience, is in danger of losing caste, and of being pointed at by the crowd as being a narrow-minded bigot, incapable of appreciating the light of the 19th century.—There is, however, Mr. Editor, certain kind of immorality in civil governments which is seen, and calls forth the expressions of most men in entire disregard of their professions of *loyalty*, and to which they are quite sensitive. Let a government invade their personal rights—let it exact unjust and exhorbitant taxes, bow quickly are their principles changed. But if it lets only cast off the authority of the God of nations, and disregarded his law in framing its constitution, and in conducting its administration, and if its wrongs are only inflicted upon poor Africans by degrading them to the condition of the beasts that perish; then, O! then all that is a small matter; the government must be approved and sustained, and as the "ordinance of God" challenge (their) obedience and prayers.

Mr. Editor, having thus stated my views as to what constitutes a Government, God's ordinance, I now finish this letter, leaving it to "E." to answer me or not, just as he thinks proper. I recommend to him the perusal of McLeod's Lectures; the Hind let loose, and Napthalis. The style of the two last is antiquated; being that of the 17th century. They have never been answered, and very probably never will.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, if E.'s in-

THE LUMBER TRADE OF ALBANY.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE FOR 1861.

(From the Albany Evening Journal.)

The Lumber Trade of Albany during the year 1861 partook of the depression of all kinds of business not connected with army supplies or foreign demand. In the spring sales were made at fair prices; but when the mammoth dimensions of the rebellion were realized in the summer, the amount of building was sensibly decreased, the demand was light, and prices fell below cost of production on many kinds of Lumber. Small quantities were sold for the ordinary wants of the country; but the principal demand was for foreign ports, stimulated by low prices. Thus sustained the market and enabled dealers to sell down very close, the comparatively small receipts of the season, leaving the stock on hand less than for many years.

The supply for 1862 will be light, as our accounts from the manufacturing district, show that but few logs are being cut this winter, and, as a general thing, the Lumber on hand at the mills is small. The anticipated demand for the coming year is also small, as our own country will want but little, and it is generally thought that the foreign trade was over done last year, and the markets must be fully supplied.

Under these circumstances, prices will not materially advance, and prudent operators will be careful how they reduce their standing timber, when remunerative rates cannot be obtained for the manufactured article.

The receipts of Lumber for 1861 were down 138,000,000 feet less than in the previous year, but Shingles, Square Timber and Staves are about the same.

The following table exhibits the receipts at Albany during the years named:—

| Boards & Scant.

LATEST FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THIS CITY OF NEW YORK.

St. Johns, N. F. Jan. 23.

The steamship City of New York, from Liverpool on the 8th, via Queenstown the 9th, passed Cape Race at 10 o'clock this morning. The dates per the City of New York are four days later than those already received.

The steamship Europa, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th.

The steamship City of Washington from New York arrived out on the 8th.

The steamship Java, from Portland also arrived on the 8th.

They took out the announcement of the adjustment of the Trent affair, which was received with great satisfaction.

Consols immediately advanced from 1 a 1¼ per cent.

The U.S. gunboat Tuscarora had arrived at Southampton to watch the Nashville, which was there ready for sea.

The vessels destroyed by the Sumpter were the ship Vigilant, bark Ellen Dodge, and the schooner Arcadia.

There was considerable disappointment expressed in England at the non-reception of definite advice from America in reference to the Mason and Slidell embroglio; and the greatest anxiety was felt for the news by the next arrival.

The privateer Sumpter had arrived at Cadiz, where she landed 42 prisoners, taken from merchant vessels which she destroyed.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions quiet.

Consols advanced to 92¼ for money.

Breadstuffs have a downward tendency, except for corn, which was firm, and had an upward tendency.

Provisions quiet and steady.

Consols 92¼ a 92⅜ for money.

Queenstown, Thursday.

The rendition of Mason and Slidell to the custody of Lord Lyons was received with the greatest satisfaction, but some journals complain of the ungracious manner in which the Washington Cabinet proceeded. Others accord due credit for the act and the graceful manner with which the settlement was conducted.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Breadstuffs generally had declining tendency, except for corn, which ruled firm and slightly upward. Flour reported dull at 29s a 30s per bbl. Wheat very dull; red Western and Southern 11s 6d a 12s 3d; white, Western, and Southern, 12s a 13 6d. Corn firmer and holders demand an advance; mixed 32s a 32s 6d. Pork unchanged in price and quiet. Lard has downward tendency. Sugar firm. Ashes quiet; pots 30s 6d; pearls 36s.

London, Jan. 8th.—Breadstuffs dull and slightly declined. Sugar quiet. Tea steady. Consols closed on Tuesday at 92¼ a 92⅜ for money.

THE LATEST.

Liverpool Markets.—Market quiet and steady for breadstuffs.

London, Thursday.—Consols have advanced to 93¼ for money. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 2½ per cent.

The Paris *Patrie* and *Pays* say that the Washington Government offered to restore Mason and Slidell on conditions that England would not recognise the Southern Confederacy.

The London *Morning Herald* says: now the Mason and Slidell affair is settled, England and France have an inducement on commercial grounds to recognise the well-earned independence of the Southern Confederacy, and that unless the step is manfully taken by Ministers at once, it is certain to be taken by Parliament on its assembling.

Additional batteries of artillery were under orders to embark.

The London *Times* shows that by the first of February the squadron of Admiral Milne will number seventeen of battle ships, 33 frigates, 25 corvettes, and sloops of war, and speculates on what he can do therewith.

The shipments of ammunition to the Atlantic squadron continues unabated.

The Sumpter, on arriving off Cadiz with the officers and crews of three Federal merchant vessels, solicited permission to enter the port. The American Consul demanded that the request should be refused, but it was granted on condition that the prisoners should be placed under the protection of Spain, and the Sumpter then entered the port.

It was rumored that the American Consul would leave on account of the action of Spain.

The British Parliament is summoned to assemble on the 6th of February, but can be called earlier if the exigencies of the case should demand it.

The continental news is unimportant.

The Paris bourse was firm and higher, rentes being quoted at 67f 90c.

A violent earthquake had occurred in Greece.

Canton, 30th.—A *coup d'etat* has taken place at Pekin. The Cabinet have been imprisoned and a new Ministry formed under Prince Kung.

Melbourne, Nov. 15.—the shipments of gold since last mail amount to one hundred and forty-s no thousand ounces.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA."

Halifax, Jan. 26.

The steamship Europa from Liverpool on the 11th at 3 p.m., and Queenstown on the 12th, arrived at 10.30 last night. The Europa has 16 passengers and £8,500 for Boston and £8,400 for Halifax. The wind was then and is still blowing a hurricane with a heavy sea. The Europa has neither troops nor stores, the Government having discontinued shipments by the Cunarders.

It was reported that notwithstanding the pacific relations of the American question, warlike preparations at Woolwich have not been relaxed.

The Sparta and Ajax continued to take on heavy stores for Halifax.

No official notice had yet been given at Portsmouth respecting any discharges of flood mechanics or labourers, but it was understood that reductions takes place in April.

A Cabinet Council was commenced for the 16th; but had been countermanded.—Mr. Seward's dispatch having been considered in a Council held on the 9th.

The Times understands that no more will be returned, expressing gratification at the dismissal of Com. Wilkes' act, excepting the satisfaction rendered, and assuming that the precedent in the Trent case will suit the case of the schooner Eugene Smith. As to the general discussion of the law of nations the Government will decline any answer until they have had an opportunity of submitting the whole note to their law officers. There are propositions in the note which are not at all acceptable, and after the delivery of the prisoners these points may be properly raised and discussed.

The Saturday Post says the Cabinet is thoroughly understanding, and have arrived at with the American Government. Not only had they given the required reparation, but in doing so, Mr. Seward will have succeeded in impressing on the English Government the notion that they have not only present indemnity but also no small pledge of future security.

The *Times* says that rumour fixes England's expenses, owing to the late difficulty, at £2,000,000; but the *Times* expects when all the bills are in it will be double that sum, and that the money has not been thrown away.

The *Times* has a strong editorial on the reception due to Mason and Slidell, and says they are about the most worthless booty it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American lion, having been long known as habitual haters and revilers of England. The *Times* seriously hopes that the English people will not give them follows anything in the shape of an ovation. The civility to a foe in distress is all they can claim. England has returned them good for evil, and even now, if they can they will be only too willing to entangle her in a war with the North. England would have done just as much to rescue two negros.—Let Mason and Slidell, therefore pass quietly on their way and have their say with any one who may listen to them.

The other journals advise a similar course and allude to Mason's strong advocacy of the fugitive slave law, to prejudice the public against him.

The *Times* reiterates its denunciation of the attempt blockade of Charleston harbor, and says, among the crimes which have disgraced the history of all mankind, it would be difficult to find one more atrocious than this. Even the fierce tribes of the desert will not destroy the well which supplies the enemy. The *Times* protests in the strong est terms against such proceedings, and asserts that no belligerent has a right to resort to such a warfa e.

Great interest had been excited relative to the movements of the Tuscarora and the Nashville. At the latest dates they continued at Southampton watching each other. The Tuscarora remained at her anchorage anout a mile from the dock's mouth with her fires banked up and ready to ship her anchor and start at a moment's notice. She only required coal, water and provisions, which were being supplied her. On her arrival Capt. Craven communicated with the Captain of the frigate Dauntless, expressing regret at Prince Albert's death, and asking if he might fire as a tribute of respect, 21 minute guns. He was notified that the Queen had requested that no guns be fired in the vicinity of Osborne. The compliment therefore, although fully appreciated, could not be accepted.

The Nashville continued in dock. The Government had observed the strictest neutrality towards her and nothing whatever has been permitted to be done to her but what was absolutely necessary to make her seaworthy. Neither powder, guns, nor munitions of war had been put on board.

During the night of the 9th three armed men from the Tuscarora were discovered reconnoitering the Nashville, and were ordered off by the dock superintendent.

Fires were lighted on the Nashville on the 10th, and there was an impression that she was going to sail, but she made no movement.

The Tuscarora was on the alert with steam up.

The Sumter was reported to have left Cadiz for Southampton.

It was also reported that another Federal vessel was cruising in the channel and might be expected at Southampton.

The Morning Herald is surprised that the Government has not given orders to the authorities, at Southampton, to warn the Tuscarora that she must either quit port at once or wait until twenty-four hours after the departure of the Nashville. We should not, says the Herald, have allowed the Nashville to lie in wait, at the mouth of the Mersey, for American packets or merchantmen, therefore we cannot, without a gross violation of our duty as neutrals, allow the Tuscarora a license we should have refused her enemy.

McLaren, mate of the American ship Ganges, had been committed for trial in London for murdering one of his crew at sea.

The London money market on the 10th ope ed firm, but towards the close showed some slight reaction.

Consols closed at ¼ decline, attributed solely to realizations after the advance.—The market on the 11th was dull but steady.

Since the reduction of the bank minimum on Thursday to 2½ per cent. money has been pretty plentiful in the open market at 2¼ per cent for the best bills, and was offered on the stock exchange at 1 per cent.

There had been a considerable advance in saltpeter under the idea that the export prohibition would soon be removed.

ITALY.

The majority of the Chamber of Deputies had unanimously resolved to continue to support Ricasoli's Government.

GERMANY.

A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Dresden on the 9th. It extended as far as Leipsic. No damage is reported.

HOLLAND.

The Ministry had tendered their resignations.

RUSSIA.

It is said that Russia had sent an embarrassing ultimatum to Rome, to the effect that if the Pope does not conform the conduct of the Polish clergy, Russia will recognise the Kingdom of Italy.

FRANCE.—The speech of the Emperor of the French to the diplomatic corps, on New Year's Day, has this year passed without much criticism, in consequence of the complication in which we have been involved with America. Under less exciting circumstances such an occasion would have arrested the attention of the whole of Europe. What the Emperor said seems to have been designed to calm rather than irritate, and that object, apparently, has been answered. It now appears that the scourge of the Paris press is M. de Persigny, and not the Lodridge, who if deposed by the shock more liberal towards the "British estate" than his Minister. The warning to the *Journal des Debats* was the act of the former, and it was given contrary to the wish of Louis Napoleon. It seems to be understood in Paris, from the spirit of the Emperor's address, that he is about to make an effort to settle terms for the evacuation of Rome.—*European Times.*

RUSSIA.—Affairs in Russia appear to be approaching a crisis. We have by the telegra n last evening that the University of St. Petersburg has been finally closed by an order from the Minister of Publ Instruction, mentioned by the Emperor. The alleged cause is the recent disturbances, but the real one, no doubt, is the serious attitude recently assumed by the people.—The students are permitted by the Imperial decree to pursue their studies in the other parts of the empire, and the poor students will have pecuniary assistance given them to undertake the journey. We may shortly expect to hear of an explosion in Russia.

The loyalty of the army is by no means unsuspectable, for the Czar has seriously alienated the affections of his people, and when Russia is embarrassed, the Poles will not hesitate to help themselves. Even the serfs, for whom the Czar has sacrificed so much, are ungrateful, and think themselves injured—so dissimular are the views which people take of their respective positions in life.—*Ib.*

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS THROUGHOUT CANADA.

We are enabled to put the public in possession of the decision of the military authorities in reference to the distribution of the troops throughout the Province. The information is received from an official quarter, and may therefore be relied upon as correct, though it is possible that slight alterations in the programme may take place. The judicious disposition of the troops available for the defence of the Province, has doubtless been the subject of much careful consideration, the matter has, of course, been decided by the Imperial authorities, and we doubt not that the Canadian public, especially those of the western section, will be entirely satisfied with the arrangements made. The troops will be disposed of as follows:—

Montreal—Two field batteries of artillery; one garrison detch Royal Artillery; two battalions Fest Guards; one company of Sappers and Miners; the 1st battalions of the 16th and 47th Regiments; and one battalion of the Military Train.

Quebec—Three batteries of Royal Artillery; the 1st battalion of the 17th Regiment; 4th battalion of the 60th Rifles.

Kingston—Two batteries of Royal Artillery; the 62nd Regiment; and four companies strong of the Royal Canadian Rifles.

Toronto—One field battery of Royal Artillery; the 30th Regiment; and one company of Sappers.

Hamilton—One battery of Royal Artillery; one battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

London—One field battery of Royal Artillery; the 63rd Regiment (head quarters); Royal Canadian Rifles (head quarters); One battalion of the Military Train.

Guelph—Four companies of the 63rd Regiment.

St. Johns, L. C.—Three Companies of Royal Canadian Rifles.

Chambly—One company Royal Canadian Rifles.

Isle-aux-noix—One battery of Royal Artillery; one Company of the 47th Regiment.

Victoria Bridge, South Side—Detachment of the 47th Regiment.

Niagara—One company of this Royal Canadian Rifles.

Fort Dalhousie—Fifty men of the Royal Canadian Rifles.

Fort Osborne—Fifty men of the Royal Canadian Rifles.

Dunnville—Forty men of the Royal Canadian Rifles.

St. Catherines—One Company of the 30th Regiment.

OBITUARY OF COL. COLT.

The following obituary of Col. Colt will be interesting to all who have handled a revolver:—Colonel Samuel Colt, who died at Hartford, Ct., on Thursday, was born in that city, on July 19, 1814. Entering a factory belonging to his father when ten years old, he worked faithfully four years, and then was sent away to school at Amherst, Mass. He managed to run away from this establishment, and shipped as a boy before the mast on a ship bound to the East Indias. On his return from this voyage, he served a short apprenticeship in a factory at Ware, Mass., but getting weary of this manner of life, he assumed the name of Dr. Coult and travelled through the United States and British Provinces, lecturing on Chemistry. The money thus earned enabled him to perfect his famous revolver, of which he had conceived the idea when on his way to Calcutta, and in 1835, when but twenty-one years of age, he took out his first patent for revolving fire-arms. A company was formed in 1835, with a capital of $300,000 to manufacture these arms, but there was at first so little demand for them that it was obliged to suspend in 1842, and when the Mexican war broke out they had gone so entirely out of use that Col. Colt found it necessary to make a new model before he could fill government orders. Since that time, the business has increased so rapidly that the manufactory in Hartford, which had cost altogether $1,000,000, has been found insufficient to supply the demand, although the arms also are made both in England and Russia, at establishments created under Col. Colt's supervision. Col. Colt's ingenuity was not confined to fire-arms. He has invented a submarine battery of great power and efficiency, and as early as 1843 laid and operated a submarine cable from Coney Island and Fire Island to New York, and from the mouth of the harbor to the Merchants Exchange. Although overwhelmed with business cares, Col. Colt had always manifested the greatest interest in the welfare of his employees, having erected for them remarkably tasteful and convenient places of residence, and established a public hall, where they have the privilege of attending courses of lectures.

"SERVED RIGHT."—The Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* says:—An attempt to impose upon the military authorities here has been promptly met and defeated. Two thousand iron bedsteads were wanted for the troops, and while the contracts were pending, speculators brought up all the iron in the market suitable for the purpose, and held it for a large advance. The War Department decided at once to substitute bedsteads for bedsteads, and the contract for these has been let at about one-fourth the price of iron bedsteads. Bedstead iron has fallen considerably since.

☞ Mason and Slidell arrived at St. George, Bermuda, on the 9th inst., in the British steamer *Gladiator*, and sailed on the 10th for St. Thomas, whence they will take passage for England.

Married.

On the 29th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Carroll, Mr. William Henry Mitchell, to Miss Mary Rhea Baker, both of Peterborough.

Died.

In Smith, on Thursday, 23rd instant, of Consumption, after a lingering illness of 13 months, James, eldest son of Mr. Andrew Fairburn, aged 26 years, 4 months, and 18 days.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, January 30, 1862.

Flour ₰ bbl	4	10	5 00
Wheat ₰ bush. fall	0	00	0 00
Spring Wheat ₰ bush.	0	00	0 00
Barley ₰ bush	0	35	0 40
Oats	0	20	0 00
Peas	0	00	0 00
Potatoes	0	25	0 00
Pork ₰ cwt	3	00	0 00
Beef ₰ cwt	3	00	0 00
Butter ₰ lb	0	10	0 11
Hay ₰ ton	0	00	0 00
Eggs ₰ cwt	0	00	0 00
Wool ₰ per cent	0	00	0 00

WM. ARNOT, *Market Clerk.*

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

of School accounts of the Grammar and Common School, of the Town of Peterborough.

THOS. WHITE, Jr., Treasurer.

January 1. Balance on hand	$ 324.34	Paid Salaries on acc't 1860	$ 344 11
Gram. School Gov't. Grant	445.00	Do Do 1861	2567.32
Common School do.	2.50.00	Do acct Firewood	119 42
Balance Building Fund from Town	478.80	Furniture, Stoves, &c.	400.21
On acc't. assessment 1861, 1000.00		Building acc.	268.79
Fees from School	904.74	Promissory Notes	1150.00
Di counts	5837.82	Miscellaneous	170.50
From County Council on acc't. Grammar School, 12.70		Incident ls paid by Head Master	96 31
		Balance due Treasurer	4.66
		Balance to credit of Board	1429.9
	$9649.80		$9819.80

To Balance, Dec. 31st, 1861, $1429 97

The undersigned auditors of School accounts having examined the above Abstract, and compared with the detailed statement for which vouchers were produced, certify to its correctness.

WILLIAM EASTLAND, CHARLES CAMERON, } Auditors.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Monday, January 28, 1862.

Fall Wheat $1 3c a $1 05.

Spring Wheat 80c a 85c.

Barley 50c a 52c.

Oats 30 c a 32c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 28.

Flour—without material change; sales 8,000 brls at $5 50 to $5 55 for superfine State; $5 75 to $5 80 for extra State; $5 50 to $5 55 for superfine Western; $5 75 to $5 85 for common to medium extra Western; $5 95 to $6 00 for shipping brands extra Ohio.

Canadian Flour—unchanged; sales 400 brls at $5 50 to $5 55 for Superfine; $5 80 to $6 75, for common to choice.

Rye—steady at 83 to 85c for State.

Corn—quiet and very firm; sales 30,000 bushels, 63c to for new mixed Western.

Oats—dull at 40 to 43c for Western, Canadian and State.

Pork—quiet; sales 100 brls a. $12 25 to $13 for mess; $8 50 to $9 for prime. Beef—quiet.

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. Ward & Cadwell

WOULD inform the Inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that in consequence of the increasing Business and Connections of the firm, they will be happy to meet their numerous friends and customers, in their establishment

Will be found a good assortment of

CONFECTIONERIES,

SUCH AS

Candies, Plain and Fancy,

PASTRY AND CAKES,

Common & Ornamented,

BREAD, BISCUITS,

LUNCHES, &c.,

Fresh every day, as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly attended to.

☞ Private families supplied with bread at their residences in any part of the Town.

Remember the Place,—

WARD & CADWELL,
Clinton's Block, George Street.

Peterboro, Jan. 30, 1862. 5

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by Book or note account will please call and settle forthwith, as all accounts not settled BEFORE THE 15TH FEBRUARY, will be put in suit for collection. The subscriber is determined to straighten all his affairs before removing.

ANDREW ROSS.

Peterboro, Jan 28, 1861. 5

LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.

WARD & CADWELL.

REMOVAL.

MONTREAL CHEAP

CASH STORE.

GEORGE STREET,

JOHN CAMPBELL,

WOULD inform his customers and the public that he has Removed

To Mr. Dickson's Brick Block,

on George Street, third door from the corner of Hunter Street, where he will as formerly keep a general assortment of Goods, comprising in part,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,
Indian Moggasins,
Cloth,
Tweeds,
Factory Cotton,
Striped Cotton
Prints, Plaids,
Delaines,

Buckskin Mitts and Gloves,

BATTING, WADDING, &c.

GROCERIES, &C.

The whole will be sold at a small advance from cost, for Cash or exchange.

Remember the Place,—Third door from the corner, in Mr. Dickson's Brick Block, George Street, opposite Mr. Kempt's drug store, Peterboro.

January 28, 1862.

FINE AMERICAN CHEESE.

For Sale at WARD & CADWELL'S.

STRAYED.

INTO my farm, 22nd lot, 5th Con. Emily, about four months ago,

TWO 2 YEAR OLD HEIFERS

The owner may have them by proving property, and paying expenses.

WM. BOATE.

Emily, Jan. 23, 1862. 5

FRESH OYSTERS,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

WANTED!

200,000 BUSHELS

of Fall and Spring

WHEAT.

W. CLINTON.

Peterboro', Jan. 23, 1862.

VALUABLE

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE,

In the Town of Peterboro'.

BEING Lot No. 3, on the South side of Hunter Street, containing one half acre.

The above valuable property will be laid out in 4 lots, and offered for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION

On Wednesday, 9th day of April next,

AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

Terms of payment,—down at the time of sale, and the lots so secured by mortgage at 6 per cent, with interest.

SALE ON THE PREMISES.

For further particulars apply to William Eastland, Esq., or to

EDWARD DODD, Esq., Proprietor,
Port Hope.

January 28, 1862 5

STRAYED.

A STEER ABOUT 2 YEARS OLD

CAME into my premises some time ago. The owner is requested to prove property pay expenses, and take away the Steer.

JOHN RENFREW.

Blythe Mills, Smith, Jan. 30, 1862 5

EXTENSIVE CREDIT

AUCTION SALE!

—OF—

SAWN LUMBER.

160,000 FEET!

WILL be sold at Glenmorrison Mills on Monday, 3rd February, next. For particulars see small bills.

A. McNEIL, *Auctioneer.*

Peterboro, Jan. 15, 1862. 3

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED

TO THE

New Store, Clinton's Block,

GEORGE STREET,

next door to Messrs Ogilvy & Hood, where he will sell Boots and Shoes, at a very small advance from cost, for cash. His stock consists of every variety of style the market requires.

J. B. BISBEE.

January 15, 1862. 2

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of the surrounding township, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS

THE

BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD

Merchantable Wheat!

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N. B.—Flour on hand to exchange for wheat Peterboro' Jan. 15, 1862. 3

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for School Section No. 6, Township of Smith, a Teacher, holding a 2nd class certificate. For salary and other particulars apply to

JOHN THOMAS,
JOHN BICKELL,
Wm. J. McKIBBON, } Trustees.

Smith, Jan. 15, 1862.

STRAYED.

INTO lot No. 5, 12 Concession, North Monaghan, about four weeks ago,

A Horse,

6 or 7 years old. The owner may have it by paying expenses and proving property.

MARCUS BURNEY.

Monaghan, January 8, 1862. 3

STRAYED.

FROM my premises, east half of Lot No. 1, 5th Concession, Smith, about 3 months ago,

One Steer—ALL RED.

Any person having information with the subscriber, personally or by post, will be rewarded.

JOHN McKEE.

Smith, Jan. 6, 1862. 3w6

STRAYED.

INTO my premises, Lot No. 2, 5th Concession Dummer, on or about the 20th December,

A SHEEP.

The owner is required to prove property, pay expenses, and take the animal away.

CHARLES PARLEY.

Douro Jan. 15, 1862. 3

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Augustus and Ormond Cadotte, under the name and style of A. & D. Cadotte, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts and accounts will be paid by D. Cadotte, who will continue the business.

AUGUSTUS CADOTTE.
DANIEL CADOTTE.

Peterboro, Jan. 23, 1862. 3

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000 Stg. INVESTED IN CANADA—$300,000

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CLIENTS FOR 1862.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the 5 years' profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Losses settled in Cash without reference to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861. 45

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO', OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malc lm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Dugg, M.D., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffat, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Secretary & Actuary—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary—J. J. Hoodless, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies—Wm. Gilgal, Esq.
Solicitors:—Messrs Duncan & Burns.
Bankers—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance COMPANY.

Double Assurance System without Profits!

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR £100. £ s. d.
16	2 10 5
17	2 11 7
18	2 12 9
19	2 14 0
20	2 15 4
21	2 16 8
22	2 18 0
23	2 19 8
24	3 1 3
25	3 3 0
26	3 4 7
27	3 6 4
28	3 8 2
29	3 10 0
30	3 11 10
31	3 13 8
32	3 15 7
33	3 17 8
34	3 19 10
35	4 2 0
36	4 4 7
37	4 7 0
38	4 9 6
39	4 12 3
40	4 15 1
41	4 17 11
42	5 0 2
43	5 2 9
44	5 5 6
45	5 8 5

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 55 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

January 23, 1862. 4

REMOVAL!

WM. MERCER & BRO'S

ON account of the fire on Thursday night have Removed their business to the

LARGE ROOMS

ON THE STORE OF MR. JOHN CAMPBELL, on HUNTER STREET, next door to McCallay & Cameron's, where they will remain till they obtain a suitable store.

Wm. M. & Bro's will, as heretofore, be prepared to execute orders for all articles in their trade.

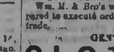
GENTLEMEN

CLOTHING

of every description made to order in the latest, styles, on Moderate terms.

Peterborough, January 8th, 1862. 2

NEW



LINE OF STAGES.

A STAGE will leave Hiwatha (Rice Lake) on

Tuesdays and Fridays,

until further notice, at 8 a. m., for Peterboro', returning at 4 p. m. same days.

☞ Fare to and from Peterboro', 5s. 0d.

GEO. EVANS, Proprietor.

Hiwatha, Jan. 23, 1862. 4

COFFEE! COFFEE!

FINEST Jamaica Coffee in 5 per pound, 5 at 25 cts. Java in 5d.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

CASH WANTED.

R. B. McDOUGALL

Begs to announce that he has just received a nice stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

A very large stock of

OVER AND UNDER COATS,

PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

THE MILLINERY SHOW ROOM

Is well supplied with the newest styles of Ladies' Mantles and Capes, every style and price of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets.

VELVET BONNETS FOR $1.25 AND UPWARDS.

Millinery made to order.

N. B.—All persons indebted either by Note or Book account are requested to call and settle immediately, otherwise those accounts will be handed over for collection.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterborough, Dec. 4, 1861.

NOW IS THE TIME, TO BUY

CHEAP GOODS!!

The subscriber has bought a large stock of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods

at auction in Montreal at about one half their real value, and now offers them for sale at prices that will defy competition.

The Goods saved from the late Fire will be sold at 25 per cent less than first cost!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

BARGAINS!

A LARGE STOCK OF

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

suitable for the winter season on hand. This Clothing is made up on the premises, and Imported, Cheap for Cash.

☞ Garments made to order.

An experienced Cutter is employed in connection with the establishment.

The way to secure all these advantages buy your Dry Goods and Clothing at

R. A. McNABB'S

Next door North of Alex. Stewart's Tin store George STREET, PETERBORO'.

Dec. 4th, 1861 49-3m.

DOWIE'S CELEBRATED

PALE INDIA ALE

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

☞ Decidedly the best ever made in Canada!!

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro' Dec. 17, 1861. 61

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A LARGE variety of excellent Port & Sherry Wines, Champagne, Pale & Dark Brandies, Hollands Gin, Booth's Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Irish and Scotch, Toddy, Old Rye and plain Whiskies, at the lowest possible prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 18, 1861. 51

FINNAN HADDIES.

McEWAN'S celebrated Finnan Haddies for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Heathorn's Building,
Hunter Street.

HERRINGS.

100 BARRELS No. 1 Herrings, $4 per barrel. Also, Fine table Cod fish, for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HUGH T. EVANS,

IN RETURNING thanks to his customers and the public for past favors, begs to state that he has lately received a new stock of

STONE AND MARBLE,

which he is prepared to manufacture into

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c. &c., &c.

at prices CHEAPER than any other establishment in Canada! for Cash or approved credit.

H. T. EVANS,

Old stand, foot of Smith-street Hill.

Peterborough, Dec. 23, 1861. 52

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between Stevenson & Hastie, Carpenters, in the village of Keene, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said company are to lodge them with William Hastie for settlement, on or before the 1st of March, 1862.

By order,

STEVENSON & HASTIE.

All persons indebted to the said company are requested to settle their accounts on or before the 1st of March, 1862, to the undersigned, who will now carry on the business.

WILLIAM HASTIE.

January 6, 1862. 2

WAR DECLARED

AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

GEORGE MITCHELL,

HAS REMOVED to the establishment store of Mr. Dickson's Block, opposite Kempt's drug store, and is prepared to sell his large stock of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS

at Prices Reduced, in view of the possible declension of war. In addition to the usual stock

THERE IS

GOOD AMERICAN CHEESE,

APPLES in variety,

Bread, Biscuits and Crackers, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, &c., and, in fact, everything necessary for the table and the household.

KINGSTON ALE,

IN PEACE AND *perfect.*

Orders may be left for Chicorfra Beer & Ale. Filled Casks always on hand.

AGENT

BAKERS' & BREWERS' YEAST

for sale every day.

GEO. MITCHELL.

Remember the place,—George Street, near the corner of Hunter Street.

Peterborough, December 30, 1861. 52-4in.

REMOVAL!

R. HAMILTON

HAS REMOVED HIS HARDWARE

BUSINESS, TO THE

NEW STORE IN DIXON'S BLOCK,

Peterborough, January 9th, 1862. 2

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Stipendiary Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of May, 1862,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterboro' Dec. 18, 1861. 51

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND WEAVING LOOM.

A GOOD second-hand Weaving Loom for sale. There are four reeds, and 1 pair of heddles in the loom. Apply at this Office.

Peterboro', Dec. 10, 1861. 51

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, in the 15th Concession, and east 12 queries of Lot No. 4, in the 16th Concession of the Township of Harvey. Apply to

JAMES GRIEVE, Commercial Hotel, Bridgenorth.

Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.

JAMES GRIEVES, Bridgenorth

Dec. 3, 1861. 49

Ferguson & Mitchell,

Beg to call the attention of the public to their well-assorted stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, BRUSHES, &c.,

which they will sell

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH,

or on approved credit.

All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice.

A call is respectfully solicited. Shop on Hunter Street, Peterborough.

STRAYED.

INTO the premises of the subscriber, Ashburnham, about one month ago,

Two dark red Steers,

raising two year old. The owner may have the Steers by proving property and paying expenses.

JOHN MILLS.

Ashburnham, Dec. 30th, 1861.

STRAYED

INTO my premises, near Mr Shaw's lower hill, about six weeks ago, a

TWO YEAR OLD STEER,

The owner may have it by proving property and paying expense.

GEO. FIRMAN.

Douro, Dec. 18, 1861.

ROYAL

HORSE INFIRMARY.

McDONALD STREET, PETERBORO'.

W. KEITH, M. R. C. V. S

HAVING settled Mr. Ferrie's Stables (formerly the Grain Store) and having fitted them with box stalls, loose boxes, &c., with all the necessary fixtures, is now prepared to receive horses in all cases brought to him for treatment. Horses left in his charge will receive every attention. Horses from the country can have Hay, Oats, &c., sold. Medicines at so much per day or week. Firing and other operations performed without throwing the animal, thereby avoiding much risk. Horses and Cattle in the country attended to.

W. K. may be consulted any day either at Messrs. John Moffatt's, Colonial House, or John Douglass, Blacksmith, or at Mrs. Swarts, George Street north, and at the Infirmary Stables from 9 to 10 a. m., and from 1 to 7 p. m.

Oct 28th, 1861. 44

New Livery Stable.

IN connection with the above a Livery Stable has been opened, where the public may be accomodated with

HORSES
and
CONVEYANCES,

OF ALL KINDS, AT ALL SEASONS

☞ Rates Moderate; positively no Credit.

THOS. J FISHER.

Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Fisher's old stand.

Peterbo

MARRIAGES.

When we see the avaricious and crafty taking companions to their tables and their beds, without any inquiry but after farms and money; or the giddy and thoughtless uniting themselves for life to those whom they have only seen by the light of tapers; when parents make articles for children without inquiring after their consent; when some marry some heirs to disappoint their brothers; and others throw themselves into the arms of those whom they do not love, because they found themselves rejected where they were more solicitous to please; when some marry because their servants cheat them; some because their houses are pestered with company; some because they will live like other people; and some because they are sick of themselves; we are not so much inclined to wonder that marriage is sometimes unhappy, as that it appears so little loaded with calamity; and cannot but conclude, that society hath something in itself eminently agreeable to human nature, when we find its pleasures so great, that even the ill choice of a companion can hardly overbalance them. Those, therefore, of the above description, that should rail against matrimony, should be informed, that they are neither to wonder, or to repine, that a contract begun on such principles has ended in disappointment.—*Johnson.*

An unmarried woman, named Sarah Ann Culver, kept in custody on account of mental derangement, gave birth to a child in Simcoe jail on the 9th inst. At the time of the birth of the child she had been in jail for nine months and nine days. A special session of the Magistrates was held at the Court House on Saturday, to enquire into the circumstances of the case.

BY-LAW No. —

A BY-LAW to impose a Tax on owners, possessors and harbourers of Dogs and Bitches, and to prohibit Dogs and Bitches from running at large within the Municipality, and to provide for the killing of said Dogs and Bitches at certain times when so found running at large, contrary to this By-law

1. *Be it enacted* by the authority of the Corporation of the Township of Otonabee, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of same,—That every owner, possessor, or harbourer of not more than one dog or bitch shall be liable to pay for such dog or bitch a tax of twenty-five cents per annum for the same.

2. *And be it enacted* that every such owner, possessor, or harbourer of more than one dog or bitch shall, for every additional dog or bitch over two months so owned, possessed, or harboured, shall pay a tax of one dollar per annum for the same.

3. *And be it enacted,*—That it shall be the duty of every such owner, possessor, or harbourer of any dog or dogs, bitch or bitches, to give a correct statement of the number of dogs or bitches so owned, possessed, or harboured, to the assessor or assessors of the Municipality.

4. *And be it enacted,*—That it shall not be lawful for the owner, possessor, or harbourer of any dog or dogs, bitch or bitches, to allow the same to run at large at any time within this municipality; and all such dogs and bitches shall be considered to be running at large when seen outside the premises of the owner, possessor, or harbourer, and being two hundred yards or more from the owner, possessor, or harbourer, or some other person in charge of said dog or dogs, bitch or bitches.

5. *And be it enacted,*—That the provisions of the three first next following clauses shall only come into, and continue in force on and after the proclamation of the Reeve, and it shall be the duty of said Reeve to issue said proclamation from time to time as may by the Corporation be deemed necessary for the protection and benefit of the public.

6. *And be it enacted,*—That it shall be unlawful for the owner, possessor or harbourer of any dog or dogs, bitch or bitches to allow said dog or dogs, bitch or bitches to run at large within this municipality without being muzzled, or led by the owner or person in charge, by a chain or cord attached to a collar round the neck.

7. *And be it enacted,*—That all dogs and bitches shall be considered to be running at large within this municipality when seen outside the premises of the owner, possessor, or harbourer of the same, not being muzzled or led as provided in the preceding clause.

8. *And be it enacted,*—That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to shoot or otherwise destroy any dog or dogs, bitch or bitches that may be so found running at large within the municipality unmuzzled or not led by the owner or other person as above provided.

9. *And be it enacted,*—That any owner, possessor, or harbourer of any dog or dogs, bitch or bitches found running at large, in contravention of this By-law, or in any way contravening any of the provisions of this By-law, shall be liable on conviction to a fine of not less than two dollars nor more than ten dollars, and on refusing or failing to pay, the same to be recovered by distress and sale of the good, and chattels of the offender or offenders and in event of no such distress being found then the offender or offenders to be committed to the Common Gaol of the County for a period of not more than 20 days, with or without hard labour, unless the penalty with the costs be sooner paid.

GEORGE READ, Township Clerk. E. INGRAM, Reeve.

Council Chamber, Otonabee, 25th January, 1862.

PROCLAMATION.

By the authority of the Municipal Council of the corporation of the Township of Otonabee, I hereby proclaim that the 6th, 7th and 8th clauses of the above By-law shall come into full force and effect from and after the fifth day of February next, and shall continue in full force and effect for the space of six months next thereafter. All persons are hereby required to take notice and government themselves accordingly.

EVANS INGRAM, Reeve.

Council Chamber, Otonabee, 25th January, 1862.

☞ *If your property is not insured,*

☞ *call and have it it done by the un-*

☞ *designed who is agent for a number*

☞ *of the best British and Canadian*

☞ *Companies,whose business cards will*

☞ *be found in another part of this*

☞ *paper.*

J. R. WALTON,
Insurance Agent.

AMONG the most important of modern medical discoveries stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer.* As a Family Medicine it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains from Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds Sore Throats, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost bites, &c.—The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single instance of dissatisfaction, where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon it being a sovereign remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, incuring the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.—Price only 25 cents per bottle All orders should be addressed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, Wm. Coulter; in Millbrook by Dr. Turner; in Lindsay by C. Britton; and by all Dealers in Medicines. 50

THE FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulates the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE SEAT OF the ailment, ARRESTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering form these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KIG

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Sept. 30, 1861, 39

Gutta- Percha Roofing.

—:o:—

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1 50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,
23 Cedar Street, New York.

October 3rd, 1861. 40-1y.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

has long gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against pure basing any prepared in the same style, under the name or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all Agents. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W

Oct 3, 1861. 40

The Great French Remedy!

MADAM BOYER'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for all Uterine Obstructions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and diseases to which the Woman, Wife and Mother is peculiarly liable. These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action.—They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri, in Leucorrhœa, or the Whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by Married Ladies at certain periods, but at other times their use is perfectly safe.

N. B.—Or enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a package of Pills by return mail.

C. Gunning, General Agent, Fort Erie, C. W. Beddle, N. Y.; Lyman, Elliot & Co., Wholesale Agents, Toronto.

Sept. 17, 1862. 39

CAMPBELL'S

CANADIAN ARITHMETIC,

For Sale by

THOS. MESSERS Bookseller,

WILL BE SOLD AT

A SACRIFICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by circumstances to sell his Houses and Lot on Albert Street, on the Court House Hill, adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Dumble. The above is one of the most delightful situations in Town, and will be sold for the

LOW PRICE OF $800!

one half to be paid down, and the remainder in two years from time of sale Title Perfect.

JOHN RITCHIE.

Peterboro.

Mathew's Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Pussy Worm Confectionas, and numerous Vermifuge in use They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicines.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, Buffalo, N. Y., and Port Erie, C. W

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of hispatrons, will continue his visits the ensuing MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE*

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£3,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th, 1859 16.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON, *Agent.*

THOS. HOLYWELL, *Medical Referee.*

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO', W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 14th, 1857.

GENERAL INURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE*

Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—some need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BE T PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1863, if not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1863; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1863, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Asbburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods,

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 12s 6d. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 12s. 6d. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, do. Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Isle Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 dos. Cases. Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles, Sauces, Fish, Oils, Vinegar, essences, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (late blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jno. Stevenson, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2 1861.

Lightning! Lightning

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

200,000 Feet

OF the NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH *STRATTS' RENOWNED*

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Croft had a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust.

One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud surcharged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the fountain, easing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But if it fail in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Carbonised Rod. Common Iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 25 feet from the point.

$1,000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by O. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KINDALL,
83 Young Street.

TORONTO, Sept. 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPerintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.
Prof. of Chemistry.

PETERBORO', July 29th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. NIBLOCK.

Toronto, June 29th, 1861. 31-3m

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and a life painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions.
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

JUDSONS,

MOUNTAIN HERB

WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots

VERSUS

Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere whim that affects them? In your mouths most of you the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is *WORMS*, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while using without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* some doctrin, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and consequent much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is compounded purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs. Ask for the "*Review of This Almanac*," of the great, and when you have read it, read it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA KILLS WORMS,

Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Unless find the Name and Signature of R. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of Tecumseh on each package of the Worm Tea.

R. L. JUDSON & CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

50 Leonard St., New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 350,000
ANNUAL INCOME 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Weste n Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE we present you with a correct likeness of Tecaqo, a chief of a tribe of the Orange River Indians, that some resided Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills" has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "Mountain Herb Pills" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanacs and Pamphlets.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly sympathize. The stomach will not digest the food properly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, entitled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c, &c. This *Anti-Bilious Medicine* expels from the blood those hidden seeds of disease, and restores all the digestive and secretive powers and vessel, clearing and reinvigorating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "*Mountain Herb Pills*," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	Debility,	Inward Weakness,
Cholera,	Fever and Ague,	Liver Complaints,
Colds,	Female Complaints,	Loss of Appetite,
Chest Diseases,	Headaches,	Piles,
Costiveness,	Indigestion,	Rheumatism,
Dysentery,	Inflammation,	Scrofula and Blood
Diarrhœa,	Inflammation,	Scrofulous Dyspep-
Dropsy,	of the	sia,
	Kidneys,	&c.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Females of which these Pills are made, were discovered by a very enterprising young man in the Sandwich Islands, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. See the Almanac of our Agents, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "Great Discovery" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine have the signature of R. L. JUDSON & CO. on each box.*

R. L. JUDSON & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTIVE DEALERS. ☜

☞ The Canadian Pain Destroyer is a wonderful and most remedy for Canada. Cold pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Spasms, Sick Headache, Bilious, Spasmodic, and Nervous Affections, Bites of Poisonous Insects, Bites of Mad Animals, as well as the stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the bites of Poisonous Insects and venemous Reptiles.

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 19, in the 5th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,
or
Rubeay, con.
WM. TULLY, Jr.,
Monaghan.

September 16, 1861. 38

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bowmanville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Office in Gilbet's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

FOR MONTREAL

CASH or Produce ONLY.

CASH STORE, ONE Price

Hunter Street, Peterboro.

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD take this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country for past favors, and would beg to intimate that he has received a large addition to his stock, on such favorable terms as enable him to offer goods at such

LOW PRICES,

as to convince every one who examines them ☞ *That he cannot be beat in the Town.*

The following comprise a few of the articles generally in stock:

West of England Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Drills, Denims, Stripped Cottons, Ginghams, Prints, Factory Cotton leans, Cobourgs, Red and White Flannels, Cotton Warp, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Silk and Felt Hats, &c.

TEAS, TOBACCOES, SUGARS,

Soap, Candles, Raisins Currants, Coffee, Rice, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Remember the Spot: Next door to McKellar & Cameron's, Hunter Street.

Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 34

LOST.

SOMEWHERE on the Road between the township of Douro and the Town of Peterboro, a Note of Hand made by John Welsh, in favor of Bridget McCormick, for $24. If any person has found the said Note and will return it to Mr. John Pye, Ashburnham, or at the "EXAMINER" Office. will be rewarded.

BRIDGET McCORMICK.

Douro, December 14, 1861

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiments in many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ST. VITUS'S DANCE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they do not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever was before, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, or a Disease Fit, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled excellence of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

The same will be supplied by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best that there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, and W. A. Kempt, Peterboro'; H. Britton, Lindsay; E. Gregory, Hamilton; A. Grant, Cobourg, Springville, and all the other dealers. Northrop & Lyman, General Agents for the Canadas.

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged re-fitted and refurnished, and is now in convenience for the accomodation of the travelling public It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Hunter Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HIS TABLE

is always supplied with the best the market affords, and

THE BAR

always supplied with the choicest of Liquors Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call

☞ A careful ostler on hand at all times.

WILLIAM CRESWELL,
Proprietor.

Roby ayeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

PETERBORO',

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

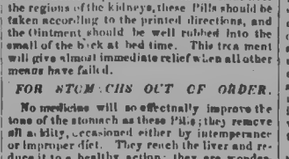
Peterboro, Dec 20th, 1860. 51

Health and its Pleasures,

OR

DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES:

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh

FEBRUARY

1862

MOORE'S PATENT.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

Blank Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1862.

Volume VII.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 6.

TO THE "EXAMINER" GOES

Is published every Thursday morning, at the office of the undersigned.

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion 37
Each subsequent insertion 12
Seven to ten lines, first insertion 50
Each subsequent insertion 25
Over ten lines first insertion per line 3
Each subsequent insertion, " 2
Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Discontinuance must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro'. C. W. 9

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

P. W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c. &c. OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1859.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George street Peterborough. 15

T. G. BAZELEY,
DEALER in Crockery, Glass, Stoneware, Lamps, Crockery and Glass Ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterboro. 15

GEORGE H. MACHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (south) to Thompson's Store, George St. Peterborough. 14,

CANADA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, &c., and all kinds of Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 10

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Osmond & Gilmor's, George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3d 1861.

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c Keene

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block George Street, Peterborough. 18

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition
Peterboro', Jan. 10th, 1861.

JAMES W. FITZGERALD.
(LATE P. FITZGERALD & DENNIS.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE—in Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 4, 1861. 41

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Otonabee and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 17, 1861. 46

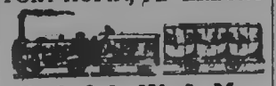
H. IRVINE,
CONVEYANCER.
OFFICE,—In Heathorn's Block, Hunter Street, 2 doors above Osmond & Gilmour's Drug Store Peterboro, Nov. 1 1861. 4

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George St. Peterboro.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST PAUL STREET, and upon the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive patronage, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and improved; there are now two tables; there have been complete the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many conveniences and conveniences hitherto unknown to the generality of hotels. The whole of the beds have been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The Proprietor expects that by devoting his particular attention to the comfort of the travelling public, THE ALBION will say the increased patronage it has received during the past year, and he now invites his friends to give him a call.
Dollar and a half a day in Currency.

PORK! PORK!
TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS:
200 BARRELS OF CHOICE
MESS PORK
For Sale, cheap for Cash
ROBERT COCKBURN.

SMITH & SCOTT,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. *Office*,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's 4

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 6th of Dec. 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	7.30 a. m
" Millbrook "	8.05 a. m
" Fraserville "	9.30 a. m
Arrive at Peterboro' at	9.50 a. m

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at	2.35 p. m
" Fraserville "	2.55 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	4.55. p. m.

JOHN BOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!
Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling
IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., awaiting claimants A Catalogue of the heirs and names of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 80 cents in United States' stamps, or two for $. Old claims must be presented at once. For references—A. K. Hill, Boston; J. Burnham, Chief of Police, Haverhill. Address W. W. S. ORBETON & Co.,
Box 150, Post office, Boston, Mass. 3

WANTED.
A GOOD STEADY PLOUGHMAN AND general Farm hand may find permanent employment on application to
GEO. ESSON,
Lot 21, 4th Con., Otonabee
12, 1861. 37.

New Store! New Stock!
HOPKINS & DONNELLY
HAVING Removed to their New Store on Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs Nicholls & Hall's Grocery Store and having lately made considerable
ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK
OF
Harness and Saddlery!
will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand
☞ PRICES MODERATE, and Goods of the best material.
Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 50

DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS.
HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861: 49

NOTICE.
DR. D. PENTLAND,
BEGS to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the support extended to him during the last 3 years, and begs to intimate that he has formed a co-partnership with Dr. F. G. Callender, and will ever be happy to meet his customers and the public at our rooms, over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corners of George and Simcoe Streets
Peterboro, Dec 3, 1861. 49

NOTICE.
Dr. F. G. Callende,
WITH great pleasure returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons in Peterboro' and vicinity for the liberal support he has received during the last 15 years and would also state that he has entered into Partnership with Dr. D. Pentland, and trusts that by strict attention to business will merit a continuance of the favor.
Rooms in Scott's Block, his old stand
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861.

PETERBOROUGH
BOOM PAPER DEPOT.
NEWEST AND CHOICEST PATTERNS.
ROBERT STEVENSON,
(Sherbrooke Street,—nearly opposite the Waterman House,) offers his large stock of
PAPER-HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS,
BORDERS,
WINDOW-BLINDS,
&c., &c., &c.,
COMPRISING
OVER 20,000 Pieces!
in a Great Reduction from the usual trade prices, for Cash.
PAINT BRUSHES

Poetry.

BURNS AND BEECHER.

[Lines addressed to Henry Ward Beecher, on the occasion of his being appointed to lecture at the occasion of Burns' One Hundredth Anniversary, January, 1859

I learn the task has fa'n to you
To gie the herd o' Ayr his due:
But wae him wool;
He kept sweet Charity in view,
Een for the Deil.

His fauts ye needna tell;
Folk say ye're no o'er guid yoursel;
But Deil-ma-care:
Gin ye're but half as guid as Rab,
We'll ask nae mair.

Tak ilkone seek to find a flaw,
But o'er his fauts a mantle thraw,
And leave the rest
To Him who made and tried the heart
He kens the best.

A century he'ce, and wha can tell
What may befa yer cannie sel?
Some lady preacher
May tak the cudgels up for ane
Ca'd Harry Beecher.

I ha'e nae doubt ye'd like to ken
What's in that teks the auld quill pen
To write this rhyme
The know-legge wad be little worth—
I'm past my prime.

But when a lassie, young and fair,
I've wand red oft by bonnie Ayr,
Wi' heartsome glee,
Her Fates stern mandate sent me forth
Far o'er the sea.

But Scotia's hills and Scotia's plains,
Her poets and her poet's strains
To me are dear—
A dearer spring-wit in my heart—
They claim a tear.

Small Savings.

"I don't see how Holmes does it," said John Stetson, with a very puzzled expression.

"Does what?" asked his wife, looking up from her sewing.

"Why, save so much money from his salary, to be sure."

"Then he does save, does he?"

"You know the half acre lot adjoining his house?"

"Yes."

"Well, he has just bought it for a hundred dollars, and, *what is more, payed for* it out of money saved from his salary this year."

"How does his salary compare wit yours?"

"He has only seven hundred dollars a year, while I have eight. Then our families are the same; each of us have two children."

"Yet I am afraid you don't save near that amount."

"No; I guess not. The fact is, if I find myself square at the end of the year, I think myself lucky."

"And yet, John," said his wife gravely, "it seems to me as if we ought to lay by something."

"It is easy enough to say that, but the question is, how are we going to do it?—There's Mary's music lessons, at ten dollars a quarter. That's the only way I can think of, and I shouldn't want to stop those."

"No, of course not, but isn't there any other way?"

"Not that I know of."

"Don't you think, John, that the little incidental expences cost more than you think for?"

"Such as what?"

"Cigars, ice cream, oysters, the theatre, and so on."

John Stetson winced a little.

"They are mere trifles," said he carelessly. "A few cents each time. Pooh! they would make precious little difference at the end of the year."

"You know there's an old proverb—'Many a little makes a muckle.'"

"Pshaw! I hate proverbs. Besides, the little things are really of very little account. A man doesn't feel the sum he pays out, and it didn't go in one way it would in another."

"How many cigars do you smoke daily?" pursued his wife.

"Three."

"And how much money do you pay for them?"

"Four cents a piece."

"That would make twelve cents."

"And what's twelve cents."

"Not much in itself, but multiplied by a larger number it amounts to something."

"What are you driving at, wife?"

"I am going to make a proposition to you."

"I'm all attention."

"You say you don't mind a few cents a day?"

"Of course not."

"Then I propose that a small box be obtained with a slit in the lid, just like the children's on saving boxes, it short only larger; and that for every cent you spend for cigars, ice cream, theatres, or any such luxury you deposit an 'equal sum' in the box."

John Stetson laughed.

"I dare say," he remarked, "it would bring me out a present Census at the end of the year."

"Do you agree?" asked his wife with some appearance of anxiety.

"Yes, I have no great objection, if you desire it, though I acknowledge it seems a little foolish and childish."

"Never mind about that. I have your promise, and we'll try the experiment one year. If it don't amount to enough to make it an object, then it will do little to give it up."

"You must take all the trouble of it. I am willing to do anything within reason to furnish the money when called for."

"That is all I require of you. But I shall expect you to give an account every night of all you have disbursed in the way of cigars, and to be prepared with an equal number of cents for deposit."

"Very well, I'll try," he said with a smile. "I have no doubt you'll tire of the business before the end of the year."

When his wife added up the daily sums she found to her own surprise even, that she had received from her husband two dollars and sixty-two cents. He would have been astonished to hear it but she thought it best not to say anything about it. He would have alleged that it was a special case, as they did not go to the theatre every week. This was true, but then something else was sure to come of equivalent cost, such as a ride or concert.

So time slipped away. The necessity, according to the compact, of giving his wife as much as he spent, for incidental expenses, no doubt contributed to check him somewhat, so that probably he did not spend more than two-thirds as much in this way as he had done before the agreement.—Still, he kept up to the average of the first week.

We will now suppose the year to have glided by. John Stetson came into the sitting room with a pre-occupied air.

"What are you thinking about?" asked his wife.

"About the half acre lot adjoining the one Holmes bought last year."

"Do you wish to purchase it?"

"Yes, I should like to; but of course I can't, not having the money."

"How much do they ask for it?"

"Holmes paid a hundred dollars for his. This is on some accounts preferable, and they hold it at one hundred and twenty-five dollars."

"Perhaps you could raise the money, John," said his wife quietly.

"By borrowing. I should not want to do that."

"You remember our fund?"

"Pshaw! That may possibly amount to thirty or forty dollars."

"Suppose we count it, as the year is up to-day?"

"Very well."

The two were opened, and husband and wife commenced counting. They soon reached and passed forty dollars.

"Then my soul," said John Stetson, "I had no idea that's was so much."

The total with the interest when the fund passed to the one hundred and twenty dollars, and left forty cents remaining.

"Now see your saving thy dollar," said his wife, laughing, as she swept from the table. Having finished the breakfast of coffee, John Stetson put on his overcoat and took his way to his business. I suppose will mention to him the circumstance that

he was cashier of a bank and as his duties occupied him only a few hours in the day, he was the more likely, from the leisure which he enjoyed, to indulge in small expenses.

"My wife is an enthusiast," thought he, as he was walking down town. "However her hobby won't cost me much, so I might as well indulge her in it."

He stepped into a store and obtained his daily allowance of cigars.

Meantime Mrs. Stetson proceeded to a cabinet maker's shop.

"I want you," said she, "to make me a mahogany box, twelve inches long, the other dimensions being four inches each. In the centre of the top is to be a slit, large enough to admit the largest silver coin."

"A money box," said the cabinet maker.

"Yes."

"Pretty large for that, isn't it?"

"Rather," said Mrs. Stetson, smiling, "but it is better to be too large than too small."

John Stetson fell in with a companion in the afternoon, with whom he had a social chat. As they were walking leisurely along, they passed an oyster saloon.

Stetson was particularly fond of the bivalves, and he proposed that they should go in and take some.

To this his friend did not demur, and they accordingly entered. The plates of oysters came to twenty-five cents. Besides this, they took a glass of ale, which made twelve cents more. This brought up the bill to thirty-seven cents for cigars, he deposited forty-nine cents in his wife's bank that evening.

"I might as well make it fifty," said he smiling.

"No," said she, not a cent over. I want the savings to represent exactly what you spend on these little luxuries, and no more."

The next evening he had nothing to deposit, except the usual amount for cigars.

"It won't amount up very fast at that rate," said he triumphantly.

"Never mind," said his wife. "I don't want you to increase your expenditures on my account. I am inclined to think it will not be often as small as this."

She was right.

The next day, being Wednesday, John Stetson brought home a couple of tickets for the theatre. It was a benefit night, and he was very anxious that his wife should go.

"Certainly," said she, "I shall be very glad to go, but you remember our compact?"

"What?"

"How much did you pay for the tickets?"

"Fifty cents a piece."

"That will make a dollar. Please hand me that amount for our fund."

"And yet, John," said his wife gravely, "it seems to me as if we ought to lay by something."

"It is easy enough to say that, but the question is, how are we going to do it?—There's Mary's music lessons, at ten dollars a quarter. That's the only way I can think of, and I shouldn't want to stop those."

"No, of course not, but isn't there any other way?"

"Not that I know of."

"Don't you think, John, that the little incidental expences cost more than you think for?"

"Such as what?"

"Cigars, ice cream, oysters, the theatre, and so on."

John Stetson winced a little.

"They are mere trifles," said he carelessly. "A few cents each time. Pooh! they would make precious little difference at the end of the year."

"You know there's an old proverb—'Many a little makes a muckle.'"

"Pshaw! I hate proverbs. Besides, the little things are really of very little account. A man doesn't feel the sum he pays out, and it didn't go in one way it would in another."

"How many cigars do you smoke daily?" pursued his wife.

"Three."

"And how much money do you pay for them?"

"Four cents a piece."

"That would make twelve cents."

"And what's twelve cents."

"Not much in itself, but multiplied by a larger number it amounts to something."

"What are you driving at, wife?"

"I am going to make a proposition to you."

"I'm all attention."

"You say you don't mind a few cents a day?"

"Of course not."

"Then I propose that a small box be obtained with a slit in the lid, just like the children's on saving boxes, it short only larger; and that for every cent you spend for cigars, ice cream, theatres, or any such luxury you deposit an 'equal sum' in the box."

John Stetson laughed.

"I dare say," he remarked, "it would bring me out a present Census at the end of the year."

"Do you agree?" asked his wife with some appearance of anxiety.

"Yes, I have no great objection, if you desire it, though I acknowledge it seems a little foolish and childish."

"Never mind about that. I have your promise, and we'll try the experiment one year. If it don't amount to enough to make it an object, then it will do little to give it up."

"You must take all the trouble of it. I am willing to do anything within reason to furnish the money when called for."

"That is all I require of you. But I shall expect you to give an account every night of all you have disbursed in the way of cigars, and to be prepared with an equal number of cents for deposit."

"Very well, I'll try," he said with a smile. "I have no doubt you'll tire of the business before the end of the year."

When his wife added up the daily sums she found to her own surprise even, that she had received from her husband two dollars and sixty-two cents. He would have been astonished to hear it but she thought it best not to say anything about it. He would have alleged that it was a special case, as they did not go to the theatre every week. This was true, but then something else was sure to come of equivalent cost, such as a ride or concert.

So time slipped away. The necessity, according to the compact, of giving his wife as much as he spent, for incidental expenses, no doubt contributed to check him somewhat, so that probably he did not spend more than two-thirds as much in this way as he had done before the agreement.—Still, he kept up to the average of the first week.

We will now suppose the year to have glided by. John Stetson came into the sitting room with a pre-occupied air.

"What are you thinking about?" asked his wife.

"About the half acre lot adjoining the one Holmes bought last year."

"Do you wish to purchase it?"

"Yes, I should like to; but of course I can't, not having the money."

"How much do they ask for it?"

"Holmes paid a hundred dollars for his. This is on some accounts preferable, and they hold it at one hundred and twenty-five dollars."

"Perhaps you could raise the money, John," said his wife quietly.

"By borrowing. I should not want to do that."

"You remember our fund?"

"Pshaw! That may possibly amount to thirty or forty dollars."

"Suppose we count it, as the year is up to-day?"

"Very well."

The two were opened, and husband and wife commenced counting. They soon reached and passed forty dollars.

"Then my soul," said John Stetson, "I had no idea that's was so much."

The total with the interest when the fund passed to the one hundred and twenty dollars, and left forty cents remaining.

"Now see your saving thy dollar," said his wife, laughing, as she swept from the table. Having finished the breakfast of coffee, John Stetson put on his overcoat and took his way to his business. I suppose will mention to him the circumstance that

the little expences we spoke of, we might have had in the neighborhood of two hundred dollars."

John Stetson did see it, and he determined that the lesson should be a serviceable one. The half-acre lot was bought, and now at the end of five years, it is worth double what he paid for it.

He has also laid aside two hundred dollars a year during this period, and all by small savings.

HE DIED POOR.

"It was a sad funeral to me," said the speaker; "the saddest I have attended for years."

"That of Edmonson."

"Yes."

"How did he die?"

"Poor—poor as poverty; his life was one long struggle with the world, and at every disadvantage. Fortune mocked him all the while with gilded promises that were never to know fulfilment."

"Yet he was patient and enduring," remarked one of the company.

"Patient as a Christian—enduring as a martyr," was the answer. "Poor man! He was worthy of a better fate. He ought to have succeeded, for he deserved success."

"Did he not succeed?" questioned the one who had spoken of his perseverance and endurance.

"No, sir; he died poor, as I bve just said. Nothing that he put his hands to, ever succeeded. A strange fatality seemed to attend every enterprise."

"I was with him in his last moments," said another, "and thought he died rich."

"No, he has left nothing behind," was replied. "The heirs will have no concern as to the administration of the estate."

"He left a good name," said one, "and that is something."

"And a legacy of noble deeds that were done in the name of humanity," remarked another.

"Lessons of patience in suffering, of hope in adversity, of heavenly confidence when no sunbeams fell upon his bewildering path," was the testimony of another.

"And high trust, manly courage, heroic fortitude."

"Then he died rich!" was the emphatic declaration; "richer than the millionaire who went to his long home the same day, a miserable pauper in all but gold. "A sad funeral," did you say? No, my friend, it was rather a triumphal procession! Not the burial of human clod, but the ceremonies attendant on the translation of an angel. Did not succeed! Why, his whole life was a series of successes. In every conflict he came off victor, and now the victor's crown is on his brow. Any grasping, soulless, selfish man, with a share of brains, may gather money, and learn the art of keeping it; but not one in a hundred can bravely conquer in the battle of life as Edmonson has conquered, and step forth from the ranks of men, a Christian hero."

ANECDOTES OF THE QUEEN.

I have heard the Bishop of Winchester relate an anecdote of the Queen, the other day at a meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which makes one hope that Her Majesty will derive comfort, in her great trial, from the Blessed Book which she knew to contain consolation for her suffering subjects. He said that a parish Minister of a little village near Osborne, in going his rounds entered a cottage, where one of his parishioners—a young girl—was dying of consumption. He found by the bedside a lady in black, reading to her the Bible. The lady on his entrance retired; and then he found that this ministering angel was the Queen.

Rumor tells another anecdote of the Queen, which shews her tender heart and her memory of the Crimean bloodshed.

They say that when Lord Palmerston took for her sanction the ultimatum demand on the Federal Government for the restitution of the men taken from the Trent, she said that if mere etiquette and not national honor was to be satisfied, she could not endure the thought of the sacrifice of so many precious, gallant, lives. That Lord Palmerston then asked if she would be more content if Lord Derby were consulted,—and that on giving his opinion that Lord Palmerston's demand was just and righteous, she gave her sanction.

Such stories as these are peculiarly acceptable to the people at the present time, as proving Victoria a good woman, as well as a noble Queen.—*From a private Letter.*

HOW A DRUNKEN LOVER LOOKS.

In a "Life of Love," the authoress thus truthfully describes it;—"I have been thinking how horrible it must be to see anybody one cares for, drunk—the honest eyes dull and meaningless; the wise lips jabbering foolishness; the whole face and figure, instead of being what one likes to look at, taken pleasure to see in the same room even, growing ugly, irrational, disgusting—more like a beast than a man. Yet some women have to bear it, have to speak kindly to their husbands, bade their brutishness and keep them from making worse fools of themselves than they can help. I have seen it done, not merely by working men's wives, but lady-like wives in drawing rooms. I think if I were married, and saw my husband the least overcome by liquor, not "drunk" if, may be, but just excited, silly, otherwise than as natural self it would nearly drive me wild. Less on my account than his. To see him sink—not for a great crime, but a contemptible, cowardly bit of self-enslavement—from the height my love had placed him, to keep to take care of him, to pity him—yes, and I might pity him—but I think that self glory and passion of my love would die out, then and there, forever.

THE WYNDHAM LUNACY CASE.

From the London Star.

We are all in a fair way of learning how much it costs to prove a man mad who is in possession of £15,000 a year. For there is a scale in all things. As in the case of the franchise, it is property, not personal worth, which decides the question. Any poor devil may be as eccentric as he likes in his conduct, may play foolish pranks, look with vacant stare, and indulge in loud and, except to himself, unmeaning laughter; he is quite safe from the attention of affectionate friends anxious about his sanity, and stands in no fear of the inquisition presided over by a Master in Lunacy. But if we have £15,000 a year to spend, the case is widely different. A fortune to that amount is worth a great effort to preserve or obtain, and certainly the effort to prove Mr Wyndham an idiot or a lunatic may be characterized as a prodigious one. The Master in Lunacy, an intelligent jury, a formidable bar, have now been engaged in the matter for four days, and as yet the inquiry has only just begun. Master Warren contemplates so long prolonged a job of it, that he talks of going elsewhere for a time, to other duties on New Year's Day, and resuming the inquiry on the 8th January, although this is only the 28th December. Air ady it seems he has sealed and signed summonses to nearly two hundred and fifty witnesses, many of whom are to come from all parts of England and Ireland, Scotland, and even from Russia. He is seriously distressed on the subject, and looks upon the expense of such an inquiry as necessarily frightful. But Mr Warren obviously forgets the stake at issue—namely, £15,000 a year—and besides, to whom should the expense be frightful? Mr. Wyndham may perhaps have some pangs and twitches about it, but then it is not his doing—he cannot help it; as Sir Hugh Cairns says, it depends upon the petitioners whether the inquiry is to be long or a short one, expensive or not. And as in any case the costs will be paid out of the estate of the unlucky young man, it is evidently the interest of the petitioners to spare no expense that they think may help to further their object. The lawyers, too, who have the management of the cases *pro* and *con*, no doubt think they may as well *have a share of the spoil.* Chancery has both its claws and teeth somewhat pared by the legislation of the last twenty years, but it still has the same inclination and much of the old powers to keep fat estates within its den, when it gets them there, until they become lean ones.

We know nothing more comic, either, than the sort of stuff which so far is reported as the evidence. Windham has been described from his cradle upwards. We have seen him in short clothes, and been naughty in his mamma's sitting room. We have seen him under his tutor, who found him a dirty lad and dull in learning. We have seen him at Eton, where he used to indulge in ja kpudding antics for the amusement of his comp nions, and where, because he was known to be the heir to £15,000 a year, indulgences were shown to him which other boys, not so favored in the way of fortune, could not get. We have seen him in public society at dinners, at balls, on the promenade, at Baden, and elsewhere. We have heard that his upper lip is so conformed as to shut down on the teeth with difficulty, which imparts, of course, a rather sheepish look. We learn that he used to slobber, and frequently to laugh when other people saw nothing to laugh at, just as if they could see the fun-provoking images passing through the lad's mind. He used to be rude to ladies, principally by staring at them, which certainly is rude; but ask the young men of ton, the men about town at the West End, whether it signifies idiotcy or lunacy. He once plucked an Italian's whiskers; then he was a reckless rider, and used to gallop his pony over a hackney-coach—another infallible proof of imbecility. One very funny circumstance—if you consider it—is that some of these witnesses, ladies, who now come forward to prove Mr Wyndham an idiot or insane, were, at the very periods their evidence refers to, receiving his visits, and even inviting him to their houses, introducing him to their friends, and allowing him to dance with their daughters. But, then, it must be remembered that at that time Mr Windham was heir to a magnificent estate, and was still unmarried, and that makes all the difference. There are still, however, further proofs in sustainment of the case set up by his kind uncles and other distinguished relatives. Mr Windham is a native of Norfolk, and he sometimes speaks with the Norfolk brogue.—Nothing surely, can be more conclusive of his want of reasonable discernment than this. For a Norfolk man to fall into the Norfolk accent, and instead of saying "So you say," say "So yow say," is a significant fact. Then as a boy, when he got his clothes cleaned, he would go out into the yard or garden and straightway dirty them—a thing which, as every body knows, boys never do. Neither are boys, and especially Norfolk boys, fond of Norfolk puddings; yet this boy was, and certainly on one occasion ate a whole pudding. Besides he was noisy and boisterous, and was such an idiot as to snore in his sleep. He wanted to get, during his adolescence, a commission in the Guards, and when told he would have to pass an examination first he derided the idea; his uncle, Major-General Windham, he said, would make that all right. The last proof of idiotcy is overwhelming, for who ever heard of him wishing to marry? Why, it must be confessed that he was engaged in such a way of proving a man mad or imbecile; but surely there is still an easier. Why go to all the expense of all this effort, all this consumption of time? Why, Saddleback's state of mind is not like a fact or event that has occurred and must be remitted for by witnesses having evidence of it. It is a present fact that Mr Wyndham and the intelligent jury of his peers, form part of issue. It is open and open to all the world, direct evidence of [illegible]

THE UNITED STATES COMING OF AGE.

(*From the Philadelphia Press.*)

We are gradually entering upon a new phase of national existence. If this war produces no other result, it will revolutionize the Republic, in its social, political, and international relations. We are no longer with the past. Its conditions, its associations, its memories, are even fading away. The people who make history rarely read it. The trials for which we honored our fathers are visited upon us; and what they were to us, we shall be to our children.—Our trial comes to us in a more fearfully magnificent shape; greater in its proportions; greater and grander in its results.—We have been living in the days of national youth, sporting and gambolling with destiny; our griefs, those of an hour; our responsibilities, few and feeble. As a nation, this Republic has been a spoiled, fretful, petulant, and haughty boy. We have not as yet been an active member of the family of nations. A people of peace—blessed with wondrous resources—wealthy beyond the imagination of man—the granary of the world—the treasury of the world—comprising two zones, and bounded by ocean coasts—looking out upon Europe from the West, and the gorgeous countries of Asia and the South Seas from the East—we have grown giddy with greatness.—As a spendthrift with a large inheritance, we have abused and squandered it. Wars which Napoleon and Wellington would have regarded as military jests, we have magnified into campaigns more magnificent than those of Alexander. Not burdened by taxation—Government a mere name—and the duties of Government the simple gratification of ambition and pride—we have whirled along blindly, exhibiting a confidence almost amounting to infatuation; disregarding the lessons of history and the impulses of reason; so trusting and frank that we could not realize the possibility of treachery, until now we are suddenly confronted with an enemy of our own creation, who menaces our existence.

A CONFEDERATE SMUGGLING PROJECT.

A Boston daily remarks that the Richmond, Va., *Examiner* has a long editorial on the manufacturing interests of the South, which makes a bold statement of the need of the rebels for arms and materials used in manufactures, which they have not, and can only get from Europe. To secure these arms and materials, used in the arts, it proposes the organization of a grand governmental smuggling association, with a capital of fifty millions, to be invested in goods purchased in Europe and to be sent South in vessels which are to run the Federal blockade. It thinks that if one-half of the vessels thus employed should be captured, still the enterprise would pay one hundred per cent profit. The *Examiner* says:

"It would be of incalculable advantage to the South if peace should find us with a direct trade already organized and in operation with Europe. The tendency of our merchants, on the close of the war, will be at once to rush off to New York, and to renew the old system of transactions broken up by the war; and nothing can prevent the recurrence of that system except an already organized and digested system of direct trade with Europe in actual operation."

The *Examiner* confesses that present needs furnish the greatest incentives to such an enterprise, the other advantages being accidental, and says "our necessity for some of the substances employed in the arts is greater than it would be agreeable to confess."

A SAD DEATH.

Alexander Donaldson, of Montreal, a steam-fitter in the employment of Mr Chas. Garth, met with a fatal accident on Tuesday last. Since the arrival of the troops certain men have required to come to a convent at Côte des Nieges. The boiler formerly used for heating that building not having been in use for five years, Donaldson and some others were employed to mend it. Donaldson was working at the safety valve, right under the cistern, while every effort was being made to heat the boiler in the cellar. The foreman, who was engaged about the cistern, seeing that the water was fast rising called out to Alexander Donaldson to look out and save himself. Donaldson, and there was no fear, but the word was scarcely uttered when, like a flash of gas, the boiling water burst up out of the pipe in the cellar, scalding Alexander Donaldson, who was beneath it, so that from head to foot he was one mass of blisters. Assistance was rendered, but the poor fellow died in the Hospital, where he died on Thursday. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death was pronounced. Correspondent that it was the throwing of water into the boiling water which made it explode. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended by his friends and well wishers. He was a sober and very respectable man, and it is said Mr. Grath lost one of his best mechanics.—*Witness.*

DELICACY.

Above every other feature which adorns the female character, delicacy stands foremost within the province of good taste.—Not that delicacy which is perpetually in quest of concealing, or the adornment of which makes a merit of a blush, and suspects at the false construction its own ingenuity has put on an innocent remark. That spurious kind of delicacy is as far removed from good taste as from good feeling and good sense; but that high-minded delicacy which maintains its pure and undeviating walk alike amongst women as in the society of men; which shrinks from no necessary duty and can speak, when required, with composure and kindness, of things at which it would be ashamed indeed to smile or blush. This is the delicacy which forms so important a part of good taste, that, where it does not exist, as a natural instinct, it is taught as the first principle of good manners, and considered as the universal passport to good society.—*Mrs. Ellis.*

EARLY INFLUENCES.

There can be no greater blessing than to be born in the light and air of a cheerful, loving home. It not only secures a happy childhood—if there be health and a good constitution—but it also makes sure a virtuous and happy manhood, and a fresh, young heart in old age. I think it every parent's duty to try to make their children's childhood full of love and childhood's proper joyousness; and I never see children destitute of them through the poverty, faulty temper, or wrong notions of their parents, without a heartache. Not that all the appliances which wealth can buy are necessaries to the free and happy unfolding of childhood in body, mind and heart—quite otherwise, God be thanked! but children must at least have love inside the house, and fresh air, and good play, and some good companionship outside—otherwise young life runs the greatest danger in the world of withering, or growing stunted, or at best prematurely old and turned inward on itself.—*Dr. Oldham.*

BASHFULNESS.

A gudeman wished his son to go and court a farmer's daughter. The son was soft and bashful and did not like, through shyness, to make the first proposals. The father himself went, on a winter evening, and in course of conversation took an opportunity of breaking the ice on this subject for his saddle." The son was left to speak for himself next evening. He talked well all the evening about sheep and cattle, and before he took his departure said to the parents, with his eyes fixed on the fire-place. "Well am I gaun to get you?"

"What you?" was the immediate reply; "Oh, you that my father spak about? Ye're green."

TO LET.—There are more things to let than are placed thus. Hearts are to let every day; old hearts, young hearts, stricken hearts—all empty—all to let.

There are heads to let; to any new thing; to isms, ologies, and fads; heads without a tenant. There are hands to let; hands plump and fair; hands lean and brown; those to labor, those to love; those for rags, and those for rings. There are consciences to let; elastic, accommodating, cadutchouc; at five per cent a month, 60 per cent a year. To let on bond and mortgage, and a pound of flesh.

And so it goes from ends to ends; almost everything to let; almost everything with its price; everything in the market but griefs. *They* are never quoted; never at a premium, never to let.

EARLY RISING.

Late rising is not the habit of the very higher classes for royalty itself sets a contrary example; and we have met, before now, princes taking their ride before breakfast at 6 o'clock. The present King of Hanover we have repeatedly seen, not at that time. We have known Lord Brougham, when Chancellor, make appointments on matters of business at his private residence for eight o'clock in the morning; his own time of rising being four in the summer and half-past six in the winter. Supposing that a man rises at six instead of eight, every morning of his life, he will save in the course of forty years, twenty-nine thousand hours, which is a great accession of available time for study or business; being, in fact, a year of three years, four months, two weeks, and six days. To any person of foresight, calculation and industry, the fact will prove of sufficient temptation to effect the healthy and useful habit of early rising.—*The Mechanics' Journal.*

☞ At Hamilton an exciting public meeting has been held upon the proposal to hand over the building used for the Normal School to the military. The meeting was very noisy

THE "WORTHLESS BOOTY" OF ENGLAND.

NO STATION FOR THE "FELLOWS" MASON AND SLIDELL—THEY ARE OF NO MORE CONSEQUENCE THAN TWO NEGROES, BUT MAY ATTRACT A CROWD, LIKE TOM SAYERS.

(From the London Times, Jan. 11.)

A turn of the wheel, which the American Cabinet has managed to make as sudden as possible, brings us a new question. The four American gentlemen who have got us into our late trouble, and cost us probably a million apiece, will soon be in one of our ports. Any day and hour we may expect to hear of their arrival at Liverpool, and their journey to the metropolis. Like the rest of their countrymen, they believe themselves to be of immense importance to their cause, whatever it may be. Neither side can give England the smallest credit for understanding or wishing to understand, or having the capacity to understand, the rights of their case; and so nothing will serve them but there must be somebody always digging in our ears some details or platitudes to which the speakers attach a special value. Federalist after Federalist, Confederate after Confederate has arrived in this country in the full persuasion that if he were once permitted to occupy the attention of Lord Palmerston or Lord Russell, night and day for a fortnight, or to fill a page of the *Times* every day for that period, England would at least begin to have an inkling of the case, and would rush to the aid of the Federal or Confederate cause. These two Commissioners and their secretaries are not unlikely to think even more of their importance than other similar arrivals, owing, moreover, to their own persons the rabid anxiety of their Northern countrymen not to let them be seen or heard in this island. To the sedate English mind this ridiculous rivalry for the exclusive possession of the British ear is only an older version of what is often witnessed in our nurseries. A fearful uproar of words, screams and blows reaches the mother, who hastens to allay the tumult. When she arrives, she finds all confusion, and Master John and Master Tom each with a tale of outrages and provocations, each resolved to have the word, and afraid of nothing so much as that the other should get a hearing. The parent sees enough to be sure that both were abundantly in the wrong, but that it is impossible to adjudicate between them. The general impression in this country is that both sides in the States have acted as ill as could be, and that it is not for England to decide which of them bears the palm for insolence, outrage, treachery and folly.—However, Messrs. Mason and Slidell will not be easily persuaded but that they can throw much new light on the rupture, and on its bearings upon our interests. If we will only be so good as to shut both our eyes and our ears to every body and to everything else, and take it for Gospel all that they say, we shall at last be in a condition to form an opinion on this quarrel, and the only opinion we can possibly come to is that we must immediately recognize the Southern States, send a fleet to break up the blockade, sweep the Northern commerce off the sea, and finally assist to inaugurate Mr. Jefferson Davis in whatever city of the whole Union he would prefer for that purpose.

How, then, are we to receive these illustrious visitors? Of course, they will be stared at, and followed, and photographed, and made the subject of paragraphs. There is no help for that. Mr. Thomas Sayers cannot walk the streets with a friend, or ask the Mayor for permission to put up a booth in a market place, but the crowd immediately conclude the rough, hard-visaged, ill-favoured pair, to be the Confederate Commissioners. Messrs. Mason and Slidell, with their two secretaries, though not so handsome and graceful as their countryman Blondin, would certainly fill the Crystal Palace, if they proposed to address the visitors there on the merits of their cause. But, for the benefit of the discriminating—for the guidance of the minority that prefers at least a respectable idol, and that does not wish to throw away its confidence and applause, we may as well observe that Messrs. Mason and Slidell are about the most worthless booty it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American lion. They have long been known as the blind and habitual haters and revilers of this country. They have done more than any men to get up the insane prejudices against England which disgraces the morality and disorders the policy of the Union. The hatred of this country has been their stock in trade. On this they have earned their political livelihood and won their position, just as there are others who pander to the lower passions of humanity. A diligent use of this bad capital has made them what they are, and raised them to the rank of Commissioners. It is through their lifelong hatred and abuse of England that they come here in their present conspicuous capacity. The nation under whose flag they sought a safe passage across the Atlantic—the nation that has now treated them with all her might from that certainty of a dungeon and the chances of retaliatory murder, is that against which they have always done their best to exasperate their countrymen. Had they perished in the cell or on the scaffold, amid the triumphant yells of the multitude, memory would have suggested that their own bitter tirades had raised the storm, and that their death was only the natural and logical conclusion of their own calumnies and sophistries.

So we do sincerely hope that our countrymen will not give these fellows anything in the shape of an ovation. The civility that is due to a foe in distress is all that they can claim. We have returned them good for evil, and, sooth to say, we should be exceedingly sorry that they should ever be in a situation to choose what return they will make for the good we have now done them. They are here for their own interest in order, if possible, to drag us into their own quarrel, and, but for the unpleasant contingencies of a prison, rather disappointed, perhaps, that their detention has got provoked a new war. When they stepped on board the *Trent* they did not trouble themselves with the thought of the mischief they might be doing as unoffending neutrals; and if now, by any less perilous device, they could entangle us in the war, no doubt they would be only too happy. We trust there is no chance of their doing this, for, as impartial as the British public is on the matter, it certainly has no prejudice in favor of slavery, which, if anything, these gentlemen represent. What they and their secretaries are to do here passes our conjecture. They are, personally nothing to us. They must fix purpose, however we have gone to the very verge of a great war to remove them, that therefore they are precious in our eyes. We should have done just as much to rescue two of their own negroes, and, had that been the object of the rescue, the exploits Pompey and Cæsar would have had just the same right to favor treasonful oratio and emancipated addresses as Messrs. Mason and Slidell. So, please, British public let's have none of these things. Let the Commissioners come up quietly to town, and have their say with anybody who likely have time to listen to them. For our part, we cannot see how anything they have to tell can turn the scale of British duty and deliberation. There have been so many cases of peoples and nations establishing an actual independence, and compelling the recognition of the world, that all we have to do is what we have done before, up to the very last year. This is now a simple precedent. Our statesmen and lawyers know quite as much on the subject as Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and are in no need of their information or advice.

MR. RUSSELL ON THE SURRENDER.

Washington, Dec. 27.

Omitting all matters of detail till next post, I hasten to announce that the Government of the United States has acceded to the demand of Great Britain, and has consented to surrender Mr. Mason, Mr. Slidell, and their secretaries. This morning Mr. Seward sent to Lord Lyons a request that his Lordship would call at the State Department, and in the interview which took place Mr. Seward handed the British Minister an exceedingly voluminous note which will no doubt see the light some day in England, and informed him at the same time that the captives were at his disposal. Let us not take this act as the expression of the conviction that they were wrong in retaining their prisoners, and that the measure was an outrage, nor let us, until we know the nature of the despatch, attribute any other motives to them than the desire to do what is right. The effect in this country, when it is known, will be exceedingly great, for such a dish of humble pie cannot be taken into stomachs which have been disordered by cocktail talking without a great deal of nausea. Do not imagine that the real intelligence and worth of the people will disapprove the act. The men I allude to are the writers in the sensation press, and the bunkum orators, as well as the more violent Abolitionists, who by inveighing measures and intemperate pledges have bound themselves to oppose the concession, no matter how just it might prove to be. Doubtless, Mr. Seward in the elaborate dispatch he was written will seek to show that Great Britain has laid down some new principle in this transaction, and in swelling periods will endeavor to demonstrate that by yielding the prisoners the United States has gained some great point for herself and the world in general from Great Britain, which can never again take political offenders from neutral ships. Let it be so. The case is memorable enough and clear enough to serve as a precedent. No one can doubt that the relations of both countries would have been much more satisfactory if the Government of Washington had restored the prisoners as soon as it heard of the capture, and if all the irritating writing and speaking to which we have been treated here, and the expense, anxiety, and sense of indignity to which we were exposed in Britain, had been obviated. I fear that the wrath to come will be greater than anything yet experienced by us, and that a terrible future is in store for Great Britain, at the indefinite time when so many great things are to come to pass. The Government here, which has thus far got over its external dangers, will now have to face a tremendous ordeal. The sense of justice or right or even necessity cannot prevail over the cherished love of doing what they like among the masses. The Union can get half a million of men to fight for her, at a considerable expense, it is true, but moved in the main, let us admit, by love for the Union; but she could, I am assured, raise a million to fight against England. That is, the hate of Great Britain is at least twice as strong as the love for the Union among many millions of Americans. They will be disappointed this time. If Mason and Slidell be surrendered without any extravagant threath in the press, or without any indignation meetings, we may hope that friendly relations will be preserved for years to come, as it will be a token that in a crisis the sound sense, patriotism, and a desire to do what is demanded by justice and right predominate in the United States over the violence of popular passion. Let us stand by and see if it will be so, and let us be thankful meantime that we are spared the war which would have been forced upon us in vindication of our honor had the Government here been deaf to the voice of reason. The secret of the Government has been well kept. Mr. Seward must have enjoyed the pleasure of tantalizing Mr. Sumner and the other senators and politicians who thought to worm out his secret, for he is fond of a joke, and could not have been indifferent to the pangs of the Chairman of Foreign Relations of the Senate, who to the last persisted in believing or in stating that Great Britain had made no absolute demand which did not admit of either a deliciously long correspondence, or a delicate negociation by mediator or arbitrator. Some of my good friends of the sword who have been very fierce and belligerent will, no doubt, be difficult to appease. Men like M'Dowell, Halleck and General Scott, who appreciated the gravity of the question, have spoken of it with moderation. Some of them, indeed, have from the first maintained that the seizure was unjustifiable.—As to the officers of the navy, I must do them the justice to say that those I have met were from the first willing to surrender the Southern Commissioners, and that more than one expressed the strongest disapprobation of Capt. Wilkes' act, not withstanding that the Secretary of the Navy had highly lauded him. Mr. Wells is of the same opinion still, and submits to *"force majere."* Mr. Fox, the able and experienced Assistant Secretary of the Navy—a naval officer who has seen the world, and has raised his head above the clouds and mists which dim the vision of the indigenous American who has never stirred out of his own country—differed from his chief. There were people who went about talking and writing in the most patriotic manner about never surrendering until death or afterwards, and seeing every city in a blaze before they would surrender their prisoners. These people will now most probably go about using the same language in another sense, and declaring that it would have been better to have done all sorts of things than to have performed an act of justice, and have averted much bloodshed and misery to two kindred nations, while they at a blow destroyed the possibility of success in the contest on which they had set their hearts. The interval which has elapsed since Monday when Lord Lyons presented his note, of which he had at several previous interviews discussed the nature with Mr. Seward, was not unreasonably long, though it has given birth to a despatch which might not be characterised in the same way, and the press and the politicians were alike in the dark as to the demand of Great Britain, and the view taken of them by the Government. It was only the presence of circumstances and the unanswerable arguments founded on the state of the navy and the present position of affairs, which prevailed over the indignation of the highest persons in the State to yield the prisoners. So late as yesterday a violent speech was made in the Senate by Mr. Wade, in introducing a resolution for the correspondence arising out of the Trent affair.

NOTES ON THE CENSUS.

(From the Quebec Chronicle.)

The following neat table which shows the numerical strength of the various "nationalities" in Canada is—

Natives of Canada not of French origin	1,037,170
" of French origin	890,027
" Ireland	241,423
" England and Wales	127,429
" Scotland	111,953
" United States	64,309
" Prussia, German States, and Holland	23,855
Indians	12,717
Natives of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island	5,360
" New Brunswick	4,066
" France	3,061
" Guernsey, Jersey, and other British Islands	1,157
" Newfoundland	719
" Switzerland	698
" West Indies	669
" Sweden and Norway	580
" East Indies	353
" Russia and Poland	327
" Italy and Greece	218
" Spain and Portugal	151
" All other places	669
Born at sea	386
" at places not known	1,809
	2,506,755

Colored persons, included in the above, 11,413

The French Canadians are in a majority in the following parts of Lower Canada:—

Argenteuil,	Brome,
Compton,	Huntingdon,
Missisquoi,	Montreal,
Pontiac,	Richmond,
Sherbrook, and	Stanstead.

They are not in a majority in any county or city in Upper Canada, but they are very numerous in Prescott, Russell, Essex, and Ottawa.

Emigrants of various origins have clustered together, locally, to a considerable extent.

In Upper Canada the Irish seem to have preferred Frontenac, Hastings, Kingston, and Simcoe; the Scotch have chosen Bruce, Grey, Huron, Wellington, and Hamilton; the English have shown particular liking for Oxford, Middlesex, and London, also for Durham, and Ontario. The Germans have chosen Waterloo, and Perth.

In Lower Canada the Scotch have selected Huntingdon, the English St. John's, the Irish Ottawa, Pontiac and Quebec counties, and the Americans, as might be expected, Stanstead.

The Roman Catholic Church is in a minority in Lower Canada in

Argenteuil,	Brome,
Compton,	Huntingdon,
Missisquoi,	Richmond,
Sherbrooke, and	Stanstead.

It is in a majority in Upper Canada in Prescott and Russell.

In Glengary, Carlton, and Essex, the difference in the numbers of Roman Catholics and Protestants respectively is not large.

The professors of various creeds seem to have classed themselves quite as much with reference to locality as the people of different races.

In Upper Canada the greatest number of BibleChristians have congregated in Durham, of Jews in Oxford, of Menonists in Waterloo, of Universalists and also Quakers in Prince Edward, of Disciples in Welington, of men of no religion in Ontario, and of Mormons in Essex.

In Lower Canada the greatest number of Unitarians are in Montreal, of men of no religion in Shefford, of "Protestants" and also Quakers in Brome. There are but three Mormons in Lower Canada, of whom one resides in Huntingdon, one in Brome, and one amongst us in Quebec. There is not a Menonist or Tunker in all Lower Canada.

It is not a little curious that while there is not a single colored person in Ottawa city, the greatest number found in any place in Lower Canada (104) are in Ottawa county, close by. There are but two colored people in Quebec; in Hamilton, C. W., 62.

"COMPROMISE."

DR. BROWNSON has a vigorous article in the January number of his Quarterly, on "The Struggle of the Nation for Life." He says:—

"Let no man dare breathe the word 'compromise.' The day for compromise has gone by. The man, be he President, or Secretary, or Senator, or General, who shall propose and effect a compromise, will stand branded in history as an infamous traitor to his country and to humanity.

"We tell the President, and we desire to do so with all possible respect, that even the restoration of the Union on a policy shaped expressly to conciliate 'Ole Kentuck," or the slaveholding interest of any of the border states, would now, if possible, not be worth effecting. Why was he elected to the Presidency. Why have we of the loyal states placed him in his present elevated position? No man better than himself knows that we voted for him at the risk of civil war and the dissolution of the Union, because we were determined that the slave interest should no longer shape the policy and govern the councils of the nation. It was this determination on the part of the freemen of the East, the, North, and the West that took Mr. Lincoln from his lawoffice and made him President. He was not elected to serve slavery, nor to abolish slavery; but he was elected to emancipate the Administration and the republic itself from the domination of the slave interest; and we protest, therefore, in the name of those who elected him, against the perpetuation of that domination, even though confined to the slave interest of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. Slavery may or may not continue to exist, but we insist that the Government shall cease to be administered in its interests or under its dictation.

"We have resolved that our Government shall be emancipated, whatever becomes of slavery and its worshipers. This is what we beg the Administration to bear in mind. We should be glad to believe that the President has not forgotten it, and that he is prepared to assert his own independence of the slave-power, and that of the Government, for we tell him never will there and never can there be a reunion of the separated states under the domination of the slave interest."

THE GRAND TRUNK.

WASTINGS FOLLOWED WATERLOO.

The County Councils are speaking out plainly against the proposed subsidy to the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. Geo. Benjamin, M. P. P. in Warden of the County of Hastings, but neither he nor any of his party ventured to defend the grant. The Belleville *Chronicle* reports the proceedings as follows:—

"Mr. FLINT said he had a most [illegible] he wished to read. He had not intended any one to second it, and he did not know whether it could stand with the approval of the Council; he would read it, however.—That this Council send to Parliament petitions praying upon their [illegible] this year, to declare that in their opinion no further aid at present should be granted by the Government of Canada to the Grand Trunk Railway, and that his Honor the Warden do bring the views of this Council under the notice of the Government and the Legislature by memorial, signed by the Warden on behalf of this Council, when the House meets for despatch of business."

"Mr. WOOD seconded the motion with a great deal of pleasure.

"The motion was then adopted without division."

We wonder whether, after this, Mr. Benjamin will venture to vote a new subsidy to the Grand Trunk.—*Globe.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—Mr Irvine.
For Sale—R Stenson.
Strayed—R Brown.
The Scottish American Journal Prospectus.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1862

CAPT. MAURY ON THE AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

It is rarely the case that a history of the causes of the American Revolution, is heard from the South—nine-tenths of our information as to the true state of American matters come from the North, which is all on one side.

Since the outbreak, we do not remember of coming across so detailed and rational an account of the causes which led to the outbreak, from a Southern point of view, as that furnished by Captain Maury in his letter to Rear-Admiral Fitzroy, which has been published in the English papers. It has created a considerable share of interest from the causes assigned for the course pursued by the Secessionists as well as from the reputation of the writer, as a scientific and public man. He informs the Admiral that so soon as his native State, Virginia, had, "in the exercise of her high prerogative, withdrawn from the Federal Union, and called upon her sons to rally around her he could not, he did not, hesitate to obey the call and hasten to her relief."

He at once resigns his connection with the Federal Government, turns his back upon the observatory at Washington—which he quits with a "tear furrowing his cheek." This took place on the 29th of April last. He then bent his steps toward his native State, "once more a free citizen of Virginia," where he has aided to the best of his ability to defend the State from the the incursion of the "Yankees."

The extreme length of his letter prevents our transferring it to our columns, so we must content ourselves with noticing the principal points touched on by this celebrated patriot. He commences by stating that when the 13 colonies were separated from Great Britain each one was separately acknowledged and recognized as a free sovereign and independent State. That when these States formed the Federal Union they did not renounce their sovereignty—they merely delegated a portion of it, to be used by the trustee or agent—called the Federal Union, for certain fixed and definite purposes and for no other—that when Virginia entered the Union she accompanied it by an Act, stating definitely her right to withdraw from it at will—basing this right upon the principle that the people being the source of power, in delegating it the and that consequently no right or power could be abridged or cancelled by the body people could recall that power at pleasure—enjoying such delegated powers. This Act also declared that by no authority of the United States could the essential rights of the liberty of conscience and of the press, be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified. He thus alludes to the causes of the severance of the Union. "But the real difficulty and the causes out of which it has sprung, are old and deep seated. They are partly physical, partly industrial, partly social, and partly political: they have been cumulative. The physical consists in the fact that the North being a manufacturing people, and the South an agricultural, the individual interests of each require the advocacy of very different measures of political economy. Thus the South, having the raw material to dispose advocated the free admission of manufactured goods from abroad. Whilst the North depending largely upon manufactures for its prosperity, favored a protective tariff for its manufactures. Portions of the North found forming very unprofitable, and attention is turned to the sea—this also proving unprofitable, induced the application to Congress for assistance to catch fish, urging as a reason that the fishing business fostered a sort of school for seamen which must be beneficial to the Government in the event of a war. A bounty was paid out of the public treasury annually, on American caught fish, which kept others from the market, and this tax coming chiefly, as Captain Maury affirms, out of the Agricultural industry at the South, constitutes grievance No. 1.

Captain Maury says that the war of 1812 was undertaken to protect Northern interests, and to vindicate the commercial rights of New England. With the parade there arose a school of protectionists who advocate the interests of New England's workshops, and the high tariff put on articles of foreign manufacture, had to be paid by the self-sustaining South. This is grievance No. 2.

Washington had warned the American people (as Captain Maury asserts) against the danger of dividing the country geographically into sections. And for two generations the Administration had acted upon the advice. But the Yankees, about 30 years ago getting rich and inflated, were determined to overthrow the policy heretofore pursued, of having a slave and a free State united together into the Union. Having in an unoccupied quantity of wild lands they formed the plan of bringing it largely into the market and inducing the grants from Europe to come over and occupy it—declaring at the same time that Southerners settling there would have their slaves confiscated, and so by an act of the sovereign people disposing of the public lands in such immense quantities, and its rapid settlement by hordes of foreigners, the slave States lost their balance in the Union, and their prestige with same. Whilst the number of slave and free States remained equal, the Southerners considered that in the Senate at all events they possessed an effectual check to Northern rapacity. With the progress of population and increase of free States as was manifested in last November election, perished their last hope of fair play from the Union. And they anxiously enquire what part have we in the Union or inheritance in Abraham Lincoln?—to your tents O Southerners. The cry is taken up by South Carolina, and rolls along till 13 States reiterate it. The policy of landsettling by freemen, and forbidding the introduction of slaves in new territory forms grievance No. 3, and may safely be termed the gravamen—the chief cause of the Secession. Captain Maury has a fling at President Lincoln for his suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*—muzzling the press and abridging the freedom of speech, and above all for his plunging the country into a war, murdering Southern citizens, burning their houses and wasting their substance. He shows the righteousness of the Southern cause, its superiority in the calibre of its soldiers—as well as the objects for which they are fighting—the resources at command, and the ability they possess to defend themselves against Northern invasion, and closes his letter by an allusion to the State of Pennsylvania, from its geographical position and facilities if it will but join the Southern Confederacy, nothing would prevent it becoming the Birminghams, the Sheffields, and Liverpools of the South. Such a course would not only open up a prospect of future greatness and prosperity, but would enable that State to escape its share of the tax consequent upon the war at the North amounting to $500,000,000.

Whatever may be the legal opinion of the right of Secession, Captain Maury, in common with his Southern friends, holds it as an undoubted right. A question so largely acknowledged and acted upon, at the same time so persistently denied, may safely be considered as not settled yet.

☞ We observe from our exchanges that the Government has sent writs to the Sheriffs of Counties where the municipalities therein have been defaulters in the amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund, and quite a number are in this unenviable position. The balance due by this Municipality was consolidated by the act of last session, and the Commissioners not being able to dispose of the Debentures, took steps at once and raised the money and had it deposited in time to save legal enforcement. Peterborough has never repudiated its debts, and we think we are safe in saying it never will. Some time ago an envenomed scribbler, not one hundred miles away, sent a statement abroad that the Town of Peterborough, owing to the stagnation of the lumber trade consequent upon the American war, was upon the brink of ruin. Such a report was as false as it was malicious, and any person from a distance stopping with us but for a few days, could at any period since have rebutted it. At present though feeling the effects of a curtailment of business with the Americans, we can bear a favourable comparison with any Town in Canada of its size for the amount of general business done in it and the circulation of cash—not treasury notes or shin plasters, but notes of specie paying Banks, and gold and silver as well. Our credit stands deservedly high, and we mistake much the calibre of our leading men if they are not determined to maintain its character for promptly meeting its engagements and for its solvability.

Most of our saw-mill men are getting out logs, and there are quite a number making square timber in the rear townships, which timber must find its way past our Town. Our markets are well supplied and our farmers get a ready sale for all their produce. Prices, it is true, are not high, but equally good, if not better than any locality similarly situated. Our volunteers are punctual in their attendance on drill, and are learning fast. Our grist-mills are busy manufacturing flour. Our splendid river flows on towards the ocean as it has done for centuries, and we congratulate ourselves as having a "goodly heritage among the nations."

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, 3rd Feb., 1862.

Council met. His Worship the Mayor presiding.

Present—Messrs. Chamberlen, Hughes, Reid, Dickson, Stevenson, Toole, Maloney, Ryan and Bradfield.

The Mayor stated to the Council that on the 23rd of last month the Sheriff had served a writ upon the Town Treasurer for the balance (some £600) due to the Municipal Loan Fund, which amount had been consolidated. The Commissioners had raised the amount and paid it in, and it was deposited to the credit of the Receiver General on the 22nd ultimo, and that the Treasurer had the Receiver General's receipt for the amount due on the 25th January.

Applications from Robert Stenson, for Inspector of Licenses, and from R. T. Brookes, for Inspector of Buildings, were referred to the Committee on appointments to office.

A petition from Patrick Phelan, asking the Council for assistance was referred to the Committee on Charities.

An account from A. E. Baker, for $8 75c was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Finance Committee reported recommending payment of several accounts, and stating that the account of Wm. Cumming had been laid over for further consideration.

A motion to re-consider the appointment of the Standing Committees was lost.

On motion of Mr Bradfield, seconded by Mr Stevenson, it was ordered that the sum of $20 be placed in the hands of the Mayor for distribution in Charities.

The Council then adjourned till Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

COMMENDABLE GENEROSITY.—At a social Congregational meeting held in the First Presbyterian Church; Peterborough, on Monday evening last, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Roger, brought up the case of Mrs. Baptie, of Smith, whose daughter was so frightfully mangled in an accident, by her clothes coming in contact with a threshing machine, some time ago. The unfortunate young woman is still living, but her life is despaired of. Her mother has struggled on, with stinted resources, for their subsistence, but public assistance is now necessary for their further support. A collection was taken up, and over $60 was subscribed by persons present. Such generosity is truly commendable.

FROM NORTH MONAGHAN.

During the evenings of Monday and Tuesday the Town Hall was turned into a laboratory, with Professor Kent presiding, who lectured under the auspices of the Intellectual Improvement Society. His first lecture on Electricity and Galvanism was accompanied with numerous experiments made by a Double Acting Electric Machine with Leyden Battery and Bell. His second lecture was on Chemistry, with experiments by means of the air pump, burning iron, steel, &c., in oxygen gas, light produced thereby, with numerous other experiments, which occupied upwards of two hours. His lectures gave the greatest satisfaction, and for the first time an opportunity was offered many of seeing exemplified those principles so frequently brought under their notice both in the School-room and at the Town Hall.

Mr. Kent's method of lecturing is clear and easy of comprehension. To the great amusement of the audience a balloon ascension was exhibited at the termination of the last lecture.

☞ Spring Wheat is selling in Lindsay at 3s 9d per bushel; Fall Wheat from 4s to 4s 3d. Messrs Clarkson & Dundas are the principal buyers.

☞ CHORAL SOCIETY.—We are requested to announce that a meeting of the Choral Society will be held in their usual place of meeting, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

THE FIELD BATTERY.

At the meeting on Saturday the following gentlemen were nominated as officers: Messrs. Travers, Wickham, Hall, R. Taylor, Geo. Eason, Capt. Sutherland, and M. Clementi.

Messrs Hulme and Gilbert were nominated, but declined.

The gentlemen elected were
G N Travers, Esq—1st Lieutenant.
James Hall, jr., " —2nd "
H Wickham, " —3rd "

DRILL.

36 of the officers and men of the Battery met for drill on Tuesday evening. It was the first time most of the men had ever been in the ranks. Colonel Haultain and Sergeant Lance—two well-qualified officers—gave the instructions.

The nights of meeting have been changed: Tuesdays and Thursdays are now appointed. After drill to-night the question of uniform will come up for consideration.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

We learn that a shocking accident occurred in the Township of Dummer last week. David Quinlan had been taking a load of straw from one place to another, when on coming to where he wished to empty the load he carelessly threw off the pitch-fork, which struck the ground and rebounded, prongs forward, entering the body of Quinlan. At last accounts his life was despaired of. This is another sad consequence of the careless use of dangerous implements.—Many accidents have happened before in the same way, yet persons will daily expose themselves to the great danger. Caution is almost useless, for little heed is taken of it.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

We are requested to remind the public that the Anniversary Tea Meeting of the Peterboro Baptist Church and Sabbath School will be held this (Thursday) evening, at 6¼ o'clock. Rev John Alexander, of Brantford, Rev H. Lloyd, of Whitby, and several of the resident ministers, will address the meeting.

Also, that on Sabbath next two sermons will be preached by Rev Mr Alexander, at 10½ a. m., and 6 p. m.

THE GENESEE FARMER.—The February number of this well-known agricultural journal is received. As we have often said before the *Farmer* is the cheapest and one of the very best agricultural and horticultural papers published. It costs only 50 cents a year, and we see by this number that the publisher offers some exceedingly liberal premiums to all who subscribe for the paper at this time. Specimen copies of the paper are sent free to all applicants. Address JOSEPH HARRIS, Rochester, N. Y.

THE ROYAL ADELPHI DRAMATIC TROUPE

Closed a season of eleven days here, on Tuesday evening. No entertainment has ever had such success in this Town before, and nothing of the kind has ever better deserved it. It is unnecessary for us to say anything further than we have said as to the character of the Company. They are superior *artists*, and the manager, Mr. Keller, is a gentleman.

We believe it is the intention of the Company to again visit this place for a stay of two or three days on their return from Lindsay, whether they have gone.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—In the last number of your valuable paper a Statement, from Thomas White, Jr., Treasurer to the Board of School Trustees for the Town of Peterboro', for 1861, which gives no satisfactory statement in detail. Please can you inform the Ratepayers how the business is conducted in the School Board, and you will confer a favor by so doing on a majority of the Ratepayers.

A RATEPAYER.

February 6th, 1862.

[If our correspondent will state more explicity what he means we will answer. We suppose "A Ratepayer," in common with other rate-payers, wonders how it is that there is an allowance for Secretary's salary made, when the law expressly forbids that officer receiving any remuneration for his services, while he is a member of the Board. —ED. EX.]

....The Montreal *Pilot* of Wednesday evening says:—"Travelling by rail and otherwise is very bad both to the east and west of Montreal. The Grand Trunk is daily behind time, and we understand that the breakage of wheels and other iron works is very serious. The Lachine Railway had a breakdown this morning, and the first train due here at 9 a. m., only reached the Bonaventure terminus at half-past 11. We understand that other roads are not better off."

[illegible] to Prince Albert will soon be starting at Longford, Shropshire and Staffordshire.

"LAWFUL GOVERNMENTS" AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—My friend C. S. D. is out upon me in your last issue for opposing his views on Governments, and considers that the views which I hold are unsound, untenable, and contrary to Scripture. On the other hand, I consider your correspondent precisely in that position which he thinks I am in; and I am strengthened in this conviction from his last communication, and my feelings after reading it were those of regret that a person so well versed and read in Scripture and History should hold opinions so adverse to the Word of God. It would not be a difficult matter to go over *seratim* C. S D.'s proposition and refute them, along with the writers he quoted from, who express, as he says, his own views; but this would take up too much of your space, and render the discussion too tedious to be profitable. I shall therefore confine my observations to a few general heads, and propound a few queries for C. S. D. to answer. In my former communication I intimated that I considered no authority of any value to prove what is the nature of that Government to which we are enjoined to render obedience to but the Bible, and in reading C. S. D.'s reply I was pleased to find that he set out determined to "disprove from the Bible alone the Scripturality of my principal position." He commences well; quotes a number of passages that proves the "Scripturality" of my position. In one place he makes a quotation as follows: "Holiness becometh 'his institution' for ever."—referring by the words he supplies to the institution of Government. Surely C. S. D. is aware that but among one people who a theocracy ever established and that people though highly favored, were not satisfied with that form of Government, and clamoured long and loud for a king, so as to be like other nations; and a king they got, but with their king they often rebelled against the legitimate ruler, and so reaped the penalty. The quotation is from the Psalms, and has nothing to do with human Governments. It is as follows: "Holiness becometh thy house, O Lord, for ever."—By endeavoring to prove that holiness becomes the Governments to whom allegiance alone is due, he has defeated his object entirely, and the character of the Government, or nature of the power he fancies demanding obedience, is such that is nowhere to be found. It is certain that no such powers existed when the commands were given to obey them. The author of the Christian religion taught all men to "render to Cæsar the things that were Cæsar's;" his apostles invariably taught the same, and the numerous passages quoted by C. S. D. all go to prove the duty of Christians yielding obedience to the powers that *were*. They spoke in the present tense of the then reigning tyrants—persecuting magistrates; they nowhere left it to individual opinion or choice as to what form of Government they should obey, or what oppose. They, despite of C. S. D. and his false reasoning, as well as that of the authors he quotes, were to yield passive obedience to the powers then over them, not only for wrath but for conscience sake. There is only one exception to this general rule, and that is when the rulers enter the pale of conscience; then they are to be disobeyed, even to the sacrifice of life itself. When the apostles were commanded not to teach or preach any more in the name of Jesus, they replied: "Whether it be right to harken unto you more than unto God, judge ye." In all other cases Christians are to submit. Look at Paul when exhorting slaves: "Be obedient unto your masters, rendering service unto them as unto the Lord. Art thou a servant, (slave) care not for it; but if thou mayest be free, use it rather." When Christians were persecuted in one city their divine master exhorted them to flee into another; no where does He or His Apostles enjoin obedience only to "moral" Governments; such Governments were not to be found. Will C. S. D. say that our Government is such a Government as he terms "God's moral ordinance"? What does he say of that hateful statute enforcing church rates from dissenters in England? What of the wicked war with China, because the Chinese refused payment for an article forced upon them in defiance of their own laws? To say nothing more of many doings of our Government that will not bear scrutiny by the standard of Divine truth. And the oth r country which C. S. D. admits is an ordinance of God—the Northern States of America—just let us step across the lines and fancy ourselves citizens. We know that the liberty of speech and of the press are birthrights of Americans. Where are they now? Has not the Government exercised its powers to suppress all papers that dare express a sentiment contrary to it and in favor of the South. These inalienable rights are nowhere enjoyed in the Federal States. And with such a tyrannical arbitrary rule, equal only to that of Austria, would my friend acknowledge that this Government was an ordinance of God? Would he call that a holy Government which so systematically during this war has set God's command to observe the Sabbath day at naught, or the other "lawful" Government who in anticipation only of war openly disregarded the same command. I should like very much if C. S. D. would name this Governments that he thinks Christians are bound to obey. He has mentioned two; he surely will include more as the ordinance of God. Which are they? If not, the missionaries who instruct their converts must teach them to obey and pray only for those that are "God's moral institutions." Does my friend want to be reminded that this world is all wrong in its moral machinery—that the Saviour came to restore it by bringing men to obey God—that He has said, "My Kingdom is not of this world,"—and even in His House, in His Church, have not His people manifested a spirit unworthy of their Great Master. No Government such as C. S. D. and his authors imagine has existed or will exist, till the millennium comes; and consequently, there can be no possibility of fairly setting aside the Apostolic injunction of obedience to the powers that be, nor of evading the fact that the powers *that be are ordained of God; there is no power but of God:*" Therefore, if you are under a power you do not like, leave it if you can; if not, obey it in all civil matters,—pray for it, and do all you can as a good citizen to improve it. The passages quoted by C. S. D. from the Bible prove, positively, the duty of obedience to the powers *there* in existence, and a positive statement that such powers *were of God*, and *ordained by God*. I take my stand here; my case is already made out; I adhere to the teachings and practices of the first teachers of Christianity If they are wrong and not to be understood as they wrote upon this point, they may not be studied upon other points. If C. S. D. maintains the contrary still, he must prove his case, which he has not yet done,—not by drawing upon his own imagination, or from the lore of sisters, but from the unerring standard of Divine truth. I fear, Mr. Editor, your patience against the more of the Southern spirit of [illegible] than they in dreams of.

ALLANDALE UNION HALL.

MR. EDITOR:—Knowing that your columns are always ready to give space for anything interesting, I write you these few lines.

At our annual School Meeting for the year 1861 a rate-payer objected to the School-house being used on Sundays as a place of Religious Worship, saying it was an imposition on the public so to use it. Seeing the prospect before us of being deprived of hearing the Word of God explained in this village, our worthy neighbor Wm. Wood, sr., (who is ever ready to lend a helping hand to his fellow men) started a subscription list, which in a short time amounted to a considerable sum towards a new hall, for the purpose of religious and social meetings. I need scarcely add that the object was successful beyond expectation. A building was erected, of which Allandale may well be proud.

The hall, after being completed, and called by the name of Union Hall (very appropriately) was opened for public worship on Sunday, 26th ult., by Rev. Mr. Fowler preaching in the morning, Rev. Mr. Andrews in the afternoon, and Rev. Mr. Carrol in the evening. At each of these services the building was well filled.

On the following morning the villagers were all on the more making preparations for a Soiree intended to be held that evening in the basement or lower story of the hall,—the upper part having been set apart for religious worship. As the evening drew near a large number of visitors arrived from all directions, and as on other occasions there was no scarcity of the fair sex to add pleasure to the social company. When the hour arrived over 300 persons partook of the good things provided, three tables having to be set, before all were accommodated. After the repast the gathering met in the upper room, where Thos. Short, Esq., occupied the chair. The chairman was supported on the right by Col. Haultain, M. P. P., and on the left by the Revs Messrs Andrews and Gilmor.

The addresses from the above-named gentlemen were highly interesting, as well as in some instances amusing, and the enjoyment was rendered complete by the introduction of several beautiful and appropriate selections of music at intervals. At a late hour the meeting was brought to a close, every one expressing their gratification at what had taken place.

On the following day the school and other children were entertained at a Tea Meeting in the same building, and owing to the liberality and good management with which the whole affair had been conducted, a right good cheer was also in store for them, and there seemed to be no lack of pleasure among the juveniles.

Thus closed the opening of Union Hall, an event long to be remembered by those who were present.

It may be as well perhaps to state that the lower portion of the building is now being occupied four evenings in the week for drill instructions under the superintendence of Mr. Blake, who I am happy to state uses every exertion for the advancement of his men. The men are progressing favorably.

Fearing I have taken up too much of your space already, I will subscribe myself,

yours truly,

ONE PRESENT.

Allandale, Feb. 3, 1862.

For the Examiner.

ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Mr. EDITOR:—In consequence of the Town Hall being occupied by commedians, the meeting previously announced to take place there, on the first instant, was held in the large room over the Toronto Bank.

Sheriff Hall occupied the

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ANGLO SAXON."

Portland, Me., Jan. 30.

The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool on the 16th, via Queenstown, 17th inst., arrived here at 10.45, this morning. Her dates are five days later than those already received.

The steamship Teutonia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th instant.

It was rumored that the rebel steamer Nashville had been sold to English shipowners. The Tuscarora continued to blockade her.

Flour had declined 6d to 1s. Wheat declined 1d to 2d. Corn easier. Market closed steady and with an upward tendency for wheat. Provisions quiet. Consols for money 93¼.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The financial writers in the English journals indulged in all sorts of gloomy forbodings for America, under the suspension of specie payments. Some argue that the issue of inconvertible paper may be expected to render the country more than ever a prey to social disorganization and jobbery.

The steamer Adelaide, from Cork, with a regiment on board for Canada, had put back to Plymouth Sound from stress of weather.

The frigate Warrior was expected at Plymouth in a day or two on her way to the North American station.

But little business was doing at Lloyd's in war risks.

There was continued activity in all the departments of the Portsmouth dock yard.

The Federal gunboat Tuscarora and the rebel steamer Nashville remained in *statu quo* at Southampton. It was stated that the Tuscarora's movement in leaving her moorings on the 13th inst., was to prevent the Nashville from getting under way for twenty-four hours.

It was understood that the Tuscarora's orders were never to loose sight of the Nashville—to blockade her in Southampton, and if she should leave to chase her as long as she is at sea.

In addition to the frigate Dauntless, the war steamer Argus has been placed at the mouth of the Southampton docks to watch the movements of the two vessels.

A report said that the Nashville had been sold to an English ship owner.

The London *Times* says mercantile letters from New York represent that the cry for promoting insurrection among the slaves was gaining force, and looking at the threatened horrors, whispers were at length heard of a wish that, for the sake of humanity, European intervention might be found practicable.

Additional correspondence had been published in regard to the Trent affair, including Lord John Russell's reply to Mr. Seward's despatch, dated Jan. 12. It expresses much satisfaction at the conclusion arrived at by the Washington Government, which it considers most favourable to the maintenance of most friendly relations.—The English Government, however, differ from Mr. Seward in some of his conclusions, and as it may lead to a better understanding on several points of international law, Lord John Russell proposes in a few days to write another despatch on the subject. In the meantime, he says, it is desirable that the commanders of United States cruisers shall be instructed not to repeat acts for which the British Government will have to ask redress and which the United States Government cannot undertake to justify.

Lord Lyons is thanked for his discretion, etc.

Several members of Parliament had been addressing their constituents, and of course America was the main topic.

Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a speech at Leith. He was friendly towards America, and hoped the concession of the American Government would be conceived in a very generous spirit. He thought the North had undertaken a task which would prove too much for them.

Mr. Gilpin, of Northampton, declared that the lack of sympathy with the North was because the North had not identified themselves with the first principle of their constitution which declares that all men were born free and equal. But he believed the question had now become slavery for freedom. He called on England to hesitate before they directly or indirectly sanction a premature and an unnecessary acknowledgment of the South.

Lord Henley at the same meeting uttered similar sentiments. He said they must not think of their pockets. In order to get cotton they must not go to war and defend the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Bernard Hope took rather opposite ground. He believed if the Southern Confederacy established its independence it would lead to an amelioration of the slaves.

Mason and Slidell had been expected by the Americs, and a good deal of interest was felt as to the reception they would get at Liverpool. Various expedients were adopted to secure anything but a flattering one.

There has been no reply to the strictures on the Stone Blockade of Charleston.

Some correspondence has been produced showing that Great Britain contemplated the same thing in 1806 towards Bologne harbour.

The extra workmen at the dockyards will be discharged at the end of the financial year.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA."

New York, Jan. 31.

The Royal Mail Steamship Africa, which sailed from Liverpool at 9.30 on the 18th inst., and Queenstown on the 19th, arrived here at 9 a. m.

The Commissioners of Customs received orders to permit the free exportation of all articles against which a prohibition was recently issued.

It is reported that Earl Russell, in a response to a memorial from the Liverpool ship owners' association, relative to the stone blockade of Charleston, said he had sent dispatches in December warning the American Government against the ill feeling the proceeding would engender, and that it would lead to the opinion that the reconstruction of the Union was considered hopeless. After this design was carried out he sent another dispatch, expressing strong hopes that it would not be repeated elsewhere. It is rumored that the French and other governments were taking similar steps.

The *Morning Post* rejoices at the general condemnation of the act, and says that it is rousing the European Governments to a common sense of indignation, and asks why more forbearance is shown to America than was the case when Belgium was conquered, particularly as Holland was made guilty of the barbarities committed by the Washington Cabinet.

The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says the Cabinet Council, yesterday, unanimously resolved to maintain the blockade of the North.

The *Daily News* in reviewing Mr. Seward's Trent despatch, says that, although it contains much that is questionable in law, its main positions are certainly based on acknowledged legal principles.

There is more diplomatic correspondence published, including a letter from Mr. Seward to the Secretary of the Navy, condemning in strong terms the capture of the British schooner James Campbell which was taken into New York with the British flag flying under that of the United States flag, and there is another note condemning the act of an American Commander in extracting an oath from three British seamen, captured for breach of blockade, that they would not undertake similar proceedings again. The seamen are relieved from the obligations of the oath.

It is reported that when Mr. Dayton submitted the names of twenty or thirty Americans to M. Thouvenal, for presentation to the Emperor on New Year's Day, the latter inquired as to the character of the Americans. Mr. Dayton replied that they were all eligible for presentation to the President of the United States. The result was that no Americans were presented at the Emperor's reception.

The Bourse is advanced to 69f. 50c.

In the Italian Parliament there was an interesting debate on the Roman question. Ricasoli said the destinies of Italy were ripening.

Two American Missionaries, Parker and Holmes, were massacred by Chinese rebels near Chefoo.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Richardson, Spence & Co., report Flour rather firmer, but still difficult to sell at Tuesday's reduction; quotated at 24s. to 32s. Wheat in good consumptive and speculative demand, at an advance of 1d to 3d on Tuesday's rates; red western 10s 10d to 11s 4d; southern 12s 4d to 12s 6d; white western 12s 6d to 12s 9d; southern 13s to 13s 3d. Corn firmer and closed with an advancing tendency. Pork 2s 6d to 5s decline. Lard nominal. Sugars quiet, but steady. London Breadstuffs under heavy arrivals of foreign, difficult to sell except at reduction 2s to 3s; wheat 6d to 1s. Flour without material change.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

London, January 19.

The *Observer* suggests the expediency of an intervention of France and England between the Federals and Confederates, and says that such an act would be approved of by the whole world.

The Persia was at Liverpool on the 18th and the Niagara at Queenstown on the 19th.

The Spanish Government having ordered the Sumter to leave Cadiz, she has gone to Gibraltar.

PARIS, Jan. 19.

The *Journal des Debats* thinks that Lord Palmerston's intentions towards the United States are not pacific.

The *Temps*, in announcing Mason and Slidell's expected arrival at Havre, says that no obstacle will be offered for the fulfilment of their mission to France and England, that they will be allowed to plead for the recognition of the South.

The *Press* says that the French Government will receive neither Mason nor Slidell, nor any other Southern Commissioner.

The *Pays* says that the Government of Ecuador requested the mediation of England in Peru. England accepted the office.

The *Independence Belge* says that France will assume the initiative in the remonstrance against the blockade of the Southern ports England will only afford her moral support.

It is reported that fresh negociations have been opened between Austria and Hungary.

Garibaldi refused to accept the Presidency of the National Society of Providements.

The *Monitour* says that the number of partizans in England for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy is increasing.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.

Breadstuffs firm. Corn tending upward. Provisions dull.

Consols for money 93 to 93¼.

THE TRENT CASE.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

"Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, "Foreign Office, Jan. 11.

"My Lord,—In my despatch to you of the 30th of November, after informing you of the circumstance which had occurred in relation to the capture of the four persons taken from on board the Trent, I stated to you that it then appeared it certain individuals had been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral Power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law. I concluded by directing you, in case the reparation which her Majesty's Government expected to receive should not be offered by Mr. Seward, to propose to the Minister to make such redress as alone would satisfy the British nation, namely,—first, the liberation of the four gentlemen taken from on board the Trent, and their delivery to your Lordship in order that they might again be placed under British protection; secondly, a suitable apology for the aggression which had been committed. I received yesterday your despatch of the 27th ult., enclosing a note to you from Mr Seward, which is in substance the answer to my despatch of the 30th of November. Proceeding at once to the main points in discussion between us,—Her Majesty's Government have carefully examined how far Mr. Seward's note and the conduct it announces complies satisfactorily with the two proposals I have recited. With regard to the first, viz., the liberation of the prisoners with a view of their being again placed under British protection, I find that the note concludes by stating that the prisoners will be cheerfully liberated, and by calling upon your Lordship to indicate a time and place for restoring them. No condition of any kind is coupled with the liberation of the prisoners. With regard to the suitable apology which the British Government had a right to expect, I find that the Government of the United States distinctly and unequivocally declares that no directions had been given to Capt. Wilkes or to any other naval officer to arrest the four persons named, or any of them, on the Trent, or on any other British vessel, or any other neutral vessel, at the place where it occurred or elsewhere. I find further that the Secretary of State expressly forbears to justify the particular act of which Her Majesty's Government complained. If the United States Government had alleged that although Captain Wilkes had no previous instructions for that purpose, he was right in capturing the persons and the four prisoners, and in thereby thus detaining the Trent on board his own vessel, he (the other claim thereby) into a place of the United States, the Government which had then sanctioned the proceedings of Captain Wilkes would have become responsible for the original violence and insult of the act. But Mr. Seward contents himself with stating that what has happened has been simply an inadvertency, consisting in a departure by a naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule uncertainly established, and probably, by the parties concerned either imperfectly understood or entirely unknown. The Secretary of State goes on to affirm that for this error the British Government has a right to expect the same reparation which the United States, as an independent State, should expect from Great Britain, or from any other friendly nation in a similar place. Her Majesty's Government having carefully taken into their consideration, the liberation of the prisoners, the delivery of them into your hands, and the explanations to which I have just referred, I have arrived at the conclusion that they constitute the reparation which Her Majesty and the British Nation had a right to expect. It gives her Majesty's government great satisfaction to be enabled to arrive at a conclusion favorable to the maintenance of the most friendly relations between the two nations. I need not discuss the modifications in my statement of facts which Mr. Seward says he has derived from the reports of officers of his government. I cannot conclude however, without adverting shortly to the discussions which Mr. Seward has raised upon points not prominently brought into question in my despatch of the 30th November. I there objected on the part of Her Majesty's government to that which Captain Wilkes had done. Mr. Seward, in his answer, points out what he conceives Capt. Wilkes might have done without violating the law of nations. It is not necessary that I should here discuss in detail the five questions ably argued by the Secretary of State, but it is necessary that I should say that Her Majesty's government differ from Mr. Seward in some of the conclusions at which he has arrived, and it may lead to a better understanding between the two nations on several points of International Law, which may during the present contest or at some future time be brought into question, that I should state to you for communication to the Secretary of State wherein those differences consist. I hope to do so in a few days. In the mean time it will be desirable that the Commanders of the United States cruisers should be instructed not to repeat acts for which the British Government will have to ask for redress and which the United States Government cannot undertake to justify.

You will read and give a copy of this despatch to the Secretary of State.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

SPRING ASSIZES, 1862.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Richards.

Brockville,.....Tuesday, 8th April.
Perth.....Tuesday, 15th April.
Cornwall,.....Tuesday, 21st April.
Ottawa,.....Tuesday, 29th April.
L'Original,.....Wednesday, 7th May.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Burns.

Whitby,.....Monday, 25th March.
Peterborough,.....Monday, 31st March.
Cobourg,.....Tuesday, 8th April.
Belleville,.....Tuesday, 22nd April.
Picton,.....Tuesday, 6th May.
Kingston,.....Tuesday, 9th May.

HOME CIRCUIT.

The Hon Mr Chief Justice Draper.

Milton.....Wednesday, 12th March.
Barrie.....Monday, 17th March
Welland.....Tuesday, 25th March
Hamilton.....Monday, 31st March
Niagara.....Monday, 5th May
Owen Sound..Tuesday, 13th May.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Robinson.

Stratford.....Thursday, 13th March.
Guelph.....Wednesday, 18th March.
Berlin.....Wednesday, 26th March.
Brantford.....Wednesday, 2nd April.
Woodstock.....Monday, 21st April.
Simcoe.....Tuesday, 29th April.
Cayuga.....Tuesday, 6th March.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Hon. Mr. Justice MLean.

Sarnia.....Tuesday, 18th March.
London.....Wednesday, 19th March.
St. Thomas.....Tuesday, 1st April.
Chatham.....Tuesday, 8th April.
Sandwich.....Tuesday, 15th April.
Goderich.....Tuesday, 22nd April.

TORONTO AND COUNTIES OF YORK AND PEEL.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Hagarty.

County of the City of Toronto, Wednesday, 12th March.

United Counties of York and Peel, Monday, 14th April.

Birth.

At Springville, C. W., on the 2nd inst., the wife of the Rev. Wm. Blain, of a daughter.

Died.

At Asbournham, on the 22nd ult., Euphemia Margaret, second daughter of D. Sutherland, Esq., aged 3 years and 11 months.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, February 6, 1862.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₱ brl.....	4	50	4	5 00
Wheat ₱ bush, fall.....	0	85	0	90
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.....	0	80	0	85
Barley ₱ bush.....	0	35	0	45
Oats "	0	20	0	30
Peas "	0	40	0	45
Potatoes	0	25	0	30
Pork ₱ cwt.....	3	50	4	00
Beef ₱ cwt.....	3	00	4	00
Butter ₱ lb.....	0	10	0	12
Hay ₱ ton.....	5	00	6	00
Hides ₱ cwt	4	00	5	00
Wood ₱ per cord	1	50	3	00

WM. ARNOT, *Market Clerk.*

TORONTO MARKETS.

Monday, February 3, 1862.

Fall Wheat $1 a $1 08.
Spring Wheat 82c a 85c.
Barley 52c a 54c.
Oats 32 c a 34c.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

MY interest in Lots No. 1 and 2, corner of Hunter and Water Streets. There is 92 feet on Hunter Street, and 60 feet on Water St. There are 17 years of the Lease to expire. If not sold by Private Sale will be put up at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Saturday, February 22nd.

For further particulars apply to

R. STENSON, Lessee.

Peterboro, February 1st, 1862. 6

NOTICE.

MR. IRVINE, Agent for Map of Canada by Mr. Chapin, Bonsey & Co., of Toronto, begs to inform subscribers he has for the same first receipts for payment will be given in Mr. Stenson's store, Peterboro, every day from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m.

Peterboro, Feb. 6, 1862.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

of School accounts of the Grammar and Common School, of the Town of Peterborough.

THOS. WHITE, Jr., Treasurer.

January 1. Balance on hand,.....	$ 224.34	Paid Salaries on acc't. 1860,.....	$ 344.11
Gram. School Gov't. Grant,	445.00	Do Do. 1861,.....	2967.32
Common School do.	258.80	On acc't Firewood, ...	119.43
Balance Building Fund from Town, ...	478.00	Furniture, Stoves, &c,.....	460.21
On acc't. assessment 1861, 1600.00		Building acc't, ...	268.79
Fees from School, ...	904.74	Promissory Notes.....	3450.00
Discounts,.....	827.62	Miscellaneous, ...	149.59
From County Council on acc't. Grammar School,	12.70	Incidentals paid by Head Master,.....	98.31
		Balance due Treasurer, ...	4.08
		Balance to credit of Board,.....	149.97
	$9849.00		$9849.00

To Balance, Dec. 31st, 1861, $149.97

The undersigned auditors of School accounts having examined the above Abstract, and compared with the detailed statement for which vouchers were produced, certify to its correctness.

WILLIAM EASTLAND, CHARLES CAMERON, } Auditors.

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber's farm, lot No. 7, in the 9th Concession Douro, about 3 months ago

THREE STEERS --all red.

AND

ONE HEIFER,--also all red.

Any person knowing the whereabouts of said animals, and who will leave such information as will lead to their recovery at the store of Mr. Templeton Brown, Peterboro, or with the subscriber, will be suitably rewarded.

ALSO,—STRAYED, into my premises about three months ago,

ONE STEER,--all red.

The owner may have it by proving property and paying expenses.

ROBERT BROWN.

Douro, February 3, 1862. 6

PROSPECTUS OF THE "Scottish American Journal."

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF SCOTCHMEN IN AMERICA, AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF SCOTTISH LITERATURE AND NEWS.

FIFTH YEAR.

ON January 2nd, 1862, was commenced a new volume (V.) of the *Scottish American Journal*; and in future the numbers issued between the first and last days of each year will constitute a complete volume, of convenient size for binding; and each number will contain a most entertaining and instructive repertory of reading matter, calculated to interest all readers of British origin. The *Scottish American Journal*, though decidedly international in its constant efforts to promote peace and prosperity between the people of Great Britain and America, is yet emphatically Scottish in its copious records of all events occurring in Scotland that can be regarded of the least interest to natives of that country residing in America; and to this "news from home" is added, weekly a summary of general intelligence from England, Ireland, and other parts of the world.

A distinguishing feature of the *Scottish American Journal* is its regular re-publication—*verbatim et literatim*—of the "leading articles" of the prominent British newspapers and other periodicals upon the most important topics of the day. This feature is a unique one, and has been found very acceptable to the people of British North America, as it supplies a long needed desideratum in the Provinces. In reference to the "editorials" of the *Scottish American Journal*, it is a significant fact that the British press frequently acknowledges their intrinsic truth and force by copiously extracting from our columns and declaring that the *Scottish American Journal* is the most able and interesting paper published in America. A concise weekly summary is also given of the principal items of American news, and a similar narrative of events transpiring in the various British Provinces, the latter feature supplying a deficiency which was felt in several of the Provinces for intelligence as to what was transpiring in other parts of the British possessions.

In the forthcoming volume of the *Scottish American Journal* increased space will be devoted to the literary department in the publication of serial tales and sketches, vividly illustrating the customs, habits, sentiments and general characteristics of the people of Scotland each tale emanating from the pen of an author of celebrity. As hereofore, particular care will be exercised in the choice of original poetry, composed by writers of acknowledged genius and purity of thought, resident here or abroad. The first number of the new volume contained the commencements of a deeply interesting tale, entitled

THE LIEUTENANT & HIS SON.

This tale will prove to be one of the most interesting ever published, and will be appreciated by all classes of readers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Single copies (each).....5cts
One copy for one year,.....$2 50

CLUB RATES:

Five copies,.....$10 00
Twelve Copies,.....$20 00
Twenty-five Copies,.....$40 00

Specimen copies sent gratis.

Subscribers in the Provinces may remit their subscriptions in Provincial money. Odd change in Provincial Post Office stamps.

Copies forwarded to Europe per mail, United States postage paid, for $3, or 13s. sterling, per annum.

Subscriptions for the current year are now being received, and should be forwarded without delay to

A. M. STEWART, No. 31, Park-row, New York.

February 5, 1862. 6

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by Book or Note account will please call and settle forthwith, as all accounts not settled BEFORE THE 15TH FEBRUARY, will be put in suit for collection. The subscriber is determined to straighten all his affairs before removing.

ANDREW ROSS.

Peterboro, Jan. 28, 1861. 5

LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.

WARD & CADWELL.

REMOVAL.

MONTREAL CHEAP

CASH STORE.

GEORGE STREET,

JOHN CAMPBELL,

WOULD inform his customers and the public that he has Removed

To Mr. Dickson's Brick Block,

on George Street, third door from the corner of Hunter Street, where he will as formerly keep a general assortment of Goods, comprising in part

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,
Indian Moccasins,
Cloth,
Tweeds,
Factory Cotton,
Striped Cotton,
Prints, Plaids,
Delaines,
Fur Caps,

Buckskin Mitts and Gloves,

BATTING, WADDING, &c.

GROCERIES, &C.

The whole will be sold at a small advance from the Cash or exchange.

Remember the place,—Third door from the corner, in Mr. Dickson's Brick Block, Corner Store, opposite Mr. Kemp's Hardware, Peterboro.

January 28, 1862.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. Ward & Cadwell

WOULD intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that in consequence of the late fire their Bakery and Confectionary Establishment is Removed to Cluxton's New Buildings, George St., where they will be happy to meet their numerous friends and customers. In their establishment will be found a good assortment of

CONFECTIONERIES,

SUCH AS

Candies, Plain and Fancy,

PASTRY AND CAKES,

Common & Ornamented,

BREAD, BISCUITS,

LUNCHES, &c.,

Fresh every day, as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly attended to.

☞ Private families supplied with bread at their residences in any part of the Town.

Remember the place,—

WARD & CADWELL, Cluxton's Block, George Street.

Peterboro, Jan. 30, 1862. 5

FINE AMERICAN CHEESE.

For Sale at WARD & CADWELL'S.

STRAYED.

INTO my farm, 22nd lot, 5th Con. Emily, about four months ago,

TWO 2 YEAR OLD HEIFERS

The owner may have them by proving property, and paying expenses.

WM. BOATS.

Emily, Jan. 29, 1862. 5

REMOVAL!

R. HAMILTON

HAS REMOVED HIS HARDWARE

BUSINESS, TO THE

NEW STORE IN DIXON'S BLOCK,

OPPOSITE KEMPT'S MEDICAL HALL.

Peterborough, January 8th, 1862. 2

FRESH OYSTERS,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

WANTED!

200,000 BUSHELS

of Fall and Spring

WHEAT.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Jan. 28, 1862.

VALUABLE

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE,

In the Town of Peterboro'.

BEING Lot No. 3, on the South side of Hunter Street, containing one half acre.

The above valuable property will be laid out in 4 lots, and offered for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION

On Wednesday, 9th day of April next,

AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

Terms of payment,—¼ down at the time of sale, and the balance secured by mortgage at one and two years, with interest.

SALE ON THE PREMISES.

For further particulars apply to William Eastland, Esq., or to

EDWARD DODD, Esq., Proprietor, Port Hope.

January 28, 1862 5

STRAYED.

A STEER ABOUT 2 YEARS OLD

CAME into my premises some time ago The owner is requested to prove property pay expenses, and take away the Steer.

ROBT. RENFREW.

Blythe Mills, Smith, Jan. 30, 1862. 5

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED

TO THE

New Store, Cluxton's Block,

GEORGE STREET,

next door to Messrs. Ogilvy & Hood, where he will sell Boots and Shoes, at a very small advance from cost, for cash. His stock consists of every variety of style the market requires.

J. B. BISBEE.

January 15, 1863. 3

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of the surrounding townships, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS

THE

BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GRAIN

Merchantable Wheat!

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLAVIN.

N. B.—There are hand proceedings for wheat.

Peterboro', Jan. 15, 1862. 12

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—R. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET, *Secretary & Treas.*

JOSEPH R WALTON, *Agent*, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL...£1,000,000,Stg.—INVESTED IN CANADA...$300,000.

SPCIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES insuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [5 years] profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Losses settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency,—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861. JOS. R. WALTON, Agent. 45

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO', OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

HeadOffice - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malc. Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Augus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

A. R. WALTON, Agent. Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at the various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance COMPANY.

Double Assurance System without Profits!

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY. PREMIUM FOR £100. INCREASING TO £200.

	£. s. d.
16	2 10 5
17	2 11 7
18	2 12 9
19	2 14 0
20	2 15 4
21	2 16 8
22	2 18 2
23	2 19 8
24	3 1 3
25	3 2 10
26	3 4 7
27	3 6 4
28	3 8 2
29	3 10 0
30	3 11 10
31	3 13 8
32	3 15 7
33	3 17 8
34	3 19 10
35	4 2 2
36	4 4 7
37	4 7 0
38	4 9 8
39	4 12 3
40	4 15 1
41	4 17 7
42	5 0 2
43	5 3 9
44	5 7 6
45	5 8 5

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £160, gradually increasing until he arrives at 55 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,--Place D'armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH R. WALTON, *Agent*, Peterboro.

January 23, 1862. 4

REMOVAL!

WM. MERCER & BRO'S

ON account of the fire on Thursday night have Removed their business to the

LARGE ROOMS

IN THE STORE OF MR. JOHN CAMPBELL, on HUNTER STREET, next door to McKellar & Cameron's, where they will remain till they obtain a suitable store.

Wm. M. & Bro's will, as heretofore, be prepared to execute orders for all articles in their trade.

GENTLEMEN'S

CLOTHING

of every description made to order in the latest, styles, on Moderate terms.

Peterborough, January 9th, 1862. 2

NEW

LINE OF STAGES.

A STAGE will leave Stewartia (Rice Lake) on

Tuesdays and Fridays.

until further notice, at 6½ a. m., for Peterboro', returning at 4 p. m. same day.

☞ Fare to and from Peterboro, $2.50.

GEO. EVANS, Proprietor.

Stewartia, Jan. 27, 1862. 4

COFFEE! COFFEE!

FRESH Ground Coffee 5c. per pound, 6 cts one pound for 25.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

CASH WANTED.

R. B. McDOUGALL

Begs to announce that he has just received a nice stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

A very large stock of

OVER AND UNDER COATS,

PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

THE MILLINERY SHOW ROOM

Is well supplied with the newest styles of Ladies' Mantles and Capes, every style and price of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets.

VELVET BONNETS FOR $1.25 AND UPWARDS.

Millinery made to order.

N. B.—All persons indebted either by Note or Book account are requested to call and settle immediately, otherwise their accounts will be handed over for collection.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterborough, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

CHEAP GOODS!!

The subscriber has bought a large stock

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods

at auction in Montreal at about one half their real value, and now offers them for sale at prices that will defy competition.

The Goods saved from the late Fire will be sold at 25 per cent less than first cost!

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET

BARGAINS!

A LARGE STOCK OF

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

suitable for the winter season on hand. This Clothing is made up on the premises, not imported, Cheap for Cash.

☞ Garments made to order.

An experienced Cutter is employed in connection with the establishment.

The way to secure all these advantages buy your Dry Goods and Clothing at

R. A. McNABB'S

Next door North of Alex. Stewart's Tin store GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

Dec. 4th, 1861 49-3m.

DOW'S CELEBRATED

PALE INDIA ALE

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

☞ Decidedly the best ever made in Canada!!

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro' Dec. 17, 1861. 51

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A LARGE variety of excellent Port & Sherry Wines, Champagne, Pale & Dark Brandies, Hollands Gin, Booth's Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Irish and Scotch, Toddy, Old Rye and plain Whiskies, at the lowest possible prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 18, 1861. 51

FINNAN HADDIES.

McEWAN'S celebrated Finnan Haddies for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL, Hentborn's Building, Hunter Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HUGH T. EVANS,

IN RETURNING thanks to his customers and the public for past favors, begs to state that he has lately received a new stock of

STONE AND MARBLE,

which he is prepared to manufacture into

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

at prices CHEAPER than any other establishment in Canada! for Cash or approved credit.

H. T. EVANS,

Old stand, foot of Smithtown Hill.

Peterborough, Dec. 23, 1861. 52

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between Stevenson & Hastie, Carpenters, in the village of Keene, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said company are to lodge them with William Hastie for settlement, on or before the 1st of March, 1862.

By order,

STEVENSON & HASTIE.

All persons indebted to the said company are requested to settle their accounts on or before the 1st of March, 1862, to the undersigned, who will now carry on the business.

WILLIAM HASTIE.

January 8, 1862. 3

WAR DECLARED

AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

GEORGE MITCHELL,

HAS REMOVED to the commodious store in Dickson's Block, opposite Kempt's drug store, and is prepared to sell his large stock of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS

at Prices Reduced, in view of the possible declaration of war. In addition to the usual stock

THERE IS

GOOD AMERICAN CHEESE,

APPLES in variety,

Bread, Biscuits and Crackers, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, &c., and, in fact, everything necessary for the table and the household.

KINGSTON ALE,

IN DRAUGHT AND BOTTLE.

Orders may be left for Calcutt's Beer & Ale. Filled Casks always on hand.

FRESH

BAKERS' & BREWERS' YEAST

for sale every day.

GEO. MITCHELL.

Remember the place,—George Street, near the corner of Hunter Street.

Peterborough, December 26, 1861. 52-4in.

STRAYED.

INTO my premises, Lot No. 8, 6th Concession Douro, on or about the 20th December,

A SHEEP.

The owner is required to prove property, pay expenses, and take the animal away.

CHARLES FARLEY.

Douro, Jan. 15, 1862. 3

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby notifies existing Agreement between Augustus and Duncan Cadenhead, under the name and style of A. & D. Cadenhead, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts and accounts owing will be paid to D. Cadenhead, who will continue the business.

AUGUSTUS CADENHEAD.
DUNCAN CADENHEAD.

Peterboro, Jan. 23, 1862. 4-3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by Book or Note account, will please call and settle immediately, as all accounts not settled before the 1st March, 1862, will be put in suit for collection.

ANDREW ROSS.

Peterboro, Jan. 28, 1861. 5

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Education for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of May. 1862,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARD, *Secretary.*

Peterboro' Dec. 18, 1861. 51

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND WEAVING LOOM.

A GOOD second-hand Weaving Loom for sale. There are four yards, and 1 pair of heddles in the loom. Apply at this Office.

Peterboro', Dec. 16, 1861. 51

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, in the 15th Concession, and east half of Lot No. 4, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Harvey. Apply to

JAMES GRIEVE, Commercial Hotel, Bridgenorth.

Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.

JAMES GRIEVE, Bridgenorth.

Dec. 3, 1861. 49

Ferguson & Mitchell,

Beg to call the attention of the public to their well-assorted stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, BRUSHES, &c.,

which they will sell

☞ VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, ☜

or on approved credit.

All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited. Shop on Hunter Street, Peterborough.

STRAYED,

INTO the premises of the subscriber, Ashburnham, about one month ago,

Two dark red Steers,

raising two year old. The owner may have the Steers by proving property and paying expenses.

JOHN KELLY.

Ashburnham, Dec. 30th, 1861.

ROYAL

HORSE INFIRMARY.

McDONALD STREET, PETERBORO'

W. KEITH, M. R. C. V

Agricultural

CALVING.

The following extract from a Prize Essay on the "Rearing of Calves," by [illegible] published in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, (Eng.) is appropriate to the season:

"The wealth and condition of the cow is [illegible] greatly influenced by the quantity of milk [illegible] secreted, and the [illegible] produced by the first milking after calving. Colostrum, or first milk, is more purgative than that of any subsequent period, and is therefore better suited to the wants of the young animal. Besides, the udder and teats, which have become distended and hard during the latter months of pregnancy, are relaxed and softened by the first milking, and the calf can suck more easily. Colostrum is therefore the natural food of the young animal, and should be allowed to it for at least three days after birth. Nature has provided it for this purpose, and it is not to be supposed that she has done so without a wise object. Its aperient quality is evidently intended to clear away the meconium, or first excrement of the young animal, which is of a very tenacious nature, and which, if not removed, would cause great pain and inconvenience. Besides, the first milk is more nutritious than that which is secreted afterwards, and is therefore better suited to the weak digestive organs of the young animal. Lastly, it is probable that the first milk is more stimulating

SCOBLE'S PATENT.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1862.

Volume VII.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 7.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning, at the office of the undersigned,

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	3s
Each subsequent insertion	1s
Six to ten lines, first insertion	6s
Each subsequent insertion	1s
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	7½
Each subsequent insertion, "	1½

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

J. B. HISBEL,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law Master Extraordinary in Chancery Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (south) to Thompson's Store, George St. Peterborough. 15

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's, George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3d, 1861.

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c Keene

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block George Street, Peterborough. 18

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861.

JAMES W. FITZGERALD,
(LATE FITZGERALD & DRENNAN.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—in Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

ALEX. McNEIL.
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Township of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 17, 1861. 48

H. IRVINE,
CONVEYANCER.
OFFICE,—In Heathorn's Block, Hunter Street 2 doors above Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store
Peterboro, Nov. 1 1861. 47

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterb

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.
THIS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made one accordingly; there have been completed the present large number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to the guests. The whole of the beds have, at great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the comfort, THE ALBION is to say the least of it, still continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half House in Canada.

PORK. PORK!
TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS!
200 BARRELS OF CHOICE
MESS PORK!
For Sale Low for Cash.
ROBERT COCHRANE.

SMITH & SCO
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's 4

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 6th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	7.30 a. m.
" Millbrook "	9.05 a. m.
" Fraserville "	9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	9.50 a. m

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at	2.35 p. m.
" Fraserville "	2.55 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	4.55. p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!
Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling
IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., with claimants. A Catalogue of the heirs and names of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 60 cents in United States stamps, or two for $. Old claims must be presented at once. References:—A. K. Hill, Boston; J. Burnham, Chief of Police, Haverhill Address W. W. S. ORBETON & Co., Box 250, Post Office, Boston, Mass. 3

WANTED.
A GOOD STEADY PLOUGHMAN AND general Farm hand may find permanent employment on application to
GEO. ESSON,
Lot 21, 4th Con., Otonabee
12, 1861. 37.

New Store! New Stock!
HOPKINS & DONNELLY
HAVING Removed to their New Store on Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's Grocery Store and having lately made considerable
ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK
OF
Harness and Saddlery!
will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand.
☞ PRICES MODERATE, and Goods of the best material.
Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 50

DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident in their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861. 49

NOTICE.
DR. D. PENTLAND,
BEGS to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the support extended to him during the last 3 years, and begs to intimate that he has formed a co-partnership with Dr. D. G. Callender, and will ever be happy to meet his customers and the public at our rooms, over the Fur Store, Scott's Buildings Corners of George and Simcoe Streets.
Peterboro, Dec. 3, 1861. 49

NOTICE.
Dr. F. G. Callende,
WITH great pleasure returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons in Peterboro' and vicinity for the liberal support he has received during the last 15 years and would also state that he has entered into Partnership with Dr. D. Pentland, and trusts that by strict attention to business will merit a continuance of the favor.
Rooms in Scott's Block, his old stand
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861.

PETERBOROUGH
ROOM PAPER DEPOT.
NEWEST AND CHOICEST PATTERNS.
ROBERT STEVENSON,
(Sherbrooke Street,—nearly opposite the Waverley House,) offers his large stock of
PAPER-HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS,
BORDERS,
WINDOW-BLINDS,
&c., &c., &c.,
COMPRISING
OVER 20,000 Pieces!
all at Great Reduction from the former trade prices, for Cash.
ALSO A STOCK OF
PAINT BRUSHES
Varnishes,
Oils,
Paints,
Window Glass,
Stencils Patterns,
&c., &c., &c.

Poetry.

A SKATING SONG.

On long, long nights of winter,
Upon our inland seas,
Our flashing skat-steel rivals
The swiftness of the breeze;
Once more our course we venture
On the rapid gliding keel,
And proudly sweep our mickey deep,
With many a curve and wheel.
Hurrah for the flashing, forward dashing,
Clearly ringing steel.

We need no gas nor parlor,
Stars for our lamp suffice;
Our canopy is the Heaven blue,
Bent round the glassy ice.
Hurrah for the brave old Norsemen!
Hurrah for the steel shod keel!
O'er the deep we skim, till shores grow dim,
Then a homeward course we wheel,
Hurrah for the flashing, forward dashing,
Clearly ringing steel!

Steel for the sturdy warrior,
Steel for the editor's pen,
The pioneer's axe in the forest,
The plo-share in the glen.
But hurrah for the steel of the skaters;
Hurrah for the Joy we feel!
When our skates are glancing, like a vessel dancing,
With a wave-dividing keel!
Hurrah for the flashing, forward dashing,
Clearly ringing steel!

The Widow's Trial.

During the wanderings of my earlier days in Europe, I visited the ancient city of Hereford, a place remarkable for its picturesque beauty, its order-loving and intelligent people, and its numerous charitable institutions, established and endowed by the benevolent, centuries ago. It is adorned by many ancient and sacred edifices. It can also boast of being the birth-place of the famous actor, David Garrick. With what feeling of curiosity I gazed upon the house in which this great English Roscius first appeared on the stage of life. There is a strange imaginary halo which Fancy weaves around even inanimate objects, when connected with genius.

I had just finished a survey of the fine old cathedral——one of those magnificent, stupendous structures, which stand as monuments of the architectural skill of past ages, when I was informed that the assize term had just commenced in the County Court, so I concluded to vary my recreation by passing an hour there. To a student of human nature, a criminal court affords much matter for reflection; he can there mark the varied shades of character. I entered the court and took my place among the spectators. The preliminaries incidental to the opening of the court were passed through, and the first prisoner on the calendar was called to appear at the bar. The crier called in a stentorian voice, "Silence in Court!" when a poor, wretched-looking woman appeared, moving toward the rail, which her trembling hands grasped for support. After a moment or two, she raised her eyes imploringly towards the Judge, Baron Williams, and in a tremulous voice exclaimed—

"Oh, my lord, be merciful to me, for the sake of my poor children!"

Never have I beheld a more pitiful picture of misery, poverty and despair, than that poor woman presented, as she stood there scantily attired in worn-out widow's habiliments. Sorrow had plowed on her brow deep lines of care, and

"Sharp misery had worn her to the bone."

There she stood, arraigned before one of the highest functionaries of the crown, charged with the terrible crime of taking a little milk to satisfy the craving of her children!

The prisoner, it appeared, was a poor widow, with five small children depending on her for bread, aided only by a small pittance allowed by the parish. About ten o'clock on a certain night she was met by the principal witness against her, a farm servant, she held in her hand a small pail containing milk, and was crossing a stile in close proximity to a field, wherein were a number of milk cows belonging to the master of the servant referred to, who, concluding that she had been feloniously milking those cows, arrested her, and, in spite of all her entreaties and prayers, hurried her into the presence of the indignant farmer, who was deaf to all her cries for mercy. In his opinion the majesty of the law should be vindicated. She was soon ushered before a "capon-lined" Justice of the Peace, to whom she made a confession in the following words:

"I may as well tell the truth; I did milk a drop of milk for my children. Forgive me,—and oh! for God's sake, let me go home to my poor, hungry little ones!

But the farmer was inexorable, and the poor creature was ruthlessly dragged to the village lock-up, and on the following morning was conveyed to the county jail, a distance of twenty miles, where she had lain incarcerated for four long, dreary months. The children had been taken charge of by the parochial authorities, and the poor mother had not been permitted to see one of them during the period of her confinement.

Her trial commenced, and notwithstanding her confession before the justice, she pleaded "Not Guilty."

The first witness was the solid, sleek-looking servant, who gave his evidence with so much emphasis and air of importance as if aiding in the conviction of some terrible desperado.

Then followed the corpulent, ruddy farmer who had never felt the pangs of hunger, and probably believed it to be a fable, and the word a mere abstract term, "signifying nothing."

Next appeared the Justice, with his self-important gravity. He testified to the prisoner's confession. The case appeared to be clearly made out against the poor woman, who stood trembling with fear and dread of any further imprisonment.

"Have you any counsel engaged?" asked the judge, in a gentle tone.

"No, my lord," she replied sobbing, "I am friendless."

At the moment, a noble-looking man—Sergeant Talfourd, I think him!—rose up.

"My lord," said he, "I will undertake the prisoner's defence."

I confess I was at a loss to conceive how he could undertake a case so clearly proved, coupled with the confession, but the shrewd sagacity of the talented lawyer enabled him to penetrate deeper.

"Let the witness be called," he said with calm dignity.

The rustic soon appeared on the stand.

"Now tell me, on your oath," said the counsel, 'were there not other milk cows, the property of other farmers, in fields adjoining that belonging to your master?"

"Can you swear that the prisoner milked your master's cows."

"I think she did?"

"Can you swear she did?"

"I cannot, because I didn't see her do it."

"That will do," said the lawyer, with a smile; then turning to the jury, he delivered one of the finest impromptu, forensic speeches I have ever heard. What eloquence! What pathos! How he dilated on the sufferings of the prisoner—her long, gloomy incarceration—her separation from her children—the anguish she must have felt—the temptations in poverty, and the need of charity. His pathos touched the hearts of all present; even the Judge was moved to tears.

Then followed a scathing denunciation of the heartless farmer, who quailed and blanched beneath the burning words.

"I could not," exclaimed the orator, "repress my indignation—and I believe that every Christian man in the Court feels indignant at one of the most heartless cases of inhumanity which has ever come under my notice, and I thank God for this opportunity of pleading in behalf of this poor widow, and vindicating the credit of humanity and the honor of my country. To settle the legal bearing of the question but little need be said. The evidence is a failure and you cannot convict the prisoner—I defy you to do it! Her confession amounted to nothing. She did not say she milked the plaintiff's cows, nor can he prove that she did? Thanking you for your patience, gentlemen, I leave the case in your hands, believing you will perform your duty by acquitting the prisoner.

The counsel sat down with a look of triumph, while the court resounded with spontaneous applause. The judge, in his charge indorsed the counsel's argument, and the jury, without hesitation, pronounced their verdict—

"Not Guilty?"

Never shall I forget the joy that was portrayed on that care-worn face at the sound of those cheering words.

"You are acquitted, my poor woman, but be careful whose cows you milk in future," said the Judge, evidently pleased at the result.

On leaving the dock, she turned her eyes towards the noble-hearted man who had so eloquently defended her.

"God bless him!" she exclaimed.

"Aye, God bless him!" responded several voices among the spectators, who moved to greet the poor widow with sympathy and congratulations.

A subscription was forthwith made, and a handsome sum was put into the hands of the poor woman who hurried home with a glad, grateful and yearning heart to find and embrace her dear little ones.

A BRIEF ROMANCE.

During the vogue of Bulwer's "Paul Clifton," there appeared quite a number of romances written in the same spirit, in which rascality was delineated as united with exquisite sensibility and chivalrous sense of honor. But the mags of the great metropolis, meantime, were not idle, and one of them hit off the popular mania in the following capital sketch:

"It was the gentle hour of gloaming.—The beautiful Isabel had left her parental cot for an evening ramble. Through a green lane, redolent with honeysuckles, she bent her way to an antique wooden bridge, crossing a rivulet that murmured beneath the baronial towers, distant some half a mile from her humble, but not less happy dwelling. A mendicant who was leaning over the bridge, rose as she approached, and in a horse voice, solicited alms. Isabel had left her purse at home, or the appeal to her gentle bosom would not, perhaps, have been in vain. There was truth in the protestation that she had nothing for the man, but he could not believe it; and as she hurried to escape his importunity, he followed her with the accelerated step and heightened voice so characteristic of the determined and professional beggar. At this juncture a youth, emerging from behind a gnarled oak, and armed with a substantial walking cane, suddenly placed himself between the maiden and the vagabond, authoritatively ordering him to go about his business. The fellow grumbling sulkily obeyed. The young man, taking off his hat, respectfully made an offer to escort Isabel home, and discourteous were gratefully accepted. He was tall and dark, wearing a profusion of sabre ringlets, with moustache and a turf. The moon, which was rising over the neighboring castle tower, beamed full upon his aquiline nose, and was reflected in the lustre of his dark eye.

"Beautiful moon!" he exclaimed, "for ages on ages on this turbulent world hast thou shone down, tranquil and serene as now. And thou wilt shine on, in those unchangeable calmness, on hopes as yet unformed, on griefs untelt, on unimagined fears. Thou, oh, moon! smilest on the quiet graves, thou wilt one day smile as peacefully on us, when we are laid in the earth, and all our cares are forgotten. Is it not so?"

"Oh, yes!" answered Isabel, with much emotion.

"The youth heard a long-drawn sigh.

"'This a strange meeting,' he observed, after a pause. 'A few minutes more and we part—perhaps forever. In the meantime, may I entreat a trifling favor, which would render me extremely happy?"

"Really, sir, I—that is—very extraordinary—I could not, indeed!" stammered Isabel, blushing with an intensity actually visible in the moon-light.

"Suffer me to unpack that—fine time,"—the stranger already had—"that delicate hand, and the burden—how that delicate hand escapes from its fetters as if by magic! and then Scotland, although retaining her own customs, laws and ecclesiastical system has been, whether in peace or in war, as it were, the right hand of England.

The two countries, in their imperial relation as Great Britain, have known no separate interest or separate feelings, and Scotchmen who have gone abroad have exercised the most powerful influence in prompting love for the old country.

The Irishmen, on the other hand, notwithstanding long centuries of forcible "assimilation," in spite of a parchment Union and religious "emancipation" say, in spite of modern toleration and unbounded material liberality, still feels that he is one of a conquered people; and the fire of hatred engendered by that circumstance and former oppression, burns in the deep recesses of his heart of hearts. He clings to an antiquated and foreign creed; he is turbulent and disloyal at home, and when he goes abroad he goes as a missionary of hatred, to plant in the American States, and even in our own colonies, the poison tree of hatred to Britain and British institutions. That this does not apply to all Irishmen, I frankly and gladly admit; but it is one of the keys to the "American Difficulty;" and thus I have answered my friend's remarks upon that subject, and the value of Scotland's struggles for national and religious freedom.

SCOTUS.

A HUMBUG EXPOSED.

(*From the Present Messenger.*)

The press of Canada are continually exposing some new humbug in the shape of lottery swindles; and yet every week or two another comes to light. Now people must be very credulous to send money to entire strangers, not engaged in a reputable calling; and yet there must be many who do so, and in this manner encourage these swindlers in their nefarious proceedings, else they would soon change their mode of living, because it would not pay. During the past week we received a letter from "Hugh Montgomery & Co., Rockingham Hall, Plaistow, N. H.," inclosing six tickets in a scheme, said to be the "second regular monthly," but which we presume may be the hundredth "scheme" of villainy which the enterprising proprietors have started. The prospectus announces 14,000 gifts; 28,000 tickets, $2 each; "odd or even; a gift for every other ticket;" which enigmatic saying may be understood in any manner you choose.

The following extract from the circular accompanying the tickets, will show in what manner they manage to entrap the unwary:

DEAR SIR,—Thinking that you might like to try your own luck, or that you might dispose of a few tickets for our "Grand Social Levee," to take place at Rockingham Hall, Plaistow, N. H., Wednesday, February 5, 1862, we take the liberty to forward to your address, six tickets, and constitute you an agent for selling the same.

Tickets are $2 each, but we sell our agents six tickets for $10, twelve tickets for $20 and so on. If you sell this package and want more, please to order them.

All tickets remaining unsold in the hands of Agents, together with the money of those sold, must be mailed to our address, on or before the day of distribution. No tickets will be cashed in any case whatever, if the money is not mailed to us, on or before that day. This rule applies to all Agents, and must be strictly adhered to. It is not necessary that letters containing remittances should reach us on the day of distribution, but they should be mailed at the Agent's Post Office, on or before that day."

Now as they pretend to issue just 28,000 tickets at $2 each, and divide 56,000 dollars among ticket-holders, we wonder who is at the loss of the $12, which our six tickets represent? For we can assure the enterprising gentlemen that we shall neither "dispose of them," nor "pass them into the hands of some responsible friend;" for two of them are already "posted" in our sanctum as a warning to the credulous, and the others were used by our "devil" in lighting the fires of the "office!" We charge nothing for this notice; so we hope Messrs Montgomery & Co. won't conclude these tickets are paid for therewith, and send us the capital prize of $5,000!

....A man named Alexander, a resident in Lindsay, had his leg broken on Monday morning last, by his foot slipping while he was engaged in playfully wrestling with an acquaintance at the Railway Station.

....The Norfolk *Reformer* says:—"We are informed that the Rev. W. Ryerson, M. P. P. for Brant, is prostrated by sickness of a nature so tedious that his medical advisers have no hope of his being able to undertake a journey to Quebec to attend to his Parliamentary duties in the coming session."

....The Buffalo *Express* of Wednesday says: The most disastrous fire that our city has suffered from this winter occurred yesterday morning. In consequence of its ravages we have lost our noble St. James Hall, and one of the finest buildings in Buffalo, the St. James Hotel, has been sadly injured and defaced. The fire was discovered by a watchman, about two o'clock in the morning, appearing in the enclosed alley, or court, between the Hall and the Hotel. It and been kindled by an incendiary, in three separate places. In a basement water closet, in a pile of shavings in the alley, and in contact with some woodwork at the furthermost end of the same.

FIRE IN CAMDEN.—We learn that a fire occurred in Camden last Thursday evening by which the livery stable, kept by Mr P. Reagan, was destroyed. An unfortunate woman who had taken up quarters for midnight in the hay-loft, is supposed to have fired the premises, probably by accident—In the conflagration, the wretched woman was burned to death. Three horses perished in the flames. There was no insurance on the building or horses.

SCOTTISH NATIONALITY.

THE IRISH ELEMENT IN AMERICA.

We take pleasure in re-publishing the accompanying letter, addressed to the editor of the *Glasgow Herald* believing it lets daylight into a subject, which, though well understood by Scotsmen in general, is greatly misapprehended by people of other nationalities throughout America:

SIR,—Apropos of the American difficulty, and Professor Blackie's lecture upon Scottish National History and Character, how does it happen that we hear so little of the real fundamental causes of that antagonism which is so constantly cropping out in American society toward the "mother country?" Walking home with a friend from a lecture, less possessed than I am with Scottish "prejudices" (as home ideas are so generally termed now-a-days), he took occasion to express some doubts about the supposed value of the struggles referred to in the lecture as maintained by our ancestors for national, and what he choose to term *ecclesiastical* freedom—After all, my friend was disposed to think there was much to be said in favour of Edward Longstank's idea of a union of the island, even by force, and a subsequent unity in matters of religion; and against the antagonism that had so long characterized the two kingdoms, and still marked their ecclesiastical positions.

At the same time my companion expressed himself sorely puzzled to account for the apparent feeling of Americans towards Great Britain. He could not suppose that the temporary contest for independence could have produced a sentiment so permanent as to counterbalance the effect of original sympathies, a common language and literature, the constant influx of British emigrants, and such obvious mutual material interests. Whence, then, came the bitterness which had characterized the conduct of the Northern Americans in connection with this Trent affair? My friend has not with reference to such a subject, studied history, etc etc, or God's dealings with nations sufficiently.

I venture to answer, in substance that while all such questions possessed a variety of aspects, there was in this case one which dominated all others. That if England had succeeded in subjugating Scotland by force of arms, the Scottish people would, at the era of the Reformation, have to a certainty remained Popish. That, as it was, Ireland had, for centuries, been "England's difficulty," and, in the case supposed England would have had another "difficulty" nearer home, and just so much worse as the thistle is more trenchant than the shamrock—that, in short, the subjugation of Scotland would have ruined England; and these Islands would, perhaps, in all probability, long ago, after bloody intestine struggles, have become provinces of France or Spain. I pointed out how England and Scotland, united with the loyal portion of Ireland, had become great and powerful and free; but that, at the same time, the law of retribution had not failed—that England, and through her, Scotland were suffering the consequences of England's "Irish conquest" in former days. No doubt, centuries of subjugation and oppression were now being atoned for by just modern laws and civil liberties. But it was the Irish element in American society which created that undying hostility, by which my friend was so puzzled.

Stepping into my library, I turned his attention to a speech delivered by the Earl of Elgin, at Stirling, on the 24th of June, 1860, in which this remarkable passage appears:

"If time permitted I would undertake to show that it is owing to the successful struggle carried on under Wallace and Bruce, that the Union between Scotland and England has not only been honorable to the former country, but profitable to the latter. And a comparison of the results which have attended the connection between England and Scotland and England and Ireland, will go very far to show how little a nation gains in forcing its own foreign institutions, foreign laws, and foreign religion, upon a reluctant and high-spirited people. I fear, I greatly fear, we have not yet fully read the most valuable, but most painful lesson to its close; for, rely upon it, that if ever a collision takes place between those two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race which dwell on opposite shores of the Atlantic, that calamity—the greatest that can befal either country—will be attributable to the humiliations which, in bygone times, England subjected Ireland. I believe, therefore, if the whole truth were to be told on this matter, we might show that what England owes to Wallace and Bruce, is only second to what Scotland herself owes to those heroes."

I pointed my friend also to a passage in a speech by Mr. Whalley, to a recent meeting of the Scottish Reformation Society, where the influence of the Irish element in American Society, where the influence of the Irish element in American society was forcibly pointed out, in its religious or Roman Catholics aspect. "This great central party," said the speaker, "on all occasions, invariably gives its influence to the candidate, whether for municipal honors or for Congress, who most roundly and soundly and inveterately abuses England." In all this, such men as Mr. Whalley fail to see that national retribution which would be obvious enough to their eyes in the cases of Russia and Poland, or Austria and Hungary. But to a Scottish eye it is as clear as the sun at noonday.

The actual union between Scotland and England was the logical result of previous events. It acknowledged and healed to Scotland's historical antecedents—once and for ever removing even a shadow for those ridiculous pretences to superiority which had so long embittered the intercourse of this two nations; and it was founded upon the toleration of their perfect equality, birthrights, privileges and immunities. The blot has been able to assail his English fellow-subjects on an equal; to speak of them as a foreign, by virtue of a long pedigree of ancestry; and to claim privileges for himself and his countrymen which he denied to others. Such was the case with Scotland when Ireland was in her state of subjugation—and such would be the case with England, if Ireland were to be subjugated.

JOHN BECKWIN'S DREAM.

Rough John Beckwin, a Mississippi ferryman, tied his boat to a post, and plodded, wet and weary, to his little house. Having thrown himself, with an oath, into a chair he lighted his pipe, and puffed the smoke up the chimney, while he dried his feet at the fire.

Presently his little daughter came in leading her younger brother, and walking up to her mother, said, with a grieved expression, "Mother, little Bub swore; little Bub can't have any wings when he dies, to fly up to the good place. Poor little Bub!" and the little girl began to cry. But the boy looked up to his mother's face, and said, "But father swore too. Can't he have any wings when he dies?"

The mother did not answer, for he feared the stern man who sat smoking his pipe by the fire.

But the iron hand had entered John Beckwin's soul. That night he dreamed; and as he stood before his cottage, looking at the stars and the moon, there was a sound of a trumpet above, that made the world tremble, and presently an exceeding glory in the sky, and from the midst of the glory a voice calling to the judgment. And immediately the air was full of white souls, whose eyes turned upward with a steady gaze, while their hands were clasped over their breasts. And the voice called again, "Come, ye blessed." Then to the white souls were given wings full of stars and shining like silver, which flashed back the glory from above, as they calmly floated upward. While he stood wondering and terrified, he heard a sharp cry of pain at his side. There stood his little boy, with ragged and soiled coat, and hands stretched piteously up toward the flying host. "O, my father," exclaimed he, "why did you teach me to do wrong?"

There was a sound as of thunder—a crash of the universe—and the old man found himself in a long train of souls, with heads bowed, and tears running from their eyes, walking down a black, iron-arched way, where he could look only before him, and see beyond the great train of weeping ones an open gate from which came fire. But he decided them not, for behind him he heard the patter of little feet, and over and anon, sighs and sobs and moans, the voice of a child, "Oh, father! why did you teach me to do wrong?"

John Beckwin awoke, and heard his little boy quietly breathing in the cot beside him. He never swore again.

THE PLAGUE OF ALMANACKS

The world is afflicted with almanacks; society and the printers are mad about almanacks. Almanacks infest one's house like paper ghosts. Everybody publishes an almanack now-a-days, everybody expects you to take what he publishes. My stationer round the corner is sure to send me in his unreadable little almanack with the first five shilling packet of flimsey cream laid that I may have been rash enough to order; my patent medicine vender wraps up my box of pills in his special version of the yearly seasons; my perfumer generously gives me his, scented with my British eau de Cologne; my illustrated newspaper has its illustrated almanack, which I am bound to buy; my comic periodical has its comic almanack; which I am also bound to buy; my insurance-office has a broad sheet which I am forced to put up in my study; four rival prophets preach woe and desolation in my ears, and I am tempted by patriotic zeal to learn what is to be the fate of my beloved country, at a cost varying from a penny to half-a-crown, while my graceless young son brings me in a handful of French trash, of which I, as a British father, can make neither head nor tail, nor can I discern any point or humour in the whole batch. Humour? Sir, the French have no humour. That poor pitiful stuff of theirs called wit is nothing but thin sour, blue-coloured claret—a very different thing to the full, rich, port-wine flavoured growth dear to Englishmen. Here is a pile of them. I will draw them at hazard. —*Dickens's "All the Year Round."*

HOW TO GET RICH.

An honest German, who, by picking up bones about the streets, had saved up money enough to purchase a cheap lot in the suburbs of Brooklyn, let the street as pickers and commenced as a trader——buying the scraps from the chiffoniers and selling them to the bone-black makers. He drew his bone-cart filled with bones, regularly twice a day, with his purchases. At night he would cross the ferry with his empty cart to his home—not exactly empty, however, for it always contained, at least one brick, which he was never at a loss to find in the streets of New York. His daily brick was deposited on his lot, and in the course of time old Jacob waged rich enough to think of building him a house on his lot. His bricks had, by this time, become a considerable pile, so considerable, indeed, that he actually built himself a small, snug two-story house, without being obliged to call on the brick yard for a single one. Old Jacob certainly got a cheap house, which he now resides in without a mortgage or lien upon it.

After he built his house, as he still brought his cart nightly, and was not in want of bricks, he brought over one or more cobble stones at every trip, so that by the time the street was ordered to be paved, he saved the expense of paving-stones, furnishing his stock on hand.

Now this old man thought it no sin to pick up an isolated brick or stone—for such were only proper in his eyes to take—they belonged to no one, and he took up a stray brick as he would pick up a bone out of the street. To have taken a brick from a pile, or a stone from a heap, would have been, in Jacob's eyes, stealing, and the old man would have gone home with his cart empty rather than do either. No, Jacob's house is as honest a house as any in Brooklyn.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A MODEL DUN.

An editor "out west" thus talks to his non-paying subscribers and patrons. Hear us for our debts, and get ready that you may pay; trust us, we are in need, and have regard for our need, as you have been long trusted; acknowledge your indebtedness, and dive into your pockets that you may promptly fork over. If there be any among you, one single patron, that don't owe us something, then to him we say—step aside; consider yourself a gentleman. If the rest wish to know why we can them, this is our answer—not that we care about the cash but our creditors do. Would you rather that we went to jail, and you so free, than you to pay your debts and keep us moving. As we agreed, we have worked for you; as we have contracted, we have furnished our paper to you; as we have promised we have waited on you; but, as you don't pay, we don you. Here are agreements for job work, contracts for subscriptions; promises for long credit, and duns for deferred payment. Who is there so green that he don't take a paper?—if any, he needn't speak—we don't mean him. Who is there so green that he don't advertise—if any, let him slide—he ain't the chap either. Who is there so mean that he don't pay the printer—if any, let him shout—for he is the man we are after. His name is Legion, and he's been owing us one, two, three, four, five and six years—long enough to make us poor, and himself rich at our expense. If the above appeal to his conscience doesn't awake him to a sense of justice, we shall have to try the law, and see what virtue there is in writs and constables.

GREEK FIRE.

This wonderful projectile, called also "liquid fire," is said to have been invented by one Bellinicus, a machinist of Heliopolis, about the 7th century, and it was used with terrific effect by the Greeks long before it became known to other nations. Though its exact elements, and their proportions, can now be a matter of conjecture merely, it is reasonable to suppose that naphtha, pitch, and sulphur were some of its principal ingredients. It was usually kept in jars or bottles, and could be propelled, in its fluid state, from the prows of ships, and from fortifications with as much precision as water is now thrown from a fire-engine. The moment it was exposed to the air it ignited and became a continuous stream of fire, carrying with it excruciating torture and inevitable destruction. Unlike any other combustible, water increased rather than diminished its power; it could only be extinguished by vinegar, or stifled by sand; while to its other horrors were added a dense smoke, a loud report, and a most disgusting smell. Being thrown on the flesh of wounds, and into decayed places, it ignited whatever it came in contact with, and, unfortunately, the harder it was driven, the deeper it ate, even dipped into the head vinegar. Some in these days threw concentrated

....Sumner, in his recent speech at Washington on the Trent question, thus spoke of England and its institutions:—

"Great Britain throughout her municipal history, has practically contributed to the establishment of freedom beyond all other nations. There are at least seven institutions or principles which she has given to civilization; first, the trial by jury, second, the writ of habeas corpus; thirdly, the freedom of the press, fourthly, bills of rights, fifthly, the representative system; sixthly, the rules and order of debate; and seventhly, the principle that the air is too pure for a slave to breathe—long ago declared, and first made a reality by British law. No other nation can show such peaceful triumphs.

....The Hon. M. H. Foley, M. P. P. for Perth, intends to spend a few days among his constituents previous to the meeting of Parliament. He will be in Stratford on Monday next, and in St. Mary's and Blanshard on Tuesday and Wednesday. From this point he will proceed, by way of Mitchell, to the Northern townships. His numerous personal and political friends throughout the county will receive the announcement with pleasure and give Mr. Foley a hearty welcome. He says he intends addressing his constituents there and elsewhere, and will be happy to meet them.

A SCOTTISH VIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Glasgow Herald.)

We have become so well accustomed to American bluster and assumption, that talk of the very "tallest" kind has ceased to surprise us; *until at length we look for* arrogant nonsense in the columns of American journals, and in the speeches of stump orators, just as naturally as we look for snow in the winter or swallows in the summer season. Common sense, in fact, has become a *rara avis* in the literature and oratory of that distracted country; and we verily believe that a sober and sensible Yankee, at the present time, would be as great a curiosity among his countrymen as the tinker was to his tribe when he distinguished himself in a clean shirt. There is not a virtue under the sun that Americans have not coolly appropriated as peculiarly their own; and if they were only half so good and great as they pretend to be, other nations would have good reason to hide their pitiful lights when contrasted with the g'ore of this powerful Western luminary. For many years past we have borne with commendable patience the *manifold* taunts and odious comparisons of these go-a-head cousins of ours; and, to all appearances, the more we bear, the greater grows their inclination to heap opprobrious epithets upon us. Since the commencement of the secession movement in the States, we have been content to believe that this unwarrantable abuse and ridiculous assumption of extraordinary qualities were confined to the columns of the "rowdy" papers and the palavers of "rowdy" politicians; but recent events have opened our eyes considerably, for we find that Ministers of State can "stump" and swagger as well as the most reckless "rowdy" from Massachusetts to Missouri.

In the Seward and Russell correspondence regarding the admission of the United States as a party to the declaration at Paris, the American Secretary of State, in a despatch to Mr. Adams, the United States Minister in London, makes the following statement, which appears to be the most perfect specimen of diplomatic impudence that we have seen for a very long time:—"The policy of the American Government," says Mr. Seward, "is one that is based on interest of the greatest importance, and sentiments of the highest virtue; while the policy of foreign States rests on ephemeral interests of commerce, or of ambition merely." Now, if ever there was an illustration of Satan reproving sin, assuredly it is the case when an American Minister taxes foreign nations with ambition and an immoderate love of trade. It is a well-known fact that, for more than forty years, the Washington Government has steadily pursued a gigantic system of aggression; and to this ambitious spirit the Union owes the Mexican war, the filibustering attempts on Cuba and Nicaragua, the Oregon and San Juan disputes with Great Britain, and the clandestine attempts to revive the slave trade, which have brought American institutions and statesmen into disgrace in the estimation of the civilized world. The Monroe doctrine of "America for the Americans" has long been a waking dream with imaginative politicians and unreasoning multitudes. A magnificent dominion, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, and from Greenland to Patagonia, was the avowed object of insatiable ambition; and yet we find men, big with schemes of conquest in the way of working out these ideas, moralising on the depravity and pride of foreign nations.

When we turn to the question of slavery and the slave trade, and compare the policy consistently pursued by this country in relation thereto, and the policy which the United States have invariably maintained, it will then be seen whether Great Britain or America deserves the greatest condemnation in their dealings with the down-trodden African race. Most of the Northern States were at one time in possession of slaves; and when free labor rendered this species of "property" an unprofitable investment, but not till then, the slaves were sold "down South," and the pious Puritans of New York and Pennsylvania pocketed the money, comforting themselves all the while with the assurance that they were finally rid of this great iniquity—at a profit. When Great Britain determined to emancipate the slaves in her Colonial possessions, the vast sum of twenty millions sterling was cheerfully paid by the people of the mother country as the price of that liberation; and since then we have expended enormous sums of money in keeping up African and West Indian squadrons for the repression of the slave trade; and if the nation that has done and still continues to do, these praiseworthy actions, is not animated with "sentiments of the highest virtue," it is not easy to see how "the interests of commerce or ambition merely" can account for such services and sacrifices. While the people of Great Britain have been expending life and treasure in putting down the abominable traffic in human beings, the people of the United States were continually thwarting all our efforts in this direction, by allowing their flag to be prostituted to the vile purpose of sheltering well-known slavers laden with hundreds of unfortunate negroes. Slave ships were regularly fitted out in Northern ports under the very noses of the authorities; and although treaties were entered into between the Governments of Great Britain and America for the ostensible purpose of preventing the importation of slaves, yet, so far as the United States were concerned, these engagements were nothing more than waste paper.

The American nation boasts loudly of its love of freedom and independence; but the freedom which they cherish is confined to their own country; for, so far as we are aware, they have never spent a shilling for the freedom of any other nation or people on the face of the earth. While England was adding millions to her debt, raising enormous taxes, and sacrificing the lives of her veteran soldiers, in fighting the battles of half the nations of Europe, against the great military empires of France and Russia, the United States were absorbed in "ephemeral interests of commerce," leaving freedom in the Old World to fight or die, as fate or fortune might determine. Even in commercial legislation, the policy of the United States has been altogether selfish, when compared with the Free-trade and Reciprocity doctrines of Great Britain for many years past. We have admitted their great staple products—wheat and cotton—duty free, or at nominal rates, while they have imposed duties on our iron wares and cotton fabrics ranging from 15 to 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. We have also admitted their vessels to compete with our own in our valuable coasting and Colonial trade, while they shut their coasting trade against us, and refused even to allow British ships to trade between the ports on the Atlantic and the ports on the Pacific, although these places are thousands of miles apart. All these matters are notorious over the civilized world; and yet Mr. Seward has the assurance to ignore them altogether, and manner virtue for his country which is not the smallest possible title to claim or to receive. We might overlook the pragmatical assumption so much American "bunkum," if political capital were not intended to be manufactured from these "raw materials," to the disparagement of other nations, and more especially of Great Britain; but it does not require an elaborate study of history to prove that the policy of this country and the policy of the United States are founded on principles exactly the reverse of those which Mr. Seward is pleased to award them.

THE ENGLISH AND THE REBELS.

AN AMERICAN OPINION.

More expressions of Hatred.

The perfectibility of nations seems to be as much a dream as the perfectibility of man. Indeed, if there can be no such thing as a perfect man, a perfect nation must be out of the question. Still, among nations as among men, some are much more worthy of approbation and respect than others. We have always been accustomed to think and speak of the English as entitled to hold the first rank among nations in the scale of justice and humanity. As against the infidel fanatics and Jacobins of France of the era of 1793, as against imperial despotism and universal empire embodied in Napoleon I., we have been accustomed to regard England as the champion of the human race. So she was. Yet, with nations as with men, what inconsistencies, what falls from the heights of glory to the lowest abyss! England is a parallel to her own Bacon—

"The greatest, wisest, *meanest* of mankind!"

Our faith in English magnanimity was first shaken by her two Chinese wars. Does the *whole* history of mankind afford another instance of the utter selfishness of trade with foreign nations, which is the great god of British idolatory as the war undertaken in substance and result to force the consumption of English opium in China?—for such it was, in spite of all attempts to give a sort of gloss of justice to that infamous invasion, by a pretended demand *for reparation for the destruction of English* opium introduced into Canton against the laws of the Empire. Nor was the second Chinese war, in which that dear ally of the English, Napoleon III., took a part, but out of which we, even with such Presidents as Pierce and Buchanan, had the decency to keep, at all more justifiable. The English, not content with the advantages to trade conceded by the first treaty, determined to have more, and to give effect to that greedy determination, made a second war upon the flimsiest pretence. Supreme Providence may be at le, by its wonderful alchemy, to extract in this case, as in so many others, good out of evil; but of the moral character of these wars, and of the moral character of the nation that waged them, and not only waged them but justified them and gloried in them, what can be said?

The people of the United States, being cousin-germans of the English—flesh of their flesh, and blood of their blood—might have expected that however little scrupulous the English might have been in their treatment of the unfortunate Chinese, toward us—from policy at least, if from nothing else—they would have exhibited a semblance, if not of sympathy, at least of justice. Never were reasonable expectations more grievously disappointed. Except in the meanness of the Southern rebels, it would be difficult to find a parallel for the malice which the whole English nation—Government, newspapers, priests and people, a few individuals excepted — have exhibitied towards the American Union and its loyal citizens in the crisis of their greatest hour of trial and danger. The hatred of the English engrained into the hearts of the American people by the cruel ravages of the Revolutionary struggle, and the protracted series of insults and wrongs, including the kidnapping of ten thousand native American citizens, which culminated in the war of 1812—the hatred thus burnt into the hearts of the American people was deep. It has taken forty years to scab it over, and not only are the old wounds now re-opened, but new ones are being inflicted to which all the past is a nothing.

From the moment of the breaking out of the slave-holders' rebellion, the English nation—which, that is the ruling classes of it, is essentially aristocratic in all its ideas—sympathizes with the slave-holding traitors, hugged the idea that the Union was destroyed, and that a fatal blow had been struck at that growing and overshadowing democracy, which, from emancipating the black slaves of the American cotton-fields, might, by the moral suasion of its great example, proceed in due time to emancipate the white serfs of the English wheat-fields and the white slaves of the English cotton-factories. Here is the secret, and the whole secret, of that course and that position of the English press, the English Government, and the English public, which have taken us all so entirely by surprise. The rebels looking into their own hearts, judged more correctly of the English nation than we. That which we took for an atrocious libel, the prompting of an intoxicated imagination, has proved in this case the solemn truth. In one respect only were our slaveholding rebels mistaken. They counted correctly on the sympathies of the English. They judged rightly that cotton would respond to cotton, cotton lords to cotton-growing shareholders. But in counting on English aid, except in miserable attempts to run the blockade, and a newborn zeal for the rights of neutrals, of which England has been the determined enemy and opponent ever since the rule of the war of 1756, that is, for more than a century—except in this way, and by the moral aid and support which English sympathy gives, our rebels will look in vain for any overt acts of assistance. It is lack of courage, and not the lack of will, which has kept and will keep the English out of this fight. The loyal States are a thousand times stronger to-day than ever they were in the palmiest days of the past. Who, a year ago, would have believed it possible that the United States of America should have on foot at this moment an army of six hundred thousand men—the same sort of men, the same sort of officers, who made prisoners of Burgoyne and Cornwallis, who met the British at Chippewa and Bridgewater, and repulsed them at Plattsburg, and would do it again should occasion occur. In case of a war with the United States, it would take a much larger army than Britain can spare to defend her North American provinces, let alone the thought of invasion. Half at least of the Irish people are citizens of the United States,—fifty thousand of them and more are in arms at this moment. The old fire is smothered in Ireland, but it burns, and famine is key in blowing it into a blaze! Who can tell what might happen in Ireland? But the English might blockade our ports. What!—help to starve themselves, and to aggravate the stoppage of the cotton factories, by stopping the export of grain from the United States! A palpable step indeed! England needs cotton much, but just now she needs grain more. And what would become of that foreign trade, employed over every sea, for the sake of which England is ready every day to sell her soul, with our American mariners excluded from the peaceful commerce, and forced as it were to turn privateers? And might not that trusty ally, Napoleon III., so prompt to lend his aid and sympathy to the English in embroiling the Slidell and Mason affair — might not this trusty alley perhaps avail himself of so favorable a conjuncture to escape out of his own domestic troubles, growing out of a hostile church and a failing exchequer, by carrying out that favorite Napoleonic idea of a Gallic invasion of England? If, in this position of affairs, England would undertake to make war upon the United States, we might well presume that Bedlam had broke loose, and assumed the control of English affairs.—*Cor. of the N. Y. Independent.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Apprentice Wanted at this office.
Sewing Machines—Wanzer & Co.
Opened—J. T. Stenson.
Wheat—D. Sutherland.
To Let—Alex. McNeil.
American Apples—Ward & Cadwell.
Spalding's Ale—Ward & Cadwell.
To Contractors and Builders—P Alexander and J. F. Poulson.
Anniversary Services—First Presbyterian Church.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, FEB'Y. 13TH, 1862.

THE MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND TAX.

The Port Hope *Guide* in its last issue has an article on the Municipal Loan Fund question, in which it scouts the idea of a Municipality, even sunk as Port Hope is in hopeless bankruptcy, of its repudiating its debts as Hamilton and London have done, or that it should ask the country at large to pay its debt. Our contemporary has taken a correct idea of one feature of the case, and no honest man should advocate repudiation or evasion of any just debt. That Port Hope presents a hard case will be admitted, and although it has not addressed circulars to its bondholders apprising them of its inability to pay the interest, nor raised a noisy clamour of repudiation—which latter the *Guide* attributes to its press not being "demoralised"—not a bad puff—yet as actions speak louder than words, we cannot but conclude that Port Hope, in its failing to levy the 5 cents in the $, as directed by the Act of 1859—not '58 as the *Guide* has it — is an act of repudiation equally as much as if they had declared it. By the Act it is made a misdemeanour for a member of a Council neglecting to do anything to prevent the levying, collecting and paying the said tax. The clause reads:

Con. Stat. Cap. 83, Sec. 97.—"Every Treasurer, Collector, or other functionary, or any *member* of a Municipal Council, wilfully *neglecting* or refusing to perform, or concur in performing any official act requisite for the collection of the said rate, or misapplying, or being a party to the misapplication of any part of the proceeds thereof, shall be held guilty of misdemeanor, and such Treasurer, Collector, or other Municipal officer, *member*, or other functionary and his sureties shall, moreover, be *personally liable* for any sum, which by reason of such neglect, misconduct, refusal or misapplication, shall not be paid to the Receiver General at the time required by this Act, as for monies received by such *member*, Treasurer, Collector or other Municipal officer or functionary for the Crown."

With so plain an order of duty, and so serious a penalty for its neglect it is a matter of astonishment how twelve men could be found in Port Hope, or anywhere else, who would neglect, or refuse to comply with so imperative a duty as levying the rate. It is not for want of intelligence, or legal advice, but a seeming determination to pooh-hooh the law. Very possibly they calculated immunity from exaction of the rate, as they were represented by a steady supporter of a corrupt Government. They are now at least undeceived, and their triple woes culminate in one day.

No municipality must raise a less sum than the 5 cents on the amount for 1858. If the subsequent value of property should be less than in '58, a higher rate has to be levied. Now, when a Municipality sets a plain Act of Parliament at defiance, it follows either that other Municipalities may do the same, or that the law must be enforced. The latter course is being taken, and the law vindicated. Two years ago when the Municipal Loan Fund tax came up for discussion in our Council while striking our rate, a number of our Councillors were against levying it at all, urging as a reason that neither Port Hope nor Cobourg had done so, and pray why should we pay and they escape? they asked —very plausible reasoning indeed. So when the vote came it stood, if we mistake not, four for levying the five cents and eight against it. The yeas and nays were called for and recorded. On reviewing the law and the votes as recorded they at the next meeting of the Council voted unanimously to raise the money. It was done, and every cent of it has been paid to the Receiver General, and a happy thing it was for all parties that our city fathers adopted them their second thoughts. Our sister neighbor, if we are rightly informed, has 1859, 1860, and '61 rates to levy, assess and pay; and, as if to add to the burdens, the fall of the value of property will cause the rate for 1861 to be seven or eight cents in place of five, to realize the sum provided by the Act which is stated to be $6,124.

The people have been remiss, and the Government has been equally remiss in not enforcing payment ere now. It is as the *Guide* very justly intimates, an act of ruthless tyranny on the part of the Government to allow a town like Port Hope to incur a debt of a million of dollars, and it was a reckless act for the people to plunge themselves hopelessly into debt. There were two rival Municipalities striving to outvie one another by raising themselves—following with the Rail Road on either screw Rice Lake, and Port Hope with the Rail Road to Lindsay, which roads have indeed "benefitted other people more than those who are in debt for them." We feel the shoe pinching ourselves, and while we do not entertain any ill feeling towards our sister town, we are in some difficulty by our connection with its bankrupt Railway, from which, if we are not relieved, we may curse the day we ever formed that connection.

It has in its midst men who will do *any* thing the Law will allow them, to get money. We refer now to the unjust, the unheard of attempt to make innocent people pay their bad debts.

A number of persons about sixteen years ago agreed to assist in building a Rail Road from this to Port Hope, which was never done, and because they had the misfortune to put their names on paper, these unscrupulous corporants have sued them at a court of law to compel them to pay stock for a road never made. We shall have more to say on this subject anon. It is no uncommon thing when an individual "goes down" to drag many an innocent person with him, and so it is with Corporations, and we are now feeling the effects of a union with the reckless, unscrupulous, repudiating town of Port Hope. It is bad enough to have been inveigled into a bankrupt concern and sued for its debts, but it is worse to have it snap its fingers at us and tauntingly tell us to help ourselves. We have the satisfaction, however, of having done what we did in good faith, but if in our honest simplicity we have been duped we shall feel as honest men always do when conscious of having acted with honest intentions.

A "FERN" LEAF.

We clip the following from the Toronto *Leader*, and think our contemporary has expressed the views of the people of Canada—if *not* of the Government—of such a contemptible, ill-natured, misanthrophist as Fanny Fern. Surely the paper that would allow such really offensive sentiments towards a fellow-people to appear in it, deserves proscription. Its Proprietors should be held responsible for such a wanton insult, and they should be made to feel, here at all events, that Canadians have pluck enough to resent it, by treating the paper containing it, with the contempt it deserves:—

"We would not deem it necessary to notice the vaticinations of such a flippant writer as she who bears the name of "Fanny Fern" if her productions were not allowed a place in the columns of the New York *Ledger*, which is one of the most respectable American papers of its kind, and withal has a limited circulation in this Province. It is this fact alone which compels us to notice a paragraph in the last number of that journal from "Fanny Fern." She says: "If anybody on this or any other "continent, dislikes England more than I "now do, I would walk ten miles barefoot "to shake hands with him." Having thus "delivered herself she goes on to say: "If "he is anxious to know the degree of my "dislike, he will have to wait till I invent "a new dictionary, as all present words are "quite inadequate to the expression of my "disgust at the stupidity, arrogance, pharisaism, ignorance, treachery, cupidity and "deceit of universal John Bullism." This does not need comment; but further on she begs leave to express her sympathy with the Queen in her present sorrow; and why? "Because I think her a sensible "woman, for spanking the young princes, "like other folk's children, when their "British blood boils over." We doubt if anything in the shape of a man could be found in the whole United States to put his name to such a hard-hearted, brutal sentence as that last quoted. It is to be regretted that any woman would allow herself to be guilty of giving expression to such language towards a sister woman—and to the QUEEN of England, sunk as she is at the present time, in the profoundest sorrow at the loss of her beloved husband. "Fanny Fern" should hold down her head in shame, after such a performance; for the vulgarity of her writing is proverbial. The paper which could permit such language to disgrace its columns ought to be appreciated according to its merits, in the British Provinces."

THE LIBEL CASE.

BROWN *vs.* BEATTY.

Most of our readers know that a short time ago some very offensive correspondence passed between the *Leader* and the *Globe*. The proprietor of the latter, Mr. Brown, has entered an action against Mr. Beatty, of the *Leader*, for a supposed libel. The pleadings and arguments of the case were heard before Chief Justice Draper and Justices Richards and Haggarty, on Saturday last, in the Court of Common Pleas. The trial comes off at the next Assizes, and the case will excite a considerable interest.

In all justice we must say that whatever sins Mr. Brown may have to answer for, and they are not a few, the malicious and base insinuations thrown out by the *Leader*, which form the chief ground of the above action, he is not chargeable with the crime sought to be conveyed. Any man in Canada, after Mr. Brown's open, manly and full explanation, in his place in Parliament some years ago, of the malevolent charge of his leaving Edinburgh with the widow's money in his pocket, who like the Editor of the *Leader*, seeks to reiterate a charge so satisfactorily refuted, deserves proscription from civilized society, and such conduct the execration of every right minded man. A charge of swindling from the perpetrator of the York Roads swindle is very much like "Satan reproving sin."

AN ARMORY FOR PETERBORO.

At the Council meeting on Monday night his worship the Mayor stated that he desired to call the attention of the Council to the fact that by the Militia Act the Town of Peterboro was one of the places appointed to have an armory, and he considered that some steps should be taken in reference thereto. After some discussion his worship was requested to communicate with the Government on the subject,

We are glad to see this matter taken hold of. During the *Trent* difficulty excitement Col. Haultain, M.P.P., made the statement of a fact before unknown (or undiscovered) by many, that a large sum of money was appropriated by statute for an Armory in the Town, to be used "when necessity required it." Necessity now urgently requires it: our very large Volunteer force makes it necessary that some accommodation be provided them. The position of Peterboro is declared by good authority to be one of the best in Upper Canada as a military depot, and we have many inducements as a quarters for "regulars." We have plenty of everything for man and beast at cheap prices; we have many public grounds which could at small expense be converted into excellent parade parks; and we have a right good loyal population ready to welcome British arms amongst us. We hope that for once party and party differences will be forgotten in the desire to have what has long been apportioned us, and what the natural advantages of our position entitle us to.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A meeting of the Board was held on Tuesday night and we understand that on the representation of one of its members, Mr. Hazlitt, the Board were brought to see that they had acted in an illegal manner in selecting Messrs. Brown and Stevenson to retire. Mr. Hazlitt pointed to the law which requires the Board to be properly constituted, which had not been done; that the duty of selecting two of the Common School Trustees to go out was the business of the members of *that* Board and not of the United Board. It was generally conceded that the view of the law taken by Mr. Hazlitt was the correct one, and if so all the meetings and proceedings since the election have been illegal. Rev. Mr. Burnham and Dr. Burnham took the opposite view, but the general feeling was that the Board had acted wrong. We understand that the Board of Common School Trustees will meet and select their men, when they will be prepared to meet with the joint Board, and proceed legally to business.

We have been informed that two additional members for the Grammar School were appointed at the late sitting of the County Council, thus giving eight Grammar against six Common School Trustees. It is a fact however that the numbers will in future stand as here given, and it strikes us as something wrong if a preponderance is given against those who necessarily represent the rate-payers. The Grammar School Board may be selected outside of the town, and it is neither fair nor just that the parties paying the money should be placed in a position which may jeopardise their interests. If it be according to law that in a Union Board six members are to represent one branch let the other be reduced to a similar number. "Fair play is a jewel."

☞ We are requested to state that the collection in the First Presbyterian Church, on Monday, the 3rd, was not made because of absolute need, on the part of the family, but to help to pay the expenses attendant on the accident to the girl. We happily make the correction.

☞ As will be seen by advertisement, Mr. Stenson has opened a Registry Office for Servants, in his store. Such an office is needed, and master (or mistress) and servant will find it a good way to secure help on the one hand, and employment on the other. We commend Mr. Stenson to the public as a reliable Agent.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

We are happy to say that a public Temparance Meeting, by the Peterborough Temperance Reformation Society, has been arranged for Wednesday evening next.—We were in hopes that the Rev. Dr. Shortt or Rev. Dr. Ormiston would be present, but circumstances have precluded the probability of either coming. It may be as well, however, for the first meeting to be held in the way it is now intended to be. The intention is to more firmly establish the Society, and place it in a position of usefulness. This, perhaps, may be better accomplished by a meeting of those who are acquainted. Revs. Messrs. Roger, Carrol, Cameron, Colwell and others, will probably address the meeting.

☞ We would repeat the announcement that the ANNUAL ANNIVERSARY SERVICES of the First Presbyterian Church will take place on the 16th and 17th insts. On Sabbath, Rev. Mr. McLaren, of Belleville, one of the most talented ministers of the Canada Presbyterian Church, will preach, morning and evening.

On Monday evening following the Annual Soiree will be held. No one who was present at the Soiree last year will have forgotten the very pleasant time enjoyed by all. The ladies of the congregation are sparing no pains, and no ladies know better how to manage a Soiree on a large scale than they do.

BIBLE CHRISTIAN SOIREE.

A public Tea Meeting will be held (D.V.) in the Bible Christian Church, Peterboro', on Thursday evening, February 20th, to commence at half-past six o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, to be obtained at the door. Proceeds to be applied to and the Trustees of the Church in making necessary repairs and improvements. Interest will be added to the occasion by a variety of suitable addresses from the resident ministers and others.

BAPTIST S. S. ANNIVERSARY.

Our friends of the Baptist Church of this Town held their Sabbath School Anniversary on Thursday evening last, in their Chapel. The occasion was an interesting one; there was a good and respectable attendance. After all had partaken of the bountiful supplies of the good things, provided by the ladies of the congregation, the meeting was called to order by moving Wm Hall, Esq., to the chair, Then after some preliminary exercises the audience was addressed by Revs. Messrs Rice, of Fenelon, Alexander, of Brantford, Lloyd, of Whitby, and Colwell, Roger, and Carrol, of this town. There was excellent speaking; the speeches were of a telling character and most appropriate to the occasion. The Chair, under the leadership of Mr. Jas. Miller, contributed not a little to interest and enliven the congregation. The meeting altogether was a pleasant, profitable and successful one. On Friday evening Rev. Mr. Alexander preached in the same place, and at the close of his sermon two candidates were baptised. On Sabbath morning he preached a very interesting and appropriate sermon to the young, who listened throughout with marked attention. In the evening, when the Chapel was crowded to excess, he preached with great effect to a most attentive audience. We doubt not that happy results will follow these meetings. X.

—In 1850, twenty-seven daily papers were published in Virginia. Now, only seven are issued, and these very much reduced in size.

OUR SEWING MACHINE FACTORIES.

(From the Hamilton Advertiser.)

Among the Sewing Machine Factories in this country, Wanzer & Co.'s is certainly at the head, and is now a fixed fact among our manufacturing establishments; and it is with pleasure we state that they are now doing a most successful business. Their Machinery, which is of the best description used, is now in the most perfect running order. They turn out about 150 Machines per week, and employ a large number of hands in the Factory, besides their Agents, who do a thriving business in the different sections of the Province. They have at present over 100 Machines running in the city of Hamilton, by private families, to the entire satisfaction of the purchasers, which is one of the very strongest recommendations, and a reference to the numerous testimonials on our third page fully demonstrates.

Messrs Wanzer & Co. have established in Hamilton, the most complete Sewing Machine Factory outside the large American establishments. Their Machines are fully equal to the best American make, while their prices are much lower than inferior Machines can be procured from the States. In view of these facts we think every Canadian who requires a Sewing Machine should patronize Messrs Wanzer & Co., as they are thereby advancing the prosperity of the country, by encouraging the promoters of home manufactures.

This establishment manufactures the celebrated Singer, and Wheeler and Wilson Machines. The latter is the best family Machine patented; while the former is unrivalled for executing all kinds of work from the most delicate fabric to the thickest shoe leather. Purchasers of Machines made by Messrs Wanzer & Co., have also this advantage over others, they not only get them warranted, and kept in order for one year; but in case of accident, they can get a Machine repaired, or any bolt or screw replaced in a few hours, on application to the Establishment; as every piece is made to a gauge, and consequently the parts of one Machine may be transposed for those of another, of the same size. Either Machine is simple; not easily put out of order when in proper hands, and in point of effectiveness and finish they stand without a rival.

The Sewing Machine is now fast becoming a household necessity, and when its merits become more familiar to our lady friends, and more thoroughly known throughout the country, almost every family in the land will have one. What the improvements in Mechanical and Agricultural implements and machinery have done for the "lords of creation," the Sewing Machine has, in a measure, done for the ladies. We have all heard of the hardness of the poor sewing girl's lot; and who among our readers has not read Hood's celebrated song of the shirt, with

"Stitch! Stitch! Stitch!
Through poverty, hunger and dirt,
Sewing at once with a *double thread*,
A *shroud* as well as a *shirt*."

We do not say that the advent of the Sewing Machine will dispel all these evils; but we think its general introduction will have the effect of greatly lessening them. It is on this account, as well as the opening of a new *branch of manufactures in our city*, that Messrs Wanzer & Co. deserve our support; while their liberality to Ministers of the Gospel and poor widows in their parishes, should entitle them to the encouragement of the benevolent and philanthropic.

The following certificate we append with pleasure, from a gentleman well-known in this community, as giving a correct description of the working of the Machine.

Hamilton, 21st Sept., 1861.

Messrs. Wanzer & Co.;

Gentlemen,—After having used Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, manufactured by you, in Hamilton, in my family for some months, I can safely and with truth recommend them to any party requiring such, for efficiency, ease, and rapidity in performing any ordinary work required, and I would further state, that they are a most valuable acquisition to any family valuing health, economy and comfort, and that I would not be without it for twice its present value. I am convinced if the ladies understood its capabilities to seam, hem, cord, bind and gather, they would have the "*Dear little Love of a thing*," their *liege lords*' opposition to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Yours truly,
WM. H. MILLS.

We would caution our friends and the public against purchasing American Machines, which are got up for the Canadian market with a very handsome exterior and finish, the general workmanship of which is of an inferior quality; and parties after using them for a time find the Custom-house and other expenses of sending them to the States to be repaired is nearly as much in the end, as would go far towards purchasing a good Machine of home manufacture.

With respect to the working of the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer Machines, we cannot do better than insert an extract from Mrs. Stephens, the able editress of the *New Monthly*.

"One feels as if performing some beautiful magic, while sitting so quietly before that dainty machine, with the pedals just touched into motion by the feet, as our old-fashioned flax wheels were set in motion—and the pretty array of spools, and silver wheels, and sharp needles, performing their regular music under your fingers. Then the swiftness of it—all the satisfaction and glory of having all your sewing done up in a few hours—of seeing your pretty rosewood case shut up, covered with bijouterie, and turned into the most charming piece of ornamental furniture—all this is making play of work, and making usefulness an elegant accomplishment. Our machines will make three dresses—no matter how heavy or fine, in far less time than the dressmaker requires to fit one. It will hem handkerchiefs, do all sorts of fancy stitching, and rival the daintiest work of the whitest fingers with magical neatness. It only requires a little care, a drop of olive oil now and then touched to the delicate mechanism, and you have the motive power of fifty seamstresses doing ornamental duty in your parlor while out of active use—eating nothing, asking nothing, and never singing the mournful "Song of the shirt."

Jas. Stevenson, George Street, is Agent for Peterboro'.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Examiner,

DEAR SIR,—What I meant by my last letter was that I thought the Statement of the Board of Trustees published by you not satisfactory to the Rate-payers of this Town. If the accounts are published at all they should be in detail; the names of persons receiving salary and the amount should be given. The Miscellaneous and the Incidentals may comprise any thing.—Will the Treasurer please to give us the desired information?

Yours, &c.,
A RATE-PAYER.

Feb. 11, 1862.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

MR. EDITOR,—Will you permit me through the medium of your valuable paper to make a suggestion to our Volunteer Companies as to the expediency of appointing a Committee to ascertain from the Government whether they intend to build an armory in the Town of Peterboro, and to impress upon the Government the necessity for such a building. Also, to petition the County Council for a site on the Court House Square, or for a grant of money to purchase a site in some convenient place, which, with the amount granted by Government namely, $3,000, would build a commodious armory and drill room, and thereby save a vast amount of expense to the Volunteers in the way of rents, &c. As the whole country is to receive benefit from the Volunteer system it is only just that the country should share a little of the expense, as the Volunteers have to devote a great part of their time to drill, &c., for which they receive nothing more than those who do not devote one cent's worth of time to the defence of their country. I would propose that each Volunteer Company appoint two delegates to meet at such time and place as may be afterwards agreed upon.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
A VOLUNTEER.

Smith, 8th Feb., 1862.

For the Examiner.

A REJOINDER.

MR. EDITOR:—In the *Examiner* of the 6th instant, I see a reply by E. to a communication I lately sent you, concerning his interpretation of Romans xiii. 1, &c. I have read his letter carefully; still, notwithstanding, I am yet sceptical as to the soundness of his views as therein exhibited. I believe that the Apostle (and the same remark applies to the quotations from the Bible, given by E. in vindication of his position), enjoins subjection to civil rulers generally, in so far as their commands are in conformity with the Divine law, and the institute of ends of civil magistracy, (which I consider an ordinance of God), but no farther, Mr Editor.

"God has 'ordained' civil government, as Christ has ordained the ministry of reconciliation, not by willing its existence merely, *but by prescribing its duties, its functions, its ends, and its limitations.*" —WILSON.

Many persons as well as E. seem to labor under the impression that Paul's phrase "for conscience sake" may be understood somehow of conscience *towards man*.—This I consider a mistake; conscience can only be properly exercised *towards* God, according to the section in the Westminster Confession of Faith, "God alone is Lord of the conscience," &c.—chap. xx, s. ii. A ruler, who is regarded as not on the whole acting up to the ends of the institution of civil rule, may nevertheless be obeyed, when commanding what is right (otherwise, Mr. Editor, he is not to be obeyed), and that for conscience sake—conscience in the case having respect *only* to the authority of God. But while the Apostle did not raise the question as to whether any particular Government answered the ends of the institution; and while, for obvious reasons, it was not to be expected he should do so, he was guided by inspiration to make use of an exortation most wisely and comprehensively adapted for the instruction of more than one class of mankind. He virtually instructs rulers how they should act, and to the people the character of the men they should choose to office, besides instructing them in the duty of obedience.—He manifestly describes not what Rulers *actually are* but what they *should be*.—rulers such as the ends of the institution require. It is not my purpose, Mr. Editor, to go into details here. If you or any of your readers desire to pursue this subject further, I would commend to them the writings of Hoadly, and also of Scott, Sargent, McMillan, and Balfour, of a former age, as well as that of the Symingtons of Scotland (the first of Scottish theologians), and Wilson, McCree, and Armstrong, of the present. Thorburn's *Cornucopia* is a master-piece of reasoning, in exposition of all the passages of Scripture bearing on this subject, as well as E.'s queries on existing governments and the Millennium.

E.'s interpretation of Romans xiii, 1, &c., confounds the distinction between the *providential* will of God, and His *preceptive*. By ignoring this distinction the holders of Negro slaves seek to justify their conduct, quoting Noah's curse upon Canaan. The crowning iniquity of mankind, was, doubtless, the crucifixion of the Son of God. Yet if we ignore this distinction, both Jews and Gentiles must be held perfectly guiltless in the matter, for they only did what "God's hand and counsel determined before to be done."—Acts iii. 28.

In short, Mr. Editor, to deny this distinction as E. does is to abolish all moral distinctions, all difference between right and wrong as effectually as even Pantheism itself could do. To deny this distinction contradicts other scriptures: "They have set up Kings, but not by me; they have made Princes, and I knew it *not*."—Hos. viii. 4.

I should like to hear how E. would expound this, in consistency with his exposition of Romans xiii. When David was anointed King, Saul was still in existence and possession. Absalom had possession for a time, with the consent of a majority, yet who can doubt that David was all the while rightful King? Adonizah was king *de facto*, Solomon *de jure*. So of Athaliah and Joash. Elijah refused to acknowledge Jehoram.—2nd Kings iii., 13, 14; compare ch. viii, 32. Let me now come to the New Testament. "Go ye and tell that Fox," saith the Savior himself of Herod.—Luke xiii., 32. "Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to law *before the unjust*, and not before the Saints."—1st Corinthians vi. 1.

Nero, or the Roman power, seems to be indicated by "the lion" in 2nd Timothy iv., 17. Every reader of the Apocalypse is familiar with the wild beast, having 7 heads and 10 horns, to which the dragon, (i. e. the devil, see chap. xii. 9), gave his power, and his seat, and great authority. Rev. xiii. 1, 2; compare Daniel vii. 7.

An ordinance of God, forsooth, Mr. Editor, yet owing power, possession, and authority, to Satan!

Again, E's interpretation contradicts *notorious facts*. Nero was Emperor of Rome at the time the Apostle wrote; Christians were everywhere persecuted by Jews and Gentiles. To be accused of Christianity was almost certain death in some horrible form. How Christians must have stared had they been told that Nero was God's ordinance, and the minister of God to them for good, in any sense different from that in which a plague is. But to tell them that Nero was not a terror to good works but to the evil, must have led them to question the sanity of the man who could utter such a thing. The same might be said in regard to many of the subordinate actual rulers of the period. Pliny's letter to Trajan at a subsequent period calls Nero "the common enemy, and the fury of mankind." Tacitus said of Nero and some of his predecessors, that "virtue brought men who lived under them to certain destruction. E. claims obedience to every government on the ground of *existence*, expressly refusing to admit the element of character at all. The Apostle expressly founds the claim on *character*, as a glance at the passage will show. It is thus, E. *versus* Paul. According to E.'s *interpretation* there can be no such thing as a lawful Revolution. No Revolution can be effected without setting aside existing powers; this cannot be done without resisting them. But all such resistance, if E.'s interpretation be correct, is damnable. The Revolution of 1688, from which Britain derives so many advantages, necessarily comes under this category if his interpretation be accepted. This interpretation, by another way of viewing it, leads us in *Hades*. Apply the Apostle's description literally to every actual possessor of power, and it is impossible to avoid the inference, that the distinction of right and wrong depends wholly on the will of the civil magistrate.

Finally, and to cap the climax, the devil exists, and is in actual possession of power in the providence of God. He is, therefore, God's ordinance, and a minister of God for good to Christians, to whom they must need be subject for conscience sake, and whom to resist is "damnation." E. may say that Paul's language is to be limited to human rulers. I am willing to admit this limitation and more than this. But if it be insisted that we are to take the words as they stand without any rational qualification, then I must insist that the Apostle does not *expressly* restrict what he says to human powers, and if it be *extended* to all actual possessors of power, without respect to character, there is no reason in the world why satan should be made an exception. The Apostle's words, on E.'s theory, do not necessarily exclude him. If the door be not wide open and a welcome given to the servant, why should it after that be slammed too only when we hear the sound of the master's feet behind him. I know nothing in point of absurdity to compare with E.'s theory, except Transubstantiation.

I now finish this letter, Mr. Editor, and with it this controversy; it is one your readers generally are not interested in, and to prolong which I have neither time nor inclination.

E. may consider my views erroneous.—Well, let him do so; I cannot help it. They were instilled into me by a Christian parent, and have had for their advocates and apologists men in Britain and Ireland conspicuous for their erudition and piety, having few equals and no superiors.

C. S. D.

Otonabee, Feb. 10, 1862.

DREADFUL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

TWO HUNDRED MEN AND BOYS BURI

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NOVA-SCOTIAN."

Portland, Feb. 8.

The Nova Scotian arrived at 4 o'clock a. m., with Liverpool news. The Etna arrived at Liverpool on the forenoon of the 23rd. The Norwegian arrived at Londonderry on the morning of the 23rd.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says it is not true, as some French journals represent, that the French Government has taken any steps to bring about a reconciliation between the North and South.

A speech was delivered by Mr Massey, member of Parliament before his constituents at Salford, in which he advocated that the European Powers should interfere to close the struggle by recognising the Confederates, and breaking the blockade, attracted some attention.

The *Times*, in an editorial ar icle on it, says, let France interfere if she likes, England's true policy is to suffer a little longer, and let the great work itself out, it will not be long. It may indeed be doubtful whether our interference would not rather retard than hasten the desired event of opened ports and a large supply of cotton. Let us then pursue our honest policy of standing quite aloof.

The Manchester *Guardian* argues in a somewhat similar strain, and as regards the Cotton supply, says it is a question how far in that district prevailing distress is due to the civil war, and whether it is not as much attributable to previous over-production as to the more dearth of cotton.

The factory statistics of Manchester show that the shortening of an hour's labour in the factories is gradually extending, and in the course of a week or two the movement was expected to become much more general and extensive.

The *Times* pub ishes a letter from a correspondent, calli g attention to the fact that the Tuscarora has infringed and continues to infringe the rules of neutrality, at Southampton, and calls on the Government to no longer tolerate such flagrant disregard to neutral rights.

The brig West Indian, Captain Foote, from Charleston on the 24th December, with a cargo of spirits of turpentine, had arrived at Liverpool. Her captain represents the blockade of Charles on as anything but effectual, and says that the ston blockade, so far from stopping the entrance to the port, will eventually deepen shallow channels, and the citizens of Charleston have little uneasiness on the subject.

It is represented that Charleston was well defended, and that between there and Savannah General Lee had about 40,000 troops under his command;

The French steam de-patch boat Forfait at Cherbourg, had received orders to be ready to sail for North America on a special mission.

A London letter in the *Patrie* asserts that the English Government will protest against the measure for declaring the Southern ports closed against foreign commerce.

After g'reuous exertions, access had been gained to part of Hartley coal mine, and about 100 of the 215 buried miners had been discovered dead. It was feared that the remainder of the miners would be found dead in another portion of the mine.

The Paris *Monitenr* of the 22nd publishes M. Fould's budget in the shape of an address to the Emperor, for the sake of economy in figures ap roximate the francs into pounds sterling. M. Fould's estimates for 1863 exceed those of 1862 by £2,800,000. But the increase is only apparent as there will not be the extraordinary and supplementary credits, which amounted to over £6,000,000 last year. The Military and Naval estimates show an apparent increase of £260,000 over 1862; but in fact the army will be reduced by next January to its total establishment of 400,000 men and 86,700 horses, while in 1861 its average strength was 467,000, and is still 446,000.

The naval estimates amount to £6,720,000, and as they will cover ordinary and extraordinary services, that will show an important diminution to cover the increased expenditure.

M. Fould proposes additional taxes on horses and carriages kept for pleasure, and increased duties on registration of deeds, and an augmentation in stamp duties. From these sources he expects £2,000,000, although workmen are to be exempt from the tax on personal property; and by the close of the year he expects a surplus of £800,000.

The total accumulated deficits at the end of 1863 is stated at £40,320,000, but M. Fould declares it will not be necessary to resort to loan. He proposes the conversion of 4½ per cent stock to 3 per cent., but if holders decline the terms, the State shall subsequently redeem the stock. The extraordinary budget of 1863 is to be made the subject of a special law to provide for constructing railways and public roads. M. Fould recommends the temporary establishment of additional duties on salt and sugar, which he expects will produce £2,500,000. With the help of all these ways and means, the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure of 1863 will be fully defrayed, and although the accumulated deficit still remains, it will not only cease to increase, but will soon diminish.

M. Fould's report caused great excitement on the Bourse, and funds declined considerably; at the close, however, there was some recovery, and rentes were quoted at 69 85, a decline of about ½ per cent.

The Times' correspondent in Europe that the military forces of France has no desire to disturb the tranquility and industry of Central Europe, and it will shoot up and flourish with vigour not to be surpassed in the New World.

Princess Clothilde is reported as *enciente*.

ITALY.

Turin papers publish a de-patch from Rome, asserting that the Austrian government was about to address the genial Powers, desiring the State of the Pontificate as constituting a perpetual menace, and pointing out the necessity she should be removed to disarm.

A marriage is talked of between Prince Oscar of Sweden and the second daughter of the King of Italy.

Mgnr. Corsi, agent of Antonelli, had been arrested at Leghorn.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, after a stormy discussion, voted a duty of 60 per cent on railway passenger receipts.

SPAIN.

The official *Gazette* formally announces the Queen's *accouche.*

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Ministers of Finance, amid shouts of members, laid on the table of the House a Bill relative to the privileges of the Board of Control, and stated that the Bill should be considered as taken that Government has the assumption of the constitutional political affairs peaceably to view.

RUSSIA.

An imperial ukase has published stating that the Polish peasants will be made to pay the full duty on salt, and the export duties on grain.

which in the case of the latter will be five per cent. on articles entering Russia by European and Asiatic frontiers. A tax is also levied on registered letters.

BRAZIL.

Additional details by the French mail report that General Flores had taken possession of Santa Fe. Rosas, the late Governor, and Gen. Lopez had fled to the desert. Troops were sent in pursuit.

There were heavy arrivals of sugar at Pernambuco and a large stock on hand, but prices were unaltered.

The question of European intervention in America is much more freely canvassed, the proceedings at Charleston harbour and the alleged general inefficiency of the blockade being the excuse put forth.

Earl Russell, in a letter to the Liverpool ship-owners, says the British Government notified Lord Lyons when the measure was preparing, that such a cruel plan would seem to imply despair of the restoration of the Union the professed object of the war, for it never could be the wish of the United States Government to destroy cities from which their own country was to derive a portion of its riches. Such a plan could only be adopted as a measure of revenge and irredeemable injury against an enemy. Lord Lyons was further told that even in a scheme of embittered and sanguinary war, such measures could not be justifiable. It would be a plot against free inter-ourse with the Southern States and with the civilized world. Lord Lyons was desired to speak in this sense to Secretary Seward, who, it was hoped, would disavow the illegal project. Now, however, that project seems to have been carried into effect at Charleston. Lord Lyons will be instructed to make further representations to Secretary Seward with a view to prevent similar acts of destruction of other ports. It was stated by the French Minister at Washington, that he was furnished with a formal de-approbation of the French Government at the conduct of the American Government in choking up Charleston, and would join Lord Lyons in protesting against such an act.—The *Times* continues its denunciations and asserts that the project against Bologne in 1804, was by far a different thing, having been destined to shut in a hostile fleet.

The *Morning Post* says that matters are evidently approaching a situation in which the *de facto* Government of the South may claim a consideration in Europe.

Some journals say that if in spite of the remonstrances other ports are served like Charleston, England and France will have nothing left but to interfere.

The Liverpool *Post* emphatically declares civil war must be stopped by mediation if possible—by force, if absolutely necessary.

The *Daily News* continues boldly to denounce the idea of recognising the South, and says it is time the country should utter its voice against it in an unmistakeable tone. It is reported that the representative in protesting the blockade inefficient will be taken by France. The French Government journals continue to comment on the Charleston blockade.

The privateer Sumpter having been ordered from Cadiz, reached Gibraltar on the 19th, and, during the passage, burned the American bark Neapolitan, from Messrs for Boston, with flour; she also captured the brig Investigator, of Seaport, for New-port, with ore, but all owed her to proceed. Six of the Sumpter's crew deserted at Cadiz, and made submission to the American consul. The Captain of the Sumpter claimed them as deserters, but the Spanish officials declined to give them up.

The Tuscarora and Nashville are in *statu quo* at Southampton.

France sends large additional forces to Mexico, and will take the lead in operations there.

Lord Elgin was about to leave for India. He promised a deputation on the cotton question to do his best to encourage the growth.

The Bank of France reduced the rate of discount from 5 to 4½.

The Bourse was buoyant at 70 to 80.

The other continental news was unimportant.

LATEST.

LONDONDERRY, 24th.—The *Times* city article says that an uneasy feeling prevails that the avoidance of a complicatory connection with American affairs cannot be permanently anticipated, and the feeling will probably increase until the meeting of the French Chambers on Monday, at which some indication of the policy to be adopted by France, England, and Europe generally seems looked for.

The belief gains ground that the French Government considers that the proofs of the fictitious character of the blockade have long been too complete and numerous to render possible their being passed over, without danger to those public and national rights, the quiet maintenance of which depends on a firm regard for precedents.

The city article of the *Herald* says the accounts from America are of the most despondingchar acter, the commercial situation of New York being unparalleled.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.—Breadstuff.—The weather has been cold for the last few days, but is milder to-day. Flour, a good enquiry at 6d to 1s per barrel higher; Philadelphia and Baltimore 30s 6d to 31s 6d. Wheat—a large consumptive demand and an advance of 2d per cental since Tuesday; white and mixed per 100 lbs 12s 10d to 13s 6d; red 11s 6d to 13s. Corn moderately good sale at 9d per quarter dearer on the week.

Sugar no change to notice.

Consols 92¼.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

A Mrs. Griggs, formerly of Hungerford, came to her death at Taunton on Friday 24th ult., in the following manner:—She was standing with her back to the fireplace, when her clothing caught fire, and not until a considerable portion of her dress was in flames, did she discover her terrible position. She immediately rushed out of the house and called herself in the room, but before the flames were extinguished her clothes were completely burned off her person.—Medical assistance was immediately called, but it was of no avail; she lingered in the greatest agony until the following morning, when death put an end to her sufferings. She leaves a family of five small children dependent upon the charity of the community.—*Cobourg Sentinel.*

THE BRITISH N. A. PROVINCES,

We have now reliable returns of the personal Census of the British North American Provinces. The result is as follows:

Canada,	2,506,255.
New Brunswick, (over),	250,000.
Nova Scotia,	303,000.
Prince Edward's Island,	80,000.
Newfoundland,	123,628.
Total,	3,262,883.

The population of the United States when they became a nation was nearly as great as this. In 1800 it had not reached 5,000,000.

—The Hastings *Chronicle* gives a report of the judgment of the Court, depriving Mr. Benjamin of his seat in the Township Council of Hungerford. A new election for the Ward he represented will consequently, of ouce, take place. A Reeve for Hungerford, and a Warden for the County will therefore have to be re-elected both of these offices becoming vacant by Mr. Benjamin's losing his seat in the Township Council.

—The passpors of Paris are greatly increased in numbers. There were 70,000 in 1859, 91,000 in 1860, and 106,000 in 1861.

THE WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE. —We understand it is through the agency of this marvel viewing instrument that Dr. Ayer has at length succeeded in finding the Pallodal Miasm and determined its character. Of its effects we in this section have abundant evidence in the Fever and Ague which it alone produces when absorbed through the lungs into the blood. It has long been held to be a vapor or something in the vapor of water from decayed and decaying vegetation. Under a great magnifying power, the Doctor has found this vapor to contain distinct organsmy or living bodies, corresponding precisely with those found in the blood of Ague subjects. They are 13,000 times less than visible to the naked eye, but have distinct character and form. He thinks they are reproductive in decaying matter or in the blood, and hence their long continued life or the remote effects of them in the system. He maintains that they resemble in character the other fermentative poisons, or such as the virus of rabies or of a dead body, &c., all of which are known to reproduce themselves with great rapidity like yeast in moistened flour, so that the slightest quantity impregnates the whole mass. Yeast, through a powerful magnifier is seen to be a forest of vegetation which grows blossoms, and goes to seed in a short time. Miasm is not so distinctly vegetable, but has more the appearance of animal life, although its motions cannot be perfectly distinguished. What the Doctor claims to have settled is that it is an organic substance and he has further found and embodied in his "Ague Cure," what will destroy it.—*Leader, St. Louis, Mo*

Birth.

In Asburnham, on Monday, 10th inst, the wife of Lewis George Roe, of a Son.

Married.

In Peterboro, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. J. S. Douglas, Mr Tom Thomas Stones, to Christina Shaw, youngest daughter of Mr. F. P. Blair, all of Peterboro.

In Ashburnham, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. J. S. Rogers, Mr. George Brown, of Peterboro', to Miss Charlotte Gow, of Ashburnham.

In Peterboro, on 3rd inst., by the Rev. John Carroll, Mr. J. H. Farlinghton, to Miss Mary Stockdale, both of North Monaghan

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday, February 11, 1862.

Fall Wheat $1 3 a $1 08.
Spring Wheat 85c a 88c.
Barley 55c a 57c.
Oats 34c a 36c.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, February 13, 1862.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₱ brl	4	50	5	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	85	0	95
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	80	0	85
Barley ₱ bush	0	35	0	45
Oats "	0	20	0	00
Peas "	0	40	0	45
Potatoes	0	27	0	33
Pork ₱ cwt	3	50	4	00
Beef ₱ cwt	3	00	4	00
Butter ₱ lb	0	10	0	12
Hay ₱ ton	8	00	0	00
Hides ₱ cwt	4	50	5	00
Wood ₱ per cord	1	50	2	00

WM. ARNOT,
Market Clerk.

New Advertisements.

Wanted Immediately.

AT the office of this paper, AN ACTIVE BOY as an apprentice to the Printing business.—Must know how to read and write.

Examiner Office, Peterboro. Feb. 13, 1862.

The Anniversary Services

OF the first Presbyterian Church, Peterboro, will take place on Sabbath, 16th February, when the Rev. Wm McLaren will preach (D. V.) in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 6 o'clock. Collections will be taken up at the close of each Service in aid of the Building Fund.

A SOIREE

will be held in the Basement of the Church on Monday evening following. Tea will be served at 6 o'clock, after which addresses will be delivered in the Church by the Rev. Mr McLaren, Rev. John Laing, and ministers of the Town.

The Choir will sing several Anthems during the evening.

Tickets for the Soiree, 1s. 10½d.

thPeterboro, February 12th, 1862. 7

PRIME AMERICAN APPLES,

By the Barbel or Barrel,

AT WARD & CADWELL'S.

SPALDING'S ALE

By the Barrel,

AT WARD & CADWELL'S.

OPENED!

A REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS, one door west of *Jeffry & Co's.* Hardware Store, Hunter Street.

J. T. STENSON.

Peterboro, Feb. 13, 1862. 7

WHEAT! WHEAT!

OATS, BARLEY, PEAS & RYE.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE will be paid by the undersigned, at his Storehouse in Ashburnham, for any quantity of the above mentioned grains.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, Feb. 7, 1863. 7

TO LET.

AN excellent Brick House, nearly new, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterboro', suitable for a respectable family. Rent moderate. Apply to Walter Sheridan, Esq., or to

ALEX. MCNEIL.

February 13, 1862. 7

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

THE Trustees of School Section No. 2, North Monaghan hereby give notice that they will receive Sealed Tenders until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th day of February, for the erection of a Brick or Frame School House, on part of Lot No. 14, in the 12th Concession of North Monaghan. The name of two responsible parties will be required to be signed for double the amount in each tender. Plans and Specifications to be seen at the School House.

PENNINGTON ALEXANDER,
JOHN FREDERICK FOULDS,
Trustees.

North Monaghan, Feb. 9, 1863.

CANADA SEWING MACHINE FACTORY.

R. M. WANZER & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHEELER & WILSON'S & SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINES!

Corner of James and Vine Streets, (between Royal Hotel and Bank of Upper Canada), Hamilton, C.W.

HAVING had several years' experience in the manufacture and sale of Sewing Machines in the United States, we are fully confident that no Machine has been produced in the United States or Canada that can excel those of our manufacture in Stitching, Seaming, Hemming, Quilting, Marking, Felling, Gathering, Tucking, Cording, Binding, &c. It is important to the purchaser to know that all the corresponding parts of these Machines are alike and manufactured on the premises, so that if any part be broken or damaged, it can be supplied or remedied with the least possible delay.

TERMS LIBERAL.

All Machines warranted, and kept in order for one year free of charge, when properly used. Every purchaser will be instructed in the use of the Machines at our office, or by our authorized agent. We will deliver them at any point on the line of the Railroads in the Provinces of Canada, free of charge.

All clergymen who wish a Machine for their own use will be allowed the liberal discount of one-third from the retail price; or any poor or indigent widow in their parish will be allowed the same discount on a Machine for her own use. Orders to be given invariably through the clergyman of the parish.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. ☜

We have now running in the City of Hamilton over one hundred Machines of our own manufacture, to the entire satisfaction of the purchasers, which we consider one of the strongest recommendations

WHEELER & WILSONS.

No. 1.—Plain Finish with Hemmer.....$45
No. 2.—Plain Half Pdonel $50
No. 3.—Half Panel, Black Walnut or Mahogany, with new improved Glass Foot and Hemmer $55
No. 4.—Half Case, Plain Paneled, Glass Foot and Hemmer $60
No. 5.—Half Case, Plain Paneled, Glass Foot and Hemmer, Black Walnut or Mahogany $65
No. 6.—Full Case, Plain, with Hemmer...$75
No. 7.—Full Case, Extra, with Hemmer, Silver Plated.....$90

Each Machine is furnished with Wrenches, Screwdriver, Oil Can, three extra Bobbins, and six needles.

Bl ders, Corders and Markers, extra. Binders, $3; Corders $3; Markers $2.

Thread and needles for sale.

SINGERS.

No. 1.—Iron Stand, for manufacturing purposes.....$75
No. 2.—Iron Stand, for manufacturing purposes $85

Parties purchasing from our Agent will have all the advantages extended to them, as regards terms, etc., as if dealing with ourselves.

JAMES STEVENSON,
Agent for Peterborough.

February 12, 1863. 7

FOR SALE.

MY interest in Lots No. 1 and 2, corner of Hunter and Water Streets. There is 82 feet on Hunter Street, and 80 feet on Water St. There are 17 years of the Lease to expire. If not sold by Private Sale will be put up at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Saturday, February 22nd.

For further particulars apply to

R. STENSON,
Lessee.

Peterboro, February 1st. 1863. 6

PROSPECTUS OF THE "Scottish American Journal."

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF SCOTCHMEN IN AMERICA, AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF SCOTTISH LITERATURE AND NEWS.

FIFTH YEAR.

ON January 2nd, 1862, was commenced a new volume (V.) of the *Scottish American Journal*; and in future the number issued twice in the first and last days of each year will constitute a complete volume, of convenient size for binding; and each number will contain a most entertaining and instructive repertory of reading matter, calculated to interest all readers of British origin. The *Scottish American Journal*, though decidedly international in its constant efforts to promote peace and prosperity between the people of Great Brit in and America, is yet emphatically Scottish in its copious records of all events occurring in Scotland that can be regarded of the least interest to natives of that country residing in America; and to this "news from home" is added, weekly a summary of general intelligence from England, Ireland, and other parts of the world.

A distinguishing feature of a *Scottish American Journal* is its regular re-publication—*scientias et literatim*—of the "leading articles" of the prominent British newspapers and other periodicals upon the most important topics of the day. This feature is a unique one, and has been found very acceptable to the people of British North America, as it supplies a long needed desideratum in the Provinces. In reference to the "editorials" of the *Scottish American Journal*, it is a significant fact that the British press frequently acknowledges their intrinsic truth and force by copiously extracting from our columns and declaring that the *Scottish American Journal* is the most able and interesting paper published in America. A concise weekly summary is also given of the principal items of American news, and a similar narrative of events transpiring in the various British Provinces, the latter feature supplying a deficiency which was felt in several of the Provinces of late Agence as to what was transpiring in other parts of the British possessions.

In the forthcoming volume of the *Scottish American Journal* increased space will be devoted to the literary department in the publication of serial tales and sketches, vividly illustrating the customs, habits, sentiments and general characteristics of the people of Scotland each tale emanating from the pen of an author of celebrity. As heretofore, particular care will be exercised in the choice of original poetry, composed by writers of acknowledged genius and purity of thought, resident here or abroad. The first number of the new volume contained the commencement of a deeply interesting tale, entitled

THE LIEUTENANT & HIS SON.

This tale will prove to be one of the most interesting ever published, and will be appreciated by all classes of readers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION!

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Single copies (one ₱).....Sixty Cents
One copy for one year.....$2 50

CLUB RATES:

Five copies.....$10 00
Twelve Copies.....$20 00
Twenty-five Copies.....$40 00

Specimen copies sent gratis.

Subscribers in the Provinces may remit their subscriptions in Provincial money. Odd shillings in Provincial Post Office stamps.

Copies forwarded to Europe per mail, United States postage paid, for $3, or 12s. sterling, per annum.

Subscriptions for the current year are now being received, and should be forwarded without delay to

ALEX. STEWART,
No. 35, Parkrow,
New York.

February 6, 1863. 6

Valentines, at T. Meszler's.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. Ward & Cadwell

WOULD intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that in consequence of the late fire their Bakery and Confectionary Establishment is Removed to Claxton's New Buildings, George St., where they will be happy to meet their numerous friends and customers. In their establishment will be found a good assortment of

CONFECTIONERIES,

SUCH AS

Candies, Plain and Fancy,
PASTRY AND CAKES,
Common & Ornamented,
BREAD, BISCUITS,
LUNCHES, &c.,

Fresh every day, as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly attended to.

☞ Private families supplied with bread at their residences in any part of the Town.

Remember the place—

WARD & CADWELL,
Claxton's Block, George Street.

Peterboro, Jan. 30, 1862. 5

FINE AMERICAN CHEESE.

For Sale at WARD & CADWELL'S.

FRESH OYSTERS,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.

WARD & CADWELL.

WANTED!

200,000 BUSHELS

of Fall and Spring

WHEAT.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Jan. 28, 1862.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE,

In the Town of Peterboro'.

BEING Lot No. 3, on the South side of Hunter Street, containing one half acre.

The above valuable property will be laid out in 4 lots, and offered for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION

On Wednesday, 9th day of April next,

AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

Terms of payment,—1 down at the time of sale, and the balance secured by mortgage at one and two years, with interest.

SALE ON THE PREMISES.

For further particulars apply to Thomas Eastland, Esq., or to

EDWARD DODD, Esq., Proprietor,
Port Hope.

January 28, 1863 5

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED

TO THE

New Store, Claxton's Block,

GEORGE STREET,

next door to Messrs. Ogilvy & Hood, where he will sell Boots and Shoes, at a very small advance from cost, for cash. His stock consists of every variety of style the market requires.

J. B. BISBEE.

Peterboro, January 15, 1863. 2

REMOVAL.

MONTREAL CHEAP

CASH STORE.

GEORGE STREET,

JOHN CAMPBELL,

WOULD inform his customers and the public that he has Removed

To Mr. Dickson's Brick Block,

on George Street, third door from the corner of Hunter Street, where he will as formerly keep a general assortment of Goods, comprising in part

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,
Indian Moggasins,
Cloth,
Tweeds,
Factory Cotton,
Stamped Cotton
Prints, Plaids,
Delaines,
Fur Caps,

Buckskin Mitts and Gloves,

BATTING, WADDING, &c.

GROCERIES, &c.

The whole will be sold at a small advance from cost, for Cash or exchange.

Remember the place,—Third door from the corner, in Mr. Dickson's Brick Block, George Street, opposite Mr. Kempt's drug store, Peterboro.

January 28, 1863.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of the surrounding townships, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS

THE

BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD

Merchantable Wheat!

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N. B.—Flour on hand to exchange for wheat. Peterboro', Jan. 15, 1863. 3

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber's farm, lot No. 7, in the 9th Concession Dover, about 2 months ago

THREE STEERS—one all red,

AND

ONE HEIFER—senior all red.

Any person knowing the whereabouts of said animals, and who will leave such information on said lead to their recovery on the place of Mr. Tompkins Downs, Peterboro, or with the subscriber, will be suitably rewarded.

ALSO,—STRAYED, into my premises about three months ago,

ONE STEER,—all red.

The owner may have it by paying property and paying expenses.

ROBERT BROWN.

Dover, February 6, 1863. 6

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Burton.
Vice-President—T Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberl nd.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibe, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL...£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA...$300,000.

SIGNAL NOTICE.—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [5 years] profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1863. Losses settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent. 45

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO', OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. B. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. B. WALTON, Agent,
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance COMPANY.

Double Assurance System without Profits!

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY. PREMIUM FOR £100. INCREASING TO £200.

	£	s.	d.
16	2	10	5
17	2	11	7
18	2	12	9
19	2	14	0
20	2	15	4
21	2	16	8
22	2	18	2
23	2	19	8
24	3	1	2
25	3	4	10
26	3	6	7
27	3	8	6
28	3	10	0
29	3	11	10
30	3	13	8
31	3	15	7
32	3	17	8
33	3	19	10
34	4	2	2
35	4	4	7
36	4	7	0
37	4	9	8
38	4	12	5
39	4	15	1
40	4	17	7
41	5	0	2
42	5	3	9
43	5	5	8
44	5	8	6
45	5	11	5

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may secure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 35 years of age, when the sum assured will be £120, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

January 23, 1863. 4

REMOVAL!

WM. MERCER & BRO'S

ON account of the fire on Thursday night have Removed their business to the

LARGE ROOMS

OVER THE STORE OF MR. JOHN CAMPBELL,

on HUNTER STREET, next door to McKellar & Cameron's, where they will remain till they obtain a suitable store.

Wm. M. & Bro's wish, as heretofore, to be prepared to execute orders for all articles in their trade.

GENTLEMEN'S

CLOTHING

of every description made to order in the latest styles, on Moderate terms.

Peterborough, January 8th, 1863. 3

NEW

LINE OF STAGES.

A STAGE will leave Stonetbis (Rice Lake)

on

Tuesdays and Fridays,

until further notice, at 8 a. m. for Peterboro', returning at 4 p. m. same day.

☞ Fare to and from Peterboro, 3s. 6d.

GEO. EVANS, Proprietor.

Stonetbis, Jan. 23, 1863. 4

COFFEE! COFFEE!

FINEST Jamaica Coffee to be had, at Cost and Charges, at

JAMES CAMPBELL'S.

CASH WANTED.

R. B. McDOUGALL

Begs to announce that he has just received a nice stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

A very large stock of

OVER AND UNDER COATS,

PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

THE MILLINERY SHOW ROOM

Is well supplied with the newest styles of Ladies' Mantles and Capes, every style and price of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets.

VELVET BONNETS FOR $1.25 AND UPWARDS.

Millinery made to order.

N. B.—All persons indebted either by Note or Book account are requested to call and settle immediately, otherwise their account will be handed over for collection.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterborough, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

NOW IS THE TIME

TO BUY

CHEAP GOODS!

The subscriber has bought a large stock

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods

at auction in Montreal at about one half their real value, and now offers them for sale at prices that will defy competition.

The Goods saved from the late Fire will be sold at 25 per cent less than first cost!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

BARGAINS!

A LARGE STOCK OF

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

suitable for the winter season on hand. This Clothing is made up on the premises, not imported, Cheap for Cash.

☞ Garments made to order.

An experienced Cutter is employed in connection with the establishment.

The way to secure all these advantages buy your Dry Goods and Clothing at

R. A. McNABB'S

Next door North of Alex. Stewart's Tin store

GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

Dec. 4th, 1861 49-3m.

DOWN CELEBRATED

PALE INDIA ALE

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

☞ Decidedly the best ever made in Canada !!

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro' Dec. 17, 1861 51

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A LARGE variety of excellent Port & Sherry Wines, Champagne, Pale & Dark Brandies, Hollands Gin, Booth's Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Irish and Scotch, Toddy, Old Rye and plain Whiskies, at the lowest possible prices

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 18, 1861. 51

FINNAN HADDIES.

MCEWAN'S celebrated Finnan Haddies for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Hunthorn's Building,
Hunter Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HUGH T. EVANS,

IN RETURNING thanks to his customers and the public for past favors, begs to state that he has lately received a new stock of

STONE AND MARBLE,

which he is prepared to manufacture into *TOMB-STONES, MONUMENTS, TABLE-TOPS, MANTLE-PIECES, &c., &c., &c.*

at prices CHEAPER than any other establishment in Canada! for Cash or approved credit.

H. T. EVANS,
Old stand, foot of Smithtown Hill.
Peterborough, Dec. 23, 1861. 52

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between Stevenson & Hastie, Carpenters, in the village of Keene, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said company are to lodge them with William Hastie for settlement, on or before the 1st of March, 1863. By order,

STEVENSON & HASTIE.

All persons indebted to the said company are requested to settle their accounts on or before the 1st of March, 1863, to the undersigned, who will now carry on the business.

WILLIAM HASTIE.

January 9, 1863. 2

WAR DECLARED

AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

GEORGE MITCHELL,

HAS REMOVED to the commodious store in Dickson's Block, opposite Kempt's drug store, and is prepared to sell his large stock of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS

at Prices Reduced, in view of the possible declaration of war. In addition to the usual stock

THERE IS

GOOD AMERICAN CHEESE,

APPLES in variety,

Bread, Biscuits and Confectionery, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, &c., and, in fact, everything necessary for the table and the household.

KINGSTON ALE,

IN DRAUGHT AND BOTTLE.

Orders may be left for Calnutt's Beer & Ale. Filled Casks always on hand.

FROM

BAKERS' & BREWERS' YEAST

for sale every day.

☞ CASH. ☜

Remember the place,—George Street, near the corner of Hunter Street.

Peterborough, December 24, 1861. 52-4m.

STRAYED.

INTO my premises, Lot No. 2, 4th Concession Dover, on or about the 20th December,

A SMALL RED HEIFER.

The owner is required to prove property, pay expenses, and take the animal away.

CHARLES PARLEY.

Dover, Jan. 15, 1863. 2

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Langford and Brown Cockerill, under the name and style of L. & B. Cockerill, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts and accounts will be paid to B. Cockerill, who will continue the business.

AUGUSTUS LANGFORD.
BENJAMIN COCKERILL.

Peterborough, Jan. 1st, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Inspection for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of May, 1863,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

EDWARD',
Secretary.

Peterboro' Dec. 18, 1861. 51

FOR SALE,

A SECOND-HAND WEAVING LOOM,

A GOOD second-hand Weaving Loom for sale. There are four reeds, and 1 pair of heddles in the loom. Apply at this Office.

Peterboro', Dec. 18, 1861. 51

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, in the 15th Concession, and east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th Concession of the Township of Harvey. Apply to

JAMES GRIEVE, Commercial Hotel, Bridgenorth.

Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.

JAMES GRIEVE, Bridgenorth.

Dec. 3, 1861. 48

STRAYED.

INTO

FEBRUARY.

Where now the vital energy that moved,
While summer was, the pure and subtle lymph,
Through the imperceptible meandering veins
Of leaf and flower? It sleeps; and the key touch
Of unpitying Winter has impressed
A cold stagnation on the intestine tide.
But let the months go round, a few short months,
And it shall be restored. These naked shoots
Barren as lances, among which the wind
Makes wintry music, sighing as it goes,
Shall put its grateful foliage on again,
And more sparkling, and with ample spread,
Shall wear new charms, and more than they have lost.

The 'cold stagnation' of which Cowper thus speaks, is every where manifest. All the plants are taking their winter sleep from the tallest tree in the forest to the humblest mosses and lichens that flourish in their shade. For nearly half a year they are torpid as if they were dead. If there is any movement of the vital force within, it is carefully concealed. The leaves have fallen from the larger trees and shrubs, forming a warm covering for the delicate plants that flourish only in the protection of the forest. Then the snow falls and makes it still farther protection, so that the ground in the far north is frozen no more than in our own latitude; if the snow comes early it may not be frozen at all in the deep woods even in the coldest seasons. If we should move the snow we would find the winter green and prince's pine, the adder's tongue with its purple blue, and its kindred plant the creeping gool-yearn, with its white veined and netted leaves and twinberry with its bright scrled hues, and a great variety of other humble plants as fresh and summer. Most men are strangers to the world of beauty that lives and has its being under the forest leaves, or but just above them. It is one of the advantages of the passion for Wardian cases, which has recently come over our cities and villages that it is bringing to light these lowly dwellings of the retired woods, and secluded swamps. A man may live a life time in the country, and be familiar with the woods without suspecting that there is more than one kind of moss, or of ferns, or of lichens. The mosses have a certain family kindness, but a very slight examination shows a great variety among them, as among oaks. On almost any dozen acres of our moist woodland, especially if they are threaded by small rocky streams you may find at least a dozen varieties of mosses and as many lichens, with several kinds of forms. All but the ferns are quite accessable in every mild spell when the snow and ice melt. Nothing can exceed the delicacy and beauty of some of these mosses. Some are soft and fine as velvet, others of feathery shape, and others still, resemblies chased silver. Sometimes the lichens and moss are intermingled in the same mass, the lichens sprouting out of a velvet sod like stag horns. The ferns are only to be found by the fall n leaves and stalks of the last seasons' growth. Nothing can be more charming for the winter parlor than one of these Wardian cases tastefully arranged. Hyacinthes and crocuses flourish under the glass, but are not essential to its beauty. Almost all plants like those we have mentioned, which grew in the shade, will do well in the Wardian case.

While the plants are taking their winter rest we may stop to discuss the bearing of labor upon our prosperity. Adam Smith has well said, 'Labor was the first price, the original purchase money, that was paid for all things. It was not by gold, or by silver, but by labor that all the wealth of the world was purchased.' The land now divided into farms and owned in fee simple was almost worthless to the aboriginies, who drew from it a scanty, precarious subsistance, by a very rude husbandry. They laid up few stores of grain, and were always in peril of starvation. It took thousands of acres to support a single individual. This land has become valuable by the *labor* that has been bestowed upon it. Our government assumes that his lands are without value, and it surveys them, and gives a title deed with a guarantee of protection for one dollar and a quarter an acre, assuming that will be the cost of its survey and protection. The land grows valuable to us, just as we bestow skill and labor upon it, up to a certain limit.

The wild land is made valuable to the purchaser when he puts a fence around it. He may then turn in his cattle and exclude those of his neighbor. If he fells the forest, that labor increases the value of the land by enabling it to yield more grass and hay.—He can keep more stock and make more butter and cheese for market. If he plow, after the forest stumps are rooted away, he adds another value to the land by making it yield the roots and the grain. He can keep still more stock and get a still larger income from his land. If he lay out more labor and plow an inch or two deeper, he gets still larger crops and puts a higher value upon the land. We get a very fair crop in some parts of the country if the seed is only dropped and covered upon the plowed land. It is improved by once cultivating and hoeing. But some find that a crop of corn pays abundantly for four times cultivating. Not a weed is left to draw upon the strength of the soil, or to scatter its seed and make work for another season.—The more stirring of the soil, they say, the more corn. The more labor the more profit.

Then again, if we add to the plowing and tillage the labor of making and applying manure to the land it is found to pay better still. Just how much we may profitably spend in this way no skillful farmer would find it easy to say; it is much beyond anything now done. Some acres produce 20 bushels of corn, others 80. The principle difference is in the labor and manure which is only labor in another form. The leaves of twenty cows for a year occupy but small space and will be mainly wasted without care. With labor enough they will make 200 cords of manure. Apply 50 cords of manure to an acre and it will yield astonishing crops, so all the measures and scales are suspected of lying by farmers of the old school, who are afraid of hiring too much labor. The garden has more labor and manure than the field, and so produces vastly more per acre.

It would not do to lay it down as a maxim without qualification, "the more labor the more profit," there must be a limit; but it is far beyond our present practice. It is found to be far more profitable to raise eighty bushels of corn to an acre than forty, or any less number, in the sea-board States where corn is high. One man works two hundred acres with a single hired man and boy, and just gets a living. Another, with no more capital, works the same sized farm with eight men, the year round, with teams to match, and gets rich. He pays the men from the products of their own labor, and saves a profit to himself. His practice furnishes the needed hints as to the direction in which labor should be employed. In our arrangements for the coming season, we need a more generous faith in the capacities of the soil to reward labor.

HERRINGS.

100 BARRELS No. 1 Herrings, $4 per barrel. Also, Fine thick Cod fish, for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

AMONG the most important of modern Medical discoveries stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*. As a Family Medicine it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains from Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds Sore Throats, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbis, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost bites, &c.—The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never lasting in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single instance of dissatisfaction, where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with it's operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon it being a sovereign remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, incuring the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.—Price only 25 cents per bottle All orders should be addressed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, Wm. Coulter; in Millbrook by Dr. Turner; in Lindsay by C. Britton; and by all Dealers in Medicines. 50

TRY THE FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING.

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and punishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulates the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE SEAT OF the ailment, ARRESTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering from these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. L. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Sept. 26, 1861, 39

Gutta-Percha Roofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1.50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we ropes, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,
23 Cedar Street, New York.

October 3rd, 1861. 40-1y.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1643; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the same or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by

A. L. MATHEWS.
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Oct 3, 1861. 40

The Great French Remedy!

MADAM BOYER'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for all Uterine Obstructions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and diseases to which the female is liable. These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action.—They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri, in Leucorrhea, or the Whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by Married Ladies in certain periods, but at other times their use is perfectly safe.

N. B.—$1 enclosed to any author ized Agent will ensure a package of Pills to return mail. C. Crosby, General Agent, Fort Erie, C. W. Buffalo, N. Y.; Lyman, Elliot & Co, Wholesale Agents, Toronto.

Sept. 17, 1861. 39

JAMES CAMPBELL'S

CANADIAN ARITHMETIC,

WILL BE SOLD AT

A SACRIFICE!

THE subscriber is compelled by circumstances to sell his Houses and Lot on Albert Street, on the Court House Hill, adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Double. The above is one of the most delightful situations in Town, and will be sold for the

LOW PRICE OF $800!

one half to be paid down, and the remainder in two years from time of sale. Title Perfect.

JOHN RITCHIE.

Peterboro.

Mathew's Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and nauseous Vermifuge in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicines.

A. L. MATHEWS, General Agent,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the FIRST and third MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized haze, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLIXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro.' April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1861. 31

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 14th, 1857.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPY.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYANS'

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, in all cases, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB BRYANS, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

RAILROAD CHART.

At 25 cents each.

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

Lightning! Lightning

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

300,000 Feet

OF the NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH

STRATTS' RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers: is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Croft has a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Stratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud surcharged with this element of destruction and death, the rods drawing off, draining and lessening the fountain, causing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But if it fall in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the City Hall Tower, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Carbonized Rod. Common Iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 25 feet from the point.

$1.000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no man to protect your building who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by C. H. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KENDALL,
83 Young Street.

TORONTO, Sept. 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPERintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rod, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.
Prof. of Chemistry.

PETERBORO', July 20th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Stratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. NIBLOCK.

Toronto, June 29th, 1861. 31-3m

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free o the agents.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1862. If not then preferred before any other, kind will take them back free of charge; if they will, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1863; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DINNIS,
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

ROGERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods.

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 1s 6d, 1os, 12s, 15s, 20s
Sherry, 2s, 2s 6d, 10s, 15s. 20s. Finest old
Pale Brandy, Brown, do., Fine Hollands Gin
Irish Whisky, &c. in Red and Green Cases. Jobs
Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. in 1 doz. Cases.
Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles &
Sauces, Fish, Oils, Flavoring extracts, Starch,
Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms,
Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

At the (olive blue front) premises, lately occupied by Geo. Stevenson, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2 1861.

JUDSONS,

MOUNTAIN HERB

WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots

VERSUS

Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it must be more than a mere chafe that affects them? In nine cases out of ten the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, and should be at once looked to

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you to

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* a remedy, that will not only save the child much need less distress, but yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved the life

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use JUDSON'S WORM TEA. The only principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Cakes is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

The Only Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an accidental way among the Mountains of Mexico, by a Missionary, who was attacked by a severe illness, and was cured by the use of this Herb Tea. Several of Your Judson's Worm Tea is sold by our Agent for every Village in Canada. Ask for Judson's Worm Tea and take no other. Sold by all Druggists.

D. L. JUDSON & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

50 Leonard St. New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by our Agent for every Village in Canada. Ask for Judson's Worm Tea and take no other. Sold by all Druggists.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 350,000
ANNUAL INCOME 250,000

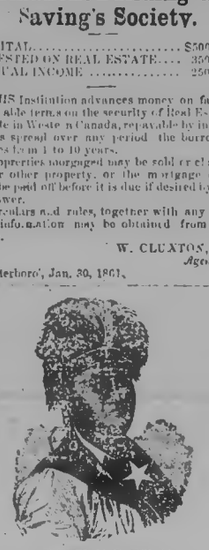
THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Weste n Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or exchanged for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5



JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tequa, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "Mountain Herb Pills" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it it is conveyed thereby to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food properly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain head of the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a long rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave disease behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body, they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES.

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and sweet, clearing and renovating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to beguiles with the fluids of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	Debility,	Inward Weakness,
Coughs,	Fever and Ague,	Liver Complaints,
Colds,	Female Complaints,	Remittent Fevers,
Chest Diseases	Headaches,	Piles,
Costiveness,	Indigestion,	Sores and Scrofula,
Dysentery,	Influenza,	Secretive Symptoms,
Diarrhœa,	Inflammation,	Worms,
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females, who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezcuens, a tribe of Indians in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agents, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.*

B. L. JUDSON, & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 50 Leonard Street,

NEW YORK

FOR THE SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

☞ The Canadian Pain Destroyer is a prompt and sure remedy for Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well as the stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the bites of Poisonous Insects and Venomous Reptiles.

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of A. Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,
or Bobcaygeon.
WM. TULLY, Jr.,
Monaghan.

September 18, 1861. 36

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Barges Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bonnaventure.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

OFFICE in Gillet's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

FOR MONTREAL

CASH OR PRODUCE ONLY.

CASH STORE, ONE Price

Hunter Street, Peterboro.

JOHN CAMPBELL

WOULD take this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country for past favors, and would beg to intimate that he has received a large addition to his stock, on such favorable terms as enable him to offer goods at such

LOW PRICES,

as to convince every one who examines them ☞ *That he cannot be beat in the Town.*

The following comprise a few of the articles generally in stock:

West of England Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Drills, Denims, Stripped Cottons, Ginghams, Prints, Factory Cotton leans, Colourets, Red and White Flannel Cotton Warp, &c.

Boots and Shoes, Silk and Felt Hats, &c.

TEAS, TOBACCOES, SUGARS,

Soap, Candles, Raisins Currants, Coffee, Rice, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Remember the Spot: Next door to McKellar & Cameron's, Hunter Street.

Peterboro, Aug. 21, 1861. 34

LOST.

SOMEWHERE on the Road between the township of Douro and the Town of Peterboro, a Note of Hand made by John Welsh, in favor of Bridget McCormick, for $24. If any person has found the said Note and will return it to Mr. John Pye, Ashburnham, or at the "EXAMINER" Office will be rewarded.

BRIDGET McCORMICK.

Douro, December 14, 1861

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the disease. Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proved by experiment in every part of the world. It can be found of the following complaints:—

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Douloureux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Leucorrhœa or Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free o the agents.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaints, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled excellence of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, and W. A. Kempt, Peterboro'; C. Britton, Lindsay; R. Gregory, Millbrook; A. Goodchow, Springville

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged re-fitted and refurnished, and in every convenience for the accomodation of the travelling public. It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Main Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HIS TABLE

is always supplied with the best the market affords, and

THE BAR

always supplied with the choicest of Liquors Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call

☞ A careful ostler on hand at all times.

WILLIAM CRESWELL,
Proprietor.

Bobcaygeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m

PETERBORO',

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

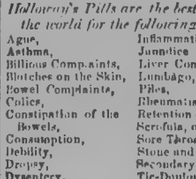
Peterboro, Dec 20th, 1859. 51

Health and its Pleasures,

OR

DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES!

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night: eat plenty of solid; avoid the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially the power of cleaning the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be affected with stone or gravel, or with aches or pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken

BOOK WORK FOR PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

Printing of every description executed with neatness and despatch, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Programmes, Posters, Bill Heads, Circulars, Cards, Blanks, Labels, Tickets, Checks, Drafts, Notes, Bills, Receipts, Bills Lading, Orders, Blank Books, Ruling, Binding, &c. &c.

All kinds of Printing executed in the plain or fancy styles, and with every description of material, at the shortest notice.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1862.

Volume VII.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 8.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning, at the office of the undersigned, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STRE .

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	50
Each subsequent insertion	12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	75
Each subsequent insertion	15
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	5
Each subsequent insertion, "	2½
Business Cards as per agreement.	

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid;* otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MAKER OF CUTTERS of Each Kinds, Doors and Buildings. Every Description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W.

J. B. BISHOP,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. GIBSWORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough.

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Peterboro, Sept. 29, 1861.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 16

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

R. STEVENSON,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (in rear) to Thompson's Store, George Street, Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Gaiters, Kid Gloves, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Osmond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 29.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3d, 1861.

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, George Street, Peterborough. 18

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861.

JAMES W. FITZGERALD,
(LATE FITZGERALD & BRENNAN.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
Office:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 9, 1861. 41

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Township of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

H. IRVINE,
CONVEYANCER.
Office:—In Heathorn's Block, Hunter Street, 2 doors above Osmond & Gilmour's Drug Store.
Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1861. 47

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street, Peterboro.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. J. McCANN, Proprietor.
THIS Establishment, situated on the East side of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest and most handsomely fitted up Hotels in the City, is conducted upon principles, and generally with the best accommodations for travellers, to ensure it a liberal share of public patronage. It is now undergoing a thorough renovation, and has been in the occupancy of the present proprietor for both a large number of years. Having been connected during the last year in the management of the Hotel, he guarantees that there will be no abatement in the attention to the comfort of guests, which has characterized the House since it came into his hands. The Hotel is in the immediate vicinity of the Grand Trunk Railway Depot, the Bonaventure Depot, and the Steamboat Wharves, and is the most convenient to the business part of the City. The Omnibuses of the House are in attendance on the arrival of all trains and boats, free of charge.
Montreal, 1861.

SMITH & SCOTT,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterborough, C. W.
OFFICE:—Over the Store of Messrs. Hall & Co., Hunter Street.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W. 1861.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAILWAY.
ON and after the 6th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.
Leave Port Hope at ..... 7.30 a. m.
" Millbrook " ..... 9.05 a. m.
" Fraserville " ..... 9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at ..... 9.50 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.
Leave Peterboro' at ..... 3.30 p. m.
" Fraserville " ..... 3.55 p. m.
" Millbrook " ..... 4.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at ..... 4.55 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!
Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling
IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., within claimants. A Catalogue of the heirs and names of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 60 cents in United States' stamps, or two for $1. Old claims must be presented at once. References:—A. K. Hill, Boston; J. Burnham, Chief of Police, Hagerstille. Address W. W. S. URBETON & Co., Box 250, Post Office, Boston, Mass. 3

WANTED.
A GOOD STEADY PLOUGHMAN AND general Farm hand may find permanent employment on application to
GEO. ESSON,
Lot 21, 4th Con., Otonabee
12, 1861. 37.

New Store! New Stock!
HOPKINS & DONNELLY
HAVING Removed to their New Store on Hunter Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's Grocery Store and having lately made considerable
ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK
OF
Harness and Saddlery!
will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand.
☞ Prices Moderate, and Goods of the best material.
Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 50

DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, &c. confident in their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861: 49

NOTICE.
DR. D. PENTLAND,
BEGS to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the support extended to him during the last 3 years, and begs to intimate that he has formed a co-partnership with Dr. F. G. Callender, and will ever be happy to meet his customers and the public at our rooms, over the Fur Store, Scott's Buildings Corners of George and Simcoe Streets
Peterboro, Dec. 3, 1861. 49

NOTICE.
Dr. F. G. Callender,
WITH great pleasure returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons in Peterboro and vicinity for the liberal support he has received during the last 15 years and would also state that he has entered into Partnership with Dr. D. Pentland, and trusts that by strict attention to business will merit a continuance of the favor.
Rooms in Scott's Block, his old stand
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC.
HUGH T. EVANS,
IN RETURNING thanks to his customers and the public for past favors, begs to state that he has lately received a new stock of
STONE AND MARBLE,
which he is prepared to manufacture into
TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES
&c., &c. &c.
at prices CHEAPER than any other establishment in Peterboro' for Cash or approved credit.
H. T. EVANS.
Peterborough, Dec. 23, 1861. 45

STRAYED
A SPEED APPLY TO THE SUBSCRIBER
Valentines at T. Mon[illegible]

Poetry.

MARS versus MONCK.

Suggested by two recent appointments to the Militia Department.

AIR,—"The Cork Leg."

What's this you have been doing, Monck?
The people all are in a funk
At such an insult to their spunk,
As making a mere political skunk,
Who long lay in our do-little trunk,
An Militia Minister, heighoe!

John A. that Minister—my stars!
What will all genuine sons of Mars
Think of a man whose only scars
Are those obtained in Venus wars,
And chiefly made on whiskey jars,
As Militia Minister, heighoe!

No won der that our yeomen stout,
The wisdom of the choice shall doubt,
A Randolph, even to the snout,
Is scarce the man to tempt them out,—
With all the humbug he can spout,
They're too familiar, heighoe!

Fords strutting now with sword and sash,
Ye gods! see John's lieutenant, Nash,
A creature who, if crime wars crash,
Would faint to see a gun but flash,
It e'er the Yankees we would thrash,
'Tis not with such men, heigho!

How long Canadians, will ye
Submit to such toomfoolery?
How long will this sa ne John Mc?
Unwhipt of justice go, while we
Do nothing but sing heighe?

Why I left the Volunteers.

"Then I'll resign," said I.

"Very well," said he, "you can do as you please."

And now having repeated two sentences which had been running in my mind ever since they were uttered, I will try to tell how it was I came to make so decided a remark. It is unfashing, the soothing effect which repeating a grievance has on the sufferer, and this must be my excuse for inflicting my woes on an unoffending reader.

First then, to introduce myself. My name is Codlings; I am short, stout, and middle aged, and I am, or rather (alas!) was a captain in the Targetshire, or Death to the Invader Volunteers. And I may add, that no one could have been a more thorough volunteer than I was. I was proud of the uniform and I liked the exercise.

The 18th of June had long been fixed as the day on which a grand review of the corps was to take place.

As M. P. for the county was to be present, and a bugle was to be presented by the M. P.'s daughter, and altogether we felt that the eyes of Europe would be upon us, and we felt equal to the occasion.

As the day approached, our drills were multiplied to such an extent that most of us feared our uniform would hardly last so as to be fit to be seen at the review, so great was the strain upon it.

However, practice makes perfect, and after our last drill on the evening of the 17th we, one and all, considered that we were so near to perfection that our talents would be altogether thrown away upon an ordinary field day, and that nothing short of a grand sham fight, on the exact model of a real one, would at all do us justice.

It was in vain for our adjutant—a half-pay officer of the army, who is dreadfully jealous of our progress, I am sure—to object, battle we were determined upon.

The only difficulty was to decide which battle of modern times should be honored by our notice. Alma, Inkermann, Solferino, were all discussed; but each presented some objection, and we were nearly giving up the idea and the adjutant becoming triumphant, when Waterloo was proposed, as being appropriate to the day; and moreover, it was added that there was a small clump of trees on the parade ground, with a cow shed in it, which would do admirably for Hugomont and its adjacent wood.

The next question was to find a leader for the forces to be driven back; so one was desirous of appearing in the light of a beaten general on their first field, till at last I, Codlings, was selected to enact the part of the great Napoleon.

The somewhat secondary part of Blucher was to be taken by our senior first lieutenant, Crabtrees by name.

Crabtrees had been originally in the hussars, but having been rather too fond of chicken hazard, had sold out, and retired to his ancestral acres. He was for some time my front rank man, and although, generally speaking, most expert at the Manual, he invariably ordered his rifle on my toes, apologised, smiled at my agonized contortions, and repeated the performance five minutes afterwards.

He it was too, who with malice aforethought abstracted the detonating composition from my percussion caps on the eve of a field day, thereby covering me with confusion; and added insult to injury by exposing the trick he played me at the very moment I was expatiating on the utter uselessness of the government rifle to select a circle of friends and startling my belief that it was impossible to make most of them go off.

Again, on the occasion of my being off my reserved by accident, Crabtrees was the man who discovered its absence, in spite of my trying to look innocent and unconscious, and presented it to me amidst the jeers of my comrades. Altogether, Crabtrees was a nuisance, and I hated him cordially.

Our Colonel was to command the supposed British army, assisted by the Adjutant, while I was allowed, as is not off to be latter functionary, the drill sergeant of our corps.

The night of the 17th of June was a restless one for me; the thoughts of to-morrow's battle pictured with me, and prevented my sleeping; and when I had counted myself at last into a doze, I awoke with a start, five minutes afterwards, with the fear overwhelming that I had been omitted to be called, and that the review and all were over. [illegible] I was in the midst of the [illegible] Colonel [illegible] in my grasp, and the whole household rushing to my room to ascertain the cause of the sudden outbreak.

At last, after having looked at my watch a hundred times, I found it was six o'clock and I got up, rushed to the window, and fates be praised, it was a lovely morning.

How I got dressed that day, I know not; for in the excitement of the moment, the buttons flew off at my touch, like needles to a magnet. At last, my toilet was completed; but with my feelings, breakfast was not to be thought of; anything beyond a cup of tea would have choked me outright.

Our rendezvous was to be the railway station, where we were to receive our M. P., who was to arrive by the ten o'clock train, and from thence we were to march to our various positions.

Crabtrees was to remain at the White Hart as the town until sent for, and was then to come up with his detachments to conduct the pursuit.

The ten o'clock train arrived, and with it the M. P., who shook hands with all the officers, and complimented individually every non-commissioned officer and private on his soldier-like appearance.

The M. P.'s daughter, who was to present the bugle, was lovely, and I burned to distinguish myself, and obtain, perhaps, an approving smile, or even a crown of laurels, which she might—who knows?—have secreted in her pocket. Toe laurels, not the smiles, I mean.

We marched off, our band playing one of our favorite airs. I regret not being able to state which it was; but unfortunately, the first cornet, who always played the melody, was ill with the toothache, and was unable to attend parade, so we were obliged to march with accompaniments only, but the big drum did its duty nobly, and we did not miss the first cornet so much after all.

At length we reached the parade ground. I stole a glance at the M. P.'s fair daughter as I marched my men off to take up the position of the attacking the French army, and my heart throbbed audibly through my uniform.

When we arrived imagine my chagrin at being told by our drill sergeant, who appeared quite to ignore me, that my position was to be a stationary one, and that in imitation of Napoleon and his look-out tower, I must climb a tree and from thence watch the proceedings. I was never good at climbing, but with a little assistance, and—I am sorry to say, for the credit of our discipline—an occasional reminder from some of my men's bayonets, I reached the second bough.

Our fellows behaved splendidly. Hugomont, or the cow shed, was taken and retaken, and at length the time arrived for the last grand charge. Human nature could stand it no longer. I had been doing patience on a monument for two hours, and was thoroughly sick of it, so I determined to depart from history and my tree, and lead the charge myself.

I had some difficulty in getting down, and when I had succeeded my men were already charging, and just as I was running after them at my best pace who should I see coming up between us but that confounded Crabtrees and his supposed Prussians!

They had evidently lunched at the White Hart, and appeared to have taken more drink than was good for them. However that might be, they no sooner caught sight of me than they raised a shout of—

"There's Bonaparte himself! Let's take him prisoner!"

I turned and fled.

It was in vain. My figure was not calculated for running, and they gained upon me at every step, but I still held on—I scrambled over hedges and through ditches, but still felt they could catch me at any moment. I unclasped my sword-belt, in hopes that that trophy would be sufficient for them. But no; one picked it up, and the others still pursued; they evidently looked upon me as the representative of invasion, and were determined on revenge.

I ran until I could run no longer, and then sank exhausted. They seized me, and in spite of all my protestations and struggles, and explanations that I was only Codlings, and not Bonaparte, they dragged me to a duck-pond. I heard a "one, two, three, and away!" and the next moment I was floundering in four feet of black mud.

I struggled out as best I might. The first man I saw was Crabtrees, who apologised for the behavior of his men, with a smile on his countenance, for which I could have slain him then and there.

When I recovered myself a little, I crawled rather than walked up the parade ground, and arrived just as the bugle had been presented.

My appearance was the signal for a general shout of laughter. Even the M. P.'s pretty daughter—whose semi-official position should have kept her quiet—laughed. The more I stormed and swore, the more they all laughed; and well they might, for I presented the spectacle of a dripping nigger.

The next morning I went to the Colonel, and lodged my complaint against Crabtrees; but it was of no use, he only laughed at me, and I then expressed myself in the words with which I began my sad tale.

I have, since writing the above, just seen the *Gazette*, in which I perceive the following:

TARGETSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.—F. Crabtrees, Esq., to be captain; vice Codlings, resigned.

Imagine my disgust.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

The only thing of the kind in which Mr. Barham was personally engaged, was when a boy at Canterbury, when, with a schoolfellow, now a gallant major, "famed for deeds of arms," he entered a Quakers' meeting-house; looked around at the grave assembly and said, "Whoever speaks first shall have this gun." Only they never entered a word [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the

CANADA BEGINNING TO BE KNOWN IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

It is gratifying to know that Canada is beginning to be understood in the Old Country. Some years ago this country was as profound a mystery to the masses of Great Britain as the fabulous regions beyond the Moon. And the world grew older an indistinct notion possessed the European mind that Canada was a land of eternal snow and frost—fit only for bears and wolves. In the process of time actual observation convinced several that our winter was not so severe or so long as it was represented to be—that it was a very jolly time of the year, and that our summer and autumn were delightful seasons.

Within the last few years only our true position was faintly understood. The visit of the Prince of Wales has done much to dispel the cloud of ignorance that intervened between us and the land we sprung from.—The visit of the British troops this year cannot but benefit us in a still greater degree.

It will be seen by our English, Irish and Scotch visitors that Canada is to be envied among the civilised nations of the world—that our constitution has all the excellence, and, if we may say so, none of the defects of the constitution of England—That our institutions are preeminently calculated to make a people free, happy and great—that our natural resources are wonderful, our fisheries inexhaustible, our mines unbounded, our forests magnificent and extensive, and the fertility of our soil remarkable.

The many public works that we possess are a source of pride to us, and will be a theme of wonder to our visitors. Our railroads are the longest in the world, our canals very good, and our bridges, especially the Victoria and Suspension Bridges, wonders of the world. We have not time to speak of our lakes and rivers, with their banks studded with towns and cities, alive with the hum of commerce, and increasing every day in size, population and importance. The population of Canada is increasing at the rate of fifteen or twenty thousand a year from emigration alone, and every able-bodied emigrant landed on our shores is worth to the country $500 a year.

We have been induced to make these remarks by reading the following extract from the London *Daily Telegraph*. The press of Great Britain, we rejoice to chronicle it, are beginning to understand Canada. We trust our cotemporaries will increase in knowledge and circulation daily:—

"It is remarkable that the Canadian press troubled itself throughout very little about the law of the case. It seems to have satisfied public opinion north of the St. Lawrence to know that Mr. Seward maintained something against which England protested.—The name of the foreign minister is, rightly or not, a standing threat to all that Canada values; and it was enough to seem to identify a view with his to condemn it. She went therefore to work at once, with the heartiest good-will, to provide for the policy she expected. We were fortunately able to assist her beyond her expectations, for the courageous colony was prepared to bear the brunt of war alone till spring. She must have suffered, of course, in the first weeks of hostilities, and she knew it. When her frontier line was settled, military contingencies seem to have been the last thing thought of; and it consequently runs along a country difficult to keep strategetically. On the lakes, where the contest must have depended upon superiority in ships, Canada could not hope at first to rival the Yankee flotillas. There are, it is true, ship-builders in Kingston, at the mouth of Ontario, and at Collingwood, on Lake Huron, who could have turned out vessels; Port Stanley also, on Lake Erie, might have been a navy port but there were no guns there; while the Yankees, on the other hand, had flourishing ports and dockyards, and a real maritime station at Sackett's Harbor. That Canada was willing to incur this unequal rivalry is full of honor for her and of security for us. The winter is indeed wonderfully mild and open, and if need had arisen, we might have sent gunboats and shipwrights perhaps, very early, by the Rideau and Welland canals, and set a fleet afloat upon the great freshwater seas which would have secured Upper Canada. But if war had broken out and the weather sharpened, it must have been a near thing to save the Western, London, and Niagara districts from a raid; though the population is thoroughly anti-Yankee, and British enough in its elements to take a reverse or two with composure. Lower down, Canada was quite as much exposed to a *coup de main*. The Lake Champlain line would have led a New York force straight on from Albany to Montreal—some 200 miles—and if the Island City could have been seized, Quebec was cut off from the Western Provinces. Nor is that all which Canada had to foresee, and it bravely refused to fear. Both banks of the St. Lawrence are British until Cornwal', on the Canadian shore, is reached, and then the rapids commence. To avoid these, eight canals have been dug, which the Northerners could have utterly destroyed. The only other water communication between the lakes and the Gulf is the Rideau Canal, with Kingston at its western and Montreal at its eastern extremity. Thus Montreal is the very key of the inland waters, and of those districts which would have been the seat of war; but this capital was not so strong as Canada could have wished to see it; and a Yankee force holding that city would have shut up the Ottawa, and thereby the Rideau Canal, quite long enough to punish Canada severely. In the face of these obvious dangers, her gallant bearing and dauntless tone are as much a gratification to us as they were, and will be a warning and discouragement to the manifestly destined."

THE COLLIERY CALAMITY.

Additional particulars of the terrible calamity at Hartley colliery, by which so many lives were lost, are deferred until to-morrow. When the sad result was known, Her Majesty sent a letter to the proprietor of the mines, as follows:—

"OSBORNE, Jan. 23.

"Sir,—The Queen, in the midst of her own overwhelming grief, has taken the deepest interest in the dreadful accident at Hartley, and as to the last had hoped that at least a considerable number of the poor people might have been recovered alive. The appalling news since received has affected the Queen very much.

"Her Majesty commands me to say that her tenderest sympathy is with the poor widows and mothers, and that her own misery only makes her feel the more for them.

"Her Majesty hopes that everything will be done as far as possible to alleviate their distress, and Her Majesty will feel a real satisfaction in assisting in such measures.

"Pray let me know what is doing.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient, humble servant,

"C. B. PHIPPS.

"Charles Cary, Esq., Hartley Colliery."

This very affectionate letter had been printed, and a copy distributed to each of the bereaved families. It is authoritatively stated that a subscription had been opened by Her Majesty—she having given £200—and the Prince of Wales £100, His Royal Highness accompanying his subscription with a kind letter. £6,000 had been raised. £1,000 was raised on 'Change in Liverpool in two days.

THE WINDHAM LUNACY COMMISSION.

The last act of this protracted drama was played out at the Session house, Westminster, before Mr. Samuel Warren, Q. C., Master in Lunacy, and the special jury.

At eleven o'clock the Master came into court, from which the general public had been rigorously excluded. He said, in a pathetic strain, that he was very unwell, owing to his great exertions in the case, and his speech of three hours yesterday.

Sir Hugh Cairns again protested against the examination of Mr. Windham taking place in private.

The Master said he adhered to his determination. He informed the learned counsel that he had quoted the judgment of Lord Campbell in the Armstrong case in support of the decision to which he had come.

Sir Hugh Cairns observed that the Armstrong case was essentially different, and he was not about to discuss it; but of course he (the learned judge) was bound to defer to the opinion of the Master. He hoped that all the questions that were to be put would be through the Master, as had been previously arranged.

The Master said that he was not disposed to agree to that now. The interview with Mr. Windham would be of a strictly friendly character.

Sir Hugh Cairns again protested against the examination taking place in private.

The Court was then cleared of strangers.

EXAMINATION OF MR. WINDHAM.

Mr. Windham took his seat on the bench by the right hand side of the Master, who shook hands with him. He appeared quite self-possessed, and replied to the questions put by the Master without any apparent difficulty. Mr. Windham gave an account of his first acquaintance with his wife, and replied promptly to the Master in reply to his questions about the French language.—The journey to Scotland, the visit to Paris and the other incidents of Mr. Windham's career were fully inquired into. Among other questions, Mr. Windham was asked "What is your definition of a perfect lady?"

He maintained a calm and sensible demeanour.

THE VERDICT.

At a quarter to four o'clock the jury returned a verdict into court, and Master Warren, addressing the foreman, said—Sir George Armytage, are there twelve of your body agreed upon a verdict?

Sir G. Armytage,—There are. We find Mr William Frederick Windham to be of sound mind, and capable of managing himself and his affairs.

There was immense excitement in the court and outside when the result was made known.

A DENTIST RUNS AWAY WITH A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

From the London Prototype.

A somewhat singular case of abduction was brought before his worship yesterday for investigation. The charge was preferred by Mr. Thomas McCarthy of Port Stanley, against W. P. Whipple, a dentist, of St. Thomas, and Joseph Whitechurch, of the same place—the former the principal, and the latter as accomplice in the abduction of his daughter, the facts of which we proceed to give to our readers. The evidence of the prosecutor (the father of the girl) went to show that on Monday afternoon he learnt from his daughter Ellen that her sister Agnes, who for some time past had been living with Whipple, at St. Thomas, learning the dress-making, was hurriedly and mysteriously sent off to London, in a cutter. Fearing that all was not right, the father and daughter at once made arrangements to follow the girl, and started off without delay, reaching this city late this evening. Upon their arrival, information of the circumstance was given to the police, who, with their usual promptitude, soon obtained a clue to the missing one.—After making a thorough search of the city, constable Mawhinney visited the hotel of Mr. Howard, and there found Agnes, Whipple and Whitehurch, all of whom had put up there for the night, the two former intending to take the cars next morning for Detroit, with the intention, it is said, of being united in the bonds of holy wedlock. The father was made acquainted with the stopping-place of the party, and at once hastened to see his daughter, and prevail upon her to accompany him homeward. Failing to do this, the matter was brought before His Worship as stated. The evidence of the father showed that Whipple had a wife and child in St. Thomas, with whom he then resided, and which, if true, made the case doubly worse than it would have otherwise been. Whipple, however, denied that the woman in question was his wife, although he had lived with her as such for a number of years; but having now got tired of her, from her bad treatment of him, he had resolved to leave her, but with her consent. He repudiated the charge that he had in any way induced the daughter of Mr. McCarthy to leave her parents, but laid the blame on the girl of the whole transaction. Agnes freely acknowledged that she was solely in fault, but urged that she had such an undying love for the dentist, that she was never happy but when in his company, and that no power could separate them. Her father and sister, both in court, pressed her affectionately to go home again, promising that all her past acts should be forgiven and never again referred to, but all to no purpose, with tears in her eyes she declared she was ashamed to return after what had happened. His Worship informed her there was only one other alternative; either to go back with her parent or be confined in jail. Here the poor girl again burst into tears, said she would prefer jail to return, and wished to remain in London. Finally, at the urgent solicitations of her friends, we understand, she consented to return home. It appears that a correspondence had been carried on between Whipple and Agnes for some time past, and the discovery of one of the letters from the latter to the former, in the carpet-bag of Whipples, by his wife, led to the separation. Scandalous, and brought about the circumstance of Whipple having left St. Thomas so hastily. From what we can learn further arrangements were made with Whitechurch by Whipple to convey Miss McCarthy to London by a private conveyance, while, to disarm all suspicion against Whipple, he took passage by the Port Stanley Railway, the three having met together upon their arrival in this city. Mr. McCarthy is a well-to-do farmer, and is highly respected in the neighborhood in which he resides. The poor man felt greatly grieved by the course pursued by his daughter, and acted like a child while prevailing upon the poor girl to accompany him home. The daughter is twenty years of age, while the dentist appears to be 30 years of age.—The father intelligenced the matter to his own kith and kin yesterday, to prevent additional calumny and injury to the unfortunate Whipple was remanded to jail, and Whitechurch bound over to appear at that time.

☞ *If any property is not insured, call and have it done by the undersigned who is agent for a number of the best British and Canadian Companies, whose business cards will be found in another part of this paper.*

J. R. WALTON
Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Business Notice—D. D. McGillivray.
Farm for Sale—H. T. Strickland.
Notice—Amos J. Fisher.
Farm for Sale—C. A. Weller.
A First-rate Chance—James Foley.
Business Notice—J. & T. Douglas.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, FEBY. 20TH, 1862.

PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE.

We are happy to be able to state that an occasional, or, as we hope, weekly correspondence, to our columns will be contributed from Quebec, by a most reliable writer, during the coming session of Parliament. The advantage of having the opinions of a writer present in Quebec on the matters coming before the House will be great, and cannot fail to be of interest.

From our Reform friends we would ask their exertions in our behalf in inducing persons who are not already, to become subscribers. See that every family in your neighborhood is supplied with a copy. We remind our friends of our standing Club terms:—

Clubs of 10.....$10 00
Clubs of 5..... 6 25

and would add, as an extra inducement, that to every person who will send us the names of three new subscribers, with the money for one year's subscription, the *Examiner* will be sent one year *free*.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

An extra *Gazette* contains the notice that Parliament is to meet on the 20th of March. If England and the United States consider it wise to meet early in the winter why pray do our Canada Ministers put off their meeting till Spring? And what adds to the annoyance of this off putting is there has been no excuse offered for the delay.

It is too bad to be treated as we are by our government, and we do hope that the present parliament will pass an act for the Legislature to meet not later than say the first Wednesday of February—the earlier the better.

THE WAR NEWS.

We give considerable space to the accounts of the recent engagements between the Federal and Confederate armies. The capture of Roanoke Island, the destruction of Elizabeth City, and the taking of Fort Donelson, although at tremendous sacrifices of life, are great victories for the North. It remains to be seen whether these will be followed up by other successes; if not, their only effect will be to prolong hostilities. We recommend every reader to peruse the reports.

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF RAILROAD HISTORY.

£100,000 STOCK.

FIRST ACT.

Some time ago when giving a narration of certain matters connected with Railroads in this region, we were led to notice the sad consequences, in a moral point of view, connected with their introduction in a locality, consisting in a wholesale system of jobbery and corruption, being employed to further the designs of unscrupulous men, always found in connection with Railways. Every species of intrigue and falsehood are resorted to, every inducement and reward held out to persons whose influence is considered useful, and nothing seems too costly to sacrifice if municipalities can be persuaded to give their assistance to build the proposed Railroad.

We know a considerable—we published a good share of what we knew of the history of our Millbrook branch—but there is many a dark tale that will never see light. If what we know and relate of Railroads is so demoralising to the community, how much worse would their subroons history add to the dark picture. Sad and black as the former delinquencies of our Railway history appeared they sink into insignificance when viewed in relation to what has transpired since our former review. Our object this week is to give a history from the commencement of our railroad experience, so as to show up the wickedness of bad and unscrupulous designing men, and the hardship endured by their confiding and helpless dupes. We start begin in order, waiving an allusion to the famous loop line.

In 1845 the subject of a Railroad to Port Hope was agitated by the people of Port Hope and Peterborough, and it was proposed that we should join Port Hope in taking stock for the purpose of building said Road. It was pointed out what advantages such a connection with Lake Ontario would be to Peterborough and the surrounding country; how the facilities thereby enjoyed would further the commercial interests, both by imports and exports. It was so successfully represented that a large portion of the business men in Peterborough, and a goodly number of farmers in the neighborhood, subscribed for stock. In the same year an Act was passed incorporating the Peterboro and Port Hope Railway. The Act provided that proceedings were to be commenced within four years from the passing of the Act.

The survey was made, and one dollar per share was called and collected to pay the expense. Nothing more was done, however, until 1852. In that year the town of Cobourg succeeded in getting a Charter to build a road to Peterborough across Rice Lake, independent of Peterboro' entirely. This bold stroke of a rival Town threw the Port Hopers on their beam-ends, but recovering themselves they flew round and got the Councils of Port Hope, and Townships of Hope, Cavan, and South Monaghan to agree to take stock in the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway, and also to petition the Legislature to extend the Railroad clauses consolidation act to the said Company. Accordingly an act was passed in 1852 authorising the Municipalities to subscribe for shares in the company—also removing doubts as to the commencement of the work, existing under the former Act—and extending the time of commencement to four years longer. All these proceedings, be it remembered, were undertaken without the assistance of the Town of Peterboro', and with but a few of its inhabitants.

In the following year the Port Hope tinkers, stunned by the activity and pluck of the Cobourgers—who like men when they got a Charter went to work to build their Railroad—and getting alarmed that Peterborough would be reached by their neighbours ere they begun, concluded that they must do something, so they form the brilliant idea of running *branches* from some point of the main line—*not yet began*—to any where and every where, and to effect this the old act must be repaired, or unpaired. So down they come to the Legislature and beg to have the Act amended. First, by extending its capital to a million of dollars!! Second, by having power to construct a Branch Railway from some point on the main line through Cavan, Emily, Manvers, Ops and Mariposa, or any of them, to the western limit of Mariposa, and from there to the next Railroad they should strike—no wonder they wanted a million of dollars for such utopian schemes. In the third place they got the 18th clause of the old Act repealed, and got a number of clauses of the general Railway Act to apply to the Peterborough and Port Hope act. But the crowning part of their mending operations is that of the next clause, wherein it is made lawful for the Directors to call upon the shareholders for the amount of their stock by giving thirty days' notice, and in instalments of not more than ten per cent, "Provided always that no subscriber to the Stock Book, under the original Act incorporating the said Company shall be held to be a stockholder, or be responsible as such under the Act passed during the present session amending the same, *if such original subscriber shall within one month from the passing of this Act* signify in writing to the President of the Company his intention of withdrawing therefrom." How many of the Shareholders beside the head tinkers in Port Hope would hear or know of such a clause till they saw it in the statutes when published? The framers of this clause were farseeing, and they evinced skill sufficient to entitle them to be called "skilled workmen," "learned artificers."

They then make provision for joining any Railway Company they may happen to come across in their main line or branch this side of the Pacific Ocean.

We have now examined "two splices of the main brace" as they say aboard ship, and yet there is no more made to build a Railroad to Peterborough or anywhere else by those tinkers in Port Hope.

Peterborough lies with arms akimbo as there is a road coming out to her as fast as it can be made. The spirited people of Cobourg come out and say to us, "we merely want you to allow us to build a road to your Town, we ask for nothing but permission to come into the Town." What a pity such *doers* had not been in Port Hope when the road was started. How different would it have been for us and them. But we must now examine the next move of the guild at Port Hope. Finding it is not in the power of the wisest of men, even if so inclined, to build railroads to the moon, or in fact to the planets, and stung and chagrined that Peterborough was lost to them, and had refused to assist them, they define their position, determine to build a Railway on *terra firma* to some given point, and define the places where they are to go through and to, as follows:—Millbrook, Onemee and Lindsay. But, in order to go to work it is necessary to splice the main brace again, and so in 1854 they apply for another Act. As they do not intend to touch Peterborough they want the name changed, so they now come out as the "Port Hope Lindsay & Bearerton Railway Co." They desire no connection whatever with a town like Peterboro', who will allow Cobourg to come into their Town with a Railway, so they keep ten or twelve miles away from her. They have repealed what of the former act suited them, but no mention was made of relieving the original Stockholders in and around Peterborough. It was always imagined that as no road was built between Peterborough and Port Hope such persons were free from any obligation under the original compact. But it is here we find the cunning of the tinkers. In every mend they take care to keep hold of the Stock takers. They keep the original act as a basis, and patch and solder at it till little if any of the original remains besides holding the original stockholders.

The Road to Lindsay is built and the Company is bankrupt. Many persons have claims against it, obtain judgments, and now it is discovered that the original Stockholders are not relieved from paying their stock by the different acts. So two of the head tinkers, John S. Smith and William Fraser, being judgment creditors of a rotten Railway company—made so by their handiwork in conjunction with the fraternity, and making this a lucrative discovery — commence actions against all the parties who subscribed for stock in the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company. The rapacity and unscrupulousness of these turnverants appear in the course they are pursuing, in seeking to compel innocent parties to pay their sad debts.

The terms of the original agreement were never carried out, and the promises to pay were only to conditions framed and understood that these were false. With a full conviction a note for his friend he induced the fatherhood that he, poor him—of to pay the note of his friend fails to do so. But by this time the township for Smith to a Railroad which never will be built. And yet these bankrupt tinkers, who deserve a share of blame for the bankrupt condition of their Railway and Town, seek to compel these persons to pay the amount they subscribed for another Road to satisfy their claims, and so far have they pushed their sordid purposes that the poor widows and representatives of dead men are alike filled with the wealthy. These men may obtain judgments and collect the money but the curses of their victims and the execration of all right thinking men will follow them.

The whole history of the Railway enterprise, and the rascally and unscrupulous conduct of many of its chief manipulators, especially of this last cool blooded, infamous act of these villainous men, may well make us blush for the morality of a country we profess to be proud to belong to.

Our history of the Millbrook branch and the attempts of an equally unjust nature in connection therewith, must form the material for another chapter.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, 17th Jan., 1862.

The Council met,—His Worship, the Mayor, presiding.

Applications from John A. Hartley for the office of Collector, and from J. E. Baker for Market Clerk or Assistant Constable, were referred to the Committee on appointments to office.

A petition from John English and 41 others, asking the Council to re-appoint the night-watch was read. After some discussion, it was moved by Mr. Chamberlen, seconded by Mr. Toole, —That the Constables, as prayed for by the petition now before the Council, be appointed, and that a local tax be assessed upon the property in the locality in which the services of the Constables are required.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Hughes, seconded by Mr. Maloney,—That the Constables be appointed as night-watch, and that they be paid out of the general funds of the Town.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Bradfield, seconded by Mr. R. Stevenson,—That the petition of the rate-payers asking for the night-watch, be referred to the Committee on appointments to office.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Reid, and seconded by Mr. Chamberlen,—That the consideration of the appointment of a night-watch be deferred until the appointment of the Chief Constable.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Chamberlen, seconded by Mr. Lawson,—That the Mayor be authorised to give an order on the Treasurer for the sum of $10, for the use of the Brass Band of this Town, for their valuable services.—*Carried.*

A report from the Committee on appointments to office was handed in. After some discussion, and by consent of the Council, the Chairman obtained leave to withdraw it again.

The Mayor stated that in conformity to the resolution passed last meeting, the Clerk had prepared a return of the fines and fees paid and owing to the Police Court for the past year, which he would lay on the table.

A By-law to amend By-laws Nos. 81 and 133 was read a first time.

A By-law to amend By-laws Nos. 128 and 132 was also read a first time.

The Council then adjourned.

SEWING MACHINES.

The Sewing Machines of Wanzer & Co's manufacture, is the order of the day. When we witness the perfect manner in which they do their work, it is only astonishing to us that every family in the country has not one. Every machine is warranted, and kept in order, free of charge. We are credibly informed that they have a large factory in Hamilton, where all corresponding parts of their machines are made perfect and alike, and where any part of a machine may be had repaired or made new altogether. It must be a great interest to R. M. Wanzer & Co., to have every machine they sell run well and satisfactorily to the purchaser, which can readily be believed, when we take into consideration the large capital they have invested, so no one need be afraid of getting a useless article of their manufacture. They have now between one and two thousand running in this Province, and are turning out about 50 a week. These manufacturers should be encouraged. We learn that Wanzer & Co. have received some very flattering orders from England and France, and the prospect is that they will establish an extensive trade at home. J. Stevenson, Peterboro', is their general agent.

☞ We have received a communication from "J. J." which we decline to publish for several reasons, which we deem unnecessary to give. We may be wrong in our impression, but we look upon it as a sort of burlesque; if it is not then we advise the writer to write less and read more. If, however, "J. J." is anxious to appear in print and will allow his name and residence to be given we may, when space permits, give his letter an insertion, otherwise it is inadmissable.

☞ The Editor of the *Independent* in an article on the Foreign Press says:—"There is little doubt that much of the hostility both of the English and French press has been procured by sheer bribery with money furnished by our rebels, either out of their own pockets or out of the proceeds of their robberies from our Government." "Hostile to us are the English Government, the English press, and many of the English people." Rather naughty things for a Clergyman to charge upon a nation without better proof than he has advanced. He displays ignorance of human nature if he supposes the English could be friendly to a power whose press has been for months pouring vituperations, malicious insinuations and threats towards an unoffending power, that it required the aid of bribery to repay its neighbor with its own coin.

☞ Mr Joseph B. Walton, the Agent, has handed us the Annual Report of the Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company. As most of our readers are aware this Company confines its business exclusively to isolated buildings, and to these, no doubt on good terms, the Farmers' Company.

By the report we observe that the total expenses to 1861 amounted to only $9211 46c., including salaries! The number of losses to the Company during the year was 37, of which 6 were in this County,—3 in Cumberland 1 in Monaghan. The total number of risks taken during the year was 4,993, of which 1,187 were produced through the Inspector, Mr Walton. We think the Farmers' Mutual stand such reports.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN JOURNAL.

This excellent periodical is again launched forth by its enterprising publishers and conductors for acceptance and support. Its pages are somewhat abridged, but promise, should adequate support be extended to it, to increase them to their original number. We sincerely hope that the Medical profession here and elsewhere will exert itself and save so useful a publication from going down. Its existence will depend upon immediate support, and we shall hail with delight its continuance, as such a work is a credit alike to the profession and the Province.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting, in connection with the above, will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, to-morrow (Friday) evening, commencing at 7 o'clock.

☞ The members of the Battery progress well in their drill. The kind offer of C. Perry, Esq., of his store-house, on McDonald Street, for a gun-shed and drill-room, has been accepted.

☞ Rumor has it that a certain disappointed candidate for Legislative honors has left this Town for Quebec, intent on upsetting the election of Col. Haultain, M. P. P., on grounds of illegality! What the bases of the grounds are we have not heard, but would advise the friends of the gentleman in question to bring him home at once, and save the annoyance and expense of a Lunacy commission.

☞ Between 500 and 600 persons were present at the Soiree in the First Presbyterian Church on Monday evening, and it was in every respect creditable. Not the least interesting and commendable feature in such social gatherings is the friendly intercourse it cultivates among members and adherents of the Churches.

The nett proceeds of the Soiree, after all expenses paid, amounted to $148:92. Proceeds of Sunday collections, $100.36.

Total,.....$249.28.

which sum goes to the credit of the building fund.

For the Examiner.

"LAWFUL GOVERNMENTS."

MR. EDITOR:—The aim of controversy should be the establishment of *truth*. Too often, however, it is entered into for the purpose of display, or of obtaining a victory over an opponent.

Truth has been likened to a sword with two edges, and in handling the weapon one must take care not to cut himself.—It is lawful to use it, and it should be used skillfully against its enemy *error*. Both C. S. D. and myself have been professing to use this sword, with what effect we know not—but it is clear we have failed in reaching one another as yet. Had my friend been skilled in the exercise of this weapon, methinks he would have met the declaration of the Southern Presbytery, by turning the sword upon it, in place of blunting one side of the instrument, or rather both.

The Presbytery uttered truth, it was truth however with one edge, and they meant it to apply to the Southern Confederacy only. I would have said to them: true, "the powers that be are ordained of God, there is no power but of God, whoso resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God, and shall receive condemnation,—the United States was that ordinance, and pray where is your warrant for secession?" Here the sword with its double edge cuts the Southern traitors off their feet, whilst my friend in seeking to condemn allows my justifies them in their rebellious doings, by laying down the erroneous and pernicious principle, that individuals themselves must be judges themselves of what sort of a government they shall be in subjection to. He surely cannot fail to see that the Southern people have acted upon his own theory, and the Presbytery in question in particular, with the light of the excellent confession of faith, and the host of work mentioned as holding views similar with C. S. D. Is it not plain that these "lights" have misled these people as they have misled my friend.

I much regret to find that he has recourse to so many questionable shifts to support his views and to condemn mine.

I advised him that I founded my views upon Divine truth, and if they were wrong to disprove them from the same source.—How does he try to do this? First by maintaining that the Apostle in giving directions to obedience to civil rulers is not to be understood *literally*, and imagines the consequences if it is. I reply that if you make one plain Apostolic injunction to be taken by me only in a qualified sense, why should I not take them all? "Fear God, love the brotherhood. Honor the king!" Why should I qualify the latter and not the other two? In the next place my friend, in order to show the absurdity of what he calls my views, but which I maintain are the Apostle's views, introduces the beast in the Revelations to whom Satan gave power—and speaks of spiritual wickedness in high places, and says that these according to my theory must be obeyed too. This I consider too silly to attempt to refute, and nothing in the whole of C. S. D.'s writings has convinced me more of his being off the track than this.

When a man loses himself so far it is a sign he has a bad cause, and is afraid of losing it. If my friend will only part with the views he has learned from men and come to the limpid waters of Divine truth, he will learn there his duty to both God and man. He surely does not need to be told that many wise, learned, and I may say in a sense good men have held and do hold the doctrine of Transubstantiation, which to him as well as to me is no proof of its correctness. Man is a dangerous guide in religious matters, and has been so in all ages of the world, and the errors so prevalent in the present day upon this as upon other points are traceable to the folly of persons who like my friend learn their views of duty from man and not from God. Apollos was mighty in the Scriptures and he convinced the Jews. Paul also from the same source opened and alleged the truth about Christ, and convicted many of his countrymen of their error. "The word of God makes the simple wise." "Beware," says the Apostle, "lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the traditions of men, after the rudiments of the world and not after Christ."

I believe that C. S. D. gives up the task of his views on our duty to governments prior to 1776. I believe they are conformable to conformity with the Divine law, and the accidental mode of civil organization—but no further.

He gives us then for authority for holding this opinion, and the extract from Wesley proves that the mind is finding the kind. Does my friend want me to learn my duty to God and man from such erring guides? C. S. D., Wilson, and myself, may believe anything or nothing. Is that circumstance or any other to invalidate the Divine testimony? I state that neither the Apostle nor any other of the writers of the New Testament qualify the duty of obedience due to civil rulers, as C S D has done. Why should I heed then a person who seeks to teach for doctrines the commandments of men. "Let God be true," if every "man be a liar." Now listen to the teaching of Christ and His Apostles as to governments and our obedience thereto: "Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's. Notwithstanding lest we should offend, go to the sea and cast a hook and take up the fish that first cometh up, and when thou hast opened his mouth thou shalt find a piece of money, that take and give unto them for thee and me." "Thou couldst have no power at all except it were given thee from above." Paul says, "Never against the laws of the Jews, neither against the Temple, *nor yet against Cæsar, have I offended anything at all.* Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers, for there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive damnation. For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Wilt thou not then be afraid of the power? Do that which is good and thou shalt have praise of the same. For he is the minister of God to thee for good But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the sword in vain, for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil. Wherefore, ye must needs be subject not only for wrath but also for conscience sake. For this cause, pay ye tribute also; for they are God's ministers attending continually on this very thing.—Render, therefore, to all their dues, tribute to whom tribute, custom to whom custom, fear to whom fear, honour to whom honour. I exhort, therefore, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks be made for all men; for kings and for all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all godliness and honesty. Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates." Peter says, "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake; whether it be to the king as supreme, or unto governors as unto them that are sent by him for the punishment of evil doers, and for the praise of them that do well. For so is the will of God, that with well-doing ye may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men. Fear God—honour the King. The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptation, and to reserve the unjust until the day of judgment to be punished, but chiefly those who walk after the flesh, and despise government; they are not afraid to speak evil of dignities." And Jude says, "Likewise these filthy dreamers despise dominion and speak evil of dignities." I have now given high authority for obedience to the powers that be, and the consequence of disobedience. Let C. S. D. show for in the same authority, if he can, that these Scriptures are not to be taken literally. I may then be one with him, but until then I hold he cannot be right. God's truth, like a sunbeam, shines from its word. "There is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God," and we are to render to the powers obedience, as enjoined above.

Don't let C. S. D. retire from the controversy in a huff; his doing so will be taken as being unable to hold the high ground he took at the outset, and he only resigns it when driven off wounded and beaten. Yours truly,

E.

Peterboro', Feb. 19, 1862.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

ELIZABETH CITY BURNED BY THE REBELS.

CAPTURE OF ROANOKE ISLAND.

FORT MUNRO, Feb. 13.

The gunboat *Stars and Stripes* arrived this noon from General Burnside's expedition, with bearers of despatches for the Government. They report the route of the rebels as complete. 3 000 prisoners were captured and all their gunboats burned or captured, except two which escaped in the canal. The Federal loss in killed was 42; wounded about 140. The rebels killed about 30; and their wounded less than 100. The advance from Hatteras took place on Wednesday morning, the expedition consisting of about 60 vessels. The fleet anchored off Stumpy Point in the night and on the next day proceeded to the entrance of Croatan's Sound.

After a reconnoissance the attack was commenced on Friday morning. The ship *Underwriter*, leading the column.

The rebel fleet was attacked and dispersed in half an hour by the navy, while the remainder attacked the land batteries.

The fight continued till dark. During the night 10,000 men were landed, and on Saturday morning 700 more. A masked battery of three guns was soon discovered by the skirmishers, and was attacked in front and on both flanks. The fight lasted only two or three hours when this battery was abandoned. Our troops pursued and surrounded the rebel camp, and took nearly the whole command prisoners.

Our total loss in killed and wounded is less than 200, and the number of killed less than 50. We took between 2,000 and 3,000 prisoners, who were about being sent to New York in the *S. R. Spaulding* and other steamers. Among them were about 13 or 15 Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors.

On Sunday evening a fleet of 15 gunboats started for Elizabeth city. The place was shelled, and having been evacuated and partly burned by the rebel troops, was occupied. The rebel fleet was sunk or burned except two, the *Roanoke* and *Beaufort*, which escaped up the river.

The *Seabird* which was the flag ship of Com. Lynch, was run down and boarded, and the gallant Commodore escaped by swimming to the shore. The news from Elizabeth City was received at Philadelphia on Monday evening, and the *Stars and Stripes* left on Tuesday morning.—She struck on the bar at Hatteras on Tuesday night, but started again in the morning and arrived here at noon to-day. She brings bearers of despatches from General Burnside and Com. Goldsborough; she will take in a cargo of ammunition and return immediately.

Gen. Wise was at Nags Head, and succeeded in escaping to Norfolk. The rebels made no fight, after being driven from their strongholds by Wright's force, the storming parties till he was expended, when he was carried off the field and his command pushed with 100 others to the upper part of the Island, where they laid down their arms.

Elizabeth City was about half burnt by the rebels.

The people sent a deputation off to Com. Gold-borough, asking him to send a force to assist in extinguishing the flames.

Edenton was also taken possession of on Wednesday by Commodore Goldsborough, no opposition being offered.

Norfolk and Portsmouth papers attribute the loss of Roanoke Island to the blundering mismanagement of the navy. They still persist in asserting that 1,000 Federals were killed.

They also charge upon Roanoke Island farmers with deserting and piloting the Yankees to the only point where they could effect a landing—the landing being flanked on all sides by an extensive marsh.

Despatches from Memphis to Norfolk admit that the Federal flag was cheered on the Tennessee River by the people, and assert that the Federals neither caimed nor destroyed any private property, not even cotton.

Gov. Letcher has issued an order for the formation of Home Guards for the defence of Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond.

Bishop Atkins and Hon. Hamilton Fish returned to Baltimore, the rebels refusing to receive them.

400 Federal troops will reach Old Point on Friday or Saturday.

The Richmond *Despatch* says our Tennessee exchanges give us gloomy prospects for the future in that part of the Confederacy. Several leading journals intimate plainly that there is really a threatening state of affairs in East Tennessee growing out of the idolatrous love of those people for the old union.

The correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche* writes that the condition of the interior counties is not improved by the lapse of time.

The people apprehended an immediate advance of the Northmen, and traitors to the South evince their joy in every village and neighborhood.

The Unionists are making demonstrations in many of the Northern counties, and even at Memphis there were exhibitions of joy on the arrival of the news from Beach Grove.

Armed bands of Johnston's and Maynard's followers are prowling about in all directions through the mountains.

In the remote counties many have been shot at night in their own houses who adhered to the fortunes of the South.

(*Special to the St. Louis Democrat.*)

Springfield, Mo., Feb. 13,
Via Bear Creek, 14th.

Our troops took possession of Springfield to-day without firing a gun.

Gen. Price evacuated the place yesterday afternoon, marching out on the Fayetteville road.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.

The following despatch was forwarded from head quarters this morning to General McClellan, Washington:—

The flag of the Union floats over the Court House of Springfield.

The enemy retreated after a short engagement, leaving a large quantity of stores and equippage, which was captured by Gen. Curtis.

Our cavalry are in close pursuit.

(Signed,) H. W. HALLECK.

Chicago, Feb. 14.

The telegraph line hence to San Francisco is beginning to work through with considerable regularity and promptness.

To-day the public report from the New York Associated Press of San Francisco, which was despatched at 1.30 p. m., our time, was published in San Francisco at 11.30 a. m. 2 hours a-head of time.

Cincinnati, Feb. 13.

A special to the *Commercial* from Indianapolis says that reliable information from Fort Henry states that there were 30,000 troops at and near that place Sunday noon, and heavy reinforcements are constantly arriving.

The 13th Michigan passed through today en route for Kentucky. Five more will arrive next week.

A gentleman from Green River reports that 35,000 Federals had crossed Green River up to the time he left.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.

The *Republican's* Fort Henry correspondent gives further particulars of the Tennessee River gunboat expedition.—Everywhere the people insisted upon loading their visitors with presents, and so far as Florence the River can be navigated almost as safely as the Ohio. Blessings, cheers, and the wildest enthusiasm greeted the gunboats everywhere. Numbers of prominent men came forward and said, should the Union army enter, Tennessee, 50,000 men, ready and anxious to protect their homes, would at once cluster around it. Under the law to join the rebel army or loose their property they were obliged to succumb in self defence. The officers of the fleet say it is impossible to doubt the genuineness of the greetings

of the vexed question:—

"No state or territory or district shall come into the State for permanent residence since this Constitution goes into operation."

This provision will insure a large majority for the Constitution.

Chicago, Feb. 13.

There was a general jubilee here to-day, accompanied by the ringing of bells, and firing of artillery, over the glorious success of Gen. Burnside and Commanders Goldsborough and Foote, which is hailed as the harbinger of a more vigorous policy in the conduct of the war.

Louisville, Feb. 18.

All is quiet down the road. Gen. Hinman is reported in Bowling Green. It is reported he is in consultation with reference to an evacuation.

LATER.

NORTHERN ADVANCE INTO TENNESSEE.

TWO DAYS' FIGHTING!

THE RESULT STILL DOUBTFUL.

Petersburg, Feb. 12.

The Editor of the *Express* has received a letter from Suffolk, dated Thursday, which says, Edenton and Hertford have both been captured. Five gun-boats moved slowly to the wharf at Edenton yesterday at 9 o'clock, and landed their troops. Very soon afterwards fifteen more gun-boats arrived.

The citizens raised the white flag. Between 2,000 and 4,000 troops landed at Edenton. The population of Edenton is about 2,000, and is distant from Suffolk about 50 miles. In the afternoon, two gunboats went up to the Chowan River toward Winton, and several others toward the mouth of the Roanoke.

A Nashville telegram of the 12th says that a despatch was received from Cumberland city this evening, stating that one Federal gun-boat had appeared at the fight at Fort Donelson, and this morning opened fire on the fort, but without injury to it.—The fort returned the fire and the gunboat retired. The Federals have landed a force and a battle with light artillery commenced this morning.

It is reported that the Federal force is from 10,000 to 12,000.

When the steamer left for Cumberland city the battle was raging with great earnestness. No further particulars have been received.

Nashville, Feb. 17.

The day has almost passed, and we still hold our own. We have repulsed the enemy at every point and driven back their gunboats. We have whipped them by land and water. He still lies around, probably to attack us to-morrow. Our loss is not very great, while that of the enemy must be heavy.

We have repulsed the enemy every where and we are satisfied that we have injured their gunboats materially, as we have made them retire twice.

Baltimore, Feb. 15.

Parties who came by the Old Point boat say it was reported in Norfolk that Fort Donelson had been captured. Our despatch from Fort Monroe makes no allusion to it, and it is only given as a street rumour.

A reliable passenger from Old Point says some workmen from the city works at Richmond, who came by the flag of truce, represent that they left there for want of work. So great was the scarcity of iron and coal that the works there were being suspended.

Gen. Phillip Kearney returned home last night, in consequence of the dangerous illness of his only son.

THE FIRST DAY'S BOMBARDMENT.

Chicago, Feb. 16.

A special to the *Tribune*, dated Cumberland river, near Fort Donelson, 15th, a.m., says the firing commenced again at daybreak and continued all day long up to 4 o'clock. No movement or assault by the land forces had been made.

The night before last an attempt was made by the rebels to take Taylor's battery of Light Artillery, but they were repulsed by two regiments and driven back beyond their intrenchments. Our loss in wounded is considerable, but not more than three or four are dangerously wounded.

Six gunboats arrived yesterday and commenced an attack on the Fort at 2 o'clock, p. m. The firing was very rapid and severe, and lasted one hour and twenty minutes, when our gunboats fell back. The four iron-clad boats went within 300 yards of the Fort. All the rebel River guns, except six, were either dismounted or silenced.—The first shot from the gunboat *Louisville*, dismounted the rebels' 128 pounder.

THE SECOND DAY'S BOMBARDMENT.

St. Louis, Feb. 16.

The city is wild with excitement and rejoicing. The news is just made public that the American flag waves over Fort Donelson. The loss is heavy on both sides. One of General Grant's batteries was taken by the rebels, but was re-captured by our troops. The gunboats are said to be badly damaged. Further particulars are expected to-night.

A gentleman who left Fort Donelson yesterday afternoon, says the fight had been going on all day yesterday.

The right wing of the enemy's fortifications was taken, and the Stars and Stripes were floating over it. The forces were breast to breast, and the fight was to be renewed.

THE THIRD DAY.

Cairo, Feb. 16.

The steamer *Monmouth* has arrived from Fort Donelson, having left the Fort at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing the military mail and despatches, and 180 of the wounded to the hospital at Paducah.

The fight commenced on Thursday, and the contest of Friday and Saturday was desperate.

The Illinois 12th suffered severely, and the Iowa 7th sustained considerable loss. Swartz's battery, which was captured by the rebels, was recaptured by our men.

The rebels were crushed and cut to pieces. The fight commenced at four o'clock on the 13th, and is now raging over the city. Troops behaved with great gallantry.

The gunboats *St. Louis*, *Louisville* and *Pittsburg* were disabled.

The *Carondelet* sunk the mortar boats at Fleming, going up.

St. Louis, Feb. 18.

A despatch received at head-quarters says that all the gunboats are pretty effectually disabled, except one.

Gen. Pillow was wounded twice, but not fatally.

The upper rebel was taken by our troops. The steamboats left Donelson, and the rebels are reported to be [illegible]

Cairo, Washington, Feb. 46.

The following despatch was this day received at the Navy Department, from flag officer Foote, United States flag ship *St. Louis*, near Fort Donelson, Feb 15th:—

"To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

"I made an attack on Fort Donelson yesterday at three o'clock, with four iron-clad gunboats and two wooden ones, and after an hour and a quarter of severe fighting, the latter part of the day, within less than 100 yards of the Fort, the wheel of two vessel and the tiller of the *Louisville* were rendered unmanageable. They then drifted down the river. The two remaining boats were also greatly damaged between wind and water. This vessel alone received 59 shots and the others about half that number each.

"There were 54 killed and wounded in this attack, which we have reason to suppose would in fifteen minutes more, could the action have been continued, resulted in the capture of the Fort bearing upon us, as the enemy was running from his batteries when the two gunboats drifted helplessly down the river, from the disabled steering apparatus, as the relieving tackle could not steer the vessels in the strong current.—When the flying enemy returned to the river battery guns, from which they had been driven, they again hotly poured fire upon us. The enemy must have brought over twenty guns to bear us from the water battery and the main fort upon the hill, while we could only return the fire from twelve boat guns, from the four boats. One rifled gun on board the *Carondelet*, burst during the action. The officers and men, in this hotly contested but equal fight, behaved with the greatest gallantry and determination; all deploring the accident which rendered two of our gun boats suddenly helpless in the narrow river and swift current. On consultation with General Grant and my own officers, as my services here—until we can repair damages by bringing up a competent force from Cairo to attack the fort—are much less required than at Cairo, I shall proceed to that place. I have sent the *Tyler* to the Tennessee River to render the railroad bridge impassible.

"Signed, A. H. FOOTE.

"Flag Officer Commanding."

St. Louis, Feb. 16.

LATER FROM MISSOURI.

GEN. PRICE OVERTAKEN.—HE RUNS AWAY

Gen. Halleck has received despatches from Gen. Curtis, stating that Gen. Price's rear guard was overtaken in the pursuit from Springfield; and after a brief resistance the rebels fled, leaving the road strewn with baggage and waggons.

Gen. Curtis reports having taken more prisoners than he knew what to do with.

Springfield, Mo., Feb. 14.

Our army, under command of Gen. Curtis marched from Lebanon on the 11th inst., and formed into three divisions,—the right under the command of Col D. Davis, the left under Col. Carr, and the centre under General Sigel.

Six miles from Springfield, on the 12th inst., a skirmish took place between our advance and a party of rebels—in which nine of the latter were killed. One of our men was slightly wounded.

At sunset on the same day, 300 of the enemy attacked our pickets, but were driven back with a loss of 30. This was regarded as the commencement of the battle, and 300 cavalry and infantry, with a battery of artillery, were sent forward. The battery was placed on an eminence commanding the supposed approach of the rebels, and three shells were thrown, from which no response was made, when our force retired, leaving a strong picket guard. During the night a continuous firing was kept up by the pickets.

At three o'clock on the morning of the General Cittendon is trying to organize another army at Carthage, on the south bank of the Cumberland. This is the only rebel force on the line from Bowling Green to Nashville.

General's Buckeridge and Hindman's brigades have been falling back on Russellville, where Gens. Buckner's and Floyd's brigades have been stationed for some time. Gens. Johnston and Hardee were also believed to be at that point on Friday.

It is believed that with the exception of the above brigade, the whole rebel army has been removed to Fort Donaldson and Clarksville.

What movements may have been made by the rebel forces can only be conjectured but the probabilities are that they have concentrated their whole force on the Cumberland.

The aggregate of the reinforcements is perhaps 40,000.

General Buell we understand goes with Gen. McCook's division to take command in person on the Cumberland, where our forces will be by to-morrow night 80,000 strong.

While he presses the enemy on the Cumberland with his tremendous force, their flank and rear are pressed by the heavy divisions under Generals Mitchell and Nelson.

Since writing the above, we learn that ten regiments now in Ohio camps are ordered at once to the Cumberland. If, however, they have not done so, the divisions of Generals Nelson and Mitchell will be ample to cope with all the enemy have at Bowling Green and Nashville.

It is believed that the divisions of Gens. McCook and Thomas embarked at the mouth of Salt River, on steamers, for the Cumberland, and that yesterday the troops which have been in camps of instruction at Bardstown, were at Louisville yesterday embarking for the Cumberland.

Three Indiana regiments and a battery of artillery will leave New Albany to-day.

Cairo, Feb. 17.

To Major General McClellan:—

The Union flag floats over Fort Donelson. The *Carondelet* brings the glorious intelligence. The Fort surrendered at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Generals A. Sidney, Johnston and Buckner and 15,000 prisoners, and a large amount of material of war, are the trophies of the victory. Loss heavy on both sides.

Floyd, the thief, stole away during the night previous with 5,000 men, and is denounced by the rebels as a traitor.

I am happy to inform you that flag officer Foote, though suffering with his foot, with the noble characteristic of our navy notwithstanding his disability, will take up immediately two gunboats, and with the 8 mortar boats, he will make an attack on Clarksville, if the state of the weather will permit. We are now firing a national salute from Fort Cairo—Gen. Grant's late post, in honor of the glorious achievement.

(Signed) GEO. W. CULLUM,
Brig. Gen. of Volunteers, U. S. A. and
Chief of Staff & Engineers, &c.

(*Special to St. Louis Democrat.*)

Springfield, Feb. 16.

According to the latest advices, the Federal army was in vigorous pursuit of the rebels. Price's army was on Crane Creek, 29 miles from here, on Friday evening, and our forces five miles in the rear, preparing to make an early start in the morning.—Gen. Price has placed his train in advance.

COTTON IN ILLINOIS.

It is estimated that Illinois alone will produce five hundred thousand bales of Cotton next year, and we understand that the Government of the United States have given instructions to their General in command of the Army in the South to have all the seed saved that is possible, for planting in that and other western States, but should their expectations not be fulfilled it is gratifying to know that we have a sovereign remedy for coughs, colds, cramps in the stomach, cholic, cholera morbus, and all complaints of the like nature, in the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," sold by all Medicine Dealers, 25 cts per bottle.

GREAT FIRE IN HAMILTON.

GRAIN ELEVATORS IN FLAMES.

By special telegraph to the *Leader*, we have just learned that the immense grain elevator at the Great Western Railway Station, Hamilton, are in flames, with no prospects of subduing the fire. The elevators were completely filled with grain and the loss will, consequently, be very great.

The Cobourg *Star* cautions its readers against counterfeit bills representing four dollar notes of the Bank of Upper Canada. It is an old Colonial Bill with the blanks filled up with the names of "P. G. Ridout" and "W. Proudfoot," both of which signatures are said to be very well executed. Across the top of the bill are printed the words, Bank of Upper Canada. In the centre of the bill is a good portrait of the Queen. It is altogether a good looking bill, but the peculiar buff color affords a sure means of detection, as it is totally unlike that of any other Bank-note now in circulation.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday, February 18, 1862.

Fall Wheat $1 3 a $1 08.
Spring Wheat 85c a 88c.
Barley 56c a 58c.
Oats 35c a 37c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Feb. 18.

Flour—firm; sales of No. 1 superfine a $4 to $4 10.
Wheat—Upper Canada spring at $1 06, ex cars.
Peas—65 to 70c per 66 lbs.
Ashes—pots, $7 to $7 10; pearls, $6 75 to $6 80.
Dressed Hogs—$4 25 to $5 75.
Lard—quiet; sales 100 brls at 7½ to 8c.
Butter—selling at 21 to 22c for Ohio; 16 to 20c for State.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 18.

Flour—without material change; sales 5,000 brls at $5 80 to $5 70 for superfine State; $5 90 to $5 95 for extra State; $5 60 to $5 70 for superfine Western; $5 95 to $6 00 for common to medium extra Western; $6 95 to $6 00 for shipping brands extra Ohio.

Canadian Flour—unchanged; sales 400 brls at $5 80 to $5 70 for Superfine; $5 90 to $6 75, for common to choice.

Rye—steady at 84 to 85c for State.

Corn—quiet and very firm; sales 20,000 bushels, 65c to for new mixed Western.

Oats—dull at 40 to 43c for Western, Canadian and State.

Pork—quiet; sales 300 brls at $12 25 to $13 for mess; $9 50 to $9 for prime. Other—quiet.

Died.

In Peterborough, on the 16th instant, Helen Forster, wife of Mr. John Williamson, aged 43 years.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, February 20, 1862.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₱ brl	4	80	@	5 00
Wheat ₱ bush fall	0	88	@	0 90
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	80	@	0 85
Barley ₱ bush	0	35	@	0 45
Oats "	0	20	@	0 23
Peas "	0	40	@	0 45
Potatoes	0	20	@	0 25
Pork ₱ cwt	3	50	@	4 00
Beef ₱ cwt	4	00	@	4 50
Butter ₱ lb	0	10	@	0 12
Hay ₱ ton	8	00	@	9 00
Hides ₱ cwt	4	50	@	5 00
Wood ₱ per cord	1	00	@	0 00

WM. ARNOTT,
Market Clerk.

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

February 19th, 1862. 8

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the East ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Douro.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 1½ miles, on one of the principal travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price. Apply to

H. T. STRICKLAND.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8-3in

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book Account, will please call and settle before the

TENTH DAY OF MARCH,

AND SAVE COSTS.

AMOS. J. FISHER.

Peterboro, Feb. 13, 1862. 8-3in.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

and under good cultivation. There is a splendid

ORCHARD

on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8

J. & T. DOUGLAS,

MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c.

Jobbing and Horse-shoeing

done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of HATDEN'S PATENT WHEELS.

☞ Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets

Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE!

IN consequence of ill-health, the subscriber is desirous to retire from business, and offers for Sale his

STOCK IN TRADE,

which is such as is usually required in a general store. The stock will be found well selected, and

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to

JAMES FOLEY.

Norwood, Feb. 10, 1863. 8 9in

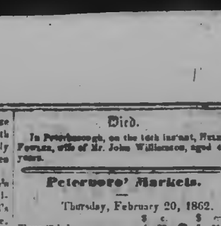
Wanted Immediately.

AT the office of this paper, an ACTIVE BOY as an apprentice to the Printing business.—Must know how to read and write.

Examiner Office, Peterboro, Feb. 13, 1862.

CANADA

SEWING MACHINE FACTORY.



R. M. WANZER & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHEELER & WILSON'S & SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINES!

Corner of James and Vine Streets, (between Royal Hotel and Bank of Upper Canada), Hamilton, C. W.

HAVING had several years' experience in the manufacture and sale of Sewing Machine in the United States, we are fully confident that no Machine has been produced in the United States or Canada that can excel those of our manufacture in Stitching, Seaming, Hemming, Quilting, Marking, Felling, Gathering, Tucking, Cording, Binding, &c. It is important to the purchaser to know that all the corresponding parts of these Machines are alike and manufactured on the premises, so that if any part be broken or deranged, it can be supplied or remedied with the least possible delay.

TERMS LIBERAL.

All Machines warranted, and kept in order for one year free of charge, when properly used. Every purchaser will be instructed in the use of the Machines at our office, or by our authorized agents, who will wait upon them at any point on the line of the Railroads in the Provinces of Canada, free of charge.

All clergymen who wish a Machine for their own use will be allowed the liberal discount of one-third from the retail price; or any poor or indigent widow in their parish will be allowed the same discount on a Machine for her own use. Orders to be given invariably through the clergyman of the parish.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. ☜

We have now running in the City of Hamilton over one hundred Machines of our own manufacture, to the entire satisfaction of the purchasers, which we consider one of the strongest recommendations.

WHEELER & WILSONS.

No. 1,—Plain Finish with Hemmer.....$45
No. 2.—Plain Half Panael.....$50
No. 3.—Half Panael, Black Walnut or Mahogany, with new improved Glass Foot and Hemmer.....$60
No. 4,—Half Case, Plain Panelled, Glass Foot and Hemmer.....$75
No. 5.—Half Case, Plain Panelled, Glass Foot and Hemmer, Black Walnut or Mahogany.....$85
No. 6.—Full Case, Plain, with Hemmer.....$75
No. 7.—Full Case, Extra, with Hemmer, Silver Plated.....$90

Each Machine is furnished with Hemmer, Screw-driver, Oil Can, three extra Bobbins, and six needles.

Hems, Gathers and Markers, extra.....Hemmers, $5; Corders $3; Markers $2.

Thread and needles for sale.

SINGERS.

No 1,—Lock Stitch, for manufacturing purposes.....$75
No. 2,—Lock Stitch, for manufacturing purposes.....$85

Further particulars can be had on application at the warerooms, where the machines may be seen in operation, and all the attachments explained to those so requesting them, etc., etc.

R. M. WANZER & Co.,

Hamilton, C. W.

February 19, 1862. 8-3m

OPENED!

A REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS, one door west of Jeffry & Co's Hardware Store, Hunter Street.

J. T. STENSON.

Peterboro, Feb 12, 1862. 7

WHEAT! WHEAT!

OATS, BARLEY, PEAS & RYE.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE

will be paid by the undersigned, at his Storehouse in Auburnham, for any quantity of the above mentioned grains.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Auburnham, Feb. 7, 1862. 7

TO LET.

A Excellent Brick House, nearly new, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterboro', suitable for a respectable family. Rent Moderate. Apply to Walter Sheridan, Esq., or to

ALEX. McNEIL.

February 12, 1862. 7

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

THE Trustees of School Section No. 2, North Monaghan hereby give notice that they will receive Tenders until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th day of February, for the erection of a Brick or Frame School House, on part of Lot No. 14, in the 12th Concession of North Monaghan. The names of two responsible sureties will be required to be signed for double the amount in each tender. Plans and Specifications to be seen at the School House.

PENNINGTON ALEXANDER.
JOHN FREDERICK POULSON,
Trustees.

North Monaghan, Feb. 7, 1862. 7

REMOVAL.

MONTREAL CHEAP

CASH STORE.

GEORGE STREET,

JOHN CAMPBELL,

WOULD inform his customers and the public that he has Removed

To Mr. Dickson's Brick Block,

on George Street, third door from the corner of Hunter Street, where he will as formerly keep a general assortment of Goods comprising in part

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,
Indian Moggasins,
Cloth,
Tweeds,
Factory Cotton,
Striped Cotton,
Prints, Plaids,
Delaines,
Fur Caps,
Buckskin Mitts and Gloves,
BATTING, WADDING, &c.

CROCERIES, &C.

The whole will be sold at a small advance from cost, or Cash or exchange.

Remember the place,—Third door from the corner, in Mr. Dickson's Brick Block, George Street, opposite Mr. Kempt's drug store, Peterboro.

January 28, 1862.

PRIME AMERICAN APPLES,

By the Bushel or Barrel,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. Ward & Cadwell

WOULD intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that in consequence of the late fire their Bakery and Confectionary Establishment is Removed to Clinton's New Buildings, George St., where they will be happy to meet their numerous friends and customers. In their establishment will be found a good assortment of

CONFECTIONERIES,

SUCH AS

Candies, Plain and Fancy,
PASTRY AND CAKES,
Common & Ornamented,
BREAD, BISCUITS,
LUNCHES, &c.,

Fresh every day, as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly attended to.

☞ Private families supplied with bread at their residences in any part of the Town.

Remember the place,—

WARD & CADWELL,
Clinton's Block, George Street.

Peterboro, Jan. 30, 1862. 5

VALUABLE

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE,

In the Town of Peterboro'.

BEING Lot No. 3, on the South side of Hunter Street, containing one half acre.

The above valuable property will be laid out in 4 lots, and offered for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION

On Wednesday, 9th day of April next,

AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

Terms of payment,—¼ down at the time of sale, and the balance secured by mortgage at ons and two years, with interest.

SALE ON THE PREMISES.

For further particulars apply to Thomas Eastland, Esq., or to

EDWARD DODD, Esq., Proprietor,
Port Hope.

January 28, 1862. 6

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED

TO THE

New Store, Clinton's Block,

GEORGE STREET,

next door to Messrs. Ogilvy & Hood, where he will sell Boots and Shoes, at a very small advance from cost, for cash. His stock consists of every variety of style the market requires.

J. B. DISBEE.

January 15, 1862.

FOR SALE.

MY interest in Lots No. 1 and 2, corner of Hunter and Water Streets. There is 93 feet on Hunter Street, and 86 feet on Water St. There are 27 dwelling houses on the property, sold by Private Sale will be put up at

PUBLIC AUCTION

On Saturday, February 22nd.

For further particulars apply to

H. STENSON.

Peterboro, February 5th, 1862.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

FINEST OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA Coffee in 1lb. jar ground, for sale at

BLAND OF ALE HINDS,
Proprietor of the Cheapside.

Canada West Farmers' Fire and Inland

INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Herrick, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.

JOSEPH R WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [5 years] profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Loans settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—*Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.*

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THIS YEAR.

CAPITAL...£1,000,000 Stg.] INVESTED IN CANADA...$300,000.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

PROVINCIAL

INSURANCE CO',

OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President—J. B. Heward, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Sale the Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. H. Woolhouse, Esq.
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Bigby, Esq.
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Local Agent Peterborough

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at all Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance COMPANY.

Double Assurance System without Profits.

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £1 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which Premiums cease.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR £100. INCREASING TO £200. £	s.	d.
16	1	10	5
17	1	11	7
18	1	13	9
19	1	14	0
20	1	15	4
21	1	16	8
22	1	18	2
23	1	19	8
24	2	1	3
25	2	2	10
26	2	4	7
27	2	6	4
28	2	8	2
29	2	10	0
30	2	11	10
31	2	13	8
32	2	15	7
33	2	17	6
34	2	19	10
35	3	2	2
36	3	4	7
37	3	7	0
38	3	9	8
39	3	12	3
40	3	15	1
41	3	17	11
42	4	0	2
43	4	3	9
44	4	6	6
45	4	9	5

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 36 may assure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 55 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place d'Armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

January 23, 1862. 4

REMOVAL!

WM. MERCER & BRO'S

ON account of the fire on Thursday night have Removed their business to the

LARGE ROOMS

OVER THE STORE OF MR. JOHN CAMPBELL,

on HUNTER STREET, next door to McKellar & Cameron's, where they will remain till they obtain a suitable store.

Wm. M. & Bro's wish, as heretofore, to be prepared to execute orders for all articles in their trade.

GENTLEMEN'S

CLOTHING

of every description made to order in the latest styles, on Moderate terms.

Peterborough, January 8th, 1862. 3

FINE AMERICAN CHEESE.

For Sale at WARD & CADWELL'S.

NEW

LINE OF STAGES.

A STAGE will leave Hiverton (Olive Hotel)

on

Tuesdays and Fridays

until further notice, at 9 o'clock, a.m. for Peterboro', returning at 4 p.m. same days.

☞ Fare to and from Peterboro' [illegible]

GEO. [illegible]

Hiverton, Mar. 23, 1861.

SPALDING'S ALE

AND

PRINCE'S PORTER

AT WARD & CADWELL'S.

CASH WANTED.

R. B. McDOUGALL

Begs to announce that he has just received a nice stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

A very large stock of

OVER AND UNDER COATS,

PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

THE MILLINERY SHOW ROOM

Is well supplied with the newest styles of Ladies' Mantles and Capes, every style and price of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets.

VELVET BONNETS FOR $1.25 AND UPWARDS.

Millinery made to order.

N. B.—All persons indebted either by Note or Book account are requested to call and settle immediately, otherwise their account will be handed over for collection.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterborough, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of the surrounding townships, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS

THE [illegible]

BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD

Merchantable Wheat!

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER

N. B.—Flour on hand to exchange for wheat, Peterboro', Jan. 15, 1862.

NOW IS THE TIME

TO BUY

CHEAP GOODS!!

The subscriber has bought a large stock

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods

at auction in Montreal at about one half their real value, and now offers them for sale at prices that will defy competition.

The Goods saved from the late Fire will be sold at 25 per cent less than first cost!

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET

BARGAINS!

A LARGE STOCK OF

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

suitable for the winter season on hand. This Clothing is made up on the premises, not imported. Cheap for Cash.

☞ Garments made to order.

An experienced Cutter is employed in connection with the establishment.

The way to secure all these advantages buy your Dry Goods and Clothing at

R. A. McNABB'S

Next door North of Alex. Stewart's Tin store

GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO.

Dec. 4th, 1861 49-3m.

FRESH OYSTERS,

AT WARD & CADWELL'S.

New Livery Stable.

IN connection with the above a Livery Stable has been opened, where the public may be accomodated with

HORSES

and

CONVEYANCES,

OF ALL KINDS, AT ALL SEASONS.

☞ Rates Moderate; positively no Credit.

THOS. J. FISHER.

Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Fisher's old stand.

Peterboro, Nov. 18, 1861. 47

WANTED!

200,000 BUSHELS

of Fall and Spring

WHEAT.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Jan. 28, 1862.

NEW SHOPS.

DUNCAN McDONALD,

WOULD inform his numerous friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED

—TO HIS—

NEW SHOPS ON SIMCOE STREET,

where in addition to the business lately carried on by him, he will do

HORSE SHOEING

—AND—

General Blacksmithing.

He has a first-class HORSE SHOER, and persons will find any services for horse shoeing entrusted to him, attended to satisfactorily.

Peterboro', Jan. 6, 1862. 2

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Augustus and Damase Cadotte, under the name and style of A. & D. Cadotte, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts and accounts will be paid to D. Cadotte, who will continue the business.

AUGUSTUS CADOTTE.
DAMASE CADOTTE.

Peterboro, Jan. 22, 1862. 6 3in

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber's farm, lot No. 9, in the 8th Concession Dummer, about two or three

THREE STEERS,—all red,

AND

ONE HEIFER,—also all red.

Any person knowing the whereabouts of said animals, and who will leave such information at Trumpour's Brewery, Peterboro, or with the subscriber, will be suitably rewarded.

ALSO,—STRAYED, into my premises about three months ago,

ONE STEER,—all red.

The owner may have the same by proving property and paying expenses.

ROBERT BROWN.

Dummer, February 5, 1862. 7

STRAYED,

INTO my farm, about lot, 9th Con. Emily, about three months ago,

TWO 2 YEAR OLD HEIFERS.

The owner may have them by proving property, and paying expenses.

HERRING.

100 BARRELS No. 1 Herrings, for one barrel. Also, Fine table Cod fish, for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

"Scottish American Journal."

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF NORTH AMERICA, AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF SCOTTISH LITERATURE AND NEWS.

FIFTH YEAR.

ON January 2nd 1862 was commenced a new volume (V.) of the *Scottish American Journal*; and in future the numbers issued will constitute a complete volume, of convenient size for binding; and each number will contain a most entertaining and instructive repertory of reading matter, calculated to interest all readers of British origin. The *Scottish American Journal*, though decidedly international in its constant efforts to promote peace and prosperity between the people of Great Britain and America, is yet emphatically Scottish in its special records of all events occurring in Scotland that can be regarded of the least interest to natives of that country residing in America; and to this "news from home" is added, weekly a summary of general intelligence from England, Ireland, and other parts of the world.

A distinguishing feature of the *Scottish American Journal* is its regular republication—*verbatim et literatim*—of the "leading articles" of the most influential British newspapers and periodicals upon the most important topics of the day. This feature is a unique one, and has been found very acceptable to the people of British North America, as is proved by the large list of Subscribers in the Provinces. In reference to the "editorials" of the *Scottish American Journal*, it is a significant fact that British journals frequently acknowledge their indebtedness to and even by copiously extracting from our columns and declaring that the *Scottish American Journal* is the most elaborate interesting paper published in America. A concise weekly summary is also given of the principal items of American news, and a similar chronicle of events transpiring in the various British Provinces, the latter feature supplying a deficiency which was felt in several of the numbers issued against as to what was transpiring in other parts of the British possessions.

In the forthcoming volume of the *Scottish American Journal* increased space will be devoted to the literary department in the publication of serial tales and sketches, vividly illustrating the country, habits, sentiments and general characteristics of the people of Scotland such subjects resulting from the pens of writers of celebrity. As here alone particular care will be exercised in the choice of original poetry, composed by writers of acknowledged genius and purity of thought, readers have or should. The first number of the new volume containing the commencements of a deeply interesting tale, entitled

THE LIEUTENANT & HIS SON.

This tale will prove to be one of the most interesting ever published, and will be appreciated by all classes of readers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Single copies (ten ℔).....$1 50
One copy for one year,.....$2 50

CLUB RATES:

Five Copies,.....$10 00
Twelve Copies,.....$20 00
Twenty-five Copies,.....$40 00

Specimen Copies sent gratis.

Subscribers in the Provinces may remit their subscriptions in Provincial money. Odd change in Provincial Post Office stamps.

Copies forwarded to Europe per mail, United States postage paid, for $3, or 12s. sterling, per annum.

Subscriptions for the current year are now being received, and should be forwarded without delay to

A. M. STEWART,
No. 37, Park row,
New York.

February 5, 1862. 6

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senate Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of May, 1862,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates renewed a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARD,
Secretary.

Peterboro' Dec. 18, 1861. 51

LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.

WARD & CADWELL.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND WEAVING LOOM.

A GOOD second-hand Weaving Loom for sale. There are four reeds, and 24 pair of heddles in the loom. Apply at this Office

Peterboro', Dec. 16, 1861. 51

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, in the 13th Concession, and east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Harvey. Apply to

JAMES GRIEVES, Commercial Hotel,
Fredericksburgh.

Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.

JAMES GRIEVES, Fredericksburgh.

Dec. 5, 1861. 49 3m

STRAYED.

INTO the premises of the subscriber, on Lot No. 12 Concession, North Monaghan, about four weeks ago,

A Horse,

5 or 7 years old. The owner may have it by proving property and paying expenses.

[illegible] BOWLEY.

Monaghan, January 8,

PREVENTION OF WOOD ROTTING.

To prevent posts and piles from rotting the following coating has been recommended, which is the more suitable since it is economical, impermeable to water, and nearly as hard as stone:—Take 50 parts of rosin, 40 of finely-powdered chalk, 300 parts (or less) of fine white sand, 4 parts of linseed oil, 1 part of native red oxide of copper, and 1 part of sulphuric acid. First heat the rosin, chalk, sand, and oil, in an iron boiler; then add the oxide, and with care, the acid; stir the composition carefully, and apply the coat while it is hot. If it be not liquid enough, add a little more oil. This coating, when it is cold and dry, forms a varnish which is hard as stone.

At the beginning and end of winter there is an appreciable quantity of nitric acid in the atmosphere. It is discovered by exposing iodized paper to its influence. The blue color of the paper soon becomes reddy paving air at such seasons through pure carbonate of lead the nitrate of lead is formed. The formation of verdigris on bronze statues exposed to the atmosphere shows the presence of nitric acid.

FRESH MAPLE MOLASSES.

A correspondent of *Field Notes* gives the following: Maple molasses well made and put in cans, and hermetically sealed, as you would can and seal fruits, will keep as fresh as when first boiled from the sap, and this is decidedly the best plan for keeping it, as when made in cakes, if exposed to the air, it will lose somewhat of the peculiar delightful flavour for which it is so prized, and is often injured by insects. All this is obviated by canning while hot. To many families who do not make it on a large scale, this need be but of little expense, as the cans that have been emptied through the winter can be used until autumn fruits demand them again. Put up your best in this way. Where large quantities are made for market, the buyers must select and can for themselves.

At the last meeting of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, at Springfield, Mr. J. H. Smith, of Quincy, exhibited one ton of sugar made by himself, from northern cane. He states that about seven-tenths of the syrup runs to sugar, and that he can make sugar at five cents per pound, and molasses at twenty-five cents per gallon, and realise more profit from an acre of cane than he can from an acre of corn.

NORTHERN TURPENTINE.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* directs public attention to the pine forest of New Jersey and Pennsylvania from which to obtain a supply of turpentine. He says: "The mode pursued for obtaining the juice,' of white or common turpentine, as it is called, is as follows:—A reservoir is made in the trunk of the tree, a few inches from the ground, capable of containing two or three pints of liquid. Into this, which should be prepared in the winter season, the juice will commence to flow early in the spring, increasing in quantity with the summer heats, and subsiding with the autumn. As the reservoir becomes filled the liquid is transferred to barrels, where it gradually thickens and becomes a soft solid. From this the spirits are distilled and the residue, as is well known, is common rosin."

TO FREE SWINE FROM VERMIN.

A writer in the *Southern Planter* says:—"If your hogs are lousy, go to their rubbing place, or what is better, take a rough twelve foot log to the feeding place, and keep it constantly smeared with tar. No spaniel ever loved water better than a lousy hog loves tar, and he applies it himself to the most infested parts of the body so effectually that the lice speedily disappear. I have seen 95 out of 96 hogs smear themselves with tar in less than 30 minutes after they had access to it; and not one had ever known its use before."

HINT TO CART-OWNERS.

A convenient way of raising the wheel of a tipup cart to grease the axle, or unfasten the body from the tongue, is to set a stick forward of the axle, under the side of the body, of suitable length to raise the wheel; then bear down the body and fasten to the tongue. The wheel is then ready to slip off at option.

WARTS.

The following is a very effectual and easy receipe for the cure of warts, in preference to lunar caustic: Wash a large-sized raw carrot in cold water. Then scrape with a knive the red or outer coat, and mix it with a quantity of salt. Apply this mixture to the parts affected, as a poultice, and after a fortnight's application the warts will entirely disappear.

TO STOP BLEEDING.

A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* writes that bleeding from a wound in man or beast may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt in two parts bound on with a cloth. If the bleeding be profuse, use a large quantity, say from one to three pints. It may be left on for hours, or even days, if necessary.

MATRIMONIAL.

Not love in a cottage, unless it be in the suburbs, but love in an attic, (but not too high up, either) has always been my fancy. We will make our attic as extensive as possible, and there shall be a garden about us on the roof, if it must be. I want to live near the sky. That is my taste. And what with books and with art, with poetry and divine philosophy, and with dear love in the house in and over all, and with some fair Eve to share it with me and by "sharing doubling, what she shares," I think my Eden would be endurable. Any lady who likes the picture and would like to make one for its realization, will please address Adam, Box No. 144, Tribune Buildings.

REMOVAL!

R. HAMILTON

HAS REMOVED his HARDWARE

BUSINESS, TO THE

NEW STORE IN DIXON'S BLOCK,

OPPOSITE KEMPT'S MEDICAL HALL.

Peterborough, January 9th, 1862. 2

DOW'S CELEBRATED

PALE INDIA ALE

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

☞ Doubtedly the best ever made in Canada.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec. 17, 1861. 51

AMONG the most important of modern Medical discoveries stands the Canadian *Pain Destroyer*. As a Family Medicine it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains from Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds Sore Throats, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbis, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost bites, &c.—The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single instance of dissatisfaction, where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon it being a sovereign remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, incuring the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.—Price only 25 cents per bottle. All orders should be addressed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, Wm. Coulter; in Millbrook by Dr. Turner; in Lindsay by C. B. Hilton; and by all Dealers in Medicines. 50

THE FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING.

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been need d. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulates the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE SEAT OF THE AILMENT, ARRESTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering form these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Sept. 26, 1861, 39

Gutta-Percha Roofing.

—:o:—

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1 50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO., J

23 Cedar Street, New York.

October 3rd, 1861. 40-1y.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the same or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W

Oct 3, 1861. 40

The Great French Remedy!

MADAM BOUTH'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEdy, for all Uterine Obstructions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and diseases to which the Woman, Wife and Mother is peculiarly liable. These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action.—They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri, in Leucorrhœa, or the Whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by Married Ladies at certain periods, but at other times their use is perfectly safe.

N. B.—$1 enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a package of Pills by return mail.

C. Crosby, General Agent, Fort Erie, C. W. Rathbun, N. Y.; Lyman, Elliot & Co, Wholesale Agents, Toronto.

Sept. 19, 1861. 6m

FINNAN HADDIES.

Manufactured, Finnan Haddies for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,

Hunter Street

BEEF! BEEF!!

250 BARRELS

MESS & PRIME MESS BEEF

For sale Low by

ROBERT COCHRANE.

Butcher at the Market

Peterborough, Oct. 8, 1861. 41

Mathew's Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and nauseous Vermifuge in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicines.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the first and third MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, instead of only the first MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with unpeiscable neatness and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized baze, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES*, as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro,' April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,

Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1851. 31

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 11th, 1857.

GENERAL INUSRANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPIT. L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, it all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOHNSON, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove

Invaluable to remove

Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And give clearness to the Voice.

And gives clearness to the Voice.

And gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes.

They relieve in ten minutes.

They relieve in ten minutes.

Coughs, Colds, and all Diseases

Coughs, Colds, and all Diseases

Coughs, Colds, and all Diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists.

Sold by all Druggists.

Sold by all Druggists.

At 25 cents a box.

At 25 cents a box.

At 25 cents a box.

Lightning! Lightning!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

800,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH

SPRATTS' RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

—:o:—

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod Professor Croft has a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud surcharged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the fountain, easing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But if it fail in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Carbonized Rod. Common Iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 25 feet from the point.

$1,000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by O. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KENDALL,

83 Young Street

Toronto, Sept. 15, 1860

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPerintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.

Prof. of Chemistry.

Peterboro', July 29th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods as highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. NIBLOCK.

Toronto, June 29th, 1861. 31-3m.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no impostic, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions.

To remove all Obstructions,

When the directions are followed.

When the directions are followed,

When the directions are followed,

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis in order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge: If they suit, will give them until the 1st of January, 1862, for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,

Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer. New Market C. W. 50-1y.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &c.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods.

Always low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 22s 6d. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 12s6, 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, do; Fine Highlands Gin in Wood, do in Red and Green Cases. Isle Scotch Whisky (very old) Boyle's Scotch Ale, Toad, Siegert, Colman's Mustard, Pickles, Fish, Sauces, Fish Oils, Vinegar, Isinglass, Starch, Sago, Cassena, Table Salt, Pepper, Spices, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (new store) next door to Ormond & Gilmour's, lately occupied by Jos. Sheppard.

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2 1861.

ROYAL

HORSE INFIRMARY.

McDONALD STREET, PETERBORO'

W. KEITH, M.R.C.V.S.

HAVING rented Mr. Perry's Stables, (behind the Grain Store) and having fitted them with loose boxes and stalls, &c., with all the necessaries for an Infirmary, for sick and lame Horses, all cases brought there will receive every attention. Horses from the country can have Hay, Oats, &c., and Medicines at so much per day or week. Firing and other operations performed without throwing the animal, thereby avoiding much risk. Horses and Cattle in the country attended to.

W. K. may be consulted any day either at Messrs. John Moffatt's, Blacksmith's, John Douglass, Blacksmith, or at Mr. Swarts, George Street north, and at the infirmary Stables from 9 to 10 a. m, and from 1 to 2 p. m.

Oct 28th, 1861. 44

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between Stevenson & Hastie, Carpenters, in the village of Keene, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said company are to lodge them with William Hastie for settlement, on or before the 1st of March, 1862.

By order,

STEVENSON & HASTIE.

All persons indebted to the said company are requested to settle their accounts on or before the 1st of March, 1862, to the undersigned, who will now carry on the business.

WILLIAM HASTIE.

Janua y 8, 1862. 2

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A LARGE variety of excellent Port & Sherry Wines, Champagne, Pale & Dark Brandies, Hollands Gin, Booth's Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Irish and Scotch, Toddy, Old Rye and plain Whiskies, at the lowest possible prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL,

Peterboro', Dec. 18, 1861. 51

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co's Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bytownville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Office in Gillet's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

LOST.

SOMEWHERE on the Road between the township of Cavan and the Town of Peterboro, a Note of Hand made by John Welsh, in favor of Bridget McCormack, for $24. If any person has found the said Note and will return it to Mr. John Pye, Ashburnham, or at the "Examiner" Office will be rewarded.

BRIDGET McCORMICK.

Douro, December 14, 1861

JUDSONS,

MOUNTAIN HERB

WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots

VERSUS

Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere feeble dissatisfaction? In many cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is *WORMS*, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty and perchance saved its life

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe Vegetable Medicine. This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of which you will find in our Almanac. Ask for the "*Mexican Tea Almanac*" of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

KILLS WORMS,

Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of *Judson*, on each package of this Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

50 Leonard St., New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL	$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	350,000
ANNUAL INCOME	250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Weste n Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or charged for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

Above we present you with a perfect likeness of Tecumseh, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "Mountain Herb Pills" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, "but all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and disordered. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Fits, Measles, &c. &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the bilious seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and sweet, clearing and remedying the vital organs.

Prepared indeed, is it to us, that we are also to place within your reach, a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	*Pimples,*	*Inward Weakness,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Liver Complaints,*
Colds,	*Bowel Complaints,*	*Loss of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*
Chills and Fever,	*Indigestion,*	*Blood and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms,*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	*Bones,*
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tecumseh, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. See the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "Great Discovery" of the Aztecs.

Observe,—*The Mountain Herb Pills* are put up in a *Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains* 50 pills, and *Sealed* at 25 cents per box. *All genuine* have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON, & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 50 Leonard Street,

NEW YORK

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS. ☜

☞ The Canadian Pain Destroyer is a prompt and sure remedy for Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Flatterey Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sick Headache, Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Wrenches, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well as the stings of insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the bites of poisonous insects and venomous Reptiles.

ROYAL

HORSE INFIRMARY.

McDONALD STREET, PETERBORO'

W. KEITH, M.R.C.V.S.

HAVING rented Mr. Perry's Stables, (behind the Grain Store) and having fitted them with loose boxes and stalls, &c., with all the necessaries for an Infirmary, for sick and lame Horses, all cases brought there will receive every attention. Horses from the country can have Hay, Oats, &c., and Medicines at so much per day or week. Firing and other operations performed without throwing the animal, thereby avoiding much risk. Horses and Cattle in the country attended to.

W. K. may be consulted any day either at Messrs. John Moffatt's, Blacksmith's, John Douglass, Blacksmith, or at Mr. Swarts, George Street north, and at the infirmary Stables from 9 to 10 a. m, and from 1 to 2 p. m.

Oct 28th, 1861. 44

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between Stevenson & Hastie, Carpenters, in the village of Keene, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said company are to lodge them with William Hastie for settlement, on or before the 1st of March, 1862.

By order,

STEVENSON & HASTIE.

All persons indebted to the said company are requested to settle their accounts on or before the 1st of March, 1862, to the undersigned, who will now carry on the business.

WILLIAM HASTIE.

Janua y 8, 1862. 2

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A LARGE variety of excellent Port & Sherry Wines, Champagne, Pale & Dark Brandies, Hollands Gin, Booth's Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Irish and Scotch, Toddy, Old Rye and plain Whiskies, at the lowest possible prices.

JAMES CAMPBELL,

Peterboro', Dec. 18, 1861. 51

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co's Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bytownville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Office in Gillet's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

LOST.

SOMEWHERE on the Road between the township of Cavan and the Town of Peterboro, a Note of Hand made by John Welsh, in favor of Bridget McCormack, for $24. If any person has found the said Note and will return it to Mr. John Pye, Ashburnham, or at the "Examiner" Office will be rewarded.

BRIDGET McCORMICK.

Douro, December 14, 1861

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, to combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proved by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, TUMORS, BLOTCHES, BOILS, TETTER, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, AND indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but wash this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is deranged or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these cures. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or nay thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
A Victory

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed in this Office, in superior style and at moderate rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Visiting Cards, Bill Heads, Note Heads, Shop Bills, Programmes, Posters, Steam Jobs, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., &c.

A supply of Colouring and Bronzing Liquids, Inks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1862.

Volume VII.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 9.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning, at the office of the establishment,

BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, or when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising

The Lines, and under, first insertion,.....
Each subsequent insertion,.....
Business Cards, per annum,.....
Quarter Column, first insertion,.....
Each subsequent insertion,.....
Business Cards, per annum,.....

Advertisements without written directions will be inserted until forbid, Charged accordingly.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise they will be taken of them.

JOB PRINTING

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF! Offices the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE.
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order, Next Door to Matson's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

S. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Wood, Stove & Furnace, Georges Street, Peterborough, C. W. 14

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his Residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c. - - Office—Corner of Walton and Orrin Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law Master Extraordinary in Chancery Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, Sept. 20, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, Ahearne Street, Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro'

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Crown and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 19

GEORGE H. HUGHES.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door to Smith's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3d 1861.

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate Physician, Surgeon, &c Keene

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Brock Street, opposite McGinnis's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES BEST,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Rowe's Block, Hunter Street, Peterborough. 18.

MR. DUNN,
TEACHER of the Grammar and Union School, will resume a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterborough, Jan. 16th, 1861.

JAMES W. FITZGERALD,
(LATE OF DONALD & DENHAM.)
Provincial Land Surveyor,
Office—in Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Dec. 1, 1861. 41

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Otonabee and South Monaghan.
Offices are South on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

H. IRVINE,
CONVEYANCER.
Office.—In Henderson's Block, Hunter Street, 2 doors West of Ormond & Gilmor's Drug Store.
Peterboro, Nov. 21, 1861.

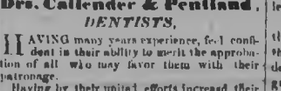
CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Hall's Block, George Street, Peterboro.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
E. W. BECKET, Proprietor.
THE Proprietor returns his sincere thanks to the numerous friends and patrons of the late Mr. Jno. Cook, for the liberal support bestowed upon him during the last 15 years, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same favors to the present proprietor, who has recently refitted and refurnished the above well known establishment throughout, during which time, however, its well established character for comfort and moderate charges will be strictly maintained.
The Albion is situated in the most central part of the city, convenient to the Banks, Wholesale Stores, Public Offices, &c., and is the only Hotel in Montreal having a Free Omnibus to and from the Railway Depots and Steamboat Wharves.
Montreal, 1861.

SMITH & SCOTT,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., Peterborough, C. W.
Office—Over the Store of Messrs. Hall & Co., George Street.
Peterborough, Nov. 1, 1860.

Subscribe for the Examiner.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAILWAY.



ON and after the 6th inst., and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at..... 7.30 a. m.
" Millbrook " ..... 9.05 a. m.
" Fraserville " ..... 9.30 p. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at..... 9.50 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at..... 3.35 p. m.
" Fraserville " ..... 3.55 p. m.
" Millbrook " ..... 4.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at..... 4.55 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Peterboro' January, 18 *Lessee.*

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!

Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling

IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., awaiting claimants. A Catalogue of the heirs and names of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 60 cents in United States' stamps, or two for $1. Old claims must be prosecuted at once. References:—A. K. Hill, Boston; J. Buzzbaker, Chief of Police, Hawerhille Address W. W. S. ORRETON & Co.,
Box 250, Post Office, Boston, Mass. 3

WANTED.

A GOOD STEADY PLOUGHMAN AND general Farm hand may find permanent employment on application to
GEO. KERON,
Lot 21, 4th Con., Otonabee
12, 1861. 37.

New Store! New Stock!

HOPKINS & DONNELLY
HAVING Removed to their New Store on Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's Grocery Store, and having lately made considerable

ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK
OF
Harness and Saddlery!

will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand

☞ Prices Moderate, and Goods of the best material
Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 50

DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident in their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861: 49

NOTICE.

DR. D. PENTLAND,
BEGS to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the support extended to him during the last 3 years, and begs to intimate that he has formed a co-partnership with Dr. F. G. Callender, and will ever be happy to meet his customers and the public at our rooms, over the Fur Store, Scott's Buildings Corner of George and Simcoe Streets
Peterboro, Dec. 3 1861. 49

NOTICE.

Dr. F. G. Callender,
WITH great pleasure returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons in Peterboro' and vicinity for the liberal support he has received during the last 15 years, and would also intimate that he has entered into Partnership with Dr. D. Pentland, and trusts that by strict attention to business will merit a continuance of the favor.
Rooms in Scott's Block, his old stand
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HUGH T. EVANS,
RETURNING thanks to the customers and the public, for past favors, begs to state that he has lately received a new stock of
STONE AND MARBLE,
TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE TOPS,
MANTLE PIECES,
which he is prepared to manufacture into
ORNAMENTAL WORK
on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.
Orders left at his Shop, on George Street, next to Donnelly's Inn, will be promptly attended to.
Peterboro, Dec. 1861.

Poetry.

HOME.

Home's not merely four square walls,
Though with pictures hung and gilded,
Home is where affection calls—
Filled with shrines the heart hath builded.
Home! go'vernor the faithful dove,
Sailing 'neath the heaven above us,
Home is where there's one to love,
Home is where there's one to love us.

Home is not mere roof and room,
It needs something to endear it;
Home is where the heart can bloom,
Where there's some kind lip to cheer it.
What is home with none to meet?
Home to welcome—none to greet us.
Home is sweet—and only sweet—
Where there's one who love to meet us.

JOSEPHINE:

THE STORY OF THE OLD SHOES, AND OTHER MATTERS.

After the divorce of the amiable Josephine from her second husband, Napoleon, she retired to Malmaison, a pleasant country residence not far distant from Paris. Here, though retaining the title of empress, she lived in comparative seclusion till the period of her death in 1814. Some time before her lamented decease, she was visited by two young ladies of her acquaintance, whose interview with her is thus described by one of the party, in the Memoirs of Josephine:—"It happened to us to request of the empress to show us her diamonds, which were locked up in a concealed cellar. She yielded with the most willing compliance to the wishes of such giddy girls as we were, ordered an immense table to be brought into the saloon, upon which several of her maids-in-waiting laid a countless number of caskets of every form and shape. They were spread upon that spacious table, which was absolutely covered with them. On the opening of the caskets, we were perfectly dazzled with the brilliancy, the size, and the quantity of jewels composing the different sets. The most remarkable after those which consisted of white diamonds, were in the shape of pears, formed of pearls, perfectly regular, and of the finest colour; opals, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds, were encircled with large diamonds, which were, nevertheless, considered as mere *mountings*, and were taken in to account in the estimation made of those jewels. They formed altogether a collection which I believe to be unique in Europe, since they consisted of the most valuable objects of that description that could be found in the towns conquered by our armies. Napoleon was never under the necessity of seizing upon objects, which there was always evinced the utmost anxiety to offer to his wife; the garlands and bouquets formed of such a countless number of precious stones had the effect of verifying the truth of the descriptions hitherto so fanciful, which are to be met with in the fairy tales. None but those who have seen this splendid collection can form an adequate idea of it.

"The empress seldom wore any other than fancy jewels; the sight, therefore, of this exhibition of caskets, excited the wonder of most of the beholders. Her majesty greatly enjoyed our silent admiration. After having permitted us to touch and examine everything at our leisure—'I had no other motive,' she kindly said to us, 'in ordering my jewels to be opened before you, than to spoil your fancy for such ornaments. After having seen such splendid sets you never can wish for inferior ones; the less so when you reflect how unhappy I have been, although with so rare a collection at my command. During the first dawn of my extraordinary elevation, I delighted in these trifles, many of which were presented to me in Italy. I grew by degrees so tired of them, that I no longer went any except when I am in some respects compelled to do so by my new rank in the world; a thousand accidents may, besides, contribute to deprive me of those brilliant though useless objects. Do I not possess the pendants of Queen Antoinette? and yet, am I quite sure of retaining them? Trust to me, ladies, and do not envy a splendour which does not constitute happiness. I shall not fail to surprise you when I relate that I felt more pleasure at receiving an old pair of shoes, than at being presented with all the diamonds which are now spread before you.' We could not help smiling at this observation, persuaded as we were that Josephine was not in earnest; but she repeated her assertions in so serious a manner that we felt the utmost curiosity to hear the story of this wonderful pair of shoes.

"'I repeat it, ladies,' said her majesty: 'it is strictly true that the present, which of all others has afforded me most pleasure, is a pair of old shoes of the coarsest leather, you will readily believe it when you shall have heard my story.' I had set off with my daughter Hortense, from Martinique, in the West Indies, on board a ship in which we received such marked attentions, that they are indelibly impressed on my memory. Being separated from my first husband; my pecuniary resources were not flourishing; the expense of my return to France, which the state of my affairs rendered necessary, had nearly drained me of everything; and I found great difficulty in raising the pecuniary which were indispensably requisite for the voyage. Hortense, who was about, fourteen, many years ago, and performed couple dances with considerable accuracy; and was the first pet of the officers, and in every fashionable functions, she was made them her partner on every occasion. The minor fell entirely upon Josephine, and she was obliged to be content with the second rank in the estimation of the officers of the vessel, and her feelings were frequently wounded by the neglect and contempt with which she was treated by the young midshipmen, who, in consequence of their situation, had been accustomed to be regarded as of no small consequence, though her vanity was gratified by the respect which was paid to her daughter, and by the attentions which were lavished upon her. Every day, however, brought us nearer to the end of our voyage, and I was already dreaming of the delights of Paris, when, on the morning of the 7th of October, the ship struck upon a sand-bank, and remained immovable. The consternation which this accident occasioned among the passengers and crew was extreme. Every one thought only of himself, and of the means of saving his life. The boats were immediately lowered, and filled with the officers and crew, who, in their haste, left behind them all the provisions, and even the water. Hortense and I were left alone on the deck, and, as the vessel was in a dreadful state, we were afraid to venture into the cabin. We were, therefore, obliged to remain on deck, exposed to the heat of the sun, which was intolerable. Hortense, who was very delicate, was soon attacked with a violent fever, and I was in the greatest distress, when I perceived a boat coming towards us. It was the captain, who had returned to the ship, and who, with the greatest humanity, had come to our assistance. He had left the ship, expecting that the vessel would go to pieces, and, being poor, his neighbours raised a subscription for him of 920. The money was placed in the hands of one man, in whose honour he was brought to the vessel in this way. There he left his shoes

...The hold few weeks give promise of stirring events. Northern blood is at boiling heat by reason of the late success of the federal arms. This is the time to look for early active action. The fall of Fort Donelson took place soon after the capture of Fort Henry; and both events occurred so close upon the capture of Roanoke, on the Atlantic coast, that these triumphs are likely to be followed up. Tennessee is, for the present, the great theatre of war. This is the first rebel State which has been entered from the North; and there will doubtless be a struggle for its possession before it is allowed to pass from the Confederacy.—There is no reason to doubt that there is a strong Union feeling in this State. The North has always relied on the existence of this feeling to bring the State back to its old allegiance; and it may be of service now, that success appears for the time to be on the side of the Federal troops. But there is some fighting to be done before this result can be attained. The fact is not generally known that the Southern generals did not anticipate such resistance from Fort Donelson as they encountered, and there was good ground for the belief; for it appears that it was but lately that the fort was strengthened to that degree which enabled it to make such a desperate stand against the Federal forces. "The impression was so general," says the New-York *Times*, "that the preparations at Cairo were intended for Columbus, Memphis and New Orleans, that little interest was felt in the defences of the Tennessee and the Cumberland." Still, that Fort Donelson was immensely strong is shown by the hard fighting and great slaughter which took place before it surrendered. The next place from which we may expect to hear of a battle is Clarksville, further down the Cumberland River. Commodore Foote has announced his intention of pushing on to this place with eight mortar-boats, and the only two gunboats not disabled at Fort Donelson; and General Buell was preparing to make a land advance upon the same town by way of Bowling Green. The Confederate force which for some time was stationed at this place has been withdrawn, and will, in all probability, take up a defensive position at Clarksville. It is doubtful whether Clarksville is strong enough to make an effectual resistance. General Beauregard, perhaps the best military engineer in the States, who is in command in that quarter, will not be likely to halt his forces there, unless he sees some probability to check the Federal forces. If he should think it undesirable to make resistance at Clarksville, he will concentrate all his strength at Nashville. What forces he may have under his command we have no means of knowing; but the Federalists say they will be able to bring together from 80,000 to 100,000 men at this place. It cannot be long till the armies meet. And then another desperate encounter. Should the Northern forces be able to take this city, and make their way to New Orleans—though, in any event that will take time—it is very problematical how far they would have succeeded in putting an end to the "rebellion." Gen. McClellan is reported to have likened his plan of attack to an anaconda, which is to fold its coils around the rebel States, and then crush it out effectually. The figure is forcible; and all the desirable results attributed to it may be brought about.

THE STONE FLEET.

Our American friends, over apt to find, in the faults of others, some matter of congratulation for themselves, greatly enjoyed the mishaps that befel us in the Crimea. It was then flatteringly suggested that we were getting too beef-headed for any work requiring either energy or inventiveness. It was waggishly hinted that we had better withdraw our soldiers, and get a smart Yankee or two to estimate for the reduction of Sebastopol, and do it by contract. It was confidently asserted that, if we were to let the job to Americans, it would be done quickly, neatly, and for a small trifle of dollars. The wheel of Time has taken a short turn, and our boasting cousins are showing that they excel in blunders, as well as boasts; and, of all their many mistakes, this last one of the stone fleet is the most amusing. When the news first reached us that a whole fleet of whalers had been bought and filled with stones for sinking, we never doubted but the vessels so laden would be scuttled at some point where they would stretch in a line from shore to shore, and so effectually barricade with a continuous bar the harbour or river in which they might be placed. What are we to think of American cleverness when we find this fleet sunk in the middle of the mouth of an estuary six miles wide! Under the impression that three lines of hulks, placed across that Indentation in the south bottom of the river called "The Channel," would finally shut up an estuary which receives the waters of three respectable rivers, some amazing genius has so disposed of them. Was not that a wonderful achievement? At the very next ebb tide, the combined waters of the Ashley, the Cooper, and Wando rivers, would begin to scoop themselves new channels at each side of the monster barricade; and we dare venture to assert that by this time there is deeper water on the bar than there was before the stone fleet was placed there. Every pilot knows that sand will move, and does move about like quick silver; and the first effect of the costly obstruction, placed in the ordinary channel, would be to clear up the downward current in the centre of the frith, and cause it to roar and scour along at the sides in currents so vehement as to set like a dredging machine of many thousand horse-power. We need not wonder to hear, that since the ships were sunk (and all the money they had cost sunk with them, too) in such steamers like the Rama Wathy ran in and out, and mock at the folly which sought to block up an arm of the sea, by sinking a few ships in the part where the water was deepest. We may spare ourselves the trouble of protesting against the stone blockade of Charleston, for if it has been carried out in the way reported, we may be sure that the combined forces of these considerable rivers have by this time very effectually opened up a new, and not improbably a better channel than the one which the Federalists have, with such impotent malice attempted to destroy.

MR. FAULKNER ON SECESSION.

Mr. C. J. Faulkner was, during the Presidency of Mr Buchanan, United States Minister to Paris. On the breaking out of the rebellion it was alleged that his endeavours to enlist the Emperor on the side of the South. He was ultimately arrested in New York and confined in Fort Lafayette. Finally, he was exchanged for Mr Ely who was then prisoner at Salt Rock. On Saturday night, at a meeting, Mr Faulkner stated that he had formerly been a slaveholder, and a resident of Virginia, but Providence had so ordered that the policy of Secession all it had chosen carried no weight with him. It had been consummated without a necessary notice of using the last means of conference and the ordinary meetings of peoples. Secession was continued in, it would pile rule on rule, ...

"The patriotic sentiment of Western Virginia was opposed to it. He also intimated that he had no affiliation with those who wished the present war to continue. His remarks were acquiesced in by the large audience present, and he had no doubt but they reflected the true sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of the upper counties of the Potomac.

THE FALL OF FORT DONELSON.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.

The following is a graphic account of the fight at Fort Donelson:

On Saturday morning the battle was resumed with unusual vigor and determination. The 8th, 18, 20, and 31st Illinois regiments occupied a position above the fort. They were about preparing a little food when the Confederates opened on them a fire of musketry. The line of battle was at once formed, and the storm of leaden hail returned perceptibly thinning the Confederate ranks. The Confederates from their advantageous position showered upon our ranks one murderous volley of musketry, grape and canister, killing and wounding our men almost by companies by every round, yet every man stood his ground bravely determinedly, without flinching. These four regiments held their ground dealing death, dying and fighting against appalling odds, and in the face of every advantage. The 18th regiment seems to have resisted several storm. Against their ranks the Confederates directed their heaviest fire but instead of falling back they advanced to the very face of the enemy, and there stood in the very jaws of death, with scarcely a prospect that a single one would escape. For three hours these regiments, numbering scarcely 3,000 men, held their ground against the whole Confederate garrison. At one time the 18th, being partially flanked, was exposed to a cross fire of both musketry and artillery, but our right wing securing the Confederates' left, at once relieved them. At this critical moment Col. Lawler fell. Captain Bush, acting lieutenant-Col. assumed command, but was soon wounded. Captain Crane was shot dead. Captain Lowler was mortally wounded. Lieutenants Mansford and Thompson were killed. Captains Dillon and Wilson and Lieutenants Kelly and Scanlon were wounded. So that the daring Egyptian regiment stood before an overwhelming fire almost without officers. They fell in heaps, dead and wounded. Companies were bereft of captains and lieutenants, and captains almost bereft of companies. The other 3 regiments fought nobly. Cols. Oglesby, Walsh and Logan dashed along the ranks, and cheered their men to the conflict—"Suffer death, men," cried Logan, "but disgrace never. Stand firm," and well they heeded him, many fell dead and wounded; among the latter Col. Logan and Lieut-Col. White. Oglesby's and Marsh's regiments fought desperately, losing, like other regiments, an undue proportion of officers. Col. Oglesby displayed coolness and courage that elected the highest praise and served well in stimulating his men. Never, perhaps, on the American continent has a more bloody battle been fought. An officer who was wounded in the fight says the scene beggars description. So thickly was the battle field strewn with the dead and wounded that he could have traversed acres of it, taking almost every step upon a prostrate body. The Confederates fought with desperation, their artilleries using their pieces with most fearful effect. On either side could be heard the voices of those in command cheering on their men. The four Illinois regiments held their ground fully three hours. Nearly one-third had been killed and wounded, yet the balance stood firm; finally reinforcements arrived and for one hour the slaughter continued, until about 4 o'clock. Our right wing turned their left, and the Confederates fell back into the fortifications, and our flag was planted upon the position occupied by their left wing, and from that time the slaughter ceased. Dresser's and Schwartz's batteries were captured during the action, but the 18th Illinois with clubbed muskets recovered Dresser's, while the 31st recovered Schwartz's.

ENGLAND'S MAGNANIMITY.

The Montreal *Advertiser*, commenting on that part of the French Emperor's speech from the throne, wherein he says: "The civil war which devastates America has greatly injured our commerce; but so long as the rights of neutrals continue to be respected, we must content ourselves with expressing our hopes of a speedy pacification"—very appropriately remarks as follows:

"At the last moment the Emperor of the French has been induced by the British Government to delay his intended recognition of the Confederate States. Great Britain, which has been the recipient of unmeasured abuse and wrong from the United States, has used her powerful influence to prevent France, upon which the North has fawned with base servility, from rendering a reconstruction of the Union impossible.

"It is a grand spectacle to behold the mother country thus returning good for evil to her most bitter and persistent enemy; and she will reap the usual reward of noble generosity bestowed on ungrateful natures in the misrepresentation of her motives, and more causeless and unreasoning hatred.

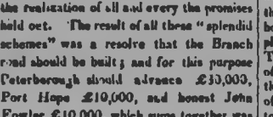
"It is a triumph to know that England holds the destiny of the United States in her hand; and that after enduring a succession of unmerited wrongs from its government and people, she has had the magnanimity to refuse to assist in their humiliation; but it is to be regretted that she has again wasted generosity on those who are incapable of appreciating it and who will wait impatiently for the time when they can make their ingratitude apparent."

CANADA AT THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Canadian *News* of the 30th of January says:—We have been favoured with a view of the ground plan of the Exhibition as regards the space allotted to British North America generally, and to Canada in particular, and it affords us much pleasure in being able to state that the location for Canada's exhibitors in all that could be desired. The space set apart for the Canadian department is immediately on the right of the Eastern or Exhibition road entrance, and at this will be one of the chief points of departure from, as well as of entry to the building, no better site could have been chosen, having regard to the other arrangements of the building. The superficial area gained by the Canadian Commissioners was 5,000 feet, but this quantity has since been increased by the powers of the Commission to great. At first it was intended only to cover 12,000 feet on Canada's behalf, but this quantity has since been increased to 17,000 feet, and it is probable that even this will be found insufficient. ... [illegible] ... had the whole of the space originally intended for Canada been secured for which application was made, Canada would have had to occupy, [illegible] ... filling it to advantage, full, with 3,000 feet ... of superficial area at her command the exhibition of her products and her progress in the arts and manufactures need be none the less effective. Canada, in the Exhibitions of London and Paris, undoubtedly held the first place as regards the display of material wealth and productive capacity and we shall be much disappointed if in May next she does not in this same respect occupy the same proud position.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dr Ingenuth Steam Grist Mill—W. Hurst.
A Card—R. Stevenson,
Room Paper Depot—W. N. Kennedy.
Farm for Sale—Henry Cockman.
Strayed—Richard Trenwith.
Saddles, &c., &c.—Ferguson & Mitchell.



The Examiner.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1862.

THE MILLBROOK BRANCH AND THE £26,000 SUIT.

Our readers generally are aware that when the Town of Peterborough agreed to assist in building a branch line from this to Millbrook there was a general opinion that the railroad built by the intrepid Cobourgers across Rice Lake could not be depended upon to do the business required by this place, and consequently it was necessary to look around and ascertain how we could reach the front by rail by a more reliable road than that across Rice Lake. It was soon decided that connection with Port Hope could be had by a Branch to Millbrook. The Port Hope people were delighted with the idea of securing the trade of Peterborough, at a time when sober sense had in a measure returned to them, and they were led to realize the folly of incurring such fearful debts for securing a questionable benefit. The trade of Lindsay would hardly pay for the oil used in running the cars—so out they came and held meetings and promise all sort of things; and honest John Fowler tells us if we will only go in for building the road, he will take £10,000 stock, and lease the road from us and guarantee to pay us 6 per cent on our stock. We had quite a number of orators among ourselves who painted in glowing colors the immense benefits that would result to our Town, if we would but go into the arrangement. Some of these took special pains to brush aside all the dust and cobwebs which are usually found in railroad schemes, and insisted that this was a *bona fide* measure; and so confident were they that we should derive the benefits pointed out, and the payment of the rent by the Lessee, that some of them (verbally) mortgaged some of their limbs as security for the realization of all and every the promises held out. The result of all these "splendid schemes" was a resolve that the Branch road should be built; and for this purpose Peterborough should advance £30,000, Port Hope £10,000, and honest John Fowler £10,000, which sums together was the amount required to build the road. It must be observed here that this "scheme" had its opponents in this Town. We have cool and clear headed men among us who saw through the mists of the railway mania then so prevalent, and they pointed out the danger of our associating with a bankrupt company, as well as the folly of our placing any confidence in the promises of a railway black-leg. The result of this opposition led the Town Council to seek legal opinion as to whether we could do as we intended—join the Company and yet be free from liability to pay its debts. Two opinions of high authority agreed that in taking stock in the Company we were *de facto* a part of that Company, and, as such, liable to the amount of our stock. Some of our lawyers and others more sanguine than wise, thought differently, and somehow managed to conceal the true nature of the opinions referred to, and the counsel of these latter and of the Port Hope chief operators prevailed, and Peterborough through its Mayor subscribed for £30,000 worth of stock. It was agreed that Peterboro should pay to the contractor, John Fowler, the amount of its subscription, which it did to the last cent. It is now nearly four years since the Branch was opened, and although the sum of £2,700 was due as last November by the Lessee, John Fowler, this municipality has not yet received one dollar from him. It is plain that the said Lessee has broken his promises with us. He uses our road, pockets the gains he makes from it, and grins at us when we make a demand for our rent. One of the most anxious souls for the Town to go into the Company, and who was positively eloquent in his description of the benefits to the Town by such a course, and who seemed ready to endorse the new case of the Lessee to pay the 6 per cent, is the Agent and manager-in-chief for the said John Fowler; and despite the unsatisfied mortgage on the limb, he has never yet shown a desire that the Town should get a dollar of the money justly due—if we except his effort last summer to induce the Town to accept a poundage for the amount owing. The Town rejected the proposition of receiving £900 for £2,700, and in future £900 or £1,000 a year instead of £1800. Some time in December last a writ was served on the Mayor from the executor of the late Mr. Zimmerman, who, it will be remembered, was the contractor of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway. This was claimed to be over £26,000, and is for interest on bonds issued by the said Railway Company. The first of our being stockholders warrants the action, and the ground taken to sustain the demand is that having subscribed for stock we should not have paid that stock but by order of the Company. Such an order not existing, the said we are consequently liable now to pay it to the proper creditor of the Company, Mr. Zimmerman. The suit is pending before the Judges, and like all other cases in law, very uncertain. We may be required to pay the amount, or we may be compelled to give up our stock and forfeit to the road. The latter appears it still to be the intention of the Port Hope people to do, for they have the power, as the majority of the stock is in their hands. We give here the views of Port Hope lawyers, and the opinion of the Town Solicitor, who has had the whole of the case in charge, and has prepared for which application was made to the Court of Chancery, and which will be heard during the present week. Should the decision be against us, we shall be called upon to pay the amount of our stock, £2,000 and interest, at 6 per cent.

The Council adjourned till Thursday, 20th instant, at 7 o'clock.

Continued from 1st page.

...we go to the wall. We entered into the undertaking in good faith, and on the reiterated assurances of the advocates of the road that we should receive the proposed rent from the Lessee, in place of which we have to pay yearly £1,750 to interest on our bonds, and this sum does not cover the amount actually owing. It is, however, all that is required or demanded of us, and it is paid. A proposal was made last summer by Mr. Covert, the partner of the Lessee, to compound with us for our interest in the Branch. It was that we should forego our interest therein, by his paying us about £900 in three months, and thereafter to pay the 5 cents in the dollar required from us by the Government. We were required to give up our mortgage and interest, and certain bonds of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railroad Company were to be hypothecated security for the carrying out the proposed arrangement. The matter was submitted to the Railway Committee and the Town Council, who approved of the proposition, and efforts were made to obtain the sanction of Parliament. It was found that the consent of the ratepayers of the Town was required before such a measure could be entertained by the Legislature. That consent was sought in the legal way, but was refused, and so the matter dropped. The present action is said to be at the instance of the bondholders, who seem determined to wrench from us our interest in the road—especially for our refusal to accept the offer of last summer. It is said also that these very bonds, the cause of the present action, are the same that were offered as security for the carrying out the arrangement. It seems we are fallen, if not among the Philistines, certainly among the Jabnaelites, who unite in saying, "Since you will not take our offer, you shall get nothing, and we will strip you beside." We sicken at every recital of the iniquitous procedure of these railway operators, and are ready to exclaim with the poet, "O, for a lodge in some vast wilderness,"—where railroads never come.

THE REPRESENTATION QUESTION.

Now that Parliament is called for the despatch of business, we look with eagerness to the "organs" for some foreshadowing of the Government policy, but beyond a very slight reference to the question of Representation by Population, we see nothing. On this subject, even, they proceed timidly, seeming to fear the consequences if they speak too freely their own feelings or those of the Ministry. The London *Prototype*, however, is more frank than the rest of his brethren, and in a late issue he says:—

"The subject of municipal indebtedness we also hope will be discussed. *It is of far greater consequence to us than Representation by Population*,—a matter, we believe, *that will not excite great attention in the first session of this new Parliament.*"

We have no doubt the *Prototype* speaks with some authority. We never believed the Smiths and Morrisons of the Coalition sincere when they favored the great question before the people, at the elections.—The people of Upper Canada were in earnest in the just demand, and Ministers and their Parliamentary supporters saw the hopelessness of their case if they did not pledge themselves to support the measure. The elections came and passed, and many of M. Cartier's friends managed, through their false pledges, to secure the confidence of constituencies. The House is now about to meet, and as we look anxiously to the pages of the Ministerial organs to catch a glimpse of Government intentions on the important measure, we are met with the unmistakeable announcement that the subject of Municipal indebtedness, or relief, is of *"far greater importance to us than Representation by Population!"*

Just as we expected. It is of *little* consequence now, it will be of no consequence at all before another Session, and so it will remain until it is revived for the purpose of humbugging the people, at future elections.

How long will the people of Upper Canada suffer to be made the dupes of deceitful, juggling politicians?

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, 24th Feb., 1862.

The Council met,—His Worship, the Mayor, presiding.

An application from Bryan McDonald for a situation as constable or night-watch was referred to the Committee on Appointments to Office.

Moved by Mr Reid, seconded by Mr. Chamberlain,—That the appointment of Mr Arnott, as chief constable, be confirmed for the present.—*Carried.*

A petition from Ellen Glen asking assistance from the Council, was referred to the committee on charities.

Moved by Mr Hughes, seconded by Mr Maloney.—That the applications for licenses be referred to a committee composed of Messrs Chamberlain, Lawson, Cumming and Stevenson, and that the Council meet on the 26th instant to receive the report of the committee, which shall be final.

It was moved in amendment by Mr Reid, seconded by Mr Cumming,—That the voting for persons to have tavern or saloon licenses, for the current year, be done in the following manner: Each councillor to write on a slip of paper the names of the 15 persons he considers most eligible of the present applicants, and hand it to the Clerk,—then those whom the Mayor and Clerk find have the most votes, up to the number allowed by law, shall be licensed, and should a casting vote be required for the last person, the Mayor do give it previous to the matter being declared.—*Lost.*

The original motion was put and carried.

A petition from Wm. Eccleston and 87 others, praying the Council not to pass the Licence-by-law proposed at the last meeting of the Council, was read by the Mayor, and received.

On motion of Mr Hughes the Council went into committee of the Whole on the second reading of the license by-law. Mr Cumming in the chair. The By-law was read, the committee rose, and the chairman reported the by-law read a second time, with amendments.

The license by-law was read a third time and passed, as amended.

Moved by Mr. Brailsford, seconded by Mr Towle,—That $25 be paid to the hands of the Mayor, subject to the order of the subscribers or committee.—*Carried.*

The By-law appointing officers was read a first time.

The Council adjourned till Thursday, 20th instant, at 7 o'clock.

Continued from 1st page.

CURLING MATCH.

A friendly game was played on the ice on Little Lake, on Tuesday last, between 6 Keene, and 6 Peterboro, resulting after three hours keen playing, for Peterboro, of 6 shots best. We understand that a return match will be played at Keene in a few days,—day not yet fixed.

We are glad to see the good old game revived here; a more interesting and exhilirating sport there is not than the ancient game of curling.

ROOM PAPER DEPOT.

—As will be seen by advertisement in another column Mr. Wm. N. Kennedy has commenced business in the painting and paper-hanging line in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. R. Stevenson. Mr. Kennedy is a young man of considerable talent in his profession, and we hope he will succeed.

MUNRO'S PATENT MODEL GRIST MILL.

We notice with pleasure a new invention by Mr George Munro, miller, of Blythe Mills, called a Patent Model Grist Mill. The object of the invention is to give persons having grists done at a mill, the exact flour their wheat has produced, and of a much better quality than is produced by the present machinery. Mr Munro also claims for his mill that it will produce 2 lbs. more flour to the bushel than can be done by the ordinary grist *bolts*. All practical millers and mill wrights who have examined it pronounce it a great improvement on the present system of grist grinding.

CORRECTION.

—We inadvertently fell into an error last week in using the name of John S. Smith for that of James Smith. The former has been so mixed up with the Railroad that it seemed natural when speaking of a Smith and a Railroad, to name him. In mentioning his name in connection with the naming process, and all the hard expressions employed therewith, we apologise to him. Had we but reflected we might have known that *he* gets up too early of a morning to get caught. He obtained the amount of his judgment some time ago.

☞ We clip the following from the *Leader*, and wish to know whether it was father or son who was for many years a member of Parliament, and was in the Turkish army as surgeon. Perhaps our contemporary, or some one, will answer our queries:

Mr. Fraser, one of the Bureau of Agriculture, has just received from the Sultan of Turkey, through Sir F W Williams, of Kars, and Col. Paynter, commanding the garrison, the order of Medjidie, and the Asiatic medal for distinguished services before and at Kars. Mr Fraser is a son of Col. R D Fraser, of Edwardsburg, C. W., who was for many years a member of the Provincial Parliament, and was in the Turkish army, as surgeon on the staff of General Guoyan at the time of the celebrated siege.

☞ At a meeting of the Council of North Monaghan, on Monday the 26th instants the following appointments were made:

Mr John Tully, *Assessor.*
Mr William Wood, *Clerk and Treasurer.*
Mr Francis Bradshaw, *Collector.*
Mr John H Campbell, *Inspector of Taverns.* COM.

FAST DRIVING.

A match for $400, between Hindes' chestnut horses against time, from Peterborough to Port Hope, a distance of 30 miles—Hindes betting that he could go the distance inside of 2½ hours. A. Niblock, took the bet. Harry Morgan's matched mares followed through, trotting it in 2 hours, 18 minutes, and could have trotted it in less than 2 hours, with four persons in the sleigh, viz., Jas. Chambers, A. Niblock, H. Morgan, and R. H. Crean. C. Stapleton, acted as umpire and judge of time, and rode with Hindes. Hinde's horses breaking badly, the bet was not decided. The driving was through the most severe snow-storm of the season.—COM.

MR. BENJAMIN DEFEATED.

The Hastings *Chronicle* says that at the January municipal election for the village of Hungerford, ward No. 1, Mr. Benjamin was returned by the casting vote of the Returning Officer. It was well known in the ward that the names of some supporters of Mr. Jones (who was Mr. B.'s opponent) had been fraudulently left off the voters' list, and by this means Mr. Benjamin was elected. Mr Jones applied to the Court to set aside Mr. B.'s election, and Mr Justice Richards did set it aside, and ordered a new one to be held. It was hard to eradicate the fixed and cherished practice of committing frauds of some kind or other on occasion of an election for this ward, but the fear of consequences operated partially as a check this time. Mr. Benjamin was defeated, and a majority of 17 recorded against him. As the county election was carried by the same contrivance by which Mr. B. secured his first return for this ward, his present defeat is more than usually significant. Some few who voted for Mr. B. at the first election voted against him at this last simply upon the ground that they did not believe him free from complicity with the conduct by which the ward was defrauded before. Now, we trust that the assessors who were appointed with such indecent haste at the very first meeting of the Hungerford Council, will either be superseded or be taught that 'there is a law against making up assessors' lists with a view to election rather than for assessment purposes, and that they also can be reached; and as for the Clerk, it would simply be disgraceful to allow him any longer to have the custody of any public document. To this very unsavoury roll and voters' list, emanating from this same Clerk, Mr. Benjamin owes his election for the North Riding, and the constituency have to submit, through his misconduct, to be represented by a man who has not a majority of the votes legally given at the county election. After the ward election was over, and Mr. Jones declared duly elected, a procession, composed of upwards of seventy sleighs, formed and went to the village of Trent, where Mr. Jones was carried in a chair through almost every street in the village,—and when opposite the Clerk's domicile three hearty groans were given for him, and an address, deliberately indignantly contemptuous of his conduct.

☞ 30,000 suits of clothing have been ordered in England for the Canadian Militia. The items will be made of the ordinary color of the army, and the trimmings of grey cloth. So says the *United States Gazette.*

To the Editor of the Examiner.

NON-RESISTANCE TO IMMORAL GOVERNMENTS.

SIR,—I would not have again troubled you with another letter on the duty of resistance to immoral governments, had it not been that circumstances have occurred which prompt me to write again.

Truth and not victory is my object, and whether I have failed or not in making good my position, the public and not E. must decide.

I do not intend writing again, having as I said before neither time nor inclination to extend the controversy.

E. quotes a number of passages from the Bible in proof of his position. These I intend to notice ere I conclude. Here let me observe that it is totally unfair for E. to put the case as regards obedience to a heathen government on the one hand, and a Government instituted among men enjoying the light of Revelation. Does E. hold that Nations in framing systems of Government are not bound to be guided by the Bible. Civil rulers are said to be the "ministers of God" which implies (if language has any meaning) their obligation as such to acknowledge them. Their ministry consists in the administration of the constitution and laws. But how can they be ministers of God, if He is not in them? The mechanic and artizan, as such, might as well be called the ministers of God, as civil rulers who administer a constitution where God and the Bible receive no acknowledgment.—Obedience is indeed due to civil government, but not to an immoral one. The position on which the claim is founded is incorrect: the conclusion does not follow the premises. The premises are, that conscientious obedience is due to a Government possessed of a certain specific character ("not a terror to good works *but* to the evil.") But E.'s conclusion is that obedience ought to be given to every government! no matter who her that government possesses the qualifications mentioned in the Bible or not. Is it not inconsistent with the principles of the Divine government that men should be commanded to give conscientious obedience to every government that may obtain a providential existence in the world irrespective of its character.—The effect of this would be to annihilate National morality, and all civil and political liberty.

Hostility to the ordinance of civil government manifested itself in Apostolic times; it found supporters in the early period of the Jewish commonwealth, and it has also been repeatedly revived since the Reformation, and it can be traced back as far as the rebellion of Korah and his associates in the Wilderness.

The New Testament writers frequently refer to this wicked and dangerous sentiment. God's ordinance of civil government was in hazard of being despised, and Christianity of suffering reproach on this account. The Christian is warned not to "despise government or speak evil of dignities." Hence, too, Mr. Editor, the reason why obedience to civil rule is so frequently commanded in Scripture: "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake."—Tit. iii. 1. "Paul does not in this and similar passages (says a late editor of Brown's Commentary on the Bible) refer to those who bear rule as magistrates, but of *magistracy itself*: that is concerning the function and office itself of those who bear rule over others; nor of one kind of Government but of every kind, nor does he contend with those who think that wicked rulers should be restrained, but with such as despise all government!"

My friend E. by his observations concerning what I said about the beast spoken of by John, evidently considers what I said then as inapplicable to the subject in dispute. Do not all commentators admit (can E. prove they are wrong) that civil governments are introduced under the emblem of a "beast." The 10 horns all *crowned* are the 10 distinct monarchies into which the Latin Empire had lately been divided, and we are told that its power, and seat, and authority, are all received from Satan, the "old serpent." Will E. assert that such was the ordinance of God, originating, as we are informed, from Hell—receiving its power and authority from the devil—covered with names of blasphemy—supporting antichrist—warring with the saints—yea, with the Son of God himself—and about to be turned into Hell at last! Those whose sentiments agree with mine on this subject are not so unreasonable as to expect that any institution framed and administered by men is absolutely perfect. It is only when errors are of such a serious, radical, pervading kind, as to vitiate the entire institution and to destroy its moral character, and its moral fitness to accomplish the object for which it was appointed (God's glory, and the welfare of men) that we deny it to be God's moral ordinance, and refuse to recognise and honor it as such. Do we not find the apostle describing minutely the character of the Government to which obedience is to be given. This is such as to show that every Government existing in the providence of God is *not* his ordinance. That which the apostle describes possesses certain characteristics; where these are found, evidence is furnished of the ordinance of God for good to man. The Government of which Paul speaks is 1, "not a terror to good works." 2, He is a terror "to the evil." 3, He gives "praise" and countenance to the good. 4, "He is the minister of God for good." 5, "He beareth not the sword in vain."—6, "He is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath on him that doeth evil." It is on the exemplification of these characteristics that Paul predicates the duty of obedience. Has not God, Mr. Editor, instituted civil government among men, for the purpose of preserving the lives, liberties and property of men. Did the Government of Nero, who reigned in Rome at the time when the Epistle to the Romans was written, secure these? I ask did Nero's government secure the preservation of his subjects' liberty, lives and property. Did it prove itself to be God's moral ordinance by the attainment of at least the primary objects of emancipated rule? I scarcely think that even E. will be bold enough to say so. If it did not, then the Roman Christians could not be required by the Apostle to submit to his authority as the ordinance of God; and if they were not called to submit to Nero as the ordinance of God, what becomes of E.'s favorite sentiment that the Scriptures enjoin obedience to all Governments, for conscience sake, irrespective of character. Again, let me ask of E. does he consider Nero to have been the ordinance of God. That Nero who murdered his own mother, destroyed his own wife, and set the City of Rome on fire that he might create the popular fury against the Christians by laying the blame of this upon them; while, amid the wailing of mothers whose children had perished in the flames, and the groans of the dying, he sang to his lyre on the top of a high tower. In case of E.'s silence he admits that what I contend for shall appear during the Millennium. During that time unmingled peace and prosperity will be enjoyed, and how is that period to be introduced but by the progress, dissemination of what I contend for. Every indeed, the entire overthrow and annihilation of those anti-Christ and wicked and faulty cabinet corrupt system. Truth must be proclaimed and its practical bearing be demonstrated, by the immediate consequences what they may. The blame of any confusion that may arise rests not with those who urge Christ's claims but with those who refuse to comply with them, and with those who countenance them in their refusal.

The sentiment that every Government existing among men is to be obeyed and submitted to, has done much to dishonour and discredit Christianity before the world. Modern times have presented the painful and mortifying spectacle of professed Christians prostituting their sacred profession by the vindication of the absurd doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance, and striving to fix the seal of Heaven's approbation to the vilest tyranny and oppression. Such views have not only been hurtful to civil society by crushing frequently the hopes of mankind in respect to liberty, but they have injured Religion also. It is not surprising that irreligious yet intelligent men whose minds are deeply impressed with the importance and value of civil liberty should be prejudiced against Religion, when they find professed Christians advocating such a doctrine and exerting all their influence on the side of oppression and wrong.

C. S. D.

Otonabee, Feb. 24, 1862.

News of the Week.

☞ On the night previous to his death, Prince Albert, unable to speak, took the hand of the Queen and that of the Prince of Wales, and clasped them together.—*Court Journal.*

☞ To add to the chapter of horrors at Richmond, so graphically described by the *Examiner*, that city is soon to be left, it appears, in pitchy darkness after sunset.—They have no oil and cannot get coal to manufacture gas.

☞ Let all who are earnestly seeking for wives know that, while there are 1,270,261 males in Canada, there are only 1,237,495 females, leaving 51,767 males utterly unprovided for; of these, 51,161 reside in Upper Canada.

☞ The Toronto correspondent of the *Prototype* writes:—"We may look for material changes in the Cabinet very soon, as the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet has taken a house in Toronto!" There can be no doubt that he has accepted the Chancellorship."

☞ A rich banker at Vienna recently gave a dozen of kid gloves to his wife as a Christmas present. Indignant at the supposed meanness of her husband, the lady cast the gift into the stove. A few hours later, she lamented to her great sorrow that each glove had contained a bank note of a hundred florins.

☞ The *Gazette* says that the purchase of Artillery horses in the townships and the Ottawa country for the use of the Imperial Artillery exceeds the sum of $40,000. Supposing that the regulation price $100, was paid in each case, this sum would represent 400 horses.

☞ The Quebec *Mercury* says:—The name of M. Langevin continues to be bruited among the *quid nunes* for Speaker, but excites considerable bitterness in strong party circles. The state of solemn stillness into which he has managed to throw the North Shore Railway, and his mutable affinities as a politician, are likely to bar his way to the vacant cushion but sad ruffles.

☞ It is stated that in addition to the Militia Commission lately appointed by the Government, a Military Commission is now sitting at Quebec, charged with the important duty of reporting upon the means of defence possessed by Canada. The Commission is said to be composed of Colonel Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, Colonel Metherall, and some other of the newly arrived and long stationed military officers in Canada. This report on our fortifications, we believe, is at the sole expense and for the exclusive information of the Home Government.

☞ The Sarnia *Canadian* thinks that if there were a good road to Sarnia, the whole, or nearly the whole, of the oil of Black Creek would be taken there for shipment, thus giving daily employment to hundreds of teams; and as there is now a market for all that can be sent to Liverpool, and as it can be shipped from Sarnia to Montreal at less than half the rate charged by the Great Western Railway, every one must see that, with the supply of Enniskillen oil alone, a good road would be the best bust paying affair to Shaw's well itself.

☞ The Toronto *British Herald* calls attention to the antagonistic views held by the Law Courts in the matter of Chattel Mortgages. The Queen's Bench and the Common Pleas differ on a material point, viz., as to the registration of the instrument. With regard to this, it is provided that no such mortgage shall be valid against debtors unless registered within five days. The Queen's Bench held that, if registered within that time, the instrument takes effect from *its date*; the Common Pleas say only from *its registry*. The *Herald* calls the attention of the Legislature to the difficulty with a view to the settlement of the point.

☞ The Grand Lodge of Central Canada, Loyal Orange Institution, met at Port Hope on Tuesday. The officers for the ensuing year were elected on Wednesday, and are as follows;

Grand Master—Mackenzie Bowell.
Deputy Grand Master—Geo. C. Ward.
Associate Deputy Grand Master—Bennett Rennwood.
Grand Secretary—William Shannon.
Grand Treasurer—N. J. Boulter.
Deputy Grand Secretary—J. E. Burke.
Grand Chaplain—Rev. Jonathan Shortt, D. D.
Grand Lecturer—Wm. Henderson.
Grand Director of Ceremonies—William White.

The next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held at Peterborough.—*Kingston Daily News.*

☞ Dog Bites—*How to treat them.* Dr. Stephen Ware, of Boston, in his testimony of a recent case which grew out of injuries from the bite of a dog, furnished the following valuable advice:—In 7 days of a bite by a dog, where the teeth of the animal penetrated the flesh, whether the dog was known to be mad or not, he should use the same precautions. He would wash the wound with warm water, extract all the virus possible by sucking its wound with his lips, and then cauterize it deeply with the caustic most readily obtained, but should not permit it if could be procured at once. The time in which the effects of the bite of a mad dog would be seen, varied from two or three days to as many years, but if no effects were felt after two or three months, as a general thing the patient might consider himself safe. There were the most alarming symptoms produced by the bite of a dog, and the most terrible results followed the cauterization of the wound. Most of all the fatal cases are where the parts were bitten in public naked part. Concerning the possibility of a dog's bite producing [illegible] ... *Brick Farmer's Gazette.*

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Another Federal Victory

CLARKSVILLE TAKEN!!

Augusta, Feb. 18.

Prof. Paul, of Erie, arrived here to-night from Nashville. He says that Fort Donelson fell on Sunday morning, and that Gen. Johnston had telegraphed to the enemy and offered to surrender Nashville on condition that private property would be respected. No answer was received, but the majority of the citizens seemed willing to go up on these conditions.

A large number of persons had left the city. Thirteen thousand Federal troops were stationed at Fort Donelson and two thousand were at Clarksville. The river was rising, for the gunboats of the enemy could reach Nashville. A large amount of Government stores will fall into the hands of the enemy. Most of our rolling stock will probably be saved.

The Savannah *Morning News* has a special despatch from Charleston saying that the captain of the schooner Theodore, captured on Friday by the Yankees in Bull Bay, has escaped. He says that the Yankees would capture and destroy Savannah this week, and Charleston soon afterwards.

The latest intelligence from Savannah is that the Federal vessels are gaining ground in their efforts to reach the main channel of the river, and that the attack would not much longer be delayed.

A private despatch states that all was quiet yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

The steamer Georgia has arrived at Fortress Monro. She has on board the 21st Indiana Regiment.

Another French gunboat is coming up the river.

St. Louis, Feb. 20.

General Halleck has sent the following despatch to Gen. McClellan:

"Clarksville is taken with supplies enough for our army for about twenty days. The place is now occupied by General Smith's division.

General Price being reinforced by Benjamin McCulloch's command, made a stand at the Sugar Creek crossing, on the 19th instant, but was defeated after a short engagement, and again fled.

Many prisoners were taken, and a quantity of arms which his men threw away in their flight.

New York, Feb. 21.

Gen. But

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "KANGAROO."

New York, Feb. 19.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, with dates of the 6th, has arrived.

The *Confederate steamer Nashville* was last seen on the 3rd inst., outside the Needles; she was then steaming down the channel. The *Tuscarora* still remained in the Cowes roads on the evening of the 4th.

There is no confirmation of the report that another Federal vessel, which was supposed to be the *Brooklyn*, was cruising off the Isle of Wight.

A Thames built restorer of a three-masted paddle steamer, supposed to be a privateer, left Capt Clear.

The brigantine *Fanny Lewis*, which had run the Charleston blockade, had arrived at *Liverpool* with 600 bales of cotton and 200 barrels of rosin.

At the annual meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce the blocking up of Charleston harbor was strongly denounced as of the efficiency of the blockade question ed; but continued non-intervention was generally approved.

A letter from Mr. Cobden, showed the paramount importance of settling belligerent rights, and the necessity of England agreeing to the American doctrine relating to private property at sea.

Mr. Bright, in a speech at Birmingham, denied that the American blockade was ineffective, and ridiculed the idea that America was in a position to be trampled on. He pointed out the danger of interference and strongly urged neutrality.

It is stated that Minister Adams does not conceal his indignation at Earl Russell's late letter to the Admiralty, relative to the use of British ports.

There are also considerable differences in political circles as to the policy and propriety of the act.

It is asserted that the allies are determined that their armies shall march on the capital of Mexico next month; and the report in revived and gains strength that the Arch-Duke Maximilian will be tendered the throne of Mexico.

It is asserted that the French government is determined to revise and modify the navigation laws.

There were popular demonstrations in Parma and Florence, against the Pope's temporal power and in favour of Victor Emmanuel.

The official Austrian *Gazette* treats as absurd the idea that Venetia can be ceded by Austria.

The Calcutta, China and Austrian mails have reached Alexandria.

Queenstown, Feb. 6.

The *Federal gunboat Tuscarora*, left Cowes on Thursday evening for the Westward.

London, Feb. 6.

The Spanish ministry deny that any arrangements have been made for Mexico, and declare that the Mexicans will be free to choose their own government.

The Paris *Monitcur* says that the allies must complete their work by giving Mexico in accordance with the wishes of the Mexican nation, a strong and durable government.

France is to borrow from two to four million pounds from English capitalists for a brief period, to sustain the bourse during the conversion of the 6½ per cents.

Paris, Feb. 6.

A committee has been appointed by the minister of Foreign affairs for the regulation of the indemnity due from Mexico to France.

La Fuste, the Mexican minister to France, will have no relations with M. Thouvenel, but will remain in Paris in a private capacity.

Madrid, Feb. 6.

Correspondence is received, saying that the *Sumter* was still lying at St. Rock, with not funds enough to pay the expenses she has incurred.

The United States Consul has given a banquet at Cadiz to the former prisoners of the *Sumter*. The following toasts were given: "Peace to America"; "the Queen of Spain," &c.

The Austrian press continues strongly to protest against Mexico.

Berlin, Feb. 6.

The Chambers will discuss the whole position of affairs in Germany. The progressive party have prepared several energetic resolutions on the Germanic question.

Brussels, Feb. 8.

The *Independance Belge* says:—That England accepts the monarchial candidate for Mexico, on condition that the Mexicans will freely consent to it.

Bucharest, Feb. 6.

The insurgents marching against Bucharest fled on the approach of the government troops. A body of 150 peasants were surrounded and arrested.

Latest via Queenstown.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

The breadstuffs market was dull, with a downward tendency. Provisions dull.

London, Feb. 6.

Consols closed at 92¼ to 92¾. American securities quiet.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BOHEMIAN."

One day's Later News.

PORTLAND, Feb. 20.

The steamship *Bohemian*, Capt Burgess, from Liverpool on the 6th, via Londonderry 7th instant, arrived at this port at ten o'clock this morning. Her dates are one day later than those already at hand.

The *Canada*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th inst.

Both Houses of the British Parliament had voted an address to the Queen in response to her speech. The vote was unanimous.

The opposition approved of the course of the Government in the Trent affair.

Lord Derby thought that the Federal Government had committed with a very bad grace to the demands of the British Government.

Lord Palmerston said that the distrust [illegible] Confederate districts of England from the state of the Southern ports would not justify the interference of the Government, and that they could continue in their present course.

The product of the last cotton crop of India was pouring in.

The British Postmaster Sir Warrior on her passage to Lisbon, loved badly,—four deaths and many cases landed, and [illegible] than half of her crew would not submit to duty.

The London *Times* says the article copied by the Irish organs on the 6th at a distance of more than one-eighth, but printed digested to-day, by others.

It was not quite certain whether the answer to the French Government of Europe were to their address pounds, and the dispatch to the contrary would not tell upon the Bank of England.

The Bishop of Pekin had captured the Tientsin.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 7.

The *Journal of to-day*, in an article on the government budget, shows that the state of the Russian finances as compared with other countries may be considered as favorable.

It says that an increase of the ordinary income of the government, without an increase of taxes, may soon be expected.

Paris, Feb. 7.

The *Moniteur* of this morning says, that General Prim will not take command of the allied forces in Mexico, but that each General will preserve the integrity of his command.

The federal gun-boat *Tuscarora* left Cowes about nine o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant, and proceeded westward. The *Nashville* had forty hours the start.

The engineer of the *Nashville* told the pilot who took her out that it was agreed by all on board that she should never be captured. That he had all the valves of the engine so arranged that she could be blown up in a moment; and that if the capture of the *Nashville* was ever heard of a violent explosion would follow.

Advices from Cochin China say that Bien Noa, after an energetic resistance, sought capitulation. It was proposed to march on the capital, as the taking of that place would pacify the country.

Private telegrams from China quote tea at Fou Chow at three to four tales higher. Holders of manufactured goods held at former prices.

Singapore was in possession of the rebels.

Advices from Manilla say that all the tobacco there is to be sent to Spain.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA."

ENGLAND DECLINES TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Halifax, Feb. 22.

Six sets of parliamentary papers, concerning the civil war in America, had been laid before the British Parliament.

Not less than 45 official communications passed about the Federal gunboat Tuscarora and the rebel steamer Nashville. Among the interesting official correspondence laid before parliament was the declaration of Earl Russell to the Southern commissioners that England could not acknowledge the Confederate States until the war or further negotiations more clearly determined their position.

In January, 1861, Earl Russell instructed Lord Lyons, in case of advice being asked by President Lincoln's cabinet, to reply that Her Majesty's Government will decline unless both parties apply for counsel. The policy of the British Government is:

In February, 1861, in the event of President Lincoln raising a question with Great Britain, is laid down in the following terms: Her Majesty's Government would in the first place be very forbearing; they would show, by their acts, how highly they valued the relations of peace and comity with the United States; but they would take care to let the Government that multiplied provocations and sought quarrels understand that their forbearance springs from conviction of strength, and not from timidity or weakness. Lord Russell reports the substance of the conversation he had with Yancy, Mann, and Mann, the delegates who waited upon him to urge the recognition of the Confederates. His answer to these gentlemen was that England would observe strict neutrality. Earl Russell and Her Majesty cannot acknowledge the independence of nine States until the fortune of arms or a more peaceful mode of negotiation shall more clearly determine the respective position of the two belligerents.

There is a short note written as late as December 20th, which shows that even then the British Ministry believed in the probability of war with the United States. Lord Lyons is directed to speak with Mr. Seward on the subject of letters of marque, and to say that in case of war, Great Britain is willing to abolish privateering as between the two nations, if the President will make a similar engagement on the part of the United States.

The London journals generally regard Queen's speech as a negative, and so far a satisfactory document.

A new Canadian Bishopric is to be called the bishopric of Ontario. Rev. W. Lewis is appointed first bishop.

The *Official Gazette* publishes an order of the Privy Council removing the prohibition against the export of saltpetre, arms, ammunition, and all other articles lately prohibited.

Glowing accounts are published of the British Columbia gold fields, and were attracting considerable attention.

TURKEY.

A Turkish squadron, under Omar Pasha had left Constantinople for the Adriatic, laden with munitions of war.

Turin, Feb. 8.

The *Official Gazette* in replying to the rumors that the government encouraged the manifestations against the temporal power of Rome says, that it had decreed the recall of Mamini, and by means of encouragement was preparing a clandestine expedition, declares that the government will not depart from the laws of an upright loyal policy, and will endeavour to secure every opportunity which presents itself of assuring in an ample and fruitful manner the desires of the nation.

Turin, Feb. 9.

The *Italie* publishes a circular from the Ministry of the interior, exhorting prefects to prevent, by an exercise of legitimate influence, popular manifestations like those in Parma and other towns.

Liverpool breadstuff market generally has a downward tendency. The various circulars report flour easier at 25s a 31. Wheat quiet with a downward tendency; red Western 10s a 12s; red Southern 12s 2d a 12s 9d; white Western 12s 6d; white Southern 12s 9d a 13s. Corn still with a declining tendency, and declined 2d; mixed 30s 9d a 31s. Provisions market still rules down. Beef still heavy and decline. Bacon quiet. Lard very dull at 60s 9d a 64s. Tallow flat.

The weekly report of the Bank of England shows a decrease of £284,000.

The carriage accident of the Times, speaking of the death of young Wise, says:—"On a low roof in one of the current reports covered with a cotton quilt, by the quilting the form of a young woman, apparently not more than twenty-five years of age. Her countenance indicated great suffering, and as he occasionally turned from side to side he gave vent to groans which indicated the intense suffering caused by his wounds. Her head was bare, but no cap was on the bed by her side. The expression of the countenance of the corpse could fail to recognize him as the son of Henry A. Wise. His haggard face, elongated upon the same cot, in this shocking and place, particularly Academy, must thereby be caused by no one called the image of Jesus Christ, as his lay bleeding and mutilated in the court-room of Charleston. Here died O. Jennings Wise, the most idolized and promising of all the young men of Virginia, in defending the flame of freedom in the Old Dominion."

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

The Bishop of Peterborough (tutor to the Queen when Princess Victoria), at a meeting to adopt an address of condolence to the Queen held in that town, said perhaps no one knew more of Her Majesty's private character than himself, and he knew what deep and tender feelings she had. From a letter he had received the previous day, in reply to a letter of condolence he had written and directed to her Majesty's Private Secretary, they might judge how their address was likely to be received, because the Queen was the same both in public and in private as to her feelings. The answer was written by the honorable Augusta Bruce, Lady-in Waiting upon the Queen, and, he had no doubt, expressed her Majesty's own sentiments. "I have received the Queen's commands," says the writer, "to convey her Majesty's warm acknowledgements of the feeling letter of sympathy addressed to her." And the letter proceeds to say that, at this terrible moment, if anything could assuage this overwhelming grief it was the deep share of that grief taken by the whole nation, and the expression of the feelings of those whose prayers were rising continually to Heaven for Her Majesty, and for her fatherless children. They were very soothing and welcome to the Queen's bleeding heart. The continual prayers of the people had already been vouchsafed some answer from Heaven in the resignation and patience granted to the Queen, and in the preservation of her Majesty's health. "Weak and exhausted," said the writer in conclusion, "the Queen is; but no violent reaction from the shock, and nothing to cause anxiety or alarm."

☞ We are informed that between two and three o'clock on Thursday morning a bright red light, having the shape and appearance of a sword, was seen in the western part of the heavens and remained visible for some minutes. It had a very striking appearance, and by many was looked upon as an omen of evil portent. There is more in the heavens, &c.—*Montreal Gazette.*

☞ The Galt *Reformer* learns from reliable authority that "the Hon. George Brown intends to leave Canada on a trip to Great Britain and the continent, in the course of three or four weeks. We trust the honorable gentleman will return to the Province with renewed health and spirits—ready and powerful as ever to fight the battles of the people of Upper Canada in Parliament and through the Press."

Special Notice.

The oldest House in Boston was built in 1636, and is consequently 206 years old, the timber for which was cut near the spot, and is still sound and in a good state of preservation, the most reliable medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of summer complaints, sudden colds, rheumatism, pleurisy, &c., is the 'Canadian Pain Destroyer.' Sold by all Dealers in Patent Medicines at 25 cts per bottle.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday, February 25, 1862.

Fall Wheat $95 a $1 08.
Spring Wheat 80c a 89c.
Barley 57c a 58c.
Oats 35c a 37c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Feb. 25.

Flour—firm; sales of No. 1 superfine a $4 to $4 10.

Wheat—Upper Canada spring at $1 07, ex cars.

Peas—67 to 70c per 66 lbs.

Ashes—pots, $7 to $7 10; pearls, $6 75 to $6 80.

Dressed Hogs—$4 25 to $5 75.

Lard—quiet; sales 100 brls at 7¼ to 8¼.

Butter—selling at 11 to 12c for Ohio; 16 to 20c for State.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 25.

Flour—without material change; sales 5,000 brls at $5 60 to $5 70 for superfine State; $5 90 to $5 95 for extra State; $5 60 to $5 70 for superfine Western; $5 95 to $6 00 for common to medium extra Western; $5 95 to $6 00 for shipping brands extra Ohio.

Canadian Flour—unchanged; sales 600 brls at $5 60 to $5 70 for Superfine; $5 90 to $6 75, for common to choice.

Rye—steady at 84 to 85c for State.

Corn—quiet and very firm; sales 20,000 bushels, 65c to for new mixed Western.

Oats—dull at 40 to 43c for Western, Canadian and State.

Pork—quiet; sales 300 brls at $12 25 to $13 for mess; $8 50 to $9 for prime. Beef—quiet.

Birth.

In Otonabee, on the 22nd inst., the wife of Mr. Gideon Knaggs, of a daughter.

Married.

In Peterboro, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Cameron, Mr. Dawson Kennedy, of Otonabee, to Miss Rebecca, second daughter of Mr. Henry Sheets of Emily.

On the 19th inst., at the residence of Mr. Thos Jackson, the bride's father, by the Rev. N. Disbrow, incumbent of Omemee, Mr. James Fairgrieve of Peterboro, to Miss Alice Jackson of Emily.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, February 27, 1862.

	£	s.	d.	cy
Flour ₱ brl	0	20	0	25
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	0	0	95
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	0	0	93
Barley ₱ bush	0	35	0	0
Oats "	0	20	0	22
Peas "	0	0	0	0
Potatoes	0	22	0	0
Pork ₱ cwt	3	0	0	4
Beef ₱ cwt	4	0	0	0
Butter ₱ lb	0	10	0	12
Hay ₱ ton	0	0	0	0
Straw ₱ cwt	0	0	0	0
Wood ₱ cord	1	0	0	0

WM. ARNOT,
Market Clerk.

New Advertisements.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, being the east half of Lot No. 16, in the 11th Concession of Cavan, containing one hundred acres of good land.

Seventy Acres are Cleared,

and under good cultivation. There is a spring Orchard on the farm, and a good Frame House, a Frame Barn and outbuildings, and a never-failing well of good water. Apply to

HENRY COCKBAIN.

Cavan, Feb. 22 1862. 9

STRAYED.

INTO my premises, on Simcoe Street, about five weeks ago,

A Black Pig,

The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take it away.

RICHARD SHUTTER.

Peterboro, Feb. 20, 1862. 9

A CARD.

I, THE undersigned, have this day sold out the business I have carried on in this place as Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., to Mr. W. N. Kennedy, and beg to recommend him to my former customers as a person whose abilities as a Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., stand well. I have sold my stock of Paper Hangings at a great reduction below cost, and I am sure he will sell the same at a very low price.

R. STEVENSON.

Peterboro, February 18, 1862.

ROOM PAPER DEPOT!

IN connection with the foregoing the subscriber would intimate to his customers and the public that in addition to their present stock, and that purchased from Mr. R. Stevenson, he has received, and will be constantly receiving, large additions to his stock of

Paper Hangings, Borders,
DECORATIONS,
Window Blinds, Patent Curtain Fixtures,
&c., &c., &c.

☞ Everything in stock will be sold at the lowest remunerative prices!!

HOUSE, SIGN AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,
Glazing & Paper Hanging
done with neatness and despatch. ☞ Glass cut and Putty mixed to order. ☞ Window Shades and Blinds.

Store, Stevenson's old stand, corner of George and Brock Streets, opposite Hoffman House.

WM. N. KENNEDY.

Peterboro, Feb. 26, 1862. 9

BRIDGENORTH STEAM
GRIST MILL!

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years the above mill, and having refitted the same thoroughly will be prepared immediately to receive

GRIST

AND

ORDERS FOR FLOURING!

All business intrusted to his care will be done with promptness.

WALTER HURST.

February 24, 1862. 9

FERGUSON & MITCHELL,

BEG to call the attention of the public to their well-selected stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,

TRUNKS,

VALIESES,

BRUSHES, &c.,

which they will sell very cheap for cash or on approved credit. All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited. ☞ Shop on Hunter Street, Peterboro.

February 26, 1862. 9

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book Account, will please call and settle before the

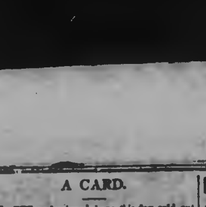
TENTH DAY OF MARCH,

AND SAVE COSTS.

AMOS J. FISHER.

Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8-3in.

CANADA
SEWING MACHINE FACTORY.



R. M. WANZER & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHEELER & WILSON'S & SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINES!

Corner of James and Vine Streets, (between Royal Hotel and Bank of Upper Canada), Hamilton, C. W.

HAVING had several years' experience in the manufacture and sale of Sewing Machines in the United States, we are fully confident that no Machine has been produced in the United States or Canada that can excel those of our manufacture in Stitching, Seaming, Hemming, Quilting, Marking, Felling, Gathering, Tucking, Cording, Binding, &c. It is important to the purchaser to know that all the corresponding parts of these Machines are alike and manufactured on the premises, so that if any part be broken or deranged, it can be supplied or remedied with the least possible delay.

TERMS LIBERAL.

All Machines warranted, and kept in order for one year free of charge, when properly used. Every purchaser will be instructed in the use of the Machines at our office, or by our authorized agent. We will deliver them at any point for the use of the Railroads in the Provinces of Canada, free of charge.

All clergymen who wish a Machine for their own use will be allowed the liberal discount of one-third from the retail price; or any poor or indigent widow in their parish will be allowed the same discount on a Machine for her own use. Orders to be given invariably through the clergyman of the parish.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. ☜

We have now running in the City of Hamilton over one hundred Machines! of our own manufacture, to the entire satisfaction of the purchasers, which we consider one of the strongest recommendations!

WHEELER & WILSONS.

No. 1.—Plain Finish with Hemmer.....$45
No. 2.—Plain Half Panael.....$50
No. 3.—Half Panael, Black Walnut or Mahogany, with new improved Glass Foot and Hemmer.....$65
No. 4.—Half Case, Plain Panaled, Glass Foot and Hemmer.....$65
No. 5.—Half Case, Plain Panaled, Glass Foot and Hemmer, Black Walnut or Mahogany.....$70
No. 6.—Full Case, Plain, with Hemmer...$70
No. 7.—Full Case, Extra, with Hemmer, finished.....$80
Each Machine is supplied with Hemmer, Screw-driver, Oil Can, three extra Bobbins, and one Needle.

☞ Arm, Corded and Hemless, extra. Machine, $5; Cording $2; Hemmer $1.

Thread and needs for sale.

SINGER'S.

No. 1.—Iron Stand, for ornamental purposes.....$60
No. 2.—Iron Stand, for.....$65
No. 3.—Iron Stand, for.....$70
Further particulars from our Agent with Samples of the work done by each machine, or from testimonials, of which we have a number in our possession.

JAMES STEWART,
Agent for Peterborough.

February 13, 1862.

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the East ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 11th Concession of Dummer.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 14 miles, on one of the principal travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price. Apply to

R. T. STRICKLAND.

Peterboro, Feb. 20th, 1862. 8-3in.

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

February 19th, 1862. 8

J. & T. DOUGLAS,

MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Ploughs, Cutters, &c., &c.,

Horseshoeing and Horse-mooring done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentees in Peterborough of) HAYNE'S PATENT WHEELS.

☞ Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.

Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jos. Murdoch.

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

and under good cultivation. There is a splendid

ORCHARD

on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE!

IN consequence of ill-health, the subscriber is desirous to retire from business, and offers for Sale his

STOCK IN TRADE,

which is such as is usually required in a general store. The stock will be found well selected, and

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to

JAMES FOLEY.

Norwood, Feb. 10, 1862. 8-9in

OPENED!

A REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS, one door west of Jeffry & Co's Hardware Store, Hunter Street.

J. T. STENSON.

Peterboro, Feb. 12, 1863. 7

WHEAT! WHEAT!
OATS, BARLEY, PEAS & RYE.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE will be paid by the undersigned, at his Storehouse in Ashburnham, for any quantity of the above mentioned grains.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, Feb. 7, 1862. 7

TO LET.

AN excellent Brick House, most pleasantly situated, in the vicinity of Peterboro', suitable for a respectable family. Rent moderate. Apply to Walter Sheridan, Esq., or to

ALEX. McNEIL.

February 17, 1862. 7

REMOVAL.

MONTREAL CHEAP
CASH STORE.
GEORGE STREET,

JOHN CAMPBELL,

WOULD inform his customers and the public that he has Removed

To Mr. Dickson's Brick Block,

on George Street, third door from the corner of Hunter Street, where he will as formerly keep a general assortment of Goods comprising in part

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,
Indian Moggasins,
Cloth,
Tweeds,
Factory Cotton,
Striped Cotton,
Prints, Plaids,
Delaines,
Fur Caps.

Buckskin Mitts and Gloves,

BATTING, WADDING, &c.

GROCERIES, &C.

The whole will be sold at a small advance from cost, for Cash or exchange.

Remember the place,—Third door from the corner, in Mr. Dickson's Brick Block, George Street, opposite Mr. Kempt's drug store, Peterboro.

January 28, 1862.

PRIME AMERICAN APPLES,

By the Barbel or Barrel,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. Ward & Cadwell

WOULD intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that in consequence of the late fire their Bakery and Confectionary Establishment is Removed to Clarion's New Buildings, George St., where they will be happy to meet their numerous friends and customers. In their establishment will be found a good assortment of

CONFECTIONERIES,

SUCH AS

Candles, Plain and Fancy,
PASTRY AND CAKES,
Common & Ornamented,
BREAD, BISCUITS,
LUNCHES, &c.,

Fresh every day, as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly attended to.

☞ Private families supplied with bread at their residences in any part of the Town.

Remember the place,—

WARD & CADWELL,
Clarion's Block, George Street.

Peterboro, Jan. 24, 1862. 9

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED

TO THE

New Store, Clarion's Block,

GEORGE STREET,

next door to Messrs. Copley & Hood, where he will sell Boots and Shoes, on a very small advance from cost, for cash. His stock consists of every variety of ware the market requires.

J. B. BIRREL.

January 16, 1862.

SPALDING'S ALE

By the Barrel,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

Canada, West Provincial Marine and Guard
INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lewis, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Black, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STARKE,
Secretary & Treas.

JOSEPH B. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 48

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA.....$300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE — BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES insuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [5 years] profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Loans settled in Cash without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Brock Streets.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

JOS. B. WALTON, Agent. 45

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO',

OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-Presidents:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malc'm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance COMPANY.

Double Assurance System without Profits!

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	PREMIUMS FOR £100. INCREASING TO £200. £ s. d.
16	2 10 6
17	2 11 7
18	2 13 9
19	2 14 9
20	2 15 4
21	2 16 6
22	2 18 2
23	2 19 0
24	3 1 3
25	3 3 10
26	3 4 7
27	3 6 4
28	3 8 3
29	3 10 0
30	3 11 10
31	3 13 9
32	3 15 7
33	3 17 8
34	3 19 10
35	4 2 3
36	4 4 7
37	4 7 0
38	4 9 8
39	4 12 3
40	4 15 1
41	4 17 7
42	5 0 2
43	5 3 0
44	5 5 6
45	5 8 0

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 55 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place Darmes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH B. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

January 23, 1862. 4

REMOVAL!

WM. MERCER & BRO'S

ON account of the fire on Thursday night have Removed their business to the

LARGE ROOMS

OVER THE STORE OF MR. JOHN CAMPBELL,

on HUNTER STREET, next door to McKellar & Cameron's, where they will remain till they obtain a suitable store.

Wm. M. & Bro's will, as heretofore, be prepared to execute orders for all articles in their trade.

GENTLEMEN'S

CLOTHING

of every description made to order in the latest, styles, on Moderate terms.

Peterborough, January 9th, 1862. 2

HERRINGS.

100 BARRELS No. 1 Herrings, $4 per barrel. Also, Plain table Cod fish, for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

LINE OF STAGES.

A STAGE will leave Harwoods (Rice Lake) on

Tuesdays and Fridays,

until further notice, at 6 A.M. for Peterboro', connecting at Keene with the day Stage.

☞ Parcels and Passengers carefully conveyed.

Harwoods, Jan. 23, 1862. 4

CASH WANTED.

R. B. McDOUGALL

Begs to announce that he has just received a nice stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

A very large stock of

OVER AND UNDER COATS,

PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

THE MILLINERY SHOW ROOM

Is well supplied with the newest styles of Ladies' Mantles and Capes, every style and price of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets.

VELVET BONNETS FOR $1.25 AND UPWARDS.

Millinery made to order.

N. B.—All persons indebted either by Note or Book account are requested to call and settle immediately, otherwise their accounts will be handed over for collection.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterborough, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of his continuing marketing, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS

THE

BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

PER ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD

Merchantable Wheat!

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N. B.—Flour on hand to exchange for wheat.

Peterboro', Jan. 15, 1862. 3

NOW IS THE TIME

TO BUY

CHEAP GOODS!!

The subscriber has bought a large stock

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods

at auction in Montreal at about one half their real value, and now offers them for sale at prices that will DEFY COMPETITION.

The Goods saved from the late Fire will be sold at 25 per cent less than first cost!

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET

BARGAINS!

A LARGE STOCK OF

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

suitable for the winter season on hand. This Clothing is made up on the premises, not imported, Cheap for Cash.

☞ **Garments made to order.**

An experienced Cutter is employed in connection with the establishment.

The way to secure all these advantages buy your Dry Goods and Clothing at

R. A. McNABB'S

Next door North of Alex. Stewart's Tin store GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

Dec. 4th, 1861. 49-3m.

FRESH OYSTERS,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

New Livery Stable.

IN connection with the above a Livery Stable has been opened, where the public may be accomodated with

HORSES
and
CONVEYANCES,

OF ALL KINDS, AT ALL SEASONS

☞ Bass Modeens; positively no Credit.

THOS. J FISHER.

Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Fisher's old stand.

Peterboro, Nov. 18, 1861. 47

VALUABLE

TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE,
In the Town of Peterboro'.

BEING Lot No. 3, on the South side of Hunter Street, containing one half acre.

The above valuable property will be laid out in 4 lots, and offered for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION

On Wednesday, 9th day of April next,

AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

Terms of payment,—1 down at the time of sale, and the balance secured by mortgage at one and two years, with interest.

SALE ON THE PREMISES.

For further particulars apply to Thomas Eastland, Esq., or to

EDWARD DODD, Esq., Proprietor, Port Hope.

January 29, 1862 4

NEW SHOPS.

DUNCAN McDONALD,

WOULD inform his numerous friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED

—TO—

NEW SHOPS ON SIMCOE STREET,

where in addition to the business lately carried on by him, he will do

HORSE SHOEING

—AND—

General Blacksmithing.

He has a first-class HORSE SHOER, and persons will find any orders for horse shoeing entrusted to him, attended to expeditiously.

Peterborough, Jan. 9, 1862. 2

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber's farm, lot No. 9, in the 8th Concession Dummer, about 3 weeks ago,

THREE STEERS,—one red,

ONE HEIFER,—two red,

6 or 7 years old. The owner may have it by paying expenses and proving property.

FRANCIS BURNEY.

Monaghan, January 8, 1862. 2

STRAYED.

INTO lot No. 3, 13 Concession, North Monaghan, about four weeks ago,

A Heifer,

6 or 7 years old. The owner may have it by paying expenses and proving property.

FRANCIS BURNEY.

Monaghan, January 8, 1862. 2

STRAYED.

INTO my farm, 22nd lot, 5th Con. Emily, about four months ago,

TWO 2 YEAR OLD HEIFERS.

The owner may have them by proving property, and paying expenses.

WM. ROATS.

Emily, Jan. 20, 1862. 3

FINE AMERICAN CHEESE,

For Sale at WARD & CADWELL'S.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

"Scottish American Journal."

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF SCOTSMEN IN AMERICA, AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF SCOTTISH LITERATURE AND NEWS.

FIFTH YEAR.

ON January 2nd, 1862, was commenced a new volume (V.) of the *Scottish American Journal*; and in future the numbers issued before the first and last days of each year will constitute a complete volume, of convenient size for binding; and each number will contain a most entertaining and instructive repertory of reading matter, calculated to interest all readers of British origin. The *Scottish American Journal*, though decidedly national in its constant efforts to promote peace and prosperity between the people of Great Britain and America, is yet emphatically Scottish in its principles; records all events occurring in Scotland that can be regarded of the least interest to natives of that country residing in America; and in this "news from home" is united, weekly, a summary of general intelligence from England, Ireland, and other parts of the world.

A distinguishing feature of the *Scottish American Journal* is its regular re-publication—verbatim et literatim—of the "leading articles" of the most eminent British newspapers and other periodicals upon the most important topics of the day. This feature is a unique one, and has been found very acceptable to the people of British North America, as it supplies a long needed desideratum in the Provinces. In reference to the "editorials" of the *Scottish American Journal*, it is a significant fact that the British press frequently acknowledges their intrinsic truth and force by copiously extracting from our columns and declaring that the *British Americ'an Journal* is the most able and interesting paper published in America. A concise weekly summary is also given of the principal items of American news, and a similar narrative of events transpiring in the various British Provinces, the latter feature supplying a deficiency which was felt in general at the Provinces of late in common to what was transpiring in other parts of the British possessions.

In the forthcoming volume of the *Scottish American Journal* increased space will be devoted to the literary department in the publication of serial tales and sketches, vividly illustrating the customs, habits, sentiments and general characteristics of the people of Scotland; each tale emanating from the pen of an author of celebrity. As heretofore, particular care will be exercised in the choice of original poetry, composed by writers of acknowledged genius and poetry of thought, recollect here or abroad. The first number of the new volume contained the commencement of a deeply interesting tale, entitled

THE LIEUTENANT & HIS SON.

This tale will prove to be one of the most interesting ever published, and will be appreciated by all classes of readers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Single copies (each).....	5cts
One copy for one year.....	$2 50
CLUB

...NTING...

...ULWAYS.

...ORNAMENTAL TREES.—By this term it is intended to designate those trees which have been grown with a view to their ultimately attaining the fullest size and development of which the variety is capable. They should be planted also with this in view, and not be so placed or so neglected as to become stunted and consequently unhealthy.

DWARF TREES.—These trees must have been originally (by budding or grafting) on the Quince stock, and preserved in a state of dwarfishness by annually following the course of pruning properly followed by those in the country all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and marvelous effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon it being a genuine remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a place in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders promptly executed. Medicine forwarded to all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once using it.—*Price only 25 cents per bottle.* All orders should be addressed to Northrop & Lyman, New Haven, N. Y.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Keogh, Wm. Cowley; in Millbrook by Dr. Turner; in Lindsay by C. Bristow; and by all Dealers in Medicines. 50

THE FOUND OF WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

...has long been the object of earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the mild poisons of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulate the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it WORKS AT THE SEAT OF THE AILMENT, ARRESTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering from these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but one dollar per bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Port Erie, C. W.

Sep'. 26, 1861, 39

Gutta-Percha Roofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1.50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,

23 Cedar Street, New York.

81 40-1y

MATHEWS'

VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1846; since that time it has been used by upwards, and in no instance has it failed to give pe, ect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of the class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; nor that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural oils upon the hair; it neither clogs nor [illegible]

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest, safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public is cautioned against pernicious imitations, and the cautious [illegible] are prepared in the same style, during the same, and different bottles, so they are easily distinguished, and liable to no injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Port Erie, C. W

Oct 3, 1861. 40

The Great French Remedy!

MADAME ROUSSEAU'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for all Uterine Obstructions, Monthly Suppressions, Irregularities, and diseases to which the female system is subject. Madame Rousseau's Pills are a powerful and certain remedy. They will be found to effect the happiest relief in all cases of Nervous Headache, Hysterics, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Giddiness, Lowness of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Obstructions of the Stomach, Blotches on the Face, and Sallowness of the Complexion. They will be found [illegible]

Insensible to remove

Invaluable to [illegible]

Invaluable to [illegible]

Heartburn and Sore Throat,

Hemorrhage and Sore Throat,

Hemorrhage and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.

And gives clearness to the Voice.

[illegible]

Sold by all Druggists

[illegible]

N.B.—Si enclosed to any authorized Agent will procure a package of Pills by return mail.

Buffalo, N. Y., [illegible]

Sept. 12, 1861. 39

FISHER'S HOTEL.

[illegible]

BOWE'S CELEBRATED

PALE INDIA ALE

IN WOOD AND BOTTLES

Decidedly the best ever [illegible]

PARKER'S [illegible]

Dec. 17, 1861. 51

HOTEL, BELLEVILLE.

200 BARRELS

CHOICE MESS & PRIME MESS BEEF

For sale Low by

ROBERT COCHRANE.

Butcher at the Market

Peterborough, Oct. 8, 1861. 41

Mathew's Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are positively reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confectionaries, and nauseous Vermifuge in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

—No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicines,

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Port Erie, C. W

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the latter accommodation of patrons, will continue his visits thereat on the MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, instead of only the first Monday as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST.

His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized Co., now only rubber used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable to the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro.' April 20th,

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,

Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $3,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all clergymen and institutions they are a blessing and a debt—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the lungs or the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them a trial.

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

these Wafers are particularly valuable; they will in a few days restore the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will assist, direct, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOHNSONES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove

Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

Hemorrhage and Sore Throat,

Hemorrhage and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.

And gives clearness to the Voice.

[illegible]

Sold by all Druggists

[illegible]

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

200,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH

SPRATTS RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is prepared in England with special reference to its great conducting power, is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding surface prevents rust, and gradually serves as its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod Professor Croft has a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated, by an approaching thunder cloud, surcharged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, diminishing and lessening the fountain, ending the cloud of its concurrent accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But if it fail in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, and Custom House at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Carbonized Rod. Common Iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 25 feet from the point.

$1,000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no man to protect your buildings who has not a certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by O. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KINDALL,

83 Young Street.

TORONTO, Sept. 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPERintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.

Prof. of Chemistry.

PETERBORO', July 29th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. NIBLOCK.

Toronto, June 29th, 1861. 31-3ms.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free o the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed,

When the directions are followed,

When the directions are followed,

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOHN MCDONELL,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 3 1861.

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE METROPOLITAN PUMPS

over made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis, in [illegible] Canada, Dec. 1860, and after they have been put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January 1863; for payment, to give a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the first of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Asbburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,

Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented, rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

New Establishment.

A choice selection of Groceries, suitable for the supply of family establishments,

GROCERIES, WINES, &c.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 1s 3d, 10s, 12s, 15s 20s. Finest old Sherry, 1s, 1s 6d, 10s, 12s, 15s, 20s. Finest old [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

MARCH

1862

BOOTH'S PATENT.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Gooser Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 10.

THE "EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning, at the office of the undersigned, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, if whennot so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	37
Each subsequent insertion	13
Six to ten lines, first insertion	63
Each subsequent insertion	13
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	7
Each subsequent insertion, "	3

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next Door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

J. B. BISSEL,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George-street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,

GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c. &c. OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law Master Extraordinary in Chancery Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,

DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Harver's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE

W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HAVEY, M. D., CORONER.

RESIDENCE—Aylmer Street, opposite the Pollary Depot, Peterboro.
April 3d, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of Faculty of Physic, Victoria, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
February 19th, 1862. 8

MR. DUNN,

PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition
Peterboro', Jan 16th, 1861.

JAMES W. FITZGERALD.
(LATE FITZGERALD & DENNAN.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

H. IRVINE,
CONVEYANCER.
OFFICE,—In Henthorn's Block, Hunter Street, 2 doors above Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store
Peterboro, Nov. 3, 1861. 4

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street Peterboro.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the continued increase, during the last year to the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been enlarged and made more commodious; there have also been completed the new wing, a great number of well-constructed sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been painted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The Subscriber, in thanking his numerous friends and the travelling public generally for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past seven years, begs to intimate that he has formed a co-partnership with Mr. F. G. Callender, and will ever be happy to meet his customers and the public at our rooms, over the Fur Store, Scott's Buildings Corners of George and Simcoe Streets
Peterboro, Dec. 3 1861. 49

NOTICE.

Dr. F. G. Callender,

WITH great pleasure returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons in Peterboro' and vicinity for the liberal support he has received during the last 15 years and would also state that he has entered into Partnership with Dr. D. Pentland, and trusts that by strict attention to business will merit a continuance of the favor.
Rooms in Scott's Block, his old stand
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HUGH T. EVANS,

IN RETURNING thanks to his customers and the public for past favors, begs to state that he has lately received a new stock of

STONE AND MARBLE,

which he is prepared to manufacture into
TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES
&c., &c., &c.
at prices CHEAPER than any other establishment in Canada! for Cash or approved credit
H. T. EVANS,
Old stand, foot of Smithfield Hill.
Peterborough, Dec. 23, 1861. 52

STRAYED.

A STEER ABOUT 2 YEARS OLD CAME into my premises some time Ago The owner is requested to prove property pay expenses, and take away the Steer.
ROBT. RENFREW.
Elzevir, Smith, Jan. 20, 1862.

BLANK BOOKS, ALL KINDS.
Printed at this Office.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 6th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	7.25 a. m.
" Frasserville "	9.05 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	9.30 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.	
Leave Peterboro' at	2.25 p. m.
" Frasserville "	2.55 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	4.55. p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!

Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling

IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., awaiting claimants. A Catalogue of the heirs and names of those to whom letters should be addressed to England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 60 cents in United States' stamps, or two for $1. Old claims must be presented at once. References:—A. K. Hill, Boston; J. Burnham, Chief of Police, Haverhill. Address
W. W. S. ORBETON & Co.,
Box 250, Post Office, Boston, Mass.
3

WANTED.

A GOOD STEADY PLOUGHMAN AND general Farm hand may find permanent employment on application to
GEO. ESSON,
Lot 21, 4th Con., Otonabee
12, 1861. 37.

New Store! New Stock!

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

HAVING Removed to their New Store on Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's Grocery Store and having lately made considerable

ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK OF Harness and Saddlery!

will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand
☞ Prices Moderate, and Goods of the best material.
Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 50

DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pentland
DENTISTS,

HAVING many years experience, feel confident in their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!

☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.

TEETH EXTRACTED

with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES

OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861: 49

NOTICE.

DR. D. PENTLAND,

BEGS to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the support extended to him during the last 3 years, and begs to intimate that he has formed a co-partnership with Dr. F. G. Callender, and will ever be happy to meet his customers and the public at our rooms, over the Fur Store. Scott's Buildings Corners of George and Simcoe Streets
Peterboro, Dec. 3 1861. 49

NOTICE.

Dr. F. G. Callender,

WITH great pleasure returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons in Peterboro' and vicinity for the liberal support he has received during the last 15 years and would also state that he has entered into Partnership with Dr. D. Pentland, and trusts that by strict attention to business will merit a continuance of the favor.
Rooms in Scott's Block, his old stand
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HUGH T. EVANS,

IN RETURNING thanks to his customers and the public for past favors, begs to state that he has lately received a new stock of

STONE AND MARBLE,

which he is prepared to manufacture into
TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES
&c., &c., &c.
at prices CHEAPER than any other establishment in Canada! for Cash or approved credit
H. T. EVANS,
Old stand, foot of Smithfield Hill.
Peterborough, Dec. 23, 1861. 52

STRAYED.

A STEER ABOUT 2 YEARS OLD CAME into my premises some time Ago The owner is requested to prove property pay expenses, and take away the Steer.
ROBT. RENFREW.
Elzevir, Smith, Jan. 20, 1862.

BLANK BOOKS, ALL KINDS.
Printed at this Office.

Poetry.

HOPES OF LIFE.

A shadow moving by one's side,
That would a substance seem;
That is, yet is not, though descried,
Like skies beneath the stream.
A tree that's ever in its bloom,
Whose fruit is never ripe;
A wish for joys that never come,
Such are the hopes of life.

THE END OF LIFE.

To live by faith on Christ alone,
To trust in Jesus' love;
To look to God for strength to live
For high or joys above.
To live for Him who bought our souls
With such a precious price,
To glorify His name above,
Such is the end of life.

THE WELL OF ST. KEYNE.

A well there is in the west country,
And a clearer one never was seen;
There is not a wife in the west country
But has heard of the well of St. Keyne.

An oak and an elm-tree stand beside,
And behind doth an ash-tree grow,
And a willow from the bank above
Droops to the water below.

A traveler came to the well of St. Keyne;
Joyfully he drew nigh,
For from cock-crow he had been travelling
And there was not a cloud in the sky.

He drank of the water so cool and so clear,
For thirsty and hot was he;
And he sat down upon the bank,
Under the willow-tree.

There came a man from the house hard by,
At the well to fill his pail,
On the well-side he rested it,
And he bade the stranger hail.

"Now art thou a bachelor, stranger?"
"For an if thou hast a wife, [quoth he,
The happiest draught thou hast drunk
That ever thou hast in thy life.

"Or hath thy good woman, if thou hast,
Ever here in Cornwall been?
For an if she have, I'll venture my life,
She has drunk of the well of St. Keyne."

"I have left a good woman who never was
The stranger made reply; [here,"
"But that my fortune should be better for
I pray you, answer me why." [that,

"St. Keyne," quoth the Cornishman, "many
Drank of this crystal well; [a time
And before the angel summoned her,
She laid on the water a spell.

"If the husband of this gifted well
Should drink before his wife,
A happy man henceforth is he,
For he shall be master for life.

"But if the wife should drink of it first—
God help the husband then!"
The stranger stooped to the well of St.
And drank of the water again. [Keyne

"You drank of the water, I warrant, be-
He to the Cornishman said: [times?"
But the Cornishman smiled as the stranger
And sheepishly shook his head. [spake

"I hastened as soon as the wedding was
And left my wife in the porch: [done,
But i' faith she had been wiser than me,
For she took a bottle to church."

THE HORRORS OF A BATTLE FIELD.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* sends the following sketch of scenes on the battle near Fort Donelson. He says:—

Many of the enemy upon the battle field after we had obtained possession of a part of the intrenchments on Saturday afternoon were horribly wounded, mostly by our Minie rifles and Enfield muskets, and usually in the face or on the head. Poor fellows lay upon the ground, with their eyes and noses carried away, their brains oozing from their crania, their mouths shot into horrible disfiguration, making a hideous spectacle th t must haunt those who saw it for many future days, and rise in horror through many distempered dreams. I saw an old gray-haired man, mortally wounded, endeavouring to stop with a strip of his coat the life tide flowing from the bosom of his son, a youth of twenty years. The boy told us father that it was useless; that he could not live; and while the devoted father was still striving feebly to save him who was perhaps his first-born, a shudder passed through the frame of the would-be preserver; his head fell upon the bosom of his youth, and his gray hairs were bathed in death with the expiring blood of his misguided son. I saw the twain half an hour after, and youth and age were locked, lifeless, in one another's arms.

A dark-haired young man, of apparently twenty-two or three, I found leaning against a tree, his breast pierced by a bayonet.—He said he lived in Alabama; that he had joined the rebels in opposition to his parents' wishes; that his mother, when she had found he would go into the army, had given him her blessings, a bible, and a lock of her hair. The bible lay half-opened upon the ground, and the hair, a dark lock tinged with gray, that had been between the leaves, was in his hand. Tears were in his eyes as he thought of his anxious mother, praying, perhaps, amid her prayers, for the long-expected footstep of her son, who would never more return. In the lock of hair religion was revealed to the dying young man; and I saw him kiss the tress again and again to his lips, as his eyes looked dimly across the misty sea that bounds the shores of life and death; as if he saw his mother reaching out to him with the arms that nursed him in his infancy, to die, alas! fighting against his country and her opposed whose memory lived latest in his departing soul.

A Secession soldier, a member of the 10th Alabama Regiment, I believe was lying just inside the intrenchments. His glazing eyes gave assurance that life was embraced in minutes. He held a rosary and crucifix in his hand, and his moving lips were doubtless uttering a prayer. He had evidently endeavoured to kneel, but was too weak. One of our soldiers saw and hurried to him, to assist him in his attitude of prayer; and while engaged in this kind office, a shot from the rebel cannon struck and killed them both.

In two instances I noticed wounded foes lying near each other, who were offering water to one another from their canteens; and so humane and gentle were our Boys to the wounded and dying enemy, that one would have supposed that they were the nearest and closest friends. One fierce rebel, a Mississippian, refused all aid, tho' badly wounded, and had endeavoured to shoot a member of one of the Indiana regiments who had approached to render him assistance, which so enraged the good-hearted soldier that he fitted his musket to blow out his enemy's brains. A moment's reflection made him magnanimous, and he left the Mississippian to care for himself. I might relate a dozen instances of daring, suffering, and heroism on both sides, as my note-book is full of them; but they were very little different from what occur on all battle fields, and prove how mysteriously what we call Good and Evil are commingled in Humanity, and that even through the dark clouds of war the sun of Justice and Mercy streams; and that in the most repulsive landscape fair flowers are breathing out their sweetness ever, though all unseen.

THE CONSCRIPT.

In the wars of the great Napoleon, thousands of French soldiers were raised by conscription—that is, taken by lot from the working classes.

These conscripts, though they generally made good soldiers, often went with great unwillingness and even a groan from their humble homes and their loved ones, to endure the hardships of weary campaigns, to risk life and limb in desperate battles, for they scarcely knew what, with people against whom they had no ill-will.

On a cloudy morning in early May, a company of conscripts were marched away from a pleasant little hamlet in the south of France. For some distance on their way they were followed by loving friends, some weeping, and some bravely striving to cheer them up.

At last these fell off, and the conscripts pursued their march in melancholy silence. On the brow of a hill, the road passed the gates of an old chateau, the seat of the ancient lords of the manor, the Counts De Lorme. The present Count, an old man, had lately been permitted to return from exile in England, to his half-ruined estate; but, in acknowledgment for this act of clemency, he had felt obliged to offer to the service of the Emperor his only son, who was now a captain in the grand army.

Just outside the gates, on this morning, stood Count de Lorme, evidently awaiting the conscripts. He addressed a few words to the sergeant, who brought his men to a halt, and called forward one Jean Moreau, a tall, sturdy young man, with a frank, honest face, now sadly overcast.

"Well, Jean," said the old nobleman, kindly shaking the conscript's hand, "you must go, it seems this time. I am sorry we could not buy you off again; but you are built of too tempting soldier-stuff to remain a peaceful village blacksmith."

"Yes, Monsieur le Comte," said the sergeant, "it isn't often we find such stalwart fellows now-a-days. The villagers all speak well of him, and seem to begrudge him even to the Emperor."

"Yes," replied the Count, "Jean is a good boy. I know him well; he was the foster-brother of my son. Here, Jean, is a letter to the captain. You may meet him somewhere. You may possibly serve in the same regiment. If so, I commend him to you. He is not so strong as you are, but he is brave to rashness. Watch over him, I pray you."

"Ah, Monsieur le Comte, believe me, I would gladly give my life for dear Captain Henri."

"I *do* believe you, Jean. Adieu!"

"Adieu!"

Jean Moreau, the handsome young blacksmith, left in his native hamlet a widowed mother—a good, sensible woman, formerly nurse at the chateau, but who, since the Revolution, had adopted the calling of a *blanchisseuse*, or laundress. "Mother Moreau," as everybody called her, had another son than Jean, fortunately too young to be drafted as a conscript. Years before, this good woman had taken home a poor little orphan girl, who had grown up to be as a daughter to her, and more than a sister to Jean. Marie Lenoir, the pretty young *blanchisseuse*, was in truth his betrothed wife. The little bouquet of Mayrose-bush and forget-me-nots in his button hole, was her parting gift. As on the hill by the church tower, he turned for his last look at the dear little hamlet, nestled in the pleasant valley, he was not ashamed to press those flowers to his lips—not ashamed of the tears that fell on them. He was too manly to fear being thought unmanly.

Months went by; months of sad anxiety to Mother Moreau and Marie Lenoir, for they had heard very unfrequently from Jean, and knew that he was always in danger.—He did not take kindly to a soldier's life, but he tried faithfully to do his duty so he could not be altogether unhappy. After he had once seen the great Emperor, he felt the enthusiasm which that wonderful man always inspired, and longed to do something grand to merit his praise. Thus, by a strange and happy chance, he found himself in the same regiment with his beloved foster brother, Captain De Lorme.

At length, there rang over France the news of the great battle of Austerlitz, where the Emperor commanded in person, and defeated his foes with fearful slaughter. After a time of painful suspense, the Count De Lorme had word that his son had been badly wounded, and got out at once for the hospital in which the young officer had been left. Not many weeks went by, and as things, good or evil, came to the knowledge of the conscript. Mother Moreau, who was a brave woman, inured to trouble, kept up a hopeful heart; but Marie Lenoir rapidly lost the roses from her cheeks, and the spring from her step, while the laughing light of her soft, brown eyes, gave place to a look of sadness and fear.

But, where was Jean? Not dead, as his friends feared. Not buried forever out of their loving sight, in the soldier's crowded and bloody grave. He was lying at the same hospital which had received his foster brother, very ill from several severe wounds, and when at last he rose from his bed, and staggered out into the court, one sleeve of his military coat hung limp and empty at his side. If Jean Moreau had not given his life for Capt. Henri he had laid down in his service, what was almost as dear—his good right arm. This was the true story of it: In a part of the field where the battle raged most fiercely, Captain De Lorme's company, in which Jean was then enrolled, was engaged. At one time they were right under the eye of the Emperor, and fought with redoubled ardour and courage.

The enemy were in great force here, and desperate charges were made on both sides. Seeing the standard-bearer of his regiment fall, and the banner in the hands of the enemy, Captain De Lorme dashed forward to recover it. This he did, and was gallantly fighting his way back to the French ranks, when he fell, pierced in the breast by a ball, and bleeding from more than one bayonet thrust. In an instant there stood over him the tall, powerful form of the young blacksmith. Flinging down his musket, and seizing the sword which the wounded officer had dropped, he kept off all assailants, or cut them down with terrible strokes of that keen and bloody weapon, flashing it about him, here, there, on every side, like red lightning. Lifting the fainting young noble, together with the standard, and bearing them on his left arm, Jean actually fought his way out of the enemy's ranks, step by step, defending both his precious charges. He received several wounds but none that disabled him, till a musket ball went crashing through the bones of his right arm, and it dropped helpless at his side. When at last he fell and closed his brave eyes in a long, deep swoon, which he believed the sleep of death, he was at the foot of a little eminence, on which Napoleon sat on his war-horse surveying the terrible scene of carnage—the surging sea of battle that raged around him. Jean wondered if the smoke of the cannon veiled from his calm eyes the agony of dying men, and if their groans came to his ears between the volleys of musketry, in the pauses of stormy battle music.

As soon as Jean was able to leave his ward, he was permitted to visit his captain, who, however, was still very low from a fever induced by his wounds. For the most time, he was unconscious or delirious and recognized no one. The old Count was with him, but evidently knew not who had saved the life that flickered faintly in the breast of his son, and Jean was not the man to inform him.

About a fortnight later, near the close of a weary day, two discharged and maimed soldiers approached the secluded hamlet of De Lorme. The elder was crippled by a shot in the knee—the younger had lost an arm—his right arm. He was pale and thin from illness, and on one cheek was a bright seam, from a deep sabre cut. So Jean, the handsome young conscript, came home.

He had borne his misfortune very cheerfully at first, but now at every step he grew gloomy and lost courage. To his comrade, Jaques Faral, he frankly confided his trouble.

It was a fear that maimed and disfigured as he was, his Marie would no longer be willing to accept him for her husband. This fear grew so strong on him, that when they came in sight of the dear old cottage, he paused in an olive grove, and sent his friend forward to prepare his betrothed and his mother for the sad change they must see in him.

Jaques found Marie leaning over the gate, looking down the street. She was always looking out for her returned soldier now. She seemed disappointed that Jaques was not Jean—but greeted him kindly, and soon drew from him all he had to tell of her doubting lover. Calling Mother Moreau and Jean's young brother, she ran before them down the street, and soon cheered the sinking heart under the olive trees with a glad embrace and a welcome home. Then came the young brother, laughing loud to keep from crying, and affecting not to see that dangling sleeve, or to miss the grasp of the lost right hand. Then the mother—thanking God, as she fell on the breast of her son, putting the hair from his scarred forehead and blessing him. Pretty Marie had shrunk a little from that ugly red mark on his cheek, but the mother kissed that very spot most tenderly, with murmurs of pitying love.

The next day, Jean generously offered to free Marie from her engagement, but she would not be freed—reproaching him with tears for thinking so poorly of her as to suppose she would forsake him when he needed her most.

"But Marie," he said, "we shall be so poor. My pension will be small, and I can do little with only a left arm."

"But Jean, I am young and strong, and—"

"God and the saints will help us," interposed Mother Moreau.

Jean and Marie responded by silently crossing themselves, and the marriage day was fixed for the first Sunday of the next month.

On the evening before the wedding, the Count De Lorme, who had lately returned to the Chateau, sent word to Mother Moreau, that with the permission of the wedding party, he would be present at the church, to give away the bride.

With that punctuality, which in a part of true politeness, he came at the exact time appointed; and leaning on his arm, there came a slight pale young officer, Captain Henri, now Colonel De Lorme. With respectful eagerness Jean stepped forward to greet him, but in his joy and faithful devotion, would have kissed the hand held forth, but that De Lorme, with a sudden impulse of affection, extended his arms, and the brothers in heart embraced. This is a custom in France, with men—but only when they are equal in rank. At this moment the young noble caught sight of that mournful empty sleeve. A look of pain crossed his face; he gently lifted the sleeve and pressed it to his lips.

"Jean," he said at last, in a soft, unsteady voice, "I bring you good news!—The Emperor himself witnessed your gallant conduct in rescuing me and our colors, and if you had not been disabled, you would have been promoted; as it is, you will receive the pension of a Lieutenant. And Jean, I give you joy, *mon frere*, *he* sends you *this*—the highest reward of a brave soldier of France, the best wedding present for a hero."

With these words, the young Colonel placed on the breast of the poor conscript a shining ornament—the grand cross of the Legion of Honor!

So the wedding of Jean and Marie was a merry one, after all. The good old Count not only gave away the bride but gave with her a nice little *dot*, or portion. All the villagers who were rich enough gave them presents, and the poor gave them blessings, which doubtless turned into good things in time.

Marie Moreau proved such an energetic, devoted wife, that Jean felt that he had got more than his right arm back again; yet he was no idler, for he found that with practice, he could do many things with his left arm, and at length adopted the business of a vine-grower.

As he grew older, his beard grew heavier so that in a few years little Henri his son, had to part, with his chubby fingers, the thick crisp hair to get at the sabre-scar, when he wanted to hear the story of the hard fight for the young captain, and the banner, and of the great Emperor on the hill, overlooking everything with his keen, gray, unflinching eyes."

HOW AND WHERE HARE, THE MURDERER, DIED.

The Canadian correspondent of the *Scotsman* gives the following narrative of Wm. Hare, who was associated with Burke in the series of cold-blooded murders perpetrated in the West Port of Edinburgh, in the year 1828. About twelve or fourteen years ago, one of the most popular and best men in Upper Canada (from whose lips I have the following story) was travelling in the stage in the Township of Ekfrid, in the County of Middlesex, C. W. In the vehicle with him were two persons in the neighborhood. On entering into conversation with the one that was sitting next to him, he discovered that he was the doctor of the district, and that he had graduated at Edinburg. Being himself a native of that city the conversation naturally turned on Edinburg affairs, and the doctor having informed him that he had studied under Doctor Knox whose name acquired an unenviable reputation in connection with Burke and Hare, the circumstances connected with the trial of these criminals were recalled and talked over. The doctor then said he presumed he was not aware that Hare was buried in the township, and as my informant expressed considerable surprise and interest, he proceeded to relate the circumstances connected with his death.

Several years before a man named Hare arrived with his wife in the district, and settled on a clearing removed a considerable distance from any of his neighbors.—Here he lived inoffensive for some years, and it was observed that, as the settlement increased, he removed further into the forest. Among the settlers who arrived from the old country, there was a Scotchman who brought with him a pamphlet containing an account of the trial of Burke. In this pamphlet there was a portrait of Hare, and also a minute description of his appearance and height. It was handed about from one farmer to another, and in the long cold nights of the Canadian winter its contents were perused with much interest not unmixed with horror. By and bye some one fancied he had seen a striking resemblance to the portrait in their neighbor Hare. Another thought the description corresponded exactly with his appearance, and others believing that his shy and retiring life must be the consequence of some great crimes, began to view him with suspicion. These suspicions became changed into a confirmed belief that their solitary neighbor was none other than the notorious Hare, and it was not long till he became to be shunned by the settlers who regarded him with ill-conceived awe and aversion. The cause of the odium with which he was regarded was soon communicated to Hare, who on learning it, went to the owner of the pamphlet, and asked permission to read it. Before he finished it, however, he was seized with violent paroxysms of mental agony, and fearful convulsions. He sent for a priest, but before he arrived he expired in dreadful torment. As Hare had pretended to be a Protestant, the neighbors considered the circumstance of his sending for a priest to be a confirmation of their suspicions. On his death some of them went to the house and having compared the mark and measured the body with the description given in the account of the trial, they found that they corresponded with it in every particular.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

In a Western Conference one circuit sent in a petition for a minister, but said nothing about any characteristics as a preacher as a disciplinarian. One quality, however, he must have: "Be sure and send us a good swimmer," said the petitioners. Of course every one was puzzled, and none more so than the Bishop. On enquiry it turned out that the circuit was situated in a region of wide and bridgeless streams, where the itinerant, in keeping his appointments, would have to rely upon his own aquatic locomotion; in fact one minister had been drowned on the circuit, because of his deficiency in this respect.

A Canadian with wooden legs be considered a *foot* passenger!

THE ROYAL CHILDREN,

As the father of a family of nine children happily all surviving, the anxieties of the Prince Consort must needs have been very great; but he gave the same conscientious performance of his parental duties as he had given to every other obligation he had incurred since his marriage. The tenor solicitude with which he directed their education keeps his beneficial influence in the character of the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, and such of the interesting group as are passing from youth into adolescence. The Princess of Prussia has left her English home to be a grace and an ornament to a home equally worthy of her dignity and worth. The Prince of Wales is approaching his majority, but, thanks to his admirable training, has exhibited none of the characteristics of heirs apparent. We can trace no resemblance between him and his predecessor in that title; there is also, we are equally proud to say, nothing in common between him and the first two Princes of Wales of the Brunswick dynasty. His education, as far as it has proceeded, has given his Royal Highness an air of true English sincerity, and a sense of true British honor, that render him far more worthy of our love than the meretricious graces and superficial accomplishments of that "finest gentleman in Europe" against whom has been recorded so many ungentlemanly proceedings.

The Princess Alice bids fair to rival her eldest sister in those sterling qualities that deserve to be prized above all artificial distinctions. Her Royal Highness is about to find another home. The arrangements for her nuptials with the Prince of Hesse must, however, now be set aside. Her heavy affliction will leave her in no condition to seek the felicity of a bride. Although a precedent might be found for carrying out her marriage in the union of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I., with the Count Palatine of the Rhine, which took place a very short time after the death of her brother, Prince Henry, we feel certain that the Prince of Hesse will have to wait till her great sorrow has in some degree abated. As for the Sailor Prince, it is impossible to imagine anything more perfect than the manner in which his Royal Highness has adapted himself to the position in which he has been placed. The same genial frankness, the same unassuming modesty and the same quiet reserve, have been impressed upon his character. There must surely be something singularly wise and good in a system of education that can be so successfully carried out, as it has been with the members of this remarkable family. Comparing the results with those which arose from the instruction given to the children of George III. and Queen Charlotte, we cannot but come to the conclusion that the happy effects we behold in the family of our beloved Queen and her lamented Consort, are in a great measure due to his Royal Highness's personal influence and example.—*English Paper.*

A DOWN-EAST JURYMAN.

["Ethan Spike" contributes to *The Portland Transcript* a sketch of his experience as a juryman. The first cases he was called to try were capital ones—the criminals being a German and a "nigger" respectively.]

"Her you formed any opinion for or agin the prisoners?" sed the judge.

"Not particular agin the Jarmin," says I, "but I hate niggers as a general principle, and shall go for hanging this here white wooded cuss, whether he killed Mr. Cooper or not," sez I.

"Do you know the natur of an oath?" the clerk axed me.

"I orter," sez I, "I've used enough of 'em. I begun to swear when I was only about—"

"That'll do," sez the clerk. "You kin go hum," sez he, "you won't be wanted in this ere case," sez he.

"What!" sez I, "ain't I to try this nigger at all?"

"No," sez the clerk.

"But I'm a jewryman," sez I, "and you can't hang the nigger unless I've sot on him," sez I.

"Pass on," sez the clerk, speaking rather cross.

"But," sez I, "you, mister, you don't mean as you say; I'm a regular jewryman, you know. Drawed sout of the box by the selec man," sez I. "I've allers had a hankering to hang a nigger, and know when a merciful dispensatory seems to have provided one for me, you say I shan't sit on him! Ar this your free institutions? Is this the nineteenth century? And is this our boasted—"

Here somebody hollered, "Silence in Court."

"The Court be ——!" I didn't finish the remark 'fore a couple of constables had hold of me, and in the twinkling of a bedpost I was hustled down stairs into the street.

Naow, Mr. Editor, let me ask, what are we comin' to, when jewrymen—legal, lawful jewrymen, kin be tossed about in this way? Talk about Canoars, Mormons, Spiritualism, free love, and panicks—where are they in comparison? Here's a principle upset. As an individual, perhaps I'm of no great account; I'aint fur me to say; but when as an enlightened jewryman I was took and carried down stairs by profane hands, just for assertin' my right to sit on a nigger—why it seems to me the pillers of society were shook; that in my sacred person the whole state itself was, figgeratively speakin', kicked down stairs! If that's law in the land I'll have this case brought under a writ of habeas corpus or ackey Dickut.

TRADING A WIFE.

The Van Buren County (Mich.) *Tribune* says that a recent "trade" took place in Deerfield, as follows: Mr. Lovelace, of the township of Deerfield, sold his wife to a Mr. Dodge for a four-year old cow.—Mr. Dodge is living with said bonghten wife, and Mr. Lovelace keeps the cow.—Either cows are very high or wives are mighty cheap.

A JOURNEYMAN CARPENTER'S EXPERIENCE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

He went up last spring, got a claim which turned out a trump, and he sold it for $5,000 paid down. He then worked another claim with three others, and he took out of this latter, after paying expenses in the mines, upwards of $10,000 for his share. His partners earned the same. The claim yielded in gross a little over $50,000. He left then with him in New Westminister $20,000 of his own. His partners had each $10,000, my friend's fortune being augmented $5,000 by the sale of his first claim. The time the four of them took to earn this amount was six weeks. "But we did not work *all that time* either", he said; "perhaps a month would cover it." I advised him on the disposal of his gold. On my return to Victoria I met him coming to me for advice upon another claim for $12,000 of an Oregon man, and he wanted a draught in which to remit payment, and so on. In consequence of the scarcity of coin and the heavy depreciation on gold bars he went down by the last steamer to San Francisco to have his gold coined at the American mint there. He is a sharp fellow. He "capitulated" that he would save $600 by the trip, for he would go down in the second cabin at a low fare, as would save freight on his gold by carrying it about him on going on board. Once the vessel started the purser would take care of it for him, and at San Francisco he would get full value for his gold. He was not at all spoiled by his sudden good fortune. He did not seem elevated even. Had he retained his claim longer before selling it, he would have got $14,000 for it. It was a "big strike;" but with thorough philosophy, he did not regret having parted with it. His name is Greer, a Welshman; he has sent for his wife and family, and as Vancouver Island pleases him, he intends to buy land and settle in this colony, after next season's campaign in Cariboo, where he expects to make $80,000. He corroborated pretty much all I have narrated in this letter. He worked on William's Creek; he enjoyed good health, and had grown so fat and florid that I did not recognize him when he first addressed me. He laughed at the current stories of the severity of the winter. Had he had time to knock up a house he would have remained in Cariboo all winter and worked his claim in spells of good weather."—*The correspondence from British Columbia.*

WINE MORE DEADLY THAN CANNON.

Wendell Phillips, in his late address at the Music Hall, said:—

"I know a soldier in the army of the Potomac who was picked up in the streets of Philadelphia one year ago a complete wreck, a confirmed inebriate, but who was by the love of a sister and the charity of a Boston home placed once more on his feet. He was at Ball's Bluff, and three times with unloaded musket charged upon the enemy. He was one of the six who heroically defended and brought away the body of the fallen leader of that bloody fight.—The captain of the company to which he belonged died in his arms, receiving the last words of consolation from his lips. He was afterwards conspicuous in the conflict until the orders were given for each one to seek his own safety. Removing some of his apparel he plunged into the inhospitable river, and after great exertion landed on the opposite bank, seven miles below the encampment. Nearly exhausted, chilled, half-clad, half-starved, he finally reached the camp. The captain of the next company to which he belonged kindly said to him, pouring out a glass of wine, "Let me give you this; you will perish without it." "I thank you sir," said the soldier, "but I would sooner face all the cannon of the enemy than taste that glass of wine."—*Boston Transcript.*

THE TAILOR AND THE BROKEN MORTAR.

"Answer a fool according to his folly."—Prov. xxvi. 5.

An Athenian, passing through the streets of Jerusalem, found a broken mortar. As he now thought to show his wit, he went into the shop of a tailor and addressed him thus: "Master, be so good and put a patch on this mortar for me."

"That I will do," replied the tailor

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.

FROM LOYALTY.

Mr. Smith O'Brien has political as well as private affairs, from which it appears that, in 1848, before the outbreak of the Irish rebellion, he executed two deeds, assigning the whole of his property to his eldest brother, Lord Inchiquin, and Mr. W. Greig, a personal friend—to be held by them in trust for the use of his wife and children:—

"Mrs. O'Brien died in June last, and immediately afterwards Mr. S. O'Brien called upon the trustees 'to re-convey to him the estates granted by the deeds of 1848, to which demand they declined to accede, as they were apprehensive that they could not legally or with propriety comply therewith, but the said W. S. O'Brien insists that it is against equity and good conscience that he should be held bound by the said deeds.' He has threatened proceedings in Chancery to compel the trustees to execute a reconveyance; and at other times it has been stated by the said William Smith O'Brien that he intended to defeat the said deeds by effecting a sale of the lands comprised in them to a purchaser for value.' Under these circumstances the trustees have filed a petition in the Irish Court of Chancery, praying to be relieved from further responsibility in relation to the deeds, and that the trusts may be administered under the direction of the court."

Colonel Eugene O'Reilly, one of Smith O'Brien's companions in arms in 1848, now an officer in the Turkish service, has written a letter to him, in which he says:—

"I tell you plainly, then, that you should not have written that letter to Mr. Seward, in the first instance, because you owe your life, your liberty, and the possession of independent means to the clemency of that government against which you now wish to excite people; and, secondly, because, with the experience you have had of the nature of the stuff of which the revolutionary element in Ireland is made, you should have avoided writing anything which might have the effect of inducing even one young man to turn away from his profession or his trade, and give his time to political conspiracy, which, you must know well, will, in Ireland, never produce a movement even worthy of being called rebellion.—Therefore, in publishing the letter to Mr. Seward, you committed a crime, because you uselessly induced young men, of a certain class, to expose themselves to dangers, and become involved in difficulties which will affect them all their lives. I cannot see what good you expected to do by publishing that letter. If the difficulties which are about to come upon England are so great that she may have apprehension for the continuance of her dominion in Ireland, then that letter was quite unnecessary to call people's attention to them. But if the coming difficulties are not of that magnitude your letter shall only have contributed to turn some young men from tradesmen into conspirators, to ruin them, and to inflict an injury on Ireland, by disturbing its tranquility, and lowering the character of the nation in the eyes of the world."

He thus indignantly repels the insult to the Irish soldiers in the British army conveyed in the assertion that they would desert to the American standard:—

"I will not here enter into a discussion of the many dangers you foresee for England if she goes to war, but there is one thing about your right to speak of which I protest against. Why do you assert that one half of the army which may be sent to Canada will desert? Because that half would be Irish, of course! How can you, an Irish gentleman, rejoice in the prospect of soldiers, your countrymen, deserting their flag? How dare you assert that our countrymen are perjurers, ready to break the oath which they took when they entered the ranks? What gives you right to speak thus of the Irish soldier, and to endeavour to cast a stain upon our military honor, and remove the prestige of the only merit which the nation still possesses in the eyes of Europe? And, moreover, you are ignorant of the subject you are treating. Now, I am not so. I have served in the ranks of the British army, and I can tell you how soldiers feel. While they serve, their corps is their country, is their family; and its honor, its fortune, its weal, and its woe are their own; they have proved this on a hundred fields of battle, and will yet prove it again and again, please God."

Another of the rebels of 1848, who fled to Australia, and settled near Melbourne where he has grown rich under an assumed name, David Buchanan, is now in this country, and has given the result of his observations in a letter to the *Daily Express*, from which we extract the following:—

"For my part, a residence of near 14 years in a colony where the motto is 'work or starve,' and during which I have given the preference to honest, well-rewarded toil, has cured me of any wish to march again under any chieftain, Irish or French, or any desire

'To right our wrongs in battle line;'

and for this ample reason—I can see no Irish wrongs to right that cannot be more effectually done in a quiet way, than by raising either the barricades or the green flag, or that cannot be redressed in a peaceable constitutional manner far better than fraternising with Napoleon III. and his Zouaves, or invoking the aid of New York rowdies, with Meagher of the Sword at their head."

SAD END OF A PROMISING CAREER.

(*From the Lagersall Chronicle.*)

Poor, unfortunate Ira P. Schofield is no more! He died on Monday evening last at half-past nine—a victim of strong drink. All our old residents are conversant with the history of this unfortunate man. It is the old story of genius, education, jovial companions, the social glass, misfortune, drunkenness and death. Deceased settled in this town many years ago. Possessed of an excellent education and much business talent, Mr. Schofield started in life with a bright future of prosperity before him.—His strict integrity, manly bearing and gentlemanly deportment, won for him the respect and esteem of the citizens. He amassed property, was surrounded by everything calculated to make home happy, and an interesting family budding into existence about him. But, alas, he social companions who surrounded him led him to bad habits; his business was neglected, property disappeared, and of late years he has travelled in the downward path of the many bright minds who have preceded him, but while regretting his misfortune we keep before our minds his many ennobling qualities, and shun the rock upon which he was shipwrecked. The particulars of his death are as follows:—

On Monday evening he was sitting on a chair in Douglass' Hotel bar-room, apparently as well as usual; Mr. Douglass had occasion to go to the barn, and on returning a few minutes after he discovered deceased lying on the floor near the bar-room door. Mr. D. asked him if he could not get up. He replied "no." Assistance was procured and he was carried into the hotel and Dr. Carroll sent for; but he had departed and death had left his impress upon his pale features. Mr. Schofield was widely known and well connected. He was a brother of Captain Geo. Schofield of the steamer *Magnificent*, and Wm. Schofield, Esq., a prominent Whitby merchant.

WILL THE PRESENT WAR IN THE UNITED STATES END IN THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES?

We have watched with much interest and even anxiety the progress of this treasonable conflict in the United States. At times it seemed clearly to portend or promise emancipation. Hundreds of thousands of Northern men enlisted in the army, with the firm conviction *underlying* their act, that Slavery would be stricken down in the conflict. And we firmly believe that most of those to whom we refer would not have enlisted at all, and hazarded their lives, merely to preserve an undivided territory for the United States. The cry of public men and journalists has been, "Let us put down rebellion first—we cannot put down slavery until we first put down this unnatural rebellion." And, so far as this goes, there is both sense and truth in it. But the enquiry has often arisen in our minds, do all who use this cry, this pretense, really mean to touch slavery after the rebellion shall have been quelled? Will not a large number say, Well, we do not need to meddle with this "peculiar institution." Now the country is all quiet and slavery has received such a lesson, it will never lift its head so high again. We think there are indications of this feeling even now, when the tide of victory has just fairly turned in favor of the North. The Presidents has released (with a few exceptions) all political prisoners, "on their subscribing a parole engaging them not to render aid or comfort to enemies in hostility to the United States" and to all parties so released an amnesty for past offences is granted. On this the New York *Examiner* remarks:—"We know not what could exceed the significance, the clemency, and the wisdom of this order.—A like amnesty will probably be offered to all the misguided rebels who lay down their arms, and return to their allegiance to the Government? We can think of only about a dozen ambitious and unprincipled leaders, in this murderous secession swindle, whom the country will insist on having shot or hung."

We know not how much the Editor of the *Examiner* may intend here; but whatever this paragraph, when viewed in connection with indications to be found in other American papers, and with the do-nothing policy of Congress on the subject of slavery, may mean—we feel sure that the hour of *real* danger for the Northern States is rapidly approaching. The real danger is, the healing over of the terrible cancer of slavery slightly. The many thousands who have jeoparded their lives on the high places of the field—the parents, the sisters, and wives who have given up sons, brothers, and husbands in this hour of their country's trial, in the strong hope that the land would not only be delivered from traitors, but from the foul stain of slavery, will not be satisfied unless some decisive measures are adopted by the national government to get rid of this root of all evil. They will say we fought and bled for the "Stars and Stripes," but we meant that they should float over free men—not over slaves. We did not stake our lives to restore all things as they were, but, in order that things might never be restored to the same state as they were at the breaking out of the rebellion. Perhaps the national government at Washington may yet take some bold stand on this most perplexing question, but we confess we have fears. This granting of "amnesties" to all "misguided rebels" sounds rather ominous. All the rebels, with a few exceptions, have been misguided, their persons and property should therefore be sacred.—We shall soon see whether the Americans have virtue enough to do right to the oppressed, as well as bravery enough to fight for their country. May the Lord direct them in this great trial, on which their present and future welfare so largely depend!—*Canadian Baptist.*

THE RETURN TO LAW AND LIBERTY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We never gave, and expect never to give, a heartier welcome to any document than to the General Order by which the Secretary of War, in behalf of the President, announces that the reign of lawless despotism is ended, and that no person is henceforth to be incarcerated or retained in a military Bastile without other warrant than the mere order of a Minister of State. The President could do nothing else so well calculated to commend him to the confidence and esteem of the great body of the American People as he has done in authorizing the issue of this order.

It was proper to call attention to the perilous condition of the country at the time the extreme measure of practically suspending the *habeas corpus* was resorted to. No loyal and reasonable man doubts that necessity, nor hesitates to approve the assumption and exercise of dictatorial power in such a crisis as that of the sudden isolation of the Metropolis by conspiracy, riot, and murder in Baltimore, by the burning of railroad bridges and destruction of telegraph wires with the full assent of the traitorous authorities of the Monumental City and the acquiescence if not active co-operation of the Governor of Maryland. Had the President, in that dark and perilous hour, seen fit to shoot without judge or jury, a dozen of the traitor emissaries and spies who infested Washington, and to send five hundred more to prison, the heart of the Nation would have promptly responded, well done! even though some disloyal Judges of high degree had been included in the swoop.—There is no complaint, save among the Breckinridges, Vallandighams, &c., whose censure is praise, that the President assumed too much power in the agony of this struggle for the National life, nor that he wielded his extraordinary powers too vigorously while the crisis continued and within the scope of the actual danger.

But there is peril in every assumption of extraordinary power—peril of perversion, of undue extension and of unreasonable prolongation. The love of power is so strong a passion that it is difficult to make the actual wielder perceive and respect the demarkation which separates vigor from tyranny.

—We learn that Mr. Marsh, a young man not long since a resident of this city, and a son of Mr. D. O. Marsh, well known to our citizens, was killed recently at the battle of Fort Donelson. Deceased was a tanner by trade, and served an apprenticeship with Mr. Hyman. He belonged to an Illinois regiment, and he was orderly sergeant of that corps.—*London Prototype.*

—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Chateauheiby near Quebec, on Saturday last.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm for Sale—Wm. O'Brien.
Public Notice—Jos. Edwards.
Dr. Pringle's Lecture Postponed.
Business Card—Wm. N. Kennedy.
Artillery Notice—A. G. Gilbert.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

PARTIES IN THE NEW HOUSE.

As the time draws nigh for the assembling of Parliament, the press is discussing the probabilities of the fusion or distribution of parties, and the consequences likely to follow. The Opposition proper despairing of effecting by themselves the Herculean task attempted these past 4 years—seem to discern an ally in the Conservative element, now infused by the late elections, and predict that with their assistance they may succeed in driving from power the men who have so long misruled us. It is somewhat ominous of the fate of the present Government that a respectable party who though in the main are on the ministerial side of politics, and opposed to the "Grits," have come out decidedly adverse to the Government, for their long and continued unconstitutional acts. This party seem to think that there is too little of the Conservative element in the Administration, and are anxious to infuse more. These and sundry other matters that might be mentioned may be taken as a message to the present incumbents in office to set their house in order. We do not care just now to guess, divine, or prophecy, as to the changes likely to take place at this time—we shall only express our firm conviction that changes will take place, and they may go so far as to upset entirely the present Ministry. Many would rejoice at such a result, and we should certainly be glad to think that retribution had at last overtaken them; but we are free to confess that unless we have a Ministry formed to carry out the principles of the Reform party we do not think we should with the change be any better off. If it be admitted, as the *Globe* asserts, that the Opposition obtained a majority in the Upper Province, it is of little avail, as they are in a minority in the Lower. As the double majority principle is ignored, the Ministry will have a majority of the whole sufficient to work; and we shall probably have the mortification to have our present corrupt rulers, or a set not much better, for another period. It may be that another 4 years' misrule like the past will suffice to rouse the people to a sense of their true position, and lead them to hurl from power men who have systematically trampled on their rights, and cramped thier prosperity by heavy taxes. The country, with prosperous times, has been saddled with debt when it ought to have paid its way. The tariff, in all conscience, is high enough; but with such profuse and extravagant expenditure it is inadequate to meet the demands, and the deficit is allowed to swell the national debt—already too large for so young a country. We observe one error the *Globe* has fallen into in classing the members; it has put Mr. Dunsford, the member for Victoria, among the Opposition. Although Mr. Dunsford was largely supported by the Opposition, it must be borne in mind that the contest was between a non-resident and a resident—a circumstance, in a county like Victoria, calculated to operate largely in favour of the latter. Again, Mr. D. is well known as a public man, having been for a number of years in the County Council, and having an irreproachable reputation, gave him a decided advantage over Mr. Cameron. But Mr. D. always appeared, both during the contest and after, as an independent member; and in the letter which he wrote declining the invitation to the Cobourg Reform dinner, he grounds his non-acceptance of the proffered honour on the fact of his canvassing and being returned as an independent member. Besides, we who are acquainted with Mr. Dunsford know very well on a vote of confidence or non-confidence in the present Ministry, he would vote for retaining them in power. Born, cradled and reared a Conservative, it is natural for him to support the party his predilections favor. If we mistake not, the *Globe* has before classed Mr. Dunsford among the independent members. We should certainly put him down with the Ministerialists. There may be others that should be on the other side; a short time and we shall know who is who.

We shall watch earnestly the movements on the political chess-board, and keep our readers posted up. We wait and hope, but as we have before intimated, until a change takes place amongst the people, we are not sanguine of a change for the better with our legislators. Such people—such rulers; and in reflecting upon the latter we impeach the former. Until a new system of political ethics pervade the body politic, we despair of improvement in the morals of our legislators. In personal and in municipal matters, the people soon apply the remedy, when dishonesty or incapacity are discovered in their servants. Why not extend the same rule of conduct towards the more important servants, deputed to make the laws to govern the entire country?

We have faith that there is moral sense enough in the people to rectify our existing errors, and trust that the Opposition in the coming session will exhibit a line of conduct that will impress the country with a conviction that they act for the good of the people, and that while they read homilies to their opponents on political honesty they may practice what they teach. We feel proud in being able to record that our good county has set an example worthy to be imitated elsewhere. It has in returning our present worthy member taken a step in the right direction, and has done its part in inaugurating the new order of things so much desired. Although our gallant Colonel goes to Parliament wanting parliamentary experience he goes there with common sense, intelligence, and political honesty and consistency, ready to assist in every good measure and equally ready to oppose every unjust and wicked one.

It is often unanswerably asked by our political opponents, as it has long before, "what will your member do? what can he do for us?" alluding to the folly, as they call it, of not sending a man to support the government. We reply that a solitary member, if he cannot carry or oppose measures, may nevertheless do a good deal. He can by a consistent course of conduct extend his influence and assist to remove the corruption around him. We send our representative to Parliament not expecting that he is to carry what we desire or upset what we detest, but we send him to vote and act for the good of the country, that he may be a reflex of the desire of the county of Peterborough, to reform the abuses so loudly complained of by a majority of the people of Western Canada. We have confidence in him that he will do all we expect, and that he will neither offer a *factious* opposition to the party in power nor an obsequeious endorsement of their questionable doings. His hands will be strengthened at finding, as he assuredly will do if he does not know it already, that the hearty good wishes not only of his supporters but many of those who heretofore opposed him are with him and exercise confidence in his integrity to do his duty to his constituency and the country.

THE CONGER PROTEST.

It is now certain that Mr. Conger, aided by his friends Sidney Smith & Co., is pursuing the petition of protest against the election of Col. Haultain, and we are told that Mr. C. has written here from Quebec that he will succeed. No doubt if Ministerial influence can do it, it will be done, but we see little reason to fear as the case will come regularly before an election committee of the House, and be tried in its turn with the 30 other cases to come before the House. As the principal point in most of the petitions of protest is the using of the wrong rolls, the decision in one case will rule nearly the whole.

But in any event we have nothing to dread. The Reformers of this County were never in better temper than at the present time.

A meeting of the friends of Col. Haultain on Saturday last proved this. A number of persons from different parts of the County were invited to attend, and it was the intention to hold a strictly private meeting. Contrary to expectation the attendance was very large, the Hall was well filled, and the greatest harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. There were those present who had come 10, 15, and 20 miles, through the heavy snow drifts, to attend the meeting.

It was unanimously agreed to defend the action of protest, and if necessary to go through another battle for their worthy representative.

No sane man can doubt that the result of an appeal to the electors would prove an overwhelming victory for Col. Haultain.

"LAW-BREAKING MADE EASY."

The above is the caption of an article in the last *Review*, wherein the editor expresses a vast amount of indignation at the Town Council for passing a License By-law. What the object of the writer can be in attacking a body of men in so wanton a manner, it is not easy to see—unless it be to gratify a spirit of *fault-finding*, for which the *Review* has been notorious since its establishment in this Town. The "soft-sawder" of its noticing only "sins of commission" shows it an unfaithful guardian of the people's rights; and the very article alluded to dwells most upon the omission of the Council in not appointing a License Inspector. When an individual gets reckless of his own reputation he unfortunately becomes reckless of that of others. The editor of the *Review* ought to have made himself better acquainted with the facts of the case, before making such sweeping charges, which are as false as they are foul. The facts in connection with the whole matter are the following: Some time ago a member of the Town Council gave notice at a regular meeting thereof, that he would at the next meeting introduce a By-law to amend and repeal the License By-law.—The amendments were marked on the margin of a printed By-law, and consisted of substituting the words "Town Council," "proper authorities," and "such party or parties as the Council may appoint," in lieu of the "Inspector of Licenses;" also, of inserting the words "not less than fifty cents nor more than" before "fifty dollars" as the fine in the original By-law for selling without a license. The prices of licenses were lowered, and the clause appointing a License Inspector and defining his duties were repealed. On the second reading of the By-law the only alteration made was making the prices of licenses the same as last year, with the exception of victualling houses, which are raised to $10. The only additional amendment made was repealing the 2nd clause of the By-law passed last summer amending the License By-law, which was pronounced by Judge Boucher as illegal. Whatever might have fallen from a member of the Council on the night the last By-law was read a first time, the Council did not interfere; and in its subsequent passage through the Council, neither the gentleman who introduced the By-law nor any other member of the Council let fall a remark meriting the severe recrimination of the *Review*. And as to the charge of the Council treating with contempt a numerously signed and respectful petition, it is utterly false, and shows how ready the man who made it, is at fault-finding, despite his homily thereon. The petition was received in the Council as respectfully as other petitions are received. If, as has been observed, the introducer of the By-law let fall some remarks at the first reading which may have been construed to mean what has been stated, is it not a gratuitous slander to charge 11 men who never by vote or speech sanctioned such remarks. Is it becoming in a public journal to state as facts positive untruths, and vilify the character of public men? The public acts of public men are fair subjects of criticism, but it is too much of a good thing to surmise what some of these may think in introducing a measure, and then denounce wholesale the entire body of the Council upon these surmises. An apology is due and should be demanded. No good cause requires vituperation or false statements to bolster it up, and often suffers more from the indiscretion of its *quasi* friends than from open and avowed enemies.

—Miss Greenfield, the celebrated Black Swan, is now giving concerts in Montreal.

☞ We regret that an unexpected call from home prevents Dr. Pringle delivering his Lecture this evening on "The Effects of Alcohol."

FROM ROANOKE ISLAND.

We are indebted to Mr. Arnott for the following extract which we take from a letter received by him from his son, who is in the Federal army, and who is at present it appears with the Burnside expedition.—The statements agree well with those published in the American papers.

Peterboro has at least one brave fellow in the Northern army:—

Ship Curlew, off Roanoke Island,
North Carolina, Feb. 11, 1862.

DEAR FATHER,—I take this opportunity of letting you know I am not dead yet, and I hope you are still enjoying good health. We left Hatteras on the 3rd and got here on the 7th. Sent in a flag of truce, but got answer they were ready for us. So at it went the gun boats and the forts, and banged away all day; about 5 p. m. we landed. Our brigade (Gen. Park's Third) were the last regiment; we had to lay out all night

The morning of the 8th broke, and the 1st brigade advanced. Then the firing commenced; we were under arms all the time, cannon and musketry. The 2nd Brigade then advanced, but no sign of any advantage on either side. General Burnside then gave Col. Hawkins the command to advance as our forces were getting the worst of it, as our men had attempted to charge but were beaten back, and unless we took the batteries the day was lost to us. So away we went on the double quick, and the word *halt* never was given until we were about 100 yards from the Fort. We had passed through a swamp and we were up to our knees in water. A shower of grape and canister passed over our heads, then we charged on the Fort and in 5 minutes more it was ours. We followed them up and got Gov. Wise's son, who is now dead.

The other brigades followed up and took them all prisoners, about 2,500 men. We also took one fort 12 guns, two forts 8 guns, 3 four guns, and the one we charged 3 guns. We lay ashore until 11th came, then on board again where we now are.—We didn't get a man killed in our regiment but our total loss is about 30 killed and 120 wounded. The loss on the other side must be very near the same. They always bury theirs, so we cannot find out how many they lose. We are going right into North Carolina. We expect some tough work. I will keep you duly posted as to our course. We got a high old name which I hope we will keep. Burnside said to our General he could say the Zouaves won Roanoke. All who saw us go in yelling like so many tigers said we fought more like devils than men. However, self praise is no compliment. Direct John Arnott, 9th regt. Hawkins' Zouaves, Burnside's Expedition, *via* Fortress Monroe. * * *

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, March 3, 1862.

The Council met;—His Worship, the Mayor, presiding.

The Mayor stated that in pursuance to the instructions of the Council he had waited on Mr. Weller, and he would read his opinion as to the liability of the Council to pay the Sheriff's demand by him, $71.87.

Mr. Weller's communication was read.

An account from the Cemetery company for $1, for a grave for T. White in 1857, was referred to committee on Finance.

A petition from T. F. Nicholl praying to be relieved from a part of his taxes for 1861, was referred to committee on Finance.

It was agreed, on a division, that the Auditors receive $15 for their services this year.

A Return from the Clerk, of the Fees received for Weighing since the Market was free, was laid on the Table.

On motion Martin McDonald was appointed as Constable for the Centre Ward for the present year.

On motion Thos. E. Baker was also appointed Constable for the present year.

On motion Patrick Coughlin was appointed Constable for the South Ward, and J. Flavelle Constable for the East Ward.

Moved by Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. Bradfield,—That a check do issue in favor of the Sheriff for $2.87, as the fees he is entitled to for the service of the Writ for the Municipal Loan Fund claim, as recommended by Mr. Weller.

Moved by Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. Lawson,—That the Clerk be instructed to take immediate steps to collect all outstanding debts in the Police Court.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Hughes, seconded by Mr Maloney,—That the Report of the Auditors be referred to the Committee on Printing, who shall get 100 copies printed by the person who shall do it cheapest.—*Carried.*

A By-law to appoint a Pound-keeper was read a first time.

The Council adjourned till Monday next, at 7½ o'clock, p. m.

☞ In our article last week on the Millbrook Branch, we inadvertently stated the sum due us by John Fowler at £2,700. It should have been double that amount, viz., £5,400,—a very nice sum these hard times.

☞ Mr. Beaudry has been elected Mayor of Montreal, over Mr. Rodier, by a large majority. His defeat was thought by Mr. Rodier's friends to be a thing impossible.

☞ In the List of Patents granted in the Province during the past year we find the following:—

—Henry Lawson, of the Town of Peterborough in the County of Peterborough "A combined Retort for generating Gas from Carbon Oil."—Dated 29th November 1861.

CURLIANA.

The return match between Keene and Peterboro, was played on the ice near the Keene bridge, on Saturday, resulting in favour of the Keene players, 16 points best. The game lasted four hours, and the Otonabee men showed themselves to be adepts at curling.

We are glad to know that an effort will be made to organize a club in Town. A shed might be built on any of our streams at small expense, and a clean rink would always be open.

THE WAR.

There seems to be no doubt of the evacuation of Columbus and we presume that we shall speedily hear of a grand movement down the Mississippi under General Halleck. Tennessee seems to be entirely in the hands of the Federalists. The rebels may make a stand at Memphis, but not east of it. This is a great success for the North, and indicates extreme weakness on the part of the South.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

"I SHALL ADVOCATE AND SUSTAIN MEASURES TO SUPPRESS INTEMPERANCE."

DEAR SIR,—The Hon. Sidney Smith, in his printed address to the electors of Trent Division, used the above words.

They have been forcibly brought to my recollection while looking over the *Examiner*, where I find that steps have been taken to bring the cause of Temperance more fully before the people of your Town.

In looking over the list of names I find that Mr. Smith does not form one of the number. Ought he not to take a prominent part in this noble and philanthropic work, to save the perishing thousands who are on their way to drunkard's graves.—Had he the cause at heart he would use his talents and high position, and like a brave General, stand at the head of the Cold-water army in Peterboro.

I have often thought of the speeches I made (while canvassing the Division,) in reference to Mr. Smith's temperance principles as enunciated in his address, and as carried out by him at his meetings. And to judge from the many notices for Temperance meetings, it is quite evident that he with his friends did not drink up all the whiskey.

Profession is not principle. It is one thing to be a Temperance man and carry out the principles he advocates, while it is another thing to use the name merely to carry out a selfish desire for political or any other purposes.

It has always been a source of regret to me to find during political and other excitement that men will sacrifice their temperance principles, and that in the face of their pledges to "taste not, handle not, and in all suitable ways to discountenance the use of alcoholic drinks in the community." We often find these men throwing their pledges to the winds, and so far forget themselves as not only to countenance the use of alcohol, but even to be partially or wholly overcome by its effects, during excitement.—It ought not to be so.

I can easily account for the poor man who has been an habitual drunkard but who has tried to reform, being overcome under strong temptations. I have seen many cases of that kind, when the person has been led by the *consummate meanness* of others into the path of error, and I have seen such *mean men* glory in the downfall of their victims. But to see men who have never been drunkards allowing themselves to outstrip the bounds of their Temperance pledge on any occasion is a source of regret.

I believe that but for the weakness or willfulness of the advocates of total abstinence the evils arising from the drinking usages would be far less than they are at the present time. Every man who breaks his pledge brings the cause into contempt with the drinking community; the injury inflicted is great, a great moral principle is violated, and if the man himself does not feel, there are thousands who do, and his fall and want of principle is deplored.

If we look upon alcohol as a powerful enemy in our noble country; if we see it making rapid strides to overthrow the very foundations of all that is good and great amongst us, (for no one is safe who uses it, whether to be the humble laborer or the judge upon the Bench). How are we to counteract its effects but by the friends of Temperance standing firm on all occasions. Can any man advocate the cause of total abstinence who is not himself sound at heart on the question? I think not; hence the folly of expecting persons to carry out our views who by their every-day life show they are opposed to them.

I am pleased to find that the good cause is not neglected in your Town: that it is not left wholly to Legislative enactments, but that its true friends are using moral suasion in carrying forward the good work. May they go on and prosper is the sincere wish of one who can never forget the kind treatment he received from the people of the County and Town of Peterboro.

Yours, &c., &c.,
BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, Feby. 27, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

CIVIL GOVERNMENTS ONCE MORE.

SIR,—I have no doubt but that both yourself and your readers are getting tired of this long controversy. And as my friend C. S. D. has given his *finale*, I now give mine also.

In the midst of so much talk, or rather writing, about obedience to Civil governments, some may lose sight of, or may not know, the points in dispute between my friend and myself. I shall briefly allude to them, in order that our respective positions may be understood.

C. S. D. opened the controversy by stating that the fact of a government existing does not constitute it an ordinance of God, nor that its executive officers are the ministers of God,—that obedience to a government was only obligatory to a *moral* one, one of a certain specific character,—and that the subjection enjoined in the New Testament is only to be understood when a government possesses certain moral qualifications. I met these statements by asserting that the existence of a civil government *was* an ordinance of God, that its officers were the ministers of God, demanding our obedience in all civil matters only—irrespective of its character. I supported my position by proofs from the Word of God—relying altogether upon its teachings, as the safe and only guide of our duty both toward God and man.

I am glad my friend has come out once more, as he gives the most unmistakeable evidence of having felt the potent influence of the sword of the Spirit. While he shows that he will not be convinced against his will, and exemplifies the old saying that there are none so blind as those who *will not* see, he nevertheless, unconsciously it may be, has very materially modified his views in his last letter, and admits some points which he before questioned. Let him go a little further, lay aside his preconceived opinions, and his favorite authors, and adopt the word of God as his sole guide, and we shall then be on; in our views of Civil government.

He charges me with unfairness, where I cannot see that I am deserving of it. He says that my conclusions are that obedience is enjoined to a Government, irrespective of its character. This is correct; I do hold that a heathen or a Christian civil government, by the authority of the sacred writers, is to be obeyed in all civil matters. He says "Civil rulers are said to be the 'ministers of God,' which implies their obligations as such to acknowledge them (how?). Their ministry consists in the administration of the constitution and laws. But how can they be the ministers of God if He is not in them." I reply that God says to Pharaoh "for this cause have I raised thee up that I might show in thee my power,"—and of Cyrus "Thus saith the Lord to his Anointed, to Cyrus whose right hand I have holden to subdue Nations before him.—I have called thee by name though thou hast not known me." Also of Nebuchadnezzar, "My servant Nebuchadnezzar the King my servant.—Thus saith the Lord of Hosts, the God of Israel, Behold I will send and take Nebuchadnezzar the King of Babylon, my servant and will set his throne upon these stones." Daniel was exalted to station, and promoter this same King, and had his three companions appointed rulers over the affairs of the Province of Babylon.—Daniel takes the proud monarch of Babylon the to everywhere taught in God's Word that "*He removeth kings* and *setteth up princes*."—See Exodus 9.16, Is. 45.1, Jer. 25.9, 27.6, 43.10. Daniel 2.21, &c.

I trust that these new proofs from Scripture will convince my friend that God calls wicked, cruel, and tyrannical kings "his ministers", and also teach him that the Apostle urging obedience to the government of Nero is consistent in calling civil rulers "God's ministers".

Daniel and his friends found no difficulty in obeying Nebuchadnezzar in civil matters. But when he ordered them to fall down to the image he had set up they refused. Daniel was cast into a lion's den and his comrades into a fiery furnace for their refusal. God is to be obeyed first, then man.

There are many errors and false principles in the communications of C. S. D. which could be easily refuted, but this would be going over ground already travelled. I regret to have to allude to his observations in reference to obedience to satan. The same authority that enjoins obedience to the civil ruler enjoins opposition to satan. "Resist the devil and he will flee from you. Whom resist, steadfast in the faith,—the shield of faith whereby ye may be able to resist the fiery darts of the wicked. We wrestle not against flesh and blood but against principalities and powers, and against spiritual wickedness in high places."

If C. S. D. will be guided by the Word of God he will find all the difficulties he conjures up vanish into thin air. Ten thousand quotations from learned authors may be disposed of by one stroke of the sword of the Spirit. Let him act as his confession of faith teaches him that the Word of God is the sole guide of our duty to God and man.

Yours truly,
E.

Peterboro, March 1, 1862.

News of the Week.

—It is said that the Hon. George Brown has declined the nomination of the Reform party in North York and South Simcoe, and expressed his intention to remain out of Parliament for the present.

—A party of young gentlemen, many of them Kingstonians, left this city to-day for the distant gold mines of British Columbia. Their route lay via Cape Vincent to New York and thence by sea to British Columbia. They take with them the best wishes of their friends and acquaintances, and may luck attend them whither they are going.—*Whig.*

—A short time ago, a young woman at Queenstown, with the idea of amusing or frightening the child of a sailor, about 18 months old, entrusted to her to nurse, put on a mask and a red petticoat over her head, the appearance of which so frightened the child, as to bring upon it convulsions from the effects of which it died.

—The Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. Times* says:—I feel that I violate no confidence in stating, as I now do, that the highest military authorities of our Government believe the Confederate rebellion to be hopelessly overthrown. General McClellan is expecting to hear, any hour that the rebel army is in full retreat from Manassas, and when it breaks away from Manassas, it is doubtful if even Richmond will be a point in the next line of defence. The most probable policy of the rebel leaders will be to retreat as expeditiously as possible from all points to the Gulf States, and try to make a stand there hoping by compact masses to resist our armies, until the fervid heats of summer shall come to their aid, and help to thin our ranks and demoralise our soldiers.

—The Commander-in-Chief, we understand has issued an order warning the soldiers in Canada, that the desertion in the present aspect of affairs will be regarded as it would be were England really at war with the United States.

—In Upper Canada, in 1852, the native population was found to be 58.08 per cent, and from the census taken last year it would appear, that they had increased to 64.67 per cent, or almost two-thirds of the whole population. In Upper and Lower Canada together, the native population is 76.60 per cent or more than three-fourths of the whole.

☞ We have received from the proprietor of the Walton Slate Quarries, Mr. B. Walton, a list of the prices for roofing slate, the quality of which he claims is equal to the best Welsh slates, and at his scale of prices, slating can be done at a rate not exceeding one third that of shingling.—These quarries are situated in the township of Melbourne, C. E., on the line of the Grand Trunk.

The press of the United States are under obligations to the British Magnetic Company, whose lines extend from London to Liverpool, and Queenstown, for the prompt and secure transmission over their wires of the Queen's Speech, delivered in Parliament on the day of the Kangaroo's departure.

By this enterprising feat of this line, the American public were placed in possession of this important document two days in advance of its expected reception.

☞ We are happy to learn that the excellent and ever-welcome vessel, the Maple Leaf, will soon make her appearance on our waters, being a welcome token of the near approaching spring.—*Cobourg Sun.*

—The Ottawa *Union* states that the Hon Mr. Vankoughnet has accepted a seat on the Judicial Bench.

—Mr. W. C. A. Crawford, of North Oxford, within a few weeks has lost four children by putrid sore throat.

—Twenty-six persons, including women and children, have left Brockville for the gold regions of British Columbia.

—The *Witness*, of Montreal, says there is a good deal of counterfeit coin in circulation. Three or four bogus English shillings have recently been offered in one store by respectable individuals.

—We have now been three days without mails from Montreal and Quebec. Surely the management of the Grand Trunk must be very inefficient, if it has not been able to clear the track from snow in that time.—*Montreal Transcript*, 25th.

—A man named Jean Slittery was found frozen to death near his residence in the village of Richland, County of Huron, it is the old story. "Where are the cattle?"

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

EVACUATION OF COLUMBUS!!

OCCUPATION OF HARPER'S FERRY AND BOLIVAR HEIGHTS.

BOLIVAR, MD., Feb. 28.

The army of General Banks occupied Harper's Ferry unopposed, on Wednesday with all the accessories for a permanent occupation. The advance took possession of Bolivar Heights yesterday and pushed a reconnoissance to Charleston, capturing a few prisoners. Loudon Heights are also occupied to prevent any flank movement by the enemy. To-day Charleston was occupied by a strong force and will be held against any attack.

The plans of the commanders are not known, but the movement is probably to cover the reconstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridges—and may mean more.

A train of cars passing the Berlin station was fired at to-day by a rebel battery, but no harm was done.

Washington, March 1

All is quiet across the Potomac, opposite Washington. No news of public interest from that section of the army has been received here to-day.

Washington, March 1.

There is nothing in the official telegraphs last received to show that the rebels are evacuating Columbus, nor has any information been received from General Buell since the announcement of the taking of Nashville, when he was four miles in front of that city. Hence the newspaper reports of the rebels being surrounded at Murfreesboro are not reliable.

ABANDONMENT OF MURFREESBOROUGH BY THE CONFEDERATES!

MARTINSBURG OCCUPIED BY UNION FORCES.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

General Buell telegraphs to General McClellan last night, that the rebels have abandoned Murfreesboro, and are in full retreat towards the Tennessee river. Crossing this river will place them in Alabama, and free Middle Tennessee of every armed rebel force. Inasmuch as the enemy retreat along a railroad line, tearing up the rails as they pass, it will be difficult for General Buell to catch them. "I am permitted to announce the highly important intelligence that the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers will be opened this week to free and unrestrained commerce under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury."

This measure will be one of great relief to the commerce of the Western States, and it will be a boon to the loyal people of Tennessee, who have been suffering so terribly for tea, coffee, and other necessaries of life.

Washington, March 3.

The Secretary of the Navy received a letter to-day, dated Cairo, Feb. 27, from flag-officer Foote, who says,—I have the honor to forward a communication from Lieutenant-Commanding Bryant, the substance of which I have just telegraphed.—The Captain of the schooner which brings the despatch says that 6 miles below Nashville there was a battery which mounted 15 guns, but several of them were thrown into the river before the *Cairo* arrived.

He also reports that a strong union feeling was manifested in and near Nashville, and that Governor Harris after vainly attempting to rally the citizens and others, left on Saturday morning for Memphis.

He also states that the gunboats were welcomed by the people at Nashville and at other points on the Cumberland river, and that hearing of my arrival, supposing the gunboats would proceed immediately to Nashville, the enemy retreated panic-stricken.

The unusually high state of the water, enabling the boats to ascend the river is providential.

Charleston, Va., March 2.

The main body of Gen. Bank's division rests in the vicinity of Charleston. No disaster or accident has occurred since the concentration at and departure from Sandy Hook, to cause any anxiety to the friends at home.

Hundreds of contrabands are hourly seeking refuge within our lines, but they are allowed to roam at large without espionage or care, in fact, but little notice is taken of them except to prevent their return beyond our posts.

The general reports from Winchester are conflicting, and but little reliance can be placed upon them, coming as they do from refugees and contrabands. The military commanders are undoubtedly better informed than the public, and are consequently pr

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "HIBERNIAN."

Portland, Feb. 27.

The steamship Hibernian, Capt. Grange, from Liverpool on the 13th instant, and Derry on the 14th, arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Reuter's special telegram of the 13th instant says:—Important events are approaching in Germany, Saxony having proposed a reconstruction of Germany, more strictly as a confederacy.

Prussia replied, that she considered the German Confederation as international, and not a federal part.

Prussia hinted also, that the reform of the federal constitution might be carried out in such a way, that besides the German Union, comprising Austria, a closer federal union might be formed between Prussia and such minor German States as might join her, thereby establishing a kind of political diverem. Although this was no formal proposal, but a mere suggestion, Austria, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, and a majority of other states, Baden and Cobourg excepted, remitted a collective note to Prussia, protesting against her views, and announcing their intention to hold a conference for the reorganization of Germany in accordance with the views of Saxony, and inviting Prussia to join in the conference. Prussia declined, and this was expected to lead to a dissolution of the Federal Diet.

The debates on the German question expected in the Prussian Chambers may bring about a crisis in Germany.

Madrid, Feb. 13.

The Sumpter is still at Gibraltar, although the British authorities had given her notice to quit. Several of her crew were landed and will not re-embark.

The following is the Liverpool summary of the proceedings in the British Parliament on American affairs:

In the House of Lords on the 10th, Earl Carnarvon said he had received information that no less than three British subjects were confined in the prisons of the Federal Government, and had lain there for some months, being denied trial or release unless they took the oath of allegiance to the United States. He hoped that the Government would take earnest steps in the case and at once declare what was the position of British subjects in the Federal States.

Earl Russell said that Lord Carnarvon could hardly have read the papers which had been laid on the table, for if he had he would have seen that those cases had been brought under the notice of the Government. Neither had he made allowance for the peculiar state of affairs in the United States, which justified urgent measures.—In Great Britain Parliament had given Government, in times of difficulty, authority to arrest persons on suspicion, and it had been frequently done without their having been brought to trial, Government had complained of the arbitrary manner in which these arrests were made by the sole authority of the President, without legislative sanction, and he was not disposed to defend the acts of the American Government. Congress had decided that the prerogative belonged to the President, and if he believed that parties were engaged in treasonable conspiracies as alleged, he did not see how Her Majesty's government could interfere with a practice which was absolutely necessary, although it was exercised unnecessarily and harshly. The American government alleged they had undoubted proof of the complicity of these persons in conspiracies, and Her Majesty's government was not in a position to contradict, but they had entered strong remonstrances against the manner in which arrests were made and prisoners treated, and the case of the persons would be earnestly watched by them.

The Earl of Derby was ready to make every allowance for the difficulties of the Government of the Federal States; but these cases naturally excited indignation, after the arbitrary manner in which British subjects had been invariably treated, and the very uncourteous replies of the Federal Government to the remonstrances of Earl Russell, who had quietly accepted the views of Mr. Seward, in this case, which he was not disposed to do at first. He would therefore ask the noble Earl if in any English precedents of this kind it was made a condition on being brought to trial for the party to forswear allegiance to his own country. If the right of arrest on suspicion was admitted their subsequent treatment was unprecedented.

Earl Russell had no knowledge of the details of these cases, having had no notice of the question. He was not aware that the oaths of allegiance to the Federal Government had been tendered to persons, except one who had declared his intention of becoming a subject of the United States.

Earl Russell, in reply to Earl Donoughmore, said he believed the Federal Government had not tendered the oath of allegiance to British subjects, knowing them to be such.

Earl Malmesbury, in asking for papers connected with the Blockade, complained that the *Times* had deliberately represented that Earl Derby advocated its being forcibly raised. He approved of the conduct of the Government. The question was one for them alone to decide; but it was desirable to know what the real state of the blockade was. He expressed doubts of the policy of the Declarations of Paris 1856, and did not believe they would or could be carried out in great wars, when circumstances would be too strong for abstract principles.

Earl Russell said that on the first night he was glad to find that the Earl opposite had approved of the conduct of the Government; and that the country must feel confidence when all the leading men were agreed. Papers were being printed. They would be in their Lordships' hands before long, and he hoped they would reserve their opinions till then, considering the importance of the question.

In the House of Commons on the 10th inst., Mr. Cobden gave notice, that upon an early day he intended to bring under the consideration of the House the present state of the international and maritime laws, as they affect the rights of belligerents.

The proceedings in both houses on the 11th were unimportant.

An order was received at Portsmouth to reduce the number of men and guns of the ships of war in commission.

The *Daily News* reviews the engagement of Mill Spring, Ky., as genuine and important to federal success, and thinks, it may reasonably hope that the federal troops engaged may be taken as representative specimens of the Union army, as it has become under General McClellan. The results of a rapid and decisive action cannot be doubted.

The diplomatic correspondence concerning the intervention in Mexico was laid before parliament.

Earl Russell, in a late letter to Sir C. Wyke, touching the flower that Arch-Duke Maximilian would be called to the throne of Mexico says:—"If the Mexican people by a spontaneous movement place the Austrian Archduke on the throne, there is nothing in convention to prevent it. On the other hand, we cannot in ourselves be a party [illegible]

FRANCE.

A Paris letter says:—Mr. Slidell has been received by M. Thouvenel in a private capacity, his diplomatic assumption of character being distinctly ignored.

A bill for the conversion of the 4½ per cent rentes having been passed by the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 226 to 19, the Senate, on the 11th, unanimously declared that it did not oppose the promised leave of the law for such conversion.

The Bourse de la rentes was dull, at 71f 25c.

It was announced in London, on the 11th inst., that negotiations with certain capitalists of that city for a loan of four millions sterling to the French Government or its agents had been suddenly broken off. The cause is not stated, except in an intimation to subscribers that the securities which were to be hypothecated are not to be obtained.

The discount bank at St Etienne had stopped payment. Capital to the amount of 9,600,000 francs had been lost.

SPAIN.

M. Mon had accepted the Presidency of Congress, vacant by the death of Martinez de la Rosa.

It is said France had consented to fix the amount of the Spanish debt of 1823 at twenty million francs, and that the decree for settlement had received the Royal signature.

ITALY.

A great popular demonstration had taken place at Genoa on the 9th in favor of Victor Emmanuel, and Rome as the capital of Italy.

At Milan on the same day preparations had been made for a demonstration, but the municipality issued a notice advising the Milanese to exercise their constitutional rights by signing the following document: 'Although respecting the Sovereign Pontiff as the head of the Church, we look upon Rome as the capital of Italy, with one King, Victor Emmanuel." This document soon received an immense number of signatures.

Baron Ricasoli had issued a circular on the Roman question, in which he observes that the Government still pursues the execution of the national wishes, and has formally stated by what means and ways it intends to proceed to Rome. The Ministry alone will decide on these means, and the opportunity of applying them. The Government denies that its labors may not be impeded by inconsiderate acts of enthusiasm and clamorous manifestations. Prefects should enlighten public opinion and make use of their authority in order to prevent these popular manifestations taking place.

Popular demonstrations have taken place in several other Italian towns.

The cotton manufacturers of Genoa, who employ upwards of 25,000 hands, held a meeting to consider some means of ameliorating the effects of the present crisis in the cotton trade. A committee was appointed to report on the matter.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

Additional telegrams of these mails had been received.

Calcutta, Jan. 15.

Transports and other vessels sailing round the Cape of Good Hope are being armed.

Melbourne, Dec. 26.

The amount of gold shipped since last mail has been 173,245 ounces. Trade was steady.

The January mails from the West Coast of Africa had reached England.

Increased activity in the slave trade was reported.

The withdrawal of the American squadron led immediately to a large increase in the number of vessels carrying the American flag.

The barque Manuel Orthese, from New York, but sailing under British colors, was seized in the roads off Cape Coast, on suspicion that she was a slaver.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ETNA."

The 'Great Eastern' coming to New York, in April.

The Etna was detained at Liverpool till the morning of the 13th, and sailed simultaneously with the Hibernian.

It was intended to dispatch the Great Eastern for New York in April.

On the 12th instant the House of Lords were not in session, and the proceedings in the House of Commons on the same day were merely of a formal nature.

The London *Times* of the 13th publishes further correspondence from Dr. Russell, from New York. In it the writer says that the army of the Potomac is not likely to move till winter is over, and that a mutinous spirit prevailed among the men, many of whom are better off than ever they were; and that the various expeditions by sea had so far accomplished nothing of moment.—The affair in Kentucky he regards as the greatest success yet achieved by the federalists.

The Treasury returns for the year ended 31st December last, show an excess of expenditure over receipts of £2,314,207 sterling.

FRANCE.

Paris, Feb. 13.

The *Moniteur* publishes the law on the optional conversion of the 4½ per cents.—The decree fixes the difference to be paid at 5 francs 40 centimes, for 4½ per cents, and at 4 francs 20 centimes, for 4 per cents.

The bourse on the 12th closed firmer; rentes were 75f 35c.

Another note on the affairs of the Valley of Danpes has been addressed by the Swiss government to M. Thouvenel. It maintains the position taken by Switzerland and regrets that France has not arrived at a similar conviction.

AUSTRIA.

Letters from Vienna are filled with the most lamentable accounts of an inundation. The district submerged, in Vienna alone comprises a population of 80,000 persons to be provided for. Rain fell four days almost without interruption. Bridges and viaducts were destroyed, and railroad service was nearly all suspended. Several towns were also inundated by the Danube, including Presburg and Pesth. Other continental rivers, particularly those in Holland have also greatly risen and were causing much alarm.

The Prince of Wales had arrived at Vienna and was visited by the Emperor and the Archduke.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

Flour comparatively quiet; western canal, 29s to 30s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30s to 31s. Wheat less inquired for; white and mixed 12s 4d to 13s 6d; red 11s to 12s 9d. Corn 6d per qr. cheaper; white, per 480 lbs, 37s to 38s; yellow 31s to 31s 6d. Ashes—pots 33s 6d per cwt; pearls no change.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA."

Austria meditates War against China!

HALIFAX, March 1.

The royal mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 15th inst., via Queenstown 16th Feb., put in here to day short of coal. She experienced strong westerly gales the whole passage. She has 60 passengers.

The Archduke Maximilian is positively said to have accepted the Mexican throne.

The *Tuscarora* is reported at Gibraltar where the Sumter still remains without coals.

The expense to England of the Mason and Slidell affair is understood to be £364,000.

It is understood that the address from the French Chambers is to contain a mild rebuke to the Pope, for not listening to the conciliatory proposition of France for the settlement of the Roman question.

The Austrian Concordat is to be revised with the consent of the Pope.

Constantinople, Jan. 15.

A commercial treaty has been signed between Russia and Turkey.

Paris, Feb. 16.

The French papers think the question relative to the Mexican affairs might lead to the fall of the Palmerston Cabinet.

It is believed that England will withdraw from the expedition should its aim be abandoned by France and Spain, and should they interfere in the internal policy of Mexico.

The belief continues in Italy that Austria meditates war against Piedmont.

The emigration of young men from Venetia continues.

The Prince of Wales has left Vienna.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—Breadstuffs generally steady. Wheat steady; red Western 10s. 10d. a 11s.; red Southern 12s. a 12s. 3d.; white Western 12s. 6d.; white Southern 12s. 9d. a 13s. Provisions downward.

London Markets.—Breadstuffs dull. Coffee quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday.—By Telegraph to Queenstown.—Breadstuffs unchanged in price and steady. Transactions light. Provisions quiet.

Special Notice.

The Buffalo brokers are running against each other to secure Canadian money which is now quoted at one per cent premium, but the run is nothing compared with that after the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," which the people have found out to be the very best thing for the cure of colds, rheumatism, sore throat, bowel complaints, &c. Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25 cts per bottle.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday, March 4, 1862.

Fall Wheat $95 a $1 08.
Spring Wheat 80c a 89c.
Barley 57c a 58c.
Oats 35c. a 37c.

MONTREAL MARKETS,

MONTREAL, March. 4.

Flour—firm; sales of No. 1 superfine a $5 to $5 10.
Wheat—Upper Canada spring at $1 07, ex cars.
Peas—67 to 70c per 66 lbs.
Ashes—pots, $7 to $7 10; pearls, $6 75 to $6 80.
Dressed Hogs—$4 50 to $5 75.
Lard—quiet; sales 100 brls at 7½ to 8c.
Butter—selling at 11 to 15c for Ohio; 16 to 20c for State.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York March 4

Flour—without material change; sales 600 brls at $5 40 to $5 50 for superfine State; $5 60 to $5 70 for extra State; $5 40 to $5 50 for superfine Western; $5 65 to $6 85 for common to medium extra Western; $5 90 to $6 00 for shipping brands extra Ohio.

Canadian Flour—unchanged; sales 400 brls at $5 60 to $5 70 for Superfine; $5 90 to $6 75, for common to choice.

Rye—steady at 84 to 85c for State.

Corn—quiet and very firm; sales 20,000 bushels, 65c to for new mixed Western.

Oats—dull at 40 to 43c for Western, Canadian and State.

Pork—quiet; sales 300 brls at $12 25 to $13 for mess; $8 50 to $9 for prime.

Beef—quiet.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, March 6, 1862.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour ₱ brl	4 50	@	5 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0 85	@	0 95
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0 80	@	0 85
Barley ₱ bush	0 35	@	0 45
Oats "	0 20	@	0 22
Peas "	0 40	@	0 45
Potatoes	0 32	@	0 33
Pork ₱ cwt	3 50	@	4 00
Beef ₱ cwt	4 00	@	4 50
Butter ₱ ℔	0 10	@	0 12
Hay ₱ ton	8 00	@	9 00
Hides ₱ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
Wood ₱ per cord	1 00	@	0 00

WM. ARNOT,
Market Clerk.

Married.

In Peterborough, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. John Cameron, Mr. Henry Brown, of Otonabee, to Miss Mary Jane Wright, of Smith.

Died.

In Smith, on the 27th ult., after a short illness, CATHERINE JACK, aged 48 years.

New Advertisements.

LECTURE POSTPONED.

DR. PRINGLE

being unexpectedly called from home,

THE LECTURE,

under the auspices of the Peterborough Temperance Reformation Society, published for Thursday evening, the 6th inst., has been postponed.

JAS. RENFREW,
Secretary.

Peterboro, March 5, 1862.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his FARM to a purchaser at a reasonable price. It is the south-west quarter of Lot No. 3, in the 5th Con of the Township of Douro, only about 8 miles from Peterborough, on a good road. There is a House, a Barn, Stables, Sheds, &c., on the premises. The Farm is well watered.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money down, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, with interest.

For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises,

WM. O'BRIEN.

Douro, March 5, 1862. 10

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough has passed a new Market By-law wherein tolls are enacted for articles and animals offered for sale at the Market, except in the cases expressly by the said By-law. Copies of the By-law can be had on application at the Clerk's Office.

By Order,

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterborough, March 4, 1862.

ARTILLERY NOTICE.

PERSONS with or without horses, desirous of joining the FIELD BATTERY, as ordinary or honorary members, will please signify their intention as early as possible to the Secretary,

A. Q. GILBERT.

Peterboro, March 5, 1862

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, being the east half of Lot No. 10, in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing one hundred acres of good land.

Seventy Acres are Cleared,

and under good cultivation. There is a splendid Orchard on the farm, a [illegible] House, a frame barn and [illegible], and a never-failing well of good water. [illegible]

HENRY [illegible]

Cavan, Feb. 22 1862

STRAYED

INTO my premises, on Simcoe Street, about five months ago,

A Hog Pig,—COMMON BREED.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take it away

RICHARD TRENWITH.

Peterboro, Feb. 25, 1862.

A CARD.

I, THE undersigned, have this day sold out to the business I have carried on in this place as Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., to Mr W. N. Kennedy, and beg to recommend him to my former customers as a person whose abilities as a Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., stand well. I have sold my stock of Paper Hangings at a great reduction below cost, and I am sure he will sell the same at a very low price.

R. STEVENSON.

Peterboro, February 15, 1862.

ROOM PAPER DEPOT!

IN connection with the foregoing the subscriber would intimate to his customers and the public that in addition to their present stock, and that purchased from Mr. R. Stevenson, he has received, and will be constantly receiving, large additions to his stock of

Paper Hangings, Borders,

DECORATIONS,

Window Blinds, Patent Curtain Fixtures,

&c., &c., &c.

☞ Everything in stock will be sold at the lowest remunerative prices!!

HOUSE, SIGN AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,

Glazing & Paper Hanging

done with neatness and despatch. ☞ Sash out and Paints mixed to order. ☞ Window Sashes and Blinds.

Shop, Stevenson's old stand, corner of George and Brock Streets, opposite Huffman House.

WM. N. KENNEDY.

Peterboro, Feb. 26, 1862. 9

BRIDGENORTH STEAM

GRIST MILL!

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years the above mill and having refitted the same thoroughly will be prepared immediately to receive

GRISTE

AND

ORDERS FOR FLOURING!

All business intrusted to his care will be done with promptness.

WALTER HURST.

February 24, 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book Account, will please call and settle before the

TENTH DAY OF MARCH,

AND SAVE COSTS.

Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. [illegible]

CANADA

SEWING MACHINE FACTORY.

R. M. WANZER & Co

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHEELER & WILSON'S & SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINE!

Corner of James and First Streets, (below Royal Hotel) and Bank of Upper Canada), Hamilton, C. W.

HAVING had several years' experience in the manufacture and sale of Sewing Machines in the United States, we are fully confident that no Machine has been produced the United States or Canada that can excel those of our manufacture in Stitching, Seeing, Hemming, Quilting, Marking, Felling, Gathering, Tucking, Cording, Binding, &c. Important to the purchaser to know that the corresponding parts of these Machines alike and manufactured on the premises, so that if any part be broken or deranged, it can be supplied or remedied with the least possibility.

TERMS LIBERAL.

All Machines warranted, and kept in order for one year free of charge, when properly used. Every purchaser will be instructed in the use of the Machine at our office, or by a authorized agent. We will deliver them any point on the line of the Railroads in the Provinces of Canada, free of charge.

All clergymen who wish a Machine for their own use will be allowed the liberal discount of one-third from the retail price; or any poor indigent widow in their parish will be allowed the same discount on a Machine for home use. Orders to be given invariably through the clergyman of the parish.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. ☜

We have now running in the City of Hamilton over one hundred Machines of our own manufacture, to the entire satisfaction of the purchasers, which we consider one of the strongest recommendations.

WHEELER & WILSON'S.

No. 1,—Plain Finish with Hemmer $45
No. 2.—Plain Half Pannel 50
No. 3,—Half Pannel, Black Walnut or Mahogany, with new improved Glass Foot and Hemmer 55
No. 4,—Half Case, Plain Paneled, Oil Finish, Foot and Hemmer 60
No. 5,—Half Case, Plain Paneled, Oil Finish, Foot and Hemmer, Black Walnut or Mahogany 65
No. 6,—Full Case, Plain, with Hemmer 75
No. 7,—Full Case, Extra, with Hemmer, Silver Plated 100

Each Machine is furnished with Wrench, Screw-driver, Oil Can, three extra Bobbins, six needles.

Binders, Corders and Markers, extra, $5; Corders $3; Markers $1.

Thread and needles for sale.

SINGERS.

No. 1,—Iron Stand, for manufacturing purposes .....
No. 2,—Iron Stand, for manufacturing purposes .....

Parties purchasing from our Agent have all the advantages extended to them, cards terms, etc., as if dealing with ourselves

JAMES STEVENS,
Agent for Peterboro.

February 13, 1862.

FERGUSON & MITCHELL,

BEG to call the attention of the public to their well-selected stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,

TRUNKS,

VALIESES,

BRUSHES, &c.,

which they will sell very cheap for cash or on approved credit. All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited. F. F. Shop on Hunter Street, Peterboro.

February 26, 1862.

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the East ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Douro.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 14 miles, on one of the principal travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price.

Apply to

H. T. STRICKLAND.

Peterboro, Feb. 18th, 1862. 8-3in

J. & T. DOUGLAS,

MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Waggons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c.,

Jobbing and Horse-shoeing

done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS.

☞ Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets

Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

and under good cultivation. There is a splendid [illegible] on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE!

IN consequence of ill-health, the subscriber is desirous to retire from business, and offers for Sale his

STOCK IN TRADE,

which is such as is usually required in a general store. The stock will be found well selected, and

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter, post paid, to

JAMES FOLEY.

Norwood, Feb. 19, 1862. 8-9in

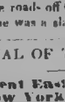
OPENED!

A REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS, one door west of Jeffry & Cox's Hardware Store, Hunter Street.

J. T. STENSON.

Peterboro, Feb. 12, 1862. 7

TO LET.



AN excellent Brick House, nearly new, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterboro,' suitable for a respectable family. Rent moderate. Apply to Walter Sheridan, Esq., or to

ALEX. McNEIL.

SPALDING'S ALE

By the Barrel,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

REMOVAL.

MONTREAL CHEAP

CASH STORE.

GEORGE STREET,

JOHN CAMPBELL,

WOULD inform his customers and the public that he has Removed

To Mr. Dickson's Brick Block,

on George Street third door from the corner of Hunter Street, where will as formerly keep a general assortment of Goods, comprising in part

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,
Indian Moggasins,
Cloths,
Tweeds,
Factory Cotton,
Striped Cotton
Prints, Plaids,
Delaines,
Fur Caps,

Buckskin Mitts and Gloves,

BATTING, WADDING, &c.

GROCERIES, &C,

The whole will be sold at a small advance from cost, or Cash or exchange.

Remember the place,—Third door from the corner, in Mr. Dickson's Brick Block, George Street, opposite Mr. Kempt's drug store, Peterboro.

January 28, 1862.

PRIME AMERICAN APPLES,

By the Bushel or Barrel,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. Ward & Cadwell

WOULD intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that in consequence of the late fire their Bakery and Confectionary Establishment is Removed to Clarke's New Buildings, George St., where they will be happy to meet their numerous friends and customers. In their establishment will be found a good assortment of

CONFECTIONERIES,

SUCH AS

Candies, Plain and Fancy,

PASTRY AND CAKES,

Common & Ornamented,

BREAD, BISCUITS,

LUNCHES, &c.,

Fresh every day, as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly attended to.

☞ Private families supplied with bread at their residences in any part of the Town.

Remember the place,—

WARD & CADWELL,
Clarke's Block, George Street.

Peterboro, Jan. 20, 1862. 6

COFFEE! COFFEE!

FINEST Jamaica Coffee 1s. per pound, finest Old Java 1s. 3d.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000, Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA.....$300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [5 years] profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Losses settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—*Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.*

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861. 45

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO', OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
H. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary—J. J. Blandhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors—Messrs. Duggan & Burns.
Bankers—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance COMPANY.

Double Assurance System without Profits!

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT PREMIUM FOR £100. BIRTHDAY, INCREASING TO £200.

	£ s. d.
16	2 10 5
17	2 11 7
18	2 12 9
19	2 14 0
20	2 15 4
21	2 16 8
22	2 18 2
23	2 19 8
24	3 1 3
25	3 4 10
26	3 4 7
27	3 6 4
28	3 8 2
29	3 10 0
30	3 11 10
31	3 13 8
32	3 15 7
33	3 17 8
34	3 19 10
35	4 2 2
36	4 4 7
37	4 7 0
38	4 9 8
39	4 12 3
40	4 15 1
41	4 17 [illegible]
42	5 0 2
43	5 2 9
44	5 5 6
45	5 8 8

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may secure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 55 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA,

Head Office,—Place D'armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

January 23, 1862. 4

REMOVAL!

WM. MERCER & BRO'S

ON account of the fire on Thursday night have Removed their business to the

LARGE ROOMS

OVER THE STORE OF MR. JOHN CAMPBELL,

on HUNTER STREET, next door to McKellar & Cameron's, where they will remain till they obtain a suitable store.

Wm. M. & Bro's will, as heretofore, be prepared to execute orders for all articles in their trade.

GENTLEMEN'S

CLOTHING

of every description made to order in the latest styles, on Moderate terms.

Peterborough, January 8th, 1862. 2

HERRINGS.

100 BARRELS No. 1 Herrings, $4 per barrel. Also, Fine table Cod fish, for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

LINE OF STAGES.

A STAGE will leave Bancroft (Rice Lake,) on

Tuesdays and Fridays,

until further notice, at 6 a. m. for Peterboro', returning at 4 p. m. same day.

☞ Fare to and from Peterboro, 3s. 9d.

GEO. EVANS, Proprietor.

Bancroft, Jan. 23, 1862. 6

CASH WANTED.

R. B. McDOUGALL

Begs to announce that he has just received a large stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE,

A very large stock of

OVER AND UNDER COATS,

PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

THE MILLINERY SHOW ROOM

Is well supplied with the newest styles of Ladies' Mantles and Capes, every style and price of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets.

VELVET BONNETS FOR $1.25 AND UPWARDS.

Millinery made to order.

N. B.—All persons indebted either by Note or Book account are requested to call and settle immediately, otherwise their account will be handed over for collection.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterborough, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of the surrounding townships, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS

THE

BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD

Merchantable Wheat!

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N. B.—Flour on hand to exchange for wheat.

Peterboro', Jan. 18, 1862. 3

NOW IS THE TIME

TO BUY

CHEAP GOODS!!

The subscriber has bought a large stock

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods

at auction in Montreal at about one half their real value, and now offers them for sale at prices that will DEFY COMPETITION.

The Goods saved from the late Fire will be sold at 25 per cent less than first cost!

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET

BARGAINS!

A LARGE STOCK OF

Mens' and Boys' Clothing

suitable for the winter season on hand. This Clothing is made up on the premises, not imported, Cheap for Cash.

☞ Garments made to order.

An experienced Cutter is employed in connection with the establishment.

The way to secure all these advantages is to buy your Dry Goods and Clothing at

R. A. McNABB'S

Next door North of Alex. Stewart's Tin store

GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

Dec. 4th, 1861. 49-3m.

FRESH OYSTERS,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

New Livery Stable.

IN connection with the above a Livery Stable has been opened, where the public may be accomodated with

HORSES

and

CONVEYANCES,

OF ALL KINDS, AT ALL SEASONS.

☞ Rates Moderate; positively no Credit.

THOS. J. FISHER.

Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Fisher's old stand

Peterboro, Nov. 18, 1861. 47

VALUABLE

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE,

In the Town of Peterboro'.

BEING Lot No. 3, on the South side of Hunter Street, containing one half acre.

The above valuable property will be laid out in 4 lots, and offered for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION

On Wednesday, 9th day of April next,

AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

Terms of payment,—1 down at the time of sale, and the balance secured by mortgage at one and two years, with interest.

SALE ON THE PREMISES.

For further particulars apply to Thomas Eastland, Esq., or to

EDWARD DODD, Esq., Proprietor.
Port Hope.

January 28, 1862 5

LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.

WARD & CADWELL.

NEW SHOPS.

DUNCAN McDONALD,

WOULD inform his numerous friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED

—TO HIS—

NEW SHOPS ON SIMCOE STREET,

were in addition to the business lately carried on by him, he will do

HORSE SHOEING

—AND—

General Blacksmithing.

He has a first-class HORSE SHOER, and persons will find any orders for horse shoeing entered to him, attended to satisfactorily.

Peterborough, Jan. 9, 1862. 2

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber's farm, lot No. 7, in the 5th Concession Down, about 3 months ago

THREE STEERS—all red,

AND

ONE HEIFER,—also all red.

If any person knowing the whereabouts of said cattle, and who will leave such information as will lead to their recovery at the store of Mr. Alexander Brown, Peterboro, or with the subscriber, will be suitably rewarded.

[illegible]—STRAYED, into my premises about [illegible] ago,

ONE STEER,—all red,

owner may have it by proving property and paying expenses.

ROBERT BROWN.

Dec. February 3, 1862. 6

PROSPECTUS OF THE "Scottish American Journal."

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF SCOTCHMEN IN AMERICA, AND TO THE ASSIMILATION OF SCOTTISH LITERATURE AND NEWS.

FIFTH YEAR.

ON January 2nd, 1862, was commenced a new volume (V.) of the *Scottish American Journal*; and in future the numbers issued will constitute a complete volume, of convenient size for binding, and each number will contain a most entertaining and instructive repertory of reading matter, calculated to interest all readers of British origin. The *Scottish American Journal*, though decidedly international in its constant efforts to promote peace and prosperity between the people of Great Britain and America, is yet emphatically Scottish in its copious records of all events occurring in Scotland that can be regarded of the least interest to natives of that country residing in America; and to this "news from home" is added, weekly a summary of general intelligence from England, Ireland, and other parts of the world.

A distinguishing feature of the *Scottish American Journal* is its regular re-publication—*with additions and alterations*—of the "leading articles" of the principal British newspapers and other periodicals upon the most important topics of the day. This feature is a unique one, and has been found very acceptable to the people of British North America, as it supplies a long needful desideratum in the Provinces. In reference to the "Editorials" of the *Scottish American Journal*, it is a significant fact that the British press frequently acknowledges their importance and force by copiously extracting from our columns and declaring that the *Scottish American Journal* is the most able and interesting paper published in America. A copious weekly summary is also given of the principal items of American news, and a similar narrative of events transpiring in the various British Provinces, the latter feature supplying a deficiency which was felt in several of the Provinces. Intelligence as to what was transpiring in other parts of the British possessions.

In the forthcoming volume of the *Scottish American Journal* increased space will be devoted to the literary department in the publication of serial tales and sketches, vividly illustrating the customs, habits, sentiments and general characteristics of the people of Scotland; each tale emanating from the pen of an author of celebrity. As here before, particular care will be exercised in the choice of original poetry, composed by writers of acknowledged genius and purity of thought, resident here or abroad. The first number of the new volume contains the commencement of a deeply interesting tale, entitled

THE LIEUTENANT & HIS SON.

This tale will prove to be one of the most interesting ever published, and will be appreciated by all classes of readers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Single copies (each).....5cts
One copy for one year.....$2 50

CLUB RATES:

Five copies.....$10 00
Twelve Copies.....$20 00
Twenty-five Copies.....$40 00

Specimen copies sent gratis.

Subscribers in the Provinces may remit their subscriptions in Provincial money. Odd change in Provincial Post Office stamps.

Copies forwarded to Europe per mail, United States postage paid, for $3, or 13s. sterling, per annum.

Subscriptions

A USEFUL IMPLEMENT.

"All farmers and gardeners have felt the necessity of some hand implement, to enable them to cultivate crops planted or sown in drills, from one to two feet apart, with less labor than that of using a common hand hoe. The cultivation of field crops of beets, onions, carrots, turnips, etc., in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart, by the use of the hoe alone, involves a good deal of time and expense, and if we can contrive or invent any implement with which we can do the work more effectually, and in less time than can be done with the hoe, we should avail ourselves of it.

I am now making for my own use a couple of cheap hand barrows, to run between the rows of vegetables, as soon as up, and so frequently thereafter, that the weeds will be effectually kept down by it, except immediately in the rows, which may be pulled out rapidly by small boys who can do little else.

To illustrate the use of this implement, I will take a field of carrots, sown in drills fifteen inches apart. The land should be free from stones, and large lumps of earth, where the seed is sown, as all lands should be, when sown to drill crops, and as soon as the carrots appear let a drag be *pushed* through the rows, made as follows:

Take a hard wood plank, two inches thick, and one foot wide from which cut off a piece eighteen inches long; then cut off one end with a broad axe or a hatchet so as to turn up like the runner of a sled, so far as the thickness of the plank will admit. Into this plank drive spikes (40 penny nails) in rows, from one to two inches apart, till it is completely filled, up to the curve in front, which will leave the small end of the nails protruding long enough to make an effective harrow on a small scale. On the back of this harrow, a little past the centre towards the back end, attach a handle of suitable length, secured to an iron strap with two arms, coming to a union twelve or eighteen inches above the drag, where a shoulder should receive the handle, which should have a cross piece at the end to take hold of to make it complete.

The cultivation of the crops consists merely in pushing this drag before you, about once in two weeks, through the rows, a man going over an acre in two hours, leaving the thinning out and weeding on the line of the rows to boys.

I have learned that this system, differing merely by *drawing* instead of *pushing* the implement, has been practiced by an inventive "Yankee," with the most complete success; and if it be feasible, I shall avail myself of its advantages next season, and I hope that others will make a trial of it since none of us are too old to learn. Different sizes will be required for different width of drills, and it remains to be shown how near the width of the drills the drags, or rather pushers, can be made and not cut the crops.

T. B. MINER.

AN EAR OF CORN.

A statement having appeared that upwards of 1,000 grains had been shelled from one ear of corn, a correspondent of an exchange paper, who thought he could beat it, shelled several ears, which produced as follows:—One 1,050 grains; another 1,100, and another 1,164. Some old farmers say that a paper wrapped around an ear of corn, the ear then taken out, will not contain the shelled corn of that ear. I tried it with three ears, and the paper would not hold the corn; one of these ears had 936 grains on it, of which 535 filled a pint cup. At this rate it would take 24,240 grains to make a bushel.

CATS AND GARDENS.

Every lover of flowers knows that a "bull in a china shop" is not more out of place than a cat in a garden, yet it is not generally known that there is one plant at least which cannot be grown except in the absence of the feline race. The plant is Nemophilla, and it has been frequently noticed that before the seed has been a week in the ground all the cats in the neighborhood will come and roll themselves in the place where it is sown; and although it has no smell, they will single it from among a score of batches of other seeds.—To fairly test the matter, some Nemophilla was sowed in a large vase which stood alone in the centre of a plot of grass, and long before the seed appeared above the ground, three or four cats were frequently noticed at once rolling on the top of the vase. What is the reason of this curious fancy of the cat?

WHY DOES SHE KICK THE MILK OVER.

"Like a cow that gives a good mess of milk, and then kicks it all over," is the proverb that is applied to the man that does a kind act and follows it with a foolish or damaging misdeed. Proverbs are founded on practical truths. It is a truth, then, and a common one, that "a cow gives a good mess of milk, and then kicks it all over."—If a fact, the provero must be not merely a truth, but one founded in reason. So, if the cow stands quiet "till a good mess of milk" has been drawn, there must be a reason for her kicking it over afterwards. And, the reason for her kicking being withdrawn, the probability is that the kicking will either cease or not come in just after milking. Should any reader chance to own these *proverbial* cows, he may observe that the signal for that kick to the milker allowing his fingers to slip from her teats with a jerk in stripping. If so, just cheat the old cow out of the signal, till the "good mess of milk" is beyond the reach of her kickers.

SAVAGE EXPEDIENT TO OBTAIN WATER.

Livingston, the African traveller, describes an ingenious method by which the Africans obtain water in the desert:—The women tie a bunch of grass to one end of a hole dug as deep as the arm will reach; then ram down the wet sand firmly around it. Applying the mouth to the free end of the reed, they form a vacuum in the grass beneath, in which the water collects, and in a short time rises to the mouth. It will be seen that this simple, but truly philosophical and effectual method might have been applied in many cases in different countries, where water was greatly needed to the saving of life. It seems wonderful that it should have been now first known to the world, and that it should have been habitually practised in Africa, probably for centuries. It seems worthy of being particularly noticed, that it may no longer be neglected for ignorance. It may be highly important to travellers in our deserts and prairies in some parts of which water is known to exist below the surface.

Some gracious scamp has proposed to say that, "it is woman, and as it has worn that should be re-dressed." The rascal ought to suffer the torment of being invited out to a sewing party.

AMONG the most important of modern Medical discoveries stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*. As a Family Medicine it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains from Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds Sore Throats, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbis, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost bites, &c.—The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single instance of dissatisfaction, where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon it being a sovereign remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, incuring the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.—Price only 25 cents per bottle. All orders should be addressed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, Wm. Coulter; in Millbrook by Dr. Turner; in Lindsay by C. Britton; and by all Dealers in Medicines. 50

THE FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulates the surface, are but temperary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE HEAT OF THE ailment, ARRESTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering form these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Sept. 26, 1861, 39

Gutta-Percha Roofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1.50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or oil or paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,

23 Cedar Street, New York.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1745; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not run, smook, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the same or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W

Oct 9, 1861. 40

The Great French Remedy!

MADAM BOYER'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for all Uterine Obstructions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and diseases to which the Woman, Wife and Mother is peculiarly liable. These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action. They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri, in Leucorrhœa or the Whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. Not an account of this certainty they should not be taken by Married Ladies at certain periods, for at either time their use is perfectly safe.

N. B.—$1 enclosed to any authorized Agent will secure a package of Pills by return mail.

C. Crosby, General Agent, Fort Erie, C. W.

Buffalo, N. Y.; Lyman, Elliot & Co, Wholesale Agents, Toronto.

Sept. 17, 1862. 39

FINNAN HADDIES.

McEWAN'S celebrated Finnan Haddies for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

BEEF! BEEF!!

250 BARRELS

MESS & PRIME MESS BEEF

For sale Lowby

ROBERT COCHRANE.

Butcher at the Market

Peterborough, Oct. 8, 1861. 41

Mathew's Checloate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and nauseous Vermifuge in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicines.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of himself ons, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,001 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro,' April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,

Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1855. 31

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 11th, 1857.

GENERAL INUSRANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL .....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speady remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to health through their use, who have tried every other means in vain. To all clamses and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box,

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove

Invaluable to remove

Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And give clearness to the Voice.

And give clearness to the Voice.

And give clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes,

They relieve in ten minutes,

They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists

Sold by all Druggists

Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.

At 25 cents a box.

At 25 cents a box.

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing THE BEST PUMPS ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1863. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1863; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1863, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,

Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer. New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods.

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 12s, 13s 9d. Sherry, 2s, 3s 6d, 10s, 15s. 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, do., Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do. in Red and Green Cases. Islay Scotch Whiskey (very old) do in 1 doz. Cases. Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Flavoring extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (now bleu front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Stevens, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 2 1861.

Lightning! Lightning!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

300,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH

STRATTS' RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers: is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Croft has a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substitutes this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud surcharged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the fountain, easing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But if it fail in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Carbonized Rod. Common Iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 25 feet from the point.

$1,000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by B. L. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KINDALL,

#3 Young Street.

Toronto, Sept. 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE superintended the erection of Galvanic Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, B.C.L.,

Prof. of Chemistry.

Peterboro', July 29th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods, so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. SIBLOCK.

Toronto, June 29th, 1861. 31-3m.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known and genuine, yet inestimable Remedy is sure to overcome all Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page (no pamphlet are given) are carefully observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions.

To remove all Obstructions.

To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed

When the directions are followed,

When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

ROYAL

JUDSONS,

MOUNTAIN HERB

WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots

VERSUS

Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere whim that affects them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is *WORMS*, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while using without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs, ask for the "*Rescue of Pale Almonds*" of the agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

KILLS WORMS,

Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO. and the portrait of *Samos*, on each package of this Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

50 Leonard St. New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

Office for

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL $500,000

INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 250,000

ANNUAL INCOME 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

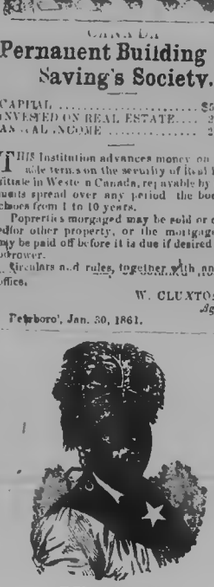
Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be had at the office.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5



JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

Above we present you with a perfect likeness of Tomo, a chief of a tribe of the strange race of Natives, who once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of himself, his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

To inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of Huahuahy Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "Mountain Herb Pills" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanacs and Pamphlets.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and the whole system quickly complains. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain head of the—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon flies out. These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Heads ac. &c. This *Anti Bilious Medicine* expels from the blood the impure seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and sweet, cleaning and resuscitating the vital organs.

Placed indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	Debility,	Inward Weakness,	
Coughs,	Fever and Ague,	Liver Complaints,	
Colds,	Female Complaints	Lowness of Spirits,	
Chest Diseases	Headaches,	Piles,	
Outbreaks	Indigestion,	Sore and Ground	
Dyspepsia,	Inflammation,	Secondary Symptoms	
Diseases of the Bowels	Inflammation,	tems.	

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without them. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tombs of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "Great Physician of the Ancients."

☞ *The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Round Wrapper, Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.*

B. L. JUDSON, & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 50 Leonard Street,

NEW YORK

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer is a good sure remedy for Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well as the stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the bites of poisonous Insects and vexatious Reptiles.

WAR DECLARED

AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

GEORGE MITCHELL,

HAS REMOVED to the commodious store in Dickson's Block, opposite Kempt's drug store, and is prepared to sell his large stock of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS

at Prices Reduced, in view of the possible declaration of war. In addition to the usual stock

TERMS AS

GOOD AMERICAN CHEESE,

APPLES in variety,

Fresh Biscuits and Crackers, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, &c., and, in fact, everything necessary for the table and the household.

KINGSTON ALE,

IN DRAUGHT AND BOTTLE.

Orders may be left for Calcutt's Beer & Ale. Failed Casks always on hand.

FRESH

BAKERS' & BREWERS' YEAST

for sale every day.

GEO. MITCHELL.

Remember the place,—George Street, near the corner of Hunter Street.

Peterborough, December 26, 1861. 52-4in.

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged refitted and refurnished, and as every convenience for the accomodation of the travelling public. It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Main Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HIS TABLE

is always supplied with the best the market affords, and

THE BAR

always supplied with the choicest of Liquors. Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call

☞ A careful ostler on hand at all times.

WILLIAM CRESWELL,

Proprietor.

Bobcaygeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

PETERBORO',

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of very superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest whole sale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash for Lard, Tallow and Soap Grease.

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec. 20th, 1858. 51

Health and its Pleasures,

OR

DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES!

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than the breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoid the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially the power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so seldom us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be affected with stone or gravel, or with aches or pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms,—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and Stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy in the world for the following diseases.

Ague,	Inflammation,
Asthma,	Jaundice,
Bilious Complaints,	Liver Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,	Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints,	Piles,
Colics,	Rheumatism,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Retention of Urine,
Consumption,	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Secondary Symptoms,
Erysipelas,	Tic-Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fits,	Ulcers,
Gout,	Venereal Affections,
Head-ache,	Worms of all kinds,
Indigestion,	Weakness from whatever cause,
	&c., &c.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cts 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

HENRY BENERY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PIANO-FORTES

MELODIANS,

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

ROMAIN BUILDINGS,

No. 81, KING STREET WEST,

TORONTO,

BEGS to inform the public of Peterborough, that he will open his Warerooms in Toronto, where he will keep constantly on hand a large stock of the best Piano-Fortes for sale and hire. The satisfaction expressed by those parties with whom he had the honor of dealing for the past 6 years, with Messrs A. & S. Heintzman, leads him to hope that he will receive a large share of the public patronage in Peterborough. He will attend to the wishes of his patrons with the most strict punctuality.

Toronto, October 14, 1861.

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 10, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,

or Bobcaygeon.

WM. TULLY, Jr.,

Monaghan.

September 18, 1861. 3d

FISHERS HOTEL.

FISHER'S OLD STAND.

Corner of George and Simcoe Sts., Peterboro.

WILL be re-opened in a few weeks for the convenience and accomodation of the public. A large Yard with Sheds and Stables in the rear of the Hotel, will be open daily free of charge.

The subscriber most respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal support he received from his friends and the public before the fire compelled him to suspend business.

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.

AMOS. J. FISHER,

Proprietor.

Nov. 18, 1861. 47

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

Upholsterer.

OFFICE.—Barnham's Block, George Street over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, a thet case inflammation carries and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, (Jaw) bones, gums, tongue, distortion of the Jaw, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro Jan. 3rd 1861. 2

CARD.

TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE, Oct. 28, 1861.

To Joseph R. Walton, Esq., Agent of the Canada West Farmers' M. & S. Insurance Co.

Dear Sir,—Please express my thanks to the Directors of your Company for their prompt and liberal settlement of my claim for loss by fire, and promptness of your agent, Mr. Ellis, in attending to the same.

I am happy to say that the accident by fire, mentioned by me in my claim, was entirely accidental, and I have no reason to suspect any incendiary design in the matter.

I have had many years experience in insurance business, and only seven days since the occurrence of the fire! Such promptness on the part of the Company must convince all seeking insurance of the advantages to be derived by insuring their property in the C. W. F. M. & S. I. C. of Hamilton.

JOSHUA DAWSON.

Otonabee, Oct 28, 1861.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and fil

ADAMS'S PATENT.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. ☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1862.

Volume VII.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 11.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning, at the office of the undersigned, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription:—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $ when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion ...	37
Each subsequent insertion ...	12
Six to ten lines, first insertion ...	63
Each subsequent insertion ...	18
Over ten lines first insertion (per line) ...	7
Each subsequent insertion, " ...	3
Business Cards as per agreement.	

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be *post-paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 2

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c. - OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

brought under the [illegible] MITCHELL, [illegible] ment. Neither had [illegible] and Provisions, &c. the peculiar state of [illegible] country produce, States, which justifies [illegible] 15
In Great Britain [illegible]

[illegible] BLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St, Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices, Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3, d. 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,—Brock Street, opposite McIntyre's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
February 19th, 1862. 8

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861.

JAMES W. FITZGERALD,
(LATE FITZGERALD & DENHAM.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 1, 1861. 41

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

H. IRVINE,
CONVEYANCER.
OFFICE,—In Heathorn's Block, Hunter Street, 2 doors above Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store Peterboro, Nov. 1, 1861. 4

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor repeats that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Ryan's Block, George Street Peterboro.

FINE AMERICAN CHEESE.
For Sale at WARD'S GROCERIES.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 6th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at ...	7.30 a. m.
" Millbrook " ...	8.05 a. m.
" Fraserville " ...	8.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at ...	9.50 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at ...	2.35 p. m.
" Fraserville " ...	2.55 p. m.
" Millbrook " ...	3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at ...	4.55 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!
Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling
IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., awaiting claimants. A Catalogue of the heirs and names of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 00 cents in United States' stamps, or two for $1. Old claims must be presented at once. References:—A. K. Hill, Boston; J. Burnham, Chief of Police, Haverhill Address W. W. S. ORBETON & Co., Box 250, Post Office, Boston, Mass. 3

WANTED.
A GOOD STEADY PLOUGHMAN AND general Farm hand may find permanent employment on application to
GEO. ESSON,
Lot 21, 4th Con., Otonabee
12, 1861. 37.

New Store! New Stock!
HOPKINS & DONNELLY
HAVING Removed to their New Store on Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's Grocery Store, and having lately made considerable
ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK
OF
Harness and Saddlery!
will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand.
☞ PIECE GOODS, and Goods of the best material.
Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 50

DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS.
HAVING many years experience, feel confident in their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Blce
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

NOTICE.
DR. D. PENTLAND,
BEGS to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the support extended to him during the last 3 years, and begs to intimate that he has formed a co-partnership with Dr. F. G. Callender, and will ever be happy to meet his customers and the public at our rooms, over the Fur Store, Scott's Buildings Corners of George and Simcoe Streets
Peterboro, Dec. 3 [illegible] 49

NOTICE.
Dr. F. G. Callender,
WITH great pleasure returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons in Peterboro' and vicinity for the liberal support he has received during the last 15 years and would also state that he has entered into Partnership with Dr. D. Pentland, and trusts that by strict attention to business will merit a continuance of the favor.
Rooms in Scott's Block, his old stand.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC.
HUGH T. EVANS,
IN RETURNING thanks to his customers and the public for past favors, begs to state that he has lately received a new stock of
STONE AND MARBLE,
which he is prepared to manufacture into
TOMB-STONES.
MONUMENTS.
TABLE-TOPS.
MANTLE-PIECES
&c., &c., &
at prices CHEAPER than any other establishment in Canada for Cash or approved credit
H. T. EVANS,
Old stand, South of Smithtown Hill.
Peterborough, Dec. 23, 1861. 52

STRAYED.
A STEER ABOUT 3 YEARS OLD CAME into my premises some time ago The owner is requested to prove property pay expenses, and take away the steer.
ROBT. SHERREW.
Bridge Hill, Smith, Jan. 20, 1862. 3

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
Printed at this Office.

Poetry.

For the Examiner.

THE ORPHAN BOY WE KNEW.

Oh, what is youth?—a vision, a cheek where beauty bloomed,
When first we draw our quickening breath, we are journeying to the tomb,
When vigor nerves the youthful arm, or hope the youthful heart,
How apt are we to let the thought of early death
How seldom do we bear in mind one hour is not our own,
Nor pause to think within our breasts the seeds of death are sown;
Some ripen in their infancy, in manhood not a few,
'Twas in that stage he faded—died—the orphan boy we knew

His youthful cheeks were flushed with health, his eye with sparkling glance,
His swelling heart with lively thoughts of plans and recompense;
The prospect of a length of days would flash before his mind,
Perhaps he little thought that death pursued so close behind.
His years of manhood just begun when fancy paints the way,
The sun of life appeared to him unclouded in its ray.
It scarce had seen meridian height when death the curtain drew,
His sun had set to all on earth, the orphan boy we knew.

He could know but little pleasure, he could know but little grief,
The years allotted to him were only few and brief;
He might share the joys of boyhood, or a glimpse of manhood's woes,
But he died a youthful pilgrim in this wilderness below.
He knew little of the history of this dread world of ours;
He scarce had grasped the shadow before the substance flew,
When the lamp of life was darkened, of the orphan boy we knew.

His looks we still remember, in days not long gone by,
Their youth and beauty mingling with each other seemed to vie,
That brightness soon o'ershadowed like the rays of setting sun,
Consumption soon completed the work it had begun.
There stood the king of terrors, on the watch with quivering bow,
The royal mandate he received: Quick, lay thy victim low.
The arrow flies, that face is changed from rose to lillies hue,
He faded like an autumn leaf, the orphan boy we knew.

WM. TELFORD.
Smith, F'by. 8, 1862.

William McGee's Monkey.

A SCOTCH STORY.

I dinna think that in a' nature there's a mair curiouser creature than a monkey. I mak this observe frae being witness to an extraordinar' event that took place in Hamilton. Folk may talk as they like about monkeys, and cry them down for being stupid and mischievous, I for one will not gang that length. Whatever they may be on the score of mischief, there can be nae doubt, that, as far as gumption is concerned, they are just uncommon; and for wit and fun they would beat ony man b'ack and blue. In fact, I dinna think that monkeys are beasts ava. I hae a half notion that they are just wee hairy men that canna, or rather that winna speak, in case they be made to work like ither folk, instead of leading a life of idleness.

But to the point: I ance had a monkey, ane of the drollest-looking deevils ye ever saw. He was gayan big for a monkey, and was hairy a' over except his face and his bit hurdies, which had a degree of bareness about them, and were nearly as scarlet as a lady's loof. Weel, what think ye that I did wi' the beastie? Odds, man, I dressed him up like a Heelandman, and put a kilt upon him, and a lang-tailed red coat, and a blue bannet, which for security's sake I tied, woman-like, below his chin wi' twa bits of yellow ribbon. I not only did this, but I learnt him to walk on his twa hinder legs, and to carry a stick in his right hand when he gaed out, the better to support him in his peregrinations. He was for a' the world like a wee man in kilts—nae much sae that when Glengarry the great Heeland chieftain who happened to be at Hamilton on a visit to the duke, saw him by chance, he swore by the powers that he was like ane o' the Celtic Society, and that if I liket he would endeavour to get him admitted a member of that body! I thocht at the time that Glengarry was jokin, but I hae since had guid reason for thinking that he was in real earnest, as Andrew Brand says that he and the Celts hae been like to cut ane another's throats, and that he micht mean this as an affront upon them. Hoosomever, I mean do Glengarry the justice to say, that had he got my Nosey (that was his name) made a member, he wadna hae proved the least wilty or courageous of the society, and would hae done nae disgrace to the chief's recommendation.

But I am fleeing awa like a shuttle frae the subject on hand. Weel, it turned out in this manner, as ye shall hear. Ane afternoon towards the gloamin I was obliged to tak a step doun to the cross, wi' a web under my arm, which I had finished for Mr. Weft, the muslin manufacturer. By way of freak, a gayan foolish ane I allow, I brocht Nosey along wi' me. He had on, as for ordinar, his Heeland dress, and walkit behind me, wi' his tail stuck in his hand, and a kind o' stickin out frae below his kilt, as if he had been my flunky. It was aiblins a queer sight, and as may be supposed I drew a hail crood o' bairns after me, hawlaing out, "here's Willy McGee's monkey," and gain him nits and gingerbread, and makin a muckle o' the creatur as could be; for Nosey was a great favourite in the town, and every body likit him for his droll tricks, and the way he used to grin and dance, and tumble over his head, to amuse them.

On entering Mr. Weft's shop I found it empty; there was a living soul within. I supposed he had gone out for a licht; and went to the back shop, leaving Nosey in the front ane. I sat for twa or three minutes but nobody made an appearance. At last the front door, which I had ta'en care to shut after me, opened, and I lookt to see who it could be, thinking that nae doubt it was Mr. Weft or his apprentice. It was neither the ane nor the ither, but a strong middle-aged, red-faced Heelandman, wi' specks on, and wi' a kilt and a bannet, by a' the world like my monkey. Now, what think ye Nosey was about a' this time. He was sittin behind the counter upon the lang three-leggit stool that stood foment Mr. Weft's desk, and was turning over the leaves of his ledger wi' a look which, to auld-fashioned sagacitousness, was wunderfu' to behold. I was nae nicked at the sight that I paid nae sort of attention to the Heelandman, but continued looking frae the back shop to Nosey, lauching a' the time in my sleeve—for I jealoused that some queer scene would tak place between the twa.—And I wasna far wrang, for the stranger, takin' out a pound frae his spleuchan, speered at him, in his droll norlan dialect, if he could change a note, when I heard this I thocht I would hae lanched outricht; and naething but sheer curiosity to see how the thing would end made me keep my gravity. It was plain that Donald had ta'en Nosey for ane of his ain countrymen—and the thing wasna to be wondered at, and that for three reasons:

Firstly, the shop was rather darkish.

Secondly, the Heelandman had no specks, as I hae just said, and it was likely on this account that he was rather short-sighted; and

Thirdly, Nosey, wi' his kilt, and bannet, and red coat, was, to a' intents and purposes, as like a human creature as a monkey could weel be.

Nae sooner then had he got it than he opened it out, lookit at it wi' his wee glowerin, restless een, as if to see that it wasnt a forgery. He then shook his head like a doctor, when he's no very sure what's wrang wi' a person but wants to mak' it appear that he kens a about it, and continued in this style till the Heelandman's patience began to get exhausted.

"Can ye no change the note, old shentleman?" quo Donald. Nosey gi'ed his head anither shake, and lookit uncommon wise.

"Is the note no good, sir?" spoke the Heelandman, a second time; but the creatur, instead of answering him, only gi'ed anither of his wise shakes, as much as to say, "I'm no very sure about it." At this Donald lost temper. "If the note doesna please you, sir," quo' he, "I'll thank ye to gie it back again, and I'll gang to some other place." And he stretchit out his hand to tauk haud o't, when my frien with the tail lifting up his stick, lent him sic a whack ower the fingers as made him pu' back in the twinkling of an ee.

"O curse ye, ye auld scoundrel," the man said; "do ye mean to tak my money frae me?" And he lifted up a rung big enough to fell, and let flee at the monkey; but Nosey was ower quick for him, and jumping aside, he lichted on a shelf before ane could say Jock Robinson. Here he rowed up the note like a baw in his hand and put it into his coat pouch like ony ither rational cratur. Not only this, but he mockit the Heelandman by a' manner of means, shootin out his tongue at him, spitting at him, and grinning at him with his queer outlandish physognomy. Then he wad tak haud of his tail in his twa hands and wag it at Donald, and steeking his nieves he would seem to threaten him wi' a leatherin. A'thegither he was desperate impident, and enough to try the patience of a saunt, no to speak o' a het-bluided Heelandman. It was guid for sair een to see how Donald behaved on this occasion. He raged like ane demented, missing the monkey beyond measure, and swearing as many Gaelic oaths as micht hae suited an ordinar man for a twalmonth. During this time I nitses steered a foot, but keept keekin' frae the back shop upon a' that was ganging on. I was highly delighted; and jealousing Nosey was ower supple to be easily catched, I had nae apprehension for the event, and remained snug in my berth to see the upshot.

In a short time in comes Mr. Weft, wi' a piece of sowing paper in his hand, that he had got frae the next door to licht the shop; and nae sooner did Donald see him than he ax'd him for his note.

"What note, my honest man?" said Mr. Weft.

"The note" quo' Donald, "that the auld scoundrel, your grandfatner, stole frae me."

"My grandfather!" answered the ither wi' amazement. "I am thinking, honest man, ye hae had a glass our muckle. My grandfather has been dead for sax'teen years and I ne'er heard tell till now that he was a thief."

"Weel, weel, then, quo' the Heeland-man, "I don't care naething about it. If he's no your grandfaith r, he'll be your father, or your brither, or your cousin."

"My faither, my brither or my cousin!" repeated Mr. Weft. I maun tell ye plainly frien, that I hae neither faither, brither nor cousin of ony description, on this side of the grave. I dinna understand ye, honest man, but I reckon that ye hae sat ower lang at the whickey, and my advice to ye is to stap awa hame and sleep it aff."

At this speech the Heelandman lost a' patience, and lookit sae awfully fierce, that once or twice I was on the nick of coming foerit and explaining how matters stood; but curiosity keepit me chained to the back shop, and I jist thought I would bide a wee and see how the affair was like to end.

"Pray, wha are you, sir?" said Donald, putting his hands in his sides, and looking fierce, as his speaker upon Mr. Weft, like a Gerd-helland. "Am I no your sir, that dare to speak to me in the manner?"

"Wha am I?" said the ither, stopping the remnant of the paper, which was coming close to his fingers, "I am Saunders Weft, manufacturer in Hamilton—that's wha I am."

"And I am Donald Campbell, piper's sister's son to his Grace the great, grand Duke of Argyle," thundered out the Heelandman, wi' a voice that was fearsome to hear.

"And what about that?" quo' Mr Weft, rather sappishly, as I thocht. "If ye were the great, grand Duke of Argyle himsel, as ye ca' him, I'll no permit you to kick up a dust in my shop."

"Ye scoundrel," said Donald, seizing Mr Weft by the throat, and shaking him till he tottered like a trapen leaf, "div ye mean to speak ill of his Grace the Duke of Argyle?" And he gi'ed him anither shake—then, laying haud of his nose, he swore that he would put as lang as a cow's tail, if he didna that instant restore him his lost property. At this sicht I began to grew a' ower, and now saw the necessity of stapping ben, and saving my employer frae farther damage, bodily and otherwise. Nae sooner had I made my appearance than Donald let go his grip of Mr. Weft's nose, and the latter, in a great passion cried out, "William McGee, I tak ye to witness that I hae sufferit frae this bluid-thirsty Heelandman! It's no to be endured in a Christian country. I'll hae the law of him that I will. I'll be whappit but I'll hae amends, although it costs me twenty pounds."

"What's the matter?" quo I, pretending ignorance of the bail concern. "What, in the name of Nebuchadnezzar, has set ye thegither by the lugs!"

Then Mr. Weft began his tale, how he had been collared and weel nigh thrappled in his ain shop. Then the ither tauld how, in the first place, Mr. Weft's grandfaither, as he called Nosey, had stolen his note, and how, in the second place, Mr. Weft himself had insulted the great, grand Duke of Argyle. In a word there was a desperate kick-up between them, and ane threepping that he would tak the law of the ither immediately. Na, in this respects Donald gaed the greatest lengths, for he swore that rather than be defeated he wad carry his cause to the House of Lords, although it cost him thretty pound sterling. I now saw it was time to put in a word.

"Hots-tuts, gentlemen," quo I, "what's the use of a' this clishmaclaver? Ye've baith gotten the wrang sow by the lug, or my name's no William McGee. I'll wager ye a penny piece, that my monkey is at the bottom of the business."

Nae sooner had I spoken the word, than the twa lookin round the shop, spied the beastie sitting upon the shelf, grinning at them, and putting out his tongue, and waggle-waggling his walking stick over his left elbow, as if he had been playing upon the fiddle. Mr. Weft at this apparation set up a loud lauch; his passion left him in a moment when he saw the ridiculous mistake the Heelandman had ta'an intill, and I thocht he would hae bursted his sides wi' even-down merriment. At first Donald lookit desperate angry, and, judging from the way he was twisting about his mouth and rowing his een, I supposed that he intended some deadly skaith to the monkey. But his gude sense, which Heelandmen are no a'thegither destitute, got the better of his anger, and he roared and lauched like the very mischief. Nor was this a', for nae sooner had he began to lauch than the monkey did the same thing, he held his sides in precisely the same manner, imitating his actions in the maist amusin way imaginable. This only set Donald alaughing mair than ever, and when he lifted up his neive, and shook it at Nosey in a gude humored way, what think ye that the cratur did? Oddsman, he took the note frae his pouch, where it lay rowed up like a baw, and papping it at Donald, hit him as fairly upon the nose, as if it had been shot out of a weel-aimed musket. There was nae resisting this. The bail three, or rather the hail four, for Nosey joined us, set up a loud lauch, and the Heelandman's was the loudest of a' showing that he really was a man of sense, and could tak a joke as weel as his neighbors.

When the lauchin had a wee subsided, Mr. Campbell, in order to show that he had nae ill will to Mr. Weft, axed his pardon for the rough way he had treated him, but the worthy manufacturer wadna hear o't. "Houts, man," quo he, "dinna say a word about it. It's a mistak a'thegither, and Solomon himsell, ye ken, wiles gaed wrang." Whereupon the Heelandman bought a Kilmarnick nightcap, price elevenpence happeny, frae Mr. Weft, and paid him wi part of the very note that broucht on the ferly I hae just been relating. But his good will didna end here, for he insisted on takin' us a'—Nosey amang the lave—to the nerest public house, where he gi'ed us a friendly glass, and we keept tawking about monkeys and what not, in a manner at once edifying and amusing to hear.

DRAWING NEARER.

"One day nearer," sings the mariner,
As he glides the waters o'er,
While the light is softly dying
O'er his distant native shore.
Thus the Christian on life's ocean,
As the light boat cuts the foam,
In the evening cries with rapture—
"I am one day nearer home."

—Anon.

SUBTLETY.

Oliver Cromwell was one of the shrewdest of men, yet he well understood the value of integrity. His remark, made to a closer but unscrupulous lawyer of his day is well worthy of consideration: "I understand that you have of late been vastly wary in conduct—do not be too confident of this; subtlety may deceive you, integrity never will."

Is anything more true? The most cunning schemer is sure some day to be detected. But the true man need never fear. His character must always rise to its just level. Mists may make a temporary obscuration, and obstacles may for a time seem insurmountable, but in the end, integrity will gain the deserved guerdon. "Subtlety may deceive you, integrity never will."

A MARVELLOUS CONJUROR.

About the beginning of the last century a species of Cagliostro, or rather a kind of superior Wizard of the North, made his appearance at St. Petersburg, and astonished the natives by his marvellous performances. His name was Parnetti, and his fame is yet retained in the memory of those who witnessed his unrivalled talents.

The Czar, Alexander, having heard Parnetti much spoken of, was desirous of seeing him, and one day it was announced to the conjuror that he would have the honor of giving a representation of his magical powers at court, the hour for him to make his appearance being 7 o'clock.

A brilliant and numerous assembly of ladies, and courtiers, presided over by the Czar, had met, but the conjuror was absent.

Parnetti had not only failed in being in waiting, but had caused the court to wait, and Alexander was not more patient than Louis XIV. A quarter of an hour passed, half an hour, and no Parnetti! Messengers who had been sent to search for him, returned unsuccessful.

The anger of the Czar, with difficulty restrained, displayed itself in threatening exclamations. At length, after the lapse of an hour, the door of the saloon opened, and the gentleman of the chamber announced Parnetti, who presented himself with a salaam and bold front, and the serenity of one who had nothing to reproach himself with. The Czar, however, was highly displeased; but Parnetti assumed an air of astonishment and replied with the greatest coolness: "Did not your majesty command my presence at 7 o'clock, precisely?"

"Just so!" exclaimed the Czar, at the height of exasperation.

"Well, then," said Parnetti, "let your majesty deign to look at your watch, and you will perceive that I am exact, and that it is just 7 o'clock." The Czar, pulling out his watch violently in order to confound what he considered a piece of downright insolence, was completely amazed.

The watch marked 7 o'clock. He looked at the clock of the Saloon, which had been consulted 20 times during the space that the assembly had been kept waiting. The clock also marked and struck 7 o'clock. In turn the courtiers also drew out their watches, which were found as usual regulated by that of the sovereign. Seven o'clock, indicated with a common accord all the watches and clocks of the palace. The art of the magician was at once manifest in his strange retrogression in the march of time.

To anger succeeded astonishment and admiration. Perceiving that the Czar smiled, Parnetti thus addressed him: "Your Majesty will pardon me. It was by the performance of this trick that I was desirous to make my first appearance before you. But if I know how precious truth is at court it is at least necessary that your watch should tell it you, sire. If you consult it now you will find it nearly the real time."

The Czar once more drew forth his watch; it pointed to a few minutes past 8. The same rectification had taken place in all the clocks of the palace. This exploit was followed by others equally amusing and surprising. At the close of the performances the Czar, after having complimented Parnetti, brought to his remembrance that in the course of the evening's amusements, he had declared that such was the power of his art that he could penetrate everywhere.

"Yes, sire," replied the conjuror, with modest assurance. "What!" exclaimed the Czar, 'were I to order all the doors to be closed and guarded!" "Into this palace, sire, and into the apartment of your Majesty, quite as easy as I could enter my own house," said Parnetti.

"Well, then," said the Czar, "I shall have ready in my closet the price of this evening's amusements—one thousand roubles. But I forewarn you the doors shall be closed and carefully guarded."

"To-morrow at mid-day I shall have the honor of presenting myself before your majesty," replied Parnetti, and withdrew.—The gentlemen of the household followed the conjuror to make sure that he quitted the palace. He was accompanied to his lodgings, and a number of the police surrounded his dwelling from the moment he entered it. The palace was instantly closed with positive orders not to suffer under any pretext whatever, any one to enter, were he prince or valet, until the Czar himself should command the doors to be opened. These orders were strictly enjoined, confidential persons having watched their execution. The exterior openings of the palace were guarded by the soldiery. All the approaches to the palace were protected by dignitaries, for whom a simple professor of the art of *leger-de-main* possessed no means of bribery. In short, for greater security all the keys had been carried to the Imperial cabinet.

A few minutes previous to the hour fixed for Parnetti's interview with the Czar, the chamberlain on service brought to his Majesty a despatch which a messenger had handed him through an opening in the door. It was a report from the minister of police that Parnetti had not left home.

"Aha! he has found out the undertaking is impracticable, and he abandoned it," observed the Czar, with a smile.

Twelve o'clock sounded; while the last stroke yet vibrated the door communicating with the bed-room of the Czar opened, and Parnetti appeared! The Czar drew back a couple of paces, his brow darkened, and after a momentary silence, while fixing a suspicious look on Parnetti, he said,

"Are you aware that you may become a very dangerous individual?"

"Yes, sir," he replied, "but I am only an humble conjuror, with no other ambition than that of amusing your Majesty."

"Here," said the Czar, "are the thousand roubles for last night, and one thousand more for this day's visit."

Parnetti, in offering his thanks, was interrupted by the Czar, who, with a thundering air, inquired of him,

"Do you count on some time in St. Petersburg?"

"Sire," he replied, "I intend setting off this week, unless your Majesty orders a prolongation of my sojourn."

"No," he hastily observed, "it is not my intention to detain you. And, moreover," continued he, with a smile, "I should vainly attempt to detain you against your will. You know how to leave St. Petersburg as easily as you have your way into this place."

"I could do so, sire," said Parnetti, "but far from wishing to quit St. Petersburg stealthily or mysteriously, I am desirous of quitting it in the most public manner possible, by giving to the inhabitants of your capital a striking example of my magical powers."

Parnetti could not leave like an ordinary mortal! It was necessary that he should crown his success in the Russian capital by some thing surpassing his previous efforts. Therefore, on the evening preceding the day fixed for his departure, he announced that he would leave St. Petersburg the following day at 10 o'clock in the morning, and that he would quit at all the city gates at the same moment!

Public curiosity was excited to the highest degree by this announcement. St. Petersburg at that time had 15 gates, which were encompassed by multitudes eager to witness his marvellous departure.

At 10 o'clock the spectators at the various gates all declared that Parnetti, whom they all perfectly recognised, passed through precisely at that hour. "He walked at a slow pace and with head erect, in order to be better seen," they said, "and bade us adieu in a clear audible voice."

These unanimous testimonies were confirmed by the written declaration of the officers placed at the gate to inspect the passports of travellers. The inspection of Parnetti's passport was inscribed in the 15 registers. Who could do the like now?

COLD BEDROOMS.

A person accustomed to undress in a room without fire, and to seek repose in a cold bed, will not experience the least inconvenience, even in the severest weather. The natural heat of his body will very speedily render him more comfortably warm than the individual who sleeps in a heated apartment, and in a bed thus artificially warmed, you will be extremely liable to a sensation of chilliness as soon as the artificial heat is dissipated. But this is not all—the constitution of the former will be rendered more robust, and far less susceptible to the influences of atmospherical vicissitudes than that of the latter.—*Journal of Health.*

SAWING MATCH AT LOBO.

A great sawing match took place last week at Lobo, which was attended by a large number of people. The contest arose with reference to the work which could be executed by one of Bruce's Sawing Machines. Mr. Archibald McIntyre having one of these Machines, undertook to cut 50 cords of wood within ten hours. A bet of $40 was made by Mr. Donald Seaton that the work could not be done, and hence the issue. Tuesday was the day appointed, and farmers from far and near came to witness the exploit. Mr. McIntyre having placed himself at the cross-cut saw, cut in nine hours fifty-three cords of wood, and concluded the task amid much applause.—Other bets were then made, among others one especially, that a cord of wood could not be cut in six minutes by the machine. A large number were quite sure this could not be done, but the saw went through the required number of cuts in four and a half minutes! Subsequently, a good deal of fun ensued, and the day closed amid much hilarity. This machine manufactured by Mr. Bruce of this city, has found its way to Cuba, and many have been sold into the Lower Provinces. Sixty of them have been made during the last six months, and we understand that Mr. Bruce feels himself to be in a position to challenge the world to produce a machine which will excel or equal the performances of his Patent Cross Cut Sawing Machines.—*London Free Press.*

BITTER FEMALE SECESSIONISTS.

Four young gentlemen, who have been residing in Alexandria for some months, a few days ago, engaged apartments of a highly respectable lady who resides in Prince street, with her two daughters, aged respectively sixteen and eighteen. Although the lady and her daughters were open and avowed secessionists, the former having two sons in the rebel army, the young gentlemen were nevertheless surprised to hear them speak so contemptuously and bitterly of the Union. The young gentlemen it appears, took it into their heads to hoist the Stars and Stripes on the top of their dwelling one day, upon which the lady and her daughters, when they discovered it floating peacefully above them, raised a shout of indignation. One of the young ladies then clambered to the top of the house, at the risk of life and limb, and with the spirit of a tigress, tore down the national flag, trampled it beneath her feet, and finally threw the fragments into the stove. Not content with this disrespect, this young traitoress took the ashes of the burned flag and pitched them contemptuously into the street. The worst feature, perhaps, of this whole affair is that this whole family is from the northern part of New York, and have only lived a few years in Alexandria. Their friends and relatives still reside in New York.

COURTING BY DEPUTY.

In a trial in the Queen's Bench last week, in which Moulvin Mussel Goddess, was concerned, he was asked if he had not married an English wife. He replied that he had, and in answer to the question how he made love to her, replied "I said what little I could to her [laughter], and besides that, those who had involved me in the marriage said the rest for me." [Laughter.]

☞ A man can't help what is done behind his back," as the scamp said when kicked out of doors.

A LAUGHABLE WHISKEY SCRAPE.

Last week a man named Fogherty, who resides near the Grand Trunk Station found, on marching home in the evening, that his wife was drunk, and lying in bed. Fogherty, who is a hopeless tippler himself, pretended to be very disgusted with his wife's misconduct, and insisted that she should get him his supper. She replied that he might go and get his supper where he got his whiskey! This was too much for the fine feelings of Fogherty, who threatened to have his wife immediately sent to the "lock-up." This again was more than Biddy could stand, so up she got, and insisted that she would put him in the "lock-up." To fulfil their threats each went to the constable to give each other up, when that functionary having heard the two stories, concluded to give the husband quarters in the "lock-up," and sent the wife home. The Mayor having disposed of the case, Fogherty was fined, which with the costs amounted to $5, and being unable to pay, he was sent to jail for five days. When two of the days had elapsed, Biddy took compassion on her husband, who however, felt so comfortable in the "jug" that he had to be ejected by force. Enraged at being set at liberty, Fogherty went to the Sheriff next morning and offered to serve out his time in limbo, provided the Sheriff would pay him part of the $5!—*Stratford Beacon.*

THE LATE COLLIERY ACCIDENT AT HARTLEY.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the victims took place on Sunday, January 25th. The Newcastle *Journal* of that date says:—

This afternoon the bodies of the two hundred slain by the deadly carbonic oxide have been solemnly interred in the silent grave. Such a spectacle as we have witnessed has never been seen before by any Englishman. Half-past one o'clock was the time fixed for the funeral, which had to take place at Earsdon, some three or four miles from here. Long before that time, however, a crowd, the numbers of which it would be impossible to calculate accurately, was collected on the spot.—Those who composed it completely surrounded the pit heap, swarmed all along the road leading to the village, and were crammed in one dense mass opposite to the houses. A great number evidently belonged to the class not much affected, velvet waistcoats and white feathers being very common articles of apparel. It cannot be denied, however, that they were visibly impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. Not a few of the women were weeping bitterly, while the gloomy looks and suppressed voices of the men showed that they also were affected.

. . . At last one cottage after another the sounds of singing ceased, and one other work began. Amid the fretful wailing of children, and the cry of agonized women the bodies were brought forth and placed upon the uncouth hearses. In some of the carts there was only one coffin, in others there were as many as seven. In almost every case, however, a white cloth was thrown over the black deal box, on the lid of which was generally written in chalk the name of the man whose body it contained. Thus filled, one after another of the carts moved slowly away from the spot. Each followed by its own especial mourners; and it is impossible to describe the effect produced by this strange procession of death. The carts moved so slowly that several hours had elapsed before the last was filled with its awful burden. Then, looking from the cottages, as far as the eye could reach, on the road leading to the quiet little church at Earsdon, a mingled crowd of spectators, mourners and carts covered with huge white sheets, was all that could be seen. Not less than fifty of these carts were at one moment making their way towards the churchyard. There was something dreadful in thinking of the desolation which the departing carts left behind them.

MEMORIAL OF THE PRINCE CONSORT, AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

In reply to Mr. Godwin's letter, on the part of the Memorial Committee, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the following communication has been received. We are enabled to give it, that our readers may have the whole correspondence on what was, we believe, the first public letter written by his Royal Highness:—

CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY.

(From the Times, Feb. 12.)

The last intelligence from Canada contains additional proof that the sense of danger has strengthened the bond between that colony and this country. Our columns of yesterday contained an account of the extraordinary exertions made by the War-office for the despatch of troops and stores across Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and of the devotion with which these exertions were seconded by the colonial military authorities. A still more gratifying fact is the cordiality with which they were received and helped forward on their adventurous journey by the settlers themselves. The lumberers of New Brunswick submitted cheerfully to depredations on their snake-fences, and did their best to keep the road clear; the villagers of Lower Canada, headed by their *cures*, opened their houses to them, provided provisions for them, and volunteered to take care of any disabled soldiers. So marked was the hospitality of the French *habitans* to the troops landed at Bic under the command of Colonel Peacocke which marched thence to Riviere du Loup, that the Governor General has thought it right to thank them in the name of the Government through a letter to the Bishop of Tloa, Administrator of Quebec. The loyal tone of the colonial press on the subject of these reinforcements tells the same story, and we are assured that higher than selfish motives make the chief towns of Canada contend with each other for the honor of having a crack regiment quartered within them.—When the Mail left battalions were arriving, by detachments of 150 men and by stages of about 30 miles a day, from St. John and Halifax, and were to be distributed, in bodies of various strength, at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Guelph, Isle-aux-Noix, Victoria bridge and St. Catherines. Other strategical positions were occupied by companies of the Royal Canadian Rifles, and, so far from relaxing in vigilance as the immediate cause of it was removed, both the Government and the people are becoming more and more alive to the duty of placing the militia in a state of permanent efficiency. It was expected that a commission would be named to report on the defences of the frontier and other measures of military precaution, and a staff of Imperial officers seem to have been already placed at the disposal of the Provincial Government for purposes of organization. Meanwhile military districts were being formed on the borders of the Lakes. These measures, satisfactory as they are, have not been adopted a moment too early, for Congress, with bankruptcy staring it in the face, has made large appropriations for the purpose of fortifying the points which menace the Southern boundary of Upper Canada.

How much all this will ultimately cost the Imperial Exchequer, and what changes it may bring about in Colonial administration, cannot yet be told, but our efforts will certainly not have been wasted. It was a golden opportunity for garrisoning Canada properly without exciting American jealousy, and as a mere essay in winter campaigning it will have been almost worth the expense. The effect of the crisis on the Canadian Legislature can hardly be otherwise than salutary. They will have seen that England is prepared to come to their rescue with the whole force of the empire in case of emergency, but they will also see that they had a narrow escape of being invaded unprepared. It will have taught them two lessons,—*the one, that even if the Mother Country should continue to find accoutrements and ammunition for their provincial corps, nothing but regular training can convert them into soldiers; the other, that recourse must be had to direct taxation or increased economy for the means of real self-defence.* It is economy which will prove the harder lesson to learn in Canada, as it has proved in the United States. Individual energy is so great in a new country as almost to compensate for the difficulty of getting a company together for drill at some central rendezvous from a population so thinly scattered. But the tax-gatherers are even more odious to the English emigrant than he is to the Englishman at home. It is in fact mainly to escape his visits that the emigrants have broken the ties of kindred and neighborhood, and faced the terrors real and imaginary, of a Canadian climate. If he finds himself paying the same taxes as in the Mother Country, he fancies that somehow he cannot be better off, though the well-stocked farm-yard and the cheap plenty of all the necessaries of life testify to the true source of Colonial wealth and prosperity. At all events he would rather not see and feel himself deprived of so much of his profits, and so he prefers to buy his tea, his cloth, his cotton, or his hardware a little dearer, instead of paying money out of his pocket.—Backed, of course, by the manufacturers, he clamours for a high Tariff, and hardly thinks, perhaps, of that other method of making accounts square which consists in reducing the rate of outgoings. We do not now speak of other and more questionable items of expenditure, but the sums advanced by the Canadian Government on public works are probably much greater in proportion to its income than those which have half-ruined France. There is something grand in those colossal enterprises of railway communication, but if posterity is ever to reap the advantage of them, they should be conducted with more prudence and more honesty than they have been hitherto.

There is one point of view in which the conduct of Canada in levying oppressive import duties on articles imported from the Mother Country appears to us peculiarly shortsighted. There may be special reasons for levying such duties in India, and at all events, India has but her own consumption to consider. It is far otherwise with Canada. A glance at the map will show that the line of the St. Lawrence is the shortest route between Great Britain and the populous and growing emporiums of the Western States of the Union. The Chicago grain merchants fully appreciate this fact, and their steady opposition to any aggressions which might lead to this outlet being closed against their produce is one of the best safeguards for pacific counsels at Washington. Their journals are filled with elaborate arguments against the monopolists of the Eastern States, showing how suicidal have been the selfish tactics of the latter, and how much cheaper it is to export through the Lakes and free Canals of Canada than by Buffalo and New York. The Banks and Governments of Canada have shown a laudable anxiety for the preservation of his trade, the importance of which has been described by Sir Edmund Head in most forcible terms. A Reciprocity Treaty has been concluded, tolls have been abolished, steamers multiplied and accelerated, and the Erie Canal already finds it difficult to compete for the commerce of Illinois and Indiana with its Canadian rivals. How is it that when Canada has shown so much forethought about exports she should have adopted so opposite a principle in dealing with imports? It is true that the extravagant Protectionism of the United States has established a Tariff so monstrous that even the Canadian 25 per cent. on English manufactures compares favourably with it. The difference, we believe, is sufficient to secure for Canada a part of that advantage which she might appropriate entirely to herself. With free ports on the shores of the St. Lawrence, as well as on the Lakes, she might now be engrossing the carrying trade between Europe and the great agricultural States of the Far West. This, then, is the problem now presented to Canadian politicians. With a little more direct taxation and a little less extravagance in local jobs they might at once defy invasion, and appropriate a source of wealth which promises to be almost inexhaustible. Recent events among their neighbours have turned the tide of emigration in their favor, and a confidence is felt in the destinies of the North American colonies which did not exist a few years ago.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM USING COAL OIL.

A SERVANT GIRL BURNED TO DEATH—HER BROTHER SERIOUSLY INJURED.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

Right upon the heel of the tremendous explosion of the oil works on Monday, followed another upon a smaller scale, though with fatal results. In the evening, about 9 o'clock, the servant girl of R. Wheeler, whose name was Lizzie Orth, returned from church, she was accompanied by her brother and another young man, both of whom she invited into the kitchen to see a new kind of gas lamp, which she was using. With a two quart can in one hand and a lighted match in the other, she commenced pouring the coal oil, and by the time the lamp was full the match was nearly out, so she hurriedly applied it to the lamp, in doing which the coal oil gas ignited with a loud report, startling the people in the house and in the neighborhood. The young men—one of them burned in the face—left as rapidly as possible, and ran down the street as fast as they could go. The neighbors rushed out of doors, believing that an *emute* had commenced in the street, and that the report was that of a pistol, but they understood from whence the report came when they saw the brilliant light in Mr. Wheeler's basement. One gentleman without coat or hat, rushed in just as Mr. Ludlow—who resides in the house and was engaged at the time in his study—leaped down stairs in his dressing gown and slippers, and tearing off his gown, threw it around the girl, who was moving about, shrieking wildly, a perfect sheet of flame. Mr. Ludlow's garment was destroyed, but the fire was not smothered, it seemed impossible to subdue it.

Mr. Wheeler, who had retired for the night, now came down, when the girl was taken to the kitchen and soused with wet linnen, which was soaking in a wash tub. This extinguished the flames, but the skin of the unfortunate girl had been reduced to a crisp. She was, however, still able to move, and was taken up stairs into the second story and laid on a bed, when her body was dressed with sweet oil and flour until a doctor, who in the mean time had been sent for, arrived. Anodynes were also administered. All efforts to save her were unavailing. She had inhaled the burning gas, and her death followed about four o'clock yesterday morning.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

Dec. 25, 1861

I have stated in a former letter that the census of our province was taken in the spring of this year. The number of inhabitants is reported to be 330,857, being an increase of about twenty per cent. since 1851.

The population is thus divided in a religious point of view:—

Roman Catholics,	86,281
Presbyterian Church of Lower Provinces,	69,456
Baptists,	62,040
Church of England,	47,744
Methodists,	34,055
Church of Scotland,	19,063
Lutherans,	4,362
Congregationalists,	2,183
Universalists,	848
Christian Disciples, and Reformed Baptists,	901
Reformed Presbyterians,	236
Quakers,	158
Evangelical Union,	143
Bible Christians,	112
Sandemanians,	46
Campbellites,	32
Mormons,	27
Swedenborgians,	13
Deists,	3
Other Creeds, not classed,	822
No Creed given,	2,314

The rate of increase during the last ten years varies considerably. The Baptists have increased forty-six per cent.; the Universalists, forty-five; the Methodists, forty-four; the Church of England, thirty; the Presbyterian Church, twenty-eight; the Roman Catholics, twenty-three; the Lutherans, seven; the Church of Scotland, one. The Congregationalists, Sandemanians, and Quakers, have decreased.

Taking the counties separately, the Roman Catholics are the largest religious body in Halifax, Sydney, Guysborough, Inverness, Richmond, C. Breton, and Digby. The aggregate population of these counties is 145,797. The Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces has more adherents than other denominations in Colchester, Pictou, Victoria, and Haunts, in which counties the whole population amounts to 78,933. The Baptists are the most numerous sect in King's, Queen's, Annapolis, Yarmouth, and Shelburne, in a population of 70,963. The Church of England exceeds others in Lunenburg, the population of which county is 19,632. The Methodists preponderate in Cumberland, where the population is 19,533.

WANTS DISMISSAL.

The *Bruce Herald* reports the following, in complaining of the indifference of postmasters, in that county, to their duties:

"As an illustration of our remarks, we may cite a single instance of the ability of some of her Majesty's servants. One of our subscribers went to one of these small offices for his paper, and was told by the postmaster that it hadn't come, as he knew nothing about it. He turned away, but having occasion to enter the kitchen, what was his surprise to find the official's wife calmly reading the paper which should have been handed to him. Had he not made the discovery, we should, no doubt, have been blamed for gross carelessness in not sending the paper."

—During the severe snow-storm of a week ago last Monday, two children, named Shuttle, while on their way to school, about fifteen miles back of Brockville, were frozen to death.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—

Abstract Statement of Account—Treasurer of Ashburnham.
The Horse and his Diseases—J. E. Potter.
Business Card—William Taylor.
Business Card—Donnellan & Robinson.
School Notice—Joseph Kelso.
A Card—Donnellan & Robinson.
Wanted—William Snyder.
Dr. S. Dellenbaugh.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1862.

CANADIAN LOYALTY.

The reference made to the loyalty of Canada in the Queen's speech and in the British Parliament has been very agreeable to us. The various speakers in referring to it regard it as a spontaneous expression of our attachment to the Father Land. They viewed the cause which elicited that attachment as one, properly speaking, belonging to Britain—Canadians not being, so to speak, personally interested in the quarrel generated by the *Trent* outrage, might have looked on until hostilities had commenced, or likely to commence, before taking an active part in preparations to defend their country. So far from this, if an insult had been offered to ourselves, we could not have felt more determined to resent it than we did to resent that offered to the British people. The patriotism of a people was never more clearly shown. From Gaspe to Sarnia there seemed to be but one feeling, and that was, that a wanton insult having been offered to the "dear old flag" that for a "thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze," restitution must be made for that insult, or the people committing it will be made to feel the consequences. Britons and Canadians—one and the same people—will not and cannot brook that that flag which floats over them should be dishonored. There was no fear of consequences from our exposed position, or from the fact that our soil in the event of a rupture would be the battle field. A determination, as unanimous as it was spontaneous, was both felt and expressed, that Canada should not be behind in meeting the consequences of a refusal to make reparation for the wrong done. While we, therefore, feel pleased to find that our loyalty has been duly appreciated at home, at the same time we are satisfied there has been no over-estimate of it made. We have simply had justice done us at home—a right we have not always enjoyed—a right, too, that if certain politicians and newspapers amongst us were to be believed only last summer, we should not now have had.

It has been an old cry with a party in this Province, and it reaches back to the time when the present Anglican Bishop of Toronto was Rector of York U. C. And strange to say that it should after having been hushed for a long time back be revived at the last general election, by dishonest, time-serving politicians, to serve their base purposes. Such discreditable and wicked attempts, however, always will, in the long run, injure the cause which they are intended to advance. When Rev. John Strachan went to England in 1827, he represented to the Government and British people that the only loyal people in this Province were members of the Church of England—the Methodists and Baptist forming, as he stated, a large portion of the remaining inhabitants of U. C., were *disloyal*, and he arrived at this conclusion—as he did at many others in the wonderful lying ecclesiastical Chart which he exhibited to British eyes—by guessing. He told his auditors that the Methodist and Baptist people here having many of their preachers from the United States, it followed as a consequence that the people *could not be loyal!* Strange as it may now sound such a wanton libeller, such a false charge, was believed in England—and the wily but wicked priest obtained what he went for, and what all these false charges were made for—the Charter of King's College. It would be profitable for many Methodists now-a-days to study Canadian history, especially that part of it relating to themselves and the many tergiversations of some of their leading men. If the present Bishop of Toronto had been dead last summer we should have said that his mantle had fallen on the Rev. Wm. Ryerson the member elect for West Brant. That poor old man told the people when soliciting their suffrages that the one thing needful in Canada "was a good sound British education," and he went to Parliament to assist them in obtaining it. Just like his "father" who went to England to obtain Kings College to make Canadian youths loyal. We have, again, a body of our people who boast in being known as the "Moderates," a cognomen to designate Tories and renegade Reformers—who, for want of a better cry to carry their point at the polls, charged their opponents with disloyalty. A more wanton insult was never offered in Canada since the time referred to above, nor charges more false. And these have been made by great men and small—from the Minister of Militia to the Serjeant of the Peterboro' Rifle Corps—from the Editor of the *Leader* to the editor of the Peterborough *Review*. Strange how these men have changed. There is not a word about disloyalty *now!* They say, "This is all changed now;" yes, but who are changed, the former "lookers to Washington" or their vile defamers? We say emphatically the latter.—Such reckless, impudent scribblers as the editor of the *Review*, who sits down and calls men infinitely his superiors in everything but his impertinence "brazen-faced annexationists," and impugns the loyalty of men who were free born, and whose loyalty is an inbred principle. The miserable class of time-servers who, for a consideration, will box the political compass, are held at their real value, and one feels glad that such opportunities as the Trent affair now and again occur in order that such contemptible men may get caught, and their utter want of principle become transparent. The party of whom we speak have all along been the "troublers of Israel." In 1849 by their representations they led the American people to suppose that annexation would most assuredly take place. In 1861 by similar representations they have again deceived that people, and now boast that we are a unit to repel their insults or their invasions. Loyalty in Canadians is an instinct—so to speak. They cannot help being loyal, and may the day be far distant when any other flag than that which now waves over us shall be seen. Justice though long denied has at length been meeted out to a maligned people, and the defamers have been forced by public opinion both at home and here to eat their leek, and now occupy the unenviable position of false accusers.

HO! FOR CARIBOO!

This is as much the cry now as Fraser River and Pike's Peak were a year ago. Large numbers of persons are leaving the United States and Canada for "the diggin's." Indeed, we have a small party preparing, and on the eve of starting, in our very midst. No less than a dozen men, well known in our Town, will, we understand, be on the road to Cariboo in a few days. We wish them a hearty God-speed and good luck. We confess we are somewhat prejudiced against sudden rushes into new countries, especially when the gold excitement is the incentive; but all from the accounts we have seen, there is nothing to discourage any one who may wish to change his fortune in British Columbia. As we know very many are anxious to have information concerning the country and the diggings, the best route thereto, &c., we will publish from time to time such information as we consider reliable. The Montreal *Advertiser* makes the following extract from a letter recently received by a gentleman of that city from his brother at Victoria, Vancouver's Island. The statements relative to the richness of the gold mines are entirely reliable:

"You no doubt have heard of the richness of the gold mines of a district of the Frazer River called Cariboo, which are considered the richest yet discovered in the world. The largest lump of pure gold was seven pounds. But all the gold there is coarse. I have by me a specimen weighing five ounces. The best day's work done by the labor of one man was 560 ounces.—They cannot mine more than three or four months in the year. The best work of the various companies was by four men, who brought down the Frazer to Victoria, as their summer's work, 5,000 ounces. Three others, Frenchmen, brought down 7,825 ounces. Three others, 5,600 ounces. I have seen many of the large specimens and many a large bag of the small specimens. There are only about 3,000 miners in the country, most of whom have done well. This, I think, exceeds the gold mines of California or Australia. Our little town of Victoria is very lively. A great many of the miners have come here to spend their winter, and to spend their money.—About half the population is composed of portions of various tribes of Indians, who, with the variegated and gay colors of their dress, give the streets a lively appearance. No less than four government officials have been defaulters here. First, the cashier in the Custom House, who was fined $1,000 and imprisoned twelve months; next the Postmaster who escaped to California; the next, the Harbour-master, who had friends to back him and paid up, but lost his situation; the other day the Treasurer, who, with his Clerk, is now in prison waiting trial at the next assizes; and what is more remarkable, all these men have families, and moved in the best circles of society."

On the point of route a correspondent of the *Daily Globe* offers a few observations, which we copy:

"The San Francisco route is too expensive for the majority of the parties likely to embark in this enterprise. The St. Paul's route is also expensive, tedious, roundabout and not desirable for Canadians or British subjects. Let us examine what difficulties stand between Toronto and Red River, provided the Government will put on a single steamer to Fort William or Grand Portage forthwith. Four days from Toronto to Fort William at $12, the late fare of the *Rescue*. From Fort William or Grand Portage are the old established and well known routes. The Grand Portage, in the present state of Fort William, will be found the most comfortable and the easiest. Either route can be travelled in 16 days. For eight or ten passengers and two guides, the expense of canoe and guides, say $80. Provisions for 10 men and two guides to return, say $100, (the large canoe can be sold to advantage, and a small one found for the return of the guides.) Total, $192, or say $200, to a party of ten, paddling their own canoe (in the same way Mr. Jessepp, of the *Oshawa Vindicator*, and party, speedily and successfully made the journey in 1858, via the Winnipeg,) expenses to each $20, time 20 days.

A correspondent "R. L." writes to the Toronto *Leader* as follows:

"As I intend to go as soon as the spring will admit of it, I thought you would not deem it imprudent on my part to lay before those desiring information a statement of the route. The route I propose to take is from Collingwood to Chicago, from thence to Omaha City on the Mississippi river, and then to follow the Platt River to the south Pass in the Rocky Mountains, and from thence to the head waters of Salmon river, a distance of about 250 or 300 miles, there to commence prospecting. I propose to start about the 10th of April and purchase our outfit at Omaha City, the cost of which would be as follows: Three yoke of cattle at $60 each, $180; 1 wagon at $60; 16 cwt of flour at $2, $32; 2 cwt of hard bread at $3, $6; 6 cwt of bacon at $10, $60; groceries, $30; tools and cooking utensils, $15; shoeing oxen, $6; tent, $8; passage for four persons from Toronto to Omaha City, $48. Total cost for four persons, $445. By this estimate you will see that I have calculated the cost for four persons, which amounts to a trifle over $100 each, and they would also have three months' provisions after they got there, and three oxen besides, which would be no small object. The distance from Omaha City to the South Pass is about 800 miles, and from there to Salmon River about 300 miles. Time of travelling about 60 days. I have travelled over the plains as far as the Rocky Mountains, and I know by experience that oxen are the best animals to travel that route with. As for prospecting and mining operations I am perfectly well acquainted with them. The road is good enough to the South Pass to carry 40 cwt on one wagon. The principal objections I have to the Red River route are these: 1st. It is so far north that parties cannot start until it is late in the spring, on account of the grass for their ponies. 2nd. The route is much further than the one I propose, and the Indians more hostile. 3rd. The outfit will cost more than by my route, and I do not like the idea of travelling with ponies, as the Indians are apt to steal them, and should they be so fortunate as to get safe through with them, they cannot eat them. 4th. When they get there they will be short of provisions."

A QUEER MORCEAU.

We find the following item in the Quebec correspondence of the Cornwall *Freeholder*. Either the writer is not "posted", or Mr. Cauger and his friends in Quebec very much mistake the stuff Colonel Haultain is of. We give the item for what it is worth:

"Mr. Cauger, the defeated of Peterborough, made his appearance here on last Saturday. And for what purpose think you? For the no less discreditable one than that of enabling ministers to coerce Mr. Haultain into supporting them, by presenting to that gentleman, *in terrorem*, an ugly alternative, should he not be consenting, of a contestation of his hard won seat! The screws are to be applied in the same manner to several other members whose seats are subject to contestation."

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE IN WINTER.

We have in vain for many years attempted to draw the attention of the Government and the people of Canada to the practicability of navigation on the Lower St. Lawrence during the winter months. But the prejudices and superstitions of our people on this matter have hitherto been stubbornly maintained, and, probably will be for some time unless aid comes from without. We copy from an Irish paper the following sensible remarks on the subject, and would suggest that either the Canadian Government or the Commander of the Forces would take steps to lay the matter before the British Admiral on the North American Station, who might be induced to employ one or more of the fine Propellers now at Halifax or Bermuda to solve the question of the navigability of our river in winter. Surely the men who have combatted successfully the difficulties of Artic navigation will find nothing formidable in the St. Lawrence even should the dangers be such as the most timid and prejudiced of our own people declared them to be. If were of the utmost importance to this country that the point should be decided either one way or the other, as opinions are greatly divided on the question. Should the river be found navigable, as the Quebec pilots insist, during January and February, the discovery would be more valuable to Canada than that of a golden region, such as California or Fraser's River. A winter port of our own would make us independent of the United States, which a railroad to Halifax never will:—

"The St. Lawrence Route.—The practicability of landing troops in the St. Lawrence was proved by the despatch of the regiment from Bic to Montreal in two days, without any sufferings, but the *Persia* had to leave from want of a harbour. Now, a commission should be appointed to choose the best port to which the Grand Trunk could be extended in the St. Lawrence, as a packet station in winter, as well as for our troop ships and men-of-war. Of this the mayors of Montreal and Quebec, the presidents of the Boards of Trade of those cities, and the president of the St. Lawrence Harbour Board, should be ex-officio members, the Imperial and Canadian governments naming two gentlemen, well qualified, as the acting members. The River St. Lawrence, like the Chesapeake at Philadelphia, the rivers at Washington, Baltimore, and the Hudson at New York, is much obstructed by ice for 80 miles below Quebec, but at Bic these obstructions could be rendered nugatory by adopting proper means. Our grandsires were afraid of the dangers of the "Bay of Biscay O," as the old song says, and our fathers of doubling Cape Horn, all of which on trial disappeared. Last century about 20 vessels annually went round Cape Horn, now about 1,600; so will it be with those of the Gulf of St. Lawerence in the winter, provided it be properly lit, with Pilots and steam pilot-boats. Lately two of the finest and fastest sailing steamers in the world—the *Isaac Newton* and *New World*—were frozen up on a passage between Albany and New York, though their speed was 23 miles per hour, but the ice ceasing next day they were got into safety. The *Vanderbilt* steamer, at New York, was dragged from her moorings by ice. We state these facts to show that the St. Lawrence is not the only river in which there are dangers from floating ice, and that gales are as frequent in the Bay of Fundy and off Cape Hatteras as in the much dreaded gulf. We trust the Admiralty will at once appoint a commission. Fifty miles of rail to Bic can be extended much cheaper than 300 to St. John (N. B.) or 400 to Halifax. The speculation would not pay a commercial company, but whatever line is chosen will have to be made by the government.

The *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* of Saturday has a letter from 20 Captains and Pilots of Quebec, who know the St. Lawrence practically, stating that at Bic it is safe at all seasons; while it contains a letter from Capt. M'Lea, who lost his ship, that it is not. The latter gentleman's evidence must be take *cum grano salis*, as exculpating himself.—*Dublin Evening Journal*.

Fire.—A barn, stable, and several outhouses, belonging to Mr. George Esson, Otonabee, were destroyed by fire on Friday night last. One fine horse perished in the flames. Loss about $1,500, insured for $600.

A man named Dennis O'Brien, who was employed on the farm, performed a noble act. A hole had to be cut through the back part of the stable to get out the horses, the fire having reached the front of the building. Three of the horses were got out safely. The stable was by this time completely enveloped in the flames, and Mr. Esson jumped from the building, calling on O'Brien to follow, but having a great attachment to the remaining horse (a fine brood mare), he being the driver of the same, he forced back when partly out and at the risk of his own life, rushed through the flames and made a last desperate effort to rescue the unfortunate brute, but to no purpose.

Such an act proves more than ordinary bravery and sympathy in a man.

☞Mr. Joseph R. Walton, insurance agent, is agent in this place for the sale of the reading chats we noticed in our last.—Specimens may be seen at his office.

☞The new Market By-law for the Town will be found on our 4th page.

LECTURE.

Dr. Pringle will deliver his Lecture on the effects of alcohol on the human system, in the Town Hall, this evening. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

☞Brown, who was condemned to death for the murder of Mr. J. S. Hogan, M. P. P., in Toronto, was executed in that city, on Monday. He asserted his innocence on the scaffold, and many believed he did so truthfully.

News of the Week.

—One day last week, a young man named John McKuscar, 20 years of age, accidently fell into a kettle of boiling ley in a potash factory in Pickering, and received such injuries as to cause death in a day or to after.

—On Saturday afternoon of last week, two young men, Mr. Codrington B. Read a student-at-law, and Mr. Edward Thomas, a book-keeper, lost the their lives while skating in Toronto Bay. The former was a single man—the latter leaves a young wife and infant.

—We observe among the list of killed of the 20th regiment, Illinois Infantry, at the engagement at Fort Donelson, the name of Alfred J. Leavitt, second son of Mr. Geo. Leavitt, who for a number of years carried on business in Dundas, as a manufacturer of axes and edge tools.—*Dundas Banner*.

—The *Tribune's* Fort Donelson correspondent writes that in the terrible engagement of Saturday there, an orderly sergeant seeing a rebel point a rifle at the captain of his company, he threw himself before his beloved officer, received the bullet in his own breast and fell dead in the arms of the man he had saved. The brave fellow had been reared and very generously treated by the captain's father, and had declared when enlisting that he would be happy to die to save the life of his benefactor's son. The affection shown each other by Damon and Pyth as did not exceed that of this nameless soldier.

—The Naples correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 28th January, states that the Italian government has given orders to its officers to sink the "Sumpter" if met with in the waters of the Mediterranean, in case of a refusal to give herself up.

—On Saturday as a smith was hammering a rivet, at the Great Exhibition Building, his assistant suddenly raised himself to an upright position, and received the full force of the blow intended for the metal on his head. The unfortunate man's death was instantaneous, his skull being shivered to atoms.

Intelligence has been received from several parishes on the Lower St. Lawrence stating that a shock of earthquake was felt about the time of the shock at Charlesbourg of which we made mention in a late issue. Although more severe than that which occurred in our vicinity, we have not learned that any damage resulted from it.

—A large number of German and Polish emigrants are said to be suffering from want in Ottawa, having found their way back from settlements to which they had been sent in summer.

—In 1860 the English post-office delivered, in the United Kingdom, 546,000,000 of letters, 77,000,000 newspaper, and 11,700,000 book packets. In the same year the numbers of letters delivered through the French post-office was 263,500,000.

—A man named Barnes, died suddenly at the Toronto House, in Belleville, on Thursday of last week. He had just sat down to dinner, when he was taken with convulsions. Medical assistance was promptly at hand, but it was of no avail—he died in a few moments after. Dr Burdett, Coroner, held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of "death by visitation of God," recorded.

—In ten years 25,000 inhabitants houses have been added to those previously erected in London, England, and a very large proportion of them are better class houses.

—The Quebec *Chronicle* says that Diptheria is raging in the Gaspe districts. There have been upwards of fifty cases and several deaths have occurred.

—The Albany *Argus* makes the burden to be borne by New York State, unless the South is brought back, to be $40,000,000 per annum in direct taxes, besides custom duties.

—We have been informed that the colored man—John Stokes, *alias* "Lemon John" is dead. He died in Hayti, whither he had proceeded last fall.

—It is stated that the Imperial Government intend erecting fortifications on the Island of Orleans, just below Quebec. One of the Quebec papers contains an advertisement for tenders.

—A rumor prevails that Mr. Benjamin, the member for North Hastings, is to be appointed chief Clerk of the Agricultural Bureau with which will be amalgamated the Emigration Department.

—It is not, we believe, intended to force upon volunteer regiments any particular colour for their dress, although it is admitted to be most desirable, upon all hands, that there should be uniformity.—'Observer.'

—A correspondent of the *Scotsman* calls attention to the fact that Venus, the evening star, has been visible for some time during the day. There has been no similar case recorded since the days of Tycho Brahe.

The health of Prince Napoleon has been much worse than was given out, and great fears were at one time entertained. He was very delirious, and a brain fever was expected to set in. He is, however, much better.—'Court Journal.'

—About thirty or forty men and women were assembled at a "wake" in a house in Strong's Court, Gregg's Lane, Dublin, on Sunday morning, when the floor gave way, and corpse and "wakers" were precipitated into the cellar below. No serious personal injury was sustained.

—The death of Boucher, once the Paganini of the violin in Paris, has lately been announced in his 85th year. He was, in his time, said to be remarkable for his likeness to the Emperor Napoleon, but latterly no resemblance was visible. He was to the last an active lover of his art, and almost a constant attendant at every concert. Whenever a distinguished professor appeared, the venerable musician was remarkable for the warmth of his felicitations, and it was often with difficulty that executants, vocal or instrumental, could escape the ardor of his enthusiastic embraces before an entire auditory.

—Surely the greatest science in the present business days is that of advertising.—Here is a chance for the enterprising. The first edition of the Shilling Catalogue for the International Exhibition is to be made up to £250,000, with 50 advertising pages, a £200 advertising page next to the type, and a £1,000 advertising back page of cover. This last page is said to have been secured by Mr. John Bennet the watchmaker of Cheapside.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Columbus, Ky., March 4, via Cairo, March 5.

The evacuation of Columbus commenced on Thursday, and the last of the rebels did not leave until yesterday afternoon. The burning commenced on Friday and was continued until Monday. Many portions of their barracks and other quarters are still on fire. The fortifications were not molested. Everything they could not carry off was fired or thrown into the river. A large number of cannon were thrown into the river.

Lieut-Col. Hogg, of the 2nd Illinois cavalry with 250 men, went into the works at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Our transports and gunboats reached there at 8 o'clock to-day, not knowing that the place was evacuated.

A man representing himself as a Unionist says that the rebels have mined portions of the work, and thinks that they may be blown up yet. But few people remain at Columbus. There were 19,000 troops. They left Columbus on transports and by railroad. The track and bridges were torn up and burned for six miles. What their further destination is is not yet known. It is reported that Gen. Polk and his officers had become unpopular, because they had done nothing but fortify the town. The men had become demoralized and reckless, and feared that they would be surrounded and shelled out.

The ex-Mayor of Columbus is suspected of treason to the Confederate Government and was carried off by the rebels. The works are very extensive, and are probably four miles in extent. Every prominent bluff on the river and around the town is fortified.

The *Herald* prints the following:

Charleston, Va., March 5.

"Last night a squad of the 1st Michigan cavalry advanced as far as Perryville, on the Winchester turnpike, ambushed and surprised a party of Confederate cavalry, putting three of them *hors de combat* and routing them."

The Michigan party returned with nine Confederate cavalry horses, fully equipped, as trophies, among them the celebrated black stallion rode by Col. Ashley, without the loss of a man.

The amount of forage and provisions captured by our right wing since the advance in Virginia, is estimated to be worth $20,000. This includes 4,000 pounds of bacon, stored for the use of the Confederate army.

Leetown and Levittsville are now among the places held for the Union up to this time.

The success of the movement on the Upper Potomac has been complete

Gen. Shields passed through Charleston on his way west last night.

Advices from the Lower Potomac state that the Confederates are undoubtedly concentrating a large force in that direction opposite to the position of Gen. Hooker's division.

There is reason to believe also that the Confederate army of the Potomac has been greatly augmented since the recent Union victories in the west. They have here their strongest defensive works and the flower of their army. Their defeat here will close the rebellion and leave nothing to be done by the Union forces, except to move forward and occupy the seceeded states, and afford protection to the Union men there until they can organize new state governments under the auspices of loyalty.

Washington, March 9—7 p. m.

By telegraph from Fortress Monroe:—The Ericsson arrived at Fortress Monroe last night. Early this morning she was attacked by three vessels—the Merrimac, the Jamestown, and the Yorktown. After five hours' contest they were driven off—the Merrimac is in a sinking condition. The above is official.

Louisville, March 10.

An intelligent gentleman from Memphis, on Wednesday last, reports the citizens generally alarmed, and relying on Forts Pillow and Randolph for defence. There were very few troops at Memphis.

The Legislature had scattered, after several ineffectual attempts to transact business.

Gov Harris was greatly excited and flying about from one Southern point to another with little prospect of succeeding in his efforts to rally the people to his aid.

Washington, March 10.

It is rumoured and believed here that the Confederate army is retreating from Centreville and Manassas.

Lieutenant Wise, commanding the Potomac flotilla, in his official report to the Navy Department, confirms the report of the abandonment of the Confederate batteries at Cockpit Shipping, and also the burning of the Page and other Confederate crafts.

Very Latest.

The Confederates have retreated in force from Manassas! The Federals have advanced to occupy their position! The Rebels are on the retreat to parts unknown. Another great victory has been won for the Federals in Arkansas! Brunswick, Ga., has been taken by the Federals! Fernandi has also been captured!!

DETAILS OF THE OCCUPATION OF CHARLESTON, VIRGINIA.

Shortly after the occupation of Charleston, Gen. McClellan and staff made their appearance, being greeted by the soldiers with the most vociferous cheers and the greatest enthusiasm. The party extended their trip beyond the town. Very few residents remained, not more than a half-dozen males being visible, although women and children were more abundant, showing that the enemy had faith in our willingness to protect non-combatants. The houses were occupied by our soldiers immediately upon their arrival, and although in many cases the windows and doors had been destroyed, they afforded better protection than the canvas tents. Fires were kindled in the fireplaces, heaps of wood gathered from fences and frame structures were collected, and in the evening the rations were distributed to men, who, however, tired and hungry, had at least a roof over their heads and a cheerful blaze at their feet.

Accomodations were found for all of the regiments, the officers taking possession of some of the tenements in which the furniture had been left. A story went the rounds rather to the discredit of a Western Regiment. They were quartered comfortably, when (as the story goes) three of the men undertook to play a national air upon a very valuable piano, using their feet, however, instead of their fingers. As a sequel, the informant states that the whole regiment was compelled to turn out and take to their tents, not being entrusted proper boarders for houses having pianos. It must be said for the honour of all concerned, that private property has not been wantonly destroyed, and that in all cases depredations have been properly punished.

About seventy-five miles from Baltimore on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and on the North bank of the Potomac river, is Berlin. It is a small scattered settlement of no particular importance. While passing this place on Friday morning last a train was shelled by the rebels.

The federal picke'ts are stationed at short intervals on the North bank of the Potomac. They have erected houses of boards, logs and clay, and obtain sufficient protection from the cold winds which sweep the valley. It is but seldom that the enemy appears upon the opposite bank, and never in force.

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have now all their roads in use, except forty-two miles between Hancock and Harper's Ferry. The condition of the road between these points is not known, but it is believed that the rebels have torn up the cross-ties, as well as iron rails, and have destroyed bridges and aqueducts. The advance of the right wing of the army will once again place the work in the hands of its owners. The intervening country has been a hot-bed of secession, Berkeley county, of which Martinsburg is the county seat, having liberally contributed men, money and provision to the Southern cause. The track is laid close to the river bank, which is nearly level. The opposite shore, well wooded, consists of a series of undulating eminences. Down the valley, between two of these, the enemy managed to bring a gun, and, as a freight train was on the way from Sandy Hook to Baltimore, threw about fifteen shells in rapid succession. Very few of the missiles exploded and no injury was done to the cars, although one heavy iron shell fell within fifty feet of the engine. The train was occupied only by the conductor and brakeman, having conveyed a regiment to Sandy Hook, and being on the return. The engineer put on the steam, but having a great number of cars could not move very rapidly. The affair was evidently intended as a piece of impudence, being within sight of our pickets, and almost within hearing of Sandy Hook. The gun was brought down through the narrow valley by a squad of rebels, headed by one officer, and after the train passed beyond its reach was withdrawn, and taken back into the forest. About two hours after this occurrence the regular passenger train from Baltimore to Harper's Ferry passed along, proceeding cautiously and making no halt at Berlin. No sight of the rebels was apparent, and there is no probability that the manœuvre will be repeated. The river at the point where this occurred is about one-third of a mile in width, with a rapid current.

THE RECENT CASE OF BODY SNATCHING.

We translate the following from *Le Pays*:—We stated last week that some bodies had been stolen from the vault of the parish of St. Constant, in which several medical students had introduced themselves by making an opening four feet square in a wall four feet thick, with the crowbar. A search-warrant was issued on Tuesday, on the deposition of the carter who conveyed the students on the occasion; but notwithstanding the consentaneous efforts of the police to recover the bodies, they could not be found. The body of a man was found on the dissecting table of the McGill College Medical School, and one of the persons who had laid the information, and whose father died at the age of 85 years, thought he recognized it; but the absence of teeth in the mouth of the deceased, threw a doubt on the statement, and

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

Halifax, March 5.

The Canada arrived here to-day with *Liverpool* dates of the 22nd, via Queenstown 23rd. The Bavaria and Africa from New York had arrived out.

The Liverpool cotton market was firm on Saturday; sales 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions downward. Consols 93¼ for money.

Lord Palmerston stated in the House of Lords that the negotiations relative to the San Juan affair had been suspended in consequence of the civil war in America, but a joint provisional occupation of the Island had been arranged by both governments.

It is reported that Mr. Slidell has had several interviews with all the French ministers, but they were of course of an unofficial nature.

The Grecian insurrection continues, but is confined to Nauplia.

The anniversary of Washington's birthday was duly and patriotically celebrated in the Free-Mason's tavern, London. The Bishop of Ohio presided. Minister Adams responded to the toast, "Memory of Washington."

The British government have refused to produce any information relative to British vessels running the American blockade.

FURTHER BY THE "CANADA."

Halifax, March 5.

The Canada from Liverpool on the 22nd via Queenston on the 23rd, arrived here at 10:20 this a. m., with 56 passengers for Boston. The City of Washington from New York reached Liverpool at 5:30 a. m. on the 21st.

The Anglo-Saxon from Portland at noon on the 21st.

The Canada reports fine weather on her passage.

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Companies are building a new steamship to be called the City of London, to be equal or superior to the City of Manchester.

Captain Walker Patton, of Liverpool, has been appointed commander of the Great Eastern.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th inst., Mr. O'Donoghue moved for a return of British vessels, and their captains and owners respectively, that have succeeded in running the American blockade. Also, for similar returns of British vessels captured or destroyed in attempting to break the blockade, and returning of the number of British vessels that have put into Jushua and other colonial ports with contrabands of war and supplies for the Confederate States, and that have been permitted to refit and supply themselves at those places, in contravention of the Queen's proclamation and of neutrality. He strongly censured the Government for not having taken active steps to prevent breaches of neutrality committed by British ships.

Mr. Layard said that it would scarcely be convenient that he should enter into a discussion of the blockade, which would come on more regular when there was a solution of it, of which notice had been moved. He must decline, therefore, to consent to the return for two reasons. In the first place government had not got the information sought for; and in the second place, if they had, it would not be their office to furnish a list of wrong-doers and violators of the law. The papers relative to the blockade would probably be laid on the table on the 24th or 25th instant, and would contain a statement of the number of vessels which had broke the blockade, and perhaps their tonnage, and he hoped the information would satisfy Mr. O'Donoghue.

The Solicitor-General explained the misapprehension of Mr. O'Donoghue, and said that private vessels might carry contraband of war, but at their own risk, and if detected they must abide the consequences.

Mr. C. Hornatyn confirmed the recent reports of the successful gold mining in British Columbia.

In the House of Lords, on the 21st ult., Earl de Grey, explained the reason why the Government had appointed Lord Clyde to the command of the volunteers at the approaching field-day at Brighton. He said it was to prevent jealousies arising among volunteer officers.

In the House of Commons on the same evening, Mr. Scully gave notice that he intended calling the attention of the House to the expediency of establishing a more improved steam communication between North America and Ireland.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Halliburton, said that negotiations with the American Government relative to the Island of San Juan were suspended in consequence of the civil war. Arrangements were, however, being made that there should be a provisional joint occupation.

Mr. Maguire called the attention of the House to the serious distress at present existing in Ireland.

Sir Robert Peel, in reply, refuted his assertions, in the course of his remarks, said that no more remarkable proof of absence grievances existed than that which occurred the other day, when there was danger of a rupture with America. Ireland was full of American emissaries trying to raise up a spirit of disloyalty, and a meeting was held in Dublin, at which a few manniken traitors had tried to unite the cabbage garden heroes of '48, but had met with no response. Not a single man of respectability throughout the country answered the appeal made to them; and why? because Ireland, at the present time, was very different from Ireland of the past.

In reply to a question on Italian affairs, Lord Palmerston said he believed that there was a strong desire that Rome should be the capital of Italy, and that the Pope's temporal power should cease. The British Government, however, had taken no part in the expression of opinion, and no instructions had been given to Sir Jas. Hudson to make any remonstrance on the subject at Turin.

It was stated that the army estimates were likely to show a saving of about one million pounds sterling, arising chiefly out of payment for troops in India. In Canada the regiments are to be of the full strength of 1,027.

An influential deputation from the cotton manufacturing districts had an interview with Lord Palmerston and Sir Chas. Wood relative to the tariff on goods in India, and petitioned for a redress of the hardships arising from their tariff.

Lord Palmerston, in reply, said that the Government felt the greatest regret at the greatest distress, but could not think it due to one cause only.

Sir Charles Wood said that the tax was not intended as a protective one, but originated in a financial necessity. The Indian Government had already reduced the duty on yarns, and hoped soon to do the same on manufactured goods, but the Government could not promise to do so at once.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is generally very dull; the usual authorities quote as follows:—Flour declined 6d per bbl quoted at 22s 6d to 31s. Wheat very dull and declined 1d to 2d; red western 10s 7d to 12s; red southern 12s to 12s 3d; white western 12s 6d to 12s 9d; white southern 12s 9d to 13s. Corn quiet and declined 3d per quarter; mixed 29s 9d to 30s; white 34s to 37s.

Pork has a declining tendency. Lard 42s to 43s. Ashes dull at 33s 6d to 34s. Sugar firmer.

LONDON MARKETS.

Sugar has an upward tendency. Tea firm. Consols closed on Friday evening at 93¼ to 93¾ for money.

The bullion in Bank had decreased during the week £148,000.

FURTHER BY THE NORWEGIAN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 19th were unimportant.

The *Irish Times* says Sir Robert Peel was reported to have said, in response to some inquiries relative to the Galway Line, that when the Company was prepared to perform their part of the contract the Government would perform theirs.

The *Moniteur* says that the Government of the Emperor has requested information at Rome, respecting the pastoral letter convoking all Bishops to Rome, for the canonization of martyrs, the letter having been published in France without having been previously communicated to the Government. Cardinal Antonelli replied that the invitation was simply a friendly one, and not obligatory in character, only intended to give weight to the religious ceremony. On this reply the French Government expressed the wish that the Bishops should call them to Rome.

The new Italian Loan was announced at London on the 10th inst.

Baron Ricasoli stated in Parliament that the Government had no intention to send ships to reinforce the Mexican Expedition, but merely considered it advisable to send a few frigates to the Colonies to protect the Italian subjects.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.—It is reported that insurances are daily effected on ships and cargoes to run the blockade of Southern ports. The highest premium paid is fifteen guineas, and ships are entitled to select any port. Nearly all the vessels insured are steamers of 1,500 tons.

The telegraph from the Red Sea to London is now open.

The Warrior is ordered from Gibraltar to Portsmouth.

Madrid, Feb. 20.—The Journal *Espana* demands a monarchy for Peru by universal suffrage.

Rome, Feb. 20.—The police have made several arrests. A proclamation of the National Committee has been secretly posted up here.

It is believed that Napoleon has given assurances to the Pope that the French troops will not leave Rome.

Berlin, Feb. 20.—The division between Prussia and Austria is continually widening. Agitation in Germany is increasing.

Vienna, Feb. 21.—It is rumoured that Maximilian will leave for Paris and London towards the end of February.

Paris, Feb. 21.—It is believed that the speech of Prince Napoleon on the address of the Senate, will express the real policy of Napoleon on the Italian question.

The Tuscarora left Gibraltar on the 18 h for Spanish waters, off Algeria. She had been watching the Sumter, which still remained at Gibraltar.

In the Commons on the 17th, Supplementary Estimates for naval and military expenditure in the Trent affair (973,000) were moved and unanimously agreed to. In the debate on the subject, Mr. Bright strongly denounced the policy of the Government. He said the money had been worse than thrown away. The threatening menaces had been quite uncalled for, and gave Earl Russell's first dispatch, which he said had more the appearance of a declaration of war than a courteous demand for a just object to which America could not fail to accede. He refuted the idea that the American Government was influenced by a mob, and argued that the interest of England was so bound up with America that it was, in every respect, unadvisable to inflict a sting that it might take centuries to remove. Mr Baker endorsed the tone of the Government, but condemned the tone of the press. Lord Palmerston defended the ministers, and said Mr. Bright's opinions were confined to himself. He contended that there was every reason to justify England in backing up her demands in the manner she did, as the course of the American Government clearly showed that they did not at an earlier stage of the affair regard the act as one they ought to disavow. There were doubts whether England's demands would be complied with, and certainly the people were not prepared to meet with a refusal. He pointed to the eulogies showered on Captain Wilkes, and said that the British Government, with these facts before them, would have deserved condemnation, as they had not taken steps to enforce their demands. He thought the course taken deserved commendation, and believed it was calculated to ensure the continuation of peace.

The parliamentary proceedings have been enlivened by a challenge from the O'Donohue to Sir Robert Peel, for the expressions of the latter, which the former considered personally offensive. Lord Palmerston got scent of the affair and warned Sir Robert Peel against making himself a party to a breach of privilege, and brought the affair to the notice of the House.

The O'Donohue apologised to the House, but made some sarcastic remarks in relation to Sir Robert Peel.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, March. 11.

Flour—firm; sales of No. 1 superfine a $5 to $5 10.

Wheat—Upper Canada spring at $1 07, ex cars.

Peas—67 to 70c per 6 lbs.

Ashes—pots, $7 to $7 10; pearls, $6 75 to $6 80.

Dressed Hogs—$4 50 to $5 75.

Lard—quiet; sales 100 brls at 7¼ to 8c.

Butter—selling at 11 to 15c for Ohio; 16 to 20c for State.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, March 11.

Flour—without material change; sales 6,000 brls at $5 30 to $5 40 for superfine State; $5 50 to $5 80 for extra State; $5 80 to $5 95 for superfine Western; $5 40 to $6 45 for common to medium extra Western; $5 55 to $6 65 for shipping brands extra Ohio.

Canadian Flour—unchanged; sales 400 brls at $5 60 to $5 70 for Superfine; $5 90 to $6 75, for common to choice.

Rye—steady at 80 to 85c for State.

Corn—quiet and very firm; sales 20,000 bushels, 65c to for new mixed Western.

Oats—dull at 40 to 42c for Western, Canadian and State.

Pork—quiet; sales 300 brls at $12 25 to $13 for mess; $8 50 to $9 for prime.

Beef—quiet.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

WITH THE

TREASURER OF ASHBURNHAM FOR 1861.

1861.	Dr.	1861.	Cr.
Feb. 24, To balance on hand	137 26	Feb. 23, By paid James Renfrew, acc't	22 52
March 9, " P. Glover, wholesale license	20 00	23, " C. A. Weller, account	32 50
" Amount received for four Tavern Licenses	160 00	" J. & W. Johnston, Williamsburg	20 00
To Peter Glover, Collector for 1860	67 49	" T. & S. White, account	6 94
To Peter Glover, Collector for 1861	552 00	" Late A. B. Downer, Assessor 1860	30 00
July 13, To Clergy Reserve	192 96	" Thos. Beaty, first instalment	453 00
Aug. 3, " Legislative Grant	91 00	" Patrick Welsh, charter	6 00
1862.		" James Sheridan, account	6 00
Jan. 2, To S. Jacobs, Pound-keeper	5 00	" S. Dickson, balance account	23 27
		" A. Stevenson, Scale	54 00
		" F. B. Armstrong, school grant	241 00
		" John Clow, work	35 64
		" Thos. M. Dougall	45 25
		" Receiver General	20 00
		" Robinson Moore	34 00
		" T. Menzies, Consolidated Statutes	9 00
		" T. Clark, account	3 90
		" D. M. Donald, jr., & H. T. Strickland, Auditors	8 00
		" D. M. Donald, Sr., Treas	36 00
		" Balance	198 67
1862, Feb. 17, To balance on hand	$1,325 71		$1,325 71

We, the undersigned Auditors for the Municipality of Ashburnham, have examined the above account, and compared Vouchers with Expenditures and found correct.

DANIEL McDONALD,
H. T. STRICKLAND, } *Auditors.*

Ashburnham, February 17th, 1862.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

Fall Wheat $90 a $1 07.
Spring Wheat 88c a 89c.
Barley 56c a 58c.
Oats 40c a 41c.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, March 13, 1862.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₩ bbl	4	50	5	00
Wheat ₩ bush	0	85	0	95
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	0	80	0	85
Barley ₩ bush	0	55	0	45
Oats "	0	35	0	00
Peas "	0	40	0	45
Potatoes	0	35	0	40
Pork ₩ cwt	3	50	4	00
Beef ₩ cwt	4	00	4	50
Butter ₩ lb	0	10	0	12
Hay ₩ ton	8	00	9	00
Eggs ₩ doz	0	50	0	00
Wood ₩ per cord	1	00	0	00

WM. ARNOTT,
Market Clerk.

Birth.

In Smith, on the 8th instant, the wife of Mr. DONALD BAGGART, of a Son.

Died.

At Dartmouth, N. S., on Wednesday, 19th ult. aged 69 years, FRANCIS Jas. Esq., Civil Engineer, brother to James Fell, Sheriff of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, C. W.

New Advertisements.

Great Work on the Horse!

THE HORSE

AND HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the Ontario Veterinary College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of Europan, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing and the general management of the Horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Cribbing, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lumps, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatitis, Bloody Urine, Sores in the kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation, & other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver & Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Sore, Blood, and Big Spavin, Ringbone, Sweenie, Shains, Broken knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Cracked Hoof, Scratches, Canker, Thrush, and Corns: also, of Migrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Lockjaw Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Bowelling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to harness; also the form and law of Warranty. The whole being the result of more than 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 324 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred engravings. It is printed in a clear open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by canvassing in every town, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal.

For ample copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, *Publisher,*
No 617, Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 13, 1862. 11

WANTED.

A COMPETENT PERSON to take charge of the Boarding House at Glenmorrison Mills. Apply to

WM. SNYDER,
Office over the Toronto Bank.
Peterboro, March 13, 1862. 11

A CARD.

THE subscribers having entered into Partnership, would respectfully intimate to the public generally that they are prepared to attend to all orders for

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING,
Paper-Hanging,
GRAINING, GLAZING,
White-Washing, &c.

and they hope, by being diligent and attentive to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON.
Peterboro, March 10th, 1862. 11

WILLIAM TAYLOR

BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by M. John Menice, where he treats by strict attention to business, as I by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c, and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.

The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was on Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.
Ashburnham, March 13, 1861. 11-6m.

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Graiters, Paper-Hangers, &c.

WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro', March, 1862. 11

DR. S. DELLENBAUGH,
German Physician,
OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

WILL be in Peterborough from March 21st to 24th, at Chase's Hotel, where he can be consulted on all forms of disease.
March 13th, 1862. 11

SCHOOL NOTICE.

WANTED, for School Section No. 6, in the village of Bobcaygeon, a Teacher holding a second or third class certificate. Apply to the undersigned.

JOSEPH KELSO,
SAML. McCLELLAND,
WM. E. READ, } *Trustees.*

Bobcaygeon, March 10th, 1862. 11

A CARD.

I, THE undersigned, have this day sold out the business I have carried on in this place as Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., to Mr. W. N. Kennedy, and beg to recommend him to my former customers as a person whose abilities as a Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., stand well. I have sold my stock of Paper Hangings at a great reduction below cost, and I am sure he will sell the same at a very low price.

R. STEVENSON.
Peterboro, February 13, 1862.

ROOM PAPER DEPOT!

IN connection with the foregoing the subscriber would intimate to his customers and the public that in addition to their present stock, and that purchased from Mr. R. Steven on, he has received, and will be constantly receiving, large additions to his stock of

Paper Hangings, Borders,
DECORATIONS,
Window Blinds, Patent Curtain Fixtures,
&c., &c., &c.

☞ Everything in stock will be sold at the lowest remunerative prices!!

HOUSE, SIGN AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,
Glazing & Paper Hanging

done with neatness and despatch. ☞ Glass cut and Putty mixed to order. ☞ Window Shades and Blinds.

Store, Stevenson's old stand, corner of George and Brock Streets, opposite Hallmen House.

WM. N. KENNEDY.
Peterboro, Feb. 26, 1862. 9

ARTILLERY NOTICE.

PERSONS with or without horses, desirous of joining the FIELD BATTERY, as ordinary or honorary members, will please signify their intention as early as possible to the Secretary,

A. G. CHALMERS.
Peterboro, March 5, 1862.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, being the east half of Lot No. 16, in the 11th Concession of Cavan containing one hundred acres of good land

Seventy Acres are Cleared,

and under good cultivation. The is a splendid Orchard on the farm, and a good Frame House, a Frame Barn and outhouses, and a never-failing well of good water. Apply to

HENRY COOKMAN.
Cavan, Feb. 22 1863. 9

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his FARM to a purchaser on reasonable price. It is the south-west quarter of Lot No. 2, in the 5th Con of the Township of Dover, only about 8 miles from Peterborough, on a good road. There is a House, a Barn, Stables, Sheds, &c., on the premises. The Farm is well watered.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money down, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, with interest.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises,

WM. O'BRIEN.
Dover, March 5, 1862. 10

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough has passed a new Market By-law which tolls are enacted for articles and animals offered for sale at the Market, except in the room appropriated by the said By-law. Copies of the By-law can be had on application at the Clerk's Office.

By Order,

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.
Peterborough, March 4, 1862. 10

FERGUSON & MITCHELL,

BEG to call the attention of the public to their well-selected stock of

SADDLES,
HARNESS,
WHIPS,
TRUNKS,
VALIESES,
BRUSHES, &c.,

which they will sell very cheap for cash or on approved credit. All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited. ☞ Shop on Hunter Street, Peterboro.
February 26, 1862. 9

BRIDGENORTH STEAM
GRIST MILL!

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years the above mill, and having refitted the same thoroughly will be prepared immediately to receive

GRISTS
AND
ORDERS FOR FLOURING

All business intrusted to his care will be done with promptness.

WALTER HURST.
February 24, 1862. 9

STRAYED.

INTO my premises, on Simcoe Street, about five months ago,

A Hog Pig,—COMMON BREED.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take it away.

RICHARD TRENWITH.
Peterboro, Feb. 25, 1862. 9

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book Account, will please call and settle before the

TENTH DAY OF MARCH,

AND SAVE COSTS.

AMOS J. FISHER.
Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8-3in.

J. & T. DOUGLAS,

MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c.,
Jobbing and Horse-shoeing
done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS.

☞ Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets
Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE!

IN consequence of ill-health, the subscriber is desirous to realize upon his business, and offers for Sale his

STOCK IN TRADE,

which is such as is usually required in a general store. The stock will be found well selected, and

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to

JAMES FOLEY.
Norwood, Feb. 10, 1862. 8-9in

OPENED!

A REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS, one door west of Jeffry & Co's Hardware store, Hunter Street.

J. T. STENSON.
Peterboro, Feb. 12, 1862. 7

REMOVAL.

Messrs. Ward & Cadwell

WOULD intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that in consequence of the late fire their Bakery and Confectionery Establishment is Removed to Chrysler's New Buildings, George St., where they will be happy to meet their numerous friends and customers. In their establishment will be found a good assortment of

CONFECTIONERIES,
SUCH AS
Candies, Plain and Fancy,
PASTRY AND CAKES,
Common & Ornamented,
BREAD, BISCUITS,
LUNCHES, &c.,

Fresh every day, as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly attended to.

☞ Private families supplied with bread at their residences in any part of the Town.

Remember the place,—

WARD & CADWELL,
Chrysler's Block, George Street.
Peterboro, Jan. 30, 1862. 5

SPALDING'S ALE

By the Barrel,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

FRESH OYSTERS,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

PRIME AMERICAN APPLES,

By the Bushel or Barrel,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.

WARD & CADWELL.

TO LET.

AN excellent Brick House, nearly new, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterboro', suitable for a respectable family. Rent moderate. Apply to Walter Sheridan, Esq., or to

ALEX. McNEIL.
February 13, 1862. 7

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the East ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Dover.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 14 miles, on one of the principal travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price.

Apply to

H. T. STRICKLAND.
Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8-3in

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, in the 15th Concession, and east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th Concession of the Township of Harvey. Apply to

JAMES GRIEVES, Commercial Hotel,
Bridgenorth.

Any persons cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.

JAMES GRIEVES, Bridgenorth.
Dec. 3, 1861. 49

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.
Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Hawkins, Esq., County of Peterborough.
Jesse Gage, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.
October, 1861. 41

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

PARTIES insuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [5 years] profits to be declared on the 31st January, 1862. Losses settled in Canada without referring to Toronto Office.

JO. P. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL...£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA...$300,000.
SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO',

OF CANADA.
FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
ESTABLISHED 1849.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President—T. S. Powell, Esq.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George C. Wood,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. McLennan, Esq.,
George Hodgkinson, Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Aemilius Irving, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
P. L. Pemberton, Esq.,
Secretary—Robert Stanton Cooke.
Solicitors—Messrs. Hodgkinson, Esq., and Messrs. Beaty, Blackstock & Beaty.
Bankers—The Bank of Toronto.
J. E. WORRELL, Agent.

☞ Fire and Inland Marine Risks effected by this Company at the various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and moderate rates.
October, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance
COMPANY.

Double Assurance System without Profits!

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by 5 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	PREMIUM FOR £100. INCREASING TO £200 £ s. d.
16	2 10 5
17	2 11 7
18	2 12 9
19	2 14 0
20	2 15 4
21	2 16 8
22	2 18 2
23	2 19 8
24	3 1 3
25	3 2 10
26	3 4 7
27	3 6 4
28	3 8 2
29	3 10 0
30	3 11 10
31	3 13 8
32	3 15 7
33	3 17 8
34	3 19 10
35	4 2 2
36	4 4 7
37	4 7 0
38	4 9 8
39	4 12 2
40	4 14 1
41	4 17 7
42	5 0 2
43	5 2 9
44	5 5 6
45	5 8 5

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £168, gradually increasing until he arrives at 55 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.
JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.
January 23, 1862. 4

REMOVAL!

WM. MERCER & BRO'S

ON account of the fire on Thursday night have Removed their business to the

LARGE ROOMS

ON THE EAST SIDE OF MR. JOHN CAMPBELL'S,

on HUNTER STREET, next door to McKellar & Cameron's, where they will remain till they obtain a suitable store.

Wm. M. & Bro's will, as heretofore, be prepared to execute orders for all articles in their trade.

GENTLEMEN'S

CLOTHING

of every description made to order in the latest styles, on Moderate terms.

Peterborough, January 8th, 1862. 2

HERRINGS.

100 BARRELS No. 1 Herrings, $4 per barrel. Also, Fine table Cod fish, for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

LINE OF STAGES.

A STAGE will leave Hiawatha (Rice Lake,) on

Tuesdays and Fridays.

until further notice, at 8 a. m., for Peterboro', returning at 4 p. m. same day.

☞ Fare to and from Peterboro', 2s. 6d.

GEO. EVANS, Proprietor.
Hiawatha, Sept. 23, 1862. 4

CASH WANTED.

R. B. McDOUGALL

Begs to announce that he has just received a nice stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

A very large stock of

OVER AND UNDER COATS,

PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

THE MILLINERY SHOW ROOM

Is well supplied with the newest styles of Ladies' Mantles and Capes, every style and price of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets.

VELVET BONNETS FOR $1.25 AND UPWARDS.

Millinery made to order.

N. B.—All persons indebted either by Note or Book account are requested to call and settle immediately, otherwise their accounts will be handed over for collection.

R. B. McDOUGALL.
Peterborough, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of the surrounding townships, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS
THE
BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH
FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD
Merchantable Wheat!

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N. B.—Flour on hand to exchange for wheat.
Peterboro', Jan. 15, 1862. 3

NOW IS THE TIME
TO BUY
CHEAP GOODS!!

The subscriber has bought a large stock

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods

at auction in Montreal at about one half their rent value, and now offers them for sale at prices to suit purchasers.

The Goods saved from the late Fire will be sold at 25 per cent less than first cost!

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET

BARGAINS!

A LARGE STOCK OF

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

suitable for the winter season on hand. This Clothing is made up on the premises, not imported. Cheap for Cash.

☞ **Garments made to order.**

An experienced Cutter is employed in connection with the establishment.

The way to receive all these advantages buy your Dry Goods and Clothing at

R. A. McNABB'S

Next door North of Alex. Stewart's Tin store
GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.
Dec. 4th, 1861. 49-3m.

CANADA

SEWING MACHINE FACTORY.

R. M. WANZER & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHEELER & WILSON'S & SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINES!

Corner of James and Vine Streets, [between Royal Hotel and Bank of Upper Canada], Hamilton, C. W.

HAVING had several years' experience in the manufacture and sale of Sewing Machines in the United States, we are fully confident that no Machine has been produced in the United States or Canada that can excel those of our manufacture in Stitching, Seaming, Hemming, Quilting, Marking, Felling, Gathering, Tucking, Cording, Binding, &c. It is important to the purchaser to know that all the corresponding parts of these Machines are alike and manufactured on the premises, so that if any part be broken or damaged, it can be supplied or remedied with the least possible delay.

TERMS LIBERAL.

All Machines warranted, and kept in order for one year free of charge, when properly used. Every purchaser will be instructed in the use of the Machines at our office, or by our authorised agent. We will deliver them at any point on the line of the Railroads in the Provinces of Canada, free of charge.

All clergymen who wish a Machine for their own use will be allowed the liberal discount of one-third from the retail price; or any poor or indigent widow in their parish will be allowed the same discount on a Machine for her own use. Orders to be given invariably through the clergymen of the parish.

☞ AGENTS WANTED.

We have now running in the City of Hamilton over one hundred Machines of our own manufacture, to the entire satisfaction of the purchasers, which we consider one of the strongest recommendations.

WHEELER & WILSON'S.

No. 1,—Plain Finish with Hemmer	$45
No. 2,—Plain Half Panel	$50
No. 3,—Half Panel, Black Walnut or Mahogany, with new improved Glass Foot and Hemmer	$55
No. 4,—Half Case, Plain Paneled, Glass Foot and Hemmer	$60
No. 5,—Half Case, Plain Paneled, Glass Foot and Hemmer, Black Walnut or Mahogany	$65
No. 6,—Full Case, Plain, with Hemmer	$75
No. 7,—Full Case, Extra, with Hemmer, Silver Plated	$90

Each Machine is furnished with Wrenches, Screw-driver, Oil Can, three extra Bobbins, and six needles.

Binders, Corders and Markers, extra. Binders, $5; Corders $3; Markers $4.

Thread and needles for sale.

SINGERS.

No. 1,—Iron Stand, for manufacturing purposes	$75
No. 2,—Iron Stand, for manufacturing purposes	$85

Parties purchasing from our Agent will have all the advantages extended to them, as regards terms, etc., as if dealing with ourselves.

JAMES SEWARD,
Agent for Peterborough.
Peterboro', Nov. 18, 1861.

NEW SHOPS.

DUNCAN McDONALD,

WOULD inform his numerous friends and the public, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS
THE
BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH
FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD
Merchantable Wheat!

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N. B.—Flour on hand to exchange for wheat.
Peterboro', Jan. 15, 1862. 3

NOW IS THE TIME
TO BUY
CHEAP GOODS!!

The subscriber has bought a large stock

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods

at auction in Montreal at about one half their rent value, and now offers them for sale at prices to suit purchasers.

The Goods saved from the late Fire will be sold at

THE NEW MARKET BY-LAW.

WHEREAS, it is necessary and expedient to repeal the By-law now in force, relating to a Market in the Town of Peterborough, and to establish and regulate said Market so as to be more in accordance with the interest of the inhabitants of the said Town, and others. The Municipal Council of the Town of Peterborough therefore enacts as follows:—

1st. That By-law No. 135 be, and the same is hereby repealed.

2nd. That the present Market House of the said Town, and so much of the Market Block as is not disposed of for other purposes, shall be the Market House and Market place for the said Town of Peterboro' and all produce, articles, commodities and things, brought in for public sale within the said Town, and which are usually sold in the open air, including meat sold by butchers, shall not be exposed or offered for sale elsewhere, except in the cases hereinafter specially excepted.

3rd. That every day in the year shall be a Market day, except Sundays, Good Fridays, Christmas, and such other days as may be universally kept as holidays.

4th. That on all such Market days as aforesaid, that part of the Market House used as a Butchers' Market, shall be kept open from 5 o'clock, a. m., until 2 o'clock, p. m., from the first of April until the first of October, and during the remainder of the year from 7 o'clock a. m., until 3 o'clock p. m., except on Saturdays, when it shall be kept open until 9 p. m. But the said Market place shall be open for the sale of the articles hereinbefore mentioned at all times during the day.

5th. That all tainted, blown or measly meat, tainted or unsound fish, poultry, eggs, provisions or vegetables offered or exposed for sale shall be seized and destroyed by the Market Clerk, and the person or persons so offering or exposing the same shall upon conviction be fined as hereinafter provided.

6th. That all Hay and Straw sold within the Town when required to be weighed shall be weighed on the public scales of the Town, and the Market Clerk or such other person having charge of the said scale shall give the seller thereof a ticket with the gross and net weight, and the date.

7th. That all Butchers occupying Stalls in the Butchers' Market shall keep their Stalls open during market hours of each and every market day.

8th. That farmers and others shall be permitted to sell fresh meat from their wagons, carts, sleighs, &c., while standing in the Market place, by the carcase, side, or quarter only.

9. That any person who shall be guilty of forestalling, regrating or monopolising, either in person, or by an agent, or by a person by him or her directed, or requested so to do, either in the Market place, the streets, or within the limits of the said Town, shall be guilty of an infraction of this By-law. Provided always that the buying, or offering to buy, by any butcher, dealer or huckster, or offering for sale, of the bargaining for by any farmer or other person to any butcher, dealer or huckster, either as to quantity or price of any commodity, article, produce or thing, usually sold in the open air, brought in for sale to the Town, shall be deemed forestalling, and is hereby prohibited if done before the hour of eleven o'clock, a. m., of each Market day.

10th. That the Butchers shall keep their stalls neat and orderly, and shall not have them incumbered with any other articles or things beside those legitimately belonging to their business. Nor shall any Butcher, incommode the passage through the Market House, with blocks, hooks, meat, or anything else. No dogs shall be allowed in the Butchers' Market, and any Butcher keeping or harbouring a dog or dogs in the Market House shall be deemed guilty of an infraction of this By-law, and subject to the penalty hereinafter imposed.

11th. That no gambling of any nature whatsoever, nor games, nor obscene, indecent, abusive or blasphemous language, nor profane swearing shall be permitted in the Market House or Market place.

12th. That the following Market Toll and charges, and none other, shall be imposed and collected under this By-law, viz:

	s. d.
For each load of Hay, including Weighing,	1. 3.
For each load of Straw, including Weighing,	74
For each Wagon, Sleigh, &c., with produce, articles, commodities, or things for sale, except Hay, Straw, Wheat, Wood, with 2 horses	6
For each Wagon, Sleigh, Cart, &c., as above, 1 horse,	2
For each stand or table, other than butchers, per day	3
For each Crate, Barrel, Box, Hand-cart, or Wheelbarrow,	1
For each Basket or Pail,	1
" " Package not enumerated	1
" " Horse, Ox, Steer or Cow for sale, except on Fair days, when no charge shall be made per day,	6
For each Sheep, Pig, Calf, Lamb as above, per day,	2

13th. That the following articles shall be exempt from Toll:—Wheat Firewood, Wool, Hides, Furs and Skins, but Wheat, Firewood, and Wool, if offered for sale elsewhere than in the Market place, shall subject the person so selling to the penalty imposed upon an infraction of this By-law, and charge for Toll besides.

14th. That the following shall be the Weighing charges:—

	d.
For all draughts below 100lbs	1
" " " from 100lbs to 200lbs	2
" " " 200lbs to 600lbs	3
" " " above 600lbs	6
" each head of cattle,	7½
" " load of Merchandise, &c.,	7½
" " cord of Firewood, measured,	2

15th. That the Market Tolls and charges enumerated above shall be offered by Public Auction on the 15th day of March at noon, in each year—public notice of which shall be previously given by the Town Clerk. The said Tolls shall be adjudged to the highest and best bidder, provided, however, that no tender or bid shall, at such auction be received or accepted which shall not be accompanied by the names of two good and sufficient persons binding themselves individually and collectively for the due performance of the contract, and the faithful payment of such amount as may be offered for such Tolls. The payments to be quarterly in advance.

16th. The purchaser of the Tolls as aforesaid shall be the Market Clerk of the said Town. He shall open and close the Market House each day and at the hours appointed by this By-law, see that the Market House and Butchers' Stalls are kept orderly and clean, and that the provisions of this By-law are carried out. He shall lodge a complaint with the Mayor of any infraction of this By-law being made within his knowledge. He shall direct farmers and others bringing in produce, articles, or animals for sale, as to where they are to stand in the Market place. He shall see that the passages to and through the Market House are kept clear. He shall not appoint or employ a substitute to act for him without the sanction of the Council. He shall not purchase produce, articles, or animals, either for himself or others, to be sold again, nor shall he act as an agent for the purchase of any such for any one else. He shall lodge information before the Mayor of any case coming to his knowledge of any Butcher, Huckster, Dealer, or other person, buying, or offering to buy, so as to come under the charge of forestalling, that the party so offending may be fined as hereinafter directed. He shall have charge of the Scales belonging to the Corporation, and shall be entitled to demand and receive from all persons resorting to the Market, or having produce, animals, or articles weighed, the fees as hereinbefore enumerated. He shall be deemed an officer of the Corporation, and shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe the necessary declaration of office.

17th. Any person guilty of any infraction of this By-law, or any of the provisions thereof, or who shall refuse or neglect to pay to the Market Clerk the fees enumerated in this By-law when demanded, may be summoned before the Mayor, Police Magistrate, or other Magistrates acting for the Mayor, and if convicted of the charge preferred shall be fined in the sum of not less than half-a-dollar, nor more than ten dollars, which sum if not paid forthwith together with the costs, shall be levied in the usual way by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, and in default of sufficient distress being found he shall be committed to the common jail, for a period of not more than two ty-one days, at the discretion of the Mayor or convicting magistrate.

AMONG the most important of modern Medical discoveries stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*. As a Family Medicine it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains from Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds Sore Throats, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbis, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost bites, &c.—The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single instance of dissatisfaction, where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon it being a sovereign remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, incuring the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.—Price only 25 cents per bottle All orders should be addressed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, Wm. Coulter; in Millbrook by Dr. Turner; in Lindsay by C. Bratton, and by all Dealers in Medicines. 3)

THIS FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulates the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE SEAT OF THE AILMENT, ARREASTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering form these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered. Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.
Sep'. 16, 1861, 39

Gutta-Percha Rofin.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1.50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,
23 Cedar Street, New York

The Great French Remedy!

MADAM BOYER'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for all Uterine Obstructions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and diseases to which the Woman, Wife and Mother is peculiarly liable. These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action.—They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri, in Leucorrhea, or the Whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by Married Ladies at certain periods, but at other times their use is perfectly safe.

N. B.—$1 enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a package of Pills by return mail.

C. Crosby, General Agent, Fort Erie, C. W.
Buffalo, N. Y.; Lyman, Elliot & Co, Wholesale Agents, Toronto.
Sept. 17, 1863. 39

COFFEE! COFFEE!

FINEST Java-ica Coffee in. per pound, finest Old Java 1s. 3d.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

BEEF! BEEF!!

250 BARRELS

MESS & PRIME MESS BEEF

For sale Lowby

ROBERT COCHRANE.
Butcher at the Mark et
Peterborough, Oct. 8, 1861. 41

Mathew's Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and nauseous Vermifuge in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicines.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000100 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.
Peterboro', April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.
Peterborough, 1st August, 1861. 31

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPY.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, Sept. 14th, 1857.

GENERAL INUSRANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY.

CAPITAL $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.
Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.!
And gives clearness to the Voice.
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
Coughs, Colds, and diseases of the Chest and Lungs.
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs.
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs.
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

Lightning! Lightning!!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

200,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH

SPRATTS' RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINT!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod Professor Croft has a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the non conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud surcharged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the fountain, easing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But if it fall in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Carbonized Rod. Common iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 25 feet from the point.

$1,000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by U. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous certificates.

PIPER & KINDALL,
43 Young Street.
Toronto, Sept. 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, THAT I HAVE SUPERintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.
Prof. of Chemistry.
PETERBORO', July 29th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put me up two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. NIBLOCK.
Toronto, June 29th, 1861. 31-3m.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge: If they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1862; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.
Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-1r.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentleman of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods.

at very low prices.

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 7s 6d, 10s, 15s, 22s 9d. Sherry, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, 15s. 20s. Finest old Pale Brandy, Brown, do., Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, do in Red and Green Cases. Isla Scotch Whiskey (very old) do. do in 1 do. Cases. Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Flavor ng extracts, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware, &c.

JOHN McDONELL,

In the (new blue front) premises, lately occupied by Jas. Steven on, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.
Jan. 2 1861.

JUDSONS,

MOUNTAIN HERB

WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots
VERSUS
Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere Choke that afflicts them? In nine cases out of ten the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuges will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs. Ask for the "Review of Pain Almanac," of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by the GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO. and the portrait of Tecuco, on each package of this Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
50 Leonard St. New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

CANADA
Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 350,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or charged for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE we present you with a perfect likeness of Tecuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills" has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all Diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—all from a slight impurity of the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and reinvigorating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	*Debility,*	*General Weakness,*
Colds,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Hemorrhages,*
Chest Diseases	*Female Complaints*	*Inflammation of Brain,*
Costiveness,	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*
Dysentery,	*Indigestion,*	*Spine and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms.*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	
Dropsy.		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tecuscos, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanacs of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.*

B. L. JUDSON, & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK
AND FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

☞ The Canadian Pain Destroyer is a prompt and sure remedy for Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bite, Chilblains, as well as the stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the bites of poisonous insects and venomous Reptiles.

ROYAL

HORSE INFIRMARY.

McDONALD STREET, PETERBORO'

W. KEITH, M. R. C. V. S

HAVING rented Mr. Perry's Stables, (behind the Grain Store) and having fitted them with loose boxes and stalls, &c., with all the necessaries for an infirmary, for sick and lame Horses, all cases brought there will receive every attention. Horses from the country can have Hay, Oats, &c., and Medicines at so much per day or week. Firing and other operations performed without throwing the animal, thereby avoiding much risk. Horses and Cattle in the country attended to

W. K. may be consulted any day either at Messrs. John Moffat's, Blacksmith, John Douglass, Blacksmith, or at Mrs. Swarts', George Street north, and at the Infirmary Stables from 9 to 10 a. m., and from 1 to 2 p. m.

Oct 29th, 1861. 44

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between Stevenson & Hastie, Carpenters, in the village of Keene, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said company are to lodge them with William Hastie for settlement, on or before the 1st of March, 1862.

By order,
STEVENSON & HASTIE.

All persons indebted to the said company are requested to settle their accounts on or before the 1st of March, 1862, to the undersigned, who will now carry on the business.

WILLIAM HASTIE.
January 8, 1862. 3

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A LARGE variety of excellent Port & Sherry Wines, Champagne, Pale & Dark Brandies, Hollands Gin, Booth's Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Irish and Scotch, Toddy, Old Rye and plain Whiskies, at the lowest possible prices

JAMES CAMPBELL.
Peterboro', Dec. 18, 1861. 51

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co.'s Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bonaventure.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Office in Gillet's Block, above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.
Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

LOST.

SOMEWHERE on the Road between the Township of Douro and the Town of Peterboro, a Note of Hand made by John Welsh, in favor of Bridget McCormick, for $24. If any person has found the said Note and will return it to Mr. John Dye, Ashburnham, or at the "EXAMINER" Office will be rewarded.

BRIDGET McCORMICK.
Douro, December 14, 1861.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its power, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Orrmond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, and W. A Kempt, Peterboro'. J. Britton Lindsay; E Gregory, Millbrook; A. Goodfellow, Cobourg; Wells & Co., Port Hope; and by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

DJW'S CELEBRATED

PALE INDIA ALE

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

☞ Decidedly the best ever made in Canada!

OGILVY & HOOD

Peterboro, Dec. 17, 1861. 6l

WAR DECLARED

AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

GEORGE MITCHELL,

HAS REMOVED to the commodious store in Dickson's Block, opposite Kemp's drug store, and is prepared to sell his large stock of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS

at Prices Reduced, in view of the possible declaration of war. In addition to the usual stock

THERE IS

GOOD AMERICAN CHEESE,

APPLES in variety,

Bread, Biscuits and Crackers, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, &c., and, in fact, everything necessary for the table and the household.

KINGSTON ALE,

IN DRAUGHT AND BOTTLE.

Orders may be left for Calenti's Beer & Ale. Filled Casks always on hand.

FRESH

BAKERS' & BREWERS' YEAST

for sale every day.

GEO. MITCHELL.

Remember the place, George Street, near the corner of Hunter Street.
Peterborough, December 26 1861. 53-4in.

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1862.

Volume VI.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 12.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Grocery Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Re issue Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning, at the office of the undersigned, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET

Terms of Subscription—$1.50 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 whenneot so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion	37½
Each subsequent insertion	12½
Six to ten Lines, first insertion	62½
Each subsequent insertion	15
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	3d
Each subsequent insertion, " "	1d

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to be Published must be post-paid; otherwise notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW, *Publisher and Proprietor.*

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

Mr. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next Door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro'. C. W.

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 16

W. CRAWFORD,

GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 19, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street Peterborough. 13

T. G. HAZLITT,

DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Warren's Building, next door South to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE W. CLUXTON, Agent

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Henderson's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 50.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.

RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro. April 3rd, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill C. Dege, Montreal, having also attended the hospitals of London and Dublin.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro. April, 1861. 17

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent. PETERBOROUGH, C. W. February 19th, 1862. 6

MR. DUNN,

PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition. Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861.

JAMES W. FITZGERALD.

(LATE P. MCDONALD & FITZGERALD.)

Provincial Land Surveyor.

OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets. Oct. 4, 1861. 41

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan. OFFICE AND ROOMS on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro. Nov. 27, 1861. 48

H. IRVINE,

CONVEYANCER.

OFFICE.—In Heathorn's Block, Hunter Street, a few doors above Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store Peterboro, Nov. 1st, 1861. 4

ALBION HOTEL, MONTREAL.

L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, one of the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the Merchants of both Provinces) become in great favor, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. Everything Room has been enlarged and made more commodious; there have been completed the new dining room, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences, hitherto unknown to the guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to any the most effective, will continue to be, as it ever is, the best Dollar and a half (fare) in Canada.

SMITH & SCOTT.

BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office:—Corner of Water and Hunter Streets, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Brock Block, George Street, Peterboro.

FINE AMERICAN CHEESE.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 6th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	7.30 a. m.
" Millbrook "	9.05 a. m.
" Fraserville "	9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	9.50 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at	3.25 p. m.
" Fraserville "	3.55 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	4.55. p. m.

JOHN FOWLER, *Leave.*

Peterboro' January, 16

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!

Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling

IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., awaits claimants. A Data Index of the heirs and names of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 60 cents in United States' stamps, or two for $1. Old claims must be presented at once. References:—A. K. Hill, Boston; J. Burnham, Chief of Police, Haverhill. Address W. W. S. ORBETON & Co., Box 250, Post Office, Boston, Mass. 2

WANTED.

A GOOD STEADY PLOUGHMAN AND general Farm hand may find permanent employment on application to GEO. ESSON, Lot 21, 4th Con., Otonabee 12, 1861. 37.

New Store! New Stock!

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

HAVING Removed to their New Store on Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs Nicholls & Hall's Grocery Store and having lately made considerable

ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK OF

Harness and Saddlery!

will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand.

☞ PIECE GOODS taken, and Goods of the best material.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 50

DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pentland, *DENTISTS,*

HAVING many years experience, feel confident in their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.

Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.

TEETH EXTRACTED

with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.

OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Mark 1 Block.

N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. I lease call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.

Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861: 49

NOTICE.

DR. D. PENTLAND,

BEGS to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the support extended to him during the last 3 years, and begs to intimate that he has formed a co-partnership with Dr. F. G. Callender, and will ever be happy to meet his customers and the public at our rooms, over the Fur Store, Scott's Buildings Corners of George and Simcoe Streets.

Peterboro, Dec. 3 1861. 49

NOTICE.

Dr. F. G. Callender,

WITH great pleasure returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons in Peterboro' and vicinity for the liberal support he has received during the last 15 years and would also state that he has entered into Partnership with Dr. D. Pentland, and trusts that by strict attention to business will merit a continuance of the favor.

Rooms in Scott's Block, his old stand.

Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HUGH T. EVANS,

IN RETURNING thanks to his customers and the public for past favors, begs to state that he has lately received a new stock of

STONE AND MARBLE,

which he is prepared to manufacture into *TOMB-STONES, MONUMENTS, TABLE-TOPS, MANTLE-PIECES* &c. &c. &c.

at prices CHEAPER than any other establishment in Canada! for Cash or Approved Credit

H. T. EVANS.

Old stand, foot of Smithson Bld. Peterborough, Dec 30, 1861. 52

STRAYED.

A STEER ABOUT 2 YEARS OLD CAME into my premises some time ago. The owner is requested to prove property pay expenses and take away the same.

ROBT. RENFREW.

Monaghan, Nov. 20, 1861. 4

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS Printed at this Office.

Poetry.

ON INSCRIBING A NAME ON A BIRCH TREE.

This bark is fragrant fair and white,
Where I've inscribed my name;
Alas! ere long 'twill be defaced
By tempest, storm and rain.
The name, though marr'd, will here exist
Until this bark shall cease to live.

Our hearts though scored by storms of years,
Retains each image still;
And at every touch of memory
Our heart strings vibrate still,
And the impress of friendship will still remain,
Till each dream of life is vanished and gone.

HENRY.

Taking things Cooly.

Some men are never in a hurry. Nothing seems to flurry them—nothing disturbs their equanimity or ruffles their composure.—Though danger threatens and moments are precious, they proceed on their course with a degree of tranquil deliberation that almost reaches the sublime. Whether they are sallying forth to catch the express train and have not a minute to spare, or are waiting for change for a sovereign at the Folkestone Hotel, and hear the melodious bell of the Boulogne steamer just beginning to ring—whether they have been privately warned to draw out their money from a joint-stock bank that intends to stop payment in three quarters of an hour, or have accidentally swallowed an over-dose of opium, and are implored by sympathizing friends to run full speed to the nearest surgeon before coma supervenes—it matters not, they are in no way hurried. They take the thing coolly, as I, somehow or others, are always in time. The fact that they are always in time vindicates them from the charge of apathy, stupidity, or recklessness and clothes them with a dignity which ordinary mortals look up to and admire, but cannot hope to emulate. Other men catch express trains and keep special appointments, and, when stimulated by self-interest, escape time emphatically by the forelock. But then, what an amazing hurry they are in. What a bustle they make, and what a nuisance they are to long-suffering friends and neighbors!

The attitude and bearing of an average Paterfamilias starting with his family on a journey of pleasure or business illustrates this very distinctly. Watch in hand he paces up and down the hall—now giving superfluous instructions to a bewildered footboy, who is striving with perseverance worthy of a better cause to cord a box with a rope a foot too short for the purpose—now, in a voice of querulous despair, shouting exhortations to "make haste" to the family in general—now kicking a favorite dog or cat into infinite space. Now, with a look of savage impatience, he settles the account of some unfortunate tradesmen who had been promised payment a month ago, but having been entirely forgotten ventured to refresh the memory of Paterfamilias before it was too late—now he tumbles bodily over the footboy with the velocity of an unsuccessful acrobat, and an expression of countenance alarming to witness—and finally he seats himself amidst a wilderness of trunks and portmanteaus, like Marius musing or r the ruins of Carthage. Such, very often, is the behavior of an average Paterfamilias going a journey. He is in a prodigious bustle—he is in everybody's way—he worries his estimable wife—he drives his daughters into a temporary state of frenzy—he arrives after all at the station, with three cabsful of family and luggage, half an hour too soon, but finds it rather lucky, in much as in the hurry of departure he has left his purse on the drawing-room table, and all his keys in his dressing-room drawer, and just has time enough to rush home again and fetch them.

The case of a man always in a hurry, but generally too late—always taking extra trouble, but usually coming to grief—always in a whirlwind of bustle, but commonly collapsing in an ignominious blunder—is the more distressing because it so often partakes of the ludicrous. The cool, methodical, self-possessed man, roused by an alarm of fire at the end of the street, tells his servant to wake him when the flames reach No. 30—three doors off,—and turns round to have another nap. So runs the old story. As a contrast, take the anecdote of the fussy, nervous gentleman in *Leslie's Recollections*, who kept a fire escape—a kind of sack on which he could lower himself from his window in case of emergency.—Being suddenly awakened one night by the sound, as he thought, of the wheels of a fire engine, followed by a tremendous knocking at the door, he descended in his night in great haste, just in time to hand his wife, who had been at the opera, out of her carriage.

For his business-like coolness, commend us to that wonderful Irish squire, who, when his house was attacked admitted his assailants—only a few dozens or so—one by one through the partially opened door, and calmly killed each of them with a kitchen knife the moment the threshold was passed. Again, there is the veteran nobleman at Hounslow Heath. "Have you now my lord," cries a highwayman, clapping a pistol to his lordship's breast, "after all your boasts no king's men should rob you." "Nor should he now, but for that other fellow peeping over your shoulder." The highwayman turns and his lordship blows his brains out. We were always sorry for that highwayman, and are not sure which of the two would have been the greater loss to society. But let that pass. Turn now to another contrast or two. A country clergyman, late one winter's evening, hears a tap at a window-shutter, and, excited by the recollection of a recent burglary and murder, seizes a pistol, rushes to the front door, opens it wildly, stares his eyes, first into the darkness, holds out both the doors, and rushes back to the bosom of his family, little thinking that instead of frightening a burglar, he has killed the benevolent sweetheart. Or take the case of the agitated old bachelor who stopped country dancing to stay ignoring a scream in the garden without doors, taking one pause to himself and getting the door to the parlor maid, with these emphatic instructions, "Mary, I go this way, you go that; and mind you shoot the first man you meet!" which man, very naturally happens to be the luckless wight he before himself.

An English tourist, taking an evening stroll near Naples, was hastily jostled by a stranger in a narrow path. Rogueries were rife, and immediately after search, on putting his hand to his pocket, he missed his watch. The watch is precious, the stranger an insignificant looking man, why should the Englishman accept so impudent a robbery. Off he starts, overtakes the supposed thief, knocks him down, shouts "Watch, watch!" in very imperfect Italian, and severely beats him. The prostrate culprit hurriedly hands out the article demanded, and the Englishman strides away, rejoicing to have recovered his property, and proud of the pluck he has displayed. On reaching his hotel, he enters his bed-room, and behold there is his own watch quietly ticking on the chimney-piece. He has committed, al unconsciously, a flagrant highway robbery, and makes a precipitate flight from Naples to escape the clutches of the police. Some men in critical circumstances will exercise apparent self-possession curiously blended with utter distraction of mind. This may, perhaps, be explained by the supposition that the self-possession is mechanical, the mere result of habit and not an act of the will in the usual sense of the word. Such a form of factitious presence of mind may operate though courage be extinguished, and even reason suspended, by the shock of a sudden peril. The following is an authentic instance. A passenger fell overboard from a sailing-boat in deep water, with a fresh breeze blowing. The boat was instantly put about and the man swam towards it. He was nearly within reach of the outstretched hands of the crew when his hat blew off and floated away. The man coolly turned and swam after it, reached it with difficulty, fixed it firmly on his head, and once more breasted the waves in the direction of the boat. In a few minutes he was laid hold of and safely hoisted on board. No sooner was he there than he thrust his hand into his pockets, and flung first his purse, and then his keys, into the sea, and was going to fling his watch, when the sailors seized his hands. He was for the moment an irresponsible lunatic, and the calm determination not to lose his hat was probably a mere mechanical instinct.

Women often evince abundance of self-possession. In America, passengers by railway are given metal checks or counters for each article of luggage, failing to produce which their luggage will not be returned to them. An English lady travelling in America with a quantity of luggage left her pocket picked in a railway carriage by a man sitting beside her, and her bunch of keys and luggage checks abstracted.—The lady feared to charge the man with the theft, he being the only passenger besides herself in the carriage, and held her peace until the train reached its destination. Then the instant the railway guard put his head into the carriage and asked to see the luggage checks, she quietly pointed to her companion, and said, "that gentleman has mine." The man, wholly taken aback delivered them without a word, and the lady's luggage was saved. We like much the anecdote of the two ladies sketching on the sea shore. "A monster in human form," to use newspaper phraseology, invaded the locality, and stripping off his clothes, commenced disporting himself in the water, exactly in front of the rock where they were sitting. The ladies neither screamed nor ran away, but tranquilly put up their drawing materials, and as soon as the intruder had swum out a convenient distance, seized his "monster a" wearing apparel, and carrying it off, left it at a farm house two miles distant from the shore But perhaps as good an instance of *sang froid* as could be wished is that of the late Mrs. Burdock, hung for murdering Mrs. Bristol for the sake of her money. Mrs. Burdock, followed by the usual procession of clergyman, sheriff, and other officials, was processing to the place of execution outside the jail where she had been imprisoned. Suddenly the procession comes to a full stop. What is the matter? A slight drizzling rain is falling, and Mrs. Burdock declines to move an inch further without an umbrella. There is no help for it; clergyman and officials, hangman and mob, are kept waiting five minutes, whilst one of the party hastens to the governor's house to borrow the required article and shield Mrs. Burdock from the rain for the remainder of her existence. We remember an abortive case of presence of mind which rather provoked amusement.—An elderly lady of strong mind, living in a picturesque but lonely cottage come on the skirts of the New Forest, rose to her horror three shipwrecked sailors, with the usual paraphernalia of rags, ghastly wounds, and formidable bludgeons, gazing attentively through her drawing-room window. "John—William—James!" exclaims the strong-minded lady, ringing the bell violently and effecting to summon a regiment of attached butlers and footboys. "Ah, you needn't make a noise, ma'am," replied the spokesman of the agreeable little party on the lawn—"we're been round to the back, and their ain't such a thing as a man on the premises." It would be unjust not to add that the visitors presently decamped, satisfied with a half-crown and a basketful of broken victuals.

However much we may admire the cool-headed self-possessed man, it cannot be denied he is often exceedingly aggravating. He stands on a high elevation, and regards his more unexcitable fellow creatures with pity bordering on contempt. Shout with him, and it is he who knocks over all the birds, consoling you when your gun goes off prematurely and prepares the keeper's leg by the good-tempered assurance that he never saw a fellow in such a flurry. Hunt with him, and after the fox found you find yourself in the middle of a brook, whilst your friend, who has never ceased his equable canter, has leapt the latter at a point where it is fordable, and is high and dry on the other side. Shoot with him, and in spite of his cautioning, "Steady, now, for a right and left!" figure with him in front of a cover, and in spite of his warning, "Look out, now, for a hare!" you find yourself in the middle of a shower of shot, and the hare quietly stealing away to your left. Dine with him, and in spite of his warning, "Take care of the bones, now, for there's a dog under the table!" you find a bone in your trowsers' pocket, and your self-possessed friend, full of wonder and mystery, demands if you guess? No! Well I suppose I must tell you—why, he took her daughter out for a sleigh drive—that's all, and——was quite sure of having such an obliging Stage-driver for her son-in-law. Fancy the disappointment.—*Hastings Chronicle.*

A SLAVE WITH AN IRON COLLAR.

BEAUTIES OF SLAVERY.

A few days since while Company C of the Iowa 3d, under command of Lieut. Lillingwell, was in the occupancy of Florence guarding the North Missouri Railroad at that point, a negro came dashing towards the camp at eleven o'clock at night, mounted upon a high spirited horse. He was about to pass the guard, who sprang forward and caught the bridle-rein of his horse, and stopped him. The negro threw himself from the animal, and in a crying, obsequious manner, observed, "Massa soger, please let me go in camp and see the Illinoy sogers." The guard informed him that they were Iowa soldiers, and desired to know what he wanted. He hung down his head for a moment, seemingly mapping over some disappointment, and then confessed, "Massa look at dis collar; I'se a good nigger.—Please let me go in." The guard now discovered that he was ironed, and immediately called the officer of the guard, who took him to the guard-house. In the morning he was taken before Lieut. Lillingwell, around whose quarters the whole command had assembled; and never did man look upon a scene more degrading and humiliating than that which was represented to him in the person of this slave. Around his neck was a band of iron half an inch thick, and nearly one and a half inches wide, not locked, but securely riveted. Three iron prongs of lightning rod size were welded to the band, at equal distances apart, and rose above his head about nine inches with an outward inclination. The iron had incerated his neck, and the wounds had partially healed, under the protection he had given to them by holding up the bands with his hands during the preceding days that he was concealed in a corn field, but while riding the horse he could not hold it up and it had opened the wound, from which there was a bloody, mattery ooze trickling down his broad shoulders. The men stood around, gazing upon the scene before them in mute astonishment, and it was not until the negro repeated his petition two or three times that they could realize the fact that the cruelty of the scene before them was the act of a slave master living but a short distance from St. Louis, the enlightened emporium of Missouri. The negro observed, "Please Massa sogers take dis collar off my neck. I am a good nigger; I'll do anything you want me. De Illinoy sogers cut de collar off'er Bus." The Lieutenant immediately ordered it stricken off, when an old file was procured, which could not be made to work upon the band only in a slanting manner. After a labor of three hours it was removed, the men taking turns about—two holding the band while one used the file. The band is now in possession of Lieut. Lillingwell, who holds it as one of the trophies of the 3d Iowa, and the negro is now officiating in his quarters as a servant. The master of this contraband resides about ten miles from Florence. It appears that the negro had carried this iron band upon his neck about three months, as a punishment for assisting his wife to make her escape into Illinois. Gen. Halleck, or some other *president* commander, may order the band removed upon his neck, and the "property" surrendered to his master; but from what I have seen of the Iowa soldiers, I believe the blood would drip from the end of their bayonets before they would do it. The central and always gives the Missouri troops a wide berth, and generally makes for the Illinois regiments under whose broad shield of bayonets he feels secure.—*Letter from St. Louis.*

THE DOMESTIC DISPUTES OF THE ELECTOR OF HESSE.

A paragraph was published a day or two back in some of the foreign journals about a mysterious accident which had befallen the Elector of Hesse, and for his share in which a servant had been arrested. A Berlin journal gives a ludicrous version of the affair, which it alleges to be true. The Elector's wife, it seems, was engaged in perusing the pleasant pages of *Kladderadatsch*, the Berlin *Punch*, which happened to contain some facetious strokes at the expense of her liege lord and spouse. Liege lord and spouse suddenly coming in and discovering his lady's occupation, was very wroth, and "remonstrated," it is said, in such a fashion that the palace rang piteously with feminine screams. A servant rushed to the rescue, but was met with an Electoral kick, which he endeavored to ward off by detailing hold of his sovereign's foot. The result was a fall, the smashing of a table and a mirror, a wounded head, the Elector confined to his bed, and an order issued that every servant should be at once discharged if ever word of this story were uttered in his hearing. The effort at silencing scarcely appears to have been just as successful as such efforts usually are,

Never run in debt, especially with shoemakers—for then you can't say your sole is your own.

Many persons are in advance of their age, but an old maid generally manages to be about ten years behind her's.

"It's a shame, husband, that I have to sit here mending your old stockings." "Don't say a word about it, wife; the darns suit the account exactly."

We don't want any who will change their views or sentiments with the varying fashions of every season. We want men who have opinions, and principles to maintain, at all times, in the country and out of it.

"Wife," said a newly married man, "I have a presentiment that you will be the death of me." "Indeed, husband, what makes you think so?" "Because I have a presentiment that you will be the death of me."

A ROMANCE.

The story of running after a lover in masculine attire has very often been told, but in one of the principal towns in Sussex, the same course, from exactly the opposite motive, has, it is said, been very lately adopted. As the story runs a young lady not out of her teens, pretty and in well-to-do circumstances, had pressed upon her, by her friends a matrimonial engagement to which she had the greatest aversion. To escape the persecution which this brought upon her, she did as many a heroine of romance has done before—ran away from home. To be discovered and taken home was no part of her purpose; she procured male attire, duffed her pretty locks of raven hair, and, somehow or other, six or eight months ago, she found herself in the town where the story had arisen. Chance would have it that a large fruiterer was in want of help, and here the young lady, in her disbecoming disguise, worked hard with satisfaction to her employer until the time came when her services were no longer required. With undaunted resolution she again sought for "leave to labor," and this time she got employment of a still more laborious character—that of plumber's laborer. In this capacity she to led up and down long ladders over scaffolding, and in many other inappropriate positions, often bearing heavy burdens—till by some chance suspicion fell upon her that she had stolen some of her employer's lead. Of course, during these many months her friends used every endeavour to find the truant, and handbill, advertisements, searchers, and detectives were all fruitlessly combined to discover our heroine. The policeman's newspaper also contained a description of the young lady, for a lengthened period. Well, as we said, our heroine was charged with theft, and evidently found herself in the station-house. On investigation, the charge proved to be unfounded; but the sex of the captive was discovered, and also that she was the subject of the notice referred to. The superintendent of police, a man of kind heart, as well as of tact and judgement, saw that the young lady was decently apparelled, took her to his own residence, and communicated with her friends. They were, of course too glad to hear of her and the superintendent soon had the satisfaction of restoring her, like a prodigal, to her home, a handsome dowerer rewarding him for his care and trouble. It need scarcely be said, there has been a reconciliation between the parties and the obnoxious marriage will never come upon the carpet again.

A MARVELLOUS FACT.

The other day, the Stage-driver on the route between K——— and P———, was accosted by a woman, when the following dialogue passed:—"You are going to marry my daughter, ain't you?" "Why, my good woman, who said that I was going to marry your daughter?" "You, yourself, sir." "I—I mean, I call the "fate." "I witness that I never said so." "Why, its an everybody's secret." "Then let it come out again; I say you old grizzled beard, be off with that, or I'll—" "Stand back, my daughter! I guess that, mam."—and with this the jovial Stage-driver burst into an irrepressible fit of laughter, and started off full speed, I don't what—was the cause of this good-natured laughter—was going to marry the daughter? What—the acquaintance of this world, full of wonders and mysteries—can you guess? No! Well I suppose I must tell you that the Stage-driver was married to the woman's daughter, a few days before, and that the woman was the mother-in-law of the Stage-driver. Now, reader, you have the marvellous fact.

THE GREAT MISSION OF WOMAN.

Great, indeed, is the task assigned to woman! Not to make laws, not to lead armies, not to govern empires; but to form those by whom laws are made, armies led, and empires governed; to guard against the slightest taint of bodily infirmity the frail yet spotless creature whose moral, no less than physical being, must be derived from her; to inspire those doctrines, to animate those sentiments whose generations yet unborn and nations yet uncivilized will learn to bless; to soften firmness into mercy, and constancy into refinement, by a soothing care to allay the anguish of the body, and the far worse anguish of the mind; by her tenderness to disarm passions; by her purity to triumph over sense; to cheer the scholar sinking under his toil; to console the statesman for the ingratitude of a unstable people; to be compensation for friends that are perfidious, for happiness that has passed away. Such is her vocation. The couch of the tortured sufferer, the prison of the deserted friend, and the cross of a rejected Saviour—these are theatres on which her greatest triumphs have been achieved. Such is her destiny; to visit the forsaken, to tend to the neglected wives monarchs abandon, when counsellors betray, when justice prosecutes, when brethern and disciples flee, to remain unshaken and unchanged, and to exhibit in this lower world a type of that love, pure, constant and ineffable, which in another we are taught to believe the test of virtue.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.

Dr. Perkins exhibited at the missionary meeting at London, last week, a copy of the New Testament which he found in Persia, which was seven hundred years old. It was written in the ancient Syriac language, —the same spoken by Jesus Christ when on earth—upon parchment, with a reed for a pen. Of course the volume was costly, though not as large as we should suppose a Testament made in that way would be. It was not thicker than a Webster's unabridged, and not more than two-thirds as large. Dr. Perkins loaned three or four copies of the Testament in this form in that country, which were, if we understood him, the only written language that the people had. By the aid of these he made a language for the Nestorians, and instructed them in it for nearly thirty years. Dr. Perkins also said that this New Testament, which had been transcribed in this rude manner several times and handed down from the time of Christ, was in every important respect, the same as the Word which we now have—a remarkable proof of the authenticity of our Bible. *Caledonian, St. Johnsburg, Vt.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY DEATH FROM EXCITEMENT

occasioned by the loss of a favorite dog, occurred here on Sunday morning, when Mr. Robert James Denyer, of Pyle-street, printer, was discovered kneeling on the floor, by the side of an old sofa in a back room attached to his office, his head on the edge of it, and his head resting on his hands; he was then quite dead, but not cold, and on the sofa lay the dead body of the dog in question, both seeming to have been deprived of life about the same time. An inquest was held on Monday, at the Town Hall, before F. Blake, Esq., coroner, when it was deposed by Mr. Samuel Goodwin, of the Railway tavern, in Langley street, that the deceased was in the habit of using his house, and that he came in on Saturday night, and ordered a pint of ale, and seemed considerably distressed about the illness of his dog. He remained but a short time, and then left in company with a man named Thomas Cheverton, for the purpose of seeing how the dog was doing, and returned in about half-an-hour, when deceased had a glass of rum, and after that part of a pint of beer with Cheverton.—Witness having at his request made him some gruel for the dog. Cheverton said the first time he accompanied deceased home he administered a dose of castor oil to the dog, which he seemed desperately fond of and then returned to Mr. Goodwin's; on the next occasion he accompanied him home and administered a portion of the gruel, leaving the dog on the sofa, the deceased saying he would light a fire and sit up with it all night. Witness then left the house at a quarter past 12, the deceased heartily wishing him good-night, desiring him to come next morning, and locking the door after him. Witness went to the house at the time appointed, but could make no one hear, and after some time had elapsed the apprentice (deceased's nephew) was assisted through the fan-light over the door, which was then opened and several people admitted, when his room door was found also fastened, but admission was obtained through the window, and deceased and his dog were found as described above. Deceased was dressed, with the exception of his neckcloth, and his trowsers were partly down, the candle and fire were both out, and the body was fairly cold. Inspector Grapes said he had strictly examined the room, suspecting from the extraordinary fact that deceased and his dog were found together that poison had been administered, but he could discover neither bottle, drug or mixture of any kind, only the remains of the castor oil and the gruel. Dr. Tattlet being of opinion that death was occasioned by exciting at which occasioned suppression of the brain or a rupture of the capacity of the heart, and that he could discover no symptoms of poisoning, the jury rendered a verdict of "Died from natural causes.—*Newport (Monmouth) Chronicle.*

—The sale of Crown Lands in Canada for light were 600,000 acres against 538,000 for 1860.

—The widow of Lord Lyndhurst has been finally allowed by the military authorities to send about 500 troops to Canada. These may be expected to arrive at Quebec early in the month of May next, when the navigation of the St. Lawrence will be open.

—Washington and Jefferson differed widely in the same respects—could not agree upon the use of wine, cards, and billiards; the same does to the crossing.

COUGHING IN CHURCH.

A Last Appeal.—On Sabbath afternoon, in one of the established Churches in town, while the minister was proceeding with a discourse on the body of the Church of Christ, he was much annoyed with the accompaniment, so frequent at this season, of continual coughing on the part of his hearers. At length his nerves could stand it no longer, and, almost in despair, he appealed to the people to allow him to go on with his discourse without further molestation, assuring him that he would not put their forbearance to a severe test. The effect of this appeal was no more than a momentary cessation of the annoyance. In a few minutes it recommenced with renewed vigour, and the reverend gentleman, at the last of his patience, sat down, leaving his hearers in immense surprise at the sudden interruption of the sermon. This expedient on the part of the speaker for the time produced the desired effect; the people ceased to cough; he resumed his discourse; and was permitted in peace to bring it to a termination. In his perambulation, however, he remarked indirectly on what had occurred for in enumerating the hindrances which existed to the perfecting of the body of the Church, he mentioned as one "an ill-bred congregation."—*Dundas Advertiser.*

AN ARISTOCRATIC "SELL."

This is the age of practical joking; and what are vulgarly termed "sells" seem to interest all alike. An amusing instance has lately been perpetrated by one of our West End jewellers. A rich morocco case, of the size and form of an ordinary photographic miniature, is lettered outside with gold "Portrait of the Gorilla." It is laid carelessly on the drawing-room table, with scrap-books, &c. The unlucky sucker, beholding it for the first time, seizes it with impatience,—"Ah! I have not seen that"—opens it with eager haste, and beholds a portrait of himself reflected in a palpable piece of looking glass. He swindered and bearded the joke tells amazingly. He drops it with speed, and the gorilla tries to enjoy it.

A ROMANTIC CASE.

There died recently in the neighborhood of Perth, Scotland, an old man about 70 years. He was married at an early period of his life, and had sons and daughters well up in years. After enjoying the blessings of matrimony for a long time, the partner of his bosom died, and left him to struggle on with his family. Two or three years since he met with a middle-aged woman, who contrived to excite a flame in his heart, and he accordingly determined to marry her. His family were averse to this movement, and managed in the end to prevent it. Nothing was said of the affair until the decease of the aged lover took place, and then the relatives, mutually anxious to find out how much had been left them, all crowded round to hear the reading of the Will. Imagine their consternation on learning that the deceased had left his entire fortune (no small amount, it would appear) to the woman whom his relatives had prevented him from marrying, and had quite overlooked his nearer, but not more dear friends.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

A pamphlet has just appeared which is likely to excite some interest among persons engaged in mining pursuits with capital. It has been written by Mr. Gesner, of New York city, who, it appears, was commissioned by gentlemen of science and influence to explore the gold regions of Nova Scotia. The gold has been discovered in quantities along certain lines running parallel with the Atlantic shore, where it is of easy access, and it extends to a distance of two hundred miles, east and west. It occurs in the township of Sherbrooke, at Tangier, also near Halifax, and at other places. So far, according to the report, a site near Lunenburg, singularly called "The Ovens," appears to be very rich in gold. The sands of the entire shore, and also the rock of a small peninsula, yield the precious metal, and government had been called upon to lease every square yard of its surface.—Small lots have already been sold at high prices, and the amount of the precious metal produced in a very short period is truly surprising. The colonial government has purchased a small part of the gold, with some fine nuggets, to be displayed at the London Industrial Exhibition in March next. The finest sample of gold from these new discoveries in Nova Scotia was received at the Philadelphia mint lately. Its appearance in the natural state is that of small flattened grains similar to the surface gold of California. There is a loss of about eight per cent in melting. The finest proved to be 898 thousandths, which is very near the standard of our coin, making the value about $17.10 per ounce of native gold, or $18.56 in the bar after melting. *Chicago Tribune.*

ADVERTISING IN PARIS.—Recently upon the Bain de Boulogne, in Paris, in a well-appointed bathing establishment, were to be seen a gentleman, having on either side of him a lady in a bath dress, and without a bonnet. One of these had a profusion of golden locks, exquisitely arranged; the other was a brunette, with hair equally good, both turned their heads toward the apparently favored gentleman sitting between them, whom they seemed to be addressing with great animation. The first impression on the spectator, after admiring the beautiful hair of these ladies, was one of wonderment that they should remain drenched in the cold wave in public; but on closer inspection it appeared that they had each fastened and tied the marriage fee to their bathing costumes, and were thus advertising the establishment.

THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

From all the evidence which reaches us daily it is safe to conclude that The South *in Confederacy* is fast approaching its end. The recent operations of the Federal arms have left no doubt upon this point. Indeed, Mr. Davis, in his recent message to his Congress, admits quite as much. "I have" "he says," "to communicate that since the "message at the last session of the Pro- "visional Congress, events have demon- "strated that the Government had attempt- "ed more than it had power successfully to "achieve;" and the whole message is little more than the recital of disasters to the Confederate arms. The war has literally been carried into Africa, and the insurgents beat beaten upon their own ground.

In the course of the sad events which have occurred since this unhappy revolt, many and serious misunderstandings have taken place between the United States and some European Powers, especially with Great Britain. The North, as well as the South, over-estimated both their strength and importance in the eyes of Europe.—Both nations carelessly sought to use Great Britain for their respective and conflicting purposes upon the British necessity for cotton and corn. The South bid adroitly for British sympathy and recognition by her statesman-like tariff; while the North by her unwise Morrill tariff hurt John Bull in his most susceptible point—exclusion of his manufactures and the coerced idleness of his ships. This was tantamount to touching his purse; and we know from Byron, that keen observer of the human nature, that

Kill a man's whole family, and he'll brook it,
But keep your hands out of his breeches pocket.

Connected with this proceeding followed Mr. Seward's flourishing diplomatic despatches to the American Ministers at foreign Courts, threatening European Powers with the high displeasure of the United States Government should they recognize the Southern Confederacy. But, although thus threatened, subjected to an injurious tariff, deprived of cotton, upon which nearly five millions of her people subsisted, and goaded to desperation by a passionate and dishonest press at both sides of the Atlantic, the New York broadsheets pouring their daily and accumulative insults against both the people and the Government of Great Britain—daring her to do what she did not mean to do—and these taunts answered back by the more polished, powerful and influential British press, which endeavoured to confuse the plain question of fact between the North and South, and sought, by every means, not only to blind the British people as to the grand issue in question between the United States and her rebellious citizens, but some of them even aimed at driving the British Government into open hostility towards the Federal Government, and into a spiteful and premature acknowledgement of the Southern Confederacy. Notwithstanding all these circumstances, Great Britain satisfied herself with simply acknowledging the belligerent rights of both parties. The wisdom of this course has been seen in the subsequent acts of the Federal Government, which has virtually acknowledged the belligerent rights of the South.

Lessons of wisdom have been thus taught a new and inexperienced nation by the mature judgment and statesmanship of Earl Russell, whose moderate and judicious counsels prevail in the British Foreign Office. The United States Secretary of State ought to have known, when he was inditing his dashing diplomatic epistles that Great Britain has always been slow in acknowledging new powers whose independence has been founded by casting off allegiance to a long-established Government, so that the hopes of the South and the fears of the North were equally destitute of reason. It ought to be remembered, too, as a lesson in history as well as in political economy, that powerful nations do not dread the insolent dictation of other nations, do not shape their course according to their temporal inconvenience or upon the threat of a deprivation of any commodity. A wealthy, a powerful, and enterprising nation may be shut out by circumstances from one most important branch of commerce, but she will find a hundred avenues of commerce instead, when put upon her mettle. This is proved by the fact that Great Britain does not stand in need of cotton, and is thoroughly independent of North and South upon this point.

But to come back to the point from which we started—we mean the rehabilitation of the Union. In considering the proximate accomplishment of this most devoutedly wished-for consummation, we cannot avoid, as it were, casting the horoscope of the future of the United States. And first, and in the foremost rank, stands that unhappy question of slavery. Here let us say in advance that we are not of the abolition creed. We profess no false doctrines of pretentious humanitarianism. We see the gigantic difficulties of this question, and we sympathize with the nation that has been sorely afflicted with it, and has to wrestle with it. It is the moral, the social, the political, the national grievance of the United States. It is their curse and their blight. It is the cancer preying upon the national vitality. It is the anomalous comment upon that boasted freedom which, when we are told, it is the sublimity of human government, is rebuked by the charge against that constitution which sanctions, for the gross, material purposes of man, human slavery—the right of a man in a fellow creature, analagous to the right he would hold in the mere brute. It has brutalized the South; it has driven it to revolt against its legitimate Government; it has inflicted a series of evils upon America over which the future historian must weep when he comes to record the deaths of the manhood, the bravery, and the chivalry of the country fighting in vindication of that Government which cherishes the unnatural crime which daily threatens its own destruction.

Slavery is avowedly the cause of the rebellion. But while this is so we do not hold that the question of slavery is, or should be, the first duty of the United States Government. That first duty is the restoration of the Union. Statesmen, politicians, citizens of the United States, first restore all the blighting and miserable causes that have brought upon you your present unhappy national condition. Remember that no nation that was ever cursed with slavery has survived. The Greece and Rome that hold slaves are blotted from the very map of nations; and remember, too, that the United States is the only civilized nation of modern times that cherishes in her midst the horrible system.

We admit the difficulties in the solution of this question. But, if there be statesmanship in the country and a desire to get rid of the difficulty, surely the evil can be abated. Now or never must be the motto of every man who would see the United States prosper, which he cannot do with the curse of slavery in her midst. Never was there such an opportunity presented for settling definitely the national question.—We are happy to perceive that legislation has already been taken up by the United States Senate. The Republican Government upon Mr. Sumner's resolutions, establishing Territorial Government in the revolted States, and assigning to them executive, legislative, and judicial officers, to be appointed by the President, who shall form a *governing council, providing especially that slavery shall in no way be legally recognized.* This bill, should it be carried through Congress, which we however much doubt, would virtually establish emancipation in the Slave States. But this is merely a step in the right direction. We do not by any means agree that universal emancipation should be at once commenced. This is going too far, and trying to establish what is utterly impracticable and altogether undesirable. The question must be one of time—we mean in its operation. Lay the principle at once, contemporaneously with the re-establishment of the Union, and let the details be worked out by men of patriotism and purity. Let slavery be ended. For instance, let the bill to which we refer be passed, place the revolted States on the same footing as the Territories, thereby taking from those in rebellion all rights, which should be assumed forthwith by Congress. This would go far to settle this question. It would lay the basis of its solution. Up to the present, all things considered, the Lincoln Administration has acted both ably and wisely. There is one mission before it still—in restoring the Union let slavery be assigned its due limits—where it is to end—and when it shall terminate. At all events, let there be no more political capital made upon the perpetuation of slavery. Let there be no Ostend manifestoes, combining filibusterism and pro-slavery. If the United States have any respect for themselves they must turn over a new leaf on this subject, and when a pro-slavery candidate for the Presidency comes before them, they must reject him at once.

One thing we will say, in conclusion, that if the United States be restored in *statu quo ante bellum*, the same causes which produced the same results of rebellion and attempted national destruction, will be productive of the same evils again. History repeats itself; like causes produce like results. In self-defence let the Government of the United States end slavery. But above all let not the national Legislature continue to breathe the atmosphere of slavery in the District of Columbia.—*Scottish American Journal.*

SLAVERY DOOMED.

The present Government of the United States is not an Abolition Government.—Abolitionists in America mean those who do not keep within the Constitution; who demand the destruction (as far as Slavery is concerned) of as much of it as protects the internal legislation of each State from the control of Congress; who aim at abolishing Slavery wherever it exists, by force if needs be, but certainly by some other power than the constituted authorities of the Slave States. The Republican party neither aim nor profess to aim at this object. And when we consider the flood of wrath which would have been poured out against them if they did, by the very writers who now taunt them with not doing it, we shall be apt to think the taunt a little misplaced.—But though not an Abolitionist party, they are a Free-Soil party. If they have not taken arms against Slavery, they have against its extention. And they know, as we may know if we please, that this amounts to the same thing. The day when Slavery can no longer extend itself, is the day of its doom. The slave-owners know this, and it is the cause of their fury. They know, as all know who have attended to the subject, that confinement within existing limits is its death-warrant. Slavery, under the conditions in which it exists in the States, exhausts even the beneficent powers of nature. So incompatible is it with any kind whatever of skilled labor, that it ensures the whole productive resources of the country to be concentrated on one or two products, cotton being the chief, which requires to raise and prepare them for the market, little beside brute, animal force. The cotton cultivation, in the opinion of all competent judges, alone saves North-American Slavery; but cotton cultivation, exclusively adhered to, exhausts in a moderate number of years all the soils which are fit for it, and can only be kept up by travelling further and further westward. Mr. Olmsted has given a vivid description of the desolate state of parts of Georgia and the Carolinas, once among the richest specimens of soil and cultivation in the world; and even the more recently colonized Alabama, as he shows, is rapidly following in the same downhill track. To Slavery, therefore, it is a matter of life and death, to find fresh fields for the employment of slave labor. Confine it to the present States, and the owners of slave property will either be speedily ruined, or will have to find means of reforming and renovating their agricultural system, which cannot be done without treating the slaves like human beings, nor without so large an employment of skilled—that is, of free—labor, as will widely displace the unskilled, and so depreciate the pecuniary value of the slave, that the immediate mitigation and ultimate extinction of Slavery would be a nearly inevitable and probably rapid consequence.

But the parties in a protracted civil war almost always end by taking more extreme, not to say higher grounds of principle than they began with. Middle parties and friends of compromise are soon left behind; and if the writers who so severely criticise the present moderation of the Free-soilers are desirous to see the war become an abolition war, it is probable that if the war lasts long enough they will be gratified. Without the smallest pretension to see further into futurity than other people, I at least have foreseen and foretold from the first that if the South were not promptly put down the contest would become distinctly an Anti-Slavery one; nor do I believe that any person accustomed to reflect on the course of human affairs in troubled times can expect anything else. Those who have read, even cursorily, the most valuable testimony to which the English public have access, concerning the real state of affairs in America—the letters of the Times correspondent, Mr. Russell—must have observed how early and rapidly he arrived at the same conclusion, and with what increasing emphasis he now confidently reiterates it. In one of his letters he names the date of next summer as the period by which, if the war has not sooner terminated, it will have assumed a complete Anti-Slavery character. So early a term expends, I confess, my most sanguine hopes; but if Mr. Russell be right, Heaven forbid that the war should cease sooner, for if it lasts till then it is quite possible that it will regenerate the American people.

The Chicago Times says:—The labor of repairing their Guards' kit, time is progressing for some time past. Already the heavy timbers used in the Barbette guns are to be superseded on Sumter, and will be put in their places as soon as the frost goes out of the ground. When completed, Fort Sumter will be one of the strongest fortifications on the continent. Just before the

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For sale or to Let—Arch'd Haggart.
Report of the Town Auditors.
Assets and Liabilities of the Town.
Hardware—Millar & Bertram.
Business Card—W. Dobbin.
Removal—Thos. Mahoney.
A Good Farm Horse Wanted.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1862.

PARLIAMENT MEETS TO-DAY.

We will spare no pains to put our readers in possession of the best reports of the proceedings throughout the Session. Our Quebec correspondent will greatly assist us in this.

Representation by Population.

Our cotemporary of the Cobourg *Sun* seems jubilant at the announcement he makes that the party to which he belongs have at length a prospect of realizing what they have so long struggled for—heretofore in vain. Here are his words:—"The party which has struggled for ten long years to secure the enactment of Representation by Population, hope that they at last see a prospect of its enactment. All other questions, all other measures should justly be held subservient to this." He states that not only are nearly all the members elect from Upper Canada pledged to this measure, but a considerable number of Lower Canadians also are disposed to do us justice, and that those who should know assert that there will be a majority of the whole House in favor of the measure.

We are of opinion, however, that the *Sun's* authorities for the statement above are in error, as our cotemporary is in his chronology. The Reform party ten years ago had not a whisper anent Representation by Population—at least it formed no article in their political creed. That it has been held for several years back by the leading members of the Reform party we readily admit and that it was also held by some, as it is now held by the *Sun*, as a *sine qua non*; but we must not shut our eyes to the facts in relation therewith. The *Globe* has not been consistant in its advocacy of this measure. It at one time maintained that the adoption of this principle would correct the present unseemly practice of Lower Canadians ruling Upper Canada by their votes, that Representation by Population would give us a majority and we could then carry our own measures. At another time it was discovered that if this measure were adopted it would not cure the political ills we laboured under, and dissolution of the existing Union pure and simple was the panacea to cure all the ills the body politic was heir to.

The Reform Convention which assembled in Toronto, November, 1859, adopted and recommended to the people of Canada this new discovered remedy for our political evils. We need not state the Reformers rejected this suicidal measure, and the sober sense of the leaders themselves has returned, and we never now hear of either "dissolution of the Union" or "joint authority," except it be as a taunt to the party originating them. Representation by Population is still very popular, and justly so, for it is a principle recognized everywhere in popular free governments. It has, however, difficulties in our case which it is wise to look "square in the face." It must be remembered that when the Imperial Government passed the Union Act, connecting Upper and Lower Canada together under one Legislature, one of the provisions of that Act was that each section of the Province should have an equal representation in the Legislature, altogether irrespective of population. At this period the Lower Canadians being largely in excess of population had but an equal number of representatives with us. If now we insist upon the principle being adopted, the Union Act will have to be amended. This, doubtless, can and will be done—this is not the difficulty in the way of obtaining this popular measure. It appears to us that is the present state of political feeling it *cannot be obtained*. We form this opinion upon the fact that the question is one that is very much disliked in Lower Canada—and that a large number in Central Canada are not in favor of it. So far from a considerable number of Lower Canadian members "being in favor of the measure," very few indeed will, we opine, be found to vote for it, and we fear that many from Upper Canada who very glibly discoursed upon the subject at the hustings at the last elections, when a vote is to be taken in the House, will be either sick or conveniently absent. No one, for instance, imagines that the Hon. Postmaster-General cares a fig for Representation by Population, further than its advocacy furnishes him with an introduction to its real supporters when soliciting their suffrages. A double shuffler cannot be an honest advocate of Representation by Population any more than of other of the people's rights. When the House comes to try its strength we have no reason to suppose that it will act otherwise than as heretofore —the Ministers will yield this as well as other matters to Lower Canada to secure its support. A goodly number of Upper Canada members, including the majority from Central Canada will vote with the Ministry, and we may as well suppose we shall have honest legislation from our present corrupt Administration as Representation according to Population. This there will, we fear, be disappointed again. We must wait till a greater change takes place in the minds of the people. Until the heaven-born principles of truth and honest legislation is done away with, we need not be surprised that the people's rights are trampled in the dust. We, of Canada West, were led to feel last year the consequence of trusting to a section of the country, when the Premier's representative from that section broke the

Confederation of Lower Canada and Nova Scotia and Upper Canada freemen. Until the prompt Confederation is dispersed we may despair of realizing Representation by Population. It is, however, right and proper to keep that matter before the people, so some degree another no ministry dare slight it. It is a principle indelibly engraven on the Western heart—a principle at once just and correct—and its adoption is only a question of time.

Our cotemporary in referring to the rumored changes in the Cabinet just now so prevalent, pledges the fealty of the representatives from the old Newcastle District to the people's cause. Whatever changes may take place the five members from this section will not sanction the continuance of tyrannical misrule." His description of them seperately may well challenge comparison. He draws the worthy member from East Northumberland as near perfection as can well be. His language is glowing and superlative in the highest degree: "No whisper of doubt from friend or foe cast the shadow of a shade of suspicion on the political character of the able representative of East Northumberland." We feel strongly tempted to criticise this passage for its questionable syntax and composition, but we forbear, and hope that our warm hearted contemporary will learn to shorten sail. We should be sorry to be understood as reflecting on an individual case, as the worthy member referred to is a stranger to us. We speak of men generally, and we have lived long enough to know that the man is not to be found who has been in Parliament or before the public who comes up to the description here given. At the same time we feel pleased that such a knot of first-rate trusty Reformers are to go from these parts, and we trust they will make their mark in the House and in the country, and that their upright and consistent conduct will tend to hasten the inauguration of a new order of things.

COAL OIL ACCIDENTS.

No one can help being struck with the great number of accidents from the use of Coal Oil occurring. A cotemporary says:—

"The numerous accidents occurring in consequence of the improper management in the use of Coal Oil, as well as not securing a pure article, renders great caution necessary. It is well ascertained that properly rectified oil will not explode,—in proof of which we saw some Kerosene Oil poured into a vessel and a lighted paper applied without any bad result. Persons using coal oil lamps should always trim and replenish them in daylight,—should keep the small air holes constantly clear—renew the wick before it is nearly gone,—and not place the lamp when lighted too near a hot fire. Perhaps a small air-hole in the top of the can or keg in which the oil is kept, by allowing the generated gas to escape, would obviate accidents from explosion."

Mr. W. R. Hibbard, of Montreal, writes to the *Witness* on the subject. He offers a few sensible remarks:—

"So long as Bituminous coal was the only substance from which this valuable article could be manufactured, there was little or no ground for apprehension; but since the discovery of petroleum, or well oil, the public has been exposed to serious danger from the recklessness of ignorant and avaricious refiners. Petroleum contains a large proportion of utterly unsafe matter, which ought to be entirely removed before the oil is offered for burning purposes, and the real danger lies in the temptation to allow those volatile substances to remain. When all explosive matter is entirely removed the reliable product is greatly lessened in quantity, and thus the manufacturer's profits are curtailed. A refiner who does his work conscientiously has generally quantities of the explosive portion of the oil on hand, which he offers to painters, varnishers, and others as a substitute for turpentine, at half the cost of burning oil; while the unscrupulous manufacturer can afford to place *his* oil in the market at a price sufficiently tempting to retailers, but of a quality dangerous to the consumer."

It seems then to be an established fact that the fault is in the refining of the oil, or in its adulteration at the refineries. There is a very easy test to know the explosive from the non-explosive oil, ie.: Place a small quantity in a vessel and apply a light. If it is explosive it will at once ignite and burn like camphene, if non-explosive it will remain like water, free from flame or fire of any sort. We were assured, the other day, by a gentleman who has had occasion to use and sell it largely, that he has not yet met any explosive oil. He has had only the best qualities.

We may safely assume that it is only the cheap and inferior qualities that are liable to explosion. All consumers of coal oil should be careful to get a safe article, and dealers should see to it that they do not vend a dangerous oil that may be the cause of serious injury to many.

The Port Hope Guide has again changed hands, other duties requiring the late publisher's presence in Quebec. In the valedictory a complaint is made against the men who like to be styled the "leading Reformers" of the place, for the sad neglect of their party organ. Many of those gentlemen, everywhere, talk a deal about having an ably-conducted paper, etc., but the talk seems to affect their pockets and consciences but little. If they have a favor in the shape of "patronage" at their disposal, more likely than not they will pass the door of their own printing office, and give it to the hired and paid, well-fed, bolstered-up, organ of the Coalition, although they know they can be as well served, and more cheaply, at their own. And they do so just to show their "liberality", as they call it,—to show how free they are from party prejudice. These remarks do not apply to all the gentlemen in question; indeed it is to the exceptions that we owe the existence of a Reform press in the country at all.

Mr. James W. Bevan, who succeeds Mess. Johnstone in the publishing of the *Guide*, is a practical printer, and has been for some years connected with the office. From this fact we have confidence in his success.

For Cariboo!—A number of persons have left this place within the past week for the new El Dorado. As far as we can learn the following are their names.—Peterboro: James Sheridan, C. Hughes, Thos. Poole, John W. Edwards, Frank Fortye, —— Casey, James Welsh, and many with, we need not be surprised that the people's rights are trampled in the dust. We, of Canada West, were led to feel last year the consequence of trusting to a section of the country, when the Premier's representative from that section broke the

THE HAMILTON "TIMES" AND THE "LEADER" ON THE LICENSE LAW.

There appeared in the *Leader* of Monday last a notice of some views enunciated in the Hamilton *Times*, on the very annoying question of granting licenses in Municipalities. The *Leader* seems to imagine that no difficulty exists in carrying out the law as it now stands—a certain fact that it knows very little about it. It is but fair, however, to state that it predicates the feasibility of enforcing the law by certain conditions existing or complied with. The three important "ifs" being given, the rest may follow; but, like the sunken fleet in Charleston harbor, they block up the ingress to its favorite theories. "*If* the Council is honest, the law can be enforced, *if* there is but a desire to enforce it, and *if* every one who sold liquor without a license was fined the full amount allowed by law, $50." Ah! these "ifs" make the rub. It is a law that in many localities, such as Towns and Villages, may be observed as to the issue of licenses; but it will neither tend to suppress intemperance nor help to make the traffic in intoxicating liquors respectable —the *Leader* to the contrary notwithstanding. The present law seems based upon the principle of monopoly—a principle utterly ignored by our Municipal institutions, and always deemed odious. A and B invest largely of their means in Tavern or Hotel property. A gets a license for his house; B does not. A next year is refused a license; B gets one. B was stealthily selling before, now he is a legalized vendor, and A now becomes the surreptitious dealer. The demand exists, and the supply will be forthcoming. But, says the *Leader*, the suppression of intemperance and crime are considerations the law contemplates in its present form, and in Toronto the restriction has lead to the effect of raising the character of public houses. The simple English of which is that the Legislature is anxious that intemperance henceforth shall be more *respectable*. The granting of a license is intended to make the selling of spirituous liquors *legal*; if, then, the traffic becomes legal by granting a license for one place, for every 250 of the inhabitants, what moral objection can there be to sanction one for every 25?—The *Leader* replies that its intention by restricting to 250 is to suppress intemperance. If this be so, why not make the law more stringent still and enact henceforth that there shall be but one tavern license issued for every 250,000 of the inhabitants? Surely, if drunkenness and its concomitants are evils, the less of them the better. But, replies the objector, this measure will not meet the demands of the community. Exactly so! the demand for intoxicating liquors exists, and it will be supplied, legally or otherwise; and the present law will not reduce one iota of that demand. We had supposed that our contemporary would no more think of making men temperate by Acts of Parliament, than making them Christians, but it appears we were mistaken. Our object, however, in alluding to this subject now was not to give an opinion upon the licensing system, but to notice the palpable ignorance of the *Times* in referring to the difficulties arising from the present law, and pointing out the remedy. It says —we quote from the *Leader*—"Let the Legislature, if it will, pass a law declaring what accomodation each house shall have before it can obtain a license—let it command that it shall have one bed or 20, room for 10 horses or 100, whichever it might think proper—let it provide that no man shall receive a license until it is recommended by 10, 20, or 50 ratepayers, whichever in its judgment it thinks best." To which the *Leader* thus replies: "*Who ever heard of a Parliament of a country passing such a law as this?* Where would be the use of Municipal Councils were the Legislature to descend to the enactment of such a *petty measure* as that urged by our cotemporary?" Let the *Leader* take up the Statutes for 1860 and look at Cap. 53, and he will find that the Legislature *has* passed just such a *petty measure* as that urged by the *Times*. It enacts that no license shall be granted to any one but upon a petition signed by at least 30 of the resident Municipal electors—that every tavern so licensed must have not less than 4 bed-rooms, and suitable complement of bedding and furniture; and, except in Cities and Towns, stabling for at least 6 horses. We trust our cotemporaries will thank us for enlightening them upon a matter they ought to have been posted up on before making themselves ridiculous.

EXTENSION OF THE TOWN LIMITS.

The following is the resolution for the extension of the Town limits, passed at the last meeting of the Council:

Whereas, by the 19th section of the Municipal Institutions Act of Upper Canada, authority is given to Municipal Councils of Cities and Towns to pass a resolution affirming the expediency of a new division into Wards being made of the City or Town, or a part of the same, either within the existing limits or with the addition of any part of the localities adjacent, which from the proximity of streets or buildings therein, or the probable future exigencies of such City or Town, it may seem desirable to add thereto respectively.

And whereas the present limits of the Town of Peterborough are so circumscribed as seriously to retard its progress, and it is therefore desirable to extend the limits by making a new division of the Town into Wards, adding thereto such part of the Township of Monaghan as the present and future exigencies of the said Town require.

Be it therefore resolved that it is desirable to petition His Excellency the Governor General to issue his proclamation constituting the following the future limits of the Town, that is to say:

Commencing from the centre of the Otonabee river, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Monaghan at a point where the division line between Lots Nos. 12 and 13 strikes the said River, thence northerly along said division line to the northerly limits of the said Township of Monaghan, thence easterly along said northern limits to the centre of the Otonabee river, and thence down said river to the place of beginning.

And dividing the Town into four wards, to be known respectively as the North, Centre, South and East Wards.

The North Ward to commence at the intersection of George and Smith streets, thence westerly along the boundary line between the townships of Smith and Monaghan, to the line between the park lots and No. 12 in the 13th concession of the Township of Monaghan. Then southerly along said line to the dividing line between park lots Nos. 11 and 12, thence easterly along said dividing line to Park street, and thence along the north side of Rubeck street to George street, and then northerly along George street to the place of beginning.

The Centre Ward to commence at the intersection of George and Brock street south side, thence along Brock street to the dividing line between park lots Nos. 11 and 12 to the dividing line between the Park lots and No. 12, 13th concession Monaghan, thence southerly along said line to the gravel road, between park lots 5 and 6, thence easterly along said road to Park street, then along the north side of Charlotte street to George street, then northerly along said street to the place of beginning.

The South Ward to embrace the southern part of the Town, including the land at the south end of the Town, and the park lots embraced between the dividing line of lots Nos. 12 and 13 in the township of Monaghan and the Otonabee river, and the west of George street and its extension southerly.

The East Ward to embrace that part of the town lying on the east side of George street, and its extension southerly to the Otonabee River.

OUR MEMBER.

The Cobourg *Sun* says of our worthy County member:

"Col. Haultain, the noble soldier, who has spent many years in the military service, and who has frequently ventured to appear in public, donning the armour of a soldier of the cross, enters the House under happy auspices. While unknown, personally, to three-fourths of his constituents, he was elected by a good majority. Now he is very popular, almost idolized by his people, who admire the rigid consistency of his unblemished personal character, and the noble integrety of his high aims and motives."

MATRIMONIAL.

We find the following advertisement in the Port Hope *Messenger*, and give the advertiser the benefit of it in our columns *gratis*. Young ladies "matrimonially inclined" should communicate without delay with "drawer 54, Port Hope":

WANTED—A WIFE!

THE advertiser wishes to form an acquaintance with a young lady desirous of entering the matrimonial state, in company with a respectable and well-educated young man. The advertiser is strictly sincere; and his fair correspondents may rest assured that correspondence on his part shall be honorable and confidential.

Address, Wm. Muir, care of drawer 54, Port Hope. None but post-paid letters will be taken from the office.

March 8, 1862.

A LAND BOUNTY FOR VOLUNTEERS.

A correspondent of the Montreal press who signs himself *A Volunteer*, in the course of a long and able letter on "military organization" remarks in regard to the best means of attracting a sufficient number of good citizen soldiers to the ranks of the Volunteer Militia of the Province, namely by a reward in land at the close of a certain term of service. We will quote the remarks bearing on this point.

"Every man capable of bearing arms, between the ages of 18 and 60, should, by law, be compelled to pay an exemption tax of 5s. per annum if not in the Volunteers, to form a fund for defraying the expenses of those actually engaged in drill, whether in the Active or Sedentary force. After a term of seven years' service each volunteer private should receive a gratuity of 100 acres of land, provided he has so served faithfully, and to the entire satisfaction of his Commanding Officers. Habitual drunkenness, insubordination, neglect or carelessness, proved against him during that period to deprive him of any such gratuity under certain regulations, and in case of war every year to be reckoned as 2 years of such service. The non-commissioned officers to receive 125 acres, and the officers to receive as follows: Ensigns, 200 acres; lieutenants, 300 acres; Captains, 350 acres; Lieut. Cols. 400 acres; and Colonels, 450 acres. For this purpose I need only point out the millions of acres of unconceded lands between this and the Red River Settlement, to plant this Military Colony, which would be equally advantageous to the recipients and the Government."

The above idea of a bounty for volunteers is perhaps too extravagant, but we think some provision of reward should certainly be made to those who devote their time, means, and energies, to the good movement.

☞ "A subscriber" writes from Bobcaygeon a letter for insertion which we decline publishing for two reasons. Firstly, the name of the writer is not affixed, and secondly, we cannot allow our paper to become the vehicle of a threat to any one, no matter how great the provocation in the case may be.

☞ The Spring Assizes for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, commences in this Town on the 31st inst.

New Hardware Store.—We have much pleasure in welcoming a new business firm, Messrs. Millar & Bertram, to our Town. They open in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. A. Fowlis & Co. Messrs. M. & B. have both had long experience in the Hardware business, in Montreal. Their advertisement appears in our advertising columns.

CURLING.

The third game—the last match of the season—was played in Peterboro on Friday last, resulting in favor of Peterboro by 18 points.

The unpropitious weather of the day was a drawback to the match.

☞ We have received the first number of the *Morning Herald*, a new daily issued from the *Brant Herald* office. From the known ability of its conductor, there is no doubt of its success in the thriving town of Brantford, now emerging from the status of a Town to that of a City. We wish our contemporary success in his new enterprise.

☞ A communication from our respected friend, Billa Flint, Esq., of Belleville, is received too late for this issue. Will appear next week.

☞ The sale of the Toronto *Leader* has been prohibited in St. Louis, Mo.—The sale of all Jeff. Davis' organs has been strictly forbidden.

☞ We are pained to notice the sudden demise of two of the members of the family of the late John R. Clarke, Esq., the respected member for the East Riding of the County of Northumberland—Joseph Pearson, aged 28 years, and Catherine Margaret, aged 11 years, from typhoid fever. Four deaths have taken place in the same family, from the same malady, in as many months.

☞ We understand that the lumbering operations are going on briskly in our rear, the weather being favorable.

News of the Week.

Alluding to the probability of war with the Federal States, the London *Times* of The 7th February says:—"The worst part of the struggle, however, will not be on the North Atlantic seaboard, but on the great Lakes of Upper Canada and North America. We are glad, therefore, to be able to tell our readers, that this danger has been foreseen and amply provided against, and that within a week after the breaking up of the ice in the rivers and canals, a whole fleet of gunboats, with the most powerful of the screw corvettes sent out to Admiral Milne, will carry the protection of the English flag from Montreal to Detroit."

The Illustrated London *Times* says that Lord Palmerston on the first night of the present Session, marched across the lobby with his usual swing, and in form and bulk and feature appeared just the same as we have known him for the last ten years.

Mr. Mason, the Southern Commissioner, shortly after Parliament was opened the other day in England, took his seat in the House of Commons under the gallery. He was introduced by Mr. Gregory, member for Galway, who sat near this notable person.

The conviction and execution of Captain Gordon, for slave-trading, marks the beginning of a new era in the United States, to which attention has not been sufficiently drawn. It is the first instance on record, we believe, of capital punishment being inflicted judicially for that crime; and it involves a principle which also applies to liquor-selling or any other business that destroys men's liver. If the man who kills an individual with his hand be guilty of murder the man who knowingly kills hundreds by his business should not go free. Public opinion rose, some considerable time ago, to the necessary point for executing those laws.

In the Queen's prison, London, William Miller, an aged prisoner, has been confined for fifty years, for a debt of a thousand pounds that he says he doesn't owe. He owns property, and because he wouldn't sign it away the other day and become bankrupt, he was ordered to an insane hospital.

We regret to state that on Saturday last, 8th inst., John Owen, in the township of Derby, was killed by a falling branch of a tree. Mr. Owen went out during the forenoon of Saturday, to cut a tree for firewood. About an hour afterward he was found lying with his head buried in the snow, in an insensible condition. The tree at which he had been chopping, was down; and Mr. Owen had stepped back a few yards to be clear of the fall. It is supposed that there had been a hanging limb on one of the neighboring trees, wrenched from its place by some former tree fall, and that this limb was loosened and came down when the maple fell at which he was chopping.—*Owen Sound Times.*

The Montreal *Advertiser* states that even before the body of John Boston, Esq. the late Sheriff for that district, was cold at his residence at Cote St. Catharine, the Government had already received 497 applications for the office by telegraph, and the Grand Trunk was compelled to put on an extra train per day until the appointment was disposed of.

Canada exports annually about 30,000,000 cubic feet of timber in a rough state, and about 400,000,000 feet, board measure of sawed lumber. The revenue derived by the Province during the year 1860 for timber cut in the public forests amounted to about £125,000 currency.

The late English mails bring us the news that the Duke of Newcastle has introduced a bill into the House of Lords, which provides that no writ of *habeas corpus* shall hereafter issue from Great Britain to any Colony where there are lawfully established Courts of Justice authorized to issue such writs.

We are glad that this step has been taken, since it removes all apprehensions of a collision between the Colonial and Imperial Judiciary, such as seemed at one time imminent in the Anderson case.

Fugitives.—The President has given his assent to the act forbidding the return of fugitive slaves by the army. This is another trenchant blow against the peculiar institution.

We regret to learn from the *Christian Guardian* that the health of Rev Dr. Stinson, President of the Wesleyan Conference, still continues in a precarious state. On Sabbath last there was, however, an evident abatement of the severer symptoms of the disease.

An elderly woman recently priced a load of wood on the Quebec Jacques Cartier Market, and told the *Ambient* to follow her home with it. On the corner of Prince Edward Street she told the man to hold her basket while she went into the house to get change, and, not returning, he opened the basket. Imagine his feelings when he discovered a new-born infant.

The war is ruining real estate in the city of New York. A paper of last week says: "As the spring advances, real estate operations strengthen. The ugly features noticed a few days ago, however, still prominently stick out—namely, that more than one half the sales are on account of the sheriff. To-day, several houses and lots, located on the east side of the city, were knocked down at an average of twenty per cent below the prices the same sort of property would have commanded eighteen months ago."

A man, named Robert Symes, perished during the snow storm on the 24th ultimo, about seven miles from Portneuf. He left about seven miles in charge of a load of timber, and on his return was overpowered by the storm.—*Quebec Vindicator.*

Mr. C. P. F. Berkeley, and Mr. Powell, Liberals, have been elected to represent the burgh of Gloucester, England. The third and defeated candidate was Mr. Potter, Liberal Conservative.

The Guelph *Advertiser* states that the boy named Allen, previously noticed as attacked by hydrophobia, died on Friday evening. He was somewhat better that morning, and faint hopes were entertained that he would recover, but towards the afternoon he grew worse, and the spasms became more frequent, until he sank under their power.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

DEFEAT OF THE CONFEDERATES AT WINCHESTER.

Winchester, March 12.

This celebrated town is at length recovered for the Union.

The march of our forces to Berryville, and the reconnoissance in this vicinity succeeded in deceiving the enemy and misleading them, so that they did not know where to expect an attack. The consequence was, that yesterday afternoon they commenced evacuating the place. General Hamilton meanwhile advanced from Bunker Hill, the Michigan cavalry leading.

1,200 of the enemy's cavalry gave battle supported by a section of artillery. This was about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A battalion of the 1st Maryland regiment reinforced our cavalry, and one of our sections of artillery came up and replied to the enemy's guns. The fight was soon over. The enemy fled, leaving their two guns, several horses and about 20 men killed and wounded.

Our whole loss was four killed and fifteen wounded, all of the 1st Maryland.

Large stores of ammunition, provisions and enemy horses have fallen into our hands, and the Union flag floats triumphantly over Winchester.

The reception of our troops by the people has been almost enthusiastic.

Gen. Gorman has come in, and he and Gen. Hamilton are exchanging mutual congratulations.

(*Special to the Times.*)

Washington, March 12.

The statement published that a Council of war in Washington decided, six to four, that the army on the Potomac could not be moved against the enemy at present, is entirely untrue. The General were unanimous that an advance was possible and proper. The only difference was as to the plan of the proposed attack.

A correspondent of the *Times*, who accompanied the advance upon Centreville and Manassas, has just come in.

It was only last Friday that the retreat of the rebels from Centreville commenced. General Johnston left on Friday morning. Gen. Smith left on Saturday afternoon, and Colonel Stewart last Monday, the day our army left camp on the Potomac.

The retreat was conducted very orderly at first. Everything was carefully cleared up at Centreville—nothing left that could be useful to us.

The forts were well planned and very formidable. They command the roads, and the fire of not less than a hundred guns could be converged upon any approach to the defences, but the guns were never brought from Manassas to mount the Centreville forts.

The railroad track and telegraph line extended from Manassas to Centreville.

The rebel Generals had their headquarters at Centreville altogether, and a more convenient and complete military establishment could not be found in Washington than they had.

Through Manassas the enemy continued their retreat as quickly as it began.

They carried off all their heavy guns from Manassas—40 to 60 in number—part of them doing the marching by turnpike to Warrenton, and a part to Gordonsville, where, it is said, they would make a stand.

It was on Monday evening that the first sign of panic was noticed at Manassas.

A part of Stuart's rear column was preparing a train to move southward by railroad, when they learned some excited rebels had set fire to the bridges ahead of them. They immediately began to burn and destroy, and run away in general confusion.

Five hundred barrels of flour, piled up in ranks had their heads stove in, barrels of molasses suffered in the same way; 150 barrels or kegs of powder were left which they did not know how to destroy in safety.

It seems to be confirmed that the enemy had two weeks since between 50,000 and 60,000 troops at Centreville and Manassas; and that they only began their retreat last Friday, but why they went was a mystery, as that number of men in the fortifications they had prepared would have been equal to three times their force assailing them from without. They must have feared to trust their men, whose enlistments were expiring, or their powder, which many accounts agree, is of very inferior quality.

But the strangest news brought by the *Times'* correspondent is, that Gen. Jackson and one half his army, whom Gen. Banks yesterday supposed he was closely watching in Winchester, went down the railroad to Manassas one week ago, and quietly vanished off southward.

The other half are said to be moving southward in the valley to the Shenandoah.

Mr. Edwards of New York introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Mr. Ericsson and Lieutenant Worden. Referred to the Naval Committee.

New York, March 12.

Special despatches from Washington state that the Naval Committee of the Senate agreed this morning to report a bill appropriating $15,000,000 for iron-clad vessels of war.

Gen. Halleck has telegraphed the following:—

St. Louis, March 13.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Our artillery and cavalry yesterday attacked the enemy's works half a mile west of Paris, Tenn. The enemy was driven out with a loss of 100 killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss

Floyd and Wise from their commands until they could give more satisfactory accounts of their action at Fort Donelson—the President is dissatisfied with their reports. The Message states, that neither of them say that reinforcements were asked for, nor do they show that the position could not have been evacuated, and a whole army saved as well as part of it. It is also not shown by what authority the senior Generals abandoned their responsibility by transferring their command to a junior officer."

FEDERAL VICTORY AT NEWBURNE, N.C.

Baltimore, March 18.

The steamer *Commodore* arrived here this morning direct from the Burnside expedition, and reports the capture of Newberne, N. C., the defeat of the enemy, there, and capture of a large quantity of artillery, after a hard fought battle.

The Federal loss at Newberne is about 90 killed and 400 wounded.

Immediately after the arrival of the *Commodore*, the bearer of the despatches from General Burnside left in the train for Washington.

SECOND DESPATCH.

It is reported that the Federals took 300 prisoners. Some reports make their loss 50 or 60 killed, and 250 to 300 wounded.

The fight took place on Friday.

There are rumors that one of the Federal Brigadier Generals was killed, but they are not considered reliable.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA."

New York, 14th.

The Royal Mail steamship Africa which sailed from Liverpool 9:30 1st, and Queenston 2nd, arrived this a. m. She takes the place of the new steamer China, the departure of which has been postponed to a future day.

The Nova Scotian arrived at Londonderry early on the 1st inst.

Gibraltar advices say it was the Lieut. and not the Captain of the Sumpter, who was arrested.

Griffiths, on the 3rd, would call the attention of the House of Commons to the subject of the final despatch and papers relative to the blockade from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, dated Feb. 15, which shows that notwithstanding the blockading forces of Charleston and Wilmington, various ships have eluded the blockade, but that if sufficient ships are stationed at ports to prevent access, or create evident danger to vessels leaving or entering, and provided such ships do not voluntarily permit violations, the fact that various ships may have escaped will not of itself prevent the blockade from being effective, adequacy of force being always matter of fact and evidence. A neutral State ought to exercise the greatest forbearance with reference to a disregard of a defective blockade, and ought not to disregard it except when it entertains a conviction shared by other neutrals, that the power of blockade is abused by a State, either unable to institute or maintain it, or unwilling from some motive to do so. Earl Carnarvon in the House of Lords called attention to the fact that the papers contained nothing relative to communications with foreign Governments on the subject. Earl Russell said there had been no formal communications with foreign Governments.

France and other powers had from time to time asked him what the British Government intended to do, but he had referred them to his despatch to Lord Lyons. Earl Russell was also understood to say that he had received word from Lord Lyons that Mr. Seward had informed him that no more alone ships will be used.

In the House of Commons, Gregory gave notice that he would call attention to the blockade on the 7th March.

In reply to enquiries relative to the withdrawal of American cruisers from the coast of Africa, Lord Palmerston said representation had been made to Washington on the subject, but exigencies of war occasioned the withdrawal. He admitted it was not a satisfactory answer to say cruisers had been withdrawn when the object of withdrawal was to accomplish something quite as injurious to commerce.

As to British vessels being allowed, in the absence of Americans, to ascertain nationalities of vessels, that could only be done by consent of the Senate.

Gladstone said it was a fact that the Government lose on every letter sent to America via Galway was sixpence, but as to the renewal of the Galway subsidy, the matter was in the hands of the head of the Government.

Milner Gibson, in reply to inquiries, said the Government had entered into no negotiations relative to the Atlantic Cable.—The American Government, however, expressed in general terms a wish that, by some means or other, communication should be established.

The unemployed laborers in Liverpool had not replied to the demonstrations for relief which took place on the 27th.

FRANCE.

The French Senate continues discussing the address. The Roman question was debated.

Victor Emanuel had been slightly indisposed, but had recovered.

LATEST.

Liverpool, Saturday.

Breadstuffs dull. Wheat quiet but steady. Provisions steady, unchanged, but easier. Consols 93¼ a 93¾.

Prince Napoleon in the Senate demanded that the French troops should evacuate Rome.

The Committee of the Prussian Chamber of Representatives passed resolutions recognizing the Kingdom of Italy.

Vienna, 1st inst.

The journey of the Archduke Maximilian to Paris and London had been adjourned because his candidature to throne of Mexico have encountered difficulties.

Turin, 1st March.

It is rumored that the Ministry has resigned, and that the King had not accepted the resignation.

Alexandria, March 1st.

The Prince of Wales has gone up to Egypt.

Hugh Brown, who was committed at Toronto on Monday, 10th, for the murder of John Sheridan Hogan, when on the scaffold and just before the drop fell, addressed the spectators in the following words:—

"This is a solemn day for me, boys! I hope this will be a warning to you against bad company—I hope it will be a lesson to all young people, and old as well as young, rich and poor. It was that that brought me here to-day to my last end, though I am innocent of the murder I am about to suffer for. I never committed the or any other murder. I have nothing of R. I am going to meet my maker in a few minutes. May the Lord have mercy on my soul! Adieu, adieu."

—The late Canada twenty cent pieces have been distributed in Rochester, and a good imitation of the quarter is in circulation. The counterfeit is a tolerable genuine.

WM. ARNOT,
Market Clerk.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held, on Tuesday last, by Dr. Fidler, Coroner, on the body of Mrs. Mary Ann Bousnall (wife of Mr. Thomas Bousnall, of this town) who died the day previous—Monday—after an illness of a week's duration. Owing to a very painful rumour, not afloat by unthinking persons, the Coroner found it necessary, for the satisfaction of the public, to call together a jury for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances of deceased's death; and at 1 o'clock on Tuesday the following persons were sworn in: J. C. Rodden, Foreman, H. J. Waite, E. D. Hand, Thomas Drake, T. Devaney, C. Britton, John Johnson, Edward Budge, A. Otnley, G. C. Atkinson, L. Meguire, Joseph Funk, and Isaac Marvin. The evidence of Dr. Playter, who attended Mrs. Bousnall, proved to the satisfaction of the jury that her disease, gastic fever, had been aggravated by her indiscretion in taking medicine of her own prescription in addition to that given by her medical attendant, and by her reckless disregard of his instructions respecting diet, &c., Dr. Besson and Dr. Fidler both endorsed Dr. Playter's opinions and all three agreed that the symptoms of her disease found a ready explanation in the facts above mentioned. Under these circumstances, the jury, after a short consideration, found the following verdict:—

"Deceased died from natural causes, and, in the opinion of this jury, there was not the slightest foundation for the rumors which gave rise to this inquest."—*Lindsay Adv.*

EXPLOSION OF AN OIL FACTORY NEAR STRATFORD.

The London *Free Press* of yesterday records a terrible occurrence near Stratford caused by the explosion of an Oil Factory. That paper says:—We learn by special telegram that a very serious accident occurred yesterday by the explosion of an oil factory at some point on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad, east of Stratford. The information which we received is very vague and although every exertion was made by Morehouse, the telegraph operator, to procure the news for us, he was unable to do so, owing to the line not being in working order. It is stated that no fewer than 13 persons have been killed, and a large amount of property destroyed, among which are four railroad cars. It is supposed that the oil factory was situated contiguous to the railway track, and that a quantity of the inflammable liquid had been thrown upon the cars in a burning state, and that it became impossible to have them removed. Of course we do not vouch for the accuracy of the details; but that an accident of a very serious nature has occurred we have not the shadow of a doubt.

The N.Y. *World* remarks:—The Bank of Montreal offers to advance upon produce in store on short or long time, payable in Chicago or eastern cities, as preferred. This shows that the managers have entire confidence that friendly relations will continue between the United States and Great Britain. The immense resources of the bank, a portion of which is now to be used in Chicago, cannot fail to have a favorable effect upon the business interests of the entire Northwest.

We heard, on Saturday, of an instance of liberality rare to be met with. A gentleman in a wholesale establishment in this city left his late employers and entered into one of the public departments. On his leaving, the head of the firm made him the handsome present of $2,000, and the rent of his house for two years, say $480, to mark his appreciation of his services. Such rare occurrences deserve to be recorded.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Special Notices.

A correspondent of the Siecle Paris, the government organ of France, writes from Tunis, Algiers, as follows:—

"Our College of philosophers at home may, and probably do accomplish a great deal for the cause of science, but the Americans are the people to turn these discoveries to practical accounts. Many of the modern inventions in use here are American, and one American chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, supplies much of the medicine consumed in this country. His Cherry Pectoral, Pills, Sarsaparilla, and Ague Cure constitute the staple remedies here, because they are easy of application, sure in their results, and have the confidence of the people. While the science medicine is carried to a (higher perfection, in our own country (France) than any other, it strikes a Frenchman as a little singular that an American Physician should furnish the medical skill and remedies for our own Principal Province.

We are happy to inform our readers that these superior medicines which the Emperor's principal Province is obliged to get from America may be had by our neighbors, at all the Druggists.

EVERY BODY USES IT!! And all agree, that the *Canadian Pain Destroyer* is the best medicine for the instant and permanent removal of pain from the system, ever yet discovered. It acts as a general alterative, thereby removing the cause of disease, and renovating the action of the system.

For the purposes for which it is recommended it has no equal. Truly it is a "good thing."

See Advertisement.

Birth.

At Peterboro, on Saturday 15th inst., the wife of Mr. ALEX. MCGREGOR, of a Son.

In Allandale, on the 13th inst., the wife of JEFFREY DUNDALE, of a Daughter.

Died.

At Peterboro, on the 12th inst., DAVID HENRY CAMERONSMA, aged 2 years and 4 months.

At Peterboro, on Saturday, 8th inst., MRS. HAGMAN, widow of the late John Burnham, Esq., in the 82nd year of her age. The deceased lady was one of the earliest settlers in Port Hope. Her remains were taken to that town on Monday 10th, and on Tuesday were followed to the grave by a numerous train of friends and relatives.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday, March 18, 1862.

Fall Wheat $90 a $1 07.
Spring Wheat 87c a 89c.
Barley 57c a 58c.
Oats 40c a 42c.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, March 20, 1862.

	s.	d.		d.
Flour ₱ brl	4	00	@	5 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	95	@	0 95
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	90	@	0 95
Barley ₱ bush	0	35	@	0 45
Oats "	0	20	@	0 00
Peas "	0	00	@	0 00
Potatoes	0	35	@	0 40
Pork ₱ cwt	3	50	@	4 00
Beef ₱ cwt	4	00	@	4 00
Butter ₱ lb	0	10	@	0 13
Hay ₱ ton	4	00	@	0 00
Hides ₱ cwt	4	00	@	5 00
Wool ₱ pound	1	00	@	0 00

WM. ARNOT,
Market Clerk.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, March. 18.

Flour—firm; sales of No. 1 superfine a $4 20 to $4 25.

Wheat—Upper Canada spring at $1 05, $1 06 ex cars.

Peas—67 to 70c per 66 lbs.

Ashes—pots, $7 to $7 10; pearls, $6 75 to $6 80.

Dressed Hogs—$4 50 to $5 75.

Lard—quiet; sales 100 brls at 7½ to 8c.

Butter—selling at 11 to 15c for Ohio; 16 to 20c for State.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, March 1.8

Flour—without material change; sales 6,000 brls at $5 30 to $5 40 for superfine State; $5 50 to $5 80 for extra State; $5 80 to $5 95 for superfine Western; $5 40 to $6 45 for common to medium extra Western; $5 55 to $6 65 for shipping brands extra Ohio.

Canadian Flour—unchanged; sales 400 brls at $5 60 to $5 70 for Superfine; $5 90 to $6 75, for common to choice.

Oats—dull at 40 to 43c for Western, Canadian and State.

Pork—quiet; sales 300 brls at $12 25 to $13 for mess; $8 50 to $9 for prime.

Beef—quiet.

New Advertisements.

Report of the Auditors.

To the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Peterborough.

THE REPORT OF THE AUDITORS RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That your Auditors beg leave to submit to you the Abstract and Detailed Statements of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Town of Peterborough, under the proper heading and dates.

Also, a Statement of the Liabilities of the Town, for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1861.

Your Auditors find a balance in the hands of your Treasurer at the above date of $2,225.10, and express their opinion that the Books have been kept in a more complete form than in the year 1860, with the exception of the Discount Account which caused them some trouble to understand, but which now has been altered to a proper system.

They have much pleasure in stating that they have found your Clerk and Treasurer extremely willing to explain all matters connected with his office, and beg respectfully to testify to his general correctness.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. CAMERON, } *Auditors.*
R. FEAD KIRKPATRICK, }

Peterborough, Feb 26th, 1862.

RECEIPTS, 1861.

Assessments	8571 05
Miscellaneous	129 47
Markets	644 92
Police Court	481 27
Schools	258 00
Charities	9 00
Public Property	88 50
Licenses	1872 97
Receiver General	150 00
Commissioners Town Trust	4438 02
Cash in hand 31st Dec. 1860	2656 52
	$19299 72
Balance in hand of Treasurer 31st December, 1861	$2225 10

PAYMENTS, 1861.

Assessments	1657 86
Miscellaneous	1999 09
Railroad	2579 62
Salaries	1958 00
Debentures	2414 20
Police Court	424 97
Schools	2336 00
Streets and Bridges	939 60
Charities	142 65
Public Property	5 00
Law Expenses	1206 76
Discount and Exchange	230 78
Receiver General	1200 00
Cash in hand 31st Dec. 1861	2225 10
	$19299 72

LIABILITIES

of the Town of Peterboro', December 31st, 1861.

Sundry Accounts		652 23
County Rates		964 90
Balance of Municipal Fund Rate		2484 00
" School "		992 00
Two Debentures By-law No. 41	2400	00
One " " 87	200	00
Two " " 88	4000	00
One " " 94	600	00
Fifty Railroad Debentures, 60	50000	00
Seven School " 103	12200	00
Two " " 109	800	00
Municipal Loan Fund, £25,000 Cy	100000	00
	$175,202	23

CHAS. CAMERON, } *Auditors.*
R. FEAD KIRKPATRICK, }

Peterborough, Feb. 26th, 1861.

For Sale or to Let.

THE large two-story House on Water St., nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, occupied for the last two years as a Boarding House. There is a Stable and a Shed, and other Out-houses, with Wells and Cisterns on the premises. For particulars apply to Mr. Renfrew at the *Examiner* Office, or to

ARCHD HAGGART.

Peterboro, March 19th, 1862. 12

HORSE WANTED.

A GOOD Farm Horse. Must be 16 hands high, stout in proportion, well made, and sound in every way. Any person having such an animal to sell will hear of a cash purchaser by applying to

JAS. PENGELLY,
Saddler.

Peterboro, March 19th, 1861. 12

HARDWARE!

THE subscribers beg to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country that they have purchased on most favourable terms the stock in trade and good will of the business heretofore carried on by Messrs. A. Fowlie & Co., and are thereby enabled to offer

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.

A full and varied assortment of goods is shortly to arrive to complete their stock, comprising:

Iron, *Bar, Hoop & Band, of all sizes.*
Steel, *Spring, Cast, German, &c., &c.*
Nails, *Cut, Wrought, Pressed, Horse-shoe, &c., &c.*

ROPES, CHAINS, ANCHORS,
and all requisites for

LUMBERERS!

GLASS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
PUTTY,
VARNISHES, &c.

SPADES AND SHOVELS,

PICKS, RAKES, HOES, AND

Agricultural Implements.

—ALSO—

CARRIAGE MAKER'S HARDWARE,
a complete assortment,
Builders' & Joiners' Hardware,
A CONSIDERABLE ASSORTMENT.

SAWS, FILES AND TOOLS,

of the most approved makers.

GUNS, PISTOLS, SHOT,

FISHING RODS AND TACKLE, &c.

with a general assortment of other goods.—Having made arrangements to import directly from first hands, they will be in a position to offer the above goods at such prices as will secure the patronage of all who may favour them with their patronage, which is respectfully solicited.

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
No. 3, Hunter Block.

Peterboro, March 19th, 1862.

REMOVAL!

THOS. MAHONEY,

HAS REMOVED TO

HENTHORN'S BLOCK,

to the shop lately occupied by Mr R. Hartson, where he will keep constantly on hand the following Goods, viz:

Port Wine, Sherry Wine, Pale Brandy, Dark Brandy, Holland Gin, Schiedam Gin, Old Tom Gin, Scotch Malt, Irish Whiskey, Ale & Porter, Champagne, &c., together with

4,000 GALLONS WHISKEY,

best obtainable; 200 barrels of Salt; 400 Bags Table Salt; best young Hyson Tea obtainable; Sugars, Tobaccos, Currants, Raisins, Coffee, Rice, Brooms and Pails, Wash Tubs, Dry Fish, No. 1 Herrings, Salmon, White Fish, and every article in the Grocery line. Also, Pork, Flour, Oats, Peas, Oatmeal, &c.

The above Goods will be sold Cheap for Cash, as no credit will be given.

THOS. MAHONEY.

P.S.—All parties indebted to me, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call immediately and settle the same without delay.

Peterboro', March 19, 1862. 12

W. DOBBIN,

MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds, Ashburnham, C. W. 12

A CARD.

THE subscribers having entered into Partnership, would respectfully intimate to the public generally that they are prepared to attend to all orders for

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING,
Paper-Hanging,
GRAINING, GLAZING,
White-Washing, &c.,

and they hope, by being diligent and attentive to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON.

Peterboro, March 10th, 1862. 11

WILLIAM TAYLOR

BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Menice, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.

The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.

Ashburnham, March 13, 1861. 11-6m.

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.

WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery.

Peterboro', March, 1862. 11

J. & T. DOUGLAS,

MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c.,

Jobbing and Horse-shoeing

done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS.

☞ Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.

Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8

DR. S. DELLENBAUGH,

German Physician,

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

WILL be in Peterborough from March 21st to 24th, at Caisse's Hotel, where he can be consulted on all forms of disease.

March 13th, 1862. 11

FERGUSON & MITCHELL,

BEG to call the attention of the public to their well-selected stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,

TRUNKS,

VALIESES,

BRUSHES, &c.,

which they will sell very cheap for cash or on approved credit. All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited. ☞ Shop on Hunter Street, Peterboro.

February 26, 1862. 9

A CARD.

I, the undersigned, have this day sold out the business I have carried on in this place as Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., to Mr. W. N. Kennedy, and beg to recommend him to my former customers as a person whose abilities as a Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., stand well. I have sold my stock of Paper Hangings at a great reduction below cost, and I am sure he will sell the same at a very low price.

R. STEVENSON.

Peterboro, February 15, 1863.

ROOM PAPER DEPOT!

IN connection with the foregoing the subscriber would intimate to his customers and the public that in addition to their present stock, and that purchased from Mr. R. Stevenson, he has received, and will be constantly receiving, large additions to his stock of

Paper Hangings, Borders,

DECORATIONS,

Window Blinds, Patent Curtain Fixtures, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Everything in stock will be sold at the lowest remunerative prices!!

HOUSE, SIGN AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,

Glazing & Paper Hanging

done with neatness and despatch. ☞ Glass cut and Paints mixed to order. ☞ Window Sashes and Blinds.

Shop, Stevenson's old stand, corner of George and Brock Streets, opposite Huffman House.

WM. N. KENNEDY.

Peterboro, Feb. 26, 1862. 9

ARTILLERY NOTICE.

PERSONS with or without horses, desirous of joining the FIELD BATTERY, as ordinary or honorary members, will please signify their intention as early as possible to the secretary,

A. G. GILBERT.

Peterboro, March 5, 1862.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, being the east half of Lot No. 10, in the 11th Concession of Cavan, containing one hundred acres of good land.

Seventy Acres are Cleared, and under good cultivation. There is a splendid Orchard on the farm, and a good Frame House, a Frame Barn and outhouses, and a never-failing well of good water. Apply to

HENRY COOKMAN.

Cavan, Feb. 22 1862. 9

STRAYED.

INTO my premises, on Simcoe Street, about five months ago,

A Hog Pig,—common breed.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take it away.

RICHARD TREWITH.

Peterboro, Feb. 25, 1862. 9

Great Work on the Horse!

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; Illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the Horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes symptoms, and treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatirrhœa, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation, & other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver & Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood, and Bog, Spavin, Ring-Bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken knees, Wind Galls Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Cracked Hoof, Scratches, Canker, Thrush, and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Scurfs, Locked jaw Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Rowelling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Appreach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of more than 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred engravings. It is printed in a clear open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by every enterprising man everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, *Publisher,*
No. 617, Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 13, 1862. 11

REMOVAL.

Messrs. Ward & Cadwell

WOULD intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that in consequence of the late fire their Bakery and Confectionary Establishment is Removed to Cluxton's New Buildings, George St., where they will be happy to meet their numerous friends and customers. In their establishment will be found a good assortment of

CONFECTIONERIES,
SUCH AS
Candies, Plain and Fancy,
PASTRY AND CAKES,
Common & Ornamented,
BREAD, BISCUITS,
LUNCHES, &c.,

Fresh every day, as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly attended to.

☞ Private families supplied with bread at their residences in any part of the Town.

Remember the place,—

WARD & CADWELL,
Cluxton's Block, George Street.

Peterboro, Jan. 30, 1862. 5

FRESH OYSTERS,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

PRIME AMERICAN APPLES,

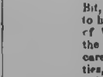
By the Barbel or Barrel,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.

WARD & CADWELL.

TO LET.



AN excellent Brick House, nearly new, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterboro,' suitable for a respectable family. Rent moderate. Apply to Walter Sheridan, Esq., or to

ALEX. McNEIL.

February 12, 1862. 7

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the East ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Doore.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 14 miles, on one of the principal travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price. Apply to

H. F. STRICKLAND.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8-6m

SCHOOL NOTICE.

WANTED, for School Section No. 4, in the village of Bobcaygeon, a Teacher holding a second or third class certificate. Apply to the undersigned.

JOSEPH KELSO,
SAM'L McCLELLAND, } Trustees.
WM. R. READ,

Bobcaygeon, March 10th, 1862. 11

HERRINGS.

100 BARRELS No. 1 Herrings, 24 per barrel. Also, Fine table Cod fish, for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lewry, Barton.
Vice-Pres'dent—T. Stark, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Archd. Burnham, Esq., Colonel, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.

JOSEPH R WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL...$1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA...$300,000.
SPCIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES insuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [5 years] profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Loans settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent. 45

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

PROVINCIAL
INSURANCE CO',
OF CANADA.
FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance
COMPANY.

Double Assurance System without Profits!

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	PREMIUM FOR £100. INCREASING TO £200. £	s.	d.
16	2	10	5
17	2	11	7
18	2	12	9
19	2	14	0
20	2	15	4
21	2	16	8
22	2	18	2
23	2	19	8
24	3	1	3
25	3	2	10
26	3	4	7
27	3	6	4
28	3	8	2
29	3	10	0
30	3	11	10
31	3	13	8
32	3	15	7
33	3	17	8
34	3	19	10
35	4	2	3
36	4	4	7
37	4	7	0
38	4	9	8
39	4	12	3
40	4	15	1
41	4	17	7
42	5	0	2
43	5	2	9
44	5	5	6
45	5	8	5

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 55 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

January 23, 1862. 4

REMOVAL!

WM. MERCER & BRO'S

ON account of the fire on Thursday night have Removed their business to the

LARGE ROOMS

OVER THE STORE OF MR. JOHN CAMPBELL,

ON HUNTER STREET, next door to McKellar & Cameron's, where they will remain till they obtain a suitable store.

Wm. M. & Bro's will, as heretofore, be prepared to execute orders for all articles in their trade.

GENTLEMEN'S

CLOTHING

of every description made to order in the latest styles, on Moderate terms.

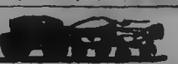
Peterborough, January 9th, 1863. 7

WANTED.

A COMPETENT PERSON to take charge of the Boarding House at Glenmorriston Mills. Apply to

WM. SNYDER,
Office over the Toronto Bank.

Peterboro, March 13, 1862. 11



LINE OF STAGES.

A STAGE will leave Shemeths (Rice Lake)

on

Tuesdays and Fridays,

until further notice, at 8½ a. m., for Peterboro', returning on the following day.

☞ Passengers and Parcels for Peterboro, Ashburnham, Lakefield, Douro, Otonabee, Asphodel, Bridgenorth.

Any person getting Timber on the above route without my leave will be punished according to law.

GEO. EVANS, Proprietor.

Shemeths, Jan. 28, 1862. 6

CASH WANTED.

R. B. McDOUGALL

Begs to announce that he has just received a nice stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

A very large stock of

OVER AND UNDER COATS,

PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

THE MILLINERY SHOW ROOM

Is well supplied with the newest styles of Ladies' Mantles and Capes, every style and price of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets.

VELVET BONNETS FOR $1.25 AND UPWARDS.

Millinery made to order.

N. B.—All persons indebted either by Note or Book account are requested to call and settle immediately, otherwise their accounts will be handed over for collection.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterborough, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

NOW IS THE TIME

TO BUY

CHEAP GOODS!!

The subscriber has bought a large stock

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods

at auction in Montreal at about one half their real value, and now offers them for sale at prices that will defy competition.

The Goods saved from the late Fire will be sold at 25 per cent less than first cost!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

BARGAINS!

A LARGE STOCK OF

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

suitable for the winter season on hand. This Clothing is made up on the premises, not imported, Cheap for Cash.

☞ **Garments made to order.**

An experienced Cutter is employed in connection with the establishment.

The way to secure all these advantages buy your Dry Goods and Clothing at

R. A. McNABB'S

Next door North of Alex. Stewart's Tin store GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

Dec. 26th, 1861. 49-3m.

CANADA

SEWING MACHINE FACTORY.

R. M. WANZER & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHEELER & WILSON'S & SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES!

Corner of James and Vine Streets, (between Royal Hotel and Bank of Upper Canada), Hamilton, C. W.

HAVING had several years' experience in the manufacture and sale of Sewing Machines in the United States, we are fully confident that no Machine has been produced in the United States or Canada that can excel those of our manufacture in Stitching, Seaming, Hemming, Quilting, Marking, Felling, Gathering, Tucking, Cording, Binding, &c. It is important to the purchaser to know that all the corresponding parts of these Machines are alike and manufactured on the premises, so that if any part be broken or deranged, it can be supplied or remedied with the least possible delay.

TERMS LIBERAL.

All Machines warranted, and kept in order for one year free of charge, when properly used. Every purchaser will be instructed in the use of the Machines at our office, or by our authorized agent. We will deliver them at any point on the line of the Railroads in the Provinces of Canada, free of charge.

All clergymen who wish a Machine for their own use will be allowed the liberal discount of one-third from the retail price; or any poor or indigent widow in their parish will be allowed the same discount on a Machine for her own use. Orders to be given invariably through the clergyman of the parish.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. ☜

We have now running in the City of Hamilton over one hundred Machines! of our own manufacture, to the entire satisfaction of the purchasers, which we consider one of the strongest recommendations.

WHEELER & WILSON'S.

No. 1.—Plain Finish with Hemmer	$45
No. 2.—Plain Half Panael	$50
No. 3.—Half Panael, Black Walnut or Mahogany; with new improved Glass Foot and Hammer	$55
No. 4.—Half Case, Plain Panelled, Glass Foot and Hammer	$60
No. 5.—Half Case, Plain Paneled, Glass Foot and Hammer, Black Walnut or Mahogany	$65
No. 6.—Full Case, Plain, with Hemmer	$75
No. 7.—Full Case, Extra, with Hemmer, Silver Plated	$80

Each Machine is furnished with Wrenches, Screw-driver,

SMOKE-HOUSES—HOW SHOULD THEY BE BUILT?

[illegible] should be square in size varying from four to eight feet in diameter, according to the quantity of meat required to be smoked; the lower portion to the height of five feet should be of brick with a door lined with [illegible] This part may serve both as an ash-house and as the proper place for the fire to furnish the smoke. Fire should be placed in the middle and over it [illegible] burned, as the [illegible] by safe[illegible] maintained. The portion for a long time, giving all the smoke with requisite[illegible] The upper part may be wood, and the separation from the lower part by joists, covered with scantling, so as to leave spaces [illegible] The height of the upper portion may be four feet, besides the ascent of the roof, and should be furnished with a door that may be locked, so that the lower portion will not give ingress to the meat-room. This separation between the two [illegible] of meat that may accidentally fall, while the lower portion need not be locked, so as to enable the frequent removal of ashes from the house and the proper attention to the fire to be more easily performed. Saw-dust placed over a few ignited coals will furnish the necessary material for smoking the meat. The saw-dust however, should be from such wood as is most free from resinous matter. The pyroligneous acid evaporated is of a better flavour from hard than from the soft woods, while the amount of creosote, which is the preservative property will be the same. —*Working Farmer.*

CURING HAMS.

Few persons understand the proper ingredients, and exact proportions, to make a suitable pickle for curing hams. This is the season when such information is useful. The deterioration is to cure the meat, so that it will keep in hot weather, with the use of as little salt as possible. Pickle improved in the following manner, it is believed will accomplish this:

1 ½ lbs. of salt—coarse or alum salt is the best.

¾ lb saltpetre.

1 pint of molasses, or 1 lb of brown sugar.

1 teaspoonful of saleratus.

Let these be added to one gallon of water, and the amount increased in the same proportions to make the quantity required. Bring the liquor to a boil, taking care to skim just before it begins to boil. Let the pickle cool, and pour it over the meat until entirely covered. The meat should be placed in clean, tight casks, and should remain in the pickle six or seven weeks, when it will be fit to smoke. Green hickory wood is the best article for this purpose. Shoulders prepared in this manner are nearly as good as hams. This pickle is just the thing to make nice corned beef, or corned beef tongues, or any lean meat for drying.—*Valley Farmer.*

COMFORT AT HOME.

A [illegible] attraction to a home is the cultivation of a spirit of neatness and pleasant [illegible] about all its arrangements. There is no [illegible] about a well-kept home which neither wealth nor magnificence can impart, unaccompanied by taste. To keep neat rooms, or best of anything, to be used only for visitors' accommodation is not the wisest policy for a wife to adopt; on the contrary, company rooms contrast too greatly with daily living rooms, and suggest unpleasant comparisons. Neatness and elegance should go hand in hand; one cannot exist without the other; but it must be neatness far removed from formality, and elegance independent of costliness or profusion. Every article should appear as if intended for use, and every article in its right place.

A CHALLENGE LOAD.

A load raised by Mr. Wm. Leask, of East Whitby, brought to Gibbs' Mill, about ten days ago, a load of wheat consisting of upwards of 160 bushels. The teamster says that if the sleigh would stand it the horses could have drawn 200 bushels that day, without trouble, judging by the ease with which they brought along the 160.—We believe the heaviest load of wheat that has been recorded in our columns was one of about 100 bushels drawn from Prince Albert some years ago. Mr. Leask's team has often, however, during the present winter, drawn much heavier loads of cordwood to Oshawa. On one or two occasions it brought 2½ cords of dry beech and maple at a load, the weight of which, it is estimated, would be somewhat greater than that of the load of wheat referred to. Loads of 2½ cords of wood have been quite common in our village during the present season.—*Chronicle.*

FLEET OF GUNBOATS FOR CANADA IN THE SPRING.

Alluding to the probability of war with the Federal States, the London *Times* of the 9th of January says:—"The worst part of the struggle, however, will not be on the North Atlantic seaboard, but on the great Lakes of Upper Canada and North America. We are glad therefore, to be able to tell our readers that this danger has been foreseen and amply provided against, and that within a week after the breaking up of the ice in the rivers and canals a whole fleet of gunboats, with the most powerful of the screw recruiting sent out to Admiral Milne, will carry the protection of the English flag from Montreal to Detroit.

VALUABLE
TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE
In the Town of Peterborough.

BEING Lot No. 3, on the South side of Hunter Street, containing one acre.

The above valuable property will be sold cheap in 4 lots, and offered for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION

On [illegible]
Terms of payment—[illegible] at the time of sale, and the [illegible] secured by mortgage on one and two years, with interest.

SALE ON THE PREMISES.

For further particulars apply to Thomas Easthill, Esq., Peterboro', or to

EDWARD DODD, Esq., Proprietor.
Port Hope.
January 28, 1862.

PETERBORO'
Soap and Candle Works.

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices.

OGILVY & HOOD.
Peterboro, Dec 26th, 1861.

NEW SHOPS.

DUNCAN McDONALD

WOULD inform his numerous friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED

to his

NEW SHOPS ON SIMCOE STREET,

where in addition to the business lately carried on by him, he will do

HORSE SHOEING

—AND—

General Blacksmithing.

He has a first-class HORSE SHOER, and persons will find any orders for horse shoeing entrusted to him, attended to satisfactorily.

Peterborough, Jan. 8, 1862. 3

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of the surrounding townships, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS

THE

BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD

Merchantable Wheat!

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N.B.—Oatmeal and Chopped Feed for sale.

Peterboro, Jan. 15, 1862. 3

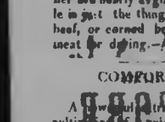
AMONG the most important of modern Medical discoveries stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*. As a Family Medicine it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains from Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds Sore Throats, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbis, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c.—The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single instance of dissatisfaction, where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon it being a sovereign remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, incuring the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of theumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.—Price only 25 cents per bottle. All orders should be addressed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. P. Kemp, Wm. Chaffee; in Millbrook by Dr. Turner; in Lindsay by C. Bellton; and by all Dealers in Medicines. 50



A perfect Antidote for Pain and Nervousness.

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After research and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulates the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE SEAT OF the ailment, ARRESTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering form those diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

Prepared by A. I. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.
Sept. 20, 1861, 39

Gutta-Percha Roofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1 50, will thoroughly coat from 25 to 30 feet of roof, and the coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellency, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it.

Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,
29 Cedar Street, New York.

The Great French Remedy!

FEMALE PILLS

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY for all Uterine Obstructions, Monthly Irregularities, and diseases to which the female constitution is peculiarly liable. These Pills will complete [illegible] restored to health, when all other remedies have failed. They will be found to arrest the happiest effects in all cases of Prostration of the Nervous System, Hysterics, or the Whites. They will be found the speediest and most certain cure that can be obtained, on account of the [illegible] that should be taken by Married Ladies at certain periods, but at other times there is perfectly safe.

N. B.—$1 enclosed to any authorized Agent will ensure a bottle containing over 90 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions.

And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed.

They are a blessing and a cure.

They are a blessing and a cure.

Sold by all Druggists

[illegible]

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Druggist, Peterboro'.
Jan. 1, 1861.

BEEF! BEEF!!

250 BARRELS

MESS & PRIME MESS BEEF

For sale Lowby

ROBERT COCHRANE,
Butcher at the Market

Mathew's Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and take [illegible] all kinds of [illegible] worms. A [illegible] certainly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the *fancy* Worm Confections, and nauseous Vermifuge in use. They may be [illegible] all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

The Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicines.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits thereafter and regularly MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAY, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability. AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....12,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro', April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 2st August, 1861. 34

W STERN
INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

AND

IRISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYANT'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are pleasing and a sure—some speedy cure, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them a fair trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day relieve the most severe occasional hoarseness and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOHN OSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Prof. Montague,
Vocalist and Public Speakers
Prof. Bryant,
Vocalist and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryant's Wafers
Will find Bryant's Wafers
Will find Bryant's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to relieve

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.

Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma,
Coughs, Colds, Asthma,
Coughs, Colds, Asthma,

Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza,
Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza,
Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza,

Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c.
Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c.
Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c.

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Druggist, Peterboro'.
Jan. 1, 1861.

Lightning! Lightning!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

200,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CARBONIZED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH
SPRATTS' RENOWNED
PLATINA TIPPED POINTS!!
AND ENLARGED
INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding platina guards it from rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Croft in a Special Report read from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud surcharged with this element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, draining and lessening the fountain, easing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us in all its fury. But if it fall in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, and Clifton House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Carbonized Rod. Common Iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 25 feet from the point.

$1000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod, which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorized agents; allow no man to protect your buildings who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against impositions. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by O. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KINDALL,
33 Young Street.
Toronto, Sept. 18, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPERintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.
Prof. of Chemistry.
Peterborough, July 28th, 1861.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kendall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations,—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street.

A. SIMMOCK.

Toronto, June 29th, 1861. 31-3m.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterick, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known fail where the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 90 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Knapp, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE R. T PUMPS

over made in Canada, patented by J. Dennis. In order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for distance or wells 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1861. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1862; for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, will after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860

Patented rights to Manufacture and sell the above Pumps for the Colborne Township Peterboro and Northumberland.

New Establishment.

A choice assortment carefully selected by a gentlemen of many years experience.

GROCERIES, WINES, &C.,

with a large variety of

Fancy Goods

Always kept, prices

Port Wine, (Per Gallon) at 2s 6d, 10d, 12s, 15s 6d. Sherry, 3s, 3s 6d, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s 6d. Finest old Pale Brandy, Hennessy, &c. Fine Hollands Gin in Wood, &c. in Red and Green Chests. Islay Scotch Whiskey (very old) the 1st Class. Canada Rum, Scotch, Goderich, English, Sydney, Pickles & Sauces, Fish, Oils, Fine cutting tobacco, Match, Soap, Candles, Tobaccos, Brushes, Brooms, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden-ware &c.

JOHN McDONNELL,

In the (new brick front) premises, lately occupied by Jas Brown, Esq.,

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO.

Jan. 1 1861.

JAMES CAMPBELL

JUDSONS,
MOUNTAIN HERB
WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots
VERSUS
Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere Choke that afflicts them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, and should be at once looked to

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanac. Ask for the "*Range of Pain Annoyer*," of the Agent, and when you have read it, read it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by the GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of Judson on each package of this Worm Tea

B. L. JUDSON & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
50 Leonard St. New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

CANADA
Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 250,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Weste n Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1862. 5

JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tecumseh, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Sores form the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. So quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind! All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life must go out. These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body, they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. &c. This *Anti Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden secretions, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and sweet, clearing and reanimating the vital organs.

Pimples indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the affected parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cleanse the sufferer to happier with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints, Debility, Impure Women,
Cancers, Fever and Ague, Liver Complaints,
Colds, Female Complaints Enemas of Youth,
Chest Diseases, Heartburn, Piles, Rose and Gravel,
Consumption, Indigestion, Rheumatism,
Dyspepsia, Influenza, Scrofula,
Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Stomach Complaints,
Dropsy, Pleurisy, Worms.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

Age The Fluids and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tecumseh, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the almanac or pamphlet and you will read all about it, and the very great success of Judson in the "Family Resource" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Round Box. Each box contains 40 pills, and forms of all sizes for the use of persons, from the smallest of B. L. Judson & Co., signature.

B. L. JUDSON & Co.,
PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.

FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS

The Canadian Pain Destroyer is a prompt and sure remedy, for Cramps and pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sciatica, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Blisters, &c., as well as the stings of Insects, Serpents, Centipedes, and the bites of bloodthirsty Mosquitoes, Sand Flies, Fleas, Bedbugs, &c.

ROYAL

HORSE INFIRMARY.

McDONALD STREET, PETERBORO'

W. KEITH, M. R. C. V. S.

HAVING rented Mr. Perry's Stables, (behind the Grain Store) and having fitted them with loose boxes and stalls, &c., with all the necessaries for an infirmary, for sick and lame Horses, all cases brought there will receive every attention. Horses from the country can have Hay, Oats, &c., and Medicines at so much per day or week. Fleing and other operations performed without throwing the animal, thereby avoiding much risk. Horses and Cattle in the country attended to.

W. K. may be consulted any day either at Messrs. John Moffatt's, Blacksmith, John Dunbar, Blacksmith, or at Mrs. Swarts, George Street north, and at the Infirmary Stables from 9 to 10 a. m., and from 1 to 3 p. m.

Oct 28th, 1861. 44

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between Stevens & Hastie, Carpenters, in the village of Keene, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said company are to lodge them with William Hastie for settlement, on or before the 1st of March, 1862.

By order,

STEVENSON & HASTIE.

All persons indebted to the said company are requested to settle their accounts on or before the 1st of March, 1862, to the undersigned, who will now carry on the business.

WILLIAM HASTIE.

January 8, 1862. 2

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A LARGE variety of excellent Port & Sherry Wines, Champagne, Pale & Dark Brandies, Hollands Gin, Booth's Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Irish and Scotch, Toddy, Old Rye and plain Whiskies, at the lowest possible prices

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Peterboro', Dec. 18, 1861. 51

L. M. SQUAIR,

Agent for Steamer "Maple Leaf," and Jacques, Tracy & Co's Line of Boats, the Alps, Ottawa, Colonist, Huron, & Bowmanville.

CONTRACTS for freight or passage to and from Montreal, Rochester, Boston, New York, and Oswego.

Office in Gillett's Block above Irvine's Store, Port Hope.

Port Hope, Oct. 10, 1860.

LOST.

SOMEWHERE on the Road between the Township of Douro and the Town of Peterboro, a Note of Hand made by John Welsh, in favor of Bridget McCormick, for $24. If any person has found the said Note and will return it to Mr John Pye, Ashburnham, or at the "Examiner" Office will be rewarded.

BRIDGET McCORMICK.

Douro, December 14, 1861

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIVE AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, TETTERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ST. VITUS'S DANCE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many troubling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, save themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins: cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this poison of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply it with a remedy so thoroughly true to the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are invisible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to adduce the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Bruptions of the Skin, Flatulency, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Gout, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, or a Disordered Liver, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the most agreeable in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box: Five boxes for $1.00.

Great blessings of Children, Parents, Husband, Friend, and unlimited possession, have lent their assistance to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these wonderful Pills, but our space forbids us to publish the testimony of these. The Agent below named will furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which these and other matters will be found, and to whom the citizens of this locality are referred for their cures.

We will be put off by unprincipled dealers with Pills of their own, that they make more profit on, because Ayer's are so well known and sought after. The Pills we offer from the best of skill in the land.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Agents everywhere.

Agents in Peterboro, Ormond & Gilmour, A. P. Kemp, Wm. Chaffee; in Millbrook, Dr. Turner; in Lindsay, C. Bellton; and by all Dealers in Medicines. 50

DAWE'S CELEBRATED

PALE INDIA ALE

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

☞ Decidedly the best ever made in Canada!

GOLTY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec. 17, 1861. 51

WAR DECLARED

AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

GEORGE MITCHELL,

HAS REMOVED to the commodious store in Dickson's Block, opposite Kemp's drug store, and is prepared to sell his large stock of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS

at Prices Reduced, in view of the possible declaration of war. In addition to the usual stock

THERE IS

GOOD AMERICAN CHEESE,

APPLES in variety,

Bread, Biscuits and Crackers, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, &c., and, in fact, everything necessary for the table and the household.

KINGSTON ALE,

IN DRAUGHT AND BOTTLE.

Orders may be left for Calcutt's Beer & Ale. Filled Casks always on hand.

ALSO

BAKERS' & BREWERS' YEAST

for sale every day.

GEO. MITCHELL.

Remember the place,—George Street, near the corner of Hunter Street.

Peterborough, December 26, 1861. 52-4in.

THE TRAVELLERS REST.

THE above named House has been enlarged re-fitted and refurnished, and as every convenience for the accomodation of the travelling public. It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Main Street, and within sight of the steamboat landing.

HISTABLE

is always supplied with the best the market affords, and

THE BAR

always supplied with the choicest of Liquors. Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call

☞ A careful ostler on hand at all times.

WILLIAM CRESWELL,
Proprietor.

Bobcaygeon, April 4, 1861. 14-6m.

(MATHEWS'
VENETIAN LIQUID
HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by all on hands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DY

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862.

Volume VII.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 13.

BOOKLESS PATENT.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Ordering and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to

"THE EXAMINER"

is published every Thursday morning, at the office of the undersigned, BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET

Terms of Subscription—$1.00 per annum payable strictly in advance, $2 whenever so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines, and under, first insertion	$7
Each subsequent insertion	12½
Ten to ten lines, first insertion	05
Each subsequent insertion	10
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	7½
Each subsequent insertion, "	3

Business Cards as per agreement.

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES RENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Marten's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge. Port Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (south) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Cluxton & Gilmour's, George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3, d 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. Office and Residence, Brock Street, opposite McGeorge's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
February 19th, 1863. 8

MR. DUNN.
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861.

JAMES W. FITZGERALD.
(LATE W. HOWARD & FITZGERALD.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 4, 1861. 41

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

H. IRVINE,
CONVEYANCER.
OFFICE,—In Heathorn's Block, Hunter Street, 2 doors above Osmond & Gilmour's Drug Store
Peterboro, Nov. 1, 1861. 4

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
H. W. BECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive business, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the Rooms throughout have been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, also, been separately furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION so may the best of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Hotel and a half kept in Canada. 1

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W., Office,—Simcoe Street, opposite Market Square.

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Manufacturer, Upholsterer & Undertaker, Hyatt's Block, George Street Peterboro.

FINE AMERICAN CHEESE.
For Sale at Wood's Grocery.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 6th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	7.30 a. m.
" Millbrook "	9.05 a. m.
" Fraserville "	9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	9.50 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at	2.35 p. m.
" Fraserville "	2.55 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	4.05 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

WANTED.
A GOOD STEADY PLOUGHMAN AND general Farm hand may find permanent employment on application to
GEO. ESSON,
Lot 21, 4th Con., Otonabee
12, 1861. 37.

New Store! New Stock!
HOPKINS & DONNELLY
HAVING Removed to their New Store on Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's Grocery Store and having lately made considerable
ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK
OF
Harness and Saddlery!
will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand.
☞ PRICES MODERATE, and Goods of the best material.
Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 6

DENTAL SURGERY.
Dr. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident in their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES,
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861: 49

NOTICE.
DR. D. PENTLAND,
BEGS to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the support extended to him during the last 3 years, and begs to intimate that he has formed a co-partnership with Dr. F. G. Callender, and will ever be happy to meet his customers and the public at our rooms, over the Fur Store, Scott's Buildings Corners of George and Simcoe Streets.
Peterboro, Dec. 3 1861. 49

NOTICE.
Dr. F. G. Callender.
WITH great pleasure returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons in Peterboro' and vicinity for the liberal support he has received during the last 15 years and would also state that he has entered into Partnership with Dr. D. Pentland, and trusts that by strict attention to business will merit a continuance of the favor.
Rooms in Scott's Block, his old stand
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC.
HUGH T. EVANS,
IN RETURNING thanks to his customers and the public for past favors, begs to state that he has lately received a new stock of
STONE AND MARBLE,
which he is prepared to manufacture into
TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES
&c., &c., &c.
at prices CHEAPER than any other establishment in Canada for Cash or approved credit
H. T. EVANS,
Old stand, foot of Smithtown Hill.
Peterborough, Dec. 23, 1861. 52

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Graining, Paper-Hanging, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Scollard's Livery.
Peterboro', March, 1862. 51

J. & T. DOUGLAS,
MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c.,
Jobbing and Repairing done on the shortest notice. Gate Factory in Peterborough at Redman's Factory Premises.
☞ Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1863. 7 8

ARTILLERY NOTICE.
PERSONS with or without horses, desirous of joining the FIELD BATTERY, on service, during the present hostilities, will please give their names at once to the undersigned.
Peterboro, March 4, 1862. G. M. SEGSWORTH.

Poetry.

DRILL, BOYS, DRILL!

A PATRIOTIC SONG FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

By Charles Sangster.

While the sun of Peace is shining,
Drill, boys, drill;
Cheerful hearts and no repining,
Drill, boys, drill!
Be the men your fathers were,
Hands to do and hearts to dare;
For the day of strife prepare:
Drill, boys, drill!

Action wakes the flame that slumbers,
Drill, boys, drill;
Battles are not won by numbers,
Drill, boys, drill!
Be the future what it may,
Bloodless peace or bloody fray,
Take the duty of to-day:
Drill, boys, drill!

Learn to face the cannon's rattle,
Drill, boys, drill,
Discipline is half the battle,
Drill, boys, drill!
By our sires who fought and bled,
By the unforgotten dead
Let your shalt be truly aped:
Drill, boys, drill!

Be above the strife of faction,
Drill, boys, drill;
Clear the decks, prepare for action,
Drill, boys, drill!
Though the foe also, M never come,
On bine ring, or bullet hum,
Let your Enfield's not be dumb,
Drill, boys, drill.

While the sun of Peace is shining,
Drill, boys, drill;
Cheerful hearts and no repining,
Drill, boys, drill!
Bonnie the patriotic flame,
What glory but a name?
Peace—Defence—be these our aim:
Drill, boys, drill!

For the Examiner.

LINES,

UPON THE AWFUL ACCIDENT AT NEWHARTLEY, ENGLAND.

Above the pit propelled by steam,
There wrought a pond'rous iron beam;
Sudden it at the centre breaks,
And down the shaft its way it takes.
Down cord with rivet, crushing force,
Death—falling timber—marks its course.
'Tis done, the deadly work's complete,
The shaft is filled one hundred feet
When those below heard the dread crash,
Sad thoughts through every mind did flash.

Below, two hundred souls were there,
Six hundred feet from Heaven's pure air.
What their thoughts were no pen can state,
Doubtless each knew death was his fate;
The aching heart, the sighs, the tears,
Faint hopes give place to doubts and fears,
Home with its joys would fill their minds,
Wives, mothers, sisters, brothers, kind,
The visions fly, griefs intervene,
A dreadful barrier hangs between.
Long hours of suffering, hours of grief,
Pass, but bring them no relief.
They congregate, their voices raise
To God, in prayer and in praise;
Escape is hopeless, dark despair,
What would they give to breathe fresh air;
Stout hearts must faint, strong arms must fail,
Since noxious gasses them assail.
Ah! hopes last ray is nearly gone!
The fainting father grasps his son;
Their dying language, mark it well,
Mercy O God! dear wife farewell!

But now our thought the shaft ascends,
Behold the grief of weeping friends,
Wives and mothers,—shrieks and cries,—
Sisters and brothers join likewise.
To clear the shaft the hands engage,
Three lives are saved from off the cage,
Still downward work those pitmen brave,
Striving their fellow-men to save;
Each muscle at'd each nerve is strained
That speedy recue may be gained.
Each workman's vigorous power extends,
As if their fate was in his hands.
Through the last barrier they prevail,
Effluvia's gas told the sad tale.
Six days of grief and toil had passed,
Now the yard seam is reached at last,
Moved with desires of weeping friends,
Two daring pitmen now descend:
A fearful sight was there revealed,
On, every eye in death was sealed.
To bank they came in feeble state,
Their doleesome tidings to relate;
All hopes were crushed, the stroke was brief,
The widowed mother's sake in grief.

Heart-rending scene, soul-sick'ning thought,
Their lifeless corpse to bank were brought.
With trembling hands and tear-bathed cheeks,
The widow, son and husband seeks.
Behold that row of coffin'd dead,
Bereaved friends weep round their heads,
They are removed—to cottage come,—
Now sad, but once their happy home.
O, view that silent cottage row,
All desolation, mourning, woe,
Emblems of death alone displayed,
In every house the dead is laid;
The hour arrives that mourners dread,
The living giving up their dead.
Gently they placed them in the carts,
Midst hardened, almost breaking, hearts;
Onwards that mourning train proceed,
With drooping heads and silent tread.
No splendour, pomp, nor pleme there waves,
They halt beside these open graves.
To them the last sad tribute paid,
In the grave their last remains are laid;
They leave the dead in their last sleep,
The living seek their homes to weep.

WM. TELFORD.
Smith, March 18, 1862.

Why are the All England eleven cricketers like young ladies wishing to be married? Because they are always on the look out for good catches and good matches.

The girls were so much exercised this winter that they were glad to blanket, like modest wenls, in a bullet lobster. One was observed every week so far as to have vegetables thrown and not hair. No wonder the girls love "Bell Ringers."—*American Paper.*

The Folly of Self-Conceit.

"Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit; there is more hope for a fool than him"—Proverbs, xxvi. 12.

This guilty and miserable habit locks up from the use of all who are under its dominion, those riches without which the fairest intellect must ever remain poor indeed, the wisdom of other ages, and the reasonings and experience of other minds. It is thus that the noblest powers are often stunted in their growth; hindered from reaching the strength, the grace, the ample proportions to which nature may have destined them; and condemned to exhibit the melancholy spectacle of dwarfish infirmity, made more ridiculous and more pitiable by an affection of dignity and importance. So insidious and so malignant is the operation of this disease on the mind, that it converts into a deadly poison the ordinary means of health and vigour, for even if it should fail to destroy the wish for enlarged acquisitions, it renders such acquisitions worse than useless, by extracting from them, instead of wholesome correctives, an inflammatory supply to the malady itself. Every advance in knowledge brings the sobermineded to a more distinct perception of the very narrow limits of human powers, the self-conceited on the contrary derive from every step only an augmented confidence in their own superiority and wisdom. It is dismal to reflect on the number of characters which have been ruined by this unhappy delusion, to contemplate the extent to which it has clouded mankind, by rendering unexceptionable talents of high promise, and feelings originally of a virtuous and happy temperament. And it is a consideration still more fearful, that when once the fatal sorcery has suspended in the mind all aspirations after higher attainments, from that instant the movement of the character becomes infallibly retrograde. By the known constitution of things it is impossible that the intellectual or moral powers can be for a moment stationary. It is the irreversible doom of man, that the improvement and cultivation of his nature, like that of the ground which he tills for his support, should be a work of unmerited toil. In the sweat of his face must he eat the bread of wisdom. There is in his faculties a constant tendency towards relapse and decay, which must be encountered by perpetual exertion. And in whom a presumptuous security has tempted to intermit his labour, will soon have his mind overrun with a wild and worthless produce. Thorns and thistles shall it bring forth unto him. It will then be seen and felt, that the soil has indeed been cursed for his sake, and in sorrow shall he eat thereof all the days of his life. Cases like these are subjects of painful meditation. But there is yet an extremity still more deplorable; and that is, when the two characters in the text happen to coincide; when imbecility and arrogance go together; when the fool is wise in his own conceit. The case is, unhappily, but too common; and its aspect is desperate, almost beyond human hopes or means. Where there is a solid foundation of talent, or even a substantial good sense, there is at least a possibility of engaging it in a contemplation of high models of excellence, and thus winning it, by degrees, from the debasing influence of self-satisfaction. On the other hand, where there is humility of temper and sincerity of purpose, moderate faculties may be trained to useful, if not to splendid objects, and may be brought into a course of constant and steady improvement. But when self-complacency and folly are combined; when there appears to be no desire, and little capacity, for higher degrees of virtue or knowledge; when the want of those attainments and qualities which win esteem or excite admiration is attended with no uneasy sense of disadvantage; where there is no suspicion of defect, nor the discernible possibility of awakening any such suspicion, the case does seem to defy all modes of treatment which mortal charity or sagacity can suggest. What expedients the mercy and wisdom of heaven may have in store, for recalling a character like this from the depths of that degradation to which it is hastening, it is not for man to pronounce but, humanly speaking, there appears but one gleam of hope. The sense of ridicule has been known to survive, when every better feeling has been lost. There is, consequently, some slight chance, that the principle of rational emulation and honest exertion may eventually be awakened by the stings of that unsparing derision, with which the world is always ready to salute the pretensions of those who are strangers to the secret of their own imperfections. The language of the text must be considered as strictly applicable to the fault in question, only as it exists in its greatest excess.—Since, however, all degrees of it, without timely watchfulness and control have a strong tendency towards this excess, the caution which has saying foreseen, must of course, be useful in the correct, and in every stage of the disorder. It is, however, to little purpose to esp se or to deplore any vicious affection of the mind without endeavouring to fix the attention on its appropriate remedies. The remedies for this peculiar infirmity are such that, if duly applied, it is not only credible that their efficacy can ever be resisted. The nature and the value of these applications will be best understood by considering very briefly what are the causes by which the disease is engendered; or, to speak more correctly, by which it is strengthened and developed, for its seeds are deeply laid in the corruption of man's degenerate nature. It cannot then reasonably be doubted, that the predominance of self-conceit is in most instances the result of neglect or injudicious culture. It should always be kept in mind by parents and instructors, that self-will enters into the composition of every human character. It shows itself with the earliest dawn of the faculties. And when it happens to be combined with lively parts and buoyant spirits, it is evident that the lesson of self-distrust is never likely to be learned, without urgent mortification. There is no instruction more valuable than that which prepares a child to the salutary and painful exercise of examining his own conduct. It is, consequently, an important department of early discipline to make him acquainted with that unwelcome secret. An unsuspecting confidence in his own powers should be represented by every effort, at all compatible with the preservation of the natural tone and strength of character.—Above all things, a premature excitement of ability should be scrupulously avoided; a vicious and unnatural process utterly destructive of that modest simplicity which is the peculiar grace of childhood and of youth. No words can describe or enumerate the mischiefs of dangerous fondness, which lavishes admiration and applause on the sallies of boyish vivacity; which makes the language or measured commendation seem ungracious, and renders that of rebuke intolerable. Little do parents imagine that they are often unconsciously generating those very powers which they seem themselves to be cherishing and confirming, that instead of preparing an estimable and distinguished member of the great brotherhood of mankind, they are, perhaps, but dedicating an unhappy victim to disappointment and disgrace. Where the favours of nature have been thus abused, the easy triumphs of youthful talent furnish no augury of future and sustained success. On the contrary they are fearfully ominous of ultimate failure and defeat. By a sort of magic they arrest the progress of the mind. They consign the man to the dominion of a self-complacent spirit, which binds him in invisible fetters, while the race is won from him by the steady pace of humble and meritorious diligence. The feeling of self-sufficiency, thus introduced into the mind in early life, will be perpetuated and strengthened by the habit of comparing our-elves with low and imperfect characters; of fixing our regards on very humble standards of goodness, industry or talent; and of carefully banishing from our recollections the majestic proportions of wisdom or virtue. Nearly allied to this is another pernicious article of self-indulgence; that which fixes us in the centre of a very contracted circle; which retains us in the midst of a set or party, ready at all times to echo back the flatteries of our own hearts; thus surrounding us with a spell which effectually intercepts the influence of all higher excellence. Nothing can be more fatal to all real advancement in whatever is praiseworthy, than the conspiracy into which men sometimes enter for the deception of each other, and for the expulsion of those importunate fears and suspicions which are apt to disturb their satisfaction with themselves. If to these arts we add the treacherous counsels of indolence, which is perpetually discrediting the necessity of an arduous road to success, we shall nearly discern the process which ends in the completion of that very unhappy, and very despicable character, one who is too proud to learn.—*Rev. C. W. Le Bas.*

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER WITH 507 NEGROES.

(*From the Journal of Commerce.*)

St. Helena, Jan. 17.

As the vessel to which this goes (Br. ship Meletus,) does not anchor, I am necessarily limited as to time, and therefore can't send you a long letter.

On Thursday, the 15th inst., arrived the schooner Commence, supposed to be Spanish or Peruvian, with 507 slaves on board, she having been captured about sixty miles off the land, near the Congo river, by H. B. M.'s steam gun-boat Ranger, on the evening of the 1st of January. She was taken in a calm, and when boarded had a crew supposed to be all Spaniards. She had on board the American, Spanish and Portuguese colors. The captain was not recognised, but a person representing himself to be either supercargo or passenger came up in the vessel. He appears to be a Spaniard or a Peruvian. The name of the vessel is painted on the stern, and by close inspection I made the letters out to spell Commence, and I understand by certain papers found on board, she appears to hail from Lima. The vessel is rigged as a fore and aft schooner, and is 140 or 150 tons. None of the slaves died on the voyage across. They are mostly all young people. Some of them were children. I saw them landing at the depot, and they appeared to be in a tolerably healthy condition. The officer in charge of the vessel, Mr Warren, was taken ill with the African fever, and lingered until his arrival here. He was landed and conveyed to the hospital, but only survived a few hours. His remains were interred today. It is said that the Spanish supercargo navigated the vessel to this port.

There is no particular news from the coast, beyond that it is very unhealthy, which is always the case at this season of the year. The slave trade is very brisk, and more captures are expected shortly to be made.

IMPORTANT CASE.

SIR M. SMITH VS. SAMUEL SHAW.

This case was tried yesterday, and, in its results, will have a most important bearing on the corporation of the city, and its right to recover arrears of taxes. It appeared from the facts of the case that, for 11 years past, Sir Henry had paid his taxes for his dwelling-house and property in Victoria Ward but that, in last December, the defendant, who is a special bailiff under the corporation, came and levied for arrears of taxes due by Mrs. Caroline Smith in the year 1850. Sir Henry paid the sum demanded under protest, after counter motion brought to test the validity of that measure. The learned judge over-ruled every objection taken by the defendant's counsel, and directed the jury to find for the plaintiff for $96 80, which they did. We understand that the plaintiff complains of a great many other illegal seizures made by the same defendant for alleged arrears of taxes, and it is his intention of proceeding in every case to recover back the money paid under protest. We believe that many other persons are about to take proceedings against the city corporation for similar acts of illegality on the part of their officers.—*Montreal Witness.*

ALPHABET OF PROVERBS.

A grain of prudence is worth a pound of craft.

Boasters are cousins to liars.

Confession of a fault makes half amends.

Denying a fault doubles it.

Envy shootheal at others, and wounds herself.

Foolish fear doubles danger.

God reaches us good things by our hands.

He has hard work who has nothing to do.

It costs more to revenge wrongs than to bear them.

Justice overtakes many a rogue.

Knavery is the worst trade.

Learning makes a man fit company for himself.

Modesty is a guard to virtue.

Not to hear conscience is the way to silence it.

One hour to-day is worth two to-morrow.

Proud looks make foul works in fair faces.

Quiet conscience gives quiet sleep.

Richest is he that wants least.

Small faults indulged, are little thieves that let in greater.

The boughs that bear most hang lowest.

Upright walking is sure walking.

Virtue and happiness are mother and daughter.

Wise men make more opportunities than they find.

You never lose by doing a good turn.

Zeal without knowledge is fire without light.

And a good newspaper is a well-spring of knowledge.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Washington correspondent of the Buffalo *Courier* writes:

"The subject of Reciprocity with Canada and the other North American British Provinces and possessions has been brought before Congress in a report by the Hon. E. Ward, of New York, on behalf of the House Committee on commerce, which has excited more attention among our legislators than I could have supposed to be possible in times when the war absorbs so much of men's thoughts and energies. It was useless at this time to recommend immediate abrogation of the treaty. The administration and its friends are, you may be sure, unwilling to arouse any hostile feeling on the part of other countries, and the course taken by the committee has given many warm friends to the cause of sound international relations on the Northern frontier of the United States. Some of those members of Congress, who took the most interest in the military defences of the frontier, are most ardent in a desire for an extension of commerce with Canada, deeming peace our best policy, and that a sense of benefits given and received on both sides, and the social and commercial relations which would arise, if legislation ceased to meddle with the laws of trade, would be a better system of defence on both sides than any system of defence that money and human life can establish or wit of man devise. The subject is regarded with much interest even by members of Congress from Maryland and Kentucky, and their constituents.

REMARKABLE HEROISM.

If to deserve success is better than oftentimes to gain it, then Lieutenant Maurice and the gallant crew of the ill-fated *Cumberland* merit the admiration and thanks of the whole loyal country. The sight of an invulnerable monster as the *Merrimac* bearing straight down upon a wooden vessel not in the least affected by a half a dozen heavy broadsides, would have unnerved many a crew. But it had no effect on the gallant sailors of the *Cumberland*. They kept up their rapid firing till the iron monster crashed her bows into the side of the *Cumberland*, knocking in a hole as large as the head of a hogshead. Even then, while the water was rushing in like a flood, and the vessel going down, and the *Merrimac*, at the distance of three hundred yards was pouring in murderous broadsides, the men fought till the last gun was submerged. The fight continued three quarters of an hour; and the firing of the *Cumberland's* guns were so accurate that when one of the *Merrimac's* crew crept out of a port to the outside of her plated roof, a ball instantly cut him in two! We do not believe that there is an action on record which shows more heroic fighting than this hopeless one on the part of the *Cumberland*. She lies in fifty-four feet of water, with the stars and stripes still flying from her topmast; but a grateful country will honor her commander and her decimated crew.

DIFFICULTIES OF AN AMERICAN EDITOR.

An American editor writes to a friend: "There are so many great obstacles in the way that I find it quite impossible to have my paper regularly. My printers are young natives, whom I had to teach myself.—They do as well as they can; but sometimes our press gets out of order, and it takes a day or two to find out what is the matter with it, and perhaps two days more to repair the mischief. The position of an editor out here is a dreadful one. It requires hardness of heart, and contempt of everybody's word and commandment. I have been twice nearly murdered, once brought up for libel, a hundred times threatened, and I am abused by some one or other every day. Now, it so happens that I rather like this sort of thing; and as I always carry defensive weapons, and have tolerably strong nerves, I am not particularly uneasy. This paper of mine is the determination of the moderates. They would scarcely see if they could, but the dawn of moderation are past.

—Some men are like brooms: they are always sweeping.

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE PRINCE ALBERT.

It is said of Prince Albert that he had a very great aversion to expensive funerals, and that his own was conducted in that quiet unostentatious manner, which was so thoroughly in accordance with his ideas when living. In the domestic circle he was the most impartial of fathers. Finding the Prince of Wales at fault once among a party of lads with whom he had been at play, he took them among them and made him apologize for his rudeness, notwithstanding they were only the sons of sturdy yeomen. He delighted to assist the poor and would design buildings for them upon the most economical plans, and lend his aid in their construction. He was in the habit of relating with a good deal of merriment, an adventure he once had with a boy who had charge of cows which the Prince desired to take a look at. The boy not knowing his Royal Highness, threatened to set the dog on him. The Prince exclaimed that he was Prince Albert. "Oh!" said the humpkin, placing his thumb to his nose and extending his digits, "Wa-a-a-y,"—an intimation that he did not believe the story, and that his visitor must leave. In his household he threw off all official dignity. A disturbance at one time arose between himself and the Queen, at the end of which the Prince retired to his own room. Victoria, believing herself to be at fault, came to his door about an hour afterwards and knocked. "Who is there?" said the Prince. "It is the Queen," was the reply. "I do not open my door for the Queen," he answered. Victoria immediately said, in a subdued tone, "I is your wife," and the door was opened at once.

THE LICENSE QUESTION IN STRATFORD.

The people of Stratford appear to be in a quandry, respecting the number of tavern licenses to be granted in that municipality. At the last meeting of the Council it was resolved to grant fourteen licenses instead of twelve, the number granted last year—this step being taken upon the assumption that there was a sufficient increase in the population to justify it. The treasurer, however, differed from the Council, and after receiving the money for twelve licenses refused to take any more. As several other parties are desirous of taking out licenses, it was resolved by the Council to have a special enumeration taken, to ascertain whether an increase had taken place since last year, in order that the additional number of licenses might be granted. An enumerator was therefore appointed at $40, the work to be commenced forthwith.

THE ELEGANT POOR OF NEW YORK.

The New York *World*, speaking of the applications for food, on the part of the poor of that city, thus depicts one of the melancholy results of the War:

"But the saddest sight of all is to see American women, rather ladies, who preserve the appearance of affluence not long departed, applying for aid. Every day they come, wearing the faded shawls that were in accordance with the elegant spring fashion, and perhaps a well smoothed but soiled muff, whose faded silken strings and general appearance betoken better days. It is hard for these to beg. The strad sometimes for minutes at the entrance to the little alley that leads to the office, hesitating to enter among the elbowing throng of poor, sometimes ragged and sometimes filthy men and women, who are claiming each their share of charity."

GRAND TRUNK AID.

The following paragraph, which we copy from the Quebec *Chronicle* of Monday last shows conclusively the feeling of the country with reference to this question:—

The gentlemen of the Grand Trunk have less acuteness than they have had credit for, if they do not read aright the tone of the provincial press in reference to their demands upon the public treasury. We cannot discover a solitary journal—certainly not one that is ever heard of—which ventures to support the application to Parliament for assistance. Not one has said that another dollar should be advanced, under the pretence of replenishing the postal payment or in any other form, to relieve the undertaking from embarrassment; and he will be a bold man who, in defiance of an unanimous public opinion, thus unequivocally expressed, essays to obtain provincial money for the purpose. On all hands, the conviction prevails that the Grand Trunk should rest upon its resources, and that its proprietors, bond and share, must extricate it from the Slough of Despond in which it is at present fixed. It can be no more treated as a political institution, to be sustained at any cost of partizan considerations. It must now be handled—as it should have been long ago—as a business enterprise, subject to business vicissitudes, and to be redeemed from bankruptcy on business principles.

—A gentleman made his wife a present of a silver drinking cup with an angel at the bottom, and when he filled it for her she used to drain it to the bottom, and he asked her why she drank every drop. "Because, darky," she said, "I long to see the dear little angel." Upon which he had the angel taken out and a devil engraved on the bottom, and she drank it off just the same; and he asked her the reason. "Why," replied the wife, "because I won't leave the old devil a drop."

An Irishman entered a very long room, and one day walking down a narrow street, two or three very quaint ladies, with very ill grace, passed in their way and looked considerably at the gentleman's gown, when he, good humouredly, placed his finger on his lip, and pressing it to one side said, laughingly, "Now, ladies, you have room to pass!"

A COUNTRY GOING A-BEGGING.

From the Norfolk Reformer.

The Governments of England and Canada may ignore the fact or not, just as they please, but so sure as they have turned a cold shoulder on the Red River Settlement, will the people of that colony, if the present course be persisted in, be driven to the extremity of seeking an alliance with a foreign power. On this point there is no room for doubt. Time after time, the faithful opponent of public opinion in that section of country has sounded the warning note—gently at first, but now in thunder tones which all but the deaf may hear, and hearing ought not to disregard. The growth of American sentiment in Red River is a progressive growth. Whilst in Canada, our regard for the American people has been diminishing, in Red River it has been increasing. Three or four years ago, the settlers hated the very name of "Yankee," and few households would suffer their young men to visit the States, for fear their rigid morals might be undermined. Within the short period intervening, however, the change of sentiment has been most rapid. Americans, instead of being looked upon as unprincipled intruders, are coming to be regarded as friendly deliverers. Acknowledging Republican institutions as an evil to be avoided, instead of a good to be desired, the settlers—cut adrift alike by the mother country and the sister colony—are nevertheless prepared to cast in their lot with the people of the United States, at this the most unfortunate period in that nation's history, in preference to remaining in their present state of degrading political vassalage and entire isolation from the rest of the empire.

When men of undoubted patriotism and loyalty are forced by the current of public opinion to give expression to such views, as in high time, if trouble is to be prevented and the country retained, for the Province or Britain to go to their relief. So long as the unprincipled Coalition of Canada lasts—and we fervently hope, as we fondly believe, that its days are numbered—the Red Rivermen can expect no help from this quarter. Mr Cartier's celebrated conversation with Sir E. B. Lytton made that certain. The hon. baronet told Mr. Isbister in 1859 that "he had not simply offered the country to the Canadian Government; he had pressed it over and over again upon their acceptance, but without success." Mr. Cartier had satisfied him of the hopelessness of annexation to Canada. Our Premier "told him very frankly that as the head of the Lower Canada party, any proposal of the kind would meet with his determined opposition." Without, then, Mr. Cartier, who rejected the offer of a splendid country, is removed from office, the North-Western territory is lost to Canada. Failing the acceptance of Red River by Canada, Minnesota is ready to receive her with open arms, and it is an alarming sign that the people are settling down to the belief that annexation to the United States is their inevitable destiny.

Leaving altogether out of view the prospective value of the country, geographically and commercially, it is a matter of no small concern whether her present trade becomes tributary to Western Canada or to Minnesota. In 1857, the estimated value of furs exported from the country by private traders and trappers by way of the American route reached $120,000, and it was calculated that at least an equal sum in addition was spent that summer in the United States—but principally in the city of St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota—on the purchase of merchandize required for the Settlement. These estimates we believe to be below rather than over the mark, and since that time the trade was largely increased. Minnesota made a bold stroke, and enriched herself by monopolizing the benefits; Canada never stirred a finger, and to-day she is not, as she deserves not to be, a close-cost piece better off for her near proximity to the Red River country than she would have been had that country remained inaccessible save through Hudson's Bay.

The boast of what Canada has already done for New-Western extension are based on the veriest delusions. The exclamations which have cost the Province thousands of dollars have been about the slightest practical benefit, since no effort has been given to Messrs. Dawson and Hind's recommendation. The chartered privileges of the North-West Transit Company were abused instead of being used for the good of the country. And as for the mail which the Postmaster General pretended to send over to Fort Garry once or twice a month in summer, it was one of the bitterest jokes the ill used settlers had to enliven the dull routine of their daily life. Beyond making a few miles of road, leading to no place in particular, Canada has done literally nothing to render the west Red River country tributary to the Province.

More than once the people of Red River have manifested a desire to join their political fortunes with ours. We refused to have aught to do with them, and they turned imploringly to the parent country. There the Hudson Bay Company's influence appears to be more valued than their allegiance; and we can hardly be surprised, though we may deeply regret, that in the face of such treatment they are on the point of yielding to the seductive arguments of the Minnesotians. An empire is passing beyond our grasp, and we make no effort to save it.

As the train from England the other day stopped at Dumfries station, a stanchy Nithsdale yeoman entered one of the carriages, and shortly afterwards thus addressed himself to an English lady:—"Sir I'm verra much sorrow to see a man this stress."—English lady: "Sir?"—Yeoman: "I'm sayin' this is a very inclement day hereawa, especially upon the Saturday nicht."—English lady: "Sir, I really don't know what you are saying."—Yeoman: "I am saying the train is very late awa."—English lady: "Oh, yes, sir, indeed, very; indeed it is."—Old yeoman (with a chuckle): "Ye are sma, an' Scotch fill talk two languages, and gif ye dinna understan' the one ye're shure to understan' the ither."

Provincial Parliament.

Opening of Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, March 20.

The Governor General came down at 3 o'clock, to open the 1st Session of the 7th Parliament of Canada. The members of the Assembly were summoned to attend His Excellency in the Chamber of the Upper House.

On their return, Attorney-Gen. Cartier moved as Speaker for the House, Mr Turcotte, member for Three Rivers. Atty.-Gen. McDonald seconded the motion.

Mr. Drummond moved in amendment, that Hon. Mr Scotte be Speaker. Mr Foley seconded the amendment.

A debate arose after which the House divided on the motion.

YEAS.—Abbott, Alleyn, Anderson, Baby, Beaubien, Bell, (of North Lanark,) Bell, (of Russell,) Benjamin, Beaudreau, Blanchet, Bousseau, J. H. Cameron, Carling, Caron, Atty-Gen. Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Daoust, Dawson, Decasis, Denis Desaulniers, Dostaler, Dufresnay, Duncan, Dunsford, Ferguson, Fournier, Gagnon, Galt, Gaudet, Hebert, Jackson, Jones, Knight, Langevin, LeBoutellier, McBeth, Atty-Gen. McDonald, McCann, McLaughlin, Mongenais, Sol-Gen. Morris, Morris, Morrison, Morton, Portman, Poupore, Powell, Prevost, Robinson, Robitaile, Rose, John Ross, J. Ross, Ryerson, Rykert, Scott, Sherwood, Simard, Simpson, Street, Sylvian, Taschereau, Tasse, Tett, Welsh.—66.

NAYS.—Archambault, Ault, Bireat, Bourassa, Bown, Bureau, Burwell, Cockburn, Connor, Cowan, DeBoucherville, Dixon, Dorion, Drummond, Dufresne, Duvernille, Erantorel, Falkner, Foley, Fortier, Harcourt, Howland, Huntington, Hunt, John, Jolly, Kerzowski, Labranboise, Loranger, Donald A. McDonald, J. S. McDonald, McKenzie, McDougall, McGee, McKellar, Mowat, Munro, Notman, O'Halloran, Patrick, Rankin, Rarchard, Rymal, Scatchard, Smith, Somerville, Starnes, Stirton, Viger, Wallbridge, White, Wilson and Wright.—53.

The result of the vote having been declared, Mr. Turcotte was led to the chair by his proposers. Mr. Turcotte then thanked the House for the high honor conferred upon him, and called God to witness that he would not be a partisan while he occupied the Chair.

The House then adjourned at 10 minutes past 6 o'clock.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Quebec, March 21.

His Excellency the Governor General at 3 p. m. proceeded in state to the Legislative Chamber, and having taken his seat on the Throne, commanded the attention of the Assembly. The members of that body, preceded by their speaker, J. E. Turcotte, speedily appeared at the Bar. The Hon. J. E. Turcotte informed his Excellency that the choice had fallen upon him to be their Speaker, and he prayed for the members the customary parliamentary privileges, after which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following speech:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

Since the Legislature last met, Her Majesty and her subjects have suffered irreparable loss in the death of the Prince Consort. It is not necessary for me to remind you that the illustrious Prince, though born and in a great degree educated in a foreign country, was truly British in thought, feeling and action, while the spirit of the universal benevolence by which he was animated, caused him to devote intellectual abilities with which nature had endowed him, and the stores of a church information with which by his own industry he had filled his mind, to the promotion of every well-advised plan for the moral and material improvement of his fellow-creatures of all nations and creeds. I am sure you worthily estimate the virtues which marked the character of the departed Prince; that you appreciate the great bereavement which our sovereign has sustained both in her public and her domestic relations, and that you will join with me in laying at the foot of the Throne the respectful expression of our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

Circumstances have occurred during the past autumn and winter, which gave me opportunity for exhibiting in a more striking and satisfactory manner the sentiments of reciprocal attachment which exist between the inhabitants of this Province, of every class and creed, and their fellow-subjects in the mother country. The feeling of loyalty showed by her North American subjects has been made matter of special notice by Her Most Gracious Majesty in her Speech from the Throne, on the opening of the Imperial Parliament; and such a recognition cannot fail to be most gratefully to you as the representatives of the people of Canada.

I have to congratulate you on the blessing which throughout the past year, and on the continuance of a satisfactory condition of the trade, notwithstanding the partial derangement to which it has been subjected by the events of the civil war now unhappily raging in the United States.

I have directed papers to be laid before you, showing the extent to which the Government of Canada has availed itself of the powers conferred upon it by the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 5, for the purpose of promoting the construction of the railway which will unite the Province of Canada with the Lower Provinces, and the measures which have been taken in consequence of the resolutions of the Legislature on the subject.

I have also directed papers to be laid before you, showing the steps which have been taken for the purpose of giving effect to the Address of the Legislature to Her Majesty, praying that the Intercolonial Railway might be constructed by the Imperial Government, and the reply which has been received to the Address.

I have directed papers to be laid before you, showing the measures

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday, March 25, 1862.

Fall Wheat $90 a $1 07.
Spring Wheat 87c a 89c.
Barley 57c a 58c.
Oats 40c a 42c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, March. 25.

Flour—fair; sales of No. 1 superfine a $4 20 to $4 25.

Wheat—Upper Canada spring at $1 05, $1 05 ex cars.

Peas—67 to 70c per 66lbs.

Ashes—pots, $6 to $6 75; pearls, $6 75 to $6 80.

Dressed Hogs—$4 50 to $5 75.

Lard—quiet; sales 100 brls at 7½ to 8c.

Butter—selling at 11 to 13c for Ohio; 16 to 20c for State.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, March 25.

Flour—without material change; sales 8,000 brls at $5 30 to $5 35 for superfine State; $5 45 to $5 50 for extra State; $5 30 to $5 35 for superfine Western; $5 45 to $6 70 for common to medium extra Western; $5 55 to $6 65 for shipping brands extra Ohio.

Canadian Flour—unchanged; sales 400 brl at $5 60 to $5 70 for Superfine; $5 90 to $6 75, for common to choice.

Oats—dull at 40 to 43c for Western, Canadian and State.

Pork—quiet; sales 300 brls at $12 25 to $13 for mess; $8 50 to $9 for prime.

Beef—quiet.

Corn—quiet and very firm; sales 20,000 bushels, 65c to for new mixed Western.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, March 27, 1862.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour ₩ brl	4 50	@	5 00
Wheat ₩ bush. fall	0 85	@	0 90
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	0 80	@	0 85
Barley ₩ bush	0 40	@	0 45
Oats "	0 28	@	0 32
Peas "	0 45	@	0 50
Potatoes	0 35	@	0 40
Pork ₩ cwt	3 50	@	4 00
Beef ₩ cwt	4 00	@	4 50
Butter ₩ lb	0 10	@	0 12
Hay ₩ ton	8 00	@	9 00
Hides ₩ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
Wood ₩ per cord	1 50	@	0 00

F. B. BREGA,
Market Clerk.

CONCERT.

Mr. A. T. Heathfield,

HAS the honor to announce to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that his

FOURTH ANNUAL CONCERT OF

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

Will take place on Monday Eve.

MARCH 21st, IN THE TOWN HALL,

Peterboro, upon which occasion he will be assisted by several of his pupils, William Phips, and a number of

LADY AND GENTLEMAN AMATEURS!

☞ For further particulars see programmes. TICKETS, 50 and 25 Cents. To be had at Brown's, White's, Meanier, Kempt's & Clinton's.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock, Concert to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Peterboro, March 20th, 1862.

JAMES HAGGART,

DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store.

N.B.—All business done promptly and moneys handed over when collected. 13

For Sale or to Let.

THE large two-story House on Water St., nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, occupied for the last two years as a Boarding House. There is a Stable and a Shed, and other Out-houses, with Wells and Cisterns on the premises. For particulars apply to Mr. Renfrew at the *Examiner* Office, or to

ARCH'D HAGGART.

Peterboro, March 19th, 1862. 12

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, being the east half of Lot No. 10, in the 11th Concession of Cavan, containing one hundred acres of good land.

Seventy Acres are Cleared,

and under good cultivation. There is a splendid Orchard on the farm, and a good Frame House, a Frame Barn and outhouses, and a never-failing well of good water. Apply to

HENRY COOKMAN.

Cavan, Feb. 22 1862. 9

FRESH OYSTERS,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

PRIM EAMERICAN APPLES,

By the Bushel or Barrel,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.

WARD & CADWELL.

TO LET.

A N excellent Brick House, near the Factory, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterboro', suitable for a respectable family. Rent moderate. Apply to Walter Sheridan, Esq., or to

ALEX. McNEIL.

Peterboro' Feb. 19, 1862. 7

FINNAN HADDIES.

McEWAN'S celebrated Finnan Haddies for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Hunter Street

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of May, 1862,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

[illegible] of Lots of 10 acres and upwards each, are required to have them renewed.

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterboro' Dec. 10, 1861. 4c

New Livery Stable.

IN connection with the above a Livery Stable has been opened, where the public may be accommodated with

HORSES
and
CONVEYANCES,

OF ALL KINDS, AT ALL HOURS.

☞ Horses Exchanged; particularly to Cattle Dealers. Also, a Good Cutting-out Buggy for Hunter Sheds. Robert's old stand.

Peterboro, Nov. 13, 1861. 47

GEO. & W. PERRIN,
MANUFACTURERS of Sash, Doors & Blinds,
Hunter Street, Peterboro'. 13

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS,

Made by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, from the December Session, 1861, to the March Sessions, 1862.

PROSECUTOR.	DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE.	AMOUNT OF PENALTY, FINE OR DAMAGE.	TIME WHEN PAID, OR TO BE PAID.	TO WHOM PAID OVER BY SAID JUSTICE.	REMARKS.
Town of Peterborough	Mary Ford	Drunk and disorderly	Decemb'r 21	Charles Perry, Esquire				Committed for one month
" "	James Stevenson	Furious driving	January 15, 1862	do. do.	2 00	January 15		Not yet paid.
" "	Thomas Craig	" "	15	do. do.	2 00	15	Town Treasurer	
" "	W. B. Ward	Sel'g fermented liquors without license	16	do. do. & J. Edwards, Esq.	50 00	16	Town Treasurer	
" "	William Weir	Fighting	17	do. do.	5 00	17	do do	
" "	Patrick O'Neil	"	17	do. do.	4 00	17	do do	
W. McGillis	Peter Cotesu	Leaving employment	31	do. do.	0 50	31		Not yet paid.
H. Wood	James Abercrombie	Assault	Febr'y 11	do. do.	0 50	11	Town Treasurer	
Thomas Powers	Edward McCormick	Selling spiritous liquors without license	March 7	do. do. & J. Edwards, Esq.	50 00	March 7	do do	
Richard Carenagh	John Sullivan	" " "	7	do. do. do. do.	50 00	7		Not yet paid.
Town of Peterborough	Mary Nix	Drunk and disorderly	10	do. do.				Committed for thirty days
" "	" "	" "	10	do. do.				" " "
William Henry	Ferdinand Huard	Leaving employment	Decem'r 12, 1861	A. S. Fraser,	5 00	Not paid		Sent to goal.
Mary Farley	Charles Farley	Assault	15	do.	5 00		County Treasurer	
Peter Fitzpatrick	John Grizell	"	15	do.	0 50		do do	
Peter Leelaw	Patrick Ryan	"	29	do.	0 50		do do	
Charles McDonald	Michael O'Brien	"	30	do.	5 00	Not yet paid		Warrant out.
John Howden	William Metheral	"	January 18, 1862	do.	10 00		County Treasurer	
Michael Sanderson	Joseph Newgan	"	27	do.	2 00		do do	
James McKibbon	John Torpey	Trespass	Febr'y 26	do.	1 00	Not yet paid		Warrant out.
" "	Thomas Welsh	"	26	do.	2 00		County Treasurer	
Town of Lindsay	William Brown	Drunk	Decem'r 14, 1861	Robert Lang, Esquire	0 50			
Philip Kess	Christian Hoffman	Assault	14	do. do.	1 00			
Town of Lindsay	George Sullivan	Drunk	18	do. do.	0 50			
Joseph Foley	John Smith	Non-payment of wages	18	do. do.	0 85			
Elias Brock	George Haggarty	Assault	20	do. do.	0 20	Paid	Treasurer	
William Sanderson	David Grier	Non-payment of wages	21	Wm. Thornhill, Esquire	6 50			
William Yale	Donald Carmichael	Threatening with knife	21	do. do.	5 00	Paid	Treasurer	
James Clarke	William Culbert	Non-payment of wages	30	Robert Lang, Esquire	15 89			
Thos. A. Hudspeth	John Barragy	Assault	January 11, 1862	do. do.	10 00			
Hugh Workman	" "	"	11	do. do. & A. Macaulay Esq	20 00			
Town of Lindsay	H. J. Waite	Destroying public property	18	Robert Lang, Esquire	10 00			
Henry Rowland	John F Grinson	Non-payment of wages	20	do. do.	3 00	Paid	Treasurer	
John Kirkey	David Greer	" " "	22	Wm. Thornhill,	11 09			
William Cameron	" "	" " "	22	do. do.	7 60			
James Smith	R. & H. Sutton	Assault	24	J. Keenan, Esquire	1 00			
Johannah Shangon	Margaret Reily	"	31	G. M. Roche	1 00			
James Reily	Johannah Shangon	"	31	do.	1 00			
William Fee	G. A. & J. McBean	Non-payment of wages	Febr'y 10	J. Keenhan	28 57			
Thomas McCreedan	John Crow	" " "	15	Wm. Thornhill	1 86			
James Fitzsimmons	Henry Baldwin	" " "	15	do	3 12			
Robert Fee	" "	" " "	15	do	9 90			
William Fee	" "	" " "	15	do	10 69			
License Inspector	S. W. Hastings, John Davey, Charles Jewett,	Selling Liquor without license	17	do and T. Keenan	2 00 each			
Francis Skipworth	James H. Hopkins	Non-payment of wages	17	do do	7 98	Paid	Treasurer	
Town of Lindsay	Daniel McGarvey	Drunk and disorderly	17	do	0 50	Paid	Treasurer	
Thomas Keenan	Timothy Sullivan, Catherine Hickie,	Trespass, cutting a tree	March 1	do	4 00			
Lawrence Lannigan	Robert Sands	Assault and threatening	5	G. M. Roche	1 00			
John Moscrip	Robert Shearer	Leaving employment	February 6	Wm. Lang				
Jane Howie	George Wells	Assault and battery	13	James Fife	3 00	Forthwith	Treasurer Otonabee	
G. W. Miller	Angus McLean	Indecent exposure	10	E R Irish and J Morrison	2 00	do	County Treasurer	
William Pegg	John Rogers	Assault	20	P. Pearce	0 25	do	do	
David King	Alvey Mallary	Selling Liquor without license	March 3	J Hodgson and R F Whitesides	10 00	Not yet paid		
Thomas Johnston	John Ritchie	do do do	Decemb'r 9 1861	George Bick and Jas Jankin	15 80	Four days	Treasurer Fenelon	
James Chittick	James McConnell	Non-payment of wages	9	do do	1 50	21 days	James Chittick	
On view	William Thurston	Profane language	9	do do	1 05	4 days		
James Driscoll	John McConnell	Non-payment of wages	9	do do	26 15	21 days	James Driscoll	
Thomas Humphries	Robert Hunter	Assault	14	do do	1 00	2 days		
Samuel Crabtree	William Finlay	do	28	do do	2 00	Forthwith	Treasurer Fenelon	
John Moor	Daniel Flyn	Throwing down fence	January 14 1862	James Thurston and G Bick	0 25	4 days		
John Moon	do	do do	20	do do	3 00	10 days		
Sarah Forth	William Currie	Nonpayment of wages	Febru'y 17	Wm. Foster	10 70	10 days	Complainant	
Edward Kinch	Robert Archer	do do	17	do			Dismissed	
George Brown	Harvey J Pearson	Assault	28	Robert Irwin	1 00	2 days		Not yet paid.
Peter Cockburn & Son	George Doherty	Disobeying commands of master	13	Duncan McRae	10 00	Forthwith	Treasurer Elden	
Municipality of Bexley and Laxton	Malcim McLaren and John Levoy.	Selling liquor without license	January 18	Robert Stables and Duncan McRae	30 00	7 days	Treas. Municipality	
J. Hunter	J.S.Little, H N.Casey	Disorderly conduct	Decem'r 3 1861	J. Hunter	2 00	Forthwith	do Township	
James Leaper	Peter Phillips, C. Phillips, J. Tistaw	Leaving employment	January 28 1862		3 00	do	County Treasurer	
Corpor. of Otonabee	David Hall	Selling liquor without license	20	E. Ingram J. Bowie	20 00	do	Treasurer Otonabee	
James Feely	Samuel Peebles	Injury to Property	Decem'r 18 1861	Walter Scott	4 00	do	James Feely	
Municipality of Ops	Patrick Hanlan	Non-performance of Statute Labour	28	P. Mellagh, John Connelly	3 00	do		
do	Thomas Baldwin	do do do	28	do do	1 50	do	County Treasurer	
do	Daniel Fisher	do do do	28	do do	1 00		Treasurer of Ops	
do	John Anderson	do do do	28	do do	3 00	do	do	
do	John Moore	do do do	28	do do	1 50	do	do	
do	John Hoben	Obstructing Public Highway	28	do do	2 00	do	do	
James Swain	James Walls	Assault	January 11 1862	do do	8 00		do	
do	John Walker, Jr.	do	11	do do	8 00	do	do	
Andrew Young	Corelin Stinson	Selling liquor without license	3	M. S. Dean and S. S. Kelley	20 00	do		Paid by note at 3 months
John Logan	do	do do do	25	do do	40 00	do		
John Stockdale	John Creed	Non-payment of wages	Febr'y 22	do	11 60	21 days		
Cornelius B. Sullivan	do	do do	22	do	3 00	21 days		
do	Francis Healy	Assault	22	do	2 00	Forthwith		
William Galvin	Edward Wilkins	Disturbing meeting	March 6	do	10 00	do	County Treasurer	
do	do	Assault	6	do	2 00	do	Treasurer of Smith	
Massimo Gaspero	Tim Crowley	Non-payment of wages	January 10	J. Matchett and C. Knowlson	1 00	21 days	Complainant	
Benjamin Lee	D. Armstrong, Jr.	Trespass	18	do do	0 50	Forthwith	Treasurer of Emily	
do	C. Hamilton	do	18	do do	0 50	20 days		Not yet paid.
Wm. Cottingham	W. Anderson	do	Febr'y 17	Matchett, Stephenson & McNeily	2 00	Forthwith	Township Treasurer	
do	James Anderson	do	17	do do do	1 00	do	do	
M. Hartley	D. Hartley	Selling liquor without license	24	do do do & Cotton	4 50	10 days		Not yet paid.
D. Foster	P. Brazill	do do	March 3	do McNeily, Bert & do	4 00	Forthwith	½ Tp Treas. & Com.	
Town'p Council Emily	Catherane Callighan	Trespass on public highway	Decem'r 20, 1861	Cottingham, Stepeenson & Matchett	0 20	10 days	Township Treasurer	Paid
do do	Ben Warras	Non-performance of Statute Labor	20	Wm. Cottingham	2 00	6 days	do	Not yet paid.
do do	Alex Warner	do do	21	do	2 00	10 days	do	do
James McDonald	Alex Collin	Assault and Battery	January 11, 1862	do	1 00	Forthwith	do	Paid.
John Wilkinson	John Bice	do do	12	do	1 00	do	do	Paid.
Robert Banfaurd	W J Gurray	Misdemeanor	25	do	5 00	7 days	Robert Benfaud	Paid.
James McCrum	Alex. Kirkpatrick	Assault and loss of property	Febr'y 10	Cottingham, McNeely & Stephenson	4 00	Forthwith	Township Reeve	Not yet paid.
do	Coplain Stinson	do do	10	do do do	4 00	do	do	do
Ann Brodie	Wm R Scott	Non-payment of wages	January 12	P. M. Grover	3 00	21 days	Prosecutor	
Thomas McLarn	Andrew Parker	Assault	21	do	0 50	3 days	Not paid	
Richard Burdsall	M. Minor	Shooting on Sunday	Febr'y 18	do and P. Pearce	0 50	10 days		
David Kelley	Jos. Newel	Assault	March 5	do do	2 00	1st court, or goal	sixty days	Sent to goal.
M. Minor	R. E. Burdsall	do	Febr'y 18	do do	0 50			

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the Return of Convictions made by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, from the December Sessions, 1861, to the March Sessions, 1862.

C. A. WELLER,
Clerk of the Peace, U. C. of P. & V.

PROVINCIAL
INSURANCE CO',
OF CANADA.
FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,936,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. B. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. N. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. B. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Augustus Jackson, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Wyatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Cassidy.
Assistant Secretary:—J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Bureau.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. B. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by the Company at the Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average rates.

Peterboro' 1861. 41

OPENED!

A REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS, upstairs (back of Selby & Co's. Hardware Store), Hunter Street.

J. F. STENSON.

Peterboro, Feb. 13, 1862. 7

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,
and under good cultivation. There is a splendid
ORCHARD
on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Asburnham, or to O. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE!

IN consequence of ill-health, the subscriber is desirous to retire from business, and offers for Sale his

STOCK IN TRADE,

which is such as is usually required in a general store. The Stock will be found well selected, and

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to

JAMES FOLEY.

Norwood, Feb. 19, 1862. 8-6m

LINE OF STAGES.

A STAGE will leave Hayesville (Rice Lake) on

Tuesdays-and-Fridays,

shall (under peculiar, at 8 a. m. for Peterboro', returning at 1 p. m. same day.

☞ Fare to and from Peterboro, $1 50.

GEO. EVANS, Proprietor.

Hayesville, Jan. 28, 1862. 4

REMOVAL.

MONTREAL CHEAP

CASH STORE.

GEORGE STREET,

JOHN CAMPBELL,

WOULD inform his customers and the public that he has Removed

To Mr. Dickson's Brick Block,

on George Street, third door from the corner of Hunter Street, where he will as formerly keep a general assortment of Goods, comprising in part

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,
Indian Moccasins,
Cloth,
Tweeds,
Factory Cotton,
Striped Cotton,
Prints, Plaids,
Delaines,
Fur Caps,
Buckskin Mitts and Gloves,
BATTING, WADDING, &c.

GROCERIES, &c.

The whole will be sold at a small advance from cash for Goods or exchange.

Remember the place,—Third door from the corner, in Mr. Dickson's Brick Block, George Street, opposite Mr. Keogh's dry goods store, Peterboro.

January 30, 1862.

SPARKING SALE

Has Begun

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

FERGUSON & MITCHELL,

BEG to call the attention of the public to their well-selected stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,

TRUNKS,

VALIESES,

BRUSHES, &c.,

which they will sell very cheap for cash or on approved credit. All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited. ☞ Shop on Hunter Street, Peterboro.

Feburary 20, 1862.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his FARM up a private sale immediately [illegible], it is the south-west quarter of Lot No. 3, in the 5th Con. of the Township of Dummer, only about 2 miles from Peterborough, well watered and well fenced. There is a House, a Barn, Stables, Sheds, &c., on the premises. The Farm is well watered.

TERMS:—One-half of the purchase money down and the balance in two years, with interest.

WM. O'BRIEN.

Dummer, March 5, 1862. 10

SCHOOL NOTICE.

WANTED, for School Section No. 4, in the village of Bobcaygeon, a Teacher holding a second or third class certificate. Apply to the undersigned.

JOSEPH KELSO,
SAM'L McCLELLAND,
WM. B. READ,
} Trustees.

Bobcaygeon, March 10th, 1862. 11

HERRINGS.

100 BARRELS No. 1 Herrings, $4 per barrel. Also, Fine table Cod fish, for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

WILLIAM TAYLOR

BEGS to inform the public that he has taken the well known and old Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Hunter, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c., and the Table with the best delicacies of the season, to merit a share of their support.

The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels warranted that as he was of Allan's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighborhood.

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.

Ashburnham, March 13, 1862. 11-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough has passed a new Tavern License Law, whereby the fee required for retailers and wholesale dealers of intoxicating liquors has been increased, except in the case of those who have been licensed for the sale of Spirituous Liquors in the same premises for the year 1861.

By Order,

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterboro' 4th March, 1862. 10

REMOVAL.

Messrs. Ward & Cadwell

WOULD intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that in consequence of the late fire their Bakery and Confectionery Establishment is Removed to Clarkson's New Buildings, George St., where they will be happy to meet their numerous friends and customers. In their establishment will be found a good assortment of

CONFECTIONERIES,
SUCH AS
Candies, Plain and Fancy,
PASTRY AND CAKES,
Common & Ornamented,
BREAD, BISCUITS,
LUNCHES, &c.,

Fresh every day, as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly attended to.

☞ Private families supplied with bread at their residences in any part of the Town.

Remember the place,—

WARD & CADWELL,
Clarkson's Block, George Street,
Peterboro, Jan. 30, 1862. 6

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOTS 4, 5 in the 10th Concession, and 4, 5 in the 11th Concession of Lutterworth, in the Township of Harvey. Apply to

JAMES GRIFFIN, Commercial Hotel, Bobcaygeon.

Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.

JAMES GRIFFIN.

REMOVAL!

THOS. MAHONE

has removed to

HENTHORN'S BLOCK,

in the shop lately occupied by Mr. R. Hay, where he will keep constantly on hand the following Goods, viz:

Port Wine, Sherry Wine, Pale Brandy, Brandy, Holland Gin, Schiedam Gin, Old Tom Gin, Scotch Malt, Irish Whiskey, Ale & Porter, Champagne, &c., together with

4,000 GALLONS WHISKEY,

best obtainable; 200 barrels of Salt; also P. Table Salts; best young Hyson Tea; choice Sugars, Tobaccos, Cheroots, Raisins, Currants, Rice, Brooms and Pails, Wash Tubs, Dry Fish, No. 1 Herrings, Salmon, White Fish, and other articles in the Grocery line. Also, Peas, Flour, Oats, Peas, Cornmeal, &c.

The above Goods will be sold Cheap for Cash, as no credit will be given.

THOS. MAHONEY.

P.S.—All parties indebted to me, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call immediately and settle the same without delay.

Peterboro', March 18, 1862. 12

A CARD.

THE subscribers having entered into Partnership, would respectfully intimate to the public generally that they are prepared to attend to all orders for

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING,
Paper-Hanging,
GRAINING, GLAZING,
White-Washing, &c.,

and they hope, by being diligent and attentive to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON.

Peterboro, March 10th, 1862. 11

A CARD.

I, THE undersigned, have this day sold out the business I have carried on in this place as Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., to Mr. W. N. Kennedy, and beg to recommend him to my former customers as a person whom ability as a Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., stand well. I have sold my stock of Paper Hangings at a great reduction below cost, and I am sure he will sell the same at a very low price.

R. STEVENSON.

Peterboro, February 18, 1862.

ROOM PAPER DEPOT!

IN connection with the foregoing the subscriber would intimate to his customers and the public that in addition to their present stock, and that purchased from Mr. R. Stevenson, he has received, and will be constantly receiving, large additions to his stock of

Paper Hangings, Borders,
DECORATIONS,
Window Blinds, Paint Curtain Fixtures,
&c., &c., &c.,

☞ Everything in stock will be sold at the lowest remunerative prices!!

HOUSE, SIGN AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,
Glazing & Paper Hanging

done with neatness and despatch. ☞ Glass cut and Points mixed to order. ☞ Window Shades and Blinds.

Store, Stevenson's old stand, corner of George and Brock Streets, opposite Hutchison House.

WM. N. KENNEDY.

Peterboro, Feb. 20, 1862. 9

HORSE WANTED.

A GOOD Farm Horse. Must be 16 hands high, stout in proportion, well made, and sound in every way. Any person having such an animal to sell will hear of a cash purchaser by applying to

JAS. PENGELLY,
Saddler.

Peterboro, March 19th, 1862. 12

HARDWARE!

THE subscribers beg to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country that they have purchased on most favorable terms the stock in trade and good will of the business heretofore carried on by Messrs. A. Fowler & Co., and are thereby enabled to offer

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.

A full and varied assortment of goods is shortly to arrive to complete their stock, comprising:

Iron, Bar, Hoop & Band, of all sizes.
Steel, Spring, Cast, German, &c., &c.
Nails, Cut, Wrought, Pressed, Horse-shoe, &c., &c.

ROPES, CHAINS, ANCHORS,
and all requisites for

LUMBERERS!

GLASS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
PUTTY,
VARNISHES, &c.

SPADES AND SHOVELS,
PICKS, RAKES, HOES, AND
Agricultural Implements.

—ALSO—

CARRIAGE MAKER'S HARDWARE,
a complete assortment,
Builders' & Joiners' Hardware,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

SAWS, FILES AND TOOLS,
of the most approved makers.

GUNS, PISTOLS, SHOT,
FISHING RODS AND TACKLE, &c.

with a general assortment of other goods.—Having made arrangements to import directly from first hands, they will be in a position to offer the above goods at such prices as will ensure the satisfaction of all who may favour them with their patronage, which is respectfully solicited.

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
No. 2, Market Block,
MELVILLE MILLAR, George Street.
JNO. W. BERTRAM.

Peterboro, March 19th, 1862. 13-1m.

NOW IS THE TIME
TO BUY
CHEAP GOODS!!

The subscriber has bought a large stock of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods

at auction in Montreal at about one half their real value, and now offers them for sale at prices that will save consumers.

The Goods arrived from the late Fire will be sold at 25 per cent less than their cost!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

BARGAINS!

A LARGE STOCK OF

Men's and Boys' Clothing,

suitable for the spring season on hand. This Clothing is made up on the premises, by first-class Hands by Cash.

☞ Gentlemen's orders to order.

An experienced Cutter is employed to cut to order from the establishment.

The way to secure all these advantages buy your Dry Goods and Clothing at

R. A. McNABB'S.

Next door North of Alex. Stewart's, the store formerly occupied by Mr. Gordon.

Dec. 4th, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the West ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Asphodel.

The above is a first-class Farm, distance from Town about 11 miles, the road is first-class and macadamized roads, and will be sold at a low price. Apply to

AND OF CRIME.

Died in the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, on the 26th February last, John [illegible] aged 24 years, confined in a felon's cell on the charge of having gained an honorable position and then left an enviable name and reputation behind. He was educated and well educated. He came to Scarbrooke in 1854, being then about twenty-four years of age, to take charge of our academy, and was principal of it for a year. He had previously kept the Academy at Melbourne, and there had bad companions. His brother Robert [illegible], Thomas Riddell, and some other worthless individuals, banded themselves together with determined effort to ruin the morals of the young. There is usually more ingenuity, and circumspection manifested by editors of the country press than by those in large cities, and a more healthy tone of mind and morals will be found to pervade them. They are more free from the reports of degrading vices and crimes, and are never opened with that feeling of emptiness and [illegible] which attaches to the common "flash" literature of the day.—*Life Illustrated.*

BOOT AND SHOE CLEANING MACHINE.

The proverb that "wonders shall never cease," and that this is the age of inventions," we saw confirmed on Wednesday, when we were shown the Boot and shoe cleaning machine invented and patented by Mr. Trought of Waterloo Street. The Machine does its work rapidly and in a cleanly manner—so much so, indeed, that we have been assured that, worked by a single person, it can clean over [illegible] pairs of boots of fifteen hours. The machine is wrought upon the principal of the turning-lathe, and has three circular brushes, which is kept going with the foot. By placing the shoe upon one wheel, and making a few revolutions, the dirt is removed; by holding the shoe in the same manner upon the second, the blacking is laid; and upon the third a polish is obtained.—There is little doubt that when the advantages of the machine are fully made known, the inventor will be rewarded for his ingenuity.—*Glasgow Morning Herald.*

LAMP CHIMNEYS.

The *Scientific American* says that the greatest expense and trouble connected with burning coal and petroleum oil arises from the frequent breaking of lamp chimneys. These are made of clear white glass, and are brittle to a proverb. They could be made of a stronger and cheaper glass, such as that used for making bottles. A patent has lately been taken out by Mr. Bailey, of Wolverhampton, England, for making such chimneys, and also lamp globes of a bottle glass moderately coloured to modify the intense glare of the flame. Oil merchants and refiners of coal oil should encourage such an improvement, as many coal oil would be saved and much light for the trouble experienced with the common chimney furnished for oil lamps.

SERVANT-GALORE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A letter from Victoria complains much of the want of domestic servants there. The writer says:—"the other day a lady, leaving her servant sitting over the drawing-room fire reading a book, said, "Mary, your rooms are not done; go and get them ready as soon as you can." "They ain't done, ain't they?" was the reply, "then I guess if you want 'em done you must go and do 'em yourself, for I ain't going to rise till I have finished this book."

"Bob, hear is your sweetheart getting along?"—"Pretty well; she says I needn't call any more."

VALUABLE

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE,

In the Town of Peterboro',

[illegible] on the South side of Hunter Street, containing one half acre.

The above valuable property will be laid out in 4 lots, and offered for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION

On Wednesday, 9th day of April next, [illegible] o'clock, a.m.

Terms of payment,—1 down at the time of sale, and the balance payable by mortgage on one and two years, with interest.

SALE ON THE PREMISES.

For further particulars apply to Thomas Hartley, Esq., [illegible]

EDWARD DODD, Auctioneer.

January 30, 1862.

PETERBORO' Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of superior [illegible] Soap, for sale cheap for Cash or Produce.

CANDLES constantly on hand.

Peterboro, Jan 20th, 1862.

NEW SHOPS.

DUNCAN McDONALD,

WOULD inform his numerous friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED

—TO HIS—

NEW SHOPS ON SIMCOE STREET,

where in addition to the [illegible] done by him, he will do

HORSE SHOEING

—AND—

General Blacksmithing.

He has a first-class HORSE SHOER, and persons will find any orders for horse shoeing entrusted to him, attended to satisfactorily.

Peterborough, Jan. 8, 1862. 2

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of the surrounding townships, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS

THE

BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD

Merchantable Wheat!

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N.B.—Flour on hand to exchange for wheat.

Peterboro', Jan. 15, 1862. 3

AMONG the most important of modern Medical *discoveries* stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer.* As a Family Medicine it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains from Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds Sore Throats, *Sprains, Bruises,* Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbis, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost bites, &c.—The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single instance of dissatisfaction, where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon it being a sovereign remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, incuring the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.—Price only 25 cents per bottle All orders should be addressed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, Wm. Coulter; in Millbrook by Dr. Turner; in Lindsay by C. Britton; and by all Dealers in Medicines. 50

THE FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S Neuralgia King!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the *source* of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulates the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF THE ailment, ARREST IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering form these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING is the *only* Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Sept. 26, 1861, 39

Gutta-Percha Rofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, [illegible] gallon, costing $1.50, will cover [illegible] 300 *feet of roof*, and *this coating* will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and is offered to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with a [illegible] it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. [illegible] all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.;

The Great Female Remedy!

DR. TAFFEE'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS

[illegible] for all Uterine Obstructions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and Diseases to which the [illegible] are subject. Neither is prudence [illegible] These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, and may be taken with perfect safety by any one. They will restore to health in a few days, all who may be suffering from any of the above complaints. Full directions in the pamphlet around each box, which should be carefully preserved. They should not be taken by Married Ladies as regular periods, as at other times they will be found [illegible] Each box contains 30 Pills. Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5. Sent by mail to any part of the United States, Canada, or the British Provinces, on receipt of the money, or by express, C. O. D. Sold by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Sole Agent for the United States, Canada, and the British Provinces,

[illegible] Dr. TAFFEE, Rochester, N.Y.

Sept. 19, 1861. 39

BEEF! BEEF!!

250 BARRELS

[illegible] & PRIME MESS BEEF

[illegible] JOSEPH COCHRANE.

Butcher at the Market

Peterborough, C. E., 8, 1861. 41

Hamilton's Unbeatable Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and numerous Vermifuge in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children [illegible]

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For Sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicines.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,

Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, C. W

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of his patrons, will continue his visits the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with superior neatness and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro,' April 10th.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,

Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1861. 31

W. STERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 14th, 1857.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£3,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

DR. TAFFE'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest, such as Colds, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who had tried other remedies in vain. Do not delay and all substitutions they may offer, but get the genuine article. They are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, [illegible] its tone, compass and sweetness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers

[illegible]

Will find Dr. Taffe's Wafers

Will find Dr. Taffe's Wafers

Will find Dr. Taffe's Wafers

[illegible] to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

[illegible] gives clearness to the Voice.

[illegible] gives clearness to the Voice.

[illegible] gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes.

They relieve in ten minutes.

They relieve in ten minutes.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

APRIL

1862

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1862.

Volume VII.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 14.

BOWLES' PATENT.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Rounding.

☞ Law, Seed books of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published every Thursday morning, at the office of the undersigned, BENNETT'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET.

Terms of Subscription—$1 50 per annum, payable strictly in advance, if when not so paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines, and under, first insertion	2s
Each subsequent insertion	1s
Six to ten lines, first insertion	3s
Each subsequent insertion	1s
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	7
Each subsequent insertion, "	2
Business Cards as per agreement.	

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

JAMES BENFREW,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,

SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,

MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Marlow's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

J. B. BISBEE,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,

GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office at his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,

COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,

BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

JOHNSON'S

FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Fort Hope, Sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,

DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,

COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WM. N. KENNEDY,

PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (north) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 12

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',

DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,

BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Henthorn's Block, North of Cluxton & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.

RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd, 1860.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. Office and Residence:—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
REFERENCES, &c. W.
February 19th, 1862. 6

MR. DUNN,

PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861.

JAMES W. FITZGERALD,

(LATE FITZGERALD & BRENAN.)

Provincial Land Surveyor.

OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

ALEX. McNEIL,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Otonabee and South Monaghan.
OFFICE and STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

H. IRVINE,

CONVEYANCER.

OFFICE:—In Henthorn's Block, Hunter Street, South above Orkand & Gilmor's Drug Store
Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1861. 4

ALBION HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

THE Proprietor of this well-known establishment, situated at the head of ST. PAUL-STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best travellers of both Provinces) become a great favorite, owing to their well-worthy of it by THE Business Hotel at Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made one commodious; there have been completed in the new wing a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now possesses good accommodation for the comfort of travellers. The whole of the beds have been refurnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor repeats that by continuing his personal management of the HOUSE, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it ever has been, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

SMITH & SCOTT,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office, Simcoe Street, opposite Bank of Upper Canada.

CABINET-MAKING.

ROOM in Henthorn's Block, Hunter Street, Peterboro, Nov. 7, 1861. 4

FINE AMERICAN CHEESE.

The Subscriber's Cheese Factory

FORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAILWAY.

ON and after the 6th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	7.30 a. m.
" Millbrook "	8.55 a. m.
" Fraserville "	9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	9.50 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at	2.25 p. m.
" Fraserville "	3.55 p. m.
" Millbrook "	4.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	4.55. p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

Peterboro' January, 18

WANTED.

A GOOD STEADY PLOUGHMAN AND general Farm hand may find permanent employment on application to

GEO. ESSON,
Lot 21, 4th Con., Otonabee
12, 1861. 37.

New Store! New Stock!

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

HAVING Removed to their New Store on Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's Grocery Store, and having lately made considerable

ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK

Harness and Saddlery!

will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand.

☞ PRICES MODERATE, and Goods of the best material.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 50

DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,

HAVING many years experience, feel confident in their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.

Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.

TEETH EXTRACTED

with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.

OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.

N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.

Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861: 49

NOTICE.

DR. D. PENTLAND,

BEGS to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the support extended to him during the last 3 years, and begs to intimate that he has formed a co-partnership with Dr. F. G. Callender, and will ever be happy to meet his customers and the public at our rooms, over the Fur Store, Scott's Buildings Corners of George and Simcoe Streets.

Peterboro, Dec. 3 1861. 49

NOTICE.

Dr. F. G. Callender,

WITH great pleasure returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons in Peterboro' and vicinity for the liberal support he has received during the last 15 years and would also state that he has entered into Partnership with Dr. D. Pentland, and begs that by strict attention to business will merit a continuance of the favor.

Rooms in Scott's Block, his old stand
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HUGH T. EVANS,

IN RETURNING thanks to his customers and the public for past favors, begs to state that he has lately received a new stock of

STONE AND MARBLE,

which he is prepared to manufacture into

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES
&c., &c., &c.

at prices CHEAPER than any other establishment in Canada! for Cash or approved credit.

H. T. EVANS,
Old stand, foot of Smithson's Hill.
Peterborough, Dec 22, 1861. 52

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

Graining, Paper-Hanging, &c.

WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite England's Livery.
Peterboro', March, 1861. 10

J. & T. DOUGLAS,

MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c.
Repairing done with dispatch and fidelity. Shop on the Hospital ground, Hide Peterboro.
Patent Improved Wheels and Patent Wrench.
☞ Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 6

ARTILLERY NOTICE.

PERSONS with not without having Cultivation of Joining the FIELD BATTERY, on hire of Gunner or Bombardier, are hereby notified to apply at the Drill Shed, Peterboro, to

Poetry.

A POETICAL DUN.

[The following lines, after the fashion of Longfellow's "Hiawatha," are worthy a place in our columns. Their authorship is unknown. We hope our readers will not be too highly wrought up by this effusion, although we recommend it to them as worth careful perusal:—

Should you ask us why this dunning,
Why these sad complaints and murmurs—
Murmurs loud about delinquents
Who have read the papers weekly,
Read what they have never paid for,
Read with pleasure and with profit,
Read of church affairs and prospects,
Read of news both home and foreign,
Read the essays and the poems,
Full of wisdom and instruction;
Read the table of the markets,
Carefully corrected weekly.

Should you ask us why this dunning,
We should answer, we should tell you
From the printer, from the mailer,
From the kind old paper-maker.
From the landlord, from the carrier,
From the man who takes the letters,
With a stamp from Uncle Samuel;
Uncle Sam the rowdies call him;
From them all there comes a message—
Message kind but firmly spoken,
"Please to pay us what you owe us."

Sad it is to hear such message,
When our funds are all exhausted,
When the last bank note has left us;
When the gold coin all has vanished;
Gone to pay the paper-maker,
Gone to pay the toiling printer,
Gone to pay the landlord tribute,
Gone to pay the faithful mailer,
Gone to pay old Uncle Samuel;
Uncle Sam the rowdies call him;
Gone to pay the Western papers,
Three and twenty hundred dollars.

Sad it is to turn our ledger,
Turn the leaves of this old ledger,
Turn and see what sums are due us,
Due for years of pleasant reading,
Due despite our patient waiting,
Due despite our constant dunning,
Due in sums from two to twenty.

Would you lift a burden from us?
Would you drive a spectre from us?
Would you taste a splendid slumber?
Would you have a quiet conscience?
Would you read a paper paid for?
Send us payment—send us payment,
Send us payment—send us payment,
Send the payment that you owe us!

A Woman's a Man for a' that.

What should we all have done, amid the dullness of last Wednesday evening, had it not been for the first appearance of the new bride, who, by the success which attended her *debut* in the Imperial ball room, might well be denominated the lion of the ball? The lady who became the cynosure of curious eyes on this occasion belongs neither to the diplomacy nor the aristocracy, but simply to one of the high functionaries of the press, and yet attracted more attention than those fairer and younger, and bearing the most illustrious names. Had you heard the exclamations which greeted her approach as she moved through the anxious groups on her husband's arm, you would have been astonished and perplexed at once.

The lady's walk, her air, her presence, and above all, her gestures, were examined and criticized in turn, and exclamations of that ignorant wonder which is so nettuses loud, and almost always offensive, in its expression, were heard on all sides. Great was our surprise, therefore, to behold a small, delicate figure, with pale worn features, and deep sunk eyes, which followed the rumour of astonishment at the boldness and coup age by which it appeared she had signalized herself and arrived at the position, considered in the French world of letters as a most enviable one, which she now occupies. On hearing the tale of her past life we, however, could not refuse to join in the same vulgar and the same ignorant surprise, and gathered together some few particulars which may amuse your readers.

It seems that Madame ——, the lady just united to the most influential member of the press, is celebrated under her maiden name throughout all Europe for her literary labors, and the erudite works which have issued from her p share been translated into every language. Her father was a savant of the good school, and had initiated her into the mysteries of the most abstruse of sciences, but scarcely into those of household economy of management, from the want of possessing which himself he left his daughter in the greatest destitution imaginable when he died. What can be accomplished in the like case—Sanscrit, Hebrew, Celtic, mathematics, comparative anatomy, ethics, and geometry, will not enable a young lady to arrive at the flourishing success in life to be obtained by pencil drawing, poonah-painting, and "pot-boiling," of our "salons." So the poor prodigy, after offering her talents in every direction without success, after disposing of her father's jewelled "plaques" of the Order of Merit, bestowed upon him by the King of Prussia, returning home one day to the garret where she had taken refuge on her benevolent, and sat down on her pallet to ruminate, in plain French, as to what was could be made of all her languages.—She had been that day to every mount in Paris. She had waded through mud and mire, and mounted flights upon flights of stairs, and—no objection—the same, the very same—had met her at every turn. Every savant in whose she addressed herself to obtain employment was enamoured of her learning—and each one pronounced her unpossible help of obtaining and teaching the humblest of science. She had been taught—she was an impostor, no more, no make-believe; but she was a woman!

As she revolved the different terms in which the objection had been expressed, these malignant interpretations of her, She suddenly started from her couch, and as the sudden inspiration seized her, torn off with certain marks the long tresses which seemed to form the locks of her head, and, as she put the fragments into the fire, exclaimed, "Ah! ah! clash enough had been her fortune, and which she deemed the sole remedy, at last, for her lonely fate, she threw herself on the floor, and in the paroxysm of rebellion, Wollstonecraft, Mary Astell, and indeed chiefly in the winter, they proved insufficient to exhaust her activity. The observations here made to were made with a small Montaigne scraper, constructed for her by her brother, with which, whenever his occasional absence, she say interruption to the regular course of observations permitted, she searched the heavens for comets, and that so effectively as on no less than eight several occasions to be rewarded by their discovery.—*Women of Worth.*

For the Examiner.

CIGARS AND NEWSPAPERS.

BY QUILL.

One fine day, nearly two years ago, I was taking a walk on one of the popular promenades in the city of ——, not quite a thousand miles from Peterborough, when I recollected that I lacked one of the number of subscribers that I had promised the proprietors of the *Gem* I would obtain and send them by the following day. I began to think in what manner I should obtain that one, and I finally resolved to ask the first person I should meet, with whom I was acquainted, to subscribe for it. I had scarcely formed this resolution when, to my great satisfaction, I saw coming towards me my old friend and school-mate Jas. Keene, now a promising young lawyer, who accosted me in his usual lively manner.

"Hollos, Doctor, is this you, my dear fellow? What's puzzling your brain now, eh? How do you do?"

"I am very well, thank you," I replied; "just the man of all others that I wished to see at this particular time; how are you my dear Keene?"

"Just the man you wanted to see? Well what can be the matter with you, son of Æsculapius, to require the services of a disciple of Blackstone, eh? What is the grievance, Hall?

"Well, to tell you the truth Keene, I promised some days ago to send twenty-five new subscribers by to-morrow to the proprietor of the *Gem*, and I have just this *moment discovered that I have only twenty-four* yet, and I want you to make the twenty-fifth."

"Well, upon my word, Hall, you have taken me quite aback! I am very sorry indeed that I cannot help you out of your difficulty. I really cannot afford to take any more papers than I do now."

"Why so, Keene? It won't cost you much; only fifty cents a-year. How many papers do you take, pray, that you cannot afford another one?"

"Well, let me see. There are three Quarterlies, and four Monthlies; three weeklies, and five dailies, besides a number of other papers that I get from my friends; and, to tell you the truth, I do not care a great deal about such papers as the *Gem*."

Seeing that I should not gain anything by the present argument I studied for a moment and then resolved to accomplish my object by stratagem. I walked on by his side for a few minutes, discussing passing events; the conversation about the paper being mutually abandoned, and I think forgotten by him. I determined to take him by surprise. He was smoking a cigar, and I remarked in an abstracted manner, "that's a famous cigar you are smoking, Keene.—Where did you purchase it?"

"I got it at Johnson's, in North street. He keeps the best in the city. I would have offered you one long ago only I knew you did not like them; won't you try just one."

"Thank you, Keene, I don't care about one just now; how much do they cost?"

"Only five cents each."

"I suppose you smoke a good many of them, they are so cheap."

"Well, I suppose about six a day on an average."

"Six a day, hem? How long have you smoked at that rate, eh?"

"Well I don't exactly know, but I suppose about five years."

"Now then, my dear sir, will you be so kind as to tell me why you have, as you must yourself acknowledge during the past five years worse than thrown away what would be to many a man quite a fortune, and yet when I ask you to give 50 cents a year for a good paper, come out and with the utmost gravity possible say you *can't afford it!* Why, the idea is perfectly preposterous."

"Be kind enough to explain yourself, my dear sir; I don't understand you."

"Gladly will I do so, Keene. In the first place you say you smoke six cigars a day, and in the second place that they cost you five cents each. Now it just amounts to this, that you smoke in two days more than would get you the *Gem* for one year. Your cigars just cost you 30 cents a day, $2.10 a week, or $102.20 a year; and this in five years amounts to the round sum of $546! You have just thrown away $546 and then come to me with your expressions of sorrow, &c., that you cannot afford fifty cents a year for a paper."

"Confound you Hall, you have caught me there. Hush, take your fifty cents and send me the *Gem*. Cost me the cigars, just to think that I have spent over $500 for them in so short a time; it does beat the devil. Say Hall, what put the idea into your head?"

"Well, I hardly know, but somebody or other I thought they must cost something, and I knew they did so generally so I thought I would find out what they cost, and calculate how much a year I was throwing away for nothing, and now I have gratified my curiosity.

"Yes, and done it at my expense. Well, I guess this is the last cigar I will smoke for one while, but, confound it, still I cannot resist the temptation to—hand it, ah do not delight."

"There it goes again, Keene, as delicious as ever."

"Well, I think you have done enough for one time, Hall, so you have got your dollar and fifty cents. Hand the cigars."

☞ Raspberries grown at our friendes, and is not to be picked up in the stranger's garden.

A FUNNY EDITOR.

The editor of the Kentucky *Whig*, published at Mount Sterling, having set out on a journey, the gentleman left in charge of the office thus announced to the readers of the journal his temporary incumbency of the robes editorial:

We are happy to announce that the editorship—the responsible editorship—the fighting editorship—has gone away to be gone three weeks. He has not, however, left his paper in the condition of a western exchange, which comes to us headed, "the editor gone—the devil at the helm"—but has left us in charge. Perhaps you don't know us.—Sorry for you. But bring a box of cigars and a bottle of old Bourbon, and we will allow you the honor of our acquaintance! We don't say so in the editorial sense.—We are not exactly; as Mrs. Malaprop says, "three in one," but there are two of us. The editor, knowing our propensities, has coupled us with another chap. "Set a thief to catch a thief." We commend his wisdom!

He has left us to fulfil all his duties. We shall, therefore, drink all the editorial whiskey, smoke all editorial cigars, and visit the editorial sweetheart at least three times a week. The public will perceive that we labor under no doubt as to our ability to perform the editorial functions.

If any enthusiastic admirer of the editor wants to present him with a suit of clothes, we would suggest that now would be an appropriate time. If anybody owes him, by settling now, he may be assured of a correct "balance" on the books, and subscribes a small discount, as we are out of change, and the editor has exhausted all his credit for "fixin'" refreshments.

Any bouquets or pound cakes prepared for the editor by the fair and gentle sex, and which would be likely to spoil before his return, may be sent to us, with the positive assurance that the editor shall—never never know anything about them. Should we hear of any that are not sent, we shall not fail to animadvert severely upon the circumstance in our next.

Finally, if any young ladies are in the habit of receiving calls from the editor, they will, by leaving their names at this office, be properly attended to during his absence.

P. S.—We don't know who keeps the best hats in Town, but we shall know if we should find a new seven-and-a-quarter lying on our table some day.

SCENE IN A POLICE COURT.

The prisoner in this case, whose name is Dicky Swivel, alias, "Stove Pipe Pete," was placed at the bar, and questioned by the Judge to the following effect;

Judge——"Bring the prisoner into the court."

Pete—"Here I am, bound to blaze, as the spirits of turpentine said when it was on fire."

"We will take a little of the fire out of you. How do you like?

"I ain't particular, as the oyster said when they asked him if he'd rather be roasted or fried."

"We don't want to hear what the oyster said or the spirits of turpentine either.—What do you follow?"

"Anything that comes in my way, as the locomotive said, when it run over a little nigger."

"We don't care anything about the locomotive. What is your business?"

"That's various, as the cat said when she stole the chicken off the table."

"If I hear any more absurd comparisons, I will give you twelve months."

"I'm done, as the beefsteak said to the cook."

"Now, sir, your punishment depends on the shortness and correctness of your answers. I suppose you live by going around the docks."

"No, sir, I don't go around the docks without a boat, and I ain't got none."

"Answer me, sir; how do you get your daily bread?"

"Sometimes at the baker's and sometimes I eat crackers."

"No more of your stupid nonsense; how do you support yourself?"

"Sometimes on my legs, and sometimes on a chair."

"How do you keep yourself alive?"

"By breathing, sir."

"I order you to answer this question correctly; how do you do?"

"Pretty well, I thank you Judge. How are you?"

"I shall have to commit you."

"Well, you've committed yourself that's some consolation."

A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR PLAINTIFF.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* gives the following history of a breach of promise case, which has just been settled in the Cleveland Courts:

"The case of Henrietta D. Collins *vs.* Rufus Paine, for breach of marriage engagement, which has just been settled in the plaintiff's favor. The evidence disclosed that Collins is a wealthy shoe dealer of Lima, this county, Ohio, and that in 1860 he became acquainted with the plaintiff, a young widow of twenty, at Fleeting Snow-in, Philadelphia, he being sixty years old, and proposed marriage to her, stating that he was worth from $100,000 to $150,000. The proposals were accepted, and they returned to Philadelphia, where they were married by Rev. Mr. Paine, brother of the respondent, and returned to Lima, where they lived together for the space of about two months, when Collins left for Cleveland, on business connected with the estate of his wife, and after circumstances, remarks of the suspicion in her mind that something was wrong, and she wrote to her mother that her conduct rendered her unhappy. The mother procured the Quaker Society of Philadelphia to write to that of Lima and received an answer that he was no Quaker at all, but an infamous old scoundrel, and had a wife and three children living within a mile of his house; that he had been in the habit of keeping house women about him, and the neighbours supposed this one to be of like character. The mother—Mrs. Hoge—proceeded immediately to Lima, and dashed on wife No. 1, who stated that she had been married to Paine more than 20 years, that he had lived with her as a wife until within two or three years, and that these were their children. The mother forthwith took away her daughter and came to Cleveland for legal advice, when it was decided that the daughter should remain here until redress could be had; and service was obtained upon Paine in this county, and also a petition for a divorce.—In January last, after the suit was commenced, this deluded and injured woman died of grief, and the suit was continued by her sister as administratrix—a very interesting girl of 18, named Sarah Louise. The evidence was conclusive as to the pure character of the plaintiff, and of her amiable and correct deportment. The defence set up was that no marriage had ever taken place between Paine and Narcissa Aldrich, the woman that he had lived with for 20 years and every way recognized as a wife—and that he was capable and did perform the marriage contract with Henrietta D. Collins. In this attempt to render himself still more infamous and to degrade the woman he had so long lived with, and to bastardize his children, he was repulsed by a verdict worthy of a jury of the county of Cuyahoga.

THE BLACKBIRD.

When a blackbird once learns tune, he never forgets it, nor any part of it. I once knew a bird that could whistle "Polly Hopkins" with wonderful accuracy. His owner sold him, at the same time making the purchaser acquainted with the bird's favorite tune. As soon as the gentleman got him home, he at once hung up the blackbird, and going to the piano, struck up "Polly Hopkins." The bird's new master, however, introduced parts into the tune that he had never heard before; so, after listening awhile, he began hissing, fluttering his wings and otherwise signifying his distaste of the whole performance. Much surprised, the gentleman left off playing, and then the blackbird opened its throat, and favored his new master with his version of "Polly Hopkins," nor would he ever listen with patience to any other version. The same blackbird, after staying in service of the above mentioned gentleman for two years, was adopted by a serious family, where "Polly Hopkins," and all such profanity, were sedulously avoided. Whenever poor "Joe" (the Blackbird's name,) attempted to strike up the old tune, a cloth was thrown over the cage, and he was silenced. The family consisted of an old lady and her two daughters, and every night, at seven o'clock, prayers were read, and the "Evening Hymn" sung; and Joe, who was an obedient bird, and anxious to conform to habits of the house, speedily learned the tune, and regularly whistled it while the old lady and her daughters sang it. This went on for six or seven years, when the mother died, and the daughters separated, and Joe now an aged blackbird, fell into new hands; but to his dying day he never gave up the "Evening Hymn." Punctually as the clock struck seven he tuned up, and went straight through with it with the gravity of a parish clerk.—*Boston's Home Pets.*

THE ANGELIC DOCTOR.

Our friend and contributor, Dr Cumming, has delivered a lecture at Manchester on the old subject. He sticks to it that 1867 will see the world end in some way, and will at least, be the end of all chronology; and if we exist, it will be in an unchronological period. We have not the least idea what this sort of living will be, or whether it will hurt much; but one thing is quite certain, namely, that if there is no more time, preachers will not be able to waste time in talking intolerable nonsense. Further, Dr Cumming declares that, whatever change may be wrought in us, he, for one, does not desire to be an angel. Dr Cumming, for shame, Sir! Meek Modesty is a mark of bad breeding. And you did not know that you are an angel already! Ask the ladies of your flock, pe ould dissembler! Flap yer wings, ye ould deluder, and stop that sort of thing!—*Punch.*

COAXING UP AN EXPRESSION.

A bevy of "players" anxious to secure each other's shillings ere the substance faded, stopped into the Ambrotype Car of our friend Williams, one day last week to get for their "pictures." The lady gave precedence to her weak, wild, she said, and got to be both fish and real natural." He brushed up the raw head of hair, gave a twist or two to his handkerchief, tested the spot of the best collar looked about X, and then commenced his operator's chair where he mentioned the physiognomical characteristics of a poor mortal in a dentist's hands, and about to part with one of its ivories. "Now look pretty!" begged the lady coaxing at him one of her most languishing glances. The picture was taken, and when produced, it astonished the girl, as the experiment is, "just to see what effect they'd get over the operation;" and as this was not as easy as the last sitter's, Williams particularly wooing for commemoration, she insisted that "he should make it look pretty." He obliged and astonished that to the chair.

The next fellow who came in was a dudeen fellow, with a "pug" nose and a "pug" dog. "Now look pretty!" was the request, and the dog was put on the lap of the sitter, and the nose of the dog was put on the nose of the sitter, and the dog looked pretty, but the sitter looked as if he would like to bite the dog. "Now look pretty!" was the request, and the dog looked pretty, but the sitter looked as if he would like to bite the dog. "Now look pretty!" was the request, and the dog looked pretty, but the sitter looked as if he would like to bite the dog.

Reporters generally do not smile. They set up to be high caste and themselves that they don't find experience until the thirst is closed.

Go to strangers for charity, to acquaintances for credit, and to relatives for nothing, and you will often succeed.

It has been said that the three sweetest words in the English language are—home, home and heaven. About these cling the most touching associations, and with them are connected the sublimest aspirations.

SHALL WE CHANGE OUR OPINIONS.

The other day we overheard a pompous and very self-satisfied looking gentleman exclaim in a rather loud tone of voice, to a weak nerved looking individual: "I am no weather-cock, sir! What I have once I believe always. I never change my opinions. When you see me once you see me always." We set that pompous man down as one born out of due season. He belongs to the age of the Ptolmies and should have been mummified three thousand years ago. According to his own confession he knows no more to-day than when he was a boy.—There are several more of this kind of deluded gentlemen among us, who never learn anything since they left the primary school. They are always right and every body is wrong. They are snags in the river of life, and will neither move on themselves nor permit, if they can help it, any body else to move.

Dr. Johnson once said,—"When a man changes his opinion he only acknowledges that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday."

We humbly bow to the great man's decision. He who on Tuesday believes on all subjects precisely as he did on Monday, has lost a day. The sun may have stood still in Joshua's time, but it doesn't do anything of the sort in our day. Everything moves onward and upward. Change, change, change, is the programme of the times.

If Watt and Fulton had been unchangeable, we might never have known the luxury of ocean and river steamers.

If Huskisson and Stephenson had not been weather-cocks, we might still be travelling in stage-coaches.

If Daguerre had learned only what he was first taught, we might yet have been charged thirty or forty dollars for an ordinary miniature.

TAKING HIM DOWN A PEG.

The other day a group of newly arrived British soldiers stood on the sidewalk opposite the "Royal" at Hamilton, when a real son of Brother Jonathan standing near by and observing several of the soldiers having decorations on their breasts—medals, clasps, and ribbons—slapped up to them, and with that inquisitiveness which characterizes his countrymen, struck up a conversation, and began to put a series of interrogations, the following being those which most amused us:—

Jonathan—"I just come out from England, eh?"

Soldier—(tipping his hat) "Yes sir."

Jonathan—"I 'calculate you have a good many decorations on your breast. Where did you win them?"

Soldier—"At Balaclava, Sebastopol, Inkerman, and in India and China, sir."

Jonathan—"No doubt you feel proud of them, don't you?"

Soldier—"Yes sir."

Jonathan—"I expect you calculated to go right to fighting when you came to America, didn't you?"

Soldier—"Yes sir."

Jonathan—"I reckon you thought you would get another medal for licking those Yankees, didn't you?"

Soldier—"Oh! no sir. We might get a clasp, or a ribbon, or some such thing, sir, for beating the Yankees, but we could not get a medal, sir. I am quite sure."

At this stage of the conversation, Brother Jonathan turned on his heel and entered the "Royal," evidently quietly let down in his own estimation.

Here is a singular sentence:—

Sator arepo tenet opera rotas."

1. This spells backward and forward all the same.

2. Then taking all the first letters of each word spells the first word.

3. Then all the second letters of each word spells the second word.

4. Then all the third; and so on through the fourth and fifth.

5. Then commencing with the last letter of each word spells the last word.

6. Then the next to the last of each word, and so on through.

Why are there so few convicts in the Michigan penitentiary this year? asked Sam's friend a day or two since. "Why," said Sam, "they send them by the Pontiac Railroad, and their term expires before they get there.

Why are the makers of the Armstrong guns the greatest thieves to her Majesty's service? Because they rifle all the guns, forge all the materials and steel all the gun-breeches.

A single snow flake—who cares for it? But a whole day of snow flakes, obliterating the landmarks, drifting over the dream, gathering upon the mountains, capping it over-head—who does not care for that!—Britain's Queen, a people, her public opinion is almost deified.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, March 25.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Moore gave notice of intention to move for the production of papers relative to the Beauharnois Canal.

Hon. Mr. Campbell gave notice of intention to move for the production of papers relative to the Beauharnois Canal.

Hon. Mr. Dorion gave notice of intention to move for the production of papers relative to the Beauharnois Canal.

Hon. Mr. Ryan gave notice of intention to move for the production of papers relative to the Beauharnois Canal.

Hon. Mr. Holton gave notice of intention to move for the production of papers relative to the Beauharnois Canal.

Hon. Mr. Wilson gave notice of intention to move for the production of papers relative to the Beauharnois Canal.

Hon. Mr. Cartier gave notice of intention to move for the production of papers relative to the Beauharnois Canal.

Hon. Mr. Sicotte gave notice of intention to move for the production of papers relative to the Beauharnois Canal.

Hon. Mr. Cartier moved that the House do now adjourn.

Hon. Mr. Holton said that he had given notice of a motion for the production of papers relative to the Beauharnois Canal, and he thought that the House should not adjourn until that motion was disposed of.

Hon. Mr. Cartier said that he had given notice of a motion for the production of papers relative to the Beauharnois Canal, and he thought that the House should not adjourn until that motion was disposed of.

Hon. Mr. Dorion said that he had given notice of a motion for the production of papers relative to the Beauharnois Canal, and he thought that the House should not adjourn until that motion was disposed of.

Hon. Mr. Ryan said that he had given notice of a motion for the production of papers relative to the Beauharnois Canal, and he thought that the House should not adjourn until that motion was disposed of.

Hon. Mr. Holton said that he had given notice of a motion for the production of papers relative to the Beauharnois Canal, and he thought that the House should not adjourn until that motion was disposed of.

Hon. Mr. Wilson said that he had given notice of a motion for the production of papers relative to the Beauharnois Canal, and he thought that the House should not adjourn until that motion was disposed of.

Hon. Mr. Cartier said that he had given notice of a motion for the production of papers relative to the Beauharnois Canal, and he thought that the House should not adjourn until that motion was disposed of.

Hon. Mr. Sicotte said that he had given notice of a motion for the production of papers relative to the Beauharnois Canal, and he thought that the House should not adjourn until that motion was disposed of.

Hon. Mr. Cartier moved that the House do now adjourn.

Hon. Mr. Holton

10,000 men, which will be reinforced as the exigencies of the service may require. Though his new district is rough and rugged, forbidding the use of heavy artillery or cavalry save within narrow limits, it affords ample scope for intelligence, energy, and patriotic daring, and its opportunities will not pass unimproved.

From the day of his assignment as a Major-General of Volunteers to the command of the department of the Mississippi, Gen. Fremont has been honored with the deadliest hate, not *only* of avowed and manly traitors, but of all who in the loyal States sympathized with the Southern rebels and at heart desired their success.—Tens of thousands who would regret to see the country divided and shorn of power or position, are still so infatuated with affection for our National cancer, or rather so anxious to renew their profitable alliance with those who control and influence it, that they deprecate any vindication of the National authority which shall utterly discomfit and prostrate the rebels. They would have the rebellion gently but firmly pressed on every side in overwhelming force, its armies compelled to give ground without fighting, its resources exhausted or plainly outmatched, until its leaders, convinced that they cannot fulfil their original purpose, shall be willing to accept instead a "re-construction"—that is, such new concessions to and guarantees for Slavery as shall enable them to turn to a semblance of loyalty with the port and influence of conquerors—of men who, having gone to war for their "rights," and obtained them, though not in the precise fashion that they had originally contemplated. The champions of *such* a "reconstruction" instinctively recognized in Gen. Fremont their implacable adversary. Even before his famous Proclamation, proferring freedom to the slaves of all rebels in arms against the authority and forces of the Union, they so regarded him; but the appearance of that manifesto confirmed and embittered their hostility. Had he been as wise and as provident as Washington their malignity would not have been abated.

Gen. Fremont was relieved of his Western command and required to report himself promptly at Washington. The order reached him at Springfield, to which point he had chased the flying columns of Sterling Price and McCulloch, delivering seven eighths of Missouri from rebel devastations. Experienced officers had confidently asserted his inability to proceed further than Warsaw and the Osage, for want of transportation, and because of the deep mire of the prairie roads. He calmly refuted their prophecies, and was close on the track of the rebel chiefs when the order of recall reached him. He believed that he could have compelled them to fight immediately; it is certain that they must either have met him in battle or been ignominiously chased out of the State. Had he beaten them or chased them out without fighting, he was fully determined to follow them to the Mississippi or to Texas. The rains were over; the Autumn skies were bright and genial; the roads were now in good order. But a clamor had been raised against him which seemed to require his recall, and the order was given. Many predicted that he would disregard it, and press on at the head of his devoted and enthusiastic army. He quietly turned over his command to the officer designated to receive it, entreated all to render implicit obedience to their new chief, and returned to St. Louis and to Washington.

For months he silently awaited the injustice in which he never lost faith; he was not tried, for no charges were preferred against him; but the appointment by Congress of a Joint Committee of Inquiry into the Conduct of the War, at length afforded him the coveted opportunity. He was called before that Committee, whereof the eminent Senator Wade of Ohio was Chairman, and thoroughly examined with regard to the incidents of his brief but eventful command. The Committe were not left to grope blindly; for an Investigating Committee of the House had spent some time at St. Louis in Gen. Fremont's absence, and had placed on record all the one-sided testimony that could be raked up to his prejudice. With the testimony before them, the Joint Committee went carefully over the whole ground, and the result was a decided and hearty vindication of Gen. Fremont, and a strong recommendation to the President that he be restored to command. That recommendation has been complied with, to the great satisfaction of nearly all the friends of the Administration and of others who concur with them in ardently desiring that the overthrow of the rebellion shall be unqualified and exemplary.

It is a cheering truth that, through all his hours of darkness and depression, when alienated of position and power, when influential politicians and a leading press which had formerly been foremost in his support were leagued in his depreciation, and when the Pro-Slavery organs and oracles were baying in full chorus on his track, the popular heart never wavered, but beat warmly and trustfully for J. C. Fremont. No rebukeand of detraction, no seeking unanimity in denunciation, could shake the popular conviction that, though he is liable to mistakes, like all fallible mortals, his impulses are noble and just, and his heart true to his Country, to Humanity, and to Freedom. And in the new sphere of duty now opening before him, the prayers of millions will invoke blessings on the head of the heroic Pathfinder, while leading across the Alleghanies the brave and true men who advanced to crush out red-handed treason and restore the benignant sway of Order and Liberty.

QUEBEC CORRESPONDENCE

Of the Cornwall Freeholder.

The first Session of the Seventh Provincial Parliament was duly opened for the dispatch of business on Friday last, by a speech from the Throne strikingly non-committal in its character. The attendant circumstances were of the usual kind, but depended upon the occasion, *out-doors*, by the presence of a great number of the volunteer companies recently called into existence, including two troops of cavalry, acting as an escort to the Governor General on his going to and returning from the Parliament House, all highly creditable in their appearance and discipline. And, *in-doors*, by the unusual magnificence of all the appointments of the Council Chamber, and the blooming beauty of the Governor General's family, along with a few others of the same essential kind, and Sir Fenwick Williams, with the steel brilliant staff that has graced the victorious presentations of the shining chest of valor twice in each year, which added new and memorable interest to the opening ceremony. Lord Monck, Colonel Gray, the private Military secretary, delivered the speech in a manner not well pitched voice, which must have carried pleasantness to every ear in the commodious Council Chamber, as it did, every syllable but of little importance, to the remotest corner of the crowded room in the gallery, and on the floor of the Council Chamber, in which I was seated that the Secretary of the Province of Canada, Mr. French was particularly quiet, showing him to be a person of considerable discretion, and perhaps some glimpse of hope. But it is for what it may herald and not for what it is.

Mr. Russell's correspondence in the *Times* is again dated from Washington, enters down [illegible] the wealth of pro-South McClellan's advance. He praises the constancy and tenacity of the Confederates. He says the Northern troops were getting weary of the war, and clamorous for furloughs.

The Magistrates of Sunderland issued a warrant for the apprehension of Frederick Colborne Curtis, said to be a General in the Federal army, who two years ago left his wife and children, chargable on the Parish of Sunderland.

The Lieut. of the *Sumpter* and Ex-United States Consul at Cadiz, who were arrested at Tangiers, were transferred from the Iso to the Harriet Home, bound for Boston. It is said they were put in irons.

Parliament on the 19th, unimportant.

The general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 19th; directors report adopted. Hopeful news mentioned, and it was announced that Lord Palmerston would receive a deputation from the Company the following week.

Marine statistics show that, during the five months ending January, about 36 vessels laden with flour and grain from America for England were lost. Total cargoes exceeded 700,000 bushels.

FRANCE.

Additional troops were being sent to Mexico and a new brigade was to leave Toulon on the following day.

Camps at Chalons and Lyons were to be opened earlier than usual.

The Bourse fell, but rather firmer at 69f. 65c.

ITALY.

It is reported that Girabaldi had another long interview with Rattazzi, and had postponed his departure from Turin for a few days.

It is rumored that Farini had accepted the Ministry of foreign affairs.

AUSTRIA.

Great precautions were being taken by the Austrian Government on the Venetian frontiers.

Advanced posts had been doubled and the Garrison augmented.

Troops has also been posted along the line of the Po.

The Emperor had gone from Venice to Vicenza.

A Captain and two officers of the Austrian fleet were arrested at Mantua, on suspicion of being partizans in the Italian cause.

PRUSSIA.

The democratic press of Germany were denouncing most bitterly the appointment of Prince Hohenlohe as President of the Prussian Council, owing to his retrograde principles.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, March 31.

Flour—without material change; sales 8,000 brls at $5 20 to $5 25 for superfine State; $5 30 to $5 35 for extra State; $5 20 to $5 25 for superfine Western; $5 30 to $6 60 for common to medium extra Western; $5 65 to $6 70 for shipping brands extra Ohio.

Canadian Flour—unchanged; sales 500 brl at $5 40 to $5 45 for Superfine; $5 85 to $6 50, for common to choice.

Oats—dull at 37 to 40c for Western, Canadian and State.

Pork—quiet; sales 300 brls at $12 75 to $13 for *mess*; $8 50 to $9 for *prime*.

Beef—quiet.

Corn—quiet and very firm; sales 20,000 bushels, 59c to 60c for new mixed Western.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, March. 31.

Flour—firm; sales of No. 1 superfine a $4 90 to $4 95.

Wheat—Upper Canada spring at $1 03, $1 05 ex cars.

Peas—67 to 70c per 66lbs.

Ashes—pots, $6 to $6 75; pearls, $6 75 to $6 80.

Dressed Hogs—$4 50 to $5 75.

Lard—quiet; sales 100 brls at 7¼ to 8c.

Butter—selling at 11 to 15c for Ohio; 16 to 20c for State.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday, March 31, 1862.

Fall Wheat $90 a $1 07.

Spring Wheat 87c a 89c.

Barley 57c a 58c.

Oats 40c a 42c.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, April 3, 1862.

	$	s.	$	s.
Flour ₱ brl	4	50	@	5 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	85	@	0 90
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	0	80	@	0 85
Barley ₱ bush.	0	40	@	0 45
Oats "	0	28	@	0 32
Peas "	0	45	@	0 50
Potatoes	0	35	@	0 40
Pork ₱ cwt.	3	50	@	4 00
Beef ₱ cwt.	4	00	@	4 50
Butter ₱ lb.	0	10	@	0 12
Hay ₱ ton	8	00	@	9 00
Hides ₱ cwt	4	50	@	5 00
Wood ₱ per cord	1	00	@	0 00

F. B. BREGA,
Market Clerk.

Died.

In Peterboro, on the 1st inst., of Diptheria, MARIA EMMA JANE, adopted daughter of Mr. E. C. Hill, aged 5 years and 5 months.

At Ashburnham, on the 20th inst., ELMA ANN, second daughter of Mr. Thos. Armstrong, aged 7 years.

New Advertisements.

WALTON

SLATE QUARRIES.

THE undersigned is agent for the Walton Slate Quarries.

A sample of the Slate can be seen at his office corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

J. B. WALTON, Insurance Agent,
Peterborough, April 3, 1862. 14

MONEY TO LEND!

on very advantageous terms. Apply to

J. B. WALTON, Insurance Agent,
Corner of George and Simcoe Streets,
Peterborough, April 3rd, 1862. 14

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Municipality of the United Townships of

DUMMER AND METHUEN

will be held at

ROBBS SCHOOL-HOUSE,

On Saturday, 17th inst,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Assessment Roll is now upon the hands of my bailiff.

PETER FRASER, Town Clerk.
Robinson, March 29th, 1862.

DENTISTRY.

DR. H. O'DONNELL,

Will be at Peterboro' on the 1st of April, and remain One Week.

FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY.

April 3rd, 1862. 14

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA.

Portland, March 31.

The steamship Jura has arrived. She left Liverpool at 1.20 p. m., on the 20th, and Londonderry 21st. She brings 174 passengers.

President Lincoln's communication marriage had attracted much attention in England. Little time yet for newspaper comment.

The Liverpool Post says there can be no doubt but it will have an unmistakable effect on Europe, and that the effect will be unfavorable to the Northern cause.

The London Times, in an editorial on the subject says it is the most important news since the split. The President's avowed object is to recover to the Union the border States. The proposal is important, not for its intrinsic likelihood of acceptance, but simply because it is a proposition, and is the first bid made towards putting an end to the war. We may hope others may follow, and that the North may gradually raise its offers until something acceptible has been put forth. The ruling party of the South to President Lincoln has been a dissolution of the Confederate Union of Slave constitution, to leave all the Cotton and Tobacco that may be in danger of falling into the hands of the invaders. To every point of view improvement of the Present state affords great scope for speculation, and perhaps some glimpse of hope. But it is for what it may herald and not for what it is.

GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOL

Exhibition!

The PUPILS of the Peterboro' Grammar and High School beg to announce to the public that they will give their Annual Exhibition on the Evening of

Thursday, 17th of April,

IN THE SCHOOL LECTURE ROOM.

To commence at seven o'clock.

Peterborough, April 2nd, 1862. 14

AUCTION SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE.

WILL be sold by Public Auction in the Township of

VILLAGE OF LAKEFIELD,

on

Thursday, 10th of April,

the following property, viz:

LOT NO. ONE, WEST OF QUEEN STREET,

on which is erected a commodious

TWO-STORY BUILDING

suitable for a general store and dwelling,

AND TWO OTHER

DWELLING HOUSES,

with Stable, Out-building and Well attached.

☞ The property to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS.—One-fourth cash, the remainder to remain on Mortgage to suit purchasers.

Sale at one o'clock, p. m., on the premises.

ALEX. MORROW,
JOHN BARNARD,
Trustees for M. E. Morrow.

A. McNEIL,
Auctioneer.

Lakefield, March 31st, 1862. 14

LOST.

ON George Street, between the Wesleyan Methodist Church and the Hoffman Hotel,

A Black lace Veil.

The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the *Examiner* Office.

Peterborough, April 2, 1862. 14

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid purchasing a Note made by me for Fifty Dollars, dated 25th February, 1857, and payable twelve months after date to Thomas McKinney or Bearer, as I have received no value for the same.

PATRICK McEVINNEY.

Ennismore, 26th March, 1862. 13

JAMES HAGGART,

DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store.

N. B.—All business done promptly and moderate. Hand over when collected. 13

PRIME AMERICAN APPLES,

By the Bushel or Barrel,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

FERGUSON & MITCHELL,

BEG to call the attention of the public to their well-selected stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,

TRUNKS,

VALIESES,

BRUSHES, &c.,

which they will sell very cheap for cash or on approved credit. All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited. ☞ Shop on Hunter Street, Peterboro.

February 26, 1862. 9

A CARD.

THE subscribers having entered into Partnership, would respectfully intimate to the public generally that they are prepared to attend to all orders for

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING,
Paper Hanging,
GRAINING, GLAZING,
White-Washing, &c.

and they hope, by being diligent and attentive to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON.

Peterboro, March 10th, 1862. 11

HORSE WANTED.

A GOOD Farm Horse. Must be 16 hands high, stout in proportion, well made, and sound in every way. Any person having such an animal to sell will hear of a cash purchaser by applying to

JAS. PENGELLY,
Shoemaker.

Peterboro, March 19th, 1861. 12

HARDWARE!

THE subscribers beg to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country that they have purchased on most favourable terms the stock in trade and good will of the business heretofore carried on by Messrs. *Fowl* and Co., and are thereby enabled to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS. A full and varied assortment of goods is daily to arrive to complete their stock, comprising

Iron, Bar, Hoop & Band, of all sizes, Steel, Spring, Cast, German, &c., &c., Nails, Cut, Wrought, Pressed, Horse-shoe, &c., &c.

ROPES, CHAINS, ANCHORS,

and all requisites for

LUMBERERS!

GLASS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
PUTTY,
VARNISHES, &c.

SPADES AND SHOVELS,

Forks, Rakes, Hoes, &c.

Agricultural Implements.

CAMBRIDGE MAKER'S HARDWARE,

a complete assortment,

Builders' & Joiners' Hardware,

SAWS, FILES AND TOOLS,

GUNS, PISTOLS, SHOT,

FISHING RODS AND TACKLE, &c.,

with a large assortment of other goods, which they will sell at the lowest possible prices. Having purchased their stock at a great discount from former prices, they will be in a position to offer goods at much lower rates than any other house in the trade. Parties in the country will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Remember the place—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Peterboro.

JOHN FOWL & CO.

Peterboro, March 19th, 1862. 12-tw.

REMOVAL!

THOS. MAHONEY,

HAS REMOVED TO

HUNTSMAN'S BLOCK,

(Lately occupied by Mr. R. Hamilton) where he will be happy to see his friends and the following

Port Wine, Sherry Wine, Pale Brandy, Dark Brandy, Holland Gin, Schiedam Gin, Old Tom Gin, Scotch Pail, Irish Whiskey, Ale & Porter, Champagne, &c., &c.

2,000 GALLONS WHISKEY.

Best obtainable 2nd barrels or Pail; and Table Salt; best young Hyson Teas obtainable; Sugars, Tobaccos, Cassimir, Biddis, Coffee, Rice, Brooms and Pails, Wash Tubs, Dry Fish, No. 1 Herrings, Salmon, White Fish, and every article in the Grocery line. Also, Pork, Flour Oats, Peas, Oatmeal, &c.

The above Goods will be sold Cheap for Cash, as no credit will be given.

THOS. MAHONEY.

P.S.—All parties indebted to me, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call immediately and settle the same without delay.

Peterboro', March 19, 1862. 12

LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.

WARD & CADWELL.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. Ward & Cadwell

WOULD intimate to the Inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that in consequence of the late fire their Bakery and Confectionary Establishment is Removed to Clurton's New Building, George St., where they will be happy to meet their numerous friends and customers. In their establishment will be found a good assortment of

CONFECTIONERIES,

SUCH AS

Candies, Plain and Fancy,

PASTRY AND CAKES,

Common & Ornamented,

BREAD, BISCUITS,

LUNCHES, &c.,

Fresh every day, as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly attended to.

☞ Private families supplied with bread at their residences in any part of the Town.

Remember the place,—

WARD & CADWELL,
Clurton's Block, George Street.

Peterboro, Jan. 30, 1862. 5

REMOVAL!

WM. MERCER & BRO'S

ON account of the fire on Thursday night have Removed their business to the

LARGE ROOMS

OF MR. THOS. MAHONEY,

on HUNTER STREET, next door to McKellar & Cameron's, where they will remain till they obtain a suitable store.

Wm. M. & Bro's will, as heretofore, be prepared to execute orders for all articles in their trade.

GENTLEMEN'S

CLOTHING

of every description made to order in the latest, styles, on Moderate terms.

Peterborough, January 8th, 1862. 2

NOW IS THE TIME

TO BUY

CHEAP GOODS!!

The subscriber has bought a large stock

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods

at auction in Montreal at about one half their real value, and now offers them for sale at prices that will defy competition.

The Goods saved from the late Fire will be sold at 25 per cent less than first cost!

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET

BARGAINS!

A LARGE STOCK OF

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

suitable for the winter season on hand. This Clothing is made up on the premises, and imported, Cheap for Cash.

☞ Garments made to order.

An experienced Cutter is employed in connection with the establishment.

The way to secure all these advantages buy your Dry Goods and Clothing at

R. A. McNABB'S

Next door North of Alex. Stewart's Tin store

GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

Dec. 4th, 1861 49-tw.

FINNAN HADDIES.

McEWAN'S celebrated Finnan Haddies for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Hunter Street

A CARD.

I, THE undersigned, have this day sold out the business I have carried on for the last three years as Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., to Mr. W. N. Kennedy, and beg to recommend him to my former customers as a person whose abilities as a Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., stand well. I have sold my stock of Paper Hangings at a great reduction below cost, and I am sure he will sell the same at a very low price.

R. STEVENSON.

Peterboro, February 15, 1862.

ROOM PAPER DEPOT!

IN connection with the foregoing the subscriber would intimate to his customers and the public that in addition to their present stock, and that purchased from Mr. Robt. Fowler, he has received, and will be constantly receiving, large additions to his stock of

Paper Hangings, Borders,

DECORATIONS,

Window Blinds, Patent Curtain Fixtures,

&c., &c., &c.

☞ Everything in stock will be sold at the lowest remunerative prices!!

HOUSE, SIGN AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,

Glazing & Paper Hanging

done with neatness and dispatch. ☞ Glass cut and Paints mixed to order. ☞ Window Shades and Blinds.

Shop, Stevenson's old stand, corner of George and Brock Streets, opposite Hoffman House.

WM. N. KENNEDY.

Peterboro, Feb. 26, 1862. 9

FRESH OYSTERS,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

WANTED.

A COMPETENT PERSON to take charge of the Building Blocks at Chemong Mills. Apply to

WM. STEVENS.

Office over the Lumber Yard.

Peterboro', March 12, 1862. 11

For Sale or to Let.

THAT Newly Erected Brick House on Water St., recently occupied by Mr. Thompson as a Dwelling and for the last two years by Mr. Wilson as a Store. There is a large cellar under the whole of the premises. For particulars apply to Mr. Benbow at the Examiner Office, or to

ARCHD HAGGART.

Peterboro, March 19th, 1862. 12

PROVINCIAL

INSURANCE CO',

OF CANADA,

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,000,000

Head Office.—Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. G. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malc. McCormick, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.
A. W. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Ferrie, Esq.

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Cronkite.
Assistant Secretary:—J. L. Woodhouse, Esq.
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Boone.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurances effected in this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, on favorable and average terms.

October 1861. 41

PROVINCIAL

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000, Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA.....$300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES insuring their lives now will participate in the Profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Lives settled in this Company will be entitled to share in the [illegible] years without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent. 45

Canada West Farmers' Mutual Fire and Stock

INSURANCE CO',

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Wentworth.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance COMPANY.

Double Assurance System without Profits!

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR £100. INCREASING TO £200. £	s.	d.
16	2	10	5
17	2	11	7
18	2	12	9
19	2	14	0
20	2	15	4
21	2	16	8
22	2	18	0
23	2	19	8
24	3	1	3
25	3	2	10
26	3	4	7
27	3	6	4
28	3	8	3
29	3	10	02
30	3	12	10
31	3	15	8
32	3	16	7
33	3	17	8
34	3	19	10
35	4	2	2
36	4	4	7
37	4	7	0
38	4	9	8
39	4	12	8
40	4	15	1
41	4	17	7
42	5	0	3
43	5	3	0
44	5	5	6
45	5	8	5

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 20 may secure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 35 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

January 22, 1862.

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the East ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Smith.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 14 miles, on one of the principal travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price. Apply to

H. P. STRICKLAND.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8-6m

OPENED!

A REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS, one door west of Jelly & Co's. Hardware Store, Hunter Street.

J. T. STENSON.

Peterboro, Feb. 14, 1862. 7

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, being the east half of Lot No. 10, in the 11th Concession of Chemong, containing one hundred acres of good land.

Seventy Acres are Cleared,

and under good cultivation. There is a spring well of water on the farm, and a good Frame House, a Frame Barn and outhouses, and a never-failing well of good water. Apply to

HENRY COUSINS.

Dummer, Feb. 25 1862.

TO LET.

A DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Water St., with two acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterboro', suitable for a respectable family. Rent moderate. Apply to Walter Sheridan, Esq., or to

ALEX. McNEIL.

February 12, 1862. 7

CASH WANTED

R. B. McDOUGALL

Begs to announce that he has just received a fine stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

A very large stock of

OVER AND UNDER COATS,

PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

THE MILLINERY SHOW ROOM

Is well supplied with the newest styles of Ladies' Mantles and Capes, every style and price of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets.

VELVET BONNETS FOR $1.25 AND UPWARDS.

Millinery made to order.

N. B.—All persons indebted either by Note or Book account are requested to call and settle immediately, otherwise their account will be handed over for collection.

R. B. McDOUGALL.

Peterborough, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

REMOVAL.

MONTREAL CHEAP

CASH STORE,

GEORGE STREET,

JOHN CAMPBELL,

WOULD inform his customers and the public that he has Removed

To Mr. Dickson's Brick Block,

on George Street, third door from the corner of Hunter Street, where he will as formerly keep a general assortment of Goods, comprising in part

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,
Indian Moggasins,
Cloth,
Tweeds,
Factory Cotton,
Striped Cotton,
Prints, Plaids,
Delaines,
Fur Caps,

Buckskin Mitts and Gloves,

BATTING, WADDING, &c.

GROCERIES, &C.

The whole will be sold at a small advance from cost, for Cash or exchange.

Remember the place,—Third door from the corner, in Mr. Dickson's Brick Block, George Street, opposite Mr. Kempt's drug store, Peterboro.

January 28, 1862.

LINE OF STAGES.

A STAGE will leave the subscriber (Rice Lake)

for

Tuesdays and Fridays,

until further notice, at 8½ a. m., for Peterboro', arriving at 4 p. m., same days.

☞ Fare to and from Peterboro, 2s. 6d.

GEO. EVANS, Proprietor.

Hiawatha, Jan. 23, 1862. 4

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of May, 1862

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterboro' Dec. 18, 1861. 51

New Livery Stable.

IN connection with the above a Livery Stable has been opened, where the public may be accomodated with

HORSES

and

CONVEYANCES,

ON ALL KINDS, AT ALL SEASONS

☞ Rates Moderate; positively no Credit.

THOS. J. FISHER.

Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Fisher's old stand.

Peterboro, Nov. 18, 1861. 47

HERRINGS.

100 BARRELS No. 1 Herrings, $4.25 per barrel. Also, First table Cod fish, for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

WILLIAM TAYLOR

BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Monice, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.

The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighborhood, a careful Hostler always in attendance.

Ashburnham, March 18, 1861. 11-3m.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession of Otonabee, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

and under good cultivation. There is a splendid

ORCHARD

on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Bradley, Peterboro', or to C. A. Wallis, Esq., Peterboro'.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, in the 16th Concession and east ½ of Lot No. 4, in the 15th Concession of the Township of Harvey. Apply to

JAMES GRIEVE'S, Commercial Hotel, Bridgenorth.

Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.

JAMES GRIEVES, Bridgenorth.

Feb. 4, 1862. 6

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough has passed a By-law thereof, by which all moneys assessed for orchids and animals collected for sale at the Market Square in the Town aforesaid by the Bailiff of the said Town, are payable to the Treasurer of the said Town, and not to the Bailiff, as heretofore.

By Order,

A. EDWARDS,
Clerk.

Peterborough, March 4, 1862. 10

SPALDING'S ALE

By the Barrel,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

Great Work on the Horse!

THE HORSE

AND HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicine to the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; Illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the Horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, when, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, rib biting, Restiveness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Diseased Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, Treatment of Worms, Botts, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Blindness, Jaundice, Hepatitis, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation, & other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver & Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Mange, Blood and Hog Spavin, Ring-Bone, Sprung, Strains Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Grooved Hoof, Scratches, Canker, Thrush, and Corns; also, of Migrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Foot, Legs and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scratches Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw Rheumatism, Croup, Colic, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Rowelling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Barry's Method of taming Horses; how to Apply each Collar, or Bridle and Bit; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of more than 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 324 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred engravings. It is printed in a clear open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address as

JOHN E. POTTER, *Publisher,*
No. 617, Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 12, 1862. 11

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his FARM, to a purchaser at a reasonable price. It is the south-west quarter of Lot No. 2, in the 5th Con. of the Township of Smith, only about 5 miles from Peterborough, on a good road. There is a House, a Barn, Stables, Sheds, &c., on the premises. The Farm is well watered.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money down, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, with interest.

For particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WM. O'BRIEN.

Dummer, March 5, 1862. 10

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE!

THE subscriber offers his entire

STOCK IN TRADE.

which is such as is usually required in a general store. The stock will be found well assorted, and

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to

JAMES FOLEY.

Monaghan, Feb. 10, 1862. 8-3m

BRIDGENORTH STEAM

GRIST MILL!

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years the above mill, and having repaired the same throughout, will be prepared to execute

ORDERS FOR FLOURING!

All business intrusted to his care will be done with promptness.

WALTER HURST.

February 24, 1862. 9

Subscribe for the Examiner

BUTTER.

Although there is an improvement, within the last year or two, in the manufacture and preparation of Butter for market, there is still room for improvement. We might also produce a quality of butter from this section equal to what is made in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada and the neighborhood of Brockville and Smith's Falls, if not equal to Jefferson County, State of New York. Our grazing is not inferior to theirs, and it only wants more care, with very little more labor, to warrant a certainty of obtaining one penny or two-pence per lb. over what is now procured for that can be made. This is a loss to the County which there is no excuse for. It is a pity to waste good material by negligent, or improper management. A merchant in Montreal remarks:—

"Many lots of butter now coming to hand would be ruined by a single week's strong weather, either in transit or in store, in consequence of want of care in curing and packing, and the want of the very necessary clean rag on top, and salt over it. Packers have very little idea how much they are out of pocket by neglecting little things in packing butter; they lose in weight, in price, and in time, as a good lot sells at once, and a poor lot has to wait patiently for a bare market, ere buyer who wants to fill an order regardless of quality. Different colours in the same packages should be avoided, and the packer should remember he is putting up butter, and not kneading dough. On drawing out the taster, a buyer likes to see butter sharp, bright, firm, regular, and rather high in color, leaving the back of the taster clear, and without milk. Different colors and too much working in packing will not assist in procuring this.—Avoid boring and use *fine* Liverpool salt; coarse salt only injures the price."

THE MOTIFS WING.

Touch with a camel's hair brush any part of the wing, so as to remove scales, dab the brush on a pane of glass, put it under the microscope, and then see how each particle of the almost imperceptible and impalpable coloured dust which clothes the wings becomes manifest as an elegantly formed scale sculptured with designs of singular beauty and regularity, formed of at least two, if not three separate membranes, and waved, toothed, or fringed at the extremity, according to its position on the wing. Just consider how many hundreds of thousands of scales are needed to cover a surface so great, and the inconceivable care which is required, not only in making them but in setting them in rows more regular than the slates on a house top, each overlapping the other, and arranged so as to defend the delicate membrane of the wing from moisture. You cannot wet a moth's wing with water, for it runs off in drops as if the wings were covered with oil.—*St. James' Magazine.*

HORRIBLE MURDER AT SARNIA.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A horrible murder was perpetrated near Sarnia, on Monday evening. Four men had been drinking at a saloon in Sarnia. A quarrel arising from some dispute in regard to politics, the men went outside to settle their difference by a fight. The saloon-keeper followed them out and succeeded in separating them, when one of them, named Burke, immediately started for his boarding place, a tavern about a mile distant from the village. On reaching it, he went to his room, and taking from his carpet-bag a dirk knife, came down stairs and stated to the inmates of the house that he would cut somebody up with it. Those present endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to prevent him from leaving the house. Going out he waited until the men with whom he had the quarrel in the village came along on their return home, when he rushed upon them and commenced cutting and slashing indiscriminately, in the most savage manner. One man received a thrust which pierced his hands, but was otherwise uninjured. The murdered man received two fearful stabs, one in the neck and a second in the left breast, the knife penetrating to the heart. He staggered a few steps into the house, and immediately fell dead upon the treshold. The murderer was promptly arrested, without resistence, and placed in confinement. He is comparatively unknown in the vicinity where he lived, having only taken up his residence there last autumn. At the time he arrived in Sarnia he was dressed in the United States uniform, and it is supposed by some that he is a deserter from the army.

—A Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* throws considerable light upon the whiskey question in Virginia. He says that "within six months two hundred additional distilleries have been established in Virginia, and that they are buying up all the corn, their profits being so enormous that they can afford to pay the highest price for it." He next describes the peculiar virtues of this corn whiskey upon the human system:—"It carbonizes (or burns into a crust) the mucous membrane of the windpipe, sets the brain on fire, and sends a cold tremor through the system." A soldier taking half a dozen nips is drunk for a week, and a second or third repetition of this experiment drives the breath out of his body."

—The Rochester *Democrat* says that the schooner *Maple Leaf* at Charlotte, was washed from her moorings on Wednesday night, and blew out to sea. Captain Westmacott was the only man on board. Many fears are entertained for his safety.

VALUABLE

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE,

In the Town of Peterboro'.

BEING Lot No. 2, on the South side of Hunter Street, containing one half acre.

The above valuable property will be sold on the premises,

PUBLIC AUCTION

On Wednesday, 9th day of April next,

at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

Terms of payment—1 down at the time of sale; and the balance secured by mortgage at one and two years, with interest.

SALE ON THE PREMISES.

For further particulars apply to Thomas Eastland, Esq., or to

EDWARD DIBBS, Esq., Proprietor,

Port Hope.

January 23, 1862 6

PETERBORO',

Soap and Candle Works.

A large stock of the superior

CANDLES AND SOAP

now on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices.

☞ Orders are respectfully solicited.

Cash by Bank Bills or Bank Drafts.

COLBY & HOOD.

Peterboro' Dec 4th, 1861. 41

NEW SHOPS.

DUNCAN McDONALD,

WHILE inform his former friends, and the public, that he has

REMOVED

—TO THE—

NEW SHOPS ON SIMCOE STREET,

where in addition to the business lately carried on by him, he will do

HORSE SHOEING

—AND—

General Blacksmithing.

He has a first-class HORSE SHOER, and persons will find any orders for horse shoeing entrusted to Him, attended to satisfactorily.

Peterborough, Jan. 9, 1862. 3

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of the surrounding township, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS

THE

BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD

Merchantable Wheat!

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N.B.—Flour on hand to exchange for wheat.

Peterboro', Jan. 16, 1862. 3

AMONG the most important of modern Medical discoveries stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer.* As a Family Medicine it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains from Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbis, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, &c.—The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single instance of dissatisfaction, where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon it being a sovereign remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the tormenting pains of Rheumatism, is and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.—Price only 25 cents per bottle All orders should be addressed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, Wm. Coulter; in Millbrook by Dr. Turner; in Cavan by C. Britton; and by all Dealers in Medicines. 50

THE FOUR WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulates the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE HEART OF THE ailment, ARREST IT, EXPELS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA. In all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering from these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Sept. 26, 1861, 39

Gutta-Percha Rofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1.50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering seams, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our guarantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,

23 Cedar Street, New York.

The Great French Remedy!

MADAME BOYER'S CELEBRATED SILVER COATED

FEMALE PILLS

Are the only CERTAIN and SAFE REMEDY for all Hidden Obstructions, Irregularities, Difficulties, Irregularities, and Diseases peculiar to the Women, with full Medical Instructions, which are full and certain to their action. They will be found to remove the longest delayed and most dangerous cases, from any cause whatever. It is the essential of this certainty they should not be taken by Married Ladies as certain, positive, and with other Pills they will be perfectly safe.

CANADA

Permanent Building and [illegible]

CAPITAL.....

INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE..... $50,000

ANNUAL INCOME..... $50,000

THIS Institution affords many favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, [illegible] Money to Canada, [illegible] Mortgage [illegible] Interest [illegible] Principal [illegible] Money to sell or change [illegible] Mortgages [illegible] Interest [illegible] Principal [illegible] Money

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1862.

Volume VII. "THE PEOPLE." Number 15.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Circulars, Steamers, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Heads, Memoranda, Programmes, Concert Bills, Posters, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., &c.

With every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiners Work done to order. Shop door to Mackye's Mills, Peterboro'. C. W. 9

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

W. CRAWFORD,
GOVERNMENT Land Agent. Office next his residence, Brock Street.

EDMUND B. WOOD,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE—Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets. 13

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law. Master Extraordinary to Chancery Notary Public, &c., Peterborough

JOHNSON'S
FASHIONABLE Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in the Building formerly occupied by the Post Office, east of the bridge.
Port Hope, sept. 29, 1857.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street Peterborough. 15

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c. Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE in Harvey's Building, next door (South) to Thomson's Store, George St., Peterborough. 17

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKBINDER, Stationer, &c., Smithett's Brick Block, north of Clement & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3d, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. Office and Residence,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
February 19th, 1863. 8

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861.

JAMES W. FITZGERALD,
(LATE D'ESTERRE & FITZGERALD.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
Office:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 5, 1861. 44

ALEX. McNEIL,
IS APPOINTED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and North Monaghan.
Office and Room on Water Street, opposite the Queen House, Peterboro.
Nov. 21, 1861. 49

H. IRVINE,
QUEEN'S COUNSEL.
Office:—In Smithett's Block, Hunter Street, 2 doors above Clement & Gilmour's Drug Store, Peterboro, Nov. 6, 1861.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
W. DICKSON, Proprietor.
THE above Establishment, pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, which is the largest in point of business in the city. It has been entirely refitted in the most complete manner, and supplied with the best, and since the Albion Hotel was opened it has become a great favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE business House of Montreal. It is one of the extensive in point of size, and during the last year it has undergone a thorough repair, and the Rooms throughout have been refitted, and now contains many improvements not to be found in any other House in the city. The whole of the Furniture is entirely new. The Proprietor is connected with NEW BRUNSWICK BATTERY, The Proprietor is connected with NEW BRUNSWICK BATTERY, and personally superintends all that concerns the comfort of his guests. The Table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the ALBION is one of the few Hotels in Montreal where the Charges are strictly moderate. Omnibus attends the arrival of each Train and Steamboat.

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office:—Brock Street, opposite Hall's Bank.

CABINET-MAKING.
E. ROSE, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Corner of Hunter and Brock Streets, Smithett's Block, Peterboro.

THE ARLINGTON HOUSE,

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAILWAY.

ON and after the 6th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	7.30 a. m.
" Millbrook "	9.05 a. m.
" Fraserville "	9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	9.50 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at	2.25 p. m.
" Fraserville "	2.50 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.20 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	3.55 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Leasee.

Peterboro' January, 10

WANTED.

A GOOD STEADY PLOUGHMAN AND general Farm hand may find permanent employment on application to
GEO. EBSON,
Lot 21, 4th Con., Otonabee
13, 1861. 37.

New Store! New Stock!

HOPKINS & DONNELLY
HAVING Removed to their New Store on Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's Grocery Store, and having lately made considerable

ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK
OF
Harness
and
Saddlery!

will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand.

☞ Prime Mobilette, and Goods of the best material.

Peterboro, Dec. 13, 1861. 50

DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,

HAVING many years experience, feel confident in their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.

Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT MANNER,

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner and WARRANTED.

TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.

OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.

N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.

Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861: 49

NOTICE.

DR. D. PENTLAND,
BEGS to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the support extended to him during the last 3 years, and begs to intimate that he has formed a co-partnership with Dr. F. G. Callender, and will ever be happy to meet his customers and the public at our rooms, over the Fur Store, Scotts Buildings Corners of George and Simcoe Streets
Peterboro, Dec. 3, 1861. 49

NOTICE.

Dr. F. G. Callender,
WITH great pleasure returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons in Peterboro' and vicinity for the liberal support he has received during the last 13 years, and would also state that he has entered into Partnership with Dr. D. Pentland, and trusts that by strict attention to business will merit a continuance of the favor.

Rooms in Scott's Block, his old stand
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HUGH T. EVANS,
INTENDING thanks to his customers and the public for past favors, begs to state that he has lately received a new stock of

STONE AND MARBLE,

which he is prepared to manufacture into
TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES

at prices CHEAPER than any other establishment in Canada for Cash or approved credit.

H. T. EVANS,
Old stand, foot of Smithett's Hill.
Peterborough, Dec. 23, 1861. 51

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Workers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE WASHING and Coloring done on the shortest notice. ☞ Shops on Hunter Street, nearly opposite Smithett's Block, Peterboro'.
Peterboro', March, 1862.

D. W. DOUGLAS,
MANUFACTURER of Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs, Cutters, Jobbing and Repairing done on the shortest notice, and in the best manner.
Peterboro', Dec. 4, 1861.

ARTILLERY NOTICE.

PERSONS with or without horses desirous of joining the Peterboro' Battery of Artillery, can have their names entered by applying to the Captain, at his residence, Brock Street, or to the undersigned at the Drill Shed.

By order,
JOHN STEWART,
Sergeant.

Poetry.

MY HAME FAR O'ER THE WAVE.

BY THE LATE MRS. J. WEBB.

In life's bright sunny morn,
When joy came at ilka ca',
I little cared how fleng or lood
Misfortune's blasts might blaw;
I wove a garland for my hair,
O' the gowan and wild rose,
At my auld hame far o'er the wave,
Where the bonnie heather grows.

That garland has been withered lang;
My heart is marred and cauld;
Hope lends nae glimmering ray to guide
The wanderer to the fauld.
Yet, oft at midnight's murky hour,
When sunk in deep repose,
And fancy wafts me o'er the wave
Where the bonnie heather grows.

Again I see the hawthorn tree,
I hear the lark's wild sang;
Again I rove, wi' spirits light,
My native glens amang.
The burnie wimples at my feet;
Content its essence throws
Around my hame far o'er the wave
Where the bonnie heather grows.

'Tis but a dream. The foaming wave
Rolls darkly far between
The land where fate has cast my lot
And the bonnie glens nae green.
And memory's a' that's left me, now,
Of the hours of sweet repose
That once were mine in life's young morn,
Where the bonnie heather grows.

LECTURE ON "PRACTICAL TEACHING."

Who should we in this land say I am an Englishman, I an Irishman, and I a Scotchman, *when in reality we are all of the same* race, and our ancestors besides nothing to boast of.

The Islands of the West were, in the days of the Romans, nothing but forest and mountain, moor, marsh, bog or loch. London signifies a Mound in a marsh, and when Cæsar saw it, it was really such, the marsh extending from above London to the sea, upwards of 70 miles. Dublin signifies the Black Pool, and Edinburgh Watertown, being surrounded by lochs at the North and a marsh on the East and West. So that our ancestors literally wandered,

Over Moor, over Mire;
Through Bog, through Brier.

Nor were the people better than the country. The Britons were savages like the red Indians, nearly naked, tattooed, offering human sacrifices and eating human flesh, in the Pillard Temples in the dark forest. The Saxons, the Danes, and the Normans were all of similar origin and character, fierce and savage heathens.

What then made Britain what it is?—Education. Education made the people and the place, made the plan of their habitation glorious, towards which now the nations in their darkest days look for light.

But who made the Education? It was God: who sent his Son, who gave us the Holy Spirit, who sustained his Church, and at the reformation began in modern times, that enlightenment which shall one day illuminate the world.

The importance of Education here appears; for that which made Britain what it is, can make Canada, if the people are only wise enough to improve their privileges and opportunities, a still greater, and better name, and that you may see that this may be done I purpose setting before you, under the name of "Practical Teaching" the successive stages of progress through which the Schools of Scotland passed, from the rudest to the highest state, and in doing this I shall only have given you a specimen of the same progress in every land, for this is every where the same.

The first school to which I refer is that of Kilkenny, where Dr. Chalmers spent about 11 years of his Ministry, and where my father was educated. It was a rough stone building, unlathed, about eight feet high, and roofed with thatch and turf; the floor was earth with many holes worn by the feet, where the water stood in wet weather, from which the children caught a complaint that disappeared after the flooring became impervial. His yearly salary was so small that he had to eke it out with a loom, which he kept going, while the scholars stood round it and read in their turn. This was in the end of the 18th century, and was the Common School of earlier times.

The next school is Dairsie. This was slightly better built, and been lighted with about four lights, on each side, of which stood at one double table, the desk at the Fireplace and a fire-table for the "little ones" learning their A, B, C. Above the Bible lessons, Testament lessons, and writing-books were over it was the time to study, and about Mr. Young usually himself on his throne, overlooking, and with the usual taskmaster's hard on hand (B—y—stool—Z—Z—rod), and occasionally on the rostrum. The classes met at the tables working problems both, one with the other, the teacher over the whole. The scholars met the Bible lessons and the school examination in the most elegant. Most time the Bible lessons were learned by heart, and the scholars they examined in the Shorter and Larger Catechisms, and the Proverbs, and Psalms, and Paraphrases, and Confession of Faith, and Church History, and Geography with maps, grammar, composition, book-keeping, land measuring, Latin and French, which were all thoroughly taught, especially the arithmetic, in which we attained such facility as to do almost two hundred figures a minute, and thought ourselves equal to any scholars in the world. The school was of hewn stone, lathed and plastered inside, high roofed, and boarded floor, the tables round the wall all sloping down to accomodate a hundred, in space for fifty. The teaching of this school has not been much exceeded; the board, maps, globes, theodolite, and chain forms, &c.

Upwards of twenty scholars went from this school to Cupar Academy, of which I was one. The buildings here were larger, and not on two sides of a square. The teachers were superior scholars and all came to higher eminence—Hay, Smith, Scott—and here we were taught in a more digested style and scale, but not much differently from the former manner, except that now we had a teacher for each branch,—arithmetic, English, writing, and classics, while sewing, &c., was taught by a lady to the girls. The Academy was then in the height of its fame. But the teachers were too independent for the parents, and they were dismissed by paying them so much money. The teachers got better places, but the Academy fell, never to rise for more than 20 years,—nor yet, so far as I know, the town hals were very conceited, they disdained to be seen with the country boys in the street, though their superiors in school. But their pride had a fall. One of the proudest died in a ditch, and of the others only one or two got along respectably in after life. True it is "a child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame."

The only other school to be mentioned is the St. Andrew's Madras College. Before game came into me St. Andrews was a strong city—the capital of Scotland, at least ecclesiastically—and very regularly built for the times, consisting of four or five parallel streets with cross wynds. On South street, broad and handsome, guarded at either end by a *Port*, or fortified gate—and near the West end is the Madras College, the first school in Scotland, capable of accomodating two or three thousand scholars. The building is all of hewn stone and very solid, is only one story high on three sides of the square, which has a portico inside without windows, so as to prevent both breaking and noise. The front none has two storeys with bow windows and carved figures. In the upper flat is the classical hall with its adjoining class rooms at the ends; the other three sides were English right opposite; and arithmetic and writing at the ends. The teachers were the best in Scotland,—and Carmichael, Crichton and Millar in particular, were equal to any Professors. The first two had handsome houses, and with salary, fees and boarders had upward of £1,000 a year, with a position not surpassed for dignity in the world. For with one thousand set others, half of them from all parts of the world, what situation could be more honorable.

The teachers were all great men, but the admission of the College was the English school, taught by Crichton. The order was admirable. In one room some six hundred scholars, under monitors as teachers, and an assistant to keep order, were divided into some fifteen or eighteen classes, and these were heard by a teacher *every hour*, ten minutes being allowed to hear the reading, spelling and meaning, which went on so quickly that it is amazing how it was ever kept up; and yet so perfect was the discipline that I have frequently seen Mr. Crichton exhibiting one class on its visitors, while all the others were going round and round, with sound scarcely louder than a hive of bees. The progress was great, the attainments scarcely surpassed, but the discipline was killing—not that there was much punishment, but the *awful energy* of the teacher bore his scholars off their very feet, as it did all around him. He was literally killing himself, and that out of the most benevolent but not well considered zeal, for learning is nothing when the health is undermined. Here also, after a time, the envy of the parents at the teacher's prosperity, produced a revolution in the school; the teachers all got better situations, in point of comfort and honor, but the Institution fell, and at last accounts about four or five hundred scholars were attending it.

Here therefore I close my remarks, to draw a few useful lessons from the foregoing observations, for what to Canadians are Kilmarny, Dairsie, Cupar or St. Andrews, but empty names, unless what was done there can be applied to our own circumstances.

First then we may learn that it is better for children to learn a few things well, than a great many things imperfectly. The child in Dairsie School learned to read in six months, in the Madras it took twelve months to learn the alphabet, the child's mind being here drenched with stupefying showers, instead of being, as in the former, only lightly touched with sprinkling dew.

2. The evil of changing schools or teachers unnecessarily. Attendance in the Establishment of growth. Dawson and Logie scholars took the desk in their classes at Cupar and St. Andrews,—most encouraging progression continued to flourish under many changes of masters, either at Cupar, each St. Andrews fell through making the teachers dependent on the parents.

3. The value of using a book, however inferior to your own system or method of teaching, which carries the teacher's and pupil in sympathy with the teacher, so that the knowledge acquired sanctions so quickly as it comes, that the many books on the same subject is a mistake and folly as it does to have a dozen Watches and Clocks going—each differing from the other, and little of the same time. The greatest scholars I ever knew studied in the days of the old Parochial schools. Dr. Hamilton, Professor Gregory, Professor Tennant, and Lord Gardenstone were educated at the old Parochial schools of Old Aberdeen, and Dr. Hamilton at the last century—which plainly shows that it is with the Church that finished the education in other days than the present.

THE LATE NAVAL BATTLE.

(College of New York Professor.)

March 15, 1862.

The Monitor left the Navy Yard, New York, Thursday, March 6th. The vessel had been for several days under repairs and ready for a start, but delay after delay occurred, much to the disappointment of all on board. When on Thursday the order was given to start, both officers and men were very much delighted.

The only friend the Monitor had at the Navy Yard was the glorious and patriotic Commodore Paulding; all others looked upon her as an intruder. Not the slightest assistance, except such as will yield to imperative orders, was rendered this "ugly experiment." At last, however, the Monitor started; she steamed slowly down the Bay, and when nearly abreast of Fort Hamilton, the tug boat *Seth Low*, which had been detailed for the purpose, made fast to us by a long and strong hawser. It was not necessary under ordinary circumstances, that the iron clad *Monitor* should be assisted by a tow boat, but under the circumstances it was eminently judicious, and as it turned out afterwards, it was very fortunate for both the vessels and the country that one accompanied her. All those who have observed the *Monitor* will have noticed that she is but eighteen inches from the level of the water when ready for sea, and that her smoke and blower pipes are *not very* high.

The vessel proceeded safely and comfortably until the afternoon of Sunday, March 9, when the weather, which had been for some hours threatening, broke into a severe gale; this the vessel itself did not mind at all, but unfortunately the pipe which led to the blowers came down so terrific, entirely destroying the draught, and driving the gas in large quantities into the fire and engine room. This proved nearly fatal to Assistant Engineer Campbell, and Chief Engineer, Isaac Newton; both these gentlemen were taken from the fire room insensible. The Chief Engineer, Isaac Newton, appreciating the urgency of the case, after being restored by a few gulps of fresh air, very injudiciously returned, to endeavor to do what was possible to remedy the evil. He fell, overcome by the noxious gases, and was removed by a fireman. Chief Engineer Stimers now took charge, and after some hard work, the fan in the steamer blower was connected by hand power, and soon the engineers were relieved. At about nine o'clock on Sunday night the iron *Monitor* steamed through the fleet of ships, except such as will yield to imperative orders, was received this "ugly experiment." At last, however, the *Monitor* started; she steamed slowly down the Bay, and when nearly abreast of Fort Hamilton, the tug boat *Seth Low*, which had been detailed for the purpose, made fast to us by a long and strong hawser. It was not necessary under ordinary circumstances, that the iron clad *Monitor* should be assisted by a tow boat, but under the circumstances it was eminently judicious, and as it turned out afterwards, it was very fortunate for both the vessels and the country that one accompanied her. All those who have observed the *Monitor* will have noticed that she is but eighteen inches from the level of the water when ready for sea, and that her smoke and blower pipes are *not very* high.

The vessel proceeded safely and comfortably until the afternoon of Sunday, March 9, when the weather, which had been for some hours threatening, broke into a severe gale; this the vessel itself did not mind at all, but unfortunately the pipe which led to the blowers came down so terrific, entirely destroying the draught, and driving the gas in large quantities into the fire and engine room. This proved nearly fatal to Assistant Engineer Campbell, and Chief Engineer, Isaac Newton; both these gentlemen were taken from the fire room insensible. The Chief Engineer, Isaac Newton, appreciating the urgency of the case, after being restored by a few gulps of fresh air, very injudiciously returned, to endeavor to do what was possible to remedy the evil. He fell, overcome by the noxious gases, and was removed by a fireman. Chief Engineer Stimers now took charge, and after some hard work, the fan in the steamer blower was connected by hand power, and soon the engineers were relieved. At about nine o'clock on Sunday night the iron *Monitor* steamed through the fleet of ships, and was quickly out of sight. When I began to teach at 17 in Kemback, my scholars felt school a relief and pleasure from the severe discipline of home, and I then was their best friend. But when I closed my teachings in Davidson's Mains the scholars though they obeyed and learned more easily had not the same relish for school, and regarded me as a tyrant, because at home they could do as they liked. Home discipline after all then is the true nursery for men and women,—the school is but the workshop of learning—and therefore I conclude with the following prayer from the *Journal of Education*:—

God bless our public schools,
Their pupils, teachers bless,
Be this our prayer—
Where'er through all the land,
From lakes to ocean strand,
Our provinces expand,
O plant them there.

God bless our common schools—
Shoul foes against them rise
Defend them then,
Make them to honor thee,
And may they ever be
Safeguards of liberty,
Nurseries of men.

God bless our public schools,
The throngs of pupils bless
As on they move—
And as they issue forth,
Let them be men of worth—
The working ones of earth—
Then one above.

POLITENESS.

There are nothing more difficult to attain, or necessary to possess, than perfect good breeding, which is equally inconsistent with stiff formality, an impertinent forwardness, and awkward bashfulness. A little ceremony is sometimes necessary; a certain degree of firmness is absolutely so, and awkward modesty is extremely embarrassing. In mixed companies, wherever is ashamed to take part in them, is for the time at least, supposed to be upon a footing of equality with the rest, and consequently every one claims, and very justly, every mark of civility and good breeding. Even in silence, bad carelessness and negligence are absolutely forbidden. There is nothing so little forgiven as a seeming inattention to the person who is speaking to you. We have seen many persons, who while you are speaking to them instead of looking at and attending to you, fix their eyes upon the ceiling, or some other part of the room, look out at the window lift a book or newspaper, and read it. Nothing discovers a little, futile, frivolous mind, more than this, and nothing is so offensively ill-bred. Be assured that the profoundest learning, without good breeding, is unwelcome and tiresome pedantry. A man who is not well-bred, is unfit for good society and is unwelcome in it. Make then, good-breeding, the great object of your thoughts and actions. Observe carefully the behaviour and manner of those who are distinguished for their good breeding. Imitate and endeavour to excel, that you may at least equal them. Observe how it adorns merit, and how often it covers the want of it.

"HOOP DE-DOODEN-DO."

The most amusing incident of the day transpired yesterday afternoon in front of this office. A sweet, blooming Miss, of about seventeen summers, accompanied by a young gentleman, (no doubt her husband in prospective,) were lovingly walking side by side, when at the point above named, the young lady was seized with a sudden faintness, and grasped the arm of her companion for support. The latter supposing the fair one to be sick, was about summoning help, when the lady, in a soft voice uttered "No don't Andy—its only my hoops falling off." The next moment revealed the fact that the expander had broken from its original place and was quitting its fair owner. The difficulties becoming great, the young lady assumed a bold stand and stepped from the unruly assailing, and, with best composure, proceeded on up Baltimore street—the loose lying upon the pavement, and hundreds of ladies and gentlemens passing. Great speculation was indulged in—some supposing that the contents of the loop had suddenly sunk into the earth, while others advanced the idea that the sweeper had given up in disgust. After much amusement in silence indulged in, the naughty coquettish pink dress by Europe-ans, who strutted away with the prize amid the laughter of a crowd of gentlemen.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

—A long tongue is even harder to govern than a long sword.

—Why is it true that a pessimist is Bottom-ly?

—Advice is often thrown away. The letter to the prisoner did not help him.

—The Monitor returned safely to Hampton Roads. Further particulars of the fight will be found in the letter of our special correspondent.

—The London [England] *Guardian* says that Lord Palmerston has given instructions to the Governor of Canada to put the defences of that province in a state of efficiency

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

For the information of those contemplating a journey to the fruitful gold region, we give below the following extracts from the *London News* and Montreal *Witness*, both reliable papers.

From the London (C. W.) *News.*

Towards the end of last month, Mr Caird, in this place in Parliament, asked the under Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether he could confirm the reports which had recently appeared regarding gold discoveries in British Columbia. Mr Fortescue in his reply said:

"With respect to the gold discoveries in British Columbia, a parliamentary paper was nearly ready for communication to the house, which would give the latest information which the government had received on the subject. It fully confirmed, though it did not add much to the excellent accounts which appeared in the *Times*. The governor assured them that the almost fabulous accounts of the richness of the gold fields of British Columbia and of the Cariboo discoveries were not exaggerated."

Nothing to all appearances could be more satisfactory, and those who have gone far West in search of the precious ore, one would think, can hardly fail to accumulate wealth as the result of their toil. But there appears to be two sides of the Cariboo story as there are of most stories that arises in the world, and it is of the first moment for every intending traveller to the tempting, to hear both before he starts. There is a letter in the last *Freeholder* from D.A. Muthern, a native of Cornwall, which contains some affirmations that tend to cloud the brilliant prospect of the new mines. It is dated California, Jan. 25th, 1862. The publication of the document in a respectable journal warrants us to assume that the author of it is a reliable witness, and hence we quote his words the more readily. Thus he writes:

"I do not wish to see them young men in Cornwall who propose to visit the mines led astray by false reports in Newspapers, got up principally by steamboat proprietors, Express agents and stage owners, who desire to make money, regardless of the sufferings entailed on those who may be deluded by the exciting cry of gold.—No doubt there are some good claims at the Cariboo mines; and if a man is lucky enough to strike a rich claim he will make a pile. *But the chances are not more than ten in one thousand.* I have talked with miners that have been there, men that were truthful and honest, and they say there are hundreds upon hundreds there who cannot get board for their work. And when a man does get a claim it has to be a good one or he will not make anything because it is so far North that a miner cannot work over four months in the year. *Provisions are enormously high just now.*—You may judge for yourself when I tell you I received a letter from a young man there, one that I worked with a year and a half, on whom I can depend, who tells me he *was offered fifteen dollars a day but would not take it because it would not board him.* Now sir, when they read in the papers at home of fifteen dollars a day for wages they are excited, when in reality it will not board them. I do not wish to discourage any one from going to the Cariboo mines. If they are bound for mining I would rather they would go there because it is a British possession, and I like anything or anybody that is British. No person now thinks of starting with less than $600, so one from home ought not to start with less than $600. A tradesman at the mines is no better off than one that has no trade, unless he is a blacksmith. That is the best business here or in any other mining locality. Miners are mostly poor men, and others have reaped the benefit of their toil. They have denied themselves home, society, and everything that could make life valuable. Many who have had a mine'd tell you they would not for the diggings and restraint, they would consider the States Prison life but little worse. Incarcerated all day long in holes, leading from the bottom of wells, bored in the recesses of mountains; for both places liable to be crushed to death or buried alive; working for months and years, the result of all this patient toil is oftentimes utter disappointment and ruin. I am certain that hundreds will return from Cariboo next summer, bitterly cursing the day they ever started there.

Considering the conflicting testimony on the subject of the mines we cannot but think it hazardous for young men to start on a long journey without some more complete information. But accounts turn out rather over-done; the one too bright and the other too dismal. So many have already left Canada who must sooner or later test the matter by stern experience, it cannot be long till the actual truth and the fair probabilities of success are exactly determined. The cautious will be apt to wait till they have received direct communications from friends who have gone to solve the problem for themselves.

To the Editor of the Montreal Witness

MR. EDITOR,—The writer of this letter was a resident of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, during two summers and one winter, or from May 1856 till August 1857; having been five years previous in California.—He therefore presumes he may give an opinion that you need not be afraid of young men becoming ruined if they go to British Columbia, if they will only take wives with them, and they may demur on account of additional expenses; but this may be limited to the passage money to Victoria, and there leave the wife, who, if industrious and modest, will not find the least difficulty in self-support, and, perhaps, do better than the husband in the mines. For if there be a great demand for female help, washing is well paid for, the price being $3 per dozen; it is mostly done by Chinamen.

On account of the shortness of the mining season, very few can get suddenly rich; so I would discourage all from large expectations. But to the settler, Vancouver's and other Islands and the mainland are very inviting. The face of the country is picturesque—the climate mild. Plenty of timber and coal, with abundance of fish, particularly salmon, &c. And to all having a wish to go up to possess the land I would say go by all means. But do not forget the wife for society which I have seen and lived amongst that have an excess of the male sex are an abomination, they are detestable—Men become like to the savages around them, especially when they are wallowing in the filth of Chinese and Indian rottenness. So I would say to those going and wishing to live in a privileged society, take man's greatest civilizer, "gentle woman."

Yours respectfully,
HONEST MINER.

THE ACTION OF THE GREAT WESTERN POWERS OF EUROPE.

The *New York Tribune* accuses the *Herald* of making many efforts "to league the great Powers of Western Europe" for the destruction of this Government and people. If the people and Government be true to themselves, we do not believe all the Powers of Europe in league could accomplish this. But we submit to the American people that the little newspaper writing can do to sow ill-blood between the nations is being done with as much zeal in the *Tribune* as in any other paper; and with regard to one nation of Western Europe—Great Britain—the efforts of the *Tribune* to irritate and insult are not inferior in number while they surpass in malignity the basest efforts of the *Herald*. So far as Great Britain is concerned, we are satisfied that nothing but insult the most direct at the hands of the Government of the United States would force her to assume an attitude towards this people which would lead to the advantage of the slave-holding "Confederacy." That Mr. Lincoln would accept the responsibility and the opprobrium of gratuitously insulting Great Britain is an idea not to be entertained. The ravings of the *Herald* are beneath contempt. It is not from such papers Europe forms its opinion of the United. It is only from the general spirit of the press that the spirit of the people is inferred. The *Tribune* corporately, and its responsible editor personally, might well change the tone common to their former years, if they be anxious to influence American and European public opinion in the interests of peace and good-will. *Scottish American Journal.*

A DEFAULTING SHERIFF.

Sheriff Fortune, of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, is a defaulter to the Counties to the amount of nearly $10,000. We learn from the *Belleville Flag* of the 20th, that the Council met on the 11th inst., when the matter was brought up and discussed, and the explanations of the Sheriff were listened to. He proposes to collect the money by retaining his office and paying of the receipts accruing therefrom the sum of $2000 per quarter.

To those who are acquainted with the circumstances connected with Mr. Fortune's appointment to the Sheriffalty the defaulting can be easily accounted for. It will be remembered that Mr. Fortune, a man not much beyond middle age, and in good health, "resigned" the office. Why Mr. Fortune resigned a good thing not said a prominent politician; but how it happened and what made the necessary short time of office should thing the more were still a matter of enquiry in the town of Amherstburg. We only said the Mr Fortune [illegible] of [illegible] connection with the Windsor [illegible] The election [illegible] Fortune [illegible] Conservative [illegible] Mr. [illegible] George [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Fortune [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Fortune [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Fortune

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA."

Halifax, April 8.

The steamship Niagara, from Liverpool on the 22nd ult., and Queenstown on the 23rd, arrived this evening.

The steamship Etna arrived at Liverpool on the 21st ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The proceedings in Parliament on the 20th were unimportant.

Mr. Layard, in the House of Commons, undertook to deny assertions relative to the Trent affair to Committee, but thought it was inconsistent with the dignity of the Italian Government for an English Minister to lay papers relative to the affair before Parliament.

On the 20th Mr. Baxter opposed the expenditure on fortifications in the Colonies, except at great Naval Stations.

Sir G. C. Lewis thought that the defence of the Colonies was partly a colonial and partly a military question; at the present moment there were two great nations which had subject to their rule as large a portion of the globe as they could well govern—namely Great Britain and the United States. America had adopted the principle of centralization. England took a different course.

After further debate, Mr. Baxter withdrew his opposition.

The *Times*, in an editorial on President Lincoln's message, says it can hardly be looked for as anything more than an invitation to discuss the subject in Congress.—It is clear that if Slavery is to cease, even in the Border States, the change must be accomplished by other means than those to which the people, which seems, at present, are totally inapplicable to the whole Union.

The *Times* fears the proposed slogan of compromise will be difficult of access, nor does it believe it will shake the resolution of the South. As a proposition, however, which may lead to the cessation of the frightful conflict, the *Times* thinks it worthy of discussion. The President truly says the expenses of the war would buy up all the slaves in any given State. If this has any meaning, it is that the money now devoted to keeping up the army might be more advantageously devoted to the extinction of slavery in those regions which are incontestibly in its power. If they are content to keep the Slave States which have not seceded and to try the plan of emancipation and compensation on them, they may, if really in earnest, accomplish after a time, a great work; but with the expenditure of two millions a day, and with nothing but shin plasters for money, the plan of attaching wavering slave owners of compensation must follow the fate of so many other attempts at compromise.

The *Daily News* thinks the proposition fair, moderate and magnanimous. It says the scheme affords at least a good basis for compromise, practicable and amicable debate; only the public by whom it has to be discussed is scarcely capable of the order needed for that deliberation.

The *Morning Star* also approves of the proposition.

The *Herald* thinks that both sides will regard it as dishonoring to compromise.

The *Morning Post* treats it as a puerile and vain scheme. It can only be accounted for as being the last resource of a government which feels it is engaged in a struggle which, if continued, must involve it in ruin, and which it would make any sacrifice short of submission to arrest.

The *London Globe* regards the proposition as a political strategy in aid of Gen. McClellan, which is certainly well timed for checking the Border States to the North. It also regards the step as a symptom of deep misgiving in the Washington Cabinet touching the impolicy of pursuing the war beyond the limits required to establish boundaries and arrange the relations of Federals and Confederates.

The Atlantic Mail Company, Galway Line, had addressed a letter to the Treasury asserting the ability of the Company to carry out the contract in a satisfactory manner.

At the annual meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company Hon. James Stewart Wortley, who occupied the chair, stated that Mr. Seward had addressed a despatch to the American Ambassador requesting him to bring the subject to the notice of the English Government. Lord Palmerston had promised to receive the deputation on the 21st March. The following were elected directors in place of those retiring in rotation:—Geo. Peabody, Francis B. Betton and John M. Brett; New York, Cyrus W. Field and Wm. C. Dodge; Halifax, Thomas C. Kinnear. The deputation then waited on Lord Palmerston on Friday.—Lord Palmerston promised to bring the subject before the Government, and the interview is said to be very satisfactory.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif, finally adopted the whole address to the Emperor by a vote of 245 to 9.

The Paris *Patrie* suggests that nothing would be done in regard to Mexico until the arrival of Gen. Lorencez who took out formal instructions, and the programme of the French Government.

The Bourse on the 21st was firm and quiet at 70f 10c for rentes.

ITALY.

The Pope is again ill and very weak.—All audience is suspended.

Garibaldi had left Turin. A royal order directing his return was issued.

The King has issued a proclamation, declaring his adherence to the principles which he established in Hungary. He charges the Ministry of Count Rattazzi and his prosecution, and insists with authority in the support of the plebiscite.

GREECE.

A deputation from Thessalia had arrived at Athens proffering the King's clemency. A despatch from Syria says the Imperial troops had restored order throughout the Lebanon.

TURKEY.

It is reported that Omer Pasha has assembled from the Porte to attack Montenegro.

The Sultan has issued a firman granting a 21st ward Greek, which the Servian Government. Others will be appointed Servia and Canada shall pay [illegible]

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, March 23.

Breadstuffs dull. Coffee firmer and advancing. Consols closed on Friday evening at 93¼ to 94. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £521,000. In American securities there has been a fair business, but quotations as many trade are nominal.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY OF A REGISTERED LETTER OF THE VALUE OF £2,000, AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

(From the London Star.)

During the last few days considerable anxiety has been created amongst the bankers and merchants in the city, by the discovery of a robbery of a registered letter containing notes and cheques of the value, it is reported, of £2,000, the whole of which has been realized in gold at the Bank of England. Upon waiting on the secretary of the post office, at St. Martin's-le-Grand, our reporter was informed of the following facts:—It appears that on Friday, the 7th of March, a letter was registered at Waterford, addressed to Messrs. Leaf & Co., Old Change, London, and duly forwarded to the metropolis. Easterly reached St. Martin's-le-Grand and the authorities have adopted a plan of, requiring the postmen to sign a receipt when registered letters are handed over to them for delivery to the parties to whom they are addressed. On the occasion in question the clerk of the registered letter department called the postmen by name to the pigeon-hole of the office. Somebody answered, who at the time was believed to be the proper party, and after signing the usual form of receipt, the registered letter in question was given to him to deliver. Nothing more was heard of the matter until the middle of the week, when a communication was received from Messrs. Leaf, inquiring the reason why the registered letter in question had not been delivered. The clerk of the registered letter department was at once referred to, and he produced the postman's receipt to show that he had duly handed over the letter for delivery. The postman of the walk was then sent for, and on attending he was interrogated why he had not delivered the letter to the firm. He at once denied ever having the letter, and on the receipt being produced he stated that it was not his signature, and that it was a forgery. The officials at the post office at once instituted the fullest inquiry with a view of ascertaining who had got the letter; but, we believe, that nothing satisfactory was elicited, except that the letter had been fraudulently obtained by means of a deep laid scheme, committed either by some one connected with the post office or by a party who had a knowledge of the registered letter issue department, and of the way the business was transacted. It is stated that, on Messrs. Leaf finding that the letter was missing, they at once gave the usual notice to the bankers to stop the cheques and notes. Unfortunately, however, the warning was too late. The cheques had been paid, and the notes had been exchanged for gold at the Bank of England. So the matter at present stands. Another registered letter containing, it is said, £2,000, is reported to have disappeared under similar mysterious circumstances. It is not long since a registered letter from Lincoln to one of the bankers in Lombard street was abstracted; and these frequent losses have occasioned some uneasiness in the city, inasmuch as the post office do not hold themselves responsible for the contents of registered letters.

COAL OIL EXPLOSION AT QUEBEC.

A coal oil explosion, which luckily did not produce any serious results, occurred on Wednesday evening, at Mr. Nazaire Turcotte's premises, Crown Street, St. Roch's. Mr. Turcotte sent two young men into the cellar for the purpose of transferring the contents of a coal oil barrel into another cask. The task was nearly completed when a small quantity of oil, remaining in the almost empty barrel, ignited. An explosion immediately followed, and the barrel was blown into fragments. The young man who was in the act had his face somewhat bruised by the splinters and also burned; but, we believe, not seriously. The flames had already communicated to the other cask, when a person, attracted to the spot by the noise of the explosion, fortunately had the presence of mind to pitch it out of the cellar into the street. The flames in the cellar were thus extinguished before any serious damage was done to the premises.

LORD MONCK'S KINDNESS.

The Quebec correspondent of the Montreal *Reformer* says:—

"The goodness of man is often like to little things. That of the Governor-General down not in all he does. The natural goodness of his heart was apparent last week in the Council Chamber. After delivering his Speech to the assembled wisdom of the land, and in the presence of one of the most brilliant assemblies that ever attended the opening of Parliament, he was entering, attended by all the great officers of State, when he noticed a pretty child in the arms of a lady standing near the door. The child attracted his Excellency's attention, and the Governor stopped the whole train of carriage to caress it. The act did not go unnoticed, but added to His Excellency's popularity, especially with the ladies."

THE CARRIBOO MINES.

The *Eldorado Expedition* says:—Considerable excitement is being created among the mining citizens, in regard to the flattering reports recently coming from the gold fields in the vicinity of Fort Wallah-Wallah, Washington Territory. We were lately permitted to read a letter from there written containing very favorable accounts of the richness of the deposits of that locality. Many of the miners have left Walla-Walla for the scene, and are taking out the precious metal in large quantities. Provisions are very high there, and the miners are obliged to pay from 50 cents to $1 per pound for flour. Many of the miners are returning to Victoria, and will probably go to Fraser River in the spring.

For British Columbia.—Mr. John Hetherington, and Mr. William Waller, two old and well known citizens of this town, along with Mr. Palmer and Mr. Howard, of Peterboro', left for New York, en route for the diggings, yesterday. Another party intend starting from here for the same place in about two weeks.—*Port Hope Canadian.*

The First Arrivals.—The Schooner *Pioneer*, from Whitby, C. W., with wheat for Ames & Sloan, and the Schooner *John Wesley*, from Port Hope, with lumber for Smith and Post, reached this port to-day. They are the first arrivals this season.—*Times, Tuesday.*

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, April 8.

Flour—without material change; sales 8,000 brls at $5 20 to $5 25 for superfine State; $5 30 to $5 35 for extra State; $5 30 to $5 35 for superfine Western; $5 30 to $6 60 for common to medium extra Western; $5 65 to $6 70 for shipping brands extra Ohio.

Canadian Flour—unchanged; sales 500 brl at $5 40 to $5 45 for Superfine; $5 85 to $6 50, for common to choice.

Oats—dull at 37 to 40c for Western, Canadian and State.

Pork—quiet; sales 300 brls at $12 75 to $13 for mess; $8 50 to $9 for prime.

Beef—quiet.

Corn—quiet and very firm; sales 20,000 bushels, 59c to for new mixed Western.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, April 9.

Flour—firm; sales of No. 1 superfine a $4 90 to $4 95.

Wheat—Upper Canada spring at $1 03, $1 05 ex. cars.

Peas—67 to 70c per 66lbs.

Ashes—pots, $6 to $6 75; pearls, $6 75 to $6 80.

Dressed Hogs—$4 50 to $5 75.

Lard—quiet; sales 100 brls at 7½ to 8c.

Butter—selling at 11 to 15c for Ohio; 16 to 20c for State.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday, April 8, 1862.

Fall Wheat 89c a $1 07.
Spring Wheat 87c a 89c.
Barley 57c a 58c.
Oats 40c a 42c.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, April 10, 1862.

	$ c.	$ c.
Flour ₱ bbl	4 50	5 00
Wheat ₱ bush, fall	0 85	0 90
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0 80	0 85
Barley ₱ bush	0 40	0 45
Oats "	0 25	0 30
Peas "	0 45	0 50
Potatoes	0 35	0 40
Pork ₱ cwt	3 50	4 00
Beef ₱ cwt	4 00	4 50
Butter ₱ lb	0 10	0 12
Hay ₱ ton	8 00	9 00
Hides ₱ cwt	4 50	5 00
Wood ₱ per cord	1 60	2 00

F. B. BREGA,
Market Clerk.

Died.

In Otonabee, April 8, David Henderson, Sr., aged 73 years.

Deceased was one of the first residents of the Township, and in common with the other pioneers of our Forest Land, (all honor to their memory) experienced all the hardships and trials of a new settlers life.

New Advertisements.

CURLING CLUB.

A BUSINESS MEETING of the Curling Club will be held in the Shoffman House, for the election of officers, and other important business, on MONDAY Evening, 14th inst, at 7½ o'clock. ☞ Persons intending to become members will please attend punctually.

JAS. JOHNSTON,
Secretary, pro. tem.

Peterboro, April 9th, 1862.

FRESH ARRIVALS

OF BEAUTIFUL

SPRING GOODS

AT CLUXTON'S

'MERCANTILE HOUSE.'

A LARGE STOCK OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Bonnets, Hats,

FLOWERS, RIBBONS,

AND

MILLINERY GOODS!

in great variety, and very

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', April 9th, 1862. 13-3in.

THE COMMERCIAL

Building & Investment SOCIETY.

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

R. S. DEAN,
Agent.

Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 15

WALTON

SLATE QUARRIES.

The undersigned is appointed the Walton Slate Quarries.

A sample of the Slate can be seen at his office corner of Queen and Simcoe Streets.

J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent.

Peterborough, April 2, 1862. 14

MONEY TO LEND!

On first class Freeholds,

☞ on very advantageous terms. Apply to

J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent,
Corner of Simcoe and Queen Streets,
Peterborough, April 2nd, 1862. 14

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Municipality of the United Townships of

BELMONT AND METHUEN

will be held at

ROBEY SCHOOL HOUSE,

(Old Settlement), THAT WAY,

AT 10 o'clock, A.M.

[illegible]

For British Columbia.—Mr. John Hetherington, and Mr. William Waller, two old and well known citizens of this town, along with Mr. Palmer and Mr. Howard, of Peterboro', left for New York, en route for the diggings, yesterday. Another party intend starting from here for the same place in about two weeks.—*Port Hope Canadian.*

The First Arrivals.—The Schooner *Pioneer*, from Whitby, C. W., with wheat for Ames & Sloan, and the Schooner *John Wesley*, from Port Hope, with lumber for Smith and Post, reached this port to-day. They are the first arrivals this season.—*Times, Tuesday.*

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, April 8.

Flour—without material change; sales 8,000 brls at $5 20 to $5 25 for superfine State; $5 30 to $5 35 for extra State; $5 30 to $5 35 for superfine Western; $5 30 to $6 60 for common to medium extra Western; $5 65 to $6 70 for shipping brands extra Ohio.

Canadian Flour—unchanged; sales 500 brl at $5 40 to $5 45 for Superfine; $5 85 to $6 50, for common to choice.

Oats—dull at 37 to 40c for Western, Canadian and State.

Pork—quiet; sales 300 brls at $12 75 to $13 for mess; $8 50 to $9 for prime.

Beef—quiet.

Corn—quiet and very firm; sales 20,000 bushels, 59c to for new mixed Western.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, April 9.

Flour—firm; sales of No. 1 superfine a $4 90 to $4 95.

Wheat—Upper Canada spring at $1 03, $1 05 ex. cars.

Peas—67 to 70c per 66lbs.

Ashes—pots, $6 to $6 75; pearls, $6 75 to $6 80.

Dressed Hogs—$4 50 to $5 75.

Lard—quiet; sales 100 brls at 7½ to 8c.

Butter—selling at 11 to 15c for Ohio; 16 to 20c for State.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tuesday, April 8, 1862.

Fall Wheat 89c a $1 07.
Spring Wheat 87c a 89c.
Barley 57c a 58c.
Oats 40c a 42c.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, April 10, 1862.

	$ c.	$ c.
Flour ₱ bbl	4 50	5 00
Wheat ₱ bush, fall	0 85	0 90
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0 80	0 85
Barley ₱ bush	0 40	0 45
Oats "	0 25	0 30
Peas "	0 45	0 50
Potatoes	0 35	0 40
Pork ₱ cwt	3 50	4 00
Beef ₱ cwt	4 00	4 50
Butter ₱ lb	0 10	0 12
Hay ₱ ton	8 00	9 00
Hides ₱ cwt	4 50	5 00
Wood ₱ per cord	1 60	2 00

F. B. BREGA,
Market Clerk.

Died.

In Otonabee, April 8, David Henderson, Sr., aged 73 years.

Deceased was one of the first residents of the Township, and in common with the other pioneers of our Forest Land, (all honor to their memory) experienced all the hardships and trials of a new settlers life.

New Advertisements.

CURLING CLUB.

A BUSINESS MEETING of the Curling Club will be held in the Shoffman House, for the election of officers, and other important business, on MONDAY Evening, 14th inst, at 7½ o'clock. ☞ Persons intending to become members will please attend punctually.

JAS. JOHNSTON,
Secretary, pro. tem.

Peterboro, April 9th, 1862.

FRESH ARRIVALS

OF BEAUTIFUL

SPRING GOODS

AT CLUXTON'S

'MERCANTILE HOUSE.'

A LARGE STOCK OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Bonnets, Hats,

FLOWERS, RIBBONS,

AND

MILLINERY GOODS!

in great variety, and very

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', April 9th, 1862. 13-3in.

THE COMMERCIAL

Building & Investment SOCIETY.

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

R. S. DEAN,
Agent.

Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 15

WALTON

SLATE QUARRIES.

The undersigned is appointed the Walton Slate Quarries.

A sample of the Slate can be seen at his office corner of Queen and Simcoe Streets.

J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent.

Peterborough, April 2, 1862. 14

MONEY TO LEND!

On first class Freeholds,

☞ on very advantageous terms. Apply to

J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent,
Corner of Simcoe and Queen Streets,
Peterborough, April 2nd, 1862. 14

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Municipality of the United Townships of

BELMONT AND METHUEN

will be held at

ROBEY SCHOOL HOUSE,

(Old Settlement), THAT WAY,

AT 10 o'clock, A.M.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

JOHN O'DONNELL, DENTIST,

will be at *J. Gall's Hotel, Keene,*

On Thursday, the Tenth day of April,

and SEVEN DAYS ONLY.

April 2nd, 1862. 14

GRAMMAR AND UNION SCHOOL

Exhibition!

THE PUPILS of the Peterboro' Grammar and Union School beg to announce to the public that they will give their Annual Exhibition on the Evening of

Thursday, 17th of April,

IN THE SCHOOL LECTURE ROOM.

To commence at seven o'clock.

Peterborough, April 2nd, 1862. 14

AUCTION SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE.

WILL be sold by Public Auction in the flourishing,

VILLAGE OF LAKEFIELD,

on

Thursday, 10th of April,

the following property, viz:

LOT NO. ONE, WEST OF QUEEN STREET,

on which is erected a commodious

TWO-STORY BUILDING

suitable for a general store and dwelling,

AND TWO OTHER

DWELLING HOUSES,

with Stable, Out-building and Well attached.

☞ The property to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS.—One-fourth cash, the remainder to remain on Mortgage to suit purchasers.

Sale at one o'clock, p. m., on the premises.

ALEX. MORROW,
JOHN BARNARD,
Trustees for M. E. Morrow.

A. McNEIL,
Auctioneer.

Lakefield, March 31st, 1862. 14

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid purchasing a Note made by me for Fifty Dollars, dated 25th February, 1857, and payable twelve months after date to Thomas McKinney or Bearer, as I have received no value for the same.

PATRICK McKINNEY.

Eardsmore, 26th March, 1862. 13

JAMES HAGGART,

DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store.

N. B.—All business done promptly and notes handed over when collected. 13

PRIME AMERICAN APPLES,

By the Bushel or Barrel,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

FERGUSON & MITCHELL,

BEG to call the attention of the public to their well-selected stock of

SADDLES,
HARNESS,
WHIPS,

TRUNKS,

VALIESES,

BRUSHES, &c.,

which they will sell very cheap for cash or on approved credit. All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited. ☞ Shop on Hunter Street, Peterboro.

February 26, 1862. 9

A CARD.

THE subscribers having entered into Partnership, would respectfully intimate to the public generally that they are prepared to attend to all orders for

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING,
Paper-Hanging,
GRAINING, GLAZING,
White-Washing, &c.,

and they hope, by being diligent and attentive to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON.

Peterboro, March 10th, 1862. 11

HORSE WANTED.

A GOOD Farm Horse. Must be 15 hands high, stout in proportion, well made, and sound in every way. Any person having such an animal to sell will hear of a cash purchaser by applying to

JAS. PENGELLY,
Saddler.

Peterboro, March 19th, 1862. 12

HARDWARE!

THE subscribers beg to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country that they have purchased on most favourable terms the stock in trade and good will of the business heretofore carried on by Messrs. A. Fowlds & Co., and are thereby enabled to offer

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.

A full and varied assortment of goods is nearly to arrive to complete their stock, comprising:

Iron, Bar, Harp & Band, of all sizes.
Steel, Spring, Cast, German, &c., &c.
Metals, Cast, Wrought, Pressed; Hardware, &c., &c.

ROPES, CHAINS, ANCHORS,
and all requisites for

LUMBERERS!

GLASS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
PUTTY,
VARNISHES, &c.,

SPADES AND SHOVELS,

PICKS, RAKES, HOES, AND

Agricultural Implements.

CARRIAGE MAKER'S HARDWARE,
a complete assortment,
Builders' & Joiners' Hardware,
A complete assortment,
SAWS, FILES AND TOOLS,
of the most approved makes,
GUNS, PISTOLS, ETC.,
FISHING RODS AND TACKLE, &c.

With a large assortment of other goods from the East, that will be sold very low after the above goods are sold from the consignment now on the way. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BELTON & BERRYMAN.

No. 2, Hunter Street,
Peterboro, March 18th, 1862. 12-1m.

REMOVAL!

THOS. MAHONEY,

has removed to

HENTHORN'S BLOCK,

to the Grocery occupied by Mr. Edmund Lund, lately kept opposite to the Market Square, where he will keep constantly on hand the Choicest

Port Wine, Sherry Wine, Pale Brandy, Dark Brandy, Holland Gin, Schiedam Gin, Old Tom Gin, Scotch Malt, Irish Whiskey, Ale & Porter, Champagne, &c., together with

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES

best obtainable; 200 barrels of Salt; 400 Boxes Tobacco, Cigars; best possible Green Tea; Sugars, Tobaccos, Currants, Raisins, Coffee, Rice, Brooms and Pails, Wash Tubs, Dry Fish, No. 1 Herrings, Salmon, White Fish, and Dried Apples in the Grocery line. Also, Peas, Flour Oats, Peas, Oatmeal, &c.

The above Goods will be sold Cheap for Cash, as no credit will be given.

THOS. MAHONEY.

P. S.—All parties indebted to me, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call immediately and settle the same without delay.

Peterboro', March 19, 1862. 13

LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.

WARD & CADWELL.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. Ward & Cadwell

WOULD intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that in consequence of the late fire their Bakery and Confectionary Establishment is Removed to Chamblin's New Buildings, George St., where they will be happy to meet their numerous friends and customers. In their establishment will be found a good assortment of

CONFECTIONERIES,

SUCH AS

Candies, Plain and Fancy,

PASTRY AND CAKES,

Common & Ornamented,

BREAD, BISCUITS,

LUNCHES, &c.,

Fresh every day, as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly attended to.

☞ Private families supplied with bread at their residences in any part of the Town.

Remember the place,—

WARD & CADWELL,
Clurton's Block, George Street.

Peterboro, Jan. 30, 1862. 8

REMOVAL!

WM. MERCER & BRO'S

On account of the fire on Thursday night, have Removed their business to the

LARGE ROOMS

OF THE LATE STORE OF MR. JOHN CAMPBELL, on HUNTER STREET, next door to McKellar & Cameron's, where they will remain till they obtain a suitable store.

Wm. M. & Bro's wish, as heretofore, to be prepared to execute orders for all articles in their trade.

GENTLEMEN'S

CLOTHING

of every description made to order in the latest styles, on Moderate terms.

Peterborough, January 8th, 1862. 1

NOW IS THE TIME

TO BUY

CHEAP GOODS!!

The subscriber has bought a large stock of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods

at auction in Montreal at almost one half their real value, and now offers them for sale at prices as that will DEFY COMPETITION.

The Goods, saved from the late Fire will be sold at 25 per cent less than first cost!

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET

BARGAINS!

A LARGE STOCK OF

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

suitable for the winter season on hand. This Clothing is made up on the premises, not imported, Cheap for Cash.

☞ **Garments made to order.**

An experienced Cutter is employed in connection with the establishment.

The way to secure all these advantages buy your Dry Goods and Clothing at

R. A. McNABB'S

Next door North of Alex. Stewart's Tin store

GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

Dec. 4th, 1861. 48-3m.

FINNAN HADDIES.

McEWAN'S celebrated Finnan Haddies for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Hunter Street

A CARD.

THE undersigned, have this day sold out the business I have carried on in this place as Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., to Mr. W. N. Kennedy, and beg to recommend him to my former customers as a person whose abilities as a Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., stand well. I have sold my stock of Paper Hangings at a great reduction below cost, and I am sure he will sell the same at a very low price.

R. STEVENSON.

Peterboro, February 15, 1862.

ROOM PAPER DEPOT!

IN connection with the foregoing the subscriber would intimate to his customers and the public that in addition to their present stock, and that purchased from Mr. R. Stevenson, he has received, and will be constantly receiving, large additions to his stock of

Paper Hangings, Borders,

DECORATIONS,

Window Blinds, Patent Curtain Fixtures, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Everything in stock will be sold at the lowest remunerative prices!!

HOUSE, SIGN AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,

Glazing & Paper Hanging

done with Business and Despatch. ☞ Glass cut and Putty mixed to order. ☞ Window Shades and Blinds.

Shop—Corrigan's old stand, corner of George and Hunter Streets, opposite Hutton House.

WM. H. KENNEDY.

Peterboro, Feb. 26, 1862.

FRESH OYSTERS,

AT WARD & CADWELL'S.

OPENED!

A REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS, and their wages of Jeffrey & Co's. Hardware Store, Hunter Street.

J. T. SIMPSON.

Peterboro, Feb. 12, 1862.

For Sale or to Let.

THAT Large Dwelling House on Water St., recently occupied by Presbyterian Church, consisting of the last two years as parsonage. For further particulars apply to

HUTTON & BERRYMAN.

Peterboro, March 10th, 1862. 13

REMOVAL!

TIPOS. MAHONEY,

has removed to

HENTHORN'S BLOCK,

to the Grocery occupied by Mr. Edmund Lund, lately kept opposite to the Market Square, where he will keep constantly on hand the Choicest

Port Wine, Sherry Wine, Pale Brandy, Dark Brandy, Holland Gin, Schiedam Gin, Old Tom Gin, Scotch Malt, Irish Whiskey, Ale & Porter, Champagne, &c., together with

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES

best obtainable; 200 barrels of Salt; 400 Boxes Tobacco, Cigars, Tobaccos, Currants, Raisins, Coffee, Rice, Brooms and Pails, Wash Tubs, Dry Fish, No. 1 Herrings, Salmon, White Fish, and Dried Apples in the Grocery line. Also, Peas, Flour Oats, Peas, Oatmeal, &c.

The above Goods will be sold Cheap for Cash, as no credit will be given.

THOS. MAHONEY.

P. S.—All parties indebted to me, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call immediately and settle the same without delay.

Peterboro', March 19, 1862. 13

LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.

WARD & CADWELL.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. Ward & Cadwell

WOULD intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that in consequence of the late fire their Bakery and Confectionary Establishment is Removed to Chamblin's New Buildings, George St., where they will be happy to meet their numerous friends and customers. In their establishment will be found a good assortment of

CONFECTIONERIES,

SUCH AS

Candies, Plain and Fancy,

PASTRY AND CAKES,

Common & Ornamented,

BREAD, BISCUITS,

LUNCHES, &c.,

Fresh every day, as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly attended to.

☞ Private families supplied with bread at their residences in any part of the Town.

Remember the place,—

WARD & CADWELL,
Clurton's Block, George Street.

Peterboro, Jan. 30, 1862. 8

REMOVAL!

WM. MERCER & BRO'S

On account of the fire on Thursday night, have Removed their business to the

LARGE ROOMS

OF THE LATE STORE OF MR. JOHN CAMPBELL, on HUNTER STREET, next door to McKellar & Cameron's, where they will remain till they obtain a suitable store.

Wm. M. & Bro's wish, as heretofore, to be prepared to execute orders for all articles in their trade.

GENTLEMEN'S

CLOTHING

of every description made to order in the latest styles, on Moderate terms.

Peterborough, January 8th, 1862. 1

NOW IS THE TIME

TO BUY

CHEAP GOODS!!

The subscriber has bought a large stock of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods

at auction in Montreal at almost one half their real value, and now offers them for sale at prices as that will DEFY COMPETITION.

The Goods, saved from the late Fire will be sold at 25 per cent less than first cost!

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET

BARGAINS!

A LARGE STOCK OF

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

suitable for the winter season on hand. This Clothing is made up on the premises, not imported, Cheap for Cash.

☞ **Garments made to order.**

An experienced Cutter is employed in connection with the establishment.

The way to secure all these advantages buy your Dry Goods and Clothing at

R. A. McNABB'S

Next door North of Alex. Stewart's Tin store

GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

Dec. 4th, 1861. 48-3m.

FINNAN HADDIES.

McEWAN'S celebrated Finnan Haddies for sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Hunter Street

A CARD.

THE undersigned, have this day sold out the business I have carried on in this place as Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., to Mr. W. N. Kennedy, and beg to recommend him to my former customers as a person whose abilities as a Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., stand well. I have sold my stock of Paper Hangings at a great reduction below cost, and I am sure he will sell the same at a very low price.

R. STEVENSON.

Peterboro, February 15, 1862.

ROOM PAPER DEPOT!

IN connection with the foregoing the subscriber would intimate to his customers and the public that in addition to their present stock, and that purchased from Mr. R. Stevenson, he has received, and will be constantly receiving, large additions to his stock of

Paper Hangings, Borders,

DECORATIONS,

Window Blinds, Patent Curtain Fixtures, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Everything in stock will be sold at the lowest remunerative prices!!

HOUSE, SIGN AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,

Glazing & Paper Hanging

done with Business and Despatch. ☞ Glass cut and Putty mixed to order. ☞ Window Shades and Blinds.

Shop—Corrigan's old stand, corner of George and Hunter Streets, opposite Hutton House.

WM. H. KENNEDY.

Peterboro, Feb. 26, 1862.

FRESH OYSTERS,

AT WARD & CADWELL'S.

OPENED!

A REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS, and their wages of Jeffrey & Co's. Hardware Store, Hunter Street.

J. T. SIMPSON.

Peterboro, Feb. 12, 1862.

For Sale or to Let.

THAT Large Dwelling House on Water St., recently occupied by Presbyterian Church, consisting of the last two years as parsonage. For further particulars apply to

HUTTON & BERRYMAN.

Peterboro, March 10th, 1862. 13

PROVINCIAL

INSURANCE CO.

OF CANADA,

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,000,000

Head Office . . . Toronto.

President—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President—J. B. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

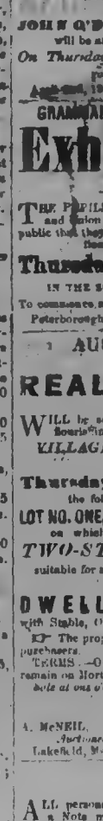
Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.

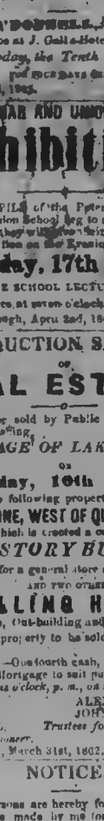
Manager & Secretary—Allan Sydney Cassels.
Assistant Secretary—J. L. Spreull-Bourne, Esq.
Inspector of Agencies—Wm. Blight, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs. Duggan & Burns.
Bankers—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent,
Peterboro'.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41





Chamblin's West, Farmers' Arms!

[illegible]

INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Mott, Barrister.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861.

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance COMPANY

Double Insurance System without Profits!

THE Rates and Assurances for the Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY. PREMIUM FOR £100 INCREASING TO £200.

	£ s. d.
16	2 10 6
17	2 11 6
18	2 12 6
19	2 14 0
20	2 15 4
21	2 16 9
22	2 18 3
23	2 19 8
24	3 1 3
25	3 2 10
26	3 4 7
27	3 6 4
28	3 8 2
29	3 10 0
30	3 11 10
31	3 13 8
32	3 15 7
33	3 17 6
34	3 19 10
35	4 2 2
36	4 4 7
37	4 7 0
38	4 9 5
39	4 12 2
40	4 15 1
41	4 17 6
42	5 0 3
43	5 2 9
44	5 5 6
45	5 8 5

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 35 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at [illegible]

CANADA,

Head Office—Place D'Armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada—A. Davidson Fisher.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

January 23, 1862.

FARM FOR SALE.

BE

A TERRIFIC CAT FIGHT.

[illegible] dark, [illegible] and [illegible] fell, [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] rent. His adage was Nature's [illegible] neighboring shed his fighting knights [illegible] that cause to squeak [illegible] Depot in search of food and strange adventure. Grim war he courted; and the terrific tail, all spine [illegible] of formidable curve, and [illegible] and [illegible] proved Agent [illegible] thrice [illegible] fold of [illegible] fighting. With eyes aglow, and screams [illegible] of war, and steps [illegible] silent as the [illegible] of dew, young Norval crept along the [illegible], and gained a moment through the darkness down, with tail sung, triumphantly; then, with an [illegible] preparation and a growl,—perhaps an oath, in direct [illegible] blood,—he [illegible] back and hocked his body like a letter S, or rather like a letter U inverted stood in [illegible] expectancy. 'Twas well. With fiery both glaring and ears all askew, and open mouth, in which two rows of fangs stood forth in sharp and dread conformity—slow up he [illegible] from out the dark below, a head appeared. A dread'ful tocsin of determined strife [illegible] young Norval uttered; then, with face unblanched, and moustache standing straight before his nose, and tail flung wildly in the passing breeze, stepped back in ruthless [illegible] to the foe. Approached the other, and with preparation dire, each cat surveyed the vantage of the field. Around they walked, with tails uplifted, and backs high in air, while from their mouths, in accents [illegible] [illegible] rent, dropped brief but awful sentences of hate. Thrice 'round the roof they went in circle, each with eye upon the foe intently bent; then sidewise moving, as is wont with cats, gave one long drawn, terrific, savage yow! and hustled in! Thar for thew! A mist of hair hung o'er the battle field. High 'bove the din of passing waggon rose the dreadful tumult of the struggling cats. So gloamed their eyes in frenzy, as one who saw the conflict from a window near, naught else was plain but the fiery stars, that moved in orbits most eccentric. An hour they struggled in tempestuous might; then fainter grew the squall of war, an H all aroad was hushed. Then went I forth with lantern, and the field surveyed. What saw I? Six claws—one ear—of teeth, perhaps a handful, and save fur, naught else except a solitary tail. That tail was Norval's. By a ring I knew't. The ear was—but we'll let the matter pass. The tail will do without the ear.—*Cincinnatti Gazette.*

AMUSING STORY.

M. Larchet, a French traveller in England, supplies this amusing anecdote for the information of the lovers of truth:—"Some years since a rich citizen of London died, and left Miss B——, who did not know him, a fortune amounting up to several millions. No one would be able to imagine the motive of this unexpected munificence. "I beg," he wrote, "Miss B—— to accept the gift of my entire fortune, too small to express the inexpressible sensation which for three years the contemplation of her adorable face has given me. Fearing some error or mystification, Miss B—— inquired of the lawyers, who came to get her signature for the acceptance of the legacy, if the testator was yet interred? "No," replied they. "Then conduct me to him!" Here the astonishment became general. "It is he?" cried Miss B——, on uncovering the face of the deceased. "It is the man who for three years paraded me with his compliments and his verses in honor of my nose! At Hyde Park, at Covent Garden, he was always before me, and incessantly staring!" Miss B—— deigned to accept the millions."

NEW AND TRUE.

It is indeed a fact worthy of remark and one that seems never to have been noticed, that throughout the whole animal creation, in every country and clime of the earth, the most useful animals that eat vegitable food, work. The all powerful elephant, and the patient, untiring camel, in the torrid zone; the horse, the ox, or the donkey, in the temperate; and the reen deer in the frigid zone, obtain all their muscular power from nature's simplest productions—the vegetable kingdom. But all the flesh-eating animals know the rest of the animated creation is constant dread of them. They seldom eat vegetable food until some other animal has eaten it first, and made it into flesh. Their own flesh, is unfit for other animals to eat, having been itself made out of flesh, and is most foul and offensive. Great strength, fleetness of foot, usefulness, cleanliness and docility, are then always characteristics of vegetable-eaters.

DEATH OF MRS. WEBB.—Our readers will remember a pleasant little piece of poetry tendered to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, relating to his lecture on Burns. The authoress is no more, and shall never again with mortal eyes behold the land of her birth, which she loved so well. Mrs. Webb (*nee* Miss Graham) was related to the famous old house of Netherby. Possessing a large share of the poetic fervity, her mode of expression was a happy combination of the humorous and the pathetic.

☞ During the publication of the banns of matrimony in the parish church at Arbroth, Scotland, a middle-aged woman rose and said, "I protest against that in the name of the Lord." If inquiry that she had, or thought she had, the best claim on the affections of the gentleman mentioned in the banns.

VALUABLE

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE, In the Town of Peterboro'.

BEING Lot No. 6 on the South side of Hunter Street, consisting one half acre.

The above valuable property will be laid out in 4 lots, and offered for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION

On Wednesday, 9th day of April next, AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

Terms of payment—1, Cash at the time of sale, and the remainder by mortgage at one and two years, with interest.

SALE ON THE PREMISES.

For further particulars apply to Thomas Rutledge, Esq., or

JAMES HARRISON.

Peterboro', [illegible]

[illegible] Candle Works.

CANDLES FOR SOAP

[illegible]

JAMES HARRISON.

NEW SHOPS.

DUNCAN McDONALD,

WOULD inform the numerous friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED

TO HIS NEW SHOPS ON HUNTER STREET, where in addition to the business lately carried on by him, he will do

HORSE SHOEING

and

General Blacksmithing.

He has a first-class HORSE SHOER, and patrons will find any orders for horse shoeing entrusted to him, attended to satisfactorily.

Peterborough, Jan. 9 1862. 1

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of the surrounding townships, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS THE

BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD

Merchantable Wheat

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N. B.—Flour on hand to exchange for wheat. Peterboro', Jan. 15, 1862. 3

AMONG the most important of modern Medical discoveries stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*. As a Family Medicine it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains from Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds Sore Throats, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbis, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Poor bites, &c.—The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single instance of dissatisfaction, where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon it being a sovereign remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, insuring the disease for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, oulight it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.—Price only 25 cents per bottle. All orders should be addressed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, Wm. Coulter; in Millbrook by Dr. Turner; in Lindsay by C. Britton; and by all Dealers in Medicines. 50

THE FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulates the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it REMOVES AT THE SEAT OF THE ALL-ECT, ARRESTS IT, EXHAUSTS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering form these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. J. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Port Erie, C. W.

Sept. 26, 1861, 39

Gutta-Percha Roofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1.50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in blocks of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. All orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,

23 Cedar Street, New York.

The Great French Remedy!

MADAME BOYER'S CELEBRATED PILLS OR THE GREAT

FEMALE PILLS

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND SAFE RELIEF for all Ovarian Obstructions, Monthly Irregularities, Irregularities, and diseases peculiar to the Women, of the Head, Nerves or Spine, Weakness, &c. These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action.—They will be found to arrest the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri, in Leucorrhœa, or the Whites; they will be found the quickest and most certain remedy that has ever been offered to the Ladies of Montreal. Ladies in delicate situations should never take these Pills, their use in pregnancy is dangerous.

J. L. Jordan, Esq., is duly authorized Agent and will receive a package of Pills, by certain mail. Dr. Chabot, General Agent, Fort Erie, C. W. Buffalo, N. Y.; Byron, Elliot & Co, Wholesale Agents, Toronto.

Sept. 12, 1861. 39

FOR SALE

A FIRST-CLASS

FARM WAGON

Apply to

JAMES HARRISON.

BEEF! BEEF!!

250 BARRELS

MESS & PRIME MESS BEEF

For Sale Low by

ROBERT FORSBAIR.

Butcher at the Market

Peterborough, C. W., 6, 1861. 41

Mathews's Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and numerous Vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no others.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicines.

A. J. MATHEWS, General Agent, Buffalo, N. Y., and Port Erie, C. W.

F. G. CALLENDER,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the Inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, for their liberal support during the past fourteen years, and on account of his increase of business, and with a view to the better accommodation of Inspatrons, will continue his visits as the FIRST and THIRD MONDAYS, TUESDAYS & WEDNESDAYS in each month, INSTEAD OF ONLY THE FIRST MONDAYS, as formerly, prepared to perform all operations of the profession, with numerous features and durability, AND AS REASONABLE AS ANY EXPERIENCED DENTIST. His Teeth are his own selection, of the newest style, being made expressly for the Vulcanized base, now altogether used, being free from taste, much cheaper than Gold, and equal in neatness and durability, and much more agreeable in the mouth, being less weighty.

Rooms in Scott's Building, Market Block, Peterboro', and over the Post Office, Cobourg.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at the REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON, Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro.' April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON, *Agent.*

THOS. HOLYWELL, *Medical Referee.*

Peterborough, 1st August, 1861. 31

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th. 1857.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITANNIA

AMERICA ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $3,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all clergymen and all constitutions they are admirably adapted. Cheap and portable, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day relieve the most severe occasional hoarseness, and their regular use for a few days will, and at times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly sharpening its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB ROGERS, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes.
They relieve in ten minutes.
They relieve in ten minutes.

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.

Lightning! Lightning!!

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

200,000 Feet

OF THE NEW PATENT ENGLISH ELECTRO-GALVANIZED, ANNEALED AND CAMBERED

LIGHTNING RODS

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, WITH

SPRATTS' RENOWNED

PLATINA TIPPED POINTS!!

AND ENLARGED

INSULATORS & ATTACHMENTS.

THIS ROD is prepared in England with especial reference to its great conducting powers; is highly approved and recommended by the best authorities. The white non-corroding surface prevents rust, and greatly increases its conducting power, completely obviating the great objections to the old rod. Professor Croft had a Spiral Copper Rod removed from the University Buildings, Toronto, and substituted this, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and not being liable to rust. One real advantage gained by the fine conducting qualities of this rod, with Spratt's point, arises from the fact that it constantly receives and silently conducts to the earth, the positive electricity of the surrounding atmosphere generated by an approaching thunder cloud surcharged with his element of destruction and death, thereby drawing off, during any lessening the fountain, easing the cloud of its constant accumulation, allowing it to pass over our heads in safety, which might otherwise have burst upon us all its fury. But it is felt in this by reason of too great accumulation of electricity, and the discharge takes place, it conducts all safely to the ground, being a preventative in most cases and a cure in an emergency. We have erected them on the Crystal Palace, and Custom House, at Hamilton, as well as many of the best buildings in this city. By importing largely for cash, we are enabled to erect them at a trifling advance upon the Copper and Spel. Common Iron Rods, such as are being offered by parties from the States—we do not erect, as we consider them nearly useless. Good Rods, properly erected, protect 25 feet from the point.

$1,000 CHALLENGE!

to the world to produce as good a Rod, for the same price, as the Galvanized Rod which we are now prepared to offer to the public through our authorised agents; allow no man to protect your building, who has not our certificate of agency, with caution on the back against imposition. Orders sent to our address from the principal cities of C. W., will be attended to by O. R. Kendall in person, without extra charge. We submit two of our numerous references.

PIPER & KINDALL,
33 Young Street.

Toronto, Sept. 15, 1860.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SUPerintended the erection of Galvanized Iron Rods on the University Buildings, at Toronto, preferring the Galvanized Iron to ordinary Iron Rods, on account of the perfect conducting power of the surface, and from their not being liable to rust.

The advantage resulting from these qualities is more than commensurate with the increased cost.

(Signed) HENRY CROFT, D.C.L.
Prof. of Chemistry.

Peterboro', July 23rd, 1860.

The agents for the firm of Piper & Kindall, Toronto, have put up for me two of their Galvanized Lightning Rods so highly recommended by Professor Croft. I consider them preferable to all others. The improved Attachments and Insulators, with Spratt's Platina Tipped Point must give them great additional security.

J. BROWNE, M. D.

I entirely concur in Dr. Browne's observations—Also have bought two of the same Rods for my two cottages on Brock Street, as

A. NIBLOCK.

Toronto, June 20th, 1861. 31-3m.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure where all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known fail when the directions on the 2nd page the pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills

Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail

To remove all Obstructions,
To remove all Obstructions.
To remove all Obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,

When the directions are followed
When the directions are followed,
When the directions are followed

They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.

And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

JOB ROGERS, Rochester, N.Y., sole proprietor. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents. For sale by Ormond & Gilmour, Wm. Coulter, A. W. Kempt, Peterboro' and all dealers in medicines.

A STARTLING FACT.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in informing the public that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMPS

ever made in Canada, adapted by J. Dennis, in order to prove the above, I am prepared to put them on trial, for cisterns or wells, 100 feet deep and less, until the 1st of June, 1862. If not then preferred before any other kind will take them back free of charge; if they suit, I will give them until the 1st of January, 1862, for payment, by giving a promissory note.

These Pumps are

Warranted not to Freeze.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, stating depth of well, to Warkworth, Percy, up to the 1st of April, 1861, and after that date to the Subscriber, in Ashburnham, will receive prompt attention. All letters must be post-paid.

HENRY DENNIS,
Manufacturer.

Warkworth, Percy, Dec. 1860.

Patented rights to manufacture and sell the above Pumps for sale by John Dennis, patentee and manufacturer, New Market, C. W. 50-1y.

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....$200,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.....250,000
ANNUAL INCOME.....150,000

THIS Institution offers to the public favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments "Stock" with any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or exchanged for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before the time fixed by the borrower.

Charges and [illegible] from the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

MAY

1862

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Specimen Sheets of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1862.

Volume VII.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 18.

"THE EXAMINER"

is published on the office of the publisher every Thursday morning,

Nicholls & Hall's Block, Water Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 00 per an.
If paid within 3 months of time of subscribing..... 1 25
If over 3 months, and within 6 mos 1 50
If over 6 and within 9 months.... 1 75
When not paid until the end of the year..... 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines, and under, first insertion.....50c
Each subsequent insertion.....13
Six to ten lines, first insertion.....67
Each subsequent insertion.....20
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)....06
Each subsequent insertion, " 02

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-*paid*; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Offices in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 10

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18 "

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro. 18

SMITH & SCOTT,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLENTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
DEALER in Harness, &c. Also, Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HALVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd, 1862.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite Metcalfe's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD,
(LATE FITZGERALD & DENNAN.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
February 19th, 1863. 8

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds Ashburnham, C. W.

T. G. HAZLETT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
Queen and Brunswick Water Streets, opposite the Queen House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS,
MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c.,
Painting and Horse-shoeing
done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentees in Peterborough of Haynes's Patent Whiffle-tree.
☞ Shop-Jobbing skills Tenancy, corner of Hunter and Aylmer Streets.
Peterboro', Feb. 19, 1863. 8

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Auctioneer, &c. Office over A. McDougall's store.
N.B.—All business done promptly and upon reasonable terms. Prompt returns when collected. 15

CABINET-MAKING.
E. BOLTON, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, George Street, Peterboro'.

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Old Hall and Union Commercial Academy, Peterborough, begs to announce that he has re-opened the above Institution for the reception of Pupils.
Peterborough, June 5th, 1861. 1

EDMUND S. VENDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agency, Auction Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope. 16

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water St., opposite the Mansion House. 10

Poetry.

THE LIFE OF TRUST.

Oh! it is hard to work for God,
To rise and take his part
Upon the battle-field of earth,
And not sometimes lose heart!

He hides himself so wondrously,
As though there were no God;
He is last seen when all the powers
Of ill are most abroad.

Or he deserts us at the hour
The fight is almost lost;
And seems to leave us to ourselves
Just when we need him most.

Ill masters good: good seems to change
To ill with greatest ease;
And, worst of all, the good with good
Is at cross purposes.

It is not so, but so it looks;
And we lose courage then;
And doubts will come if God hath kept
His promises to men.

Ah! God is other than we think;
His ways are far above,
Far above reason's height, and reached
Only by child-like love.

The look, the fashion of God's ways
Love's life-long study are;
She can be bold, and guess, and act,
When reason would not dare.

She hath a prudence of her own;
Her plots is firm and free;
Yet there is cautious science, too,
In her simplicity.

Workman of God! oh lose no heart,
But learn what God is like;
And in the darkest battle field
Thou shalt know where to strike.

Oh, blessed is he to whom is given,
The instinct that can tell
That God is on the field when he
Is most invisible.

And blessed is he who can divine
Where real light doth lie,
And dares to take the side that seems
Wrong to man's limited eye!

Oh, learn to scorn the praise of men!
Oh, learn to love with God!
For Jesus won the world through shame,
And beckons thee His road.

God's glory is a wondrous thing,
Most strange in all its ways;
And of all things on earth, least like
What men agree to praise.

Muse on his justice, dim, unused
Muse, and take better heart;
Back with thine sagel to the field;
Good luck shall crown thy part!

God's justice is a bed where we
Our anxious hearts may lay,
And, weary with ourselves, may sleep
Our discontent away.

For right is right, since God is God!
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

Miscellaneous.

THE WILL OF SIR JAS. WYLIE.

In the year 1790 or 1791, a young Scotsman named Wylie, who had just completed his studies as a medical student at Edinburg, left his native country in pursuit of fame and fortune elsewhere. Sweden can hardly be a land of promise for doctors, for poverty and health there go hand in hand; but Sweden was his choice. It was an exchange of oat-cake for rye bread; and nobody can wonder that young Wylie remained at Gottenburg for but a short period. Thence he proceeded to Riga, and at the medical college of this place he passed a successful examination. Soon afterwards he obtained an appointment in the Russian military service, and became chief surgeon to a division of the Russian army under Colonel Fanshawe. With his force he was present at the capture of Cracow and Warsaw, and no doubt saw a good deal of hard service in the great wars at the early part of the century. Gradually he rose to high favor with his Russian Government, and became the trusted medical attendant of the Imperial family. In 1814 he visited London with the Czar Alexander and the Allied Sovereigns, being then private physician to his Majesty, and chief of the medical department of the Empire, and at the instance of the Czar he was created a baronet. Even by that time Sir James, as we must call him, had, through the liberality of the Imperial family and Government, risen to great affluence. He was unmarried, and remained a bachelor down to his death; nor does he seem to have corresponded frequently with his relations in this country, many of whom resided, as they or their descendants still reside, in Dunfee and the neighborhood. He had four brothers, one of whom only, Walter, now survives. In 1814, whilst Sir James was in England, he invited his elder brother William (since dead), to go to London with his family, and then made them some valuable presents, leaving, on his departure, £500 for his five nieces. After his return to Russia he also frequently sent presents to his brother William and family—amongst other things his portrait, two valuable gold coins, and a gold inlaid sterling-piece—These facts, which subsequent events render of some importance, are deposed to by Miss Neish, of Dundee, one of Mr. William Wylie's daughters. Mr. Alexander Edward, of Dundee, who married another daughter, states that during a visit to St. Petersburg, with Mrs. Alexander, in June, 1839, Sir James behaved towards them with great kindness and courtesy, and manifested on all occasions the greatest friendship and affection towards his relations in Scotland. Among other presents, he gave to Mr. Edward a valuable chronometer watch, the gift of the late Emperor Alexander, and to Mr. Edward's eldest brother a gold seal, both of which had been given to him by the late Emperor Alexander. Afterwards, the Duke sent to Mrs. Edwards, at different times, a valuable Persian chest, a pocket bible (the gift to him of the mother), his portrait, and a casket which had been struck on the celebration of a jubilee held in St. Petersburg on his fiftieth year's service under the Russian Government. It appears that he was at all times settled from writing, and almost invariably communicated with his relations and friends in Scotland and elsewhere verbally, by persons passing to and fro. But whilst Mr. Edward was at St. Petersburg, Sir James appears to have intended to purchase an estate in Scotland, though not with the intention of ever permanently taking up his abode there. He instructed Mr. Edward to purchase an eligible property, placing at his disposal for that purpose the sum of £50,000, which he had invested in the English Three Per Cents. At one time he was actually in treaty for the purchase of an estate known as "Wester Ogil," or "Glen Ogil," inquiring particularly "in what parish it is," and "what the distance is from Kirriemuir, Montrose, Forfar, and Breenin—also the distance from the railroad depot," so that his Scotch reminiscences and likings had survived this long expatriation. Any residence of his, however, in Scotland, he said, would be probably only with a view of enjoying a month or two's sport in an interesting district. He had no wish, he said, "to possess a large mansion, knowing, from experience, that such is cause of considerable annoyance and anxiety." But the intended purchases were not carried out, and he never became possessed of any real estate in Scotland. As already mentioned, one of the four brothers of Sir James still survives. In 1814, this gentleman, Mr. Walter Wylie, now of Tullialan, Perthshire, ship owner, was at Rotterdam, when his brother arrived here with the Emperor On that occasion Sir James presented him to his Majesty, and afterwards gave him a chronometer watch. Almost every year afterwards, when Mr. Walter happened to be at St. Petersburg with his vessel, the two brothers visited and dined with each other, the physician often sending presents home to his relatives in Scotland, and in 1826 giving his brother £300. The Rev. Dr. John Wylie, of Carluke, Lanarkshire, a nephew of Sir James, who saw his uncle in London, in 1814, was requested by the latter to be his private secretary, and to return with him to Russia, but declined; and in 1847, Dr. Wylie also, while on a visit to St Petersburg, received from his uncle various valuable presents and tokens of regard.

Notwithstanding these demonstrations of affection for his relations, it is evident that by his intercourse with the members of the Imperial Court, and other influential persons in St. Petersburg, Sir James had become thoroughly imbued with the ideas, tastes and habits of a native Russian. He died at St. Petersburg in February, 1854, being then 86 years old, for he was born in Kincardine in 1768. At the time of his death, he was possessed of real and personal property in Russia supposed to be worth a million sterling; so that in Russia the curer of bodies evidently has no unprofitable profession. There was also in his name, in the English Three Per Cents, the sum of £67,897. This money is the occasion of a suit, which, after being carried through three English Courts, now awaits final judgment in the House of Lords. The deceased, in February, 1852, made a will, which was in the Russian language, beginning: "In the name of the Holy Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Amen! I, the undersigned, actual Privy Councillor James Wylie, son of William, being of sane mind and clear memory, make this will, by which, in case of my death, I dispose of all my movable and immovable property, honestly acquired by myself, in the following manner." The testator then directed that certain landed estates should be sold, with the peasants.

"Excepting only those of my serfs, who, for their faithful and zealous services to my person, shall be set free," and "the money proceeds of all the above, as also the whole of my capital which shall remain with me after my death in ready money, and in bank billets belonging to me, shall be divided into ten equal parts. Two of these I destine to be employed in arranging a decent funeral and erecting a monument to me, and also in acts of charity in my commemoration, at the discretion of the executors. Of the remaining eight parts, I intend making afterwards a detailed disposal; but should I, from any cause whatever, not dispose of all the capital assigned for those eight parts or of any parts or fractions thereof, the sum that would remain there undisturbed I humbly lay at the feet of his Imperial Majesty, the Most Gracious Monarch and Emperor of all the Russias; and I would venture to express the wish that this sum may be employed in commemoration of my most august benefactors, the monarchs of glorious memory, the Emperors Paul Petrovitch and Alexander Paoloritch, and the Grand Duke Michael Paoloritch, for some establishment of public or charitable benefit which may bear my name. • • • And as all my movable and immoral property is mine own, and honestly acquired by myself so nobody has a right to interfere with my dispositions, and content the same under any pretence whatever; and, likewise, no one has a right to interfere with or contest the dispositions and proceedings of my executors. Having reached the decline of years, and drawing near the term of human existence, I am ready to meet my dying hour, resigned to the will of Providence, with a calm mind and a clear conscience. Resigning to mind the course of my past life, I can say from my own convictions without any pride, that in the sphere of my activity I behaved and fulfilled my duties conscientiously and honestly, not without advantage to Russia. More than sixty years I was in the service of four monarchs of Russia, and many successive brothers upon me I fulfilled with zeal active and steady devotedness. I labored unremittingly for the organization of the medical department, and for the education of physicians in Russia on my improved quite-new system; and the thought that my endeavours have not been unsuccessful is one of consolation in the last days of my life. I deeply feel all the favors with which I have been loaded by my most august benefactors, and the high confidence they bestowed upon me; and this feeling I preserve reverently in my heart to the last moment of my life. I beseech the Almighty that he may safe Russia, her wise monarch, and his Imperial family. Almighty God, grant my prayer! And when my last hour shall come, receive indulgently my soul!" The testator afterwards, namely, on the 10th of February, 1854, "completed and explained" the foregoing will, directing that the eight parts of his capital, whereof mention has been made, should be employed in commemoration of the late Grand Duke Michael Paolovitch, for the erection of a hospital in St. Petersburg, called "The Hospital of the Saint Archangel Michael, founded by the Baronet Wylie."

The testator, in the course of his will, appointed two Russian gentlemen as his executors. They do not seem to have been aware of the investment in English stock made by the deceased; and, on the other hand, his brother, believing that Sir James had died intestate, took out letters of administration in the English Courts. A bill was afterwards filed to administer the estate of the deceased, under the direction of the Court of Chancery, and, in the course of the inquries then directed, the existence of a will transpired. This will was afterwards proved in England by the Russian executors, and the question then arose between the executors and the testator's next of kin whether the will just set forth referred only to property belonging to the testator in Russia, or whether it also disposed of property in England. The next of kin contended that, as to the sum invested in the English funds, Sir James Wylie, though he might have intended to dispose of it by his will, had not, in fact, done so, and that, as to his property he had died intestate, in which case the £68,000 would, of course, be divided among them, according to the statute of distribution. The persons, who, according to the law of Russia, would be entitled to the residuary personal estate, in case of an entire or partial intestacy, were twenty-five in number, and amongst them were Mr. Walter Wylie, the surviving brother before mentioned; Mrs. James Neish, of Dundee; Rev. Dr. John Wylie, of Carluke, Lanarkshire; Mrs. Alexander Edward, of Dundee; Miss Janet Meiklejohn Wylie, of Dundee; Miss Ann Wylie, of Row Angle, Dundee; the Rev. Francis Wylie, of Elgin; Mr. George Wylie, of St. Andrews, Fife; Mrs. Alexander Luke, of Colcess, Perthshire; and Mrs. Haldane Wylie, of Kincardine. A singular commentary on the freedom of opinion enjoyed in Russia occurred in the course of the case. Mr. John Boyd Baxter of Dundee, declares that he, through his agent at St. Petersburg laid a case for opinion before two sworn advocates of that city, of great repudiation for their skill and learning in the laws of Russia; but when these gentlemen found that the late Emperor of Russia was mentioned in the will, and that the present Czar was or might be interested in it, they declined giving any written opinion upon the case, their opinion being in favor of the next of kin, and, therefore, unfavorable to the possible interests of the Emperor. Mr. Baxter swears that he verily believes that his Russian agents, as well as the Russian advocates, would have run the risk of injury, and been subject to annoyance by the Russian authorities, if their names were disclosed in any opinion inimical to the supposed interests of the Emperor; and he added his belief "that an impartial opinion cannot be obtained from Russian lawyers on the import of the will in question, if in such opinion they have to refer to the said will or the contents thereof, or to disclose their knowledge" that the Emperor is in any way interested in the testator's estate. What is called an A. B. case—a suppositious case, that is, in which names are given—was stated, and the opinion of the Russian advocates was obtained favourable to the next of kin, though in Russia, as in England learned gentlemen appear to have been found who entertained, upon a case stated by the other side, an entirely opposite opinion.

Sir C. Cresswell, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, and the Lords Justices have successfully held that the executors have no claim upon the English fund.—And the House of Lords having heard the argument in the case, will shortly give the decision upon the point, upon an appeal promoted by the Russian executors, whose names are Twan Wassilyewitch Enohine, Wassily Cergeyewitch Sabaroff, and Alexander Petrowitch Ewfaseff.

DECISION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

House of Lords.—Thursday, April 3.—There Lordships have decided in favor of Sir James Wylie's Scotch next of kin, and dismissed the appeal of the Russian executors, with costs. The English Consols will therefore fall to be divided according to the Russian law of intestate succession—the testator being a domiciled Russian.

THE FARMER IS KING.

"Cotton is king," said a Senator. "Nay," said another, "Gold is king." Nay, say we, the Farmer is king! A monarch is prepared for his throne by his careful education. But who is nurtured with such an education as the farmer? He is nursed in the strong embrace of prolific, many-handed Nature. Our mother Nature keeps the wisest school. Great Nature—rude yet gentle; stern yet kindly; terrible yet loving; frugal, yet bountiful. We almost believe that no man can be God's great upon, unless nurtured in the strong embrace of our great mother on the bosom of the earth.

All men should, some time in their lives, live out in the midst of Nature and till the soil. He who has been born and reared and who lives on a city, sheltered the principles of compounding with Nature, is, upon natural grounds, like a man, never half a whole man. He lacks the stern poetic lessons of this school. Nothing else approaches it. "An upright carpenter is good, if excellent a true man. An undressed farmer is a painter I, for preacher. What can the husbandman receive his food direct from heaven—its rains, and dews, and sunshine; it smiles over him in the blue and spangled vault, sun and moon and stars let all around him in the wavy grass and grain, the many tinted flowers; in the voices of the wind and the bending trees; underneath him, in prolific, fresh-turned soil—and at all be a monster, out of tune with outer and inner Nature! Who lives so far from temptation? Who lives so nigh his Creator? enwrapped all about with his arms—fed from his dazzling, munificent hand. He sleeps between the leaves of God's pictured book—the Universe.

"He loved husbandry," is the encomium that inspiration pays to one of the best kings of Israel, and who had one of the longest and most prosperous of reigns.—"Uzziah, the King," says the sacred writer "digged many wells, for he had so much cattle; husbandmen also, and vine-dressers in the mountains, and in Carmel, for he loved husbandry." If this could have been said of his successor the Jews had not been parted and scattered, as at this day, among the nations. As long as it can be said of the sovereigns of any state, "they loved husbandry," the Empire is safe. Small farms grow true patriots. The wealth of the nation must be a common wealth. It is the nature of power to seek to increase itself. When monarchs increase in power it is in bald words the growth of tyranny. Not so with King Farmer. His tyranny is over barrenness. He sinkes, and lo! the sterile earth groans; but it is with abundance. He brings his enemies to the faggot and the stake; but they are the thistle the dock, the daisy, and the briar. He overruns and subdues the territories of his foes; but they are the swamp and the quagmire. He plows up the very foundations of the strongholds of his destroyers; but they are the deadly malaria, the stinging insect and the fanged and poisonous reptile. The earth is his slave; but it is the slavery of love for it buds and blossoms before him, and the trees clap their hands for joy for him. He claims his servants to do his will; but they are the elements, the huge and willing ox, and the majestic horse, impatient to do his bidding and champing for the word that bids him go.

When the monarch Farmer raises himself on high and stretches his sceptre abroad cities spring up under its shadow. The sound of the spindle, the loom, the anvil, and the ponderous foundry and the mill are heard. The hum of industrious multitudes come up like the voice of many waters; white-winged ships fly over the unstable main; men cast aside their hides and fig leaves and are clothed in imperial garments, and women are arrayed in fabric as fine as gossamer and many-tinted as the sunset cloud. Penury, pestilence, and famine, he keeps bound in his prison house. Labor stands in the door of his magazines, and in his stalwart hand he holds the scales of human life, and artists, and armies; of school, church, and state; food and raiment, abundance and luxury. He deals out the progress of human kind. The farmer is king—the monarch of men.

THE CHRISTIAN'S LIGHT.

The Bible calls the good man's life a light, and it is the nature of right to flow out spontaneously in all directions, and fill the world unconsciously with its beams. So the Christian shines, it would say, not so much because he will, as because he is a luminous object. Not that the active influence of Christians is made of no account in the figure, but only that this symbol of light has its propriety in the fact that their unconscious influence is the chief influence, and has the precedence in its power over the world. And yet there are many who will be ready to think that light is a very tame and feeble instrument, because it is noiseless. An earthquake, for example, is to them a much more vigorous and effective agency. Hear how it comes thundering through the solid foundations of nature. It rocks a whole continent. The noblest works of man—cities, monuments, and temples—are in a moment levelled to the ground, or swallowed down the opening gulfs of fire. Little do they think that the light of every morning, the soft, and genial, and silent light, is an agent many times more powerful. But let the light of the morning cease and return no more, let the hour of morning come and bring with it no dawn; the cuteries of a horror stricken world fill the air, and make, as it were, the darkness audible. The beasts go wild and frantic at the loss of the sun. The vegetable growths turn pale and die. A chill creeps on, and frosty winds begin to howl across the freezing earth. Colder, and yet colder is the night. The vital blood, at length of all creatures, stops congealed. Down goes the frost towards the earth's centre. The heart of the sea is frozen; nay the earthquakes are themselves frozen in, under their fiery caverns. The very globe itself, too, and all the fellow planets that have lost their sun, are become mere balls of ice, swinging silent in the darkness. Such is the light which revisits us in the silence of the morning. It makes no shock or sear. It would not startle an infant in his cradle. And yet it perpetually new-creates the world, rescuing it, each morning as a prey, from night and chaos. So the Christian is a light, even "the light of the world," and we must not think that, because he shines inconspicuously or silently, as a more luminous object, he is therefore powerless. The greatest powers are ever those which lie back of the little stirs and commotions of nature; and I verily believe that the insensible influences of good men are on much more potent than what I have called their voluntary or active, as the grand silent powers of nature are of greater consequence than her little disturbances and tumults. The love of holiness in heaven is deeper than many outbreaks, and they lose sight of it altogether. The unfathomable seas made by good men on the land in many instances, deep until their holiness is inherent in it, in fact, but a function, and, in most cases, but a very small function, of the good or gift that flows from off their divine Lord. Let us go further. How many persons do you meet, the irresistible influence of whose manners and character is so decided as either to thwart their polygamy influence; so that, whatever they attempt to do, in the way of controlling others, they are sure to carry the exact opposite of what they intend! And it will generally be found that, where men undertake by argument or persuasion to exert a power, in the face of qualities that make them odious or detestable, or only not entitled to respect, their insensible influence will be too strong for them. The total effect of the life is then of a kind directly opposite to the voluntary endeavor; which, of course, does not add so much as a fraction to it.—*Dr. Bushnell.*

"I DANCED MY CONVICTIONS AWAY."

What probability is there of serious impressions being entailed for any length of time by those who frequent the giddy dancing-school, the soul-enervating ball-room, the demoralizing circus or the theatre? The practice of attending upon such places is generally formed, and the taste for them acquired while under the eye of the parent; and a judicious exercise of authority would generally suffice to turn the mind to more wholesome and legitimate sources of entertainment. Many a one who has fallen a victim to parental indifference, has bitterly lamented that he was not more carefully guarded on this point; and in some instances, perhaps in many, dying souls have attributed their perdition to the mistaken kindness which indulged their youthful follies. Says a venerable divine: "I was called in the early part of my ministry to stand beside the bed of a beautiful young mother, whose life was fast ebbing away. Anguish, deep, hopeless anguish, was rivetted on her countenance. I asked her if she was willing that I should pray with her. Her reply was: 'I have no objections, but prayers will be of no avail now; it is too late, too late; *I must die. I am lost! lost forever!*' I prayed earnestly for her, but her hard heart was untouched; there was in it no fountain of love to its Maker, and it was 'too late.' She had been, at a very early period of life, seriously impressed; 'but,' said she, '*my mother sent me to dancing-school, and I danced all my serious convictions away.*' As she lived, so did she die—without Christ in the world."

It may seem a trifling matter to allow a child *for once* to mingle in the society of the wicked and profane, or to taste the tempting wine, or to visit scenes of unchristian amusements; but let the parent reflect that it is more difficult to prevent the second step than the first, and that the child whose principles are not yet matured, and whose impulses have not yet been modified by experience, will quickly acquire those habits which may yet master him, body and soul, and ruin his prospects for eternity.

"The boy is moist and soft; now, now make haste
And form the pitcher, for the wheel turns fast."
And the pitcher, once formed, may be more easily broke than altered."

QUESTIONING A SCOTSMAN AT THE DIGGINGS.

The correspondent of the *Age*, at the Teapeka, tried to get some information about the workings at Gabriel's Gully. He thus narrates his first attempt: "'Good day,' said I to a decent-looking middle-aged man, who was seated on the edge of his paddock, resting himself for a few minutes. 'Guil day,' was the courteous reply. 'And how are the diggings simping?' I inquired. 'Oh, just aboot the auld thing.' 'Some have done remarkably well, I understand.' 'No that muel.' 'I hope you have been doing well yourself?' 'Folk'll no mak' anything by complainin'.' 'I like the look of that wash-dirt of yours, and should suppose it to yield at least a penny-weight to the bucket?' 'That's hard to tell till it is washed.' 'But, judging from your former washings, couldn't you form an estimate of its probable yield?' 'I dinna fash my head aboot it.' 'Do you generally find the loose and easily-broken-up state on the gravelly clay immediately above the slate to be the richest?' 'That's a question.' 'I suppose you occasionally meet with patches that are very rich, especially in the dips or falls, while the wash-dirt immediately adjoining may be very poor?' 'Some of it is pair aneuch.' 'If it is a fair question, what may be about the average yield of your wash-dirt?' 'What may be your reason for speerin'?' 'I have come from Victoria for the purpose of obtaining information as to the character of the Teapeka diggings, and am desirous of sending back a correct report.' 'Ye'll be connekit wi' the newspapers.' 'Yes.' 'The newspaper business maun pay gey an' weel aboot Victoria when editors can afford to send men to New Zealand to collect the news. Catch the editors o'oor Otago papers playin' at sic a game as that. Ye're the second I've seen here on the same errand. But I maun awa to my wark, as stan'in' here claverin 'll no mak' the pot boil.'"

CANADA WEST FARMERS' MUTUAL STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.

(*From the Canada Insurance Gazette.*)

In 1861 we took occasion to comment upon the Ninth Annual Report of this Company, which we could not but notice the sound management under which it appeared to us to have thrived, and to express our anticipations of good results for the future. The Tenth Report is now before us, and gives us great pleasure to renew our congratulation. Before considering its details, we perused every Annual Report of this Company from the commencement of its career in 1851, and observe as one prominent aim of the Directors in the conservative principle of every well regulated Mutual Company, viz., the keeping a good balance on hand to meet losses promptly, without looking down to assessment for the immediate means for the same. When the Directors found after seven years experience that seven per cent. on the premium notes was sufficient to meet the losses and expenses, they reduced the rate to that amount, and when, in the first Year, amounted to £236, doubled to upwards of £2000 in one year, they wisely determined to keep in hand a larger sum than heretofore. What says the experience of the years that have followed? Losses in 1859, '60 and 61, £773, £1,602, and £3,425. The Directors must be better proof of the prudence they have manifested than these annual results, and the policyholders, when they are called on either to make the payment of half per cent., one per cent., or the amount assessed on them for a loss, would do well to place every reliance in the judgment of the Directors of their Company, remembering that when they (the Directors) determine on a certain course of action, their own pecuniary interests being bound up with those of the other policy holder's, they are doing their best for the *general good*. We particularly advert to the fact of a Directory receiving $338 only for a years attendance and the supervision of the Company's affairs, as a proof that however conservative (or ben ling up, so to write) the action of a Directory may seem, yet, as personal gain is not the object of the Director, whoever aims at making the cash box of a Mutual Company answer as easily and readily as that of a Stock or Proprietory Company, has taken the right course for successfully carrying on a Company based on the Mutual principle.

We cite the following favorable points in the present Report:—4,010 policies during the year, being 1,465 more than those of the last year; losses, $13,702, all within a fraction $300 paid; the expenses slightly increased, but only so as consistent with the increase of the year's business, the Agent earning a fee from the Company upon every application obtained through his agency; and the cash in hand (in 1860 $3,436) now standing at the respectable figure of $8,538.

We observe that the directors, estimating 1 per cent. on the amount insured being about the sum which may be expected to be required to pay for a three years insurance, very properly shows the actual result of the Company's business since its commencement in support of their views; now, all that we can say is, that the Farmer who is not satisfied with so low a payment as 6s 8d per cent. per annum for insurance, can be no judge of the actual cost of insurance, carries his parsimony beyond his prudence, and has no right to the benefits which safe insurance is intended to secure.

We cannot close these remarks without observing that Mr. J. R. Walton, of Peterborough, again heads the list of Agents, shewing, 1187 policies obtained through his agency during the past year. Gentlemen Directors, if this supremacy among the agents continues much longer, you will have to forego your system of economy, and think seriously of applying to the silversmith.

THE AGE OF IRON.

The English papers are filled with discussions about iron-plated vessels.

HOW THE "WARRIOR" PLATES WERE SMASHED.

The *Times* contains an account of experiments at Shoeburyness on Tuesday with a gun of large size and great calibre, which showed at every discharge that our best and hitherto considered invulnerable forms of iron sides were, so to speak, almost as easily penetrated by a shot, as if the target had been of timber! After all our labour and all our expense; after having made beyond comparison the finest and strongest iron frigates in the world, we now find that opposite a large muzzle loading gun the best of our iron sides can be as easily riddled and sunk as wooden sailing vessels. This discovery, only made on Tuesday afternoon last, is due to the keen and wholesome rivalry between the War office and the Admiralty, the former striving to devise irresistible artillery, and the latter to build invulnerable ships. There has been an immense variety of experiments on every conceivable form of target, and upon every possible combination of iron and wood, iron and India rubber, iron and wire, iron and hemp, and every section of the American *Monitor* has been erected and fired at Shoeburyness, and proved to be as vulnerable almost as timber, and that no chance may be neglected, a target is being made of railway bars, dovetailed and rivited together, in the same ingenious manner as the coating of the *Merrimac*, and this also will be tried in a few days, and, beyond a doubt, with much the same results that attended the *Monitor* target. During a recent experiment, a target, exactly of the same material and strength as the *Warrior's* broadside, was subjected during the whole of one day and part of the second to a most tremendous fire, but the concentrated volleys flew off in a hail of iron splinters. The target's grew almost red-hot in parts, but no missile passed beyond its iron armour. The *Warrior*, therefore, and iron-ships were justly deemed invulnerable. Sir W. Armstrong has a letter in to day's *Times* explaining the principle which has rendered the last experiment successful in penetrating and smashing iron plates. The smooth bore gun has been made by Sir W. Armstrong, length fourteen feet, weight twelve tons, and it was tried against the *Warrior* target on Tuesday, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Somerset, and other high officials of the Admiralty and War Office. *The first shot was 156 lbs., was fired at a distance of 200 yards, with a charge of 40 lbs. of powder. This ripped all double; the iron mass was shattered into crumbs of metal, and the teak splinters driven literally as small as pins.* An increased charge was next tried, and the shot passed not only through the plates and teak, and through the inner skin, buried itself in the massive timbers that supported the target. These two shots were quite conclusive as to the powder of the gun. Sir W. Armstrong says that a gun of 12 tons weight, fired with a charge of 50 lbs. of powder, will break through the side of the *Warrior* or the strongest ship afloat. The *Times* remarks that no weapon of offence or defence seems fair to us now so effective as a large armour-clad and very small steam-ram.

THE RUSSIAN CANAL.—This Canal is 264 miles in length, and the Tolls collected upon it for 1861 amounted to over three million dollars, which is nearly double the amount collected in any previous year; and while our neighbors have so much reason to be pleased at this result, it is gratifying to know that the sales of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," for the cure of coughs, colds, sprains, bruises, rheumatism, frost-bites, chilblains, &c., is increasing much faster. Sold by all Medicine dealers at 25 cts. per bottle.

WEALTH NOBLY USED.

Mr. Peabody, the eminent American Banker in London, who recently gave $750,000, for the amelioration of the condition of the London poor, disclosed in his letter to the trustees of the fund, the fact that this and other princely gifts which he has made are the fruits of a purpose cherished for many years. It deserves to be recorded, as an example, especially to young men, who are just entering upon the pursuit of wealth. "From a comparatively early period of my commercial life," says Mr. Peabody, "I had resolved in my own mind, that should my labors be blessed with success, I would devote a portion of the property thus acquired to promote the intellectual, moral and physical welfare and comfort of my fellow-men, whatever, from circumstances or location, their claims upon me would be the strongest.

"A kind providence has continued me in prosperity, and consequently, in furtherance of my resolution, I in the year 1852 founded an institute and library for the benefit of the people of the place of my birth, in the town of Danvers, in the State of Massachusetts, the result of which has proved in every respect beneficial to the locality and gratifying to myself.

"After an absence of twenty years I visited my native land in 1857, and founded in the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, (where more than twenty years of my life have been passed,) an institute upon a much more extended scale, devoted to science and the arts, with a free library, coinciding with the character of the institution. The corner-stone was laid in 1858, and the building is now completed, but its dedication has been postponed in consequence of the unhappy sectional differences prevailing in the United States.

"It is now twenty-five years since I commenced my residence and business in London as a stranger, or in a strange land, for in all my commercial and social intercourse with my British friends during that long period, I have constantly received courtesy, kindness, and confidence. Under a sense of gratitude for these blessings of a kind Providence, encouraged by early associations, and stimulated by my views in well of duty as of inclination, to follow the path which I had heretofore marked out for my guidance, I have been prompted for several years past repeatedly to state to some of my confidential friends my intention at no distant period, if my life was spared, to make a donation for the poor of London."

MAKING A VIRTUE OF A NECESSITY.—Mr. Allan Ker was a man of singular simplicity mingled with considerable shrewdness, a great deal of sterling worth. An anecdote is told of him which was very characteristic. A person came to him in great perplexity. His daughter wanted to marry a man whom he did not at all choose to have as a son-in-law. What was he to do, for the pair were quite dogged? Mr. Ker ascertained, by a few pointed queries, that their fixed determination had been most unequivocally announced, they would marry; and, moreover, that the young man, though distasteful to the papa, was really a respectable and well doing personage. "Well, then," said he, giving his deliverance after a full hearing of the case, "just let them marry, or they'll do't in spite of ye put her in a barrel, he'll kiss her thro' the bung."

DEATH OF A $10,000,000 ENGLISH MISER.

(*Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.*)

LONDON, March 11, 1862.

I have been so much struck to-day with a case of *post mortem* justice, that I cannot refrain from narrating it in the hope that some living miser may lay the lesson to heart. The subject of the following obituary was the son of a poor wood-

grateful memorial of his whole occupation or character. Making money and keeping it was his occupation. He heaped up riches which he neither enjoyed himself or allowed to others, and knows not who will scatter them. In a few words, he was a man of great wealth but no heart, and his epitaph might be written—'He was born; he lived; he died; he was buried.'"

This large fortune will fall into the hands of a few nieces; and London will be all the richer for the mean man's death. It was only a few days since that he said to a lady who called to enlist his sympathies to a benevolent cause, that "it was against his principles ever to give anything to charity." Won't he feel small when called upon to "give an account of his stewardship?"

NEW CHAPTER IN LITERATURE.

Much mystery has attached to the celibacy of Washington Irving. While upon other points of peculiarity of his character and career his familiar friends have taken pains to inform the wide circle of his admirers, an aggravating reticence has always met the questionings of those who were curious as to why matrimony made no part of his experience. There were occasional and very vague references made to a "long ago" love—so dimly distant in the past as to have the air of tradition—and the manner of mentioning which made Irving appear the model of constancy, if not the hero of a romance. But the circumstance of his bachelorhood remained a simple, unexplained fact—the theme of many wanderings, the warp and woof of much imagening—nay, more, the substructure of a thousand sweet sympathies on gushing from other hearts whose lores had not been lost but gone before. It is doubtful if a secret of the sort—all things considered—was ever before so carefully and completely kept. For once the impertinent were held at bay, the prying were balked, and the sympathetic, even, discouraged. The set time for its disclosure had not come, and, surely, when his intimates and relatives were debarred from the remotest reference to the subject in the hallowed home circle of the literary bachelor, it was but proper that the truth should burst forth upon the world, if at all, in Irving's own selected time, and in his own pathetic language.

It was while engaged in writing his 'History of New York," that Irving, then a young man of 26, was called to mourn the somewhat sudden death of Matilda Hoffman, whom he had hoped to call his wife. This young lady was the second daughter of Josiah Ogden Hoffman, and the sister of those two talented men, Charles Fenno Hoffman, the poet, and Odgen Hoffman, the eloquent jurist. In her father's office Washington Irving had essayed to study law, and with every prospect, if industrious and studious of a partnership with Mr. Hoffman, as well as a matrimonial alliance with Matilda. These high hopes were disappointed by the decease of the young lady on the 26th of April, 1809, in the 18th year of her age.

There is a pathos about Irving's recital of the circumstances of her death, and of his own feelings, "She was taken ill with a cold. Nothing was thought of it at first; but she grew rapidly worse and fell into a consumption. I cannot tell you what I suffered. * * * * I saw her fade rapidly away—beautiful, and more beautiful and more angelical to the very last. I was often by her bedside; and in a wandering state of mind she would talk to me with a sweet, natural, and effecting eloquence that was overpowering. I saw more of the beauty of her mind in that delirious state than I had ever known before. Her malady was rapid in its career, and hurried her off in two months. Her dying struggles were painful and protracted. For three days and nights I did not leave the house, and scarcely slept. I was by her when she died; all the family were assembled around her, some praying, others weeping, for she was adored by them all. I was the last one she looked upon. * * * I cannot tell you what a horrid state of mind I was in for a long time. I seemed to care for nothing; the world was a blank to me. I abandoned all thoughts of law. I went into the country, but could not bear solitude, yet could not enjoy society. There was a dismal horror continually in my mind that made me fear to be alone. I had often to get up in the night and seek the bedroom of my brother, as if the having a human being by me would relieve me from the frightful gloom of my thoughts. Months elapsed before my mind would resume any tone; but the despondency I had suffered for a long time in the course of this attachment, and the anguish that attended its catastrophe, seemed to give a turn to my whole character, and to throw some clouds into my disposition, which have ever since hung about it. * * *

I seemed to drift about without aim or object, at the mercy of every breeze; my heart wanted anchorage. I was naturally susceptible, and tried to form other attachments, but my heart would not hold on; it would continually recur to what it had lost; and whenever there was a pause in the hurry of novelty and excitement, I would sink into dismal dejection. For years I could not talk on the subject of this hopeless regret; I could not even mention her name; but her image was continually before me, and I dreamt of her incessantly."

She was the language in which Irving poured fourth his sorrws and sad memories, in a letter written many years ago to a lady who wondered at his celibacy, and expressed the wish to know why he never married. Can words more graphically describe the shipwreck of hope, or more tenderly depict the chivalric devotion of a faithful lover? How sweetly, too, does Irving portray with his artist-pen, the lineaments of his loved one. He says, in the same letter: The more I think of her, the more I had reason to admire her. Her mind seemed to unfold itself leaf by leaf, and every time to discover new sweetness. Nobody knew her as well as I, for she was generally timid and silent; but I in a manner studied her excellence. Never did I meet with more intuitive rectitude of mind, more native delicacy, more exquisite propriety in word, thought, and action, than in this young creature. I am not exaggerating: what I say was acknowledged by all who knew her. Her brilliant little sister used to say the people began by admiring her. I felt at times rebuked by her superior delicacy and purity, and as I was a coarse, unworthy being in comparison."

Irving seldom or never alluded to this sad event, nor was the name of Matilda ever spoken in his presence. Thirty years after her death, Irving was visiting Mr. Hoffman, and a grand-daughter, in drawing out some sheets of music to be performed upon the piano, accidentally brought with them a piece of embroidery which dropped upon the floor. "Washington," said Mr. Hoffman, "this is a piece of poor Matilda's workmanship." His biographer describes the effect as electric. "He had been conversing in the sprightliest mood before," says Pierre M. Irving, "and he sunk at once into utter silence, and in a few moments got up and left the house." Do any of the pages that record the "Icons of the poets" glisten with a purer, brighter halo than is thrown around the name and character and memory of Matilda Hoffman by the life-long constancy and the graceful tributes of one whose name, destined to a deathless renown, may not henceforth be disunited from that of the early lost and dearly loved, whose death made Washington Irving what he was and what the world admires?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Bargains—W. Clurton.
Clurton's Millinery Show Rooms.
Sumner Goods—W. Clurton.
Cheap Groceries—W. Clurton.
Cloths and Tailoring—W. Clurton.
New Carpeting—W. Clurton.
Spring Importations—I. Robinson & Co.
Anchor Line—G. & D. Shaw.
Bryans Pulmonic Wafers.
Montreal House—J. W. Coleman.
Room paper—T. Menzies.
Maple Leaf Saloon—R. H. Cronn.
Hair Dressing Saloon—J. T. Holmes.
Stewart House—R. Francis.
Furniture Warerooms—Ed. Poole.
Grocery—H. W. Benson.
Notice—Robt. Wilson.
Saddlery—Hopkins & Donnelly.
For Sale—Jas. Kelso.
Mme. Demorest's Fashions.
Marble Works—H. T. Evans.
Notice—John Irvine.
Ladies Hair Cutting—J. T. Holmes.
Seeds—D. Sutherland.
Notice—James Edwards.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, THE 1st MAY, 1862.

TO OUR PATRONS.

The undersigned having purchased the *Examiner* office, begs to notify to his friends and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the paper and the printing establishment in all its branches. Having made arrangements for the Editorial department of the *Examiner*, he is happy to have to announce that the paper will continue to be as heretofore, a thorough Reform Journal. Not however, after the fashion of these *pseudo* Reformers who delight in styling themselves "Moderates," "Liberals," "Conservatives," and such like, all of which we have no sympathy with. The principles the *Examiner* will advocate are those of the good old Reformers of yore, who battled for and won many of the priviledges we now enjoy.

This party exists largely in this county, and it is to it that the *Examiner* is attached, and it is from this party the present Publisher appeals for that support which is needed in carrying on so necessary an auxiliary as an organ. Having reduced the price of the paper to One Dollar per year, he solicits and anticipates a large accession of subscribers, and trusts that the friends of the paper will exert themselves in procuring an addition to the subscription list.

Having purchased a new Press and a large quantity of ornamental and other type, the subscriber will be in a position to give satisfaction in all kinds of job work, and he solicits a share of patronage from parties having work to do. Office in the new block of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall, on Water Street, up stairs.

Terms of the *Examiner*. One Dollar per year, payable in advance; when not so paid two dollars will be charged, and no subscription unpaid will be allowed to run over one year. *Advance payments always preferred.* Parties who have pre paid to the former proprietor will receive their papers to the end of their year. Those in arrears will settle with Mr. Renfrew to the 1st of May, after which time the subscription will be due to the subscriber.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
Publisher

OUR POSITION.

The circumstance of the ownership of the *Examiner* passing into new hands, demands an announcement from the Proprietor to his readers and patrons, as to the principles intended to be upheld, defended, and enforced in the paper, in order that no misunderstanding may exist, as to its real objects and aims. This has already been partly alluded to in the paragraph above but we intend to be more minute in what follows, and shall take occasion while we point more fully to what we aspire to and aim in doing, to call the attention of our friends to their duty in enabling us to carry out these intentions.

The *Examiner* as many of our readers, are aware, is the successor of the *Despatch*, which was the successor of the *Chronicle*, the first Reform paper published in these Counties. The *Despatch* through the stormy period consequent upon the accession to power of the Baldwin-Lafontaine administration, did good service in the cause of Reform.

The *Examiner* since its commencement has continued to advocate the principles of its predecessors—and in its present hands, it will still continue to be a reliable Reform Journal. As however, the fusion of parties is so common in these days, and as Tories and Conservatives are calling themselves Reformers we shall briefly define what we understand to be the distinctive features in the political creed of the party to which we belong, *and ever have belonged.*

The most prominent article entertained and advocated by Reformers was the principle of *religious equality*. While the Clergy Reserve question agitated the Province, that principle was denied or ignored by the Tories or Conservatives, and the fierce struggle carried on to secure this principle culminated in the rebellion of 1837 and '38—the result of which secured to the people of Canada their rights, heretofore withheld by the dominant party then in power. Another cardinal article was the principle of responsible government, whereby the conduct of public affairs was sought to be carried on in accordance with the understood wishes of the people as manifested by their representatives in Parliament. This too was considered by the Tory party a liberty too great to allow, and it was by them steadily opposed. The Reform party struggled hard before that measure, and like the previous one it was granted after the rebellion, and is now a craft in the principles of Government.

The enemies of the people who so long carried every measure as they liked, irrespective of right, were named the "Family Compact," called so from their monopolising the offices of value and power, and the family connection existing among them. This despotic oligarchy was broken up after the disturbances referred to, and by degrees we came to enjoy a constitution the exact copy and transcript of that of Britain. The Tories yielded their hold only when driven from it by the Reformers who only sought their birth rights, which their political opponents had invariably denied them. The Reformers have also insisted upon a non sectarian system of education, both common and superior, the liberty and ability to exercise the elective franchise, and retrenchment and economy in the public administration of affairs. Having battled hard and long for these they have the satisfaction of seeing all, save the last item, and many more advantageous and popular measures become the law of the land.

The Government for eight years past has been composed chiefly of Conservatives, with a few recreant Reformers. At present the only one of the latter class in the Cabinet is the Postmaster General, who dubbed himself during his late canvass as a Liberal Conservative, or a Conservative Liberal. The Tories and the Conservatives are invariably the supporters of the present government, and these with backsliding Reformers constitute the "moderate" party—a party certainly easily satisfied, if satisfied with the Cartier-McDonald administration.

As Reformers we cannot yield our approval of a Government who have trampled upon constitutional rights, who have recklessly and continuously plunged the country in enormous debt, and who persistently oppose measures demanded by a large section of the country. We state then distinctly that we are opposed to the Government now in power, for their sins of commission and omission, at the same time we do not endorse the popular axiom that the ins *per se* are vicious, and the outs virtuous. An open, manly, reasonable opposition to the wrong doing of any administration as well as an approval of its good deeds, are alike the duty of the faithful journalist. But we regret to have to say that few journals in Canada but prefer party to right. Either a Government is upheld for its faults as well as virtues, or condemned for its faults irrespective of its virtues. However short we may come of avoiding the errors and pursuing the proper course we point at, it shall be the aim of the *Examiner* to oppose corruption and wrong doing, and to approve of good measures by whomsoever performed. "Measures, not men," is our motto, and we shall strive to avoid our practice belying our profession.

The great object of all legitimate legislation, and journalism should be the benefit of the people, and those who make laws, or who seek to control public opinion apart from this mistake their calling, and should seek some other employment. In our expressions on public matters we shall endeavour to keep this object in view.

In our intercourse with our contemporaries we shall endeavour to cultivate a spirit of fairness and candour. At the same time public men as such, and public measures, may be severely criticised where the public good seems to require it. We shall by a careful attention to our selections seek to improve the intelligence and morality of our readers, and strive to make the *Examiner* a family paper.

Having reduced the price of the paper to the lowest possible figure, and with honest intentions to improve the *Examiner* in every way, we do not think we ask too much of the great Reform party of Peterborough and Victoria to yield us a generous support, thus enabling us to continue our labors for the general good. A party so large and influential could ill afford to be without a medium of communication, and we feel satisfied our friends on reflection will be convinced of their duty in assisting us by their attempts to increase our circulation, so that we can continue the paper with justice to ourselves and satisfaction to the party to which it is attached. We had intended to have added some observations on the objects and design of a newspaper from a contemporary but we shall defer these to another opportunity. Meantime we invite the sympathy of our friends reminding them that being by our profession denied any governmental assistance we will have to depend entirely upon them for the support we require for our continuance. We leave the matter in their hands, and shall go on as best we can, laboring to make the *Examiner* a welcome visitor to every nook of these Counties.

☞ We have received a copy of the new Militia Bill—a rather lengthy affair. We have not waded through it, but we observe by a letter in the Quebec *Chronicle*, from a "U. C. Volunteer Officer," that it is one not likely to give general satisfaction in the Western part of the Province. It is stated by the writer that the present Bill does not recognize the recent volunteer movement in the way it should have done. In place of incorporating the various companies, formed and drilled, into the Militia of the Province, the volunteers to enjoy the benefits of this bill must run the risk of being balloted for, or rather must be drawn as any one else. The regulations of this bill against the Government are severe indeed, and reminds us of a certain young man of our acquaintance who is in the habit of "pitching in" fearfully at his friends at times, and may be it is the identical lad himself as he in Quebec just now, and withal a "U. C. Volunteer Officer."

THE INTEREST BILL.

Mr. Archambault has introduced a Bill into Parliament for establishing a rate of interest on money, lent or forborne, not higher than six per cent. Almost every session, for a number of years back, the subject of interest has been brought up, and after very warm debates the Legislature have established next to free trade in money as in any thing else. Since the restriction has been taken off from the rate of interest allowed, the anticipations of the friends of the measure have been realised. Capital has found its way into the Province, and loans can be obtained readily by giving sufficient security. The opposition to the present law came chiefly from Lower Canada. If the proposed measure passes, it will have the effect of withdrawing capital from the country, and the opposers must not complain if money becomes scarce. The borrowers of money often complain of a high rate of interest for the use of money, but if one could transform such men into capitalists they would at once go for "free trade" in money as in all things else. So true is the old saying "circumstances alter cases."

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

We find the following among the notices of motions made in the Legislative Assembly, on the 25th ult.:

Mr. Haultain,—On Monday next,—An Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a return of the Report made during the past year on the condition of the Volunteer Field Batteries, by the Officer commanding the Royal Artillery in this Province.

Mr. Haultain,—On Monday next,—Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a return of the Volunteer Infantry, Cavalry, and Engineers at present recognized by the Government, stating their numbers and were raised; also, a return of the reports of their condition, as made by the Officer appointed for their inspection, up to the present time.

THE MIDLAND DIVISION.

There are now two candidates for this Division, Mr. William McMaster and Mr. John W. Gamble. The latter is brought out by the Conservative party, and is a man very unlikely to succeed, having been beaten in the Division in which he lives, and withal it is said he is unable to qualify for the Division he now intends contesting.

Mr. McMaster who is brought out by the Opposition is a wealthy merchant, a sound reliable practical man, and his election will be an advantage to the country.—We have no doubt but that he will be elected by a large majority.

COLEMAN'S MONTREAL HOUSE

To our merchants and others visiting Montreal we can with pleasure and confidence recommend the Montreal House, fronting Custom House Square, Mr. Coleman, proprietor. It is located in one of the most beautiful parts of the City, and is, we must say, one of the finest establishments in the Province.

THE FARMERS' MUTUAL.

We recommend our readers to perse the article on our first page on the Farmers' mutual and stock Insurance Company. The compliment to the energetic agent in this place, Mr. J. R. Watton, is well-deserved. Mr. W.'s office is on the corner of George and Simcoe Stree's.

The Spring Freshets have been very disastrous in many parts of the country. At St. Hyacinthe and the country through which the Richelieu passes, there has been a vast destruction to bridges, dams, mills, and other property. On the Rideau and Grand River, Brockville, Perth, St. Thomas, many serious losses occurred by the floods. In fact everywhere where a creek or small river runs, so sudden was the thaw this season that injury more or less has been sustained. Our own Town has suffered from the immense quantity of water pouring down the creek running through the Town. Messrs. O'Brian and Poole have each had a considerable damage done to their property.

Cabinet Ware-Rooms.—We with pleasure notice the advertisement of Mr. Poole, which will be found in another column. Besides being a business man long and favorably known here, he has the reputation of selling articles in his trade that cannot be surpassed by any manufacturer. We cannot see the necessity for purchasers to buy in the large cities, while articles of the same quality may be bought at home more cheaply.

The Stewart House.—Peterboro is about to have added what is thought by many to be much needed: another first-class Hotel. When we name the intended manager, Mr. Ralph Francis, the travelling public have a guaranty that the Stewart House will be conducted with satisfaction. See advertisement.

CAPT. COLES' PROPOSITIONS.

Captain Coles in a letter to the *Times* says:—

"I propose to build two distinct classes of vessels, one to replace our wooden frigates and liners for sea going purposes, and the other, a totally different and smaller vessel (or steamer raft) for coast and local defence. I have already stated what I would do with our useless three-deckers—how I propose to build and organise a coast flotilla of steamer rafts. I now wish to state further what I wrote in a letter last October to the Admiralty—viz., that I will undertake to prove that on my principle a vessel shall be built nearly one hundred feet shorter than the *Warrior*, and in all respect equal to her, with one exception; that I will guarantee to disable and capture in an hour; she shall draw four feet less water, require only half the crew, and desire the country for building at least $100,000 less. I am ready to fall or stand on these assertions."

Mr. Spaulding's "gyration" by the way was not for the immediate abrogation of the treaty, as seems to be in some places understood, but that it should be abrogated as speedily as possible in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

OUR QUEBEC CORRESPONDENT.

We give below our Quebec correspondence. Though written to have been inserted earlier in this Paper it will lose nothing of its interest by a later insertion.—Our readers will, we are persuaded, read it with pleasure. Containing as it does so many common sense and just views on the great question of the day, and also the pleasing intelligence conveyed in it that so many representatives from Lower Canada are ready and willing to help Western Canada if she is but true to herself, on the all-absorbing question of Representation by Population:

QUEBEC, April 18.

Much has been said by the Ministerial party in this Province against the course pursued by the Opposition, in not having allowed the Address to the speech from the Throne, to pass without division or comment. No doubt any course that would be likely to endanger the existence of the present Ministry must necessarily create not a little nervous irritability amongst many of their supporters, at the thought of losing the subsidies and spoils that have long been employed in hushing the more scrupulous of them into silence, or else in securing excuse or support from those more needy and unscrupulous. And there is much that is painful and humiliating in witnessing men of general integrity obtaining the support of large numbers, by a distinct condemnation of the extravagant and unconstitutional acts of our present Rulers, who nevertheless speak with hesitancy and palliation, when their words or their vote would give the slightest efficacy to their previously-expressed condemnation. This appears to have become so common,—to speak one way and to vote another,—that the men at present in power can afford to go on with impunity, condemned one month, palliated the next, and supported the third, until public men have become the object of almost universal suspicion. There is little doubt that this unhappy state of things is at the bottom of much of the obloquy that has been heaped upon those who in Parliament constantly maintained the position and carried out the principles which they had assumed out of Parliament.

Let us now consider the condition of this Province, and its bearings upon the point in question. Much may certainly be said in favour of passing without amendment, an answer to the Speech from the Throne.—That this has been the course pursued for some years past by the British Parliament, ought to be sufficient to give it the most favorable consideration at the hands of Canadian legislators. But if these would imitate the spirit, whilst they profess to respect so highly the form, pursued by British statesmen, there would be fewer reasons perhaps for a departure therefrom. The more thoroughly our Canadian ministers and public men are imbued with the high-toned, honorable and patriotic spirit pervading that class in Britain, the sooner we shall be relieved from the painful exhibitions of political debasement that occur amongst us.

But at the same time, whilst we ought to retain the highest regard for British practice, even where no principle is involved we must not do so to the exclusion of our reason and intelligence, but in the exercise of these, determine how far our circumstances agree with or differ from those of our fellow-countrymen in the old world. There we know an almost unparalleled contentment amongst all classes, so much so that in spite of the efforts of certain demagogues, they cannot persuade the people to demand any extension of their political rights, nor any change in the present order of things. The constitutional course persistently pursued by the Royal Lady that so worthily wields the sceptre of the greatest Empire that the world has ever seen, has not only produced an all-pervading loyalty and attachment to her person and family, but has enhanced the value of that Constitution manifold in the estimation of her people. Her ministers also, under the influence of such an example, have continued to exercise their high functions within the limits assigned them by constitutional practice, and, with God's blessing, to the well-being of the Nation.

Very different, however, is our own condition. Western Canada striding on in wealth and population is demanding an increase of representation in the united Legislature, more proportionate to her superiority over the Eastern section, whilst the latter is apparently as strenuously resisting the just demand. The Ministers of the Crown also, instead of scrupulously working the Constitution, which is on its trial in a young community, acts in opposition to the expressed wishes of the people, violating the practice generally followed as well in the Colony as in the Mother Country, for purely personal and party purposes, and thereby bringing our government into disrepute.

Very different then are the present circumstances of Britain and those of the Province of Canada, and because of this great difference between us, a departure on our part from a practice, not always followed, *nor involving any principle*, seems only just and reasonable.

The Speech from the Throne was meagre and common place in the extreme, indicative neither of our present condition nor of our past progress, and if it had passed without comment or opposition, would have conveyed a very wrong impression of our real condition. May we not safely affirm that it was the bounden duty of the representatives of the people to take the first opportunity afforded to them by the Constitution, to convey to the Representative of our Gracious Sovereign, so recently come amongst us, some intimation of the grave circumstances into which the opposite interests of the two sections of the Province have brought us. The difficulties of our position, which must seem ready to admit, appear to mark as within the bounds of the strictest propriety, the course pursued by the Opposition. They endeavoured to convey an expression of their regret, firstly because no allusion had been made to the real circumstances of the Province, and secondly because there not even a wish had been expressed that some mode of settlement might be derived. From this point of view the speech clearly indicated the incompetence or unwillingness, or both, of the present Administration to deal with the grave questions before the Country, and for it they were justly censured by a large majority from Upper Canada. The debates arising from the several amendments to the Address, prove conclusively that if Upper Canada were true to herself, as regards a readjustment of the representation, the object obtain, and that at no distant day, the settlement of justice she is now demanding, will be retained, principally by a subsidized press, that no Ministry could be formed that would entertain the question. Until the attempt be made, no positive conclusion can be come to, but the real friends of Upper Canada will see much that is hopeful in the present aspect of the House.

The two French parties are watching one another narrowly, and each is evidently endeavoring to entrap the other into some expression of opinion relative to this question that would bring them under the ban of the priesthood, and give a handle to their opponents by which to destroy their political influence among them. Those capable of forming a correct judgment on the subject are of opinion that were an administration formed favorable to the settlement of the question of Representation, there are several far-seeing and liberally-minded Lower Canadians who would, having the support of the Government at their back, risk the chances of defeat. Another important fact is discernible from the tone and character of the debate, viz: that the representatives of the English-speaking part of the population of Lower Canada are not hostile to the demands of their Upper Canadian fellow-countrymen. They have nothing to dread from just rights being exercised by all, and so they declare themselves. They do not deny the reasonableness of the claims of Upper Canada, but from the unfaithfulness of some of her representatives they are obliged to speak with studied caution, generally avoiding the main element of the question, and raising some inapplicable objections that may be urged against the theory of representation by numbers.—Upper Canadians need to be reminded and instructed that their demands for a readjustment and extension of representation is in no manner or degree dependent upon the merits or demerits of the theory of representation by population. This was suggested as the most convenient mode of adjustment, necessarily subject to much modification in its application. When our opponents base their rejection of our demands upon the incorrectness in theory of the proposed remedy, by all means waive that particular remedy and include wealth and intelligence and energy as elements to be considered, and who can doubt but that our demands would far exceed those at present made. The true state of the case appears to be this,—the French Canadians will allow no elements to enter into their view of the question but the French language and the Roman Catholic religion. By all means secure to them their natural and guaranteed rights and privileges, and let them build walls as high as the clouds if they please to keep themselves separated from their fellow-subjects, but it is ridiculous to suppose that because a man speaks English, he is in a British Colony to occupy an inferior position as regards political and governmental rights to another who happens to speak the French language.—The injustice thus inflicted and sought to be perpetuated by the Cartier-Macdonald Administration calls forth remark even from a Lower Canadian. The member for Rouville (the Hon. Mr. Drummond) in the course of toe debate stated "The demand of 300,000 people in Upper Canada for additional representation could not be long resisted. He knew that Lower Canada was not disposed to abuse the power which they enjoyed under the present Constitution of the Union, but he believed, as was in point of fact the case, that *designing men from Upper Canada* would take advantage of this peculiar position of things, to rule the country against the well-understood wishes of at least one section of the country. It was necessary that a remedy for this state of things should be found."

Mr Drummond prefers a federation, dividing Canada into Eastern, Central, and Western, but whilst leaving the mode of adjustment for after-consideration, he urges an important truth, ever to be borne in mind that "The ministry of the day ought to propound some plan of settlement, and if their plan did not meet the approval of the people, let them give way to other men more capable, possessed of more creative power, and better versed in the views and feelings of the people, who could devise some plan that would give satisfaction to all sections of the country."

The talented member for Montreal West, (Mr. McGee) represents 44,000 of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, admitted the just claims of the west, and declared his readiness to support the settlement, when Upper Canada shows herself in earnest about it. He rebukes with equal force as justice, the unfaithfulness of many of the Upper Canada members. Alluding to some remarks from the turn-coat member for Lincoln [Mr. Rykert] Mr. McGee says: "He could tell the honorable member for Lincoln and other western members who were shilly-shallying with these constitutional questions, that if no man, however liberal, however bold, was found in Lower Canada to stake his political existence on the early settlement of the representation question, it was just because the members most interested—the members pledged to effect that settlement—*set them such an example of unanimity and inconstancy. If the Western members stood firm they could effect a settlement*—a national and equitable settlement of the representation question—*in a single session*, but when they were not true to themselves and their electors, how could they expect Lower Canadian liberal members to risk anything for such an unstable connection? The people of the west ought not to be deceived—if this question was not settled soon and satisfactorily, *the fault was not in the first place with Lower Canadians, but with their own* [Upper Canada] *chosen representatives.*" The member for Montreal centre (Hon. Mr. Rose) cautiously but decidedly admits the justice of the claims of Upper Canada, but hardly thinks the time for adjustment has arrived. Why has not the time arrived? Simply because of the miserable course pursued by Upper Canada herself. The member for Huntingdon, Lower Canada, (Mr. Somerville) boldly votes for representation by population, and was returned by acclamation in his County at the last election, although threatened by Mr. Cartier, with political extermination.

The members for Shefford, Compton and Missisquoi (Messrs. Huntington, Pope and McFalloran) evidently shew a desire to entertain the question, and doubtless would be prepared to support a ministry that would grapple with it, and that would be prepared at an early day to propose some solution of the difficulty, and stand or fall as the majority of the people should accept or reject it. Now is the time for Upper Canada to stand firm, though many prove sadly recreant to her interests—and are the real cause of the increased and increasing debt and taxation imposed upon the country. The most far sighted cannot see beyond the present hour, whilst there is much to indicate that Canada should husband her resources—and that causes of dissatisfaction should be removed. The time for doing so as regards representation has come. The census has been taken, the superiority in numbers of Upper Canada is an established fact, the inequality of representation has prevailed for about eleven parlors in the two sections, and much that is prejudicial to the interests of the whole undoubtedly exists. Under these considerations, the course pursued by the Opposition with reference to the address, is capable of being defended on wise, patriotic and statesmanlike grounds.

☞ The House of Assembly of New Brunswick have raised the duty on molasses to 2 cents per gallon—2½ to 17.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR 1861.

From the Globe.

Deficit, $2,579,498 11

At last we have received a copy of the Blue Book containing the Public Accounts for the fiscal year from 1st January to 31st December, 1861. As we anticipated, the statement of Mr. Galt that the deficiency of the year was only $1,476,868 turns out to be a pure delusion, and in direct opposition to the figures found in the published volume before us. The true deficiency for the year was the enormous sum of $2,579,498 11! That there may be no cavil as to the fact, we publish in full the several items of Revenue and Expenditure embraced in the transactions of the year:—

EXPENDITURES.

Interest on Public Debt	$2,735,789 05
Charges of Management	67,298 91
Exchange	26,666 70
Premium and Discount	13,441 35
Civil Government	437,288 49
Administration of Justice, C. E.	350,357 54
Administration of Justice, C. W	320,176 55
Police	30,548 20
Penitentiary Reformatories, & Prison Inspection	138,046 55
Legislation	463,124 57
Education, East	259,601 91
Education, West	247,193 11
Literary and Scientific Institutions	17,900 00
Hospitals and Charities	272,041 55
Geological Survey	20,315 09
Militia and Enrolled Force	84,687 60
Arts, Agricultural, & Statistics	2,317 00
Census	118,393 77
Agricultural Societies	102,620 21
Emigration and Quarantine	38,435 57
Pensions	48,435 57
Indian Annuities	35,420 00
Public Works and Buildings	908,815 30
Rents, repairs, &c., do.,	39,572 03
Roads and Bridges	164,270 10
Ocean and River S. Service	432,022 73
Light Houses and Coast do.	110,462 08
Fisheries	27,342 00
Redemption of Seigniorial Rights	224,133 46
Culling Timber	68,399 06
Railway & Steamboat Inspection	15,113 17
Reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales	63,225 29
Miscellaneous	37,771 75
Collection of Customs	363,410 44
Do. Excise	31,779 87
Do. Post Office	442,521 19
Do. Public Works	279,006 92
Do. Territorial, including Ordnance Lands	277,503 93
Do. Fines & Forfeitures	14,380 57
Total ordinary Expend.	$10,426,090 04

REVENUE.

Customs	$4,774,562 26
Excise	344,165 14
Post Office	357,013 40
Ocean Postage	100,709 45
Public Works	324,510 63
Provincial Steamers	30,578 35
Territorial	678,922 82
Casual	22,124 39
Quebec Loan	585 26
Interest on Investments and Advances	$89,304 91
Premium and Discount	18,932 67
Bank Imposts	52,374 95
Law Fees	32,514 84
Fines and Forfeitures	24,283 39
Special Recesures.	
Law Fees, U. C.	40,856 77
Do L. C.	81,950 39
Do do	529 72
Mariners' Fund	14,255 18
Passenger Duty (Emigration and Quarantine)	19,112 00
River Police	12,890 25
Railway and Steamboat Inspection	23,272 33
Fisheries	7,371 85
Shipping Office Fees	860 00
Cullers' Office Fees	67,304 25
Municipal Loan Fund U. C., (Interest)	138,262 98
Municipal Loan Fund L. C. (Interest)	69,763 86
Law Society, U. C.	19,936 47
Court Houses, L. C.	23,224 47
Great Western Rail. Interest	24,160 00
Northern Railway do	475 00
Education, West	22,110 74
Do., East	27,750 13
Compensation to Revenue Inspectors	141 55
Total ordinary Revenue	$7,816,591 40
Deficit in 1861	2,569,498 64

Had Mr. Galt carried out his whole financial plan as developed in his speech of last session, this enormous deficit must have been still greater. He then anticipated paying $800,000 on account of the Seigniorial indemnity, and that the Ottawa buildings should be pressed with all speed. Had he carried out these intentions and included within the transactions of the year various items of interest that have been omitted, the deficit for 1861 would have been three million and a half of dollars. As it is, the deficit is sufficiently startling, and the prospect for the present year is all the more alarming on account of these omissions. What with the new Ottawa expenditures, the Seignoral indemnity, and the threatened Militia Bill, the expenditures for 1862 are likely to cap the climax of this work of folly.

In the last five years the following large deficits have accrued on the ordinary transaction of the Province:—

In 1857, a deficit of	$3,628,424
In 1858, a deficit of	3,654,567
In 1859, a deficit of	1,484,836
In 1860, a deficit of	4,772,048
In 1861, a deficit of	2,579,498
	$16,119,373
Less—Premium paid in 1860 on surrender of six per cent Debentures in exchange for five per cents	1,219,353
	$14,900,020

Here is a debt of fifteen millions of dollars accumulated in five years, simply to meet the ordinary expenditure of the Province; and involving an annual burden on the people for all time to come of no less than $750,000! A more insane policy could not possibly be imagined. Not a shilling of this money was spent on productive works; every penny of it has been sunk in carrying on the machinery of Government from year to year. And the most alarming feature of the matter is that the mad extravagance still goes on. Nothing, apparently, will arouse the country and the Legislature to the folly of the career we are running, until a collapse takes place in London and we are borrow no more.

White-washing Extraordinary.—The Rev. James Williams, the well-known and philanthropic missionary, so long resident in the South Sea Islands, taught their natives to manufacture lime from the coral of their shores. The powerful effect produced upon them, and the extraordinary use to which the applied it, he thus facetiously describes:

"After having laughed at the process of burning, which they believed to be to cook the coral for food, what was their astonishment, when in the morning they found his cottage glittering in the sun, white as snow! They danced, they sang, they shouted, and screamed with joy. The whole island was in a commotion given up to wonder and curiosity, and the imaginable scenes which ensued after they got possession of the tub and brush, baffled description. The high-bred immediately voted it a cosmetic and lavender, and superlatively happy did many a courtly coquette consider herself, could she but exhume her charms by a dash of the white brush. And now party spirit ran high, as it will do in more civilized countries, as to who was and to who was not best entitled to preference. One party urged their superior rank; one had the brush and was determined to keep it; and a third tried to overturn the whole, that they might obtain some of the sweepings. They did not even scruple to rob each other of the little share that some had been so happy as to secure. But soon new lime was prepared, and not a hut, a domestic utensil, a war club, or a garment, but was as white as snow; not an inhabitant but had a skin painted with the most grotesque figures; not a pig but what was similarly whitened; and even mothers might be seen in every direction, comparing with extravagant gestures, and yelling with delight at the superior beauty of their infants."

STRENGTH OF THE IRON NAVY OF ENGLAND.

From the London Times, April 9.

In addition to the iron frigate Achilles, 50, 6,097 tons, 1,250 horse power, building at Chatham dockyard, the following squadron of iron vessels are under construction by private firms for the Admiralty, several of which are in a very advanced state, viz:

The Agincourt, 50, 6,621 tons, 1,250 horse power, building at Birkenhead.

The Northumberland, 50, 6,621 tons, 1,250 horse power.

The Valiant, 32, 4,063 tons, 800 horse power, building at Millwall.

The Minotaur, 50 6,621, 1,250 horse power.

The Orontes, 3, 2,812 tons, 500 horse power, building at Blackwall.

The Hector, 32, 4,063 tons, 800 horse power, building at Glasgow.

The following iron-plated frigates are now building at the several Royal dockyards, the whole of which are intended to be afloat during the present year viz:

The Caledonia, 50, 6,045 tons, 800 horse power, at Woolwich.

The Ocean, 50 4,045 tons, 1,000 horse power, at Devonport.

The Prince Consort, 50, 4,045 tons, 1,000 horse power, at Pembroke.

The Royal Oak, 50, 3,716 tons, 1,000 horse power at Chatham.

The Royal Alfred, 50, 3,716 tons, 800 horse power, at Portsmouth.

In addition to the above, there are no fewer than thirty-one line-of-battle ships and other screw steamers now on the stocks at the several dockyards, most of which are admirably adapted for conversion into shield ships, on Capt. Coles' principle. Of these the Bulwark, 91, at Chatham; the Repulse, 91, at Woolwich; the Robust, 91, at Pembroke, are all in a very advanced state, requiring only a comparatively small outlay to plate them with iron. There are also three first-class fifty-one gun frigates building—viz: the Belvidera, at Chatham; the Tweed, at Pembroke, and the Dryad, at Portsmouth—which are admirably adapted for conversion into armour-plated ships.—They would not require the removal of any decks, as would be the case of line-of-battle ships, but would only have to be lengthened and strengthened to enable them to bear the increased weight which would be placed on them. Of the other vessels in progress, several are intended to carry twenty-two guns and upwards. If completed as iron-cased ste

...part of my prediction this afternoon—held me accountable for it—whenever Andrew Johnson, the Acting (Governor) shall issue a proclamation for holding an election upon the naked issue of the State remaining in the Confederacy or going back into the Union—when the bayonets and side-arms of rebel soldiers are out of the way, the men are not intimidated, but allowed to go to the ballot box and vote without surveillance—I tell you, Tennessee will vote herself back into the Union by a round majority of fifty thousand votes. I told him to fall a notch or two, and I would endorse him."

THE ARMAMENT OF THE "MERRIMAC."

Capt. Ehkely, the inventor of the gun to which his name is affixed, writes to the *London Times*:—

"It may interest your readers to know that the *Merrimac* carried 7½-inch rifled cannon, which throw balls weighing 120 pounds, the charge of powder being 21 pounds. *The guns of the Monitor were seven inches in diameter, but threw round shot weighing 180 pounds, and the powder charge was only twelve pounds. An ordinary 68 pounder would have done twice the damage at short range.* Indeed, even the *Merrimac's* guns seem to have done more harm to the *Monitor*, although the solid shot pierced both sides of the *Congress* and *Cumberland*. I venture to think, therefore, that the advocates of 360-pounders are in error in supposing that guns of that size can injure an iron-plated vessel.

"To defend a harbour against a *Merrimac* or *Monitor* I should myself like either a steam ram carrying no cannon and no masts, or else a lighter and faster ship, carrying only one or two guns, whose shot could crush in the side of an armour plated ship afloat. I cannot believe any shot of less than 700 pounds (and that to be fired with at least 80 pounds of gunpowder) can do this. As Sir William Armstrong is not likely to produce a 700-pounder for some time—the moveable breech-piece would weigh 1,000 pounds—England has no chance that I can see but to provide herself with steam rams, or make arrangements to ransom her seaports."

NAPOLEON'S DESIGNS ON MEXICO.

The Paris correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* says:

The most important event to communicate this week is the decision taken by the Emperor Napoleon's government as regards Mexico. France, in spite of the agreement entered into by the representatives of the allied governments, with the Mexican authorities, will not withdraw from the occupation of that sorely tried republic. England, disgusted with the shabby role she was playing as second to France, will leave the Mexican territory. Spain wished to do so likewise, and in fact, a peaceful solution seemed assured. But all this is now ended—the Emperor deposes his representative in Mexico, sends (I assured you he would in my last letter) more troops to that country, and will go on to the capital whether England and Spain do or not. The fact is, France will never give up her hold upon Mexico until forced to by the United States. Napoleon has a plan of his own about the ceding of a new Mexican kingdom to some European Prince, with the view of warding off unpleasant complication here; and he will help to that plan in spite of England's remonstrance, Spain's desire to withdraw from the strife, and America's loudly expressed annoyance. A speedy end to the rebellion would, however, sadly interfere with his present views. The United States, unfurnished by a war, would be too powerful to offend. In such a contingency Louis Napoleon might withdraw; but he hopes the war will last long enough to let him get well seated in Mexico. The withdrawal of England from the affair will, I fear, augment the chances of a recognition of the Davis government here, unless it meets with some signal reverse, such as the defeat of its late Manassas grand army. France is urging upon Spain a new treaty as regards the Mexican expedition, and no doubt Spain will agree to Napoleon's views. If she does not, he will at all hazards occupy the country alone—that is, if he can accomplish this by force of arms. He will, I am assured, send a hundred thousand troops if necessary. He is determined upon the occupation of Mexico. Many of his eminent advisers here think this a great mistake; but Napoleon listens to no counsels, and obstinately follows out his own ideas. In this he resembles the first Emperor. The people here are opposed to the Mexican expedition. The press, with the exception of the government organ, is opposed to it. Prince Napoleon, and in fact all of the Emperor's most sensible counsellers, are opposed to it; but spite of all Napoleon will preserve. Believe me, I dwell upon the matter because I fear it bodes no good to the United States, and that the development of the Emperor's plans will injure the future prospects of the great republic, unless it speedily puts down that wicked, causeless civil war.

THE FRESHET.

The prescott *Telegraph* says:—"In this County most of the bridges have been swept away; we understand that all of them that cross the Nation river have been destoyed. That at Spencerville is completely gone, together with a building belonging to Mr. Langdon. Lawrence's bridge on the Prescott and Kemptville Macadamized Road, has likewise been swept away. Near Maitland, Mr. Lemmon's mill has been injured, and the water has undermined and removed several rods of the G. T. R. track. The track of this road has also been washed away in many places above and below this station, the trains are consequently much delayed; in fact there can hardly be said to be any railway travelling at all, either by the Grand Trunk or the Ottawa and Prescott road. The bridge at Adams' mill is gone; but the mill is safe. Grant's mill has been injured, and the bridge swept away. In South Mountain, Ganey's grist mill is destroyed, and Pin mew mill carried a mile from where it stood.

THE LIVES LOST.

In addition to the disasters caused by the late, mentioned in our last, the Three Rivers *Inquirer*, of Saturday says:—"We are sorry to learn that two persons were carried away by the ice on the river Batiscan, at the Bridge, opposite the church, last night, and that two persons lost their lives. We have not been able to learn any particulars. The bridge was removed this morning, and the Company has left to build an hospital."

The [illegible] Building did not only damage the steamers lying in the water quarters as [illegible]; in coming down it also, we regret, to learn, destroyed the valuable mills, wharves, &c., of Messrs de St. Croix, and the flour mills and saw mills of Messrs. DeBlois and Pelletier at Three Rivers. The St. Croix's flour mills were so destructive; they carried away the flour and saw mills of Mr. Genereux, as well as a tannery and a house. At St. Damase, in the same County, St. Hyacinthe, the bridge over the river was undermined, and fell in. Like distress befell the residents along the Black River, and in the neighbouring parishes of St. Aimer. Mr. Lanier's mill in the 5th range of the Parish of Ste. Rosalie, was destroyed by the overflow of the Yamaska river the morning that the dam of Mr. Desmarais' mill, at St. Hyacinthe gave way. The *Courier* of this latter town publishes a statement, by which it appears that, in four of the wards of the town, 461 persons were on Monday without food or shelter, and obliged to appeal to the charity of the public sustenance. The same journal estimates the damage caused by the flood in that neighbourhood at from $20,000 to $30,000. Yesterday the floods was rapidly subsiding, and in many places the inhabitants were resuming possesion of their houses.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE MID-NIGHT REPORT.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Interview between the Anti-Slavery Society and the American Minister.

PRINCE DE JOINVILLE ON IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

St. John's N. F., April 28.

The steamship North American from Liverpool, April 17th, via Londonderry, 18th inst., passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock p. m., yesterday, Sunday. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The steamship Nova-Scotian from Portland 5th instant, arrived at Londonderry on the 10th. The Edinburgh from New York, 5th instant, arrived on the 11th inst. The Anglo-Saxon from Portland, March 29th, arrived on the 16th instant. She broke her shaft on the 11th instant, and got a single engine to work on the 14th, and reached Liverpool via the south of Ireland.

The Great Eastern had got off the grid-iron at Melford in safety.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A deputation from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society waited on Mr. Adams, the American Minister, on the 16th, and presented an address, in which the hope is expressed that the restoration of the Union would be founded upon the abolition of the true cause of strife. The reply of Mr. Adams is described as having been very satisfactory to the deputation; but the *Times* thinks it indicates the policy of the Northern publications, which is to have the liberty to deal according to circumstances with the slavery question.

TURKEY.

An obstinate fight occurred between the Turks and Montenegrins near Narvich. The latter were repulsed. There was considerable loss on boath sides.

INDIA.

Additional telegrams from Bombay, March 27, announce that Lord Elgin had arrived, and was installed Viceroy of India.

March 13.

Mogul Bey had been hanged in front of the Palace of Delhi.

A wide spread Mahrratta conspiracy had been discovered and suppressed at Hyderabad in the Decar by Saraa Jung.

The President of Semdia had abolished the export duty on cotton in Gwalior.

CHINA.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times*, writing in March, reports that a Confederate privateer, in the Chinese seas, had been fallen in with by H. M. ship Plover on the coast of Borneo. If there at all she must have been on the look out for American ships, outward bound, being on their route by the Palma passage, against the north-east Monsoon. The correspondent says this is particularly unfortunate for American shipping, as the Federal Government has not a single war vessel of any description in these waters, except the Saginaw, and she is rotten.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

The funds continue steady with scarcely any demand for discount at the Bank and on the Stock Exchange; short loans are offered at one per cent. Gold continues to flow to the Bank, with no demand for export. There is nothing definite as yet as to the Russian loan, but it is asserted that the arrangements were concluded, not with the Barings but with the Rothschilds.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

London, April 18.

The political and general news is unimportant.

The question of armour-plated ships and floating batteries continue the prominent topic.

It is vaguely rumored that England has lately made a diplomatic recommendation to France in favour of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

Encouraging advices as to cotton growing in Jamaica and Peru have reached England.

The British Government has given preliminary notice to the Royal Mail Company of the West India line to terminate the existing mail contract at the expiration of the present term.

It is again questioned whether the Emperor will go to the London Exhibition, and it is asserted that if he does it will be strictly *incog.*

Garibaldi has gone to Brescia. It is reported that his nomination as Commander-in-chief of the National Guards has been decided upon.

The Portuguese Government exempts from export duty for 10 years all cotton on the Portuguese African possessions.

It is reported that the Emperor of Russia has appointed a committee to consider a continual regime for Russia.

The Calcutta mails of March 8th were forwarded by the Bremen to New York.

Liverpool, April 18.

The Breadstuffs market is firm, with a still advancing tendency. Provisions quiet but steady.

London, April 18.

Consols for money 93¼ to 94.

HOW TO CUT GLASS WITH A PIECE OF IRON.—Draw with a pencil, on paper, any pattern to which you would have the glass conform; place the pattern under the glass, holding both together in the left hand, (for the glass must not rest on any plain surface,) then take a common spike, or some smaller piece of iron, heat the point of it to redness, and apply it to the edge of the glass; draw the iron slowly forward, and the edge of the glass will immediately crack; continue moving the heat slowly over the glass, tracing the pattern, and the cleik of the glass will follow at the distance of about half an inch, in every direction, according to the motion of the iron. In any countries be found requisite; however, especially in forming corners, to apply a wet finger to the opposite side of the glass. Tumblers or other glass may be cut or divided very handsomely, by similar means. The iron must be re-heated as often as the crevice in the glass ceases to flow.—*Scientific American.*

COTTON COMING.—[From the Louisville *Democrat* of the 8th.]—The Glendale arrived here yesterday, from Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee river, with some two hundred bales of cotton, shipped by the planters to the brokers in this city. One of our houses received 108 bales, another 75, and a third a smaller number, making about two hundred bales. This cotton is shipped by the planters for their own benefit, and is not confiscated cotton. Some of the planters of that region, now here, represent that large quantities of cotton have been burned, but not by the planters. It is done by the rebels at the command of the military authorities. It is only a few days since that some planters from the interior applied to Gen. Grant for assistance in saving their cotton from destruction at the hands of the rebels, and he sent a force of five hundred men, with a large transportation train, and brought no small amount within our lines, where it was safe. Talk about the planters burning their cotton! All such tales are nothing else but lies.

THE HUGE FORTIFICATIONS OF AUSTRIA RENDERED USELESS.

(*Pesth (April 2) Correspondence of the London Post*)

For some time past the activity of the Austrian Government has been almost entirely absorbed in the construction of fortresses along the coasts of Dalmatia, Istria and Venice, so as to render the landing of troops, if not, absolutely impossible, at least extremely difficult. experiments have been made with the fulminating and ordinary powder to find effective means of sinking vessels which should approach the Venetian or Croato-Hungarian coasts. The expenditure for navy becomes naturally heavier. Italy has a respectable fleet, and therefore Austria must have one. A Government organ recently stated, with an air of satisfaction, the number of vessels and guns that can be brought to oppose any attempt at landing. The coasts are stated to be unapproachable, owing to the fortifications and batteries erected in all important points; and then there are four screw frigates, including the *Novara*, and a total of 800 guns in the *Adriatic*. The mercantile marine now amounts to 350,000 tons, and would be able to lend important aid to the Government. The Emperor of the Archduke have returned from their tours of inspection, with the assurance that nothing has been neglected which could render the coast impregnable; but at the very moment when the Emperor was so satisfied with the means of his defsnece, the news of the facts of the *Merrimac* and *Monitor* came to baffle all his defensive combinations. Plated war steamers are now the great desideratum, but to have them money is required, and M. Plener finds that commodity difficult to obtain. Italy has seven iron-plated frigates and eleven screw frigates. Her merchant vessels amount to 350,000 tons, and may at any moment be used as transports. Austria has devised it expedient to protect her coasts with bomb-proof fortifications, but the introduction of iron-plated steamers has rendered almost useless the expensive works along the shores of the Adriatic.

IRON CUPOLA TOWERS IN ENGLAND FOR AMERICA

In the autumn of last year the federal (United States) Government sent an order to this country for the construction of four iron towers similar to that now on board the *Monitor*. The commission was accepted, and would have been faithfully executed if the *Trent* affair had not occurred, and so prevented the shipment of all warlike stores, and among them these particular castles. The contractor is now saddled with the produce of his labour, as, in the meantime, the Americans supplied themselves on the spot, and he now contemplates offering them to the water we are provided with Coles' cupolas, which weigh only seventy-two tons to Ericsson's two hundred tons—no little difference in weight for a ship to carry.—(*London Army and Navy Gazette, April 5th*).

PUNCH SOLVES A PROBLEM.—The engagement between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor* having settled the question of Iron-clad Batteries *versus* Wooden-Walls, Mr. *Punch's* inventive faculties have been at work on behalf of sailors; and, perhaps, with an inkling of the smashing results of great experiments at Shoeburyness, he has depicted in his cartoon for April 12, a number of man-of-war's men, enjoying themselves in regular sailor fashion,—one of whom is supposed to be singing a description of the "British Tar of the Future," as follows:—

Can't you see how we're armed; iron plates over all;
Shot-and-shell-proof from sternpost to stem?
Not a man of us now by a broadside can fall:
And for small arms, we've no fear of them.
With sheathing well shielded both forward and aft,
On the furnace fresh fuel we stack,
Then running stem on sink the enemy's craft,
While in safety sits Iron-clad Jack.

Why I heard our ships blacksmith explaining one night
That the strength of our sheathing was such
That, shiver my rivets! says he when we fight,
Not a shot can our timbers are touch.
Should a foe brave in sight to our guns we may fly,
Nor of splinter or shot feel a dread:
Pound away as he will, boys, we'll never say die!
For we're proof 'gainst steel, iron and lead.
We've no woodwork to riddle slow or aloft,
No canvas to shaft or to tack;
Not an inch the ship that is shaky or soft,
Shot and shell proof is Iron-clad Jack!

THE MODEL POET IN OTTAWA CITY.—

I.
I emigrated here from the Green Isle—
Desirous of seeing Canadian soil—
Where I had both fame and renown,
Before I commenced Butchering in Bytown.

II.
Or Ottawa City as its called of late,
Like me its become both famous and great;
So all ye kind people, who are fond of good meat,
I've an assortment to sell, can't be equalled or beat.

III.
I therefore invite you, both one and all,
To pay me a visit at my meat stall,
I invite you to call at my little Cavern,
And examine for yourself the stock of
JOHN DAVERN.

SOME GOOD IN REPROOF.—A YANKEE NOTION.—The Washington correspondent of the *Buffalo Courier* says:—

The discussion on the tax bill brought out many allusions, to your frontier subject of "Reciprocity," and it has received more attention than at any other time in its passage. In its present condition, it is increasingly unpopular in Congress, but it was blamed for some things for which it should have been thanked; of these the omission of a tax on flour is one. The staple of life—the simplest, plainest necessary for the support of the poorest man, could never be taxed, and it would have been taxed but for reciprocity. This reminds me of a time, while in the State of Wyoming county, N. Y., a preacher was lecturing against whisky. He said the British lost the battle of Bunker's Hill through it. An old toper on the back bench cried out, "Glory! glory! glory!" "Glory be to whisky!" was an answer to an enquiring look said, "It saved our country, did'nt it, preacher?" So I say. "Reciprocity" has kept us from taxing the staple food of the poor man and his children.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

We have news this morning by the Persia which reports breadstuffs dearer, and in good demand. Flour is quoted firm at 6d to 1s per bbl. advance, and wheat in demand at full prices. The receipt of this news has stiffened our market, and though the news has not been known an hour, there are several enquiries for round lots of superfine, while holders are quite inclined to be *holders* a little longer. We hope and believe this is the beginning of better prospects for the spring trade.

FLOUR—The market is quite excited today, and our quotations are necessarily those of the last two or three days. Extras are sold in small quantities at from $5 35c to $5 40. Fancy $5 10. No. 1 superfine has been selling at $4 50 to $4 60 with poor demand; to-day no body wants to sell and every body wants to buy. We expect a considerable advance during the week.—No. 2 is also scarce and in good demand for lower ports. Sales at $4 40 to $4 45. Fine $4 15.

BAG FLOUR is improving, and sales are made at $2 45 to $2 50 for fair samples, and for prime Scotch $2 55 to $2 60 is paid.

WHEAT—Very little coming in and buyers are steering until navigation opens.—Sales have been made at 97½c for U. C. Spring; to-day $1 is asked.

PEAS—Very quiet, sales are made at 70c to 72½c on the spot, very little inquiry for May delivery.

OATMEAL—Quiet, no sales.

PORK—There have been several sales for lower port orders this week. Mess is offered at $12 50; sales are made at $12. Prime Mess is offering at $10 50 and taken. Prime, $9 50 to $9 75. Hams, 7½c to 8½c.

BUTTER—The stock of all kinds is taken at once at 16c to 17c.

ASHES—Are very quiet, though firm in price. Sales are made at $6 75 for Pots, and $6 70 for Pearls.

Montreal, April 24th, 1832.

Special Notices.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult breathing, Sore throat &c., &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

To Vocalists and Public Speakers, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. For sale in Peterborough by A. W. Kempt, Ormond & Gilmour and W. Goulier. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Campbell, Keene; and by all Medicine dealers.
April, 1862. 18

THE

STEWART HOUSE

will be open in a few days.
R. FRANCIS.
Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

Go to Hopkins & Donnely's
BRITISH SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS WAREHOUSE!
if you want to buy good
SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS
of all descriptions.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES,
TRUNKS, VALIESES, CARPET BAGS,
Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,
Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mops, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH!
OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.
N.B.—Experienced Collar makers constantly on the premises. ☞ Co lars warranted.
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION
FOR THE
Town of Peterborough
WILL BE HELD IN THE
Town Hall, on Wednesday 21st of May,
AT SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.
of which all persons interested will please take notice accordingly.
JAS. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18
(*Review to copy.*)

MME. DEMOREST'S
QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS!
WITH GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS
The Summer Number contains
4 LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION PLATES,
THREE FULL SIZED
PATTERNS OF DRESSES!
COMPRISING THE
NEW FRENCH WAIST,
AN ELEGANT SLEEVE, & A MISSES SACK,
and a sheet of new and beautiful braid and
EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,
ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS
of all the novelties for summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c., and valuable information to Milliners, Dress makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World published 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 Cts., or sent by mail post free, on receipt of this amount, in stamps or silver. Yearly $1, with the following valuable premium.
Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 Cts. worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying the postage.
☞ Splendid inducements to canvassers.
☞ Specimen No. now ready.
May, 1862. 18

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
MAPLE LEAF SALOON:
OYSTERS IN CANS AND KEGS.
PRAIRIE CHICKEN,
QUAILS, DUCKS, LOBSTERS, AND FISH;
and will continue to receive daily, by express, a supply of the rarities of each season.

THE BILLIARD ROOM,
now the most popular in Town, will be kept up as usual, and every attention will be paid to the comfort of visitors.

THE BAR
is supplied with choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while
THE DINING SALOON
will be kept up to the reputation it had gained under the management of its former proprietor.
☞ Cameron's Kingston Ale, Coughton's do., Copland's Toronto Ale, constantly kept on draught, and for sale by the barrel and half barrel, at lowest possible prices.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

Hair Dressing Saloon!
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.
PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.
Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings,
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

LADIES HAIR CUTTING.
PROFESSOR HOLMES
WILL keep his establishment open every Monday afternoon from 1 o'clock until 6 p. m., for the purpose of Cutting Ladies hair, during which hours no gentlemen will be admitted. 50 cents charge.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18

FURNITURE
WARE ROOMS.
EDWIN POOLE begs leave to call attention to his large stock of Furniture, which will be sold at moderate prices and in of the best description manufactured please call at his warerooms, corner of George and Scarbrooks streets, near his factory.
N. B.—He has on hand a stock of childrens cabs. Also, Colby's Patent Improved Clothes Wringers.
Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.
THE subscriber has opened a Grocery and Provision Store, in McMartin's old stand, on Hunter Street.
Having purchased his goods from head quarters, he is prepared to sell as cheap for cash as any other establishment in the trade.
Farm produce taken in exchange for goods.
H. W. BENSON.
Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

JUST RECEIVED.
Ten Thousand Rolls
OF
Room paper
AND
WINDOW BLINDS.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and the surrounding country, that he has just received a large stock of Room paper and Window Blinds of all patterns and prices, which will be sold at a small advance over cost. Also a large stock of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
THOS. MENZIES.
Peterboro, April, 1862. 18

NOTICE.
PERSONS indebted for Map of Canada, by Conlin, Bonney & Co., will please obtain receipts for payment at Mr. T. G. Hazlitt's store Peterboro.
JOHN IRVINE, Agent.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

Summer Arrangements.

1862 1862
DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION
WITH
GLASGOW!
"ANCHOR" LINE
OF
STEAM PACKET SHIPS
SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN
Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.
Caledonia, 1397 tons register, 360 horse power, 12 years A 1—James Craig, Commander.
United Kingdom, 1255 tons register, 300 h.p.w'r 12 years A 1—James Clark, Commander.
The "United Kingdom"
WILL SAIL FROM
QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,
on
SATURDAY, 10th MAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin	$60 00
Intermediate	30 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions)	25 00
Children in proportion.	

Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.
☞ Berths not secured until paid for.
Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
☞ For freight or passage, apply to
ROBT. SHAW & CO., Quebec;
Or G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street, Montreal.
April 8. 16

NOTICE.
TWO or three respectable Students can be accommodated with board and lodging, by the day or week.
ROBERT WILSON,
Water Street, three doors West of Brock St.
Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
Mercantile House.
W. Cluxton.
May 1st, 1862. 18

W. CLUXTON'S
MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS
WILL BE OPEN
This Day (Thursday)
A CHOICE STOCK of GOODS WILL BE DISPLAYED.
May 1st, 1862. 18

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
Ladies Dress Goods,
SHAWLS, MANTLES, RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, HATS, BONNETS, &c.,
of the newest fashions and choicest patterns.
W. CLUXTON.
May 1st, 1862. 18

CHEAP GROCERIES.
For sale, fresh Teas, Coffees, Sugars, &c.,
AT THE
MERCANTILE HOUSE,
UNCOMMONLY CHEAP.
W. CLUXTON.
May 1st, 1862. 18

CLOTHS AND TAILORING.
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
EUROPEAN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, &c.,
imported direct from the manufactures. Also Canadian Tweeds, in great variety, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. Good value for ready money.
A CUTTER ON THE PREMISES!
W. CLUXTON.
May 1st, 1862. 18

NEW CARPETINGS,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AND UNUSUALLY CHEAP, AT THE
Mercantile House.
W. CLUXTON.
May 1st, 1862. 18-3in

FIRST SPRING IMPORTATIONS!
I. ROBINSON & CO.
are now opening the first of their Spring Stock, which will be found to contain the
NEWEST STYLES
OF
SPRING GOODS!
IN SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS, MANTLES, &c., &c., &c.
IN STRAW GOODS
the Stock is most complete, and purchasers may rely upon having the
NEWEST & MOST FASHIONABLE
THINGS FOR THE SEASON!
☞ The prices are marked very low as sales are expected to be made for CASH.
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

MME. DEMOREST'S
MIRROR OF FASHIONS.
THE largest, best and most reliable Fashion Magazine in the world. Contains the largest and finest Fashion Plates, the greatest number of fine Engravings, the latest and most reliable information, three full-sized Patterns.—Every Mother, Dressmaker, Milliner and Lady should have it. Published Quarterly. 473 Broadway, New York, sold everywhere or sent by mail at 25 cents. Yearly $1, with a valuable premium. The Summer number now ready.

SEEDS! SEEDS!
Oats, Peas, Scotch Wheat,
FOR SALE BY HOMER.
Apply to the undersigned,
D. SUTHERLAND.
Ashburnham, May 1st, 1862. 18

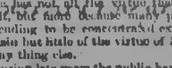
FINAL NOTICE.
THE undersigned may be found at the Records every Saturday, during the month of May, at his office, George Street, every business day, except Saturday, 17th instant, for settlement of accounts with those owing him, after which day all accounts will be placed in other hands for collection.
J. J. C. BELLAIRS.
Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Grate Stones, &c.
☞ All kinds of Carving and Lettering for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.
H. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18

FOR SALE.
SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 14th Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Pontypool; about one eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good frame House, threshing mill and other outbuildings.
For further particulars apply to
JOSEPH KELSO,
Monaghan, May 1, 1862. 18

New Livery Stable.
IN connection with the above a Livery Stable has been opened, where the travelling public can be accommodated with
HORSES,
CONVEYANCES,
OF ALL KINDS, AT REASONABLE CHARGES.
☞ Horses Medicated; positively no Cloth Thing Fisher
Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Fisher's old stand.
Peterboro, Nov. 14, 1861. 47



LINE OF STAGES.
A STAGE will leave Hiawatha (Rice Lake,) on
Tuesdays and Fridays,
until further notice, at 6 a. m., for Peterboro', returning at 4 p. m. same day.
☞ Fare to and from Peterboro, $1.
GEO. EVANS, Proprietor
Hiawatha, Jan. 28, 1863.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the disease. Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Scrofulous complaints, and that by which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of afflicted fellow-sufferers. How completely this compound will do it has been proved by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—
SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many troubling complaints are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life discontented, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.
Sarsaparilla has, and deservedly, such the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, purely because the dealers, alone, has not, all the virtue that is claimed for it, but rather the many preparations pretending to be sarsaparilla are utterly worthless, containing but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.
During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall restore to the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have good reason believing it has virtues which are invisible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the medicine should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the high standard it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR THE CURE OF
Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Rheumatism, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, or as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.
Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.
Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named will furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are for sale by

Price Reduced!
VAUGHN'S
LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE
Large Bottles Only One Dollar.
The Proprietor of the above Celebrated Remedy "VAUGHN'S VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE" induced by the urgent solicitations of his Agents, has, but the United States and Canada, has now
Reduced the Price
of his popular and well known remedy; and from this date the Medicine, he will sell for less than one dollar per bottle—the return price will be
ONE DOLLAR.
The public may rest assured that the character of the Medicine, is as high, and current properties will be in no manner compromised by the reduction.
At this reduction, under its reduced price will be followed by those who have not hitherto made them acquainted with its virtues, the proprietor would inform that this article is not to be classed with the numerous "Nostrums of the day," it claims for it a greater healing power, in all diseases, than has ever before been used and has sustained by eight years by its unparalled success. We hope, by this reduction, continued double the present sale hereafter in this land.
☞ Price Reduced to One Dollar per bottle. Call Give Vaughn's Lithontriptic Mixture, 1000 the
Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs,
and all other organs, upon the proper action of which depends health.
Those suffering from a Lame Back, Pain in the Side, Weakness of the Kidneys, Brick Dust Deposits, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, or any Urinary Complaints, will find this Medicine a sure remedy.
Dropsy and Gravel,
both in the early stages of the disease, will be relieved by the use of this Medicine. It may be relied upon that the most distressing symptoms have obtained and has proved for three successive years, more especially Dropsy in the early stages, to be a speedy remedy. It is also recommended by all, and as well, even the Medicine in the World!
☞ Please call for pamphlets—the terms are [illegible] their cures are given in many of the most respectable families in the country, and which will save many dollars per annum to those suffering from the above complaints.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by [illegible]
CO., 187 Maiden Lane, New York.
Sold by [illegible] Druggists.
☞ Be sure to enquire for Vaughn's Lithontriptic Mixture, and take no other, unless the remedies recommended are known and tried.
Price only One Dollar per Bottle.

DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,

HAVING many years experience, feel confident in their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.

Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!

☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.

TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.

OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.

N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.

Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861: 49

New Store! New Stock!

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

HAVING Removed to their New Store on Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's Grocery Store, and having lately made considerable

ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK
OF
Harness and Saddlery!

will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand.

☞ Please Remember, and Goods of the best material.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 50

TO THE PUBLIC.

HUGH T. EVANS,

IN RETURNING thanks to his customers and the public for past favors, begs to state that he has lately received a new stock of

STONE AND MARBLE,

which he is prepared to manufacture into
TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES
&c., &c., &c.

at prices CHEAPER than any other establishment in Canada! for Cash or approved credit

H. T. EVANS,
Old stand, foot of Smithtown Hill.
Peterborough, Dec. 23, 1861. 52

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.

WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Rutland's Livery.

Peterboro', March, 1863. 11

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough has passed a new Market By-law whereby tolls are exacted for articles and animals offered for sale at the Market, except in the cases exempted by the said By-law. Copies of the By-law can be had on application at the Clerk's Office.

By Order,
J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterborough, March 4, 1863. 10

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, in the 15th Concession, and east ½ quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th Concession of the Township of Harvey. Apply to JAMES GRIEVES, Commercial Hotel, Bridgenorth.

Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.

JAMES GRIEVES, Bridgenorth.
Dec. 3, 1861. 49

REMOVAL.

MONTREAL CHEAP

CASH STORE.

GEORGE STREET,

JOHN CAMPBELL,

WOULD inform his customers and the public that he has Removed

To Mr. Dickson's Brick Block,

on George Street, third door from the corner of Hunter Street, where he will as formerly keep a general assortment of Goods comprising in part

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,
Indian Moggasins,
Cloth,
Tweeds,
Factory Cotton,
Striped Cotton
Prints, Plaids,
Delaines,
Fur Caps,
Buckskin Mitts and Gloves,
BATTING, WADDING, &c.

GROCERIES, &C.

The whole will be sold at a small advance from cost, for Cash or exchange.

Remember the place,—Third door from the corner, in Mr. Dickson's Brick Block, George Street, opposite Mr. Keogh's drug store, Peterboro.

January 28, 1863.

A CARD.

I, the undersigned, have this day sold out to the business I have carried on in this place as Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., to Mr. W. R. Kennedy, and beg to recommend him to my former customers as a person whose abilities as a Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., stand well. I have sold my stock of Paper Hangings at a great reduction below cost, and I am sure he will sell the same at a very low price.

R. STEVENSON.

Peterboro, February 15, 1863.

ROOM PAPER DEPOT!

IN connection with the foregoing the subscriber would intimate to his customers and the public that in addition to their present stock, and that purchased from Mr. R. Stevenson, he has received, and will be constantly receiving, large additions to his stock of

Paper Hangings, Borders,
DECORATIONS,
Window Blinds, Patent Curtain Fixtures,
&c., &c., &c.

☞ Everything in stock will be sold at the lowest remunerative prices!!!

HOUSE, SIGN AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,
Glazing & Paper Hanging
&c., with neatness and despatch. ☞ Glass and Paints mixed to order. ☞ Window Sashes and Blinds.

Store, Stevenson's old stand, corner of George and Brock Streets, opposite Dolsons House.

WM. N. KENNEDY.
Peterboro, Feb. 26, 1863. 9

Great Work on the Horse!

THE HORSE
AND HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the Horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Slaying, Stumbling, crib Biting, Restiveness, and other faults to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engraving.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lumps, Sore Mouth and Fleers, and Decayed Teeth, with all other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, Treatment of Worms, Botts, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Obstructions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatitis, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation & other diseases of the Stomach Bowels, Liver & Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Sores, Blood and Bog Spavin, Ring-bone, Sweenie, Shinbone Broken Knees, Wind Galls Founder, Side Bones and Grivel Cracked Hoof, Scratches, Canker Thrush, and Corns; also, of Hog rime, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Foot Legs and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked jaw Rheumatism, Cramp, Colic, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Rowling Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Harry's Method of taming Horses; how to Appr nch, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of more than 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 381 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred engravings It is printed in a clear open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men every where, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, *Publisher,*
No. 17, Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 13, 1862. 11

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his FARM to a purchaser at a reasonable price. It is the south-west quarter of Lot No. 3, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Douro, only about 8 miles from Peterborough, on a good road. There is a House, a Barn, Stables, Sheds, &c., on the premises. The Farm is well watered.

TERMS,—One-half of the purchase money down, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, with interest.

For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises,

WM. O'BRIEN.
Douro, March 5, 1863. 10

TO LET.

AN excellent Brick House, near Ely new, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterboro,' suitable for a respectable family. Rent moderate. Apply to Walter Sheridan, Esq., or to

ALEX. McNEIL.
February 12, 1863. 7

For Sale or to Let.

THE large two-story House on Water St, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, occupied for the last two years as a Boarding House. There is a Stable and a Shed, and other Out-houses, with Wells and Cisterns on the premises. For particulars apply to Mr. Renfrew at the *Examiner* Office, or to

ARCHD. HAGGART.
Peterboro, March 19th, 1863. 12

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of May, 1862,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates needed a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,
J. EDWARD'S,
Secretary.

Peterboro' Dec. 18, 1861. 51

WILLIAM TAYLOR

BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entirely refitted the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Monico, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.

The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.

Ashburnham, March 13, 1861. 11-3m.

FARM FOR SALE.

THAT west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jos. Murdoch.

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED, and under good cultivation. There is a splendid

ORCHARD

on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The land is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Hudson, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1864. 9

LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.
WARD & CADWELL.

FERGUSON & MITCHELL,

BEG to call the attention of the public to their well-selected stock of

SADDLES,
HARNESS,
WHIPS,

TRUNKS,

VALIESES,

BRUSHES, &c.,

which they will sell very cheap for cash or on approved credit. All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited. ☞ Shop on Hunter Street, Peterboro.

FERGUSON & MITCHELL.
February 26, 1862. 9

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of the surrounding townships, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS
THE
BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD

Merchantable Wheat!

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N. B.—Flour on hand to exchange for wheat.
Peterboro', Jan. 15, 1862. 3

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Municipality of the United Townships of

DELMONT AND METHUNE,

WILL BE HELD AT

ROBBS' SCHOOL-HOUSE,
On Saturday, 17th May,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Assessment Roll is now open for inspection at my residence.

PETER PEARCE, Town Clerk.
Delmont, April 2, 1862. 14-6in.

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the East ½ of Lot No. 9, in the 17th Concession of Dummer.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 14 miles, on one of the principal travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price. Apply to

H. T. STRICKLAND.
Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8-5in

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, being the east half of Lot No. 10, in the 11th Concession of Ennismore, containing one hundred acres of good land.

Seventy Acres are Cleared,

and under good cultivation. There is a splendid Orchard on the farm, and a good Frame House, a Frame Barn and outhouses, and a never-failing well of good water. Apply to

HENRY COOKMAN.
Cavan, Feb. 23 1863. 9

HORSE WANTED.

A GOOD Farm Horse. Must be 16 hands high, sound in proportion, well made, and sound in every way. Any person having such an animal to sell will hear of a cash purchaser by applying to

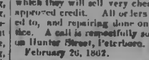
JAS. PENGELLY,
Saddler.
Peterboro, March 10th, 1861 12

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. ☞ Dining Room has been extended and made are commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventil ed sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION may, as in the past, merit, it will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half hotel in Canada

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO



RAILWAY.

ON and after the 6th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	7.30 a. m.
" Millbrook "	9.05 a. m.
" Fraserville "	9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro'	9.50 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.	
Leave Peterboro' at	3.25 p. m.
" Fraserville "	3.55 p. m.
" Millbrook "	4.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	4.55. p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 10

BRIDGENORTH STEAM
GRIST MILL!

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years the above mill and having refitted the same thoroughly will be prepared immediately to receive

GRISTS
AND
ORDERS FOR FLOURING!

All business intrusted to his care will be done with promptness.

WALTER HURST.
February 14, 1863.

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE!

IN consequence of ill-health, the subscriber is desirous to retire from business, and offers for Sale his

STOCK IN TRADE,

which is made pain usually remunerative a grocer's store. The stock will be found well selected and

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to
JAMES FOLEY.
Peterboro, Feb. 10, 1863. 9-6in

SPALDING'S ALE

By the Barrel,
At WARD & CADWELL'S.

THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro,' April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 7th August, 1858. 31

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 14th, 1857.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITANNIA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

CANADA
Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 350,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

MONEY TO LEND!

ON FIRST CLASS SECURITIES,

☞ on very advantageous terms. Apply to

J. P. WALTON, Insurance Agent,
Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Peterborough, April 3rd, 1863. 14

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock
INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—J. Lawrs, Barton.
Vice-President—T Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.
JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.
October 1, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance COMPANY.

Double Assurance System without Profits!

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	PREMIUM FOR £100. SUM DOUBLE, INCREASING TO £200.	
	£	s. d.
16	2	10 8
17	2	11 7
18	2	12 9
19	2	14 0
20	2	15 4
21	2	16 8
22	2	18 0
23	2	19 8
24	3	1 3
25	3	3 10
26	3	6 4
27	3	8 3
28	3	10 3
29	3	12 6
30	3	14 11
31	3	17 5
32	3	19 11
33	4	2 7
34	4	5 5
35	4	8 5
36	4	11 6
37	4	14 9
38	4	18 2
39	5	1 8
40	5	5 5
41	5	9 3
42	5	13 2
43	5	17 2
44	6	1 3
45	6	5 6
46	6	10 0
47	6	14 6
48	6	19 2
49	7	4 0
50	7	9 0
51	7	14 2
52	7	19 6
53	8	5 0
54	8	10 6
55	8	16 2
56	9	2 0
57	9	8 0
58	9	14 2
59	10	0 4
60	10	6 6
61	10	13 0
62	11	0 0
63	11	7 0

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 50 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place d'Armes, Montreal,

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.
January 23, 1863. 4

PROVINCIAL
INSURANCE CO',
OF CANADA.
FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary—J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors—Messrs Dorgan & Burns.
Bankers—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 15 41

PARTIES insuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the (5 years) profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Losses settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA, $300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

THE COMMERCIAL
Building & Investment *SOCIETY.*

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN,
Agent.
Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 15

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,
Dentist.

OFFICE.—Burnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, a thing inflammation ensues, and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, Labial bones, gums, tongue, dislocation of the Jaw, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro Jan 3rd 1861. 2

FRESH ARRIVALS

OF BEAUTIFUL

SPRING GOODS

AT CLUXTON'S

'MERCANTILE HOUSE.'

A LARGE STOCK OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Bonnets, Hats,

FLOWERS, RIBBONS,

AND

MILLINERY GOODS!

in great variety, and very

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', April 9th, 1862. 15-3in.

A CARD.

THE subscribers having entered into Partnership, would respectfully intimate to the public generally that they are prepared to attend to all orders for

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING,
Paper-Hanging,
GRAINING, GLAZING,
White-Washing, &c.,

and they hope, by being diligent and attentive to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON
Peterboro, March 10th, 1862. 11

FISHERS HOTEL.

FISHER'S OLD STAND.

Corner of George and Simcoe Sts., Peterboro.

WILL be reopened in a few weeks for the reception and accommodation of the travelling public. A large, well ventilated Stables in the rear of the House, will be open daily free of charge.

The subscriber most respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal support he received from his friends and the public before the fire occurred last fall.

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.

AMOS. J. FISHER,
Proprietor.
Nov. 18, 1861. 47

WANTED.

A COMPETENT PERSON to take charge of the Boarding House at Gbemmenino Mills. Apply to

WM. SNYDER,
Office over the Toronto Bank.
Peterboro, March 13, 1863. 11

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—hope need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every case afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness, and their regular use for a few days will, still times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.
Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice,
And gives clearness to the Voice,
And gives clearness to the Voice.

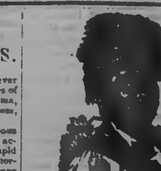
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.



JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.

AGENTS, we present you with a perfect Museum of Nature, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full assortment of him and his medicine in your Agency. The Pills are composed entirely of Herbs and Roots, and are perfectly harmless in their operation.

The Inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills" has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent several years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "Mountain Herb Pills" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures when, put will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life; and when any derged or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is not more delightful to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food properly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficience of bile. The action of the heart is weakened; and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter, hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some dirt, for instance, in a pure spring, from which one or two rivulets led to a few cottages the whole course of the stream becomes disgusted and disordered. So entirely does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and when the obstruction is removed, the injury of his cause does not. These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they may therefore, correctly be called

A CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. The Anti-Bilious medicine acts from the blood, the bilious cause of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and sweet, clearing and renovating the vital organs.

Persons indeed, as it is so, that we are what in phrase within your reach, a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the affected parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	Debility,	Stomach Weakness,
Coughs,	Fever and Ague,	Liver Complaints,
Colds,	Female Complaints,	Scrofula or Kings Evil,
Chest Diseases	Measles,	Fits,
Costiveness,	Jaundice,	Rheumatism,
Dyspepsia,	Sick Headache,	Stone and Gravel,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,	Worms of all kinds,
Dysentery,	Inflammation of the Bowels,	

&c. &c. &c.

The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very romantic, way among the Mountains of Mexico, by the Indians, and the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account in section of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe—The *Mountain Herb Pills* are put up in a square box, with a picture of the Indian on the lid, and *his Wrapper. Each box contains* 40 *pills*, and *sells for* 25 *cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of* R. L. JUDSON & CO. on each box.

R. L. JUDSON, & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEXT DOOR TO NEWSPAPER OFFICE.
☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulate the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE HEART OF the ailment, ARRESTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering form these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. J. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Port Erie, C. W.
Sept. 26, 1861, 39

AMONG the most important of modern Medical discoveries stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*. As a Family Medicine it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains from Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds Sore Throats, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbis, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost bites, &c.—The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single instance of dissatisfaction, where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon it being a sovereign remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, incuring the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.—Price only 25 cents per bottle. All orders should be addressed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Keogh, Wm. Coulter; in Millbrook by Dr. Turner; in Lindsay by C. Britton; and by all Dealers in Medicines. 50

Gutta-Percha Roofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1.50, will thoroughly coat from 300 to 300 feet of f, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,
23 Cedar Street, New York.

NEW SHOPS.

DUNCAN McDONALD,

WOULD inform his numerous friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED
TO THE
NEW SHOPS ON SIMCOE STREET,

where in addition to the business lately carried on by him, he will do

HORSE SHOEING
AND
General Blacksmithing.

He has a first-class HORSE SHOER, and persons will find any custom for horse shoeing entrusted to him, attended to satisfactorily.

Peterborough, Jan. 8 1863. 2

WALTON
SLATE QUARRIES.

THE undersigned is agent for the Walton Slate Quarries.

A sample of the Slate can be seen at his office corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent.
Peterborough, April 3, 1863. 14

PROSPECTS OF THE
"Scottish American Journal."

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF SCOTSMEN IN AMERICA, AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF SCOTTISH LITERATURE AND NEWS.

FIFTH YEAR.

ON January 2nd 1863, was commenced a new volume (V.) of the *Scottish American Journal*; and in order that the numbers issued before the first and last days of each year will constitute a complete volume, of convenient size for binding; and each number will contain a most entertaining and instructive repertory of reading matter, calculated to interest all readers of Scottish birth. The *Scottish American Journal*, though decidedly international in its constant efforts to promote peace and prosperity between the people of Great Britain and America, is yet emphatically Scottish in its copious records of all events occurring in Scotland that can be regarded of the least interest to natives of that country residing in America; and to this "news from home" is added, weekly, a summary of general intelligence from England, Ireland, and other parts of the world.

A distinguishing feature of the *Scottish American Journal* is its regular re-publication—*serbatim et literatim*—of the "leading articles" of the prominent British newspapers and of periodicals upon the most important topics of the day. This feature is a unique one, and has been found very acceptable in the people of British North America, as it supplies a long needed desideratum in the Provinces. In reference to the "editorials" of the *Scottish American Journal*, it is a significant fact that the British press frequently acknowledges their intrinsic truth and force by copiously extracting from our columns and declaring that the *Scottish American Journal* is the most able and interesting paper published in America. A concise weekly summary is also given of the principal items of American news, and a similar narrative of events transpiring in the various British Provinces, the latter feature supplying a deficiency which was felt by several of the Provinces' intelligencers as to what was transpiring in other parts of the British possessions.

In the forthcoming volume of the *Scottish American Journal* increased space will be devoted to the literary department in the publication of serial tales and sketches, vividly illustrating the customs, habits, sentiments and general characteristics of the people of Scotland each tale emanating from the pen of an author of celebrity. As here-to-fore, particular care will be exercised in the choice of original poetry, composed by writers of acknowledged genius and purity of thought, resident here or abroad. The first number of the new volume will contain the commencement of a deeply interesting tale, entitled

THE LIEUTENANT & HIS SON.

This tale will prove to be one of the most interesting ever published, and will be appreciated by

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862.

Volume VII.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 19.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERY description, of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Ball Headings, Bogus Bills, Show Bills, Orchestra Bills, Programmes, Posters, Blank Bills, Bookseller Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Ruling and Repairing.

Large Planks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published at the office of the publisher over Thursday morning:

Hallett & Bell's Block, Water Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance	$1 00 per an
If paid within 3 months of time of subscribing	1 25
If over 3 months, and within 6 mths	1 50
If over 6 and within 9 months	1 75
When not paid until the end of the year	2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines, and under, first insertion	50c
Each subsequent insertion	12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	62½
Each subsequent insertion	25
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line)	5c
Each subsequent insertion, "	2½

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff's Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN, COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN, BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 19

C. A. WELLER, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 20

C. A. WELLER, CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 19

GEORGE H. HUGHES, ATTORNEY at LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro'. 19

SMITH & SCOTT, BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Offices,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON, GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM, HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON, DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR, DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON, SADDLERY, Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO', DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES, BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Hunthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER. RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Rectory Depot, Peterboro. April 3rd, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D. PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. Office and Residence.—Brock Street, opposite McGregan's Livery Stable, Peterboro. April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD (LATE FITZGERALD & DENHAM.) Provincial Land Surveyor. Office:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets. Oct. 5, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBEE, DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

WM. N. KENNEDY, PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. D. McGILLIVRAY, NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent. PETERBOROUGH, C. W. February 19th, 1862. 8

Mr. TOOLE, MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Boarding and Scantlings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

W. DOBBIN, MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds Ashburnham, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT, DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Block, Peterboro.

GEORGE MITCHELL, DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street, Peterborough. 15

ALEX. McNEIL, LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Otonabee and South Monaghan. Office and Store on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro. Nov. 21, 1861. 44

J. & T. DOUGLAS, MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c. Jobbing and Horse-shoeing done in the shortest notice. Gate Patents in Peterborough of Holcomb's Patents. (Territorial.) ☞ Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets. Peterboro, Feb. 10, 1862. 8

JAMES HAGGART, DIVISION COURT collector and general Commission Agent, Victoria, &c. Office over R. Hunthorn's store. ☞ Special business done promptly and on less terms than any other collector. 13

CABINET-MAKING! THE SUBSCRIBER continues to carry on the Cabinet-making business in all its branches, at the old stand, Hunter Street, Peterboro'. Undertaking done in the most approved style. Coffins kept constantly on hand. Thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. JOHN ROGERS. Peterboro, Dec. 1861.

MR. DUNN, HAVING PURCHASED the Establishment lately occupied by Mr. Rogers, will carry on the business in all its branches. Peterboro, Dec. 16th, 1861.

GEORGE WILKINS, CONFECTIONER, Fruiterer, Tobacconist, Grocer, Dealer in Fancy Goods, Toys, Perfumery, Stationery, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c. Post Office, Peterboro, C. W.

R. GREEN, SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water Street, opposite the Grist Mill. Peterboro, C. W.

Poetry.

PAPA, WHAT ARE NEWSPAPERS?

Organs that gentlemen play, my boy,
To answer the taste of the day, my boy,
Whate'er it may be,
They hit on the key,
And pipe in full concert away, my boy.

News from all countries and climes, my boy,
Advertisements, smart, and rhymes, my boy,
Fitted up with all sorts
Of flying reports,
And published at regular times, my boy.

Articles able and wise my boy—
At least in the Editor's eyes, my boy,
And logic so grand,
That few understand,
To what in the world it applies, my boy.

Statistics, reflections, reviews, my boy,
Little scrape to instruct and amuse, my boy,
And lengthy debate
Upon matters of state,
For wise-headed folks to peruse my boy.

The funds as they were and they are my boy,
The quibbles and quirks of the bar my boy,
And every week
A clever critique
On some theatrical star my boy.

The age of Jupiter's moons my boy,
The stealing of somebody's spoons my boy:
The state of the crops,
The style of the fops,
And the wits of the public balloons, my boy.

List of physical ills, my boy,
Blanketed with some body's pills, my boy,
Till you ask with surprise,
Why any one dies,
Or what's the disorder that kills, my boy.

Who has got married, and to whom, my boy,
Who were cut off in their bloom, my boy,
Who has had birth,
On this sorrow stained earth,
And who totters fast to the tomb, my boy.

The price of cattle and grain, my boy,
Directions to dig and to drain, my boy:
But 't would take me too long
To tell you in song,
A quarter of all they contain, my boy.

Miscellaneous.

THE WIDOW'S ONLY SON.

"Mother, I will be everything to you that I can be; I promise you that."

The boy hid his head. A look of high resolve made the young brow manlike in expression. Not yet had ten summers deepened the gold on those fair locks. The earnest blue eyes looked fondly in the fade! face that bent over him. There was a world of love in his soul—a love that was not only lip deep, but was proved by acts of self-denial.

They were poor—that mother and son—oh! how poor they were! You could almost see how poverty had drifted over everything about them—drifted whitely on the pine chairs and table—drifted over the humble quilt that had grown so faded—drifted over their clothes, and through them, till patch after patch was placed on the sad havoc that pitiles, drif ng want had made.

But in the holy heart-love they were richer than the Rothchilds; yes, out of their bank in heaven—that bank directors here might sneer at—they draw every day, every hour, uncounted treasures.

"Mother, I will be everything to you I can be; I promise you that.."

The words are beautiful enough to be repeated. Henry Locke smiled, because as he spoke there came tears to his mother's eyes. He had that morning been promised a place in a country store, five miles from the cot, or rather cabin, where they lived. It was but a small pittance; but of late the mother had grown so feeble that she could earn nothing; could scarcely do the little that order and neatness called for at her hands.

One dollar a week! It was a very little sum, but better, much better, than nothing. Besides, Henry was to have his meals with his employer, and could, if he chose, sleep there. But he did not choose. For a glad smile from mother; for the pressure of that feeble hand; for the tender Christian words that came from those pale lips, he was brave enough willing, after the day's hard work, to walk the five miles, dark and tedious though the way was. Often he came bringing some little delicacy that he had earned, and which was sweet to the invalid because he brought it.

One night the sky was curtained in with clouds. The widow looked from her little window facing the hilly road along which the hay-waggons went on their way to the city, and said, as she saw the twilight deepening earlier than its wont: "He will not come to-night."

No: he would not surely come that night. The wind blew fiercely, and sent the branches of the old apple tree rattling against the clap-boards, and threw the rain, as with a spite, over the little windows sheeting them, and making dreary music. So the widow, quite confident that Henry would not venture out in that storm, said her Bible till her heart kindled with the Holy words, and putting out her little light went to bed.

She knew not how long she had slept, when a voice awakened her. The sweet voice, so dear to her, was crying, "Mother! mother!" At first she thought it a dream; but listening intently, the heard, blending with the wail of the wind, that cry, and a sound against the latch greeted her. Instantly rising, she groped for a light, unfastened the door, and beheld there stood Henry, a pitiful sight, lashed covered with mire, literally from head to foot. His face was wet; but the honest, happy smile was no longer there.

"My boy, how could you come on such a night?" exclaimed the widow.

"Why, mother, storm couldn't keep me away from you," was his hearty response. "I've had the greatest time, though you'd not call it pleasant to be out in such a storm. I asked master for permission to come to you to-night, and he said I might. But I'll tell you all about it by and by. Have you got a light in the window?"

"Mother, I will be everything to you I can be; I promise you that.."

"Yes, and I thought to get back again before dark, but—"

"Your mother—" Henry's voice faltered, as the sad truth flashed upon him. He had not thought before that she would be ill.

"Mother, I will be everything to you I can be; I promise you that.."

"Mother, Henry? Why, she only had a cough and cold when I left this morning. She's not sick, is she?"

"Yes, mother, I think she is very sick. She has a fever, and I'm afraid she's very ill. But you must not be frightened, Henry. We'll do all we can for her, and I hope she will be better by to-morrow. Now you must go to bed, and I'll sit up with her."

"Mother, I will be everything to you I can be; I promise you that.."

"Mother, I will be everything to you that I can be; I promise you that."

The boy hid his head. A look of high resolve made the young brow manlike in expression. Not yet had ten summers deepened the gold on those fair locks. The earnest blue eyes looked fondly in the fade! face that bent over him. There was a world of love in his soul—a love that was not only lip deep, but was proved by acts of self-denial.

They were poor—that mother and son—oh! how poor they were! You could almost see how poverty had drifted over everything about them—drifted whitely on the pine chairs and table—drifted over the humble quilt that had grown so faded—drifted over their clothes, and through them, till patch after patch was placed on the sad havoc that pitiles, drif ng want had made.

But in the holy heart-love they were richer than the Rothchilds; yes, out of their bank in heaven—that bank directors here might sneer at—they draw every day, every hour, uncounted treasures.

"Mother, I will be everything to you I can be; I promise you that.."

The words are beautiful enough to be repeated. Henry Locke smiled, because as he spoke there came tears to his mother's eyes. He had that morning been promised a place in a country store, five miles from the cot, or rather cabin, where they lived. It was but a small pittance; but of late the mother had grown so feeble that she could earn nothing; could scarcely do the little that order and neatness called for at her hands.

One dollar a week! It was a very little sum, but better, much better, than nothing. Besides, Henry was to have his meals with his employer, and could, if he chose, sleep there. But he did not choose. For a glad smile from mother; for the pressure of that feeble hand; for the tender Christian words that came from those pale lips, he was brave enough willing, after the day's hard work, to walk the five miles, dark and tedious though the way was. Often he came bringing some little delicacy that he had earned, and which was sweet to the invalid because he brought it.

One night the sky was curtained in with clouds. The widow looked from her little window facing the hilly road along which the hay-waggons went on their way to the city, and said, as she saw the twilight deepening earlier than its wont: "He will not come to-night."

No: he would not surely come that night. The wind blew fiercely, and sent the branches of the old apple tree rattling against the clap-boards, and threw the rain, as with a spite, over the little windows sheeting them, and making dreary music. So the widow, quite confident that Henry would not venture out in that storm, read her Bible till her heart kindled with the Holy words, and putting out her little light went to bed.

She knew not how long she had slept, when a voice awakened her. The sweet voice, so dear to her, was crying, "Mother! mother!" At first she thought it a dream; but listening intently, she heard, blending with the wail of the wind, that cry, and a sound against the latch greeted her. Instantly rising, she groped for a light, unfastened the door, and beheld there stood Henry, a pitiful sight, lashed covered with mire, literally from head to foot. His face was wet; but the honest, happy smile was no longer there.

"My boy, how could you come on such a night?" exclaimed the widow.

"Why, mother, storm couldn't keep me away from you," was his hearty response. "I've had the greatest time, though you'd not call it pleasant to be out in such a storm. I asked master for permission to come to you to-night, and he said I might. But I'll tell you all about it by and by. Have you got a light in the window?"

THE ARREST OF Sec. CAMERON.

The arrest of the late Secretary of War in Philadelphia, on the 11th of April, on a charge of having illegally imprisoned Mr. Pierce Butler in Fort Lafayette, is a circumstance which, although it has not attracted so much attention as it deserves from the public, is clearly understood by the politicians. These gentlemen, of whom too many have used the name "patriotism" as a disguise for partisanship, are aware of the danger that threatens them in any reversal of the party which is now out of office. Consequently, the late movement in Washington for the purpose of reviving the Democratic party is called a *treacherous, traitorous, contemptible intrigue*; and one of the Abolition organs, the *Continental Monthly*, speaking of this revival as an attempt to support General McClellan's war policy, says: "A more ingenious and more iniquitous scheme of fomenting dissension could not be devised." With more foresight than the general mass of the people, the political leaders perceive the dilemma in which they are placed by the manner in which certain individuals, obnoxious to the party in power, have been arrested and imprisoned. They see that they *must either* admit that the *Constitution* is in force, or declare that its legal obligation has ceased to exist. Either, with those who still cite the British Constitution because no bookseller keeps a copy of it, and want the Constitution of the United States because it can be purchased for three cents at any bookstore, they must declare that the Constitution is the foundation on which the entire political fabric of the United States is raised, or they must agree with the Englishman who laughingly said that three cents is all the Constitution is worth. From this dilemma, the politicians perceive they cannot escape. Either the Constitution is intended to control any and every political party, which may obtain the executive power of the country, or it is merely an evanescent law, which any and every successful political adventurer may set aside. Either the constitution is a fundamental law, beyond the power of party in ordinary Congress to subvert; or it has lost the character of a permanent obligation, and has ceased to be the Constitution of the United States of America. These astute partisans perceive the difficulty of which the arrest of Mr. Cameron only foreshadows the advent. They see that if the Constitution is not a fundamental principle, but merely a compact that may be broken—then it has no authority over the State which withdraws from its control; if, on the contrary, the Constitution is a permanent enactment, then no party can possess the right to abrogate or transgress any clause in it. Such is the dilemma that is made apparent by the arrest of Mr. Cameron, on a charge of having violated those articles of the Constitution that have especial reference to the security of persons and the rights of individuals. And certainly the dilemma is sufficiently embarrassing, not merely as a forensic question, but also as were intimately affecting the individuals who, having been intrusted with administrative functions, have assumed both legislative and executive power, and, notwithstanding the most explicit declarations in certain articles of the Constitution, have subjected their opponents to arrest and imprisonment, without a trial, and without specific accusation. In this difficulty Mr. Seward has taken a step still further in advance of the power conferred by the Constitution on the Executive, and has addressed a letter to Mr. Brewster (Mr. S. Cameron's advocate) in which he says he is directed by the President to say that the President avows the proceeding of Mr. Cameron as one under his authority, and that he deemed it necessary for the prompt suppression of the rebellion. Whether this step is taken by the advice of Mr. Seward is not very apparent, and is not very material, because the question of the authority of the Constitution is unaffected by it. To suppress rebellion is especially the duty confided by the Constitution to Congress alone; and the question as to the existence and limitation of the force and power of the Constitution applies equally to the action of every member of the political body corporate. We ask our readers to watch the proceedings in this extraordinary case with attention. No more remarkable exemplification can be found of the just value and power of a mere written Constitution than the arrest of Mr. Cameron, and the proceedings that will be adopted to maintain its legality.—*Scottish American Journal.*

THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Though no detailed account of the actual capture of New Orleans is to hand, there can, we think, be no doubt that the city has fallen into the hands of the Unionists. The forts erected for its defence upon the Mississippi river have certainly been taken, and it is difficult to see, that being the case, how the city could have escaped a similar fate.

In the loss of the city the Confederate cause has suffered a severe blow. New Orleans was not of much value as a strategical point to the rebels. It did not enable them anywhere to take the offensive. The superior Federal force effectually prevented it being used as a base for naval operations against the trade of the enemy in the Gulf, and as provisions and arms could not be imported by it, it directly added little to the strength of the Confederate army in Tennessee. But on the other hand, while held by the rebels, the communications of Beauregard were safe from interruption. He was enabled to draw his supplies without difficulty from the Gulf States. Now, if the victory is followed up as it ought to be, if gun boats are sent up the river together with a land force of a few thousand men, he will find himself placed between two fires. Even the privilege of retreat is denied to him; he has no place to fly to, unless into Texas. The rebel fleet opposite Memphis, or perhaps a little higher on the river at Fort Wright, must also be sought. With Commodore Foote above and Commodore Farragut below, it has no chance of escape.

Modernity as the possession of New Orleans a great military advantage to the North, but the moral effect of the victory will be of far more importance. The richest and the most populous city of the Confederate States has fallen into the hands of the enemy, and its recovery is hopeless. While the North retains its overwhelming preponderance at sea—and there is nothing to jeopardize that preponderance—it is impossible that the South should retake New Orleans, or "forbid ray of the sun" to warm a single "rebel" by the Federalists. If the English army were destroyed, and the French in possession of Canada, no more serious blow could have been given to the British power than has now been given to the Confederate cause. The struggle may be continued for a "while" longer, until the Federal troops in the east and west can advance, but the extinction of the rebellion is a matter of as complete certainty as anything human can possibly be.—*Globe.*

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.

WHOLESALE LARCENY OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

The Government authorities of this city have just received the developments of a wholesale larceny operation, the parallel of which surpasses in atrocity and villainy any other that has come to light for many months, exhibiting, as they do, that an organized gang of plunderers are at work within the Federal lines, diligently appropriating supplies and Government stores sent by willing and benevolent hands to comfort and aid the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals, and the volunteer who, on the battle-field, is exposed to privations and suffering and fighting for his country, the Union and the Constitution. The particulars of this latest villainy are in substance as follows:—For many weeks, detectives and police have been advised that an unusual number of packages of different kinds have passed through this city *en route* for sundry towns in the North, and, taken in connection with other information that supplies sent forward never reached their destination, the utmost vigilance was at once instituted, and the co-operation of officers in various parts of the State was solicited in unravelling the apparent mystery.

Within a day or two the officers have succeeded in unravelling a series of most outrageous frauds. Their suspicions were aroused at Toledo on Wednesday last by a large quantity coming through the Express office from Lebanon, Ky., which was believed to be property unlawfully obtained.—The person to whom the boxes, trunks and parcels were directed, and who had previously received large consignments, was permitted to take one of these boxes from the Express office to his store-house in another portion of the city. There the police seized this box and other packages and found them to contain clothing, hospital stores, provisions, &c., plainly indicating to have been obtained in the hospital of the army. At the Express office the remaining boxes and packages were opened and found to contain blankets, drawers, stockings, &c.

Upon pursuing the investigation further, four boxes and two trunks directed to certain parties in Toledo were found in the Dayton and Michigan freight depot.

A man named Alfred W. Hinds, who went from Toledo to Lebanon as a nurse and hospital steward, and soon after returned with a largely accumulated quantity of "extras," has been arrested. Hinds alleges that he purchased his property of Dr. Daniels, Surgeon of the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment, and on this statement and other evidence a despatch has been forwarded, and Daniels was arrested at Pittsburg yesterday. Hinds is in jail in Toledo in default of $2,000 bail. He will have an examination before the Mayor of Toledo on Monday.

At Lima, about sixty-five miles from Toledo, the officers have secured ten tons of a similar kind of property, upon which there are railroad charges of $500. The authorities in this city are also in possession of similar packages, but as the arrests based upon the discoveries here have not yet transpired, we forbear going into particulars, except to say that the evidence is positive that a grand thieving combination has been in successful operation for many months, and it is very evident that the country and the soldiers have been defrauded out of a vast amount, and that a large portion of the contributions of the benevolent societies throughout the country have served no other purpose than to fill the pockets of certain individuals, without ever reaching the soldiers for whom they were intended.

The officers of the Government will take immediate cognizance of the matter, and warrants will be issued for the arrest of any person having any and every connection with the affair.

RESEMBLANCE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE PRETENDER.

The portraits of our own Royal Family furnish in themselves a very clear example of resemblance continued through a series of generations. The most observable peculiarity may be said to consist of a fullness in the lower part of the cheek. It can be traced back not only to the first monarch of the family of Brunswick Lunenburg, but to his mother, the Electress Sophia of Hanover; which shows that it did not come from the paternal line of the family, but more probably from the House of Stuart, of which the Electress was an immediate descendant, being granddaughter to King James I. No attempt, so far as the writer is aware, to trace this physiognomy further back than the Electress Sophia; and certainly, in her mother Elizabeth, the Electress Palatine of the Rhine, and in Elizabeth's father, King James, we do not find any such peculiarity prominently brought out. There is, nevertheless, reason to believe that common points of physiognomy in the Stuart and Hanover families can be traced to a generation prior to the Sovereign last mentioned, who is the common ancestor. The writer, at least, must own that he has been very much struck by the resemblance born by the recent portraits of our present amiable Sovereign to one representing Prince Charles Edward in his latter years. The fullness off cheek is palpable in both portraits—the form of the mouth is the same in both—and the general aspect, when some allowances are made for difference of age and sex, is identical. It is few generations back from the Prince, and 8 from the Queen, to King James; two centuries and a half have elapsed since the births of the two children from whom the subject of the two portraits are respectively descended; yet there is a likeness exceeding in what is found in half the cases of brother and sister. The peculiarity, however, is apparent also, in a portrait of *Mary of Scotland* taken in her latter years; and it may be further remarked that, between the youthful portraits of Prince Charles Edward and those of the Prince of Wales now coming to maturity, a very striking resemblance exists. Thus the perseverance of physiognomy may be said to extend over *three centuries* and *eleven generations*—thereby reminding us of the connection between the present Royal Family and the ancient one which it supersedes, and calling us emphatically that the present and Pretender are now happily ONE.—*Book of Days.*

HURRYGRAPUS.

Under this heading, a capital series of letters appear at different times in the Daily London *Free Press*. They are signed "Fat Contributor,"—and bear evidence of real wit and talent. If the writer is a Canadian, there can only be cause for congratulation that he is likely to remain such, for the efforts of Hurrygraps, these are to be found in his "Hasty Grapes." There is nothing personal about them—no state jokes, but just what such letters should be, racy and full-flavoured. We have noticed that the letter from Ottawa appears rather irregularly by both the Quebec and Montreal papers, but we have noticed that the Quebec paper has now settled down to the regular publication of the letter, and we are glad to see that "Fat Contributor" is appreciated.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Spring Goods—R. Johnston & Son.
Spring Stock—Strachan & Rogers.
Millinery Show Room—Strachan & Rogers.
Property for sale—J. T. Hawthorn.
Just Received—Mr. Potter & Co.
Boots & Shoes—R. Patterson & Co.
Notice—J. Edwards.
Furs—W. Lech.
Leather—R. Patterson & Co.
Weekly arrivals—R. Patterson & Co.
Raw Furs—W. Lech.
Notice—*G. Lee.*
New Hotel—R. Frutchy.
Stolen or Strayed—Moses Jackson.
School Books—T. Menzies.
American Papers—T. Menzies.
Room-paper—T. Menzies.
Books & Stationery—T. Menzies.
For sale—A. McNeil.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, THE 8TH MAY, 1862.

THE CONGER PROTEST.

We publish to-day the petition of Mr. Conger to the Legislature, complaining of the return of Colonel Haultain as member for this County. It is rather a singular document, and we are curious to know who drew it up, abounding as it does with statements known to be false. We are at a loss to know how the other parties signing the Petition with Mr. Conger could allow their names to be attached to it, if they knew the facts of the case. Our only inference is that they did not know them otherwise they would never have lent themselves to it. We intend to show that the greater part of the Petition is not in accordance with fact, and before we get through we flatter ourselves to be able to show to any reasonable individual that there is no more danger of the unseating of our gallant Colonel from such a harmless wimble than there would be to unseat the Attorney General himself.

It will be observed that the whole gist of the objection against the election lies in the fact that the list of voters for 1860 were used in the back townships, while Mr. Conger and his friends wished those of 1861 used. The whole point in dispute lies in a nut shell—it is simply whether should the rolls of 1860 or 1861 have been used at the election. In the second reason assigned by the petitioners for the undue return of Col. Haultain, they say, "Because the Deputy Returning Officer for the said United Townships of Galway, Snowden, Minden, and Stanhope was not at the time of the said election in possession of a certified copy of the list of voters within the Municipality *revised and corrected last before the receipt by the Returning Officer of the writ to hold the said election.*" We call special attention to the part we have italicised, as it furnishes an admitted point by the petitioners themselves, that the proper lists to be used at the election are those, *and those only*, that are revised and corrected last before the writ for holding the election is received by the Returning Officer. Now what are the facts in reference hereto? Why, that prior to the receipt of the writ by the Sheriff *not one solitary list for the County of Peterboro' had been returned to the Office of the Clerk of the Peace.* Now for the proof: the writ was issued on the 10th day of June, 1861—it was received by the Sheriff on the 18th. The proclamation was issued on the 19th. On enquiry on that day by the Returning Officer at the Clerk of the Peace's Office, *no list for 1861 had been filed there. The list for the Townships* complained of was made out in Peterboro' by the Township Clerk, and filed by him in the office of the Clerk of the Peace on the 21st and 22nd.

Now, if what we have stated is correct—and we have taken some pains to ascertain the facts—and we therefore challenge contradiction—it follows that the Petition is faulty, and as such will be as harmless as so much smoke. As to the costs of the trial we hear that, in addition to the petitioners, four good men and true are bound to see them paid. These are Messrs. John Harvey, Jonathan Stevenson, Jos. Walton, and John Carnegie, Jr. Never have we known of a protest of an election on such flimsy and untenable grounds, and we do not pity the parties who will have to pay for such frivolity. Not that we say that the Petition in its statements is frivolous or vexatious, but we say positively that it states what is not true, and when the facts come before the Committee, we are satisfied they will dismiss it with costs.

Seldom has it fallen to the lot a Returning Officer to be so blessed and maligned as Mr. Hall has been during the late election in July last; and seldom has a man shown a greater desire to discharge his duty faithfully, impartially, and in accordance to law as we shall presently show. On the receipt of the writ for holding the election, he at once consulted Judge Boswell and Mr. Dumbleton which list of voters should be used at the election. Both these gentlemen agreed that those of 1860 were the only proper ones. Not satisfied with this advice he telegraphed to Sheriff Corbett of Kingston, as follows:—"*If Lists for 1861 were not filed when writ was received can I use them*—which do you use?" The answer to us as follows:—"Kingston, 21th June,—I was told your Lists if all the years were not filed before the issuing of the writ, take only as many and use last years for wards as were not—this is the Attorney General's opinion. Time. A. Conservy." Mr. Hall applied also to Mr. Harrison of Toronto—the compiler of the Municipal Manual, for his opinion, and the reply he got was to "use only the lists that were authorized in all respects before the writ issued." Notwithstanding the concurrence of so many in the same opinion the desperate efforts made by the Conger party to use the list of 1861, led Mr. Hall to write to Mr. Harrison on the 9th July, asking his opinion in reference to the Deputy Returning Officer would be justified in using the lists of 1861 contrary to the orders issued by the Clerk of the Peace on the 12th [illegible] Mr. Harrison replied that the Deputy Returning Officer would be fully justified in so doing, and certainly must think that the Returning Officer who acted upon a copy of the roll of 1861, filed after the writ of election, did wrong." To charge a man with wrong doing who took such pains to find out how to do right and then act upon the advice he received is indeed most ungenerous, and those most severe in their charges against the Returning Officer if possessed of common honesty and in his position, must do as he did.

Mr. Hall acting upon such advice, such high legal opinion, took every possible pains to ascertain that the Deputy Returning Officer for the municipality of Galway, Snowden, Minden and Stanhope, as well as all his other Deputies, were in possession of a certified copy of the list of voters, within their Municipalities revised and corrected last before the receipt of the writ by the Sheriff, and it is adding insult to injury to go before the Legislature with charges so false against a public officer for simply doing his duty as any honest man would do, and was bound by his oath of office to do. And in addition to the opinion referred to of using only under the circumstances the lists of 1860 we reproduce a letter to the *Leader* last summer, and the view of that journal on the point at issue:

THE VOTERS' LISTS.

To the Editor of the Leader.

Sir,—Being greatly surprised at your statement that the use of the lists for 1861 in the late elections was contrary to law, I shall feel obliged if you will point out how the following was objectionable.

The Township assessment roll was finally passed by the Revision Court, 1st May, voters' list made and certified 6th May, and deposited with the Clerk of the Peace, 8th May. Writ for County not issued till 10th June.

I am, sir, your obd't serv't,
A Deputy Returning Officer.

1st August, 1861.

"Perhaps our statement admitted of misconstruction. The "high legal opinion" to which we referred was predicated upon the fact that in several instances the deputy returning officers used lists which were not made out formally until after the issuing of the writ. In such cases the roll for 1860 was the proper one; and the use of the roll for 1861 assails the election. So, at least, we are advised by legal gentlemen whose opinions carry weight. The case adduced by our correspondent does not come within the category."

If blame is to be attached to Mr. Hall at all it is in his saying to his refractory Deputys *he would refuse to receive their returns if* they used the lists of 1861, but actions speak louder than words—and second thoughts are often best—and he did not do as he said he would, his bark was worse than his bite, and he did receive the lists used by the Clerks of Asphodel and Ashburnham, though they went against his orders and used the lists of 1861. This conduct of the *Deputy Returning Officers was illegal* and if the Petitioners had but inserted these two municipalities instead of the one in the back woods they might have upset the election. But it is too late to mend their pleadings, and the case must rest and be decided on the counts in the indictment. We have no hesitancy in saying that the Bill will be returned into Court endorsed *Ignoramus*.—Mr. Conger must seek some more profitable way of employing himself than attempting to upset a *bona fide* member of the Legislature. Men of ordinary intelligence might be aware that even if the present attempt were successful nothing would be gained by the party moving in it beyond the excitement of another election. The Colonel would be re-elected in spite of all efforts to prevent it. So view it as we may we have nothing to fear from the consequences of the investigation.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL.

It will be observed from the records of the doings in Parliament that a new Separate School Bill is now before the House, having been introduced by Mr. Scott, member for the City of Ottawa, who, according to the opinion of Dr. Ryerson—no mean opinion in matters politic as well as scholastic—"seems to have become the organ of an ultra party in the Church of Rome, that has caused much trouble in the Separate School question in Upper Canada." The bill in its present shape is objected to by the Chief Superintendent, and many members who spoke on the debate at the vote for its second reading. It however has had a second reading, and has been referred to a Committee of five members, viz: Messrs. J. A. McDonald, McCann, Bell, (of Russell) Anderson and Bown. On the motion to have it read six months hence 13 only voted yea and 93 nay. From all we can gather it appears there is a dissatisfaction expressed by Catholics on the bill now stands, and there is good reason to believe that if the present bill passes in its present shape it will not give satisfaction to the parties concerned. Dr. Ryerson in a letter to the *Leader* expresses a hope that the bill introduced by Mr. Scott may not become law. He says: "If Mr. Scott's Bill be passed, I hope for the honor and character of Upper Canada it will be rejected by the united vote of both parties of Upper Canadian representatives." And while planning to expel Mr. Scott as attempts to remove needless impediments out of the way of the working of the Separate School law he thus discourages: "but the accomplishment of no just and legitimate an object is very different from perpetrating as great an act of injustice to Upper Canada, and inflicting so flagrant a wrong upon many of its citizens and institutions as the passing of Mr. Scott's present Separate School Bill."—Poor Mr. Scott is between two fires—the Toronto *Freeman* as well as the Chief Superintendent discourages his measure, and he merits sympathy. The Separate School system has been [illegible] upon us, and is in our common system, threatening to destroy it. It seems as if the present agitation is likely to [illegible] the wedge, and we will [illegible] if the present Parliament will pass another wedge being inserted. It appears from the Church of England pulpit that their correspondents have passed resolutions affirming the principle of Separate Schools, and Mr. J. H. Cameron has been foremost in their advocacy. We therefore anticipate that this gentleman will bring forward his measure some of these fine days. We may then expect a *fearful rush* for those troublesome affairs, and we really do not see how it is possible to grant a favor to one denomination and deny it to the rest. Again we have heard the Separate School system compared to a safety valve—meaning probably that it secures the Common School system from explosion—but care should be taken that too much weight be not applied or too many appendages added, or it may after all blow up and "burst the boiler!" Separate Schools in Upper Canada are not so beneficial to Catholics as many suppose, and aside from the *impolicy* of their existance, in the separation of the youth of the country in the most important part of their life, they are a source of a deal of trouble in the municipalities where they exist, to all concerned. If the Catholics wish to retain their schools the less fuss they make about them the better, their agitation is never very agreeable stirring up strife and ill feeling that had better be suppressed.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL ADRIFT.

The fates seem unpropitious to Solicitor General for Upper Canada. Poor Mr. Morrison became a sort of political wanderer, travelling from constituency to constituency, till after being an outcast by three, he gave up in despair; and has now obtained a judgeship by way of solatium to his wounded feelings. Mr. Patton stepped into Mr. Morrison's boots, and the electors of Sangeen, whose representative he was, have declined to re-elect him. Poor Mr. Patton! What is to be done with him? Will the Attorney General West retain him at his post without a seat as he did in Mr. Morrison's case; or will he send him to other constituencies to be again and again defeated in order to qualify him to become a judge? We scarcely think that Mr. McDonald will at present venture to do either; but he may consider the defeat in Sangeen sufficient to entitle Mr. Patton to a County Attorneyship; and thus, as is his wont, reward those who like Mr. Patton sacrifice themselves in a bad cause.

Mr. Patton disposed of, who next will face the evil destiny of Solicitor General? Who next will venture to cast in his lot with the man who on a recent occasion and because he knew the accusation to be true, was compelled to sit in silence and bear himself denounced in the house as a man who had done more to demoralise society in Upper Canada, than all the other members of the House put together? Time alone will tell; but the man who ventures, *certainly* will be bold as well as reckless and unprincipled.

The Electors of Sangeen have nobly done their duty, and similar treatment of political renegades by other constituencies would in a very brief space of time terminate the career of the Cartier-McDonald Ministry.

We may congratulate ourselves that henceforward none but a constituency of fools will elect a member of that Cabinet, on the faith of fair promises, as the County of Peterboro' did in Mr. Smith's case. Mr. Robinson has effectually opened the eyes of the most credulous, to the systematic depravity of the ministry in that respect.

☞ We observe that a Bill has been introduced in the House to amend the Division Court Act, making it lawful to try a case in any Division where a Defendant may be found, irrespective of where the cause of action arose, and notwithstanding that the defendant may at such time reside in a county different from the one in which such Division Court is situate and such suit is entered—a good measure we believe. A Bill has also been introduced by Hon. Mr. Campbell restricting Towns and Villages from extending their limits beyond a certain number of acres. The proposed plan is to allow towns and villages to have one hundred acres of area to every thousand inhabitants after the first thousand, which is allowed two hundred acres. Thus Peterborough would not be allowed to extend its limits unless it has less than five hundred acres, and if this measure becomes law we could have a very small addition to the limits of the Town if any. We look upon Mr. Campbell's Bill as a work of supererogation. The Towns, Villages, and neighbourhoods thereof are the best judges of the need of extension.

PETERBORO' FIELD BATTERY.—We have been given to understand that there will be a full meeting of this Battery next Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, when matters of great importance will be brought before the members. *All* the members, we hardly need say, will be expected to attend. For our part we wish the Battery every success.

ENTIRELY "HOPELESS"!

"Mr. McMurrich is at present engaged "in the hopeless task of opposing Hon. Mr. "Patton in Sangeen." "How either Mr. "Brown or his party will be humbled by "Mr. McMurrich's defeat is a secret yet "lacking out"—*London Prototype.*

No doubt, no doubt! Mr. McMurrich's defeat would have been bad—but what about Mr. McMurrich's victory?—*Globe.*

TWO FOLLIES.—First, to cut a hearty supper (for the pleasure experienced during the brief time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep, and of weary nothing in the morning. Second, to pay all remedies in existence for rheumatism; pains in the head and sides, coughs, colds, bronchitis, [illegible] &c., before trying the "Canadian Oil Liniment." Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25c per bottle.

THE CONGER PETITION

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, Wilson Seymour Conger, of the Town of Peterboro', in the County of Peterborough—one of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria: Gentleman, Charles Perry of the said Town of Peterboro', Esquire, and Maunsell Boyd, of the same place, Lumber Merchant, electors of the aforesaid County of Peterborough, whose names are severally subscribed thereto,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That your petitioner, the undersigned Wilson Seymour Conger, was, at the late election of a member to serve in the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada held in and for the County of Peterborough aforesaid, a candidate, and claimed and still claims to have had a right to be returned or elected thereat, and that your petitioners, Charles Perry and Maunsell Boyd, were respectively duly qualified electors of and for the said County of Peterborough, and had a right to vote at the said election for the County of Peterborough.

That a Poll was duly taken at and for such election, when Frederick William Haultain, Esquire, was said to have been elected as member as aforesaid, for the said County of Peterborough, and was returned returned by the Returning Officer as such member.

That your Petitioners complain of the undue election, and of the undue return of the said Frederick William Haultain, Esquire, to serve in Parliament, for the *following reasons*:

1st. Because the Returning Officer upon receiving the writ to hold the said electors for the said County of Peterborough, did not ascertain that the Deputy Returning Officer for the United Townships of Galway, Snowden, Minden and Stanhope was in possession of a certified copy of the then last revised and certified list of voters within the Municipality of the said United Townships of Galway, Snowden, Minden and Stanhope, *for which he was Deputy* Returning Officer.

2nd. Because the Deputy Returning Officer for the said United Townships of Galway, Snowden, Minden and Stanhope, was not at the time of the said election for the County of Peterborough in possession of a certified copy of the list of voters within the Municipality of the United Townships of Galway, Snowden, Minden and Stanhope, revised and corrected last before the receipt by the Returning Officer of the writ to hold the said election for the County of Peterborough.

3rd. Because the Deputy Returning Officers for the said United Townships of Galway, Snowden, Minden and Stanhope refused to receive and record the votes of duly qualified electors, whose names appeared upon the list of voters last made and certified prior to the receipt by the said Returning Officer of the writ to hold the said election for the County of Peterboro'.

4th. Because the Deputy Returning for the said United Townships of Galway, Snowden, Minden and Stanhope, admitted persons to vote at the said election for the County of Peterborough whose names did not appear upon the list of voters last made and certified prior to the holding of the said election for the County of Peterborough.

5th. Because the Deputy Returning Officer for the said United Townships of Galway, Snowden, Minden and Stanhope made use of and was guided by and permitted such persons alone to vote whose names appeared upon the list of voters for the said Municipality of the United Townships of Galway, Snowden, Minden and Stanhope, made and certified in and for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and refused to make use of or to be guided by or to permit such only to vote whose names appeared upon the list of voters for the said Municipality of the United Townships of Galway, Snowden, Minden and Stanhope, made and certified on and for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and that in truth and fact, and within the meaning of the statute in that behalf the persons whose names appeared on the list of voters for the said Municipality of the United Townships of Galway, Snowden, Minden and Stanhope for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one were such persons alone as should have been admitted to vote in the said United Townships of Galway, Snowden, Minden and Stanhope at the said election for the County of Peterborough.

6th. Because the list of voters for the said United Townships of Galway, Snowden, Minden and Stanhope for the year one thousand eight hundred ad sixty-one exceeded in number of persons appearing by the list for the year one thousand eight and sixty as entitled to vote, by one hundred and thirteen, and that the said one hundred and thirteen persons were entitled to vote in the said United Townships of Galway, Snowden, Minden and Stanhope at the said election for the County of Peterboro, and were not admitted to vote thereat,—and were therefore disfranchised, and the election aforesaid for the said County was therefore undue, illegal and unfair.

7th. Because the Returning Officer for the said County of Peterborough did by threats and intimidation induce the Deputy Returning Officer of the aforesaid United Townships of Galway, Snowden, Minden and Stanhope to use the list of voters of the United Townships aforesaid, revised and certified in and for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty in lieu of that revised and certified in and for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

8th. Because that by reason of the premises the said election and return of the said Frederick William Haultain was and is wholly null and void.

Your petitions, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into your consideration, and will declare the said election and return of the said Frederick William Haultain to be null and void, and that a new writ may issue for an election for the said County of Peterborough, and that your petitioners may have such further and other relief in the premises as may be deemed just.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed)
W. S CONGER,
CHARLES PERRY,
MONSON BOYD.

Peterboro', March 28th, 1862.

—An African Serpent, of the python species, in the Zoological Gardens in London, was found one morning with a hundred eggs which she had laid during the night. They are about the size of guinea eggs, and covered with a leathery skin of a dirty yellow color. She coils her body over, and around them, and performs her incubatory duties with determined perseverance. The time of incubation is not known for a certainty, such an event with the larger serpents never having happened before in England, but it is supposed to be from seven to eight weeks. At the time of depositing the eggs the reptile had not been fed for twenty-one weeks, nor has since taken her food.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Lady Russell has arrived in Hamilton.

—An "interesting event" is expected at the White House soon.

—It has been demonstrated to a certainty that coffee can be grown in Illinois.

—There is to be a balloon ascension in London on the 24th.

—Gold has been discovered in thirty-seven different districts in Nova Scotia.

—The amount required for a new submarine Atlantic telegraph is estimated at £700,000, ($3,500,000.

—The Royal Engineers, stationed in London, C. W., are to have a ball on the Queen's Birth-day.

—St. George's Day was not celebrated in New York on account of the death of Prince Albert.

—The Steadfast Horse, chief detective Society is being very useful just now, in arresting thieves.

—In the London Exhibition Bibles will be exhibited in one hundred different languages.

—A few days ago a female child, a fortnight old, was found on the farm of Mr. John Purvis, Lansdowne station.

—The public accounts contain an item of $1,000 for a gratuity to the widow of J. Nash, mail officer, lost on the *Hungarian*.

—On Saturday afternoon, at Dundas, John Downie, a brakesman, on the Great Western was killed, while uncoupling some cars.

—One of the recently emancipated slaves was found dying on a measure pile in Washington, on Friday, and was taken to the almshouse by the police.

—Mrs. and Miss McGillivray were were thrown out of a buggy in Ottawa, the other day. Mrs. McGillivray, it is feared will not recover from the injuries she has received.

—The census of the Barbadoes was taken on the 7th of April, and exhibits a population amounting in the whole to 135,-930 persons, making an increase during the last ten years of 16,790.

—The Guelph *Advertiser* states that a small company of a strange race are located in the vicinity of Guelph just now.—They are part of a gang that encamped near London during the winter.

—A millionaire of Manchester leaves his property to his two boys on the pain of forfeiture if they ever wear moustaches. *Being a close shaver in his own life he insists upon the same peculiarity in his sons.*

—Alex. Christie, Esq., who left Otta wa a short time since for the gold regions at Fraser River has telegraphed his arrival at San Francisco. The message occupied sixteen hours in delivery.

—A banking establishment for British Columbia has been started in London, under the title of the Chartered Bank for British Columbia and Vancouver Island. The capital is fixed at £250,000. Another project of a similar nature was spoken of.

—The war has been disastrous to the New York papers. The *World* is making $1,000 per week; the *Ledger* has gone down from 400,000 to 150,000 subscribers; and if the *Times, Tribune, Herald*, and other papers are saving themselves, they are at best not making money.

—The Kingston *News* says:—Mr Macpherson, the Emigration Agent here, informs us that he has recently located 30 families in this district, bringing with them an aggregate wealth of $26,984, or nearly nine hundred dollars each. The settlement of such hard working settlers possessed of a little means will contribute much to the progress of our back country.

—Rev. Mr. Ryerson, M. P. P., spoke and voted in favor of Scott's Roman Catholic Separate School Bill for Upper Canada. This is to be expected of those who seek public support for Separate Colleges, and the system, if carried out, will end in all large denominations, having separate schools and colleges, and scrambling for public money, whilst smaller denominations will be shut out unjustly.

—Mrs. President Lincoln has purchased her new spring bat at Troy, N. Y. The inhabitants of that ambitious city are jubilant over the fact, and the times devotes two-thirds of a column to telling the story. Does Mrs. Lincoln obtain each separate article of her wardrobe in different cities?

—A petition is being signed by a number of clergy and others, praying his Excellency the Governor General to act upon the recommending to mercy submitted to the Jury in the case of Miles, who was sentenced by Judge Mondelet, at Montreal, to be executed on the 16th of May, for the murder of Allison.

—Mr. Robt. Montgomery, of Edwardsburg, was drowned in the Nation river at Spencerville, on Tuesday of last week.—He had been in the village during part of the day, and wishing to cross to the east side of the river, he took of his boots and boots and undertook to swim, when, before reaching the opposite side, he sank to the bottom.

—The heir of Stephen Girard, on Friday last, gained a verdict, which, if confirmed by the Supreme Court, will place them in possession of 150 houses and 500 hundred acres of land in Philadelphia, which are now held by that city. In that case, the college and great charities founded by Mr. Girard, and intended by him to be perpetual, will pass away forever.

—A refugee, just from New Orleans, says that no such thing as gold or silver can be found in the city. Every business man issues his own money. Gold is worth eighty per cent. Pierre Soule is now one of the Provost Marshals, and has 700 men engaged to burn the city at the approach of the Union forces.

ENTIRELY OVER-SANGUINE!

"The friends of Mr. Patton are sanguine "to success." "Mr. Patton is personally "very popular with the electors."—*Whitby Chronicle.*

Two goggles by one half! They will not be so confident next time.—*Globe.*

A TELLING CERTIFICATE!

"Mr. Patton's triumphant re-election for "the Sangeen Division will furnish a very "telling certificate of the fact."—*Guelph Herald.*

And what about his triumphant defeat! What kind of a certificate does that furnish, oh *Herald*?—*Globe.*

CERTAIN DEFEAT.

"We are only sorry that Mr. McMurrich has allowed himself to be made such "a catspaw of by the Globe Party, as to "take the field in opposition to Mr. Patton, "for he [Mr. McMurrich] is running to "certain defeat."—*Cottingwood Reformer.*

Ah, it was very benevolent of you to be "sorry"—but, pray, don't say personally so much about it!" Mr. McMurrich will recover from his "certain defeat."—*Globe.*

STEAMSHIP "ARIEL," AT SEA.
[illegible], 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—As I promised considerable acquaintances and your readers and friends of gaining some reliable information respecting the steamship route to British Columbia via Panama and San Francisco, (although as yet I may say I have only just fairly started,) I will give them, through the medium of your valuable paper, such hints as I think may be of service in assisting them to get a fair start on their journey. First, I would advise to leave Peterborough at least six days before the sailing of the at steamer you intend taking passage in, if you intend going in the steerage, as steerage berths are all taken three or four days before each steamer leaves; if you are later, you may get a ticket, but stand a poor chance for a berth. Do not buy your ticket, as I did of Bray in Hamilton, or any other town except D. B. Allen, No. 5, Bowling Green, New York. The office in the latter place exhibits Bray as your appointment as theirs—and your berth and ticket is procured by Allen, on the arrival of your ninety dollars Bray, not sooner, as he gives you an order on the office in New York for it. You can bring your money on to New York and get your ticket two or three days sooner than by buying from him. I did not get mine until the third day after my arrival in New York. When you arrive in New York, if you are not acquainted with the city, or recommended to any particular Hotel, I would recommend you to put up at Day Street House, No. 69, Day Street, I found it comfortable and respectable. The steamers sail on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, from pier No. 3, North River—fare to San Francisco, including the Panama Railway ticket, $300 cabin; $150 Cabin, $100 steerage; the trip occupies twenty-four to twenty-eight days. From San Francisco to victoria $45 first cabin, $25 steerage—time, four to six days. Ask no questions in New York of any person excepting your boat or a policeman concerning passage, as there are plenty of bogus offices, and sharpers to lead you into them. I would advise young men who intend going to take the steerage passage, unless their means are ample, and to lay in some good bacon, a boiled ham, some cheese, dried beef, tea, coffee, &c., and any other little comforts, to use on the passage, as the ship's steerage fare is decidedly rough. You certainly can live on it if in strong and hearty health, but if you will find that the four or five dollars you invested in prog is not the worst investment you ever made.

Our party, consisting of Hughes, Fortye, Cooney, Fearle, and self, is in good health and spirit. We are within a few hour's sail of Aspinwall, where I will mail this letter to return with this steamer.

Yours truly,
JNO. W. EDWARDS.

MR. J. B. ROBINSON.

Mr. J. B. Robinson was asked last night by *Mr. Foley* whether he had given a pledge to the people of Toronto that he would resign his seat in the Cabinet if he did not obtain for them relief from the Government to a large amount. Mr. Robinson replied that he had never given such a pledge! Mr. Foley at once read from a report of Mr. Robinson's speech, published in the *Leader*, a promise to the effect mentioned. Mr. Robinson then said that he pledged himself to that in order not to be behind his opponent, and furthermore added that "everybody knew how these things were conducted." These frank declarations of the views of a Minister of the Crown on the value of his pledges to his constituents were, the report says, received with "great Ministerial laughter and cheers." It is difficult to say whether Mr. Robinson showed more folly or want of principal in this singular scene. He was charged with breaking a very important promise to his constituents, and he denied the charge in the broadest and most positive way. The proof was furnished that

AN HEIR OF THE IRISH PEERAGE IN THE POLICE COURT FOR CRIME.

This morning a boy about fourteen years of age, named Charles Beresford, was arrested, and taken before the Police Magistrate, charged with obtaining goods by false representations, or some offence of that sort. He went to a store on State street and represented that his mother sent him to procure certain goods, which, if they suited her, would be paid for; if not they would be returned. Neither the goods nor the money came back, hence the proceedings. If the mother assumes the responsibility of the act, it will clear the boy, and it is presumed that she will. This lad is the presumptive heir to an Irish peerage and a rich estate. His mother was a Nova Scotian, the wife of Major Beresford, a retired officer of the British army, who lived at Hamilton, C. W. Some ten or twelve years ago, when the lad was an infant, the wife fled from Canada with one Gallagher, employed as a conductor by the husband. They brought the child with them to this city and with a little money which the woman had they purchased a piece of land in the neighboring town of Irondequoit. There they lived for a time and then moved to the city, where they now reside. Gallagher owns a Nova Scotian title-deed, and is disposed to be an industrious man. He has found employment as a laborer, and somehow the refugees have got along ever since. Major Beresford procured a divorce from the Canadian Parliament. For a long time after the flight of the couple from Canada Major B. tried to obtain possession of the boy, his son, but he did not succeed, though a large sum was offered for his delivery in Canada. He did for a time set apart and pay his wife, living with Gallagher, the annual stipend, but of late years that was stopped, it is said, and her only reliance has been upon the man with whom she fled from the house of her husband. As a consequence she has been in reduced circumstances, Beresford was an old man when he married this woman, and must now be upwards of seventy while she is less than forty. His uncle held the peerage, but the Major was the heir, and this boy now under arrest being his oldest son, would follow him, and will attain to the estate and peerage even though he remains here till the death of his father. The trial of the divorce suit brought against this woman in Canada was published and caused considerable comment in the papers. She made no defence, however, and the decree was not aside, not through any influence on her behalf, but by the Ecclesiastical Courts, who were jealous of any infringement upon their rights and powers by the Provincial Parliament.—*Rochester Union.*

THE NORTHUMBERLAND SHERIVALITY CASE.

It was expected that a case would have come up at the Assizes here which would have elucidate certain curious and important facts in relation to the sale of the Sheriwalty of Northumberland and Durham. A suit was entered for trial entitled Ruttan *vs.* Covert. The Plaintiff sued for £3000 due under a deed of Mortgage.—The pleas entered by the defence probably frightened the crew out of court. They were in effect as follows:—

That before the date of the Mortgage the plaintiff, Mr. Ruttan, was Sheriff of Northumberland and Durham; that he, Ruttan, illegally, corruptly, and contrary to the Statute sold his office to Jas. B. Fortune, the present Sheriff, for £5000. To pay this sum Fortune gave ten notes of £500 each endorsed by Covert, and the Mortgage was given as collateral security for a portion of these notes. It was therefore pleaded that the obligation was illegal and, of consequence, void.

For the present, the facts of this infamous transaction have evaded full investigation; but the time must come when a full enquiry must be necessary; and as the defendant has ventured to place on record such pleas as we have quoted, we suppose that the plaintiff will not realize much more wealth from his immoral bargain. No wonder that poor Fortune is a defaulter to the County Council if he has to meet his payments to Ruttan out of his income; nor with such liabilities, upon its income can we wonder if the Sheriff's Office should have become a mere den of extortion, where poor debtors are fleeced and robbed to supply the place of corruption and fraud.—*Freeholder.*

CROP PROSPECTS IN CANADA WEST.

—There has not been for years a spring in which the fall wheat and grass crops have looked better than this, and next harvest it is evident that the farmers will again be able to indulge in the luxuries that the "hard times" and bad crops of the past few years have deprived them of. The fruit trees look healthy, and the indications are in favor of a large yield. The spring work is, however, much retarded by the wet weather, and it is highly probable that very little will be done in getting in spring crops until the 10th or 15th May.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Our reports for this week is better than we have had the pleasure of recording for some time. The *North American's* mail is received this morning, and fully confirms the news by the *Persia*. The wet and cold weather still continues to prevent the sowing of the crop in England, and the general tone, both of English and Scotch markets is firm, and sales made at 1s. to 1s. 6d. per bbl. advance on flour, and 6d. per bushel on wheat. There has been considerable sales during the last two days at $5.00, for Superfine. Provisions are dull.

Freights—Lake freights are low; there are several sea-going vessels in port, but up to to-day no engagements have been made that we can hear of.

Flour—Extras, $5 80 to $5 60; Fancy $5 10 to $5 15; No. 1 Superfine, $5 00. More is asked for future arrival, but no transactions; No. 2, $4 55 to $4 65; Fine $3 25 to $3 35.

Bag Flour—Ordinary spring wheat, $2.45 to $2.50; best Scotch $2.50 to $2.65.

Wheat—Nothing arrived by water. Arrivals on cars are very light, and sales acceptable to depot $1 00. We hear $1 07 proffered to-day.

Peas—Are selling at 70c., but few coming in.

Oatmeal—Sells at $3 90 to $3 75; bulk at $4 00.

Pork—Mess pork unchanged. Prime Mess meets with a little enquiry, and sales made at $10 50 to $10 75; Prime is held to small lots at $10.

Butter—Is in fair demand from the country purchasers for packing. Better grades nearly $ lb. Dairy is also in good demand and sells readily at 12c.

Lard—Are doing better in England, and are being enquired for here. Sales are made at $8 75 for first Pots, and 8c. made for tierces. Firkin $8 75.

W. & T. LEMING,
Market-lane, Toronto.

BUSINESS AT HAMILTON.

—The opening of navigation has given quite an impetus to business at this Port, and the greatest bustle and activity are everywhere manifested. Six vessels are loaded with timber at the Great Western Docks, five are loading with staves, and a number have cleared during the past five days.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, May 8, 1862.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₩ brl	5	25	5	75
Wheat ₩ bush. fall	0	85	0	90
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	0	80	0	85
Barley ₩ bush	0	45	0	50
Oats "	0	40	0	45
Peas "	0	60	0	65
Potatoes	0	40	0	50
Pork ₩ brl	8	00	10	00
Beef ₩ cwt	4	00	5	00
Butter ₩ lb	0	12	0	14
Hay ₩ ton	12	00	15	00
Hides ₩ cwt	4	50	5	00
Wood ₩ per cord	1	00	1	00

F. B. BREGA,
Market Clerk.

Birth.

At Montreal, on 2nd April, the wife of Mr. Alex Murray, Stationer of a Son.

Died.

At North Monaghan, on the 4th inst., Ann Jessop, wife of Robert Laing, Esq., aged 78 years. Deeply regretted by a large number of relatives and acquaintances.

Special Notices.

A GOOD THING—TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
relieves Pains in the head and Sick headache.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Bilious Cholic & Cramps in the stomach.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentry, and Bowel Complaint.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Sudden Colds and sore Throat.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Neuralgia, Tiedoulourex, & Toothache.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Burns; Scalds, Frost-bites, Chilblains, &c
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
is also an excellent thing for Strains, Sprains, Wounds and Bruises. It takes away all pain the moment it is applied.

No family should be without a Bottle of
☞ THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
All orders should be addressed to
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Goodfellow, Springville. Alex. Campbell, Keene. And all Medicine dealers.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the second page of pamphlet are well observed.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, C. W.
General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and W. Coulter. H Turner, Millbrook. A. Goodfellow, Springville Alex. Campbell, Keene. And all Medicine dealers.
May 8, 1862. 19

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult breathing, Sore throat &c., &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

To Vocalists and Public Speakers, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOE MOSES, Sole Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. For sale in Peterborough by A. W. Kempt, Ormond & Gilmour and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Campbell, Keene; and by all Medicine dealers.
April, 1862. 18

Weekly Arrivals.
OF NEW
BOOTS & SHOES,
FROM THE BEST MARKETS, AT
R. PATTERSON & Co's.

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.

This House will be kept on a first class house, with second class prices.

Yard and Stabling for the public

H. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.
J. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

MENZIE
has just received
A VERY LARGE STOCK
OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
COLONIAL HOUSE,
A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES DRESS GOODS.
Also; a large assortment of Gentleman's
SUMMER TWEEDS
Which we are determined to sell at prices which defy competition.
ROBERT JOHNSTON & SON.
Peterborough, May 7th, 1862. 19

Strickland & Rogers,

Have much pleasure in announcing the completion of their
SPRING STOCK,
Which both in the Ladies and Gentlemen's Departments will be found very complete, containing the
NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS,
IN THE MARKET.
Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS,
AT
Strickland & Rogers,
NOW OPEN.
Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

JUST RECEIVED!
ANOTHER LOT OF
BOOTS & SHOES
In great variety at
R. PATTERSON & CO'S.
Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

ALL THE LATEST
AMERICAN PAPERS
kept constantly on hand by
T. MENZIES.

W. LECH,
FURRIER, &C., &C.
CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
Pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs of every description.
A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment.
ALSO
Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.
Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

BOOTS & SHOES,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of every description,
MADE TO ORDER,
with neatness and despatch, at
R. PATTERSON & Co's.

VALUABLE
PROPERTY
BY AUCTION.

EIGHT HALF ACRE LOTS at the South end of the Town, on George Street, near the Little Lake, and on the direct road leading to Otonabee; the locality is one of the best for private residences, adjoining the business part of the Town.

TERMS OF SALE,—One-half of the purchase money down at the time of sale, and the remainder in 12 months, with interest at eight per cent. All writing and registry at the expense of the purchaser.

Sale to take place on the above premises
AT THE HOUR OF TWO O'CLOCK,
On Saturday, Twenty-fourth of May,
BEING
QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.
J. T. BENTHORN.
Peterboro, May 8th, 1862. 19

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons, from purchasing a
NOTE OF HAND,
for £6, made by me in favor of Amos Fisher, dated the 23rd day of April, 1862, as I have received no value for the same.
GEO. LEE.
May 8th, 1862. 19

☞ GO TO
T. MENZIES'
IF YOU WANT CHEAP
SCHOOL BOOKS.

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Apply to
A. McNEIL,
Peterboro.
or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises.
Peterboro, May, 1862, 19

☞ **MENZIE**
has received the
LARGEST AND BEST
ASSORTMENT OF
ROOM PAPER
EVER OFFERED IN TOWN.

Leather.
A LOT OF SUPERIOR
HARNESS, SOLE & UPPER,
Also, a few dozen of best imported
FRENCH CALF SKINS,
For sale at
R. PATTERSON & Co's.
Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
MAPLE LEAF SALOON:
OYSTERS IN CANS AND RAW.
PRAIRIE CHICKEN,
QUAILS, DUCKS, LOBSTERS, AND FISH.
and will continue to receive daily, by express, a supply of the various of such articles.

THE BILLIARD ROOM,
now the most popular in Town, will be kept up as usual, and every attention will be paid to the comfort of visitors.

THE BAR
is supplied with choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while
THE DINING SALOON
will be kept up to the reputation it had gained under the management of its former proprietor.

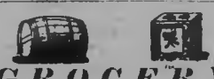
☞ Cameron's Kingston Ale, Creighton's do., Copland's Toronto Ale, constantly kept on draught and for sale by the barrel and half barrel, at lowest possible prices.

R. H. CRONY.
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

Hair Dressing Saloon!
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.
PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class *Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon* in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.
Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings,
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

LADIES HAIR CUTTING.
PROFESSOR HOLMES
WILL keep his establishment open every Monday afternoon from 1 o'clock until 6 p. m., for the purpose of Cutting Ladies Hair, during which hours no gentlemen will be admitted. 50 cents charge.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18

FURNITURE
WARE ROOMS.
EDWIN POOLE begs leave to call attention *to his late stock of Furniture, which will* be sold at moderate prices and is of the best decription manufactured, please call at his warerooms, corner of George and Sherbrooke streets, near his factory.
N. B.—He has on hand a stock of children's cabs. Also, Colby's Patent Improved Clothes Wringers.
Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18



GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.
THE subscriber has opened a Grocery and Provision Store, in McMartin's old stand, on Hunter Street.
Having purchased his goods from head quarters, he is prepared to sell as cheap for cash as any other establishment in the trade.
Farm produce taken in exchange for goods.
BEATTY & BENSON.
Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

JUST RECEIVED.
Ten Thousand Rolls
OF
Room paper
AND
WINDOW BLINDS.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and the surrounding country, that he has just received a large stock of Room paper and Window Blinds of all patterns and prices, which will be sold at a small advance over cost. Also a large stock of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
THOS. MENZIES.
Peterboro, April, 1862. 18

NOTICE.
PERSONS indebted for Map of Canada, by Cowin, Rooney & Co., will please obtain receipts for payment at Mr. T. G. Hazlitt's store Peterboro.
JOHN IRVINE, Agent.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

Summer Arrangements.

1862 1862
DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION
WITH
GLASGOW!
"ANCHOR" LINE
OF
STEAM PACKET SHIPS
SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN
Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.
Caledonia, 1397 tons register, 360 horse power, 12 years A 1—Silvas Craig, Commander.
United Kingdom, 1256 tons register, 300 h. pow'r 12 years A 1—James Clark, Commander.

The "United Kingdom"
WILL SAIL FROM
QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,
ON OR ABOUT
SATURDAY, 10th MAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin	$60 00
Intermediate	30 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions)	25 00
Children in proportion.	

Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.
☞ Berths not secured until paid for.
Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
☞ For freight or passage, apply to
ROBT. SHAW & CO.,
Quebec;
OR
G. S'D. SHAW,
36 Common Street,
Montreal.
April 7. 16

NOTICE.
TWO or three respectable boarders can be accommodated with board and lodging by the day or week.
ROBERT WILSON,
Water Street, three doors North of Bank St.

FINAL NOTICE.
THE undersigned may be found at the Rev. Mr. Johnston & Son's store, on George Street, every business day, until Saturday, 17th instant, for the purpose of settling with those owing him, after which date all accounts unpaid, will be placed in other hands for collection, with costs.
JAMES ANDREW.
Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

MME. DEMOREST'S
MIRROR OF FASHIONS.
THE largest, best and most reliable Fashion Magazine in the world. Contains the largest and finest Fashion Plates, the greatest number of fine Engravings, the latest and most reliable information, three full-sized Patterns.—Every Mother, Dressmaker, Milliner and Lady should have it. Published Quarterly, at 473 Broadway, New York, sold everywhere or sent by mail at 25 cents. Yearly $1, with a valuable premium. The Summer number now ready.

SEEDS! SEEDS!
Oats, Peas, Scotch Wheat,
FOR SALE BY SAMPLE.
Apply to the undersigned,
D. SUTHERLAND.
Asphodel, May 1st, 1862. 18

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.
☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice
H. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862, 18-1y

FOR SALE.
SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 6th Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.
The north half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH KELSO,
Peterboro,
or
WM. TULLY, Jr.,
Monaghan, May 1, 1862. 18

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
Mercantile House.
W. Cluxton.
May 1st, 1862. 18

W. CLUXTON'S
MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS
WILL BE OPEN
This Day (Thursday)
A CHOICE STOCK of GOODS WILL BE DISPLAYED.
May 1st, 1862. 18

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
Ladies Dress Goods,
SHAWLS, MANTLES, RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, HATS, BONNETS, &c.,
of the newest fashions and choicest patterns.
W. CLUXTON.
May 1st, 1862. 18

CHEAP GROCERIES.
For sale; Fresh Teas, Coffees, Sugars, &c.,
AT THE
MERCANTILE HOUSE,
UNCOMMONLY CHEAP.
W. CLUXTON.
May 1st, 1862. 18

CLOTHS AND TAILORING.
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
EUROPEAN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, &c.
imported direct from the manufactures. Also Canadian Tweeds, in great variety, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. Good value for ready money.
A CUTTER ON THE PREMISES!
May 1st, 1862. W. CLUXTON. 18

NEW CARPETINGS,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AND UNUSUALLY CHEAP, AT THE
Mercantile House.
W. CLUXTON.
May 1st, 1862. 18-3m

FIRST SPRING IMPORTATIONS!
L. ROBINSON & CO.
are now opening the first of their Spring Stock, which will be found to contain the
NEWEST STYLES
OF
SPRING GOODS!
IN BONNET CLOTHS, TWEEDS, MANTLES, &c., &c., &c.
IN STRAW GOODS
the Stock is most complete, and purchasers may rely upon having the
NEWEST & MOST FASHIONABLE
THINGS FOR THE SEASON!
Peterboro' May 1st, 1862. 18

New Livery Stable.

IN connection with the above a Livery Stable has been opened, where the public may be accommodated with
HORSES
and
CONVEYANCES,
OF ALL KINDS, AT ALL SEASONS
☞ Horses Moderate; positively no Credit.
THOS. J. FISHER.
☞ Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets, Fisher's old stand.
Peterboro, Nov. 18, 1861. 47

LINE OF STAGES.

A STAGE will leave Hiawatha (Rice Lake)
on
Tuesdays and Fridays,
until further notice, at 8½ a. m., for Peterboro returning at 4 p. m. same day.
☞ Fare to and from Peterboro, $2. 50.
GEO. EVANS, Proprietor.
Hiawatha, Jan. 23, 1862. 6

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, to which what other ingredients of both greater alterative power can be added, in order to afford an effective antidote for the disorder Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proved by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the catalogue of the fatality complaints, as—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, TUMORS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TETTORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, MERCURIALIA ON THE CONSTITUTION, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, Blood on ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. Purified thoroughly by expulsion of them many troubling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions. If not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Diseases and the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; purify it when-ever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life diseased, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, hardly become the druggists alone has not all the virtues that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or nay thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall restore the name from the level of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have good grounds for believing it has virtues which are invaluable by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues wherever it has been employed. As it has now been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that in many to relieve as to do for those relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF
Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled excellence of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Medicines are for sale by

Price Reduced!

VAUGHN'S
LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE
A large Bottle—Only One Dollar.

The Proprietor of the Great American Remedy (Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture), induced by the urgent solicitations of his Agents, throughout the United States and Canada, has now

Reduced the Price

of his popular and well known article; and from this date henceforth, he will put up but One size only.—His quantities—the result price will be

ONE DOLLAR.

The public may rest assured that the efficiency of the Medicine, its strength, and general properties will remain unchanged, and the same care will be bestowed in preparing it as heretofore.

As the medicine, under its reduced price, will be purchased by those who have not hitherto made themselves acquainted with its virtues, the proprietor would beg to intimate that his article is not to be confounded with the vile compound of "Sarsaparilla of the day," it claims for itself a greater healing power, as all who have used it will testify, than any other medicine now before the public, and that which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens.

Nervous Professional men, under the pressure of mental labor, will find in it a most valuable restorative, by its power and certainty, upon the

Blood, Liver, Stomach, Lungs,

and all other organs, upon the proper action of which the health depends.

Take notice, but one dollar per bottle.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers in every Village and Town throughout the United States and Canada, and by

Country Merchants in the World!

who, if dealers and the consumers—the agents, (for whom, in addition to their profits, a liberal commission is allowed), and the proprietor, will be benefitted by the sale of this valuable medicine.

Those who have used Vaughn's Lithontriptic Mixture, and have been benefitted by its use, are requested to send their names to the proprietor, that they may be published in the list of certificates.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietor, Principal Office, Station B, P. O., New York.

N. B.—All Bottles bearing the signature of Vaughn, Sole Proprietor, are counterfeit, and should be returned to the dealer who sold them to you, or to the proprietor, and the money will be refunded.

DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,

HAVING more room and greater facilities for the transaction of all their business, feel confident that by strict assiduity to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.

Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES!

☞ TEETH inserted on Gold and Silver plates and on celluloid, gutta-percha and vulcanite.

TEETH EXTRACTED

with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.

OFFICE over the Bee Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.

N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makes of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and try our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.

Peterboro', Dec. 12, 1861. 50

New Store! New Stock!

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

HAVING Removed to their New Store on Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Reid's Dry Goods House, and having lately made considerable

ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK

OF

Harness and Saddlery!

will be happy to supply their former customers and the public at their new stand.

☞ Purest Hemlock Oak, and Goods of the best material.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 50

TO THE PUBLIC.

HUGH T. EVANS,

IN RETURNING thanks to his customers and the public for past favors, begs to state that he has lately received a new stock of

STONE AND MARBLE,

which he is prepared to manufacture into

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES
&c., &c., &

at prices CHEAPER than any other establishment in Canada! for Cash or approved Credit.

H. T. EVANS,

Old stand, foot of Smithdown Hill.

Peterborough, Dec. 23, 1861. 52

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.

WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery.

Peterboro', March, 1862. 11

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough has passed a new Market By-law wherein tolls are exacted for articles and animals offered for sale at the Market, except in the cases exempted by the said By-law. Copies of the By-law can be had on application at the Clerk's Office.

By Order,

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterborough, March 4, 1862. 10

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, in the 16th Concession, and east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th Concession of the Township of Harvey. Apply to

JAMES CURRY, Commercial Hotel, Bridgenorth.

Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.

JAMES GREEVES, Bridgenorth.

Dec. 3, 1861. 49

REMOVAL.

MONTREAL CHEAP

CASH STORE.

GEORGE STREET,

JOHN CAMPBELL,

WOULD inform his customers and the public that he has Removed

To Mr. Dickson's Brick Block,

on George Street, third door from the corner of Hunter Street, where he will as formerly, keep a general assortment of Goods comprising in part

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,
Indian Moccasins,
Cloth,
Tweeds,
Factory Cotton,
Striped Cottons,
Prints, Plaids,
Delaines,
Fur Caps,
Buckskin Mitts and Gloves,
BATTING, WADDING, &c.

Remember the Cash Store from the corner, in Mr. Dickson's Brick Block, George Street, opposite Mr. Kidner's drug store, Peterboro.

August 29, 1861.

A CARD.

THE undersigned have this day sold out to the business hereto carried on in this place as Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., to Mr. W. N. Kennedy, and take pleasure in recommending him to my former customers as a person whose abilities as a Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., stand well. I have sold my stock of Paper Hangings at a great sacrifice below cost, and I am sure he will sell at the same low price.

R. STEVENSON.

Peterboro', March 18, 1862.

ROOM PAPER DEPOT!

IN connection with the above, the subscriber has commenced business on his own account, and the public that in addition to their account stock, and that they can find at the Store, as he has received, and will daily receive, a large assortment of

Paper-Hangings, Borders,
DECORATIONS,
Window Blinds, Fixtures, Fittings,

&c., &c., &c.

☞ Everything in stock will be sold at the lowest remunerative prices.

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,

Graining, Glazing, Whitewashing and Brush Making executed with neatness and despatch.

WM. N. KENNEDY.

Peterboro, Feb. 6, 1862.

Great Work on the Horse

THE HORSE
AND HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Science in the late Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, Member of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, &c., &c.

WILL TELL YOU of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the Horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, crib Biting, Wind-Sucking, and other vices to which he is subject, with numerous explanatory engraving

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, Treatment of Worms, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatirrhœa, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation & other diseases of the Stomach Bowels, Liver & Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Big, Spavin, Ring-Bone, Sweenie, Broken knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel Cracked Hoof, Scratches, Canker Thrush, and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet Legs and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked jaw Rheumatism, Cramp, Colic, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Rowelling Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Barry's Method of taming Horses; how to Appe ach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of more than 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred engravings It is printed in a clear open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by every body in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are considerably liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, *Publisher,*
No 17, Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 13, 1862. 11

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his FARM to a purchaser at a reasonable price. It is the south-west quarter of Lot No. 3, in the 5th Con. of the Township of Douro, only about 8 miles from Peterborough, on a good road. There is a House, a Barn, Stables, Sheds, &c., on the premises. The farm is well watered.

TERMS,—One-half of the purchase money down, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, with interest.

For particulars apply to the proprietoron the premises,

WM. O'BRIEN.

Douro, March 5, 1862. 10

TO LET.

AN excellent Brick House, near the Market Square, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterboro', suitable for a respectable family. Rent moderate. Apply to Walter Sheridan, Esq., or to

ALEX. McNEIL.

February 16, 1863. 7

For Sale or to Let.

THE large two-story House on Water St., nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, occupied for the last two years as a Boarding House. There is a Stable and a Shed, and other Out-houses, with Wells and Cisterns on the premises. For particulars apply to Mr. Benfrew at the Examiner Office, or to

ARCHD HAGGART.

Peterboro, March 19th, 1863. 12

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on this

First Tuesday of May, 1862,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates unless of a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterboro' Dec. 18, 1861. 51

WILLIAM TAYLOR

BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Rogers, where he needs by strict attention to business, and by keeping the bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their patronage.

The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for a number of years, with the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.

Ashburnham, Dec. 13, 1861. 11-6m.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdock.

ACRES ARE CLEARED,

and under good cultivation. There is a splendid Orchard on the farm, and a good Frame House, a Frame Barn and outhouses, and a never-failing well of good water. Apply to

HENRY COONRAN.

Cavan, Feb. 22 1862. 9

HORSE WANTED

A GOOD Farm Horse. Must be 16 hands high, stout in proportion, well made, and sound in every way. Any person having such an animal to sell will hear of a cash purchaser by applying to

JAS. PENGELLY,
Saddler.

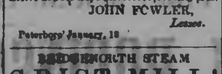
Peterboro, March 19th, 1861. 12

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

L. W. BECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST-PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO



RAILWAY.

ON and after the 6th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	7.30 a. m.
" Millbrook "	9.05 a. m.
" Franeville "	9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	9.50 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at	3.30 p. m.
" Franeville "	3.55 p. m.
" Millbrook "	4.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	4.55 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.

Peterboro' January, 18

BEDDOME'S STEAM GRIST MILL!

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years the above mill, and having refitted the same thoroughly will be prepared immediately to receive

GRIST AND ORDERS FOR FLOURING!

All business intrusted to his care will be done with punctuality.

WALTER BEDDOME.

February 25, 1862.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

IN consequence of ill-health, the subscriber is desirous to retire from business, and offers for Sale his

STOCK IN TRADE

AND

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, (by letter, post-paid, to

JAMES STRATTY.

Norwood, Feb. 10, 1862. 6-3m

SPALDING'S ALE

By the Barrel,
At WARD & CADWELL'S.

LEMON AT ALL HOURS.

WARD & CADWELL.

FERGUSON & MITCHELL,

BEG to call the attention of the public to their well-selected stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,

TRUNKS,

VALIESES,

BRUSHES, &c.,

which they will sell very cheap for cash or on approved credit. All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited. ☞ Shop on Hunter Street, Peterboro.

February 26, 1863. 9

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of the surrounding townships, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS

THE

BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the ☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD

Merchantable Wheat

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N. B.—Flour on hand to exchange for wheat. Peterboro', Jan. 15, 1862. 3

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Municipality of the United Townships of

BELMONT AND METHUNE,

WILL BE HELD AT

ROBB'S SCHOOL-HOUSE,

On Saturday, 17th May,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Assessment Roll is now open for inspection at my residence.

PETER PEARCE, Town Clerk.

Belmont, April 2, 1862. 14-6in.

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the East ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Dysart.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 14 miles, on one of the principal travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price. Apply to

H. T. STRICKLAND.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1863. 8-3in

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, being the east half of Lot No. 10, in the 11th Concession of Cavan, containing one hundred acres of good land.

Seventy Acres are Cleared,

and under good cultivation. There is a splendid Orchard on the farm, and a good Frame House, a Frame Barn and outhouses, and a never-failing well of good water. Apply to

HENRY COONRAN.

Cavan, Feb. 22 1862. 9

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro.' April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1861. 31

WESTERN INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Dec. 14th. 1857.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

DR. TISHAMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL	$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	250,000
ANNUAL INCOME	250,000

THIS institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office

W CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

MONEY TO LEND!

ON FIRST CLASS SECURITIES,

☞ on very advantageous terms. Apply to

J. H. WALTON, Insurance Agent,
Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

Peterborough, April 3rd, 1862. 14

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Ara A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.

John Farewell, Esq., County of Peterborough.

John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance COMPANY.

Double Assurance System without Profits!

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by 2½ per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

ARE THEY PREPAID FOR £100.

BIRTHDAY.	INCREASING TO £200. £ s. d.
16	2 10 3
17	2 11 7
18	2 12 9
19	2 14 0
20	2 15 4
21	2 16 6
22	2 18 0
23	2 19 5
24	3 0 8
25	3 2 2
26	3 3 8
27	3 5 2
28	3 6 8
29	3 8 3
30	3 9 10
31	3 11 5
32	3 13 0
33	3 14 8
34	3 16 4
35	3 18 0
36	3 19 8
37	4 1 5
38	4 3 3
39	4 5 1
40	4 7 0
41	4 8 8
42	4 10 8
43	4 12 8
44	4 14 8
45	4 16 8

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at the age of 45, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA,

Head Office,—Place Darmes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada—A. Scobbie Pedwell.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

January 23, 1862. 4

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,250,000

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President—T. D. Harris, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Hope, Esq., M.P.P.,
J. G. Worrell, Esq.,
George Hague, Esq.,
E. S. Bowen, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis McKenzie, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary—James Sydney Crooker.
Assistant Secretary—J. Hutchinson, Esq.
Inspector of Agencies—Thos. Hall.
Solicitors—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurances effected on liberal terms.

Parties insuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the 3 years' profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Losses settled in Canada.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861. 43

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000 STG. | INVESTED IN CANADA, $300,000.

SPECIAL FEATURE—BONUS YEAR.

THE COMMERCIAL

Building & Investment SOCIETY.

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN,
Agent.

Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1863. 15

JOHN O'DONNELL, JR.,
Dentist.

OFFICE.—Burnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, n that case inflammation ensues, and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, (jaw) Bones, gums, lungs, dislocation of the jaw, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro Jan. 3rd 1861. 1

FRESH ARRIVALS

OF BEAUTIFUL

SPRING GOODS

AT CLUXTON'S

'MERCANTILE HOUSE.'

A LARGE STOCK OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Bonnets, Hats,

FLOWERS, RIBBONS,

AND

MILLINERY GOODS!

in great variety, and very

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', April 9th, 1862. 13-3in.

A CARD.

THE subscribers having entered into Partnership, would respectfully intimate to the public generally that they are prepared to attend to all orders for

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING,
Paper-Hanging,
GRAINING, GLAZING,
White-Washing, &c.

and they hope, by being diligent and attentive to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON.

Peterboro, March 10th, 1863. 11

FISHERS HOTEL,

FISHER'S OLD STAND.

Corner of George and Simcoe Sts., Peterboro.

WILL be opened for a few weeks for the accommodation and accomodation of the public; A large Yard prig Sheds and Stables in the rear of the Hotel, will be open daily for the reception of horses.

The subscriber would respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage so long extended to him by the travelling public, and will use every exertion to merit the same.

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.

ANDR. J. FISHER,
Proprietor.

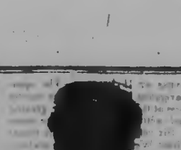
Nov. 18/1861. 47

WANTED.

A COMPETENT PERSON to take charge of the Travelling Stock in Clonbrook's Mills. Apply to

WM. BUTLER,
Office over the Toronto Bank.

Peterboro, March 13, 1863. 11



JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.

ASIA, we present you with a perfect Monster of Nature, a cloud of a train of the strongest Aztec Poisons, that ever rolled thereon. You will find a full appreciation of this and the power in our Pamphlets and Almanacs, to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Invention and manufacture of Dr. Judson's Mountain Herb Pills,* has opened the greatest part of his life to his invalid, having worked hourly every moment in the world. He spent other six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and Oregon, and it was then that the wonderful Herbs which compose these Pills were discovered. The interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in the Almanacs to be had gratis.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every globe feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly succumb. The vessels will and thence the head positively. The liver ceases to perform a healthy office. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity of the deathless blood of Judson's Mountain Herb Pills. Judson's Pills are a perfect purifier, even when run a May riotist, in a few minutes the whole system of the virulent poisons developed into circulation, and quickly drive impure blood by to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become enlightened, and pulsate the purifying influence. Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Morbus, Fever and Ague, Liver Complaint, Headache, Indigestion, Sour and Grand Dyspepsia, Influenza, Sanatory Symptoms, Piles, Scurvy, &c., &c., &c.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	Scrofula,
Coughs,	Fever and Ague,
Colds,	Stomach Complaints,
Chest Diseases	Headaches,
Rheumatism,	Indigestion,
Dyspepsia,	Influenza,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Scurvy,	&c., &c., &c.

Jaundice, Sour and Grand, Sanatory Symptoms,

GREAT FEMALE REMEDIES

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tamaras, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account in relation of the "Grand Discovery" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Square Box of Wrapper. Each has envelope 60 pills, and Stated at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of* B. L. JUDSON & CO., *on each box.*

B. L. JUDSON, & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK
☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS ☜

Matthew's Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and eradicate in all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and nauseous Vermifuge in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Moth rs should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicine.

A. J. MATHEWS, General Agent,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W

WALTON

SLATE QUARRIES.

THE undersigned is agent for the Walton Slate Quarries.

A sample of the Slate can be seen at his office corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent.

Peterborough, April 3, 1862. 14

PROSPECTUS OF THE

"Scottish American Journal."

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF SCOTSMEN IN AMERICA, AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF SCOTTISH LITERATURE AND NEWS.

FIFTH YEAR.

ON January 2nd 1863, was commenced a new volume (V.) of the *Scottish American Journal*; and in future the numbers issued between the first and last days of each year will constitute a complete volume, of convenient size for binding; and each number will contain a most entertaining and instructive repertory of reading matter, calculated to interest all readers of the British origin, and such *Scottish American Journal*, though decidedly international in its constant efforts to promote peace and prosperity between the people of Great Brit in and America, is yet emphatically Scottish in its copious records of all events occurring in Scotland that can be regarded of the least interest to natives of that country residing in America; and to this "news from home" is added, weekly a summary of general intelligence from England, Ireland, and other parts of the world.

A distinguishing feature of a *Scottish American Journal* is its regular re-publication—*verbatim et literatim*—of the "leading articles" of the prominent British newspapers and other periodicals upon the most important topics of the day. This feature is a unique one, and has been found very acceptable to the people of British North America, as it supplies a long needed desideratum in the Provinces. In reference to the "editorials" of the *Scottish American Journal*, it is a significant fact that the British press frequently and now largely uses this issue a touch and force by copiously extracting from our columns and designating the *Scottish American Journal* as the leading and influential paper published in America. A concise weekly summary is also given of the principal items of American news, and a concise narrative of events taking place in the British Provinces, will be found added to what our subscribing is other portions of the British possessions.

In the forthcoming volume of the *Scottish American Journal* the several issues will be devoted to the literary department in the publication of early tales, of a high order, and calculated to entertain the general reader, and the more general characteristics of the people of Scotland each tale commencing with the period and locality of celebrity. All tales will be carefully selected and will be exercised in the choice of original poetry contributed by writers of acknowledged merit, and chiefly characteristic, reading matter generally. The first number of the new volume contained the commencement of a Scottish tale of interest, entitled

THE LIEUTENANT & HIS SON:

This tale will prove to be one of the most interesting ever published, and will be appreciated by all classes of readers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Single copies (per N.)	$ 5 cts.
One copy, (whole volume)	2 50
Five copies,	10 00
Twelve Copies,	20 00
Twenty Copies,	30 00

Subscriptions in the Provinces may remit their subscriptions to Postmasters. Odd shares in Postage stamps will be received.

Stamps paid, for Silver 10s. sterling, per New York.

Specimen copies sent free on application.

Address, WM. J. C. KENNEDY, 60 Cedar Street, New York.

February 5, 1863.

DUFF'S CELEBRATED

PALE INDIA ALE

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE,

Of Bullerby the Inventor and the Canada

GOELICH & Brown.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861.

THE TRAVELLERS REST,

THE above named House has been opened for the accommodation of the travelling public. It is pleasantly situated on George Street, and within two minutes walk of the Post Office, Court House, and within sight of the Market Square.

HISTABLE

is always supplied with the best the market affords.

THE BEAR

always attended with the greatest of attention. Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call.

☞ A careful ostler on hand at all times.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

Peterboro, April 24, 1861. 44-6m

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by many Agents, and in no instance has it failed to give us full satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. To prove it only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those recently sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest compound in use or known. It is unstained, not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIA DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the name or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by

A. J. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C.W

Oct 3, 1861. 40

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is sometimes caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation; indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. The foul corruption, which genders in the blood, disposes the decoction of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power by withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family, has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must counteract the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this awful, where prevailing and fatal malady. It is compounded from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the suppression of this foul disorder from the blood, and the renova of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ringworms, Syphilitic Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dropsies, Debility, and, indeed, all Complaints arising from Vitiated or Impure Blood. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of the Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so compounded that disease within the range of their action soon readily withstand or avoid them. Their sugar-coating preserves them perfectly, and renders them pleasant to take, while their searching properties, the mildest way to operate on the internal organs, correcting by powerful influence such derangements as first cause sickness in the system. If "a healthy discharge" is produced by these or any other purgative, the bowels may be opened from constipation or injurious accumulation, and the whole body is thereby relieved. Such safe, sure and simple remedies as these Pills are needed in every family, as a protection against the first approach of disease, and for the cure of the innumerable ailments which spring from the derangement of the digestive organs. Prepared by

J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID AND CERTAIN CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness,

Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. No remedy has ever been discovered which has proved so universally successful in the cure of pulmonary complaints, or which has won such unqualified confidence in communities where it has been known. Where its virtues are unknown, the public have only to make a trial of it to be convinced that it is the most reliable remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs that has ever been offered to mankind. Its unparalleled success has made it known throughout the civilized world, and there is no country, no section of country, and scarcely a village, where some living witness to its power cannot be found. Many publications have been issued containing certificates of their cures, and we do not deem it necessary to do more than refer the reader to the following cases, which have occurred in the practice of Dr. Ayer's agents in the vicinity of their residence. Their neighbors and friends are familiar with the facts, and will vouch for their truth.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to

The Examiner.

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1862.

Volume VII.] "THE PEOPLE." [Number 20.

"THE EXAMINER"

Is published at the office of the publisher every Thursday morning.

Nichols & Hall's Block, Water Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid strictly in advance.....$1 00 per
If paid within 3 months of time of subscribing 1 25
If over 3 months, and within 6 mos 1 50
If over 6 and within 9 months 1 75
When not paid until the end of the year 2 00

Rates of Advertising.

Six Lines and under, first insertion.....50c
Each subsequent insertion.....12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion.....67
Each subsequent insertion.....25
Over ten lines, first insertion (per line).....5c
Each subsequent insertion " 2½

☞ Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid. Orders to discontinue must be given in writing.

All communications to the Publisher must be post-paid; otherwise notice will be taken of them.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
Publisher and Proprietor

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro.' 18

SMITH & SCOTT,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Offices,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street. Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Shaving and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd. 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & DENNEAN.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

J. B. BISSEL,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 18

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
February 19th, 1862. 8

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds Ashburnham, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 18

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
Offices are Stroms on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 49

J. & T. DOUGLAS,
MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c.
Polishing and Horse-shoeing done to the greatest neatness. Sole Premises in Peterborough at HARVEY'S OLD STAND.
☞ Shop Entrance Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store.
N. B.—All business done promptly and moderate handed over when collected. 18

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, George Street, Peterboro'.

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union Schools, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 10th, 1861.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Custom House Brokers, &c.—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope. 18

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Shaving and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', Interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W.

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Pounsbe.

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough. C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg. Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water St't, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c.
☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs. Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro', March, 1863. 1t

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of Dec., 1862,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,
J. EDWARD[illegible],
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 8, 1862. 19

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.

THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.

J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

FURNITURE
WARE ROOMS.

EDWIN POOLE begs leave to call attention to his large stock of Furniture, which will be sold at moderate prices and is of the best description manufactured please call at his warerooms, corner of George and Southcombe streets, near his factory.

N. B.—He has on hand a stock of children cabs. Also, Colby's Patent Improved Clothes Wringers.
Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.
☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.
H. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, May 7, 1862. 19-1y

☞ GO TO
T. MENZIES'
IF YOU WANT CHEAP
SCHOOL BOOKS.

Poetry.

The Song of Spring.

BY W. WOOD.

Sweet Spring is here, arise, rejoice—
Join Nature's glad uplifted voice!
Birds blythely ring from every bough,
No hymn of gratitude hast thou?
Young flowers are waving in the dell—
Hast thou no tale of love to tell?
Fleet streams are fresh from Winter's thrall—
Hast thou no blessings to recall?
[illegible]
But see! the Queen of buds and blossoms
Comes scattering wide her rich perfumes.
Gently she leads her spiritful train
By silvery brook and verdant plain;
With dance and song they glide away,
While harps unseen take up the lay,
Till earth and sky with music rings—
Come, let us hear the song she sings:

"I have fled forth from the dismal North,
I've broken the icy band
That kept me fast in the storm-fiend's blast,
And under his death-white hand.
Grim Winter's left, of his power bereft,
To howl as he liketh best;
'Tis mine to cheer the awakening year,
And dwell with the balmy West.

"In haste I run for the orient sun,
To gladden the rising day;
To light the streams with his golden beams
While the blushing maiden play.
The earth in her need I strew with seed,
To cheer and make full the heart;
Beauty and love I bring from above,
Gladness and hope I impart.

"The genial shower in the sunny hour
I drop from the passing cloud;
'Tis called serene when its lips I press
And the wind is piping loud.
Unsatisfied man, do what I can,
Is clamorous loud and long,
Till I give place to the mower's pace,
Then bursts forth a grateful song.

"More than Houri fair, all earth and air
Through me an Eden becomes;
Though fading the flowers, I build fresh bowers
And stray where the wild bee hums.
I tune the notes for the songs-birds' throats,
Imprisoned or warbling free;
All own my care in their morning prayer,
And some in their evening glee.

"Childhood I lead to the dotted mead
Where the fairy cowslips dwell,
Where hazebells blue and violets true
Their lessons of wisdom tell.
Their tones impart to the opened heart
Bright hopes of a lasting spring;
And in riper years, through memory's tears,
Rays of light and joy they'll fling.

"Where primroses nigh when snowdrops die,
And the brooklet sings its lay,
Manhood I take to the thorny brake,
To muse on his own brief day.
The hoary sage on life's narrow edge
I bear to the aspen bowers,
Where Memory weaves, mid the dancing leaves
The past with the present hours. (leaves

"Attend to my song, both old and young,
While ye hail me blythe and bland;
Time's on the wing to an endless Spring
In a sinless, cloudless land!
Seek it above, on the wings of love,
Higher than bird ever soared;
Faith be your guide in bless to abide
For ever with Nature's Lord."

New York, May, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

An Afternoon with the Magazines.

IN PRAISE OF SHYNESS.

The author of "A strange Story" continues in the April number of *Blackwood* his clever essays on "Life, Literature, and Manners." Here is an extract containing something new on an old subject:

The desire of excellence is the necessary attribute of those who excel. We work little for a thing unless we wish for it. But we cannot of ourselves estimate the degree of our success in what we strive for—that task is left to others. With the desire for excellence comes, therefore, the desire for approbation. And this distinguishes intellectual excellence from moral excellence; for the latter has no necessity of human tribunal; it is more inclined to shrink from the public than to invite the public to be its judge. To the aspirants to moral good the *vox populi* is not the *vox Dei*. The Capitol has no laurel crowns for their brows; enough for them if they pass over earth unobserved, silently educating themselves for heaven. There are natures so happily constituted that they are moved irresistably to good by an inborn affinity to goodness; for some souls, like some forms, are born into the world beautiful, and take as little apparent pains as do beautiful forms to increase or preserve beauty. They have but to maintain health by the way of life most in harmony with their organization, and their beauty endures to the last; for old age has a beauty of its own, even in the physical form; and the Moral Beautiful gradually becomes venerable without even losing its bloom.

But these natures are exceptions to the ordinary law of our race, which proportions the moral worth of a man, as it does the worth of a work from his hand, to the degree of skilled labor by which he has transformed into new shapes the original raw material. And labor needs motive; and motive implies reward.

To moral excellence there are two rewards, neither of which is bestowed by the loud lauzas of the populace; one within the conscience—one far out of reach beyond the stars.

But for intellectual excellence, man asks first a test, and next a reward, in the praise of his fellow-men.

Therefore the love of human approbation is at the root of all those sustained labors by which man works out his ideal of intellectual excellence; at least so generally that we need care to count the exceptions. During the later stages of a great career, that love of approbation, in a mind well disciplined, often ceases to be perceptible, chiefly because it has become too habitually familiar to retain distinctness. We are, then, as birds custody sensible of the pervading forces of the universe, as, while in health, we are sensible of the beats of our pulse and the circulation of our blood. But there it still is, we hear—there, in the pulse, in the blood. A cynic or a misanthrope may discern it; but if he have genius, and the gaunt urge him to address men even in vindication of misanthropy and cynicism, he is inevitably courting the approbation which he pretends to scorn. As Cicero says with quiet irony, "The authors who affect contempt for a name in the world put their names to the books which they invite the world to read." But to return to my starting point. The desire of approbation will be accompanied by that nervous susceptibility, which, however well disguised, is inseparable from the vibrating oscillation between hope and fear. And this nervousness in things not made mechanically familiar by long practice, will be in proportion to the height of a man's standard of excellence, and the care with which he measures the difficulties that interpose between a cherished conception and a worthy execution of design.

Out of this nervousness comes the shyness assumed to all youth, where it aspires to excel and fears to fail.

It follows, from what I have said, that those races are the most active, have accomplished the greatest marvels of energy, and, on the whole, exhibit the highest standard of public honesty in administrative departments, to which the national character of shyness is generally accorded, distinct from its false counterfeit, pride.

For the best guarantee for honesty is a constant sense of responsibility, and that sense is rendered lively and acute by a certain anxious diffidence of self, which is shyness. And again, it is that diffidence which makes men take pains to win and deserve success—stimulates energy and sustains perseverance.

The Turk is proud, not shy; he walks the world, or rather lets the world walk by him, serene in his self-esteem. The Red Indian is proud, not shy; his dignity admits of no Decorum—is never embarrassed nor taken by surprise. But the Turk and the Red Indian do not improve; and when civilization approaches them, it is rather to corrupt than enlighten. The British race are shy, to a proverb. And what shore does not bear the stamp of their footsteps? What boundary in the regions of intellect has yet attained their order of progress? Anaham's ideal of perfectness is in the mind of the whole nation.

To desire to do something, not only as well as it can be done, but better than we can do it—to feel to exaggeration all our own natural deficiencies towards the doing of it—to resolve by redoubled energy and perseverance to extract from art whatever may supply those deficiencies in nature—this is the surest way to become great—this is the character of the British race—this should be the character of a British genius.

But he who thus feels, thus desires, and thus resolves, will keep free from rust those mainsprings of action—the sensibility to shame, and the yearning towards perfection. It is the elasticity of the watch-spring that renders it the essential principle to the mechanism of the watch; but elasticity is only the property of solid bodies to recover, after yielding to pressure, their former shape. The mind which regains to the last youth's quick susceptibility to disgrace and to glory, retains to the last the power to resume the shape that it wore in youth. Cynicism is old at twenty. Impudence has no elasticity. If you care no more than the grasshopper for the favor of gods and the reverence of men, your heart has the age of Tithonus, though your cheek has the bloom of Achilles. But if, even alone in your room or a desert, you could still blush or turn pale at the thought of a stain on your honor—if your crest still could rise, your pulse quicken, at the flash of some noble thought or brave deed—then you have the heart of Achilles, though at the age of Tithonus. There is a certain august shame-facedness—the Romans called it Pudor—which, under hairs white as snow, preserves the aspect of youth, to all personations of honor, of valour, and of genius.

THEATRES AND THE EMPLOYMENT THEY GIVE.

London Society opens with an article on the cost of amusing the public. There is, at least, something new in this extract:

"The employment which the theatre provides has, however, a much wider scope than this. It is not alone the actors, whose persons we are familiar with on the stage, who are enabled to live and bring up their families; but there is another class whom we never see, and whose existence many do not even suspect, who are equally dependent upon the theatre for their means of subsistence, and whose labor is equally essential to the conduct of the establishment. There are scenic artists, scene painters, carpenters, scene shifters, and gas men, all employed within the walls of the theatre; and out of it, at their own homes, costumiers, tailors, shoemakers, hosiers, wigmakers, jewelers, upholsters, armorers, printers, draughtsmen, engravers, and bill-stickers. These artists and artisans devote themselves exclusively to theatrical work. A stage carpenter could not make a chest of drawers fit for domestic use. If you were to order such a thing of him, you will probably find that the drawers were all dummies, or that the whole concern was designed for a trick in a pantomime. So the tailor will fit you with an embroidered blue velvet tunic, or a pair of trunks; but he will scarcely undertake to furnish you with a surtout, or a pair of pantaloons, suitable for the streets. Generally speaking, the theatrical hosier's hose are all particolored, the theatrical shoemaker's shoes all red-heeled, the theatrical jeweler's jewels all glass and tinfoil, the theatrical armorer's armor all white iron and tin plate. Their craft is thus confined exclusively to theatrical work, and their art applies to produce nothing which will stand the test of the light of day. It is on that a branch of manufacture and trade called into existence and operation solely by the requirements of the theatre. The whole number of theatres in the United Kingdom is 125. We should expect to find very few theatres in Scotland, where the religious prejudice runs so strong against such amusements; but it is somewhat unaccountable that there should be still fewer in Ireland, where no such prejudice exists, and where the people are more numerous, more vivacious, and naturally addicted to all kinds of sport and entertainment. The fact, we suspect, must be ascribed to that want of posterity which has made Ireland exceptional in so many other respects. It cannot be Ireland's will, but her poverty which has made her support to have only five theatres in all the land; for no people appreciate the drama better than Irish, and nowhere are actors more warmly recognized and applauded than in Dublin and Belfast. Scotland, with less than a third of Ireland's population, has almost double the number of theatres; but here *the thing* is overdone; the *supply* is greater than the demand. Except at Glasgow and, at certain seasons, in Edinburg, theatres do not flourish in Scotland. The Scotch are not unappreciative; far from it. An Edinburgh audience is said to be the most refined and discriminative in Europe, and actors are more proud of laurels gathered on the modern Athens than even in London itself; but, unfortunately for the dramatic art, the audiences in Scotland are far more select than numerous, and the cause of this is too well known to require any explanation at our hands."

FROM EDINBURGH TO PERTH.

Temple Bar closes with an article entitled "Back to Scotland."

"Scottish railway directors are careful and steady-going; and they are not afraid of incurring a satirical remark by building their railway-carriages of coffin-wood, but the journey from Edinburg to Perth is enjoyable on other accounts. The scenery is grand and diversified. No dull flat levels here; but hill and dale, mountain and stream, heath-land and forest. And almost every station you come to has an historical name—Linlithgow, Falkirk, Bannockburn, Stirling—names, that even from the mouth of a railway porter, raise a thrill of pride in the breast of a Scotchman; but while the names of these stations recall the memories of heroes and battles, the sight of their pretty gardens blooming with all kinds of autumn flowers affords another and a softer pleasure. Every station is clustered about with flowers, and each succeeding one seems to be more trim and resplendid than the last. You see no gardens like these at the railway stations in England. I ascribe it to the national predilection and aptitude of the Scotch for gardening; but I learn that there is a special incentive in the case. The directors of the line furnish the seeds and plants at their own cost, and every year prizes are given for the best kept gardens. English directors might take a leaf out of the Scotch book. Those gorgeous flower beds are far more pleasing to the eye, and far less expensive to the shareholders, than the huge useless hotels and refreshment-saloons with which directors adorn the stations of English lines; but the great North of Scotland has refreshment-saloons, and very comfortable ones too, with an abundance of things to eat on the counters, including hot mutton pies, and an infinite variety of things to drink, not forgetting whiskey-toddy, served with tumbler, wine-glass, and silver ladle. And what do you think they sell besides at Scotch stations? Why, cigars with fuzees, and latest-patented article in Vesurians, to light them withal. You may judge from this that the authorities of the railway are not very particular about smoking in their carriages. I had the pleasure of travelling for some distance with a director, who not only did not frown at the suggestion of a cigar, but actually gave me a very fine one, and bade me blaze away."

THE SCOTCH SABBATH.

The editor of *Good Words*, in the course of a review of the Christian Sabbath, remarks:

"What restrictions would you lay on children?' None, except those with which they can, as well principled *children*, sympathize. 'When I was a child,' said Paul, 'I spake as a child, I thought as a child.' Do not lay the burdens of men on such soldiers. Let your teaching tend to make the Sunday helpful to their growth, not as strong men but as children in Christ. Beware of training them to hypocrisy by making them false and overs', to hatred of religion and of Sunday by moroseness and severity, or to self-indulgence and unpracticed selfishness, by unchecked self-will. Good sense and sympathy will supply the rules. 'I hate a Scotch Sabbath.' Only? yet possibly you never saw one, and are but repeating what I must call a stereotyped myth upon this subject. If you did see one, I hardly know what any Christian man can see in it to hate. I have seen the keeping of the Sabbath, east and west, and in most parts of Christendom, and I do not think Scotland has any cause to be ashamed of her Sundays, but to thank God for them. We have, no doubt, weaknesses and evils mingled with our strength and our good. So have 'religious people' south, as well as north, of the Tweed. I am free also to *confess* that when men, for example, needed air and exercise, are condemned for enjoying both on this day; when 'not working' is pushed to the extent of not drawing water from a well, nor shaving (!), and the like absurdities; or when we deny ourselves the good of instrumental sacred music, in public and private worship on Sunday, we certainly lay ourselves open to rebuke as being both Judaical and Pharisaical; but it would be a miserable reform to fly from such extremes to the thoughtlessness, the dissipation, the more convenient, the other wordiness of a Continental Sabbath.—Nay, move, the error, arising from false judgment, which induces a Scotchman of the extreme school, or an Englishman either, to make the Lord's-day one of formal dullness and senseless punctilios, is less blameworthy than the error of religious indifference, which induces thousands to make the Sunday a holiday, but not a holy day, and to mark it only by idleness and excitement, without any thought of even religious worship."

—All accounts from the West speak favorably of the appearance of the wheat crop. In Illinois and Indiana it looks extremely promising.

The Owner of the Soil.

The man who stands upon his own soil—who feels that by the laws of the land in which he lives—by the laws of civilized nations—he is the rightful and exclusive owner of the land which he tills, is by the constitution of our nature under a wholesome influence, not easily imbibed from any other source. He feels, other things equal, more strongly than another, the character of a man who is the lord of the manifold world. Of this grand and wonderful nature, which—fashioned by the hand of God—and governed by his power—is rolling through a space, a part in his, from the center to the sky. It is the place on which the generation before him moved in its round of duties, and he feels himself connected by a visible link with those who follow him, and to whom he is to transmit a home. Perhaps his farm has come down to him from his fathers. They have gone to their last home, but he can trace their footsteps over the scenes of his daily labors. The roof which shelters him was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting domestic tradition is connected with every inclosure. The favorite fruit tree was planted by his father's hand. He sported in boyhood beside the brook which runs through the meadows still. Through the fields lies the path to the village school of earlier days. He still hears from his window the voice of the Sabbath bell which called his fathers to the house of God, near at hand is the spot where his parents laid down to rest, and where, when his time shall come, he shall be laid by his children. These the feelings of the owner of the soil. Words cannot paint them, gold cannot buy them, they are the lifesprings of a fresh, healthy, generous, national character.—*Edward Everett.*

Paying Dear for a Newspaper.

Mr. J. Sanbury sued Bradford O. Wait for seven years' subscription to his new paper. The case was recently tried before the Supreme Court in Albany, N. Y. The publisher recovered, and the delinquent subscriber had to pay in judgment and costs a sum amounting to between $200 and $300. The New York *Observer* speaks as follows of his case:—

"It is surprising that so few subscribers fully understand their responsibilities to publishers of newspapers. The law which governed in this decision is a law of Congress, and therefore applicable to every State in the Union. Many subscribers seem to regard the bill for a newspaper the last to be settled, especially the last which the law will enforce. Responsible men, even, under trifling whims, refuse to take their papers from the office, regardless of the payment in arrears, and when half-a-dozen more years have been added to the arrears at the time of stopping, think it hard to pay the increased bill, with interest and cost of collection."

THE PARSNIP.—The parsnip is one of the most valuable roots that can be grown. In the Island of Jersey it is used almost exclusively for fattening both cattle and swine. According to Le Cyrateur, the weight of a good crop varies from thirteen to twenty-seven tons per acre. When parsnips are given to milch cows with a little hay, in the winter season, the butter is found to be of as fine a colour and excellent flavor as when the animals are feeding in the best pastures. As parsnips contain six per cent. more mucilage than carrots, the difference may be sufficient to account for the superior fattening, as well as butter-making quality of the parsnip. In fattening the cattle the parsnip is found superior to the carrot, performing the business with more expedition and affording meat of exquisite and highly juicy flavor. The animals eat it with great greediness.—The result of experiment has shown that not only in meat cattle, but in the fattening of hogs and poultry, the animals become fat much sooner, and are more healthy than when fed with any other root or vegetable, and that, beside, the meat is more sweet and delicious. the parsnip leaves, being more bulky that those of carrots, may be mown off before taking the roots, and given to oxen, cows, or horses, by which the will be greedily eaten. Another thing in favor of parsnips for this country is, that the frost does not injure them. They may remain in the ground until spring, when the make splendid food, at a time every other root or green thing is scarce; or may be slightly buried, where they can be obtained at most any time during the winter. On account of their rapid growth when young, the weeding is less troublesome than carrots.

THE BEES IN SILESIA.—A province of Prussia, number 280,000 colonies, representing a capital of more than one million of dollars. These, even in the most favourable years, yield a profit of 100 per cent., or more than $1,000,000. The wheat-blossoms and buck wheat blossoms are much richer in melacious juices on the poor soil of Silesia than in more fertile districts.

LARGE FEES.—The largest fee for Sir Astley Cooper ever received was paid him by a West India millionaire named Hyatt. This gentleman, having occasion to undergo a painful and perilous operation, was attended by Drs. Lettsom and Nelson as physicians, and Sir Astley as chirurgeon. The wealthy patient, his treatment having resulted most successfully, was so delighted that, after his physicians with 200 guineas each and "Tell you, sir," cried the grateful old man, sitting up in his bed, and speaking to his surgeon, "shall have something better. There, sir,—take that." The fact was the convalescent's night-cap, which he had flung at the dexterous operator. "Sir," replied Sir Astley, looking up the cap, "I'll pocket the affront." It was well he did so, for no remaining bonus he found in the cap a draft for 1,000 guineas. This story has been told in various ways, but all the talkers agree as to the amount of the prize.

Catherine, the Empress of Russia, was even more munificent than the West India planter. When Dr. Dimsdale, for many years a Hertford physician, and subsequently the parliamentary representative of that borough, went over to Russia and inoculated the Empress and her son, in the year 1768, he was rewarded with a fee of £12,000, a pension for life of £500 per annum, and the rank of Baron of the Empire. But if Catherine paid this handsomely for increased security of life, a modern emperor of Austria put down a yet more loyal fee for his death-warrant. When on his death-bed, the Emperor Joseph asked Quarin his opinion of his case, the physician told the monarch that he could not live forty-eight hours. In acknowledgement of this frank declaration of the truth, the emperor created Quarin a Baron, and gave him a pension of little than £2000 per annum to support the rank with. —*Book about Doctors.*

MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP AT SHEARING.—When sheep are sheared, as soon as the fleece is off take a stiff brush, dipped in a solution of salt and soap (white-oil soap is best) in water, and rub them all over with a saturated brush, which will produce a white lather or foam. this stimulates the skin to redness, and prevents the animal taking cold, loosens the scurf, and promotes the future growth of the wool, and also improves its quality. The application is a sure extermination of the vermin. For want of the brush, a woolen rag might answer the purpose. The application, if used, will be found productive of many good results.

GEN. BURNSIDE IN PRAYER.—The victories of Roanoke and Newbern, together with the other numerous yet important successes of Gen. Burnside, are now the theme of grateful mention in every patriot home. In a recent sermon, Bishop Clarke of Rhode Island made the following personal allusion:—"While he was planning his magnificent expedition, it was my fortune to occupy the same room with him in Washington, and I shall never forget how, every morning, we used to kneel down together, and pray for the blessing of God upon his solemn work. That blessing insures his success. The Lord of Hosts is with him, the God of Battles is his refuge." —*Boston Journal.*

☞ Rennie, in the good old times, was travelling in Scotland in a stage-coach. The axle-tree broke near a blacksmith's, and the son of Vulcan being out, Rennie himself lit the fire and welded the axle-tree in a masterly style. His fellow-passengers, who had been very communicative and friendly during the earlier part of the journey, now became very reserved, and the "respectables" especially held themselves aloof from the man who had so clearly revealed his calling by the manner in which he had mended the broken axle. At last, at their journey's end for the day, the travellers separated, Mr. Rennie proceeding onwards to Eglinton Castle. Next morning, when sitting at breakfast with his noble host, a servant entered to say that a person outside desired to have a word with the earl. "Show him in." The person entered, and he proved to be one of Mr. Rennie's fellow-travellers, whose surprise and confusion at finding the "blacksmith" of the preceeding day breakfasting with my lord may be easily imagined. The earl was much amused when Mr. Rennie afterwards described to him the accident of the broken axle.

MARVELOUS INSTANCE OF SYMPATHY.—A very strange example of the influence of sympathy is reported to have occurred during the battle of Pea Ridge. Hiram P. Lord, of the 25th Missouri, Col. Phelps, while charging up a ravine, fell as if dead, and his companions ran to him and asked him if he was hurt. He did not answer, and it was soon discovered that he had expired. On reviving he said he must have been struck by a ball, for he felt a pain in his left side, and had distinctly experienced the stunning and reeling sensation that results from a gun shot wound. His person was examined, and no mark or indication of injury was perceptible. He could not comprehend the mystery, but soon after resumed the fight, and forgot the sensation until he returned to his camp, when he learned to his surprise and sorrow, that his twin brother George was among the dead. George had been in another part of the field, and had been shot in the body, and at the same time that Hiram had believed himself mortally wounded. The sympathy between the illness of the one was usually accompanied by the sickness of the other. Strange, if true, say many; but the stranger the truer, says the student of nature.

—Homburg rather than Hoke, one of the great gambling places of Germany, has recently been the scene of three suicides, one of a young Prussian, who had ruined himself at the gaming table; the second of a rich Russian, and the third of a traveller passing through, who had both beggared themselves in the same manner.

Dining With A Queen.

The London correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* gives the following description of a dinner at Windsor Castle with Queen Victoria:—

At this season, except that fashion is slightly less bustling in Lent, London is generally very much alive—taking its tone from the Court. Queen Victoria's little dinners always drew a certain number of invited—or, of *Commanded* guests, for the etiquette is, not that royalty *requests* the pleasure of one's company but, *orders* it. Indeed, so very autocratical is the system, that supposing you had arranged to give a dinner to a number of your own friends, and you received a card from the Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's household, desiring you to dine on the same day at the Queen's table, there is no refusing on any other plea than that of positive illness. Not to go would be a sort of petty treason; and you would have to send a circular round to your own guests, stating that the Queen's command, compelling you to dine at Buckingham Palace, also compelled your absence from them.

Not that, except the honor and glory of the thing, there can be much comfort or satisfaction in having one's legs under the royal mahogany. First of all, the guest must put himself into a court dress, which makes him look like a fool in private life, with knee breeches and silk stockings, bows around and ruffles, and must of white cravat and shad bellpiet of coats. Then if he does not keep his own coach he must hire one, looking like a private vehicle, for it is doubtful whether, since creation commenced any one ever walked to a royal dinner; and the idea of going thither in a cab would probably have a moral effect on the enormous porter, in a scarlet and gold taggery, who examines your card of invitation when he admits you. Nor, supposing all the preliminary trouble ended—supposing that you have found your way into the drawing-room, and bowed to the Queen, and stealthily looked round at the pictures, and counted over (all this time in solemn silence) the spots or flowers on the carpet for the tenth time, and marched in file into the *salle du manger*—supposing all this, do not imagine that you are going to enjoy yourself. No indeed. None but Mark Tapley could be "jolly" at such a feast. Royalty has already dined, about three o'clock, probably off the hereditary leg of mutton and turnips, and has added the usual quantum of rice pudding, and the bit of old Cheshire, or rich Stilton, or double Gloster cheese, and imbibed the accustomed mug of Guinness or Meux. This repast, called lunch, is really a good, homely filling dinner; and at the solemn repast, five hours later, people are expected to merely sip and taste through several courses, so that one is reminded of the famous feast of the Barmecide. The viands are of the best, the *cuisine* perfect, the vintages superb—but one can merely ta-te. Royalty's appetite was blunted on the leg of mutton and pudding, the cheese and the bottled porter, and the guests should have taken the edge of theirs by a similar process.

At these sadly solemn re-unions dull silence grimly reigns. There is not even a whisper to your neighbor, if you know him. The etiquette is, do not open your mouth unless Royalty expressly condescends to speak to you. Do not expect such a compliment. *That* is reserved for a few favored guests in the immediate vicinity of the regal hostess. The dinner occupies from sixty to ninety minutes, and when ended the Queen rises, all other ladies rising and retiring with her. The male guests remain some ten minutes longer, silently sipping their wine, or whispering in small knots with bated breath. At last, the master officer of the household present rises on his hind legs and majest cally gives "the Queen," as a toast, which every one drinks. If any male member of the royal family be present, he bows an acknowledgment. Coffee follows, and then the guests depart—a few to the drawing-room, where the maids of honor are yawning the rest going home; where, it is to be supposed, each man gets out of his livery at once, and gets rid of his gnawing hunger by means of oysters and stout.

Such, I am informed by one who experienced it, is the routine of a royal dinner. He was an East Indian, and suffered much.

An amusing Incident.

Mr. S. and Mr. A. meet in the cars. They are strangers to each other. Mr. S. is a red-faced, portly young man, richly dressed, wears about his person, in his looks and general demeanor, clear evidence of being a "fast youth." He is accompanied by two handsome, intelligent, young ladies. They are superbly dressed, in the height of fashion. All three feel and show their consequence. Mr. S. has turned his seat and sits facing the ladies. He has placed their reticules, muffs &c., on the seat beside him. The three are thus occupying four seats, while several are standing for want of room to sit. A goatly travelling blanket is placed before Mr. S. and the ladies for a table. One of the beauties takes out a pack of cards, and three fall to playing with a will, regardless of the feelings or convenience of their fellow travellers. Mr. A. is a young minister, plainly dressed, and looks careworn and weary. For want of a seat he stands in the aisle of the car and looks, over and anon, at the spare seat filled with reticules and muffs. The game of cards goes on and the minister is left to stand. Soon the conductor comes along, gazes a moment at the game and the busy players, takes their tickets and turns to Mr. A. for his. Mr. A. says:

"Conductor, do you think I had better have that seat?" pointing to the seat beside Mr. S.

"If you wish it," said the conductor with a smile, as he passed on.

Mr.

Mr. Gladstone on the struggle in America.

By the last steamer we received a telegraphic synopsis of Mr. Gladstone's speech at Manchester, and we now give a verbatim extract of what he said upon American affairs as follows:—

"And now, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, after having said thus much I come to that which more particularly touches the state of your own district. We stand here at a time when but for one unfortunate event, it is probable that you and your workpeople would alike be enjoying a great prosperity. That one unfortunate event you have described in this address, and in my opinion truly described as "the deplorable struggle in which the two sections of the great American republic are now engaged." It is, gentlemen, a deplorable struggle. We are not of those, if such there be, who envied the greatness of the American republic.—(Hear, hear.) We could have been well content to see her enlarge her borders from year to year, gradually increasing in her wealth and strength; we should have retained the consciousness that on our part nothing would be done to prevent the continuance of the most friendly and peaceable relations (hear), and the admiration with which we regarded the energy of that nation would have been totally untinged either by envy or by fear. (Hear, hear.) But this struggle has come about through no fault of ours, and I think we cannot but feel that the position and attitude of this country with respect to the United States has not been on the other side of the water quite impartially or fairly judged. (Hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen, I am not going to make this a matter of complaint. Let us sympathise with our American brethren in their difficulties. Let us allow that, under the excitement of those difficulties, and of a desperate and agonizing conflict, the minds of men are not in that state of tranquility which render them the best judges of the conduct of their neighbors. Under such circumstances, the proportions of objects alter before the eye and expectations are formed, and are thought to be just, which, in a dispassionate moment, will be seen and felt to have been unfounded. Why, gentlemen, there was a demand made upon us by the public voice in America, at the outset of this deplorable struggle, for what was called "sympathy." Well, now, what was the real meaning of that demand, at least if I can understand it—and I hope that in what I say I shall not say a word inconsistent with that fraternal feeling which I desire to cherish toward all men, and especially toward our kindred beyond the water—but, practically, what was the meaning of that desire, and that call for sympathy? Why, it was this: that we should take such a course by our language and by our public acts, as would place the six millions of men—of the ten millions, I care not which you call them—of the South in permanent hostility with us. (Hear, hear.) Well, now, we may have our own opinions—and I imagine we have our own private opinions about the institutions of the South, (hear,) as, unfortunately, we have our own private opinions about the countenance that has been given to these institutions in the North. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) But that is no reason why, on the one side or the other, we should adopt a course of conduct that is to lay the foundations of alienation of feeling and permanent hostility between ourselves and those who may hereafter be a great nation, claiming to enter into peaceful relations with us. (Cheers.) Why, no doubt if we could see that this was a contest of slavery or freedom, there is not a man in the length and breadth of this room—there, perhaps, is hardly a man in all England, that would for one moment hesitate upon the side which he would take.—But we have no faith in the propagation of free institutions at the point of the sword. (Hear, hear.) It is not by such means that the ends of freedom are to be gained. Freedom must be freely accepted and freely embraced. You cannot invade a nation in order to convert its institutions from bad ones into good ones; and our friends in the North have, as we think, made a great mistake in supposing that they can bend all the horrors of this war to philanthropic ends. Indeed, gentlemen, there are those among us *that think*—and *I confess, for one, that* I have shared the apprehension—that if, in the course of the vicissitudes of the war, the Southern States of America should send an embassy to Washington, and should say, "Very well, we are ready to lay down our arms on one condition; we are ready to renew the compact; we are ready to make it perpetual; we are ready to attach to it every guarantee and security that you can imagine for holding us fast; but upon one condition—that you shall assure us that there shall be no interference with our domestic institutions." Ah, gentlemen, we have had the fear that that application, if it were made, would receive a very favorable reply. (Hear, hear.) I think that it was well stated by my noble colleague, Lord John Russell, that "this was a struggle on the one side for supremacy, and on the other for independence."—(Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, I cannot but sympathise with those who are making the struggle for supremacy. It is painful to surrender a great, an imposing, and a magnificent national unity. We, the English, people in other times, have felt that pain. (Hear.) We know what it was. (Hear, hear.) Old George III., upon the throne, who had the feelings of an Englishman—whether you may approve his policy in all things or not, he was a true Englishman in heart and sentiment—*old* George III. felt his heart "rent in twain" by the laceration of the empire when the American colonies were parted from us. But, gentlemen, I think we feel this, that the experience we have had in our national history in some degree gives us the means of judging of the prospects of this American struggle better than those which are possessed by the Americans themselves. We have felt that after the pain of the severance was over we came at length to recognize it as a good, and we are thankful that the American colonies were parted from us, because we think that we could not have governed them as much for their own advantage as they have been enabled to govern themselves.—(Cheers.) Some people may say the Northern States are a great deal stronger than Scotland was in former times; but the Englishman as well as the Scotchman knows that it was the object of England to establish by force a supremacy over Scotland, the Scotch proved themselves to be what are called "very ugly customers" (laughter), and at length it was not the exercise of force, but it was a sense of policy and prudence on both sides, dictated in the main by natural circumstances, that led to the union of the two kingdoms. But the position of the Northern States in this—"We won't let you go." The position of the Southern States is—"We are determined to go." [Laughter.] Now, gentlemen, you are men of business, and if one of you has got a partner and that partner wants to separate from you, I ask you whether, in the long run, it would not be very difficult to hold him. [Laughter.] But I ask you more, supposing that you were able to hold that partner, supposing you could contrive some indenture of partnership by which he should abdicate his free will and tie himself to you like a captive to the chariot-wheel of a victor, but he still retaining an alienated heart, no common interest in your business, a desire to trip you up and embarrass you, why, I say, you would not hold that partner if you could. [Laughter and cheers.] The Northern States of America have undertaken a military enterprise of enormous difficulty. It is but fair, I think, that we should record our sense of the vast and gigantic energies which they have unfolded in the prosecution of that military enterprise. [Hear, hear.] They have had certain successes in the field. But, gentlemen, again I fall back upon our English experience. If you revert to the annals of the War of Independence between the American colonies and this country, where were the successors in the field in that war? It was not for want of success in the field that we did not conquer the American colonies. It was this—but we found when we had successes in the field we were no nearer our object than before. It is not the question when you are endeavoring to conquer a country whether you can break up its embattled armies and drive them off the plain where they have contended with you in fight; the question is this, and this alone, whether the heart of the country is set upon the separation. [Hear, hear.] If it is not set upon a separation, it may be conquered; but if it is set upon a separation, and if the blood of Washington, and of the men of Virginia of his day, still runs in the veins of those who inhabit southern America, then it is all but impossible that the military object should be effected; and if the military object were effected, and sti political difficulties remaining would render the military success a curse and a misery to those who had achieved it. Well, gentlemen, we in this country are in the habit of plain speaking, and it is well, I think, upon this subject, considering the nearness and intimacy of our relations with all those who inhabit the American continent, that we should test our minds in regard to the sentiments with which we view what you have well called this "deplorable struggle." May the Almighty disposer of events bring that struggle quickly to an end! For the sake of ourselves, for the sake of the Americans above all, may that struggle quickly reach its termination. May that take place, not which we wish or prefer, but which is for the peace, happiness and welfare of the inhabitants of that country, be they white or be they black. [Hear.] But, gentlemen, we also feel the painful and deplorable effects of this struggle upon ourselves. It is impossible to deny them, not upon ourselves alone, but upon other countries of Europe also. France is suffering, Belgium is suffering, every country that has cotton manufacture is suffering grievously—more grievously in proportion to the numbers employed than in this country; because in those countries there is not the sense of independence; there is greater disposition to lean upon the government for help than happily prevails among ourselves. But when we are told by an organ of American opinion that Europe or that England has behaved unhandsomely by America, I feel the utmost confidence that the final verdict of history will be this—that there never was an occasion in which the civilized nations of the world in general bore, and had been content to bear, so much real misery, resulting from a civil and municipal quarrel in another state, without interference, as there has been on the present occasion.—[Hear, hear.] If we look upon the pain it has brought upon us, it is a grievous thought. In another point of view it is a remarkable testimony to the real progress of civilization and peaceful views among the nations of the world. It is homage to what is called an abstract principle, that all this misery has been borne. It has been a cause of the danger and inducer of interference in intestine quarrels in other countries, and the deference that has been paid to that principle of international policy by England and all the nations of Europe is, I say, among the most remarkable features that determine the character of history as applicable to the nineteenth century in which we live. [Cheers.]

Mr. Gladstone then expatiated on the patience with which the poor were enduring their trouble, and the kindly efforts which were made by their employers to alleviate their distress.

A Remarkable Memory.

The secret of Parsou's great literary acquisition, according to his own account, rested in his astonishing memory. In his case there was no learning a lesson in the popular acceptation of the term—the mere reading of the longest and most difficult task imprinted it so firmly on his mind, that it never became erased; hence, at school, we find him scanning pages of Horace in his class, with an Ovid held upside down in his hand, the proper book having been mislaid; and in after life, if he had read a book one day and any allusion was made to it on the next, it was no uncommon thing for him to repeat whole pages of the book verbatim. He would not only, says his biographer, repeat verse or prose from one edition of a book but would, if necessary, revert to all the various reprints, as if he had their pages laying before him. 'Roderick Random,' he could repeat from beginning to end, and he even offered to learn by heart a complete copy of the Morning Chronicle in a week. Basil Montague related that Parson in his presence read over two or three pages from a book selected by Montague; then repeated what he has read *from memory, and immediately* after a friend's request repeated the pages backwards, missing only two words. Two other instances of this wonderful faculty deserves to be related before we pass on. Mr. Cogan tells us that a friend one day consulted the scholar on the meaning of a word in Thucydides; Parson, without looking at the book, immediately repeated the passage in which the word occurred. His friend asked how he knew it was the passage 'Because,' said Parson 'the word occurs only twice in Thucydides—once on the right hand page in the edition which you are using, and once on the left. I see your eyes are directed to the right hand page.' Rogers relates that, taking him once to Wm. Spenser's, he delighted a large party of the nobility by reciting an immense number of forgotten Vauxhall songs, drinking the whole time. He got very tipsy at last, and, says Rogers, 'I brought him home as far as Piccadilly, where, I am sorry to say, I left him sick in the middle of the street.' His retentive memory, however, was far from being delightful to him on all occasions. 'My memory,' he said on one occasion, 'is a source of misery to me—I can never forget anything which I don't wish to remember.'

CHARLES BACKUS, a long Island farmer, has under cultivation eight large farms, devoted to raising vegetables for the New York market. During the past year he has raised 30 acres of potatoes, 15 or 20 acres of parsnips, carrots and beets, 50 acres of corn, 60 acres of cabbages. One hundred acres are devoted to asparagus, and forty to onions. Three and a half manure cars, for raising salad, radishes, cucumbers, &c. From 300 to 350 laborers are employed on the summer season, and twelve large wagon loads of produce are every day sent to the city. His business in a single year amounted to $10,000. Only thirteen years ago two waggon loads every week was the whole amout of produce raised by Mr. B., who has ever since exceeded his operations, until they probably now exceed those of any market gardener in the United States.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Steamship—G. & D. Shaw.
Notice—Mrs. Flavelle.
Circus—Robinson & Co.
Livery Stable—T. J. Fisher,
Augustus Webber.
Dr. S. Bellenbaugh.
Pictures—R. Thompson & Son.
Maple Leaf Saloon—R. H. Crone.
Steamer Maple Leaf—Chas. Elliott.
Farm for Sale—Thos. Short.

The Examiner.

THURSDAY, THE 15TH MAY, 1862.

The Recent Fire.

Peterborough, like all other Canadian Towns, *has suffered dreadfully by fire.* Last summer we had three very heavy and destructive fires, and last Saturday added another to the catalogue. About 1 o'clock P. M. smoke was seen issuing in dark columns from the stable of Mr. Flavelle on Water street. In a few minutes the stable, a building, and the bake house of Mr. Green, of hewn timber, was all of a blaze, and the devouring element spread on both sides, igniting the Potashery and the building on the West. The Fire Engine was speedily procured and run down to the edge of the river near the Ashery—but the hose was faulty, and it was soon discovered that the fire was so near the Engine that the men could not work the brakes. While new hose was being procured, and the Engine removed to a greater distance from the fire, the flames had caught fairly hold of the building on Water street, and in an incredibly short time the dwellings of ten or twelve families were destroyed. Mr. Green is a very heavy sufferer, being uninsured. Mr. Green had his own dwelling, and tenements for 7 or 8 families, besides an ash factory, a soap and candle factory, bakery and stable. Mr. Elliot, dwelling house and stable, occupied by Mr. Flavelle. Mr. E. Green, dwelling house and slaughter house, occupied by Mr. Cochrane, and Mr. Ryan, a dwelling house and stable, occupied by Mr. Bauvais, and another—all of which, with the exception of the shell of a small dwelling, and the charred remnants of another, in less than two hours were consumed.

We hear that Messrs. E. Green, W. Elliot and P. Ryan are partly insured. Mr. B. Green had allowed his insurance to lapse by not renewing.

It is strange how slow we are to learn the lessons so frequently taught us of the folly of building wooden buildings together in a town. Experience is a dear instructor, and we hope its recent sad lessons may not be lost upon us. Again have we been reminded of the want of a Fire Company, or some such organization in cases of fire. When the alarm was given the Engine was soon on the ground, and had there been an experienced, cool commander he would have placed the Engine at first where it ought to have been. If this had been done we do think that the fire might have been confined to the rear buildings. The wind was blowing furiously from the north west, and a small stream of water would have prevented the flames from working up to windward. Never have we seen more confusion and less effected by so many persons, as at the fire on Saturday, and the failure seemed to be clearly traceable to the fact we have noticed, that there was no head—no directing mind to say what should be done.

We observe by our exchanges there were two fires in Toronto, and one in Troy, N. Y., on the same day and hour. The fire in Troy destroyed over 800 houses, clearing off 50 acres of land, and destroying property to the amount of over three millions of dollars, nearly one half of which is covered by insurance. Some 8 or 10 persons are supposed to have lost their lives, and considerable suffering has been experienced by many who are rendered houseless.

—Since writing the above we have had yet another fire. Yesterday morning about half past 3 A. M., the fire bell gave the alarm, and it was discovered that the large wooden building on Charlotte street owned by Mr. Robert Harper, and occupied by Moses Jackson, Cardinelle, and other French families, was on fire. The devouring element soon reduced the pile, the inmates scarcely being able to save their effects. We have not heard the cause of the fire, but suspect it may have arisen from carelessness caused by inebriety, as the establishment bore any thing but a good repute.

The Saugeen Election.

THE DECLARATION.

The following is the state of the poll in this Division, as stated by the Returning Officer on the 9th inst.:

	McMurrich.	Patton.
Total votes North Simcoe..	917	951
" " Grey.....	1751	1590
" " Bruce.....	1668	950
Total,.....	4336	3491
	3491	
Majority for McMurrich..	745	

From the above it will be seen that Mr. Patton obtained a majority in his own county of only 154 votes. In the other two Mr. McMurrich had in Grey 161, and in Bruce 684. A more distinct condemnation of the Cartier-McDonald Administration has not been uttered for some time. For a Division first to elect a man, and then to reject him by so large a vote, for the simple reason of his joining that Administration, speaks trumpet-tongued to all concerned, that the people *will* have the measure conceded, that this unprincipled Ministry sees fit to refuse.

Five Sisters Drowned in the Bay.

(From the Globe of Monday.)

It is our duty to record this morning one of the most deplorable accidents that has occurred in the vicinity of Toronto for a very long period. About one o'clock yesterday afternoon, William Ward, son of Mr. D. Ward, fisherman, a lad about 15 years of age, embarked in a sail boat for a cruise on the Bay, accompanied by his five sisters named respectively Phœbe, Mary Ann, Jane, Caroline, and Margaret. The eldest girl was about thirteen years of age, and the youngest only four. After sailing up and down the Bay for an hour or so, when about half a mile out from Messrs. Goodgerham & Co.'s wharf, William, who was steering the boat with an oar attempted to put it on another tack. At this time there was a stiff breeze blowing from the south-west. He sat upon the gunwale in order that he might have a greater purchase over the oar, when the sail suddenly flapped against the mast, and the boat capsized. All who were on board instantly fell into the water. The boy made every effort to save his sisters and to right the boat. After considerable effort he succeeded in getting the boat on her keel again, and when the two eldest of his sisters came to the surface he managed to get them into the boat, which was half filled with water. When about to get on board himself, the wind again caught the sail of the boat, and in an instant she was capsized a second time and the poor girls, along with the lad who had acted so manfully were again battling for their lives in the water. He made another attempt to save them, but they sunk before his eyes to rise no more in life. The boy although much exhausted succeeded in getting hold of the boat which was being driven hither and thither by the wind and waves and shouted lustily for assistance. His father's house is situated about a thousand yards from where the accident occurred on what is known as the Marsh shore, a short distance from the mouth of the Little Don and on the east side of the Gap in the Island. His painful cries for assistance were, however, not heard by the inmates in the father's hut, but a young man named Earnest had observed the accident from the Esplanade and put off in a boat to render assistance. He fortunately succeeded in rescuing the lad in a very exhausted state, and conveyed him to his father's dwelling. The grief of the parents may be imagined when they learned the melancholly intelligence that their five daughters who had left them in health a short time before, had all met a watery grave. The news of the sad accident reached the city about four o'clock in the afternoon and created much excitement; and Messrs. O'Halloran, Murphy and others immediately proceeded to the spot in a boat to drag for the bodies. They pursued their search till late in the evening, but without being able to find any of the bodies of the unfortunate children. They will renew their efforts this morning. It is stated that the two eldest girls and the boy were well acquainted with the management of a boat, but when they were about to leave the beech their father tried to dissuade them from going, but without effect.

We insert the above not only as a piece of news of a very melancholy character, but as affording another sad lesson to those who break the fourth commandment. From the memory of the past we record it as our deliberate conviction that far more accidents occur on the Sabbath day than on any other. The frequency of drowning to pleasure-seekers on the Sabbath seems an audible command from Him who says "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

The Saugeen Election

"The extraordinary efforts made by the Clear Grits of note from all parts of the Province, and the free use of misrepresentation and falsehood have succeeded in ousting Mr. Patton in Saugeen. Mr. George Brown spent a whole week, and Sunday into the bargain, stumping it for Mr. McMurrich, and dealing forth such invectives against the present administration, that the listner, not knowing the antecedents of the speaker, might be induced to believe that our Provincial affairs were in the hands of a set of brigands. The loss of Mr Patton to the Government is not serious, for they are stronger than their unscrupulous opponents are willing to admit, and one vote will make no material difference in the overwhelming majority that invariably sustains them."

We clip the above precious morceau from the *Omanee Warder*, for the sake of showing the views of a small bitter soul on this event. Whenever party feelings become stronger than a regard for right, an individual is in danger of running head long into wrong doing—just as our cotemporary has done in throwing out the very base and unjust insinuation of Mr. Brown's having electioneered for Mr. McMurrich on Sunday.

Mr. Brown would not do that, and it is a shame to charge a man innocently. We advise our cotemporary to keep within the line of truth when he assail character again, even though it should be the chief "unscrupulous opponent" to the Government. And let us assure the *Warder* that Mr. McMurrich would have been elected had George Brown and the other opponents staid at home.

THE CONVICT MILES.—The unhappy criminal now under sentence of death, is very attentive to his religious duties, but is still buoyed up with the expectation of reprieve, the granting or the refusing of which will be known towards the end of the week. It is a melancholy announcement to make, nevertheless it is true, that no fewer than six applicants for the office of hangman have been sent in, one of them from a person 50 miles distant.

The above from the Montreal *Witness* takes us by surprise. We supposed its excellent Editor was better acquainted with a precept from an old book which says "judge not according to appearance, but judge righteous judgment." Wherein is it more "melancholy" to be a hangman than the Judge who passes sentence? The one adjusts the rope, the other the rope—both are indispensible, and if the one be a cause for "melancholy" so is the other. In the estimation of many, where kings and beggars are upon a level, and where he who may sweep the streets and he who rules an empire are applauded alike if they do their duty, the first and the last executioner of the law are equally commended. To do their duty.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

☞ The weather for some time past has been cold and dry. On Tuesday we had a gentle rain, but the air was cold. Since then we have had the genial sunshine, and we trust we have summer fairly set in.

We observe that the forests are assuming their livery of green. They are, however, some eight or ten days late.

From our exchanges we observe the fall wheat is spoken of as looking well. We hear a great many complaints from this neighborhood that much of it looks feeble, and some farmers talk of ploughing up their fields. We hope it will turn out better than is represented. The wheat certainly does not look so well as it did when the snow went off.

OBITUARY.—It is with feelings of regret that we record the death of Mrs. A. T. Heathfield, which took place on Friday night last. Mrs. H. has been known for some time as a pains-taking and successful teacher in the Union School. Possessed of a kind and gentle disposition she endeared the affections of her pupils—many of whom will remember her with pleasure through life. She was married to Mr. Heathfield about two years ago, and leaves an infant but three weeks old. We sincerely sympathize with her relatives and friends in their bereavement, and trust that their loss is her gain.

"SECURE THE SHADOW 'ERE THE SUBSTANCE FADES," is a good advice of old. In ancient times this could only be done at great expense, and after much labor, few being able to afford the luxury. But in modern days there is excuse for none, when a beautiful, life-like, and durable likeness may be had at a very trifling cost. Mr. R. Thompson, and his indispensable partner, the Sun, advertise to attend to the wishes of the public in this respect, and we are sure they will give satisfaction.

THE TIMBER TRADE.—Cribs of timber are already being run down the River, the water being high, and the slides all in good condition. The running is splendid. We believe the cribs are 15 days ahead of last year's time.

☞ By advertisement it will be seen that Mrs. Flavelle will continue her school in Burnham's Block, over the store of Messrs. Glover & Robinson, George street.

☞ President Lincoln has issued a proclamation that the Ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans will be open after the first of June. This is the beginning of the end.

☞ Robinson & Co.'s Great Circus, so well known to the sight seeking community, is announced to be in this place, on Saturday, the 17th inst.

The International Exhibition.

The English papers received by the Australasian contain the official programe of the ceremonies to be observed at the opening of the International Exhibition on the 1st of May. The Queen being unable to be present, has appointed the following persons to represent her on the occasion: The Duke of Cambridge, Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl of Derby, Lord Palmerston, and the Speaker of the House of Commons. The arrival of these distinguished personages are to be announced by a flourish of trumpets, and followed by a procession composed of high military and civil officers, and detachments from the army and navy. When the company arrives at the western dome the national anthem will be sung, after which Earl Granville, chairman of the commissioners for the exhibition, will deliver an address, and an answer will be made by the Duke of Cambridge on behalf of the Queen's commissioners for opening the exhibition. The procession will then move down to the eastern dome, where the special musical performances will take place—the orchestra consisting of 2 000 vocalists and 400 musicians. The music, composed for the occasion, will consist of a grand overture by Meyerbeer, a grand march by Auber, and a chorale by Dr. Sterndale Bennet to the following words by Alfred Tennyson, poet laurete:—

Uplift a thousand voices full and sweet,
In this wide hall with earth's inventions stored,
And praise th' invisible universal Lord.
Who lets once more in peace the nations meet
Where Science, Art, and Labor have out, pour,d
Their myriad horns and plenty at our feet.

O, silent father of our kings to be,
Mourn'd in this golden hour of jubilee,
For this, for all, we weep our thanks to thee

The world-compelling plan was thine,
And lo! the long laborious miles
Of Palace; lo! the giant aisles,
Rich in model and design;
Harvest-tool and husbandry,
Loom and wheel and engin'ry,
Secrets of the sullen mine,
Steel and gold, and corn and wine,
Fabric rough or fairy fine,
Sunny tokens of the Line,
Polar marvels, and a feast
Of wonder, out of West and East,
And shapes and hues of Past divine!
All of beauty, all of use,
That one fair plant can produce,
Brought from under every star,
Blown from over every main,
And mixt, as life is mixt with pain,
The works of peace with works of war.

O ye, the wise who think, wise who reign
From growing commerce loose her latest chain,
And let the fair white-winged peacemaker fly
To happy heavens under all the sky.
And mix the seasons and the golden hours,
Till each man find his own in all men's good,
And all men work in noble brotherhood,
Breaking their mailed fleets and armed towers,
And gathering in all her fruits of peace and crown'd with all her flowers.

At the conclusion of the special music the procession will proceed to the throne in the centre of the nave. A prayer will be offered by the Bishop of London, and the hallelujah chorus, and the national anthem will be sung. His royal highness the Duke of Cambridge will declare "the exhibition open." The declaration having been made, it will be announced to the public with a flourish of trumpets, and by the firing of a salute on the north side of the Serpentine. The procession will then proceed to the picture galleries, and the barriers will be removed.

The Separate School Bill.

MEMORANDUM OF THE HEADS OF A BILL AFFECTING THE SEPARATE SCHOOL LAW OF UPPER CANADA PREPARED BY DR. RYERSON.

An Act to restore certain Rights to the parties therein mentioned in respect to Separate Schools.

Whereas it is expedient to restore to the parties therein mentioned certain rights of which they were deprived by the Act 22 Victoria, chapter 65, of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada: Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The words "any incorporated Village or Town," shall be inserted between the words "within" and "any" in the third line of the eighteenth clause of said Act.

2. So much of the thirty-fourth section of said Act, as requires Trustees to make their returns or reports under oath is hereby repealed.

3. It shall be lawful for the majority of the rate-paying supporters of the separate School, in each School section (in two or more School sections,) whether in the same or adjoining Municipalities, at Public Meetings duly called by the Separate School Trustees of each such section, to form such sections into a separate School Union Section, of which union of sections the Trustees shall give notice within fifteen days to the Clerk or Clerks of the Municipality or Municipalites, and to the Chief Superintendent of Education, and each such separate School Union Section then formed, shall be deemed one School Section for all Roman Catholic separate School purposes.

4. The twenty-ninth section of said Act, 22 Victoria chapter 65, shall be amended as follows:

"After the first notice required to be given to the clerk of the municipality by the supporters of a separate school section, each subsequent annual notice required by law to be given, of the names and residence of the supporters of a separate school in any rural school in any rural school section, city, town or incorporated village, shall be given in writing by the trustees of such separate school; but subject, in case of incorrect returns, to the penalties imposed by law on school trustees in case of other false returns."

5. The Roman Catholic separate school (with their registers) shall be subject to such inspection as may be directed from time to time by the Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

MEMORANDUM ON THE ACCOMPANYING DRAFT OF BILL TO RESTORE CERTAIN RIGHTS TO THE PARTIES THEREIN MENTIONED IN RESPECT TO SEPARATE SCHOOLS:

"No new principle is introduced into this Draft of Bill, nor does it contain any provision (except those of the last section) which was not embraced in the Common School Acts of 1850 and 1855. The farmers of the Roman Catholic School Act of 1855 aimed to assimilate the separate School Law of Upper Canada, with the Dissentient School Law of Lower Canada, but they were ignorant of the effect of some of the provisions of their Act arising from the municipal system of Upper Canada, in connection with School sections Assessments, &c.

"The provisions of the accompanying Draft of Bill only restore to the parties concerned rights of which they were deprived by the Roman Catholic separate School Act of 1855."

(Signed,) E. RYERSON."
"Department of Public Instruction
" for Upper Canada.
" Toronto, March, 1862."

The Cotton Famine: its Facts and its Effects.

(From the London Economist.)

"Happy," it has been said, "is that nation whose annals are dull and uneventful." Happy, no doubt, is the nation, but wretched are the journalists thereof. A war, a great catastrophie, a novel or difficult political question, or a "difficulty" in public life—whatever, in short, wise men, or busy men, or benevolent men would most deprecate and deplore—it is a veritable godsend to the writer who has week by week to cater for the interest and instruction of his fellow-citizens. Now that the education controversy has been compromised, and that all immediate risk of a rupture with the United States is over, there would be scarcely any matter of importance to discuss in our domestic policy, and we should be very hard up indeed were it not for the American civil war, and the reflex action of the conflict between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*. There is, however, one grave question, of foreign origin, indeed, but of vast magnitude at home, which is every hour growing in prominence and seriousness, and which we cannot look at too promptly or too firmly. We allude to the scarcity of cotton, and its consequences to our trade, our population, and our revenue.

Eight months ago the public took great interest in this matter, and felt considerable alarm in reference to it. Since then, tho' the danger and suffering have been really and ceaselessly increasing, the general attention paid to it has been as steadily diminishing. This has been partly owing to those mitigating circumstances which we have more than once explained, part y to the length of time which has elapsed without any actual catastrophie, partly also to the unexampled and exemplary patience with which the distress undoubtedly experienced by our manufacturing population has been borne. It is now desirable that the actual position of affairs shall be once more brought before our readers, in order that they may acquire some adequate conception as to what may have to be endured and what will probably have to be done.

The facts of the case are simply these. From two-thirds to three-fourths of our usual consumption of cotton comes from America. For nine months or more this supply has been wholly cut off. In ordinary years, between the 1st of September (the commencement of the cotton year) to the present date, about two millions and a quarter of bales are shipped from the ports of the United States to Great Britain. This year, within the same dates, we may say that *none* has been received. The usual stock of American cotton is about 600,000 bales. The actual stock is only about 150,000 bales. The usual price is 7d. per pound. The present price is 13d. The quantity usually on its way hither at this time is 300,000 bales. Now there are not, probably 300 bales afloat. To set against this alarming deficiency, we last year imported double our usual quantity from India, which supplied us with nearly a million of bales. But to all appearance this was a spasmodic effort, which is scarcely probable can be kept up. Our present stock of Indian cotton is 100,000 bales larger than last year. But the quantity afloat—the quantity that has to arrive before the end of June—is 100,000 bales less, according to the best calculations—199,000 bales against 293,500 in 1861. The inevitable result is that nearly all the mills are on short time; many are stopped altogether; and, as a rule, the operatives who are still employed are only earning half their usual wages. Every week, too, makes the matter worse. The consumption of cotton continues, the export continues, the arrivals come in slowly and inadequately, stocks are regularly decreasing, and the amount of earnings on which the working population of Lancashire and the other cotton districts have to subsist grows scantier day by day.

Nor is there any—we do not say reasonable, but any possible prospect of early amendment or relief. Granting the best that the most sanguine hopes can anticipate, viz., that the civil war in America may come to an end, in one way or another, in three months—say by the end of June; granting that the moment preliminaries of peace are signed, the blockade will be raised without waiting for the arrangement of all the difficult and nearly insoluable questions which must arise as soon as negotiations are commenced; granting that the planters begin to pack and forward their cotton to the ports as rapidly as they can; still, considering that much of the bagging necessary for the cotton has to be imported that the ships which are to transport it are still on this side of the Atlantic, and that the usual modes of river and land carriages have been dreadfully disorganized by the war, we could not receive any quantity in England before the middle of September. That is to say, we have only 150,000 bales of American cotton to last us for 6 months, at our usual rate of consumption, this could last us scarcely five weeks. For at least six month's then, we shall, on the most favourable supposition, have to work on half time, and to live on half wages—*having been doing this for several months already.* Now, what must be the condition of even the most frugal population who for three-quarters of a year find half their income cut away, and many of whom have no income at all?

Nor must our readers jump to the conclusion that even here, because there has therefore been little distress. The character of the artizan population of the north is not as well understood among us as it deserves. They are very sturdy and very patient. Though prompt to resent anything like wrong, or any suffering that appears to spring from injustice, they show wonderful endurance of all calamities that are clearly traceable to no wilful or human agency. In the present case, they are perfectly aware that neither the law, nor the Government, nor their employers are in any degree to blame for the misfortune has overtaken them. They have, therefore, borne their privations with singular calmness. They have accepted thankfully a good deal of assistance from their masters, and of those who have been thrown altogether out of work, a considerable number have applied for parish relief; so that in many districts the pressure on the rate fund has more than doubled the usual amount. But the operatives, as a rule, are peculiarly averse to all applications to the Relieving Officer. They are conscious that they could obtain it; and, therefore, feel great annoyance at the idea of a "labor test." They are accustomed to extremely good food; and the scanty pittance of legal charity strikes them as miserably insufficient. The risk, too, of having the "workhouse offered" to them is insupportable. Then, again, the guardians, in the execution of a somewhat harsh, but, in ordinary cases, quite justifiable precaution, mostly refuse assistance as long as the applicant has any property at all. Now, as all the operatives have household furniture, and many of them furniture of considerable value, they are obliged to pawn or sell this before they can obtain relief—and this they will only do in the last extremity. It is obvious that the Poor-law Board must, as soon as possible, take up the consideration of this question, and sanction such a relaxation of the ordinary practice as, without introducing dangerous or permanent laxity, shall meet an unusual emergency in a sagacious and humane manner. It clearly can be for nobody's advantage that a large part of our most industrious and thriving population should be reduced, before any aid is rendered them, to a state of destitution from which only very liberal and long continued aid can again raise them. "A stitch in time" may here "save nine."

The factory workers, too, though not often among the depositors in saving banks, are by no means altogether an unthrifty a class as it is usual to represent them. They subscribe largely to trades' unions, to sick clubs, and to various "friendly societies," organized and conducted by themselves—such as the Foresters, the Odd Fellows Club, and so on. From several of these they obtain assistance in times of pressure as long as the funds last; and on such assistance most of them have been partially subsisting for some months. But all these resources are now undergoing a rapid progress of exhaustion; and the shopkeepers' power of giving credit—another great resource—will soon come to an end also.—The returns relative as yet have only given the very faintest indication of diminished consumption of dutiable and excisable articles; but the diminution began some time since, and the effect will be clearly enough apparent in the ensuing quarter. It always takes some weeks before this operation reaches the actual receipts of the tax collector. Mr. Gladstone might be content to wait and see the precise amount and nature of the deficiency before he makes any endeavour to provide for it; but it is simply impossible that by far the largest body of workmen in the empire, with the greatest number of subsidary trades dependent upon them, should be reduced to half work and half wages for six or eight months without the consequences being legibly written in that most sure and sensitive of all barometers, the Customs and Excise returns. We cannot entertain much doubt that before Parliament rises it will be found necessary both to afford a considerable abnormal assistance to the suffering operatives of Lancashire and Cheshire, and to provide for a considerable falling off in the revenue arising out of that suffering.

Blessing the Apple Tree.

In Sussex, England, the blessing of apple trees is still observed. On the eve of Christmas Day, young and old people assemble in the orchard, and commence dancing round a large apple tree, repeating a rude chant to the words of this purpose: "God bless this tree to the use of the master. May it flourish and bring forth abundantly, even to fill a hat, to fill a basket, to fill a cart, to fill a waggon." The same ceremony is performed round every apple and pear tree in the orchard. In Devonshire, a certain apple tree, as the representative of the rest, is sprinkled with cider, or a bowl of it is dashed against the tree, or cakes steeped in cider are hung upon the branches, followed by an incantation, and a dance round the trees, and then home to feast.

Decisive Battles of the World.

The decisive battles of the world—those of which, to use Hallam's words, a contrary result would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all its subsequent scenes—are numbered as fifteen by Prof. Creasy, who fills the chair of Ancient and Modern History in the University of London. They are the grand subjects of two volumes by him, lately from Bentley's press, and are:—

1. The battle of Marathon, fought 490 B.C., in which the Greeks, under Themistocles, defeated the Persians under Darius, thereby turning back the tide of Asiatic invasion which else would have swept over Europe.

2. The battle of Syracuse, 415 B.C., in which the Athenian power was broken and the rest of Europe saved from Greek dominion.

3. The battle of Arbela, 331 B.C., in which Alexander, by a defeat of Darius, established his power in Asia, and by the introduction of European civilization, produced an effect which yet may be traced there.

4. The battle of Metaurus, 208 B.C., the Romans under Nero defeating the Carthaginians under Hasdrubal, and by which the supremacy of the great republic was established.

5. The victory of Armenius, A.D., 9, over the Roman leader Varus, which secured Gaul from Roman domination.

6. The battle of Chalons, A.D. 471, in which Actius defeated Attila, the Hun, the self-styled scourge of God, and saved Europe from entire devastation.

7. The battle of Tours, A.D. 735, in which Charles Martel, by the defeat of the Saracens, averted the Mahommedan yoke from Europe.

8. The battle of Hastings, A.D. 1066, in which William of Normandy was victorious over the Anglo-saxon Harold, and the result of which was the formation of the Anglo-Norman nation, which is now dominant in the world.

9. The battle of Orleans, A.D. 1424, in which the English were defeated, and the independent existence of France secured.

10. The defeat of the Spanish Armada, A.D. 1588, which crushed the hopes of Papacy in England.

11. The battle of Blenheim, A.D. 1704, in which Malborough, by the defeat of Tallard, broke the power and crushed the ambitious schemes of Louis XIV.

12. The defeat of Charles XII. by Peter the Great at Pultown, A.D. 1709, which secured the stability of the Muscovite Empire.

13. The battle of Saratoga, A.D. 1777, in which Gen. Gates defeated Burgoyne, and which decided the contest in favor of the American revolutionists by making France their ally, and other European powers friendly to them.

Letter from the American War.

CAMP RENO,
Roanoke Island, N. C., April 21.

DEAR BROTHER:—I take this opportunity of answering yours, as we all have something to talk about now. On the 18th we left the Island, and in company with the 89th New Hampshire, 51st Pennsylvania and 21st Massachusetts, started for Elizabeth City. We landed at 12 o'clock at night. Being the first regiment on land as soon as daylight broke we started on our march; marched all day steady until four o'clock, when the first gun was fired at General Reno and one of his aides, the rebels having a battery commanding the road. The aide rode back and the regiment advanced to within one mile of their position, when we deployed to the right of the field and advanced about a quarter of a mile, the shells flying around us but doing no damage to us. Then commenced the firing of grape and canister at our Colonel, who was acting Brigadier-General of the 1

Hand-Writing.

At a recent sitting of the Academy of Sciences, some papers were read relative to hand-writing. Among the facts stated, the most remarkable was, that no man can ever get rid of the style of hand-writing peculiar to his nation. If he be English, he always writes in English style; if French, in the French style; if German, Italian or Spanish, in the style peculiar to his nation. I am acquainted with a Frenchman who has passed all his life in England, and who in English in dress, habits, tastes, everything; who speaks English like one of our countrymen, and writes English with ten times more correctness than ninety men in the hundred of us, but who cannot for the life of him, imitate our mode of writing. I have also heard speak of a Scotch youth who was carefully educated in this country, and for eighteen years of his life mixed exclusively with French people, but who, though he had a French writingmaster in his life, always wrote in the same style as we all do; it was really national instinct. In Paris, all the writing-masters profess to teach the English manner of writing, but with all their exertions, they can never get their pupils to adopt any but the cramped hand of the French. Some person pretended that he could tell the character of individuals from their hand-writings. I know not whether he spoke the truth or not, but assuredly he might have asserted, with the most perfect confidence, that he could distinguish a man's country by his hand-writing. The difference between our writing and that of the French is immense—a schoolboy would distinguish it at a glance. Mix together a hundred sheets of manuscript written by a hundred of our countrymen, and no one would fail to say which was the British and which was the French, even though they should all be written in the same language, and with the same pens, ink, and paper. The difference between Italian, and Spanish, and German styles of writing is equally as great.—*Edinburgh Weekly Review.*

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, May 15, 1862.

	$	c.		$	c.
Flour ₩ brl	4	25	@	4	75
Wheat ₩ bush. fall	0	85	@	0	90
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	0	80	@	0	85
Barley ₩ bush	0	45	@	0	50
Oats "	0	40	@	0	45
Peas "	0	50	@	0	55
Potatoes	0	40	@	0	50
Pork ₩ brl	8	00	@	10	00
Beef ₩ cwt	4	50	@	5	50
Butter ₩ lb	0	12	@	0	14
Hay ₩ ton	12	00	@	15	00
Hides ₩ cwt	4	50	@	0	00
Wood ₩ per cord	1	50	@	2	00

F. B. BRIGGA,
Market Clerk.

Died.

In Peterborough, on the 8th inst., Emma, youngest daughter of Mr. George Mills, aged 1 year and three months.

Special Notices.

A GOOD THING---TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
relieves Pains in the head and Sick headache.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Bilious Cholic & Cramps in the stomach.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentry, and Bowel Complaint.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Sudden Colds and sore Throat.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Neuralgia, Ticdouloureux, & Toothache.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Burns; Scalds, Frost-bites, Chilblains, &c
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
is also an excellent thing for Strains, Sprains, Wounds and Bruises. It takes away all pain the moment it is applied.

No family should be without a Bottle of
☞ THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

All orders should be addressed to
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Goodfellow, Springville. Alex. Campbell, Keene. And all Medicine dealers.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the second page of pamphlet are well observed.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containg over 50 pills, by return mail.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, C. W.
General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmoor, A. W. Kempt, and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Goodfellow, Springville. Alex. Campbell, Keene. And all Medicine dealers.
May 8, 1862. 19

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenzas, Hoarseness, Difficult breathing, Sore throat &c., &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are truly a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

To Vocalists and Public Speakers, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. For sale in Peterborough by A. W. Kempt, Ormond & Gilmour and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Campbell, Keene; and by all Medicine dealers.
April, 1862. 18

NOTICE.

MRS. FLAVELLE

HAS resumed her School again, over Messrs Glover & Robinson's Store, Burnham's Block, where she will be happy to meet all her former scholars.
Peterboro', May 14, 1862. 20

PICTURES! PICTURES!

TO THE LADIES & GENTLEMEN
OF PETERBORO' AND VICINITY.

This is to give you notice, that
PHOTOGRAPHS,
VIGNETTES,
AMBROTYPES, MELANOTYPES, &C.,

EXECUTED in the first style of the Art, may now be had at the Rooms of the undersigned, who have in their anxiety to please their patrons, spared no trouble or expense to make their establishment take rank with the best in the trade. Having now procured

A MAMMOTH CAMERA,

from New York, and our Mr. Thompson having studied Photography under the best masters of the art in that City, we can confidently assure you that superior or cheaper Likenesses cannot be had anywhere in Canada than can now be furnished at our rooms.

Copies of old Daguerreotypes, or any other pictures, enlarged to any size and well finished.

Plain Photographs on Card board for One Dollar; Duplicates fifty cents; Cartes de Visite nicely got up, and at a low price.

☞ The Peterboro' Agricultural Society having presented us with DIPLOMAS for 1860 and 1861 we are determined to do our best for this and (we hope) for many years to come, and thereby merit the distinction thus conferred upon us.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and examine for yourselves.

Yours Respectfully,
R. THOMPSON & SON,
Artists.

☞ Over Hopkins & Donnelly's store.
Peterborough, May, 1862. 20

MAPLE LEAF SALOON,

SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.

THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.

He still continues to receive daily by Express every

LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY
of the season.

THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the

DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.

To Billiard Players.

The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.

Every attention will be paid to visitors.

CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.

Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents.

R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

1862. Lake Ontario. 1862

THE STEAMER
MAPLE LEAF.

SCHOFIELD, MASTER,

In connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay and Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroads, for

Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls,

Avon Springs, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and all Western States.

The Steamer Maple Leaf will until further notice leave the undermentioned places on the following days:—

TUESDAYS.

Colborne, at 7.30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9.30 a. m., Port Hope at 10. 30 a. m.

THURSDAYS.

Colborne, at 7.30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9. 30 a. m., Port Hope, at 10. 30 a. m.

SATURDAY.

Wellington, at 1 p. m., Brighton, at 3 p. m., Colborne, at 5 p. m., Cobourg, at 7 p. m., Port Hope, at 8 p. m.

On arrival of trains from Toronto, Lindsay, Peterboro' and Montreal, and arrive in Rochester in time to connect with evening trains on New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

ON FRIDAY

the Steamer Maple Leaf will leave the following places for Oswego:—Port Hope at 7 a. m., Cobourg, 8 a. m., Colborne, 10 a. m., Brighton, 12 m., Wellington, 2 p. m; arriving at Oswego at 8 o'clock in the evening, and will leave Oswego the following morning at 8 o'clock, calling at all the places named as above.

Through tickets to all points South East and West can be procured from the Captain on board the boat.

Fare to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, $2,50, and to Cincinnatti, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and all other Western Cities, as low as any other route.

Families wishing to settle in the West will find this the most convenient and cheapest route they can take.

RETURNING,

The Steamer Maple Leaf will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, after arrival of trains from the City, and will connect with trains at Cobourg and Port Hope, for the East West and North.

For further particulars apply to
A. COCHRANE, Port Hope, CHAS. ELLIOT, Cobourg.
J. B. DEWEY, Colborne.

May 15th, 1862. 20

VALUABLE
FARM FOR SALE
By Auction.

THE undersigned will sell by Auction, without reserve, on

SATURDAY, 7th DAY JUNE NEXT,
ON THE PREMISES,

That valuable Farm consisting of the East ½ of Lot No. 16, in the 4th Concession of Otonabee

The Farm is in a most desirable locality, on the side of the leading Post Road, and within three miles of the Villages of Keene and Allandale. There are about sixty acres under good cultivation, with a commodious new frame House; also, a Barn and other Outhouses on the premises.

Terms.—One third payable at the time of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments, with interest.

☞ Sale at two o'clock, p. m.

THOMAS SHORT,
WILLIAM WEST.
Keene, May 7th, 1862. 20

Summer Arrangements.

1862 1862

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION
WITH
GLASGOW!
"ANCHOR" LINE
OF
STEAM PACKET SHIPS
SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN
Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.

Caledonia, 1397 tons register, 350 horse power, 12 years A 1—James Craig, Commander.
United Kingdom, 1255 tons register, 300 h.power 12 years A 1—James Clark, Commander.

THE "CALEDONIA"
WILL SAIL FROM
QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,
ON
TUESDAY, 3rd JUNE.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin	$60 00
Intermediate	30 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions)	25 00
Children in proportion.	

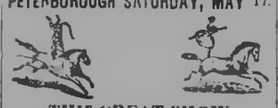
Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.
☞ Berths not secured until paid for.
Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
☞ For freight or passage, apply to
ROBT. SHAW & CO., Quebec;
Or G. & D. SHAW, 16 Common Street, Montreal.
May 9. 20

ROBINSON & Co.'s
GREAT SHOW.

A. ROBINSON & Co. Proprietor.
TOM R. TOOLE, - - - Manager.
A. ROBINSON - - - - - Purser.
L. RIVERS, Equestrian Director
J. SEBASTIAN, - - Ring Master.
J. C. TILLOTSON, - Leader of Orchestra.

Grand Combination of Talent!!

Organized and equipped as the
LEADING EXHIBITION OF 1862,
Will Exhibit at
PETERBOROUGH SATURDAY, MAY 17.



THIS GREAT SHOW
—The only Legitimate Circus in the Country—outnumbering in Artists—excelling in Talent—eclipsing in splendor—and surpassing in refinement—a blaze of
Talent, Originality and Elegance!!
BEHOLD THE TALENT,
LITTLE ANNIE ROBINSON.
This infant Performer, only six years of age, is the beautiful and classic act upon the SLACK WIRE, also in perilous acts upon Horseback.—In conclusion will ride her great act entitled
LA SYLPHAIDE.
Mad. Robinson,
Mr. Luke Rivers,
Mr. John Robinson,
Mr. Tom. Armstrong,
Mr. Chas. Burrows,
Mr. M. Kelley,
Mr. John Lawlow,
Mr. O. W. Dodge,
Mr. Chas. Seymore,
Mr. Wm. Costello,
Mr. B. Robinson,
Mr. J. Sebastian,
Prof. Howe,
Mons. Delevanto,
Mr. E. Stone,
Mr. M. Thompson.
TWO CLOWNS IN THE RING,
J. LAWLOW & TOM. ARMSTRONG.
Doors open at 2 and 7 p. m.
Admission to Box—25c. Children under 10 years of age—12 1-2c.
JOHN A. WOOD, *Agent.*

FISHER'S LIVERY STABLE,

CORNER OF
GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS,
PETERBOROUGH.

HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THOS. J FISHER.
Peterboro', May 14, 1862. 20

Advertising Essential to Business.

AGUSTUS WEBBER,

EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and general Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.

Acknowledged Agent for this Paper.
20

DR. S. DELLENBAUGH,
German Physician, Buffalo, New York,

WILL be at the following places in May and June: Port Hope, May 27, at Hastings House, Millbrook May 28, Richardson's House Peterboro', May 29—31, Calsse's Hotel; Lindsay, June 2—3, Jewett's Hotel; where he can be consulted upon all forms of disease.
June 11, 20

NEW HOTEL!

STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.

This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.

Yard and Stabling for the public

R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.

J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
COLONIAL HOUSE,
A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES DRESS GOODS.
Also; a large assortment of Gentleman's
SUMMER TWEEDS
Which we are determined to sell at prices which defy competition.

ROBERT JOHNSTON & SON.
Peterborough, May 7th, 1862. 19

MME. DEMOREST'S
QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS!
WITH GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS
The Summer Number contains
A LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION PLATES,
THREE FULL SIZED
PATTERNS OF DRESSES!
COMPRISING THE
NEW FRENCH WAIST,
AN ELEGANT SLEEVE, & A MISSES SACK,
and a sheet of new and beautiful braid and
EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,
Together with nearly
ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS
of all the novelties for summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, Etc., and valuable information to Milliners, Dress makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World published 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 Cts., or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount, in stamps or silver. Yearly $1, with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 Cts., worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying the postage.

☞ Splendid inducements to canvassers.
☞ Summer No. now ready.
May, 1862. 18

JUST RECEIVED!

ANOTHER LOT OF
BOOTS & SHOES
In great variety at
R. PATTERSON & CO'S.
Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

ALL THE LATEST
AMERICAN PAPERS
kept constantly on hand by
T. MENZIES.

W. LECH,
FURRIER, &C., &C.
CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs of every description.

A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment.

ALSO
Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.
Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

BOOTS & SHOES,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of every description,
MADE TO ORDER,
with neatness and despatch, at
R. PATTERSON & Co's.

VALUABLE
PROPERTY
BY AUCTION.

EIGHT HALF ACRE LOTS at the South end of the Town, on George Street, near the Little Lake, and on the direct road leading to Otonabee; the locality is one of the best for private residences, adjoining the business part of the Town.

TERMS OF SALE,—One-half of the purchase money down at the time of sale, and the remainder in 12 months, with interest at eight per cent. All writing and registry at the expense of the purchaser.

Sale to take place on the above premises
AT THE HOUR OF TWO O'CLOCK,
On Saturday, Twenty-fourth of May,
BEING
QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterboro, May 8th, 1862. 19

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Apply to
A. McNEIL, Peterboro.
or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK, On the premises.
Peterboro, May, 1862. 19

☞ MENZIE
has received the
LARGEST AND BEST
ASSORTMENT OF
ROOM PAPER
EVER OFFERED IN TOWN.

Leather.

A LOT OF SPLENDID
SPANISH SOLE B. A. HIDES.
Also, a few dozen of best imported
FRENCH CALF SKINS,
For sale at
R. PATTERSON & Co's
Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

NOTICE.

TWO or three respectable boarders can be accommodated with board and lodging, by the day or week.
ROBERT WILSON,
Water Street, three doors North of Brock St

MENZIE

has just received
A VERY LARGE STOCK
OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE
MAPLE LEAF SALOON:

OYSTERS, IN CANS AND KEGS,
PRAIRIE CHICKEN,
QUAILS, DUCKS, LOBSTERS, AND FISH.
and will continue to receive daily, by express, a supply of the rarities of each season.

THE BILLIARD ROOM,
now the most popular in Town, will be kept up as usual, and every attention will be paid to the comfort of visitors.

THE BAR
is supplied with choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while
THE DINING SALOON
will be kept up to the reputation it had gained under the management of its former proprietor.

☞ Cameron's Kingston Ale, Creighton's do., Copland's Toronto Ale, constantly kept on draught, and for sale by the barrel and half barrel, at lowest possible prices.

R. H. CRONN.
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

Hair Dressing Saloon!

SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.

PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.

Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.

JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings,
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

LADIES HAIR CUTTING.

PROFESSOR HOLMES

WILL keep his establishment open every Monday afternoon from 1 o'clock until 6 p. m., for the purpose of Cutting Ladies Hair, during which hours no gentlemen will be admitted. 50 cents charge.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18

GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber has opened a Grocery and Provision Store, in McMartin's old stand, on Hunter Street.

Having purchased his goods from head quarters, he is prepared to sell as cheap for cash as any other establishment in the trade.

Farm produce taken in exchange for goods.
BEATTY & BENSON.
Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted for Map of Canada, by Conlin, Bonney & Co., will please obtain receipts for payment at Mr. T. G. Hazlitt's store Peterboro.

JOHN IRVINE, Agent.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber's stable, in Peterboro', about the middle of April, a
SMALL DARK-BAY FRENCH PONY,
about 13 or 14 hands high, with a long tail, rather curly, and is a little lame on one of the fore feet. Any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the horse will be liberally rewarded.

MOSES JACKSON.
Peterboro', May 6, 1862. 19-3-pd

THE
SIEWART HOUSE

will be open in a few days,
R FRANCIS.
Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

Go to Hopkins & Donnely's
BRITISH SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS WAREHOUSE!
if you want to buy good
SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS
of all descriptions.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES,
TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS,
Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,
Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mops, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH
OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.
N.B.—Experienced Collar makers constantly on the premises. ☞ Collars warranted.
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION
FOR THE
Town of Peterborough
WILL BE HELD IN THE
Town Hall, on Wednesday 21st of May,
AT SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.
of which all persons interested will please take notice accordingly.

JAS. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18
(Review to copy.)

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons from purchasing a
NOTE OF HAND,
for £8, made by me in favor of Amos Fisher, dated the 23rd day of April, 1862, as I have received no value for the same.

GEO. LEE.
May 8th, 1862. 19

Strickland & Rogers,

Have much pleasure in announcing the completion of their
SPRING STOCK,
Which both in the Ladies and Gentlemen's Departments will be found very complete, containing the
NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS,
IN THE MARKET.
Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS,
AT
Strickland & Rogers,
NOW OPEN.
Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
Mercantile House.
W. Cluxton.
May 1st, 1862. 18

W. CLUXTON'S
MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS
WILL BE OPEN
This Day (Thursday)
A CHOICE STOCK of GOODS WILL BE DISPLAYED.
May 1st, 1862. 18

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
Ladies Dress Goods,
SHAWLS, MANTLES, RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, HATS, BONNETS, &c.,
of the newest fashions and choicest patterns.
W. CLUXTON.
May 1st, 1862. 18

CHEAP GROCERIES.

For sale; Fresh Teas, Coffees, Sugars, &c.,
AT THE
MERCANTILE HOUSE,
UNCOMMONLY CHEAP.
W. CLUXTON.
May 1st, 1862. 18

CLOTHS AND TAILORING.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
EUROPEAN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, &c.,

imported direct from the manufactures. Also Canadian Tweeds, in great variety, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. Good value for ready money.

A CUTTER ON THE PREMISES!
W. CLUXTON.
May 1st, 1862. 18

NEW CARPETINGS,

IN GREAT VARIETY, AND UNUSUALLY CHEAP, AT THE
Mercantile House.
W. CLUXTON.
May 1st, 1862. 18-3in

FIRST SPRING IMPORTATIONS!
I. ROBINSON & CO.

are now opening the first of their Spring Stock, which will be found to contain the
NEWEST STYLES
OF
SPRING GOODS!
IN SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS, MANTLES, &c., &c., &c.
IN STRAW GOODS
the Stock is most complete, and purchasers may rely upon having the
NEWEST & MOST FASHIONABLE
THINGS FOR THE SEASON.

☞ The prices are marked very low as sales are expected to be made for CASH.

Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 1

DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,

HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.

Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!

☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.

TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the Irregularities of Children's Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.

OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building, Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.

N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our Instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro, Dec. 23, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HUGH T. EVANS,

IN RETURNING thanks to his customers and the public for past favors, begs to state that he has lately received a new stock of
STONE AND MARBLE,
which he is prepared to manufacture into
TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
TABLE-TOPS,
MANTLE-PIECES
&c., &c., &
at prices CHEAPER than any other establishment in Canada! for Cash or approved credit.

H. T. EVANS.
Old stand, foot of Smithtown Hill.
Peterborough, Dec. 23, 1861. 52

☞ LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.
WARD & CADWELL.

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH KELSO,
or W. N. TULLY, Jr.,
Monaghan, May 1, 1862. 18

For Sale or to Let.

THE large two-story House on Water St., nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, occupied for the last two years as a Boarding House. There is a Stable and a Shed, and other Out-houses, with Wells and Cisterns on the premises. For particulars apply to Mr. Renfrew at the *Examiner* Office, or to
ARCHD HAGGART.
Peterboro, March 10th, 1862. 13

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,
and under good cultivation. There is a splendid
ORCHARD
on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.
Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8

WILLIAM TAYLOR

BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Maslen, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.

The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.
Ashburnham, March 18, 1861. 1166.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough has passed a new Market By-law wherein tolls are exacted for articles and animals offered for sale at the Market, except in the cases exempted by the said By-law. Copies of the By-law can be had on application at the Clerk's Office.

By Order,
J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.
Peterborough, March 4, 1863. 16

FINAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned may be found at the Rooms over Messrs. Johnston & Son's store, on George Street, every business day, until Saturday, 17th instant, for settlement of accounts with those owing him, after which date all debts unpaid, will be placed in other hands for collection, with costs.

JAMES RENFREW.
Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

MME. DEMOREST'S
MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

THE largest, best and most reliable Fashion Magazine in the world. Contains the largest and finest Fashion-Plates, the greatest number of fine Engravings, the latest and most reliable information, three full-sized Patterns.—Every Mother, Dressmaker, Milliner and Lady should have it. Published Quarterly, at 473 Broadway, New York, sold everywhere or sent by mail at 25 cents. Yearly $1, with a valuable premium. The Summer number now ready.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Oats, Peas, Scotch Wheat,
FOR SALE BY SAMPLE.
Apply to the undersigned,
D. SUTHERLAND.
Ashburnham, May 1st, 1862. 18

JUST RECEIVED.

Ten Thousand Rolls
OF
Room paper
AND
WINDOW BLINDS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and the surrounding country, that he has received large stock of Room paper [illegible] which he will be able to offer at low terms and [illegible] a large stock of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
THOS. MENZIES.
Peterboro, April, 1862. 1s

Great Work on the Horse!

THE HORSE
AND HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horse, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the Horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, crib Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engraving

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatirrhœa, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation & other diseases of the Stomach Bowels, Liver & Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood, and Bog, Spavin, Ring-Bone, Sweenie. Strains, Broken knees, Wind Galls Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel Cracked Hoof, Scratches, Canker Thrush, and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet Legs and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Rowelling Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of more than 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 884 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred engravings is printed in a clear open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by any enterprising man everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, *Publisher*,
No. 617, Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 13, 1862. 11

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his FARM to a purchaser at a reasonable price. It is the south-west quarter of Lot No. 8, in the 5th Con of the Township of Douro, only about 8 miles from Peterborough, on a good road. There is a House, a Barn, Stables, Sheds, &c., on the premises. The Farm is well watered.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money down, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, with interest.

For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises,

WM. O'BRIEN.
Douro, March 5, 1862. 10

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, in the 15th Concession, and east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th Concession of the Township of Harvey. Apply to JAMES GRIEVES, Commercial Hotel, Bridgenorth.

Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.

JAMES GRIEVES, Bridgenorth.
Dec. 3, 1861. 49

REMOVAL.

MONTREAL CHEAP

CASH STORE.

GEORGE STREET,

JOHN CAMPBELL,

WOULD inform his customers and the public that he has Removed

To Mr. Dickson's Brick Block,

on George Street, third door from the corner of Hunter Street, where he will as formerly keep a general assortment of Goods, comprising in part

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,
Indian Moccasins,
Cloth,
Tweeds,
Factory Cotton,
Striped Cotton,
Prints, Plaids,
Delaines,
Fur Caps,
Buckskin Mitts and Gloves,
BATTING, WADDING, &c.

CROCERIES, &C.

The whole will be sold at a small advance from cost, for Cash or exchange.

Remember the place,—Third door from the corner, in Mr. Dickson's Brick Block, George Street, opposite Mr. Keogh's drug store, Peterboro.

January 28, 1862.

TO LET.

AN excellent Brick House, nearly new, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterboro', suitable for a respectable family. Rent moderate. Apply to Walter Sheriton, Esq., or to

ALEX. McNEIL.
February 12, 1862. 7

Weekly Arrivals.

OF NEW

BOOTS & SHOES,

FROM THE BEST MARKETS, AT
R. PATTERSON & Co's.

PERGUSON & MITCHELL,

BEG to call the attention of the public to their well-selected stock of

SADDLES,
HARNESS,
WHIPS,

TRUNKS,

VALIESES,

BRUSHES, &c.,

which they will sell very cheap for cash or on approved credit. All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited. ☞ Shop on Hunter Street, Peterboro.

February 26, 1862.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of the surrounding township, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS
THE
BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH
FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD
Merchantable Wheat!
delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N. B.—Flour on hand to exchange for wheat.
Peterboro', Jan. 15, 1862. 3

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Municipality of the United Townships of

BELMONT AND METHUNE,

WILL BE HELD AT

ROBBS' SCHOOL-HOUSE,

On Saturday, 17th May,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Assessment Roll is now open for inspection at my residence.

PETER PEARCE, Town Clerk.
Belmont, April 2, 1862. 14-4in.

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the East ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Douro.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 1½ miles, on one of the principal travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price. Apply to

H. T. STRICKLAND.
Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8-5in

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, being the east half of Lot No. 10, in the 11th Concession of Cavan, containing one hundred acres of good land.

Seventy Acres are Cleared,

and under good cultivation. There is a splendid Orchard on the farm, and a good Frame House, a Frame Barn and outhouses, and a never-failing well of good water. Apply to

HENRY COOKMAN.
Cavan, Feb. 22 1862. 9

HORSE WANTED

A GOOD Farm Horse. Must be 16 hands high, stout in proportion, well made, and sound in every way. Any person having such an animal to sell will hear of a cash purchaser by applying to

JAS. PENGELLY,
Saddler.
Peterboro, March 19th, 1861. 12

ALBION HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST-PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half hotel in Canada.

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 6th of May, 1861, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	7.30 a. m.
" Millbrook "	9.05 a. m.
" Fraserville "	9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Peterboro' at	9.50 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro' at	2.35 p. m.
" Fraserville "	2.55 p. m.
" Millbrook "	3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	4.55 p. m.

JOHN FOWLER,
Lessee.
Peterboro' January, 18

BRIDGENORTH STEAM

GRIST MILL!

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years the above mill, and having refitted the same thoroughly will be prepared immediately to receive

GRISTS
AND
ORDERS FOR FLOURING!

All business intrusted to his care will be done with promptness.

WALTER BURST.
February 24, 1862. 9

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE!

IN consequence of ill-health, the subscriber is desirous to retire from business, and offers for Sale his

STOCK IN TRADE,

which is such as is usually required in a country store. The stock will be found well selected and

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to
JAMES FOLEY.
Norwood, Feb. 10, 1862. 6-6in

SPALDING'S ALE
By the Barrel,
At WARD & CADWELL'S.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000000 STG

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES*
as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro,' April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1860. 31

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

GENERAL INUSRANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

CANADA

Permanent Building and Saving's Society.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 350,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office

W CLUXTON,
Agent.
Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

MONEY TO LEND!

ON FIRST CLASS SECURITIES,

☞ on very advantageous terms. Apply to

J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent,
Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Peterborough, April 3rd, 1862. 14

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.
October, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance *COMPANY.*

Double Assurance System without Profits!

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	PREMIUM FOR £100. INCREASING TO £200.		
	£	s.	d.
16	2	10	5
17	2	11	7
18	2	13	0
19	2	14	6
20	2	16	4
21	2	18	0
22	2	19	8
23	3	1	5
24	3	3	10
25	3	4	7
26	3	6	4
27	3	8	2
28	3	10	0
29	3	11	10
30	3	13	8
31	3	15	7
32	3	17	8
33	3	19	10
34	4	2	2
35	4	4	7
36	4	6	7
37	4	8	9
38	4	10	8
39	4	12	8
40	4	15	1
41	4	17	7
42	5	0	2
43	5	2	8
44	5	5	8
45	5	8	6

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 56 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'Armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.
January 23, 1862. 4

PROVINCIAL

INSURANCE CO',

OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

HeadOffice - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL.. £1,000,000 Stg.—INVESTED IN CANADA..$300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [5 years] profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Losses settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough, November 7th, 1861. 43

THE COMMERCIAL

Building & Investment *SOCIETY.*

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN,
Agent.
Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 15

JOHN O'DONNELL, JR.,
Dentist.

OFFICE.—Burnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanised Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, a thing that is inflammation ensues, and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, [Jaw] bones, gums, tongue, dislocation of the Jaw, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro Jan. 3rd 1861. 2

FRESH ARRIVALS

OF BEAUTIFUL

SPRING GOODS

AT CLUXTON'S

'MERCANTILE HOUSE.'

A LARGE STOCK OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Bonnets, Hats,

FLOWERS, RIBBONS.

AND

MILLINERY GOODS!

in great variety, and very

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', April 9th, 1862. 15-3in.

A CARD.

THE subscribers having entered into Partnership, would respectfully intimate to the public generally that they are prepared to attend to all orders for

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING,
Paper-Hanging,
GRAINING, GLAZING,
White-Washing, &c.,

and they hope, by being diligent and attentive to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON.
Peterboro, March 10th, 1862. 11

FISHERS HOTEL.

FISHER'S OLD STAND.

Corner of George and Simcoe Sts., Peterboro.

WILL be re-opened in a few weeks for the convenience and accomodation of the public. A large Yard with Sheds and Stables in the rear of the Hotel, will be open daily free of charge.

The subscriber most respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal support he received from his friends and the public before the fire compelled him to suspend business.

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.

AMOS. J. FISHER,
Proprietor.
Nov. 16, 1861. 47

WANTED.

A COMPETENT PERSON to take charge of the Boarding House at Gleneurrieus Mills. Apply to

WM. SNYDER.

Office over the Toronto Bank.
Peterboro, March 13, 1862. 11

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall restore the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

LINE OF STAGES.

A STAGE will leave Hiawatha (Rice Lake,) on

Tuesdays and Fridays.

until further notice, at 8½ a. m., for Peterboro returning at 4 p. m. same day.

☞ Fare to and from Peterboro, 3s. 9d.

GEO. EVANS, Proprietor.
Hiawatha, Jan. 23, 1862. 4

A CARD.

I, THE undersigned, have this day sold out the business I have carried on in this place as Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., to Mr. W. N. Kennedy, and beg to recommend him to my former customers as a person whose abilities as a Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., stand well. I have sold my stock of Paper Hangings at a great reduction below cost, and I am sure he will sell the same at a very low price.

R. STEVENSON.

Peterboro, February 15, 1862.

ROOM PAPER DEPOT!

IN connection with the foregoing the subscriber would intimate to his customers and the public that in addition to their present stock, and that purchased from Mr. R. Stevenson, he has received, and will be constantly receiving, large additions to his stock of

Paper Hangings, Borders,
DECORATIONS,
Window Blinds, Patent Curtain Fixtures,
&c., &c., &c.

☞ Everything in stock will be sold at the lowest remunerative prices!!

HOUSE, SIGN AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,
Glazing & Paper Hanging

done with neatness and despatch. ☞ Glass cut and Paints mixed to order. ☞ Window Shades and Blinds.

Store, Stevenson's old stand, corner of George and Brock Streets, opposite Huffman House.

WM. N. KENNEDY.
Peterboro, Feb. 26, 1862. 9

New Store! New Stock!

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

HAVING Removed to their New Store on Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's Grocery Store, and having lately made considerable

ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK
OF
Harness
and
Saddlery!

will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand.

☞ Please Remember, and Goods of the best material.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 39

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYANN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organ is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers	
Vocalists and Public Speakers	
Vocalists and Public Speakers	
	Will find Bryan's Wafers
	Will find Bryan's Wafers
	Will find Bryan's Wafers
Invaluable to remove	
Invaluable to remove	
Invaluable to remove	
	Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
	Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
	Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
And gives clearness to the Voice.	
And gives clearness to the Voice.	
And gives clearness to the Voice.	
	They relieve in ten minutes,
	They relieve in ten minutes,
	They relieve in ten minutes,
Coughs, Colds, all diseases	
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases	
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases	
	Of the Chest and Lungs.
	Of the Chest and Lungs.
	Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Dauggists

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

THIS FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulates the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE HEAT OF the ailment, ARRESTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering form these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.
Sep'. 26, 1861. 39

AMONG the most important of modern Medical discoveries stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*. As a Family Medicine it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains from Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds Sore Throats, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbis, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost bites, &c.—The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single instance of dissatisfaction, where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon it being a sovereign remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, incuring the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.—Price only 25 cents per bottle All orders should be addressed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, Wm. Coulter; in Millbrook by Dr. Turner; in Lindsay by O. Britton; and by all Dealers in Medicines. 50

Gutta-Percha Roofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1.50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint." For covering roofs, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,
23 Cedar Street, New York.

NEW SHOPS.

DUNCAN McDONALD,

WOULD inform his numerous friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED

—TO THE—

NEW SHOPS ON SIMCOE STREET,

where in addition to the business lately carried on by him, he will do

HORSE SHOEING

—AND—

General Blacksmithing.

He has a first-class HORSE SHOER, and persons will find any orders for horse shoeing entrusted to him, attended to satisfactorily.

Peterborough, Jan. 8 1862. 2

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of TOMAH, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a stream, and after a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. &c. This *Anti-Bilious Medicine* expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, cleaning and rejuvenating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to say, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	Debility,	General Weakness,
Coughs,	Fever and Ague,	Liver Complaints,
Colds,	Female Complaints	Locomotor of Spirits,
Chest Diseases	Headaches,	Piles,
Costiveness,	Indigestion,	Sores and Ulcers,
Dyspepsia,	Influenza,	Secondary Symptoms,
Diarrhœa,	Inflammations,	Worms.
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tennessee, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the AZTECS.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.*

B. L. JUDSON, & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK
☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS ☜

Mathew's Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and nauseous Vermifuge in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For Sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicines.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W

WALTON

SLATE QUARRIES.

THE undersigned is agent for the Walton Slate Quarries.

A sample of the Slate can be seen at his office corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent.
Peterborough, April 3, 1862. 14

PROSPECTUS OF THE

"Scottish American Journal."

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF SCOTCHMEN IN AMERICA, AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF SCOTTISH LITERATURE AND NEWS.

FIFTH YEAR.

ON January 2nd, 1862, was commenced a new volume (V.) of the *Scottish American Journal*; and in future the numbers issued between the first and last days of each year will constitute a complete volume, of convenient size for binding; and each number will contain a most entertaining and instructive repertory of reading matter, calculated to interest all readers of British origin. The *Scottish American Journal*, though decidedly international in its const

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 22nd, 1862. NUMBER 21

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing, executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro' 18

SMITH & SCOTT,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLEXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 24th, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE MCDERMAID & FITZGERALD.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
Office:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 9, 1861. 47

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 18

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
Peterborough, C. W.
February 19th, 1863. 8

Mrs. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Door Mouldings, &c. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds Peterborough, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. Corner Hunter Street, Peterborough. 18

MR. DUNN,
PAINTER, Glazier, Gilt Ornamenter and Writer Ticket, will devote a short time each day to private tuition
Peterboro', Jan. 20th, 1863.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Depot, Corner of Walnut and Ontario Streets, Port Hope. 19

R. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand. Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', Interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st. opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough, C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg. Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt Robidge's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water Str't, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro', March, 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS,
MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c.
Jobbing and Horse-shoeing
done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of HAYNER'S PATENT WHEELS.
Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets
Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store.
N. B.—All business done promptly and moneys handed over when collected. 13

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, George Street, Peterboro'.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of Dec., 1862,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 8, 1863. 19

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.

THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Stores.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 19

FURNITURE
WARE ROOMS.

EDWIN POOLE begs leave to call attention to his large stock of Furniture, which will be sold at unexpected prices and is of the best description manufactured. Please call at his warerooms, corner of George and Brock streets, next his factory.

N. B.—He has on hand a stock of chiffonier safes. Also, Poole's Patent Improved Spring Mattress.
Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

Poetry.

Spring.

I go among the bursting flowers
That blooms the hills upon,
And weep me in the robes of green
The Spring is putting on.

I lie beneath the grateful shade
That rape the woody hill,
And listen to the low sweet voice
Of yonder singing rill.

I breathe with swelling joy the air
That fans my naked brow,
And feel within my bounding heart
The world's awak'ning now.

I watch the lazy ships that ride
Upon the river's breast,
Forgetful of the winter's blasts,
So peacefully they rest.

I gaze upon the silver clouds
That sail along the sky,
And wonder are they angel's wings,
So lightly floating by?

I hear the love-song of the birds
Among the boughs above—,
So full of joy their carols are,
I know they sing of love.

They thrill soft sonnets to the flowers
That blossom in the dell,
And to the blue forget-me-nots
Their sweetest stories tell.

The trees that skirt the water's edge—
The sly, coquettish elves?—
Have made a mirror of the lake
By which to robe themselves?

And, rustling in the laughing winds
That kiss their leaflets fair,
They shake their fragrant blossoms down
As maidens do their hair?

The pulse of Nature throbs with joy,
Like hearts that, much oppress,
Their weight of woes and griefs lay down,
And find in Heaven rest.

O? what a glad awakening!
O happy time of Spring,
The resurrected world to thee
Doth hallelujahs sing!

Miscellaneous.

The United States War Debt.

(*From the Baptist.*)

Competent authorities in the United States have estimated that the war debt proper, by the first day of July next, will amount to the sum of $2,000,000,000. It is also further estimated that the war debt of the individual States, for the raising and equipping the respective regiments sent by them to the Federal Government, will, by that time, amount to $700,000,000. For damages sustained by railroad companies, owners of houses, steamboats, ships—the *Merrimac* alone destroyed, in less than one hour, $1,500 000 worth of property—and interest up to the date we estimate, without any correct data, at $1,000,000,000. And, for pensions, damages done to fortifications, guns, &c., belonging to the United States, we estimate at $300,000,000. Making a total debt by the first of July next of $4,000,000,000.

If this debt is paid off at the rate of $250,000,000 a year, together with the back interest, at the rate of 7 per cent.—the average rate of legal interest charged by the several States—the following would be the whole sum paid for interest and principle for the period named:—

1st year's interest	....	$.	80,000,000
2nd "	"	....	262,500,000
3rd "	"	....	245,000,000
4th "	"	....	227,500,000
5th "	"	....	210.000.000
6th "	"	....	192 500,000
7th "	"	....	175,000,000
8th "	"	....	157,500,000
9th "	"	....	140,000,000
10th "	"	....	122,500,000
11th "	"	....	105,000,000
12th "	"	....	87,500,000
13th "	"	....	70,000,000
14th "	"	....	52,500,000
15th "	"	....	35,000,000
16th "	"	....	17,500,000
Total interest	....	$2,380 000,000	
Principal	.....	4,000,000,000	
		$6,380,000,000	

It will be a low estimate to add 15 per cent. to this amount, for the expenses attending assessing, collecting, treasurers, bank commissioners, &c. This will add $957,075,000 to the debt—making a grand total of $7,337,075,000. This sum would place twenty-one Bibles in the hands of every man, woman, and child in the world, worth 35 cents each.

Ten silver half dollars measure just one foot. Suppose the above debt to be paid in such coins, and laid down in one continuous line, it would reach 1,467,415,000 feet or 489.138,333 yards, or 277,919¼ miles, and would reach around the globe about *eleven times and a half!*

Ten dollars in silver weigh just 9 ounces. $1,000,000, 28¼ tons; and the entire debt, as above, 209,107 tons!

Helper, in "The Impending Crisis"—good authority—estimates the entire slave population in the (then) United States at 2,200,000. It is also estimated that the average weight of the population of any country, men, women, and children, is about 80lbs. At this estimation, the war will have cost an amount of silver equal to *about 2½ times the weight of the whole 2,200,000 slaves, or $3,335 each for every man, woman, and child!!*

Suppose all of this said debt was piled up in silver, in one slip of a vast pair of scales, it would require the opposite scale, *the entire population* (according to the census of 1860) *of the following states to counter-balance this "heap"*; calculating the average weight to 80lbs. each:—

Michigan	769,112
New Jersey	672,034
Rhode Island	174,620
Vermont	315,098
Maine	328,279
New Hampshire	326,073
Delaware	112 216
Kansas	107,110
Minnesota	172,022
Massachusetts	1,231,066
Wisconsin	775,873
From other States	264,172
	5,227,675 !!

The Northern army is estimated at about 400,000 men. None, but those accustomed to see large bodies of men, can form any idea how much ground even 50,000 men will cover. Now, suppose that there was a position from which the whole 400,000 could be seen at one time, and suppose that the average weight of each soldier with his accoutrements and arms are 160 pounds. It would require more *than six and a half of said armies to weigh as much as the silver of the debt would*—209,107 tons; or 418,214,000 pounds.

Money at compound interest, at 7 per cent., calculating the interest every six months, (more than) doubles itself in ten years. Now, suppose that the debt and interest should remain unpaid for 60 years. (on the principle of "let the next generation pay the expense of the war, as this one has given her blood and many of her best sons," it would, by that time amount to $256,000,000,000! Which sum, in silver, would weigh 7,232,000, as seen below:—

Years.	Dollars.	Tons.
10	8,000,000 000	226,000
20	16,000,000,000	452,000
30	32,000,000,000	904,000
40	64,000,000,000	1,808,000
50	128,000,000,000	3,616,000
60	256,000,000,000	7,232,000

This would amount to $44,266 50 cents for every man, woman, and child, in 60 yrs from now, supposing the population of the North then to be 60,000,000, or about four times what it is now.

In the foregoing we have calculated the *cash* cost of the war, to the Federal and Northern States governments, supposing the war to close on the 1st July next.

The cost of the war to the Confederate States, will, as we suppose, be about the same.

If we were to add to this the loss to individuals, crops, labor, &c., how much the foregoing amount would be augmented!

God grant that this war may speedily come to a close, and the time soon arrive when nations will not need to learn the art of war any more.

The Battles of a Year.

One year ago, the 12th of April, says the *Evening Post*, occurred the first action in this war. Ten thousand rebels opened fire upon seventy loyal soldiers in Fort Sumter. Since then there have been fought twenty-five battles, besides numerous skirmishes. The following list will show the year's work;

1. Fort Sumter, South Carolina, April 12–13, 1861.
2. Big Bethel, Virginia, June 10.
3. Carthage, Missouri, July 5.
4. Rich Mountain, Virginia, July 12.
5. Carrickaford, Virginia, July 14.
6. Bull Run, Virginia, July 21.
7. Springfield, Missouri, August 10.
8. Lexington, Missouri, Sept. 20.
9. Santa Rosa Island, Florida Oct. 9.
10. Ball's Bluff, Virginia, Oct. 21.
11. Fredericktown, Missouri, Oct 21.
12. Port Royal, South Carolina, Nov. 7.
13. Belmont, Missouri, Nov. 8.
14. Drainsville, Virginia, Dec. 20.
15. Mill Spring, Kentucky, Jan 19, 1862.
16. Fort Henry, Tennessee, Feb. 6.
17. Roanoke Island, N. Carolina, Feb. 7–8.
18. Fort Donelson, Tennessee, Feb. 13–16.
19. Valverde, New Mexico, Feb. 21.
20. Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 6–8.
21. Hampton Roads, Virginia, March 8–9.
22. Newbern, North Carolina, March 14.
23. Winchester, Virginia, March 23.
24. Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 6-7.
25. Surrender of Island No. 10 April 7.
26. Surrende. of Fort Pulaski, April 11.

Of these actions, eight occurring in 1861, were defeats for us, and six victories; but since New Year's day the list shows an uninterrupted series of splendid achievements for the Union arms. Leaving out the battle of Pittsburg Landing, our losses during the war have been—in killed, 2,400; wounded, 4,196; prisoners, 1,440; total loss, exclusive of deaths in camp by disease, 8,126. The rebel loss has been, in killed and wounded, 12,429; prisoners, 23,797; besides which the rebels have lost enormous stores of provisions, not less than 350 cannon, and at least nine Generals killed.

A Canadian Victimized.

One of the party who left this neighborhood last week intending to sail from New York for Caribou greatly surprised his friends by returning home on Saturday morning last. As far as we have been able to learn, it appears that in traveling in the cars en route for New York, he got into conversation with a sharper, and in the course of the journey, informed him that he was on his way to Caribou and was going by way of California. The sharper told him that he too, was travelling to California. On arriving at New York, they proceeded immediately to the office of the Company whose steamer was to take them to San Francisco for the purpose of purchasing their tickets when, by some means or other, the sharper succeeded in getting the other man's money. He was consequently obliged to return home as he was unable to pay his fare after he had been relieved of his gold. He had barely enough left to pay his way home. No doubt every one who reads the above will say within himself, 'I could not be victimized in this way.' No doubt you gentle reader, are possessed of an extra share of good sense, ability, and penetrating acumen. We never saw a man who did not think these of himself but your liability to yield to the invitation of 'Step into my parlor said the spider to the fly,' can only be known when experienced. A man who came two years since was known to our merchants as a travellor for a commercial house in Montreal passed through this section a few days ago taking orders as of yore. After conversing with the merchant upon business he would say 'good day' and turn to leave but suddenly wheeling to the merchant again would say 'Oh! could you lend me a few dollars? I've been disappointed in my remittances; will return it as soon as I hear from Montreal.' One lent him $30, another $20, another $17, and in all he raised $250. It has since transpired that he was travelling on his own account, and not for the Montreal house. Our merchants have the credit of being, as shrewed as most men of their class, but even they get "sold".—*Norfolk Reformer.*

A Deceiver Tricked and Trapped.

An unparalleled matrimonial adventure has taken place during the last week in Dudley. A Mr. Wragg, a patent smoke-bottle maker, a few years ago paid his addresses to Miss Lydia Bradley, in Birmingham street, Wolverhampton. After having had two children by her, he proved faithless to his vows, and a few weeks ago paid his addresses to Mrs. Nancy Lane, who keeps a tripe shop in the town. Mrs. Lane, happening to be on terms of friendship with her fair rival, was determined to punish Mr. Wragg for his faithlessness to his former love, by executing a stratagem which has no parallel in the annals of matrimonial bonds. Feigning to receive his addresses with tenderness, she agreed that the bans of marriage should be published in Wodsley church, and, being experienced in the forms necessary to be undergone, she undertook to have them published herself. This she did, but instead of giving the clerk her own name, she gave him that of Mrs. Lydia Bradley. So far all went well, but the difficulties to be overcome were still great—but none too great for woman's will. The morning for the celebration of the happy event came—and with it also came Mr. Wragg to the house of his new love. Mrs. Lane received him with smiles, ready attired in her wedding dress, and informed him that if he would wait ten minutes, while she made some little preparation up stairs, and put her veil on, she would accompany him to the church. No sooner was this rose over than she immediately transferred the wedding garment to Mrs. Bradley, who descended the stairs, duly veiled and decorated with the attir of Mrs. Lane.

It is customary in Dudley for the bridegroom to lead the way to church, accompanied by the bridesmaid, the father and the friends of the bride bringing up the cortege. Of course this was all in favor of the success of the plot, and the party arrived at church. The trepidation of the representative of Mrs. Nancy Lane's charms may be more easily conceived than described when her faithless one was brought thus far, and had to go through the ceremony; but despairing not, the ceremony was entered upon; aye—and such was the amazement of poor Wragg, that he went brough the ceremony without noticing that the name of his bride was Lydia Bradley, and not Nancy Lane. After leaving the alter, and being still in blissful ignorance of the trick that had been played upon him, the gay benedict attempted to steal a kiss. He was successful; but behold the face was not Nancy's but Lydia's! The sequel only remains to be told:—the bridegroom, who had been audibly consoling himself on his way from Church upon the prospect of being independent for life, with Mrs. Lane's tripe business, found himself in the wrong box. Indignant in the highest degree, the newly made benedict forthwith proceeded to the house of his "intended," and reproached her bitterly. Nancy met his reproofs with such smiles of consolation, that poor Mr. Wragg waxed wroth, and sought to redress his wrongs by applying to an attorney. The gentleman of the law told him that his remedy was an application for a divorce, but he would not be answerable for the amount of the costs, so the faithless Mr. Wragg has been obliged to put up with his rib, to the no small amusement of the whole town.—*English Paper.*

A BAD JOB FOR THE COW.—When George Stephenson, the celebrated engineer completed his model of a locomotive, he presented himself before the British Parliament, and asked the attention and support of that body. The grave peers, looking sneeringly at his invention, asked,

"So, sir, you have made a carriage to run by steam, have you?"

"Yes, my lords."

"And you expect your carriage to run on parallel rails, so that it cannot go off, do you?"

"Yes, my lords."

"Well, now, Mr. Stephenson, let us show you how absurd your claim is. Suppose, when your carriage is running upon these rails, at the rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour—if you are extravagant enough to think such a thing possible—a cow should get in its way. You cannot turn out for her—what then?"

"Why, then it will be a bad job for the cow, my lords."

—A bickering pair of Quakers were lately heard in high controversy, the husband exclaiming: "I am determined to have one quiet week with thee!" "But how wilt thou be able to get it?" said the taunting spouse in reiteration, which married ladies so provokingly indulge in. "I will keep thee a week after thou art dead!" was the quaker's rejoiner.

—"Sean," said an Irishman to his fellow servant, "what are the bells ringing for?" "In honor of the Princess's birthday," was the reply. "Be asy, jewel," rejoined Pat; "none of your tricks upon travellers: 'twas the Prince of Wales' on the ninth, and how can it be his sister's twelve days after, unless indade they are twins?"

—A dyspeptic clergyman, after a long confinement, determined to try an experiment of preaching once more; and he accordingly delivered three discourses in one day, of an hour each. He told his negro servant he felt better for preaching, when that functionary replied—"I thought you would, massa, after getting so much trash off your stomach."

Sons of Temperance Column.

To Temperance Men and the Public generally.

The Sons of Temperance, in this place have for a long time back, with the deepest feelings of unmingled alarm and regret, beheld two things, viz: the increase of intemperance in their midst and the apparent apathy of the temperance community. The "Sons" have tried different ways to prevent this. Some of them have met with partial success—others have failed almost altogether. They now intend to try what can be done through the public press. Through the courtesy of the Proprietor of the *Examiner*, a column of his paper has been devoted to their interests, to be exclusively under their control, and they alone to be responsible for the articles that may from time to time appear therein. The "Sons" believe in the motto "Try, try, try." They consider it their duty to make every effort to assist in consummating the great end which their own and similar organizations have in view. They leave the results in the hands of a higher power. And surely, at no period of our towns history has there been greater necessity *to try* to put an end to the fearfully alarming drinking usages that obtain among us, than at present. Intemperance seems *now* more rampant than ever. It is coiling its slimy folds around many a victim, and *Cerberus*-like is poisoning the whole community with its hot fetid breath. The ravages he is making are seen around about in the bloated, bleared figures, in the broken up families, the blighted prospects, the crushed hopes and happiness, the obscene profanity, the terrible crimes, and the premature and often violent or incidental deaths, that are every day coming under our notice. It is indeed no time for temperance men to relax their efforts, and lying on their oars, to permit themselves to be carried down with the stream of apathetic indifference—along the surface of which so many are gliding. No, it is rather a time for more vigorous action than has ever characterized them. And it is not only a time of action for men who are enrolled in some professedly temperance organization: but for men who profess to love their *fellow men* and *their God*. Will not something then be done? Will not those who were once big-hearted and active in the Temperance cause return to their old love and assist again in the old but glorious work of redeeming and regenerating fallen and down-trodden humanity. What a cheering thought it must be upon one's death-bed that he with the blessing of the Supreme being has been instrumental in saving even *one*. For the possession of what earthly bauble or honor would be exchange this? The Sons therefore appeal to the old temperance friends to buckle on their armour and come and assist them. But not only to these would they appeal, but to all the intelligent, the orderly, and the good in the community. Fully impressed with the "mighty power" of example, they would call upon these by their direct and indirect influence to aid to banish all that can intoxicate from the sideboard and the table—if not for the good of others not connected with them, if not for the order of society, if not for the higher and nobler interests of morality and religion—if not for these the greatest and loftiest motives that can prompt and actuate man—at least for the sake of themselves and the families which are growing up around them. Whatever the prompting motives—whether totally disinterested, or altogether selfish in their character—there is work for all; and whatever the motives, to advance the interests of the temperance cause is the work of all. All are injured directly or indirectly by intemperance, all are benefitted by temperance. Will this appeal, then be in vain? Rather, will not a new and vigorous start be made to wipe away the opprobrium that lies upon our town's fair fame, and so remove the mighty incubus that is weighing down its best and highest interest—both moral and material. Let time tell.

A few Practical Thoughts.

RUNNING DOWN ON TEMPERANCE.

We use this language not because it is select or philosophical, but because it conveniently and aptly conveys an important idea. Mankind are so constituted, that they will run down like a clock on any important subject. And they, as much, and as often, need *winding up*. You need winding up on your *religion* every Sabbath, at least, to say nothing of some social meeting that may intervene to perform the same service. You have to be wound up more fully and tighter at annual and periodical elections. Our nature is such, that we can't support even a personal friendship without winding up with letters or visits, or both. So mankind must be wound up on Temperance.

WINDING UP ON TEMPERANCE. HOW.

As we run down on Temperance like a clock, so we must be wound up on Temperance like a clock. We run *down* by neglecting to read, think, feel, talk—by neglecting the society, the meeting, the discussion—the *action*—whether for the encouragement of the faint-hearted, the admonition of the unwary in the wielding of argument or the enactment and execution of law—the action *necessary* to keep up our thoughts, our feelings, and our courage. We must wind up then by *reversing* all this. Let us *read* then. Let us reflect deeply. And then we shall *feel*—we shall have the "requisite moral sensibility; and *then* we shall speak out of this abundance of the heart, and all associated, energetic effort will follow; so that we will find ourselves wound and keyed up to "concert pitch" and we shall sing in time and tune, and not fall down into lolorous jargon and death-cries.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

The politician does not say *place* it before the people, but KEEP it before the people. And herein is consummate, prudential wisdom; the only true, sound policy. "The children of this world are wiser than the children of light." Whatever will bear investigation must be kept constantly "before the people" to make it succeed. Will temperance ever learn a lesson here? We'll see.

WE MUST DO THE WORK OVER AND OVER AGAIN.

Any temperance man who dreams that the work is not to be done over and over again, understands little of his mission.—For it is not only true that we run down naturally and must be wound up on Temperance, the same as on Religion, Politics, or anything else of any importance, but every few years a new generation will come up to be indoctrinated, pledged, associated and made through in the principles and practices of our glorious Reform. Besides the enemy is always busy, conjuring up objections and false charges, so that we must be on the alert, in full force, and operating to meet and conquer him. "There is no discharge in the temperance war." To the very end of our lives, as individuals and members of the cold water host, we must rally, must keep rallied and contend earnestly."

BUT IT WILL COST SO MUCH. WE CANT DO IT.

Yes it will *cost* a good deal. It is not for us to say how much—time, thought, money, feeling, high resolve courage and hard work. And we shall incur much opposition, reproach and slander. We shall be forsaken and betrayed—it may be, by the professed friends of the cause. Yet all must be done and met manfully, *heroically*. Complaints and whining on our part, will either sink the cause or grievously affect and overwhelm our co-labourers. Cheerfully and assiduously must we keep doing *over*, in this temperance cause, or we shall show ourselves anything but true disciples.

Royal Marriages.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

We copy the following interesting article which we slightly abridge from the Newburyport *Herald*:—

In countries where the highest governing power is hereditary, the marriages in the royal family are regulated by law. The nation declares its right to say whose shall come the blood that is to govern them; and in that they do well. The sovereign or heir to the sovereign does not alone marry for personal pleasure and individual or domestic happiness, but for the public good. Therefore it has often happened that marriages have been negotiated where the royal parties have never seen each other, and have been brought to the point of consummation before they knew anything about it. They are political arrangements—matters of state, and often have been most unhappy to the married parties.

The members of the royal family of England cannot marry their inferiors in rank, and hence they cannot marry in England, where are no families on an equality with them. This was not so anciently; the kings or queens could take wives or husbands who were their subjects; but it is now two hundred years since such an event has occurred. Nor can they marry any but Protestants; and as the Protestant royal families are few, they have a narrow field from which to select. Chiefly such families are Germans, and with these the crown has connected; and as the family itself is German, and has married none but Germans, it remains pure "German" to this day. Scarcely a drop of English blood is in the family to whose hands are committed in a great degree the unity, happiness and prosperity of the great British empire—the first nationality of the world.

The Prince of Wales, Albert Edward, having nearly reached his majority, (he was born Nov. 9th, 1841,) the government has been looking about to see whom he could marry with advantage to the nation, when he should express a desire for matrimony. There has been some talk of a change in the laws, that he might marry in his own country if he would. In the meantime at sport in abroad that he has already committed matrimony—by a private marriage with an Irish lady of great beauty and intelligence, with whom he formed acquaintance when visiting that part of his mothers kingdom. This, we are told, happened before the death of his father, who on that account ordered him on a voyage to the East, to finish his education, trusting that distance would break the enchanting spell that led him to such youthful indiscretion. The story is not to be credited, though what has happened in the past might happen to him. Such a connection would not be marriage in the eyes of the law; and the female thus wedded and all the parties who assisted in the ceremonies would be liable to punishment for crime. [illegible] the proposed change in the [illegible] allowing him to take one [illegible] jects to wife, he might [illegible] ratify a private arrangement, and [illegible] blood come into the ruling family. [illegible] logically this might be an [illegible] for so long [illegible] the family [illegible] that determination is most [illegible] intensity in not already [illegible] a most decided tendency [illegible] To mingle the heavy, plodding [illegible] with the sprightly, brave, [illegible] Irish, might give a successor of great energy than the throne of England has known for a long time. It might be of quite as much advantage, too, politically, as to rock furthering connections in Germany. It would unite the Irish heart to the English throne; and the shamrock of Erin, like the thistle of Scotland, might entwine about the cross of St. George throughout the empire.—But as it will not probably be. A princess who stands nearest the throne of Denmark is expected to be the bride of Queen Victoria's oldest son, though possibly personal happiness may not come to her thereby.

The Princess Royal, Queen Victoria's first born, who is wife of the Prince of Prussia, to whom two children have been born, might have done as well for herself by a marriage in England. Her husband is said to be of dissolute habits—(and that is very probable, since the manner of educating the children tends to it)—and at times to treat her with neglect and cruelty We may make due allowance for the usual of courts; but if this be so it is not the first time it has happened in the same Prussian family.

The third of Queen Victoria's children is the Princess Alice Maud Mary, who is nineteen years old this month, one of the finest girls in Great Britain. She is to be married in June, the Court *Journal* says, to Prince Louis of Hesse; and here the German comes in again. Hesse is one of those little German Provinces so limited in territory that it would scarcely be noticed if it was attached to some of our Western States, and of such scanty revenues that she may need the annuity of £25,000 per annum that the British Parliament is expected to vote her. Hesse is a nice little estate, however, full of beauty, fashion and intellect; and Prince Louis is no *parvenu* but proud of a race dating long back, and worthy, we are told, in himself. Princess Alice may, therefore, live more happy than her elder sister who looks to the throne of Prussia, one of the Great Powers. She was the favorite of her father, and like him, is of good heart and cultivated mind.

The above are all of the Queen's children of marriageable age. Prince Alfred "her sailor boy"—Alfred Earnest Albert, comes next. He is eighteen years old, and more active and "clever" than the Prince of Wales. And two other boys and three girls are also younger. The care and solicited of the widowed Queen, for the oldest who is to inherit her place and power, and for the younger, some of them just emerging from infancy, will henceforth weigh heavily upon her, and her future may have shadows mingling with its sunshine, such as her past has not experienced.—Her children may fill a great place in the world's history, and have great influence upon its destiny. Possibly they may become the ruling family of the nations. Should the Prince of Wales so marry as to have controlling influence in Denmark, then at once England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Prussia, Hesse and Denmark in Europe, and India with its 180,000 of people in Asia, and the fifty-seven British colonies scattered over the world, will come within the same circle, and others may be added, when the six children younger than Princess Alice, comes to maturity and seek their places by matrimonial alliances. In both their parents there was prudence and practical good sense, combined with the purest morality. Albert and Victoria were models of discretion and virtue; and should their children be like their father, whom nations lament, or their mother who has won the respect of the world, their chief desire and labor will be to make others, whether superiors, equals or subjects, wiser, better and happier for their having lived.

Population of the World.

The total number of human beings on the earth is now computed in round numbers at one thousand millions. They speak 3,064 now known tongues, and in which upwards of 1,100 religions or creeds are preached. The average age of life is 33½ years. One fourth of the born die before they reach the age of seven years, and the half before the 18th year. Out of 100 persons only 6 reach the age of 60 and upwards, while only one in 1,000 reaches the age of 100 years. Out of 500 only one attains 70 years. Out of the thousand millions living persons 330,000,000 die annually, 91,000 daily, 3,730 every hour, 60 every minute, consequently one every second. The loss is, however, balanced by the gain in new births. Tall men are supposed to live longer than short ones. Women are generally stronger than men until their 30th year, afterwards less so. Marriages are in proportion to single life (bachelors and spinsters) as 100 to 75. Both births and deaths are more frequent in the night than in the day. One-fourth of men are capable of bearing arms, but not one out of 1,000 is by nature inclined for the profession. The state thrives a country in the more full of vigor, life and health are the people. The notion that education enfeebles and degenerates the human frame is not borne out by fact.—*Once a Week.*

TREATMENT OF EARACHE.—M. Emile Duval, of Lyons, France, says that he has, in person, found relief in severe earache, after other means had been tried in vain, from the use of a mixture of equal parts of chloroform and laudanum; a little being introduced on a piece of cotton. The first effect produced is a sensation of cold; then there is a numbness, followed by a scarcely perceptible pain and refreshing sleep.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Black Silks—W. Cluxton.
Port Hope Railway—F. Ferguson.
Boots and Shoes—J. W. Derring.
Scottish American Journal.
Toronto Evening Journal.
Cause of Reunion—J. Edwards.
Scottish Provincial Assurance Company
—Cluxton.
Rye—Jas. Campbell.
Toronto Ale—Jas. Campbell.
Wines and Liquors—Jas. Campbell.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY, 22ND MAY, 186.

TO OUR READERS.

Our readers will perceive that the *Examiner* appears to-day with a new heading. Having spared neither money nor pains to make our Journal appear respectable, and as it is our aim to make it in reality a good paper, we trust our patrons will appreciate our efforts to please and profit them.

Having also, purchased a large assortment of new, fancy, and ornamental type, we are in a position to do all and every kind of job work. And as our circulation is extending rapidly, our columns afford an excellent medium for advertising. Parties will consult their own advantage by patronising us, and we flatter ourselves that by punctuality, expedition, close attention to business, and moderation in charging, to secure a share of the public patronage.

The Separate School Question.

The introduction of Mr. Scott's new Bill on Separate Schools, has given rise to a deal of discussion both inside and outside of the House.

It is instructive to note the different views entertained upon the merits and demerits of the measure, as well as the manner different individuals reason on the principles involved therein.

We have always looked upon the establishment of Separate Schools in Upper Canada as an excrescence upon our School System, which will eventually destroy it, and every effort put forth like the present to foster its growth, hastens the downfall of the Common School System of Upper Canada. As however it is a part of that system, and as the last amendment of the Separate School Act was the doing of the parties concerned—we were willing to try and get along with it satisfied that the system as a whole is of more injury to the Catholics than to Protestants. The agitation now inaugurated, may possibly do more injury to the promoters of the reform, than any good they may expect from the amendments.—The chief causes of complaint we have heard urged by Catholics to their present Separate School act were, that their Trustees were obliged to make affadavits to their returns, whilst Common School Trustees only signed theirs—a distinction they deemed invidious and unfair. The other source of complaint was the annoyance of Catholics yearly not fying the Clerk of the municipality wherein a Separate School exists, of being supporters of such school, so as to secure their exemption from payment for Common School purposes. Mr. Scott's bill seeks to remedy these objections by repealing the first, and substituting the Trustees to notify the Clerk in place of the individuals themselves, after the first notification. While advocating even handed justice to all classes of the community, and equal civil and religious equality, we have always considered the granting of Separate Schools to Catholics, whilst they are denied to others, as more than fair—a concession to them that is equally due to others, and which if granted would assuredly shatter our boasted system to atoms.

It is then a privilege enjoyed by Catholics not enjoyed by others, and it is not unreasonable if they have to do a little more than others for that privilege. We do not state this to throw obstacles in the way to remove any disability Catholics may labor under—all we intend by it is to show them that they have really little if any thing to complain of. It is very easy to get up an excitement upon any fancied grievance, and expend a vast amount of buckum and virtuous indignation against the opponents of a cherished measure, but is it honest or fair to complain, when there is no just ground of complaint? We readily admit that there are many who oppose Separate Schools merely because *Catholics have them*, we need scarcely say with such we have no sympathy. In this free country Catholics and Protestants stand upon a level. Time was when a part of the Protestants claimed superior rights to all others, a thirty years struggle in which the Catholics joined ended in establishing the heaven born principle of religious equality and having it engrafted in our constitution. In that struggle Protestants and Catholics contended side by side, and it is anomalous that the latter should seek now an exemption, not claimed nor asked for by the others. Our opposition therefore to Separate Schools has always been from principle, and we should not have spoken now upon the matter but for the discussion going on in reference to the proposed bill. We were somewhat surprised to see it made by some of our contemporaries on this engrossing question, that Mr. Scott, in one of them, the *Morning Herald*, in a paragraph headed "Intolerance" remarked:

"The age of bigotry and intolerance is rapidly passing away in the Halls of our Legislature. During the debate on the Separate School bill of Mr. Scott, a number of Members expressed themselves in a liberal and tolerant manner, quite different from what they were wont to do on like occasions. We feel gratified to observe that Mr. Scott has at last discovered the amenity of the Opposition in matters affecting the interests of his co-religionists."

The part which struck us as being rich was the pleasure enjoyed by the writer "that Mr. McGee had at last discovered the amenity of the Opposition in matters affecting the interests of his co-religionists." Mr. McGee is neither so verdant nor so "intolerant" as the author of the above little piece of libel. No man knows the principles of the opposition as a body better than does Mr. McGee. He has identified himself with them from principle, and he knows full well that tolerance and civil and religious liberty and equality are fundamental principles in their creed. That the bigoty and intolerance so frequently charged upon them by the party to which the *Morning Herald* belongs are as false as they are foul—that with all their faults the body of men composing the Parliamentary Opposition are as free from such charges as any other men. Mr. McGee has studied history too well not to know that the party he is politically opposed to have been noted for their intolerance, not only to Catholics but to their fellow Protestants who happened to be *non cons*. It was this party chiefly who opposed the granting of the rights of Catholics which was yielded in 1829. It was the same party that was the cause of our rebellion in '37—that grasped at all the emoluments in the country—that openly and unblushingly claimed the seventh of all the land in the country for one denomination of Christians, and when efforts were put forth to rectify such monstrous inequality and injustice we were branded as "pharisaical brawlers," and our efforts as marriage. And although Mr. McGee affected to see a similarity between Separate Schools and Catholic emancipation, we cannot help thinking that his speech on the debate on Separate Schools was intended more for outside the house than in.

To us there appears no analogy between the two cases—one was an effort to place a body of the people of one religious denomination merely on a level with all other denominations, and to remove actual disabilities, the other is an effort to give that very denomination of people an advantage possessed by no others—and even men of Mr. McGee's weight and influence will be at fault when talking of "equal rights and privileges," and denouncing the conscientious opposers of Separate Schools as "enemies of religious freedom." The fact is the debate was not upon the expediency or inexpediency of Separate Schools, that has been settled so far as the school law is concerned, but simply upon the expediency of making the law as it stood more agreeable to the parties it affected, and there is no doubt the large vote for the second reading of Mr. Scott's Bill was to this end, not that it was affirming the principle or otherwise on which these schools exist. We trust however that the Bill in Committee will be shorn of its objectionable clauses, and that when amended it will not cause a just ground of complaint to those who disapprove of their establishment.

More Taxes—the beginning of the End.

In Mr. Galt's new Budget we have something like a confession that the reign of extravagance is about to collapse—that the system of borrowing a few millions of dollars yearly, to meet the annual expenditure of the government is nearly played out.

To meet the estimated expenditure of over twelve and a half million dollars for 1862, additional, and very oppressive, new taxes are proposed; and yet these, heavy and oppressive as they are, will only yield enough, according to Mr. Galt's own estimate, to bring the yearly revenue up to two thirds of the estimated expenditure. The one third deficient Mr. Galt proposes to raise in Canada by the issue of Provincial Debentures, to the amount of four million dollars, bearing interest at five per cent.

Mr. Galt and his colleagues by their reckless and wasteful management, have brought the financial affairs of the country into such a state that the heaviest taxation he can venture to propose is utterly inadequate to meet the ordinary expenditure. No less than a third of the amount must be borrowed, and the attempt to raise the amount in Canada where money is scarce, and the rate of interest consequently high, is, in our estimation, equivalent to an admission that English capitalists are not disposed to make further advances to the Canadian Government. If capitalists at a distance who know comparatively little of the recklessness of the present Government are thus chary, there is little prospect that those who are well aware of it will be inclined to lend; and the borrowing part of Mr. Galt's scheme may therefore be safely predicted to fail, so that one third of the ordinary expenditure for the present year is virtually unprovided for.

But even were it possible to obtain this new loan of four million dollars, how and when is it to be repaid? If the ordinary revenue of the country increased by hitherto unexampled taxation is only sufficient to pay two-thirds of the ordinary expenditure this year what chance is there that things will be better next year? And if not better, they must of necessity be worse. If the four millions are not obtained by Mr. Galt, the exchequer by the end of the year will be bankrupt. Should the loan be obtained the interest on it will require to be provided for next year, and thus an additional item of two hundred thousand dollars independant of next year's deficiency would be found in the budget for 1863.

From whatever point of view we regard the present budget, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the financial affairs of Canada have come to a crisis, and that nothing short of an immediate reduction of the ordinary expenditure will save the country from absolute bankruptcy. A deficiency for five years in succession, and amounting to from a fourth to one half of the yearly income would damage the credit of any country; and not only damage the credit of a country like Canada but will, when known abroad, prevent immigration, which is our greatest want. Heavy taxation will soon make immigrants cease to think of making this country their home.

And the new taxes proposed are chiefly on what we may regard as the absolute necessaries of life. Tea, sugar, coffee and molasses will bear a heavy share of the new tax will amount to about one shilling on every pound of tea; on sugar the tax will be about one-third of the price of every pound; on coffee the new duty will amount to about twenty-five per cent; and the duty of three cents a pound on molasses will more than double the price of the article.

The duties on these are we believe higher than under the British tariff, and the articles we have mentioned are only four taken at random from a numerous list, all heavily taxed.

Besides the proposed increase in customs and excise duties a species of direct taxation is introduced for the first time in Canada. Bank cheques, bills, promissory notes and receipts for sums over £5 are all to be subject to a stamp duty, and telegraph messages, even, are to be taxed three cents apiece. There are to be stamp duties on conveyances of land and on investments generally.

In short, with no legitimate cause for increased ordinary expenditure Mr. Galt proposes a system of taxation unparalelled in a new country, and only rendered necessary by the most reckless mismanagement, and keeping up an unnecessarily extravagant expenditure. In every county, and in almost every town in the Province, are to be found useless offices—and useless officials to fill them—created to reward political partisans. Every year and every election adds to the number of these sinecures. We could refer to more than one of those, recently made in this county where the parties have for some time been in receipt of pay without as yet having done anything to earn it. With numerous similar items of expense little wonder that new taxes are proposed.

We are surprised at the apathy which has permitted an unprincipled and corrupt government to exist so long, but our astonishment will be great indeed if the Canadian people quietly submit to the imposition of the new taxes proposed. If their representatives are true to themselves and their constituents they will insist on the inauguration of a new order of things by turning out the present men and placing others in their stead who will bring the expenditure within the income. With the present men there is no chance.

The habit of spending beyond the revenue has become with them a sort of second nature, and we might as well expect to pick grapes from thistles as to hope for retrenchment and economy from them.

Bills before the House.

We observe that Mr. Langevin's Bill on Interest has been remodelled and submitted in quite a new shape. It is less exceptional than before, but we are still in favour of free trade in money and prefer the law as it now stands.

Mr. Tett has introduced a Bill to alter the time for completing the Lists of Voters for members of the Legislature, confining the time for their completion to fifteen days after the Assessment Rolls are fully revised and corrected. It appears to us that it would have been better to have fixed a day, and to state that an election held before or after such a day, what Lists are to be used.

There are two members of our Legislature who have severally brought in bills to repeal the act restricting the issuing of tavern licenses, as far as two small villages, which they represent are concerned. Mr. Harcourt wants more tavern licenses to issue in the village of Cayuga, and Mr. Street more for the Village of Welland.—Both villages have by the Provincial census less than 800 inhabitants, and Mr. Harcourt finds three taverns too few for his village, and Mr. Street finds two too few for his. In like manner it is found that fifteen taverns are too few for the Town of Peterborough, and we should request our member to put in a Bill to exempt our Town from the operations of the Act. This class or local legislation is hateful. The Bill referred to does not answer the end for which it was intended, and we are disposed to think the members would have shown more good sense and patriotism had they moved for its repeal if they moved at all.

We observe that our worthy Member has given notice of a Bill for closing the canals on the Lord's Day, and for prohibiting the running of Trains on Railways, and the departure of Steamers and other vessels from Port on that day.

Our Lumber Business.

Within a short period our Town has presented its wonted activity in the movement of Lumber. Teams are observable at every thoroughfare engaged in drawing sawed lumber from the mills. Parties are busy loading cars, and two locomotives leave for Port Hope daily, hauling away our staple product. We are pleased to notice that a fair demand exists for the produce of our saw mills, and owners are likely to realize a fair return for their labor. We wish them all and more than they expect. The river too is used for transporting square timber. Within a week past a large number of cribs have descended, and we may expect, for some time to come, busy times with the hardy lumbermen. We regret to learn that several concerns are "stuck," that is, parties having timber to bring down creeks owing to the sudden fall of the water, their timber must be left behind for this season. A serious mishap for those concerned. The river appears to be in a good state for running cribs just now, but those having to use it must hurry on as the water is falling. We learn that there is an average quantity got out this year. The low prices of supplies and labor, inducing manufacturers to extend their operations.

Communications from "An Observer" and "Visitor," are unavoidably crowded out, but will appear next week.

☞ An Extra of the *Review* issued on Tuesday evening, announced that the Ministry were defeated on the Militia Bill by a majority of seven votes, and that there was a probability of their resignation. This is not to be wondered at as a crisis has been imminent for some time past. The Governor General has appeared anxious about the fate of the Militia Bill.

It is surely high time for the men who so long have misruled us and have been driving us into bankruptcy to resign—men who are introducing the odious stamp duties that created such a sensation in the Colonies in 1776.

LAND SALE.—Mr. Henthorn's sale of valuable property at the South end of the Town, takes place on Saturday next, (Queen's Birth-day) at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the premises. Intending purchasers will do well to bear this sale in mind, as the lots to be sold are in the pleasantest locality round Peterboro for private residences, the terms are moderate.

THE WEATHER the latter part of last week was hot enough for June. On Sunday the heat was oppressive, but on Monday it was cold enough for a March day. The wind was high, and a hard frost was expected on Monday night—but if any its effects were not visible. As we go to press it rains heavy.

The "Sons of Temperance" of Peterboro', have arranged to have one column each week in the *Examiner*, to be devoted exclusively to the temperance cause. It will be found on the first page under their seal.

We are sorry that in the bustle of setting up our last issue, being somewhat behind, we overlooked, till too late, the speech of Colonel Haultain at the discussion on the Militia Bill. We regret the delay, and apologize for it; it was quite an oversight on our part, and trust the like shall not occur again.

Col. Haultaine thought the House was indebted to the member for Peel, speaking as that hon. gentlemen did from the other side of the House, for the way in which he had insisted on the Government distinctly submitting their plan. He (Col. Haultaine) felt that the House had good reason to be dissatisfied with the manner in which the measure had been submitted. He held it to be impossible to determine upon any organization, until they knew the number of men required. The nature of the organization must depend upon the number of men. (Hear, hear.) But they had found it impossible to obtain any knowledge of this from the Government. They were told—if the country was in a state of war, we should require so many—if in a state of peace, we would not require more than 30,000—in other circumstances, perhaps only 10,000. He thought they were entitled to have had something more definite on this subject. The Commissioners recommended "the organization of an active force amounting to about 50,000 men of all arms, with a reserve of the same number," but they added that "even this number of men would be insufficient, without the co-operation of a strong body of regular troops, and a powerful fleet of gunboats on the lakes." If this meant anything at all, it meant that the Government, three of whom were members of the Commission, recommended, through this report, the present organization of 50,000 men. (Hear, hear.) Why then did they refuse to state the number to-night? The nature of any organization to be adopted, must depend on the means of the Province to provide it, and the number of men required. And how was the House to have information on these essential points, except through the Government? But it appeared that the Government themselves had formed no estimate, which they were prepared to submit to the House. This was too great a subject to be trifled with in this way. (Hear, hear.) He had seen ten times more animation displayed when the question of an unfortunate deputy returning officer who happened to vote against the Prime Minister was before the House—[laughter]—and he must say he had been very much surprised at the extraordinarily inanimate manner in which this debate had been carried on. [Hear, hear.] In dealing with this question we had to remember the very altered circumstances in which we now find our neighbors in the United States. Eighteen months ago their regular force amounted to something like 15,000 men. We felt ourselves then safe from attack, and had been in that condition for many years. Our fortifications had been dismantled. We had almost no troops in the country, and did not conceive there was a necessity for any. We were with our neighbours almost as one country. But how different the position now. The North and the South between them had a million and a half of soldiers, learning war in that best of all schools, the school of actual warfare. [Hear, hear.] The dispute might perhaps be settled within a few months, and they would then have at least 400,000 well trained men to dispose of. We know too from the public press that there was now on the other side a strong feeling of animosity towards this country. We knew too what after the Mexican war were the fillibustering tendencies of our neighbours. We all knew the repeated attempts which Walker and his fillbusters made against friendly nations. And who could tell what danger we might be in from the disbanding of these 400,000 men, now trained to the use of arms, parties of whom, imbued with animosity against this country, might in spite of all the efforts of the Government of the United States, make descents upon our frontier of a thousand miles open at any point to attack. There was no man in this Province more anxious than he was, to maintain friendly relations with the neighbouring nation, and he earnestly trusted never to see the dreadful calamity of a hostile collision with them. At the same time one means of averting such a calamity was to be prepared for it, and it would have given him exceeding pleasure to have heard from the Government something more definite than they had proposed, something that would have been adapted to the actual circumstances of our position. (Hear, hear.)

TO CURE DIPTHERIA.—A gentleman, who has administered the following remedy for diptheria, informs us that it has always proved effectual in affording speedy relief. Take a common tobacco pipe, place a live coal within the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal, and let the patient draw smoke into the mouth and discharge it through the nostrils. The remedy is safe and simple, and should be tried whenever occasion may require it. Many valuable lives may be saved, our informant confidently believes, by prompt treatment as above.

Death of W. B. Lindsay, Esq.

We regret that we have to announce the death of an old and respected public servant, known to every visitor of the Canadian Parliament during nearly half a century—Mr. Lindsay, the Clerk of the House of Assembly. A telegram from Quebec has given us the painful intelligence that he died early on Wednesday morning. His disease, indeed, had led his family to anticipate the result; for a cancer in the throat, which his physican from the commencement had pronounced incurrable, had made such progress that it was with difficulty he could take the aliment necessary to sustain life; while the terrible pain which opiates could not subdue, prevented sleep, and acutely taxed the strength of a shattered frame. The end foreseen from the commencement was consummated yesterday.

Mr. Lindsay belonged to one of the oldest English families in Quebec; he was also related by marriage to most of the old French-Canadian families. His father, William Lindsay, filled the situation of Clerk Assistant and Clerk of the Lower Canadian House of Assembly from 1792—the date of the commencement of the Constitutional Act, until his demise in 1840—a period of thirty-eight years. On his death, his son, who had been an assistant to his father, the subject of these few remarks, was appointed to the same office; and when the Union of the provinces merged the two Provincial Parliaments into the existing House of Assembly, he was continued in the appointment which he held to his death. No one indeed could be better fitted for his part. Courteous, with a disciplined capacity, an accomplished French scholar, simple and unpretentious in his tastes and habits, methodical, with a memory which not even sickness could warp and shake—the duties of his office were carried on with the most perfect routine and to the satisfaction of all brought in contact with him. We believe Mr. Lindsay was in his fifty-fifth year of service, and hence three generations have been accustomed to look on his well-known face; indeed until lately his figure seemed a necessary part of Parliamentary life. He has now forever disappeared from the scene on which he lived with so much credit. The Parliamentary report informs us that on the news of his decease being announced to the House, the Premier moved an adjournment, as a mark of respect to his memory, paying a graceful tribute to his long service, and to his useful life—a motion which was carried unanimously, and seldom has a vote been more justified by public opinion.

Mr. Lindsay leaves a numerous family, the eldest of whom is the present Clerk assistant. No one will be more mourned by a large circle of private friends. Indeed his genial nature and kindness of manner, were peculiarly fitted to gather round him pleasant associations. To the high breeding of the past generation, which may admire rather than imitate. And his natural character, equally with his position led him to avoid the coteries and intrigues which seem destined always to cluster round the Government House—wherever its longitude. His heart was in the performance of his duty, and had Mr. Lindsay an enemy, which his gentle nature made an impossibility—ered such a one, had he existed, must have borne testimony that this duty was loyalty and ably performed. We are quite sure that many in Toronto will hear of his death with no little pain.—*Leader*.

The Bakruptcy Bill.

This measure is to be considered at the Board of Trade meeting to day, and it is hoped that the attendance will be large enough to make whatever resolutions may be adopted, an unquestionable expression of the mercantile opinion in the premises.

Although the opponents of the Bill differ materially in the course by which they arrive at their conclusions, they are unanimous in their condemnation of it. Some are opposed to any Bankrupt Law or other legislation which interfers between debtor and creditor, impairs the recourse of the latter, and discharges the former without his consent. Some are willing to accept a measure which shall, while it relieves the honest debtor, improve the recourse of the creditor against his estate, and punish frauds, but contend that its application should be limited to debts contracted after its passage only; and that obligations created on the faith of the non-existence, of a Bankrupt Law ought not to be impaired or swept away by it. Again another class favorable to additional legislation,urge that this should not be of a sectional character, and that in the peculiar business relations between Canada East and West, the one being almost invariably debtor and the other creditor, it is a mockery to call that a Bankrupt Law for one section of the Province which will deal in the largest degree with the property of the other. And finally there is another class which contends that superior to all other objections is the fact that the proposed measure, is cumbrous, involved, inordinately expensive, and totally unsuited for the country, and the class of estates with which it will have chiefly to deal.

It is hardly necessary for us at this day to repeat that we are totally opposed to a Bankruptcy Law, as unnecessary, immoral, and an unconstitutional exercise of legislative authority to impair the validity of existing contracts,and to destroy private property without compensation. Such legislation is at the present time uncalled for and inopportune; the agitation which existed on the subject has gradually died away; and there is no little desire for it even in Canada West, that we doubt whether there is now before the Legislature a single petition in its favor. The American troubles and the consequent low prices of produce have injuriously affected business; country traders without being seriously involved as they have been at other times by rash speculations or wild trading, are behind hand in their payments, unable to make collections and realize stocks, and the passage of a bankrupt Law would be the signal for hundreds who are not positively insolvent to escape from their obligations, and the burden of labor and economy necessary to retrieve their position; and thus throw upon their creditors the load they ought to bear themselves.

In this country credit is given rather to energy and business capability than to capital the debtor knowing that there are no means by which he can prematurely escape the loss which his creditor has upon him has a strong inducement to honesty and carefulness in his transactions, which would be swept away if he had only to invoke a Bankruptcy law to purge him in all his liabilities, and leave him free to commence once more with experience earned at the cost of his creditors, and probably with assets purchased at his own valuation.

The proposed law recognises the inviolability of judgments, chattle mortgages and a large class of obligations created before its passage, which may be in form but are not in fact more odious in their character than common debts on notes or account, which ought on every consideration of morality, and regard for vested rights to be placed in the same category.

We recognise the right of the Legislature which creates the remedies for debts, and the machinery by which they are enforced, to place in the public interest, what limit it pleases to legal resource—to say what debts shall be recovered at law, and when, and how; but the exercise of this right is constitutional only when it precedes the debt which is affected by it; and it is just as much confiscation for it to declare that Bankruptcy shall relieve my debtor from the full satisfaction of his debt to me without my consent, the obligation having been incurred before the enactment which take away the remedy, as it would be to declare that judgments affecting lands shall be void, or that mortgages shall rank from the last to the first instead of from the first to the last, in defiance of law under which those obligations was created.

It is unquestionably true that the law of debtor and creditor in both sections of the Province is disgracefully defective, and inefficient; that it sanctions gross frauds; encourages and creates a low standard of commercial integrity, and offers few inducements to men in business to imitate the traditional integrity of the rapidly becoming fabulous British merchant. But it is no remedy for the evil state of things to create a gulf into which insolvent estates are to be thrown and churned by a ponderous machine which will give the butter to the lawyers, and the sour churned milk to the creditors. If spoliation is to continue to be the rule, it may as well be spoliation which the law allows but does not sanction,as spoliation which it sanctions and calls a benefit.

The proposed Bill is in all its more important features the imperial Bankruptcy Act now in operation in England; it has been on trial only for a short time, and its fitness for the country is yet an unproved proposition; while it is quite possible for it to be excellently adopted for England, and at the same time to be in the last degree unsuitable for Canada. It was intended to amend a system most confessedly the worst ever created by legislation; here it will create that which did not exist before.

Bankruptcy laws had their origin in the fact that insolvency was formerly created as a crime; the creditor had absolute power not only over the estate but the body of the debtor; he could imprison him while he lived, and seize his body when dead. To mitigate the rigour of this power a means was devised by which the debtor was compelled to make a full disclosure and surrender of his estate for equal distribution among his creditors, and in return he was relieved from imprisonment at the will of his creditor, and obtain a discharge. It was enacted in mercy and in justice, improving the position of both parties. But here of late years not only the law but its omissions and evasions have all been favorable to the debtor alone; if he has failed to confiscate the property of his creditors by a marriage settlement based on what he intends to owe, there was a partnership or a *seperation des biens* open to him by which to effect the same object; the law tender of his person abolished imprisonment for debt, and gave him a large margin of goods exempt from seizure; and now with her eyes dropping pity for his woes, it seeks to enunciate the doctrine that honest payment of honest debts is a burden too heavy for suffering indebtedness to bear, and that it should be avoided by a process which purges the debtor at the cost and charges of his creditor, which is precisely as equitable as it would be to make the successful complainant in a criminal prosecution undergo the punishment adjudged against the convict.

What is wanted is not a Bankrupt Bill, not a measure to swallow up estates in costs and feed shoals of needy lawyers, not a measure like this which confiscates the property of the traders in one section of the Province to foster the recklessness, and extravagance, and encourage the frauds of traders in the other section, but a cheap, rapid, and equitable means of enforcing the fulfilment, and penalty of contracts according to their true intentent on both sections of the Province; a law which shall recognise the fact that the property of an insolvent is a trust in his hands for the benefit of his creditors, and which shall not enable them when he ceases to administer it for their interests to take possession of it, and administer it for themselves; a law which shall make what is fraud in fact fraud in law, and punish it as it deserves; so that the man who under cover of some legal pretence robs his creditors of thousands, and retires to luxuries ease upon the plunder shall not escape the Penitentiary which yawns inevitable for the hungry wretch who filches sixpence worth from the clothes line to avoid starvation.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

The Walton Slate Quarries.

The slates from these quarries is now being a good deal used. We find in the catalogue of Economic Minerals prepared for the Exhibition in London, the following with regard to them:—

"The quarry has now been in operation since the spring of 1861, 2,000 squares have been sold, and some of the slate have been sent to a distance of 350 miles from the quarry; a quantity of them having been purchased for Sarnia on the river St. Clair. To show that the slate, as a covering, is well adapted to resist the influences of a Canadian climate, it may be here stated that slates from Algiers in France, have been exposed on the roof of the Seminary building on the corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets, in Montreal, for upwards of 100 years, without any perceptible deterioration. The strong resemblance between these and the slates of Melbourne, as those from Beagor in Wales may be seen in the following comparative analyses by Mr. T. Sterry Hunt:—

	Welsh.	French.	Melbourne.
Silica,	60.50	57.00	64.20
Alumina,	19.70	20.10	16. 8
Protoxyd of iron	7.83	10.98	4.23
Lime,	1.12	1.23	0.73
Magnesia,	2.20	3.39	3.36
Potash,	2.18	1.73	3.26
Soda,	2.20	1.30	3.07
Water,	3.30	4.40	3.40
	100.03	100.13	99.63

"The proximity of the serpentine leaves no doubt as to the geological horizon of these slates—*Quebec group, Lower Silurian*."

With regard to the prices of these slates we find the following in a letter addressed by Mr. Walton to the *Richmond Guardian*:—

"The prices at the Quarries are from $2.00 to $3.60 per square, cash within 30 days; that is for such a quantity of slate as will cover 100 superficial feet laid on the roof, being calculated so as to give 3 inches double lap. The cost of this slate delivered along the lines of Railway thro' Canada, and by water from Montreal and Chicago, freight included, will vary from $2.35 to $3.62 for the smallest-size slate; up to $3.92 to $5.10 for the largest sizes per square; as per circular of prices published and circulated for the present year."

Lord North, who detested music, was asked to subscribe to the ancient concert. He refused. 'But your Lordship's brother, the Bishop of Winchester, subscribes,' urged the applicant. "If I were as deaf as he, I would subscribe too, was the reply.

The way New Orleans was Taken.

U. S. FLAG SHIP "HARTFORD,"
Off New Orleans, April 26.

To his Excellency the Mayor of the City of New Orleans:

SIR,—Upon my arrival before your city, I had the honor to send to your honor Capt. Bailey, U. S. N., second in command of the expedition, to demand of you the surrender of New Orleans to me, as the representative of the Government of the United States. Capt. Bailey reported the result of an interview with you and the military authorities. It must occur to your honor that it is not within the province of a naval officer to assume the duties of a military commandant. I came here to reduce New Orleans to obedience to the laws of, and to vindicate the offended majesty of the Government of the United States. The rights of persons and property shall be secured. I therfore demand of you, as its representative, the unqualified surrender of the city, and that the emblem of the sovereignity of the United States be hoisted over the city hall, mint and custom house, by meridian this day, and all flags and other emblems of sovereignity, other than those of the United States be removed from all the public buildings by that hour.

I particularly request that you shall exercise your authority to quell disturbances, restore order, and call upon the good people of New Orleans to return at once to their avocations, and I particularly demand that no persons shall be molested in person or property for sentiments of loyalty to their government.

I shall speedily and severely punish any person or persons that shall commit such outrages as were witnessed yesterday, by armed men firing upon helpless women and children for giving expression to their pleasure at witnessing the old flag.

I am, very respectfully,
D. G. FARRAGUT.
Flag Officer, Western Gulf Squadron,

Mayor's Office, City of New Orleans,
City Hall, April 26, 1862.

To Flag Officer D. G. Farragut:

SIR,—In pursuance of a resolution which we thought proper to take out of regard for the lives of the women and children who still crowd the metropolis, Gen. Lovell has evacuated it with his troops and restored back to me the administration of its government and the custody of its honor. I have in council with the city fathers, considered the demand you made of me yesterday of our unconditional surreder of the city, coupled with a requisition to hoist the flag of the United States on the public edifices, and haul down the flag that still floats upon the breeze from the dome of this hall. It becomes my duty to transmit an answer which is the universal sentiments of my constituents no less than the prompting of my own heart which dictates to me on this sad and solemn occasion.

The city is without the means of defence and is utterly destitute to the force and material that might enable it to resist the overpowering armament deployed in sight of it.

I am no military man and possess no authority beyond that of executing the municipal laws of the city of New Orleans. It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to lead an army into the field, even if I had one to command, and I know still less how to surrender an undefended place, held as this is at the mercy of your gunners and your mortars.

To surrender such a place, were an idle and unmeaning ceremony. The city is yours by the power of brutel force, not by choice or the consent of its inhabitants. It is for you to determine what will be the fate that awaits it. As to hoisting any flag other than that of our adoption and allegiance, let me say to you that the man lives not in our midst whose hand and heart would not be paralyzed at the mere thought of such an act, nor could I find in my entire constituency so desperate and wretched a renegade as would dare to profane with his own hands the sacred emblem of our aspirations.

Sir, you have manifested sentiments which would become one engaged in a better cause than that to which you have devoted your sword. I doubt not they spring from a noble though deluded nature, and I know how to appreciate the emotions which inspired them. You have a gallant people to administrate during your occupancy of this city, a people sensitive to all that can in the least affect their dignity and self-respect.

Pray Sir, do not fail to regard their susceptibilities. The obligation which I shall assume in their name will be religiously complied with. You may trust their honor though you might not count on their submission to the unmerited wrong.

In conclusion, I beg you to understand that the people of New Orleans, while unable to resist your force, do not allow themselves to be insulted by the interference of such as have rendered themselves odious and contemptible by their dasterdly desertion of our cause in the mighty struggle in which we are engaged, or such as might remind them too forcibly that they are the conquered and you the conquerors.

Peace and order may be preserved without resort to measures which I could not at this moment prevent. Your occupying the city does not transfer allegiance from the Government of their choice to one which they have repudiated, and that they yield the obedience which the conqueror is entitled to extort from the conquered.

Respectfully,
JOHN F. MONROE
Mayor.

Communication.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

MR. EDITOR.—Having read an article in last week's *Review*, purporting to take notice of a meeting of our Field Battery; I beg to state for the information of the public and those members not present at the that meeting, that the statements made in the *Review*, ARE NOT TRUE, so very far indeed from being so, that the third resolution which the *Review* says was carried, was never moved, never seconded, and consequently could not be carried; this is a fact and a hard fact, which all present at meeting well know, and which itself proves that the author of that article is guilty of *a gross misrepresentation*, a *studied falsehood*, and that he well knew before writing it. The whole production is on void of truth and contemptible, and so characteristic of the author, that if once stamps him as one, who at a former meeting when holding office in our Company, displayed such a total incapability to report truthfully the minutes of a similar meeting, as to meet with the deserved scorn of the whole company, and which this latter outswing still more forcibly itself.

This officious intermeddling is resolved for less unfavorable when we (I) know) that no difficulty had ever been experienced in getting subscriptions from the men, but the contrary when the amount of the monthly subscription was raised by the committee at 20 cents, but left to the company to decide whether the sum was to be less or more, they at once raised the sum to 25 cents, and some even said fifty, and that our modern Vulcan knows full well. Let him remember that the first principle instilled into the youngest pupils in those "small Scotch Universities which get on by degrees," is a love of truth which our Vulcan seems perfectly innocent of. In writing thus I am sure I express the sentiments of the whole company (except himself), and as a lover of fair play and honour, I crave space for this in your next issue.

AN OBSERVER.
Peterboro', May 20th, 1862.

News Items.

—Conscience is the best law, honesty the best policy, and temperance the best physic.

—A Post Office will be established in the Exhibition, to which letters may be addressed "till called for."

—A Canadian cheese, weighing 1,042 lbs., and measuring 12 feet in circumference is at present being exhibited in London.

—The Halifax *Reporter* states that in all probability the 62nd and 63rd Regts., now in Canada, will proceed to England this Summer.

—For the last few days very serious fires have been raging in the woods for miles around Barrie, and have caused great loss of property.

Married.

In Smith, on Thursday the 15th inst. by the Rev. J. M. Rogers, at the bride's father, Mr. ROBERT ROGERS, of Peterboro, only son of Mr. Benjamin Rodmon, Blackford, Somersetshire, England, to Miss MARY TULLY, youngest daughter of Mr. William Tully, Township of Smith, Canada West.

Died.

In Ashburnham, on Saturday the 17th inst., AGNES, eldest daughter of Mr. Thos. McDougall, aged 18 years and 3 months.

BLACK SILKS.

LADIES REQUIRING RICH

BLACK GLACE,
FRENCH SILKS
FOR
CLOAKS OR DRESSES,

CAN BUY TO GREAT ADVANTAGE FROM

W. CLUXTON
George Street.

Peterboro, May 22nd, 1861. 21-3in.

J. W. DERRING,

LATEST London, Paris, New York, and Canadian Styles of Boots and Shoes made to order, on the shortest notice.

Water Street, opposite the Examiner Office.

Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

A NEW STORY
IN THE
SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL:
A FIRST-CLASS
INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER.

ON May 8th, 1862, was commenced a new story in the Scottish American Journal, entitled

DELLBURN HOUSE,
A Tale of the Scottish Rebellion of 1708.
BY THE AUTHOR OF
"Chapters from the Life of James Tacket."

This tale will prove to be one of the most interesting ever published, and cannot fail to be appreciated by all classes of readers.

The Scottish American Journal is a paper peculiarly adapted to meet the requirements of the British people and their families from all parts of the old country resident on the American continent. It is, in fact, a family paper in the highest and best sense of the term. Its News and Foreign News is amply given and carefully prepared, from a wide range of British and foreign sources, and omits no fact or feature calculated to interest its readers, whether ladies or gentlemen; so that the Scottish American Journal contains (presented in a concise and readable form) all the local, personal, and political intelligence which could be only found scattered over a vast number of Scotch, English Irish, and Continental newspaper. Another most important feature of the journal is, that it gives the leading articles of the prominent British newspapers and other periodicals upon the principal topics of the day. In reference to the "editorials" of the Scottish American Journal, it is a significant fact that the British press frequently acknowledges their intrinsic truth and force by copiously extracting from its columns, and declaring that the Scottish American Journal is the most able and interesting paper in America. A well digested weekly summary is also given of the principle items of American news.

SUBSCRIPTION, $2.50 PER ANNUM.

Specimen Copies sent gratis.
Subscribers in the Provinces may remit their subscription in Provincial money; add change in Provincial Post Office stamps.
Copies forwarded to Europe per mail, United States postage paid, for $3, or 12s. sterling, per annum.
Subscriptions for the current year are now being received, and should be forwarded without delay to

A. M. STEWART,
No. 37, Park Row, N. Y.

May, 1862.

TORONTO EVENING JOURNAL.

CIRCULATION 4,000!

AN ELEGANT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

IN August last the first number of the Toronto Evening Journal made its appearance, and it has been published regularly each week from that time to the present.

The Proprietor feels grateful for the liberal advertising patronage extended to the paper thus far. Arrangements are now being made to give additional interest to the paper, both for readers and Advertisers.

Wholesale and Retail Merchants frequently purchase space in the Toronto Evening Journal for the publication of their Circulars, and furnish the names of thousands of Farmers and others to whom the paper is delivered and mailed—in addition to the regular issues. For instance, the following order just received from one Wholesale Firm in this city will explain the manner in which extra editions of the paper are attended to:—

"TORONTO May 17th, 1862.

"We have this day bargained with Mr. A. M. St. Germain to circulate five thousand copies of the 'Toronto Evening Journal' to parties named by us containing our advertisement.

ROBERT WALKER & SONS."

In this way the paper enjoys a large circulation, and has, consequently, become a first class adv

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 12th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Port Hope at .....7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at.....9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at.....1.35 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope.....3.55 a.m.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Peterboro at.....6.30 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....9.00 a.m.
Leave Port Hope at.....1.00 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at.....3.30 p.m.

The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.

B. R. KINBALL, *Superintendent.* F. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION FOR THE

Town of Peterborough

WILL BE HELD IN THE

Town Hall, on Wednesday 28th of May,

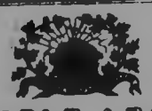
AT THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

of which all persons interested will please take notice accordingly.

JAS. EDWARDS, Town Clerk.

Peterboro, May 22, 1862. 21

(Review to copy.)



MAPLE LEAF SALOON,

SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK, PETERBOROUGH.

THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.

He still continues to receive daily by Express every

LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY of the season.

THE BAR

is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the

DINING ROOM

will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.

To Billiard Players.

The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.

Every attention will be paid to visitors.

CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.

Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents.

R. H. CRONN.

Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NOTICE.

MRS. FLAVELLE

HAS resumed her School again, over Messrs Glover & Robinson's Store, Burnham's Block, where she will be happy to meet all her former scholars.

Peterboro', May 14, 1862. 20

Hair Dressing Saloon!

SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.

PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.

Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.

JAMES T. HOLMES.

Scott's Buildings, Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

LADIES HAIR CUTTING.

PROFESSOR HOLMES

WILL keep his establishment open every Monday afternoon from 1 o'clock until 6 p. m., for the purpose of Cutting Ladies Hair, during which hours no gentlemen will be admitted. 50 cents charge.

Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber has opened a Grocery and Provision Store, in McMartin's old stand, on Hunter Street.

Having purchased his goods from head quarters, he is prepared to sell as cheap for cash as any other establishment in the trade.

Farm produce taken in exchange for goods.

BEATTY & BENSON.

Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

Go to Hopkins & Donnelly's BRITISH SADDLERY AND HARNESS WAREHOUSE!

If you want to buy good

SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS

of all Descriptions.

LADIES' SADDLES, GENTLEMEN'S SADDLES, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, *Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,* Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mops, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH!

OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.

N.B.—Experienced Cutter makes constantly on the premises. ☞ Custom warranted.

Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

ALL THE LATEST

AMERICAN PAPERS

kept constantly on hand by

T. MENZIES.

Advertising Essential to Business.

AGUSTUS WHEELER,

EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and general Mercantile, Shipping and Tea Co. Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W., for procuring advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals published either in the Colonies, British Colonies, Europe or the States.

Acknowledged Agent for this Paper.

Gooderham & Wort's

OLD RYE AND TODDY WHISKY,

For Sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,

HUNTER STREET.

SEVERN'S

TORONTO ALE,

IN BARRELS, HALVES, AND QUARTER CASKS, ALSO IN BOTTLES OR BY THE GALLON.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

WINES & LIQUORS

CONSISTING OF

EXCELLENT PORT WINES,

PALE and Golden Sherries, Madeira, Champagnes, Pale and Dark Brandies, Holland and Old Tom Gin, Jamaica Rum, Irish, Scotch and Canadian Whisky, Ginger Wine, French Liqueors, Cordials, Wolfe's Aromatic,

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS,

Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale, Guinness & Co.'s Dublin Porter, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,

HUNTER STREET. 22

THE

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y

ESTABLISHED IN 1825,

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princess Street.	Office in London—20 Cannon Street.
" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st.	" Dublin—34 B, College Green.
" Perth—79 High Street.	" Montreal—Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT. - - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE thirty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen on Friday, the 18th April

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Drumsallan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States beforementioned, shew the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurance during the year, contained in 1189 Proposal	£454,835 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 961 Policies were issued	359,680 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS on said Policies	11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPATING POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantees	22,999 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,759 current LIFE POLICIES	1,955,95 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	373,563 3 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	96,766 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report States that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the Kingdom, and had received his entire approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £93,975 6s 6d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and nett premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 18s 7d., to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £217,821 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinized in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realised on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amounts of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, now vested, are equal to 32 per cent on the sum assured; and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 75 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement shewing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies issued.	No. of Policies issued.	No. of Policies lapsed.	New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
			435	376	£3,999 10 0	£69,702 11 10	£249,556 9 2
			540	477	5,426 1 6	69,701 6 3	297,434 3 4
			679	639	9,778 17 6	77,677 5 5	343,695 8 10
			825	788	7,971 17 6	87,580 7 5	364,626 11 0
			1189	961	11,170 1 1	96,766 4 4	373,563 3 2
Totals	£1,599,276	£1,219,697	3668	2869	37,669 16 10	399,681 14 6	1,597,326 16 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,

CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, MANAGER.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., SECRETARY.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER, SECRETARY FOR CANADA.

J. R. WALTON, AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office, Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

COLONIAL HOUSE,

A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

Also; a large assortment of Gentleman's

SUMMER TWEEDS

Which we are determined to sell at prices which defy competition.

ROBERT JOHNSTON & SON.

Peterborough, May 7th, 1862. 19

DR. S. DELLENBAUGH,

Graduate Physician, Dublin, New York,

WILL be at the following places in May and June: Port Hope, May 21, at Mansion House, Tuesday, May 20, Rhinelander House; Peterboro', May 22—At Osborne House; Lindsay, June 2nd, Pemrose Hotel; where he can be consulted upon all forms of disease.

June 1, 19

BOOTS & SHOES,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of every description,

MADE TO ORDER,

with neatness and despatch, at

R. PATTERSON & Sons.

Summer Arrangements.

1862 1862

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH

GLASGOW

"ANCHOR" LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS

SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN

Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.

Caledonia, 1397 tons register, 360 horse power, 12 years A 1—James Craig, Commander.
United Kingdom 1256 tons register, 300 h.pow'r 12 years A 1—James Clark, Commander.

THE "CALEDONIA" WILL SAIL FROM

QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW, ON

TUESDAY, 3rd JUNE.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin	$60 00
Intermediate	30 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions)	25 00

Children in proportion.

Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.
☞ Berths not secured until paid for.
Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
☞ For freight or passage, apply to ROUT. SHAW & CO., Quebec;

Or G. & D. SHAW, 16 Common Street, Montreal.

May 9. 20

Weekly Arrivals.

OF NEW

BOOTS & SHOES,

FROM THE BEST MARKETS, AT

R. PATTERSON & Co's.

DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Penhland, *DENTISTS,*

HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.

Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.

TEETH EXTRACTED

with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.

OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.

N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.

Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861: 49

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted for Map of Canada, by Conlin, Bonney & Co., will please obtain receipts for payment at Mr. T. G. Hazlitt's store Peterboro.

JOHN IRVINE, Agent.

Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO, or Bobcaygeon.
WM. TULLY, Jr.,

Monaghan, May 1, 1862. 18

PICTURES! PICTURES!

TO THE LADIES & GENTLEMEN OF PETERBORO' AND VICINITY.

This is to give you notice, that

PHOTOGRAPHS, VIGNETTES,

AMBROTYPES, MELANOTYPES, &C.,

EXECUTED in the first style of the Art, may now be had at the Rooms of the undersigned, who have in their amnesty to please their patrons, spared no trouble or expense to make their establishment take rank with the best in the trade. Having new processes

A MAMMOTH CAMERA,

from New York, and our Mr. Thompson having studied Photography under the best masters of the art in that City, we can confidently assure you that superior or cheaper Likenesses cannot be had anywhere in Canada than can now be furnished at our rooms.

Copies of old Daguerreotypes, or any other pictures, enlarged to any size and well finished.

Plain Photographs on Card board for One Dollar; Duplicates fifty cents; Cartes de Visite neatly got up, and at a low price.

☞ The Peterboro' Agricultural Society having presented us with DIPLOMAS for 1860 and 1861 we are determined to do our best for this and (we hope) for many years to come, and thereby merit the distinction thus conferred upon us.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and examine for yourselves.

Yours Respectfully,

R. THOMPSON & SON, *Artists.*

☞ Over Hopkins & Donnelly's store.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 20

VALUABLE

FARM FOR SALE By Auction.

THE undersigned will sell by Auction, without reserve, on

SATURDAY, 7th DAY JUNE NEXT,

ON THE PREMISES,

That valuable Farm consisting of the East ½ of Lot No. 16, in the 4th Concession of Otonabee. The Farm is in a most desirable locality, on the side of the leading Road from Peterborough to the Village of Keene, three miles distant from the former place, and one mile from the latter daily. There are about sixty acres under good cultivation, with a commodious new Frame House; also, a Barn and other Outbuildings on the premises.

Terms:— ⅓ to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments, with interest.

☞ Sale at two o'clock, p. m.

THOMAS SHORT, WILLIAM WEST.

Keene, May 7th, 1862. 19

NEW DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS!

WITH GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS

The Summer Number contains

A LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION PLATE,

THREE FULL SIZED

PATTERNS OF DRESSES!

COMPRISING THE

NEW FRENCH WAIST,

AN ELEGANT SLEEVE, & A MISSES SACK, and a sheet of new and beautiful braid and

EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly

ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS

of all the novelties for summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, Etc., and valuable information to Milliners, Dress makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World published 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 Cts., or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount, in stamps or silver, Yearly $1, with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 Cts., worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying the postage.

☞ Splendid inducements to canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

May, 1862. 18

JUST RECEIVED!

ANOTHER LOT OF

BOOTS & SHOES

Fin great variety at

R. PATTERSON & CO'S.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

W. LECH,

FURRIER, &C., &C.

CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK.

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs, of every description.

A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment.

ALSO

Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

VALUABLE

PROPERTY BY AUCTION.

EIGHT HALF ACRE LOTS at the South end of the Town, on George Street, near the Little Lake, and on the direct road leading to Otonabee; the locality is one of the best for private residences, adjoining the business part of the Town.

TERMS OF SALE,—One-half of the purchase money down at the time of sale, and the remainder in 12 months, with interest at eight per cent. All writing and registry at the expense of the purchaser.

Sale to take place on the above premises AT THE HOUR OF TWO O'CLOCK,

On Saturday, Twenty-fourth of May, BEING

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro, May 8th, 1862. 19

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to

A. McNEIL, Peterboro.

or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK, On the premises.

Peterboro, May, 1862. 19

☞ MENZIE

has received the

LARGEST AND BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

ROOM PAPER

EVER OFFERED IN TOWN.

Leather.

A LOT OF SPLENDID

SPANISH SOLE B. A. HIDES.

Also, a few dozen of best imported

FRENCH CALF SKINS,

For sale at

R. PATTERSON & Co's.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

NOTICE.

TWO or three respectable boarders can be accommodated with board and lodging, by the day or week.

ROBERT WILSON,

Water Street, three doors North of Brock St

MENZIE

has just received

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

NEW HOTEL!

STEWART HOUSE,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the fashionable part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.

This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.

Yard and Stabling for the public

R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg MANAGER.

J. JOHNSON, *Proprietor.*

FISHER'S LIVERY STABLE,

CORNER OF

GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS,

PETERBOROUGH.

HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THOS. J FISHER.

Peterboro', May 14, 1862. 20

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons, from purchasing a

NOTE OF HAND,

for £5, made by me in favor of Agnes Fisher, dated the 22nd day of April, 1862, as I have received no value for the same.

GEO. LEE.

May 9th, 1862. 19

Strickland & Rogers,

Have much pleasure in announcing the completion of their

SPRING STOCK,

Which both in the Ladies and Gentlemen's Departments will be found very complete, containing the

NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS,

IN THE MARKET

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS,

AT

Strickland & Rogers,

NOW OPEN.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

GREAT BARGAINS

AT THE

Mercantile House.

W. Cluxton.

May 1st, 1862. 18

W. CLUXTON'S MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS

WILL BE OPEN

This Day (Thursday)

A CHOICE STOCK of GOODS WILL BE DISPLAYED.

May 1st, 1862. 18

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Ladies Dress Goods,

SHAWLS, MANTLES, RIBBONS,

FRENCH FLOWERS, HATS, BONNETS, &c.,

of the newest fashions and choicest patterns.

W. CLUXTON.

May 1st, 1862. 18

CHEAP GROCERIES.

For sale; Fresh Teas, Coffees, Sugars, &c.,

AT THE

MERCANTILE HOUSE,

UNCOMMONLY CHEAP.

W. CLUXTON.

May 1st, 1862. 18

CLOTHS AND TAILORING

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

EUROPEAN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

TWEEDS, &c.,

imported direct from the manufactures. Also Canadian Tweeds, in great variety, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. Good value for ready money.

A CUTTER ON THE PREMISES!

W. CLUXTON.

May 1st, 1862. 18

NEW CARPETINGS,

IN GREAT VARIETY, AND UNUSUALLY CHEAP, AT THE

Mercantile House.

W. CLUXTON.

May 1st, 1862. 18-3in

FIRST SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

I. ROBINSON & CO.

are now opening the first of their Spring Stock, which will be found to contain the

NEWEST STYLES OF

SPRING GOODS!

IN SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS, MANTLES, &c., &c.

IN STRAW GOODS

the Stock is most complete, and purchased and duly open having the

NEWEST & MOST FASHIONABLE

THINGS FOR THE SEASON!

☞ The prices are marked very low as sales are expected to be made for CASH.

Peterboro, May 1st, 1862.

1862. Lake Ontario. 1862

THE STEAMER

MAPLE LEAF.

SCHOFIELD, MASTER,

In connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay and Port Hope and Peterboro Railroads, for

Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls.

Avon Springs, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and all Western States.

The Steamer Maple Leaf will until further notice leave the undermentioned places on the following days:—

TUESDAYS.

Colborne, at 7.30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9.30 a. m., Port Hope at 10. 30 a. m.

THURSDAYS.

Colborne, at 7. 30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9. 30 a. m., Port Hope, at 10. 30 a. m.

SATURDAY.

Wellington, at 1 p. m., Brighton, [illegible] m., Colborne, at 5 p. m., Cobourg, at 7 p. m., Port Hope, at 8 p. m.

On arrival of trains from Toronto, Lindsay, Peterboro' and Montreal, and arrive in Rochester in time to connect with evening trains on New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

ON FRIDAY

the Steamer Maple Leaf will leave the following places for Oswego:—Port Hope at 7 a. m., Cobourg, 8 a. m., Colborne, 10 a. m., Brighton, 12 m., Wellington, 2 p. m.; arriving at Oswego at 8 o'clock in the evening, and will leave Oswego the following morning at 8 o'clock, calling at all the places named as above.

Through tickets to all points South East and West can be procured from the Captain on board the boat.

Fare to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, $2,50, and to Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and all other Western Cities, as low as any other route.

Families wishing to settle in the West will find this the most convenient and cheapest route they can take.

RETURNING,

The Steamer Maple Leaf will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, after arrival of trains from the City, and will connect with trains at Cobourg and Port Hope, for the East West and North.

For further particulars apply to

A. COCHRANE, Port Hope, CHAS. ELLIOT, Cobourg.

J. B. DEWEY, Colborne.

May 15th, 1862. 20

☞ GO TO

T. MENZIES'

IF YOU WANT CHEAP

SCHOOL BOOKS;

For Sale or to Let.

THE large two-story House on Water St., nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, occupied for the last two years as a Boarding House. There is a Stable and a Shed, and other Out-houses, with Wells and Cistern on the premises. For particulars apply to Mr. Renfrew at the *Examiner* Office, or to

ARCH'D HAGGART.

Peterboro, March 19th, 1862. 13

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED, and under good cultivation. There is a splendid ORCHARD on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot, is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Harbor, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Waller, Esq., Peterboro.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8

WILLIAM TAYLOR

BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Menice, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of the public support.

The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.

Ashburnham, March 13, 1861. 11-6m,

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough has passed a new Market By-law wherein tolls are exacted for articles and animals offered for sale at the Market, except in the cases exempted by the said By-law. Copies of the By-law can be had on application at the Clerk's Office.

By Order,

J. EDWARDS, *Town Clerk.*

Peterborough, March 4, 1862. 10

FINAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned may be found at the Rooms over Messrs. Johnston & Son's store, on George Street, every business day, until Saturday, 17th instant, for settlement of accounts with those owing him, after which date all debts unpaid, will be placed in other hands for collection, with costs.

JAMES RENFREW.

Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

MME. DEMOREST'S

MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

THE largest, best and most reliable Fashion Magazine in the world. Contains the largest and finest Fashion-Plates, the greatest number of fine Engravings, the latest and most reliable information, three full-sized Patterns.—Every Mother, Dressmaker, Milliner and Lady should have it. Published Quarterly, at 473 Broadway, New York, sold everywhere or sent by mail at 25 cents. Yearly $1, with a valuable premium. The Summer number now ready.

SEEDS! SEEDS

Oats, Peas, Scotch Wheat,

FOR SALE BY BUSHEL.

Apply to the undersigned,

D. SUTHERLAND

Ashburnham, May 1st, 1862.

JUST RECEIVED,

Ten Thousand Rolls

OF

Room paper

WINDOW BLINDS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and the surrounding country, that he has just received a large assortment of Room paper and Window Blinds of different patterns and prices, which will be sold at small advances over cost. Also a large stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THOS. MENZIES.

Peterboro, April, 1862. 16

Great Work on the Horse!

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the Horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, cribbing, Restlessness, and other tricks to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes symptoms, and treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Chronic, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lumps, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, particular disorders of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, Treatment of Worms, Botts, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatirrhœa, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation & other diseases of the Stomach Bowels, Liver & Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog Spavin, Ring-Bone, Sweenie, Strains Broken knees, Wind Galls Founder, Sol-Bruise and Gravel Cracked Hoof, Scratches, Canker Thrush, and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet Legs and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Roweling Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Harry's Method of taming Horses; how to Appraise, Barter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the results of more than 15 years careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred engravings It is printed in a clear open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half-bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by every where, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, *Publisher*,
No. 617, Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 13, 1862. 11

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, in the 15th Concession, and east half quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th Concession of the Township of Harvey. Apply to JAMES GREVES, Commercial Hotel, Peterborough.

Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.

JAMES GREVES, Bridgenorth.
Dec. 3, 1861. 49

REMOVAL.

MONTREAL CHEAP

CASH STORE.

GEORGE STREET,

JOHN CAMPBELL,

WOULD inform his customers and the public that he has Removed

To Mr. Dickson's Brick Block

on George Street, third door from the corner of Hunter Street, where he will as formerly keep a general assortment of Goods, comprising in part

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,
Indian Moccasins,
Cloth,
Tweeds,
Factory Cotton,
Striped Cotton,
Prints, Plaids,
Delaines,
Fur Caps,

Buckskin Mitts and Gloves,
BATTING, WADDING, &c.

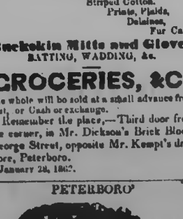
CROCERIES, &C.

The whole will be sold at a small advance from cost, or Cash or exchange.

Remember the place,—Third door from the corner, in Mr. Dickson's Brick Block, George Street, opposite Mr. Kempt's drug store, Peterboro.

January 24, 1862.

PETERBORO'



MARBLE WORKS!

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.

☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.

E. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18-1y

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber's stable, in Peterboro', during the night of April 4,

SMALL DARK-BAY FRENCH PONY,

about 13 or 14 hands high, with a long tail, rather curly, and a little lame on one of the fore feet. Any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the horse will be liberally rewarded.

MOSES JACKSON.
Peterboro, May 6, 1862. 19-3-pd

FERGUSON & MITCHELL,

BEG to call the attention of the public to their well-selected stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,

TRUNKS,

VALIESES,

BRUSHES, &c.,

which they will sell very cheap for cash or on approved credit. All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited. ☞ Shop on Hunter Street, Peterboro.

February 26, 1862. 9

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of the surrounding township, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS THE

BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the ☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD

Merchantable Wheat!

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N. B.—Flour on hand to exchange for wheat.
Peterboro', Jan. 15, 1862. 3

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the East ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Douro.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 1½ miles, on one of the principal travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price. Apply to

H. T. STRICKLAND.
Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8-3m

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, being the east half of Lot No. 10, in the 11th Concession of Cavan, containing one hundred acres of good land.

Seventy Acres are Cleared,

and under good cultivation. There is a splendid Orchard on the farm, and a good Frame House, a Frame barn and outhouses, and a never-failing well of good water. Apply to

HENRY COOKMAN.
Cavan, Feb. 22 1862. 9

HORSE WANTED

A GOOD Farm Horse. Must be 16 hands high, stout in proportion, well made, and sound in every way. Any person having such an animal to sell will hear of a cash purchaser by applying to

JAS. PENGELLY,
Saddler.
Peterboro, March 10th, 1861. 12

ALBION HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the bedding is of a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION may be the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in not instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, a small bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the least, cheapest safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the name or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by
A. I. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Port Erie, C.W.
Oct 3, 1861. 40

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE!

IN consequence of ill-health, the subscriber is desirous to retire from business, and offers for Sale his

STOCK IN TRADE,

which is such as is usually required in a general store. The stock will be found well selected and

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to
JAMES FOLEY.
Norwood, Feb. 18, 1862. 8-6m

SPALDING'S ALE

By the Barrel,
At WARD & CADWELL'S.

DOWN CELEBRATED

PALE INDIA ALE

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

☞ Decidedly the best ever made in Canada!

OGILVY & HOOD.
Peterboro, Dec. 17, 1861. 61

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE*

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro', April 30th.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1861. 31

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE*

Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

CANADA

Permanent Building and *SAVING'S SOCIETY.*

CAPITAL.....$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 350,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office

W CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

MONEY TO LEND!

ON FIRST CLASS SECURITIES.

☞ on very advantageous terms. Apply to

J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent,
Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Peterborough, April 3rd, 1862. 14

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq, County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq, County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

October, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance *COMPANY.*

Double Assurance System without Profits!

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY	FOR £100.	INCREASING TO £200.
	£	s. d.
16	2	10 5
17	2	11 7
18	2	13 0
19	2	14 9
20	2	15 4
21	2	16 0
22	2	16 8
23	2	17 4
24	2	18 1
25	2	18 10
26	2	19 7
27	2	20 4
28	2	21 2
29	2	21 11
30	2	22 8
31	2	23 6
32	2	24 5
33	2	25 4
34	2	26 3
35	2	27 3
36	2	28 3
37	2	29 4
38	2	30 5
39	2	31 6
40	2	32 8
41	2	33 11
42	2	35 2
43	2	36 5
44	2	37 9
45	2	39 2

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £100, quarterly increasing until he arrives at 59 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

January 23, 1862. 4

PROVINCIAL

INSURANCE CO',

OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,060

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Right, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Dugnan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at all various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [5 years'] profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Losses settled in Canada as without referring to Europe.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA $300,000.

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

THE COMMERCIAL

Building & Investment *SOCIETY.*

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN,
Agent.

Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 15

JOHN O'DONNELL, JR.,

Dentist.

OFFICE.—Burnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanised Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, a fact case inflammation ensues, and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, [Jaw] bones, gums, tongue, dislocation of the Jaw, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro Jan 3rd 1861. 2

FRESH ARRIVALS

OF BEAUTIFUL

SPRING GOODS

AT CLUXTON'S 'MERCANTILE HOUSE.'

A LARGE STOCK OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Bonnets, Hats,

FLOWERS, RIBBONS,

AND

MILLINERY GOODS!

in great variety, and very

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', April 9th, 1862. 15-3in.

A CARD.

THE subscribers having entered into Partnership, would respectfully intimate to the public generally that they are prepared to attend to all orders for

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING,
Paper-Hanging,
GRAINING, GLAZING,
White-Washing, &c.

and they hope, by being diligent and attentive to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON.
Peterboro, March 10th, 1862. 11

FISHERS HOTEL.

FISHER'S OLD STAND.

Corner of George and Simcoe Sts., Peterboro.

WILL be re-opened in a few weeks for the convenience and accommodation of the public. A large Yard with Sheds and Stables in the rear of the Hotel, will be open daily free of charge.

The subscriber most respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal support he received from his friends and the public before the fire compelled him to suspend business.

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.

AMOS. J. FISHER,
Proprietor.

Nov. 18, 1861. 47

WANTED.

A COMPETENT PERSON to take charge of the Boarding House at Glenmorriston Falls. Apply to

WM. SNYDER,
Office over the Toronto Bank.

Peterboro, March 13, 1862. 11

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to the large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, PALPITATION, FEMALE WEAKNESS, AND ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will we found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year, and by the exclusion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this, expect to be relieved from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions if not assisted to do so through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even when no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with the pabulum of life discontaminated, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, latter and painful disappointment has followed the use of various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall receive the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have gr ed for believing it has virtues which are to entitle by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy must be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Biliousness, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsies and Sore Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

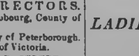
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they may make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by



LINE OF STAGES.

A STAGE will leave Hiawatha (Rice Lake,) on

Tuesdays and Fridays,

until further notice, at 8½ a. m., for Peterboro' returning at 2 p. m. same days.

☞ Fare to and from Peterboro, 3s. 9d.

GEO. EVANS, Proprietor.
Hiawatha, Jan. 23, 1863. 4

A CARD.

I, the undersigned, have this day sold out the business I have carried on in this place as Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., to Mr. W. N. Kennedy, and beg to recommend him to my former customers as a person whose abilities as a Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., stand well. I have sold my stock of Paper Hangings at a great reduction below cost, and I am sure he will sell the same at a very low price.

R. STEVENSON.

Peterboro, February 15, 1863.

ROOM PAPER DEPOT!

IN connection with the foregoing the subscriber would intimate to his customers and the public that in addition to their present stock, and that purchased from Mr. R. Stevenson, he has received, and will be constantly receiving, large additions to his stock of

Paper Hangings, Borders,
DECORATIONS,
Window Blinds, Patent Curtain Fixtures,
&c., &c., &c.

☞ Everything in stock will be sold at the lowest remunerative prices!!

HOUSE, SIGN AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,
Glazing & Paper Hanging

done with neatness and despatch. ☞ Glass cut and Paints mixed to order. ☞ Window Shades and Blinds.

—ap, Stevenson's old stand, corner of George and Brock Streets, opposite Bedford House.

WM. N. KENNEDY.
Peterboro, Feb. 26, 1863. 9

New Store! New Stock!

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

HAVING Removed to their New Store on Hunter Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's Grocery Store, and having lately received

ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK

OF

Harness and Saddlery!

will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand.

☞ Please Mem[illegible], and Goods of the best material.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 50

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYANT'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly destroyed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

these Wafers are peculiarly valuable: they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, still more, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB HOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers

Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove

Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.

They relieve in ten minutes.
They relieve in ten minutes.
They relieve in ten minutes.

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases

Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Dauggists

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

THE FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING.

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, the above has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulates the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE SEAT OF THE AILMENT, ARRESTS IT, EXHAUSTS, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering form these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the cad desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Port Erie, C. W.
Sept. 30, 1861. 39

AMONG the most important of modern Medical discoveries stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*. As a Family Medicine it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains from Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds Sore Throats, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbis, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost bites, &c.—The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single instance of dissatisfaction, where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon it being a sovereign remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, incuring the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Purchasers order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.—Price only 25 cents per bottle. All orders should be addressed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, Wm. Coulter; in Millbrook by Dr. Turner; in Lindsay by C. Bilton; and by all Dealers in Medicines. 50

Gutta-Percha Roofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1.50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of [illegible], and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three years. As long as whitewash or [illegible] paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,
23 Cedar Street, New York.

NEW SHOPS.

DUNCAN McDONALD,

WOULD inform his numerous friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED

—TO THE—

NEW SHOPS ON SIMCOE STREET,

where in addition to the business lately carried on by him, he will do

HORSE SHOEING

—AND—

General Blacksmithing.

He has 4 first-class FORGE SHOPS, and persons will find any orders for horse shoeing executed in first-class style, and satisfactorily.

Peterborough, Feb 6 1862. 6

WALTON

SLATE QUARRIES.

THE undersigned is agent for the Walton Slate Quarries.

A sample of the Slate can be seen at the office corner of George and Simcoe Streets

J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent.
Peterborough, April 3, 1862. 14

PROSPECTUS OF THE "Scottish American Journal,"

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF SCOTCHMEN IN AMERICA, AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF SCOTTISH LITERATURE AND NEWS.

FIFTH YEAR.

ON January 2nd 1863, was commenced a new volume of the *Scottish American Journal*, and in future the numbers issued between the first and last days of each year will constitute a complete volume, of convenient size for binding; and each number will contain a most entertaining and instructive repertory of reading matter, calculated to interest all readers of British origin. The *Scottish American Journal*, though decidedly international in its constant efforts to promote peace and prosperity between the people of Great Britain and America, is yet emphatically Scottish in its copious records of all events occurring in Scotland that can be regarded of the least interest to natives of that country residing in America; and to this "news from home" is added, weekly a summary of general intelligence from England, Ireland, and other parts of the world.

A distinguishing feature of the *Scottish American Journal* is its regular re-publication—*verbatim et literatim*—of the "leading articles" of the two most British newspapers and other periodicals upon the most important topics of the day. This feature is a unique one, and has been found very acceptable to the people of British North America, as it supplies a long needed desideratum in the Provinces. In reference to the "editorials" of the *Scottish American Journal*, it is a significant fact that the British press frequently acknowledges their intrinsic truth and force by copiously extracting from our columns and declaring that the *Scottish American Journal* is the most able and interesting paper published in America. A copious weekly summary is also given of the principal items of American news, and a similar narration of events transpiring in the various British Provinces, the latter feature supplying a deficiency which exists in regard to the [illegible] of Canada, as to what Perth transpiring in other parts of the British possessions.

In the forthcoming volume of the *Scottish American Journal* increased space will be devoted to the literary department in the publication of stories, tales and sketches, vividly illustrating the customs, habits, sentiments and general characteristics of the people of Scotland and their descendants in America.

[illegible] will be devoted to the publication of original poetry, composed by writers of acknowledged genius and purity of thought, resident here or abroad. The first number of the new volume contained the commencement of a deeply interesting tale, entitled

THE LIEUTENANT & HIS SON.

This tale will prove to be one of the most interesting ever published, and will be accompanied by all classes of readers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Single copies (each)..... [illegible]
One copy for one year..... $2 50

CLUB RATES:

Five copies..... $10 00
Twelve Copies..... 20 00
Twenty-five Copies..... $40 00

Specimen copies sent gratis.

Subscribers in the Provinces may remit their subscriptions in Provincial money. Odd change in Provincial Post Office stamps.

Cash[illegible] in Sterling per mail. Unified States [illegible] paid, for $5, or the sending, per annum.

Remittances for the current year are now being received, and should be forwarded [illegible] per[illegible]

A. H. STEWART,
Publisher,
[illegible] New York.

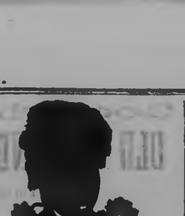
Mathew's Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and nauseous Vermifuge in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicines.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Port Erie, C. W



JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tecumseh, chief of the tribes of the strongest Indian Nation that ever roamed America. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in this country, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanacs and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any disease or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once disputing in every organ of the body. Never were Herb Life pills, and all the vital organs quickly sympathize. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter, hence a [illegible] cough, all from a slight impurity at the foundation of life—the Blood! As for those terrible diseases, such, for instance, as a sore spring, from which runs a [illegible] matter, it is but a natural effort of the stream [illegible] disturbed and disordered. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lungs or [illegible] soon shut off.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the membranes of the body; they are, therefore, invaluable as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Dyspepsia, Bad Blood, &c. The *Best Pulmonic* Medicine extant from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and restores all the fluids and secretions pure and sound, clearing and regenerating the whole system.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and assist the sufferer to baptism with

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862. NUMBER 22.

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Receipts, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

Ornamental Plants of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough.

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro' 18

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street. Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Gentlemen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heatherton's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. Office at Residence.—Brock Street, opposite McGaw's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE P. FITZGERALD & BRENTAN.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBER,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 18

WM. M. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
ACCOUNTANT, Assessment, Conveyancing, Real Estate, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
Peterborough, C. W.
February 18th, 1862. 9

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Examiner Office, Peterboro' C. W. 9

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds Ashburnham, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT,
BARBER, Perfumer, Grocering, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro'.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for [illegible] produce, [illegible] 18

MR. DUNN,
[illegible] of the Shingles and Union [illegible] will occupy a short time each day to private [illegible]

[illegible] FINDLAY,
[illegible] Commission, Forwarding, and General Agent, Peterboro' Merchant, &c.—Owners, Grocers & Wharf and Custom Stores, Peterboro. 18

E. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 31

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough, C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg. Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water St't, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. ☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs. Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery. Peterboro', March, 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Township of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND ROOM on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS,
MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Waggons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c.
Jobbing and Horse-shoeing done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS.
☞ Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 9

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store.
N. B.—All business done promptly and moneys handed over when collected. 18

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, George Street, Peterboro'.

J. W. DERRING,
LATEST London, Paris, New York, and Canadian Styles of Boots and Shoes made to order, on the shortest notice.
Water Street, opposite the Examiner Office.
Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

NOTICE.
THE next meeting of the Spring Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of Dec., 1862,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.
Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 8, 1862. 19

COLEMAN'S
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL, has recently been thoroughly [illegible] and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city, one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Bonsecours Market, and in the immediate vicinity of Wesleyan Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

LADIES HAIR CUTTING.
PROFESSOR HOLMES
WILL keep his establishment open every [illegible] for the accommodation of Ladies who [illegible] to have their hair cut. Ladies will [illegible] to call at their own residences, [illegible] 17

Poetry.

For the Examiner.

Adieu to Canada.

Adieu the land where'er I roam,
For mine and me full many a joy,
Adieu a season, fond adieu,
My prayer is heartfelt, no alloy.

Though from thy shores a while I stay
And from thy woods a while to roam,
Back to thy bosom I will fly
And shelter seek in home, sweet home.

What though I look with wond'ring sight
On castles gay and mansions grand,
All these will vanish when I think
Of thee my loved, my foster land.

Thy brawny forests, plenteous fields
For me all fonder charms afford.
Than all the glitt'ring pomp of State.
Or all that pride and wealth accord

Can I forget thee where I go?
Go ask the forest turtle dove,
It forgets its chosen mate
Or e'er forgets I'm plighted love.

No! love of Home, and love of Truth,
The Heavenliest passions of the soul,
The guide of men, the hope of youth,
Till time shall cease its course to roll.

Be these the objects of my soul,
Above all other loves to stand.
Till life's short journey shall be o'er,
Faith points us to a Better Land.

Adieu again, my heart is loath
To say forever, that cannot be,
Only a season, then once more
To be again with thine and thee.

R——.

Peterboro', May 26th, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

The "Emile St. Pierre."

The British have found a Captain Wilkes in the person of a Captain Wilson, who, after having been captured in his ship, the *Emile St. Pierre*, by the United States steamer *James Adger*, as he was attempting to run the blockade at Charleston, recaptured his vessel from the Lieutenant and fifteen men who constituted the prize crew, and then, with the assistance of his cook and steward, navigated his vessel into Liverpool. Now, there is a glorious opportunity for the expression of approval by the British Parliament—for addresses of admiration, and for the presentation of gold swords, and caps and feathers, and cups and saucers to Captain Wilson, who has apparently made himself as intimately acquainted as Captain Wilkes with the Law of Nations and Maritime War and is evidently almost as ignorant, after all his study, as the American hero. Here is the statement of Captain Wilson, whose daring, if not so remarkable as the bravery of Captain Wilkes in the case of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, is, nevertheless, an instance of skill, courage, and success seldom surpassed:

"The captain states that the moment he was aware of the intention of leaving him on board the *Emile St. Pierre*, he came to the determination that the vessel should not be taken to Philadelphia, and re-sived that he would re-capture her, if practicable and bring her into a British port. He inquired of the cook and steward whether they would assist him in his efforts to take her; one of them at once consented to do so, but the other deliberated upon his conduct. Afterward, however, he also agreed to assist the master. The captain turned over in his mind the best means of effecting his object, and soon came to a conclusion as to the best mode to be adopted in the emergency. The prize master's mate was asleep in the cabin on the morning of the second day after the capture: and he, determined to secure him in the first instance. Some cloth was thrown over this officer's head: his arms were secured by Captain Wilson, and irons placed upon his hands: and he was also prevented from creating any alarm by a gag being placed in his mouth. Captain Wilson returned to the deck, and in a familiar manner inquired from the master of the prize crew, "Well, Stone, what is the position of the ship?" The officer replied that they were somewhere off Hatteras, and were about to change the course. The Captain invited Lieutenant Stone into the cabin, to peak upon the chart the vessel's position. Lieutenant Stone accompanied the Captain into the cabin; the door was closed, and the cook and steward being also present, Captain Wilson drew a bowying pis— he did not take a pistol, as by was cautious to prevent any noise being created—and demanded that Lieutenant Stone should quietly consent to a pair of irons being placed upon his hands. In the presence of such a force, the officer was compelled to submit to being placed in irons, and also to a gag being inserted in his mouth. The master prize-man being then secured in the cabin, Captain Wilson returned on deck, where he met three of the prize crew; and one being a powerful fellow, he was doubtful as to his treatment of these men, who were still, in common with the rest of the crew, in ignorance of the proceedings below. Captain Wilson's ready wit however, soon suggested an expedient. He ordered them to go aft and find out of a bundle a coil of rigging, of which Edmund Stone was represented as being in need. The three men, unsuspecting nothing, entered the bundle; but as soon as they were within the hatch was placed over the aperture, and they were thus imprisoned. In the meantime the forecastle door had been fastened up, and in this manner the whole of the rebel hirlings was prevented from taking any part in the affray. "Call the other men of the prize crew upon the pretence of what going on forward," said the Captain next forward one of the men to ask whether they would assist in navigating the ship to a British port, to which they replied in the affirmative, and were at once secured. The vessel was then safely navigated into Liverpool.

When we compare the proceedings of Captain Wilkes with the conduct of Captain Wilson, we naturally look across the water, to learn whether the British exultation and glorification upon this really gallant but illegal conduct of their countryman bore any resemblance to the marvelous excitement in Congress that followed the equally remarkably illegal achievement of Captain Wilkes. Up to this moment no intelligence has been received in this country that the Secretary of the British navy has congratulated Captain Wilson, or that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London have given a banquet in honor of Captain Wilson, or that the "solid men" of Wapping have presented a sword to Captain Wilson, or that the House of Commons have passed a vote of thanks to Captain Wilson, or that the people of Great Britain have been insanely jubilant about Captain Wilson, although Captain Wilkes has, as signally as Captain Wilkes, misunderstood the law of maritime war, and the duties and privileges of neutrals. The *New York Times* calls the action of Captain Wilson "an exceedingly neat little bit of business"—it is not of much consequence now what the *New York Times* said of the "neat little bit of business" executed by Captain Wilkes—and our contemporary adds, "but "it will require from England reparation as "complete and satisfactory as that we "frankly rendered in the instance of the "Trent. All the credit of surprising and "treacherously caging men, who, confiding "in known principles of maritime law and "honor, were wholly unsuspicious and unprepared, these three heroes may freely "enjoy. But the jest, merry as it is, will "demand a very pretty indemnity."

Of course! and as soon as the British Government applauds and the British Parliament sanctions the conduct of Captain Wilson, and the British Press threatens war rather than abide by law, and the British people imitate all the vagaries that took place on this side of the water in honor of Captain Wilkes, then the Government of the United States demand the "very pretty indemnity." But in the meantime, it is just possible that the American public may learn a lesson, and that the ordinary legal tribunals of Great Britain will be amply sufficient to decide on the merits of Captain Wilson's conduct. On this subject, we quote from the "Manual of Maritime Warfare," by Hazlitt and Roche: "If a neutral master," says Lord Stowell "(the C. Elizabeth 5 Rob. 232) "attempt "a rescue, he violates a duty which is im- "posed on him by the law of nations to sub- "mit to come in for inquiry, as to the pro- "perty of ship and cargo; and if he violates "that obligation by a recurrence to force, "the consequences will undoubtedly reach "the property of his owner; and it would, "I think, extend also to the confiscation "of the whole cargo intrusted to his care, "and thus fraudulently attempted to be "withdrawn from the rights of war."

The case is almost as clear as the affair of the Trent, which was enjoyed so much by the United States and the "hero," Captain Wilkes; yet one may reasonably doubt whether the British Government will follow the example of the Press and Government of the United States and refuse a legal remedy, until Russia, and France, and all the nations of Europe shall protest energetically against violence, and wrong, and illegality. We shall see. At present, the affair is a matter between individuals, subject to legal decision by the Courts of Law, in which the British Government is not called upon to interfere.

The New Gladiatorial Ring.

TOM SAYERS, HIS TROOPS, AND HORSES TO GO TO AUSTRALIA.

(*From the Supporting Life of London, April 23rd.*)

Tom Sayers' company and horses are engaged, together with the veteran agent, to visit Australia. The great English boxer and his troops, consisting of 100 men, sixty horses, two elephants, go to Australia. The ship Alexandria, 1,500 tons burden, will convey the mighty hero and suite to the land of novelty, September 6, 1862, at the termination of the exhibition. Mr. Sayers is engaged at the sum of £54,000 ($425,000) for twelve months, exclusive of the voyage each way in the ship Alexandria. Therefore, under these circumstances, he will for a time bid farewell to the land he loves, the country he sent is with—that which, while he breathes, he will adore. When on the plains of Australia, and surrounded like Thomas will be as he was at Hambrough—not in the world's broad field of battle," and on the victory shone his countenance and beaten enemy graciously on, as will Tom Sayers—be glad to exist—his friends on "other side of the mighty deep, and like the warrior, he leaves the country only

"When the fiery fight is heard no more,"

going to fight with the hearts of a fine England and worshipped on his breast, which will add to the comfort of his declining years, surrounded by the affection he so richly deserves, as one who has upheld to the letter the honor and gravery of his dear native land.

JEM MACE, "THE CHAMPION," ENTERS THE CIRCUS.

(*From the London Supporting Life, April 23rd.*)

Mr. Jem Mace, champion of the world, England's great gladiator, who knew unhesitatingly throws his gauntlet to the world, barring neither country nor color, for any amount up to 1,000, and the champion of England's belt, being intensely disappointed at not having a match on hand "for his trophy," has accepted a lucrative engagement to travel with Ginnette's Royal Circus, as a sparring tour. He being acknowledged by all judges the most scientific boxer living, the public may rely on seeing a display of science and skill in the manly art of self-defence, such, of course, as cannot be seen elsewhere, the greatest satisfaction being given by the Champion in all towns he has visited. The valuable presents given to the Champion in the towns of Bristol, Bath and Cheltenham lately have been greatly admired. The gallant and athletic Champion appears twice daily to the admiration of all who feel a pleasure in seeing science of the first water.

Mr. Harry Montague introduced the Champion, and also exhibits his original Champion of England's belt [not a copy, as shown elsewhere,] the Middle-weights belts, the most valuable and magnificent cups, tankards, goblets, rings, medals, and other pre-sents received by the Champion from some of his ardent admirers, these being the most magnificent and valuable collections of trophies ever won by or presented to a pugilist. The Champion of England will positively set to with his African, Art Hassan, twice daily. In conjunction with the Champion, the circus of Mr. Ginnette is noted for its riders, rope performers, &c. All the male and female star riders, both English and Americans, perform twice daily.

MR. JOHN C. HEENAN.

The great American pugilist—and is reality "the champion"—it will be recollected, is in France, it is said with the intention of entering a more civilizing arena, which seems destined to supersede the British "prize ring."

A rash young man has threatened to apply the Maine liquor law to his sweetheart, she intoxicates him so.

Ignorance and conceit are two of the worst qualities to combat. It is easier to dispute with a statesman than a blockhead.

It has been said that the three sweetest words in the English language are—happiness, home, and heaven. About these cling the most touching associations, and with them the sublimest aspirations.

Foote had attacked some pretentious person for his characteristic foible. "Why do you attack my weakest part?" asked the assailed. "Did I ever say anything about your head?" replied Foote.

A waggish old squire was one winter day walking with the minister, when he slipped and fell. "My friend," said the Rev. gentleman, "sinners stand on slippery places." "I see they do, said the squire, "but unfortunately I can't.

SLEEPING IN THE KIRK.—A Good story is told of Lord Elphinstone and the minister of Cumbernauld, which is quite characteristic, and if the minister preached without notes, it was not likely he could answer his lordship. "Wauken, wauken, my Lord Elphinstone!" "I'm no sleepin,' minister." "Then, what did I say last?" "Oh! just wauken, Lord Elphinstone." "Aye, but what did I say before that?" "I'll wager a guinea, minister ye canna tell that yersel."

SHREWED GUESSES OR LUCKY HITS. According to a translation from Michael Nostradamus' "Seven Centuries of Prophecy," it appears that he not only prophesied the death of Charles 1. of England, the establishment of the French Republic, the death of Henri IV. and Louis XVI, of France, gives the exact dates of each, but that, in 1861 a war would arise in a country beyond the seas, that many would perish, that there would be the most intense hatred manifested, that the war would last four years, when both parties would be utterly prostrated and almost ruined and then would embrace each other with great joy and love. Nostradamus died in 1556, so far as known, he appears to have been a true prophet.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The following anecdote is related of Queen Victoria: "The incumbent of Osborne had occasion to visit an old parishioner. Upon his arrival at the house, as he entered the door where the invalid was, there was sitting by the bedside a lady in deep mourning reading the word of God. He was about to retire when the lady remarked: 'Pray remain I should not wish the invalid to lose the comfort which a clergyman might afford. The lady retired, and the clergyman found lying on the bed a book with texts of scripture adapted to the sick; and he found that out of that book portions of Scripture had been read by the lady in black. The Lady was the Queen of England."

PLANTS IN BEDROOMS.—It should be known to all persons, that to have plants in a close bedroom at night, is a practice detrimental to health. Even plants not in flower, and without smell, injure the air during the night, and in the absence of the sun, by supplanting it with nitrogen and carbonic acid gas. A melancholy proof of this arose from leaving accidentally a Hyacinth in bloom in a bedroom at Huddersfield, England. Mr. Sturbridge having frequently had the misery of being awakened from his sleep, determined to sit up and watch. He accordingly placed himself, with a pleasing feeling-piece, in the green-house, where it is supposed he fell asleep, and in the morning was found dead upon the floor, with all the appearances of suffocation, evidently occasioned by the fragrance of the plants during the night.

Sons of Temperance Column.

Drunkenness vs. Crime.

That drunkenness is a crime, no sane person will attempt to deny. The man in consequence of his habitually committing this crime, has become an outcast from society, a miserable, degraded wretch, lost all his sense of morality, and whose very heart is "seared as with a hot iron" against the manly feelings which should joyously beat within him, cannot place his palsied hand upon his heaving breast and say, he *really* believes drunkenness is not criminal? Dare that man who has brought himself to the gallows, and his family to utter, irreparable ruin say, drunkenness is not a crime? Dare that young man who, in the flower of his youth, and with fair prospects and long happy days apparently looming in the future for him, has by drunkenness brought his father's gray hairs with sorrow to the grave, ruined the happiness of his sisters, and blasted the fond hopes of his affectionate, doting, and now broken hearted mother, and himself to an early death-bed, dare he say drunkenness is not a sad crime? Parents, who through drunkenness, have neglected the proper training of your children in the days of their youth, and now have them cursing you to your faces for your neglect, and for the horrible example you set before them, dare you say drunkenness is not a heinous crime? Will the most hardened, the most vile, degraded criminal, the "hard case," the abandoned female, or any slave to drunkenness, speak the dicta es of a conscience, perhaps it may be almost annihilated within his or her breast, and say it is not a melancholy, degraded crime, to become a drunkard? Yes drunkenness is a bestial, aye, a hellish crime, and no person will honestly gainsay the truth of the assertion. Intemperance is Death's Prime Minister, and it is Satan's most zealous, active, persevering Agent. Without the Agency of the intoxicating cup, Satan's conquests would be few indeed, compared with what they are through it. Thousands upon thousands through drunkenness are yearly hastened ushered into the gloomy regions, where the second death has to be suffered for ever and ever! Alas! alas! that it is true! What are drinking clubs but Satan's nurseries, the begining of debauchery and crime? And what are drinking Saloons, but the same? With what a hypocritical, almost demoniacal smile the selfish sottish Saloon keeper welcomes the young, unwary, wavering, young man to partake of his poison, how he flatters him as being "a good hearted fellow," until he gradually gets him to become a confirmed drunkard, and his ruin is accomplished. Does the poison vender flatter him then? Ah! no, he calls him a drunken beast and spurns him away from him, for now the poor youth has lost the means for paying for poisonous draughts, and the very man who has been the main instrument in bringing him to ruin and disgrace, will not now give him a piece of bread to soliche the cravings of hunger. Poor deluded young man will you, can you, dare you, say drunkenness is not a foul desolate crime? No, poor unfortunate you will not, for bitterly do you feel the effects of your having so frequently committed it, and your mind shall be racked with anguish on every remembrance of it. Alas! that the crime is *legally* permitted and encouraged!

Poor Fellow.

A few evenings since as we were passing along one of the principal streets of the city, we met a poor, trembling, bloated individual, whom we had known in better days. Once an honored business man, the centre of an interesting circle of sincere and trusting friends—now a shattered wreck, drifting down the fatal stream to a dishonored tomb. Once as lovely a woman as ever God gave to man, called him by the endearing name of husband, who now with her fatherless children has fled to a parent's home, for food and shelter. His blasted, scarred and seathed frame staggered before us, and we paused. His eyes fixed themselves upon us with a half idiotic stare, and stretching his fevered and trembling hand he grasped ours, and in a drunkard's drivel, addressed us, "How are you Cary? God bless you, my dear friend." Without waiting for a response, he continued, "Ah! Cary, I know what you are thinking about, and what you would say, but it is too late. Oh! if I had taken your advice six years ago, I might be a man, but I am undone." We made an effort to speak, but he interrupted. "Its no use to talk to me, go on, God bless you, Cary, you will save others, but poor John is beyond your reach." The drooling drunkard shed the drunkard's tears profusely; conscious of his galling chains and assuring us that he loved us more than any other man on earth, staggered away.

Noble, generous-hearted, companionable fellow, we pity, we pray, for you; but while villains stand ready to hasten you on the road to perdition, there is no hope of salvation.

God's curse rest upon the wretches who, with deliberate and premeditated malice, are robbing society of its ornaments and dooming a soul.

☞ Bayard Taylor says—"I was in a shop for sale of wine, or rice whisky, in Hong Hong which bears over its door the following inscription:

"The joys of Paradise are exciting that a state of perpetual drunk."

The poor heathen, who knew nothing of the plan of redemption, may be excused for their unreasonable notions of the enjoyments of Paradise, and it will be more tolerable for them in the day of Judgment, than for those who, in the broad blaze of the sun of righteousness, live and the pagan doctrine was true.

In this enlightened country, men are willing to sacrifice health, character, reputation, life, and give up all prospect of participating in the "joys of Paradise," to gratify an appetite that would disgrace a brute. It is not only a declaration of the Bible, that a drunkard cannot enter heaven, but our reason tells us that if Heaven is a pleasant place, a liquor drinker would pollute it by his presence. The heathen who, in his blindness, bows down to gods of wood and stone fashioned in accordance with his own lusts is to be pitied, but how can our bowels of compassion yearn for a man brought up under the pure dispensation of Christianity, who yields himself to the destroyer.

AN ARBITRATION.

AN IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL CASE.

Willson vs. Corby.

An action brought to recover damages for not delivering to Plaintiff a quantity of flour according to a contract in writing, the substance of which is as follows:—

"Plaintiff bought for Defendant 500 "barrels 'Alma Mills' flour guaranteed to "pass No. 1 inspection in Montreal at $5. "25 per barrel. Storage free until open- "ing of navigation. Payment to be made "by Plaintiff's note, at 6 months from date. "Flour not to be removed until note paid. "Any flour passing less inspection than No. "1, to be paid for at a proportion rate. "Belleville, 11th January, 1861."

Plaintiff gave his note for $2,625, at 6 months; which became due on the 14th May following. On that day flour which afterwards passed No. 1 superfine was offered to Plaintiff's agent at Belleville, but as he chose not to pay the note, he did not receive the flour, but renewed the not for 10 days; which fell due on the 27th May, 1861. The former note was made by the Plaintiff, and endorsed by the Defendant. The renewal note was made by R. D. Collis, Inspector of flour in Montreal, and endorsed by Plaintiff. 400 barrels were inspected in Montreal by R. D. Collis on the 1st, and 100 on 5th June, 1861.

All inspected No. 1, excepting 145 brls. Plaintiff employed one Aubin to sell the 145 barels, who sold it on the 10th June, 1861, at $4 per barrel. The first intimation of the rejection and sale of the flour, was the receipt by Defendant, by Post, on the 22nd June, of the account sales, charging Defendant with $1.25 loss per barrel, being the difference between the contract price and what it sold for, and also charging him with the expenses, such as freight, insurance, inspection, &c. The Defendant disputed Plaintiff's right to sell the flour without giving him an opportunity of disposing of it, and replacing it with No. 1 flour, which he might have bought at $5. 25, on that Defendant should be allowed to make the 145 equivalent to No. 1 superfine, by paying Plaintiff the difference between the market value in Montreal, within a reasonable time after he delivery in Belleville, and the then market value of No. 1 superfine being a proportionate rate, according to contract. And that as flour had dealt on in Montreal markets, Plaintiff, by receiving such difference, would have realized exactly what he would have received for the 145 barrels had it passed inspection No. 1 superfine, and consequently that he ought not to be charged with the expenses. The Defendant further contended that there was collusion between the Inspector and Plaintiff, and that he rejected large lots of flour, because Plaintiff, owing to the fall of flour in the market, was likely to lose on his contracts; and took this course to get rid of the contract, and ask for his $5.25 back again and the expenses—thereby saving himself from the fluctuation in the market value of the flour, and shifting the decline of flour in the market upon Defendant. There was much evidence taken under a Commission in Montreal, proving the result of the inspection, the custom of trade and the difference in the market value of flour, from the 11th January, 1861, to the 14th June following. It was proved by one of the firm of James & Oliver, produce brokers in Montreal, that from the 14th of May (the day the note fell due) to the 11th June, *Alma Mills* rejected superfine flour sold for from $4.85 to $4.90, and the then market value of No. 1 superfine was only $4.80, showing that Defendant's flour, notwithstanding it was marked No. 1 superfine rejected—sold within 5 cents per barrel of what No. 1 sold for; excepting on the day 500 barrels rejected were sold for $4.85, when No. 1 superfine was sold for $4.90. The same witness proved that the flour ought to have been sold between the 27th of May and the 11th of June, 1861; and if it had been, it would have realized within 5 cents of the market value of No. 1 superfine. That on the 14th June, 1861, flour declined in value suddenly, from $4.90 to to $4.80 or wholesale; although he sold Defendant's flour in small lots at $4.90. That Plaintiff, after the flour was inspected ought unreasonably to have telegraphed to Defendant for instructions, and that if the flour had been turned over to him, could have sold it within 5 cents of No. 1 superfine.

The case came before the late Judges in Belleville, and was referred to arbitration. Mr. Justice Burns appointed Mr. Dalton, of Toronto, the Arbitrator. The following is a synopsis of the evidence taken before the Arbitrator on Wednesday, the 7th instant. Mr. A. B. Dougall appeared on behalf of Mr. Corby; and Mr. Crombie of the firm of Read & Hall, for the Alma Mills Plaintiff, the first witness sworn was

Mr. Dudley Dupont, who said he was the agent of Messrs. Willson, in Belleville. He took the note given for the flour with Mr. Corby, and signed the memorandum on behalf of Mr. Willson. The note made by Mr. Willson to pay most for the flour was not paid at maturity—it was renewed for ten days, and then paid by him. I told Mr. Corby the day when the note was paid, whereupon he shipped 400 barrels, and in a few days afterwards the other 100 barrels were sent forward. The Inspection charged upon the flour was at the rate of 68 cents on the $100, amounting to $4.15 upon 116 barrels.

Mr. Dougall objected to the evidence of expenses of insurance, freight, &c., on the ground that in estimating the damages, the expenses were not the natural result of the breach of contract.

Plaintiff tendered evidence of a contract of sale of the flour, to another party at a higher rate than what he paid for it to show loss of profit.

Mr. Dougall objected to evidence of loss of profit as inadmissable; which, if the flour had all turned out No. 1, might have been obtained under another contract for the sale of the flour made by Plaintiff in Montreal at a higher price than $5.25, on the ground that at the time Wilson and Corby made this contract no notice was given to Corby that the flour was bought to fill a contract, and was not therefore at that time in contemplation of the parties. He cited the case of Hadley vs. Bayndale 9th Ex. 341, and that the correct measure of damage was the differ ence in the market value of the flour such as it turned out to be rejected, at the date of delivery to Wilson in Belleville, namely on the 27th May, 1861, or the average value between that date and the 10th of June, 1861, (which allowed 15 days for transportation, correspondence with Corby, and sale of the flour) and the market value of No. 1 Superfine, on the 27th May, or the average market value within the 15 days afterwards; and that the market value of Corby's rejected flour as sold by James & Oliver, between the 27th May, 1861, and the 10th June, 1861, being $4.90, and No. 1, Superfine, $5 25, showed the difference to be 5 cents per barrel, as the proper measure of damage. (He also cited the case of Dolor vs. Kaikull, 27th Law Journal, C. P. 27.) And that upwards of 40 cents per barrel had been paid into Court to be certain of paying enough.

The Arbitrator asked if they were bound to dispose of flour which did not pass inspection.

Mr. Dougall.—Yes, either to dispose of it, or correspond with us. They should have notified us at once when it did not pass inspection.

Mr. Corby said as soon as he heard of the rejection of the flour, he went down to Montreal to satisfy himself about it, and Mr. Collis explained that while they had to reject it as No. 1 Superfine, it was a good as article to brand No. 2.

Mr. Dougall.—There was a secret about this matter which would show fresh before the investigation was concluded.

Mr. Dupont's examination resumed.—The usual commission charged by Mr. Willson for selling flour is 2½ per cent, unless a special arrangement is made. The commission charged by the trade varies according to circumstances from 1 to 5th per cent. Willson & Bro. and the buyer a fair any less. Cannot say whether under circumstances Mr. Willson was justified in selling the flour as he did, as I was not in the trade. We have had several transactions with other merchants in this section of country, among them Mr. Baker, Mr. Alport and others, and I may state that I never had any trouble with any of them with the exception of Mr. Wallace and Mr. Corby.

Cross Examined.—I do not know whether the flour was deposited when the contract was made—does not think the flour was then in existence. At the expiration of the four months do not know where the flour was—at the end of the three day's grace cannot say positively whether there was any flour in the storehouse or not. I had no instruction of any kind respecting the matter except to ask Mr. Corby to renew the note. The note was protested in full. I know the maker of the note was Mr. Thomas Willson. It was made payable to Mr. Henry Corby.

Mr. Dougall.—Was there not an endorser on the note?

Mr. Crombie objected to such questions.

The Arbitrator took a note of the objection, but allowed the testimony to proceed.

Mr. Dupont.—There was no endorser on the note. I took the note, showed it to Mr. Corby, and sent it to Montreal.

Mr. Dougall.—Who is R. D. Collis?

Mr. Dupont.—He is R. D. Collis, I suppose; that is all I know about him.

Mr. Dougall.—But do you not know that he holds some office in Montreal, and was he not one of the endorsers on that note?

Mr. Dupont.—Mr. Collis is the flour inspector of Montreal. He was not an endorser on the note; the only endorser was Mr. Corby. I cannot say whether I examined the flour or not.

Mr. Dougall.—Was Mr. Collis ever in partnership with Mr. Willson?

Mr. Crombie submitted that this evidence was irrevelant, and read the notes in proof of his position.

The Arbitrator said he would take down the objection, but he did not think himself justified in refusing the evidence.

Mr. Dupont.—Collis was in partnership with Willson some years ago; the partnership was dissolved in June, 1859. I dare say that Collis may have endorsed the paper of Wilson since then; in fact I know of such transactions. To the best of my knowledge and belief, Collis was not an endorser on the note in question. I can't swear positively that he was or was not an endorser. If you will produce the note I will tell you.

Mr. Dougall.—Do you know when the flour was sold?

Mr. Dupont.—I don't know; I heard say that the 145 barrels were sold. It must have been sold within a period of fifteen days or three weeks. I was in Belleville at the time it was sold. They did not send me the account sales. The value of No. 1 and No. 2 flour might vary in the market. Cannot say what difference there was in the price in Nov. 1 and 2 between the 14th of May and the time the flour was sold. So far as I know Mr. Collis has never had any transactions in flour since he was Inspector. Mr. Collis

has endorsed Mr. Wilson's paper since the 21st of May, 1861, and I presume he has since the 1st of January, 1862. Mr. Wilson has drawn on Mr. Collin to obtain money.

Mr. Dupont to Mr. Crombie.—Mr. Collin had no personal interest in this transaction. nor has he the slightest interest in Mr. Wilson's business.

Mr. Corby said he would show the transaction. When I heard that my flour was rejected, I went down to Montreal, and Mr. Collin and myself went together to look at the flour. I told him that I could not detect anything wrong with the flour. He asked me if there was not some peculiar smell about it. I replied that I could not detect it. When I returned home I went to my storehouse, and had the Smithville brand put upon a quantity of the flour, which was immediately shipped to Montreal with some branded Alma Mills. The flour was all of the same quality, made from the same wheat, but the Alma Mills was rejected and the Smithville brand passed inspection No. 1 superfine.

Mr Crombie contended that Mr. Corby's statement was not evidence.

The Arbitrator said that he was not taking it down.

Mr. Crombie.—But I observe a gentleman taking notes of the case, and as it would doubtless be published, he thought the statement was inadmissible.

Mr. Corby continued.—I then went to obtain a supply of flour to fill a contract I had in Montreal. I made an agreement with Mr. Merritt of St. Catharines.—As I had agreed to furnish Alma Mill bread, I asked Mr. Merrit if he had any objection to have it branded Alma Mills. He replied, "No, I don't care what it is branded, for my flour always passes inspection No. 1." I had 1000 barrels branded Alma Mills, and shipped it with a quantity from the same mill owned by Mr. Merritt, and beheld when it reached Montreal, the lot marked Alma Mills was all rejected, while Mr. Merrit's passed inspection as No. 1 superfine. That is the manner I was treated by the Montreal shavers. It was perfectly clear to my mind that no flour branded Alma Mills would ever pass inspection in Montreal, no matter what might be the quality.

Mr. Dougall then called for the defence.

Mr. Q. Annesley, manager of the Bank of Montreal in Belleville, who upon being sworn said, that as Mr. Dupont had admitted that transactions had taken place between the Plaintiff and Mr. Collin, he did not think he was called upon to give a statement of Bank transactions.

Mr. Crombie objected, and Mr. Dougall insisted that he should state the transactions between the parties. The Arbitrator agreeing with Mr. Dougall.

Mr. Macalister said transactions had passed through the Bank since the 1st of Jan. 1861, between Mr. Collin and Mr. Wilson. Money had been paid to Mr. Baker, obtained on discounts, upon which the names of Mr. Collin and Mr. Wilson appear.

Mr. A. Thomson sworn.—Is manager of the Commercial Bank in Belleville. I discounted a note on the 18th of January, 1861, made by Thomas Wilson, endorsed by Henry Corby, and dated 14th of January, 1861, payable four months after date. It was due on the 14th of May, and discounted on account of Henry Corby. The note was paid by renewal. R. D. Collin was the maker of the renewal, and it was made payable to the order of Thomas Wilson.

Mr. Dougall.—Who is R. D. Collin?

Mr. Thomson.—He is the flour inspector of Montreal. During the year 1861 Wilson was in the habit of drawing on Collin. This was done frequently. I objected to the renewal of the note at the time. Mr. Corby came to me and declined to renew unless further security was given, as flour had declined in price.

Mr. Jas. Glass, sworn.—Has had considerable experience in the grain and flour business. From the 14th of May, 1861, to the 1st of June, 1861, the highest figure paid for Superfine flour at Montreal was $4.85 and $4.90. From this rate was deducted freight and charges for inspection. If I buy flour here, and send it to Montreal I pay all expenses. On the 12th of June the price had declined considerably; it was then $4.25. Some favorite brands would get more than unknown brands. About the 10th of June, flour suddenly went down nearly as much as a dollar a barrel. After the 14th June I was offered $4.00 a barrel.

Mr. Dougall then read the contract between Wilson and Corby, and asked witness whether, under the circumstances, Wilson should not at once have notified Corby of the rejection of his flour.

Mr. Glass said he should have expected Mr. Wilson to have notified him at once, if the flour did not pass inspection, and he should not have sold it without giving Mr. Corby notice. After the flour had been shipped at Belleville, it should be at Montreal at least in a week's time—it could arrive in two days, and would be inspected within 24 hours. In his opinion, Wilson should then immediately have notified Corby of the result of the inspection. Sometime in the end of May, Mr. Baker and I went to look at the flour. I considered it as good as any that left this market. I could not discern any smell. Mr. Baker remarked that it was better flour than his.

Examined by Mr. Crombie.—On 14th May, 1861, the value of superfine No. 1 was $5.00 to $5.10, for well known brands. Last summer I had some flour rejected—probably 100 barrels altogether. I thought the Inspection was very partial, for of one lot of 100 barrels which I shipped, ground from the same quality of wheat and all ground at the same time, three were 20 barrels rejected. There could not possibly be any difference in the flour. Mr. Collin was Inspector when my flour was rejected. When I examined this flour of Mr. Corby's I could not detect the slightest smell.

Jas. Wallace, sworn.—Is a miller. I sold Mr. Wilson a lot of flour, which I guaranteed as No. 1, superfine, some of which was rejected. He wrote me, informing me of the fact, and made a difference in the price. He did not charge expenses of transportation. Don't think it right for Wilson to charge Corby with freight, insurance, &c. I have a suit with Wilson of a similar character. I don't think Wilson has pursued a straight forward, honest course in this matter.

James Corby, sworn.—Am book-keeper for my father—have been in that position for 5 or 6 years. The contract between Wilson and Corby was produced, which was interpreted by witness. On the 14th of May the latter drew about 600 barrels of Alma Mills superfine, at least we supposed it to be that quality. I tendered to Mr. Dupont, the agent of Mr. Wilson, a delivery of the 600 barrels, provided he took up the note. Out of that 600 barrels, 200 barrels were sent to Routh & Co. I received a telegram from them stating that the flour had passed inspection No. 1. I telegraphed 200 barrels of Alma Mills flour to Routh & Co. Mr. Dupont came to me, and asked me to go to Toronto, at the Queen's Hotel, and get the note removed. I went to the Bank, and believe the manager elected the note to be over till the next morning, for Wilson's accommodation. Dupont told me he could not take up the note. We were at that time shipping occasionally. I think we had shipped 1000 barrels up to that period, to James, Oliver & Co. On the 16th of May there was a quantity of flour in the storehouse not branded. A portion of it was branded "Smithville Mills," and was sent to Routh & Co., Montreal. It passed inspection. The flour was made at Alma Mills, and was of the same quality as that rejected. Our object in putting that brand upon the flour was to test the inspector. I believe the flour to have been as good as any which went from our mill. Flour suddenly declined in price after the first of June. Navigation has just opened on the 27th of April—we shipped on the 2nd of May. After the opening of navigation we charged storage for the flour, in accordance with the term of the contract—we charge 5 cents per barrel, the same as other wharfingers.

It being now about one o'clock, the arbitration was adjourned an hour for dinner.

At half-past 2, the consideration of the case was resumed.

James Corby was recalled.—I got a letter on the 22nd of June, intimating that the flour was rejected. I received no telegraph. At the request of Mr. Dupont, I shipped the flour. Mr. Dupont consigned the flour to Mr. Wilson. My father purchased one thousand barrels of flour to went to fill a contract made with a party in Montreal. It was all branded "Alma Mills."

Mr. Crombie objected to this kind of evidence as having nothing to do with the question.

Mr. Dougall.—It has a very important bearing on the question. We want to show that all the Flour with the brand of Alma Mills upon it will be rejected, even though it be XX or XXX.

Mr. H. Corby said there should be some alteration in the law, by which Inspectors when they reject flour should be compelled to give their reasons for doing so.

The Arbitrator.—Would it not be better, Mr. Corby, if we had Inspectors in Upper Canada?

Mr. James Corby continued.—That flour was purchased by my father of *Mr. Mer.*itt, of St. Catharines. It was all rejected, I suppose on account of being branded Alma Mills.

Cross Examined.—300 barrels were consigned to Routh & Co., for which we got the full market value. About the 14th of *May*, the value of No. 1, Superfine was from $4.95 to $5.00. During that season we shipped altogether about 1800 brls. of flour, and with the exception of 276 brls. all was rejected. We consigned 1000 brls. to James, Oliver & Co., all of which was rejected. The flour sent to that firm was partly on wholesale and partly on retail.

George Easterbrook, sworn.—Am *Mr.* Corby's miller; was in his employ in Jan. 1861, in the Alma Mills. We commenced grinding that year on the 5th of February. There were three bins for wheat in the mill. The best quality of wheat was kept in No. 1 and 2; bin No. 3 was kept for an inferior quality of wheat. I heard something about the contract made in *Mo.*ntreal. To supply the flour for that contract we used the wheat from Nos. 1 and 2 bins; the wheat in these bins was all about the same quality. The first I heard of the rejection of the flour was after *Mr.* Corbys return from *Montreal*. We were very particular in keeping the best qualities of wheat separate from the inferior. We used some but the best quality of wheat for that flour, for *Mr.* Corby told us that he had made a good contract, and was anxious that the character of the mill should be kept up. No middlings was ground with flour. At that time an old miller had charge of the mill, and he pronounced the flour to be of superior quality. I understood a portion of that flour was branded Smithville *Mills.*" The wheat that was in bin No. 3 was ground up afterwards, branded Smithville *Mills*, and shipped to *Montreal*. Although inferior to the other flour it passed inspection No. 1, Superfine. All of the latter flour was branded at the mill.

Cross Examined.—The first lot of flour was branded at the storehouse—that made from No. 3 wheat I branded myself at the mill with the Smithville brand. Did not keep an account of the number of barrels.

Thomas *Mc*Donough, sworn.—I have known *Mr.* Glass for some time, and believe him to be a good judge of flour. Recollects something about *Mr.* Glass and *Mr.* Baker talking about the flour; this was after it was rejected. I know something about the flour because I was then engaged in the storehouse, and had to cooper the barrels when they came from the mill. Occasionally the hoops would get loose, and the heads fall out, and it was my business to cooper them up. I frequently noticed the flour, and thought it an excellent quality. The first lot that went to *Montreal* was branded Alma *Mills*. After *Mr.* Corby returned from *Montreal*, he came into the storehouse and said his flour had been rejected, and that it was evident no flour with the Alma *Mills* brand on it would pass inspection in *Montreal*. He then went out and got the Smithville brand and directed me to put that brand on the remainder of the flour in the storehouse not already branded. I did so, and that together with some branded Alma *Mills*, were shipped to *Montreal*. The flour was all made at the Alma *Mills*, and seemed to be all of the same quality. I heard *Mr.* Corby say that the Smithville brand passed inspection No. 1, Superfine, while the other was rejected. Subsequently a quantity of flour came down from the mill with the Smithville brand on it, which I heard was made out of inferior wheat, and which passed inspection No. 1, Superfine.

Cross Examined.—There were probably between two and three hundred barrels branded Smithville *Mills*. The flour was in new barrels; some of them might have been a little fresh, but not enough to injure the flour.

Mr. Hickie, sworn.—I have no recollection of going with *Mr.* Glass to look at Corby's flour; I may have gone, but do not recollect it. After flour is inspected, and if it is rejected, I should consider it the duty of the party in whose it is consigned to notify the consignor at once; he should do it before he sold the flour. I never heard that *Mr.* Corby's flour was not good until last spring. Green stuff in barrels will sour or less affect the flour. I know that in this county we have been short of good barrels, and have been occasionally obliged to use green stuff.

Mr. Dougall.—Does not *Mr.* Corby's flour rank equally as good as any other in the County?

Mr. Baker.—I do not know anything about other people's brands, but I know that my own stands as high in the market as any in the County. I sent *Mr.* Collin at my own house some time after Collin & Wilson had dissolved partnership; he and Wilson were travelling together. Collin's business with me was of a private nature. He told me that Wilson would continue the business in future.

Mr. Dougall asked *Mr.* Glass if *Mr.* Dupont had not admitted to him that Collin had an interest in Wilson's business?

Mr. Glass said he did not wish to retail a private conversation.

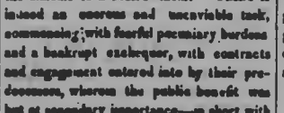
Mr. Dupont.—I have not the slightest objection to tell what conversation occured between us. We were talking about a contract I had made to deliver a certain quantity of barley. Before the time for delivery I found I could not purchase at the figure for which I had contracted, so I did not supply the barley. We were called upon to make good the difference, and in conversation with Mr. Collin about the matter, he advised me to charge it to profit and loss. Mr. Collin was acting for Mr. Wilson while the latter was in England. He went away between Christmas and New Years, and returned last Saturday. Collin has transacted Wilson's business during his absence.

To Mr. Crombie.—Mr. Collin has had no interest in Mr. Wilson's wheat or flour transactions to my knowledge, since he became Inspector, certainly not since I have been in Mr. Wilson's employ.

This closed the case, and the Arbitrator announced that he would give his decision in a few days. The award has not yet been given.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Goods—John Campbell.
Summary Arrivals—J. B. Barbee.
Sale of Property postponed—J. T. Heathers.
Bank of Toronto—A. Cameron.
Tailoring Establishment—L. Stone.
Notice—Jas. Renfrew.
Ready Made Clothing—Lemay, Turcot & Co.
Ready Made Clothing—Lemay, Turcot & Co.
Ready Made Clothing—Lemay, Turcot & Co.



Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY, 29TH MAY, 1862.

The New Administration.

We have this week the pleasure of announcing the downfall of the Cartier-MacDonald administration, and the existence of a new one in its stead. The resignation of the former took place last week in consequence of an adverse vote on the Militia Bill,—a measure selected it is said for its dissolution and by which it went to the wall rather gracefully than otherwise. Be this as it may friends as well as foes seemed to consider its downfall during the present session as inevitable, and it has departed with scarcely a sigh, from any but the recipients of its reckless liberality. It made a virtue of a necessity, and the Governor General accepted the resignations and charged John S. MacDonald with the task of forming a new administration, which he did in a few days, and on Saturday last the members of which were sworn in as follows:

UPPER CANADA.

Mr. J. S. MacDonald, Atty. General,
Mr. Howland, Minister of Finance,
Mr. Foley, Postmaster General.
Mr. MacDougall, Crown Land Com.
Hon. Mr. Morris, Receiver General,
Mr. Adam Wilson, Sol. General.

LOWER CANADA.

Mr. Sicotte, Atty. General,
Mr. Abbot, Sol. Gen ral,
Mr. A. A. Dorion, Secretary,
Mr. D'Arcy McGee, Pres. Ex. Coun.
Mr. Evanturel, Bureau of Agriculture,
Mr. Tessier, Com. of Pub. Works.

The *Canada Gazette* of Saturday last contains the notice of the appointments as above.

We may now say that the Government of Canada is in new hands, most of the members are comparatively novices in government affairs, and the country will watch with some degree of interest their efforts in the difficult task before them. Theirs is indeed an onerous and unenviable task, commencing with fearful pecuniary burdens and a bankrupt exchequer, with contracts and engagement entered into by their predecessors, whereon the public benefit was but of secondary importance—in short with every thing topsy turvey at the commencement of a session to, with scarcely anything accomplished.

As to the exact policy of the new administration, while we write we find it extremely difficult to state what it is, owing to the conflicting statements in the *Leader* and *Globe*. The correspondents of each paper at Quebec, in noticing the policy of the new government, gives a version of the Representation question, different from each other. That of the *Leader* stating that the new Government would "carry out the question of Representation by Population, preserving the present existing federative system;" while the *Globe's* correspondent says, that the cardinal question of the day is to be laid over by them for the present parliament. The *Globe* of Saturday and Monday read a very severe lecture to the four Upper Canada ministers, who, it says, have violated their principles and professions by thus agreeing to set aside a principle superior to any other in the opposition creed. We observe that the *Leader* speaks very favourably of the Government, and seems more disposed to give them its support as otherwise, and even our neighbor of the *Review* seems to think that "in the present state of the country any government that may be formed would be entitled to a good deal of consideration."

Our friend of the *Globe* in his severe strictures on the MacDonald-Sicotte Administration, reminds us of its conduct in 1862, when he commenced his Opposition career. At the same time we are free to confess if the policy of the present Government be as characterized both by the *Globe* and *D'Arcy McGee*, Friday, Wilson, and Macdonald, here, be changed against them, such is a step not seen often in opposition, that a Ministry refusing to make Representation by Population a Cabinet question, should be voted down, they have placed themselves in a very unenviable position indeed. We shall patiently await the developments of the Government before offering any opposition to them. We are sincerely disposed to give them a fair trial before passing a verdict against them. And we cannot escape the conviction that the wiser course for the *Globe* to pursue would have been to wait a while before writing down untried men on his own side of the House. If, as we have before intimated, the *Globe* is correct in its statements of the sayings and proposed conduct of the four leading men from Western Canada, does not their conduct in joining this administration touch a lesson to all not to entertain steps as impracticable schemes? Does not every intelligent man in Canada know that no Ministry could exist at present which will make Representation by Population a Cabinet measure? The question has to be settled, but it requires time and patience, and in our humble opinion the extremists who advocate its *sans diute* adoption, and those who refuse to entertain it are the greatest impediments in the way of its final triumph. Was not the secularization of the Clergy Reserves a question of vital importance to Upper Canada? And did not its representatives in Parliament by bills and resolutions affirm the principle, and yet how long had the people to wait for its consummation? and even to go to England and beg for it as we may have to do in any adjustment of the existing Union of the Provinces—or at all events a two third vote will be required to alter any matter affecting the Union.

Sunday Labour Bill.

The following is a Bill introduced by Mr. Haultain, to which we referred last week:

An act for closing the Canals on the Lord's day, and for prohibiting the running of Trains or Railways, and the departure of Steamers and other vessels from Port on that day.

WHEREAS it is the undoubted right of all men in a Christian community, in accordance with Divine command, to abstain from labour on the Sabbath; and whereas the denial of this right is alike injurious to the physical and moral well-being of this Province; Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The Locks on all Canals in this Province shall be closed from Saturday at midnight until Sunday at midnight.

2. No railway Train or Engine shall run on Sunday, under a penalty of *two hundred dollars* for each offence.

3. No steamer or other vessel navigating in the inland waters of this Province, shall depart from Port on Sunday, under a penalty of *two hundred dollars* for each offence.

4. The penalties imposed by the preceding sections may be recovered, with costs, by summary conviction, before a Justice of the Peace, on the information of any person proceeding either for the Crown alone, or as well for the Crown as for himself, against the company owning the Railway Train or Engine run in contravention of this Act, or the Conductor or Engine Driver of such Railway Train or Engine, or against the master or owner of the Steamer or other vessel contravening this Act, as the case may be; and the amount of the penalty recovered shall belong to the Crown, or be divided equally between the Crown and the informant, as the cause may require.

THE WEATHER during the past and present week has been variable. On Wednesday evening last week it rained hard; Thursday was a fine day; Friday it was windy, cold, and uncomfortable; quite a frost on Saturday morning, and through the day clear and cool. On Sunday a bright hot sun, with a husky wind, which was very trying to the crops just peeping through the ground; Monday opened with threats of rain, which did not come; Tuesday commenced cloudy and a few drops of rain fell about 7 o'clock, and although threatening rain all day, no more fell; Wednesday was clear and pleasant. Since Sunday the temperature has risen, and we have now summer weather. The fields, woods, and gardens seem to rejoice in the present genial weather; and wherever we turn our eyes we are reminded of the homely lay of a rustic bard,

"Dame Nature slumpers like a lass,
With go-to-meeting gown on."

A shower of rain would assist the crops coming through the ground.

☞ The Editor of the Omemee *Warder* seems to think very little of taking away a man's good name. To say that a man, because he leaves home for the scene of an election on Saturday, electioneers on a Sunday, is a conclusion as absurd as it is unjust. We charge the *Warder* with tradecing the character of George Brown unwarrantably, and we think he should either withdraw his charge or prove it. In either case we protest against being brought up as an evidence. We supply nothing, the onus *probandi* lies with the assailant, and other proof than the *ipse dixit* of a person who knows nothing of the case is required. As to our ignorance of the "article" we can only say that our opinion was formed by the effects produced. A man that steals another's good name is deserving of being termed a *small soul* or something worse.

☞ On Tuesday night the Rev. Mr. Allen, of Millbrook, delivered a most excellent lecture on Temperance to a large and intelligent audience in the Town Hall. The Rev. gentleman is unquestionably a very popular and pleasing lecturer, and displayed more than ordinary intelligence on the great subject of his lecture. Although speaking for an hour and a-half, he appeared not to be aware that he could have continued much longer, and the attention of the audience evinced the appreciation of what he said.

We sincerely hope that the friends of the Temperance cause in Town will seek to secure the Rev. gentleman's services again at no distant day to lecture in Peterborough.

—Forty-five ladies are now employed in Washington in clipping treasury notes. Among them is one whose annual adoration cost $50,000.

☞ In referring to the speech of the President of Victoria College at the Convocation held lately at Cobourg, the *Sun* very severely rebukes that gentleman for stating that no political influence had been used to obtain for the College grants funds. The chastising could no more severe than merited.

POSTSCRIPT.

Peterborough, May 28th, 1862.

To Mr. ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

Sir,

I hereby demand the name and address of the writer of the libel upon my character, which appeared in the last number of your Journal, bearing date May 22nd, 1862.

(Signed.)
WILLIAM JAMES HICKIE.

Just as we were going to press we received the above communication, which we give for the benefit of our readers. If in our last issue any one can find the "libel" referred to we will readily acknowledge our obligation to him. To assert there is a libel on one's character, and to demand the name of the writer of a communication, not designating it, is not business like. If Mr. Hickie wishes to muzzle a free press, we beg to notify him he can not do it in these parts. The muzzle is as harmless as the man. If Mr. Hickie or any one else has been assailed in our columns we open them readily for their vindication.

Alexander Birnie.

A melancholy illustration of the passage "The way of transgressors is hard," has just been given to the world in the death of the above mentioned individual, editor of the *Falkirk Advertiser*, Scotland. Relinquishing his editorship he wended his way to Edinburgh, in the expectation of obtaining some employment. There, after drinking deeply, he fell into one of those dens of infamy which abound in all large cities, and was robbed of the money he had left. Seized with remorse he procured Laudanum and attempted to poison himself, but taking an overdose, his stomach rejected the potion, and his life was for a time saved. He then continued his journey Southward towards Newcastle, but finding his strength failing, he crept into a straw-stack, in the neighborhood of Morpeth, and covered himself with straw intending either to sleep or starve himself to death. In this condition he was found. He was removed to the hospital of the workhouse, and every necessity ministered to, but all to late. Mortification had already set in his feet, and finally carried him off. We subjoin the diary which he kept during the fortnight of his wretchedness, and which is one of the most touching recitals of human misery, remorse, and final hope, that we ever remember to have read:—

"February 8th.—Whoever finds me, send word to Falkirk, to James Wyse, Ironmonger. I was robbed last night of about $3, all I had, and a suit of clothes. The Cock of the Steeple.

"February 10th.—The third day, and have not had a morsel of food.

"Tuesday, February 11th.—I have had but a piece of coarse bread since Monday last. Surely the bitterness of death is past. Since then I have travelled from Edinburgh. My existence has been a curse to myself and to every body connected with me, through my own folly. Send word to James Wyse, Ironmonger, Falkirk, that the Cock of the Steeple was found dead, and where. Send word to James Graham, Chester-le-Street, Durham, my wife's brother. God help her and my poor children. I drank laudanum on Saturday, in Edinburgh, but vomited it.

"Wednesday, February 12th.—Another day and not a bit of food; five days—only a bit of coarse bread. Nothing stronger than water has entered my lips. My clothes have never been off, nor have I been in a bed. The side of a hay-rick or a plantation has been my bed. But I am justly punished. Don't bury me like a dog; my articles and speeches in this book will show that I deserve better. I had no idea that the body, especially one as feeble as mine, was capable of so much endurance. Since Saturday morning last I have lived on about two pennyworth of bread, with no other drink than water. I have never been in a bed, seldom under a covering, and then only some straw, save one night I lay in a pot hat.

"Thursday, 13th.—I have now lain under some straw, by a hay-stack, near Morpeth, last night and all day; God knows if ever I shall be able to proceed any farther. I would like to have got to Chester-le-Street, to be buried there, that my poor wife, when she looked on my grave, might forgive and weep.

"Friday, 14th.—Still lying here, but very weak. Just a week since I left Falkirk Manse. I could only raise £3 10s. to pay my printer's account. What a..... of suffering it has been, but I trust it has been for my good. Speak kindly of me to my children. I am not able to walk, but I still have strength in my ordinary sense. I do not feel, but a painful drawing of breath every time I breathe. Friday afternoon, Feb. 14.—Life is a torment. I have misspent it. No man had ever better opportunities, or made worse use of them. Send word to Falkirk, say the "Cock of the Steeple is dead." I forsook God, and he has forsaken me. Let my wretched fate be a warning to all, especially that they may never drink strong drink; it and unlawful lust have been my ruin. O God have mercy upon me for the sake of Jesus! Five or six days and nights alone, with conscience on the past life, and God, have a wonderful effect upon the mind. If I die now, I die not without hope—I believe, but with trembling.

"One week my punishment has lasted. I still lie here, but very weak and much pained in the bowels.

"Sunday, 16th.—Another day without food or drink; cold. When will the trial be over?

"Monday, 17th.—O God grant me patience.

"Tuesday 18th.—Alone, without a soul to see or speak to, a bit of bread, or a drop of drink for six days and nights; how long can it be?

"Wednesday, 19th.—This cannot hold out long. Help, O Lord!

"Friday, 21st.—The 9th day without food; got a drink of water last night.

"Saturday, 22nd.—Eleven days; my legs are numb. O God, when will it end?

"Monday, 24th.—Oh, I am weary; one part of my body appears to be dead. I cannot go for a drink now. 26th, Feb.—Seventeen days' suffering, during that time had twice a piece of bread, twelve days without a morsel.

Tuesday, 25th.—Death comes on; I must him without fear. Jesus is all. Oh, he has saved me, put me as by fire, these thirteen days. O bless him for them; to Him I commit my soul, my memory, my family, my all. Amen.

"ALEXANDER BIRNIE."

OUR QUEBEC CORRESPONDENCE.

Quebec, 21st *May*, 1862.

To say one cogitation of what was passing within the halls of the Legislature, it was apparent that the Cartier-Macdonald Cabinet was growing every day weaker, and one by one ministerial supporters were declaring their determination no longer to retain in power, men who had so grossly abused the trust committed to them by the Country. Existing were the looks and words of *Messrs.* Cartier and *Macdonald*, and their followers at the beginning of the Session. They seemed to have become emboldened by success, and strange political doctrines were unblushingly broached, and political crimes haughtily defended by those men, at whose signal a subservient majority was generally found to rise in their defence. But the Opposition hammer ceased not to deal blow after blow upon the apparently immovable pillars, until disintegration took place, and finally, the indignation of the majority could no longer be repressed—although the desire was generally entertained to adopt without delay an effective militia system, yet so determined were the majority to express their want of confidence at the first opportunity, that they without giving expression to their desire and determination, relative to the defence of the Country, prevented the second reading of a bill, when by so doing they ejected from office those who had for so long a time abused their sacred trust.

On *Monday* the 20th, *Mr.* Cartier announced that the *Militia* Bill would be proceeded with the next day, and the second reading be pressed to a vote. A long debate was naturally expected, and many members had girded themselves for the battle. On Tuesday morning the Opposition held their meeting, and after deliberation, they agreed to move resolutions embodying their determination to provide for the defence of the country, but expressing their dissatisfaction at the scheme submitted.

Tuesday came, and in due course the *Militia* Bill was brought up for its second reading. As is often the case, there appeared some awkwardness on both sides to commence the debate, and more quickly than usual, the Speaker ordered the members to be called in, when by the rules of the House, no further debate is permitted. This unexpected position took a large majority by surprise, and was one of real difficulty. The Government evidently courted defeat on the Militia measure, and out manoeuvered their opponents. It appeared that the disaffected supporters of the late ministry were prepared to move an amendment to the resolutions of the Opposition, involving a vote of want of confidence, by which it was feared that the cause would be thrown into the hands of Ministerial supporters to be followed by a continuance of their policy. At the last moment, a few among the leaders of the Opposition altered their plans, and believing that they could thereby defeat the *Ministerialists*, resolved to test their strength on the bare reading of the bill—although several strong opponents of the late administration felt called upon to support a measure involving the defence of the country, so thoroughly was the ministerial party broken up, that they suffered defeat under circumstances most advantageous to themselves. Had the resolutions alluded to been proposed, and a direct vote of want of confidence been submitted to the House, there would have been a majority of thirty against ministers. No doubt there will be a cry of want of patriotism raised against those, who ventured to defeat the late *Ministry* on the first opportunity. That this might have been effected on any occasion readers is a matter of regret, that it was not done in a different manner or at another time.

For some time past, each week seemed to reveal fresh acts of ministerial wrong doing. The public money most unblushingly plundered. *Ministerial* supporters receiving in some instances, either for themselves or for their *masters, three or four hundred per cent.* above their just dues—willful mismanagement palpable in the various departments—large sums expended without consent of parliament—several hundreds of thousands of dollars on the Ottawa buildings—nearly five hundred thousand advanced to the Grand Trunk during the past year, in spite of the oft repeated dissatisfaction of the people—and at the last moment, the rebuilding of Spencer wood, when a removal to Ottawa was professedly contemplated. Add to all this an amount of six millions to be provided for, almost equal to the whole annual revenue of the province, and a proposed scheme of taxation calculated to derange all commercial interests of the province, and it is not surprising that retribution, though long delayed, should at last reach the gigantic wrong doers. We do not yet know what may be the true financial condition of the province, and it is clearly the duty of all, to have in abeyance for the time important questions involving Constitutional changes, and invite all parties in the endeavour thoroughly to investigate the past, and to provide for the wants of the future. The just demand of Upper Canada for a re-adjustment of the representation is thus necessarily delayed for a season, and let the blame rest upon those men who have so grossly betrayed the trust committed to them, and have brought the Country to the verge of insolvency. They have done their best to strengthen the hands of the French Canadians. They may have delayed, but perhaps only to strengthen the determination of Upper Canada, to obtain their just position. The present administration cannot be all that is satisfactory to the West. On the contrary the Premiership of Mr. Sanfield MacDonald is as unjust as it is unfortunate. As is usual on such occasions, the Governor no doubt acted upon the advice given by the outgoing administration, and up to the last moment they sustained their characters as traitors to Upper Canada. They thought as to embarrass the opposition, that an administration could be formed, and the ball would be again rolled into their own lap, or into the hands of their friends, who would screen or support their misdeeds. Had they succeeded, it would not have been the first time.

What is the position of *Mr.* Sanfield MacDonald, the gentleman selected by the Governor General, by the advice of Messrs. Cartier & MacDonald, to organize Upper Canada, and to become Premier of the Cabinet? He is an eccentric politician—he prides himself upon his isolation—he deals his blows with equal prowess against Ministry and Opposition—he has not a single follower—he represents no party, no interests beyond the little town of Cornwall and its vicinity. He is a Roman Catholic, and has uniformly opposed the just demands of Upper Canada on the Representation question, and yet Messrs. Cartier & Macdonald reason-aided Sir Etienne, lately arrived amongst us, and therefore necessarily more dependent upon his advisers at such a juncture—they recommend His Excellency to send for Mr. Sanfield Macdonald. "Is it possible for the plain understanding to find in among the object they had in view. It appeared therefore the first day of the Opposition to defeat their designs, and laying aside their party dignity, to co-operate with any and all in order to rescue the country out of the hands of its betrayers. Great difficulty was experienced, and only the serious circumstances into which the Province has been brought, would warrant the temporary abandonment of principles, which have been so ably and stoutly maintained. If these principles have sustained damage, let the blame and responsibility rest upon their heads who have brought the country into so grave a position—impoverished and crushed.

The Necessity of Compromise.

Will our readers excuse us of using too trite a truism in saying that society is founded and can exist only on a system of compromise and conciliation; and that a series of violences, however successful for a time, is at last always arrested by violence, or terminated by exhaustion too? Self-evident and common place as this assertion appears, it is, nevertheless, too often forgotten or despised by the politicians, who, under any and every form of government, attain to the power of the State; and it is to the oblivion of this maxim that the convulsions which have been attended by civil war, in any and in every country, may justly be attributed. The man who deserves the name of statesman has this fact constantly in his mind; and whether as an emperor, a constitutional monarch, or the president of a republic, measures carefully how far and how much the authority of the actual government may be strained; and how far and how much the forbearance and submission of a political opponent may be tampered. There are three notable examples of the effect, respectively, of compromise, conciliation, and violence, within the memory of most our readers; and the conduct of Louis Philippe, Louis Napoleon, and Sir Robert Peel, under circumstances which, in their results, are a sufficient proof of our assertion, may be referred to as a satisfactory illustration of the necessity of forbearance, and of the consequences of violence in the administration of government. Louis Philippe lost the crown and kingdom because his Parliamentary majority, controlled by M. Guizot, refused to the minority under M. Thiers, electoral reform, and the right or privilege of a public procession and banquet; and when it was whispered in the House of Commons that Louis Philippe, as "John Smith," had arrived in England from Havre, Mr. Hume opposed the House and told the news to Sir R. Peel, who, eighteen months before, had repealed the Corn Laws. "Ha!" said Sir Robert, as he pointed over his shoulder to the Tory gentleman behind him, "these gentlemen would have led me into the same sort of difficulty." The return of Louis Napoleon is too known, but is not less remarkable; and some of our readers who entertain peculiar notions as to the manner in which the Emperor governs France, will perhaps be surprised at learning how much the popular will governs the Emperor; and that the system of centralization, which seems formed expressly for the exercise of absolute power by an individual, is really a means of ascertaining the wishes and opinions of the people. When any great public question agitates the public mind, such as war or peace, a commercial treaty, or a political change, the Emperor at intervals of every ten days ascertains the opinions of nearly every one of the millions who acknowledge his authority or live under his rule. Every prefect of police, every mayor of a canton, every sous-prefect of a department, ascertains the popular tendencies of the inhabitants of his district, arrondissement, town, or bourg; and returns and reports, condensed and arranged, are transmitted to the *Minister* in Paris. Thus, during the Crimean war, the sudden change of the Emperor's mind from war to peace, which was attributed to sick qualms, insincerity, or fraud, was really submission to the will of the French intervention will be caused by the action of the popular mind on the will of the Emperor. Hitherto, the millions who, in France, Belgium, and especially in Great Britain, are suffering, in want of work and deprivation of the absolute necessaries of life, brought upon them, have borne with patient hope the penalties inflicted by other men's mind-ede. Heretofore, the tradesman, the mechanic, the artisan, and the laborer of Europe has stood with folded hands and aching eyes, watching in quiet self-restraint, the gradual decay of health and strength and happiness in his wife and his little ones. Day after day the loom has been idle and the shuttle still. Hour after hour the comforts and the small luxuries of the hard-handed, strong-muscled, nature's true noblemen of Great Britain have decreased. Want has tempted that democracy of labor with which too many republicans only affect a hypocritical sympathy; and, whilst the press of the United States, in profligate untruth, accuses the aristocracy of Europe as encouraging the internecine war, which has been occasioned by the stupid incompetency of politicians in the United States, the democracy, the working-men of Europe, silently suffering from the difficulties and distress brought upon them by the great republic. Hitherto it has seemed that the European artisan must console himself like Æsop's patridge, who, when pecked and ill-treated by the poultry in the barn-yard, solaced himself with the reflection, that as the cocks and hens had little consideration for each other, it was not to be expected that they would be very polite to a patridge; and so, whilst, the Americans are cutting each other's throats, no one must expect that they will be very attentive to the necessities of other nations. Nevertheless, a nation like an individual, is a member in a society; and unites like individuals, the ends together, only by adopting a system of compromises and concessions. It seems as if the words of De Tocqueville had a fuller bearing than he intended when he wrote: "In this society, so proud of its "morality and philanthropy, one meets with "complete insensibility, with a cold unconcerned "passionate egotism. The true owners of "this continent, they say, are those who "know how to turn its resources to account. Satisfied by this reasoning, the "American goes to church to hear a minister of the gospel repeat to him, that all "men are brothers, and that the Almighty "who made them all on the same model, "has imposed on all the duty of helping "each other." (Vol. 1, p. 367). This fearful sarcasm which DeTocqueville had in reference to the treatment of the Indians, appears now applicable to the conduct of the United States equally towards each other. Yet DeTocqueville did not make this observation *il-naturally*, or with the intention of giving offence. On the contrary, he says, "I have endeavored to "describe the natural tendencies of opinions and institutions in a democratic society. I have pointed out the dangers to "which it exposes man. But I have never "said that these tendencies, if discovered "in time, might not be resisted and those "dangers averted." (Vol. 2, p. 13.) Following at a humble distance, and with unequal steps, the example of the author of a book of which Harper Collard said, "since Montesquieu there has been nothing like it," we respectfully urge on the attention of our readers, the necessity of watching with disregard of the wishes, the waste, and the rights of others, which entirely enfeeble that either a nation or an individual has a complete title to him *self*, or can exist in society on any other system than one of concession and conciliation. The observation of President Lincoln, in his inaugural address, has lost none of its force. "You cannot fight always," he then said to the assembled wisdom of his country, "and when after "much loss on both sides, and no gain on "either, you cease fighting, the identical "questions as to terms of intercourse are "again upon you." In other words, if you would live in society together you must concede to each other. At present there does not seem any probability of that foreign interference in the affairs of the United States which some of our contemporaries are foretelling. Nevertheless, the distress which the working people of Europe are suffering in consequence of the American civil war, demands the attention, asks our sympathy, and cannot safely be treated with carelessness or indifference.

THE R. S. CALEDONIA.—The steamship "Caledonia" of the Anchor line of steam packet ships sailing between Montreal, Quebec and Glasgow, and advertised to leave Quebec on the 3rd of June, is now at Montreal discharging cargo. She is another spec mein of the beautiful models turned out of the yard of that eminent ship-building firm Tod & McGregor, Glasgow. Her gross tonnage is 1,297 tons, and she is propelled by a pair of engines of 350-horse power. Her dimensions are:—

Length..... 225 feet
Breadth.....

READY MADE

CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS,
VESTS, SHIRTS,
WOOL AND STRAW HATS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICES, AT
LEMAY, TURCOT & Co's.
Peterboro, May 29, 1862. 22-2m

BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 19.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Four per cent. for the current half year, upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank or its Agencies

On and after Tuesday, 1st July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th June, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Bank, on

Wednesday, the 16th day of July next,

THE CHAIR TO BE TAKEN AT NOON.

By order of the Board,

A. GARRISON, Cashier.

May 21, 1862. 22

NEW

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!

THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Ashburnham and surrounding country, that he has opened in Mr. Thompson's building, (opposite R. D. Rogers's Store,) a Tailoring establishment, where he will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call.

A Good Fit Warranted!

LEWIS STONE.

Ashburnham, May, 27, 1862. 22

READY MADE

CLOTHING!

THE purchaser will find one of the best assortments of

READY MADE CLOTHING

AT LEMAY, TURCOT & Co's.

Peterboro, May 20, 1862. 22-2m

SUMMER ARRIVALS OF BOOTS & SHOES.

...has now a complete assortment of ... and Shoes, of almost every ... of Ladies' and Gentlemens' wear, ... at unprecedented low prices, ...

CASH.

...partment of Findings ...leather, which he will ...PRICES.

...Peterboro', next door to ...

...BISSEE.

...1862. 22

...LUABLE

...PERTY ...AUCTION.

...LF ACRE LOTS at the South ...n Town, on George Street, near ..., and on the direct road leading ...; the locality is one of the best for ..., excepting the business part ...

...S OF SALE,—One-half of the pur... down at the time of sale, and the ... in 12 months, with interest at eight ... All writing and ... at the ex... of the purchaser.

...to take place on the a ove premises ... ON THE ... ...

...aturday, Twenty-fourth of May, ...

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.

J. T. DENTHORN.

...terboro', May 9th, 1862. 19

THE ABOVE SALE IS

POSTPONED

UNTIL

Saturday, 7th Day of June,

on the market square.

Peterboro, May 20, 1862. 22

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 12th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Port Hope at .....7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at.....9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at.....1.30 p.m.
Arrive at Port Hope.....3.50 p.m.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Peterboro at.....8.30 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....5.00 a.m.
Leave Port Hope at.....1.00 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at.....3.30 p.m.

The evening at ... the Lindsay Passen... ...Superintendent. ...Sunday.

Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

MME. DEMOREST'S

MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

THE largest, best and most reliable Fashion Magazine in the world. Contains the largest and finest Fashion-Plates, the greatest number of fine Engravings, the latest and most reliable information, three full-sized Patterns.—Every Mother, Dressmaker, Milliner and Lady should have it. Published Quarterly, at 473 Broadway, New York, and everywhere sent by mail at 25 cents. Yearly $1, with a valuable premium. The Summer number now ready.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Bostock.

80 ACRES ARE CLEARED, and under good cultivation. There is a splendid ORCHARD ON THE PREMISES. The land is also well watered by never-failing Springs. The purchaser may apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Walker, Esq., Peterboro.

Peterboro, Feb. 12th, 1862. 9

ALL THE LATEST

AMERICAN PAPERS

kept constantly on hand by

T. MENZIES.

Advertising Essential to Business.

AGUSTUS WEBBER,

EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and General Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.

Acknowledged Agent for this Paper. 20

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

EDWIN POOLE begs leave to call attention to his large stock of Furniture, which will be sold at moderate prices and is of the best description manufactured. Please call at his warerooms, corner of George and Sherbrooke streets, near his factory.

N. B.—He has on hand a stock of children's cabs. Also, Colby's Patent Improved Clothes Wringers.

Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF SALOON,

SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK, PETERBOROUGH.

THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.

He still continues to receive daily by Express every

LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARITY of the season.

THE BAR

is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the

DINING ROOM

will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.

To Billiard Players.

The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.

Every attention will be paid to visitors.

CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE

constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.

Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents.

R. H. CRONN.

Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NOTICE.

MRS. FLAVELLE

HAS resumed her School again, over Messrs Glover & Robinson's Store, Burnham's Block, where she will be happy to meet all her former scholars.

Peterboro', May 14, 1862. 20

1862. Lake Ontario. 1862

THE STEAMER

MAPLE LEAF.

SCHOFIELD, MASTER,

In connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay and Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroads, for

Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls,

Avon Springs, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and all Western States.

The Steamer Maple Leaf will until further notice leave the undermentioned places on the following days:—

TUESDAYS.

Colborne, at 7.30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9.30 a. m., Port Hope at 10.30 a. m.

THURSDAYS.

Colborne, at 7.30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9.30 a. m., Port Hope, at 10.30 a. m.

SATURDAY.

Wellington, at 1 p. m., Brighton, at 3 p. m., Colborne, at 5 p. m., Cobourg, at 7 p. m., Port Hope, at 9 p. m.

On arrival of trains from Toronto, Lindsay, Peterboro' and Montreal, and arrive in Rochester in time to connect with evening trains on New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

ON FRIDAY

the Steamer Maple Leaf will leave the following places for Oswego:—Port Hope at 7 a. m., Cobourg, 8 a. m., Colborne, 10 a. m., Brighton, 12 m., Wellington, 3 p. m; arriving at Oswego at 8 o'clock in the evening, and will leave Oswego the following morning at 8 o'clock, calling at all the places named as above.

Through tickets to all points South East and West can be procured from the Captain on board the boat.

Fare to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, $2,50, and to Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and all other Western Cities, as low as any other route.

Families wishing to settle in the West will find this the most convenient and cheapest route they can take.

RETURNING,

The Steamer Maple Leaf will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, after arrival of trains from the City, she will connect with trains at Cobourg and Port Hope, for the East West and North.

For further particulars apply to

A. COCHRANE, OMAR ELLIOT,
Port Hope. Cobourg.

J. R. DEWEY,
Colborne.

May 15th, 1862. 20

Go to Hopkins & Donnely's

BRITISH SADDLERY AND HARNESS WAREHOUSE!

If you want to buy good

SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS

of all descriptions.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES,

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes, Spoke Brushes, Carriage Rugs, Horse Rugs and Horse Clothing.

CHEAP FOR CASH!

OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.

N.B.—Repairing done neatly and cheap. Orders respectfully solicited.

Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

Stop and Read!

NEW GOODS

AT THE

MONTREAL,

CHEAP CASH STORE!

NOW IS THE TIME TO

SECURE GOOD BARGAINS.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

DICKSON'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE Mr. KEMPT'S DRUG STORE,

Peterborough.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

May 20th, 1862. 22

Strickland & Rogers,

Have much pleasure in announcing the completion of their

SPRING STOCK,

Which both in the Ladies and Gentlemen's Departments will be found very complete, containing the

NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS,

IN THE MARKET.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS,

AT

Strickland & Rogers,

NOW OPEN.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

TORONTO EVENING JOURNAL.

CIRCULATION 5,000!

AN EXCELLENT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

IN August last the first number of the Toronto Evening Journal made its appearance, and it has been published regularly each week from that time to the present.

The Proprietor feels grateful for the liberal advertising patronage extended to the paper thus far. Arrangements are now being made to give additional interest to the paper, both for readers and Advertisers.

Wholesale and Retail Merchants frequently purchase space in the Toronto Evening Journal for the publication of their Circulars, and furnish the names of thousands of Farmers and others to whom the paper is delivered and mailed—in addition to the regular issues. For instance, the following order just received from one Wholesale Firm in this city will explain the manner in which extra editions of the paper are attended to:—

"TORONTO May 17th, 1862

"We have this day bargained with Mr. A. H. St. GERMAN to circulate five thousand copies of the 'Toronto Evening Journal' to parties named by us containing our advertisement.

ROBERT WALKER & SONS."

In this way the paper enjoys a large circulation, and has, consequently, become a first class advertising medium. All advertisements ordered for the 'Toronto Evening Journal' will receive one gratuitous insertion in the Toronto Weekly "Journal," a large first class paper established in 1857, and at present circulated in almost every part of Canada West.

The terms for advertising are less than has ever been offered to the public before, viz; three cents per line for the first insertion, and one cent per line for each subsequent insertion. Business and Professional Cards (without changes) will be inserted at one dollar per line by the year, when they contain six lines or less

☞ *Newspaper, Book and Job Printing done neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously.*

☞ *Office:—First flat over the 'Golden Lion' 37 King Street East.*

A. H. St. GERMAN,
Proprietor.

Toronto, May, 1862.

BLACK SILKS.

LADIES REQUIRING RICH

BLACK GLACE, FRENCH SILKS

FOR

CLOAKS OR DRESSES,

CAN BUY TO GREAT ADVANTAGE FROM

W. CLUXTON

George Street.

Peterboro, May 22nd, 1861. 21-3m.

WILLIAM TAYLOR

BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the House in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Meeks, where he wants by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best Liquors, Wines, Ales and Segars with any other supplies of the season, to merit a share of their patronage.

The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.

Ashburnham, March 13, 1861. 11-6m.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ten Thousand Rolls of

Room paper

AND

WINDOW BLINDS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Peterboro and the surrounding country, that he has just received a large stock of Room paper and Window Blinds of the patterns and prices, which will be sold at a small advance over cost. Also a large stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THOS. MENZIES.

Peterboro, April, 1862. 18

A NEW STORY.

IN THE

SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL:

A FIRST-CLASS

INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER.

ON May 9th, 1862, was commenced a new story in the Scottish American Journal, entitled

DELLBURN HOUSE,

A Tale of the Scottish Rebellion of 1745.

BY THE AUTHOR OF

"Chapters from the Life of James Tacket."

This tale will prove to be one of the most interesting ever published, and cannot fail to be appreciated by all classes of readers.

The Scottish American Journal is a paper peculiarly adapted to meet the requirements of the British people and their families from all parts of the old country residing on the American continent. It is, in fact, a family paper in the highest and best sense of the term. Its Home and Foreign News is amply given and carefully prepared, from a wide range of British and foreign sources, and omits no fact or feature calculated to interest its readers, whether ladies or gentlemen; so that the Scottish American Journal contains (presented in a concise and readable form) all the local, personal, and political intelligence which could be only found scattered over a vast number of Scotch, English Irish, and Continental newspaper. Another most important feature of this journal is, that it gives the leading articles of the prominent British newspapers and other periodicals upon the principal topics of the day. In reference to the "editorials" of the Scottish American Journal, it is a significant fact that the British press frequently acknowledges their intrinsic truth and force by copiously extracting from its columns, and declaring that the Scottish American Journal is the most able and interesting paper in America. A well digested weekly summary is also given of the principle items of American news.

SUBSCRIPTION, $2.50 PER ANNUM.

Specimen Copies sent gratis.

Subscribers in the Provinces may remit their subscription in Provincial money; odd change in Provincial Post Office stamps.

Copies forwarded to Europe per mail, United States postage paid, for $3, or 13s. sterling, per annum.

Subscriptions for the current year are now being received, and should be forwarded without delay to

A. M. STEWART,
No. 37, Park Row, N. Y.

May, 1862.

For Sale or to Let.

THE large two-story House on Water St., nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, occupied for the last two years as a Boarding House. There is a Stable and a Shed, and other Out-houses, with Wells and Cisterns on the premises. For particulars apply to Mr. Renfrew at the Examiner Office, or to

ARCHD HAGGART.

Peterboro, March 19th, 1862. 13

BOOTS & SHOES,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of every description,

MADE TO ORDER,

with neatness and despatch, at

R. PATTERSON & Co's.

DR. S. DELLENBAUGH,

German Physician, Buffalo, New York.

WILL, be at the following places in May and June: Port Hope, May 27, at Hastings House, Millbrook May 28, Richardson's House; Peterboro', May 29—31, Calner's Hotel; Lindsay, June 2—4, Jowett's Hotel; where he can be consulted upon all forms of disease, June 16, 20

GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber has opened a Grocery and Provision Store, in Ingledew's old stand, on Hunter Street.

Having purchased his goods from head quarters, he is prepared to sell at the lowest possible rates for cash or in trade.

Farm produce taken in exchange for goods.

BEATTY & BENSON.

Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

☞ GO TO

T. MENZIES'

IF YOU WANT CHEAP

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Gooderham & Wort's

OLD RYE AND TODDY WHISKY,

For Sale by

JAMES CAMPBELL,

HUNTER STREET.

SEVERN'S

TORONTO ALE,

IN BARRELS, HALVES, AND QUARTER CASKS, ALSO IN BOTTLES

OR BY THE GALLON.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

WINES & LIQUORS

CONSISTING OF

EXCELLENT PORT WINES,

PALE and Golden Sherries, Madeira, Champagnes, Pale and Dark Brandies, Holland and Old Tom Gin, Jamaica Rum, Irish, Scotch and Canadian Whisky, Ginger Wine, French Liqueors, Cordials, Wolfe's Aromatic,

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS,

Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale, Guinness & Co.'s Dublin Porter, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,

HUNTER STREET. 22

THE

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y

ESTABLISHED IN 1825,

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princess Street.
" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st,
" Perth—79 High Street.
Office in London—20 Cannon Street.
" Dublin—34 n, College Green.
" Montreal—Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT. - - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE thirty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen on Friday, the 18th April

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Drumallan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States before-mentioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurance during the year, contained in 1189 Proposal	£454,835 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 961 Policies were issued	350,980 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS on said Policies	11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPAT ON POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantee	22,999 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,759 current LIFE POLICIES	1,955,95 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	373,543 2 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	98,756 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report States that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his entire approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £93,975 6s 6d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and nett premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 16s 7d., to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £217,831 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinized in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realized on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 1s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, now vested, are equal to 23 per cent on the sum assured; and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 75 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies Issued.	No. of Policies		New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
1858	£169,540	£136,160	435	306	£6,289 19 0	£269,706 11 10	£256,264 9 6
1859	202,205	169,171	540	477	6,402 1 6	69,701 5 3	291,434 3 4
1860	246,290	208,242	654	620	8,776 17 9	77,077 5 8	313,606 8 10
1861	240,676	270,746	823	726	7,371 17 6	87,250 7 6	334,026 11 0
1862	454,825	268,630	1189	961	11,170 1 1	98,756 4 4	373,543 2 2
Totals....	£1,563,576	£1,212,697	3330	2390	37,609 15 10	302,491 14 6	1,567,325 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved,

By Order,

CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, MANAGER.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., SECRETARY.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
SECRETARY FOR CANADA.

J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office,
Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

FIRST SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

I. ROBINSON & CO.

are now opening the first of their Spring Stock, which will be found to contain the

NEWEST STYL'S

OF

SPRING GOODS!

IN SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS, PANTINGS, &c., &c., &c.

IN STRAW GOODS

Gentlemen's Furnishings, and purchasers may rely upon having the

NEWEST & MOST FASHIONABLE

THINGS FOR THE SEASON!

☞ The prices are marked very low as sales are expected to be made for CASH.

Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 1

Summer Arrangements.

1862 1862

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH

GLASGOW

"ANCHOR" LINE OF

STEAM PACKET SHIPS

SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN

Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.

Caledonia, 1307 tons register, 300 horse power, 12 years A 1—James Craig, Commander.
United Kingdom 1255 tons register, 300 h.p.w't 12 years A 1—James Clark, Commander.

THE "CALEDONIA"

WILL SAIL FROM

QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,

ON

TUESDAY, 3rd JUNE.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW;

Saloon Cabin.....$60 00
Intermediate.....30 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions)... 25 00
Children in proportion.
Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.
☞ Berths not secured until paid for.
Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
☞ For freight or passage, apply to
MOSS, SHAW & CO.,
Quebec;
Or G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
Montreal.

May 2. 20

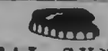
Weekly Arrivals.

OF NEW

BOOTS & SHOES,

FROM THE BEST MARKETS, AT

R. PATTERSON & Co's.



DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pentland,

DENTISTS,

HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.

Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.

TEETH EXTRACTED

with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.

OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.

N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.

Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861: 49

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 8, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Frame House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 18, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH NELSON,
or Bobcaygeon.
WM. TULLY, Jr.,
Monaghan, May 1, 1862. 18

PICTURES! PICTURES!

TO THE LADIES & GENTLEMEN OF PETERBORO' AND VICINITY.

This is to give you notice, that

PHOTOGRAPHS, VIGNETTES,

AMBROTYPES, MELANOTYPES, &C.,

EXECUTED in the first style of the Art, may now be had at the Rooms of the undersigned, who have in their anxiety to please their patrons, spared no trouble or expense to make their establishment take rank with the best in the trade. Having now procured

A MAMMOTH CAMERA,

from New York, and our Mr. Thompson having studied Photography under the best masters of the art in that City, we can confidently assure you that superior or cheaper Likenesses cannot be had anywhere in Canada than can now be furnished at our rooms.

Copies of old Daguerreotypes, or any other pictures, enlarged to any size and well painted.

Tin Photographs on Card board for One Dollar; Duplicates fifty cents; Cartes de Visite nicely got up, and at a low price.

☞ The Peterboro' Agricultural Society having presented us with Diplomas for 1860 and 1 61 we are determined to do our best for this and (we hope) for many years to come, and thereby merit the distinction thus conferred upon us.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and examine for yourselves.

Yours Respectfully,
R. THOMPSON & SON,
Artists.

☞ Over Hopkins & Donnelly's store.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 20

VALUABLE

FARM FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

THE undersigned will sell by Auction, without reserve, on

SATURDAY, 7th DAY JUNE NEXT,

at two o'clock p.m.

That valuable Farm consisting of the East ½ of Lot No. 16, in the 4th Concession of Otonabee.

The Farm is in a most desirable locality, on the side of the leading Post Road, and within three miles of the Village of Keene and Auburndale. There are about sixty acres under good cultivation, with a commodious new Frame House; also, a Barn and other Outhouses on the premises.

Terms:—one third payable on the day of sale, the residue in two equal annual instalments, with interest.

☞ Sale at two o'clock, p. m.

THOMAS SHORT,
WILLIAM WEST.

Keene, May 7th, 1862. 20

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Oats, Peas, Scotch Wheat,

FOR SALE BY SCRIBE.

Apply to the undersigned,

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, May 1st, 1862. 18

Hair Dressing Saloon!

SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.

PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.

Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.

JAMES T. HOLMES.

Scott's Buildings,
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough has passed a new Market By-law wherein tolls are enacted for articles and animals offered for sale at the Market, except in the cases exempted by the said By-law. Copies of the By-law can be had on application at the Clerk's Office.

By Order,

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterborough, March 4, 1862. 10

MME. DEMOREST'S

QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS!

WITH GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS

The Summer Number contains

A LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION PLATE,

THREE FULL SIZED

PATTERNS OF DRESSES!

COMPRISING THE

NEW FRENCH WAIST,

AN ELEGANT SLEEVE, & A MISSES SACK,

and a sheet of new and beautiful braid and

EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly

ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS

of all the novelties for Summer Fashions, Children, Tidies, Children's Dresses, &c., and valuable information in Millinery, Dress making, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World published at 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 Cts., or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount, in stamps or silver, Yearly $1, with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a request for the selection of 50 Cts., Worth of plate patterns, from the designs in the book; or from the store room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying the postage.

☞ Splendid inducements to canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

May, 1862. 18

JUST RECEIVED!

ANOTHER LOT OF

BOOTS & SHOES

In great variety at

R. PATTERSON & CO'S.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

W. LECH,

FURRIER, &C.; &C.

CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK.

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs of every description.

A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment.

ALSO

Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough,

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to

A. McNEIL, Peterboro,
or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises.

Peterboro, May, 1862. 19

MENZIE

has received the

LARGEST AND BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

ROOM PAPER

EVER OFFERED IN TOWN.

Leather.

A LOT OF SELECTED

SPANISH SOLE & A. HIDES.

Also, a few dozen of best imported

FRENCH CALF SKINS,

For sale at

R. PATTERSON & Co's.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 18

NOTICE.

TWO or three respectable boarders can be accommodated with board and lodging, by the day or week.

ROBERT WILSON,

Water Store 1, three doors North of Brock St.

MENZIE

has just received

A VERY LARGE STOCK

OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

NEW HOTEL!

STEWART HOUSE,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

THIS house is entirely new and handsomely furnished, and is located in the most eligible part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.

This House will be kept as a first class House, with second class prices.

Yard and Stabling for the public

R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg MANAGER.

J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

FISHER'S LIVERY STABLE,

CORNER OF

GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS,

PETERBOROUGH.

HORSES CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Grain. Remember the place,—Corner of Simpson Hunter Streets

THOS. J FISHER.

Peterborough, May 14, 1862. 20

REMEMBER

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons, from purchasing a

NOTE OF HAND,

for £5, made by me in favor of Amos Fisher, dated the 23rd day of April, 1862, as I have received no value for the same.

GEO. LEE.

May 8th, 1862. 19

Great Work on the Horse!

THE HORSE
AND HIS DISEASES:
BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicines in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the Horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Shying, Kicking, Rearing, Slipping, Stumbling, crib Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engraving

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes symptoms, and treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Hoaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Constipation, Stone Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatitis, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation & other diseases of the Stomach Bowels, Liver & Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring-Bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken knees, Wind Galls Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel Cracked Hoof, Scratches, Canker Thrush, and Corns; also, of Mg rims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet Legs and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked jaw Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Rowelling Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Appr. ach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights; and how to Bit, Saddle, Bike, and Break him to harness; also the form and law of Warranty. The whole being the result of more than 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred engravings. It is printed in a clear open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by any enterprising man or woman, or will sell one of the above, and other popular works of our Our inducements to al such are exceedingly liberal. of the Book, or for terms & agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, *Publisher*,
No. 617, Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 13, 1862. 11

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, in the 18th Concession, and east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th Concession of the Township of Harvey. Apply to JAMES GRIEVES, Commercial Hotel, Bridgenorth.

Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.

JAMES GRIEVES, Bridgenorth.
oc. 3, 1861. 40

REMOVAL.

MONTREAL CHEAP
CASH STORE.
GEORGE STREET.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

WOULD inform his customers and the public that he has Removed

To Mr. Dickson's Brick Block,

on George Street, third door from the corner of Hunter Street, where he will as formerly keep a general assortment of Goods, comprising in part

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,
Indian Moggazins,
Cloth,
Tweeds,
Factory Cotton,
Striped Cotton,
Prints, Plaids,
Delaines,
Fur Caps,
Buckskin Mitts and Gloves,
BATTING, WADDING, &c.

GROCERIES, &C.

The whole will be sold at a small advance from cost, for Cash or exchange.

Remember the place—Three doors from the corner, in Mr. Dickson's Brick Block, George Street, opposite Mr. Kempt's drug store, Peterboro.

January 16, 1862

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Monuments, Tombstones, Tablets, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.

☞ All kinds of Carving and Engraving for Buildings done on the shortest notice.

H. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18-1y

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber's stable, in Peterboro', about the middle of April, a

SMALL DARK-BAY PERSIAN PONY,

about 13 or 14 hands high, with a long tail, rather curly, and is a little lame on one of the fore feet. Any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the beast will be liberally rewarded.

MOSES JACKSON.
May 6, 1862 19-3 pd

FERGUSON & MITCHELL,

BEG to call the attention of the public to their well-selected stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,

TRUNKS,

VALIESES,

BRUSHES, &c.,

which they will sell very cheap for cash or on approved credit. All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited, at Shop on Hunter Street, Peterboro.

February 26, 1862. 9

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of the surrounding townships, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS THE

BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD

Merchantable Wheat!

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N. B.—Flour on hand to exchange for wheat.
Peterboro', Jan. 15, 1862. 3

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the East ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Douro.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 1½ miles, on one of the principal travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price. Apply to

H. T. STRICKLAND.
Peterboro, Feb. 10th, 1862. 8-3in

FARM FOR SALE.

THE suscriber offers for sale his farm, being the east half of Lot No. 10, in the 11th Concession of Cavan, containing one hundred acres of good land.

Seventy Acres are Cleared,

and under good cultivation. There is a splendid Orchard on the farm, and a good Frame House, a Frame Barn and outhouses, and a never-failing well of good water. Apply to HENRY COOKMAN.

Cavan, Feb. 22 1862. 9

HORSE WANTED

A GOOD Farm Horse, Must be 16 hands high, stout in proportion, well made, and sound in every way. Any person having such an animal to sell will hear of a cash purhaser by applying to

JAS. PENGELLY,
Saddler.
Peterboro, March 19th, 1861. 12

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST-PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made are commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by three scores, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest, safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIA DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the name or different names, as they are mere imitations, and liable to be injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS.
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C.W.
Oct 2, 1861. 6

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE!

IN consequence of ill-health, the subscriber is desirous to retire from business, and offers for Sale his

STOCK IN TRADE,

which is such as is usually required in a country store. The stock will be found well selected and

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to

JAMES FOLEY.
Norwood, Feb. 10, 1862. 6-6in

SPALDING'S ALE

By the Barrel,
At WARD & CADWELL'S.

DOWN CELEBRATED

PALE INDIA ALE

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

☞ Decidedly the best ever in the Peterboro' market.

OGILVY & MOOR.
Peterboro Dec. 17, 1861. 46

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, upon REASONABLE RATES

as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.
Peterboro,' April 20th,

THE CANADA LIFE Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.
Peterborough, 1st August, 1860. 31

WESTERN INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY!
CAPITAL, $2,000'000

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

CANADA
Permanent Building and *SAVING'S SOCIETY.*

CAPITAL.....$360,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 350,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office of

W CLUXTON,
Agent.
Peterboro', Jan. 20, 1861. 5

MONEY TO LEND!

ON FIRST CLASS SECURITIES,

☞ on very advantageous terms. Apply to

J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent,
Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Peterborough, April 3rd, 1862. 14

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq, County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.
October 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance *COMPANY.*

Double Assurance System without Profits!

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR £100, INCREASING TO £200.	
	£	s. d.
16	2	10 0
17	2	11 0
18	2	12 0
19	2	13 0
20	2	14 0
21	2	15 4
22	2	16 8
23	2	17 8
24	2	18 8
25	2	19 8
26	3	0 8
27	3	1 8
28	3	2 8
29	3	3 8
30	3	4 8
31	3	5 8
32	3	6 8
33	3	7 8
34	3	8 8
35	3	9 8
36	3	10 8
37	3	11 8
38	3	12 8
39	3	13 8
40	3	14 8
41	3	15 8
42	3	16 8
43	3	17 8
44	3	18 8
45	3	19 8

CANADA.

Head Office—Victoria Chambers, Adelaide Street, Toronto.

Secretary for Canada—A. Dayliesg Forbes.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.
January 23, 1862. 4

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA...$300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES insuring their lives now will be entitled to participate in the Profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1863. Those without referring to Policy Office.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough, November 7th, 1861. 45

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO', OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, L.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward G. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Ferrie, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

THE COMMERCIAL Building & Investment *SOCIETY.*

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN,
Agent.
Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 15

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr., Dentist.

OFFICE.—Burnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, n that case inflammation ensues, and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, [Jaw] bones, gums, tongue, dislocation of the Jaw, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro Jan. 3rd 1861. 2

FRESH ARRIVALS

OF BEAUTIFUL

SPRING GOODS

AT CLUXTON'S

'MERCANTILE HOUSE.'

A LARGE STOCK OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Bonnets, Hats,

FLOWERS, RIBBONS,

AND

MILLINERY GOODS!

in great variety, and very

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro', April 9th, 1862. 15-3in.

A CARD.

THE subscribers having entered into Partnership, would respectfully intimate to the public generally that they are prepared to attend to all orders for

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING, Paper-Hanging, GRAINING, GILDING, White-Washing, &c.,

and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

DONNELLY & JOHNSON.
Peterboro, March 10th, 1862. 11

FISHERS HOTEL

FISHER'S OLD STAND.

Corner of George and Simcoe Sts., Peterboro.

WILL be opened to the public on the 1st of May, 1862. The House has been thoroughly renovated, and in the rear of the House, will be found Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers.

The undersigned most respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal support so long received from the friends and the public before the fire compelled him to remove temporarily.

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.

Feb. 10, 1862. Proprietor.

WANTED.

A quantity of Potash, in old clearings of the Township of Otonabee. Apply to

WM. SNYDER.
Office over the Toronto Bank.
Peterboro, March 13, 1862. 11

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. In the extensive range of Blood diseases for which a remedy is required, there is hardly a case in which the superiority of this Sarsaparilla is not manifest to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it, both in the early stages of development and when the system is saturated with the poison, the public are already informed. It is offered as a positive antidote for that Poison in the blood which develops itself in such fearful forms on the surface of the body, and within fills every part with corruption and death. Under the influence of this Sarsaparilla the vitiated blood is changed to healthy nourishment, the sores it would heal, and the place of impurity is filled with the pure principles of life. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidney Complaints, Gout, Stone and Gravel, Diseases of the Bladder, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Piles, Tumors, Ulcers, Sore Throat, Fever and Ague, Liver Complaint, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Debility, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Side, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Impurities of the Blood, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Douloureux, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Intermittent, Remittent or Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Inflammatory Fever, Congestive Fever, Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Canker, Erysipelas, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled excellence of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no other. The sick and weak want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

LINE OF STAGES.

A STAGE will leave Hiawatha (Rice Lake,) on

Tuesdays and Fridays,

until further notice, at 8½ a. m., for Peterboro returning at 4 p. m. same day.

☞ Fare to and from Peterboro, 3s. 9d.

GEO. EVANS, Proprietor.
Hiawatha, Jan. 23, 1862. 4

A CARD.

I, THE undersigned, have this day sold out my business I have carried on in this place as Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., to Mr. W. H. Kennedy, and beg to recommend him to my former customers as a person whose abilities in a Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., stand well. I have sold my stock of Paper Hangings at a great reduction below cost, and I am sure he will sell the same at a very low price.

R. STEVENSON.
Peterboro, February 15, 1862.

ROOM PAPER DEPOT!

IN connection with the foregoing the subscriber would intimate to his customers and the public that in addition to their present stock, and that purchased from Mr. R. Stevenson, he has received, and will be constantly receiving, large additions to his stock of

Paper Hangings, Borders, *DECORATIONS,*
Window Blinds, Patent Curtain Fixtures, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Everything in stock will be sold at the lowest remunerative prices!!

HOUSE, SIGN AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, Glazing & Paper Hanging

done with neatness and despatch. ☞ Glass set and Paints mixed to order. ☞ Window Blinds made.

Shop, Stevenson's old stand, corner of George and Brock Streets, opposite Rathbun House.

WM. N. KENNEDY.
Peterboro, Feb. 26, 1862. 9

New Store! New Stock!

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

HAVING Removed to their New Store on the corner of George Street, opposite Simcoe Street, with a full, Grocery Store, and having newly made additions

ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK

OF

Harness and Saddlery!

☞ Finest HARNESS, and Goods of the best material.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 5

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is evidently unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled excellence of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no other. The sick and weak want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYANT'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE unparalleled and speedy remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the Chest as Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a sure remedy and deserve the confidence of the afflicted. They have obtained, or have ever claimed, no notoriety but what they merited by the public strength of the virtues they possess, and are not unpleasantly decyed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, improve the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly increasing its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Of the Chest and Lungs
Of the Chest and Lungs
Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

THIS FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulates the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE HEAT OF THE ailment, ARRESTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering form these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but one dollar a bottle, and 'one than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by

A. I. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.
Sep'. 26, 1861. 39

AMONG the most important of modern Medical discoveries stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*. As a Family Medicine it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains from Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds Sore Throats, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost bites, &c.—The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single instance of dissatisfaction, where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon it being a sovereign remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, incuring the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.—Price only 25 cents per bottle All orders should be addressed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, Wm. Coulter; in Millbrook by Dr. Turner; in Lindsay by C. Britton; and by all Dealers in Medicines. 40

Gutta-Percha Roofing.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1.50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of , and this coating will render the roof perfectly waterproof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,
23 Cedar Street, New York.

NEW SHOPS.

[illegible]
Woodcock begs to announce to the friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED

NEW SHOPS ON SIMCOE STREET,

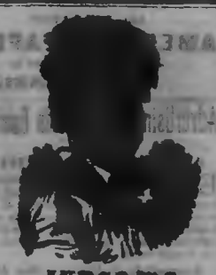
where in addition to the business lately conducted by him, he will do

HORSE SHOEING

General Blacksmithing.

He has a first-class HORSE SHOER, and is prepared to do all kinds of work entrusted to him, executed in a satisfactory manner.

Peterborough, Jan. 9 1862.



JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

[illegible]

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

DISORDERED STOMACH!

The blood in the body and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once obstructed in every organ of the body. Many names have been given to this [illegible] and all, with common probability, [illegible] They will not expel the bad [illegible] They attempt to remedy a symptom only of bile. The action of the heart is increased, and so the circulation is feeble. The blood becomes charged with the poisonous matter; becomes [illegible] and the whole system [illegible] by the stimulus of the stomach bile! [illegible] and throws more of the same matter into the blood. [illegible] they rivalet, [illegible] and [illegible] the stomach [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible]

JUNE

1862

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1862. NUMBER 33.

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Blank Bills, Funeral Cards,
Visiting Cards, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Wafer Lozenges Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro.' 18

SMITH & SCOTT,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Offices,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street. Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Sponging and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3d, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & DENHAM.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 1, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 16

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PLASTER, Stone Mason, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Bailiff, Collector, Division Court and General Collection Agent.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
Tuesday 10th, 1862. 9

Mr. TUOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds Bytown, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glassware, Hunter Street, Peterboro.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. Queen's Bullet Peterborough. 18

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition.
Peterboro', Jan. 10th, 1861.

EDMUND B. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Opposite Depot of Nelson and Ontario Steamers, Port Hope. 18

R. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes Spanish Leather constantly on hand.
Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smellfungi and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough. C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGALL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt Baldigo's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water St'r, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. The Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro', March, 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 21, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS,
MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c.
Jobbing and Horse-shoeing
done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS.
Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets
Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store.
N. B.—All business done promptly and moderate handed over when collected. 13

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, George Street, Peterboro'.

T. W. DERRING,
LATEST London, Paris, New York, and Canadian Styles of Boots and Shoes made to order, on the shortest notice.
Water Street, opposite the Examiner Office.
Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of Dec., 1862,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 8, 1862. 19

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.

THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, the Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

LADIES HAIR CUTTING.
PROFESSOR HOLMES
WILL keep his establishment open every Monday afternoon from 1 o'clock until 6 p. m., for the purpose of Cutting Ladies' Hair, during which time no gentleman will be admitted. All work strictly
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF
SALOON,
SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.

THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY
of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

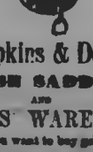
NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Waterloo Hunter Streets.
This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.
Yard and Stabling for the public
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.
J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEWSPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half hotel in Canada

FISHERS HOTEL.
FISHER'S OLD STAND.
Corner of George and Simcoe Sts., Peterboro.
WILL be re-opened in a few weeks for the convenience and accomodation of the public. A large Yard with Sheds and Stables in the rear of the Hotel, will be open daily free of charge
The subscriber most respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal support he received from his friends and the public before the fire compelled him to suspend business.
A careful Hostler always in attendance.
AMOS. J. FISHER,
Proprietor.
Nov. 18, 1861. 47

THE TRAVELLERS REST.
THE above named House has been enlarged re-fitted and refurnished, and as every convenience for the accomodation of the travelling public It is directly opposite the Post Office, on Mean Street, and within sight of the steam boat landing.
HIS TABLE
is always supplied with the best the market affords, and
THE BAR
always supplied with the choicest of Liquors. Old friends and customers, as well as the travelling public are respectfully requested to give him a call
A careful ostler on hand at all times.
WILLIAM CRESWELL,
Proprietor.
Bobcaygeon, April 4, 1861. 14-3m.



Go to Hopkins & Donnely's
BRITISH SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS WAREHOUSE!
If you want to buy good
SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS
of all descriptions.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES,
TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS,
Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,
Spoke Brushes, Carriage Rugs, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing.
CHEAP FOR CASH!
OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.
N.B.—Repairing Office to here constantly on the premises. Mail Orders promptly attended.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18

Poetry.

THE FIRST GUID DAY.

BY DAVID WINGATE.

It is the slowery April—
The spring-time has begun,
And o' the comin' summer
There's a promise in the sun'.
The hawthorn buds are burstin',
The birds, in cheer's gay,
A hymn o' thanks as warblin'
For the First Guid Day.
The breeze is warm and westlin',
The fir tree saftly rustlin',
The doves amang them nestlin'
Say, "Winters past away,"
While clouds o' downy lightness
Float on its snowy whiteness,
As if to aid the brightness
O' the First Guid Day.

It is the herald, April—
The farmer looks abroad,
And thinks how such a sunshine
Will dry the wettest clod.
Stoor-cloud he sees in fancy
Ahint his arrows play,
While dreams of wealth are whispered
By the First Guid Day.
And see! by yonder plantin',
Arbort the lassie-regrantin',
Wi' tails in air tossed wanton,
His stirks leap jauntily.
And why are they sae canty,
While grass is yet sae scanty?
They feel the comin' plenty
In the First Guid Day.

It is the buddy April—
The roads wi' hairns are throng,
Whase fairy glee is burstin'
In rude and rapturous sang;
Ilk little face but lately
Sae joyless and sae blae,
Is wreathed wi' smiles and roses
On the First Guid Day.
And hark! that gentle burnnin'
From yonder cottage comin',
Is it the careless thrummin'
O' fingers skilled to play?
Oh no! it is the singin'
O' bees around it wingin',
The gladsome tidings bringin'
O' the First Guid Day.

It is the joyous April:
We feel—we ken it hoo—
As if the world were better,
And our lease of life were new.
Our hearts are beatin' lightly,
And on life's brambly brae
The upward path seems smoother
On the First Guid Day.
The lark on wings untirin',
To reach the lift aspirin',
The bard below is firin'
To sing a crowning lay.
All nature says: "Be cheary,
O' gladne a never weary,
But banish all things eerie
Frae the First Guid Day."

Miscellaneous.

A Philosophic Darkey.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from the Cumberland river gives the following colloquy with a philosophic darkey:—

I noticed on the hurricane deck to-day an elderly darkey with a very philosophical and retrospective cast of countenance, squatted on his bundle toasting his shins against the chimney, and a patently plunged into a profound meditation. Finding upon inquiry that he be onged to the Ninth Illinois, one of the most gallantly behaved, and heavy losing regiment at the Fort Donelson battle, and part of which was abroad, I began to interrogate him upon the subject. His philosophy was so much in the Falstaffin vein that I will give his views in his own words, as near as my memory serves me.

"Were you in the fight?"

"Had a little taste of it, sa."

"Stood your ground, did you?"

"No sa, I runs."

"Run at the first fire, did you?"

"Yes, and would hab run sooner, had I know'd it war comin."

"Why, that wasn't very creditable to your courage."

"Dat isn't in my line, sa—cookin's my perfeshun."

"Well, but have you no regard for your reputation?"

"Reputation's nuffin to me by the side ob life."

"Do you consider your life worth more than other people's?"

"It's worth more to me sa."

"Then you must value it very highly?"

"Yes, sa, I does—more dan all de world—more dan a million ob dollars, sa, for what would dat be wuth to man wid de bref out ob him? Self-preserbashun am de fus law wid me."

"But why should you act on a different rule from other men?"

"Because different men set different values upon dar lives—mine is not in de market."

"But if you lost it, you would have the satisfaction of knowing that you died for your country."

"What satisfaction would dat be to me when de power ob feelin' war gone?"

"Then patriotism and honor are nothing to you?"

"Nuffin whatever, sa—I regard dem as among de vanities."

"If our soldiers were like you, traitors might have broken up the Government without resistance."

"Yes, sa, dar would hab been no help for it, wouldn't put my life in de scale 'gainst any Government dat ever existed, for no Government could replace the loss to me."

"Do you think any of your company would have missed you if you had been killed?"

"May be not, sa,—a dead white man ain't much to dem niggers, let alone a dead nigga—but I'd a missed myself, and dat was de point wid me."

It is safe to say that the dusky corpse of that African will never darken the field of carnage.

—Fifty millions of lucifer matches are daily consumed in England. Those employed in making lucifers are liable to a fearful disease called "necrosis," caused by the fumes of the phosphorus, which attacks the jaw-bone, sometimes quite destroying it. This disease has induced a philanthrophic inventor to invent a "safety match," in which no phosphorus is used.

A Fortunate Loss.

Many years ago a lady sent her servant, a young man of about 20 years of age, and a native of that part of the country where his mistress resided, to the neighboring town, with a ring which required some alterations, to be delivered into the hands of a jeweller. The young man went the shortest way across the fields; and coming to a little wooden bridge that crossed a small stream, he leaned against the rail, and took the ring out of its case to look at it. While doing so it slipped out of his hand and fell into the water. He thought it fell into the hollow of the stump of a tree under water, but he could not find it. The time taking in the search was so long that he feared to return to tell his story, thinking it incredible and that he should be suspected of having gone into evil company, and either gamed it away or sold it. In this fear he determined never to return, left wages and clothes, and finally ran away. This seemingly great misfortune was the making of him. His intermediate history I know not, but this—that after many years' absence, either in the East or West Indies he returned with a considerable fortune. He now wished to clear himself with his old mistress. Ascertaining that she was living, he purchased a diamond ring of considerable value, which he determined to present in person, and clear his character, by telling his tale, which the credit of his present position might testify. He took the coach to the town of——, and thence set out to walk the distance of a few miles. He found I should tell you, on alighting, a gentleman who resided in the neighborhood, and who was bound for the adjacent village. They walked together, and in conversation, this former servant, now a gentleman with graceful manners and very agreeable address, related the circumstances that made him leave the country abruptly many years before. As he was telling this they came to the very wooden bridge. "Here," said he, "it was just here that I dropped the ring; and there is the very bit of old tree, into a hole of which it fell—just there." At the same time he put down the point of his umbrella into a hole of a knot in the tree, and on drawing it up, to the astonishment of both, found the very ring on the ferule of the umbrella. I need not tell the rest, but make the reflection—Why was it that he did not so easily find it immediately after it had fallen in? It was an accident like one of those in Parnell's *Hermit*, which, though a seeming chance, was of purpose and most important.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Quite to the point.

Some years since a black man called on a clergyman in Western New York and avowed himself a fugitive slave, and asked for food and shelter, which was freely accorded. Two or three persons being cognizant of the fact, called to see the "runaway nigger," when the following interesting dialogue took place:—

"S'pose you had plenty hard times down South; licking a plenty?"

"No—never was whipped."

"Wasn't?—well you had to work awful hard?"

"My work was very light."

"I guess your clothes were not very nice?"

"I was well clothed—a good servant?"

"I reckon your victuals were not uncommon fine?"

"As good as I desired."

"Well, I should give it as my opinion that you were a mighty big fool for running away from such a place as that, just for the sake of shirking for yourself."

"Gentlemen, my place down South is vacant. Any of you can have it by applying for it."

There is a world of logic in that.

An Incident with a Moral.

A chaplain in one of the regiments on the Potomac narrates the case of a sick soldier which strikingly illustrates the reasoning of many men in the camp, and out of it. Some one had mentioned to the soldier the case of the Vermonter who was sentenced to be shot, for sleeping at his post. During the evening following, the sick man imagined he was to be shot. The surgeon being called, the following conversation ensued:

"Doctor, I am to be shot in the morning, and wish you to send for the chaplain. I desire to make all necessary preparations for my end."

"They shall not shoot you; I'll take care of you. Whoever comes to take you from here, I shall have them arrested and put under guard."

"Will you, dear doctor? Thank you, thank you—well then, you need not send for the chaplain just yet."

HOMELY TRUTHS FOR WIVES.—Although your husband may neglect to give you a good dress, do not seek revenge by giving him a good dressing. Do not hesitate between the choice of an expensive mantle and your husband's affections; the former may be dear to your back, but the latter should be dear to your bosom. Should your husband bring a friend home to partake of the remains of yesterday's meal, do not be churlish, but let a warm smile season the cold repast. Prefer country rambles to town lounges; the colour of the roses are brighter than the hues of silk, and the dewdrops outshine the jeweler's gems. Be careful in brewing "the cup which cheers, but not inebriates;" strong tea is better than weak argument. The hand which is pledged at the altar is not disgraced in sewing on a button; and remember as you sow, so shall you reap in more senses than one.

ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.—*On dit* that the wife of a Yorkshire baronet, distant cousin of her present attractions, has very recently left her husband's home in Yorkshire, under the protection of a young gentleman for whom she had formed a passionate attachment whilst he was being entertained as a guest by her husband. The baronet was formerly an officer in the army and the lady is the daughter of a clergyman.

Hard Times at Red River.

We have, time and again, adverted the evil consequences of last year's flooding. Another picture is just presenting itself to view. A large number of people are destitute of seed-wheat for the current year, and unless they get assistance from others will have to go without a crop. In many cases, they have no bread even now, much less can they store up a sufficiency for the months that must elapse ere the next harvest furnish its abundance. The times are really hard in Red River, and, to our certain knowledge, there is at this moment very serious destitute in some districts. Thus is the very worst season for the poor. Those who depend for a livelihood upon fishing will find relief as soon as ever the ice breaks up; and in seven or eight weeks our buffalo-hunters will be able to feast upon their favorite roasts and tongues. There is, moreover, always a good supply provided in full season for the winter, but the supply too generally becomes exhausted about the month of February or March. Thus March and April are the hardest months for fishermen or hunters. It is these consequently, who are now passing through a trying ordeal. The regular, professional farmers—those who make it their business to farm and depend upon it mainly or exclusively for a livelihood—are, of course, not so "hard put to," but even they have nothing to spare. The failure of the crops last year has caused the general scarcity, and this scarcity of things must continue until the summer's hunt and summer's harvest furnish their supplies.

We are happy to learn that the Hudson's Bay Company are doing much to relieve the pressure, by making advances to the poor. It is really much to their credit that in seasons of general scarcity, they come forward liberally with their bounty. Last spring, during the flood, they advanced an enormous quantity of pemican to the poor, many of whom, it was well known, would not pay and have not paid. So they are doing this year, and we have no sympathy with the man that cannot give credit for such generous conduct.—*Nor'-Wester.*

"The Rest of Mankind."

That erratic genius, Parson Brownlow, beholding the end of the rebellion rapidly approaching, and not having had enough of strife and bloodshed, is quaffing in the prospect of a possible war with England and France as a means of glutting his sanguinary appetite. The effect upon him of the fearful scenes through which he has lately passed has been something like the effect of a taste of blood upon a ravenous tiger—it has roused all the brute in him. In a speech, delivered a few days since, he showed himself a true believer in "American invincibility," threatened to "lick" perfidious Albion, and to "kick France out of Mexico;" and, in addition to these Herculean labors, to "whip the world, and the rest of mankind." Now, while we admire the man's devoted loyalty to his country—while we esteem him as a brave man, we incline to think that his popularity as a patriot and a soldier is owing as much to natural pugnacity as it is to intelligent convictions or devotion to the constitution and laws. But be this as it may, men like him make foes as readily as they quell them; awaken hard feelings among friends with as much ease as they deal hard blows to their enemies. Any commonwealth may be proud of having such men in her armies, but while they do well with the weapons of steel, they are at best but *dangerous friends* when they resort to the use of that little fleshy instrument which, as well as the sword and the gun, has "life and death in its power." Such papers as the New York *Herald*, the London *Times*, and other journals, big and little, do quite enough of that sort of thing, and Parson Brownlow, and all good men, should remember and follow the example of the "Father of his County," who "was first in peace" as well as "first in war." A true patriot not only stands ready to interpose his person between his country's foemen and his country's heart when the war cloud bursts, but, knowing the terribly disastrous effects of war upon victor as well as vanquished, he wisely uses all his energy, influence, and eloquence, in endeavouring to promote peace on earth and good-will among men.—*Baptist.*

TO PREVENT FLIES FROM TEASING HORSES.—Take two or three small handsful of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of soft cold water, let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle and let it boil for a quarter of an hour. When cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to wet a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritated be smeared over with liquor, viz: the flank, etc. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure will derive a benefit from the leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months.

"ALIVE AND KICKING" AGAIN.—The Peterboro' *Examiner* after a few weeks sleep has arisen again, and may now be classed among the "living papers" of the day. Mr. Alexander Graham, the present Publisher and Proprietor, is a practical printer, and well known around that section of the country. We hope he will be more fortunate than his predecessor, in conducting the *Examiner*—that is financially.—*Port Hope Guide.*

PETERBORO' EXAMINER.—Peterboro': Alexander Graham, Publisher.—It gives us great pleasure to notice this well-conducted journal. Our want of support in former proprietor had to desperation point. Seems it has come onto Mr. Graham's hands now life and spark has been infused into it. Its principles are liberal and enlightened, and we wish our contemporary every success.—*Canadian Post.*

Capt. Blakely thinks that a shot weighing 700 pounds would crush in the sides of any iron-plated ship.

Sons of Temperance Column.

A Soliloquy.

"Say Doctor, may I not have rum
To quench this burning thirst within?
Bless on this cursed bed I lie,
And cannot get one drop of gin.
I ask not health, nor even life—
Life! what a curse its been to me!
I'd rather sink in deepest hell,
Than drink again his misery.

"But Doctor, may I not have rum?
One drop alone is all I crave.
Great this small boon—I ask no more—
Then I'll defy—yes, even the grave;
Then, without fear, I'll fold my arms,
And bid the monster strike his dart,
To haste me from this world of woe.
And claim his own—ruin ruined heart.

"A thousand curses on his head
Who gave me first the poisoned bowl,
Who taught me first this cause to drink—
Drink—death and ruin to my soul.
My soul! oh, cruel, horrid thought!
Will well I know thy certain fate,
With what instinctive horror shrink
The serpent from that awful state!

"Lost—lost—I know forever lost!
To me no ray of hope can come:
My fate is sealed, my doom is——
But give me rum: I will have rum.
But, Doctor, don't you see out there?
In that dark corner low he sits:
See! how he sports his fiery tongue,
And at me fiery brimstone spits!

"Go, chase him out. Look! here he comes,
Now on my bed he wants to stay;
He shan't be there. O God! oh God!
Go way, I say! go way! go way!
Quick! chain me fast, and tie me down:
There now—he clasps me in his arms;
Down—down the window—close it tight:
Say, don't you hear my wild alarms?

"Say, don't you see this demon fierce?
Does no one hear? will no one come?
Oh save me—save me—I will give—
But rum! I must have—will have rum.
* * * * * * *
Ah! now he's gone; once more I'm free
He, the boasting knave and liar—
He said that he would take me off
Down to—but there! my bed's on fire!

"Fire! water! help! come, haste—I'll die,
Come, take me from this burning bed:
The smoke—I'm choking—cannot cry;
There now—its catching at my head!
But see! again that demon's come;
Look! there he peeps through yonder glass
Mark how how his burning eyeballs flash!
How fierce he grins! what brought him back?

"There stands his burning coach of fire,
He smiles and beckons me to come.
What are those words he's written there?
'In Hell we never sup for rum!'
One loud, one piercing shriek was heard;
One yell rang out upon the air;
One sound, and one alone came forth—
The victim's cry of wild despair.

"Why longer wait? I am ripe for hell;
A spirit's sent to bear me down.
There, in the regions of the lost,
I sure will wear a fiery crown
Damned, I know, without a hope!
(One moment more, and then I'll come!
And there I'll quench my awful thirst
With boiling, burning, fiery rum."

Advertisement of an honest Rumseller.

Friend and neighbors! Having just opened a commodious shop for the sale of "Liquid Fire," I embrace this early opportunity of informing you that on Saturday, I shall commence the business of making drunkards, paupers, and beggars, for the sober, industrious and respectable to support.

I shall deal in "familiar spirits," which shall excite men to riot and robbery, and blood; and by so doing diminish the comforts, augment the expenses, and endanger the welfare of the community.

I will undertake at short notice, for a small sum, and with great expedition, to prepare inmates for the asylum, the poor house, the prison, and the gallows.

I will furnish an article which shall increase the number of fatal accidents, multiply the number of distressing diseases; and render those harmless incurable.

I will furnish a drug, which shall deprive some of life, many of reason, most of property, all of peace; which shall cause fathers to be fiends, wives widows, children orphans and all mendicants.

I will cause the rising generation to grow up in ignorance, and prove a burden and a nuisance to the nation.

I will corrupt the ministers of religion, obstruct the progress of the gospel, defile the purity of the church, and cause temporal, spiritual and eternal death; and if any be so impertinent as to inquire why I have the audacity to bring such accumulated misery upon a comparatively happy land, my honest reply is *necessary*.

The spirit trade is the most lucrative, and some professing Christians give it their cheerful countenance.

I have license from the court, and if I don't bring these evils upon you, somebody else will.

I live in a land of liberty.

I have purchased the right to demolish the character, destroy the health, shorten the lives, and ruin the souls of those who choose to honor me with their custom.

I know that the Bible says: "Thou shalt not kill; that it pronounces a woe upon him who giveth his neighbor strong drink; and I also read in the Divine record that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven, and I cannot expect the drunkard maker to share a better fate. *Yet what can I do?*

FRIENDS OF HUMANITY! as you look at the horrid writhings of a fellow mortal in the grasp of the demon, and hear his cursing and his cries, and remember that he is a brother in the flesh for whom Christ died and who, but for rum, might have had a triumph over death and an eternity of glory; have you no compassion? And when you read the advertisement of the hoary ruffian and see a wretch in your neighborhood commence this business, knowing the weeping and wailing every keghead of rum will occasion, the property it will waste, the quarrels it will engender, the pain it will inflict, the souls it will destroy, does not your soul burn within indignation, and do you not say give us a MAINE LAW—Down with the traffic, the accursed traffic.

LIQUOR SELLER! Look at the business in all its awful realities. The RUM MANIAC is no fiction of the imagination. Hundreds have seen it; a hell upon earth. It is your workmanship, "you supply the guilty cause; you see the drunken effect; you witness the drunken rave," and do you rests six thousand curses.

"A thousand curses on his head
Who gave me first the poisoned bowl,
Who taught me first this cause to drink,—
Drink—death and ruin to my soul."

MODERATE DRINKER! See your end. That poor wretch once stood where you stand, once took his first glass; once said he could tread the viper in the dust, but where is he now? and where may you shortly be? O pause! Pause in your downward course. Think of the drunkard's end. Escape for your life! Another drink may be ruin forever!

WHAT AN EXCUSE.—"If I dont sell liquor, somebody else will." So says the liquor-seller, who holds his head up and asserts a claim to respectability and honesty. There is not a criminal in the States prisons who could not have made the same plea before the Court and Jury who convicted him. In this sinful world, it must perhaps be that offences come, but "woe to him by whom the offence cometh." The keeper of a gambling hell or brothel, may say with some silence, if he did not tempt souls to perdition, others would; but does that fact diminish his guilt?—*Crusader.*

DURABLE FENCE POSTS.—We have, from time to time, published numerous facts to prove that posts put in the ground top end down, will last longer than when placed the other way. We now add another to the list. Yesterday, a gentleman told us that he had just been removing some posts and rail fence, which he built twenty-three years ago. The fence posts set three butt down were nearly all rotted off in ten years, when new ones were set, in the same way, below the old ones, in the middle of each panel, and the old ones allowed to remain. The posts set fourteen years ago were now all rotted; but some gate-posts set twenty-four years, accidently with the top in the ground, are perfectly sound their entire length, and will probably last twenty four years more! We may state that the gate-posts were cut off at the forks of the trees, which made the upper ends largest, and hence the largest ends were placed in the ground.—*Ohio Farmer.*

THE CENSUS OF THE TOWN OF BRANTFORD.—Mr. Andrew Wilson informs us that he has completed the taking of the Census of the town of Brantford. He did the work inside of fifteen or sixteen days, and the result of his labours gives Brantford a population of 6756—as follows:—

King's Ward	787
Queen's do	1282
Brant do	1612
East do	1275
North do	780
	6756

It will thus be seen that Brantford has an increase over the census taken last year of about 500 souls. It will now, we think, be conceded that our town, so far as population is concerned, is the largest in the Province of Canada. Mr. Wilson did his work well and promptly, for which he deserves the thanks of the public generally.

A MORE DIFFICULT TASK.—Mr. Milnes may carry his Bill for enabling a man to marry his wife's sister. But when shall we see a bill passed for enabling a man to enter in the same house with his wife' mother!

A purse without money is not so bad as a head without brains; the first may be filled, the second cannot.

A gay old bachelor says of a lovely woman:—"To her virtues we give love—to her beauty, our admiration—to her temper the whole pacement."

—The Oxford *Herald* says that either an otter, a sturgeon, or an alligator has made its appearance in a mill-pond at Ingersoll. The water was drained off on the 24th so that the animal may show itself.

—A report prevails in Ottawa that a raft of timber passed over the Long Sault rapids at Grenville, and that twelve out of twenty men composing the crew were drowned. We have not been able as yet to obtain particulars.

BRITISH PREPARATIONS.—The Paris *Patrie* learns that two English brigades leave on the 26th for Bermuda with ordnance and ammunition. The *Patrie* asserts that England is about to concentrate troops and war material at Bermuda.

It is the wish of the Pope to have an exhibition at Rome next year, and Signor Tenerani, the great Roman sculptor, who has gone to commemorate on the government to the London Exhibition, is empowered to take the necessary preliminary steps in advance.

—The members of the Montreal Cricket Club are making active preparations for a vigorous campaign during the coming season. Most of the officers of the Guards, and the 60th and 47th regiments have become members, and as there are several good cricketers among them some fine play may be expected.

—The proof-reading on the London *Times* receives an official salary—but has to forfeit one guinea for every typographical error, even a turned letter, in each day's impression; if the line marked an error on the proof, the compositor was neglected to correct it pays the forfeit.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

New York, May 30.

The *Herald's* Fort Monroe correspondent mentions the fact that colonel J. F. Hanson, of a Kentucky regiment, who was sent by a flag of truce to be exchanged for the gallant Col. Corcoran, has become disgusted with the Confederates and the rebellion, and will take the oath of allegiance.

Gen. Butler, says a New Orleans letter, has taken the wife of Gen. Beauregard, who was found to be in New Orleans, under his care and protection.

A letter from Gen. McClellan's army says that 3,000 Georgians, whose terms of enlistment had expired in the Confederate army were told that they must continue in the service. They loaded their guns, and the officers and all refused to obey the order, and no one dare attempt to make them do it. The result was the Confederates have disbanded and gone home.

Another valuable prize was brought into port last night. The steamer Constitution, *alias* George Washington, captured off the North Carolina coast, by the gunboat Victoria on the 22nd inst. It is believed that she has a valuable cargo.

Washington, May 30.

A telegraphic despatch has just been received at the War Department from an unofficial source, stating that the Confederates left Corinth last night, and that Gen. Nelson occupied their entrenchments at 8 o'clock this morning.

The following has just been received at the War Department:—

Head-Quarters, Department of the Mississippi, Camp on the Corinth road May 28th.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War—

Three strong reconnoitering columns advanced this morning on the right, centre and left, to feel the enemy and unmask his batteries.

The enemy hotly contested his ground at each point, but was driven back with considerable loss.

The column on the left encountered the strongest opposition.

Our loss is twenty-five killed and wounded.

The enemy left thirty dead on the field.

Our losses at other points are not yet ascertained. Some five or six officers and a number of privates were captured. The fighting will probably be renewed to-morrow at day-break. The whole country is so thickley wooded that we are compelled to feel our way.

(Signed,) H. W. HALLECK
Major General.

A despatch just received at the war Department fully corroborates the former message that Corinth is evacuated by the Confederates and occupied by our troops. Prisoners say the enemy left last night for Okolona, a point about 150 miles South of Corinth on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

New York, May 30.

The *Times'* special says the reason why Gen. Huger would not exchange Col. Corcoran for Col. Hanson is that Cols. Corcoran Wilcox and others, are held as hostages for the privateer-men. The latter are already at Fortress Monroe, and now that the requirements of the Confederates are known, they will be speedily granted, and the Union Colonels and others released.

New York, May 30.

A special despatch to the *Post* from Washington says: The news from Corinth is read here with much enthusiasm, and is believed that Gen. Halleck's continuous movements through an extremely difficult country are about to be crowned with success. It is thought Beauregard has been obliged to retreat, because of a stoppage of supplies when Com. Farragut's fleet got up above the mouth of Red river of Texas, the great source of Beauregard's supplies was cut off, and as our fleet advanced up the Mississippi, the region from which the Confederates could draw food for their great army became daily less, so that the position at Corinth became gradually but surely less tenable.

Washington, May 30.

The following were received from Corinth, this p. m.:—

Near Corinth, May 30.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Gen. Pope's batteries opened upon the enemy's entrenchments yesterday, about ten o'clock a. m., and soon drove the Confederates from their advanced batteries. Major-General W. L. Sherman established another heavy battery yesterday a. m., within 1,000 yards of their works, and skirmishing parties advanced at daybreak this morning. Three of our divisions are already in the enemy's advanced works, about three-quarters of a mile from Corinth, which is in flames. The enemy has fallen back on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

(Signed,) H. W. HALLECK,
Major General.

Near Corinth, May 30.

To H n. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—

The enemy's position and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong. He cannot occupy a stronger position in his flight. This morning he destroyed an immense amount of public and private property, stores, provision, waggons, tents, &c., for miles out of the town. The roads are filled with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away by his fleeting troops. A large number of prisoners and deserters have been captured, estimated by Gen. Pope at 2,000.

Gen. Beauregard evidently distrusts his army or he would have defended so strong a position. His troops are generally much discouraged and demoralized. In all the engagements for the last few days their resistance has been slight.

(Signed.) H. W. HALLECK.
Major-General Commanding.

Norfolk, May 30.

Two fugitives arrived here yesterday direct from Richmond. They report an army of 200,000 men in the vicinity, among whom, both officers and men, dissatisfaction was very general. They were living upon half rations of bacon and bread. The fugitives state that Jefferson Davis has been heard to say that he would make the streets of the city run with blood before surrendering.

Washington, June 1.

The following despatch was received at the War Department this p. m.—*Field of Battle*, June 1st, 12 m.—We have had a desperate battle, in which the corps of Gens. Sumner, Heintzelman and Keyes have been engaged against greatly superior numbers.

Yesterday at ten o'clock, the enemy taking advantage of a terrible storm which had flooded the valley of the Chickahominy, attacked our troops on the right flank. Gen. Casey's division, which was in the first line, gave away unaccountably and disgracefully. This caused a confusion, during which the guns and baggage were lost; but Generals Hatzelman and Casey most gallantly brought up their troops, which checked the enemy. At the same time, however, we succeeded by great exertions in bringing across Generals Sedgwick's and Richardson's divisions, who drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, covering the ground with his dead.

This morning the enemy attempted to renew the conflict, but were everywhere repulsed. We have taken many prisoners, among whom is General Pettigrew and Col. Long.

Our loss is heavy, but that of the enemy must be enormous. With the exception of General Casey's division, the men behaved splendidly. Several fine bayonet charges had been made. The second Excelsior Regiment made two to-day.

(Signed,) G. B. McCLELLAN,
Maj-Gen.

Exporting the Battle from a Balloon.

Washington, June 1.

During the whole of the battle this morning, Prof. Lewis' balloon was overlooking the terrible scene from an altitude of about 2,000 feet. Telegraphic communication from the balloon to General McClellan, having direct connection with military wires, was successfully maintained, Mr Park Spring of Philadelphia, acting as operator. Every movement of the enemy was obvious and instantly reported.

This is believed to be the first time in which a balloon reconnoisance has been successfully made during a battle, and certainly the first time in which a telegraph station has been established in the air, to report the movements of the enemy, and the progress of a battle. The advantage to General McClellan must have been immense.

Corinth, May 31, via Cairo, June 1.

Special despatch to N. Y. *Tribune*—Yesterday morning our reserved divisions were brought up, and our entire front moved forward, the men having two days' rations in their haversacks. During the day we kept up a tremendous cannonading, shelling the roads; the rebels hardly showed themselves, but replied feebly with a few shots. Last night we threw up breastworks along our entire line, and slept on our arms within 100 yards of the enemy's breastworks.

At 6 o'clock this morning, Gen. Pope entered Cornith without the slightest resistance, and took possession. The rebel rear-guard, under Bragg, 10,000 strong, marched southward at midnight. The citizens assert positively that Beauregard was there in person, and left with the army.

Chicago, May 13.—A special dispatch from Cairo says, an Arkansas refugee arrived from the fleet to day, and says that Little Rock is fully occupied by the Federals, and that the white citizens who remain are decidedly loyal. The Arkansas State Legislature have scattered, and the Governor fled from the State. Helena now at Jackson, Miss.

Vicksburg has surrendered to the Federal fleet.

New York, June 2nd.

The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says:—Lieutenant Frank C. Davis, was dispatched on Sunday last with a small squad to open communication between the land forces and the gun-boats, opposite City Point on James River. He accomplished his errand in a style so handsome, and surmounted such difficulties in doing it that he has been thanked by the Commanding General.

The Lieutenant reports that the Galena, which he visited is very much cut up by the enemy's shot. She will be obliged to go into dock before she can go into action again. A lot of shot are still sticking in her below the water line.

The *World* states that the Government has decided to accept all three months' militia regiments that will offer up to June 10th. They are to report themselves for duty at Washington, D. C., Columbus, Ohio, and St. Louis, Mo.

THE LATEST.

New York, June 3.

The Federal loss at the battle before Richmond was 3,0 0 instead of 300, as wrongly transmitted by the telegraph.

Our army has moved forward to Fair Oak, five miles from Richmond.

Jeff. Davis and Gov. Letcher were both at the late fight.

Head Quarters, Monday, 9 p.m.

Gen. Hooker made a reconnoisance today on the Williamsburg Turnpike to within four miles of Richmond without meeting the enemy in the face. Their pickets kept in sight but retreated at his approach. Every one feels sanguine of the fall of the Confederate capital when our troops advance for an engagement. The fight of Saturday and Sunday seals the fate of that city. They threw the main body of the army composed of the best troops on our left wing, with a view of crushing it. They were defeated after two day's hard fighting, and forced to retreat.

Gen. Fremont's Head Quarters,
Woodstock, Va., June 2.

Gen. Fremont after occupying Strasburg last night was obliged by the darkness and tremendous storm, and the fatigue of his men to delay his advances till morning. At six o'clock the pursuit of the retreating enemy was resumed and vigorously continued during the day.

General McDowell's advance, being part of a Brigade under General Bayard, reached Strasburg this morning, and was ordered forward by General Fremont to join in the pursuit with the cavalry and artillery. The enemy, to retard pursuit endeavored to make a stand in three strong positions with artillery, but were driven rapidly and with loss from each.

Jackson's rear guard passed through Woodstock this p. m.—the head of his column having reached it at sunrise.

Colonel Piken, Chief of Artillery on General Fremont's staff, is wounded.

The roads and woods were strewn with arms, stores and clothing, and a large number of prisoners have been taken.

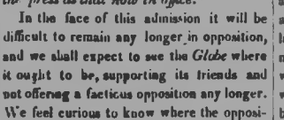
General Fremont's rapid march and Gen. McDowell's movement, has wholly relieved the Shenandoah valley and Northern Virginia.

Jackson will be overtaken and forced to fight, or must abandon his ground entirely.

DISTRESS IN THE ENGLISH MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS. — Unfortunately, the distress in the manufacturing districts shows no sign of diminution. At the weekly meeting of the Preston Boards of Guardians yesterday, the returns stated that £579 17s. 10d. had been spent during the week in out door relief, being four times the amount expended for the same purpose during the corresponding week of last year. By a similar comparison, it appears that the number of workhouse inmates has nearly doubled. Over 1,200 men have been engaged on the roads, under the Union, on the Ribchaster, and in the neighbourhood of the Union. To make matters worse, the failure at the service of the Guardians are exceedingly few. The cotton trade in Preston is still in a prostrate condition.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tea Meeting—Wm. C. Nicholls.
Cheap Books—T. Menzies.
Sons of Temperance Excursion.
Agricultural Society—Jas. Hamilton.
Dentistry—J. O'Donnell.
Horses to let—Wm. McGregor.
Strayed—Henry Myers.
Steamship for Glasgow—G. & D. Shaw



Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY, 5TH JUNE, 1862.

Prospects of the New Administration.

A short time ago the London *Free Press*, the Brockville *Monitor* and other papers hinted plainly that the opposition of the *Globe* to the new Ministry arose from the fact that its proprietor was not consulted in the formation of a Cabinet—or to his personal hostility to the Premier. To some of these allusions the *Globe* states that they are without foundation, that his opposition was "untinctured by the slightest shade of personal disappointment." It is unfortunate that the *Globe*, of all the papers in the Province, should be so severe at the outset, when its friends had undertaken the management of the country. But it is a failing with the *Globe* that it has been frequently "running a muck" when it might as well keep in clear water. Its wonderfully altered tone in ten days must strike the most casual observer. It is with grief we have so often to differ from our able cotemporary, but truth and consistency are in our estimation superior to party politics. After reading the severe castigations of last week let the reader turn to its deliverance this week and he will be struck with the contrast. It thus refers to the support accorded to the new Cabinet:

"The facility with which the organ-grinders here changed the stops and commenced new tunes is exceedingly amusing. All the prominent supporters of the late ministry in the press give their aid to the new Government. The old coalition has not a defender left of any mark. The *Leader*, the Quebec *Chronicle*, the Montreal *Gazette*, the Kingston *Whig* and *News*, and the London *Free Press* are all going on the same track. To the execration in which the late Government is held by the public is partly owing this sudden change of policy, but many of those journals hope that the pay and plunder they received from the old Government may be continued to them under the new. In the meantime *there never was a Government which received so strong a support from the press as that now in office.*"

In the face of this admission it will be difficult to remain any longer in opposition, and we shall expect to see the *Globe* where it ought to be, supporting its friends and not offering a factious opposition any longer. We feel curious to know where the opposition press is to come from. Surely the House will have an opposition, and this will be composed chiefly of the old members of the Government and their most prominent supporters. But seldom has an administration had more concessions and consideration from the opposition in the House than the present. Meantime the members of the Government are before their constituents, with every prospect of their return. We observe that Mr. Wilson's explanations in North York before a large assembly resulted in a vote of confidence and support—seven only dissenting. We have not yet discovered a journal but is disposed to treat with consideration and forbearance the new ministry in their very difficult and trying position, and we have no doubt that they will act worthy of the confidence reposed in them and not betray it.

Church Rates in England.

From recent British papers we learn that the annual bill for abolishing the hateful impost of Church Rates in England, was introduced into Parliament and defeated by the exceeding narrow majority of one.

This measure has for years been brought up, and has yearly approached nearer the devoutly wished consummation of its advocates, and there is little doubt but the next essay will be a successful one. A greater curse can scarcely befall a people where the Clergy have secular control, and where a Church is united to the State. The tyranny exercised through clerical interference caused a revolution in England 200 years ago, when the people rose in their might and shook off the chains in which they were bound.

Again they were enslaved, and the present is the bicentenary which witnessed 2000 of the best of England's Clergy ejected from the Church, for refusing to submit to the act of conformity—a measure enforced by a bigoted King, at the instance of bigoted Bishops. From that period to the present the iniquitous impositions of State and Church have one by one been blotted from the Statute Book, and we shall hail the passage of the Church Rate abolition bill with pleasure. It is within our recollection that the law required any person holding a commission of the peace or a commission in the Army or Navy to take the Sacrament in the Church of England every year. This was abolished by Lord Sidmouth's Bill, in 1816.

Posterity will look back with astonishment at the enactments, to manifestly unjust as the present Church rates in England. It will be guessed to read teh of the efforts made in this colony to fasten upon us the incubus of a State Church. That the party seeking to do this had the cupidity and audacity to claim the entire seventh of the country, and wealth, if they could, have accomplished it entirely.

The names of such men as Sir John Trelawny, who have sought to free their country from the burdens imposed upon it by clerical aversion and bigotry, deserve the lasting gratitude of the future, and we devoutly hope that another year will see that wholesome, unjust and odious measure among the things of the past.

☞ The Victoria *Herald* in a recent number, under the caption of "Divorce Court practice in Victoria," reflects severely on the County Judge's conduct in "allowing the Courts under his jurisdiction to degenerate into speculative concerns." A very grave charge this is, indeed, but very possibly the Judge is not aware of the malpractice referred to, and should not in that case be blamed. The *Herald's* authority may be the "best" for these statements, but we are inclined to think it takes a round about and a most objectionable way of introducing the subject. If default is made in any court by any official, let the party complaining institute the proper proceedings and let the complaints be sifted, then the blame can be laid upon the proper shoulders. There is nothing like outspoken bluntness when those in official situations defraud the public. Let the charges be specific and not so general as the *Herald* has them, and until the proper steps are taken and made public we think the *Herald* should not have censured the Judge or indeed any one else. It has been said in our hearing that there is one Court in Victoria than which a better is not in Canada. We wait further developments before saying any more on this subject.

☞ Many of our readers are aware that the subscribers for Stock in the first talked of Railroad to the front, have been sued for the amount of the stock so subscribed. A Bill for their Relief was introduced into the House, but was defeated in the Private Bill Committee. We find in late proceedings the following:

NOTICE OF MOTION.—Mr. Haultain, on Friday next.—That the Committee on Private Bills be instructed to report the evidence which guided them in declaring the preamble not proved of Bill (No. 91) "An Act for the relief of certain persons alleged subscribers to the Stock Books, under the original Act incorporating the Peterboro' and Port Hope Railway Company."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—It is now two weeks since we have had any rain, during which time we have had a deal of high winds drying up the moisture in the ground. The effects of the drought are visible in the fall wheat and meadows. We never remember hearing so many complaints in any one season, by so many reliable persons, of the appearance of the fall wheat and the meadows. The latter seem past recovery, though with timely moisture and heat they might mend, but the fall wheat with the most favorable weather will not be a third of a crop around this neighborhood. A great deal has been ploughed up and sown with spring grain.

UNION EXCURSION.—The different Divisions of the Sons of Temperance of Smith are going to have, on Friday the 13th inst. a splendid Union Excursion on the back lakes, on Mr. James Wallis' steamer Ogemah, to Sturgeon Point. Should the weather turn out to be favorable those wishing to see the beautiful scenery of the back lakes should avail themselves of this opportunity. The steamer will return in good time to Bridgenorth, so that every one will reach home before a late hour. See advertisement in another column.

☞ The Square Timber business so far has been successful. With the exception of about 400,000 ft. all that has been made will be got to market tolerably early. The running on the River was never better than at present. Several concerns have left this *en route* for the Bay of Quinte. About 3,000,000 feet will find its way to Quebec this year from the Trent, which will be something like a million less than the estimate. The prospects are not very flattering, but we imagine our Lumber Merchants owing to the advantages of cheap "furnishing" this year will do very well. We wish them success.

☞ We have received some correspondence from Quebec by a "Member of the Reform Press," on the Policy of the McDonald-Sicotte Administration, but we are unable to insert it this week having only received it shortly before going to Press. It appears carefully drawn up, and it shall receive due attention from us next week.

POSTSCRIPT.

After a part of this day's impression was struck off, the following telegram was received:—"Election Committee decided in favor of Col. Haultain retaining his seat."

TEA MEETING.—The River Road Union Sunday School, Smith, intend holding a Tea Meeting on Wednesday the 18th day of June inst., near the Presbyterian Church. See advertisement in another column.

STEAMER OGEMAH.—It is with pleasure we announce that this steamer commences on Monday next to run her regular trips between Bridgenorth, Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Lindsay.

CRICKET.—We are informed that a match will be played on the Cricket ground in Ashburnham, on Tuesday next, between the Lindsay and Peterboro' Clubs; wickets to be pitched at 11 o'clock.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The great ship will leave this port on Saturday. She will take out a large amount of freight on her return voyage to Liverpool. Over seven thousand bushels of grain were hoisted on Saturday into one of her ports from barges alongside; and so vast are the capabilities of her machinery for loading that only one-fourth of this machinery was employed in shipping this quantity of cargo in one day. It is estimated that the ship engines, the four cranes, and other machinery, with full attendance, would take on board forty thousand bushels, or one thousand tons, in a single day. The work performed without jarring or disagreeable noise of any kind. Although the Great Eastern could easily carry ten thousand tons of freight, only five or six will be taken, in order to enable her to cross the bar. Captain Paton, to whom we referred in our last, remains almost constantly on board, and the coming voyages of the Great Eastern under his able management promises to be a complete success.—*Scottish American Journal.*

The Ministerial Policy Debate.

Below we give the speech of our worthy representative on this exciting topic. Its perusal will convince the most active opponents that he worthily represents the views and wishes of the people of this section. If ever there was a time in the history of our Province when the real friends of the country require to speak out, that time is now; and in view of the very serious responsibility of members of Parliament at the present critical juncture, we feel pleased that Colonel Haultain speaks out like a man, rebukes the unblushing conduct of the ex-ministers in involving the country in its present fearful financial difficulties, and blames them for the present anomalous position in which some of the U. C. members find themselves. We bespeak for the speech a careful perusal.

Col. HAULTAIN said:—it must not be matter of surprise if the members of this House are desirous of placing on record the reasons that have guideded them as to the position they have assumed in the present embarressing circumstances of the Province. I must confess that I heard the announcement of the proposed policy of the new Administration with deep regret. (Hear, hear.) As a representative from Upper Canada I feel that no ordinary sacrifices have been imposed upon us. But Sir, it becomes our duties to enquire into the causes that have led to those sacrifices, and upon whom must rest the blame that such was required. I would briefly allude to the origin of the change that has taken place in the Government of the Province. A vote adverse to the late Administration was given on the second reading of the Militia Bill, which resulted in their resignation. Although I felt it my duty to vote for the second reading of a bill that might be supposed to involve the proper defence of the country, I feel bound to say on this occassion, that I did not approve of the scheme that was proposed. (Hear, hear.) It appeared to me to be crude and ill-adapted to the purpose, and one that was not likely to meet with the concurrence of any body of gentlemen, who were really acquainted with the wants and the genius of the inhabitants of this Province. During the past few weeks much has been brought before the members of this House that warrants them in believing that more than ordinary mismanagement prevailed in almost every department. (Hear, hear.) In the carrying out of the public works, great incapacity, if not worse, has been manifest. Buildings estimated to cost six hundred thousand dollars, we are informed, will require an outlay of three or four times that amount to complete them. It appears that in frequent instances prices have been paid many times above what were justly due, resulting, we may fairly say, in a gigantic spoliation of our resources. (Hear, hear.) It is also ascertained that during the last twelve-month some for hundred thousand dollars have been advanced to the Grand Trunk Railway, (Hear, hear.) and this in defiance of the oft repeated remonstrances of the people. One of the last acts of the late Administration, without any sanction from Parliament, has been to make a contract, involving a large outlay, in order to rebuild a government house at Sherwood, Quebec, when we are supposed to be on the eve of removing to Ottawa. (Hear hear.) I must now allude, Sir, to facts that have come under my own observation, as a member of the Public Accounts Committee, facts disclosing departmental mismanagement of no ordinary character. Large bills of stationery have been incurred where three, and in some instances six times the just prices have been paid to favoured individuals. For one item of printing I find that one thousand dollars has been paid, by the special order of the head of the department, for which, according to the estimate of the printers of the House, one hundred and fifty dollars would have covered the expense. Another item in the largely swelled accounts for stationery I will refer to. A special order amounting to $6,000, was, by the dictation of the head of the department, handed over to a certain bureau. The gentleman through whom such matters passed, felt called upon to guard himself in the reception of so startling an amount, (I use his own expression,) by making a note at the bottom of the requisition, that the supply he was ordered to receive was sufficient for the two ensuing years. But, Sir, it is not necessary for me to enter into details; it is sufficient for my purpose at the present moment to show that frauds, either through the incapability or complicity of some of the members of the late Administration have been perpetrated, and it appeared to me of the first consequence, that the government of the country should be placed in other hands, and a thorough investigation be made as to our real financial position, and as to the conduct of those who appeared to have so grossly betrayed the sacred trust committed to them by their countrymen. And more especially was it necessary from the enormous deficiency to be made good, probably not much less a sum than six millions of dollars. In alluding to the position I now occupy as an Upper Canadian, and as one who not long since spoke strongly and encouragingly of the prospects of that section in obtaining her just demands, I am compelled to allude to a gentleman now occupying the high position of Premier of the Government. I disclaim absolutely all personal feelings on this question. I have a high regard for the honorable gentleman I have just mentioned, and honor him for the straight-forward persistency that he has maintained on certain important questions, but, Sir, it is this very persistency, as opposed to the views and wishes of the large majority of Upper Canada, that must necessary cause dissatisfaction, at his having been selected to form an administration, as representing Upper Canada and the Opposition. His peculiar position in the House made his selection all the more extraordinary. (Hear, hear.) But to whose influence must such an unusual selection be attributed. It is well known, sir, that on the resignation of a ministry, the premier of the out-going administration is generally consulted by the sovereign, or by her representative, as to his successor.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD—No; that would be unconstitutional.

Col. HAULTAIN—Notwithstanding the opinion of the honorable member for Kingston. I must repeat, that such a practice is uniformly followed, and the whole scheme will therefore be palpable to the plainest understanding. Were not these gentlemen lately occupying the treasury benches, quietly enjoying the inevitable embarrassments that would be placed in the way of the Opposition forming a cabinet under the present premier, owing to his hostility to the great question of representation by population? Is it not manifest, that in thus advising his majesty's representative, doubly sending, owing to his recent advent amongst us, the impartial and honorable counsels of his late advisers—(hear, hear)—is it not manifest, to-day, that these gentlemen were playing an old game, and were inwardly chuckling at the idea that very soon the ball would be rolled into our own laps again, and another term of mal-administration be imposed upon a betrayed and indignant people. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, what alone could be the action of those called upon to serve their country under such embarrassing circumstances? Their first duty, sir, as I have before said, was plainly to keep out of office, until so unworthy of it, and if the position of Upper Canada be a humiliating one, and no one perhaps feels it more keenly than myself, and if it were thought desirable, owing to our grave financial position, to keep in abeyance a great constitutional change, justly demanded by Upper Canada, let the blame rest upon their heads who alone are guilty, viz., upon those members of the late administration who have entrapped us into that position. (Hear, hear.)

We copy the following very interesting presentation with pleasure. It is seldom indeed that such a rare case occurs of an individual holding an office for so long a period—and the interest is enhanced from the fact, that the venerable couple name! in this notice are the father and mother of our respected townsman, Mr. George Brownlee:—

STITCHEL.—PRESENTATION.—At the close of the weekly prayer meeting in the session-house of the U.P. Church here, on the evening of Wednesday the 30th ultimo, a presentation of somewhat unusual interest was made. The Rev. David Cairns, in name of the U.P. congregation, presented to Mr. George Brownlee, Hume Mill, a very handsome copy of Dr. M'Farlane's edition of "Henry and Scott's Family Bible," with illustrations, after David Robert's, Esq. The interest of the present arose chiefly from the fact that for the long period of nearly 57 years Mr. Brownlee had without interruption been a member of session in the Stitchel congregation, and by his courteous and conciliatory manners, unfeigned piety, and unwearied services in that office, had obtained a good repute among all men, and secured and obtained the confidence and esteem of the whole congregation. At the same time a few female members of the church presented a shawl to Mrs. Brownlee, in token for their respect to her as one who had in no small measure obeyed the apostolical injunction, to be "faithful in all things." The age of the venerable pair is now verging towards four score years and ten. Mr. Brownlee, in a few touching and appropriate words, expressed his sincere thanks for the kindness that had been shown him and his, and gave utterance to his fervent prayers for the continued welfare of the congregation. It is a comparatively rare thing for a minister to reach his jubilee, and it is still rarer for an elder to do so, owing to a more advanced period of the life he has generally reached at his ordination. But to be in the office of his eldership for the much longer period of 57 years is more uncommon still, and indeed may be considered almost a singular case, and it is well that a suitable recognition of it should be made. The bible contained the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. George Brownlee by the members of the U.P. Church, Stitchel, as a mark of esteem for his unblemished character; and as a small acknowledgment of the valuable services he has rendered to the congregation, as a member of the session, during the almost unprecedently long period of fifty-seven years. Leviticus xix. 32. "Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head, and honor the face of the old man." 1 Timothy v. 17, "Let the elders that rule well be counted worthy of double honor."—*Kelso Chronicle.*

Destructive Fire.

The calamities of Saturday last, the anniversary of the Queen's Birth-day, will be longer remembered than the usual enjoyments which accompany such a day. As early as four o'clock the inhabitants were aroused by the alarm of fire. The morning was exceedingly calm, otherwise we believe it would be our painful duty to record for a second time the almost total destruction of Lindsay by fire.

The fire originated in Gen. Moore's carpenter shop, behind William Street on the west side, and spread with great rapidity over the other buildings attached. The occupants of the various rooms above the stores had barely time to escape with the little clothing they could pick up when the flames shot through the apartments and filled them with smoke. Messrs. Ward & Cadwell, and Mr. Sweenie were enabled to remove a portion of their goods in a damaged condition. Mr. Pearson had nearly all his property destroyed. Mr Veitch, who had his premises newly fitted up only a few days ago, had everything consumed.

By five o'clock the fire assumed such dimensions that it was feared the fire engine would be unable to arrest the progress of the flames. The heat became so intense that the buildings on the opposite side of the street were completely scorched. The unremitting efforts of the fire brigade were successful in saving Mr. Wilson's premises, which were situated within two feet of the buildings consumed. Many of the merchants occupying stores in buildings adjoining those on fire, removed their goods to a distance. In the hurry a sufficient guard was not set over the goods, and it was found that some boxes of fruit and provisions were stolen, and as yet they have not been recovered.

It is believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as for a week previous to its occurrence there was no fire in Mr. Moore's shop, where it originated.

An inquest was held in the Town Hall before Coroner Fidler and a jury, but no evidence could be brought forward to substantiate a charge against any one. The inquest was adjourned till Friday next, so as to give full opportunity to sift any information which may lead to the detection of the perpetrators of the outrage.

We subjoin a statement of the various losses sustained by the parties who suffered from the fire:—

Stores occupied by Mr. Sweenie and Messrs Ward & Cadwell, Saloon occupied by Mr. Pearson, Blacksmith and carpenter shop in the rear occupied by Mr G. Moore—buildings valued at $1,500, insured for $1,100.

Mr. Sweenie's loss is about $2,500, and is fully insured.

Ward & Cadwell's loss about $500, fully insured.

Mr. Pearson's loss about $500, no insurance.

Mr. Veitch's loss about $600, no insurance.

Messrs. Wilcox, Maguire, Watson and Kennedy had some of their goods damaged by removal, all of which were fully insured.

Messrs J. Sutherland and W. H. Mitchell also lost by removal; Sutherland no insurance, Mitchell's loss about $100, fully insured.—*Canadian Post.*

Mr. Page, of Eglund, Me., has a cow which in three years, has given birth to seven calves, and she now has three on her side. She gives milk sufficient for their sustenance.

Murder at Mono Mills.

(*From the Orangeville Sun.*)

About three years since, a young man named Isaac Eastbury, residing near Mono Mills, was married to a widow and barbariously murdered by some person unknown. Suspicion immediately fastened upon a man by the name of John Irwin, of Mono Mills, who was supposed to have committed the atrocious deed for the sake of gain. The man was said to have been on intimate terms with Mrs. Eastbury, the mother of the murdered young man, a woman of more than 70 years of age, who was in the house when the crime was committed. For this deed, the accused, John Irwin, was tried at the Toronto Assizes, and acquitted for want of sufficient evidence. The whole country, however, still regarded him as the perpetrator of the foul deed. Immediately after his acquittal, Mr. Irwin married Mrs. Eastbury. She possessed a considerable amount of property, the desire to possess which seems to have been the principal motive for the commission of the crime. In the early part of last summer, the proceeds of the sale of this property amounting to $2,000, were obtained by Mr. Irwin, and were by him deposited in the Bank of Upper Canada.—On the 23rd day of August last Mrs. Irwin came to her end in a sudden and mysterious manner. The husband stated that he left her in her usual health, and on returning some five hours afterwards, he found her lying on a narrow sofa, dead. An inquest was held before Joseph Corbet, M. D., and a very respectable jury. The cause of death not being apparent, a *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. Griffith, of Mono Mills, and it was determined that an analysis of the stomach and contents should be made. The viscus and its contents were accordingly transmitted in a proper manner to Prof. Croft, of Toronto, for analysis and the inqest was adjourned. No poisonous matter was found in the stomach by Prof. Croft, and the cause of death was still unknown.—The deceased may have died from some of those affections of the heart which leaves no trace behind. But even if guiltless of her death, the conduct of Mr. Irwin was most exceptionable; for at the inquest, as the partner of his life came before him in the fearful, rigid majesty of death, this depraved man became brutishly drunk; he suffered the remains of his wife to be cared for and buried by strangers; and he outraged the ordinary decencies of life, by refusing to follow to the grave the ashes of the unfortunate woman whom he had sworn to cherish and protect.

The London "Times" on the Capture of New Orleans.

New Orleans is in the hands of the Federalists. How this has happened, what resistance was made, what fights were fought, what loss was sustained, no one as yet appears to know. The electrical power of instantaneous speech passed away from the Southerns when, like the Brazen Head of Roger Bacon, it announced that all was over. The subtile spirit then changed masters, and became the slave of the Northerners.

It is scarcely worth while to speculate how so very probable a circumstance has happened. The last accounts we had from the Confederates at New Orleans told us that the cannon of the forts and the impediments placed in the river were sufficient to prevent the approach of any fleet up to the city, and that the fortifications on the narrow passage between the lakes were strong enough to prevent the transit of troops to the landing-places near the city. Upon the efficiency of these works the defensibility of New Orleans depended. It would seem that, like almost all other defensive works, these proved unavailing. The fort upon the river could not prevent the passage of the gunboats, and the forts which guarded the passes from lake to lake were, we are told, destroyed or abandoned, so that General Grant and his land forces were able to push up in transports to within five miles of the city. If this be so, there was a fleet of gunboats in the middle of New Orleans ready to shell the place, and a land force on the shore, five miles off, ready to advance and take it.

This is another hard blow to the Confederates. It is another triumph to the Federals. It is another proof that the Federals can do more harm to the Confederates than the Confederates can do to the Federals. It is a proof that in the contest now going on as to which shall have the largest share in the destruction of the country which our grandsires nursed to be a nation that Northerners will bear away the palm. The strongest can always do most damage. If a man and his wife illustrate a domestic quarrel by the destruction of the furniture of the common home, the sturdy rust and can always do more damage than the most hysteric and distractively-disposed wife. After the mirrors and the ornaments are gone, it requires the thews and sinew of the irrate lords of creation to break up the chairs and dislocate the tables. The strong North can do more in this way than the frantic, febrile South, ever can effect.—But they can both do enough, if they continue, to reduce the matrimonial professions to a very worthless heap of chips. Up to this time they seem to have done their utmost. It is not, however, only that public and private property has been destroyed, that the great industries of both nations have been destroyed, that railways have been broken down, and towns sacked, and districts ravaged. It is not, even, that the profits of very distant years have been anticipated, and that the industry of generations yet unborn has been mortgaged. It is that hatreds have been sown which must endure forever. Our quarrelsome couple may buy new mirrors and get new tables and chairs, but after a few scenes of this kind they had better go to Sir Cresswell Cresswell at once, for their lives will be only a reiteration of similar outbursts. The capture of New Orleans is to the Confederates a great damage, no doubt. If we could hear that it had been followed by any proof of submission, we might think it was something more than a damage. But—again protesting against any too serious reliance upon American news—it would appear that the Southern heart is by no means softened by this new punishment. The cotton for which the Northern fleets convoy capacious hulls was not brought down to the coast or shipped in the river. "All the cotton and steamboats, except such as were necessary to transport men and ammunition, were destroyed." Eighteen millions of dollars in specie were carried off as the invader appeared, and this was a prize which Mr. Stanton must eagerly have longed for. The Federals in getting possession of a city which in time of peace is the most valuable city, perhaps, on the whole continent, for it is in the natural port of the most fertile railways which are connected by the internal waters of the American Continent. Hitherto it has only been months since this city has been as worthless to the world as any village on the shore of Lake Superior.

How will this new exploit affect us? The American Minister at London and Paris are, we are told, to demand the Colonels of St. Jean's and the Tuileries that plans are now being matured for the mitigation of the blockade and for facilitating the transmission of letters. This promise has been made from time to time at Paris for some weeks past, and, as we can well understand, with the most sincere desire on the part of the Federal Government to fulfil it. If the Federals are in possession of New Orleans, there is, of course, an end to the blockade of that city. All the world can go in and go out, and, paying the appointed duties, import and export wherever they can find buyers and sellers. There is only one thing now wanting, and that is but the cotton should come down to the New Orleans market. If the Southern planters should resolve to trust their cotton to the guardianship of General Butler's volunteers or of Commodore Foot's gunboats, we shall, no doubt, get sufficient to give some relief to our Lancashire manufacturers. But if these obstinate planters remove or destroy their stocks, or even if they refuse to bring them to market, it is hard to say what any one has gained by the capture of New Orleans. The capture of this city is creditable to the skill with which the Northerners use their naval supremacy; it is also an item in the great revenge of the Federal people; but if New Orleans is now to be blockaded on the land side by the Confederates as it was before, and if the cotton is not to reach us, we fear we shall not gain much by this long-promised "mitigation" of the blockade.

—The largest oil well yet found in Enniskillen was struck last Monday, by Messrs Brown, Smith & Co., who, when they hit upon the unctious liquid, so great was its force, that the working men at the rocks were severely burned in the face, and yet by the strength of the gas. It is computed that from fifty-five to sixty barrels an hour flowed from the well for several days after it was found, before the proprietors were able to keep it within bounds.

THE STEAMSHIP SCOTIA.—This splendid specimen of naval architecture arrived at this port last week from Liverpool, being her first voyage. It may therefore be said with truth that two of the noblest ships that ever floated on the deep are now lying in this harbor, the result of the energy, commercial enterprise, and national spirit of the British people. The builder, in planning the Scotia, evidently aimed at combining the useful with the beautiful. With her hull long and slender, gracefully curved at bow and stern, her general appearance is most pleasing, and suggests an idea of speed and buoyancy in a more remarkable degree than every British steamer we have ever seen. The Scotia may, without any qualification, be regarded in every respect as quite an improvement upon any specimens of naval architecture which has reached this port. Although we have, some months ago, given a description of this steamer, we may repeat the general dimension: Extreme length, 364 feet; extreme breadth, 47 feet 6 inches; depth, 31 feet; her gross tonnage is estimated at 3,871 tons; registered tonnage, 2,362. The weight of iron in her hull is 4,030 tons, at which she draws 22 feet of water. The keel consists of bars of iron nearly 35 feet long, joined by long scarfs, and is 14 inches deep by 6 in thickness. She has two side-lever engines, with 100-inch cylinders and 12 feet stroke. Her paddles are 40 feet 8 inches in diameter. Every possible provision is made for the safety of the passengers and the freight. The two compartments in which the cargo is stowed have a double bottom, designed to protect the goods in case the outer plates should be broken. She is amply supplied with fire engines, hose, and life buoys. Her main saloon is richly and tastefully furnished, while both judgment and a munificent outlay are visible in the fitting up of the fore saloon, the library and smoking room, the one hundred and twenty

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail when the directions on the second page of pamphlet are well observed.

N. B.—$5 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containg over 50 Pills, by return mail.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, C. W.
General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Knapp, and W. Calder. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Goodfellow, Springville. Alex. Campbell, Keene. And all Medicine dealers.

May 8, 1862. 19

ANNIVERSARY
TEA MEETING!

The River Road
UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL
IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH,
WILL HOLD ITS ANNIVERSARY ON
Wednesday, 18th June,
at 2 o'clock, p.m., near the Presbyterian Church on the 9th Concess. of said Township. Several gentlemen are expected to ADDRESS the meeting, and the Scholars will recite Pieces and Dialogues, selected for the occasion.

TICKETS 1s. 3d., to be had on the ground.

WM. C. NICHOLLS,
Superintendent.

Lakefield, June 3rd, 1862. 23

CHEAP BOOKS!
CheapStationery
Cheap Room Paper & Window Blinds.
CHEAP FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large stock of goods bought direct from the Manufacturers, which will be sold at

Prices much LOWER than usual.

The School Book and School Stationery department will at all times be furnished with every book used in Town and Country School, and sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

The Miscellaneous Stationery business will be well assorted with the best description of goods, and sold at Low Prices.

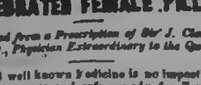
A large stock of Room Paper of the best patterns at the Lowest Prices, will be kept on hand.

Everything in the Book and Stationery line kept in stock or procured to order with dispatch.

T. MENZIES.

Peterboro, 2nd June, 1862. 23

SONS OF TEMPERANCE UNION



EXCURSION!
TO
STURGEON POINT.

THE Sons of Temperance of SMITH, intend having and Union Excursion to Sturgeon Point, Fenelon Falls, on

FRIDAY, 13th DAY OF JUNE, 1862,
BY THE
STEAMER "OGEMAH."

Steamer to leave Bridgenorth at 8 o'clock, a. m., to call at the Indian Village, and proceed direct to Sturgeon Point, where parties wishing to visit the Falls will have a chance of doing so; the Boat remaining one-half hour, and returning to the Point, and arriving at Bridgenorth early in the evening.

Tickets for the day 50c. each.

☞ MUSIC WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE

Tickets to be had from the following Committee at the boat:—Thos T Millburn, Thomas Fitzgerald, Wm. Carter, James Elliot, George Paul, Francis Stannart.

Smith, June 4th, 1862. 23

DENTISTRY!
J. O'Donnell, Dentist,

WILL be at J. GALEY'S Hotel, Keene, on Wednesday, June 11th, for the balance of the week only.

Please call early, and prevent disappointment.

Peterboro, June 4th, 1862. 23

HOUSE TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to let his house in Ashburnham. It is a good two-story house, with nine large rooms, and a cellar, with sheds and outhouses. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. Rutherford, at Mr. Rogers' store, or to the proprietor, at Lakefield. Mr. R. D.

W. McGREGOR.

June 4th, 1862. 23

STRAYED.

INTO the premises of the subscriber on Saturday, the 31st ultimo,

A Chesnut Mare.

The owner, by proving property and paying expenses, can take her away.

HENRY MYRES.

Otonabee, June 2nd, 1862. 23

Summer Arrangements.

1862 1862

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION
WITH
GLASGOW
THE "ANCHOR" LINE
OF
STEAM PACKET SHIPS
SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN
Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.

Columbia, 1397 tons register, 360 horse power, 13 years A 1—James Cassie, Commander.
United Kingdom, 1255 tons register, 300 h.p.w'r 13 years A 1—James Clark, Commander.

The "United Kingdom"
WILL NOT CARRY
QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,
on
TUESDAY, 1st JULY.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:
Saloon Cabin.....$80 00
Intermediate.....30 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions).....25 00
Children in proportion.

Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.
Excellent and dividend-paying Steamers.
Steerage accommodation unsurpassed.
☞ For freight or passage, apply to
ROBT. GRAY & SON,
[illegible]
[illegible]
MARINE AGENCY, Montreal.

23

Agricultural Foundry.

WAGGONS!

THE subscriber has now on hand a few superior Waggons, manufactured of the best material, and

GOT UP IN GOOD STYLE!!

which will be sold
CHEAP FOR CASH,
or on approved credit, until next winter.

JAMES HAMILTON,
Opposite Peplow's Old Flour Mill.

Peterboro, June 4th, 1862. 23

Advertising Essential to Business.

AGUSTUS WEBBER,

EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and general Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.

Acknowledged Agent for this Paper.

20

Ready Made Clothing.

REMEMBER
THAT YOU WILL HAVE
THE BEST VALUE
IN READY MADE CLOTHING
FOR CASH AT
LEMAY, TURCOT & Co's.

Peterboro, May 29, 1862. 22-2m

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,
and under good cultivation. There is a splendid
ORCHARD
on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1864. 9

MME. DEMOREST'S
MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

THE large, best and most reliable Fashion Magazine in the world. Contains the largest and best Fashion-Plates, the greatest number of Engravings, the latest and most reliable information, three full-sized Patterns.—Every Mother Dressmaker, Milliner and Lady should have. Published Quarterly, at 473 Broadway, New York, sold everywhere or sent by mail at 25cents. Yearly $1, with a valuable premium. The Summer number now ready.

VALUABLE
PROPERTY
BY AUCTION.

EIGHT HALF ACRE LOTS at the South end of the Town, on George Street, near the Little Lake and on the direct road leading to Otonabee; the locality is one of the best for private residence, adjoining the business part of the Town.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money down at the time of sale, and the remainder in 3 months, with interest at eight per cent. All plans and registry at the expense of the purchaser.

Sale to take place on the above premises
AT THE HOUR OF TWO O'CLOCK,
On Saturday, Twenty-fourth of May,
BEING
QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterboro, May, 1862. 19

THE ABOVE SALE IS
POSTPONED
UNTIL
Saturday, 7th Day of June,
on the market square.

Peterboro, May, 1862. 22

SUMMER ARRIVALS
OF
BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber begs a complete assortment of Boots & Shoes, of almost every variety of style of Ladies and Gentlemens' wear, which solicits sale at exceedingly low prices.

FOR CASH.

He has also a general assortment of Findings and good Spanish Sole Leather, which he will sell at VERY LOW PRICES.

☞ George Street, Peterboro', next door to Messrs. Ogilvy & Hood

J. BISBEE.

Peterboro, May 29, 1862 23

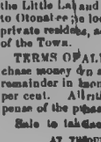
READY MADE
CLOTHING!

THE purchasers will find one of the best assortments of

READY MADE CLOTHING
AT LEMAY, TURCOT & Co's.

Peterboro, May 29, 1862. 22-2m

NEW
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!



THE subscribers, announces to the inhabitants of Ashburnham and surrounding country, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Thompson's bedstead factory, next door to Rogers's Hotel, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by keeping none but good workmen, to merit a share of the public patronage. He will be happy to wait upon all who may favor him with a call.

A Good Fit Wanted!

H. STONE.

Ashburnham, May, 21, 1862 23

BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 19.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Four per cent. for the current half year, upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank or its Branches

On and after Tuesday, 1st July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th June, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE SHAREHOLDERS
will be held at the Bank, on
Wednesday, the 16th day of July next,
THE CHAIR TO BE TAKEN AT
By order of the Board,
A. CAMERON,
Cashier.

May 22, 1862. 21

Stop and Read!

NEW GOODS
AT THE
MONTREAL
CHEAP CASH STORE!
NOW IS THE TIME TO
SECURE GOOD BARGAINS.
REMEMBER THE PLACE
DICKSON'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST.
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE Mr. KEMPT'S DRUG STORE,
Peterborough.
JOHN CAMPBELL.

May 29th, 1862. 22

Strickland & Rogers,

Have much pleasure in announcing the completion of their

SPRING STOCK,

Which both in the Ladies and Gentlemen's Departments will be found very complete, containing the

NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS,
IN THE MARKET.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS,
AT
Strickland & Rogers,
NOW OPEN.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

TORONTO EVENING JOURNAL.
CIRCULATION 5,000!

AN EXCELLENT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

IN August last the first number of the Toronto Evening Journal made its appearance, and it has been published regularly each week from that time to the present.

The Proprietor feels grateful for the liberal advertising patronage extended to the paper thus far. Arrangements are now being made to give additional interest to the paper, both for readers and Advertisers.

Wholesale and Retail merchants frequently purchase space in the Toronto Evening Journal for the publication of their Circulars, and furnish the names of thousands of Farmers and others to whom the paper is delivered and mailed—in addition to the regular issues. For instance, the following order just received from one Wholesale Firm in this city will explain the manner in which extra editions of the paper are attended to:—

"TORONTO May 17th, 1862

"We have this day bargained with Mr. A. H. St. GERMAN to circulate five thousand copies of the 'Toronto Evening Journal' to parties named by us containing our advertisement.

ROBERT WALKER & SONS."

In this way the paper enjoys a large circulation, and has, consequently, become a first class advertising medium. All advertisements ordered for the "Toronto Evening Journal" will recieve one gratuitous insertion in the Toronto Weekly "Journal," a large first class paper established in 1857, and at present circulated in almost every part of Canada West.

The terms for advertising are less than has ever been offered to the public before, viz: three cents per line for the first insertion, and one cent per line for each subsequent insertion. Business and Professional Cards (without changes) will be inserted at one dollar per line by the year, when they contain six lines or less

☞ *Newspaper, Book and Job Printing done neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously.*

☞ *Office:—First flat over the 'Golden Lion' 37 King Street East.*

A. H. St. GERMAN.
Proprietor.

Toronto, May, 1862.

BLACK SILKS.

LADIES REQUIRING RICH
BLACK GLACE,
FRENCH SILKS
FOR
CLOAKS OR DRESSES,
CAN BUY TO GREAT ADVANTGE FROM
W. CLUXTON
George Street.

Peterboro, May 22nd, 1861. 21-3ts.

WILLIAM TAYLOR

BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Menice, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.

The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.

Ashburnham, March 13, 1861. 11-6m.

JUST RECEIVED.
Ten Thousand Rolls
Room paper
AND
WINDOW BLINDS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Peterboro and the surrounding country, that he has just received a large stock of Room paper and Window Blinds of all patterns and prices, which will be sold at a small advance on cost.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Peterboro, April, 1862. 19

A NEW STORY
IN THE
SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL:
A FIRST-CLASS
INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER.

ON May 8th, 1862, was commenced a new story in the Scottish American Journal, entitled

DELLBURN HOUSE,
A Tale of the Scottish Rebellion of 1745.
BY THE AUTHOR OF
"Chapters from the Life of James Tacket."

This tale will prove to be one of the most interesting ever published, and cannot fail to be appreciated by all classes of readers

The Scottish American Journal is a paper peculiarly adapted to meet the requirements of the British people and their families from all parts of the old country resident on the American continent. It is, in fact, a family paper in the highest and best sense of the term. Its Home and Foreign News is amply given and carefully prepared, from a wide range of British and foreign sources, and omits no fact or feature calculated to interest its readers, whether ladies or gentlemen; so that the Scottish American Journal contains (presented in a concise and readable form) all the local, personal, and political intelligence which could be only found scattered over a vast number of Scotch, English Irish, and Continental newspaper. Another most important feature of this journal is, that it gives the leading articles of the prominent British newspapers and other periodicals upon the principal topics of the day. In reference to the "editorials" of the Scottish American Journal, it is a significant fact that the British press frequently acknowledges their intrinsic truth and force by copiously extracting from its columns, and declaring that the Scottish American Journal is the most able and interesting paper in America. A well digested weekly summary is also given of the principle items of American news.

SUBSCRIPTION, $2.50 PER ANNUM.

Specimen Copies sent gratis.

Subscribers in the Provinces may remit their subscription in Provincial money; odd change in Provincial Post Office stamps.

Copies forwarded to Europe per mail, United States postage paid, for $3, or 13s. sterling, per annum.

Subscriptions for the current year are now being received, and should be forwarded without delay to

A. M. STEWART,
No. 37, Park Row, N. Y.

May, 1862.

For Sale or to Let.

THE large two-story House on Water St., nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, occupied for the last two years as a Boarding House. There is a Stable and a Shed, and other Out-houses, with Wells and Cisterns on the premises. For particulars apply to Mr. Renfrew at the *Examiner* Office, or to

ARCH'D HAGGART.

Peterboro, March 19th, 1862. 12

BOOTS & SHOES,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of every description,

MADE TO ORDER,

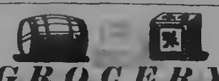
with neatness and despatch, at

R. PATTERSON & Co's.

DR. S. DELLENBAUGH,
German Physician, Buffalo, New York.

WILL be at the following places in May and June: Port Hope, May 27, at Hastings House, Millbrook May 28, Richardson's House; Peterboro', May 29—31, Caine's Hotel; Lindsay, June 2—3, Jewett's Hotel; where he can be consulted upon all forms of disease.

June 1, 20



GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber has opened a Grocery and Provision Store, in McMartin's old stand, on Hunter Street.

☞ Having purchased his goods from head quarters, he is enabled to sell anything for cash as any house in the trade.

Farm produce taken in exchange for goods.

BEATTY & BENSON.

Peterboro', May 1st, 1862.

GO TO
T. MENZIES'
IF YOU WANT CHEAP
SCHOOL BOOKS.

Gooderham & Wort's
OLD RYE AND TODDY WHISKY,

For Sale by
JAMES CAMPBELL,
HUNTER STREET.

SEVERN'S
TORONTO ALE,
IN BARRELS, HALVES, AND QUARTER CASKS, ALSO IN BOTTLES
OR BY THE GALLON.
JAMES CAMPBELL.

WINES & LIQUORS
CONSISTING OF
EXCELLENT PORT WINES,

PALE and Golden Sherries, Madeira, Champagnes, Pale and Dark Brandies, Holland and Old Tom Gin, Jamacia Rum, Irish, Scotch and Canadian Whisky, Ginger Wine, French Liqueors, Cordials, Wolfe's Aromatic,

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS,

Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale, Guinness & Co.'s Dublin Porter, &c.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
HUNTER STREET. 22

THE
SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y
ESTABLISHED IN 1825,
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princess Street.
" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st.
" Perth—79 High Street.
Office in London—20 Cannon Street.
" Dublin—34 & 35, College Green.
" Montreal—Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT. - - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE thirty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen on Friday, the 18th April

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Drumallan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States before-mentioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurances during the year, contained in 1480 Proposal £454,835 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 981 Policies were issued.....359,680 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS on said Policies.....11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPATION POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantees.....22,999 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,759 current LIFE POLICIES.....1,955,95 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....373,562 3 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE.....86,756 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report States that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James Downes, Esq, Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his entire approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquenulal period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £32,975 6s 6d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and net premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 16s 7d., to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £217,821 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinized in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realized on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, now vested, are equal to 33 per cent on the sum assured; and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 75 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement shewing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies Issued.	No. of Policies Issued.	No. of Policies in force at 31st January.	New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
1858	£169,340	£136,180	436	356	£3 980 16 0	£69,706 11 10	£249,556 9 2
1859	206,305	169,171	540	477	5,492 1 6	68,701 5 2	297,454 3 4
1860	346,720	263,920	802	659	8,776 17 9	77,977 5 8	342,086 8 10
1861	349,076	270,746	933	726	7,971 17 6	87,980 7 5	334,976 11 0
1862	454,835	359,820	1169	981	11,170 1 1	98,706 4 4	373,562 3 2
Totals....	£1,926,276	£1,319,997	3880	3200	37,400 15 10	338,431 14 6	1,597,258 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,
CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, MANAGER.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., SECRETARY.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
SECRETARY FOR CANADA.

J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office,
Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

FIRST SPRING IMPORTATIONS!
I. ROBINSON & CO.

are now opening the first of their Spring Stock, which will be found to contain the

NEWEST STYLES
OF
SPRING GOODS!
IN SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS, MANTLES, &c., &c., &c.
IN STRAW GOODS

the Stock it most complete, and purchasers may rely upon having the

NEWEST & MOST FASHIONABLE
WHICH ARE THE SEASON!

☞ The prices are marked very low as sales are expected to be made for CASH.

Peterboro, May 1st, 1862.

FURNITURE
WARE ROOMS.

EDWIN POOLE begs leave to call attention to his large stock of Furniture, which will be sold at moderate prices and is of the best description manufactured. Please call at his warerooms, corner of George and Simcoe streets, near his factory.

N. B.—He has on hand a stock of childrens cabs. Also, Colby's Patent Improved Clothes Wringers.

Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

ALL THE LATEST
AMERICAN PAPERS
kept constantly on hand by
T. MENZIES.

READY MADE
CLOTHING!
COATS, PANTS,
VESTS, SHIRTS,
WOOL AND STRAW HATS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICES, AT
LEMAY, TURCOT & Co's.

Peterboro, May 29, 1862. 22-1m

Weekly Arrivals.
OF NEW
BOOTS & SHOES,
FROM THE BEST MARKETS, AT
R. PATTERSON & Co's.

DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,

HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.

Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!

☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.

TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.

OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.

N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.

Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,
or Bobcaygeon.
WM. TULLY, Jr.,

Monaghan, May 1, 1862. 18

TO THE LADIES & GENTLEMEN
OF PETERBORO' AND VICINITY.

This is to give you notice, that

PHOTOGRAPHS,
VIGNETTES,
AMBROTYPES, MELANOTYPES, &C.,

EXECUTED in the first style of the Art, may now be had at the Rooms of the undersigned, who have in their anxiety to please their patrons, spared no trouble or expense to make their establishment take rank with the best in the trade. Having now procured

A MAMMOTH CAMERA,

from New York, and our Mr. Thompson having studied Photography under the best masters of the art in that City, we can confidently assure you that superior or cheaper Likenesses cannot be had any where in Canada than can now be furnished at our rooms.

Copies of old Daguerreotypes, or any other pictures, enlarged to any size and well finished.

Plain Photographs on Card board for One Dollar; Duplicates fifty cents; Cartes de Visite neatly got up, and at a low price.

☞ The Peterboro' Agricultural Society having presented us with DIPLOMAS for 1860 and 1861 we are determined to do our best for this and (we hope) for many years to come, and thereby merit the distinction thus conferred upon us.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and examine for yourselves.

Yours Respectfully,
R. THOMPSON & SON,
Artists.

☞ Over Hopkins & Donnelly's store.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 20

VALUABLE
FARM FOR SALE
By Auction.

THE undersigned will sell by Auction, without reserve, on

SATURDAY, 7th DAY JUNE NEXT,
ON THE PREMISES,

That valuable Farm consisting of the East ½ of Lot No. 16, in the 4th Concession of Otonabee

The Farm is in a most desirable locality, on the side of the leading Port Hope, and within three miles of the Villages of Keene and Allandale. There are about sixty acres under good cultivation, with a commodious new frame House; also, a Barn and other Outhouses on the premises.

Terms.—one third payable at the time of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments, with interest.

☞ Sale at two o'clock, p. m.

THOMAS SHORT,
WILLIAM WEST.

Keene, May 7th, 1862. 29

SEEDS! SEEDS!
ats, Peas, Scotch Wheat,

Apply to the undersigned,
D. SUTHERLAND.

Hair Dressing Saloon!
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.

PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done well always find him.

Ladies celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.

JAMES T. HOLMES.

Scott's Buildings,
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 19

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough has passed a new Market By-law wherein tolls are enacted for articles and animals offered for sale at the Market, except in the cases excepted by the said By-law. Copies of the By-law can be had on application at the Clerk's Office.

By Order,
J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterborough, March 4, 1863. 10

MME. DEMOREST'S
QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS!
WITH GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS

The Summer Number contains
4 LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION PLATES,
THREE FULL SIZED
PATTERNS OF DRESSES!
COMPRISING THE
NEW FRENCH WAIST,
AN ELEGANT SLEEVE, & A MISSES JACK,
and a sheet of new and beautiful braid and
EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,
Together with nearly
ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS

of all the novelties for summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, Etc., and valuable information to Milliners, Dress makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World published 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 Cts., or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount, (in stamps or silver,) yearly $1, with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 30 Cts., worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying the postage.

☞ Splendid inducements to canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

May, 1862. 18

JUST RECEIVED!

ANOTHER LOT OF
BOOTS & SHOES
In great variety at
R. PATTERSON & CO'S.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

W. LECH,
FURRIER, &C., &C.
CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK.

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs, of every description.

A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment.

ALSO
Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to
A. McNEIL,
Peterboro.
or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises.

Peterboro, May, 1862. 19

MENZIE
has received the
LARGEST AND BEST
ASSORTMENT OF
ROOM PAPER
EVER OFFERED IN TOWN.

Leather.
A LOT OF SPLENDID
SPANISH SOLE & A. HIDES.
Also, a few dozen of best imported
FRENCH CALF SKINS,
For sale at
R. PATTERSON & Co's.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

NOTICE.

TWO or three respectable boarders can be accommodated with board and lodging, by the day or week.

ROBERT WILSON,
Water Street, three doors North of Stock St.

FISHER'S LIVERY STABLE,
CORNER OF
GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS,
PETERBOROUGH.

HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets

THOS. J. FISHER.

Peterboro', May 14, 1863. 20

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons, from purchasing a

NOTE OF HAND,

for £6, made by me in favor of Amos Fisher, dated the 23rd day of April, 1863, as I have received no value for the same.

GEO. LEE.

May 8th, 1862. 19

NOTICE.

PERSONS INDEBTED to the undersigned will please take notice that Mr. Ivan O'Brien is alone authorized to collect monies and give receipts for the same, in my name.

JAS. RENFREW.

Peterboro, May 26, 1862. 21

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 13th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Port Hope at.....8.47 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at.....9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at.....1.35 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope.....2.35 a.m.

MAIL TRAIN,

Leave Peterboro at.....6.20 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....9.00 a.m.
Leave Port Hope at.....1.00 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at.....3.30 p.m.

The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.

R. R. KIMBALL, P. PETERSON,
Superintendent. Secretary.

Great Work on the Horse!

THE HORSE
AND HIS DISEASES:
BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the Horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engraving.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes symptoms, and treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatrrhœa, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation & other diseases of the Stomach Bowels, Liver & Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked-jaw Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Toothing, Rowelling Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Appreciate, Tailor, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to harness; also the form and law of Warranty. The whole being the result of more than 15 years' careful study of he habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred engravings It is printed in a clear open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, *Publisher*,
No. 17, Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa
March 13, 1862. 11

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, in the 15th Concession, and east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th Concession of the Township of Harvey. Apply to
JAMES GRIEVE'S, Commercial Hotel, Bridgenorth.

Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.

JAMES GRIEVES, Bridgenorth.
ec. 3, 1861. 49

REMOVAL.

MONTREAL CHEAP

CASH STORE.

GEORGE STREET,

JOHN CAMPBELL,

WOULD inform his customers and the public that he has Removed

To Mr. Dickson's Brick Block,

on George Street, third door from the corner of Hunter Street, where he will as formerly keep a general assortment of Goods, comprising in part

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,
Indian Moggasins,
Cloth,
Tweeds,
Factory Cotton,
Striped Cotton,
Prints, Plaids,
Dulaines,
Fur Caps,

Buckskin Mitts and Gloves,
BATTING, WADDING, &c.

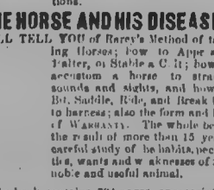
GROCERIES, &C.

The whole will be sold at a small advance from cost, for Cash or exchange.

Remember the place,—Third door from the corner, in Mr. Dickson's Brick Block, George Street, opposite Mr. Kempt's drug store, Peterboro.

January 28, 1862

PETERBORO'



MARBLE WORKS!

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.

☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.

H. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18-1y

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber's stable, in Peterboro', about the middle of April, a

SMALL DARK-BAY FRENCH PONY,

about 13 or 14 hands high, with a long tail, rather curly, and is a little lame on one of the fore feet. Any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the horse will be liberally rewarded.

MOSES JACKSON.
May 6, 1862. 18-3-pd

FERGUSON & MITCHELL,

BEG to call the attention of the public to their well-assorted stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,

TRUNKS,

VALIESES,

BRUSHES, &c.,

which they will sell very cheap for cash or on approved credit. All orders promptly attended to, and repairing done on the shortest notice. A call is respectfully solicited. ☞ Shop on Hunter Street, Peterboro.

February 26, 1862. 9

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of the surrounding township, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS
THE

BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH
FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD

Merchantable Wheat
delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N.B.—Flour on hand to exchange for wheat.
Peterboro', Jan. 15, 1862. 3

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1745; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest, safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the same or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all Agents. Prepared only by
A. I. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Port Erie, C W
Oct 3, 1861. 40

DOW'S CELEBRATED

PALE INDIA ALE

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

☞ Decidedly the best ever offered in Canada!

OGILVY & HOOD.

Peterboro, Dec. 17, 1861. 61

1862. Lake Ontario. 1862

THE STEAMER

MAPLE LEAF.

SCHOFIELD, MASTER,

In connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay and Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroads, for

Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls,

Avon Springs, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and all Western States.

The Steamer Maple Leaf will until further notice leave the undermentioned places on the following days:—

TUESDAYS.

Colborne, at 7.30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9.30 a. m., Port Hope at 10.30 a. m.

THURSDAYS.

Colborne, at 7.30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9.30 a. m., Port Hope, at 10.30 a. m.

SATURDAY.

Wellington, at 1 p. m., Brighton, at 3 p. m., Cobourg, at 5 p. m., Cobourg, at 7 p. m., Port Hope, at 8 p. m.

On arrival of trains from Toronto, Lindsay, Peterboro' and Montreal, and arrive in Rochester in time to connect with evening trains on New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

ON FRIDAY

the Steamer Maple Leaf will leave the following places for Oswego:—Port Hope at 7 a. m., Cobourg, 8 a. m., Colborne, 10 a. m., Brighton, 12 m., Wellington, 3 p. m.; arriving at Oswego at 8 o'clock in the evening, and will leave Oswego the following morning at 8 o'clock, calling at all the places named as above.

Through tickets to all points South East and West can be procured from the Captain on board the boat.

Fare to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, $2,50, and to Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and all other Western Cities, as low as any other route.

Families wishing to settle in the West will find this the most convenient and cheapest route they can take.

RETURNING.

The Steamer Maple Leaf will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, after arrival of trains from the City, and will connect with trains at Cobourg and Port Hope, for the East West and North.

For further particulars apply to
A. COCHRANE, CHAS. ELLIOT, Port Hope, Cobourg.
J. S. DEWEY, Colborne.

May 15th, 1862. 20

MENZIE

has just received

A VERY LARGE STOCK

OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.
Peterboro.' April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.
Peterborough, 1st August, 1861. 31

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

GENERAL INUSRANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

CANADA

Permanent Building and *SAVING'S SOCIETY.*

CAPITAL.....$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 350,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

MONEY TO LEND!

ON FIRST CLASS SECURITIES,

☞ on very advantageous terms. Apply to
J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent,
Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Peterborough, April 3rd, 1862. 14

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO'.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.
October 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance *COMPANY.*

Double Assurance System without Profits!

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	PREMIUM FOR £100. INCREASING TO £200. £ s. d.
16	2 10 5
17	2 11 7
18	2 12 9
19	2 14 0½
20	2 15 4
21	2 16 8
22	2 18 3
23	2 19 8
24	3 1 1
25	3 2 10
26	3 4 7
27	3 6 4
28	3 8 2
29	3 10 0
30	3 11 10
31	3 13 8
32	3 15 7
33	3 17 6
34	3 19 10½
35	4 2 2
36	4 4 7½
37	4 7 0½
38	4 9 5
39	4 12 2
40	4 15 1½
41	4 17 11
42	5 0 2
43	5 3 5
44	5 6 8
45	5 9 5

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 20 may assure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 55 years of age, from the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'Armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada—A. Davidson Fasken
JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.
January 23, 1862. 4

PROVINCIAL

INSURANCE CO',

OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,000

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Dreyer & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent,
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

THE COMMERCIAL

Building & Investment *SOCIETY.*

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN,
Agent.
Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 15

JOHN O'DONNELL, JR.,

Dentist.

OFFICE.—Burnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, in that case inflammation ensues, and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, [Jaw] bones, gums, tongue, dislocation of the Jaw, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro' Jan. 3rd 1861. 2

FRESH ARRIVALS

OF BEAUTIFUL

SPRING GOODS

AT CLUXTON'S 'MERCANTILE HOUSE.'

A LARGE STOCK OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Bonnets, Hats,

FLOWERS, RIBBONS,

AND

MILLINERY GOODS!

in great variety, and very

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', April 9th, 1862. 15-3in.

A CARD.

THE subscribers having entered into Partnership, would respectfully intimate to the public generally that they are prepared to attend to all orders for

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING,
Paper-Hanging,
GRAINING, GLAZING,
White-Washing, &c.,

and they hope, by being diligent and attentive to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

EDWIN SMITH. ROBINSON.
Peterboro, March 20th, 1862. 11

WANTED.

A COMPETENT PERSON to take charge of the Boarding House at Glenmorrison Mills. Apply to

WM. SNYDER,
Office over the Toronto Bank.
Peterboro, March 13, 1862. 11

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE!

IN consequence of ill-health, the subscriber is desirous to retire from business, and offers for Sale his

STOCK IN TRADE,

which is such as is usually required in a country store. Any one will be found well situated and

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to
JAMES FOLEY.
Norwood, Feb. 19, 1862. 6-3in

SPALDING'S ALE

By the Barrel,
At WARD & CADWELL'S.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, NAUSEA, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEART BURN, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have good for believing it has virtues which are invisible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

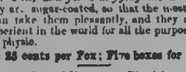
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by



LINE OF STAGES.

A STAGE will leave Hiawatha (Rice Lake,) on

Tuesdays and Fridays,

until further notice, at 8½ a. m., for Peterboro returning at 4 p. m. same day.

☞ Fare to and from Peterboro, 3s. 9d.

GEO. EVANS, Proprietor.
Hiawatha, Jan. 23, 1862. 4

A CARD.

I, THE undersigned, have this day sold out the business I have carried on in this place as Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., to Mr. W. N. Kennedy, and beg to recommend him to my former customers as a person whose abilities as a Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., stand well. I have sold my stock of Paper Hangings at a great reduction below cost, and I am sure he will sell the same at a very low price.

R. R. STEVENSON.

Peterboro, February 15, 1862.

ROOM PAPER DEPOT!

IN connection with the foregoing the subscriber would intimate to his customers and the public that in addition to their present stock, and that purchased from Mr. R. Stevenson, he has received, and will be constantly receiving, large additions to his stock of

Paper Hangings, Borders,

DECORATIONS,

Window Blinds, Patent Curtain Fixtures,

&c., &c., &c.

☞ Everything in stock will be sold at the lowest remunerative prices!!

HOUSE, SIGN AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,
Glazing & Paper Hanging

done with neatness and despatch. ☞ Glass cut and Putty mixed to order. ☞ Window Shades and Blinds.

Same, Stevenson's old stand, corner of George and Brock Streets, opposite Huffman House.

WM. N. KENNEDY.
Peterboro, Feb. 26, 1862. 9

New Store! New Stock!

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

HAVING Removed to their New Store on Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Michelle & Hall's Grocery Store, and having lately made considerable

ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK

OF

Harness and Saddlery!

will be happy to meet their friends, customers and the public at their new stand.

☞ Prime Mountings, and Goods of the best material.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 49

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for the relief of all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when preserved with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly destroyed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

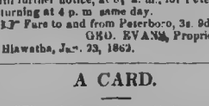
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
And gives clearness to the Voice.
They relieve in ten minutes.
They relieve in ten minutes.
They relieve in ten minutes.

Coughs, Colds, all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists

At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.



A perfect Antidote, Specific and Cure for

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

has long been needed. After an honest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING!

Watson's Neuralgia King reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulates the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it attends at the seat of the ailment, arrests it, kills it, eradicates it, and leaves no trace behind.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

also cures GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA, in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering form these diseases, and who have tried all other remedies in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its wonderful efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but one dollar a bottle, and less than a bottle often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

is the only Specific and cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by
A. I. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Port Erie, C. W.
Sept. 26, 1861. 39

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

AGENTS, we present you with a perfect Mountain of Treasure. A chest of a tribe of the strange Aztec Indians, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over nine years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "Mountain Herb Pills" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life; and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and as the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring from which run a tiny stream, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. So quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Bad Breath, &c. The Anti-Bilious Medicine known are MILD, THOROUGH and SAFE. They cleanse, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and sweet, clearing and reconstituting the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it, to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the affected parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints, Debility, Inward Weakness,
Scrofula, Fever and Ague, Liver Complaints,
Coughs, Female Complaints Leanness of Spirits,
Colds, Measles, Pills,
Chest Diseases Indigestion, Blotches and Humors,
Ointments, Influenza, Sanitary Spring
Injections, Rheumatism, Mixture,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, &c. &c. &c.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Promises who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, prevent the sale of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tennessee, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will be filled with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "Sacred Mountain" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box containing 50 pills, and Almost of as much per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. J. JUDSON & CO., on each box.*

B. J. JUDSON, & Co,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK
☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

Mathew's Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Confections, and nauseous Vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no Mercury, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges.—Price 25 cts. For sale by all Druggist and Dealers in Medicines.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Port Erie, C. W

WALTON

SLATE QUARRIES.

THE undersigned is agent for the Walton Slate Quarries.

A sample of the Slate can be seen at his office corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent.
Peterborough April 3, 1862. 14

PROSPECTUS OF THE

"Scottish American Journal."

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF SCOTCHMEN IN AMERICA, AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF SCOTTISH LITERATURE AND NEWS.

FIFTH YEAR.

ON January 23rd 1862, was commenced a new volume (V.) of the *Scottish American Journal*; and in future the numbers issued between the first and last days of each year will constitute a complete volume, of convenient size for binding; and each number will contain a most entertaining and instructive repertory of reading matter, calculated to interest all readers of British origin. The *Scottish American Journal*, though decidedly international in its constant efforts to promote peace and prosperity between the people of Great Britain and America, is yet emphatically Scottish in its copious records of all events occurring in Scotland that can be regarded of the least interest to natives of that country residing in America; and to this "*news from home*" is added, weekly a summary of general intelligence from England, Ireland, and other parts of the world.

A distinguishing feature of the *Scottish American Journal* is its regular re-publication—*verbatim et literatim*—of the "leading articles" of the prominent British newspapers and other periodicals upon the most important topics of the day. This feature is a unique one, and has been found very acceptable to the people of British North America, as it supplies a long needed desideratum in the Provinces. In reference to the "editorials" of the *Scottish American Journal*, it is a significant fact that the British press frequently acknowledge their intrinsic worth and force by copiously extracting from our columns and declaring that the *Scottish American Journal* is the most able and interesting paper published in America. A concise weekly summary is also given of the principal items of American news, and a similar narrative of events transpiring in the various British Provinces, the latter feature supplying a deficiency which was felt in several of the Provincial Intelligencers as to what was transpiring in other parts of the British possessions.

In the forthcoming volume of the *Scottish American Journal* increased space will be devoted to the literary department in the form of serial tales and sketches, vividly illustrating the customs, habits, sentiments and general characteristics of the people of Scotland; such tale emanating from the pen of an author of celebrity. A new orders, particular care will be exercised in the choice of original poetry, composed by writers unsurpassed for genius and purity of thought, resident here or abroad. The first number of the new volume contained the commencement of a deeply interesting tale, entitled

THE LIEUTENANT & HIS SON.

This tale will prove to be one of the most interesting ever published, and will be appreciated by all classes of readers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Single copies (no. b).....	5cts
One copy for one year,.....	$2 00

CLUB RATES:

Five copies,.....	$10 00
Twelve Copies,.....	$20 00
Twenty-five Copies,.....	$40 00
Specimen Copies sent gratis.	

Subscribers in the Provinces may remit their subscription in Provincial money. Gold change is given at Post Offices exchange.

Orders addressed to Messrs post paid, for, United States postage paid, for 12c. on single copies per annum.

Before leaving for the country your son may have numerous friends, and should be furnished with a copy of the

Scottish American Journal

A. M. STEWART,
No. 27, Warburton,
New York.

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the West ½ of Lot No. 9, in the 11th Concession of Dummer, about 1½ miles from the above-named village, and 4 miles south of Town about 14 miles, on one of the principal travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price. Apply to

H. T. STRICKLAND.
Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8-6in

HORSE WANTED

A GOOD Farm Horse. Must be 16 hands high, sound in properties, well made, and sound in every way. Any person having such an animal to sell will hear of a cash purchaser by applying to

JAS. PEPPERLY,
Shelburne.
Peterboro, March 19th, 1862. 12

LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.

WARD & CADWELL.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may break out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous habit is peculiarly capable of unnatural disease, low living, bad or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" unless it assists to lay the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by depositing tumors in the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, scrofulous; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. These foul corruptions, which exist in the blood, depress the energies of life, so that scrofulous consumptions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the assaults of other diseases, and quickly fall victims to them. Other diseases, which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all people are scrofulous; in their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must remove the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise.

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1862. NUMBER 25.

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars, Blanks, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Shop Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Be loose Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL, SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN, COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENN STOUN, BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough 17

C. A. WELLER, CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER, COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES, ATTORNEY at LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro' 18

SMITH & SCOTT BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Offices,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON, GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM, HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON, DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c. George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR, DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON, SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO', DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES, BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heetherton's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER. RESIDENCE—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro. April 3rd 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D. PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro. April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD (LATE P. MCDONALD & FITZGERALD.) Provincial Land Surveyor. OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets. Oct. 1, 1861. 41

J. B. BIGBEE, DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 16

W. H. KENNEDY, PAINTER, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. D. McGILLIVRAY, NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent. PETERBOROUGH, C. W. February 10th, 1863. 8

Mr. TOOLE, MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Hartley's Mills, Peterboro', C. W 9

W. DOBBIN, MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds Ashburnham, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT, DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Simcoe Street Peterboro'

GEORGE MITCHELL, DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c., &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, Charlotte Street Peterborough. 18

MR. DUNN, PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1862.

EDMUND B. VIRDIN, COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Kingston, Ontario, Agent for Dering, Gilmor & Walker and Carlisle Steamers Port Hope. 19.

R. PATTERSON & Co., DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT, DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO, GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits. A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE, CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE, BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c, Hastings, County of Peterborough. June 12th, 1863. 24

LIVERY STABLES, WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL, KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD, SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD, PIANIST and teacher of Music Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI, PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor, Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough, C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL, CORNER of George and Park streets. P. Hoffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Farmers' dollar per day 20

HAGGART & CO., WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door to Post Office, Smith's Building, Division street, Cobourg. Orders from Country Merchants punctually attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL, PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram. Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL, RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ, ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ, DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA, PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

D. GREEN, SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water St., opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH, MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps Ladies and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. ☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS, Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c. WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery. Peterboro' March 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL, LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan. OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro. Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS, MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c. Jobbing and Horse-shoeing done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS. ☞ Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets. Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8

JAMES HAGGART, DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store. N.B.—All business done promptly and monies handed over when collected. 13

CABINET-MAKING. E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, George Street, Peterboro'.

T. W. DEERING, LATEST London, Paris, New York, and Canadian Styles of Boots and Shoes made to order, on the shortest notice. Water Street, opposite the Examiner Office. Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

Hair Dressing Saloon! SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.

PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him. Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices. JAMES T. HOLMES. Scott's Buildings, Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

LADIES HAIR CUTTING. PROFESSOR HOLMES WILL keep his establishment open every Monday afternoon from 1 o'clock until 6 p. m., for the purpose of Cutting Ladies Hair, during which hours no gentlemen will be admitted. No extra charge. Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18

NOTICE. TWO or three respectable boarders can be accommodated with board and lodging, by the day or week. ROBERT WILSON. Water Street, three doors North of Brock St.

WELLINGTON HOTEL, CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS, MILLBROOK. GRANVILLE RICHARDSON, 24 Proprietor.

COLEMAN'S MONTREAL HOUSE, Custom House Square, Montreal. THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses. J. W. COLEMAN. Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF SALOON, SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK, PETERBOROUGH.

THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same. He still continues to receive daily by Express every LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY of the season.

THE BAR is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the DINING ROOM will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.

To Billiard Players. The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions. Every attention will be paid to visitors.

CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices. Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents. R. H. CRONN. Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL! STEWART HOUSE, PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets. This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices. Yard and Stabling for the public

R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg Manages. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL, MONTREAL. L. W. DECKER, Proprietor IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wings, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half hotel in Canada

FISHERS HOTEL. FISHER'S OLD STAND. Corner of George and Simcoe Sts., Peterboro. WILL be re-opened in a few weeks for the convenience and accomodation of the public. A large Yard with Sheds and Stables in the rear of the Hotel, will be open daily free of charge. The subscriber most respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal support he received from his friends and the public before the fire compelled him to suspend business. ☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance. AMOS. J. FISHER, Proprietor. Nov. 18, 1861. 47

WILLIAM TAYLOR BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Manice, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support. The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public. ☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance. Ashburnham, March 13, 1861. 11-3m.

FISHER'S LIVERY STABLE, CORNER OF GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS, PETERBOROUGH. HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of Georgeand Hunter Streets. AMOS. J. FISHER. Peterboro', May 14, 1862. 20

Poetry.

LINES.

BY JOHN MACHAR.

Written on the death of the infant son of Mr. Wm. Weir, of Peterborough. To the affectionate parents these lines are most respectfully inscribed.

Dear friends, I sympathize with thee,
In this thine hour of gloom;
Since thou hast lain thine infant son,
Within the lonesome tomb.

Full well I know your loss you feel,
With sorrow true and deep;
Perchance your grief your eyes did seal,
That you could scarcely weep.

And she, doubtless, who bore to thee,
This son of hope and joy,
Full long will mourn the memory,
Of her lost darling boy.

Lost, did I say? Oh no, *not* lost!
Thank God! but gone before;
Another cherub from earth's gloom,
Crossed to the "Other Shore."

Another cherub wafted through
The gateway of the tomb;
To join the anthems of the Blest,
In fields of endless bloom.

We cannot hear his glad step tread,
The chambers of the Lord,
But yet we know his voice has flowed,
Into the song of God.

Though God afflicteth thee, my friend,
And lays on thee his hand;
He opens to thee a path whose end
Lies in the Better Land.

Thine infant son may be the light,
To mark thy devious way,
And guide thee through life's dreary night
To realms of endless day.

Norham, April, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

LIGHT OUT OF DARKNESS.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

In a high, wide, old-fashioned apartment richly but oddly furnished, sat a woman and several girls. They were all pale and wretched looking; but the mother had such a crushed and heart-broken expression as one could not behold without pain. They had all been weeping. Was some one that they loved dead? Yes, dead indeed; dead in trespasses and sins.

The door swung open and a large, stern man, with heavy tread, great fist, cold, steel-gray eyes, and bushy brows that met above his nose, trampled in. All fear in the room bent lower over the work that each woman held, as this human thunder-cloud, just now, to be sure, quiet and harmless, entered. He was not so much interested in the study of the faces of his household as to read them readily, even had they fairly met his gaze.

He paused a moment at his desk to select a few papers that he wanted and while he was thus employed, he remarked: "It may be that my young villian, Victor, will turn out good for something after all. I just came by the blacksmith's shop and saw him, sleeves up, hammering away at the white hot iron. He worked well, better than I could the day after being sick a-bed. If there is anything in the boy he shall not ask for help bye-and-bye; but I want to see him drilled into habits of industry and perseverance before I undertake for him. When he has held out well for a year or two he shall be helped up in life."

That is a strange way for a father to deal with a child—stand aloof while his boy is young, foolish, and weak, and come to his aid after he has proved himself able to stand alone. Yet more than one parent is guilty of such conduct. What pity do they deserve if their hearts are broken by the wickedness of their children?

Meeting with no response, Capt. March strode from the room again and left the house. He was not disturbed at not being answered. He seldom was replied to in that house.

An hour later and Victor, having been charged by his father with his misconduct, and having been unmercifully beaten as his reward, was flying, nearly frantic, towards the sea.

Captain March had hardly closed his own door behind him ere he met a man, commonly considered undermitted, but who was well known to be very correct in all the information which he imparted, particularly if it was unpleasant information. The man related to the astonished and indignant father the particulars of more than one drunken revel in which his son had been engaged. "You ought to see the boy, Captain. He is a smart, handsome fellow. Too bad for him to go towards the horrible pit and miry clay in this fashion."

Away went the Captain, foaming with rage, and the result—part of it—we have seen.

It was midnight, dark and stormy. The thunder roared, the lightning flashed, and the wind howled dismally. The rain fell in furious torrents. It seemed that the windows of heaven must be open. Suddenly and with a bang, down went the heavy fire-board in the sleeping-room of Constant, the city cousin.

The noise of the storm had but lulled him to sound slumber; but the fire-board's fall awakened him. He felt the house shake to its foundations; but he knew that he was in a strong New England mansion not made "to let," and he enjoyed the rocking of the storm. Then his thoughts turned to the sailor on the sea. How could any vessel ever outride in safety so wild a tempest, thought he; for 'tis as natural for a landsman to feel glad, during a storm, that he is on solid land, as it is for a mariner to thank God that he has "a wide berth out of the way of trees and chimneys."

But as Constant lay musing on his bed he began to hear, or think he heard, voices other than those of the storm. Loud hoarse tones, like those of rough and tipsy men, seemed mingling with the noises of the elements. Knowing how easily one's imagination is misled at night, especially in a storm, Constant was about composing himself again to rest when there suddenly came sounding up from the shore, rising shrilly and fearfully clear, over all the tumult of the storm, the appaling cry:

"Murder! murder! murder!"

Three times it rang through all the streets and dwellings of that sea-side town, and that it was not idly raised all knew who heard it (and who that heard it can ever forget that midnight cry?), for there was blood and the anguish of death in every tone.

Horror-struck, the young man leaping from his bed, sought in the blackness of his room for clothes. Ere he could get even partially dressed, the flying feet of men went past, and the cry was raised:

"Help! help! come down to the ship!"

Gaining the street Constant followed the throng sweeping towards the shore.

There was a large ship lying at anchor. It was speedily overrun by men. There had been a drunken row and one was killed; another desperately wounded. Lights were procured. The murderer was ironed and taken to jail; the other insubordinates ironed and cast into the hold, and the wounded man, or boy, for he was not 20 years old, was taken to his home.

"And where was *that?*" asked the girls as Constant and their father told the story—when they had returned to the house.

"At Captain March's, for his name is Victor," replied the father.

At this they all groaned.

"O his mother! his sisters! what will they do?" cried the girls.

"What is the nature of his hurt?" asked the mother.

"His back is broken. He had no share in the fight except to try to quell it; but the murdered man, insane from rum, caught him up and slung him against a stone in such a manner as to make him a cripple for life, even should he live."

* * * * * * *

The scene at Captain March's when the mangled form was brought and laid upon its bed, neither tongue nor pen could describe. It was heart-rending.

Victor had time to reflect on his ingratitude and wickedness, for never again did he put foot to the floor.

He lived several years; but lay perfectly harmless until the day of his death.

Sudden and awful was the retribution which befell this wicked lad; but the goodness of God, as it *often* does, converted the curse into an ultimate blessing.

For a year or more, the gall and wormwood of an embittered and desperate nature (originally sensitive and deep), of a poisoned heart and a dashed mind, overflowed at Victor's lips. It was absolutely awful to hear him. His father would not go near him; his poor mother and sisters could not endure to have any one else hear his blaspheming language, or witness his impotent rage at being so punished for his sin, and his utter ingratitude for all that was done for him. Poor crushed worm! there he lay writhing in torment of body and of mind, cursing the day of his birth and the one that made him. The expression of his face beautiful even yet, was always agonizing.

What harder trial than this could the faith of loving hearts experience? Yet the mother and the sisters were upheld from despair.

They ceased to remonstrate with him, or to speak at all of spiritual things in his hearing; for they could not bear the scorn and hatred with which he met every such attempt. They could do no more now than to pray in secret and "hope in God."

At last Victor raved no more for "rum," and after that he became gradually more gentle and endurable.

At first no one dared to say it; but at last it was a settled fact, Victor *was* changing. He began to ask them to read to him, and wonder of wonders! he one day asked Dovey to read from the Bible. At this surprise the poor girl burst into tears.

"Don't cry, Dovey" Victor said gently, his large dark eyes growing dim, as they looked up at hers. "Perhaps, dear, your long watch for my worthless soul will not be quite in vain."

Not daring to make any reply, Dovey choked back her tears, and though trembling from head to foot, she read as well as she could such passages as she thought he might wish to hear.

Not many days after this, poor crushed Victor (how poorly named was he!) was found weeping and lamenting over his sinful and ungrateful life. He begged the pardon of his parents; he grew humble, patient, and sweet-tempered; in short it was evident to all that the Lord had wrought his own peculiar work in the cripple's heart.

O then what joy and praise there was in the house. That mother's heart could not she utter "now lettest Thou thy servant depart or remain in peace, since mine eyes have seen thy salvation!"

Those sisters! all their sorrow was forgotten. The desire of their hearts was given them, and their lips overflowed with thanksgiving.

Even Captain March was visibly touched by the reports that reached him of the change in his son, and he was heard to say that there must be power in the religion which could "make a good boy out of that rascal, Victor."

By-and-bye he ventured to visit his son's chamber that he might judge for himself in regard to what he had heard.

He had not seen his boy since the night on which he was brought home with his back broken.

Victor, at the sight of his father, began to weep, and tried to cover his face.

Captain March took no notice of his emotion; but related him as though he had seen him every day, with

"Well, Victor, my boy, how do you find yourself this morning?"

The tenderness of the tone assured the sufferer that it was not a friend his father came then for the first time to be bedside.

Thenceforward not a day passed without the red rough Captain seated beside his white-lighted child, beautiful exceedingly in his decay, and gentle and patient now as before he had been violent and impatient.

It was late, but at last the Captain tenderly loved his only son, and would have laid down his life to save him.

Ah! had he but felt this at the first, Victor might not have needed to be broken to be healed—to be slain to be made alive.

Captain March learned now what heartache is. And he learned something better.

With that white face, those earnest, lustrous eyes that rich, damp hair, that dying child before him, with that gentle, pleading voice in his ears, the hitherto hard and self-sufficient man learned such things of Jesus Christ and his religion, as he had never known; and months before the sufferings of Victor were over, he too had experienced the Christian's love, and assumed the Christian's name.

And then, after all it proved that the boy was rightly named; for through Him that loved him he died Victor.

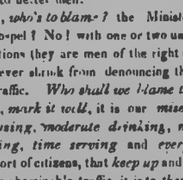
The Lord Chancellor and the Ghost

We give the following story from the London correspondence of *Saunder's News Letter*, without in any way vouching for its veracity:—

'Really, what with Mr. Hume, Mr. Foster, and Sir Bulwer Lytton's 'Strange Story,' London society seems just now afflicted with a general phantom-mania. The last new phase of the malady is a ghost story, which has lately obtained extensive currency in what are called the "upper circles," and which claims for its believers two counsel learned in the law, and the Lord High Chancellor himself! I don't pretend to vouch that the story can pretend to the "ghost" of a foundation for its existence—I merely testify that it is being talked of, be "everybody," and that the first question asked at most dinner-tables is, 'Have you heard of Lord Westbury's ghost?' The story runs thus: Lord Westbury lately purchased Hackwood house, an old mansion near Basingstoke, the property of Lord Bolton. Snatching a spare day or two, to rob him a more minute inspection of his investment, he took with him two of the gentlemen belonging to his official establishment, both members of the learned profession. On separating for the night, the bed-room destined for one of them, a Mr R——, was found to be on the opposite side of the hall to those of the other gentlemen; he therefore shook hands and said "good night" in the hall, leaving the others talking there. He did not been very long asleep before he felt himself awoke, but could neither hear nor feel anything. By degrees, however, he became conscious of something luminous on the other side of the room opposite his bed, which gradually assumed the appearance of a woman clothed in grey. He at first thought it was an optical illusion; next that his companions were playing him some phosphoric trick, and then turning around he composed himself to sleep again. Further, on in the night he was awoke again, and then at once he saw the same figure brilliantly conspicuous on the wall. Whilst he was gazing at it it seemed to leave the wall and advance into the middle of the apartment. He immediately jumped out of bed, rushed to it, and of course found—nothing. He was so impressed with the power of the delusion that he found it impossible to seek any more sleep, and as the day was beginning to break, he dressed and made his way into the grounds, where he walked about for some time, pondering over the illusion so forcibly produced upon him. On his return to his room he wrote out an account of what he thought had been seen, it being then quite clear to him that it was no trick played by others, but simply an hallucination of his own brain. At the breakfast table, however, he began to fancy that he had been cleverly imposed upon by his friends, as they commenced at once bantering him on his 'night's rest,' 'broken sleep,' and so forth. Wishing to detect them if possible, he pretended unconsciousness, and utter ignorance of their meaning, when to his horror, one of them exclaimed, 'Come, come, don't think we didn't see one of the women in grey follow you into your room last night!' He rushed up stairs, produced his written account, which he gave them to read, and the consternation became general. On inquiry, of course, they found the legend of a murder done in the days of yore; and the Lord Chancellor is supposed to be exceedingly vexed at an incident which has decidedly shut up one room in the house for ever, if not, in all probability, tabooed the mansion altogether. Thus much do the 'upper ten thousand' ever—how truly is quite another question."

A PERSIAN BUTCHERY.—The *Gazette du Danube* gives the following details of the execution or rather the butchery, on the 26th February, of 57 Turcoman prisoners at Teheran, already briefly mentioned:—"At an early hour in the morning the doors of the prison were opened, and the captives, tied together by cords, and conducted by soldiers, were taken to the exercising ground, close to the barracks. The prisoners had been strong, athletic men, but appeared to be worn out by fatigue and hunger. One of them, an old man, with white hair, was supported by his two sons. Stakes had been driven into the wall of the barrack-yard, to which the prisoners were attached, the left foot of each being raised up and fastened to the right one of the man next him, so that each had only one leg to stand on. After that operation, which lasted an hour a detachment of infantry posted at about sixty paces distance, were ordered to fire, but not one of the prisoners was hit, all the balls striking the walls over their heads, for the soldiers, who had murmured at being employed to act as executioners, purposely aimed high. The colonel in command sheathed his sword with indignation, and loudly complained of having been called on to perform such a duty. The soldiers were then advanced to within forty paces distance, and fired a second volley, which only wounded a few of the prisoners in the legs, and at a third discharge four fell dead. Eight detachments of 100 men each were brought up in succession, and each fired three rounds, so that 2400 shots were fired at 57 men tied fast, and at the end of that time three still stretched outwarked, and having released themselves from their heads, had fallen on the ground. Their heads were cut off by the executioners, an operation which was afterwards performed on all the others. The heads were afterwards stuck on spears, and carried in triumph, while the bodies were tied by the legs to the tails of mules, and dragged to a ditch, where they were buried."

Sons of Temperance Column.



WHO'S TO BLAME!

That intemperance is greatly on the increase in the town of Peterboro is a fact generally admitted, but who's to blame for it is a question not so easily answered.—Some persons blame the Municipal Fathers, some the temperance men, and others more bold freely lay the guilt at the door of the christian community. And thus while each one seems willing to throw responsibility upon his neighbour, the traffickers in strong drink are waxing bolder and bolder, the victims are daily becoming more numerous, widows and orphans are being made, and wives are living in a state worse than widowhood, with debauched and heathen drunken husbands. Our young men are growing up a race of gambling, dissipated sots, and as a natural consequence, immorality, profanity and all kinds of demoralising amusements have become the order of the day, and Mechanics' Institutes, Libraries, Lectures and Mental Improvement Societies are institutions we may read of elsewhere, but they are without a local habitation or a name in Peterboro.

Who's to blame? This question may be best answered by showing first who are not to blame. The Sons of Temperance, the Good Templars, and the old veterans who work the Old Ship, are surely not to blame. No! for they faithfully held up the beacon light of Temperance, they have by precept and example, by lectures and tract distribution, by working in season and out of season, at all times and under discouraging circumstances never flinched from their duty, they cannot justly be blamed. The municipal authorities may be partly to blame, but they are only the representatives of the electors, and we cannot expect the stream to rise higher than the fountain, if the fountain is impure the waters which flow from it will be impure. But elevate the tone of public morality and our municipal authorities will have to rise with it or give place to better men.

But, *who's to blame?* the Ministers of the Gospel? No! with one or two unhappy exceptions they are men of the right metal, who never shrink from denouncing the unholy traffic. *Who shall we blame then?* Listen, *work it well*, it is our *miserable, moralising, moderate drinking, money grabbing, time serving* and *everybody man* sort of citizens, that *keep up* and *build up* this abominable traffic, it is to *them* that we owe the present state of morals in the town of Peterboro. Men who can grow eloquent upon our social evils, and utter pious ejaculations upon the profanity of our street rowdies, and then go and sign certificates for any number of saloons and groceries, *for the sake of the custom and patronage* of the dealers in Rum. Men who are ever ready to engage in any enterprise that will make money, but who never spend a dime of their money or a moment of time to advance Temperance Societies, Debating Societies, Intellectual Improvement Associations, Mechanics' Institutes, or any of these things of good report which invariably tend to elevate the masses, and would at least cause crime and intemperance and vice to shrink from the public gaze instead of exhibiting their hideous forms in our best blocks and most public thoroughfares, causing the town to become a reproach and a bye-word to strangers who may, from business or pleasure sojourn among us. There may be unpalatable words to some, but it is the truth, and they are only written for the purpose of appealing to the right minded influential men of the town to assist temperance men in putting down this strong drink traffic and its attendant evils. This drink that lights the torch of the incendiary, steels the heart for the commission of every crime, produces coarseness, vulgarity and oaths, dries up the desire for everything that is pure and holy, and finally sends its victim to a hopeless grave. Men of Peterboro, will you help to roll back the tide of intemperance?

—What is that which saps the morals of youth, kills the germ of generous ambition, desolates the domestic hearth, renders families forlornness, digs dishonored graves? Drunkenness. What makes a man shunned by the relatives who loved him, condemned by his contemporaries who outstripped him? Drunkenness. What fills your asylums with lunatics, our rivers and ponds with suicides, our jails with thieves with robbers and murderers, our streets with vice? The same destructive habit. He who by precept, whether oral or written, shall succeed in rendering it detestable, and sobriety an inviolable virtue throughout the land, will confer on society a boon beyond all price. What makes drunkards? Moderate drinking. Until this cause sobriety will never become inviolable.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian

Three Old Disciples.

MR. EDITOR,—Having lost out of our Peterboro' church, during the ecclesiastical year, three of our oldest members, one of whom commenced her relation to Methodism before the death of Wesley, and the other two shortly after, I thought will, on Sabbath morning last, to preach a memorial sermon to comfort their bereaved friends, and to stimulate all to an imitation of their virtues. At the close of the sermon, the following obituaries were read, which you will have the kindness to publish, and oblige their friends and

Your obedient brother,
JOHN CARROLL.

April 14th, 1862.

MRS. JANE PEARCE, of Peterboro',

And mother of Peter Pearce, Esquire, of Norwood Circuit, an active and esteemed family resident Wesleyan, was born in a small sea-port town on the coast of Cornwall, England, called Newquay. Her maiden name was Bond. It is highly probable she was favoured from infancy with all the advantages furnished by that form of christianity called *Methodism*, for which her native country has been so remarkable since the days of Wesley, as she is said to have experienced the "peace and joy of faith" so early as her fifteenth year, and connected herself with the *society*, of which she continued a member till the day of her death, during the long period of *sixty two years*. At the age of twenty-nine she married Mr. —— Pearce, a Wesleyan. He was a miller by trade, and part of his life a mill-owner, in very respectable circumstances. This worthy couple with their family, held it among their most cherished recollections of their lives that they had enjoyed the company of *preachers*, travelling and local, in their weekly visits to this out-lying appointment of the circuit.

The failure of wordly enterprise and the decay of trade, from time, subjected them at sundry times to serious trials; but it was remarked of this good woman that she paid out to those whom she chanced to owe, when due, the last penny, although she knew not where the next meal for her family might come from. But pursuing that honourable and christian course, she was never left to want,—although the relief trusted for came often only in the last extremity. Some of these providential interpositions in the recollection of her children, were among the most extraordinary ever recorded.

In 1839, the family came to this country and experienced all the vicissitudes usually attended on such an undertaking. But in all, this steadfast woman maintained her integrity. Although I the writer knew little of her personally, she is remembered by her leader and class-mates as punctual to the means, till age and infirmity prevented; and as one possessed of a clear and active mind and great freedom and appropriateness of language in speaking and prayer. Her course was terminated by a gradual decay of body and mind. During her last illness, which was short, her mind, during its lucid intervals, dwelt on the subjects embraced in the "ruling passion,"—*religion*, in connection with herself and family. Her last and only solicitude was manifested for the safety of an unconverted child. To her steadfast, religious son, she said, "The Lord will be with you and bless you." To a son-in-law, with whom she had once some slight misunderstanding, she said, "There was once a cloud between us, but it is now passed away." When she closed her eyes at any time, she would still affirm, that she could see her departed husband,—as if waiting to receive her. She said, "I am going home to heaven." Thus did she solace herself while going down into the dark valley of the shadow of death. Two days before her departure, she became totally insensible to joy and grief, pleasure and pain. And on the 20th of October, 1861, she fell asleep in Jesus, aged nearly 77. Surely we may say to God, with Wesley,

"In age and feebleness extreme,
Thou dost a sinful world redeem."

MRS. CATHERINE GRAHAM,

Whose maiden name was Breen, was a native of Ireland, born near the town of Innishkillen, of loyal and Protestant ancestry. Her father was a converted man and identified with Methodism before she was born, and one who lodged the three days moring itinerant, in his turn with others, on the occasion of the preacher's periodical visits to the neighborhood. The godly example of a pious, and the heavenly conversations of his almost angel guests, were not lost on the childish mind of little Catherine. From infancy she feared and sought God, as all our children would do if they were under equally auspicious influences. At the early age of thirteen she consciously experienced the mercy of God in Christ; and ever after maintained the life of love by watchfulness and the use of the means of grace, including a steady and punctual attendance at class, during the long period of 73 years. About two years after her conversion she experienced a signal and encouraging manifestation of God to her soul, under a sermon from the quivering lips of the veteran Charles Graham, from Matt. iv. 2, 4: "But unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of Righteousness arise with healing in his wings; and ye shall go forth, and grow up as calves of the stall."

At the age of twenty-three, in 1786, she entered the honorable and holy estate of matrimony with Mr. Francis Graham. So soon as they commenced housekeeping, they then residing in the county Tyrone,

ugh), they imitated the example of their parents in making their cottage a "lodging place for way-faring men."

In 1824, they emigrated to America and settled in the woods of Otonabee, when they soon made a comfortable home and again welcomed the Methodist itinerants to enjoy their hospitality, while prosecuting their arduous pioneer labours. They not only feed and warmed them, but stood by and defended them against their defamers, and took part and lot with them against those who tried to alienate the flocks they had gathered from their pastoral care.

Infinite Wisdom has pleased to take her companion to Himself, who passed triumphantly away, so long ago as 1839; after which she pursued her pathway alone,—being the assiduous attentions of a maiden daughter, whose filial pity was positively above all praise.

For the last thirteen years our sister Graham had resided in Peterborough, to be nearer the public means of grace; of which, however, increasing infirmity of late years entirely deprived her. Although a most faithful exemplary christian all her days, she never entered into the fullest liberty of the children of God,—a deliverance from every doubt and fear, and cloud, and corruption, till about seven years before her death. This took place while in a state of body, she was receiving the final visit from a much loved pastor, the Rev. J. Gemly, then removing from the circuit, in company with a pious physician—would that they were even more common! And it perhaps ought to be remarked, for his encouragement and others, that it was while Dr. Lavell was engaged in prayer, that she thought she had evidence to believe, "The God of peace had sanctified her wholly throughout body, soul, and spirit." And all who knew her intimately believed she was "preserved blameless" till the Lord Jesus came and took her away. Certain it is, that henceforth her every breath seemed prayer and praise. Mr. Thomas Mulberney, who often visited her, says he 'never saw so happy a person." Her interviews with the Rev. David Hardy, who paid her great attention while his family resided in this town, were said to be seasons of holy rapture, "quite in the verge of heaven." For my own part, I never found her otherwise than on the "mountain top."

Her friends were not favoured to listen to many words from her dying lips, so suddenly and gently was she removed. But those words were not needed to assure them of her happiness. On the evening of the 18th of November last, she retired to her room and bed in apparently more than usual health, with the maternal benediction on her lips, "God bless you all, and make you happy!" In the morning she was found speechless and senseless. The pastor and a pious physician was summoned, but nothing could or needed to be done for soul, or body. She continued to breathe still slower and heavier till the afternoon of that day, the 20th, when she exchanged mortality for life, aged nearly 86.

"There is light on the hills, and the valley is past,
Ascend happy pilgrim! thy labours are o'er!
The sunshine of heaven around thee is cast,
And thy weak, tottering footsteps can falter no more."

"O pilgrim! that hill richly circled with rays,
Is Zion! Lo, there is the city of saints;
And the beauties, the glories, the region displays,
Inspirations own language imperfectly paints."

MRS. JANE BAXTER, of Ashburnham,

Was born in the County of Fermanagh, Ireland, on the 29th of April, 1783. Her maiden name was Erskin. She was of pious parentage; her father being an exemplary Methodist class-leader. To parental fidelity, and the visits and conversation of the self-denying preachers of that day, who sojourned with them from time to time, we are no doubt, under God, to ascribe it, that she was converted at the early age of 15, which state of gracious attainment she never forfeited till the day of her death, embracing a long Christian course of sixty-four years. Ten years after her conversion, she was married to an exemplary member of the Church of England, who, though he never united with the Methodists, joined with his pious wife in giving the Wesleyan preachers a cordial welcome to his house, one night in the four weeks, in their circuit rounds.

Thirty years ago, the family immigrated to Canada, where she immediately identified herself with the people of her early choice, and became known for her exemplary deportment and fidelity to the means of grace, particularly the class-meeting. And when she became too infirm to go out, by a considerate arrangement of her leader and class-mates, that meeting was taken to the house of her daughter, Mrs. Foster, with whom she spent her last years, and who performed her duty to her mother with true filial devotion. The class was held at an early hour on Sabbath mornings, very much in the style she had been used to in the Old Country.

Mrs. B. never made very confident professions of enjoyment, but never spoke of herself and her attainments with modesty and self-condemnation. Still she had an humble and abiding confidence in God. And this rather strengthened than diminished to the last.

Throughout the nine days which comprised her last illness, there was no expression upon her lips but those of patient resignation, substantial joy, and unshaken confidence in God her Saviour. She died on the 28th of March, 1862, aged nearly 79. Thus has passed away another one of the few lingering cotemporaries of Wesley's last years, from the United Kingdom, whom we have had sojourning us of this generation.

"Give glory to Jesus our Head,
With all that encompass our throne,
A widow, a widow indeed,
A mother in Israel is gone!"

"The winter of trouble is past,
The storms of affliction are o'er;
He struggle is ended at last,
And sorrow and death are no more!"

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.—We have to record an extraordinary feat performed on the Island of Orleans by one of the sergeants of the 1st battalion, 17th Regiment, encamped there. The feat, which is a favorite one with the sporting fraternity, though decidedly difficult to perform, is as follows:—To pick up one hundred stones, placed a yard apart, each; and to bring one stone each time in succession, to the starting point. The extent of ground required to be gone over in these rapid trips, backward and forward, amounts to about five miles thirteen hundred yards. The time allowed was one hour but the active Sergeant succeeded in accomplishing the task in fifty-four minutes, thus having his distance by six minutes. To convince the spectators that he was not "dead beat," after the laborious effort, he ran twice round the camp ground, which is some four hundred yards in circumference—after placing the last stone at the starting point. The Sergeants name is Thomas Coolidge, aged thirty-seven, and he has seen nineteen years' service in the Regiment. His weight is 15 stone 8 lbs.—*Quebec Chronicle, 5th.*

—New potatoes were exhibited in Kingston market on Saturday.

Municipal Indebtedness.

Below, we give the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Municipal Indebtedness to the Municipal Loan Fund. We find, in the statement accompanying it, that the amount subscribed by Port Hope, was $260,000; arrears of interest at 8 per cent, to 31st December last, $295,446.26; interest accrued on arrears, $68,025,87; arrears of 5 cents on the dollar to same date, $12,250,68.

Hope, amount of Debentures, $60,000; arrears of interest to Dec. 31, 1861, $20,890 57; interest accrued on arrears, $4,972, 99; arrears of 5 cents on the dollar, $6,168,-10.

Cobourg, amount Debentures, $500,000; arrears of interest to Dec. 31, 1861, $259,-818,27; interest accrued on arrears $53,-608, 34; arrears of 5 cents on the dollar, (being for 1861) $6,761, 30.

The Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the best method for relieving the distress of certain Municipalities arising from debts contracted in the construction of Railways, report as follows:—

Your Committee find that the financially embarrassed Municipalities are divided into two classes; Firstly, those which owe the Province seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, borrowed from the Municipal Loan Fund, of which there is a clear explanation in Statement No. 20, of the Public accounts for 1861—Second part showing that at 6 per cent interest the arrears of interest, including Sinking Fund of two per cent, had at 31st December last reached the alarming amount of two millions six hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars and thirty-nine cents. An official statement of this, from the Office of the Receiver General, is appended to this Report, Shewing also the arrears which have accrued under the five per cent arrangement made by Parliament in 1859, (Consolidated Statutes of Canada, cap. 83, clause 68,) to be already the large sum of three hundred and forty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars and seventy-four cents, an amount which it is obviously impossible for them to pay all at once or without getting time. The second class of embarrassed Municipalities are those which owe individuals having sold their debentures to the public; these are,

The City of Hamilton....	$900,000
do London.....	220,000
do Ottawa.....	60,000
The Town of St. Thomas....	66,000
do Prescott.....	30,000
do Preston.....	36,000
do Caledonia.....	40,000
	$1,352,000

in all, one million three hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars. There was also sold, in the open market, a sum for the amount of Debentures of seven hundred and eighty thousand dollars, but the Municipalities issuing these are not embarrassed, viz.: The City of Toronto, four hundred thousand dollars; the Town of Berlin, twenty thousand dollars; the County of Simcoe, two hundred thousand dollars; and the County of Middlesex, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Your Committee have satisfied themselves that these embarrassed Municipalities of both classes have the strongest claim on the sympathy and assistance of the Province, while they have a peculiar right to the consideration of the Legislature, and that their distresses having a legislative cause must necessarily have a legislative cure, although the unfortunate condition of the Provincial Finances renders the present an inopportune time to get this great subject the consideration to which it is entitled, looking to the interest of the Province generally, as well as what simple justice makes due to localities whose enterprise led them to involve themselves in public works of a provincial character.

Your Committee, however, have to report the necessity of immediate action to save these Municipalities out of the hands of the Sheriff, in which most of them now are and all will be before Parliament meets again after a prorogation, and also to save the financial character of the Provinces as putting a stop to the invasion of its revenue caused by the distress and depopulation of these important localities.

While insisting that the embarrassed Municipalities shall pay in full, principal and interest, so soon as they are able, from the increase of their assessable property or otherwise, and shall meantime assess themselves to the greatest extent incompatable with their continued rise as communities (an object essential for the sake of the Province and their other creditors), your Committee recommend relief being extended them by the Province giving them *time to pay* in the following manner; Firstly. In the case of the first class alluded to (those which have borrowed from the Municipal Loan Fund), their arrears of the five per cent., to be paid by them under the Act of 1859, should be settled by the Province taking payment in their Debentures at 20 years, bearing 5 per cent. interest, thus removing them out of the hands of the Sheriff. At the same time they should get notice that punctual payment will be enforced in 1863, and every subsequent year, although the five per cent. should be made payable on the present and future *actual* assessments (the present being the minimum). Secondly. In the case of the second class alluded to, of embarrassed Municipalities (those whose Debentures are in the open market), simple justice requires them to be put upon the same footing as those Municipalities which borrowed the province's money from the Municipal Loan Fund. And this can be arranged by Parliament empowering Government to loan to this second class of embarrassed Municipalities from time to time, re-payable in the same way by their Debentures bearing five per cent. interest, and at 20 years date sums amounting to the difference between five per cent. on their local assessments and the six per cent. which they have to pay on their Railway Debts; in the same way as the Government is empowered, by the 42nd clause of chap. 83, the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Act of 1859, to loan to the first class of embarrassed Municipalities, out of "The Upper Canada Building Fund," the moneys allowed to Upper Canada to balance the sums given by the Province to relieve Lower Canada from its Seignorial burthens, a Provincial evil of the same nature but not so great as the chronic distress under which the embarrassed Municipalities now groan. It may as well be explained here that having reference to the comparison between the Railway Debts and the amount of the assessable property of the seven embarrassed Municipalities belonging to the second class, it is found that the annual assistance by loan (and no relief is proposed in this report except by the way of loan) which, under this recommendation of your Committee, they might get from the Province, could not exceed $60,000 (thirty-five thousand dollars), a sum considerably less than the annual interest on the amount at credit of "The Upper Canada Building Fund," which will this year, have increased to over a million of dollars.

All which, nevertheless, is respectfully submitted.

ISAAC BUCHANAN, *Chairman.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hurrah for the Flag—John Waterson.
Fresh Teas—W. Clinton.
Sign of the Golden Circular Saw—R. Hamilton.
Carriages—Fitzgerald & Bros.
Montreal Assurance Company—Melville Millar, Agent.
Perfection Churn—George McDonald.
Howe Sewing Machines.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY, 19TH JUNE, 1862.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MINISTRY.

The Attorney General East and West Solicitors General East and West, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands, have all been elected by acclamation, making the number of new Ministers re-elected, nine, leaving but Messrs. Dorion, Morris, and Tessier to pass the ordeal. So far everything has gone on smoothly with the new incumbents, and the almost universal feeling in the country is not to hamper or harass them, but to allow them to have every opportunity to develope their policy. The late Upper Canada Premier has set an honorable example of according to them British fair play, and if they fail in answering the expectations of the country, they will have to offer some other excuse than embarrassment from their political foes. Never has an Administration commenced with more serious responsibility resting upon them, than the present,—and it will be well for them to realize this.

Since the Baldwin-Lafontaine Government, the present is, strictly speaking, the only party government that has existed. Not only does the party it represents expect great things, but the Opposition, likewise expect that the measures propounded and urged will be those calculated to benefit the country. It is usual to have one or more leading subjects upon which a Parliament and a Government are elected—a platform, so called, upon which they are to stand. The present Government seems to have been formed upon one principle, and the House and country seem to concur in that view. Setting aside other important and cherished matters under the very peculiar nature of the case, the great practical question which comes home to every family in the country, had to be settled first—and that question was *economy*. The alarming deficiency for the past years, the ordinary expenditures exceeding the revenue, by some three millions annually, necessitated an additional burden of taxation which was about being felt more tangibly than formerly—led all friends of the country to be willing to trust the guidance of the Ship of State in the hands of the present men.

A very general, and almost universal impression exists, that serious leaks threaten its safety, and all eyes are turned to watch the conduct of the present guardians whether their first efforts are directed to this first, though most necessary and indispensible duty of stopping those leaks.

What we ask, is the reason why the late Administration were allowed to surrender their control—were in fact driven from the post they so recently were re-elected to—but the patent fact staring in the face of the entire community, that the Cartier-McDonald cabinet were so extravagant, so reckless of the public finances that bankruptcy and ruin threatened this hitherto prosperous country? It was this more than any question of Representation by Population, or of Constitutional Government, that secured its downfall. Such was the feeling evoked by the recent investigations in its financial administration, that it scarcely received a christian burial.

Eighteen months before, during a feeling tour through the Upper Province, this very Administration was feasted, was landed and extolled to the skies. Peans were sung, and leading men all over the country vied with each other to do honor to the men who so long and so well had ruled over them. Multitudes then would risk almost anything to defend and honor the men of their choice. How comes it in so short a period, when these very men cease becoming rulers—cease to exist as a Government—that not a soul is to be found to act the part of a mourner, or to exclaim "Peace to their ashes!" We answer that the cause of the general abhorence and indifference felt for them arises from this very point, that their extravagance and recklessness was burdening the country with enormous and oppressive taxation. The demand now made by the country of the McDonald-Sicotte Government is retrenchment and economy—keeping the ordinary expenditure of the country within the revenue—lopping off unnecessary offices and incumbents.—*Stopping the leaks*, and thus saving the Ship.

Nothing short of this, of the most rigid economy, will meet the expectations of either friends or foes—all other matters says the country—say the very members of the Administration—sink into insignificance to this. Let them then be sincere, and apply themselves honestly and earnestly to the important task committed to them, and they will merit and receive the thanks of the whole country. But let them lose sight of their responsibility, and fall into the errors of their predecessors—conduct public matters with a view to the furtherance of party measures, and individual interests at the expense of the public weal—and they will in that case deserve and receive the execrations of friends as well as foes—will be hurled from power with disgrace—for the simple reason that they know what is right, and what is required, profess to do these but do them not.

We have confidence, however, in the McDonald-Sicotte Ministry, that they will answer the expectations of the country, though we thus speak. Reformers they are by profession, and the great body in Upper Canada which they represent will render them support in carrying out the measures required of them. It has waived its cherished measure, and overlooked the apparent abandonment of it in their acceptance of the responsible duty of saving the country from financial ruin, with the assurance that they will do as they promise. Great and multifarious measures are not asked for or looked for—all measures sink into insignificance at the present moment beside this great, this momentous measure of economy of the finances of the country. Wealth is power, and the State that has it can accomplish great things; but wasting it, it is powerless.

The Public Debt.

The *Leader* of Monday has an article upon the liabilities of the Province on the 31st of Dec. last, as submitted to the Public Accounts Committee, which seems to set at rest the dispute hereto existing as to the correct amount. The figures are furnished by Mr. Langton, the Auditor General, and statements made by him should be above suspicion. The entire debt of the Province at the date above, funded and unfunded, is set down at $61,838,374—a round sum verily for so new a country to be burdened with. The writer in the *Leader* while appearing to extenuate the financial course of the last Administration, winds up in this fashion: "But the time has now come when it is desirable that we should annually make both ends meet, and we trust that the day of deficiencies is at an end." So mote it be.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Counties Council met on Tuesday last. The following members were present: M. S. Dean, Esq., Warden; Messrs. Armstrong, Birdsall, Bowie, Crow, Connolly, Clark, Cronk, Grover, Garbutt, Ingram, Hodgson, Lucas, Mathewson, McHugh, McCarthy, McDougall, Peck, Thurston, Probert, Stephenson and Whiteside.

The minutes of the last day of the last session of the Council were read and confirmed.

The Warden addressed the Council.

On motion of Mr. McDougall, seconded by Mr. Hodgson, the name of Andrew McPherson was substituted for that of Duncan McQuorquodale, deceased, as County Pathmaster, Division No. 9, and the Clerk ordered to notify McPherson of his appointment. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McHugh, seconded by Mr. Connolly, that Messrs. Grover, Crow, Hodgson, McDougall, Mathewson and the mover be a special committee to revise the assessment rolls, and to report at as early a day as possible. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hodgson, seconded by Mr. Grover, that the consolidated by-laws be referred to a special committee, composed of Messrs. Whiteside, Garbutt, Grover, Armstrong, McDougall and McHugh, and that they report on the same to this Council. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Grover, sundry accounts and claims were referred to committee on finance and assessments. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Grover, the letter of the Registrar of the Council was referred to committee on county property, together with the presentment of the Grand Jury on the subject of the county gaol. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Hodgson, the petition of T. Hynn and others was referred to committee on roads and bridges. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Hodgson, seconded by Mr. Grover, the Warden's address was submitted to a special committee composed of Messrs. Grover, Ingram, McDougall, Stevenson and the mover. Carried.

The Council then adjourned till 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

We give, this week, a summary of the cases of the Quarter Sessions. The following were the Grand Jury:—

JOHN JOHNSON, Foreman,
And James Armstrong, Wellington Bowen, A. Campbell, Geo. Evans, Henry Fowlds, Jr., James Hamilton, C. Hartley, John Kent, C. Logie, James Lang, W. Millar, David Rose, David Story, John Spence, S. Sargent, A. Trotter, R. Webster, and James Watson.

Burnham vs. Jones, verdict for Plaintiff £59 7s. 1d.

Goodfellow vs. Wilson, Burnham for Plaintiff, Scott for Defendant, verdict for Plaintiff £26.

Weir vs. Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Prescott, Burnham for Plaintiff, Deanstoun for Defendant, verdict for Defendant.

Dunsford vs. M'Mahon, verdict for Plaintiff £66 8s. 3d.

The Queen vs. Daniel Hall, larceny, true bill, sentenced to 2 years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

The Queen vs. John Fitzgerald, larceny, true bill; sentenced to 2 years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

The Queen vs. John Menger, larceny, true bill; 3 months in common gaol.

The Queen vs. Thos. English, larceny, true bill; sentenced to 3 years in Provincial Penitentiary.

The Queen vs. W. Griffin, larceny, true bill; 6 months in common gaol.

The Queen vs. Ed. Cassidy, Assault and Battery, true bill, fined $4 and costs.

☞ We understand that the Haldimand Baptist Association meets in the Baptist Chapel, Peterboro, next week, Friday 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a. m., when the opening sermon is expected to be preached by the Rev. Dr. Caldicott, of Toronto. In the same place there will be preaching on Sabbath 29th, at 10½ a. m., 2½ p. m., and 6½ p. m.

☞ The nomination day for Perth has been fixed for Tuesday, 24th inst., at one o'clock, p. m. The polling days will be the 1st and 2nd of July next.

TARGET PRACTICE.

On Friday afternoon a firing party of Captain Poole's Company proceeded out of town to have their first target practice this season. Although the day was rather bright and windy to be favorable for good shooting a marked improvement was observable.

The distance was 100 and 200 yards.—One hundred and eight shots were fired, and the points made were seventy-three.

We understand it is Captain Poole's intention to have a practice every fortnight during the summer months, as a liberal supply of ammunition has been obtained from Head Quarters.

The men are greatly pleased with their first day's practice, and look forward with pleasure to their next. It has created a feeling of friendly emulation in the corps, which will undoubtedly prove beneficial.—We believe a number of recruits have joined, induced doubtless by the prospect of these pleasant half holidays spent in so laudable a manner. We would like to see the community take an interest in the matter by offering prizes, no matter how small their intrinsic value might be, to be competed for, and which would have the effect of showing our Volunteers that their services were appreciated, and thus promote in fostering that spirit which at some no distant date may prove the means of defending our land.

☞ The Assessor of the Village of Ashburnham, it appears, had rated the property therein too high. The Court of Revision after getting through with the cases appealing against the assessment, directed that two assistant assessors who had not gone round with the assessor, and the Clerk, should meet and equalize the Roll, and report to the Council the result of their labors!

These officials met to *compare* and *equalize* the Assessments "as fairly as they could." Their Report was submitted to the Council, "received and adopted."

This is certainly a novel way of assessing a Municipality, and if acted on by others might save some travelling and expense. We are satisfied, however, that this way is illegal, and the ratepayers could easily avoid being bound by the Assessment so made. The law provide that Assessments shall be altered or amended only on complaint by parties interested therein. The Court has no authority to equalize or amend the Roll in any other way. It steps in, so to speak, between the assessors and the assessed, and decides upon evidence what shall be done in the premises.

MARRIAGE IN OLD AGE.

A pair were united in Wedlock last Monday, in this place, whose united ages reach nearly 160 years. Mr. John Schollard is bordering on ninety, and his wife, formerly Miss Elizabeth McFadden is about seventy.

☞ The following is the score of the match played between the Peterboro' and the Lindsay Clubs in this Town, last week:

PETERBORO ELEVEN.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Loucks c Mitchell b Alman		2b Weller	3
Clarkson, c Ketchem b Weller		4c Grace b Alman	0
Strickland, run out		5b Alman	6
Wrighton, b Weller		3c Weller, b Alman	22
Higginson, b Alman		11b Weller	33
Kennedy, l.b.w.b Alman		2b Alman	3
Clementi, V. c Grace, b Weller		Crann, c Knowlson b Weller	2
Clementi, T. c Ketchin, b Weller		4run out	14
Macdonnell, b Weller		0l.b.w b Weller	2
Patton, c & b Weller		2not out	2
Calcutt, not out		0Burnham, b Weller	6
Byes	13		13
Leg byes	4		1
Wide	7		15
No balls	0		1
	57		112
			57
			178

LINDSAY ELEVEN.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Mitchell, c Clarkson b Clementi		5not out	8
Alman, b Kennedy	11		
Heap, c Calcutt, b Kennedy	1		
Grace, b Kennedy		75b Kennedy	0
Foley, run out		2b Kennedy	6
Dunsford, c Clarkson, b Kennedy	7		
Weller, c Loucks, b Strickland		2not out	3
Knowlson, b Strickland	1		
Ketchim, b Wrighton	15		
Hollidd, not out		18c Patton, b Kennedy	0
O'Leary, b Kennedy	9		
Byes	2		1
Wide	5		1
Leg bye	0		1
	159		20
			159
			179

BACK LAKES EXCURSION.—The Union Temperance Excursion which took place on Friday last, was a complete success. About 9½ o'clock, the Steamer *Ogemah* left Mud Lake for the Indian Village, where she took on board about fifty persons, which increased the number already on board to over two hundred. The day was very pleasant throughout. Bobcaygeon was reached at 12 o'clock, when a large number left the boat to have a look round the island; after a short delay of locking through, at the first sound of the whistle all were on board, and the vessel steamed up the Lake to Fenelon Falls, which place was reached about three o'clock, where the party disembarked for refreshments.

The day passed off very pleasantly, but for the lack of music.

The Steamer returned in good time, reaching Bridgenorth about 8½ o'clock.

THE WEATHER.—Since our last issue, we have had a magnificent rain. It commenced on the afternoon of Thursday, 12th inst., and continued for four hours with little intermission. After the rain ceased, and during the most of the next day, it continued cloudy, thus giving the crops the benefit of the needed shower. The Weather on Sunday was very cold for the season, and the early risers on Monday morning would see frost on the grass. On Monday and Tuesday it was clear, but quite cool, the winds having a raw, uncomfortable feeling.

On Wednesday it opened clear and warm but soon became overcast, with indications of rain. While we write black clouds indicate heavy rain—and we hope we are about having another very seasonable shower.

☞ The Square Timber is nearly all down, and in a few days more will be below this, on its way to Quebec. The season is marked for the despatch made of running the River, and the almost absence of accidents of a serious nature. We have heard of but one death on the river this year, and that was caused by a jam. One man, we hear was drowned at Burleigh. There are busy times at the Railway Station in the Sawn Lumber. A great many cars leave every day for the front. Our millers are sending off all their lumber, and we hope soon to see them reaping the benefits of their enterprise. The prices at Albany we hear are good—the only drawback is the exchange. Formerly, drafts at New York commanded a premium, now they are from 2 to 4 per cent discount.

☞ Edward Keenan was executed on the 12th inst., at Milton, for the murder of his mother. Christopher Boulton was also executed on the same day, at Niagara Falls, for the murder of his wife.

☞ His Excellency the Governor General has postponed his visit to Montreal. He will arrive in that city on the 1st July, hold a levee on the 2nd, and dine with the citizens on the 3rd.

We publish the following letter written by the Rev. D. Tully, Chaplain of the 77th Regiment N. Y. V. to his brother Rev. A. Tully in New Jersey. The letter is dated from a place eight miles from West Point, near Richmond, Va., May 12, 1862. The two brothers are sons of Mr. Andrew Tully, of Monaghan, and are well known around this neighborhood:

DEAR BROTHER:—

I believe we had the honor to be the only regiment in the brigade that had preaching. Some of the Chaplains have resigned, and others are as far behind in the rear. We have been exceedingly busy for the past nine days. A week past yesterday, while we were at breakfast, the regiment were ordered to enter the entrenchments of the enemy, and it was believed the forts were evacuated. Our regiment was the second in the Fort, against which we had been operating. Torpedoes, and percussion capped bombs, were placed in the ground, but were, fortunately, discovered and removed by our men. Not one exploded. The first one stepped on by one of the regiment was extinguished by water from a canteen, before it had time to explode, owning to the dampness of the powder. Their works were very strong. Howell Cobb commanded the troops in the Fort in front of us, but for ten days previous to evacuation, we did not allow them to load a gun. Our artillery and sharpshooters had entire control of them. The *chivalry* sent out negroes to load their cannon when it became dangerous. On the 5th (Sabbath) we were ordered to pursue the retreating rebels. Our advance came up with their rear a few miles below Williamsburg.

The cavalry and artillery had a skirmish on Sabbath, p. m. One of our batteries was badly cut up, the infantry not having yet arrived. The firing ceased with the shades of night. Our regiment was sent to support one of the batteries in the 2nd line of battle. Both armies slept on their arms that night. Five of us, Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant, Surgeon, and myself, slept sweetly in a pannel of a worm fence, with a rail in common for a pillow. We were awoke in the morning by a drenching rain, and at early dawn the enemy's guns announced their determination to give us battle. They met a speedy response from our pickets, and soon Gen. Hooker's Division opened the fire on our side on our left wing. The provision train had not come within many miles of our encampment, and I rode back to bring up provisions for our field and staff officers on horse back. The wagon train was not allowed to move in order that the artillery and infantry might push forward to the fray. Such roads you never saw. The rain poured in torrents, the men and horses plunging through the mud and water, knee deep. I returned to the scene of action about ten o'clock. The line of battle was rapidly extending, the booming of cannon, and the sharp crack of musketry had now become one continued long rolling sound. The enemy repulsed Hooker on the left, and one time threatened to turn it. Couch's Division was now sent forward to reinforce in the wood, where the battle was raging fiercely, and he in turn drove the rebels back. But they held a strong position indeed—much stronger than the line of defence at Yorktown. A narrow wood lay between the opposing armies, so that the contending armies could not see each other, except those in actual contest in the wood. The wood was west, and toward the York river, a small creek, or what the inhabitants here call a *gut*. It is a deep ravine across which they had thrown a dam, and filled it with water 15 feet deep.

On their side of the wood they had a slashing of trees, and a long line of rifle-pits dug in the days of the revolution, which they occupied with sharp-hooters and which was not perceived by our troops. Besides their artillery from several of their Forts were ranged on the roads through which our artillery had to pass in order to get a sight of their Forts at all. Our artillery was subjected to the fire of their sharp-shooters and artillery at the same time. Many of our regular artillery left their guns, and volunteers were sent to work them. The 93rd Pennsylvania, 55th N. Y. and one or two of the New Jersey Regiments sent out of the battle a large number of cowards. They came running out of the wood crying that we were whipt. The Quartermaster of the Regiment and myself, shamed 45 of them in a squad, and drove them back to their comrades. Our Division, Smith's, was sent out to feel the left wing of the enemy toward the York river, and if possible turn it. This Division is composed of Geo's. Hancock's 1st, Brook's 2d, and Davidson's 3rd Brigades. Brooks was sent to penetrate the woods to the right of Hooker, and Hancock took his own Brigade and two Regiment's of Davidson's (Davidson being absent by sickness.) Hancock commanded both Brigades. The 49th and 77th N. Y. left with Wheeler's Battery, as a reserve to be sent to his aid, or Brooks as necessity might require.—Hancock succeeded in crossing the dam with one Battery and seven good Regiments, opposite one of the enemy's Forts—he moved rapidly along a field of wheat beyond the 2nd Redoubt, and unperceived, and opened his Battery on the main work of the enemy, when a brigade (Early's of North Carolina) was sent to capture it.—As they approached Hancock withdrew it, and they shouted another Bull Run, when to their amazement the Battery wheeled, and raked their entire line with grape. The reserve was being hurried forward with the other Battery. Early ordered his men to charge—Hancock's whole line gave them a volley or two, and then charged with the bayonet, and the rebels broke and run, the victory was ours; darkness now closed in upon the scene and ere morning dawned the enemy had fled, leaving all his wounded without a Surgeon. In Williamsburg, every Church, College, and public building is full of them. The battle field was a sad sight next morning. The dead and dying lay everywhere. We first cared for our own men, and then theirs. We first buried our own dead, and then theirs. In one Fort I found 30 of their wounded, and 9 of their dead. The battle was a hard fought one, and the lost in killed, wounded and missing won't fall much short of 2,000 on each side. Their loss is rather the largest. Joe Johnson was the chief in command. General Longstreet was their commander in the field. The battle-field is in sight of Williamsburg, and but two miles distant from it. The city is an old one, and contains about 1800 aristocratic inhabitants. They are mostly disloyal. The State Lunatic Asylum, and Mary and William's College are the only fine buildings in the place. The streets are not paved, and like every place I have seen in the Peninsula is decaying. I mingle freely with what of the inhabitants that remain. I have dined, and taken bed by invitation with several of them. We spent two days in burying the dead, and caring for the wounded, and then marched for this place. Contrabands are seeking liberty in great numbers. I have not found a colored person on this Peninsula that can read. They laugh at our approach, and the whites look sad. The rebel army has ruined all the farms here. Cannons, Caissons and Wagons, dead horses and mules with knapsacks and old clothes indicate haste and terror in their flight. Franklin's, Fitz. J. Porter's, Richardson's and Sedgwick's division's went to the York river, and lie on our right. There must have been a change in the programme, produced by the evacuation of Norfolk, and our possession of the James river. We expect to march to-day. Excuse this hasty letter, we have long since thrown away chairs, and tables as unnecessary luxuries in these days of marching, and write on our knees. General McClellan assumed command at 4 p. m., and cheer after cheer ran along our lines.

I remain your affectionate brother,
D. TULLY.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MEMPHIS, June 14.

The Granada mephis *Appeal* of the 12th inst, contains the following:—

AUGUSTA, Ga, June 11.

Fighting continues in the vicinity of Charleston. The papers from that city this morning contain the particulars of a sharp engagement on the James Island on Tuesday, p. m., which continued until dark.

The forces consisted of three regiments, a battalion of infantry and five batteries, under command of General W. F. Smith. The enemy were under the protection of felled trees and gunboats. Col. Williams, of the 46th regiment, was mortally wounded. Our loss is estimated at from 50 to 60, principally Georgians.

The loss of the enemy is thought to be much larger.

A federal prisoner taken on Monday reports the enemy's force on the James Island sixteen Regiments strong, and a few more were expected shortly.

It was reported at Charleston that the steamer Cecil, from that port for Nassau, with a cargo of cotton, had been captured by the enemy.

FORT MONROE, June 15.

The news of the naval fight on the Mississippi and the taking of Corinth and Memphis, and the advance of the Federals into East Tennessee, has just been published in Richmond, and created great consternation and depression.

NEW YORK, June 16.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, on board the steamer Brooklyn, off Baton Rouge, May 30, states that Fort Morgan had surrendered, leaving Mobile unprotected; also that Brig. Gen. Williams encountered a large body of Confederates outside the city and that a terrific engagement is transpiring; the result of which is unknown. General Butler is sending more men up in the Constitution and Mississippi.

Several crevasses had occurred in the Mississippi River. In some places whole towns and plantations were immersed.

The Hartford and Richmond has fired into Baton Rouge, killing and wounding several persons. It is the intention of the fleet to run by Vicksburg and attack the Confederate fleet on Azore River, one of which is iron plated.

The *Post's* special says Secessionists in Washington boldly predict another Confederate raid in the Shenandoah.

WASHINGTON, June 16,

Despatches of this date from Gen. Halleck have been received at the War Department. They present no new features with regard to Beauregard's army, which is supposed to still remain in the vicinity of Okolona, Overtown and Columbus.

Despatches from the army of the Potomac dated 7 o'clock this p. m., indicate that all is quiet in front of Richmond. Gen Dix informs the Department that the military telegraph has been completed to Norfolk.

THE WEATHER.—For many a year we do not remember such a dry season as this has been lately. No rain of any account has fallen for many weeks, and the farmers tell us most woful tails about their crops. The hay crop is gone almost entirely, and the wheat is so stunted, that it is feared it will not amount to much. Last Thursday, however, the clouds seemed to indicate rain, and towards evening quite a shower fell. This was very welcome to the farmers, yet in some cases the damage is so great that it cannot be averted, even though it should rain, abundantly. Before this great drouth all the crops looked exceedingly flattering; but now very lamentable accounts reach us about them. We sincerely hope, however, that the damage is not so great as it appears to be.—*Brantford Courier.*

A MONSTER SAW MILL.—The little village of Orono, on the Penobscot River, about 8 miles above Bangor, contains a saw mill which is not only the largest in the world. It takes 100 men to run it, and is called the "Basin Mill." It is situated between an island in the Penobscot and the bank of the river, and extends entirely across the stream, its length being 450 feet. There are in this mill four gang saws, eight upright saws, two large circulars, two lath machines, one clapboard machine, and one shingle machine—all propelled by water power. The capacity of this mill is 30,000,000 feet of lumber each season. An exchange says there are now at this mill about 3,000,000 of logs, and about 20,000,000 more up the river, all for this one concern.

☞ Two men named Day and Hart were sentenced, at the the last Cobourg Assizes, to be hanged, on the 9th, for rape. On the day in question a large number of people flocked into the town to witness the sad and mournful spectacle, but were disappointed, the sentences having been commuted to imprisonment—Duly for seven and Hart for five years.

Finance in the South.

As their commercial cities successively fell before our advancing fleets and armies, the veil behind which the blockaded populations concealed their sufferings and their squalor is suddenly drawn aside. The first vessel to New Orleans is hurried off by Government to feed a community now for the first time admitted to be nearly famished. Nashville was found to be unspeakably destitute. When Norfolk was occupied by our troops, it was discovered that provisions commanded prices such as no Northern community had ever heard of. The Federal army in Virginia, as it penetrates the heart of the rebellion, discovers multitudes of families without food enough to satisfy a single soldier. Many of the Rebel prisoners testify to the gaunt fare they had been compelled to live on. Evidence from all quarters of the Rebel districts shows that the people have been subsisting upon bog and swamp or even meaner food, such as even Northern mobsills, stupid enough to know how to build a locomotive, or brave enough to carry a load, would spurn from their tables. It is notorious that at Newberne our Generals have gratuitously been feeding hundreds of families who had neither work nor bread, many of whom belonged to traitors now in arms against us, while for months past a free market has been open at New Orleans, at which thousands, made paupers by the blockade, have been publicly fed. These spectacles remind us of the sufferings of beleaguered European garrisons. Our country has never witnessed them till now. What we yet know of them is but the general view. Hereafter the details will come thronging in to excite our horror, possibly our pity at the intensity of this self-imposed suffering. We shall hear narratives of good men made beggars by rebellion, of poor widows, with families of children, compelled to humble themselves to charity for bread, with details even yet more sickening when the local history of each of these blockaded cities comes to be written. If we already learn that great crowds stretch forth their hands to an outraged Government to save them from a famine which their leaders have invited into every household, who shall conjecture the agonizing minutiæ of which the vast aggregate of suffering is composed?

At New Orleans, the stoppage of trade and the stoppage of the food supply has for instance been frightful. We have seen every lying agency employed to

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Bavaria and the China.

Cape Race, June 14.

The steamships Bavaria, from Southampton on the 4th, and the China from Liverpool and Queenstown on the 5th inst., passed this point at 11 o'clock this morning, and were both boarded by the news yatch of the Associated Press.

The steamship Jura arrived out on the 3rd., and the Edinburgh on the 4th inst.

The general news contains no striking characteristics.

The divisions of the French army left at Rome consist of only three brigades, under General Montebello.

The Prussian ambassador has arrived at Paris. The silk crop in France is represented as most satisfactory.

The Montenegrins have been beaten by the Turks on the frontier, and four villages burned.

The British admiralty have granted to the Atlantic Telegraph Company the services of the cruers necessary for rewing and extending the former surveys of the route. The Cable is intended to be submerged on the route westward from the Irish coast for a distance of 500 miles, will be sounded at distances of about a mile apart, the previous soundings having been taken some 30 miles asunder. A good map of the bottom may in this manner be obtained, and thus facilitate the operation of laying the cable. A careful examination will also be made of the Newfoundland coast, and the English Government have consented to send free of cost the ships from which the cable will be paid out. Further negotations are in progress, the result of which will lead to the raising the additional capital necessary to complete this noble enterprise, the want of which has been so seriously experienced by both England and America.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The next advices from America are awaited with the greatest anxiety, owing to the probable news of a desperate battle being fought at Richmond or Corinth, or at both places.

The *Times* city article says, the belief in the possibility of an early settlement of the American difficulties has been greatly diminished by the last intelligence.

Summary of News by the China.

The China has 68 passengers and 1,000 tons cargo for New York, where she will be due on Tuesday morning.

The China made the passage from Queenstown to Cape Race in five days and seventeen hours.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Scully had given notice in the Commons of a motion in favour of establishing a communication between Europe and America by steamers calling every alternate day at Cork, with telegraph communication off Crook Haven or Cape Clear, but postponed the motion in the hope of laying additional facts before the House.

Both Houses had adjourned for a week in consequence of the Whitsun holidays.

Mr. Pearson, owner of the steamer Circassian, publishes a letter stating that the vessel had nothing really contraband on board, that she was legitimately chartered for the voyage from Bordeaux to Havana, and was within 20 miles of her destination, when seized by the federal cruisers. He says that her draught of water precluded her entrance into any confederated port, hence it was impossible that she should run the blockade.

Agitation has commenced at East Lancashire to induce the Government to reduce all duties upon cotton goods exported to India, and thereby relieve the distress of the manufacturing districts. A large district out-door meeting has been called to discuss the question.

Lord Brougham, in an inaugural address before the Social Science Association; expatiated on the American question, pointing out the proneness of democracy to war. He warmly complimented the Federal Government for the new Slave Trade treaty, which he regarded as the last blow to the traffic.

The *Times* editorially reproaches the Canadian Government for neglecting to provide for the defence of the country in defeating the militia bill. It points out the question as a vital one for the independence of Canadians, but quite secondary for England.

The *Daily News* controvert the attack of the *Times* as unjustifiable, and says no one has a right to charge the Canadians with neglecting the duty of providing for the defence of the country, simply because they had differed upon and rejected the militia bill.

FRANCE.

There was a rumor that Napoleon contemplates the permanent establishment of French influence in Mexico, by means of a protectorate.

The Empress Eugenie was expected to pay a private visit to England.

COMMERCIAL PER CHINA.

London breadstuffs market generally dull at 24s to 30s per bri. Wheat steady, but dull. Red western 9s 2d to 10 4d. Red Southern 10s to 10s 6d. White western 11s to 11s 6d. White Southern 10s 6d. to 12s. Corn steady; mixed 27s 6d: yellow 26s 6d to 27s; white 32s to 32s 6d. Provisions generally heavy, with declining tendency. Beef very dull. Pork easier. Bacon has a downward tendency. Lard quiet. Ashes quiet and steady at 35s 6d for Pots and Pearls. Sugar very dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

Barings quote breadstuffs still declining Tea dull.

MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed Friday evening at 92¼ for money ex-div.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £692,000.

☞ The Annual Conference of the Bible Christian Church in Canada has been in session in this town during the past week. Their deliberations commenced, as announced in our last issue on the 4th instant.

We understand that the year has been one of financial and numerical prosperity. There are at present under its jurisdiction five self-sustaining Circuits and 16 Mission Stations in Canada, and seven in the United States, one of which on the borders of Lake Superior, has been opened during the year with marked success. Steps have been taken to incorporate the Mission on Prince Edward Island with the Canadian Conference. Two ministers who had fulfilled their term of probation were taken into full connection with the Conference and five were received on trial, which, with two from England, have increased the staff of laborers but as numerous are the openings that a larger increase of Ministers is needed. The services delivered during the Conference were scriptural and impressive, especially those delivered on Sunday by the Rev. C. Barker, from P. E. Island when the anniversary of the Cobourg Chapel took place with gratifying success. Interesting public meetings were held on Monday and Tuesday evenings, when the necessity for erecting Chapels for an efficient Ministry, a consistent membership, and an adherence to Temperance principles, was clearly and ably set forth. The Conference in which harmony of sentiment and purpose have prevailed, rises its sessions to-day.—*Star.*

Parson Brownlow.

The great hall was full, and we were all looking to the stage, through the side-door of which we expected to see the man who had "fought with beasts at Ephesus;" small boys slid up and down the aisles with "photographs of Brownlow—only a quarter, sir;" but very few deigned them a look. The lion himself was there. The slow dial-hand crept up to the mark of hour, and the organist was just commencing another fantasie, when a roar like an earthquake swelled up from the floor through all the galleries, and to the salutation of two thousand five hundred feet, hands and voices, the Knoxville patriot walked in with the Governor. The usual brief and elegant introductory speech—another long cheer, and Parson Brownlow stood before us. Had we never been informed that he was originally a circuit-preacher of the primitive forests, we should all have said so at first sight of him. He looked a veritable Elder Tribulation Troublesome; the thin, lathy figure the long, straight ear-locks, the eyes piously half-closed, and tight-shut lips falling penitentially at the corners—surely the next thing will be, "My dear brethern and sisters," with the full nasal twang; but no.

The parson drank a glass or two of water from the stand, rinsed his mouth, spirted the liquid on the floor, and waited, rather impatiently, for the cheering to stop. "Ladies and gentlemen," and the voice was clear, sensible and familiar as mine and yours. "We can hear that man talk as he wants to speak," and we settled ourselves comfortably in our seats to listen while the hero of a hundred fights told his story. His choice of terms was not always elegant but he never waited for a word. Everett's magnificent martial description of the periods of Choate would not fit him. His language came forth more like the guerilla volleys of a backwoods war, and it was just what we came to hear—a man of the times speaking the speech of the times. He was not long in introducing to us the arch-demon of his hatred, the Southern rebellion. After recounting the circumstances of the loss, and partial recovery by medical treatment, of his voice, he stated in substance, "I was advised to continue, by, all means, the practice of public speaking, and accordingly took up temperance lecturing. You all know that that is a good cause. Besides, I engaged to some extent as a methodist minister on the circuits, preaching the Gospel—and you all know that is a good cause; but neither temperance nor the Gospel restored my voice, till I was finally driven out of my native State, and on arriving at Cincinnati, ventured to fill an appointment made for me to speak to three thousand people, when, no sooner had I opened my mouth to speak against this *infinitely* infernal rebellion than my voice came back me, and has continued good ever since!"

For a full hour the veteran stood, telling us what the Tennessee mob had done to him, his property and his country, and narrating incidents of his experience and observation that made our blood boil and our flesh creep. We saw him stand on the steps of his beleagured dwelling and defy the mob to hang him, till his wife and friends, by their piteous entreaties, forced him to consider his safety and take refuge in the mountains. We saw him in his wild retreat among his sixty followers, like David in the gorges of Adullham, not long here, however, for his anxiety and indignant impatience hurried him back into the jaws of danger. Then the loathstone Knoxville jail, where the prisoners had not room enough to lie down; where, day after day, the tumbril came with coffins to take one or two poor wretches to the gibbet; where the victim was cursed when he asked for the last services of his minister, and denied the consolations of religion; where the mother with a babe at her breast, was refused acces to her husband, sick, or doomed, in a few hours to hang. "My God!" said Brownlow, with a broken voice, "may I never see the sight again!"

But his turn did not come. The ways of Providence are wise but mysterious. "We were none of us informed of our fate till the summons came," said he, "and I, how do you think I felt? Certainly, under the laws of that reign of terror, if any one more richly deserved hanging than all the rest *I was the man!* They called us all ——Union shriekers. Hadn't I shrieked louder, jumped higher, and fell flatter than any of them? I *expected* to be hung, and had prepared my speech to deliver at the gallows. I knew they would hear me, for they always have unconquerable curiosity to hear what old *Brownlow* will say!"

May he live many years to say it, was the thought of us all, as we remembered that he had lost his all for loving his country. The thousands he is gathering among us will enable him soon to start his suppressed paper again. Long live the Knoxville *Whig* and its editor!—*Reflector.*

In the parish of Deasy, the number of marriages for the quarter was eighty, and out of that number thirty of the informants had to sign by mark!

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, June 19, 1862.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour ₩ bri	4 50	@	5 00
Wheat ₩ bush. fall	0 75	@	0 80
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	0 75	@	0 80
Barley ₩ bush	0 45	@	0 50
Oats "	0 40	@	0 40
Peas "	0 50	@	0 55
Potatoes	0 35	@	0 40
Pork ₩ bri	8 00	@	10 00
Beef ₩ cwt	4 50	@	5 50
Butter ₩ lb	0 10	@	0 12½
Hay ₩ ton	12 00	@	15 00
Hides ₩ cwt	4 50	@	0 00
Wool ₩ per lb	0 30	@	0 34
Pelts	0 12½	@	0 20
Eggs, per dozen	0 05	@	0 07
Fowl, per pair	0 25	@	0 37½

F. B. BREGA,
Market Clerk.

THE ORIGINAL
HOWE SEWING MACHINES.
ESTABLISHED 1846—PATENTED 1862.

RECENT and important improvements having been put to this Machine, renders it now the most perfect before the public, and persons at a distance can order a Machine with a guarantee of its prompt and safe delivery, and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction. No more breaking needles. No more missing stitches! No trouble in making any garment, however delicate or heavy, on the same Machine, either in cambric, cloth or leather; and for dress makers, shirt makers, tailors, hat binders, shoe binders, or gaiter fitting, as well as every variety of family sewing, they have no superior, and will be sold at a much less price than any other machine capable of doing the same range of work.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of Styles and prices. A few responsible Agents will be dealt with liberally.

☞ Address the HOWE Sewing Machine Co., 437 Broadway, New York. 25-12m

Married.

At Peterboro, on Thursday, the 12th instant, by the Rev. James Douglass, Mr. James Thomas Holmes, to Miss Mary Ann Johnson, both of Peterborough.

Special Notices.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the second page of pamphlet are well observed.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, C W.
General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and W. Coulter. H Turner, Millbrook. A. Goodfellow, Springville Alex. Campbell, Keene. And all Medicine dealers.

May 6, 1862. 19

A GOOD THING—TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
relieves Pains in the head and Sick headache.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Bilious Cholic & Cramps in the stomach.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentry, and Bowel Complaint.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Sudden Colds and sore Throat.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Neuralgia, Tiedouloureux, & Toothache.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Burns; Scalds, Frost-bites, Chilblains, &c
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
is also an excellent thing for Strains, Sprains, Wounds and Bruises. It takes away all pain the moment it is applied.

No family should be without a Bottle of
☞ THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!
Price 25 Cents Per Bottle.

All orders should be addressed to
NORTHRO" & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Goodfellow, Springville. Alex. Campbell, Keene. And all Medicine dealers.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult breathing, Sore throat &c., &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

To Vocalists and Public Speakers, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. For sale in Peterborough by A. W. Kempt, Ormond & Gilmour and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Campbell, Keene; and by all Medicine dealers.
April, 1862. 18

HURRAH FOR THE FLAG.

Now all good people both rich and poor,
I'll tell you of a Cheap Cash Store.
You'll know the shop by the British Flag,
So hasten there, and do not lag.

JOHN WATTERSON is the proprietor.
Sells Whiskey, Rum, and very good Beer;
With Wine, Gin, Rum-Shrub, and Pop,
That two or three glasses will make you hop.

There's Brooms, Blacking, and the best of Teas,
Tobacco, and Snuff that will make you sneeze,
With Biscuits and Bread, if you please,
Red Herrings, Boiled Eggs, & the best of Cheese.

You can get Fresh Yeast, Sweets and Toys
That please both the girls and boys,
Besides Maple Sugar, Spices and Coffee,
Mustard and Candles, Salt and Toffee.

You can get at the shop Fish Hooks and Lines,
And good Potatoes of all kinds,
Besides Cigars, and Pictures to suit,
Needles, and Laces to lace the boot.

There's Starch, and Soda, and nice Hand-sleighs
That children can have fun on the cold Winter days.
Very fine Rings, Combs, and Studs,
Brooches, Thread, Beads, and small Washtubs.

So all good people take my advice,—
If you want to get anything very nice,—
Just call at the shop and try any kind;
You'll be sure to be suited to your mind.

JOHN WATTERSON is a kind-hearted man,
And he'll please you all as well as he can.
Mean people get trust, with a shuffling tale,
If they had their due they'd be put all in gaol.

Hurrah for the Flag! may it rule the world,
And at J. Watterson's store be always unfurl'd,
I'll finish my verses, and have only to say,
That I'll do something better some other day.

By F. H. T.
Peterboro', June, 1862.

PERFECTION
CHURN!
PATENTED IN APRIL, 1862,
By J. W. Smith,
OF PRESCOTT, C W.

THIS CHURN is decidedly the most useful that has yet been invented. By it the largest churning can be into butter in ten minutes. The cream is poured into a tin hopper on the top of the churn, and runs through a Sack Breaker, which immediately crushes the butter sacks of the cream. By the time the cream runs through the crusher it is perfectly cool, and prepared for making butter immediately. One of these churns may be seen at the

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
and at the
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBORO.

and we only ask persons to come and examine it. They will at a glance be convinced that it is the quickest, most labor saving, and in every respect the best and cheapest Churn ever offered to the public. One real advantage of this churn is that the cream will yield five per cent more butter than can be obtained by any other known process. This difference alone will make the price of the churn in a very short time.

The exclusive right to manufacture and sell these churns in the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria has been purchased by the undersigned, and they are now prepared to supply them, made with great care, and warranted perfect in every particular.

Further information regarding these valuable Churns may be had on application to

LEWIS McGREGGOR,
At the North American Hotel, or to
GEORGE McDONALD,
Elgibert Street.
Peterboro', June 19, 1862. 25

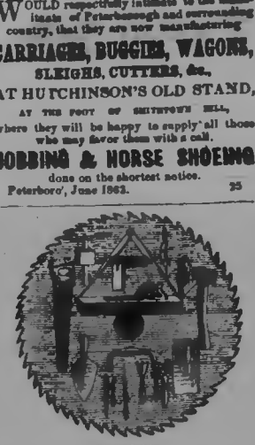
FITZGERALD & BROS.

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that they are now manufacturing

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS,
SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,
AT HUTCHINSON'S OLD STAND,
AT THE FOOT OF SHITTSTOWN HILL,

where they will be happy to supply all those who may favor them with a call.

JOBBING & HORSE SHOEING
done on the shortest notice.
Peterboro', June 1862. 25



SIGN OF
THE GOLDEN CIRCULAR SAW!
Dickson's Building, George Street, Peterborough.

ROBT. HAMILTON,

IN returning thanks to his numerous customers for the very liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement in business in Peterboro', would inform them that he has just returned from market, and has now on hand the largest and best selected stock of

Shelf and Heavy HARDWARE,

ever offered in these Counties, which he will sell at such prices as cannot fail to make it an object for purchasers to deal with him.

FARMERS, MERCHANTS, MECHANICS

and all others requiring shelf or heavy hardware, will find it to their advantage to examine his stock, which in extent, quality of goods and prices will compare favorably with either Montreal or Toronto.

ROBT. HAMILTON.
Peterboro', June 11th, 1862. 25-3m

FRESH TEAS!
Just Received, a Large Supply
OF EXCELLENT
TEAS,
Which will be Sold uncommonly Cheap!
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, June 15th, 1862. 25

MONTREAL ASSURANCE COM'Y.

ESTABLISHED by special ordinance in 1840, and by subsequent Acts of the Provincial Parliament authorized to grant
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE,

Subscribed Capital $800,000
Paid up - - - - 80,000.

Amount invested in Bank Stocks and other convertable securities as per last annual statement,

$202,329.20!

PRESIDENT, DR. W. P. SMITH.
MANAGER, - - WM. MURRAY.

Head Office, in the Company's Building, No. 9, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

The undersigned begs to intimate his appointment as AGENT for the above Company
FOR PETERBOROUGH & VICINITY,
and is authorized to accept all ordinary Fire risks at rates of premium as low as those of any other responsible office. For further particulars, forms of application, &c., apply to

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Agent,
No. 5, Market Block,
George Street.
Peterboro', June 1862. 25

LOST.

ON Thursday the 5th inst., THREE FIVE DOLLAR BILLS, between Messrs. Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store and Beatty & Benson's grocery, but believes it to be in the latter place. The finder by leaving it with the subscriber or at this office will get a reward of five dollars.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterborough, June 10, 1862.

BLACK SILKS.
LADIES REQUIRING RICH
BLACK GLACE,
FRENCH SILKS
FOR
CLOAKS OR DRESSES,
CAN BUY TO GREAT ADVANTAGE FROM
W. CLUXTON
George Street.
Peterboro, May 22nd, 1861. 21-3in.

Summer Arrangements.

1862 1862

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION
WITH
GLASGOW
"ANCHOR" LINE
OF
STEAM PACKET SHIPS
SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN
Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.

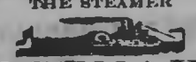
Caledonia, 1297 tons register, 360 horse power, 12 years A 1—James Cook, Commander.
United Kingdom, 1236 tons register, 300 h.p. 12 years A 1—James Clark, Commander.

The "United Kingdom"
WILL SAIL FROM
QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,
ON
TUESDAY, 1st JULY.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin	$60 00
Intermediate	30 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions)	25 00

Children in proportion.
Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.
☞ Berths not secured until paid for.
Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
☞ For freight or passage, apply to
ROBT. REID & CO.,
Quebec;
Or G. & D. REID,
16 Custom House,
Montreal.
June 4. 23

THE STEAMER

"OGEMAH!"
LEAVES MUD LAKE ON
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS,
At 10 o'clock a.m. precisely, for
BOBCAYGEON, FENELON FALLS, AND LINDSAY.
WILL LEAVE LINDSAY
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,
at 8 o'clock a. m. returning, calling at the same places.

STAGES
RETURN!
Peterboro' and Mud Lake,
will run regularly, having Peterborough immediately on the arrival of the Cars at 9.10 a. m. precisely, and Mud Lake on arrival of the Boat.
For freight, etc., apply to
WHITE & EASTLAND,
Peterborough.
Peterborough, June 11, 1862. 24

NEW
TAILORING
ESTABLISHMENT!

THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Ashburnham and surrounding country, that he has opened in Mr. Thompson's building, (opposite R. D. Rogers's Store,) a Tailoring establishment, where he will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call.

A Good Fit Warranted!
LEWIS STONE.
Ashburnham, May, 27, 1862. 22

BANK OF TORONTO.
DIVIDEND No. 12.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Four per cent. for the current half year, upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank or its Agencies

On and after Tuesday, 1st July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th June, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Bank, on
Wednesday, the 16th day of July next,
THE CHAIR TO BE TAKEN AT NOON.
By order of the Board,
A. CAMERON, Cashier.
May 22, 1862. 22

CHEAP BOOKS!
CheapStationery
Cheap Room Paper & Window Blinds.

CHEAP FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large stock of goods bought direct from the Manufacturers, which will be sold at
Prices much LOWER than usual.
The School Book and School Stationery department will at all times be furnished with every book used in Town and Country School, and sold at the lowest prices for Cash.
The Miscellaneous Stationery business will be well assorted with the best description of goods, and sold at Low Prices.
A large stock of Room Paper of the best patterns at the Lowest Prices, will be kept on hand.
Everything in the Book and Stationery line kept in stock or procured to order with dispatch.
T. MENZIES.
Peterboro, 2nd June, 1862. 23

Agricultural Foundry

WAGGONS!

THE subscriber has now on hand a few superior Waggons, manufactured of the best material, and
GOT UP IN GOOD STYLE!!
which will be sold
CHEAP FOR CASH,
or on approved credit, until next winter.
JAMES HAMILTON,
Opposite Peplow's Old Flour Mill.
Peterboro, June 4th, 1862. 23

MILLBROOK FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public in general that he is now manufacturing his
Combined Mower and Reaper,
warranted to be the best now in use, which he is selling for $125; six months credit, or 10 per cent allowed for cash.
GEORGE FAIR.
Millbrook, June 11, 1862. 24

HOUSE TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to let his house in Ashburnham. It is a good large house, with nine large rooms, and a cellar, with sheds and outhouses. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr Butterfield, at Mr. R. D. Rogers' store, or to the proprietor, at Lakefield.
W. McGREGOR.
June 4th, 1862. 23

SUMMER ARRIVALS
OF
BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber has now a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of almost every variety of style of Ladies' and Gentlemens' wear, which solicits sale at unprecedented low prices,
FOR CASH.
He has also a general assortment of Findings and good Spanish Sole Leather, which he will sell at VERY LOW PRICES.
☞ George Street, Peterboro', next door to Messrs. Ogilvy & Hood's.
J. B. BISBEE.
Peterboro, May 29, 1862. 23

For Sale or to Let.

THE large two-story House on Water St., nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, occupied for the last two years as a Boarding House. There is a Stable and a Shed, and other Out-houses, with Wells and Cisterns on the premises. For particulars apply to Mr. Renfrew at the Examiner Office, or to
ARCHD HAGGART.
Peterboro, March 19th, 1862. 13

READY MADE
CLOTHING!

THE purchasers will find one of the best assortments of
READY MADE CLOTHING
AT LEMAY, TURCOT & Co's.
Peterboro, May 29, 1862. 22-2m

Gooderham & Wort's
OLD RYE AND TODDY WHISKY,
For Sale by
JAMES CAMPBELL,
HUNTER STREET.

SEVERN'S
TORONTO ALE,
IN BARRELS, HALVES, AND QUARTER CASKS, ALSO IN BOTTLES
OR BY THE GALLON.
JAMES CAMPBELL.

WINES & LIQUORS
CONSISTING OF
EXCELLENT PORT WINES,
PALE and Dark Sherries, Madeira, Champagnes, Pale and Dark Brandies, Holland and Old Tom Gin, Jamacia Rum, Irish, Scotch and Canadian Whisky, Ginger Wine, French Liqueors, Cordials, Wolfe's Aromatic,
SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS,
Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale, Guinness & Co.'s Dublin Porter, &c.
JAMES CAMPBELL,
HUNTER STREET. 22

MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS,
AT
Strickland & Rogers,
NOW OPEN.
Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

Strickland & Rogers,

Have much pleasure in announcing the completion of their
SPRING STOCK,
Which both in the Ladies and Gentlemen's Departments will be found very complete, containing the
NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS,
IN THE MARKET.
Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

Stop and Read!

NEW GOODS
AT THE
MONTREAL
CHEAP CASH STORE!
NOW IS THE TIME TO
SECURE GOOD BARGAINS.
REMEMBER THE PLACE
DICKSON'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST.
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE Mr. KEMPT'S DRUG STORE,
Peterborough.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
May 29th, 1862. 22

FIRST SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

I. ROBINSON & CO.
are now opening the first of their Spring Stock, which will be found to contain the
NEWEST STYLES
OF
SPRING GOODS!
IN SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS, MANTLES, &c., &c., &c.
IN STRAW GOODS
the Stock is most complete, and purchasers may rely upon having the
NEWEST & MOST FASHIONABLE
THINGS FOR THE SEASON!
☞ The prices are marked very low as sales are expected to be made for CASH.
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862.

JUST RECEIVED!
ANOTHER LOT OF
BOOTS & SHOES
In great variety at
R. PATTERSON & CO'S.
Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

Ready Made Clothing.
REMEMBER
THAT YOU WILL HAVE
THE BEST VALUE
IN READY MADE CLOTHING
FOR CASH AT
LEMAY, TURCOT & Co's.
Peterboro, May 29, 1862 22-2m

PICTURES! PICTURES!
TO THE LADIES & GENTLEMEN
OF PETERBORO' AND VICINITY.
This is to give you notice, that
PHOTOGRAPHS,
VIGNETTES,
AMBROTYPES, MELANOTYPES, &C.,
ENCOURTED in the first style of the Art, may now be had at the Rooms of the undersigned, who have in their anxiety to please their patrons, spared no trouble or expense to make their establishment take rank with the best in the trade. Having now procured
A MAMMOTH CAMERA
from New York, and our Mr. Thompson having studied Photography under the best masters of the art in that City, we can confidently assert you that superior or cheaper Likenesses cannot be had anywhere in Canada than can now be furnished at our rooms.
Copies of old Daguerreotypes, or any other pictures, enlarged to any size and well finished.
Plain Photographs on Card board for One Dollar; Duplicates fifty cents; Cartes de Visite nicely got up, and at a low price.
☞ The Peterboro' Agricultural Society having presented us with Diplomas for 1860 and 1861 we are determined to do our best for this and (we hope) for many years to come, and thereby merit the distinction thus conferred upon us.
Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and examine for yourselves.
Yours Respectfully,
R. THOMPSON & SON,
Artists.
☞ Over Hopkins & Donnelly's store.
Peterborough, May, 1862. 20

FURNITURE
WARE ROOMS.
EDWIN POOLE begs leave to call attention to his large stock of Furniture, which will be sold at moderate prices and is of the best description manufactured. Please call at his warerooms, corner of George and Sherbrooke streets, near his factory.
N. B.—He has on hand a stock of childrens cabs. Also, Colby's Patent Improved Clothes Wringers.
Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 19

READY MADE
CLOTHING
COATS, PANTS,
VESTS, SHIRTS,
WOOL AND STRAW HATS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICES, AT
LEMAY, TURCOT & Co's.
Peterboro, May 29, 1862. 22-2in

GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.
THE subscriber has opened a Grocery and Provision Store, in McMartin's old stand, on Hunter Street.
Having purchased his goods from head quarters, he is prepared to sell as cheap for cash as any other establishment in the trade.
Farm produce taken in exchange for goods.
BEATTY & BENSON.
Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

☞ MENZIE
has received the
LARGEST AND BEST
ASSORTMENT OF
ROOM PAPER
EVER OFFERED IN TOWN.

Leather.
A LOT OF SPLENDID
SPANISH SOLE B. A. HIDES.
Also, a few dozen of best imported
FRENCH CALF SKINS,
For sale at
R. PATTERSON & Co's.
Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

BOOTS & SHOES,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of every description,
MADE TO ORDER,
with neatness and despatch, at
R. PATTERSON & Co's.
☞ GO TO
T. MENZIES'
IF YOU WANT CHEAP
SCHOOL BOOKS.

Go to Hopkins & Donnelly's
BRITISH SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS WAREHOUSE!
If you want to buy good
SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS
of all descriptions.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES,
TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS;
Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,
Spoke Brusher, Carriage Mops, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH!
OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.
N.B.—Experienced Collar makers constantly on the premises. ☞ Collars warranted.
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the District Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the
First Tuesday of Dec., 1862,
IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.
Teachers holding third class certificates granted a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.
By order,
S. LEMARY,
Secretary.
Peterboro' May 8, 1862. 19

Weekly Arrivals.
OF NEW
BOOTS & SHOES,
FROM THE BEST MARKETS, AT
R. PATTERSON & Co's.

W. LECH,
FURRIER, &C., &C.
CORNER OF MARKET SLOCK.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Parties in want will find the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs, of every description.
Also, a quantity of Canada sundry hops constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment.
A. LECH.
The Cutter, Sleigh, &c., at very low prices.
Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

BOAT HOPS & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 12th of May, the Peterborough Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Port Hope at ..... 7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 9.30 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at ..... 1.35 a.m
Arrive at Port Hope ..... 3.55 a.m

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Peterboro at ..... 6.30 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at ..... 9.00 a.m.
Leave Port Hope at ..... 1.00 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 3.30 p.m.

Through Fare Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.

D. TIMBALL, Superintendent. F. FERGUSON, Secretary.
Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Frame House, Frame Barns and other Outhouses.
The north half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. of Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH KELSO,
or Bobcaygeon
WM. LULLY, Jr.,
Monaghan, May 1, 1862. 18

JUST RECEIVED.

Ten Thousand Rolls
OF
Room paper
AND
WINDOW BLINDS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and the surrounding country, that he has just received a large stock of Room paper and Window Blinds of all patterns and prices, which will be sold at a small advance over cost. Also a large stock of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY
THOS. MENZIES.
Peterboro, April, 1862. 18

NOTICE.

PERSONS INDEBTED to the undersigned will please take notice that MR. IVAN O'SULLIVAN is also authorized to collect monies and give receipts for the same, in my name.
JAS RENFREW.
Peterboro, May 26, 1862. 21

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Apply to
A. McNEIL,
Peterboro.
or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises.
Peterboro, May, 1862. 19

Advertising Essential to Business.

AGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and general Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W. receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, & Country Newspapers and periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.
Acknowledged Agent for this Paper.
30

THE HYDROPULT.

THE MOST EFFICIENT FIRE ENGINE IN THE WORLD.
BECAUSE THE MOST AVAILABLE.

IT is the best article ever invented for Washing Windows, Washing Carriages, Sprinkling Plants, Draining Cellars, Watering Gardens, Cleaning Fleeces, Cleaning Insects from trees, Emptying Waterproof boats, Cleaning Sidewalks, Washing Sails, Sprinkling Streets, a Spray Bath, for Manufactured and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by
WILLIAM H. VANTASSELL,
AT PATTERSON'S FOUNDRY,
FRONT STREET. BELLEVILLE, C. W.

The Hydropult,

Will, by the power of one man, throw water at the rate of eight gallons per minute, fifty feet high, with great force, and should be owned by every householder. It does away with the necessity of a Hydrant. It is a light, portable FORCE-PUMP, always ready, easily used, and will come in frequent use by every Farmer, Merchant and Mechanic in community.

TESTIMONIALS.

We the undersigned, being at the fire at the residence of Dr. Henry and Homer Taylor, and having witnessed the working of the Hydropult Fire Annihilator, found it to be what it says HYDROPULT. does the thing testify to its usefulness in suppressing fires, particularly where water is scarce, and the ordinary services of the Fire Engine cannot be procured:

J. QUEEN, B. PITCAITHLY,
R. PATTERSON, A. M. PASHBURN,
H. G. GILLESPIE, N. WEARTHUM,
GEO. S. TICKELL, M. BOWELL,
R. S. PATTERSON, A. S. SMITH,
M. JONES, W. A. SHEPARD.
Belleville, Sept 14, 1861.

From the Intelligencer, Belleville.

This implement is coming rapidly into favor with the public, and well it may. The arrangements made by one of the Fire Departments, and are being adopted by our Public School build ings. A Hydropult, being charged around small fire, will do more effective work than a Hydrant. Hydropult has option to reverse the pump handle, and throw water backwards from the nozzle, a very valuable property for various purposes. The instrument is worthy a place in every house, where it can be advantageously used.

GEORGE POPE, Agent,
At the Pelham House.
Peterborough, May 11, 1862. 20

WALTON
SLATE QUARRIES.

THE undersigned is agent for the Walton Slate Quarries.
A sample of the Slate can be seen at his office corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent,
Peterborough, April 3, 1862. 14

MONEY TO LEND!

ON FIRST CLASS SECURITIES,
AT 8P cent on very advantageous terms. Apply to
J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent,
Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Peterborough, April 3rd, 1862. 14

ALL THE LATEST
AMERICAN PAPERS

kept constantly on hand by
T. MENZIES.

DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,

HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. These will also see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861: 40

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west half of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.
60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,
and under good cultivation. There is a splendid
FRAME HOUSE AND BARN
on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.
For partic lars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Lockeyeon, or to C. A. Waller, Esq., Peterboro.
Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1864. 8

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough has passed a new Market By-law whereby tolls are enacted for articles and animals offered for sale at the Market, except in the cases exempted by the said By-law. Copies of the By-law can be had on application at the Clerk's Office.
By Order,
J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk
Peterborough, March 4, 1863. 10

A NEW STORY
IN THE
SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL:

A FIRST-CLASS
INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER.

ON May 8th, 1862, was commenced a new story in the Scottish American Journal, entitled
DELLBURN HOUSE,
A Tale of the Scottish Rebellion of 1745.
BY THE AUTHOR OF
"Chapters from the Life of James Tacket."

This tale will prove to be one of the most interesting ever published, and cannot fail to be appreciated by all classes of readers

The Scottish American Journal is a paper peculiarly adapted to meet the requirements of the British people and their families from all parts of the old country resident on the American continent. It is, in fact, a family paper in the highest and best sense of the term. Its Home and Foreign News is amply given and carefully prepared, from a wide range of British and foreign sources, and omits no fact or feature calculated to interest its readers, whether ladies or gentlemen; so that the Scottish American Journal contains (presented in a concise and readable form) all the local, personal and political intelligence which could be only found scattered over a vast number of Scotch, English Irish, and Continental newspapers. Another most important feature of the journal is, that it gives the leading articles of the prominent British newspapers and other periodicals upon the principal topics of the day. In reference to the "editorials" of the Scottish American Journal, it is a significant fact that the British press frequently acknowledges their intrinsic truth and force by copiously extracting from its columns, and 2 clearing that the Scottish American Journal is the most able and interesting paper in America. A well digested weekly summary is also given of the principle items of American news.

SUBSCRIPTION, $2.50 PER ANNUM.

Specimen Copies sent gratis.
Subscribers in the Provinces may remit their subscription in Provincial money; odd change in Provincial Post Office stamps.
Copies forwarded to Europe per mail, United States postage paid, for $3, or 13s. sterling, per annum.
Subscriptions for the current year are now being received, and should be forwarded without delay to
A. M. STEWART,
No. 37, Park Row, N. Y.
May, 1863.

MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS!

WITH GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS
The Summer Number contains
4 LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION PLATES,
THESE FULL SIZED
PATTERN OF DRESSES!
OF
NEW FRENCH WAIST,
AN H SCOART SLEEVE, & A MISSES AGE
and a sheet of new and beautiful braid and
EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,
Together with nearly
ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS
of all the novelties for summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dress, Hair, and valuable information to Milliners, Dress makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World published 473 Broadway, and sold every where at 25 Cts., or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount, in stamps or silver. Yearly $1, with the following valuable premium.
Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 Cts., worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying the postage.
Specialid inducements to canvassers.
Summer No. now ready.
May, 1863. 18

MME. DEMOREST'S
MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

THE largest, best and most reliable Fashion Magazine in the world. Contains the largest Steel Plate Fashion Plates, the greatest number of the Engravings, the latest and most reliable information, and is the Model Patterns. Every Mother, Dressmaker, Milliner and Lady should have it. Published Quarterly, at 473 Broadway, New York, and everywhere or sent by mail at 25 cents. Yearly $1, with a valuable premium. The Summer number now ready.

THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above
First Class Company,
on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.
Peterboro.' April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.

Capital, 1.000 000.
W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.
Peterborough, 1st August, 1861. 21

CANADA
Permanent Building and
SAVING'S SOCIETY.

CAPITAL	$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	250,000
ANNUAL INCOME	250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.
Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.
Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office
W CLUXTON,
Agent
Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

THE COMMERCIAL
Building & Investment
SOCIETY.

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property
M. S. DEAN,
Agent,
Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 15

A CARD.

THE undersigned, have this day sold out the business I have carried on in this place as Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., to Mr. W. N. Kennedy, and beg to recommend him to my former customers as a person whose abilities as a Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., stand well. I have sold my stock of Paper Hangings at a great reduction below cost, and I am sure he will sell the same at a very low price.
R. STEVENSON.
Peterboro, February 15 1863.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons, from purchasing a
NOTE OF HAND,
for £6, made by me in favor of Amos Fisher, dated the 23rd day of April, 1863, as I have received no value for the same.
GEO. LEE.
May 8th, 1862. 19

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, in the 15th Concession, and east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th Concession of the Township of Harvey. Apply to JAMES GRIEVES, Commercial Hotel, Bridgenorth.
Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.
JAMES GRIEVES, Bridgenorth.
Dec. 3, 1861. 40

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE!

IN consequence of ill-health, the subscriber is desirous to retire from business, and offers for Sale his
STOCK IN TRADE,
which is such as is usually required in a general store. The stock will be found well selected and
TERMS LIBERAL.
Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to
JAMES FOLEY.
Norwood, Feb. 10, 1863. 8-3in

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber's stable, in Peterboro', about the middle of April, a
SMALL DARK-BAY FRENCH PONY,
about 13 or 14 hands high, with a long tail, rather curly, and is a little lame on one of the fore feet. Any per on giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the horse will be liberally rewarded.
MOSES JACKSON.
May 6, 1862. 19-3 pd

TORONTO EVENING JOURNAL.

CIRCULATION 6,000!

AN EXCELLENT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

IN August last the first number of the Toronto Evening Journal made its appearance, and it has been published regularly each week from that time to the present.
The Proprietor feels grateful for the liberal advertising patronage accorded to the paper thus far. Arrangements are now being made to give additional interest to the paper, both for readers and Advertisers.
The sale and Retail Merchants frequently purchase space in the Toronto Evening Journal for the publication of their Circulars, and publish the names of thousands of Farmers and others to whom the paper is delivered and retained—in addition to the regular issues. For instance, the following order just received from one Wholesale Firm in this city will explain the manner in which our editions of the paper are attended to:—

"TORONTO May 17th, 1862
"We have this day forwarded with Mr. A.R. Sy. Gowan to circulate five thousand copies of the "Toronto Evening Journal" to parties named by us containing our advertisement.
ROBERT WALKER & SONS."

In this way the paper enjoys a large circulating, and has, consequently, become a first class advertising medium. All advertisements ordered for the "Toronto Evening Journal" will receive one gratuitous insertion in the Toronto Weekly "Journal," a large first class paper established in 1857, and at present circulated in almost every part of Canada West.
The terms for advertising are less than has ever been offered to the public before, viz: three cents per line for the first insertion, and one cent per line for each subsequent insertion. Business and Professional Cards (without changes) will be inserted at one dollar per line by the year, when they contain not more or less than six lines.
Newspapers, Books and Job Printing done neatly, cheaply, and with despatch.
Office:—First flat over the 'Golden Lion' 87 King Street East.
E. B. N. GERMAN,
Proprietor.
Toronto, May, 1862.

THE
SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y
ESTABLISHED IN 1825,
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princes street.	Office in London—20 Cannon Street.
" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st.	" Dublin—34 & College Green.
" Perth—79 High Street.	" Montreal—Place d'Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING
INVESTIGATION REPORT. - - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE thirty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen on Friday, the 10th April.
Alexander Nimmo, Esq., of Drumallian, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair.
There were submitted to the meeting—
1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.
2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.
The two also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1866.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States before-mentioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurance during the year, contained in 1189 Proposal	£484,835 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 961 Policies were issued	360,680 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS or said Policies	11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPATION POLICIES, and after deducting Sums re-assured from other Offices under guarantees	22,999 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,750 current LIFE POLICIES	1,355,85 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	373,563 3 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	96,756 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report States that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downie, Esq., Actuary to the Permanent Life Office in London, a gentlen an well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his cert n approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their report. This step the Directors considered would fulfil to stay the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.
During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £20,975 6s 6d.
In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and nett premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £41,477 18s 7d, to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the company, was £211,821 4s.
The Directors laid before the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinized in detail by the Directors.
In conclusion, the Directors con ratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realized on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Policies existing Policies, entitled by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.
It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s 1d per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, now vest d, are equal to 37 per cent on the sum assured: and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 75 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies Issued.	No. of Policies issued	New Annual Premiums	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
1858	£189 810	£138 180	436	£3 889 18 0	£60,708 11 10	£249 556 9 2
1859	206,305	169,171	560	4,491 5 0	67,701 3 3	307,124 3 4
1860	346,380	284,880	802	6,776 13 0	77,627 5 6	384,996 8 10
1861	340 778	270 748	823	7,161 12 0	85,699 6 6	334,956 11 0
1862	404,525	350 830	1189	11,170 1 1	96,756 4 4	373,563 3 2
Totals ...	£1,526,276	£1,213 807	3810	32,919	387,493 14 4	1,337,563 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Office and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.
By Order,
CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, MANAGER.
ALEX. STARKES, JR., SECRETARY.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
SECRETARY FOR CANADA.
J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.
Scottish Provincial Assurance Office,
Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

PROVINCIAL
INSURANCE CO',
OF CANADA.
FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
ESTABLISHED 1849.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080
Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis McKenzie, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,
Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Bligh, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.
J. R. WALTON, Agent, Peterborough.

FIRE Fire and Marine Insurances business transacted by this Company at all usual Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.
October 1861. 41

AGE NEXT PREMIUM FOR £100 BIRTHDAY, INCREASING TO £200.

	£ s. d.
16	2 10 6
17	2 11 1
18	2 11 9
19	2 12 5
20	2 13 0
21	2 13 8
22	2 14 4
23	2 15 1
24	2 15 9
25	2 16 6
26	2 17 3
27	2 18 1
28	2 18 10
29	2 19 7
30	3 0 5
31	3 1 3
32	3 2 1
33	3 3 0
34	3 3 10
35	3 4 9
36	3 5 8
37	3 6 7
38	3 7 6
39	3 8 6
40	3 9 6
41	3 10 6
42	3 11 7
43	3 12 8
44	3 13 9
45	3 14 11

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 45 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.
Head Office,—Place D'armes, Montreal.
Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.
JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.
January 8th 1862. 4

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMP'Y.
CAPITAL £500,000
Head Office, Toronto.
FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE
BUSINESS.
AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, Sept 14th 1857.

Canada West Farmers' Mutual
and Stock
INSURANCE CO.'

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.
President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS
Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland
John Harper, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.
RICHARD P. STREET,
Secty & Treas.
JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterborough.
October, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.
Scottish Provincial Assurance
COMPANY.
Double Assurance system without profits.

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

	£ s. d.
18	2 10 6
19	2 11 1
20	2 11 9
21	2 12 5
22	2 13 2
23	2 13 10
24	2 14 7
25	2 15 5
26	2 16 4
27	2 17 3
28	2 18 2
29	2 19 1
30	3 0 0
31	3 1 0
32	3 2 0
33	3 3 0
34	3 4 0
35	3 5 0
36	3 6 0
37	3 7 0
38	3 8 0
39	3 9 0
40	3 10 0
41	3 11 0
42	3 12 0
43	3 13 0
44	3 14 0
45	3 15 0

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

PARTIES wishing their fire now effected to insure in the 15 years policies to be finished on the 31st January, 1862. Loans advanced in Cash without referring to Parent Office.
Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
INVESTED IN CANADA.....$300,000.
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Stg.
SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

EXAMPLES OF RATES.

Age	Life	7 Years	Fire
20	£1 12 0	£1 0 0	£0 3 0
30	1 19 0	1 3 0	0 3 0
40	2 10 0	1 7 0	0 3 0
50	3 14 0	1 12 0	0 3 0
60	5 18 0	1 18 0	0 3 0

Parties insuring their Dwellings, Furniture, Stock in Trade, &c., for 7 years, will receive a Policy for the Life of the Insured for the same period, free of charge.
Parties insuring their Lives for 7 years, will receive a Policy for the Fire for the same period, free of charge.
Parties insuring their Lives for the whole term of life, will receive a Policy for the Fire for 7 years, free of charge.
Parties insuring their Lives for the whole term of life, will receive a Policy for the Fire for the whole term of life, at one-half the rate charged for the Life.
Parties insuring their Lives for 7 years, will receive a Policy for the Fire for the whole term of life, at one-half the rate charged for the Life

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1862. NUMBER 26.

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL, SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN, COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN, BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER, CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER, COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro' 18

SMITH & SCOTT, BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Orrice,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON, GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM, HARDWARE Merchants, George Street. Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON, DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR, DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON, SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO', DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES, BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Hentboro's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER. RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro. April 3rd, 1862.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D. PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro. April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD (LATE FITZGERALD & DENEHAN.) Provincial Land Surveyor. OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets. Oct. 1, 1861. 41

J. B. BISHER, DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 16

WM. N. KENNEDY, PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. D. McGILLIVRAY, NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent. PETERBOROUGH, C. W. February 19th, 1862. 8

Mr. TOOLE, MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Hayter's Hotel, Peterboro', C. W 8

W. DOBBIN, MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds Ashburnham, C. W.

D. G. HALLITT, DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glassware, Hunter Street Peterboro

GEORGE MITCHELL, DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c., &c., also pays the highest market price for all kinds of country produce, George Street, Peterborough. 18

MR. DUNN, PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will receive pupils after this date. Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861.

EDMUND S. VINDIN, COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office:—Corner of Walnut and Ontario Streets, Port Hope 18

R. PATTERSON & Co., DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish sole Leather constantly on hand. Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT, DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO, GEORGE Street, Peterboro', Interest allowed on deposits. A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

JNO. W. TATE, CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE, BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES, WHITE & EARTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL, KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD, SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD, PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI, PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough, C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL, CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO., WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg Orders from Country Merchant promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGALL, PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL, RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ, ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ, DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA, PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

B. GREEN, SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water Str't, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH, MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs. Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS, *Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.* WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery. Peterboro' March 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL, LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan. OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro. Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS, MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c. Jobbing and Horse-shoeing done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS. Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets. Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8

JAMES HAGGART, DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store. N. B.—All business done promptly and moneys handed over when collected. 13

CABINET-MAKING. E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, George Street, Peterboro'.

T. W. DEERING, LATEST London, Paris, New York, and Canadian Styles of Boots and Shoes made to order, on the shortest notice. *Water Street, opposite the Examiner Office.* Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

Hair Dressing Saloon! SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.

PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro'. where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him. Lubian celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices. JAMES T. HOLMES. Scott's Buildings, Peterboro, May 1st, 1863. 18

LADIES HAIR CUTTING. PROFESSOR HOLMES

WILL keep his establishment open every Monday afternoon from 1 o'clock until 6 p. m., for the purpose of Cutting Ladies Hair, during which hours no gentlemen will be admitted. 50 cents charge. Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18

NOTICE.

TWO or three respectable boarders can be accommodated with board and lodging, by the day or week. ROBERT WILSON, Water Street, three doors North of Brock St.

WELLINGTON HOTEL, CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS, MILLBROOK. GRANVILLE RICHARDSON, 24 Proprietor.

COLEMANS' MONTREAL HOUSE, *Custom House Square, Montreal.*

THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses. J. W. COLEMAN. Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF SALOON, SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK, PETERBOROUGH.

THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same. He still continues to receive daily by Express every

LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY of the season.

THE BAR is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the

DINING ROOM will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.

To Billiard Players. The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions. Every attention will be paid to visitors.

CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices. Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents. R. H. CRONN. Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL! STEWART HOUSE, PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets. This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices. Yard and Stabling for the public

R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg MANAGER. J. JOHNSON, *Proprietor.*

ALBION HOTEL, MONTREAL. L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, as a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

FISHERS HOTEL. FISHER'S OLD STAND.

Corner of George and Simcoe Sts., Peterboro.

WILL be re-opened in a few weeks for the convenience and accomodation of the public. A large Yard with Sheds and Stables in the rear of the Hotel, will be open daily free of charge.

The subscriber most respectfully solicts a continuance of the liberal support he received from his friends and the public before the fire compelled him to suspend business.

A careful Hostler always in attendance. AMOS. J. FISHER, Proprietor. Nov. 18, 1861. 47

WILLIAM TAYLOR

BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Monice, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.

The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.

A careful Hostler always in attendance. Ashburnham, March 13, 1861. 11-6m.

FISHER'S LIVERY STABLE, CORNER OF GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS, PETERBOROUGH.

HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Horses Exchanged positively on Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THOS. J FISHER. Peterboro', May 14, 1862. 20

Poetry.

Tribute to the Memory of the Prince Consort, Graciously Acknowledged by the Queen.

The following Poem was forwarded to England, graciously accepted by Her Majesty, and the Queen's thanks conveyed to the writer:—

To Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria:

"Know ye not that there is a Prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel."

"AND ALL THE PEOPLE WEPT"

When the chill winds of autumn round us blow,
And whither'd leaves are quiv'ring on the blast,
And o'er the hard, cold, pulseless earth the snow,
Like vestal robe of spotless white is cast.

How longs the heart for those glad summer hours,
So little prized while yet they were our own!
How sweet the recollection of the flow'rs,
Which transient beauty with those hours has flown!

When wasting sickness racks the weary frame,
And life's ems robb'd of all the charms it wore,
When days revolve in an unwearied train,
Each seeming like the one that went before—

Oh, then, how fair! how priceless! seems the bloom
That mantl'd on the glowing cheek before!
The yearning soul reclaims, amid its gloom,
The rosy tints erewhile the future wore.

And ah! the blank despair when those depart,
Whose worth we know not while we linger'd here,—
The agonizing void within the heart,
As o'er the past we drop sad Memory's tear.

We know that with pleasures we are blest,
Until we must the precious gift forego;
So was't with Him erewhile who sank to rest,
For whom a Nation's bitter tears still flow.

We lov'd but knew not that we lov'd so well,
Until a pall seemed cast across our sky,
Until we heard that *startling midnight knell*,
We had not dreamt PRINCE ALBERT o'er could die

We mourn a stately tree by lightning crush'd,
Ere it had reached the beauty of its prime!
We mourn a strain of heavenly music hush'd,
Ere we had caught its most celestial chime!

We mourn a glorious day in darkness lost,
Ere it had reached the brightness of its noon;
We mourn a brilliant path pale Death hath cross'd,
A noble manly heart cut off too soon!

Patron of Science, Literature and Art!
What monumental Pile shall tell thy praise?
Thy Monument is in a people's heart,
More lasting far than aught of earth can raise.

A nation's tears howe'er sincere, will cease,
The Healer Time may soon assuage the smart;
But to THY WIDOW'D HEART its wonted peace,
BELOVED ONE, what time can e'er impart?

BELOVED ONE, indeed! OUR GRACIOUS QUEEN,
Thy woe is ours yet we may soon forget;
But, tho' the world around as fair is seen,
For Thee the brightest Sun of Life is set.

When all too heavily the cares of State
Upon Thy Regal Brow shall press, the while
Sadly thy thoughts will turn on HIM who late
Could sooth thine every care with loving smile.

And recollections of the past will cling
Around Thy path, where'er Thy steps may roam,
Recalled by Glen or Grove, or bubbling Spring,
Among the mountains of Thy Highland home;

And Thou wilt sadly chide th' unbidden tear,
As memory recalls each look and tone
Of One whose image still shall linger near,
Although the heart cries out *Alone! Alone!*

Well may we weep!—the bitter loss is *ours*,
But not for HIM should e'er a tear-drop fall;
A ransomed spirit 'mid celestial Bowers,
What Heart would to this weary Earth recall?

Pale Flowers of Earth, *which loving hands had wreathed*
Will moulder into dust upon His Tomb.
But His the home where sin had never breath'd
The Amaranthine flow'rs of fadeless bloom.

The dark'ning veil of sorrow dims the eye
Of Faith, yet ROYAL MOURNER lift by the gaze
To yonder radiant choir, who sing on High
The new-made song to their Redeemer's praise.

And think of One amid the Glorious Band,
Dwelling in light which never can grow dim;
Aboard, safe from storms on yonder blessed strand,
Hid in the "ROCK OF AGES CLEFT FOR HIM."

And when on THEE shall steal Thy latest day,
Be't His, in bliss to greet thy soul set free,
And gently breathe, "*Beloved come away!*
E'en 'mid the joys of Heaven, I wait for thee."

WILLIAMINA L. WEIR.

Miscellaneous.

A WIDOWS ADDRESS TO THE ROYAL WIDOW.—An address, unique of its kind, has just been presented to her Majesty the Queen. It comes from Wolverhampton, and is an address of condolence from the widows of that neighbourhood to the Royal Widow. Many of the poor women, widows of colliers, walked several miles into Wolverhampton, with the single purpose of affixing their names to the paper. The Queen's kindness in thinking of the sufferers by the Hartley accident in the midst of her own sorrows, had much affected them, and made them very forward on this occasion. They said, as they signed, "Her was so kind to think of them poor widows we be main glad to do her a good turn, God bless her!" The following is the address:—

May it please your Majesty,—We, the widows of this town, beg to humbly approach your Majesty to offer you the deepest sympathy from our own stricken hearts. We who have felt the bitter pang of bereavement, can most truly mourn with your Majesty's great grief, so nobly borne. Knowing, alas! too well, that no earthly consolation can avail in such a sorrow, we would humbly venture to remind your Majesty that the Father of the fatherless has said, "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted," and has promised that in His glorious kingdom He will "wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things have passed away."

We are, your Majesty's most dutiful, most humble, and most devoted servants,

[Here follow 220 signatures.]

Arrest of Mrs. Gallagher.

ROMANTIC STORY.

Some three years ago, their came to reside in the neighborhood of Brixton, two sisters, of the respective ages of 21 and 19. They were both pretty, and they had a quite lady-like grace and demeanour, which rendered them very attractive. They were, however, highly accomplished, and had every requisite qualification to shine in society. There was a mystery, too, about them which, to people of romantic imagination, only served to heighten the interest with which they were generally regarded. Nobody knew who the ladies were, or what were their "antecedents." As for "relatives," they did not appear to have any—their establishment consisting simply of three female servants. They appeared, however, to be in affluent circumstances, and their villa was furnished in a style of singular elegance. There was a thing flashy or ostentatious about it; but everything was in the best possible taste. Notwithstanding the inscrutability of their origin, the ladies gained admission into excellent society—their beauty, the grace of their manners, and the strict propriety of their conduct, winning golden opinions for them wherever they went. That ladies so fair should live by themselves and without the protection of any male relative, was, doubtless, a problem difficult of solution, and one which, at first, afforded matter of curious speculation to persons of an inquisitive turn of mind; but the nut was not to be cracked, and people at last gave up in despair the attempt to understand what appeared to be quite incomprehensible.—Whether they had fallen from the clouds or emerged from the sea, there the ladies were—gifted, beautiful, rich, and so strictly respectable as to defy slander. They were, accordingly received on terms of perfect equality by some of the best families in the neighborhood, including those of the sitting members. To their intimate friends they had been known to confess that they were themselves very much in the dark respecting their own parentage. All they knew for certain on the subject was, that they had a mother who, they believe, kept an hotel in Liverpool, but who, having a horror of a lowing them to reside in such a place, had established them in a villa near London, where she was in the habit of visiting them two or three times in the course of the year. *As regards*, they had been educated on the Continent. Thus circumstanced, they led a very pleasant life—and blameless as pleasant—until about a week ago, when one evening, just as they were about to sit down to dinner, they were equally surprised and delighted by a visit from their mother, who had come up from Liverpool on important and unexpected business. The old lady seemed troubled in spirit, and complained of being "harassed about one thing and another;" but her daughters attributed her sense of discomfort simply to the fatigue and excitement of a long journey. The night wore on, as nights will wear, and the family had already retired to rest when a knock was heard at the door. Female heads were thrust from the windows, and there was much expostulation with the untimely visitor, who was entreated to explain the purpose of his visit, or, at all events, to defer his call until the morrow. The stranger was inexorable. His business, he said, was not with the young ladies, but with the old, and *her* he was determined to see, come what might of it. And so he thundered away at the knocker with all his might and main. His was a strong arm and a muscular; and as the law nerved its muscles, he cared not what row he might occasion in the most peaceable of neighbourhoods at the most unseasonable of hours. At length the bolts are drawn, the door is opened, and the stranger "stands confused"—not "a maid in all her charms," but an officer of police in all his terrors. He has come for the old lady—for Mrs Gallagher, the most infamous procuress in England, of whom it is said that there is scarcley a town of any importance in the kingdom in which she has not established one or more of her detestable houses. The two young ladies have, as you may suppose, fled from Brixton. The revelation of their mother's infamy is said to have come on them like a thunderbolt; but whither they have gone, or what has become of them, is not generally known. Their furniture is to be sold by auction in a few days, and meantime their beautiful villa is thrown open for the inspection of the public. Strangers walk through the elegantly appointed rooms, and expatiate curiously on the character and conduct of the former occupants. Everything in the house betokens a refined taste and elegant sympathies. There are books and pictures, birds and flowers, and all the means and appliances of luxury—costly furniture, a piano by Collard, a harp by Erard; and the walls of the drawing room are covered with crayons and water-colour drawings executed by the sisters. The mother, who, at all events, appears to have "some remnant of the angle life," inasmuch as she preserved her children from the infamy in which she herself was steeped, was tried on Monday last at Liverpool, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. —*Belfast News Letter.*

TO PREVENT THE ATTACK OF THE TURNIP FLY.—By steeping the seed in salt water, the attacks of the turnip fly are partially or wholly prevented. Those who experimented last season mention it as a specifice. In steeping the seed, it is necessary to guard against injuring its vitality. Salt water made to a strength in which an egg will float is the description, the seed remaining about five minutes in the steep, and to be afterwards dried before sowing. Farmers, by experimenting with various steeps and dressings of seed, may discover something pratically useful. A solution of nitrate of soda, dissolved bones and Peruvian guano, is very suitable for the steeping of seed. A vigorous growth of the plants in their first stage will follow such steeps. Care, however, must be taken not to destroy the vitality of the seed, by leaving it wet too long.

Rev. Ralph Erskine and His Violin.

The celebrated minister whose Ralph Erskine indulged was playing on the violin. He was so great a proficient on this instrument, and so often beguiled his leisure hours away with it that the people of Dunfermline believed he composed his sermons to its tones, as a poet writes along to a peculiar air. They also tell the following traditionary anecdote connected with the subject:—A poor man in one of the neighbouring parishes, having a child to baptise, resolved not to employ his own clergyman, with whom he was at issue on certain points of doctrine, but to have the office performed by some minister of whose tenets *favour* gave a better report. With the child in his arms, therefore, and attended by the full complement of old and young women who usually minister on such occasions, he proceeded to the manse of—some miles off—not that of Mr. Erskine—Where he enquired if the clergyman was at home. "No; he's no hame the noo," answered the servant lass; "he's down the burn fishing, but I can soon cry him." "Ye need as gie yourself' the trouble replied the man, quite shocked at this account of the ministers habits; "name of your fishing ministers shall baptize my bairn.

Off he then trudged, followed by his train to the residence of another parochial clergyman at the distance of some miles. Here, on his enquiring if the minister was at home, the lass answered, "Deed he's no at hame the day; he's been out since sax o' the morning, at the shooting. Ye need na wait, neither; for he'll be sae made out (fatigued) when he comes back that he'll nae be able to boo at a', let-a-be baptising a weam!" Wait lassie!" cried the man in a tone of indignant scorn, "wad I wait, d'ye think, to hand up my bairo before a minister that gangs out at sax o' the morning to shoot God's creatures? I'll away down to good Mr. Erskine at Dunfarlin', and he'll be neither out fishing or shooting, I think!"

The whole baptismal train then set off to Dunfermline, sure that the father of the secession, although not now a planed minister, would at least be engaged in no unclerical sports, to incapacitate him for performing the sacred ordinance in question. On arriving at the manse, which they did not till a late hour in the evening, the man, on rapping at the door, anticipated that he would not be at home any more than his brethern. "The minister will no be at hame," he said with a sly smile, to the girl who came to the door, "or you lad (sweet heart) would na be playing that gate t'ye on the fiddle." "The minister is at hame," quoth the girl, "mair by token it's himself that's playin', honest man; he aye takes a tune at night before gangin' to bed. Faith there's na lad o' mine can play that gate; it would be something to tell if any o' them could. "*That* the minister playing," cried the man, in a degree of astonishment and horror far transcending what he had expressed on either of the former occasions. "If he does this what may the rest do? Weel, I fairly gie them up a' thegither. I have travelled this hail day in search o' a godly appointments in a day's journey. I'll tell ye what, gudewife," he udeed, turning to the disconsolate party behind, "we'll just awa' back to our *own* minister, after a'! He's no a' thegither sound, but let him be what he likes in doctrine, I never kenned him fish, shoot, or play on fiddle a' his days."

Economy in Small Things.

Few persons properly reflect on the importance of economy in little things. It is thought that the following calculation will place this subject in a striking light, and will be valuable in these days when our people are called upon to make such efforts to sustain themselves and their Government.

Supposing two boys commence, say at fifteen—the one to spend three cents a day on tobacco, the other to lay aside that sum, and at the end of each year put the amount to compound interest at six per cent.; supposing both to continue the practice to the end of life. The difference will be indicated by the following table, which gives the amount at intervals of five years.

Three cents a day amount in one year to $10 95; this sum being put to interest, a like sum being added at the close of every year, amounts to—

In 5 years	.....	$65 43
In 10 "	.....	152 79
In 15 "	.....	176 10
In 20 "	.....	426 8
In 25 "	.....	636 56
In 30 "	.....	917 21
In 35 "	.....	1,292 78
In 40 "	.....	1,795 66
In 45 "	.....	2,468 22
In 50 "	.....	3,368 24

This is, a useless expenditure of three cents a day, or $10 95 a year, on tobacco or anything else, amounts in fifty years—the table gives it in fact fifty-one years—to $3,368 24, a handsome property. One cent a day would amount to one-third as much, or $1,094 72. How very many spend this sum on the single article of tobacco!

From the cost of a three-cent useless habit, by simple multiplication, we obtain the loss incurred by the indulgence of habits that cost two, three, four, and five times three cents a day.—*Boston Recorder.*

Early Rising.

Late rising is not the habit of the very highest classes, for nothing itself sets the contrary example; and we have met, before now, princes taking their ride before breakfast at six o'clock. The present King of Hanover we have repeatedly met out at that time. We have known Lord Brougham, when chancellor, make appointments on matters of business at his private residence for eight o'clock in the morning; his own time of rising being four or five hours later and half-past six in winter. Supposing that a man thing at the instant of eight every morning of his life, he will save in the course of forty years, twenty-nine thousand hours, which is a great accession of available time for study or business dispatch; being, in fact, a gaining of three years, four months, two weeks, and six days. To any person of foresight, calculation, and industry; the fact will prove a sufficient temptation to practice the healthy and useful habit of early rising.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Sons of Temperance Column.

Property in Rum.

Under this head, we are glad to put our readers in possession of the following well-reasoned remarks by the venerable Dr. Humphrey, ex-President of Amherst College:—

"You ask my opinion on the point, "Can there be Property in Rum, when offered for sale as a beverage—to be protected by law?"

"I am afraid my opinion will be worth but very little; But I cannot refuse to throw out a few such thoughts as I have. You know, that I am no lawyer, and I cannot tell whether your State Constitution permits you to make a law forfeiting intoxicating drinks were offered for sale as a beverage, for I never read it. But if it does stand in the way of your cutting off the head of the hydra, it is high time that it was amended. I shall have what I have to say upon the great law of self-protection, which underlies every written law, whether organic or statutory. Can any property claim the protection, of law, in a use of it, which to a certainty, not only endangers, but actually destroys the health, morals and lives of thousands upon thousands every year? Are we to sit down in despair, and see rather the wholesale slaughter go on forever, because the destroying agent is bought with money, and thousands grow rich upon the traffic!—Intoxicating drinks are no more property than the keys and fires and saws of the midnight house breaker are—than the implements of counterfeiting are; but nobody claims, that they should be protected against seizure, because they cost money, and men get their living by the use of them. The question is not how many have made housebreaking and counterfeiting a lucrative business. It is enough that the public interest and safety require the seizure and confiscation. No doubt, keys and files and saws and drinks are necessary and lawful articles of traffic when sold for legitimate purposes; but should this authorise the sale and protect them from seizure, when it is known to a moral certainity, that they will be put to a bad use, as is the case, where intoxicating drinks are sold as a beverage?

"Why not let apothecaries keep poisonous drugs to be sold as a beverage, if anybody wants them; and why not protect them from seizure, if anybody should choose to deal them out for such a use? Why forbid gunpowder to be stored in the dense parts of a city, and why seize it and fine the owner heavily, as soon as it is found? *Drugs* are private *property*, powder is private property, so much as *rum*, or *brandy*. They are very useful for certain purposes. Why interfere, then, with the sale and storage? It is to protect the property, and lives which they might destroy. And may not the State protect itself against infinately greater dangers and the wholesale slow murders by a law which shall forbid the sale of alcoholic drinks as a beverage, and seize them when in defiance of the law they are sold to make and kill drunkards by scores and hundreds? Alcohol is property, it is! and so sneered that nobody may touch it, when there is no other way to save the community from its fiery ravages! It is *property*! It cost money and can be retailed for a great deal more than it cost, and so let the deacon, and his imps go on poisoning all whom they can tempt and to haunt their shambles, and kick them out of doors, and let who will shovel them into the drunkard's grave! God of mercy, deliver us! oh deliver us!!

Sad, but True.

There are mortals in this world whose life, from its earliest budding down to the "sere and yellow leaf," seems to be ever blighted and blasted. Through every scene, at every stage, all seemed dark and gloomy to them, without a single ray of joy to glimmer through the darkness and gloom. How many, travel through paths where daisies refuse to grow, and where the only flower is the piercing thistle.

Here is one whose race is well nigh run, whose course is almost finished. She has suffered out her measure of grief and the eye is closing to all earthly scenes. Come and see. Deep lines of terrible anguish are chiselled around the pale trembling lips, and dark shadows of past trials have gathered upon the brow of her as near the spirit land! The icon finger of death fails to wipe them out. Thank God her time is at hand—the eye brightens as it now and then catches glimpses of the delectable hills of the promised Canaan,—and her soul clings by a frail tendril of the weary body.

She was a *drunkard's wife!* Ah! how that word chills and harrows the blood in the inner temple of two thousand hearts! A drunkard's wife! In the bright morning of life she had given her heart and its first love to him she considered worthy of the boon. In a little while she saw him begin to go down the dark path that leads to a drunkard's grave. She remonstrated—she plead with him—she prayed for him—she fervently entreated the Great God to save him by a miraculous exhibition of His power. In vain, alas! in vain.

And then there was her only son—her only child—like o'er whose cradle she had bent a thousand times, tracing each well known feature of the father in the child's face, and praying that with the features all resemblance between the two might have an end; that he might be sober, and be a single step upon the dark path she travelled. Alas! a father's example is sometimes stronger than a mother's counsel. The son accepts the drunkard's cup, and, amid the terrors of a terrible storm increased by strong drink, he groaned, gnashed his teeth, and died. The father, too, died drunk. He perished in a snow storm one winter's night. A drunken father and a drunken son lie side by side in the graveyard, hard by the stony roofed church.

Is it a wonder that the poor wife and mother is dying of grief? Enough sorrow has been crowded in and pressed down upon her heart to crush her, though she were as Atlas of granite. Like the beautiful flower and the tender grass before the glittering scythe of the mower, she has fallen and her life is blighted and blasted!

And all through his beautiful world of ours there are thousands of suffering wives and mothers whose hearts are slowly breaking, whose tears are ever flowing, whose sighs are ever upheaving—all caused by the infernal doings of *rum*, against which it is almost treason to speak. But we shall continue to denounce it while the nerve moves and the nerves obey the mandates of the brain—while there is breath life for it to blight and blast.—*The Pledge.*

SHAD.—The common Shad may be regarded as a source of commercial wealth, a national industry, and, a miracle of Nature in its multiplications and continuance. Notwithstanding thousands of myriads are destroyed by the agency of man, and tens of thousands of myriads in the sea state, we find an undiminished abundance year after year, which can only be accounted for by their extraordinary creative ability. They spawn about forty-five thousand. They have a peculiarly sloping head and tapering body, projecting under jaw, sharp, small teeth, forked tail, dusky blue color with a line of dark round spots on each side, sometimes four and often ten in number, and are frequently seen without any. They ascend our rivers for the purpose of spawning, which they accomplish in the same manner that hens do, except that the male fails to cover the ova; this necessary operation is performed by the ebbing and flowing tide. The organization of this fish enables it to breathe either in salt or fresh water, and taking advantage of this fact, some have been enabled to breed them in ponds. From numerous experiments we are led to believe that shad live but a single year, and that when they pass down our rivers, after spawning, they are so weak and emaciated they fall an easy prey to voracious fish. They grow in a single season to weigh from five to eight pounds; they appear, as well as the herring, to have been created to form the food of the myriad inhabitants of the ocean. They take, like herring, (of which they have been erroneously called by fishermen the mother,) the circuit of the sea, and as the season advances run up all the rivers on our coast, followed a little later by the herring. Herring has been kept in ponds with shad, several hundred at a time, and never seen at rest. The shad lives upon suction, and feeds upon animalcules in the water while swimming. Food has never been discovered in the body of a shad when opened, and they never bite a baited hook.—*Am. paper.*

LOW PRICE OF GRAIN.—One of our oldest and shrewdest contributors, who has the watchful experience of a long life, and the native sagacity of Scottish birth, from which to derive his conclusions, wrote in the *Country Gentleman* of last week:—"Grain keeps very low, which is rather discouraging to farmers; but when grain is too low I always endeavor to raise some more than usual, as I never know anything very low without high prices soon *after*." And the main object of this article is to commend most urgently the example thus set by John Johnston, in "endeavoring to raise some more than usual," to farmers throughout the country. It is now rather late to take any important steps in that direction, but and paying the most attention, practicable, to crops already in the ground. But when we consider that most of the undoubtedly very large stocks of grain now in the country will probably be drawn abroad, and that the Southern markets are one long to be open,—together with that other fact that we have now already had several years of such plenty that "a change of luck" could scarcely be matter of surprise—we cannot but conclude that at no previous time in our history were the labors of the Farmer of so great importance to the prosperity of the country, or more likely to secure returns proportionately satisfactory to himself.—*Country Gentleman, June 5th.*

HOW THE FEMALES ARE LIKED IN NEW ORLEANS.—A gentleman just returned from that city, whose he has resided over three the war broke out says we can have no conception of the miseries our brave fellows are compelled to suffer at the hands of fiends in petticoats. All sense of shame and decency appears to have departed out of them. They rival the most degraded street walkers, not only in vileness but in obscenity. Women who have been regarded as the pattern of refinement and good breeding, indulge in language [illegible] our editors do not think which we dare not print. Nothing but the [illegible] upon the privileges of the sex they not only, insult them with the tongue, with more shameful weapons. Buckets of slops are emptied upon them as they pass; decayed eggs and rotten eggs distributed at them, and every house is defended from any one that is obliged to the hated Yankees.

The New Haven authorities have commenced serving milk water to the people through public mains.

...n Act to make further Provisions re...ting to the Cobourg and Peterboro Railway Company.

Whereas the Act intitled, "An Act to ...end the Act relating to the Cobourg and ...terborough Railway Company, and to ...ant further facilities to the said Company," ...s failed in securing the objects intended, ...d it is advisable to grant more effectual ...eans of accomplishing the desired objects: ...erefore Her Majesty, by and with the ...vice and consent of the Legislative Coun... and Assembly of Canada, enacts as fol...ws:

1. All the property and franchises of the ...id Railway Company, comprising the real ...roperty, the corporate rights and the per...onal property (if any) shall be valued, and ...l claims of Bondholders or Creditors ...gainst the said Company, or against the ...roperty of the Company, shall be ascer...ained and their priorities determined by ...ree indifferent persons, one to be chosen ...y the Directors of the said Company, one ...y the majority of the Bondholders present ...person or by proxy, at a meeting to be ...eld for that purpose at the Company's Of...ce in Cobourg, of which two weeks' notice ...hall be published in the *Canada Gazette*, ...nd the third by the Court of Chancery ...which shall have jurisdiction herein): Pro...ided always, if any one or more of the Ar...itrators chosen shall die, refuse, or become ...ncapable of acting, the Court of Chancery ...ay appoint an Arbitrator or Arbitrators ...n his or their stead, who shall act in the ...atter of the said valuation and award as ...lly as if he or they had been originally ...hosen or appointed.

2. It shall be the duty of the said Arbi...rators, or any two of them, to ascertain the ...resent value of the Railway and the pro...erty of the said company, and the amounts ...nd priorities of the claims against the same ...s aforesaid, and having taken evidence and ...ade due inquiry, to make an award de...laring the present value of the Railway ...roperties and franchises as aforesaid, and ...e amounts and priorities of such claims; ...nd the award when so made, shall be filed ...n the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for ...he United Counties of Northumberland ...nd Durham, and unless the said award be ...t aside by the Court of Chancery, the ...ame shall be final and conclusive on all ...arties concerned.

3. Any parties interested as a Bond...older, Creditor or Stockholder, may ap...ear and give evidence before the Arbi...rators, and may apply the Court to set ...ide such award, or to have the matter ...hereof remitted to the Arbitrators for re...consideration; but such application shall be ...ade within one month after the award ...hall have been filed, otherwise the same ...hall be final.

4. The Arbitrators shall not be required ...o proceed with such enquiry until funds ...hall have been deposited with them by the ...Company, or by any Shareholders of the ...Company, sufficient in that estimation of the ...said Arbitrators, to secure all the expenses ...contingent upon such enquiry, and the arbi...trators may disburse such funds for the ...purpose of such enquiry, and may retain ...therefrom their own fees and disbursements.

5. The Arbitrators shall give notice in ...the *Canada Guardian*, in the *Cobourg Star*, ...and *Peterborough Review*, one month ...previous to holding the said inquiry.

6. The effect of the award when so made, ...shall be to limit the amount of all the en...cumbrances or liens on the said Railway, ...and against the said Company, to the pres...ent value of the Railway properties and ...franchises as declared in the award; and on ...payment of the said award, in the manner ...hereinafter provided, all encumbrances, ...liens, judgments, and claims against the said ...Company of what kind soever shall be ...wholly discharged and acquitted, and all ...parties, interested either as Bondholders or ...Creditors of the said Company shall, as such ...thereafter be foreclosed and debarred from ...claiming any right or interest in or over the ...said Railway: Provided always, that the ...claims in full for unpaid rights for way or ...Station and Depot grounds as agreed on ...or arbitrated on with the Company shall be ...a first charge upon the award.

7. The amount of the award so to be ...made shall, within eighteen months from the ...filing thereof in the office of the Clerk of ...the Peace for the United Counties of ...Northumberland and Durham as herein pro...vided, be paid by the Company into the ...Court of Chancery for Upper Canada, to ...be paid out or distributed by that Court,— ...In the first place, towards unpaid rights of ...way and Depot and Station grounds in full, ...and thereafter by *prorata* distribution to ...the respective Bondholders and Creditors ...in accordance with the amounts and priori...ties established by the award, and upon pe...tition by the claimants verified by Affida...vits: Provided always, that any of the ...holders of the said Bonds shall have the ...option of converting their Bonds into paid ...up new Capital Stock, in the proportion of ...double the sum which he or they would be ...entitled to receive under the award.

8. So soon as the award shall have been ...paid into the Court of Chancery, and the ...encumbrances or liens on the said Railway ...discharged or acquitted as herein provided, ...the Railway, its properties and franchises, ...shall revest absolutely to the original Share...holders. And the Company shall thence...forth be governed by the original Act of ...Incorporation, which shall then and there...after be in full force and effect, excepting ...so far as the same shall be virtually altered ...or amended by this Act.

9. Upon the Railway properties and ...franchises so reverting to the original share...holders, the original shareholders being re...duced to 25 per cent. of the amount sub...scribed and the capital shall consist of that ...proportion of the paid up stock, the amount ...if any, of the converted bonded debt, ...any further subscription of new stock by ...Municipalities or other parties to the full ...amount of their subscriptions, which shall be ...called in from time to time, as the Directors ...shall decide, such calls not to exceed ten ...per cent. at one time, and to be payable ...after sixty days notice; and the said new ...subscribed stock, and the converted bonded ...stock shall be a preferential stock, and shall ...be first entitled to dividends at the rate of ...eight per cent. per annum, before any ...profits are divided among the other share...holders.

10. Upon payment of the award in manner ...hereinbefore provided, a certain mort...gage held over the Railway by William ...Proudfoot, Esquire, as Trustee for the ...Bondholders, shall be assigned to such per...son or persons as the then Directors of the ...Company shall appoint, to be held as securi...ty for moneys raised and advanced to pay ...off the said award, until the new Company ...shall have been fully organized, and such ...moneys shall have been converted into pre...ferential stock or otherwise.

11. The Company being so reorganized, ...the Shareholders shall hold a meeting at the ...Town of Cobourg, for the election of Di...rectors on the first Monday in January or ...July, whichever shall first happen after the ...confirmation and discharge of the award as ...hereinbefore provided, and after the elec...tion has taken place, the Directors shall ...cause a stock book to be opened, in which ...the new preferential shares shall be entered, ...together with the shares of the Bondholders, ...

...proportions aforesaid, and the reduced or...dinal stock.

12. The Company when so reorganized, ...may enter into contracts for filling in Rice ...Lake Bridge, for putting the Railway and ...Bridges into an efficient state of repair, and ...for the purpose of rolling stock, and they ...may issue Debentures and negotiate the ...same or pay them to Contractors or others ...employed: such Debentures shall not be for ...a less sum than two hundred dollars respect...ively, and shall be seen at such time or ...times, and on such terms as the Directors ...shall see fit, the whole amount to be issued ...shall not exceed four hundred thousand dol...lars at any one time, and security may be ...given by mortgage or otherwise over the ...Railway and rolling stock, to secure such ...Debentures: and the Company may, from ...time to time, make a lease or leases of the ...said Railway and of the rolling stock:

13. At the first meeting for the Election ...of Directors under this Act, the original ...shareholders shall vote, and shall be eligible ...as directors for the succeeding year upon ...their original stock in the Company; and ...on the same day in each year thereafter a ...new election of Directors shall take place; ...at all elections subsequent to the first, the ...shareholders shall vote on the new stock ...list, and any person shall be qualified to act ...as a Director who shall hold stock to the ...amount of one hundred dollars.

14. In case of failure to elect Directors ...on the day appointed, the Directors shall ...retain office until a board is chosen, which ...shall take place within as little delay as ...possible, one week's notice in a Cobourg ...newspaper being given before such election ...take place.

15. This Act shall be deemed a Public Act.

Destructive Conflagration in Cincinnatti.

From the Inquirer, June 19.

Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock a heavy storm passed over the city, accompanied by one vivid flash of lightning and an instantaneous crash of thunder, the noise of which caused hundreds to start from their propriety. Although the impression prevailed that the thunderbolt had struck somewhere near by, no one dreamed that the fiery messenger had dealt a blow. In about three minutes the alarm of fire from about a score of towns, together with the proclamation from the tower, satisfied all that the lightning was the incendiary, and thousands of citizens rushed to the corner of Vine and Water streets, from whence dense clouds of smoke and immense lurid flames gave assurance of another fearful conflagration.

The lightning had entered the alcohol manufactory of Fletcher, Hobart & Co., fronting Water street, and perforating a hole through one of the copper stills on the first floor, thus fully charged with alcohol, set fire to the spirits, bursting the still, and scattering the blue blaze from the ignited liquor all over the room. The five men who were running the stills barely escaped from the room, so instantly was the spread of the flames, and rushing through to the store-room on the corner of Front and Vine streets, raised the alarm. In less than two minutes the the four stories of the manufactory were one mass of flames, stretching across water street and licking with his fiery tongue the mammoth lard-oil and candle establishment of Thomas Emery & Sons. The heat became intense, and the destruction of the lard-oil factory, George M. Herd & Co.'s commission house, and numerous other buildings contiguous, seemed inevitable.

The walls of the factory soon began to tumble in, and the floors fell in with their loads of whisky, alcohol, and other liquors, with a loud crash. This event saved Emery & Co., and the buildings to the east of the factory, but on the west the side wall crushed in a small two-story house, known as the Belfast House, and set fire to the Dan O'Connel House, a two-story frame on the corner. At the time this wall fell several persons were in the O'Connell House, and narrowly escaped instant destruction. The fire extended through the store-room, a building also four stories high, on each floor of which were tiers of alcohol, whisky, camphene, turpentine, brandy, gin, &c. The stock was very heavy. None of the liquors could be got out so stifling was the dense smoke, and rapid the advancing fire. The books, papers, money, &c., in the office, and a favorite Tom cat, were all that could be rescued.

In the cellar of Fletcher, Hobart & Co. was a large quantity of linseed oil, lard oil and a number of empty barrels. The fire soon communicated to this combustible material, and an immense black smoke foreshadowed the work of destruction that was to be the final of the conflagration. The walls all fell in and the wreck was complete. The following are the losses:—Fletcher, Hobart & Co., loss of building, $12,000—fully insured. Same, loss of machinery, $18,000—insured for $15,000. Same, loss on stock at least $80,000—insured for $38,000. The Company have a number of policies, and nearly every office in the city is interested. George M. Herd & Co. had in their house 50 tons of hemp; 100 barrels of whisky, with all the bungs out at the time, and in the fifth story, some 300 hogsheads of bacon, clear sides; 800 barrels of flour, and 300 barrels of mess pork. their damage by water is considerable, and is estimated at $15,000—fully insured. The building is owned by Fletcher, Hobart & Co., and is damaged about $1,000, and is insured. The three frame buildings on the corner of Vine and Water streets, which were either burned or broken down by the falling walls, were owned by Mrs. Simpson, of Covington, Ky. Loss about $1,500. Nearly all the houses contiguous were charred somewhat, but the damage was inconsiderable.

Grand Grange Lodge of British America.

A special telegram from Montreal informs us that the 33rd Annual Session opened on Tuesday, the 17th inst, in that city, and that yesterday the following officers were elected to serve for the current year:—

M. W. Grand Master—Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. P. P., Toronto.

Deputy Grand Master—Maxwell W. [illegible], Cobourgand, Kingston.

Grand Chaplain—Rev. Stephen Lett, [illegible] P. E. D. Knightsbigh, Ayr.

Grand Treasurer—William Anderson, Esq., M. P. P., Amelianburg.

Grand Secretary—Andrew Smiley, Esq., Toronto.

Grand Director of Ceremonies—Rev. [illegible] White.

Deputy Grand Chaplain—Rev. J. R. [illegible] Gaudy.

Grand Tyler—Charles Smith, Esq. Hamilton.

COST FURNISH THE CATTLE.—This may be seen in June; in drills. Save a piece of ground for this purpose—for such fodder is good to be cut in August, when the crop pastures are short. If you keep your young orchard ploughed you may as well have your fodder corn there, where corn of corn will not mature so well under a shade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale—Jacques Hall.
Sheriff's Sale—Jacques Hall.
Sheriff's Sale—James Hall.
Bank of Montreal—D. Davidson.
Land Custom—Stewart House.
Dentistry—John O'Donnell.
Harvesting Implements—Millar & Bertram.
Field Battery—A. G. Gilbert.
Caution—Whyte, Hamilton & Co.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY, 26TH JUNE, 1862.

The School Question Again.

From the recent lengthened discussions in the Diocesan Synod in Toronto on Separate Schools for the Anglican Church, as well as from the amendments to be moved by Hon. J. H. Cameron to Mr. Scott's Bill, it is very plain to see that open war is sent to being declared against our Common School system of Upper Canada. A system that has taken a long time to establish, that has been productive of much permanent good, and which has become a part and parcel of our cherished institutions. The fruits of sectarian envy were painfully visible during the protracted discussion in the Synod, indicating clearly the determination of the Episcopal party to seek *its* just rights from the Legislature, as well as pointing to the fatal error, unhappily introduced into our School system—the Separate Schools.—In fact one of the speakers maintained, if they allowed the Catholics to go to the Legislature to obtain their rights while they looked on, it amounted to a tacit acknowledgment that the Catholics were superior to the members of the Church of England.

Several members of the Synod introduced amendments to the motion affirming the intention of the Episcopal body to seek separate schools for itself in Cities and Towns and many speakers while yielding the point of right, dissented from the measure believing it was likely to prove fatal to the Common School system. The amendments were voted down and the original motion of Dr. Bovell's was carried by a large majority.

We regret very much the proceedings thus taken by this large and influential body on this important measure, as it will be, doubtless, but the beginning of a crusade that will end in the utter overthrow of our Common Schools. It is plain to see that the strongest argument made use of is, that the Separate School system existing at all, we have as good a right to its benefits as others, and these we are determined to have. The same argument will, doubtless, be made by the other large denominations, and in place of a national system, we are now in a fair way of having a denominational one. No intelligent person in the county, free from prejudice, but will feel grieved at this action of the Anglican Synod—not that it is seeking more than it has a right to—nor that it is denied that one body of Christians has not as good a right as others to any and every public benefit—but because that in Upper Canada where the population is of so motley a character it is extremely difficult to enact and carry out any public measure, as to education that will please and satisfy all. A deep seated principle seems to pervade a large portion of the people that education and religion must go on together, that while the youth are being taught the rudiments of a secular education their education is defective which does not embrace religion as well.

The continual din of this cry long since induced the chief Superintendent of our national system of education to yield to the cry thus made, and he consented to engraft the separate system with the national. Its being introduced and acknowledged leads to the present action, and we cannot without doing violence to our own convictions of right justice and religious equality deny the *right* of the Episcopalians or indeed any other body seeking and demanding equal privileges with their Catholic neighbors. At the same time we are sorry to find that the former are not disposed to yield an undoubted right for a public good.

It, the world where there is so much awry—so many conflicting interests met at every turn, it requires a continual exercise of the principle of compromise. It is next to impossible to get along without it. The over exacting individual may feel a proud consciousness of the correctness of his position, of the honesty of his purpose, and of his determination not to yield but to obtain what he seeks, but he will find the tenacity of others to their cherished prejudices equally strong and determined with his own, and as a consequence nothing will be effected—no progress made. Like a besieged garrison with its motto on its flag "no surrender" and the besiegers determined on reducing it; they remain looking at each other, and laughing at the attempts made by the other to succeed. One or the other finally yields but it is from the force of circumstances—not the desire to meet each other on fair and honorable terms—just so will it be when no compromise will be used to meet others half way.

If the present aggressions on the school system proceed—and we think they will, we may make up our mind to part with it—the assertion of the two largest bodies in the Province, and the other two likely to follow will leave but a wreck behind. The facility with which the Chief Superintendent of Education taken up every and all proposals to make incursions into the Provincial system is remarkable. A short time ago he came out in a coy journal denouncing the bill introduced by Mr. Scott, and went so far as to denounce those who would support it in the House as enemies to the Common School system, but in a short time he comes around and after shaving off some of the corners approves of it while a large body in the House objects to it. Here too we find him "kindly" dressing up a bill for the Church of England. And all this in the face of his oft repeated assertions that the Separate Schools are not required—are an evil, and would wish that no pressure would be brought to bear for their existence.—This, however, is like the man, he does good but spoils it by the introduction of evil—builds up and pulls down—advocates Responsible Government and anon descries it. Establishes a national system of secular education and destroys it by advocating and supporting a system of religious public education—all things to all men that he may gain them more—blows hot and cold with the same breath.—With such a *shifting* head of our educational system no wonder that we have trouble and difficulty. With a self laudation of his achievements in the way of education which is offensive, he evinces a desire by the introduction of so many measures to please obsequous applicants to mar his own work—deserting the cosmopolitanism of his early efforts in the education of our youth, for the unwise and questionable object of yielding the control of educat on to the denominations.

BEHIND THE AGE.

At the Diocesan Synod lately held in Toronto, we find among other subjects engaging the attention of that body was that of Temperance. Dr. Bovell moved, seconded by Rev. H. J. Grassett, B. D.,—"That this Synod, through the Lord Bishop of Toronto, shall memoralize the Legislature to establish an Asylum for the reception of those who are victims of intemperance, and also to express the conviction that the evils flowing from intemperance are so vast, both with reference to the welfare of the present and the future inhabitants of the Province, that it would be an act of great wisdom to appoint a commission to enquire as to the best and most effectual mode of discouraging the habitual and inordinate consumption of alcoholic drinks.—*Carried.*"

After reading such a resolution, one would suppose that the worthy body adopting it must have lived somewhere outside of the precints of the influence of temperance principles. Can it be possible that men who ought to take the liveliest interest in *everything* pertaining to the present and eternal well-being of the multitudes immediately under their charge—whose opportunities and facilities of obtaining authentic knowledge of what is transpiring all around them in their own day, are so many, can be so ignorant of the remedies attempted and prescribed during the last thirty years to stay the evils flowing from intemperance, which the resolution would lead us to suppose? A "commission," but not one appointed by the Legislature, has long since both inquired into and pointed out the remedies. They consist in simply refraining from using alcoholic drinks and using every moral principle to dissuade others from using them. This is the old prescribed method, and the very best, and had the worthies adopted this simple but efficacious method long since, they would not now have leit such a resolution on record. The Legislature in Canada has been beset with memorials to pass a Maine Law, and to adopt some measure to suppress intemperance. It has passed some but these do not please the people, nor will any that they can pass please them. The work of suppressing intemperance is legitimately in the hands of the people themselves, and should be the work chiefly of the ministers of religion to push it forward. When they unitedly do so, we may expect to see it prosper, but when they look to the legislature to do their proper work, the evils will multiply in place of growing less.

The proposed Asylums, while appearing very benevolent, is rather utopian. Established it would be expensive and of questionable utility. To prevent men becoming insane is more hopeful and much easier of accomplishment than to cure them when they become so. Cut off the sources and the streams cease. If the members of the Synod are seriously anxious to prevent the evils resulting from intemperance—and all admit these are fearful—let them apply themselves individually to the holy work of temperance, as we are glad to know some of them do, and they will thereby do more good and effect more than can be looked for from Legislative Commissioners, or legal interference. Let them be up and doing at once, and the blessing of many that are ready to perish will be theirs.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY AND GAZETTE OF FASHIONS combined, for July received; they being the first number of the eleventh volume, and containing upwards of fifty engravings, twenty-two of which are fashion plates of the latest styles.

This is a good time to commence subscriptions; for in six numbers from July to December are composed all the Fall and Winter fashions.—Frank Leslie has no rival in any similar publications; no family should be without them. The proprietor has never failed to make them the first publications of their kind, and we see by the present number that his exertions have proved successful, as they are the best numbers we have seen. Subscriptions for the Monthly and Gazette of Fashions, combined, only $3 per annum, addressed to Frank Leslie, 19 City Hall Square, New York, will receive prompt attention.

By an Extra of the *Canada Gazette* issued of the 21st day of June, it will be seen that His Excellency, the Governor General has made following appointments, viz:—

"John Wilson, of London, Esquire, Q. C., Victor Beaujeau, of the city of Montreal, Esquire, and Joseph Sheard, of the city of Toronto, Esquire, to be Commissioners to enquire into and report upon the state of the Public Buildings at Ottawa, and concerning the expenditure and other matters connected with the same, and David Stark, of Sorel, Esquire, Civil Engineer, Secretary to said Commission."

☞ Mr. Edward B. Earles who was in Peterboro' last summer during the elections has opened a hotel in Victoria, V. I., and in a letter, dated 23rd of May, to the *Leader* befriends a list of Canadians who have registered their names on his book. From Peterboro' we observe the names of James Walsh, Robert Hestos, R. B. Palmer Adam Clotworthy, James Montgomery, Mr Fortye, John W. Edwards, Chas. Hughes, Richard Smith; and from Keene John Humphries. He mentions a great scarcity of provisions at the mines and consequent high prices—quotes flour in Victoria at $13 50 per. bbl., bacon 18 cts per. lb., beans 10 cents.

☞ The *Leader* of Tuesday says it rained all day yesterday, (Monday.) We had not a drop of rain here, towards evening it looked rainy like, and it rained some through the night. During Tuesday it rained, or rather frizzled, all day. The rain descended very gently and refreshed the crops. Yesterday was warm and fine, and we hope to hear of improvement in the Country.

☞ We regret to learn from the Ottawa *Citizen* that the frost of Sunday night, the 16th. inst, did an "incalculable amount of mischief to the corn, potatoes, and fruit crops." We have heard no such complaints in this vicinity. The crops have suffered here chiefly by the drought.

DARING ROBBERY.—A most daring robbery was committed on Wednesday night, the 18th instant, in this town; the foundry of Messrs. Whyte, Hamilton & Co. was broken into, the cash box extracted from the desk in the office, containing about $15 in cash and over $4,000 in notes, besides other papers. A reward of $30 is offered for the recovery of the notes.

☞ The attention of our readers is directed to the Montreal Assurance Company's advertisement, which will be found in another column. Mr. Mellville Millar, of the firm of Millar Bertram, is agent for this locality.

The examination of the Union School takes place to-day and to-morrow, preparatory to the holidays. We bespeak a good attendance of the friends of youth—and as many of the parents of the children as can attend.

☞ We give elsewhere, from the *Star*, a report of a meeting held in Cobourg lately in reference to the Railway from that town to this—also the bill relating thereto, to which we call attention.

☞ We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to Mr. John O'Donnel's professional card, which will be found in another column. His dental rooms will be found in the Telegraph Buildings, Burnham's block.

☞ Several important matters are crowded out, owing to the space occupied by the returns of convictions.

Communication.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Township of Smith, June 20, 1862.

MR. EDITOR,—On Wednesday the 18th instant, the Anniversary Tea Meeting of the River Road Union Sunday School was held. The weather being somewhat unfavourable there were not nearly so many present as there would have been had the day been fine, yet the attendance was large, exceeding by far our most sanguine expectations. According to announcement tea should have been served to the children at 2, and to the parents and visitors at 3 p. m., but, much to the disappointment of all, a little after one o'clock a heavy shower of rain came on and continued without interruption till nearly three. This unavoidably caused some delay and blighted for a time the hopes of many, but the people of this neighborhood take too much interest in the welfare of their children, and in the Sabbath School which they attend, to be kept away by a few drops of rain. When duty calls they are ready. They came—came in crowds too—till a large assembly was formed. A most excellent tea, prepared by the ladies of the neighbourhood, was then served to the children in a tent prepared for the occasion. Owing, however, to the continued dampness of the day the grown people were obliged to repair to the adjacent church, in order that they might more comfortably partake of theirs. This they did with all the apparent enjoyment imaginable.

All having partaken of a hearty repast the children recited some pieces and dialogues suitable for the occasion. The committee then presented Mr. Wm. C. Nicholls, who has been Superintendent of the said Sabbath School during the past three years, and who is beloved by every scholar attending it, with Scott's Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, as a token of their regard for him. And well they might, for the good he has been instrumental in doing in this neighbourhood is incalculable. With the presentation one of the boys read to him an address to which he read a reply, followed by a report of the school for the last year. It was a very satisfactory one and spoke well for the pupils attending it.—Prizes were then distributed to those who had recited the greatest number of verses and attended school most regularly during the past year. Mr. Samuel McKibbin who has also taken a great interest in the Sabbath School, taught the young people some delightful pieces which they sang with great taste.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather none of the gentlemen who were expected to address the meeting were present except Mr. H. Edmison, student of Queen's College, Kingston, who delivered a most interesting and instructive address. Mr. Nicholls then closed the meeting with prayer, and all dispersed to their respective homes.

ONE PRESENT.

P. S.—The following are the Scholars' address and Mr. Nicholls' reply:

Esteemed Friend and Teacher:

The occasion which has brought us together at this time is one of great pleasure to us all. We have reason to feel thankful to Almighty God for the prolongation of our lives for another year, for the prosperity which has hitherto attended our Sabbath School, and for this opportunity of celebrating its third anniversary.

While we consider that we are under great obligations to all the Teachers of this Sabbath School for the trouble they take in meeting us from Sabbath to Sabbath, to instruct us in the truths of the Gospel "to sow that sure and golden seed, which once fixed in the mind brings forth beautiful and everlasting flowers." We consider that to you we are under obligations which we shall never be able to repay for your able superintendence of this school, your unceasing care and attention, and the deep interest you have ever manifested for our spiritual welfare. Our success, then, being chiefly attributable to your able instructions, and your untiring zeal and perseverance, we the pupils of this Sabbath School feel it incumbent upon us to make you some acknowledgement, however small, for your trouble, and therefore beg you to accept the accompanying token as a slight expression of the affection, esteem and regard which we entertain for you, and our ardent and united wish is that the great Giver of every good and perfect gift may amply reward you on the final day of retribution for the good service you have been doing us.

Signed by the Committee.

REPLY.

My Dear Young Friends:

I return you my most sincere thanks for the handsome present you have made me this day, not so much for its intrinsic value as from the source from which it emanates, viz: your own free will offering. It is now more than three years ago that I became connected with you as Sunday School Teacher. It is from the Bible we would derive all the instructions we endeavour to impart to you, this is the blessed book which is able to make teacher and taught wise unto salvation. When we teach you what you ought to believe it is because God declares it in the Bible, if we tell you what you should do or avoid it is because God commands or forbids it there, or if we show you the use and improvement you ought to make of particular dispensations of Providence it is because the precepts and examples given in Scripture point them out. Learn, therefore, to love and prize your Bibles, and endeavour to become well acquainted with them, to confirm all the good instructions you receive, and impress on your minds the necessity of obeying the voice of your Teachers, because so far as they teach you according to the holy Scriptures it is not the word of man but of God. Let it never be forgotten that "other foundations can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ;" for God himself has said, "Behold, I lay in Zion, for a foundation a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation. He that believeth shall not make haste, or be ashamed." May you all be enabled by knowledge, faith and love to build upon this precious foundation, that when in sorrow, sickness, death and judgment, the rains descend, the winds blow, the floods come, and beat upon your house it may stand, being founded upon a rock, is the ardent prayer of your sincere friend and Sunday School Teacher.

WM. C. NICHOLLS.

Butter Circular.

Montreal, May, 1862.

At the commencement of another Butter Season, Farmers and Merchants would do well to have everything in order, for doing this important branch of the Produce trade of Canada to advantage; to which end we offer the following suggestions,—the result of long experience in selling Butter,—and, which, in the main, are only a repetition of Circulars issued for many years:—

THE FARMER'S PART IN MAKING GOOD BUTTER.

The Farmer should have good healthy cows, giving rich and well-flavored milk. The milk of some cows has always an unpleasant taste, which affects the Butter. Such cows should be fattened and sold. The pastures should be rich, but not rank, and kept clear of weeds; some of which, give an unpleasant flavour to the milk. A milk-house should be provided, capable of being kept cool, airy, clean and rather dark; to which a thermometer is a necessary appendage.

THE DAIRY-WOMAN PART IN THE BUSINESS.

The cows should be thoroughly milked, the last being the richest. The milk should be carefully strained into broad shallow vessels, to stand until the cream comes completely to the surface; but on no account till it becomes stale or bitter; hence, in warm weather, churnings should be frequent. The milk should be churned at a temperature of 65 degrees: and this process should occupy nearly an hour, to produce a good article. The Butter should be worked till all the Butter-milk is pressed out. In this process, Butter is often deprived of its sparkling appearance and fine aroma, and rendered cheesy, waxy, flat, and insipid. To wash Butter in soft water is very injurious to it; as also, in water much impregnated with lime or any mineral. The best water is that from a pure spring or well; but even in this, there should not be much washing. The salting is a very delicate process, which should be attended to with great care. Only the finest and purest salt should be used, and that worked in very evenly, and only in sufficient quantity to preserve the Butter. There should be no coloring matter used, or other ingredient, except pure salt. The first requesite in making Butter is, to have the cows clean—the hands clean—the pails and pans, and all other utensils, scrupulously clean.

THE PACKER'S PART.

Kegs or tubs should be neatly finished and scrupulously clean, inside and out. They should be seasoned, and then well soaked in brine. The Butter should be pressed down firmly and evenly, all in a keg being nearly as possible of one quality and color. The keg should be so full as to admit little or no brine, and no capping of salt, unless a cloth, which should be of clean white cotton, be first laid over the Butter; in which case a thin layer of salt at both ends would be beneficial to protect the Butter from the wood. Without the cloth, the salt works in and deteriorates the price of the Butter. Tubs, pails or tinnets should, if possible, be even more neatly put up than kegs; and none but choice Dairy Butter should be thus packed. The dry tare should, in all cases, be accurately inscribed on the packages by the cooper; any fraud in this matter being, we believe, punishable by law. It is not an uncommon thing to find a keg marked 13 or 14 lbs., which weighs here, not 15 or 16 lbs., as it ought, but 19 or 20 lbs., or even more. In such cases as this there must either be fraud or great carelessness. The kegs should be tightly coopered, and the end hoops nailed to prevent the brine, which is constantly forming, from running out and discoloring the keg.

SALT FOR ANIMALS.—Animals that are permitted to roam in the salt marshes are generally the most healthy, as they consume a large amount of saline material. The astringent property of salt is too well known and appreciated by most husbandmen, and the farmer might as well think of entirely dispensing with food as to fail in seasoning food with salt; in the stomach it operates favorably, and has a healthy action on the liver, it also prevents the food from running into fermentation, and is death on intestinal parasites.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, June 26, 1862.

Flour ₱ bbl.	3	0	3	0
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	75	0	80
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	0	75	0	80
Barley ₱ bush.	0	45	0	50
Oats "	0	40	0	40
Peas "	0	80	0	85
Potatoes	0	35	0	40
Pork ₱ bbl.	8	00	10	00
Beef ₱ cwt.	4	50	5	50
Butter ₱ lb.	0	10	0	12½
Hay ₱ ton	12	00	15	00
Hides ₱ cwt	4	50	0	00
Wool ₱ per lb.	0	20	0	24
Pelts.	0	12½	0	20
Eggs, per dozen	0	05	0	07
Fowl, per pair	0	25	0	37½

F. B. BREGA,
Market Clerk.

FIELD BATTERY.

THE members of the Peterboro' Field Battery are requested to meet in their Drill Room, (Perry's Storehouse,)

On Tuesday Evening next, July 1st,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

when Col. Haultain will give important information regarding the Battery.

A. G. GILBERT,
Secretary.

Peterboro, June 25th, 1862.

ICED CREAMS,

Stawberries & Cake,

WILL be served every Afternoon and Evening, during the Season, in the

Large Drawing Room of

THE STEWART HOUSE.

☞ Private entrance for Ladies and Gentlemen on Water Street.

Peterboro, June 25th, 1862. 26

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.

Office—BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET,
PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo, Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Board of Directors.

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., PRESIDENT.
JOHN REDPATH, Esq., VICE-PRESIDENT.

James Logan, Esq.,
Thomas Ryan, Esq.,
Henry Thomas, Esq.
B. Holmes, Esq.
D. Torrence, Esq.,
Hon. John Rose, Esq.
T. E. Campbell, Esq

D. DAVIDSON, Esq., CASHIER.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,

AT THEIR

Forty-Fourth Annual General Meeting,

HELD 2ND JUNE, 1862.

THE Directors have pleasure in presenting to the Shareholders their Forty-fourth Annual Report, accompanied by the usual statement of the assets and liabilities of the Bank at the close of its financial year:—

The Report submitted to the last General Meeting exhibited a balance at the credit of the Profit and Loss Account of $39,359 61

The Net profits of the year, after deducting the expenses of management, and making provisions for bad and doubtful debts, amount to $538,009 75

Less Tax paid to Government ..... $ 4,013 58 $533,996 17

$5,73,355 78

Out of which two half-yearly dividends have been paid to the Shareholders at the rate of four per cent., amounting to $480,00 00

Leaving a balance o' ..... $ 93,355 78

An ample appropriation has been made to cover the loss arising from bad debts, and to provide against deficiencies from doubtful assets. The Profit and Loss account has likewise been charged with $10,000 in reduction of the amount at the debit of Bank premises.

As stated above there remained a balance of profit, amounting to $93,355 78, from which the Directors have made an addition of $60,000 to the Rest, thus increasing that fund to $800,000, and leaving a balance of $33,355 78 to be carried forward at the credit of the Profit and Loss account.

The Directors feel that they may congratulate the Shareholders upon the favourable result of the year's business, which is the more gratifying from the circumstance, that the period embraced by this Report has not been propitious to Canadian interests, and has been marked by public events, which have not only been the cause of much anxiety but have exerted an injurious influence upon the general prosperity of the country.

It will be observed from the annual statement that the Bank is a large holder of the debentures of the Provincial Government, the Directors having deemed it advisable to invest in this way a part of the unemployed funds at their disposal.

The ample reserves of the Bank render their active employment an object of much importance, more especially while the value of money continues so low in England.

The Directors have lost no opportunity of extending the business of the Bank in Canada, and they have been prepared to open new agencies, wherever there appeared a prospect of doing so with advantage.

Much attention has been recently directed to the importance of securing to Canada a portion of the great produce trade of the Western States. With a view of affording increased facilities for that purpose, the Directors have been induced to open an office in Chicago, which they anticipate will be of advantage to the commercial community, and at the same time be attended with benefit to the Bank.

(Signed,) T. B ANDERSON,
President.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Capital Stock,	$2,000,000 00
Circulation,	2,720,456 50
Deposits,	4,777,099 78
Dividends unclaimed	33,943 85
Half-yearly Dividends, 4 per cent 2nd June, 1862,	240,000 00
Rest,	800,000 00
Balance of Profits carried forward	33,355 78
	$14,623,854 91
Gold and Silver Coin on hand,	$2,176,216 76
Government Securities,	1,168,000 00
Balances due by other Banks,	666,875 20
Notes and Cheques of other Banks	319,793 19
Bank Premises at Montreal, and at Branches and Agencies,	370,949 90
Notes and Bills Discounted, and other Debts due to the Bank not included under the foregoing heads,	9,779,917 16
	$14,623,854 91

(Signed,) D. DAVIDSON,
Cashier.

BANK OF MONTREAL,
Montreal, 30th April, 1862. 24

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold
To Wit: } at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Cluss, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Thomas Ritchie, *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 3, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Arthur McMaster, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Brown, *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Ennis.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold
To Wit: } at the Court House, in the Town of

THE RETURN OF CONVICTIONS,

Made by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, from the March Sessions to the June Sessions, 1862.

PROSECUTOR.	DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE.	FINE OR PENALTY.	TIME WHEN PAID OR TO BE PAID.	TO WHOM PAID OVER BY SAID JUSTICE.	REMARKS.
Charles Murphy	Eugenie Daly	Nonpayment of wages	March 29	P. Cameron, Esq.	4 00		To Plaintiff	
John Boyd	George D Endicott	" "	April 16	Wm Best, Esq.	1 20		do.	
Michael Fitzpatrick	John Breckenridge	Neglect of duty as Pound-keeper	14	R. E. Birdsall, Esq.	2 00		½ to informant, ½ to	
George Wells	James McKelvy	Assault	24	do	0 50	Forthwith	To Complainant	Treas. of Asphodel.
Municipality of Ops	Michael O'Neil	Selling liquor without license	18	P. McHugh, Esq.	4 00		Treasurer of Ops	
" "	Richard Maloney	do do		do	4 00	do.	do.	
" "	John McGillis	do do		do	4 00	do.	do.	
" "	James Caroline	do do		do	4 00		do.	
Corporation of Otonabee	James Steele	do do	March	J. Bowie and E. Ingram	20 00		do. of Otonabee.	
David King	William Bade	do do	April 7	J. Hodson	20 00		do. of Mariposa.	
"	"	do do		do	40 00	do.	do.	
Joseph Irish	Alvey Maloney	do do	11	do	20 00	do.	Not yet paid	
Joseph Mark	John Abbott	Assault and Battery	16	do	4 00		do.	
T. Scott	Thos Jackson	Assault	March 13	Matchett, Cottingham & McNeely	0 50		Treasurer of Emily.	
Wm. Cottingham	Wm Neil	do	May 19	Matchett and Stephenson	2 00	10 days	Not yet paid	
"	"	Using profane language		do do	2 00	do.	do.	
Dennis Reardon	Anthony McGuire	Assault	March 13	W. Foster and Irwin	5 00		Fine remitted	
Verner Eakins	Wm Irwin	Nonpayment of wages	May 26	R. Irwin	10 00	26 days		
R W Hungerford	John Balfour and Richard Balfour	Assault	March 15	C. Knowlson	30 00		Not yet paid	
Harriett Pegg	William Pegg	Assault and Battery	May 7	Peter Pearce	4 00	One week		
Elizabeth Wegster	Cornelius McAuliffe	Assault	22	F. Armstrong	0 50	25th. May	Treas. Ashburnham.	
George Tanner	Michael Conway	Leaving employment	March 11	Charles Perry, Esq.	1 00			Committed.
Richard Barclay	Phebe Ann Anderson	Larceny	April 14	do and J. Edwards.				Committed.
F B Bregg	Francis Weir	Breach of Market By-law	16	do do	0 50	Forthwith	Town Treasurer	
The Town	Thos McCormack	Sel'g spirituous liquors without license	17	do do	50 00	Three months.		
do	Robert Lund	do do		do do	50 00	Forthwith	Treas. & Informer	
do	Arch'd McDonald	do do	22	do do	50 00			
do	Rob't Cochrane	Using profane and blasphemous langu'e		do	2 00	Forthwith	Town Treasurer	
do	Richard Trenwith	Selling liquor without license		do do	50 00	Three months		
do	George Lee	Furious driving		do	2 00		Town Treasurer	
F B Bregg	William Carson	Breach of Market By-law		do	0 50	Forthwith	do.	
J M Burns	John Cunnion, jr.	Assault	26	do	2 00	do.	do.	
The Town	John McGinnis	Selling liquor without license		do do	50 00	do.		not paid yet.
A E Bulow	Purser Blackwood	Trotting across a bridge		do do	1 00	do.	Informer	
do	Allan Hoffman	do do		do do	1 00	do.	do.	
Geo Lee	Edward Cassidy	Assault	28	do	0 50	do.	Town Treasurer	
do	Thos J Fisher	do		do	0 50	do.	do.	Not paid yet.
The Town	John Curtain	Selling liquor without license		do do	50 00			
do	Michael Kiley	do do		do do	50 00			
do	Wm O'Donnell	do do	May 2	do do	50 00	Three months		
do	Wm Heathorn	Furious driving	5	do	0 10	Forthwith		
do	Walter Short	do		do	1 00		Town Treasurer	
do	John Faulkner	Drunk and Disorderly	6	do	5 00	One month		
do	John Spencely	Breach of By-law	8	do	1 00	Forthwith	Town Treasurer	
do	Wm McDonald	Selling liquor without license	10	A. S. Fraser and J. Edwards	50 00	Three months.		
do	F B Bregg	Breach of Bylaw	12	Charles Perry	5 00	Forthwith	Town Treasurer	
James Chrittick	John McLennan	Assault	15	J. Edwards	1 00	do.	do.	
Adam Dobbin	Amos Fisher	do	21	A. S. Fraser	0 50	do.		
do	Thos J Fisher	do		do	2 00	do.		
The Town	John Pye	Fighting	26	do	0 50	do.	Town Treasurer	
do	David Burke	do		do	0 50	do.	do.	
Leon Caisse	Louis Bachie	Leaving employment		J. Edwards	1 00	Forthwith	do.	
John Livick	Samuel Datcher	Furious driving	31	A. S. Fraser	6 75	Six days	do.	
do	Louis Papa	do		do	6 75	do.	do.	
The Town	Joseph Shaw	Selling liquor without license	June 3	do and J. Edwards	50 00	do.		
Agent Lost	Hannibal Harper	Assault	4	J. Edwards	1 00	Forthwith	Town Treasurer	
Louisa Brown	Gilbert Defoe	do	5	do	1 00	One week		
The Town	James Disieg	Selling liquor without license		A. S. Fraser and J. Edwards	50 00	Six days		
do	Pat'k Brennin	do do		Chas Perry and J. Edwards	50 00	Seven days		
John Jordan	John Rutherford	Furious driving	March 15	G. M. Roche	7 00			$5 to be p'd to compl'ant
Town of Lindsay	Andrew Harrington	Selling Liquor without license	31	T. Keenan and W. Thornhill	2 00	Forthwith	Treasurer of Lindsay	
"	Patrick McCabe	Drunk and disorderly	April 8	W. Thornhill	1 00	3rd. May	do.	
"	F. Leavy	do do		do	4 00			went to Lockup in default
"	John Hartle	do do	10	T. Keenan and W. Thornhill	5 00		Still Unpaid	
"	John McDonald	do do	12	T. Keenan	15 00		do.	
"	Donald Menzies	do do		do	1 00	22nd. May	Treasurer of Lindsay	
"	Philip Brady	do do	15	do	5 00		do.	
Edward Faitch	James Hamilton	Disorderly conduct	19	do	5 00	Forthwith		Still unpaid
	William Hutton	do		do	5 00	Forthwith	Treasurer of Lindsay	
Mary Hennessy	Margaret Stephenson	Assault		do	5 00	Forthwith		do
Town of Lindsay	William Rae	Interfering with Constable on duty	21	do	10 00			Still unpaid.
	William Hazelton		22		2 00			
do	Patrick Mahoney	Drunk and disorderly	26		3 00			Still unpaid, due bill
do	Henry Baldwin	do do		T. Keenan and W. Thornhill	15 00	Forthwith		do do
do	D. Stephenson	Fighting		do do	2 00	Forthwith	Treasurer of Lindsay	
	Matthew Ray	do			2 00			
do	James Brogan	Selling liquor without license	29	T. Keenan	20 00	Forthwith		Sent to gaol in default.
Margaret McLauchlin	Hugh G. Clarke	Assault	May 3	T. Keenan and W. Thornhill	2 00			Still unpaid
Town of Lindsay	Allan McDougall	Drunk and disorderly	5	do do	1 00			1 week in Lockup
do	Henry Baldwin	do do	7	do do	10 00			
do	John Alexander	Selling liquor without license		do do	21 00		Treasurer of Lindsay	
do	Philip McCaffrey	Drunk	12	do do	1 00			2 days in Lockup
do	John Armstrong	do	13	W. Thornhill	0 20		Treasurer of Lindsay	
do	Jeremiah Murphy	Drunk and disorderly	16	T. Keenan and W. Thornhill	10 00			Still unpaid.
James Simpson	Hugh Workman	Nonpayment of wages		do do	10 00	To be paid pl'ff		do
Town of Lindsay	John McRae	Drunk and disorderly	26	do do	20 00			do
do	James Murdock	do do		do do	5 00			do
do	James Hickie	Selling liquor without license	28	do do	20 00			do
do	James Kennedy	Drunk and disorderly		do do	12 00	To be paid pl'ff		
do	John Lynch	do do		do do	1 00			
Jeremiah Sheehan	Timothy Shannon	Assault and battery		do do	5 00			
Michael Sullivan	John McHugh	Nonpayment of wages		do do	2 45	To be paid pl'ff	Paid	
Town of Lindsay	Jonathan Robinson	Drunk	30	W. Thornhill	1 00			Still unpaid.
do	Thomas Dooshy	do	31	do	1 00			
do	John Willson	Drunk and disorderly	June 2	do	5 00			
Hannah Sullivan	Michael Tracey	do do	5	T. Keenan	5 00			10 days in Lock-up.
Josephus Byrnes	Michael Duck	Assault		T. Keenan and J. M. Roche	10 00			
	Daniel McCollum				10 00			
Town of Lindsay	Josephus Byrnes	Disorderly	6	do do	10 00			
do	Edward Murphy	Drunk and disorderly		T. Keenan	5 00			
C Hartley, Inspector of Licenses.	Benjamin Madigan	Selling liquor without a license	March 29	W. Cottingham	4 00	Forthwith	Not paid	imprisoned in gaol 1 month
do do	J W Heaney	do do		do	4 00	Forthwith	½ Township Treas'r	½ to informant.
do do	Francis Adams	do do	May 23	W. Cottingham and T Stephenson	20 00	do	do	do
Michael Callaghan	Robert Hall	Assault and Battery		do Matchett & Stephenson	Dismissed with cost ag		ainst complainant	
do	George Parks	do do		do do do	do	do	do	
Township Emily	Catherine Callaghan	Stopping up the highway	29	do and Stephenson	Dismissed with cost ag		ainst plaintiff	
James O'Maley	Dennis Donehoe	Trespass		do do	0 20	Forthwith	Treasurer of Emily	Paid.
Court of Revision	Abraham McKay	Not returning all rateable property to [the Assessor of Emily	June 7	do do	0 20	do	do	Paid.
do do	Martin Kerrans	do do do		do do	0 20	do	do	Paid.
do do	James Fee	do do do		do do	0 20	do	do	Paid.
do do	Joseph Laws	do do do		do do	0 20	do	do	Paid.
do do	Wm Franks	do do do		do	0 20	do		Not yet paid
W L Potts	Bridget Stanton	Leaving her employment	9	Wm. Cottingham	Torn	to master or be	imprisoned 3 weeks.	
Henry Powers	Edward Kennedy	Trespass	March 19	P. M. Grover	0 20	10 days		Not yet paid
James Chamberlain	John Brooks & Jas Beattie	Nonpayment of wages	April 1	do	27 30	At time	Paid Prosecutor	
James Brown	do do	do do		do	7 36	do.	do.	
Wm McLaughlin	do do	do do		do	7 45	do.	do.	
Margaret Connolly	John Insley	Assault		do	2 00	10 days	Not yet paid	
Robert Robertson	John Elliott	Nonpayment of wages	4	do	7 00	At time	Prosecutor	
David Foster	Daniel Healey jr.	do do	23	do	1 50	21 days	do.	
Robert Metcalf	Michael Mullens	do do	May 14	do and W. Scott	22 28	do.	do.	
Thos Rork	Thomas McBurney	do do	24	do	6 00	do.	Nat yet paid	
	Dennis Mullens	do do		do	9 00	do.	do.	
do				do do	5 00	At once or dis.	do.	
Michael Tarsey	Redmond Walsh	Assault	June 9	do	1 00		County Treasurer	
H S Austen	Joseph Thompson	Leaving employment	March 18	A. S. Fraser	2 00		do.	
William Stanley	Henry Dean	Assault	19	do	4 00		do.	
Henry Morgan	G orge Lepait	do	21	do	5 00		do.	
Ignace Gautin	James Bourel	do	23	do	2 00		do.	
Anne Lafrance	Moses Jackson	do	April 10	do	2 06		do.	
R H Scott	Paul Gagnon	Leaving employment	June 6	do	2 00		do.	
do	Calhoun Glade	do	7	do	0 10		do.	
Michael Cleary	Thomas Hardlen	Assault		do	1 00	Not yet paid		Warrant issued.
John Mills	Silas Thompson	Trespass		do	1 00		County Treasurer	
Sheriff Hall	William Stateford	Assault		do				

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the Return of Convictions made by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, from the March Sessions, 1862, to the June Sessions, 1862.

C. A. WELLER,

Clerk of the Peace, U. C. P. & V.

MONTREAL ASSURANCE COM'Y.

ESTABLISHED by special enactment in 1836, and by subsequent Acts of the Provincial Parliament authorized to grant

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE,

Subscribed Capital $200,000
Paid up - - - - 80,000.

Amount invested in Bank Stocks and other convertable securities as per last annual statement,

$202,329.20!

PRESIDENT, DR. W. P. SMITH.
MANAGER, - - WM. MURRAY.

Head Office, in the Company's Building, No. 9, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

The undersigned begs to intimate his appointment as *AGENT* for the above Company

FOR PETERBOROUGH & VICINITY,

and is authorized to accept all ordinary Fire risks at rates of premium as low as those of any other responsible office. For further particulars, forms of application, &c., apply to

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Agent,
No. 5, Market Block,
George Street.

Peterboro', June 1862. 25

FITZGERALD & BROS.

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that they are now manufacturing

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

AT HUTCHINSON'S OLD STAND,

AT THE FOOT OF SMITHTOWN HILL,

where they will be happy to supply all those who may favor them with a call.

JOBBING & HORSE SHOEING

done on the shortest notice.

Peterboro', June 1862. 25

SIGN OF

THE GOLDEN CIRCULAR SAW!

Dickson's Building, George Street, Peterborough.

ROBT. HAMILTON,

IN returning thanks to his numerous customers for the very liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement in business in Peterboro', wo id inform them that he has just returned from market, and has now on hand the largest and best selected stock of

Shelf and Heavy HARDWARE,

ever offered in these Counties, which he will sell at such prices as cannot fail to make it an object for purchasers to deal with him.

FARMERS, MERCHANTS, MECHANICS

and all others requiring shelf or heavy hardware, will find it to their advantage to examine his stock, which is extent, quality of goods and prices will compare favorably with either Montreal or Toronto.

ROBT. HAMILTON.

Peterboro', June 11th, 1862. 24-3m

FRESH TEAS!

Just Received, a Large Supply

OF EXCELLENT

TEAS,

Which will be Sold uncommonly Cheap!

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, June 16th, 1862. 25

BLACK SILKS.

LADIES REQUIRING RICH

BLACK GLACE, FRENCH SILKS

FOR

CLOAKS OR DRESSES,

CAN BUY TO GREAT ADVANTAGE FROM

W. CLUXTON
George Street.

Peterboro, May 22nd, 1861. 21-3m

Summer Arrangements.

1862 1862

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH

GLASGOW!

"ANCHOR" LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS

SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN

Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.

Columbia, 1397 tons register, 360 horse power, 13 years A 1—James Cimic, Commander.
United Kingdom, 1355 tons register, 300 h.pow'r 13 years A 1—James Clark, Commander.

The "United Kingdom"

WILL SAIL FROM

QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,

on

TUESDAY, 1st JULY.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin.....$60 00
Intermediate.....30 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions)...25 00
Children in proportion.

Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.

☞ Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

☞ For freight or passage, apply to

ROBT. SHAW & CO., Quebec;
Or G. & D. SHAW, 16 Common Street, Montreal.

June 4. 23

☞ MENZIE has received the

LARGEST AND BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

ROOM PAPER

EVER OFFERED IN TOWN.

Stop and Read!

NEW GOODS,

AT THE

MONTREAL

CHEAP CASH STORE!

NOW IS THE TIME TO

SECURE GOOD BARGAINS.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

DICKSON'S BLOCK, GEORGE ST.

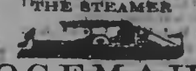
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE Mr. KEMPT'S DRUG STORE,

Peterborough.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

May 29th, 1862. 22

THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH!"

LEAVES SNED LAKE ON

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS,

at 10 o'clock a. m. precisely, for BOBCAYGEON, FENELON FALLS, AND LINDSAY.

WILL LEAVE LINDSAY

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,

at 5 o'clock a. m. returning, calling at the same places.

STAGES

BETWEEN

Peterboro' and Mud Lake,

will run regularly, leaving Peterborough immediately on the arrival of the Cars at 9.16 a. m. precisely, and Mud Lake on arrival of the Boat. For freight, etc., apply to

WHITE & EASTLAND, Peterborough.

Peterborough, June 11, 1862. 24

READY MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,

WOOL AND STRAW HATS,

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES, AT

LEMAY, TURCOT & Co's.

Peterboro, May 29, 1862. 22-2m

Go to Hopkins & Donnely's

BRITISH SADDLERY

AND

HARNESS WAREHOUSE!

If you want to buy good

SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS

of all descriptions.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES,

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS,

Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,

Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mats, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH!

OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.

N.B.—Experienced Collar makers constantly on the premises. ☞ Collars warranted.

Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

Ready Made Clothing.

REMEMBER

THAT YOU WILL HAVE

THE BEST VALUE

IN READY MADE CLOTHING

FOR CASH AT

LEMAY, TURCOT & Co's.

Peterboro, May 29, 1862. 22-2m

NEW

TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT!

THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Ashburnham and surrounding country, that he has opened in Mr. Thomson's building, (opposite R. D. Rogers' Store,) a Tailoring establishment, where he will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call.

A Good Fit Warranted!

LEWIS STONE.

Ashburnham, May, 27, 1862. 22

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

EDWIN POOLE begs leave to call attention to his large stock of Furniture, which will be sold at moderate prices and is of the best descriptions manufactured. please call at his warerooms, corner of George and Scarbrooks streets, near his factory.

N. B.—He has on hand a stock of Coffins also. Also, Colby's Patent Improved Clothes Wringers.

Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE.

Provision Stores, to Robertson's Block, on Hunter Street.

Having purchased the goods from Lord Queen, he is prepared to sell at cheap for cash or approved credit, and to the trade.

Family orders taken in exchange for goods.

HEATY & BROS.

Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

Agricultural Foundry.

WAGGONS!

THE subscriber has now on hand a few superior Waggons, manufactured of the best material, and

GOT UP IN GOOD STYLE!!

which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH,

or on approved credit, until next winter.

JAMES HAMILTON,

Opposite Peplow's Old Flour Mill.

Peterboro, June 4th, 1862. 23

BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 12.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Four per cent. for the current half year, upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank or its Agencies

On and after Tuesday, 1st July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th June, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Bank, on

Wednesday, the 16th day of July next.

THE CHAIR TO BE TAKEN AT NOON.

By order of the Board,

A. CAMERON, Cashier.

May 22, 1862. 22

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of Dec., 1862,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates need a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS, *Secretary.*

Peterboro' May 8, 1862. 19

SUMMER ARRIVALS

OF

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber has now a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of almost every variety of style of Ladies' and Gentlemens' wear, which solicits sale at unprecedented low prices,

FOR CASH.

He has also a general assortment of Findings and good Scotch Sole Leather, which he will sell at VERY LOW PRICES.

☞ George Street, Peterboro', next door to Messrs. Ogilvy & Hood's.

J. B. BISBEE.

Peterboro, May 29, 1862. 22

MILLBROOK FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public in general that he is now manufacturing his

Combined Mower and Reaper,

warranted to be the best now in use, which he is selling for $125 (six months credit, 6 per cent allowed for cash.

GEORGE FAIR.

Millbrook, June 11, 1862. 24

HOUSE TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to let his house in Ashburnham. It is a good large house, with nice large rooms, and a cellar, with sheds and outhouses. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr Butterfield, at Mr. R. D. Rogers' store, or to the proprietor, at Lakefield.

W. McGREGOR.

June 4th, 1862. 23

LOST.

ON Thursday the 5th inst., THREE FIVE DOLLAR BILLS, between Messrs. Ormond & Stinson's Drug Store and Beatty & Benson's Grocery, but believes it to be in the latter place. The finder by leaving it with the subscriber or at this office will get a reward of five Dollars.

J. T. HEATHORN.

Peterborough, June 16, 1862.

READY MADE CLOTHING!

THE purchasers will find one of the best assortments of

READY MADE CLOTHING

AT LEMAY, TURCOT & Co's.

Peterboro, May 29, 1862. 22-2m

Leather.

A LOT OF SPLENDID

SPANISH SOLE B. A. HIDES.

Also, a few dozen of best imported

FRENCH CALF SKINS,

For sale at

R. PATTERSON & Co's.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 17

BOOTS & SHOES,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, every description,

MADE TO ORDER,

with neatness and despatch, at

R. PATTERSON & Co's

Weekly Arrivals.

BOOTS & SHOES,

FROM THE BEST MARKETS, AT

B. PATTERSON & Co's.

W. LECH,

FURRIER, &C., &C.

CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK.

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs of every description.

A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment.

ALSO

Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 12th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Port Hope at	7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at	9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at	1.35 a.m
Arrive at Port Hope	3.50 a.m

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Peterboro at	6.30 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	9.00 a.m.
Leave Port Hope at	1.00 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at	3.30 p.m.

The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.

B. B. KIMBALL, *Superintendent.* F. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,
or Bobcaygeon.
WM. TULLY, Jr.

Monaghan, May 1, 1862. 18

JUST RECEIVED.

Ten Thousand Rolls

OF

Room paper

AND

WINDOW BLINDS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and the surrounding country, that he has just received a large stock of Room paper and Window Blinds of all patterns and prices, which will be sold at a small advance over cost. Also a large stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THOS. MENZIES.

Peterboro, April, 1862. 18

NOTICE.

PERSONS INDEBTED to the undersigned will please take notice that Mr. Ivan O'Beirne is alone authorized to collect monies and give receipts for the same, in my name.

JAS. RENFREW.

Peterboro, May 26, 1862. 21

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to

A. McNEIL,
Peterboro.

or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises.

Peterboro, May, 1862. 19

Advertising Essential to Business.

AGUSTUS WEBBER,

EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and general Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.

Acknowledged Agent for this Paper.

20

THE HYDROPULT.

THE MOST EFFICIENT FIRE ENGINE IN THE WORLD,

BECAUSE THE MOST AVAILABLE.

IT is the best article ever invented for Washing Windows, Washing Carriages, Sprinkling Plants, Draining Cellars, Watering Gardens, Cleansing Cisterns, Cleaning Insects from trees, Emptying Water from boats, Wetting Sidewalks, Wetting Sails, Sprinkling Streets, a Spray Bath, &c. Manufactured and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by

WILLIAM H. VANTASSELL,
AT PATTERSON'S FOUNDRY,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, C. W.

The Hydropult,

WILL, by the power of one man, throw water at the rate of eight gallons per minute, fifty feet high, with great force, and should be owned by every householder. It does away with the necessity of a Hydrant. It is a light, portable FORCE-PUMP, always ready, easily used, and will come in frequent use by every Farmer, Merchant and Mechanic in community.

TESTIMONIALS.

We, the undersigned, being at the fire at the residence of Dr. Emery and Homer Taylor, and having witnessed the working of a Nineteen Fire Annihilator, known as Vere's HYDROPULT, do cheerfully testify to its excellence in suppressing Fires, particularly when water is scarce, and the ordinary services of the Fire Engine cannot be procured:

J. QUIN,	D. PITCAITHLY,
R. PATTERSON,	S. M. WASHBURN,
H. G. GILLESPIE,	N. MOARTHUR,
GEO. E. TICKELL,	M. HOWELL,
W. E. PATTERSON,	G. S. SMITH,
N. JONES,	W. A. SHEPARD.

Belleville, Sept 1st, 1861.

From the American Agriculturist.

This implement is coming rapidly into favor with the public, and well it may. They are recommended by our city Fire Department, and are being introduced by our Public School Authorities, etc. They are also being introduced in small villages. Other than to the regular Fire Department. Taking into account its utility and its low price, none of our readers should be without it. Other than for various purposes, the Hydropult is worthy a place in or on every house, where water can be obtained.

SIMEON POPE, Agent,
At the Huffman House.

Peterborough, May 12, 1862. 24

WALTON

SLATE QUARRIES.

THE undersigned is agent for the Walton Slate Quarries.

A sample of the Slate can be seen at his office corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

J. B. WALTON, Insurance Agent.

Peterborough, April 3, 1862. 14

MONEY TO LEND!

ON FIRST CLASS SECURITIES,

☞ on very advantageous terms. Apply to

J. B. WALTON, Insurance Agent,
Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

Peterborough, April 3rd, 1862. 14

ALL THE LATEST

AMERICAN PAPERS

kept constantly on hand by

T. MENZIES.

DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pentland,

DENTISTS,

HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.

Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.

TEETH EXTRACTED

with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.

OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.

N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.

Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861: 49

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

and under good cultivation. There is a splendid ORCHARD on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough has passed a new Market By-law wherein tolls are exacted for articles and animals offered for sale at the Market, except in the cases exempted by the said By-law. Copies of the By-law can be had on application at the Clerk's Office.

By Order,

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterborough, March 4, 1862. 10

A NEW STORY

IN THE

SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL:

A FIRST-CLASS

INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER.

ON May 9th, 1862, was commenced a new story in the Scottish American Journal, entitled

DELLBURN HOUSE,

A Tale of the Scottish Rebellion of 1745.

BY THE AUTHOR OF

"Chapters from the Life of James Tacket."

This tale will prove to be one of the most interesting ever published, and cannot fail to be appreciated by all classes of readers.

The Scottish American Journal is a paper peculiarly adapted to meet the requirements of the Britis people and their families from all parts of the old country resident on the American continent. It is, in fact, a family paper in the highest and best sense of the term. Its Home and Foreign News is amply given and carefully prepared, from a wide range of British and foreign sources, and omits no fact or feature calculated to interest its readers, whether ladies or gentlemen; so that the Scottish American Journal contains (presented in a concise and readable form) all the local, personal, and political intelligence which could be only found scattered over a vast number of Scotch, English Irish, and Continental newspaper. Another most important feature of the journal is, that it gives the leading articles of the prominent British newspapers and other periodicals upon the principal topics of the day. In reference to the "editorials" of the Scottish American Journal, it is a significant fact that the British press frequently acknowledges their intrinsic truth and force by copiously extracting from its columns, and declaring that the Scottish American Journal is the most able and interesting paper in America. A well digested weekly summary is also given of the principle items of American news.

SUBSCRIPTION, $2.50 PER ANNUM.

Specimen Copies sent gratis.

Subscribers in the Provinces may remit their subscription in Provincial money; odd change in Provincial Post Office stamps.

Copies forwarded to Europe per mail, United States postage paid, for $3, or 13s. sterling, per annum.

Subscriptions for the current year are now being received, and should be forwarded without delay to

A. M. STEWART,
No. 37, Park Row, N. Y.

May, 1862.

NEW DEMOREST'S

QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS!

WITH GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS

The Summer Number contains

4 LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION PLATES,

PRINTED FULL SIZED TO

PATTERNS OF DRESSES!

COMPRISING THE

NEW FRENCH WAIST,

AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE

ELEGANT SLEEVE, & A HUNGARIAN

and a sheet of new and beautiful braid and

EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly

ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS

of all the novelties for summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, Etc., and valuable information to Milliners, Dress makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World published 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 Cts., or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount, in stamps or silver. Yearly $1, with the following valuable premiums.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 20 Cts. worth of plain pattern, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying the postage.

☞ Splendid inducements to canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

May, 1862. 18

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£5,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro.' April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1.000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1861. 31

CANADA

Permanent Building and

SAVING'S SOCIETY.

CAPITAL	$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	350,000
ANNUAL INCOME	250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 20, 1862. 8

THE COMMERCIAL

Building & Investment

SOCIETY.

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN,
Agent.

Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 15

A CARD.

I, THE undersigned, have this day sold out my business I have carried on in this place as Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., to Mr. W. N. Kennedy, and beg to recommend him to my former customers as a person whose abilities in a Painter, Paper Hanger, &c, stand well. I have sold my stock of Paper Hangings at a great reduction below cost, and I am sure he will sell the same at a very low price.

R. STEVENSON.

Peterboro, February 15 1863.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons, from purchasing a

NOTE OF HAND,

for £6, made by me in favor of Amos Fisher, dated the 23rd day of April, 1862, as I have received no value for the same.

GEO. LEE.

May 8th, 1862. 19

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, in the 15th Concession, and east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th Concession of the Township of Harvey. Apply to JAMES GRIEVE'S, Commercial Hotel, Bridgenorth.

Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.

JAMES GRIEVES, Bridgenorth.

oc. 3, 1861. 49

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE!

IN consequence of ill-health, the subscriber is desirous to retire from business, and offers for Sale his

STOCK IN TRADE,

which is such as is usually required in a general store. The stock will be found well selected and

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to

JAMES FOLEY.

Norwood, Feb. 10, 1862. 8-9in

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber's stable, in Peterboro', about the middle of April, a

SMALL DARK-BAY FRENCH PONY,

about 13 or 14 hands high, with a long tail, rather curly, and is a little lame on one of the fore feet. Any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the horse will be liberally rewarded.

MOSES JACKSON.

May 6, 1862. 19-3-pd

TORONTO EVENING JOURNAL.

CIRCULATION 5,000!

AN EXCELLENT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

IN August last the first number of the Toronto Evening Journal made its appearance, and it has been published regularly each week from that time to the present.

The Proprietor feels grateful for the liberal advertising patronage extended to the paper thus far. Arrangements are now being made to give additional interest to the paper, both for readers and Advertisers.

Wholesale and Retail Merchants frequently purchase specials in the Toronto Evening Journal for the publication of their Circulars, and furnish the names of thousands of Farmers and others to whom the paper is delivered and mailed—in addition to the regular issues. For instance, the following order just received from one Wholesale Firm in this city will explain the manner in which extra editions of the paper are attended to:—

"TORONTO May 17th, 1862

"We have this day bargained with Mr. A. H. Dr. GRAHAM to circulate five thousand copies of the 'Toronto Evening Journal' to parties named by us containing our advertisement.

ROBERT WALKER & SONS."

In this way the paper enjoys a large circulation, and has, consequently, become a first class advertising medium. All advertisements ordered for the Toronto Evening Journal will receive one gratuitous insertion in the Toronto Weekly "Leader," a large first class paper established in 1854, and at present circulated in almost every part of Canada West.

The terms for advertising are less than heretofore established in the public before, viz:—Three cents per line for the first insertion, and one cent per line for each subsequent insertion. Business and Professional Cards (without cuts) will be inserted at one dollar per line per annum.

Publication Office—First floor of the Leader Building, King Street East.

A. H. S. GRAHAM,
Proprietor.

Toronto, May, 1862.

THE

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y

ESTABLISHED IN 1825,

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princes Street.	Office in London—20 Cannon Street.
" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st.	" Dublin—34 n. College Green.
" Perth—79 High Street.	" Montreal—Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT. - - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE thirty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen on Friday, the 18th April

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Drumallan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States beforementioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurance during the year, contained in 1180 Proposal	£454,835 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 961 Policies were issued	350,680 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS or said Polices	11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPATION POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantees	23,999 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,759 current LIFE POLICIES	1,955,95 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	372,563 3 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	96,756 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report Stated that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his entire approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial Period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £93,975 6s 6d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and nett premiums find only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 16s 7d., to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £217,821 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinised in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realised on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, now vested, are equal to £2 per cent on the sum assured: and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 75 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement shewing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies Issued.	No. of Lapsed.	No. of Policies.	New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
			435				
			540				
			606				
			933				
			1189				
1858	£139,640	£126,180	435	256	£2,898 16 0	£60,706 11 10	£248,856 3 3
1859	206,305	169,171	540	477	5,492 1 6	85,701 5 3	307,434 3 8
1860	246,220	203,990	606	650	8,776 17 9	77,977 5 8	312,668 8 10
1861	249,076	270,746	933	730	7,971 17 6	87,590 7 5	334,606 11 0
1862	404,835	350,630	1189	981	11,170 1 1	99,756 4 4	372,563 3 2
Totals....	£1,396,076	£1,218,697	3880	3200	37,309 15 10	338,641 14 6	1,527,228 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,

CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, MANAGER.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., SECRETARY.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
SECRETARY FOR CANADA.

J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office,
Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

PROVINCIAL

INSURANCE CO',

OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849,

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. Woolhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO.'

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Asa A. Burnham, Esq, Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Sec'y & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterborough.

October, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance

COMPANY.

Double Assurance system without profits.

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT PREMIUM FOR £100. BIRTHDAY. INCREASING TO £200.

	£ s. d.
16	2 10 5
17	2 11 7
18	2 12 9
19	2 14 0
20	2 15 4
21	2 16 8
22	2 18 2
23	2 19 8
24	3 1 3
25	3 2 10
26	3 4 7
27	3 6 4
28	3 8 2
29	3 10 0
30	3 11 10
31	3 13 8
32	3 15 7
33	3 17 8
34	3 19 10
35	4 2 2
36	4 4 7
37	4 7 0
38	4 9 8
39	4 12 3
40	4 15 1
41	4 17 11
42	5 0 9
43	5 3 8
44	5 6 8
45	5 9 8

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 20 may assure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 55 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

January 20, 1862. 4

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 14th, 1857.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA.—$300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [5 years] profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1863. Losses settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—*Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.*

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL,

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1860. 16

SPALDING'S ALE

By the Barrel,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1848; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the same or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS.

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C.W

Oct 3, 1861. 40

ROOM PAPER DEPOT!

IN connection with the foregoing the subscriber would intimate to his customers and the public that in addition to their present stock, and that purchased from Mr. R. Stevenson, he has received, and will be constantly receiving, large additions to his stock of

Paper Hangings, Borders,

DECORATIONS,

Window Blinds, Patent Curtain Fixtures,

&c., &c., &c.

☞ Everything in stock will be sold at the lowest remunerative prices!!

HOUSE, SIGN AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,

Glazing & Paper Hanging

done with neatness and despatch. ☞ Glass cut and Paints mixed to order. ☞ Window Sashes and Blinds.

Shop, Stevenson's old stand, corner of George and Brock Streets, opposite Huffman House.

WM. N. KENNEDY.

Peterboro, Feb. 26, 1863. 9

A CARD.

THE subscribers having entered into Partnership, would respectfully intimate to the public generally that they are prepared to attend to all orders for

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING,

Paper-Hanging,

GRAINING, GLAZING,

White-Washing, &c.,

and they hope, by being diligent and attentive to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON

Peterboro, March 10th, 1863. 11

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.

☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18-1y

New Store! New Stock!

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

HAVING Removed to their New Store on Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's Grocery Store, and having lately made considerable

ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK

OF

Harness and Saddlery!

will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand.

☞ Prices MODERATE, and Goods of the best material.

Peterboro, Dec. 13, 1861. 50

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of the surrounding townships, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS

THE

BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD

Merchantable Wheat

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N. B.—Flour on hand to exchange for wheat.

Peterboro', Jan. 15, 1862. 3

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the East ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Dover.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Peterboro about 12 miles, on one of the principal leading roads, and will be sold at a low price. Apply to

R. D. BRICKLAND.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8-6in

MCINZIE

A VERY LARGE STOCK

OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

1862. Lake Ontario. 1862.

THE STEAMER

MAPLE LEAF.

SCHOFIELD, MASTER,

In connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay and Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroads, for

Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls,

Avon Springs, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and all Western States.

The Steamer Maple Leaf will until further notice leave the undermentioned places on the following days:—

TUESDAYS.

Colborne, at 7.30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9.30 a. m., Port Hope at 10.30 a. m.

THURSDAYS.

Colborne, at 7.30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9.30 a. m., Port Hope, at 10.30 a. m.

SATURDAY.

Wellington, at 1 p. m., Brighton, at 2 p. m., Colborne, at 5 p. m., Cobourg, at 7 p. m., Port Hope, at 8 p. m.

On arrival of trains from Toronto, Lindsay, Peterboro' and Montreal, and arrive in Rochester in time to connect with evening trains on New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

ON FRIDAY

the Steamer Maple Leaf will leave the following places for Oswego:—Port Hope at 7 a. m., Cobourg, 8 a. m., Colborne, 10 a. m., Brighton, 12 m., Wellington, 2 p. m; arriving at Oswego at 6 o'clock in the evening, and will leave Oswego the following morning at 8 o'clock, calling at all the places named as above.

Through tickets to all points South East and West can be procured from the Captain on board the boat.

Fare to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, $2,50, and to Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and all other Western Cities, as low as any other route.

Families wishing to settle in the West will find this the most convenient and cheapest route they can take.

RETURNING.

The Steamer Maple Leaf will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, after arrival of trains from the City, and will connect with trains at Cobourg and Port Hope, for the East West and North.

For further particulars apply to

A. COCHRANE, CHAS. ELLIOT,
Port Hope, Cobourg.

J. B. DEWEY,
Colborne.

May 15th, 1862. 20

LINE OF STAGES.

A STAGE will leave Hiawatha (Rice Lake,) on

Tuesdays and Fridays,

until further notice, at 8½ a. m., for Peterboro returning at 4 p. m. same day.

☞ Fare to and from Peterboro, 3s. 9d.

GEO. EVANS, Proprietor.

Hiawatha, Jan. 23, 1862. 4

Great Work on the Horse!

THE HORSE

AND HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicines in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the Horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engraving

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes symptoms, and treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Pneumonia, Pneumonitis, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatirrhœa, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation & other diseases of the Stomach Bowels, Liver & Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood, and Beg, Spavin, Ring-Bone, Sweenie, Staines, Broken Knees, Wind Galls Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel Cracked Hoof, Scratches, Canker Thrush, and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet Legs and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Roweling Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of more than 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 324 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred engravings, it is printed in a clear open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, gilts, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by every worker, in selling the above, and other pay valuable works of ours. Our inducements to all canvassers are exceedingly liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, *Publisher,*

No. 617, Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.

WARD & CADWELL.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

DENTIST,

OFFICE—Burnham's Block, Simcoe Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, a thing cause inflammation ensues, and cannot be cured without a great deal of pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, [Jaw] bones, gums, tongue, distortion of the Jaw, and all diseases emanating from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro Jan. 3rd 1861. 2

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1286. NUMBER 27.

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Offices in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Offices,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street. Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heatherton's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HAVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3.d. 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & DENHAM.)
Provincial Land surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 4, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough. C. W 16

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
February 19th, 1862. 8

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martin's Mills, Peterboro', C. W 9

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds Ashburnham, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union Schools, will devote a short time each day to private tuition
Peterboro', Jan. 15th, 1861.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Cobourg, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope 18

R. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Scholl & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough 21

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Hastings, County of Peterborough 24

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough. C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door to Nott, Tom Smith's Buildings, Dirlington street, Cobourg. Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe str et, two doors East of Canot Bridge's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water St't, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro' C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro' March 1862. 1t

ALEX. M'NEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS,
MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c.
Jobbing and Horse-shoeing
done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS.
☞ Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store.
N. B.—All business done promptly and money handed over when collected. 13

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, George Street, Peterboro'.

T. W. DEERING,
LATEST London, Paris, New York, and Canadian Styles of Boots and Shoes made to order, on the shortest notice.
Water Street, opposite the Examiner Office.
Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

Hair Dressing Saloon!
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.
PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.
Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings,
Peterboro. May 1st, 1863. 18

LADIES HAIR CUTTING.
PROFESSOR HOLMES
WILL keep his establishment open every Monday afternoon from 1 o'clock until 6 p. m., for the purpose of Cutting Ladies Hair, during which hours no gentlemen will be admitted. 50 cents charge.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18

NOTICE.
TWO or three respectable boarders can be accommodated with board and lodging, by the day or week.
ROBERT WILSON,
Water Street, three doors North of Brock St.

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
GRANVILLE RICHARDSON,
24 Proprietor.

CHEAP
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF
SALOON,
SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY
of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
C. WERON'S AND CORLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.
The House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.
Yard and Stabling for the public
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.
J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half hotel in Canada

FISHERS HOTEL.
FISHER'S OLD STAND.
Corner of George and Simcoe Sts., Peterboro.
WILL be re-opened in a few weeks for the convenience and accomodation of the public. A large Yard with Sheds and Stables in the rear of the Hotel, will be open daily free of charge.
The subscriber most respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal support he received from his friends and the public before the fire compelled him to suspend business.
☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.
AMOS. J. FISHER,
Proprietor.
Nov. 18, 1861. 47

WILLIAM TAYLOR
BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Monlee, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c, and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.
The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.
☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.
Ashburnham, March 13, 1861. 11-6m.

FISHER'S
LIVERY STABLE,
CORNER OF
GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS,
PETERBOROUGH.
HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets
THOS. J FISHER.
Peterboro', May 14, 1862. 20

Poetry.

A Dramatic Fact:
IN ONE ACT.
BY JOHN G. SAXE.

SCENE. *Editor's Sanctum. Editor writing at Desk.—Enter well-dressed Stranger.*

Str. I bring you, Sir, a contribution—one
Of several I have lately done.

[Hands manuscript to Editor who reads and returns it.]

Ed. I do not want it—sorry to refuse—

Str. Perhaps the subject doesn't meet your views;
No matter; I have others; look at this—
I think you'll find the moral not amiss.

[Hands another M. S. to Editor, who reads and returns it.]

Ed. I'm much obliged; it isn't quite the thing
I wish to print.

Str. 'Tis well I chanced to bring
Some half-a-dozen more. Now this I'm sure
Is something which—which—really must secure
Your approbation.

[Hands voluminous MS. to Editor, who reads a portion and returns the document.

Ed. Thank you; that will do
I haven't time to read the story through.
Ex pede Herculem—I plainly see
By what I've read, it will not do for me.

Str. Pray look at this—a patriotic song—

[Offers another MS. which Editor declines to read.]

Ed. No! Life is short and contributions long!
I crave the pest: I really haven't time
To read a tithe of all the prose and rhyme
That's daily offered—so you must excuse—

Str. Pd like to know the reason you'd refuse
The pieces you have read—

Ed. The reason why,
Is simply this—I do not wish to buy
What does not please me; it were idle waste
Of words to argue on a point of taste.
If this is not all well-sent, I will add
I do not think the pieces very bad;
Make them a trifle better,—if you could,—
And one might call them positively good.

Str. They're that already—if I may confide
In friends whose candor has been duly tried.
Such men as H (whose poems, I may hint,
The world applauds, and you are proud to print)
Have praised—

Ed. 'Tis true, I've purchased, now and then,
A charming poem from his magnetic pen;
But never his opinions—I decline
That sort of traffic—that's in my line;
And if the article were in demand,
I shouldn't take it, Sir, at second hand!

Str. Perhaps, dear Sir, you're not aware that I
Am author of the famous "Gushing Sigh"—
A little poem which you may have seen,
Some years ago, in "Madden's Magazine."
Indeed, I fancy I possess a name,
Excuse the boast—not quite unknown to fame.

Ed. 'Tis very likely; I can only say
I do not think I could make it pay.
For I have queried—and state the fact to you—
(You may not like it, if you'll bad it true)
The highest name on a list ever had
Can't mean a work that in itself is bad;
While one that's good—experiment has shown
A thousand times—can safely stand alone.

Str. I really think your columns Sir, require—
That is—I mean—the paper much admire
Varieties—scarce to proper sort—
And I am certain many desire *forte*—

Ed. Is editing my paper? May be so;
If I should want you—I will let you know!

[Exit Stranger in high dudgeon. Editor smiles philosophically, and soliloquizes—

There goes a precious bundle of conceit!
An arrant ass as I have chanced to meet
This many a day. A genuine public bore!
Reflect a man—if ere you rashly scold
Because an editor, with all his cares,
Admits some things he has not sought, will spare
Him—the really good piece, did never doubt
For one left in, he keeps a hundred out!

[Curtain falls

Miscellaneous.

Death of Captain Tod, Lossiemouth.

In our obituary to-day will be found the name of Captain Tod of Lossiemouth—a name which has been familiar as a household word in Moray-shire for nearly thirty years; and many will regret the death of this hearty, outspoken, and genial hearted man.

Captain Tod was a native of Banffshire, having been born at the Braes of Enzie, on the 22nd December 1789; and he consequently had entered his 73rd year. The early part of his school days were spent at the parish school of Enzie, and he finished his education at the Elgin Academy, which he attended in the years 1804 and 1805. In 1807 he entered the Royal Navy, as mid-shipman, on board his Majesty's frigate *Active*, commanded by the late Sir James Dunbar of Boath; and continued in the service of his country for twenty-six years, during which time he went through some pretty sharp work. In the same year he joined the fleet, under Sir James Gambier and Lord Cuthcart, and assisted in the bombardment of Copenhagen, when the city and Danish fleet surrendered, after a bombardment of three days, on the 7th September, 1807. In 1813, while in command of a boat cutting out a French convoy, near the harbour of Toulon, under the command of Sir James Gordon Sinclair, Captain Tod was wounded by a musket ball on the leg. For his service on this occasion he received a medal. In December of the same year (1813), he was again dangerously wounded, while serving on shore with a division of seamen, under the command of Sir Josias Rowley, in an unsuccessful attack by the British and Italian forces, on the city of Leghorn. On the 14th December, 1814, he took part in a severe engagement with an American flotilla of gunboats on the lakes of Louisa (Lockbourn) when the British had 17 killed and 77 wounded. For his conduct in this action he was promoted to be Lieutenant and received a second bar on his medal. Captain Tod commanded a boat at the taking of Washington in 1814, when that city was taken by the British forces under General Ross. The reader of history will recollect that the superb national buildings of Washington were on this occasion burned down, and not even the national library was spared. He also commanded a boat at the attack on Baltimore, in September 1814, on which occasion the British were unsuccessful, and repulsed with great loss—the gallant British General, Ross, who led the enterprise being killed on that occasion. In December of the same year, the British made a combined attack on New Orleans, and on this occasion Captain Tod was again entrusted with the command of a boat. The British were again repulsed by the Americans under General Jackson, with a loss of 2,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners; and in January 1815, the British force was obliged to embark under a flag of truce. The fleet on this occasion was commanded by Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, and the army by General Pakenham, who were both killed.

On the 14th February, 1815, Captain Tod was taken prisoner by the Americans, and marched to Fort Mobile; and we have frequently heard the gallant Captain speak in glowing terms of the excellent treatment which he received at the hands of the Americans. The restraint did not last long, however. Shortly after, peace was proclaimed, the prisoners were liberated; and Captain Tod, with many of his gallant companions in arms, sailed for England in His Majesty's ship *Tonnant*—the flag ship of Sir Alexander Cochrane.

In the same year (1815), Captain Tod retired on half pay, and remained on shore for several years. In January, 1824, he was placed in command of a West India ship, bound for Jamaica with troops and government stores, and made two voyages in that vessel. On the 25th November, 1825, he got the command of a new vessel, and made fourteen voyages to Berbice in seven years. In 1833 he took his farewell of sea life, and returned to Morayshire.—Soon after his return to his native county, he took up his residence in Lossiemouth; married a daughter of the late Mr. John Lawson, of Oldmills (who pre-deceased him by several years); and settled down in the "city port" for the remainder of his life. Three daughters and two sons, the issue of this marriage, are left to mourn the death of an attached parent.

But tho' out of the public service, Capt. Tod was of far too active a temperament to be idle; and he was ere long appointed to the office of Steamboat Agent for the Aberdeen, Leith, and Clyde Shipping Co. in Lossiemouth—which office he held for many years. Captain Tod was also agent for Lloyd's.

There were few men that took a warmer interest in the prosperity of Lossiemouth than Captain Tod; and if his zeal was not always tempered with caution, it was honest and sincere, and proceeded from an anxious desire to advance the interests of the port and district.

Captain Tod was a truly genial-hearted man. Hearty, honest, outspeaking, and generous. He knew nothing of cunning or duplicity. He was ever ready to do a kind turn to all around him; and to the extent of his means, and perhaps beyond them, cordial in promoting works of benevolence. He was much respected by all who knew him, and loved by those who were his most intimate friends. When he erred, it was in judgment—his heart was always right; and those who knew him best never questioned the purity or sincerity of his motives, even when constrained to differ from him. By all his neighbors he was much esteemed, and there are few in the villages with which he was so long connected, who will not regret the death of this good-hearted and brave man.

Our Railway.

A meeting was convened yesterday evening in the Council Chamber, Victoria Hall to take into consideration the best means of carrying into effect the provisions of the new Act of Parliament for putting the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway into better condition, and thus restoring the trade and property of Cobourg. The Act we have given in full in another column.

After the preliminary motions to ring the Mayor into the chair and electing Mr. Pentland Secretary.

James Cockburn, Esq., M. P. P. rose and in a very able speech explained the various provisions of the new Act, dwelling especially on the fact that the effect of the award of the Arbitrators as provided by the Act would be to limit the amount of liens or encumbrances against the Company to the same amount—the sum declared by the Arbitrators to be *present* value of the Railway. He concluded by showing that the first object was to obtain a low award, and upon this their future success in a great degree depended; and the first step towards this was to raise a subscription to defray the expenses of the award.

John H. Dumble, Esq. passed a deserved eulogy upon Mr. Cockburn's services in procuring the passage of this Act in the face of considerable opposition, and after glancing at past difficulties in the history of the Railway, showed that it was now in the power of the people of Cobourg, with the promised aid of Peterboro' to obtain a good railway for £1,500 a mile.

Hon. E. Perry also spoke in eulogistic terms of the zeal and energy displayed on behalf of the town by the member for West Northumberland, and explained the bearing of the clause relating to the mortgage held by Mr. Proudfoot. He recommended that a vote, which was a very perfect one, be read to the meeting.

The Secretary then read the Act.

It was then

Moved by Sheriff Fortune, seconded by Mr. Wallace, and

Resolved that a subscription list now be opened for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Arbitration under the 4th clause of the amended bill of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway Co., and that the following gentlemen be a committee to collect subscriptions for that purpose, and confer with the Directors of the Company to name a competent person to act as arbitrator and put the act into effect:—His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Dainty, Kerr, J. H. Dumble, Strong, and Macdonald.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Cockburn for the zeal and well-directed energy he had shown on behalf of the town was afterwards passed heartily and unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned.—*Star.*

The Greek Insurrection has been put down, and "order has been re-established" in Nauplia. A bloody contest has been waged for some time back between the Turks and Montenegrins in the Herzegovina. A battle took place a few days ago, in which several hundreds were slain on both sides. The Mexican difficulty has not yet been settled, and blows will probably be exchanged before long, unless the Mexicans agree to "save us." The sentence passed sometime since on M. Mirès, the notorious French speculator, has been reversed, and the defaulter restored to liberty. An Englishman named Bishop has been arrested in the Neapolitan territory, and lodged in prison on a charge of carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the brigands in favour of the ex-King Francis. The Emperor of Russia continues to prosecute his reforming policy, his latest effort in that direction being the formation of a scheme for the Parliamentary representation of the country. In Prussia the all-important topic is the general election which is to come off on the 24th inst.

A Sad Story of Defection and Shame.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

George Q. Phelps, Esq. an elderly gentleman, and an old resident of Union City, Illinois, arrived here from that city last Thursday, in anxious search of a missing and erring daughter. After some inquiries, he called upon the Chief of Police, and requested his aid in the pursuit. The daughter left home about two months ago, in charge of two young men, her cousins in whom Mr. Phelps had complete confidence. They were to escort her to St. Louis, to the home of her brother, an engineer on a steamer in the Government service. As weeks passed away, and no letter or intelligence was received from her, her father became exceedingly solicitous yet entertained not the slightest suspicion that she was not at her brother's residence in this city. One day in the streets of Quincy, he met a young man who informed him that his daughter Maria was in an assignation house in St. Louis. The incredulous father indignantly demanded proof for so humiliating a statement, upon which the young man declared that he had himself seen her at the place he had stated. Mr. Phelps took the first train for this city, and on arriving proceeded immediately to the house of his son. The latter was absent down the river. Surprised and alarmed at the old man's tremulous inquiries, his daughter-in-law could only say that Maria came there about seven or eight weeks ago, paid a transient visit, and left, as she supposed, to return home.

Such, substantially, was the account given by the father at the police office. Upon learning the facts, one of the detectives thought he knew the girl, and could find her. He was dispatched for the purpose. Meanwhile a telegram was sent to Quincy, to the young man who had communicated the information in that city, requesting him to answer at once, and to give the locality of the assignation house to which he referred. Pending the reply, and at about 11 o'clock on Thursday night, the officer returned from the house in Green street, bringing a young and beautiful girl, but who proved not the erring one, especially sought for. She, however, evidently believed that her own friends had sent for her, and from her manner, betrayed that she had only quite recently left her home and friends. She expressed mortification and deep sorrow at the course she had pursued declared that her condition was most miserable, and avowed a willingness to be sent anywhere, rather than go back to the place from which she had just been taken. She was accordingly conducted to the "House of the Good Shepherd."

An answering telegraph message from Quincy, soon stated that the daughter was probably at No. 3 Christy avenue. Thither two officers at once proceeded, and quickly returned with her in custody. She was a blue-eyed and fair-haired girl of about seventeen years, elegantly and tastefully attired, yet in her countenance exhibiting intense mental torture. Prior to her arrival the father was conducted to the Police Chief's private room, of which the door was left ajar—a room adjoining that in which she entered. To the Chief's inquiries she at first responded with reserve and caution, but finding that he knew her history, burst into tears, and confessed herself lost, yet said she deserved to be permanently removed from the house she had just left. Learning that her father knew all, she begged not to be taken home, and to be spared an interview with him.

At last she was led to her aged father in the next room, where a scene too heartrending for description followed. The sobs and agony of the old man and his daughter can be imagined much better than we can depict them. She gratefully accepted his offer to take her back to her home. They went to a hotel for the night, and yesterday afternoon left the city.

It transpired that the perfidious young men took her first to the St. Charles Hotel, and was subsequently she was removed to the place from which she was rescued.

Painful though it is to chronicle or peruse such a story as the above, it yet affords to parents, guardians and youth, a much needed lesson and warning.

Making Hay.

Clover hay cut at the period of florescence, and thoroughly made, has been found by repeated experiments to lose about four-fifths of its weight in "making." When the flower has fallen, and the stalks have lost some of the moisture, the loss in drying is three-quarters of the weight of the crop when cut; probably a fair average where the grass is in the advancement act indicated, and the labor of making in performed with a free exposure to the sun and air, one hundred pounds will be reduced to twenty-two. Clover, in all its varieties, is a valuable product and one of the best grasses for hay, if mixed with latter kinds, we have for cattle. It is rapid, highly nutritive in its properties, and agrees well with all descriptions of animals. Its value, however, for feeding purposes, depends, in an eminent degree, upon the method of curing it. Formerly it was the practice to mow it in the morning, and after repeated turnings and shakings, to put it in cock. The next day it was opened, turned two or three times, pitched into bunches, and finally, after all the foliage and seed has been detached by the rough handling to which it was thought necessary to subject, it conveyed to the mows. The less threshing this method was soon found to be a serious abstraction from the profit of the crop, while the expense of making, to say nothing of mowing, was scarcely repaid by what remained.

Now, clover is cut as soon as the dew is off, allowed to remain in the swath undisturbed by the fork or rake till toward night, when, if the weather is clear or not, it is carefully turned, in order that a new surface be exposed to the night dews and the next afternoon pitched into grass cocks, each weighing about eighty pounds, in which condition it is suffered to remain until sufficiently dry to go into mow. Hay made in this way preserves the deep rich green of the natural plant before being cut, and that sweet aromatic odor so grateful to every person capable of appreciating sweet smells. We have seen the clover heads as bright in mid-winter, in hay made in this manner, as they were the moment they fell before the sweep of the mower's scythe, and for aught we could perceive to the contrary, as fragrant.

All kinds of grass made in this way, is unquestionably much improved in quality; it also loses less by many pounds in a hundred, while the expense is diminished nearly or quite one-fifth.—*Cor. Ger. Telegraph.*

Sons of Temperance Column.

A Rumseller's Dream.

Well, wife, this is too horrible! I cannot continue this business any longer.

Why, dear, what's the matter now?

Oh, such a dream! Oh, I cannot endure it! Oh, if I ever sell rum again!

My dear, you are frightened.

Yes, indeed I am; another such night I will not pass for worlds.

My dear, perhaps—

Oh, don't talk to me! I am determined to have nothing more to do with rum, any how. Do you think, Tom Wilson came to me with his throat cut from ear to ear, and such a horrid gash, and it was so hard for him to speak, and so much blood, and said he, see here, Joe, the result of your rum-selling. My blood chilled at the sight, and just then the house seemed to turn bottom up, the earth opened, and a little imp took me by the hand, saying, follow me. As I went grim devils held out to me cups of liquid fire, saying, drink this. I dared not refuse. Every draught set me in a rage. Serpents hissed on each side, and from above reached down their heads and whispered *rumseller!* On and on the imp led me through a narrow pass. All at once he paused and said, are you dry? Yes, I replied. Then he struck a trap door with his foot, and down we went, legions of fiery serpents rushing after us, whispering, rumseller! rumseller! At length we stopped again, and the imp asked me as before, are you dry? Yes, I replied. He then touched a spring, a door flew open. What a sight! there were thousands, aye millions of old, worn-out rum-drinkers, crying most piteously, rum, rum, give me more rum!—When they saw me, they stopped a moment to see who I was—then the imp cried out rumseller! and barling me in, shut the door. For a moment they fixed their ferocious eyes upon me and then uttered a yell which filled me with such terror, I awoke. There wife, dream or no dream, I will never sell another drop.

The Poor Drunkard.

Oh! I have sometimes looked at a bright beautiful boy, and my flesh has crept within me at the thought that there was a bare possibility he might become a drunkard. I once was playing with a beautiful boy in the city of Norwich, Connecticut; I was carrying him to and fro on my back, both of us enjoying ourselves exceedingly; for I loved him, and I think he loved me. During our play I said to him, "Harry, will you go down with me to the side of that stone wall?" "Oh yes!" was his cheerful reply. We went together and saw a man lying listlessly there, quite drunk, his face upturned to the bright blue sky; the sunbeams that warmed and cheered and illumined us, lay upon his porous greasy face; the pure morning wind kissed his parched lips and passed away poisoned; the very swine in the fields looked more noble than he, for they were fulfilling the purposes of their being. As I looked upon the poor degraded man, and then looked upon that child, with his bright brow, his beautiful blue eyes, his rosy cheeks, his pearly teeth, and ruby lips—the perfect picture of life, peace and innocence; as I looked upon these and then upon the child, and felt his little hand convulsively twitching in mine, and saw his little lips grow white, and his eye dim gazing upon the poor drunkard; then did I pray to God to give me an everlasting increasing capacity to hate with a burning hatred any instrumentality that could make *such a thing* of a being *once as fair as that child.*

The greatness of a Nation.

The greatness of a nation consists not so much in its population, wealth, or even general intelligence, as in its virtue. Thus, while we are rapidly increasing in everything else, it is fearful to reflect that there is not a proportionate advance in the moral of the people, especially in our large towns and cities. In these there is too much reason to fear that the general prosperity is producing increased intemperance, and a general decline in morals. Without virtue, on which the real prosperity of society depends, our rapid progress in arts, science and population may be maturing, against some future day, the element of national commotion, perhaps national overthrow.—Whence it is, that the average sort of morals has not kept pace with wealth and mechanic improvements? The prevailing use of intoxicating drink is sufficient to account for it. This momentarily results in intemperance, and intemperance produces every species of vice. The pecuniary cost of intemperating liquor to the consumer, is but a small item to comparison to the whole evil. We have no doubt that for every dollar which finds its way into the pocket of the dealer, the public suffers an indirect loss of double that sum, in the productiveness of labor, losses by sea and land, costs of lawsuits, doctor's bills, &c., the amount expended upon asylums, workhouses, and prisons; and the extra poor rates consequent on drinking habits. In fact, we have not a doubt, that the cost on this nation directly or indirectly, of the traffic and use of intoxicating drinks, may be safely estimated at *two hundred millions of dollars yearly.*

A Prohibitory Law would not cure the evil all at once, but it would interpose a strong barrier to its progress, and in time would render the traffic and use so disreputable and criminal, that it would be confined to the lowest dregs of society; and when they reach that point, then even stronger law than now asked for, would be demanded if necessary, by the people, to remove the evil entirely.—*Prohibitionist.*

Trouble in a New York Baptist Church.

THE "UP-TOWN" ARISTOCRACY.

The New York *Tribune* says:—Some time since a gentleman in good standing in the community, who is a member of an uptown Baptist Church, purchased a fashionably located pew for which he paid the munificent sum of $1,000. In the course of a little time he met with reverses, and among other effects at the mercy of his creditors was his pew in the church. This fell to the lot of a practical working mechanic, who decided that he would worship his God in it in addition, and with his family, would, on the Sabbath, occupy the $1,000 pew for that purpose. Accordingly, he and his family attended regularly and respectably the services of the sanctuary, but his status became known to the "ladies and gentlemen" who occupied pews adjacent to his, in the middle aisle, and they presumed to criticise every and the smallest act of the new-comers. The mode of shutting their eyes during prayer, the unseemly attention, and apparent devotion during the services, their uniform vulgar practice of rushing till the close of services, their going to church in stormy weather without using a carriage, and other extremely ill-bred peculiarities, all were criticised. At the mechanic and his family retired from the church, the crown boys of the congregation, together with some of the younger women, would crowd the vestibule and contemptuously shout "tallow," "gaiters," "shabby coats," "calico," "leather gores," and other kindred subjects, with which the strangers were supposed to be familiar. It appears that the humble but frugal mechanic bore this continuously with creditable Christian forbearance, not yielding his rights in any degree, but continuing his attendance upon religious ordinances as usual. The decision of the iron pew-holder was an outrage to the dictates of fashion; they appealed to the mechanic, the mechanic offered to sell out at cost price; the trustees hesitated, and the mechanic retained the pew, attending the church as usual. Being somewhat democratic in his notions of society, and a firm believer in the doctrine of human equality, he introduced to his softly-cushioned pew two coloured brethren. This last act was the feather which broke the camel's back. So grave an outrage demanded redress at the hands of the law as a "disturber of public worship"—an act of annoyance of God's people "under their own vine and fig tree." The mechanic continues his devotions, is passionately fond of music, and elects to look toward the choir while praise is being offered from that locality. Meanwhile the trustees have preferred a charge against him before a Police Justice for "disturbing public worship," on which Mr. Mechanic had to find bail, and the grand jury have found a bill against him. His case will be tried soon in the Court of General Sessions. The trustees allege that the reputation of the church demands that they prosecute the case. They contemplate forcing him to sell the pew at a sacrifice, which he considers would not be an equitable financial transaction.

THE NEW GOLD MINES OF THE UNITED STATES.—The New York *Tribune* says:—We have Oregon dates to the 16th ultimo, with advices from the Salmon River Gold-washings to the 1st of that month. Reports of enormous yields continue, but they were still confined to a narrow district. It was stated that $2,000 per day had been realized from one claim. Provisions were still very high, but failing, there being large supplies on the way up from the Oregon settlements. The earth in that elevated region was still partly covered with snow so that "prospecting" was limited. Probably the summer will be spent in determining whether this is indeed a new Gold region, or only a little pocket which must soon be exhausted. Meantime, diggers are flocking thither from Oregon, California, Colorado, and even from Missouri. The "Humboldt Mines" (valley of the Humboldt River of Utah and Nevada, formerly called the St. Mary's) are known to be very extensive, but their value is not settled. Great veins of quartz are found abundantly of the mountain ridges that inclose the Humboldt Valley, and these veins contain gold and silver as well as lead, but their richness is still undecided. The country is dependent on California for nearly, everything, lacking even wood, though no bear coal has been found. Everything in the line of food is dear except fresh beef, which sells at twenty cents per pound. Many emigrants bound for California with cattle stopped in that valley last fall and their stock has generally been carried through the winter so that there is a prospect of milk and butter in "the good time coming." Nevada (that is, Carson Valley—but the Humboldt Mines are also in Nevada) is working away at her rich lands, and taking out

The other side of the New York Church Case.

(From the New York Express.)

The other side of the case, of the person who is sought to be deprived of the use of a pew in the Madison street Baptist Church, the right to which he claims, puts quite a different face on the matter from what was stated in the *Express* on Monday. It appears that the church was recently built, and in settling up the building account a few scrips for pews, at the price of $1,000 each, were accepted by some of the builders, and finally came into the possession of the person alluded to. He called, it seems, on the trustees of the church, and desired them to buy the script, but they declined to do so. Failing in a subsequent interview to induce the purchase, he intimated that his possession of the pew would become a very disagreeable matter to the church. The covert threat was made good for several Sundays succeeding, by a peculiar occupancy of the pew, to which he had a quasi claim, though he had not become the owner of it. He used his son polished 'down' not 'up,' for church, not with his best clothes on, but his worst, filled the pew—a conspicuous one. Another Sunday two colored persons occupied the pew, who behaved themselves properly; but the claimant of the pew, when he came, failed to behave as well as the negroes. He put his feet up to the book-rack, for example in front of him, and turning round, put his feet on the cushin of the pew during the singing—facing and staring at the choir. Not satisfied with such manifestations, he would turn round and blow his breath, in great puffs, across the faces of the occupants of the next pew back, and scatter stray hairs from his head into their laps. These aggravating offences were borne in silence. When asked why he brought the colored people into the church with him, he replied that they were his friends, and it was wondered how he ever acquired such white-livered associates. Afterward, the trustees attempted to prevent his attending the church, and ordered him away, at the same time informing him, that no pew-holder by script could come into possession and use a pew without their consent, as regulated by the church rules, and that such script alone did not entitle him to occupancy. Notwithstanding this he persevered against the wishes of the trustees, when, after several Sunday struggles, the police put an end to the nuisance by arresting him. He is now under indictment by the Grand Jury, and the case will soon be tried. This case presents some new points in law—but none in *morals*, in respect for the Sabbath, decency, decorum, &c., which are well settled, whatever the law as to "Church script" may be.

Dangerous Position of Macclellan's Army.

We cut the following from the leading correspondent of the New York *Tribune*:

"Will not New York and Washington now see to it that McClellan is reinforced? I was never an alarmist. *But I tell the people of the North that they had better demand in thunder tones of the President instant reinforcement of the army of the Potomac.*"

The Detroit *Free Press* remarks on the above as follows:—

The above shows the extreme danger the Union cause is in owing to the criminal course pursued by the "War Committee," in preventing reinforcements being sent forward to McClellan. If our armies are defeated, overpowered by superior numbers, the crime will lie at their door, and rightly will they be held responsible by the people when they leave the foul atmosphere of Washington. *There is no time to be lost, if one half of what we hear in private letters is true.* With the utmost efforts of the administration, with all the energy of all our Generals, it is a question of *extreme doubt* whether soldiers can be forwarded rapidly enough to raise McClellan's force up to an equality with the rebels in number. —If we are defeated, woe be unto the men who will have caused the terrible disaster. . . If the President would prevent his administration from going down in a sea of blood, let him rally every man that is possible of the 700,000 now on the rolls of the army, and push them forward to share in the great battle which is to take place before Richmond. There is no time to be lost if the country is to be saved, *and it may be even now too late.*

News Items.

—Lady Franklin, the widow of the great Artic navigator, arrived at Calcutta lately by the steamer *Fiery Cross*.

—At the fire which occurred at Bradford on Tuesday evening the 23rd ult., over thirty thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed.

—The London Morning Post, advertises for sale "the most beautiful cat in England —price 300 guineas."

—The printing paper used in the London Times office costs $735,000 per annum.

A barn door fowl and a lawyer who talks for pay, pick up their living with their bills.

—The Bank of Upper Canada has declared a dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent, per anum.

—The village of Drumbo is to be rebuilt immediately. The sufferers by the late fire are unanimous in this decision.

—An aged couple living near the village of Salem, C. W. have been blessed with a fine son.—The father is 77, and the mother 45.

—A colored man in London sawed, a few days ago, on a wager, eight cords of wood, one cut, in ten hours with twenty-eight minutes to spare. The bet, $5, was promptly paid to him.

—A St. Louis correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, speaking of Wheat prospects, says:—"Never did a crop give better promise of a beautiful yield than does the Wheat in Southern and Central Illinois this season. Indeed, it is exuberant. Fully half the fields are now in this section *to be reaped* in good, and the growth too far advanced to be imparied by rust.

—The *United Service Gazette* of the 24th May says:—We have been informed that Lord Monck has applied for, and has been granted the following articles of army clothing, for the service of the Provincial forces: 7,500 Artillery tunics and trousers, 1,500 Cavalry do., 40,000 Infantry do., 6,500 Rifle do., 42,500 Chacos of the new pattern; 7,500 Busbies, 1,500 forage caps. The total amount of this supply will be upwards of £90,000.

—The *Journal de St. Hyacinth* says that two Saturday last a man named Cardinal and his wife, when about to take their departure from the church, after being present at a funeral, were thrown out of their vehicle, and being precipitated from a height of seventy feet, the unfortunate woman had her skull fractured, and died in few minutes.... The husband escaped comparatively unscathed. The sad occurance happened at St. Antoine, on the Richelieu.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale—James Hall.
List of Letters—S. J. Carter.
Circular—L. R. Lent.
Public Notice—Geo. Read.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY, 3rd JULY, 1862.

THE LATE ROBBERY.

Most of our readers will be aware from an advertisement in last week's paper that a cash box containing a number of notes of hand had been stolen from the office of Messrs. Whyte, Hamilton & Co., of this Town. On Saturday last the box was taken to the Mayor's office by one Patrick Glynn, who stated that he had found it in the bushes a short distance from the premises of the parties to whom it belonged.—The robbery was committed on the night of the 18th or 19th instant, by the perpetrator entering the shop through a window at the back of the building, and sawing off a part of the sash on the office door got in and took away the box, and made his exit by the foundry door which was bolted on the inside. It was generally believed that the deed must have been done by some one well acquainted with the premises. Next morning one of the men who worked in the shop both acted and spoke so strangely that a general impression existed that he knew something of the affair. He told Mr. Hamilton he had suspicion of two fellows whom he thought were the guilty parties, and said that he would lose his time that day and go to the places they were known to frequent in order to ferret them out, offered to lend Mr. Hamilton $100 as he had been so unlucky, and told some of the men in the shop he was pretty sure the notes would be all brought back, &c., &c. When Mr. Whyte returned on Monday, the 23rd—he having been absent when the robbery was committed—he was led, from the strange manner the strange party acted, to have him brought up and examined before the Mayor. The examination elicited nothing to warrant his being put on trial and he was accordingly discharged. A search warrant was also executed which resulted in finding nothing.

The box when taken contained about $15 in cash, and notes to the amount of $4,000, besides several other papers.—Glynn when he brought the box to the Mayor's office stated that he found it near where he was building a shanty, on Friday morning, the 20th instant. That he took it home and showed it and the papers in it to a person named Douglass, a schoolmaster, who told him the notes were drawn in favor of Whyte, Hamilton & Co., and advised him to keep the box till it was advertised. Douglass, who came shortly after into the Mayor's office stated that he had advised Glyn to act so, in consequence of advice he himself had received from a person whom he consulted.

Mr. Whyte was advised under the circumstances not to pay the money which had been offered as a reward. Glyn went to Mr. Whyte and offered to take half of the reward, which Mr. Whyte paid him, having got all the notes with the box, but not the cash. Glyn and Douglas left the Mayor's office together, and had great discussion going down stairs apparently about dividing the spoil.

This is one of the most strange affairs that we have known of for some time. Apart from the individual charged with the knowledge of the crime, it is something unaccountable that a schoolmaster, an apparently respectable individual, should instruct a person to keep stolen property in his possession, *when he knew to whom it belonged*. That he should keep it till it was advertised leads to the presumption that the *reward* which was likely to be offered weighed more with him than the doing of what was right. In fact it has transpired that the Schoolmaster was very anxious to know before the party having the box was known, if the *reward* offered would be paid, which showed that he had an eye in his advice to Glyn to share with him if a reward was offered. It is a question if both parties might not be criminally charged. At all events such conduct is highly culpable, and unworthy of the character of a teacher of youth, reflecting as it does upon a claim for honesty not at all favorable.

We are sorry that Mr. Whyte compromised the matter as he has done in paying the money, we know he did so in order to save any further trouble, and under feelings of joy at the moment, consequent upon receiving the valuable documents. At the same time the case afforded a good opportunity of punishing some exhibitions of the spirit of covetousness, not to use a harsher term, which were painfully manifest in parties who would be shocked at the thought of breaking open an office and stealing valuables therefrom. In law it is said "that the *receiver* is as bad as the thief." It has not pronounced so clearly upon the *concealer* of stolen property. The inferences in the case before us will be variously drawn. We cannot help saying that to us the facts appear very unfavorable to the parties concerned.

We are indebted to Charles Cameron Esq., of this Town, for a file of the Elgin and Morayshire *Courier* from which we copy the obituary of Captain Tod—a name which appears to have been as familiar as a household word in Morayshire.

In reading such notices we are reminded of our early days, and the great events then transpiring. The heroes who took a part in those great struggles are fast passing away, like the gallant tar whose exploits are here recorded—reminding us that there is no abiding here—that we, too, must pass from this stage of existence—must "die and be as water spilled upon the ground." May we be ready when the inexorable summons shall come.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

This fratricidal struggle is still going on, and so far from the 4th of July 1861 seeing it at an end, we were predicted when it commenced, the present anniversary of the Independence of the United States sees it as far off as ever. Three months was to be the period of its duration, according to the most sanguine of the Northern portion, whereas 15 months have gone and not a rational hope appears of its termination.

The latest intelligence from the vicinity of Richmond points significantly to the fact so often seen before, that the Southern Republic can successfully resist its Northern opponent, that its Beauregards and Jacksons are a match for any that can be brought against them. The recent battles at Mechanicsville and the vicinity prove their skill and valour equal to that of the North; in fact the correct reports show that the Southerners had the best of it.

The numbers of killed and wounded on both sides is fearful, and the prisoners of war numerous. There is a fear of pestilence where the wounded Northern soldiers are being cared for; the nature of their wounds, the length of time before they can be properly cared for and dressed, in this hot weather, is spoken of as causing a sad stench, and likely to produce fatal fevers. A part of the English Press is discussing the propriety of interference by the European Powers on the ground of humanity. There is no question that the time is near when this fearful war must be brought to a close. It will, however, be a happy thing for the world if America herself will stop it, and prevent the intervention which seems inevitable if she will not.

A long fight on the one hand to maintain the integrity of a union of States, which a part of those States have seceded from deliberately and determinedly forever. The one fights for a principle, the other for independence, and in proportion to the length of the war will be the hatred of the belligerents towards each other. We devoutly pray for the sake of our common humanity that this sad war may speedily come to a close.

HALDIMAND BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to previous arrangements, the above Association met in the Baptist Chapel, in this Town, on Friday last, at 10½ a. m., when the opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Caldicott, of Toronto. His sermon was most appropriate to the occasion, and, we believe one of the best ever preached in Peterboro. In the course of Friday and Saturday, various subjects of importance were discussed; and it was gratifying to find that a spirit of love, peace and harmony pervaded all the meetings, which were much enjoyed by the delegates, visitors and others. Into this Association, which is one of the ten in the Province, three churches were received at its last gathering, increasing its present number to twenty-four. The representation from the various churches composing it was fully as large as on any former occasion. Besides the discussion of different subjects of interest, seven sermons were preached, the last on Sabbath evening, by the Rev. H. Lloyd, of Whitby. There is good reason to believe that happy and lasting results will follow the late meeting of the above Association.—Com.

FIRE AT NORWOOD.—On the night of Sunday the 29th of June last, a fire broke out in Mr. Thomas Buck's Mills, which resulted in the total destruction of the saw and old Grist Mill, it was with the greatest efforts being used that the new stone Grist Mill was saved. Mr. Buck's loss will be about $2 000, we have not been informed whether there were any insurance or not on the buildings. The fire it is supposed was the work of an incendiary.

☞ We publish the list of pupils receiving prizes of the late examination of the Union School of this Town. On Friday evening when the prizes were distributed there was a large attendance of children and adults in the Lecture Room of the School. Col. Haultain, Rev. J. Carroll, and others addressed the children. The examination was spoken of as being satisfactory.

☞ On the first page will be found the report of the meeting held lately in Cobourg in reference to the Cobourg and Peterboro Railway. It was unavoidably crowded out last week.

GRAMMAR AND UNION SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

At the half-yearly examination of the Peterborough Grammar and Union School held on the 26th and 27th ult., the following pupils of the Fifth (or highest) Division were awarded prizes and places of rank in their respective classes:—

GREEK.—First (or highest) Class.—1st John Clark, 2nd John McFarlane; Second Class.—1st Miss Isabella Shelton and Ernest Orde (equal); Third Class.—John McWilliams.

LATIN.—First Class.—1st Charles Boirne, 2nd John Clark; Second Class—1st Miss Isabella Shelton, 2nd John McKeown; Third Class.—1st Thomas Short, 2nd John Flavelle (John Bisbee (nearly equal); Fourth Class.—1st Miss Sophia Ridley, 2nd Miss Catherine McFarlane; Fifth Class.—1st Elihu Burritt Edwards, 2nd Robert Johnson; General.—Charles Coulter.

FRENCH not yet decided.

ANCIENT HISTORY.—Miss Elizabeth Rutherford; 2nd do., do.—Not decided; 1st English do.—Miss Sophia Ridley; 2nd do., do.—Not decided.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR—Miss Sophia Ridley, Miss Isabella Shelton, John Clark.

1st GEOGRAPHY.—Miss Charlt Dickson.
2nd do. —Miss Marg. Britton.

EUCLID.—First Class.—1st Jonathan Dixon; Second Class.—1st Isabella Shelton, 2nd John McWilliams; Third Class.—1st Thomas Short, 2d John McFarlane, John Clark, Ernest Orde (equal); 1st Robert Johnson, Joseph Patterson.

ALGEBRA.—First Class.—1st Jonathan Dixon, 2nd John McWilliams; Second Class.—1st Robert Patterson, 2nd Robert Johnson.

ARITHMETIC.—First Class.—Jonathan Dixon and John McWilliams (equal); Second and Third Classes not decided.

For the Examiner.

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.

LETTER No. 2.

In my letter from New York, I promised to notice Syracuse, Albany, and New York at a future time.

SYRACUSE

The cars left Oswego at 7.45 a. m., and we passed through the villages of Fulton and Baldwinsville, coming in sight of Syracuse at about 9 o'clock. As we entered by the North we had a good view of the Onondaga Lake, and the villages of Liverpool, Geddes, and Salina, on its margin. To the South of these lie the acres of vats for the manufacture of Solar Salt, and to the right and left of these are the "blocks" for the manufacture of the finer qualities. Still farther South is spread out the City, surrounded, horse-shoe shape, by a range of hills, which give it a peculiarly picturesque appearance. The population of the place is 32,000, and perhaps there is not another city of its size in the State of New York presenting so many attractions. Being central in its position, it is where the nucleus of all religious and political circles forms, and where mostly all State Conventions are held. It was here where the great Republican party had its birth, and where United States Whiggery met its death. Silver-greyism, Barnburnism, Locofocoism, and other isms too numerous to mention, also found an end in this noted place. In Abolitionism it is not behind, as to witness, the famed Jerry Rescue, and it is also the head-quarters of Women's-rightism. At the last Convention here of the strong-minded women and "blue-stockings," a disturbance arose which resulted in the arrest and committal of two of the most noted of them for breach of the public peace. Even the "Young Americans" who took it into their heads to make a filibustering expedition to Canada, once a time, are said to have held their secret meeting here. The principle article of trade in Syracuse is salt, of which several millions of barrels are manufactured and exported annually to every part of the United States and Canadas, giving employment to several thousand of persons, and many millions of dollars capital annually. It might be a matter of conjecture how the Saline waters are conveyed to the springs at Syracuse, the land there standing several hundreds of feet above the level of the sea, but investigations have proved that the waters have a subterranean source, and run towards the Atlantic. It has been thought by some that the spring proceeds from a stream running subterraneously from the Pacific to the Atlantic. This cannot be, however, as the waters of the springs contain much more salt than those of either Ocean.

Leaving at 2.05 p. m, by the Central Railroad, we pass through Utica, Rome, New Amsterdam, and other places, and at 7.30 arrive at

ALBANY,

where, amidst the most tremendous confusion, and the greatest care to keep our baggage together, we find our way by omnibus to the steamboat landing, where we embark, not, however, for New York, as we intended, but for a place several miles down the Hudson River, where the Steamer *New World* lies—being unable from the shallowness of the stream to proceed further up. To us who had been accustomed to plenty of room in steamboats, the crowd and crush of this one was oppressive. Filled in every part with passengers, it was with difficulty that we could find room to sit down in on its decks, out or inside. An hour's sailing, and we were alongside the *New World*, a great four-decker steamboat. It is certainly among steamboats what the *Great Eastern* is among steamships. The accommodations are good, and the works most stupendous. But before we loose sight of the City of Albany, we must take a glance at it. Being the Capital of the State it possesses an importance that is of much value to it, besides, being the termination of the Erie Canal and the Central Railroad, and being the great outlet of, and inlet to, the commerce of New York State, and a great part of trade of the west and south-west. Settled by the Dutch about the year 1721, and at first known as Knickerbocker, it has gradually attained a population of about 85,000, a large portion of which is still Dutch, and of Dutch extraction.

The scenery below Albany is fine, and although the ride is not the most pleasant, the time till we arrive at the New York steamer passes quickly. Finding ourselves comfortably ensconsed within the *New World*, we know little of mundane objects till the following morning, when we awake to find ourselves approaching

NEW YORK.

No account a person can read will give one any correct idea of the landing from a steamer at New York harbor. Hundreds of hack-men, dray-men, and porters, are bawling at the top of their voices, for the job of conveying one's precious self and effects to some part of the City. Your only relief is to push boldly through them, not listening to a word they say, or entrust yourself to the tender mercies of the hackmen, and your baggage to the keeping of some licensed porter, and so push on to your destination. Rattle and shake, up one street and down another, over the cart-stones; now blocked about by crowds of pedestrians, and again fenced in by rows of hacks, and other vehicles till you arrive at the place you directed to be taken to, and then, as Falstaff would say, "comes the reckoning." If you are a stranger, and don't know how to meet John, you will be made to pay pretty dearly for your ride. If he asks a dollar give him 50 cents if 50 cents give him 25, and if he persists in asking the sum, take his number and look around for a policeman, and he will soon leave you. The strangest thing visible to us was the great number of maimed and disfigured men in the streets. Here a bandaged eye, and the 6 crippled limb, at every turn. Our first idea was that an hospital for the wounded soldiers of the Union army had been opened, and we were right. At the corner of a street intersecting Broadway, near Barnum's Museum, is a large building, in which we understand several hundreds of soldiers are nursed and cared for.

If I had time (and if you, Mr. Editor, had space, for this is the main consideration), I could fill columns after column of matter about New York, but I will only notice the renowned Broadway, of which all the world has heard. I confess being disappointed at it, for instead of a wide, handsome street, was a comparatively narrow one, crowded with vehicles, and almost impassable at every point. Of the crowds in Broadway, a poetical writer in the June number of *Harper's Magazine* very descriptively writes:

"Hither they come, and thither they go,
Like a mighty river they ebb and flow,
With a rushing sound as of falling rain,
Or of wind that ripples the grassy plain;
The old and the young, the sad and the gay,
Jostle each other on brisk Broadway."

Your correspondent,
R.

Spain and Scotland.

SPAIN IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

Since the days of imperial Rome, there had arisen no empire like the empire of Spain. In the occupant of the Escurial, as aforetime in the occupant of the Palatine, the world had again found its master. Under the sceptre of that master were gathered the races and tongues of a third part of the globe. To adopt the bold image of the prophet to the stately Spanish monarchy, "the" Spaniard "was a cedar in" Europe, "with fair branches, and with a shadowing shroud, and of high stature; and his top was among the thick boughs the waters made him great, the deep set him up on high, with her rivers running round about his plants; and sent out his little rivers unto all the trees of the field—Therefore his height was exalted above all the trees of the field, and his boughs were multiplied, and his branches became long, because of the multitude of waters when he shot forth"—(Ezek. xxxi. 3 5). The Spanish monarchy at that period stood without a rival at the head of Europe. Its territory, which extended over three continents, was made up of the finest lands on the globe; it was served by the ablest statesmen of the age; its exchequer was replenished from the wealth of a world; its armies were inured to victory in every hemisphere; its fleets rode triumphant on the ocean. The astute genius of Charles and the matchless deceit of Philip had won for its policy the reputation of consumate ability. Nations sued humbly at its gates, and kings waited to learn its destiny from its award. It had laid its right hand upon Mexico and Peru; and the rich and various products of their soil, and the wealth of their mines, borne across the deep, stocked the markets and filled the mints and silver shops of Spain. With its left hand it grasped the Orient, and gathered the fragrant spices and precious gems of East in India. Hers, too, were the manufactures of Belgium. The forces of Liege and the looms of Bruges and Ghent ministered to her luxury. Hers was the corn, and oil and silk of Lombardy; hers was the fine wheat and wines of the Two Sicilies; and to her from every region on earth, came galleons, richly laden with the precious things of the air, the earth, and the sea. Thus was she great. The sky was not high enough for her proud head, nor the earth broad enough for her lordly limbs. Spain said, in the pride of her heart, as she looked over a world that seemed created only for her use: "The cedars in the garden of God cannot hide me; the fir trees are not like my boughs, and the chestnut trees are not like my branches; nor any tree in the garden of God is like unto me in my beauty."

At the head of this vast empire stood Philip II. If ever man did, Philip governed for an idea. That idea was the entire and absolute submission of the conscience of every human being to his will, or, which was the same thing, to the authority of the Church of Rome. "The Church alone is lord of conscience." Such was the theorem the truth of which Philip undertook to demonstrate. This theorem was with Philip the sum of all wisdom. Out of it, the Spanish king infallibly held, must grow the order of the world, the prosperity of States and the happiness here and hereafter of every individual. The magnificent spanish monarchy became but the embodiment of this idea, and the whole administration of government the machinery for carrying it into effect. That this idea was true, and that it would conquer, Philip never for a moment doubted; and, indeed, why should it not, seeing it was backed by the armies the fleets, the statesmanship, the policy, and the whole power of the Spanish monarchy! Well, the long centuries must try. Having based his splendid empire upon this idea, and staked its progress upon its truth, Philip dies, and with kingly pomp is laid in the vaults of the Escurial.

SCOTLAND IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

Leaving the Spanish king to sleep his deep sleep, and the Spanish monarchy to its great experiment, big with momentous issues of good or of evil, we turn our steps into Northern Europe. The mariner sailing under the star of the pole, descries a little country in the North Sea, its naked mountains shrouded in clouds, and its rocky strand beaten incessantly by ocean's angry surge. What a contrast to Spain, with its fruitful soil, its delicious climate, its stately cities, and its colossal shadow covering both occident and orient, is this insignificant, hardly-known, and rarely-visited country, on whose shore we now set foot! Between the Scotland of the sixteenth century and the Spain of the sixteenth century we find a contrast than which that age offered no greater, and never perhaps has a greater been offered by any age before or since. Of Scotland the plough had as yet scarce tamed the soil. Bits of meadow and patches of corn land gleamed out amid the all but universal covering of moor and black wood. Here art had reared no stately cities. The sons of this land dwelt in hovels of mud, or in tenements of wood. Commerce had not filled its harbors and its highways with traffic, or enriched its towns with the produce of other climes.—Learning and science had not yet refined the manners and expanded the minds of its citizens. Law struggled to maintain a precarious footing amid the insubordination of lordly chieftains and the turbulence of factious barons. The burghers had scarce tasted of freedom. The throne, weak at home, was despised abroad. Philip, while he plotted industriously to annex France and subjugate England, appears to have deemed Scotland unworthy of his thoughts. What appreciable addition could so poor a country have brought to the lordly empire of Spain? Philip, it is true, was all-powerful, although rich in kingdoms; still he scarce coveted this kingdom; but who at that hour would have had the boldness to predict that the Scotch fir tree, rooted in this infertile soil, and buffeted by these unkindly blasts, would one day overtop the great Spanish cedar? "How can this thing be?" it would have been asked, had such an augury been dropped. Among the sons of that land there arose one who, altho' he wore no crown, yet carried in his breast a kingly soul, and by that soul ruled his nation. Like Philip, too, this man governed for an idea. But Knox's idea was not Philip's idea. Knox's idea was the direct converse of Philip's idea. "God alone," said Knox, "is Lord of the conscience." This idea was with Knox the sum of all liberty. It was a little seed, and it was deposited in a little country; but Knox knew it to be a seed of life. Out of it would come, first a free gospel, next a free constitution; and to these two indispensable things would be added all that is needful to a nation—order, industry, commerce, science art, political power, and, in due time, greatness. The little Scotland, with this idea, he would back against the great Spain, with all her armies and fleets, her wealthy dependencies, and her subtle state-craft. So far as the bigotry and factions of the age permitted, Knox made his country an embodiment of this idea. Upon it did he frame its organization; upon it did he stake its existence as an independent State; and having done so Knox died; and, amid signs of sorrow, unostentatious but deep, was laid in the grave.

SPAIN AT THIS DAY.

Three hundred years passed over Europe. It is the middle of the nineteenth century. The Papal world is rocking to and fro, by the successive shocks of a great revolution. Philip feels it in the vaults of the Escurial, and quits his tomb. Knox, too, rises from his grave. Now for the proof of the two ideas.

Clearing his eyes from the dust of the sepulchre, Philip looks around on the dominions he once governed. He surveys once more a scene of his grandeur.—What is this which he sees? Is this his once magnificent Spain? or does he dream? Is it a reality? or is it some hideous phantom of the grave that mocks his sight? He would see that mighty empire on whose vast dominions the sun never set. Surely this cannot be it, unrivalled up into these naked, barren, and depopulated provinces, lying betwixt the Pyrenees and the sea! He would see his proud cities. Once he counted them by hundreds. They were the abodes of industry and skill, the emporiums of riches, and the homes of elegance. Where and what are they now? Blots on the soil which they once adorned. Decay and ruin have stricken them. Reeking with filth steaming with poisonous stenches, they are the haunts of vice, the nests of idleness, and the lairs of beggary. He would see the unrivalled cultivation that covered those plains on which the trees and shrubs of Europe were mingled with the aromatic flowers of the East—those olive groves, those citron and orange gardens, from which queenly cities looked forth, and where villages clustered by hundreds, walled around from the breath of tempest by their grand sierras. Instead of this proud spectacle, he meets his astonished eye dreary wastes, where no rivulet flows, where no flowers blooms, where no tree gives its shadow, and where the heart is uncheered by the sight of man, or of man's dwelling. The desert extends over a full half of this once richly-cultivated soil. In this unhappy land industry has lost its skill, art has forgot its cunning, and science has extinguished her lamp. To this shore there comes out now the richly-freighted galleon: the harbours of Spain are choked up. Into her marts are poured no longer the corn of Lombardy, the rich fabrics of the Netherlands, the gold and silver of Peru. The haughty hidalgoes and conquerors of the sixteenth century have sunk into brigands, beggars and monks. Philip's descendants are condemned for their vices, and despised for their weaknesses. His throne is a by-word among the nations by whom it was once obeyed. Historians are searching his archives, reading his letters, and bringing forth from a darkness which the Spanish king had hoped would be eternal, the record of the intrigues, the hypocrisies, and the crimes by which he sought to prop up his power. Philip beholds all this; and there gathers on his "dreary visage" a deeper blackness than on the day when he was told of the destruction of his "Invincible Armada." "Surely," he exclaims, "the judgment has sat; surely the books have been opened. This is the great day of the wrath of the Lamb. Let me flee to the vaults of the Escurial; let me hide myself forever in the tomb."

SCOTLAND AT THIS DAY.

He who had gone down to the grave never having feared the face of man, returns from it equally courageous. Knox looks around, to see how it fares with the little country which he had made the champion of a great principle. Can this be the land in the dust of which, three hundred years ago, he lay down to rest? It must be; it can be no one other. Here it is; its place on the map of the globe unchanged, and lying betwixt the old parallels of latitude and longitude. But in every other respect how different! While Knox has been sleeping, with what a wondrous vitality and force has his principle been operating! It has come upon Scotland like the unseen but resistless powers of spring, driving before it the rigidity and darkness of winter, and cleansing, renewing, and beautifying the whole face of the land, and the whole face of society. It has rent from the soul the shackles of ignorance and superstition, and from the body the fetters of feudalism. It has purified the land from friars, images, saints' days, and masses. Cowls, cords, beads, and crosses, with their inseparable attendants, idleness, degradation, and filth, have all disappeared; and in their room have come an "open Bible"—that fount of liberty; the Sabbath—that day of blessed rest and holy thought; and a Christian worship, with its sanctuaries scattered sweetly over hill, and valley, and city, and sending up the melody of psalms and the voice of prayer in the Sabbath stillness to the great Jehovah. Beginning here, this silent but mighty principle has penetrated downwards into every department of the nation's life and the nation's action, vivifying and transforming it. Amid the storms of the North Sea it has created an isle of beauty. At the extremities of Europe it has opened a fountain of civilization.—Where the deep darkness of an ancient barbarism brooded, the lamp of science and of letters now burns. The brown moor has given place to fields of golden grain; the morass has been converted into rich pasture-lands; the dark forest has fallen before the axe, and cultivated field or thriving town now occupy its place. It has given to Scotland a burgher-democracy which Lombardy might do well to imitate; and has spread out beneath its Northern sky landscapes which Spain and Italy might envy. On the Scottish soil art has erected the fairest of earthly cities; and from the Scottish genius has proceeded that one mechanical invention which, more than all others is destined to give man the dominion of the earth on which he dwells, and is rapidly revolutionizing the whole labor of the globe. As one with England, Scotland enjoys a home industry and a foreign commerce which far transcends that of Spain in her palmy days; and she stands at the head of an empire which, whether we regard area of territory, population or resources, is double that of Spain in the zenith of her power, as Spain was double that of the Roman empire. Thus has Knox's principle been tested. Nothing could be more complete as a demonstration of its truth than the Britain of the nineteenth century. Its triumph is indeed magnificent.

—*Dr. Wyllie.*

Dr. Ryerson and the School System.

There was undoubtedly a time when Dr. Egerton Ryerson was a sincere opponent of Separate Schools and supporter of a national system of education, free from the influence of sectarianism. He has wrote long and powerfully on that system, and gained a great reputation as a worthy follower of the secular educationists who had gone before him. Amidst all this after arrangement with the Roman Catholics, and their acquiescence in the Ministry, we never thought that he altogether sacrificed his former predilections. The Catholic body was very powerful in the Cabinet and the country, and there was some excuse for one in an official situation temporizing with them. The latest development of Dr. Ryerson's views, however, force upon us a conviction that he is now a traitor to the cause he formerly advocated, and an enemy to the educational interests of the Province. A report of a Committee on Separate Schools was laid, on Tuesday last, before the Synod of the Anglican Diocese of Toronto, in which the extraordinary announcement was made, that the Committee had been in communication with the Chief Superintendent of education and learned "that a bill had been prepared by him for the "amendment of the existing school law, in "which the claims of the United Church of "England and Ireland to the control of her "own schools, in cities, towns, and incorporated villages, has been recognized and "provided for, as far as seemed practicable "under existing circumstances." The committee further informed the Synod that this bill was found acceptable by the Bishop of Toronto and by themselves, and that they left the matter in the hands of the Government who, the Superintendent informed them, he had reason to believe would introduce the measure. The frank announcement by the committee that the Superintendent of Education had been, unknown to the general public, combining with the Anglican Church to unset the existing system of national education by the establishment of seperate Protestant schools, seems to have created as great confusion in the Department of Education as the announcement in the *Globe* of the interviews between the Chief Superintendent and the Catholic Bishop Lynch. Mr J. G. Hodgins, Deputy Superintendent of Education, is a member of the Anglican Synod, and through him Dr. Ryerson yesterday put in an explanation and defence. Our readers will find Mr. Hodgins' statement in the report of the Synod's proceedings elsewhere, and we hope it will be carefully read. Dr. Ryerson makes the same claim to secrecy for his communication to the Bishop of Toronto and the committee of the Synod, which he set up in the case of Bishop Lynch, and with equally little reason. There should have been nothing secret about these communications. It is one of the worst things about this very dark business that the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada has changed his whole views of the policy of the Government on Common Schools, and that he has been privately arranging with ecclesiastics of the churches of England and Rome for the introduction of measures into Parliament to carry out his new plans, keeping the people of Upper Canada, the parties most interested, entirely ignorant of what was proceeding. No public officer was ever guilty of a more disgraceful act. But for the frankness of the clergymen whom Dr Ryerson sought to take partners in his schemes, we should have been left utterly unaware that any change of policy was intended, until, perhaps, the measure was sprung upon the House.

Mr. Hodgin's explanation did not in any respect improve Dr. Ryerson's position in the matter. The contrary was the effect. We should have judged from the language of the Committee's report that the Church of England alone was to have the benefit of the separate system. We learn from Mr. Hodgins, however, that Dr. Ryerson contemplates no such partial measure; but that by the terms of his bill, any congregation of any denomination in a city town, or village will be at liberty to open a school and demand a share of the common school fund. Decidedly the Chief Superintendent is not half-way correct in the doctrines of the ecclesiastical educationists. There is a halt between two opinions. His only restriction relates to the cities, towns and villages. They form the entering wedge, the country will follow. In truth there is no argument for cutting up the school fund in cities towns and villages, than in townships. In the most densely populated and wealthiest localities there is difficulty enough in obtaining money for one set of Common Schools, and the proposal to divide that inadequate fund among the Protestant sects as well as the Catholics, either in town or country, is an outrage upon common sense.

We could quote column after column from Dr. Ryerson's own writings to show the evils of the ecclesiastical system, and its inapplicability to our state of society, but we content ourselves in the meantime with a single extract from his report for the year 1855:—

"In countries where by virtue of church and state union, the state is a tool of the church, or the church is a creature of the state, or both, the question of a system of public instruction is essentially a church question, and the consequences of it are apparent—*ignorance is of the masses, or the absence of constitutional liberty, or both.* But, in Upper Canada, no political union of church and state is acknowledged; and, therefore, the claim of any church to state support for its teaching, whether of the young or the old, *is inconsistent with the avowed constitution of our government, and is incompatible with the principles of equal rights and privileges amongst all religious persuasions and classes.* This principle is now acknowledged and avowed by all Protestant denominations in Upper Canada, without exception. The few members of the Church of England that have demanded separate schools for themselves, supported by public funds and taxes, have at length acquiesced in the sentiments and views of the great body of the members of that church and of the country at large. So that all attempts to seize upon supposed differences of opinion among Protestants, and to promote them as much as possible, in order to break down or weaken the public school system has become developed, public opinion in its support has gained in strength and energy; and the latter year has witnessed a stronger and more united expression of it in Upper Canada, than during any former year."

This was written seven years ago; now Dr. Ryerson prepares a bill to introduce the measure he then denounced.

We judge from Mr. Hodgins' statement that Dr. Ryerson intends to excuse his change of policy by a plea for the children of the poor. He will probably contend that their is a class who do not attend the Common Schools that may be reached by denominational efforts, and that these efforts, should be maintained by the State. This is evidently a mere pretext for the introduction of a measure which would throw the entire education of the community into the hands of the clergy. There are unquestionably vagrant children in the streets of the large cities who attend no school. Their case is one for special consideration, but the succour which Dr Ryerson offers to them is the very last that should be adopted. There is no doubt on the mind of any who has considered the question that the Reformatory is the only proper place to send vagrant children who have no parents fit to educate and maintain them. To suppose that that class would find a fitting place in Church schools is an absurdity. Grant the denominations money to build school houses and to employ teachers, and straightway they will endeavour to bring into them not vagrants, but the children of the well-to-do poor, who appear clean and well clad, and make a good show in the class rooms and the church. That is the tendency of the Church school's everywhere. The clergymen desire to make as many disciples as they can, and have them of as good a character as possible. They are engaged in a denominational work and as a rule denominations do not look after vagrants. If Dr. Ryerson's project were adopted, the Church schools would be filled with the same classes as now attend the common schools; the latter would be emptied by the cry of "Godless" which the clergy would raise. There are undoubtedly some children who are not vagrants and who nevertheless ought not attend school, although a good education is offered them free. Special mention of this class is made in the preamble to Dr. Ryerson's bill quoted by Mr. Hodgins. Any one may see at a glance how very unlikely it is that parents and guardians who are so neglectful of their childrens interests as to keep them from the common schools, will send them to the denominational institutions set up in their stead. We heard nothing in saying that if we cut up the common school fund among the Protestant sects, the little which each will get will not enable them to provide such efficient schools as are now maintained out of the general fund. What would be the inducement under such circumstances to parents who now prefer that their children should work or play, to send them to school? It may be said that the clergy and members of the church would use influence to induce parents to be more liberal and careful of the welfare of their offspring. We should have a very poor opinion, however, of any clergymen who would not while visiting the poor, use his influence to induce parents to send their children to the public schools. Clergymen, of course, speak on behalf of their Sunday Schools, that is their peculiar province. But they must know that the little ones will be better Sunday scholars if they have been at school during the week. It is altogether a new thing to resort to denominational schools for the purpose of securing universal education. The experience of the sectarian system in England, leads to the conclusion that it is much less efficient in that as in other respects than the national system.

In order to show that Dr. Ryerson actually agreed to grant all that the High Church Anglicans wanted, we have only to refer to the remarks of the Rev. Dr. Fuller, in reporting to the Synod the substance of a conversation he held with the Chief Superintendent. There can be no question that Dr. Ryerson has gone over to the camp of the enemy, and can no longer be counted among the friends of a national system of education, free from sectarianism. It is a pity, after making a great reputation in his old position, which went

said they were pursued by a clerical student who witnessed the deed, and that they have been arrested."

The *Cork Examiner* says: "The unfortunate gentleman, who was only 25 years of age, was walking with his wife between three and four o'clock on Friday afternoon. When they had reached about half a mile from his residence, two young men, strangers to them, came over a ditch to the road on which they were walking. They went past them a few feet, when they turned round and addressed a few words to Mr. Fitzgerald. It is said they asked him for money. Before, however, he had time to reply, one of the fellows presented a pistol at him and discharged it. The ball entered the side of his neck and passed out of the back of it. The unfortunate gentleman fell, and his wife threw herself on him, put her arms around him to protect him, and asked the assassins to shoot herself but spare her husband.—They, however, paid no heed to her entreaties, and one of them deliberately raised one of her arms which encircled her husband, and placing the pistol under her, discharged the contents at her husband. The murderers then ran across the country. The report of the shot and the cries of the unhappy lady were heard by a man named John Hannan, who had come to the spot some minutes after the assassins had run away. He saw them about a quarter of a mile from him across the country, and gave chase, but they were more fleet than he, and having the advantage of a long start, easily escaped from him. The cause of the assassination is not known. It is stated that the assassins demanded money of Mr. Fitzgerald; but if there were any truth in that statement, it is most probable that they would have searched his clothes for money after they killed him. This, however, they did not do. Another rumor is that Mr. Fitzgerald had dispossessed a tenant on his property, and had received anonymous letters threatening him with the fate he ultimately met with if he did not act towards his tenantry with leniency. If there be, however, any foundation for these rumors, it cannot rest on the tenantry of the Kilmallock estate; for they consist only of three persons, who, we understand, are in respectable circumstances, and have always paid their rents with regularity."

Fears of a Pestilence.

From the Montreal Com. Advertiser.

Many persons are yet living who were witnesses of the terrible ravages of typhoid or camp fever, which engendered in the hospitals of the French army during the Russian campaign, gradually spread all over Europe, taking a deep root wherever filth and misery abounded, raging ten times more than the sword of man and the frost of God had destroyed in the retreat from Moscow.

This continent is in danger of a similar visitation, from which Canada will hardly escape. The Federal Government, with a mad disregard of consequences, is sending the fever patients evacuated from the army hospitals, to their several States and homes; the steamers and railway trains are daily carrying more or less of emaciated and dying men, conveying with them a dreadful infection to every county, town, village, and hamlet. In many places the diseases thus disseminated has become epidemic, and is ravaging the country; and the prospect is that every fever patient disposed of will become the centre of a rapidly increasing circle of contagion and death. At Rouse's Point we are informed the fever has already become epidemic among the inhabitants, from contact with sick soldiers conveyed through that place to their homes in northern New York.

This camp fever is the starvation fever of Ireland, the ship fever whose tens of thousands of victims perished together at Grosse Isle, at Quebec, and in this city, and which, travelling with the convalescent, carried its blight into the remotest parts of the Province.

With such insidious dangers on our borders it is the duty of our civic authorities at once to take the necessary steps to enforce those well known sanitary regulations which will diminish the liability of the city to a visitation which, originating from exposure and hardship, roots itself in the uncleanliness of crowded tenements, foul yards and garbage littered streets, and then smites like lightning the palace as well as the hovel, rich and poor, cleanly and dirty with universal pestilence.

Communication.

BACHELOR'S PIC-NIC.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

On Wednesday last, June 25th, I had the honor of an invitation, which I, of course accepted, to a Bachelor's Pic-nic. I always feel anxious to attend those convivial assemblies (especially when they are under good management), for two reasons: first, it is a relief to get out for recreation among a party of ladies and gentlemen, it also does away with that monotony which is always attendant on business; and, finally, it gives you an opportunity of forming a great many new acquaintances and attachments—sometimes of a permanent and lasting nature. The Committee, composed of Messrs. Haggart, Lundy, O'Donnell and Dixon, had everything arranged, so that early on the morning above mentioned every person was in readiness for a start for the gala day. About 10 o'clock, a. m., the teams were brought out, and in 20 minutes all were on the way to Mud Lake. Arrived at the grounds, the amusements were commenced and kept up until that extensive and dark-colored, but light in weight, mantle is thrown over all, without respect to age, sex, or condition. All were pleased with the days sport, and were only sorry that it should terminate so soon. By the by, I quite near forgetting the refreshments. I must say that too much credit or praise cannot be attached to the proprietor of the Maple Leaf Saloon, for the very excellent dinner and lunch he gave that day. Talk about refreshments at a pic-nic! it beats anything of the kind I ever saw. You usually get crackers, cheese and pickles, with the etceteras, but not so on this occasion; it was a dinner the like of which never was given on these grounds! The looks of the table would make a person's teeth water, and force a person to eat whether they were willing or not. I must say the whole affair was a great success, and for which all concerned deserve credit.

I understood attempts were made to put a damper on and break it up, and that, too, by individuals who assume the air of respectability, and wear the clothing usually worn by gentlemen, and from whom better things are expected. They must feel flat now, to think their influence was of no avail, and that it came off so well—the only thing they are now afraid of is that the public will find out they have been guilty of such a mean transaction.

I have attended a number of pic-nic's at Mud Lake, but must say this beats them all.

A BACHELOR.

Peterboro, July 2nd, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

MR. EDITOR.—When when we consider the age in which we live as age of progressive refinement, an age in which art and science are more fully developed than they have ever previously been, an age in which sciences that heretofore were considered too dark for the human mind to penetrate, have been dismantled of their darkness and their principles fully elucidated and have eventually become blessings to humanity. I say considering these things it is surprising that any thing in the form of imposition is tolerated, or even that there are impositions; but it is a lamentable fact that our country, much as it is enlightened, is not wholly free from such. There is not a better proof of this assertion than in the case of a person by the title and name of Miss Dannels, who came to the village of Keene as a Phrenological lecturer, who, by her affected amiability, and declarations that she was an orphan, &c., so far succeeded as to obtain the aid of some in her movements. Among the rest the School-Teacher of that place was so far importuned on as to consent to get her bills put up and give publicity of her lectures to the pupils. By this means she managed to get an audience the first night of her lecturing, but the people of Keene have too elevated an opinion of the science of Phrenology to attend the lectures of one whom they found by the first lecture to be wholly incapable of elucidating the principles of that science, and therefore at her second none appeared from Keene with the exception of two boys. For this reason she, when giving lectures in the neighbourhood, spoke in the most scurrilous and unladylike manner of the Keene people, and were it not that she is sheltered by the fact that she wears ladies' gloves, the law would be resorted to as a means by which her scornful imputations would return upon herself.

Now, Sir, free from all considerations of these things I feel myself but in duty bound to uphold, "if time would only permit," a science which has been insulted by her, not only by her lectures but also in her Phrenological examinations, for to my personal knowledge when examining the heads of the pupils of the school, notwithstanding her placing them in groups, one little fellow managed to change his position so as to come three different times under her examination, and was so far rewarded for so doing as to receive the character of three different persons.

I say I consider the science insulted, for having attempted to lecture on that science at became necessary, in order to make certain the validity of Phrenology, first to prove the brain the organ of the mind, as this is doubted by some; secondly, to prove a plurality of faculties, a proof which must of necessity precede a consideration of the mind by the organs of the head; and thirdly to prove that size is a measure of power, all other things being equal, for if these things can not be prevail, Phrenology is not founded either on analogy, or the nature of things—none of which she attempted to prove.

Now as my chief object in occupying a portion of your paper was simply to put people on their guard against such imposition, I will not weary your readers by a further continuance of this article, but perhaps may give you some of my ideas on the principles of Phrenology on some future day.

Yours truly,
J. M.

Keene, June 19th, 1862.

Prince of Wales.—The Prince of Wales will now, thanks to the skilful and vigilant management of his father, enter into an enjoyment of an income of $250,000 a year, and a half million of ready money fro the revenues of them Duchy of Cornwall. This is a nice little sum of money for an annual dividend, but with all this vast amount of money which will be under his control, it will not go so far to relieve rheumatism, pains in the side and back, tooth ache, burns, bruises, frost-bites, &c., as a bottle of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," which is sold by all Medicine Dealers, at the low price of 25 cts per bot le.

Weekly Commercial Report,

PRODUCE.

We are in receipt of advices from Liverpool to the 7th inst., per *China*, which quote flour dull again. There is a good deal of hesitancy on the part of shippers in buying flour, the fear of souring being generally entertained in connexion with Canadian Superfine, on account of the unfavorable condition of last year's wheat. To-day being a holiday, there is nothing doing, and our quotations only extend to yesterday's operations. We observe the English butter market is very dull, 84s. being the highest quotation. All coarse grains and meals are advancing in Britain, this may be attributed to the difficulties in the manufacturing districts, which are large consumers, and are compelled to use coarser material than flour.

Flour.—A large lot of Extra has changed hands at $5.00; Fancy is in moderate request at $4.75, fresh ground Superfine from Western Wheat is wanted, at from $4.60 to $4.75, but these orders are difficult of execution. Canada Superfine, good brands, $4.50 to $4.55, without much doing. Coarse grades are scarce and high in proportion.

Bag Flour.—Quiet, at 2 40 to $2.50. Rye flour in fair demand, at $3.00 to $3.30.

Wheat.—Choice samples of U. C. Spring, afloat, 95c. to 97c. Chicago, No. 1, $1 00; car Wheat neglected, the demand for shipment continues steady; freights are slightly easier, this has a tendency to steady the price of wheat.

Oatmeal.—Quite scarce, at highest quotations; the demand is chiefly for English account. Sales at $4.20.

Corn.—Quiet and steady at 48c. per 56 lbs.

Peas.—Clean samples of U. C. Peas are enquired for at 75c. to 78c. per 66 lbs., the demand is brisk and the supply light.

Provisions.—Pork is very dull and only retail sales are to be effected. Quotations are Mess, $11.50c. Prime Mess $9.50c, and Prime $8.50, any of these grades can be had for less money.

Hams and Shoulders are selling slowly at 5c to 7c for former, and 2½c to 4½c for latter.

Eggs.—Scarce. Sales at 9c to 9½.

Butter.—The weather has been much against butter arriving here lately. The local trade is pretty well supplied, and the price has receded fully one cent. Good Dairy meets with steady sale at 13½c. to small dealers; picking out best samples, 14c. to 15c. is obtained.—Inferior and storepacked is neglected. We have one or two enquiries for shipment, though it is too early to do much with English market yet. If the drought experienced for the last six weeks should continue, we look for a brisk demand in fall at full prices.

Ashes.—Are in good demand; being scarce in England. Pots, $6.90, and 10s more for inferiors. Pearls firm at $7.10 for first, and $7.15 for seconds.

GROCERIES.

This branch of trade has been very quiet for ten days' past.

Staple goods are not plentiful, and holders want a good profit on all they were fortunate enough to receive before the late tariff came into operation. There is an impression that Sugar can be brought in for less money than present rates, and that the margin will induce heavy importations; but until there is some action taken in this direction, it is not safe to calculate on lower prices. At the Sale yesterday, only first lots were sold, although goods brought fair prices.

Teas.—There is not much doing in anything but fine Young Hyson and uncolored Japans, the balance of orders remaining over until the cargoes of *Minerva* and *Maria* are put up at auction. At present prices are 2c to 3c stiffer than at last sale.

Sugars.—At the Sale yesterday, several boards of medium Cubas were withdrawn at $7.50; bright was sold at $7.75 to $7.85 for five Hhds.; balance withdrawn.

Refinery Sugars.—quotations unchanged—but no stock.

Syrups.—Firm and held in one or two hands.

Coffee.—Java was taken at auction at 24½c; Jamaica, 21½; Laguayra, 22c; all withdrawn after first lots.

Rice.—There is a fair stock; prime samples bring $3 90 to $4.25; inferior, $3 80 to $4.00.

Tobacco.—The market is bare of fine samples; 10's are in demand at 31c to 40c; ¼ lbs. 35c to 45; plugs, out of stock.

Fish Oils.—Are inquired for pretty freely; the market is bare at present. Best Cod is held at 68c to 70c.

Linseed.—Boiled and raw without alteration since last week.

Salt.—Is not coming forward as early as was anticipated, and the demand for present wants is keeping the price firm at 55c for coarse; 80c for fine stored.

W. & T. LEEMING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
38 St. Nicholas Street.

Montreal, June 19th, 1862.

Married.

At Peterboro on Monday the 30th ult., at the residence of the brides father, by the Rev. James Douglas, M. Charles C. Lane, of East Northumberland, to Miss Josephine, fourth daughter of Mr. Peter Huffman.

At Peterboro', on the 24th ult., by the Rev. John Cameron, Mr. Henry Sovey, to Miss Martha Gogney, both of Peterboro.

Married by Mr G. Colwell on the evening of July 1st 1862, in the Bible Christian Church, Peterborough, Mr EDWARD JOHNSTON of Otonabee, to Miss MARY GOOSEY of Ashburnham, only daughter of Benjamin and Eliza Cooney.

Died.

At Peterborough, on Sunday the 29th ult., CLARA WATERS, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Cameron, aged 8 months and 10 days.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, July 3, 1862.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour ₱ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0 75	@	0 85
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0 75	@	0 80
Barley ₱ bush	0 45	@	50 0
Oats "	0 40	@	0 40
Peas "	0 50	@	0 55
Potatoes	0 35	@	0 40
Pork ₱ bbl	8 00	@	10 00
Beef ₱ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
Butter ₱ lb	0 10	@	0 12½
Hay ₱ ton	12 00	@	15 00
Hides ₱ cwt	4 50	@	0 00
Wool ₱ per lb	0 30	@	0 34
Pelts	0 20	@	0 25
Eggs, per dozen	0 07	@	0 08
Fowl, per pair	0 30	@	0 40

P. B. BREGA,
Market Clerk.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 7th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

James Grant, *Plaintiff*
vs.
Robert Montgomery, *Defendant*

Lot No. 3, East of Caroline Street, in the Town of Lindsay.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's office,
Peterborough, June 30th, 1862. 27

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office on the 1st of July 1862.

Andrew, Robert	Irwin, Miss M.
Armstrong John	Kilroy, Michael
Andrew, William	Kearns, John
Adams, Mrs. William	Kettles, Anne Maria
Beck, Wm J.	Lasier, James
Birney, James	Lewis, Mrs Margaret
Baker, Samuel	Long, William
Burton, Rodger	Mannie, Mrs. Patrick
Brooks, Mrs Fanny	Munro & Shearer,
Brennan, Mrs. Ann	Martin, J
Charlton, William	McKee, jr., William
Canada, John	McNickle, Daniel
Campbell, Miss Martha	McKee, J.
Chambers, John	McDonell, Mrs Margaret
Conroy, Mrs Margaret	A M Call, Dug id
Callaghan, Patrick	McKewen, George
Curtain, John	Nichols, Eleazer
Chambers Andrew	Phelps, John
Driscoll Mary	Quirke, James
Davidson, Miss Mary J.	Rasilo, Henry
Devlin, John	Ross, Lynard
Delaney, Hugh	Robinson, A. D.
Dawson, Cornelius	Robinson, M. P
Daly, Patrick	Reynolds, Benjamin
Dillon, John	Renshaw, Wm
Eastwood, Miss Mary	Simmons, Samuel
Erskine, Robert	Score, Robert
Field, H. W.	Stewart, R.
Fry, Charles	Sallar, Margary
Freeborne, Miss Eppy	Sargent, Edward
Fry, James Farley	Sheehan, Michael
Gilchrist, John	Tinker, S.
Gifford, John	Thompson, John
Green, J. B.	Tangney, Maurice
Grant, Robert	Willey, Isaac
Garraty, Mrs. Patrick	Were, Isabella
Hamilton, Alexander	Wall, Edmund
Hughes, James L.	Woods, John
Hammond, Miss Eliza	White, Edward
Holland, John	Wood, William
Irwin, Miss Sarah J	Walton, Mrs. Marren

S. J. CARVER,
Postmaster.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

THE Corporation of the Township of Otonabee intend on the

18th day of August,

to pass a By-law to close up the Road established on the 10th day of April, 1838, commencing seven chains and eighty-four links from the South-west angle of Lot No. 21, in the 15th Concession; then South Forty-nine degrees, twenty minutes, West eight chains and thirty links, then South fifteen degrees, thirty minutes West four chains and eighty-seven links, more or less to side line dividing lots twenty and twenty-one. Then South-west along said limits, and on the South side thereof, across the remaining part of said limits, on the fifteenth Concession.

GEORGE READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 31st June, 1862. 27

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.

OFFICE—"PERRAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET,
PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge, Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. ? White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.

☞Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 36

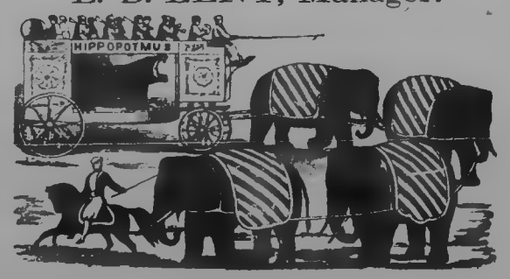
Will Exhibit at Peterboro' on Monday, July 14th,

AT HALF-PAST TWO AND A QUARTER TO EIGHT O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE

HIPPOZOONOMADON!

L. B. LENT, Manager.



THE HIPPOZOONOMADON IS THE LARGEST EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD, CONSISTING OF A GRAND CONSOLIDATION OF

FIVE DISTINCT EXHIBITIONS

BLENDED TOGETHER, AND ALL EXHIBITED UNDER

ONE MAMMOTH PAVILION!

FOR ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION, VIZ.:

LENT'S Mammoth National Circus, from Niblo's Garden, New York.
S. P. STICKNEY'S Great Western Circus, from Cincinnatti and St. Louis.
J. G SHEPARD'S Great Eastern Circus, from the Atheneum, Boston.
G. C QUICK'S Hippopotamus, or Behemoth, from the White Nile, Egypt.
SAND, NATHANS & CO's Four Performing Elephants,
"Victoria and Albert," "Antony and Cleopatra," from Cook's Amphitheatre, London.

WILL MAKE ITS GRAND ENTREE INTO THIS PLACE, HEADED BY THE ENORMOUS

HIPPOPOTAMUS

or River Horse, from the White Nile, Egypt, 2,000 miles above Cairo. The Great Behemoth, of which Job says, Chaps. 40 and 41, "Upon the earth there is none his like". He is, beyond all question, THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD! imported from Cairo to London by H. B. Majesty's Consul John Petherick, Esq.,

AT A COST OF OVER $60,000

and is the only animal of the kind which was or ever will be exhibited in America. His Mammoth Aquarium will be drawn by a team of

FOUR ENORMOUS TRAINED ELEPHANTS,

and followed by the ATHLEOLYMPIANTHEUM, composed of the most talented

Equestrians and Equestriennes!
Equilibrists and Tumblers!
Dancers and Wrestlers!
Athletes and Acrobats!

which have ever been attached to any establishment either in Europe or America. Among these are MADEMOISELLE ARIANE FELECIA from "La Cirque Imperiale," Paris, the most beautiful, graceful, daring and dashing Equestrienne in the world, and who will appear in her great act, entitled "La Rienne des Fees."

MR. ROBERT STICKNEY, the Great Sensation Rider.
MONS. ROCHELLE, in "Le Saut en Ciel," the most daring feat ever attempted.
MR. THOMAS KING, MR. S. P. STICKNEY, MR. WILLIAM DU CROW.
WILLIAM KENNEDY, the great "Droll of the Ring," the Funniest and Wittiest Clown in America, will appear in all the principle acts, and in his wonderful "Monologue of Momus"
In addition to these MLLE. VIRGINIA, the Fascinating Equestrienne, MISS EMMA STICKNEY the Child of the Arena, MR. HERNANDEZ MR. H. FOREST, MR. J. RENSHAW, MR JAS PAULDING, SIG. ADOLPH GONZALES, the Chilian Wonder. Masters Robert, Willie, Charles, Stickney, Sands, and a host of selected auxiliaries.

THE BEAUTIFUL TRAINED IMPORTED ARABIAN HORSE,

ABDALLAH!

THE EDUCATED MULES,

"JIM CROW,"

AND

"DAN TUCKER,"

Will be introduced in their

COMIC AND TRULY LAUGHABLE SCENES.

The Hippopotamus will be exhibited to the public in his Aquarium, and also in the RING, attended by his Captor and Keeper, ALI, THE EGYPTIAN, a lineal descendant from the Ishmites of Egypt. After which the TRAINED ELEPHANTS, ALBERT AND VICTORIA AND ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRIA, will go through their wonderful performances, in which they show almost human sagacity.

THE GRAND OPERA BAND!

Led by CHARLES ROSWOLD, will accompany the Hippozoonomadon. Notwithstanding the innumerable variety of Attractions, and the unprecedented expense of these unparalleled combinations, the PRICE OF ADMISSION will be placed at

The Extraordinary Low Price of 25 Cents!

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Choat, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Thomas Fitchie, *Defendant*

The West half of Lot No. 3, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Dummer

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Bradburn, *Plaintiff*
vs.
Thomas Spear, *Defendant*

The East half of lot No. 1, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS!

Scythes, Grain Cradles,
RAKES, FORKS,
HOES, SC THE SNATHS & STONES.

WE have just received a full assortment, from the best makers in Canada and the United States, which we will dispose of at prices which cannot fail to

GIVE SATISFACTION TO PURCHASERS.

MILLAR & BERTRAM.

Peterboro, June 25th, 1862. 26

ICED CREAMS,
Stawberries & Cake,

WILL be served every Afternoon and Evening, during the Season, in the

Large Drawing Room of

THE STEWART HOUSE.

☞ Private entrance for Ladies and Gentlemen on Water Street.

Peterboro, June 25th, 1862. 26

HURRAH FOR THE FLAG.

Now all good people both rich and poor,
I'll tell you of a Cheap Cash Store.
You'll know the shop by the British Flag,
So hasten there, and do not lag.

There's Brooms, Blacking, and the best of Teas,
Tobacco, and Snuff that will make you sneeze,
With Biscuits and Bread, if you please,
Red Herrings, Boiled Eggs, & the best of Cheese.

You can get Fresh Yeast, Sweets and Toys
That please both the girls and boys,
Besides Maple Sugar, Spices and Coffee,
Mustard and Candles, Salt and Toffee.

You can get at the shop Fish Hooks and Lines,
And good Potatoes of all kinds,
Besides Cigars, and Pictures to suit,
Needles, and Laces to lace the boot.

There's Starch, and Soda, and nice Hand-sleighs
That children can have fun on the cold Winter days.
Very fine Rings, Combs, and Studs,
Brooches, Thread, Beads, and small Washtubs.

So all good people take my advice,—
If you want to get anything very nice,—
Just call at the shop and try any kind;
You'll be sure to be suited to your mind.

JOHN WATTERSON is a kind-hearted man,
And he'll please you all as well as he can.
Mean people get trust, with a shuffling tale,
If they had their due they'd be put all in gaol.

We'll shout our boys for the Christmas feasts,
And go to J. Watterson's for our Turkeys and
For Chicken and Ducks he can't be beat, [Geese,
I've tested myself and pronounce them a treat

He has Clothespins, Soap, and Ripley's Seed,
Hatchets and Pins, so hasten with speed
And try his Onions, Bacon and Blue,
Baskets, Buttons, Hams, and Oatmeal too.

Hurrah for the Flag! may it rule the world,
And at J. Watterson's store be always unfurl'd,
I'll finish my verses, and have only to say,
That I'll do something better some other day

By F. H. T.

Peterboro', June, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Arthur McMaster, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Brown, *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

MONTREAL ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

ESTABLISHED by special ordinance in 1840, and by subsequent Acts of the Provincial Parliament authorized to grant

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE,

Subscribed Capital $200,000
Paid up - - - - 50,000.

Amount invested in Bank Stocks and other convertible securities as per last annual statement,

$202,329.20!

PRESIDENT, DR. W. P. SMITH.
MANAGER, - - WM. MURRAY.

Head Office, in the Company's Building, No. 9, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

The undersigned begs to intimate his appointment as AGENT for the above Company

FOR PETERBOROUGH & VICINITY,

and is authorized to accept all ordinary Fire risks at rates of premium as low as those of any other responsible office. For further particulars, forms of application, &c., apply to

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Agent,
No. 5, Market Block,
George Street.

Peterboro', June 1863. 25

FITZGERALD & BROS.

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that they are now manufacturing

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

AT HUTCHINSON'S OLD STAND.

AT THE FOOT OF SMITHTOWN HILL,

where they will be happy to supply all those who may favor them with a call.

JOBBING & HORSE SHOEING

done on the shortest notice.

Peterboro', June 1863. 25

SIGN OF

THE GOLDEN CIRCULAR SAW!

S. Dickson's Buildings, George Street, Peterborough.

ROBT. HAMILTON,

IN returning thanks to his numerous customers for the very liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement in business in Peterboro', would inform them that he has just returned from market, and has now on hand the largest and best selected stock of

Shelf and Heavy HARDWARE,

ever offered in these Counties, which he will sell at such prices as cannot fail to make it an object for purchasers to deal with him.

FARMERS, MECHANICS, MECHANICS and all others requiring shelf or heavy hardware, will find it to their advantage to examine his stock, within extent, quality of goods and prices will compare favorably with either Montreal or Toronto.

ROBT. HAMILTON.

Peterboro', June 11th, 1863. 25-3m

FRESH TEAS!

Just Received, a Large Supply

OF EXCELLENT

TEAS,

Which will be Sold uncommonly Cheap!

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, June 15th, 1863. 25

BLACK SILKS.

LADIES REQUIRING RICH

BLACK GLACE, FRENCH SILKS

FOR

CLOAKS OR DRESSES,

CAN BUY TO GREAT ADVANTAGE FROM

W. CLUXTON

Peterboro, May 22nd, 1861. 21-3in.

Summer Arrangements.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH

GLASGOW!

"ANCHOR" LINE
OF
STEAM PACKET SHIPS
SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN
Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.

Caledonia, 1397 tons register, 360 horse power, 12 years A 1—James Craig, Commander.
United Kingdom 1255 tons register, 300 h.p.w'r 12 years A 1—James Clark, Commander.

The "United Kingdom"
WILL SAIL FROM
QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,
ON
TUESDAY 1st JULY.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin.....$60 00
Intermediate.....30 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions)... 25 00
Children in proportion.
Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.
☞ Berths not secured until paid for.
Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
☞ For freight or passage, apply to
ROBT. SHAW & CO., Quebec;
Or G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
Montreal.

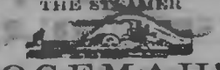
June 4. 23

MENZIE

has received the

LARGEST AND BEST
ASSORTMENT OF
ROOM PAPER
EVER OFFERED IN TOWN.

THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH!"

LEAVES END LAKE ON

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS,

At 10 o'clock a.m. precisely, for BOBCAYGEON, PENELON FALLS, AND LINDSAY.

WILL LEAVE LINDSAY

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,

at 8 o'clock a. m. returning, calling at the same places.

STAGES
BETWEEN
Peterboro' and Mud Lake,

will run regularly, leaving Peterborough immediately on the arrival of the Cars at 9 10 a. m. precisely, and Mud Lake on arrival of the Boat

For freight, etc. apply to
WHITE & EASTLAND,
Peterborough.

Peterborough, June 11, 1862. 24

READY MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,

WOOL AND STRAW HATS,

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES, AT

LEMAY, TURCOT & Co's.

Peterboro, May 29, 1862. 22-2m

Go to Hopkins & Donnely's

BRITISH SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS WAREHOUSE!

if you want to buy good

SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS

of all descriptions.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES,

TRUNKS, VALIESES, CARPET BAGS,
Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,
Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mops, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH!
OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.

N.B.—Experienced Collar makers constantly on the premises. ☞ Collars warranted.

Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

Ready Made Clothing.

REMEMBER

THAT YOU WILL HAVE

THE BEST VALUE

IN READY MADE CLOTHING

FOR CASH AT

LEMAY, TURCOT & Co's.

Peterboro, May 29, 1862. 22-2m

NEW

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!

THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Ashburnham and surrounding country, that he has opened in Mr. Thompson's building, (opposite R. D. Rogers's Store,) a Tailoring establishment, where he will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call.

A Good Fit Warranted!

LEWIS STONE.

Ashburnham, May, 27, 1862. 22

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

EDWIN POOLE begs leave to call attention to his large stock of Furniture, which will be sold at modern prices and is of the best description manufactured please call at his warerooms, corner of George and Simcoe streets, near his factory.

N. B.—He has on hand a stock of childrens cabs. Also, Colby's Patent Improved Clothes Wringers.

Peterboro', May 1st, 1863. 18

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber has opened a Grocery and Provision Store, in McMartin's old stand, on Hunter Street.

Having purchased his goods from head quarters, he is prepared to sell as cheap for cash as any other establishment in the trade.

Farm produce taken in exchange for goods.

BEATTY & BENSON.

Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

Agricultural Foundry.

WAGGONS!

THE subscriber has now on hand a few superior Waggons, manufactured of the best material, and

GOT UP IN GOOD STYLE!!

which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH,

or on approved credit, until next winter.

JAMES HAMILTON,
Opposite Peplow's Old Flour Mill.

Peterboro, June 4th, 1862. 23

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of Dec., 1862,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,
J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterboro', May 6, 1862. 19

SUMMER ARRIVALS OF BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber has now a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of almost every variety of style of Ladies' and Gentlemens' wear, which solicits sale at unprecedented low prices,

FOR CASH.

He has also a general assortment of Findings and good Spanish Sole Leather, which he will sell at VERY LOW PRICES.

☞ George Street, Peterboro', next door to Messrs. Ogilvy & Hood's.

J. B. BISBEE.

Peterboro, May 29, 1862. 23

BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 10,

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Four per cent. for the current half year, upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank or its Agencies

On and After Tuesday, 1st July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th June, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Bank, on

Wednesday, the 16th day of July next,

THE CHAIR TO BE TAKEN AT NOON.

By order of the Board,
A. CAMERON, Cashier

May 22, 1862. 22

MILLBROOK FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public in general that he is now manufacturing his

Combined Mower and Reaper,

warranted to be the best now in use, which he is selling for $125; six months credit, or 10 per cent allowed for cash.

GEORGE FAIR.

Millbrook, June 11, 1862 24

HOUSE TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to let his house in Ashburnham. It is a good large house, with nine large rooms, and a cellar, with sheds and outhouses. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr Butterfield, at Mr. R. D. Rogers' store, or to the proprietor, at Lakefield.

W. McGREGOR.

June 4th, 1862. 23

LOST.

ON Thursday the 5th inst., THREE FIVE DOLLAR BILLS, between Messrs. Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store and Beatty & Benson's Grocery, but believes it to be in the latter place. The finder by leaving it with the subscriber or at this office will get a reward of five dollars.

J. T. UPNTHORP.

Peterborough, June 10, 1862.

READY MADE CLOTHING!

THE purchasers will find one of the best assortments of

READY MADE CLOTHING

AT LEMAY, TURCOT & Co's.

Peterboro, May 29, 1862. 22-2m

PERFECTION CHURN!

PATENTED IN APRIL, 1862,
By J. W. Smith,
OF PRESCOTT, C. W.

THIS CHURN is decidedly the most useful that has yet been invented. By it the largest churning can be into butter in ten minutes. The cream is poured into a tin hopper on the top of the churn, and runs through a Sack Breaker, which immediately crushes the butter sacks of the cream. By the time the cream runs through the crusher it is perfectly cool, and prepared for making butter immediately. One of these churns may be seen at the

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
and at the
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBORO,

and we only ask persons to come and examine it. They will at a glance be convinced that it is the quickest,

Weekly Arrivals.

NEW

BOOTS & SHOES,

FROM THE BEST MARKETS, AT

R. PATTERSON & Co's.

W. LECH,

FURRIER, &C., &C.

CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK.

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs, of every description.

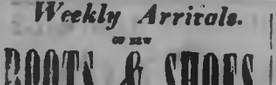
A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment.

ALSO

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH



RAILWAY.

ON and after the 13th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Port Hope at ..... 7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at ..... 1.35 a.m
Arrive at Port Hope ..... 3.55 a.m

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Peterboro at ..... 6.30 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at ..... 9.00 a.m.
Leave Port Hope at ..... 1.00 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 3.30 p.m.

The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.

E. B. KIMBALL, Superintendent. F. FERGUSON, Secretary.

Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No 9, in the 2nd Con. of S. Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 18, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,
or Bobcaygeon.
WM. TULLY, Jr.,

Monaghan, May 1, 1862. 18

JUST RECEIVED.

TEN THOUSAND ROLLS

OF

Room paper

AND

WINDOW BLINDS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and the surrounding country, that he has just received a large stock of Room paper and Window Blinds of all patterns and prices, which will be sold at a small advance over cost. Also a large stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THOS. MENZIES.

Peterboro, April, 1862. 19

NOTICE.

PERSONS INDEBTED to the undersigned will please take notice that Mr. IVAN O'Shanna is alone authorised to collect monies and give receipts for the same, in my name.

JAS RENFREW.

Peterboro, May 26, 1862. 22

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to

A. McNEIL,
Peterboro.

or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises.

Pete.boro, May, 1862, 19

Advertising Essential to Business.

AGUSTUS WEBBER,

EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and general Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W. receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.

Acknowledged Agent for this Paper. 20

THE HYDROPULT.

THE MOST EFFICIENT FIRE ENGINE IN THE WORLD,

BECAUSE THE MOST AVAILABLE.

IT is the best article ever invented for Washing Windows, Washing Carriages, Sprinkling Plants, Draining Cellars, Watering Gardens, Cleansing Cisterns, Cleaning Insects from trees, Emptying Water from boats, Wetting Sidewalks, Wetting Sails, Sprinkling Streets, a Spray Bath, &c. Manufactured and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by

WILLIAM H. VANTASSELL,
AT PATTERSON'S FOUNDRY,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, C. W.

The Hydropult,

Will, by the power of one man, throw water at the rate of eight gallons per minute, fifty feet high, with great force, and should be owned by every householder. It does away with the necessity of a Hydrant. It is a light, portable FORCE-PUMP, always ready, easily used, and will come in frequent use by every Farmer, Merchant and Mechanic in community.

TESTIMONIALS.

We, the undersigned, being at the fire at the residence of T. Henry and Ramsay Taylor, and having witnessed the working of a Miniature Fire Annihilator, known as Vose's HYDROPULT, do cheerfully testify to its usefulness in suppressing Fires, particularly when water is scarce, and the ordinary services of the Fire Engine cannot be procured:

J. QUINN, D. PITCAITHLY,
R. PATTERSON, S. M. WASHBURN,
H. G. GILLESPIE. N. McARTHUR,
GEO. S. TICKELL, M. BOWELL,
R. S PATTERSON, S. B. SMITH,
N. JONES, W. A. SHEPARD.

Belleville, Sept 14, 1861.

From the American Agriculturist.

This implement is coming rapidly into favor with the public, and well it may. They are recommended by our city Fire Department, and are being adopted by other Public School buildings, etc. They are also being adopted among small villages where there is no regular Fire Department. Taking into account its utility not only as a means of extinguishing fires, but also as a water throwe for various purposes, the implement is worthy a place in every house where it can be afforded

GEORGE POPE, Agent,
At the Huffman House.

Peterborough May 21, 1862. 3

WALTON

SLATE QUARRIES.

THE undersigned is agent for the Walton Slate Quarries.

A sample of the slate can be seen at his office corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent.

Peterborough, April 3, 1862. 14

MONEY TO LEND!

ON FIRST CLASS SECURITIES,

on very advantageous terms. Apply to

J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent,
Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

Peterborough, April 3rd, 1862. 14

ALL THE LATEST

AMERICAN PAPERS

kept constantly on hand by

T. MENZIES.

DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pentland,

DENTISTS,

HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.

Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.

TEETH EXTRACTED

with the least possible pain. Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.

OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.

N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.

Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861: 49

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

and under good cultivation. There is a splendid

ORCHARD

on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1864. 8

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough has passed a new Market By-law wherein tolls are exacted for articles and animals offered for sale at the Market, except in the cases exempted by the said By-law. Copies of the By-law can be had on application at the Clerk's Office.

By Order,

J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk

Peterborough, March 4, 1862. 10

A NEW STORY

IN THE

SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL:

A FIRST-CLASS

INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER.

ON May 8th, 1862, was commenced a new story in the Scottish American Journal, entitled

DELLBURN HOUSE,

A Tale of the Scottish Rebellion of 1745.

BY THE AUTHOR OF

"Chapters from the Life of James Tacket."

This tale will prove to be one of the most interesting ever published, and cannot fail to be appreciated by all classes of readers.

The Scottish American Journal is a paper peculiarly adapted to meet the requirements of the British people and their families from all parts of the old country resident on the American continent. It is, in fact, a family paper in the highest and best sense of the term. Its Home and Foreign News is amply given and carefully prepared, from a wide range of British and foreign sources, and omits no fact or feature calculated to interest its readers, whether ladies or gentlemen; so that the Scottish American Journal contains (presented in a concise and readable form) all the local, personal and political intelligence which could be only found scattered over a vast number of Scotch, English Irish, and Continental newspaper. Another most important feature of this journal is, that it gives the leading articles of the prominent British newspapers and other periodicals upon the principal topics of the day. In reference to the "editorials" of the Scottish American Journal, it is a significant fact that the British press frequently acknowledges their intrinsic truth and force by copiously extracting from its columns, and declaring that the Scottish American Journal is the most able and interesting paper in America. A well digested weekly summary is also given of the principle items of American news.

SUBSCRIPTION, $2.50 PER ANNUM.

Specimen Copies sent gratis.

Subscribers in the Provinces may remit their subscription in Provincial money; odd change in Provincial Post Office stamps.

Copies forwarded to Europe per mail, United States postage paid, for $3, or 13s. sterling, per annum.

Subscriptions for the current year are now being received, and should be forwarded without delay to

A. M. STEWART,
No. 37, Park Row, N. Y.

May, 1862.

MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS!

WITH GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS

The Summer Number contains

A LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION PLATES,

THREE FULL SIZED

PATTERNS OF DRESSES!

COMPRISING THE

NEW FRENCH WAIST,

AN ELEGANT SLEEVE, & A MISSES SACK

and a sheet of new and beautiful braid and

EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly

ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS

of all the novelties for summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, Etc., and valuable information to Milliners, Dress makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World published 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 Cts., or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount, in stamps or silver, Yearly $1, with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 Cts., worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying the postage.

☞ Splendid inducements to canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

May, 1862. 18

MME. DEMOREST'S

MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

THE largest, best and most reliable Fashion Magazine in the world. Contains the largest and finest Fashion-Plates, the greatest number of fine Engravings, the latest and most reliable information, three full-sized Patterns.—Every Mother, Dressmaker, Milliner and Lady should have it. Published Quarterly, at 473 Broadway, New York, sold everywhere or sent by mail at 25 cents, Yearly $1, with a valuable premium. The Summer number now ready.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro.' April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1.000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1861. 31

CANADA

Permanent Building and *SAVING'S SOCIETY.*

CAPITAL	$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	350,000
ANNUAL INCOME	250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Weste. n Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office

W CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

THE COMMERCIAL

Building & Investment *SOCIETY.*

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN,
Agent.

Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 15

A CARD.

I, THE undersigned, have this day sold out the business I have carried on in this place as Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., to Mr. W. N. Kennedy, and beg to recommend him to my former customers as a person whose abilities as a Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., stand well. I have sold my stock of Paper Hangings at a great reduction below cost, and I am sure he will sell the same at a very low price.

R. STEVENSON.

Peterboro, Februarr 15 1863.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons, from purchasing a

NOTE OF HAND,

for £6, made by me in favor of Amos Fisher, dated the 23rd day of April, 1862, as I have received no value for the same.

GEO. LEE.

May 8th, 1862. 19

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, in the 15th Concession, and east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th Concession of the Township of Harvey. Apply to JAMES GRIEVES, Commercial Hotel, Bridgenorth.

Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.

JAMES GRIEVES, Bridgenorth.

ec. 3, 1861. 40

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE!

IN consequence of ill-health, the subscriber is desirous to retire from business, and offers for Sale his

STOCK IN TRADE,

which is such as is usually required in a general store. The stock will be found well selected and

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to

JAMES FOLEY.

Norwood, Feb. 10, 1862. 8-9in

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber's stable, in Peterboro', about the middle of April, a

SMALL DARK-BAY FRENCH PONY,

about 13 or 14 hands high, with a long tail, rather curly, and is a little lame on one of the fore feet. Any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the horse will be liberally rewarded.

MOSES JACKSON.

May 6, 1862. 19-3 pd

TORONTO EVENING JOURNAL.

CIRCULATION 5,000!

AN EXCELLENT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

IN August last the first number of the Toronto Evening Journal made its appearance, and it has been published regularly each week from that time to the present.

The Proprietor feels grateful for the liberal advertising patronage extended to the paper thus far. Arrangements are now being made to give additional interest to the paper, both for readers and Advertisers.

Wholesale and Retail Merchants frequently purchase space in the Toronto Evening Journal for the publication of their Circulars, and furnish the names of thousands of Farmers and others to whom the paper is delivered and mailed—in addition to the regular issues. For instance, the following order just received from one Wholesale Firm in this city will explain the manner in which extra editions of the paper are attended to:—

"TORONTO May 17th, 1863

"We have this day bargained with Mr. A H. St. GERMAN to circulate five thousand copies of the 'Toronto Evening Journal' to parties named by us containing our advertisement.

ROBERT WALKER & SONS."

In this way the paper enjoys a large circulation, and has, consequently, become a first class advertising medium. All advertisements ordered for the 'Toronto Evening Journal' will recieve one gratuitous insertion in the Toronto Weekly "Journal," a large first class paper established in 1857, and at present circulated in almost every part of Canada West.

The terms for advertising are less than has ever been offered to the public before, viz.: three cents per line for the first insertion, and one cent per line for each subsequent insertion. Business and Professional Cards (without changes) will be inserted at one dollar per line by the year, when they contain six lines or less

☞ *Newspaper, Book and Job Printing done neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously.*

☞ *Office:—First flat over the 'Golden Lion' 37 King Street East.*

A. H. St. GERMAN.
Proprietor.

Toronto, May, 1862.

THE

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y

ESTABLISHED IN 1825,

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princess Street.	Office in London—20 Canson Street.
" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st.	" Dublin—34 s. College Green.
" Perth—79 High Street.	" Montreal—Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT. - - - DELARATION OF BONUS.

THE thirty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen on Friday, the 18th April

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Drumallan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States before-mentioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurance during the year, contained in 1189 Proposal	£454,835 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 901 Policies were issued	359,680 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS or said Policies	11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPATION POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantees	22,999 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assurred under 4,759 current LIFE POLICIES	1,935,95 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULAED FUNDS	373,503 3 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	96,756 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report Stated that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq, Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his entire approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £10,975 6s 6d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and neth premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 16s 7d, to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £217,821 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinized in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realised on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, now vest d, are equal to 32 per cent on the sum assured: and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 75 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies Issued	No. of Policies issued	New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
			426 640 802 833 1189			
1858	£169,840	£136,190	426	£3 998 18 0	£60,706 11 10	£248,556 9 2
1859	208,305	169,171	640	6,492 1 6	65,701 5 3	297,134 3 4
1860	316,220	263,290	802	8,778 17 9	77,671 5 8	317,099 8 10
1861	349,176	270,745	933	7,951 17 6	87,690 7 5	341,606 11 0
1862	404,835	359 630	1189	11,170 1 1	96,756 4 4	373,503 3 2
Totals ...	£1,536,376	£1,319,037	3099	3209 37,400 15 10	338,431 14 6	1,577,208 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,

CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, MANAGER.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., SECRETARY.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
SECRETARY FOR CANADA.

J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office,
Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

PROVINCIAL

INSURANCE CO', OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent,
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at 1 s various Agencies, as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO.'

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Sec'y & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterborough.

October, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance *COMPANY.*

Double Assurance system without profits.

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £1 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEAT BIRTHDAY.	PREMIUM FOR £100. INCREASING TO £200.		
	£	s.	d.
16	2	10	5
17	2	11	7
18	2	12	9
19	2	14	0
20	2	15	4
21	2	16	8
22	2	18	2
23	2	19	8
24	3	1	3
25	3	4	7
26	3	6	4
27	3	8	2
28	3	10	0
29	3	11	10
30	3	13	8
31	3	15	7
32	3	17	8
33	3	19	10
34	4	2	2
35	4	4	7
36	4	7	0
37	4	9	8
38	4	12	3
39	4	15	1
40	4	17	7
41	5	0	2
42	5	2	9
43	5	5	6
44	5	8	5
45			

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 55 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA,

Head Office,—Place D'armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

January 23, 1862. 4

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO', W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1861.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [illegible] profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Loans settled in Cash without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000,Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA...$300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITANNIA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 18

SPALDING'S ALE

By the Barrel,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crook, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the name or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by

A. J. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C W

Oct 3. 1861. 40

ROOM PAPER DEPOT!

IN connection with the foregoing the subscriber would intimate to his customers and the public that in addition to their present stock, and that purchased from Mr. R Stevenson, he has received, and will be constantly receiving, large additions to his stock of

Paper Hangings, Borders,

DECORATIONS,

Window Blinds, Patent Curtain Fixtures, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Everything in stock will be sold at the lowest remunerative prices!!

HOUSE, SIGN AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,

Glazing & Paper Hanging

done with neatness and despatch. ☞ Glass cut and Paints mixed to order. ☞ Window Sashes and Blinds.

Shop, Stevenson's old stand, corner of George and Brock Streets, opposite Huffman House.

WM. N. KENNEDY.

Peterboro, Feb 26, 1862. 9

A CARD.

THE subscribers having entered into Partnership, would respectfully intimate to the public generally that they are prepared to attend to all orders for

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING,

Paper-Hanging,

GRAINING, GLAZING,

White-Washing, &c.,

and they hope, by being diligent and attentive to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON

Peterboro, March 10th, 1862. 14

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.

☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18-1y

New Store! New Stock!

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

HAVING Removed to their New Store on Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's Grocery Store and having lately made considerable

ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK

OF

Harness and Saddlery!

will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand.

☞ PRICES MODERATE, and Goods of the best material.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 50

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of the surrounding townships, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS

THE

BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD

Merchantable Wheat

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N. B.—Flour on hand to exchange for wheat.

Peterboro', Jan. 18, 1862. 3

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING he East ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Douro.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 1½ miles, on one of the principa travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price Apply to

H. T. STRICKLAND.

Peterboro, Feb. 10th, 1863. 8-6in

MENZIE

has just received

A VERY LARGE STOCK

OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

1862. LAKE ONTARIO. 1862.

THE STEAMER

MAPLE LEAF.

SCHOFIELD, MASTER,

In connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay, and Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroads, for

Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls,

Avon Springs, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and all Western States.

The Steamer Maple Leaf will until further notice leave the undermentioned places on the following days:—

TUESDAYS.

Colborne, at 7. 30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9.30 a. m., Port Hope at 10. 30 a. m.

THURSDAYS.

Colborne, at 7. 30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9. 30 a. m., Port Hope, at 10. 30 a. m.

SATURDAY.

Wellington, at 1 p. m., Brighton, at 3 p. m., Colborne, at 5 p. m., Cobourg, at 7 p. m., Port Hope, at 8 p m.

On arrival of trains from Toronto, Lindsay, Peterboro' and Montreal, and arrive in Rochester in time to connect with evening trains on New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

ON FRIDAY

the Steamer Maple Leaf will leave the following places for Oswego:—Port Hope at 7 a m., Cobourg, 8 a. m., Colborne, 10 a. m., Brighton, 12 m, Wellington, 2 p. m; arriving at Oswego at 8 o'clock in the evening, and will leave Oswego the following morning at 8 o'clock, calling at all the places named as above.

Through tickets to all points South East and West can be procured from the Captain on board the boat.

Fare to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, $2.50, and to Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and all other Western Cities, as low as any other route.

Families wishing to settle in the West will find this the most convenient and cheapest route they can take.

RETURNING.

The Steamer Maple Leaf will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, after arrival of trains from the City, and will connect with trains at Cobourg and Port Hope, for the East West and North.

For further particulars apply to

A. COCHRANE, Port Hope, CHAS. ELLIOT, Cobourg.

J. B. DEWEY, Colborne.

May 15th, 1862. 20

LINE OF STAGES.

A STAGE will leave Hiawatha (Rice Lake,) on

Tuesdays and Fridays,

until further notice, at 8½ a. m., for Peterboro returning at 4 p. m. same day.

☞ Fare to and from Peterboro, 3s 9d.

GEO. EVANS, Proprietor.

Hiawatha, June 23, 1862. 4

Great Work on the Horse!

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicines in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the Horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, with Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and treatment of strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, Treatment of Worms, Botts, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatitis, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation & other diseases of the Stomach Bowels, Liver & Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Big Spavin, Ring-Bone, Sweenie, Shying, Broken knees, Wind Galls Founder, Sol-Brulé and Gravel Cracked Hoof, Scratches, Canker Thrush, and Corns; also, of Mad rims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet Legs and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked jaw Rheumatism, Cramp, Colic, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Rowelling Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break Him to harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of more than 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred engravings. It is printed in a clear open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by every where, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, *Publisher,*
No. 617, Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 13, 1862. 14

LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.

WARD & CADWELL.

JOHN O'DONNELL, JR.,

Dentist.

OFFICE.—Barnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Mahaney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfa

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1862. NUMBER 28.

THE
PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER"
POWER PRESS
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro.' 18

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street. Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3d, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & DENNIS.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 16

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
February 19th, 1862. 8

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Hartley's Mills, Peterboro'. C. W 9

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds Ashburnham, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c, cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 18

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1862.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Stores, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope 18

R. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils. Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', Interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough. C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg. Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate. Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water St'r, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. ☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs. Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery. Peterboro' March 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Township of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS,
MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c.
Jobbing and Horse-shoeing
done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS.
☞ Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 6

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store.
N. B.—All business done promptly and monies handed over when collected. 13

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, George Street, Peterboro'.

T. W. DEERING,
LATEST London, Paris, New York, and Canadian Styles of Boots and Shoes made to order, on the shortest notice.
Water Street, opposite the Examiner Office.
Peterboro, May, 1863. 21

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
Office—BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET,
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Legge, Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

Hair Dressing Saloon!
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.
PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro'. where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.
Ladies celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings,
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

LADIES HAIR CUTTING.
PROFESSOR HOLMES
WILL keep his establishment open every Monday afternoon from 1 o'clock until 6 p. m., for the purpose of Cutting Ladies Hair, during which hours no gentlemen will be admitted. 50 cents charge.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
GRANVILLE RICHARDSON,
24 Proprietor.

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF
SALOON,
SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY
of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.
This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.
Yard and Stabling for the public
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.
J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

FISHERS HOTEL.
FISHER'S OLD STAND.
Corner of George and Simcoe Sts., Peterboro.
WILL be re-opened in a few weeks for the convenience and accomodation of the public. A large Yard with Sheds and Stables in the rear of the Hotel, will be open daily free of charge.
The subscriber most respectfully solicts a continuance of the liberal support he received from his friends and the public before the fire compelled him to suspend business.
☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.
AMOS. J. FISHER,
Proprietor.
Nov. 18, 1861. 47

WILLIAM TAYLOR
BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Manlee, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, ales, &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.
The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.
☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.
Ashburnham, March 13, 1861. 11-6m.

FISHER'S
LIVERY STABLE,
CORNER OF
GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS,
PETERBOROUGH.
HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets
THOS. J FISHER.
Peterboro', May 14, 1863. 20

Poetry.

A CONJUBIAL ECLOUGE.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

——*Arcades ambo,*
Et cantare pares et respondere parati.—VIRGIL.

HE.

Much lately have I thought, my darling wife,
Some simple rule might make our wedded life
As pleasant always as a morn in May;
I merely name it—what does Molly say?

SHE.

Agreed; your plan I heartily approve;
Rules would be nice—but who shall make them, love?
Nay, do not speak!—let this the bargain be,
One shall be made by you, and one by me,
Till all are done—

HE.

—Your plan is surely fair,
In such a work 'tis fitting we should share;
And now—although it matters not a pin—
If you have no objection, I'll begin.

SHE.

Proceed! In making laws I'm little versed;
And as to words, I do not mind the first;
I only claim—and hold the treasure fast—
My sex's sacred privilege, the *last!*

HE.

With all my heart. Well—dearest—to begin:
When by our cheerful hearth our friends drop in
And I am talking in my brilliant style,
(The rest with rapture listening the while)
About the war—or anything, in short,
That you're aware is my especial *forte*—
Pray, don't get up a circle of your own,
And talk of bonnets in an under tone!

SHE.

That's Number One; I'll mind it well, if you
Will do as much, my dear, by Number Two:
When we attend a party or a ball,
Don't leave your solly standing by the wall,
The helpless victim of the dreariest bore
That ever walked upon a parlor-floor,
While you—oblivious of your spouse's doom—
Flirt with the girls—the gayest in the room!

HE.

When I (although the busiest man alive)
Have snatched an hour to take a pleasant drive,
And say, "remember, at precisely four
You'll find the carriage at the door,"
Don't keep me waiting half-an-hour or so,
And then declare, "The clock must be too slow!"

SHE.

When you (such things have happened now and then)
Go to the Club with "I'll be back by ten"—
And stay till two o'clock—you needn't say,
"I really was the first to come away;
'Tis very strange how swift the time has passed,
I'm sure, my dear, the clock must be too *fast!*"

HE.

There—that will do; what else remains to say
We may consider at a future day;
I'm getting sleepy—and—if you have done—

SHE.

Not I!—this making rules is precious fun;
Now here's another:—When you paint to me
"That charming woman" you are sure to see,
Don't—when you praise the virtues she has got—
Name only those your Wife has not!
And here's a rule I hope you won't forget,
The most important I have mentioned yet—
Pray mind it well;—Whenever you incline
To bring your queer companions home to dine,
Suppose, my dear—Good Gracious he's asleep,
Ah! well—'tis lucky good advice will keep;
And he shall have it, sir, upon my life,
I've not the proper spirit of a wife!

Miscellaneous.

Hospital Scenes.

A lady whose husband had entered our army in the West, desiring also in some way to emulate his example of self-sacrificing patriotism, volunteered her service as a nurse in one of the military hospitals. Some of the incidents of her experience she very touchingly describes in a communication in a Western paper.

On entering the hospital, I found the attending physician, Dr. L., there and introducing myself.

"I have nothing to do," I said, "and want you to employ me. Can I render assistance in any way?"

"Yes, madam," was his prompt response. "If you will come in sometimes, and prepare something nourishing, and talk to them, to keep them in good spirits, we shall be very glad."

"I shall certainly do so. I am glad if I can be of use.'

I laid aside my bonnet and cloak, without further ceremony, and went to the sickest man that I saw.

"How do you feel?" I asked, bending over him.

"Weak, ill—nigh to death," he replied, in a tone so pitiful and full of despair that I felt the tears spring to my eyes. I sent them back to their source, however, and spoke in a full, firm, yet kind tone.

"Oh, no. You are not near death. You are ill, but you will not die. Uncle Sam has use for you yet, and in a few days you will be up and ready to shoulder your musket again. Don't you think so?"

His eyes sparkled in their deep sockets, and a momentary flush rose in his pale cheek.

"O, if I could only think so! But the time drags so slowly, and here I lie useless, helpless, keeping those who could fight, away, to take care of me."

"Oh, well, you needed a little rest, any way," I said cheerfully. "Now I want to do something to cure you. Do you want your face bathed?"

"Yes, if it is not too much trouble," he said eagerly.

"Not a bit. Now be easy, and I'll soon have you feeling nicely."

I got a basin of water, combs, brushes, sponge, and soap, and came back to him. His large, dark eyes rested with childlike pleasure on my face, as I carefully bathed his face and hands. He had grown so feeble that he could scarcely connect a sentence without pausing, and lay panting on his pillow from the slightest exertion. After bathing his face, I took the comb and straightened out the matted masses of long black hair that grew thickly over his brow. I soon found that illness had made him childish, though at first I started at his childish bluntness.

"You are mighty pretty," he said suddenly, and for a moment I did not know what to say, but then I thought, "I may seem so to him, poor fellow," and only smiled in reply. "What's your name?" he next asked.

"S.," I replied.

"You ain't married, are you?"

"Yes, and my husband's gone to fight, as you did, at Fort Donelson"

"O dear," he said fretfully, "I am sorry. What did you get married for? Never mind. I'll put a spider in his dumpling when I get well."

With the last words a mischievous light broke over his face, and his black eyes twinkled. I laughed merrily at him, and he seemed to enjoy it hugely. Poor fellow! little enough amusement he had. If he could amuse himself at my expense, I would have no objections.

"My next patient was an orphan boy, sixteen years of age. Frank B., belonged to Brige's Sharpshooters, and a braver heart never beat in the bosom of mortel than that which throbbed in his.

While bathing his face, I asked him what induced him to leave his home and friends in Nebraska, to come away and peril his life at such an early age. His reply is worthy to be written by that of the noble Nathan Hale, who regretted having but "one life to offer to his country." He said:

"I joined the army because I was young and strong. I have but one life, and that would be worth nothing to me if not offered to my country."

Noble boy! How many more like him have fallen willing sacrifices!

The next day I carried a basket of apples, oranges, pies, tea, ect., to the hospital. As I went in, several of the men lifted their heads and nodded pleasantly.

"I am glad you have come back," said one and another thought "it looked so home-like to see a woman among them."

My "admirer" with the black eyes clasped my hand when I offered him an orange, and kissed it gratefully.

"If I live," he said, I'll always pray God to bless you. If I die, I'll watch over you from heaven."

Poor fellow! I wonder if from that heaven to which his spirit has flown he is watching over me to-night, as I pen these lines.

Frankie's blue eyes greeted me with a glad smile before I was near enough to speak to him. When I bent over and asked how he felt, he answered me cheerfully, saying he hoped to be able soon to return to his regiment.

I bathed his face, gave him a cup of tea, with some toast, and left him sleeping sweetly.

Those who have never visited the hospitals, cannot conceive of the wretched condition in which the men are brought into them. That day twenty-eight were brought from Dotelson and Savannah, and such objects I never saw. Their faces and hands were stiff with coal dust, and burning with fever, their hair long and matted—beard uncut, and full of dirt.

It was a serious task to attempt redering them comfortable, but I did not shrink from it. On the contrary, I felt grieved at my inability to serve more than one at a time. O! how I longed for the power then to stir some of my own sex, who in that town, passed the days in the thoughtless idleness, to action, if only for an hour, to assist in bringing those poor sufferers to a comfortable condition!

From morning till noon I toiled faithfully, glad from my heart, and thankful for the impulse that had sent me there. I went home and dined, and feeling tired, wanted to lie down and rest. But then I remembered I had promised to bring some fruit to the boys in the afternoon, and I could not feel satisfied till I had done so, knowing that I could rest any time, while they lay tossing and restless with fever and pain, perhaps longing for a cooling draught they could not get.

It was four o'clock before I got away again, and I was really tired. So days merged into weeks, and it became a regular routine. From eight till ten or eleven, and from half-past one till four, I took pleasure among them, even while pain stirred my heart to see their sufferings. One by one I could see them fading. No care or skill could save them. They had offered their lives to our country, and she accepted the sacrifice.

Poor little Frank B., daily grew weaker. Nothing could tempt him to eat, and his cough grew worse, while his face became thin and pale. He never lost his joyous spirit, but always seemed hopeful, even when too ill to rise from his berth.

One afternoon I was started on entering by the most piteous cries and found that they came from my little favorite, generally so brave and patient.

"Why Frankie what is the matter?" I asked bending over him.

"O,you have come! I did wish for you so much. O! I shall die, and I wanted somebody by who seemed to care for me,a little. You do like me, don't you, dear Mrs. S., You have been so kind to me. O, this pain. I can't stand it long!"

His hands grasped mine nervously, and every fibre of his frame quivered with pain. I saw that the dews of death were standing thickly already, on the broad beautiful forehead, over which the fair hair clustered so prettily, and my eyes filled with tears of sorrow deeper than words can express. I stooped to kiss him,and a glad cry escaped the poor blue lips of the dying boy.

"O, kiss me again, won't you? That is like my sister. Do kiss me once more? I feel better. O, I wouldn't mind to die, if my sisters were here to tell me they loved me. You do love me a little don't you. "Yes, a great deal Frankie; as much as if I were your sister. Don't you think so? I'm sure you are a good boy, and I'm sorry to see you suffer so.

He drew me down towards him, and pressed his face close to my arms. I could endure no more. The poor boy's appeal for tenderness and sympathy in his dying hour, far from home, breathing out his young life amid strangers unnerved me. I drew that young bright head on my bosom, and my tears fell fast upon its sunny curls.

Did the gentle sisters he loved have one thought of the scene that was transpiring that night, while purchance they sat and talked of him, their only and petted brother, in their far off home in Nebraska?

"You will stay with me to night,won't you be pleased again. "O, you won't leave me to die alone?"

"No, Frankie, I'll stay with you."

He was comforted, and became more quiet as I clasped his hands and tried to soothe him. Gradually a purple hue overspread his face. Now the lips became whiter, and his large, clear eyes grew restless. When he could no longer speak, those eyes pleaded for some token of endearment, and each time I impressed a kiss upon his forehead, a look of deep and earnest gratitude softened the suffering expression of his face.

About 9 o'clock he breathed his last, and now every time I look down at my hand, and see the *little ring of mine he wore* before he died I seem to see the parting look of his great sad eyes ere they fixed in death. How sad the task to brush back the damp locks from the cold brow, and compose the blue limbs in their last repose! That night I wept and prayed for the sisters as I had never wept and prayed for myself, for he was all they had.

A few days after this, another of my patients, one who was fast recovering, I thought, had a relapse, and was again confined to his berth. There had been a storm that *dashed in the windows*, and he got wet.

On Friday, he asked me to write to his brother, sister, and his betrothed. I did so, while he dictated. He appeared to be well educated, and had a rich vein of mirth and sentiment pervading his nature. This I soon discovered in his dictations, and was much interested. He showed me the miniatures of his friends, and talked of soon returning home; bade me say to his sister he was coming soon; if he couldn't get a furlough he would make one, &c.

Saturday found me almost blind from inflamation of the eyes, and I did not get to the hospital again till Monday morning. Sad faces greeted me. Matron, physicians and nurses wore serious faces, and the steward quietly placed letters, miniatures, and descriptive roll in my hands. I looked toward Fred's place—it was vacant!

Oh! that was a sad task that I had then to perform! To sit down three days after writing those pleasant, hopeful, letters, and tell them that the heart which dictated them was still for ever! I wrote to the lady *he would have made his wife*, and returned her letters. I had rather performed any other task on earth. The poor old father and mother, whose bent forms were fast tottering to the grave, the bright, sweet-faced sister, the loving brother—to all these I must convey tidings that would sting the hardest heart. Yet, such are the fortunes of war.

Discovery of Gold in the County of Victoria.

To the Editor of the Post.

DEAR SIR.—Gold has been found in Trout Creek, in the North part of the County of Victoria. Trout Creek is a tributary of Black river, which empties itself into Georgian Bay. Its source is in the high land that divides the waters of the Ottawa from Georgian Bay. The stream runs in a south-westerly direction, and crosses the Victoria Colonization Road about the north boundary of the township of Dotten. The precious metal was discovered by one of the workmen on the Road, while digging the foundation of an abutment for a bridge. By throwing the sand into the stream, as the sand was getting washed away, he percieved bright yellow particles at the bottom. His curiosity being excited, he informed the contractor of the glittering particles in the sand. Some was washed and tested, and found to be of a pure quality as Californian gold. By the first opportunity we will send a specemin to Lindsay, for exhibition. As to what quantity of this sand contains gold, or how far it extends, we have not yet ascertained.

D. M. C.

Victoria Road, June 10, 1862.

MURDER IN NEW YORK.

(*From the Commercial Advertiser*, 17*th.*)

Yesterday afternoon, about half past three Mary Stewart, claiming to be the wife of Peter G. Real, deliberately shot him at his place of business, No. 156 Broadway.

Four years since, it appears by the statements made yesterday, he was married to *her but soon abandoned her, and from that* time he kept company with a number of other women. His wife applied to him to pay her board, but he declined to aid her in any way whatever.

Yesterday morning she called at No. 256 Broadway to see him, but was informed that Mr. Real had gone to Jersey City. With this information she went to Courtland street ferry and waited for two hours. At the expiration of that time he came off the boat in company with a respectable looking woman. Mrs. Real stepped up to *his companion and informed her that she* was walking with her husband. The woman on hearing this left Mr. Real immediately. At this point a somewhat sharp and angry conversation took place between Mr. Real and his wife, after which they separated, he going to his place of business, and she to a gunsmith's to procure a revolver.

Mrs. Real called at No. 256 Broadway, at about a quarter past three o'clock, and found him in his office on the third floor of the building. They had a short conversation which *culminated in a quarrel*, when they walked out to the landing at the head of the stairs. There she pulled a revolver from her pocket, and a struggle ensued, in the course of which she succeeded in getting him down on his knees, when she fired in a downward direction, shooting him in the left breast. He was conducted to a couch, on which he died almost instantly. Mrs. Real was arrested at once, and taken to the Fifth Precinct station house.

Mrs. Real is a native of England about twenty-four years of age, and is said to be very respectably connected, although she refuses to give any clue to the whereabouts of her friends. She is a fair good-looking woman, and possessed of considerable intelligence.

Sons of Temperance Column.

FELLOW CHRISTIAN,—

You and I belong to some one body or other of the Christian Church. I trust we became connected therewith fully impressed with important duties and obligations which such a step always imposes on those taking it. We profess to wish to increase virtue and morality, to decrease vice and immorality, thereby advancing the kingdom of our Redeemer, and staying the further progress of the "Angel of Darkness" in the world. The professed object is a good, a noble one It is what the pure-hearted Christian should ever strive to do; it is carrying out the will and wish of his Divine master. But let us stop a moment and think. Let us ask ourselves the question are we doing what we can to spread abroad the blessings of heavenly light? Are we, in a word, to the extent of our ability, pushing forward the gospel Chariot? I am afraid not. It is true you may differ from me in this. You may recoil with indignation from any accusation that you fail to discharge your duty; that you are wanting in any respect to the Church. You may say, I attend my church regularly, I am always found in the class-room, at the prayer, and at the Bible meeting. I give liberally of my substance to sustain the church, both at home and in its Missionary Enterprise. I am always willing to do the part allotted me faithfully and to the best of my feeble power. Friend, grant all this; in this indeed you are to be commended, alike for your example and zeal. But are there not many who do likewise, and who, *Pharisee-like*, are too apt to draw comfort and consolation from their "good works." Is there no danger of this? I think there is. You may do all what you say you do without any material interference with your comfort and your circumstances. On the contrary, you may be so mentally constituted that you derive the greatest satisfaction and gratification from the performance of your religious and other duties; and for this you should be thankful to the giver of every good and perfect gift. But is there no danger that under the present peculiarly happy circumstances in which you are situated, your acts degenerate into a mere routine of formalities—the shell without the kernel? I think there is. It is active duty, the going about doing good to others, visiting the sick, breathing the balm of consolation in the ear of the oppressed, rescuing the wayward, the erring, the down-fallen, and the world-smitten, and *restoring* them to Happiness, to themselves and their sorrowing friend, this, it seems to me, is imitating, in some feeble degree, the life and conduct of our Saviour—is the true way to keep alive and burning the flame of christian fire, and to exhibit to the world the bent, the power, the strength, and the love of the Christians faith. *One* christian act will go further to convince and *convict* the infidel, the scoffer, than a thousand christian professions—will do more good than a hundred commonplace sermons. You agree with me in this perhaps. But what can I do, you ask, that I don't do, to show my attachment to my Saviour, that my professions are something more than mere expressions of the lips; that they only lack the opportunity to become living embodiments. That is the ring of the true metal, no tinkling of hollow sounding brass is that. You have an opportunity. Our churches are not so crowded as they ought to be. Neither are our class room or prayer meetings. Not unfrequently a beggarly account of empty benches meets the gaze. Not one-half of the people in our Town go to church, with all the churches, *ministers, and good men we have* in our midst. Something must be wrong, something *is wrong*. The great foe that is counteracting the good that might be done is Intemperance. It is the cause of the opposition to the church; it is the cause why so many on Sunday *don't go to church*, but *do go* to grog shops, licensed and unlicensed, which, in spite of *the law and under the very noses of our legal authorities* are open and ready to receive all those who may wish to enter. Christian, this is a fact. Are we doing our duty to allow it? Are ministers doing their duty never to denounce it? Are not we all, by shutting our eyes, shirking a duty which we are either afraid or unwilling to discharge, and the neglect of which is a crying shame and stigma upon profession and characters. I think so; what think you? Empty declamation about evils and vices in general may do good *sometimes*, but pointed, home-thrust denunciation of particular evils especially when these are in our midst, would, it appears to me, do more good. So long as denunciations are general they feeble, they are too apt to be like a firearm discharged without aim. They may hit and they may not. When it is particular this is not the case; it strikes home. This is the way that christians should deal with the present terrible drinking usages which are now sending so many downward to ruin. Christian, these are the great drawbacks to christian enterprise What is your duty then? Surely to seek to abolish these usages, to do away with them. Are you trying do so? You imagine you are; how? By joining the church. So far well, but something else must be done. Men who are besotted wit drink, and steeped in crime must be *made sober* for the church; hence the importance of temperance organizations. Experience has proved their efficacy and usefulness, when properly worked and sustained. *Do you belong to one?* If not I boldly affirm that in view of the light you enjoy you come short of your duty, *because* you without reason or good cause—fail to employ one of the most powerful means and agencies instrumental to promoting the onward progress of Christ's kingdom. Banish intemperance, banish the drinking usages from our midst, and the mighty change would come over society, in all its moral, social, and religious features! Let no drinking or tippling elders or deacons, or class leaders, or prominent christians be able longer to be pointed to by the young as *examples*, as their reasons and grounds for commencing and indulging in practices which, if not checked, nine cases out of ten are most likely to bring ruin upon themselves and their families, and to cause their gray hairs to go down with sorrow and shame to the grave, through the folly and wickedness of those dear to them—but whom they have made no effort to save—but alas! alas! have assisted to destroy. I will refer to the subject.

Drawing it Strong.

The following from the Richmond *Enquirer* is a specimen of the mild representations drawn from imagination by the rebel editors for the entertainment of their readers:

"We have been shown a letter from an estimable Southern lady within the federal lines which states that one of the Northern papers publishes a prayer as offered in a New England Church, beseeching for "*famine in the South and the perpetual barrenness of every Southern woman's womb!*"

Was the loathstone depravity of Yankee character or the fiendish malignity of the Yankee race toward us ever before exhibited in such a fitting incident? It excels in infamy, if such a thing be possible, the brutal and diabolical order of the miscreant Butler recently issued at New Orleans.

Such is the feeling of this abominable race of people toward us who are now seeking to whip us back into an intolerable social and political affiliation with them. Better far let the smoking ruins of once prosperous cities and a country made desolate and barren by our own hands attest, if necessary, the indomitable resoluteness of our determination to be free."

Execution of Wm. H. Hawkins.

(*From the New York World, June 28.*)

Yesterday afternoon Wm. H. Hawkins was hung at the Tombs for the murder of Captain Adams, of the ship *Lammergier*, on the 28th of September last. The evidence given on his trial showed that while on the passage from London to Callao, Captain Adams had some difficulty with Hawkins, who was steward, and remarked that he would run the blockade at New Orleans and sell the negro. He was a very intelligent man for a negro, could read and write quite well, and conversed on very many subjects in the most intelligent manner. In fact, he appeared to be a well informed man. Shortly before his execution he wrote the following statement regarding himself:—

I was born in South Kingston, R. I., in 1828; I left my mother at the age of six years, and spent thirteen and a half years at farming. In this time I spent eleven and a half years with one man. I then commenced going to sea, and cooking part of the time in hotels, cook-shops, and steamboats. During this time I have been in nearly every part of the American coast, *and in a number of foreign ports*, and in vessels from seventy-six tons up to two thousand tons. I have no occasion to speak of my fare during this time, but I may say that I have had better than some and worse than others, but I shared an average with laboring men. I could say a word in behalf of the seamen. It is too bad, however, that I must speak principally of American ships. It is a positive fact that many captains are very tyrannous with their men. They commence their ill-treatment as soon as they leave our ports, and treat them so that they are *obliged to* leave in foreign ports for fear of their lives, and many are killed and love into the sea. If men, in many cases, make complaints to the consul or a foreign port, the captain bribes the consul, and he puts the men on board the ship again, and if men, in many cases, make a demand for recompense, the captain has the preference on the ground that the sailor is nothing more or less than a dog, and the officers make their boast of bribing the lawyer to keep the man waiting till the ship sails, as the man is obliged to go himself. It would be well to look into this important matter. I speak of this, for people living on shore don't see the awful treatment. But I have met with good treatment until the last ship in which I sailed. The Captain, Adams, has the name of being very gentlemanly when on shore. Captain Adams sailed from the port of New York for Callao in 1860, with a cook and steward, shipped from the keeper of the "Colored Sailor's Home," and he killed the cook and hove him overboard at sea, and killed one of *the men* in Callao on the *same voyage*. The ill-treatment of this captain has been the means of bringing me in this condition, and for rebuking which I am now condemned to die. (Signed) H. M. Hawkins.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Steam Communication—G. & D. Shaw.
For British Columbia—Franklin Allen.
Sheriff's Sale—James Hall.
Sheriff's Sale—James Hall.
Note Lost—John Archer.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY, 10TH JULY, 1862.

THE WAR NEWS.

There has been some fearful fighting for the last ten days in the vicinity of Richmond. From the conflicting telegraphic statements it is almost impossible to arrive at a correct state of the parties engaged. Two points, however, are established beyond dispute, that there have been a series of bloody struggles, both sides fighting desperately and heroically, and an immense number on each side killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. The Southern papers, it is said, acknowledge a loss of 30,000 men, yet claiming the victory, whilst an officer of the Potomac army, who has good opportunities of knowing, states the Rebels loss at 75,000. All agree that the battle of the 1st of the present month was the most bloody of the entire war. The Federal loss has been very heavy also. Three Colonels and two Lieut.-Colonels are reported killed at one engagement. One brigade went into the field 11,000 strong, and left it with less than 5,000. There is no denying the fact that both sides suffer fearfully in this fratricidal internecine struggle. Columns could be filled with details, but we shudder at the rehearsal of such immolations to Moloch for such objects. On the one side for the entirety of the Union, on the other to break off and establish and perpetuate a nation, whose corner stone is declared to be human slavery. Treasure and blood are freely sacrificed on both sides to accomplish their ends, and at present, the prospect of an early termination of the war is further off than ever.

By the late European arrivals we learn that mediation and intervention by France and England were more freely spoken of by the English press than ever. When the news of the late battles reach Europe, we shall doubtless find that a general opinion will prevail that the time has arrived, when interference is required, if ever it is to be. The carnage is fearful, and history may be searched in vain for a parallel, where such a lengthened internal struggle with such a fearful sacrifice of life has been made. When brothers *do* quarrel their hate is dreadful, and their wrath is cruel. There is a painful realisation of this in the civil war now waging among our neighbors, and time will scarcely suffice to eliminate these. The deadly hate is mutual and relentless.

THE CONGER MANIFESTO.

In the last *Review* Mr. Conger has seen fit to come before the public in an article purporting to be a letter directed to the Chairman of his Committee, but which is rather intended to give the Electors of the County of Peterborough "a bit of his mind" on the cause of his unsuccessful attempts to unseat Colonel Haultain, and the situation in which he holds the present "corrupt and unprincipled men" who now lord over us. The document itself is laboured in style, pedantic and imbecile, unworthy of a man seeking to represent a constituency, and should not have been noticed by us, but for the offensive allusion towards our worthy member and the party which supports him.

Mr. Conger wishes it to be known throughout the County, that the members of his Committee who "so nobly came forward in the *assertion of a great constitutional right*" are relieved from any liability they were under for the costs of the protest, as those have been settled by himself. Now the members of his Committee who were liable, amount, if we mistake not, to six, we told, who could easily have been notified without the parade of a letter in the newspaper. This, however would not have answered his purpose so well—his object being to let it be known that his "opponent" retains his seat in consequence "of a fortunate turn of the wheel in the great lottery of Canadian politics"; as if he would say, had the Cartier-McDonald administration retained their power and place, Colone Haultain would have lost his seat." Now, we have told Mr. Conger often that there was no feasible chance of his contesting the election successfully—the highest legal authority in the Province being against his views of the case—and we should have had no fear if the former administration had retained their places of the validity of the Colonel's return. We have yet to learn the "fact" that the return of the present member was obtained by means anything but creditable to the parties concerned. If Mr. Conger means by such a charge to impeach the electors who gave Col. Haultain their votes—and such is the legitimate construction of the sentence—we say that he is impertinent. If he means differently he should have stated it, and not wantonly insult a majority of the constituency as he has done. If Mr. Conger and some of his friends had had their way in using the Rolls of 1861 at the election, he might have been elected, but no surely would the election have been set aside, for the simple reason that it would have been illegal.

His conduct in pursuing a contest with such odds against him, stamps him as a person that would do almost anything, however impracticable, to accomplish an end. There is no doubt he calculated largely upon the revolution of the "wheel in the great lottery," with John A. as manager in chief, still, he could not have shut his eyes to the statements continually meeting him in the *Leader*, that Voter's Lists not ratified before the issuing of a writ for holding an election, ought not to be used, and if he lost the election because these were not used, he must now, at least, be satisfied that he cannot help himself.

His fling at the "Grits" and "*purists*" will be duly appreciated in the proper quarter. Mr. Conger has parted with his old Reform principles, and Reformers have in consequence parted from him.

One good thing will be gained if the present ministry remain in power: Mr. Conger and the Opposition will be become sound on the Representation and School questions. If the Ministry remain unmoved by such heavy attacks as Mr. Conger has levelled against them, we may find him yet joining with George Brown in denunciation of the "purists who have outraged the public feeling of the country "with the gross immorality of this gigantic and expensive swindle."(?) We do hope that the "moral of this great political lesson" may not be lost upon our friend and his conservative allies—making them more consistent and principled in future—and also teach the former the folly of being so positive of accomplishing ends, without corresponding grounds of success. One would have supposed he had lived long enough to know that

"The best laid plans of men and mice
Gang oft agee."

The School of Experience is said to be a dear one as well as a good one, but some will learn in no other; and often when lessons are learned it is too late to benefit by them.

The Manufacture of Liquor.

The Three Rivers *Inquirer* invites the attention of the press and the public to the prevalent custom of using vitrol and other poisonous drugs and chemicals in the manufacture of liquor, with the view of securing legislative interference.

The above reminds us of two or three cases of an extraordinary character which have occurred recently in this Town.

A short time ago, a young man living in Monaghan was about starting on a farm, and in purchasing some stock was induced to drink something at a tavern. He was known to be a sober, well behaved person. Shortly after he left Town, apparently to go home, but on the way he called at the Rev. Mr. Gilmours, and stated that he had been in Town and drank something, and had been poisoned, and he had come there to die; said he knew he was going to die, and became so incoherent that it was supposed that he was drunk. He was put to bed, but when he awoke he appeared as rambling as ever, when it was thought he must be insane. Word was sent to his friends who came in for him with a team, but he resolutely refused to leave Mr. Gilmour's stating that he had came there to die, that he had been poisoned, &c. By the assistance of three or four men he was finally got into the wagon, but he was now a raving maniac. He was attended to by his friends, but, in a few days, died mad, reiterating to the last that he had been poisoned in Peterboro.

Another case was that of two respectable mechanics who had been taking a glass together, when they suddenly became intoxicated and committed outrages they were never known to do before. They stoutly maintained next morning that the liquor they had drunk the night before had been drugged.

The last case was that of a farmer coming into Town who had taken one glass only, which he got in a tavern near the Town. When he reached the Market place he was observed to reel as if he were drunk. A person who observed him went to his assistance, and by the aid of some warm tea, he soon rallied.

We know that a general impression is abroad that spirituous and fermented liquors are not only manufactured by using noxious and poisonous substances, but that after they are manufactured, they are drugged by the venders; the cases we have stated above strengthens this impression, and these mischevious and wicked practises call loudly for public interference.

A baker that would use poisonous substances in his bread would bring the whole town down upon him, and pray, why should a dealer in intoxicating drinks escape.—Will the friends of temperance take up the matter, and ferret out the nuisance and show it up.

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, July 7th, 1862.

The Council met.

Present,—His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Toole, Lawson, Fry, Dickson, Ryan, Hughes, Chamberlen, Reid, and Stevenson.

Communications from the Secretary of the Board of School Trustees, and the Commissioners of the Town Trust, stating the sums required for each, were read and referred to the Committee on Finance and Assessment. The Trustees require $170 and the Commissions $5,706.

A petition from Thomas Collins praying for a reduction in the price of his shop license, was referred to the Committee on Petitions.

Mr. Hughes introduced a By-law amending By-law No. 2, imposing a fine upon swine running at large in the Town.

Moved by Mr. Hughes, seconded by Mr. Ryan,—That an order do issue on the Treasurer of this Council for the sum of $30, an account of salary of the persons employed as night watch.

Moved by Mr. Lawson, seconded by Mr. Toole,—That the night watch be discharged from wther service.—*Carried*.

Moved by Mr. Reid, seconded by Mr. Chamberlen,—That this Council look upon it as an illegal act of any one member of the Streets and Bridge Committee to order either lumber, nails, or any other material required for side walks, bridges, or any other work relating to the said Committee, without being authorised by a majority of the Committee to do so.—*Carried*.

The Council then adjourned to next Monday night at 7½ o'clock.

HOW PUBLIC MONEY IS SQUANDERED.

The Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts last Session brought to light some of the most rascally impositions carried on by heartless contractors that we have ever heard of, and showing how careless many heads of the public departments appear of the most glaring robberies on the public funds. The Blue Book which contains the Committee's Report furnishes some striking instances of blood-sucking, a few of which we shall produce. In the case of the notorious Foote it would seem that the Ex-Commissioner of Crown Lands was especially anxious that he should have a large share of plunder before he left office, as supplies of stationery were furnished for the Bureau of Agriculture two years in advance and at prices ranging from three to six times in advance of those of the trade! Whether there was any private understanding between the contractor and the Commissioner as to how the spoils were to be divided, we know not; one thing is certain, the latter sanctioned one order for $6,713, and recommended its payment.

The members of the last Government may indeed have gone out with clean hands themselves, but they seemed very anxious that their friends and supporters should have theirs well greased. No much matter to the people whether Ministers or their supporters get rich, if they have to pay for it. It is no wonder, when revelations such as those of Foote's stationery bills are made known, the country should condemn the connivers thereat, no wonder that they went to the wall without regret. Mr. Foote is proprietor of the Quebec *Morning Chronicle*, a paper which strongly supported the last administration; he commenced supplying the public departments with paper in November, 1860.

A Mr. Thos. Rose is accountant and paymaster of contingencies, and in his examination before the Committee he says:—"My duty is to pay the accounts when they have been certified to me for payment by the head, or deputy head of the different departments." In obedience to an order he had before the Committee the following amounts of stationery, furnished by S. B. Foote to the several departments during 1860, '61, and '62, viz: In 1860, $3,533 7c; in 1861, $15,959 63c; and in 1862, $12,014 90c.

If the late Ministry remained in power three years more Mr. Foote's bill at the above ratio would have reached a fearful amount. We shall see directly how much of this money this Jew must have put in his pocket as gain. Mr. E. Campbell assisting Secretary to the Revenue of Agriculture is asked by Chairman,

Ques. Is this document, marked A, a requisition for the goods on account, or is it an account furnished for the same?

(*Document marked A.*)

Bureau of Agriculture,

To Samuel B. Foote, Dr.

For Stationery. 1 doz. Pocket-knives	$ 50 00
100 Reams S Fine Foolscap	1200 00
Ruling 50 Reams do	100 00
Trimming and Faint-ruling 100 Reams	100 00
Printed headings—50 Reams	200 00
150 Reams Note Paper	750 00
Printed Headings—100 Reams	400 00
100 Reams Letter Paper	800 00
Printed Headings—80 Reams	320 00
20 Reams Packing paper	40 00
12 Reams Blotting do	144 00
20 Gross Red Tape	60 00
2 do Lead Pencils	60 00
30 Balls Strong Twine	75 00
5 Reams Cartridge Paper	8 00
20,000 Large White Envelopes	500 00
Printing "Bureau of Agriculture" thereon	150 00
20,000 Letter Envelopes $240—with Heading $160	400 00
4,000 Note Envelopes	80 00
1,000 Cards	12 00
6 Dozen India Rubbers	21 00
50 Bottles Mucilage	75 00
24 Pair Strong Scissors	60 00
12 Boxes India Rubber Bands	60 00
4 Dozen Black Ink, assorted	48 00
1 do Red Ink	15 00
	$6313 00

To be taken by the Bureau and paid for.
P. M. VANKOUGHNET.

30th October, 1861.

Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics,
29th October, 1861.

I think that the three Branches, under the superintendence of this Department, will require this amount of Stationery for the two years ensuing.

E. CAMPBELL,
Acting Secretary.

Ans. I consider it an authority to Mr. Foote to furnish a large amount of Stationery, without which I would not have received it.

[By Mr. McDougall.

Ques. 37. At whose instance did you certify that the Stationery ordered by Mr. Vankoughnet on the 30th October, 1861, would be sufficient for the Department for two years? *Ans.* Mr. Foote brought the account to me to have it certified. It was then certified by Mr. Vankoughnet. I was startled at the amount of the order, and I made a memorandum that I thought it would extend over two years.

Ques. 38. Did Mr. Foote assign any reason, and what, for asking you to certify that the quantity would last for two years? *Ans.* I do not recollect that any conversation took place on the occasion.

Ques. 39. Then are the Committee to understand that you made the memorandum that the supply would be sufficient for two years of your own motion?—*Ans.* I believe so. I did it in justification of a supply that was so unusually large.

Ques. 40. For whose justification did you make it?—*Ans.* On my own for receiving so large an amount.

[*By Col. Haultain.*]

Ques. 41. Had Mr. Vankoughnet consulted with you as to the requirements of the Bureau before he ordered the large amount of stationery included in the account referred to?—*Ans.* No. I had no conversation with him on the subject.

[*By Mr. McDougall.*]

Ques. 42. It appears then that you considered that Mr. Vankoughnet's order deprived you of any discretion as to quantity?—*Ans* Quite so.

[*By Col. Haultain.*]

Ques. 43. Was Mr. Rose at the head of the Bureau when Mr. Vankoughnet ordered the stationery included in that account?—*Ans.* I believe he was but Mr. Vankoughnet was acting minister at the time. Mr. Rose was very rarely seen at the office.

Ques. 44. Can you inform the Committee why the account before you, which was incurred by Mr. Vankoughnet's order in October, 1861, was not included in the contingent accounts of the Department for the past year?—*Ans.* Indeed I cannot.

[*By Mr. McDougall.*]

Ques. 45. Is it your duty to check or audit accounts sent into your department, and if not, whose?—*Ans.* It is my duty, but only to check as to quantity and quality. If the price was very exorbitant, I could call attention to it, but such a case never did occur.

[*By Mr. Dunsford.*]

Ques. 46. Did you notice anything extraordinary in the prices in the bill of Mr. Foote's?—*Ans.* No, there were no prices stated when I signed the memorandum.

[*By Mr. McDougall.*]

Ques. 47. Look at Mr. Foote's account marked A. Is the memorandum at the bottom made and signed by you?—*Ans.* Yes, it is my writing.

Ques. 48. Then are the Committee to understand that the figures showing the prices of the various articles have been written in since you saw and signed it?—*Ans.* Yes, I believe so.

Ques. 49. Then you cannot say who checked the prices or whether they were ever checked in your Department.—*Ans.* No, I cannot say.

[*By Col. Haultain.*]

Ques. 50. You will see by the paper before you that the whole amount of $6,313.00 has been paid to Mr. Foote. Have you given any certificate that the articles have been received by the Bureau?—*Ans.* None.

And then he withdrew.

Mr. Henry Hartney, Deputy Chief Office Clerk, by which Department the stationery for the Legislative Assembly is procured, appeared before the Committee and made the following comparative statement between the prices charged by Mr. S. B. Foote for articles of stationery and printed forms supplied to the Crown Lands Department, as per samples furnished to the Committee, and the cost of similar articles of stationery when purchased by this Department, and of the printed forms, if supplied by the Printer to the Legislative Assembly.

ARTICLES OF STATIONERY.

Price charged by Mr. S. B. Foote.	Cost if printed for the Legislature.
$ cts.	$ cts
50 00	9 71
125 00	23 99
250 00	25 04
300 00	30 36
200 00	25 04
150 00	27 36
800 00	93 44
140 00	24 68
1250 00	273 08
30 00	5 62
30 00	5 62
25 00	7 98
115 00	44 18
70 00	45 26
25 00	16 78
15 00	9 79
50 00	31 44
300 00	112 40
$3955 00	$806 80

For red tape, same as sample produced, and charged by Mr. S. B. Foote, $18.00 per gross, we pay $3.20 per gross.

For barrel pens, Mitchell's M.; charged $24.00 per 6 gross, we pay 95 cents per gross, when done up in dozens; the sample is in half gross boxes. The other samples I cannot identify.

For 12 boxes of steel pens, charged $24.00 (if Gillott's) we pay from 55 to 60 cents per box.

For the buff envelopes, charged $15.00 per thousand, we pay $5.50 per thousand for the large size, and $4.50 for the small size, and the printing will cost 88 cents per thousand.

For the envelopes produced, charged $7.00 per thousand, we pay $3.75 per thousand.

For the box of sealing wax produced, charged $4 per box, we pay only 80 cents per box.

For the white blotting paper, charged $12.00 per ream, we pay $4.00 per ream.

For the red blotting-paper, charged $20 per ream, we pay $4.00 per ream.

For the largest sized note paper produced, charged $5.00 per ream, we pay $2.50 per ream, for a better quality.

For the smaller size, charged $4.00 per ream, we pay $2.00 per ream.

For the letter-paper, charged $8.00 to $10.00 per ream, we pay $3.75 per ream.

For the letter-paper, larger size, charged $8.00 to $10.00 per ream, we pay $4.00 per ream.

For the same, with printed heading, charged $12.00 per ream, we pay $4.58 per ream.

For the imitation laid foolscap, marked $10.00 and $12.00 per ream, we pay $3.20 per ream.

PRINTED FORMS.

For Report of the Supervisor of Cullers, charged by Mr. *S. B. Foote*, $1,000 for a thousand copies, the price if printed for the Legislature would be for the same number $140 74.

A communication from a "Visitor to the Camp Meeting" has been received, but the writer has not complied with our rules in not giving his name, consequently it is inadmissable.

DROWNED.—On Saturday, the 28th June, a boat, containing a fishing party of seven persons, from Millbrook, capsized in the Otonabee River, and one of them, Wm. Atkins, a brother of Mr. Henry Atkins miller, of Millbrook, was drowned. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss.

The Port Hope *Messenger* says, that on Friday afternoon last, Mr. Hagerman's bakery was destroyed by fire. The building was partially insured. Two small buildings, one on each side of the one that was burned, were considerably damaged in the endeavor to save them.

CARIBOO AGENCY.—Mr. Franklin Allen, who for several years past has been attached to the New York Agency, has been sent to Toronto, and authorised to act as Agent for the respective Companies forming the through lines between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and is prepared to furnish passengers Tickets through from New York to California and British Columbia. See another column for advertisement.

—The Hon. Sidney Smith has returned from his Parliamentary duties, and resumed the practice of his profession in Peterborough. After a public career of many years, in which he has done good service to his country and established a reputation as one of the best administrative officers that ever held a department in the Government, he finds himself now forced to begin the battle anew. With his abilities and well established reputation as a lawyer, however, he is certain soon to find himself again in enjoyment of a large practice. His office is in Hopkins' Building, opposite Nicholls & Hall's.—*Review*, 20 *Inst.*

—It is reported that the Hon. Sidney Smith will shortly resume the practice of his profession in Cobourg.—*Sun*, *July* 1.

—Pray which are we to believe? the *Review* or the *Sun*.

THE UPPER HOUSE ELECTIONS.—There are six divisions in each Province that will have elections the coming autumn. Those of Upper Canada are Malahide, Thames, Home, Midland, Quinte, Eastern. These elections will be watched with interest at the present juncture of our political history.

The *Great Eastern* has arrived at New York, bringing dates from Liverpool of 1st inst. She arrived at Cape Race at 1 p. m., on the 8th.

Lord Palmerston in the House stated that he could see no good at present in offers at meditation, but the Government would, with pleasure, take advantage of any favourable opening that might occur. Markets are firm; gold at New York is worth 12 per cent premium.

Mr. Daly is returned for Perth by a majority of 50. Mr. McFarlane complains in the *Globe* that intimidation was resorted to in Wallace, and his voters were hindered from recording their votes for him in consequence. The London *Prototype* says that the Returning Officer was obliged to close the poll in Wallace at ten minutes past four in consequence of disturbances. The defeat of Mr. McFarlane is a severe blow to the Ministry.

THE WEATHER.—Since the 29th ult. we have had no rain save a very light shower yesterday morning. The weather for the last few days has been very hot. On Saturday and Sunday last the heat was very oppressive. On Monday and Tuesday a thick haze, resembling smoke, obscured the sun, and the heat was more bearable. We hear there are great fires to the north of us. The ground is dry and parched and the crops are making but slow progress in consequence. Haying has commenced.

THE HIPPOZOONOMADON.—This is the most attractive exhibition ever established in America. It has won the highest encomiums from the press and the public everywhere. A live Hippopotamus, the only one ever in America, a troup of performing Elephants, a large company of the most distinguished Equestrians and lady riders, clowns, gymnasts, acrobats, singers, dancers, scenic riders, character performers, and all the adjuncts of a first class Arenic establishment. The Hippopotamus alone should be sufficient to draw everybody out on Monday next, the 14th day of July, as will be seen by referring to our advertising columns, they will be in Peterboro' on that day.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Kingdon in company with her son and daughter, left town yesterday in a buggy to go to Cavan, where she was to leave her son. On returning with her daughter, when near the Catholic Cemetery, one of the reins became unbuckled from the bits. The little girl on seeing this made an attempt to seize the other rein, and in doing so somehow frightened the horse, which started off at the gallop; the girl was at once thrown out, and soon after Mrs. Kingdon was also thrown out, and the horse went off with the vehicle. Mrs. Kingdon and her daughter are both seriously hurt, but it is thought by the doctor that they will both get over it. The horse was found a short distance from where it started dead, and the buggy smashed to pieces. The buggy was new, cost $100, and the horse was a valuable one Amid the loss, it is satisfactory to know that there is hope of a speedy recovery of mother and daughter.

Communication.

THE LATE ROBBERY.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In your issue of the 3rd instant I find an editorial in which my name is mentioned in a very unfavorable light, and entirely without any reason therefor. I hope, therefore, you will permit me to give a true account of the affair, as far as known to me, and allow your readers to form their own conclusions. On Friday evening, 20th ult., Glynn's wife came to me and showed me a box containing some papers, which, she said, her husband had found that morning, near a place on which he was building a shanty, and desired me to read the papers for her, as neither she nor her husband could. On examining them I found they were notes drawn in favor of Whyte, Hamilton & Co., and on being questioned what she would do with them, I told her I expected the owner would put up notices of his loss, that perhaps they were up, and then, if so, it would be her duty to deliver them up to the owner, and that if no notice would be given before Monday, she should advertise immediately, and not later than Monday or Tuesday at the farthest. Afterwards fearing that the notes might be lost, or that the real owner might not get them, I went to Glynn and asked him about the notes. He said he still had them, but had heard nothing of the loser. As soon as I saw the notice in the paper I went to Glynn and told him to go and give them up, and he appeared quite willing to do so, and he solicited me to accompany him, as he began to fear he might be accused of some knowledge of the robbery, which I told him I learned had been committed. Believing Glynn innocent I consented and went with him. On the way being advised to bring Whyte or Hamilton to the Mayor's office, Glynn went and brought Whyte, and the box and its then contents were delivered to the parties present. My only object in going with Glynn or to him, was that the owner might be sure to get his property, and that if necessary I might testify, as far as I knew, to Glynn's intentions even before they were advertised. That I ever expected any reward or desired any is entirely false. I acted in the whole matter with the purest motives, my only desire being to restore the property to the real owner, and that I might, if possible, save Glynn from trouble, believing him to be entirely innocent as I really did. I positively declare that Glynn never mentioned to me reward or hopes of reward for himself or any other person, nor did it ever enter my mind. I may have acted unwisely but I acted with the purest motives, and perhaps, on more mature consideration, I would have acted differently, but even as it is I am wholly free before the searcher of all hearts, and hope a discerning public will consider me so too, as the above I think fully shows.

I am sir, yours &c.,
W. DOUGLASS.

Monaghan, July 4, 1862.

For the Examiner.

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.

LETTER No. 3.

The Steamship Great Eastern.

At 6 o'clock, p. m., the Steamer J. S. *Broderick*, left the wharf of the Liverpool Steamships with passengers for the *Great Eastern* which was lying at anchor about a mile down the River. The magnitude in size and proportions, far exceeding that of any preconceived ideas of our own. When the steamboat went alongside of her it looked much like an ordinary life-boat would beside a ship of ordinary size. When we undertook to ascend her side by the ingenious gangway, we began to realize the height of her main deck above the water; it is fully 35 or 40 feet. As soon as we gained the top the great length and breadth and breadth of her deck became apparent. Away, (we were almost going to say as far as the eye could reach), well, at any rate, to use familiar comparisons, as far as from the street corner north of the *Examiner* Office, in Peterboro, to the new Presbyterian Church, is a smoothly-laid plank walk, nearly as broad on each side of her funnels as George Street, and that is her main deck. Large numbers of person—men, women, and children—are promenading the deck, whilst a brass band composed from among the crew, discourse charming music. As night draws on her appearance is improved by the lines of lamps and other lights, which are also hung in the lower decks and in the rigging. A steam crane is at work hoisting the baggage of the passengers from the steamboat below to the deck above, and a number of men are engaged in carrying it into the rooms and berths on the lower decks. The officers are all uniformed, and rank in line as on a man-of-war ship, and the sailors wear a strip, some on their hats and others on their woolen shirts, with the name of the ship stamped in letters thereon. The changes of watch are called by a bugler. When the ship is sailing 8 men stand by the rudder—2 at each branch of the wheel. 8 at chors are on her decks, of immense weight, each link in the chains alone weighing 16 lbs. The anchors are raised by means of a donkey steam engine of 9 horse power. It might be a matter surprise how a ship of this size is commanded, but when the operation is witnessed, it is seen to be quite as easily done, if not more so, than any other ships. A raised gangway stretches from one paddle box to the other, and in the centre of this stands the boatswain; the wheel he turns, however, is not the rudder of the ship but a sort of telegraph to the men at the stern. Two machines with bells attached, one for the paddle engines and the other for the screw, are worked by a lad at each, who by the wires ring the instructions to the engineers at the various departments. So that all the commanding officer has to do is to stand in his place and give orders to the telegraph operators, so to speak, and they are immediately carried out. On her main deck, and hung on davits, are 24 life-boats, one of which, we have seen it stated, is as large as the ship in which Christopher Columbus first crossed the Atlantic ocean. On her deck, too, are four 18-pounder guns. The grand saloon or drawing-room, is a palace which is perhaps not excelled by any on the continent of America. Chandeliers of the most brilliant kind hang to the beautifully gold-cornered roof; frescoes and paintings adorn the walls, and everything is in keeping therewith. This place is reserved for the fortunate few who can afford to pay $130 or the cabouts for the privilege. Every part of the ship is spacious, wide, and well-ventilated; the height between decks is 13 feet, and the windows overhead, and in the sides of the ship, are easily opened and closed. The ship is divided into seven water-tight compartments, and if, as in case of collision or other accident, one or two of these should completely fill up, the vessel could still float. Her third deck is used exclusively for freight, and on this occasion her cargo consists of two millions bushels of wheat and a general freight. The present trip will realize for the company about $100,000. There cannot be less than 800 souls on board, including crew and passengers. The prejudice existing against the "Great Eastern" will soon be overcome. The defects in her construction have been remedied mostly, and we cannot see how a vessel could be constructed with a greater regard to safety; indeed in the stormiest weather experienced, there was not the slightest apprehension of danger felt by either crew or passengers. If this ship continues on an American or Canadian route, travel between the two continents must increase ten-fold, and more than half the hardships and dangers of oceanic journeying will be overcome.

The following figures, compiled from a little pamphlet entitled "How to see the 'Great Eastern,'" give additional particulars of her extraordinary dimensions:—

Tonnage,	22,500	tons.
Nom. power of paddle-engines	1,000	horses.
" " screw propeller,	1,000	"
Number of boilers,	10	
" Furnaces,	112	
Diameter of screw propeller,	24	feet.
Length of shaft, (screw)	160	"
Diameter of paddle-engine cylinders,	6¼	"
Length of stroke,	14¼	"
" principal saloons	400	"
Accommodation for passengers, 1st class,	800	
do. 2nd class,	2,000	
do. 3rd class,	1,200	
do. Troops (alone)	10,000	

On board there is a surgery and dispensary, a sail-maker's shop, a carpenter's shop, and a blacksmith's shop, and in each of the shops men are busily employed every week-day.

The life-boats are capable of containing 1,200 persons, and by means of a patent lowering apparatus may be all launched in four minutes.

In the passage from New York to Liverpool 530,000 revolutions of the screw, and over 400,000 revolutions of the paddle-wheels are made.

TRIP OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

A copy of a "log" of our own, posted daily, will perhaps give as correct an idea of the present voyage, as any extended account we could write you:

Sunday, June 1.—Rounded the bar at Sandy Hook and discharged pilot at 10.30 a.m. Divine service in grand-saloon, in forenoon, by Rev. Dr. Topp of Toronto, C.W., and in the afternoon, in steerage, by Rev. Mr. Morris, also a minister of the Canada Presbyterian Church. A peculiar feature in the morning service was the leading off of the psalm tune "Old Hundred" on the piano-forte, the Americans on board insisting on the instrument being used. Strong head winds. Last sight of land in the evening.

Monday, 2nd.—Wind favorable. Weather somewhat foggy. Calm towards evening. Moonlight. Band played some airs on upper deck; "Home, sweet home," brought tears to the eyes of many who heard it.

Tuesday, 3rd.—Very foggy. Cold. Steam whistle was kept sounding all day and night. Steering east, by one point south.

Wednesday, 4th.—Breeze from northwest. In the afternoon passed through a fleet of cod-fishing boats. Great surprise at seeing small boats so far at sea, but officers soon explained the apparent mystery. A distance off were to be seen riding large ships to which the boats fled in case of storm or distress.

Thursday, 5th.—Very cold. Stiff breeze from north-west, rocking motion and a gentle dip fore and aft. At noon breeze increased, and ship's motion severely oscillating; some difficulty in keeping "right side up with care." At night the breeze had increased to a gale, this monster among floating craft tossing about like a tiny nautilus on the mighty billows. Sea sickness at every room, and a great demand for seidlitz powders and gruel. Storm continued all night; at about midnight came near running down a brig which crossed our bows, carrying no light.

Friday, 6th.—Weather moderating. Heavy showers, rain and hail. Several ships in sight.

Saturday, 7th.—Very squally. Heavy sea running. Ship laboring heavily. Weather milder, a brilliant rain-bow, stretching from zone to zone, seen at sun-set, the most beautiful sight that can be seen at sea.

Sunday, 8th.—Heavy sea rolling, but day otherwise pleasant; sky clear and atmosphere warm. Rev. Mr. Northrup, the celebrated American naturalist, preached on deck in the morning. Captain Patton, commander of the ship, read over the service of the English Episcopal Church in forenoon, and Rev. Dr. Topp preached in afternoon.

Monday, 9th.—Light breeze from north-west. Pleasant. Everything on board again finding its equilibrium. Much expectation among the passengers to see land.

Tuesday, 10th.—Sighted Cape Clear light at 2 a.m. West coast of Ireland in view all forenoon. Fresh breeze from north-east. Passed several other vessels, and here the difference in motion, &c., was for the first time greatly observable. A barque of about 3,000 tons burthen pitched and rolled in the same sea that scarcely moved the "Great Eastern."

Wednesday, 11th.—Took pilot on board at 5 a.m., and steamed slowly up the Mersey. Several small steamboats, crowded with passengers and with bands on board, met the great ship about 8 o'clock, and accompanied her till she cast anchor in the harbor at 11 o'clock. As she passed the British man-of-war "Majestic" the crew on board that ship manned the yard-arms, and gave three hearty cheers, which were duly acknowledged.

Time of passage from New York to Liverpool, 10 days and 1 hour; from Cape Race to Cape Clear 7 days and 13 hours. More anon.

Your correspondent R.

The International Exhibition.

(*Editorial Correspond. of the Montreal Gazette.*)

LONDON, June 14, 1862.

I wrote to you some time since that the Royal Commissioners, after asking the Canadians to erect a timber trophy, asked to have it taken down. The Canadians resisted, pointing out the injustice, and that has been the end of it. I subjoin an article from the *Gardener's Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette* upon the subject:—

The visitor to the International Exhibition who shall seek for Timber will see on his right in the distance, as soon as he enters the Eastern Dome, a noble pile reaching nearly to the roof of the transept.—When he approaches the pile, he will find that its base is surrounded by most admirable examples of what Canada can produce: for he is within our great North-East American Colony, the pride of England the envy of the United States. There is not such another display from the New World; and when we consider how near is Canada to our own shores, the rapidity of intercommunication between us, and the enormous wealth which this "trophy" represents, it is difficult to avoid feelings of triumph at such a demonstration of British [illegible] and yet [illegible] those who would pull the trophy down, because, forsooth it is thought to stand in the way of a painted window. We have not, however, sunk to such effeminacy as to prefer tinsel to iron, or to sacrifice the interests of millions to degenerate taste. For ourselves, we own that we admire the work of the Almighty even in the rude form of timber, very much more than any combination of blue, red, and yellow glass in a cathedral window. And so does the intelligent part of the public.

To planters in this country the exhibition of timber in Canada is particularly interesting, because not a tree is represented in it with which we are unfamiliar. We can grow them all on our own estates if we think it worth while; and given time enough we can grow them as well. More especially does it concern those who already possess old specimens of Canadian trees to study here the evidence of what they may come to. Take, for example, Black Walnut, which grows magnificently even near London. There is one specimen (No. 53) which is four feet seven inches in diameter, exclusive of its bark. Such timber can be had in Quebec for £71 per 1,000 feet cube. The specimen to which we now refer must be about 400 years old.

North American Elms thrive perfectly with us. They are, however, we believe, exclusively *Ulmus Americana and fulva* that have been introduced. We now see that another kind, called the Rock Elm, or *Ulmus racemosa*, is superior to them and to our own; the wood being finer in the grain and less brittle. Of this there is a specimen, about 2 feet 8 inches in diameter.

Weymouth Pines are among the commonest of our hardy conifers. They yield the "Pine-wood of carpenters. Little, however, do our foresters know of the huge specimens that swarm in Canada. "Average height, 140 to 160 feet; average diameter, 3 to 4 feet; but common near Lake Erie 5 to 6 feet in diameter and 200 feet high; or even in some cases 22 feet in circumference, 220 feet high, bare of branches for 120 feet to the first limb." Such monsters are, however, too big to exhibit, and Canada modestly limits herself to about 2 feet 10 inches, or three feet in diameter.

Then there is *Pinus resinosa*, or the Red Pine, which dislikes our eastern climate, 3 feet 6 inches in diameter, which in about twice its usual size. But there is no encouragement to plant it here.

The Ash of Canada (*Fraxinus Americana*), famous for its toughness and strength invaluable for the handles of axes and other implements, is displayed in its small forms as well as in the giant proportions that it assumes when full grown. One round, with 305 circles of annual growth, is 2 feet 10 inches in diameter, an admirable example of timber.

There is Oak, too, (*Quercus tinctoria*), red (*Q. rubra*), and white (*Q. alba*), the latter little inferior to British heart of Oak, and not far off 4 feet in diameter. This tree, as much at home with us as with Canadians, is said to be sometimes 21 feet round! in Western Canada.

Then we have Occidental Plane, or Button Wood, 4 feet through; Tulip tree or White Wood, 3½ feet, and Base Wood or American Lime, more than 2 feet, all excellent for cabinet and joiners' work, though unfit to bear expose to weather.

Add to these the numerous specimens of the fair growth of American Chestnut, Hickories, Maples, Beech, Birch, Hornbeam, Hemlock, Spruce, Tamarac or American Larch, and he would thoroughly understand the nature of Canadian timber has a field of serious study hitherto unexampled: now serious in a mercantile point of view, may be gathered from the fact that "Canada exports annually about 30,000,000 cubic feet of timber in the rough state, and about 400,000,000 feet, board measure, of sawn timber. The revenue derived by the Province, during 1860 for timber cut in the forests, amounting to about $500,000." It appears that of the 60 or 70 varieties of woods in its forests, there are usually only five or six kinds which go to make up those exports so vast in quality; the remaining fifty or sixty timber trees are left to perish or are burned as a nuisance, to get them out of the way. The Commissioners truly observe that by showing, in the markets of the world, that it has these valuable woods, and can furnish them at unprecedentedly low prices, it will secure additional purchasers, a result that the capital display in the Exhibition building is admirably calculated to secure. The Commissioners from the Colony state that in extent, and in the variety and value of its woods, the great forests of deciduous trees of North America surpass all others; the most remarkable of this great mixed forest being that growing in the valley of the St Lawrence. The western coasts in high latitudes, furnish only or chiefly the Coniferæ. High summer temperature and abundant summer rains, are, unquestionably the conditions necessary to produce the deciduous forest trees. Western coasts in high latitudes have the necessary moisture, but not the high summer temperature; Western prairies, east of the Mississippi, and the vast deserts west of it, have summer heat but not moisture; hence the absence of all trees in the one region, and of the deciduous trees in the other. In this country we have probably all the conditions except time, under which the Canadian timber has been produced.

All the hardy trees belonging to the Canadian Exhibition are capitally shown, by the production of

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, July 3, p.m.

Latest advices at the war Department from General McClellan are dated 9 o'clock this morning, up to which time there had not been any fighting since Tuesday.

General Dix reports the arrival to-day at Fortress Monroe of 553 rebel prisoners, being part of those taken in the late battle, among whom were several Colonels and Majors. Gen. Dix has ordered all civilians away from Fortress Monroe, and no persons will be permitted to pass to that point, or to the army of the Potomac, except those connected with the military or naval services.

FORT MONROE, July 3.—At ten o'clock a.m., the "Nellie Baker" arrived here from Harrison's Landing, she having left there at five o'clock. She brings 25 prisoners and a few wounded.

The most terrible fighting took place on Tuesday last, and with most brilliant success.

The rebels were defeated in every action, and the rebel prisoners admit the loss of at least 10,000 that day.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Fortress Monroe correspondence of the *Tribune*, dated 3rd, says that General McClellan's position cannot be flanked by any force, however great. Supplies of all kinds of abundance have arrived, and the men are in the best possible spirits.

The rebel prisoners state their loss at 30,000, while ours will not exceed 10,000. The rebels have over 200,000 troops engaged.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC TURKEY ISLAND, July 2.—The following is an account of the battles fought in front of Richmond on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, being the 5th, 6th and 7th days of the engagement. On Sunday morning the corps of General Sumner and General Franklin, were left in the works at Fair Oaks, with instructions to evacuate and protect the baggage and supply trains on their way to James river. They had hardly left their position and were falling back on the railroad and Williamsburg turnpike when the rebels discovered their movement, and immediately started in pursuit with their whole force; so rapidly did the rebels approach that our officers had hardly time to place their men in position before they were upon them. The enemy advanced to the attack about two o'clock, which was promptly met by our men. The battle lasted until dark, during which time the enemy suffered terribly, advancing in solid mass to within a short distance of our artillery. The effect of our guns upon their ranks was fearful killing and wounding them by hundreds. At dark the enemy was repulsed and forced to abandon their position—this battle took place about one-and-a-half miles above Savage's Station. Whilst the battle was in process other important events were transpiring, the Railroad bridge across the Chickahominy was burned and a train of 12 cars under full head of steam was run overboard.

All the Commissary and Quartermaster's stores unable to be removed were committed to the flames, together with a large amount of ordnance stores.

The troops which had fought the battle of Sunday, retreated under cover of the night to White Oak Swamp bridge, a distance of about 12 miles there to await the approach of the enemy.

The disposition of the troops on Monday, the sixth day of battle, was as follows:—General Smith's division supported by Gen. Negly's brigade, occupied the right of the bridge, while Gen. Sumner's and Gen. Franklin's corps occupied the left. Heintzleman's corps with Gen. McClellan's division was out on the road to meet the enemy who was approaching from Richmond.

The enemy came up boldly early in the morning, having been heavily reinforced by the troops who fought the battle on Friday on the opposite side of the Chickahominy.

About three o'clock it became evident that some portion of our lines must give way, as the rebels were constantly throwing fresh troops into action. Our troops in front of the bridge now fell back to within three and a half miles of Turkey Island, where the fight was shortly afterwards renewed and continued with the greatest determination on both sides. During the day all the cattle and the greater portion of transportation had safely crossed Turkey Island Bridge. Some of the rear waggons had to be abandoned and fired to make room for the passage of artillerry.

The fight was renewed early on Tuesday morning by the Rebels, they evidently intending to crush our army; it lasted about three hours, resulting in considerable loss to both sides. The enemy then retired, leaving the field to our troops. The Rebels again advanced about three o'clock, p.m. in considerable numbers, but retired, after being shelled by the gunboats and artillery for about two hours, without coming near enough for musketry to become engaged. The loss of our army during these severe engagements is not known, but 20,000 is considered as near an estimate as can at present be giving in killed, wounded and missing. Many of those at present unaccounted for may have straggled away through the country and may hereafter return. The loss of the enemy in killed must have been very heavy, far exceeding that of our army. We have taken about 700 prisoners, among whom are three Lieutenants and one Major.

The army is now encamped on high rolling ground on the banks of the James River, 15 miles from Richmond.

The transports are already unloading supplies at the wharves.

The Commanding General feels confident of successfully meeting any attack the enemy may make upon him in his present position.

The reinforcements the Rebels received from Beauregard and Jackson gave them a force double that of the army of the Potomac, and many of the prisoners taken during the battles belonged to Beauregard's army.

As fast as the rebel forces were cut to pieces, other fresh troops were immediately marched forward to fill their places. They seemed to disregard the lives of their men and held them under the hottest fire of our artillery.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Despatches have been received from Gen. McClellan, dated as late as 10 o'clock, a. m., 4th. The following is their substance, omitting details not proper for present publication:—

There had been no fighting since Tuesday night, when the rebels were repulsed with great slaughter.

The army moved to the position now occupied because it affords greatly superior advantages for the co-operation of the gunboats, of which seventeen are now in the river, protecting the flank of our army.

Statements of the casualities in the severe battles of the right flank cannot yet be furnished.

Our forces were not beaten in any conflict, nor could they be driven from the field by the uttermost effort of the enemy.

No guns have been lost since the 27th, when McCall's division, at the outset, was overwhelmed and 25 pieces fell into the hands of the enemy.

New York, July 7.

A letter to the *Post* confirms the report of a skirmish on Thursday and the capture of six guns and some prisoners.

Gen. McClellan had removed his head quarters, and the army had advanced some five miles toward Richmond.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that the Richmond papers of the 4th acknowledge the loss of 30,000 men, though they claim the victory.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* of the same date, reports that McClellan is pushing rapidly forward, driving the enemy at all points. The gunboats accompany his advance, shelling the woods and scattering the enemy, his main force following in support.

Washington, July 7.

The *Star* says a distinguished officer of the army of the Potomac was at Washington this a. m. on his way to visit his family north of this city. His opportunity for learning the extent of the damage received by the enemy in the recent seven days' battles were, from the nature of his position in service, perhaps better than any other Union officer. He estimates they lost in killed and wounded and otherwise rendered *hors de combat*, the immense number of 75,000 men, or, in other words, their loss was quite half the whole army and is about Richmond.

They refuse to receive flags of truce from Gen. McClellan, conveying inquiries relative to the state of Union officers and others believed to be wounded and prisoners in their hands, thus evincing a great disinclination to permitting McClellan to obtain any, inkling, however obscure, of their real condition since the termination of the battles.

The President has nominated to the Senate Gens. Heintzelman, Sumner, Keyes, and Fitz John Porter to be Brevet Brigadier Generals in the regular army, and Major Generals of volunteers, for gallant conduct in the field.

The Lynchburg, Va., *Republican* of the 30th ult., says it was currently reported here on Saturday that Gen. Beauregard had been suspended from his command of the army of the West. This cause is not known. If the report is true it will cause a storm about the head of the President which he will find it difficult to allay. We sincerely trust there is no foundation for the report.

There is nothing new from the army of the Potomac.

We are assured by Gen. McClellan of the excellent spirits of the men. All was quiet up to 8 o'clock a. m. to-day.

News Items.

—Lord Dundreary visited the Exhibition on Saturday.

—Strawberries made their appearance in Quebec markets on Tuesday last.

—An anonymous donor has sent £1,000 for distribution among the religious societies of Liverpool.

—Her Majesty will be godmother by proxy to the young Prince of the Sandwich Islands, Prince Hawaii.

—The Queen, since her return to Windsor, has visited the royal mausoleum at Frogmore, and appears deeply interested in its progress.

—The London Scottish Rifle Corps have been invited by the Marquis of Salisbury to a grand day at his magnificent seat in Hertfordshire.

—The value of property destroyed by the late fire at Kingston, Jamaica, amounted to over £143,000, of which about £10,000 only was insured.

—Peter Sinclair, while in the act of leaving the stage of music hall in Hartlepool, after singing a comic song, dropped down and instantly expired.

—The number of emigrants who left Ireland during the year 1861 was 66,396. Compared with 1860 there was a decrease of 21,230.

—A farmer who lives near Chicago has harvested from four acres of land 1,800 bushels of onions. Think of that and shed tears if you can!

—It is said a farmer in Quincy Co., Mich., recently cut eighteen acres of oats, which averaged eighty bushels to the acre.

—While chopping wood a short time since, a Californian found in the hollow butt of a tree, a bag of gold dust worth $7,000.

—The Aston Brook flour mill, Birmingham, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. The total loss in building and stock is estimated at £9,000.

—From a recent return it appears that there are 2,708 members of the Wesleyan body in Zetland; 75 were added last year, and 35 are now on probation.

—The number of letters passing through the Post Office in 1861 was 593,000,000, of this number 487,000,000 were due to England, 50,0000,000 to Ireland, and 56,000,000 to Scotland.

—A COOL ASSASSIN.—The *Cork Reporter* states that Walsh, supposed to have been party to the Kilmallock murder, being closely pursued by the police, has proposed to give himself up if the £50 reward offered by the Government be given to his family.

—An American farmer came over to Liverpool lately. He changed notes for $100 in gold, and went to Manchester. In the evening he was eased of his money in Manchester by some female companions he met and entertained.

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF BANGOR.—We have to record the death of the Very Rev. James Henry Cotton, B.C.L., Dean of Bangor, at the advanced age of 82 years The reverend gentleman was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge.

—The Quebec *Old Countryman* says: A North of Ireland paper congratulates Orangemen that the last elective Bishop of Canada is an Orange Bishop. Then if true, is more melancholy news than the only other, and we heartily wish we could say, the last elective Bishop of Canada—the Bishop of Huron!

—The steamship St. Andrew, of the Glasgow line of steamers, from Glascow on the 20th inst., arrived in Quebec on Sunday about nine o'clock. Besides a general cargo she brings 11 cabin and 224 steerage passengers, among them a number of young females. Ladies requiring good servants would do well to send their address to the emigration office.

—DEATH OF A FEMALE MISER.—A Mrs. Murphey, widow, of Eastport, Me., was found dead in her bed on Friday morning last. The town authorities found $1,700 on her premises, of which $400 in gold was sewed in her dress. She left a request to be buried in the gold-lined dress, but whether the coin was to be taken out, the papers do not state.

—HOW TO EAT GRAPES.—Some people swallow pulp, seed, and skin, others eject both seeds and skin, and swallow only the pulp. A high medical authority recommends when a person is in health he should swallow only the pulp; when the bowels are costive, and you wish to relax them, swallow the seeds with the pulp, ejecting the skin; when you wish to check a too relaxed state of the bowels, swallow the pulp with the skins, ejecting the seeds.

—The Mayor of Montreal has addressed circulars to the Banks, asking three questions: At what rate they receive British Shillings? What they do with them? and if they could supply sufficient change without them? The replies of the Montreal Bank, Bank of British North America, and People's Bank, are to the following effect viz: 1st. They receive British Shillings at 24 cents. 2nd. They could readily furnish a sufficient amount of change.

—The number of emigrants arrived at Hamilton during the present season, to the 21st instant, was *via* Quebec, 1,122; *via* New York, 5,353. Their destinations were—United States, 5,633; Canada 842. A large number of the above were Mormons destined for Salt Lake City, Eleven hundred English put down as going to the United States, were all Mormons. The Germans and Norwegians principally go on to the Western States, but the English, Irish and Scotch are pretty nearly equally divided between this country and the United States.

ARRIVAL OF SECRETARY SEWARD.—Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, arrived in this city last evening from Washington, on a brief visit to his home. He will remain, unless summoned away by special despatch, until Monday next. His townsmen will be especially pleased to learn that he is in good health and spirits. Gov. Seward has visited his home but once since the 4th of March, 1861, and on that occasion remained but a day or two.—*Auburn Adv., yesterday.*

TROUBLE AHEAD.—The Charleston *Courier* says:—We have been reliably informed that men of high official position among us—men of good intentions, but of mistaken and misguided patriotism, are sowing the seeds of discord broadcast in our midst, by preaching a crusade against President Davis, and calling for a general convention of the Confederate States, to depose him and create a military dictator in his place.

ANOTHER AWFUL TRAGEDY.—There was a great deal of excitement on Tuesday morning in consequence of a tragedy having been discovered to have been enacted at No. 189, Blackfriars-road, London, which closely resembles the one which recently took place in Ludgate-street, near St. Paul's. Since Sunday last a person named James John Muckford, a widower, residing at 189 in the above-named road, had been missed from his home, as well as two of his children. Late on Monday night, however, informat on was giving to the police of the mysterious disappearance of the man and his children, and the next morning Inspector Gardener, upon entering the room, found the man sitting in a chair in front of the window, his head reclining, his trousers loose, his body covered with blood, which had flowed from several wounds in his abdomen, which he had evidently inflicted with a large carving knife. The two children, named Emily and Catherine, were found lying in front of the fireplace, also quite dead. Mr. Gardner at once sent for medical assistance, and Mr. Henderson quickly attended, and from the examination made of the contents of a cup and a paper found on the table he had not the least hesitation in saying that the children had died from poison, and the man from the wounds on his person.

—There has occurred a terrible railroad accident in Italy at Sienna—one hundred killed.

Birth.

At Peterboro, on Sunday the 6th inst, the wife of Wm J. McCombs, of a Daughter.

Married.

By the Rev. G. Colowell, on the 5th inst, Robert Bell to Eliza Smith both of the Town of Lindsay.

Peterboro' Markets.

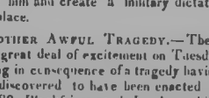
Thursday, July 10, 1862.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour ₱ brl	4 50	@	5 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0 75	@	0 85
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0 75	@	0 80
Barley ₱ bush	0 40	@	40 0
Oats "	0 50	@	0 55
Peas "	0 55	@	0 60
Potatoes	0 45	@	0 50
Pork ₱ brl	8 00	@	10 00
Beef ₱ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
Butter ₱ lb	0 9	@	0 12½
Hay ₱ ton new	9 00	@	11 00
Hay ₱ ton old	14 00	@	17 00
Hides ₱ cwt	4 00	@	4 50
Wool ₱ per lb	0 33	@	0 34½
Pelts	0 14½	@	0 15
Eggs, per dozen	0 07	@	0 09
Fowl, per pair	0 25	@	0 30

F. B. BREGA,
Market Clerk.

New Advertisements.

Summer Arrangements.



1862 1862

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH

GLASGOW!

"ANCHOR" LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS

SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN

Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.

Caledonia, 1397 tons register, 360 horse power, 12 years A 1—James Crair, Commander.
United Kingdom. 1255 tons register, 300 horse power 13 years A 1—James Clark, Commander.

The "CALEDONIA" WILL SAIL FROM QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY. 29th JULY.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin	$60 00
Intermediate	30 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions)	25 00

Children in proportion.
Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.
☞ Berths not secured until paid for.
Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
☞ For freight or passage, apply to
ROBT. SHAW & CO.,
Quebec;
Or G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
Montreal.
July 1. 28

NOTE LOST.

ALL parties are hereby cautioned against negociating a Note of hand for Eighty Dollars, made by Robert Moore, in favour of John Archer, payable in November, 1861.
JOHN ARCHER.
Smith, July 9, 1862. 28.

STEAM TO

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA,

Through to Victoria, V. I. in 30 Days.

New Arrangement, Commencing July 1862.

A FIRST CLASS Steamer will be dispatched from New York, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, on the

1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month.

When these dates fall on Sunday, the day of departure will be the Monday following.

With a view to the better accommodation of the increasing Passenger traffic to

California and the Gold Mines of Cariboo,

The undersigned for several years attached to the New York Agency, has been sent to Canada only authorized and appointed Agent of the several Companies forming the Line, and is prepared to issue tickets through at the following rates, including provisions on board the steamers and transportation over Panama railroad:—

New York to San Francisco.	New York to Portland, O.	New York to Victoria, V.I
First Cabin $400	$240	$250
Second " 150	——	——
Steerage 100	120	125

☞ Passengers bound for above ports can be furnished with tickets from Toronto to New York, at a reduction from the regular rates.

Passengers Tickets sent for per Express, will be returned free of charge.

All the particulars of the route, and any information incident to the voyages will be given on application, if by letter, postpaid to the

Central Agency of the Line for Canada.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Agent.
No. 10 Toronto Street.

N. B.—Next door to Post-office.

Plans of the Ships' Cabins and Berths, Maps of British Columbia and the Cariboo districts on view at this office.
July 9. 28.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday the 29th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert C. Humphries, *Plaintiff*
vs.
Thomas Short and William West, Executors of Joseph West, Deceased, *Defendants.*

All the right, title and interest of the said Joseph West, deceased, at the time of his death in the lands of the said Thomas Short and William West as Executors, to be administered in and to Lot No 11, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and Village Lots Nos. 3 and 4, in the Village of Keene.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 9th, 1862. 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on Tuesday the 14th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Claxton, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Edgar, *Defendant.*

All the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, in and to part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East of a blazed line running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 9th, 1862 28

PUBLIC NOTICE!

THE Corporation of the Township of Otonabee intend on the

18th day of August,

to pass a By-law to close up the Road established on the 20th day of April, 1838, commencing seven chains and eighty-four links from the South-west angle of Lot No. 21, in the 15th Concession; then South Forty-nine degrees, twenty minutes, West eight chains and thirty links, then South fifteen degrees, thirty minutes West four chains and eighty-seven links, more or less to side line dividing lots twenty and twenty-one. Then South-west along said limits, and on the South side thereof, across the remaining part of said limits, on the fifteenth Concession.

GEORGE READ,
Township Clerk.
Otonabee, 21st June, 1862. 27

MILLBROOK FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public in general that he is now manufacturing his

Combined Mower and Reaper,

warranted to be the best now in use, which he is selling for $125; six months credit, or 10 per cent allowed for cash.

GEORGE FAIR.
Millbrook, June 11, 1862. 24

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough has passed a new Market By-law wherein tolls are exacted for articles and animals offered for sale at the Market, except in the cases exempted by the said By-law. Copies of the By-law can be had on application at the Clerk's Office.

By Order,
J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk
Peterborough, March 4, 1863. 10

HOUSE TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to let his house in Ashburnham. It is a good large house, with nine large rooms, and a cellar, with sheds and outhouses. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr Butterfield, at Mr. R. D. Rogers' store, or to the proprietor, at Lakefield.

W. McGREGOR.
June 4th, 1863. 33

CHEAP BOOKS!

CheapStationery

Cheap Room Paper & Window Blinds.

CHEAP FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large stock of goods bought direct from the Manufacturers, which will be sold at

Prices much LOWER than usual.

The School Book and School Stationery department will at all times be furnished with every book used in Town and Country School, and sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

The Miscellaneous Stationery business will be well assorted with the best description of goods, and sold at Low Prices.

A large stock of Room Paper of the best patterns at the Lowest Prices, will be kept on hand.

Everything in the Book and Stationery line kept in stock or procured to order with dispatch.

T. MENZIES.
Peterboro, 2nd June, 1862. 23

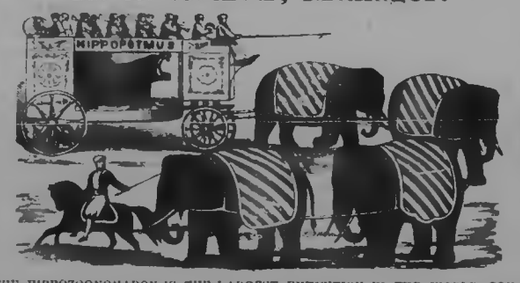
Will Exhibit at Peterboro' on Monday, July 14th,

AT HALF-PAST TWO AND A QUARTER TO EIGHT O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE

HIPPOZOONOMADON!

L. B. LENT, Manager.



THE HIPPOZOONOMADON IS THE LARGEST EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD, CONSISTING OF A GRAND CONSOLIDATION OF

FIVE DISTINCT EXHIBITIONS

BLENDED TOGETHER, AND ALL EXHIBITED UNDER

ONE MAMMOTH PAVILION!

FOR ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION, VIZ.:

LENT'S Mammoth National Circus, from Niblo's Garden, New York.
S. P. STICKNEY'S Great Western Circus, from Cincinnatti and St. Louis.
J. G SHEPARD'S Great Eastern Circus, from the Atheneum, Boston.
G. C QUICK'S Hippopotamus, or Behemoth, from the White Nile, Egypt.
SAND, NATHANS & CO'S Four Performing Elephants;
"Victoria and Albert," "Antony and Cleopatra," from Cook's Amphitheatre, London.

WILL MAKE ITS GRAND ENTREE INTO THIS PLACE, HEADED BY THE ENORMOUS

HIPPOPOTAMUS

or River Horse, from the White Nile, Egypt, 2,000 miles above Cairo. The Great Behemoth, of which Job says, Chaps. 40 and 41, "Upon the earth there is none like like." He is, beyond all question, THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD! imported from Cairo to London by H. B. Majesty's Consul John Petherick, Esq.,

AT A COST OF OVER $60,000

and is the only animal of the kind which was or ever will be exhibited in America. His Mammoth Aquarium will be drawn by a team of

FOUR ENORMOUS TRAINED ELEPHANTS,

and followed by the ATHLEOLYMPIANTHEUM, composed of the most talented

Equestrians and Equestriennes!
Equilibrists and Tumblers!
Dancers and Wrestlers!
Athletes and Acrobats!

which have ever been attached to any establishment either in Europe or America. Among these are MADEMOISELLE ARIANE FELECIA, from "La Cirque Imperiale," Paris, the most beautiful, graceful, daring and dashing Equestrienne in the world, and who will appear in her great act, entitled "La Reprise des Fees."

Mr. ROBERT STICKNEY, the Great Sensation Rider.
MONS. ROCHELLE, in "Le Saut en Ciel," the most daring feat ever attempted.
MR THOMAS KING, Mr. S. P. STICKNEY, Mr. WILLIAM DU CROW.
WILLIAM KENNEDY, the great "Droll of the Ring," the Funniest and Wittiest Clown in America, will appear in all the principle acts, and in his wonderful "Monologue of Momus."

In addition to these MLLE. VIRGINIA, the Fascinating Equestrienne, MISS EMMA STICKNEY the Child of the Arena, Mr. BERNANDEZ Mr. H. FOREST, Mr. J. RENSHAW, Mr JAS. FAULDING, Sig. ADOLF GONZALES, the Chilian Wonder. Masters Robert, Willie, Charles, Stickney, Sands, and a host of selected auxiliaries.

THE BEAUTIFUL TRAINED IMPORTED ARABIAN HORSE,

ABDALLAH!

THE EDUCATED MULES,

"JIM CROW,"

AND

"DAN TUCKER,"

Will be introduced in their

COMIC AND TRULY LAUGHABLE SCENES.

The Hippopotamus will be exhibited to the public in his Aquarium, and also in the Ring, attended by his Captor and Keeper, ALI, the EGYPTIAN, a lineal descendant from the tolemies of Egypt. After which the TRAINED ELEPHANTS, ALBERT and VICTORIA and ANTHONY and CLEOPATRA, will go through their wonderful performances, in which they show almost human sagacity.

THE GRAND OPERA BAND!

Led by CHARLES BOSWORTH, will accompany the Hippozoonomadon. Notwithstanding the innumerable variety of Attractions, and the unprecedented expense of the unparalleled combinations, the PRICE OF ADMISSION will be placed at

The Extraordinary Low Price of 25 Cents!

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS!

Scythes, Grain Cradles,

RAKES, FORKS,

HOES, SCYTHE SNATHS & STONES.

WE have just received a full assortment, from the best makers in Canada and the United States, which we will dispose of at prices which cannot fail to

GIVE SATISFACTION TO PURCHASERS.

MILLAR & BERTRAM.
Peterboro, June 25th, 1862. 26

ICED CREAMS,

Stawberries & Cake,

WILL be served every Afternoon and Evening, during the Season, in the

Large Drawing Room of

THE STEWART HOUSE.

☞ Private entrance for Ladies and Gentlemen on Water Street.

Peterboro, June 25th, 1862. 26

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office on the 1st of July, 1862.

Andrew, Robert	Irwin, Wm M.
Armstrong, John	Kilroy, Michael
Andrew, William	Kearns, John
Adams, Mrs. William	Keiths, Anna Maria
Beck, Wm. J.	Lasher, James
Birney, Ames	Lewis, Mrs. Margaret
Baker, Samuel	Long, William
Boston, Rodger	Mulchie, Mrs. Patrick
Brooks, Mrs. Fanny	Munro & Shearer,
Brennan, Mrs. Ann	Martin, J.
Cewrlton, William	McKee, jr., William
Campbell, Miss Martha	McNickle, Daniel
Chambers, John	McKee, J.
Conroy, Mrs. Margaret A	McDonell, Mrs. Margaret
Callaghan, Patrick	McCall, Dugald
Curtain, John	McKewen, George
Chambers Andrew	Nichols, Eleazer
Drumel, Mary,	Phelps, John
Davidson, Miss Mary J.	Quirke, James
Devlin, John	Raiflo, Henry
Delaney, Hugh	Rose, Lynard
Dawson, Cornelius	Robinson, A. D.
Daly, Patrick	Robinson, W. P.
Dill m, John	Reynolds, Benjamin
Eastwood, Miss Mary	Renshaw, Wm.
Erskine, Robert	Simmons, Samuel
Field, M. W.	Soare, Robert
Fry, Charles	Sadler, Margary
Freeborne, Miss Kipp	Sargent, Edward
Fry, James Farley	Sheehan, Michael
Gilchrist, John	Tasker, S.
Gifford, John	Thompson, John
Gregg, J. B.	Taggley, Maurice
Grant, Robert	Willey, Isaac
Garraty, Mrs. Patrick	Were, Isabella
Hamilton, Alexander	Wall, Edmund
Hughes, James L.	Wood, John
Hammond, Miss Kitty	White, Edward
Holland, John	Wood, William
Irwin, Miss Sarah J	Walton, Mrs. Marcus

S. J. CARVER,
Postmaster.

BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 12.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Four per cent. for the current half year, upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank or its Agencies

On and After Tuesday, 1st July next,

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th June, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Bank, on

Wednesday, the 16th day of July next,

WHEN CHAIR TO BE TAKEN AT NOON.

By order of the Board.

A. CAMERON, Cashier.
May 22, 1862 22

HURRAH FOR THE FLAG.

Now all good people both rich and poor,
I'll tell you of a Cheap Cash Store.
You'll know the shop by the British Flag,
So hasten there, and do not lag.

JOHN WATTERSON is the proprietor.
Sells Whiskey, Rum, and very good Beer,
With Wine, Gin, Rum-Shrub, and Pop,
That two or three glasses will make you hop.

There's Brooms, Blacking, and the best of Teas,
Tobacco, and Snuff that will make you sneeze,
With Biscuits and Bread, if you please,
Red Herrings, Boiled Eggs, & the best of Cheese.

You can get Fresh Yeast, Sweets and Toys
That please both the girls and boys,
Besides Maple Sugar, Spices and Coffee,
Mustard and Candles, Salt and Toffee.

You can get at the shop Fish Hooks and Lines,
And good Potatoes of all kinds,
Besides Cigars, and Pictures to suit,
Needles, and Laces to lace the boot.

There's Starch, and Soda, and nice Hand-sleighs
That children can have fun on the cold Winter
Very fine Rings, Combs, and Studs, (days.
Brooches, Thread, Beads, and small Washtubs.

So all good people take my advice,—
If you want to get anything very nice,—
Just call at the shop and try any kind;
You'll be sure to be suited to your mind.

JOHN WATTERSON is a kind-hearted man,
And he'll please you all as well as he can.
Mean people get trust, with a shuffling tale,
If they had their due they'd be put all in gaol.

We'll shout my boys for the Christmas feasts,
And go to J. Watterson's for our Turkeys and
For Chicken and Ducks he can't be beat, (Geese,
I've tasted myself and pronounce them a treat.

He has Clothespins, Soap, and Risley's Seed,
Matches and Pins, so hasten with speed
And try the Onions, Bacon and Blue,
Baskets, Buttons, Hams, and Oatmeal too.

Hurrah for the Flag! may it rule the world,
And as J. Watterson's store be always unfurl'd,
I'll finish my verses, and have only to say,
That I'll do something better some other day

By F. H. T.
Peterboro', June, 1862.

MONTREAL ASSURANCE COM'Y.

ESTABLISHED by special ordinance in 1840, and by subsequent Acts of the Provincial Parliament authorized to grant

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE,

Subscribed Capital $600 000
Paid up - - - - - 80,000.

Amount invested in Bank Stocks and other convertable securities as per last annual statement,

$202,329.20!

PRESIDENT, DR. W. P. SMITH.
MANAGER, - - WM. MURRAY.

Head Office, in the Company's Building, No. 8, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

The undersigned begs to intimate his appointment as AGENT for the above Company

FOR PETERBOROUGH & VICINITY,

and is authorized to accept all ordinary Fire risks at rates of premium as low as those of any other responsible office For further particulars, forms of application, &c., apply to

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Agent,
No. 5, Market Block,
George Street.
Peterboro' June 1863. 25

FITZGERALD & BROS.

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that they are now manufacturing

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS,

SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

AT HUTCHINSON'S OLD STAND.

AT THE FOOT OF SMITHTOWN HILL.

where they will be happy to supply all those who may favor them with a call.

JOBBING & HORSE SHOEING

done on the shortest notice.
Peterboro', June 1862. 25

SIGN OF

THE GOLDEN CIRCULAR SAW!

S. Dickson's Building, George Street, Peterborough.

ROBT. HAMILTON,

IN returning thanks to his numerous customers for the very liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement in business in Peterboro', would inform them that he has just returned from market, and has now on hand the largest and best selected stock of

Shelf and Heavy HARDWARE,

ever offered in these Counties, which he will sell at such prices as cannot fail to make it an object for purchasers to deal with him.

FARMERS, MERCHANTS, MECHANICS

and all others requiring shelf or heavy hardware, will find it to their advantage to examine his stock, which in extent, quality of goods and prices will compare favorably with either Montreal or Toronto.

ROBT. HAMILTON.
Peterboro', June 11th, 1863. 26-3m

FRESH TEAS!

Just Received, a Large Supply

OF EXCELLENT

TEAS,

Which will be Sold uncommonly Cheap!

W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro, Jun 15th, 1862. 25

BLACK SILKS.

LADIES REQUIRING RICH

BLACK GLACE,

FRENCH SILKS

FOR

CLOAKS OR DRESSES,

CAN BUY TO GREAT ADVANTGE FROM

W. CLUXTON

Peterboro, May 22nd, 1861. 21-3in.

PERFECTION

CHURN!

PATENTED IN APRIL, 1862,

By J. W. Smith,

OF PRESCOTT, C. W.

THIS CHURN is decidedly the most useful that has yet been invented. By it the largest churning can be into butter in ten minutes. The cream is poured into a tin hopper on the top of the churn, and runs through a Sack Breaker, which immediately crushes the butter sacks of the cream By the time the cream runs through the crusher it is perfectly cool, and prepared for making butter immediately. One of these churns may be seen at the

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

and at the

STEWART HOUSE,

PETERBORO.

and we only ask persons to come and examine it. They will at a glance be convinced that it is the quickest, most in or saving, and in every respect the best and cheapest Churn ever offered to the public. One real advantage of this churn is that the cream will yield fire per cent more butter than can be obtained by any other known process. This difference alone will make the price of the churn in a very short time.

The exclusive right to manufacture and sell these churns in the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria has been purchased by the undersigned, and they are now prepared to supply them, made with great care, and warranted perfect in every particular.

Further information regarding these valuable Churns may be had on application to

LEWIS McGREGGOR,
Peterboro, May 29, 1862. 22-2m

At the North American Hotel, or to
GEORGE McDONALD,
Stewart House

Peterboro', June 18, 1862.

LOST.

ON Thursday the 5th inst., THREE FIVE DOLLAR BILLS, between Messrs. Ormond & Gilmour's Drug Store and Beatty & Benson's Grocery, but believes it to be in the latter place. The finder by leaving it with the subscriber or at this office will get a reward of five dollars

J. T. HENTHORN
Peterborough, June 10, 1862.

READY MADE

CLOTHING!

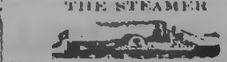
THE purchasers will find one of the best assortments of

READY MADE CLOTHING

AT LEMAY, TURCOT & Co's.

Peterboro, May 29, 1862 22-2m

THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH!"

LEAVES MUD LAKE ON

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS.

At 10 o'clock a.m. precisely, for

BOBCAYGEON, FENELON FALLS, AND LINDSAY.

WILL LEAVE LINDSAY

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,

at 8 o'clock a.m returning, calling at the same places.

STAGES

BETWEEN

Peterboro' and Mud Lake.

—All run regularly, leaving Peterborough immediately on the arrival of the Cars at 9 10 a.m. precisely, and Mud Lake on arrival of the Boat For freight, etc., apply to

WHITE & RANTLAND,
Peterborough
Peterborough, June 11, 1862. 24

READY MADE

CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS,

VESTS, SHIRTS,

WOOL AND STRAW HATS,

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES, AT

LEMAY, TURCOT & Co's.

Peterboro, May 29, 1862. 22-2m

Go to Hopkins & Donnely's

BRITISH SADDLERY

AND

HARNESS WAREHOUSE!

If you want to buy good

SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS

of all descriptions.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES,

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS,

Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,

Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mops, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH!

OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.

N.B.—Experienced Collar makers constantly on the premises. ☞ Collars warranted.

Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

Ready Made Clothing.

REMEMBER

THAT YOU WILL HAVE

THE BEST VALUE

IN READY MADE CLOTHING

FOR CASH AT

LEMAY, TURCOT & Co's

Peterboro, May 29, 1862. 22-2m

NEW

TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT!

WALTON

SLATE QUARRIES.

THE undersigned is agent for the Walton Slate Quarries.

A sample of the Slate can be seen at his office corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent, Peterborough, April 3, 1862. 14

MONEY TO LEND!

ON FIRST CLASS SECURITIES,

On very advantageous terms. Apply to

J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent, Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

Peterborough, April 3rd, 1862. 14

ALL THE LATEST

AMERICAN PAPERS

kept constantly on hand by

T. MENZIES.

DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pentland,

DENTISTS,

HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.

Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

THE TEETH FILLED in a most careful and Scientific manner, and WARRANTED.

TEETH EXTRACTED

with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.

OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building, Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.

N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.

Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861: 49

FARM for SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

and under good cultivation. There is a splendid

ORCHARD

on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to JOSEPH KELSO, or Bobcaygeon.

WM. TULLY, Jr.,

Monaghan, May 1, 1862. 18

THE DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS!

WITH GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS

The Summer Number contains

A LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION PLATE,

THREE FULL SIZED

PATTERNS OF DRESSES!

COMPRISING THE

NEW FRENCH WAIST,

ELEGANT SLEEVE, & A DISSES' SACK

in sheet of new and beautiful braid and

EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly

ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS

of all the novelties for summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, Etc., and valuable information to Milliners, Dress makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 Cts., or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount, in stamps or silver, Yearly $1, with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 Cts., worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be colored and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying the postage.

☞ Splendid inducements to CANVASSERS. ☜

☞ Summer No. now ready. ☜

May, 1862. 18

MME. DEMOREST'S

MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

THE largest, best and most reliable Fashion Magazine in the world. Contains the largest and finest Fashion-Plates, the greatest number of fine Engravings, the latest and most reliable information, three full-sized Patterns.—Every Mother, Dressmaker, Milliner and Lady should have it. Published Quarterly at 473 Broadway, New York, sold everywhere or sent by mail at 25 cents. Yearly $1, with a valuable premium. The Summer number now ready.

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to

A. McNEIL, Peterboro.

or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK, On the premises.

Peterboro, May, 1862. 19

Advertising Essential to Business.

AGUSTUS WEBBER,

EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and general Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.

Acknowledged Agent for this Paper. 20

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUG

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 15th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Port Hope at ..... 7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at ..... 1.35 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope ..... 3.55 a.m.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Peterboro at ..... 6.30 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at ..... 8.00 a.m.
Leave Port Hope at ..... 1.00 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 3.30 p.m.

The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.

B. E. KIRKALL, Superintendent. F. FERGUSON, Superintendent.

Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

To Wit:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Arthur McMaster, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Brown, *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 14, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAND

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

To Wit:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Chant, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Thomas Fitchie, *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 3, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1863. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest, of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

To Wit:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Bradburn, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Thomas Spear, *Defendant.*

The East half of lot No. 1, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 7th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements viz:

To Wit:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

James Grant, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Robert Montgomery, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, East of Caroline Street, in the Town of Lindsay.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 30th, 1862. 27

W. LECH,

FURRIER, &C., &C.

CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK.

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs, of every description.

A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment.

ALSO

Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

JUST RECEIVED.

TEN THOUSAND ROLLS

OF

Room paper

AND

WINDOW BLINDS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and the surrounding country, that he has just received a large stock of Room paper and Window Blinds of all patterns and prices, which will be sold at a small advance over cost. Also a large stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THOS. MENZIES.

Peterboro, April, 1862. 18

THE HYDROPULT.

THE MOST EFFICIENT FIRE ENGINE IN THE WORLD,

BECAUSE THE MOST AVAILABLE.

IT is the best article ever invented for Washing Windows, Washing Carriages, Sprinkling Plants, Draining Cellars, Watering Gardens, Cleansing Cisterns, Cleaning Insects from trees, Emptying Water from boats, Wetting Sidewalks, Wetting Sails, Sprinkling Streets, a Spray Bath, &c. Manufactured and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by

WILLIAM H. VANTASSELL,

AT PATTERSON'S FOUNDRY,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, C. W.

The Hydropult,

Will, by the power of one man, throw water at the rate of eight gallons per minute, fifty feet high, with great force, and should be owned by every householder. It does away with the necessity of a Hydrant. It is a light, portable FORCE-PUMP, always ready, easily used, and will come in frequent use by every Farmer, Merchant and Mechanic in community.

TESTIMONIALS.

We, the undersigned, being at the fire at the residence of Dr. Henry and Homer Taylor, and having witnessed the working of a Minature Fire Annihilator, known as Vass's HYDROPULT, do cheerfully testify to its usefulness in suppressing Fires, particularly when water is scarce, and the ordinary services of the Fire Engine cannot be procured:

J. QUINN, D. PITCAITHLY,
R. PATTERSON, S. M. WASHBURN,
H. G. GILLESPIE, N. MARTHUS,
GEO. S. TICKELL, M. BOWELL,
R. S PATTERSON, S. S. SMITH,
N. JONES, W. A. SHEPARD.

Belleville, Sept 14, 1861.

From the American Agriculturist.

This implement is coming rapidly into favor with the public, and well it may. They are recommended by our city Fire Department, and are being adopted by our Public School buildings, etc. They are also being adopted among small villages where there is no regular Fire Department. Taking into account its utility not only as a means of extinguishing fires, but also as a water thrower for various purposes, he implement is worthy a place in every house, where it can be afforded

GEORGE POPE, Agent,

At the Benllman House.

Peterborough May 21, 1862.

Leather.

A LOT OF SPANISH

SPANISH SOLE L. L. HIDES,

Also, a few dozen of best imported

FRENCH CALF SKINS,

For sale at

R. PATTERSON & Co's

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000000 STG

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro.' April 20th,

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1855. 31

CANADA

Permanent Building and

SAVING'S SOCIETY.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 350,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by Instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office

W CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

THE COMMERCIAL

Building & Investment

SOCIETY.

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN,
Agent.

Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1863. 15

A CARD.

I, THE undersigned, have this day sold out to the business I have carried on in this place as Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., to Mr. W. N. Kennedy, and beg to recommend him to my former customers as a person whose abilities as a Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., stand well. I have sold my stock of Paper Hangings at a great reduction below cost, and I am sure he will sell the same at a very low price.

R. STEVENSON.

Peterboro, February 15 1862.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons, from purchasing a

NOTE OF HAND,

for £6, made by me in favor of Amos Fisher, dated the 23rd day of April, 1862, as I have received no value for the same.

GEO. LEE.

May 8th, 1862. 19

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, in the 15th Concession, and east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 16th Concession of the Township of Harvey. Apply to JAMES GRIEVES, Commercial Hotel, Bridgenorth.

Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.

JAMES GRIEVES, Bridgenorth.

ec. 3, 1861. 49

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE!

IN consequence of ill-health, the subscriber is desirous to retire from business, and offers for Sale his

STOCK IN TRADE,

which is such as is usually required in a general store. The stock will be found well selected and

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to

JAMES FOLEY.

Norwood, Feb. 10, 1862. 8-9tn

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber's stable, in Peterboro', about the middle of April, a

SMALL DARK-BAY FRENCH PONY,

about 13 or 14 hands high, with a long tail, rather curly, and is a little lame on one of the fore feet. Any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the horse will be liberally rewarded.

MOSES JACKSON.

May 6, 1862. 19-3 pd

TORONTO EVENING JOURNAL.

CIRCULATION 5,000!

AN EXCELLENT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

IN August last the first number of the Toronto Evening Journal made its appearance, and it has been published regularly each week from that time to the present.

The Proprietor feels grateful for the liberal advertising patronage extended to the paper thus far. Arrangements are now being made to give additional interest to the paper, both for readers and Advertisers.

Wholesale and Retail Merchants frequently purchase space in the Toronto Evening Journal for the publication of their Circulars, and furnish the names of thousands of Farmers and others to whom the paper is delivered and mailed—in addition to the regular issues. For instance, the following order just received from one Wholesale Firm in this city will explain the manner in which extra editions of the paper are attended to:—

"TORONTO May 17th, 1863

"We have this day bargained with Mr. A. B. Sy. thwaite to circulate five thousand copies of the "Toronto Evening Journal" to parties named by us containing our advertisement.

ROBERT WALKER & SONS."

In this way the paper enjoys a large circulation, and has, consequently, become a first class advertising medium. All advertisements ordered for the 'Toronto Evening Journal' will receive one gratuitous insertion in the Toronto Weekly 'Journal,' a large first class paper established in 1857, and at present circulated in almost every part of Canada West.

The terms for advertising are less than has ever been offered to the public before, viz: three cents per line for the first insertion, and one cent per line for each subsequent insertion. Business and Professional Cards (without changes) will be inserted at one dollar per line by the year, when they contain no more or less

☞ *Newspaper, Book and Job Printing done neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously.*

☞ *Office:—First flat after the 'Golden Lion' 57 King Street East.*

A. B. St. GERMAIN,
Proprietor.

Toronto, May, 1862.

THE

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y

ESTABLISHED IN 1825,

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh	65 Princes Street.	Office in London	20 Cannon Street.
" Glasgow	111 St. Vincent st.	" Dublin	36 b, College Green.
" Perth	79 High Street.	" Montreal	Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT. - - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE thirty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen on Friday, the 18th April

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Drumallan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1863.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States beforementioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurance during the year, contained in 1189 Proposal £454,835 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 861 Policies were issued..... 350,690 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS or sold Policies..... 11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPATING POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantee..... 27,999 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,759 current LIFE POLICIES..... 1,866,35 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 313,563 3 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE..... 96,786 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report Stated that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his entire approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realised on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 1s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, now vested, are equal to 32 per cent on the sum assured; and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 75 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies issued.	No. of Policies in force.	New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
1858	£1 69,540	£136,179	435	356	£3 998 16 0	£649 706 11 10	£248,566 3 2
1859	256,295	180,175	540	477	5,482 1 6	65,705 5 3	267,454 3 4
1860	846,220	243,920	802	660	8,776 11 9	77,677 5 5	312 098 8 10
1861	848,078	270,746	953	736	7,971 17 6	87,989 7 5	334 896 11 0
1862	434,535	220,520	1189	981	11,170 1 1	96,786 4 4	313,563 3 2
Totals	£1,526,376	£1,219,607	3929	3209	37,400 15 10	336,431 14 6	1,527,258 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,

CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, MANAGER.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., SECRETARY.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
SECRETARY FOR CANADA.

J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office, Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

PROVINCIAL

INSURANCE CO',

OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
J. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crooker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at all the various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [5 years] profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1863. Losses settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

CAPITAL..£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA..$300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1825.

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $1,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 16

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO.'

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland
John Harver, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secy & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterborough.

October, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance

COMPANY.

Double Assurance system without profits.

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

APR NEXT PREMIUM FOR £100.
BIRTHDAY. INCREASING TO £200.

	£ s. d.
16	2 10 5
17	2 11 7
18	2 13 0
19	2 14 0
20	2 15 4
21	2 16 8
22	2 18 3
23	2 19 8
24	3 1 3
25	3 2 10
26	3 4 7
27	3 6 4
28	3 8 2
29	3 10 0
30	3 11 10
31	3 13 8
32	3 15 7
33	3 17 8
34	3 19 10
35	4 2 2
36	4 4 7
37	4 7 0
38	4 9 8
39	4 12 3
40	4 15 1
41	4 17 7
42	5 0 3
43	5 3 0
44	5 5 6
45	5 8 5

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 55 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'ermes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

January 23, 1862. 4

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, 8th 14th 1857.

SPALDING'S ALE

By the Barrel,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845, since that time it has been used by thou sands, and in no instance has it failed to give pe fect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the wor l. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the Least, cheapest safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the same or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS,

Buffalo, N. Y., and Port Erie, C W

Oct 3, 1861. 40

ROOM PAPER DEPOT!

IN connection with the foregoing the subscriber would intimate to his customers and the public that in addition to their present stock, and that purchased from Mr. R. Stevenson, he has received, and will be constantly receiving, large additions to his stock of

Paper Hangings, Borders,

DECORATIONS,

Window Blinds, Patent Curtain Fixtures,

&c., &c., &c.

☞ Everything in stock will be sold at the lowest remunerative prices!!

HOUSE, SIGN AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,

Glazing & Paper Hanging

done with neatness and despatch. ☞ Glass cut and Paints mixed to order. ☞ Window Shades and Blinds.

Shop, Stevenson's old stand, corner of George and Brock Streets, opposite Huffman House.

W. N. KENNEDY.

Peterboro, Feb 20, 1862. 9

A CARD.

THE subscribers having entered into Partnership, would respectfully intimate to the public generally that they are prepared to attend to all orders for

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING,

Paper-Hanging,

GRAINING, GLAZING,

White-Washing, &c.,

and they hope, by being diligent and attentive to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON

Peterboro, March 10th, 1863. 11

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c. ☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18-1y

New Store! New Stock!

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

HAVING Removed to their New Store on Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's Grocery Store, and having lately made considerable

ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK

OF

Harness and Saddlery!

will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand.

☞ PRICES MODERATE, and Goods of the best material.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 50

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of the surrounding township, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS

THE

BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD

Merchantable Wheat

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N.B.—Floor on hand to exchange for wheat.

Peterboro', Jan. 15, 1863. 2

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the East ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Douro.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 1½ miles, on one of the principal travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price Apply to

H. T. STRICKLAND.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8-6m

MENZIE

has just received

A VERY LARGE STOCK

OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

1862. LAKE ONTARIO. 1862.

THE STEAMER

MAPLE LEAF.

SCHOFIELD, MASTER,

In connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay and Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroads, for

Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls,

Avon Springs, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and all Western States.

The Steamer Maple Leaf will until further notice leave the undermentioned places on the following days:—

TUESDAYS.

Colborne, at 7.30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9.30 a. m., Port Hope at 10. 30 a. m.

THURSDAYS.

Colborne, at 7. 30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9. 30 a. m., Port Hope, at 10. 30 a. m.

SATURDAY.

Wellington, at 1 p. m., Brighton, at 3 p. m., Colborne, at 5 p. m., Cobourg, at 7 p. m., Port Hope, at 8 p. m.

On arrival of trains from Toronto, Lindsay, Peterboro' and Montreal, and arrive in Rochester in time to connect with evening trains on New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

ON FRIDAY

the Steamer Maple Leaf will leave the following places for Oswego:—Port Hope at 7 a. m., Cobourg, 8 a. m., Colborne, 10 a. m., Brighton, 12 m., Wellington, 2 p. m.; arriving at Oswego at 8 o'clock in the evening, and will leave Oswego the following morning at 8 o'clock, calling at all the places named as above.

Through tickets to all points South East and West can be procured from the Captain on board the boat.

Fare to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, $3,50, and to Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and all other Western Cities, as low as any other route.

Families wishing to settle in the West will find this the most convenient and cheapest route they can take.

RETURNING.

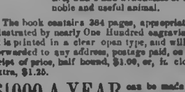
The Steamer Maple Leaf will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, after arrival of trains from the City, and will connect with trains at Cobourg and Port Hope, for the East West and North.

For further particulars apply to

A. COCHRANE, CHAS. ELLIOT,
Port Hope, Cobourg

J. B. DEWEY,
Colborne.

May 15th, 1862. 20



LINE OF STAGES.

A STAGE will leave Hiawatha (Rice Lake,) on

Tuesdays and Fridays,

until further notice, at 8½ a. m., for Peterboro returning at 4 p. m. same day.

☞ Fare to and from Peterboro, 2s. 9d.

GEO. EVANS, Proprietor.

Hiawatha, Jan. 23, 1862. 4

Great Work on the Horse!

THE HORSE

AND HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

HE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the Horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, etc. Biting, Restless ness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engraving

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes symptoms, and treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Dysentery, Paly, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatirrhœa, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation & other diseases of the Stomach Bowels, Liver & Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood, and Bog, Spavin, Ring-Bone, Sweenie, Strains Broken Knee, Wind Galls Founder, Bole Evils and Gravel Cracked Hoof, Scratches, Canker Thrush, and Corns; also, of Negrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet Legs and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked jaw Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., and how to manage Castration Bleeding, Trephining, Bowling Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Ravey's Method of taming Horses; how to Appr ach, Bridle, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to harness; also the form and law of Warranties. The whole being the result of more than 15 years careful study of the habits, peculiarities, vices and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred engravings. It is printed in a clear open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR

can be made by any enterprising man in every where, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal.

For sample copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, *Publisher,*
&c. 617, Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 13, 1862. 14

LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.

WARD & CADWELL.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

Dentist.

OFFICE.—Burnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, in that case Inflammation ensues and cannot be cured without a great deal o pain and trouble.

Children's teeth attended to as usual.

Particular attention paid to diseases of the Antrum, Maxillary, (Jaw) bones, gums, tongue, dislocation of the Jaw, and all diseases connecting from a diseased state of the teeth.

Peterboro Jan. 3rd 1861. 2

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is required by those who suffer from

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1862. NUMBER 29.

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro.' 18

SMITH & SCOTT,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c.. Peterboro, C. W. Offices,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUTTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3d. 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE P. FITZGERALD & DENEHAN.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
Office:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

J. B. RISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 16

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
February 19th, 1863. 8

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martin's Mills, Peterboro', C. W 9

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds Ashburnham, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Also Proprietor of all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 15

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition
Peterboro', Sept. 18th, 1861.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Corner, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope 18

R. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish sole Leather constantly on hand. ☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c | Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Offices over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough. C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGART & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg. Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Babidge's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer. Water Street, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. ☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs. Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Rasland's Livery.
Peterboro' March 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 21, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS,
MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c.
Jobbing and Horse-shoeing
done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS.
☞ Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over D. D. McDougall's store.
N. B.—All business done promptly and moneys handed over when collected. 18

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, George Street, Peterboro'.

T. W. DEERING,
LATEST London, Paris, New York, and Canadian Styles of Boots and Shoes made to order, on the shortest notice.
Water Street, opposite the Examiner Office.
Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
Office—PERRAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Legge, Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

Hair Dressing Saloon!
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.
PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.
Lubin's celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Rochester prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings,
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

LADIES HAIR CUTTING.
PROFESSOR HOLMES
WILL keep his establishment open every Monday afternoon from 1 o'clock until 6 p. m., for the purpose of Cutting Ladies Hair, during which hours no gentlemen will be admitted. 50 cents charge.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
GRANVILLE RICHARDSON,
24 Proprietor.

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF
SALOON,
SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY
of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.
This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.
Yard and Stabling for the public.
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.
J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds here, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

FISHERS HOTEL.
FISHER'S OLD STAND.
Corner of George and Simcoe Sts., Peterboro.
WILL be re-opened in a few weeks for the convenience and accomodation of the public. A large Yard with Sheds and Stables in the rear of the Hotel, will be open daily free of charge.
The subscriber most respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal support he received from his friends and the public before the fire compelled him to suspend business.
☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.
AMOS. J. FISHER,
Proprietor.
Nov. 18, 1861. 47

WILLIAM TAYLOR
BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Menice, where he intends by strict attention to business, and by keeping the bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.
The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.
☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.
Ashburnham, March 13, 1861. 17-tm.

FISHER'S
LIVERY STABLE,
CORNER OF
GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS,
PETERBOROUGH.
HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets
THOS. J FISHER.
Peterboro', May 14, 1862. 20

Poetry.

"LIGHT IN DARKNESS."

"I saw the wicked great in power,
Spread like a green bay tree.
He passed, yea, was not here I sought,
But could not catch me."

Mid the trouble'd life's upheaving,
See the length'ning shadows fall,—
On the precious word believing,
Saviour, may we conquer all.

What! though life in all a struggle,
Rapidly the day will close,
Bursting like a floating bubble,
Fading like the summer rose.

What! though faithless friends may fail us,
Darkest malice brood around,
Thus our father seeks to lead us,
Where alone the truth is found.

Wickedness and Vice may borrow
Off outrag'd Religion's garb,
And true hearts grow big with sorrow,
Thus to see her beauty marr'd.

Yet for all let Faith glow brighter,
He will vindicate His own;
See the East is flushing brighter
With the morning from His throne!

Though 'mong Christians, loving-kindness,
Christian charity are rare;
Let us pity human blindness,
Look above and find them there.

Though full many a so-call'd Christian
Speaks of truth, and acts the lie,
Shall we love that truth the less, then?
Rather for it let us die.

Shall some erring fellow-creature,
Yielding to the power of sin,
Falling like the flashing meteor,
Make our love or faith grow dim?

Nay, forbid it! let us rather,
E'en though heaven and earth should fail,
Closer cling to Thee, our Father,
Who wilt make the right prevail.

When life's midnight gloom is deepest,
Brightest stars of promise shine;
Weary soul, 'tis thou that seekest,
Water from the Rock Divine.

Whatsoever cloud may hover,
Darkening o'er our heads the while,
Through the gloom we can discover,
Flashes of a Father's smile.

And when earth's short day is closing,
Calmly may we sink to rest,—
In His tender love reposing,—
Leaning on the Saviour's breast.

Acting ever on His warning,
"Occupy until I come,"
May we hear on life's glad morning,
"Welcome, child of God, well done."

WILLIAMINA L. WEIR.
Kingston, May 24, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

Betty Bliss and the Rebellion.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Independent* makes mention of one of the daughters of Gen. Zachary Taylor, as follows:

The Rebel Women of Winchester are pert; in fact, they are without exception the most insolent and unladylike people I have ever met with. As they pass our soldiers it is hard for them to keep their pretty lips from pouting—indeed, their pretty lips have occasionally done something more than pout; doubtless you have heard of it.

The name of Betty Bliss is familiar to the public. With it are connected pleasant memories, one of which is that of the old hero, General Taylor, once the President, not of a divided faction, but of all these glorious United States. Betty Bliss is now Mrs. Dandridge, and resides in Winchester. Her home is neat and unpretending, surrounded by trees and flowers. Mr. Dandridge is—oh! shades of the departed great! a rank Secessionist. *She hates the flag under which her noble father stood ready to sacrifice his life.* She despises the Union for which he would have shed the most precious blood in his warm heart.—Degenerate daughter of an old patriot! well that the dead cannot speak, else would the ashes of the veteran who loved his native land cry "shame." Sad to say, her brother is in the ranks of the Confederate army, and both glory in their apostasy.

It was in prison that I saw Betty Bliss!

Start not, sirs—I will explain. Not that she was there for treason, though it would not hurt her and a few other disunionists if they had leisure to meditate a while behind the iron bars of Winchester prison on the disgrace they reflect upon themselves and the country they cannot injure as they would. She had come with two other ladies to see some of the Confederate prisoners, soldiers belonging to the Louisiana troops. As they entered the room of the warden—a Union lady whose self-sacrificing labor in our hospitals has endeared her to many hearts, was binding up the head of a poor wounded Rebel boy, who suffered from a saber cut. You have no idea of the hard hearts of these Winchester Secesh—I mean the women.—They would push a wounded soldier from their path—they despise and hate our gallant boys. But here was a Union woman caring for a poor, half-broken headed little enemy.

"Are you his mother, madam?" asked one of the ladies.

"Oh! no—I never saw the child before," said the surgeon's wife—and then the secesh put on her thinking cap and turned away in confusion.

You should have heard the way these women talked to the rebel soldiers—unblushingly advising them to wait till they could be exchanged and then come and fight again. One of the prisoners was a poor consumptive half-clothed boy. The chaplain, who was near, (Union), remarked laughingly, that he was going North to get recruited.

"He had rather go South," said the renegrade daughter of General Taylor—"we don't want anything to do with the North."

"It strikes me," said the chaplain, "that occasionally the Southerners do come North to our watering-places and to our colleges."

The fair lady deigned no reply except to utter the benevolent wish that our troops might be destroyed by the yellow fever if not by powder and lead.

"One would have thought that the daughter of General Taylor would at least respect the banner under which he fought, and the country that gave him the honor of the highest office in its gift," said the chaplain.

"We hope to see the flag of the South waving over the Southern Confederacy," was the insulting reply.

"As it will before long," added another.

"Particularly while Jeff. Davis is gaining so many victories just now," chimed in the women.

Fire flashed from those eyes; scorn curved the lips where only smiles should sit; spite tortured every feature, till, even had it been beautiful, the face would have seemed ugly as a demon.

Poor Betty Bliss! I am sorry for her. She was evidently born to be disappointed, especially if she had put her faith in the Southern Confederacy—for that is among the things not only "mighty uncertain," but decidely impossible. I am sorry for Betty Bliss, on some accounts; she may be a very nice sort of women, (the secession ladies don't even allow that of us Yankees) I dare say she is—and probably one of the F. F. V's (in fact, I never saw a Southerner who wasn't), but she is to all intents and purposes as rabid as if she had the hydrophobia, which she has, of *secessionism*. I trust one day that, for the sake of her father's honest memory, she may forsake the errors of her ways, and go and sin no more.

EYE-WITNESS.

Effect of Sunlight on Health.

Seclusion from sunshine is one of the misfortunes of our civilized modes of life. The same cause that makes potato vines white and sickly when grown in dark cellars, operates to produce the pale, sickly girls that are reared in our parlors. Expose either to direct rays of the sun, and they begin to show color, health and strength.

When in London, some years ago, I visited an establishment which had acquired a wide reputation for the cure of those diseases in which prostration and nervous derangment were prominent symptoms. I soon found the secret of success in the use made of sunshine. The slate roof had been removed, and a glass one substituted. The upper story was divided into sixteen small rooms, each provided with a lounge, washing aparatus, etc. The patient, on entering each his little apartment, removed all his clothing, and exposed himself to the direct rays of the sun. Lying on the lounge, and turning over, from time to time, each and every part of the body was thus exposed to the life-giving rays of the sun. Several London physicians candidly confessed to me that many cases, which seemed only waiting for the shroud, were galvanized into life and health by this process.

Many years ago a clergyman, who had for many years been a victim to dyspepsia, and who had entirely prayed for death as the only door of escape, came at last to consult me. I advised the disuse of all medicines, the generous use of cracked wheat and good beef, and much exposure to the sun. To secure the last mentioned item, I directed him to build a close fence, covering a space twenty feet square in his garden, and plant the earth within with something to occupy his mind and time. Then, when the weather was warm, shutting himself in, he was to busy himself, *quite nude*, with the cultivation of his vegetables, from ten to sixty minutes each day, always indulging in a thorough bath and vigorous friction before dressing. *He was speedily and radically cured.*

I was practising my profession in Buffalo, N. Y., during '48 and '51—those memorable cholera seasons. I saw at least five cases of cholera on the shady side of the street and to see to one on the sunny side. One eminent physician in New Orleans reports, that from his own practice, eight cases of yellow fever on the shady side of the street to one on the sunny side.

Who has not read Florence Nightingale's observations in the Crimea in regard to the typhoid fever, as between the shady and sunny side of the hospitals? In St. Petersburg, the shady side of the military hospitals were so notoriously unfavorable to the sick soldiers, that the Czar decreed them into disuse.

The shade trees about the dwellings have done something to make our wives pale and feeble. Is it not enough that our women should have placed between them and the great fountain of light and life six inches of brick wall, without the addition of twenty feet of green leaves? Trees ought never to stand near enough our houses to cast a shade upon them; and if the blinds were removed, and nothing but a curtain within, with which to temper, on the hottest days, the intensity of the heat, it would add greatly to the tone of our nerves and our general vigor.

The piazzas which project over the lower story always make the infection to the upper story, especially for sleeping purposes. I owed, during my professional career a great many cases of rheumatism, by advising the patients to leave a bedroom shaded by trees or a broad piazza, and sleep in a room and a bed which were constantly dried and purified by the direct rays of the sun.—*Lewis' Journal of Physical Culture.*

ONE OF SHAKESPEARE'S PALL-BEARERS BURIED IN VIRGINIA.—A Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal* writes: "An officer of the Nineteenth, strolling through an old burying ground at Fredericksburg, Va., a few days since, espied a few curious and interesting inscriptions. From them I am permitted to copy the following, which, coupled with recollections of the great 'Bard of Avon,' is of singular interest: "Here lies the body of Edward Hebder, practitioner in Physic and Chirurgery. Born in Bedfordshire, England, in the year of our Lord, 1592. Was contemporary with, and one of the pall-bearers to the body of William Shakspeare. After a brief illness his spirit ascended in the year of our Lord, 1616—aged 76."

Dates worth Remembering.

1180 [illegible] discovered flint and steel for light.
1236 [illegible] first put into houses.
1300 [illegible] for spinning cotton.
1299. Spectacles invented by an Indian.
1302. Paper first made from rags.
1341. Woolen cloth first made in England.
1410. Art of painting in oil.
1440. Art of printing from moveable types.
1560. Wheel-locks first made in Germany.
1540. Variations in the compass first noticed.
1543. Tiles first used in England.
1590. Telescope invented, by Porta and Jansen.
1590. Jupiter's satellites discovered by Janssen.
1601. Tea first brought from China.
1603. Theatre erected in England by Shakespeare.
1610. Thermometer invented by Sanctorius.
1619. Circulation of blood discovered by Harvey.
1626. Printing in colours invented.
1629. Newspaper first established.
1630. Shoe buckles first made.
1635. Wine made from grapes in England.
1639. Pendulum clocks invented.
1641. Coffee brought to England.
1641 Sugar-Cane cultivated in West Indies.
1643. Barometer invented by Torricelli, in Italy.
1646. Air-guns invented.
1649. Steam-engines invented.
1650. Bread first made with yeast.
1663. Fire-engine invented.
1756. Steam-engine improved by Watt.
1785. Stereotyping invented in Scotland

An Unseemly Organ.

In a small church at a little village near Brighton, where the congregation could not afford to pay an organist, they recently bought a self-acting organ, a compact instrument, well suited to the purpose, and constructed to play forty different tunes. The sexton had instructions how to set it going, and how to stop it; but unfortunately he forgot the latter part of his business; and after singing the first four verses of a hymn before the sermon, the organ could not be stopped, and it continued playing two verses more; then, just as the clergyman completed the words, "let us pray," the organ clicked, and started a fresh tune. The minister sat it out patiently, and then renewed his introductory words, "let us pray," when click went the organ again, and started off on another tune. The sexton and others continued their exertions to find out the spring, but no man could put a stop to it; so they got four of the stoutest men in the church to shoulder the perverse instrument, and they carried it out down the centre aisle of the church, playing away, into the church-yard, where it continued clicking and playing away until the whole forty tunes were finished.

The Baby at the Bar.

A prisoner, arraigned at the Middlesex (England) Sessions recently, for theft from furnished lodgings, was a young mother, who stood at the bar, and in her arms a smiling infant, perhaps the first child, who beguiled the time of the trial with its playful noise and antics. The case was clear, and the jury had no alternative to the verdict "guilty," but they coupled it with a "recommendation to mercy." The judge received the announcement, but could not see on what grounds the "recommendation" was based. Lodging-house keepers must, he said, be protected from these depredations; and with all due consideration for the opinion of the jury, he must pass sentence for six months' imprisonment, with hard labor. So the matter stood for the time. But presently the jury made a second appeal to the learned judge for mitigation. In the course of the discussion, he very acutely said, "Ah, I see what it is gentlemen; it's the baby!" The fact was undeniable, and at length even his lordship yielded to what, we dare say, was the feeling of the whole court. The poor woman was recalled, and told that her sentence was reduced from six to four months imprisonment. Again she appeared with her arms, and, courtesying her thanks, retired.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER FOR REFUSING TO KNEEL.—A correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* furnishes the following, respecting an assault on a British officer for refusing to kneel in a Roman Catholic Church:—"Lieut. F. G. Berkely marched the Roman Catholic portion of the detachment of the 47th Regt., stationed at Isle aux Noix, to the church at St. Valentin, on Sunday the 1st of June last, Lieut. Berkely accompanying his men to the church; the officer remaining standing near the church door. Some time after the service had commenced, the beadle, Louis St. Hilaire, came and ordered him to kneel at some particular portion of the service, which he very properly refused to do, as he was not in any way acting irreverently. After service, the beadle, assisted by his son, deliberately made two attempts to take Lieut. Berkely prisoner on the Queen's highway, while in the act of giving the word of command to his men to march. A slight scuffle took place of no great moment. This incorrigible beadle, notwithstanding the Priests entire condemnation of his conduct, went a few days ago before a Magistrate of the name of Herbert, and obtained a warrant for Lieut Berkely's arrest. He was not, however, arrested, but allowed his liberty on his parole that he would appear before the magistrates on Monday the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, on which day Mr. L. G. Macdonald appeared for the defence, and fyled a plea of "not guilty." The prosecution broke down for want of proof, and a judgment id favor of Lieut. Berkely was consequently recorded. We have reason to believe that the military authorities will not let the case drop.

Sons of Temperance Column.

Testimony of William Howitt.

CAUSE OF VICE AND WEALTH.

The following from the Manchester (England) *Alliance News*, describes the habits of a distinguished literary veteran, William Howitt, who has retained remarkable health and vigor, both of mind and body:—

I am temperate because I have seen and felt the good policy of it. As a literary man, if I had fallen in with ordinary literary habits, I should not have been sitting here to write about the advantages of temperance. If I had lived as the majority of literary men of this age, as "a man about town;" if I had lived in town, and kept the usual late hours, and passed evening after evening in hot-crowded rooms, breathing the deadly effluvia gas, and air deprived of its ozone; if I had sat over the bottle of late suppers, fool-ishly called dinners; and in short, had "jollified," as my literary contemporaries call it, I should have been gone over thirty years ago.

As it is, I have seen numbers of literary men, much younger than myself, dying off like rotten sheep—some of them in their very early youth, few of them becoming old. They have acquired great reputations; for, if you take notice, they who collect about the press, and jolify with one another, and cry up one another as prodigies, are the men who become most popular; and "verily they have their reward."

They reap much money, and much temporary fame, but at what price do they purchase it? At the cost of bodily as well as mental comfort; at the cost of life itself. For my part, seeing the victims to "fast life" daily falling around me, I have willingly abandoned the temporary advantage of such life, and preferring less popularity, less gains; the enjoyment of a sound body; the blessing of a quiet, domestic life, and a more restricted, but not less enjoyable circle circle of society.

I am now fast approaching my seventieth year. I cannot, indeed, say that I have reached this period, active and vigorous as I am, without the assistance of doctors. I have had the constant attendance of these four famous ones—Temperance, Exercise, Good Air, and Good Hours.

And now a word on work. Those who imagine that I only wag a goose quill mistake a little. In that department, indeed, I have perhaps done as much as any man living. Often, in early years, I labored assiduously sixteen hours a day. I never omit walking three or four miles, or more, in all weather. I work hard in my garden, and could tire down a tolerable man at that sort of thing. During my two years travel in Australia, when about sixty, I walked, often under a burning sun of 120 or 130 degrees at noon, my twenty miles a day for days and weeks together; worked at digging gold in great heat, and against young active men, my twelve hours a day, sometimes standing in a brook. I waded thro' river—for neither man nor nature had made many bridges—and let my clothes dry upon my back; washed my own linen, and made my own bread before I ate it; slept uncommonly under the finest tree; and thro' it all was as hearty as a roach!

And how did I manage all this, not only with ease, but with enjoyment? Simply because I avoided all spirituous liquors as I would avoid the poison of an asp. The horrors which I saw there from the drinking of spirits were enough to make a man of the least sense sober. The extent to which spirit-drinking was carried may be judged of by the unexampled fact that one year during my stay £900,000 were paid for duty on spirits alone, and that for a population of only 250,000 souls! Well, then I think I have a claim to commend to my fellow workmen abstinence from beer, spirits and tobacco, as the great co-partner—as the very right hand of co-operation. They are all poisoners of the blood; they are all burnt-offering unto death; they are all destroyers of the bottom of our pockets; and what is worse, destroyer of the peace of families, the constitution of men, the domestic comfort and virtue of women, the physical stamina and the very life of children. They slay the morals of society, the intellects and the souls of men. As I read daily the police reports and the proceedings of our criminal courts, I trace the wide-spread pestilence of spirits and tobacco, in almost every outrage and misery. All these influence the passions or bedrown the intellect; they originate robbery of masters, and robbery of all kinds. They strip their practicers of health, clothes, morals, and sanity; they convert them into madmen and devils. They fire the brain with frenzy, and arm the hand with bludgeons and knives against their own wives and children. The great bulk of the crimes and calamities flow from the tap and the spigot. By this indulgence—surely the most marvellous of infatuations!—an absurd appetite "set on fire of hell," the people encouraged the Government to plunder them most cruelly, in the shape of excise duties. To furnish the Government with this duty, our working millions abandon every duty of their own. They set up over themselves a most terrible tyranny. They keep open gin-shops at every corner, even on Sabbay evenings, when book-shops and simple refreshment-rooms are not allowed to be open.

—The Federal Government has seized Trinity Church, Washington, for a military hospital, on the ground of the secession character of the clergymen officiating there.

Artemus Ward as an Editor.

In the autumn of 18—, my friend, the editor of the Baldinsville Bugle, was obliged to leave perchance duration & go out dig his tators, and used me to edit for him dorin his absence. Accordingly I grows his Shears and commenced. It didn't take me a grate while to shuk out copy enuff from the exchanges from one hore, and then I'd ride up to the town on a little Jenet, to vent my fancies, which had been accumulating rapidly for my mental efforts. (This is vertor fruitfulness.) So I went over to the Rattle Road office and asked the Superintendunt for a pass.

"You a editor," he insted, cryously enuff the plot of subscorin.

"Yes, Sir," sez I, "don't I look purr enough?"

"Jest about," sed he, "but our Road can't pass you."

"Can't, hay?"

"No, Sir—it can't."

"Because," sez I, looking him full in the face with my fragle eye, "*it goes as dearnest alone it can't pass anybody!*"

Mollifide I him ther. It's the slowest Rale Road in the West. With a mortified air, he told me to git out of his office! I pitied him and went.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' BRIDE.—Princes' of course, must have wives like other men; and, equally of course, our Prince of Wales must have a wife like other Princes and other men. But unlike most other men, his Royal Highness' choice is somewhat circumscribed. He is not free to choose where he pleases; his predilections must be governed by grave reasons of State. There is one royal house, however, a daughter of which fulfils all the necessary conditions, and, accordingly rumor has fixed upon that family as the one which is to furnish the future Queen Consort of Great Britain and Empress of India, and that one is the Royal family of Denmark—the particular member thereof being the Princess Alexandria, eldest daughter of Christian, Duke of Glucksburg, Prince of Denmark, and Heir Apparent of the Crown, in virtue of the settlement of 1853. The Princess is in her eighteenth year, having been born on the 1st of December, 1844, and is reported to possess an amiable disposition and a cultivated and accomplished mind. She is a member of a somewhat numerous family, having three brothers and two sisters. The Princess' father, the Duke of Glucksburg, was born in 1818, and her mother, who is a princess of the house of Hesse Cassel, in 1817. We trust the union of the Prince of Wales and his future consort will be as happy as that of his own august parents, and that that happiness will be extended for a longer period than it has been her Majesty's lot to enjoy here; in which hope, we are sure, every subject of both kingdoms will heartily join.—*Illustrated Times.*

AN AMERICAN INN-KEEPER.—Old Rowe kept a hotel, where he used to say you could get anything that was ever made to eat. One day in came a Yankee, and stepping up to the bar, asked old Rowe what he could give him for dinner.

"Anything, sir," said old Rowe, "anything from a pickled elephant to a canary bird's tongue."

"Wa'al," said the Yankee, eying Rowe, "I guess I'll take a piece of pickled elephant."

"Well, we're got 'em; got 'all ready, right here in the house, but you'll have to take a whole 'un, 'cause we never cut 'em."

The Yankee thought he would take some codfish and potatoes.

GOING IT BLIND.—How charmingly those blinds of yours are painted!" remarked Incumbus to his friend Succubus, who was furnishing a new and genteel abode.

"They are," replied Succubus, with his blandescent smile, "and you will be surprised, perhaps, when I tell you they are the work of a Blind Painter."

THE SECRETS OF THE CONFESSIONAL.—On Saturday last, our worthy drummer, Sandy Walker, duly attired in official uniform, proclaimed to the public Bo'ness, that "Neil Stevenson, late fleshmonger would not be responsible for any debts which his wife, Janet Stevenson, might contract after this notice." A shot time after the above had been "cried," Sandy again made his appearance, and, after giving his drum a sound beating, roared out with all his pith:—"Notice—Neil Stevenson, for a number of weeks past, had only allowed his wife and four children two pecks of meal and two pints of sour milk to subsist on, and, further, he allowed her neither fire nor salt to cook it with." Whilst Sandy was going his rounds crying this "notice," a number of the elite of the town gathered in his train and judging from their conversation, we imagine that Mr. Stevenson would have suffered a little inconvenience at their hands in the shape of being rather roughly saluted had he made his appearance.—*Falkirk Herald.*

HARD HIT.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—Col. Granville Moody perpetrated the following toast at camp Chase, the other day.

"In the name of God,
And Governor Tod
We'll fal ow our flag to Dixie."

To which the Sandusky *Register* replies:

It is no particular business of ours, yet we cant forbear asking the Colonel if it is exact military etiquete to couple strangers together in that way, before an introduction.

A Scotch lecturer undertook to explain to a village audience the word "phenomenon." "Maybe, ma freends, ye dinna ken what a phenomenon may be. Weel, then, a'll tell 'oo. Ye've seen a coo, me dears. Weel, a coo's no a phenomenon. Ye've seen an apple tree. Weel, an apple tree's no a phenomenon. But gin ye see the coo gang up the apple tree, and feremost, to pu' apples, that would be a phenomenon."

American Affairs.

From the Glasgow "Herald."

When Earl Russell characterized the American war as a struggle for supremacy on the one head, and independence on the other, the truth of the definition was generally admitted by the enlightened portion of his countrymen. The Americans in the Northern States, however, reject this idea altogether, and vehemently contend they are fighting for nationality, and a Union which has become famous among the great nations of the earth. They insist upon their right and title to hold by force of arms a people half as numerous as themselves, and occupying a territory of more than 800,000 square miles, because, as they declare, the prestige and power of the Union would be destroyed by the severance. The evils of slavery are mainly overlooked or forgotten in the prosecution of this idea, and, to all appearances, its realization has become the end and aim of their corporate existence. No sensible man can blame the people of the Federal States for holding opinions of this description, because it is natural that they should feel proud of their boundless territory, their immense resources, energy, greatness, and power, and it is also the most natural thing in the world that they should do their utmost to maintain their dignified position on the American continent. Neither is it surprising that they should be stirred with an intense feeling against those who have deliberat by planned this giant rebellion, and who have rent asunder a hitherto peaceful and prosperous nation. These sentiments, we repeat, are very natural to a high-spirited race, and they were, moreover, the very sentiments held by the people of this country, when the thirteen United Provinces rebelled against the Stamp Acts of the British Parliament. At that time it was believed that the "Revolt of the Colonists," as it was termed, would be stamped out in a single season; and when they did achieve their independence, sagacious statesmen were firmly convinced that the greatness and glory of England would depart with the loss of her American possessions; but these gloomy forebodings have been falsified, and old England remains great and glorious still. It is true that she might have been greater and more powerful, if the people of the United States had remained loyal and contented; but speculations of this kind are just as unprofitable as it would be to speculate upon the grandeur and power of the Roman Empire, had it been fated to endure till the present time.

But although we fought stoutly for our American dominions, and mourned over the final separation, we have learned wisdom by experience, and there is little chance of Great Britain embarking in such unprofitable crusades for the future. Our experience, however, seems to be of little use to our cousins in the Northern States; for they are now playing the same losing game which tried the firmness of our ancestors in the good old times when George the Third was king. They are putting forth all their strength, and sacrificing blood and treasure in a struggle the end and bearing of which they do not appear to see nor to understand. They fondly imagine that victory will cement the broken fragments of the Union, and give the Great Republic a new and lengthened lease of life on its original footing; but this view of the question appears to be utterly impracticable. In the first place, victory over the South, to the end of cementing the Union, can only end in bringing back the human institution of slavery, with all its unfashionable questions remaining for solution. It will also bring back a new and ever-present element of weakness, which will try the patience and tax-bearing qualities of the North to the very uttermost. Six millions of Anglo-Saxons, animated by feelings of the most bitter hatred, and four millions of helpless negro slaves, can scarcely be reckoned as elements of greatness or strength in a reconstruction of the Union; and yet this is the consummation that the people of the North are hoping, wishing, fighting, and dying for. Never was infatuation more decided or complete; and never until now has the world witnessed the spectacle of a free people constructing a Republic amoag themselves by force. Suppose the South finally conquered, would the vanquished States be likely to send representatives to the Congress at Washington to assist in making laws for the raising of taxes to pay the debts incurred in their own subjugation? How would a Legislature composed of three-fifths conquerors and two-fifths conquered—the one animated by the pride of victory, and the other exasperated by the humiliation of defeat—act harmoniously together for the common good of all? It seems unlikely that the two sections of the severed Union can be joined together again on the footing of equal rights and on the principle of self-government. If the seceded States are fically conquered, as conquered provinces they must remain for an indefinite period, requiring an immense army to hold them in subjection. Who can possibly estimate the number of men and the amount of money that would be necessary to govern a vast country under such conditions? The revolted States comprise upwards of 800,000 square miles, as we have already said and one man to every square mile of territory would scarcely be too much for holding the reins of Government firmly among a newly-conquered people; and wealthy as the Federal States undoubtedly are, they could scarcely keep up an army such as that.

The question of finance must before long assert its claims to a hearing and solution of some sort. It has hitherto been kept in the background, as a disagreeable matter generally is; but the longer it is delayed, the more difficult it will be to deal with. The first year of the war will cost the rebelled States about £122,000,000, and the second year is now rolling on without any diminution of expenditure. Paper money is doing the work bravely in the meantime; but a currency of this discription, based on no security but the promises of the Government, will assuredly end in a monetary convulsion or there is something exceptional in American finance. As yet Congress hast trifled with tax bills, and left Mr. Lincoln to carry on the war by means of loans, promissory notes, and the Customs Revenue. The latter source of income is undoubtedly the most legitimate, but unfortunately for the American Government it is also the smallest. When the Union was unbroken, the Customs Revenue never exceeded £13,000,000 per annum, and since the war commenced, the trade of the country has been reduced nearly one-half; the Morill Tariff, while raising the duties has seriously discouraged importations; and above all, Secession has taken away nearly one-third of the tax-payers. In these circumstances the ordinary revenue must be considerably reduced, and if sufficient war taxes are not speedily imposed, the financial system of the Federal States must collapse like an over-strained bladder.

Whatever may be the result of the present contest, it is idle to suppose that the United States can ever become the lightly-taxed and homogeneous nation that it was before. The South, independent or in subjection, will always be a perpetual source of expense and apprehension. The enormous public debt will claim its second pound of flesh; and, in this instance, repudiation will not be polite, as the Americans themselves will be the only sufferers. In times past, the Union may be set down as a nation existing without a standing army, and their can be no reasonable doubt that the absence of that army was the cause of its disruption. If a hundred thousand trained soldiers had been kept on foot and properly commanded, the Secession projects of Jefferson Davis and his associates would have been nipped in the bud, and the country saved their money like sweet, and lost the half of their country like fools. They have now, however, a standing army, and they are doing their utmost to counteract the natural effects of whole years of injudicious legislation; but the remedy may be too late. They have hitherto indulged in dreams of fancied security, conquest, and unbounded liberty, and they now find themselves in the midst of a ruinous war, a dismembered empire, and subject to the authority of a strong military Government. The trying ordeal which the American people are now passing through, may work a salutary change on the national character, and teach them the value of the noble maxim, to "do unto others as they would be done by." It may also teach them that all men are *not* equal *in* intellect, or in public usefulness, and that a constitution stands in need of revision when more numbers outweigh intelligence, honesty, wisdom, worth, and all the attributes that make up the true dignity of man. Meanwhile, has the time not arrived when the great nations of Europe might offer a friendly meditation?

Irredeemable Paper Money.

The property of the loyal States is estimated at twelve thousand millions of dollars; the prices of the country are deranged six and a-half to six and three-quarters per cent, as shown in the premium of gold, making a difference on the property of $750,000,000, or about fifty per cent more than our whole national debt. This disastrous change in price of $750,000,000 is the natural result of the issue of about $750,000,000 Government legal tender notes. Furthermore, the business transactions in prosperous years are estimated at five thousand millions, and since the rebellion at one-half, or twenty-five-hundred millions of dollars; therefore it follows that prices in the yearly business of the nation are also charged this year about $150,000,000 per annum, and in prosperous times about $300,000,000 per annum, owing to Mr. Chase's paper money system and speculative schemes in which there is nothing original, but simply an exact copy of what history has frequently recorded as the inventions and practice of weak theorists, despotic rulers, or irresponsible, reckless, and unprincipled adventurers.

If the issue of $70,000,000 government legal tender notes change the prices of property in the loyal States $750,000,000, and the yearly business transactions $150,000,000, what shall we see and feel when the whole $150,000,000 of legal tender notes authorised by the February act of Congress are engraved and used? The difference will be, of course, fully double, or $1,500,0 0,000 change in price on property, and $300,000,000 per annum in business prices. If Congress authorise another $150,000,000 of legal tender notes, which the paper money politicians, bank and stock speculators, are likely to engineer through Congress this week—what then? The Government paper money in the country will be $300,000,000, or more tha four that in circulation to-day

The results, when we reach this inflation—unless these paper money schemes are summarily stopped beforehand in their headlong career toward national bankruptcy and suffering—will be a change in price of the property of the loyal States equal to three thousand millions of dollars, and in the annual business transactions of $600,000,000 every year. Long before that period arrives, every ounce of gold and silver in the country will have disappeared from sight, and universal ruin and embarrassment will rouse the nation to consign to political annihilation, amid the contempt and execrations of a justly indignant people, the authors of these paper money schemes.

Paper money politicians may command from Washington the obsequious telegrams of the Associated Press that glorify them and their financial policy, but the laws that govern finance and commerce are above and beyond the power of man—even a paper money man. The premium on gold; the enormous rates of foreign exchange; the unprecedented foreign drain of gold—the life blood of currency; the paralyzed industry and enterprise of the nation; the caution and distrust of our capitalists; the turning of Wall Street into a gambling arena of stock speculators, are the hand-writing on the wall for the paper money men and their confederate conspirators against the true and permanent interests of the United States in the original and proper integrity.—*New York World.*

Our Language.

A little girl was looking at the picture of a number of ships, when she remarked, "See what a *flock* of ships. We corrected her by saying that a flock of ships was called a *fleet*, and a fleet of sheep was called a *flock*.

And here we may add for the benefit of the foreigner who is mastering the intricacies of our language with respect to its nouns of multitude, that a flock of girls is called a *bevy*, and a bevy of wolves is called a *pack*, and a pack of thieves is called a *gang*, and a gang of angels is called a *host*, and a host of porpoises is called a *shoal*, and a shoal of buffalo is called a *herd*, and a herd of children is called a *troop*, and a troop of partridges is called a *covey*, and a covey of beauties is called a *galaxy*, and a galaxy of ruffians is called a *horde*, and a horde of rabbits is called a *heap*, and a heap of cows are called a *drove*, and a drove of blackguards is called a *mob*, and a mob of whales is called a *school*, and a school of worshippers is called a *congregation*, and a congregation of engineers is called a *corps*, and a corps of robbers is called a *band*, and a band of locusts is called a *swarm*, and a swarm of people is called a *crowd*, and a crowd of gentle-folks is called the *elite*, and the elite of the city's thieves and rascals are called the *roughs*, and a miscellaneous crowd of city folks is called the *community*, or the *public*, according as they are spoken of as the religious community or the secular public.

—The Rochester Union states that Mr. Elliott, engineer on the locomotive Rochester, which drew the Charlestown express train from Buffalo to Rochester, on the night of the 6th of July, made the run from Batavia to that city, a distance of 33 miles, in thirty-four minutes and twelve seconds.

A JOKE BY LORD PALMERSTON.—Some time ago he said to his bootmaker as he parted with him: "Mr.——, do you know the old English toast—

"Here's a health to our friends, but as to our foes

May they have short shoes and corns on their toes."—*Illustrated News.*

AGENTS FOR THE "EXAMINER."

James McLean,.....Mount Pleasant.
Richard Mowers,.....Millbrook.
Henry Gardiner,.....Bobcaygeon.
Robert Graham, Esq.,.....Pontefract Mills.
A. Wilson,.....Hastings.
R. Reynolds,.....Wilhelm, Verulam.
George O. Reynolds,.....Westwood.
W. H. Merrill,.....Lindsay.
R. Hutchinson,.....Keene.
K. Chipchase,.....North Douro.
James Fenton,.....Cavanville.
John Burnet,.....Warkworth.
Duncan Anderson,.....South Dummer.
C. Wilson,.....Norwood.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's sale of lands—Jas. Hall.
do do do
do do do
do do do
do do do
do do do
do do do
To the public—R. D. Basherville.
Rheumatic Liniment—G.D.McDonell.
Note lost—James Ferrier.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY, 17TH JULY, 1862.

DR. RYERSON AND THE "GLOBE."

In Saturday's *Leader* Dr. Ryerson comes out in a mortal long letter, headed "Dr. Ryerson's reply to the three weeks attacks of the *Globe*." It occupies three columns, is written as loose and prolix as his letters generally are, and it has the usual quantity of spice and gall. Since the discussion in the Anglican Synod on Separate Schools the *Globe* in common with other journals throughout the country has seen fit to criticise somewhat severely our Chief Superintendent on the gratuitous and questionable assistance he has afforded the Episcopal body to carry out their designs. There is something so passing strange in the Doctor's conduct in all these moves of aiding parties desiring Separate Schools that it is no wonder he is attacked. The opinions of the *Globe* in these attacks are generally those of the Reform press through the country, but the *Globe* being the leading paper, and, above all, its being the most severe, not only in the present instance but its proprietor being death upon the Doctor some time ago in the small matter of "*casual advantages*," it is singled out for reply.—We learn that another letter is to follow, and that henceforth the Superintendent is anually to reply to the *Globe* "lest such statements being constantly reiterated and seldom answered will assuredly be believed." We suppose the reply may possibly be appended to his anual reports on education as a necessary part thereof. However, answer as he may and write as he will it is the settled conviction of a large portion of the country that Egerton Ryerson has been the means of already introducing into the national system of education the agent destined to overthrow it, we refer to the Roman Catholic Separate School system. This is the wedge which as yet to destroy his "own offspring," and every assistance he gives to parties introducing measures relating to Separate Schools is proof positive of his efforts at demolition, his own reservations to the contrary notwithstanding. Has he not written in his anual reports that "the claim of any Church to State support for its teaching, whether of the young or old, *is inconsistent with the avowed constitution of our Government, and incompatible with the principles of equal rights and privileges amongst all religious persuasions and classes?*" Did he not last spring expose the conduct of Mr. Scott in introducing a Roman Catholic Separate School Bill, state distinctly that nothing of the sort was wanting, and state further that members who would vote for or support the Bill were enemies to the country? and yet he turned round and assisted Mr. Scott in mending the Bill. And, did he not since assist the Anglican Synod in the draft of their Bill for Separate Schools? And all in the face of the above assertion, that State support for denominal teaching "is incompatible with the principles of equal rights." Dr. Ryerson of all public men of Upper Canada is the most inconsistent; he has invariably been led in all his public acts by the force of circumstance, not of principle. His political course is marked by the most flagrant violations of consistency, and his official course is no better. He, above all men, should never rebuke any one for repudiating responsible government. His introduction to his present position as Chief Superintendent of Education was brought about by his famous series of letters, proving that the then Governor, Sir Charles Metcalf, in acting without the consent of his sworn advisers was doing right; that the Ministry in entering their protest against the arbitrary and unconstitutional conduct of the Governor were wrong, and their resignation uncalled for. Dr. Ryerson then attempted to prove that the Governor was justified in making appointments to office over the heads of his Ministers, and that Mr. Baldwin—the patriot, the wise, the good, the father of his country—was wrong. It was for this extraordinary service that he obtained his present official position; a better man than himself had first to be disposed of. This Sir Charles readily did, and introduced the whitewasher of himself to the post of Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada as a mark of his gratitude for such able services. It ill becomes such a man as this to taunt Mr. Brown with opposing responsible government, or read a homily to him on consistency. He takes an opportunity in his letter to refer to Mr. Brown's defeat at the last election in the division in which the Doctor resides, but he is silent on the fact that no individual worked harder in that division, and no one contributed so much to secure that defeat, as this same Dr. Ryerson. "O, consistency, thou art a jewel." Our space prevents us at present from reviewing further this hodge podge of a letter. When its companion appears we may notice some more features disclosed in it.

THE FOOTE CHARGES.

It would be as well if newspapers which publish the evidence taken by the committee on public accounts relative to the extortionate charges for stationery, &c., made by *Mr. Foote, of the* Quebec *Chronicle*, as showing the embezzlement of the late government, would just state that the present government have paid a number of the bills, notwithstanding the high prices; that they have retained, although not paid for when they took office, large quantities of the station ery, and that Mr. Foote's paper, the Quebec *Chronicle*, has been taken into their confidence, and is now their chief organ at the seat of Government. We have not one word to say in palliation of the charges made by Mr. Foote, or the conduct of the Government in paying them; but fair play compels us to say that supporters of the new Government are not in a position to throw dirt at the old, on his account.—*Review, 11th inst.*

The newspapers publishing the Foote charges may not be in a position to state that the new Government did pay a number of the bills; and if they did, it may be a question if they could escape paying them if they were all endorsed and ordered to be paid, as the one which we published last week. Many an unjust bill has to be paid by Government, when, as in this case, its predecessors incurred the liability. The sin lies not so much in paying the bills, as winking at the infamous impositions of unprincipled men, by ordering goods from them. It matters not who are the guilty parties of such a perversity of public trust, —we denounce the conduct of the parties concerned, whether it be the Government of John A. or John S. We hope we shall never descend so far as the *Review* has done, in upholding any administration in wrong doing. He shows to-day that he defends men more than measures. He will go any length to get his favorite party out of a slough, or plunge the party he opposes over head and ears into one. The old Government deserves all they have received, and a deal more, despite the efforts of the *Review* and the clique to hold them up as paragons of virtue. Their past reckless and wicked conduct in the profligacy of public money, is now being felt by every inhabitant of the Province, and, in consequence, they receive as they deserve, execration. If they new should follow a similar course they will be similarly treated. No set of men, however, unless lost to all sense of principle, will dare follow their example hoping to escape the retributive vengeance of an indignant people.

THE LATE STORM.

On Sunday night last we were visited with a fearful storm of wind, hail, and rain. For a fortnight previous we were without rain, save two very light showers, not more than sufficient to lay the dust. On Saturday night and during Sunday it looked as if we were about having a thunder storm, and about half-past 8 o'clock on Sunday evening huge dark clouds were seen, and distant thunder was heard, which became by degrees more distinct, till about a quarter past 9 the wind and rain commenced, followed shortly afterwards with a fearful shower of hail, which continued for some time. The hail was very large, and the lightning was bright and incessant. An immense quantity of water fell in a short period—every place was covered with water, and the root crops received considerable damage by the water running on the surface, but especially by the hail. Fall wheat next morning had the appearance of being party threshed—a great many heads cut off and otherwise injured. Corn leaves are completely riddled, and a deal of the stalks broken off. Potatoes, turnips, cabbage, pease, &c., all give signs of hard usage. Fences were blown down, trees broken, fruit blown off, sheds and barns unroofed and injured. Any quantity of windows broken; Mr. Douglass' and the Catholic churches suffered most in this way. We are pleased to learn that the line of the hail was confined to a narrow compass—a short distance south and north of the Town nose fell. We learn that the barn and stables of Mr. Whatley, in Smith was set on fire by the lightning on Sunday night, and burned; a number of farming implements were destroyed. The loss sustained by some is considerable, but still it might have been worse. A Mr. Hudson of Otonabee, we hear, estimates his loss in crops, buildings, and fences at £60, and no doubt we shall hear yet of further destruction. Next morning some pieces of hail were picked up, and we were assured that some pieces were 1¼ inches long, by an inch in diameter. We never witnessed such a hail storm in this quarter.

Some three weeks ago we heard that during a thunder storm a barn and stable belonging to Mr. Thos. Young were struck with lightning, which tore pieces of the roof and walls, but did not set them on fire. There is a fair share of moisture now in the ground, and we shall expect to see the effects shortly on the crops. Tuesday was St. Swithin's, and it rained heavy, so that we may count on rain every day for 40 hence, unless the old legend is at fault.

The Scottish Provincial Assurance Company.

The following extract taken from the Freeman of the 24th ult.,—a paper of very wide circulation in Ireland—of the success of the Canadian Branch, under the management of Mr. Davidson Parker of Montreal. Mr. Joseph R. Walton, is agent for Peterborough.—The Freeman after urging the claims of life insurance generally remarks:

"But it is not enough to impress upon those who are uninsured (and who still form such a large majority of the community) that it is their duty, as far as in their power, to avail themselves of the advantages offered by these institutions. They may naturally ask, Where shall we insure? Where there are so many claimants for patronage it is difficult to choose.' To this we reply that there are a number of long established, well tried and prosperous companies, who are well entitled to the confidence of the public. And without undervaluing the benefits offered by any of these companies, we would at present direct particular attention to one of them—the Scottish Provincial Assurance Company—which may fairly claim to rank among the most successful and best conducted institutions of the kind in the United Kingdom. It must be classed among the old established companies, inasmuch as of the 150 companies now in operation, "fully one hundred of them have been formed since the Scottish Provincial was established in 1825. For the last nine years especially, it has annually increased "its business to a large extent; and it will "be seen by its last Annual Report "that during the five years ended 31st "January last, its business has so much increased that in the year ended 31st Jan., "1862, the amount of new policies effected "had been one-half as much more as in the "preceding year, and was nearly *three* times "as much as the amount of policies issued "in the first year of this quinquennial "period."

☞ Mr. Parley J. Ayres some time ago handed us a couple of letters for publication which he received some two years ago from Rochester, giving intelligence of the incendiary who fired his shop in 1855. We learn from Mr. Ayres that his object in requesting their publication was to remove a rumour that had existed of his having been implicated in the affair himself—a rumour, we are persuaded, that will not be credited where he is known.

☞ We regret to chronicle the death of Mrs. Dr. McNab, which occured yesterday. She has suffered for some time past from a cancer, which burried her in middle life to the tomb. The funeral takes place on Friday, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Two steamers arrived at Montreal from Glasgow on the 11th inst.,—the *Damascus* and the *Caledonia*—the one belonging to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company and the other to the "Anchor Line." The former left Glascow on the 25th June 24 hours previous to the latter, and the *Caledonia* arrived at Montreal half an hour previous to the *Damascus*.

News Items.

—The Austrian talking machine is on its way to England.

—The length of England, from Berwick to the Land's End, is 426 miles.

—The Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows is said to number nearly 320,000.

Lord Palmerston has been elected Master of the Trinity House, in room of the late Prince Consort.

—The uniform now in use in her Majesty's navy is destined, we hear, to undergo another change.

—Colonel Fairclough, of the Royal Engineers, died suddenly at Chatham on Saturday.

—A Draper in London died last week from taking an overdose of tincture of aconite by misadventure.

—The Prince of Wales visited the Exhibition on Monday, and was annoyed by the curiosity of the crowd.

—A storm has recently occurred in Auckland, which destroyed shipping to the amount of £10,000.

—The number of travellers by railway in the United Kingdom last year was 163,435,678.

—Many of the red-coated shoeblacks in the London streets are making a guinea a week, and have from £15 to £20 in the bank.

—The number of visitors at the Exhibition on Tuesday by season tickets was 5,392; by payment, 48,524; total, 53,916.

—Smoking cigars are called "hideous necessities" by a fastidious Down East editor.

—English Sporting papers tell of the purchase of the thorough-bred colt "Lord Clifden" for $25,000!

—Hon. George Brown, it is said sailed or England last Saturday from Quebec in the "Anglo-Saxon."

Did you ever enjoy the bliss of courting? If not, then you had better just get a little gal-an-try.

—The Chicago *Post* thinks Mr. Stanton's resignation of the office would be a national blessing.

—The New York *Post* is informed that Gen. Scott has been in Washington several days, and has a room at the War Department.

—In one week the births of 1782 children—900 boys and 882 girls—were registered in London.

—Four thousand dollars worth of gold was taken from one claim in the Nova Scotia gold region in one day a short time since.

—Mr. Paris and Mr. Charters is what our soldiers were in the habit of calling the two Orleans Princes.

—A laboring man in Rochester, N. Y., has became heir to an Irish fortune of £290,000. He stopped making a cellar wall to go over to the old country to search for it.

—Prince de Joinville, Comte de Paris, Duc de Chartres, and the rest of their suite have left in the Arabia from Boston for their second trip to England since first they arrived in this country.

— The Prince of Wales has been named proprietor of the regiment of Austrian Hussars which formerly bore the name of Count Schlick. A deputation of this regiment will proceed to London to present the diploma of nomination to His Royal Highness.

—The Albany *Evening Journal* indicates in a short, pithy article, which we fancy is from the pen of Mr. Thurlow Weed, that foreign intervention may be expected in six months, unless heavy blows fall upon the rebels within that period. He urges this as a reason for prompt enlistment.

—The N. B. *Mercury* esteems it unfortunate that there is a vast difference between being killed by lightning and killed by telegraph. The former is fatal; the latter, leaves the victims a chance for their lives. Colonels Pratt, Gove, Van Wyck and McQuade were killed by telegraph. Some, we hope all of them, are good for future service.

—There were very "high jinks" at her Majesty's theatre in London not many night's since. The opera of "Robert the Devil" was performed there for the first time in ten years. All the dustbowers countenances and swells of rank, male and female, were present, the Harchiale oysters sung, the applause was tremendous, and the performance lasted from 8 p.m. Saturday until 1 o'clock Sunday morning.

—A letter from Liverpool announces the arrival there of a steamship from Havana, with $433,000 in specie and 1627 bales of cotton on freight—the property of wealthy Southerners, who are fearful of confiscation.

From our Ottawa Correspondent.

OTTAWA RIVER, July 9th, 1862.

DEAR EXAMINER.—The Book tells us that "as cold water to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country"—but bad news is as much in demand as good news—how is this to be explained?

Alas! for the news coming daily from our kinsfolk over the line. The chastening rod of the Most High is heavy upon that people. Long have they been oppressors to a race, for the having "skins not colored like their own"; and, while other nations were letting the captive go free, they were riveting the chains of Slavery. But God has taken the matter in hand, and will make short work of fulfilling his promise in breaking the power of the oppressor.

The news, however, here intended, is not from a foreign country, nor a far country; and is not exclusively good, nor entirely bad. Emanating from a spot on the Ottawa some thirty miles below the city, bearing that euphonious name, perchance your readers will relish to hear a little about things general and particular hereabouts, especially as this region is contagious to the capital elect of our great country.

That city is, at present very quiet, a circumstance your readers may infer from the knowledge of the fact that not a hammer is raised on the Government buildings. Silence there reigns supreme. This is felt severely by many hundreds of workmen, who hitherto have had profitable employment rearing these Legislative piles. The appointed commission is busy, and it is to hoped their enquiry will be thorough, and the result such as the people have a right to expect—corruption exposed—evil-doers punished, and economy enforced. No time in the history of Canada was it more necessary to turn over a new leaf. Far better for the days of the Family Compact to return than for the country to be ruled by a Ministry so reckless and so unscrupulous as that which has just passed away.

Another source of dulness in Ottawa City arises from the fact that the Lumber trade is rather inactive. Some parties in this trade have, however, done very well this season, while many others complain. A very large quantity of timber has stuck, and will not reach market this season. Not only is this the case on the streams of the upper Ottawa, but also downwards, below the city. On the South Nation, several thousand cribs are hopelessly detained, thus depriving the owners of the necessary means of paying their men and furnishers, and having a surplus to reward their own toil and risk in the venture of getting out a raft.

What portion of Canada cannot sympathize in another sorrow, of which we complain? If every blade of grass and grain had a tongue, the vocal volume arising would lift the very hearens in expiring entreaty for rain—rain or death. Providence in the exercise of its inscrutable and wise proceedure, has during the present season, witheld both the early and the latter rain. This applies to, perhaps the most valuable crop that grows,—hay. The time to cut has arrived, but in most fields of these parts there is positively nothing to cut—the like was not seen before by the earliest settlers. In the whole month of May it only rained twice—on the 21st, freely; on the 27th, only showers. In the month of June it only rained three times—twice, mere showers, on the 18th and 24th; on the 30th there was a good rain, but it did not wet to any depth; this is the last rain we have had, and the weather continues hot. In some cases, late sowed crops are not up. Potatoes, generally, look well, and early-sowed grain crops appear wonderfully well on many farms, considering we have had so much heat and so little moisture. May the Giver of every good and perfect gift open the windows of heaven and pour down upon the thirsty earth drops of fatness, that man and beast may live and not die.

Yet another visitation has been sorely felt in large portions of the Ottawa country, fulfilling the adage: "Troubles never come single." Fire has proved a troublesome agent, and, to many, an expensive one. The assistance of fire at the Spring season is patent to every settler who has to redeem the earth from the dominion of the forest. The long continued drought of the present season made everything so dry that fires spread from the field which were being cleared to those already under cultivation, so that hay and grain crops were burned, houses, barns, fences, and even live stock destroyed. One young settler in the Township of Buckingham, named Guy Larwell, fought the enemy vigorously to stop its progress towards his out-buildings, but was worsted in the attempt; his stable, harness, sleighs, and other property to the value of $400, were speedily consumed. Still worse fared his adjoining neighbor, who, with his family, was driven out of his house, which, with its contents, was soon in ashes. The flames spreading through and around his fields, burned a flock of sheep, some pigs, and a colt, leaving the poor man not only houseless, but stripped of nearly all he owned. The day of this calamity was the 17th of June, when a high wind lent power to the flames, and fighting fire was the employment of every one—very many being great losers. The Sheriff of this county, Mr. Treadwell, had several valuable buildings burned, and also many hundred cords of firewood. The evil was great and wide spread.

And now, dear *Examiner*, adieu. Should you hereafter desire to hear further from the Banks of the Ottawa, the agreeable task of gratifying your desire may be attempted by

Yours truly,

CLARENCE.

DESTRUCTION OF JEFF. DAVIS' PROPERTY.—The Nicksburg (Miss.) *Citizen* says that the Nationals have come off their boats and battered down and utterly destroyed the residence of Jeff. Davis, and also that of Joe Davis. Their acts of destruction and vandalism in that neighborhood were complete, leaving nothing but a bleak and desolate track behind them.

For the Examiner.

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE

LETTER No. 4.

LIVERPOOL.

To a stranger Liverpool is an attractive city. Its public buildings, Halls, Museums, Reading Rooms, Libraries and amusements offer a perpetual round of enjoyment to the enquiring mind. Besides, it has the advantage of being built something after a plan, which cannot be said of many of its sister cities. Manchester for instance seems to have grown up by dozens, and to have been stuck together one piece after another; so it is with other places we have visited.—The streets of Liverpool are wide and clean and the rays of the sun manage to come struggling through the clouds of smoke and vapor overhanging the city about once a day at least.

St. George's Hall is a grand building. It covers an area of about four acres, and can accomodate within its walls nearly 10,000 persons. The organ is the largest in the Kingdom, and as it opens its hundred throats the sounds are terrific and shake the seats surrounding it. Of course there is not much music in all that, but the noise is sublime.

"Oh Change," is a wonderful place and not at all what one would imagine it to be. A dingy building with a bronze statue in front, and more than one human statue within, in all one can see at first sight of the market where fortunes are bought and sold, lost and gained, and where the heart of the great Commercial world throbs. A celebrated French writer once wrote that he always judged of a country's advancement in civilization and educational culture by the size of its Post Office. If his mark was a correct one Liverpool deserves to be ranked high in that scale. The Post Office building is four storeys in height, of free-stone blocks, and covers about two acres of ground.

It would afford much pleasure to many of your readers to take a look out on Elliott street at the horses and vehicles as they pass and re-pass. Two, three, four, and five horse teams are numerous, but the three horse (all abreast) team is most common in omnibusses and other four-wheeled vehicles. Isaacson's patent safety Cab is a singular machine. It is covered, runs on two wheels, the passengers sit in front and the driver sits on an elevated seat behind, with the reins stretched over the top. The horses are light, swift, and pace over the curb-stone pavements at quick time. The draught horse, used by the carters, is heavy beyond anything to be seen in Canada or the States and it is essentially a "beast of burden." With the cabbage, sprat, and coal men and women the much-abused donkey is the favorite. It is a sight to see the philosopher's animal-of-patience as it preserveres in its steady course, struggling on with a burden almost covering it, and paying little attention to the blows it gets on every side.

BIRKENHEAD.

On the opposite side of the Mersey from Liverpool lies the town (or city) of Birkenhead. For a retreat from the bustle and troubles of business its gardens, parks, and avenues must offer a good opportunity, and the thousands who daily flock to them by the ferries and omnibuses attest that they are well known to be so. It is a very general but a very erroneous belief that to the Americans belongs the credit of introducing street railways to the world. Street railways there are in this place older than they can possibly have existed in the United States. All the omnibusses run on rails, and as the fares are cheap nearly every one rides in the omnibus. British omnibus proprietors have found out a fact that American and Canadian ones could profit by, viz: that by lowering their fares one-half they more than double their business. The view down the River from this place is good, and the "Big Ship" makes a fine appearance as she lies majestically riding at anchor in the middle of the stream.

The population is about 20,000, and ship building is the principal trade carried on.

MANCHESTER.

This, the principal manufacturing city in Britain, is of course also the principal sufferer by the scarcity of cotton on account of the calamitous war in the United States. Everywhere in that once most flourishing of all English cities the effects of this misfortune are seen. Large factories and warehouses which at one time gave employment to thousands of operatives are now closed, and we are informed that the establishments now running are doing so, some on one-half and others on one-quarter time. The misery and wretchedness arising out of this state of things, for humanity sake let no one ever be permitted to describe. But this cannot last much longer. The British mind is fast being trained to believe the United States the author of all its sorrows, and they are firm in the belief (erroneously it may be) that the war is one of oppression. They take the issue that the South is ready to accept a compromise and so end the difficulty, but that the North is bent on a war of subjugation, and therefore they ascribe the prolongation of the war to the Federal government. The question is often asked by the Americans why it is that the tide of British opinion has turned against them. It is one easily answered. Interest in most cases guides the judgment of Nations as well as individuals. Would it be natural for this country to continue to indulge sympathy for the negro race in America (if Slavery was the issue of the war, which is denied) at the expense of worse than slavery to her own white laboring population? It is well understood too, that the Morril tariff act has virtually closed all American ports to British manufactures. How, then, can this country be expected longer to have a very deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of a Government that seems by its actions to wish no further friendly intercourse with us? You have no doubt noticed in the press and through advices, that intervention is being freely discussed. That discussion is a reflex of the sentiments of the people. We pretend to no gift of prophecy, but we will venture the opinion—formed from close observation—that forcible intervention in American affairs, on the part of Britain and France if the war continues, is inevitable. We have not the exact figures at our finger ends, but we see it stated, that the supply of cotton in hands will not last more than six weeks, even at the present decreased rate of consumption. What then is to become of the unemployed millions?

PETERBOROUGH.

The above name, so familiar and so welcome, was the announcement that met our hearing as the train stopped at a station on the Liverpool and Great Northern Railway, about seventy miles from London. As the time of stoppage was only five minutes, of course we could see little of the place, but the surrounding country is certainly as fine as any we have seen in England.—Fields, beautifully hedged in, and as level as a bowling green; hay ready for the sickle, oats in ear, and the other crops proportionately well advanced. The farm houses are the very pictures of contentment, and in every respect Peterborough in England, as far as we could see of it, is as much a credit to the country it is in, as Peterborough in Canada West is to the Province it is located in.

Your correspondent,

R——.

For the Examiner.

12th Day of July in Norwood.

I hope you will allow me the privilege of committing a few thoughts through the medium of your very valuable paper, concerning the celebration of the 12th day of July, in this place.

The preparatory works were going on for quite a short time previous to that day.—Early in the week preparations were being made by some of the brethren in different parts of the village in raising arches; it may be well to mention here that the arches raised and finished were little inferior, if any, to some raised in larger towns at the time His Royal Highness visited us, and I can assure you that they bring no discredit to the builders, or the village with which they are connected. On nearing the Lodge room of No. 34, Bros. Harper's arch appeared in grand style, robed in evergreens and mounted well with the "Orange and the Blue," under which spread to view some splendid mottos. On the front facing the west read the following: "Fear God, honor the King," "Love the Brotherhood," "Derry, Aughrim, and the Boyne." The other face showing forth that motto which ought to be sunk deepest in every true Orangeman's heart, and that is, "Behold how sweet, and how pleasant it is for Brethren to dwell together in unity;" then in broad, plain letters came "Our God, our country, and our Queen." On the Key stone of the arch appeared also many of the emblems of the Illustrious Order, of the highest degrees. But passing further on and casting the eye southward, from Queen street, in front of Thomas Finley and Kennedy's carriage factory, there arose another fine structure, which shows that the "Prentice Boys" of Norwood have sacrificed time and patience in fixing up for the auspicious morn. Though in this instance the mottos were few yet the arch was in no instance inferior to the other; it was plain and substantial, and the builders deserve great praise for their colours. The District Master and Deputy appeared on well mounted steeds, which appeared to appreciate the doings of the day, and about nine o'clock a. m. the streets were lined with spectators from all parts of the neighbouring townships to look and witness

THE WALK.

The approach of the Belmont lodges was soon known by the sound of the fife and drum, they were met and welcomed heartily by the Brethren of 34, who respectfully opened column for them to pass through, then marching on to meet the other lodges of the district, which soon added largely to the procession of the day, they marched through the public square of the village and the teams were soon put away in safe keeping for a time. A few moments for a rest was given but the time was shortened by the approach of the Percy district. The word being given for assembling into procession was soon obeyed, and it was a very imposing sight to see the district of Norwood march forth to meet their kind Brethren from the county of Northumberland. Thus the procession augmented, and now it is formed in one vast column, marching through the village, twelve or thirteen stand of colours fluttering in the gentle winds of Heaven, and every face seemed beoyant with gladness. After having marched through the various streets of the place the procession was led down Queen street under the evergreen arch (built by the "Apprentice Boys.") On nearing the specious green square opposite the International Hotel the word was soon passed round that all was ready for

THE DINNER.

The tables were very commodious indeed, every thing seemed to be in good style, the place was well fenced in from intruders and a number of fine trees placed all through the grounds for a shade, and they served the purpose well. The tables groaned under the weight of the good things of this life, there was plenty of every thing that a refined palate could desire on any occasion whatever, and indeed if Brother Jonathan himself were present he could not have taken time to complain, or rather he would have found no room for complaint. The tables were honored by having Lieut-Col. Haultain, M. P. P., from Peterboro', and the Hon. S. Smith, who partook of the viands with great delight. Soon the thousands partook of the good things and were well satisfied, after which the District Master assembled the crowd round the stand erected for

THE SPEAKING.

The Hon. S. Smith being introduced to the Brethren, amid loud cheering came forward in his colors which he assured us were ever worn by a slave nor ever would, he hoped; to this we say Amen. The hon. gentleman spoke in good style, and through his speech was loudly applauded, and perfectly satisfying the multitude. As soon as he finished his speech he proposed three cheers for the Queen, which was responded to as true Britons ever do, in cheering loud

we believe had the orange body of Canada the like in print to study over through the year, before this day twelve months there would be more and better men amongst us. He spoke well and honestly, but then we all know what the worthy Col. is, he must and will speak frankly and free, for we believe he is a man in the strictest sense of the word; he courts the smiles of none, nor does he fear the frowns of any. The subjects he propounded were deep, and made a lasting impression upon the minds of all present. There is only one thing for which I am sorry, and that is that I had not the art of Phonography, so I could have given your readers the full speech, but take it for granted that it was good, truly British and loyal to the core. When he closed three cheers were proposed for the Colonel which was responded to in great style, and three times three were given, after which the Percy district made way for home after having spent the day in festivity and gladness. The Norwood district then returned to the square and gave three hearty British cheers for the Queen, &c., and three for the District and Deputy Masters, then came three good Orange cheers for King William the Third.

The procession then broke up, the several lodges of the district making for home, they were well assured that they could go home satisfied with the proceedings of the day, for in truth all

"Went merry as a wedding bell."

And at six o'clock Norwood was composed once more and assumed her noted quietness. I am proud to state to your readers that during the whole day there was not an angry word passed between the brethren assembled, which is a great change from what such days used to see. I think, however, by this time I have intruded too far upon your good nature and will close, hoping we may all be spared to witness many more such days.

YORICK.

Norwood, July 14th, 1862.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

New York, July 14.

The steamer Baltic has arrived. She landed her 1,200 prisoners at Fort Delaware.

Louisville, July 12.

The train due here at six o'clock last evening did not arrive till near midnight. The passengers report that Col. Morgan's rebel cavalry had been within seven miles of Cave city, and that they had left that point, 1,500 strong, for Lexington. Col. Morgan also announced his intention of visiting Louisville.

Washington, July 12.

The Border State representatives are holding a caucus to-night, to consider and frame a reply to the President. There are three points apparently agreed upon among them.

First. That the Border States have come up to the full demands of the Government heretofore made upon them, they having raised fully 80,000 men now fighting for the Union, and they will raise their quota under the new call. In regard to the President's emancipation offer, heretofore embraced in Congressional resolutions, these men say that it is not practicable nor specific. It proposes a change which can only be enforced through State conventions, and there it requires years.

Kentucky's present constitution requires four years to call a convention and have it meet, and then, after going through the preliminary stages and getting a State's consent, there would be no act of Congress to consummate, and a question would still be an open one, whether the National Government could appropriate the millions of money needed to carry out the scheme.

The specific legislation at once precede the States preparations. To obviate the delays of organized State action the Border State representatives think the offer should be at once made, and directly to the individual citizens of the Slave States, and the questions will at once be solved, and in time to aid the Government.

Congress would at once prove its willingness to appropriate the money, and the people of the States show their readiness to aid the Union, even at the sacrifice of a radical change in their social organization.

In conclusion, our representatives will assure the President that their constituents revere the Constitution and Union as dearly as ever; that they admire his heroic efforts so far to preserve both, and on that platform will not be surpassed by any portion of the Union, in furnishing men and money for the work.

Washington, July 12.

It is understood that an order is about being issued reducing the term of enlistment for the additional 300,000 volunteers from three years to one year. The object of this is to receive a large number of men, who would not enlist for the longer, but would readily do so for the shorter period. Besides, the calculation is that the rebellion will be crushed in less than a year. To Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, this change is greatly due.

Springfield, Mass., July 13.

Another rousing war meeting was held in this city last evening. Twenty-two thousand dollars were subscribed by a few wealthy citizens for the purpose of inducing enlistments, and the amount will be largely increased. Seventy-five dollars is to be given to every volunteer from this city, in addition to the Government bounty.

Louisville, July 13.

Rumours have reached here that Morgan's guerrillas, 2,000 strong, in two squads are at Harrodsburg and Danville, destroying property and stealing horses. Considerable excitement exists in Louisville, on account of the proximity of the guerillas.—Effective measures have been taken to prevent incursions.

Nashville, July 13.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 Georgian and Texan guerillas, under Col. Forest, attacked the 11th Michigan and 3d. Minnesota, in Murfreesboro, early this morning. There was desperate fighting. At 3. p.m. the Michigan troops had surrendered. The Minnesota troops, strongly entrenched, cut the enemy terribly with Hewett's Kentucky battery repulsing them with very great slaughter in three charges. Flgs of truce were sent in by Forest demanding the surrender of the place. Col. Loomis replied he could hold his position a week. The railroad track was torn up but replaced. An attack on Nashville is not impossible. Col. Lucas is reported falling back on Nashville. Canonading is heard repeatedly here. Col. Bonas has arrived with several companies.

A later despatch special to the Associated Press says:—Murfreesboro is taken by the Confederates, Mostly Texan Rangers, under Forest, but shelled by our batteries. Shrewsports the 9th Michigan captured. The 3d Minnesota, with battery, were holding out at last accounts. Brig. Generals Duffield and Crittenden of Ind., are prisoners.

Great excitement in Nashville; an attack expected. We will make the best fight possible, and if compelled to move will shell the city. A battery is in position for that emergency.

Nashville, July 13.

The city is full of rumours about the fight at Murfreesboro to-day. About 8 o'clock this morning, a large force of rebel cavalry drove in our pickets and assaulted the town.

Memphis, July 12.

The Vicksburg *Whig* reports the damage to the city as very severe.

A Vicksburg despatch of the 4th states that the bombardment is tremendous and unceasing. The inhabitants have taken refuge in the woods. Should the invaders land, we will drive them back at the point of the bayonet. Vicksburg cannot be taken.

Fort Monroe, July 13.

A rebel spy was captured yesterday by some telegraph men.

Gens. Richardson and Gorman paid a flying visit here to-day.

Cols. Forney of Ala., Williams of Va., and Capt. Murphy of Ala., arrived here from Harrison's Landing. They were wounded and taken prisoner at Williamsburg.

Baltimore, July 14.

The *American* of this p.m. says we learn from Mr. Wm. Airey, of this city, who escaped from Richmond on Tuesday last, that the rebel troops in and around the city, prior to the recent battles, were estimated at from 215,00 , to 220,000, and large reinforcements from the direction of Petersburg had been arriving for the previous ten days and nights, which were said to be from the coast, but our informant could not ascertain whether any portion of them were of Beauregard's army.

Explosion of a Percussion Cap Manufactory at Birmingham.

FEARFUL DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

On Saturday afternoon an explosion occurred at the precussion cap manufactory of Messrs. Walker, Graham-street, Birmingham, by which six people were killed and more than thirty injured more or less severely, four of them not being expected to recover. Birmingham of late years has been notorious for the prevalence of explosions of this kind, and it is less than three years since the manufactory of Mr. Pearsall, in Whitehall a reet, blew up and more than thirty were killed and wounded. The consequence of this was the insertion in the Local Act of a clause forbidding any percussion cap manufactories, or any manufactories of explosive compounds of a similarly dangerous character to be established in the borough without the magistrate's license. How it happens that the manufactory of Messrs. Walker has not been removed out of the borough is not generally known, but it is certain that at the time of the Whitehall-street accidentthe Messrs. Walker stated publicly that they did not mix the explosive compounds on their premises, and invited the public to inspect their works, which they contended were quite safe. We are informed that no later than last week he Govern ment inspector went through the works, and expressed a highly favourable opinion.

The manufactory is in Graham-street, in one of the most densly populated parts of the town, and stood between the Railway carriage wheel works of Messrs. Neale and Warwick, and the steel toy manufactory of Messrs. Heeley, which last abuts on Mount-street. Since the death of the late Mr. Walker, the business has been carried on by his two sons and three daughters, all of whom were on the premises at the time of the explosion. It is cast may to pay the wages of the persons employed, most of whom are girls between fourteen and twenty years of age, on the Saturday afternoon; and in consequence, at half past four o'clock on Saturday last, most of them were at the manufactory although not actually at work. A few minutes later the explosion occurred, and the whole manufactory, in one mass, lifted as it were from its very foundation, fell into the street, burying beneath the ruins nearly all the people who were within at the time, it is said that several women who were standing in the street at the time were covered by the *debris*; but up to this time, their bodies have not been found. The noise of the explosion was so great, that it was distinctly heard in the Bristol-road, which is more than a mile distant. Many of the people who were standing in the street at the time received severe injuries, several boys having their faces, as it were, spotted all over with percussion caps. The walls of the manufactory of Messrs Heeley were blown down, and most of the shops fell in. The people at work blown out of the windows, and many of them were much cut and injured. The stamping room fell in, and although three or four men employed in it succeeded in making their escape, one of them was less fortunate, and was caught beneath the falling ruins. The premises of Messrs. Neale and Warwick were very much shaken, and the outer walls are now in such a tottering condition that they may be expected to fall down at any moment.

The shrieks and cries of the sufferers buried in the burning *debris* were heartrending. In less than five minutes a large band of volunteers entered upon the difficult task of extracting them. This work was one of the most arduous character, and as the walls were falling on every side, it was one of great risk. Yet no one held back, and several of high standing in the town, of whom Dr. Wilson was one, were amongst the foremost. As fast as the sufferers were got out of the burning rubbish they were taken in a cab to the General Hospital. By five o'clock there were the engines of the various fire-offices on the spot, and great assistance was rendered by the firemen. About the same time a large body of police arrived, under Superintendent Spores, and they quickly erected barriers to keep the crowd from a too close vicinity. The men had not been long at work before the body of a young woman who has not yet been recognised was found. The face was so blackened and disfigured that not even the outline of the features could be seen, and one leg was blown off. Soon afterwards the body of a boy of about fourteen, fearfully mangled and disfigured, was found. Miss. Walker, who was very severely injured, was amongst those got out and taken to the hospital, and the two Messrs. Walker are buried somewhere under the ruins, and have not yet been found. Up to the time of writing, men are busy in search for the bodies of those who are missing, and several have not been discovered. In all more than forty people were taken to the General Hospital, where they were promptly attended to. Four of these have severe fractures of the skull, and are not expected to recover. Many are severely wounded about the head and face, and two have the upper lip cut off as clean as though it had been done with a knife. The scene at the hospital was very painful. Four women were crying and sobbing, and asking for their children, and it was no relief to them to find that their children had not been brought there. At about half-past five o'clock the body of William Biddulph was drawn from the ruins of the stamping shop of Messrs Heeley, which had been blown down. Deceased was about twenty-eight years of age, and was married. The body presented a frightful appearance, both the forehead and skull being smashed in. Shortly after this the body of another girl was found, and was taken to the Duke of Marlborough public-house, and later still the body of a man, who was so disfigured that he could not be recognised, was discovered. Up to a late hour the bodies of Messrs. Walker had not been found.

All the streets in the neighbourhood were filled with immense crowds, at one time over 50,000 people were assembled. When night came on, and fires and torches were lit, the scene was wonderfully impressive.

Latest Particulars.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

Up to this time eight persons are dead. About ten o'clock last night, the one of the Misses Walker who is not injured, came down to the ruins, and pointed out the spot where she thought the bodies of her two brothers would probably be found. In about an hour the body of Mr. Richard Walker was found. At midnight they also found that of Mr Thomas Walker. It is believed there are still other bodies lying under the *debris*, and every exertion is being made for their recovery.—*London Morning Star.*

—During the past year, the Catholics of the United States have dedicated 95 churches, many of them very costly and magnificent.

Montreal Wholesale produce Prices Current.

MONTREAL, July, 14th, 1862.

Flour.—Pollards, $3 to $3.40; Middlings, $3.50 to $3.80; Fine, $3.90 to $4.20; Super., No. 2, $4.30 to $4.45; Super., $4.55 to $4.65,—from American Wheat, $4.70 to 4.75; Fancy, $4.75 to $4.95; Extra, $5.00 to $5.20; Superior Extra, $5.25 to $5.75. Bag Flour, per 112 lbs., $2.55 to $2.65. Flour is not so lively.

Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs., $4.75.; scarce, to $5.

Wheat.— Dull and nominal; no transactions to report.

Corn per 56 lbs., 48c. to 49c.

Peas per 66 lbs., no transactions.

Pork—Mess, $11.50; Thin Mess, $9.50 to 10; Prime Mess, $9.50; Prime, $8.50. All dull.

Butter.—Dull and inactive; inferior qualities difficult to sell; the finer qualities maintain our late quotations; old Butter, 8½c. to 10c.; medium, 10c. to 11½c.; fine, 12c. to 13½c.

J. DOUGALL & CO.,

Died.

At Douro, on the 9th inst., of Consumption, after a lingering illness, MARY, young est daughter of the late Mr. William Porter, aged 24 yrs.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, July 17, 1862.

	s.	c.		$	c.
Flour ₱ brl	4	50	@	5	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	75	@	0	85
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	75	@	0	80
Barley ₱ bush	0	40	@	40	0
Oats "	0	50	@	0	52½
Peas "	0	55	@	0	60
Potatoes	0	45	@	0	50
Pork ₱ brl	8	00	@	10	00
Beef ₱ cwt	4	50	@	5	00
Butter ₱ lb	0	9	@	0	12½
Hay ₱ ton new	9	00	@	12	00
Hay ₱ ton old	14	00	@	17	00
Hides ₱ cwt	4	00	@	4	50
Wool ₱ lb	0	13	@	0	14½
Pelts	0	12½	@	0	15
Eggs, per dozen	0	07	@	0	09
Fowl, per pair	0	25	@	0	30

F. B. BREGA,
Market Clerk.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, John D. Armour, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Honourable Henry Ruttan, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
The Honourable Sidney Smith, John D. Armour and James B. Fortune, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 30 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 14th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of James Collins, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Collins, administrator of the estate of the said James Collins, deceased, to be administered at the suit of William Lundy; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Collins, deceased, in the hands of the said Thomas Collins, to be administered in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

Lot No. 19, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Belmont. All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

The Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Richard Leary, *Defendant.*

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises situate, lying, and being in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, being composed of Town Lot No. 15, on the west side of Caroline Street; and Town Lot No. 9, on the east side of Lindsay Street, according to a certain plan made by John B. Roche, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and duly registered.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

NOTE LOST.

ALL parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of Hand, for $10, made in favor of Henry Bell, with Dennis Dwyer's name attached, payable on the 10th day of July, 1862, as the said note was lost and I have received no value for the same.

JAMES FERRIER.

Warsaw, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Robert C. Humphries, James S. Russell, and Alex. Fox, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
John McIntyre, *Defendant.*

The North ½ of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of Otonabee, containing two acres, and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North East corner of the said lot, thence west 5 chains, thence south 4 chains, thence east 5 chains, thence north 4 chains to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Robert Hamilton, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Lytle, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, in the 13th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*
James McMillan and James Caisson *Plaintiffs*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Sinclair, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William A. Scott and Walter Scott, *Defendants.*
Robert H. Scott, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, extending 105 feet on Bethune Street, containing 12.350 square feet; Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 8th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South half of Lot No. 7 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Smithsmore.

The West half of Lot No. 29 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 8 in the 2nd Concession, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of Douro.

Lot No. 14 in the 12th Concession; Lot No. 15 in the 9th Concession, and Lots Nos. A and 1 in the 19th Concession of the Township of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession; Lot No. 15 and the South 20 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession; the East halves of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the 5th Concession, and Lot No. 7 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

The Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Richard Leary, *Defendant.*

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises situate, lying, and being in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, being composed of Town Lot No. 15, on the west side of Caroline Street; and Town Lot No. 9, on the east side of Lindsay Street, according to a certain plan made by John B. Roche, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and duly registered.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

NOTE LOST.

ALL parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of Hand, for $10, made in favor of Henry Bell, with Dennis Dwyer's name attached, payable on the 10th day of July, 1862, as the said note was lost and I have received no value for the same.

JAMES FERRIER.

Warsaw, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*
James McMillan and James Caisson *Plaintiffs*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Sinclair, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William A. Scott and Walter Scott, *Defendants.*
Robert H. Scott, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, extending 105 feet on Bethune Street, containing 12.350 square feet; Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 8th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South half of Lot No. 7 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Smithsmore.

The West half of Lot No. 29 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 8 in the 2nd Concession, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of Douro.

Lot No. 14 in the 12th Concession; Lot No. 15 in the 9th Concession, and Lots Nos. A and 1 in the 19th Concession of the Township of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession; Lot No. 15 and the South 20 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession; the East halves of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the 5th Concession, and Lot No. 7 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

William Cook, George Cook, and John Cook, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Charles Perry, the Honourable Ebenezer Perry, and George Perry, *Defendants.*

All the right, title, and interest which the above named defendants, or either, or any of them, had on the 26th day of October, 1857, being the date of the registration of the judgment herein:

All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the Township of Douro, in the County of Peterborough, being composed of part of Lot No. 4, in the 12th Concession of the said Township of Douro, containing by admeasurement 30 acres, be the same more or less, and which said parcel may be known, and is bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the southern limit of the said lot at the waters edge of the River Otonabee, thence north 74 degrees, east 21 chains, more or less, along the said southern limit to the western limit of the present travelled road leading to the northern part of the said Township, thence north 3 degrees, west 20 chains and 50 links more or less, to the waters edge of the said River Otonabee, thence south-westerly along the said water's edge with the stream to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

RHEUMATIC LINEAMENT!

A CERTAIN AND EFFECTUAL CURE
for every description of

RHEUMATISM,

WHETHER SIMPLE OR CHRONIC.

THE INVENTOR of this valuable medicine has already cured an immense number of people, in every stage of this painful disease, and is daily receiving flattering testimonials of the efficacy of this valuable Remedy. Cases of long standing which have defied the efforts of the medical faculty to cure, have yielded to this all powerful agent. It is

PERFECTLY SAFE TO BE TAKEN,

either by young or old, and contains no deleterious drug, or other compounds, which can in any way injure either the System or Constitution. The subscriber, who is Sole Proprietor of the Medicine, is prepared to sell any quantity, from a single bottle upwards.

In cases of simple Rheumatism rub the parts affected with a teaspoonful of the Liniment, and take about 5 drops of the same once a day in a wine glass full of water.

Full Directions given with each Bottle.

MARTIN McDONALD,
will act as
TRAVELING AGENT
in the country, and is fully authorized to sell the same.

The following is a list of persons cured, who have certified to the same, and whose names may be seen on application:

JOHN HARTY, Merchant, Peterboro,
DENNIS SHEEHAN, Peterboro,
PAT. O'MARA, Carpenter, Peterboro,
WALTER ELDRIDGE, Mason, Peterboro,
A. DUNCAN, Merchant, Montreal.

APPLY TO

GEO. D. McDONELL,
AT WILLIAM McDONALD'S,
NEXT DOOR TO MOSS'S SADDLERY,
CHARLOTTE STREET,
PETERBORO', C. W.

G. McDONELL

IS PREPARED
To Cure all kinds of Diseases,
AND PAY HIS OWN FAMILY AT HIS RESIDENCE.

Peterboro', July, 15, 1862. 29

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber takes great pleasure in announcing that he has returned from Cities of New York and Philadelphia, where he purchased and offers for sale, the best

HAIR DYES

that is on the Continent of North America; also, a celebrated Hair Restorative, together with

Wigs, Toupees and Lady's Ornamental HAIR WORK.

A full description will be given in next week's paper of the above articles.

E. D. BASKERVILLE.

Peterborough, July 17th, 1862. 29

LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.

WARD & CADWELL.

Summer Arrangements.

1862 1862

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION
WITH

GLASGOW!

"ANCHOR" LINE
OF
STEAM PACKET SHIPS
SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN
Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.

Caledonia, 1207 tons register, 360 horse power, 12 years A 1—James Craig, Commander.
United Kingdom, 1255 tons register, 300 h.p.w'r 12 years A 1—James Clark, Commander.

The "CALEDONIA"
WILL SAIL FROM
QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,
ON
TUESDAY, 29th JULY.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin	$60 00
Intermediate	30 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions)	25 00

Children in proportion.
Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.
☞ Berths not secured until paid for.
Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
☞ For freight or passage, apply to
ROBT. SHAW & CO., Quebec;
Or G. & D. SHAW, 16 Common Street, Montreal.

July 1. 18

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS!

Scythes, Grain Cradles,
RAKES, FORKS,
HOES, SCYTHE SNATHS & STONES.

WE have just received a full assortment, from the best makers in Canada and the United States, which we will dispose of at prices which cannot fail to

GIVE SATISFACTION TO PURCHASERS.

MILLAR & BERTRAM.

Peterboro, June 25th, 1862. 26

JUST RECEIVED.

TEN THOUSAND ROLLS
OF

Room paper

AND

WINDOW BLINDS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and the surrounding country, that he has just received a large stock of Room paper and Window Blinds of all patterns and prices, which will be sold at a small advance over cost. Also a large stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THOS. MENZIES.

Peterboro, April, 1862. 18

W. LECH,
FURRIER, &C., &C.

CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK.

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs, of every description.

A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment.

ALSO

Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

PUBLIC NOTICE!

THE Corporation of the Township of Otonabee intend on the

16th day of August,

to pass a By-law to close up the Road established on the 10th day of April, 1826, commencing seven chains and eighty-four links from the South-west angle of Lot No. 21, in the 15th Concession; then South Forty-nine degrees, twenty minutes, West eight chains and thirty links, then South fifteen degrees, thirty minutes West four chains and eighty-seven links, more or less to side line dividing lots twenty and twenty-one. Then South-west along said limits, and on the South side thereof, across the remaining part of said limits, on the fifteenth Concession.

GEORGE READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 21st June, 1862. 27

MILLBROOK FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public in general that he is now manufacturing his

Combined Mower and Reaper,

warranted to be the best now in use, which he is selling for $125; six months credit, or 10 per cent allowed for cash.

GEORGE FARR.

Millbrook, June 11, 1862. 24

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough have passed a new Market By-law wherein tolls are amended for articles and animals offered for sale at the Market, except in the cases exempted by the said By-law. Copies of the By-law can be had on application at the Clerk's Office.

By Order,

EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Peterborough, March 4, 1862. 10

HOUSE TO LET.

THE subscriber wishing to let his house in Ashburnham. It is a great bargain, with nine large rooms, and a cellar, with stable and outhouses. Apply to Mr. Butterfield, or Mr. R. D. Rogers' store, or to the proprietor, on Lakefield.

W. McGREGOR.

June 4th, 1862. 23

STEAM TO
BRITISH COLUMBIA
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA,
Through to Victoria, V. I. in 30 Days.

New Arrangement, Commencing July 1st.

A FIRST CLASS Steamer will be dispatched from New York, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, on the

1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month.

When these dates fall on Sunday, the day of departure will be the Monday following.

With a view to the better accommodation of the increasing Passenger traffic to

California and the Gold Mines of Cariboo,

The undersigned for several years attached to the New York Agency, has been sent to Canada only authorized and appointed Agent of the several Companies forming the Line, and is prepared to issue tickets through at the following rates, including provisions on board the steamers and transportation over Panama railroad:—

New York to San Francisco.	New York to Portland, O.	New York to Victoria, V. I.
First Cabin $300	$240	$320
Second " 150	—	—
Steerage 100	120	120

☞ Passengers booked for above ports can be furnished with tickets from Toronto to New York, at a reduction from the regular rates.

Passengers Tickets must for per Express, will be returned free of charge.

All the particulars of the route, and any information incident to the voyages will be given on application, if by letter, postpaid to the

Central Agency of the Line for Canada.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Agent.
No. 10 Toronto Street.

N. B.—Next door to Post-office.

Plans of the Ships' Cabins and Berths. Maps of British Columbia and the Cariboo districts on view at this office.

July 9. 28

CHEAP BOOKS!

CheapStationery

Cheap Room Paper & Window Blinds.

CHEAP FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large stock of goods bought direct from the Manufacturers, which will be sold at

Prices much LOWER than usual.

The School Book and School Stationery department will at all times be furnished with every book used in Town and Country Schools, and sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

The Miscellaneous Stationery business will be well assorted with the best description of goods, and sold at Low Prices.

A large stock of Room Paper of the best patterns at the Lowest Prices, will be kept on hand.

Everything in the Book and Stationery line kept in stock or procured to order with dispatch.

T. MENZIES.

Peterboro, 2nd June, 1862. 23

ICED CREAMS,
Stawberries & Cake,

WILL be served every Afternoon and Evening, during the Season, in the

Large Drawing Room of

THE STEWART HOUSE.

☞ Private entrance for Ladies and Gentlemen on Water Street.

Peterboro, June 25th, 1862. 26

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office on the 1st of July, 1862.

Andrew, Robert	Irwin, Miss M.
Armstrong, John	Elroy, Michael
Andrew, William	Kearns, John
Adams, Mrs. William	Kettles, Anna Maria
Beck, Wm. J.	Lasher, James
Birney, James	Lewis, Mrs. Margaret
Baker, Samuel	Long, William
Burton, Rodger	Malcolm, Mrs. Patrick
Brooks, Mrs. Fanny	Munro & Shearer,
Brennan, Mrs. Ann	Martin, J.
Cranston, William	McKee, jr., William
Canada, John	McNickle, Daniel
Campbell, Miss Martha	McKee, J.
Chambers, John	McDonell, Mrs. Margaret
Conroy, Mrs. Margaret A.	McCall, Dugald
Callaghan, Patrick	McKeown, George
Curtain, John	Nichols, Eleazer
Chambers Andrew	Phelps, John
Driscol Mary,	Quirke, James
Davidson, Miss Mary J.	Rasilo, Henry
Devlin, John	Rose, Lynard
Delaney, Hugh	Robinson, A. D.
Dawson, Cornelius	Robinson, M. P.
Daly, Patrick	Reynolds, Benjamin
Dill n, John	Renahan, Wm.
Eastwood, Miss Mary	Simmons, Samuel
Erskine, Robert	Score, Robert
Field, H. W.	Stewart, R.
Fry, Charles	Sadlar, Margary
Freeborne, Miss Eppy	Sargent, Edward
Fry, James Farley	Sheehan, Michael
Gilchrist, John	Tinker, S
Gifford, John	Thompson, John
Green, J. B.	Taugney, Maurice
Grant, Robert	Willey, Isaac
Garrity, Mrs. Patrick	Were, Isabella
Hamilton, Alexander	Wall, Edmund
Hughes, James L.	Woods, John
Hammond, Miss Eliza	White, Edward
Holland, John	Wood, William
Irwin, Miss Sarah J.	Walton, Mrs. Marron

S. J. CARVER,
Postmaster.

Leather.

A LOT OF SPLENDID

SPANISH SOLE & A. KIDS.

Also, a few dozen of best imported

FRENCH CALF SKINS,

For sale at

R. PATTERSON & Co's.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 18

HURRAH FOR THE FLAG.

Now all good people both rich and poor,
I'll tell you of a Cheap Cash Store.
You'll know the shop by the British Flag,
So hasten there, and do not lag.

Jesse Watterson is the proprietor,
Sells Whiskey, Rum, and very good Beer,
With Wine, Gin, Rum-Shrub, and Pop,
That two or three glasses will make you hop.

There's Brooms, Blacking, and the best of Teas,
Tobacco, and Snuff that will make you sneeze,
With Biscuits and Bread, if you please,
Red Herrings, Boiled Eggs, & the best of Cheese.

You can get Fresh Yeast, Sweets and Toys
That please both the girls and boys,
Besides Maple Sugar, Spices and Coffee,
Mustard and Candles, Salt and Toffee.

You can get at the shop Fish Hooks and Lines,
And good Potatoes of all kinds,
Besides Cigars, and Pictures to suit,
Needles, and Leaves to lace the boot.

There's Starch, and Soda, and also Hand-shaking
That children can have fun on the cold Winter
Very fine Rings, Combs, and Beads, [days.
Brooches, Thread, Beads, and small Waistbands.

So all good people take my advice,—
If you want to get anything very nice,—
Just call at the shop and try any kind;
You'll be sure to be suited to your mind.

Jesse Watterson is a kind-hearted man,
And he'll please you all as well as he can.
Some people get trust, with a deadening tale,
If they had their due they'd be put in gaol.

We'll shout my boys for the Christmas feasts,
And get in J. Watterson's for our Turkeys and
Our Chickens and Ducks he can't be beat, (Geese,
For tasted equalled and prominence them a treat.

He has Clothespins, Soap, and Bishop's Seed,
Medicine and Pills, as Indians with speed
And for my Cousins, Nieces and Nice,
Bonbons, Beetroot, Beans, and Oatmeal too.

Through for the Flag! may it rule the world,
And as J. Watterson's store he always unfurled,
I'll finish my verses, and leave only to say,
That I'll do something better some other day

By F. H. T.

Peterboro', June, 1862

MONTREAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED by special enactment in

WALTON

SLATE QUARRIES.

THE [illegible] Walton Slate Quarries [illegible] corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent,
Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Peterborough, April 3rd, 1862. 14

MONEY TO LEND!

ON FIRST CLASS SECURITIES,

On very advantageous terms. Apply to

J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent,
Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.
Peterborough, April 3rd, 1862. 14

ALL THE LATEST

AMERICAN PAPERS

kept constantly on hand by

T. MENZIES.

DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,

HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of [illegible] may favor them with their patronage.

Having by their united efforts increased their facilities [illegible] Department, are prepared to furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

Dr. TEETH FILLED in a most careful and efficient manner, and WARRANTED.

TEETH EXTRACTED

with the least possible pain. Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.

OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.

N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Pianos [illegible] and Melodeons. Please call and see our Instruments before purchasing elsewhere.

Peterboro. Dec. 5, 1861: 49

FARM FOR SALE.

The west half of Lot No. 7, in the 4th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

and under good cultivation. There is a splendid

ORCHARD

on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,
or BobcaygeonWM. TULLY, Jr.,

Monaghan, May 1, 1862. 18

MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS!

WITH GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS

The Summer Number contains

4 LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION PLATES,

THREE FULL SIZED

PATTERNS OF DRESSES!

COMPRISING THE

NEW FRENCH WAIST,

AN ELEGANT SLEEVE, & A MISSES BACK

and a sheet of new and beautiful braid and

EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly

ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS

of all the novelties for summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, Etc., and valuable information to Milliners, Dress makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World published at 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 Cts., or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount, in stamps or silver, Yearly $1, with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 Cts., worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or [illegible] Cents, if they may be ordered [illegible] by mail any time during the year, by [illegible] Dollar.

[illegible] Summer No. now ready.

May 1862. 18

MME. DEMOREST'S

MIRROR OF FASHIONS

THE largest, best and most reliable Fashion Magazine in the world. Contains the Largest and Finest Fashion-Plates, the greatest number of fine Engravings, the latest and most reliable information, three full-sized Patterns.—Every Mother, Dressmaker, Milliner and Lady should have it. Published Quarterly, at 473 Broadway, New York, sold everywhere or sent by mail for 25 cents. Yearly $1, with a valuable premium. The Summer number now ready.

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to

A. McNEIL,
Peterboro.
or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises.

Peterboro, May, 1862. 19

Advertising Essential to Business.

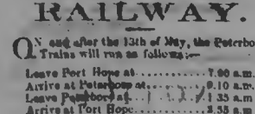
AGUSTUS WEBBER,

EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and Agency Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, [illegible] Street, Toronto, C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or [illegible] Newspapers and periodicals, published [illegible] the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.

Acknowledged Agent for this Paper.

/20

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH



RAILWAY.

ON and after the 13th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Port Hope at	7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at	9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at	1.35 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope	3.35 a.m.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Peterboro at	6.30 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	8.00 a.m.
Leave Port Hope at	[illegible]
Arrive at Peterboro at	3.00 p.m.

The connection at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.

F. E. KIMBALL, Sup.-intendent. F. FERGUSON, Secretary.

[illegible], May 16 21

Sheriff's Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

[illegible] Sold in Pursuance of Victoria, } Writs to me directed, by the Court of [illegible] Pleas, in the County of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday the 29th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert C. Humphries, *Plaintiff*
vs.
Thomas Short and William West, Executors of Joseph West, deceased, *Defendants.*

All the right, title and interest of the said Joseph West, deceased, at the time of his death in the lands of the said Thomas Short and William West as Executors, to be administered in and to Lot No. 11, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and Village Lots Nos. 3 and 4, in the Village of Keene.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 9th, 1862. 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 16th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Arthur Mallester, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Brown, *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Short and William West, Executors of Joseph West, deceased, *Defendants.*

All the right, title and interest of the said Joseph West, deceased, at the time of his death in the lands of the said Thomas Short and William West, as Executors, to be administered in and to Lot No. 11, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and Village Lots Nos. 3 and 4, in the Village of Keene.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 9th, 1862. 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 7th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

James Grant, *Plaintiff*
vs.
Robert Montgomery, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, East of Caroline Street, in the Town of Lindsay.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 30th, 1862. 27

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 14th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Claxton, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Edgar, *Defendant*

All the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, in and to part of Lot No. 20, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East of a blazed line running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 9th, 1862 28

THE HYDROPULT.

THE MOST EFFICIENT FIRE ENGINE IN THE WORLD,

BECAUSE THE MOST AVAILABLE.

IT is the best article ever invented for Washing Windows, Washing Carriages, Sprinkling Plants, Draining Cellars, Watering Gardens, Cleansing Churns, Cleaning Insects from trees, Emptying Water from boats, Wetting Sidewalks, Wetting Sails, Sprinkling Streets, a Spray Bath, &c. Manufactured and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by

WILLIAM H. VANTASSELL,
AT PATTERSON'S FOUNDRY,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, C. W.

The Hydropult,

Will, by the power of one man, throw water at the rate of eight gallons per minute, fifty feet high, with great force, and should be owned by every householder. It done away with the necessity of a Hydrant. It is a light, portable FORCE-PUMP, always ready, easily used, and will come in frequent use by every Farmer, Merchant and Mechanic in community.

TESTIMONIALS.

We, the undersigned, being at the fire at the residence of Dr. Henry and Homer Taylor, and having witnessed the working of a Measure Fire Annihilator, known as Vans HYDROPULT, do cheerfully testify to its usefulness in suppressing Fires, particularly when water is scarce, and the ordinary services of the Fire Engine cannot be procured:

J. QUIN, D. PITCAITHLY,
R. PATTERSON, S. M. WASHBURN,
H. G. GILLESPIE, N. MARTINDALE,
GEO. S. TICKELL, M. BOWELL,
R. S. PATTERSON, S. S. SMITH,
N. JONES, W. A. SHEPARD.

Belleville, Sept 14, 1861.

From the American Agriculturist.

This implement is coming rapidly into favor with the public, and well it may. They are recommended [illegible] Department, and are being adopted for public [illegible] buildings, etc. They are also being adopted among small villages where there is no regular Fire Department. Taking into account its utility not only as a means of extinguishing fires, but also as a water reservoir for various purposes, he implement is worthy a place in every house, where it can be afforded.

GEORGE POST, Agent,
At the Eagle Hotel.

Peterboro, [illegible]

NOTE LOST.

All parties are hereby cautioned against negotiating a Note of hand for [illegible] dollars, made by Robert Moore, to Edward John Archer, dated [illegible] November, 1861, for [illegible] months after date.

JOHN ARCHER.

Smith, July 9, 1862. 28

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$2,000,000 STG

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Shareholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro.' April 30th.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

THOS. WOLVERTON,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1861. 31

CANADA

Permanent Building and SAVING'S SOCIETY.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.....350,000
ANNUAL INCOME.....250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage [illegible] may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 20, 1861. 5

THE COMMERCIAL

Building & Investment SOCIETY.

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN,
Agent.

Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 15

A CARD.

I, THE undersigned, have this day sold out the business I have carried on in this place as Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., to Mr. W. N. Kennedy, and beg to recommend him to my former customers as a person whose abilities as a Painter, Paper Hanger, &c., stand well. I have sold my stock of Paper Hangings at a great reduction below cost, and I am sure he will sell the same at a very low price.

R. STEVENSON.

Peterboro, February 16 1863.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons, from purchasing a

NOTE OF HAND,

for £6, made by me in favor of Amos Fisher, dated the 23rd day of April, 1862, as I have received no value for the same.

GEO. LEE.

May 8th, 1862. 19

TIMBER FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, in the 15th Concession, and east quarter of Lot No. 4, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Harvey. Apply to JAMES GRIEVES, Commercial Hotel, Bridgenorth.

Any person cutting Timber on the above lots without my leave will be punished according to law.

JAMES GRIEVES, Bridgenorth.
ec. 3, 1861. 49

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE!

IN consequence of ill-health, the subscriber is desirous to retire from business, and offers for Sale his

STOCK IN TRADE,

which is such as is usually required in a general store. The stock will be found well selected and

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to

JAMES FOLEY.

Norwood, Feb. 10, 1862. 8-9in

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber's stable, in Peterboro', about the middle of April, a

SMALL DARK-BAY FRENCH PONY,

about 13 or 14 hands high, with a long tail, rather curly, and is a little lame on one of the fore feet. Any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the horse will be liberally rewarded.

MOSES JACKSON.

May 6, 1862. 19-3 pd

TORONTO EVENING JOURNAL.

CIRCULATION 5,000!

AN EXCELLENT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

IN August last the first number of the Toronto Evening Journal made its appearance, and it has been published regularly each week from that time to the present.

The Proprietor feels grateful for the liberal advertising patronage extended to the paper thus far. Arrangements are now being made to give additional interest to the paper, both for readers and Advertisers.

Wholesale and Retail Merchants frequently purchase space in the Toronto Evening Journal for the publication of their Circulars, and furnish the names of thousands of Farmers and others to whom the paper is delivered and mailed—in addition to the regular issues. For instance, the following order just received from one Wholesale Firm in this city will explain the manner in which extra editions of the paper are attended to:—

"Toronto May 17th, 1862

"We have this day bargained with Mr. A. H. St. Germain to circulate five thousand copies of this 'Toronto Evening Journal' to parties named by us containing our advertisement

ROBERT WALKER & SONS.

In this way the paper enjoys a large circulation, and has, consequently, become a first class advertising medium. All advertisements ordered for the 'Toronto Evening Journal' will receive one continuous insertion for the Toronto Weekly "Journal," a large first class paper established in 1852, and [illegible] circulated in almost every part of Canada West.

The terms for advertising are five lines, [illegible] ordered to be published, [illegible] by the year. When they contain six lines or [illegible]

Newspaper [illegible] this Advertising done monthly, [illegible] Quarterly.

Office:—First [illegible] Leader, 27 King Street [illegible]

A. H. ST. GERMAIN,
Proprietor.

Toronto, May 1, 1862.

THE

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y

ESTABLISHED IN 1825,

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princes Street.	Office in London—20 Cannon Street.
" Glasgow—121 St. Vincent st.	" Dublin—34 & 35 College Green.
" Perth—79 High Street.	" Montreal—Place d'Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT. DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE thirty-ninth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen on Friday, the 18th April.

Alexander Simmonds, Esq., of Drumsallas, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheets for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States before-mentioned, shows the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurance during the year, contained in 1183 Proposal	£454,625 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 961 Policies were issued	356,686 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS on said Policies	11,170 1 0
CLAIMS by Death including BONUSES on PARTICIPAT ON POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantees	21,999 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,759 current LIFE POLICIES	1,955,95 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	373,563 3 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	90,756 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report Stated that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. That step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £93,975 6s 6d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and nett premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 16s 7d., to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £217,821 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinized in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realized on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, now vested, are equal to 32 per cent on the sum assured; and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 75 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amounts of New Policies Issued.	No. of Policies Issued.	No. of Policies Lapsed.	New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
1858	£168,840	£126,180	435	356	£1,899 18 0	£60,706 11 10	£240,556 2 2
1859	206,305	169,171	580	477	5,492 1 6	69,701 5 3	267,434 2 4
1860	316,320	261,920	892	699	8,776 17 9	77,677 5 8	312,098 8 10
1861	348,078	270,716	933	736	7,971 17 6	87,599 7 6	334,906 17 0
1862	434,535	359,630	1789	991	11,170 1 1	90,756 4 4	373,563 2 2
Totals...	£1,508,078	£1,218,697	2899	2309	37,309 16 10	338,431 14 6	1,527,558 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,

CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, MANAGER.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., SECRETARY.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
SECRETARY FOR CANADA.

J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office,
Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

PROVINCIAL

INSURANCE CO', OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, M.D., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis [illegible], Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crooker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at the various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1661. 41

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the Profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1863. Loans effected without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency:—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA.....$600,000

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITANNIA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000

BRITANNIA LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.
Peterborough, April 30th, 1860. 16

a nada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO.'

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secy & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterborough.
October, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance COMPANY.

Double Assurance system without profits.

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT PREMIUM FOR £100. BIRTHDAY, INCREASING TO £200.

	£	s.	d.
16	2	10	5
17	2	11	7
18	2	12	9
19	2	14	0
20	2	15	4
21	2	16	8
22	2	18	2
23	2	19	8
24	3	1	3
25	3	2	10
26	3	4	7
27	3	6	4
28	3	8	2
29	3	10	0
30	3	11	10
31	3	13	8
32	3	15	7
33	3	17	8
34	3	19	10
35	4	2	2
36	4	4	7
37	4	7	0
38	4	9	8
39	4	12	3
40	4	15	1
41	4	17	7
42	5	0	2
43	5	3	9
44	5	6	6
45	5	8	5

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 55 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

January 23, 1863. 4

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENCY FOR Peterborough,
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 14th, 1857.

SPALDING'S ALE

By the Barrel,
At WARD & CADWELL'S.

MATHEWS'

VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the Best, cheapest safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the same or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by

A. L. MATHEWS.

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

Oct 3, 1861. 40

ROOM PAPER DEPOT!

IN connection with the foregoing the subscriber would intimate to his customers and the public that in addition to their present stock, and that purchased from Mr. R. Stevenson, he has received, and will be constantly receiving, large additions to his stock of

Paper Hangings, Borders,

DECORATIONS,

Window Blinds, Patent Curtain Fixtures,

&c., &c., &c.

Everything in stock will be sold at the lowest remunerative prices!!

HOUSE, SIGN AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,

Glazing & Paper Hanging

done with neatness and despatch. GLASS cut and Paints mixed to order. Window Sashes and Blinds.

Store, Stevenson's old stand, corner of George and Brock Streets, opposite Huffman House.

WM. N. KENNEDY.

Peterboro, Feb. 26, 1862. 9

A CARD.

THE subscribers having entered into Partnership, would respectfully intimate to the public generally that they are prepared to attend to all orders for

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING,

Paper-Hanging,

GRAINING, GLAZING,

White-Washing, &c.,

and they hope, by being diligent and attentive to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON.

Peterboro, March 10th, 1863. 11

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.

All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, May 1, 1863, 48-1y

New Store! New Stock!

HOPKINS & DONNELLY

HAVING Removed to their New Store on H. Simcoe Street, opposite Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's Grocery Store and having lately made considerable

ADDITION TO THEIR STOCK

OF

Harness and Saddlery!

will be happy to meet their former customers and the public at their new stand.

PRICES MODERATE, and Goods of the best material.

Peterboro, Dec. 12, 1861. 50

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of the surrounding townships, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS

THE

BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD

Merchantable Wheat

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N. B.—Flour on hand to exchange for wheat. Peterboro', Jan. 15, 1862. 3

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the East ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Douro.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 1½ miles, on one of the principa travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price

Apply to

W. T. STRICKLAND.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8-3in

MENZIE.

has just received

A VERY LARGE STOCK

of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

1862. LAKE ONTARIO. 1862.

THE STEAMER

MAPLE LEAF.

SCHOFIELD, MASTER,

In connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay and Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroads, for

Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls,

Avon Springs, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and all Western States.

The Steamer Maple Leaf will until further notice leave the undermentioned places on the following days:—

TUESDAYS.

Colborne, at 7. 30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9.30 a. m., Port Hope at 10. 30 a m.

THURSDAYS.

Colborne, at 7. 30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9. 30 a. m., Port Hope, at 10. 30 a. m.

SATURDAY.

Wellington, at 1 p. m., Brighton, at 3 p. m., Colborne, at 5 p. m., Cobourg, at 7 p. m., Port Hope, at 8 p. m.

On arrival of trains from Toronto, Lindsay, Peterboro' and Montreal, and arrive in Rochester in time to connect with evening trains on New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

ON FRIDAY

the Steamer Maple Leaf will leave the following places for Oswego:—Port Hope at 7 a. m., Cobourg, 8 a. m., Colborne, 10 a. m., Brighton, 12 m., Wellington, 2 p. m.; arriving at Oswego at 8 o'clock in the evening, and will leave Oswego the following morning at 8 o'clock, calling at all the places named as above.

Through tickets to all points South East and West can be procured from the Captain on board the boat.

Fare to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, $2,50, and to Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and all other Western Cities, as low as any other route.

Families wishing to settle in the West will find this the most convenient and cheapest route they can take.

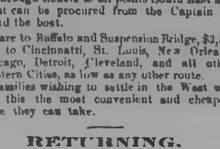
RETURNING.

The Steamer Maple Leaf will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, after arrival of trains from the City, and will connect with trains at Cobourg and Port Hope, for the East West and North.

For further particulars apply to

A. COCHRANE, CHAS. ELLIOT,
Port Hope, Cobourg.
J. B. DEWEY,
Colborne.

May 15th, 1862. 20



LINE OF STAGES.

A STAGE will leave Hiawatha (Rice Lake,) on

Tuesdays and Fridays.

until further notice, at 8 a. m., for Peterbo ro returning at 4 p. m. same day.

Fare to and from Peterboro, 3s. 9d.

GEO. EVANS, Proprietor.

Hiawatha, Jan. 23, 1863. 4

Great Work on the Horse!

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicines in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings

HE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the Horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, crib Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engraving

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, Treatment of Worms, Boils, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatirrhœa, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation & other diseases of the Stomach Bowels, Liver & Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood, and Bog, Spavin, Ring-Bone, Sweenie, Strains Broken knees, Wind Galls Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel Cracked Hoof, Scratches, Canker Thrush, and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet Legs and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Roweling Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to harness; also the form and law of Warranty. The whole being the result of more than 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 394 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred engravings. It is printed in a clear open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal.

For ample copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, *Publisher,*
No. 617, Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 13, 1862. 11

LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.

WARD & CADWELL.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr., M.D., L.R.C.S.

OFFICE.—Barnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

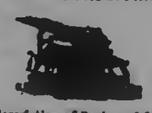
By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an effectual cure on any aching tooth, provided it has not ached long enough to cause the death of the nerve, a fact easy to ascertain. Stop a

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1862. NUMBER 30.

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!



Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Ball Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. ☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Offices,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street. Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Hemborn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE OF CUMBERLAND & DENNISON.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 1, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBER,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 18

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
SUPERINTENDENT, C. W.
February 19th, 1863. 8

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Mast floor to Mechanic Mills, Peterboro'. C. W. 8

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Door & Blind Manufactory, C. W.

T. G. HALLET,
DEALER in Bentwire, Grocers, Crockery and Glass ware, Tin ware Stoves, Peterboro.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c., Cash paid for Hides of country breeders, George Street, Peterborough. 18

MR. DUNN,
BRING-PAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition
Peterborough, June 19th, 1861.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, Accountant, Corner of Walnut and Ontario Streets, Port Hope. 19

R. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', Interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c | Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & HARTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communications through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough. C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGART & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg. Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water St't, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. ☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs. Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery. Peterboro' March 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND ROOM on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS,
MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c.
Jobbing and Horse-shoeing done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS.
☞ Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1863. 8

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collector and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store.
N. B.—All business done promptly and moderate hand over when collected. 13

CABINET-MAKING.

E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, George Street, Peterboro'.

T. W. DEERING,
LATEST London, Paris, New York, and Canadian Styles of Boots and Shoes made to order, on the shortest notice.
Water Street, opposite the Examiner Office.
Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Burnham's Block, Gaelph Street, PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Legge, Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Petarboro', and over one hundred others. ☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge.

Hair Dressing Saloon!
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO.

PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Hair-dressing and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterborough, where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.
Ladies patronized. Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Rochester prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings,
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 19

LADIES HAIR CUTTING.

PROFESSOR HOLMES
WILL keep his establishment open every Monday afternoon from 1 o'clock until 6 p. m., for the purpose of Cutting Ladies Hair, during which hours no gentlemen will be admitted. 50 cents charge.
Peterboro, May 1, 1863. 19

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
GRANVILLE RICHARDSON,
24 Proprietor.

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF
SALOON,
SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY
of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.
This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.
Yard and Stabling for the public
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.
J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEWSPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

FISHERS HOTEL.
FISHER'S OLD STAND.
Corner of George and Simcoe Sts., Peterboro.
WILL be re-opened in a few weeks for the convenience and accomodation of the public. A large Yard with Sheds and Stables in the rear of the Hotel, will be open daily free of charge.
The subscriber most respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal support he received from his friends and the public before the fire compelled him to suspend business.
☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.
AMOS. J. FISHER,
Proprietor.
Nov. 18, 1861. 47

WILLIAM TAYLOR
BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and enjoys upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Meales, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the bar supplied with the best liquors, wines &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.
The Painting is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that no house on Mitchell Hotel for the space of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighbouring public.
☞ Excellent Hostler always in attendance.
Ashburnham, March 13, 1862. 31-6m.

FISHER'S
LIVERY STABLE,
CORNER OF
GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS
PETERBOROUGH.
HORSES GROOMED AND FED at all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate, positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets
WM. J. FISHER.
Peterboro', May 14, 1863. 20

Poetry.

To Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice Maud Mary, on her Marriage.

As the silver-tinted light,
As the dawn all rosy bright,
Streams from out the pall of night,
With the dawning hues of day,
Chasing gloomy clouds away;

So this morn salutes our eyes,
Bow of promise in the skies,
Sign that to our pray'r replies;
And a soft assuaging calm
Soothes our pain like healing balm.

Past the time of solitude;
Joy reviving hope renew'd.
Hence the path with roses strew'd.
Daughter of proud Albion's queen,
Princess of the pensive mien,

Young, heroic, gentle, wise
Of the mind that self denies;
Prompt to succour, sympathise,
And, with sweetest harmony,
Winning—binding—hearts to thee!

On this bright, auspicious day
Shall we not meet homage pay,
Loving half thee—loyal pray
Heaven to crown thy length'ning years
With the peace that life endears?

Shall we silent turn aside
At the coming of the bride—
Curb our gladness, veil our pride?
No, oh no, it may not be!
British hearts will come to thee,

Fond, tumultuous, undeterr'd,
In their deep recesses stirr'd;
And a people's voice be heard,
As an angel's clear and grand,
Blessing thee throughout the land.

Blessing, as thy mother may
Bless thee on this happy day,
When chill tears are charm'd away,
And the glories of her smile
Kindle hope and joy the while.

With thy pure and earnest mien,
Why thy courage so serene,
Strength and comfort thou hast seen,
Worthy of thy sire, indeed,
In the time of better need.

Daughter, whom a mother's heart
Feels her life's better part,
Child belov'd! let these not art
Never, dearer on the day
When we give the bride away!

Bright with hope, the hour is nigh
Lifting up their souls on high,
England's loving millions cry
Lord! accept a people's prayer
Bless, O bless the Royal pair!

Give them the fruits of peace,
Every precious gift increase,
May thy bounties never cease;
Perfect Thou their happiness— [bless!
Watch them, guard them, guide them,

L'ENVOI.

May the Summer breezes free,
With the waves' wild minstrelsy,
Softly, sweetly, unto thee,
Princess, fondest greetings bear,
Breathing low the nation's prayer.

ELISABETH SHERIDAN CAREY.

Miscellaneous.

Marriage of the Princess Alice.

(From the Court Circular.)

Osborne, Tuesday, July 1.

The marriage of her Royal Highness Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse took place this day privately at Osborne, the ceremony being performed by the Archbishop of York, in the unavoidable absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Her Majesty the Queen, suffering under the recent severe affliction, attended in a most private manner in a deep mourning, surrounded by her four sons—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold.

The ceremonial of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice Maud Mary, second daughter of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and of his Royal Highness Albert, the Prince Consort, Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, with his Grand Ducal Highness the Prince Frederic William Louis, eldest son of his Grand Ducal Highness the Prince Charles William Louis, brother of the Grand Duke of Hesse, was as follows:—The royal personages and others invited were conducted to their places by the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Prince Alfred, the Prince Arthur, and the Prince Leopold, and attended by her Grace the Duchess of Wellington, mistress of the robes, and by her Grace the Duches of Athol, lady-in-waiting, was previously conducted from her Majesty's apartments by the Lord Chamberlain to a chair on the left side of the altar. When the Queen was seated and the royal personages and other guests had taken their places, the Lord Chamberlain conducted the bridegroom to his place on the right side of the altar. His Grand Ducal Highness the bridegroom was supported by his brother, his Grand Ducal Highness the Prince Henry of Hesse. The Lord Chamberlain then proceeded to her Majesty's apartments, and conducted the bride from thence to her place on the left side of the altar. Her Royal Highness the bride was supported by her uncle, his Royal Highness the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and was accompanied by her Royal Highness's sisters, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Helena, the Princess Louise, and the Princess Beatrice, and by her Grand Ducal Highness the Princess Anna of Hesse, sister of his Grand Ducal Highness the Bridegroom, as bridesmaids. The parents of the bridegroom were placed opposite to the Queen. When the bride had taken her place the service commenced, which was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of York. The bride was given away by her uncle, his Royal Highness the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

At the conclusion of the service the bride and bridegroom were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to an adjoining apartment. Her Majesty the Queen remained until all present at the Ceremony had withdrawn, and then retired. The other royal and illustrious personages and guests proceeded to the drawing room.

The marriage register was taken by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor to her Majesty and the bride and bridegroom for their signatures, and subsequently to the drawing room, for the signatures of the remaining witnesses.

The dress worn on the occasion was morning dress—the gentlemen in black evening coats, white waistcoats, grey trousers and black neckcloths, and the ladies in grey or violet morning dresses, and grey or white gloves.

Extraordinary Imposture and Credulity.

A man, named Henry Simmonite, was charged at Sheffield, on Saturday, under pretence of telling fortunes. For some time the police have suspected that the prisoner was carrying on a system of imposition, and pretending to "cast nativities" and tell fortunes, by which a large number of foolish persons had been victimised. On Friday, two women were sent to the shop by the police, duly instructed in the part they were to play. They were introduced to the prisoner, and one of them, Mrs. Norton, wished to find out the whereabouts of her husband. The prisoner, after consulting his books ascertaining the day and hour of the birth of the querist, informed her that her husband had left the town with a woman of loose habits, and he added that that was not the first excursion of the kind he had made. He also stated that the man would be punished by falling off a building when he returned. The other woman was told that her husband was carrying on an intrigue with a female in the neighbourhood of his house. The women were scarcely able to preserve the necessary gravity of demeanour whilst the "professor" was pouring forth such a farrago of nonsense, for both of them had left their husbands quietly at home, awaiting in great glee the result of the expedition. However, they paid the shilling which was demanded from each of them and left the place. A few hours afterwards, detective officers Airey and Brayshaw proceeded, armed with a warrant, to the studio of the magician, and surprised him as he was engaged in making out a "map of birth." The officers took away a voluminous and neatly-kept "diary," in which the fellow had entered the names and addresses of all his clients for years past. The book contains the names of a large number of "respectable" people in Sheffield, mostly females, and others in Manchester, Leeds, Hull, Isle of Man, and in fact almost every county in the United Kingdom has contributed its quota. It is known that at the present time several respectable women in Sheffield have separated from their husbands in consequence of the stories of the unfaithfulness of the latter, which have been told them by the prisoner. In the drawers in his office were found large numbers of letters, asking for information on various matters—love, marriage, and prospective legacies being the theme of most of the writers. Remittances had been enclosed in each, with stamped and directed envelopes for replies; and the collection of names and addresses now in in the possession of the police is both extensive and curious. When the prisoner was brought before the beach, he appeared exceeding clopfallen, and promised not to repeat the offence. He was sent for a month to Wakefield, with hard labour.—*Manchester Guardian.*

A Tax Bill for the Ladies.

[From the Rochester Democrat.]

Since the passage of the tax bill, the following amendments have been suggested as appropriate, by a correspondent, who hopes that Congress will reconsider the bill, and add his amendments. He says:

Since the report of the tax bill was published, several new amendments have been proposed as follows:

For kissing a pretty girl, $1.00.

For kissing a homely one $2—the extra amount being added probably as a punishment for the man's folly.

For ladies kissing each other $10. The tax is placed at this rate in order to break up the custom altogether, it being regarded by our M. C. as a prize of inexcusable ability.

For every flixation 10 cts.

Every young man who has more than one "gal" to be taxed $5.

For courting in the kitchen 25 cents.

Courting in the parlor, $1, and 50 cents for each offence thereafter.

Seeing a lady home from church five cents—the proceeds to be appropriated to the relief of disabled army chaplains.

For a lady who paints, 50 cents.

For wearing low-necked dresses, $1.

For each curl on a lady's head above ten, five cents.

For every unfair device for entrapping young men into the sin of matrimony, $5.

For wearing hoops longer than ten feet in circumference 8 cts per hoop.

Old bachelors over thirty, $10; over forty, $20; over fifty, $50, and sentenced to banishment to Utah.

Each pretty lady is to be taxed from 25 cents to $10—this to be the estimate on her own beauty. If in the gist that a very large revenue will be realized from this source.

THE GAL THAT TOOK HIM.—A good story is told of a Bostonian's first appearance in polite society in Arkansas. The company was engaged in dancing, and the loveliest female present occupied a chair near the window without a partner. Stepping up to the lady, with palpitating heart, he exclaimed:—"Will you do me the honour to grace me with your company for the next set?" Her lustrous eyes shone with unusual brilliancy, her pearly teeth glistened, her snowy bosom rose and fell with joy-raptures, as she replied:—"You shoves! for I've not, and not, and not, till I've had tuk root!"—*Miner's (Pottsville) Journal.*

A Policeman Murdered and another Shot at Ashton-under-Lyne.

From the Manchester Guardian.

A dreadful crime was committed in the neighborhood of Ashton-under-Lyne early on Saturday morning. It appears that about two o'clock Sergeant Harrop and Police-Constable Jump, of the Lancashire constabulary, were on duty at Smallshaw, when they came upon a band of seven or eight men, masked, and armed with bludgeons and pistols or revolvers. They appeared to be brickmakers, and the officers at once suspected that they had been engaged in the perpetration of some of those outrages from which the master brickmakers of the district have suffered so severely. They were in a field leading from Smallshaw Fold to Broadoak Lane. The field forms a portion of a farm occupied by Mr. Edward Parker. The officers challenged them; a scuffle took place and two of the men were taken into custody. An appeal was made by one of the men, who asked his companions, "Do you mean to stand this?" Jump had a desperate struggle with one of them, and received a severe blow on the back of his head. Harrop succeeded in wrenching a bludgeon from one of the men. It proved to be the shaft of a navigator's spade; and with this formidable weapon he attacked his assailants. There are only about five families in Smallshaw Ford, and these were all alarmed by hearing shots fired. A Mrs. Hulme, on looking through her bed room window, saw Jump intercepting one of the men, who was attempting to escape through a stile, and she heard the man say to Jump, "If you don't let me pass, I shall blow you to pieces." She states that she then heard two more shots fired, and heard Jump cry out "Catch him." Harrop was fired at first, and the shot struck him on the face, inflicting a wound over his right eye, and he was afterwards shot at twice, one ball going over his head and the other whizzing past the left side of his face. When Jump was shot, he leaned against a gate, and uttered an exclamation of pain, which caused Harrop to immediately turn his attention to the unfortunate man whom he found was dying. The villains then escaped, two of them running towards Wilshaw, and the remainder thro' Smallshaw Fold, towards Ashton-under-Lyne. Jump was conveyed to the house of Samuel Williamson, of Smallshaw Fold, and Mr. Lees, surgeon, of Ashton, was sent for, but the poor fellow was dead when Mr. Lees arrived. The body was then conveyed to the head police station, at Withshaw, and an examination made. Mr. Lees found two bullet holes in the left breast, and extracted one bullet from under the skin of the back. The deceased leaves a widow and five small children, and, to add to the calamity the poor woman is *enceinte*. Jump was 29 years of age, and first entered the Lancashire constabulary in September, 1856, being stationed at Droylsden; but at the time of his death he was stationed at Hurst.

The utmost excitement has prevailed in Ashton and the district in connection with this murder, and the feeling is very strong that its perpetrators are union brickmakers. It seems that about a quarter past twelve on Friday morning, two men were seen by Richard Dunning, a watchman for Mr. Martin Smethurst, who has a brick-yard at Guide Bridge, lurking about the yard, and a shot was fired at a man in the yard, which took effect in his back. Dunning then fired, and it is supposed with some effect, as a scream was heard. A short time before the murder 18,000 bricks were destroyed in the brickyard of Mr. Clifford, of Ridgehill, near Stalybridge; and it is supposed the men, when they were met by the officers, were returning from this brickfield.

A meeting of County Magistrates was held at Ashton at noon, when it was resolved to send particulars of the murder to Sir George Grey, and ask that a reward might be offered for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers. This was telegraphed about one o'clock, and an answer was received at four o'clock. The result of this application will be learned from the following announcement:—

"£200 Reward—Murder—Whereas, early this morning, Police Constable William Jump, and Sergeant George Harrop, were on duty at Smallshaw, in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, where they were met by seven or eight men, masked and armed with bludgeons and firearms, one of whom fired two shots at and killed Police constable Jump, and others of the party fired several shots at the wounded Police Sergeant Harrop; Notice is hereby given, that a reward of £100 will be paid by the magistrates of the county, and a further reward of £100 by her Majesty's Government, to any person giving such information and evidence as shall lead to the discovery and conviction of the murderer; and the Secretary of State has instanted that he will advise the grant of her Majesty's gracious pardon to any accomplice giving such information and evidence as shall lead to the same result. Information to be given to the chief constables of the county, at Preston; to Mr. King, the assistant chief constable, Bootle, near Liverpool; and to Mr. Ludlam, superintendent of police, Wilshaw, Ashton-under-Lyne,—By order of the Magistrates.

"W. P. ELCEE, Chief Constable of Lancashire.

"Town Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne,
June 28, 1862."

The utmost exertions to discover the perpetrators of the murder were made during Saturday and Sunday, but hitherto with little, if any success, though it is stated that a clue has been discovered. One man was apprehended shortly after the occurrence, but he was liberated, as there was no evidence to connect him with the crime.

A SURE MISTAKE.—The Memphis Appeal of June 6th, contains the following: We hear Gen. Geo-head Jackson is in Frederick, Maryland, and that orders have actually been sent to him from the War Department to push on to the relief of Baltimore, or the reduction of Washington, whichever he may prefer.

Sons of Temperance Column.

Unmoved by Woman's Tears.

The wife of a poor drunkard approached a notorious liquor-seller, and with great tears rolling down her cheeks, she plead, urged begged, prayed, and used every entreaty to induce him to sell no more liquor to her besotted husband. He listened to her with silent contempt for a while, and then assured her that while her husband brought the money he should let him have just as much liquor as it would pay for! This man lives in a moral community, and has heard the Gospel preached. He probably keeps a Bible in his own house, and may possibly believe that the righteous shall be saved and the wicked damned. From certain acts of his in past years, it is presumed that he believes man to be invested with an undying principle that must enjoy infinite bliss, or realize untold anguish forever. And yet he acts as though he doubted all these solemn realities, and as though he believed the gathering together a few pieces of silver was the great and final purpose for which he was created.

We venture the assertion that there is no other vocation under the sun that so blunts the sensibilities of a man as that of liquor selling. Let any man engage in it, and after a very short apprenticeship under the grand master of evil, it will be found that whatever was good and praiseworthy in him before, has been destroyed and supplanted by the evil that has grown up so rapidly within him. There is no man so poisoned with *natural meanness* as to be entirely insensible to the emotions of pity, sympathy, and the other finer traits that stir the human soul—the very worst are sometimes moved and grieved for the sorrows of others; but the regular liquor seller is as hard as flint, and nothing seems capable of arousing him to a sense of his sin against his fellow beings short of seeing vengence of an insulted Heaven. Every energy and every faculty of his sordid soul is strained to the utmost to gather the miserable pittances that come to his box of blood money, and no scene of desolation caused by his unholy traffic affects him or stops him for a moment; Let whosoever cometh with the money, shall have his infamous merchandize, that kills—that dooms—that damns!

Here is a young man that once bid fair to lead a life to usefulness and honor. The liquor seller set a trap in his path and he has been ensnared. He is a hopelessly drunken, drivelling sot—and an old father's hand is bowed with sorrow for his best loved, and silver has fallen into the guilty palm of the destroyer. There is a group of fatherless children—ragged, ignorant, and hungry. Had their father lived they would have been decently clad, learning wisdom at school, intelligent and happy; but a poor, sick mother cannot bestow these blessings upon the fatherless, and the world seems dark and gloomy to their young vision. And dead father's property went into the grog shop, and his soul went out from it to test the solemnities of another world. There is a young woman, the mourning widow of a young man who died from excessive drinking, brought from his suffering vampire; her young heart is crushed, and she bows her throbbing head upon the old graveyard fence and weeps, oh! how bitterly! And there is a heart broken wife standing up before him and begging him with all the gift of language she can muster, while the great tear-drops seem embodies to help her plead with the iron hearted wretch to sell her husband no more liquor; but he cares not for her sorrow—he heeds not her cries—he scorns her tears. "While he brings money he may have just as much liquor as it pays for!"

Hard, dusty, ironsouled wretch! Give him less than the "thirty pieces of silver," for which Judas betrayed the guileless Nazarene, and he would turn loose a tide of dissolution that should engulph and destroy millions. Unmoved by woman's tears, nothing of earthely power or human sympathy can stay his bloody hand; but there is a Power that shall one day say: "Thou farthest thou come and no further shalt thou go;" "for your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodden down by it."

The License System a Ghost.

It promises Revenue. But it imposes a tax upon the people more than ten times the amount of the license fee. It gives you ten dollars for the opportunity to steal from you hundreds.

It promises to restrict Intemperance. And there, too, it plays false. The business of drunkard making, and homicides. As well might the authorities of New Orleans license men to give the yellow fever in order to restrict the plague, as for Government to set apart men for the special purpose of selling rum by the glass. The sanction of Government given eliminates to the beneficiaries in giving a monopoly. Government does not limit the supply, but stimulates those who pay for it to drive the traffic faster and further than before.

It promises to secure temperate, reputable men in the business. It does not do it. All characters are licensed—men of every stripe, American and foreign born—men with conscience, and men with only a pliant where conscience ought to grow. The power of life and death is still placed in the hands of the vilest men.

It undertakes to punish men for getting just where this trap puts them. It proposes to punish the disorderly sale of liquor, and to be severe upon rowdyism as it traverses. But such disorder is the natural fruit of the system. The tendency of the licensed system is to disorder; it all comes to this as water seeks to its level. It hatches out a dragon brood, and then when it has nurtured and reared them, tries to corner them, and put a stop to their havoc. How funny it looks to see the license law coming down upon disorderly houses and rowdyism. A fish swimming after its own tail is not more absurd.

It smuggles in rum shops with food and lodging, as necessary for the public accomodation. When twelve five hobbies have certified to the necessity of a place for the accommodation of the travelling public, up goes a rum tavern. It is fiction meeting the part of the good Samaritan. The license law is the father which offers you bread, but gives you a stone.

It professes to license dram shops "for the public good." It diverts attention from its murderous work by banal words. It bottles up for you pauperism, misery, crime and taxation, and labels them "good." It pours out upon the public its vials of wrath, and says,—"it is good!" Rum, freemen of America! Forget the deceiver! Cleave, in one broad plenum upon this lying spirit—this license system. Hurl this destroyer from its seat of power! Let this monster of misery crimes, this author of many woes, be laid prostrate in the dust, to rise no more!

Training the Child's Body.

Whatever you wish your child to be, be it yourself. If you wish it to be happy, turn thy, sober, truthful, affectionate, honest, and godly, be yourself all these. If you wish it to be lazy and sulky, and a liar and a drunkard and a swearer, be yourself all these. As the old cock crows the young cock learns. You remember who said, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it?" And you may, as a general rule, as soon expect to gather grapes from thorns and figs from thistles, as get good, healthy, happy children from diseased and lazy and wicked parents. Let me put you in mind seriously of one thing you ought to get done to all your children, and that is, to have them vaccinated or inoculated with the cow-pock. The best time for this is two months after birth, but better late than never and in these times you need never have any excuse for its not being done. You have only to take your children to the Old or the New Town dispensaries. It is a real crime, I think, in parents to neglect this. It is cruel to their child, and it is a crime to the public. If every child in the world were vaccinated, which might be managed in a few years, that loathsome and deadly disease, the small-pox, would disappear from the face of the earth; but many people are so stupid and so lazy and so prejudiced as to neglect this plain duty until it is too late. So promise me all seriously in your hearts to see to it immediately. Be always frank and open with your children. Make them trust you and tell you all the secrets. Make them feel at ease with you, and make free with them. There is no such good playthings for grown-up children like you and me as scarus was once. It is wonderful what you can get them to do with little coaxing and fun. You all know this as well as I do, and you will practice it every day in your own families. Here is a pleasant little story out of an old book. "A gentleman having led a company of children beyond their usual journey, they began to get weary, and intend to him to carry them on his back, but because of their multitude he could not do this. 'But,' says he, 'I'll get horses for us all;' upon, cutting little wands out of the hedges as ponies for them, and a stake on a charger for himself, they put mettle in their little legs, and they rode cheerily home. So much for a bit of ingenious fun.—*Dr. John Brown's Essay on Health.*

Essence of Meanness.

The man who will take a newspaper for a length of time, and send it back 'refused' and unpaid for, would swallow a blind dog's dinner, and then stone the dog for being blind.

He would do worse than that. He would marry a girl on trial, and send her back at the end of the honeymoon, with the words 'don't suit' chalked on her back.—*Iron City.*

He would do worse than that. He would steal the chalk to write with, and afterwards he would use it on his shirt to save the expense of washing, and then use his wife's father for a month's board.—*Advertiser.*

Worse yet. He'd chase a rat ten miles over a cordoroy road, and institute a post mortem examination after he caught him, in order to receive a stolen grain of corn.—*Montgomery Star.*

We endorse every word of the above. He would steal rotten acorns from a blind hog and rob the editor of all his winter meat.—*Herald.*

The Saturday.—We despise meanness as much as any one can, and think it the duty of every publisher to 'resist' leading into temptation' by giving the opportunity to be mean. The only remedy is to make all pay in advance for their paper; they will not return it. On no other principle do we work, and no other paper can be safely published otherwise.—*Waverly Magazine.*

The *Victor Gazette* says:—"One day last week a respectable farmer, residing about three miles from Picton, was taken very much by surprise when told that a new Government had come into power, and that the old one had been defeated at the Wallis Hill. He is also under the impression that Sir Edmund Head is still Governor of Canada, and that "Old Buck" is still President of the United States. He did not know anything about the changes that have taken place, as he does not attend himself and his family the luxury of a newspaper."

ATTACK BY A BEAR.—A bear in a menagerie at Alsfeld, a few days ago, seized hold of one of the attendants who had entered the cage. The injured man was conveyed to the hospital.

The Turning Point.

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF AMOS LAWRENCE.

From the District school, he entered Groton Academy. But he passed only a few months here; and then he was placed in a small store in the town of Dunstable. Soon he was transferred to the store of Mr. Brazer, at Groton, his native town. Mr. Brazer kept several clerks, but as active boys as young Lawrence and so reliable, that in less than two years, the whole responsibility of the establishment rested upon him.

The quantity of rum and brandy sold at this country store would surprise the temperance men of Boston. Grog was in demand every day at eleven, and four o'clock. Two or three times young Lawrence drank with the others; but, finding this daily use of liquor growing into a habit, he said to himself that he would not be enslaved; and he kept his resolution, though he did more with far a severer struggle, but by one firmin the resolution of total abstinence.

Many years afterwards, he wrote to a relative to this effect, respecting this resolution:

"In the first place, take this for your motto at the commencement of your journey, that the Maker of all gives just right to labor to engage, and be the first one at your appointed job, good overtook, or in a reasonable day or night, at the end of it. Of the whole number educated in the Groton academy for some ten or twelve years before and after myself, you may be sure I was the most constant, except the boy at the plough; and my opinion, I take it, is based on fact of my having been a considerable years my superior. We five boys were in the habit, every afternoon of making a daily consumption of rum, sugar, cigars, tobacco, etc., with biscuit—all paid down to cut and drink.

"Upon looking in the store four months, I found myself diminished by my appetite, of the proceeds of the sum of independence. I then left off drinking with them. I resolved to abstain for the rest of my apprenticeship, or minority, five years. During that period, I never drank a dollar's worth of spirits, wine, beer, cider, or any other liquor, except sent in here, in my absence, a number likewise cigars, given me and some since, by a friend, but only to smell of.

"I left Brazer in my life smoked a cigar, never chewed but one quid, and that was before I was fifteen, and never took an ounce of snuff, though the constant fragrance of thirty years ago, and, for, great chimes to me. Now I say, to the simple fact of *starting just right*, I am indebted, with God's blessing on my labors, for my present position, as well as that of the numerous connections arising up around me.

"I have many details that now appear as plain to me, as the sun at noonday, by which events are deposited together, and which have led by results that call on me to bless the Lord for all his benefits, and to use the opportunities time permitted to me, in cheering on the generation of the *young men*, who bear claims upon my sympathies as relations, fellow-townsmen, on a more enlarged scale."

Probably, no man ever did more for his relations, his townsmen, or his brethren in the community. I mean as private citizen. His relatives were mostly poor. He was the means of making them rich, and of elevating them to high posts of influence and honor.

For *young men*, as you see in the above extract, he ever cherished the kindest feeling, and put forth the most benevolent efforts for their good.

About the same period, he wrote to another young man: "When I look back, I can trace the small events that happened at your age as having an influence upon all the after things."

"Thus little young men consider what momentous consequences follow what they *disdain the little affairs* of early life.

How the Fourth was spent in Cincinnatti.

The national anniversary was family celebrated in this city. There were no processions, and no demonstrations save those within up on individual responsibility. There was considerable display of bunting throughout the city, but not the amount as on the occasions in former years, and a great deal of gunpowder was expended, but, on the whole, the spirits of enthusiasm was confined almost exclusively to the juveniles. A happy feature of the day was the very large number of little girls on the streets dressed in red, white and blue.

It started there were no processions. There was one. The Fremont Body Guard advertised that they would have a procession. The line of march was published forty-eight hours in advance and thousands gathered on the streets to witness the grand procession. Well the Body Guard came and went, and nobody saw the procession. The truth is, it consisted of a dozen and a half horsemen, all told. People would not believe that was the procession, but it was. The "sell" was a good joke, either upon the people or the Body Guard.

The parade for the benefit of the orphans was a huge affair. Thousands attended it. Judge Woodruff acted as marshal and center, and his remarks were highly patriotic and appropriate. Our friend Ned Kendall made an efficient Grand Marshal.

The American Protestant Association paraded early in the morning, making a beautiful display, and then with their crowds and sweethearts ran down by car to Lawrenceburg. They had a jolly time.

Picnic parties went out in every direction, and by all sorts of conveyances. In the meantime, large parties came to the city from Madison and Indianapolis, and they engaged to enjoy themselves heartily at the close of the day.

A supplementary account of independent celebrations was set off, during the evening. The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and at sunrise, noon and sunset, Capt. Rinehart fired national salutes from the Public Landing.—*Times*.

Slave Trade.

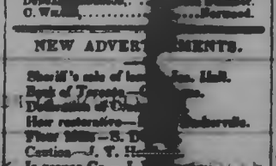
A Liberal farmer, subscribed in his neighborhood for his increasing strength and skill in all athletic exercises, very frequently had occasion to buy things could replace himself. He had a great deal of business to do, and a great many things to buy. Among other things, he bought a great many negroes. He bought them in Africa, and brought them to this country, and sold them at a great deal of profit. I have heard that he was a very kind master to his slaves, and that he was very much beloved by them. I remember, however, a few years ago, when I was a little boy, I saw a great many negroes on board of a ship in the harbor of Boston. The Government, however, soon after, captured the noble lord in the midst of his body, pitched him over the bulwarks, and they all went sweeping again. What do you probably think got up? Slavery, said the farmer, "never can do anything under the sun!" said Mr. Reed, replied his friend, "but perhaps you'd be kind enough to throw me my horse!"

AGENTS FOR THE "EXAMINER."

James McLean, ... Mount Pleasant.
Richard Hopkins, ... Millbrook.
Henry Gamble, ... Cavan.
Rooney ..... Keene.
A. Wright, ... Norwood.
R. Reid, ... Hastings.
Gerrow A[illegible] ..... Warsaw.
W. H. M[illegible] ..... Bridgenorth.
R. Hutchison, ... Lakefield.
[illegible] ..... Ennismore.
[illegible] ..... Omemee.
Jos[illegible] ..... Bethany.
Duncan [illegible] ..... Harwood.
O. Wm[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's sale of land[illegible] Court House.
Bank of Toronto,—[illegible]
Dividend of 6 [illegible]
Hour restorative—[illegible] Cobourg.
Pilot Mills—S. D[illegible]
Caution—J. T. H[illegible]
Insurance Co.—J. [illegible]
Shakspeare and [illegible]



Peterborough Examiner.

Thursday, July [illegible], 1862.

It has been [illegible] used by the American a reward England[illegible] who was burdened with an objectionable debt—that her people were sorely oppressed by taxes, in paying the interest accruing thereon—and, by way of contrast, we were pointed to their own nation, as next to free from debt, and the people all but relieved from taxes; the latter a state of affairs which many thousands of emigrants from Great Britain felt glad in seeking.

The facts above alluded to although used disparagingly and vauntingly, were, nevertheless facts, and readily admitted point in regard to the former, the people of England, although despairing of paying off their enormous debt, console themselves that its very existence is a source of safety to the nation, and cheerfully submit to the taxation required for to pay the interest thereon. It has been incurred within 170 years for war purposes, during a period when not only the very existence of England as a nation was menaced, but that also of many of the States of Europe likewise. It was chiefly though not exclusively for such pressing necessities that this large debt was contracted, and although various attempts have been made for its reduction, it has varied but little for the last 47 years. At the commencement of the reign of our Queen's grandfather, George III., in 1761, the entire national debt of Great Britain was £174,394,977; in 30 years after, it had risen to £239,563,421—more than double. From that period to the close of war in 1815, a period of only 23 years, but one of almost continued warfare, the public debt had assumed the enormous dimensions of £861,039,049—the highest point it has ever reached. A considerable reduction took place till 1834, when it reached its lowest point since 1815, viz: £773,234,401. The Slave Indemnity Fund, and the Russian War followed, when it arose again to £808,108,722. Since then it has been somewhat reduced, and it is supposed now to stand somewhat above, [illegible] involving an annual charge of [illegible],204,299, to be borne by the capital and industry of the country.

Fearful as these figures appear, and really are, the reader of history must be aware of the fearful attempts made to annihilate the British Empire. Two successive Emperors exhausted every available force for this purpose, but in vain. England had to fight for her existence—for her liberty—aye, and for the existence and liberty of many of the States of Europe besides; and she stands forth to-day the defender and advocate of civil and religious freedom. It was by the dire necessity of war that her debt was contracted, and although she had mighty foes to contend with from 1793 to 1815, the most eventful period of her history, as well as the most conspicuous for the wars in which she was engaged, the debt increased only at the rate of about 18 millions yearly. But during the Session of Congress of the United States just closed, we find that for the prosecution of the civil war in which that nation is plunged, the enormous sum of $600,000,000 is appropriated, while the war is not yet a year and a-half inaugurated—a sum equal to one-fifth of that of Great Britain, and to be borne by a less number of people. Where the English owe pounds the Americans have appropriated, at one session of Congress dollars. And it is calculated by competent authorities in the United States, that by the first of January next the war debt proper will amount to the enormous sum of $2,000,000,000, and that besides the debt incurred by the individual States for the raising and equipping the respective regiments sent by them to the Federal Government by that time, will amount to $700,000,000. Thus making the war debt alone the enormous sum of $2,700,000,000, with an annual charge of interest at 7 per cent of $189,000,000. The principal of this debt is about equal to two-thirds of the debt of Great Britain, while the annual charge will be greater by by over $40,000,000. This is chiefly accounted for, in the fact of the funded debt of England, bearing interest at 3 to 3½ per cent, while that of the United States funds interest at 7 per cent. While our continent stands longer, and, at present, we see no prospect of its early termination, who can doubt that ere long it will be equal that of England's.

The last levy of $500,000, men is about being raised among the United States funded debt quota, and the statement daily runs the financial movement of the nation, is looked for with the enhanced value of the Federal bonds. While three months formerly very few if [illegible] and those determined not to buy back again, likely to follow the cheerful example of their betters; "the crowding of that locomotive." Also! could [illegible] three-per cent to be taxed with of the merchants, are their hands into vaulted and treasures, are their hands into vaulted Our best blessings of the daughter of the [illegible] who murders their arm for hope inflicts the murders that arm for their benefit, and we cannot not to pray that this great, unnatural war may soon be at an end.

Daily Mail.

We learnt to-day the substance of a meeting lately held by the Yankees men of Norwood, Hastings, and other Villages, with enthusiastic [illegible] by the front, [illegible] To bring Mail matter to Peterborough and then dispatch it to those several places is considered and tedious, as a glance at the map will convince any one. We sincerely hope the spirited Norwoodite men of these Reeves will [illegible] take what they desire.

[illegible] of the Hastings men of Gentlemen, Hastings, and other Villages, with enthusiastic [illegible] by the front, [illegible] To bring Mail matter to Peterborough and then dispatch it to those several places is considered and tedious, as a glance at the map will convince any one. We sincerely hope the spirited Norwoodite men of these Reeves [illegible] take what they desire.

A meeting of the Hastings men of Gentlemen, Hastings, and other Villages, with enthusiastic [illegible] by the front, [illegible] To bring Mail matter to Peterborough and then dispatch it to those several places is considered and tedious, as a glance at the map will convince any one. We sincerely hope the spirited Norwoodite men of these Reeves [illegible] take what they desire.

[illegible] supplied by P. H. Grover Esq., and seconded by [illegible]

traverses; fire-engines, flour and other mills, thrising heads, bread-making machinery; pressure gauges, grocers' and confectioners' machines & hoar-engines and fountains, Perkins's self-acting refrigerator, for brewing and distilling, boilers; copper and brass work, gun-stocking machines, silk fleur-dressing machines, steam and vacuum gauges; lithographic, instruments.

Agriculture includes:—1. Implements for the tillage and drainage of the soil, such as steam-cultivators, ploughs, scarifiers, pulverizers, grubbers, harrows, &c. 2. Implements for the cultivate of the soil, and harvesting of crops, such as dibbling-machines, drills, manure-distributors, haymakers' reaping machines, horse-hoes, waggons, carts, horse rakes, mowing-machines. 3. Machines for preparing grain for market and food for cattle, such as locomotive, fixed and portable steam-engines, steam-elevators, winnowing-machines, root-cutters and pulpers, crushing and grinding-mills, threshing-machines, apparatus for washing and steaming roots. 4. Miscellaneous machines, as churns and dairy utensils, fittings and feeding-troughs for the cowhouse, apple mills and cider presses, machines for weaving straw thatch, &c. 5. Horticultural appliances, as garden engines, roots, conservatories, &c. This department of the Exhibition must be regarded as the crowning show of the Royal Agricultural Society—gardening and farming being jointly represented. All the principal implement makers exhibit, and as the reaping machine was the great novelty of the 1851 Exhibition in this important division of human industry, steam cultivation will be found the chief characteristic of the present display. An engine and apparatus for effecting that result were exhibited in 1851, but the practical solution of the difficulty has been accomplished in the interval of the last 11 years. There will be found in the building examples of all the systems of steam cultivation recently made public, and also illustrative models and diagrams. The present show of agricultural implements also exhibits the great improvement which has taken place in the reaping machine, a novelty in 1851, and the introduction of mowing machines as a natural consequence thereof.

The Galleries are principally occupied with paintings, sculpture, and the other fine arts; but we must forego any effort to particularize. In our next we will notice several of the most interesting pieces in London.

Your Correspondent,
R——.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Asia.

Cape Rose, July 21.

The Royal Mail steam-ship Asia, from Liverpool, Saturday 12th, via Queenstown Sunday, 13th inst, was boarded off this point at 10 o'clock this morning, en route to Halifax and Boston.

The dates per the Asia were two days later than those per the North American.

The fighting before Richmond is treated as a severe reverse for the Unionists by the whole of the English press, and Gen. McClellan's position is regarded as precarious.

Lord Palmerston had stated that the British troops would not be withdrawn from Canada.

The recognition of Italy by Russia and Prussia had been announced in the Italian Parliament.

The new American tariff continues to excite strong hostile comment.

The *Times* bitterly denounces the spirit which regards the tariff with satisfaction, because of its injurious effect upon England in particular and Europe in general.

The freedom of the City of London was presented to Mr. Peabody, in a gold casket box.

The ceremony of awarding the prizes, in the Great Exhibition, took place on the 11th inst. The attendance was estimated at 100,000. The list of awards fills 24 columns of small type.

The fortification bill was again debated in the House of Common due control over the public money, was carried by a majority of five against the ministry.

In the House of Lords, on the 11th inst., Lord Brougham called attention to the slave trade, and urged that the Northern States were not entitled to the credit assumed to themselves, for the measures recently taken for the suppression of the trade.

The bill for the carrying out of the treaty finally passed the Commons.

In some remarks in the Commons, Lord Palmerston told there was no intention to withdraw the British troops from Canada.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts that France will never treat with Juarez. When the French army has entered the city of Mexico the Mexicans will be consulted and their wishes strongly respected.

France will only quit Mexico after the complete execution of a future treaty.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, July 12—Evening.

Breadstuffs firm, but quiet; provisions flat.

London, July 12.

Consols closed at 92¼ to 92¾ for money. Erie shares 28¼ 30¼; Illinois Central shares 43¼ to 47¼ discount.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Corinth, July 19th.

Gen. Halleck's departure was unattended by any demonstration.

Gen. Grant is in command of the army, which is the largest force sent to Gen. McClellan's, in the field.

The district of West Tennessee, under him, is to include the district of Cario and Memphis and country of Northern Alabama.

Chattanooga is cutting out of Wilmington; Three trains, comprising 37 cars loaded with provisions from points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad yesterday, and numerous pilgrims awaiting shipment. The people fear burning by the Confederates, but are cautious to sell.

Everything is quiet along the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio roads.

Washington, July 20.

It is now positively known that the President, under the advice of Gen. Scott, and with the acquiescence of Gen. McClellan, has called Major General Halleck to Washington to act as General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. He will have control of the operations in the field.

New York, July 20.

The arrival of 3,000 brls of flour by the Bermudian relieved Gen. Butler to order the price of flour to be reduced to $25 per brl. It had reached $26 and $40.

The brig Richard O'Brien from Kingston with contraband stores, was burned by boat's crew 6 on the Rhode Island in the harbour on the 4th.

The boast even denied celebrated the 4th by planting the stars and stripes on Texas soil.

Washington, July 20.

A gentleman [illegible] has been released at the request of the French Consul. He had been imprisoned because he refused to join the confederate army. He kept a store there.

Coffee is selling at $2 50 per pound. Sugar 75c.

He made the way home; with a horse and wagon, for which he paid $250—worth about $100.

Fort Monroe, July 19.

News from our army says: The Confederate army had fallen back ten miles toward Richmond.

Cold-Blooded Murder and Robbery in a Gambling House.

A cold-blooded murder—one in which money was the motive that led to the commission of the crime—occurred at Whaley's gambling saloon, on Baker street, sometime between the hours of two and ten o'clock on Wednesday morning. The victim was Geo. Walters, of Paris, Ky., who had been rooming at the establishment for some time, following the occupation of a gambler.

Tuesday night he had been remarkably successful, and when he left the game, retired with over $4,000, and two gold watches. He went to his room between one and two o'clock in the morning, and it is supposed deposited his money in his trunk—that being his usual custom.

From that time until ten o'clock Wednesday morning, no noise or disturbance was heard in his apartments, and nothing occurred to arouse suspicion of foul play, until one of the negro waiters went up to awake him. The negro knocked on the door several times, but received no answer, and then tried the latch, and was surprised to find that the door was unlocked.

He immediately entered the room, and there he found the floor covered with bedclothes, papers, letters, &c., and on arriving at the bed, found Walters lying on his face partly covered with a sheet—dead.

The negro being frightened, ran down stairs and alarmed the house, and in a short time a crowd had gathered there, and the Coroner was sent for.

Walters had evidently been lying asleep when the assailant attacked him, probably on his face or left side, as the blow which was evidently the fatal one, was struck behind the right ear. There were several other bruises on his body.

The murderers after having disposed of the victim, unlocked his trunk—he always kept the key under his head, and they had discovered its whereabouts—and had scattered its contents, or such as were not valuable, on the floor. A few half dollars were not taken away, but all the rest of the money was gone.

It is believed that he must have been murdered soon after retiring. He was very black when discovered and the little blood that flowed from his wounds had become solidified.

As yet no clue to the perpetrators of the act has been discovered; but it is believed that the villain or villains, as the case may be, must have been familiar with the house and with the habits of the man. He had no room-mate, nor were there any other lodger in the building Tuesday night.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

Since the above was written, our reporter took a second examination of the room, and also learned some further particulars from habitues of the establishment. There had undoubtedly been considerable of a struggle, as one of the supporters of the bedstead canopy was broken, and the chandelier was bent. His knuckles were somewhat black evincing that there had been a fight on the floor.

In the back room was found a large bowlder, laying on a blanket, which had been thrown on the floor. A dent was also found on the floor, which was made the night of the murder.

We also learn that Mr. Whately, proprietor of the establishment, left two days before the murder for New York, and that Mr Walters was in charge, and that he had in his possession the money of the concern. Mr. W. usually acted as dealer for the house.

He was 33 years of age, and was unmarried. He has a number of friends in and around Paris.

The Coroner's jury returned the following verdict: "We, the Jury, find that the deceased came to his death by strangulation from the hands of some person or persons unknown to the Jury."

The Civil War in America.

In the House of Lords, on Monday evening, Lord Brougham addressed a few words to their lordships on the subject of the horrible civil war which was now ranging in America. His private information, derived from persons most friendly to England and America, which they received from persons on the spot and mixed up in the sad affair, surpassed very considerably the horrible and loathsome accounts which had been published. Not only were thousands upon thousands embattled on one side and the other, displaying a degree of courage which was above all commendation, but the war had taken root in society in every rank of life, and was carried on with all the horrors of a civil conflict. The inhabitants of the same village were branded against each other, and next door neighbours went forth to fight, not in the army, but as we should say in bands of the passes, to gratify their political animosity. He knew the case of one respectable family in which the son and father took opposite sides, and the son said that he hoped to hear of his father's death. He threw no imputation on the character of the American people, for it was incident to and inseparable from civil war that there horrible crimes should occur. It was proverbial that the corruption of the best was the worst of all. Now it was clear that neither England nor France ought to intervene. (Hear.) But all must feel equally anxious that their conflict should cease. They who were most friendly to America were most anxious that this should take place, and he had ever been most friendly to her. For upwards of sixty years he had been the warm advocate at all times of the American Government and people, and there were those in the house who could remember that he had been called a partisan of Jefferson and the attorney-general of Madison. He was, therefore, most sensibly disappointed and grievously touched at what was taking place in that country. If the war was to go on, it would produce a state of things worse than Americans did dream of. The whites would suffer more by war than ever the negroes suffered under the most cruel of masters. The war was creating scenes worse in and misery, and would lay the foundation of more lasting calamity and injury than all that had been said against what was a domestic institution. If they could only listen to the voice of their true friends, they would see the absolute necessity of their regarding the consequences of their opposition to peace, and of putting an end to this civil war. He could not but believe that the good sense of the good and reflecting amongst them would prevail [illegible] soon, and that they would succeed in putting an end to this calamitous war, which was what the truest and most sincere friends of America most ardently desired.

The Court.

Osgoode Monday.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, their Grand Ducal Highness the Princess of Hesse, and Princess Hohenlohe attended Divine service at Whippingham Church yesterday. Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince of Prussia and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg arrived at Osborne yesterday evening from the Continent. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, attended by Captain Grey and Major Cowell, crossed over to Portsmouth to meet their Royal Highnesses, and accompanied them to Osborne.

PORTSMOUTH, Monday.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Agustus of Saxe-Coburg arrived here this afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses embarked at the dockyard and crossed to Osborne to be present at the marriage of the Princess Alice to-morrow.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland entertained a select party at dinner on Monday evening at Stafford House, London. Later in the evening her grace received a small party.

Lady Molesworth entertained at dinner on Monday evening his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and the Countess Appouyi, his Excellency the Italian Minister, his Excellency the Belgian Minister, the Marchioness of Ely, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, Viscountess Combermere, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady Dufferin, Lord Dufferin, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord and Lady Ragian, Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, the Hon. Capt. Edgcumbe, and Dr. Quin.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honored Mr. Fitzwilliam Hume M. P., with his company at dinner on Monday, the 23rd ult., at his residence in Carlton St., London. Col. Tyrwhitt, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, the Right Hon. J. Henley, the Right Hon. J. Whitesides, and Col. Peacocke Hume were invited to meet his Royal Highness. Later in the evening Mr. Fitzwilliam Hume received a large and distinguished circle.

Field-Marshal Viscount and Viscountess Combermere and Miss Pitt have left London for Burton.

Lady Mercaster, accompanied by Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P., her brother, arrived from Castellamare on Saturday, and for the present is staying in privacy with the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster at Grosvenor House, London.

Mr. Filgate, second son of Mr. Macartney, late M. P. for Antrim, is engaged to be married to Miss Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, late Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, July 24, 1862.

	$ c.	$ c.
Flour ₱ brl	4 50	5 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0 75	0 85
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0 75	0 80
Barley ₱ bush	0 35	0 0
Oats "	0 45	0 50
Peas "	0 50	0 55
Potatoes old	0 45	0 50
Potatoes new	1 00	1 00
Pork ₱ brl	8 00	10 00
Beef ₱ cwt	4 50	5 00
Butter ₱ lb	0 81	0 14
Hay ₱ ton old	6 00	8 00
Hay ₱ ton new	6 00	8 00
Hides ₱ cwt	4 00	10 00
Wool ₱ per lb	0 30	0 32
Pelts	0 12½	0 15
Eggs, per dozen	0 07	0 08
Fowl, per pair	0 25	0 30
Lambs per head	1 25	2 00
Calves per head	2 50	4 00
Currants per quart	0 05	0 07
Raspberries	0 07	0 08

F. B. BREGA,
Market Clerk.

SHAKESPEARE AND SHERIDAN.

A LECTURE

will be delivered in the

TOWN HALL, ON TUESDAY EV'G

BY J. J. DUNLOP, Esq. F.R.I.S.

PRINCIPAL of the Grammar School, Peterboro', on the following subjects:—Shakespeare, after which Mr. Dunlop will read two scenes from the comedy of the Rivals, by the right honorable R. B. Sheridan.

CHARACTERS.—Sir Anthony Absolute, Captain Absolute, Mr. Malaprop, and Julia Melworth. Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8.

Admission 25 Cents.

Peterboro', July 23rd, 1862. 30

NORTH BRITISH
Fire and Life Insurance Comp'y.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 0 0 Stg.
ACCUMULATED FUND £1,154,886 6 11 Stg.
ANNUAL REVENUE..£ 214,685 7 0 Stg.

PRESIDENT:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, K. T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF ABERCORN, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAIR.

HEAD OFFICE:
64 PRINCESS STREET, EDINBURGH.

MANAGER, David Smith.
SECRETARY, John Ogilvie, Esq.

CANADA CENTRAL BRANCH:
485 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, MONTREAL.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq.,
Thomas Davidson, Esq.,

ORDINARY DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Louis Renaud, M. L. C.
The Hon. John Rose, Q. C.
Thomas Ryan, Esq., Merchant,
James Law, Esq., Merchant.
David Davidson, Esq., Banker.

SECRETARY.
H. J. Johnston, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCES effected on the LOWEST RATES of CHARGES consistent with safety.

Losses by Fire Upon Liberal Terms paid.

The full powers of the Directors are vested in the Resident Secretary, who is empowered to grant Policies and settle Claims without reference.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Company combines the system of Mutual assurance with the safety of A LARGE PROPRIETARY CAPITAL, and thus affords all the facilities and advantages which can be reasonably offered by any Life Assurance Company.

Non-participating Rates, the lowest that are consistent with security.

The subscriber having been appointed to the Agency for the Company for Peterboro' and vicinity, and is now ready to receive business and to give full particulars as to rates and any other information desired.

J. N. TRAVERS,
Agent.

Peterboro', July 10th, 1862. 30

Died.

At Port Hope, on the 7th inst., Isabella Frederick, eldest daughter of Edward Dent, Esq., aged 16 years.

BANK OF TORONTO.

PROCEEDINGS of the Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders, held at the Banking House of the Institution in Toronto, on Wednesday, 16th July, 1862.

The Annual general meeting of the Bank of Toronto, (being the sixth since the commencement of business), was held in conformity with the Charter, at the Banking House of the Institution, in Toronto, this day.

On the motion of J. G. Worts, seconded by Thomas Baxter, Esq., J. G. Chewett, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Dewar appointed Secretary.

At the request of the Chairman, the Acting Cashier then read the Annual Report, as follows:—

REPORT.

The Directors of the Bank of Toronto, in presenting their Sixth Annual Report, have pleasure in stating that the business of the past year has been satisfactory.

The resources of the Bank have been profitably employed, and though the derangement of the currency of a neighbouring country has necessitated a policy of more than ordinary caution, your directors have been able to afford every facility for the transaction of legitimate business.

The profits for the year, after payment of expenses, and providing for bad and doubtful debts, have amounted to the sum of—$60,947 16

Add to this the balance unappropriated in 1861 ..... 1,445 13

Making a total of $61,992 29

From this the following appropriations have been made:—

Government Tax on Circulation ..... $ 2,527 16
Dividend No. 11, 4 per cent 31,556 80
Dividend No. 12, 4 per cent 31,556 80 $65,992 96

Leaving a balance of $25,296 31

Of this amount the sum of $25,000 has been added to the rest making the same $100,000; the balance of $296 31 remained at the credit of profit and loss.

The business at the Head Office having rendered increased accomodation necessary, it has been determined to erect a suitable building. A lot has been purchased in a central position, and the erection of the Bank is now being proceeded with.

The Directors again bear testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which the Cashier, Agents and other Officers of the Bank have discharged their respective duties.

(Signed) J. G. CREWITT, President.

General Statement of Liabilities and Assets, on 20th June, 1862:—

LIABILITIES.

1. To the Public

Promissory Notes in circulation	$823,912 00
Balances due to other Banks	28,838 33
Deposits	474,722 89
Total Liabilities to the Public,	$1,027,473 12
2. To the Stockholders.	
Capital paid up	792,650 00
Rest	100,000 00
Dividends unclaimed, No. 1 to 11	1,596 06
Dividends No. 12, payable 1st July	31,808 00
Interest and Exchange reserved	7,283 50
Balance as credit of Profit and Loss	296 31
	$1,960,939 02

ASSETS.

Specie	$300,189 85
Government Securities	160,220 00
Notes and Cheques of other Banks	56,107 71
Balance due from other Banks	188,597 76
Bank Property	17,091 57
Notes discounted and other debts	1,197 192 13
	$1,960,939 02

(Signed) G. HAGUE, Acting Cashier.

The above having been read, it was moved by Thomas Baxter, Esq., seconded by J. G. Bowes, Esq., and

Resolved,—That the Report now read be adopted and printed for distribution among the Shareholders.

Moved by Samuel Alcorn, Esq., seconded by J. G. Bowes, Esq., and

Resolved,—That the thanks of the Stockholders are due, and are hereby tendered, to the President and Directors, for their efficient management of the Bank during the past year.

Moved by Asa A. Dereham, Esq., seconded by Geo. Michie, Esq., and

Resolved,—That Thos. Baxter, Esq., and S. Alcorn, Esq., be appointed Scrutineers for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and that they report the result to the Acting Cashier.

Moved by Thomas Haworth, Esq., seconded by Asa A. Dereham, Esq., and

Resolved,—That the polling do now commence and that it be closed at 4 o'clock this day; but if at any time ten minutes shall elapse without a vote being tendered the poll may be closed at once by the scrutineers.

The Chairman having vacated the seat, and A. A. Dereham, Esq., been appointed thereto, it was then moved by Geo. Michie, Esq., seconded by Wm. Cantley, Esq., and

Resolved,—That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the Chairman for the manner in which he has conducted the business of the day.

REPORT OF THE SCRUTINEERS.

We, the undersigned Scrutineers, appointed this day at the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Toronto, do hereby declare that the following gentlemen have been duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

JAMES. G. CHEWETT, WILLIAM FRASER,
GEO. MICHIE, THOMAS HAWORTH,
JAS. G. WORTS, WM. CANTLEY,
ASA A. DEREHAM.

As witness our hands at the Bank of Toronto this Sixteenth day of July, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty two.

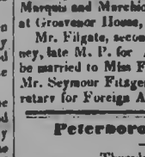
(Signed) SAMUEL ALCORN.
T. BAXTER.

The new Board met the same afternoon, when J. G. Chewitt, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and J. G. Worts, Esq., Vice-President.

By order,
G. HAGUE,
Acting Cashier.

Toronto, July 16th, 1862. 30

NEW



ORANGE HALL, DEDICATION!

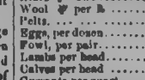
THE Brethren of Lodge No. 40, Otonabee, intend dedicating their new Orange Hall on TUESDAY, the 29th day of JULY, at 10 o'clock, a.m.; at which

A SOIREE

will be given.

Brethren from a distance are requested to present Tickets at 25 CENTS EACH.

Orange Hall, Otonabee, July 16th, 1862.



SHERIFF'S SALE.

United Counties of [illegible]
Peterboro' and Victoria,
To wit:

[illegible] of Peterboro' [illegible], on Tuesday, the 28th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the said [illegible] in and to

John Douglas & Thomas Douglas, Plaintiffs.
William Stinson, Defendant.

The equity of the East half of Lot No. 16, in the 6th Concession of the township of Smith.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 21, 1862. 30

TO LOVERS OF

A BEAUTIFUL WASH

SUCH as will prepare Hair surpass any thing ever sold in Canada. A Trial is a trial of

AUTER'S CELEBRATED RESTORATIVE,

which is now in the greatest demand in the United States, and which has been tried by Ladies and Gentlemen of the largest cities, who give it the credit of being the most luxurious wash that was ever used as a preventative of the Hair from falling off, and removing the dandruff and scurf from the head, also beautifying and leaving a splendid gloss on the hair, together with a beautiful perfume. Having been appointed sole Agent for Luther's Hair Works,

WIGS, TOUPEES, BRAIDS,
FRIZETTES, &c.,

Arrangements have been made so that persons at a distance can be supplied with the above ornamental head dresses by sending the size of the head and other dimensions, at such low rates as I hope will give satisfaction.

TO GENTLEMEN,

Having Auter's Celebrated Hair Dyes, Brown and Black. If they are not the best now in use he will forfeit $100. It will not leave the skin stained if used by directions. I am now prepared to use the above dyes for the hair or whiskers, and will warrant it to give a Dark Brown, or Jet Black, as the case may require.

R. D. BASKERVILLE,
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
George Street, Peterboro'.

July 23, 1862. 30

CAUTION!

IN consequence of having to pay a bill to an old Boot Maker on George street, of which I know nothing, I shall not in future be answerable for any debts contracted in my name, without my written order therefor.

J. T. HENTHORN.

Peterborough, July 18, 1862. 30

IMPORTANT

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having taken the property known as

HALL'S MILLS!

(LATELY OCCUPIED BY M. MARTIN),

I AM NOW IN MY MANAGEMENT, I am now prepared to do

GRISTING

for farmers, and others requiring it, on the shortest notice. As much of the old machinery has been replaced by the newest and most improved kinds, and the services of a good, Second Miller secured, customers may depend upon getting a

First-rate article of Flour,

MADE OUT OF THE OWN WHEAT.

Bakers and others requiring Wheat ground in large quantities, can have it done on Liberal Terms.

CHOPPED CORN

and other feed for sale at the Mills,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Cash paid for any quantity of good Wheat!

SAMUEL BICKSON.

Peterboro', July 17th, 1862. 30

Summer Arrangements.

1862 1862

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW!

"ANCHOR" LINE

OF

STEAM PACKET SHIPS

SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN

Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.

Caledonia, 1397 tons register, 300 horse power, 12 years A 1—James Craig, Commander.
United Kingdom 1255 tons register, 300 h.p.w'r, 12 years A 1—James Clark, Commander.

The "CALEDONIA"

WILL SAIL FROM

QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,

ON

TUESDAY, 29th JULY.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin	$60 00
Intermediate	30 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions)	25 00
Children in proportion.	

Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.

☞ Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

☞ For freight or passage, apply to

ROBT. SHAW & CO., Quebec;

Or G. & D. SHAW, 16 Common Street, Montreal.

July 1. 28

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS!

Scythes, Grain Cradles,

RAKES, FORKS,

HOES, SCYTHE SNATHS & STONES.

WE have just received a full assortment, from the best makers in Canada and the United States, which we will dispose of at prices which cannot fail to

GIVE SATISFACTION TO PURCHASERS.

MILLAR & BERTRAM.

Peterboro, June 25th, 1862. 26

JUST RECEIVED.

TEN THOUSAND ROLLS

OF

Room paper

IN

WINDOW BLINDS.

THE subscriber has leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and the surrounding country, that he has just received a large stock of Room Paper, and other goods in his line, which he will sell at the lowest prices for Cash or approved credit. Also a large stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

[illegible]

W. LECH,

PAPER HANGER, &c., &c.

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

LOST.

ON Tuesday, the 8th inst., THREE FIVE DOLLAR BILLS, Dominion Money. Owners A reasonable stock of Goods at very low prices constantly on hand, which are now positively Sold for a first class Fur establishment.

ALSO

Ten Coffins, Regular Sizes, at very low prices.

Peterborough, May, 1862.

STEAM TO

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA,

Through to Victoria, V. I. in 30 Days.

New Arrangement, Commencing July 1862.

A FIRST CLASS Steamer will be dispatched from New York, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, on the

1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month.

When these dates fall on Sunday, the day of departure will be the Monday following.

With a view to the better accommodation of the increasing Passenger traffic to California and the Gold Mines of Cariboo, the undersigned for several years attached to the New York Agency, has been sent to Canada only unchanged and appointed Agent of the several Companies forming the Line, and is prepared to issue tickets through at the following rates, including provision on board the steamers and transportation over Panama railroad:—

	New York to San Francisco.	New York to Portland, O.	New York to Victoria, V. I
First Cabin	$300	$240	$300
Second "	160	——	——
Steerage	100	120	125

☞ Passengers booked for above ports can be furnished with tickets from Toronto to New York, at a reduction from the regular rates.

Passengers Tickets sent for per Express, will be returned free of charge.

All the particulars of the route, and any information incident to the voyages will be given on application, if by letter, prepaid to the

Central Agency of the Line for Canada.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Agent.
No. 10 Toronto Street.

N. B.—Next door to Post-office.

Plans of the Ships' Cabins and Berths, Maps of British Columbia and the Cariboo districts on view at this office.

July 3. 30

CHEAP BOOKS!

CheapStationery

Cheap Room Paper & Window Blinds.

CHEAP FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large stock of goods bought direct from the Manufactories, which will be sold at

Prices much LOWER than usual.

The School Book and School Stationery department will at all times be furnished with every book used in Town and Country School, and sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

The Miscellaneous Stationery business will be well assorted with the best description of goods, and sold at Low Prices.

A large stock of Room Paper of the best patterns at the Lowest Prices, will be kept on hand.

Everything in the Book and Stationery line kept in stock or procured to order with dispatch.

T. MENZIES.

Peterboro, 2nd June, 1862. 25

ICED CREAMS,

Stawberries & Cake,

WILL be served every Afternoon and Evening, during the Season, in the

Large Drawing Room of

THE STEWART HOUSE.

☞ Private entrance for Ladies and Gentlemen on Water Street.

Peterboro, June 25th, 1862. 26

NOTE LOST.

ALL parties are hereby cautioned against negociating a Note of hand for Eighty Dollars, made by Robert Moore, in favour of John Archer, payable in November, 1862.

JOHN ARCHER.

Smith, July 9, 1862. 28

RHEUMATIC LINEAMENT!

A CERTAIN AND EFFECTUAL CURE

for every description of

RHEUMATISM,

WHETHER SIMPLE OR CHRONIC.

THE INVENTOR of this valuable medicine has already cured an immense number of people, in every stage of this painful disease, and is daily receiving flattering testimonials of the efficacy of this valuable Remedy. Cases of long standing which have defied the efforts of the medical faculty to cure, have yielded to this all powerful agent. It is

PERFECTLY SAFE TO BE TAKEN,

either by young or old, and contains no deleterious drug, or other compounds, which can in any way injure either the System or Constitution. The subscriber, who is Sole Proprietor of the Medicine, is prepared to sell any quantity, from a single bottle upwards.

In cases of simple Rheumatism rub the parts affected with a teaspoonful of the Liniment, and take about 5 drops of the same once a day in a wine glass full of water.

Full Directions given with each Bottle.

The following is a list of persons cured, who have certified to the same, and whose names may be seen on application:

JOHN HART, Merchant, Peterboro.
DENIS BRENAN, Peterboro.
PAT. CHARLTON, Carpenter, Peterboro.
WALTER GORDON, Manor, Peterboro.
A. DUNCAN, Merchant, Montreal.
THOS. GURNEAU,
BERNARD DALBY, Lumberman.
NARCISSE LEVINE, Peterboro.
MRS. LEVINE, Peterboro.
DONALD McD. DUNCAN, Glengary.

APPLY TO

GEO. D. M'DONELL,

AT WILLIAM McDONALD'S,

NEXT DOOR TO MIGHT'S SADDLERY,

CHARLOTTE STREET,

PETERBORO', C. W.

CAUTION.—Martin McDonald is no longer Agent for the sale of my Rheumatic Liniment, and I caution all persons from purchasing the same from him. He has no knowledge of the receipt, and cannot obtain from me the genuine Medicine.

G. McDONELL

IS PREPARED

To Cure all kinds of Diseases,

AND MAY BE SEEN DAILY AT HIS RESIDENCE.

Peterboro', July 16, 1862. 30

PUBLIC NOTICE!

THE Corporation of the Township of Otonabee intend on the

16th day of August,

to pass a By-law to close up the Road commencing on the 16th day of April, 1859, on the rear of the Concessions; then South Fifty-three degrees, twenty minutes, West eight chains and sixty links, then South fifteen degrees, thirty minutes, West eight chains and sixty links, then South fifty degrees, thirty minutes, West four chains and eighty links, more or less to the Chemong Lake, being the road through the Gore Lot, on the Eleventh Concession.

GEORGE READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 17th June, 1862. 27

LOST.

ON Thursday, the 5th inst., THREE FIVE DOLLAR BILLS, Dominion Money. Owners A reasonable stock of Goods at very low prices constantly on hand, which are now positively Sold for a first class Fur establishment.

ALSO

Ten Coffins, Regular Sizes, at very low prices.

J. T. HENTHORN

Peterborough, June 10, 1862.

NOTICE LOST.

ALL parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of Hand, for $30, made in favor of Henry Bell, with Duncan Gwynn's name endorsed, dated the 16th day of July, 1862, as the said note has not been received I have received no value for the same.

JAMES PENEGER

Warsaw, July 16th, 1862. 30

Leather.

A LOT OF MUSTANG

SPANISH SOLE & A. SIDES.

Also, a few dozen of best imported

FRENCH CALF SKINS,

For sale at

R. PATTERSON & Co's.

Peterborough, May, 1862. tf

HURRAH FOR THE FLAG.

Now all good people both rich and poor,
I'll tell you of a Cheap Cash Store,
You'll know the shop by the British Flag,
So hasten there, and do not lag.

Jesse Warrender is the proprietor,
Both Whiskey, Rum, and very good Beer,
Wine, Gin, Rum-Shrub, and Pop,
That two or three glasses will make you hop.

There's Brooms, Bleaching, and the best of Teas,
Tobacco, and Snuff that will make you sneeze,
With Biscuits and Bread, if you please,
Red Herrings, Bottled Eggs, & the best of Cheese.

You can get Fresh Yeast, Sweets and Toys
That please both the girls and boys,
Bolden Maple Sugar, Spices and Quills,
Mustard and Candles, Salt and Tubs.

You can get at the shop Fish Hooks and Lines,
And good Potatoes of all kinds,
Besides Cigars, and Pictures to suit,
Needles, and Lasts to keep the boot.

There's Starch, and Soda, and nice Hand-cleaner
That children can have fun on the cold Winter
Very few Rings, Combs, and Hands, (days.
Brooches, Thread, Beads, and small Wax bands.

So all good people take my advice,—
If you want to get anything very nice,—
Just call at the shop and try my kind;
You'll be sure to be suited to your mind.

Jesse Warrender is a kind-hearted man,
And he'll please you all as well as he can.
Mean people get thrust, with a dwelling tale,
If they had their due they'd be put all in gaol.

We'll shout my boys for the Christmas feasts,
And go to J. Warrender's for our Turkeys and
For Chicking and Ducks he can't be beat, [Geese,
I've tasted myself and pronounce them a treat

He has Clothespins, Soap, and Risley's Seed,
Matches and Pins, no hooters wish speed
And try Bu Onions, Beans and Blue,
Buckets, Buttons, Hams, and Oatmeal too.

Hurrah for the Flag! may it rule the world,
And as J. Warrender's store be always unfurl'd,
I'll finish my verses, and have only to say,
That I'll do something better some other day

By F. H. T.

Peterboro', June, 1862.

FITZGERALD & BROS.

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that they are now manufacturing

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS,

SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

AT HUTCHINSON'S OLD STAND,

AT THE FOOT OF SHUTTSTOWN HILL,

where they will be happy to supply all those who may favor them with a call.

JOBBING & HORSE SHOEING

done on the shortest notice.

Peterboro', June 1862. 25

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the East half of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Douro.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 14 miles, on one of the principle travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price. Apply to

H. T. STRICKLAND.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 6-3m

MENZIE

has just received

A VERY LARGE STOCK

OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE!

IN consequence of ill-health, the subscriber is desirous to retire from business, and offers for Sale his

STOCK IN TRADE,

which is such as is usually required in a country store. The stock will be found well selected and

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to

JAMES FOLEY.

Norwood, Feb. 10, 1862. 3-3in

PERFECTION

CHURN!

PATENTED IN APRIL, 1862,

By J. W. Smith,

OF PRESCOTT, C. W.

THIS CHURN is decidedly the most useful that has yet been invented. By it the largest churning can be put in butter in ten minutes. The cream is poured into a tin hopper on the top of the churn, and runs through a Rock Breaker, which immediately crushes the butter specks of the cream. By the time the cream runs through the crusher it is perfectly cool, and prepared for making butter immediately. One of these churns may be seen at the

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

and at the

STEWART HOUSE,

PETERBORO.

and we only ask persons to come and examine it. They will at a glance be convinced that it is the quickest, most labor saving, and in every respect the best and cheapest Churn ever offered to the public. One real advantage of this churn is that the cream will yield five per cent more butter than can be obtained by any other known process. This difference alone will make the price of the churn in a very short time.

The exclusive right to manufacture and sell these churns in the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria has been purchased by the undersigned, and they are now prepared to supply them, made with great care, and warranted perfect in every particular.

Further information regarding these valuable Churns may be had on application to

LEWIS McGREGOR,
At the North American Hotel, or to
GEORGE McDONALD

WALTON

SLATE QUARRIES.

THE undersigned is agent for the Walton Slate Quarries.

A sample of the Slate can be seen at his office corner of George and Simcoe Street.

J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent.

Peterborough, April 3, 1862. 14

MONEY TO LEND!

ON FIRST CLASS SECURITIES,

ON very advantageous terms. Apply to

J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent,

Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

Peterborough, April 3rd, 1862. 14

ALL THE LATEST

AMERICAN PAPERS

kept constantly on hand by

T. MENZIES.

DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pentland,

DENTISTS,

HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.

Having [illegible] Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

IN THE MOST PERFECT MANNER,

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and scientific manner, and WARRANTED.

TEETH EXTRACTED

with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.

OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.

N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.

Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.

80 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

and under good cultivation. There is a splendid ORCHARD

on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to O. A. Waller, Esq., Peterboro.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 6

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,

OF Bobcaygeon

WM. TULLY, Jr.,

Monaghan, May 7, 1862. 18

MME. DEMOREST'S

QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS!

WITH GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS

The Summer Number contains

4 LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION PLATES,

THREE FULL SIZED

PATTERNS OF DRESSES!

COMPRISING THE

NEW FRENCH WAIST,

AN ELEGANT SLEEVE, & A MISSES SACK

and a sheet of new and beautiful braid and

EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly

ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS

of all the novelties for summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, Etc., and valuable information to Milliners, Dress makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World published 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 Cts., or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount, in stamps or silver. Yearly $1, with the following valuable premiums.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 Cts., worth of plain patterns, from the Designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by making the postage.

☞ Splendid inducements to canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

[illegible] 1862. 18

MME. DEMOREST'S

MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

THE largest, best and most reliable Fashion Magazine in the world. Contains the largest and finest Fashion-Plates, the greatest number of fine Engravings, the latest and most reliable information, three full-sized Patterns.—Every Mother, Dressmaker, Milliner and Lady should have it. Published Quarterly. at 473 Broadway, New York, sold everywhere or sent by mail at 25 cents. Yearly $1, with a valuable premium. The Summer number now ready.

FOR SALE.

A PRIOR HOUSE, with 6th acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to

A. McNEIL,

Peterboro.

or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,

On the premises.

Peterboro, Mar., 1862. 19

Advertising Essential to Business.

AGUSTUS WEBBER,

EUROPEAN and Colonial [illegible] and general Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street [illegible] C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.

Acknowledged Agent for this Paper. 50

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY,

ON and after the 12th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Port Hope at	7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at	9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at	1.20 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope	3.55 a.m.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Peterboro at	6.30 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	9.00 a.m.
Leave Port Hope at	1.00 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at	3.30 p.m.

The morning at Millbrook for Lindsay Peterboro' [illegible]

R. B. RENDALL, P. FERGUSON,

Superintendent. Secretary.

Peterboro, Mar., 1862. 21

Sheriff's Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday the 29th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Robert C. Humphries, *Plaintiff*

vs.

Thomas Short and William West, Executors of Joseph West, deceased, *Defendants.*

All the right, title and interest of the said Joseph West, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said Thomas Short and William West as Executors, to be administered in and to Lot No. 11, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and Village Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in the Village of Keene.

JAMES HALL,

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,

Peterboro', July 9th, 1862. 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 26th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Arthur McMaster, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William Brown, *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL,

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,

Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Cheat, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

Thomas Ettobie, *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 3, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL,

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,

Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Short, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

Thomas Spear, *Defendant*

The East half of lot No. 1, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL,

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,

Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 7th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

James Grant, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

Robert Montgomery, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, East of Caroline Street, in the Town of Lindsay.

JAMES HALL,

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,

Peterborough, June 30th, 1862. 27

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 14th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Clinton, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William Rolph, *Defendant*

All the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, in and to part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East of a board line running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL,

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,

Peterboro', July 9th, 1862 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, John D. Armour, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Honourable Henry Sutton, *Plaintiff*

vs.

The Honourable Sidney Smith, John D. Armour and James B. Fortune, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 30 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL,

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,

Peterborough, July 14th, 1862. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of James Collins, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Collins, administrator of the estate of the said James Collins, deceased, to be administered at the suit of William Lemoly: I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Collins, deceased, in the hands of the said Thomas Collins, to be administered in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

Lot No. 15, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Belmont. All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,

Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Robert Hamilton, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William Lytle, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 2, in the 13th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL,

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,

Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest, of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, *Plaintiff,*

vs.

William A. Scott, James McMillan and James Caleson *Defendants.*

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

William A. Scott, *Defendant*

vs.

John Sinclair, *Plaintiff,*

vs.

William A. Scott and Walter Scott, Executors Robert H. Scott, *Defendants. Plaintiff.*

vs.

William A. Scott, *Defendant*

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, extending 100 feet on Bethune Street, containing 12,350 square feet; Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 8th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South half of Lot No. 7 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Ennismore.

The West half of Lot No. 29 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 8 in the 2nd Concession, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of Douro.

Lot No. 14 in the 12th Concession; Lot No. 15 in the 9th Concession, and Lots Nos. A and 1 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession; Lot No. 15 and the South 20 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16 in the 4th Concession; the East halves of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the 5th Concession, and Lot No. 7 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL,

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,

Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

William Cook, George Cook, and John Cook, *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

Charles Perry, the Honourable Ebenezer Perry, and George Perry, *Defendants.*

All the right, title, and interest which the above named defendants, or either, or any of them, had on the 26th day of October, 1857, being the date of the registration of the judgment herein, in and to

All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the Township of Douro, in the County of Peterborough, being composed of part of Lot No. 4, in the 12th Concession of the said Township of Douro, containing by admeasurement 23 acres, be the same more or less, and which said part may be known, and is butted and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the southern limit of the said lot at the water edge of the River Otonabee, thence north 74 degrees, east 21 chains, more or less, along the said southern limit to the western limit of the present unveilled road leading to the northerly part of the said Township, thence north 3 degrees, west 20 chains and 50 links, more or less, to the western edge of the said River Otonabee, thence south-westerly along the said water's edge with the stream to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,

Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

THE HYDROPULT.

THE MOST EFFICIENT FIRE ENGINE IN THE WORLD,

BECAUSE THE MOST AVAILABLE.

IT is the best article ever invented for Washing Windows, Washing Carriages, Sprinkling Plants, Draining Cellars, Watering Gardens, Cleansing Churches, Cleaning Insects from trees, Extinguishing Chimney fires, Wetting Sidewalks, Wetting Halls, Sprinkling Streets, a Spray Bath, &c. Manufactured and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by

WILLIAM H. VANTASSELL,

AT PATTERSON'S FOUNDRY,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, C. W.

The Hydropult,

Will, by the power of one man, throw water at the rate of eight gallons per minute, fifty feet high, with great force, and should be prized by every householder. It does away with the necessity of a Hydrant. It is a light, portable FORCE-PUMP, always ready, easily used, and will retain its vigour with by every Farmer, Merchant and Mechanic as thoroughly.

TESTIMONIALS.

We, the undersigned, being at the fire at the residence of [illegible] on the night of the 2nd inst., and having witnessed the effects of the Annihilator, known as Vass's HYDROPULT, do cheerfully testify to its usefulness in suppressing Fires, particularly when only in course, and the ordinary services of the Fire Engine cannot be procured [illegible]

J. QUIRK, D. FITZGERALD,

R. PATTERSON, J. M. WASHBURN,

W. G. GILLESPIE, M. McARTHUR,

GEO. S. TROUBAL, M. POWELL,

R. H. PATTERSON, S. A. SMITH,

N. JONES, J. L. BERNARD.

Belleville, June 14, 1862.

From the Canada Farmer.

This implement is common enough here among the public, and well known. They are recommended by our city Fire Inspectors, and are being adopted by our Public School Boards, etc. They are also being adopted among small villages where there is no regular Fire Department. Talking into account the ability not only as a means of extinguishing fires, but also as a [illegible] they are [illegible] Prince it can be afforded.

GEORGE POPE, Agent,

At the Hollister House.

Peterborough, May 21, 1862. 3

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y

ESTABLISHED IN 1825,

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princes Street. | Office in London—20 Cornhill.

" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st. | " Dublin—34 n, College Green.

" Perth—79 High Street. | " Montreal—Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORTS. - - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE thirty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen on Friday, the 18th April

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Drumallan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States before-mentioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurance during the year, contained in 1139 Proposal	£454,838 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 961 Policies were issued	339,280 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS on said Policies	11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPAT ON POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantee	12,989 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,289 current LIFE POLICIES	1,265,95 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	372,443 2 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	56,756 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report Stated that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his entire approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out, as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £36,975 6s 6d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and nett premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 16s 7d., to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £217,921 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinised in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realised on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become eligible by Death prematurely to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sums assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, now vested, are equal to 32 per cent on the sum assured; and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 15 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ended 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies issued.	No. of Policies issued.	New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
1858	£468,840	£388,970	426	£9,869 18 0	£49,706 11 10	£340,866 9 2
1859	502,250	403,171	440	9,493 1 6	50,701 5 3	367,434 3 4
1860	546,250	353,899	439	8,776 17 8	52,677 6 6	343,028 6 10
1861	549,976	370,745	383	7,971 17 8	57,699 7 5	324,699 11 0
1862	485,750	368,649	1139	11,170 1 1	56,756 4 4	372,443 2 2
Totals....	£1,552,870	£1,315,697	2889	£37,280 16 10	£226,421 14 6	£1,537,266 15 0

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,

CHARLES F. GRIFFETTH, MANAGER.

ALEX. STABLES, JR., SECRETARY.

A. DAVIDSON PARKER,

SECRETARY FOR CANADA.

J. R. WALTON,

AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office, Montreal, May 17, 1862. 21

PROVINCIAL

INSURANCE CO',

OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.

Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Payne, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.

Assistant Secretary:—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.,

Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,

Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.

Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.

Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL...£1,000,000 Sg. INVESTED IN CANADA...

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBOROUGH.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

AND THE

ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

AND THE

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company,

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 30th, 1862. 39

CANADA West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO.'

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.

Vice-President—T. Stock, Westerdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland

John Harrer, Esq., County of Peterborough.

John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,

Sec'y & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,

Agent, Peterborough.

October, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance

COMPANY.

Double Assurance system without profits.

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	PREMIUMS FOR $100. INCREASING TO £200.	
	£	s. d.
16	2	10 5
17	2	11 7
18	2	12 9
19	2	14 0
20	2	15 4
21	2	16 8
22	2	17 11
23	2	19 3
24	3	0 7
25	3	1 11
26	3	3 2
27	3	4 6
28	3	5 10
29	3	7 3
30	3	8 8
31	3	10 0
32	3	11 5
33	3	12 10
34	3	14 3
35	3	15 8
36	3	17 2
37	3	18 7
38	4	0 0
39	4	1 6
40	4	3 0
41	4	4 6
42	4	6 0
43	4	7 6
44	4	9 0
45	4	10 6

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may secure £100, gradually increasing until in arrears at £200, by paying the sum annexed till he dies, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'Armes, Montreal.

Standing for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,

Agent, Peterboro.

January 30, 1862. 4

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, £100,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 1st, 1857.

MONTREAL ASSURANCE COM'Y.

ESTABLISHED by special ordinance in 1840, and by subsequent Acts of the Provincial Parliament authorized to grant

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE,

Subscribed Capital $600,000

Paid up - - - - - 60,000.

Amount invested in Bank Stocks and other convertible securities as per last annual statement,

$202,329.20!

PRESIDENT, DR. W. P. SMITH.

MANAGER, - - WM. MURRAY.

Head Office, in the Company's Building, No. 9, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

The undersigned begs to intimate his appointment as AGENT for the above Company

FOR PETERBOROUGH & VICINITY,

and is authorized to accept all ordinary Fire risks at rates of premium as low as those of any other responsible office For further particulars, forms of application, &c., apply to

MELVILLE MILLAR,

Agent,

No. 8, Market Block.

George Street.

Peterboro', June 1862. 25

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as

REASONABLE RATES

as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,

Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro,' April 30th.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON

Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,

Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

CANADA

Permanent Building and

SAVING'S SOCIETY.

CAPITAL..... $200,000

INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 250,000

ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by Instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office

W CLUXTON,

Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

THE COMMERCIAL

Building & Investment

SOCIETY.

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN,

Agent.

Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 15

SPALDING'S ALE

By the Barrel,

At WARD & CADWELL'S.

MATHEWS'

VENETIAN LIQUID

HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the color or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS.

Buffalo, N. Y., and Port Erie, C.W.

Oct 3, 1861. 40

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of the surrounding townships, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

THE

BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough overhauling, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. The subscriber would also notify the old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

and any quantity of good

Merchantable Wheat

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N.B.—Flour on hand to exchange for wheat.

Peterboro', Jan. 15, 1862. 3

ADVERTISE!

1862. LAKE ONTARIO. 1862.

THE STEAMER

MAPLE LEAF.

SCHOFIELD, MASTER,

In connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay and Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroads, for

Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls,

Avon Springs, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and all Western States.

The Steamer Maple Leaf will until further notice leave the undermentioned places on the following days:—

TUESDAYS.

Colborne, at 7.30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9.30 a. m., Port Hope at 10.30 a. m.

THURSDAYS.

Colborne, at 7.30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9.30 a. m., Port Hope, at 10.30 a. m.

SATURDAY.

Wellington, at 1 p. m., Brighton, at 3 p. m., Colborne, at 5 p. m., Cobourg, at 7 p. m., Port Hope, at 8 p. m.

On arrival of trains from Toronto, Lindsay, Peterboro' and Montreal, and arrive in Rochester in time to connect with evening trains on New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

ON FRIDAY

the Steamer Maple Leaf will leave the following places for Oswego:—Port Hope at 7 a. m., Cobourg, 9 a. m., Colborne, 10 a. m., Brighton, 12 m., Wellington, 2 p. m; arriving at Oswego at 8 o'clock in the evening, and will leave Oswego the following morning at 8 o'clock, calling at all the places named as above.

Through tickets to all points North East and West can be procured from the Captain on board the boat.

Fare to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, $2,50, and to Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and all other Western Cities, as low as any other route.

Families wishing to settle in the West will find this the most convenient and cheapest route they can take.

RETURNING.

The Steamer Maple Leaf will leave Rochester every Monday Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, after arrival of trains from the City, and will connect with trains at Cobourg and Port Hope, for the East West and North.

For further particulars apply to

A. COCHRANE, CHAS. ELLIOT,

Port Hope, Cobourg.

J. S. DEWEY,

Colborne.

May 15th, 1862. 20

LINE OF STAGES.

A STAGE will leave Hiawatha (Rice Lake,) on

Tuesdays and Fridays,

until further notice, at 8½ a. m., for Peterboro returning at 4 p. m. same day.

☞ Fare to and from Peterboro, 2s. 6d.

GEO. EVANS, Proprietor.

Hiawatha, Jan. 23, 1862. 4

Great Work on the Horse!

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicines in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formations and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the Horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Cribbing, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engraving

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes symptoms, and treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Falsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatirrhœa Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation & other diseases of the Stomach Bowels, Liver & Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Quarter Fever, Mange, Surbit, Locked jaw Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., and how to manage Castration, Shoeing, Tractioning, Rowelling Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Harry's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights; and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the results of more than 18 years careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and requirements of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 304 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred engravings. It is printed in a clear open type, and will be furnished to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00; or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all who are unemployed thereof.

For sample copies of the Book, or the terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, *Publisher*,

No. 617, Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 13, 1862. 11

LUMBER AT ALL HOURS.

WARD & CADWELL.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr.,

Dentist.

OFFICE.—Burnham's Block, George Street, over Mr. Maloney's Store.

In Peterboro' from the 15th to the last of every month.

Artificial Teeth

mounted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized Rubber—and warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer.

By the aid of a (late) very important discovery in Chemistry, I am prepared to perform an eff

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1862. NUMBER 31.

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Handbills, Invitations, Horse Bills, Concert Bills, Posters, Business Cards, Circulars, Funeral Cards, Bill Headings, Show Bills, Programmes, Stage Bills, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro.' 18

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTHR, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Henthern's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3d, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & DARNELL.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 9, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 18

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
Feberary 19th, 1862. 5

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Barnes's Mills, Peterboro', C. W 9

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds Ashburnham, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Near the Depot Peterboro

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c., cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 18

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition
Peterboro', Jan. 16th, 1861.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Opera, Corner of Walnut and Ontario Streets, Port Hope. 18

R. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils. Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough, C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg. Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGALL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Ruhidge's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water Str't, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c.
☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs. Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro' March 1862. 14

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS,
MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c.
Jobbing and Horse-shoeing
done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS.
☞ Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store.
N. B.—All business done promptly and moneys handed over when collected. 13

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, George Street, Peterboro'.

T. W. DEERING,
LATEST Londen, Paris, New York, and Canadian Styles of Boots and Shoes made to order, on the shortest notice.
Water Street, opposite the Examiner Office.
Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
Office—BOARDMAN'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Leggo, Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

Hair Dressing Saloon!
GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.
PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro'. where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.
Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings,
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

LADIES HAIR CUTTING.
PROFESSOR HOLMES
WILL keep his establishment open every Monday afternoon from 1 o'clock until 6 p. m., for the purpose of Cutting Ladies Hair, during which hours no gentlemen will be admitted. No extra charge.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
GRANVILLE RICHARDSON,
24 Proprietor.

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
Montreal, April, 1862. J. W. COLEMAN. 18

MAPLE LEAF
SALOON,
SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY
of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.
This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.
Yard and Stabling for the public
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg MANAGER.
J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

FISHERS HOTEL.
FISHER'S OLD STAND.
Corner of George and Simcoe Sts., Peterboro.
WILL be re-opened in a few weeks for the convenience and accomodation of the public. A large Yard with Sheds and Stables in the rear of the Hotel, will be open daily free of charge.
The subscriber most respectfully solicits a continuance of liberal support he received from his friends and the public before the fire compelled him to suspend business.
☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.
AMOS. J. FISHER,
Proprietor.
Nov. 18, 1861. 47

WILLIAM TAYLOR
BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Menice, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.
The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.
☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.
Ashburnham, March 18, 1861. 11-6m.

FISHER'S
LIVERY STABLE,
CORNER OF
GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS
PETERBOROUGH.
HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at reasonable Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets
THOS. J FISHER.
Peterboro', May 15, 1862. 20

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.
ON and after the 13th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—
Leave Port Hope at .....7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at .....9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at .....1.35 a.m
Arrive at Port Hope .....3.55 a.m
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Peterboro at .....6.30 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at .....9.00 a.m.
Leave Port Hope at .....1.00 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at .....3.30 p.m.
The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.
B. R. KIMBALL, *Superintendent.* F. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*
Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861: 49

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.
☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.
H. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862, 18-1y

FARM FOR SALE.
THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.
60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,
and under good cultivation, There is a splendid
ORCHARD
on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.
For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.
Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8

FOR SALE.
SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.
The north half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH KELSO,
or Bobcaygeon.
WM. TULLY, Jr.,
Monaghan, May 1, 1862. 18

FOR SALE.
A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Apply to
A. McNEIL,
Peterboro.
or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises.
Peterboro, May, 1862, 19

A CARD.
THE subscribers having entered into Partnership, would respectfully intimate to the public generally that they are prepared to attend to all orders for
HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING,
Paper-Hanging,
GRAINING, GLAZING,
White-Washing, &c.
and they hope, by being diligent and attentive to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
DONNELLAN & ROBINSON.
Peterboro, March 10th, 1862. 11

Advertising Essential to Business.
AGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and general Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W., receive advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.
Acknowledged Agent for this Paper. 20

Poetry.

DROUGHT.

BY T. HULBERT CHURCHWOOD.

The hot days, coming one by one,
Like fiery-sandalled troopers run
From out the centre of the sun;
Their burning tracks are on the leaves,
The corn is crisped to husky reeds,
And sharply pipes its thirsty needs,
And from the moaning summer weeds
The scorching wind a death-song weaves.

The rose, with forehead white and fair,
Hard pressed between the palms of air,
Lies panting with the famine there,
Fanned by a hot-winged fever wind.
The wailing lillies, hand in hand
Low drooning in their sorrow stand,
Cuffed by the rude and brutal sand
Wherewith the garden walks are lined.

The coryapsis' golden arms,
Within whose glowing centre burns
A vestal flame, the beetle spurns
As lie they broken on the sand,
The heart a heap of vestal dust,
The sun a shattered writhi as crust,
The pedestal all red with rust,
And splintered like a shivered brand.

The pensive morning-glory tells
Her hour of prayer on broken bells—
On shattered, ear-distressing bells
That perpetrate a dismal din;
Her eyelids crisp, her garment scars,
The perfumed fountain of her tears
Is dry, her withered cheek appears
As haggard as the cheek of sin.

The whippoorwill with parching lip
Jerks out his voice with a sudden clip
That cuts the hot air like a whip,
And twangs an echo on the hill.
The swallow leaves the jewless sky,
And finding creek and crevice dry,
Sends up a weak and plaintive cry
In answer to the whippoorwill.

The hound lies gasping by the wall,
The steed is fainting in the stall'
The kine with thirsty famine fall
And perish on the dusty hill.
Men not so patient in their pain,
Mix curses with their prayers for rain,
And thus blasphemingly complain—
So weak or wicked is our will!

Miscellaneous.

Smith O'Brien on the American War.

Killiney, June 18, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR,—I send you a copy of a letter which I have written to my friend Richard O'Gorman, of New York, in reference to the civil war that is now raging in America. As it is not of a private nature, you are at liberty to publish it, in case you think that it is calculated to produce impressions tending towards a pacification of the existing conflict.

During several months I have entertained an anxious desire that the citizens of Dublin should be the first to raise their voices in favor of such a pacification, but I have hitherto been discouraged from a proposal to this effect by the general prevalence of an opinion that in the fury of civil strife meditation would have been unavailing.

Every friend of humanity must, however, now feel that the time has arrived when the Americans ought to be apprised of the deep regret with which their contention is witnessed by their well-wishers on this side the Atlantic. Since no nation in Europe has contributed so largely as Ireland to the population, and, I may add, also, to the wealth and power of the States, and since no nation in Europe entertains toward the Americans so kindly a sentiment as that which is felt by a great majority of our people, it seems to me that our friendly exhortations would be received with attention, if not with gratitude, and that they might tend to produce, at no distant date, a cessation of hostilities. In any case, the citizens of Dublin could not do anything which would secure for them more effectually the respect of mankind than such a demonstration of their feelings as that which I contemplate.

As you are in daily communication with influential leaders of opinion in Dublin, I venture to suggest that you ought to lose no time in endeavoring to ascertain whether a sufficient number of signatures could be obtained for an address or requisition to the Lord Mayor, requesting him to convene a meeting of the citizens of Dublin, for the purpose of making an appeal to the inhabitants of the Federal and Confederate States of America in favor of a peaceful settlement of their disputes.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Very faithfully yours.
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

A. M. Sullivan, Esq.

Kilkinny, County Dublin, June 18, 1862.

MY DEAR O'GORMAN—In common with all true friends of the American people, I continue to regard with horror the internecine war which is desolating the States of America. The brutal and disgusting proclamation which has recently been promulgated by Gen. Butler, at New Orleans, realizes to our imaginations the worst features of this struggle.

Have you and your friends at New York calmly asked yourselves when and how this contention is to end? I implore you, in the name of humanity, to cast aside the illusions with which an occasional triumph fills the minds of the Northerner, and to consider whether it is possible that you can subjugate the South, and whether, if it were possible, such subjugation ought to be desired by the lovers of free institutions.

You know that I am not an advocate of slavery—you know that I deeply deplored the Secession and condemn those who provoked it. I may add, also, that I would have rejoiced if the Secession could have been put down at its commencement by the authorities of the Republic—in case they had been supported and assisted by a majority of the inhabitants of the Southern States; but ever since the battle of Bull's Run I have felt that, for good or for evil, the Secession has been an accomplished fact, (*un fait accompli*), and that an attempt to bring together again by force the dismembered members of the Republic, would only produce disasters greater than those which would result from brushing up the Union into several sections.

The progress of the war has confirmed these convictions. Triumphs have, indeed, been won by the Federals as well as by the Confederates; but what evidence can be brought forward to prove that any impression has been made in the support of the Union upon the *minds* of the Southerners by these triumphs? I will not call them *conquests*, because the Federal armies have conquered no ground, except that upon which they stand. The war has brought to all parties the most costly sacrifices, but it appears to have left the minds of the contending sections of the population in a state of more intense exasperation against each other than existed at the commencement of the struggle.

Nor ought you to forget that many of our countrymen in America are, at this moment, violating these rights of self-government which they wish to apply in Europe, not only to Ireland, but also to Hungary, to Venetia, and even to the Ionian Isles. The statesmen of England is infinitely better than any other government could be which would depend upon Greece. Yet the Ionian Islanders continue to declare, year after year, that they desire to be incorporated with the kingdom of Greece rather than to be "protected by England;" and all friends of freedom think that they ought to be allowed to choose for themselves in regard to such a question. In like manner, the inhabitants of the Southern States of America may or may not act very unwisely in desiring to re-establish for themselves an independent Confederacy; but no one can now doubt that such is their deliberate choice and, this being the case, to attempt to coerce them against their will into connection with the Northern States is a violation of the right of self-government—is, in fact, tyranny.

Has not the time arrived when calmly judging men such as you, can exercise a meditorial influence? The authorities at Washington are compelled to follow rather than to lead public opinion upon this, as upon all other occasions. You, virtually, could render no greater service to humanity than that which you would confer by first convening a meditorial committee at New York, and by subsequently inviting a mass meeting to proclaim its opinion in favor of an amicable adjustment of differences on terms which shall be consistent with the honor and security of all sections of the American people.

Above and beyond all other considerations beware of foreign intervention. Of course you will understand that I mean by this term armed intervention, not friendly interventions. From the day on which foreign arms shall be brought to compel a pacification, the prestige and dignity of both the Confederate and Federal States will be lost.

Believe me, my dear friend,
Yours, most sincerely
W. S. O'BRIEN.
Richard O'Gorman, Esq., New York.

Maiden Speech of an Old Sailor.

In the debate on fortifications, in the House of Commons, on Monday night, the speech of Captain Johnson excited great merriment. He said he rose with the greatest diffidence for the first time. (Hear, hear.) He held in his hand the accumulated wisdom of the Defence Commission.—(Laughter.) Their wisdom produced a report quite contrary to the evidence. (Hear, hear.) When he first entered the navy the term "defence" was not to be found in their vocabulary, but he was astonished to find that the terms "attack" and "aggression" were not to be met with in the columns of this report, and it seemed never to have entered into the imagination of the Defence Commission that England could attack as well as defend. (Hear, hear.) He wished to ask the noble and gallant admiral the Secretary of the Navy—(laughter)—who knew the localities, whether he would sooner attack Spithead or Cherbourg. He would answer for it, the noble lord would sooner attack Cherbourg. Of all ports in France that was the most assailable. It had been a bugbear to the old women of the country, and also to the old men and the young men of the country. (Loud laughter.) He had conversed with many hon. members on their return from Cherbourg, and all were impressed with the idea that it was a second Gibraltar, and not only impregnable, but invulnerable. (Renewed laughter.) Toulon, Brest, and L'Orient were difficult to attack, but Cherbourg was a roadstead through which the whole British fleet might be carried with impunity. What was France arming for? She had an army of 700,000 or 800,000 men—(laughter)—and a population of forty millions within a ring fence of the best description. (Renewed laughter.) Now, what had England to fear? He asked for the indulgence of the House—he was an old sailor, and spoke from the bottom of his heart. (Roars of laughter.) What had England to fear, with a maritime population of 450,000 men, with the best seamen in the universe, with an army incomparable, though small in number, to defend our native land; with militia to back that army, and with a band of rifle volunteers which were not only the glory of this country but the admiration of the world? (Loud laughter.) What had we to fear when we had a reserve of seamen of 15,000 men, who on a late occasion showed with what spirit they were animated, when they came forward as one man to avenge an insult that had been offered to the British flag?—(Hear, hear.) What had we to fear when we had the best engineers and artificers in the world, and coal and iron in abundance? What had we to fear but the inglorious defence policy, that gives economy a agreement to our enemies, and degrades and humiliates the British Navy? He had the honor of following the noble viscount into the lobby on three different occasions to support the vote for the breakwater at Aldernay; but, so far as the vote for Spithead was concerned, he could not support the noble lord. He thought it humiliation when the British Navy became merely a defensive power. (Laughter.) If this were so, the sun of our naval glory would soon set, and we might throw up the sponge and give in. (Roars of laughter.) There was no man in the land who looked upon war with greater detestation and horror than the humble individual who was then addressing them—(renewed laughter)—but until human nature changed, and man became converts to the benefi ful system of the hon. member for Birmingham (Mr. Bright), the time would not lie down with the lion. (Loud laughter.) Instead of allowing an invader to approach our shores, we ought to carry fire, sword, and destruction into all the enemy's ports, and prove the son of his forefathers. (Loud laughter.) Those were his sentiments. (Laughter.) He [illegible] Rome to [illegible] humiliated the British Navy by the sacrifice of those forts. (Loud laughter.) Once erected, they would remain imperishable monuments of the degeneracy of the greatest naval power that ever existed, and of our weakness and our folly. (Loud laughter.)

Sons of Temperance Column.

"Nearest way House."

The names by which liquor dealers christen their establishments are sometimes suggestive of reflections, if the passer by be at all disposed to moralize. While some low groggeries are held forth as the Washington House, the Columbia, the Jefferson, &c.,—high sounding titles dishonoring the illustrious names they have chosen, others are content with more humble cognomens, such as the Blue House, the Green House, and the Red House, all conveying good moral lessons if they were only heeded. The Half Way House, the Shades, and the Carry All House, are good titles and convey moral lessons. We once passed by one in a populous city, dignified by the title of the Nearest Way House. We said there was a pointed significance in the name. Its lesson was easy to read. What the knight of the toddy stick within its walls intended to convey we were at a loss to determine, but our own cogitations ran somewhat in this manner.

1. The grog shop is the *nearest* way to loss of friends and self-respect. In no way can a young man lose his worthy friends and lower himself in his own estimation so readily, as by crossing the threshold of the grog-shop and standing, a customer, at its bar, where the delusive beverage is exchanged for the half dime. Its very atmosphere is tainted with degradation. It is a snare baited with a sweet yet poisonous honey, and whoso goeth therein cometh out with loss of self-respect than when he entered for the first time. He loses confidence in himself and does not wonder that his friends desert him. And when self-respect is lost, there can be no estimate as to what depths of degradation the man will finally sink.

2. The groggery is the *nearest* way to a forfeiture of public esteem. Let it become known that a young man is in the habit of frequenting these abodes of sin and iniquity, that he steals in there when no one is watching him, that he comes out with a guilty look trying to cast off the shame of his own personal degradation, and how suddenly he sinks in public estimation! With all respectable people the mark, like that of Cain, is placed upon him; and those to whom he is bound by nature's ties weep over the wreck of his early promise.

3. The grog shop is the *nearest* way to blunted sensibilities and to a forfeiture of all that makes home happy and desirable. If the husband or father finds his way to the grog shop, his home becomes less and less attractive. The son who lingers in the stench of the bar room, cuts himself loose from parental control and scorns the solicitude and love of those who gave him life.

4. The groggery is the *nearest* way to the grave. Out from the grog shop a tide of human beings are marching with every day's sunlight, and the bloated corpses reek on its way with curses on their lips and the fire of madness in their awaken eye. A host of idolatrous pilgrims are beating down a highway to the grave along the *nearest* way.

5. Finally, it is the *nearest* way to poverty—the nearest way to shame—the nearest way to beggary—the nearest way to infamy—the nearest way to prison and the hangman's hill—the nearest way to physical imbecility—the nearest way to eternal moral ruin—the nearest way to—HELL! Aye, the rum hells above the turf are the vestibules of the chambers of night below; and the nearest way lies through the gaudy traps so skillfully baited with promised sweets. Young man, beware of going the *Nearest Way*, for death and hell stands at the end of that Way!"

Marriage a Hundred Years Ago.—

The following extract from the Gentleman's Magazine for 1850 may not be unint eresting to our readers:

Married, in June, 1750, Mr Wm. Boddie, a considerable farmer, Great Tosson, near Rothbury, in the country of Northumberland, to Miss Eleanor Shotton, an agreeable young gentlewoman of the same place.—The entertainment on the occasion was very grand, there being provided no less than 120 quarters of lamb, 64 quarters of veal, 20 quarters of mutton, a great quantity of beef, 12 hams, with a suitable number of chickens, &c., which was concluded with eight half ankers of brandy, made into punch, 12 dozen of cider, a great many gallons of wine, and 60 bushels of malt made into beer. The company consisted of 336 ladies and gentlemen, who concluded with the music of 25 fiddlers and pipers, and the whole was conducted with the utmost order and unanimity.

Lake Erie Graperies.

Kelly's Island has already become the leading vineyard of this country, and the area of grapes on that delightful island is rapidly extending. This is shown by the Assessor's facts and figures, which are duly spread out in that capital newspaper, the Sandusky Register. Its grapes and wines statistics are therefore authentic as well as gratifying.

We cannot reproduce the table of the Assessor, but present the totals and results for 1861. There [illegible] in that of the present and future of Kelly's island. Kelly's island, where grapes have been cultivated to some extent for twenty years, and where there never has been a single failure of a crop!

There have been set to grapes this Spring, 1862, acres; Spring of 1861, 119½ acres; amount previously set, 2121 acres (in bearing this year); making a total number of acres set, 4984.

From the 1221 acres in bearing last year and the wood on the trellis, there were produced 211,717 lbs.—made into wine, equals 10,257 gallons; 494,595 lbs. sold, amounting to $42,668, including the wine, which is estimated at 60 cents per gallon of juice when pressed in the Fall. Amount of grapes and wine, 42,668; add for 230,000 roots raised, valued at $6,351; and for 2,080,000 cuttings $3,061; making a grand total of $51,061.

None of the wine has been sold less than 30 cents this spring, and one-quarter of the whole amount at $1 per gallon. Grand total value of Grapes, Wine, Roots and Cuttings, from the growth of 1200 acres of Grapes in 1861—$51,060. These figures indicate the future of Kelly's Island.

Priests, Women, and Families.—

The *Siecle* has the following:—"A painful scene occurred at the Lyon railway station two days ago. Just as a train was about to start for Paris, a poor woman, nearly 70 years of age, apparently in the greatest mental distress, came to look for her grand-daughter, a young woman about 20 years of age, who had clandestinely left her home, and was going to Paris. She found the object of her search in a third-class carriage, and insisted on her alighting and returning home. The young woman refused, and expressed her determination not to return to her parents, and in that she was encouraged by a priest, under whose protection she appeared to be. All the grandmother's tears and entreaties were in vain; the young woman persisted in refusing to return, and the train started. However, when the station-master was informed that the fugitive was a minor, he sent a telegraphic despatch to Tarrgiers, ordering the gendarmes on duty to stop her and send her back to Lyon, which was done, and she was restored to her friends. It is asserted that the young woman is devout, and anxious to embrace a religious life. She had twice before attempted flight, and on the present occasion arrangements seem to have been made to facilitate her escape, as, on reaching the station at Lyon, she put herself under the protection of Abbe Gruel, superior of the Jesuits at that town, whom she met in the waiting-room. The abbe purchased her ticket and took his seat in the same carriage, and when the passengers' tickets were asked for by the way, he presented both his own and hers."

A Flattering Likeness.—A man of short stature, and most cadaverous countenance, with the peculiar expression now claimed by Mons. de Chenille as that of gorilla, purchased a property in a western county of Scotland, from whence he strictly excluded trespassers. Some one sent him a large monkey, which he kept about his place, and a boy having been entrusted with the delivery of a letter, and having found the monkey at the same house door, was some alarmed; so he threw down the letter and ran off. On his way down the avenue the boy met the new laird, who angrily demanded what he was doing there. "I had a letter for you, sir," says the boy. "Well, give it to me." "Ah, but I gave it to your son, sir," replies the trembling laddie. "My son, you little rascal; I have no son." "Weel, sir, I canna say for that, but he had an unco look o' yourist."

Beauty of an Aged Woman.—Let not the aged woman be the object of contempt. She is helpless as a child, but as a child she may be learning the lessons from her Heavenly Father. Her feeble step is trembling on the brink of the grave; but her hope may be firmly planted on the better shore, which lies beyond. Her eye is dim with suffering and tears; but her spiritual vision may be contemplating the gradual unfolding of the gates of eternal rest. Beauty has faded from her form, but angels in the world of light may be wearing a wreath of glory for her brow. Her lips is silent, but may be only waiting to pour forth celestial strains of gratitude and praise. Lonely and fallen and sad, she sits among the living; but sanctified purified and happy, she may rise from the dead.

Large Inheritance.—Mr. C. T. Tucker, of this place, we understand, is likely to come into full possession of the Lawrence estate in the Bank of England amounting to fifty million pounds, or nearly two hundred and fifty million dollars. This matter has been in litigation about fifteen years, and all the testimony necessary to establish the claim has finally been obtained. Lyman Lawrence of Manlyrian, who is a brother of Mr. Tucker's wife, was the legitimate heir, but made a full assignment to Mr. Tucker, who will have the full control of the vast estate. If this claim should be fully established he will be the richest man in America.—*Decatur (Mich.) Tribune*

A lovely young lady-rebel, named Jenny Green, has just been captured near Charlestown, Va. She was armed like a trooper, and swore like one, or more. She said she had killed lots of 6—6 Yankees, and meant to kill more, and upon the arrest of the sweet pepperidge buried through the cap of a Union captain who was questioning her. She is only eighteen, the fascinating creature!

The Federal Tariff.

(From the Times, July 11.)

There is something ridiculous, even to ghastliness, in the spectacle of the Americans dancing in the fetters they have imposed on their own trade, parading their own sores and mutilations, and praying to all their gods that the rest of the world may be in worse case than they are themselves. They are now offering a *Te Deum* because they hope they have shut out half the world, insulted themselves from Europe, brought famine to several millions of British, French and German firesides, and made the Atlantic ten times as wide to all practical purposes. We pass over the absurdity that they still hope to send us their breadstuffs, which we cannot do without, even while they expect to receive nothing in return. Of course we cannot buy their bread without money, and cannot get money without earning it by some trade or manufacture. So the American ideal of Europe as a vast poorhouse, in which the inmates shall have their daily loaves without doing a stroke of work, is not likely to be realised, unless, indeed, the Americans, in pure malice and wickedness, should send us twenty or thirty million quarters of corn every year, and refuse to take a dollar for them. No doubt, this would answer the desired purpose of degrading us into paupers, but the Americans are not in a condition to try so grand an experiment in the science of political and social economy. Indeed, the people who talk o' sending us corn and taking nothing in return are not the persons most concerned in the project—the corn-growers themselves. The "Revised Tariff" strikes its first and hardest blow at the Southern and Western States. It tells the American agriculturists in the vast interior that they shall henceforth buy and sell at prices dedicated by the manufactures of New York and the Atlantic States. It tells them that they sell their corn, cotton, sugar, and all other produce at the New York prices; and at New York prices, also, pay for every article they wear on their bodies, or use on their houses, their farms, their workshops, or on their railways. It rivets a collar on every American neck, with "New York" thereon inscribed, and a chain on every American hand and foot to fret the skin till it reach the bone. We grieve for them as well as for ourselves, for we see that much of this is inevitable, and that war can only be paid for by taxation. But we beg to assure our American contemporaries that, when they exult in the communication of their own miseries to all Europe, we see in their ecstacies only the aberrations of a mind and nature so thoroughly perverted that it can exclaim, "Evil, be thou my good."

The Rebellion in China.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Shanghae, April 20, says:—

"The rebellion is growing very formidable here, especially in the vicinity of Nanking, which city they still hold possession of, and defy the Imperialists to dislodge them. They have taken and burned several cities on the river this week. I witnessed several cities on fire between Nanking and Ghenkin, on our last trip up the Yang Tse River. The Government are taking steps now to drive them from the vicinity of Shanghae. We are engaged carrying troops (so called here) They look more like a company of fishermen to me, for each one carries a bamboo with a pike on the end, like a fish spear. I fear they will prove a poor match for the Taeping Rebels, for they are well armed, many of them, and a very determined people too. These Chinese are a new people. To think of a country like this, containing three hundred millions of people, without newspapers, steam railways, or telegraphs. They don't seem to take any interest in anything. If they don't look sharp they will lose Shanghae, for it certainly looks suspicious to see so many French and English men-of-war here all the time.

Lady Franklin was here a few days ago. She was received very kindly, but only stayed a few days. She has gone to Hong Kong by the last steamer. Mr Burlingame has just left here for Hae-Neo on his way to Pekin. He is a great favorite at Shanghae.

I nearly forget to mention that we had quite a little battle near Shanghae last week, between the rebels and the combined forces of English, French and Chinese, under Col. Ward, an American of some note in this place. The result was, they drove the rebels back, with a little loss on both sides. Admiral Hope the English Naval Commander on this station, got a musket-shot through his leg, which he thinks will not prove very serious.

Another Balloon Victim.

Winchester ascended in a balloon some five years since, at Milan, in Erie county, in this State, and neither balloon nor aeronaut have since been heard from. Thurston, at Monroe, Michigan, two or three years since, foolishly got astride of the neck of his balloon after it had descended, and the balloon accidently becoming free he was carried sky-ward, and, weeks after, crushed remains of a human being, nearly imbedded in the ground, were found, supposed to be those of the rash adventurer. Now another victim to aerial voyaging has been added to the list. F. H. Westbrook ascended on the Fourth for the amusement of the people gathered at Sparta, Morrow county, O. It would seem that Westbrook was the most fool-hardy of all these aeronauts. The Mt. Vernon Banner says:

The balloon was inflated, and, with Mr. Westbrook in the car, started from the earth between 4 and 5 p. m. It had not ascended more than three or four hundred feet, when it burst and turned inside out, and fell with rapid momentum, striking the ground about thirty rods from its starting point. The unfortunate aeronaut struck the ground feet foremost, his body going through the clean wicker-work of the steel bottom, and sinking to the depth of nearly two inches. He was immediately taken out of the car in a totally unconscious condition. One of the legs was broken—perhaps both—and the internal injuries to vital parts of his body and brain precluded all possibility of recovery. No human organization could endure such a dreadfully violent concussion. Several physicians were at hand, and rendered all the aid in their power. The balloon was absolutely rotten, and filled with hot air. Mr. Westbrook was well aware of the treacherous material, but, rather than disappoint the people by not ascending, he risked his life, and lost it. It was a terrible spectacle. Mr. W. was thirty-four years of age. He resided in Chester township, Morrow county. He leaves a wife and one child.

—Almost a million and a half bushels of grain were shipped from New York lately for Europe, besides 32,432 barrels of flour. This is a fine fact, considering that Europe is at peace while we have a civil war that employs something like a mill on of men.

AGENTS FOR THE "EXAMINER."

James McLean, ...Mount Pleasant.
Richard Howell, ...Millbrook.
Henry Graham, ...Robertson.
Robert Graham, Esq., ...Pontypool.
A. [illegible], ...Cavanville.
R. Robertson, ...Willocks, Verulam.
Griffin & Retholds, ...Westwood.
W. H. [illegible], ...Lindsay.
R. Hutcheson, ...Keene.
K. Umphrey, ...North Douro.
James Foster, ...Cavanville.
John Egbert, ...Warkworth.
Duncan Anderson, ...South Dummer.
C. Wilson, ...Norwood.
D. McKellar, ...Warsaw.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's sale of Lands—Jas. Hall.
do do
do do
do do
do do
do do
Guna's New Domestic Physician.
Music—Callender and Pentland.
Educational—Mrs. E. B. Brega.
Blythe Mills Bookstand and Chair Factory—G. Snider.
Lecture—Mr. Dunlop.
Educational—Miss Auchinleck.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY, 31st JULY 1862.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The education by the State of the people is considered in Canada as a desideratum. Anything tending to promote or impair the efficiency of that education is anxiously watched by the friends of public education, and it is especially the province of the press, of statesmen and patriots, to sound an alarm when an acknowledged public institution such as our Common School system is in danger, either from outward enemies or inside friends. This must be our excuse for again alluding to those Schools, which tho' covertly pretending to advance the cause of educatica, are, nevertheless, we firmly believe, destined to overthrow our cherished system of Common School education.

"Dr. Ryerson's second letter in reply to three weeks attack of the *Globe*," appeared a short time ago in the *Leader*. It contains an assumption that, possibly, none else but the writer will admit; that in his previous letter he has shown "that there is no more danger to our public School system throughout the Townships and Counties of Upper Canada from Separate School Legislation, than there is of an invasion of the United States by Canada."

Now, we had always supposed that our national School system was *one*, both in the town as well as the country, but our worthy Superintendent gives us to understand that Separate School legislation does not effect the country—implying that it may in the Towns and Cities—and that there is a system for the latter as well as one for the former. He says, moreover, that although Episcopalians and Catholics, severally, clamoured for Separate Schools, Schools, that now "both parties have ceased their opposition to the School system itself." That "there is not a ripple of agitation for Separate Schools in the Townships of Upper Canada among the entire Protestant population, and none for the principle of their extension even among the Roman Catholics." If these sentences had been penned by almost any other individual than the Chief Superintendent of Upper Canada, we might have been willing to accept of some excuse for such apparently hap-hazard expression; but for a man whose official position for the last 18 years has given him so many opportunities of knowing better, it is passing strange how he could bring himself down to write such palpable untruths. Such has been the determination of Catholics to obtain their Separate Schools, that they have succeeded in getting the principle of their existence incorporated into the public common School System. The desire and determination of Catholics to have these schools established is as strong to-day as it ever has been, in the country as well as the town, and nothing prevents their establishment in every Township in Upper Canada where there are Catholics, but the legal difficulties in the way of support. The law exists, sanctioning their establishment, and where there are sufficient numbers together to support a teacher, a separate school is established, or, as is the case in some localities, the Common School so called, is to all intents and purposes, as far as religious teaching is concerned, a Separate School.

When the religious element is advocated as a necessary appendage to a State system of education in a country like Canada, there necessary will be a clamour for Separate Schools. These, when granted to one religious body, cannot, in justice and fair play, be denied to another. This is precisely the situation we are in at present. The Church of England has, for years, clamoured for Separate Schools for her youth—not for the lower classes as Dr. Ryerson has framed his Bill, but for the entire body—they have insisted upon their right to have schools similar to the Roman Catholics, and we do not see how that demand can be rightfully refused.

If one religious body complains of the conscientious scruples of its youth being endangered by religious teaching in the Common School, why may not another and then by the unwise introduction of a religious element into a School system, intended for such a diversified religious population as Canada has, we are in a fair way of losing the system we now have, and having in its stead a denominational one.

If we are sincere in wishing to preserve our Common School system, we must go back to first principles, and insist upon a purely secular system of education in our Common Schools. The religious part of the education of our youth belongs to the parent and religious teacher. As Dr. Ryerson himself said to the people of Canada in his Report of Education for 1858: "The State aids the parents in the teaching of their children the *secular subjects* of a necessary education, during six or seven hours of each day; but the *religious* part of the education of children, as well as their food and clothing, and their education during more than two-thirds of each week day, and the whole of Sunday, must rest exclusively with parents and their clergy, who, both by the injunctions of Scripture and their respective books of faith and discipline, are required to teach their children their catechisms, and bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Yet this same individual in four years later says: "There is no danger from Separate Schools—it is right for the State to assist religious bodies to teach their modes of faith in the day schools." But there is no end to the shiftings and dodgings of this chameleon Superintendent—he can build up and throw down, blow hot and cold at the same breath—can affirm and deny the same statements, and it is all right—he never was wrong, and will survive all opposition, and defy all and every one who seeks to cross his path. It is clear to those who who have closely marked his course since his introduction into his present official position, that his change of opinions from the secular to the religious training of youth in the day schools, is easily traceable to his endeavours to despoil the National University. Being a chief originator, and an untiring upholder of his denominational College at Cobourg, his efforts for some years past have been directed to obtain, by hook or by crook, a portion of the endowment of the Toronto University for Victoria College, and hence we now find the stress which is laid by him on *religious* teaching and a "christian education." His aim is, and will be to get the other larger bodies to join in the affiliation scheme, so that real danger is to be apprehended from the attempts made already. At the last meeting of the Anglican Synod it transpired that the venerable Bishop who has since the establishment of Trinity College kept aby of Toronto University, during a debate on the affiliation scheme of Colleges with the University, was reported to have said: "What we want for our College is not affiliation but money." And this will be found to be the leading want with all. Public moneys for denominational Colleges, and which Egerton Ryerson is helping them to get, as he wants it for Victoria College.

A very general dissatisfaction is being felt, and justly, so we think, at the continuance in office of an individual so beset upon the destruction of our Common Schools and our noble College, as the present Superintendent of Education. His assistance in getting up Separate School Bills, and his openly avowed advocacy of dividing the funds of the University among Denominational Colleges is proof positive of the charges so frequently made of his malversation in educational matters, warranting his removal from the high position he so unworthily occupies.

As a corroboration of the statement we advanced of the determination of the Church of England to have her Separate Schools, we append the remarks of the Brantford *Courier*, an out and out Tory journal, which praises the venerable Doctor for his "plasticity." Ah! the Doctor is very good while framing our Separate School Bills—very obliging: fine old man is Dr. Ryerson now. But now for the article:

"The public are well aware that great dissatisfaction is entertained by many persons against the position in which the children of our towns and cities especially are placed, in respect to their daily education; contending that religious instruction should be regularly and consecutively incorporated with their secular learning. Therefore great efforts have been made for years to obtain from parliament the power to establish Separate Schools which should be under the immediate control and instruction of the churches. The Roman Catholics, it is well known, have gained this point, and receive Government aid for their schools which are conducted on the religious principle. The Church of England feels just as much entitled to this boon as the Roman Catholic Church, and has been loud and emphatic in her demands for the change. The Synod of Toronto spoke out in the most decided manner, and the Diocese of Huron would doubtless have done the same had not its business proceedings been so tedious that the question had to be postponed. It seems evident that public opinion is changing, and that from certain quarters at least a tremendous pressure will be brought to bear against the purely secular character of our public schools; and the undenominational if not godless, character of our Provincial University. The Chief Superintendent, Dr. Ryerson, with his usual sagacity, perceives the tendency of the public, and is shaping his course accordingly,—bending to the storm he is willing, it appears, to grant the boon to cities and towns, and also to sanction a scheme of denominational affiliation with Toronto University. For this plasticity on his part the Toronto *Globe* waxes tremendously irate, and says a great many naughty things about the venerable Doctor. This course provoked a lengthy reply from Dr. Ryerson, which has been met by a tremendous editorial in the *Globe* of no less than three and a half columns! As usual the *Globe* must be abusive and personal, and the principle of the question seems to be abandoned, therefore, for the purpose of trying to prove Dr. Ryerson inconsistent. This, however, is not what will settle the matter; the question has been theoretically considered by the Churches of England and Rome, discussed upon its absolute merits, and those denominations have decided against the purely secular learning of our Common Schools; the opponents of the premises had sought for change must trust it in like manner or must expect to be beaten,—for abuse is not argument, nor personal invective sound reason."—*Brantford Courier.*

☞ The Canadian *Statesman* in an article on the University Question alludes to the treachery of the Superintendent for Upper Canada on this and other public matters, and urges his dismissal from office. Our contemporary commits a rather glaring blunder in spelling the Christian name of this notable character. No less than four times he spells it *Edgerton*, whereas it ought to be *Egerton*—a small difference yet an important one.

Dedication.

The new Orange Hall of Lodge No. 49 was on Tuesday last opened, with Worshipful District Master, Brother George Blake, presiding; assisted by Brother Colwell, of Peterboro; there were a large number of spectators present. The ceremony of dedication being over the company retired a short distance from the Lodge room to a large Booth, where the tables groaned under the good things that had been prepared by the ladies of Otonabee; they deserve great credit for the manner in which they had everything prepared in such nice apple pie order. Refreshments being over the speakers took their seats on the platform, who were Rev. Bros. Colwell and Johnston, the Hon. S. Smith, and Thos. Short Esq., with W. D. M. Blake presiding—Success to 49!

We were disappointed at not seeing our worthy Member present, but the adjoining note will explain why he was absent:

Peterboro, 30th July, 1862.

To Alexander Graham Esq.

Dear Sir,—I have to express much regret at not being been present at the Dedication of a new Orange Hall, in Otonabee, on Tuesday, having accepted your kind invitation to do. I had mistaken the day on which the ceremony was to take place.

Believe me,
Faithfully yours,
Fred. W. Haultain.

School Examination at Lakefield.

The School at Lakefield, taught by Mr. John Rae, was examined on Friday last, in presence of the Trustees, the Rev. J. S. Douglas, Peterboro', and a number of the parents, who showed by their presence, their desire for their children's education. The classes were examined in reading, spelling, and the elder ones also in meanings, in which they acquitted themselves very creditably. The classes in Arithmetic and Geography showed themselves quite at home in these subjects. But the class in History particularly pleased all the visitors. The King's and Queen's of England, with the principal events in the History of the Country and the Genealogy of Queen Victoria, were given down to the Reformation with great accuracy. The Grammar had to be omitted for want of time. Several of the pupils distinguished themselves, and received the best prize of learning, the praise of diligence and success; among whom were Masters Knox, and McGregor, and Misses Rae and Waite McGregor particularly distinguished himself in Arithmetic. The scholars were addressed by Messrs. Waite, Nicol and Douglas, each of whom spoke highly of Mr. Rae's success, both in managing and sustaining his pupils; the scholars were urged to perseverance and the parents to aid in keeping them regularly at school. After prayer all departed highly satisfied with the *mental feast* provided for them in the comfortable Schoolroom of that apparently thriving village; giving proof of the saying, "It is the People that make the place.

Skedaddle.

We are in a fair way of arriving at the definition of this puzzling term. We reproduce the following which we clip from an exchange. The Swedish and Danish words from which the Americans borrow the new term, and from whence we obtain "scud," convey the best meaning we have yet seen, when applied to an army running away—"to flee; to run away with precipitation," *a la* Bull Run.

The *Historical Magazine* for the current month says that this word may be easily traced to a Greek origin, and that the original word is used by at least two great historians, in reporting the dispersion of routed armies. A correspondent of the *Magazine* thus speaks of skedaddle:

"It is of both Swedish and Danish origin, and has been in common use for several years through the Northwest, in the vicinity of immigrants from those nations. It is Americanized only in orthography; the Swedes spelling it '*skuddle lohl*,' while the Danes spell '*skyededheh!*,' both having precisely the same signification. This phrase is also becoming Indianized, at least among the Sioux, who frequently use it in place of their word '*ha-a-chee*,' which signifies 'clear out,' 'go off,' &c. I will also add that the Swedes use the word *skudda*, and the Danes the word *skyede*, in the same sense as we the word 'scud.'"

General Halleck has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Federal army. It is said that a conscription must be resorted to in order to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the great loss in killed, wounded, captured and sick. The volunteer movement, notwithstanding the large bounties offered both by the States and the Government, will not suffice to supply the requisite number of men. Without reinforcements it is thought that it will be impossible to succeed in subjugating the South.

A much more formidable enemy is Confederacy than the North, would admit until now, and it will be humiliating in the extreme for the North to be compelled to acknowledge an independent power of a part of their own nation, as Great Britain had to do in her case some 85 years ago.

We received a communication from "A hearer" giving a very graphic account of the lecture of Mr. Dunlop, on Tuesday night, and which we are sorry to say we have not been able to insert, owing to other matter crowding upon us. We regret being prevented from attending on Tuesday night, as we learn from some of those present that it was a very attractive lecture, and Mr. Dunlop in perfect master of his subjects. Don't let the admirers of the art of good delivery forget that Mr. Dunlop lectures and reads to-night, in the Town Hall, at 8 o'clock:

☞ There is to be a grand Excursion and Pic-Nic on Rice Lake on *Friday* next, 1st of August. The steamer *Forest City* with a large barge attached will leave Hastings at 8 o'clock a. m., and call at different places on the shores of Rice Lake and arrive at the beautiful island opposite Gore's Landing about noon, where refreshments, &c., will be served. The boat and barge will return to Hastings, calling at the different stations on the route, early in the evening.

☞ The Cobourg Annual Regatta for 1862 will take place on Thursday and Friday, 7th and 8th August next.

For the Examiner.

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.

Letter No. 6.

LONDON (Continued.)

We resume our notes on London, and in doing so will again seek the assistance of our Guide Book:

Next to the Exhibition, because most convenient in location, are the *Gardens of the Horticultural Society*, established in 1860. They are situated to the north of the Palace. The conservatory is remarkably neat, but low, it is said, too much light for the plants, a fault which is particularly modern. It has a curvilinear roof, formed entirely of light iron, and glazed with patent sheet glass.

Kensington Museum was founded in 1852. The special objects for which this Department is now organized are:—As respects science, to encourage the study of certain practical sciences which have a direct influence on manufactures, by aiding the salaries of certificated teachers, giving Queen's prizes for success, and paying the teachers, on successful results. As respec Art:—1. To train male and female teachers, to certify them when qualified, and to make them annual fixed payments, varying according to their acquirements. 2. To aid and assist local committees desirous of establishing Schools of Art. 3. To hold public inspections and examinations and to award medals and prizes to the most deserving candidates. 4. To collect together works of art, pictures, &c., in the central Museum, and books and engravings in the central Library. 5. To circulate among the schools of art objects from the Museum, and books and engravings, &c., from the Library

Kensington Gardens, quite adjacent, are about one mile and a-half in circumference, and form a delightful promenade in the summer months.

Kensington Palace is a plain edifice, like most of the Royal mansions in London. The exterior off a nothing remarkable in in architecture, but the interior is spacious, comfortable and very well for what it is intended. It is built of red brick. The principal entrance is on the west. The grand staircase and the ceilings are from designs by Kent. The apartments, generally furnished with much taste, are decorated with choice pictures of ancient masters, such as those of Leonardo da Vinci, Holbein, and other celebrated artists. This palace contains a magnificent library, constantly open to men of letters.

The *Bank of England* is a vast edifice, pretenting to the mind the idea of solidity mixed with heaviness, of grace and elegance with an ill-taste profusion of ornaments, and a good application of ancient architecture to modern use. The building presents everywhere imitations of Greek and Roman architecture; and as it was built at different epochs, by three different architects, it offers a strange mixture of these two respective orders. The first portion of this vast building was opened for business, June 1st, 1734, but was soon found insufficient for the immense and increasing business of the Bank; and some neighbouring houses were purchased to increase its dimensions. In 1788 Sir John Soane was appointed architect, and to him are due the principal ornaments, particularly the rotunda, a fine octagonal hall, 57 feet in diameter, surmounted by a dome.—The court-room, the pay-hall, the different offices, the vestibule, the governor's apartments, directors', cashiers' &c.,' employ eleven hundred clerks. The arrangements are most perfect; and nothing can surpass the order and regularity of this colossal establishment, which is perhaps the most important in the world. The salaries of the clerks, porters, engravers, printers, &c., employed in the Bank, vary from £50 at the age of 17, and increase yearly till they reach a maximum of £260; the average of the whole being about £225. They are promoted according to seniority. There are also about 200 super-annuated pensioners, receiving on an average not less than £200 a year each. The allowance to the directors is altogether about £8,000 a year. The accounts of the Bank, which, during the first year of its existence, were kept in an ordinary ledger, now fill 300 such volumes daily, so that the mere book-binding carried on within its walls is no ordinary business. In the vestibule is a curious clock, which, by ingeniously contrived mechanism, indicates the hour in sixteen different offices where dials are placed. On the great hall is a fine marble statute of William III., by whom the Bank was founded.

The Royal Exchange. This building stands nearly due east and west. Its extreme length is 308 feet; the front on the east is 175 feet in length, and that of the west 119 feet; the merchants' area is 170 feet by 112; the height of the tower to the top of the vane is 178 feet. The principal entrance is by the western front, under a portico of eight Corinthian columns which is surmounted by thirteen gradiite steps. The eastern entrance is under the tower, and on the north and south there are entrances to the merchants' area. In the tower is a peal of seventeen bells for the chimes, cast by Mr. Mears; and the clock was constructed by Mr. Dent. The ceiling of the merchants' area is divided by beams and panelling, highly painted and decorated in encaustic, by Frederick Sang. In the centre of each panel, on the four sides, the arms of the nations are repeated, emblazoned in their proper colours; and in the four angles are the arms of Edward the Confessor, Edward III., Queen Elizabeth, and Charles II. The principal floor is occupied by Lloyd's, the Royal Exchange Assurance, and other companies; and contains several magnificent apartments. In the centre of the quadrangle is a statute of Queen Victoria. Opposite the western front is a fine equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, cast by Chantrey, from cannon taken by the enemy in the different battles he fought.

At the corner of Lombard Street, and in Mansion House Place is the

Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor during the term of his mayoralty. The building occupies the site of a market, and was began in 1739, by elder Dance. It is built of Portland stone, and has a portico of six lofty fluted Corinthian columns in front. The basement story is rustic, and on each side are steps leading to the portico, in the centre of which is the principal entrance. The pediment is ornamented with an emblematic bas-relief, by Sir Robert Taylor, intended to represent the dignity and opulence of the City of London.

Guildhall, or the Hall in which the Corporation of the City meet, was built originally in the year 14431, but being greatly damaged by the fire of 1666, the present edifice, with the exception of the front, was erected in its place. The gothic front, erected in 1789, from the designs of Mr. Dance, consists of three divisions, separated by fluted pilasters; and above, in the centre are the City arms. The portico leads to what is called the great Halls, and is 153 feet in length, by 48 feet in width, and 51 feet in height. Six or seven thousand persons may be accomodated in this hall. To the east of the hall is a raised platform on which the Lord Mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and other members of the corporation sit. On the windows of this platform appear the royal arms, the ensigns of the Orders of the Bath, Garter, Thistle, and St. Patrick, and the arms of the City, which are well executed upon painted glass. The monuments of Earl Chatham, and his son the Right Hon. William Pitt, Lord Nelson and Alderman Beckford are placed here. On each side of the west window, on pedestals, are the figures of the Giants Gog and Magog. In the Council Chamber is a good collection of paintings, several of which were presented by Alderman Boydell; a fine marble statute of George III., by Chantrey; and a beautiful picture of the Queen, by Hayter, presented to the Corporation in remembrance of the visit of Her Majesty, in 1837.

The General Post Office.—This magnificent building was commenced in 1825, from designes by Sir Robert Smirke, and finished in 1829. Its total length is 400 feet, and its width 87 feet. The centure is ornamented with a portico of the Ionic order, having 74 feet in length by 21 in width. It consists of six fluted columns of Portland stone, which are on pedestals of granite and sustain a triangular pediment, behind no which we read the following inscription: Georgio quarto rege, MDCCCXXIX.

The ground floor is appropriated to offices; the first floor to the board-room and the secretary's offices; and the second and third floors to sleeping rooms for the clerks of the foreign-office and for servants.

The General Post Office in London is said to be one of the best conducted establishments in Europe.

The *National* Gallery, in Trafalgar *Square*, was erected in 1837, from designs by Mr. Wilkins. The gallery, which is nearly 500 feet in length, consists of a centre and two wings. The centre is surmounted by a dome and ornamented with a portico, for which the beautiful Corinthian columns once adorning *Carlton Palace* have been used. This place stood formerly on the site of the *Duke of York's Column*, between *Waterloo Place* and *St. James's Park*. These columns are raised on a base, which produces a beautiful effect. The wings consists of two double columns which sustain a pediment and small dome. The west wing is devoted to the pictures which form the *National Gallery*, and that on the east to the *Royal Academy*. This edifice was opened in 1838.

The British Museum, which was established in 1735, by an act of Parliament accepting the will of Sir Hans Sloane, who directed that on his death his books, manuscripts, and collections, both of art and natural history, should be offered to the nation for £20,000, to be paid by the government to the executors of his will. Although Sir Hans Slone must be considered as the founder of this museum, it would be unjust, however, not to mention, Sir Robert Cotton, who was more generous than he, by presenting to the nation his very valuable collection of manuscripts. Such is the commencement of this splendid institution, which little by little, has risen to its present grandeur, by donations, legacies and purchases of all kinds of curiosities in animals, plants, fossils, minerals, sculptures, books, manuscripts, &c.

The building in which the library and collections are now deposited was commenced in 1825, and completed in 1861. Now that the works are finished, the *British Museum* is unquestionably the grandest national establishment in the metropolis, and one of the first in Europe.

The *Zoological Gardens* are situated on the north-east of *Regent's Park*, and since they have been opened to the public, in 1828, these gardens are one of the most frequented resorts. They were formed in 1827. Beside the attraction they offer in a scientific point of view, it is an excellent place for promenades. The animals are exhibited in paddocks, dens, and aviaries, furnished with iron railings, suited to their various habits. Lions, leopards, wolves, panthers, bears, apes monkeys and baboons: beavers, eagels, ostriches and a great variety of other animals are to be seen there. The Band of the Horse Guards performs on certain days of the week in the Gardens. In Arthur Street, East is the

Grert Monument commenced in 1677. This noble piece of architecture consists in a fluted column of the Doric order. Its entire height is 202 feet. This beautiful national monument was erected by the celebrated architect Sir Christopher Wren. It is situated on the sight where stood formerly the parish church of St. Margaret's, and was raised by order of Parliament in commemoration of the great fire in 1666 which destroyed so great a part of the city of London. The pedestal doome alone is 42 feet in height and the diameter of the shaft of the column is 15 feet. It is nearly 30 feet higher than the *Column of Antoninus* at *Rome*, 45 feet higher than that *of Trajan* also at *Rome*, and upwards of 65 feet higher than the *Column Vendome* in *Paris*. Consequently it is the highest column in the world. Within the column is a staircase of black marble, consisting of 345 steps, by which access can be had to the iron balcony, from which a prospect of the vast metropolis and the surrounding scenery is obtained. In the centre of the capital a moulded cylinder, 32 feet in height, is erected, which supports a blazing urn of gilt bronze, of ten feet high.

On three sides of the pedestal there are inscriptions that on the north side gives a description of the frightful event which reduced the city to ashes; that on the south records the activity with which the metropolis was rebuilt under the auspices of King Charles II.; and that on the east bears the names of the principal magistrates of London, who were in office during the erection of the monument. The basso-relievo, on the west side, representing the King affording protection to the desolated city, and freedom to its new rebuilders, inhabitants, &c. was sculptured by Cibber, the father of the poet of that name.

In our next we will continue the notes on London, giving a description of the Tower of London, the Thames Tunnel, and other objects of interest.

Your Correspondent.

E.

For the Examiner.

Mr. Editor,—In your issue of the 17th I noticed a communication relative to the Orange demonstration in Norwood, in which the writer regrets not being in possession of the noble art of Phonography so that he could perform the agreeable task of giving your readers a verbatim report of the speech delivered on that occasion by Col Haultain, M. P. P. It is a loss which many of us have deeply felt on being placed in a similar position, when the speaker had succeeded in diverting our attention and leading us captive at will, then we realized and tried to remember the subject, but when on retiring, alas! it was gone from our memories, doubtless never to return on this side of the grave. Had we been in possession of the art of writing by sound, we could have obviated the difficulty and left the public in possession of valuable addresses.

My object in coming before your readers is not to open a warfare on our common long head because it does not come up to the requirements of the age, but to stimulate the friends of Phonography to renewed energy. I think that were you to devote a portion of your valuable paper to the dissemination of Phonography it would greatly enhance the value of it. I have studied Phonography to a considerable extent but have not mastered it thoroughly. I would like to see the friends of Phonography brought into closer intimacy with each other. Not wishing to try your patience too much I will close with the beautiful lines of the poet:

"God bless this land, and bless us all
With wisdom, we beseech,
And sweet benevolence will bless be
As feet and free as speech."

Geo. McKewen, Jr.

Otonabee, 22nd July, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Mr. Editor,—It is a sorrowful fact that in this the nineteenth century, so free from any national contamination whatever, as this Canada of ours is, that so honorable a body as that of the Loyal Orange Institution should be so far back in literature, fine arts, and sciences, as they really are.

It is true we have amongst us some men of superior talent, and who stand second to none in the high and refined arts and sciences. But how often we find, while conversing with some of our brethren, that few are able to argue their own points regarding the reasonableness of joining the illustrious order of Orangeism. Few, indeed, are prepared to tell, if asked, when or where it was first organized, or, in fact, able to tell what countryman the founder was.—Some actually have the opinion that King William III. must, and could be no other than an Irishman; now the most of the Roman Catholics are better posted in the matter more than this, and understand history much better.

Then, under these considerations it would be well to connect some plan in which all could and would be greatly benefitted thereby, not only the aristocrats of the order but the poorer in particular. Knowing many thousands of them to be upright, honest and sound-hearted protestants and orangemen in every sense of the word, but who had not the facilities when young that we have now-a-days, from want of proper means of education, to post themselves in reading matter, who now in their leisure moments can very comfortably peruse some useful works obtainable from some near hand source. This and this alone will prove an antidote for those pernicious habits so plentifully scattered broadcast through our fair land, to devour the unsuspecting traveller who would read by give his home an hour of his presence sooner than spend the me time in frivolity and nonsence. But some will say that scheme will never work. Work! why not work? I am speaking of the protestant community, and in particular the orange body, who if honest to themselves, their country and Queen, will endeavor to seek knowledge.

How many of our private lodges through this country which do not spend twenty-five dollars during the year in what is almost needless, or at least could be done without, and which, if applied properly, would procure a fine, respectable collection of books suitable for the members to read, and thereby be improved. In the mean time it is only my intention to show the necessity there is in having an intelligent body of Orangemen in our land.

Of course it is expected that we as a body of men should be ever ready to defend ourselves from scandal whenever thrust on us. 'Tis true, indeed, there are those of whom we are proud to have enrolled with us able for the task, but few in comparison to what ought to be from the number of members in this province, and every man should be ready to wield back every blow that may be aimed at us through whatever form, whether from the Legislative halls or through the press, or in any other form. Let not our institution be trampled on, for be it known that our enemy appears in many forms, and very often in the persons of would be sound protestants. But well meaning and sound thinking men will at once conclude that those are only a prejudiced part of the protestant community.—But how soon would all those be cast in the shade were every man posted in his business of argument for the right, or well versed in history, either ancient or modern, from authenticated works which could easily be obtained from any bookseller in the province.

Many of the brethren from the mother country who have found a comfortable and happy home amongst us are well posted in the traditions of their ancestors, and can tell of their daring exploits and awful sufferings, and deadly feuds with their oppressors. But that is not enough for their children or for the present generation, for their wants can and will only be supplied from the fountain of the press. How much better for all would it be for every one of us to be prepared with historical facts, not that of mere traditions of the past. Indeed we are inclined to think that the protestants of Canada are having their eyes blinded, and are made the veriest dupes of cunning office seekers, who are ready at any time to sacrifice every principle to gain their mercenary end. But our eyes must open and shake off the shackles of duplicity from us and stand as free men, and allow none to trample on our most sacred privileges.

Not long ago the writer was in conversation with a certain man when he spoke as follows, (now mark his sentiments): "*The Orange body in general must be led by the highest in office, no matter what his political views may be*, because they are knowingly not cute enough to judge for themselves." Of course we have a right to differ in opinion, and I do not think as my brother thinks on this subject, for I believe we are a free body, and a body too who never will be trampled upon by any party or section, for surrender we never will, and God has given us that great boon, liberty of conscience, and with His help we will hold fast to that better part which can not be taken from us.

One more remark in conclusion, and that is just so soon as the body in general makes an opening for knowledge in their lodge rooms, then peace and prosperity will reign within her borders, and the temple she remains without making the effort, the sooner her decay will approach.

C. W.

Norwood, July, 1862.

☞ Our correspondent E. furnishes us with some very interesting notices of places and things. His letter last week describing the great Exhibition was particularly so; his continuation of London is in to day's issue, and we think our readers will be gratified by the perusal of his letters, containing as they do so many topics of interest.

☞ Rev. J. L. Bishop, Christian Israelite Missionary, from New York, is to preach on Sunday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in front of the Court House.

Collision on Lake Ontario.

The Kingston *News* of yesterday gives the following account of a collision which occurred on Tuesday morning between the steamers Passport and Empress, of the royal mail through line:

"The Passport was on her way up the lake, having left Kingston at one o'clock in the morning, being then delayed beyond her usual hour of departure by heavy weather; and the Empress was coming down the lake on her regular trip, and was making for this port. The accident occurred at about 9 o'clock in the morning, when just off the False Ducks lighthouse. The Passport had her larboard wheel completely crushed in and destroyed, the paddleshaft sprung somewhat, and she was completely disabled. The Empress had her bow stove in, and sprung a leak forward, which, however could be kept under by the pumps. After the accident the Empress made for the shore and checked the leakage forward by wrapping mats, &c., round the stem. The Passport was left to shift for herself until assistance was rendered by the schooner Mazo, whose captain witnessed the accident and bore down to the scene of the collision.—The steamer Huron subsequently came up and towed the Passport back to Kingston, where she arrived about nine o'clock. The Empress after making the temporary repairs on Duck Island shore was able to reach Kingston without further assistance. Both these steamers were heavily laden with passengers, and it is a providential escape that the collision was not attended with more serious results. The Passport had on board 600 souls, many of the passengers being German emigrants *en route* for the west. The Empress had about eighty people on board. Nobody was injured.

"There are two explanations of the manner in which the accident occurred, each by the officers of the different steamers, and each tending to extenuate their respective vessels from blame. Captain Harbottle, of the Passport was at his post in the morning and saw the Empress at a distance of ten miles of. The Passport whistled three times; but he heard no return whistle, probably because the wind, which was adverse, prevented him; though he is of opinion that there was no officer on the deck of the Empress to attend to the usual except the wheelsman. Both vessels at this time were in parallel lines, the Passport bearing toward the Ducks and the Empress bearing toward Nine Mile Point. Captain Harbottle, in consequence of a difficulty previously experienced by the steamer Champion in passing the Empress, deemed it prudent to port the helm and give a wider berth to the Empress. The affair of the Champion is assigned as the sole reason for the Passport changing her course. The captain states that after altering his course he found that the Empress had also changed her course and was bearing down upon the Passport. He ordered the helm to be a second time put aport, but soon found that a collision was inevitable, and in order to receive the shock upon the most favorable part of the ship, he stopped the engine, but just before the collision ordered her to be moved ahead, and so received the blow upon the paddle near the centre, the Empress striking stem on nearly a right angle with the Passport. The force of the collision was much softened to both vessels by the Empress striking a recessively upon the guards and breaking through the frame work of the wheel. To this circumstance may be attributed the safety of both vessels. The Empress rounded by the stern of the Passport, and just touched the shore to secure her from the danger that was apprehended, and after securing her bow proceeded to Kingston.

"The mate of the Empress, who was on duty, states that he was at his post on deck, and saw the lights of the Passport. He maintains that his own vessel was on her proper course and that if the Passport had kept on her original course, which he claims was to the southward of the Empress, the Empress would have passed her on the larboard hand. The mate claims that the Passport, when it was too late, changed her course to port, in order to pass on the right side, and thus brought about the collision.

"The captain of the schooner Mazo corroborates the statement of Captain Harbottle in reference to the course of the Empress; he forms his opinion by the changed position of the lights of the Empress.

"The passengers of the Passport were forwarded by the Champion last evening, and those of the Empress had their money

regard the life of a soldier as valueless, and by some unfortunate mistake has been appointed a surgeon in the army. The hospital is within the jurisdiction of General Grant, who has always been indifferent to the *condition of his sick* soldiers. An appeal to him would be fruitless. As Dr. Holston is from Ohio, the Ohio troops are in the hospital, will not the State authorities be justified in investigating the complaint? If the hospital is as represented, the sooner its Medical Director is out of the service the better.

Incidents of the Late Battle-field.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes the following incidents of late battles before Richmond:

The scenes of the battle-field are both touching and interesting.

While the engagement goes on and a man here and there falls, one wounded and another dead, the dead body is left lying in the position in which it fell, the soldier sometimes grasping his half-loaded musket and reared, or loaded and aiming as if to again discharge it; another dying after a few minutes' or an hour's consciousness, with hands clasped on any little keepsake lying upon his bosom, as if his last word and breath had been a prayer for the loved ones away.

The wounded, if their injuries are slight are allowed to walk away, or, if more serious, one or two comrades lay down their arms and lead him off, until met by the stretcher-bearers, when they are laid upon the stretcher and taken to the ambulance in waiting in a protected spot, to take them to the place selected as a temporary hospital, where surgeons are in attendance to receive them.

Here, then, come the trying scenes. The physician discriminates between those mortally wounded and those who will probably live, and the operations are affecting in the extreme.

One mortally wounded soldier asks, "Doctor, what do you think of my case, is it dangerous?" With a feeling which brings tears to the eyes of men of the stoutest hearts, the Doctor replies, both for the surgeon and the spiritual adviser, that there is little or no hope, and the soldier closes his eye for a few moments in despair, then rallying, he looks earnestly for a sympathising friend, and earnestly makes the same inquiry.

Major Barnum, of the Twelfth New York was mortally wounded, and while lying breathing his last a friend asked him if he had any message, to which he replied; "Tell my wife that in my last thoughts were blended my wife, my boy and my flag." He asked of the physician how the battle went, and when told that it was favorable to us, he said, "God bless the old flag—," and expired with the prayer finishing inaudibly with his closing lips. A braver officer never urged his men to gallantry.

I met one soldier with a ball through his leg and bleeding to death sorely and rapidly.

"Oh," said he, "what will Mrs. Ellis and Jennie do? Poor William is dead—how his mother and sister loved him; and he would have enlisted if I had not. O dear, O dear!"

And, beseeching me to take a message to them, said: "Poor Mrs. Ellis; poor me, I have no mother and sister to weep for me—I might as well fight those wicked Rebels as not."

Another, shot through the lungs, clasped a locket to his breast and moved his lips till I put down my ear and listened for his last breath:

"You'll tell her, won't you?"

Tell who or where I could not ask, but the locket was the picture of one who might be wife, sweetheart or sister.

At one place, apart from the rest, men were carried to have legs and arms amputated. At three different times I saw parties of men carrying away the amputated limbs for burial. When the battle is over, details of men from each regiment go over the field and pick up and recognize the bodies of the dead, carrying them to a convenient place, and lying them face to the enemy ready for burial.

Distinctions in the Grave.

Bishop Thomas, of Salisbury, used to relate the following story:—

While I was chaplain in the British factory at Hamburg, a gentleman belonging to the factory died at a village about ten miles distant. Application was made to the parson of the parish to have him buried in his churchyard; but upon being told he was a Calvinist, he refused.

"No," said he, "there are none but Lutherans in my churchyard, and there shall be no other."

This being told me, said Dr. Thomas, I resolved to go and argue the matter with him, but found him inflexible. At length I told him he made me think of a circumstance that happened to myself when I was a curate in Thames street. I was burying a corpse when a woman came up and pulled me by the sleeve, in the midst of the service saying,

"Sir, sir, I want to speak to you."

"Prithee, wait my good woman until I have done."

"No, sir, I must speak to you immediately."

"Why, then, what is the matter?"

"Sir, you are burying a man who had the small pox next to my poor husband, who never had it."

The story had the desired effect, and the curate permitted the bones of the Calvinist to rot in his churchyard.

A Delightful Legend.

There is a charming tradition connected with the site on which the temple of Solomon was erected. It is said to have been occupied in common by two brothers, one of whom had a family; the other had none. On this spot was sown a field of wheat. On the evening succeeding the harvest, the wheat having been gathered in separate shocks, the elder brother said to his wife, "My younger brother is unable to bear the burden and heat of the day; I will arise, take off my shocks, and place with his, without his knowledge." The younger brother being actuated by the same benevolent motives, said within himself, "My elder brother has a family, and I have none; I will arise, take off my shocks, and place with his, without his knowledge." Judge their mutual astonishment, when on the following morning, they found their respective shocks undiminished. This course of events transpired for several nights when each resolved in his own mind to stand guard and solve the mystery. They did so; when on the following night they met each other half way between their respective shocks with their arms full. Upon ground hallowed by such associations as this, was the temple of Solomon erected—so spacious and magnificent, the wonder and admiration of the world. Also in these days how many would sooner steal their brother's whole stock than add to it a single sheaf!

—A severe storm visited Buffalo on Wednesday morning, blowing down the tower of a new church in course of construction, killing one man and injuring four others.

For the Examiner.

North Monaghan Intellectual Improvement Society.

Three meetings of this association have been held within the last two months, at the first two of which the members of the Association were the only speakers, when Mr. Boland—who lately changed his residence from the township of Hope to this neighbourhood—was the principal speaker on both occasions. In a very clear, forcible and argumentative manner he showed the evils of intemperance, physically, mentally and financially, and traced its increase from the time of the French revolution, a period which so much increased the military spirit of Great Britain, but which unfortunately at the same time also increased the desire for alcoholic beverages.

Having shown the evils, he did not allow the audience to remain long in doubt, but that a cure could be effected, which he said was *total abstinance from all intoxicating liquors*. As one who in the most humble manner wished to benefit society, as the head of a large family, as a patriot and as a Christian, he besought the audience, which he said had the appearance of being intelligent, to throw their united influence into the temperance movement, and pray earnestly to God to bless the cause which promised such happy results, especially to the rising generation.

The announcement that the Rev. Mr. Gilmour was to lecture on Wednesday evening, the 16th instant, subject: "*The three crowns of the ocean,*" was sufficient, even at this busy season of the year to secure a full house.

At the appointed hour the venerable and Rev. gentleman entered the Hall apparently in excellent health and spirits, and shortly afterwards upon the call of the Chairman, commenced by saying that three fourths of the surface of the globe is covered with water, and the remaining fourth with land, and that a large portion of its surface appears to have been the burying ground of animals, as indubitable signs are very evident in the limestone rocks to show that such is indeed the case. Perhaps no country in the world abounds more in these rocks than the Colony in which we live, as a range of them commences in the vicinity of Quebec running to lake Champlain and from thence to Kingston, whence it proceeds along lakes Ontario and Erie and ends in Michigan,—thus affording ample scope for investigating the subject he had noticed in these his introductory remarks. He next adverted to the rise and fall of the great empires of antiquity, none of which were successful on the ocean and therefore were not entitled to wear its crown.

Tyre, whose name signifies Rock, was the first place which became great by commerce, and which was entitled to wear the crown of the ocean. The conquests of Joshua and his successors most likely confined the inhabitants to a narrow strip of land lying to the North-West of Palestine, on the Mediterranean, thus forcing them to a maritime life. During their voyages they planted Colonies wherever they traded, some of which rose to great eminence; they traded with all nations, and it appears that they visited Cornwall in England about five centuries before the Christian era.

As evidence of its greatness Mr. Gilmour adduced the fact of its having withstood the attack of Nebuchadnezzar, when in the zenith of his power for a period of thirteen years, during which time a new city was built upon an island contiguous to the promontory on which the first city stood, and to which the greater part of the wealth, as well as a portion of the walls of the old city were conveyed, so that when surrendered the conquest was worth little.

A few centuries afterwards, during the reign of Alexander the Great, it suffered a two years' siege when it was taken, but it appears to have been the only place that for any considerable time stopped the progress of the Monarch in his career of conquest. After having worn the crown of the ocean for about two thousand years it was again reduced to a bare rock from which it had originally sprung.

Mr. Gilmour next mentioned many peculiarities in connection with the countries which had worn the crown of ocean, and said they were noted for their smallness of extent, narrowness, irregularity of outline, and indentation of their coasts—being generally provided with natural barriers for their protection which all other means could not have secured.

He then took a brief survey of the state of Europe, particularly Italy, during the period after the breaking up of the Roman empire in the West, when Alaric the Goth, and Attila the Hun, ravaged the peninsula, when the Lombards, driven from their homes by the fury of the barbarians, sought safety in that portion of the Adriatic known as the gulf of Venegia, which was covered with numerous small flat islands, (now numbering about 100 and connected by 300 bridges) and went on to show the security which the place afforded in consequence of the extreme difficulty of access, either by sea or land, and for some considerable length of time after its occupancy showing no signs of being inhabited. The city has the appearance of rising out of the sea, with canals for streets, and gondolas for carriages. The streets are narrow, but one in the form of an oblong called the Piayya in addition to many splendid buildings contains the church of St. Mark, and the Palace of the Doges or chief Magistrates. The extent of its carrying trade was shown by the number of persons conveyed to Palestine during the crusades. At length Venice was publicly crowned sovereign of the ocean by one of the Popes and arrived at the zenith of her power during the fifteenth century, when she had engrossed nearly the whole commerce of the East.

About this time a native of Genoa began to assert that the earth was round and not flat as was then generally supposed, and imagined that a nearer route to India could be obtained by sailing Westward. He applied to several European courts for assistance but only to be disappointed till at length under the patronage of Ferdinand and Isabella, sovereigns of Castelle and Arragon, he was with much difficulty—in consequence of the lowness of their finances—supplied with three small worn-out ships, and their refractory crews which had been pressed into the service, to commence a voyage which was, under the circumstances, perhaps the most hazardous ever attempted. The discovery of the New World, as America was then called, stirred up such a feeling of daring enterprize that from that period down to the present—now nearly four hundred years—expedition after expedition has traversed every part of the land and ocean, without as yet having satisfied the desire of those engaged in the work. Meanwhile a route was discovered round the Cape of Good Hope to India, which had the effect of diverting the principal part of the trade of the East from Venice, and this in addition to the disastrous wars with the Genoese had the effect of greatly reducing her power. With the loss of commerce Venice lost that superiority so long enjoyed, but still she is one of the most commercial cities in Italy.

During the latter part of the last, and beginning of the present century a contest arose between Great Britain, France, and Holland, as to which should wear the crown of ocean, and so certain were the Dutch of having succeeded that one of their vessels actually sailed through the English Channel and up the Thames with a broom at her mast head to show that they were masters of the sea. But they said that although beaten the English themselves did not seem to know it, indeed this expression has more than once been used respecting John Bull.

About this time Sir George Canning sent a part of the fleet to Copenhagen to drive the Danish fleet into British waters while another part was sent to capture the Portuguese. He was shortly afterwards called upon by parliament to account for bringing disgrace upon the Empire by thus unwontedly attacking two neutral powers, and for 13 years he bore the odium of having done so without making any public explanation. The cause afterwards assigned was that the Prince Regent of Portugal under secrecy that Napoleon had made arrangements to seize the fleets named, press them into his service, and combined with his own, would prove an overmatch for Great Britain. In this we cannot but perceive a manifestation of Divine interposition.

In conclusion, Mr. Gilmour thought that the reply of our gracious sovereign Queen Victoria to the foreign potentate who wished to know, to what she attributed Englands greatness, was well worthy of notice, and of being remembered. "Call on me," said she, "on to-morrow and I will inform you."

Accordingly he did so, when she handed him a beautifully bound volume of the Holy scriptures, saying: "to a knowledge of this sacred book we ascribe all our greatness."

He hoped that Britain would long be blessed with such a Sovereign, and long wear the crown of the ocean.

The lecture occupied one hour and fifteen minutes in delivery, and was deeply fraught with interesting historical information.

Monaghan, July 25th, 1862.

Married.

At Peterboro, on the 28th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Mathew Wilson of Peterboro', to Miss. Nancy Sedgwick, of Otonabee.

Died.

At Peterboro, on the 26th inst., John Joseph, youngest son of Dr. A. Harvey, aged 16 months.

At her mother's residence smith, on the 29th inst., Elizabeth Dixon, wife of Mr. William Best, Emily, aged 31 years.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, July 31, 1862.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₱ brl	4	50	@ 5	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	75	@ 0	85
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	75	@ 0	80
Barley ₱ bush	0	55	@ 0	60
Oats "	0	45	@ 0	50
Peas "	0	50	@ 0	55
Potatoes old	0	45	@ 0	50
Potatoes new	1	00	@ 1	600
Pork ₱ brl	8	00	@ 10	00
Beef ₱ cwt	4	50	@ 5	00
Butter ₱ lb	0	8½	@ 0	12½
Hay ₱ ton new	6	00	@ 8	00
Hay ₱ ton old	14	00	@ 16	00
Hides ₱ cwt	4	00	@ 4	50

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Timothy May, *Plaintiff.* vs. Timothy May, the younger, *Defendant.*

The South-west ¼ of Lot No. 15, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Douro

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Isaac Robinson, *Plaintiff.* vs. William Edgar, *Defendant.*

The North ½ of Lot No. 11, west of the Commissioner's Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Andrew McKee, *Plaintiff.* vs. George H. Marshall, and John Jacob Marsh'l, *Defendants.*

That part of Town lot No. 3, East of Water street and South of London street, in the town of Peterborough, which is bound and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows:—Commencing on Hunter street at the South West angle of the said lot number three thence Northerly along the Western limit of the said lot 43 feet, thence Easterly in a line parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot one hundred and fourteen feet, more or less, to the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence Southerly along the said Eastern limit 43 feet, thence Westerly along the said Southern limit one hundred and fourteen feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, *Plaintiff.* vs. John Morrow, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 1, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 29, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Mothersill and William Mothersill, *Plaintiffs.* vs. Francis W. Heather, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 7 and 8, according to Perry's plan of Lot No. 20, in Township Lot No. 18, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 30th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, *Plaintiff.* vs. John Morrow, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 1, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 29, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Mothersill and William Mothersill, *Plaintiffs.* vs. Francis W. Heather, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 7 and 8, according to Perry's plan of Lot No. 20, in Township Lot No. 18, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 30th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, *Plaintiff.* vs. John Morrow, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 1, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 29, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Isaac Robinson, *Plaintiff.* vs. William Edgar, *Defendant.*

The North ½ of Lot No. 11, west of the Commissioner's Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Andrew McKee, *Plaintiff.* vs. George H. Marshall, and John Jacob Marsh'l, *Defendants.*

That part of Town lot No. 3, East of Water street and South of London street, in the town of Peterborough, which is bound and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows:—Commencing on Hunter street at the South West angle of the said lot number three thence Northerly along the Western limit of the said lot 43 feet, thence Easterly in a line parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot one hundred and fourteen feet, more or less, to the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence Southerly along the said Eastern limit 43 feet, thence Westerly along the said Southern limit one hundred and fourteen feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, *Plaintiff.* vs. John Morrow, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 1, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 29, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Mothersill and William Mothersill, *Plaintiffs.* vs. Francis W. Heather, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 7 and 8, according to Perry's plan of Lot No. 20, in Township Lot No. 18, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 30th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Andrew McKee, *Plaintiff.* vs. George H. Marshall, and John Jacob Marsh'l, *Defendants.*

That part of Town lot No. 3, East of Water street and South of London street, in the town of Peterborough, which is bound and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows:—Commencing on Hunter street at the South West angle of the said lot number three thence Northerly along the Western limit of the said lot 43 feet, thence Easterly in a line parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot one hundred and fourteen feet, more or less, to the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence Southerly along the said Eastern limit 43 feet, thence Westerly along the said Southern limit one hundred and fourteen feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 30th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, *Plaintiff.* vs. John Morrow, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 1, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 29, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Isaac Robinson, *Plaintiff.* vs. William Edgar, *Defendant.*

The North ½ of Lot No. 11, west of the Commissioner's Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Mothersill and William Mothersill, *Plaintiffs.* vs. Francis W. Heather, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 7 and 8, according to Perry's plan of Lot No. 20, in Township Lot No. 18, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 30th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, *Plaintiff.* vs. John Morrow, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 1, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 29, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Isaac Robinson, *Plaintiff.* vs. William Edgar, *Defendant.*

The North ½ of Lot No. 11, west of the Commissioner's Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Mothersill and William Mothersill, *Plaintiffs.* vs. Francis W. Heather, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 7 and 8, according to Perry's plan of Lot No. 20, in Township Lot No. 18, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 30th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, *Plaintiff.* vs. John Morrow, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 1, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 29, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Isaac Robinson, *Plaintiff.* vs. William Edgar, *Defendant.*

The North ½ of Lot No. 11, west of the Commissioner's Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock,

MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS!

WITH GREAT ENLARGEMENT OF NEW MATERIAL

The Summer Number contains

4 LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION PLATES,

THOSE FULL SIZED

PATTERNS OF DRESSES!

COMPRISING THE

NEW FRENCH WAIST,

AN ELEGANT SLEEVE, & A MISSES' JACK

and a sheet of new and beautiful braid and

EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly

ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS

of all the novelties for summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c., and valuable information to Milliners, Dress makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World published at 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 Cts., or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount in stamps or silver. Yearly $1, with the following valuable premium

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 Cts., worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the after issue, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying the postage.

☞ Liberal inducements to canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now Ready.

May, 1862. 18

WALTON SLATE QUARRIES.

THE undersigned is agent for the Walton Slate Quarries.

A Depot of the Slate can be seen at his office corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent.

Peterborough April 3, 1862. 14

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the public and farmers in particular of the surrounding township, that he has

LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS THE

BLYTHE MILLS,

and that they have now undergone a thorough repairing, and are now ready to do all kinds of

GRISTING!

The subscriber trusts that from his long experience, and from his manner of doing business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber would also notify his old and new friends that he is now prepared to pay the

☞ HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

FOR ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD

Merchantable Wheat.

delivered at the Blythe Mills.

LEWIS GLOVER.

N.B.—Flour on hand to exchange for wheat.

Peterboro', Jan. 18, 1862. 3

MONEY TO LEND!

ON FIRST CLASS SECURITIES,

☞ on very advantageous terms. Apply to

J. R. WALTON, Insurance Agent,

Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

Peterborough, April 3rd, 1862. 14

ALL THE LATEST

AMERICAN PAPERS

kept constantly on hand by

T. MENZIES.

SCALDING'S ALE

By the Barrel,

at WARD & CADWELL'S.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

THIS CELEBRATED DYE WAS FIRST prepared in 1643; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only 50 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye sometimes sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

is the best, cheapest safest, most convenient, most economical, and most perfect Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

having gained an extended reputation, the public are cautioned against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the name or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all agents. Prepared only by

A. L. MATHEWS.

Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C.W.

Oct 2, 1861. 49

TORONTO EVENING JOURNAL.

CIRCULATION 6,000!

AN EXCELLENT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

IN August last the first number of the Toronto Evening Journal made its appearance, and it has been published regularly each week from that time to the present.

The Proprietor feels grateful for the liberal advertising patronage extended to the paper thus far. Arrangements are now being made to give additional interest to the paper, both for readers and Advertisers.

Wholesale and Retail Merchants frequently purchase copies of the Toronto Evening Journal for the publishing of their Circulars, and furnish the names of thousands of Farmers and others to whom the paper is delivered and mailed—in addition to the regular issues. For instance, the following order just received from one Wholesale Firm in this city will explain the manner in which extra editions of the paper are attended to:—

"Toronto May 17th, 1862

"We have this day largelined with Mr. A.H. St. Germain to circulate five thousand copies of the 'Toronto Evening Journal' to parties named by us containing our advertisement.

ROBERT WALKER & SONS."

In this way the paper enjoys a home circulation, and that, consequently, become a first class advertising medium. All those who have ordered for the 'Toronto Evening Journal' will receive our greatest insertion in the Toronto Weekly "Journal," a large fact these paper established in 1857, and at present circulated in almost every part of Canada West.

The terms for advertising are less than has ever been offered to the public before, viz: three cents per line for the first insertion, and one cent per line for each subsequent insertion. Business and Professional Cards (without changes) will be inserted at one dollar per line by the year, when they contain no lines or less.

☞ Newspaper, Book and Job Printing, plain, neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously done.

☞ Office:—First flat over the 'Golden Lion' on King Street East.

A. H. ST. GERMAIN.

Proprietor.

Toronto, May, 1862.

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 29th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert C. Humphries, *Plaintiff*

vs.

Thomas Short and William West, Executors of Joseph West, deceased, *Defendants.*

All the right, title and interest of the said Joseph West, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said Thomas Short and William West as Executors, to be administered in and to Lot No. 11, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and Village Lots Nos. 3 and 4, in the Village of Keene.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 9th, 1862. 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Arthur MacMaster, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William Brown, *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Bradburn, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

Thomas Spear, *Defendant*

The East half of lot No. 1, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

James Grant, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

Robert Montgomery, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, East of Caroline Street, in the Town of Lindsay.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 30th, 1862. 27

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on Tuesday the 14th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Clurton, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William Edgar, *Defendant*

All the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, in and to part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication Road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East of a blazed line running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 9th, 1862 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, John D. Armour, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Honourable Henry Rattan, *Plaintiff*

vs.

The Honourable Sidney Smith, John D. Armour and James B. Forbes, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 20 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 14th, 1862. 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of James Collins, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Collins, administrator of the estate of the said James Collins, deceased, to be administered at the suit of William Lundy; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Collins, deceased, in the lands of the said Thomas Collins, to be administered in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

Lot No. 10, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Dummer. All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 18th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 14th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Clurton, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William Edgar, *Defendant*

All the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, in and to part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication Road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East of a blazed line running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 9th, 1862 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, John D. Armour, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Honourable Henry Rattan, *Plaintiff*

vs.

The Honourable Sidney Smith, John D. Armour and James B. Forbes, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 20 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 14th, 1862. 28

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert C. Humphries, James S. Russell, and Alex. Poe, *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

John McIntyre, *Defendant.*

The North ½ of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily, and part of the East ½ of Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of Otonabee, containing two acres, and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North East corner of the said lot, thence west 8 chains, thence south 4 chains, thence east 6 chains, thence north 4 chains to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Robert Hamilton, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William Lytle, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 2, in the 15th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, *Plaintiff,*

vs.

William A. Scott, *Defendant.*
James McMinn and James Calhoun *Plaintiffs*

vs.

William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Sinclair, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William A. Scott and Walter Scott, *Defendants.*
Robert H. Scott, *Plaintiff*

vs.

William A. Scott, *Defendant*

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, extending 108 feet on Bethune Street, containing 12,350 square feet; Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 8th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South half of Lot No. 7 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Ennismore.

The West half of Lot No. 29 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 8 in the 2nd Concession, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of Douro.

Lot No 14 in the 12th Concession; Lot No. 15 in the 9th Concession, and Lots Nos. A and 1 in the 15th Concession of the Township of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession; Lot No. 15 and the South 20 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession; the East halves of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the 5th Concession, Lot No. 7 in the 9th Concession, and Lot No. 15, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

William Cook, George Cook, and John Cook, *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

Charles Perry, the Honourable Ebenezer Perry, and George Perry, *Defendants.*

All the right, title, and interest which the above named defendants, or either, or any of them, had on the 26th day of October, 1857, being the date of the registration of the judgment herein, in and to

All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the Township of Douro, in the County of Peterborough, being composed of part of Lot No. 4, in the 12th Concession of the said Township of Douro, containing by admeasurement 13 acres, be the same more or less, and which said part may be known, and is butted and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the southern limit of the said lot at the waters edge of the River Otonabee, thence north 74 degrees, east 21 chains, more or less, along the said southern limit to the western limit of the present travelled road leading to the northerly part of the said Township, thence north 3 degrees, west 20 chains and 50 links, more or less, to the waters edge of the said River Otonabee, thence south-westerly along the said water's edge with the stream to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 28th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Douglas & Thomas Douglass, *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

William Stinson, *Defendant.*

The east half of the north half of Lot No. 18, in the 6th Concession of the township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, July 22, 1862. 30

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Stanley Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of Dec., 1862,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Trustees holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. ROGERS,
Secretary.

Peterboro', July 8, 1862.

READING MADE EASY.

COATS, PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,

WOOL AND STRAW HATS,

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES, AT LEMAY, TURNEY & Co's.

Peterboro, May 29, 1862. 22-3m

Insurance Column.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y

ESTABLISHED IN 1825,

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princes Street. | Office in London—20 Cannon Street.
" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st. | " Dublin—34 n, College Green.
" Perth—79 High Street. | " Montreal—Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT. - - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE thirty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen on Friday, the 18th April

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Drumallan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair. There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States beforementioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurances during the year, contained in 1189 Proposal £454,833 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 961 Policies were issued 309,630 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS or said Policies 11,176 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPAT ON POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantees 22,999 1 6
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,190 current LIFE POLICIES 1,253,96 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS 373,563 2 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE 96,756 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report Stated that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his entire approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £22,975 6s 6d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and nett premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 16s 7d., to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £217,821 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinized in detail by the Directors.

In consequence, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realised on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, now vest, or are equal to 38 per cent on the sum assured: and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 15 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies issued.	No. of Policies	New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
1858	£169,640	£128,180	436	£3,869 16 0	£69,704 11 10	£249,556 9 2
1859	206,385	169,171	548	5,089 1 8	80,701 5 3	297,634 9 4
1860	246,230	243,920	804	8,774 17 9	75,677 5 6	313,093 5 10
1861	349,776	279,746	853	7,971 17 6	67,980 7 5	334,996 11 0
1862	454,826	309,629	1189	11,178 1 1	96,756 4 4	373,563 2 2
Totals....	£1,868,376	£1,212,697	3830	37,400 15 10	385,681 14 6	1,567,393 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,

CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, MANAGER.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., SECRETARY.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
SECRETARY FOR CANADA.

J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office,
Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO', OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Forde, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crooker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Elliott, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO.'

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Asa A. Burnham, Esq, Cobourg, County of Northumberland
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Sec'y & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterborough.

October, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance COMPANY.

Double Assurance system without profits.

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT PREMIUM FOR £100. INCREASING TO £200.

BIRTHDAY.	£ s. d.
16	2 10 5
17	2 11 7
18	2 13 9
19	2 14 9
20	2 15 4
21	2 16 2
22	2 18 3
23	2 19 8
24	3 1 3
25	3 2 10
26	3 4 7
27	3 6 4
28	3 8 3
29	3 10 0
30	3 11 10
31	3 13 8
32	3 15 7
33	3 17 9
34	3 19 10
35	4 2 2
36	4 4 7
37	4 7 0
38	4 9 8
39	4 12 3
40	4 15 1
41	4 17 7
42	5 0 2
43	5 3 0
44	5 5 8
45	5 8 5

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 45 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.
JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

January 22, 1862. 4

WESTERN INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857.

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA, $200,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the Profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1863. Loans granted in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £.....£6,000,000 STG.

AND

BRITANNIA

ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000

AND

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 30th, 1862. 16

Insurance Column.

NORTH BRITISH Fire and Life Insurance Comp'y,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 0 0 Stg.
ACCUMULATED FUND £1,174,362 0 11 Stg.
ANNUAL REVENUE..£ 214,653 7 9 Stg.

PRESIDENT:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, K. T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF ABERCORN, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAIR.

HEAD OFFICE:

64 PRINCESS STREET, EDINBURGH.

MANAGER, David Smith.
SECRETARY, John Ogilvie, Esq.

CANADA CENTRAL BRANCH:

4 & 5 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, MONTREAL.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq.,
Thomas Davidson, Esq.,

ORDINARY DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Louis Renaud, M. L. C.
The Hon. John Rose, M. P.
Thomas Ryan, Esq., Merchant,
James Law, Esq., Merchant.
David Davidson, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal.

SECRETARY.
H. J. Johnston, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA:
Messrs. MacDougall and Davidson.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCES effected at the LOWEST RATES of PREMIUMS corresponding to the risk.

Losses by Fire from Lightning made good.

The full power of settling all Losses is vested in the Montreal Board of Directors, and claims are payable immediately on being adjusted.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Company combines the system of *Mutual Assurance* with the safety of A LARGE PROTECTING CAPITAL, and thus affords all the facilities and advantages which can be prudently offered by any Life Assurance Company.

NINE-TENTHS of the Profits amongst those insured under the participation of profits class.

The subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent for the Company for Peterborough and vicinity, and is now ready to receive orders and to give full particulars as to rates and any other information that may be required.

J. N. TRAVERS,
AGENT.

Peterboro, July 19th, 1862. 30

MONTREAL ASSURANCE COM'Y.

ESTABLISHED by special ordinance in 1840, and by subsequent Acts of the Provincial Parliament authorised to grant

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE,

Subscribed Capital $800,000
Paid up - - - 80,000.

Amount invested in Bank Stocks and other convertable securities as per last annual statement,

$202,329.20!

PRESIDENT, DR. W. P. SMITH.
MANAGER, - - WM. MURRAY.

Head Office, in the Company's Building, No. 9, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

The undersigned begs to intimate his appointment as AGENT for the above Company

FOR PETERBOROUGH & VICINITY,

and is authorised to accept all ordinary Fire risks at rates of premium as low as those of any other responsible office. For further particulars, forms of application, &c., apply to

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Agent,
No. 5, Market Block,
George Street.

Peterboro', June 1862. 25

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro.' April 29th.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1855. 31

CANADA

Permanent Building and SAVING'S SOCIETY.

CAPITAL..... $500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 350,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office

W CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

THE COMMERCIAL

Building & Investment SOCIETY.

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

H. B. DEAN,
Agent.

Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 15

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

THE largest, best and most reliable Fashion Magazine in the world. Contains the largest and finest Fashion-Plates, the greatest number of fine Engravings, the latest and most reliable information, direct from Paris.—Every Mother, Dressmaker, Milliner and Lady should have it. Published Quarterly, at 473 Broadway, New York, sold everywhere or sent by mail at 25 cents. Yearly $1, with a valuable premium. The Summer number now ready.

1862. LAKE ONTARIO. 1862.

THE STEAMER

MAPLE LEAF.

SCHOFIELD, MASTER,

In connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay and Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroads, for

Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls,

Avon Springs, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and all Western States.

The Steamer Maple Leaf will until further notice leave the undermentioned places on the following days:—

TUESDAYS.

Colborne, at 7.30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9.30 a. m., Port Hope at 10. 30 a. m.

THURSDAYS.

Colborne, at 7. 30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9. 30 a. m., Port Hope, at 10. 30 a. m.

SATURDAY.

Wellington, at 1 p. m., Brighton, at 3 p. m., Colborne, at 5 p. m., Cobourg, at 7 p. m., Port Hope, at 8 p. m.

On arrival of trains from Toronto, Lindsay, Peterboro' and Montreal, and arrive in Rochester in time to connect with evening trains on New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

ON FRIDAY

the Steamer Maple Leaf will leave the following places for Oswego:—Port Hope at 7 a. m., Cobourg, 8 a. m., Colborne, 10 a. m., Brighton, 12 m., Wellington, 2 p. m.; arriving at Oswego at 6 o'clock in the evening, and will leave Oswego the following morning at 8 o'clock, calling at all the places named as above.

Through tickets to all points South East and West can be procured from the Captain on board the boat.

Fare to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, $2,50, and to Cincinnatti, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and all other Western Cities, as low as any other route.

Families wishing to settle in the West will find this the most convenient and cheapest route they can take.

RETURNING.

The Steamer Maple Leaf will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, after arrival of trains from the City, and will connect with trains at Cobourg and Port Hope, for the East West and North.

For further particulars apply to

A. COCHRANE, Port Hope,
CHAS. ELLIOT, Cobourg.
J. B. DEWEY, Colborne.

May 15th, 1862. 20

LINE OF STAGES.

A STAGE will leave Hiawatha (Rice Lake,) on

Tuesdays and Fridays.

until further notice, at 8½ a. m., for Peterboro returning at 4 p. m. same day.

☞ Fare to and from Peterboro, 3s. 9d.

GEO. EVANS, Proprietor.

Hiawatha, Jan. 23, 1862. 4

Great Work on the Horse!

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicines in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the Horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject, with numerous explanatory engraving

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes symptoms, and treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Botts, Colic, Strangulation, Stomach Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatitis, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation & other diseases of the Stomach Bowels, Liver & Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood, and Bog Spavin, Ring-Bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken knees, Wind Galls Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel Cracked Hoof, Scratches, Canker Thr

AUGUST

1862

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1862. NUMBER 32.

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Offices,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street. Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3d, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & DORNAN.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 16

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
February 19th, 1863. 8

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Bartry's Mills, Peterboro', C. W 9

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds Cobourg, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, Simcoe Street Peterborough. 18

MR. DUNN,
PRINCIPAL of the Grammar and Union School, will devote a short time each day to private tuition
Peterboro', Jan. 30th, 1861.

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c., Opposite Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope. 18

R. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', Interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough, C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGART & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water Str't, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c.
☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs
Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Graiuers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro' March 1863. 14

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and south Monaghan.
OFFICE AND ROOMS on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS,
MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c.
Jobbing and Horse-shoeing
done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentees in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS.
☞ Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store.
N. B.—All business done promptly and monies handed over when collected. 13

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, George Street, Peterboro'.

T. W. DEERING,
LATEST London, Paris, New York, and Canadian Styles of Boots and Shoes made to order, on the shortest notice.
Water Street, opposite the Examiner Office.
Peterboro, May, 1863. 21

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
Office—DENHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET,
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Legge, Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Napanee. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 36

Hair Dressing Saloon!
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.
PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.
Ladies celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings,
Peterboro, May 1st, 1863. 19

LADIES HAIR CUTTING.
PROFESSOR HOLMES
WILL keep his establishment open every Monday afternoon from 1 o'clock until 6 p. m., for the purpose of Cutting Ladies Hair, during which hours no gentlemen will be admitted. No room charge.
Peterboro, May 1, 1863. 19

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
GRANVILLE RICHARDSON,
24 Proprietor.

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
Montreal, April, 1862. J. W. COLEMAN. 18

MAPLE LEAF
SALOON,
SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY
of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Waterand Hunter Streets.
This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.
Yard and Stabling for the public
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.

J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been erected the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

FISHERS HOTEL.
FISHER'S OLD STAND.
Corner of George and Simcoe Sts., Peterboro.
WILL be re-opened in a few weeks for the convenience and accomodation of the public. A large Yard with Sheds and Stables in the rear of the Hotel, will be open daily free of charge.
The subscriber most respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal support he received from his friends and the public before the fire compelled him to suspend business.
☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.
AMOS. J. FISHER,
Proprietor.
Nov. 18, 1861. 47

WILLIAM TAYLOR
BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Manion, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.
The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.
☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.
Ashburnham, March 13, 1861. 11-tm.

FISHER'S
LIVERY STABLE,
CORNER OF
GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS
PETERBOROUGH.
HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets.
THOS. J FISHER.
Peterboro', May 14, 1862. 20

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.
ON and after the 13th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—
Leave Port Hope at ..... 7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at ..... 1.35 a.m
Arrive at Port Hope ..... 3.55 a.m
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Peterboro at ..... 6.30 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at ..... 9.00 a.m.
Leave Port Hope at ..... 1.00 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 3.20 p.m.
The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.
B. R. KIMBALL, *Superintendent.* F. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*
Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

DENTAL SURGERY,
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861: 49

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.
☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.
H. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18-1y

FARM FOR SALE.
THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.
60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,
and under good cultivation. There is a splendid
ORCHARD
on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.
For partic lars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.
Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8

FOR SALE.
SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.
The north half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH KELSO,
or Bobcaygeon
WM. TULLY, Jr.,
Monaghan, May 1, 1862. 18

FOR SALE.
A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough
TERMS LIBERAL.
Apply to
A. McNEIL,
Peterboro.
or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises
Peterboro, May, 1862. 19

A CARD.
THE subscribers having entered into Partnership, would respectfully intimate to the public generally that they are prepared to attend to all orders for
HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING,
Paper-Hanging,
GRAINING, GLAZING,
White-Washing, &c.
and they hope, by being diligent and attentive to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
DONNELLAN & ROBINSON.
Peterboro, March 10th, 1863. 11

Advertising Essential to Business.
AGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and general Mercantile Agent, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.
Acknowledged Agent for this Paper. 20

Poetry.

Thoughts on Returning to Canada after a Visit to Derry, Ireland.

WRITTEN FOR 12TH JULY, 1862.

We may wander long years in a far-distant land,
But again with deep longing we seek the dear strand,
Where the stern mountains rise and the wild torrent sweeps
'Mid whose rocks the bold cataract thundering leaps;

Where each field and valley lie smiling in green,
Which outrivals the glow of the emerald's sheen:
Where the sweet harp of Erin so oft has been strung
Where the warrior has fought and the Minstrel has sung.

Oh! then bright scene of beauty, more fair than a dream,
The fond patriot's pride and the poet's glad theme;
D we gaze once again on the thrice hallowed soil,
As we float o'er thy bosom, thou glorious Loch Foyle!

Oh! the mind wanders back to the years that are fled,
And we think of the great, and illustrious dead,
As we tread o'er their ashes in yon sacred ground,
Whose walls still the bulwark of truth have been found.

Aye, with pride may we hail them, the bulwark of truth,
While we read of that Band in the flower of their youth,
Who rose up 'gainst oppression, who strong for their God,
Their King and their country, with blood dyed the sod;

Whose prayers for that country but ceased with their breath,
And who braved even pestilence, famine and death!
Oh! sing not of conquerors, whom glory awaits—
Where are souls like those "Boys" who first closed Derry's gates!

Where are hearts like those hearts that were waiting in vain,
That died rather than yield ere the tardy aid came!
Not alone for themselves did they struggle and die;
Not alone for themselves were those prayers breathed on high.

An invincible armor for shelter was given
By Him who watched o'er that dread conflict from heaven;
For had it been lost in that fearful affray,
Where were the pure faith of our fathers to-day?

Then, dear brethren, shall we on this far-distant shore,
Though our country may gladden our sight never more,
Not embrace as a sacred, an undying trust,
What they cherished so fondly who moulder in dust?

Be it ours to our children unstained to bequeath
Such a name as the deeds of our fathers achieve,
To lose naught of the ardor such hearts that inspires,
Nor prove recreant sons of such glorious sires.

Sure that cause must be just that could weather such storms,
That could brave persecution—its deadliest forms.
Let that cause be but ours, let our brotherhood stand
As a rampart of truth in the midst of the land.

Be our watchword as ever the loyal and true,
Like him who ne'er faltered to dare and to do;
Be his memory our beacon, who shone like a star,
'Mid those heroes and martyrs who slumber afar.

Aye, well may we cherish and honor that name;
Still deathless through ages to come be thy fame,
King William, thy name sends a thrill through each heart,
And an impulse for good to each soul can impart!

WILLIAMINA L. WEIR.
Kingston, C.W.,
12th July, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

An Actor's last days.

Dr. Wynne contributes to the recent issue of *Harper's Magazine* an article on the poet Hallock, in which he makes a curious statement about the late celebrated actor, Burton.

A year or two previous to his decease he became suddenly and alarmingly ill while in Philadelphia. On consulting Dr. Pancoast, an eminent surgeon, he learned that he was subject to a disease of the heart, which must inevitably prove fatal. He however cherished some hope of ultimate recovery, which Dr. Wynne endeavoured to turn him from, on the ground that if a man labors under an incurable malady, it is better for him to know the worst, in order to make preparation for the final result.—He therefore advised Mr. Burton to abandon the stage, give up his theatrical management, and with his abundant means, endeavour to lead, for the short time he might be spared, a life of ease and one consonant with his approaching end. One would suppose that such counsel as this, so judicious in itself, and coming from a friend without any professional bias, would have been accepted and followed. But far otherwise was the result.

Mr. Burton's reply was: "I cannot abandon the stage, it furnishes me with an excitement which I cannot live without. I should be driven to think of myself, and should go crazy."

What a confession! Mr. Burton was a man far above the common order of actors and actresses, who usually excel, in one thing, and are children in everything else. He was a man of fine literary taste, a writer of considerable merit, the owner of a very large and choice library, and possessed of social qualities of a very attractive kind. He enjoyed great eminence in his profession, being, if we are correctly informed, in one branch of it, quite unrivalled. He had large means, and hosts of literary, artistic and other friends. Yet this man dared not think of himself! He could not be shut up with his own thoughts. He had no power to face for a moment that future which lay at such a short distance before him. Nothing but the footlights, and the crowds, and the glare, and the music scenes of the stage, could divert his saddened mind. The gay throng of pleasure-seekers saw only the comic actor, whose inimitable personation of certain characters convulsed them with laughter, while he, alas! was seeking, amid their merriment the only relief he could imagine from the Death's head and crossbones continually before his eye.

What a spectacle! This brilliant actor performing night after night, not for bread nor for fame, nor for love of his art, but simply as a refuge from himself, as an escape from insanity! Unable to live yet unfit to die, and therefore unwilling to confront the truth! The boards on which he played saw many a tragedy, but never one so intensely affecting as that going on in Burton's mind during the last year of his performances. The whole house brought down in uproarious applause, and every risible strained to the utmost, and yet the agent in exciting this unextinguishable merriment, himself the prey of thoughts as gloomy that they almost made him crazy!

Mr. Burton's most successful impersonation we have been told, was a character in modern comedy corresponding to Moliere's Tartuffe. Of course, the friends of the theatre tell us in this case, as Moliere did of old, that the representation of a shrivelling, sanctimonious hypocrite is no reproach to tell religion, for which they have a cordial respect. Be this as it may, the effect on the popular mind is to confound godly men with hypocrites, and to lead people to attribute all strictness of morals to mere sanctimoniousness, so that a "serious family" is only an odious circle of pretenders, whose religion is finding fault with other people. The result is, therefore, a serious injury to the cause of Christ. Now, had Mr. Burton, while vainly seeking relief in a mirthful caricature of the Christian's character, language and hopes, only turned to one of the Saviour's humble followers, he might have found a way to think of himself without going crazy. He might have learned how to face death without fear; how to live even on sufferance, without plunging into a constant whirl of excitement. But, alas! he himself seems to have made the mistake which he taught so many others to make. He confounded religion with hypocrisy, and turned away from all pious people as either deceivers or deceived. If the people of God wished for any No ness in the case, which we are sure they did not, the revelation of Dr. Wynne shows that it came. The high priest of Momus, surrounded by his laughing train, was more miserable than many a poor cripple, diseased and dependent, with no possibility of recovery, yet cheered by a Christian hope.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

A Mormon Story—Sad and true History.

(*From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal,*)

Two years ago, along the flowery banks of a little rivulet that ran laughingly through one of the valleys of old Wales, a maiden and her lover walked. Both were young, and one was beautiful, and both were sad. It was a fearful meeting. The lovers had met to exchange their vows anew and then to part—he to embark as a sailor upon a vessel bound for America; she to remain at home, patiently counting the long months that should elapse before they could meet again. These lovers were rude, ignorant and stupefatious peasants. They knew but little, but their love was so great. Fondly they pledged each other the eternal troth—lingeringly they held each other in a last embrace—slowly, and with bleeding hearts and swimming eyes, they parted.

Three months afterward a letter reached the home of the young girl from the captain of the ship in which her lover had sailed. He had been drowned, and in his chest were found some papers that enabled the captain to inform her of the fate that had befallen him who alone made earth happy to her.

Not long after this there came to that country the Apostle of a new Faith. He was a man of strange and fervid eloquence. He drew a picture of a new home in a new world. He peopled that home with saints—he filled it with the glories and delights of Heaven brought to earth. He proclaimed himself the Moses, sent by God to lead his chosen children to the promised land.

The parents of the young girl of whom we have spoken took her to listen to this strange and enrapturing discourse. For many weeks a deep and profound stupor had settled upon her, and she lived like one in a dream. She listened to the wild enthusiasm of the Mormon propagandist with a stolid apathy, until he chanced to pronounce the word "America." That word, the name of the land for which her dead lover had sailed, acted on her like a spell.—She listened henceforth as one entranced and at the close of the discourse she sought out the preacher, and conversed with him.

What lies he told her—what cunning arts he used to draw her on—what spells he threw around her in the name of religion—will never be known. In a few days the missionary, hoary-headed and the husband of a harem of wives in the city of the Great Salt Lake, was reaked as the husband of this poor and beautiful young girl, and ere long, with his colony of converts and his young wife, embarked for the land of the New Jerusalem.

Last Saturday they reached this city. In the peaceful twilight of the day the poor, deluded Mormon wife separating herself from her companions walked down to the river's brink. She stood upon its bank, and watched its angry and turbid waters flow, hurrying on toward the sea. She heard a footstep behind her—she turned her head, and beheld her lover, to whose grave she had believed to be in the ocean, and to be reunited to whom in the spirit-land she had old herself on earth.

A wild shriek pierced through the evening air. She threw her arms toward Heaven, gazing up toward the eternal sky, and turning, leaped madly into the rapid stream. Without a word he followed her—for a moment they were both lost to sight—they were again clasped in each other's arms—and they sank to rise no more.

A crowd of agitated and weeping women soon gathered on the bank, from whom our informant gathered the incidents of this strange story. One of them who had known this ill-starred couple in Wales, had met the lover a few moments before. The story of his death was false. He had been picked up by a whaling vessel, carried to the coast of Oregon, and from thence he was making his way eastward. She had told him that his betrothed was on the river bank—he hastened to meet her—and died with her.

American Hotel Life

I cannot say that I like the hotels in these parts, or indeed the mode of life at American hotels in general. In order that I may not unjustly defame them, I will commence these observations by declaring that they are cheap to those who choose to practise the economy which they encourage, that the viands are profuse in quantity and wholesome in quality, that the attendance is quick and unsparing, and that travellers are never annoyed by that grasping greedy hunger and thirst after francs and shillings which mental inns. All this is, as must be admitted, great praise; and yet I do not like the American hotels. One is in a free country, and has come from a country in which one has been brought up to bug one's chains—so at least the English traveller is constantly assured—and yet in an American inn one can never do as one likes. A terrific gong sounds early in the morning, breaking one's sweet slumbers; and then a second gong sounding some thirty minutes later, makes you understand that you must proceed to breakfast, whether you be dressed or no. You certainly can go on with your toilet and obtain your meal after half an hours delay. Nobody actually scolds you for so doing, but the breakfast is, as they say in this country, "through." You sit down alone, and the attendant stands immediately over you. Probably there are two so standing. They fill your cup the instant it is empty. They tender you fresh food before that which has disappeared from your plate has been swallowed. They begrudge you no amount that you can eat or drink; but they begrudge you a single moment that you sit there neither eating nor drinking. This is your fate if you're too late, and therefore as a rule you are not late. In that case you form one of a long row of gazers who proceed through their work with a solid energy that is past all praise. It is wrong to say that Americans will not talk to me, at any rate till I got to the far West; but I have rarely found that they would address me first. Then the dinner comes early—at least it always does so in New England—and the ceremony is much of the same kind. You came there to eat, and the food is pressed on you almost *ad nauseam*. But, as far as one can see, there is no drinking. In these days, I am quite aware that drinking has become improper, even in England. We are apt at home to speak of wine as a thing tabooed, wondering how our fathers lived and swilled. I believe that, as a fact, we drink as much as they did; but nevertheless that is our theory. I confess, however, that I like wine. It is very wicked, but it seems to me that my dinner goes down better with a glass of sherry than without it. As a rule, I always did get it at hotels in America. But I had no comfort with it. Sherry they do not understand at all. Of course I am only speaking of hotels. Their claret they get exclusively from Mr Gladstone, and, looking at the quality, have a right to quarrel even with Mr. Gladstone's prices. But it is not the quality of the wine that I hereby intend to object to ignominy, so much as the want of any opportunity for drinking it. After dinner, if all that I hear be true, the gentlemen occasionly drop into hotel bars and "liquor up." Or rather this is not done especially after dinner, but without prejudice to the hour at any time that may be found desirable. I also have "liquored up," but I cannot say that I enjoy the process. I do not intend hereby to accuse Americans of drinking much, but I maintain that what they do drink, they in the most uncomfortable manner that the imagination can devise. In their huge hotels all the bell-ropes of each house ring on one bell only, but a patent indicator discloses a number, and the whereabouts of the ringer is shown. One fire heats every room, passage, hall, and cupboard—and does it so effectually that the inhabitants are all but stifled. Soda-water bottles open themselves without any trouble of wire and strings. Men and women go up and down stairs without motive power of their own. Hot and cold water are laid on to all the chambers; though it sometimes happens that the water from both taps is boiling, and that when once turned on it cannot be turned off again by any human energy. Everything is done by a new and wonderful patent contrivance.—*North American. By Anthony Trollope.*

Wife vs. Lady.

It is certainly not in good taste for a gentleman to speak of his wife as his lady, or to register their names upon the books of a hotel as 'John Smith and Lady,' or to ask a friend 'How is your lady?' This is all fashionable vulgarity, and invariably betrays a lack of cultivation. The term *wife* is far more beautiful and appropriate and refined, whether it may be said to the contrary.—Suppose a lady were to say, instead of my 'husband,' my *gentleman*, or suppose we were to speak of 'Mrs. Fitz Maurice and her gentleman.' The thing would be absolutely ludicrous, and its obverse is none the less so, if rightfully considered. A man's wife is his wife, and not his lady; and we marvel this latter term is not absolutely tabooed in such a connection, at least by intelligent and educated people. It ought to be left for the foolish aristocracy.—*Providence Post.*

WHAT IS DEATH!—Lately, in a Deaf and Dumb Institution, while the pupils were being examined, the question was put, "What is Death?" After several suitable replies had been given, one of the deaf mutes took his slate and wrote as under:—"On the 18th December, 1861, Principal Cunningham died saying, I am quietly going home. The [illegible]

Thought Essential to Health.

If we would have our bodys healthy, our brains must be used, and used in orderly and vigorous ways. But the life-giving streams of force may flow down from them into the expectant organs, which can master but as they are ministered unto. We admire the vigorous animal life of the Greeks, and with justice we recognise and partly seek to imitate the vigorous gymnastic and other means which they employed to secure it. But, probably, we should make a fatal error if we omitted from our calculation the hearty and generous earnestness with which the highest subjects of art, speculation and politics, were pursued by them. Surely in their case the beautiful and energetic mental life was expressed in the athletic and graceful frame. And were it a mere extravagance to ask whether some part of the lassitude and weariness of life, of which we hear so much in our day, might be due to lack of mental occupation on worthy subjects, exacting and repaying a generous enthusiasm, as well as to an over-exercise on lower ones?—whether an engrossment on matters which have not substance enough to justify and satisfy the mental grasp, be not at the root of some part of the maladies which affect our mental convalescence? Any one who tries it soon finds out how wearying, how disproportionately exhausting is an overdose of "light literature" compared with an equal amount of time spent on real work. O this we may be sure, that the due exercise of the brain—of thought—is one of the essential elements of human life. The perfect health of a man is not the same as that of an ox or a horse. The preponderating capacity of his nervous part demands a corresponding life.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

—The Quebec *Chronicle* of Thursday gives the following account of a terrible tragedy that occurred in the township of Stanstead, Arthabaska:—"A woman named Madame Bourrett, who had manifested insanity years ago, and before her marriage, and whose husband is now in the United States, at the bay atop there, murdered her seven children, and then cut her own throat. It appears that on Sunday night there was a *veillee* at her house, and the thing must have occurred between the departure of the guests and the morning, for at an early hour yesterday morning, Madame Bourrett's daughter, who had been at the *veillee*, but resided at St. Norbert, called at her mother's to see her. Finding the door closed, she looked through the window, and was then shocked to see eight corpses—those of her mother, her brother and sisters. The eldest of the murdered children, a girl fourteen years of age seems to have had a desperate struggle for life, for the bodies of mother and daughter were lying close together, and the mother had several wounds on the arm apparently inflicted by an axe that was also close by the bodies. The daughter's throat and arm were cut, evidently by a razor, which the right fingers of the mother still tightly grasped when the tragedy was discovered by the surviving daughter. All the doors and windows were found barred in the inside, that of course leading to the cause which first the dreadful deed had been committed by some one in the

A Fair Retort.

At the assize at Naas, many years back, while Mr. Parsons was addressing the Court, an ass in the street happened to bray so loudly as to interrupt the learned gentleman; whereupon the learned Judge, Lord Norbury, said:—

"One at a time, gentlemen—one at a time, if you please."

This sally caused much merriment to the Court, but did not in the least discompose Mr. Parsons, who pursued the tenor of discourse as if nothing of the kind had happened. He was not, however, insensible to the merit of a joke, nor unwilling to let it go unrewarded, and an opportunity was soon offered him of giving a "Roland for an Oliver."

When his lordship was charging the jury, the same ass—which seemed fond of the Court—brayed again, "deeper and deeper still."

But at this moment the learned Judge was so entirely taken up with the business in progress, that he quite forgot his own joke, and startled at the sound of Ned Ly's sweet voice, he hastily said:

"What's that—what noise is that?"

"It is only the echo of *this* Court, my lord," said Mr. Parsons, gravely.

The justice and excellence of this retort was acknowledged by the loud and continued peals of laughter with which the court resounded, and in which the Judge himself could not refrain from joining.

Ethan Spike on the Merrimac.

Hornby, July 4th, 1862.

Wot is it about this ere butting consarn—the Merrimack? Some say she is no longer *non est*—she's bust her biler an' kerlapsed her engine, and she's gone daown to the subterranean depthe of the beerin billows—which is tempestoon round about. Others, that she's with Generil Freemaunt at Merrimmons or Pike's Peak; but up here we most generally think she's run the blocklied—through the gut o' Kansas—an is now on a rampage daown East.

Known in the importance of Hornby to the Union, its people naterally feel anxious that it should be properly defended; not that they keered a cuss about thairselves, but ollers actoonted by that subline patriotism which is folkerlated to do the greatest good to them as practises it. An knowin the enemy would strike at Hornby first, I was sent to Orgusty as a committee of this hull on coastwise defences, or offences if we needed em.

I faound the Guverner to hum—and a mighty perlite, pert body he is, too.

"How-dee you dew?" says the Guverner, says he. "Mr. Spike," says he, "I'se heerin tell of you, but never before did my mortial wisuals rest on your imprevm countinents. It's good for sour eyes pollyfemus in the nose and gitter in the head to look at yer," says he.

I told him that I'd ollers been accaounted good for them deceases, likewise pritty sertain in the mumps, and deth on fitz ar rebellious fevers. An then says I, 'Guverner—know dew *you* dew?

'Pretty well, I thank you,' says he, 'exceptin a bad cold which has settled on the borax, but ef the brown creeter convalescence don't set in, I don't keer. Otherways, I'm no's to be crawlin.'

Then we didn't boath of us say nothin for some time. The Guverner picked his teeth, and I go aout my kafe an I undertuk to wittle the cheer, but the fust lick I broke the blade agin a nail.

I fairly squalled, I war so mad.

"Blast yer old rotted nails to eternal blastination," says I.

The Guverner laughed.

"I have to put nails in all the tables and cheers," says he "elsewise I should hev to get a new set every month. Two sets, at least, would be wittled up every time the general court sot."

I was riled as well I ought—'twas a ripper, that blade—arter honin it on a brick I could split a hair crossways, without bearin on much. For a minit I looked starin, but when I reflected that I could charge it to the town in my bill of expenses I mollyfied—I southaughed the Guverner.

"No consequence," says I, "the old knife want wurth a speckled cuss—Ise glad yeou bed nails in the cheer," says I.

An we shook hands agin.

Arter another long paws of interregnums the Guverner looked at me kinder sly, an says he, "Mr. Spike you wanted to see me for sumthin?"

"How do you know that?" says I.

"Come, come," says he, slappin me on the shoulder an laughin; "Ise heern o' you, you cuss, a perfect daown East Metternick and Tallyrand," says he, "aout with it, old boy."

"Wal," says I, "air you aweer of the importance of Hornby to the perovation of the palaydiums of the Union."

"Mr. Spike, I are."

"Wal, then, here's a nutshell—Portland, South Barwick, Junction, Kennebunk Baldwin and Blackstrope, her all bin fortyfied. We air modest, we don't expect to go as high as forty, or even thirty, but we do think we orter be fied some, ef taint more'n fifteen. Give us a few bombastic flotillers, a dozen or tew each Combombards, Daniel Green Parrots Winfield rifles, a lot of procrastination raps, a basket full of comical shells with steel pints, a few revolvin turrens to fit into canawl boats, several or more of you have em to spare, iron clad monsters, ten barrils Medford rum, and ditto flour, about 4,000,000——,

'There, there, hold on, Mr. Spike' interrupted the Guverner. 'You her named armaments enough for the rock o' Jibberaltar. What on airth do you want it for?"

'Well Washhun,' says I, '*the Merrimack's abroad*,' says I.

'Pooh,' says he, 'that critter was blown up three months ago.'

'Well, it hain't so, it's a Federal he, that briny behemouth of the deep is now on sour coast.'

'Wal, sposin she is, know is she goin to get to Hornby?'

'By the canawls,' says I.

'But know kin she git through the locks?'

'Lord,' says I, '*she'll pick 'em.*"

'God b'ess my soul!' says he, 'I never thought of that. I'll call a caoncil meetin to-night.'

REPARTEE.—Lord Broadlands, who was a fast man, asked Mr. Justice Mellow, of convivial memory, if there was any truth in that old saying, "As sober as a judge?" It was a good hit, and every one laughed heartily at it. "It is perfectly true," replied the judge, "as old sayings are. They are characteristic, at least, for sobriety is the attribute of a judge, as inebriety is of a nobleman. Then we say, 'so sober as a judge;' 'As drunk as a lord;'" Mellow was the readiest man I ever knew, he went on to say—"I know there are men too fond of the bar to sit on the bench, and that there are peers who richly deserve a *dock*. The first are worthy of imitation; the last seldom get what is their due."

AGENTS FOR THE "EXAMINER."

JAMES MCLEAN, ... Mount Pleasant.
RICHARD HOWELL, ... Millbrook.
HENRY GRAHAM, ... Bobcaygeon.
ROBERT GRAHAM, ESQ., ... Fenelon Falls.
A. WILSON, ... Hastings.
R. ROBERTSON, ... Wilkes, Verulam.
GRIFFIN & REYNOLDS, ... Westwood.
W. H. MITCHELL, ... Lindsay.
R. HUMPHRIES, ... Kerne.
K. URQUHART, ... North Douro.
JAMES FOSTER, ... Cavanville.
JOHN BURNEY, ... Warkworth.
DUNCAN ANDERSON, ... South Dummer.
C. WILSON, ... Norwood.
D. MCKELLAR, ... Warsaw.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Crown Lands—A. Russell.
Chancery Sale—W. H. Weller.
List of Letters—S. J. Carrer.
Notice—A. McNeil.
Dissolution—Alex. Kennedy.
Steamship—G. & D. Shaw.
Cow Lost—D. Roche.
Sheriff's sale of lands—Jas. Hall.
do do do
Union School—J. M. Dunn.
Notice—W. J. Fowler.
Builders' Hardware—Villar & Bertram.
To Sportsmen—Villar & Bertram.
Dentistry—J. O'Donnell.

Peterborough Examiner.
THURSDAY, 7TH AUGUST, 1862.

TO OUR PATRONS.

It is now three months since the *Examiner* commenced with its present proprietor, and he has cause of congratulation that the steps he took at the onset have tended to make the paper popular with the public as well as advantageous to himself. In the present time when keen competition amongst journals has caused a reduction in the subscription price of papers, the proprietor was determined not to be behind in this respect in a bid for public favor. The terms which he announced were One Dollar per annum, in advance. If not paid before the expiry of three months 25 cents will be added. He is glad to announce that a very large number of subscribers have paid in advance, and the subscription list has increased steadily, and the advertising patronage has largely increased also—leaving no room for complaint, but on the contrary affording cause for gratitude for the share of public patronage accorded to the *Examiner*.

The proprietor flatters himself that by steadily following the course which he marked out when he assumed the paper, a discerning public will still continue to patronize him. His aim will always be, as far as in his power, to make the *Examiner* a *good newspaper*, acceptable to the family, to the business community, and to the public generally. Aware that the newspaper press influences a large portion of the community, his endeavour will be to convey weekly through the *Examiner* as much practical and useful reading as possible.

His opinion of what a newspaper should be is tersely and ably expressed by a contemporary which he will take the liberty to append, merely adding that he fully endorses the views of the writer:

"The importance of a well-conducted Newspaper Press cannot be over-estimated as, whether the public acknowledge it or not, the Daily and Weekly Journals are the only part of the literature of the country studied regularly, and with a living interest, by the great mass of the population. Nor is this surprising when it is remembered that the Newspaper contains information on all questions of human interest, and records with great promptitude and fulness not only the opinions of men in regard to the duties of life, but also their every-day actions, whether of co-operation or antagonism, in the ordinary business of the world.

The Newspaper is the history of the hour and day in which we live—the medium by which the joys and sorrows of our fellow-men—their crimes and glories—their successes and failures—their plottings and scemings—their speculations and adventures—their inventions and discoveries—their wants and wishes—their marriages and divorces—their births and deaths are made known to the world. Through the columns of the Newspaper Press we become acquainted with the practical conclusions of statesmen and philosophers, and by its instrumentality our sympathies are aroused and our assistance called forth when oppression is to be resisted, wrong redressed, danger overcome, or distress relieved.

The influence of the Daily and weekly Newspaper press is not only a powerful but a growing influence, and if it is not in all cases as salutary as it might be, this ought only to convince us that something remains yet to be done by the general public to encourage and requite those who seek to elevate and purify its tone, and to stimulate and foster high moral aims on the part of those upon whom the duties of journalism devolve.

The historical part of a paper, namely, the "news," should be full and impartial. In recording events justice should be done to all sects and parties, and no false gloss given, or exaggeration resorted to, with the view of serving party or personal interest. What the Newspaper reader is entitled to, and what he should have furnished to him, is a faithful record of the business and life of the day, and any journal that is not full and impartial in this respect lacks one of the great requisits of a good paper.

The disquisitional portion of a paper should be manly and intelligent. When in the columns of a journal all available information has been, as it were, gathered and hived, such comment or discussion as it may be deemed necessary to address to the reader by way of caution, encouragement, or remonstrance, should be argumentative and fair, and free from the asperity and narrowness of party; practical and farseeing, not trival and limited; without class partizanship, and altogether above the suspicion of seeking to promote class interests for, whilst the honourable claims of party should be admitted, the demands of justice and fair dealing should never be forgotten or overlooked."

UNION SCHOOL.—We beg to call attention to the advertisement of the Union School in another column. The school is now in a most efficient state, and our young people have now before them the best opportunity of getting instructions in all the branches of a liberal, classical, and an accomplished English Education. We hope there will be a large attendance at the opening of the school; it is very important that it should be by the case.

THE CONFERENCE ADDRESS.

Most of our readers are aware that the Wesleyan Methodist Conference at its late sittings adopted an address to the Governor General, intended as a sort of welcome on his assumption of the important duty of ruling over this dependency of the British Empire. All this is right enough and no one would have said a word to any body of men presenting an address of the sort to the Governor, or any one else. But the occasion of a congratulatory address is used to impress upon the Governor's mind a subject which has taken deep hold of the Conference, and for the attainment of which many of its members have maintained a zeal and assiduity worthy of a better cause,—we refer to the repeated and persistent efforts put forth by the Methodist Clergy to establish in Canada a Governmental system of Denominational Colleges, or perhaps more properly, public support by public moneys for the Colleges of the denominations already existing, as well as of those yet to be established. The subject is subtly introduced somewhat as experienced Jesuits would do it, but it escapes not the eye of Lord Monck who very properly snubbed these clerical sharpers and answered them according to their folly.

That portion of their address wherein they wish to convey to the Governor that Victoria College should share in the "grants of the Legislature," is very offensive indeed to a very large portion of the community who seek to preserve the integrity of the Toronto University—the people's college. Indeed it is a positive insult, and it is on this account that we notice the action of the Conference at all. No better rebuke could have been given them than the one administered by the Governor in his reply to their memorial. The following is the portion we object to:

"While therefore, we admit the Wisdom and justice, upon the ground of equal rights to all classes, that liberal provision should be made by the Legislature for that class of the community who desire to have their sons without parental or pastoral oversight, during their course of collegiate education, we think that provision equally liberal should be made for the larger class or classes of the community who erect their own colleges, in order that their sons may be under religious oversight while they peruse the national curriculum of collegiate education, and are subjected to a standard of examination. It is under the influence of such convictions of duty, that we should establish a college, which has already sent forth many hundreds of educated youths, and which, with similar colleges, we believe is entitled to liberal and permanent endowment by the Legislature."

Here the insinuation is thrown out that the large class who do not fall in with the conference opinion of denominational colleges, and who seek to preserve the National College as it was at first established for the use of the people—the whole people, irrespective of their creeds or principles,—are consequently regardless of the religious education of their sons, that "they desire to have them without parental or pastoral care during their collegiate course." This offensive paragraph has as it deserves been pretty severely commented upon by a large portion of the press. It appears strange to us that a body of men professing to love their neighbours as themselves should so far forget themselves as to send to the first man in the country and then to the Province at large their own recorded sentiment that they do not love those who seek to prevent them from destroying a great and noble institution,—should in such a sly way stab their neighbours in the dark.

But look again at their statements and compare these with the facts. "Whilst we admit," they say, "the wisdom and justice, upon the ground of equal rights to all classes, that liberal provision should be made by the legislature for *that class* of the community who desire to have their sons without parental or pastoral oversight during their course to collegiate education," &c. This singular passage conveys the idea that the Legislature has actually made the "provision" here so insultingly referred to, whereas the Legislature did nothing of the kind. It established about 1793 a fund for Grammar Schools all over the country, and a College for the higher branches of education, in the town of York, U. C., which fund and college were not intended for one class, but for the whole people of Upper Canada, and it is a positive falsehood to say or insinuate that the Legislature in making the provision it did, made it for those only who "prefer their sons being without parental or pastoral oversight." It is well known that in 1828 this College so established and endowed was seized on by the Episcopalians and employed to further their denominational interests. That in 1849 it was wrenched from them, the Methodists then assisting; that the Methodists f anded their College about 1834, obtained the charter for it in 1841—some eight years before the liberation of the national College from the parties who most unjustly and wickedly held it; that Victoria College was built when there were no hopes of the people ever getting hold of their own College again, and when to obtain a collegiate education it was indispensible for any one but an Episcopalian to go to Britain, the States or elsewhere. Victoria College was then erected to supply the want of a College, and not as the Conference address would lead one to suppose, to supply a deficiency overlooked by the Legislature. At the time of its erection there was "pastoral oversight" in King's College, but it was such pastoral oversight as they did not choose to place their sons under, and so they erect "Cobourg College," as a denominational College. It is true its doors were not barred as were those of King's College; no test nor subscription was required to enter it, but it has always, been and is at this moment, under the management and exclusive control of the Methodist denomination. As such it deserves support and encouragement from that body, but as to its being "entitled to liberal and permanent endowment by the Legislature," we hope the Governor, the Government, the Legislature and the majority of the people in Canada,

But this is not all. Before the disaster was known to the country, reenforcements commenced pouring up James river. The troops were all hardened and fresh from glorious battle fields. Army after army were poured upon the peninsula, and the people waited with breathless expectation, daily anticipating the roar of McClellan's artillery again in front of Richmond. A week passed away—no battle, no advance. Two weeks—the same. The third week is now nearly gone, and what do we hear from the peninsula. Not yet ready—more reenforcements wanted! And this is precious time wasted, and the army in idleness wasted away beneath the burning rays of a summer's sun. While the Rebels are pressing forward in every direction, an army that certainly numbers over 150,000 men, is lying on the banks of James river, doing nothing.

Yet how many are there, people and journals, who, if McClellan should be superseded, would condemn the act as a burning shame, and a great military outrage? Let them look into their hearts, and they will discover that they love Cæsar more and Rome less—they are worshipping an idol that sits not on the alter of their country. Until ineffective Generals, no matter who they are, are laid aside, when incompetency becomes apparent, we cannot look for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The peculiar heart, honest and sincere enough, has as yet a pulsation that does not beat to the music of the Union.

MORE ABOUT the FOOTE CHARGES.

The *Review* thinks, papers which publish the doings of the former Ministry in jobbing, should also publish the doings of the present one. We, this week, comply with the wish of our contemporary, and give, as comes to our hand, something about the old and new, and our vouchers therefor:

MORE MUCILAGE.—Unless we are greatly mistaken, there are other revelations in store for those whom recent developments have made curious on the interesting subject of printing and stationery. Discoveries are not confined alone to the Crown Land Department and the Bureau of Agriculture. The Post Office Department and the Finance Department have each their stories to tell—stories which, judging from the opening chapter, will be replete with more of those startling, stranger than fiction facts, than the blue books have yet published to the wonderment of the Canadian public. Mr. Postmaster General Smith, of blessed memory, paid marvelous prices for articles comprised under the general head of Mucilage, and took astonishing quantities of them. We shall probably be told in due time how many thousand dollars of the people's money he paid away more than he ought to have done for red tape and pens and ink. But, incredible as it may appear, Mr. Finance Minister Galt improved upon Mr Smith's example. Mr. Smith and Mr. Vankoughnet paid big prices, it is true, but the Department received some equivalent for the money in the shape of goods. For heavy advances, however, made by Mr. Galt—advances, we are told, amounting to from $8,000 to $10,000—the contract is to this day unfulfilled! Ministers are fairly at work in their department, and if these are the first fruits of their investigations, what may we not expect before they get through?—*Dumfries Reformer.*

The New Commissioner of Crown Lands.

We see that the Markham *Economist* is claiming credit for the new Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Hon. Mr. McDougall, that, though he has been in office but a few weeks, he has effected the following reforms:

1st. He has put his foot down on the disgraceful Foote jobs, by which the country was being robbed at the rate of some thirty thousand dollars a year.

2nd. He has put a stop to the useless surveys of rocky regions, that cannot be settled for the next fifty years, but which were being carried on for the benefit and employment of the friends of the Cartier-Macdonald Government—costing the country thousands of dollars.

3rd. Mr. McDougall has put a stop to the sale of whole townships of land *en bloc* to speculators to be held as an incubus to the settlement and prosperity of the country.

4th. He has just brought into the market the wild lands north of the Georgian Bay, and offers them to actual settlers at twenty cents an acre.

So far—well. For these reforms, Mr. McDougall deserves credit. They are well worthy of his reputation as a man of practical ability and of sound judgment. He has got under his management a department which for some years has been sadly mismanaged, so that there is ample room for reform. The instalments mentioned in the above extract are first-rate, but they are by no means all. According to a return printed last session, the expenses and the number of employees in that department have been quite doubled within a few years. Suppose the new Commissioner tries the experiment of dismissing a few of the useless clerks, &c., and of cutting down some of the extravagant salaries. The country would sustain such an experiment most enthusiastically. Try it Mr. McDougall.—*Port Hope Guide.*

ORGANSHIP AT QUEBEC.—"We have a letter from Mr. C. E. Romaine denying *in toto* the statement that he has purchased the Quebec *Chronicle*.

"We have also a telegram from Quebec which says that the *Mercury* has been selected as organ by the Government, and that Mr. George Sheppard is to turn the handle. Mr Foote has been thrown overboard, and the Chronicle is for sale."—*Globe of Tuesday.*

We could adduce more, but we think the above will do for one week.

WE publish below a letter on the use of Tobacco, and recommend the careful perusal of it by those using the baneful weed. Though written some 17 years ago, it may stimulate some halting soul to do as did the writer—abandon the use of tobacco now and forever:

"QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 10, 1845.

"DEAR SIR,—I have received your letter of the 13th instant, and shall deem myself highly honored by the inscription to me of your introduction to the proposed publication of the Rev. J. B. Lane's work on Tobacco and its mysteries, smoking and chewing. I was warned by a medical friend of the pernicious operation of this habit upon the stomach and the nerves; and the advice of the physician was fortified by the result of my own experience. More than thirty years have passed away since I deliberately commenced the use of tobacco in all its forms; and although the resolution was not carried into execution without a struggle of vitiated nature, I never yielded to its impulses, and in the space of three or four months of self denial, they lost their stimulating power, and I have never since felt it as a privation.

I have often wished that every individual of the human race afflicted with this artificial passion, could prevail upon himself to try but for three months the experiment which I have made! *and that it would turn every acre of tobacco land into a wheat field, and add five years of longevity to the average of human life.*

I am, with great respect, dear Sir, your friend and Christian Brother,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., Brooklyn, N.Y."

☞ We are pleased to see some substantial signs of improvement in our good Town. Sawed lumber, our great staple, is being sent forward in large quantities daily, and we learn that the trade is in a healthy condition notwithstanding the draw back in discount on exchange. Quite a number of new buildings are going up, and altogether we may consider ourselves as not very badly off in these universally hard times.

We understand the arrangement between the town and the Railway lessees is concluded, and that the latter have paid the first instalment of the sum agreed upon. This will relieve the Town of a part of the taxes which otherwise would have to be levied. The rate for the present year it is supposed will be about 3s in the £.

THE WAR NEWS amounts to very little for a week past. The most noticeable item is that which relates to the difficulty of obtaining volunteers, and the preparation to enforce the unpopular movement of drafting. There has been a general impression for some time back, that a severe battle was about being fought at or near Richmond. Many now seem to think that very little more fighting will be done till the weather becomes cooler. From private advices received to-day from Newport News, this latter expectation prevails in the army. The weather there is described as being "hot enough to cook victuals." Active preparations are in progress on both sides, and each party is sanguine of success.

WE have received through the Post Office a letter from "A Sufferer," calling the attention of the authorities to the fact of a band of lawless men and women that have a rendezvous about half-a-mile South of the Railway Station, in the shape of a "Brooks Bush Gang." The writer complains of the depredations in the Town by this lawless set, in breaking windows, stealing, cursing and swearing, &c. We should have inserted the communication had the writer left his name at our office. We know the nuisance complained of exists and it should be abated.

News Items.

FIVE BROTHERS IN ONE REGIMENT KILLED.—Five brothers in the Fifth Vermont Regiment, of the name of Clayton, were all killed in the recent Virginia battles.

DISCOVERY OF COAL AT ST. DOMINGO.—Large quarries of mineral coal have been discovered at Samana Bay, in St. Domingo. The coal presents itself at the surface of the ground, and its extraction will be easy and inexpensive.

The Queen has appointed Miss Faithful, of the Victoria Press, printer and publisher to her Majesty, in token of her satisfaction with a volume lately printed for her Majesty by the female compositors at Miss Faithful's office.

A telegram from Turin announces the welcome arrival in the capital of a Russian envoy, with despatches recognising the kingdom of Italy. It is expected that Prussia will soon follow the example of Russia.

Owing to the American war, preparations have already been made in England and Scotland to sow ten times the breadth of flax that has ever been sown; and it is said that Ireland will have about a forth of its surface covered with flax this year.

—The Cubans, they say, are flocking to New York in crowds. Hitherto they have visited New Orleans, but now prefer the North for recreation. Handsome, dissipated chaps, most of them are, with plenty of money and unequaled capacity for spending it.

—The London shareholders of the Great Eastern believe that ridiculous great craft is going to pay. Her last trip yielded a profit, and the debentures which before bad languished were accordingly chiefly subscribed for.

—THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—Probably no question is less understood between nations than the right of search, there is no general law laid down, and consequently they have to be governed by precedence which happened long ago; this is not the case with the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." Ancient history does not have to be traced to find out whom it has relieved from the tortuous pains of rheumatism, sudden colds, sore throat, burns, &c. Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25cts per bottle.

A pretty little peeress, Mlle. de la Tolun daughter of the Baron de la Tour, one of the nobs of France, was found carelessy sauntering in the streets of London recently, dressed in man's clothes. She told a police magistrate she had run away from her home in Passy, near Paris, in that disguise, to see the Great Exhibition. She was given over to her dowager aunt, who posted to England in search of her, to be corrected and taken home.

RETURNED GOLD-SEEKERS.—The party of sixteen, who left town some seven weeks ago, on a prospecting tour to Lake Nipissing, and its neighborhood, have returned, all looking hale and hearty, but somewhat sunburnt. We have not, as yet, been able to gather from them the result of their expedition, but understand it is their intention to compare notes, when information will be published. We learn that a part of the company purpose returning at no distant day.—*Port Hope Messenger.*

A SNOW BANK IN JULY.—A snow drift at Skinner Hollow, Manchester, Vt., last week, located within one hundred rods of where ripe strawberries were found, measured twelve feet in depth and covered one fourth of an acre. It has been forty feet in depth. There are two arches in the drift, formed by the passage of a small stream. One of these arches is large enough to drive a horse and carriage through; the other, for four persons to pass through abreast.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE EGLINTON MEMORIAL.—His Excellency Count de Persigny, Minister of the Interior, and the late Ambassador from France to the Court of St. James', has forwarded the sum of £20 towards the Eglinton memorial, accompanied by a letter expressive of the high regard that he entertained for the deceased earl.

For the Examiner.

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.

LETTER No. 7.

LONDON (CONTINUED.)

The tower of London is supposed to have been erected about 1078, by William the Conqueror, since which time considerable additions have been made by his successors. The Tower was not always used as a dungeon: until the era of Queen Elizabeth it was a Royal Palace, in which the sovereigns had the custom to spend the first week after their accession. It is now many years since it has been used as a state prison. The last state prisoners being Thistlewood and his associates in the Cato Street Conspiracy, who were committed in 1820, five of whom were executed in the same year. Besides the entrance already named there are three more, which are opened at five in the morning in summer, and at daylight in the winter, with as much formality as if London were in a state of siege.—There is a private entrance, commonly called Traitors' Gate, because it was customary to convey state prisoners through it. The White Tower, the largest and most ancient part of this fortress, is not, however, the most interesting. It is a bulky edifice of a quadrangular form, measuring about 116 feet in length by 96 feet in width, and 91 feet in height. The building consists of three lofty stories. On the first floor there are two large rooms, one is used as a deposit for navy stores, and the other as a fencing-room; there is also another room, which most probably was used for a prison. The second floor has also two rooms filled with military stores, and an apartment called Cæsar's Chapel or the Norman Chapel.—When the Kings of England held their court in the Tower, this chapel was used for their devotions and the members of the Royal family. In it are placed the records relating to the use and privileges of the place, and the models of the new war machines. In the upper story is to be seen a very ancient ceeding of carved wood. It is said that the principal room was used for the council chamber. At the foot of the White Tower, on its south side, is a very simple and low building, called the Horse Armoury, which is filled with a long line of British monarchs on their war-steeds, and cased in complete armour. There are to be seen also three swords, a helmet and girdle, which belonged to Tippo Saib; and several helmets and armour taken at the battle of Waterloo; and some military dresses taken from the Chinese, in 1860. Near the entrance is to be seen a model of the machine of Sir Thomas Loombe, to organzine. It is composed of 26,586 wheels and 97,746 springs, which weave 93,726 yards of silk thread each turning of the wheel. This wheel makes three revolutions a minute. On the right of this armoury is a room containing specimens of the different kinds of fire-arms in use at various times since the invention of gunnery. From this room the visitor enters into Queen Elizabeth's Armoury, by a stair-case from the north-east corner of the Horse Armoury. It contains a variety of arms, axes, lances, spears, pikes, &c. At one end of the room is a figure of Queen Elizabeth clad in an armour which the antiquarians proved to have belonged to her father. The figure is seated on a cream coloured horse held by a page. In this room is also to be seen the axe with which the heads of Anne Boleyn and the Earl of Essex, victims of the ferocious caprices of Henry VIII, were cut off; the one with which the days of Catherine Howard were put to an end; a wooden cannon used by Henry VIII at the siege of Boulogne; two pieces of cannon presented to Charles II., when a child; the invincible banner taken from the Spanish Armada; the great stick of Henry III., with which he used to walk through the streets of London to see if the constables were doing their duties; besides these things there are a great number of other curiosities. Close to the above is the Jewel Office, known also by the name of the Martin Tower, where are preserved the jewels and all the coronation regalia. The value of all the emblems of royalty kept in what is called the Jewel Office is upwards of £6,000,000. The crown worn by Her Majesty Queen Victoria cost £1,000,000. Several crowns and sceptres are here, the circlet of gold which the king holds in his right hand at his coronation, the blunt sword of mercy and the two sharper ones of justice, ecclesiastical and temporal, the large golden salt-cellar, in the shape of the White Tower, the articles used at every coronation, a large silver font used only at royal baptisms, the ampulla or golden eagle-shaped receptacle for the oil with which the kings are anointed, and many other precious things. Perhaps the most interesting spot in the ancient fortress is the Tower Chapel erected in the reign of Edward I. Who is there that has ever entered that narrow portal, through which so many of the headless dead have been carried in their bloody shrouds to their last home, without feelings of the deepest emotion? What turbulent passions, what fair forms, rest calmly beneath our feet! Here for a time rested the headless trunk of Sir Thomas Moore. In front of the altar sleep the two ill-fated wives of the tyrant Henry VIII, Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard; between them, in the same grave with his turbulent and ambitious brother, Lord Seymour of Sudley, and side by side with his powerful rival, Lord Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, sleeps the Protector Somerset, Lord Rocheford, brother of Queen Anne Boleyn; the countess of Salisbury, the last offspring of the Plantagenets; the Bishop of Rochester, John Fisher; and here lies also the wise and powerful minister Cromwell, and many others of the great dead. The following buildings are also to be noticed: the Bell Tower, in which it is said Queen Elizabeth was shut up; the Beauchamp or Cobham Tower, which consists in two floors, bears on the walls the deplorable testimony of the misery endured by those who were shut up in it. The tower, being a state prison, is under the government of a Constable, who has under him a lieutenant, a deputy lieutenant, a tower major, and other officers.

The Thames Tunnel.—This extraordinary undertaking was projected and executed by Sir I. K. Brunel. This passage, intended to establish a communication between Wapping and Rotherhithe, two of the most populous and commercial districts in London, was commenced in 1825 and open in 1843. The Tunnel is considered one of the most astounding and marvellous constructions of modern times. It consists of two arches built of brick; carriages and foot passengers will pass through it; the passages are well lighted with gas, placed in each of the arches. Its dimensions are as follows: length, 1,200 feet; width, 35 feet; height, 22 feet; width of each arch, 16 feet; thickness between the vault of the Tunnel and the Thames, above 15 feet.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The front of this building, which looks westward, facing Ludgate Hill, is adorned with a portico, consisting of twelve columns of the Corinthian order, to which the visitor ascends by twenty-two black marble steps. Above this portico is another, consisting of eight columns of the Composite order, supporting a triangular pediment. The entablature represents the conversion of St. Paul. On the apex of the pediment is a colossal figure of St. Paul, with two of equal size at each end, representing St. Peter and St. James; and along the summit of this front are the statues of the four Evangelists. The dome which ascends nobly above the church, upon a base 21 feet high, is surrounded with thirty-two Corinthian pillars. The interior of the church, which is magnificent since it has been gilt, contains many monuments and statues dedicated to the memory of distinguished men. Opposite the entrance on the north side, is the new organ, erected at a cost of £3,000. After we have seen the interior we ascend to the top to examine the vast dome, the galleries, the cupola, and the lantern, which afford an extensive and remarkable view of London and its environs. The ascent is made by a rather wide circular staircase, to reach a gallery which surrounds the lower part of the dome, called the whispering gallery, because the slightest whisper near the wall is distinctly heard on the opposite side of the vast circle. The pavement of the church from that height produces a beautiful effect.—From the whispering gallery, visitors ascend to another gallery which surrounds the dome, and is supported by the colonnade of which we have spoken. The ascent to the ball is by a staircase of 616 steps, of which 280 lead to the whispering gallery. The following are the principal dimensions of the cathedral: length from east to west within the walls, 510 feet; breadth from north to south in the transversal part, 282 feet; height from the centre of the floor to the crown, 340 feet; height from the crypt or vaults to the crown, 404 feet; breadth from the choir to the nave, 100 feet; height to the top of the pediment under the figure of St. Paul, 120 feet; height of the towers, 287 feet; circumference of the church, 2,385 feet. Descending from the body of the cathedral, the visitor is conducted to the crypt, used as the place of sepulture for great men who are interred in the church. The chief objects of interest in these subterranean vaults are the tombs of the Duke of Wellington and Viscount Nelson.

From your correspondent,

R——.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In following up the train of thought of that expressed in my last we will look for a few moments on the responsibility every Orangeman is held under, not only in himself but that of his fellow man. From the very fact that the "Loyal Orange "Institution is formed of persons desirous "of supporting to the utmost of their power "the principles and practice of the *Christian Religion*, to maintain the *laws* and "*constitution* of the country, afford assist-"ance to the distressed members of the "order, and otherwise to promote such "laudable and benevolent purposes as may "tend to the due ordering of *Religion* and "Christian charity, and supremacy of *law*, "*order*, and *constitutional* freedom."

This and this alone can keep the order as it should be, for while a brother may be well meaning and his desires strong towards the order, do his utmost and it only fails unless he has the *wherewithal* to test his desires. Good conduct is the mainstrug of its success, but in nine cases out of ten it is only seen in those who know themselves best by information, and proper demeanour is only gained through the medium of intelligence. We are held under great responsibility, and in particular by the outside protestant community, for we do believe that we are looked upon as a people and a body to which the following passages of Sacred Writ has a direct and concise reference to: "Thou shalt teach men ordinances and laws, and shalt show them the way wherein they must walk, and the work they must do. Moreover thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness, and place them to be rulers of thousands, and rulers of hundreds, and rulers of tens."—Ex. 18, 20 21.

Now we are of a stronger opinion still that Orangemen should be "in toto" versed with a thorough knowledge of themselves and their duty to the order. As was mentioned in my last there are many with us who are *giants* in knowledge, but this has a direct reference to us who do not pretend to know so much of the matter, but who are willing to see and to be taught, and dig in the mines of knowledge for ourselves, and urge upon the County of Peterborough to be the first in the great work of bettering our condition, and to take action on the matter for the sake of some of the younger and less experienced in the world. Being aware that none are too wise to learn, and would be very willing to add to the coffers of their lodge for the purpose of gaining that which is essential to take us through this life of ours, and that which would bring a hundred fold of benefit in return.

'Tis true, indeed, there are those who are quite easy concerning themselves and contented with what they now enjoy, and with folded arms sink in despondency and heed not their weaker brethern, but it is very encouraging indeed to perceive the desire for the improvement of the age, and ready to cooperate in the matter of reformation.

Providence is with us because we are right and working for Him who hath protected us from many conspiracies and frustrated diabolical plots and snares laid for us. Since first the golden orb of day rose from behind the eastern horizon and gazed upon the institution, Heaven borne as it is, as she emerged forth from the breast of patriotism, when the nations of the world were wrapt in superstition, wretchedness and Idolatry. Doubtless nature did rejoice and was glad when the "Glorious and Immortal William" spoke first of liberty, and as he marshalled forth his brave followers on to the vast plains of "Popery and tyrany," to betake himself to the task of *civil and religious liberty.*

Since then habits of a low, mean, despicable character have sprung up amongst us which has reigned too long amongst us in our breasts, and which alone can be eradicated from us by the grace of God and a knowledge of ourselves. The habits in particular referred to are those of the commonest kind, viz: swearing, drinking and all their connections, which are all prohibited by the Book with which we are guided—the Bible. But even now they are being cast into the back ground; so well they may for all of us have learned that a continuance in them will tend to demoralize ourselves and bring our illustrious order into bad reputation, and sooner or later overthrow it altogether.

Then are we to ask who has the manufacture of the institution? Who has led us on then far and to the position we now hold? Let conscience answer, people of each have tried their veriest skill to lead us astray, and instinct told us to keep the path of duty, and gave us inclination to better ourselves and be led on by the high and noble principles of our glorious constitution. Insult upon insult has been hurled upon us, and few there are who could vindicate our rights from the very first that few would be heard on the subject. 'Tis not so in these days for the institution soon its need of defence from vile, dasterdly attacks upon it, and he

often as the attack is made so often will it be repelled. How quickly did the heart-strings of the order vibrate with injured emotion at the engrossing thought of being openly insulted in the face of Royalty itself, in the face of the son of Britain's Queen, and how each felt alike on the matter. How soon was it made a concluded point that we were insulted and required redress for the same, and that from her Majesty the Queen. which was soon granted, despite the snivelling of the haughty Duke of Newcastle.—The appearance of the honoured personage the choice of the body, to go to the shores of old England bearing the grievances of the many thousands of injured loyal hearts to her whom all honour is due, to her whom all our hearts revere as we revere our own life.

Thus we see the utmost necessity of every man being prepared to defend himself in matters regarding the order. Knowing we need all the information we can obtain from all sources possible, and this can be in the reach of every brother if he will only say so in the matter for there is none so poor in the world but what has a little change at some time or another, and by each putting in a mite the thing of itself would soon be obtained. Brethren should avail themselves of the organ of the order in every county, or in the county to which they belong, and I would be glad to see this county set the example in supporting the organ established therein.

Yours, &c.,
C. W.

Norwood, Aug., 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

PETERBORO', July 30th, 1862.

SIR,—It is not, I can assure you, without feelings of unfeigned pleasure and satisfaction, that I feel myself called upon this morning to testify to you and to the inhabitants of Peterboro, the extreme gratification which I derived from attending Mr. Dunlop's first lecture in this Town, on Tuesday evening, July 29th. The well-known lecturer (Mr. D.) made his appearance at about half-past eight, accompanied by Mr. Dennistoun and others. After having been introduced to the audience by Mr. Dennistoun, who acted in the capacity of a Chairman, Mr. Dunlop commenced a very eloquent and elaborate discourse, which, for an hour and a-half elicited bursts of applause from his delighted hearers. The elegance of Mr. Dunlop's diction, his copiousness of language, his manly and commanding appearance, together with the ease and facility of his gestures, are qualities rarely found united in any public speaker. The eloquent manner in which he described the scenes that occupied the mighty genius of the father of poets, the masterly style in which he depicted and presented to the imagination, the fairy forms that glided the glens of the Scottish Highlands impressed the mind with the lively thought of the awful scenes amid which the great comedian's inimitable fancy loved to revel.

With respect to the second part of the entertainment, the only, and, I may truly say, the best claim it has to the esteem of your readers, is the acknowledgment of the fact, that it more than satisfied the expectations of the most sanguine of the audience. The manner in which he represented the different characters was worthy of all praise. His perfect mimicking drew forth bursts of applause from his attentive hearers.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I can not refrain from expressing a feeling of regret, that so few of our townspeople should have been present; but this must be attributed to the fact of their being totally unacquainted with the merits of Mr. Dunlop as a public speaker.

I have the honor to remain,
Mr. Editor, yours very truly,
A HEARER.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR.—In reply to an article from Keene, signed J. M., on the 3rd instant, I feel it my duty, as far as within me lies, to refute that article.

Miss Daniels, I believe, is endeavouring to do good in her day and generation.—Notwithstanding this, her good character and desirable abilities are assailed by J. M. which I will now convert into John Moore and assistants.

It is stated in that article that she "by her affected amiability and declaration, that she was an orphan, &c., so far succeeded as to obtain the aid of some in her movements." Now as for my aid, she obtained it independent either of that declaration or of money; and as for Keene aid, she received none, with the exceptions of the Keene pedagogue posting a few of her handbills. As it happens, the declaration referred to was not made until the first lecture was near a close, and after the first lecture was over she received no aid either from Mr. Moore or any other person: so that he must be under the impression that the abuse which he gave her character and ability in public print, is aid: if so, he ought to have his share of it.

Mr. Moore, I grant, was asked to give publicity to her lectures, but not importuned, as stated. It is said that none appeared from Keene to hear her lecture the second night, with the exception of two boys. while the fact is that there were eight whose names I could give if it were necessary.

It is also stated that because she could not get an audience the second night, that she spoke in the most scurrillous manner of *the Keene people*, which I here prove to be untrue. The teacher of the section in which she lectured when these imputations referred to were made, and other reliable persons say, "We were present at Miss Daniels' lectures, and heard her speak not one disrespectful word of any of *the Keene people*, with the exceptions of the two teachers."

Now, it is evident that Mr. Moore implies more than himself and his assistant, for he says, that because of her not obtaining an audience she done so which plainly implies that the spoke scurrilously of as many of *the Keene people* as would constitute an audience. This is also false, unless Mr. Moore considers himself and his assistant a fit audience for a Phrenological lecture.

It is stated that the science of Phrenology has been insulted, not only by Miss Daniels' lectures, but also by her Phrenological examinations. Now sir, instead of that, I consider that the Peterboro' folks and surrounding country have been insulted by the implication, that they were not so capable of judging as Mr. Moore; and not only so, but Mr. Hagarty and those other gentlemen from whom she has secured certificates of qualification: thus, who, probably have forgotten more of the science than his contracted intellect is capable ever of acquiring. This assertion is made on the ground that she happened to tell one little boy that he might make a man of three different professions. I don't consider that the character of three different persons. Surely Mr. Moore knows the difference between profession and character; if he does not, he ought at once to make himself acquainted with it by diligent study.

Miss Daniels did not go to Keene pledging herself solely to Phrenology: the Misses Burnham, Children as well. It so happened that on the first night she principally on the Home Culture of Children, intending on the second to dwell more fully on Phrenology.

Mr. Moore forgot to state to the public that he was one of the first to stand upon his feet to vote her back to give another lecture, and that instead of going to fulfil his promise as an honorable man would do—for she told them not to vote unless they would come—he went to spend the evening about the marsh and river fishing, as I believe is his habit.

I shall now conclude my remarks, trusting that Mr. Moore will immediately bring to life, light and public, his views on the science of Phrenology—for really I think they shall be funny.

Yours truly,
A LOVER OF FIAR PLAY.

The South West.

(From the New York World.)

The news from the West is not pleasant. The absence of Gens. Halleck and Mitchell has been taken advantage of by the rebels to break through our lines on the Mobile and Charleston road, and commit great havoc on the military stores located at various points. Florence, Ala, has been taken, with the troops that guarded it, and the rebels have penetrated even to the historic region in the neighborhood of Pittsburg Landing, capturing troops and stores and destroying vast quantities of valueable government property. The prospect is not very promising at the West. There are troops enough, but now that Gen. Halleck is east, there is no good organizing head, and the more enterprising subordinate generals cannot move without orders. *We fear that the news from the West* will be worse before it is better.

The Mayflower a Slaver.

It may not be generally known to all the descendents of the Puritans, that the bark Mayflower, which bore their ancestors to the rocky shore of Massachusetts, subsequently engaged in the slave trade. The venerable Nathaniel Hawthorne alludes to the circumstance in an article contributed to the Atlantic Monthly for July in the following language:

There is an historical circumstance, known to few, that connects the children of the Puritans with these Africans of Virginia, in a very singular way. They are our brethern, as being lineal descendants from the Mayflower, the fatal womb of which, in her first voyage, sent forth a band of Pilgrims upon Plymouth Rock, and, in a subsequent one, spawned slaves upon the Southern soil—a mon trous birth, but with which we have an instinctive sense of kindred, and so are stirred by an irresistable impulse to attempt their rescue, even at the cost of blood and ruin. The character of our sacred ship, I fear, may suffer a little by this revelation; but we must let her white progeny offset her dark one—and two such portents never sprung from an identical source before.

A voice for peace!

To the Editor of the Scottish American Journal.

SIR: In view of the vast sacrifice of human life, by this war, and the suffering which endured, and which is still felt in the armies, it is a sad feature of the struggle that amid the wailings of general distress, the voice of no public man has been raised for *peace*. From representations which had been made by those who presumed to know, I had thought that the leaders of the Secession movement were supported by the few, and that the many were in favor of the Union and the old Government. The continuance of this fearful civil war during the past year has proven that the people of the South are as much united against, as the people of the North are for the Federal Government. Thousands of patriots who left their pleasent homes and loving friends last year, to defeat the Government, have fallen in battle, or have perished by malaria in pestilential swamps, and thousands more have come home to us maimed objects for life. And yet how inclusive in national results have been all their sacrifices and sufferings! In view of these facts, I for one, as a simple Christian citizen, raise my voice for *peace*.

ROBERT MCFARLANE,
Williamsburg, N. Y., July 22, 1862.

Horrible Tragedy at Arthabraska.

(From the Sherbrooke Leader.)

We learned last night from a gentleman from Arthabaskaville, that a shocking tragedy had occurred in the township of Stanfold, about three miles from the station, sometime yesterday morning. A woman named Madame Bourret, who had manifested symptoms of insanity years ago, and before her marriage, and whose husband is now in the United States at the hay-crop there, murdered her seven children, and then cut her own throat. It appears that on Sunday night there was a *veillee* at her house, and the thing must have occurred between the departure of the guests and morning, for at an early hour yesterday morning, Madame Bourret's daughter, who had been at the *veillee*, but resided at St. Norbert, called at her mother's to see her. Finding the door closed, she looked in thro' the window, and was then shocked to see eight corpses—those of her mother, brothers and sisters. The eldest of the murdered children, a girl of fourteen years of age, seems to have had a desperate struggle for her life, for the bodies of mother and daughter were lying close together, and the mother had several wounds on her arm apparently inflicted by an axe that was close to the bodies. The daughters throat and arm were cut, evidently with a razor, which the rigid fingers of the mother still tightly grasped, when the tragedy was discovered by the surviving daughter. All the doors and windows were found barred on the inside, thus of course leading to the conclusion that the dreadful deed had been committed by some one inside.

—WHAT WILL MONEY NOT DO.—The late Sir Robert Peel spoke in the house of Commons in the year 1836 to the following effect:—"When I was Chief Secretary in Ireland, a murder was committed between Barrick-on-Suir and Clonmel. A Mr.——had a deadly revenge towards a Mr.——, and he employed four men at two guineas each to murder him. There was a road on each side of the river Suir, from Carrick to Clonmel, and pheasy two men on each road, the escape of his victim was impossible. He was therefore foully murdered, and the country was so shocked by this heinous crime that the Government offered a reward of £500 for the discovery of each of the murderers. And can it be believed," said Sir Robert Peel, "that the miscreant who bribed the four murderers was the very man who came and gave information which led to their execution? Aye! again exclaimed Sir Robert, "with these hands I paid in my office in Dublin Castle, the sum of £3,000 to that

The Mints of the United States have coined since they commenced operations (some seventy years,) the large amount of Six hundred *Million* dollars, about one-fifth of the whole metalic currency of the world, of which amount $500,000,000 has been derived from their own mines; we are not without mines, but while we feel that they will not produce so much gold, we have the pleasure of knowing there is a sovereign remedy in the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" for sudden colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, tooth-ache, &c. Sold by all Medicine Dealers, at 25 cts per bottle.

Weekly Commercial Report.

PRODUCE.

Wheat and Flour have arrived in considerable quantities all through the present month, and with insufficient and high freights the bias of prices is downwards. We may safely mark the decline since first week in July, equal to fifteen cents per barrel on Super. flour, and three cents per bushel on U. C. spring wheat. European advices quote dull markets, without any marked change in prices, but the estimates of the approaching harvest shew a full average yield and in some quarters an excess. With these drawbacks and the probability of an extensive diversion of Western States produce to the Canadian market, millers will be acting wisely to buy and sell closely on their production, neither buying grain nor storing flour on speculation.

Account sales from Liverpool, Glasgow and London, appear to favour shippers of butter, and there is an inclination to advance a little in price for desirable lots.

Ashes are dull in Liverpool and an attempted advance has caused a decline. Shippers here we understand have had their limits restricted and will buy only at a reduction. Our receipts this year shew an increase over 1861 of 1727 bbls. Pots; and 731 bbls. Pearls. This is very gratifying, as shewing the increase in a manufactured article, and more especially as the supply has not reduced the value of the article. Shipments have been regular and our Stock of Pots is by no means heavy.

Pork does not seem yet to have reached its lowest point, and prices are discouraging here and abroad.

Flour—Fair demand for Super. No. 1, for local and river trades; low grades not so active, and Ex ras dull. Super ex. $5 to $5.25, Extra $4.75 to $5.00; Fancy $4.60 to $4.75; Super No 1 $4.45 to $4.60; Super No. 2 $4.10 to $4.25; Fine $3.90 to $4.00; Middlings $3.50; Pollards $3.00; Bags $2.45 to 2.60.

Wheat.—Brisk demand for U. C. Spring ex cars, good samples 97c. to 99c.; Afloat 98c. to $1.03.

Corn.—Quiet. Mixed 46c. to 47c. per 56 lbs.; white 53c. to 55c.

Oats.—Offering in small lots at 40c. and 45c. per minot.

Peas.—Scarce and few offering. 77½c. to 82½c. per 66 lbs.

Oatmeal.—Held in a few hands and selling in small lots at $4 75 to $5.00.

Butter.—Shipping lots of good butter in kegs, scarce and in demand at 12c. to 13c. Tinnents being less in favor, are not so ready for sale, but move off at 11c. to 12c.

Lard.—Slightly better, 7½c. to 8c.

Pork.—Dull, and sales retail; Mess $10 75. Prime Mess $9 to $9.26 Prime $8.50 to $9.

Ashes.—not so active. Pots, $6.70 to 6.72½, firsts; $6.80 to $6.85, inferiors. Pearls, $6.55, to $6.60.

New Advertisements.

TO SPORTSMEN.

OUR Stock of Fishing Tackle having been again renewed, will now be found to comprise every style of

Silk and Hemp Lines, Hooks, Baits, &c., &c.,

We have also constantly on hand

POWDER, SHOT, CAPS, &c.

☞ A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

MILLAR & BERTRAM.
Peterboro, August 6th, 1862.

COW LOST.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, on Tuesday, 22nd July last,

A Milch Cow, 5 years old,

colour, yellow, inclining to red; a narrow streak of white along the back, belly and inside of the legs white, several small warts on the teats, horns inclined inwards.

Any person giving such information as will lead to her recovery will be rewarded.

DAVID ROCHE.
Peterboro, August 6th 1862. 32.

UNION SCHOOL.

THE Peterborough Grammar and Union School will re-open on Monday next, the 11th instant.

In order that there may be a full and punctual attendance at the beginning the Board of Trustees have decided to charge

ONLY HALF PRICE

for the present month. The staff of Teachers is now complete.

JAS. M. DUNN,
Principal.
Peterborough, 6th August, 1862. 32

NOTICE.

SALE OF GOODS FOR CHARGES.

The Port Hope and Peterborough RAILWAY COMPANY WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Saturday, 16th of August, AT THE STATION, PETERBORO',

THE undermentioned Goods for Freight and Storage Charges, viz:—

4 Boxes Horse nails 10 Bars Iron, Consigned to J. Moffatt, Oct. 24, 1860.
6 Bundles Horse Nails and 16 Bars Iron, Oct. 24, 1860; 4 Boxes Horse Nails, Sept. 26, 1860, Consigned to D. O'Brien.
1 Chest Clothing, Consigned to W. Allen September 13, 1860.
3 Pieces of Marble, R. Hasson, May 3, 1861.
1 Log Canoe, Gilmour & Co., Sept 19, 1861.
1 Bale sacks, S. C. Wilson, Feb. 6, 1863.
6 Barrels Pork, George Grant, May 24, 1862.
1 Box, G. A. Chase, June 6, 1862.

☞ The above articles will be disposed of unless charges are previously paid, and the Goods removed.

W. J. FOWLER,
Agent.
P. Arrears', 2nd August, 1862. 32

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber, either as or by Note, Book account or otherwise, are requested to call and pay the amount of their indebtedness

Before the 1st of September next, as all Accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be handed over to an Attorney for collection.

A. MCNEIL.

P. S.—My books are closed from this date.
A. MCN.

Builders Hardware.

THE subscribers would call the attention of Carpenters, Builders, and others to their large and varied stock of the above, comprising

LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, NAILS

AND

Screws, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., &c.,

at unusually Low Prices for CASH.

☞ *An inspection is invited before purchasing elsewhere.*

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
Formerly A. Fowlie & Co.,
No. 5, Market Block.
Peterboro, August 6th, 1862. 32-4in.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, *To Wit:* } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas C. Forman, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Archibald McKinnon, *Defendant.*

The North half of lot No. 4 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Mariposa.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 5th, 1862. 32

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, *To Wit:* } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert Nicholls and William Hall, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
William Arnot, *Defendant.*

That part of Lot No. 10 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, laid out and numbered by John Reed, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, as Lot No. 17, containing by admeasurement ten acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31st, 1862. 32

DENTISTRY!

John O'Donnell, Dentist,

WILL BE AT

J. GALL'S HOTEL, KEENE,

On MONDAY, AUGUST 11th, 1862, for four days only. ☞ Please call early and prevent disappointment.

August 6th, 1862. 32

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

QUEBEC, 25th July, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lands in the Township of Monteagle, in the

County of Hastings, U. C.,

WILL BE OPEN FOR SALE

ON AND AFTER THE 27TH AUGUST, NEXT,

on the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, at 70 cents cash, or $1.00 if paid by instalments, upon application to M. P. Hayes, Esq., Crown Land Agent, at Madoc.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assist. Commissioner.
August 6, 1862. 32-6in.

CHANCERY SALE.

In Chancery,

Between Mary Baxter, Administratrix of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of William Baxter, Deceased, at the time of his death, Plaintiff,

AND

William Finlay, by Bill, John McKee, John Douglass and Thomas Douglass, made parties in the Master's Office, and Mary Ann Finlay, Elitia Finlay, Joseph Finlay, and Anna Maria Finlay, made parties by order, Defendants.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

BY

Alexander McNeil, Auctioneer,

AT HIS

AUCTION ROOMS,

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH,

ON

Saturday the 13th day of August, 1862.,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON:

PURSUANT to a Decree and Order of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada, made in this cause, dated the 19th day of June, 1860, and the 20th day of December, 1861, with the approbation of William Henry Weller, Esquire, Master of said Court at Cobourg, the valuable land and premises hereinafter mentioned, situate in the Town of Peterboro, in the County of Peterborough, being composed of a part of Lot No. 7, West of George Street and North of Charlotte Street, in the said Town of Peterboro', and described as follows: that is to say: commencing at the North west corner of the said Lot No. 7, thence South along Aylmer Street, forty feet, thence East, in a line parallel with Charlotte Street, to the Eastern limit of said Lot No. 7, thence North along the said Eastern limit, forty feet, thence West to the place of beginning.

There is upon the said land a small rough-cast Wooden Dwelling House.

The Conditions of the Sale are the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery: one tenth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the balance one month from the day of sale.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained upon application at the office of the Masters of the Court at Cobourg, upon application to the auctioneer, and also at the law office of E. Burnham, Esquire, at the Town of Peterboro.

(Signed) W. H. WELLER.

E. BURNHAM,
Solicitor for the Plaintiff.
Dated this 26th day of June, 1862. 32-4in.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office up to August 6th, 1862. Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

Armstrong, Wm. F.	LaRue, Jr., Richard
Barcock, Wm. G.	Leslie, Michael
Burns, Mary Jane	Lewis, Miss Ellen
Burns, John	Meige, James B.
Boyd, John	Miller, John
Boyd, Robert	Magginity, Arthur
Counihan, Miss Margaret	Millage, John
Caldwell, James M.	May, Henry
Comming, George	McKeon, Miss Margaret
Collins, Timothy	Metcalfe, John
Cameron, Miss Jessie	Moreton, William
Colligan, Patrick	McIntyre, Miss Mary
Cairns, Miss Eliza	McMaster, Wm.
Chirick, Thomas	McMillan, A. B.
Casey, Mrs. Catarina	McCarty, Charles
Collins, Maurice	McAuliff, Michael
Costello, Elizabeth	Nicholson, Mary
Dobson, James	Owens, Thomas
Down, James	Porter, Miss Susan
Davis, Miss Elizabeth	Paul, Robert
Dogan, William	Quinn, James S.
Eastland, Miss Maria	Riley, Mrs.
Fox, Mrs Mary	Roseborough, James
Fermen, George	Reardon, Edmund
Fitzgibbons, John	Redmon, Richard
Gray, George	Sheahan, Miss Nora
Green, Mrs Agnes	Stewart, Miss Ellen
Griffith, Samuel	Snyder, Jacob
Hill, E. A.	Sanderson, E.
Hopkins, Joseph	Stewart, Miss Christina
Hamilton, Miss Ann	Sadlier, Miss Margery
Hennessey, Michael	Smither, John
Hallidah, Richard	Spendlin, Robert
Jellicoat, John	Thompson G.
Johnson, Edmund G.	Talbot, John
Johnson, Miss Louisa M.	Williams, Charles
Kinlay, J.	Wallace, Matthew
Knowles, Edward	
Knox, John	

S. J. CARVER,
Postmaster.

Summer Arrangements.

1862 1862

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH

GLASGOW!

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS

SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN

Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.

Caledonia, 1397 tons register, 360 horse power, 12 years A 1—James Craig, Commander.
United Kingdom, 1255 tons register, 300 h.p. 12 years A 1—James Clark, Commander.

The "United Kingdom"

WILL SAIL FROM

QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,

ON

Saturday, 23rd August.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin.....$60 00
Intermediate.....30 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions)... 25 00
Children in proportion.

Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.
☞ Berths not secured until paid for.
Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
☞ For freight or passage, apply to
ROBT. SHAW & CO.,
Quebec;
Or G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
Montreal.
August 7. 32

MUSIC.

PIANO-FORTES & MELODEONS,

of various Makes and Patterns.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS for the Piano, and a large and well selected stock of

Sheet Music, Songs, &c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Dealers supplied at reduced prices, and all orders for Music promptly attended to.

CALLENDAR & PENTLAND,
Dental Rooms.
Over the Fur Store, Scott's Building, corner of George & Hunter Streets.
Peterboro', 23rd July 1862. 3

A NEW WORK BY DR. GUNN.

GUNN'S New Domestic Physician;

OR, HOME BOOK OF HEALTH:

A COMPLETE guide for Families, pointing out in familiar and plain terms, the causes, symptoms, treatment and cure of the

DISEASES INCIDENT TO MEN, Women and Children:

TOGETHER WITH A GRAND TREATISE ON THE

PASSIONS AND EMOTIONS

SUCH AS

Love, Hope, Joy, Affection, Anger, Jealousy, Grief, Fear, Despair, Avarice, Charity, Cheerfulness, Religion, etc., showing the influence of the Mind on the Body as a Cause of Health and Disease.

ALSO:

A Complete Materia Medica,

or, list of all the principal remedies used in the treatment of disease; including nearly

300 MEDICAL PLANTS, HERBS AND VEGETABLE REMEDIES,

with descriptions of each, and directions for preparing and using them. (With an elegant and correct Likeness of the Author,)

By JOHN C. GUNN, M. D.,

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Author of the old work known as "GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE."

Also, AN APPENDIX, containing a popular treatise on ANATOMY, PHYNIOLOGY, and the LAWS OF HEALTH; the whole making a large octavo volume of

OVER ONE THOUSAND PAGES,

with numerous

VALUABLE ILLUSTRATIONS!

THIS is probably the best, as well as the most thorough and extensive book ever published, as a Domestic or Family Medical Work. Its author is now an old man, and is probably more generally known as a popular medical author than any man living, owing to the great popularity and extensive use of his old work, which was one of great value, but in the present advanced state of medical science is altogether behind the times. Dr. G. is a graduate of several of the best Medical Colleges in the world, viz.: of Philadelphia, and of London and Paris. He has been a successful practicing physician for nearly forty years; and it can be hardly supposed that any man can be better qualified to write such a work than he is. He has spent most of the time for several years in preparing this work—intending it, as he often remarked, as his last and greatest Legacy to Posterity.

The work contains a description of all the diseases known or common to this country—their causes, symptoms, and character—with plain and full directions for successfully treating them, telling what remedies to use; how to use them, and when; the whole stated in plain and simple language; so that whenever any technical or Medical terms are used, they are fully explained; so that the commonest mind can understand them. The remedies recommended are generally of the simplest kind, such as are harmless, yet efficient, and usually such as are easily to be obtained.

Besides the diseases common to both sexes, the work contains a department on the diseases of Females, and their treatment. Also a department on the diseases of Children, which alone is worth the price of the book to mothers and all who have the care of children.

An important item in the work is its Pharmacy, or valuable Family Receipts, there being more than forty pages of Medical Receipts and Compounds, many of which will be found very important and useful in a family.

☞ Remember that this Book can only be had of the Agent, when he calls, and is not to be had either of us, direct, or through Booksellers.

This Book will be delivered to subscribers during the Christmas holidays.

Hesse, Wiltmach, Keys & Co.,
24 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

JOHN D. STARK,
Agent for the Township of Otonabee, County of Peterboro' C. W.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mrs. F. B. BREGA,

WILL be happy to welcome her pupils back to School on MONDAY, August 11th,
Peterboro', July 30th, 1862. 31-2in-pd.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name, unless by a written order from my wife Caroline or myself

GEORGE ERSKINE.
Otonabee, July 30, 1862. 31-3in.

BLYTHE MILLS

Bedstead & Chair Factory.

THE undersigned is prepared to sell all kinds of Bedsteads and Chairs, Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any Factory in Canada West. All work warranted to give satisfaction, and sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

TURNING & SAWING

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Sawing on upright or circular saws, 25 cents per hour.

☞ The trade furnished with a list of prices.

G. SNIDER.
Peterboro July 30th, 1862. 31-3 m

Ready Made Clothing.

REMEMBER

THAT YOU WILL HAVE

THE BEST VALUE

IN READY MADE CLOTHING

FOR CASH AT

LEMAY, TURCOT & Co's.
Peterboro, May 29, 1862. 22-2m

MISS AUCHINLECK'S SCHOOL

WILL RE-OPEN, (D. V.)

On Monday, the 1st day of September.

TERMS may be made known on application to Miss Auchinleck's residence, Water Street, or at T. Browne's store, Jeweler and Watchmaker, Simcoe Street, Peterboro.
July 30, 1862. 31

TO LOVERS OF

A BEAUTIFUL WASH!

SUCH as will compare if not surpass any thing ever sold in Canada. All I ask is a trial of

AUTER'S CELEBRATED RESTORATIVE,

which is now in the greatest demand in the United States, and which has been tried by Ladies and Gentlemen of the largest cities, who give it the credit of being the most luxurious wash that was ever used as a preventative of the Hair from falling off, and removing the dandruff and scurf from the head, also beautifying and leaving a splendid gloss on the hair, together with a beautiful perfume. Having been appointed sole Agent for Lafore's Hair Works,

WIGS, TOUPEES, BRAIDS, FRIZETTES, &c.,

Arrangements have been made so that persons at a distance can be supplied with the above ornamental head dresses by sending the size of the head and other descriptions, at such low rates as I hope will give satisfaction.

TO GENTLEMEN,

Having Auter's Celebrated Hair Dyes, Brown and Black. If they are not the best now in use he will forfeit $100. It will not leave the skin stained if used by directions. I am now prepared to use the above dyes for the hair or whiskers, and will warrant it to give a Dark Brown, or Jet Black, as the case may require.

R. D. BASKERVILLE.
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
George Street, Peterboro'.
July 23, 1862. 30

IMPORTANT

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having taken the property known as

HALL'S MILLS!

(LATELY OCCUPIED BY M. MARTYN),

UNDER MY OWN MANAGEMENT, I am now prepared to do

GRISTING

for farmers, and others requiring it, on the shortest notice. As much of the old machinery has been replaced by the newest and most improved kinds, and the services of a good, *honest* Miller secured, customers may depend upon getting a

First-rate article of Flour,

MADE OUT OF THEIR OWN WHEAT.

Bakers and others requiring Wheat ground in large quantities, can have it done on Liberal Terms.

CHOPPED CORN

and other feed for sale at the Mills,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Cash paid for any quantity of good Wheat!

SAMUEL DICKSON.
Peterboro, July 17th, 1862. 30

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS!

Scythes, Grain Cradles,

RAKES, FORKS,

HOES, SCYTHE SNATHS & STONES.

WE have just received a full assortment, from the best makers in Canada and the United States, which we will dispose of at prices which cannot fail to

GIVE SATISFACTION TO PURCHASERS.

MILLAR & BERTRAM.
Peterboro, June 25th, 1862. 26

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

EDWIN POOLE begs leave to call attention to his large stock of Furniture, which will be sold at moderate prices and is of the best description manufactured. please call at his warerooms, corner of George and Sherbrooke streets, near his factory.

N. B.—He has on hand a stock of childrens cabs. Also, Colby's Patent Inspected Clothes Wringers.
Peterboro'. May 1st, 1862. 18

W. LECH, FURRIER, &c., &c.

CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK.

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

I pay constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs, of every description.

A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment.

ALSO

Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.

STEAM TO

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA,

Through to Victoria, V. I in 30 Days.

New Arrangement, Commencing July 18th.

A FIRST CLASS Steamer will be dispatched from New York, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, on the

1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month.

When these dates fall on Sunday, the day of departure will be the Monday following.

With a view to the better accommodation of the increasing Passenger traffic to

California and the Gold Mines of Cariboo,

The undersigned for several years attached to the New York Agency, has been sent to Canada only authorized and appointed Agent of the several Companies forming the Line, and is prepared to issue tickets through, at the following rates, including provisions on board the steamers and transportation over Panama railroad:—

New York to San Francisco.	New York to Portland, O.	New York to Victoria, V. I
First Cabin $300	$240	$250
Second " 150	130	125
Steerage 100	80	75

☞ Passengers bound for above ports can be furnished with tickets from Toronto to New York, at a reduction from the regular rates.

Passengers Tickets sent for per Express, will be returned free of charge.

All the particulars of the route, and any information incident to the voyages will be given on application, if by letter, postpaid to the

Central Agency of the Line for Canada.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Agent.
No. 10 Toronto Street.

N. B.—Next door to Post-office.

Plans of the Ships' Cabins and Berths, Maps of British Columbia and the Cariboo districts on view at this office.
July 9. 28.

CAUTION!

IN consequence of having to pay a bill to an old Boot-Maker on George street, of which I know nothing, I shall not in future be answerable for any debts contracted in my name, without my written order therefor.

J. T. HENTHORN.
Peterborough, July 18, 1862. 30

ICED CREAMS, Stawberries & Cake,

WILL be served every Afternoon and Evening, during the Season, in the

Large Drawing Room of THE STEWART HOUSE.

☞ Private entrance for Ladies and Gentlemen on Water Street.
Peterboro, June 25th, 1862. 26

NOTE LOST.

ALL parties are hereby cautioned against negociating a Note of hand for Eighty Dollars, made by Robert Moore, in favour of John Archer, payable in November, 1862.

JOHN ARCHER.
Smith, July 9, 1862. 28.

RHEUMATIC LINEAMENT!

A CERTAIN AND EFFECTUAL CURE

for every description of

RHEUMATISM,

WHETHER SIMPLE OR CHRONIC.

THE INVENTOR of this valuable medicine has steadily cured an immense number of people, in every stage of this painful disease, and is daily receiving flattering testimonials of the efficacy of this valuable Remedy. Cases of long standing which have defied the efforts of the medical faculty to cure, have yielded to this all powerful agent. It is

PERFECTLY SAFE TO BE TAKEN,

either by young or old, and contains no deleterious drug, or other compounds, which can in any way injure either the System or Constitution. The subscriber, who is Sole Proprietor of the Medicine, is prepared to sell any quantity, from a single bottle upwards.

In cases of simple Rheumatism rub the parts affected with a teaspoonful of the Lineament, and take about 5 drops of the same once a day in a wine glass full of water.

Full Directions given with each Bottle.

The following is a list of persons cured, who have certified to the same, and whose names may be seen on application:

JOHN HARTY, Merchant, Peterboro,
DENNIS SHEEHAN, Peterboro,
PAT. O'MARA, Carpenter, Peterboro,
WALTER ELDRIDGE, Mason, Peterboro,
A. DUNCAN, Merchant, Montreal.
THOS. GURNEAU,
BERNARD DALEY, Lumberman.
NARCISK LEVINE, Peterboro.
MRS. LEVINE, Peterboro.
DONALD McD. DUNCAN, Glengary.

APPLY TO

GEO. D. M'DONELL,

AT WILLIAM McDONALD'S,

NEXT DOOR TO MIGHT'S SADDLERY,

CHARLOTTE STREET,

PETERBORO', C. W.

CAUTION.—Martin McDonald is no longer Agent for the sale of my Rheumatic Liniment, and I caution all persons from purchasing the same from him. He has no knowledge of the secret, and cannot obtain from me the genuine Medicine.

G. McDONELL

IS PREPARED

To Cure all kinds of Diseases,

AND MAY BE SEEN DAILY AT HIS RESIDENCE.

Peterboro', July, 16, 1862. 29.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

THE Corporation of the Township of Otonabee intend on the

18th day of August,

to pass a By-law to close up the Road established on the 10th day of April, 1838, commencing seven chains and eighty-four links from the South-west angle of Lot No. 21, in the 15th Concession; then South Forty-nine degrees, twenty minutes, West eight chains and thirty links, then South fifteen degrees, thirty minutes West four chains and eighty-seven links, more or less to side line dividing lots twenty and twenty-one. Then South-west along said limits, and on the South side thereof, across the remaining part of said limits, on the fifteenth Concession.

GEORGE READ,
Township Clerk
Otonabee, 21st June, 1862. 27

JUST RECEIVED.

TEN THOUSAND ROLLS

OF

Room paper

AND

WINDOW BLINDS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and the surrounding country, that he has just received a large stock of Room paper and Window Blinds of all patterns and prices, which will be sold at a small advance over cost. Also a large stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THOS. WEBSTER.

HURRAH FOR THE FLAG.

Now all good people both rich and poor.
I'll tell you of a Cheap Cash store.
You'll know the shop by the British Flag,
So hasten there, and do not lag.

JOHN WARTERSON is the proprietor.
Sells Whiskey, Rum, and very good Beer,
With Wine, Gin, Rum-Shrub,

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday the 29th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert C. Humphries, *Plaintiff*
vs.
Thomas Short and William West, Executors of Joseph West, deceased, *Defendants.*

All the right, title and interest of the said Joseph West, deceased, at the time of is death in the hands of the said Thomas Short and William West as Executors, to be administered in and to Lot No. 11, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and Village Lots Nos. 3 and 4, in the Village of Keene.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 9th, 1862. 23

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Arthur McMaster, *Plaintiff*
vs.
William Brown, *Defendant.*

The west half of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Ghost, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Thomas Ritchie, *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 3, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Bradburn, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Thomas Spear, *Defendant*

The East half of lot No. 1, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 7th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

James Grant, *Plaintiff*
vs.
Robert Montgomery. *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, East of Caroline Street, in the Town of Lindsay.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 30th, 1862. 27

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 14th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Clinton, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Edgar, *Defendant*

All the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, in and to part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East of a blazed line running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 9th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Honourable Henry Ruttan, *Plaintiff*
vs.
The Honourable Sidney Smith, John D'Arcy Armour and James B. Fortune, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 30 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 14th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri
To Wit: } Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of James Collins, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Collins, administrator of the estate of the said James Collins, deceased, to be administered at the suit of William Lundy; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Collins, deceased, in the hands of the said Thomas Collins, to be administered in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

Lot No. 19, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Belmont. All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff's Office.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

The Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Michael Henry, *Defendant*

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, being composed of Town Lots No. 5, on the west side of Cambridge Street; No. 6, on the east side of Lindsay Street, fronting 66 feet certain plan made by [illegible] Esquire, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and duly registered.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 14th, 1862. 29

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following land and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert C. Humphries, James S. Russell, and Alex. Poe, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
John McIntyre, *Defendant.*

The North ½ of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily, and part of the East ½ of Lot No. 11, in the 5th Concession of Otonabee, containing two acres, and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North East corner of the said lot, thence west 5 chains, thence south 4 chains, thence east 5 chains, thence nor h 4 chains to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Robert Hamilton, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Lytle, *Defendant*

Lot No. 3, in the 13th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest, of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*
James McMillan and James Calsson *Plaintiff's*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Sinclair, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William A. Scott and Walter Scott, *Defendants*
Robert H. Scott, *Plaintiff*
vs.
William A. Scott. *Defendant*

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, extending 10 feet on Bethune Street, containing 12,350 square feet; Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 8th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South half of Lot No. 7 and the N rth half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Smith.

The West half of Lot No. 29 in the 2nd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 8 in the 2nd Concession, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of Douro.

Lot No. 14 in the 12th Concession. Lot No. 15 in the 9th Concession, and Lots Nos. A and 1 in the 10th Concession of the Town. hip of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession; Lot No. 15 and the South 20 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession; the East halves of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the 5th Concession, Lot No. 7 in the 9th Concession, and Lot No. 15, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Asphodel

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

William Cook, George Cook, and John Cook, *Plaintiffs*
vs.
Charles Perry, the Honourable Ebenezer Perry, and George Perry, *Defendants.*

All the right, title, and interest which the above named defendants, or either, or any of them, had on the 28th day of October, 1857, being the date of the registration of the judgment herein, in and to

All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the Township of Douro, in the County of Peterborough, being composed of part of Lot No. 4, in the 12th Concession of the said Township of Douro, containing by admeasurement 53 acres, be the same more or less, and which said part may be known, and is butted and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the southern limit of the said lot at the waters edge of the River Otonabee, thence north 74 degrees, east 21 chains, more or less, along the said southern limit to the western limit of the present travelled road leading to the northerly part of the said Township, thence north 3 degrees, west 20 chains and 80 links, more or less, to the waters edge of the said River Otonabee, thence south-westerly along the said water's edge with the stream to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE Sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 26th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Douglas & Thomas Douglass. *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
William Stinson, *Defendant.*

The east half of the north half of Lot No. 15, in the 6th Concession of the township of Emily.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, July 22, 1862. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November 1862, at 12 o'clock noon all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Leon Caisse, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Charles Perry and John Rodgers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 29, in the 11th Concession of the township of Smith, the North half of lot No. 29 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith, the East half of lot No. 30 in the 11th Concession of the Township of Smith, Broken lot No 33 in the 15th Concession of the Township of Smith, and Lot No. 3, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Burleigh.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Timothy May, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Timothy May, the younger, *Defendant.*

The Southmost ½ of Lot No. 10, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Douro

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Isaac Robinson, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Edgar, *Defendant*

The North ½ of Lot No 11, west of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tue day the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Andrew McKee, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
George H. Marshall, and John Jacob Marshall, *Defendant.*

That part of Town lot No. 3, East of Water street and South of London street, in the town of Peterborough, which is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows:—Commencing on Harve street at the South West angle of the said lot number three thence Northerly along the Western limit of the said lot 43 feet, thence Easterly in a line parellel with the Southern limit of the said lot one hundred and fourteen feet, more or less, to the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence Southerly along the said Eastern limit 43 feet, thence Westerly along the said Southern limit one hundred and fourteen feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
John Morrow, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 1, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 29, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

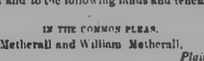
John Metherall and William Metherall, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Francis W. Heather, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 1 and 5, according to Perry's plan of Lot No. 20, in Township Lot No 15, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, July 30th, 1862. 31.

THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH!"

LEAVES MUD LAKE ON

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS.

At 10 o'clock a.m. precisely, for BOBCAYGEON, FENELON FALLS, AND LINDSAY.

WILL LEAVE LINDSAY

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,

at 8 o'clock a.m. returning, calling at the same places.

STAGES

BETWEEN

Peterboro' and Mud Lake,

will run regularly, leaving Peterborough immediately on the arrival of the Cars at 9 10 a.m. precisely, and Mud Lake on arrival of the Boat For freight, etc., apply to

WHITE & EASTLAND,
Peterborough

Peterborough, June 11, 1862. 24

Go to Hopkins & Donnelly's

BRITISH SADDLERY AND HARNESS WAREHOUSE!

If you want to buy good

SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS

of all descriptions.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, *Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,* Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mops, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH!

OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.

N.B.—Experienced Collar makers constantly on the premises. ☞ Collars warranted.

Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

CHEAP BOOKS!

CheapStationery

Cheap Room Paper & Window Blinds.

CHEAP FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large stock of goods bought dir ct from the Manufacturers, which will be sold at

Prices much LOWER than usual.

The School Book and School Stationery department will at all times be furnished with every book used in Town and Township Schools, and sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

The Miscellaneous Stationery business will be well assorted with the best descriptions of goods, and sold at Low Prices.

A large stock of Room Paper of the best patterns at the Lowest Prices, will be kept on hand.

Everything in the Book and Stationery line kept in stock or procured to order with dispatch.

T. HENDRIE.

Peterboro, 2nd June, 1862. 20

NOTE LOST,

ALL parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of Hand, for $10, made in favor of Henry Pell, with Duncan Dwyer's name attached, payable on the 10th day of July, 1863, as the said note was lost and I have received no value for the same.

JAMES FERRIER.

Westwood, July 15th, 1862. 29

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL...£1,000,000 Sg. | INVESTED IN CANADA...£300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to the (5 years) profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1863. Loans granted in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861. 45

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE* Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000

BRITANNIA LIFE *Assurance Company.*

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 10th, 1862. 15

Insurance Column.

THE

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y

ESTABLISHED IN 1825,

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princess Street. | Office in London—20 Cannon Street.
" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st. | " Dublin—34 n. College Green.
" Perth—79 High Street. | " Montreal—Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT - - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE thirty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen on Friday, the 18th April

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Drumallan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States beforementioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurance during the year, contained in 1189 Proposal £454,835 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 991 Policies were issued 359,680 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS on said Polices 11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPAT ON POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantees 22,999 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,750 current LIFE POLICIES 1,955,95 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS 373,563 3 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE 96,756 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report States that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his entire approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £93,975 6s 6d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and nett premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 10s 7d, to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £217,821 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinized in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realized on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, now vest d, are equal to 32 per cent on the sum assured: and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 15 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amounts New Policies Issued.	No. of Policies issued.	New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
1858	£169 840	£136 180	435	£3 989 18 0	£80 706 11 10	£218 856 9 2
1859	206 306	169 171	540	5 492 1 6	83 701 5 8	267 431 3 4
1860	246 320	203 920	802	8 778 17 9	77 877 5 8	312 098 8 10
1861	348 076	270 719	933	7 971 17 6	87 686 7 5	334 606 11 0
1862	454 835	359 680	1189	11 170 1 1	96 756 4 4	373 563 3 2
Totals	£1,625,376	£1,319 670	3899	37 400 15 10	394 631 14 6	1,537,356 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,

CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, Manager.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., Secretary.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Secretary for Canada.

J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office, Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO', OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward G. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis McKenzie, Esq.,
H. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Bligh, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent. Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-Presidents—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET, *Sec'y & Treas.*

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Agent, Peterborough.

October, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance COMPANY.

Double Assurance system without profits.

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT PREMIUM FOR £100 BIRTHDAY, INCREASING TO £200.

	£ s. d.
16	2 10 5
17	2 11 7
18	2 13 9
19	2 14 0
20	2 15 4
21	2 16 8
22	2 18 2
23	2 19 8
24	3 1 3
25	3 4 10
26	3 4 7
27	3 6 4
28	3 8 2
29	3 10 0
30	3 11 10
31	3 13 8
32	3 15 7
33	3 17 8
34	3 19 10
35	4 2 2
36	4 4 7
37	4 7 0
38	4 9 8
39	4 12 3
40	4 15 1
41	4 17 11
42	5 0 2
43	5 2 9
44	5 5 6
45	5 8 5

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 35 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'Armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.

JOSEPH R. WALTON, *Agent*, Peterboro.

January 23, 1862. 4

WESTERN INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO', W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 16th, 1857

Insurance Column.

NORTH BRITISH Fire and Life Insurance Comp'y.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 0 0 Stg.
ACCUMULATED FUND £1,174,383 6 11 Stg
ANNUAL REVENUE..£ 2'4,655 7 9 Stg

PRESIDENT:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, K. T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF ABERCORN, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAIR.

HEAD OFFICE:
64 PRINCESS STREET, EDINBURGH.

MANAGER, David Smith.
SECRETARY, John Ogilvie, Esq.

CANADA CENTRAL BRANCH:
4 & 5 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, MONTREAL.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq.,
Thomas Davidson, Esq.,

ORDINARY DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Louis Renaud, M. L. C.
The Hon. John Rose, M. P.
Thomas Ryan, Esq., Merchant,
James Law, Esq., Merchant.
David Davidson, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal.

SECRETARY.
H. J. Johnston, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA:
Messrs. MacDougall and Davidson.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCES effected at the LOWEST RATES of PREMIUMS corresponding to the risk.

Losses by Fire from Lightning made good.

The full power of settling all Losses is vested in the Montreal Board of Directors, and claims are payable immediately on being adjusted.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Company combines the system of *Mutual Assurance* with the safety of A LARGE PROPRIETING CAPITAL, and thus affords all the facilities and advantages which can be prudently offered by any Life Assurance Company.

NINE-TENTHS of the Profits among st those insured under the participation of profits class.

The subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent for the Company for Peterborough and vicinity, and is now ready to receive orders and to give full particulars as to rates and any other information that may be required.

J. N. TRAVERS,
Agent.

Peterboro, July 19th, 1862. 30

MONTREAL ASSURANCE COM'Y.

ESTABLISHED by special ordinances in 1840, and by subsequent Acts of the Provincial Parliament authorized to grant

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE,

Subscribed Capital $800 000
Paid up - - - - 60,000.

Amount invested in Bank Stocks and other convertible securities as per last annual statement,

$202,329.20!

PRESIDENT, DR. W. P. SMITH.
MANAGER, - - WM. MURRAY.

Head Office, in the Company's Building, No. 9, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

The undersigned begs to intimate his appointment as AGENT for the above Company

FOR PETERBOROUGH & VICINITY,

and is authorised to accept all ordinary Fire risks at rates of premium as low as those of any other responsible office. For further particulars, forms of application, &c., apply to

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Agent,
No. 5, Market Block,
George Street.

Peterboro', June 1862. 25

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE* ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£3,000000 STG

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro.' April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON
Agent.
THOS HOLYWELL
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1862. 31

CANADA Permanent Building and *SAVING'S SOCIETY.*

CAPITAL.....$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 350,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

THE COMMERCIAL Building & Investment *SOCIETY.*

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN,
Agent.

Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 15

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS

THE largest, best and most reliable Fashion Magazine in the world. Contains the largest and finest Fashion-Plates, the greatest number of full Engravings, the latest and most reliable information, three full-sized Patterns.—Every Mother, Dressmaker, Milliner and Lady should have it. Published Quarterly, at 473 Broadway, New York, sold everywhere or sent by mail at 25 cents. Yearly $1, with a valuable premium. The Summer number now ready.

1862. LAKE ONTARIO. 1862.

THE STEAMER

MAPLE LEAF.

SCHOFIELD, MASTER,

In connection with the Grand Trunk Railway. Port Hope and Lindsay and Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroads, for

Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls,

Avon Springs, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and all Western States.

The Steamer Maple Leaf will until further notice leave the undermentioned places on the following days:—

TUESDAYS.

Colborne, at 7.30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9.30 a. m., Port Hope at 10 30 a. m.

THURSDAYS.

Colborne, at 7. 30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9. 30 a. m., Port Hope, at 10. 30 a. m.

SATURDAY.

Wellington, at 1 p. m., Brighton, at 3 p. m., Cobourg, at 5 p. m., Cobourg, at 7 p. m., Port Hope, at 8 p. m.

On arrival of trains from Toronto, Lindsay, Peterboro' and Montreal, and arrive in Rochester in time to connect with evening trains on New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

ON FRIDAY

the Steamer Maple Leaf will leave the following places for Oswego:—Port Hope at 7 a. m., Cobourg, 8 a. m., Colborne, 10 a. m., Brighton, 12 m., Wellington, 2 p. m.; arriving at Oswego at 8 o'clock in the evening, and will leave Oswego the following morning at 8 o'clock, calling at all the places named as above.

Through tickets to all points South East and West can be procured from the Captain on board the boat.

Fare to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, $2,50, and to Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and all other Western Cities, as low as any other route.

Families wishing to settle in the West will find this the most convenient and cheapest route they can take.

RETURNING.

The Steamer Maple Leaf will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, after arrival of trains from the City and will connect with trains at Cobourg and Port Hope, for the East West and North.

For further particulars apply to

A. COCHRANE, Port Hope, CHAS. ELLIOT, Cobourg.
J. B. DEWEY, Colborne.

May 15th, 1862. 20

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of Dec., 1862.

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M

Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary

Peterboro' 1st [illegible] 1862.

Great Work on the Horse!

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicines in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustr

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1862. NUMBER 33.

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 10

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro. 18

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

[illegible] on the 3rd [illegible] feel it my duty, as far as within [illegible] Stoves, Tinware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Shelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd. 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & SHERRAR.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 1, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 18

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
February 19th, 1862. 8

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order, Next Door to Martin's Mills, Peterboro', C. W 9

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds Ashburnham, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, Corner Street Peterborough. 18

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walnut and Colonel Hunter, Port Hope. 18

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, George Street, Peterboro'.

R. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish sole Leather constantly on hand.
Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', Interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, *Agent*. 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough. C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Hallman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day 20

HAGGRAFT & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg. Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c Keene. 20

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water Street, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs. Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery. Peterboro' March 1862. 14

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS,
MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c, &c.
Jobbing and Horse-shoeing done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS.
Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets
Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store,
N. B.—All business done promptly and moneys handed over when collected. 13

T. W. DEERING,
LATEST London, Paris, New York, and Canadian Styles of Boots and Shoes made to order, on the shortest notice.
Water Street, opposite the Examiner Office.
Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
Office—BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

Hair Dressing Saloon!
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.
PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.
Cabins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings, }
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. } 18

Advertising Essential to Business.
AGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and General Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Gallagher Street, Toronto, C. W., undertakes advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals, established either in the Canadas, British Colonies, Europe or the States.
Acknowledged Agents for this Paper. 20

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
GRANVILLE RICHARDSON,
24 Proprietor.

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF
SALOON,
SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents.
R. B. CRONN
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.
This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.
Yard and Stabling for the public
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg MANAGER.
J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

FISHERS HOTEL.
FISHER'S OLD STAND.
Corner of George and Simcoe Sts., Peterboro.
WILL be re-opened in a few weeks for the convenience and accomodation of the public. A large Yard with Sheds and Stables in the rear of the Hotel will be open daily free of charge.
The subscriber most respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal support he received from his friends and the public before the fire compelled him to suspend business.
A careful Hostler always in attendance.
AMOS. J. FISHER,
Nov. 18, 1861. *Proprietor.* 47

WILLIAM TAYLOR
BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Menice, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.
The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.
A careful Hostler always in attendance.
Ashburnham, March 13, 1861. 11-tm.

FISHER'S
LIVERY STABLE,
CORNER OF
GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS
PETERBOROUGH.
HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all times. Those Residents, positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets
THOS. J. FISHER.
Peterboro', May 14, 1862. 20

TO LOVERS OF
A BEAUTIFUL WASH!
SUCH as will compare if not surpass any thing ever sold in Canada All I ask is a trial of
AUTER'S CELEBRATED RESTORATIVE,
which is now in the greatest demand in the United States, and which has been tried by Ladies and Gentlemen of the largest cities, who give it the credit of being the most luxurious wash that was ever used as a preventative of the Hair from falling off, and removing the dandruff and scurf from the head, also beautifying and leaving a splendid gloss on the hair, together with a beautiful perfume. Having been appointed sole Agent for Lafore's Hair Works,
WIGS, TOUPEES, BRAIDS,
FRIZETTES, &c.,
Arrangements have been made so that persons at a distance can be supplied with the above ornamental head dresses by sending the size of the head and other descriptions, at such low rates as I hope will give satisfaction.

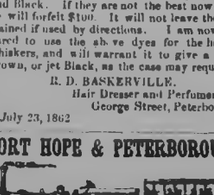
TO GENTLEMEN,
Having Auter's Celebrated Hair Dyes, Brown and Black. If they are not the best now in use he will forfeit $100. It will not leave the skin stained if used by directions. I am now prepared to use the above dyes for the hair or whiskers, and will warrant it to give a Dark Brown, or jet Black, as the case may require.
R. D. BASKERVILLE.
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
George Street, Peterboro'.
July 23, 1862 30

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.
ON and after the 13th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—
Leave Port Hope at .....7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at.....9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at.....1.35 a.m
Arrive at Port Hope.....3.55 a.m
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Peterboro at.....8.30 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at .....9.00 a.m.
Leave Port Hope at.....1.00 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at .....3.30 p.m.
The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.
B. R. KIMBALL, *Superintendent.* F. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*
Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861: 49

PETERBORO'



MARBLE WORKS!
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.
All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.
H. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18-1y

FARM FOR SALE.
THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.
60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,
and under good cultivation. There is a splendid
ORCHARD
on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.
For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq. Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.
Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8

FOR SALE.
SOUTH half of Lot No. 8, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good frame House, three Barns and other Outhouses.
The south half of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH KELSO,
or
WM. TULLY, Jr.,
Monaghan, May 1, 1862. 18

Poetry.

Auld Lang Syne Done up in Tartan.

The following *jeu d' esprit* was written by the minister of a small rural parish near Perth, with reference to the highland belief in the antiquity of the Gaelic tongue.

Should Gaelic speech be e'er forgot,
An' never brocht to min,'
For she'll be spoke in Paradise
In the days o' auld lang syne.

When Eve, all fresh in beuty's charms,
First met fond Adam,s view,
The first words that he'll spoke till her
Was "cummar ashum dhu."

And Adam in his garden fair,
Whene'er the day did close,
The dish that he'll to supper teuk,
Was always Athole brose,

When Adam from his leafy bower
Cam oot at break o' day,
He'll always for his morning teauk
A quaich o' usquebac.

An' when wi' Eve he'll had a crack,
He'll teuk his sneeshin horn,
An on the tap ye'll weel micht mark
A pouny praw cairngorm.

The sneeshin' mull is fine my friend
The sneeshin' mull is grand;
We'll teuk'a hearty sneesh, my friend,
An' pass't fra hand to hand.

When man first fand the want o' claer,
The wind aw' cauld to fey,
He twisted round about his waist
The tartan philabeg.

An' music first on earth was heard
In Gaelic accents deep,
When Jubal in his oxter squeezed
The blether o' a sheep.

The praw bagpipes is grand my frien's,
The praw bagpipes is fine;
We'll teuk't anither pibroch get,
For the days o' auld lang syne.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Peabody.

The ceremony of presenting the freedom of the city of London to Mr George Peabody, the American banker, was performed at a special Court of the Common Council held at the Guildhall, on the 10th inst. This was done in accordance with a resolution passed unanimously by the court on the 22nd of May last, in appreciation of his magnificent gift of £150,000, to be applied to the relief and assistance of the poor of the metropolis.

The proceeding was the more interesting, as this is the first occasion on which such an honor has been conferred upon an American citizen, and there was a full attendance of members of the court, many of whom were accompanied by their ladies.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided, and there was a large muster of members of the "upper branch." Among the visitors were the lady Mayoress, Mr. Adams, the American minister, and some members of his family; Mr. and Mrs. Lampson, from New York; Mr. Hall, of Boston; Mr. Somerley, of Boston; Mr. Thayer, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Moon, of New York, &c. The four trustees appointed to carry out the beneficent intentions of the donor, namely, Lord Stanely, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Lampson, and Sir J. Emerson Tennant, were also upon the platform.

The box, which was of the description usually presented on these occasions, has on one side the resolution agreed to by the court, and the city arms, and on the other the arms of Mr. Peabody. It also bears upon it the names of the gentlemen who are appointed to carry out the gift.

The Lord Mayor having taken his seat, Mr. Peabody was introduced to the court by Mr. Deputy Reed, the mover, and Mr. Alderman Phillips, the seconder of the resolution. He was received with a tremendous burst of cheering from the members of the court and the strangers in the galleries.

The Town-Clerk having read the minutes of the former court and the resolution that had been agreed to.

Mr. B. Scott, addressing the new "citizen and cloth-worker," said the duty, at all times a responsible and onerous one, was on this occasion one of the peculiar difficulty, for however it might be permitted to sound the praises of heroes and statesmen, it was difficult and unusual to speak of personal excellence in the presence of its possessor, and he should best discharge his duty if his remarks were exceedingly brief, and couched in the language of congratulation. It must be to Mr. Peabody a matter of satisfaction that in the early part of his career he had resolved that, if blessed in his circumstances, he would set apart some portion of it for the promotion of the physical mental, moral, and intellectual benefit of his fellow-men. This was a noble resolve, but it was not every good resolution that in this world attained its accomplishment. Alas, for the uncertainty of human things, sometimes wish to achive such noble objects but had not the means; others had the means, but had not the heart to practice liberal things. It was a subject of congratulation that by well directed and persevering industry he was enabled to carry into execution his generous intentions, and that the desire of his heart had neither been postponed nor frustrated. It was not necessary that he should dwell upon the details of the munificence which Mr. Peabody had displayed, for they were matters of recorded history, but there were one or two things connected with it which conferred upon the gift a peculiar excellence in the estimation of this honorable court. He had determined to relinquish all interest in that large amount of property during his life rather than bequeath it as a legacy. It was not merely a gift, but a donation from a stranger conferring in that midst. He selected for it, too, a time when untoward and exceptional circumstances had disturbed for a moment the peaceful relations between Great Britain and the United States, so though to some others than his honor there were superior to the claims of nationality, and could alter above the party influence which unhappily prevailed. Although an American by birth, he had always manifested the most kindly feeling to Great Britain and all that belonged to it. On a memorable occasion he vindicated the respect and honor and position of our beloved Sovereign. (Cheers.) He fitted out at his own cost an expedition to search for Sir John Franklin, and now he had again shown that it was one of the excellent desires of his heart that the people of this land and his own, brethern in language and literature, of a common origin, with a common faith, and with a common historical tradition should live together as brethern. That honorable court had always regarded with sentiments of the deepest interest the promotion of civil and religious liberty. The corporation of the City of London had waged war in times past with that intolerance which excluded worthy citizens from municipal honors, an intolerance which drove Mr. Peabody's ancestors from those shores in former times for freedom of worship; and he must assert, as the highest feature of his unprecedented liberality, that he had enjoined it should neither be sectarian as regards religion or exclusive as regards party. (Cheers.) And now, said the Chamberlain, allow me to present to you the right hand of fellowship, and to welcome you as the first American to whom has been awarded the honor of complimentary citizenship. (Cheers.)

The chamberlain then presented Mr. Peabody with the freedom of the city contained in a gold box, of the value of 100 guineas, expressing a hope that Mr. Peabody's return to his native land might be the harbinger of returning peace—peace based upon the lasting foundation of freedom for all.

Mr. Peabody, who was loudly cheered, proceeded to acknowledge the compliment. He said he accepted at the hands of the Chamberlain, with deep sensibility, the very great honor bestowed on him by the City of London, but he was conscious that he did not altogether deserve the generous praise which had been lavished upon him. He was not unmindful of the fact that his ability to make a gift for the benefit of the poor of London was less due to his own merits than the kind Providence who had so highly favored him, and he should have neglected an obvious duty if he had failed to employ a portion of his means to the advantage of others. It was but just to say that in his offers to do good he was not the pioneer, but the follower of many public benefactors whose munificent characters had illustrated the history of this country. He had always held the opinion that among those who had an especial claim to participate in whatever good fortune he might enjoy were the communities in which he acquired the means of being useful to his fellow men, and he should be indeed unfaithful if in carrying out his long cherished design to be forgot the great city where he had experienced so much kindness, and passed so many years of happiness and prosperity. (Cheers) The fulfilment of his resolution, as an American citizen resident in London, was particularly gratifying to him. He remembered with gratification and satisfaction the kindly relations which had for such a length of time subsisted between his native land and that ancient city. From the birth of the nation until the present day, America had seldom failed to find in this country, the stronghold of civil and religious liberty, a willing response to its own emotions of fraternity and good will, and it was likewise to him a circumstance of unexpected happiness if his gift, by reason of the particular time at which it was made tended in any degree to soften the asperities of feeling which have unhappily arisen between the two great nations of the Anglo Saxon family. (Cheers.) If it reminded the people of both countries of their common origin and natural sympathy, he should be fortunate indeed, and should be more than repaid. He was gratified to learn that in banishing distinctions of party and of creed from the application of this gift, he had met with the approval of their distinguished body. Such distinctions faded away in the presence of the common claims of human nature, and it would be unnatural, indeed, if he were to exclude from his regard on such narrow grounds say portion of those with whom his early disadvantages ought to place him in perpetual relations of sympathy and goodwill. (Cheers.) He had never forgotten, and never could forget, the great privations of his early years; and to encourage and stimulate the exertions of the youth of this great city and country who had no reliance except upon their own character and exertions to raise themselves in society, he might be allowed to say that there were few individuals amongst them whose opportunities for a prosperous life were not better than were his own at that age. Let him, then, once more acknowledge the signal honor which they had bestowed on him, an honor grateful to him both as a citizen to the United States and a resident in this great city by whose corporation it was conferred. He reciprocated most sincerely the friendly sentiments the Chamberlain had expressed with regard to his native land, and most heartily did he respond to the hope that its present trials might result in the permanent triumph of liberty and good government. (Cheers.) Most firmly did he pray that his country governed in the spirit which animated the illustrious Washington, and England, under the guidance of its good and beloved Queen, might advance through coming years in promoting those great interests of civilization and humanity which had ever been espoused by these two great and kindred nations. He thanked them also for their good wishes for his health and happiness; and, although he could desire that their generous praises were better deserved, he could not refuse to accept the kind words they had addressed to him. The remembrance of them, together with the memento of the good act has they had presented to him, would ever be present to himself and those near him, and so long as memory preserved his life and gave him power of free action, it should be his duty to attain to the excellent character which the Chamberlain, on behalf of the Corporation, had been pleased to associate with his humble name. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Kelsey, the Chairman of the Lands Committee, moved that the address of the Chamberlain, and that of Mr. Peabody, should be entered upon the records of the court.

The motion having been seconded, unanimously adopted amidst loud cheering.

The proceedings then terminated.

Sons of Temperance Column.

JENKINS, AND SOME TALK WITH HIM.

The other night I was in my study. I call it my sanctum, I like to buy myself in it for hours. One it seems to me can always study better, meditate better, and write better when alone. I think so anyway, but if my neighbor Grundy thinks otherwise I will not quarrel with him. This is a free country, and if one can speak as he likes, he surely ought to have the liberty to think as he likes. Well, I was in my study, sanctum or den, as you may please to call it; I was not studying, not writing, I was dreamily meditating and watching from the window at which I was seated, the fleecy clouds as they shot along the serene but starless sky. Who does not at times love to indulge in "Awake dreams?" What pleasant thoughts, what fond remembrances come clustering, hurrying like "thronging legions through the busy brain." Our schooldays are lived over again! Pretty little Susan, or Patsy, or Julia Ann, with her bright eyes and nice clean apron, is again at our side roaming amid the little wood, or along the streamlets grassy bank—happy, happy, as could be. Ah, dear, we saw Susan yesterday, but how changed from *our* Susan of *then*. I was in deep reverie—reverie, that is the word—not day but twilight dreaming, dreaming of the past and dreaming of the future—who does not dream of the future? We all love to dream of what we *may* do, and of what we may be; our fond hopes are too often a dream. We hope, and fondly hope on, and when at last we vainly expect their realization and we awake—and lo it was all a dream. Has it not been so with you gentle reader? It has with me, yet I like to *dream*. It is a luxury that even a poor fellow may indulge in, and most *poor* fellows' luxuries are scarce enough, and I think they ought to enjoy this. I was dreaming—I was lost to all around me—my spirit seemed borne back upon the current of time. I was young again—I was happy—I was— Hark, a tap upon the door broke up my pleasant reverie. Tap, number two and I was myself again—a hard-working, commonplace, matter of fact old Bachelor or Benedict—suggestive words implying two totally diverse characters. A bachelor no doubt is a miserable fellow, and I am of opinion that some benedicts are not much better. But I forgot, tap number two awoke me, "come in," I cried abstractedly, watching a sea of clouds whose waves of silvery crest were just then surging across the disc of the moon in all their reflected brightness and beauty—"Come in." The door opened slowly and solemnly. A head, a human head, was thrust in, and in a second or so the plump, well-to-do body attached thereto made its appearance.—The body and head, or to give the more worthy member precedence, the head and body rejoiced in the ownership of Jeremiah Junker Jenkins. Before me in *propria persona* stood J. J. Jenkins. Jenkins is no shadow; Jenkins has a substantial form, you feel his presence. Everybody knows Jenkins, at least they ought to, for Jenkins knows everybody, according to his own account. Jenkins is of a philanthropic turn; he is everybody's friend; you may not take to Jenkins, but Jenkins takes and sticks to you. Jenkins professes to be a gentleman; so know he does not work and he dresses well; that in the opinion of not a few now-a-days is sufficient to *make* a gentleman; Jenkins we opinionate is therefore a gentleman. Ill natured people do say that Jenkins with his hands won't work, and with his brains can't work, but Jenkins ignores the *implied* insinuation—Jenkins hates insinuations. If Jenkins has no business of his own to mind, he is great in attending (aforesaid ill natured people say meddling with) to other people's business. Jenkins is always busy, always engaged—at what is yet a problem for future mathematicians to solve. Jenkins is too busy to read—much but Jenkins is always ready to talk upon any subject from Dynamics or cotton cultivation to anything of the most infinitesimal importance. True though Jenkins talks much he does not say much; this I think Jenkins is ignorant of, but no wonder, Jenkins's deafness is a common one. Jenkins has a good opinion of himself—and this I judge Jenkins has a monopoly—Jenkins imitates somewhat in the opinion that what he does not know is hardly worth any. This is Jenkins's opinion, and Jenkins often wonders why people will always persist in differing from Jenkins. But Jenkins's mode is, he is a liberal man—in his views. Jenkins is no longer young, but Jenkins looks young, and his clothes and hair appear well dyed. Jenkins is not married, never was married; the cause why Jenkins says is his never could meet a congenial spirit; ill natured people say Jenkins has tried to try the matrimonial state but in vain; but Jenkins in his own opinion is quite a ladies man. Jenkins says he can't help resembling single, for being a compassionate man he does not like to drive the rest of the female world to dire despair by making a choice. Jenkins is a moral man, and in his opinion far from being a bad one. Jenkins never refuses a principle or havannah, and at times is not altogether disinclined to that, which to change the words of the poet a little, "cheers but to inebriate." "Hallo, Jenkins," said I, quite awake now, "how are you; take a seat." Jenkins took a seat, placed it in front of me and sat down. I looked at Jenkins; mystery was on Jenkins' face, and enquiry in his eye. Mystery and enquiry stood in bold relief from every feature. Jenkins was great. "What's the matter, Jenkins," interrogated I, watching his solemn, wonder changed phiz. "I am well," said he, in solemn tones, and he was more solemn than ever. Now I hate those solemn, long faced individuals; to look at them gives one the blues, and blues lead to dyspepsia, and dyspepsia to—no matter—I could not stand it, and so I burst out with "Look here, Jenkins, what's the meaning of all this; have you been kicked, whipped, getting the mitten, or drinking. "Ah," says Jenkins, rousing up and interrupting me, "I have been thinking." "Thinking Jenkins—you thinking, and survive the operation, no wonder you look so "glum." I exclaimed, coming down with my hands upon his shoulder. "Yes," said Jenkins coming to himself under my feeling awakener. "I *have* been thinking, I say I have been thinking," and he was emphatic, "that you temperance men are getting a little too rabid in that column of yours. You know I am a *temperance man*"—he now blushed a little—"and a few to excesses. I want to see the temperance, mark I say *temperance*, cause prosper. But you must go about it the right way to do this, and it is my settled conviction that you *don't* go about it the right way in coming down upon the most respectable classes of the community as you do for their apathy and indifference, as you please term it, to the best and highest interest of humanity.

To be continued.

Singing by Young Women.

It was the opinion of Dr. Rush, that singing by young ladies, whom the customs society debar from many other kinds of salubrious exercise, ought to be cultivated not only as an accomplishment, but as the means of preserving health. He particularly insists that vocal music should never be neglected in the education of a young lady, and states, that besides its salutary operation in soothing the cares of domestic life, it has a still more direct and important effect. In his remarks on this subject, the doctor introduces a fact which was suggested to him by his professional experience, which is, that the exercise of the chest by singing contributes very much to defend them from the diseases to which the climate and other causes expose them. The German, he continues, are seldom afflicted with consumption, nor has he ever known more than one instance of spitting of blood among them. This, he believes, is in part occasioned by the strength which their lungs acquire by exercising them frequently in vocal music, which constitutes an essential branch of their education.

Henry Ward Beecher on Newspapers.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in the course of a sermon in the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last Sunday night, made an eloquent plea for newspapers, speaking of them as the most potent elements of civilization. "There is," said he, "a common vulgar objection about newspapers that "they lie so;" they don't lie any more than you do. Man is naturally a lying creature. Truth is a gift from Heaven, and very few of us possess it before we get it there. The newspaper gives both facts and rumors, and they would be blamed if they did not do so. It is for the reader to judge of these rumors. The last economy should be in regard to newspapers. It is better to deprive the body of some ribbon or jewel or garment, than deprive the mind of sustenance."

A FOUNDLING.—Last night a gentleman living on Park street, whom we shall call Mr. S. was startled by the loud ringing of his door bell at a late hour, and on his going to the door *en dishabille*, found upon the step a willow basket nearly covered with a towel, which by its substantive gave unmistakable evidence of life beneath. To the handle of the basket was appended a neat card on which was written "Call her Lizzy, and treat her kindly for her mother's sake" Mr. S——who is distinguished for his rigid athcroic intentions and generosity of character—had no heart to treat the little innocent rudely. Carefully picking up the basket he conveyed the precious burden to his sleeping apartment, and told his better half what he had found. "Poor little dear," said the lady, who is not disturbed by jealousy. "Is it a boy or a girl? God," said the husband, pointing to the card. Mrs. S. soon unrolls of herself in her dry goods, and removed the linen covering from the basket, when up popped the round, bushy head and twinkling eyes of a puppy of the bulldog species, who seemed utterly at a loss for emotion sufficiently lively to express its delight at being released from the irksome confinement of the basket.—*Hamilton Times.*

"Your head annoys me exceedingly, said a French nobleman in Paris to a talkative person who was sitting near him at a dinner, and who was constantly suiting the action to the word. "Indeed, my lord," replied the gabbler, "we are so crowded at the table that I do not know where to put my head." "Put it in your mouth," said the nobleman.

—At the late fête at Bourges, on the Emperor Eugenie appearing, the Mayor presented to her a magnificent bouquet of natural exotic flowers set in a rich bubber of gold, with a bustle of red pepper, bearing the arms of the town.

Destruction of the Steamship "Golden Gate."

Loss of 200 lives and $1,384 000 in treasure—the Steamer reported reached—Latest particulars.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 7.

It is our painful duty to announce the destruction by fire of the steamship Golden Gate, which left San Francisco July 21st, for Panama, with two hundred and thirty passengers, $1,114,000 in treasure for New York and $270,000 for England. She was burnt at sea July 27th, and one hundred and eighty passengers, twenty of her crew, and all the treasure lost.

The following telegraphic despatches were received this morning:

San Francisco, August 6.

"To Wm. L. Hulsey, 8 Wall street—

"I was saved from the burning ship by lashing myself to the forecastle ladder and jumping overboard; passed under port wheel while under way and received serious injury; was picked up by the ship's boat; remained in it twenty hours before reaching Manzanilla. Poor Flint was lost. Will return overland. Telegraph to my family about my safety and health.

BENJAMIN HOLLADAY.

This gentleman is of the firm of Holladay & Flint, owners of the California and Oregon steamboat line.

Edward Flint, formerly of New York, went out in February, 1851. Left a wife in this city; was a middle aged man.

San Francisco August 7.

"To Allen McLane, President—

"Golden Gate burned at sea near Manzanilla. Two hundred passengers and crew perished. Ship total loss. Particulars as soon as possible.

"FORBES & BABCOCK."

Manzanilla is on the coast of Mexico 1,500 miles South of San Francisco.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer Golden Gate, was a splendid side-wheel steamer, 2 067 tons and was built at this port by Wm. H. Webb, in 1850. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length 265 feet, breadth 40 feet, depth of hold 30 feet. Her draft of water was about 16 feet.

She was one of the finest boats on the route between Panama and San Francisco, and was a favorite with the travelling public.

This ship was noted for her police regulations and the rules in relation to fire were well defined, and made plain to all her crew and passengers. It was customary on this route to exercise the passengers and crew in fire duty, and from the meagre information we have in relation to the causes of the fire, it must have, in its earliest stages, defined the efforts of the unfortunate passengers and crew, which on ordinary occasions, would have controlled the fatal element.

The Golden Gate was a fast vessel and could accomodate nearly 900 passengers, besides a large quantity of freight. She was rated at the Underwriters A 2, and her securities against fire were recorded "good." She had two independent fire pumps, and sufficient hose, buckets, axes, &c.

She carried from eight to twelve boats, sufficient to carry several hundred persons.

The Golden Gate was repaired in 1856, '58, '59, and latterly she has been put in excellent order. There is no doubt that the light upper works being thoroughly aired by the tropical sun,have, when ignited, burned furiously, and it was behind the power of man to stay the flames.

Some of the boats, so do ubt, which were stowed on deck, were consumed before they could be launched.

From Mr. Holladay's dispach it will be seen that the ship was in such a precarious position that he was obliged to jump overboard rather than to seek the succor of a boat. The flames evidently spread very rapidly, and no doubt the scene has been scarcely equaled on the ocean.

The following despatch has been received by Messrs. Donohoe, Ralston & Co., of this city:—

San Francisco, August 7.

To Eugene Kelly & Co.:

Steamship Golden Gate, which sailed hence 21st July, took fire twelve miles of Manzanilla, and was burnt to the waters edge. About two hundred passengers lost.

Edward Flint gone. Ben Holladay and Captain Whitney saved. It is thought the treasure will be saved as the ship was beached.

THE INSURANCE ON THE GOLDEN GATE AND HER CARGO.

We have made diligent inquiries in relation to the insurance on the Golden Gate and her specie. It is thought here that the vessel is not insured, but the most of the specie is. The regular shippers of the specie have usually open policies, and the consignees here have no means of knowing the amount of insurance until the arrival of the mail. The vessel is worth from $850,000 to 90,000 at the highest, but as she is somewhat advanced, it is very probable that she is as we stated, uninsured.

The telegraph will give us some of the particulars in the course of the ensuing twenty four hours.

—Mr. Morris Thomas, of the Back Street of Mount Pleasant, shewed us the other day a most extraordinary sample of wheat. The heads are of the largest size that we ever witnessed or heard of; and when shelled, yield a very large and fine looking grain. We certainly think there never was such wheat seen before. Mr. Thomas, in the first place, found twelve heads of this strange wheat from one stalk. Struck with astonishment at its size and fine appearance,he sowed what these twelve heads yielded in the garden, and from this he raised nine lbs. Out of curiosity, he shelled one of these heads and found that it contained 148 grains, all clear and good. Mr. Thomas then sowed these 9 lbs broadcast in the field, and were it not that fully one-third of it was winter-killed, he would have as much as fifteen bushels. As it was, the two-thirds yielded ten bushels, which he sowed in the field and which is now growing. It looks exceedingly well, and promises to be a good crop. The clusters grow closer together then in any other wheat and the head is much larger. Mr. Thomas thinks it is a cross between the "blue stem" and "Soles" wheat. All who would like to see a sample of the heads, can do so by calling at this office.—*Brantford Courier.*

The Quebec *News* learns that within the last two or three days the Executive has put the pruning knife of retrenchment into the public Department. Some ten or eleven clerks have been discharged from the Crown Lands, two from the Attorney General's office, and two from the Crown Land Department. In the Provincial Secretary, and the office of the Minister, a number of others have received warning.

AGENTS FOR THE "EXAMINER."

James McLean, ... Mount Pleasant.
Richard Howell, ... Millbrook.
Henry Graham, ... Bobcaygeon.
Robert Graham, S N ..... Penelon Falls.
A. wilson, ... Hastings.
R. Robertson, ... Millgrove, Virginia.
Griffin & Rathbun, ... Westmeath.
W. H. Mitchell, ... Lindsay.
R. Humphries, ... Kinmount.
K. Urquhart, ... North Ennismore.
James Porter, ... Cavanville.
John Birkby, ... Warkworth.
Duncan Anderson, ... South Dummer.
C. Wilson, ... Norwood.
D. McKellar, ... Warsaw.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Caution—W. Thompson.
Indian Corn—D. Sutherland.
Caution—Wm. Goodfellow.
Photography—Mr. Ewing.
Sheriff's Sale—James Hall.
do., do.
Town Lots— do.
Cow Lost—D. Roche.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY, 14th AUGUST, 1862.

DEATH OF SIR ALLAN McNAB.

We regret to have to announce the death of Sir Allan McNab which took place at Hamilton on the 8th inst., in the 65th year of his age. The cause of his death is said to be gastric fever which averted the skill of medical men to subdue. Sir Allan was born in the Town of Niagara, in 1798, and any one seeing him would have supposed him to be much older than he really was. His name is associated with many of the leading political events of Upper Canada since 1829, especially in the stirring affairs of 1837. He was an out and out supporter of the Old Family Compact, and a thorough Tory to the last. The only time that he showed a disposition to yield to the pressure of the times was when he consented to the secularization of the Clergy Reserves and consented to be the Premier of the Coalition in 1854, from which he was ousted two years after. He received the order of Knighthood for his conduct in the rebellion in destroying the Caroline it is said.—At all events he rendered good service to the country in those unfortunate times, and the home Government acknowledged it in thus honouring him. He was the first Canadian who received the honor. He went to England after his removal from the Premiership in 1856, and was induced to contest a seat as member of the House of Commons. Losing the election he returned to Canada and was elected a member of the Legislative Council, and at the time of his death was the Speaker—two vacancies which will have to be filled. It is to be hoped some friend will publish a record of his life, attached as it is with the history of Canada.

THE SANDYFORD PLACE MURDER.

Late files of old country papers give the particulars of a foul murder which was committed in Glasgow a short time ago, the substance of which we shall try and give, condensing as much as possible. The details occupy a large space.

A woman named Jessie Macpherson lived as servant in the house of Mr. John Fleming in the city of Glasgow, called Sandyford Place. She is described as being well behaved, having considerable personal attractions, though between thirty and forty years of age. She had lived as servant in several places in the city and is reported to have been in every respect a worthy person. Mr. John Fleming, his father James Fleming, and his son John, were the occupants of the house. It was the custom of John Fleming to leave the city and proceed to his house he had on the sea cost on Friday afternoons, taking with him his son John who assisted him in the office, and returning on Monday afternoon, leaving the old man and servant alone in the house. One Friday night or next morning the servant was murdered, but, strange to say, the murder was not discovered till after the return of John Fleming and son on Monday afternoon. The old man, who gives his age as 87, or being interrogated says that sometime during Friday night he heard screams as if proceeding from Macpherson's bed room, but thought that there might be some female friend stopping with her and they were merely in play. It was stated at the investigation that Macpherson was observed on Friday evening parting with a female friend at the door. It appears very strange that the old man should be three days in the house with a murdered person and yet know nothing of the transaction. This is accounted for in the eccentric habits of the elder Fleming; he used to cook his own victuals, and buy his own sugar and tea even when the family were at home. He states that he thought Macpherson had gone to see some of her friends.

Shortly after the return of his son the old man found that some of the plate had been stolen. As soon as this was blazed abroad the pawn broker who had received it communicated with the owner, and gave the name and appearance of the person who pledged it. She gave her name as Mary McDonald, living in Vincent street, No. 5, which on investigation proved to be false as the house named was shut up. By a very singular circumstance, an observation from a little girl, the detectives obtained a clue by which they discovered the woman who pawned the plate. She turned out to be a Mrs. MacLachlan living in Broomlaw, a wife of a mate of a steamer plying between Glasgow and Cork, and on the night of the murder it was proved by a woman occupying a part of the same house that Mrs. MacLachlan was from home all night. She states that she received the plate from old Fleming on Saturday afternoon to pledge it, and after doing so he called at her house and gave her £1 for her trouble. This Fleming denies, and when they were confronted she looked him steadily in the face affirming that he was the man from whom she received the plate. The old man expressed the greatest surprise at her statement, saying "Me woman I never gave you any plate."

The mystery by whom hands the unfortunate woman met her death is yet unsolved. The body when discovered by Mr. John Fleming bore marks of severe blows about the head and face. A deal of blood had gone over the floor which had been partially wiped up. Footmarks were seen of a person with a high instep—corresponding to that of Mrs. McLachlan; the old Fleming has a flat foot. Thus far the woman Mc Lachlan is generally supposed to know about the murder. On the other hand it has transpired that the elder Fleming had made approaches to Macpherson and offers of marriage, which appear to have been very annoying to her. She told a friend some time prior to her death that her life was made miserable and wretched owing to the old man's conduct. And thus this brutal murder has filled the city of Glasgow with horror and surprise, producing the most intense excitement from the fact that the perpetrator is yet undiscovered.

MELANCHOLY BOAT ACCIDENT.

We regret to learn of a deplorable accident which occurred at Sarnia, on Thursday evening last, three persons drowned being brothers and sisters of our much respected ministers wife, Rev. Mr. Blain, who preaches in the Free Church in this Town. The *Observer* gives the following account of the sad affair:—

"Mr. Peter Young, son of Archibald Young, Esq., after closing their shop, went to sell on the river, taking with him Miss Susan Young and their younger brothers, Bruce, William and John. When about in the middle of the river, the boat unfortunately came into collision with a vessel, then being towed up the stream. The boat struck with some force, owing to the stiff breeze blowing at the time, an immediately sunk. Mr. Young made a memoritry and desperate effort to save his sister and hold on by the chains of the vessel, but the swift current carried them instantly out of his reach; he himself miraculously escaped. The vessel's yawl was instantly manned and lowered, and the crew succeeded in saving Wilson. Miss Young and the other two brothers had sunk before help could reach them, if ever they came to the surface. Many boats put off immediately to assist them; but although the broken boat was soon found, there was no trace of those missing. The search for the bodies was continued all night, but up to the time of going to press none of them were found. This dreadful misfortune to one of the oldest and best known families has thrown a deep gloom over the town; and what renders it still more painful is the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Young, who are at present in England, little thinking of the fearful shadow which has fallen on their happy household. To say that the deepest sympathy is felt by all the afflicted family, is to give but a feeble expression of the all prevading feeling in the community. Miss Young was about 19 years of age—a cheerful, happy girl, univer sally beloved. Bruce was 13 John 8 years of age.

New Orange Lodge.—The Caledonia Orange Lodge of the Town of Peterboro' having surrendered their charter some time ago. It is with pleasure that we now make it known that it has been taken up, and another Lodge organized, called the Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 484. Their first monthly meeting was held on Monday evening last. The principal officers are, Rev. Mr. Colwell, W. Master; Mr. James Edgar, W. Deputy Master; Mr. John Smith, Secretary; Mr. Wm. Brownscombe, Treasurer.

Sunday School Pic-Nic.—The Sunday School belonging to the Old Kirk hold their annual Pic-Nic to-day, in that beautiful ground adjoining Mr. Chamberlane's residence, at the West side of the Town; preparations are being extensively made for the amusement of the children by erecting swings, &c., by the committee appointed for that purpose.

Pic-Nic.—A Pic-Nic under the auspices of the Trustees of the Sabbath School, in Ashburnham, was held on Thursday last, in that beautiful woods adjoining Mr. Dunlop's residence, Douro. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. Messrs. Douglass, Beck, and others. Great credit is due to R. D. Rogers, Esq., for the prominent part he took in getting everything in order for the convenience of all present.

Owing to the press of matter on our hand, and a number of advertisements coming in before going to press, we have been prevented from inserting an article we had prepared on the all-engrossing subject of the connection of Canada with the Mother country; besides, noticing other matters of interest.

Photography.—Mr. Ewing having taken the rooms on George Street, formerly occupied by Mr. G. A. Cox, intends to carry on the Photographying business in all its branches. Please call and see his specimens.

A Warning.—The Federal recruiting agents are playing their game of false pretences in Kingston and in Brockville, as well other localities in Canada.—Placards have been posted up in Brockville and a few at the Kingston railway station and other public places, intimating that five hundred laborers are wanted for the Atlantic and Great Western Railway in Pennsylvania. The wages offered are one dollar and ten cents per day. Application to be made at Brockville to S. Rust, "Agent," at the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Wharf. In Kingston the "Agent" in the same business is a Mr. Talbot. That the operation is suitable and one of the many infernal modes resorted to by recruiting agents for the Northern army is proved by the fate of one man who has been allured from Kingston. Mr. Oulette, formerly living near the Railway Station, was induced to leave, in answer to the advertisement, and when making the journey to the place were employed was offered, was unable to obtain anything to do. Being without means to return, he was compelled to enlist as the only means left him of support.—*Un. Co.* paper.

EDITORIAL RAMBLES.

We are of the unfortunate persons that are obliged, in order to earn our living, to pay strict attention to business, for it is not often that one connected with a newspaper can leave his office for even one day. However in common with others in business we derive a great deal of pleasure in relaxation, for it relieves us from the ordinary routine of toil and gives us an opportunity of breathing the pure and invigorating air. On Tuesday, the 5th inst., after mature deliberation a thought struck us that we would take advantage of the pleasant day and roads, about so-so, and accordingly wended our way in an Easterly direction. The road to the East of Peterborough passes through a rather rolling but still undulating country; the crops on the way appeared excellent, and gave us a good idea of the superior farming skill and indomitable perseverance of the tillers of the soil. Farmers as a general thing do a good deal of complaining, but this year there ought to be little to complain of, for if we can judge from appearances they will be amply rewarded for their labor in a bountiful harvest. For a drive of about three hours we found objects of attraction: admiring here nature in her most "beautiful and complicated developments," and there the works of art in the shape of large and commodious barns and sheds, also some beautifully constructed dwellings, many of which have a dignified and imposing appearance, from which you may infer, and in fact they almost say, that the inhabitants are of the pioneers of this great country, who have by hard labour, industry, and perseverance carved for themselves a home, and have gained the position they occupy as the lords of the Forest, and for which they may justly feel proud. We finally arrived at Norwood. This is a smart and in fact very ambitious village, situated on a very picturesque spot on a branch of the Ooze river, which supplies ample water power to drive a large manufacturing establishment. It contains a number of first rate stores,besides the other trades and callings carried on in towns and villages are well represented. After arriving we found that a good number of Peterboro people were there, consisting of Judges, Lawyers, Dentists, Brewers, Merchants and wandering Minstrels. Seeing so many people we began to make some enquiries what was going on, we were answered in reply that it was court day. Being naturally of an inquisitive turn of mind, and wishing to know all that was going on, we thought after getting through with our business we would give the Court House a call. We did so, and found a large crowd of people congregated for the ostensible purpose, as we were afterwards informed, of hearing a celebrated case which was to come before his honor the Judge and a special jury summoned by the Defendant. This was an action brought by Mr. O'Donnell, of Peterboro, against Wm. Willson for the recovery of $30 with interest, for a sett of teeth made for him last August.—Report says that the Defendant thinking a single life of 50 years did not contain all the blessings which some are led to suppose, came to the conclusion to make some fair Dulcina the partner and sharer of his joys and sorrows. She on her part had no objections provided there were certain stipulations, one of which was that he was to get a sett of teeth. He accordingly went to the Plaintiff for the purpose of getting them put in; the job was completed, and the teeth put in to his satisfaction. So well was he satisfied with his appearance and with the teeth that he wanted to make arrangements to dye his hair. This arrangement we believe could not be made as it was out of the Plaintiffs line of business. Subsequently to this, report has it that the young lady refused the hand of the gay Lothario, and he was so disheartened and downcast with his future prospects that he wanted to return the job to the Plaintiff and actually refused to pay for it, for which this action was brought. The first witness for the Plaintiff was Mr. J. Gall, of Keene, who saw the teeth put in, that he appeared satisfied, walked up town with them, and when he left for home had them in. J. Foley Esq. also stated that he saw the teeth in his mouth, and that he left his store for home with them in, and that an amount of money was deposited in his hands as part payment for them. Dr. Poole was called who stated that the Plaintiff had put in artificial teeth for Mrs. Poole which had given good satisfaction, also, that he considered him a good Dentist and capable of performing either a surgical or mechanical Dental operation. The Defendant called his witnesses one of which appeared in the true "Bob Acres" style. If history records the truth, "Bob" was one of those creatures that was thought to possess an extraordinary amount of courage, but when he got into a tight place it generally oozed out at his fingers' ends. This witness came to the stand with a most defiant look and determined step, but when asked what he knew of the case he commenced with quivering lip, and appeared to quail under the pressure of contempt and scorn with which he was greeted from every part of the room. He was quietly informed that he might take his seat as he knew nothing of the case only what he was told. This person who assumes the euphonous cognomon of Doctor wished to gain notoriety and make himself conspicuous at anothers expense. The respective Lawyers addressed the jury after which the Judge stated the case to them. The Jury then retired and after a few minutes returned to court with a verdict for the Plaintiff. This is the second time the Plaintiff has received a verdict in this case. Mr. W. H. Scott for plaintiff, and Mr. G. Edmison for defendant. Thus ends a very interesting trial. Several other less important cases came off but want of space prevents us noticing them. We returned to the evening after a pleasant trip in which we advanced our interests in a pecuniary point of view, and at the same time giving our readers a knowledge of what is going on in the country.

—Among the recent arrivals at the Dominion Hotel, Montreal, are Messrs. Pergaskie Pestonjee and D. Phoss, of Bombay, India. They are wealthy Indian merchants, who have branch houses in the principal commercial cities of Europe and America. These gentlemen have attracted some attention in the streets of the city by wearing the costume of their country. They were introduced at the Merchant's Exchange on the 19th inst by Mr. David Torrance, where they recorded their names in Indian characters with English spelling subjoined. They are gentlemen of thorough English education and high cultivation.

For the Examiner.

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.

Letter No. 9.

GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH.

Twenty-five minutes sail by one of the Thames steamboats and we land at Greenwich, the place where the time of London is regulated, and by which all mariners steer their course. Beside the Observatory, the hospital for invalid seamen, and superannuated man-of-wars-men, attract much attention from the stranger.

At Woolwich, the Arsnel, the Barracks, and the Artillery Parks, are the objects of interest, but there is little stir at these places at the present time.

"THE CANADIAN NEWS."

It may not be generally known, but there is a paper published in London with the above title, which presumes to be the organ of the Canadian Government and people in this country. By what authority the publishers style their paper so, we know not, but if Canadians can get no better representative here than the so-called *Canadian News* they had better do without one altogether. Even if the publishers showed ordinary civility to Canadians when they call at the office their case would not be so bad. Strangers from abroad are often at a loss to know before leaving home where letters may be addressed to them in London; naturally enough the *Canadian News* Office would seem a fit place for our countrymen, but this is a mistake. As an instance, a gentleman of our acquaintance directed before leaving that his letters should be sent to the place in question. When he arrived in London, he, after much searching, found the office in a narrow lane off Lombard Street, and was glad to know from the manager that letters addressed to him had been received, but imagine his surprise when they were handed to him to find *one of them opened!* He drew the attention of the person in charge to the fact, but the only answer was that Mr.——the managing publisher, was very *displeased* because he was not written to for his *consent to allow* letters to be addressed through the office. Two or three newspapers received for him, also, had been opened, read, and *lost!* In ordinary cases it might not be out of the way that permission should have been asked, but when a lapse of five or six weeks was necessary, it was too much, and in any case it was not the act of a gentleman to open the letters of another. Civility, common sense, and decency, do not cost much, and the *News* gentry might at least be able to afford a little to those who are strangers, and from the country of which they seem to be the mouth-piece abroad. The publishers of the *News* certainly have a right to do in their own premises, and with their own, what they please, but we caution Canadians who may come this way against expecting much from them.

THE GREAT HANDALL FESTIVAL.

The musical performance at the Sydenham Crystal Palace on Monday, June 21st, was the greatest ever given in London, and probably the greatest ever witnessed in the world. The number of performers was nearly 4,000, embracing the names of the most talented, both of this country and the continent. At an early hour the trains began to pour in their crowds from the city, and the number of tickets taken at the door up to 12 o'clock, M., was 18,000. Among the audience were many of the *distinguished* of the musical world, and the interest felt in the success of the affair was seemingly great. At first there was an attempt at preserving order, but when the Festival began the crush to get good views was great, and much damage must have been done to the statuary, &c., It was amusing to see persons clambering up beside some bronze figures of the Queens and Kings of seven or eight centuries ago, and others taking places beside the tawny figures of Indian Chiefs and warriors. One group, we observed, were cooly reclining under the plaster figure of a mummified Egyptian Princess, and your correspondent with two or three others got comfortably seated between the coils of a dragon which a metal St. George above us was in the attitude of preparing to destroy. To our left a reclining lady was in the embrace of a marble Cupid, and to the right a young gent was holding fast to a lovely bronze Venus. These were the exceptions, however; the majority were comfortably seated. The performance commenced with the National Anthem, in which all the voices and instruments had full play, producing a volume of harmonious sounds the equal of which was, unquestionably, never heard before. We can give but a faint idea of the extent of the performance, but it may be judged from the fact that the number of violin players alone was 400, and that every known musical instrument was represented. The vocal part too, was grand beyond description, and we feel that any attempt of ours would only lessen the idea of the reality which your readers may form for themselves. The Messiah, the anthem performed, is the most sublime of Handell's great works. The following is an extract from a critique in the London *Standard:*

One of the choruses, in which the singers displayed their power with the greatest effect, was that which follows the beautiful contralto air, "O Thou that tellest good tidings" (admirably sung by Madame Sainton-Dolby),commencing with the words "Arise, shine, for Thy light is come," to the same theme. This, comparatively speaking, is but a simple chorus, but the full plain harmonies given out by the voices,with all their united force, had a majestic effect. The name may be said of the chorus "Glory to God in the highest," which, being free from elaboration or intricacy, is perhaps best adapted for so large a body of singers. Among the very finest exhibitions of the choir, irrespective of what has been noticed, was the splendid series of choruses beginning "Surely He hath borne our griefs," and including "And with his stripes," and "All we like sheep," which was in every way irreproachable. If possible, better still was "He trusted in God that he would deliver him," and "Who is the King of Glory,' both of which were marvellous examples of choral execution, the former being particularly noticeable for its point and accent. Not to cite further—where, indeed, all might be cited in the way of praise—the choir was magnificent throughout, and must have satisfied everybody present that it was the grandest and most complete body of singers ever brought together in London, and consequently in the world.

We need not criticise too closely the solo vocalists. With one exception, as we have already hinted, their names are honourably and intimately associated with the *Messiah*, and have been well down in our columns times beyond counting. If it were not invidious, we might select the opening recitative and air. "Comfort ye my people," by Mr. Sims Reeves, and recitative and air, "The people that walked in darkness," by Signor Belletti, as among the supernal excellencies of the vocal performances. The *Messiah* is hardly the oratorio for the solo voices, but still repportunity is offered to each of the singers to display the very highest capabilities. Mdlle. Titiens sang in two airs allotted to her, "How beautiful are the feet," with wondrous beauty of voice and a depth of feeling which found its way to every heart. As we observed before Mdlle. Titiens' voice has that penetrating power which reaches the remotest parts of the building, and is heard, ringing clear and bright above the band. But this power she never abuses. She is too good an artist to strain her voice, well knowing that no force is gained thereby, and that quality is lost. Nor need she do so. Mdlle. Titiens has one of the most powerful sopranos voices ever heard, and at the same time one of the most beautiful. The impression she made in her two songs yesterday there was no mistaking. Courteous clapping and cheering are not half such real manifestations of delight as suppressed expressions and the profoundest silence during the performance.

The above letter finishes our notes of London in letter No. 8, and subsequent ones, notes in Ireland and Scotland will be our subjects.

Your correspondent,
R.——.

For the Examiner.

From Our Ottawa Correspondent.

Banks of the Ottawa River, August, 1862.

Dear Examiner,—The Covenant holds good and cannot fail: "While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest shall not cease."

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."

is a pretty sentiment, and, in a way, truthful but few as are his real wants, some of them are very importunate; bread to the eater, admits of no denial, it is a question of life; and the present prospect of abundance throughout our borders, should awaken in every breast grateful aspirations to the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

In this region no longer are lamentations heard for rain. Copious showers have refreshed the soil, and the promise of good crops are most encouraging. During the last three quarters of July, we had rain on thirteen days. The hay crop, although exceedingly light,specially on old meadows, has improved, and famine prices for fodder are no longer dreaded.

Our fair city is somewhat desolate. She mourns the absence of progress in those preparations necessary to her being fully invested with Metropolitan honors. The result of the labors of the Commissino, and its influence in forwarding or retarding advancement of the works, are matters of interest with Ottawa people—one thing is certain: the loss of the present year is early so. It is to be devoutedly hoped no further nodding to disturb the Imperial choice will arise, and that the Ottawa members will truly believe that Her Gracious Majesty's decision will be like the laws of the Medes and Persians, that cannot be changed. This will lessen their cares and liberate their action, and give them a wider sphere of politics than the Seat of Government question. Perhaps it was an error to refer the choice to the Queen, but when referred, and the reference accepted, Canada was bound to acquiesce. England has been lavish of her concessions—we are the freest people under the sun—she sought not to dictate. We could not agree, and asked our Sovereign to choose for us; she did so. And shall a lady, the most elect, a Queen, the most virtuous and indulgent, receive, at our hands, insult, by even apparent hesitancy to accept the selection made.

Great questions await the action of our Legislators when they again meet in Council, they require great wisdom and great honesty in dealing with these questions, but have we men at the helm possessed of these qualities in a sufficient degree to afford comfortable hope that needed deliverance for the country will be wrought.

Patriotism has evaporated from our land; justice has fallen in the streets, and equity cannot enter. Place, power, and pelf, appear the guiding principles of public men; we want a deliverer: where shall he be found?

Our friends, the Methodists will clamour for aid to Sectarian Colleges; here is trouble. Others must have Separate Schools; more trouble. It was a vain hope indulged when the Clergy Reserves were finally disposed of, that Canada had seen an end of Church and Stateism. Both these questions partake of the doctrine of such Union. Episcopalians may plead consistency in advocating such views, but our Wesleyan friends are without excuse—they ought not to sow this seed of discord in our midst.

It might be thought the Chief Superintendent of Education for Canada West was sufficiently notorious for inconsistency and questionable morality, without adding to the catalogue of his offences—advocating of Separate Schools. Egerton, you have sinned enough for any uncommon sinner, and if you will persist in going further the downward road it were well the summons came. "Gather thy feet up into thy bed, and be thou gathered to thy fathers: Canada will be better wanting thee."

Highly gifted is Dr. Ryerson, and he will figure in the history of Canada. Good service he has, doubtless done in the cause of education; pity his well-doing should be tarnished with so much ill-doing. Consistency, sterling honesty, are wanting in his composition; he confers over much with flesh and blood. As an editor, he fought in the ranks of those who sought full liberty for Canada; see were their labors in vain. But when this was conceeded, and the principles of responsible Government were being acted upon, Sir Charles Metcalfe was not prepared to recognise the rights and privileges of the new order of things, and such got into a game with his advisers. Sir Charles was a shrewd man, and soon found means to gain a temporary success. Division is introduced into the ranks of the liberals—the Dr. was his man—the celebrated letters followed, defending the governor, and the Dr. was made Chief Superintendent.

His appropriation of the interest of public money—the exposure of dishonesty before the Committee in Quebec on the University charges, and now as a climax his support of Separate Schools,—a scheme calculated to destroy our public schools and national education—stamp the character of his reverence with no enviable brand. Had he lived two hundred years ago, *Trimmer* would have been the term applied to him. How carefully he watches the weather and adjusts his sails to the changing breeze. Mere policy will serve no good end. "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

The rural, romantic Town of Peterboro' and its surrounding neighborhood appear really flourishing in all useful and interesting matters. The accounts in the *Examiner* of School Examinations, Lectures, Temperance Meetings, &c., are really pleasing. Doubtless you have numerous other causes for congratulation, in the stamp of many of your farmers, the skill of your mechanics, the enterprise of your merchants—the talent and purity of your ministers, and ability of your teachers, but you have a special bl song in your county member. Members of Parliament, or rather candidates to be such, is the easiest obtained article the country affords—a good number, the nearest commodity in the land. The gallant Colonel has a splendid opportunity for usefulness, may he go on as he has begun, may his shadow never grow less.

The number of your correspondents evinces much interest being taken in public topics, very, specially, instructive are the letters of your correspondent in Europe: his "Notes by the Wayside" are worthy of note and being noted. To one of the number who favoured your columns in the issue of 31st July, signed "C. W." With your kind permission I should like to say a few kind words and ask a few civil questions.

Friend, you advocate a good measure in suggesting the utility of getting knowledge by means of a library, but why would you confine its use to orangemen? Freely you have received, freely give; every man is your brother, and you are commanded to do good unto all as you have opportunity If your order really merits the title of "Illustrious," what are the deeds which have earned its renown? Does it instruct the ignorant, feed the hungry, clothe the naked, or comfort the afflicted. Does it use means to convert the Catholic, and thus make friends of foes. Bear in mind if the spirit of religion pervades the system, the duty must be apparent that you are to love your enemies and do good to them that hate you. An Order that counts its adherents by twenties of thousands in Canada, should have something to show for its strength and have a valuable purpose to serve. What is this purpose? Is it to uphold the Protestant faith? The true faith requires no such aid. "My kingdom is not of this world, else would my servants fight." The gates of Hell shall not prevail against the Church. The blood of the martyrs has always been the seed of the Church. It is in direct opposition to the spirit of the Bible to fight to uphold religion. "I say unto you resist not evil, when they persecute you in one city flee to another." Is it to assist the civil power in protecting us in the enjoyment of liberty, that the order exists? The civil law acknowledges no such assistance, and it is a reflection on the law of the land to insinuate that such help is required. If to enlighten and conciliate Romanists was the design; here is an object worthy your highest ambition, but suitable means must be employed—processions, and flags, and drums will not serve the purpose—one scripture reader with the Bible in his hand and love in his heart will accomplish more to advance Protestantism and true religion than an army of Orangemen with all the tinsels and tune that ever pleased the eye or charmed the ear. Have you not rejoiced long enough over one conquest? Why not seek higher victories than even the Battle of the Boyne: victories that would make friends of your enemies. In doing so you would imitate more fully the example of the Great Prince of whom every lover of true liberty is proud, and earn for yourselves the approval of the infinitely greater Prince whose dominion is everlasting.

Is there not much in your practice calculated to irritate Catholics, and is it well to do so? Is there any necessity in this day and in this country to keep up the Order. It may have served a good purpose in by-gone days, and it may be Ireland would have been less Popish without it. England and Scotland were as thoroughly Catholic as Ireland; without Orangeism they have made greater advances in reformation. The United States with its many millions of Catholics get on without this Order, and why should it be necessary in Canada. Is our form of Government less, or rather is it not more effective than theirs to preserve order. If neither the Church nor State requires Orangeism, what are its uses? The writer could name a mission that has been the means of converting one thousand Catholic French Canadians who have become not only good Protestants but good christians. If the means employed to anger Catholics were directed to secure their esteem and benefit, who may calculate the advantages here and blessings hereafter.

Respectfully,
Clarence.

A Letter from the Seat of War

We are indebted to Mr. Wm. Arno for the liberty to publish the following letter from his son, who is in the Northern army, in Virginia:—

Camp Phelps, Newport News, Va.,
July 29th, 1862.

Dear Father,—I am well at present. Our right is now encamped 3 miles above where we were a year ago. Things are changed greatly: then there was but 3,000 men, and all woods; now there are 30,000 men, and no woods. Over 70,000 of the main army marched over this Peninsula. Where we are encamped is about half a mile from the place where I got hurt 11 months ago in a skirmish with a party of rebels five times as strong as us, then I had charge. I had a great many changes since then: 2nd Sergeant, Acting Sergeant, Major. About two months ago, four of us resigned on account of some grievances we had. Now I am Company Commissary Sergeant, but I would as leave be a private as anything else I know of. As a foreigner, unless he has heavy influence and sucks around the officers has not much of a chance to rise especially in our regiment, where there are so many striving for a position. I am satisfied with what I am. As soon as my nine months are up, if I live, I intend if the war is not finished, to try and pass the examining board for a Commission. I am now studying military tactics under Capt. Forster, and, if I live, will have no difficulty in obtaining a 1st lieutenant in most of the regiments now in field; time will tell, tide waits for no one.

Your affectionate son,
J. T. ARNOT.

—Recruiting.—The Ingersol *Chronicle* says that a genteel looking person calling himself Harvey H. Andrus or Andrews, hailing from Detroit, was in Ingersol on Tuesday last endeavoring to induce several young men to enlist in the American army—offering a bounty of $50, and paying expenses to Detroit. He was not long in town, however, before he was politely requested to leave, otherwise, it was intimated, he would be treated to a ducking in the mill-pond, or to a coat of tar and feathers. In an hour after, the young man was not to be seen.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Culpepper, August 10.

A battle was fought yesterday between Gen. Banks and Stonewall Jackson.

The rebels under Jackson and Ewell had crossed the Rapidan in force, and their advance guard 16,000 strong, was attacked by General Banks yesterday afternoon, six miles south of Culpepper C. H.

The fight was almost wholly with artillery at first, but the infantry became engaged about 6 o'clock, and a determined, bloody contest ensued.

Gen. Banks, right wing under Gen. Williams suffered severely.

The rebel position was in the woods, while the troops which attacked them were obliged to cross open ground.

It was not until about 6 o'clock that it became evident that the rebels were attacking in force.

The whole rebel force suddenly attacked in overwhelming numbers at all points.

Gen. Banks held the same ground he occupied at the beginning.

Gen. Pope, on arriving, sent fresh troops to the front to take the place of Gen. Banks' exhausted columns.

Gen. Banks was on the field throughout the action, and constantly under fire.

Gen. Banks is rather severely hurt by an accident. A cavalry trooper ran against him and he was struck heavily on the side.

The losses are very heavy on both sides, and not less than 2,000 or 3,000 in killed, wounded and missing on each side.

Reinforcements under Gen. A. P. Hill, to the amount of 18000 men, reached the rebels last night, at about the same time that ours arrived.

Culpepper, Va., August 11.—The enemy this morning sent out the flag of truce, asking permission to bury their dead. This shows that with all the superiority of numbers, they were too badly cut up to maintain their position, and that their falling back yesterday was from necessity and not choice. Our troops are engaged in bringing off our wounded from the field, and burrying the dead.

San Francisco, Aug. 8,

Hong Kong dates are to the 7th of June. 14 pirates had been sentenced to be hung.

Ting Po, the rebel stronghold, had been captured by the allies.

The French Admiral Brotel, was killed while capturing Margo.

The British Admiral was concentrating his forces near Shanghai to oppose a meditated attack by the rebels.

Hudson Mo., Aug. 10.

Additional particulars of the fight between Col. McNiel and Porter's guerillas at Kirksville, some days since, have been received here. 128 dead rebels were found on the field and buried. Their entire loss could not have been less than 300. It is estimated upon reliable authority that fully 2,000 of Porters Gang have deserted him and are scattered, several hundred of them being prisoners. The balance of his force, which was originally 3,000, is rapidly retiring, pursued by Col. McNiels' troops in four columns. The Federal loss was 8 killed and 25 wounded.

Ingrates.

It has been the policy of both Governments to treat the wounded of both armies precisely alike. Many a national soldier has died for the want of medical care bestowed upon wounded Rebels. This is a tender spot with General Halleck, and it is a part of his policy to which we cannot agree. It is demonstrated that in many cases out of a hundred this kindness is thrown away.

The proudest most disdainful, scornful, poisonous of the Rebel prisoners, are those cured of wounds to the neglect of Union soldiers. Those who have recovered in our hospitals on the Potomac are more confirmed traitors than ever, and they do not hesitate to talk out their sentiments. They say our kindness to them while wounded and suffering, has nothing to do with them when they are well. They even sneer at us, and intimate that if we hope to conquer them by clemency and kindness we are mistaken. It is a fact, capable of substantiation by nurses, chaplain and surgeons in our hospitals, that the officers especially are utterly incapable of appreciating a whit of the magnanimous treatment received at our hands. They are ingrates of no feelings, save of the baser sort, and they only want the opportunity to prove how devoid they

The Strategy of the Potomac.

The nation has been taught to rely upon the strategy of the Army of the Potomac. When the public became impatient at the long stand still at Washington, or the slow movement on the Peninsula, their attention was called to the wonderful strategy of the Potomac. In lieu of fighting we were to have successful tragedy. Manassas was taken without the firing of a gun—by strategy. The evacuation at Yorktown was impelled by strategy. And Richmond was to have been taken by strategy, and the war ended by strategy.

All this was very well, had there been success, but in the course of events it has been proven, that the morality of the army of the Potomac, with less fighting, has been far greater than that of the successful fighting armies of the republic. And with all this great sacrifice of life, our strategetic generals have been out-generaled, and Richmond is as far from being taken to-day as it was four months ago.

The late movements on the Peninsula, however humiliating the confession, exhibit military genius or the Rebel side, and military puerility on the National side. It has always been a fault with Gen. McClellan that he knew little of the enemy on his front, and his want of enterprise in this particular has been the main cause of his failure on the peninsula. After reaching the Chickahominy he proposed to approach Richmond behind fortifications of his own construction, and forwding his plans he proceeded steadily with the work. Dashes into the enemy's lines or military "feelers" were forbidden, as they might bring on a general engagement before the works in the course of construction were finished.

The enemy were attacked only when it became necessary to clear ground for a new line of works. In this way McClellan blindly advanced upon the Rebel capital, at the time, as his dispatches show, possessing, nor caring to possess, accurate information of the strength or intentions of the enemy in his front. He seems to have been strongly impressed with the idea that the enemy must give way as he advanced his piles of dirt.

In the mean time how was it with the Rebels? We will permit them to tell their own story. The Richmond Dispatch, reviewing the late battles, says:

"The plan devised by Gen. Lee was in the highest degree ingenious. It was generally believed that Jackson, after cursing Fremont and Shields, was to march into the enemy's country and transfer the war to his own fireside. Means were taken to encourage that belief, and one of them was to send heavy reenforcements to the valley. When these had reached their destination, and everybody was expecting to hear the sound of Jackson's cannon on the Susquehanna, the public were electrified by the magnificent reconnaissance of Gen. Stuart. From that reconnoissance Lee learned all that he wished further to know, and while the public was still discussing the utility of an operation so full of hazard, the news arrived that Jackson had sent to Lynchburg for all the cars, that he was at Staunton, that he was at Gordonsville, that he was at Louisa Court-house, that he was at Hanover Court-house, with all his army.

"The truth then burst upon the public in its full effulgence. The enemy were to be attacked in flank and rear by Jackson's army, at the same time that they were to be assailed in front by Lee with the main bulk of the army. The plan was worthy of the most renowned general that ever lived; and even while it was in the very agony of projection and had not yet been tried, no man doubted its entire success. It did succeed beyond all reasonable hope, even of so wisely-conceived and well digested an operation. Its success places its author among the highest military names—on the same roll with the Hannibals, Cæsars, the Fredericks and the Napoleons of history.

"The perfect success which attended the efforts of Lee to keep the march of Jackson from the knowledge of the enemy is among the marvels of those marvelous operations.

"By this it will be seen that Lee first ascertained, by a bold and dashing enterprise, the exact position of McClellan, and the condition of his army. He then rapidly concentrated the whole Rebel force in Virginia, blinding the movement by little dashes into various quarters, and then made a sudden attack on McClellan's weakest points. He was enabled to successfully attack him in the front and by the flank, and relieve Richmond of his menaces. The movement was similar to that of Bull Run. The enemy suddenly concentrated, while the National army remained scattered.

"The Rebels themselves admit that had Patterson's army been in command of a General and loyal man, and been marched upon Manassas, they would have been defeated, and their cause ruined. Lee's purpose was to concentrate upon McClellan, and fight the battle on the Peninsula, before he could be reenforced; and in this he was successful.

"When Jackson was marching towad the Chickahominy, and even while assisting in driving McClellan back, reenforcements were being sent to the Blue Ridge, to prevent his approach upon the Upper Potomac! Had McClellan been posted as to the movements on his front, Jackson could have been followed to the Chickahominy, and the tide of battle turned.

"We have had enough of the strategy of the Army of the Potomac. It never will be the successful style of fighting, nor can we hope for success until it is changed. What a happy change Pope has produced on the army of Virginia! Instead of lying quietly, waiting for the enemy to turn up, he is constantly penetrating the enemy's lines, confusing him with his dashes, and learning precisely his position and strength. If Halleck can infuse the same spirit and style into the Army of the Potomac, there will be some hope for the fall of Richmond. —*Cincinnatti Times.*

Mistakes.

The editors of the *News* in the West furnishes the following modest attempt at correcting certain rather wide-spread mistakes:

It is a mistake to suppose that the subscription price of a paper is clear gain to the publishers.

It is a mistake to suppose that he gets his white paper for nothing.

It is a mistake to suppose that it is printed without cost.

It is a mistake to suppose that he can live, bodily, by faith.

It is a mistake to suppose that it is easy to please everybody.

It is a mistake to suppose that a paper is worth buying which contains only what one knows and believes already.

It is a mistake to suppose that money due for the paper would be as good to us in a year as it would now.

It is a mistake to suppose that we would not be thankful for what is due to us, and for new subscribers.

—Four sawyers were recently seized by the Custom authorities of Kingston, for an infraction of the Revenue Laws, having been entered for $110 each, when in the opinion of the officials, their value was much greater. They were sold by public auction.

The Press on the Debate in the House of Lords

(*From the times, July 21.*)

We earnestly invite the attention of the Parliament and the people of Canada to the debate which has just taken place in the House of Lords on the subject of Colonial Expenditure, to the issues which it raises, and the principles it discusses. Canada has now her fate in her own hands. No overpowering force interfeaes with the freedom of her decision. She must make a clear and calm review of her present position and her future prospects, and form a distinct and final resolution. A more momentous quest n was never submitted to the verdict of any people. Let Canada carefully consider her own geographical position, occupying, as she does, the great estuary of the St. Lawrence, the inland seas or Erie and Ontario, and the northern and eastern coast of Lake Huron and Lake Superior. Nature seems to have made her the natural outlet for the commerce of North-Western America; and, though she has done much to neutralize this advantage by an absurd fiscal system, enough of it remains to show her what is in her power if she has only the wisdom to employ it. She has a climate which, if severe in winter and oppressively hot in summer, is, at any rate, favorable to the developement of the physical energies and the rapid multiplication of her people. Give her time, and no country may reasonably look forward to a fairer future or a more complete independence be forced upon her, she may easily lose the benefits of all these natural and acquired advantages, and may even sink below the destinies of settlements far less favored than herself.

The chice which Canada has to make is really at this time a very simple one. Will she continue to belong to the Crown of England, or will she join the Northern States of America? We do not doubt for a moment of the answer that Canada will give. She wishes to remain a part of the Great British Empire. She well knows the value she derives from our naval supremacy; she is thoroughly aware of the advantage of English soldiers in times like the present. She has nothing to complain of and it would be strange indeed if she had, when she is permitted to regulate her own affairs exactly as she pleases. We do not, therefore, doubt for a moment what the answer of Canada would be. What we want especially to point out to her is, that in the times in which we live this mere abstract preference is not sufficient, and if she wills the end she must also will the means. There is in Canada, as in most other colonies, a great tendency to self-deception with regard to the real nature of her relations with the mother country. Canada believes, or pretends to believe that the advantage of the union is so entirely on the side of England, that she may treat us as she will without the slightest risk of severing the connection. We beg most earnestly to assure her that in this she is entirely mistaken. England is perfectly well aware that in the union between herself and Canada the benefits fall mainly to the colony, and the burdens on the mother country. We protect the Canadian trade at sea by a navy to which she does not contribute; we garrison her fortresses and arm her frontier by an army which she does not pay; we have allowed her to squander her own resources in her own way, and as a consequence we submit to a tax of five and twenty per cent levied by one part of Her Majesty's dominion upon the trade of another. The separation of Canada from England could not injure our trade, and would greatly benefit our exchequer. Canada gives us no assistance in war, and there is no possession in the Crown so likely to involve us in war as Canada. Let Canada, then, be well assured that there is no terror for England in the threat of separation, and abandon all delusive hopes that England will will be willing permanently to submit to unfair and unreasonable treatment rather than give up the nominal prestige, but real encumbrance, of a vast and exacting dependency. If, then, Canada wishes to remain a dependency of England, she must make up her mind to do those things by which alone that relation can be secured—to comply with the conditions without which the benefits she derives at present from it must, sooner or later, be lost to her.

Having thus cleared the ground, we can state the particular grievance which has drawn from us remarks which we had much rather have left unwritten. As soon as the affair of the Trent showed the probability of a war with the United States, we sent at the very worst period of the year, 12,000 excellent troops to Canada, with a view to protect her from aggression. We had a right to expect that this prompt measure, effected at a great expense, and not without a considerable risk to valuable life, considering the inclemency of the season, would have been met by Canada with suitable acknowledgment. Such acknowledgment we did indeed receive to the full, so far as words went. But it was not in words that we desired to have the service acknowledged. The detachment which we had placed in Canada is far too small to cope single-handed with even one division of the vastarmies which are engaged in desolating the American continent. Should war break out between us and the United States—and were it to do so no one could that we have not sufficient warning—our troops would have left, like sheep among wolves, easy and inglorious victims to an immeasurably superior force. There is great cogency in Lord Ellenborough's reasoning that if the North conquer the South they will attack us in the drunkenness and presumption of victory, and if they fail, the army will seek an indemnity in the sack of our rich and unarmed provinces. We have, therefore, the clearest right to ask that Canada should do her best to defend her own soil, and to protect and assist the force which we have sent to her aid. The Canadian Ministry felt the obligation, and proposed to the Parliament to 50,000 Militia, and a Reserve of 50,000 more—a force quite insufficient for defence against such armies as may be at the disposal of the Northern States. To this appeal the Canadian Parliament has answered by granting first one-tenth of what is asked—5,000 effective Militia, and a Reserve of 5,000 more. We do not doubt that in case of invasion the Canadian people would rise in arms, but it would then be too late. Such raw forces might be effective enough against a mere Militia, but would be utterly useless against troops which have fought in pitched battles and sieges, and undergone the training of a regular campaign. If Canada wishes to expose herself to the alternative, which may have come upon her any hour, of tame submission or the ravage and misery of an unresisted invasion, be it so; but it is our duty to see that the lives of our troops, and the military honor of our country shall not be wantonly sacrificed to a people who present themselves to the world as wanting the first virtue of freemen,—

"Hearts resolved, and hands prepared.
"The blessings they enjoy to guard."

We will not carry this heavy and hitherto unseen load upon our shoulders. Let the Canadians be told distinctly that if they do not make immediate provision for raising such a force as will make the presence of our soldiers something more than a useless sacrifice of valuable life, public opinion in this country will imperiously require their withdrawal; and let them further consider in what position such a withdrawal will leave them. The mission of England is a glorious one, but assuredly it does not consist in training up inert races who value independence only so long as it can be maintained by the blood and treasure of another—who value their strength only as a means of securing physical well being. It is not thus that the foundation of our institutions was laid. Canada, by remaining with us, may enjoy a manly independence at its usual price—toil, labor, self-denial, and danger; or she may fall to the American Union, and take her full share of the innumerable benefits which the genius of Democracy is just now showering in such full measure upon his votaries.

—In Rome there are 48,000 cardinals, priests, and monks; 10,000 nuns; 1,000 beggars of first class, and 5,000 of second—all licensed by the Government; and 2,000 women who live by serving as models for painters and sculptors.

Birth.

At Peterboro, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Michael Ryan, of a son.

At Peterboro, on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr. James Hoga, of a son.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, August 11, 1862.

Flour—Pollards, $3; Middlings, $3.25 to $3 36; Fine, $3.90; Super, No. 2, $4.25 to $4.30; Superfine, $4.60 to $4.65; ditto from American Wheat, $4.66 to $4.75; Fancy, $4 70 to $4.80; Extra, $5 to $5.10; Superior Extra, $5.15 to $5.25. Bag Flour, per 112 lbs., Spring Wheat, $2.70 to $2.55; Scotch, $2.60 to $2.65.

Wheat—Western Spring Wheat No. 1 is firm; about $1.02 to $1.03, but we hear of no sales since the advance; Canada No. 1 is 99 cents to $1 in car loads; Red Winter No. 1 about $1.12; White No. 1 about $1.15. The latest sales of Red Winter were at $1.08 to $1.10; but some holders ask $1.14 in store.

Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs., $4.75 to $5.

Corn per 56 lbs., 45c to 46c. Dull Peas per 66 lbs., 75c. to 82½c.

Ashes, per 112 lbs., Pots, $6.30 to $6.35; Inferiors, 5c. to 10c. more; Pearls, $5. to $6.20.

Pork—Mess $10.50 to $11; Thin Mess, $9 to $9.50; Prime Mess, $9; Prime, $8.37½ to $8.50. All dull.

Hams 7c. to 9c.; Shoulders, 3½c. to 4½c.

Butter is dull, the demand being limited to local requirements; prices are about the same:—Medium, 10c. to 11½c.; fine, 12c. to 13c.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, August 14 1862.

	$	c.		$	c.
Flour ₱ brl	4	50	@	5	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	75	@	0	90
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	75	@	0	80
Barley ₱ bush	0	55	@	60	0
Oats "	0	35	@	0	40
Peas "	0	50	@	0	55
Potatoes old	0	45	@	0	50
Potatoes new	0	50	@	0	60
Pork ₱ brl	10	00	@	12	00
Beef ₱ cwt	4	50	@	5	00
Butter ₱ lb	0	10	@	0	12
Hay ₱ ton new	8	00	@	11	00
Hay ₱ ton old	14	00	@	16	00
Hides ₱ cwt	4	00	@	4	25
Wool ₱ lb	0	30	@	0	32
Pelts	0	40	@	0	50
Eggs, per dozen	0	08	@	0	10
Fowl, per pair	0	25	@	0	30

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution any person from purchasing or having anything whatever to do with a Note of Hand, given by me in favour of Thos. O'Neil, or bearer, for the sum of thirty-eight dollars, and falling due on the first of March, 1863, as I have a just claim against said Note, and will not settle with any person but the said Thomas O'Neil.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.
Warsaw, August 6th, 1862. 33-3in

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MR EWING has commenced the practice of Photography, in the rooms lately occupied by Mr. Cox, opposite the *Review* office.

Pictures of all kinds, from miniature to life size.

CARD PICTURES,
for Albums, and for transmission in letters abroad.

ALBUMS, &c., ON HAND.

Peterborough, August, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD
To Wit: } at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Henry and William Rutherford, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 17, in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots No. 8, North of London Street,
14, 15, 16, & 18, South McDonnell St.,
17, North of McDonnell Street,
17, South of London Street,
18, North of Murray Street,
and 6, North of Sherbrook Street.

For terms apply to

JAMES HALL.
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD
To Wit: } at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest, of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

George Rose, *Plaintiff*
vs.
George Henderson, Lees Gains, and James Chalmers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 3, North of Brock Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterboro', and No. 1, East of Communication Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

CAUTION.

THE undersigned hereby cautions all persons against purchasing a Note, drawn in favor of John Clarke, for the sum of Thirty Pounds, as he has received no value for the same.

WM. GOODFELLOW.
Monaghan, August 11th, 1862. 33-3in.

INDIAN CORN, CORN MEAL, AND CHOP CORN,

for sale by the undersigned, at his Storehouse IN ASHBURNHAM,

Cheap for Cash.

D. SUTHERLAND.
Ashburnham 12th August, 1862. 33

COW LOST.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, on Tuesday, 22nd July last,

A Milch Cow, 5 years old,

colour, yellow, inclining to red: a narrow streak of white along the back, belly and inside of the legs white, several small warts on the teats, horns inclined inwards.

Any person giving such information as will lead to her recovery will be rewarded.

DAVID ROCHE.
Peterboro, August 6th 1862. 33.

Builders Hardware.

THE subscribers would call the attention of Carpenters, Builders, and others to their large and varied stock of the above, comprising

LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, NAILS AND Screws, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., &c.,

at unusually Low Prices for Cash.

☞ *An inspection is invited before purchasing elsewhere.*

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
Formerly A. Fowlie & Co.,
No. 5, Market Block.
Peterboro, August 6th, 1862. 32-4in.

TO SPORTSMEN.

OUR Stock of Fishing Tackle having been again renewed, will now be found to comprise every style of

Silk and Hemp Lines, Hooks, Baits, &c., &c.,

We have also constantly on hand

POWDE, SHOT, CAPS, &c.,

☞ A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

MILLAR & BERTRAM.
Peterboro, August 6th, 1862.

UNION SCHOOL.

THE Peterborough Grammar and Union School will re-open for the Summer Session on Monday next, the 11th Instant.

In order that there may be a full and punctual attendance at the beginning the Board of Trustees have decided to charge

ONLY HALF PRICE

for the present month. The staff of Teachers is now complete.

JAS. M. DUNN,
Principal.
Peterborough, 6th August, 1862. 32

NOTICE.

Sheriff's Office, Port Hope, August 1st, 1862.

SALE OF GOODS FOR CHARGES.

The Port Hope and Peterborough RAILWAY COMPANY WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Saturday, 16th of August,

AT THE STATION, PETERBORO',

AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

THE undermentioned Goods for Freight and Storage Charges, viz:—

4 Boxes Horse nails 10 Bars Iron, Consigned to J. Moffatt, Oct. 24, 1860.
8 Boxes Horse Nails and 16 Bars Iron, Oct. 24, 1860; 4 Boxes Horse Nails, Sept. 26, 1860, Consigned to D. O'Brien.
1 Chest Clothing, Consigned to W. Allen September 12, 1860.
2 Pieces of Marble, R. Hannon, May 3, 1861.
1 Log Canoe, Gilmour & Co., Sept 19, 1861.
1 Bale sacks, S. C. Wilson, Feb. 6, 1862.
5 Barrels Pork, George Grant, May 24, 1862.
1 Box, G. A. Chase, June 5, 1862.

☞ The above articles will be disposed of unless charges are previously paid, and the Goods removed.

W. J. FOWLER,
Agent.
Peterboro', 2nd August, 1862. 32

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber, either by Note, Book account or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the amount of their indebtedness

Before the 1st of September next,

as all Accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be handed over to an Attorney for collection.

A. McNEIL.

P. S.—My books are closed from this date.
A. McN.
Peterboro, August 1st, 1862. 32

MISS AUCHINLECK'S SCHOOL

WILL RE-OPEN, (D. V.)

On Monday, the 1st day of September.

TERMS may be made known on application to Miss Auchinleck's residence, Water Street, or at T. Brown's store, Jeweler and Watchmaker, Simcoe Street Peterboro.

July 30, 1862. 31

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing in the Village of Norwood, under the name and style of Finlay & Kennedy, Waggon and Carriage makers, was by mutual consent, dissolved on the first day of August instant. All debts due to the late firm are to be paid to Mr. James McWilliams, Deputy Sheriff; also, all liabilities contracted by said firm from the 13th September, 1861, up to August 1st, 1862, will be paid by said James McWilliams.

JOHN FINLAY, Jr.
ALEX. KENNEDY.
Norwood, Aug. 2nd, 1862. 32-3in.

IMPORTANT

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having taken the property known as

HALL'S MILLS!

(LATELY OCCUPIED BY M. MARTIN),

UNDER MY OWN MANAGEMENT, I am now prepared to do

GRISTING

for farmers, as I others requiring it, on the shortest notice. As much of the old machinery has been replaced by the newest and most improved kinds, and the services of a good, honest Miller secured, customers may depend upon getting a

First-rate article of Flour,

MADE OUT OF THEIR OWN WHEAT.

Bakers and others requiring Wheat ground in large quantities, can have it done on Liberal Terms.

CHOPPED CORN

and other feed for sale at the Mills,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Cash paid for any quantity of good Wheat!

SAMUEL DICKSON.
Peterboro, July 17th, 1862. 30

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to

A. McNEIL,
Peterboro.
or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises.
Peterboro, Mar., 1862. 19

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name, unless by a written order from my wife Caroline or myself

GEORGE ERSKINE.
Otonabee, July 30, 1862. 31-3in.

CHEAP BOOKS!

CheapStationery

Cheap Room Paper & Window Blinds.

CHEAP FANCY GOUDS.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large stock of goods bought direct from the Manufacturers, which will be sold at

Prices much LOWER than usual.

The School Book and School Stationery department will at all times be furnished with every book used in Town and Country School, and sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

The Miscellaneous Stationery business will be well assorted with the best description of goods, and sold at Low Prices.

A large stock of Room Paper of the best patterns at the Lowest Prices, will be kept on hand.

Everything in the Book and Stationery line kept in stock or procured to order with dispatch.

T. MENZIES.
Peterboro, 2nd June, 1862. 23

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

QUEBEC, 25th July, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lands in the Township of Montegle, in the

County of Hastings, U. C.,

WILL BE OPEN FOR SALE

ON AND AFTER THE 27th AUGUST, NEXT,

on the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, at 75 cents each, or $1 00 if paid by instalments, upon application to M. P. Hayes, Esq., Crown Land Agent, Madoc.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assist. Commissioner.
August 6, 1862. 32-6in.

CHANCERY SALE.

In Chancery,

Between Mary Baxter, Administratrix of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of William Baxter, Deceased, at the time of his death, Plaintiff,

AND

William Finlay, by Bill, John McKee, John Douglass and Thomas Douglass, made parties in the Master's Office, and Mary Ann Finlay, Elitia Finlay, Joseph Finlay, and Anna Maria Finlay, made parties by order, Defendants.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

BY

Alexander McNeil, Auctioneer,

AT HIS

AUCTION ROOMS,

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH,

ON

Saturday the 30th day of August, 1862.,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON:

PURSUANT to a Decree and Order of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada, made in this cause, dated the 19th day of June, 1860, and the 20th day of December, 1861, with the approbation of William Henry Weller, Esquire, Master of said Court at Cobourg, the valuable land and premises hereinafter mentioned, situate in the Town of Peterboro', in the County of Peterborough, being composed of a part of Lot No. 7, West of George Street and North of Charlotte Street, in the said Town of Peterboro', and described as follows: that is to say: commencing at the North west corner of the said Lot No. 7, thence South along Aylmer Street, forty feet, thence East, in a line parallel with Charlotte Street, to the Eastern limit of said Lot No. 7, thence North along the said Eastern limit, forty feet, thence West to the place of beginning.

There is upon the said land a small rough-cast Wooden Dwelling House.

The Conditions of the Sale are the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery: one tenth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the balance one month from the day of sale.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained upon application at the office of the Masters of the Court at Cobourg, upon application to the auctioneer, and also at the law office of E. Burnham, Esquire, at the Town of Peterboro.

(Signed) W. H. WELLER.

E. BURNHAM,
Solicitor for the Plaintiff.
Dated this 28th day of June, 1862. 32-4in.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office up to August 6th, 1862. Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

Armstrong, Wm. F.	Lillian, Jr., Richard
Babcock, Wm. G.	Lowes, Michael
Burns, Mary Jane	Lewis, Miss Ellen
Burns, John	Meigs, James B.
Boyd, John	Miller, John
Boyd, Robert	Magginity, Arthur
Coughlan, Miss Margaret	Millage, John
Cuthbrall, James M.	May, Henry
Consuning, George	Milliken, Miss Margaret
Coburn, Timothy	Metcalfe, John
Cameron, Miss Jane	Moreton, William
Colegan, Patrick	McIntyre, Miss Mary
Cairens, Miss Eliza	McMaster, Wm.
Chittick, Thomas	McMillan, A. B.
Casey, Mrs. Catherine	McCarty, Charles
Collins, Matthew	McAuliff, Michael
Costello, Elizabeth	Nichol, Mary
Dobson, James	Owens, Thomas
Down, James	Porter, Miss Susan
Davis, Miss Elizabeth	Paul, Robert
Down, William	Ogden, James S.
Eastland, Miss Hurst	Riley, Mrs.
Fox, Mrs Mary	Rowborough, James
Fermen, George	Reardon, Edmund
Farguhson, John	Redmon, Michael
Gary, George	Sheehan, Miss Nora
Green, Mrs Agnes	Shannon, Miss Ellen
Griffith, Randel	Snyder, Jacob
Hill, R. A.	Smithsmith, E.
Hopkins, Joseph	Stewart, Miss Christina
Hamilton, Miss Ann	Sadler, Miss Margery
Hennessy, Michael	Stephen, Amy
Hardman, Samuel	Stevens, Robert
Hagerton, John	Thompson 2,
Johnson, Edmund S.	Tobin, John
Johnson, Miss Louisa M.	Wilson, Charles
Joyner, J.	Walton, Matthew
Kane, John	

S. J. CARVER,
Postmaster.
Peterborough, August 6th, 1862. 32

Ready Made Clothing.

REMEMBER

THAT YOU WILL HAVE

THE BEST VALUE

IN READY MADE CLOTHING

FOR CASH AT

LEMAY, TURCOT & Co's.
Peterboro, May 29, 1862. 22-3m

BLYTHE MILLS

Bedstead & Chair Factory.

THE undersigned is prepared to sell all kinds of Bedsteads and Chairs, Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any Factory in Canada West. All work warranted to give satisfaction, and sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

TURNING & SAWING

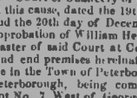
DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Sawing on upright or circular saws, 25 cents per hour.

☞ The trade furnished with a list of prices.

G. SNIDER.
Peterboro July 30th, 1862. 31-3m

Summer Arrangements.

1862  1862

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH

GLASGOW!

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS

SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN

Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.

Caledonia, 1397 tons register, 360 horse power, 12 years A 1—James Crair, Commander.
United Kingdom, 1235 tons register, 300 h. pow'r 12 years A 1—James Clark, Commander.

The "United Kingdom"

WILL SAIL FROM

QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,

ON

Saturday, 23rd August.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin.....$60 00
Intermediate.....30 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions)... 25 00
Children in proportion.
Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.
☞ Berths not secured until paid for.
Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
☞ For freight or passage, apply to
ROBT. SHAW & CO., Quebec;
Or G. & D. SHAW, 16 Common Street, Montreal.
August 7. 33

MUSIC.

PIANO-FORTES & MELODEONS.

of various Makes and Patterns.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS for the Piano, and a large and well selected stock of

Sheet Music, Songs, &c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Dealers supplied at reduced prices, and all orders for Music promptly attended to.

CALLENDAR & PENTLAND,
Dental Rooms.
Over the Fur Store, Scott's Building, corner of George & Hunter Streets.
Peterboro', 23rd July 1862. 3

A NEW WORK BY DR. GUNN.

GUNN'S New Domestic Physician;

OR, HOME BOOK OF HEALTH:

A COMPLETE guide for Families, pointing out in familiar and plain terms, the causes, symptoms, treatment and cure of the

DISEASES INCIDENT TO MEN, Women and Children:

TOGETHER WITH A GRAND TREATISE ON THE

PASSIONS AND EMOTIONS

SUCH AS

Love, Hope, Joy, Affection, Anger, Jealousy, Grief, Fear, Despair, Avarice, Charity, Cheerfulness, Religion, etc., showing the Influence of the Mind on the Body as a Cause of Health and Disease.

ALSO:

A Complete Materia Medica,

or, list of all the principal remedies used in the treatment of disease, including nearly

300 MEDICAL PLANTS, HERBS AND VEGETABLE REMEDIES,

with descriptions of each, and directions for preparing and using them. (With an elegant and correct Likeness of the Author,)

By JOHN C. GUNN, M. D.,

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Author of the old work known as "GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE."

Also, AN APPENDIX, containing a popular treatise on ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and the LAWS OF HEALTH; the whole making a large octavo volume of

OVER ONE THOUSAND PAGES,

with numerous

VALUABLE ILLUSTRATIONS!

THIS is probably the best, as well as the most thorough and extensive book ever published, as a Domestic or Family Medical Work. Its author is now an old man, and is probably more generally known as a popular medical author than any man living, owing to the great popularity and extensive use of his old work, which was one of great value, but in the present advanced state of medical science is altogether behind the times. Dr. G. is a graduate of several of the best Medical Colleges in the world, viz.: of Philadelphia, and of London and Paris. He has been a successful practicing physician for nearly forty years; and it can be hardly supposed that any man can be better qualified to write such a work than he is. He has spent most of the time for several years in preparing this work—intending it, as he often remarked, as his last and greatest Legacy to Posterity.

The work contains a description of all the diseases known or common to this country—their causes, symptoms, and observations—with plain and full directions for successfully treating them, telling what remedies to use; how to use them, and when; the whole stated in plain and simple language; or whenever any technical or Medical terms are used, they are fully explained; so that the commonest mind can understand them. The remedies recommended are generally of the simplest kind, such as are harmless, yet efficient, and usually such as are easily to be obtained.

Besides the diseases common to both sexes, the work contains a department on the diseases of Females, and their treatment. Also a department on the diseases of Children, which alone is worth the price of the book to mothers and all who have thought of children.

An important item in the work is its Pharmacy, or Guide to Family Receipts, there being more than forty pages of Medical Receipts and Compounds, many of which will be found very important and useful in a family.

☞ Remember that this Book can only be had of the Agent, when he calls, and is not to be had either of us, direct, or through Booksellers.

This Book will be delivered to subscribers during the Christmas holidays.

Secord, Winnett, Kaye & Co.,
25 West Front Street, Agents.
JOHN D. STARK,
Agent for the Township of Otonabee, County of Peterboro' C. W.
July 29th, 1862. 31

Summer Arrangements.

STEAM TO BRITISH COLUMBIA

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA,

Through to Victoria, V. I. in 30 Days.

New Arrangement, Commencing July 1862.

A FIRST CLASS Steamer will be dispatched from New York, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, on the

1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month.

When these dates fall on Sunday, the day of departure will be the Monday following.

With a view to the better accommodation of the increasing Passenger traffic to

California and the Gold Mines of Cariboo,

The undersigned for several years attached to the New York Agency, has been sent to Canada only authorized and appointed Agent of the several Companies forming the Line, and is prepared to issue tickets through at the following rates, including provisions on board the steamers and transportation over Panama railroad:—

New York to San Francisco.	New York to Portland, O.	New York to Victoria, V. I
First Cabin $300	$240	$250
Second " 150	—	—
Steerage 100	720	125

☞ Passengers bound for above ports can be furnished with tickets from Toronto to New York, at a reduction from the regular rates.

Passengers Tickets sent for per Express, will be returned free of charge.

All the particulars of the route, and any information incident to the voyages will be given on application, if by letter, postpaid to the

Central Agency of the Line for Canada.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Agent.
No. 10 Toronto Street.

N. B.—Next door to Post-office.

Plans of the Ships' Cabins and Berths, Maps of British Columbia and the Cariboo districts on view at this office.

July 9. 28.

ICE CREAMS, Stawberries & Cake,

WILL be served every Afternoon and Evening, during the Season, in the

Large Drawing Room of

THE STEWART HOUSE.

☞ Private entrance for Ladies and Gentlemen on Water Street.

Peterboro, June 25th, 1862. 26

FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

EDWIN POOLE begs leave to call attention to his large stock of Furniture, which will be sold at moderate prices and is of the best description manufactured please call at his warerooms, corner of George and Sherbrooke streets, near his factory.

N. B.—He has on hand a stock of children's cabs. Also, Colby's Patent Improved Clothes Wringers.

Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

RHEUMATIC LINEAMENT!

A CERTAIN AND EFFECTUAL CURE

for every description of

RHEUMATISM,

WHETHER SIMPLE OR CHRONIC.

THE INVENTOR of this valuable medicine has already cured an immense number of people, in every stage of this painful disease, and is daily receiving flattering testimonials of the efficacy of this valuable remedy. Cases of long standing which have defied the efforts of the medical faculty to cure, have yielded to this all powerful agent. It is

PERFECTLY SAFE TO BE TAKEN,

either by young or old, and contains no deleterious drug, or other compounds, which can in any way injure either the System or Constitution. The subscriber, who is Sole Proprietor of the Medicine, is prepared to sell any quantity, from a single bottle upwards.

In cases of simple Rheumatism rub the parts affected with a teaspoonful of the Liniament, and take about 5 drops of the same once a day in a wine glass full of water.

Full Directions given with each Bottle.

The following is a list of persons cured, who have certified to the same, and whose names may be seen on application:

JOHN HARTY, Merchant, Peterboro,
DENNIS SHEEHAN, Peterboro,
PAT. O'MARA, Carpenter, Peterboro,
WALTER ELDRIDGE, Mason, Peterboro,
A. DUNCAN, Merchant, Montreal.
THOS. GURNEAU,
BERNARD DALEY, Lumberman.
NORRISE LEVINE, Peterboro.
MRS. LEVINE, Peterboro.
DONALD McD. DUNCAN, Glengary.

APPLY TO

GEO. D. M'DONELL,

AT WILLIAM McDONALD'S,

NEXT DOOR TO MIGHT'S SADDLERY,

CHARLOTTE STREET,

PETERBORO', C. W.

CAUTION.—Martin McDonald is no longer Agent for the sale of my Rheumatic Liniament, and I caution all persons from purchasing the same from him. He has no knowledge of the receipt, and cannot obtain from me the genuine Medicine.

G. McDONELL

IS PREPARED

To Cure all kinds of Diseases,

AND MAY BE SEEN DAILY AT HIS RESIDENCE.

Peterboro', July, 16, 1862. 29.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

Sheriff's Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Arthur McMaster, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Brown, *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Choat, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Thomas Nichols, *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 3, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest, of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Frankham, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Thomas Spear, *Defendant.*

The East half of Lot No. 1, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 7th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

James Grant, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Robert Montgomery, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, East of Caroline Street, in the Town of Lindsay.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 30th, 1862. 27

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 14th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Clinton, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Edgar, *Defendant.*

All the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, in and to part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East of a blazed line running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 9th, 1862. 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, Jeffry D. Armour, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Honourable Henry Ruttan, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
The Honourable Sidney Smith, John D. Armour and James B. Fortune, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 30 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 11th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of James Collins, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Collins, administrator of the estate of the said James Collins, deceased, to be administered by the suit of William Lundy; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Collins, deceased, in the lands and the said Thomas Collins, to be administered and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

Lot No. 13, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Belmont. All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

The Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Richard Leary, *Defendant.*

All and singular, the office erections or tracts of lands and premises situate, lying, and being in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, being composed of part of Lot No. 18, on the west side of Caroline Street; and Town Lot No. 9, on the east side of Lindsay Street, according to a certain plan made by John H. Radcliffe, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and duly registered.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 17th, 1862. 8

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

The Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Richard Leary, *Defendant.*

All and singular the office erections or tracts of lands and premises situate, lying, and being in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, being composed of part of Lot No. 18, on the west side of Caroline Street; and Town Lot No. 9, on the east side of Lindsay Street, according to a certain plan made by John H. Radcliffe, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and duly registered.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 17th, 1862. 8

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*
James McMillan and James Caisson, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Sinclair, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William A. Scott and Walter Scott, *Defendants.*
Robert H. Scott, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, extending 108 feet on Bethune Street, containing 12,960 square feet; Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 8th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South half of Lot No. 7 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Ennismore.

The West half of Lot No. 29 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 8 in the 2nd Concession, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of Douro.

Lot No 14 in the 12th Concession; Lot No. 15 in the 9th Concession, and Lots Nos. A and 1 in the 19th Concession of the Town hip of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession; Lot No. 15 and the South 20 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16 in the 9th Concession; the East half of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the 5th Concession, Lot No. 7 in the 9th Concession, and Lot No. 16, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

William Cook, George Cook, and John Cook, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Charles Perry, the Honourable Ebenezer Perry, and George Perry, *Defendants.*

All the right, title, and interest which the above named defendants, or either, or any of them, had on the 26th day of October, 1857, being the date of the registration of the judgment herein, in and to

All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the Township of Douro, in the County of Peterborough, being composed of part of Lot No. 6, in the 12th Concession of the said Township of Douro, containing by admeasurement 23 acres, be the same more or less, and which said part may be known, and is butted and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the southern limit of the said Lot at the waters edge of the River Otonabee, thence north 74 degrees, east 21 chains, more or less, along the said southern limit to the western limit of the present travelled road leading to the northerly part of the said Township, thence north 3 degrees, west 20 chains and 50 links more or less, to the waters edge of the said River Otonabee, thence south-westerly along the said water's edge with the stream to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE Sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 28th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz.:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Douglas & Thomas Douglass, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
William Stinson, *Defendant.*

The east half of the north half of Lot No. 15, in the 6th Concession of the township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, July 22, 1862. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November 1862, at 12 o'clock noon all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert C. Humphries, James S. Russell, and Alex. Poe, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
John McIntyre, *Defendant.*

The North ½ of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily, and part of the East ½ of Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of Otonabee, containing two acres, and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North East corner of the said lot, thence west 5 chains, thence south 4 chains, thence east 5 chains, thence north 4 chains to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest, of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*
James McMillan and James Caisson, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Sinclair, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William A. Scott and Walter Scott, *Defendants.*
Robert H. Scott, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, containing 108 feet on Bethune Street, containing 12,960 square feet; Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 8th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South half of Lot No. 7 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Ennismore.

The West half of Lot No. 29 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 8 in the 2nd Concession, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of Douro.

Lot No 14 in the 12th Concession; Lot No. 15 in the 9th Concession, and Lots Nos. A and 1 in the 19th Concession of the Town hip of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession; Lot No. 15 and the South 20 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16 in the 9th Concession; the East half of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the 5th Concession, Lot No. 7 in the 9th Concession, and Lot No. 16, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas C. Forman, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Archibald McKinnon, *Defendant.*

The North half of lot No. 4 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Mariposa.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 5th, 1862. 32

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert Nicholls and William Hall, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Arnot, *Defendant.*

That part of Lot No. 10 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, laid out and numbered by John Reed, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, as Lot No. 17, containing by admeasurement ten acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31st, 1862. 32

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tue day the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Andrew McKee, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
George H. Marshall, and John Jacob Marshall, *Defendant.*

That part of Town lot No. 3, East of Water street and South of London street, in the town of Peterborough, which is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows:—Commencing on Hunter street at the South West angle of the said lot number three thence Northerly along the Western limit of the said lot 43 feet, thence Easterly in a line parellel with the Southern limit of the said lot one hundred and fourteen feet, more or less, to the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence Southerly along the said Eastern limit 43 feet, thence Westerly along the said Southern limit one hundred and fourteen feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
John Morrow, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 1, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 29, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Mothersill and William Mothersill, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Francis W. Heather, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 1 and 3, according to Perry's plan of Lot No. 20, in Township Lot No. 15, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan.

JAMES HALL. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, July 30th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' & VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas C. Forman, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Archibald McKinnon, *Defendant.*

The North half of lot No. 4 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Mariposa.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 5th, 1862. 32

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert Nicholls and William Hall, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Arnot, *Defendant.*

That part of Lot No. 10 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, laid out and numbered by John Reed, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, as Lot No. 17, containing by admeasurement ten acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31st, 1862. 32

THE STEAMER

"OGEMAH!"

LEAVES MUD LAKE ON

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS,

At 10 o'clock a.m. precisely, for BOBCAYGEON, FENELON FALLS, AND LINDSAY.

WILL LEAVE LINDSAY

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,

at 8 o'clock a. m. returning, calling at the same places.

STAGES

BETWEEN

Peterboro' and Mud Lake,

will run regularly, leaving Peterborough immediately on the arrival of the Cars at 9.10 a. m. precisely, and Mud Lake on arrival of the Boat

For freight, etc., apply to

WHITE & EASTLAND, Peterborough

Peterborough, June 11, 1862. 24

Go to Hopkins & Donnely's

BRITISH SADDLERY

AND

HARNESS WAREHOUSE!

If you want to buy good

SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS

of all descriptions.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES,

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS,

Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Hose Brushes, Water Brushes,

Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mops, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH!

OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.

N.B.—Experienced Cutter makes constantly on the premises. ☞ Cash unwarranted.

Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 16

W. LECH,

FURRIER, &C., &C.

CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK.

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Pays constantly the Highest Price in cash for Raw Furs of every description.

A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as can generally found in a first class Fur establishment.

Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.

Peterborough, May, 1861. 45

Insurance Column.

THE

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y

ESTABLISHED IN 1825,

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princess Street. | Office in London—20 Cannon Street.
" Glasgow——111 St. Vincent st. | " Dublin—34 n, College Green.
" Perth—9 High Street. | " Montreal—Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT - - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE thirty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen on Friday, the 18th April

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Drumalban, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair. There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States beforementioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurance during the year, contained in 1189 Proposal	£454,835 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 981 Policies were issued..	359,580 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS on said Policies	11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPAT ON POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantees	22,999 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,759 current LIFE POLICIES	1,966,595 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	373,563 3 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	96,786 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report Stated that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq, Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his entire approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £83,975 6s 6d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and nett premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 16s 7d., to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £217,821 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinised in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realised on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, now vested, are equal to 32 per cent on the sum assured; and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 75 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies Issued.	No. of Policies.	Annual Premium.	Revenue each year.	Accumulated Funds.
1858	£189,810	£136,180	435	356	£3,989 18 0	£40,744 11 10	£249,556 9 2
1859	206,305	169,171	540	477	5,497 1 6	65,201 6 3	267,431 3 4
1860	846,220	251,920	652	556	8,778 17 9	77,057 8 8	312,098 8 10
1861	849,076	220,746	832	736	10,770 1 1	91,016 11 0	331,696 11 0
1862	434,825	259,630	1189	981	7,971 19 6	87,593 5 4	373,563 3 2
					11,170 1 1	96,786 4 4	
Totals	£1,526,276	£1,219,697	3639	3107	37,409 15 10	339,151 11 4	1,537,336 16 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,

CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, Manager.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., SECRETARY.
DAVIDSON PARKER, SECRETARY FOR CANADA.

J. R. WALTON,

AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office,
Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

PROVINCIAL

INSURANCE CO',

OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crooker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. I. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Bilght, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent, Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at the various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [5 years] profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Losses settled in Cash without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—*Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.*

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent. 45

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITANNIA

AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1860. 16

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA.....$300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO.'

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET, *Secy & Treas.*

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Agent, Peterborough.

October, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance

COMPANY.

Double Assurance system without profits.

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEAT PREMIUM FOR £100. BIRTHDAY. INCREASING TO £200.

	£ s. d.
16	2 10 5
17	2 11 7
18	2 12 9
19	2 14 0
20	2 15 4
21	2 16 8
22	2 18 2
23	2 19 8
24	3 1 3
25	3 3 10
26	3 4 7
27	3 6 4
28	3 8 2
29	3 10 0
30	3 11 10
31	3 13 8
32	3 15 7
33	3 17 8
34	3 19 10
35	4 2 2
36	4 4 7
37	4 7 0
38	4 9 8
39	4 12 3
40	4 15 1
41	4 17 7
42	5 0 2
43	5 2 9
44	5 5 6
45	5 8 5

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £160, gradually increasing until he arrives at 55 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'ermes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.
JOSEPH R. WALTON, *Agent*, Peterboro.

January 23, 1862. 4

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857

Insurance Column.

NORTH BRITISH

Fire and Life Insurance Comp'y.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 0 0 Stg
ACCUMULATED FUND £1,174,383 6 11 Stg
ANNUAL REVENUE..£ 214,655 7 9 Stg

PRESIDENT:

His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, K. T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

The Most Noble the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stair.

HEAD OFFICE:

64 PRINCESS STREET, EDINBURGH.

MANAGER, David Smith.
SECRETARY, John Ogilvie, Esq.

CANADA CENTRAL BRANCH:

4 & 5 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, MONTREAL.

Managing Directors:

D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq.,
Thomas Davidson, Esq.,

Ordinary Directors.

The Hon. Louis Renaud, M. L. C.
The Hon. John Rose, M. P.
Thomas Ryan, Esq., Merchant,
James Law, Esq., Merchant.
David Davidson, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal.

Secretary.

H. J. Johnston, Esq.

General Agents for Canada:

Messrs. MacDougall and Davidson.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCES effected at the LOWEST RATES of PREMIUMS corresponding to the risk.

Losses by Fire from Lightning made good.

The full power of settling all Losses is vested in the Montreal Board of Directors, and claims are payable immediately on being adjusted.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Company combines the system of *Mutual Assurance* with the safety of A LARGE PROTECTING CAPITAL, and thus affords all the facilities and advantages which can be prudently offered by any Life Assurance Company.

Nine-tenths of the Profits amongst those insured under the participation of profits class.

The subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent for the Company for Peterborough and vicinity, and is now ready to receive orders and to give full particulars as to rates and any other information that may be required.

J. N. TRAVERS, Agent.

Peterboro, July 19th, 1862. 30

MONTREAL ASSURANCE COM'Y.

ESTABLISHED by special ordinance in 1840, and by Subsequent Acts of the Provincial Parliament authorized to grant

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE,

Subscribed Capital $800,000
Paid up - - - - - 80,000.

Amount invested in Bank Stocks and other convertable securities as per last annual statement,

$202,329.20!

PRESIDENT, DR. W. P. SMITH.
MANAGER, - - WM. MURRAY.

Head Office, in the Company's Building, No. 9, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

The undersigned begs to intimate his appointment as AGENT for the above Company

FOR PETERBOROUGH & VICINITY,

and is authorised to accept all ordinary Fire risks at rates of premium as low as those of any other responsible office. For further particulars, forms of application, &c., apply to

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Agent,
No. 5, Market Block,
George Street.

Peterboro', June 1863. 25

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro', April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

CANADA

Permanent Building and *SAVING'S SOCIETY.*

CAPITAL.....$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 350,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1862. 5

THE COMMERCIAL

Building & Investment *SOCIETY.*

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN,
Agent.

Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 15

MME. DEMOREST'S

MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

THE largest, best and most reliable Fashion Magazine in the world. Contains the largest and finest Fashion-Plates, the greatest number of fine Engravings, the latest and most reliable information, three full-sized Patterns.—Every Mother, Dressmaker, Milliner and Lady should have it. Published Quarterly, at 473 Broadway, New York, sold everywhere or sent by mail at 25 cents. Yearly $1, with a valuable premium. The Summer number now ready.

1862. LAKE ONTARIO. 1862.

THE STEAMER

MAPLE LEAF.

SCHOFIELD, Master,

In connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay and Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroads, for

Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls,

Avon Springs, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and all Western States.

The Steamer Maple Leaf will until further notice leave the undermentioned places on the following days:—

TUESDAYS.

Colborne, at 7.30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9.30 a. m., Port Hope at 10.30 a. m.

THURSDAYS.

Colborne, at 7.30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9.30 a. m., Port Hope, at 10.30 a. m.

SATURDAY.

Wellington, at 1 p. m., Brighton, at 2 p. m., Colborne, at 5 p. m., Cobourg, at 7 p. m., Port Hope, at 8 p. m.

On arrival of trains from Toronto, Lindsay, Peterboro' and Montreal, and arrive in Rochester in time to connect with evening trains on New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

ON FRIDAY

the Steamer Maple Leaf will leave the following places for Oswego:—Port Hope at 7 a. m., Cobourg, 8 a. m., Colborne, 10 a. m., Brighton, 12 m., Wellington, 2 p. m; arriving at Oswego at 8 o'clock in the evening, and will leave Oswego the following morning at 8 o'clock, calling at all the places named as above.

Through tickets to all points South, East and West can be procured from the Captain on board the boat.

Fare to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, $2,50, and to Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1862. NUMBER 34.

THE
PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER"
POWER PRESS
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.
☞ Lawyers' blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.
All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro' 18

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water St't, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. ☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs. Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery. Peterboro' March 1863. 11

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and south Monaghan. OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro. Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS,
MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c.
Jobbing and Horse-shoeing
done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS.
☞ Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 6

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store.
N. B.—All business done promptly and moderate hand-ed over when collected. 13

T. W. DEERING,
LATEST London, Paris, New York, and Canadian Styles of Boots and Shoes made to order, on the shortest notice.
Water Street, opposite the Examiner Office.
Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
Office—"EXHAN'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville Dr. McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

Hair Dressing Saloon!
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.

PROFESSOR HOLMES begs the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.
Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at moderate prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings,
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

Advertising Essential to Business.

AGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and general Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto,
Offers advertisements for Insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and Periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Colonies, Europe or the States.
Advertisements Agent for this Paper.

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
GRANVILLE RICHARDSON,
24 Proprietor.

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city and block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF
SALOON,
SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARITY
of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 30

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.
This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.
Yard and Stabling for the public
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.
J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEWSPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

WILLIAM TAYLOR
BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Menice, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.
The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.
☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.
Ashburnham, March 13, 1861. 11-6m.

FISHER'S
LIVERY STABLE,
CORNER OF
GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS
PETERBOROUGH.
HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets.
THOS. J FISHER.
Peterboro', May 14, 1863. 20

FURNITURE
WAREROOMS.
EDWIN POOLE begs leave to call attention to his large stock of Furniture, which will be sold at moderate quotations for the best description manufactured. Please call at his warerooms, corner of George and Hunter streets, near the Bethesda.

THOMPSON & ROBINSON

TO LOVERS OF
A BEAUTIFUL WASH:
SUCH as will compare if not surpass any thing ever sold in Canada. All I ask is a trial of
AUTER'S CELEBRATED RESTORATIVE,
which is now in the greatest demand in the United States, and which has been tried by Ladies and Gentlemen of the largest cities, who give it the credit of being the most luxurious wash that was ever used as a preventative of the Hair from falling off, and removing the dandruff and scurf from the head, also beautifying and leaving a splendid gloss on the hair, together with a beautiful perfume. Having been appointed sole Agent for Lafore's Hair Works,
WIGS, TOUPEES, BRAIDS,
FRIZETTES, &c.,
Arrangements have been made so that persons at a distance can be supplied with the above ornamental head dresses by sending the size of the head and other descriptions, at such low rates as I hope will give satisfaction.

TO GENTLEMEN,
Having Auter's Celebrated Hair Dyes, Brown and Black. If they are not the best now in use be will forfeit $100. It will not leave the skin stained if used by directions. I am now prepared to use the above dyes for the hair or whiskers, and will warrant it to give a Dark Brown, or jet Black, as the case may require.
R. D. BASKERVILLE.
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
George Street, Peterboro'.
July 23, 1863 30

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.
ON and after the 13th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—
Leave Port Hope at ..... 7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at ..... 1.35 a.m
Arrive at Port Hope ..... 3.55 a.m
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Peterboro at ..... 6.30 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at ..... 9.00 a.m.
Leave Port Hope at ..... 1.00 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 3.30 p.m.
The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.
B. R. KIMBALL, Superintendent. F. FERGUSON, Secretary.
Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861: 49

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.
☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.
H. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, May 1, 1863, 18-1y

FARM FOR SALE.
THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.
60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,
and under good cultivation. There is a splendid
ORCHARD
on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.
For particulars apply to Richard Warbus, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to O. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.
Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 6

FOR SALE.
SOUTH half of Lot No. 8, in the 3rd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Frame House, three Barns and other Outhouses.
The north half of Lot No. 12, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.
For particulars apply to
DAVID HALL.
Peterboro, May 1, 1863. 18

Poetry.

For the Peterborough Examiner.

"Man's Inhumanity."

'Twas a dreary night, in London,
And pitiless fell the rain,
The bustling crowd went hurrying by:
The humble and the vain.
The black clouds hung like a Funeral pall,
O'er the City bright,
To the wretched, homeless beggar,
'Twas a gloomy, dismal night.

By the roadside sat a woman,
In her arms a child she clasped,
And she cried "oh! pity, pity,"
And firmer then she grasped
The child unto her bosom,
Now cold with winds so wild,
"Oh, pity me, kind people,
And save from death my child,
For we're hungry, almost starving,
And have nought wherewith to buy
A morsel for to eat, and must,
If left alone, soon die."

The business man, wrapt in his cares,
Unheedingly passed by;
The gay and thoughtless passed along,
Nor stopped to hear the cry;
For selfish human nature
When left to follow self,
Minds not the suffering brother
Who may claim a mite of help.

The shameless, painted cyprian, even,
Whirled along the street,
And looked with scorn at virtue,
Humbly crouching at her feet.
So the hours passed by in sorrow,
Hours of sorrow pain and grief,
But they passed; yet to the sufferers
Brought no succor nor relief.

The morning of another day
Broke forth with streams of light,
And the golden showers of sunshine
Chased away the gloom of night,
All nature sang rejoicing
And everything was glad,
Repose, "the sweet restorer,"
Had refreshed the lone and sad.

By the roadside sat a woman,
Or no, a corpse it was,
And it firmly clasped an infant,—
Dead—hunger was the cause.
Then the corpses claimed attention
Where the living bodies failed,
And to their final resting place
Conveyed,—few mourned or wailed,
But the pitying angel saw them,
And listened to the prayers
Of that motherless the soul had when
It flight beyond earth's cares.

And so dreary nights in London,
Come, and quickly pass away,
And women by the wayside
Starve from hunger day by day,
While our stores are filled with plenty
And our coffers full, replete,
And with every comfort crowning
Our happiness complete.

Oh, Heaven! a prayer, that guided
By counsel from above,
Our hearts may open wider,
With charity and love.
That man to be man's brother
Shall be so in more than name,
Until the world shall rise, and all
A jubilee proclaim.

E——
London, Eng., June, 1863.

Miscellaneous.

Butternut Democracy vs. Real Democracy.

The butternut Democrats of the North, such as Vallandigham, Voorhies, Thurman, and Bright, have a great deal to say of the Democrats who are fighting for the Republic. Indeed, it is a favourite practice with them to claim that nearly the whole army is made up of Democrats, and that none but Democrats have the moral and physical courage to face the Rebels of the South. It is true that the appeal of the Government for help was equally responded to by the people of all parties, and we find among both officers and men every shade of former politics.

But the democrats who here pose to the war compose the simon-pure Democracy—the real, hearty, manly Democrats—and are of an entirely different breed from the Butternuts, who go howling through the North as apologists of the Rebels, halting only to sympathize with Rebel prisoners or to hurl execrations at the "Abolitionists" (which means all who are steadied with loyalty.) There is none of the butternut among the Democrats in the army, and they despise as they ought, those at home, who are leading that once grand old party into the paths of infamy. A splendid illustration of this occurred at home the other day.

Colonel Stanley Matthews, a leading Fire-eating Democrat, whose patriotism [illegible] the defence of the Union before [illegible] arduous duties in Tennessee, returned home for a short rest. The Butternuts immediately flocked around him, to get his endorsement of the Butternut Democratic movement. We will let the Cincinnati correspondent of the New York Tribune relate the sequel. He says:

While the reception, Pugh and company of the city have been hanging around the Enquirer office hatching frauds. Colonel Matthews his back otherwise engaged; he was not "posted" in the programme, had just seen the Democratic Congressional Address, and lots of other things in short, he fairly came to this city from Tennessee in a state of utter, hopeless seriousness. Around him they all got—Pugh and the rest—and informed him that all was lost unless the Democracy got the Gubernatorial. What do you think this Pugh said? After, that I should have to record it, but the cry of "union forever" came too late, and the Judge [illegible] Hon.—Col., spoke in the most emphatic [illegible] Said he, "Gentlemen, if it's such a Democracy as we have had for the last few years, I wash my hands of it!"

In the Marrigold, like all whatever British party, or executive politics, was regarded with pernicious influence of the Butternut Democracy in the Southern States. They know that the Rebels draw all their hope of final success from the speeches, writings, and other issues of these debased toadies to an unholy cause. And the gallant men, who charge with the bayonet up to the cannon's mouth, know that the republic has more to fear from the hypocritical canting traitors of the North, than the armed foe at the South. And when they come home, like Col. Matthews, they wash their hands of the unclean thing. Butternut Democracy, may be pleasing to Secession sympathizers, or miserly citizens who prefer anarchy to the war tax, but the gallant soldier, fighting for the Union Democrat or what not, loaths and scorns it.

Fluctuation in the price of Gold.

(From the New York World.)

The downward surge in the price of gold on Friday last is explained by advices since received from Washington, to the effect that Secretary Chase, alarmed at the growing premium on gold consequent upon the issue of legal tender notes, had decided not to put afloat, for the present at least, any but those of small denominations and fractional parts of a dollar, for convenience as a matter of change. The market has since advanced again, as it is seen that the issuing of the stamp currency and the emission of one, two, and the three dollar government notes will be added perhaps sixty millions to the paper inflation, even if not another note is issued of the larger denominations.

We must be prepared for excessive and unexpected fluctuations in the price of gold. The sudden addition of twenty millions to the currency will send it up; the withdrawal of the same amount will have an exactly contrary effect. The internal tax bill, which goes into operation on the first of September, will be a fruitful cause of fluctuation in the price of the precious metals. Large payments of legal tender notes to the government for taxes will lessen the amount in circulation for the time being, and the price of gold will of course fall. In time the payment of this tax will make a use for a certain amount of the government currency afloat, and will give all of it a superior value to the irredeemable bank issues of this country. We will therefore have confusion worse confounded in all values hereafter. Gold will bear one premium, silver another, old demand notes a third, then legal tender notes will have a superior value to the bank paper currency on account of its use in the payment of taxes. All this will create a rich harvest for the brokers, but will cause infinite annoyance and loss to the trade of the country.

There is a prevalent impression that, as a sufficiency of postage stamps are floated to supply the wants of the trading community in the matter of change, cents and silver change will again become abundant. This is a mistake; the inferior currency always drives out the superior, and the more postage stamps are issued the less chance is there for retaining our metal currency.

The cause of our miseries is an excessive issue of irredeemable paper, and until the legitimate business of the country, and not the necessities of the Treasury Department, dictates the amount of paper we shall use, the present unhappy state of things will grow steadily.

Progress of the War.

The general tenor of the news of the week is unfavorable to the Federal cause. The siege of Vicksburg is abandoned.—The great canal scheme which was to have diverted the waters of the Mississippi refused to work, and the fleet and army have retired. The South-Eastern portion of Kentucky is overrun by irregular troops, who give ample employment to the Federal forces, and prepare the way for more regular demonstrations. In Missouri Price is on the move, and no adequate force seem to be near enough to prevent his advance Northwards, and the people rise in his favor as he comes on.—M'Clellan's position is regarded as precarious. Pope is probably rushing into a snare; and if he falls, McClellan's army will be lost. In the face of these circumstances, and of many others, equally discouraging, the war spirit in the North declines. Recruits for the wasted armies cannot be had by volunteering. What would be the effect of drafting remains to be seen; but it would not increase the popularity of the war.

—One Robinson, a dyer, near Saddleworth, has attempted to commit a murder in a very short fashion. The man he shot at was at work in a stable yard, when he heard the report of a gun and felt himself struck in the shoulder. He, turned round and saw the prisoner with a gun in his hand, standing a short distance from him. He asked what he had done that for, and the prisoner said he intended to shoot him, and at the gun had another charge for himself. He would have another shot at him in the morning. It is conjectured that the fellow was suffering from *delirium tremens*.

—A boy named Edward Delaney, aged 13 years, was drowned off the West pier of the Cobourg wharf, on Saturday afternoon last. He had been fishing with a spear, to which a cord was attached, and it is conjectured that while he was throwing the spear into the water he lost his balance and fell in.

UNPLEASANT RECOGNITIONS.—When our returned prisoners were on Governor's Island, they recognized among the Rebel prisoners there a number of those who had been their persecutors at Richmond and Salisbury. The man who fired at the poor fellow who was hanging his blanket up at the window in the tobacco warehouse, and the man who fired indiscriminately into the eight rations per man were issuing patriotic prisoners area and encouraging by our men. Men.—Col., spoke in the most emphatic [illegible] Said he, "Gentlemen, if it's such a Democracy as we have had for the last few years, I wash my hands of it!"

In the Marrigold, like all whatever British party, or executive politics, was regarded with

Sons of Temperance Column.

JENKINS, AND SOME TALK WITH HIM.

(CONTINUED.)

"Yes," continued Jenkins, waxing warm, "it is my firm conviction you are injuring the temperance cause."

"Indeed," said I, "how do you make that out?"

"Why," replied Jenkins, "you alienate a great many good men who feel an interest in the progress of the cause, and who are always willing to give their aid to it and to support it."

"Now look here, Jenkins," said I, looking Jenkins full in the face, "its all fudge with regard to your talking about alienating a 'great many good men;' it is fudge. These men to whom you refer may express an interest in the temperance cause, and apparently wish it succeed, so long as it does not conflict with their indulgence or self profit. In what does their support consist? Do they belong to the temperance ranks? Do they spend any of their money or their time, or influence in going about staying the ravages of intemperance, and rescuing its victims from degradation and ruin, temporal and eternal? No such thing. They sip their wines and drink their 'drams' as unconsciously, apparently as if nothing were the matter. Their interest is all talk. Many of these good men, too, no doubt, belong to the Christian Church, who, if they were anxious to know and do their duty ought, certainly, to be the greatest foes to that which, more than other things combined, impedes the onward course of the gospel chariot, and flings reproach upon the Christian name and profession. Intemperance is *that* which so does. Intemperance is kept up and supported by the present accursed drinking usages of society. Can Christians, then, consistently, indulge in, or sanction such customs? I think not. I have always been taught to look upon the christian profession and character as something high and elevating, and as indicating upon the part of their possessor a willingness to make sacrifices—and no small ones, if necessary, to advance the Master's kingdom and to aid his followers. Is that not your opinion, Jenkins?"

"Yes," said Jenkins, unconsciously crushing his hat between his knees, "but you know people have different opinions of—duty."

"That is, no doubt, so, Jenkins," replied I, "people have; and it is time our conductors of the temperance column in the *Examiner* think it their duty to speak the truth—caring for no man that they write as they do. I think they are right in stirring up society to its duty. Society, it seems to me, is bound to protect its members: but a poor protection many of them get. It licenses grog shops by the score, and permits unlicensed grog shops by the dozen to stand at our corners as traps to the unwary, the young, the thoughtless, and the unfortunate. Shall no denunciation be hurled against this state of affairs? Shall it be still allowed to exist? I ask you as a sane man, Jenkins (and I take it for granted you are sane) of something should not be done? Something, yes, something *ought* (whether it will or not: is another thing) to be done. Look at the matter in a business point of view. (Go to our merchants and ask them to what end to what class most of their losses and bad debts are due, and they will tell you at once to intemperance and its votaries. As long as a man keeps sober there is always a prospect of his creditor being paid; but in the case of a drunkard, there is no prospect. We complain of taxation, well so we might, it is not very light nor very easy to bear. What is the cause of it? In the major part to support the paraphernalia of justice which are necessary to detect, to convict, and to punish crime, committed either directly or indirectly through the use of intoxicating drinks. Many of our children roam through our streets day after day like young bloodhounds, shoeless, coatless, and not unfrequently almost shirtless and trowserless, when they ought to be to school—[illegible] impressions and moral evidences there to think. Their parents are addicted to drink, and spend their money on drink—drink which, adulterated as it is, inflames the passions and destroys the health and reason which should be spent in training [illegible] for the battle of life. [illegible] complex around us every day. Such things are going on, and shall we keep our mouths shut; no, never. It would appal a man to think of the amount of money squandered annually on these "drinks." Squandered, yes, worse than thrown into the sea. Less were, because then would be the last of them, but as things are the "end with the spending of the money is not yet." Our churches, likewise, are not nearly as well attended as they should. How is this? The same cause is at work to prevent it. And our ministers Sunday after Sunday have to declare small congregations, when at their very church doors hundreds there are who never enter, nor have any wish to enter. Intemperance is the source. It is that which breaks up and divides asunder all the relations and ties of society, that makes its members dishonest, immoral, bad. Establish drinking theatres from one end, and erect a glorious change would take place. It would be a decided transformation into a garden, crime would decrease, taxation would decrease, prosperity would increase, and the higher and better interests of the country would rapidly develop themselves in a manner that would bring happiness and joy to [illegible] the principles of [illegible] and despair. Educational, moral, and religious statistics would, in a year or two, show the vast improvement and progress taken place in the essentials of a country's honor and greatness. But this cannot be done without WORK! WORK!! WORK!!! Who are to do this work? The days of miracles are past, and therefore before the ends predicated can be consummated, work must be done. Nothing can be done without work, and just in proportion to the magnitude and importance of the object, must be the magnitude of work and the perseverance in the prosecution thereof."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Punch on General Butler.

General Butler made a law,
And a proclamation,
On his head which fails to draw
Yankee execration;
If New Orleans ladies were
To his troops unveil,
That they should serve the saucy fair
Like the Social Evil.
Yankee doodle doodle doo,
Yankee doodle dandy,
Butler is a rare Yahoo,
As brave as Sepoy Pandy.

Hannah's lash tore woman's back,
When she ris his dander:
Butler, by his edict black,
Stamps that famed commander,
Wreaking from maid and dame,
Savagers subtler:
Nose but Nana Sahib name
Along with General Butler.
Yankee doodle doodle doo,
Yankee doodle dandy,
Butler is a rare Yahoo,
As brave as Sepoy Pandy.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

In Emily there is native talent if a lack of Scholastic lore as the two following letters which we clip from the *Omemee Warder* show. Peter O'Shoughnessy is a mate for Artemus Ward:

To the Editor of the Omemee Warder.

SIR,—Will you be so kind as to admit me space in the columns of your *Warder* to return my sincere thanks to the person who communicated a report of the school examination at Downeyville, for the eulogistic manner in which he characterises me and the pupils who attend the school. I am sorry that in consequence of the miserable fabrick in which I am bound to impart instruction to the worthy children committed to my tuition that I was unable to give a better test of their abilities. I hope that the people of this locality will take into consideration the necessity of a commodious school-house, in which a teacher may perform his duty with more satisfaction to himself, and all parties interested. I am, &c.,

JOHN CRICKMORE, Teacher.
Downeyville, July 22, 1862.

To the Editor.

Mr. Editor.—It's such a long time since I took up me illigant pin to address you, that I am completely bewildered to chuse a subject from my thrubled brain. However, I think our public affairs deserve a grate deal of attendance from edducated men at the present time. I will for thim raysons give your readers a small bit o' me mind on that respect. Och, murdher, what changes have taken place in the country, and what an ingratetful world it is—nothing a bit of nothing you can git but deceptshen from publick men. Only just think, sir, how long min who was for ever tellin' us that the country was destroyed an' ruined an' murdhered bekase thimselves cud not get into houldin' the raines o' government till they could pass representashen by population, an' make Upper Kanada an thrivin' as a cabbage garden in wet weather. But, rimimber it, when thim same independint min got into the neat the wor lookin' for so long, be the piper, ye cannir seed a gorgeous slither a chanpicken was in such a hurry as the wor to injure parliament, it's manes set it bleegarde. But *ma bouchish a merchell*, maybe he manes be to make a hurry to make again, after the bars adopted a policy, an' barrid all the perfectshuns ov the couple is the say. My cause isn't Peter, if you don't here of your game clear Grets makin' the ricks out o' your inimist master that ever the rebels did when the parliminit house was gettin mighty hot for him an' the male there way thru the spiler kitchen in Montrale.

O, sur, I feel very bad intirely bekase thim cowardly Yankees won't do nothin to make auld Ingland kick up a row like old thim. Misself an' Ted practishes every avin in the stabel across the ould ashe, an betwen yourself an manel the gore baste gits up on a wheack from Ted as ye never, an bate as asier as the auld man yit and the stirrup, but in a rale ould-fashened ay shtoire, wid nary a bit o' my faice the worse ov a batin, we wor three acts suicide on the gore ivry the last nite we wor practising. Ye see when Ted com out wid the ould gun an 15-shooter, he locked a rale enimy, an' he says "Stand, we must trate to-nite sir." I spoke till him, an' he took hould of the gun, an' tould me to take the pistol in me right hand, an' his ould mother was very angry for joy to see her boy lookin' so hanesome. Well, I tould him "make ready," "presents," and "fire!". He did so I tould him, an ooh me jool, but we wor nearly scarred down wid the skreech that com from me and the waggon, an' this the pig jumt out wid his tale strate over his back, an thinks were the same part, an made for the back bollens an skrinchin as if sum ould scarthry dam, whin we bot frot afther him, an we never cud his party face since—he, shockingly as the Yankees says. So ye see we wor nere having a rale fiarsely tragidy. Let the Yankees fite as long as they like, when they won't come here any. We'll be ready for them if the com ayther for an enimy than ye'd quarter them on the pig's rump, with their prastising.

I rad in the *Warder* about the Council makin' a lockup in the village, but by the powers if all that passes for a lockup is like it in Smith by leaving a poster prisoner, maybe we pig mate an make an escape. If the door swings back, we [illegible] pig runs out again. PETER [illegible]

Retrenchment.

We are happy to learn that the Commissioner of Crown Lands has placed the agent for the sale of Mookeka lands on a commission of two and a-half per cent., on the lands he sells. Mr. Oliver, the agent in question, was publisher of the Barrie *Advocate*, and was induced by Mr. Angus Morrison to abandon the Reform party, and become a supporter of the late Government receiving as his reward his present office, and a salary of $4 per day. His new allowance is more in keeping with the extent of his labours.

The Quebec *Chronicle* says: "It is "stated that the Minister of Militia, Mr. "J. S. Macdonald, has applied 'the broom' "to the office of the Deputy Adjutant Gen"eral, with a vigor that foreshadows "stirring times in the departments. By the "dismissals in this office alone, and without "detriment to the public interest, an ann"ual saving is effected amounting to from "$8,000 to $10,000."

This is something like retrenchment. We hope the good work will go on.

In reference to the Hayes' case, we have received some further information. A western paper said, in defence of the Government, that the offices in the Chancery Court were not under the control of Government, and that, consequently, we were mistaken in charging Mr. Hayes' transference westward to the account of the Ministry. This was an entire mistake. The offices mentioned are under the control of Government, and Mr. Hayes' new appointment was the work of the Ministry. Later, the Quebec *Chronicle* stated that Mr. Hayes' transfer would not increase the expenditure of the country; that it would, in fact, effect a saving; that four clerks in the office of the Registrar in Chancery had been dismissed, and only two (Mr. Hayes being one of them), appointed in their place. This requires some explanation. There is a great deal of copying done in the office of the Chancery Registrar for the lawyers, who pay so much per folio for the work. This copying has hitherto been done by extra writers, who have been paid not by salary, but by the folio. The quantity of work is very variable, and the present system permits of the number of writers being increased or diminished on occasion requires. The Government now propose to appoint two permanent clerks, with salaries, to do its copying, and to dispense with the extra writers. We are told that the result will be a permanent addition to the well-paid, regularly-salaried clerks, who will be required at times when there is a pressure. It seems to us, that in trying to provide a place for Mr. Hayes, the Government have made an arrangement likely to be injurious to the public service. A notoriously active partizan of the late Government had certainly no claim for any such favour, but should have been dismissed, with the other cumberers of the public offices.

There seems to be no doubt that the Ministry have commenced reductions in the departments at Quebec, which promise the most beneficial results to the public finances. We cannot judge at present of the extent of the retrenchments effected; we only know from reliable sources, that a very large number of incapable and useless officials have been dismissed, and that a still more effectual clearing of the Augean stable is promised. The journals which supported the coalition, the authors of the abuses now being partially removed, are beginning to raise their voices in deprecation of the first practical movement towards retrenchment which we have had for many years. They are trying to make martyrs of some of the dismissed officials, and prophesying that the Ministry will ultimately fill the places vacated with their own creatures. In regard to the latter point, it will be time enough to find fault when the necessity arises, when friends of the Ministry are appointed to useless offices. So far, there has been nothing of the kind. We shall be the first to denounce the error when it appears. Doubtless a danger lies in that direction, and it is well to warn Ministers of its existence; but to accuse them in advance, and without reason, would encourage the error and not prevent it.

As to any dismissed official obtaining the honours of martyrdom in the present state of the public mind, it is simply impossible; and we would advise the political church, whose chief priest is John A. Macdonald, not to try it on. When the public hear of an incapable useless servant being dismissed, they naturally think of the votes in Parliament purchased by John. A Macdonald by the creation of offices for the friends of members. Rely upon it, that those who made the offices, will not be able to make much capital out of their abolition; and we warn them to avoid the attempt.

The wealth of a country is its productive labour. If the Province maintains many thousand drones, who do not labour but live upon the results of the labour of others, by so much it reduces its wealth. Nothing can be more simple or evident. There is no room for dispute. If the Government pursues a thorough system of retrenchment, many persons will be deprived of employment, and forced to seek a living elsewhere. But does not that happen every day in the ordinary pursuits of life? What merchant, mechanic, or professional man thinks it needful to keep a servant in his employment when he has no work for him to do? And why should the Province act differently? Why should we regard men thrust into offices to serve the corrupt purposes of a ministry, as pensioners for life upon the liberality of the state? Would not such a policy tend to increase indefinitely the number of officials, by holding out a life provision as the reward of persistent importunity at the doors of Government bureaux? We are opposed as much as any one can be, to the American system of changing officials at every change of ministry. Every efficient public servant, for whom there is work, should keep his place for life; he should not be turned out of the office to make room for another. If he is dismissed because there is nothing for him to do, he should, if he deserves it, be re-appointed when a vacancy occurs. But not a day should he remain a pauper on the public, receiving wages without work. It is not so difficult in this country to obtain employment, that the people should try to make martyrs of those who lose a place. The country is wide, and the inducements few. Far better to till the soil, than to be dependent upon the smiles of a minister. The vice of office seeking is one of the crying evils of the neighbouring States, and it is hardly less prevalent or destructive in Canada. It makes men betray their principles, sacrifice their self-respect, and abandon habits of self-reliance and industry. Let us not encourage this vice, either by making public offices too certain, easy or lucrative, or by making them an object to us in the States. Let our public officers be few, nicely paid, but not above the wish of another employment in ordinary life, and let it be understood that officials must work for wages like other people. This has not, unfortunately, been the rule in Canada. Officials have been extravagantly paid, and their places have been extravagantly sought after, while work has been the exception, not the rule. It is time this idle system, and the idle idea that the work has been condemned by a thereby test of

may Heaven avert—for Canadians to take the field, the Lords and the Shallows press of England would soon discover that Canadians were a mighty party of Irresolutes.—They fondness of the international spirit, they have not the disposition of territory, but they boast of their determination and ability to resist aggressions on their soil, and in defence of their civil and religious rights. A free and independent people inheriting the vigour and energy of the great family from which they have descended, they are confident they have nothing to fear when their just rights are being invaded. Woe to the people that dare be rash enough to try it.

Whilst we thus believe and write, however, we are far from wishing it to be understood that we are opposed to proper steps being taken to have the country put in a proper state of defence. We are very far from advocating a course like that of Sir Francis Bond Head in 1837 in Upper Canada, when he sent the soldiers away, and folding his arms said, "let them come if they dare." This was madness, and had it not been for some prudent practical men the defiant Governor would have paid dearly for his temerity. Such braggart is no sign of bravery but the reverse, as his case proved. We believe that the "price of liberty is eternal negligence," that to be forewarned is to be forearmed. We are in favour of using measures to keep pace at least with our neighbours on the frontier, and of having a better system of militia organized than what we yet have had. The Militia Bill of the last session pleased no body but its projectors, if it even did that, and it was in no ways suited to us at the present time. All rejoiced its failure here, but the method and manner it was disposed of gave opportunity for the severe comment upon us to which we allude. Conscious of our sincerity in our attachment to the Parent land—a spontaneous and ardent attachment—and of the importance, interest and dignity of our connection with it, as well as the prestige reflected on Britain by possessing us as a Colony, we have no fear yet of a separation.

When the apparent differences that have caused the present ebullition of feeling have become better understood our attachment to one another will become more close and mutual. We have no dread of any incursion on our soil, unless a war should break out between the Parent State and America. If that should unfortunately take place it will be seen what we are and what we can do. With less people than there is in London we could raise as many volunteers as they could in all England. We have no fears of any amputation taking place in the present generation at least. When the day arrives that we desire to be separated, it is time enough to talk about giving us up; till then Britain never will let its hold go of Canada; nor does Canada desire separation from her. It is a great pity we are not better known at home, it would save such harsh words and unjust insinuations as were made recently at our cost.

We insert to-day from the *Globe* a chapter on Retrenchment. We would direct the attention of the Commissioner of Crown Lands to a needed reduction in the list of land agents in this section of country. It is well known that the late Government appointed two additional agents for this county, who were no more required than the fifth wheel for a waggon.

Mr. Hughes who has been heretofore the sole agent for the territory could have managed the whole business for the three, but new berths must be found for their clamorous political supporters, and the Government in yielding has inflicted a serious wrong upon an old, tried, and faithful servant. By the appointment of an agent to the Northern part of the County, Mr. Hughes has but little to do, and his pay proportionately reduced. We seldom come across a more glaring piece of injustice than this. Had Mr. Hughes been a Clear Grit we would have said it was a political retribution.—But Mr. Hughes has always been a friend and supporter of the John A. McDonald Ministry, and consequently his treatment at their hands is most unaccountable. We can only resolve it into this, that so numerous and rapacious were the applicants for office, that friends must be satisfied with small mercies. Another agent is appointed for the Eastern section, who has little or nothing to do—we have not heard of the first settler in his district. We hope the matter will be looked into. Rumour has it that some three or four persons are engaged in collecting the duties in Cobourg, while in Peterborough, with a larger return, only one is engaged. We trust the knife will be, vigorously applied and all useless extravagance lopped off.

It is this cursed system of patronage so called, that has led us into the suicidal course of yearly exceeding our income. If the present Government are honest and energetic in their purposes they will merit the thanks of the country, and obtain for themselves a credit for moderation, that will cover a multitude of sins. Let the chief plank of their policy be economy and retrenchment, and though interested fears may and may, the people will applaud and appreciate a frugal Government, especially when roughly feeling the effects of a profligate one.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.—Speaking of the debate in Parliament on the Defences of Canada the *Review* thus alludes to the present Government and the party they belong to:—"It is the price we pay for the inestimable privilege of having plunderbund into our legislature charitable sharpers whose highest estimate of the duty of statesmanship consists in the attainment at any price of office, for themselves or their friends. . . . The existence of a despicable political party has placed them "(the people) "in a false position." Comment is needless, except to point the moral it does. It shows at once the existence and cause of the sudden and bitter and unscrupulous hostility of the great reform party in Canada.

AGENTS FOR THE "EXAMINER."

JAMES MCLEAN,.....Mount Pleasant.
RICHARD HOWELL,.....Millbrook.
HENRY GRAHAM,.....Bobcaygeon.
ROBERT GRAHAM, SEN.,.....Verulam.
A. WILSON,.....Hastings.
R. ROBERTSON,.....Willocks, Verulam.
GILDAYN & REYNOLDS,.....Westwood.
W. H. MITCHELL,.....Lindsay.
R. HUMPHRIES,.....Keene.
K. URQUHART,.....North Douro.
JAMES FOSTER,.....Cavanville.
JOHN BENNET,.....Warkworth.
DUNCAN ANDERSON,.....South Dummer.
C. WILSON,.....Norwood.
D. MCKELLAR,.....Warsaw.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Royal Insurance Co.—A. Smith.
Sheriff's Sale—Jas Hall.
do do
St. Lawrence Hotel—W. Armstrong.
Public Examination—J. R. Walton.
American Hotel—L. McGregor.
For Sale—A. W. Kempt.
Farm wanted.
P. Shevlin.
Vocal Music—O. P. Sweet.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY, 21st AUGUST, 1862.

THE QUESTION OF DISMEMBERMENT.

We approach a subject of vast importance to us, and one that we had rather not touch. It is nothing short of this: Is Canada to be separated from the Mother Country? Were the question propounded to the people, there would be but one response from Gaspe to Sarnia, and that would be NO. Never was there a time in our history when the question of separation came up and assumed so serious an aspect as it does at this moment. Never was there a period in our history when the people of Canada were more attached to the Mother Country and its superior institutions, and never were they more decidedly loyal to the British throne than now.—Whence then, it may be asked, does the agitation come from? We reply, from the Imperial Parliament and the British Press. The report of the speech of Lord Monck has been published in England, and seems to have given rise to the unhappy discussion. The Upper House speaks of Canada as being a Province utterly unworthy of connexion with the Empire; several of the members in the Lower House spoke of us in the same strain, but although we had many advocates there, yet those when entering into details and explaining our views failed in showing the real state of affairs or the feelings of the people of Canada, leaving us ample opportunity yet of complaining that as a people we are not known in Britain, nor are our affairs properly understood there.

Lord Bury and the Duke of Newcastle though doing their best, seemed not much better acquainted with us than Lord Palmerston who has never been in Canada.—No wonder then that we feel keenly when we find that we are misunderstood in the Imperial Parliament, and when such unworthy views are entertained of us by the representatives of the nation of which we form an integral part. The press too has been busily employed in disseminating views of us which we feel are false, and altogether we must awake up and seek to put ourselves right before the empire and the world. The *Times*, the supposed guide of public opinion in England, has put forth many very severe articles against us, and attributing such unworthy and base motives in the course taken by our Parliament when the late Government Militia scheme was defeated, that we feel disposed to resent the insult. We insert an extract to-day from this Journal—one of the least offensive, and containing many facts however that we do well to consider, treating as they do of many things which is manifestly our duty, and which we are apt to overlook. No one person can for a moment doubt the wisdom of our keeping an eye to our position in the present state of the affairs of our Southern neighbours, with a view to be ready to defend the country from an attack. Government should devise and recommend some scheme for this purpose, one that would be feasible and economical, and no friend of the country would blame them to do so. Our position however as an industrious and matter of fact people is not favourable to the development of a military spirit, and hence it is only when an occasion arises for the necessity of our arming ourselves, that a true state of our patriotism appears. Could our detractors at home have been present with the Trent affair took place last winter in any spot or in every part of Canada they would not have spoken nor written of us as they have done. Our loyalty and patriotism then appeared conspicuous, we were ready then—but eight months since—to shed our blood and exhaust our means to defend the honor of old England. Pray what has occupied them to lead us to be such pusillanimous creatures as we are held up to be—such ungrateful, unworthy descendants of a noble stock, that the parent is disposed to cut us off without even a shilling? We answer, nothing! Such as we were but January last are we to-day, and Great Britain has not within her bounds or territories, more loyal, true, devoted men to the Queen and constitution than are the inhabitants of Canada. If deliberately a need should arise—which

---

THE N. Y. "INDEPENDENT" ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

To the close observer of the struggle going on between our neighbours there must have appeared to him again and again that the great trust North has been the bank of men raised to the emergency.

Whenever was declared it was hailed with enthusiasm all over the free States, and the readiness each furnished its share of men and offered its pecuniary aid to prosecute with vigour the suppression of the rebellion showed how popular the war was. The people had a heart in the enterprise, but it soon became apparent that the profuse supplies of men and means were unavailing to accomplish the desired end, from the simple fact of there not being minds to control this ample power.

The first great want was a proper President, then Ministers and Military leaders. The frequent changes in the Cabinet and of the military commanders is proof positive of the correctness of the position assumed.—And if we add to the lack of men the want of a *principle*, or rather if we consider the nature of the principle upon which the war is waged, it must appear patent to all that a great stimulant to successful conflict is wanting in the Northern army. What are *they* fighting for? They reply "for the integrity of our Government." True, but while doing so they combat one of the most cherished principles of their declaration of independence, the right of the people to choose its own form of Government. When England rebelled against its King and intolerant Clergy it struggled for civil and religious liberty, and this Heaven born principle nerved the arm of the people and they succeeded. When the thirteen Colonies revolted from Great Britain they insisted upon their right as free men of a free state of having a say in the matter of taxation. This was denied them and they felt as free men always do when their just rights are trampled upon, they arose though but a handful and vindicated those rights and obtained them.

The principle of the South, is dislike to the Federal constitution, and a determination to be no longer under it. If the great principle is correct of all men being born free to pursue life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, has not the South a powerful stimulant to encourage them, which is wanting among the Federals? But we are forgetting ourselves, our object was when sitting down simply to call attention to the following extract from the New York *Independent*—a loyal paper edited by the celebrated Henry Ward Beecher, an equally loyal man. The extract reminds us of an excerpt from Oliver Cromwell, barring the modern style it is presented in. It presents some mournful but stubborn facts that stand in the way of the success of the North in this sad affray:

"This great conflict, thus far, has been, in every proper and honorable sense, a Campaign of the Common People without a Leader. It is not the nature of democracies to produce leaders. Our times verify the fact. No great national leader has appeared. Fremont had the qualities which win confidence and fire the peoples heart with enthusiasm. But in the sight of five men, each of whom intended to be the next President of a country which their timid and sluggish policy bids fair to put out of existence before the next Presidential election, this was an unpardonable fault. He has been laid aside for the sake of politicians and of jealous teachers of officers, when God never made Generals, and of whom, therefore, West point could make Engineers. Great Military Leaders are born, not built.

"Certainly neither Mr. Lincoln nor his Cabinet have proved Leaders. They have not gone before the people. Their policy is one which has obliged the public to demand each step of advance. They feared division at the North. They feared the malignant fragments of the Democratic Party. Fear was stronger than faith.—They ventured only on those points about which there was unity and eagerness, with the whole community. Even when they advanced, they preferred to have it seem rather like a resistance to a yet further advanced radicalism, than to be a voluntary progress beyond some old landmark. . . .

"The times of our Fathers were not half so vital with the great truths of Human Rights as ours. We are advanced centuries beyond them. We have seen the wonderful outworking of the truths of Liberty on this magnificent continent. Truths that were abstract to them, we behold in living, concrete forms; in laws, institutions, and above all men bred upon this divine pabulum of Liberty. And now, in the Nation's crisis, in a conflict expressly joined on this issue, with a whole world looking on, we can obtain from our Government no word of enthusiasm, no large recognition of the great and everlasting truths of Human Rights, and of Liberty among the chiefest of them!

"There has not been a line in any Government paper that might have been issued by the Czar, by Louis Napoleon, or by Jeff. Davis!

"Our State papers during this eventful struggle are void of genuine enthusiasm for the Great Doctrines on which this Government was founded.

"Faith in Human Rights is dead in Washington. The Administration have faith in America, in the United States, in a United North, in a Republican Party, but no faith in that invisible principle which underlies and nourishes them all! The People are never call to maintain their historic ideas! The Nation is never reminded of its political truths! The People are not reached where their enthusiasm, like the sleeping seeds of the harp strings, lies waiting for some touch to bring it forth, to roll over this continent such an Anthem as the world never heard, and only a free people can chant!

"Let one of those grand old documents be brought forth which our fathers issued before this infernal Slavery had made men afraid of their best faith, and tyrannt only of the doctrine of death. Exhale its lofty spirit! Set here divine in its enthusiasm of the whole human family in the rights obtained by its authors for themselves! How bold, wise, fearless, consistent!

"Now lay by its side the cold, cold, lifeless documents that have come forth from the Government of a Great People enjoying for their liberties, and for the very land appropriated them by the Fathers! Why these state papers of our time are the very graveclothes of the old creed, the very shroud in which to bury the nation that, out of the heroism of the highest act of faith of a generation whose history has consecrated, can take pusillanimous counsel!

"All the piddling questions that are open in Washington, thick as spider's webs on a gas-door, would go down like those flies when a moving machine sweeps round the field, if the Great Historic Truth and its Historic Price had been ridden forth with Courage and Will! But the Administration weaves the mighty affairs of this nation like a lace-weaver, with thread and bobbins piled upon its knee, no wonder that all its tone is consumed in loops, and broken threads, and stitches!

It will be said that there was danger of division by utterance of anti-slavery doctrine! But silence was the very way to cause division! If the people had been roused to this crisis by the great truths of Human Rights, which nerved their fathers there would have been a chain welded which no art could have broken. The want of a National Policy—the want of enthusiasm for a National Principle—the want of any great unifying inspiration by which the Government might draw the whole people after it—leaves the masses an easy prey to mischievous divisions. No thanks to Government that they are not more divided! If there was no more zeal among the people for that Liberty which is the very essence of our whole Political Structure, than there is in many members of the Government and many officers in our army, we would have fallen asunder long ago!

"But we must cease looking any more to Government. We must turn to ourselves. A time may be near when the people will be called to act with prudence and courage beyond all precedent. After strength has been flattered away in mending the manhood of Border-State eunuchs, and reserves have come, and our rulers are fugitives from the proud Capital, should they deem the task of maintaining the sanctity and integrity of the National Soil hopeless, then this Great People, moving through all their states, may yet be called to take up the despairing work, and carry it forth to victory! The People must have Leaders. As yet, they have not found them!"

The Victoria Provisional Council.

We learn from the Osoomee *Warder* that there is serious trouble in this body owing to the extensive jobbery carried on in connection with the erection of their public buildings.

This jobbery unfortunately is too common among municipal bodies, and is very difficult to suppress. The best safeguard the ratepayers, who have to pay the piper, has, is in selecting and returning *honest* men to manage affairs. Honesty is a far better recommendation for a Councillor than ability to talk, which many mistake for talent.—The charges made by the *Warder*, and by a Ratepayer writing therein are of a serious nature, calling for investigation. We give the *Warder's* remarks:

"It appears from the proceedings of the Provisional Council of Victoria that the public funds are being got through with at a faster rate than the public buildings. We are not surprised at this, when the Chairman of the Building Committee and the Warden assume the responsibility of advancing $1200 to the contractor, who had made an assignment to the City Bank of Toronto, of which they, no doubt, had due notice, thereby leaving the County, if not themselves, liable for the said amount to the Bank. The business of the County seems to be in a deplorable state—the buildings are at a stand still, and the contract likely to pass into other hands at an immense loss to the Ratepayers. This is just what we expected from the men who are at the head of affairs—men who are selfish in the extreme, and who are noted for not being very frugal in the expenditure of the public funds. When one Councillor is paid ten or twelve dollars for writing letters, made necessary by his own blunders, and $30 or $40 to lawyers, for telling him he was in a "fix", and another gets $4 or $5 for running an errand of a few miles, we think Emily had reason to dread Separation. It behoveth Messrs. Cottingham, Stevenson, Thurston, and their colleagues, who are opposed to such wholesale jobbery, and who have the prosperity of our County at heart, to be on the alert and keep the vultures from sucking the life-blood of the County. We hope shortly to see published a *statement in detail*,—we do not like *abstracts*,—of the expenditures and receipts, in order that the ratepayers may see exactly 'how the money goes.'"

THE Pic-Nic provided for the young people connected with the St. Andrew's Church and their friends, was held on Friday afternoon last, instead of Thursday, which was wet. The delay was an advantage, as the heat and dust were quenched by the gentle showers of the preceeding day, and the lingering clouds were a cooling shade, such as the green trees alone, otherwise so beautiful, could not have afforded. The swings arranged around the table among the trees, were merrily occupied until the preparations were completed for the tea; when first the young people, then the ladies, and finally the gentlemen were plentifully supplied with the luxuries of life. The meeting adjourned for a few minutes to a grassy hollow, and addresses were given by Messrs. Mullan and Douglass, and after an appropriate prayer by Mr Gilmour, was again dispersed over the ground. The young people seemed specially to enjoy the scramble for apples at the close. Notwithstanding the many clouds and a very few large drops of rain, the weather continued favourable till all were home. The thanks of the young people are due to the ladies who so generously supplied them with the great abundance of sweets, both solid and liquid, which were the centre of attraction to the other amusements, and it is to be hoped that the year's studies will now be resumed with a grateful sense of that kindness that provided this pleasure for their bodies, to persuade them the more earnestly to seek the more lasting pleasures of the mind.—COM.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Royal Insurance Company. It will be seen that this Company stands first on the amount paid to Government, showing conclusively that it is doing more business than any other Company in Britain, and that it is advancing in the confidence and good opinion of the people. If we mistake not it also stands highest in Canada. It is a safe, reliable Institution to insure in, and the public will find in the agent of the Royal here, A. Smith, Esq., Bank of Toronto, an attentive and obliging gentleman.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the Deaf and Dumb Pupils of the Toronto Institution will take place on *Friday* eve, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the large room of the Union School. The above deaf and dumb pupils and one blind one from this County will be examined by the blind master of the institution.

The Conversion of Sir Allan McNabb.

There has been a large amount of controversy as to whether Sir Allan died a Roman Catholic or a Protestant. The Catholic Bishop of Hamilton asserting that the Knight of Dunboyne was converted a short time prior to his death to the Roman Catholic faith, and Rev. Mr. Geddes, Rector of Hamilton as stoutly declaring that Sir Allan died as he had lived in the reformed faith of the Church of England.

The dispute in no manner effects the public, but must be rather painful to his friends. One thing is pretty clear, Sir Allan could not have been a very good Protestant, or he would not be dallying with Romanism as he appears to have done. He may have thought with Pope,—

"For modes of faith let graceless bigots fight:
His can't be wrong whose life is in the right."

If this was his faith it seems no part of the Reverend deputants, hence the anxiety of each to have it known that the illustrious individual died in the faith which each professes. Our hope is, that he died in the faith of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Saviour of sinners.

We insert to-day, at the earnest request of the writers, two communications on the "Daniels" controversy. We beg to decline having anything more to do with it, as it can, possible, be of no interest to our readers. We do not happen to know the lady, but if half we have heard from those who have seen and heard her be true, her disappearance from our midst is anything but a source of regret. A word to some of the writers. We learn from the discussions that two out of the three are school teachers, and in one of their manuscripts now before us, there are no less than six or seven errors in orthography! to say nothing of questionable syntax and composition. We were half tempted to publish it *literatim*. We must insist that school masters wishing to appear in our columns furnish us with correct spelling in future, as we shall not undertake to correct their palpable blunders.

CRICKET.—The return match was, on Tuesday last, played between the Peterborough and Lindsay Cricket Clubs, at Lindsay, which resulted in a victory for Peterboro, Lindsay winning the toss, put Peterboro' in, when they made the handsome score of 152, Lindsay making only 30 in their first inning, and 42 in their second innings.

☞ The Upper Canada Provincial Exhibition will take place in Toronto on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th September next. The Lower Canada Provincial Show is to be held at Sherbrooke on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 17th, 18th, and 19th September next.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

Cape Race, August 15.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon passed this point at 5.30 this evening. Her dates are Liverpool the 7th and Londonderry the 8th, but the London despatches have failed to come to hand.

The London *Daily News* thinks the American tariff will not be endured by the people when its pressure begins to be felt.

It is thought that Napoleon will allude to the Italian and Mexican questions at the coming *fete*.

It is rumored that several European Sovereigns will soon meet at Cologne.

French newspapers insist on Rome being delivered to Italy.

It is stated that Garibaldi has about 800 followers with him, poorly armed.

A rumor was current at Madrid that Murat is intended for King of Mexico.

R. Rosbron & Co., of Manchester, have stopped; liabilities £400,000.

A battle has been fought between the Turks and Montenegrins, and both claim the victory.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Louisville, Ky., August 15.

A report that Gen. DeCourcey's brigade was attacked by Gen. Stevenson's Confederate division on the 9th inst. at Tazewell, and that Col. Cochrane, of the 4th Kentucky, whipped four Confederate regiments. Col. Cochrane held fire until they were within 150 yards, and checked their advance.

The Federal loss was 3 killed and 15 wounded, and 57 of the 17th Regiment taken prisoners. We took a Confederate Lieut.-Col. whom we exchanged for the 57 prisoners. The Confederate officer admitted a loss of 250 killed and wounded.

We took 213 wagon loads of forage and 70 horses. We lost the knapsacks of two regiments.

Washington, Aug. 16.

There are now about 600 prisoners, both military and State, confined in the Old Capitol prison; 110 of them were taken in the recent battle at Cedar Mountain. Directions have been received to prepare for the reception of 200 more taken in the same engagement, who will probably reach Washington some time during the next 24 hours.

Culpepper, Aug. 16.

Gen. Sigel who occupies the advance near the Rapidan, reports that this morning the enemy made a feint, or an attempt to cross the river, but he drove them back. All was quiet on the Rapidan.

New York, Aug. 19.

Key West letters report the capture of the English steamer Columbia, with a cargo of 40 Armstrong guns, several thousand Enfield rifles, army blankets and other articles by the gunboat Santiago De Cuba.

The Columbia is a new propeller 600 tons and her cargo cost $200,000.

Cairo, Aug. 17.

Judge Joshua Allen, member Congress for the 9th District, was arrested and brought here, charged with discouraging enlistments.

Judge Duff, of Stanton Co., was also arrested on a similar charge.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 14th inst. says that a party of Jeff. Thompson's cavalry surprised a company of the Third Wisconsin, 11 miles from Helena, on the 11th. Our forces were rallied and poured such a destructive fire into the enemy, that they retreated in disorder. Several of them were taken prisoners. Jeff. Thompson sent a flag of truce to Gen. Henry who occupies Old Town, 20 miles below Helena, last week, demanding the surrender of negroes within his lines or prepare to fight. Gen. Henry dismissed the flag and started in pursuit with ten days rations.

The Distress in Lancashire.

The subjoining extract is from a letter written by the wife of a Dissenting minister in Lancashire:

I will just tell you the tales of some of my neighbours who came to me for help. One says,—"Missus, have you got an old petticoat of any kind you could give me for really I'm well-nigh starved! My old man has got a day or two's work now, but we are so bad off that we are almost naked; Jonathan's shirt a' scarce got a bit in't of what it was first." Another comes (a widow woman,) "Missus, can you get anything you can give me? My daughter makes three days a week at factory, an' there's on'y us two. I get two shillings from the parish, but it's hard work to live upon that and get a bit of soap and coals—and look at the poor gown! 'tis the only one I've got, and nothing hardly underneath. I had a better gown, but our Mary's obliged to wear it to her work. She can't go without one." Another one came on Saturday, and in a whisper, lest any one should hear—poor thing,—she said, "Mam, could you give me a few pence to buy a little coal? We have not had any fire for two days, and the weather is so cold. There is only my husband and me. We buried our last child when she was sixteen; and now we are old, and have not any one to work for us. I am truly sorry to ask you, but indeed I did not know where to go, nor who to ask; I went to the Relief Fund on Thursday, and they gave me one shilling because there are so many large families on the list; but what is that for two; and we nearly *clemmed* (starved or famished.)" Now, could I resist such an appeal? Well, so it is day after day, and then my husband comes home, —"I have seen a poor woman to-day, with a little baby three weeks old—oh, dear! the poor mother looks so weak! She says she has not had anything but a little tea and gruel since her baby was born. You had better get a bit of meat, and make her some broth." Then I have to send for a pound and a half of mutton, and some Scotch barley, and stew her up something. It all needs a little fund to go to; but this somehow comes out of my own scrapings.

Such accounts of the distress in Lancashire might be multiplied indefinitely. We hope the prosperous people of Canada will send a good contribution to relieve such wide spread and urgent want. Perhaps all Canada might unite to send a thousand barrels of flour;—and probably our steamship company, which is reaping enormous freights at present, as well as a large subsidy, would carry the flour free. In the absence of any organization for getting up such a token of our good will to old England, Peter Redpath, Esq., of this city, has consented to act as treasurer of any funds that may be sent.—ED. WIT.

Cannot something be done in Peterboro' to assist in alleviating the distress not only in Lancashire but in other manufacturing places in England? We know many would gladly assist if an opportunity was afforded. Who will take the initiative?—ED. EXAMINER.

The Queen! God bless her! No shouts! No hurrahs! But a fervent lifting up of eyes and heart—a hearty invocation of a blessing from above. God save the Queen and comfort her! How universal is that prayer throughout the British dominions. How during the last few days the people of the three Kingdoms have been taught to renew it. God save the Duchess of Lancaster! Out of the county Palatine come sad accounts of want, destitution and famine. There is sore distress fallen on the people there, and they have borne it, as perchance no people ever bore distress before. The angry passions let loose in America have cursed this land as well as that. Gaunt Starvation is a worker here in the employ of the war spirit of the new world. Lord Derby, Lord Ellesmere, and Lord Egerton, of Tatton, and others of the great landowners of Lancashire and Cheshire, remembering the duty that their riches impose on them, have subscribed their thousands to a relief fund, and the good Duchess of Lancaster laying aside for the time her royalty steps into the circle of her peers and claims a share in their charitable work. How well and gracefully she does it, the subjoined letter tells:—

"Balmoral, July 24, 1862.

"My dear Lord Derby,—The Queen has long had her attention and anxious sympathy attracted to the sufferings, so patiently and nobly borne, of that portion of Her Majesty's subjects in the north of England which is connected with cotton manufactures, and which is at present unfortunately thrown out of employment.

"It would have been long since very pleasing to Her Majesty to have assisted them and mitigated their privations; but it was considered advisable to test the sufficiency of the ordinary means of relief to meet this great misfortune.

"Her Majesty has, however, seen with much satisfaction that a meeting has been held, under your presidency, of those who are connected by property with the great manufacturing districts for the purpose of tendering their aid to those living in their own neighbourhood who have been plunged into destitution by no disinclination to maintain themselves by honest and independent labour, but by lamentable circumstances entirely beyond their control.

"The Queen gladly associates herself under her title of Duchess of Lancaster, with these suffering districts, and is pleased to find herself then entitled to send her aid to those for whom she has long felt deep compassion.

"I have received Her Majesty's commands to forward, through you, the sum of 2,000£., to be added to the fund for the aid of the sufferers in the cotton manufacturing districts.

"Sincerely yours,
"C. B. PHIPPS."

His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt has contributed £1,000 to the relief fund; and the board of directors of the Yorkshire Railway have resolved on recommending the shareholders to apportion the handsome sum of £5,000 for the like purpose.

The Illinois Central Railway Company south of Chicago are building eleven miles of Corn Cribs, the capacity of which will be three millions of Bushels; they are erecting these cribs to receive corn in payment for lands purchased of the Company, and the full Chicago price is to be paid for it there. Corn is the great agricultural staple of that country, and the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" is the best remedy in any country where a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels, is combined with great debility, nervous weakness and disease spontaneity, its effects are most beneficial and wonderful, price 25 cts per bottle. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Epitome of News.

—Dry hard wood is now selling in Three Rivers at seven shillings per cord.

—About a thousand men are detained at Odgensburg who were seeking to escape to Canada to avoid the conscription.

—The talk of drafting in Ohio has made all parts of the State suddenly very unhealthy. The diseases are most prevalent among able bodied men—between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.

—The prowess of John Morgan, the guerilla leader in Kentucky, seems to be appreciated by the widows of that state. When he entered Versailles, having put to flight a Federal force, he was met by a young widow, who begged and kissed the bandit chieftain in presence of the citizens.

—Mr. Brydges, the managing director of the Grand Trunk Railway, is instituting many reforms on the road, amongst which the conductors, who formerly were almost undistinguishable from passengers, have been supplied with uniform made of dark blue cloth with gilt buttons, on which are the initials of G. T. R. of C.

—HONOR TO CANADIANS.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer the degree of Companion of the Civil Division of the most Honorable Order of the Bath upon the Hon. Francis Hincks, Governor of British Guiana; and upon the Hon. Henry Black, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Canada.

—A gentleman of the name of Wright, purchased, on the 7th of this month, for $725, of the U. S., the prize schooner "Actor" sold at auction. Mr. Wright was at one time owned by a planter in Alabama; did not like it; laid hands upon himself, and conveyed himself to this city.—*N. Y Independent.*

—From a report on the railways in India, just presented to Parliament, it appears that the progress in the works on the railways in India has been steadily continued during the past year ending on the 31 December, 1861. An expenditure of about seven millions sterling has been incurred, and 760 miles of new lines have been opened for traffic.

—A loud cry for onions comes from the camp at Harrison's landing. Ten cents in paper for a single onion, because scurvy is appearing and there is nothing like onions to keep off scurvy. The Government is implored to send along some onions. The cry of one correspondent is, "liberty and onions, now and forever, one and inseparable! Send us some onions, and you send us vigor, life, victory. Send us onions."

—The occupation of the emigrants who have left England during the past year are set forth in an official report. The largest proportion were miners and quarrymen, but there were eight hundred and eighty-eight who are classed as "gentlemen," and six hundred and twenty-six joiners and carpenters, while the total number of agricultural laborers and gardeners was twelve hundred and eighty nine. Of engineers there were ninety-five, and of shop keepers over eleven hundred.

—On Saturday evening the steamship United Kingdom struck on a rock on her way up to Quebec. The weather was foggy and the tide low when the vessel struck; and after grinding about two hours on the rocks, the rising tide took her off, but the pumps had to be kept going vigorously till they reached Quebec. It is said that this accident will not hinder her from sailing on her appointed day.

A BRITISH SHIP ATTACKED BY SAVAGES—MURDER OF THE CREW.—On Wednesday intelligence was received at Lloyd's, under date Valparise, June 18, that the ship Anne and Eliza, bound from Boston to Honolulu, which arrived at that port on the 6th of June, reports that, in her passage through the Straits of Magellan, she was attacked by twenty canoes filled with armed savages, who boarded the vessel, and a fearful hand to hand combat ensued; but it was not until eight of the crew were killed that they succeeded in beating them off. The decks of the ship were strewn with the fellows' dead bodies. From being so short handed, the Anne and Eliza was with difficulty brought into port.

DARKIES ON THE SKEDADLE.—A correspondent from the camp at James River says:—The recent discussions in Congress upon the question of putting contrabands at work in the trenches, gave rise in the camps to a story that such a disposition would be made of the services of the gentlemen of African descent now lying around officers' quarters, doing a little light work and considerable heavy eating. The result was quite a stampede among the darkies. Officers boots turned up unblacked, and when inquiries were made it was found that the Sambos had skedaddled, in order to keep clear of the trenches. Negroes who have been free for a long time are found to be serviceable, but the slaves fresh from the plantation will not work. Some worked until they had received a dollar or two, and then cut their sticks; but most of them remove after having worked half a day.

—Parson Brownlow in all his exaggeration of language and approach to the blasphemous, has never yet in any of his speeches, come up to a clergyman in Chicago, in the same line. This reverend gentleman delivered a speech in that city recently, which is of the most objectionable nature it is possible to conceive. He urged his hearers to enlist in the Federal ranks, assuring them that every one who died on the field of battle, fighting the cause of the "Union," went "straight to heaven." On the other hand, those who held back and would not f

—STEAMER "MAPLE LEAF" SOLD.—The well known steamer *Maple Leaf*, Captain Schofield, which for some years past has plied between here and other Canadian ports and Rochester, has been purchased by the Federal government, the amount of purchase being $25,000. Capt. Schofield left here with her in charge on Thursday morning last en route for New York, where he will deliver her. It is not as yet known to what purpose the government intend to apply her. We understand that in the course of two weeks Captain Schofield expects to have another steamer, and to resume the route heretofore run by the *Maple Leaf*.—*Sentinel*.

Smoking cars are called "hideous necessities" by a fastidious Down East editor.

A few Questions and Answers.

Ques. Why does Canada make such a poor show at the International Exhibition of 1862 in London?

Ans. Because her Parliament only voted an exceedingly small sum to defray the expenses of sending Canadian objects.

Ques. Why was Parliament so niggardly?

Ans. Because the country was drowned in debt, and the annual expenditure was several millions more than the revenue, though the latter is about as high as enormous taxation can make it.

Ques. Why is the country in such a position?

Ans. Because its resources have for many years been the prey of dishonest and unscrupulous men, who have rioted in extravagance and secured fortunes to themselves and friends by breaches of trust and other frauds on the public.

Ques. Have the means which ought to have made Canada appear respectable in the eyes of the world, been appropriated to their own uses, or those of their supporters, by the public men entrusted by the country to manage its affairs?

Ans. Precisely so, only the amount needed for the Great Exhibition is nothing compared with the amount of which the Province has been robbed by jobbing and peculation.

Ques. Will the present Ministry institute an investigation into these matters, and fix legal responsibility upon those who have thus robbed the Province and brought it into such straits?

Ans. That remains to be seen; if true men they will doubtless do so.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—Your issue of the 7th inst., contains an article over the signature of "A Lover of Fair Play," endeavouring, alas! in vain to refute a communication from Keene, signed by "J. M." which initials, he says, stand for "John Moore and assistants." Taking it for granted that Mr. Moore is the author of the article referred to, he may rather feel proud than ashamed of such a production; would that I could say the same relative to that of our "Lover of Fair Play." In Mr. Moore's I find the sentiments of the people, not only in this locality, but in Peterboro, Smith, and many other places where this public imposter has directed her course. On the other hand, in Mr. R——'s I find nothing but his own *never to be desirable abilities* of slander upon the character of his fellow teacher, Mr. Moore.

Miss Daniels proposed delivering a lecture in our School-house, came according to appointment, and after sufficiently securing the windows, got fairly started with her thread-bare, worn lecture, affected for a considerable time to be very sanctimonious but at length, being grieved by the small number present, as is usual with her on all such occasions, fell grievously from her sanctity, gave vent to her slanderous tongue, showed forth the advantage of her *desirable abilities* by giving all present such unmerited abuse as was never before listened. Not being satisfied with this (she) meeting with a crowd of boys on her way home, fought them with her well gifted organ of speech, three to one—though there were more than a dozen of them. If this be doing good in her day and generation, then I sincerely pray forever to be kept from good works.

Our friend, the "Lover of Fair Play," does not intend by his communication to establish or vindicate the character of Miss Daniels—one who is so universally disapproved, one who has gained but little public patronage at all her meetings, and one whose abusive *abilities* are only desired, and to a great extent possessed by our friend himself—but rather to depreciate the character of Mr. Moore, who is infinitely his superior, and whose conduct and character place him far beyond the reach of anything which can come from the slanderous pen of our pretended "Lover of Fair Play." By seeking to vilify and blacken the character of another, he only exposes himself to scorn—the public contempt which he aims at heaping upon another will recoil two-fold upon the source from which it emanated. I would inform our *fair play lover* that in this country no man is sustained by his station, for unless he graces it he disgraces himself.

By rude assault we do not refute the arguments and assertions of our opponents; but by sound solid reasoning based upon truth. It would be well for our friend to study this before again appearing in public with another flimsy communication like that of the 7th, which has neither wit, logic, nor even clever scurrility to recommend it.

An observance of the above, if it corrects not the principles of our "Fair Dealer," will at least tend to have a benign influence on his manners.

Yours, &c.,
O. K.

Otonabee, August 12th, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—On looking over the Columns of the *Examiner* of the 7th instant, my eyes fell upon a communication, in which the initials of my name were coupled into "John Moore and Assistants," and in which the author, Mr. James Roberts, under the assumed title of "A Lover of Fair Play," attempts to uphold the abilities of Miss Daniels by heaping stigmatizing insinuations in the form of assertions, opposing the validity of my statements, upon my character.

He, in the first place, intimates that the assistance which I gave Miss Daniels was altogether insignificant in comparison with the aid which she received from him. It is true, that I did not transform myself into a spider, as some of Miss Daniels' supporters did, canvassing the Village on hour and on-half after the time appointed for the commencement of her lecture, importuning people, until some really came in opposition to their will.

He attempts to refute my statement of only two persons from Keene being present at the night of the intended second lecture, stating that there were eight persons whom came to assist (as I may I shall him to do so), and that of these only three were. The philanthropic gentleman in his zeal for the cause of his friend, does not observe that if his statements were true it would only prove an assertion of Miss Daniels to be false: for upon the conclusion of her first lecture she offered to give a second if only nine would attend. Now, if there were eight persons from Keene, as stated by Mr. Roberts, then it is known by many that the worthy trains which accompanied her would have raised the number far over nine.

He then comes forward endeavouring to prove that his friend did not speak disrespectfully of the Keene people. I repeat that she did, and my assertion is corroborated by the evidence of several reputable characters; this need not be considered strange, as she also spoke of the flourishing Town of Peterborough, as one of the vilest dens of degradation.

Her worthy supporters speaks of her as having certificates of qualification; however this cannot always be looked to as a test of character or ability, as credentials are very often given to persons of inferior merit.

In defending the imaginary abilities of Miss Daniels, Mr. Roberts makes a new version of my statement in reference to the boy getting different examinations: for from Mr. Roberts' article it would appear that she examined him only once, while such was not the case. She phrenologically examined him three separate times, and each time told him that he was best adapted to some particular profession, differing widely from the preceding. Now, I know Mr. Roberts differs from all modern grammarians in his principles of language, *taking his late article as a test*, yet I cannot see where the principle in the English language is that allows each of three compared things to be the best.

The worthy gentleman concludes his series of stigmatisings the fact of laying before the public the fact of J. M. perpetrating the enormous crime of fishing: for he says, "he went about the marsh and river 'as is his habit.'" However, I cannot perceive wherein my excursion chronicler sees such exorbitance of crime in that act.

I will now conclude by intimating to Mr. Roberts the great disparity in his acts; for he speaks of my contracted intellect &c. surely then he must have been abandoned by his sympathetic feeling intimated in the first of his article, when finishing it, or he never would have written in such a style, that not only could I not comprehend parts of it, but he might safely defy a Philadelphia lawyer to analyze some of its paragraphs.

JOHN MOORE.

Keene, 18th Aug. 1862.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, August 21 1862.

		s.		d.
Flour ₩ brl	4	50	@	5 00
Wheat ₩ bush. fall	0	80	@	1 00
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	0	80	@	0 85
Barley ₩ bush	0	40	@	0 0
Oats "	0	40	@	0 00
Peas "	0	40	@	0 50
Potatoes new	0	40	@	0 50
Pork ₩ brl	11	00	@	00 00
Beef ₩ cwt	4	00	@	4 50
Butter ₩ lb	0	10	@	0 00
Hay ₩ ton new	10	00	@	11 00
Hides ₩ cwt	5	00	@	0 00
Wool ₩ per lb	0	30	@	0 00
Pelts	0	25	@	0 30
Eggs, per dozen	0	14	@	0 00
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@	0 25

Special Notices.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the second page of pamphlet are well observed.

N. B.—$1 and 6 p. tage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, C W.
General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Goodfellow, Springville Alex. Campbell, Keene. And all Medicine dealers.

May 8, 1862. 19

A GOOD THING—TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
relieves Pains in the head and Sick headache.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Bilious Cholic & Cramps in the stomach.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentry, and Bowel Complaint.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Sudden Colds and sore Throat.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Neuralgia, Tiedoloureux, & Toothache.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
cures Burns; Scalds, Frost-bites, Chilblains, &c
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
s also an excellent thing for Strains, Sprains ounds and Bruises. It takes away all pain the moment it is applied.

No family should be without a Bottle of
☞ THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!
Prices 25 Cents Per Bottle.
All orders should be addressed to
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Goodfellow, Springville. Alex. Campbell, Keene. And all Medicine dealers

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYANT'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult breathing, Sore throat &c., &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands in vain restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all climates and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a specific—no matter how long the disease has existed, how severe or how dangerous it may be, the certainty of relief and cure is equally insured. They are pleasant to take, do not interfere with the ordinary occupations of life, and can be carried in the pocket. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

To Vocalists and Public Speakers these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe cough or hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOB HUGHES, Sole Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. For sale in Peterborough by A. W. Kempt, Ormond & Gilmour and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Campbell, Keene; and by all Medicine dealers. April, 1862. 19

New Advertisements.

O. P. SWEET,
Professor of Vocalization,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity, that he is about locating in this Town for the purpose of teaching the elderly as well as the young, the art of

VOCAL MUSIC!

Prof. S. having been a pupil of Anderton, he is therefore prepared to give instruction in the art of Vocalization to all who may favour him with their patronage.

The Professor has been induced to teach at New York rates, which are as follows:

Terms:—The Union Singing School, 75c. per month. Private lessons in Vocalization one dollar each.

In consideration of those low rates, the Professor hopes to see a large representation from the different churches, making a grand Union Singing School.

Peterboro, August 20th, 1862. 34

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
Peterborough.

THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has taken that new Hotel on the

CORNER OF GEORGE & HUNTER ST'S,

in the Town of Peterborough, which he is fitting up at a great expense, and he trusts by keeping

THE BAR

supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars, and the Table with the choicest supplies of the season, to merit a share of the public support.

There is a large and commodious YARD, with Sheds and Stables attached to the Hotel, where a careful Hostler will always be found in attendance. ALSO, a

First-Class Bowling Alley

ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.

WM. ARMSTRONG.

Peterboro, August, 1862. 34-1y

PUBLIC EXAMINATION
OF THE
Deaf and Dumb.

THE HEAD MASTER of the Deaf & Dumb Institution of Toronto will hold a public examination in the GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in Peterborough, on

FRIDAY EVENING, 29th INST.

at 8 o'clock, of the three Deaf and Dumb, and one Blind pupils who are now attending the Institution from this County.

JOS. R. WALTON,
Sec. & Treas. Local Com.

Peterborough, August 20, 1862. 34

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY!

WITH A COMMODIOUS

STONE DWELLING HOUSE.

THAT beautifully situated residence with an acre of land, being Lot No. 13, South of Hunter and West of George Street, at present occupied by Dr. McNabb.

This is decidedly the most desirable property now for sale in Peterboro'. The House is of Stone and in good repair.

THE GARDEN

is filled with good Fruit Trees, now bearing, and is now in a high state of cultivation.

TERMS EASY. Apply to

A. W. KEMPT,
Druggist.

Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

FARM WANTED.

A FARM containing about 150 acres, with a good Dwelling House, Barns, Stables and Sheds, wanted for a term of years.

Apply at the Office of this paper.

Peterboro, August 19th, 1862. 34

P. SHEVLIN,

ATTORNEY at LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE over Hardy's Store, George Street.

Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town

of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Patrick Twomey, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Michael Costello, *Defendant.*

The East half of Lot No. 9 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 19th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town

of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Isaac Robinson, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Edgar, *Defendant.*

Part of Lot No. 12 East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, containing two acres, being composed of that certain part of said Lot No. 12, which is particularly set forth in a Deed thereof from one George Nicholls and wife, to the said defendant, dated the 8th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough, on the first day of November, in the same year.

Also part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot, lying East of a blazed line, running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Aug. 19th, 1862. 34

AMERICAN HOTEL
Peterborough.

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he has re-fitted the American Hotel, and having it completely renovated and refurnished, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now open for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The LIQUORS are of the best brands, and the LARDER will be constantly supplied with the delicacies of the season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Hostler is always in attendance.

ALSO,

A LIVERY STABLE attached to the Hotel, where Horses and Carriages can be had at all seasons.

CHARGES MODERATE.

LOUIS McGREGOR.

Millbrook, August, 1862. 33

MRS. ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL

WILL re-open, (D. V.)

On Monday, the 1st day of September.

TERMS may be made known on application to Miss Armstrong's residence, Water Street, or at Messrs. Hall, Jones' and Wallbridge's, Grocery Store, Peterboro.

July 29, 1862. 31

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE following table compiled from the official returns, exhibits, at a glance, the increase of duty paid to the Government by the different Insurance Offices, metropolitan and provincial, during the year 1861.

THE "ROYAL,"

it will be seen, stands as before, at the very head of the list, and maintains a rate of progress very far in advance of all its rivals and competitors. Twelve months ago, we had the gratification of recording the fact that its increase, in the year 1860, had been more than double that of any other company—had exceeded 30 per cent., of the entire increase of all the London offices combined—and had, also exceeded 30 per cent, of the aggregate increase of the remaining twenty eight provincial offices. We have now the pleasure of inviting the attention of our readers to the testimony of these later returns, which show that in the year 1861, the increase of the "Royal" was very nearly sixty per cent, in excess of the increase of any other company—that there were but three offices which came even within fifty per cent. of it, and that it was actually more than one-sixth of the entire increase of the remaining forty-four offices, London and Provincial, put together. Comment upon such facts as these would be superfluous. They prove, unmistakeably, the continued advance of the "Royal" in the confidence and good opinion of the public. That advance has been, from the beginning, as remarkable as it has been rapid; and we cordially congratulate the directors and shareholders upon it, because we regard it as the just reward of prudent management, of liberal and honorable dealing, and of undoubted stability.

1 Royal	£7307 36	Manchester	£497
2 Liverpool & London	6833 20	National	391
3 Imperial	6307 20	Patriotic	332
4 North British & Newcastle	27 Guardian	314	
	5 Commercial Union	6172 22	Royal Farmers'	309
6 Sun	5808 20	Church of England	295
7 Queen	5317 20	Kent	194
8 Law	5289 20	Birmingham	178
9 Globe	5005 20	Nottingham & Derby	168
10 Norwich Union	4939 22	United Kingdom Provident	140
11 Country	4439		
12 West of England	4163 36	Essex and Suffolk	130
13 Scottish Union	4085 20	Northern	101
14 Leeds & Yorkshire	4067 20	Sheffield	99
15 Provincial	4063 22	Midland Counties	97
16 London	3999 20	Salop	89
17 Royal Exchange	3927 60	Birmingham District	84
18 General	3899 60	London Union	80
19 Law Union	3899 60	Emperor	80
20 Scottish Provincial	78	Wales	80
21 Caledonian	3767 42	Norwich Equitable	76
22 Lancashire	3754 44	Preserver	76
23 Yorkshire	3727 60	District	6

A. SMITH,
(Bank of Toronto)
Agent for Peterboro.

August, 1862. 34

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots No. 3, North of London Street,
14, 15, 16, & 18, South McDonnell St.,
17, North of McDonnell Street,
17, South of London Street,
18, North of Murray Street,
and 6, North of Sherbrook Street.

For terms apply to

JAMES HALL.

Peterborough, August 12th, 1862. 33

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MR. EWING has commenced the practice of Photography, in the rooms lately occupied by Mr. Cox, opposite the *Review* office.

Pictures of all kinds, from miniature to life size.

CARD PICTURES,
for Albums, and for transmission in letters abroad.

ALBUMS, &c., ON HAND.

Peterborough, August, 1862. 33

INDIAN CORN,
CORN MEAL,
AND
CHOP CORN,

for sale by the undersigned, at his Storehouse IN ASHBURNHAM,

Cheap for Cash.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham 12th August, 1862. 33

TO SPORTSMEN.

OUR Stock of Fishing Tackle having been again renewed, will now be found to comprise every style of

Silk and Hemp Lines, Hooks, Baits, &c., &c.,

We have also constantly on hand

POWDER, SHOT, CAPS, &C.,

☞ A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

MILLAR & BERTRAM.

Peterboro, August 6th, 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber, either by Note, Book account or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the amount of their indebtedness

Before the 1st of September next,

as all Accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be handed over to an Attorney for collection.

A. McNEIL.

P. S.—My books are closed from this date.
A. McN.

Peterboro, August 1st, 1862. 32

CAUTION.

THE undersigned hereby cautions all persons against purchasing a Note, drawn in favor of John Clarke, for the sum of Thirty Pounds, as he has received no value for the same.

WM. GOODFELLOW.

Monaghan, August 11th, 1862. 33-6in.

Builders Hardware.

THE subscribers would call the attention of Carpenters, Builders, and others to their large and varied stock of the above, comprising

LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, SASH

AND

Screws, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., &c.,

at unusually Low Prices for Cash.

☞ An inspection is invited before purchasing elsewhere.

MILLAR & BERTRAM.
Formerly J. Peake & Co.,
Corner of Hunter & Charlotte Streets.

Peterboro, August 6th, 1862. 32-6in.

COW LOST.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, (Smith) on July 15th, A RED COW, supposed to be about 5 years old, with a white face and white belly, and tuft of the tail white, several small white spots on the ribs, horns inclined inwards.

Any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery will be rewarded.

DAVID BOOTH.

Peterboro, August 6th 1862. 32

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to

A. McNEIL,
Peterboro.

or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises.

Peterboro, May, 1862, 1y

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name, and on by a written order from my wife Caroline, or myself.

GEORGE RESKINE.

Otonabee, July 29, 1862. 31-3in.

CHEAP BOOKS!
CheapStationery

Cheap Room Paper & Window Blinds.

CHEAP FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large stock of goods bought direct from the Manufacturers, which will be sold at

Prices much LOWER than usual.

The School Book and School Stationery department will at all times be furnished with every book used in Town and Country School, and sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

The Miscellaneous Stationery business will be well assorted with the best description of goods, and sold at Low Prices.

A large stock of Room Paper of the best patterns at the Lowest Prices, will be kept on hand.

Everything in the Book and Stationery line kept in stock or procured to order with dispatch.

T. MENZIES.

Peterboro, 2nd June, 1862. 23

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

QUEBEC, 25th July, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lands in the Township of Montague, in the

County of Hastings, U. C.,

WILL BE OPEN FOR SALE

ON AND AFTER THE 27TH AUGUST, NEXT,

on the usual condition of settlement thereon, at 75 cents cash, or $1.00 if paid by instalments, upon application to M. P. HAYES, Esq., Crown Land Agent Madoc.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assist. Commissioner.

August 6, 1862. 32-6in.

CHANCERY SALE.

In Chancery,

Between Mary Baxter, Administratrix of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of William Baxter, Deceased, at the time of his death, Plaintiff,

AND

William Finlay, by Bill, John McKee, John Douglass and Thomas Douglass, made parties in the Master's Office, and Mary Ann Finlay, Edith Finlay, Joseph Finlay, and Anna Maria Finlay, made parties by order, Defendants.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

BY

Alexander McNeil, Auctioneer,

AT HIS

AUCTION ROOMS,

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH,

ON

Saturday the 30th day of August, 1862.,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON:

PURSUANT to a Decree and Order of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada, made in this cause, dated the 19th day of June, 1860, and the 20th day of December, 1861, with the approbation of William Henry Weller, Esquire, Master of said Court at Cobourg, the valuable land and premises hereinafter mentioned, situate in the Town of Peterboro', in the County of Peterborough, being composed of a part of Lot No. 7, West of George Street and North of Charlotte Street, in the said Town of Peterboro', and described as follows: that is to say: commencing at the North west corner of the said Lot No. 7, thence South along Aylmer Street, forty feet, thence East, in a line parallel with Charlotte Street, to the Eastern limit of said Lot No. 7, thence North along the said Eastern limit, forty feet, thence West to the place of beginning.

There is upon the said land a small roughcast Wooden Dwelling House.

The Conditions of the Sale are the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery: one tenth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the balance one month from the day of sale.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained upon application at the office of the Masters of the Court at Cobourg, upon application to the auctioneer, and also at the law office of E. Burnham, Esquire, at the Town of Peterboro.

(Signed)

W. H. WELLER.

E. BURNHAM,
Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1862. 32-6in.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office up to August 6th, 1862. Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

Armstrong, Wm. F.	Lillico, Jr., Richard
Babcock, Wm. S.	Lodge, Michael
Blaine, Mary Jane	Lewis, Miss Ellen
Blaine, John	Magee, James B.
Boyd, John	Miller, John
Boyd, Robert	Magrady, Arthur
Carnahan, Miss Margaret	Milligan, John
Chilcott, James H.	May, Henry
Carnahan, George	Milton, Miss Margaret
Gallear, Timothy	Metcalfe, John
Hamilton, Miss Jessie	Marcum, William
Costigan, Patrick	McIntyre, Miss Mary
Cahoon, Miss Ellen	McAllister, Wm.
Chilcott, Thomas	McAllister, A. B.
Casey, Miss Catherine	McCarty, Charles
Collins, Maurice	McAuliff, Michael
Costello, Elizabeth	Nelson, Mary
Dobson, James	Owens, Thomas
Death, James	Peters, Miss Emma
Davis, Miss Elizabeth	Pond, Henry
Davis, William	Quinn, James S.
Dunsford, Miss Maria	Wright, Mrs.
Fair, Miss Mary	Rainsford, Richard
Farmer, George	Reardon, Edward
Farquharson, John	Robinson, Michael
Gray, George	Strachan, Miss Ann
Gray, Miss Agnes	Sharpe, Miss Mary
Gough, Edward	Sharpe, Jacob
Hall, E. A.	Stevenson, R.
Hopkins, Joseph	Stevens, Miss Christian
Hamilton, Miss Ann	Sutton, Miss Margery
Hamilton, Robert	Sutton, Joseph
Hamilton, James	Sargeant, Robert
Jackson, Thomas C.	Thomson, C.
Johnston, Edmund F.	Tuckey, Alick
Jackson, Miss Louisa M.	Wright, Charles
Jackson, A.	Wright, Matthew
Kelly, Michael	

E. J. CARNEW,
Postmaster.

Peterborough, August 6th, 1862. 32

Builders' Hardware.

THE subscribers would call the attention of Carpenters, Builders, and others to their large and varied stock of the above, comprising

LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, SASH

AND

Screws, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., &c.,

at unusually Low Prices for Cash.

☞ An inspection is invited before purchasing elsewhere.

MILLAR & BERTRAM.
Formerly J. Peake & Co.,
Corner of Hunter & Charlotte Streets.

Peterboro, August 6th, 1862. 32-6in.

COW LOST.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, (Smith) on July 15th, A RED COW, supposed to be about 5 years old, with a white face and white belly, and tuft of the tail white, several small white spots on the ribs, horns inclined inwards.

Any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery will be rewarded.

DAVID BOOTH.

Peterboro, August 6th 1862. 32

Ready Made Clothing.

REMEMBER

THAT YOU WILL HAVE

THE BEST VALUE

IN READY MADE CLOTHING

FOR CASH AT

LEMAY, TUBOUT & Co's.

Peterboro, May 20, 1862. 22-3m

BLYTHE MILLS

Bedstead & Chair Factory.

THE undersigned is prepared to sell all kinds of Bedsteads and Chairs, Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any Factory in Canada West. All work warranted to give satisfaction, and sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

TURNING & SAWING

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Sawing on upright or circular saws, 25 cents per hour.

☞ The trade furnished with a list of prices.

G. SNIDER.

Peterboro July 30th, 1862. 31-3 m

Summer Arrangements.

1862 1862

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION
WITH

GLASGOW!

ANCHOR LINE
OF
STEAM PACKET SHIPS

SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN

Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.

Caledonia, 1397 tons register, 300 horse power, 12 years A 1—James Craig, Commander.
United Kingdom, 1366 tons register, 200 h.pow'r 12 years A 1—James Clark, Commander.

The "United Kingdom"

WILL SAIL FROM

QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,

ON

Saturday, 23rd August.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin	$60 00
Intermediate	30 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions)	25 00

Children in proportion.

Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.

☞ Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

☞ For freight or passage, apply to

ROBT. SHAW & CO.,
Quebec;

Or G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
Montreal.

August 7. 32

MUSIC.

PIANO-FORTES & MELODEONS.
of various Makes and Patterns.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS for the Piano, and a large and well selected stock of

Sheet Music, Songs, &c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Dealers supplied at reduced prices, and all orders for Music promptly attended to.

CALLENDAR & PENTLAND,
Dental Rooms.

Over the Fur Store, Scott's Building, corner of George & Hunter Sreets.

Peterboro', 23rd July 1862. 2i

A NEW WORK BY DR. GUNN.

GUNN'S New Domestic Phys'cian;

OR, HOME BOOK OF HEALTH:

A COMPLETE guide for Families, pointing out in familiar and plain terms, the causes, symptoms, treatment and cure of the

DISEASES INCIDENT TO MEN,
Women and Children:

TOGETHER WITH A GRAND TREATISE ON THE

PASSIONS AND EMOTIONS

SUCH AS

Love, Hope, Joy, Affection, Anger, Jealousy, Grief, Fear, Despair, Sparics, Charity, Cheerfulness, Religion, etc., showing the influence of the Mind on the Body as a Cause of Health and Disease.

ALSO:

A Complete Materia Medica,

or, list of all the principal remedies used in the treatment of disease, including nearly

300 MEDICAL PLANTS, SEEDS AND VEGETABLE REMEDIES,

with descriptions of each, and directions for preparing and using them. (With an elegant and correct Likeness of the Author,)

By JOHN C. GUNN, M. D.,

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Author of the old work known as "GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE."

Also, AN APPENDIX, containg a popular treatise on ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and the LAWS OF HEALTH; the whole making a large octavo volume of

OVER ONE THOUSAND PAGES,

with numerous

VALUABLE ILLUSTRATIONS!

THIS is probably the best, as well as the most thorough and extensive book ever published, as a Domestic or Family Medical Work. Its author is now an old man, and is probably more generally known as a popular medical author than any man living, owing to the great popularity and extensive use of his old work, which was one of great value, but in the present advanced state of medical science is altogether behind the times. Dr. G. is a graduate of several of the best Medical Colleges in the world, viz.: of Philadelphia, and of London and Paris. He has been a successful practicing physician for nearly forty years; and it can be hardly supposed that any man can be better qualified to write such a work than he is. He has spent most of the time for several years in preparing this work—intending it, as he often remarked, as his last, and greatest Legacy to Posterity.

The work contains a description of all the diseases known or common in this country—their causes, symptoms, and character—with plain and full directions for successfully treating them, telling what remedies to use; how to use them, and when; the whole stated in plain and simple language; or whenever any technical or Medical terms are used, they are fully explained; so that the youngest mind can understand them. The Treatment recommended is generally of the simplest kind—such as can be had, yet efficient, and usually such as can easily be obtained.

Besides containing a description of all the diseases known or common in this country, the causes and symptoms of the diseases of Females, and their treatment. Also a description of the Nature, Symptoms, Causes, Treatment and Cure of Diseases of Children, and all the Forms of Disease of Infancy.

An Important item in the work is its Pharmacy, of which it fully treats, there being more than forty pages of Receipts, many of which are Compounds, many of which will be found very important and useful in a family.

The Publishers feel that they are safe in saying that this work is the cheapest ever published in this country, as it contains as much matter as any work of the kind, and will be sold at a low price.

As an Important item in the work is its Pharmacy, of which it fully treats, there being more than forty pages of Receipts, many of which are Compounds, many of which will be found very important and useful in a family.

The Publishers feel that they are safe in saying that this work is the cheapest ever published in this country, as it contains as much matter as any work of the kind, and will be sold at a low price.

The work will be delivered to subscribers during the Autumn months.

Persons wishing to act as Agents will please apply immediately, addressing

JOHN D. SHANE,
Agent for the Township of Otonabee, County of Peterboro' C. W.

July 29th, 1862. 31

STEAM TO

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Through to Victoria, V. I. in 30 Days.

New Arrangement, Commencing July 1862.

A FIRST CLASS Steamer will be dispatched from New York, at 12 o'clock noon punctually, on the

1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month.

When these dates fall on Sunday, the day of departure will be the Monday following.

With a view to the better accommodation of the increasing Passenger traffic to

California and the Gold Mines of Cariboo,

The undersigned for several years attached to the New York Agency, has been sent to Canada only authorised and appointed Agent of the several Companies forming the Line, and is prepared to issue tickets through at the following rates, including provision on board the steamers and transportation over Panama railroad:—

	New York to San Francisco.	New York to Portland, O.	New York to Victoria, V. I
First Cabin	$300	$240	$230
Second "	150		
Steerage	100	120	125

☞ Passengers bound for above ports can be furnished with tickets from Toronto to New York, at a reduction from the regular rates.

Passengers Tickets sent for per Express, will be returned free of charge.

All the particulars of the route, and any information incident to the voyages will be given on application, if by letter, postpaid to the

Central Agency of the Line for Canada.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Agent.
No. 10 Toronto Street.

N. B.—Next door to Post-office.

Plans of the Ships' Cabins and Berths, Maps of British Columbia and the Cariboo districts on view at this office.

July 9. 28.

ICED CREAMS,
Stawberries & Cake,

WILL be served every Afternoon and Evening, during the Season, in the

Large Drawing Room of

THE STEWART HOUSE.

☞ Private entrance for Ladies and Gentlemen on Water Street.

Peterboro, June 25th, 1862. 26

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

ESTABLISHED 1846—PERFECTED 1862.

RECENT and important improvements having been put to this Machine, renders it now the most perfect before the public, and persons at a distance can order a Machine with a guarantee of its prompt and safe delivery, and that they will be able to

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Arthur McMaster, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Brown, *Defendant.*

The west half of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Chest, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Thomas Ritchie, *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 3, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest, of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Bradburn, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Thomas Spear, *Defendant.*

The East half of lot No. 1, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 7th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

James Grant, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Robert Montgomery, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, East of Caroline Street, in the Town of Lindsay.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 30th, 1862. 27

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 14th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Claxton, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Edgar, *Defendant.*

All the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, in and to part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East of a blazed line running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 9th, 1862. 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, John D. Armour, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Honourable Henry Ruttan, *Plaintiff*
vs.
The Honourable Sidney Smith, John D. Armour and James B. Forsyth, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 30 in the 12th Concession of the township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 14th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } By Virtue of a Writ of Fieri
To Wit: } Facias issued out of

Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of James Collins, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Collins, administrator of the estate of the said James Collins, deceased, to be administered at the suit of William Lundy; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Collins, deceased, in the hands of the said Thomas Collins, to be administered in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

Lot No. 19, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Belmont. All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

The Bank of Toronto *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Richard [illegible] *Defendant.*

All and singular, those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises situate, lying, and being in the Township of Dummer, in the County of Victoria, and composed of Town Lot No. 13, on the west side of Caroline Street; and Town Lot No. 15, on the west side of Lindsay Street, not fronting to a certain plan made by John R. Roche, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and duly registered.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 7th, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court
To Wit: } House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, John D. Armour, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Honourable Henry Ruttan, *Plaintiff*
vs.
The Honourable Sidney Smith, John D. Armour and James B. Forsyth, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 30 in the 12th Concession of the township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 14th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } By Virtue of a Writ of Fieri
To Wit: } Facias issued out of

Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of James Collins, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Collins, administrator of the estate of the said James Collins, deceased, to be administered at the suit of William Lundy; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Collins, deceased, in the hands of the said Thomas Collins, to be administered in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

Lot No. 19, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Belmont. All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Henry and William Rutherford, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 17, in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing 300 acres.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

George Ross, *Plaintiff*
vs.
George Henderson, Leon Caisse, and James Chalmers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 3, North of Brock Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterboro', and No. 1, East of Communication Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert C. Humphries, James S. Russell, and Alex. Poe, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
John McIntyre, *Defendant.*

The North ½ of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily, and part of the East ½ of Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of Otonabee, containing two acres, and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North East corner of the said lot, thence west 5 chains, thence south 4 chains, thence east 5 chains, thence nor h 4 chains to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest, of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*
James McMillan and James Caisson *Plaintiffs*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Sinclair, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William A. Scott and Walter Scott, *Defendants.*
Robert H. Scott, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant*

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, extending 108 feet on Bethune Street, containing 12,350 square feet; Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 8th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South half of Lot No. 7 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Ennismore.

The West half of Lot No. 20 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 8 in the 2nd Concession, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of Douro.

Lot No. 14 in the 12th Concession; Lot No. 15 in the 9th Concession, and Lots Nos. A and 1 in the 13th Concession of the Township of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession; Lot No. 15 and the South 20 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession; the East halves of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the 5th Concession, Lot No. 7 in the 9th Concession, and Lot No. 15, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Asphodel

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

William Cook, George Cook, and John Cook, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Charles Perry, the Honourable Ebenezer Perry, and George Perry, *Defendants.*

All the right, title, and interest which the above named defendants, or either, or any of them, had on the 30th day of October, 1857, being the date of the registration of the judgment herein, in and to

All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the Township of Douro, in the County of Peterborough, being composed of part of Lot No. 4, in the 13th Concession of the said Township of Douro, containing by admeasurement 23 acres, be the same more or less, and which said part may be known, and is butted and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the southern limit of the said lot at the waters edge of the River Otonabee, thence north 71 degrees, east 21 chains, more or less, along the said southern limit to the western limit of the present travelled road leading to the northerly part of the said Township, thence north 3 degrees, west 20 chains and 50 links, more or less, to the waters edge of the said River Otonabee, thence south-westerly along the said waters edge with the stream to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE Sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 28th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Douglas & Thomas Douglass. *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
William Stinson, *Defendant.*

The east half of the north-half of Lot No. 15, in the 6th Concession of the township of Emily.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, July 22, 1862. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November 1862, at 12 o'clock noon all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Leon Caisse, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Charles Perry and John Rodgers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 29, in the 11th Concession of the township of Smith, the North half of lot No. 29 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith, the East half of lot No. 30 in the 11th Concession of the Township of Smith, Broken lot No 33 in the 15th Concession of the Township of Smith, and Lot No. 3, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Burleigh.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Bank of Toronto *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Richard [illegible] *Defendant.*

All and singular, those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises situate, lying, and being in the Township of Dummer, in the County of Victoria, and composed of Town Lot No. 13, on the west side of Caroline Street; and Town Lot No. 15, on the west side of Lindsay Street, not fronting to a certain plan made by John R. Roche, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and duly registered.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 7th, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

Timothy May, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
[illegible] *Defendant.*

The South-west ½ of Lot No. 12, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Douro

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

Isaac Robinson, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
[illegible] *Defendant.*

The Sheriff of [illegible]

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, [illegible] 31.

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Metherall and William Metherall, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Francis W. Heather, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 1 and 5, according to Perry's plan of Lot No. 20, in Township Lot No. 15, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Mona, an.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 30th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas C. Forman, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Archibald McKinnon, *Defendant.*

The North half of lot No. 4 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Mariposa.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 5th, 1862. 32

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert Nicholls and William Hall, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
William Arnot, *Defendant.*

That part of Lot No. 10 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, laid out and numbered by John Reed, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, as Lot No. 17, containing by admeasurement ten acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31st, 1862. 32

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Henry and William Rutherford, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 17, in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing 300 acres.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest, of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

George Ross, *Plaintiff*
vs.
George Henderson, Leon Caisse, and James Chalmers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 3, North of Brock Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterboro', and No. 1, East of Communication Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest, of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

George Ross, *Plaintiff*
vs.
George Henderson, Leon Caisse, and James Chalmers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 3, North of Brock Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterboro', and No. 1, East of Communication Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1863. 33

W. LECH,

FURRIER, &C., &C.

CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK.

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs, of every description.

A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, made up and generally found in a first class Fur establishment.

[illegible]

Peterborough, May, 1862. 16

[illegible]

On Monday, the 1st day of September, [illegible]

[illegible]

Insurance Column.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y

ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princess Street. | Office in London—20 Cannon Street.
" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st. | " Dublin—34 n. College Green.
" Perth—79 High Street. | " Montreal—Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT . . . DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE thirty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen on Friday, the 18th April

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Drumallan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States beforementioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurances during the year, contained in 1180 Proposal	£454,833 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 981 Policies were issued..	339,680 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS on said Policies	11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPATON POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantees	22,999 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assumed under 4,758 currens LIFE POLICIES	1,855,95 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	378,563 3 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	96,756 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report States that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his entire approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £63,975 6s 6d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and nett premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 16s 7d., to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £217,821 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinized in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realized on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured: that the total additions to the sum assured, now vested, are equal to 32 per cent on the sum assured; and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 75 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies issued.	No. of Policies issued.	No. of Claims.	New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
			435				
			510				
			802				
			933				
			1198				
1858	£160,980	£136,180	435	256	£3,989 18 0	£60,304 11 10	£239 5 6 9 2
1859	206,300	169,171	510	471	5,182 1 6	65,701 0 3	309 131 3 4
1860	345,320	283,920	802	658	9,776 17 9	72,657 5 8	312,098 8 10
1861	340,676	270,746	933	716	7,971 17 6	87,590 7 5	353,606 11 0
1862	388,595	339,680	1198	981	11,170 1 1	96,756 4 4	372,563 3 2
Totals	£1,696,276	£1,319,807	3399	3399	37,400 15 10	383,521 14 6	£1,527,268 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,

CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, MANAGER.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., SECRETARY.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
SECRETARY FOR CANADA.

J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office,
Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO', OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Hilgit, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Doggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

F☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at the various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

Canada West Farmers' Mutual Fire and Stock INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Sec'y & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterborough.

October, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance COMPANY.

Double Assurance system without profits.

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT PREMIUM FOR £100. BIRTHDAY, INCREASING TO £200.

	£ s. d.
16	2 10 5
17	2 11 7
18	2 12 9
19	2 14 0
20	2 15 4
21	2 16 8
22	2 18 2
23	3 19 8
24	3 1 3
25	3 4 10
26	3 6 4
27	3 6 4
28	3 8 3
29	3 10 0
30	3 11 10
31	3 13 8
32	3 15 7
33	3 17 8
34	3 19 10
35	4 2 2
36	4 4 7
37	4 7 0
38	4 9 8
39	4 12 3
40	4 15 1
41	4 17 7
42	5 0 5
43	5 3 9
44	5 6 6
45	5 9 5

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 20 may assure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 55 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker
Agent, Peterboro.

January 23, 1863. 4

WESTERN INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FIRE & MARINE RISKS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Toronto, C. W., April 11th, 1862.

Insurance Column.

NORTH BRITISH Fire and Life Insurance Comp'y.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 0 0 Stg.
ACCUMULATED FUND £1,174,383 6 11 Stg.
ANNUAL REVENUE...£ 214,656 1 9 Stg.

PRESIDENT:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, K. T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF ABERCORN, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAIR.

HEAD OFFICE:
64 PRINCESS STREET, EDINBURGH.

MANAGER, David Smith.
SECRETARY, John Ogilvie, Esq.

CANADA CENTRAL BRANCH:

4 & 5 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, MONTREAL.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq.,
Thomas Davidson, Esq.,

ORDINARY DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Louis Renaud, M. L. C.
The Hon. John Rose, M. P.
Thomas Ryan, Esq., Merchant,
James Law, Esq., Merchant.
David Davidson, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal.

SECRETARY.
H. J. Johnston, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA:
Messrs. MacDougall and Davidson.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCES effected at the LOWEST RATES of PREMIUMS corresponding to the risk.

Losses by Fire from Lightning made good.

The full power of settling all Losses is vested in the Montreal Board of Directors, and claims are payable immediately on being adjusted.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Company combines the system of *Mutual Assurance* with the safety of A LARGE PROTECTING CAPITAL, and thus affords all the facilities and advantages which can be prudently offered by any Life Assurance Company.

NINE-TENTHS of the Profits amongst those insured under the participation of profits class.

The subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent for the Company for Peterborough and vicinity, and is now ready to receive orders and to give full particulars as to rates and any other information that may be required.

J. N. TRAVERS,
AGENT.

Peterboro, July 19th, 1862. 30

MONTREAL ASSURANCE COM'Y.

ESTABLISHED by special ordinance in 1840, and by subsequent Acts of the Provincial Parliament authorized to grant

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE,

Subscribed Capital $800,000
Paid up - - - - $82,000.

Amount invested in Bank Stocks and other convertable securities as per last annual statement,

$202,329.20!

PRESIDENT, DR. W. P. SMITH.
MANAGER, - - WM. MURRAY.

Head Office, in the Company's Building, No. 9, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

The undersigned begs to intimate his appointment as AGENT for the above Company

FOR PETERBOROUGH & VICINITY,

and is authorised to accept all ordinary Fire risks at rates of premium as low as those of any other responsible office. For further particulars, forms of application, &c., apply to

MELVILLE MILLAR,
Agent,
No. 5, Market Block,
George Street.

Peterboro', June 1862. 25

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro,' April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON
Agent.

THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1861. 31

CANADA Permanent Building and SAVING'S SOCIETY.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.... 350,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Weste n Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office

W CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 6

THE COMMERCIAL Building & Investment SOCIETY.

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN,
Agent.

Bridgnorth, April 9th, 1862.

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

THE Largest, Handsomest, and Most Reliable Fashion Publication in the World. The largest and finest Fashion-Plates, the greatest number of fine Engravings, the latest and most [illegible]

Every Mother, Dressmaker, Milliner and Lady should have it. Published Quarterly, at [illegible]

Any number sent, post paid, upon receipt of price by mail at 25 cents. Specimen with premium list sent free. The Summer number now ready.

1862. LAKE ONTARIO. 1862.

THE STEAMER

MAPLE LEAF.

SCHOFIELD, MASTER,

In connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, Port Hope and Lindsay and Port Hope and Peterboro' Railroads, for

Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls,

Avon Springs, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and all Western States.

The Steamer Maple Leaf will until further notice leave the undermentioned places on the following days:—

TUESDAYS.

Colborne, at 7.30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9.30 a. m., Port Hope at 10.30 a m.

THURSDAYS.

Colborne, at 7.30 a. m., Cobourg, at 9.30 a. m., Port Hope, at 10.30 a. m.

SATURDAY.

Wellington, at 1 p. m., Brighton, at 3 p. m., Colborne, at 5 p. m., Cobourg, at 7 p. m., Port Hope, at 8 p. m.

On arrival of trains from Toronto, Lindsay, Peterboro' and Montreal, and arrive in Rochester in time to connect with evening trains on New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

ON FRIDAY

the Steamer Maple Leaf will leave the following places for Oswego:—Port Hope at 7 a. m., Cobourg, 8 a. m., Colborne, 10 a. m., Brighton, 12 m., Wellington, 2 p. m.; arriving at Oswego at 8 o'clock in the evening, and will leave Oswego the following morning at 8 o'clock, calling at all the places named as above.

Through tickets to all points South East and West can be procured from the Captain on board the boat.

Fare to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, $1,50, and to Cincinnatti, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and all other Western Cities, as low as any other route.

Families wishing to settle in the West will find this the most convenient and che

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1862. NUMBER 35.

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL, SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN, COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN, BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER, CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER, COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro.' 18

SMITH & SCOTT. BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 6

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON, GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM, HARDWARE Merchants, George Street. Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON, DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR, DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON, SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO', DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES, BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Benthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER. RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro. April 3rd. 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D. PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro. April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD (LATE FITZGERALD & DOUGLAS.) Provincial Land Surveyor. Office:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets. Oct. 3, 1861. 41

J. B. HISER, DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 18

WM. N. KENNEDY, PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. D. McGILLIVRAY, NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent. SUPERANNUATION, C. W. February 19th, 1863. 8

Mr. TOOLE, MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Hopkins's Hotel, Peterboro', C. W 9

W. DOBBIN, MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds Assortment, C. W.

T. C. HAZLITT, DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro'

GEORGE MITCHELL, DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, Corner Hunter Street Peterborough. 18

EDMUND C. VINDIN, COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Produce Merchant, &c., &c., County Agent for Advertising and Collecting Business Peterboro'. 18.

CABINET MAKING.

E. PATTERSON & Co., DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish sole Leather constantly on hand. ☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT, DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO, GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits. A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE, CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE, BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES, WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL, KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD, SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD, PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI, PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough. C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL, CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO., WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg. Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL, PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL, RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Ruhidge's 20

GEORGE READ, ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ, DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA, PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

B. GREEN, SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water Street, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH, MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. ☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs. Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 18

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS, Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c. WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery. Peterboro' March 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL, LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan. OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro. Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS, MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c. Jobbing and Horse-shoeing done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS. ☞ Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8

JAMES HAGGART, DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store. N. B.—All business done promptly and monies handed over when collected. 19

P. SHEVLIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office over Hatty's Store, George Street. Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

JOHN O'DONNELL DENTIST. Office—SUNBEAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge, Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the Review; H. F. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others. ☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 34

Hair Dressing Saloon! SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.

PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find that kind. Ladies attended! Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices. JAMES T. HOLMES. Scott's Buildings, Peterboro, May 7th, 1862. 18

Advertising Essential to Business. AGUSTUS WEBBER, EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and General Mercantile, Shipping and Forwarding Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Nova Scotia or the States. Acknowledged Agent for this Paper.

WELLINGTON HOTEL, CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS, MILLBROOK. GRANVILLE RICHARDSON, 24 Proprietor.

COLEMANS' MONTREAL HOUSE, Custom House Square, Montreal. THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses. J. W. COLEMAN. Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF SALOON, SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK, PETERBOROUGH. THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same. He still continues to receive daily by Express every LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY of the season. THE BAR is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the DINING ROOM will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious. To Billiard Players. The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions. Every attention will be paid to visitors. CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices. Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents. R. H. CRONN. Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL! STEWART HOUSE, PETERBOROUGH, C. W. THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets. This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices. Yard and Stabling for the public R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg MANAGER. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL, MONTREAL. L. W. DECKER, Proprietor IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST PAUL STREET, amongst the largest whole sale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada

AMERICAN HOTEL Peterborough. THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he has re-taken the American Hotel, and having it completely renewed and refurnished, and being now entirely complete in all its appartments, is now open for the reception of the travelling public. The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province. The LIQUORS are of the best brands, and the LARDER will be constantly supplied with the delicacies of the season. The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Hostler is always in attendance. ALSO, A LIVERY STABLE attached to the Hotel, where Horses and Conveyances of all kinds can be had at all seasons. CHARGES MODERATE. LOUIS McGREGOR. Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, Peterborough. THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has taken that new Hotel on the CORNER OF GEORGE & HUNTER STS, in the Town of Peterborough, which he is fitting up at a great expense, and he trusts by keeping THE BAR supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars, and the Table with the choicest supplies of the season, to merit a share of the public support. There is a large and commodious YARD, with sheds and Stables attached to the Hotel, where a careful Hostler will always be found in attendance. ALSO, a First-Class Bowling Alley ATTACHED TO THE HOUSE. WM. ARMSTRONG. Peterboro, August, 1862. 34-ly

TO LOVERS OF A BEAUTIFUL WASH! SUCH as will compare if not surpass any thing ever sold in Canada All I ask is a trial of AUTER'S CELEBRATED RESTORATIVE, which is now in the greatest demand in the United States, and which has been tried by Ladies and Gentlemen of the largest cities, who give it the credit of being the most luxurious wash that was ever used as a preventative of the Hair from falling off, and removing the dandruff and scurf from the head, also beautifying and leaving a splendid gloss on the hair, together with a beautiful perfume. Having been appointed sole Agent for Lafore's Hair Works, WIGS, TOUPEES, BRAIDS, FRIZETTES, &c., Arrangements have been made so that persons at a distance can be supplied with the above ornamental head dresses by sending the size of the head and other descriptions, at such low rates as I hope will give satisfaction.

TO GENTLEMEN, Having Auter's Celebrated Hair Dyes, Brown and Black. If they are not the best now in use he will forfeit $100. It will not leave the skin stained if used by directions. I am now prepared to use the above dyes for the hair or whiskers, and will warrant it to give a Dark Brown, or jet Black, as the case may require. R. D. BASKERVILLE, Hair Dresser and Perfumer, George Street, Peterboro'. July 23, 1862 30

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY. ON and after the 13th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Port Hope at ..... 7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at ..... 1.35 a.m
Arrive at Port Hope ..... 3.55 a.m

MAIL TRAIN.

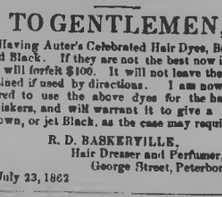
Leave Peterboro at ..... 6.30 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at ..... 9.00 a.m.
Leave Port Hope at ..... 1.00 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 3.30 p.m.

The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present

B. R. KIMBALL, Superintendent. F. FERGUSON, Secretary. Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

DENTAL SURGERY. Drs. Callender & Pentland, DENTISTS, HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage. Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish ARTIFICIAL TEETH IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE, AT VERY LOW PRICES! ☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED. TEETH EXTRACTED with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth. SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES. OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block. N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere. Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861: 49

PETERBORO'



MARBLE WORKS! THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c. ☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice. H. T. EVANS. Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18-1y

FARM FOR SALE. THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch. 60 ACRES ARE CLEARED, and under good cultivation. There is a splendid ORCHARD on the Farm, and a good Log House. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced. For particulars apply to Richard Barbee, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro. Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1864. 9

FOR SALE. SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Frame House, three Barns and other Outhouses. The north half of Lot No. 10, in the 5th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough. For particulars apply to JOSEPH HEARD, or WM. TUBAY, Jun. Monaghan, May 1, 1862. 18

Poetry.

The People's Cry.

Oh! for a man
To lead the van,
With victory on his brow!
No, no delay,
Not for a day!
On, on to Richmond now!

McClellan fails!
In dust he dwells
Our flag triumphant, low!
Oh, God! we're mad
And sore and sad
To think that it is so!

Upon that face
You cannot trace
The Hero, stamped of God!
No fire from Heaven
To it was given—
'Tis but of common sod!

He said he would
The rebel brood
Push close against the wall!
Give him but time
And reason, rhyme,
He'd teach full well to all!

Sure of success,
See what a mess
He's got us all into!
Secession's head,
Guerilla's tread,
Are seen and heard anew!

Give us the man
Who will and can
Lead on to Richmond now!
Who will not wait
To force from fate
A garland for his brow.

And then be driven
(Oh! patience heaven!)
To seek another base;
While dead in heaps,
The country weeps,
Because he's out of place.

Oh! for a man
Who will and can
Lead on to victory!
Till death we'll go
If we but know
'Tis not for strategy!

Oh! glorious West,
Forever blest,
And to the patriot dear!
Thou hast not slept
Till thou has swept
The Mississippi clear!

Oh! for the man
To lead our van
With victory on his brow!
Who'll not delay,
No, not a day!
But move on Richmond now!

Miscellaneous.

Count Cavour; or Quackery and High Living.

An Italian nobleman, and of the very greatest of living statesmen, died recently at the close of his fifty second year. America, England, France and Italy sincerely regret his death, as did the friends of human liberty everywhere. He ought to have lived at least twenty years longer, and used the power which long experience, a great intellect, and gigantic political abilities gave him for good, for Sardinia, for united Italy, and for mankind. But he died before his time, while in the very zenith of his power, his efficiency and his fame, as many great men have done before, in consequence first of yielding to the gratifications of the animal appetites; and second, by the weak presumption, not uncommon with smaller minds, of prescribing for himself, of being his own physician. The public record of his case is: "He died of congestion of the brain, arising from intense occupation, want of bodily exercise, and either too strong an appetite, or else an excessive indulgence in the pleasures of his well appointed table." In plainer language he died of apoplexy, from eating too much and exercising too little. In fact, the great Count could govern a nation better than he could govern himself. His presumption completed the ruin of his manly frame and once vigorous constitution. We have all read of the Roman ruler who loved eating so well, that when he had swallowed as much as his paunch could possibly hold, he would take an emetic that he might repeat the pleasure. Count Cavour had for a long time been a great feeder, and as he persisted in taking no more exercise, he made too much blood, and that, too of bad quality; and being a great thinker, this attracted the blood to the head faster than it could be conveyed away by the sluggish veins; hence, there was such a great accumulation that the brain was compressed, crowded, and the powers of life were for the moment in a state of aggression. He had found out, in previous milder attacks, that the quickest way to get relieved of the surplus blood was to open a vein in the arm and speedily "Richard was himself again." But in this last attack, having no medical knowledge beyond the general fact that bleeding had relieved him before, he inferred that it would do so again, and that the only rule to govern himself by was to let the blood flow until he was relieved, and so often as the symptoms returned. The result was, that he did not send for his physician, but for a professional bleeder, whose whole duty consisted in opening a vein, and letting the blood run until he was ordered to stop it. Hence neither the bleeder nor the Count's physicians were to blame, because he was in effect bled to death before he consulted his physicians at all. It is admitted that "Count Cavour was bled to death." He was bled seven times; but by his own directions given to a non-medical man.—*Hall's Journal.*

CONFESSION OF THE FORESCOPHIGON MURDER.—Gilbert has confessed. He says he has to wait for Miss Till, and when she came near the dock he pounced upon her, and threatened, but did not kill her. She then held her hands behind her, used her very brutally, and left her there alive, but shortly heard and dragged her up the dock, and then left her dead; but some how undoes her hands, or, when the body was found, they were not tied. He is to make next Monday.

JENKINS AND SOME TALK WITH HIM.

(CONCLUDED.)

"But," said Jenkins, uneasily seeking to change the subject, and endeavouring to straighten his hat which had become a little out of shape in the conversation, "though what you say may hold true, in the main what I object to in your placing those who simply take a *glass* in the same category as those who are *unable* to take care of themselves. Now there are Brother Smudge, Elder Smith, and Deacon Brands, good men and true, whose characters stand as high in community as any man's, and they take their glass and it does them no harm, and I don't believe they imagine they are committing a heinous sin." And Jenkins smiled triumphantly and with all the air of a conqueror at a discomfited foe as he said this.

"Ah! Jenkins," I replied. "You have changed the conversation; but I will not object. When subjects are disagreeable we are apt to wish to get rid of them.—When home truths are told—if they don't suit—we do our best to get out of their hearing. It is human nature. Therefore, Jenkins, I don't blame you for so doing.—Now for a moment allow me to look at *your statement*. *You say* we put such men as Elder Brown in the same class as Drunkards. This requires explanation. There are two ways to look at the matter. As mere members of community—and so abstractedly considered—discharging such duties and obligations as the Law or the usages of Society imperatively demand, it would be an insult to place such men as you have named along with the unfortunate class to whom the other allusion was made. The one class are indust ious, steady, honest and perchance given to hospitality; the other idle, dissipated, characterless—a dishonor and a disgrace to themselves and to all connected with them. That in one way to look at the subject. But in reference to the temperance question the class of persons are absolutely more injurious than Drunkards. No man, however humble or poor, will set up for himself as an example—a Drunkard. He would spurn the idea. But he would be proud to copy such men as you named.—Their characters stand high both in and outside of the Church, and *there* is the danger. It is their example, their influence. I went the other day to that miserable being, Bill Grimes, that everybody now looks down upon—so besotted with drink has he become. He was comparatively sober, as sober perhaps as he ever is. I tried to impress upon him the folly of pursuing the course he was. I recalled the days when he was somebody (he was once a man of considerable means and influence) but all in vain. You could not make him believe that he was irreclaimably a drunkard. No, no. He only took his glass; in his own opinion he was only a Moderate Drinker. Now ask Brother Smudge or Elder Smith if they are Drunkards and they would indignantly (and rightly too) exclaim No. They would say they were moderate Drinkers. Then ask Bill Grimes and he will answer the same. Therefore if the class of persons you mention do not consider the class of which Grimes is a unit one of them, it is evident Bill Grimes thinks them as belonging to his class. Draw your own inference. I was saying I tried to argue with Grimes for the sake of his family, &c., but he said he was too old a bird to be caught with chaff. It was all very well to deprive a poor fellow of his glass of whiskey; when your Squires, Deacons, and Elders can take wines and brandies. Said he "there's Elder ——, I used to visit at his house, and many a "hooker" of the "genuine" we have had together. Do you think he would have so acted if it was not right?" Now Jenkins I admit that to me was a poser. I know Elder ——, and know him to be a man of worth and trust. I therefore deplore the example he sets. It is the example. I don't argue that there is any harm in taking a glass of liquor *per se*. Some may—but I don't. It is the influence of those who take it upon community—Some who drink *may be able* to control themselves; but it will be admitted that there are many who *cannot*. It is therefore for the sake of the *many* that I would wish the *some* to make a little self-sacrifice. St. Paul tells us all things that *may be lawful* may not always be *expedient*. It is the ground of Expediency upon which I base the cause of temperance. It is expedient for the well being, the happiness, the prosperity of our land and its inhabitants that it should be encouraged. This is so even in a worldly point of view. But to the Christian there is additional reason for supporting the temperance cause. It is that which St. Paul states when he says: 'It is good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine, nor *any thing* whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak." But Jenkins let us come home to ourselves. How do we act? For instance Jenkins what are your views and practice?"

Just at this point Jenkins started up exclaiming:

"My dear sir, excuse me for trespassing so long on your time. I have an engagement."

As Jenkins passed out I shouted:

"Jenkins, are you a practical Teetotaller?"—I could hear no answer.

Jenkins didn't hear; at least the question was no answer. I had my doubts on that point. I thought his mouth slightly distorted, might easily excuse himself on that plea. I may have been mistaken; it might have been the gentleman from the "grocery fixings" on his way home between his customer's cellar—to guard a ray of No. 6, before coming out; but I have my opinions.

The Defence of Canada.

The Canadian Parliament and people have refused a contemporary vehicle to exercise a weighty influence upon the future relations of the colony to the mother country. the subject of it is the part which each respectively shall take in defence of the soil from possible invasion. The facts out of which it has arisen are briefly as follow:—Almost immediately upon the breaking out of the civil war in the United States her Majesty's Ministers, on the ground of the weak and ineffective condition into which the garrisons and places in Canada had, during a long peace, been suffered gradually to subside, deemed it necessary to dispatch thither 3000 men as a precautionary measure against any sudden inroads which lawless bands of borderers might be tempted to make. A few months afterwards the Trent difficulty having rendered a rupture between Great Britain and the United States a matter of high probability, 10,000 more men were hurried into the colony that they might constitute the nucleus of a colonial force adequate to meet the danger with which Canada appeared to be threatened. With the awful contingency of immediate war with the States full in their view, the Canadians displayed an unwavering and fervent loyalty. The proximate peril, happily, passed away; the dark cloud dispersed; but the feeling left behind it, at least in the minds of the responsible rulers on both sides of the Atlantic, was one of insecurity. Accordingly, the Canadian Ministers, prompted, it may be fairly supposed, by urgent representations from the British Government, presented to the provincial Parliament a bill making provision for the training and embodying of 50,000 militia and for organising a reserve of 50,000 more. This measure the Canadian Parliament unceremoniously rejected. As the *Ministry* who had presented it were exceedingly unpopular, and had previously earned for themselves an unenviable reputation for profligate jobbing, it was generally believed that the blow was really aimed at them, and that under other auspices Canada would readily do all that was reasonable in her own defence. The new Administration, however, have contented themselves with adding to the 5000 militia already in existence 5000 more, the whole, instead of being subject to an annual drill of six days' duration, are in future to undergo twelve days' drilling, but at the same amount of pay as before. Provision is also made for a reserve of 5000. This seems to be all that the Canadians contemplate doing in self-defensive preparations, and the question now arises as to how far, and in what way, the mother country can accept the decision.

It is urged on behalf of England, that besides being unwilling, she is positively unable to undertake the permanent defence of the colony against aggression by the United States, and that the cost would be more than the worth of the existing connection, it is said, although constituting an unquestionable element of Imperial grandeur and highly prized for reasons of sentiment, confers upon the mother country no material advantage, whilst it entails upon her heavy expenses. She has long since surrendered everything which gave her a special commercial interest in maintaining Canada as a dependency. She has consented to wave all exclusive privileges. She appoints the Governor, it is true, as the representative of the Crown, but she exercises no other patronage whatever. Canada enjoys the utmost latitude of self-government—chooses her own Ministers, makes her own laws authorises and spends her own taxes, disposes of her own lands, is under no restriction incompatible with complete independence. Our prestige is available for her many ways, adding largely to her importance in the eyes of the world. Our capital and our credit have been placed without stint at her disposal. Our Navy protects her from all peril of foreign interference, at least so far as the Powers of Europe are concerned. Our military resources are pledged to her aid in case of war. In return she gives nothing. She contributes nothing towards the expense of the garrisons we send her, and she heavily taxes our commodities in protection of her own colonial trade and manufacture. She expresses the most enthusiastic desire to maintain her connection, as a colony, with the United Kingdom. She cherishes a singular antipathy to her republican neighbours. She even deprecates immediate independence, lest she should not be strong enough to preserve it. Under these circumstances it is contended, she may be fairly expected to make some sacrifice in her own behalf, especially in face of the imminent danger which confronts her. For the United States' army, it is argued, will be sure to seek employment at the close of the civil war. If it shall prove victorious, it will rush upon Canada in the wantonness of its strength; if otherwise, it will seek compensation and revenge in the same quarter. But against a hostile incursion from the States none but her own inhabitants can defend her. With a land frontier of two thousand miles and upwards, many parts of which are open to any army from the south, nothing but the spirit of her population can effectually shield her. Upon the first appearance of danger we did our part; but unless she will do here we might send her 50,000 men to no good purpose. Meanwhile, those whom we have sent, should war break out in the winter, would be placed in a desperate position, and would probably be speedily overwhelmed. With all these facts and contingencies in view, the Canadian Parliament declines to do more than increase her militia in the manner and to the extent we have already described.

This is one side of the case; we are bound in all fairness to look upon the other. The Canadians represent that they are as yet a poor colony, whose resources are but beginning to be developed; that nevertheless, for a mere necessity, they are already heavily burdened; and that such portion of that burden has been forced upon them by the supremacy of another power, and principally in the construction of their railways, the ultimate demands of England. They contend that our ill-considered policy in the Russian war, which left comparatively other unprofitable trade. They protest, however, that they cherish the most sincere and ardent attachment to the parent State, and are willing to make reasonable sacrifices to maintain it. But they are not so impressed with a sense of impending danger on their own account as we are for them. They are more intimately acquainted with the temper and the affairs of their powerful neighbour than we are, and, inasmuch as if they are invaded, their homesteads will suffer, and their own lives be imperilled, they think they are unlikely to form a sound estimate of what their position requires as we are. They argue that, the exhaustation being rapidly brought about by civil war, and the almost certain division of the Union into two republics jealously jealous of each other, rather tend to guarantee their safety than to increase their exposure to invasion. At any rate, the risk is no greater than it always has been, or, if it be, it has not been augmented by any misconduct of theirs, nor by any ill-will which the federalists bear to Canada, but solely by the keen hatred which they nourish towards England. The terrible contingency against which they are called upon to make provision is due exclusively, they say, to their connection with the United Kingdom. Were that at an end, the Americans would have no motive for molesting them. And if, after all, the army which withdraws from the civil contest should precipitate itself upon Canada, 50,000 militia will not be able to resist them, even though aided by large reinforcements from this country. Looking at all these circumstances, they demur to the wisdom and policy of taking upon themselves a burden too heavy for their strength in order to provide against a speculative danger. They prefer to make other arrangements of a prospectively defensive character, better suited, they aver, to their capabilities and habits. They are doing their utmost to develop a volunteer movement, which they regard as at once cheap and effective; but, in the event of war, no small part of their reliance must be placed upon the power of the mother country.

Having looked attentively at both sides of the case, and closely compared them, we find the reflection forced upon us that a relationship which gives being to such opposite interests and duties can hardly be regarded as sound and natural. If the Canadians strongly desire, as they give abundant proof that they do, a continuance of their connection with us, but are unwilling to make any sacrifice to maintain it, the moral influence exerted upon them by their dependent position cannot be very elevating. The tree must be judged of by its fruits, and, judged of by them, it would appear that our colonial system, in the present instance at least, has not tended to produce a high order of national character. Entire disregard of what is due to others, readiness to shift their responsibilities from their own shoulders with or without reason, an unblushing spirit of self-seeking, a ridiculous estimate of their importance to England, and a disposition to regard it as entailing them to expect whatever may best suit their convience, are qualities which do anything but set off the value of colonial dependance. By doing much more for Canada than her need required we have corrupted her public spirit, encouraged her in forming a low standard of duty, and misled her into an entirely false view of her position and its demands. Far better had it been for her, as well as for ourselves, if, when we gave her perfect political freedom, we had devolved upon her the obligation of maintaining her own defensive armaments. There is no reason why the hard earnings of British industry should be taxed to relieve Canadians of responsibility in a matter affecting their own security, more especially when the fiscal injustice done to our population tends only to deteriorate the character and habits of the very people on whose behalf it is perpetrated. If the connection, therefore, is to be prolonged—for, in the nature of things it cannot be perpetuated—reason would seem to require that we should accustom the Canadians to perform the duties, as well as enjoy the advantages, of freedom and self-government. We shall best train up the colony for a dignified independence by teaching it to rely exclusively upon its own resources.

The wisest and the very worst course we can pursue, however, is that of bullying our dependency into an ill-temper. Young nations can no more be chidden into self-reliance than young people can be scolded into manliness. It must be the result of suitable training; it cannot be educed by angry and scornful words. For much that we have to deplore in our colonies we have our own system to blame—a fact which has been lucidly demonstrated by Professor Goldwin Smith. But, seeing that separation and independence must come eventually, ought not to be too long deferred, and may come earlier than we anticipate, we have a double duty to perform. We are bound to take care that our arrangements do not obstruct manly national growth in Canada, and, on the other hand, it is imperatively required of us, at least if we consult our own interest, so to use our present relationship as that the separation, when it is brought about, shall be effected in the most friendly spirit on both sides. Foolish belligerence and contemptuous abnegation are equally baneful.—*London News.*

WHAT MADE HOPE CAN DO.—Some months ago, the British iron Steamship Karnack was wrecked on a coral reef near the Bahamas, and became a total loss. An eastern paper says that after lying on the bottom of the sea for some months, inhabited by fish and turtles, two enterprising young men from Bath, Me. Messrs. Lambell and Arnold—bought the wreck for $225, thinking they could fish up that amount of old iron from her. John Bull protested the $225, and thought Jonathan greenest than the sea weed for making such a purchase. The purchasers explored her with submarine armor, plunged up her holes, pumped her out, raised her to the surface took her into Nassau, Mail Providence, the nearest port, hove tugged her with sails, as a barque; at an expense of $4,000 more, and took also all the loot in the vessel, which after parting with a new boiler, they sold for $75,000 in gold, and will by which $75,000 in $100,000 at least.—*Bath Advertiser.*

Brunel's Mishaps.

Although Brunel died at the comparatively early age of fifty-three, it is even matter of surprise that he lived so long. He had more perilous escapes from violent death than fall to the lot of most men. We have seen that at the outset of his career, when acting as assistant-engineer to his father in the Thames Tunnel, he had two narrow escapes from drowning by the river suddenly bursting in upon the works. Some time after, when inspecting the shafts of the railway tunnel under Box Hill, he was one day riding a shaggy pony at a rapid pace down the hill when the animal stumbled and fell, pitching the engineer on his head with great violence; he was taken up for dead but eventually recovered. When the Great Western line was finished and at work he used frequently to ride upon the engine with the driver, and occasionally he drove it himself. One day, when passing through the Box Tunnel upon the engine at considerable speed Brunel thought he discerned between him and the light some object standing on the same line of road along which his engine was travelling. He instantly turned on the full steam and dashed at the object, which was driven into a thousand pieces. It afterwards turned out to be a contractor's truck which had broken loose from a ballast-train on its way through the tunnel. Another narrow escape which he had was on board the Great Western steam-ship, where he fell down a hatchway into the hold, and was nearly killed. But the most extraordinary accident which befel him was that which occurred while one day playing with his children. Like his father Sir Marc, he was fond of astonishing them with slight-of-hand tricks, in which he displayed considerable dexterity; and the feat which he proposed to them on this occasion was the passage of a half-sovereign through his mouth out at his ear. Unfortunately, he swallowed the coin, which dropped into his windpipe. The accident occurred on the 3d of April, 1833, and it was followed by frequent fits of coughing, and occasional uneasiness in the right side of the chest; but so slight was the disturbance of breathing, that it was for some time doubted whether the coin had really fallen into the windpipe. After the lapse of fifteen days, Sir B. Brodie met Mr Key in consultation, and they concurred in the opinion that most probably the half-sovereign was lodged at the bottom of the right bronchus. The day after, Mr Brunel placed himself in a prone position on his face upon some chairs, and bending his head and neck downwards, he distinctly felt the coin drop towards the glottis. A violent cough ensued, and on resuming the erect posture he felt as if the object again moved downwards into the chest. Here was an engendering difficulty, the like of which Mr Brunel had never before encountered. The mischief was purely mechanical; a foreign body had got into his breathing apparatus, and must be removed, if at all, by some mechanical expedient. Mr Brunel was, however, equal to the occasion. He had an apparatus constructed, consisting of a platform which moved upon a hinge in the centre. Upon this he had himself strapped, and his body was then inverted in order that the coin might drop downward by its own weight, and so be expelled. At the first experiment the coin again slipped towards the glottis, but it caused such an alarming fit of convulsive coughing and appearance of choking that danger was apprehended, and the experiment was discontinued. Two days after, on the 25th, the operation of tracheotomy was performed by Sir Benjamin Brodie, assisted by Mr Key, with his intention of extracting the coin by the forceps, if possible. The attempts to do so were made without success. The introduction of the forceps into the windpipe on the second occasion was attended with so excessive a degree of irritation that it was felt the experiment could not be continued without immense danger to life. The incision in the windpipe was, however kept open, by means of a quill or tube, until the 13th of May, by which time Mr Brunel's strength had sufficiently recovered to enable the original experiment to be repeated. He was again strapped to his apparatus; his body was inverted; his back was struck gently, and he distinctly felt the coin quit its place on the right side of the chest. The opening in the windpipe allowed him to breathe while the throat was stopped by the coin, and it thus had the effect of preventing the spasmodic action of the glottis. After a few coughs the coin dropped into his mouth. Mr Brunel used afterwards to say that the moment the coin dropped against his upper front teeth was, perhaps, the most exquisite in his whole life. The half-sovereign had been in his windpipe for not less than six weeks.—"The Brunels," in the Quarterly Review.

The Best Bed.

Of the eight pounds which a man eats and drinks in a day it is thought that not less than five pounds leaves his body through the skin; and of these five pounds a considerable per centage escapes during the night while he is in bed. The larger part of this is water; but in addition there is much effete and poisonous matter. This being in great part gaseous in form, permeates every part of the bed. Thus all parts of the bed, mattress, blankets, as well as sheets, soon become foul and need purification. The mattress needs this renovation quite as much as the sheets.

To allow the sheets to be used without washing or changing three or six months, would be regarded as bad housekeeping; but I insist, if a thin sheet can absorb enough of the poisonous excretions of the body to make it unfit for use in a few days, a thick mattress which can absorb and retain a thousand times as much of these poisonous excretions, needs to be purified as often certainly as once in three months.

A sheet can be washed; a mattress cannot be renovated in this way. Indeed, there is, no other way of cleansing a mattress but by steaming it, or picking it to pieces, and then it is fragments exposing it to the direct rays of the sun. As these processes are scarcely practicable with any of the ordinary mattresses, I am decidedly of the opinion that the good old fashioned straw bed, which was every three months be changed for fresh straw, and the ticks be washed, is the sweetest and healthiest of beds.

If in the winter season, the pressure of the straw bed makes it a little uncomfortable, spread over it a comforter, or woolen blankets, which should be washed as often as every two weeks. With this arrangement, if you wash all the bed covering as often as once in two or three weeks, you will have a delightful and healthy bed.

Now, if you have the bed in air, with open windows during the day and not make it up for the night before evening, you will have added greatly to the enjoyment of your rest and remuneration to the tone of your health.—*Dr. S. Lewis.*

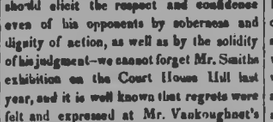
A Welsh paper says a record of vocal [illegible] Tredegar Park, on Monday week, [illegible] Tredegar Park Band, [illegible] Tredegar Park Band. They received the [illegible] ever given in the Principality. [illegible] There are men who *fight*.

AGENTS FOR THE "EXAMINER."

JAMES MCLEAN,.....Mount Pleasant.
RICHARD HOWELL,.....Millbrook.
HENRY GRAHAM,.....Bobcaygeon.
ROBERT GRAHAM,.....[illegible]ville.
A. WILSON,.....[illegible]
R. ROBERTSON,.....[illegible]
GRIFFIN & BATES,.....[illegible]
W. H. MITCHELL,.....[illegible]
R. HUMPHREYS,.....[illegible]
K. CHADBURN,.....North Douro.
JAMES HOPPER,.....Cavanville.
JOHN BERRY,.....Warkworth.
DUNCAN ANDERSON,.....South Dummer.
C. WILSON,.....Norwood.
D. MCKELLAR,.....Warsaw.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale—W. Sheridan.
Flour—W. H. Wrighton.
Public Notice—Geo. Read.
A Rare Chance—G. A. Chase.
Cow Lost—R. Henderson.
Dentistry—J. O'Donnell.
Sheriff's Sale—Jas. Hall.



Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1862.

THE VACANT SPEAKERSHIP.

The substantial favors which our cotemporary, the *Review* and his family, received from the late government, have, for a long, time exercised upon his moral vision the invariable result of obscuring his sense of right and wrong.

No matter how flagrant the extravagance or mismanagement of the members of that government, the *Review* could only see them earning immortal honor to themselves, and securing the gratitude of an admiring posterity.

We often abstain from any notice of the palpable party-coloring given by the *Review*, for two reasons: one is, that we especially dislike wrangling; another is, that we believe few in this County place much reliance upon a paper which, by grasping at all the patronage it could secure from the men lately in power, rendered itself incapable of dealing faithfully or impartially with their acts and characters.

By its own practice it advocated the American doctrine, that, "To the victors belong the spoils."

We are led into these remarks by the notice in the *Review* relative to the fitness of the Honorable Mr. Smith for the Speakership of the Legislative Council, and that such an office would only be a "fair reward for his long career of usefulness."

Although called upon, as public journalists, to animadvert upon the conduct of public men, we desire to deal fairly towards even our opponents.

We give Mr. Smith credit for much energy of character, and for special fitness as an electioneering canvasser, but we feel bound to express our disagreement with the *Review's* estimate of his character and his claims.

Any one presiding over, and in a measure controlling the proceedings of a deliberative body like the Legislative Council, should elicit the respect and confidence even of his opponents by soberness and dignity of action, as well as by the solidity of his judgment—we cannot forget Mr. Smith's exhibition on the Court House Hall last year, and it is well known that regrets were felt and expressed at Mr. Vankoughnet's retirement from the leadership in the Legislative Council, in which he was succeeded by Mr. Smith.

We have, however, more to do with his claims for "reward, for a long career of usefulness,"—his fitness Speaker will be determined by the Council themselves.

Mr. Smith claims credit for his administration of the Post Office. It is very difficult for us, at a distance from the seat of government, to determine what measure of credit is due to the head and what to the subordinates of a public department. It is well known that the Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. Griffin, is a very able and laborious gentleman, whilst we have reason to believe that Mr. Smith was not remarkable for his assiduity as a departmental chief.

But admitting that his duties were fairly and faithfully performed, was there no corresponding remuneration, in the higher social position? the control of no inconsiderable patronage, in addition to the income of five thousand dollars a year? and one or two agreeable trips to England and the Continent of Europe at the public expense? To every "miserable miscompoop pitchforked" into the government of the Province, (we apologize to our readers for using the *Review's* elegant language) to expect after three or four years tenure of office forever to fatten upon the public purse,? This has, unfortunately been too often the case, and the *Review* advocates such a course, a course that must inevitably make the highest estimate of the "duty of statesmanship to consist in the attainment, at any price, of office for themselves and their friends." We entirely dissent from such doctrine, whether it has reference to members of Parliament or editors of newspapers. We deem *de rigueur* to the opposition that becomes a man has for three or four years even well performed duties for which he has been well remunerated, that therefore he can lay claim to a "reward for a long career of usefulness as a public man." A man must have given some more decided proofs of abnegation of self, and more continuous devotion to the public interests before he can claim further reward at their hands. But are there no men in Mr. Smith's public career that would contradict the effect of a far more useful and valuable character than he can lay claim to? We believe, Query are [illegible] ship, and we deem [illegible] that the same grave [illegible] perpetrated one day [illegible] of the transaction [illegible] he [illegible] Medical [illegible] he [illegible] Mr. Smith [illegible] Mr. S. M. Wait [illegible] agent for Peterborough and Victoria, Le [illegible]

THE WAR.

The latter part of last week some very exciting [illegible] reached town. It was to the effect that the Northern army was forced to retreat, and was making its way for the Potomac pursued by the Confederates. That Stonewall Jackson was bound for an attack upon Washington, which seemed to spread consternation all over the country.

A very severe battle had been fought at Baton Rouge on the Mississippi, during which the rebels lost their iron clad vessel the *Arkansas*, and in consequence were repulsed with considerable loss. The Northern army seems to be concentrating, and receiving additions from the new levies.—Jefferson Davis in his message to the Confederate Congress urges a new conscription and an energetic prosecution of the war. In anguish of not positive of final success, calls for acknowledgement to heaven for the success hitherto vouchsafed to the new government and republic, and is confident that the smiles of heaven will be upon them still in their glorious struggle for independence. From all accounts the rebel force is considerable, and the new levy which is about being made—embracing those between 16 and 50—will increase it considerably.

It is said that according to the last census the entire white male population in the Seceded States within those ages amounts to but 800,000, and the North having more than double that number is confident of final success. Altogether this war is without a parallel in the history of nations, and posterity will look on it with astonishment. If not soon ended it will desolate both North and South, and such is the determination of both the belligerents that each seems bent upon desolating each section rather than give in. It is a fearful decision and we hope that something will transpire soon to prevent them carrying out their purpose. At present amicable settlement is more hopeless than ever.

The recent decree of President Lincoln emancipating the slaves of the Rebels will probably complicate matters, and at this late period we cannot see the benefit likely to result to the North by it. The case would have been different at the onset.

The stern arbiter of war must settle the dispute as far as they are concerned. It is consolatory to know that "the Lord reigneth over all."

THE STEAMER "CAROLINE."

There has been quite a controversy going on in the *Leader* as to the number of lives lost at the capture of the *Caroline* at Fort Schoolcssor in December, 1837. The controversy arose from a notice in the *Leader* of some of the events in the life of the late Sir Allan McNab, wherein it was stated that some five or six persons were killed at the capture. This statement elicited a letter from Cobourg in which the writer states that but one person was killed in the encounter—a coloured man named Durfee. Mr. Robert Armour comes out with a letter over his own signature stating that he was present, and corroborating the statement of the Cobourg writer that only one man was killed. And last but not least we have our friend and townsman, Mr. B. D. Rogers, in a letter to the *Leader* giving a particular account of the capture and disposal of the vessel. He states that he was among the first and last on board of the vessel, that there were a few shots fired and a short scuffle, but is positive that not a soul, dead or alive, was on board of her save the capturing party after she was unmoored.

Mr. Rogers searched the vessel with a lamp, and he considers the horrid stories of the butcheries on board of the *Caroline*, by the capturing party, the result of lively imaginations of certain individuals he can name, quickened by grog.

We remember distinctly the account passing current at the time of the capture. The captors ordered every one ashore—some skirmishing took place, one or two were known to have been killed, and that the capturing party took special pains to see that there was no one left on board, when they towed her out and set fire to her. The *Leader* derives its information chiefly from documentary evidence, and we incline to the belief that its statement as to the number of lives lost is the most correct.—Mr. Rogers does not dispute nor in fact does he refer to the number of lives lost in the skirmish—he states that he heard shots fired, and we think he establishes successfully the fact that no person, dead or alive, was in the vessel when she was fired and sent over the falls.

Mr. R. was too busy to notice what others did, or did not. We know that a better hand for such an emergency is not to be found in Canada. We have often witnessed his daring, coolness and energy at fires, and while others are thinking he is working. He is a man of *deeds* not of *words*, and we believe him when he says he was one of the very first on board and last off—a braver man than B. D. Rogers there does not exist, and his narrative of the exciting and memorable affair of the 29th Dec., 1837, is we believe thoroughly reliable. A brave man seems to be guilty of a mean or cruel act, hence his anxiety to see that no one was left on board.

We call the attention of our readers and the public generally to a work just about issuing from the Toronto press, "The Life and Times of William Lyon McKenzie," by his son-in-law, Mr. Chas. Lindsay, of the *Leader*. We understand that the material from which the work is written is chiefly from the manuscripts of Mr. McKenzie himself, it will therefore be reliable. To the patriot desirous of acquiring a correct knowledge of the history of Canada during its most eventful and interesting period, we know of no other way to obtain [illegible] than by the book. From the [illegible] we learn that [illegible] 800 copies, [illegible] "Will be published by Mr. Robertson in Toronto, and in Montreal by Mr. Rose, and in Quebec by Mr. Hunter, and in Hamilton by Mr. Bell, while, [illegible] Mr. S. M. Wait is the agent for Peterborough and Victoria, Le is now in Town, and will proceed in a few days to the Townships for subscriptions. We recommend our friends to subscribe for a copy, as we consider a history such as this will be, a valuable acquisition to the family library, giving as it will not only a record of one of the most important periods of Canadian history, but also the history of one of its most public and prominent men—a man, with all his faults, stands forward in a dark period as pre-eminently the peoples friend and an honest man.

A SHOCKING MURDER IN DOURO.

One of those common, but sad tragedies, emanating from the use of intoxicating liquors, has been enacted about two miles from this Town, in the Township of Douro. The particulars, as far as we have been able to gather them as elicited at the inquest, are as follows:—

On Saturday last, the 23rd inst., a Mr. Rishor had a raising near Welsh's Tavern, on the Dummer Road, at which a number of the inhabitants near by were present. A man named Alfred Range who lived in a shanty a short distance off, had, a short time ago, some of his windows broken by stones. He was at the bee, and during the day he charged a young man named Patrick Sullivan with breaking his windows. Sullivan denied the charge, and more than once attempted to beat Range for accusing him, but was prevented by others from carrying out his purpose. He was heard by some to threaten vengeance on Range, saying he would murder him. It appears that spirituous liquors were used pretty freely through the day, and Range was intoxicated when he made the charge against Sullivan—at all events, when the days work was over Range was so drunk that he could not be got along without carrying. The men in place of carrying him to a house, or to his home which was not far off, after setting him up against a pile of lumber, and propping him up, left him, thinking he would soon come to himself, and then he would get up and go home. He was found on Sunday, and although Dr. Harvey was informed of the fact the inquest was not held till Monday, when he empannelled a jury and summoned all the persons at the bee, from whom the above facts were elicited. A summons was issued for Sullivan, but he did not attend. A neighbor who was summoned, asked Sullivan if he was going? he replied, "No—let them all go to h—ll."

The verdict of the jury was, that Range had come to his death by the hands of Sullivan.

A warrant was issued on Tuesday noon for Sullivan's arrest, but up to the time of our going to press he has not been apprehended. Range when viewed by the jury presented a horrid appearance, his head and face seemed pounded to a mummy, his teeth knocked in—there were twenty cuts on his head and face, one of them on the top of his head was six inches long. Several stones and two clubs, as if made for the purpose were found lying near the body.

Another loud warning to abstain from intoxicating liquors—another victim added to the long list of unfortunates, who meet a premature death from their use. O! when will the living lay to heart the many startling lessons read to them so frequently, and refrain from tasting or touching the deadly foe.

Since writing the above our attention has been called to what appears a very serious neglect on the part of the Coroner. During the investigation when several witnesses had deposed to hearing Sullivan threaten to kill Range, the Coroner was requested by two or three persons present, to issue his warrant for apprehending Sullivan who was then within about three miles from where the inquest was held. This was about four o'clock p. m. on Monday. The verdict was given in at out 7 p. m., but the warrant was not put in the constables hands till soon on Tuesday—an unaccountable remissness we think on the part of the Coroner, calling for explanation.

Sullivan is now nowhere to be found, and the ends of justice seem to be frustrated for want of prompt action on the part of Coroner Harvey.

We have been requested to publish the following for the information of the members of the Peterborough Choral Society:—

The Committee of the Peterborough Choral Society met in Mr. Whites' store on Thursday evening, 21st inst., Mr. Hill in the Chair.

It was moved by Mr. W. N. Kennedy, seconded by Mr. Joseph Butler,—That in consequence of Mr. Brown's withdrawal from the Society, and the removal of the piano from the School Room, the weekly meetings be discontinued until further notice.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Joseph Butler, seconded by Mr. J. I. Davidson,—That Mr. E. C. Hill be requested to collect the books and other property belonging to the Society, and to take charge of the same, subject to the order of the Committee.

The Secretary then presented his report from which it appeared that the Society had discharged all its liabilities.

The Committee would desire to congratulate the members on the financial position of the Society, and express their regret at the discontinuance of the weekly meetings for the present.

The Committee have also to request that all members having books belonging to the Society will have the kindness to leave them as soon as possible with the Secretary.

It was then resolved that the above resolutions be published in the local papers.

J. I. DAVIDSON,
Secretary.

Our friend THOMPSON, will please accept our thanks for the presentation of one of his Photographic views of the new Telegraph line being erected in Peterborough. All the camp fixtures and cooking utensils with the men appear so well; indeed it is one of the best we have ever seen, we would advise every one to call at his rooms and see them.

REMEMBER that the examination of the Deaf and Dumb comes off on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Union School.

For the Examiner.

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.

LETTER No. 9.

BELFAST—(IRELAND.)

The approach to Belfast, by the river Lurgan, from the sea is a romantic one.—In the view in a castle said to have been built in the 10th century, and which has been the scene of many sanguinary feuds between the Saxon lords and the old Celtic chiefs.

Belfast is the great emporium of the North of Ireland, and is possessed of a naturally safe and sheltered harbour; a large trade is carried on with London, Liverpool, and the ports of Scotland, and we understand it has been selected as a port for the East India Company's ships. In population and general importance the city has increased at a surprisingly rapid rate when compared with the growth of other places in Europe. From an old document we see that in the year 1660 the Town was partly enclosed by a wall, and contained only five rows of houses, and had a population of about 500; at the present time the population numbers 60,000, and the corporation extends over about two and a-half square miles. Most of the houses and public buildings are of brick, and are therefore in appearance behind those of most other cities in this country. The streets are open and clean and present a cheerful appearance.

The bridge of Belfast is remarkable for its length, which is 2,552 feet. The number of arches is 21, all of which are of hewn free-stone.

A noticeable thing, and one peculiar to this place, is the boards which hang on the walls and railings along the streets, fixed there with chain and padlock, with verses of Scripture painted thereon. These are placed there by permission of the authorities, and to take down or disfigure one of them is an offence punishable by imprisonment.

There is an act of kindness extended to strangers in this city which shows the generosity and hospitality of its inhabitants.—The city Library and News-room is open, free to all travellers for eight days, and every kindness is shown them at the Institution.

CARRICK FERGUS.

A few hours journey along the shore and we reach the ancient town of Carrick-Fergus, deriving its name from a Scottish Prince, Fergus, said to have been wrecked off this place before the beginning of the Christian era.

The beautiful bay is said to have been where the pirate, Paul Jones, engaged and sunk the English man-of-war *Drake*.

There is a striking circumstance in the history of this town. In the 16th century a privilege was enjoyed by the Corporation of importing goods at one-fourth of the duty payable at other Irish ports. This greatly irritated against the prosperity of Belfast, and the inhabitants of that place with a shrewd foresight saw the necessity of, if possible, purchasing this peculiar advantage, which was effected through the Crown, for a large sum of money. "From this period," says one writer, "the origin of Belfast as a Commercial mart may be dated, and to this one stroke of policy may be attributed the decay of the one town and the great prosperity of the other."

The fisheries of the Bay and the manufacture of linen are the principal means of sustenance to the inhabitants. The soil near the sea-shore contains some valuable earths, such as pipe-clay, potter's earth, trass, white limestone, gypsum, &c.

LOUGH-MORNE.

Leaving Carrick-Fergus an uncultivated track is passed, and on the left lies the elevated lake of Lough-Morne, which lies about 500 feet above the level of the sea. It is about one mile in diameter, and is supplied from internal sources.

The name Lough-morne, we have read, is a corruption of Lough-more, the Great Lake, and a fabulous legend is preserved among the peasantry respecting it, which runs somewhat as follows:—

"This place was once a large "town, when one day an aged mendicant came to seek for lodging, "which being refused, he exclaimed 'although it is now a town, yet shall it "be a *lough-ew-morn*.' Immediately he left the town and withdrew to an adjacent "hill, upon which the ground began to sink, "eels are said to have risen above the heather, stones, and ultimately the whole "town sunk into an abyss, and the water "rolled over it, from which time," says the legend "it has been called Lough-morne."

Passing many objects of interest, which we cannot find space to note, we retrace our steps to Belfast, and there take the Ulster and Southern R. R. to Dublin.

This line offers unusual attractions to tourists. *The Hill of Howth* is to be seen, affording also a good view of the bold and rugged scenery of the cliffs around.

The Viaduct over the River Boyne is a stupendous structure, and (leaving the Grand Trunk R. R. bridge at Montreal, C. E., out of the question) is one of the most remarkable structures ever erected for Railway purposes. The part of the River seen from the Bridge is noted as less for the grandeur of its banks than for the historical associations connected with the site of the Battle of the Boyne, King William's Glen, King James Second's encampment, &c., &c.

The River is navigable for large ships from the sea up to Drogheda, where the great Viaduct is. On the way from Drogheda to Dublin fine views are to be had of the sea-coast scenery of Ireland: the Round Tower of Swords, the ruins of Baldungan Castle, the Round Tower of Lusk, Malahide Castle, &c.

From your correspondent,
R——.

—The Toronto papers say the Northern Railway Company are now running trains night and day, in order to clear the line of way-freight before the fall trade in produce commences. The business of road is immense, and keeps increasing.

—The morals of the army of Virginia, under General Pope, are decidedly bad. The New York *Times* says that the men are inveterate thieves, particularly of horses. The *World* says of them:—"Another evil exists to a great extent in the army of Virginia. I allude to the practice of procuring (through itinerant traders and only traders) every denomination of spurious paper and broken bank notes, as well as *fac simile* notes of the confederacy, and passing them indiscriminately upon the unsuspecting inhabitants, poor as well as rich, old and young, male and female. Your correspondent is cognizant of several instances where this has been perpetrated in camp, for just sparing by poor aged women. Unless this system is checked, will not the whole country be overrun by hordes of swindlers on the close of the war?"

Communications.

For the Examiner.

SIR,—Whatever objections there may be towards the institution of Orangeism, they appear at first sight well founded, but after consideration they are all outweighed in the balance of sound judgment. Since there appears to be in general misconception abroad among the Brethren that it is almost an impossibility to err in their conduct towards their *Roman Catholic* friends, though in these days there is less in the *character* of the order who openly and wantonly insult the people of the Roman faith.

It is not now, *nor was it ever*, the intention of the order to trample upon the rights and privileges of that Church and people, though it seems to differ from that of the creed which is supported by us. Yet our constitution condemns any conduct which will maliciously slur the same, and it ignores the noble principles of our order to do so. We look back only for a few years and see the marked change since then, how often were slang expressions thrown in the face of those whom we knew it would insult, and which was the cause of so many broils and disturbances in those days between us as different parties. But now we thank our stars that such mean characters are being quickly disposed of and cast out from under the shelter which our noble standard affords. We don't for a moment presume to believe that we have a right in the slightest shade to trample, abuse, or insult those who seem to differ from us in *religion*. But we rather ought to be charitable towards them, and show them the principles of the order to which we belong, that our love and respect extends beyond the borders of our institution and enters the ranks of those who in many despise. In strong evidence of the principles of reform among us it is now seen what change there is in our celebrations, peace and harmony prevail and a spirit of toleration exists within us which seldom appeared among us before, and why? Simply because those slang expressions, offensive to the ears of others not within our pale, have died away, those brandy revellings have come to a close, those pernicious habits are being driven far in the back ground and sinking in the sea of oblivion, and would to God appear no more among us forever.

However there are various reasons assigned for all these improvements, and a few of them are as follows: The Lodge room is no more a place of revelry and drinking; bad habits within its walls are altogether gone, their monies are being put to better advantage, and a greater reverence paid to the "*good old flag*" and constitution. A spirit of working enterprise has entered their halls, hence the change for the better, thus their eyes are being opened to see the folly of their past days, and long may they remain buried in the mire of ignorance. In almost every district in the Province new, commodious and handsome halls are being finished to receive their inmates, and surely their enterprising spirit will not rest here, for to finish the places and make them comfortable and places of intelligence and entertainment something must be done in the way of fitting up a fine collection of books for the use of its members. And as we feel confident that all the intelligent community will laud such a project in our midst, and no longer will it have to be said that the *orange body* are nothing more than a pack of rowdies—which we well know has often been said, and we cannot blame our friends for this for often we hear the expression from the lips of those who pretend to be sound protestants. And who can deny but that there has been actions which have told the public that there was something wrong among us. And when we look at some transactions between some of the brotherhood we find in many instances that shave! shave! shave! is their only motto, this is almost every where to be found among us instead of acting with an eye single to the honor of the institution. This ought not to be, for our *constitution* forbids it, *honesty* forbids it, *and our Bible forbids it.* And yet parties who are guilty of such practices are admitted to our circle—and in so doing violate our noble principles.

It for a moment we glance at the *qualifications essential to become a member*, we will find that all who keep it strictly will be respected not only as orangemen but as citizens too, and as we fear that too few of us ponder over such qualifications too seldom, it would be better for us to think more on the matter, for we know that a person who desires to become one with us "He should have a sincere love and veneration for his Almighty Maker, productive of those lively and happy fruits, "righteousness and obedience to His commands; a firm and steadfast faith in the "Saviour of the world, convinced that he "is the only mediator between a sinful creature and an offended Creator. His disposition should be humane and compassionate, and his behaviour kind and conciliatory; he should be an enemy to "savage brutality and every species of "unchristian conduct; a lover of rational "and improving society; faithfully regarding the Protestant Religion, and sincerely "desirous to propogate its precepts (i. e.) "charity and good will to all men. Zealous in promoting the honor, happiness and "prosperity of his Queen and country; "heartily desirous of success in those pursuits, yet convinced that God alone can "grant them. He should have an hatred to cursing and swearing, and of taking the "name of God in vain; *he should use all "opportunities of discouraging them "among his Brethren, and shun the "society of all persons addicted to those "shameful practices.* Prudence should "guide all his actions; *temperance, sobriety* "and honesty direct his conduct; and the "laudable objects of the association *be his "motives and endeavours.*

Thus we see in ourselves that too few of us have that degree of love and veneration for our Almighty Creator as we should have, too few of us indeed ponder over our responsibilities enough, and too few of us remember the sacredness of our *obligations.* Were this not so far better would we be to ourselves, and make better citizens too.—How is it we see so many of us treat the brute creation with such violence and so much inhumanity—this too in contrary to the principles of our order. And where is the possibility of the smallest particle of humanity whose disposition has been allowed to ignoble himself with brutal conduct towards the poor dumb animals, *his* principle are a shade less than "the small end of nothing whittled into a point." Again, what a change would there be in our neighborhoods if there were a spirit of cultivating reformatory principles on this point too, but confident are we that just so soon as thorough and universal knowledge enters our *halls* those abuses referred to will pass away as "mist in the morning sun."

What comfort and happiness would be found among us were we all resolved to be better than we really are, not only civilly but religiously too. 'Soon thousands of our respectable fellow men would enter our ranks who as yet stand aloof from us. Though it is true our constitution hardly affords that man of wealth, without principle and honor, cannot enter beneath her shadow, and has not the required qualifications observed.

The richest in our land may desire admittance and be refused forever. Yet there have been "Wolves in Sheep's clothing," who have gained an entrance because that prompt strictness to the order has not been attended to in proper time, for we know that many seeming politicians have attained a position and place with us, who have never yet deserved it. And why? Because they acted the part of a traitor, and we all know it too well. But proud are we of Brethren who have acted well and still act well for us, both publicly and privately, and our order rejoices in being confident of the same, and we hope brethren to see the day when many thousands more will be added to the tens of thousands of faithful, loyal hearts, and every aspiration be for the success and welfare of our glorious order and pray for the Queen's royal domains and ever say for "God save the Queen."

C. W.

Norwood, Aug., 1862.

Cricket.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Two return matches between the Peterboro' and Lindsay Cricket Clubs have played on the grounds of the latter, on Tuesday, 19th inst., when Peterboro' came off victorious, beating their opponents in one innings, and having 33 runs to spare. It was one of the most decided victories that has ever occurred in this part of the Province, and speaks well for Peterboro', as their eleven was particularly composed of boys taken from the second eleven.

After a journey through the townships of Emily and Ops, we arrived in Lindsay at 8 o'clock, and put up at that comfortable hotel kept by Mr. Lindsay. Having satisfied our appetites by a good breakfast, (for I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that a drive of 30 miles in the morning air is better than a dose of Stoughton Bitters for improving the digestion), we proceeded to the Cricket grounds, and on our way could not but with pleasure notice the rapid improvement that has taken place since the late very disastrous fire, which almost destroyed the Town. Where the ruins were now stands handsome brick building, and there are others being erected which give the place a lively and business like appearance, and speaks well for the enterprise and perseverance of its inhabitants. Arriving at the cricket ground play commenced, the toss was won by Lindsay who sent their opponents to the wickets, Wrighton and Loucks going in to the bowling of Weller and Grace, the former gentlemen well sustained their reputation by keeping their wickets for fully an hour against the sharp bowling of Weller. Loucks was then caught by Smith; Kennedy succeeded him, and made good play, adding twelve to the score. Wrighton, meanwhile, was unfortunately run out. Bradbeer, a fine batter followed, but was soon bowled out by one of Weller's rippers. Strickland then went in and succeeded in fully accomplishing his average; Higginson followed him and added largely to the score, which he did in good style, but was run out rather sharp; Mitchell came next and was soon disposed of; McDougall then added nine to the score. When the last wicket fell the result was 152 runs for Peterboro'.

Lindsay now took the bat to the bowling of Bradbeer and Kennedy; after a very short innings they went out for thirty runs. The bowling of Bradbeer was the admiration of all, so well did he succeed that only six runs were made off him, for which he took eight wickets. According to the rules of Cricket our opponents had to follow their first innings, which they did with the expectation of making up for their bad luck, but their success was not much better, forty-two runs being the result. Bradbeer's slows and Kennedy's steady bowling was too much for them. The fielding of the boys on the Peterboro' side was good, and particularly that of Irwin, who played point.

At 7 o'clock we sat down to a sumptuous dinner provided by our landlord, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Hopkins, President of the Lindsay Club, presided over it. After we had fully satisfied the inner man the health of the Queen was proposed by Mr. Hopkins, who did so with a few very appropriate remarks. It was responded to with that enthusiasm and loyalty which you will always find amongst Cricketers. Many other toasts and songs followed, when at half-past nine we parted company with our friends in that good feeling and friendship which characterizes the Cricketer. I cannot dwell too long on the kind manner in which we were received and treated, and the trouble taken to entertain us. The President has our well wishes, and may we often meet him in the position which he now holds. The following is the score:—

PETERBOROUGH.

FIRST INNINGS

Wrighton, run out	20
Loucks, c. Smith, b. O'Leary	17
Wm. Kennedy, c. Knowlton, b. O'Leary	13
Bradbeer, b. Weller	8
Strickland, b. Mitchell	8
Higginson, run out	34
J. Mitchell, b. Mitchell	9
Irwin, c. Mitchell, b. Weller	5
McDougall, b. Weller	9
G. Crean, not out	4
John Kennedy, c. and b. Weller	2
Byes	7
Leg Byes	5
Wides	10
Total	152

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

Bowler's Names.					
Grace	18	13	0	0	0
Weller	168	80	8	6	8
O'Leary	66	26	0	2	0
W. H. Mitchell	78	17	1	2	0

LINDSAY.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Hudspeth, b. Bradbeer	0	Mr. Kennedy, not out	6
Knowlton, b. Bradbeer	1	run out	10
Smith, c. J. Mitchell, b. Kennedy	1	c. and b. Kennedy	5
Crandall, c. Loucks, b. Bradbeer	0	Mr. Kennedy	0
Grace, b. Kennedy	2	Mr. Bradbeer	0
W. Mitchell, b. Bradbeer	0	Mr. Bradbeer	0
Weller, c. J. Mitchell, b. Bradbeer	0	Mr. Bradbeer	1
Broughall, b. Bradbeer	0	Mr. Bradbeer	1
C. Mitchell, b. Bradbeer	0	Mr. Irwin, b. Kennedy	1
O'Leary, c. Bradbeer, b. Kennedy	1	not out	0
Pillsworth, not out	0	Mr. Bradbeer	1
Byes	5		7
Leg Byes	1		2
Wides	0		3
No Balls	0		0
Total	20	Total	42

Grand Total, 62

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

Bowlers.	1st Innings.			2nd Innings.		
	Runs.	W.	N. B.	Runs.	W.	N. B.
Bradbeer	11	8	0	11	3	0
Kennedy	9	2	0	31	7	0

THE RAT HOLE FLEET.—The Yankees have sunk some 20 vessels loaded with stone at the mouth of Charleston Harbour, which will doubtless prevent any vessels drawing over a few feet of water, entering that port for all time to come, this must prove a serious loss to the property owners there, but it will not at all interfere with the exploits of the "Camden Pile Destroyer" for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, toothache, and all complaints of that nature. Sold by all Medicine Dealers everywhere, price 25 cts per bottle.

Epitome of News.

—Eighty-eight Printers have enlisted in Albany under the new call.

—Mr. George Brown arrived in England by the Anglo Saxon, on the 23rd ult.

—The police in New York receive $5 a head for capturing deserters and soldiers in uniform.

—The only flag of any nation that has attempted to run the blockade has been that of England.

A member of the English Parliament was lately garroted in the streets of London, while on the way to the House of Commons, and robbed of all his valuables.

The latest census reports state that there are in England 57 suicides to every million of inhabitants; in Scotland, thirty-four; in Sweden, forty-one, and in Prussia one hundred and four.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* calls Gen. Pope the "prince of liars," and adds, "that he is only second to Halleck in the art of lying, and is one of the greatest blackguards in the Yankee army."

—An English paper says there are now twenty-four steamers, English and American, plying on the great Chinese river Yang-tse Kiang, which was lately opened to the commerce of the world.

A COUPLE OF FIGHTING GIRLS.—Yesterday the provost-marshal had before him two soldiers in uniform, of a light form, who excited his suspicions. After being questioned they admitted that they were females and had been serving as privates in a regiment now in Pope's army for many months. They were furnished with proper apparel and sent northward.—*N. Y. Commercial*

—An English paper says there are now twenty-four steamers, English and American, plying on the great Chinese river, Yang-tse Kiang, which was lately opened to the commerce of the world.

—The latest census reports state that there are in England fifty-seven suicides to every million of inhabitants; in Scotland, thirty-four; in Sweden, forty-one, and in Prussia one hundred and four.

—At a recent rifle match in England' six women of Holywell appeared as competitors for the "Bright Eyes Sweepstakes" by invitation of Lord Feilding and the officers of the Flintshire battalion. A Mrs. Ashwin made a centre shot and carried off the prize.

—The St. Catharines *Journal* says that the package of Toronto *Leaders* sent to that town was robbed yesterday morning, either on the cars, or at the station, of several copies, and the thief wrote on the balance, "A d—d secession, rebel sheet; anybody that reads such a paper is a fool.—Union." Verily, our American friends are getting along a little too fast. They ought to know that stealing is stealing in Canada, and liable to punishment.

THE LONDON DAILY FREE PRESS:—We are pleased to observe that the *Daily Free Press*, London, C. W. has resolved on and after to-morrow, to enlarge its size to a thirty-two columns paper. The enterprise displayed by the proprietors of this journal for the past ten years, is worthy of all praise, and their endeavors to meet the growing necessities of the public, entitle the *Free Press* to a very large share of public patronage.—*Sentinel.*

Arrival of the Hibernian.

Cape Race Aug. 23.

The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool 14th via Londonderry 15th, passed this point early this a. m.

It is generally believed that the 15th of August is fixed for a demonstration throughout Italy against Francis II.

Bombay dates of July 24th, report an intense excitement in the Cotton market, with an advance in some instances of 50 per cent.

There is great excitement also in the Calcutta market.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Aug. 14.

Breadstuffs generally quiet and steady. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn has an upward tendency; mixed 29s. 6d.

Provisions have a downward tendency, except bacon, which remains firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London August 14.

Consols close to-day at 93¼ for money.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Breadstuffs have a downward tendency, and all qualities have declined slightly except corn, which is steady.

London, Friday.

Consols closed at 93 for money.

Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £178,000.

The latest sales in American stocks were Illinois Central shares at 50¼ to 49¼ discount: Erie 26¼ to 28¼; United States 5's, 66 to 68.

ENGLAND.

The Federal gunboat Tuscarora suddenly left Kingstown at half-past one o'clock on the 13th. It was reported that the cause of her leaving was an intimation from the Collector of Customs that she was required to leave the harbour without delay. Her destination was unknown.

A conference on the subject of the cotton supply had taken place in London.

A deputation from the Cotton Supply Association had met the Commissioners from the countries which sent cotton samples to the International Exhibition. Representatives from Italy, Portugal, Spain, India, Australia and sundry South American States were present. All made more or less encouraging representations of what these countries were capable of producing.

The London *Daily News* has an editorial on the rapid suppression of the secessionists scheme in the prosecution of the American war. It says it was not to be expected that the Northern people would see at the outset that the extinction of slavery was their true aim, and only practicable issue to put an end to the war.

The extinction of slavery is now undoubtedly becoming the master element of the struggle. The crisis is passing; every moment makes new abolitionists, and when there are enough of them to satisfy President Lincoln he will speak the word and make the sign which will save the republic.

At a meeting of the British North American Association in London, a resolution was passed, highly approving of the Colonial policy of the Newcastle.

FRANCE.

Gen. Concha, the new Spanish Embassador to Paris, has presented his credentials to the Emperor. He expressed the desire of Spain to maintain friendly relations with France, but regards no alliance as likely.

The Marquis Lagoni had arrived at Paris from Turin. It was believed that his mission was to submit to the Emperor a plan for the occupation of Rome by a mixed garrison of French and Italian troops.

The *Moniteur* of the 14th publishes an account of Gen. Concha's reception by the Emperor.

The Emperor said I have neglected no opportunity of testifying my lively sympathy for Her Majesty the Queen of Spain as well as my profound esteem for the Spanish nation. I have been surprised, as well as grieved at the divergence of opinion which has arisen between the two Governments. It rests with the Queen alone to find me always a sincere ally, and the Spanish people a loyal friend who desires their greatness and prosperity.

ITALY.

It is believed at Palermo that Garibaldi still intends to embark at Messina.

The moderate journals of Italy condemn the proceedings of Garibaldi.

The correspondent of the London Times from Rome of the 16th, says there is still unfavourable intelligence from all parts between the South and the government authorities find the greatest difficulty in protecting a landing on the Sardinian coast.

John Tadell on Slavery.

A member of the Foreign Legations in Washington just arrived from Europe, relates of this distinguished rebel a story which is now widely circulated in this city.

One of his cousins, who holds an office in the Department of the Interior, in France, having been invited to one of Slidell's *soirees*, availed himself of the opportunity—first, to see how a Southern rebel looked; second, to know his opinion about slavery. As it may well be imagined, the French official was the object of the most delicate attention on the part of Mrs. Slidell and her husband, who strove to persuade him of the holiness of the Southern cause, and to make him believe in its ultimate success. After having exhausted all their arguments, the Frenchman, politely addressing Mr. Slidell, asked whether he was not of the opinion that the moral attitude of the North in this contest was an impediment to the success of the South, and if the maintenance of slavery did not delay the work of its independence. "You are perfectly right," answered Mr. Slidell, "*Europe* is adverse to our institutions, and we know it. But please mark; they have not been inaugurated or created, but inherited by us. However., whenever the day marked for the sacrifice of our social privileges will come, the slave-owners in the South will do, I have no doubt, what your ancestors did nearly an age ago, in the National Assembly of France. They will sacrifice them as a necessary offering to their country's peace and welfare. But now this sacrifice is impossible. It would look as an act of inefficiency on the part of the South to maintain its integrity, and would weaken rather than strengthen us. Be sure, however, that the time is not far distant when the institution of Slavery—cause of our present misery—will be forever removed from our statute books. The French Government can greatly assist us in this; if it acts with its proverbial prudence and sagacity, it may place us in the necessity of shortly declaring gradual emancipation at home; an act which would be as satisfactory to many of us as to the spirit of Christianity and civilization abroad."

Bloody tragedy in Missouri.

Some five years ago, Legrand Hall, of Franklin county, Missouri, was convicted of the murder of Andrew Bullock, and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment; but was pardoned by Governor Stewart. He has lived a reckless life since that time. Learning that his father, who was on his death-bed, had made his will, bequeathing a larger amount to his brothers and sisters than to himself, he became enraged, and employed a negro, a servant of the family, to murder the whole family on the 4th of July. He disclosed the matter to Emily Hall, one of the sisters, and when the day arrived she betrayed great agitation and anxiety to leave the House. The negro ran away, however, without committing the crime. Several nights afterwards, she was sitting with Hall by the bed-side of her father, when he arose and left the house. A short time afterwards he appeared at the window and called Emily to him and immediately shot her through the head. He repaired to the house of his brother, some miles distant, and asked his help to catch some runaway negroes. The wife of his brother suspected a foul purpose and objected. Legrand was seen to have a pistol in his hand at the time. The murderer was arrested and imprisoned in the county gaol at Union. He was taken thence two days afterwards to the court-house for a preliminary examination. He had prepared his plan of defence and fortified himself by legal authorities. But he had not made provision against the form of administration which was in store. He had just arrived at the court-house when a number of citizens of Franklin county gathered around him, and took him in a waggon to the outskirts of the town with a rope around his neck. Stopping at a hickory tree, the one end was thrown over a stout limb, and Hall was soon hanging therefrom. After hanging there until animation was suspended, he was taken down, and by considerable effort was restored to consciousness. He was asked to state the facts in regard to the killing of his sister. He denied all knowledge of the transaction and his own complicity in the murder. The crowd then took him again, amid his protestations of entire innocence, and hung him by the neck until he was dead, after which the body was handed over to his family.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, August 26 1862.

Flour.—Pollards, $2.50; Middlings, $2.60 to $2.75; Fine, $3.50; Super., No. 2, $3.80 to $4.30; Super., $4.70 to $4.80; Extra, $4.80 to $4.90; Extra, $5 to $5.10; Superior Extra, $5.20 to $5.30. Bag Flour, per 112 lbs., Spring Wheat, $2.50 to $2.55; Scotch $2.55 to $2.60. Super. Flour is in fair demand and moderate supply, desirable parcels being firm at $4.75; choice brands from Western Wheat, $4.80 and higher.

Oatmeal per bri. of 200 lbs. $4.75 to $5. Little or none in market.

Wheat.—Canada Spring, in car loads, about $1. No wholesale transactions for some days.

Corn per 56 lbs., 45c. Dull.

Barley and Oats.—No transactions.

Peas per 66 lbs., 75c to 82½c. No transactions.

Ashes, per 112 lbs., Pots, $6.10; Inferiors, 5c. to 10c. more, (less legal deduction.) Pearls, $6.20 to $6.25.—Receipts of Ashes large.

Pork.—Mess, $10.75 to $11; Thin Mess, $9.25 to $9.50; Prime, $8.50. All dull.

Hams, 7c. to 9c.; Shoulders, 3½c. to 4½c.

Butter is in better demand, and moves off readily at the following prices:—Medium 10c. to 11½c.; fine, 12c. to 13.; choice, 13½c.

Lard 7½c. to 8c.; in demand.

Tallow 8c. to 8½c.; in demand.

Eggs 10½c. to 11c.

Freights.—In consequence of the small number of vessels arriving from sea, rates are fully stiffer. We hear of engagements to London for Grain, at 10s; Flour, 4s 9d. To Liverpool,—Grain, 9s 9d to 10s; Flour, 4s 6d. To Glasgow,—Grain, 9s 9d; Flour, 4s 3d. Ashes by steamer 55s for Pots, 65s for Pearls.—Butter 75s to 75s per ton.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.,
Provincial Commission Merchants.

Married.

At Peterboro, on Wednesday the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. M. Eagar, Mr. JAMES PATTERSON, eldest son of Mr. Thos Patterson, to Miss MARGARET K. STEWART, youngest daughter of Mr. Alex Stewart Sen., all of Peterboro.

Deaths.

At Peterboro, on Wednesday the 20th inst., Aaron Thompson, infant son of Rev. G. Colwell, aged 6 months and a half.

At Peterboro, on Tuesday the 19th inst., Frederick, infant son of Mr. Henry Dove, aged 7 months.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, August 28 1862.

	$	c.		$	c.
Flour ₱ brl.	4	50	@	5	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	90	@	1	00
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	0	80	@	0	85
Barley ₱ bush.	0	40	@	0	50
Oats "	0	30	@	0	35
Peas "	0	40	@	0	50
Potatoes new	0	40	@	0	50
Pork ₱ brl.	8	00	@	00	12
Beef ₱ cwt.	4	00	@	4	50
Butter ₱ lb.	0	10	@	0	11
Hay ₱ ton new	10	00	@	11	00
Hides ₱ cwt	5	00	@	5	25
Wool ₱ per lb	0	30	@	0	00
Pelts	0	25	@	0	30
Eggs, per dozen	0	06	@	0	10
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@	0	25

Special Notices.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the second page of pamphlet are well observed.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containg over 50 pills, by return mail.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, C W.
General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Goodfellow, Springville. Alex. Campbell, Keene. And all Medicine dealers.

May 8, 1862. 19

A GOOD THING—TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

relieves Pains in the head and Sick headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

cures Bilious Cholic & Cramps in the stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentry, and Bowel Complaint.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

cures Sudden Colds and sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

cures Neuralgia, Ticdouloureux, & Toothache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

cures Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, Chilblains, &c

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

is also an excellent thing for Strains, Sprains bounds and Bruises. It takes away all pain the moment it is applied.

No family should be without a Bottle of ☞ THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Goodfellow, Springville. Alex. Campbell, Keene. And all Medicine dealers

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult breathing, Sore throat &c., &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—no one need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

To Vocalists and Public Speakers, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. For sale in Peterborough by A. W. Kempt, Ormond & Gilmour and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Campbell, Keene; and by all Medicine dealers.

April, 1862. 18

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE,

ON LIBERAL TERMS.

The subscriber offers by private sale

ONE HORSE, ONE BUGGY,

1 Cutter, 1 set of single Buggy Harness, and 2 sets of Waggon Harness.

The subscriber having returned to the Town, he will not require the use of the above any longer.

WALTER SHERIDAN.

Peterborough, Aug. 27th, 1862. 35

☞ *Review Copy.*

FLOUR

FOR SALE.

W. H. WRIGHTON

Offers for sale, the best quality of Flour, at a low figure for Cash only. Also, CORN MEAL by the Bag.

Peterboro, August 27th, 1862. 35

PUBLIC NOTICE!

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee intend on the

20th day of October,

next, to pass a By-law, to close up a road established on the 16th day of October, 1828, across the 4th Concession, on lots 14 and 15.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 19th August, 1862. 35

A RARE CHANCE.

AN established cash business to be disposed of, in the

Village of Keene

on easy terms; the entire stock of

Groceries and Staple Dry Goods,

now owned by the subscriber. The opening is a good one, and is worthy the attention of any person wishing to do so.

CASH MERCANTILE BUSINESS.

Also, for sale, a Waggon but almost to the business part of the Village of Hastings, and some other objects that can be seen by applying personally, or if by letter post-paid, to the subscriber, will be sold to a good advantage.

C. A. CHASE.

Keene, August 27th, 1862. 35

COW LOST.

A LARGE red and white Cow, with a white star on her forehead, the spots rather more red than white, she is about ten years old, and has a loud and distinct sounding Bell with a strap round her neck. The finder will be rewarded.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

Peterborough, 27th August, 1862. 35

DENTISTRY.

J. O'DONNELL,

DENTIST.

WILL be at J. A Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, on Thursday, September 4th, 1862, for three days.

Also, at Harrison's Hotel, Hastings, on Monday September 8th, for four days, prepared to perform all operations in the profession, with his usual skill and success.

☞ All operations warranted.

Peterboro', August 27th, 1862. 35

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL BE sold
To Wit: } at the Court
of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of House, in the Town
December, 1862, a 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Turner, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
George Cunnell, *Defendant.*

The South half of Lot No. 4, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office
Peterborough, August 27th, 1862. 35

MISS AUCHINLECK'S SCHOOL

WILL RE-OPEN, (D. V.)

On Monday, the 1st day of September.

Terms may be made known on application to Miss Auchinleck's residence, Water Street, or at T. Brown's store, Jeweler and Watchmaker, Simcoe Street, Peterboro.

July 30, 1862. 31

PUBLIC EXAMINATION

OF THE

Deaf and Dumb.

THE HEAD MASTER of the Deaf & Dumb Institution of Toronto will hold a public examination in the GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in Peterborough, on

FRIDAY EVENING, 29th INST.

at 8 o'clock, of the three Deaf and Dumb, and one Blind pupils who are now attending the Institution from this County.

JOS. R. WALTON,
Sec. & Treas. Local Com.

Peterborough, August 20, 1862. 34

O. P. SWEET,

Professor of Vocalization,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity, that he is about locating in this Town for the purpose of teaching the elderly as well as the young, the art of

VOCAL MUSIC!

Prof. S. having been a pupil of Anshutes, he is therefore prepared to give instruction in the art of Vocalization to all who may favour him with their patronage.

The Professor has been induced to teach at New York rates, which are as follows:

Terms:—The Union Singing School, 75c. per month. Private lessons in Vocalization one dollar each.

In consideration of those low rates, the Professor hopes to see a large representation from the different churches, making a grand Union Singing School.

Peterboro, August 20th, 1862. 34

FARM WANTED.

A FARM containing about 150 acres, with a good Dwelling House, Barns, Stables and Sheds wanted for a farm of years.

Apply at the Office of this paper.

Peterboro, August 19th, 1862. 34

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots No. 8, North of London Street,
14, 15, 16, & 18, South McDonnell St.,
17, N rth of McDonnell Street,
17, South of London Street,
18, North of Murray Street,
and 6, North of Sherbrook Street.

For terms apply to

JAMES HALL.

Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MR. EWING has commenced the practice of Photography, in the rooms lately occupied by Mr. Cox, opposite the *Review* office.

Pictures of all kinds, from miniature to life size.

CARD PICTURES,

for Albums, and for transmission in letters abroad.

ALBUMS, &c., ON HAND.

Peterborough, August, 1862. 33

INDIAN CORN, CORN MEAL,

AND

CHOP CORN,

for sale by the undersigned, at his Storehouse IN ASHBURNHAM,

Cheap for Cash.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham 12th August, 1862. 33

WILLIAM TAYLOR

BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Monics, where he treats by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.

The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.

Ashburnham, March 13, 1861. 11-6m.

FISHER'S LIVERY STABLE,

CORNER OF

GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS

PETERBOROUGH.

HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets

THOS. J FISHER.

Peterboro', May 14, 1862. 20

FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

EDWIN POOLE begs leave to call attention to his large stock of Furniture, which will be sold at reasonable prices and is of the best description manufactured. please call at his Warerooms, corner of George and Hunter streets, near his factory.

N. B.—He has on hand a stock of chairmaking cane. Also, Colby's Patent Improved Clothes Wringers.

Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 19

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY!

WITH A COMMODIOUS

STONE DWELLING HOUSE.

THAT beautifully situated residence with 1 an acre of land, being Lot No. 13, South of Hunter and West of George Street, at present occupied by Dr. McNabb.

This is decidedly the most desirable property now for sale in Peterboro'. The House is of Stone and in good repair.

THE GARDEN

is filled with good Fruit Trees, now bearing, and is now in a high state of cultivation.

TERMS EASY. Apply to

A. W. KEMPT,
Druggist.

Peterboro, August, 1862. 3o

TO SPORTSMEN.

OUR Stock of Fishing Tackle having been again renewed, will now be found to comprise every style of

Silk and Hemp Lines, Hooks, Baits, &c., &c.,

We have also constantly on hand

POWDER, SHOT, CAPS, &C.,

☞ A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

MILLAR & BERTRAM.

Peterboro. August 6th, 1862.

CAUTION.

THE undersigned hereby cautions all persons against purchasing a Note, drawn in favor of John Clarke, for the sum of Thirty Pounds, as he has received no value for the same.

WM. GOODFELLOW.

Monaghan, August 11th, 1862. 33-3in.

Builders Hardware.

THE subscribers would call the attention of Carpenters, Builders, and others to their large and varied stock of the above, comprising

LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, NAILS

AND

Screws, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., &c.,

at unusually Low Prices for Cash.

☞ *An inspection is invited before purchasing elsewhere.*

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
Formerly A. Foulis & Co.,
No. 5, Market Block.

Peterboro, August 6th, 1862. 32-4in.

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber, either by Note, Book account or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the amount of their indebtedness

Before the 1st of September next,

as all Accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be handed over to an Attorney for collection.

A. McNEIL.

P. S.—My books are closed from this date.

A. McN.

Peterboro, August 1st, 1862. 33

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to

A. McNEIL,
Peterboro.

or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises.

Peterboro, May, 1862, 19

CHEAP BOOKS!

Cheap Stationery

Cheap Room Paper & Window Blinds.

CHEAP FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large stock of goods bought direct from the Manufacturers, which will be sold at

Prices much LOWER than usual.

The School Book and School Stationery department will at all times be furnished with every book used in Town and Country School, and sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

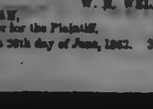
The Miscellaneous Stationery business will be well assorted with the best description of goods, and sold at Low Prices.

A large stock of Room Paper of the best patterns at the Lowest Prices, will be kept on hand.

Everything in the Book and Stationery line kept in stock or procured to order with dispatch.

T. MENZIES.

Peterboro, 2nd June, 1862. 23



CHANCERY SALE.

In Chancery,

Between Mary Baxter, Administratrix of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of William Baxter, Deceased, at the time of his death, Plaintiff,

AND

William Finlay, by Bill, John McKee, John Douglass and Thomas Douglass, made parties in the Master's Office, and Mary Ann Finlay, Elitia Finlay, Joseph Finlay, and Anna Maria Finlay, made parties by order, Defendants.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

BY

Alexander McNeil, Auctioneer,

AT HIS

AUCTION ROOMS,

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH,

ON

Saturday the 30th day of August, 1862.,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON:

PURSUANT to a Decree and Order of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada, made in this cause, dated the 10th day of June, 1862, and the 20th day of December, 1861, with the approbation of William Henry Weller, Esquire, Master of said Court at Cobourg, the valuable land and premises hereinafter mentioned, situate in the Town of Peterboro', in the County of Peterborough, being composed of a part of Lot No. 7, West of George Street and North of Charlotte street, in the said Town of Peterboro', and described as follows: that is to say: commencing at the North west corner of the said Lot No. 7, thence South along Aylmer Street, forty feet, thence East, in a line parallel with Charlotte Street, to the Eastern limit of said Lot No. 7, thence North along the said Eastern limit, forty feet, thence West to the place of beginning.

There is upon the said land a small roughcast Wooden Dwelling House.

The Conditions of the Sale are the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery: one fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the balance one month from the day of sale.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained upon application at the office of the Masters of the Court at Cobourg, upon application to the undersigned, and also at the law office of H. Strickland, Esquire, at the Town of Peterboro.

(Signed)

W. H. WELLER,
Master.

E. SENKLER,
Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1862. 33-4in.

FOR SALE.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

QUEBEC, 25th July, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lands in the Township of Monteagle, in the

County of Hastings, U. C.,

WILL BE OPEN FOR SALE

ON AND AFTER THE 21st AUGUST, NEXT,

on the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, at 75 cents cash, or $1.00 if paid by instalments, upon application to M. P. Bates, Esq., Crown Land Agent, at Madoc.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assist. Commissioner.

August 6, 1862. 32-6in.

Ready Made Clothing.

REMEMBER

THAT YOU WILL HAVE

THE BEST VALUE

IN READY MADE CLOTHING

FOR CASH AT

LEMAY, TURCOT & Co's.

Peterboro, May 29, 1862. 22-3m

BLYTHE MILLS

Bedstead & Chair Factory.

THE undersigned is prepared to sell all kinds of Bedsteads and Chairs, Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any Factory in Canada West. All work warranted to give satisfaction, and sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

TURNING & SAWING

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Sawing on upright or circular saws, 25 cents per hour.

☞ The trade furnished with a list of prices.

G. SNIDER.

Peterboro. July 30th, 1862. 31-3m

MME. DEMOREST'S

MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

THE largest, best and most reliable Fashion Magazine in the world. Contains the largest and finest Fashion-Plates, the greatest number of fine Engravings, the latest and most reliable information, three full-sized Patterns.—Every Mother, Dressmaker, Milliner and Lady should have it. Published Quarterly, at 473 Broadway, New York, sold everywhere or sent by mail at 25 cents. Yearly $1, with a valuable premium. The Summer number now ready

W. LECH,

FURRIER, &C., &C.

CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs, of every description.

A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment.

ALSO

Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

MUSIC.

PIANO-FORTES & MELODEONS.

of various Makes and Patterns.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS for the Piano, and a large and well selected stock of

Sheet Music, Songs, &c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Dealers supplied at reduced prices, and all orders for Music promptly attended to.

CALLENDAR & PENTLAND,
Dental Rooms.

Over the Fur Store, Scott's Building, corner of George & Hunter Streets.

Peterboro', 23rd July 1863. 3o

A NEW WORK BY DR GUNN.

GUNN'S

New Domestic Physician;

OR, HOME BOOK OF HEALTH:

A COMPLETE guide for Families, pointing out in familiar and plain terms, the causes, symptoms, treatment and cure of the

DISEASES INCIDENT TO MEN, Women and Children:

TOGETHER WITH A GRAND TREATISE ON THE

PASSIONS AND EMOTIONS

SUCH AS

Love, Hope, Joy, Affection, Anger, Jealousy, Grief, Fear, Despair, Avarice, Charity, Cheerfulness, Religion, etc., showing the influence of the Mind on the Body as a Cause of Health and Disease.

ALSO:

A Complete Materia Medica,

or, list of all the principal remedies used in the treatment of disease, including nearly

300 MEDICAL PLANTS, HERBS AND VEGETABLE REMEDIES,

with descriptions of each, and directions for preparing and using them. (With an elegant and correct Likeness of the Author,)

By JOHN C. GUNN, M. D.,

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Author of the old work known as "GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE."

Also, AN APPENDIX, containg a popular treatise on ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and the LAWS OF HEALTH; the whole making a large octavo volume of

OVER ONE THOUSAND PAGES,

with numerous

VALUABLE ILLUSTRATIONS!

THIS is probably the best, as well as the most thorough and extensive book ever published, as a Domestic or Family Medical Work. Its author is now an old man, and is probably more generally known as a popular medical author than any man living, owing to the great popularity and extensive use of his old work, which was one of great value, but in the present advanced state of medical science is altogether behind the times. Dr G. is a graduate of several of the best Medical Colleges in the world, viz.: of Philadelphia, and of London and Paris. He has been a successful practising physician for nearly forty years: and it can be hardly supposed that any man can be better qualified to write such a work than he is. He has spent most of the time for several years in preparing this work—intending it, as he often remarked, as his last and greatest Legacy to Posterity.

The work contains a description of all the diseases known or common to this country—their causes, symptoms, and character—with plain and full directions for successfully treating them, telling what remedies to use; how to use them, and when; the whole stated in plain and simple language; or whenever any technical or Medical terms are used, they are fully explained; so that the commonest mind can understand them. The remedies recommended are generally of the simplest kind, such as are harmless, yet efficient, and usually such as are easily to be obtained.

Besides the diseases common to both sexes, the work contains a department on the diseases of Females, and their treatment. Also a department on the diseases of Children, which alone is to us the price of the book to mothers and all who have the care of children.

As an important item in the work is its Pharmacopia, or table of Family Receipts, there being more than forty pages of Medical Receipts and Compounds, many of which will be found very important and useful in a family.

☞ Remember that this Book can only be had of the Agents when he calls, and is not to be had either of the Author, or through Booksellers.

This Book will be delivered to subscribers during the Christmas holidays.

Specific, Wholesale, Keys & Co.,
26 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

JOHN D. STARK,
Agent for the Township of Otonabee, County of Peterboro' C. W.

July 30th, 1862. 31

STEAM TO

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA,

Through to Victoria, V. I. in 30 Days.

New Arrangement, Commencing July 1862.

A FIRST CLASS Steamer will be dispatched from New York, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, on the

1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month.

When these dates fall on Sunday, the day of departure will be the Monday following.

With a view to the better accommodation of the increasing Passenger traffic to

California and the Gold Mines of Cariboo,

The undersigned for several years attached to the New York Agency, has been sent to Canada only authorized and appointed Agent of the several Companies forming the Line, and is prepared to issue tickets through at the following rates, including provisions on board the steamers and transportation over Panama railroad:—

New York to San Francisco.	New York to Portland, O.	New York to Victoria, V.I
First Cabin $200	$140	$250
Second " 150	—	—
Steerage 100	70	125

☞ Passengers bound for above ports can be furnished with tickets from Toronto to New York, at a reduction from the regular rates.

Passengers Tickets must be per Express, will be returned free of charge.

All the particulars of the route, and any information incident to the voyages will be given on application, if by letter, prepaid to the

Central Agency of the Line for Canada.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Agent.
No. 10 Toronto Street.

Toronto, June 25th, 1862. 26

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

ESTABLISHED 1845—PERFECTED 1862.

RECENT and important improvements having been put to this Machine, renders it now the most perfect before the public, and persons at a distance can order a Machine with a guarantee of its prompt and safe delivery, and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction. No more breaking needles! No more missing stitches! No trouble in making gay garments, however delicate or heavy, on the same Machine, either in cambric, cloth or leather; and for dress makers, shirt makers, tailors, hat binders, shoe binders, or gaiter binding, as well as every variety of family sewing, they have no superior, and will be sold at a much less price than any other machine capable of doing the same range of work.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of styles and prices. A few responsible Agents Wanted to deal with liberally.

☞ Address the HOWE Sewing Machines, 437 Broadway, New York. 25-12m.

THE STEAMER

"OGEMAH!"

LEAVES MUD LAKE ON

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS,

At 10 o'clock a.m. precisely, for

BOBCAYGEON, FENELON FALLS, AND LINDSAY.

WILL LEAVE LINDSAY

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,

at 8 o'clock a. m. returning, calling at the same places.

STAGES

BETWEEN

Peterboro' and Mud Lake,

will run regularly, leaving Peterborough immediately on the arrival of the Cars at 9 10 a. m. precisely, and Mud Lake on arrival of the Boat.

For freight, etc., apply to

WHITE & EASTLAND,
Peterborough.

Peterborough, June 11, 1862. 24

Go to Hopkins & Donnely's

BRITISH SADDLERY

AND

HARNESS WAREHOUSE!

If you want to buy good

SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS

of all descriptions.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES,

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS,

Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,

Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mops, Hor

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Arthur McMaster, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Brown, *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Chant, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Thomas Ritchie, *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 3, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF' SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest, of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Bradburn, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Thomas Spence, *Defendant*

The East half of lot No. 1, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Robert Montgomery, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
James Grant, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 2, East of Caroline Street, in the Town of Lindsay.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 30th, 1862. 27

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Clarkson, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Edens, *Defendant*

All the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, in and to part of Lot No. 19, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East of a blazed line running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 9th, 1862 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, John D. Armour, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Honourable Henry Sutton, *Plaintiff*
vs.
The Honourable Sidney Smith, John D. Armour and James B. Fortune, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 20 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 14th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of James Collins, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Collins, administrator of the estate of the said James Collins, deceased, to be administered at the suit of William Lundy: I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Collins, deceased, in the hands of the said Thomas Collins, to be administered in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

Lot No. 18, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Belmont. All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

The Bank of Toronto *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Richard Leary, *Defendant.*

All and singular: those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the Township of Dummer, in the County of Peterborough, being composed of Town Lot No. 16, on the west side of Caroline Street; and Town Lot No. 3, on the east side of Lindsay Street, according to a certain plan made by John R. Roche, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and duly registered.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough: 17th Dec. 1861 4

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Robert Hamilton, *Plaintiff*
vs.
William Lyall, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert C Humphries, James S. Russell, and Alex. Fee, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
John McIntyre, *Defendant.*

The North ½ of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily, and part of the East ½ of Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of Otonabee, containing two acres, and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North East corner of the said lot, thence west 5 chains, thence south 4 chains, thence east 5 chains, thence nor h 4 chains to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro gh, July 16th, 1862. " 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*
James McMillan and James Caisson *Plaintiffs*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Sinclair, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William A. Scott and Walter Scott, *Defendants.*
Robert E. Scott, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant*

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, extending 10 (feet on Bethune Street, containing 12 350 square feet; Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 8th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South half of Lot No. 7 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Smith.

The West half of Lot No. 29 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 8 in the 2nd Concession, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of Douro.

Lot No 14 in the 12th Concession; Lot No. 15 in the 8th Concession, and Lots Nos. A and 1 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession; Lot No. 15 and the South 20 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession; the East halves of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the 5th Concession, Lot No. 7 in the 9th Concession, and Lot No. 15, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Asphodel

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

William Cook, George Cook, and John Cook, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Charles Perry, the Honourable Ebenezer Perry, and George Perry, *Defendants.*

All the right, title, and interest which the above named defendants, or either, or any of them, had on the 26th day of October, 1857, being the date of the registration of the judgment herein, in and to

All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the Township of Douro, in the County of Peterborough, being composed of part of Lot No. 4, in the 13th Concession of the said Township of Douro, containing by admeasurement 23 acres, be the same more or less, and which said part may be known, and is butted and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the southern limit of the said lot at the waters edge of the River Otonabee, thence north 74 degrees, east 21 chains, more or less, along the said southern limit to the western limit of the present travelled road leading to the northerly part of the said Township, thence north 3 degrees, west 20 chains and 50 links, more or less, to the waters edge of the said River Otonabee, thence south-westerly along the said water's edge with the stream to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE Sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 29th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Douglas & Thomas Douglass. *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
William Stinson. *Defendant.*

The east half of the north half of Lot No. 18, in the 6th Concession of the township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, July 22, 1862. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November 1862, at 12 o'clock noon all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas C. Forman, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Archibald McKinnon, *Defendant.*

The North half of lot No. 4 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Mariposa.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 5th, 1862. 32

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert Nicholls and William Hall, *Plaintiffs*
vs.
William Arnot, *Defendant.*

That part of Lot No. 10 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, laid out and numbered by John Reed, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, as Lot No. 17, containing by admeasurement ten acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31st, 1862. 32

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Henry and William Rutherford, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 17, in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest, of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

George Ross, *Plaintiff*
vs.
George Henderson, Leon Caisse, and James Chalmers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 3, North of Brock Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterboro', and No. 1, East of Communication Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Patrick Twomey, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Michael Costello, *Defendant.*

The East half of Lot No. 9 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 19th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Isaac Robinson, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Edgar, *Defendant*

Part of Lot No. 12 East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, containing two acres, being composed of that certain part of said Lot No. 12, which is particularly set forth in a Deed thereof from one George Nicholls and wife, to the said defendant, dated the 6th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough, on the first day of November, in the same year.

Also, part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East of a blazed line, running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Aug. 19th, 1862. 34

Advertise in the "Examiner."

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Andrew McKee, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
George H. Marshall, and John Jacob Marshall, *Defendants*

That part of Town lot No. 3, East of Water street and South of London street, in the town of Peterborough, which is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows:—Commencing on Harvey street on the South West angle of the said lot number three thence Northerly along the Western limit of the said lot 43 feet, thence Easterly in a line parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot one hundred and fourteen feet, more or less, to the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence Southerly along the said Eastern limit 43 feet, thence Westerly along the said Southern limit one hundred and fourteen feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Metherall and William Metherall, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Francis W. Heather, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 1 and 8, according to Perry's plan of Lot No. 20, in Township Lot No. 13, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 30th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' & VICTORIA, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas C. Forman, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Archibald McKinnon, *Defendant.*

The North half of lot No. 4 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Mariposa.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 5th, 1862. 32

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert Nicholls and William Hall, *Plaintiffs*
vs.
William Arnot, *Defendant.*

That part of Lot No. 10 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, laid out and numbered by John Reed, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, as Lot No. 17, containing by admeasurement ten acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31st, 1862. 32

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Henry and William Rutherford, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 17, in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest, of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

George Ross, *Plaintiff*
vs.
George Henderson, Leon Caisse, and James Chalmers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 3, North of Brock Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterboro', and No. 1, East of Communication Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1863. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Patrick Twomey, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Michael Costello, *Defendant.*

The East half of Lot No. 9 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 19th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Isaac Robinson, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Edgar, *Defendant*

Part of Lot No. 12 East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, containing two acres, being composed of that certain part of said Lot No. 12, which is particularly set forth in a Deed thereof from one George Nicholls and wife, to the said defendant, dated the 6th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough, on the first day of November, in the same year.

Also, part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East of a blazed line, running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Aug. 19th, 1862. 34

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL...£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA...$300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [5 years] profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Loans settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861. 45

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 30th, 1856. 16

Insurance Column.

THE
SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y
ESTABLISHED IN 1825,
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princes Street. | Office in London—20 Cannon Street.
" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st. | " Dublin—34 & 35, College Green.
" Perth—79 High Street. | " Montreal—Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT . . . DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE thirty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen Friday, the 18th April

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Drumallan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States beforementioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurance during the year, contained in 1169 Proposal	£454,838 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 961 Policies were issued	359,630 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS or said Policies	11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPATION POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantees	22,999 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,759 current LIFE POLICIES	1,955,95 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	873,563 3 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	94,756 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report Stated that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his entire approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £93,975 6s 6d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and nett premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 16s 7d., to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £217,321 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinized in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realized on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, now vested, are equal to 32 per cent on the sum assured: and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 75 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies Issued.	No. of Policies Issued.	New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
1858	£169,540	£126,180	425	£2 999 18 0	£69,706 11 10	£248,556 9 2
1859	206,305	169,171	540	3,492 1 6	69,701 6 2	297,424 4 4
1860	246,320	203,920	602	9,776 17 9	77,977 5 8	312,098 8 10
1861	318,076	270,746	933	7,971 17 6	87,980 7 5	234,408 11 0
1862	454,595	359,620	1169	11,170 1 1	94,756 4 4	873,563 3 2
Totals....	£1,396,976	£1,219,697	3699	2300	27,400 15 10	338,431 14 6	1,527,203 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,
CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, MANAGER.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., SECRETARY.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
SECRETARY FOR CANADA.

J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office,
Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

PROVINCIAL
INSURANCE CO',
OF CANADA.
FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs. Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock
INSURANCE CO.'

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS
Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secy & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterborough.
October, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.
Scottish Provincial Assurance
COMPANY.

Double Assurance system without profits.

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY. | PREMIUM FOR £100. INCREASING TO £200.

	£ s. d.
16	2 10 5
17	2 11 7
18	2 12 9
19	2 14 0
20	2 15 4
21	2 16 8
22	2 18 2
23	2 19 8
24	3 1 2
25	3 2 10
26	3 4 7
27	3 6 4
28	3 8 2
29	3 10 0
30	3 11 10
31	3 13 8
32	3 15 7
33	3 17 8
34	3 19 10
35	4 2 2
36	4 4 7
37	4 7 0
38	4 9 8
39	4 12 3
40	4 15 1
41	4 17 7
42	5 0 2
43	5 2 9
44	5 5 6
45	5 8 5

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may secure £160, gradually increasing until he arrives at 55 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'Armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.
JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro'.
January 23, 1862. 4

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 14th 1857

Insurance Column.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE following table compiled from the official returns, exhibits, at a glance, the increase of duty paid to the Government by the different Insurance Offices, metropolitan and provincial, during the year 1861.

THE "ROYAL,"

It will be seen, stands as before, at the very head of the list, and maintains a rate of progress very far in advance of all its rivals and competitors. Twelve months ago, we had the gratification of recording the fact that its increase, in the year 1860, had been more than double that of any other company—had exceeded 30 per cent., of the entire increase of all the London offices combined—and had, also exceeded 30 per cent, of the aggregate increase of the remaining twenty eight provincial offices. We have now the pleasure of inviting the attention of our readers to the testimony of these later returns, which show that in the year 1861, the increase of the "Royal" was very nearly sixty per cent, in excess of the increase of any other company—that there were but three offices which came even within fifty per cent. of it, and that it was actually more than one-sixth of the entire increase of the remaining forty-four offices, London and Provincial, put together. Comment upon such facts as these would be superfluous. They prove, unmistakeably, the continued advance of the "Royal" in the confidence and good opinion of the public. That advance has been, from the beginning, as remarkable as it has been rapid; and we cordially congratulate the directors and shareholders upon it, because we regard it as the just reward of prudent management, of liberal and honorable dealing, and of undoubted stability.

1 Royal	£7387	24 Manchester	£327
2 Liverpool & London	3093	25 National	276
3 Imperial	4887	26 Pantheon	253
4 North British & Mercantile	377	27 Guardian	215
5 Sun	2205	28 Church of England	220
6 Queen	2212	30 Kent	194
7 Law	2208	31 Birmingham	146
8 Globe	2202	32 Nottingham & Derby	142
9 Norwich Union	1889	33 United Kingdom Provident	140
10 County	1689	34 West of England	139
11 West of England	161	34 Essex and Suffolk	139
12 Scottish Union	1885	36 Northern	101
13 Leeds & Yorkshire	1440	36 Sheffield	98
14 Provincial	1295	37 Midland Counties	97
15 London	1209	38 Salop	89
16 Union	849	39 Birmingham District	54
17 Royal Exchange	99	40 London Union	50
18 General	699	41 Emperor	46
19 Law Union	693	42 Shropshire & North Wales	26
20 Scottish Provincial	78		25
21 Caledonian	693	43 Norwich Equitable	25
22 Lancashire	518	44 Preserver	21
23 Yorkshire	437	45 District	6

A. SMITH,
(Bank of Toronto)
Agent for Peterboro.

August, 1862. 34

NORTH BRITISH
Fire and Life Insurance Comp'y.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 0 0 Stg.
ACCUMULATED FUND £1,174,382 6 11 Stg.
ANNUAL REVENUE..£ 214,655 7 9 Stg.

PRESIDENT:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, K. T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF ABERCORN, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAIR.

HEAD OFFICE:
64 PRINCESS STREET, EDINBURGH.

MANAGER, David Smith.
SECRETARY, John Ogilvie, Esq.

CANADA CENTRAL BRANCH:

4 & 5 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, MONTREAL.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq.,
Thomas Davidson, Esq.,

ORDINARY DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Louis Renaud, M. L. C.
The Hon. John Rose, M. P.
Thomas Ryan, Esq., Merchant,
James Law, Esq., Merchant.
David Davidson, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal.

SECRETARY.
H. J. Johnston, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA:
Messrs. MacDougall and Davidson.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCES effected at the LOWEST RATES of PREMIUMS corresponding to the risk.

Losses by Fire from Lightning made good.

The full power of settling all Losses is vested in the Montreal Board of Directors, and claims are payable immediately on being adjusted.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Company combines the system of *Mutual Assurance* with the safety of A LARGE PROTECTING CAPITAL, and thus affords all the facilities and advantages which can be prudently offered by any Life Assurance Company.

NINE-TENTHS of the Profits among those insured under the participation of profits class.

The subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent for the Company for Peterborough and vicinity, and is now ready to receive orders and to give full particulars as to rates and any other information that may be required.

J. N. TRAVERS,
AGENT.
Peterboro, July 19th, 1862. 30

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000000 STG

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal

SEPTEMBER

1862

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1862. NUMBER 36.

THE
PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER"
POWER PRESS
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro' 18

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Offices,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street. Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd 1862.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE W. FITZGERALD & BRENAN.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 18

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Fire and Life Insurance Agent.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
February 13th, 1862. 8

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martin's Mills, Peterboro', C. W 9

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds, Auburnham, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glassware, Hunter Street Peterboro

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Highest cash paid for all kinds of country produce, Queen Street Peterborough. 18

EDMUND S. VENDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Queen, Corner of Walton and Gaspele Streets, Port Hope. 18

CABINET-MAKING.
[illegible]

R. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish sole Leather constantly on hand. Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', Interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough, C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGARTY & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water Strt, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs. Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastlandi's Livery.
Peterboro' March 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS,
MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c
Jobbing and Horse-shoeing
done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS.
Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store.
N. B.—All business done promptly and moneys handed over when collected. 13

P. SHEVLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE over Harry's Store, George Street.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
Office— CRUMAN'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 20

Hair Dressing Saloon!
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.
PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.
Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings,
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 20

Advertising Essential to Business.
AGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and general Mercantile, Shipping and Publishing Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W. receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals published either in the Canadas, British Colonies, Europe or the States.
Authorized Agent for this Paper.

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
GRANVILLE RICHARDSON,
24 Proprietor.

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF
SALOON,
SCOTTS BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY.
of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONY.
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.
This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.
Yard and Stabling for the public.
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.
J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half hotel in Canada.

AMERICAN HOTEL
Peterborough.
THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he has re-taken the American Hotel, and having it completely renewed and refurnished, and being now entirely complete in all its appartments, is now open for the reception of the travelling public.
The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.
The LIQUORS are of the best brands, and the LARDER will be constantly supplied with the delicacies of the season.
The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Hostler is always in attendance.
ALSO,
A LIVERY STABLE attached to the Motel, where Horses and Conveyances of all kinds can be had at all seasons.
CHARGES MODERATE.
LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
Peterborough.
THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has taken that new Hotel on the
CORNER OF GEORGE & HUNTER STS,
in the Town of Peterborough, which he is fitting up at a great expense, and he trusts by keeping
THE BAR
supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars, and the Table with the choicest supplies of the season, to merit a share of the public support.
There is an large and commodious TABLE, while stable and Stables attached to the Motel, where a careful Hostler will always be found in attendance. &c., &c.
First-Class Bowling Alley
ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.
WM. ARMSTRONG.
Peterboro', August, 1862. 34-ly

TO LOVERS OF
A BEAUTIFUL WASH!
SUCH as will compare if not surpass any thing ever sold in Canada All I ask is a trial of
AUTER'S CELEBRATED RESTORATIVE,
which is now in the greatest demand in the United States, and which has been tried by Ladies and Gentlemen of the largest cities, who give it the credit of being the most luxurious wash that was ever used as a preventative of the Hair from falling off, and removing the dandruff and scurf from the head, also beautifying and leaving a splendid gloss on the hair, together with a beautiful perfume. Having been appointed sole Agent for Lafore's Hair Works,
WIGS, TOUPEES, BRAIDS,
FRIZETTES, &c.,
Arrangements have been made so that persons at a distance can be supplied with the above ornamental head dresses by sending the size of the head and other descriptions, at such low rates as I hope will give satisfaction.

TO GENTLEMEN,
Having Auter's Celebrated Hair Dyes, Brown and Black If they are not the best now in use he will forfeit $100. It will not leave the skin stained if used by directions. I am now prepared to use the above dyes for the hair or whiskers, and will warrant it to give a Dark Brown, or jet Black, as the case may require.
R. D. BASKERVILLE.
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
George Street, Peterboro'.
July 23, 1862 30

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.
ON and after the 13th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—
Leave Port Hope at ..... 7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at ..... 1.35 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope ..... 3.55 a.m.
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Peterboro at ..... 6.30 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at ..... 9.00 a.m.
Leave Port Hope at ..... 1.00 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 3.30 p.m.
The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present
B. R. KIMBALL, *Superintendent.* F. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*
Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861: 49

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.
All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.
H. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18-1y

FARM FOR SALE.
THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.
60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,
and under good cultivation. There is a splendid
ORCHARD
on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.
For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.
Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8

FOR SALE.
SOUTH half of Lot No. 8, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good House, House, three Barns and other Outhouses.
The north half of Lot No. 16, in the 7th Con. of Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH KELSO,
or
P. M. TILLEY, Jr.
Peterboro', Sept. 1, 1862.

Poetry.

IMPH—M.

A NEW SONG WITH A NEW TITLE.

TUNE.—"*Coo-ee-Noddy*"

When I was a laddie langsyne at the schule,
The maister aye ca'd me a dunce and a fule;
For a' that he said I could ne'er understan'
Unless when he bawled, 'Jamie haud oot yer han'"
Than I gloom'd, and said 'Imph-m,"
I grunch'd and said "Imph-m"—
I wasna ower proud, but ower doure to say, A-y!

As day a queer word as lang-nebbits himsel'
He vowed he would thrash me if I wadna spell.
Quo' I, "Maister Quill," wi' a kin' o' a swither,
"I'll spell ye the word if ye'll me anither;
Let's hear ye spell 'Imph-m,'
That common word 'Imph-m,'
That auld Scotch word, 'Imph-m,' ye ken it
weans—A-y!"

Had ye seen hoo he glowr'd, hoo he scratched his big pate,
And shouted, "Ye villain, get out o' my gate!
Get aff to yer seat! yer the plague o' the schule,
The deil o' me kens if yer maist rogue or fule!"
But I only said "Imph-m,"
That common word, 'Imph-m,'
That auld-farran' 'Imph-m,' that stan's for
an—A-y.

Ye've heard hoo the deil, as he wanchel'd thro' Beith
Wi' a wife in ilk oxter, an' ane in his teeth,
When some ane cried out, "Will ye tak' mine the morn?"
He wagg'd his auld tail, while he cockit his horn,
But only said 'Imph-m,'
That useful word 'Imph-m"—
Wi' sic a big mouthful, he couldn't say—A-y.

An' when, a brisk wooer, I courted my Jean—
O' Avon's braw lassies the pride and the queen,
When neath my gray plaidie, wi' heart beatin' fain,
I spiered, in a whisper, if she'd be my ain,
She blushed an' said 'Imph-m,'
That charming word 'Imph-m'—
A thousan' times better an' sweeter than—A-y.

An' noo I'm a dad, wi' a house o' my ain—
A dainty bit wifie, an' mair than ane wean;
But the warst o't is this—when a question I spier,
They pit on a look nae auld-farrant an' queer,
But ou'y say 'Imph-m,'
That daft-like word 'Imph-m,'
That vulgar word 'Imph-m,'—they winna say
—A-y.

See, I've gi'en ower the Imph-m—it's no' a nice word;
When printed on paper, it's perfect absurd;
An' if ye're ower lazy to open yer jaw,
Just haud ye yer tongue, an' nae naething ava;
But never say 'Imph-m,'
That daft-like word 'Imph-m'—
It's ten times mair vulgar than even braid A-y.

Miscellaneous.

The Times on Mr. Roebuck's Speech.

The reserve which has been so carefully and yet so thanklessly maintained by our public men in speaking of the American war has at length been broken. Mr Roebuck has spoken out, and to some purpose. As neither the reticence nor the forbearance of British statesmen has sufficed to preserve us from the rancorous animosity of the Federals, we cannot suffer much from any change of policy; but we may well expect that Mr. Roebuck's unqualified declarations will create no trifling commotion on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Roebuck does not, indeed, speak with the authority of a Minister, or with the practical responsibilities of political office, but he is an old and a distinguished politician, the representative of an important community, and renowned for his fearlessness and independence. So conscious, in fact, was he of the weight which would attach to his words that he purposely abstained, as he tells us, from delivering his mind in Parliament. He felt that if he were to say in the House of Commons what he has now said at Sheffield, the House would be held partially responsible for the opinions he expressed, whereas he wishes that responsibility to be wholly his own. For himself, he had no fear of speaking out, but he was unwilling to commit others to what might have been felt as embarrassing obligations. If such a speech as we yesterday reported had been successfully refuted, or supposed to carry the sense of the House. So Mr. Roebuck keeps silence till the Sheffield banquet, when, in the presence of a large, liberal, and intelligent audience, he gives utterance to his convictions amid incessant rounds of applause.

The Americans are now told some very hard things. They are told that by their insolent and domineering demeanour they have convinced the world of their unfitness for that Imperial power which they are striving at all risks to secure. An irresponsible people possessed of irresponsible and omnipotent power is a people that "cannot be trusted." The Americans pushed their ideas of self-government to the extreme of self-will, and, by dint of dispensing with all rule at home, had begun to think there was no law for them abroad. No nation in the world ever carried pretension to such a height. The "Monroe doctrine," by which they asserted an absolute or reversionary claim to the entire continent of America, and assumed only to tolerate the existence of other Powers as legitimate as themselves, was one of the most astounding claims ever advanced. In their dealings with European nations, and especially with ourselves, they took advantage of our known aversion from war to make us purchase peace at their own price, till they went at last a step too far in the affair of the Trent. A people so spoiled, and trained to habits of license by their own institutions, would be dangerous to the peace of the world if their power equalled their arrogance. It is fortunate, Mr. Roebuck thinks, that the Colossus is to be broken up. "It will not be a misery to any portion of their own country; it will be a good. They will be all the better governed, and they will be content to one of them expelled or bully another; but there will be no one of those enormous evils which is standing about seven miles from Peterborough."

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH KELSO,
or
P. M. TILLEY, Jr.
Peterboro', Sept. 1, 1862.

That is the ground now openly taken on the subject by a public man—one not unacquainted with America and her policy, and long cherished and widespread feelings of the body country-men. He thinks that the political creation which he once admired was rapidly developing itself—in the absence of all salutary checks upon popular arrogance—into a terrible and portentous monster, and he rejoices therefore, instead of grieving, over the disruption of the Union. The Americans will be all the better and the happier for being compelled, by division to adopt habits of self-control. Landmarks and frontiers, State rivalries and competing Administration, jealous neighbours and balanced jurisdictions may be troublesome things in their way, and unpalatable substitutes for indivisible sovereignty, boundless territory, and Imperial power; but the change may be very beneficial to American character. The necessity of calculating consequences, of consulting the opinions of others, of putting checks upon passion, and of giving and taking, as is done in the Old World, must conduce to the growth of that political humility which enters largely into political wisdom. "United we stand; divided we fall," is a motto which may be reversed for the occasion before us. United, the American States have fallen into such excesses of presumption that at last they have turned upon each other; divided, may learn enough political sobriety to insure their constitutional health. There is the case as stated by Mr. Roebuck, and the hit will be all the harder from the accuracy of the blow. Nobody can read the history of this desperate war without seeing that what the Federals most dread losing is precisely that which Mr. Roebuck tells them they ought to lose. They cannot endure parting with that power which Union gave them of bullying the more staid and patient States of the world. They cannot bear the idea of foregoing their "manifest destiny" to sink into a group of Governments bound to Old-World observances of modesty, forbearance, and decorum. A dissolution of the Union would reduce them to the level of humanity, and compel them to be watchful over their ways if they would live in peace and quietness.

This is so very like the truth that it will probably be received with unbounded indignation as an outrageous libel Yet it is becoming, we are sure, the common opinion of Europe. It is not, as the Americans love to say, a "morbid hatred of their institutions" which animates us, for if their Republic had but been peaceable and friendly we could have been well content to admire it at a distance. But there has been a growing conviction that a nation composed of uncontrolled and uncontrollable units must be dangerous in its external action to the peace of the world, and American public men have certainly done their best to give this conviction currency and force. At this moment we are openly threatened by the Northerners with chastisement for our neutrality, as Mr. Roebuck observed, has really been in their favour. This is where Democracy has failed. It was qualified, no doubt, to give men all these blessings of freedom, and all the benefits of equality, but it has proved in the end, and after a short trial, that equality creates discontents as fatal as those of inequality; that freedom may degenerate, for want of regulation, into mere lawlessness, and that men who have been accustomed to bully all other people end by fighting among themselves.

But, though we can thus to some extent explain and justify by the concurrence of European opinions Mr Roebuck's views of the effect of this disunion on the national character of Americans, and the future prospects of their several States, we are compelled to dissent entirely from the proposition with which, as a practical moral, he concluded his speech. He counsels immediate intervention as the best method of terminating bloodshed, restoring trade, and conciliating the goodwill and amity of the South. We do not think that any such results would be produced by our interference, but that on the contrary, the quarrel might be both protracted and embittered by the appearance of foreigners on the scene. It is very seldom, as Mr. Roebuck must well know, that foreign intervention has thankfully taken or profitably exercised. At present, whatever the Federals may say in the blindness of their fury, they must well know in their hearts, and confess, we should hope, upon reflection, that we are not answerable for any of the consequences which the war has entailed. It is their own war entirely, waged by their own choice and for their own objects, and unsustained even by those movements on our part on which the Southerners had calculated. We have been perfectly neutral in profession, and have even patiently allowed the Northerners to turn the operation of our neutrality to their own advantage. While we have thus abstained from offence, the war had been burning itself out, and, except for the administration of some fresh provocative—such as intervention might prove—there does really seem a hope that the struggle may cease for want of men to carry it on. By the admission of the President's own proclamation he is in urgent want of 300,000 men. He cannot get a thirtieth part of that number. The alternative, therefore, of conscription or peace is becoming daily more imperative. From the intelligence which we published yesterday it is further evident that conscription is likely to be found impractical. The failure of that resource would leave peace the only possible result, and no intervention, as things now stand, could either improve that result or promote it.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—The powder mills at Hazardville, Ct., were blown up recently, causing a most appalling calamity. About 40 tons of powder was destroyed, the five wooden buildings were blown to atoms and six persons were killed outright, and a few injured. Scarcely a vestige of the buildings was left. The concussion was so severe that dwelling-houses within two miles were uprooted, trees uprooted, cattle and people prostrated, etc. The explosion was distinctly heard at Northampton and West Brookfield, a distance of over 30 miles. In Springfield panes were jarred in by an earthquake.—There will be great destitution in the vicinity, as many houses were rendered unfit to occupy.

Consanguineous Marriages.

The following statistics in regard to the effect upon offspring, of marriages between blood relations, have been prepared with the hope of calling attention to and discouraging such marriages. There is a law of nature which forbids such a union of kindred, although the penalty falls more severely upon the children than upon the parents.

Dr. Millingen, of Dublin, ascertained the situation of 154 families, the heads of which were related in the degrees of first second and third cousins, and in which there were 100 children who were deaf and dumb. In 34 families, there were two in each; in 14 families three in each; in 3 families, four in each; in one family, six and in one of 13 children, 7 of them were deaf and dumb. He says nothing of other diseases.

Dr. Bartoe of Liverpool, states that he found 170 cases where the parents were related as above. In 109 of them there were in each family one child deaf and dumb; in 38, two children; in 17, three children; in 3, four children; in 1, six; in 1, seven; and in another, eight. He omits to state the whole number of children in those 109 families, or whether any other defects existed, but here are 269 who are deaf and dumb.

The first number of the *Social Science Review* contains a paper on the statistics of the birth of deaf and dumb children. According to M. Boudin, the result is a very considerable percentage of deaf mutes. M. Boudin finds that consanguineous marriages take place in France in the ratio of 2 per cent, of the population; and that of the issue of such marriages the proportion of deaf and dumb children is 28 per cent in Paris, 25 at Lyons, and 30 at Bordeaux. At Berlin he has discovered that the number of deaf and dumb children born of Christian parents is 6 per cent, while that of the children of Jewish parents is 27 per cent; a result which he attributes to the fact that Jews intermarry with blood relations more frequently than Christians.

In New England, a distinguished gentleman ascertained that in 17 families where the parents were blood relations, there were 95 children, 44 of whom were idiotic, 12 scrofulous and puny, and one deaf. In one of these families, of 8 children 5 were idiotic.

Dr. Bemis of Kentucky reports, as the results of careful researches by reliable gentlemen throughout the United States, in the relationship above named 763 families, in which were 3 588 children, and 2,331 of them were defective; among 154 children where the parents were double cousins, 133 of them were defective.—*N. Y. Observer*,

A Skylark Preaching a Sermon.

There is no such thing as a song-bird natural to Australia; there are birds who chatter, birds who shriek, but no birds that sings. Well there was a young man who went from England as a gold-digger, and was lucky enough to make some money, and prudence enough to keep it. He opened a "store"—a kind of rough shop where everything from candles to clothes are sold—at a place called "The Ovens," a celebrated gold-field, about 200 miles from Melbourne. Still continuing to prosper, he, like a dutiful son, wrote to his father and mother to come out to him, and if they possibly could, to bring with them a lark. So a lark was procured, and in due time the old folks and their feathered charge took ship and departed from England. The old man, however, took the voyage so much to heart that he died; but the old woman and the lark landed in sound health at Melbourne and was speedily forwarded to Mr. Wilstead's store at the Ovens

It was on Tuesday when they arrived and on the next morning the lark was hung outside the tent, and at once commenced piping up. The effect was electric. Sturdy diggers—big men, with hairy faces and big brown hands—paused in the midst of their work, and listened reverently.—Drunken, brutal diggers left unfinished the sentence and looked bewildered and ashamed. Far and near the news spread like lightning—"Have you heard the lark?" "It is true, mate, that there is a real English lark up at Jock Wilstead's?" So it went on for three days, and then came Sunday morning. Such a sight had not been seen since the first spadeful of golden earth had been turned! From every quarter—east, west, north, and south—from far hills and from creeks twenty miles away, came a steady concourse of great rough Englishmen, all brushed and washed as decent as possible. The movement was by no means preconcerted, as was evident from the half-ashamed expression of every man's face. There they were, however, and their errand was to hear the lark! Nor were they disappointed. There, perched in his wood and iron pulpit, was the little minister; and as though aware of the importance of the task before him, he planted his erect and lifted up his voice, sang, then a sermon.

It was a wonderful sight to see, those three or four hundred men; some reeling on the ground; some sitting with their arms on their knees, and their heads on their hands; some leaning against the trees with their eyes closed, so that they might the better fancy themselves at home and in the midst of English corn-fields once more; but sitting, standing and lying, all were equally quiet and attentive; and when, after an hour's preaching the lark left off, the audience slowly started, a little low-spirited, perhaps, but on the whole much happier than when they came.—*Boston's Home Pets.*

BEN. FRANKLIN'S errand boy (and it is a high honor to be another man's errand-boy), turned up at Philadelphia, on the 4th, at the veteran celebration. His name is Col. Robert Carr, now 85 years old. Col. Carr was an errand boy in the office of Benjamin Franklin. He was an apprentice—one of the first to Benjamin Franklin Bache, Dr. Franklin's grandson. Over twenty-five years he was a printer, as the very head of his profession, having received the first gold medal from the American Association of Booksellers, established at New York, in 1809, "for general excellence in printing." The work exhibited was the Bible, an immense volume, published by Benj. Johnson.

The Duke and the Toad.

A STORY FOR CHILDREN.

The Duke of Wellington had noticed for several mornings, while standing at a window overlooking the park, a lad eight years old or thereabouts, stooping down at the butt of an elm tree, and apparently feeding some creature who lived in it. So wondering what the boy could be doing, one morning the Duke went out to see.

"What have you there, my lad?" he asked.

"My toad," the boy replied. "I come here every morning to give him some breakfast."

"Indeed!" said the Duke; "that is an odd fancy; boys do not often make pets of toads."

"Oh, I have done so," rejoined the lad, not knowing whom he was talking to, "all my holidays. But I am going to school to-morrow, and I shall not be able to feed the poor little fellow any more. See, there he is!" said the child, (Arthur Vyse,) and stooping down the Duke saw the bright eyes of the toad glittering out of a hole from which a knur had fallen.

"Well," said the Duke, "I will see that your toad is fed. I live near to here, and I can send him food now and then."

"Oh, thank you!" said the boy, with beaming eyes; and so they parted. About a month afterwards a letter came to the school for Arthur, with these words in it:

"Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington thinks Arthur Vyse will be glad to learn that his toad is in good health. It has been regularly fed by the Duke's servant excepting one morning, when the Duke of Wellington fed the toad himself."

Substitute for Coffee.

Among the many substitutes for coffee, I have tasted none which equals the kind I here with describe, when prepared with exact skill.

Take equal parts of good New Orleans or syrup molasses and water, and stir it as thick as you can with wheat bran. Spread it one-fourth to one-half inch in thickness on baking pans of tin or earthen, place it in a range oven, or other kind, and let it dry, bake, and then brown until the strong aroma of coffee is perceived in the room.

Boil and serve it up as other coffee, and if prepared just right, it will be nearer to good genuine Java, coffee than *eye coffee*, any other variety which I have tasted; in fact I have drank this kind on well prepared that good judges pronounced it Java Coffee. All this is to me quite astonishing, and I cannot explain the chemical action on the sugar or the matter covering the wheat; nevertheless, try it a few times, and you will realize a very cheap, delicious and wholesome beverage, adapted to the most sensitive nerves.—*New York Observer.*

HOW TO SELECT POULTRY.—A young turkey has a smooth, dark leg, feet supple and moist, and the end of the breastbone pliable like gristle. If the head is on, the eyes will be full and bright if fresh killed.

Fowls, when young, have smooth combs and legs. In other respects they are like young turkeys.

Young geese will have yellow bills and feet, and a pin head may be forced through the skin and breast. (It requires considerable pressure to thrust a pin through the breast of an old, tough goose.) If fresh, the feet will be pliable. The same rules apply to the selection of ducks.

As a general rule, all old birds have bony claws, that are not easily straightened. Young birds have pliant and easily yielding claws. The spurs of old turkeys and roosters are hard, long and sharp. Of young ones but the first development is seen.

POLAND TO BE SEPARATED FROM RUSSIA.—The administrative separation of the Kingdom of Poland from the Russian Empire is decided on. A Russian custom-house will be established at Kowno, and a Polish Douane at Kriborsk; the Grand Duchy of Lethuania will not form a part of Poland. The determination of restoring to Poland its administrative independence is attributed to the Emperor, and the Grand Duke Constantine has been appointed to carry out the plan! The Emperor, has appointed Councillor of State, Owanowski, to be Governor of Radom.

—The N.Y. *Tribune* says that 750 000 men have already been called out to suppress the foolish rebellion. Of these no less than 100,000 have been killed, permanently crippled or disabled; while another 100,000 are now languishing in hospitals, in private dwellings, or in Rebel prisons. Not a dollar less than $600,000,000 has already been expended by the government in its efforts to put down the rebellion, and still the rebels confront our armies with forces nearly, if not fully equal to our own—and adds, "The root, the heart, the vital force, and the impulse are all summed up in one word—Slavery!"

—The Montreal *Advertiser* says:—A few days of fine weather will enable the farmers of Lower Canada to save the largest crop of peas ever harvested in the Province. Other crops have improved wonderfully from the recent rains, and in districts where a month ago the prospect appeared all but hopeless, there is now as fair a promise of a bountiful harvest as can be desired. Shippers may prepare for at least a million and a half bushel of peas.

NEW COMET.—The appearance of a new Comet may be noted in the Northern portion of the heavens. It is the second comet of 1862, discovered first by Professor Tuttle of Cambridge University (U. S.), on the night of the 18th July last. The embryo of a tail was first discovered about the 31st ult. About the 29th inst., the comet is expected to attain its greatest brilliancy.

—The late election in North Carolina has resulted in the triumph of the Union party by a majority of over 40,000. The report says:—"

Frontier Difficulties.

There are troubles to be seen looming upon the Canadian frontier. The order of the War Department at Washington, forbidding the emigration of citizens of the United States, most either have been framed with too little regard to the foreign relations of the country; or the acting officials on the frontier must be labouring with an excessive and mistaken zeal. Each mail from the neighboring Province brings us reports of some act of questionable legality or of absolute outrage on the part of United States officers in their treatment of persons crossing or sailing on the Niagara River. One day a pic-nic party of Canadians is fired into because they happen to have approached too near the American shore. Another day the neglect of a boat's crew to answer instantaneously a military challange, provoked similar resort to extremities. And lest sight out of view the innumerable petty annoyances to which the anti-emigration edicts have given birth, there is enough to alarm us in the more serious instances such as those we have referred to, and in others of the same nature. The Canadian people, we trust, are equally disposed with the Home Government, not to judge hastily of the acts at an administration which has to deal, like that at Washington with a domestic quarrel of unprecedented magnitude. But we know that Canadians are a sensative people; that they present to this hour, in the old Niagara District the traditions and the sympathies of 1814; of Chrysler's Farm and Queenstown Heights, and that anything like an insult offered to their flag, which should appear to have the countenance of the American Government, would create a strong desire for resentment, and aggravate, in a serious degree, whatever bitter feelings have already been engendered.

It is in view of these facts, that we think temperate but firm representations should at once be made to the Government at Washington. For it is extremly unlikely that Mr. Seward, holding such assurances as he does, at this moment, from Earl Russell, of a desire to maintain an amicable relationship between the two countries, would consider it prudent or wise to risk a rupture of friendship for the sake even of so important a point in the Government policy as the absolute prohibition of the migration of citizens to British American territory. To imagine that such a migration, even under the strictest system of espionage, can be absolutely arrested, is to suppose an impossibility. All the detectives on this continent, with those of Europe to aid them, would be insufficient to guard the eight thousand miles of frontier from St. John, New Brunswick to New Westminister, British Columbia. The citizen who desires to shirk his duty to his country, can find a thousand underground roads into the bordering British territory, which all the vigilance of the United States Government agents will neither detect nor close up. On this point, Mr. Seward can be in no manner of doubt. He will find that the notorious George N. Sanders, who had only recently arrived at Niagara Falls, has just sailed in the Steamship Jura from Quebec to Liverpool, with dispatches from the Confederate Government to Great Britain. And while he may permit the War Secretary to exercise a reasonable amount of vigilance over the travel at the main frontier points, with a fair share of benefit to the national interests, and without imperilling in any degree the friendship of a friendly Power, we are willing to indulge the hope that he will see at once the folly and the danger of converting the Government agencies on the borders into a pestilence, or allowing them to minister to the latent disposition for quarrelling with Great Britain which a portion of his countrymen undoubtedly cherish.

In this connection, and looking to the complications which must inevitably arise out of the Conscription edict when once it is fairly in operation, we must be permitted to express the strongest regret that circumstances should require Lord Lyons to be absent from his post. The discretion with which Mr. Stuart has thus far conducted the affairs of the embassy in the absence of Lord Lyons, is not open to question. But the close personal intimacy and the frank nature of the correspondence which has passed between Mr. Seward and Lord Lyons during the past year, and added to this—the strong personal regard which is generally entertained for his lordship in this country—render it of unusual importance that his duties should not be performed vicariously, even for a day. On this point, we regard the remarks of Lord Malmesbury in the House of Lords on the eve of the adjournment as peculiary *apropos*. Before Lord Lyons returns—if, as is said, his sojourn is to be prolonged till October—there will be thousands of cases probably demanding consideration and adjustment. We are not of those who suppose that Mr. Seward's recent public intimation, that he does not hold British subjects who have *merely given notice* of their intention to become citizens liable for military duty, to be a settlement of the prospective difficulty of forced enlistments; for there are State laws, that will form the guide for the local officials, which will likely create a conflict with the foreign consular jurisdiction. It is therefore of great importance, for this reason, as well as to meet the possible troubles on the frontier, that the British ambassador should be early at his post.—*Scottish American Journal.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT TO THE FEMALE BLONDIN.—The London papers state that a frightful accident took place at Highbury Barn on Thursday night, where a woman who was known as "the Female Blondin," and who was in the habit of imitating his feats, has been performing for some time past. A little after ten o'clock she commenced her performances on a rope elevated about 60 or 70 feet above the ground. She went through a considerable portion of her performances with her usual success; she had passed across the rope in the usual way, then in a sack, and afterwards in a wheelbarrow. She then started for the fourth journey, balanced with a heavy pole loaded with fireworks, which began to explode as soon as she commenced her journey. The fireworks, were balanced, an equal number on each side, and they went off, each at the proper moment, till she had performed about three-fourths of her journey, when some crackers on the right hand of the pole went off, a little sooner than those on the left. This appeared to disturb the performer's balance; she staggered, fell, caught the rope by her leg, and after hanging then for a moment of thrilling suspense to the audience, she fell heavily head foremost, to the ground. One deep groan was heard from the unfortunate woman, and she was carried inside insensible. The excitement in the audience, the shrieks and cries of the women and children, may be imagined. By telegraph, we learn the chief injury to the female Blondin is a fracture of the neck and of the thigh bone, but she has received many other injuries. She has been removed, at her own request, to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

—The Liverpool subscriptions in aid of the Lancashire operatives, already exceed £28,000.

AGENTS FOR THE "EXAMINER."

JAMES MCLEAN,	Mount Pleasant.
RICHARD BOOTH,	Millbrook.
HENRY GRAHAM,	Cobourgpeo.
ROBERT GRAHAM, Esq.,	Smith's Fall.
A. WILSON,	Hastings.
R. ROBERTSON,	Wilcox, Verulam.
GRIFFIN & EDWARDS,	Westwood.
W. H. HITCHMAN,	Lindsay.
R. HENDERSON,	Keene.
K. UNDERHAY,	North Douro.
JAMES FOWLER,	Cavanville.
JOHN BARROW,	Warkworth.
DUNCAN ANDERSON,	South Dummer.
C. WILSON,	Norwood.
D. MCKELLAR,	Warsaw.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dissolution of Partnership—Seargent & Sharp.
Farm Wanted.
Lumber for Sale—R. Renfrew.
$5 Reward—James Young.
Dan Rice's Show.
List of Letters—S. J. Carver.
Vinegar for Sale—H. Calcutt.
Inspectors Notice—W. Seargent.
Steamship to Glasgow.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 4, 1862.

THE WAR NEWS.

As will be seen from the extracts given, very stirring events have taken place since our last issue, leading to a general impression that this truculent and unnatural war is drawing to a close.

The chief object of attention is the fact that the Federals are being driven North; that in place of their taking Richmond they are, at last advices, but a short distance from Washington. It would appear as if the Confederates were determined to make a dash upon the Capital of the Federals, and it would not surprise us to hear of an attempt of the kind. Of course there is little or no prospect of a successful capture but the fact of their having driven their enemies so near Washington proves that they are able, notwithstanding their disadvantages, to cope with them, and shows that they have both pluck and skill.

A desperate battle was fought on Friday last, commencing at daybreak and ending at dark. General Pope claims the victory as the Southerners retired from the field; he admits, however, the loss of 8,000 in killed and wounded of his men, but says, "the enemy must have lost two for our one." The war is assuming unwonted activity, a sign we would fain hope that it will soon be over. The sacrifice of life on both sides is really fearful—a sacrifice, however, which seems cheerfully made on both sides to accomplish the objects each party has in view, the North to suppress rebellion, the South to establish her independence. What the issue will be is beyond human ken.

It seems from the complicated nature of the struggle to baffle all attempts at conjecture, so the soothsayers are silent, and the people must await the course of events. Meanwhile the derangement of commerce and stoppage of trade are being felt more or less by the whole civilized world. England feels it most severely at its cotton centres. France and the whole of Europe are affected. Canada, owing to its proximity and trade relations, suffers severely, and no wonder if a very general wish is expressed for peace, if for no higher motive than for the restoration of the healthy action of trade. The philanthropist is pained by the fearful loss of life, and the amount of suffering occasioned by the war. Friends mourn the death of the objects of their affections. The world looks on with interest and astonishment, while the republic of North America is convulsed with this internecine struggle. The Great Ruler of the universe has ends to accomplish in this as in all other national affairs, these we are convinced are both wise and beneficent. He can bring good out of evil. We therefore pray "Thy will be done on earth as it is in Haaven, for thine is the Kingdom, the power and the Glory."

POSTSCRIPT.—The war news as we go to press is to the effect that the Confederates are marching North and are being reinforced. Great excitement in Cincinatti—fearing a raid by the Confederates. The loss of the Federals at the recent battles are from 10,000 to 12,000 in place of 8,000. Two Federal Generals are reported killed. In Washington the Clerks in the civil departments are being armed by direction of the President.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW.—The greatest show, engineered by the greatest showman, and exhibited to the greatest audiences ever congregated in any country, is to visit Peterborough, on Saturday the 13th inst. We allude to the show of Dan Rice, than whom there is no one more celebrated in his profession, who has followed it more assiduously, or has experienced in the pursuit more of the ups and downs of fickle fortune. Dan, as usual, has a host of attractions adequate to all and every emergency, and has prepared a series of pleasantries and features that must please the people. "He puts on the stripes," goes in and talks, and introduces that remarkable creature the blind horse, "Excelsior Jr." He has engaged the wonderful Seigrist family, including Mlle. Rose, retained young Charles Reed, F. H. Rosalee, and all his other standard artistes. As a matter of course, the never-failing Comic Mules will do in the ring.

A short time ago a Sergeant of the army in Quebec had occasion to remind one of the men of his company that he needed a new cap and a pair of shoes. The private meditated revenge, and for so trifling a cause, he coolly loaded his rifle, visited his opportunity, and deliberately shot his Sergeant. The deceased was a kind and exemplary officer, cut off in the midst of life, leaving a wife and six children to mourn their loss.

MR. CONGER AND THE LAND AGENTS.

In a late number we noticed what we considered a "job" of the late Government in appointing two addicted Land Agents in the rear of us. The appointments outside of the friends of the late Government are viewed in the same light as we indicated, but Mr Conger thinks otherwise, and tells us in his letter which we publish to-day, that in the appointment of Mr. Boswell—who is stationed due North from Bobcaygeon—the late Commissioner of Crown Lands was "only carrying out an understood policy of his own from the beginning, to stop the salaries of those gentlemen so soon as their respective roads were made!" That is, we suppose, such agents as Mr. Hughes, after remaining a certain time in office, were to have their salaries stopped, and then they were "to have something as an equivalent,"—pensioned off.

Mr. Vankoughnet failing to do so Mr. Conger trusts that the new Government will do an act of justice to Mr. Hughes.—This is precisely what we stated, that the Government committed an act of injustice to Mr. Hughes by the new appointment; and the way Mr. Conger proposes to mend it is to give Mr. Hughes "an equivalent,"—how or what he does not say. But the last Government he thinks did right in appointing Mr. Boswell, but wrong in stopping the salary of Mr. Hughes.

If we are rightly informed Mr. Hughes could as well attend to the duties at present performed by Mr. Boswell as not, and therefore we consider that the new appointment was not called for. We shall, however, have more to say on this subject again; our space forbids us to enlarge or we would go over Mr. Conger's letter *seriatim*.

One thing, we wish he would condense a little more, and be more careful of making charges which are not true. He says we have preferred a charge against Mr. Vankoughnet of stopping the salaries of some of his agents. We made no such charge, and his marking what he says *in the* 8th paragraph of his letter as a quotation deserves a severe rebuke. If he wishes to appear in our columns he must not repeat such false quotations, and keep more strictly to the points in hand. If he would re-read his manuscripts he would find room for amendment. Now if we *had* made the statement his pretended quotation implied, pray what has stopping Agent's salaries to do with 'Retrenchment.' Does Mr. Conger mean to charge us, because we advocate retrenchment, we would stop a public servant's salary?—this is the inference of his rebuke. What we found fault with was the shameless and unnecessary appointments by the last Government, of agents and officers not required by the public service. Mr. Conger has done some service to these Counties and has shown considerable public spirit, but unfortunately by pursuing at times a course he has chalked out for himself, not approved of by even his friends, he spoils all.

THE WEATHER.—John Frost has been paying us some visits of late, reminding us of the change of the season. On Sunday morning there was a hard frost, on Tuesday it was cold enough for an overcoat all day, on Wednesday morning everything was covered with a hoar frost. We fear potatoes, corn, beans, &c., will suffer in consequence. On the whole, the weather has been favourable for the harvesting.

☞ The present population of the United Kingdom is upwards of 30,000,000. The population of London is 2,803,034; that of Liverpool, 430,000; that of Manchester, 357,000: that of Glasgow—the second city of Great Britain—446,395.

☞ We have learned that a lumberman named John Milledge was found dead in the stable of Mr. Boswell, at the North end of the Town. We have also heard that the verdict of the Coroner's Jury was that deceased died from disease of the heart.

A Communication from a "Reformer," urging the duty of "holding a public Fast," is received, but was handed in too late for this week's issue. Communications to appear must be received before Wednesday.

Autumn Circuits, 1862.

The following are the Autumn Circuits of the Court of Assize for 1862:—

Eastern Circuit—the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagarty.

Ottawa	Tuesday, 30th September.
L'Original	Monday, 6th October.
Cornwall	Friday, 10th "
Brockville	Thursday, 16th "
Perth	" 23d "

Midland Circuit—the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Draper, C. B.

Kingston	Monday, 29th September.
Picton	Thursday, 9th October.
Belleville	Monday, 13th "
Whitby	Thursday, 23rd "
Cobourg	Tuesday, 28th "
Peterboro	Thursday, 6th Nov.

Home Circuit—the Hon. Mr. Justice Burns.

Owen Sound	Tuesday, 30th Sept.
Milton	Monday, 6th October.
Barrie	Thursday, 9th "
Welland	Wednesday 15th "
Niagara	Monday, 20th "
Hamilton	" 27th "

Oxford Circuit—the Hon. Mr. Justice Richards.

Brantford	Tuesday, 30th September.
Cayuga	Wednesday 8th October.
Simcoe	Tuesday, 14th "
Woodstock	Tuesday, 21st "
Berlin	Monday, 27th "
Stratford	Thursday, 30th "
Guelph	Tuesday, 4th November.

Western Circuit—the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Moleson.

Sarnia	Wednesday, 1st October.
London	Tuesday, 7th "
St. Thomas	Thursday, 16th "
Chatham	Tuesday 21st "
Sandwich	Monday, 27th "
Goderich	Tuesday, 4th November.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Morrison

City of Toronto	Tuesday, 30th Sept.
York and Peel	Monday, 13th October.

For the Examiner.

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.

LETTER No. 10.

DUBLIN.

Dublin has the reputation of being the handsomest city in the United Kingdom, and as far as fine edifices can make it so, it deserves the name.

The Bank of Ireland, King William's Monument, the Castle, the Four Courts, the Custom House, the Lord Lieutenant's Mansion, the Barracks, Magazine, &c., and the Wellington and Nelson Monuments are structures which rival anything of the kind in the world, and no other place of its size can boast of so many. In many respects, however, Dublin is behind Belfast, as in the arrangement of its streets, docks, &c.

We found that the best and quickest way to see the city was to hire a low-backed jaunting car for three hours, which can be done for a smaller sum than a New York hackman would charge to drive a passenger half a mile,—and as we whirl along, our driver describes the objects of greatest interest in his own style, filling up the intervals with snatches of old Irish melodies. In a drive round the Park, the road in some places is very beautiful: long rows of thorn and elder trees stand in regular lines, forming a shaded pass, which, when the odor of the hawthorn wafted on the way, brought to our mind some fairy scene in nymphland.

About a mile from the city, on the banks of the river Liffy, are the celebrated strawberry beds, at one time a favorite resort for pleasure seekers, but now brought into much disrepute by its being frequented by drunken and disorderly crowds.

CORK.

From Dublin to Cork the distance by Rail is 164 miles, passing through a country of the richest soil. The principal stations on the line are Newbridge, Kildare, Maryborough, Balybrophy, and Malow.

The population of the city is variously estimated at from 80,000 to 100,000.

Though possessing neither the beauty of Dublin, nor the order and neatness of Belfast, Cork can boast of a harbour surpassing its sister cities, and it is said rivalling any in the world, being capable of affording shelter to the whole British navy. Cork also claims an ancient origin, and was a walled city back as far as the 7th century. The climate of this part of Ireland is spoken of with much praise. Dr. Scott says of it that "the salubrity of the climate is such that it has been chosen as a place of residence by many invalids who would otherwise have sought the far-off scenes of Montpelier or Madeira with less benefit."

Cork claims having a greater number of benevolent and charitable institutions than any other city in Ireland.

Shandon Church is one of the most noticeable of its buildings, being very grotesque looking, and built as if in storys of hewn-stone. Three sides of the steeple are built of limestone, and the fourth is of a red stone; its height is about 120 feet. A chime of bells in the steeple are very sweet and musical, and have given rise to many poems, from one of which, by the Rev. F. Mahony, we clip a couple of stanzas:

With deep affection
And recollection
I often think of
Those Shandon bells,
Whose notes so wild, would
In the days of childhood,
Fling round my cradle
Their magic spells.

I've heard bells chiming,
Full many a chime in,
Tolling sublime in
Cathedral shrine;
While at a globe rate,
Brass tongues would vibrate,
But all their music
Spoke not like thine.

Distant only 5 miles, and easily reached, is

BLARNEY CASTLE.

known the wide world over from the connection with the mythical "Blarney stone," the fame of which is fast passing away.—The old tradition attributes to the stone the power of endowing any one who kisses it with eloquence. There is much dispute as to where the "real stone" is, many locating it about 20 feet from the top of the wall, in order to kiss which the person is let down by a rope round his heels. We remember when it was told a certain member of the Canadian Parliament (now an Honorable I perceive) that he had surely kissed the Blarney stone, but we never saw the force of the "bit" till we read the following lines in a popular Irish song, "The Groves of Blarney:"

"Oh, there is a stone there
That whoever kisses,
Oh! he never misses
To grow eloquent.
'Tis he may clamber
To a lady's chamber,
Or become a member
Of Parliament.

A clever sposter
He'll sure turn out, or
An out-and outer
To be let alone!
Don't hope to hinder him
Or to bewilder him,
Sure he's a pilgrim
From the Blarney stone."

We regret that circumstances prevent our visiting the Lake District of Killarney, and we return northward, arriving after a dreary journey by rail of fourteen hours, at the town of

LONDONDERRY.

This place presents the curious spectacle of "a hill in a hollow." From the river the town rises, and it begins to decline near the upper wall, appearing in the above shape from the elevated country around. The old walls of Derry are still in existence, and are in good repair, the four gates being preserved in their original style. On the wall is erected a monument to the memory of William the defender, and we are told the old guns are fired every anniversary of the Closing of the Gates, by the 'Prentice Boys. The old Cathedral is fast crumbling to ruins, and in the Church-yard repairs are being made to the final resting-place of those who fell in the defence of the town, they all having been buried in one grave.

The town is very irregularly built, but it has far out-grown the old wall-limits.

The river Foyle, which passes through Derry, is decidedly the most picturesque in Ireland. The Canadian Mail steamers call at a landing-place a few miles down the river, to receive and discharge mails and passengers, and a line of screw steamers ply regularly to Glasgow, Scotland, from which place you may next expect to hear from your correspondent,

R——.

THE last *Canada Gazette* contains the following, under General Militia Order No. 2:—

UNATTACHED.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Frederick William Haultain, Esquire, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

No. 5.—His Excellency the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief having obtained from His Excellency the Lieutenant General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, the services of the non-commissioned officers of Her Majesty's Service sent from England for the purpose of drill and instruction to the Militia, is pleased to place the same at the disposal of the Militia, and to have them detailed for duty as follows, viz:

Peterborough.—Lt. Col. Haultain, two drill instructors, Infantry, Peterborough, Cobourg, Bowmanville and Port Hope.

His Excellency desires to impress strongly on the Officers under whose orders such Drill Instructors are or may be placed, that these Drill Instructors are furnished free of expense to those whom they instruct; and that such Officers are to endeavour, as far as *possible*, to make the services of such Instructors available not only for the Corps of the Active Force already in existence, but also for such others as may be hereafter organized in their respective localities, and gazetted; and further, for instruction to such of the Sedentary Militia or Drill Associations within their neighbourhoods as may desire to procure military instruction. It will be therefore incumbent on the Officers, under whose orders the Drill Instructors are so placed, to make such arrangements as that the convenience of several Corps or Drill Associations shall be consulted, at the same time with the economy of transport of the Instructors from one place to another, and the making of their services the most available.

The Commander-in-Chief is also pleased to call the attention of the Militia to the fact that these Drill Instructors being only temporary resident in the Province for the special service assigned to them, it is especially incumbent on officers and non-commissioned officers, both of the Active and Sedentary Militia, to acquire such a knowledge of and proficiency in their drill and military duties, as will enable them on the departure of the Drill Instructors, to impart, from time to time, the knowledge thus acquired to those who may be under their command.

Report of the Volunteer Commission.

The report of the Volunteer Commissioners, which is looked forward to with so much interest by every Volunteer, is in the printer's hands, and will be distributed to members in the course of the week. The Commissioners have gone thoroughly into the whole question, and they have, it is understood, agreed to the following recommendations:—They propose that the staff of drill sergeants shall be continued as at present, and be paid out of the national funds. Next, that every effective be entitled to receive 1*l.* per annum; that is to say that the commanding officer is to be allowed the amount to be applied as he shall think best, but for the advantage of the corps. If it is applied for clothing, then the officer commanding is restricted in the choice of four colours—viz., blue for Artillery and Engineers, and green, gray, or scarlet for the Rifles. The gray to be in accordance with the colour selected by the War-office, the Lords-Lieutenant of counties having a veto on the colour, so that they may make the Volunteers in counties as nearly similar as possible. The Commissioners further recommend that a sum of 10*s.* per man be allowed to all those who have passed through certain stages in musketry practice, and have obtained certificates of efficiency. The recommendation is one which we regard as of great importance, as upon the skill in the use of the rifle the real efficiency of the Volunteer force mainly depends. This premium on excellence of shooting will have a most beneficial effect. Officers of regiments and companies will urge their men on to practice with the view of obtaining the extra 10*s.* per man. In many small corps, should the whole of the men be made effective—which is not only possible, but easy to accomplishment—the 30*s.* per man will suffice to keep the corpse in good working order. Without this aid the number of men would gradually fall off. The Commissioners, in addition to these gratuities, propose to give a further sum of 4*s.* per head for the Volunteers living beyond five miles from headquarters, or the usual place of drill. This sum is given with the view of assisting Volunteers engaged in agricultural pursuits, who cannot afford the expense of riding to the place of rendezvous, and is proposed for the purpose of indousing countrymen to don the Volunteer uniform and to carry the rifle. These are the principal recommendations of the Commissioners, and we believe they will not meet with general approval. At present the sum voted in aid of the Volunteers does not exceed £40 000. per annum. Should the proposed changes be carried into effect, the charge upon the country will be increased to about £170.000 or £180,000.—*Observer.*

A HINDOO DIFFICULTY.—The *Madras Times* tells the following story:—"During the late sitting of the Legislative Council in Calcutta one of the members—a native of high rank and caste—prepared the draft of a bill prohibiting the killing of cows at the four most holy cities in India—viz., Juggernaut Benares, Muttra, and Bindraban. He showed the draft to another native member of the Council, and asked him to second the proposal. The person spoken to replied that he, being himself a Brahmin, could not be supposed to be a friend of cow-killing, but that he must decline to second the proposal on two grounds—first, he thought the time was gone by when there was any chance of such a bill being carried; and secondly, he considered that a bill prohibiting the slaughter of cows at four places mentioned would by instalment to admitting that cows might lawfully be killed at all other places—an admission not to be thought of without a shudder. On this the framer of the draft tore it up."

☞ The revenue of Great Britain and Ireland in the year 1857 was £71,900,000. In 1861 it was £71,949,996.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

New York, Aug. 29.

The Alexandria correspondent of the New York *Tribune* states that on Tuesday night about 8 o'clock the pickets at Manassas Junction were driven in, and two companies of the 105th Pennsylvania infantry, two companies of Pennsylvania cavalry, and some artillery stationed there, were surprised and attacked by Gen. Wade's entire division, numbering from 7,000 to 10,000 infantry and cavalry, with artillery. After a short skirmish the handful of men at the Junction fled, the confederates turning upon them 9 of our guns and keeping up a brisk fire till the Union troops were taken prisoners, a few escaping across Bull Run. Here at Union Mills two regiments of Gen. Cox's division, the 11th and 12th Ohio, under Col. Scammon, were stationed, and they immediately advanced to meet the approaching body of Confederates. A conflict ensued in the early morning between the Junction and Bull Run, lasting for 3 hours, when the Union troops being largely outnumbered and flanked on the right retreated across Bull Run bridge. Here a vigorous attempt was made by Col. Scammon to hold the bridge.

At eleven o'clock two Confederate regiments forced the Run above the bridge, when the 12th Ohio charged on them and drove them across the river with heavy loss. In this skirmish Capt. D. W. Pauly was wounded slightly. The regiment lost in killed, wounded, and missing 35 to 40 men.

The Confederates advanced across Bull Run, and yesterday afternoon their advance cavalry were at Fairfax and Burtis stations. On taking possession of Manasses Junction, the Confederates captured seven trains loaded with provisions, ammunition, &c., and ten locomotives, all of which they destroyed. Of the 84 men of the 150th Pennsylvania on the ground, nearly all were killed wounded or taken prisoners, as only three are known to have escaped. Our loss has been immense in government stores and a large number both in killed and wounded are missing.

Fighting also was carried on with portions of the division of Gen. Sturges, and nine pieces of artillery are said to have been captured by the Confederates. As this goes to mail, I learn that telegraphic communication is again opened with General Pope. Manassas, therefore, must be clear of the Confederates, and General Stuart, if not taken, is probably winding his way through the Blue Ridge to join the main body of his army.

The enemy was encamped some 20,000 or 30,000 strong at Gainesville near Manasses Junction. At two o'clock on Thursday, a.m., a large portion of Taylor's Jersey Brigade was captured at Fairfax Station.

The Confederates on Tuesday night burnt the bridges at Accotink and Pope's Run, and are supposed to be moving off to evade pursuit.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Thursday, says the enemy succeeded in holding their own in the vicinity of Manassas, and got down as far as Burk's Station.

The Washington Star of last evening says there was an engagement on Wednesday evening between Seammons' brigade and a heavy force of Confederates, for the possession of the railroad bridge at Bull Run. The Confederates hold possession at nightfall, but it is believed that Scammon would dislodge them on Thursday morning.

Gen. Hooker's division had an engagement on Wednesday morning with a large Confederate force near Bristone's Station, lasting all day. Hooker drove the Confederates step by step back to the vicinity of Manassas. Our loss in this division is about 300.

The same paper says that the Confederates succeeded in throwing most of their army across the Rappahannock at the base of the Blue Ridge, massing them at the White Plains, seven miles from Warrenton. It is evident they aim to get between Gen. Pope's army and the fortifications around Washington, and having done so they would have a lively time in getting out of this position.

The movements of our vast army, now in the enemy's rear, leads to the belief that a very few days will see the end of the Confederates in arms in Virginia.

Twenty-four hours, the *Star* says, will solve the problem.

It is said that the Confederates have destroyed the bridge over the Occotick Creek which is five miles this side of Manasses, Bell Run and Centreville.

It is also said that the Confederates have captured two out of four New Jersey regiments stationed at Centreville.

General Hooker's brigade is reported to have checked the advance of the Confederates at Centreville, and driven them back to Manassas.

Alexandria, Va., Aug. 28.

This morning about half-past eight o'clock Stewart's confederate cavalry made a dash through Fairfax Court House on their way to Vienna, which is about 13 miles from Washington. Union people of that place have all fled to this city.

A fight is going on to-day, it is reported, at Manassas. Heintzelman, from Pope's advance, had, it was rumored, got into Jackson's rear, who was supposed to be 20,000 strong. The firing was distinctly heard here all day.

Alexandria, August 31.

BY MAIL.—According to all accounts, Stonewall Jackson yesterday succeeded in forcing his way through the Federal troops, surrounding him, and effected a junction with the remainder of the Confederate forces. This result was not attained without fearful loss on both sides as the most desperate fight took place.

From all that can be learned in the absence of any regular report, the corps of Gen. McDowell, Heintzleman, Porter and Siegel were engaged, the former having left the latter to the right, and the others operating about the centre. The principal part of the fighting seems to have been on the left and centre. The left was thrown up from Manassas Junction toward Thoroughfare Gap, the right about Centreville, and the centre on the old Bull Run battle field, east from Manassas.

The action was commenced by the enemy opening his batteries upon the left between one and two o'clock p.m. Their guns were strongly and advantageously posted upon a ridge, while our batteries had to fire from the open plain.

Gen. Morrell's division supported our batteries at this point. After some severe cannonading, Gen. Beford's regiment of cavalry, comprising the 1st. Michigan, 1st. Virginia, and 1st. Vermont, were ordered to our extreme left to reconnoitre, and guard against any attempt to turn our left flank, which movement was threatened by the enemy. Riding beyond our left, where our infantry were formed close behind our batteries, which were playing on the enemy with great precision while our troops were observing vociferously, our cavalry reached a slight eminence, and were about to send out a detachment to explore, when the enemy was seen coming in large force along the line of the adjacent woods.

A Confederate battery was now in rapid position and threw some shell into the midst of our cavalry, followed by carabine and grape. Then was discovered the intention of the enemy to attempt a flank movement. Long lines of Confederate infantry could plainly be seen hurrying to take position, and soon other Confederate batteries were brought up and opened on our left. Our Cavalry, forced to retire, retreated behind a low ridge, but the clouds of dust revealing their place of retreat the Confederates continued shelling them, and another change of position was made. Here a body of cavalry was observed riding towards the spot, and the sabres of our cavalry were drawn to meet the foe. The squadron proved to be friends.

The 44th New York cavalry where they had come from as Gen. Siegel was on the right was a mystery. They repulsed the Confederate army under Gen. Stuart, as about making a charge. The New York Cavalry fell in behind Gen. Buford's brigade, the bugles sounded and over the hill galloped our men to meet the advancing Confederates. As our men approached them the Confederate Cavalry discharged doubled-barreled shot guns and then met us in full charge. Our men broke the enemys line and pursued them.

The Confederates rallied in splendid style and dashed forward again to meet the charge. Again their line was broken, and, as our Cavalry was preparing to charge the Confederates opened fire upon them from their batteries and musketry compelling them to retire.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1.

The New York *Tribune's* report of the second battle of Bull's Run produced the greatest excitement in this city on being posted on the Bulletin boards. In some cases altercations occurred between the excited friends and opponents of General McClellan. About noon, the *Tribune's* despatches were torn from the boards, on information being received that the Government had ordered the *Tribune* office to be closed in consequence of the publication of this horrible rumor.

—At a public meeting held in Buffalo a few days since Ex-President Fillmore is reported to have said, that he would do nothing to excite the ire or provoke the hostility of his Canadian neighbours, and they were for the most part friendly; an immediate outbreak was not anticipated, but he would advise his fellow citizens to heed the lessons which history had taught all nations. "In time of peace prepare for war," hence it would be well to have our Northern frontiers well fortified.

Is this not a lesson to us to fortify our Southern frontiers? and while doing so would it not be well to fortify ourselves against the attacks of Rheumatism, coughs, colds, cholics, bowel complaints, and all other diseases incident to the climate by supplying ourselves with the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." Can be had of any Medicine Dealer for 25 cents per bottle.

Communications.

To the Editor and Proprietor of the Peterborough *Examiner*.

SIR,—The Editor of the Peterborough *Review* having refused to publish the accompanying letter in reply to B. A.'s personal attack on me in his paper of the 22nd inst., except in a mutilated form, I take the liberty of asking an insertion of it in your next issue.

I am,
Your ob'dt serv't,
W. S. CONGER.

Peterboro', 30th August, 1862.

To the Editor of the Review.

DEAR SIR,—I observe that your correspondent B. A. has taxed his time and ingenuity in criticising my letter on the appearance of the Plant-Louse, published in your paper of the 15th inst. In the exercise of that right B. A. has in my opinion shown a desire to indulge in a little ill-natured sarcasm which might as well perhaps have been omitted, and has attempted to draw conclusions from my letter which its language does not warrant. While the over weening pedantry, and spirit of dictation displayed throughout his whole communication is quite in keeping with the well known character of its author. Witness, for instance, his *excessive modesty* when he says that *he did not, after reading* Professor Buckland's letter, consider further notice of the subject necessary.

It may have been an act of presumption on my part to write, and of you to publish anything on the subject of Entomology without B. A.'s consent, but a long indulged habit of seeing, thinking and forming opinions for myself has become so strongly engrafted upon my nature that it is more than probable I shall continue to do so, regardless of whether such opinions are in unison with those of B. A. or not.

B. A. commences by saying, that "he had read the communications of Professor Buckland and myself, respecting the appearance, this year, of an insect with whose antecedents *but few agriculturalists in Canada seem to be familiar*, and whose advent has, in consequence, produced a more or less inconsiderable amount of alarm," and proceeds to say that Professor Buckland's letter was so satisfactory to him, as emanating from such a source, that he scarcely thought further notice of it necessary. Why this change of mind? Let us, however, before we proceed further, examine the letter of Professor Buckland, and ascertain what those opinions were which gave to this distinguished author and critic, such unqualified satisfaction as to induce him to offer them with *his endorsation* to the farmers of Peterborough in opposition to mine, and one in what particular they differ from those I have ventured to express.

"In hope," says Professor Buckland, "the Aphis is often very destructive, but among grain its devastations are seldom of an alarming character, although in appearance the vast numbers seem *exceedingly formidable*. I have often seen fields of the horse bean in England," says Professor B, "very much affected by the Aphis, and yet a pretty good crop has been obtained, *—no doubt their presence is generally more or less injurious*, but nothing like Midge or Hessian-fly. *I am in hopes* that you and your neighbours will not find it *this year* so injurious in the result as present appearances may seem to indicate; as to remedy we are almost powerless, the insect appears to be a *new comer* in your part of the country."

So much for Professor Buckland's letter and opinions. In my letter I spoke of the insect as a "new and formidable *grain* depredator," and in my concluding paragraph said: "*what amount of damage this heretofore unknown foe may do is at this moment impossible to determine*, that it will be serious I have little doubt."—And pray how much has has Professor Buckland said? Has he not also declared these insects to be *destructive, formidable* in their appearance, and, beyond doubt, *injurious*. And yet, notwithstanding the great similarity of opinion expressed in the letters of Professor Buckland and myself, B. A., with his usual regard for truth and fairness, approves of the one and condemns the other.

But suppose for a moment that Professor Buckland's opinions—which were given on the 20th of July, before the insect had shown itself in any great force—had in some measure differed from those I ventured to express as the result of an examination made by Mr. Parvey and myself, on the 11th of August, at a time when these insects were most numerous. Would it in any way have effected my statement? And were we not at that time in a better position to judge of the probable effect they would produce upon the crops than those whose examinations were made three or four weeks before at a time when the insect first made its appearance?

B. A. also questions the correctness of my description—though he does not venture to say in what particular I have erred. In reply to this I may simply state that while I make no pretensions to the science of Entomology, I challenge B. A., or any one else who has made similar examinations, to show wherein I am wrong. My description of the insect and its operations upon the fields of grain we visited, was given precisely as we saw it, and as it then appeared, omitting entirely to notice any of the fine drawn theories of Naturalists as to its nature and habits. Leaving such of your readers as were desirous of obtaining more minute information to consult the writings of Reaumer, Kirby, Curtis, Dr. Fitch or Professor Hinds, where they could find all they desired quite as well as if *reproduced* by B. A. or myself. It is true I did not fill my communication with high sounding words selected from works upon the science of Entomology. But I believe I made myself fully understood by *that class of your readers who are* most interested in the matter. And although on the occasion of which I speak, I had not the assistance of those brilliant eyes which B. A. says "assisted him in watching the operations of his diminutive *grave digger*," yet I had the assistance of two experienced and highly intelligent Farmers, quite as able to judge of what they saw, and what I attempted to describe, as Professor Buckland himself, and who fully concurred in the views I expressed.

In conclusion I will give you for B. A.'s especial benefit, the following opinions of Professor Hinds, whose essay on the Weevil and other grain destroyers obtained the first prize in 1857.

Professor Hinds in his admirable essay speaking of the Aphis, says:—"The wonderful fertility of this tribe of insects exceeds that of any known species, and elevates them to a position in the scale of pests and plagues which secures for them the *second* if not—in many temperate climates—*the first place* among insect depredators. A few weeks is sufficient to convert a handful of these viviparous and oviparous insects into countless legions, which, taking flight, *darken the air by their numbers.*" I must also, before closing this already long letter, respectfully advise B. A. to extend his reading, and before he again ventures upon unknown ground, to understand his subject.

As for his sneer about the chances of my being offered a fellowship in the society of Natural History, he will permit me to say that it is possible my chances are quite equal to those of the *learned delineator of the insect "Grave digger,"* and would-be Professor of Entomology.

I am your ob't s'v't,
W. S. CONGER.

Peterboro', 26th August, 1862.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have seen many Farmers, and reg

the township of Smith, connecting the Burleigh road with the present travelled road at Young's Mills—made as much progress as it should have done. Notwithstanding this serious impediment, there are now a number of settlers upon those lands, and many more preparing to go in immediately after harvest. Nearly all the free grants in Chandos, Anstruther, and Cardiff are located, and during the last month over *ten thousand* acres have been taken up by persons intending to become actual settlers in these townships, and the present prospect of affairs indicates that the settlement in this agency will be a great success. The duties of the Agent, therefore, whose business it also is, to superintend the making of the roads and look after the free grants—are not trifling, and if properly attended to, as I believe they will be, require his whole time.

I observe, also, that you have preferred another charge against the late Ministry, which is not quite in keeping with your professions of Retrenchment, " that the Commissioner of Crown Lands (Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet) had stopped the salaries of some of his agents, thereby inflicting great injustice upon one of them."

Without expressing any opinion upon the particular case referred to, I may venture to assert that the Commissioner in doing so was actuated by no improper motive.

I do not mean to say that it was right to leave either the agent at Bobcaygeon, or the agent at Hastings, or the agent of any other of these roads, who were thus deprived of a portion of their incomes without sufficient remuneration for their time and services, but in doing so he was, I believe, only carrying out an understood policy of his own from the beginning—to stop the salaries of these gentlemen so soon as their respective roads were made. My own opinion is that it was wrong to do so without giving them something else as an equivalent, and this, I fully believe, Mr. Vankoughnet intended to do. As he did not, the present government have it in their power to do an act of justice, which I trust they will not neglect to perform.

The agency at Bobcaygeon for the sale of lands in the ten or eleven townships attached to it, cannot by any possibility be dispensed with—the agent there should be in daily attendance to make sales, collect arrearages, and give information to intending settlers. To expect, therefore, that the work of two or 3 others, could be performed by this one, though he was receiving the *united salaries of all*, would be absurd. The Bobcaygeon Road is 120 miles in length—the first 40 miles between Rouklby and Petersons road was placed under the superintendence of Mr. Hughes, who was then, as now, agent for the sale of the lands in all the townships adjacent to the Bobcaygeon road in both counties. The Superintendance of the Northern section of the Bobcaygeon Road, from Peterson's Road to Lake Nipissing, with the settlement of free grants on each side of the road has been given to Mr. Boswell, who in making considerable progress in settling the same. Looking at the amount of work required to be done successfully to carry out the plan of settlement, I believe the number of persons employed by no means too large, the great object is to have the work done—honestly and efficiently—and at as little cost as a due regard for public interests will permit. It is of far more importance in my opinion that the imigrant and intending settler should be properly cared for after he reaches our shores and the neighborhood he intends to make his home, than that he should at great expense be induced to come to us, and after his arrival here be permitted to find land as he best can, or become the prey of some Yankee Railroad swindler, who entices him away to the Western States.

I contend that the advantages to the country are not to be counted by the number of dollars which may be saved out of the sale and management of the waste lands of the crown, but by the number of honest and industrious settlers we may place thereon, who will speedily become producers as well as consumers, thereby adding largely to the annual revenue of the Province, and its means of defence.

Let it be the duty of the press to look well to this and allow no party political prejudice to check the progress of this great national work, the advancement of which will not only add to the business and prosperity of Peterboro but the Province at large.

The first thirty miles of the Bobcaygeon Road, between Rouklby and Gull River, over which there is at this moment an immense travel, requires some repairs beyond that which the inhabitants themselves are able to do. Let the government have this done under the superintendence of the Agent at Bobcaygeon, and let the connecting link with the Burleigh road, in Smith, be made at once, and then we shall be in a position to give to intending settlers greater encouragement, and to our Agents more work.

I am, Sir,
Your obd't serv't,
W. S. CONGER.

Peterboro', 30th Aug., 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Music.

Mr. Editor,—Education in general is our day is receiving a large measure of attention, while laudable efforts are put forth to promote it. But the subject of Music, which should ever be regarded as a branch of education, has been in many parts too much and too long neglected. It is gratifying, however, to find that there is now abroad a more general conviction of its importance. Still, it would be more desirable to see so important a subject receive more attention and encouragement. The music we wish to see cultivated is linked with poetry and employed to carry to the heart some cheerful sentiment, some lofty thought, or some soothing emotion. Its importance to education, thus understood, is not easily overrated. Who does not know that vocal music promotes the right use of the organs of voice, and helps to improve the enunciation; that it promotes a healthy action of the lungs and of the vessels of the chest, and that it soothes the weary and excited frame. It will cultivate the habit of attention, and the powers of perception and imagination. So it is highly conducive to physical and intellectual, as it is to moral and religious education. And let it not be forgotten that it is the duty of all to cultivate this most interesting branch of education.

In order to learn music easily and thoroughly a competent teacher must be of inestimable advantage. Professor Hopkins, who is at present teaching an interesting class in town, is a gentleman who appears to be not only a thorough master of the subject himself, but a most excellent teacher. His system of teaching we believe to be the most pleasing and best with which we are acquainted. He makes the subject as simple and plain, bringing it down to the level of every one's capacity, while at the same time he goes to work in a philosophical manner. Like a wise master builder he lays the foundation deep and strong, and then—but not till then—does he begin to build thereon, and, if we might expect, the superstructure will become such a foundation will be stable and durable. He gives great attention to the seven primary sounds, in which he drills his class most thoroughly at the commencement of every lesson. This has been the great deficiency of all the teachers we have been acquainted with before. The progress made by his class in so short a period of time is highly creditable to him indeed. If they follow up the instructions they have received, and reduce to practice the principles he has been inculcating, with the help of Dr. Everett's Elements of Vocal Music, a book which he has introduced into the class, and can be had from himself at 25 cents, they may expect to master the subject pretty well. Could that gentleman be induced to remain longer among us and give another course of lessons, we doubt not the most gratifying results would be realized. Will not his present class try to secure this desirable end? Wherever he goes we are sure he will carry with him their good wishes, and their earnest desire that he may be eminently successful in the work to which he has devoted himself.

PHILOMOUSOS.

Peterboro', Sep. 2, 1862.

Married.

At Peterboro,' on the 29th ult, by the Rev. John Cameron, Mr. Thomas Scurrah of Norwood, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Flint of Smith.

Deaths.

At Port Hope, suddenly, on Monday, the 25th inst., Lieut. Benjamin Hayter, R. N., in the 72nd year of his age. Deceased was father to Mr. Hayter, of the Port Hope *Messenger*.

At Peterboro, on Sunday the 31st ult., Alice, only daughter of Mr. Henry May, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, September, 4 1862.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₱ brl	4	50	@ 5	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	87	@ 0	00
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	80	@ 0	00
Barley ₱ bush	0	40	@ 00	00
Oats "	0	25	@ 0	00
Peas "	0	40	@ 0	00
Potatoes new	0	30	@ 0	00
Pork ₱ brl	11	00	@ 00	00
Beef ₱ cwt	4	50	@ 5	00
Butter ₱ lb	0	12½	@ 0	00
Hay ₱ ton new	12	00	@ 13	00
Hides ₱ cwt	5	00	@ 5	25
Wool ₱ lb	0	32	@ 0	00
Pelts	0	25	@ 0	30
Eggs, per dozen	0	09	@ 0	10
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@ 0	25

Special Notices.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the second page of pamphlet are well observed.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containg over 50 pills, by return mail.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, C W.
General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and W. Coulter. H Turner, Millbrook. A. Goodfellow, Springville Alex. Campbell, Keene. And all Medicine dealers.

May 8, 1862. 19

A GOOD THING—TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the head and Sick headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Bilious Cholic & Cramps in the stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentry, and Bowel Complaint.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Sudden Colds and sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Neuralgia, Tic douloureux, & Toothache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Burns; Scalds, Frost-bites, Chilblains, &c

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is also an excellent thing for Strains, Sprains Bounds and Bruises. It takes away all pain the moment it is applied.

No family should be without a Bottle of ☞ THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Price 25 Cents Per Bottle.

All orders should be addressed to
NORTHRO" & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Goodfellow, Springville. Alex. Campbell, Keene. And all Medicine dealers

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult breathing, Sore throat &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

To Vocalists and Public Speakers, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. For sale in Peterborough by A. W. Kempt, Ormond & Gilmour and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Campbell, Keene; and by all Medicine dealers.

April, 1862. 18

New Advertisements.

Vinegar For Sale.

2,000 GALLONS of Pure Malt Vinegar, for sale at 25 Cents per gallon. This Vinegar is the best that can be used for pickles—they will keep hard and good for any length of time.

H. CALCUTT.

Ashburnham, Sept. 2nd, 1862. 36

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and Style of Gardner & Shaw, in the Village of Westwood, was on the 1st day of January, 1862, dissolved by mutual consent.

ED. GARDNER,
WM SHAW.

Westwood, September 1st, 1862. 36-3in

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned Inspector of Weights and Measures for the County of Peterborough, will be at the following places as follows, viz:

Sept.	26th,	Hastings,
"	27th,	Norwood,
"	29th & 30th,	South Dummer & Warsaw,
Oct.	1st,	Lakefield,
"	2nd,	Bridgenorth,
"	3rd,	Springville,
"	4th & 6th,	Ashburnham,
"	7th & 8th,	Keene & Allandale,
"	9th,	Westwood,

N. B.—All parties refusing to present their Weights and Measures when called upon, will be prosecuted according to law.

WM. SARGENT,
Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Norwood, 26th Aug. 1862. 36

FARM WANTED.

A FARM containing from 100 to 150 acres, with a good Dwelling House, Barns, Stables and Sheds, wanted for a term of years. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Peterboro, August 19th, 1862. 34

Lumber For Sale.

35,000 FEET of Common and Culled Lumber, for sale at Blythe Mills, by

ROBERT RENFREW.

September 2nd, 1862. 36-4in

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED

FROM the premises of the subscriber, on the 12th Concession of the Township of Smith,

A Red and White Steer,

3 years old, with a large white star on his forehead; he has "J. Y." branded slightly on his nigh horn.

Any person giving such information as will lead to his recovery, will receive the above reward. Address,

JAMES YOUNG,
Salwin P. O.

Smith, 2nd Sep., 1862. 36

DAN RICE'S

Great Show.

THE

Model and Model Formation!

NOW ON ITS

SECOND TRIUMPHAL

TOUR IN CANADA!!

WILL EXHIBIT AT

PETERBORO', Saturday, Sept. 13th,

PORT HOPE,.....Monday, Sept. 15,
COBOURG,.....Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Upon which occasions the renowned Humorist,

DAN RICE

will appear, and in addition to his Philosophical Conversations, will introduce the

BLIND HORSE, 'EXCELSIOR, JR.'!

the Educated Animals, and his special pets THE MULES

Games of the Curriculum!

will constitute one of the principal features of the GREAT SHOW.

DAN RICE'S DREAM OF CHIVALRY!

Or, the Field of the Golden Cloth,

Will be presented at each place of Exhibition.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DAN RICE will positively appear at each and every Exhibition where his Show is announced to perform.

The Programme of each Exhibition will present new features. Heads of families, Teachers of Sabbath and Secular Schools are recommended to attend.

DAN RICE'S MATINEES

at TWO o'clock each day.

Almon Mentor's Silver cornet Band is permanently attached to the GREAT SHOW!

Admission to Boxes.....25 cents.
Reserved Seats.....50 "
Children to any part of the house...25 "

Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m.; performance will commence at 2 and 7½ p. m.

J. E. WARNER,
General Agent.

September 2nd, 1862. 36

Summer Arrangements.

1862 1862

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION
WITH

GLASGOW!

ANCHOR LINE
OF
STEAM PACKET SHIPS
SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN
Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.

Caledonia, 1297 tons register, 360 horse power, 12 years A 1—James Craig, Commander.
United Kingdom 1265 tons register, 300 horse power 12 years A 1—James Clark, Commander.

The "Caledonia"

WILL SAIL FROM

QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,

on

Tuesday, 23rd Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin	$60 00
Intermediate	50 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions)	25 00

Children in proportion.

Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.

☞ Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

☞ For freight or passage, apply to

JOHN SHAW & CO.,
Quebec;

Or

G. & D. SHAW
16 Common Street,
Montreal.

September 3, 33

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office up to Sept 4th, 1862. Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

Anderson, Phebe A.	Leach Charles
Abbott, Allen	Lee, Mrs. Elizabeth
Allen, Mrs.	Mellon, Readmond
Anthony, John C.	Mitchel John, (Carp'tr)
Barnside, Mr.	Mooney, Mrs. Jane
Byrne, Nicholas	Mitchell, Mrs C. E.
Beaty, James	McKeever, Patrick
Barker, Harry	McKeever, Thomas
Bennet, Mr. (Cooper)	McGommery, James
Cuthbert, Robert	McMahon, Timothy
Carey, Jeremiah	McGowan, Mrs. Cathrn.
Craig, Joseph	Nalon, Patrick
Cook, John	O'Brien, Michael
Carroll, John	Owen Thomas
Driscoll, Dennish	Pencell, Hester Anne
Dennison, Mrs. James	Paleyblank, Robert
Fitzferis, Miss Margaret	Purkis, George
Gregory, Mr.	Pinch, John
Goo , Richard	Pringle, John
Gooley, Mrs.	Robertson, Miss Ja
Green, Joseph	Reynolds, John
Henderson, Mrs. Clar	Stephenson Mrs J. Y.
Hallihan, Michael	Stevens, H. R.
Higgins, Bridget	Spallenggs Sebastino
Harber, Stephen	Stothart, John
Hunt, John	Silk, Anothy
Harper George	Taylor, John H.
Hall, Edward	Tully, Miss Hannah
Kavanagh, Michael	Trotter, Joseph
Kleiser J.	Woods, Janet
Kennard, John	Wilson, J. or William
Kennedy, Agnus	Wilson, Mrs. E.
Kahoe, John	

S. J. CARVER,
Postmaster.

Peterboro, Sept. 4, 1862.

FOR SALE,

ON LIBERAL TERMS.

The subscriber offers by private sale

ONE HORSE, ONE BUGGY,

1 Cutter, 1 set of single Buggy Harness, and 2 sets of Waggon Harness.

The subscriber having returned to the Town, he will not require the use of the above any longer.

WALTER SHERIDAN.

Peterborough, Aug 27th, 1862. 35

☞ Review Copy.

FLOUR

FOR SALE.

W. H. WRIGHTON

Offers for sale, the best quality of Flour, at a low figure for Cash only. Also, CORN MEAL by the Bag.

Peterboro, August 27th, 1862. 35

PUBLIC NOTICE!

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee intend on the

20th day of October,

next, to pass a By-law, to close up a road established on the 16th day of October, 1828, across the 4th Concession, on lots 14 and 15.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 19th August, 1862. 35

A RARE CHANCE.

AN established cash business to be disposed of, in the

Village of Keene

on easy terms; the entire stock of

Groceries and Staple Dry Goods,

now owned by the subscriber. The opening is a good one, and is worthy the attention of any person wishing to do a

CASH MERCANTILE BUSINESS

Also, for sale, a Village lot situate in the business part of the Village of Hastings, and some other claims that can be seen by applying personally, or if by letter post-paid, to the subscriber, will be sold to a good advantage.

G. A. CHASE.

Keene, August 27th, 1862. 35

COW LOST.

A LARGE red and white Cow, with a white star on her forehead, the spots rather more red than white, she is about ten years old, and has a loud and distinct sounding Bell with a strap round her neck. The finder will be rewarded.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

Peterborough, 27th August, 1862. 35

DENTISTRY.

J. O'DONNELL,

DENTIST.

WILL be at J. A Johnson's Hotel, Norwood, on Thursday, September 4th, 1862, for three days.

Also, at Harrison's Hotel, Hastings, on Monday September 8th, for four days, prepared to perform all operations in the profession, with his usual skill and success.

☞ All operations warranted.☜

Peterboro', August 27th, 1862. 35

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit:

WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of December, 1862, a 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Turner, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
George Connell, *Defendant.*

The South half of Lot No. 4, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office
Peterborough, August 27th, 1862. 35

O. P. SWEET,

Professor of Vocalization,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he is about locating in this Town for the purpose of teaching the elderly as well as the young, the art of

VOCAL MUSIC!

Prof. S. having been a pupil of Anshutes, he is therefore prepared to give instruction in the art of Vocalization to all who may favour him with their patronage.

The Professor has been induced to teach at New York rates, which are as follows:

Terms:—The Union Singing School, 75c. per month. Private lessons in Vocalization one dollar each

In consideration of those low rates, the Professor hopes to see a large representation from the different churches, making a grand Union Singing School.

Peterboro, August 20th, 1862. 34

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots No. 8, North of Loudon Street,
14, 15, 16, & 18, South McDonnell St.,
17, North of McDonnell Street,
19, South of London Street,
18, North of Murray Street,
and 6, North of Sherbrook Street.

For terms apply to

JAMES HALL.

Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

INDIAN CORN,

CORN MEAL,

AND

CHOP CORN,

for sale by the undersigned, at his Storehouse in ASHBURNHAM,

Cheap for Cash.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, 13th August, 1862. 33

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY!

WITH A COMMODIOUS

STONE DWELLING HOUSE.

THAT beautifully situated residence with 4 an acre of land, being Lot No. 13, South of Hunter and West of George Street, at present occupied by Dr. McNabb.

This is decidedly the most desirable property now for sale in Peterboro'. The House is of Stone and is good repair.

THE GARDEN

is filled with good Fruit Trees, now bearing, and is now in a high state of cultivation.

TERMS EASY. Apply to

A. W. KEMPT,
Druggist.

Peterboro, August, 1862. 3c

TO SPORTSMEN.

OUR Stock of Fishing Tackle having been again renewed, will now be found to comprise every style of

Silk and Hemp Lines, Hooks, Baits, &c., &c.,

We have also constantly on hand

POWDER, SHOT, CAPS, &C.,

☞ A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

MILLAR & BERTRAM.

Peterboro, August 6th, 1862.

CAUTION.

THE undersigned hereby cautions all persons against purchasing a Note, drawn in favor of John Clarke, for the sum of Thirty Pounds, as he has received no value for the same.

WM. GOODFELLOW.

Monaghan, August 11th, 1862. 33-3in.

Builders Hardware.

THE subscribers would call the attention of Carpenters, Builders, and others to their large and varied stock of the above, comprising

LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, NAILS

AND

Screws, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., &c.,

at unusually Low Prices for Cash.

☞ *An inspection is invited before purchasing elsewhere.*

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
Formerly A. Fowlie & Co.,
No. 5, Market Block.

Peterboro, August 6th, 1862. 32-6in.

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber, either by Note, Book account or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the amount of their indebtedness

Before the 1st of September next,

as all Accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be handed over to an Attorney for collection.

A. McNEIL.

P. S.—My books are closed from this date.
A. McN.

Peterboro, August 1st, 1862. 32

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to

A. McNEIL,
Peterboro.

or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises.

Peterboro, May, 1862. 19

CHEAP BOOKS!

Cheap Stationery

Cheap Room Paper & Window Blinds.

CHEAP FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large stock of goods bought direct from the Manufacturers, which will be sold at

Prices much LOWER than usual.

The School Book and School Stationery department will at all times be furnished with every book used in Town and Country School, and sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

The Miscellaneous Stationery business will be well assorted with the best description of goods, and sold at Low Prices.

A large stock of Room Paper of the best patterns at the Lowest Prices, will be kept on hand.

Everything in the Book and Stationery line kept in stock or procured to order with dispatch.

T. MENZIES.

Peterboro, 2nd June, 1862. 23

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MR. EWING has commenced the practice of Photography, in the rooms lately occupied by Mr. Cox, opposite the *Review* office.

Pictures of all kinds, from miniature to life size.

CARD PICTURES,

for Albums, and for transmission in letters abroad.

ALBUMS, &c., ON HAND.

Peterborough, August, 1862. 32

WILLIAM TAYLOR

BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Menice, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.

The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction they gave is well known to the neighboring public.

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.

Ashburnham, March 13, 1861. 11-6m.

FISHER'S LIVERY STABLE,

CORNER OF

GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS

PETERBOROUGH.

HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THOS. J FISHER.

Peterboro'. May 14, 1862. 20

FURNITURE

WARE ROOMS.

EDWIN POOLE begs leave to call attention to his large stock of Furniture, which will be sold at moderate prices and is of the best description manufactured; please call at his warerooms, corner of George and Sherbrooke streets, near his factory.

N. B.—He has on hand a stock of childrens cabs, Allen, Colby's Patent Improved Children Waggon.

Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 19

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 23th July, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lands in the Township of Montcalm, in the

County of Hastings, U. C.,

WILL BE OPEN FOR SALE

ON AND AFTER THE 27TH AUGUST, NEXT,

on the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, at 75 cents cash, or $1.00 if paid by instalments, upon application to M. P. HAYES, Esq., Crown Land Agent Madoc.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assist. Commissioner.

August 6, 1862. 32-6in.

Ready Made Clothing.

REMEMBER

THAT YOU WILL HAVE

THE BEST VALUE

IN READY MADE CLOTHING

FOR CASH AT

LEMAY, TURCOT & Co's.

Peterboro, May 20, 1862. 22-3m

BLYTHE MILLS

Bedstead & Chair Factory.

THE undersigned is prepared to sell all kinds of Bedsteads and Chairs, Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any Factory in Canada West. All work warranted to give satisfaction, and sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

TURNING & SAWING

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Sawing on upright or circular saws, 25 cents per hour.

☞ The trade furnished with a list of prices.

G. SNIDER.

Peterboro July 30th, 1862. 31-3 m

MME. DEMOREST'S

MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

THE largest, best and most reliable Fashion Magazine in the world. Contains the largest and finest Fashion-Plates, the greatest number of fine Engravings, the latest and most reliable information, three full-sized Patterns.—Every Mother, Dressmaker, Milliner and Lady should have it. Published Quarterly, at 473 Broadway, New York, sold everywhere or sent by mail at 25 cents. Yearly $1, with a valuable premium. The Summer number now ready.

W. LECH,

FURRIER, &C., &C.

CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK.

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs of every description.

A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment

ALSO

Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

MUSIC.

PIANO-FORTES & MELODEONS,

of various Makes and Patterns.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS for the Piano, and a large and well selected stock of

Sheet Music, Songs, &c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Dealers supplied at reduced prices, and all orders for Music promptly attended to.

CALLENDAR & PENTLAND,
Dental Rooms.

Over the Fur Store, Scott's Building, corner of George & Hunter Streets.

Peterboro', 23rd July 1862. 31

A NEW WORK BY DR. GUNN.

GUNN'S

New Domestic Physician;

OR, HOME BOOK OF HEALTH:

A COMPLETE guide for Families, pointing out in familiar and plain terms, the causes, symptoms, treatment and cure of the

DISEASES INCIDENT TO MEN,

Women and Children:

TOGETHER WITH A GRAND TREATISE ON THE

PASSIONS AND EMOTIONS

SUCH AS

Love, Hope, Joy, Affection, Anger, Jealousy, Grief, Fear, Despair, Jealousy, Charity, Cheerfulness, Religion, etc., showing the Influence of the Mind on the Body as a Cause of Health and Disease.

ALSO:

A Complete Materia Medica,

or, list of all the principal remedies used in the treatment of disease, including nearly

200 MEDICAL PLANTS, HERBS AND VEGETABLE REMEDIES,

with descriptions of each, and directions for preparing and using them. (With an elegant and correct Likeness of the Author,)

By JOHN C. GUNN, M. D.,

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Author of the old work known as "GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE."

Also, AN APPENDIX, containg a popular treatise on ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and the LAWS OF HEALTH; the whole making a large octavo volume of

OVER ONE THOUSAND PAGES,

with numerous

VALUABLE ILLUSTRATIONS!

THIS is probably the best, as well as the most thorough and extensive book ever published, as a Domestic or Family Medical Work. Its author is now an old man, and is probably more generally known as a popular medical author than any man living, owing to the great popularity and extensive use of his old work, which was one of great value, but in the present advanced state of medical science is altogether behind the times. Dr G. is a graduate of several of the best Medical Colleges in the world, viz.: of Philadelphia, and of London and Paris. He has been a successful practicing physician for nearly forty years; and it can be hardly supposed that any man can be better qualified to write such a work than he is. He has spent most of the time for several years in preparing this work—intending it, as he often remarked, as his last and greatest Legacy to Posterity.

The work contains a description of all the diseases known or common to this country—their causes, symptoms, and character—with plain and full directions for successfully treating them, telling what remedies to use; how to use them, and when; the whole stated in plain and simple language; or whenever any technical or Medical terms are used, they are fully explained; so that the commonest mind can understand them. The remedies recommended are generally of the simplest kind, such as are harmless, yet efficient, and usually such as are easily to be obtained.

Besides the diseases common to both sexes, the work contains a department on the diseases of Females, and their treatment. Also a department on the diseases of Children, which alone is worth the price of the book to mothers and all who have the care of children.

An important item in the work is its Pharmacy, or valuable Family Receipts, there being more than forty pages of Medical Receipts and Compounds, many of which will be found very important and useful in a family.

☞ Remember that this Book can only be had of the Agent, when he calls, and is not to be had either of us, direct, or through Booksellers.

Severe, Wilcomb, Keys & Co.,
25 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

☞ This Book may be seen at the Telegraph Office in Peterboro'. All persons who reside in the Townships of Otonabee and Smith, and in the Town of Peterboro, may obtain it by sending their orders to my address on or before the 1st of December next, as it will be delivered to subscribers during the Christmas holidays.

JOHN D. SHANE, Agent.
Verona Cottage,
Cobourg.

July 30th, 1862. 31

STEAM TO

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA ON FRASER,

Through to Victoria, V. I in 30 Days.

New Arrangement, Commencing July 1862.

A FIRST CLASS Steamer will be dispatched from New York, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, on the

1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month.

When these dates fall on Sunday, the day of departure will be the Monday following.

With a view to the better accommodation of the increasing Passenger traffic to California and the Gold Mines of Cariboo,

The undersigned for several years attached to the New York Agency, has been sent to Canada only authorized and appointed Agent of the several Companies forming the Line, and is prepared to issue tickets through, at the following rates, including provision on board the steamers and transportation over Panama railroad:—

New York to San Francisco.	New York to Portland, O.	New York to Victoria, V. I
First Cabin $300	$240	$250
Second " 150		
Steerage 100	130	125

☞ Passengers bound for above ports can be furnished with tickets from Toronto to New York, at a reduction from the regular rates.

Passengers Tickets sent for per Express, will be returned free of charge.

All the particulars of the route, and any information incident to the voyages will be given on application, if by letter, postpaid to the

Central Agency of the Line for Canada.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Agent.
No. 1u Toronto Street.

N. B.—Next door to Post-office.

Plans of the Ships' Cabins and Berths. Maps of British Columbia and the Cariboo districts on view at this office.

July 9. 28.

ICED CREAMS,

Stawberries & Cake,

WILL be served every Afternoon and Evening, during the Season, in the

Large Drawing Room of

THE STEWART HOUSE.

☞ Private entrance for Ladies and Gentlemen on Water Street.

Peterboro, June 25th, 1862. 26

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

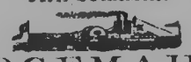
ESTABLISHED 1845—PERFECTED 1862.

RECENT and important improvements having been put to this Machine, renders it now the most perfect before the public, and persons at a distance can order a Machine with a guarantee of its prompt and safe delivery, and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction. No more breaking needles. No more missing stitches! No trouble in making any garment, however delicate or heavy, on the same Machine, either in cambric, cloth or leather; and for dress makers, shirt makers, tailors, hat binders, shoe binders, or gaiter fitting, as well as every variety of family sewing, they have no superior, and will be sold at a much less price than any other machine capable of doing the same range of work.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of styles and prices. A few responsible Agents will be dealt with liberally.

☞ Address the HOWE Sewing Machines, 437 Broadway, New York. 35-12m.

THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH!"

LEAVES MUD LAKE ON

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS,

At 10 o'clock a.m. precisely, for BOBCAYGEON, FENELON FALLS, AND LINDSAY.

WILL LEAVE LINDSAY

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock a. m. returning, calling at the same places.

STAGES

BETWEEN

Peterboro' and Mud Lake,

will run regularly, leaving Peterborough immediately on the arrival of the Cars at 9.10 a.m. precisely, and Mud Lake on arrival of the Boat

For freight, etc., apply to
WHITE & EASTLAND,
Peterborough

Peterborough, June 11, 1862. 24

Go to Hopkins & Donnely's

BRITISH SADDLERY

AND

HARNESS WAREHOUSE!

If you want to buy good

SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS

of all descriptions.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, *Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,* Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mops, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH!

OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.

N.B.—Experienced Collar makers constantly on the premises. ☞ Collars warranted.

Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing in the Village of Norwood, under the name and style of Finlay & Kennedy, Waggon and Carriage makers, was by mutual consent, dissolved on the first day of August instant. All debts due to the late firm are to be paid to Mr. James McWilliams, Deputy Sheriff; also, all liabilities contracted by said firm from the 18th September, 1861, up to August 1st, 1862, will be paid by said James McWilliams.

JOHN FINLAY, Jr.
ALEX. KENNEDY.

Norwood, Aug. 2nd, 1862. 32-3in.

IMPORTANT

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having taken the property known as

**HALL'S MIL

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Arthur McMaster, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Brown, *Defendant.*

The west half of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Chant, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Thomas Ritchie, *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 3, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Bradburn, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Thomas Spear, *Defendant.*

The East half of lot No. 1, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 7th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

James Grant, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Robert Montgomery, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, East of Caroline Street, in the Town of Lindsay.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 30th, 1862. 27

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 14th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Clurton, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Edgar, *Defendant.*

All the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, in and to part of Lot No. 10, on the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East and on a line running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 9th, 1862 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL be sold at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, John D. Armour, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Honourable Henry Ruttan, *Plaintiff*
vs.
The Honourable Sidney Smith, John D. Armour and James B. Fortune, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 30 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 14th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of James Collins, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Collins, administrator of the estate of the said James Collins, deceased, to be administered at the suit of William Lundy; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Collins, deceased, in the hands of the said Thomas Collins, to be administered in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

Lot No. 13, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Belmont. All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 20

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

The Bank of Toronto *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Richard Leary, *Defendant.*

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises situate, lying, and being in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, being composed of Town Lot No. 15, on the west side of Caroline Street; and Town Lot No. 6 on the east side of Lindsay Street, according to a certain plan made by John R. Roche, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and duly registered.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 9th, 1862 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL be sold at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Honourable Henry Ruttan, *Plaintiff*
vs.
The Honourable Sidney Smith, John D. Armour and James B. Fortune, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 30 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 14th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of James Collins, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Collins, administrator of the estate of the said James Collins, deceased, to be administered at the suit of William Lundy; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Collins, deceased, in the hands of the said Thomas Collins, to be administered in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

Lot No. 13, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Belmont. All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 20

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

The Bank of Toronto *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Richard Leary, *Defendant.*

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises situate, lying, and being in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, being composed of Town Lot No. 15, on the west side of Caroline Street; and Town Lot No. 6 on the east side of Lindsay Street, according to a certain plan made by John R. Roche, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and duly registered.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 9th, 1862 28

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert C. Humphries, James S. Russell, and Alex. Poe, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
John McIntyre, *Defendant.*

The North ½ of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily, and part of the East ½ of Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of Otonabee, containing two acres, and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North East corner of the said lot, thence west 5 chains, thence south 4 chains, thence east 5 chains, thence nor h 4 chains to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro gh, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest, of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*
James McMillan and James Caisson *Plaintiff's*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Sinclair, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William A. Scott and Walker Scott, *Defendants.*
Robert H. Scott, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant*

The North part of Lot No. 16 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, extending 10 feet on Bethune Street, containing 12,350 square feet; Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 8th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South half of Lot No. 7 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Ennismore.

The West half of Lot No. 29 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 8 in the 2nd Concession, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of Douro.

Lot No 14 in the 12th Concession; Lot No. 15 in the 9th Concession, and Lots Nos. A and 1 in the 19th Concession of the Township of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession; Lot No. 15 and the South 20 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession; the East halves of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the 5th Concession, Lot No. 7 in the 9th Concession, and Lot No. 15, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1863. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

William Cook, George Cook, and John Cook, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Charles Perry, the Honourable Ebenezer Perry, and George Perry, *Defendants.*

All the right, title, and interest which the above named defendants, or either, or any of them, had on the 26th day of October, 1857, being the date of the registration of the judgment herein, in and to

All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the Township of Douro, in the County of Peterborough, being composed of part of Lot No. 4, in the 12th Concession of the said Township of Douro, containing by admeasurement 23 acres, be the same more or less, and which said part may be known, and is butted and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the southern limit of the said lot at the waters edge of the River Otonabee, thence north 71 degrees, east 21 chains, more or less, along the said southern limit to the western limit of the present travelled road leading to the northerly part of the said Township, thence north 3 degrees, west 20 chains and 50 links, more or less, to the waters edge of the said River Otonabee, thence south-westerly along the said water's edge with the stream to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 10th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL BE Sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 28th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz.:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Douglass & Thomas Douglass. *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
William Stinson, *Defendant.*

The east half of the north half of Lot No. 15, in the 6th Concession of the township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, July 22, 1862. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA *To Wit:* } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November 1862, at 12 o'clock noon all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert C. Humphries, James S. Russell, and Alex. Poe, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
John McIntyre, *Defendant.*

The North ½ of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily, and part of the East ½ of Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of Otonabee, containing two acres, and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North East corner of the said lot, thence west 5 chains, thence south 4 chains, thence east 5 chains, thence nor h 4 chains to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro gh, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest, of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*
James McMillan and James Caisson *Plaintiffs*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Sinclair, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William A. Scott and Walker Scott, *Defendants.*
Robert H. Scott, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant*

The North part of Lot No. 16 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, extending 10 feet on Bethune Street, containing 12,350 square feet; Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 8th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South half of Lot No. 7 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Ennismore.

The West half of Lot No. 29 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 8 in the 2nd Concession, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of Douro.

Lot No 14 in the 12th Concession; Lot No. 15 in the 9th Concession, and Lots Nos. A and 1 in the 19th Concession of the Township of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession; Lot No. 15 and the South 20 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession; the East halves of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the 5th Concession, Lot No. 7 in the 9th Concession, and Lot No. 15, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1863. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

William Cook, George Cook, and John Cook, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Charles Perry, the Honourable Ebenezer Perry, and George Perry, *Defendants.*

All the right, title, and interest which the above named defendants, or either, or any of them, had on the 26th day of October, 1857, being the date of the registration of the judgment herein, in and to

All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the Township of Douro, in the County of Peterborough, being composed of part of Lot No. 4, in the 12th Concession of the said Township of Douro, containing by admeasurement 23 acres, be the same more or less, and which said part may be known, and is butted and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the southern limit of the said lot at the waters edge of the River Otonabee, thence north 71 degrees, east 21 chains, more or less, along the said southern limit to the western limit of the present travelled road leading to the northerly part of the said Township, thence north 3 degrees, west 20 chains and 50 links, more or less, to the waters edge of the said River Otonabee, thence south-westerly along the said water's edge with the stream to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 10th, 1863. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL BE Sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 28th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz.:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Douglass & Thomas Douglass. *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
William Stinson, *Defendant.*

The east half of the north half of Lot No. 15, in the 6th Concession of the township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, July 22, 1862. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA *To Wit:* } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November 1862, at 12 o'clock noon all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Leon Caisse, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Charles Perry and John Rodgers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 29, in the 11th Concession of the township of Smith, the North half of lot No. 29 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith, the East half of lot No. 30 in the 11th Concession of the Township of Smith, Broken lot No. 33 in the 13th Concession of the Township of Smith, and Lot No. 3, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Burleigh.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, July 29th, 1863. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Timothy May, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Timothy May, the younger, *Defendant.*

The South-west ½ of Lot No. 15, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Douro

JAMES HALL. *Sheriff.*

Sheriffs Office.
Peterborough, July 29th, 1863. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Timothy May, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Timothy May, the younger, *Defendant.*

The South-west ½ of Lot No. 15, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Douro

JAMES HALL. *Sheriff.*

Sheriffs Office.
Peterborough, July 29th, 1863. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Timothy May, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Timothy May, the younger, *Defendant.*

The South-west ½ of Lot No. 15, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Douro

JAMES HALL. *Sheriff.*

Sheriffs Office.
Peterborough, July 29th, 1863. 31

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Metherall and William Metherall, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Francis W. Heather, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 1 and 5, according to Perry's plan of Lot No. 20, in Township Lot No. 15, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan.

JAMES HALL. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, July 30th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' & VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas C. Forman, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Archibald McKinnon, *Defendant.*

The North half of lot No. 4 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Mariposa.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 5th, 1862. 32

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert Nicholls and William Hall, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
William Arnot, *Defendant.*

That part of Lot No. 10 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, laid out and numbered by John Reed, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, as Lot No. 17, containing by admeasurement ten acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31st, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Henry and William Rutherford, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 17, in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest, of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

George Ross, *Plaintiff*
vs.
George Henderson, Leon Caisse, and James Chalmers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 3, North of Brock Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterboro', and No. 1, East of Communication Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1863. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Patrick Twomey, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Michael Costello, *Defendant.*

The East half of Lot No. 8 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 19th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, *To Wit:* } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Isaac Robinson, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Edgar, *Defendant*

Part of Lot No. 12 East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, containing two acres, being composed of that certain part of said Lot No. 12, which is particularly set forth in a Deed thereof from one George Nicholls and wife, to the said defendant, dated the 9th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough) on the first day of December, in the same year.

Also, part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East of a blazed line, running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Aug. 19th, 1862. 34

Advertise in the "Examiner."

Insurance Column.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y

ESTABLISHED IN 1825,

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princess Street. | Office in London—20 Cannon Street.
" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st. | " Dublin—34 B. College Green.
" Perth—79 High Street. | " Montreal—Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT - - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE thirty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen Friday, the 18th April

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Drumallan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair. There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States before-mentioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurance during the year, contained in 1189 Proposal	£454,836 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 981 Policies were issued	359,680 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS or said Policies	11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPATING POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantees	32,999 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,759 current LIFE POLICIES	1,955,95 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	373,563 3 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	86,758 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report Stated that both the principles of Valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his entire approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £93,975 6s 6d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and nett premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 16s 7d., to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next Investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £717,821 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinized in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realized on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto: also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured: that the total additions to the sum assured, now vested, are equal to 32 per cent on the sum assured: and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 75 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies issued.	No. of Policies	New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
			435			
			540			
			802			
			933			
			1189			
1858	£168,940	£136,180	435	£3 989 18 0	£60,706 11 10	£249,856 9 2
1859	206,305	169,171	540	5,192 5 6	65,701 3 3	307,451 3 4
1860	316,320	283,920	802	8,776 12 9	77,677 5 8	312,088 8 10
1861	349,078	270,746	933	7,971 17 6	81,590 7 5	334,808 11 0
1862	454,835	308,630	1189	11,170 1 1	86,758 4 4	373,563 3 2
Totals	£1,526,378	£1,219,697	3899	37,400 15 10	£385,431 14 6	£1,577,268 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,

CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, MANAGER.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., SECRETARY.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER.
SECRETARY FOR CANADA.

J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office,
Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO', OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcim Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
H. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock INSURANCE CO.'

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Sec'y & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterborough.

October, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance COMPANY.

Double Assurance system without profits.

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT PREMMIUM FOR £100. BIRTHDAY. INCREASING TO £200.

	£ s. d.
16	2 10 5
17	2 11 7
18	2 12 9
19	2 14 0
20	2 15 4
21	2 16 8
22	2 18 3
23	2 19 8
24	3 1 3
25	3 2 10
26	3 4 7
27	3 6 4
28	3 8 2
29	3 10 0
30	3 11 10
31	3 13 8
32	3 15 7
33	3 17 8
34	3 19 10
35	4 2 2
36	4 4 7
37	4 7 0
38	4 9 8
39	4 12 3
40	4 15 1
41	4 17 7
42	5 0 2
43	5 2 9
44	5 5 6
45	5 8 5

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 53 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'ermes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.
JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.

January 22, 1862. 4

WESTERN INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', June 19th, 1861.

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL...£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA...$300,000

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the 5 years profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Losses settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE* Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITANNIA ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE *Assurance Company.*

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.

Peterborough, April 30th, 1859.

Insurance Column.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE following table compiled from the official returns, exhibits, at a glance, the increase of duty paid to the Government by the different Insurance Offices, metropolitan and provincial, during the year 1861.

THE "ROYAL,"

it will be seen, stands as before, at the very head of the list, and maintains a rate of progress very far in advance of all its rivals and competitors. Twelve months ago, we had the gratification of recording the fact that its increase, in the year 1860, had been more than double that of any other company—had exceeded 30 per cent., of the entire increase of all the London offices combined—and had, also exceeded 30 per cent, of the aggregate increase of the remaining twenty eight provincial offices. We have now the pleasure of inviting the attention of our readers to the testimony of these later returns, which show that in the year 1861, the increase of the "Royal" was very nearly sixty per cent, in excess of the increase of any other company—that there were but three offices which came even within fifty per cent. of it, and that it was actually more than one-sixth of the entire increase of the remaining forty-four offices

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1862. NUMBER 37.

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
General Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Offices in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro. 18

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street. Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Rathborn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro. April 3rd, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro. April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & OSBORNE.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 18

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
February 13th, 1862. 3

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Mortrews Mills, Peterboro', C. W 9

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds. Lakefield, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware. Hunter Street Peterboro

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Highest paid for all kinds of country produce, Hunter Street, Peterborough. 18

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent for Upper Montreal, &c.—Agent for Messrs. Whitlaw and Ostell's Steam, Port Hope. 20

CABINET-MAKING.

R. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish sole Leather constantly on hand. ☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough, C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North of Jon Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water Street, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. ☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs. Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery. Peterboro' March 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan. OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom-House, Peterboro. Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS,
MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c.
Jobbing and Horse-shoeing
done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentees in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS. ☞ Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets. Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1863. 8

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over B. B. McDougall's store. N. B.—All business done promptly and money handed over when collected. 18

P. SHEVLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE over Harty's Store, George Street. Peterboro, August, 1863. 34

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
Office—SPENCER'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Legge, Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the Review; H. J. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others. ☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 36

Hair Dressing Saloon!
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.
PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done well always find him.
Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings, Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 10

Advertising Essential to Business.

AGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and General Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W. receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, & County Newspapers, and publishes, printed either in the Canadas, British Columbia, or in the United States.
Authorized Agent for this Paper. 39

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND HILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
ORANVILLE RICHARDSON,
34 Proprietor.

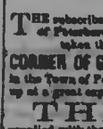
COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF SALOON,
SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY.
of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.
This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.
Yard and Stabling for the public.
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.
J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

AMERICAN HOTEL
Peterborough.
THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he has re-taken the American Hotel, and having it completely renewed and refurnished, and being now entirely complete in all its appartments, is now open for the reception of the travelling public
The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.
The LIQUORS are of the best brands, and the LARDER will be constantly supplied with the delicacies of the season.
The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Hostler is always in attendance.



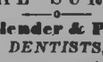
ALSO,
A LIVERY STABLE attached to the Hotel, where Horses and Conveyances of all kinds can be had at all seasons.
CHARGES MODERATE.
LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
Peterborough.
THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has taken that new Hotel on the
CORNER OF GEORGE & HUNTER STS,
in the Town of Peterborough, which he is fitting up at a great expense, and he trusts by keeping
THE BAR
supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars, and the Table with the choicest supplies of the season, to merit a share of the public support.
There is a large and commodious YARD, with Sheds and Stables attached to the Hotel, where a careful Hostler will always be found in attendance. ALEX. S.
First-Class Bowling Alley
attached to the house.
WM. ARMSTRONG.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34-17

TO LOVERS OF
A BEAUTIFUL WASH!
SUCH as will compare if not surpass any thing ever sold in Canada All I ask is a trial of
AUTER'S CELEBRATED RESTORATIVE,
which is now in the greatest demand in the United States, and which has been tried by Ladies and Gentlemen of the largest cities, who give it the credit of being the most luxurious wash that was ever used as a preventative of the Hair from falling off, and removing the dandruff and scurf from the head, also beautifying and leaving a splendid gloss on the hair, together with a beautiful perfume. Having been appointed sole Agent for Lafore's Hair Works,
WIGS, TOUPEES, BRAIDS,
FRIZETTES, &c.,
Arrangements have been made so that persons at a distance can be supplied with the above ornamental head dresses by sending the size of the head and other descriptions, at such low rates as I hope will give satisfaction.
TO GENTLEMEN,
Having Auter's Celebrated Hair Dyes, Brown and Black. If they are not the best now in use he will forfeit $100. It will not leave the skin stained if used by directions. I am now prepared to use the above dyes for the hair or whiskers, and will warrant it to give a Dark Brown, or jet Black, as the case may require.
R. D. BASKERVILLE,
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
George Street, Peterboro'.
July 23, 1862 30

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.
ON and after the 13th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—
Leave Port Hope at ..... 7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at ..... 1.35 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope ..... 3.55 a.m.
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Peterboro at ..... 6.30 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at ..... 9.00 a.m.
Leave Port Hope at ..... 1.00 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 3.30 p.m.
The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.
B. R. KIMBALL, Superintendent. F. FERGUSON, Secretary.
Peterboro, May, 1862. 21



DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our Instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861: 49

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c. ☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.
H. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18-1y

FARM FOR SALE.
THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.
60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,
and under good cultivation. There is a splendid
ORCHARD
on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.
For particulars apply to Richard Hoskins, Esq., Mount Pleasant, or to O. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.
Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8

FOR SALE.
SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 3rd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.
The north half of Lot No. 10, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH KELLY,
on the premises.
WM. TOLLY, Sr.
Douglas, May 1, 1862.

Poetry.

THE WORN WEDDING RING.

TO THE DOCTOR'S WIFE.

Your wedding ring wears thin, dear wife; ah, summers not a few,
Since I put it on your finger first, have passed o'er me and you.
And, love, what changes have we seen—what cares and pleasures, too—
Since you became my own dear wife, when this old ring was new.

Oh! blessing on that happy day, the happiest of my life,
When thanks to God, you [illegible] "Yes," made you my loving wife,
Your heart will say the same, I know; that day's as dear to you,
That day that made me yours, dear wife, when this old ring was new.

How well do I remember now, your young sweet face that day;
How fair you were—now dear you were—my tongue could hardly say:
Nor how I doated on you; ah! how proud I was of you;
But did I love you more than now, when this old ring was new?

No—no; so fairer were you then than at this hour to me,
And dear as life to me this day, how could you dearer be?
As sweet your face might be that day as now it is 'tis true,
But did I know your heart as well when this old ring was new?

O partner of my gladness, wife, what care, what grief is there,
For me you would not bravely face—with me you would not share?
O what a weary want had every day, if wanting you,
Wanting the love that God made mine when this old ring was new.

Years bring fresh links to bind us, wife—young voices that are here,
Young faces round our fire that make their mother's yet more dear,
Young loving hearts, your care each day makes yet more like to you,
More like the loving heart made mine when this old ring was new.

And bless'd be God, all he has given are with us; yet around
Our table, every little life lent to us, still is found;
Though care we've known, with hopeful hearts the worst we've struggled through,
Blessed be His name for all His love since this old ring was new.

The past is dear: its sweetness still our memories treasure yet;
The griefs we've borne, together borne, we would not now forget;
Whatever, wife, the future brings, heart unto heart still true,
We'll share as we have shared all else since this old ring was new.

And if God spares us 'mongst our sons and daughters to grow old,
We know his goodness will not let your heart or mine grow cold;
Your aged eyes will see in mine all they've still shown to you,
And mine in yours all they have seen since this old ring was new.

And O, when death shall come at last to bid me to my rest,
May I die looking in those eyes, and resting on that breast;
O may the parting gaze be blessed with the dear sight of you,
Of these fond eyes—fond as they were when this old ring was new.

Miscellaneous.

The Late General Beckwith.

Amedeo Bert, a Waldensian pastor, thus speaks of this noble old soldier, who has lately died at Pignerolo among the people he loved and served so well:—"Last week the Valdensians of Pignerolo and its neighbourhood accompanied to his last dwelling-place, in the burial-ground of Torre Pellice, the English Major-General Charles Beckwith, who has dedicated himself to the work of promoting the religious and intellectual progress of that poor Alpine people, who had been oppressed until 1848 by the Jesuit and clerical government, and unable of themselves alone to raise above the deplorable condition in which they were sunk. He did prodigies of charity and personal sacrifice in the Valdensian valleys—established more than a hundred schools—built churches and houses for pastors and masters—urged public instruction onward in the path which should be trodden by all citizens of a free country, and especially by Protestants—he raised the condition of the women by receiving as institution, long maintained by himself alone, the Valdensian girls, who on their return to their families carried back and imparted to them knowledge, order, and sincere piety—in a word, he consecrated 34 years of his life to protecting, benefiting, and directing to worthy ends a population who will for ever call him their regenerator and father. He took a wife from among his beloved villagers that he might be more closely united to them; and as Italy had in Cavour its most powerful promoter and supporter of unity, progress, and freedom, so Beckwith was the Cavour of the Valdensians, and his name and memory will forever be blessed among the Protestants of Piedmont. The wooden leg which supplied the place of that which he had lost at Waterloo, did not prevent him from climbing the highest Valdensian peaks, that he might personally inspect the schools he had founded. The Government bestowed upon him in 1852, the well-merited cross of St. Maurice and St Lazarus. Blessed are the dead who leave behind them imperishable monuments of brotherly love and true piety."

THE YEARS' COURAGE IN ENGLAND.—Seven millions and a-half of sovereigns and over a million of half sovereigns were coined last year. Since 1855, sixteen millions of florins, twenty-four millions of shillings and twenty millions of sixpences have passed through the Mint. During the same period forty-seven thousand silver two-penny pieces, eighty thousand silver pennies, and a large quantity of silver three halfpenny pieces, were issued, the latter for circulation in Ceylon. The coinage of half-farthings ceased in 1856, when 912,000 were struck. The total value of all the pieces coined there up to the beginning of the present year is about £64,000,000.

The Fighting Force of the Confederate States.

A writer in the Mobile *Register*, furnishes data from which a tolerably correct idea may be obtained of the fighting force of the Confederate States. His returns are derived from the United States census tables of 1840 and '50, and upon the assumption that the ratio of increase from 1850 to 1860, is as great as that from 1840 to 1850.

The census tables show that, in 1850, the Slave States (16) had a male white population between the ages of fifteen and fifty, as follows, in round numbers:

[illegible]	100,000
Virginia	210,000
North Carolina	125,000
South Carolina	65,000
Georgia	120,000
Florida	10,000
Alabama	100,000
Mississippi	70,000
Louisiana	90,000
Texas	40,000
Arkansas	40,000
Tennessee	170,000
Kentucky	180,000
Missouri	150 000
	1,470,000

If these States increased as rapidly between 1850 and 1860 as they did between 1840 and 1850, they have a male population between the ages of fifteen and fifty, as follows:—

Maryland	130,000
Virginia	250,000
North Carolina	165,000
South Carolina	70,000
Georgia	150,000
Florida	20,000
Alabama	130,000
Mississippi	130,000
Louisiana	145,000
Texas	80,000
Arkansas	70,000
Tenessee	200,000
Kentucky	230.000
Missouri	280,000
	2 030,000

Assuming the census tables to be correct, we now have, in the fourteen Southern States, upwards of two million of white males between the ages of fifteen and fifty, and it is idle to talk about conquering them. They are not shop-keepers, tailors, factory men, button-makers, &c., turned loose upon the world, and forced to enlist from want; but they are used to handling the shot gun and rifle from the age of 12.

Grant, however, that this estimate is extravagant. Let us suppose that the ages of eighteen and forty should govern as the limit. Still this would not reduce us to despair; for, by no rule of calculation, could our fighting forces be reduced to one million of men.

This force can be kept in the field as long as the North may assail us, and will not interfere with our producing or agricultural population. When the present crops are gathered the South will not again feel any want of food for man or horse. Insubordination among her black population, upon which the North counted so largely, does not exist; our slaves can be safely trusted to the management of the boys under eighteen and the old men, and abundant crops be thus secured while our fighting men are in the field.

Not so with the North. Whenever she puts anything like her military strength in the field, she weakens her power to feed her people; and though her white population in 1860 was 19,000,000,—against 8,700,000 whites of the South, and though, she ought therefore to be able to send out two soldiers where we can send one, yet we question much if she can send out her one million as readily as the South can.

The prolongation of this struggle will develop more of the resources of the South than of the North.

The Fordingbridge Murder.

The atrocious crime committed by George Jacob Gilbert upon Miss Marianne Susan Hall, whose parents resided at Midgham Farm, near Fordingbridge, Hampshire, was expiated, as far as human laws were concerned, at Winchester Gaol shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The dreadful atrocities perpetrated by this miscreant must be fresh to the recollection of the public, from the reports published in the press, and it must suffice here to say that Gilbert was tried at Winchester Assizes on the 13th ult., before Mr. Justice Keating, convicted, and sentenced to die, without hope of mercy. For several days after his conviction Gilbert maintained the same sullen and indifferent demeanour as to his fearful crimes, but after some little time he gradually became aware of his frightful position, although his conduct betokened passive recognition rather than contrition. He has continued such a course up to the last, although the details of his conduct were not given to the representatives of the press who applied for them. Shortly before eight o'clock Calcraft the executioner, was introduced to the cell, the Under-Sheriff, Mr. W. Brooks, Mr. H. Barber, the governor, Dr. Lyster, the surgeon, and the Rev. W. Rogers, the chaplain, having previously informed the miscreant that the time of the fatal parting with the world was at hand. The pinioning was soon done, the culprit betrayed but slight emotion, but as the prison bell tolled the fatal hour a visible change came over him. On leaving the cell he was barely able to support himself while passing through the passage to the courtyard leading to the gateway, but mounted the stairs with firmness. The appearance of the melancholy procession on the scaffold caused a slight movement on the part of the crowd assembled in front of the gaol, and the unhappy wretch cast a mournful glance on the crowd below. Calcraft's duty was quickly performed, and the drop fell with a dull heavy sound, responded to by a loud groan from the crowd. The time was much curtailed, and, after hanging the usual time, the body was cut down and buried in the gaol.

Good Habits indispensible.

In the course of the address delivered by Hon. Mr. Gladstone, on the occasion of his installation as rector of the Edinburgh University, to the students, he thus spoke of the life of faith:"

"The mountain tops of Scotland behold on every side of them the witness, and many a one of what were once her morasses and her moorlands, now blossoming as the rose, contain on its face the proof that it is in man and not in his circumstances that the secret of his destiny resides. For most of you that destiny will take its final bent toward evil or toward good, not from the information you imbibe; but from the habits of thought, and life that you shall acquire during your academical career. Could you with the bodily eye see the moments of it as they fly, you would see them all pass by you, as the bee that has rifled the heather bears its honey through the air, charged with the promise, or, it may be, with the future. In many things it is wise to believe before experience until you can know, and in order that you may know; and believe me when I tell you that thrift of time will repay you in after life with a usury of profit beyond your most sanguine dreams, and that the waste of it will make you dwindle, alike in intellectual and in moral stature, beyond your darkest reckonings.

I am Scotchman enough to know that among you there are always many who are already, even in their tender years, fighting with a mature and manly courage the battle of life. When they feel themselves lonely amidst the crowd, when they are for a moment disheartened by that difficulty which is the rude and rocking cradle of every kind of excellence, when they are conscious of the pinch of poverty and self-denial, let them be conscious, too, that a sleepless Eye is watching them from above, that their honest efforts are assisted, their humble prayers are heard, and all things are working together for their good. Is not this the life of faith, which walks by your side from your rising in the morning to your lying down at night—which lights up for you the cheerless world, and transfigures all that you encounter, whatever be its outward form, with hues brought down from heaven!—These considerations are applicable to all of you. You are all in training here for educated life, for the higher forms of mental experience, for circles of social influence and leadership. Some of you may be chosen to greater distinctions and heavier trials, and may enter into that class of which each member while he lives is envied or admired,

"And when he dies he bears a lofty name,
A light, a landmark, on the cliffs of fame."

President Lincoln's Letter to Horace Greeley.

The following is the President's reply to Mr. Greeley's editorial letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, August 32, 1862.

Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR: I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through *The N. Y. Tribune*. If there be in it any statement or assumption of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the National authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views. I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men, everywhere, could be free.

Yours, A. LINCOLN.

A Scotch lecturer undertook to explain to a village audience the word phenomenon. "Maybe, ma freens, ye dinna ken what a phenomenon may be. Well, then a'll tell 'ee. Ye've seen a coo (cow) nae doot. Weel, a coo's nae a phenomenon. Ye've seen an apple tree. Well, an apple tree's nae a phenomenon. But gin ye see a coo gang up the apple tree tail foremost, to pu' apples, that would be a phenomenon."

IGNORANCE IN ENGLAND.—Of the women of England who have become wives in 1860, more than 60,000 have the disadvantage of being unable to write their own names; more than 18,000 even of the women of busy and acute Lancashire. In one marriage in every six in all England both men and women were unable to write. Ireland with all the ignorance attributed to her by England has never equalled that.

—It is reported that the Bishop of Kilmore is to be appointed Archbishop of Armagh.

Sons of Temperance Column.

"WE'LL HAVE ANOTHER."

BY J. MILLER.

(*Written for the Canada Temperance Advocate.*)

When the glass, the laugh, and the social "crack" go round the convivial table, there are few who have not heard the words,—"We'll have another!" It is an oft-repeated phrase, and it seems a simple one; yet, simple as it appears, it has a magical and fatal influence. The lover of sociality yieldeth to the friendly temptation it conveys, nor dreameth that it is a phrase which has blasted reputation—withered affection's heart—darkened the fairest prospects—ruined credit—conducted to the prison-house—and led to the grave!—*Wilson's Border Tales.*

I sat amidst a band of youths
Around a table laughing,
Where glasses brightly gleamed, at which
We joyously kept quaffing;
We sang, and loved each other well
As brother loves a brother,
And as each sparkling cup we drained,
We cried,—"We'll have another!"
Our hopes were fair as morning skies;
We laughed at care—still dreaming
We'd find life's journey what it seemed
In fancy's bright day-dreaming.
And "mirth and music, love and wine,"
And love's deluding daughters,
Made eyes glance bright, and hearts dance
As sunbeams on the waters. [light,
And still another goblet came,
Like morning glories shining,
And still we blessed the "generous" cup
For "hearts and hands combining!"
When, lo! four forms, all gaunt and grim,
Like children of one mother,
I saw above us whispering dread
The words,—"We'll have another!"
Their names were written on their brows—
"Dea h," "Crime," "Disease," and "Ruin,"
And now above our festive board
They darkly came a-wooing.
Death took the first—a weakly youth,
The favorite of his mother,
He bore away; and then Disease
said,—"I must have another!"
And stealthily he seized a youth,
Of all our band the strongest,
Whose bounding health and brawny arm
We deemed would bear up longest:
He fell as falls the mountain ash,
When tempests o'er it gather;
Then Ruin muttered,—"Brethren, stay,
We yet must have another!"
His victim was a dreamy youth,
Of impulse warm and bounding,
Whose dreams of life all gorgeous rose
With rainbow hues surrounding;
Nor passing shower, nor lowering gloom,
His buoyant hopes could smother;
Him Ruin seized, and mocking laughed,
"Ha! ha! we'll have another!"
Crime took a youth of generous heart,
With proud emotions beating;
Blight was the step he made at first,
But there was no retreating.
And down destruction's darksome way
Each followed fast the other,
Led on by the enchantment in
The words,—"We'll have another!"
Thus died our bliss; its brief, bright flash
Is painful to remember;
Our dreams, our hop s, our joys, its strewn
Like leaves in dark November.
Pay earnest heed ye who may read,
Wife, husband, sister, brother,
There's blasting magic in the words—
"Come, let us have another!"

An Honest Publican's Advertisement.

Friends and Neighbours, grateful for the liberal encouragement received from you, and having supplied my shop and tavern with a new and ample stock of choice Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors, I thankfully inform you that I continue to make drunkards, paupers, and beggars, for the sober, industrious, and respectable community to support. My liquors may excite you to riot, robbery and blood, and will certainly diminish your comforts, augment your expenses, and shorten your lives. I confidently recommend them as sure to multiply fatal accidents and distressing diseases, and likely to render these incurable. They will agreeably deprive some of life, some of reason, many of character and all of peace—will make fathers fiends, wives widows, mothers cruel, children orphans, and all poor. I will train the young to ignorance, dissipation, infidelity, lewdness, and every vice—corrupt the ministers of religion—obstruct the gospel, defile the church, and cause as much temporal and eternal death as I can.

I will thus "accomodate the public," it may be at the cost of my never-dying soul. I have a family to support—the trade pays and the public encourage it. I have a character from my Minister, and a license from the Magistrate; my traffic is lawful; Christians countenance it; and if I do not bring these evils upon you, somebody else will. I know the Bible says, "Thou shalt not kill;" pronounces a "woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink;" and enjoins me not to "put a stumbling block in a brother's way." I also read that "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God," and I cannot expect the drunkard-maker, without repentance, to share a better late; but I wish a easy living, and have deliberately resolved to gather the wages of iniquity, and fatten on the ruin of my species. I shall therefore carry on my trade with energy, and do my best to diminish the wealth of the nation, impair the health of the people, and endanger the safety of the State. As my traffic flourishes in proportion to your ignorance and sensuality, I will do my utmost to prevent your intellectual elevation, moral purity, social happiness, and eternal welfare.

Should you doubt my ability, I refer you to the Poor-shop, the Poor-house, the Police-office, the Hospital, the Jail, and the Gallows, where so many of my customers have gone. The sight of them will satisfy you that I do what I promise.

JUDAS HEARTLESS.

N. B.—I teach old and young to drink, and change only for the moderate; a few [illegible] will be sufficient.—*Starving Tracts, No. 126.*

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1862. NUMBER 37.

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro.' 18

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Offices,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street. Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, Dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & DENEHAN.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBER,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 18

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
February 19th, 1863. 8

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Mechanic Hall, Peterboro', C. W 9

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds. Ashburnham, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, Hunter Street Peterborough. 18

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Custom House Broker, &c., Cobourg, C. W. Office and Stores, Water Street, Port Hope. 20

CABINET-MAKING,
[illegible]

R. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough, C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg. Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water St'r, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c.
☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.
Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Graiuers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro' March 1865. 11

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS,
MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c.
Jobbing and Horse-shoeing
done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS.
☞ Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1863. 8

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store.
N. B.—All business done promptly and monies handed over when collected. 13

P. SHEVLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Offices over Harty's Store, George Street.
Peterboro, August, 1863. 34

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
Office—SHERMAN'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET,
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Legge, Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. J. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

Hair Dressing Saloon!
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.
PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.
Ladies celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings,
Peterboro, May 15, 1862. 20

Advertising Essential to Business.
AGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and General Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, London, C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in City, London, Provincial and foreign papers, Publishers' Circulars, Trade Circulars, Prospectuses, &c., &c.
Advertisements and Agents for this Paper.

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
GRANVILLE RICHARDSON,
24 Proprietor.

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF SALOON,
SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY.
of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.
This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.
Yard and Stabling for the public.
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.
J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last Year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

AMERICAN HOTEL
Peterborough.
THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he has re-taken the American Hotel, and having it completely renewed and refurnished, and being now entirely complete in all its appartments, is now open for the reception of the travelling public
The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.
The LIQUORS are of the best brands, and the LARDER will be constantly supplied with the delicacies of the season.
The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Hostler is always in attendance.
ALSO,
A LIVERY STABLE attached to the Hotel, where Horses and Conveyances of all kinds can be had at all seasons.
CHARGES MODERATE.
LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
Peterborough.
THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has taken that new Hotel on the
CORNER OF GEORGE & HUNTER ST'S,
in the Town of Peterborough, which he is fitting up at a great expense, and he trusts by keeping
THE BAR
supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars, and the Table with the choicest supplies of the market, to merit a share of the public support.
There is to be a large and commodious YARD, with Sheds and Stables attached to the Hotel, where a careful Hostler will always be found in attendance. A call A
First-Class Bowling Alley
Attached to the premises.
WM. ARMSTRONG.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34-1y

TO LOVERS OF
A BEAUTIFUL WASH!
SUCH as will compare if not surpass any thing ever sold in Canada All I ask is a trial of
AUTER'S CELEBRATED RESTORATIVE,
which is now in the greatest demand in the United States, and which has been tried by Ladies and Gentlemen of the largest cities, who give it the credit of being the most luxurious wash that was ever used as a preventative of the Hair from falling off, and removing the dandruff and scurf from the head, also beautifying and leaving a splendid gloss on the hair, together with a beautiful perfume. Having been appointed sole Agent for Lafore's Hair Works,
WIGS, TOUPEES, BRAIDS,
FRIZETTES, &c.,
Arrangements have been made so that persons at a distance can be supplied with the above ornamental head dresses by sending the size of the head and other descriptions, at such low rates as I hope will give satisfaction.
TO GENTLEMEN,
Having Auter's Celebrated Hair Dyes, Brown and Black. If they are not the best now in use he will forfeit $100. It will not leave the skin stained if used by directions. I am now prepared to use the above dyes for the hair or whiskers, and will warrant it to give a Dark Brown, or jet Black, as the case may require.
R. D. BASKERVILLE.
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
George Street, Peterboro'.
July 23, 1862 30

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.
ON and after the 13th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—
Leave Port Hope at .....7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at.....9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at.....1.35 a.m
Arrive at Port Hope.....3.55 a.m
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Peterboro at.....6.30 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....9.00 a.m.
Leave Port Hope at.....1.00 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at.....3.30 p.m.
The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.
D. R. KINBALL, Superintendent. F. FERGUSON, Secretary.
Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861: 49

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.
☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.
H. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 48-1y

FARM FOR SALE.
THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.
60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,
and under good cultivation. There is a splendid DWELLING HOUSE on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.
For particulars apply to Richard Harlow, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.
Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8

FOR SALE.
SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Frame House, three Barns and other Outbuildings.
The north half of Lot No. 10, in the 9th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH HELM,
on WM. TWEED, Jr.
Brougham, May 1, 1862.

Poetry.

THE WORN WEDDING RING.

TO THE SISTER'S WIFE.

Your wedding ring wears thin, dear wife; ah, summers not a few,
Since I put it on your finger first, have passed o'er me and you.
And, love, what changes have we seen—what cares and pleasures, too—
Since you became my own dear wife, when this old ring was new.

Oh! blessing on that happy day, the happiest of my life,
When thanks to God, your [illegible] made you my loving wife!
Your heart will say the same, I know; that day's as dear to you,
That day that made me yours, dear wife, when this old ring was new.

How well do I remember now, your young sweet face that day;
How fair you were—now dear you were—my tongue could hardly say:
Nor how I doated on you; ah! how proud I was of you;
But did I love you more than now, when this old ring was new?

No—no; no fairer were you then than at this hour to me,
And dear as life to me this day, how could you dearer be?
As sweet your face might be that day as now it is 'tis true,
But did I know your heart as well when this old ring was new?

O partner of my gladness, wife, what care, what grief is there,
For me you would not bravely face—with me you would not share?
O what a weary wait had every day, if wanting you,
Wanting the love that God made mine when this old ring was new.

Years bring fresh links to bind us, wife—young voices that are here,
Young faces round our fire that make their mother's yet more dear,
Young loving hearts, your care each day makes yet more like to you,
More like the loving heart made mine when this old ring was new.

And bless'd be God, all he has given are with us; yet around
Our table, every little life lent to us, still is found;
Though cares we've known, with hopeful hearts the worst we've struggled through,
Blessed be his name for all His love since this old ring was new.

The past is dear: its sweetness still our memories treasure yet;
The griefs we've borne, together borne, we would not sow forget;
Whatever, wife, the future brings, heart unto heart still true,
We'll share as we have shared all else since this old ring was new.

And if God spares us 'mongst our sons and daughters to grow old,
We know his goodness will not let your heart or mine grow cold;
Your aged eyes will see in mine all they've still shown to you,
And mine in yours all they have seen since this old ring was new.

And O, when death shall come at last to bid me to my rest,
May I die looking in those eyes, and resting on that breast;
O may the parting gaze be blessed with the dear sight of you,
Of these fond eyes—fond as they were when this old ring was new.

Miscellaneous.

The Late General Beckwith.

Amedeo Bert, a Waldensian pastor, thus speaks of this noble old soldier, who has lately died at Pignerolo among the people he loved and served so well:—"Last week the Valdensians of Pignerolo and its neighbourhood accompanied to his last dwelling-place, in the burial-ground of Torre Pellice, the English Major-General Charles Beckwith, who has dedicated himself to the work of promoting the religious and intellectual progress of that poor Alpine people, who had been oppressed until 1848 by the Jesuit and clerical government, and unable of themselves alone to raise above the deplorable condition in which they were sunk. He did prodigies of charity and personal sacrifice in the Valdensian valleys—established more than a hundred schools—built churches and houses for pastors and masters—urged public instruction onward in the path which should be trodden by all citizens of a free country, and especially by Protestants—he raised the condition of the women by receiving an institution, long maintained by himself alone, the Valdensian girls who on their return to their families carried back and imparted to them knowledge, order, and sincere piety—in a word, he consecrated 34 years of his life to protecting, benefiting, and directing to worthy ends a population who will for ever call him their regenerator and father. He took a wife from among his beloved villagers that he might be more closely united to them; and as Italy had in Cavour its most powerful promoter and supporter of unity, progress, and freedom, so Beckwith was the Cavour of the Valdensians, and his name and memory will forever be blessed among the Protestants of Piedmont. The wooden leg which supplied the place of that which he had lost at Waterloo, did not prevent him from climbing the highest Valdensian peaks, that he might personally inspect the schools he had founded. The Government bestowed upon him in 1852, the well-merited cross of St. Maurice and St Lazarus. Blessed are the dead who leave behind them impressible monuments of brotherly love and true piety."

TEN YEARS' COURAGE IN ENGLAND.—Seven millions and a-half of sovereigns and over a million of half sovereigns were coined last year. Since 1855, sixteen millions of florins, twenty-four millions of shillings and twenty millions of sixpences have passed through the Mint. During the same period forty-seven thousand silver two-penny pieces, eighty thousand silver pence, and a large quantity of silver three halfpenny pieces, were issued, the latter for circulation in Ceylon. The coinage of half-farthings ceased in 1856; while 912,000 were struck. The total value of all the pieces coined there since the beginning of the present year is about £64,000,000.

The Fighting Force of the Confederate States.

A writer in the Mobile *Register*, for whose data from which a tolerably correct idea may be obtained of the fighting force of the Confederate States. His returns are derived from the United States census tables of 1840 and '50, and upon the assumption that the ratio of increase from 1790 to 1800, is as great as that from 1840 to 1860.

The census tables show that, in 1860, the Slave States (16) had a male white population between the ages of fifteen and fifty, as follows, in round numbers:

[illegible]	100,000
Virginia	210,000
North Carolina	125,000
South Carolina	65,000
Georgia	120,000
Florida	10,000
Alabama	100,000
Mississippi	70,000
Louisiana	90,000
Texas	40,000
Arkansas	40,000
Tennessee	170,000
Kentucky	180,000
Missouri	150,000
	1,470,000

If these States increased as rapidly between 1850 and 1860 as they did between 1840 and 1850, they have a male population between the ages of fifteen and fifty, as follows:—

Maryland	130,000
Virginia	250,000
North Carolina	145,000
South Carolina	70,000
Georgia	150,000
Florida	20,000
Alabama	130,000
Mississippi	130,000
Louisiana	145,000
Texas	80,000
Arkansas	70,000
Tenessee	200,000
Kentucky	230,000
Missouri	280,000
	2 030,000

Assuming the census tables to be correct, we now have, in the fourteen Southern States, upwards of two million of white males between the ages of fifteen and fifty, and it is idle to talk about conquering them. They are not shop-keepers, tailors, factory men, button-makers, &c., turned loose upon the world, and forced to enlist from want; but they are used to handling the shot gun and rifle from the age of 12.

Grant, however, that this estimate is extravagant. Let us suppose that the ages of eighteen and forty should govern as the limit. Still this would not reduce us to despair; for, by no rule of calculation, could our fighting forces be reduced to one million of men.

This force can be kept in the field as long as the North may assail us, and will not interfere with our producing or agricultural population. When the present crops are gathered the South will not again feel any want of food for man or horse. Insubordination among her black population, upon which the North counted so largely, does not exist; our slaves can be safely trusted to the management of the boys under eighteen and the old men, and abundant crops be thus secured while our fighting men are in the field.

Not so with the North. Whenever she puts anything like her military strength in the field, she weakens her power to feed her people; and though her white population in 1860 was 19,000,000,—against 8,700,000 whites of the South, and though, she ought therefore to be able to send out two soldiers where we can send one, yet we question much if she can send out her one million as readily as the South can.

The prolongation of this struggle will develop more of the resources of the South than of the North.

The Fordingbridge Murder.

The atrocious crime committed by George Jacob Gilbert upon Miss Marianne Susan Hall, whose parents resided at Midgham Farm, near Fordingbridge, Hampshire, was expiated, as far as human laws were concerned, at Winchester Gaol shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The dreadful atrocities perpetrated by this miscreant must be fresh to the recollection of the public, from the reports published in the press, and it must suffice here to say that Gilbert was tried at Winchester Assizes on the 13th ult., before Mr. Justice Keating, convicted, and sentenced to die, without hope of mercy. For several days after his conviction Gilbert maintained the same stolid and indifferent demeanour as to his fearful crimes, but after some little time he gradually became aware of his frightful position, although his conduct betokened passive recognition rather than contrition. He has continued such a course up to the last, although the details of his conduct were not given to the representatives of the press who applied for them. Shortly before eight o'clock Calcraft the executioner, was introduced to the cell, the Under-Sheriff, Mr. W. Brooks, Mr. H. Barber, the governor, Dr. Lyford, the surgeon, and the Rev. W. Rogers, the chaplain, having previously informed the miscreant that the time of his fatal parting with the world was at hand. The pinioning was soon done, the culprit betrayed but slight emotion, but as the prison bell tolled the fatal hour a visible change came over him. On leaving the cell he was barely able to support himself while passing through the passage to the courtyard leading to the gateway, but mounted the stairs with firmness. The appearance of the melancholy procession on the scaffold caused a slight movement on the portion of the crowd assembled in front of the gaol, and the unhappy wretch cast a mournful glance on the crowed below. Calcraft's duty was quickly performed, and the drop fell with a dull heavy sound, responded to by a loud groan from the crowd. The time was much convulsed; and, after hanging the usual time, the body was cut down and buried in the gaol.

Good Habits indispensible.

In the course of the address delivered by Hon. Mr. Gladstone, on the occasion of his installation as rector of the Edinburgh University, to the students, he thus spoke of "the life of faith:"

"The mountain tops of Scotland behold on every side of them the witness, and many a cool of what were once her morasses and her moorlands, now blossoming as the rose, conspire on its face the proof that it is in man and not in his circumstances that the secret of his destiny resides. For most of you that destiny will take its final bent toward evil or toward good, not from the information you imbibe; but from the habits of thought, and life that you shall acquire during your academical career. Could you with the bodily eye see the moments of it as they fly, you would see them all pass by you, as the bee that has rifled the heather bears its honey through the air, charged with the promise, or, it may be, with the future. In many things it is wise to believe before experience until you can know, and in order that you may know; and believe me when I tell you that thrift of time will repay you in after life with a usury of profit beyond your most sanguine dreams, and that the waste of it will make you dwindle, alike in intellectual and in moral stature, beyond your darkest reckonings.

I am Scotchman enough to know that among you there are always many who are already, even in their tender years, fighting with a mature and manly courage the battle of life. When they feel themselves lonely amidst the crowd, when they are for a moment disheartened by that difficulty which is the rude and rocking cradle of every kind of excellence, when they are conscious of the pinch of poverty and self-denial, let them be conscious, too, that a sleepless Eye is watching them from above, that their honest efforts are assisted, their humble prayers are heard, and all things are working together for their good. Is not this the life of faith which walks by your side from your rising in the morning to your lying down at night—which lights up for you the cheerless world, and transfigures all that you encounter, whatever be its outward form, with hues brought down from heaven!—These considerations are applicable to all of you. You are all in training here for educated life, for the higher forms of mental experience, for circles of social influence and leadership. Some of you may be chosen to greater distinctions and heavier trials, and may enter into that class of which each member while he lives is envied or admired,

"And when he dies he bears a lofty name,
A light, a landmark, on the cliffs of fame."

President Lincoln's Letter to Horace Greeley.

The following is the President's reply to Mr. Greeley's editorial letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, August 32, 1862.

Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR: I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through *The N. Y. Tribune*. If there be in it any statement or assumption of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the National authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views. I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men, everywhere, could be free.

Yours, A. LINCOLN.

A Scotch lecturer undertook to explain to a village audience the word phenomenon. "Maybe, ma freens, ye dinna ken what a phenomenon may be. Well, then a'll tell 'oo. Ye've seen a coo (cow) nae doot. Weel, a coo's nae a phenomenon. Ye've seen an apple tree. Well, an apple tree's nae a phenomenon. But gin ye see a coo gang up the apple tree tail foremost, to pu' apples, that would be a phenomenon."

IGNORANCE IN ENGLAND.—Of the women of England who have become wives in 1860, more than 60,000 have the disadvantage of being unable to write their own names; more than 18,000 even of the women of lowly and acute Lancashire. In one marriages in every six in all England both man and woman were unable to write. Ireland with all the ignorance attributed to her by England's tongue-tied orators, is not at that.

—It is rumored that the Bishop of Kildare is to be appointed Archbishop of Armagh.

Sons of Temperance Column.

"WE'LL HAVE ANOTHER."

BY J. MILLER.

(*Written for the Canada Temperance Advocate.*)

When the glee, the laugh, and the social "crack" go round the convivial table, there are few who have not heard the words,—"We'll have another!" It is an oft-repeated phrase, and it seems a simple one; yet, simple as it appears, it has a magical and fatal influence. The lover of sociality yieldeth to the friendly temptation it conveys, nor dreameth that it is a phrase which has blasted reputation—withered affection's heart—darkened the fairest prospects—ruined credit—conducted to the prison-house—and led to the grave!—*Wilson's Border Tales.*

I sat amidst a band of youths
Around a table laughing,
Where glasses brightly gleamed, at which
We joyously kept quaffing;
We sang, and loved each other well
As brother loves a brother,
And as each sparkling cup we drained,
We cried,—"We'll have another?"
Our hopes were fair as morning skies;
We laughed at care—still deeming
We'd find life's journey what it seemed
In fancy's bright day-dreaming.
And "mirth and music, love and wine,"
And Eve's deluding daughters,
Made eyes glance bright, and hearts dance
As sunbeams on the waters. [light,
And still another bottle came,
Like morning glories shining,
And still we blessed the "generous" cup
For "hearts and hands combining!"
When, lo! four forms, all gaunt and grim,
Like children of one mother,
I saw above us whispering dread
The words,—"We'll have another!"
Their names were written on their brows—
"Dyah, h," "Crime," "Disease," and "Ruin,"
And now above our festive board
They darkly came a-wooing.
Death took the first—a weakly youth,
The favorite of his mother,
He bore away; and then Disease
Said,—"I must have another!"
And stealthily he seized a youth,
Of all our band the strongest,
Whom bounding health and bowing arm
We deemed would bear up longest:
He fell as falls the mountain ash,
When tempests o'er it gather;
Then Ruin muttered,—"Brethren, stay,
We yet must have another!"
His victim was a dreamy youth,
Of impulse warm and bounding,
Whose dreams of life all gorgeous rose
With rainbow hues surrounding;
Nor passing shower, nor lowering gloom,
His buoyant hopes could smother;
Him Ruin seized, and mocking laughed,
"Ha! ha! we'll have another!"
Crime took a youth of generous heart,
With proud emotions beating;
Slight was the step he made at first,
But there was no retreating.
And as the destruction's darks came way
Each followed fast the other,
Led on by the enchantment in
The words,—"We'll have another!"
Thus died our bliss; its brief, bright flash
Is painful to remember;
Our dreams, our hop s, our joys, the crown
Like leaves in dark November.
Pay earnest heed ye who may read,
Wife, husband, sister, brother,
There's blasting magic in the words—
"Come, let us have another!"

An Honest Publican's Advertisement.

Friends and Neighbours, grateful for the liberal encouragement received from you, and having supplied my shop and tavern with a new and ample stock of choice Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors, I thankfully inform you that I continue to make drunkards, paupers, and beggars, for the sober, industrious, and respectable community to support. My liquors may excite you to riot, robbery and blood, and will certainly diminish your comforts, augment your expenses, and shorten your lives. I confidently recommend them as sure to multiply fatal accidents and distressing diseases, and likely to render these incurable. They will agreeably deprive some of life, some of reason, many of character and all of peace—will make fathers fiends, wives widows, mothers cruel, children orphans, and all poor. I will train the young to ignorance, dissipation, infidelity, lewdness, and every vice—corrupt the ministers of religion—obstruct the gospel, defile the church, and cause as much temporal and eternal death as I can.

I will thus "accomodate the public," it may be at the cost of my never-dying soul. I have a family to support—the trade pays and the public encourage it. I have a character from my Minister, and a license from the Magistrate; my traffic is lawful; Christians countenance it; and if I do not bring these evils upon you, somebody else will. I know the Bible says, "Thou shalt not kill;" pronounces a "woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink;" and enjoins us not to "put a stumbling block in a brother's way." I also read that "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God," and I cannot expect the drunkard-maker, without repentance, to share a better fate; but I wish a lazy living, and have deliberately resolved to gather the wages of iniquity, and fatten on the ruin of my species. I shall therefore carry on my trade with energy, and do my best to diminish the wealth of the nation, impair the health of the people, and endanger the safety of the State. As my traffic flourishes in proportion to your ignorance and sensuality, I will do my utmost to prevent your intellectual elevation, moral purity, social happiness, and eternal welfare.

Should you doubt my ability, I refer you to the Pawn-shop, the Poor-house, the Police-office, the Hospital, the Jail, and the Gallows, where so many of my customers have gone. The sight of these will satisfy you that I do what I promise.

JUBAL HEATHENS.

N. B.—I shall teach old and young to drink, and charge only for the materials; a few lessons will be sufficient.—*Sons of Temperance Tracts, No. 126.*

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1862. NUMBER 37.

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Bu'iness Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN,
County Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro. 18

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Offices,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street. Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Scatboro's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro. April 3d, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. Office and Residence,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro. April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & DENNIAN.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
Offices:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

J. B. HISBER,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 18

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
Peterborough, C. W.
February 18th, 1861. 8

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Scotch Blinds, Door and Sashings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Mechanics Hall, Peterboro', C. W 8

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds. Lakefield, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT,
BAKER, Provision, Grocerie, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cheap palace of all kinds of crockery, earthen, glass and tinware Peterborough. 18

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION Agent, Forwarder, and General Agent for the Sale of Wheat and General Produce, Port Hope. 18

CABINET MAKING,

R. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough, C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water St't, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c.
☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs. Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Graizers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery. Peterboro' March 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS,
MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c.
Jobbing and Horse-shoeing
done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS.
☞ Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store.
N. B.—All business done promptly and moneys handed over when collected. 13

P. SHEVLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office over Harty's Store, George Street.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
Office:—SHERMAN'S House, Gamble Street,
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Legge, Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickler, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 34

Hair Dressing Saloon!
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.
PROFESSOR HOLMES begs the early attention of the public to his Saloon for Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.
Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Montreal prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings,
Peterboro, May 15, 1862. 20

Advertising Essential to Business.
AGUSTUS WHEELER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and Commission Bookseller, Shipping and Publishing Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W.
Orders and Advertisements for insertion in City, Town, & County Newspapers, Periodicals, Reviews, &c., throughout the United States, British Colonies, Europe or the East.
Estimates and Rates on this Paper.

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
GRANVILLE RICHARDSON, Proprietor.
24

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF SALOON,
SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY.
of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.
This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.
Yard and Stabling for the public.
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.

J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

AMERICAN HOTEL
Peterborough.
THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he has re-taken the American Hotel, and having it completely renewed and refurnished, and being now entirely complete in all its appartments, is now open for the reception of the travelling public
The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.
The LIQUORS are of the best brands, and the LARDER will be constantly supplied with the delicacies of the season.
The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Hostler is always in attendance.
Also,
A LIVERY STABLE attached to the Hotel, where Horses and Conveyances of all kinds can be found at all seasons.
CHARGES MODERATE.
LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
Peterborough.
THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has taken that new Hotel on the
CORNER OF GEORGE & HUNTER STS,
in the Town of Peterborough, which he is fitting up at a great expense, and he trusts by keeping
THE BAR
supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars, and the Table with the choicest supplies of the season, to merit a share of the public support.
There is a large and commodious YARD, with Sheds and Stables attached to the Hotel, where a careful Hostler will always be found in attendance. [illegible]
First-Class Bowling Alley
ATTACHED TO THE HOUSE.
W. ARMSTRONG.
Peterboro', August, 1862. 34-17

TO LOVERS OF
A BEAUTIFUL WASH!
SUCH as will compare if not surpass any thing ever sold in Canada All I ask is a trial of
AUTER'S CELEBRATED RESTORATIVE,
which is now in the greatest demand in the United States, and which has been tried by Ladies and Gentlemen of the largest cities, who give it the credit of being the most luxurious wash that was ever used as a preventative of the Hair from falling off, and removing the dandruff and scurf from the head, also beautifying and leaving a splendid gloss on the hair, together with a beautiful perfume. Having been appointed sole Agent for Ladore's Hair Works,
WIGS, TOUPEES, BRAIDS,
FRIZETTES, &c.,
Arrangements have been made so that persons at a distance can be supplied with the above ornamental head dresses by sending the size of the head and other descriptions, at such low rates as I hope will give satisfaction.

TO GENTLEMEN,
Having Auter's Celebrated Hair Dyes, Brown and Black. If they are not the best now in use he will forfeit $100. It will not leave the skin stained if used by directions. I am now prepared to use the above dyes for the hair or whiskers, and will warrant it to give a Dark Brown, or jet Black, as the case may require.
R. D. BASKERVILLE.
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
George Street, Peterboro'.
July 23, 1862 30

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.
ON and after the 12th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—
Leave Port Hope at .....7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at.....9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at.....1.35 a.m
Arrive at Port Hope.....3.55 a.m
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Peterboro at.....6.30 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at.....9.00 a.m.
Leave Port Hope at.....1.00 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at .....3.30 p.m.
The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.
S. R. KIRKALL, Sups. intendent. F. FERGUSON, Secretary.
Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861: 49

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.
☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.
H. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862, 48-1y

FARM FOR SALE.
THE west ½ of Lot No. 9, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.
60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,
and under good cultivation. There is a splendid
ORCHARD
on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.
For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Mount Pleasant, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.
Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8

FOR SALE.
SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Frame House, three Barns and other Outhouses.
The north half of Lot No. 10, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH HELLIS,
on the premises,
WM. TWEED, Sr.
Stoughton, May 1, 1862.

Poetry.

THE WORN WEDDING RING.

TO THE MARRIED WIFE.

Your wedding ring wears thin, dear wife; ah, summers not a few,
Since I put it on your finger first, have passed o'er me and you.
And, love, what changes have we seen—what cares and pleasures, too—
Since you became my own dear wife, when this old ring was new.

Oh! blessing on that happy day, the happiest of my life,
When thanks to God, your low "Yes" made you my loving wife;
Your heart will say the same, I know; that day's as dear to you,
That day that made me yours, dear wife, when this old ring was new.

How well do I remember now, your young sweet face that day;
How fair you were—now dear you were—my tongue could hardly say:
Nor how I doated on you; ah! how proud I was of you;
But did I love you more than now, when this old ring was new?

No—no; no fairer were you then than at this hour to me,
And dear as life to me this day, how could you dearer be?
As sweet your face might be that day as now it is 'tis true,
But did I know your heart as well when this old ring was new?

O partner of my gladness, wife, what care, what grief is there,
For me you would not bravely face—with me you would not share?
O what a weary want had every day, if wanting you,
Wanting the love that God made mine when this old ring was new.

Years bring fresh links to bind us, wife—young voices that are here,
Young faces round our fire that make their mother's yet more dear,
Young loving hearts, your care each day makes yet more like to you,
More like the loving heart made mine when this old ring was new.

And bless'd be God, all he has given are with us; yet around
Our table, every little life lent to us, still is found;
Though cares we've known, with hopeful hearts the worst we've struggled through,
Blessed be His name for all His love since this old ring was new.

The past is dear: its sweetness still our memories treasure yet;
The griefs we've borne, together borne, we would not now forget;
Whatever, wife, the future brings, heart unto heart still true,
We'll share as we have shared all else since this old ring was new.

And if God spares us 'mongst our sons and daughters to grow old,
We know his goodness will not let your heart or mine grow cold;
Your aged eyes will see in mine all they've still shown to you,
And mine in yours all they have seen since this old ring was new.

And O, when death shall come at last to bid me to my rest,
May I die looking in those eyes, and resting on that breast;
O may the parting gaze be blessed with the dear sight of you,
Of those fond eyes—fond as they were when this old ring was new.

Miscellaneous.

The Late General Beckwith.

Amedeo Bert, a Waldensian pastor, thus speaks of this noble old soldier, who has lately died at Pignerolo among the people he loved and served so well:—"Last week the Valdensians of Pignerolo and its neighbourhood accompanied to his last dwelling-place, in the burial-ground of Torre Pellice, the English Major-General Charles Beckwith, who had dedicated himself to the work of promoting the religious and intellectual progress of that poor Alpine people, who had been oppressed until 1848 by the Jesuit and clerical government, and unable of themselves alone to raise above the deplorable condition in which they were sunk. He did prodigies of charity and personal sacrifice in the Valdensian valleys—established more than a hundred schools—built churches and houses for pastors and masters—urged public instruction onward in the path which should be trodden by all citizens of a free country, and especially by Protestants—he raised the condition of the women by receiving an institution, long maintained by himself alone, the Valdensian girls, who on their return to their families carried back and imparted to them knowledge, order, and sincere piety—in a word, he consecrated 34 years of his life to protecting, benefiting, and directing to worthy ends a population who will for ever call him their regenerator and father. He took a wife from among his beloved villagers that he might be more closely united to them; and as Italy had in Cavour its most powerful promoter and supporter of unity, progress, and freedom, so Beckwith was the Cavour of the Valdensians, and his name and memory will forever be blessed among the Protestants of Piedmont. The wooden leg which supplied the place of that which he had lost at Waterloo, did not prevent him from climbing the highest Valdensian peaks, that he might personally inspect the schools he had founded. The Government bestowed upon him in 1852, the well-merited cross of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. Blessed are the dead who leave behind them imperishable monuments of brotherly love and true piety."

THE YEARS' COURAGE IN ENGLAND.—Seven millions and a-half of sovereigns and over a million of half sovereigns were coined last year. Some 1855, sixteen millions of florins, twenty-four millions of shillings and twenty millions of sixpences have passed through the Mint. During the same period forty-seven thousand silver two-penny pieces, eighty thousand silver pence, and a large quantity of silver three halfpenny pieces, were issued, the latter for circulation in Ceylon. The shortage of half-farthings amounts to 1856; when 672,000 were issued. The total value of all the pieces coined there prior to the beginning of the present year is about £94,000,000.

The Fighting Force of the Confederate States.

A writer in the Mobile *Register*, furnishes data from which a tolerably correct idea may be obtained of the fighting force of the Confederate States. His figures are derived from the United States census tables of 1840 and '50, and upon the assumption that the ratio of increase from 1850 to 1860, is as great as that from 1840 to 1850.

The census tables show that, in 1850, the Slave States (15) had a male white population between the ages of fifteen and fifty, as follows, in round numbers:

[illegible]	100,000
Virginia	210,000
North Carolina	125,000
South Carolina	65,000
Georgia	120,000
Florida	10,000
Alabama	100,000
Mississippi	70,000
Louisiana	90,000
Texas	40,000
Arkansas	40,000
Tennessee	170,000
Kentucky	190,000
Missouri	150,000
	1,470,000

If these States increased as rapidly between 1850 and 1860 as they did between 1840 and 1850, they have a male population between the ages of fifteen and fifty, as follows:—

Maryland	130,000
Virginia	250,000
North Carolina	145,000
South Carolina	70,000
Georgia	150,000
Florida	20,000
Alabama	130,000
Mississippi	130,000
Louisiana	145,000
Texas	80,000
Arkansas	70,000
Tenessee	200,000
Kentucky	230,000
Missouri	280,000
	2 030,000

Assuming the census tables to be correct, we now have, in the fourteen Southern States, upwards of two million of white males between the ages of fifteen and fifty, and it is idle to talk about conquering them. They are not shop-keepers, tailors, factory men, button-makers, &c., turned loose upon the world, and forced to enlist from want; but they are used to handling the shot gun and rifle from the age of 12.

Grant, however, that this estimate is extravagant. Let us suppose that the ages of eighteen and forty should govern as the limit. Still this would not reduce us to despair; for, by no rule of calculation, could our fighting forces be reduced to one million of men.

This force can be kept in the field as long as the North may assail us, and will not interfere with our producing or agricultural population. When the present crops are gathered the South will not again feel any want of food for man or horse. Insubordination among her black population, upon which the North counted so largely, does not exist; our slaves can be safely trusted to the management of the boys under eighteen and the old men, and abundant crops be thus secured while our fighting men are in the field.

Not so with the North. Whenever she puts anything like her military strength in the field, she weakens her power to feed her people; and though her white population in 1860 was 19,000,000,—against 8,700,000 whites of the South, and though, she ought therefore to be able to send out two soldiers where we can send one, yet we question much if she can send out her one million as readily as the South can.

The prolongation of this struggle will develop more of the resources of the South than of the North.

The Fordingbridge Murder.

The atrocious crime committed by George Jacob Gilbert upon Miss Marianne Susan Hall, whose parents resided at Midgham Farm, near Fordingbridge, Hampshire, was expiated, as far as human laws were concerned, at Winchester Gaol shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The dreadful atrocities perpetrated by this miscreant must be fresh to the recollection of the public, from the reports published in the press, and it must suffice here to say that Gilbert was tried at Winchester Assizes on the 13th ult., before Mr. Justice Keating, convicted, and sentenced to die, without hope of mercy. For several days after his conviction Gilbert maintained the same stolid and indifferent demeanour as to his fearful crimes, but after some little time he gradually became aware of his frightful position, although his conduct betokened passive recognition rather than contrition. He has continued such a course up to the last, although the details of his conduct were not given to the representatives of the press who applied for them. Shortly before eight o'clock Calcraft the executioner, was introduced to the cell, the Under-Sheriff, Mr. W. Brooks, Mr. H. Barker, the governor, Dr. Lyle, the surgeon, and the Rev. W. Rogers, the chaplain, having previously informed the miscreant that the time of the fatal parting with the world was at hand. The pinioning was soon done, the culprit betrayed but slight emotion, but as the prison bell tolled the fatal hour a visible change came over him. On leaving the cell he was barely able to support himself while passing through the passage to the courtyard leading to the gateway, but ascended the stairs with firmness. The appearance of the instantaneity proceeded on the scaffold caused a slight derangement on the part of the crowd assembled in front of the gaol, and the unhappy wretch cast a mournful glance on the crowd below. Calcraft's busy and quickly performed, and the drop fell with a dull heavy sound, succeeded by a hoarse groan from the crowd. The time was much protracted, and, after hanging the usual time, the body was cut down and buried in the gaol.

Good Habits indispensible.

In the course of the address delivered by Hon. Mr. Gladstone, on the occasion of his installation as rector of the Edinburgh University, to the students, he thus spoke of the life of faith:"

"The mountain tops of Scotland behold on every side of them the wither s, and many a one of what were once her morasses and her moorlands, now blossoming as the rose, receives on its face the proof that it is in man and not in his circumstances that the secret of his destiny resides. For most of you that destiny will take its final bent toward evil or toward good, not from the information you imbibe; but from the habits of thought, and life that you shall acquire during your academical career. Could you with the bodily eye see the moments of it as they fly, you would see them all pass by you, as the bee that has rifled the heather bears its honey through the air, charged with the promise, or, it may be, with the future. In many things it is wise to believe before experience until you can know, and in order that you may know; and believe me when I tell you that thrift of time will repay you in after life with a usury of profit beyond your most sanguine dreams, and that the waste of it will make you dwindle, alike in intellectual and in moral stature, beyond your darkest reckonings.

I am Scotchman enough to know that among you there are always many who are already, even in their tender years, fighting with a mature and manly courage the battle of life. When they feel themselves lonely amidst the crowd, when they are for a moment disheartened by that difficulty which is the rude and rocking cradle of every kind of excellence, when they are conscious of the pinch of poverty and self-denial, let them be conscious, too, that a sleepless Eye is watching them from above, that their honest efforts are assisted, their humble prayers are heard, and all things are working together for their good. Is not this the life of faith, which walks by your side from your rising in the morning to your lying down at night—which lights up for you the cheerless world, and transfigures all that you encounter, whatever be its outward form, with hues brought down from heaven!—These considerations are applicable to all of you. You are all in training here for educated life, for the higher forms of mental experience, for circles of social influence and leadership. Some of you may be chosen to greater distinctions and heavier trials, and may enter into that class of which each member while he lives is envied or admired,

"And when he dies he bears a lofty name,
A light, a landmark, on the cliffs of fame."

President Lincoln's Letter to Horace Greeley.

The following is the President's reply to Mr. Greeley's editorial letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, August 22, 1862.

Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR: I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through *The N. Y. Tribune*. If there be in it any statement or assumption of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the National authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views. I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men, everywhere, could be free.

Yours, A. LINCOLN.

A Scotch lecturer undertook to explain to a village audience the word phenomenon. "Maybe, ma friends, ye dinna ken what a phenomenon may be. Well, then a'll tell 'oo. Ye've seen a coo (cow) mae dout. Weel, a coo's nae a phenomenon. Ye've seen an apple tree. Well, an apple tree's nae a phenomenon. But gin ye see a coo gang up the apple tree tail foremost, to pu' apples, that would be a phenomenon."

IGNORANCE IN ENGLAND.—Of the women of England who have become wives in 1860, more than 50,000 have the disadvantage of being unable to write their own names; more than 18,000 even of the women of busy and astute Lancashire. In one marriage in every six in all England both man and woman were unable to write. Ireland with all the ignorance attributed to her by England 6th never equalled that.

—It is reported that the Bishop of Kilmore is to be appointed Archbishop of Armagh.

Sons of Temperance Column.

"WE'LL HAVE ANOTHER."

BY J. MILLER.

(*Written for the Canada Temperance Advocate.*)

When the glass, the laugh, and the social "crack" go round the convivial table, there are few who have not heard the words,—"We'll have another!" It is an oft-repeated phrase, and it seems so simple one; yet, simple as it appears, it has a magical and fatal influence. The lover of sociality yieldeth to the friendly temptation it conveys, nor dreameth that it is a phrase which has blasted reputation—withered affection's heart—darkened the fairest prospects—ruined credit—conducted to the prison-house—and led to the grave!—*Wilson's Border Tales.*

I sat amidst a band of youths
Around a table laughing,
Where glasses brightly gleamed, at which
We joyously kept quaffing;
We sang, and loved each other well
As brother loves a brother,
And as each sparkling cup we drained,
We cried,—"We'll have another!"
Our hopes were fair as morning skies;
We laughed at care—still deeming
We'd find life's journey what it seemed
In fancy's bright day-dreaming,
And "mirth and music, love and wine,"
And Eve's deluding daughters,
Made eyes glance bright, and hearts dance
As sunbeams on the waters. [light,
And still another goblet came,
Like morning glories shining,
And still we blessed the "generous cup"
For "hearts and hands combining!"
When, lo! four forms, all gaunt and grim,
Like children of one mother,
I saw above us whispering dread
The words,—"We'll have another!"
Their names were written on their brows—
"Dan ii," "Crime," "Disease," and "Ruin,"
And over above our festive board
They darkly came a-wooing.
Death took the first—a wealthy youth,
The favorite of his mother,
He bore away; and then Disease
Said,—"I must have another!"
And stealthily he seized a youth,
Of all our band the strongest,
Whose bounding health and brawny arm
We deemed would bear up longest:
He fell as falls the mountain ash,
When tempests o'er it gather;
Then Ruin muttered,—"Heathren, stay,
We yet must have another!"
His victim was a dreamy youth,
Of impulse warm and bounding,
Whose dreams of life all gorgeous rose
With rainbow hues surrounding;
No passing shower, nor lowering gloom,
His buoyant hopes could smother;
Him Ruin seized, and mocking laughed,
"Ha! ha! we'll have another!"
Crime took a youth of generous heart,
With proud emotions beating;
Slight was the step he made at first,
But there was no retreating.
And down destruction's darksome way
Each followed fast the other,
Led on by the enchantment in
The words,—"We'll have another!"
Thus died our mates; in brief, bright flash
Is painful to remember;
Our dreams, our hop s, our joys, the crown
Like leaves in dark November.
Pay earnest heed ye who may read,
Wife, husband, sister, brother,
There's blasting magic in the words—
"*Come, let us have another!*"

An Honest Publican's Advertisement.

Friends and Neighbours, grateful for the liberal encouragement received from you, and having supplied my shop and tavern with a new and ample stock of choice Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors, I thankfully inform you that I continue to make drunkards, paupers, and beggars, for the sober, industrious, and respectable community to support. My liquors may excite you to riot, robbery and blood, and will certainly diminish your comforts, augment your expenses, and shorten your lives. I confidently recommend them as sure to multiply fatal accidents and distressing diseases, and likely to render these incurable. They will agreeably deprive some of life, some of reason, many of character and all of peace—will make fathers fiends, wives widows, mothers cruel, children orphans, and all poor. I will train the young to ignorance, dissipation, infidelity, lewdness, and every vice—corrupt the ministers of religion—obstruct the gospel, defile the church, and cause as much temporal and eternal death as I can.

I will thus "accomodate the public," it may be at the cost of my never-dying soul. I have a family to support—the trade pays and the public encourage it. I have a character from my Minister, and a license from the Magistrate; my traffic is lawful; Christians countenance it; and if I do not bring these evils upon you, somebody else will. I know the Bible says, "Thou shalt not kill;" pronounces a "woe unto him that giveth his neighbour drink;" and enjoins me not to "put a stumbling block in a brother's way." I also read that "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God," and I cannot expect the drunkard-maker, without repentance, to share it better late; but I wish a easy living, and have deliberately resolved to gather the wages of iniquity, and fatten on the ruin of my species. I shall therefore carry on my trade with energy, and do my best to diminish the wealth of the nation, impair the health of the people, and endanger the safety of the State. As my traffic flourishes in proportion to your ignorance and sensuality, I will do my utmost to prevent your intellectual elevation, moral purity, social happiness, and eternal welfare.

Should you doubt my ability, I refer you to the Penn-shop, the Poor-house, the Police-office, the Hospital, the Jail, and the Gallows, where so many of my customers have gone. The sight of these will satisfy you that I do what I promise.

JUDAS HEARTLESS.

N. Royal beach old and young to drink, and change only for the miserable; a few farthings will be sufficient.—*Temperance Tracts, No. 136.*

Dr. Livingstone's Expedition

Dr. Livingstone, the distinguished African missionary, has written a letter to a clergyman of Cambridge, dated on board her Majesty's ship *Pioneer*, in the River Shire, January 2. It will be seen that a slavery question in Africa is one intently a source of bitter affliction to the people.—The extracts from the letter which we have give, afford interesting glimpses into African life, habits, and the pursuits of the people:

It was very annoying to find that the people of Tette had come along the path followed by Dr. Kirk, along the Shire to that village, and set up an extended system of slave hunting in the very country to which the mission had come. A tribe called Ajawa had been employed to attack the Manganja villages, kill the men, and sell the women and children to the Portuguese for a mere trifle in calico. Four parts, with about 140 captives, fell into our hands, and were handed over to the bishop as a beginning to his flock. They were chiefly women and children.

You cannot conceive the state of division among the Manganja (in mercy call them Man-anja, not as we sometimes hear it, Mang-anja;) the destruction of village after village produced no effort at union against the common foe. A message only was sent down to Chibisa, as he is believed to possess medicine capable of insuring victory. The paramount chief, instead of aiding his subjects, kindly helped the slave-hunters across the Shire. We found that the whole nation were fleeing, and hoping to stop this and the effusion of blood, went to hold a parley with the Ajawa. Unfortunately, we came to them when in the act of storming three villages. The bishop then offered up a fervent prayer, and with the accent of that prayer we could distinctly hear the wail for the dead, and the shrill scream for victory. As we advanced to their villages our assurances that we came peaceably were mullified by some Manganja followers calling out, "Our Chibisa has come;" and very unfortunately, though I heard it indistinctly, it did not strike the mind at first towards that we were thereby deprived of the protection of our English name. We were attacked on all sides with poisoned arrows and four muskets, and I feel very sure that the latter were handled by Portuguese slaves. They certainly had the dress common among slaves at Tette, and there was a square house, such as slaves often build near the Ajawa villages. We retired slowly from the village, but this only made them bolder; they came within fifty yards of us, and it was only by a recourse to our fire-arms that we avoided all becoming food for the vultures. I am sorry that it was necessary, *for it was the first hostile* encounter I have had in Africa. *Slavery is the parent of every other vice.* Life is of no value in the trader's eye. A short time before we caught the first slave-hunting party, they shot two women on pretence that they were trying to loose the thongs with which they were bound.

Leaving the mission ceries at a spot which to the eye looks as if fifteen miles south of Mount Zomba, and which will serve till a better locality is selected, we returned to the ship, and in the beginning of August carried a boat past Murchison's Cataracts. When we launched her on the Upper Shire we were virtually on the lake, though still sixty miles distant, because the river was all smooth and deep, and has a gentle current. It is surrounded with mountains, and from them rush down furious tempests with great suddenness. Tremendous swells get up in fifteen or twenty minutes, and had you ever crossed the bar at Quilimane you would know what I mean when I say that terrific rollers came across the lake with wall-like sides and hairy heads, breaking in from seven to fourteen fathoms. We were once caught a mile from the shore, and could neither advance nor recede for sixty weary hours. The men, all dreadfully seasick, did not care how soon they went down, as they "were dead already." The rollers broke either before *they* reached or after they had passed our anchorage. The boat behaved admirably, mounting up the steep billows like a sea bird, but one roller breaking on her would have ended our exploration. We sailed along the western shore, and found that side to be a succession of bays. The southern end is shaped somewhat like Italy on the map. The ankle of the boot is the narrowest part, 18 or 20 miles wide. It expands towards the north to 35, then to 50 or 60 miles. The length is over 200 miles, *probably* 225. The depth is very great. A fishing line found bottom in a bay at 100 fathoms or 600 feet; but a mile outside none was felt at 116 fathoms, or 696 feet. There are several small rounded rocky islands in this lake which are covered with forests, uninhabited and used only as fishing stations. Detached rocks jut out adjacent to these islands, and to all the rocky headlands, which will be dangerous to navigators. With our present knowledge a ship could find anchorage only near the shore. Fish abound, and a prodigious population inhabits the shores, and they catch fish by large nets, creels hooks, torches, or poison. Alligators, very well fed on fish, seldom or never molest man, so we could bathe in the delicious cool waters wherever we chose—a great luxury not to be enjoyed in the Shire of the Zambesi.

The people were civil—no dues were levied or fines demanded; but slaving is the only trade. Colonel Rigby, our Consul at Zanzibar, says, in a letter to Sir George Grey, that 19,000 slaves pass through the custom house there annually—all, or nearly all, from Nyassa or Shire; and he adds, "If it should ever be possible to place a steamer on Lake Nyassa it will cut off the chief supply of slaves to the east coast." Without knowing that gentleman's opinion we have ordered a steamer from Glasgow, in twenty-four parts, which we hope to carry past the Cataracts as our next work. We expect her soon, and I shall not pen a syllable to you or any one else until it is accomplished.

A tribe of Zulus, originally from the south, had made terrible havoc among the Lake people. We don't know why, as we received only one-sided statements, and never form an opinion on that sort of evidence; but human skeletons and putrid bodies of the slain strewed the shore—"man's inhumanity makes countless thousands mourn." I met seven of these, Mbarie or Bulus; they behaved much as we may suppose old women of either sex would do if they fancied they had seen a ghost. In view of this tribe going so far, it strikes me that the more ready Christian people attempt the more their Master gives them to perform. The bishop at the Cape, with his Kaffir college, is probably fitting missionaries to labor much nearer the equator than he ever contemplated.

I hear that the Free Church of Scotland contemplates a mission out here, and the United Free Methodists are sending another station under Dr. Kraef to the east coast. There is room for all, and for more than will ever come.

Murray, Dickenson, and Clarke came up the Shire in one canoe country canoes, with the housing a work of the language or a yard of the way. Murray came first. In the middle of the evening of the 13th Nov. I observed a canoe struggling down a spirit of the place. Unfortunately. Some English words made me prick up my ears, and I said "Pull to the port side." "What side is that?" responded Murray. A capital fellow is he.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

AGENTS FOR THE "EXAMINER."

James McLean,.....Mount Pleasant.
Richard Rowell,..... Millbrook.
Henry Graham, ...Bobcaygeon.
Hiram Graham, Sen.,.....Fenelon Fall
A. Wilson,.....Hastings.
S. Rogerson,.....Wilkins, Verulam.
Graves & Reynolds,.....Westwood.
W. H. Mitchell,.....Lindsay.
R. Humphrie,.....Keene.
K. Urquhart, ...North Dosro.
James Foster,.....Cavanville.
John Reburn,.....Warkworth.
Duncan Anderson,.....South Dummer.
C. Wilson,.....Norwood.
D. McKellar.....Warsaw.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fair and Show—T. W. Poole.
Sheriffs Sale—Jos. Hall.
Information Wanted.
Sewing Machine—Finkle & Lyon.
Strayed—John Harty.
Card—William Ray.
Stolen—John McGuire.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 11, 1862.

THE DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERALSHIP.

There has been a very general discussion through the press upon the recent act of the Government in the appointment of Mr. William Walker Powell to the office of Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for Upper Canada. The general opinion expressed is that the Government have acted unwisely in the appointment, on the score that the nominee is not a military man. No exception has been taken to his business talent, to his trustworthiness or character, but simply that in the position in which he is placed, he is the "wrong man in the wrong place," especially at the present portentious period of our history. With a civil war raging across our border, a prospect ere long of an immense army, released from the duties of war, being turned adrift, it is not deemed chimerral to imagine that some chivalrous spirit may lead these hordes into our country, and in view of the severe rebukes and criminations by the British Parliament and Press,—on our supposed apathy, and of the possibility of a war with the United States it is considered unaccountable that we should be so remiss, so indifferent, to measures for our own safety as the defeat of the Militia Bill of the late Government seemed to imply. In the face of all these serious considerations the objectors consider the Government deserving of censure in appointing a civilian to the highest position in the Militia, and their conduct is characterised as shocking the sense of the country, and if not perpetrating a *job* of the worst kind, certainly committing a grave blunder. We observe two papers justify the appointment—the Quebec *Mercury* and the Cornwall *Freeholder*—on the ground that the office does not require a Military knowledge. The latter paper in criticising a letter wrote by Colonel Haultain to the *Globe*, says the Colonel seems led away by the term *General*, as have Inspector General, and Receiver General, and argues as if General when applied to the Militia, means no more than it does when applied to those departments. It is a pity that the Journal stopped here; it should have mentioned the Attorney General and the Solicitor General, and then it would have shown the affair in its true light. Who would advocate the appointment of a merchant—a mere business man, be he ever so clever and honest, yet wanting knowledge of the Law—to either of the offices? Do not the very designations imply a knowledge of law? And, in like manner, does not the designation of Deputy *Adjutant* General imply a knowledge of Military matters? When the late incumbent was appointed, if we mistake not, there was a general expression of disapprobation by the opposition on the score of want of Military knowledge. Most of the Ministerial organs however justified the appointment—as they did almost every act of that Government, be it bad or good,—now these very papers discover that a Military knowledge is indispensable in the office, and find serious fault with this Government for doing precisely as their predecessors did—"circumstances alter cases."

There is no concealing the fact that the Government is not supported by the country in this appointment. We are willing however to credit them with honesty of intention in the act, but it is not popular, and if they can the sooner they mend their blunder the better.

A lesson can be learned from our neighbours of the very serious consequences where a deficiency of knowledge in military matters exists at the heads of departments. The War officer and the office of Commissioner in Chief have been changed and changed, and yet they have not found the right men; and perhaps we have not a greater proof of the want of Military knowledge in our Commander in Chief and Minister of Militia than in the appointment *just now* of a civilian as Deputy Adjutant General of Militia.

While we thus give our views upon this subject which has occupied a large share of public attention we disclaim any knowledge whatever of military tactics; were it the other branch of the public service we might know more about it. We merely discuss the subject in a common sense view, and we feel sorry that the Government has made so serious a mistake in appointing Mr. Powell or Mr. any body else, with so little acquaintance of Military matters at the present time.

We cannot close without adverting to the very offensive allusion to our worthy Member, by the Cornwall *Freeholder*. In noticing the letter sent by that gentleman to the *Globe* it sovereignly hints that the Colonel is disappointed in not receiving the appointment himself, and goes so far as to say that military knowledge would be thrown away in the department! Its name and unparliamentary reference to the Colonel applying to the Home Government to be appointed Governor General in place of Lord Monck will be duly appreciated and carefully noted. We mistake if the *Freeholder* and its proprietor will not find to its cost that the appointment has been a blunder in the estimation not of merely one M. P. P. who was capable of forming an opinion upon such matters, but of a good number, when the proper time arrives. Meanwhile we can assure the *Freeholder* that our gallant Colonel does not belong to a clique of office seekers whose name is legion, who are clamoring for appointments, speak, write and vote for the sole object of self, irrespective of the public weal. His object in writing and speaking as he has done was from an honest conviction of duty, and tho' from the peculiar position he was in—his name having been mentioned at the close of last session by some Quebec Correspondents in connection with the office in question—some think he would have done wiser to have refrained from so publicly noticing the appointment. Yet we are sure from what we know of him, his honorable and conscientious convictions of duty alone led him to act as he has done in the matter.

Again, is it not a matter of notoriety that he introduced the Militia Bill of the last session? We believe, too, that he was requested by the present Premier to undertake the task of preparing the bill. Is it then strange under these circumstances that he should feel and speak as a Military man would do when a Government should so far forget its duty as seemingly to prefer party patronage to public interest. Had the appointment been given to a Military man, Colonel Haultain would have been pleased, his sole wish was to see the post of Dep. Adjutant General of Militia for Upper Canada filled by a man of military education. He had no desire for the appointment, never sought it, nor would he seek it, —the base *insinuators* of the *Freeholder* and *Review* to the contrary notwithstanding. Conscious of the rectitude of his conduct he can look upon such low bred insinuations with equanimity, and feel that in doing what he conceived to be his duty, a satisfaction which will enable him to bear the obloquy so gratuitously heaped upon him, unmoved.

MR. CONGER AGAIN.

Mr. Conger in his letter to-day says he is "not conscious of *misquoting* or *misconstruing* our remarks" on the Land Agent question, in his letter of last week—he admits afterwards that the "exact words have not been given," *i. e.* he gave a false quotation—just what we charged him with. We go further, we deny that we referred to Mr. Vankoughnet at all—we said the Government (the late one) "had inflicted a series wrong upon an old tried and faithful servant. By the appointment of an agent to the Northern part of the county, Mr. Hughes has but little to do, and his pay proportionally reduced." Mr. Conger represents us as saying "that the Commissioner of Crown Lands (Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet) had stopped the salaries of his agents, thereby inflicting great injustice on one of them." We complained of appointing another agent when Mr. Hughes could do all that is to be done. Mr. Boswell has the cream of the office, and Mr. Hughes can not live on his commissions and allowance. Surely an old servant ought to have the preference of any advantage, unless it be shown that he is incapable or not trustworthy—in which case he should be summarily dismissed—nothing of this kind is attempted to be shown, and yet Mr. Conger supports the shameful conduct of the last Government *in* sacrificing Mr. Hughes. We love fair play, and would advocate it for our enemies as well as friends. Justice and the public weal seemed to have been matters of only secondary importance with the men Mr. Conger has delighted to uphold and honor.

The settlement of the waste lands of the Crown with industrious settlers, is a matter of vital interest—there is no need in carrying out this policy to be either unjust or pro digal, in respect to public agents.

☞ Professor Hopkins' course of instruction in Sacred Music closed in this place on Monday evening. Great credit is due that gentleman for the efficient progress which his pupils have made under his tuition. He is a gentleman who appears to have a thorough knowledge, and a peculiar tact for imparting his instructions, so simple and effectual is his system that his class has been able to sing off at sight good congregational tunes on the fifth night of his course.

That he will shortly again visit our town as the sincere wish of his class, and of all those who have witnessed his abilities to teach, we have no doubt. The following motion was unanimously passed at the close of his class:

That the thanks of this Class is due and hereby presented to Professor J. E. Hopkins, for the very able and gentlemanly manner in which he has discharged his duties as a teacher of Sacred Music in this place, and would cheerfully recommend him to all those who may require his services.

The British Operative Relief Fund.

The subscriptions of Montreal amount to $49,982 80. In Liverpool, England, £30,000 have been raised. Ottawa was to have held a meeting on Monday last. Ashburnham has shown its sympathies, has held a public meeting on Saturday last, so influences to another column will show. Several other places are doing something; can nothing be done in Peterborough?

QUARTER SESSIONS.

The September Session of the County Court of Quarter Sessions commenced on Tuesday last. The following are the names of the Grand Jury:

John Kennedy, *Foreman*, and George Bell, Thos. Casement, Wm. Craig, Walter Douglass, Geo. Eson, Robert Fife, Wm. Taylor, Wm. Gidley, Henry Gladman, J. Germain, Philip Metcalf, John Moscrip, John McNeil, John McRae, Allan McLauchlan, Wm. Parkinson, Wm. Tully, and John L. Wilkinson.

The following Bills were brought before them:

The Queen *vs.* John Birney, assault, true bill
do. do. assault with intent, do.
do. John C. Rodden, false pretences, true bill
do. Daniel Menzies, larceny, do.
do. Geo. Trowbridge, do do.
do. Thomas Ross, do do.
do. Rob't Hill, attempt to discharge fire arms, true bill.

The civil cases decided up to our going to press are as follows:

Bank of Upper Canada *vs.* Slight, *et al*: Martin Dunsford for Plaintiff.—Verdict for Plaintiff, $103.40.

Bank of Montreal *vs.* Eson, *et al*: Dennistoun for Plaintiff; Weller for Defendant.—Verdict for Plaintiff, $154.

Hamilton *vs.* Fee: Scott for Plaintiff; Weller for Defendant.—Verdict for Plaintiff, $78.32.

Barnes *vs.* Bethune: Scott for Plaintiff; Bethune for Defendant.—Verdict for Plaintiff, $2,989.50.

The Jury in the case of the Queen *vs.* Ross, for larceny, came into Court with a verdict of Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

Lansin *vs.* Yates. This was an appeal case from the decision of the Mayor against Yates, for piling lumber on Bethune Street, thereby encumbering it. The Hon. Sidney Smith for the appellant, Mr. Dennistoun for respondent. The case was ruled out, on the ground of defects in the conviction and the illegality of the By-law under which the conviction was made.

As there is a good deal of business to come before the Court, it is likely to sit most of the week. We will give the remainder of the proceedings next week.

The notice of the meeting of the Monaghan Township Council on the National Memorial to the late Prince Consort, was received too late for this weeks paper.

We repeat, that Communications must be in before Wednesday, to appear in the following Thursday's paper.

REQUISITION.

Ashburnham, August 4th, 1862.

F. H. Armstrong, Esq., Reeve,

You are hereby requested to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Village of Ashburnham, to take into consideration the expediency of appointing a committee, to adopt such means best to show our sympathy with the suffering operatives in the manufacturing districts of England

Robinson Moore, C. P. Rubidge, D. Sutherland E. Robinson, J. A. Butterfield, John Mowrr, D. McDonald, R. D. Rogers, H. T. Strickland, H. Morgan, Mark Burnham, W. N. Hayter, H. Bennett, H. Calcutt, and P. H. Clark.

In compliance with the above Requisition, I do therefore call a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Village of Ashburnham, at the Town Hall in the said Village, on Saturday Evening, the 6th inst., at half-past six o'clock.

F. H. ARMSTRONG, *Reeve.*

Ashburnham, Sep. 4, 1862.

At the meeting held in accordance with the Requisition, in the Village of Ashburnham, it was

Moved by D. Sutherland, seconded by R. D. Rogers,—That F. H. Armstrong take the chair.—*Carried.*

Moved by D. Sutherland, seconded by Rev. J. W. R. Beck,—That R. D. Rogers be Secretary.—*Carried.*

Moved by R. D. Rogers, seconded by H. T. Strickland,—That we have heard with concern the accounts published from time to time during the past year, of destitution and distress among the operatives in the manufacturing districts in England, caused principally by the disastrous civil war still raging in the neighboring States, and that we desire to express in some suitable way, our sympathy with those who are suffering from causes beyond their control. —*Carried.*

Moved by D. Sutherland, seconded by the Rev. J. W. R. Beck,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee in conformity with the resolution now read, and that they be authorised to make collections throughout this community, the funds so collected to be placed in the hands of our Reeve, to be forwarded to its proper destination. Committee to consist as follows:—R. D. Rogers, Rev. M. Burnham, Rev. J. W. R. Beck, Robinson Moore, F. H. Armstrong, Philip Sargent, and the mover of the resolution.—*Carried.*

Moved by H. T. Strickland, seconded by D. Sutherland,—That F. H. Armstrong Esq., leave the Chair, and that it be taken by R. Moore.—*Carried.*

Moved by H. T. Strickland, seconded D. Sutherland,—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman.—*Carried.*

Affairs in Cincinnati.—There are many people now in Cincinnati who, we imagine, would be very glad to get out of it, but are prevented by the order prohibiting any one leaving the city. A number of Canadians are residents of the place, and we understand that they as well as the native born are required to turn out every day and work upon the fortifications on the opposite side of the Ohio river. All business is still suspended, except what is absolutely requisite to enable the citizens to procure the necessaries of life. All the able bodied men, including the negroes, are organized into companies and once in two days are throwing up entrenchments, and at nine o'clock in the evening every citizen is required to be in his own house. Troops are entering the city in large numbers daily, and martial law reigns supreme. On Thursday last the *Times*, a daily journal, was suppressed for writing that the Government had not conducted the war in a proper manner; but on the following day, on the proprietors making a humble apology and promising to talk no more "treason" permission was graciously allowed to them to resume the publication of the paper. The Confederates are almost hourly expected to advance upon the city.

—The Southern prisoners now confined at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, have been supplied with, and are now in the South.

For the Examiner.

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.

Letter No. 11.

SCOTLAND.

Just as the morning showed us the gray curtains of mist were rising from the lofty hills in the distance, we came in sight of Scotland. Instinctively the words came to our lips, and we wondered, like the Poet, if under the circumstances ever breathed

—A man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own, my native land."

The rude crags and peaks with their stern frowns seemed far more dear to us than even in the days of earlier youth;—truly, indeed, does "absence make the heart grow fonder."

The first place we shall notice in Scotland will be

GLASGOW.

This city, the Commercial metropolis of Scotland, is said to be the third in point of wealth, population, and commercial importance in the United Kingdom. A few figures, which we find in a recent publication, will show the progress of the place:

The population in 1651 was about		14,000
"	1801 "	77,000
"	1811 "	100,000
"	1821 "	147,000
"	1831 "	202,000
"	1841 "	275,000
"	1851 "	323,000
"	1861 "	425,000

Power-loom Weaving was introduced into Glasgow as far back as the year 1792, but until 1801 it may be considered as having been experimental. At present there are 35,000 steam looms in operation.

The Iron trade is also one of great importance. So late as 1830 there were only sixteen smelting furnaces around Glasgow, at present there are over one hundred, producing the extraordinary quantity of 575,000 tons of iron annually.

The Coal trade has also increased in a proportionate ratio.

The ship-building of the Clyde is one of the best sources of the trade of Glasgow. Most of the iron ocean steamers are Clyde bottoms; the new iron-clad war-ship *Warrior* is from this port, and there are now on the stocks at the different ship-building yards on the river no fewer than 43 keels, mostly for ships of large tonnage for the American and India, and China trades.

Besides the above trades there are scores of manufactures of all kinds, the most prominent of which is the Chemical works of Messrs Tennant & Co., at St. Rollox.—These works cover sixteen acres of ground all under roof, and the principal chimney-stalk is 450 feet high, being the largest but one in the world.

But it is as a shipping port that Glasgow has advanced greatest. Fifty years ago there was scarcely a depth of five feet at high water, so that the river was not navigable to vessels of over 40 tons burden. In 1820 the available depth was nine feet, and as it is now 20 to 22 feet deep vessels of the greatest burden can enter with safety at flow-tide. Last year the tonnage of sailing vessels arriving at Glasgow was over 550,000 tons, and of steam vessels 850,000 tons.

In the year 1830 there were only thirty miles of streets and roads in the city; at the present time there are over 100 miles.

An idea of the thoroughfare of the City may be formed from the fact that over 600 omnibuses pass the foot of Buchanan street every day.

Like other large manufacturing cities, Glasgow has suffered largely by the war in the United States. Many of the largest manufactories have lessened their business, while others have closed altogether, and the consequence is that thousands of persons are cast out of employment.

Although preeminently a Commercial community its inhabitants are not exclusively so. The finest taste has been displayed in the location and improvement of her beautiful public parks, one of which (Kelvin-grove) is praised as the next park in the Kingdom to that at Birkenhead.—Many statutes and monuments also adorn the city in different parts. And several of the public buildings are of the highest order of architecture.

Perhaps in no city in Britain has so much money been lavished on fine Church buildings; they form by far the greatest structures of Glasgow.

The old Cathedral is one of the most noticable objects. Its history dates away back to somewhere in the middle of the 5th century, when, tradition says, St. Mungo, the reputed founder of the city, established a Bishoprick at this place. The following passage from Scottish history throws some light on the ancient Cathedral:

"Conceive an extensive range of low "browed, dark, and twilight vaults such as "are used for sepulchres in other countries, "and had long been dedicated to the same "purpose in this, a portion of which was "seated with pews and used as a Church. "The part of the vault thus occupied, though "capable of containing a congregation of "many hundreds, bore a small proportion "to the darker and more extensive caverns "which yawned around what may be termed the inhabited space. In those waste "regions of oblivion, dusty banners and "tattered escutcheons marked the graves "of those who were once, doubtless, "princes in Israel.' Inscriptions which "could only be read by the principal antiquary, in language as obsolete as the act "of devotional charity which they implored, "invited the passersby to pray for the souls "of those whose bodies rested beneath."

But much of the fame of the Cathedral has departed with the ages that are now with those beyond the flood, and the old building merely stands as a link connecting the past with the present. The Cathedral is in length 319 feet, and in width 63 feet. It is supported by 147 pillars, and is lighted by 159 windows.

In the centre of the necropolis, close to the Cathedral, and as if keeping sentinel over the solemn grounds around, is a monument to the memory of the great Scottish Reformer, John Knox.

In a straight line from the front of the Cathedral, and running towards the South, in the old Saltmarket, which was in the days of Bailie Nichol Jarvie, the residence of

"Deacons, lairds, and a' that,"

but which now alas! is only a market for the lowest kind of hucksters, and a resort for many of the worst characters of the city.

On the Green, at the foot of the Saltmarket is an open space where the annual Fair, in July, is held, at which crowds of children and gawkies congregate to see the "Shows," and spend their pennies.

From your correspondent,

R——.

Money makes the Mare go.—This is an old and true saying, and it is equally true that the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" will make all pains go from the body, and cures Bowel complaints, Tooth Ache, Head Ache, Sprains, Bruises, &c., sooner than any remedies discovered. Price 25 cents a Bottle.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Australian.

Cape Race, Sep. 8.

The steamship Australian, from Liverpool on the 30th ult., and Queenstown on the 31st, arrived on Sunday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Palmerston in a speech at Melbourne referred to the Trent affair, which he said was settled in a manner consistent with the dignity of both England and America. There was, consequently, no triumph on either side. The only triumph was that of truth and justice, which each side was equally interested to maintain.

The *Times* reiterates its arguments that the North cannot conquer the South, and says the time for compromise has arrived, and the worst settlement of the dispute cannot be so fatal as the continuance of the war.

The *Times* then draws an analogy between the position of England during the revolutionary war and the present position of the North, and says that it is time the North followed the example of England.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* describes Gen. McClellan's campaign as the most signal failure seen in this century.

Lord Brougham had made a speech urging the absolute necessity of neutrality and non-intervention in America.

The Liverpool *Post* draws attention to Secretary Seward's late Circular to encourage emigration and urges the distressed operatives of Lancashire and the Irish poor to follow Mr. Seward's advice and emigrate.

The London *News* urges that the Emperor Napoleon cannot be allowed to assume exclusive control in Italian affairs, and urges the British Government to speak out.

There were vague rumors that England had protested against any French occupation of Neapolitan territory, and that England even threatened a corresponding movement in Sicily, if France resorted to such a step.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon presided at an important Cabinet Council on the 28th August on Italian affairs.

A French squadron had been sent to Naples, and an English squadron, it is said, has also been placed there.

ITALY.

The latest advices from Turin report that Garibaldi and his volunteers continued their march from Reggio, pursued by a column of Bersaglieri.

There had been no collision with Garibaldi's forces and the royal troops since the trifling one reported by the Norwegians.

A proclamation issued by Garibaldi, from Catharnia, inciting the people to insurrection, had produced strong demonstrations in his favor at Genoa, Florence, and some collisions had taken place between the authorities and the people.

Latest via. Queenstown

Paris Aug. 30, Noon.

A telegram just received in this city, states that Garibaldi had been defeated, wounded and captured.

London, Aug. 31.

The *Monitenr* says that the insurrection which threatened to compromise the destinies of Italy has terminated Garibaldi after a very sharp contest, was compelled to surrender.

An Italian frigate was immediately ordered to Spezzia.

The blockade was ordered to be raised.

Paris, August, 31.

The capture of Garibaldi is fully confirmed.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs ruled dull during the week with a decline on all descriptions. The authorities report—Flour dull and declined 6d per brl; quoted at 24s. to 28s. for American. Wheat declined 1d to 3d per central, with small sales; red western 9s 4d to 10s 8d; red southern 10s 9d to 11s; white western 11s to 11s 6d; white southern 11s 6d to 12s 3d. Corn easier; mixed 29s. 3d to 29s 6d; yellow 29s 6d to 29 9d; white 31s to 32s.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Washington, Sept. 7.

Sunday 11 p. m.—The following account has just been received from the upper Potomac, and it is believed to be reliable:—The Confederate force, in the neighbourhood of Darnestown and Clarksburgh, is estimated at 3,000, and is composed entirely of cavalry.

It has been asserted that Jackson crossed the Potomac opposite the north mouth of the Monacy, and passed along the banks of the stream of Frederick.

A Confederate picket captured near Clarksburgh to-day, says Jacksons force is 45,000.

Advices from Gainsville, about 24 miles from Bull Run, state that the Confederate General A. P. Hill arrived there day before yesterday with 35,000 men from Richmond.

The Railroad bridge across the Rapidan is repaired, and the Confederates expect to have railroad communication from Richmond to Warrenton by the end of this week.

A division under Gen. Walker has left Gainsville for Leesburgh. My informant saw Jackson, Longstreet and Hill at Gainsville and counted 44 pieces of artillery, mostly rifled guns, none larger than 12-pounders.

Washington, Sept. 8.

Gen. Banks is sick at Willard's hotel. The attending surgeon prescribes quiet and rest as necessary for his recovery from the injuries received at the battle of Cedar Mountain.

Fort Monroe, Sept. 7.

There is great excitement here in consequence of the report that the Merrimac No. 2 had reached the vicinity of Newport News, and had an encounter with one or two of our gunboats and had driven them before her. All the shipping has been removed to a place of safety, but no fears of anything serious are entertained, as such arrangements have been made by our naval authorities as will probably make the career of Merrimac No. 2, of shorter duration than her former namesake.

Memphis, Sept. 5.

A fight is reported to have taken place at Middleburg, seven miles from Bolivar, Sunday afternoon, lasting several hours. The town was taken by the Confederates.

The Federal loss was 27 killed and 7 taken prisoners. The Confederate loss 4 killed and 9 wounded. Among the Confederates killed was Captain Shippington of St. Louis.

Washington, Sept. 7—p. m.

[illegible] killed and wounded [illegible] and additional [illegible] this morning; of the destruction of Frederick city, Maryland by the Confederate forces naturally excite much surprise, mingled with indignation and alarm.

Last night movements of our troops were in motion for the upper Potomac and Shenandoah, and to day the military operations opened.

Nearly all the Confederate troops have apparently been withdrawn from our front, probably some 60 large [illegible].

The people of the valley have contributed to the subsistence of the Confederates, and doubtless furnish them with all needed information.

A gentleman who arrived here to-day, having left Frederick between nine and ten o'clock last night via Hermitsack, says that the Confederate force there is estimated at 40,000 men under "Stonewall" Jackson. From this gentleman conversation with Confederate soldiers he derived the impression that one of their objects was to destroy the Western Central Pennsylvania Railroad, and otherways execute in that state, and having ulterior designs on Washington and Baltimore.

Baltimore, Sept. 8.

Governor Bradford has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to organize for the protection of the State.

Washington, Sept. 8.

A paroled prisoner who arrived here to-day, reports that about 150,000 Confederates have passed into Maryland. The main body of them over the Monocacy. He had passed throughout the lines and counted 27 batteries.

This statement is believed among military men in the city.

A report reached here this morning that there was a skirmish in the neighbourhood of Poolesville.

Rotherham.

(*From Willmot Sports of the Times.*)

The circle of the week brings us to tidings from the army of McClellan. The great "strategetic movement," which gave to the enemy a spoil of millions, and left to his mercy thousands of our breeding youth, is already old enough to return a European echo; but our army still blisters with its confines on the James, and the commander, whose "masterly manœuvres" lodged it there, continues to dig, and to play spades as trumps. The first applause, therefore, which, in pronouncing this fight the most brilliant performance of his life, promised he yet would be in Richmond ere a month, now seems to have been sanguine in its measure, and the general impression is coming to our figures, which multiplied that hope by six.

But the month already wasted since we received the check has not been altogether lost. Nay, probably, it has been returned reflectively, to good, for it has obliged many a loyal and enthusiastic man, who had become lost in worship of the new Napoleon, to stop hurrahing, and make a grave examination of his qualities. The result of this review has been to show that he is at least the unluckiest of men, and to impress the public extensively with the conviction that he is about the only General in the country who could have played the proud army of the Potomac down to a mere fainting handful, without a single victory.

The field for the analysis is clear. There were no special obstructions in his path to glory. Everybody contributed their aid to make him a brave man. The President lifted him to the most dazzling authority in the nation, the universal voice accorded him the qualities of Cæsar, a lavish country placed incomparable and astounding legions in his hands, and the whole world looked on to see this child of genius launch his quintupled thunders upon his meagre and cowering game.

There was no difficulty in the Young Chieftain getting to his foe, for they frequently challenged him within five miles of his lines; there was no reason why he should dread the mere headful of the enemy, for their troops were as inexperienced as ours; but still the new Napoleon would not fight, and with a strange fortitude to insult, endured the rebel flag under his nose and a blockade of the Capital during a period of five marching months, without the least sign of irritation. Everybody wondered what could be his plan, but they did not question his ability, and even half misgiving minds kept hurrahing for him to their neighbors, like the schoolboy in the church yard, to sustain their waning faith. We, among the rest, suspecting all objections to him as disloyal, helped to clamour down the grumblers, and insisted that in due time his intentions would be wisely developed to the nation. But we never once suspected (or did the public who faithfully supported him) that his plan was to let the insignificant forces of the enemy to retire without harm, until with a generous inversion of the art of war, he could seek him in his lair, and accept the odds against himself. This was not the practice of the Old Napoleon; but the repudiation of our unfledged Chieftain was so high, it was expected he would eclipse all previous reputations, and save the country by some mysterious military spell. The allowed retreat of the enemy from Manassas, however, shook the faith of many a worshipper, and scores of men of sound capacity, who in the ardor of a trusting patriotism, had till now shirked the task of thought, openly condemned the insensibility of our legions as disgraceful. Still our Young Napoleon was as importunable as the Sphinx, and the country was obliged to find meagre solace in the rather dubious solicitation, that Gen. McClellan was undoubtedly a child of genius, as he concealed his plans with profound secrecy from every one. We bear in mind, that the same compliment was frequently lavished on Gen. Wm. Walker, of Nicaraguan fame; but we also bear in mind that what was mistaken in the filibuster chief for profoundity and great reserve, was really vacuity, and that he never had a plan, or could comprehend to-day what would be good for him to do to-morrow. He, too, was a child of genius, and there was a time when the whole world occasionally showed a disposition to knock off work, in order to accept the little gray-eyed man of destiny for its historical Colossus. Like those of this class of heroes, however, he depended rather too much to destiny, and probably laughed that he had but to stalk in Incantation with the five cuts of the sword, previous to jumping into bed at night, to have responsive destiny seize him by the slack of the trousers, and make a Napoleon of him in the morning. He once held Grenada, with 6 thousand men, and had since been regularly bringing him recruits from both sides of the continent every fortnight; but he thanked the Yankee lines to extort a subsidy, and having thus deprived himself of reinforces, declared war against all Central America. The result was that his five troops were soon played away against a host of negroes and half-breeds, and the poor creature fell below the level of darkness. But comparisons are odious.

Months still elapsed after the evacuation of Manassas, with our Masters army resting in inaction, while the West was laying up glory in store for future political dominion, by victory upon victory of the most brilliant character. Our Young Napoleon was the only General who had contributed no triumph to the country, and who gave his troops no chance to vindicate the equal valor of their motion. At length, however, between the heroic respirations of the West common attention became riveted upon McClellan, and he was forced to march.

Instead, however, of moving upon Richmond by the direct path, en masse, covering Washington, and employing his whole army as he went, he left 19,000 troops to defend the Capital, and took 156,000 with him to use, at no expense of fatty emblems, and proved them under his own banner in the Peninsula. Here was a power fit for anything, if rightly trusted, and capable, according to his own pompous promise, of "driving the insolent enemy to the wall." But, in a few short weeks, we beheld his army, with Caesar at its head, shattered, decimated, say, reduced of its numbers by full seventy thousand, with the remainder virtually captives in their lines.

If there are facts, that Christ has before, and the man who refuses to exercise his reason on the subject is unfit to be a citizen. Fortunately, the Government, who never withheld from him a single soldier, nor disputed as to how a single plan, but which has suffered greatly from the slander of those who thought him good timber for a President, has already partially strengthened his complexity, and sent for General Halleck to supplant him. The maxim "better late than never" comes to our consolation at this crisis, and we hope to see some speedy action taken to drive the remainder of our proud legions which our Marlborough has stranded in the mud near Turkey Bend. If he and they combat be safely extricated from their present position, Pope had better be sent down in a direct road upon the rebel stronghold, with sufficient force to make a demonstration that will enable the beleagured Alexander to come out and co-operate with the attacking and directing force. But no more troops shall be sent to the Peninsula, unless we wish to consign them to a certain ruin; and above all things McClellan should be required to act subordinate to the chief of the retiring army. Give him scope again, and the employment of the spade will once more supersede the use of arms, and the settlement of the country be postponed, until earth shall supersede the use of brains. Whether Pope be the proper man to supersede Pompey, we, who have so burned our fingers with undue eulogism, hardly dare assert; but we know that he has acted like an intelligent commander in the West, and his capture of Gordonsville, which, if the fall of Richmond be our main desire, is decidedly the most important operation of the war, credits him for a broad margin for reliance. As for McClellan, (who, to judge by his year of leadership, is perfectly capable of playing away Europe against Nova Scotia, if permitted to control the game,) he must consent to be saved in any way he can, and then to be retired to some post, where, under good direction, his limited talents as an expert may be rendered serviceable to the country. This has been military practice and alternative since the days of Pyrrhus down to the days of Canrobert, McDowell, and Lorences; and there is no reason why the chieftain, whose sole achievement has been to manœuvre an invading force of nearly a quarter of a million out of practical existence, and whose last masterly exploit was to abandon thousands of his stricken, pleading

of all that) circumstances of the case I think you will agree with me that the letter above published to shew an amount of cool impertinence and littleness of soul in the writer, which I would rain hope is not general amongst the immoral portion of this community. Before closing this communication, I beg to apologize to some of the members of the Choral Society for the abrupt removal of the Piano from their practice room. But reasons which are not necessary to mention here induced me to do so, and a proper regard to its safety made its immediate removal necessary. As the Piano has always been at the service of the public since I got it, so it will continue to be, whenever solicited in a proper manner by proper parties, but "One of the many" and every body else will have to kindly allow me to be sole judge on these points, for I will assuredly do *just as I please.*

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
THOMPLETON BROWN.

Peterboro', Sept. 4, 1862.

To the Editor and Proprietor of the Peterboro' Examiner

Sir,

I have to thank you, for your courtesy, in publishing in your last issue, my two, rather long, (though in my opinion necessarily so,) letters of the 26th and 30th inst., and to say that I am not conscious of having either misquoted or misconstrued your remarks upon the question at issue, nothing could certainly have been further from my intention, and I think, if you look carefully over your editorial, you will find that your meaning has not been perverted, though the exact words may not have been given.

I am pleased, however, to discover a willingness on your part, to discuss questions of importance upon their merits; it augurs a better state of things, at which we should all rejoice.

My reply to your charge, that "three persons had been employed to perform the duty of one," appears to have been satisfactory, in so much as you have not alluded to it further than to say:—"if we are rightly informed, Mr. Hughes could as well attend to the duties at present performed by Mr. Boswell as not." Now, it is of this I complain. That you have given judgment upon insufficient testimony—upon the evidence of ignorant or interested witnesses—and thereupon have made statements, that are not in my opinion borne out by facts; which statements if not at once corrected, might do mischief to the very work we are all, most desirous to promote.

The question at issue, as you have stated it, is this, "are there not more persons employed as Agents for the settlement of the Country in rear of us, than are required;" to this I have replied in the negative, and in my letter of last week, furnished pretty conclusive evidence of the fact.

It is either desirable to settle the waste lands of the Crown in this Province, or it is not. If it is, and I dare say we shall agree upon this point. Then it is necessary to have Agents at convenient places, who will be prepared at all times to give to intending settlers, information, as to what lands are vacant; their quality, and the best means of reaching them; and if they are free grants, to see that each man has his own, and performs the conditions of settlement, and, to use every other reasonable means in his power to encourage imigrants and others, in their undertaking.

How, I would ask then, could the Agent at Bobcaygeon, perform this duty on the Burleigh Road, or alike duty 50 or 100 miles away, on the Bobcaygeon Road? As well might it be expected that Mr. Boswell, when at Peterson's corners, or Cedar Narrow's, could answer enquiries made at Mr. Hughes' office in Bobcaygeon! On the other hand, suppose the office at Bobcaygeon was removed 30 miles away to Gull River, and placed under the care of an agent there; a poor man desirous of settling in Harvey, Galway, or Somersville, must first travel 25 or 30 miles out of his way to ascertain what lands are vacant, then back again to see them, and again to the office to purchase, and if in the mean time, the lot should happen to be sold, he must repeat his journey, or leave as many in former times have done, disgusted and disheartened, with the difficulties thrown in the way of intending settlers in Canada.

In further explanation of the policy of the Hon. Mr. Vankoughnett, re pecting the sale and management of the lands of the Crown, I may observe, that he looked upon the office of Free Grant and Colonization Road Agents, as temporary, to be discontinued so soon as the work set apart for them was finished, and that permanent offices for the sale of Lands, would be kept open at such places as Orillia, Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, North Hastings, &c.

There is now surveyed, and laid off into lots, ready for settlement, within the united Agencies of Messrs. Hughes, Boswell, and Graham, over 500,000 acres of fair arable land, capable of giving comfortable homes to at least 2,500 *families*; these lands under proper management, might be settled in three years—will it be done?

And now Sir,—remembering your caution *to be brief*—I will leave for the present, the further consideration of the subject, in the hope, that what has been said, may serve in some degree, to bring about a more intelligent understanding of a great and important work, which is destined, if properly carried out, to make Canada the most prosperous and happy country on the Continent of America.

I am, Sir,
Your Ob't Serv't,
W. S. CONGER

Peterboro', 8th Sep., 1862..

Government Emigration Office.

Quebec, September, 1862.

Sir,

Now that the organization of a scheme for a better system of colonization is engrossing the attention of our public men, and a fresh "stimulus" thereby given to the subject of Emigration, I am induced, through the medium of the Press, to make a few remarks and suggestions to the Farmers and landed proprietors of Canada, upon the importance of devising some means to make provision for Emigrant families who arrive in this country without funds; which while tending to promote the comfort of the poor Emigrant himself, will prove advantageous to the Farmer, and beneficial, I hope, to the country at large.

The official returns from this office, published from time to time in the daily prints, show that not only are large numbers of Emigrants from the United Kingdom arriving this season by the St. Lawrence route, but that there is a considerable increase in the number coming via the States. The great drawback against which the head of a poor Emigrant family has now to contend, in the want of some "Home," or shelter, where he can place his family, while he goes out to work for their support. From the general lack of such accomodation throughout the country, and the consequent difficulty of procuring it, the majority of our Farmers give a preference to the employment of single men, which to the detriment of the whole community who have within them the elements of a steady growth, and substantial progress generally continue

To remove this objection, I venture to suggest that proprietors of 200 acre lots should not apportion more than 50 acres of land; that they should build thereon a habitable log cabin, fit for the occupation of an Emigrant family, letting it to them for a term of years the rent to be made payable in duties or money, as to be agreed upon; or some such arrangement as the following might be made:—That the Emigrant shall rent the lot for ten years, he giving one day's labor in the week, by way of payment, with the proviso that if within five years he clears and puts under crop five acres, no further rent will be required for the rest of the term; but should he fail to do so, then the bargain would be *reversed.* An arrangement of this sort would have the effect, if widely adopted, of securing immediate provision for the newly arrived Emigrant, and the Farmer affording this accomodation, would thereby acquire labor without paying money for it; at the same time improve his land, and attach, by kind treatment, to his interests, a family whose services or assistance might in many instances, become of incalculable value to him.

I earnestly advise all landed proprietors who may feel disposed to act upon these suggestions, to put themselves in communication with this Office, or with any of the local Agencies throughout the Province, stating what accomodation they are prepared to offer, and such information will be brought before the Emigrant on his arrival here.

I may here take the opportunity of offering a word of advice to the Emigrant coming to Canada with a small Capital. He would act wisely, if, instead of buying land—as is often done—before becoming acquainted with its character and the kind of labor required in a new country, a proceeding invariably leading to the incurrance of debt, payment of interest, and entailing various other embarrassing expenses, he were to invest his money in the Savings' Bank for a year or two, hire a log shanty for his family in some neighbourhood affording a good prospect for employment, and work at wages for a year or so, thus gaining the knowledge and experience necessary to realize independence. Such a course is not deemed degrading in Canada, and is sure to result in ultimate good. Let it be borne in mind that all families coming to Canada, whether they be possessed of £100 or £1000, must fail unless they come determined to labor themselves; and I assert, without fear of contradiction, that the head of a family who pursues the plan I have pointed out, will, at the end of a few years, be far in advance of him, no matter what his capital may be, who has not taken to the axe and the hoe. A determination to work, carried out with spirit and consistency, will bring with it a degree of prosperity cheering to contemplate, and not to be surpassed in any other part of America.

These views may be found imperfect, but in giving them, publicity I am alone influenced by my desire to promote the best interests of Canada, and only hope they may attract the attention of practical men, and be the means of having the exigency I have referred to fairly considered; if, eventually, they prove instrumental in conferring reciprocal benefits upon the poor Emigrant and the Farmer, I shall feel that my object has been fully attained.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obdt. servant,
A. C BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

Martial Law in Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Wednesday, in noticing the effect of the proclamation of martial law in that city, says:

"The business of the city necessarily came to a stand-still; all the business houses, including some of the hotels, were ordered to be closed; and the street railway cars were stopped from running for the time being—and all for what? Why, in order that one of the main objects of Gen. Wallace—the raising of an effective army in Cincinnati, by the enrollment of our citizens—might be accomplished, for, in accordance with an order issued by him, the citizens of the various wards, at an early hour yesterday morning, turned out almost en masse at their respective places of voting. The young man, whose years would almost preclude the idea that he could handle a musket, and the old man, whose silvery hairs showed that his years were upward of three score, gathered at the places of meeting with alacrity, each apparently endeavoring to enroll himself first, as the defender of his country when his country was in need.

"That the prospect was most excellent, meeting with decided success, the result will show, as before four o'clock in the afternoon there were from three to six full companies formed in each ward, making a formidable force of 15,000 men, eager and ready to be organized into regiments, to receive their arms and to march against the enemy. This force was organized into companies by the election of officers, and a greater portion were immediately ordered to the opposite side of the river to engage in the digging of rifle-pits, and to guard the fortifications on the hills back of Covington."

The same paper says:

"Much anxiety was felt yesterday in regard to the movements of our troops on the line of the Kentucky Central Railroad and the progress of the enemy. At an early hour the operator at Cynthiana telegraphed that Gen. Smith's men were near at hand. Shortly afterward the wires were cut, since which time nothing has been received beyond Boyd's Station. Our troops are reported to be falling back to Falmouth, thirty-nine miles from Covington by railroad. All the rolling stock of the road has been withdrawn to that end, except four empty freight cars, which were left at Lexington."

New Advertisements.

STOLEN.

FROM the yard of Mr. Dunn's Inn, Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th September, about eight o'clock in the evening, a Bay Mare, standing about 15 hands high; she has a Star on her cheek, and one of her heels is white; she was in good condition when taken away, and is a strong, smart-looking Mare, and also had on a Halter and Bridle. A Reward will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to her recovery, either to

[illegible]

Peterboro', Sept. 11, 1862. 37

FAIR AND SHOW.

THE NORWOOD Fair and the Annual Show of the Agricultural, Mechanic and Dairymen's

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

WILL BE HELD AT NORWOOD

on Tuesday, the 14th November next.

[illegible]

Norwood, Aug. 16th 1862. 37

Strayed.

FROM the subscriber about the 16th July last,

A SMALL RED COW,

four years old, with white head, red round the eye, short horns turned up, bushy part of tail white.

Any person giving such information as will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded.

JOHN HARTY,
Shortlands.

Peterboro, Sept. 10th, 1862. 37

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD
To Wit: } with the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John B. Wilson, &c. *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Jeremiah Grazly, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 8, in Front Street, and West of Victoria Street, in the Village of Hastings, in the Township of Asphodel; and Lots Nos. 6, 6 and 7, in the Village of Westwood, in the Township of Asphodel, and numbering from the River Ouse, East on the side line between Lots Nos. 10 and 11, of the said Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 8, 1862. 37

INFORMATION WANTED.

BENJAMIN ATKINS, a native of Coventry England, left Belleville a short time ago. His wife, with four children, are now in Belleville, and anxious to obtain his whereabouts. Any information where he now employed would be thankfully received.

Belleville, Sept. 3rd, 1862.

P. S.—Our Exchanges will perform an act of charity by copying the above.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

538 Broadway, New York.

TO parties little acquainted with the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machines the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is specially commended. This circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared with much care and we will abide by all statements therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family; for it will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed needle of tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever."

Thus have we successfully overcome the most difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Defiantly can we now say, "No other Machine compares with it in this respect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost without exception—taken the highest premium, whenever the Machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first class Sewing Machines. Hence it is that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we sell to give perfect satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in the market, or money refunded." We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years have we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the continent where the Machine is not favourably known. We prefer such a reputation to one based on mere "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch, viz. the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one-third the thread of other kinds of stitches.

N. B.—Local Agents wanted in every county throught the West. ☞ Special inducements offered.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co.,
538 Broadway, New York.

Sept. 10, 1862. 37

CARD.

To JOSEPH R. WALTON, Esq., Peterboro', Agent C. W. F. M. & S. Insurance Co'y.

SIR—You will please convey my thanks to Directors of your Company for the prompt settlement of my claim of $125 against them, for the loss of my barns, stable and sheds, with their contents, on the 22nd July last.

I consider it but due to the Company to add my testimony to the punctuality and integrity for which it was distinguished. My loss occurred on the 2nd July last, and the full amount of my claim paid three weeks ago without any abatement or deduction whatever; although by the strict terms of the policy no claim is payable until three months after furnishing proof of loss.

I assure you I shall use every opportunity of forwarding the interests of your Company whenever it lies in my power.

I am, Sir,
your obd't serv't,
WILLIAM RAY.

Smith, Sept. 6th, 1862. 37

PUBLIC NOTICE!

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Otonabee intend on the

20th day of October,

next, to pass a By-law, to close up a road established on the 16th day of October, 1822, across the 4th Concession, on lots 14 and 15.

GEO. READ,
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 19th August, 1862. 35

Vinegar For Sale.

2,000 GALLONS of Pure Malt Vinegar, for sale at 25 Cents per gallon. This Vinegar is the best that can be used for pickles—they will keep hard and good for any length of time.

H. CALCUTT.

Ashburnham, Sept. 3rd, 1862. 36

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office up to Sept 4th, 1862. Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

Anderson, Phebe A.	Leach Charles
Abbott, Alban	Lee, Mrs. Elizabeth
Allen, Mrs.	Mellon, Readmond
Anthony, John C.	Mitchel John, (Carp'tr)
Burnside, Mr.	Mooney, Mrs. John
Byrne, Nicholas	Mitchell, Mrs. C. E.
Beaty, James	McKeown, Patrick
Barker, Harry	McEever, Thomas
Bennet, Mr. (Cooper)	McGonnery, James
Cuthbert, Robert	McMahon, Timothy
Carey, Jeremiah	McGowan, Mrs. Cathrn.
Craig, Joseph	Nolon, Patrick
Cook, John	O'Brien, Michael
Carroll, John	Owen, Thomas
Driscoll, Denatih	Pendell, Hester Ann
Donnegan, Mrs. James	Palmerbank, Robert
Fitzgerald, Miss Margaret	Purkis, George
Gregory, Mr.	Plumb, John
Gee, Richard	Pringle, John
Gosley, Mrs.	Robertson, Miss
Green, Joseph	Reynolds, John
Henderson, Mrs. Chas.	Stephenson Mrs. J. Y.
Hallihan, Michael	Stevens, E. R.
Higgins, Bridget	Spallergen Sebastine
Harbor, Stephen	Sheehert, John
Hunt, John	Sills, Ansley
Harper George	Taylor, John H.
Hay, Richard	Tully, Miss Hannah
Hayward, Richard	Trotter, Joseph
Holmes, T.	Woods, Janet
Hennard, John	Wilson, J. or William
Kennedy, Agnes	Wilson, Mrs. E.
Kelsch, John	

E. J. CARVER,
Post master.

Peterboro, Sept. 4, 1862.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned Inspector of Weights and Measures for the County of Peterborough, will be at the following places as follows, viz:

Sept. 30th	Hastings
" 29th	Norwood,
" 29th & 30th	South Dummer & Warsaw,
Oct. 1st	Lakefield,
" 2nd	Bridgenorth,
" 3rd	Springville,
" 4th & 6th	Ashburnham,
" 7th & 8th	Keene & Allandale,
" 9th	Westwood,

N. B.—All parties refusing to present their Weights and Measures when called upon, will be prosecuted according to law.

WM. SARGENT,
Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Norwood, 2nth Aug. 1862. 36

FARM WANTED.

A FARM containing from 100 to 150 acres, with a good Dwelling House, Barns, Stables and Sheds wanted for a term of years. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Peterboro, August 19th, 1862. 34

Lumber For Sale.

35,000 FEET of Common and Culled Lumber, for sale at Blythe Mills, by

ROBERT RENFREW.

September 2nd, 1862. 36-4in

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED

FROM the premises of the subscriber, on the 12th Concession of the Township of Smith,

A Red and White Steer,

3 years old, with a large white star on his forehead; he has "J. Y." branded slightly on his nigh horn.

Any person giving such information as will lead to his recovery, will receive the above reward. Address,

JAMES YOUNG,
Salwin P. O.

Smith, 2nd Sep., 1862. 36

DAN RICE'S

Great Show.

THE

Model and Model Formation!

NOW ON ITS

SECOND TRIUMPHAL

TOUR IN CANADA!!

WILL EXHIBIT AT

PETERBORO', Saturday, Sept. 13th,

Port Hope, ... Monday, Sept. 15,
Cobourg, ... Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Upon which occasions the renowned Humorist,

DAN RICE

will appear, and in addition to his Philosophical Conversations, will introduce the

BLIND HORSE, 'EXCELSIOR, JR.'!

the Educated Animals, and his special pets THE MULES.

Games of the Curriculum!

will constitute one of the principal features of the GREAT SHOW.

DAN RICE'S DREAM OF CHIVALRY!

Or, the Field of the Golden Cloth,

Will be presented at each place of Exhibition.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DAN RICE will positively appear at each and every Exhibition where his Show is announced to perform.

The Programme of each Exhibition will present new features. Heads of families, Teachers of Sabbath and Secular Schools are recommended to attend.

DAN RICE'S MATINEES

at TWO o'clock each day.

Almon Mentor's Silver cornet Band

is permanently attached to the GREAT SHOW!

Admission to Boxes ..... 25 cents.
Reserved Seats ..... 50 "
Children to any part of the house ... 25 "

Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m.; performance will commence at 2 and 7½ p. m.

J. E. WARNER,
General Agent.

September 2nd, 1862. 36

Summer Arrangements.

1862 1862

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW!

ANCHOR LINE

OF

STEAM PACKET SHIPS

SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN

Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.

Caledonia, 1297 tons register, 360 horse power, 13 years A 1—James Cruiz, Commander.
United Kingdom 1355 tons register, 300 h. pow'r 12 years A 1—James Clark, Commander.

The "Caledonia"

WILL SAIL FROM

QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,

on

Tuesday, 23rd Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin $80 00
Intermediate 60 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions) ... 30 00
Children in proportion.

Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.

☞ Berths not secured until paid for.

☞ For further particulars apply to

ROSS, SHAW & CO.,
Quebec;
Or G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
Montreal.

September [illegible] 37

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY!

STONE DWELLING HOUSE.

THAT beautifully situated residence with 4 an acre of land, being Lot No. 12, South of Hunter and West of George Street, at present occupied by Dr. McNabb.

This is decidedly the most desirable property now for sale in Peterboro'. The House is of Stone and in good repair.

THE GARDEN

is filled with good Fruit Trees, only bearing, and is now in a high state of cultivation.

Terms Easy. Apply to

A. W. KEMPT,
Druggist.

Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

TO SPORTSMEN.

OUR Stock of Fishing Tackle having been again renewed, will now be found to comprise every style of

Silk and Hemp Lines, Hooks, Reels, &c., &c.,

We have also constantly on Land

POWDER, SHOT, CAPS, &c.,

☞ A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

MEGAR & SMITH'S.

Peterboro, August 6th, 1862.

CAUTION!

THE undersigned hereby cautions all persons against purchasing a Note, drawn in favor of John Clarke, for the sum of Thirty Pounds, as he has received no value for the same.

WM. GOLDFELLOW.

Monaghan, August 11th, 1862. 32-3in.

Builders Hardware.

THE subscribers would call the attention of Carpenters, Builders, and others to their large and varied stock of the above, comprising

LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, NAILS

AND

Screws, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., &c.,

at unusually Low Prices for CASH.

☞ *An inspection is invited before purchasing elsewhere.*

MILLAR & BERTRAM.
Formerly A. Fowlie & Co.,
No. 5, Market Block.

Peterboro, August 6th, 1862. 32-4in.

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber, either by Note, Book account or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the amount of their indebtedness

Before the 1st of September next,

as all Accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be handed over to an Attorney for collection.

A. McNEIL.

P. S.—My books are closed from this date.
A. McN.

Peterboro, August 1st, 1862. 32

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to

A. McNEIL,
Peterboro,

or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises.

Peterboro', May, 1862. 19

CHEAP BOOKS!

CheapStationery

Cheap Room Paper & Window Blinds.

CHEAP FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large stock of goods bought direct from the Manufacturers, which will be sold at

Prices much LOWER than usual.

The School Book and School Stationery department will at all times be furnished with every book used in Town and Country School, and sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

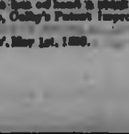
The Miscellaneous Stationery business will be well assorted with the best description of goods, and sold at Low Prices.

A large stock of Room Paper of the best patterns at the Lowest Prices, will be kept on hand.

Everything in the Book and Stationery line kept in stock or procured to order with dispatch.

T. MENZIES.

Peterboro, 2nd June, 1862. 23



PHOTOGRAPHY.

MR. EWING has commenced the practice of Photography, in the rooms lately occupied by Mr. Coz, opposite the *Review* office.

Pictures of all kinds, from miniature to life size.

CARD PICTURES,

for Albums, and for transmission in letters abroad.

ALBUMS, &c., ON HAND.

Peterborough, August, 1862. 33

WILLIAM TAYLOR

BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Menies, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.

The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.

Ashburnham, March 13, 1861. 11-6m.

FISHER'S LIVERY STABLE,

CORNER OF

GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS

PETERBOROUGH.

HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Quaks. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THOS. J FISHER.

Peterboro', May 14, 1862. 20

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

EDWIN SCOLES begs to call attention to his large stock of Furniture, which will be sold at moderate prices and is of the best description manufactured; please call at his warerooms, corner of George and Hunter streets, near the Factory.

N. B.—Scoles has also had a great addition to his stock of Alva Culley's Patent Improved Clothes Wringers.

Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as Saddlers & Harness Makers, in the Village of Westwood, was on the 1st day of January, 1862, dissolved by mutual consent.

SO SARGENT.
WM SHARP.

Westwood, September 1st, 1862. 36-3in

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 25th July, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lands in the Township of Monteagle, in the

County of Hastings, C. W.,

will be open for SALE

ON AND AFTER THE 27TH AUGUST, NEXT,

on the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, at 7s 6d per acre, or $1.80 if paid by instalments, upon application to M. P. HAYES, Esq., Crown Land Agent at Belleville.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assist. Commissioner.

August 6, 1862. 32-6tn.

Ready Made Clothing.

REMEMBER

THAT YOU WILL HAVE

THE BEST VALUE

IN READY MADE CLOTHING

FOR CASH AT

LEMAY, TURCOT & Co's.

Peterboro, May 29, 1862. 22-3m

W. LECH,

FURRIER, &C., &C.

CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK.

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs, of every description.

A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment.

ALSO

Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

MUSIC.

PIANO-FORTES & MELODEONS,

of various Makes and Patterns.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS for the Piano, and a large and well selected stock of

Sheet Music, Songs, &c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Dealers supplied at reduced prices, and all orders for Music promptly attended to.

CALLENDAR & PENTLAND,
Dental Rooms.

Over the Fur Store, Scott's Building, corner of George & Hunter Streets.

Peterboro', 23rd July 1862. 3[illegible]

A RARE CHANCE.

AN established cash business to be disposed of, in the

Village of Keene

on easy terms; the entire stock of

Groceries and Staple Dry Goods,

now owned by the subscriber. The opening is a good one, and is worthy the attention of any person wishing to do a

CASH MERCANTILE BUSINESS.

Also, for sale, a Village lot situate in the business part of the Village of Hastings, and some other claims that can be seen by applying personally, or if by letter post-paid, to the subscriber, will be sold to a good advantage.

G. A. CHASE.

Keene, August 27th, 1862. 35

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD
To Wit: } at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Turner, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
George Connell, *Defendant.*

The South half of Lot No. 4, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office
Peterborough, August 27th, 1862. 35

O. P. SWEET,

Professor of Vocalization,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity, that he is about locating in this Town for the purpose of teaching the elderly as well as the young, the art of

VOCAL MUSIC!

Prof S. having been a pupil of Ansbetse, he is therefore prepared to give instruction in the art of Vocalization to all who may favour him with their patronage.

The Professor has been induced to teach at New York rates, which are as follows:

Terms:—The Union Singing School, 75c. per month. Private lessons in Vocalization one dollar each

In consideration of those low rates, the Professor hopes to see a large representation from the different churches, making a grand Union Singing School.

Peterboro, August 20th, 1862. 34

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots No. 3, North of London Street,
14, 15, 16, & 18, South McDonnell St.,
17, North of McDonnell Street,
17, South of London Street,
18, North of Murray Street,
and 6, North of Aberbrook Street.

For terms apply to

JAMES HALL.

Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

INDIAN CORN,

CORN MEAL,

AND

CHOP CORN,

for sale by the undersigned, at his Storehouse IN ASHBURNHAM,

Cheap for Cash.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham 12th August, 1862. 33

FOR SALE

ON LIBERAL TERMS

The subscriber offers by private sale

ONE HORSE, ONE BUGGY,

1 Cutter, 1 set of single Buggy Harness, and 2 sets of Waggon Harness.

The subscriber having returned to the Town, he will not require the use of the above any longer.

WALTER SHERIDAN.

Peterborough, Aug. 27th, 1862. 35

☞ Review Copy.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

W. H. WRIGHTON

Offers for sale the best quality of Flour, at a low figure for Cash only. Also, CORN MEAL by the Bag.

Peterboro', August 27th, 1862. 35-

1862.

STEAM TO

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Through to Victoria, V. I. in 30 Days.

New Arrangement, Commencing July 16th.

A FIRST CLASS Steamer will be dispatched from New York, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, on the

1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month.

When such dates fall on Sunday, the day of departure will be the Monday following.

With a view to the better accommodation of the increasing Passenger traffic to

California and the Gold Mines of Cariboo,

The undersigned for several years attached to the New York Agency, has been sent to Canada only authorized and appointed Agent of the several Companies forming the Line, and is prepared to issue tickets through at the following rates, including provision on board the steamers and transportation over Panama railroad:—

New York to San Francisco.	New York to Portland, O.	New York to Victoria, V I
First Cabin $400	$340	$370
Second " 150	"	"
Steerage 100	130	125

☞ Passengers booked for above ports can be furnished with tickets from Toronto to New York, at a reduction from the regular rates.

Passengers Tickets sent for per Express, will be returned free of charge.

All the particulars of the route, and any information incident to the voyages will be given on application, if by letter, postpaid to the

Central Agency of the Line for Canada.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Agent
No. 10 Toronto Street.

N. B.—Next door to Post-office.

Plans of the Ships' Cabins and Berths, Maps of British Columbia and the Victoria Districts on view at this Office.

Toronto, July 9. 28.

ICED CREAMS,

Strawberries & Cake,

WILL be served every Afternoon and Evening, during the Season, in the

Large Drawing Room of

THE STEWART HOUSE.

☞ Private entrance for Ladies and Gentlemen on Water Street.

Peterboro, June 25th, 1862. 26

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

ESTABLISHED 1845—PERFECTED 1862.

RECENT and important improvements having been put to this Machine, renders it now the most perfect before the public, and persons at a distance can order a Machine with a guarantee of its prompt and safe delivery, and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction. No more breaking needles. No more missing stitches! No trouble in making any garment, however delicate or heavy, on the same Machine, either in cambric, cloth or leather: and for dress makers, shirt makers, tailors, hat Binders, shoe binders, or gaiter binding, as well as every variety of family sewing they have no superior, and will be sold at a much less price than any other machine capable of doing the same range of work.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of styles and prices. A few responsible Agents will be dealt with liberally.

☞ Address the HOWE Sewing Machines, 437 Broadway, New York. 25-12m.

THE STEAMER

"OGEMAH!"

LEAVES MUD LAKE ON

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS

At 10 o'clock a.m. precisely, for

BOBCAYGEON, PENELON FALLS, AND LINDSAY.

WILL LEAVE LINDSAY

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,

at 8 o'clock a. m. returning, calling at the same places.

STAGES

BETWEEN

Peterboro' and Mud Lake,

will run regularly, leaving Peterborough immediately on the arrival of the Cars at 9 10 a. m. precisely, and Mud Lake on arrival of the Boat

For freight, etc., apply to

WHITE & EASTLAND,
Peterborough

Peterborough, June 11, 1862. 24

Go to Hopkins & Donnely's

BRITISH SADDLERY

AND

HARNESS WAREHOUSE!

If you want to buy good

SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS

of all descriptions.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES,

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS,

Whips, Curry Combs, Cutch, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,

Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mops, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH!

OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.

N.B.—Experienced Collar makers constantly on the premises. ☞ Collars warranted.

Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing in the Village of Norwood, under the name and style of Finlay & Kennedy, Waggon and Carriage makers, was by mutual consent, dissolved on the first day of August instant. All debts due to the late firm are to be paid to Mr. James McWilliams, Deputy Sheriff; also, all liabilities contracted by said firm from the 10th September, 1861, up to August 1st, 1862, will be paid by said James McWilliams.

JOHN FINLAY, Jr.
ALEX. KENNEDY.

Norwood, Aug. 2nd, 1862. 31-3m.

IMPORTANT

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having taken the property known as

HALL'S MILLS!

(LATELY OCCUPIED BY M. MARTIN),

WHERE BY OUR MANAGEMENT, I am now prepared to do

GRISTING

for farmers, and others requiring it, on the shortest notice. As much of the old machinery has been replaced by the newest and most improved kinds, and the services of a good, honest miller secured, customers may depend upon getting a

First-rate article of Flour,

MADE OUT OF THEIR OWN WHEAT.

Farmers and others requiring Wheat ground in large quantities, can have it done on Liberal Terms.

CHOPPED CORN

and other feed for sale at the Mills,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Cash paid for any quantity of good Wheat!

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Peterboro, July 27th, 1862. 30

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution any person from purchasing or having anything whatever to do with a Note of Hand, given by me in favour of Thos. O'Neil, or thereto, for the sum of thirty-eight dollars, as I shall pay the same the first of March, 1863, as I have a just claim against said Note, and shall not settle with any person but the said Thomas O'Neil.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Warsaw, August 6th 1862 32-3in

HURRAH FOR THE FLAG.

Now all good people both old and young,
I'll tell you of a Cheap Cash Store.
You'll know the shop by the British Flag,
So hasten there, and do not lag.

Jesse Watterson is the proprietor.
Selly Whiskey, Rum, and very good Beer,
With Wine, Gin, Rum-Shrub, and Port,
That two or three glasses will make you hop.

Therein Brogues, Blacking, and the best of Teas,
Tobacco, and Snuff that will make you sneeze,
With Biscuits and Bread, if you please,
And Hessians, boiled Eggs, & the best of Cheese.

You can get Fresh Yeast, Sweets and Toys
That please both the girls and boys,
Besides Maple Sugar, Spices and Coffee,
Mustard and Candles, Salt and Toffee.

You can get at the shop Fish Hooks and Lines,
And good Potatoes of all kinds,
Besides Cigars, and Pictures to suit,
Needles, and Razors to keep the beast.

There's Starch, and Soda, and nice Hand-sleighs
That children can have fun on the cold Winter days.
Very fine Rings, Combs, and Studs,
Brooches, Thread, Knives, and small Washtubs.

So all good people take my advice,—
If you want to get anything very nice,—
Just call at the shop and try any k

THE [illegible] ROUGH EXAMINER, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1862.

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Arthur McMaster, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Brown, *Defendant.*

The east half of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Chout, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Thomas Ritchie, *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 3, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF' SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Bradburn, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Thomas Spear, *Defendant.*

The East half of lot No. 1, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 7th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

James Grant, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Robert Montgomery, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 8, East of Caroline Street, in the Town of Lindsay.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 30th, 1862. 27

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 14th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Clanton, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Edgar, *Defendant*

All the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, in and to part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East of a blazed line running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 9th, 1862. 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

The Bank of Toronto *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Richard Leary, *Defendant.*

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying, and being in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, being composed of Town Lot No. 15, on the west side of Caroline Street; and Town Lot No. 9, on the east side of Lindsay Street, according to a certain plan made by John S. Roche, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and duly registered.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough this 7th day of July, 1862. 6

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Robert Humphries, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Lyon [illegible] *Defendant.*

Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing by admeasurement 200 acres more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 29, 1862. 31

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following land and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert C Humphries, James S. Russell, and Alex. Fee, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
John Hartley, *Defendant.*

The North ½ of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily, and part of the East ½ of Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of Otonabee, containing two acres, and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North East corner of the said lot, thence west 8 chains, thence south 4 chains, thence east 8 chains, thence nor h 4 chains to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*
James McMillan and James Cannon, *Plaintiff's Defendants.*

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

William A. Scott, *Defendant.*
vs.
John Sinclair, *Plaintiff.*

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

William A Scott and Walter Scott, *Defendants*
Robert H. Scott, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant*

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, extending 105 feet on Bethune Street, containing 12 356 square feet: Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 5th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South half of Lot No. 7 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Smith.

The West half of Lot No. 29 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 8 in the 2nd Concession, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of Douro.

Lot No 14 in the 12th Concession; Lot No. 15 in the 9th Concession, and Lots Nos. A and 1 in the 19th Concession of the Township of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession; Lot No. 15 and the South 20 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession; the East half of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the 5th Concession. Lot No. 7 in the 9th Concession, and Lot No. 18, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Timothy May, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Timothy May, the younger, *Defendant.*

The South west ½ of Lot No. 15, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Douro

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Leon Caisse, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Charles Perry and John Rodgers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 29, in the 11th Concession of the township of Smith, the North half of lot No. 29 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith, the East half of lot No. 30 in the 11th Concession of the Township of Smith, Broken lot No 33 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith, and Lot No. 3, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Burleigh.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 30th, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Timothy May, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Timothy May, the younger, *Defendant.*

The South west ½ of Lot No. 15, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Douro

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Charles Perry, the Honourable Ebenezer Perry, and George Perry, *Defendants.*

All the right, title, and interest which the above named defendants, or either, or any of them, had on the 26th day of October, 1857, being the date of the registration of the judgment herein, in and to

All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the Township of Dour , in the County of Peterborough, being composed of part of Lot No. 4, in the 12th Concession of the said Township of Douro, containing by admeasurement 23 acres, be the same more or less, and which said part may be known, and is butted and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the southern limit of the said lot at the waters edge of the River Otonabee, thence north 74 degrees, east 8 chains, more or less, along the said southern limit to the western limit of the present unveiled road leading to the northerly part of the said Township, thence north 3 degrees, west 20 chains and 80 links, more or less, to the waters edge of the said River Otonabee, thence south-westerly along the said water's edge with the stream to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 28th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Douglas & Thomas Douglass. *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
William Stinson, *Defendant.*

The east half of the north half of Lot No. 15, in the 6th Concession of the township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, July 22, 1862. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November 1862, at 12 o'clock noon all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements:—

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Leon Caisse, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Charles Perry and John Rodgers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 29, in the 11th Concession of the township of Smith, the North half of lot No. 29 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith, the East half of lot No. 30 in the 11th Concession of the Township of Smith, Broken lot No 33 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith, and Lot No. 3, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Burleigh.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 30th, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

The Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Henry and William Rutherford, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 17, in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Henry and William Rutherford, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 17, in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Henry and William Rutherford, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 17, in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Henry, and William Rutherford, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 17, in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Andrew McKee, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
George H. Marshall, and John Jacob Marshall, *Defendant.*

That part of Town lot No. 3, East of Water street and South of Louden street, in the town of Peterborough, which is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows:—Commencing on Murray street at the South West angle of the said lot number three thence Northerly along the Western limit of the said lot 43 feet, thence Easterly in a line parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot one hundred and fourteen feet, more or less, to the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence Southerly along the said Eastern limit 43 feet, thence Westerly along the said Southern limit one hundred and fourteen feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 30th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Methereil and William Methereil, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Francis W. Heather, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 1 and 5, according to Perry's plan of Lot No. 20, in Township Lot No. 15, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, July 30th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' & VICTORIA, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas C. Forman, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Archibald McKinnon, *Defendant.*

The North half of lot No. 4 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Mariposa.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 5th, 1862. 32

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert Nicholls and William Hall, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
William Arnot, *Defendant.*

That part of Lot No. 10 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, said out and numb red by John Reed, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, as Lot No. 17, containing by admeasurement ten acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31st, 1862. 32

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Edgar, *Defendant.*

Part of Lot No. 12 East of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East of a blazed line running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less, except that portion of said lot No. 12, which is particularly set forth in a Deed thereof from one George Perkins and wife, to the said defendant, dated the 9th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough, on the first day of November, in the same year.

Also part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East of a blazed line running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Aug. 1862. 31

Advertise in the "Examiner."

Insurance Column.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y

ESTABLISHED IN 1825,

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princess Street. | Office in London—20 Cannon Street.
" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st. | " Dublin—34 n, College Green.
" Perth—79 High Street. | " Montreal—Place d'Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT - - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

The thirty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen on Friday, the 18th April

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Drumallan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair.

Reports were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was unanimously and most cordially approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation late the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States before-mentioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurance during the year, contained in 1189 Proposal	£454,835 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 901 Policies were issued	259,680 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS or said Policies	11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPAT ON POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantees	22,990 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,750 current LIFE POLICIES	1,065,95 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	373,543 3 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	98,756 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report Stated that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his entire approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. The steps the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £93,975 0s 6d. In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and each premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 5s 7d, to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £317,821 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinised in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realised on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonus, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; the total additions to the sum assured, now vest d, are equal to 32 per cent on the sum assured: and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 75 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies issued.	No. of Policies issued.	New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
1858	£193,240	£136,150	435	£3 980 18 0	£69,700 11 10	£240,280 9 2
1859	208,305	108,171	340	677 5,466 1 8	88,726 5 8	299,634 3 4
1860	246,230	263,230	594	9,279 17 8	94,477 3 3	343,696 6 10
1861	249,976	270,746	803	738 9,971 17 6	97,289 7 6	334,502 11 0
1862	454,235	306,620	1189	921 11,170 1	98,756 4 4	373,543 3 2
Totals	£1,352,976	£1,219,917	3360	2320 37,620 13 10	338,641 14 6	1,597,226 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,

CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, MANAGER.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., SECRETARY.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
SECRETARY FOR CANADA.

J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office,
Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO', OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. B. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. H. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at 1 r various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA.....£300,000.

PARTIES insuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the Profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Loans granted on Personal Security without reference to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1825.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

ROYAL CANADIAN ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000

BRITANNIA LIFE Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 30th, 1862.

Insurance Column.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE following table compiled from the official returns, exhibits, at a glance, the increase of duty paid to the Government of Canada, on Fire Insurance effected by different Insurance Offices, metropolitan and provincial, during the year 1861.

THE "ROYAL."

It will be seen, stands ab ve before, at the very head of the list, and maintains a rate of progress very far in advance of all its rivals and competitors. Twelve months ago, we had the gratification of recording the fact that its increase, in the year 1860, had been more than double that of any other company—had exceeded 30 per cent., of the entire increase of all the Canadian offices combined—and had, also exceeded 30 per cent, of the aggregate increase of the remaining twenty eight provincial offices. We have now t e pleasure of inviting the attention of our readers to the testimony of these later returns, which show that in the year 1861, the increase of the "Royal" was very nearly sixty per cent, in excess of the increase of any other company—that there were but three offices which came even within fifty per cent. of it, and that it was actually more than one-sixth of the entire increase of the remaining forty-four offices, London and Provincial put together. Comment upon such facts as these would be superfluous. They prove, unmistakeably, the continued advance of the "Royal" in the confidence and good opinion of the public. That advance has been, from its beginning, as remarkable as it has been rapid; and we are gladly congratulate the directors and shareholders upon it, because we regard it as the just reward of prudent management, of liberal and honourable dealing, and of undoubted stability.

1 Royal	£7007 34	Manchester	£ 527
2 Liverpool & London	3995 03	Rational	521
3 Imperial	3917 76	Patriotic	502
4 North British	3277	Standard	315
5 Newcastle	equal 4313 10	Royal Farmers'	299
6 Sun	3092 50	Church of England	239
7 Queen	2212 50	Kent	194
8 Law	2206 36	Birmingham	169
9 Globe	2065 37	Nottingham & Derby	148
9 Norwich Union	1939 33	United Kingdom Provident	148
10 County	1900	Wales	139
11 West of England	1854	Essex and Suffolk	109
12 Scottish Union	1855 10	Northern	101
13 Leeds & Yorkshire	1495 36	Sheffield	98
14 Provincial	1395 37	Midland Counties	97
15 London	1307 50	Salop	94
16 Union	945 20	Birmingham District	64
17 Royal Exchange	927 50	London Union	62
18 General	920 41	Emperor	39
19 Law Union	899 43	Caledonian North	
20 Scottish Provincial	79	Wales	28
21 Caledonian	695 45	Norwich Equitable	28
22 Lancashire	618 44	Universal	13
23 Yorkshire	537 46	District	6

A. SMITH,
(Bank of Toronto)
Agent for Peterboro

August, 1862. 34

NORTH BRITISH Fire and Life Insurance Comp'y,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 0 0 Stg.
ACCUMULATED FUND £1,174,383 6 11 Stg.
ANNUAL REVENUE..£ 214,655 7 9 Stg.

PRESIDENT:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, K. T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF ABERCORN, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAIR.

HEAD OFFICE:

64 PRINCESS STREET, EDINBURGH.

MANAGER, David Smith.
SECRETARY, John Ogilvie, Esq.

CANADA CENTRAL BRANCH:

4 & 5 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, MONTREAL.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:

D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq.,
Thomas Davidson, Esq.,

ORDINARY DIRECTORS:

The Hon. Louis Renaud, M. L. C.
The Hon. John Rose, M. P.
Thomas Ryan, Esq., Merchant,
James Law, Esq., Merchant.
David Davidson, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal.

SECRETARY.
H. J. Johnston, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA:
Messrs. MacDougall and Davidson.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCES effected at the LOWEST RATES of PREMIUMS corresponding to the risk.

Losses by Fire from Lightning made good.

The full power of suing all Losses is vested in the Montreal Board of Directors, and claims are payable immediately on being adjusted.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Company combines the system of *Mutual Assurance* with the safety of A LARGE PROTECTING CAPITAL, and thus affords all the facilities and advantages which can be prudently offered by any Life Assurance Company.

NINE-TENTHS of the Profits amongst those insured under the participation of profits class.

The subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent for the Company for Peterborough and vicinity, and is now ready to receive orders and to give full particulars as to rates and any other information that may be required.

J. N. TRAVERS,
AGENT.

Peterboro, July 19th, 1862. 30

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro.' April 30th.

THE CANADA LIFE Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON
Agent
THOS. BOLTON,
Medical Examiner.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1861. 31

THE COMMERCIAL Building & Investment SOCIETY.

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

H. S. DEAN,
Agent.

Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 15

CANADA

Permanent Building and SAVING'S SOCIETY.

CAPITAL.....$200,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.....200,000
ANNUAL INCOME.....200,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Weste n Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office

W CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

A NEW WORK BY DR GUNN.

GUNN'S New Domestic Physician;

OR, HOME BOOK OF HEALTH:

A COMPLETE guide for Families, pointing out in familiar and plain terms, the causes, symptoms, treatment and cure of the

DISEASES INCIDENT TO MEN, Women and Children:

TOGETHER WITH A GRAND TREATISE ON THE

PASSIONS AND EMOTIONS

SUCH AS

Love, Hope, Joy, Affection, Anger, Jealousy, Grief, Fear, Despair, Reverie, Chat ity, Cheerfulness, Sadness, &c., showing the Influences of the Mind on the Body as a Cause of Health and Disease.

ALSO:

A Complete Materia Medica,

or, list of all the principal remedies used in the treatment of disease, including nearly

300 MEDICAL PLANTS, HERBS AND VEGETABLE REMEDIES,

with descriptions of each, and directions for preparing and using them. (With an elegant and correct Likeness of the Author,)

By JOHN C. GUNN, M. D.,

OF LOCKVILLE, C. W.,

Author of the old story known as "GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE."

OVER ONE THOUSAND PAGES,

with numerous

VALUABLE ILLUSTRATIONS!

THIS is probably the best, as well as the most thorough and extensive Book ever published, as a Domestic or Family Medical Work. Its author is now an old man, and is probably more generally known as a popular medical writer than any other living. Owing to the great popularity and extensive use of his old work, which was one of great value, but in the present advanced state of medical science is altogether behind the times. Dr G. is a graduate of several of the best Medical Colleges in the world, viz.: of Philadelphia, and of London and Paris. He has had a successful practice, a physician for nearly forty years; and it can be hardly supposed that any man can be better qualified to write such a work than he is. He has spent most of the time for several years in preparing this work—intending it, as he often remarked, as his last and greatest Legacy to Posterity.

The work contains a description of all the diseases known or common to this country—their causes, symptoms, and character—with plain and full directions for successfully treating them, telling what remedies to use; how to use them, and when; the whole stated in plain and simple language; or whenever any technical or Medical terms are used, they are fully explained; so that the commonest mind can understand them. The remedies recommended are generally of the simplest kind, such as are harmless, yet efficient, and usually such as are easily to be obtained.

Besides the diseases common to both sexes, the work contains a department on the diseases of Females, and their treatment. Also a department on the diseases of Children, which alone is worth the price of the book to mothers and all who have the care of children.

An important item in the work is its Pharmacy, or valuable Family Receipts, there being more than forty pages of Medical Receipts and Compounds, many of which will be found very important and useful in a family.

☞ Remember that this book can only be had of the Agent, when he calls, and is not to be had either of us, direct, or through Booksellers.

Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co.,
25 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

☞ This Book may be seen at the Telegraph Office in Peterboro. All persons who reside in the Townships of Otonabee and Smith, and in the Town of Peterboro, may obtain it by sending their orders to my address on or before the 1st of December next, as it will be delivered to subscribers during the Christmas holidays

JOHN D. STARK, Agent.
VICTORIA ORDLUM,
Cobourg.

July 29th, 1862. 31

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of Dec., 1862.

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1862. NUMBER 39.

THE
PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER"
POWER PRESS
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Lawyers' blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18.

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro' 18

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Moulding and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary & sences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3d 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17.

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE W. BURRALL & FITZGERALD)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 4, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 18

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
Peterboro 18th, 1862. 3

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Door and Moulding. Every description of Scroll Work done to order. Next door to Mackay's Mills.
Peterboro', C. W 9

W. DORAN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds.
Norwichville, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass Ware, Hunter Street Peterboro

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c., which will pay all kinds of country produce, (Cash Paid) Peterborough. 18

EDMUND B. VINDIN,
COMMISSION Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Walnut and Union Streets, Port Hope. 18

CABINET-MAKING.
THE SUBSCRIBER, Cabinet Maker, and Undertaker, Peterborough, would inform the public that he has commenced business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hall, where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of Furniture, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices. Coffins made to order on the shortest notice.
JOHN FOOTE.
Peterborough, Dec. 1, 1859. 49

R. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', Interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c
Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and Teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough, C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and rock streets. P. C. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGART & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg. Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to 20

REID & MACDOUGALL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Babidge's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Ottonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water Str't, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c.
Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs
Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice.
Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro' March 1862. 14

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Township of Cavan, and south Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS,
MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c.
Jobbing and Horse-shoeing
done on the shortest notice. Solo Patentee in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WRENCH.
Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store.
N B—All business done promptly and moderate hand-ed over when collected. 43

P. SHEVLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office over Hurly's Store, George Street.
Peterboro, August, 1863. 34

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
Office— UNDAN'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET,
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

Hair Dressing Saloon!
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.
PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties calling to have their work done will always find him.
Ladies celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings,
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

Advertising Essential to Business.
AGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and General Agent, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, Country Newspapers and periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.
Authorized Agent for this Paper.

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
GRANVILLE RICHARDSON,
24 Proprietor.

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF
SALOON,
SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY.
of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.
This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.
Yard and Stabling for the public.
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.
J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

AMERICAN HOTEL
Peterborough.
THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he has re-taken the American Hotel, and having it completely renewed and refurnished, and being now entirely complete in all its appartments, is now open for the reception of the travelling public
The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.
The LIQUORS are of the best brands, and the LARDER will be constantly supplied with the delicacies of the season.
The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Hostler is always in attendance.
ALSO,
A LIVERY STABLE attached to the Hotel, where Horses and Conveyances of all kinds can be had at all seasons.
CHARGES MODERATE.
LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
Peterborough.
THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has taken that new Hotel on the
CORNER OF GEORGE & HUNTER ST'S,
in the Town of Peterborough, which he is fitting up at a great expense, and he trusts by keeping
THE BAR
supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars, and the Table with the choicest supplies of the season, to merit a share of the public support.
There is a large and commodious YARD, with Sheds and Stables attached to the Hotel, where a careful Hostler will always be found in attendance. Also, a
First-Class Bowling Alley
ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL
WM. ARMSTRONG.

TO LOVERS OF
A BEAUTIFUL WASH!
SUCH as will compare if not surpass any thing ever sold in Canada All I ask is a trial of
AUTER'S CELEBRATED RESTORATIVE,
which is now in the greatest demand in the United States, and which has been tried by Ladies and Gentlemen of the largest cities, who give it the credit of being the most luxurious wash that was ever used as a preventative of the Hair from falling off, and removing the dandruff and scurf from the head, also beautifying and leaving a splendid gloss on the hair, together with a beautiful perfume. Having been appointed sole Agent for Lafore's Hair Works,
WIGS, TOUPEES, BRAIDS,
FRIZETTES, &c.,
Arrangements have been made so that persons at a distance can be supplied with the above ornamental head dresses by sending the size of the head and other descriptions, at such low rates as I hope will give satisfaction.

TO GENTLEMEN,
Having Auter's Celebrated Hair Dyes, Brown and Black. If they are not the best now in use he will *forfeit* $100. *It will not leave the skin* stained if used by directions. I am now prepared to use the above dyes for the hair or whiskers, and will warrant it to give a Dark Brown, or jet Black, as the case may require.
R. D. BASKERVILLE.
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
George Street, Peterboro'.
July 23, 1862 30

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.
ON and after the 13th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Port Hope at	7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at	9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at	1.35 a.m
Arrive at Port Hope	3.55 a.m

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Peterboro at	6.30 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	9.00 a.m.
Leave Port Hope at	1.00 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at	3.30 p.m.

The crossing a Millbrook for Lindsey Passengers continues as at present.
G. R. KIRKALL, Superintendent. F. FERGUSON, Secretary.
Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. Particular attention paid to the Irregularities of Childrens Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861: 49

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.
All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.
H. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862, 18-1y

FARM FOR SALE.
THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.
60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,
and under good cultivation. There is a splendid ORCHARD on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.
For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.
Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 9

FOR SALE.
SOUTH half of Lot No. 6, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Frame House, three Barns and other Outhouses.
The south half of Lot No. 16, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH RUTHY,
or
WM. BURRALL, P.L.S.

Poetry.

For the Examiner.

THE CURSE OF OUR LAND.

A groan! a groan comes over the wave
The piteous moan of the tortured slave,
He is bound by the tyrants and despots of earth,
Robbed of his freedom from earliest birth.

Nature has taught him that man should be free,
Oh! fellowmen, countrymen, he calls upon thee,
While massive his chains that bind him so firm,
His heart, it is full, tho' filled with alarm

But need we to listen for sighs o'er the waves,
Or the piteous moan of the tortured slaves?
Oh, yes, we must listen to each rending wail
As wafted to us by the turbulent gale.

What tho' we look to the right or the left
We find many thousands of comfort bereft,
Whose happiness shone as bright as the sun,
When first on the life stage of action began

But list! let us see has Rum been the cause
Of such violation of our noble laws;
Oh! can we? Oh! will we partake of the *evil*
That send us headlong down to the devil.

Mark the wan visage of husband and wife,
Who ne'er dreamt of poverty, far less of strife,
But the *Demon destroyer* had them overcome—
The cursed allurements the darkened fiend Rum.

Rum! Rum, thou foul fiend, promoter of strife,
Thou who directs the assassin's knife,
Filled with disgust and horrible crime,
And such last thou been thro' the annals of time.

Grim monster thou art, in our land ye dwell,
Depart, we implore thee, to thine own native hell;
Seek not to destroy any more of our kin
With thy cursed cheats *ale, Brandy*, and *Gin*.

Seek not to encourage thy mandates to sell
The liquid of fire and the essence of Hell
In barter, exchange, for poor children's bread,
For in chains we will bind thy demon like trade.

We cannot, we *will not* submit to thy will
To ruin good *mothers*, good *husbands* to kill,
For long hast thou reigned, and one of the worst
That ever sprung forth for blighting and curse.

But mark yet king demon, for tremble you must,
Thy throne will soon crumble and sink in the dust,
For our armies against the, in might will we send,
And then we'll shout *jubilee*, thy right's at an end.

C. W.

Norwood, Sept., 1863.

Miscellaneous.

For the Examiner.

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.

LETTER No. 12.

PAISLEY.

This place, situated about seven miles west of Glasgow, is the largest *Town* in Scotland, having a population of above 50,000. It has a history dating back to the year 1160, and it has always been a place famed for its manufactures, principally of checked linens, gauze, and ornamental fabrics. Silks and Persian Velvets are at present the staple manufactures of the Town. In by-gone days hand-loom weaving gave employment to hundreds of men, and the trade was classed among the first in the country, but the improvements of time in the introduction of steam-looms have done away with the old system almost entirely, and the consequence is that Paisley has lost much of its importance as a Town.

AYR.

Of the many places made memorable by association, in this country, the Town of Ayr is foremost, from its being the birthplace and early home of Scotia's rustic bard, Robert Burns.

Side by side, till this day, stand the Brigs of Ayr, the subjects of Burns' poem of that name. The "auld Brig" is a narrow, ill-formed pass, rising with a hill in the centre, and well deserves the partly-aimed reply of the "New Brig":

"——Poor, narrow footpath of a street,
Where two wheel-barrows tremble when they meet."

The road leading from the Town to the Burns' Cottage (distant about two miles) is a quiet and pleasant walk, along which the poet is said to have been accustomed to ramble in his hours of meditation, and no doubt some of his best poems were composed there. The Cottage in which the poet was born is a humble, thatched building in the old style, but part of the interior has been fitted up with great splendour, and is used as a hall, occasionally, for Concerts, public meetings, &c. It is also used as the meeting-place of the Burns' Lodge of Free Masons. It was in this room where the great Masonic celebration of the Centenary anniversary of the Poet was held, (Burns was a member of the mystic fraternity when in life.) The room in which he was born is preserved in its original simplicity, the only window being a square frame with four small panes of glass in it. There is a small, old-fashioned, settle bed in the room.

After viewing the Cottage to our satisfaction we bend our steps towards Alloway Kirk, one of the scenes in the tale of Tam O'Shanter. The Kirk lies within a gunshot of the Cottage. An old man who has lived in the neighborhood for 50 years is in waiting to show visitors the objects of interest. He pointed out to us the places where—

"Past the birks and meikle stane,
Drunken Charlie brak's neck bane
And thro' the whins and by the cairn
Where hunters fand the murdered bairn,
And near the thorn above the well,
Where Mungo's mither hanged herself."

In the Kirk-yard are the remains of many of the celebrities of Burns, although those of the poet rest at Dumfries. Marked by a small, plain slab, is the burial place of John McLauchlie, alias Souter Johnnie, Tam's

and near the front railing is a tombstone which tells that the remains of Wm. Burns, the poet's father, rest there, and on the back of the stone is inscribed the affectionate epitaph written by his son:

"Oh, ye whose cheek the tear of pity stains,
Draw near with pious reverence and attend,
Here lies the loving husband's dear remains,
The tender father and the generous friend.
The pitying heart that felt for human woe,
The dauntless heart that felt no human pride,
The friend of man, to vice alone a foe
For e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side."

The Kirk is crumbling down with age, and the ruins are covered with ivy, which clambers and twines round the old building The bell bears date 1617, but the Church was no doubt built long previous to that time.

Close to Alloway Kirk is the National Monument to the Poet. On the exterior it is a plain-looking structure, and the inside is in the shape of a dome. On a pedestal is a bust in pure white marble, of the poet, and in a glass case are to be seen the pair of Bibles and the ring which Burns is said to have presented to his Highland Mary.

Down to the left runs quiet and smoothly the river Doon, still spanned by the same old bridge, looking down from which the poet no doubt conceived the favorite lines of

"Ye banks and braes o' Bonnie Doon,
How can ye bloom sae fresh and fair,
How can ye chant ye little birds,
And I sae weary fu' o' care?
Thou'll break my heart, thou warbling birds,
That wanton thro' the flowering thorn,
Thou mind me of departed joys,
Departed never to return."

It is difficult for one who admires the genius of the Bard to break away from these the scenes of so much fervid love, and beauty of feeling, and we linger there till

"The gentle gowan shuts its eye,
And twilight closes in around."

KILMARNOCK.

Another place made famous by the poetry of Burns is the Town of Kilmarnock, in Ayrshire, distant from the Town of Ayr only a few miles.

It is distinguished for its manufacture of worsted shawls, Brussels and Venetian carpets, and the "Kilmarnock Bonnets," so well known in this Country. The streets in the old Town are narrow and irregular, but the new streets and buildings are great improvements on the old. Within a mile north of the Town stand the ruins of Dean Castle, once the residence of the Earls of Kilmarnock. In this Town first arose the sect of Christians known as Morisonians, the old Church where Morrison preached being still in existence.

HAMILTON.

A few miles in an Easterly direction from Glasgow is situated the Town of Hamilton, "a burgh of Regality, dependent on the Duke of Hamilton."

The palace and grounds are the principal objects of interest, the former it is said surpassing in grandeur even the Queen's palace at Balmoral. In a huge stone mausoleum near the palace, and standing 102 feet in height, are the remains of the late Duke, embalmed, and placed inside of a leaden coffin. The floor of the mausoleum is marble, and is in several thousand pieces, so ingeniously worked together that a seam cannot be detected in the whole flooring. From the shape of the building the slightest noise resounds like thunder through it.

In a Park near the Palace are to be seen the celebrated Hamilton White Cattle, believed to be the oldest breed in Britain. They are milk-white in color, with black muzzles, horns, and hoofs. Their habits are peculiar, and partake much of the wild. They always go in herds and can seldom be caught for slaughter. They are shot while others die of old age.

From your correspondent,
R——.

THE FIRST ENGLISH BIBLE.—A copy of the first complete English version of the Holy Scriptures, of extreme rarity, was sold recently in London. It is entitled, "The Bible; that is, the Holy Scriptures of the Olde and New Testament, faithfully and truly translated out of Douche and Latyn into Englyshe. MDXXXV." Angular Gothic letter; folio; "prynted in the year of our Lorde MDXXXV., and fynished the fourth daye of October." The entire volume was superintended by Miles Coverdale, but portions it had previously undergone revision by William Tyndall and others. The present is regarded as one of the best copies extant, being quite perfect. A fac-simile of a letter from Miles Coverdale to Thomas Lord Cornwall, respecting his translation, and a portrait of William Tyndall, are also inserted. It was sold for £260.

THE PIPEMAKER'S "FIRE!"—On Saturday night, about one o'clock, an alarm of fire was raised in Garden Street, above Number's Garth, the Sandgate of Sunderland, with a female cry of "Oh, my poor mother's house'll be burnt doon!" Everybody ran on the instant, and everybody could see through the windows that large flames of fire were shooting and gleaming in the interior of the building indicated. "Fire! fire!" was the cry, and as "invisible blue" became promptly visible, but immediately darted off at a tangent, where he had looked through the door, and exclaimed, triumphantly, "It's a fire, it's a fire; we maun hae the engines!" Up came the mob—smash went the windows—out crash went the door; as a troop of beavies rushed to do "their duty" but imagine their discomfiture at beholding a respectable, genteel personage before the furnace like an ancient alchymist—he and his fuse being accused in a cool outlook where stables once and fires now. "Is not the devil d'ye ca' him?" exclaimed the artist in clay, as "he took the entry" from his lips, and contemplated the vanishing host.— "Why, man, this is the house o' five fires the beyside red quarry. A House wantin' fire and it's only me, bairns pipes!" The citizens gathered, and peace and the chancellor of the exchequer were restored.

Frightful Occurrence to the Female Blondin.

On Thursday night an event took place at Highbury Barn Gardens, London, which not only produced the greatest consternation amongst the visitors, but has resulted in the most serious if not fatal consequences to Miss Selina Young, or, as she is styled, the "Female Blondin," the celebrated rope walker, who created such a sensation at Cremorne Gardens last season by crossing the Thames on a tight rope.

Shortly after ten o'clock the "Female Blondin" ascended one of the stages connected with the rope, which is about 160 feet in height, and by the aid of blue fire, and attired in a suit of armour, proceeded on her perilous voyage in mid air. She reached the eastern stage in safety, and again returned, performing the feat of wheeling the barrow. All this time she crossed the rope covered with a sack and then commenced her final tour to the starting point, in the midst of fireworks discharged from each end of the balancing pole she carried in her hand. She had arrived within about 20 feet of the western stage, when the Catherine wheels at the end of the pole reached their greatest velocity, at which moment reports were heard, and stars of various hues were emitted. At this instant it was plainly observable that there was a fearful oscillation of the pole, as well as of the unfortunate performer. A general cry was raised that she was falling. The pole fell from her grasp, and the performer toppled over. For a moment she appeared to cling to the rope, either by the legs or hands; but whether from or otherwise, in another second she was seen descending head-foremost into the midst of the trees beneath her. The scene of horror and consternation at this moment, coupled with the screams of the females present, may be well imagined and hundreds rushed to the spot where the poor creature lay as the foot of a tree, completely doubled up and apparently lifeless.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

"Yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, Mr. Clare mont, Mr. Saul, and Mr. King met in consultation at Highbury Barn, and it was discovered that the chief injury of the sufferer is the fracture of the neck of the femur (thigh bone); but there are also others. She was sensible, and at her own request has since been removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where she now remains an inmate. The unfortunate woman was to have performed last night at Wolverhampton. There was but one feeling prevalent after the accident, which was that the sooner these dangerous sensation exhibitions are put a stop to the better.

Secessh on the "Great Eastern."

DIFFICULTY ABOUT THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Several Southern officers were on board the *Great Eastern*, on her last voyage from New York to Liverpool. How they managed to obtain passports does not appear, but soon after sailing they allowed it to be known who they were, and the way in which strong feelings were freely expressed on their part and on the part of the Northerns on board led, on more than one occasion, almost to a violent collision. One incident of the voyage is thus narrated by a correspondent of the New York *Times*:

"But the latter (the Southerners) were not disposed to be satisfied with mere cheers and wordy impatience. They desired a more positive—a *national* recognition. A ball was planned for the entertainment of the passengers and officers of the ship. It promised to be a pleasant affair. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and to fit up one of the large dining saloons for the occasion. During the day preceding, one with an observant eye might have discovered some ladies, recognized as belonging to the secession party, busily engaged in stitching together strips of red and white bunting—evidently for a flag—to be used, when? The ball-room, of course, must be decorated, as is customary on ship-board, with national ensigns. Would the treasonable emblem of the Southern Confederacy be recognised as one of these by the commander of a British ship? Really, it would be quite a feather in the cap of the 'chivalry' to have their as yet unrecognized *rag* grouped as an equal with the glorious ensigns of Britain and America. Such a triumph would be well worth the effort. *Secessia*, in the person of one of her sons, approaches the commander — asks — perhaps *demands* — the recognition of her flag. Captain Paton —noble British sailor—gentleman that he is—gives a mild but positive 'No, I can't,' to the absurd request. But the British and American flags, in peaceful and mutual recognition, already adorn the ball-room.— *Secessia*, unabashed by the first discomfiture, demands the removal of the hated 'Stars and Stripes'—else she and her chivalrous children will scorn to join in the dance. 'Gentlemen,' said the captain, addressing a dozen or so odds and ends of 'secesh' chivalry then and there gathered together—'Gentlemen, I am very sorry that this difficulty has occurred. We are all here on board of this ship on our passage between America and England, and for our mutual enjoyment this entertainment has been devised. It is my duty as commander, to carry the British and American flags—the American at the main and the British at the mizzen—when we arrive at or depart from either of the ports between which we sail. If a festival is gotten up, the two flags are joined in decorating the deck or saloon. I have no feeling in this matter, gentlemen—I am but doing my duty to my Queen and to the company in whose service I am. I regret you cannot be satisfied, but I must do my duty. The flag must remain.' This was all very sensible, and uttered in the most conciliatory and kindly tone and manner possible. But 'Secesh,' though convinced was not satisfied. He was bound he would not dance under the Yankee bunting. A representative of the persuasion, standing in the midst of his disappointed and chafing fellow-rebels and stretching himself up to the height of his tall figure, with solemn face and striking attitude, and slapping his left breast against his dexter palm, declared he "could not dance under that flag. His country—his bleeding country—demanded that he should not so disgrace himself." To this sentiment the assembled rebels gave loud applause. The Captain, smiling and bowing—no doubt amused at this piece of mock tragedy, in which he was enforced to bear a part—then withdrew. The loyal Americans were highly pleased at the turn things had taken, and most of the British approved the Captain's decision, and applauded his course, though some of them sided with the secession mate."

The British and Southerners who withdrew from the ball, spent an uproarious evening over a basket of champagne.

Things Worth Knowing.

I know—that my Redeemer liveth. Job 19: 25.

I know—in whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day. 2 Tim 1: 12.

We know—that he was manifested to take away our sins. 1 John: 5.

We know—that all things work together for good, *to them that love God.* Romans 8: 28.

We know—that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. 2 Cor. 5: 1.

We know—that when he shall appear we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is. 1 John 3: 2; 5: 15, 18, 19, 20.

SUSPECTED INFANTICIDE.—We learn that a portion of the body of a newly born child was discovered on Friday or Saturday last, on Mr. Reed's farm in Otonabee. An inquest was held by Dr. Harper, but as the vital organs as well as other parts of the infant had been devoured by hogs or dogs, it was impossible to tell whether it had been born alive or not, and the jury were to prepare a verdict accordingly. It is reported that the mother of the child was a woman who applied a few days ago for a certificate of character from Mr. Reed's and who subsequently left, and has not since been heard of.

—It is stated by the Quebec *Gazette* that the Prince of Wales will visit Quebec on the 7th October, and remain there for a few days. He will be accompanied by Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington, and Lord Newcastle, Governor General of Canada.

The Catholic Press.

From an article in the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, it seems that the Catholics in Europe are, if possible, further behind the age than those of this continent;

In a recent letter I gave a comprehensive survey of the Catholic periodical press of Germany, based upon two representations of an ardent ultramontanist. Since forwarding it I perceive that a less sanguine publicist has thought it good to give the world his representation of the state and prospects of Catholic journalism. This he has done in a pamphlet published at Augsburg, under the title, "Another Word on the Catholic Press of Germany." We thought the showing of the first writer poor enough; but it seems that he made the case better than it actually is. Hear the new reporter; "The anonymous Frankburger," says the Augsburger, "has sketched in his pamphlet, with youthful enthusiasm, an extremely rosy picture of the condition and hopes of the Catholic church in Germany. We cannot share these views, and another full churches, nor the undeniable renunciation visible also many departments of the church can blind us. On the forty souls in Germany, scarcely only a half are Catholics; but while the Protestant part possesses about fifteen hundred bookstores, there are, above all, scarcely twenty-four Catholic ones of any importance. (!) Among the two or three thousand German journals we have, at most, only seven or eight of the larger, and some twenty of the smaller kind of our tendence and stripe. (!) Germany certainly numbers a clergy of sixty thousand; and yet we think we do not err or we are afraid that all the Catholic periodicals of Germany taken together, have not sixty thousand subscribers. (!) These are the figures and statistical questions which contain fruitful instruction for all who are willing to see and they show who in Germany shapes not only the literature, but also public opinion."

What an illustration is furnished in the above facts of the comparative intelligence of Protestant and Catholic communities! There are two letters of one and the same nation, in all respects, except their different religious convictions, as nearly alike as can be; and yet what a contrast.

—Colonel Fletcher Webster of the 12th Massachusetts Regiment, killed at the second battle of Bull Run, was the eldest son of Daniel Webster, and the only surviving child. He was born during the war of 1812, at Plymouth, New Hampshire. Having a taste for private life, he never entered actively upon the field of politics. He was however, Secretary of Legation to Caleb Cushing, on the Chinese Embassy of 1843, and held a position, during the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan in the Custom House at Boston. Last year his regiment was attached to General Banks's corps. He leaves a wife and children.

—Corporal Christopher Lee, who was shot in Wyoming and Hampshire Counties by the breaking out of a pistol which he was carrying in his pocket, was buried on Sunday last in a large lot of ground given by Mr. Alfred Simonds, of the Royal Exchange Tavern, Cornhill, for the purpose. The coffin, which was covered with the flag, was borne to the grave by six soldiers, and a number of public men followed as mourners. The corporal was a native of Ireland, and was about 30 years of age.

The new Crisis in the Nations Affairs.

From the Baltimore American.

Travelling in a circle for the past year, the Union armies and those of the Confederacy have met again at Bull Run and Manassa's Hill, at Lexington and Fort Donelson. Let us pray Heaven that both parties may not meet at other old points of contact supposed a brief period since impossible. It is not worth while to disguise the deep mortification all must feel at this unexpected remanding to old positions; it is useless to consider ourselves as not deeply humiliated at our defeat by the ragged and half-armed conscripts which make up the Rebel levies. The first step toward success is to look into results and to ascertain what has caused them; the next to reorganize our shattered columns, pitch overboard every incompetent functionary, civil or military, and take the field again the very first moment it can be done.

But have we the courage to do all this? Is it not too often the case that for fear of "hurting the feelings" of some incompetent Hotspur or needle in shoulder-straps, he is continued in command until another and another host of the gallant and confiding rank and file find premature graves, while the flag they carry is dishonored, and the whole nation is humbled in the dust? Of the soldiers who have fought of late not a single complaint comes up that is worth a moment's attention. Nobly, gloriously have they borne themselves, pouring out their blood like water to cover the blunder of their commanding generals, counting their lives as nothing if they might but repair the errors which had compromised the safety of our nationality on the battle-field. Fighting in isolated squads or divisions, left to grope about miles asunder, wit out adequate supports, outflanked, raked at every turn by murderous masked batteries whose locality was never ascertained in advance for lack of a proper reconnoissance, cut up by dashes of cavalry into every available opening—our own, meanwhile, nowhere; they have been beaten, disheartened, disorganized, lost their supplies, to finally retreat to the old stronghold of a year ago, and unwillingly groans over the loss of brave comrades sacrificed by the hands uselessly.—Who will deny that this is so? Who can deny it?

And look at the condition of those who, better led, have reduced them to this humiliating condition. One hundred and fifty miles or more from their former late base of operations near Richmond, pricked forward by their officers at the point of the sword over such a distance of weary marching, carrying perhaps a week's supply of poor food in their haversacks or dependent on the cornfields to keep starvation at arm's end, and firing railroad iron slugs for lack of cannon balls, they have shown an endurance and valor worthy of a better cause; while their audacious generalship has enabled them to rely upon *our* supply trains for what was lacking, our own brave soldiers suffering sadly in sight of their own smoking provisions meanwhile. These are the facts plain to view and which nothing can conceal, which ought not to be concealed. To give to such incompetent Generals more troops is but pouring water in a sieve, is but sending more valuable lives to be heedlessly wasted, anew to break the hearts of the people at home, anew to compromise the life of the Nation.

We have hoped and hoped through long and weary months; we have encouraged all with the hope that some inspiration would come to the leaders from the fiery patriotism and enthusiastic devotion of the people, until, as the *finale*, here we are after twelve months of sickening suspense, of hope deferred, at the old point from which we set out.

Now we shall not propose a policy for our leaders, civil or military; but there is one thing the nation—like the old Athenian orator—will insist upon, and that is: action! action! action! We believe to-day that our troops confronting the rebels *outnumber* them, besides being superior in everything which constitutes equipments and supplies. In fact, we believe it will be God's mercy to Maryland and to the national cause if the rebel leaders persist in their advance, thus necessitating their being beaten back, overwhelmed, annihilated.—Commended to idleness for even a few weeks now, and who does not feel, with horror creeping over him, that the old bulletins concerning Manassas would be repeated with sickening monotony—"the roads impassible in consequence of the rains," &c.

Let the rebels advance into Maryland if that is needful to the salvation of our nationality. All would muster then to drive them back, more especially if the capital might be endangered from the rear. Only some such terrible exigency will, we fear, set things on motion again; only that arouse the nation fully to do its duty.

We write with earnestness now, because while this murderous avalanche impends over the State, the intimation comes that "jaded horses" are to be "re-fattened" and "tottering waggons repaired" at Arlington Heights, and it is no time to mince matters. With men already in front sufficient, if properly handled, to drive back and utterly overwhelm the Rebel horde, here we are to-day with their scouts feeling their way to the banks of the Potomac within 50 miles of us, and we are expected to sing out from the watch-tower "all's well. We shall do no such thing.

Let none mistake our views or purposes in this matter; let none suppose that the threatening rebel raid has "driven us from our propriety." The most probable view of the case which presents itself as to immediate future is that the rebel chief will force our own again to battle by attempts to cross the Potomac above them, thus compelling victory to fall upon our banners. We have faith in the ability, in the generalship of McClellan, if he will only give the during foe no rest.

And for one other part of the programme—and that is the long talked-of "draft;" let it be no longer delayed. Force everything available into the field, every man, every gun, sword, revolver, and pound of powder, and end the war. We can do it, and do it soon.

The nation is smarting under its needless reverses—it is worn out with delays. We have gone along leisurely; we have been servenly contemplating the mythical movements of the famous "anaconda," until that remarkable specimen of zoology is at last called up at his starting place in front of Washington. Stir him up, we say, strike him more; let him "crush" those he has long threatened, or let his keepers hide their heads in confusion.

Weakened as is the rebel host by its severe losses, its procurious supplies, and endangered as it is by reinforcements from further import, it must never be suffered to remained intact, to boast of its successes, to plague us no more. Must we be forced to leave once more to we have been forced to leave on numerous other occasions, that just when it might have been annihilated, it owed its safety to our forbearance, or, worse, to our timidity; or shall we rush upon and finish the work half done at such a fearful cost? The rank and file are ready; it is for our rulers to determine upon a course in which to hazard our path

AGENTS FOR THE "EXAMINER."

James Wallace,.....Mount Pleasant.
Richard Hopkins,.....Millbrook.
Henry Graham,.....Bobcaygeon.
Dennis Gorman, Esq.,.....Fenelon Fall.
A. Wilson,.....Hastings.
R. Robertson,.....Wilhelm, Verulam.
George & Reynolds,.....Westwood.
W. H. Hitchell,.....Lindsay.
R. Henderson,.....Keene.
K. Dougherty,.....North Douro.
James Foster,.....Cavanville.
John Burney,.....Warkworth.
Duncan Anderson,.....South Dummer.
C. Wilson,.....Norwood.
D. McKellar,.....Warsaw.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Canada Life Assurance Company—W. Clarke.
Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary—Dr. E. H. Cameron.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—Jas. Hall.
Auction Sale—David Marshall.
Public Notice—Geo. Read.
Farm for Sale—Thos. Graham.
Dr. S. Dettenbaugh.
Extensive Sale—A. McNeil.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 25, 1862.

THE WAR NEWS.

The Southern army as our readers are aware has been in Maryland, threatening Pennsylvania and Washington. Last week the Northerners turned out their whole force to give them battle, and after several sanguinary conflicts the Confederates were forced to cross the Potomac into Virginia. Their retreat appears to have been skillfully conducted as they retired slowly, and brought along all their stores and means for transportation. Several severe battles were fought last week at several points along the Potomac. On Wednesday the battle of Antietam is described by the correspondent of the New York *Tribune* as one of the greatest fights since Waterloo. There were 200,000 engaged from dawn of day till after dark, and then closed without a decisive result. The loss on both sides was very severe, but the numbers are not given. The Federals lost 10,000 men and it is said the loss of the Rebels is as great. The Confederates are now on their own soil again, and will be ready to meet their foes. Expectations are high that the new levies of men will enable the Federals to crush the rebellion. Time will show how far these expectations are reliable.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

The Niagara Western, Malahide and Eastern Divisions have returned their members. Five more divisions have yet to hold their elections before November. A considerable amount of interest is being had in these elections, and we trust good men will be returned.

We observe from the Newmarket *Era* that Mr. McMaster is meeting with encouraging success throughout the Midland Division, and our contemporary speaks with confidence of that gentleman's victory. It would be a lasting disgrace for North York, to say nothing of South Simcoe, to return such a fossil as J. W. Gamble. We happen to know Mr. McMaster, and we know him to be a thorough staunch Reformer, an enemy to corrupt and base practices. Being the carver of his own fortune, by a strict attention to business, he will be no patron of useless and idle drones. His honesty and integrity are above suspicion, and his independence of mind and circumstances place him above all fear of complicity with malpractice and jobbery. We are satisfied the electors of the Midland Division could not do a greater honor to themselves, and service to the country, than by returning with an overwhelming majority over the bankrupt politicians opposing him William McMaster as their representative in the Upper House.

The County of Peterborough Agricultural Show.

The Annual Show of this Society will be held on Thursday next, the 2nd of Oct., in the Store House of Charles Perry Esq., in rear of the Methodist Chapel. It has been deemed advisable to have it there in place of the Town Hall as heretofore, as there is much more room and convenience in and around the building to exhibit both articles and animals. The Committee have made full arrangements for the care and safety of all articles brought for exhibition. We trust every one interested in Agriculture—and pray who is not?—will visit the Show, and that our Agricultural friends will bring all they can, and bring the best they have, and let us have a *grand* show. The exhibition will be opened also in the evening, to accomodate those who cannot come during the day. By the rules of the Society the entries of Ladies' and Mechanics' work must be made on the evening before. Exhibitors will please notice this rule to prevent confusion, and to enable the Committee and the Judges to get through their labour earlier and with more satisfaction to all concerned.

☞ We have received a Communication from X on the subject of the Peterboro' and Port Hope Railway, and regret much that it was handed in so late as to prevent its insertion in this week's issue. It shall appear next week. We have also one from O. K., referring to an imposter going through the country, which will receive attention again if the writer favors his name. We direct attention to "Observer's" letter elsewhere.

We are obliged again to leave some articles which we would have liked to insert, in consequence of the donsed space

Visit of Dr. Cameron.

The gentleman above named is about to visit Peterboro as already notified by advertisement and bills. We direct those who are interested in the cure of the eye and ear diseases to see him:

We copy the following extracts in his favor, which we are sure will be satisfactory to the afflicted:—

"The study and practice of Medicine—like every other progressive science—embraces such a vast field that physicians have, in modern days, been compelled to turn their attention to the special branches of the profession. We have, therefore, now doctors who devote themselves exclusively to one single kind of disease, to the continued study of which they have paid the attention of years, until a well earned celebrity rewards their skill. Among this class we must include Dr. Cameron, now sojourning at the Pepper House, in our town, who enjoys a high reputation as an Artist and Oculist. We learn that he has just performed another successful operation for strabismus, on the eye of Mr. William Madden, a brother of the Councilman of that name, who is well-known among us. We advise, therefore, all who are so unfortunate as to suffer from any affections of the eye or ear, not to miss this opportunity of securing the valuable services of Dr. Cameron, whose sojourn here is short.—*Brant Courier.*

A Wonderful Operation.—On Thursday last, Dr. Cameron, who is now in the American Hotel, in this village, performed a very successful operation, on the ear of Seth Davis, an old gentleman aged 76 years, who had been deaf for the last fifteen years, so that he could not hear the ticking of a watch held at the ear. Dr. C. was assisted in this operation by Dr. De Rolette, a resident physician of this place. The operation was that of extracting a large tumor from the drum of the ear, which had grown three years previous; and we are happy to say the operation was completed with very little pain, and Mr. Davis could hear the ticking of a watch, when held twelve inches from the ear, a thing he had not done for fifteen years.—Ex.

THE HON. SIDNEY SMITH.

This gentleman appears to be fairly domiciled among us. He is following his legitimate calling of a Lawyer, and our last Court of Quarter Sessions rang again with his stentorian voice. Whatever he may have done for others while in charge of a port folio, it is pretty clear that he has not done much for himself. He appears anything but a rich man for being a Minister of the Crown. He begins his profession anew, and we hope he may be successful, and no doubt if he had never left it he would be a richer man to-day. We trust too that he will return to his "first love" in politics, and though eschewing being a "grit" deem it anything but a discredit to be a "radical"—the Rebellion Losses Bill to the contrary notwithstanding.

Fire.—We are grieved to learn that the barns, stables, and outhouses of Mr. James Jack, of the Township of Smith were, with their contents, burned to the ground last week. From what we can learn, it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. This appears the more extraordinary as Mr. Jack is one of the most unoffensive and worthy individuals in the neighborhood, and he has the sympathy of all who know him. What leads to the belief that the fire was wilful is, that Mr. Jack about 8 o'clock at night discovered a fire from the house in the old barn, which was soon extinguished, and about 2 o'clock next morning he was aroused by the fire in the new barn. Mr. Jack looses all his hay and grain crops, lumber sleighs, &c. The new barn was an excellent one, 60ft. long. We regret to learn he has no insurance upon either building or crops, loss at least $1,200.

☞ The Ottawa *Citizen* gives a report of a Speech made by Hon. J. S. McDonald, at the nomination of the Eastern Division, at Athol, in which language is said to have been used by him unworthy of his position as a gentleman and the Premier of Canada. We should be happy to be enabled to refute the charge by a reliable party who heard the Speech.

Speaking of the Civil War in the United States, the great philosopher, Thomas Carlyle, recently remarked, "that it was the dirtiest chimney that had been fired this century, and should be allowed to burn itself out."

Peterboro' Choral Society.—We have been requested to state that those members of the Choral Society having copies of the Harmonia, Sacra or Convention Chorus Book in their possession, belonging to the Society, will please leave them with Mr. J. I. Davidson, Secretary.

There was no meeting of the Town Council on Monday night, so the rate is not struck yet. We understand that the Committee recommend that it should be 13 cents in the dollar, equal to a fraction more than 2s. 7d. in the pound.

Death from Cutting a Corn.—Last week a young man named William Craig, aged about 20 years, a member of the Belleville Constabulary, came by his death under the following melancholy circumstances. On Sunday morning the 27th ult., the deceased being very much troubled with a corn, commenced paring one under the little toe of the right foot; whilst doing so he accidentally made an incision, causing for the moment hemorrhage to a considerable extent. Not thinking it of any importance, the deceased dressed, put on a light pair of boots, and attended divine service. Next morning one of the orderly men fixing from the two along the inside of the leg and up to the body, became much swollen and discolored, causing alarm; bled all over the body, Dr. Mallaney having been called, applied the only remedy that could be of any avail, viz., cold applications, but all to no purpose. Erysipelas set in, and on the third day his whole body became livid, whilst the corpse from which it originated presented scarcely any appearance of injury. On the 5th day after the commencement, the abscess became swollen, and the body quite discolored, the poor fellow suffering the most intense pain, and died in great agony.

Communications.

A Visit to the Back Country.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Having occasion to visit the new settlement between Bobcaygeon and Gull River, I drove out a few days since, in company with a friend, which afforded me a good opportunity of seeing something of the country and the people who inhabit it.

The Village of Bobcaygeon, (*running water,*) so called after the small River of that name, connecting Sturgeon and Pigeon Lakes, being the Southern terminus of the "Bobcaygeon Road," is the "entire pot" and starting point to the back country. The Road runs directly North to Lake Nipissing, a distance of about 120 miles, 50 miles of which is finished, and settled for nearly the whole of this distance.—Here, in 1836, at a time when the Government of the day was endeavouring to open up a water communication between the St. Lawrence and Lake Huron, by way of the Trent, and "inland waters" of these Counties, a wooden Lock of small size was constructed, which remained unused until 1856, when it was replaced by the present substantial stone structure, which serves to open up to Steamboat navigation, the country from near Peterborough to Lindsay and Fenelon Falls.

At Bobcaygeon there is an extensive Saw-mill, and a very good Flowering-mill, with two runs of stones—t ese mills are the property of Museom Boyd Esq.; there are also two or three Stores, several Public Houses and a Post Office. The village stands upon one vast quarry of Limestone, of very superior quality from which the Lock was built.

After leaving Bobcaygeon we passed a considerable quantities of pine, but which, as we left the vicinity of the river and lakes, became merged in heavy timbered hard wood; the soil appeared to be very good and tolerably free from stone. After travelling about four miles, however, the limestone showed itself in large quantities and continued so for nearly seven miles further, when we suddenly passed into a purely granite formation.

At Silver Lake, nine miles from Bobcaygeon, there is a Post Office, Store, and two taverns; the land just here is poor.—After leaving the limestone the land begins to improve and the road is really very good. The soil, a "sandy loam," resting upon a subsoil of pulverized granite and clay, with a slight covering of black muck, which, judging from the appearance of the crops, must be rich and productive. Granite boulders and heavy ledges of granite rock showed themselves on almost every lot—except these there is scarcely a stone to be seen. I noticed that on the Galway side almost every lot was improved, while on the Somerville side of the road but few lots were cleared upon or occupied, though the land was equally good. Upon enquiry I found that a large portion of Somerville had been sold to speculators, who were holding it for high prices.

Eighteen miles from Bobcaygeon the road crosses the Burnt river,—a stream of considerable dimensions, furnishing a large amount of water power,—here also there is a Post Office, two small Stores two Taverns, and a Blacksmith's Shop. Just below the bridge there is an excellent Saw and Grist Mill, property of John Hunter Esq.; above the bridge about a mile stands the Saw-mill of H. M. Casey Esq., a very excellent structure. The country, after leaving the Burnt River, for four or five miles is very rocky and rough, and the road, the worst upon the whole line. At the end of the fifth mile I observed a change for the better, and before we reached Gull River we passed several excellent farms, the road was also the best I ever saw in a country so new.

Arriving at Gull River just at the close of a beautiful day, the scene presented to our view as we descended from the high ground over which the road passes, was really delightful. Looking through the opening into the valley below you see for the first time the clear blue waters of the Gull River gently winding its way through an almost unbroken forest, to be swallowed up in those of the mighty St. Lawrence.

At this point—30 miles from Bobcaygeon and 50 miles from Peterboro,'—the Government has laid out a Town, "Minden," which from its central position and great natural advantages must soon become a place of considerable importance. Here they have a Post Office—supplied three times a week—two or three Stores, two Taverns, and about 50 inhabitants. Up the river a mile or a mile are the large Mills erected by Mr. Cummings for the manufacture of lumber and flour. To the Northward two miles, on the line of the road, upon a small stream running into the Gull River, stands the Saw mill of the Messrs Gauser; and further to the North and East a Mr. Cameron has erected and put into operation a very excellent Saw Mill. We also heard of several others which it is said will be ready in the course of a few months: one by the Messrs Ferguson, a second by Mr. Daniel Burk, and a third by Mr. ——; all of which it is believed will be required to manufacture for the use of the settlers.

The land about Gull River appeared to be of pretty fair quality, and, with the exception of some huge granite boulders, very free from stone. Further Northward along the line we were informed that the country is generally more broken and rough, yet the per centage of arable land is believed to be large. The crops every where were reported good, and from the appearance of those we saw on the ground and harvested, were better than I had even hoped to find them, after the fearful drouth of spring and early summer. The "plant-house," of which I had read some account in your paper a few weeks since, has also done considerable mischief to the wheat and oats. Fears were also entertained that the early frosts would injure the potato crop; it is greatly to be hoped that such fears are groundless, as any diminution in quality or quantity of that important article of food could not be otherwise than severely felt.

Remaining over Sabbath at Gull River, I was pleased to learn that divine service would be held in the School House at 11 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. Beck, Rector of Bobcaygeon, who read the morning services, and preached an excellent and impressive sermon to a respectable and attentive audience—and again in the afternoon, two or three miles away.

I was, also, gratified to learn that—although no regularly appointed clergyman had been stationed there—the spiritual interests of the people had not been altogether neglected, as the Methodists (who are generally first in the field,) had for some time partially supplied this want by quelling one of their ministers to preach there occasionally, and that the Rev. Mr. Clark, a very pious, worthy Presbyterian, preaches every alternate Sunday, besides which they have had an occasional visit from the Rev. Mr. Vickers, of Lindsay.

There was one other feature noticeable as we passed through this extensive settlement, strongly indicative of the character of its inhabitants: which was the very complete organization of school districts, and

Visit to the Back Country.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Having occasion to visit the new settlement between Bobcaygeon and Gull River, I drove out a few days since, in company with a friend, which afforded me a good opportunity of seeing something of the country and the people who inhabit it.

The Village of Bobcaygeon, (*running water,*) so called after the small River of that name, connecting Sturgeon and Pigeon Lakes, being the Southern terminus of the "Bobcaygeon Road," is the "entire pot" and starting point to the back country. The Road runs directly North to Lake Nipissing, a distance of about 120 miles, 50 miles of which is finished, and settled for nearly the whole of this distance.—Here, in 1836, at a time when the Government of the day was endeavouring to open up a water communication between the St. Lawrence and Lake Huron, by way of the Trent, and "inland waters" of these Counties, a wooden Lock of small size was constructed, which remained unused until 1856, when it was replaced by the present substantial stone structure, which serves to open up to Steamboat navigation, the country from near Peterborough to Lindsay and Fenelon Falls.

At Bobcaygeon there is an extensive Saw-mill, and a very good Flowering-mill, with two runs of stones—t ese mills are the property of Museom Boyd Esq.; there are also two or three Stores, several Public Houses and a Post Office. The village stands upon one vast quarry of Limestone, of very superior quality from which the Lock was built.

After leaving Bobcaygeon we passed a considerable quantities of pine, but which, as we left the vicinity of the river and lakes, became merged in heavy timbered hard wood; the soil appeared to be very good and tolerably free from stone. After travelling about four miles, however, the limestone showed itself in large quantities and continued so for nearly seven miles further, when we suddenly passed into a purely granite formation.

At Silver Lake, nine miles from Bobcaygeon, there is a Post Office, Store, and two taverns; the land just here is poor.—After leaving the limestone the land begins to improve and the road is really very good. The soil, a "sandy loam," resting upon a subsoil of pulverized granite and clay, with a slight covering of black muck, which, judging from the appearance of the crops, must be rich and productive. Granite boulders and heavy ledges of granite rock showed themselves on almost every lot—except these there is scarcely a stone to be seen. I noticed that on the Galway side almost every lot was improved, while on the Somerville side of the road but few lots were cleared upon or occupied, though the land was equally good. Upon enquiry I found that a large portion of Somerville had been sold to speculators, who were holding it for high prices.

Eighteen miles from Bobcaygeon the road crosses the Burnt river,—a stream of considerable dimensions, furnishing a large amount of water power,—here also there is a Post Office, two small Stores two Taverns, and a Blacksmith's Shop. Just below the bridge there is an excellent Saw and Grist Mill, property of John Hunter Esq.; above the bridge about a mile stands the Saw-mill of H. M. Casey Esq., a very excellent structure. The country, after leaving the Burnt River, for four or five miles is very rocky and rough, and the road, the worst upon the whole line. At the end of the fifth mile I observed a change for the better, and before we reached Gull River we passed several excellent farms, the road was also the best I ever saw in a country so new.

Arriving at Gull River just at the close of a beautiful day, the scene presented to our view as we descended from the high ground over which the road passes, was really delightful. Looking through the opening into the valley below you see for the first time the clear blue waters of the Gull River gently winding its way through an almost unbroken forest, to be swallowed up in those of the mighty St. Lawrence.

At this point—30 miles from Bobcaygeon and 50 miles from Peterboro,'—the Government has laid out a Town, "Minden," which from its central position and great natural advantages must soon become a place of considerable importance. Here they have a Post Office—supplied three times a week—two or three Stores, two Taverns, and about 50 inhabitants. Up the river a mile or a mile are the large Mills erected by Mr. Cummings for the manufacture of lumber and flour. To the Northward two miles, on the line of the road, upon a small stream running into the Gull River, stands the Saw mill of the Messrs Gauser; and further to the North and East a Mr. Cameron has erected and put into operation a very excellent Saw Mill. We also heard of several others which it is said will be ready in the course of a few months: one by the Messrs Ferguson, a second by Mr. Daniel Burk, and a third by Mr. ——; all of which it is believed will be required to manufacture for the use of the settlers.

The land about Gull River appeared to be of pretty fair quality, and, with the exception of some huge granite boulders, very free from stone. Further Northward along the line we were informed that the country is generally more broken and rough, yet the per centage of arable land is believed to be large. The crops every where were reported good, and from the appearance of those we saw on the ground and harvested, were better than I had even hoped to find them, after the fearful drouth of spring and early summer. The "plant-louse," of which I had read some account in your paper a few weeks since, has also done considerable mischief to the wheat and oats. Fears were also entertained that the early frosts would injure the potato crop; it is greatly to be hoped that such fears are groundless, as any diminution in quality or quantity of that important article of food could not be otherwise than severely felt.

Remaining over Sabbath at Gull River, I was pleased to learn that divine service would be held in the School House at 11 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. Beck, Rector of Bobcaygeon, who read the morning services, and preached an excellent and impressive sermon to a respectable and attentive audience—and again in the afternoon, two or three miles away.

I was, also, gratified to learn that—although no regularly appointed clergyman had been stationed there—the spiritual interests of the people had not been altogether neglected, as the Methodists (who are generally first in the field,) had for some time partially supplied this want by quelling one of their ministers to preach there occasionally, and that the Rev. Mr. Clark, a very pious, worthy Presbyterian, preaches every alternate Sunday, besides which they have had an occasional visit from the Rev. Mr. Vickers, of Lindsay.

There was one other feature noticeable as we passed through this extensive settlement, strongly indicative of the character of its inhabitants: which was the very complete organization of school districts, and

School Houses, most of which appeared to be well attended by clean, healthy children.

Whilst on our way homeward, contemplating what we had seen, I could but think how vastly would the condition of many whom we saw about our towns be improved if they would but transfer themselves and their families, to some of these new Townships, where they could, in a few years, acquire comfortable and happy homes for themselves,—where, instead of living as they now do, depending upon their daily labor and raising, their children in idleness and crime—they would soon be ranked among the proud yeomanry of the country.

With best wishes for the prosperity of the settlers along the Bobcaygeon Road,

I am,
your obedient servant,
Observer.

Peterboro, Sep. 22nd, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Mr. Editor, I am persuaded you would do a favor to more than one of your readers by inserting the following quotation from the speech of the late Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, to which reference has been so frequently made in regard to a proposed union between the Church of Scotland and the Church of England. Any one who reads it will see that Dr. Bisset proposes a union among all Christians on a very simple basis—the *Bible*, to which he invited all to a *new* consideration; that by conforming all Creeds and forms to it, they may become a *United Church* without insisting upon a minute uniformity, but leaving a certain amount of discretion to congregations in regard to the manner of worship. I think this is the the fundamental error of all denominations that they presume to worship God without reverently following in simplicity God's own instructions. But hea. Dr. Bisset, who, in this undoubtedly forgets his office and expresses only his individual sentiments.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
your truly,
A Member of the Church of Scotland and of Canada.

Peterboro, Sept. 17, 1862.

The Moderator's Closing Address.

The following are the most important portions of the closing address of the Rev. Dr. Bisset, the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland:

On articles of Religion and Confessions.

Our Articles of Religion or Confessions—indispensable preliminaries no doubt to securing the great blessing of an Establishment, and in seasons abound, necessary bulwarks of the cardinal articles of that faith once delivered to the saints—are means at the same time of debarring from a National Church many worthy and conscientious men on the one hand, while they prove on the other an ares to the unscrupulous; and the time will assuredly arrive when that worship which is forever settled fast in heaven, and which the Spirit of truth declares profitable, that the man of God may be perfect in every good work, will, without the adventitious aid of humanly arranged propositions and conclusions, alone prevail against all the powers of darkness; nor will any considerable progress be probably made in that which should be a supreme object of longing supplication to every follower of Christ, the unification of His Church, until different communions, in a spirit of humility and charity, concur in a revision of their religious constitution, making them at once more simple and comprehensive. Our uniformity of worship, salutary under reasonable limits as a symbol of the oneness of a National Church, has sometimes been sought to be enforced with a rigor that would preclude all aspirations after higher excellence, and which could produce everything else than Christian unity. Against all these incidental evils, which may be said to inhere in an Established Church, it should be our constant endeavour to watch, choosing the good, and thankfully improving all our advantages as labourers in Christ's vineyard.

The first overtures for Union should be from the National Church.

But who is to make the advance on which so great moral interests hang towards this reconciliation? We have liberty of action greater than was ever accorded to any Reformed Established Church in framing our religious constitutions, laws and ordinances; our proceedings are still regarded with interest and respect by the great body of our countrymen, and we continue to be viewed as the chief religious institute for the training of the people of Scotland. It is from my confidence in the strength of the National Church, and not from any feeling of insecurity, that I think the first overtures ought to proceed from us. The suggestions which I have to make in this regard proceed not from any a ere love of change; nor are they brought forward as the views of any ecclesiastical or political party; I have abstained from communicating them to a single individual, that the error of or blame, in any be incurred, may be confined to myself. Did I not regard them of importance as a means, with God's blessing of gathering in the dispersed of our Israel into one, and building up our people in charity, temperance, and holiness, I should have kept them locked up within my own breast; but, revolving the matter frequently within private, and with earnest application to God in prayer that He would, keeping me back from error or delusion, point out the path of wisdom, under the peculiar circumstances in which Scotland is placed, as a member of the United Kingdom of Britain, I feel constrained with all frankness to declare them.

Changes in the Forms of Worship likely to revive and strengthen the Church.

Yet here are others who have gone out from us; and those who in some measure share these sentiments and feelings are an increasing body, because they are dissatisfied, not with our doctrine, but with our external forms of worship, and who yet yearn after an Established Church. Their charge is, that we have departed from the landmarks set us by all the greatest lights of the Reformed faith, and have fallen in *unum peccatis omnium*—an age of violence and rebellion and maddened passion, from which no good precedent or permanent example can be safely taken. Their complaint is, that our services are bald and cold; that they are ill fitted to evoke and sustain the feelings and emotions which become worshippers; that we come together rather as an audience to hear a lecturer or teacher than to pour forth our confessions and desires and prayers for mercy and forgiveness through the blood of Christ; that when prayer is made, it is rather that of a presiding minister than of the assembled people; that they are wholly at the discretion of one man, however unobjective may be his gifts; that this is an unreasonable cause common prayer, for that they often toil after him in vain; that through our present system they are made passive and silent rather than living worshippers, and are not called to coming them within the sanctuary the Lord Jesus with the words; though it be written, "With the heart man believeth unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation;" that, while we employ the divine songs of the Sweet Singer of Israel, the man after God's own heart, in our service, we rob them of their fair proportions, and mutilate the praises which his ardent and heaven-directed spirit believed most acceptable to God, in as much as to his own voice he is ever invoking the aid of harp, or psaltry, or stringed instrument, whereas we repudiate the rich addition of instrumental music, however solemn the instrument may be; that the position which we take both in singing and in prayer is a manifest contradiction of what is seemly and proper; for that to sit, when sounding the praise of the Lord Most High, is to deprive the voice of half its power; that to stand in prayer is contrary to the practice, whether of the ancient Church or of the first ages of Reformation, and is at variance with the natural dictates of a mind quickened by God's Holy Spirit to profound veneration. The regulation of these differest matters, if there be truth in ecclesiastical history, was at one period at least left to congregations and their pastors and rulers, and to them, it is humbly submitted, this Church might commit such power with greater security than any other; inasmuch as, if any attempt were made to return to the forms and usages of a better age against the mind of the major part of a congregation, or even to the offending prepossessions of any considerable portion of it, we have, through the subordination of our judicatories, ample means of granting redress. In support of most of the changes for which a permissive grant is here solicited they can quote the great names of Calvin and Knox, who not only approved of but composed liturgies, and furnished some very important portions of the beautiful service now in use in the Church of England.

King George the Third.

One is struck by the *English* character of King George—English in his doggedness and his prejudices, but equally English in his conscientiousness and his frankness. It is strange to reflect on the evils incurred by the United Kingdom through the accident of her wrong-headed ruler being a virtuous man. Had that latter particular been reversed, such huge political aberrations would have been impossible.

Mr. Thackeray, in his lectures on the Four Georges, touches on the last days of the third George with a pathos rarely reached in modern literature. The passage is a gem of exquisite beauty. "I have," says he, "seen his picture as it was taken at this time, hanging in the apartment of his daughter, the Landgravine of Hesse Hamburg—amidst books and Windsor furniture, a hundred fond reminiscences of her English home. The poor old father is represented in a purple gown, his snowy beard falling over his breast—the star of his famous Order still lolly shining on it. He was not only sightless; he became quite deaf. All light, all reason, all sound of human voices, all the pleasures of this world of God, were taken from him. Some slight lucid moments he had; in one of which, the Queen, desiring to see him, found him singing a hymn and accompanying himself on the harpsichord. When he had finished, he knelt down and prayed aloud for her, and then for his nation, concluding with a prayer for himself, that it might please God to avert his calamity from him, but, if not, to give him resignation to submit. He then burst into tears, and his reason again fled.

"What preacher need moralize on this story? What words save the simplest are requisite to tell it? It is too terrible for tears. The thought of such a misery smites one down in submission before the Ruler of kings and men, the Monarch supreme over empires and republics, the inscrutable Dispenser of life and death and happiness, victory. 'O brothers!' I said to those who heard me first in America—'O brothers! speaking the same dear mother-tongue—O comrades! enemies no more, let us take a mournful hand together as we stand by this royal corpse, and call a truce to battle!'—Low he lies to whom the proudest used to kneel once, and who was cast lower than the poorest; dead, whom millions prayed for in vain. Driven off his throne; buffeted by rude hands, with his children in revolt; the darling of his old age killed before him untimely; our Lear hangs over her breathless lips, and cries: Cordelia, Cordelia, stay a little!"

"Vex not his ghost—oh! let him pass—he hates him
That would upon the rack of this tough world
Stretch him out longer!"

Hush! Strife and Quarrel, over the solemn grave. Sound, trumpets, a mournful march! Fall, dark curtain, upon his pageant, his pride, his grief, his awful tragedy!"

New Phase of the Roupell Case.

From the abrupt termination of the case at the Guildford Assizes the evidence that was to have been adduced on behalf of the defendant was not alluded to; but if this had been gone into, it would have tended to make the inquiry of a still more extraordinary character. The defendant Mr. Waite, is a tradesman in London, and possessed of considerable property, and the Norbiton Farm estate was purchased by him at the Auction Mart for £15,000, and he has since laid out £5,000, upon the property, so that he had a very large sum at stake; and when he was called upon to give up the property on the ground that the deeds that were executed were not valid, upon the supposition that a forgery had been committed he spared no expense in procuring evidence, and the case that would have been set up on his behalf was that both the deed of gift and the will of 2d September 1856, under which Mr. Roupell came into possession of the property, were genuine instruments, and very strong evidence indeed would have been brought forward to establish these facts. It would, of course, have also been suggested that William Roupell's confession of perjury was merely an after-thought for the purpose of getting the property back for the use of his family, and there were a great many strong facts that would have materially favoured such a suggestion. It appears that there were nearly fifty witnesses at Guildford on behalf of the defendant, a great many of whom had had intimate as well as extensive business transactions with Richard Palmer Roupell, the father of Mr. William Roupell, and were perfectly well acquainted with his handwriting; and the greater part of these witnesses would have expressed their belief that the signatures to the will and deed of gift were the genuine signatures of the old man, and they would have spoken to this important fact without the slightest doubt or hesitation. It at the same time appears to be perfectly clear that, but for what has since taken place, the genuineness of these signatures would never for one moment have been disputed. Besides the evidence of these witnesses to the handwriting, there were a great many who would have proved that the deceased had upon several occasions stated that he had given the Kingston estate to his son William, and that he had nothing more to do

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Washington, Sept. 18.

10 p.m.—The rebel prisoners captured by our scouts near Leesburg, were brought into the city this evening. They say the rebel force under Gen. Hood, lately stationed at Leesburg left that place on Monday morning for Williamsport, for the purpose of reinforcing Longstreet.

The prisoners were unable to accompany their regiments on the march to Williamsport on account of the exhaustion.

Hood's force was about 5,000 men.

Indianapolis, Sept. 19.

Adjutant Stanton, of the 17th Indiana Regiment who escaped from Munfordsville immediately after the surrender of that place to the rebels, has reached this city. He reports that the garrison there, numbering 4,000 or 5,000 men, comprising the 17th, 50th, 60th, 67th 68th and 69th Indiana Regiments, and one company of cavalry and 10 pieces of artillery, surrendered.

The surrender was made on Wednesday morning, our forces being completely surrounded by Gen. Bragg's force, estimated at 30,000 men.

Our loss in killed and wounded was 50. The rebels acknowledge a loss of 700 on Sunday.

Harrisburg, Sept. 19.

The great battle was resumed this morning at Sharpsburg.

The gentleman who furnishes us with the foregoing intelligence is one of our most respectable and intelligent citizens, and says that while the battle of Wednesday was not a decisive one, it was a contest in which all the advantages were with Gen. McClellan, who coupled the field of battle at the close of the day.

Philadelphia, Sept. 19.

The *Inquirer* has a special despatch from Baltimore, which more than confirms yesterday's good news.

Gen. McClellan on Wednesday gave the rebels four hours to surrender. They refused, and General McClellan went at them again, and the ground was literally piled with rebels killed and wounded.

They were completely invested and surrounded on all side, and there was not the least possibility or chance of escaping utter annihilation.

Gen. McClellan is only waiting his despatch announce the complete success of his army. This news was brought by an officer accompanying the body of a New York Colonel, and is reliable.

Washington, Sept. 17.

At three o'clock this afternoon intelligence was received that since half past five o'clock this morning the fiercest and most sanguinary battle of the whole war had been in progress. All the *corps d'armee* which Gen. McClellan had taken with him to Fredrick were massed at the point indicated, and the engagement is believed to have been between the whole of the two armies.

There is reason to suppose that the losses on each side have been very great, as the requisition for medical stores, and the arrangements for wounded men to be sent to Rochesterville immediately, are larger than have ever been made at any time.

Cario, Sept 19.

The fleet carrying the rebel prisoner to Vicksburg, was fired into at Prentice opposite Napoleon, Arkansas. Several balls passed through the *Tilan*, killing a number of rebels. None of our men were hurt. The gunboat landed a force and gave the inhabitants 15 minutes to remove the women and children at the end of which time the town was burned.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y.

THE Sixteenty Agneal Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company was held at its Office, Hamilton, on Tuesday, the 5th instant. John Ferrie, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Manager read the Director's Report and Statement of Securities held by the Company, when it was moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Sheriff Thomas, that the Report b adopted.

On motion of the Rev. S. D. Rice, seconded by Samuel Sharpe, Esq., it was

Resolved,—That this meeting has received with much gratification the Report which has just been laid before it by the Directors, and having heard the explanations which have been offered in support of its statements, and the general discussion which has taken place thereon, has much pleasure in recording its entire confidence in the stability of the Company, and in the good faith, business ability, and general careful management of the present Directors, and can cordially declare its belief that the Institution is entitled to a continuance of that publ c confidence which has here ofore been extended to it.

These motions and the resolutions were carried unanimously with he exception of the Hon. D. McDonald, of Toronto, who had expressed his wish to be considered a dissentient.

On the motion of T. Hobbs, Esq., seconded by Dr. Harrison, of Dundas, the meeting adjourned to 20th October, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.

Detailed Reports of the Meeting may be had on application

A. G. RAMSAY, Manager.

DR. HOLLYWELL, Medical Adviser. W. CLUXTON, Ag nt at Pe'erborough.

August 14th, 1862. 3m-31u

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, September 25, 1862.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Flour ₩ bbl	0	20	@	0	0	00
Wheat ₩ bush. fall	0	0	@	0	0	85
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	0	75	@	0	0	80
Barley ₩ bush	0	40	@	00	00	
Oats "	0	25	@	0	0	30
Peas "	0	40	@	0	0	42
Potatoes new	0	20	@	0	0	25
Pork ₩ bbl	11	00	@	00	00	
Beef ₩ cwt	3	50	@	4	0	12½
Butter ₩ lb	0	10	@	0	0	12½
Hay ₩ ton new	10	00	@	12	00	
Hides ₩ cwt	4	00	@	5	0	00
Wool ₩ per lb	0	23	@	0	0	25
Pelts	0	50	@	0	0	70
Eggs, per dozen	0	06	@	0	0	06
Fowl, per pair	0	30	@	0	0	00
Ducopkins	0	00	@	0	0	75
Apples	0	20	@	0	0	50

Special Notices.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the second page of pamphlet are well observed.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, C. W. General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kemp, and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Goodfellow, Springville Alex. Campbell, Keene And all Medicine dealers. May 8, 1862. 1y

A GOOD THING—TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the Head and Sick headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Bilious Cholic & Cramps in the stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentry, and Bowel Complaint.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Sudden Colds and sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Neuralgia, Ticdouloureux, & Toothache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, Chilblains, &c

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is also an excellent thing for Strains, Sprains Sounds and Bruises. It takes away all pain the moment it is applied.

No family should be without a Bottle of ☞ THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Price 25 Cents Per Bottle.

All orders should be addressed to NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Goodfellow, Springville. Alex. Campbell, Keene. And all Medicine dealers

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYANT'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult breathing, Sore throat &c., &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands we have restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a sure—even used despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly destroyed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

To Vocalists and public Speakers, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. For sale in Peterborough by A. W. Kemps, Ormond & Gilmour and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Campbell, Keene; and by all Medicine dealers. April, 1862. 1y

New Advertisements.

DR. S. DELLENBAUGH,

German Physician,

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

WILL be in the following places in October:

Port Hope, 11th, Hastings House,
Peterboro', 13th & 14th Cossin's Hotel,
Lindsay, 16 & 17, th, Jewett's Hotel,

Where he can be consulted upon all forms of Chronic Diseases.

September 24th, 1862. 3m

EXTENSIVE SALE By Auction.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, on the Market Square,

On saturday, 27th Sept'r, the following estates, suitable for FARMERS & LUMBERMEN namely:—

23 Stacks 1, 11 Bedsteads, 1 Feather Bed, 19 Chopping Axes, 2 Grind Stones, 64 Bags, 1 Sharing Machine, Saddle Hammers, Augers, Chisels, Cant Hooks, &c, with a large lot of other articles.

ALSO,—A Large Lot of

Household Furniture!

Will be sold on Saturday

SALE AT 11 O'CLOCK.

ALEX. KENNEDY, Auctioneer.

Peterboro', Sept. 25th, 1862. 39

Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary.

DR. E. H. CAMERON,

OCULIST & AURIST,

WILL BE IN PETERBORO, AT HUTCHMAN'S HOTEL,

ON MONDAY, 6th OCTOBER, 1862,

TO REMAIN FOR TWO WEEKS.

WHERE he may be consulted by those afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear.

CATARRH, DEAFNESS,

Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, &c., and all Diseases of the Eye successfully treated. Operations for Cross-Eyes, Cataract, Artificial Pupil, &c., performed to the entire satisfaction of the patient. A candid opinion given in cases where a cure is impossible.

September 25, 1862. 39

AUCTION SALE!

OF VERY

VALUABLE PROPERTY

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

TRUST & LOAN COMPANY

OF

Upper Canada.

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT

THE GLOBE HOTEL COBOURG,

AT NOON ON

TUESDAY, 21ST OCTOBER, 1862,

BY

D. MASHALL,

AUCTIONEER.

UNDER POWER OF SALE in a Mortgage from the Honorable Sidney Smith and Wife to the above Company, part of Lot No. 24, in Broken Concession A of the

Township of Hamilton,

COUNTY OF

THIRTY-FIVE ACRES, MORE OR LESS,

and more particularly described in the above Mortgage.

This most desirable and valuable property is well known as the

Late Residence of Hon. Sidney Smith,

AND INCLUDES A HANDSOME

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

STABLES, SHEDS &c.

TERMS LIBERAL:

Ten per cent of the Purchase Money to be paid in cash at the Sale, and terms for the balance will then be made known.

Deeds, abstract of title, and mortgage, can be seen at the office of the solicitor, or place of sale.

Further and full information can be had on application to the Commissioner, Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, Kingston; to Messrs. Macdonald, Macdonell, & Wilkinson, Solicitors, Kingston; or to

DAVID MARSHALL, *Auctioneer*, Port Hope.

Kingston, 17th Sept. 1862. 3m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Township of Otonabee intend on the 20th day of October next, to pass a *By-Law* to close up the following Roads in the said Municipality, viz: The Road between lots 22 and 23 across the eighth Concession of Otonabee and the Road commencing at the South East angle of lot 25th lot in the 10th Concession of Otonabee then South 75¾ degrees, West 33 chains and 75 links along the Southern limit of the East half of said lot, then South 14 degrees, East 1 chain and 53 links along the centre of the Concession to the Southern limit of the West half of said lot, then South 75¾ degrees, West 21 chains 15 links along said Southern limit, then North 14¼ degrees, west 4 chains 37 links, then South 75¾ degrees, West 11 chains 60 links to the allowance for Road between the 10th and 11th Concessions.

GEO. READ, *Township Clerk.*

Otonabee, 16th Sept., 1862. 39

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being about to leave this part of the country, offers his Farm for sale. It contains

100 ACRES,

being composed of the North half of Lot No. 5, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Smith. There are about

70 ACRES CLEARED!

and well fenced. There is a

Log House, Log Barn, Stable, &c.,

on the premises. Also, 14 acres of Fall Wheat. The Farm is within 3 miles of the Town of Peterborough, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply at the Office of this paper, or to the subscriber, on the premises.

THOS. GRAHAM.

Smith, 25th Sept., 1862. 39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } BY Virtue of a To Wit: } Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of

Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Mark Burnham, and against the lands and tenements which were of Robert Steele, deceased, and which are vested in the hands of Alfred Hiram Cosslett, Administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Robert Steele, deceased, at the time of his death, who died intestate, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest which was of the said Robert Steele, in the lands of the said Alfred Hiram Cosslett, to be administered and sold to that part of Lot No. 13, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and being composed of portion of Village Lot No. 12, in the Village of Keene, in the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, and may be otherwise known and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North-east angle of the said Village Lot No. 12, then Southerly along the Eastern limit of said Village Lot No. 12, until it intersects with the North side of Bridge Street as called, thence Westerly along the North side of Bridge street, said thirty-six feet, thence Northerly, parallel to the Eastern limit of the said Village Lot No. 12 until it intersects the Southern limit of Village Lot No. 12, in the said Village, thence Easterly along the said Southern limit of Village Lot No. 12, thirty-six feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', Sept. 25th, 1862. 3m

COW LOST.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, on Thursday last, a small RED COW, with a white spot on her left side. Any person leaving such information at his Fur Store, that will lead to her recovery, will be suitably rewarded.

WM. LECH.

Peterborough, Sep. 16th, 1862. 39

SPORTSMEN

Will find at the sign of the Chrome Saw, a splendid assortment of the

Kentucky Rifle Powder,

other brands of Powder; SHOT, every size; CAPS, various makes; and FISHING TACKLE of every description. All of which have been bought in the best Markets, and will be sold very cheap for Cash.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

Peterboro, Sep. 17th, 1861. 39

AXES,

made by hand and with

CHARCOAL,

to suit the Lumbering Trade, or anything else.

P. J. AYRES.

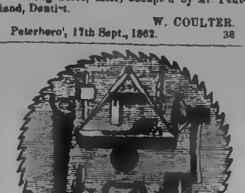
Simcoe St., Peterboro, Sep. 15th, 1862. 38

OFFICES TO BE LET.

A FEW very desirable front rooms over my Drug Store, lately occupied by Mr. Pentland, Dentist.

W. COULTER.

Peterboro', 17th Sept., 1862. 38



FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

BRITISH HARDWARE,

at the Sign of the

CIRCULAR SAW,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

ROBERT HAMILTON,

Would return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favored since his commencement in business in Peterborough, and would inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving the

Largest Stock of Shelf Goods,

Ever opened in Peterborough!

Which he has imported *direct from the Manufacturers in Great Britain.* They will be found in quality and price unequalled by any house in the Trade.

☞ A call and examination of Stock respectfully solicited. ☜

Peterborough, Sep. 17th, 1862. 38-tf

SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.

THE shop lately occupied by Mr. Hurley, as a Furniture Ware Room, in Ashburnham, with a small Dwelling House attached.

Also, the dwelling lately occupied by Mr. John Mowry, possession can be given immediately.

JOSEPH SEDGWICK.

Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1862. 39

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,

ASHBURNHAM.

THE subscriber begs to announce to the inhabitants of Ashburnham, Peterboro', and surrounding country, that his new Hotel, will be opened about the 1st of October, he hopes by paying strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a share of their patronage.

The BAR will be supplied with the choicest of Liquors and Cigars; while the Table will not be behind with the wants required for it.

Good sheds and stabling in connection with the Hotel; a careful hostler always on hand.

JOSEPH SEDGWICK.

Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1862. 39

IMPORTANT SALE

OF

TOWN LOTS

AND

PARK LOTS!

IN THE

TOWN OF LINDSAY,

ON

Thursday, 2nd day of October, 1862.

THE subscriber will offer for sale by Auction the following valuable and eligibly situated Town and Park Lots, viz:

Forty-one half acre Lots fronting on Colbourne Street.

Twenty-four half acre Lots fronting on Raglan Street.

Eighteen half acre Lots fronting on Elgin Street.

Fifty-four half acre Lots fronting on Prince Street.

Twenty-eight half acre Lots fronting on Earl Street.

Ten three quarter acre Lots fronting on St. Patrick Street.

Four three quarter acre Lots fronting on St. Paul Street.

House and Lot on King Street, occupied by Capt. Crandell.

Nine Park Lots, containing from 3 to 5 acres on William Street.

Seven Park Lots, containing from 3 to 5 acres on Fottinger Street.

Lots 7 and 8 North Russel Street East, opposite Catholic Church.

Lot 11 North of Russel Street, divided into 2 parts, 60 feet each, fronting on Cambridge Street.

Lots 23, quarter acre, on King Street.

Lots 5 and 6, quarter acre, West of Welch Street.

Lot 6, quarter acre, South of Division Street.

No Town in Western Canada presents greater inducements to the Capitalist, the Merchant, the Professional man, and the Mechanic, than the Town of Lindsay.

It is situated in the finest Agricultural County in the Province, it is now the County Town of Victoria, the Court House and Jail being rapidly progressing towards completion; has daily communication by Rail and Telegraph with the Grand Trunk at Port Hope, and with the rapidly settling new Townships to the north by Steamboat.

The Lots will be sold to the highest bidder, positively without any reserve, upon the following

TERMS OF SALE:

One fourth down, in Cash, the balance in four equal annual instalments, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. If desired an approved endorsed note at three months, with interest, will be taken for the first payment; balance to be secured by mortgage.

Title indisputable. Deeds with full covenants will be given.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and to be continued daily at the same hour until the whole is sold.

E. E. WARDELL, Proprietor.

JOHN F. ALLEN, Auctioneer.

Lindsay, Sept. 16th, 1862. 39

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned Inspector of Weights and Measures for the County of Peterboro' gives notice that he will be at the following places as follows, viz:

Sept. 26th, ... Hastings,
" 27th, ... Norwood,
" 29th & 30th, .. South Dummer & Warsaw,
Oct. 1st, ... Lakefield,
" 2nd, ... Bridgenorth,
" 3rd, ... Springville,
" 4th & 6th, ... Ashburnham,
" 7th & 8th, ... Keene & Allandale,
" 9th, ... Westwood,

N. B.—All parties refusing to present their Weights and Measures when called upon, will be prosecuted according to law.

WM. SARGENT, Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Norwood, 5th Aug. 1862. 36

FARM WANTED.

A FARM containing from 100 to 150 acres, with a good Dwelling House, Barns, Stables and Sheds wanted for a term of years. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Peterboro, August 19th, 1862. 34

Lumber For Sale.

35,000 FEET of Common and Culled Lumber, for sale at Blythe Mills, by

ROBERT RENFREW.

September 2nd, 1862. 36-4in

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED

FROM the premises of the subscriber, on the 12th Concession of the Township of Smith,

A Red and White Steer,

3 years old with a large white star on his fore head; he has "J. Y." branded slightly on his nigh horn.

Any person giving such information as will lead to his recovery, will receive the above reward. Address,

JAMES YOUNG, Salwin P. O.

Smith, 2nd Sep., 1862. 36

CARD.

To JOSEPH R. WALTON, Esq., Peterboro', Agent C. W. F. M. & S. Insurance Co'y.

SIR,—You will please convey my thanks to Directors of your Company for the prompt settlement of my claim of $426 against them, for the loss of my barns, stable and sheds, with their contents, on the 22nd July last.

I consider it but due to the Company to add my testimony to the punctuality and integrity for which it was distinguished. My loss occurred on the 2nd July last, and the full amount of my claim paid three weeks ago without any abatement or deduction whatever; although by the strict terms of the policy no claim is payable until three months after furnishing proof of loss.

I assure you I shall use every opportunity of forwarding the interests of your Company whenever it lies in my power.

I am, Sir,
your obl't serv't,
WILLIAM RAY.

Smith, Sept. 6th, 1862. 37

Summer Arrangements.

1862 1862

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH

GLASGOW!

ANCHOR LINE

OF

STEAM PACKET SHIPS

SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN

Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.

Caledonia, 1397 tons register, 360 horse power, 12 years A 1—James Craig, Commander.
United Kingdom 1255 tons register, 300 h.p.w'r 12 years A 1—James Clark, Commander.

The "Caledonia"

WILL SAIL FROM

QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,

ON

Tuesday, 23rd Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin..... $60 00
Intermediate..... 30 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions)... 25 00
Children in proportion.

Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

☞ For freight or passage, apply to

ROBT. SHAW & CO., Quebec;

Or G. & D. SHAW, 16 Common Street, Montreal.

September 9. 32

INFORMATION WANTED.

BENJAMIN ATKINS, a native of Coventry England, left Belleville a short time ago. His wife, with four children, are now in Belleville, and anxious to obtain his whereabouts. Any information where is now employed would be thankfully received.

Belleville, Sept. 3rd, 1862.

P. S.—Our Exchanges will perform an act of charity by copying the above.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

536 Broadway, New York.

TO parties little acquainted with the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machines the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is specially commended. This circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared without care and we will abide by all statements therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family; for it will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment, of machine whatever."

Thus have we successfully overcome the most difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Definitely can we now say, "No other Machine competes with it in this respect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost without exception—taken the highest premium, wherever the Machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first class Sewing Machines. Hence it is that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we sell to give perfect satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in the market, or money refunded." We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The guarantee is no reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years have we relied upon such facts for the recommendation of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the continent where the Finkle & Lyon is not favorably known. We prefer such a reputation to one based on mere "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch, viz. the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one thread the thread of other kinds of stitches.

N. B.—Local Agents wanted in every county throughout the West. ☞ Special inducements offered.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co., 536 Broadway, New York.

CHEAP GROCERY AND FEED STORE.

NEW

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has leased the premises lately occupied by F. H. Armstrong, where he intends to keep a good selection of

Groceries and Crockery,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

FLOUR AND MILL FEED

Kept constantly on hand.

N. B.—Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

JOSEPH G. HUSTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 17, 1862. 39

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY!

WITH A COMMODIOUS

STONE DWELLING HOUSE.

THAT beautifully situated residence with ¾ an acre of land, being Lot No. 13, South of Hunter and West of George Street, at present occupied by Dr. McNabb.

This is decidedly the most desirable property now for sale in Peterboro'. The House is of Stone and in good repair.

THE GARDEN

is filled with good Fruit Trees, now bearing, and is now in a high state of cultivation.

TERMS EASY. Apply to

A. W. KEMPT, Druggist.

Peterboro, August, 1862. 3m

BUILDER'S HARDWARE.

THE subscribers would call the attention of Carpenters, Builders, and others to their large and varied stock of the above, comprising

LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, NAILS

AND

Screws, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., &c.,

at unusually Low Prices for Cash.

☞ *An inspection is invited before purchasing elsewhere.*

MILLAR & BERTRAM, *Formerly J. Fowlie & Co.*, No. 3, Market Block.

Peterboro, August 6th, 1862. 32-4in.

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber, either in his own House or at the residence of the pupils.

For Terms, apply either personally, or at Mr White's Bookstore.

Peterboro, Sept 17, 1862. 39

Fred. Taylor,

PARLIAMENTRY, Land & General Agent, Patents for Crown Lands obtained, claims before the Department of Crown Lands prosecuted. Patents of Invention and General Business with the Public Offices attended to, Titles examined and legal advice given free of charge.

REFERENCES:

Hon. Geo S. Boulton, Cobourg; T. R. Merritt, Esq., St. Catharines; Hon. L. Hensard, Montreal; Hon D. McDonald, Toronto; Hon. G. Alexander, Woodstock; Hon. J. Hamilton, Hawkesbury; Hon. D. Christie, Brantford; Hon. R. Matheson, Perth; Hon. G. J. Goodhue, London Hon. A. Klerskowski, St. Charles.

OFFICE,—Corner of Beede and Fort St. QUEBEC.

September, 1862 39

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

QUEBEC, 22nd August, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lands in the Township of Cavendish, in the

County of Peterboro', U. C.,

WILL BE OPEN FOR SALE

ON AND AFTER THE 24TH SEPTEMBER next, on the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, at 70 cents an acre, cash, or $1, if paid by instalments; upon application to Richard Hughes, Esq., Crown Land Agent, at Bobcaygeon.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assist. Commissioner.

Sept. 17, 1862. 38

FAIR AND SHOW.

THE NORWOOD Fair and the Annual Show of the Agricultural, Belmont and Dummer

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

WILL BE HELD AT NORWOOD

on Tuesday, the 14th November next.

THOS. W. POOLE, *Sec. Ag. Soy*

Norwood, Aug. 26th 1862. 27

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and Style of SARGENT & SHARP, in the Village of Westwood, was, on the 1st day of January, 1862, dissolved by mutual consent.

ED. SARGENT, WM SHARP.

Westwood, September 1st, 1862. 36-3in

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

QUEBEC, 25th July, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lands in the Township of Montague, in the

County of Hastings, U. C.,

WILL BE OPEN FOR SALE

ON AND AFTER THE 21ST AUGUST, NEXT,

on the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, at 70 cents each, or $1.00 if paid by instalments, upon application to M. P. Hayne, Esq., Crown Land Agent Madoc.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assist. Commissioner.

August 6, 1862. 32-6in.

W. LECH, FURRIER, &C., &C.

CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK.

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs, of every description.

A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment.

ALSO

Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 39

MUSIC.

PIANO-FORTES & MELODEONS, of various Makes and Patterns.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS for the Piano, and a large and well selected stock of

Sheet Music, Songs, &c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Dealers supplied at reduced prices, and all orders for Music promptly attended to.

CALLENDAR & PENTLAND, Dental Rooms.

Over the Fur Store, Scott's Building, corner of George & Hunter Streets.

Peterboro', 23rd July 1862. 3m

P. SWEET,

Professor of Vocalization,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he is about locating in this Town for the purpose of teaching the elderly as well as the young, the art of

VOCAL MUSIC!

He is therefore prepared to give instruction in the art of Vocalization to all who may favour him with their patronage.

The Professor has been induced to teach at New York rates, which are as follows:

Terms:—Ten Union Singing School, 75c. per month. Private lessons in Vocalization one dollar each.

In consideration of these low rates, the Professor hopes to see a large representation from the different churches, making a grand Union Singing School.

Peterboro, August 20th, 1862. 34

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots No. 9, North of London Street,
14, 15, 16, & 18, South McDonnell St.,
17, N rth of McDonnell Street,
17, South of London Street,
18, North of Murray Street,
and 6, North of Sherbrook Street.

For terms apply to

JAMES HALL.

Peterborough, August 19th, 1862. 35

FOR SALE

ON LIBERAL TERMS.

The subscriber offers by private sale

ONE HORSE, ONE BUGGY,

Cutter, 1 set of single Buggy Harness, and 3 sets of Waggon Harness.

The subscriber having returned to the Town, he will not require the use of the above any longer.

WALTER SHEEHAN.

Peterborough, Aug 27th, 1862. 35

☞ Review Copy.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

W. H. WRIGHTON

Offers for sale, the best quality of Flour, at a low figure for Cash only. Also, CORN MEAL by the bag.

TO SPORTSMEN.

OUR Stock of Fishing Tackle having been again restocked, will now be found to comprise every style of

Silk and Hemp Lines, Hooks, Baits, &c., &c.,

We have also constantly on Hand

POWDER, SHOT, CAPS, &C.,

☞ A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

MILLAR & BERTRAM.

Peterboro, August 6th, 1862.

STEAM TO

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA,

Through to Victoria, V. I. in 30 Days.

New Arrangement, Commencing July 1862.

A FIRST CLASS Steamer will be dispatched from New York, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, on the

1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month.

When these dates fall on Sunday, the day of departure will be the Monday following.

With a view to the better accommodation of the increasing Passenger traffic to

California and the Gold Mines of Carriboo,

The undersigned for several years attached to the New York Agency, has been sent to Canada only authorised and appointed Agent of the several Companies forming the Line, and is prepared to issue tickets through at the following rates, including provision on board the steamers and transportation over Panama railroad:—

New York to San Francisco.	New York to Portland, O.	New York to Victoria, V. I
First Cabin $300	$240	$280
Second " 150	——	——
Steerage 100	120	125

☞ Passengers bound for above ports can be furnished with tickets from Toronto to New York, at a reduction from the regular rates.

Passengers Tickets sent for per Express, will be returned free of charge.

All the particulars of the route, and any information incident to the voyages will be given on application, if by letter, postpaid to the

Central Agency of the Line for Canada.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Agent.
No. 10 Toronto Street.

N. B.—Next door to Post-office.

Plans of the Ships' Cabins and Berths, Maps of British Columbia and the Cariboo districts on view at this office.

July 9. 28.

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

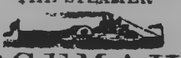
ESTABLISHED 1845—PERFECTED 1862.

RECENT and important improvements having been put to this Machine, renders it now the most perfect before the public, and persons at a distance can order a Machine with a guarantee of its prompt and safe d and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction. No more breaking needles. No more missing stitches! No trouble in making any garment, however delicate or heavy, on the same Machine, either in cambric, cloth or leather; and for dress makers, shirt makers, tailors, hat binders, shoe binders, or gaiter fitting, as well as every variety of family sewing, they have no superior, and will be sold at a much less price than any other machine capable of doing the same range of work.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of styles and prices. A few responsible Agents will be dealt with liberally.

☞ Address the HOWE Sewing Machines, 537 Broadway, New York. 25-12m.

THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH!"

LEAVES MUD LAKE ON

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS,

At 10 o'clock a.m. precisely, for BOBCAYGEON, FENELON FALLS, AND LINDSAY.

WILL LEAVE LINDSAY

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock a. m. returning, calling at the same places.

STAGES

BETWEEN

Peterboro' and Mud Lake,

will run regularly, leaving Peterborough immediately on the arrival of the Cars at 9.10 a. m. precisely, and Mud Lake on arrival of the Boat. For freight, etc., apply to

WHITE & EASTLAND, Peterborough.

Peterborough, June 11, 1862. 24

Go to Hopkins & Donnely's

BRITISH SADDLERY

AND

HARNESS WAREHOUSE!

If you want to buy good

SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS

of all descriptions.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES,

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS,

Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,

Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mops, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH!

OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.

N.B.—Experienced Collar makers constantly on the premises. ☞ Collars warranted.

Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. yr 18

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing in the Village of Norwood, under the name and style of Finley & Kennedy, Wagon and Carriage makers, was by mutual consent, dissolved on the first day of August instant. All debts due to the late firm are to be paid to Mr. James McWilliams, Deputy Sheriff; also, all liabilities contracted by said firm from the 18th September, 1861, up to August 1st, 1862, will be paid by said James McWilliams.

JOHN FINLAY, Sr.
ALEX. KENNEDY.

Norwood, Aug. 2nd, 1862. 32-3in.

IMPORTANT

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having taken the property known as

HALL'S MILLS!

(LATELY OCCUPIED BY H. MASTEN),

UNDER MY OWN MANAGEMENT, I am now prepared to do

GRISTING

for farmers, and others requiring it, on the shortest notice. As much of the old machinery has been replaced by the newest and most improved kinds, and the services of a good, honest miller secured, customers may depend upon getting a

First-rate article of Flour,

MADE ONLY OF THEIR OWN WHEAT.

Bakers and others requiring Wheat ground in large quantities, can have it done on Liberal Terms.

CHOPPED CORN

and other Feed for sale at the Mills,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Cash paid for any quantity of good Wheat!

SAMUEL DICKSON.

INDIAN CORN,

CRACKED AND

CHOP CORN

for sale by the undersigned, at his Store

IN ASHBURNHAM,

Cheap for Cash.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham 12th August, 1862.

A RARE CHANCE

AN established cash business to be di of, in the

Village of Keene

on easy terms; the entire stock

Groceries and Staple Dry G

now owned by the subscriber. The stock is a good one, and is worthy the attention of any person wishing to do a

CASH MERCANTILE BUSINESS.

Also, for sale, a Village lot situate in the business part of the Village of Hastings, and one other claims that can be seen by applying personally, or if by letter post-paid, to the subscriber, will be sold to a good advantage.

G. A. CHASE.

Keene, August 27th, 1862. 35

HURRAH FOR THE FLAG.

Now all good people both rich and poor,
I'll tell you of a Cheap Cash Store,
You'll know the shop by the British Flag,
So hasten there, and do not lag.

There's Brooms, Blacking, and the best of Tobacco, and Snuff that will make you sneeze
With Biscuits and Bread, if you please,
Red Herrings, Boiled Eggs, & the best of Cheese

You can get Fresh Yeast, Sweets and Toys
That please both the girls and boys,
Besides Maple Sugar, Onions and Coffee,
Mustard and Candles, Salt and Toffee.

You can get at the shop Fish Hooks and Lines,
And good Potatoes of all kinds,
Besides Cigars, and Pictures to sell,
Needles, and Laces to lace the boot.

There's Starch, and Soda, and nice Hand-circle,
That children can have fun on the cold Winter days.
Very fine Rings, Combs, and Studs,
Brooches, Thread, Beads, and small Wooden tubs.

So all good people take my advice,—
If you want to get anything very nice,—
Just call at the shop and try my luck;
You'll be sure to be suited to your mind.

Jesse Watterson is a kind-hearted man,
And he'll please you all as well as he can.
Mean people get trust, with a shuffling tale,
If they had their due they'd be put all in gaol.

We'll shout my boys for the Christmas feasts,
And go to J. Watterson's for our Turkeys and—
For Chickens and Ducks he can't be beat, (Geese
I've tasted myself and pronounce them a treat.

He has Clothespins, Soap, and Ripley's Soot
Matches and Pins, no beaters with speed
And try his Onions, Bacon and Blue,
Baskets, Butt

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Choat, Plaintiff.
vs.
Thomas Ritchie, Defendant.

The West half of Lot No. 3, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Bradburn, Plaintiff.
vs.
Thomas Speer, Defendant.

The East half of lot No. 1, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

James Grant, Plaintiff.
vs.
Robert Montgomery, Defendant.

Lot No. 3, East of Caroline Street, in the Town of Lindsay.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 30th, 1862. 27

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 14th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Clogston, Plaintiff.
vs.
William Bater, Defendant.

All the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, in and to part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East of a blazed line running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 9th, 1862. 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Honourable Henry Ruttan, Plaintiff.
vs.
The Honourable Sidney Smith, John D Armour and James B. Fortune, Defendants.

Lot No. 30 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 14th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of James Collins, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Collins, administrator of the estate of the said James Collins, deceased, to be administered at the suit of William Lundy; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Collins, deceased, in the hands of the said Thomas Collins, to be administered in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

Lot No. 19, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Belmont. All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of September, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

The Bank of Toronto Plaintiff.
vs.
Richard Leary, Defendant.

All and singular these certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises situate, lying, and being in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, being composed of Town Lot No. 15, on the west side of Caroline Street; and Town Lot No. 2, on the east side of Lindsay Street, according to a certain plan made by John E. Roche, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and duly registered

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough July 7th, 1862. 6

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Robert Hamilton, Plaintiff.
vs.
William Lyle, Defendant.

Lot No. 2, in the 13th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing one hundred acres.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office,
Peterborough, July 3rd, 1862. 28

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert C Humphries, James S. Russell, and Alex. Poe, Plaintiffs.
vs.
John McIntyre, Defendant.

The North ½ of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily, and part of the East ½ of Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of Otonabee, containing two acres, and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North East corner of the said lot, thence west 5 chains, thence south 4 chains, thence east 5 chains, thence nor h 4 chains to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, Plaintiff,
vs.
William A. Scott, Defendant.
James McMillan and James Caisson Plaintiff's
vs.
William A. Scott, Defendant.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Sinclair, Plaintiff,
vs.
William A. Scott and Walter Scott, Defendants
Robert H. Scott, Plaintiff.
vs.
William A. Scott. Defendant

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, extending 10 feet on Bethune Street, containing 12 350 square feet; Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 8th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South Half of Lot No. 7 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

The West half of Lot No. 29 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 8 in the 2nd Concession, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of Douro.

Lot No 14 in the 12th Concession; Lot No. 13 in the 9th Concession, and Lots Nos. A and 1 in the 10th Concession of the Town hip of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession; Lot No. 15 and the South 20 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession; the East halves of Lots Nos. 5, 4 and 3 in the 5th Concession, Lot No. 7 in the 9th Concession, and Lot No. 15, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Asphodel

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

William Cook, George Cook, and John Cook, Plaintiffs.
vs.
Charles Perry, the Honourable Ebenezer Perry, and George Perry, Defendants.

All the right, title, and interest which the above named defendants, or either, or any of them, had on the 26th day of October, 1861, being the date of the registration of the judgment herein, in and to

All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the Township of Douro, in the County of Peterborough, being composed of part of Lot No. 4, in the 12th Concession of the said Township of Douro, containing by admeasurement 23 acres, be the same more or less, and which said part may be known, and is butted and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the southern limit of the said lot at the waters edge of the River Otonabee, thence north 74 degrees, east 21 chains, more or less, along the said southern limit to the western limit of the present travelled road leading to the northerly part of the said Township, thence north 3 degrees, west 20 chains and 50 links, more or less, to the waters edge of the said River Otonabee, thence south-westerly along the said water's edge with the stream to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 28th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Douglas & Thomas Douglass. Plaintiffs.
vs.
William Stinson, Defendant.

The east half of the north half of Lot No. 13, in the 6th Concession of the township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, July 22, 1862. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November 1862, at 12 o'clock noon all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Leon Caisse, Plaintiff
vs.
Charles Perry and John Rodgers, Defendants.

Lot No. 29, in the 11th Concession of the township of Smith, the North half of lot No. 29 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith, the East half of lot No. 30 in the 11th Concession of the Township of Smith, Broken lot No. 39 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith, and Lot No. 3, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Burleigh.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 30th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Bradburn, Plaintiff.
vs.
Thomas Speer, Defendant.

The East half of lot No. 1, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 24th, 1862. 26

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

James Grant, Plaintiff.
vs.
Robert Montgomery, Defendant.

Lot No. 3, East of Caroline Street, in the Town of Lindsay.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 30th, 1862. 27

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 14th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Clogston, Plaintiff.
vs.
William Bater, Defendant.

All the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, in and to part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East of a blazed line running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 9th, 1862. 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Honourable Henry Ruttan, Plaintiff
vs.
The Honourable Sidney Smith, John D Armour and James B. Fortune, Defendants.

Lot No. 30 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 14th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of James Collins, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Collins, administrator of the estate of the said James Collins, deceased, to be administered at the suit of William Lundy; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Collins, deceased, in the hands of the said Thomas Collins, to be administered in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

Lot No. 19, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Belmont. All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of September, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

The Bank of Toronto Plaintiff.
vs.
Richard Leary, Defendant.

All and singular these certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises situate, lying, and being in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, being composed of Town Lot No. 15, on the west side of Caroline Street; and Town Lot No. 2, on the east side of Lindsay Street, according to a certain plan made by John E. Roche, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and duly registered

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough July 7th, 1862. 6

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Robert Hamilton, Plaintiff.
vs.
William Lyle, Defendant.

Lot No. 2, in the 13th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing one hundred acres.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office,
Peterborough, July 3rd, 1862. 28

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Andrew McKee, Plaintiff,
vs.
George H. Marshall, and John Jacob Marshall, Defendant.

That part of Town lot No. 3, East of Water street and South of Loudon street, in the town of Peterborough, which is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows:—Commencing on Harvey street at the South West angle of the said lot number three thence Northerly along the Western limit of the said lot 45 feet, thence Easterly in a line parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot one hundred and fourteen feet, more or less, to the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence Southerly along the said Eastern limit 45 feet, thence Westerly along the said Southern limit one hundred and fourteen feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 28th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Mathewall and William Metherall, Plaintiffs.
vs.
Francis W. Heather, Defendant.

Lots Nos. 1 and 5, according to Perry's plan of Lot No. 20, in Township Lot No. 15, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 30th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO & VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas C. Forman, Plaintiff.
vs.
Archibald McKinnon, Defendant.

The North half of lot No. 4 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Mariposa.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 5th, 1862. 32

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert Nicholls and William Hall, Plaintiffs.
vs.
William Arnot, Defendant.

That part of Lot No. 10 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, old outstanding marked out by John Hall Esquire Provincial Land Surveyor, as Lot No. 17, containing by admeasurement ten acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31st, 1862. 32

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Bank of Toronto, Plaintiff.
vs.
Willis Henry and William Rutherford, Defendants.

Lot No. 17, in the 12th Concession of Otonabee, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

George Ross, Plaintiff
vs.
George Henderson, Leon Caisse, and James Chalmers, Defendants.

Lot No. 3, North of Brock Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterboro', and No. 1, East of Communication Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Patrick Twomey, Plaintiff.
vs.
Michael Costello, Defendant.

The East half of Lot No. 9 in the 4th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 19th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Isaac Robinson, Plaintiff.
vs.
William Edgar, Defendant.

Part of Lot No. 12 East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, containing two acres, being composed of that certain part of said Lot No. 12, which is particularly set forth in a Deed thereof from one George Nicholls and wife, to the said defendant, dated the 8th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough, on the first day of November, in the same year.

Also part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said Lot No. 10 lying [illegible] parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 19th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Isaac Robinson, Plaintiff.
vs.
William Edgar, Defendant.

Part of Lot No. 12 East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, containing two acres, being composed of that certain part of said Lot No. 12, which is particularly set forth in a Deed thereof from one George Nicholls and wife, to the said defendant, dated the 8th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough, on the first day of November, in the same year.

Also part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said Lot No. 10 lying [illegible] parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 19th, 1862. 34

Insurance Column.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y

ESTABLISHED IN 1825,

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princes Street. | Office in London—20 Cannon Street.
" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st. | " Dublin—34 n. College Green.
" Perth—79 High Street. | " Montreal—Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT - - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE thirty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen on Friday, the 18th April

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Dunnaillan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States before-mentioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurances during the year, contained in 1189 Proposal £454,825 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 961 Policies were issued 350,600 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS on said Policies 11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPATING POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices by reassurances and guarantees 28,800 1 6
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,759 current LIFE POLICIES 1,955,93 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS 373,903 3 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE 96,756 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report States that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his cordial approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £93,975 0s 0d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and nett premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 16s 7d., to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £217,821 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinized in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realised on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, now vest d, are equal to 32 per cent on the sum assured: and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 75 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies Issued.	No. of Policies	New Annual Premiums	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
1858	£148,840	£136,180	455	£5,209 18 0	£60,705 11 10	£249,556 9 2
1859	206,305	169,171	540	6,496 1 6	64,701 6 3	307,424 3 4
1860	346,220	285,800	801	8,778 17 6	77,677 6 8	312,086 15 10
1861	349,076	270,746	923	7,971 17 6	87,580 7 6	324,606 11 0
1862	454,835	350,630	1189	11,170 1 1	96,756 4 4	373,903 3 2
Totals....	£1,505,276	£1,212,527	3908	£39,625 15 10	£388,421 11 6	£1,567,226 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,
CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, MANAGER.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., SECRETARY.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER, SECRETARY FOR CANADA.

J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office,
Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO', OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malc lm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Hilgh, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. M. WALTON, Agent, Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at the various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL...£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA...$300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the 5 years profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Losses settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency,—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent. 42

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE Insurance Company.

[illegible] ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE *Assurance Company.*

CAPITAL £1,000,000

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock INSURANCE CO.'

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET, *Secy & Treas.*

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Agent, Peterborough.

October, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance COMPANY.

Double Assurance system without profits.

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR £100. INCREASING TO £200. £ s. d.
16	2 10 5
17	2 11 7
18	2 12 9
19	2 14 0
20	2 15 4
21	2 16 6
22	2 18 2
23	2 19 8
24	3 1 3
25	3 4 10
26	3 6 7
27	3 8 4
28	3 10 0
29	3 11 10
30	3 13 9
31	3 15 7
32	3 17 8
33	3 19 10
34	4 2 2
35	4 4 7
36	4 7 0
37	4 9 8
38	4 12 3
39	4 15 1
40	4 17 7
41	5 0 2
42	5 2 9
43	5 5 6
44	5 8 5
45	5 11 5

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £160, gradually increasing until he arrives at 55 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.
JOSEPH R. WALTON, *Agent*, Peterboro.

January 23, 1862. 4

WESTERN INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO', [illegible]

Insurance Column.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE following table compiled from the official returns, exhibits, at a glance, the increase of duty paid to the Government by the different Insurance Offices, metropolitan and provincial, during the year 1861.

THE "ROYAL,"

It will be seen, stands as before, at the very head of the list, and maintains a rate of progress very far in advance of all its rivals and competitors. Twelve months ago, we had the gratification of recording the fact that its increase, in the year 1860, had been more than double that of any other company—had exceeded 20 per cent., of the entire increase of all the London offices combined—and had also exceeded 30 per cent, of the aggregate increase of the remaining twenty eight provincial offices. We have now to chronicle the fact that its increase [illegible] has been [illegible] the whole of the remaining [illegible] offices, which show that in the year 1861, the increase of the "Royal" was very nearly sixty per cent, in excess of the increase of any other company—that there were one three offices which came even within fifty per cent. of it, and that it was actually more than one-sixth of the entire increase of the remaining forty-four offices, London and Provincial put together. Comment upon such facts as these would be superfluous. They prove, unmistakeably, the continued advance of the "Royal" in the confidence and good opinion of the public. That advance has been, from its beginning, as remarkable as it has been rapid; and we cordially congratulate the directors and shareholders upon it, because we regard it as the just reward of prudent management, of liberal and honorable dealing, and of undoubted stability.

1 Royal	£7887	14 Manchester	£287
2 Liverpool & London	5083	15 National	201
3 Imperial	4337	16 Vertical	132
4 North British		17 Guardian	818
& Mercantile	4314	18 Royal Farmers'	250
5 Sun	2988	19 Church of England	229
6 Queen	2315	20 Kent	194
7 Law	2288	21 Birmingham	161
8 Globe	2036	22 United Kingdom Provident	149
9 Norwich Union	1989	23 Universal	149
10 County	1886	24 Essex and Suffolk	109
11 West of England	1641	25 Scottish Metropolitan	101
12 Scottish Union	1607	26 Northern	101
13 Leeds & Yorkshire	1463	27 Sheffield	81
14 Provincial	1426	28 Midland Counties	67
15 London	1208	29 Salop	59
16 Union	945	30 Birmingham District	54
17 Royal Exchange	907	31 London Union	52
18 General	890	32 Reserve	39
19 Law Union	880	33 Shropshire & North Wales	36
20 Scottish Provincial	729	34 Norwich Equitable	25
21 Caledonian	699	35 Norwich Union	25
22 Lancashire	613	36 Preserver	21
23 Yorkshire	487	37 District	6

A. SMITH,
(Bank of Toronto)
Agent for Peterboro.

August, 1862. 34

NORTH BRITISH Fire and Life Insurance Comp'y.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL,.....£1,000,000 0 0 Stg.
ACCUMULATED FUND £1,174,383 0 11 Stg.
ANNUAL REVENUE...£ 214,655 7 9 Stg

PRESIDENT:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, K. T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF ABERCORN, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAIR.

HEAD OFFICE:
64 PRINCESS STREET, EDINBURGH.

MANAGER, David Smith.
SECRETARY, John Ogilvie, Esq.

CANADA CENTRAL BRANCH:
4 & 5 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, MONTREAL.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
D. Lorn MacD

OCTOBER

1862

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1862. NUMBER 40.

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, General Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL, SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN, COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN, BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER, CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER, COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro.' 18

SMITH & SCOTT, BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON, GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM, HARDWARE Merchants, George Street. Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON, DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR, DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON, SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO', DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES, BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heatherton's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER. RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro' April 3rd 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D. PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro. April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD (LATE FITZGERALD & DENHAM.) Provincial Land Surveyor. OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets. Oct. 3, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBEE, DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 16

WM. N. KENNEDY, PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. D. McGILLIVRAY, NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent. PETERBOROUGH, C. W. February 18th, 1863. 3

Mr. TOOLE, MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martin's Mills, Peterboro', C. W 9

W. DOBBIN, MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds. Ashburnham, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT, DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glassware, Hunter Street Peterboro

GEORGE MITCHELL, DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, Corner Street Peterborough. 18

EDMUND S. VINDIN, COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, London Merchant, &c.—Queen, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope. 19

NET-MAKING. E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, George Street, Peterboro'.

R. PATTERSON & Co., DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand. Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT, DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO, GEORGE Street, Peterboro', Interest allowed on deposits. A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE, CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE, BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES, WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL, KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD, SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD, PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI, PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough. C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL, CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO., WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg. Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL, PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL, RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ, ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ, DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA, PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

B. GREEN, SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water Str't, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH, MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs. Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS, *Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.* WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery. Peterboro' March 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL, LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Township of Cavan and South Monaghan. Offices and Store on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro. Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS, MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c. Jobbing and Horse-shoeing done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS. Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets. Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8

JAMES HAGGART, DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store. N. B.—All business done promptly and monies hand-d over when collected. 13

P. SHEVLIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE over Harty's Store, George Street. Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

JOHN O'DONNELL DENTIST. Office—CORBAN'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others. Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 16

Hair Dressing Saloon! SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.

PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.

Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.

JAMES T. HOLMES. Scott's Buildings, Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

Advertising Essential to Business.

AGUSTUS WEBBER, EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and General Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.

Acknowledged Agent for this Paper. 20

WELLINGTON HOTEL, CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS, MILLBROOK. GRANVILLE RICHARDSON, Proprietor. 24

COLEMAN'S MONTREAL HOUSE, *Custom House Square, Montreal.*

THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses. J. W. COLEMAN. Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF SALOON, SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK, PETERBOROUGH.

THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.

He still continues to receive daily by Express every LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY. of the season.

THE BAR is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the DINING ROOM will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.

To Billiard Players. The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions. Every attention will be paid to visitors.

CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.

Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents. R. H. CRONN. Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL! STEWART HOUSE, PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.

This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices. Yard and Stabling for the public.

R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg MANAGER. J. JOHNSON, *Proprietor.*

ALBION HOTEL, MONTREAL. L. W. DECKER, Proprietor

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half hotel in Canada.

AMERICAN HOTEL Peterborough.

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he has re-taken the American Hotel, and having it completely renewed and refurnished, and being now entirely complete in all its appartments, is now open for the reception of the travelling public

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The LIQUORS are of the best brands, and the LARDER will be constantly supplied with the delicacies of the season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Hostler is always in attendance.

ALSO, A LIVERY STABLE attached to the Hotel, where Horses and Conveyances of all kinds can be had at all seasons.

CHARGES MODERATE. LOUIS McGREGOR. Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, Peterborough.

THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has taken that new Hotel on the CORNER OF GEORGE & HUNTER ST'S, in the Town of Peterborough, which he is fitting up at a great expense, and he trusts by keeping THE BAR supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars, and the Table with the choicest supplies of the season, to merit a share of the public support.

There is a large and commodious YARD, with Sheds and Stables attached to the Hotel, where a careful Hostler will always be found in attendance. ALSO, a First-Class Bowling Alley ATTACHED TO THE HOUSE. WM. ARMSTRONG. Peterboro, August, 1862. 34-1y

TO LOVERS OF A BEAUTIFUL WASH!

SUCH as will compare if not surpass any thing ever sold in Canada. All I ask is a trial of AUTER'S CELEBRATED RESTORATIVE, which is now in the greatest demand in the United States, and which has been tried by Indies and Gentlemen of the largest cities, who give it the credit of being the most luxurious wash that was ever used as a preventative of the Hair from falling off, and removing the dandruff and scurf from the head, also beautifying and leaving a splendid gloss on the hair, together with a beautiful perfume. Having been appointed sole Agent for Lafore's Hair Works,

WIGS, TOUPEES, BRAIDS, FRIZETTES, &c.,

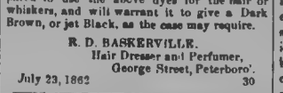
Arrangements have been made so that persons at a distance can be supplied with the above ornamental head dresses by sending the size of the head and other descriptions, at such low rates as I hope will give satisfaction.

TO GENTLEMEN,

Having Auter's Celebrated Hair Dyes, Brown and Black. If they are not the best now in use he will forfeit $100. It will not leave the skin stained if used by directions. I am now prepared to use the above dyes for the hair or whiskers, and will warrant it to give a Dark Brown, or jet Black, as the case may require.

R. D. BASKERVILLE. Hair Dresser and Perfumer, George Street, Peterboro'. July 23, 1862 30

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH



RAILWAY.

ON and after the 15th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Port Hope at ..... 7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at ..... 1.35 a.m
Arrive at Port Hope ..... 3.55 a.m

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Peterboro at ..... 6.30 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at ..... 9.00 a.m.
Leave Port Hope at ..... 1.00 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 3.30 p.m.

The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.

B. R. KIMBALL, Superintendent. F. FERGUSON, Secretary. Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pen'land, *DENTISTS,*

HAVING *many years experience, feel confident* of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.

Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE, AT VERY LOW PRICES!

TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.

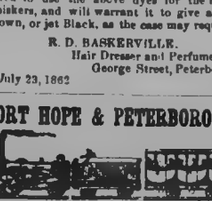
TEETH EXTRACTED with the least possible pain. Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.

OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.

N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere. Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861: 49

PETERBORO'



MARBLE WORKS!

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c. All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice. H. T. EVANS. Peterboro, May 1, 1862, 18-1y

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED, and under good cultivation. There is a splendid ORCHARD on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Rebecaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro. Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good frame House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

The north half of Lot No. 16, in the 7th Con. Smith. This Farm has eighty acres cleared, and is situated about seven miles from Peterborough

For particulars apply to JOSEPH KELSO, or Rebecaygeon. WM. TULLY, Jr. Newgham, May 1, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW ARCTIC DISCOVERIES.

RETURN OF Mr. C. F. HALL, THE AMERICAN EXPLORER.

THE FATE OF FROBISHER'S EXPEDITION OF 1576.

RELICS THREE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

ARTIC LIFE AND PRIVATIONS.

(From the N. Y. Herald's Special Correspondent.)

ON BOARD PILOT BOAT "ECLIPSE," Off Montauk, Sept. 7, 1862.

We have been here waiting the arrival of the bark *George Henry*, Capt. S. O. Buddington, since the 2nd inst., and up to ten o'clock this morning there has been no sign of the long expected ship. While we have leisure it will be our duty to make a brief *resume* of the expedition under Mr. Hall, which was terminated in many respects so satisfactorily. Mr. C. F. Hall is a citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio. For many years he has been interested in the explorations of these unknown regions, and conceived an idea that, by his read-up knowledge of the place, he might be able to add some new pages to the history of the place, and possibly discover the fate of a portion of the ill fated Franklin expedition. For years this was the theme of his ambition, and in the spring of 1860 he came to the eastward, with a view of purchasing a vessel suitable for his exploring purposes. Failing in getting such a vessel as he wanted, he was nothing daunted, and resolved to carry out his plans and expedition by the *means of a small boat.*

At this time Messrs Williams & Haven, of New London, were fitting out the bark *George Henry* for a whaling cruise on the Arctic Seas, and they tendered Mr. Hall a free passage for himself and boat and such articles as he deemed necessary for the prosecution of this lonesome and hazardous journey. The kindly offer of this house was accepted by Mr. Hall, and Captain S. O. Buddington gave him much valuable assistance in regard to his outfit, and a general outline of the country which he was about to explore. The Bark *George Henry* had picked up the British exploring bark *Resolute* in the Northern Seas, and had made several voyages to the icy regions, and she promised a safe transport to the scene of operations. Mr. Henry Grindell, of New York, assisted manfully all of Mr. Hall's wishes, and did much to prepare the adventurer for his perilous journey. Captain Buddington had brought home with him on his last voyage a full blooded Esquimaux, who answered to the name of Cad-la-go, a very intelligent man, and Mr. Hall engaged him as a guide and interpreter until he should become familiar with their language.

The little expedition was ready about the middle of March, but they did not sail until the 29th of the same month. Owing to the unfrequented path they pursued, it was not until the 17th of July, 1860, that the first intelligence reached us from this vessel. She, at that date, was at Holstinefberg, in Greenland. Mr. Hall, in his letter, announced the death of Cad-la-go at sea. The story was full of pathos. The poor Esquimaux in his last hours was constantly expressing his longing for his icy home in these syllables:—"Tiek ho sik ho?" Do you see ice?" By his death Mr. Hall lost a valuable assistant; and it was impossible to replace him at the time.

On the 23rd of July, 1860, the *George Henry* sailed for the west side of Davis Straits, and did not reach Knew-gum-in-ooke harbor until August 17. This was too late in the season to start on his journey northward, and consequently Mr. Hall changed his plans somewhat. First, he settled the fact that Frobisher Strait was a myth, and was only an inlet or deep bay, on whose northern shore he stood on the 21st of August, 1860. On the 27th of September 1860, his boat was destroyed in a terrible gale of wind, and thus a terrible blow befell his plans. Nothing had been heard of the *George Henry* since October 30, 1860, when she was reported via England, with three hundred barrels of oil on board. Many supposed this vessel, with all hands, was lost; but a dispatch, dated St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 22, 1862, cleared up all doubts, and as it is one of interest we insert it here:—

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., August 22, 1862.

I am bound for the States, to renew my voyage. I have not prosecuted my mission to the extent proposed, on account of the vessel; but I thank God that he hath empowered me to do so much. I have determined the fate of probably two boats' crew of Sir John Franklin; have solved the mystery of three hundred years relative to Sir Martin Forbisher's expedition under Queen Elizabeth, and have learned the fate of five of the men captured from Forbisher by the Esquimaux. I have found and identified the exact place of their landing, and prior account of Warrick's sound, from whence Forbisher attempted to plant a colony of one hundred men. I have recovered Avasea, Vareeh, a large number of relics of said expedition and have explored over one thousand miles of seacoast, including the so-called Forbisher's Straits, which I found to be a deep bay, terminating in latitude 63 degrees 48 minutes north, longitude 70 degrees west. I have also discovered a great glacier and a mountain of fossils, between Hudson's Strait's and bay of Forbisher. The *George Henry* was about to depart for the States' August 9, 1861, but the thick-ribbed ice kept her entombed until August 18. The ship's company subsisted mostly through the winter by the generous hospitality of the Esquimaux. I bring with me a family of these people—a man, wife and child. The record of my work exceeds three thousand pages. I will report details to you of my expedition on my arrival.

C. F. HALL.

To Henry Grindell, New York.

As some of our readers may not be wholly familiar with the expedition of Forbisher, we append a few facts in relation to it, which will serve to explain a portion of Mr Hall's despatch:—On the 7th June, 1576, Captain Martin Forbisher sailed from Deptford, England, with two barks and a pinnace for the purpose of discovering a north-west passage to China along the northern coast of America. Great interest was manifested in England in reference to this expedition. Queen Elizabeth then on the British throne, was present at the sailing of the vessels. After passing the coast of Labrador kept northward until the 19th of August, when they landed on an island where many natives were seen with boats. The narrator continues:—"The next day we weighed and went to the east shore of the island, and I and the captain, with four men more, went on shore, and there we saw their houses . . . . . The people called to us, and we rowed to them, and one of their company came into our boat, and we carried him on board and gave him a bell and a knife, so the captain and I willed five of our men to set *him* ashore at a rock, and not among the company that came from; but their wilfulness was such that they would go to them, and so were taken themselves and our boat was lost. The next day we stood in near the shore, and shot off a gun and sounded a trumpet; but we could hear nothing of our men. This sound we called the "Five men Sound." The following morning the snow lay a foot thick on our hatches."

The vessel lay off and on for several days, and, although they saw many of the native boats, they could learn nothing of the fate of the five men. They then sailed homeward, and arrived in Yarmouth, England, on the first of October.

The following year (1577) Frobisher again sailed with three small vessels and provisions for a year "for further discovery of the passage to Cathay and other countries there-unto adjacent." The expedition reached the islands near the entrance of which is so-called Frobisher's Strait, which was the place of their former visit. They saw many of the natives who led Frobisher to believe that three of his five men of the year previous were still living. The natives tried in various ways to entrap the Englishmen, but they were not successful. They undertook to carry a letter from Frobisher to his missing men, but nothing came of it. The following is a copy of this letter:—

In the name of God, in whom we all believe, who, I trust, hath preserved your bodies and souls among the infidels, I commend me unto you. I will be glad by all means you can devise for your deliverance, either with force or with any commodities within my ships, which I will not spare for your sakes, or anything else I can do for you. I have on board of theirs a man, woman and child, which I carried away hence last year. Moreover, you can declare unto them that if they deliver you not I will not leave a man alive in their country. And thus unto God, whom I trust you do serve, in haste I leave you, and to him we will daily pray for you. This (Tuesday) morning, the 7th, August, 1577. Yours to the uttermost of my power.

MARTIN FROBISHER.

The men were not delivered, and their fate has always been a sad mystery. Mr. Hall promises to unravel the past and the fate of these men, lost three hundred years ago.

To Mr. Hall the world at large are much indebted; he gained his knowledge by the most severe experience. His life has been one of toil, hardship and privation. His energy has been indomitable, and but few men would run such risks with so little prospect of success. Mr. Hall was meagerly fitted out in comparison with other explorers. At the time he left the Arctic Expedition under Dr. Hayes was about starting, and the public looked upon Mr. H. as an ambitious but not wise man. But now he comes home with the most valuable knowledge and experience, and should be start again he will be doubly prepared to prosecute his mission to the extent proposed. With his limited means he has accomplished more in ratio than one half of our Arctic explorers. His energy will be a good guarantee of his future explorations, and our public men who are interested in these matters will feel like lending him a helping hand.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE HENRY.

Bark George Henry, New London, Sept. 13, 1862.

The bark *George Henry*, Capt. S. O. Buddington, having on Board Mr. C. F. *Hall, the Arctic explorer, arrived at ten* o'clock this morning. *Mr.* Hall is in excellent health, and is sadly grieved at our national affairs. The details of this expedition are of an unusual interest, and in some particulars put to blush the costly and unsuccessful expeditions of the British Government. Without a vessel or an assistant he has accomplished the work of a dozen men, and brings the fate of those who perished nearly three centuries ago.

Mr. Hall is a mild and unassuming gentleman, full of energy and tact, and has won the admiration of scientific men of this and the Old World. He arrived in the Arctic regions late in 1860, and as the seas was free from ice, he was anxious to immediately proceed with his mission, but, notwithstanding the bright aspect of affairs, he wisely took the counsel of the Esquimaux, who would not consent to make up a boat party for the purpose of prosecuting the work. The intervening time was occupied in learning the Inuit or Esquimaux language from the natives, who, by their contact with the whalemen, he was enabled soon to understand and be understood. In the matters of clothing and food Mr. Hall adopted the Inuit style, and was dressed in skins and fed upon raw meats, with a due share of blubber. By his courteous manners and powers of adaptation he soon became a favorite among the natives, and they were over of the greatest assistance to him.

During the long and weary winter months Mr. Hall was not idle, for with his boat he settled the fact that Frobisher's Straits was only a deep indentation or bay. On the 21st of August, 1861, he stood on the high land at the northern shore, and saw the whole sweep of land around the bay. On the 27th of September, 1860, the frail boat upon which he so much depended was totally lost. Fortunately at the time two English whalers were in a bay—latitude 62 degrees 62 minutes, longitude 65 degrees 05 minutes west—and Captain Parker who commanded one of them, promised Mr. Hall a boat, which he has to leave at a designed place for his use. By some means the Englishmen did not leave the boat, and Mr. Hall says that he thinks the ships were blown out of the bay; and yet he is anxious to hear the true history of the case. The cause of humanity demands an explanation also.

Mr. Hall returned to the *George Henry*, and learned that the schooner *Rescue* or *Amarct*, a *tender to the* bark, had been lost in the gale of the 27th September. In reference to Frobisher's discoveries, it appears that the ancient navigator and explorer entered the bay, and finding that his progress was impeded by fixed ice, supposed that it must be an open strait frozen over, and the British government have never since pushed its further exploration. The lay of the land is very different from the lines laid down upon the charts now in use. This fact is and has been known by the whalemen who frequent its locality; but they supposed it to be a strait. But no official change has been made by any government. Mr. Hall has a very large and carefully prepared chart of this bay, and will in due time publish it to the world; but at the present time he deems it proper to withhold its features.

In 1861 his explorations were renewed with energy. He had become acclimated, and was fully alive to the amount of work which was before him. A whaleboat was now procured from the *George Henry*, and with a crew of six Innuits, male and female, he started on his northern journey. The natives take their families with them when *on these expeditions, and the women pull an* oar with them. Dogs are also of the company, and several native boats are taken for the purpose of hunting and fishing with.—Thus provided with *personnel and materiel* they started, living on prepared food in small quantities, but mainly depending upon the game captured on the way.

Mr Hall went to Countess of Warwick Sound, and after much difficulty succeeded in discovering the place where Frobisher attempted to plant a colony. A considerable time was spent here in obtaining relics of that ill-fated colony. At nearly every place of their debarkation relics were found consisting of pieces of coal, brick, wood, and a portion of a cannon-shot, which might have been used as boat ballast. The coal had been overgrown with moss, and a dark vegetable growth; the brick looked *quite fresh and new*; the wood was simply chips, which, although embedded in the coal dust for nearly three hundred years are well preserved. The piece of iron is well worn with the rust of so many years.

One of the most palpable facts in connection with the discovery of these people of "ye olden time" is that Mr. Hall discovered a trench twenty feet deep and one hundred feet long, a specimen of dry dock leading down to the water. In the excavation the party of Frobisher's men who were captured by the Esquimaux on his first voyage, with the assistance of some of their captors, built a small vessel in which they were to embark and sail to England. In due time she was completed and put to sea, but heavy weather coming on, and their vessel proving unseaworthy, they were obliged to return. Despairing of ever reaching their native land, and being severely frost bitten, the captives soon died.

The facts of their mode of living and attempts to reach England were gathered from the Innuits. Mr. Hall says that the traditional histories of the Esquimaux are remarkably clear and explicit, and can be relied upon to the greatest extent; and I believe that those who have been familiar with this class of people coincide in the same opinion.

The information respecting the fate of two of the boats' crews of Sir John Franklin's expedition is not yet as clear as could be desired. The facts are these:

While on one of his sledge journeys, in 1861—for he has made several—a party of strange Inuits came to his stopping place, and from them he learned that three years ago two boats' crews came down Hudson's Straits, bound through the straits. These men, "cudlemas," or white men, stopped on one of the Lower Savage Islands (which is near the mainland on the north side of Hudson's Straits,) and here they left what the Innuits called "soft stones." One of the natives, who knew the use of fire-arms, saw the "soft stones," and pronounced them to be leaden bullets. All traces of these were subsequently lost, and Mr. Hall, not knowing that the *Kitty*, a Hudson's Bay Company's ship, had been lost there five years previously, supposed these two boats' crews to be a portion of the Sir John Franklin expedition, from the fact that that regretted explorer, not knowing how long he might be detained in the ice, had laid in a very large supply of ammunition and leaden bullets, and that quantities had been taken in the boats when they left the larger vessels; and in their endeavors to get through Hudson's Straits, and on to Labrador, they had thrown away all cumbersome articles, and thus the bullets came in this place. Of this matter Mr. Hall will make some further search in history before he will permit his inferences to have too great a weight in his narrative.

Mr. Hall has discovered a verifying and interesting mountain of fossils at the head Frobisher's Bay, which has furnished him the materials for an extensive scientific article on that abstruse subject. He also discovered an immense glacier near Queen Elizabeth's Land. This he named the "Grinnell glacier," in honor of Mr. Henry Grinnell. It exceeds three thousand feet in height, is one hundred miles long and fifty miles in width. Mr. Hall has brought home with him a very interesting family of Innuits or Esquimaux. Ebierbing, the husband, is a fine looking fellow, about 24 years of age; but he is not so large and good looking as was Cad-la-go. Tuk-ee-lik-too, his wife, is about the same age as her husband, and is the interpreter. Mr. Hall informs me that she is the best interpreter in the Artic regions. Her knowledge of the country and its traditions is wonderful, and any explorer would feel justly proud of her services. Tuk-er-lik-e-ta, the infant child and is a fine child. The father and mother went to England some years ago and were presented to the Queen. They, of course, are not so much surprised at seeing a civilized country.

In addition to expedition relics, Mr. Hall has a large collection of memorials of his social sojournings among the Innuits. They consist of a variety of articles, cut from bone and ivory, representing polar bear, seals, walruses, ducks, &c. They are very interesting specimens of workmanship, and coming from so remote a region are doubly valuable.

According to Mr. Hall, life in these high latitudes is not so difficult of preservation as is generally supposed, the snow and ice houses of the Innuits being exceedingly tight and comfortable, and their coarse animal food rendered palatable by the sharpness of appetite engendered by the keen atmosphere of an extreme northern climate.

Mr. Hall states that to Captain Buddington he is indebted for much very valuable assistance, and further states that he Captain is an accomplished navigator and explorer. The Esquimaux family went over to Captain Luddington's house this evening.

For the Examiner.

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.

LETTER No. 13.

EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh is admittedly the most picturesque City in Europe. The traveller may attempt to find in his memory a parallel but in vain.

By three flights of stairs the street is gained from the level of the Railway station. Turning to the right we are, after five minutes walk Princes Street, on which stands the famous Monument, built by the Citizens of Edinburgh to the memory of the writer to whom they owe so much, viz: Sir Walter Scott. It was built between the years 1840 and 1844, at a cost of about £16,000. It stands 180 feet high, and is one of the finest stone structures in Britain. In the middle is a marble statue of Scott, in a sitting posture with one of his favorite dogs stretched at his feet.

Proceeding up Princess Street we pass the Nelson Monument and the Royal Observatory, and by ascending the grass walks we reach the summit of Calton Hill where a few columns of the unfinished National Monument may still be seen. A fine collection of statuary by the deceased worthy Sculptor, Forrest, now shown for the maintenance of his widow and family, is also located on the hill. The view down Princess Street from this point is like that which one has when he sees a panorama view passing before him. The whole length of the street can be taken in at one glance, with its moving multitudes. Calton Hill also commands a magnificent view of the Frith of Forth, the hills of Perthshire the coast of Fyfe, and the coast and hill of East Lothian. A good view is also had of Salisbury crags and Arthur's seat made memorable by Scott in his "Heart of Mid Lothian." Says the writer: "If "were to choose a spot from which the "rising or setting sun could be seen to the "greatest possible advantage, I would be "that wild path winding around the foot "the high belt of semi-circular rocks called "Salisbury Crags. The prospect com"mands a close-built, high-piled City "stretching itself out beneath in a form "which, to a romantic imagination, may be "supposed to represent that of a dragon; "now a noble arm of the sea, with its rocks, "isles, distant shores, and a boundary of "mountains; and now a fair and fertile "country, varied with hill, dale, and rock, "and sheltered by the picturesque ridge of "the Pentland mountains."

Holyrood Palace is a building of prominent interest. It is a high, four-sided structure, built by King James IV. The Picture Gallery in the Palace is described by Sir Walter Scott as a "long, low, and ill-proportioned apartment, hung with pictures affirmed to be the portraits of Kings, who if they ever flourished at all, lived several hundred years before the invention of painting in oil-colors. In another place Scott speculates on the reason why the Kings should have been each and every one painted with a nose like the knocker of a door. In spite of the above description, however, the painting may be pronounced as good as any of the time in which the work was done. (1648—'86.) Lord Darnley's Rooms contain several pictures, one of which is that of the great Reformer, John Knox. In Queen Mary's Rooms are an old bed, tapestry work, &c., said to have been used by that unfortunate woman.—When we look at the records of departed grandeur, and think of what scenes these walls were once the witnesses of, we feel the truth of that part of Hamlet's speech where he says:

"Ah, fair ladies, how pleasant were "this life of yours if it should ever abide, "and then in the end we might pass "to Heaven with all this gay gear! But "fie on thee, knave Death, that will come "whether ye will or not; and when he hath "laid on the arrest, then fowl worms will "be busy with the flesh, be it never so fair "and tender, and the silly soul, I fear, shall "be so feeble that it can neither carry with "it gold, garnishing, tapestry, pearls, nor "precious stones."

In the passage way to what is termed the ante-room are to be seen dark spots, which are said to be the blood of the Italian, Riccio, Music-teacher to Queen Mary, who was butchered at this place.

There is a suit of Rooms in the Palace at all times for the use of the reigning Sovereign. Also, apartments for the Dukes of Hamilton and Argyle.

Prom ding up Canongate we pass the house where the horrid crimes were perpetrated by the infamous Hare, and the wicked accomplice whose name has added another word to our language, Burk. So great is the public execration of the deeds committed in the place that till this time it is uninhabited by any known being.

On High Street we view the scene of the shocking catastrophe which occurred last year, when a building of ten storeys high fell, burying a great number of persons in the ruins. A new "land" is in course of erection on the same site, on the front of which is a sculpture, in stone, of a lad's face and shoulders, and a scroll surrounding it with the words "Pu' awa' lads, I'm no dead yet." This is all that will commemorate the sad event.

Next in Britain to the Tower of London, it bears the greatest appearance of military activity. In every direction, and at every turn, are to be seen soldiers, and the guns on the walls give the place a formidable appearance. During the forenoon the military bands performed delightful music. From the point called the half-moon Battery a beautiful birds-eye view of the City is obtained. Near the Bomb Battery stands the famous gun "Mons Meg." This antique piece of ordnance is made of hooped iron, measures 13 feet in length, is 20 feet at muzzle, and is supposed to have been forged about the middle of the 15th century. In the Crown Room are shown the Scottish Regalia, but as it is only open at certain hours of the day we had no chance of seeing it.

Printing and publishing are the principal trades of the City. The number of Schools and Universities rank this City as one of the first seats of learning in the world.

Conspicuous among the handsome and grand structures, are the Churches, one of which—the High (Established)—is occupied by Rev. Dr. David Arnott, who is brother to Mr. Wm. Arnott, Chief Constable of your Town.

To do full justice to this City would take more of your space than I am sure you, Mr. Editor, can spare, and so I must close.

GALASHIELS.

Forty miles south of Edinburgh, on the North British Railway, is the Town of Galashiels, which we had occasion to visit. This place is famed for its manufacture of tweeds, the proximity of the River Tweed probably giving rise to the name of that description of cloths. Through the kindness of the manager we had the pleasure of inspecting the extensive establishment of Messrs. Cochrane & Co. This firm took prizes for some of their cloths at the International Exhibition this year.

In company with friends we proceeded, during the afternoon, to

ABBOTSFORD,

the late estate and residence of Sir Walter Scott, distant from Galashiels about two miles. We crossed the Tweed at a point near the Town, where a big, blooming Scotch lass was in waiting to row passengers

"O'er the ferry."

The Abbotsford estate is in good repair; many improvements have been made by the present occupant, a distant relation of Sir Walter's. The library in the house is said to be the largest private library in the Country, and in a case and hung around the room are many antiquities and curiosities, most of them having been presented to Scott. On the West gable is the iron gate which was forced by the Porteous mob, when the old Tolbooth at Edinburgh was broken open. In the front is a sculpture in stone of a favorite dog. Retracing our steps we reached Galashiels about sun-set. Early on the following morning we set out on foot for

MELROSE,

distant 3 miles. As we proceeded along the road the far-stretching hills of Eildon lay before us. No wonder that this country should have been the home of poets—the birth-place of a Scott, a Thomson, a Hogg, and a Ramsay—for a more enchanting country we never cast eyes on. As we approached Melrose we were surprised by the large droves of sheep which we met, tended by the experienced shepherd, and his wise old "Collie" dog which seemed to know every sheep in the flock as well as his master. We afterwards learned that Lammas Fair (one of the largest sheep fairs in Scotland) was being held that day.

There is little to notice in Melrose but the ancient Abbey, which was undoubtedly at one time a grand building. It is now nearly in ruins; the ivy has grasped it in its embrace, and there is little else to be seen now but defaced stone representations of saints, and the Evangelists, placed there by the monks. The defacing was mostly done by the forces of Oliver Cromwell. There are many old figures around the Abbey, one of them being especially comic, viz: that of a pig playing the bag-piper.

After viewing the Abbey we proceeded through the Town to Lammas Fair. An old drover whom we asked how many sheep he thought were on the ground answered us, that he thought there were about "forty thousan' score." The prices for good ewes ranged from 28s to 30s sig., and but few sales, we understand, were effected.

Next letter, embracing notes on the Clyde and the West Highlands, will probably be the last at this time from

Your correspondent,

R——.

Woman's Rights.

Dear Mr. Editor,—A great deal has been said about Woman's Right's, but I fear the most important have been overlooked. I send you a list of those I think deserving of prominence. Do, a dear creature, have them inserted in your pages, and oblidge yours, etc.

MARTHA HOMESPUN.

A list of Woman's Rights, which have been sadly overlooked.

It is woman's right to stay at home.

—For what other reason did her husband marry her?"

It is woman's right to have her home in order whenever her husband returns from business.

It is woman's rights to be kind and forbearing whenever her husband is annoyed.

It is woman's rights to examine her husband's linen, and see that it wants neither mending nor buttons.

It is woman's rights to be satisfied with old dresses until her husband is able to buy her new ones.

It is woman's rights to be content when her husband declares himself unable to take her to the sea side.

It is woman's right to nurse her children, instead of leaving it to a maid.

It is woman's rights to get her daughters married—happily, or not at all.

It is woman's rights to feel pleased when her husband brings a friend unexpected to dinner.

It is woman's rights to be content with her own garments, without encroaching on those of her husband.

And finally, it is a woman's right to remain a woman, without endeavouring to be a man.

AGENTS FOR THE "EXAMINER."

JAMES McLEAN,.....Mount Pleasant.
RICHARD HOWSE,.....Millbrook.
HENRY GRAHAM,.....Bobcaygeon.
ROBERT GRAHAM, Esq.,.....Fenelon Fall.
A. WILSON,.....Hastings.
R. ROBERTSON,.....Wilmot, Victoria.
GRIFFIN & BURNHAM,.....Westwood.
W. H. MYCUMBER,.....Lindsay.
R. HUMPHREYS,.....Keene.
E. UNSWORTH,.....North Deane.
JAMES FOSTER,.....Cavanville.
JOHN BENNY,.....Warkworth.
D. BEAN ANDERSON,.....South Dummer.
C. WILSON,.....Norwood.
D. MCMILLAN,.....Warsaw.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fancy Goods—W. Clinton.
List of Letters—S. J. Carver.
Church Dedication—M. Nethercut.
$10 Reward—John McDonald.
For Sale—Joseph Kelso.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 2, 1862.

PETERBOROUGH AND PORT HOPE

A short time since, we referred to the very unjust conduct of our Legislature, in passing a Bill whereby a number of persons were liable to pay for Stock in a Railroad which was never heard of till long after they had subscribed. We also noticed, the conduct of two leading men in Port Hope, in becoming judgment creditors, taking advantage of this objectionable legislation and suing those persons for the amount they subscribed in another Company; and we wound up with an expression of our opinion on our connection with the Town of Port Hope. Our remarks have called forth the communication of our correspondent "X," and a laconic hint from the Port Hope *Guide*, that we do the Town he represents an injustice in blaming it in place of the individuals who called forth our remarks.

Our correspondent, sets out to correct us, for entertaining hard thoughts of Port Hope, and undertakes to vindicate that Town from the charges made against it. No one will dispute but that he has heaped a deal of odium upon a certain family compact therein, but we think in doing so he has not wholly exonerated the Town from the grave charges it lies under. Our cotemporary the *Guide* in referring to the remarks of the several municipalities, on the conduct of his Town hints by his quotation from Shakespeare, that it is in danger of losing its "good name." The first thought that occurred to us on reading his article was the impossibility of its losing what it never possessed. And we would in passing recur to the old proverb "what everybody says must be true." We can assure our cotemporary, that as far as we are concerned we have no desire, to do or say anything wrongfully to injure Port Hope or indeed any person or place. If in our recording facts or stating sober truth, we appear to let fall some heavy metal, all we can say is "stand from under." "The truth may be blamed but can't be shamed" We made some severe remarks upon the unhappy connection which has existed between Port Hope and Peterborough, to which the *Guide* takes exception, and suggests a reconsideration of our accusation.

Possibly our cotemporary is not "posted up" in the business relations of the two Towns, and therefore we shall give a resume of these for his benefit, as well as to convince him that we have not crossed the line of justice in saying all we did on the subject heretofore.

We wish to correct a misprint of our cotemporary in quoting our article. We did not say that Port Hope was lost to "honesty and *dishonor*, but lost to honesty and *honor*. Now for the proof—we begin by observing that the Town of Port Hope is the natural front and outlet of Peterboro, that a rival Town exists seven miles to the East of the former Town; that it has always been considered of vital importance to both the frontier Towns, to secure the carrying trade of Peterborough. Prior to the era of Railroads, Port Hope was some 7 miles nearer Peterborough than Cobourg—a serious consideration in favour of Port Hope, when wagons had to bring all the goods to and from the front. This advantage was felt here as well as at Port Hope, but such was invariably the ill treatment experienced at the Port Hope wharf by business men here, that several of them had their goods landed at Cobourg where they were always well used, though costing them extra in teaming. No one here that has had business in Port Hope but has had to submit to exorbitant wharf charges, to vexatious delays in forwarding goods outwards and inwards, and although repeated grumbling and complaints were made, no attempt was made by the people of Port Hope to remedy the evils complained of, till the Cobourg people broke ground for their Railway to Peterborough. They then began to think that it was something serious to lose the trade of Peterborough, and they immediately apply to Parliament to get the Charter of the Peterborough and Port Hope Company so amended that branches could be made here and there.

A deputation then comes out to Peterborough who canvass most earnestly for our assistance to aid them in a Railroad direct from Port Hope to Peterborough. It was declined of course as Cobourg was coming out with its road, as fast as it could be made. A deputation from the latter place had come out previously and said "Gentlemen, we come not to ask you to take stock in our Road or for your pecuniary assistance, we ask merely leave to come to your Town." Although still preferring connection with Port Hope, as it would be reached on *terra firma*, we deemed it madness to have two Railroads coming in from the West to Peterborough; so did not the deputation, and on our declining to join them in their pet scheme, they vowed vengeance upon us, and a leading member of that deputation whose name we could mention was overheard saying that we should suffer for this yet. Then followed the Act of the Port Hope, Lindsay & Beaverton Railway Company, which brings in all the original Stock holders, and the sufferers are the men who desired to benefit the Town and Country by a direct Road to Port Hope—not for a Road from Port Hope to Lindsay.

Now we would ask our cotemporary of the *Guide*, to tell us, how those rapacious individuals James Smith and William Fraser became judgment creditors of the Railroad Company? and of what is in the large claim of nearly £9000 composed?

Is it not chiefly for money advanced by them to pay the £10,000 Stock subscribed by the Town of Port Hope in the Millbrook Branch? And in borrowing this money, did not the Town Council hypothecate its Harbour Debentures, to secure the re-payment of the money so advanced.

That owing to some illegality in the proceedings, these Debentures could not be used by the above parties who loaned the money? And did not the Town apply to Chancery to get those Debentures back? And when efforts were made to get Parliament to legalize the negotiation of said Debentures, did not the Town send down its Mayor and a deputation to oppose interference?

We could adduce more but we forbear. We have we think shown that Port Hope is as much to blame in even this last and worst transaction as the two cold heartless creditors who are wrenching the portion left to the widows and orphans from them, for the simple reason that *they can do it*. We should like to give these a wide berth in a dark night, if we chanced to have money about us. We do blame the leading men of Port Hope, and only regret we are not in a position to have nothing more to do with them. We sincerely hope the rumour is true that a Road is coming around the lake to connect us with Cobourg. We shall part company with a Town like Port Hope without shedding a tear—a Town we repeat that is "lost to honesty and honor."

Since writing the above, one of the victims of the judgment creditors came into our office desirous to dispose of her interest in a piece of land, to raise money to meet the amount she is sued for. She is a widow with a family, has but scanty means to live but must meet this demand. If the Town Council of Port Hope owes these hard hearted rapacious creditors, we entreat our cotemporary to urge it to satisfy these ravenous men sufficient to keep them off from the widows and orphans. Men guilty of such acts are as cruel as the grave, and it would be a just retribution were their widows and orphans served as they are serving others.

"To him that no mercy shows,
No mercy shall be shown."

The Town Council met on Monday night present His Worship the Mayor; Messrs. Toole, Stevenson, Fry, Lawson, Chamberlain, Reid, Cumming, Bradfield and Dickson.

Several accounts were referred to Finance Committee.

The Mayor stated that he had been frequently spoken to about a side walk to the Court House, and one from the Railway Depot, and he wished to call the attention of the Council to the matter.

Several petitions for repairs on sidewalks and streets were referred to the Committee on Streets and Bridges.

A report from the Finance Committee recommending the rate to be 13 cents in the dollar, as the taxes for the present year was submitted, and after a good deal of discussion it was received and adopted.

A By-law was then introduced and passed for striking the rate, which was fixed at 14 cents in the $.

A By-law was read a first time for amending By-Law No. 2.

The Street and Bridge Committee were requested to report at the next meeting the amount of their expenditure.

It was resolved that Martin McDonald be appointed night watch, so soon as a majority of the rate payers living between Brock Street and Charlotte and between Brock Street and the Otonabee River, agree to defray the reasonable expense of the same, and the above limits be his beat, said expense to be raised by local tax on that beat; or in other words it is no appointment at all.

The Council then adjourned to next Monday night at 7 p. m.

FIRE.—Mr. Charles Taylor who has rented the farm of Mr. John Rice Lake, had all his crops destroyed, together with the barns, stables and out houses, destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. Strong suspicions are entertained that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and we learn that Mr. Taylor has applied for a warrant to arrest an individual whose strange conduct at and after the fire aroused suspicion. We are sorry to learn that Mr. Taylor had no insurance, as his loss is very heavy. He had in the barn the production of 40 acres of wheat, and about 450 bushels threshed, the produce of 10 acres of oats, 12 acres of fall rye, 16 acres of peas, 6 acres of hay. He lost besides the most of his farming implements, and a number of serviceable articles.

The body of a boy, name unknown, was found floating in Mr. Hughson's dam on Monday last, he was four and a half feet in height, coarse hazy hair, cut very short, had on a pair of dark tweed pants and a white shirt, but neither shoes nor stockings. An inquest was held on the body by Dr. A. Harvey, Coroner, when the jury returned a verdict of "found drowned," there being no marks of violence on the body.

A FEW days ago we learned that Colonel Haultain had received a telegram that the Governor General was to visit Peterboro'. He has since been notified that owing to unforseen circumstances His Excellency will not be here at this time.

"THE VICTORIA JUDGESHIP.—We hear that James Smith Esq., has received this appointment. He is a clear headed lawyer and will make an excellent Judge."—*Review Telegram.*

A clear grit and a purist able to make an "excellent judge," our cotemporary is surely turning round again. We hope some more just and merciful individual will obtain the office than the merciless creditor of the Port Hope, Lindsay & Beaverton Railway Company.

AN old house near the Otonabee Bridge, owned by S. Dickson, Esq., was burned down on Saturday night. We hear that Mr. Dickson was insured.

Our Agricultural Show is held to-day; we believe it is one of the best we have yet had.

We copy to-day some prizes awarded to individuals in Port Hope and Cobourg at the late Provincial Exhibition. We regret at not finding any names from this town and neighborhood.

PIGS.

3rd best Boar, under one year old, (Suffolk)—Henry Battell, Grafton, $4.
2nd best Berkshire Boar, under one year—John Foot, Port Hope, $6

GRAIN, ROOTS, ETC.

3rd best collection of field Potatoes, a peck of each sort, named—P. R. Wright, Cobourg $2.
3rd best twelve roots red mangle wurzel—R. C. Gill, Colborne.
Best twelve roots long yellow mangle wurzel—R. C. Gill, Colborne.
2nd best twelve roots sugar beet—R. C. Gill, Colborne, $2.
3rd best bushel of white field beans—R.C. Gill, Colborne, $2.
Best sweedish turnip seed from transplanted bulbs, not less than 20 lbs.—R. C. Gill, Colborne $6.
Best 12 lbs. long red mangle wurzel seed—R. C. Gill, Colborne, $6.
Best 12 lbs. yellow globe mangle wurzel seed—John Pratt, Cobourg, $6.
2nd do R. C. Gill, Colborne, $4.
3rd best 20 roots of chickory—R. C. Gill, Colborne.
3rd best 20 lbs. of tobacco leaf, growth of Canada West—R. C. Gill, Colborne.
Best dozen capsicums (ripe)—R. C. Gill, Colborne, $6.
3rd do. J. M. Grover, Colborne.
3rd best collection of capsicums (ripe) 6 of each sort—R.C. Gill, Colborne.
3rd best 13 baking apples, named fall—J. M. Grover, Colborne, $2.
2nd best collection of asters—Mrs. M. Choate, Port Hope, $1,50.
3rd do R. C. Gill, Colborne, $1.
2nd best collection of 10 weeks' stock—R. C. Gill, Colborne, $1,50.
2nd best floral ornament or design—Mrs. M. Choate, Port Hope, $4.
Wreath of everlasting flowers—Mrs. M. Choate, Port Hope.
Boquet, do. do.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES—EXTRA PRIZES.

Shingle Machine—Jas. Davidson, Cobourg.
Double box loom (prize and diploma)—Jas. Davidson, Cobourg.
Best cloth, fulled, one piece—Fraser & Co., Cobourg, $6.
Best cloth, broad, one piece—Fraser & Co., Cobourg, $6.
2nd do Platt Hinman, Grafton, $4.
2nd best fur sleigh robe—Platt Hinman, Grafton, $3.
2nd best winter tweed, one piece—Fraser & Co., Cobourg, $4.
Best double shear trench plough—R. Hill, Port Hope, $10.
Best portable grist Mill—H. A. Massey, Newcastle, $12.
Best portable steam engine, for agricultural purposes, 6 to 10 horse power—Thomas Zeland, Port Hope, $50.
Best Landscape, Canadian subject—T. D. Belfield, Grafton. $8.
2nd best crochet work—Miss Bidwell, Cramahe, $2.
Best embroidery in muslin, do, $3.
Best gloves 3 pairs—Platt Hinman, Grafton, $2.
Best gutpure work—Miss Bidwell, Cramahe, $3.
2nd do Mrs. J. Bates, Hamilton, $2.
Best woolen mittens, 3 pairs—Platt Hinman, Grafton, $2.
2nd best plait for hats or bonnets, Canadian straw—Mrs. H. Stickle, Cobourg, $2.
Best gentleman's shirt—Miss Jane Mitchell, Port Hope, $3.
Transferred work—Do.
Cordon collar and cuffs—Miss Bidwell, Cramahe.
Best harness, set of double carriage—Marshall Porter, Bowmanville, $7.
Best hames, six pairs of wooden team—R. C. Gill, Colborne, $3.
Stud bridle and roller—M. Porter, Bowmanville.

The demand that comes from certain parties in Upper Canada, for the immediate dismissal of functionaries appointed by the late government is neither reasonable nor safe. If it were deemed expedient to adopt the principle which has prevailed under party government amongst our neighbors, and to make a clean sweep of the field covered by the patronage of the Administration, the proposal summarily to dismiss a number of officials appointed under obnoxious circumstances, would be intelligible and fair. The rule, that "to the victos be long the spoils," would then receive a literal application, and as all parties would in turn profit by it, none could complain of its enforcement. This is a policy, however, which few amongst us desire to introduce into the province. For the most part, we are content to prolong the system based upon British precedent, and to abstain from visiting upon appointees punishment for the sins perpetrated by the political party by whom they were appointed. If an office is found to be useless, there should be no compunction about its abolition.—If an officer is negligent or otherwise inefficient, there should be no hesitancy in removing him. And if offices become legitimately vacant, there should be a distinct understanding that they will be filled by friends of the party in power. Beyond this, is it prudent or right to proceed? We think not. For, in the first place, there is no general disposition to revolutionize the system under which appointments have been held. And, in the next place, if the government to-day dismisses individuals solely because they were the nominees of the party now in opposition, a precedent will be established, from which the friends of the present ministry will, in due season, suffer. The equitable plan is to adhere to the wholesome British rule, and in the end this will be the best for all parties.

The North Waterloo (Upper Canada) registry office affords a case that is applicable as an illustration. The creation of the office was undeniably a partisan job.—The convenience of the county did not require a division; the feeling of the residents was almost unanimously against it; and it was carried out for no other purpose than to annoy political opponents and to serve a political adherent. On every ground, it is proper to abolish the office, and to restore the registry office of the county to its original position. But the law defines the means that shall be employed for this purpose; and they who insist that the government shall at once, and of their own will, abolish the office, simply ask ministers to place themselves above the law. Abolished the office should be; abolished we are confident it will be; but the government must be left to be the judge of the process dictated by law for the accomplishment of the object.

So of other cases about which some of our Western friends are greatly exercised. Because the late Government inflicted wrong, should the present Government do likewise? Because the late Postmaster General abused the privileges of his position, and vented his spite upon the head of an honest man, should the present Postmaster General also abuse his opportunities by injuring another man, equally innocent, and, may hap, equally reputable? The injuries are worthy of careful consideration, and we commend them to friends who appear to be dissatisfied because their own expectations in reference to particular offices have not been gratified. Where public interests demand the necessity of interference, or even of aggressive action, there is no unwillingness on the part of ministers to defer a single day. They have the courage which enables men to fight for their friends, but they have the courage to be just. If wrong has been done, they will try to restore the right, but they must be allowed to obey the dictates of their own responsible judgment, rather than the behests of irresponsible advisers.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Crown Lands.

(*From the Quebec Morning Chronicle.*)

From the diversified administration of the Crown Lands, from the incessant tinkering of its ordinances, and from the undue influences brought to bear upon or to restrain the action of the department, the Commissioner must always find embarrassment in any, however desirable, innovation. The difficulty this officer would experience in the performance of so stern a duty as that we are about to suggest will, we fear, prevent the present and any future Commissioners from an undertaking fraught with no slight responsibility.

It is not perhaps, publicly known, at least, with no degree of accuracy that the default to the Crown Lands Department is enormous. The defaults are of two classes—the speculators and the settlers. The first are those who hold lands for the purpose of a sale at profit. The latter class are those who are *bona fide* residents upon the land purchased. Both of these classes have bought upon the usual terms of sale. These terms have been variable, but mostly at ten years, by yearly instalments. In almost all the cases of speculation the first instalment, made at the time of purchase, is the only payment that has been made. Many of these purchases were made six, eight ten and even twelve years ago; the interest thereof in some instances equals the original cost. In like manner, but in a somewhat minor proportion, the settlers' arrears have also accumulated to a serious amount. The magnitude of this defalcation caused Mr. Vankoughnet to publish an order in Council, giving notice that all arrears for Crown Lands must be paid by 1st January 1860, under penalty of forfeiture. This edict had the effect of alarming the settlers; but the speculators took it for just what it was worth; they knew full well that the threat of confiscation was all *bosh*—that the Commissioner would not venture upon a scheme that would render him unpopular with a class of persons who were not without influence in the constituencies. The consequences were that the poor and honest settler who had improved his land became alarmed, and many of the more anxious, to avoid what they believed to be their ruin, rushed into that what made it certain, raising the necessary funds by mortgage, and other costly loans. Such was the mode of dealing with the defaulters—the honest and worthy were punished, while those, for whom simple justice and no favor was the proper course, came off without interference, or the slightest pressure. We have reason to know that, at the time to which we have reference, the amount of arrears for Crown Lands was, in round numbers, six millions of dollars. By a careful analysis of this amount it is discoverable that about two-thirds or four millions were due by speculators, and that the lands held by them exceed two million acres. The balance of the lands being somewhere in the neighbourhood of one and a half million of acres, with a defaulting balance of two millions of dollars, is to be debited to the settlers. We feel perfectly assured that the public have not the slightest idea of the magnitude of this daily increasing arrearage.

It is perfect folly to suppose that payment for the lands held for speculation, upon which the arrears and accumulated interest far exceed the value, will ever be made by parties whose only object is a derivable profit. Why, then, should these lands not be resumed by the Crown? Why not adopt some equitable mean of adjusting these long standing accounts? The finances of the Province are in the most unsatisfactory state, and here is a sum due the country which could be made available either by a prompt collection of the arrears, or by a resumption and resale of the lands. Such a course would bring forward some of the finest lands in Canada, which are now withheld from settlement. The Government have now little land left of a character make its cultivation desirable, or in local tions likely to tempt settlers. The resumption of a million acres of these lands would really be a boon, and we can see no good reason why their should be the slightest hesitation in the Commissioner availing himself of the opportunity. Surely the risk of a little abuse from the land jobbers could cause no greater inconvenience than the plaints of the heedless Indian. True, there are Parliamentary majorities to secure which the wrongs of the red man would not be likely to affect, while the lobbies could be made resonant with the murmurs of the speculator.

A DARING LEAP.—An extraordinary feat was perpetrated on Thursday by a man living in Evergreen Street. It appears that for some time past he had been on the "spree," and came home in such a "glorious" condition that his wife deemed it prudent to leave him to himself, and she accordingly, when he fell asleep, left the house, locking the door of her room after her. After sleeping for some hours the man awoke, thirsting for another dram; but finding his better half had so far as she could, secured him, he set his ingenuity to work to effect his "escape." The only mode of exit for him was through the window, and, lighting his pipe, he, with the greatest composure jumped down into the street, a height of over twenty feet. He alighted in perfect safety, the only thing injured being his pipe, which, by the concussion, had the bowl knocked off, leaving the stem in his mouth.—*Cork Constitution.*

For the Examiner.

From Our Ottawa Correspondent.

BANKS OF THE OTTAWA,
Sept., 23, 1862.

Dear Examiner,—The part of Canada included in the Eastern Division is just passing through the ordeal of an election for a member to the Legislative Council. All is quiet in this vicinity but considerable enthusiasm prevails—quiet because neither candidate (wisely) spends money, enthusiastic for the reason, religion is the ground work of action. The gentlemen aspiring to the honor of representing the Division are Dr. McDonald, of Cornwall, who pursues his Medical profession, and is Treasurer of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry—in religious faith a Catholic; and Mr. Thos. Bennett, of Athol, who is an honest farmer of independent means, hails from the great City of London, but has lived so long among the Mass, and is allied to them by marriage, so that likely he suffers nothing on national grounds, especially being otherwise a worthy man and an Elder in the Free Church. The Dr. swallows at one gulp the entire fare of the present Ministerial dish. Mr. Bennett advocates representation by population, and is adverse to Separate Schools.

A few days will decide who stands best,—the man of the plough, or he of the healing art. Agriculturists, otherwise qualified, are desirable men to send to Parliament. We have already law, physic, and commerce fully represented; ace is divinity altogether overlooked. A strange choice however, for the "Legate of the skies"—a mighty descent from proclaiming the Gospel to be a debater in the Assembly. And stranger still that a man should be too old and weak to whisper "the still small voice" of Redemption, and yet adequate to defend the tottering fortunes of a corrupt Administration. In this like *his* faith that shineth brighter and brighter unto the perfect day? Surely a minister in Parliament is a man out of place, and if too old to do the duties of the pulpit he is too old to pass his nights in the bickering turmoil of the Legislature.

It is not unusual for men to carry with them into the duties of legislation the mannerism and the cast of thought and action peculiar to their previous profession in life, and what smacks of the parson supplies irreverent fun for too many of our lawmakers and exposes to ridicule the highest office a mortal can occupy in this world—being an ambassador of Heaven.

The soldier-legislator requires to keep guard against the tendencies of professional habit, or an evil of another kind will mar his labors so great is the disparity between martial and civil law.

A few examples in proof of the sayings and doings of a veteran who resides within the precincts of the Eastern Division may not be uninteresting.

Our friend occupied a seat in the Assembly of Upper Canada at a period when the political feelings of the people were stirred to the bottom. He hails from the Emerald Isle—dates his existence back to the period of the American Revolution—followed the fortunes of Sir John Moore in Spain, and fought under the Iron Duke through the Peninsular War—was specially named for acts of bravery during his military career, and promoted from the ranks to a Lieutenancy. The years immediately following Waterloo brought many old warriors to Canada, and among them our gallant hero.

Honors awaited him: Colonel of Militia and Justice of the Peace were followed by a seat in Parliament. The professional tendencies of the Colonel became mocked in the exercise of the duties of his several offices.

In making speeches pith, brevity and steel characterized his eloquence. In magisterial matters summary punishment was his delight, and summary proceedure in cases foreign to the power of a Magistrate his besetting sin. For instance, one party was summoned for a breach of promise, another fined for not paying the Priest for christening his child, and another for shooting a dog on Monday that had bitten him on Sunday previous. Addressing the guilty party his Worship said:

"Hsir, under the influence of passion you had shot the dumb brute immediately the case would have been different; but forgetful of the divine injunction that commands us not to let the sun go down upon our wrath, you murdered the poor dog. I shall fine you sir, with costs, twelve dollars."

Under the Master and Servants' act some parties were imprisoned who were clearly innocent, but our Soldier justice declared disobedience of orders, under any circumstances, was a flagrant breach of the articles of war, and he would make an example of this kind of defaulters. Narrow escapes the Colonel had of being fined for his summary illegal acts, but friends at Court saved him, although in the case of the man not paying the Priest a brother Magistrate was a loser of forty pounds for false imprisonment; notwithstanding he was ably defended by the present Premier of Canada, and only finished what the Colonel began.

Our friend was a member of the House at the close of the rebellion. How Col. Prince would be received on his first entrance after that period (for reasons well known) was doubtful, but no sooner did the Member for Prescott observe the presence of "the English gentleman" than he raised a cheer that quieted for a time what should be a guilty conscience.

The question soon arose at whose expense those condemned to banishment should be sent to Van Demans land, the Provincial or Imperial Government.

"Mr. Speaker," said our hero, "In my opinion there is no necessity for either Government to be at greater expense than the cost of so many ball-cartridges as will send the miscreants where they ought to go."

The disposal of the Clergy Reserves soon after came up and occupied and excited the House for some weeks. In the opinion of some the very existence of religion depended upon State support—others regarded it anoilation to take the Reserves from that Church to which a King of pious memory had given them—more agreed that two Churches being established in Britain each of these had an equal right—another reasoned as there was no Church established in Canada all should share alike. Many maintained each Church should be left to support itself and the Reserves secularized. The gallant Colonel, ever ready to give a reason for his opinion, arose,

"Mr. Speaker I am most anxious to give my views on this important subject, and to indicate how I am prepared to record my vote. There are, sir, four leading ways of going to heaven. There is the way which I myself am travelling, that supplied by the Catholic Church; the other ways are the ugh the Church of England, that of Scotland and the Methodist Church. Any person unwilling to go to heaven on one or other of these ways deserves to go elsewhere and fare accordingly. I go therefore for dividing the Reserves among these four Churches."

The destruction of Brock's Monument aroused the indignation of the land. A great assembly was gathered on the Heights to give expression to their indignation.—Then portion of Canada was represented by our friend who concluded a right loyal speech as follows:

"Your Excellency this is the proudest day of my life, and I anticipate but one more proud, and that day shall be when at the head of a Militia force I shall march into that land of pretended liberty and revenge the insult done to the ashes of the immortal Brock."

Adieu Colonel, thy earthly warfare is nearly ended. The grasshopper is becoming a burden and desire faileth. Fifty four ways of reaching the Celestial City are reduced to one, and that "the way, the truth, and the life," happy shall they be to what soever Church belonging. One unfortunate failing in our friend just dismissed: he could see nothing good outside the Queen's dominions, and a people without a Church established was infidel—alas, in this he is not alone.

A writer signing himself "Reformer," in your issue of 11th inst., calls Canada to a Public Fast that the people "may consider their ways." Doubtless inwardly they have sufficient cause, but would not a day of thanksgiving better, seeing we have "peace within our walls and prosperity within our Palaces." "Reformer," have you not chosen a wrong name? Is not your mind wandering in the darkness of Church and Statism? What do you mean by such language as the following? "The late United States are in trouble because though there may be many good people in them, the Nation is ungodly in its Government from the President to its whole body. It is an infidel nation and does not recognize God—the God of all the nations of the earth." Pray, what constitutes a Godly Government, and which nation on this wide earth possesses one? Does Monarchy secure this blessing, or is an established Church requisite to its possession? If the latter Russia, Prussia, Austria and France each possess the boon. May the human race be preserved from such Godliness. Does our own dear country possess a Godly Government where prayers must have the sanction of Parliament and Bishops are made by the Premier, and the Sovereign is head of the Church? Let the past history of Great Britain answer?

Look at the system of persecutions and disabiliti s that have followed in the track of establishments, the monstrous practice of dictating what a man is to believe, and submitting him to pains and penalties if he refuses.

Let this century of an event when 200 years ago, two thousand ministers, the most distinguished for piety and learning were in one day ejected from their churches, and for what? because they could not and would not do and say things contrary to their consciences. Let this event speak to the advantage and goodness of rulers intermeddling in matters spiritual. The goodness of the people of any nation is irrespective of the government, and generally in spite of it. There have been good men members of all the governments referred to, and will be deny this of the States? On what ground then does he call it an infidel nation? Friend, you are guilty of slander—you bear false witness against your neighbor, and have cause to repent and humble yourself while you call others to this duty. Will you please inform us in what way the Government of the States is infidel more than other nations? Do they as a Government deny God? they do not. The principles of their common law as are those of Britain are founded on the Bible. Their officials from the President downwards are installed to office by an appeal to the great Being. Chaplains are appointed for their Houses of Legislature, their Navy and Army, and they do all and everything in matters of religion usually done in what are called christian nations apart from having an establishment. Wherefore then are they to be denominated infidel? Is their form of Government the reason? The world is too old to listen to the divine right of Kings. It is the divine right of the people to choose their form of civil government and enact their own laws, as long as these do not oppose the law of heaven, and the business of a Government is to administer those laws (as they should every thing else) to the fear of God; but leave matters of faith and church order to the choice and management of the people neither aiding nor hindering (as a government) the interests of religion: these are too sacred for such interference—the ark which may not be touched by such hands—God is king in his own house—is a kingdom not of this world. Territories, reform and retract the foul charge of infidel nation as applied to the States. Many portions of that country will compare with advantage with any country in our world, either in intelligence, education, morality or religion or in the talent and patriotism of its statesmen, the princely liberality of a philanthropist, the deep learning and piety of its ministers, in self-sacrifice of its missionaries. Let the names of Peabody, Everett, Edwards, Wayland, Judson, Adams and Washington, with thousands more, attest to the greatness and goodness, notwithstanding abounding sin that have adorned the people of the States, and say not a nation loved and venerated by such men is an infidel nation.

CLARENCE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Peterboro', Sept. 22nd, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—Your issue of the 18th inst. contains an article on the subject of the great Smith and Fraser Railway suits, with which I agree in every particular except in regard to your remarks against Port Hope, which remarks are unjust to the great majority of the people of that Town, and I have no doubt when you are informed of all the circumstances, your own sense of justice will compel you to admit it.

In the first place the largest portion of the private stock subscribed, was subscribed by persons in and immediately about Port Hope, and every one of these Stockholders who were worth the money have been compelled by these same "rapacious gentry," as you correctly call them, to pay up in the same manner that they have compelled the residents of Peterborough to do. There is no doubt but that the management of the Railway on the part of those who managed it in Port Hope has never been otherwise than to justify your remarks, but the people of Port Hope are not responsible for this. The management of the Railway affairs got into the hands of the Smith family at the commencement, and Port Hope has been sacrificed for the benefit of themselves and their troops of poor relations and hangers on. Every one knows how easy it is to manipulate the transfer of sufficient railway stock to constitute a director of a Railway Board, and they may therefore easily understand how such a Railway Bond as that which controlled the Port Hope and Peterborough, and afterwards the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, was obtained and kept in power. There was a Smith for President, Smith for Solicitor, Smith's brother-in-law for Secretary, another brother-in-law for Chief Engineer and Superintendent, while several young Smiths assumed themselves as Chainbearers &c., under the very vigilant superintendence of the afore mentioned Chief Engineer, and in short no person could procure employment in or about the Railway office unless he bore the very *suspicious name of Smith* or acknowledged their supremacy. The state of things went on as long as the money lasted, and it went on afterwards, and thus nicely constructed Railway Board ordered the purchase of land for Railway purposes at prices ten times its value—in fact it was valueless until the Railway Company covered it with some feet of earth, yet the Railway Board paid the Smiths as much for it as it would have brought were it good land in the most favorable situation in the Town. First one Smith was voted a salary for his *very valuable services* as President; then another Smith was, after serving his time, voted a small sum, *only a thousand dollars*, as a small compensation for the *very valuable services* he had rendered the Company. In the meantime *the act* was passed—no one knew anything about it for months after it was too late to take advantage of it except the chosen friends of the men who procured its passage—Mr. James Smith. They now say it was a law of the province, and every man is bound to know the law; this is true, but we all know that the statutes are not published and distributed for two or three months after they become law, and how therefore could the unfortunate Stockholders take advantage of the clause which only gave them one month from the passage of the act to avail themselves of its provisions? To me the whole matter looks like a *premeditated* scheme to make money out of men who never received the slightest value therefor. The judgments upon which these parties are suing were recovered against the Company by default, after this manner Mr. James Smith sues the Railway Company of which John Shuter Smith is President, and the present Mayor of Port Hope, whose impertinent remarks you quote, was a member and a tool of the President. He includes in *his* claim the claims of several *friends* assigned to him. The Railway Company consider the suit, and it is agreed that there is no use in defending it; some Director who objects is silenced by the statement that the judgment is not worth much as the Company have no goods or other property out of which the money can be made the judgment is obtained and is also safe lie until a convenient opportunity. Your remarks inform me that the opportune time has arrived. The actions you refer to were brought and judgments obtained by no more creditable process than I have described, and I am satisfied that the perpetrators will merit their reward. In Port Hope as well as in Peterborough and every Town or Township where there is a Stockholder of the Road their names will be execrated, they alone are to blame; the men they sued were never allowed a voice in the management or control of the Road, and yet they compel them to pay for it.—Yourself probably say why allow these men to control the Road if they acted in this way? Were my letter not so long already I could show how impossible it was after they once got control to find out what they did until it was too late, in the meantime I may say that the large majority of the people of Port Hope have no other desire but to act honestly and fairly by the people of Peterboro, and that they are not to blame for the course that has been pursued towards us.

I am yours truly,

X.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

MR. EDITOR,—On Wednesday evening, the 24th inst., the Good Templars of Lakefield held a Public Temperance Meeting. It was numerously attended, and the best

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y.

THE Statutory Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company was held at its Offices, Hamilton, on Tuesday, the 5th instant. John Ferrie, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Manager read the Director's Report and Statement of Securities held by the Company, when it was moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Sheriff Thomas, that the Report be adopted.

On motion of the Rev. S. D. Rice, seconded by Samuel Sharpe, Esq., it was

Resolved,—That this meeting has received with much gratification the Report which has just been laid before it by the Directors, and having heard the explanations which have been offered in support of its statements, and the general discussion which has taken place thereon, has much pleasure in recording its entire confidence in the stability of the Company, and in the good faith, business ability, and general careful management of the present Directors, and can cordially declare its belief that the Institution is entitled to a continuance of that public confidence which has heretofore been extended to it.

These motions and the resolutions were carried unanimously with the exception of the Hon. D. McDonald, of Toronto, who had expressed his wish to be considered a dissentient.

On the motion of T. Bickle, Esq., seconded by Dr. Hamilton, of Dundas, the meeting adjourned to 26th October, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.

Detailed Reports of the Meeting may be had on application

A. G. RAWSAY, Manager.

DR. HOLLYWELL, Medical Adviser. W. CLUXTON, Agent at Peterborough.

August 14th, 1862. 39-3m

W. CLUXTON,

Is now Receiving and Opening a

RICH STOCK OF FANCY GOODS

Selected by himself in

London and other English Markets.

THE MILLINERY GOODS, viz:

FLOWERS, RIBBONS,
BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c.,

are all beautiful in the NEWEST STYLES.

NEW PATTERN CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS
IN ALL COLORS AND MATERIALS.

Having a large supply of goods in Stock before the great rise in the value of Cotton, he can continue to offer inducements to his friends to continue their patronage.

A heavy stock of

English & Canadian CLOTHS,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Milliners, Cloak-Makers & Tailors

Constantly in the premises, to receive and make up orders.

Peterborough, September 24th, 1862 40

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, October 2 1862.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour ₱ brl	4 50	@	5 00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0 80	@	0 85
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0 75	@	0 80
Barley ₱ bush	0 40	@	00 00
Oats "	0 25	@	0 00
Peas "	0 40	@	0 45
Potatoes new	0 25	@	0 30
Pork ₱ brl	3 50	@	00 41
Beef ₱ cwt	3 50	@	4 00
Butter ₱ lb	0 10	@	0 12½
Hay ₱ ton new	10 00	@	12 00
Hides ₱ cwt	5 00	@	5 25
Wool ₱ per lb	0 33	@	0 35
Eggs, per dozen	0 07	@	0 00
Fowl, per pair	0 20	@	0 25
Sheepskins	0 50	@	0 75
Apples	0 20	@	0 40

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the second page of pamphlet are well observed.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, C.W.
General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Goodfellow, Springville Alex. Campbell, Keene. And all Medicine dealers

May 8, 1862. 19

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,
or Bobcaygeon.
WM. TULLY, Jr.

Monaghan, May 1, 1862.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office up to Oct 2nd, 1862. Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

Adams, Miss Mary E.	Howe, Austin
Anderson, E.	Horigan, Micheal
Allingham, W.	Heabridge, William
Browning, W. F.	Hall, Mrs E M
Butler, James	Hughson, Robert
Brownlee, James	Hannigan, William
Boomer, Edward	Kehoe, George
Breese John,	Kelly, Hugh E
Binnet, Miss M. J	Lynch, John
Beatson, Richard	Looney James
Brown, George	Leinster, John
Bird, Susan	Lynch Mary Ann
Bentley, Calvin	Little Miss Mary
Crossman, John	Lawlor, Miss Julia
Cameron, P M	Matchett, Robert
Coughlan, Mary Ann	McGuire, John
Clark Thomas	McDonald, Francis
Cassil John	McMahon, Thomas
Causey, Johnston	Nesbitt, Hugh
Collins, Mrs. Mary	Nelson, Hugh
Cooper, Joseph	Porter, Joseph
Curtis, Miss Mary	Perry, Miss Annie E
Connors, James	Parrott, Roderick
Clancy, William	Rutherford, Adam
Cuthbert, Robert	Reilly, Bridget
Dell. Larry	Rooke, Mrs. Sarah
Donnely, Daniel	Rose, George
Dunsmore, Mrs. Rachel	Stewart, Thomas
Fraser, Wynne F.	Shier, Duncan
Gamble John	Simpson, Thomas L
Girvan, James	Taylor, Miss Lucy
Galvin Michael	Willard, Charles
Highgate, John	Waddell, Robert
Henderson, George	Wood, John
Halpin, Micheal	Yates, William
Hannan, Francis	

S. J. CARVER.
Postmaster.

Peterboro, October 2nd, 1862. 40

$10 REWARD.

A BROWN HORSE, five years old, standing about 15 hands high, was stolen from the pasture field of the subscriber, 3rd Concession of Dummer, on Saturday night last, the 27th inst., there is a white spot on his nose and a white star between his eyes; his mane, tail and legs are black; when he was stolen he shoes were off. Any person giving such information as will lead to his recovery will receive the above reward.

JOHN McDONALD.

Dummer, Sept. 30th, 1862. 40-3in-pd

CANADIAN AXES

AXES,

made by hand and with

CHARCOAL,

to suit the Lumbering Trade, or anything else.

P. J. AYRES.

Simcoe St., Peterboro, Sep. 15th, 1862. 38

OFFICES TO BE LET.

A FEW very desirable front rooms over my Drug Store, lately occupied by Mr. Pentland, Dentist.

W. COULTER.

Peterboro', 17th Sept., 1862. 38

Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary.

DR. E. H. CAMERON,

OCULIST & AURIST,

WILL BE IN PETERBORO, AT HUFFMAN'S HOTEL,

ON MONDAY, 6th OCTOBER, 1862,

TO REMAIN FOR TWO WEEKS.

WHERE he may be consulted by those afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear.

CATARRH, DEAFNESS,

Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, &c., and all Diseases of the Eye successfully treated. Operations for Cross-Eyes, Cataract, Artificial Pupil, &c., &c., performed to the entire satisfaction of the patient. A candid opinion given in cases where a cure is impossible.

September 25, 1862. 39

AUCTION SALE

OF VERY

VALUABLE PROPERTY

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

TRUST & LOAN COMPANY

OF

Upper Canada.

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT

THE GLOBE HOTEL COBOURG,

AT NOON ON

TUESDAY, 21ST OCTOBER, 1862,

BY

D. MASHALL,

AUCTIONEER.

UNDER POWER OF SALE in a Mortgage from the Honorable Sidney Smith and Wife to the above Company, part of Lot No. 24, in Broken Concession A of the

Township of Hamilton,

CONTAINING

THIRTY-FIVE ACRES, MORE OR LESS,

and more particularly described in the above Mortgage.

This most desirable and valuable property is well known as the

Late Residence of Hon. Sidney Smith,

AND INCLUDES A HANDSOME

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

STABLES, SHEDS, &c.

TERMS LIBERAL:

Ten per cent of the Purchase Money to be paid in cash at the Sale, and terms for the balance will then be made known.

Deeds, abstract of title, and mortgage, can be seen at the office of the Solicitor, or place of sale.

Further and full information can be had on application to the Commissioner, Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, Kingston; to Messrs. Macdonald, Mac lonell, & Wilkinson, Solicitors, Kingston; or to

DAVID MARSHALL,
Auctioneer,
Port Hope.

Kingston, 17th Sept., 1862. 39

BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

DEDICATION.

THE opening services connected with the Dedication of the new Church, recently erected in the

Matchett's Neighborhood, Otonabee,

16th Con., Lot 1, on the River Road, will, Providence permitting, be held

Sunday, the 12th day of October,

AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

Mr. John Chapple,

President of the Canadian Conference, will preach two Dedicatory Sermons: at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 p. m. Also,

Mr. JOHN HICKS EYNON,

The Venerable Founder of the Bible Christian Church in Canada, will preach a Sermon to the same effect at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Collections

will be taken up after each sermon, to assist the Trustees in defraying the remaining debt on the building.

The day following, MONDAY, 13th, a public

TEA MEETING

will be held in Mr. Neitherent's Barn, convenient to the Church, the proceeds of which will be applied for the benefit of the Trustees in paying off and meeting the claims against them; also, to assist in furnishing the necessary outfit for the Church.

☞ TEA to be served at 2 o'clock p. m.

TICKETS 25 Cts. each,

to be obtained on the ground; also of Mr. Wm. Brownscombe, Mr. W. Yelland, and at the stores of Messrs. Boulborn, Menzies, Stevenson, and J. Watterson, Peterboro.

ADDRESSES will be delivered by Messrs J. Chapple, and J. H. Eynon, Revs. Messrs. Gilmour, Rogers, and others. Chair to be taken at 5 o'clock, p. m., by

COL. HAULTAIN, M. P. P.

To render the occasion as interesting as possible, steps have been taken to secure good singing.

M. NEITHERCUT,
Chairman of Com.

Otonabee, September 29th, 1862. 40

COW LOST.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, on Thursday last, a small RED COW, with a white spot on her left side. Any person leaving such information at his Fur Store, that will lead to her recovery, will be suitably rewarded.

WM. LECH.

Peterborough, Sep. 16th, 1862. 38

SPORTSMEN

Will find at the sign of the Circular Saw, a splendid assortment of the

Kentucky Rifle Powder,

other brands of Powder: SHOT, every size CAPS, various makes; and FISHING TACKLE of every description. All of which have been bought in the best Markets, and will be sold very cheap for Cash.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

Peterboro, Sep. 17th, 1862. 38

DR. S. DELLENBAUGH,

German Physician,

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

Will be in the following places in October:

Port Hope, 11th, Hastings House,
Peterboro', 13th & 14th Cassie's Hotel,
Lindsay, 15 & 16th, Jewett's Hotel,

Where he can be consulted upon all forms of Chronic Diseases.

September 24th, 1862. 39

EXTENSIVE SALE
By Auction.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, on the Market Square,

On Saturday, 27th Sept'r,

the following articles, suitable for

FARMERS & LUMBERMEN

namely:—

32 Blankets, 11 Bedsteds, 1 Feather Bed, 19 Chopping Axes, 2 Grind Stones, 64 Bags, 1 Bearing Machine, Smiths Hammers, Augers, Chissels, Coal Hooks, &c., with a large lot of other articles.

Also,—A Large Lot of

Household Furniture!

Will be sold on Saturday.

SALE AT 11 O'CLOCK.

ALEX. McNEIL, Auctioneer.

Peterboro, 5 Sept. 1862. 39

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned Inspector of Weights and Measures for the County of Peterborough will be at the following places as follows, viz:

Sept. 26th,		Hastings.
" 27th,		Norwood.
" 29th & 30th,		South Dummer & Warsaw.
Oct. 1st,		Lakefield.
" 2nd,		Bridgenorth.
" 3rd,		Springville.
" 4th & 6th,		Ashburnham.
" 7th & 8th,		Keene & Allandale.
" 9th,		Westwood.

N. B.—All parties refusing to present their Weights and Measures when called upon, will be prosecuted according to law.

WM. SARGENT,
Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Norwood, 2nd Aug. 1862. 36

FARM WANTED.

A FARM containing from 100 to 150 acres, with a good Dwelling House, Barns, Stables and Sheds, wanted for a term of years. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Peterboro, August 19th, 1862. 34

Lumber For Sale.

35,000 FEET of Common and Culled Lumber, for sale at Blythe Mills, by

ROBERT RENFREW.

September 2nd, 1862. 36-6in

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED

FROM the premises of the subscriber, on the 12th Concession of the Township of Smith,

A Red and White Steer,

3 years old, with a large white star on his forehead; he has "J. Y." branded slightly on his nigh horn.

Any person giving such information as will lead to his recovery, will receive the above reward. Address,

JAMES YOUNG,
Salwin P. O.

Smith, 2nd Sep., 1862. 36

CARD.

To JOSEPH R. WALTON, Esq., Peterboro', Agent C. W. F. M. & S. Insurance Co'y.

SIR—You will please convey my thanks to Directors of your Company for the prompt settlement of my claim of $125 against them, for the loss of my barns, stable and sheds, with their contents, on the 22nd July last.

I consider it but due to the Company to add my testimony to the punctuality and integrity for which it was distinguished. My loss occurred on the 2nd July last, and the full amount of my claim paid three weeks ago without any abatement or deduction whatever; although by the strict terms of the policy no claim is payable until three months after furnishing proof of loss.

I assure you I shall use every opportunity of forwarding the interests of your Company whenever it lies in my power.

I am, Sir,
your obd't serv't,
WILLIAM RAY.

Smith, Sept. 6th, 1862. 37

Summer Arrangements.

1862 1862

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW!

ANCHOR LINE

OF

STEAM PACKET SHIPS

SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN

Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.

Caledonia, 1397 tons register, 360 horse power, 12 years A 1—James Cran, Commander.
United Kingdom 1255 tons register, 300 h. power, 13 years A 1—James Clark, Commander.

The "Caledonia"

WILL SAIL FROM

QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,

ON

Tuesday, 23rd Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin	$60 00
Intermediate	39 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions)	25 00

Children in proportion.

Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.

☞ Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

☞ For freight or passage, apply to

ROBT. SHAW & CO., Quebec;
Or G. & D. SHAW, 10 Common Street, Montreal.

September 9 32

INFORMATION WANTED.

BENJAMIN ATKINS, a native of Coventry England, left Belleville a short time ago. His wife, with four children, are now in Belleville, and anxious to obtain his whereabouts. Any information where is now employed would be thankfully received.

Belleville, Sept. 3rd, 1862.

P. S.—Our Exchanges will perform an act of charity by copying the above.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being about to leave this part of the country, offers his Farm for sale. It contains

100 ACRES,

being composed of the North half of Lot No. 5, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Smith. There are about

70 ACRES CLEARED!

and well fenced. There is a

Log House, Log Barn, Stable, &c.,

on the premises. Also, 14 acres of Fall Wheat. The Farm is within 5 miles of the Town of Peterborough, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply at the office of this paper, or to the subscriber, on the premises.

THOS. GRAHAM.

Smith, 25th Sept., 1862. 39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of

To Wit: } Facias issued out of

Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Mark Burnham, and against the lands and tenements which were of Robert Steele, deceased, and which are assets in the hands of Alfred Hiram Coulson, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Robert Steele, deceased, at the time of his death, who died intestate, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest which were of the said Robert Steele, in the hands of the said Alfred Hiram Coulson, to be administered in and to that part of Lot No. 13, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and being composed of portion of Village Lot No. 12, in the Village of Keene, in the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, and may be otherwise known and described as follows that is to say: Commencing at the North-east angle of the said Village Lot No. 12, then Southerly along the Eastern limit of said Village Lot No. 12, until it intersects with the North side of Bridge Street so called, thence West 'rly along the North side of Bridge st, aforesaid thirty-six feet, thence Northerly, parallel to the Eastern limit of the said Village Lot No. 12 until it intersects the Southern limit of Village Lot No. 13, in the said Village, thence Easterly along the said Southern limit of Village Lot No. 13, thirty-six feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 22nd, 1862. 39

NEW

CHEAP GROCERY

AND

FEED STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has leased the premises lately occupied by F. H. Armstrong, where he intends to keep a good selection of

Groceries and Crockery,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

FLOUR AND MILL FEED

Kept constantly on hand.

N. B.—Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

JOSEPH G. HUSTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 17, 1862. 38

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY!

WITH A COMMODIOUS

STONE DWELLING HOUSE.

THAT beautifully situated residence with 1 an acre of land, being Lot No. 13, South of Hunter and West of George Street, at present occupied by Dr. McNabb.

This is decidedly the most desirable property now for sale in Peterboro'. The House is of Stone and in good repair.

THE GARDEN

is filled with good Fruit Trees, now bearing, and is now in a high state of cultivation.

TERMS EASY. Apply to

A. W. KEMPT,
Druggist.

Peterboro, August, 1862. 3m

BUILDER'S HARDWARE.

THE subscribers would call the attention of Carpenters, Builders, and others to their large and varied stock of the above, comprising

LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, NAILS

AND

Screws, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., &c.,

at unusually Low Prices for CASH.

☞ *An inspection is invited before purchasing elsewhere.*

MILLAR & BERTRAM.
Formerly A. Fowlis & Co.,
No. 5, Market Block.

Peterboro, August 6th, 1862. 32-4in.

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber, either by Note, Book account or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the amount of their indebtedness

Before the 1st of September next,

as all Accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be handed over to an Attorney for collection.

A. McNEIL.

P. S.—My books are closed from this date. A. McN.

Peterboro, August 1st, 1862. 32

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to

A. McNEIL,
Peterboro.

or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises.

Peterboro, May, 1862. 19

CHEAP BOOKS!

Cheap Stationery

Cheap Room Paper & Window Blinds.

CHEAP FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large stock of goods bought direct from the Manufacturers, which will be sold at

Prices much LOWER than usual.

The School Book and School Stationery department will at all times be furnished with every book used in Town and Country School, and sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

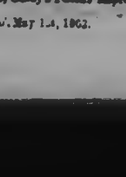
The Miscellaneous Stationery business will be well assorted with the best description of goods, and sold at Low Prices.

A large stock of Room Paper of the best patterns at the Lowest Prices, will be kept on hand.

Everything in the Book and Stationery line kept in stock or procured to order with dispatch.

T. MENZIES.

Peterboro, 2nd June, 1862. 23



PHOTOGRAPHY.

MR EWING has commenced the practice of Photography, in the rooms lately occupied by Mr. Cox, opposite the *Review* office.

Pictures of all kinds, from miniature to life size.

CARD PICTURES,

for Albums, and for transmission in letters abroad.

ALBUMS, &c., ON HAND.

Peterborough, August, 1862. 33

WILLIAM TAYLOR

BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Meeker, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c, and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.

The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.

Ashburnham, March 13, 1861. 11-6m.

FISHER'S LIVERY STABLE,

CORNER OF

GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS

PETERBOROUGH.

HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets

THOS. J FISHER.

Peterboro', May 14, 1862. 20

FURNITURE

WARE ROOMS.

EDWIN POOLE begs leave to call attention to his large stock of Furniture, which will be sold at modern prices and is of the best description manufactured plants call at his warerooms, corner of George and Southgate streets, near his factory.

N. B.—He has on hand a stock of childrens cabs. Also, Colby's Patent Improved Clothes Wringers.

Peterboro', May 14, 1862. 18

W. PHILP,

TEACHER OF MUSIC,

Residence in Ashburnham,

BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that, in addition to his classes in the Union School, he is prepared to give

Lessons on the Piano, Violin, &c.,

either in his own house or at the residence of the pupils.

For Terms, apply either personally, or at Mr White's Bookstore.

Peterboro, Sept 17, 1862. 38

Fred. Taylor,

PARLIAMENTARY, Land & General Agent, Patents for Crown Lands obtained, claims before the Department of Crown Lands prosecuted, Patents of Invention and General Business with the Public Offices attended to, Titles examined and legal advice given free of charge.

REFERENCES:

Hon. Geo. S. Boulton, Cobourg; T. R. Merritt, Esq., St. Catherines; Hon. L. Renaud, Montreal; Hon. D. McDonald, Toronto; Hon. G. Alexander, Woodstock; Hon. J. Hamilton, Hawkesbury; Hon. D. Christie, Prantford; Hon R. Matheson, Perth; Hon G. J. Goodhue, London; Hon. A. Kierskowski, St. Charles.

OFFICE,—Corner of Roads and Fort St. Quebec.

September, 1862 38

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

QUEBEC, 22nd August, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lands in the Township of Cavendish, in the

County of Peterboro', U. C.,

WILL BE OPEN FOR SALE

ON AND AFTER THE 24th SEPTEMBER next, on the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, at 70 cents an acre, cash, or $1, if paid by instalments; upon application to Richard Hughes, Esq., Crown Land Agent, at Bobcaygeon.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assist. Commissioner.

Sept. 17, 1862. 38

FAIR AND SHOW.

THE NORWOOD Fair and the Annual Show of the Asphodel, Belmont and Dummer

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

WILL BE HELD AT NORWOOD

on Tuesday, the 14th November next.

THOS. W. POOLE.
Sec. Ag. Soy

Norwood, Aug. 30th 1862. 27

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and Style of SARGENT & SHARP, in the Village of Westwood, was, on the 1st day of January, 1862, dissolved by mutual consent.

ED SARGENT,
WM SHARP.

Westwood, September 1st, 1862. 36-3in

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

QUEBEC, 25th July, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lands in the Township of Montague, in the

County of Hastings, U. C.,

WILL BE OPEN FOR SALE

ON AND AFTER THE 27th AUGUST, NEXT,

on the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, at 70 cents cash, or $1 00 if paid by instalments, upon application to M. P. Hayes, Esq., Crown Land Agent Madoc.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assist. Commissioner.

August 6, 1862. 32-6in.

W. LECH,

FURRIER, &C., &C.

CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE.

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs of every description.

A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment.

ALSO

Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

MUSIC.

PIANO-FORTES & MELODEONS, of various Makes and Patterns.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS for the Piano, and a large and well selected stock of

Sheet Music, Songs, &c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Dealers supplied at reduced prices, and all orders for Music promptly attended to.

CALLENDAR & PENTLAND,
Dental Rooms.

Over the Fur Store, Scott's Building, corner of George & Hunter Streets.

Peterboro', 23rd July 1862. 3

O. P. SWEET,

Professor of Vocalization,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity, that he is about locating in this Town for the purpose of teaching the elderly as well as the young, the art of

VOCAL MUSIC!

Prof S. having been a pupil of Anabutes, he is therefore prepared to give instruction in the art of Vocalization to all who may favour him with their patronage.

The Professor has been induced to teach at New York rates, which are as follows:

Terms:—The Union Singing School, 75c. per month. Private lessons in Vocalization one dollar each.

In consideration of those low rates, the Professor hopes to see a large representation from the different churches, making a grand Union Singing School.

Peterboro, August 20th, 1862. 34

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots No. 8, North of London Street,
14, 15, 16, & 18, South McDonnell St.,
17, North of McDonnell Street,
17, South of London Street,
18, North of Murray Street,
and 6, North of Sherbrook Street.

For terms apply to

JAMES HALL.

Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

FOR SALE

ON LIBERAL TERMS.

The subscriber offers by private sale

ONE HORSE, ONE BUGGY,

Cutter, 1 set of single Buggy Harness, and 2 sets of Waggon Harness.

The subscriber having returned to the Town, he will not require the use of the above any longer.

WALTER SHERIDAN.

Peterborough, Aug 27th, 1862. 35

☞ *Review Copy.*

FLOUR

FOR SALE.

W. H. WRIGHTON

Offers for sale, the best quality of Flour, at a low figure for Cash only. Also, OATMEAL by the bag.

Peterboro', August 27th, 1862. 35

TO SPORTSMEN.

OUR Stock of Fishing Tackle having been again replenished, will now be found to comprise every style of

Silk and Hemp Lines, Hooks, Baits, &c., &c.,

We have also constantly on hand

POWDER, SHOT, CAPS, &C.,

☞ A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

MILLAR & BERTRAM.

Peterboro, August 6th, 1862.

STEAM TO

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Through to Victoria, V. I. in 30 Days.

New Arrangement, Commencing July 1862.

A FIRST CLASS Steamer will be dispatched from New York, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, on the

1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month.

When these dates fall on Sunday, the day of departure will be the Monday following.

With a view to the better accommodation of the increasing Passenger traffic to

California and the Gold Mines of Cariboo,

The undersigned for several years attached to the New York Agency, has been appointed Agent of the several Companies forming the Line, and is prepared to issue tickets through at the following rates, including provision on board the steamers and transportation over Panama railroad:—

New York to San Francisco.	New York to Portland, O.	New York to Victoria, V.I
First Cabin $200	$140	$230
Second " 150	—	—
Steerage 100	100	133

☞ Passengers bound for above ports can be furnished with tickets from Toronto to New York, at a reduction from the regular rates.

Passengers Tickets sent for per Express, will be returned free of charge.

All the particulars of the route, and any information incident to the voyages will be given on application, if by letter, postpaid to the

Central Agency of the Line for Canada.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Agent
No. 10 Toronto Street.

N. B.—Next door to Post-office.

Plans of the Ships' Cabins and Berths, Maps of British Columbia and the Cariboo districts on view at this office.

July 9. 2?

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

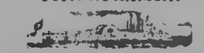
ESTABLISHED 1845—PERFECTED 1862.

RECENT and important improvements having been put to this Machine, renders it now the most perfect before the public, and persons at a distance can order a Machine with a guarantee of its prompt and safe delivery, and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction. No more breaking needles. No more missing stitches! No trouble in making any garment, however delicate or heavy, on the same Machine, either in cambric, cloth or leather; and for dress makers, shirt makers, tailors, hat binders, shoe binders, or gaiter binding, as well as every variety of family sewing they have no superior, and will be sold at a much less price than any other machine capable of doing the same class of work.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of styles and prices. A few responsible Agents will be dealt with liberally.

☞ Address the HOWE Sewing Machines, 437 Broadway, New York. 25-12m

THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH"

LEAVES MUD LAKE ON

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS,

At 10 o'clock a.m. precisely, for

BOBCAYGEON, PENELON FALLS, AND LINDSAY.

WILL LEAVE LINDSAY

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,

at 8 o'clock a. m. returning, calling at the same places.

STAGES

BETWEEN

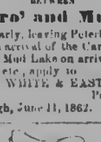
Peterboro' and Mud Lake,

will run regularly, leaving Peterborough immediately on the arrival of the Cars at 8 10 a. m. precisely, and Mud Lake on arrival of the Boat

For freight, rate, apply to

WHITE & EASTLAND,
Peterborough.

Peterborough, June 11, 1862. 24



Go to Hopkins & Donnely's

BRITISH SADDLERY

AND

HARNESS WAREHOUSE!

if you want to buy good

SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS

of all descriptions.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES,

TRUNKS, VALIESES, CARPET BAGS,
Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,

Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mops, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH!

OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.

N.B.—Experienced Collar makers constantly on the premises. ☞ Collars warranted.

Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing in the Village of Norwood, under the name and style of Finlay & Kennedy, Waggon and Carriage makers, was by mutual consent, dissolved on the first day of August instant. All debts due to the late firm are to be paid to Mr. James McWilliams, Deputy Sheriff; also, all liabilities contracted by said firm from the 18th September, 1861, up to August 1st, 1862, will be paid by said James McWilliams.

JOHN FINLAY, Jr.
ALEX. KENNEDY.

Norwood, Aug. 2nd, 1862. 32-3in.

IMPORTANT

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having taken the property known as

HALL'S MILLS!

(LATELY OCCUPIED BY M. MARTIN),

UNDER MY OWN MANAGEMENT, I am now prepared to do

GRISTING

for farmers, as I others requiring it, on the shortest notice. As much of the old machinery has been replaced by the newest and most improved kinds, and the services of a good, honest Miller secured, customers may depend upon getting a

First-rate article of Flour,

MADE OUT OF THEIR OWN WHEAT.

Bakers and others requiring wheat ground in large quantities, can have it done on Liberal Terms.

CHOPPED CORN

and other feed for sale at the Mills,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Cash paid for any quantity of good Wheat!

SAMUEL DICKSON.

Peterboro, July 17th, 1862. 35

SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.

THE shop lately occupied by Mr. Hopkins, as a Furniture Ware Room, in Ashburnham, with a small Dwelling House attached.

Also, the dwelling house occupied by Mr John Mowry, possession can be given immediately.

JOSEPH BEDGWICK.

Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1862. 38

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,

ASHBURNHAM.

THE subscriber begs to announce to the inhabitants of Ashburnham, Peterboro', & surrounding country, that his new Hotel, will be opened about the 1st of October, & he hopes by paying strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a share of their patronage.

The BAR will be supplied with the choicest liquors and cigars; while the Table will not be behind with the wants required for it.

Good sheds and stabling in connection with the Hotel; a careful hostler always on hand.

JOSEPH SEDGWICK.

Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1862. 38

FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

BRITISH HARDWARE

at the Sign of the

CIRCULAR SAW,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

ROBERT HAMILTON,

WOULD return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favored since his commencement in business in Peterborough, and would inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving the

Largest Stock of Shelf Goods,

Ever opened in Peterborough!

Which he has imported *direct from the Manufacturers in Great Britain.* They are of the finest quality and price unequalled by any house in the Trade.

☞ A call and examination of Stock respectfully solicited. ☜

Peterborough, Sep. 17th, 1862. 38m.

A RARE CHANCE!

AN established cash business to be disposed of, in the

Village of Keene

on easy terms: the entire stock of

Groceries and Staple Dry Goods

now owned by the subscriber. The opening is a good one, and is worthy the attention of any person wishing to do a

CASH MERCANTILE BUSINESS.

Also, for sale, a Village lot situate in the business part of the Village of Hastings, and some other lands that can be seen by applying personally, or if by letter post-paid, to the subscriber, will be sold to a good purchaser.

G. A. CHASE.

Keene, August 27th, 1862. 35

HURRAH FOR THE FLAG.

Now all good people both rich and poor,
I'll tell you of a Cheap Cash Store.
You'll know the shop by the British Flag,
So hasten there, and do not lag.

JOHN WATTERSON is the proprietor
Sells Whiskey, Rum, and very good Beer,
With Wine, Gin, Rum-Shrub, and Pop,
That two or three glasses will make you hop.

There's Brooms, Blacking, and the best of Tea,
Tobacco, and Snuff that will make you sneeze,
With Biscuits and Bread, if you please,
Red Herrings, Boiler Eggs, & the best of Cheese.

You can get Fresh Yeast, Sweets and Toys
That please both the girls and boys,
Spanish Maple Sugar, Spices and Coffee,
Mustard and Candles, Salt and Butter.

You can get at the shop Fish Hooks and Lines,
And good Potatoes of all kinds,
Beatles Cigars, and Pictures to suit,
Needles, and Laces to lace the boot.

There's Starch, and Soda, and nice Hand-sleigh

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 7th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

James Grant, Plaintiff.
vs.
Robert Montgomery, Defendant.

Lot No. 3, East of Caroline Street, in the Town of Lindsay.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, June 30th, 1862. 27

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on Tuesday the 14th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Clenton, Plaintiff.
vs.
William Edgar, Defendant

All the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, in and to part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East of a blazed line running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', July 9th, 1862. 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, John D. Armour, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Honourable Henry Ruttan, Plaintiff.
vs.
The Honourable Sidney Smith, John D. Armour and James B. Fortune, Defendants.

Lot No. 30 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 14th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of James Collins, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Collins, administrator of the estate of the said James Collins, deceased, to be administered at the suit of William Lundy; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Collins, deceased, in the hands of the said Thomas Collins, to be administered in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

Lot No. 19, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Belmont. All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

The Bank of Toronto, Plaintiff.
vs.
Richard Leary, Defendant.

All and singular these certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises situate, lying, and being in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, being composed of Town Lot No. 13, on the west side of Caroline Street; and Town Lot No. 9, on the east side of Lindsay Street, according to a certain plan made by John R. Dumble, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and duly registered

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough [illegible] 613

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Robert Hamilton, Plaintiff.
vs.
William Lytle, Defendant.

Lot No. 3, in the 13th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office Peterborough, July 18th 967

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following land and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert C. Humphries, James S. Russell, and Alex. Poe, Plaintiffs.
vs.
John McIntyre, Defendant.

The North ½ of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily, and part of the East ½ of Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of Otonabee, containing two acres, and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North East corner of the said lot, thence west 5 chains, thence south 4 chains, thence east 5 chains, thence nor h 4 chains to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Edgar, Plaintiff.
vs.
Leon Caisse, Defendant.

Lot No. 29, in the 11th Concession of the township of Smith, the North half of lot No. 29 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith, the East half of lot No. 30 in the 11th Concession of the Township of Smith, Broken lot No 33 in the 15th Concession of the Township of Smith, and Lot No. 3, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Burleigh.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office. Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Timothy May, Plaintiff.
vs.
Timothy May, the younger, Defendant.

The South-west ¼ of Lot No. 15, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Douro

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office. Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, Plaintiff.
vs.
John Morrow, Defendant.

Lot No. 1, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 30, 1862 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Motherall and William Motherall, Plaintiffs.
vs.
Francis W. Heather, Defendant.

Lots Nos. 1 and 5, according to Perry's plan of Lot No. 20, in Township Lot No. 15, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan.

JAMES HALL. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office. Peterborough, July 30th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Leon Caisse, Plaintiff.
vs.
Charles Perry and John Rodgers, Defendants.

Lot No 29, in the 11th Concession of the township of Smith, the North half of lot No. 29 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith, the East half of lot No. 30 in the 11th Concession of the Township of Smith, Broken lot No 33 in the 15th Concession of the Township of Smith, and Lot No. 3, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Burleigh.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office. Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert Nicholls and William Hall, Plaintiffs.
vs.
William Arnot, Defendant.

That part of Lot No. 10 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, said out and numbered by John Reed, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, as Lot No. 11, containing by admeasurement ten acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 31st, 1862. 32

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, Plaintiff,
vs.
William A. Scott, Defendant.
James McMillan and James Caisson Plaintiffs
vs.
William A. Scott, Defendant.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Sinclair, Plaintiff,
vs.
William A. Scott and Walter Scott, Defendants
Robert H. Scott, Plaintiff.
vs.
William A. Scott, Defendant

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, containing 10 feet on Bethune Street, containing 12 350 square feet; Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 8th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South half of Lot No. 7 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Smith.

The West half of Lot No. 29 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 8 in the 2nd Concession, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of Douro.

Lot No 14 in the 12th Concession; Lot No. 15 in the 9th Concession, and Lots Nos. A and 1 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession; Lot No. 16 and the South 20 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession; the East halves of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the 5th Concession, Lot No. 7 in the 9th Concession, and Lot No. 15, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Asphodel

JAMES HALL Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE Sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 28th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Douglas & Thomas Douglass. Plaintiffs.
vs.
William Stinson, Defendant.

The east half of the north half of Lot No. 15, in the 6th Concession of the township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro, July 22, 1862. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Leon Caisse, Plaintiff,
vs.
Charles Perry and John Rodgers, Defendants.

Lot No 29, in the 11th Concession of the township of Smith, the North half of lot No. 29 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith, the East half of lot No. 30 in the 11th Concession of the Township of Smith, Broken lot No 33 in the 15th Concession of the Township of Smith, and Lot No. 3, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Burleigh.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office. Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Timothy May, Plaintiff.
vs.
Timothy May, the younger, Defendant.

The South-west ¼ of Lot No. 15, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Douro

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office. Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, Plaintiff.
vs.
John Morrow, Defendant.

Lot No. 1, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 30, 1862 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Motherall and William Motherall, Plaintiffs.
vs.
Francis W. Heather, Defendant.

Lots Nos. 1 and 5, according to Perry's plan of Lot No. 20, in Township Lot No. 15, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan.

JAMES HALL. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office. Peterborough, July 30th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert Nicholls and William Hall, Plaintiffs.
vs.
William Arnot, Defendant.

That part of Lot No. 10 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, said out and numbered by John Reed, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, as Lot No. 11, containing by admeasurement ten acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 31st, 1862. 32

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Andrew McKee, Plaintiff,
vs.
George H. Marshall, and John Jacob Marshall, Defendant

That part of Town lot No. 3, East of Water street and South of London street, in the town of Peterborough, which is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows:—Commencing on Harvey street at the South West angle of the said lot number three thence Northerly along the Western limit of the said lot 43 feet, thence Easterly in a line parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot one hundred and fourteen feet, more or less, to the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence Southerly along the said Eastern limit 43 feet, thence Westerly along the said Southern limit one hundred and fourteen feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Bank of Toronto, Plaintiff.
vs.
Willis Henry and William Rutherford, Defendants.

Lot No. 17 in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

George Ross, Plaintiff
vs.
George Henderson, Leon Caisse, and James Chalmers, Defendants.

Lot No. 3, North of Brock Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterboro', and No. 1, East of Communication Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Patrick Twomey, Plaintiff
vs.
Michael Costello, Defendant

The East half of Lot No. 9 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', August 19th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Isaac Robinson, Plaintiff.
vs.
William Edgar, Defendant

Part of Lot No. 12 East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith containing two acres, being composed of that certain part of said Lot No. 12, which is particularly set forth in a Deed thereof from one George Nicholls and wife, to the said defendant, dated the 8th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough, on the first day of November, in the same year.

Also part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot, lying East of a blazed line, running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office. Peterborough, Aug. 19th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

David O'Brien, Plaintiff
vs.
Patrick Doris and John Doris, Defendants.

The West half of Lot No. 15 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Otonabee:

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', Sep. 16th, 1862. 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of December, 18 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John B. Wilson, Plaintiff,
vs.
Jeremiah Grady, Defendant.

Lot No. 3, in Front Street, and West of Victoria Street, in the Village of Hastings, in the Township of Asphodel; and Lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the Village of Westwood, in the Township of Asphodel, and numbering from the River Ouse, East on the side line between Lots Nos. 10 and 11, of the said Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 8, 1862. 37

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of December, 1862, a. 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Turner, Plaintiff.
vs.
George Connell, Defendant.

The South half of Lot No. 4, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Peterborough, August 27th, 1862. 35

Advertise in the "Examiner."

Insurance Column.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y

ESTABLISHED IN 1825,

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princess Street. | Office in London—20 Cannon Street.
" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st. | " Dublin—34 n. College Green.
" Perth—79 High Street. | " Montreal—Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT - - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE thirty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen Friday, the 18th April

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Drumallan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States beforementioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurance during the year, contained in 1189 Proposal	£434,835 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 981 Policies were issued	359,690 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS on said Policies	11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPAT ON POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantees	22,999 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,759 current LIFE POLICIES	1,955,95 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	373,563 3 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	96,756 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report States that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq, Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his cent re approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the office rates are based, amounting to £93,975 6s 6d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and nett premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 16s 7d, to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next inve tigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £217,821 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinised in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realized on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, how vest d, are equal to 32 per cent on the sum assured: and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 75 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies Issued.	No. of Policies Issued.		New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
			435	640			
			809	933			
			1189				
1858	£468,840	£136,180	435	366	£3 989 18 0	£60,706 11 10	£248,394 9 2
1859	208,305	109 171	640	477	5,192 1 8	85,708 5 3	307,481 3 4
1860	346,320	201,920	809	699	9,776 17 9	77,977 5 8	312,098 8 10
1861	448,076	270 746	933	736	7,901 17 6	87,580 17 6	334,096 1 6
1862	464,825	259 630	1189	981	11,170 -1 1	96,756 4 4	373,563 3 2
Totals	£1,536,276	£1,219,697	3989	3209	37,900 15 10	396,431 14 6	1,637,258 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,
CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, Manager.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., Secretary.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Secretary for Canada.

J. R. WALTON, Agent for Peterborough.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office, Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO', OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent. Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock INSURANCE CO.'

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET, Sec'y & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Agent, Peterborough.

October, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance COMPANY.

Double Assurance system without profits.

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	PREMIUM FOR £100. INCREASING TO £200. £ s. d.
16	2 10 5
17	2 11 7
18	2 12 9
19	2 14 0
20	2 15 4
21	2 16 8
22	2 18 2
23	2 19 8
24	3 1 3
25	3 4 10
26	3 4 7
27	3 6 4
28	3 8 2
29	3 10 0
30	3 11 10
31	3 13 8
32	3 15 7
33	3 17 8
34	3 19 10
35	4 2 2
36	4 4 7
37	4 7 0
38	4 9 8
39	4 12 8
40	4 15 1
41	4 17 7
42	5 0 3
43	5 2 9
44	5 5 6
45	5 8 5

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £160, gradually increasing until he arrives at 55 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.
JOSEPH R. WALTON, *Agent*, Peterboro.

January 23, 1862. 4

WESTERN INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO', W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL..£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA...$300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [illegible] profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Losses settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency.—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent. 45

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE* Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITANNIA ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE *Assurance Company.*

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 18

Insurance Column.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE following table compiled from the official returns, exhibits, at a glance, the increase of duty paid to the Government by the different Insurance Offices, metropolitan and provincial, during the year 1861.

THE "ROYAL,"

It will be seen, stands as before, at the very head of the list, and maintains a rate of progress very far in advance of all its rivals and competitors. Twelve months ago, we had the gratification of recording the fact that its increase, in the year 1860, had been more than double that of any other company—had exceeded 30 per cent., of the entire increase of all the London offices combined—and had, also exceeded 30 per cent, of the aggregate increase of the remaining twenty eight provincial offices. We have now the pleasure of inviting the attention of our readers to the testimony of these later returns, which show that in the year 1861, the increase of the "Royal" was very nearly sixty per cent, in excess of the increase of any other company—that there were but three offices which came even within fifty per cent. of it, and that it was actually more than one-sixth of the entire increase of the remaining forty-four offices, London and Provincial put together. Comment upon such facts as these would be superfluous They prove, unmistakeably, the continued advance of the "Royal" in the confidence and good opinion of the public. That advance has been, from its beginning, as remarkable as it has been rapid; and we cordially congratulate the directors and shareholders upon it, because we regard it as the just reward of prudent management, of liberal and honorable dealing, and of undoubted stability

1 Royal	£787 11	Manchester	£387
2 Liverpool & London & Globe	5085 20	National	181
3 Imperial	4537 28	Patriotic	138
4 North British & Mercantile	4 mos] 4312 28	Guardian	315
		Royal Farmers'	250
5 Sun	12687 29	Church of England	720
6 Queen	2312 30	Kent	194
7 Law	2036 31	Birmingham	161
8 Globe	2036 32	Nottingham & Derby	142
9 Norwich Union	1925 33	United Kingdom Provident	139
10 County	1695		
11 West of England	1541 34	Essex and Suffolk	109
12 Scottish Union	1395 35	Northern	101
13 Leeds & Yorkshire	1165 36	Sheffield	98
14 Provincial	1295 37	Midland Counties	87
15 London	7520 38	Palmy	59
16 Union	940 39	Birmingham District	54
17 Royal Exchange	907 40	Leeds Union	32
18 General	898 41	Emperor	29
19 Law Union	820 42	Shropshire & North Wales	26
20 Scottish Provincial	79		
21 Caledonian	695 43	Norwich Equitable	25
22 Lancashire	513 44	Preserver	21
23 Yorkshire	437 45	District	6

A. SMITH, (Bank of Toronto) Agent for Peterboro.

August, 1862. 34

NORTH BRITISH Fire and Life Insurance Comp'y.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 0 0 Stg.
ACCUMULATED Fcns £1,174,383 6 11 Stg.
ANNUAL REVENUE..£ 214,655 7 9 Stg.

PRESIDENT:
His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, K. T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
The Most Noble the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stair.

HEAD OFFICE:
64 PRINCESS STREET, EDINBURGH.

MANAGER, David Smith.
SECRETARY, John Ogilvie, Esq.

CANADA CENTRAL BRANCH:
4 & 5 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, MONTREAL.

Managing Directors:
D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq.,
Thomas Davidson, Esq.,

Ordinary Directors:
The Hon. Louis Renaud, M. L. C.
The Hon John Rose, M. P.
Thomas Ryan, Esq., Merchant,
James Law, Esq., Merchant.
David Davidson, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal.

Secretary.
H. J. Johnston, Esq.

General Agents for Canada:
Messrs. MacDougall and Davidson.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCES effected at the LOWEST RATES of PREMIUMS corresponding to the risk.

Losses by Fire from Lightning made good.

The full power of settling all Losses is vested in the Montreal Board of Directors, and claims are payable immediately on being adjusted.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Company combines the system of *Mutual Assurance* with the safety of A LARGE PROTECTING CAPITAL, and thus affords all the facilities and advantages which can be prudently offered by any Life Assurance Company.

Nine-tenths of the Profits amongst those insured under the participation of profits class.

The subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent for the Company for Peterborough and vicinity, and is now ready to receive orders and to give full particulars as to rates and any other information that may be required.

J. N. TRAVERS, Agent.

Peterboro, July 19th, 1862. 30

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE* ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000000 STG

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON, Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterbo

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 7th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

James Grant, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Robert Montgomery, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, East of Caroline Street, in the Town of Lindsay.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, June 20th, 1862. 27

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterboro', on Tuesday the 14th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Clarion, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Edgar, *Defendant.*

All the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, in and to part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East of a blazed line running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 9th, 1862. 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, John D. Armour, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Honourable Henry Ruttan, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
The Honourable Sidney Smith, John D Armour and James B. Fortune, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 30 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 14th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri
To Wit: } Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of James Collins, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Collins, administrator of the estate of the said James Collins, deceased, to be administered at the suit of William Lundy; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Collins, deceased, in the lands of the said Thomas Collins, to be administered in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

Lot No. 19, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Belmont. All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

The Bank of Toronto *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Richard Leary, *Defendant.*

All and singular these certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises situate, lying, and being in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, being composed of Town Lot No. 15, on the west side of Caroline Street; and Town Lot No. 9, on the east side of Lindsay Street, according to a certain plan made by John R. Gray, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and duly registered.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 9th, 1862. 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Robert Hamilton, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Lytle, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 2, in the 13th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following land and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert C. Humphries, James S. Russell, and Alex. Poe, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
John McIntyre, *Defendant.*

The North ½ of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily, and part of the East ½ of Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of Otonabee, containing two acres, and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North East corner of the said lot, thence west 5 chains, thence south 4 chains, thence east 5 chains, thence north 4 chains to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro' gh, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Thomas Hall, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Thomas Hall, Junior, *Defendant.*

The South ½ of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily, and of the East ½ of Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of Otonabee, containing two acres, and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North East corner of the said lot, thence west 5 chains, thence south 4 chains, thence east 5 chains, thence north 4 chains to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro' gh, July 16th, 1862. 29

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*
James McMillan and James Cannon *Plaintiffs*

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

William A. Scott, *Defendant.*
vs.
John Sinclair, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William A. Scott and Walter Scott, *Defendants*
Robert H. Scott, *Plaintiff.*

William A. Scott, *Defendant*

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, extending 10 feet on Bethune Street, containing 12 350 square feet; Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 8th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South half of Lot No. 7 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

The West half of Lot No. 29 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 8 in the 2nd Concession, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of Douro

Lot No 16 in the 12th Concession; Lot No. 15 in the 9th Concession, and Lots Nos. A and 1 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession; Lot No. 15 and the South 20 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession; the East halves of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the 5th Concession, Lot No. 7 in the 9th Concession, and Lot No. 15, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Asphodel

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE Sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 28th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Douglas & Thomas Douglass. *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
William Stinson, *Defendant.*

The east half of the north half of Lot No. 15, in the 6th Concession of the township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, July 22, 1862. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November 1862, at 12 o'clock noon all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Leon Caisse, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Charles Perry and John Rodgers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 29, in the 11th Concession of the township of Smith, the North half of lot No. 29 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith, the East half of lot No. 30 in the 11th Concession of the Township of Smith, Broken lot No. 33 in the 15th Concession of the Township of Smith, and Lot No. 3, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Burleigh.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Timothy May, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Timothy May, the younger, *Defendant.*

The South-west ¼ of Lot No. 13, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Douro

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
John Morrow, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 1, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 29, 1862 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Metherall and William Metherall, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Francis W. Heather, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 1 and 5, according to Perry's plan of Lot No. 20, in Township Lot No. 15, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan.

JAMES HALL. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, July 30th, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendant in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Metherall and William Metherall, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Francis W. Heather, *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily, and part of the East ½ of Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of Otonabee, containing two acres, and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North East corner of the said lot, thence west 5 chains, thence south 4 chains, thence east 5 chains, thence north 4 chains to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31st, 1862. 32

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Andrew McKee, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
George H. Marshall, and John Jacob Marshall, *Defendant*

That part of Town lot No. 3, East of Water street and South of London street, in the town of Peterborough, which is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows:—Commencing on Harvey street at the South West angle of the said lot number three thence Northerly along the Western limit of the said lot 43 feet, thence Easterly in a line parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot one hundred and fourteen feet, more or less, to the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence Southerly along the said Eastern limit 43 feet, thence Westerly along the said Southern limit one hundred and fourteen feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Willis Henry and William Rutherford, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 17 in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

George Ross, *Plaintiff*
vs.
George Henderson, Leon Caisse, and James Chalmers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 3, North of Brock Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterboro', and No. 1, East of Communication Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Patrick Twomey, *Plaintiff*
vs.
Michael Costello, *Defendant*

The East half of Lot No. 9 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 19th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Isaac Robinson, *Plaintiff*
vs.
William Edgar, *Defendant*

Part of Lot No. 12 East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith containing two acres, being composed of that certain part of said Lot No. 12, which is particularly set forth in a Deed thereof from one George Nicholls and wife, to the said defendant, dated the 8th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough, on the first day of November, in the same year.

Also part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot, lying East of a blazed line, running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, Aug. 19th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

David O'Brien, *Plaintiff*
vs.
Patrick Doris and John Doris, *Defendants.*

The West half of Lot No. 15 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Sep. 16th, 1862. 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of December, 18 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John B. Wilson, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Jeremiah Grady, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, in Front Street, and West of Victoria Street, in the Village of Hastings, in the Township of Asphodel; and Lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the Village of Westwood, in the Township of Asphodel, and numbering from the River Ouse, East on the side line between Lots Nos. 10 and 11, of the said Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 8, 1862. 37

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Turner, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
George Connell, *Defendant.*

The South half of Lot No. 4, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL. *Sheriff.*

Plaintiff's Office
Peterborough, August 27th, 1862. 36

Advertise in the "Examiner."

Insurance Column.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y

ESTABLISHED IN 1825,

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princess Street. | Office in London—20 Cannon Street.
" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st. | " Dublin—34 n. College Green.
" Perth—79 High Street. | " Montreal—Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT - - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE thirty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen Friday, the 18th April

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Drumallan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair. There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States before-mentioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurance during the year, contained in 1189 Proposal	£454,835 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 981 Policies were issued	359,680 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS on said Policies	11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPATON POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantees	22,999 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 6,759 current LIFE POLICIES	1,955,95 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULAED FUNDS	373,563 3 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	90,756 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report States that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his cent re approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the office rates are based, amounting to £93,975 6s 6d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and nett premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 16s 7d., to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £217,821 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinised in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realized on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 1s 6d per cent or annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Policies participating therein, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, how vest d, are equal to 32 per cent on the sum assured; and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 75 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies Issued.	No. of Policies Issued.	No. of Policies Lapsed.	New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
1858	£169,849	£136,199	435	356	£3 989 18 0	£60,706 11 10	£269,864 9 2
1859	208,305	165,171	540	477	5,492 7 6	65,701 5 3	287,431 3 4
1860	316,330	243,930	807	698	8,758 15 9	77,871 5 8	312,098 11 10
1861	349,076	270,746	933	738	7,971 17 6	87,660 7 5	334,696 11 0
1862	464,825	359,830	1189	981	11,170 1 1	90,756 4 4	373,563 3 2
Totals	£1,508,276	£1 218,697	3909	3249	37,382.15 10	382,431 14 6	1,577,358 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,

CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, MANAGER.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., SECRETARY.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
SECRETARY FOR CANADA.

J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office,
Montreal, May 15, 1862. 2f

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO', OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,
Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.
October 1861. 41

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock INSURANCE CO.'

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland
John Harrey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secy & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterborough.
October, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance COMPANY.

Double Assurance system without profits.

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	PREMIUM FOR £100. INCREASING TO £200. £ s. d.
16	2 10 5
17	2 11 7
18	2 12 9
19	2 14 0
20	2 15 4
21	2 16 8
22	2 18 3
23	2 19 8
24	3 1 3
25	3 3 10
26	3 4 7
27	3 6 4
28	3 8 2
29	3 10 0
30	3 11 10
31	3 13 8
32	3 15 7
33	3 17 8
34	3 19 10
35	4 2 2
36	4 4 7
37	4 7 0
38	4 9 8
39	4 12 3
40	4 15 1
41	4 17 7
42	5 0 3
43	5 2 9
44	5 5 6
45	5 8 5

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £160, gradually increasing until he arrives at 55 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.
JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterboro.
January 23, 1863. 4

WESTERN INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 14th, 1857

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000 Sg.—INVESTED IN CANADA—$500,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [5 years] profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1863. Losses settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency.—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent. 48

GENERAL INUSRANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITANNIA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 30th, 1859. 18

Insurance Column.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE following table compiled from the official returns, exhibits, at a glance, the increase of duty paid to the Government by the different Insurance Offices, metropolitan and provincial, during the year 1861.

THE "ROYAL."

It will be seen, stands as before, at the very head of the list, and maintains a rate of progress very far in advance of all its rivals and competitors. Twelve months ago, we had the gratification of recording the fact that its increase, in the year 1860, had been more than double that of any other company—had exceeded 30 per cent, of the entire increase of all the London offices combined—and had, also exceeded 20per cent, of the aggregate increase of the remaining twenty eight provincial offices. We have now the pleasure of inviting the attention of our readers to the testimony of these later returns, which show that in the year 1861, the increase of the "Royal" was very nearly sixty per cent, in excess of the increase of any other company—that there were but three offices which came even within fifty per cent. of it, and that it was actually more than one-sixth of the entire increase of the remaining forty-four offices, London and Provincial put together. Comment upon such facts as these would be superfluous. They prove, unmistakeably, the continued advance of the "Royal" in the confidence and good opinion of the public. That advance has been, from its beginning, as remarkable as it has been rapid; and we cordially congratulate the directors and shareholders upon it, because we regard it as the just reward of prudent management, of liberal and honorable dealing, and of undoubted stability.

1 Royal	£787,721	Manchester	£397
2 Liverpool & London & Globe	623,735	National	393
3 Imperial	482,736	Phœnix	338
4 North British & Mercantile	377,621	Guardian	315
5 Sun	296,959	Church of England	229
6 Queen	251,230	Kent	194
7 Law	238,831	Birmingham	188
8 Globe	208,232	Nottingham & Derby	162
9 Norwich Union	189,238	United Kingdom Provident	151
10 County	184,?	Provident	149
11 West of England	184,364	Essex and Suffolk	109
12 Scottish Union	169,256	Northern	101
13 Leeds & Yorkshire	165,368	Sheffield	98
14 Provincial	126,357	Midland Counties	97
15 London	97,508	Wales	79
16 Union	95,538	Birmingham District	54
17 Royal Exchange	807,40	London Union	52
18 General	890,11	Empress	38
19 Law Union	980,42	Shropshire & North Wales	36
20 Scottish Provincial	79,?	Norwich Equitable	35
21 Caledonian	695,12	Norwich Union	35
22 Lancashire	512,44	Preserver	31
23 Yorkshire	437,45	District	6

A. SMITH,
(Bank of Toronto)
Agent for Peterboro.
August, 1862. 34

NORTH BRITISH Fire and Life Insurance Comp'y,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 0 0 Stg.
ACCUMULATED FUND £1,174,383 6 11 Stg.
ANNUAL REVENUE..£ 214,655 7 9 Stg.

PRESIDENT:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, K. T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF ABERCORN, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAIR.

HEAD OFFICE:
64 PRINCESS STREET, EDINBURGH.

MANAGER, David Smith.
SECRETARY, John Ogilvie, Esq.

CANADA CENTRAL BRANCH:
4 & 5 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, MONTREAL.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq.,
Thomas Davidson, Esq.,

ORDINARY DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Louis Renaud, M. L. C.
The Hon. John Rose, M. P.
Thomas Ryan, Esq., Merchant,
James Law, Esq., Merchant,
David Davidson, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal.

SECRETARY.
H. J. Johnston, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA:
Messrs. MacDougall and Davidson.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCES effected at the LOWEST RATES of PREMIUMS corresponding to the risk.

Losses by Fire from Lightning made good.

The full power of settling all Losses is vested in the Montreal Board of Directors, and claims are payable immediately on being adjusted.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Company combines the system of *Mutual Assurance* with the safety of A LARGE PROTECTING CAPITAL, and thus affords all the facilities and advantages which can be prudently offered by any Life Assurance Company.

NINE-TENTHS of the Profits amongst those Insured under the participation of profits class.

The subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent for the Company for Peterborough and vicinity, and is now ready to receive orders and to give full particulars as to rates and any other information that may be required.

J. N. TRAVERS,
AGENT.
Peterboro, July 19th, 1862. 30

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000400 STG

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.
Peterboro.' April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Examiner.
Peterborough, 1st August, 1861. 31

THE COMMERCIAL
Building & Investment
SOCIETY.

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN,
Agent.
Bridgenorth, April 21th, 1862. 15

CANADA
Permanent Building and
SAVING'S SOCIETY.

CAPITAL.....$200,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE ... $80,000
ANNUAL INCOME $40,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Weste. n Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office

W CLUXTON,
Agent
Peterboro'. Jan. 20, 1861. 5

A NEW WORK BY DR GUNN.

GUNN'S
New Domestic Physician;

OR, HOME BOOK OF HEALTH:

A COMPLETE guide for Families, pointing out in familiar and plain terms, the causes, symptoms, treatment, and cure of the

DISEASES INCIDENT TO MEN, Women and Children:

TOGETHER WITH A GRAND TREATISE ON THE

PASSIONS AND EMOTIONS

SUCH AS

Love, Hope, Joy, Affection, Anger, Jealousy, Grief, Fear, Despair, Avarice, Charity, Cheerfulness, Religion, etc., showing the Influence of the Mind on the Body as a Cause of Health and Disease.

ALSO:

A Complete Materia Medica,

or, list of all the principal remedies used in the treatment of disease, including nearly

300 MEDICAL PLANTS, HERBS AND VEGETABLE REMEDIES,

with descriptions of each, and directions for preparing and using them. (With an elegant and correct Likeness of the Author,)

By JOHN C. GUNN, M. D.,

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Author of the old work known as "GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE."

Also, AN APPENDIX containg a popular treatise on ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and the LAWS OF HEALTH; the whole making a large octavo volume of

OVER ONE THOUSAND PAGES,

with numerous

VALUABLE ILLUSTRATIONS!

THIS is probably the best, as well as the most thorough and extensive book ever published, as a Domestic or Family Medical Work. Its author is now an old man, and is probably more generally known as a popular medical author than any man living, owing to the great popularity and extensive use of his old work, which was one of great value, but in the present advanced state of medical science is altogether behind the times. Dr G is a graduate of seven of the best Medical Colleges in the world, viz.: of Philadelphia, and of London and Paris. He has been a

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1862. NUMBER 41.

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro. 18

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro', 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street. Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY, Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's Georges Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. Office and Residence,—Brock Street, opposite Hodgins's Livery Stable, Peterboro. April, 1861. 17

JAMES WFITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & BRENNAN.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
Office:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 1, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 16

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

N. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
Office:—Next door to Bank of Montreal, Peterboro'.
February 10th, 1862. 3

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W 9

W. DOWSE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds, Peterborough, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, Corner Street Peterborough. 18

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c., Custom Outport of Waltpo and Ontario Steam Port Hope. 18

NET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet Maker, Undertaker & Undertaker, George Street, Peterboro'.

R. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth-Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', Interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough. C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg. Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division t, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. McCREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water Str't, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c.
☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs. Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery. Peterboro' March 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS,
MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c.
Jobbing and Horse-shoeing
done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentees in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS.
☞ Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets.
Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store.
N. B.—All business done promptly and moneys handed over when collected. 18

P. SHEVLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE over Harty's Store, George Street.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
Office—BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo, Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCann, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the Review; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 36

Hair Dressing Saloon.
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.

PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.
Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings, Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 36

Advertising Essential to Business.
AGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and General Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.
Acknowledged Agent for this Paper. 20

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
GRANVILLE RICHARDSON,
24 Proprietor.

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF SALOON,
SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PTRBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARITY.
of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.
This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.
Yard and Stabling for the public.
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.
J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor
IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase, during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expence, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, THE ALBION to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a half Hotel in Canada.

AMERICAN HOTEL
Peterborough.
THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he has re-taken the American Hotel, and having it completely renewed and refurnished, and being now entirely complete in all its appartments, is now open for the reception of the travelling public.
The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.
The LIQUORS are of the best brands, and the LARDER will be constantly supplied with the delicacies of the season.
The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Hostler is always in attendance.
ALSO,
A LIVERY STABLE attached to the Hotel, where Horses and Conveyances of all kinds can be had at all seasons.

CHARGES MODERATE.
LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
Peterborough.
THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has taken that new Hotel on the
CORNER OF GEORGE & HUNTER ST'S,
in the Town of Peterborough, which he is fitting up at a great expence, and he trusts by keeping
THE BAR
supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars, and the Table with the choicest supplies of the season, to merit a share of the public support.
There is a large and commodious YARD, with Sheds and Stables attached to the Hotel, where a careful Hostler will always be found in attendance. ALSO,
First-Class Bowling Alley
ATTACHED TO THE HOUSE.
WM. ARMSTRONG.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34-17

TO LOVERS OF
A BEAUTIFUL WASH!
SUCH as will compare if not surpass any thing ever sold in Canada. All I ask is a trial of
AUTER'S CELEBRATED RESTORATIVE,
which is now [illegible] United States, and which has been tried by Ladies and Gentlemen of the largest cities, who give it the credit of being the most luxurious wash that was ever used as a preventative of the Hair from falling off, and removing the dandruff and scurf from the head, also beautifying and leaving a splendid gloss on the hair, together with a beautiful perfume. Having been appointed sole Agent for Lafora's Hair Works,
WIGS, TOUPEES, BRAIDS,
FRIZETTES, &c.,
Arrangements have been made so that persons at a distance can be supplied with the above ornamental head dresses by sending the size of the head and other descriptions, at such low rates as I hope will give satisfaction.

TO GENTLEMEN,
Having Auter's Celebrated Hair Dyes, Brown and Black. If they are not the best now in use he will forfeit $100. It will not leave the skin stained if used by directions. I am now prepared to use the above dyes for the hair or whiskers, and will warrant it to give a Dark Brown, or jet Black, as the case may require.
R. D. BASKERVILLE,
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
George Street, Peterboro'.
July 23, 1862 30

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.
ON and after the 13th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Port Hope at	7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at	9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at	1.35 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope	3.55 a.m.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Peterboro at	6.30 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope at	9.00 a.m.
Leave Port Hope at	1.00 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at	3.30 p.m.

The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.
B. R. KIMBALL, Superintendent. F. FERGUSON, Secretary.
Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861: 49

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.
☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.
H. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862, 18-17

FARM FOR SALE.
THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.
60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,
and under good cultivation. There is a splendid ORCHARD on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.
For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.
Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8

$5 REWARD.
STRAYED
FROM the premises of the subscriber, on the 12th Concession of the Township of Smith,
A Red and White Steer,
3 years old, with a large white star on his forehead, & has "J. Y." branded slightly on his near horn.
Any person giving such information as will lead to his recovery, will receive the above reward. Address,
JAMES YOUNG,
Selwin P. O.
Smith, 2nd Sep., 1862. 36

Poetry.

"MY WIFE AND CHILD."

[A correspondent, "Southron," sends us the following, with a request for its publication in our columns. It is from the pen of the famous "Stonewall" Jackson written while he was with the United States army in Mexico, of which army he was then as he is now of the Confederate, a brave and efficient officer. Our correspondent thinks Gen. Jackson must be accorded the merit of a true poet. The pathos of poetry and true affection were never more justly delineated.]—*Leader.*

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
But sleep my weary eyes hath flown
And sad, uneasy thoughts arise.

I think of thee, oh, dearest one,
Whose love my early life hath blest—
Of thee and him—our baby son—
Who slumbers on thy gentle breast;
God of the tender, frail and lone,
Oh, guard the gentle sleeper's rest.

And hover, gently hover near
To her, whose watchful eye is wet—
To mother, wife—the doubly dear,
In whose young heart have freshly met
Two streams of love so deep and clear—
And cheer her drooping spirits yet.

Now, while she kneels before Thy throne,
Oh, teach her, Ruler of the skies,
That while by Thy behest alone
Earth's mightiest powers fall or rise,
No tear is wept to Thee unknown,
No hair is lost, no sparrow dies!

That thou can't stay the restless hands
Of dark disease, and soothe its pain;
That only by Thy stern commands
The battle's lost, the soldier's slain—
That from the distant sea or land
Thou bring'st the wanderer home again.

And when upon her pillow lone
Her tear-wet cheek is sadly pressed,
May happier visions beam upon
The brightning currents of her breast—
No frowning look nor angry tone,
Disturb the Sabbath of her rest.

Whatever fate those forms may show,
Loved with a passion almost wild—
By day—by night—in joy or woe—
By fears oppressed, or forms beguiled,
From every danger, every foe,
Oh, God! protect my wife and child!

THOMAS JEFFERSON JACKSON.

Miscellaneous.

The War in Kentucky.

There is nothing interesting in the papers respecting the war in Kentucky. Both the Federal and Confederate armies appear to be quiescent, although the latter may be making movements in the interior of the States which are of course unknown to their enemies.

THE SHOOTING OF GEN. NELSON.

The following additional particulars of the murder, for such it is, of Gen. Nelson are forwarded by a Louisville correspondent:—

"There are many conflicting accounts of the shooting of General Nelson by Gen. Davis. About a week ago Nelson placed Davis in command of the Home Guard forces. At night Davis reported to Nelson the number of men working on the intrenchments and enrolled for service. Nelson cursed him for not having more. Davis replied that he was a general officer and demanded the treatment of a gentleman. Nelson, in an insulting manner, ordered him to report at Cincinnati, and told him he would order the Provost-Marshal to eject him from the city. This morning, Governor Morton, of Indiana, and Gen. Nelson, were standing near the desk in the Galt House, when Gen. Davis approached, and requested Gov. Morton to witness a conversation between himself and Gen. Nelson. He demanded of Nelson an apology for the rude treatment he had received last week. Nelson being a little deaf, asked him to speak louder. Davis again demanded an apology. Nelson denounced him and slapped him in the face. Davis stepped back, clenched his fist and again demanded an apology. Nelson slapped him in the face, and again denounced him as a coward.—Davis turned away, procured a pistol from a friend, and followed Nelson who was going up stairs. Davis told Nelson to defend himself, immediately thereon firing. The ball penetrated his left breast, and Gen. Nelson died in about twenty minutes. Gen. Nelson requested to see his old friend Rev. Mr. Talbot, Rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, who was then at the Galt House. Mr. Talbot administered the sacrament according to the forms of his Church. The General repeated the service after the minister, and refused to talk on any other subject. He regretted that he had not long ago turned his attention to religion."

The following paragraph, which we find in the Indianapolis *Journal* undoubtedly explains the cause of the difficulty that led to the murder. The *Journal* details the incident in explanation of the statement that Gen. Davis had been relieved of his command. It says:

"Gen. Davis reported to Gen. Nelson that he had the brigade assigned to his command; the citizens of Louisville, ready for service, and desired to know if he could get arms for them. "How many men have you?" asked General Nelson. "About 2,500." "About 2,500! About 2,500!! You a regular officer and report about the number of men at your command. Don't you know, Sir, you should give the exact number?" "But, General," replied Davis, "I didn't expect to get the guns now; I only wanted to learn if I could get them, and where, and having learned that I could ascertain the exact number needed, and then draw them." "About 2,500!" persisted Nelson. "I suspend you from your command, and order you to report to General Wright, and I've a d—d mind to send you out of the city with a Provost-guard."

Gen. Davis, as we learn from Cincinnati, went immediately to that city, to report to Gen. Wright, but, failing to find him there, returned to Louisville. The homicide must have been committed almost immediately after his return to that city.

The New York *Tribune* thus describes the character of Gen. Nelson:

"The deceased was a brave man and a good subordinate general, but he failed to pay any respect to those courtesies, not to say decencies of life, without which civility and bravery are useless in a military leader. He was blasphemous, indecent and abusive beyond all precedent in his conversation and deportment towards his equals and inferiors in rank. If one-half that is reported of him is true, it is a marvel he was not shot months since. Such a man, no matter what his talents, should not have been permitted to remain in the army a month. He was perpetually violating that most essential of all army regulations which insists on "subordination and obedience." Had he been disciplined for this cause it would have been worth a victory to our armies in the warning it would have been to the mass of our officers, whose discipline in this respect is very defective. As for Davis, though he was grossly insulted, his conduct was that of an assassin, and no doubt he will meet an assassin's fate."

The Impossible Congress.

(*From Le Charivari, Paris.*)

Everybody is talking of congresses—so let us talk about congresses. The pending difficulties are so intricate, that for want of anything better people have fallen back on this expedition.

Well, I will give my consent to it—but on one condition, viz., that the future congress shall be called "The Impossible Congress."

Impossible, indeed! for it quite amuses me to think of the first scene, which would not be followed by many others.

You will soon see why; for suppose the representatives of Russia, Turkey, Austria, Prussia, England, Italy, France, and Spain assembled in congress to deliberate with full powers.

Russia gets up first.

"Gentlemen, before going any further, I have one thing to say.

"I consent to take part in the congress, but on one condition—that you will not bother yourselves about the affairs of Warsaw.

"Every man's house is his castle, and I intend to stick to this."

Austria gets up.

"Gentlemen, my Sovereign wishes on this occasion to show a yielding and conciliating spirit.

"But there is one thing he is determined on. Venetia is his, and he will keep it; and Hungary is his—and he does not see why he should be done out of it, either.

"You can, therefore, talk as much as you like about Montenegro, Kamschatka, the American war, or anything else you like; but as for the Venito-Hungarian question, it must be understood that it is not to be mentioned."

"Gentlemen," says Turkey, getting up, "the honourable gentleman who spoke last mentioned the name of Montenegro. The name naturally brings me to business.

"The Commander of the Faithful is not one of those retrogressionist princes who have a horror of enlightenment.

"He adores enlightenment, on the contrary.

"Let the lamp of investigation be carried into the innermost recesses of international policy, and scrutinise the darkness of European diplomacy, as much as you like, only please let the Eastern question alone.

"For it is one of those problems not to be solved, like squaring the circle, and perpetual motion.

"Which shows—shows—don't ask any more about it; and on this condition we are quite disposed to give you our opinion on any possible subject."

"Allow me," interrupts Prussia. "Before going any farther, I have also a word to say.

"To tell you the truth, we in Berlin did not particularly relish your congress project; but we did not wish to throw cold water on it.

"Let us understand one another. We will be very yielding, but don't torment us. Our home debates, and the struggle for the presidency of German hegemony, has nothing whatever to do with you.

"This is what must be well understood before the deliberations commence."

"I reserve the Ionian Islands," says England.

"As for the Roman question——"

At these words three representatives get up, the first for Victor Emmanuel the second for Francis II., and the third for the Pope.

"I am Italy," says one.

"I am Italy," says the other.

"I am Italy," says the third.

"No deliberations can take place before the principle of unity is proclaimed," says the first,

"I say the rights of Francis II., are to be reserved; they are beyond all dispute," says the second.

"The temporal power is and must be sheltered from the stormy debates which will arise," says the last.

In the midst of the tumult France rises to interfere.

"Gentlemen, if we are neither to talk about Poland, nor Hungary, nor Venetia, nor the Eastern question, nor Germany, nor the Ionian Islands, nor the Italian unity, nor of anything which is like something, our deliberations may not perhaps have all the interest that might be desired."

"So much the worse! so much the worse!" they cry.

"In that case it would perhaps be better——"

"To disperse."

"What! without commons!

"I have had enough of the congress," says one.

"And I too much!" cries another.

"We shall never understand each other," says a third.

"Don't let us try, then." "I shall be off!" "I break up the meeting!" "I shall dissolve!" "I shall cut!" "I shall evaporate!" "Good-bye!" And after these cries the usher is left in the hall of the congress, to say to himself, as he puts away the pens and the protocols in the cupboard:—

"The Congress of 1862 began at twelve o'clock, and finished at half-past!"

Sound Feet for Soldiers.

Major Winthrop's advice to volunteers, on the subject of proper care of the feet, ought to be pondered and remembered by new recruits. It will be found in his article on the New York Seven's Regiment, published in the *Atlantic Monthly* for June, 1861. It is as follows:

"And let me say a word to my fellow volunteers, actual and prospective, in all the armies of all the States.

A soldier needs, besides his soldierly debt,

1. Good feet.
2. A good stomach.
3. And after these, comes the good head and the good heart.

But good feet are distinctly the first thing; without them you cannot get to your duty. If a comrade, or a horse, or a locomotive, takes you on its back to the field, you are useless there. And when the field is lost you cannot retire, run away and save your bacon.

Good shoes and plenty of walking make good feet. A man who pretends to belong to an infantry company ought always keep himself in training, so that any moment he can march twenty or thirty miles without feeling a pang or a blister. Was this the case with even a decimation of the army who rushed to defend Washington? Were you so trained, my comrades of the Seventh?

A captain of a company who will let his men march with such shoes as I have seen on the feet of some poor fellows in this war, ought to be garoted with shoe-strings, or at least compelled to play Pope, and wash the feet of the whole army of the Apostles of Liberty.

If you find a foot soldier lying beat out by the roadside, desperate as a sea-sick man, five to one his heels are too high, or his soles too narrow or too thin, or his shoe is not made straight on the inside, so that the great toe can spread into its place as he treads.

I am an old walker over Alps across the water, and over Cordilleras, Sierras, Deserts, and Prairies at home. I have done my nearly sixty miles a day without discomfort, and speaking from large experience, and with painful recollections of the suffering and death I have known for want of good feet on the march, I say to every volunteer—Trust in God: but keep your shoes easy!"

THE REAL SOURCE OF BRITISH POWER.—Napoleon at St. Helena sadly said, "Great Britain conquered me not with her swords, but with her spindles; with her spindles she subsidized all Europe, and here I am." The power of steam employed in Great Britain is estimated as equal to the united forces of 600,000,000 of men, and yet the total number of persons employed in the coal mines is but 120,000, two-thirds of whom raise coal for other purposes than for steam-engines, so that 40,000 men mine coal enough to do the work of 600,000,000 men. The entire population of the island at the time of the foregoing estimate (1851) was 21,000,000, each one of whom, man, woman and child, were the power thus equally divided, would have thirty willing slaves to do his work. Slaves that never tire, never fall sick, need no clothes, and eat only fire and water, costing only 40,000 men to raise food for 600,000,000. To enable this fuel to do the work it is, however, required that man should play the part of engineer. The engineer must have his engine. But all the engines in Britain are made by 35,000 men. Adding now together the miners, 40,000, the engine builders, 35,000, we have less than 100,000 men as the total human force given to the development of a natural one equal to 600,000,000, the physical force of each being then multiplied six thousand times. It is by means of this mighty power, aided by her carrying trade, and her absorption of all the earnings of all the agricultural nations who submit to her system of trade, that Great Britain has heaped up her vast wealth, now estimated at £6,000,000,000 sterling, or $30,000,000,000. It is by these means that she collects a revenue of $355,000,000. It is thus that she supports her monarchy, her aristocracy, her hierarchy, her army, her navy, her civil list and pays the interest on her national debt of £800,000,000, or $4000,000,000.

A second semi-official announcement was made in all the London papers of the 16th, to the effect that the marriage of the Prince of Wales to the Princess Alexandria had been privately settled at Brussels, that the union is one entirely of affection, and that in the knowledge that the alliance was considered most desirable by the late Prince Consort, the Queen finds the deepest satisfaction at its approaching consummation. The affair, then, must have been on the carpet for some time, if the Prince's father knew of it, and this proof that the attachment has already undergone the trial of time will be accepted by the people of England as a gratifying assurance that the union is likely to be a lastingly happy one. Happy in the present joy of their betrothal, the Prince and Princess, with the Prince of Denmark, left Brussels on the 16th to join the Queen at Reinhardsbrunn, their departure for the Belgian capital being marked by the highest honours.

—The discoveries made by means of the spectrum analysis seem to be only in their infancy. It is now ascertained that rubidium, an alkaline metal, supposed to have been extremely rare, exists in the ashes of beet-root, tobacco, coffee, tea, and grapes. In fact, this metal is one of the most widely diffused bodies in nature.

—The complicated system of sewers through which the tunnel of the new subterranean railway in London passes has caused great trouble, the wet still streams down the sides, broken drains yawn on either side, and the odor is anything but agreeable. Nevertheless, by dint of severe application and a great deal of ingenuity, the tunnelers gradually becoming water-tight and sweet-smelling, and on the experimental trip, some weeks since, 600 passengers passed through without suffering material inconvenience.

Epitome of News.

—The village of Oshawa has raised $400 for the distressed Lancashire operatives.

—The Quebec *Mercury* says that a Reciprocity bill will form part of the Ministerial programme next session.

—The Liverpool papers announce a successful balloon ascent from that city by Professor Simmons, "the Canadian aeronaut."

Mr. W. H. Anderson, of Quebec, late President of the Quebec Bible, has determined to leave Canada and fix his home in England.

—The ships coming into Halifax from the West Indies stations have many cases of yellow fever on board.

—The Halifax *Chronicle* says the blight has appeared to a very great extent among the potatoes of Nova Scotia.

—Mr. Hiram Wilson, farmer, of North Gwillimbury, was killed by falling into the cylinders of a thrashing machine on the 24th ultimo.

—It is denied by the Ministerial organs in Lower Canada that the *Courier de St. Hyacinthe* in any degree spoke the views of Mr. Sicotte in its recent attack on Mr. Dorion.

—It is said that Mr. Foley, at his recent interview with the Press delegates, did not commit the Ministry to the abolition of newspaper postage; he spoke only for himself.

FIRE IN OSHAWA.—The woollen factory owned by Mr. Samuel Hall, located just North of Oshawa, and occupied by Mr. George Brock, was destroyed by fire on Monday. Mr. Hall had an insurance for $7,000 on the building, and the stock and machinery was insured in about $4,000.

—Messrs. W. H. Russell & Son, the proprietors of Russell's Hotel, Quebec, proprietors also of the St. Lewis Hotel, in the same city, have determined upon closing the latter establishment for a short period. For the present, their old established hotel, in Palace street, is capable of providing sufficient accomodation for the greater portion of the travelling public.

—A man named Crosby, who belonged in St. Catherines, C. W., enlisted in the Irish Regiment, at Buffalo, some time since, and received his bounty money. A few days ago he attempted to desert by swimming across the Niagara, but was drowned in the effort. His body floated ashore near Tonawanda.—*Rochester Democrat.*

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

New York, Oct. 4.—R. A. Witthaus, of this city, received a letter from an officer of Garibaldi's army, tendering the services of 4,000 or 5,000 soldiers and 200 officers, to the fight for the Union, and asking if the State of New York would engage them. They can arrive in New York ready equipped. They will have no difficulty in leaving Italy, as they have taken no part in the late demonstrations.

Louisville, Ky., 3.—The Confederates began to fortify Frankfort, but they are now represented as evacuating it. Few of the enemy are found in that direction.

To-day there has been constant thrashing on the Bardstown turnpike, near Mount Washington.

The Confederates are reported as being 10,000 strong in the Southern fork of Salt river. They are fortifying their positions among the hills and have received heavy reinforcements, some say as high as 40,000 men.

Our advance occupies the northern bank of the river, and is waiting to-day for the main body of the army to come up.

A fight is anticipated to-morrow as the Confederates swear that they will not run any further away, and our army intends to advance and give them battle.

Gen. Dumont, of Indiana, left for the field to-day.

Later.—Capt. Hartley, of the 4th Indiana cavalry, says that the enemy claim 30,000 troops on the east fork of the Salt river. A battle is certain to-morrow.

In the skirmishes to-day we had two men killed and ten wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown.

A great many deserters are coming in from the Confederate lines.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4.—A despatch from Capt. Houser, of the 23rd Indiana regiment, dated Greensburg, Ky., says that General G. W. Morgan arrived with his whole command at Greensburg this evening. He brought all his trains and artillery with him. His men are in fine health, notwithstanding the many hardships they have undergone in their march from Cumberland Gap.

The *Commercial* says that General Morgan's rot out was the most arduous and hazardous of the war. During its march northward our army was constantly environed by the enemy's cavalry. Gen. Morgan maintained the offensive throughout.

One division marched twenty-four consecutive hours. For three days our troops had no water but that found in stagnant pools. All the guns in the Gap were brought away excepting four 24-pounders, which were too heavy for transportation, and the trunions were knocked off before they were abandoned. Greensburg, Ky., is 15 miles above Portsmouth.

Washington, Oct. 4.—It is believed that the nearest point to Washington on the Southern side of the Potomac at which there are any Confederate in arms is the Rappahannock station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, 54 miles from Alexandria.

Springfield, Mo., Oct. 1.—The correspondence of the Missouri *Democrat* says, —Last evening rumors were afloat of sounds of artillery firing in the direction of Sarcoxie, but they were deemed unreliable. To-day these rumors were increased, and by noon word was received that a fight had taken place. The enemy's forces are unknown, and we have not yet learned the result.

Advices from Sarcoxie of September 25th state, that two brigades of Kansas troops had arrived there. The Confederate Gen. Coffee, with 3,000 men was at Newtonia, 15 miles south of that place. When Solomon's advance guard arrived, a Confederate Major who was there on a visit made his escape and got Gen. Coffee notice of our approach, when it is said he immediately retreated South. The Confederates at Sarcoxie say, they have 10,000 men at Cowskin Prairie, and that Hindman, with 30,000 men is in Arkansas near the line, and as soon as they join forces they will march direct on St. Louis. All the prisoners taken tell of rich booty promised them when they take St. Louis. It appears that such promises are the great incentives used by the Confederate Generals to keep their men together.

Washington Oct. 5.—Official information has been received here that the Confederates, under Vandorn, Price and Lovell, yesterday attacked our forces at Corinth, but were repulsed with great slaughter, and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Our forces are in full pursuit.

New York, October 6.—A Key West letter, dated September 29, says Col. Morgan had issued an order freeing all the slaves within his department.

The Herald's despatch from Washington says Gen. Lockwood is liberating the slaves of the disloyalists on the eastern shore of Virginia.

President Lincoln, Gen. McClellan and others, left Gen. McClellan's headquarters at 10 o'clock to-day, and visited the Battlefield of South Mountain. Gen McClellan and staff then took leave of the President, who arrived at Frederick at 5 o'clock p. m. He was then enthusiastically received, and spoke a few words to the assembled multitude. He merely made a call upon the wounded Gen. Hartauff, and soldiers, to whom he returned thanks.

Cincinnati, Oct. 6.—M. C. Garber, Quarter-master of Gen. Morgan's division, telegraphs the following to the Madison (Ind.) Courier. The advance brigade of Gen. G. W. Morgan's command, from Cumberland Gap, arrived at Greensburg, Ky., on the 3rd inst., after an exhausting march of sixteen days, having roads to make in many places. The men are shoeless and were for days without rations. They had to gather subsistence from the corn standing in the fields, which they grated to make bread of after the fatigues of the day. The men bore their hardships, privations and the fatigues of the march with the greatest fortitude. They marched 10 hours a day, skirmishing in the woods on each side of the road and repelling the attempt of the Confederate cavalry and their front and rear to capture them.

The enemy blockaded the way all along the march and at every suitable place harrassed our columns as much as possible.

Our force is 10,000 strong, with a magnificent park of artillery, consisting of 28 pieces, six of them being 23 pounders. We had 400 waggons, all of which we brought off with safety.

The works at Cumberland Gap were left in ruins.

Cairo, Oct. 5.—Glorious news from Corinth today. The Confederates are routed and retreating. Their loss is very heavy. Ours also is large. Gen. Dodge, sent a message from Columbus to prepare for a large number of wounded.

Generals Price, Vandorn and Lovell were in command of the Confederates, who numbered 40 000. Our troops are said to have acted nobly.

Louisville, Oct. 6.—A portsmouth (Ohio) despatch to Gov. Robinson says John Morgan, with 1,000 Confederates, yesterday attacked the Carter County Home Guards, near Olive Hill. After several hours severe skirmishing, Morgan was repulsed, and several of his men killed. Morgan then retreated toward the Licking River, burning 35 houses on his way. Last night Morgan returned to Olive Hill. Meanwhile Gen. Seifert went to Portsmouth and brought up 500 of the 17th Ohio.

Bardstown advices say, the Confederates have 30,000 to 40,000 men within a circle of eight miles in diameter around Bardstown. Our central advance this afternoon was four miles this side of Bardstown. They have been skirmishing and driven the Confederates before them for the past three days. We have captured 600 prisoners.

It is said that Kirby Smith has arrived at Frankfort with 10,000 men, and Humphrey Marshall on his way with 5,000.

The Confederates evidently mean to make a stand at Frankfort and a battle at Bardstown seems eminent.

McClellan's Headquarters, Oct. 5.—A company of the 54th, which was guarding the Baltimore and Ohio railroad bridge at Paw Paw, about half-way between Hancock and Cumberland, was yesterday attacked by a Confederate force and all taken prisoners. At the same time a cavalry force, under Col. McReynolds, captured the encampment of the Confederates, bringing away two pieces of artillery, ten wagons and sixty horses and mules. A strong cavalry force has been sent after the retreating Confederates.

The Late Elections.

To-morrow the contest commences in the Thames division, the last of the elections for the Legislative Council, and we hope and believe that Mr. Blake will be returned by a handsome majority over his Yankee Tory opponent, Mr. Ford. Seven members of the Legislative Council have been elected in Upper Canada during the last thirty days, and nine of these are supporters of the policy of the late Opposition. We speak of an organization which is none distinct, because parties have not, since the recent changes formed themselves so definitely as to admit of a distinct classification. Very certain it is that these nine elections have not been carried upon the Double Majority and abandonment of the Representation policy of the present Government. Not one member elect could have been returned on that platform. The Reform candidates have gone to the country strictly as supporters of the policy of the late Opposition, condemning the corruption and subserviency to Lower Canada of the late Government, and insisting upon the duty of providing for the redress of the grievances of Upper Canada, and of introducing economy into the administration of the Provincial finances. The election of but one of seven candidates, the exception being Mr. Reid, as a supporter of the late Government, shows that the people of Upper Canada truly want a Reform party to secure for them the blessings of just and economical government. Their reliance is safely placed, we verily believe, but it behoves Reformers to keep their armour bright, and not permit themselves to be betrayed by the manifold temptations of office into circumstances will weaken public confidence in the honesty of the party.—*Globe.*

AGENTS FOR THE "EXAMINER."

James McLean, ...Mount Pleasant.
Richard Howell, ...Millbrook.
Henry Graham, ...Bethesda.
Robert Graham, Esq.....Fowlers Mill.
A. wilson, ...Hastings.
R Robertson, ...Willocks, Orsalem.
Griffin & Reynolds, ...Westwood.
W H. Mitchell, ...Lindsay.
[illegible] .....Cavendish.
[illegible] .....Burleigh Bridge.
[illegible] .....Cobourg.
[illegible] .....Warsaw.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—Whyte, Hamilton & Co.
Dr. Cameron.
Wizzard of the North.
For Sale—S. Wood.
Board and Lodgings—Mrs. Sawers.
To Let—Geo McKewen.
Cloaks & Cloakings—W. Clinton.
Straw Hats—W. Clinton.
Teas—W. Clinton.
Sheriff's Sale—Jas Hall.
do do
Notice—J. & T. Douglas.
Stolen—R. Hamilton.
Credit Sale—A. McNiel.
Dentistry—J. O'Donnell.
Wanted—Mr. Rutty.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 9, 1862.

The War News.

Prominent among all news is that relating to the strife between our American neighbors, and the eagerness with which the interrogatory is put by those in both town and country, proves the truth of this remark.

Connected as we are, by blood and commercial ties, apart from other considerations it is therefore to be looked for that we take a deep interest in this fratricidal war, and earnestly desire that it may soon close. We should be delighted could we chronicle anything tending to indulge a reasonable hope of the termination of hostilities. This we cannot do so far from thinking that the end is near, we think every battle increases the distance between the two parts of the nation, and makes the prospects of peace farther off than ever. Since the week of battles fought in Maryland in the middle of September, there has been a "masterly inactivity" pervading the "grand army of the Potomac." A year ago it was looking as it is now at the rebel army across the River, apparently fearing to attack it. The grand opportunity afforded by the invasion of Maryland of striking a decisive blow at the rebellion, has been lost, and the Northern Generals by mismanagement have incurred the severe recriminations of the press, which brands their conduct as infamous, the result of either incompetency or cowardice. The army of Gen. Lee had been watched by the Federals, and attempts were made to entrap it, but they allowed the door, it is said, to be open, and it marched away. Harper's Ferry was not reinforced and it fell into the hands of the enemy, giving them an easy and safe exit from Maryland into Virginia, bringing with them stores that were much needed. The raid into Maryland has been a success for the rebels rather than a defeat, and it remains to be seen what will be the next "strategetic movement" of the "grand army of the Potomac." Some three weeks have passed and no movement of any importance has been made in the field—at a time of the year too suitable for field operations. Important events have, however, transpired elsewhere, which should be noted. A call was made some time ago for the Governors of the loyal States to assemble in Pennsylvania, to hold conference on the great question of the day. The most of them responded and attended the Conference. An Address to the President was drawn up and 13 of the Governors went to the White House to present it. They were kindly received by the President who seemed thankful for the opportunity to converse with them, and received very courteously the suggestions made of the proper equipping and managing the new levies being sent forward. The Address, it is said, conveyed the unbounded confidence of the Governors in the President, and pledged their individual and united support in the great work of prosecuting the war till the rebellion was crushed out.

The President has issued a Proclamation subject to the approval of Congress, declaring that every slave of a master found in arms against the Federal Government on and after the 1st of January next shall be absolutely free—a measure clamoured for long ago by many Northerners, and which it is said, is well received by the generality of the Northern press and army. It is viewed with alarm in the South, and in debate in the Southern Congress several resolutions were introduced declaring their intentions to kill every Northern invading Southern territory. It was said that a pirate the black flag was raised as indictive of their determination to inaugurate retaliatory measures.

The subject of the Proclamation will, then only, find its way into the heart of the Southern country, and a great stampede of slaves North will be the consequence, and probably no measure yet passed will have so important a bearing on the war as this. The slaves heretofore have been a source of great benefit to the rebels—tilling the soil, and doing much to facilitate them in their field operations—and their loss will be severely felt. A terrible insurrection is predicted by many as the result. Time alone will show the consequence of these measures, and we await their development.

A short time ago at Louisville, one of the Northern Generals was shot by his fellow officer for an aggravated assault. Major General Nelson had occasion to find fault with Brigadier General Davis for neglectful want of attention in an order for [illegible] to show this disposition. He suspended his command and ordered him to go to Cincinnati and report himself to General Wright. He did so, and was ordered back to Louisville. Meeting General Nelson in the Galt House he asked for an explanation from Nelson, but in place of receiving it was additionally insulted, being struck in the face several times, and cursed in an infamous manner. General Davis exasperated by such treatment from a fellow soldier borrowed a pistol from a friend and shot Nelson. He died in about an hour after. It is said that Nelson was a man of violent temper and intemperate habits. He has brought upon himself his premature death. The bystanders justify Davis in the act, but of course he will have to answer the crime by his life, unless the executive will interfere.

We refer our readers to the copious extracts of War news elsewhere.

The Governor General at Port Hope

A deputation from Port Hope came up on Sunday night to inform our Town authorities that the Governor General was to pass through Port Hope on Monday at 2 o'clock, p. m., and inviting the Council, the Rifle Company, and such of the inhabitants as choose to go, to join in receiving His Excellency. Next morning His Worship the Mayor called the Council together and it was agreed to go and present an Address to the Governor. Accordingly, the whole members of the Council, with the exceptions of one who missed his passage, the Rifle Company, and a few citizens left at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Monday. The Governor reached Port Hope shortly after 2 o'clock, when Addresses were read from Peterborough and Port Hope.

There was a vast number of people assembled, and also, excellent accomodations, especially for the ladies, and the townspeople deserve credit for the handsome manner in which they carried out their arrangements, and the hospitible and kind manner they entertained the people from Peterborough.

Our folks returned safe and sound about 7 p. m., well pleased with their trip.

The following is the Address read by His Worship the Mayor to His Excellency:

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytramin in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, &c.

May it please Your Excellency:

We the inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough by our Municipal Council approach Your Excellency in the feelings of devotion and attachment to the House, and of the highest respect for Your Excellency as the representative in this Country of our beloved Sovereign.

We desire to express the regret we feel that Your Excellency has not been able, owing to the exigences of the Public service to visit at this time the Town of Peterborough, where your Excellency would have seen evidences of a steady and marked progress, not inferior to that exhibited by any other part of Canada situated on the main lines of travel, on which your Excellency has had the opportunity of viewing.

We assure Your Excellency that should you at any future time be able to visit us, the people of Peterborough will rejoice in the opportunity to give you a right loyal and hearty welcome.

We pray the Great Dispenser of events may so order His providence that Your Excellency's administration of the affairs of this country may conduce alike to Your Excellency's own happiness and the prosperity and and advancement of the Province.

CHARLES PERRY,
Mayor.

Peterborough, 6th October, 1862.

We are not in possession of the Reply as it was verbal.

We understand the Governor General expressed his regret to our Mayor at his not being able to visit Peterborough, but promised to do so at some future time.

The Lancashire Distress.

Scarcely a Town of any importance in Canada, save Peterborough, and there may be a few others, but has done something to relieve the sufferings of our fellow countrymen in the father land. The small Town of Cornwall has raised $583, and other places are taking hold of the affair with life and spirit, but we in Peterborough seem to think it is not an affair that concerns us. What! our flesh and blood perishing for food and we having enough and to spare will not share with them! It is too bad that no effort is made to collect something for our starving countrymen. In order to inaugurate a beginning, we will gladly receive and acknowledge any sum given for this purpose in the *Examiner*.

We give the returns of the several elections for the Legislative Council held recently, and we copy an article from our cotemporary of the *Globe*, on the status of the Candidates already returned, from which it appears that six out of seven members elected, were therefore opponents to the late McDonald-Cartier administration. The exception being Mr. Reid of the Qui te Division, who was elected by the narrow majority of 71 over Dr. Hope, the others had respectable majorities, whilst the last the Midland gave Mr. McMaster the large majority of 1439. He may rarely be proud of such an expression of public confidence, and we will answer that his supporters will not find that confidence misplaced. He is a sterling upright man, and the glorious old constituency of Rober Baldwin has won the approbation of the followers of that good man, in returning William McMaster so triumphantly.

In the Thames Division which elects its candidate to-day, we observe in the Woodstock *Sentinel*, a number a certificates going to show that Mr. Blake who it appears hails for a Temperance man—has within five years or less drunk spirituous liquors and beer in sundry places. The other candidate Mr. Ford is an American by birth, but goes for British connection and Conservative Government. The chances seem to be in favour of Mr. Blake. Altogether we shall have a large addition of liberal, intelligent members in the upper branch of the Legislature, tending to the [illegible] of the people, by whom and just legislation.

THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

As we stated last week the Agricultural Show of this County was by far the best ever held in this Town. Nearly, if not quite, 100 entries were made, and the articles had animals as a whole were superior to any shown before. The farm produce was excellent, and the fruit splendid. Apples and Pears were in great variety. We were shown some very fine Apples and Pears exhibited by Mr. F. Stoddart which brought the first prize at the Provincial Exhibition; they were the best we have seen for a long time. They were raised in a Nursery at St. Catherines, of which Mr. Stoddart is Agent. The whole Show reflected great credit on our Farmers and Mechanics, and the Committee deserve the thanks of the Society for the excellent arrangements made in the building and grounds. The following is the list of prizes:—

HORSES.

Brood Mare and Foal.—1st N. Walton; 2nd R. Johnston 3rd M. Burnham
One year old Colt.—1st James Fowler; 2nd John Archer. 3rd John Robinson.
Two year old Colt.—1st John Archer; 2nd S. Lukey; 3rd W. M. Moore
Farm Horses.—1st Andrew Tully; 2nd James Davidson 3rd James Fowler.
Carriage Horses.—1st R. Nichols; 2nd R. Tully; 3rd Garbutt:
Single Horses.—1st George Howden; 2nd Jos. Walton 3rd T. E. Bell.

DURHAM CATTLE.

Cows.—1st, 2nd and 3rd; John Walton.
Two year old Heifer.—1st, 2nd and 3rd; John Walton.
One year old Heifer.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, John Walton.
Bull aged.—1st John Walton; 2nd James Swinton.
Bull yearling.—2nd H. Collins.
Working Oxen.—1st Jos. Walton; 2nd William Fells, 3rd T. E. Bell.

GALLOWAYS.

Cows.—1st H. Morgan; 2nd do.
Bull aged.—1st R. Johnson; 2nd C. Leary.

DEVONS.

Cows.—1st R. Tully; 2nd Joseph Walton; 3rd Henry Collins.
Heifer two year old.—1st Jos. Walton; 2nd do
Bull aged.—1st Joseph Walton; 2nd M. Galvin.

SHEEP.

Ram aged.—1st H. Collins; 2nd Joseph Walton.
Ram, Shearling.—1st E. Mann; 2nd M. Walton.
Two Lamb.—1st Thos Parrington; 2nd M. Walton.
Shearling Ewes.—1st Adam Hall; 2nd Lewis Davis.
Ewe Lambs.—1st M. Walton; 2nd Henry Collins.
Recommended.—Two south down Ewes, two south down Ewe Lambs, exhibited by M. Walton.

PIGS.

Best Breed Sow.—1st Joseph Walton; 2nd Henry Collins; 3rd D Hopkins.
Best Boar.—1st J. Sullivan; 2nd Henry Collins.
Sow, 9 months old.—1st Chas. Taylor; 2nd Henry Collins
Boar, 9 months old.—1st James Edwards
Boar, 6 months old.—1st Chas. Taylor; 2nd H Collins; 3rd R. Collins.

POULTRY.

Geese.—1st T. Parrington; 2nd J. Tully.
Turkeys.—1st J Tully; 2nd M. Walton.
Ducks.—1st T. Parrington; 2nd M. Burnham.
Large Fowls.—1st S. Scott; 2nd T. Tully.
Pair Fancy Fowls.—1st W. S. Cooper; 2nd Wm. Helm.
Pair Common Fowls.—1st T. Parrington; 2nd T. Yeomans.

DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Firkin Butter.—1st Geo. Scott; 2nd T Tindle.
Lot Butter. 12 lbs.—1st John Robinson, 2nd Thomas Tully.
Two Cheese.—1st Lewis Davis; 2nd S. Manning.
Fall Wheat.—1st William Graham; 2nd N. Walton; 3rd Amos Mann.
Spring Wheat.—1st John Robinson; 2nd, Thomas Tindale; 3rd, J. Sullivan.
Peas.—1st E. Mann; 2nd T Tindale.
Oats.—1st Chas. Taylor; 2nd T Tindale.
Barley.—1st Jas. Fowler; 2nd T. Tully.
Corn.—1st Jas. Edwards; 2nd John Bell.
Potatoes.—1st Charles Taylor; 2nd John Darling.
Turnips.—1 Thomas Tully; 2nd James Mann.
Carrots.—1st P. Giles; 2nd Wm. Graham.
Timothy Seed.—1st Wm. Trenaman.
Single Pumpkin.—1st Jas. Hopkins; 2nd Wm. Graham.
Honey.—1st P. Giles; 2nd R. Walton.
Turnip Seed.—1st Joseph Walton.
Beets.—1st P. Giles; 2nd Thomas Yeomans.
Parsnips.—1st Charles Taylor; 2nd P. Giles.
Cabbage.—1st P. Giles; 2nd Thomas Yeomans
Celery.—1st P. Giles.
Squashes.—1st Rev. M. Burnham; 2nd J. W. Gilmour.
Onions.—1st S. Lukey; 2nd P. Giles.
Pumpkin.—1st Charles Taylor; 2nd James Edwards.
Variety of Herbs.—1st P. Giles;

FRUIT AND GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Winter Apples.—1 J. W. Gilmour; 2nd E. Mann; 3rd John Walton.
Table Apples.—1st T Tully; 2nd E Mann; 3rd F Stoddart.
Variety Apples.—1st J W Gilmour; 2nd E Mann, 3rd J Darling.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES.

Grapes.—1st John Robinson; 2nd Jas Edwards.

IMPLEMENTS AND CARRIAGES

Wood Sawing Machines.—1st Thos Blatcher.
Wooden Plows.—1s and 2nd W Helm.
Straw Cutter.—1st W Helm.
Churn.—1st and 2nd W Dennis.
Farm Waggon.—1 Jas Hamilton.
Single Buggy.—1st and 2nd J & T Douglass.
Two Horse Carriage.—1st J & T Douglass.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Ten Yards Cloth.—1st T Tindale; 2nd N Walton.
Flannels.—1st T Tindale; 2nd I Garbutt.
Woven Blankets.—No 1st prize; 2nd N Walton.
Lot of Leather of different kinds.—1st prize W Patterson.
Best Farm Harness.—1st Hopkins & Donnelly; 2nd J Pengelly.
Double Carriage Harness.—1st Hopkins & Donnelly; 2nd J Pengelly.
Single Carriage Harness.—1st Hopkins & Donnelly; 2nd J Pengelly.
Saddle and Bridle.—1st Hopkins & Donne ly
Lot Shoemaker's Work.—1st S White; 2nd R Patterson.
Lot Cabinet Work.—1st George Tanner.
Panel Doors.—1st W Toole.
Sash and Blinds.—1st W Toole.

LADIES' WORK.

Woollen Counterpane.—1st Mrs Ward; 2nd Mrs John Bell.
Patch Work Quilt.—1st Miss Mahony; 2nd Mrs George Johnston 3rd Mrs W Johnston.
Stocking Yarn.—1st Mrs M Walton; 2nd Jas Mann; 3rd N Walton
Three pairs Woollen Stockings.—1st Miss Jane Swinton; 2nd Mrs M Walton.
Socks.—1st Mrs M Walton; 2nd Miss Jane Swinton.
Mittens.—1st Mrs M Walton; 2nd Miss Jane Swinton.
Specimen Worsted Work.—1st Mrs Helm; 2nd Mrs Bird; 3rd Miss Alice Boswell
Raised Work.—2nd Miss Bird
Beaded Work.—1st Miss M & R Walton; 2nd Mrs Christie 3rd Mrs Hartley.
Crotchet Work.—1st Mrs. John Hartley; 2nd Mrs. Col. Crawford; 3rd Mrs Gillespie
Fancy Knitting.—1st Mrs. Gillespie; 2nd Mrs. Robert Nicholas; 3rd Mrs. Yeomans.
Muslin Work.—1st Miss Whitelock; 2nd Mrs. Bradfield; 3rd Mrs. Christie
Plain Needle Work.—1st Mrs. Hector Smith 2nd Miss Mahany.
Wax-Work.—1st Miss Dickson; 2nd Miss Anna Mahony.
Leather Work.—3rd Mrs. Dumble.
Hair Work.—1st Mrs. Christie; 2nd Mrs Helm; 3rd Miss M Wilson.
Cone Work.—1st Miss M. Wilson; 2nd, Miss Jane Edwards; 3rd Miss Agnes Lockhart.
Bead Work.—1st Miss Jane Clinton; 2nd Miss Mary Toker; 3rd Miss Jane Dickson.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES.

Fancy Patch Work.—1st Mrs. T. Brown; 3rd Miss Alice Boswell.
Floss Work.—1st Miss Percy.
Paper Flowers.—1st Mrs. G. W. Robinson.
Tatting.—1st Miss Fanny Toker; 3rd Miss Charlotte Dickson.
Guipure Work.—1st Miss Alice Boswell.
Papier Marke.—2nd Mrs. Christie.
Burr Work.—1st Miss M. Read.
Painted Jar.—2nd Miss Read.
Cotton Coverlid.—1st Mrs. Helm.

FINE ARTS.

Painting in Oil.—1st Miss Bissett; 2nd Miss Martin Hall; 3rd do.
Painting in Water Colours.—1st Mrs. Christie; 2nd Miss Rachel Roger; 3rd Rev. V. Clementi.
Drawing in Pencil.—1st Miss Hayward 2nd do; 3rd Miss Boswell
Drawing in Crayons.—1st Mrs. Christie; 2nd Miss Dickson; 3rd Miss Boswell.
Stuffed Birds.—1st, 2nd & 3rd, R. Cook.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES

Pressed Leaves.—3rd Miss Hayward.
Illumination Work.—1st Miss Whitelock.
Stuffed Deer's Head.—2nd R. Cook.
Photography.—1st R. D. Ewing.
Book-Binding.—1st Richard White.

New Bible Christian Church.

The opening services connected with the Dedication of this new Church, takes place on Sunday next, the 12th inst., in Mr. Matchett's neighborhood, River Road, Otonabee. Mr. John Chapple, President of the Canadian Conference, will preach two sermons, at 10 o'clock a. m., and 6 p. m.; Mr. John Hicks Eynon, will preach at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Collections will be taken up at the close of each service to help in defraying the expenses on the Church.

On the Monday following, there will be a tea meeting held in Mr. Neithercott's barn, convenient to the Church; Tea is to be served at 2 o'clock, p. m., after tea several addresses will be delivered, and the Chair to be occupied by Col. Haultain, M. P. P. See another column for advertisement.

Prize List

Of the Smith Agricultural Show held in Bridgenorth on Tuesday, 30th ultimo:

HORSES.

Best Span Team Horses, Adam Hall, 2nd, Thomas E. Bell; 3rd, Mrs. Wallace.
Best Span Carriage Horses, Isaac Garbutt; 2nd, George Fitzgerald; 3rd, Jas. Mann.
Best Brood Mare and Foal; Nicholas Walton; 2nd, Alexander Roseborough; 3rd, John Archer.
Best two year old Colt, John Archer; 2nd, James Tate; 3rd, Jonathan Swe ting.
Best one year old Colt, Alex. Roseborough; 2nd, John Archer; 3rd, James Tate.

CATTLE.

Best aged Bull, Thomas Ed. Bell; 2nd, Isaac Garbutt.
Best two year old Bull, John Walton; 2nd, Louis Davies
Best one year old Bull, Louis Davies; 2nd, James Davidson.
Best Milch Cow, John Walton; 2nd, T. Milburn; 3rd, George Scott.
Best two year old Heifer, John Walton, 2nd, Matthew Waram, Sen.; 3rd, George Scott.
Best one year old Heifer, John Walton; 2nd, Matthew Waram, Sen.; 3rd, Thos. T. Milburn.

SHEEP.

Best aged Ram, Louis Davies; 2nd, Jas Mann; 3rd, John Robinson.
Best Shearling Ram, Emmanuel Mann; 2nd, Jonathan Sweeting; 3rd, Nicholas Walton.
Best Tup Lamb, Aaron Mann; 2nd, E. Mann; 3rd, Louis Davies.
Best two aged Ewes, James Brown; 2nd Emmanuel Mann; 3rd, Louis Davies
Best two Shearling Ewes, Aaron Mann; 2nd, Louis Davies; 3rd, Isaac Garbutt.
Best two Ewe Lambs, Louis Davis; 2nd Aaron Mann; 3rd, Michael Sanderson.

PIGS.

Best Boar not over 9 months old, Chas. Taylor; 2nd, Emmanuel Mann; 3rd, S. Manning.
Best Sow not over 9 months, Emmanuel Mann; 2nd, Charles Taylor; 3rd, Thomas E. Bell.

GRAIN.

Best two bushels of Winter Wheat, A. Mann; 2nd, Nicholas Walton; 3rd, John Darling.
Best two bushels of Spring Wheat, J. Robinson; 2nd, Thomas Mann; 3rd, Jas. Mann.
Best two bushels of small field Peas, E. Mann; 2nd, Mrs. Stubbs; 3rd, James Mann.
Best two bushels of Oats, Charles Taylor; 2nd, James Mann; 3rd, M. S. Dean.
Best two bushels of Timothy Seed, W. Trennum.

POTATOES.

Best Bushel of Potatoes, Charles Taylor.; 2nd, Matthew Waram; 3rd, John Robinson.

BUTTER.

Best Firkin of Butter not less than 50 lbs., James Mann; 2nd, Nicholas Walton; 3rd, Wm. Trennum.

CHEESE.

Best Cheese not less than 10 lbs., Louis Davies; 2nd, Isaac Garbutt; 3rd, Samuel Manning.

Professor Anderson in Peterborough.

Who has not heard of Professor Anderson, the far-famed "Great Wizard of the North," and where is the man who has not become familiar with his name? Long ago that name was a "household word" in Scotland. Years after it acquired a celebrity in England which no other Professor of the Magic art has been able to accomplish.—Full five and twenty years since Professor Anderson made a *furore* in the City of Edinburgh. Fifteen years ago he was the "bright particular star" of old London. Ten years back he drew all New York to see him at the Astor Place Opera House. Within the last few days he has been the eyesore of thronging multitudes in the City of Toronto, and now comes to Peterboro'. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings next he will display his Magic in our Town Hall—a building which we are afraid will sadly contrast, in his imagination, with the Opera-houses and Theatres he has performed in elsewhere. That he will attract a dense crowd every night can hardly be doubted; the pity is that the walls of the Hall are not formed of some elastic material capable of being expanded to accommodate the audience. We hope it will be well lighted, that those who are astute enough may learn some of the great Magician's tricks. He is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Louise Sybil Anderson, who is reported to perform her part as a Clairvoyante to the creation of the utmost amusement among the beholders. Get ready every one, to see Professor Anderson.

Too Bad.—We understand that the Legislative Grant for the Union School has not yet been received. The Secretary of the Board applied a few days ago to the Town Treasurer, requesting him to write to the Educational Department to forward it at once as it was needed. He wrote accordingly and put it in the Post Office, but did not pay the postage, the Postmaster marking it free. In due course an open envelope, containing the envelope sent by the Treasurer with "*unpaid postage 1½ cents*" marked upon it, and a printed synopsis of the new postage law. No word about the money,—the rage about the unpaid postage seems to have precluded all else.

Now we submit that as it is culpable neglect on the part of the Department in not sending the money in July, it should have paid the postage without a cavil. Dr. Ryerson has the money lying in the Bank at interest, and if he is making "casual advantages" at the expense of the Teachers in the Union School he could charge the Department with 14 cents and make something to boot.

The Merchants of Port Hope have adopted the early closing system from the 1st of October; all places of business are closed at 7 o'clock, Saturday evenings excepted. Could Peterboro' not follow the example?

The rate in the Town of Port Hope has been struck for the present year at 2s. 6d. in the £.

Several communications and other important matter has been crowded out.

Upper House Elections.

Eastern Division.

STATE OF THE POLL AT THE CLOSE.

	McDonald. maj.	Bennet. maj.
Lancaster (reported)...	175	00
Charlottenburg.....	35	00
Cornwall (Town and... Township.....	266	00
Osnabruck.....	00	448
Lochiel.....	00	63
Kenyon.....	00	35
Roxburgh.....	00	20
Finch.....	00	66
Clarence.....	00	43
Cumberland.....	00	68
Russell.....	00	65
Cambridge.....	12	00
County of Prescott.....	00	25
	490	960
		490
Majority for Bennet.		470

Home Division.

Mr. Aikins increased his distance from Mr. Clay on the second day. At the close yesterday he had a total majority, in the two counties of 482. The following is the score, as received by telegraph:—

COUNTY OF PEEL.

	Aikins.	Clay.
Brampton.....	132	134
Streetsville.....	43	72
Chinguacousy.....	395	393
Toronto township.....	473	341
Gore of Toronto.....	124	89
Caledon.....	352	248
Albion.....	313	290
	1832	1567
	1567	
Aikins' majority in Peel	265	

COUNTY OF HALTON.

Milton.....	70	65
Oakville.....	61	102
Nelson.....	195	185
Nassagaweya.....	197	67
Trafalgar.....	232	213
Esquesing.....	331	337
	1186	969
Aikins' maj. in Halton.	217	
" " in Peel.	265	
Total maj. for Aikins	482	

Western Division.

The following are the official returns for the Western Division:

	McCrea.	Prince.
Kent county...	1779	1115
Essex county...	789	1396
	2568	2511
McCrea's majority.....		57

Malahide Division.

The official figures are:

	Leonard.	Beecher.
London City.....	618	699
Middlesex East...	1392	1377
Elgin East.....	1300	1084
Elgin West.....	784	716
	4094	3875
Majority for Leonard.....		219

Midland Division.

	Gamble.	McMaster.
North York.....	478	1619
South Simcoe.....	952	1250
	1430	2869
McMaster's majority.....		1439

New York State Fair.

This Fair opened in Rochester on Monday last. The weather was unfavourable, and the number of visitors not very large. On Wednesday the number of entries were only 3,000. The Rochester *Express* of Wednesday thus says of the second day's proceedings:—

The weather yesterday continued chilly and sour, and this morning was not at all improved. About the middle of the forenoon a cold drizzling rain began to fall, continuing up to the time of this writing, nearly 1 o'clock, with no signs of abatement.

There is to-day a slight falling off in the number of visitors, as compared with yesterday. Of course, the number of admissions is large, but not nearly so numerous as if the weather had been favourable. All the trains came into town this morning full.

But notwithstanding the foul weather, every body seemed cheerful and disposed to make the best of it.

Domestic Hall forms a great centre of attraction. In it is to be found every variety of domestic manufacture and of art and taste. Every department of household industry is here represented and almost all branches of the fine arts. Every article is the best of its kind and many are expressions of indomitable industry and perseverance. Our time and space would utterly fail us were we to name what may be seen under the roof of Domestic Hall.

The show of stock is very fine, and attracts great attention.

The entries of horses are not as numerous as at some previous Fairs, but there are many horses present of excellent blood, including a good variety of work horses, which, after all, are of the most practical benefit for every day use.

The great stock raisers of the State are fully represented, and there is a full show of the finest cattle to be found in the country.

Of sheep and swine the number is very large, and an admirable collection is exhibited. It is found to-day that the quarters provided are too limited, and 20 additional stalls are being erected, besides the 250 ordered by the Society. The collection of poultry is very fine, and attracts much attention.

The number of agricultural machines, plows and implements is large, but the rain to-day interfered very much in their exhibition.

There is not a very full show of grain and products of the dairy, but a great variety of fine vegetables are exhibited.

Floral Hall presents large attractions, and is constantly filled with visitors.

The number of entries up to 12 o'clock, were:—

Class 1,—Cattle.....	201
Class 2,—Horses.....	234
Class 3,—Sheep, Swine and Poultry..	482
Class 4,—Farm Implements, &c.....	250
Class 5,—Grain, Vegetables & Dairy	325
Class 5,—Domestic Manufactures...	300
Class 7,—Miscellaneous.....	358
Class 8,—Fruits, Flowers & Designs	303
Total entries at noon.....	2,348

A very few more entries were doubtless made after the above were copied from the books, and as no more were made after dinner, the total number of entries during this Fair will not vary much from 2,500.

On the whole, and notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the Fair is very successful, though the number of transient visitors will be lessened by the storm.

The Fair closed on Friday last "in a blaze of glorious and glory," as one of the Rochester papers says. It does not appear to have approached comparison with our Provincial Exhibition, although it was considered as really successful. A number of visitors who went over from Toronto returned on Saturday evening and say that in no respect was it equal to the Exhibition lately held here. The total receipts from all sources amounted to $11,000, being $3,000 less than those of the Provincial Fair.—*Leader.*

Death of Mrs. Dr. Livingstone.—The mournful intelligence of the death of the beloved wife of Dr. David Livingstone, the distinguished African traveller, has just reached this country. Mrs. Livingstone died at Shupana, in Africa, of fever, extending over seven days, on the evening of Sunday, the 28th of April, 1862, and on the following day her sorrowing husband, his brother Charles, and other friends committed her precious remains to the grave, in the faith and hope of a blessed immortality. Mrs. Livingstone left this country for Africa in July, 1861, and had only joined her husband about three months before her death. She leaves her husband, three sons and two daughters, and other dear relatives and friends, to mourn their loss. Dr. Livingstone's children are at present in Scotland, the eldest being about sixteen, and the youngest from three to four years of age. It is well known that Dr Livingstone's wife is the eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Moffatt, the enterprising and eminently successful African missionary.—*Glasgow Mail.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Jura.

Cape Race, Oct. 4.

The steamship Jura from Liverpool on the 25th ult, via Londonderry on the 27th ult, was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, at 9 o'clock, A. M., today. Her advices are one day later than those by the City of Washington.

The North American, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 25th ult.

The political news by the Jura is unimportant.

The news of Gen. McClellan's victory over Gen. Lee was received with much satisfaction by the Federal party in Liverpool, and gave an impetus to the cotton market, which was checked by large arrivals of surats.

The *Times* of the 25th, in an editorial, says, after recent events it is not impossible that we may yet see Garibaldi crossing the Atlantic in the assumed character of an American, and fighting for the subjugation

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y.

THE Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company was held at its Offices, Hamilton, on Tuesday, the 6th instant. John Ferrie, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair. The Manager read the Director's Report and Statement of Securities held by the Company, which it was moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Sheriff Thomas, that the Report be adopted.

On motion of the Rev. S. D. Rice, seconded by Samuel Sharpe, Esq., it was

Resolved,—That this meeting has received with much gratification the Report which has just been laid before it by the Directors, and having heard the explanations which have been offered in support of its statements, and the general discussion which has taken place thereon, has much pleasure in recording i s entire confidence in the stability of the Company, and in the good faith, business ability, and general careful management of the present Directors, and can cordially declare its belief that the Institution is entitled to a continuance of that public confidence which has heretofore been extended to it.

These motions and the resolutions were carried unanimously with the exception of the Hon D. Macdonald, of Toronto, who had expressed his wish to be considered a dissentient.

On the motion of T. Bickle, Esq., seconded by Dr. Hamilton, of Dundas, the meeting adjourned to 28th October, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.

Detailed Reports of the Meeting may be had on application

A. G. RAMSAY, Manager.
W. CLUXTON, Agent at Peterborough

DR. HOLLYWELL, Medical Adviser.

August 14th, 1862. 39-3m

W. CLUXTON,

Is now Receiving and Opening a

RICH STOCK OF FANCY GOODS

Selected by himself in

London and other English Markets.

THE MILLINERY GOODS, viz:

FLOWERS, RIBBONS, BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c.,

are all beautiful in the NEWEST STYLES.

NEW PATTERN CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS
IN ALL COLORS AND MATERIALS.

Having a large supply of goods in Stock before the great rise in the value of Cotton, he can continue to offer inducements to his friends to continue their patronage.

A heavy stock of

English & Canadian CLOTHS,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Milliners, Cloak-Makers & Tailors

Constantly in the premises, to receive and make up orders.

Peterborough, September 24th, 1862. 40

TOWN HALL!

PETERBOROUGH.

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday,

OCT. 13TH, 14TH & 15TH.

FOR 3 NIGHTS ONLY!

FIRST appearance in Peterborough of that celebrated Artist, Arch-Magian, and world renowned Magician (for 30 years the acknowledged Master of the Magic Art,)

The Original, Genuine and Real

PROF. ANDERSON

known throughout the Civilised Globe, and to all who have travelled in England, Scotland, Ireland, Continental Europe, Australia, California, and America generally, as the

GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH!

The Famous Illusionist!!

PHYSICIST, THAUMATIST,

AND TRAVELER!

In his world-famed entertainments As

ENCHANTED EVENING!

Or, Two Hours of Illusion, amidst

Magic, Mystery and Mirth!

Being precisely the same Entertainments, with the same Apparatus and Adjuncts, as produced by Professor Anderson before Her Majesty the Queen and Royal family at Balmoral Castle in 1856. In 1852, at Tripler Hall, New York. In 1856, at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, London, England. In 1856, at the theatre Royal, Melbourne, Australia. In 1861, at Maguire's Opera, San Francisco, California. In 1861, at the Academy of Music, New York, and through the Canadas on a Tour the same year.

THE GREAT PROGRAMME

Of which will comprise

Wonders most Startling!

MODERN ATTRACTIONS, and FAR OUTSTRIPPING any which may ever be attempted by others of the profession the art, will be CHANGED NIGHTLY.

Miss ANDERSON'S Second Sight!

Or, Presti-Oculant Magic, as performed by her only.

CAUTION.—Professor Anderson, as herein advertised, is the same Wizard of the North, whom thousands remember having seen in Scotland years ago, whom thousands also have seen during his seasons at Covent Garden, Lyceum, Adelphi, and Strand Theatres, London. The public will please not confound him with any one who have usurped the same title, nor with any who plagiarize his bills and announcements.

☞ *Pianist, Retro-Reminent Clairvoyant and Second-Sighted Sybil*, ... Miss ANDERSON.

FAIRY OF THE PORTFOLIO:

Miss Flora Anderson.

ADMITTANCE, 25 Cents; Reserved Seats, 50 Cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

Peterboro, Oct. 8, 1862. 41

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, on Tuesday, the 28th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Bradburn, Plaintiff.
vs.
Thomas Spear, Defendant.

The East half of Lot No. 1, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 6th, 1862. 41

AXES,

made by hand and with

CHARCOAL,

to suit the Lumbering Trade, or anything else.

Simcoe St., Peterboro, Sep. 15th, 1862. 38

OFFICES TO BE LET.

A FEW very desirable front rooms over my Drug Store, lately occupied by Mr. Pentland, Dentist.

W. COULTER.

Peterboro', 17th Sept, 1862. 38

Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary.

DR. E. H. CAMERON,

OCULIST & AURIST,

WILL BE IN PETERBORO, AT HUTCHMAN'S HOTEL,

ON MONDAY, 6th OCTOBER, 1862,

TO REMAIN FOR TWO WEEKS,

WHERE he may be consulted by those afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear.

CATARRH, DEAFNESS,

Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, &c., and all Diseases of the Eye successfully treated. Operations for Cross-Eyes, Cataract, Artificial Pupil, &c., &c., performed to the entire satisfaction of the patient. A candid opinion given in cases where a cure is impossible.

September 25, 1862. 39

AUCTION SALE!

OF VERY

VALUABLE PROPERTY

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF

Upper Canada.

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT

THE GLOBE HOTEL COBOURG,

AT NOON ON

TUESDAY, 21ST OCTOBER, 1862,

BY

D. MASHALL,

AUCTIONEER.

UNDER POWER OF SALE in a Mortgage from the Honorable Sidney Smith and Wife to the above Company, part of Lot No. 24, in Broken Concession A of the

Township of Hamilton,

CONTAINING

THIRTY-FIVE ACRES, MORE OR LESS,

and more particularly described in the above Mortgage.

This most desirable and valuable property is well known as the

Late Residence of Hon. Sidney Smith,

AND INCLUDES A HANDSOME

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

STABLES, SHEDS, &c.

TERMS LIBERAL!

Ten per cent of the Purchase Money to be paid in cash at the Sale, and terms for the balance will then be made known.

Deeds, abstract of title, and mortgage, can be seen at the office of the Solicitor, or place of sale.

Further and full information can be had on application to the Commissioner, Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, Kingston; to Messrs. Macdonald, Macdonell, & Wilkinson, Solicitors, Kingston; or to

DAVID MARSHALL, *Auctioneer*, Port Hope.

Kingston, 17th Sept., 1862. 39

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Township of Otonabee intend on the 20th day of October next, to pass a *By-Law* to close up the following Roads in the said Municipality, viz: The Road between lots 22 and 23 across the eighth Concession of Otonabee, and the Road commencing at the South East angle of the 28th lot in the 10th Concession of Otonabee then South 75½ degrees, West 43 chains and 75 links along the Southern limit of the East half of said lot, then South 14½ degrees, East 1 chain and 33 links along the centre of the Concession to the Southern limit of the West half of said lot, then South 75½ degrees, West 21 chains 15 links along said Southern limit, then North 14½ degrees, west 4 chains 37 links, then South 75½ degrees, West 12 chains 60 links to the allowance for Road between the 10th and 11th Concessions.

GEO. READ, *Township Clerk.*

Otonabee, 16th Sept., 1862. 39

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being about to leave this part of the country, offers his Farm for sale. It contains

100 ACRES,

being composed of the North half of Lot No. 2, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Smith. There are about

70 ACRES CLEARED!

and well fenced. There is a

Log House, Log Barn, Stable, &c.,

on the premises. Also, 14 acres of Fall Wheat. The Farm is within 5 miles of the Town of Peterborough, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply at the office of this paper, on to the subscriber, on the premises.

THOS. GRAHAM.

Smith, 25th Sept., 1862. 39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } To Wit: } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Mark Burnham, and against the lands and tenements which were of Robert Steele, deceased, and which are assets in the hands of *Alfred* Hiram Cushion, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Robert Steele, deceased, at the time of his death, who died intestate, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest which were of the said Robert Steele, in the hands of the said Alfred Hiram Cushion, to be administered in and to that part of Lot No. 12, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and being composed of portion of Village Lot No. 12, in the Village of Keene, in the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, and may be otherwise known and described as follows that is to say: Commencing at the North-east angle of the said Village Lot No. 12, then Southerly along the Eastern limit of said Village Lot No. 12, until it intersects with the North side of Bridge Street so called, thence Westerly along the North side of Bridge st, aforesaid thirty-six feet, thence Northerly, parallel to the Eastern limit of the said Village Lot No. 12 until it intersects the Southern limit of Village Lot No. 13, in the said Village, thence Easterly along the said Southern limit of Village Lot No. 13, thirty-six feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 22nd, 1862. 39

Dentistry.

J. O'DONNELL, Dentist, will be at John Gall's Hotel, Keene, for three days only, viz: Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, Oct 11th, 13th and 14th.

Peterborough, 8th October, 1862. 41

WANTED

WITH a salary of $30 by the month and all travelling expenses paid. Agents for all the Country Parishes in Canada East and West, for the sale of a

NEW SEWING MACHINE,

Not yet introduced in Canada. A fortune can be made by their sale.

Apply immediately to

MICHAEL RATTY, *General Agent*, Post Office, Quebec.

Quebec, 1862. 41

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, on Tuesday, the 28th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Bradburn, Plaintiff.
vs.
Thomas Spear, Defendant.

The East half of Lot No. 1, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 6th, 1862. 41

Notice.

THE subscribers beg to call the attention of all those indebted to them, that all Notes one month over due and accounts due Riddell to the 1st January 1862, if not settled immediately, will be put into Court without further notice. Suing is very unpleasant to all concerned, and we hope our debtors will prevent us from having recourse to the Court by paying their debts. If costs are incurred the blame will be with them not us.

WHYTE, HAMILTON & Co.

Peterborough, 9th October, 1862. 41

BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

DEDICATION.

THE opening services connected with the Dedication of the new Church, recently erected in the

Katchett's Neighborhood, Otonabee,

16th Con., Lot 1, on the River Road, will, Providence permitting, be held

Sunday, the 12th day of October,

AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

Mr. John Chapple,

President of the Canadian Conference will preach two Dedicatory Sermons: at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 p. m. Also,

Mr. JOHN HICKS BYRON,

The Venerable Founder of the Bible Christian Church in Canada, will preach a Sermon to the same effect at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Collections

will be taken up after each sermon, to assist the Trustees in defraying the remaining debt on the building.

The day following, MONDAY, 13th, a public

TEA MEETING

will be held in Mr. Veitbercut's Barn, convenient to the Church, the proceeds of which will be applied for the benefit of the Trustees in paying off and meeting the claims against them; also, to assist in furnishing the necessary outfit for the Church.

☞ TEA to be served at 2 o'clock p. m. ☜

TICKETS 25 Cts. each,

to be obtained on the ground; also of Mr. Wm. Brownscombe, Mr. W. Telland, and at the stores of Messrs. Bradburn, Nesbitt, Stevenson, and J. Watterson, Peterboro.

ADDRESSES will be delivered by Messrs J. Chapple, and J. H. Byron, Revs. Messrs. Gilmour, Rogers, and others. Chair to be taken at 5 o'clock, p. m., by

COL. MAULTAIN, M. P. P

To render the occasion as interesting as possible, steps have been taken to secure good singing.

M. NEITHERCUT, *Chairman of Com.*

Otonabee, September 29th, 1862. 40

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Frame House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO, Peterboro,
or
WM. TULLY, Jr.

Monaghan, May 1, 1862.

FARM WANTED.

A FARM containing from 100 to 150 acres, with a good Dwelling House, Barns, Stabling and Sheds wanted for a term of years. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Peterboro, August 19th, 1862. 34

Summer Arrangements.

1862 1862

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH

GLASGOW!

ANCHOR LINE OF

STEAM PACKET SHIPS

SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN

Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.

Caledonia, 1297 tons register, 389 horse power, 12 years A 1—James Craig, Commander
United Kingdom 1255 tons register, 300 h power 12 years A 1—James Clark, Commander

The "Caledonia"

WILL SAIL FROM

QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,

ON

Tuesday, 23rd Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW;

Saloon Cabin	$60 00
Intermediate	30 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions)	25 00
Children in proportion.	

Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.

☞ Berths not secured until paid for. Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

☞ For freight or passage, apply to

ROBT. SHAW & CO., Quebec;
Or G. & D. SHAW, 16 Common Street, Montreal.

September 9. 32

INFORMATION WANTED.

BENJAMIN ATKINS, a native of Coventry England, left Belleville a short time ago. His wife, with four children, are now in Belleville, and anxious to obtain his whereabouts. Any information where is now employed would be thankfully received.

Belleville, Sept. 3rd, 1862.

P. S.—Our Exchanges will perform an act of charity by copying the above.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

538 Broadway, New York.

TO parties little acquainted with the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machines the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is especially commended. This circular can be had on application It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared with much care and we will abide by all statements therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family: for it will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever."

Thus have we successfully overcome the most difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Distantly can we now say, "No other Machine compares with it in this respect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost without exception—taken the highest premium, wherever the Machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first class Sewing Machines. Hence it is that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.; "We warrant every Machine we sell to give BETTER satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in the market, or money refunded." We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years have we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the continent where the Machine is not favourably known. We prefer such a reputation to one based on mere "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch, viz., the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one-third the thread of other kinds of stitches.

N. B.—Local Agents wanted in every county throughout the West. ☞ Special inducements offered.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co., 538 Broadway, New York.

Sept. 10, 1862. 37

DR. S. DELLENBAUGH,

German Physician,

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

Will be in the following places in October:

Port Hope, 11th, Hastings House,
Peterboro', 13th & 14th, Cassie's Hotel,
Lindsay, 15 & 16th, Jewett's Hotel,

Where he can be consulted upon all forms of Chronic Diseases.

September 24th, 1862. 39

$10 REWARD.

A BROWN HORSE, five years old, standing about 15 hands high, was stolen from the pasture field of the subscriber, 3rd Concession of Dummer, on Saturday night last, the 27th inst.; there is a white spot on his nose and a white star between his eyes; his mane, tail and legs are black; when he was stolen his shoes were off. Any person giving such information as will lead to his recovery will receive the above reward.

JOHN McDONALD.

Dummer, Sept. 29th, 1862. 40-3in-pd

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office up to Oct 2nd, 1862. Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

Adams, Miss Mary H.	Howe, Austin
Anderson, E.	Horigan, Micheal
Allingham, W.	Hunbridge, William
Browning, W. F.	Hall, Mrs E M
Butler, James	Hughson, Robert
Brownlee, James	Hannigan, William
Broomer, Edward	Kehoe, George
Brown John,	Kelly, Hugh E
Binet, Miss W. J	Lynch, John
Beatson, Richard	Looney, James
Brown, George	Leinster, John
Bird, Susan	Lynch, Mary Ann
Bentley, Calvin	Little Miss Mary
Crousscan, John	Lawlor, Miss Julia
Cameron, P M	Matcott, Robert
Coughlan, Mary Ann	McGuire, John
Clark Thomas	McDonald, French
Corell John	McMahon, Thomas
Cooney, Johnston	Nesbitt, Hugh
Collins, Mrs. Mary	Nelson, Hugh
Cooper, Joseph	Porter, Joseph
Curtin, Miss Mary	Perry, Miss Annie E
Conners, James	Perrott, Roderick
Clancy, William	Rutherford, Adam
Cuthbert, Robert	Pially, Bridget
Doll, Larry	Roche, Mrs. Sarah
Donnely, Daniel	Rose, George
Dunsmore, Mrs. Rachel	Stewart, Thomas
Fraser, Wrane P.	Shirt, Duncan
Gamble John	Simpson, Thomas L
Girvan, James	Taylor, Miss Lucy
Galvin Micheal	Willard, Charles
Highgate, John	Waddell, Robert
Hendreson, George	Wood, John
Halpin, Micheal	Yates, William
Hannan, Francis	

S. J. CARVER, *Postmaster.*

Peterboro, October 2nd, 1862. 40

NEW

CHEAP GROCERY

AND

FEED STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has leased the premises lately occupied by F. H. Armstrong, where he intends to keep a good selection of

Groceries and Crockery,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

FLOUR AND MILL FEED

Kept constantly on hand.

N. B.—Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

JOSEPH G. HUSTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 17, 1862. 38

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY!

WITH A COMMODIOUS

STONE DWELLING HOUSE.

THAT beautifully situated residence with 1 an acre of land, being Lot No. 13, South of Hunter and West of George Street, at present occupied by Dr. McNabb.

This is undoubtedly the most desirable property now for sale in Peterboro'. The House is of Stone and in good repair.

THE GARDEN

is filled with good Fruit Trees, now bearing, and is now in a high state of cultivation.

TERMS EASY. Apply to

A. W. KEMPT, Druggist.

Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

BUILDER'S HARDWARE.

THE subscribers would call the attention of Carpenters, Builders, and others to their large and varied stock of the above, comprising

LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, NAILS

AND

Screws, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., &c.,

at unusually Low Prices for CASH.

☞ *An inspection is invited before purchasing elsewhere.*

MILLAR & BERTRAM, *Formerly A. Fowlie & Co.*, No. 5, Market Block.

Peterboro, August 6th, 1862. 32-4in.

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber, either by Note, Book account or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the amount of their indebtedness

Before the 1st of September next,

as all Accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be handed over to an Attorney for collection.

A. McNEIL.

P. S.—My books are closed from this date. A. McN.

Peterboro, August 1st, 1862. 32

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to

A. McNEIL, Peterboro.
or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK, On the premises.

Peterboro, May, 1862. 19

CHEAP BOOKS!

CheapStationery

Cheap Room Paper & Window Blinds.

CHEAP FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large stock of goods bought direct from the Manufacturers, which will be sold at

Prices much LOWER than usual.

The School Book and School Stationery department will at all times be furnished with every book used in Town and Country School, and sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

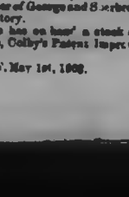
The Miscellaneous Stationery business will be well assorted with the best description of goods, and sold at Low Prices.

A large stock of Room Paper of the best patterns at the Lowest Prices, will be kept on hand.

Everything in the Book and Stationery line kept in stock or procured to order with dispatch.

T. MENZIES.

Peterboro, 2nd June, 1862. 23



PHOTOGRAPHY.

MR. EWING has commenced the practice of Photography, in the rooms lately occupied by Mr. Cox, opposite the *Review* office.

Pictures of all kinds, from miniature to life size.

CARD PICTURES,

for Albums, and for transmission in letters abroad.

ALBUMS, &c., ON HAND.

Peterborough, August, 1862. 33

WILLIAM TAYLOR

BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Menice, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.

The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.

☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.

Ashburnham, March 13, 1861. 11-6m.

FISHER'S LIVERY STABLE,

CORNER OF

GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS

PETERBOROUGH.

HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets

THOS. J FISHER.

Peterboro', May 14, 1862. 20

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

EDWIN POOLE begs leave to call attention to his large stock of Furniture, which will be sold at modern prices and is of the best description manufactured. Please call at his warerooms, corner of George and Sherbrooke streets, near his Factory.

N. B.—He has on hand a stock of childrens cabs. Also, Colby's Patent Improved Clothes Wringers.

Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

W. PHILP,

TEACHER OF MUSIC,

Residence in Ashburnham,

BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that, in addition to his classes in the Union School, he is prepared to give

Lessons on the PIANO, Violin, &c.,

either in his own house or at the residence of the pupils.

For Terms, apply either personally, or at Mr White's Bookstore.

Peterboro, Sept 17, 1862. 39

Fred. Taylor,

PARLIAMENTRY, Land & General Agent, Patents for Crown Lands obtained, claims before the Department of Crown Lands prosecuted. Patents of Invention and General Business with the Public Offices attended to, Titles examined and legal advice given free of charge.

REFERENCES:

Hon. Geo S. Boulton, Cobourg; T. R. Merritt, Esq., St. Catherines; Hon. L. Renaud, Montreal; Hon D. McDonald, Toronto; Hon. G. Alexander, Woodstock; Hon. J. Hamilton, Hawkesburg; Hon. D. Christie, Brantford; Hon R. Matheson, Perth; Hon. G. J. Goodhue, London: Hon. A. Klerskowski, St. Charles.

OFFICE,—Corner of Rouse and Fort St. QUEBEC.

September, 1862 38

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

QUEBEC, 25th July, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lands in the Township of Montcalm, in the

County of Hastings, U. C.,

WILL BE OPEN FOR SALE

ON AND AFTER THE 27TH AUGUST, NEXT,

on the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, at 70 cents cash, or $1 00 if paid by instalments, upon application to M. P. HAYES, Esq., Crown Land Agent Madoc.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assist. Commissioner.

August 6, 1862. 32-6in.

W. LECH,

FURRIER, &C., &C.

CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK.

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs of every description.

A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment.

ALSO

Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.

Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

MUSIC.

PIANO-FORTES & MELODEONS, of various Makes and Patterns.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS for the Piano, and a large and well selected stock of

Sheet Music, Songs, &c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Dealers supplied at reduced prices, and all orders for Music promptly attended to.

CALLENDAR & PENTLAND, Dental Rooms.

Over the Fur Store, Scott's Building, corner of George & Hunter Streets.

Peterboro', 23rd July 1863. 3

O. P. SWEET,

Professor of Vocalization,

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro and vicinity, that he is about locating in this Town for the purpose of teaching the elderly as well as the young, the art of

VOCAL MUSIC!

Prof. S. having been a pupil of Anshutes, he is therefore prepared to give instruction in the art of Vocalisation to all who may favour him with their patronage.

The Professor has been induced to teach at New York rates, which are as follows:

Terms:—The Union Singing School, 75c. per month. Private lessons in Vocalization one dollar each.

In consideration of those low rates, the Professor hopes to see a large representation from the different churches, making a grand Union Singing School.

Peterboro, August 20th, 1862. 34

FOR SALE,

ON LIBERAL TERMS.

The subscriber offers by private sale

ONE HORSE, ONE BUGGY,

Cutter, 1 set of single Buggy Harness, and 2 sets of Waggon Harness.

The subscriber having returned to the Town, he will not require the use of the above any longer.

WALTER SHERIDAN.

Peterborough, Aug 27th, 1862. 35

☞ *Review Copy.*

FLOUR

FOR SALE.

W. H. WRIGHTON

Offers for sale, the best quality of Flour, at a low figure for Cash only. Also, CORN MEAL by the Bag.

Peterboro, August 27th, 1862. 35

FAIR AND SHOW.

THE NORWOOD Fair and the Annual Show of the Asphodel, Belmont and Dummer

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

WILL BE HELD AT NORWOOD

On Tuesday, the 14th of October next.

THOS. W. POOLE, *Sec. Ag. Soc'y.*

Norwood, Aug. 26th 1862. 27

CARD.

To JOSEPH R. WALTON, Esq., Peterboro', Agent C. W. F. M. & S. Insurance Co'y.

SIR—You will please convey my thanks to Directors of your Company for the prompt settlement of my claim of $425 against them, for the loss of my barns, stable and sheds, with their contents, on the 22nd July last.

I consider it but due to the Company to add my testimony to the punctuality and integrity for which it was distinguished. My loss occurred on the 2nd July last, and the full amount of my claim paid three weeks ago without any abatement or deduction whatever; although by the strict terms of the policy no claim is payable until three months after furnishing proof of loss.

I assure you I shall use every opportunity of forwarding the interests of your Company whenever it lies in my power.

I am, Sir,
your old'st serv't,
WILLIAM RAY.

Smith, Sept. 6th, 1862. 37

Lumber For Sale.

35,000 FEET of Common and Culled Lumber, for sale at Blythe Mills, by

ROBERT RENFREW.

September 2nd, 1862. 36-6in

SPORTSMEN

Will find at the sign of the Circular Saw, a splendid assortment of the

Kentucky Rifle Powder,

other brands of Powder; SHOT, every size, CAPS, various makes; and FISHING TACKLE of every description. All of which have been bought in the best Market, and will be sold very cheap for Cash.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

Peterboro, Sep. 17th, 1862. 38

TO SPORTSMEN.

OUR Stock of Fishing Tackle having been again renewed, will now be found to comprise every style of

Silk and Hemp Lines, Hooks, Baits, &c., &c.,

We have also constantly on Hand

POWDER, SHOT, CAPS, &C.,

☞ A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

MILLAR & BERTRAM.

Peterboro, August 6th, 1862.

STEAM TO

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA,

Through to Victoria, V. I. in 30 Days.

New Arrangement, Commencing July 1862,

A FIRST CLASS Steamer will be dispatched from New York, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, on the

1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month.

When these dates fall on Sunday, the day of departure will be the Monday following.

With a view to the better accommodation of the increasing Passenger traffic to

California and the Gold Mines of Caribou,

The undersigned for several years attached to the New York Agency, has been sent to Canada only authorised and Appointed Agent of the several Companies forming the Line, and is prepared to issue tickets through at the following rates, including provisions on board the steamers and transportation over Panama railroad:—

New York to San Francisco.	New York to Portland, O.	New York to Victoria, V. I
First Cabin $200	$150	$250
Second " 150		
Steerage 100	120	125

☞ Passengers bound for above ports can be furnished with tickets from Toronto to New York, at a reduction from the regular rates.

Passengers Tickets sent for per Express, will be returned free of charge.

All the particulars of the route, and any information incident to the voyages will be given on application, if by letter, postpaid to the

Central Agency of the Line for Canada.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Agent, No. 16 Toronto Street.

N. B.—Next door to Post-office.

Plans of the Ships' Cabins and Berths, Maps of British Columbia and the Caribou districts on view at this office.

July 9. 28.

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

ESTABLISHED 1845—PERFECTED 62.

RECENT and important improvements having been put to this Machine, it is now the most perfect before the public, and persons at a distance can order a Machine with a guarantee of its prompt and safe delivery, and that they will be able to manage it to our entire satisfaction. No more breaking of needles. No more missing stitches! No trouble in making any garment, however delicate or heavy, on the same Machine, either in cambric, cloth or leather; and for dress makers, shirt makers, tailors, hat binders, shoe binders, or gaiter fitting, as well as every variety of family sewing they have no superior, and will be sold at a much less price than any other machine capable of doing the same range of work.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of styles and prices. A few responsible Agents will be dealt with liberally.

☞ Address the HOWE Sewing Machines, 437 Broadway, New York. 35-12m.

THE STEAMER

"OGEMAH!"

LEAVES MUD LAKE ON

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS,

At 10 o'clock a.m. precisely, for BOBCAYGEON, FENELON FALLS, AND LINDSAY.

WILL LEAVE LINDSAY

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,

at 8 o'clock a. m returning, calling at the same places.

SPACIOUS

BETWEEN

Peterboro' and Mud Lake,

will run regularly, leaving Peterborough immediately on the arrival of the Cars at 9 10 a. m precisely, and Mud Lake on arrival of the Boat

For freight, etc., apply to

WHITE & EASTLAND, Peterborough.

Peterborough, June 11, 1862. 24

Go to Hpkins & Donnely's

BRITISH SADDLERY

AND

HARNESS WAREHOUSE!

if you want to buy good

SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS

of all descriptions.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES,

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS,

Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,

Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mops, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH!

OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.

N.B.—Experienced Collars are constantly on the premises. ☞ Collars Warranted.

Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

IMPORTANT

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having taken the property known as

HALL'S MILLS!

(LATELY OCCUPIED BY M. MARVIN),

UNDER MY OWN MANAGEMENT, I am now prepared to do

GRISTING

for farmers, and others requiring it, on the shortest notice. As much of the old machinery has been replaced by the newest and most improved kinds, and the services of a good, honest miller secured, customers may depend upon getting a

First-rate article of Flour,

MADE OUT OF THEIR OWN WHEAT.

Bakers and others requiring Wheat ground in large quantities, can have it done on Liberal Terms.

CHOPPED CORN

and other feed for sale at the Mills,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Cash paid for any quantity of good Wheat!

SAMUEL DICKSON.

Peterboro, July 17th, 1862. 30

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots No. 6, North of London Street,
14, 15, 18, & 19, South McDonnell St.,
17, North of McDonnell Street,
17, South of London Street,
16, North of Murray Street,
and 6, North of Sherbrook Street.

For terms apply to

JAMES HALL.

Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 32

SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE

TO LET.

THE shop lately occupied by Mr. Hosier, as a Furniture Ware Room, in Ashburnham, with a small Dwelling House attached.

Also, the dwelling lately occupied by Mr John Mowry. possession can be given immediately.

JOSEPH SEDGWICK.

Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1862. 38

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,

ASHBURNHAM.

THE subscriber begs to announce to the inhabitants of Ashburnham, Peterboro, and surrounding country, that his new Hotel, will be opened about the 1st of October, he hopes by paying strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a share of their patronage.

The BAR will be supplied with the choicest of Liquors and Cigars; while the Table will not be behind with the wants required for it.

Good sheds and stabling in connection with the Hotel; a careful hostler always on hand.

JOSEPH SEDGWICK.

Ashburnham, Sept. 16th, 1862. 38

FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

BRITISH HARDWARE,

at the Sign of the

CIRCULAR SAW,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

ROBERT HAMILTON,

Would return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favored since his commencement in business in Peterborough, and would inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving the

Largest Stock of Shelf Goods,

Ever opened in Peterborough!

Which he has imported *direct from the Manufacturers in Great Britain.* They will be found in quality and price unequalled by any house in the Trade.

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendants, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Clinton, *Plaintiff.*
To Wit: vs.
William Edgar, *Defendant.*

All the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, in and to part of Lot No 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East of a blazed line running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', July 9th, 1862. 28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, John D. Armour, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

To Wit:
The Honourable Henry Ratten, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
The Honourable Elias Smith, John D. Armour and James B. Forster, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 20 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Dummer

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 14th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of James Collins, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Collins, administrator of the estate of the said James Collins, deceased, to be administered at the suit of William Lundy; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Collins, deceased, in the lands of the said Thomas Collins, to be administered in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

Lot No. 19, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Belmont. All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

To Wit:
The Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Richard Leary, *Defendant.*

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises situate, lying, and being in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, being composed of Town Lot No. 15, on the west side of Caroline Street; and Town Lot No. 8, on the east side of Lindsay Street, according to a certain plan made by John R. Hooke, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and duly registered

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert C. Humphries, James S. Russell, and Adez. Poe, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
John McIntyre, *Defendant.*

The North ½ of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily, and part of the East ½ of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of Otonabee, containing two acres, and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North East corner of the said lot, thence west 5 chains, thence south 4 chains, thence east 5 chains, thence north 4 chains to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

William Cook, George Cook, and John Cook, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Charles Perry, the Honourable Ebenezer Perry, and George Perry, *Defendants.*

All the right, title, and interest which the above named defendants, or either, or any of them, had on the 20th day of October, 1857, being the date of the registration of the judgment hereto, in and to

All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying, and being in the Township of Dover, in the County of Peterborough, being composed of part of Lot No. 4, in the 13th Concession of the said Township of Dover, containing by admeasurement 23 acres, in the same more or less, and which said part may be known, and is bested and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the southern limit of the said lot at the western edge of the River Otonabee, thence north 74 degrees, east 31 chains, more or less, along the said southern limit to the western limit of the present travelled road, leading to the aforesaid part of the said Township, thence north 9 degrees, west 20 chains and 50 links, more or less, to the waters edge of the said River Otonabee, thence south-westerly along the said water's edge with the stream to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 16th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } WILL BE Sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

To Wit:
John Hodgins & Thomas Douglass, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
William Simpson, *Defendant.*

The east half of the north half of Lot No. 25, in the 6th Concession of the township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 25, 1862. 30

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

To Wit:
John Martin, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William A. Scott, James McMillan and James Cathcon *Defendant.*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*
John Sinclair, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William A. Scott and Walter Scott, *Defendants.*
Robert H. Scott, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, extending 104 feet on Bethune Street, containing 12 306 square feet; Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 8th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South half of Lot No. 7 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Ennismore.

The West half of Lot No. 29 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 8 in the 2nd Concession, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of Douro.

Lot No. 14 in the 12th Concession; Lot No. 15 in the 9th Concession, and Lots Nos. A and 1 in the 19th Concession of the Township of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession; Lot No. 15 and the South 30 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16 in the 8th Concession; the East halves of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the 5th Concession, Lot No. 7 in the 9th Concession, and Lot No. 15, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November 1862, at 12 o'clock noon all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Leon Caisse, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Charles Perry and John Rodgers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 29, in the 11th Concession of the township of Smith, the North half of lot No. 29 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith, the East half of lot No. 30 in the 11th Concession of the Township of Smith, broken lot No. 33 in the 15th Concession of the Township of Smith, and Lot No. 3, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Burleigh.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, July 29th, 1863. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

To Wit:
Timothy May, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Timothy May, the younger, *Defendant.*

The South-west ½ of Lot No. 15, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Douro.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Motherall and William Motherall, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Francis W. Heather, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 1 and 5, according to Parry's plan of Lot No. 20, in Township Lot No. 15, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, July 30th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

To Wit:
Thomas C. Forman, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Archibald McKinzie, *Defendant.*

The North half of Lot No. 4 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Harlpoon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 5th, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert Nicholls and William Hall, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
William Arnot, *Defendant.*

That part of Lot No. 10 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, laid out and numbered by John Reed, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, as Lot No. 14, containing by admeasurement ten acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31st, 1863. 32

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 18th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Henry and Wilfred Rutherford, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 17, in the 11th Concession of Dummer, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 19th, 1862. 36

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

To Wit:
Andrew McKee, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
George H. Marshall, and John Jacob Marshall, *Defendant.*

That part of Town lot No. 3, East of Water street and South of London street, in the town of Peterborough, which is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows:—Commencing on Harvey street at the South West angle of the said lot number three thence Northerly along the Western limit of the said lot 43 feet, thence Easterly in a line parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot one hundred and fourteen feet, more or less, to the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence Southerly along the said Eastern limit 43 feet, thence Westerly along the said Southern limit one hundred and fourteen feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, July 29th, 1863. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest, of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

George Ross, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
George Henderson, Leon Caisse, and James Chalmers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 3, North of Brock Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterboro', and No. 1, East of Communication Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1863. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

To Wit:
Patrick Twomey, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Michael Costello, *Defendant.*

The East half of Lot No. 9 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 19th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

To Wit:
Isaac Robinson, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Edgar, *Defendant.*

Part of Lot No. 12 East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, containing two acres, being composed of that certain part of said Lot No. 12, which is particularly set forth in a Deed thereof from one George Nicholls and wife, to the said defendant, dated the 8th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough, on the first day of November, in the same year.

Also part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot, lying East of a blazed line, running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, Aug. 19th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest, of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

To Wit:
David O'Brien, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Patrick Doris and John Doris, *Defendants.*

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Sep. 16th, 1862. } 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of December, 18 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

To Wit:
John B. Wilson, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Jeremiah Grady, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, in Front Street, and West of Victoria Street, in the Village of Hastings, in the Township of Asphodel; and Lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the Village of Westwood, in the Township of Asphodel, and numbering from the River Ouse, East on the side line between Lots Nos. 10 and 11, of the said Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 8, 1862. 37

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

To Wit:
William Turner, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
George Connell, *Defendant.*

The South half of Lot No. 4, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office
Peterborough, August 27th, 1862. 38

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

QUEBEC, 22nd August, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lands in the Township of Cavendish, in the **County of Peterboro', U. C.,**

WILL BE OPEN FOR SALE

ON AND AFTER THE 30rd SEPTEMBER next, on the usual conditions of actual settlement thereon, at 70 cents the acre, cash; or $1, if paid by instalments; upon application to Samuel Hughes, Esq., Crown Land Agent, at Peterborough.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assist. Commissioner.

Sept. 27, 1862. 36

Insurance Column.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y

ESTABLISHED IN 1825,

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princes Street. | Office in London—20 Cannon Street.
" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st. | " Dublin—34 St. Stephen's Green.
" Perth—79 High Street. | " Montreal—Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT - - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE thirty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen on Friday, the 10th April

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Drumallan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States before-mentioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurance during the year, contained in 1139 Proposal	£454,835 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 951 Policies were issued	359,680 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS or said Policies	11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPAT ON POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantees	22,999 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 1,759 current LIFE POLICIES	1,355,25 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	373,563 3 3
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	96,756 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report Stated that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his entire approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This stap the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £30,975 6s 6d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and nett premiums had only been used, there leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,437 16s 7d., to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £317,781 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinized in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realized on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the quinquennial period was declared; on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto: also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, now vested, are equal to 32 per cent on the sum assured: and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 78 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies Issued.	No. of Policies issued.	New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
1858	£189,540	£126,160	436	264	£3,898 18 0	£62,706 11 10	£248,556 9 2
1859	306,305	189,171	740	477	6,491 1 8	85,701 3 3	307,451 2 4
1860	346,220	263,220	807	689	8,774 17 9	77,677 5 5	318,095 5 10
1861	349,076	270,746	835	730	7,977 17 7	87,680 7 5	334,806 11 0
1862	464,535	359,630	1139	951	11,170 1 1	96,756 4 4	373,563 3 3
Totals	£1,656,676	£1,219,927	3956	3299	37,400 15 10	325,421 14 6	1,537,209 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,
CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, MANAGER.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., SECRETARY.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER, SECRETARY FOR CANADA.

J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office,
Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO', OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Bligh, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA.....$500,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the (5 years) profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Loans settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE* Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITANNICA ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE *Assurance Company.*

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1860. 16

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock INSURANCE CO.'

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.
RICHARD P. STREET, *Sec'y & Treas.*
JOSEPH R. WALTON, Agent, Peterborough.

October, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance *COMPANY.*

Double Assurance system without profits.

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT PREMIUM FOR £100. BIRTHDAY. INCREASING TO £300.

	£ s. d.
16	2 10 5
17	2 11 7
18	2 13 9
19	2 14 0
20	2 16 4
21	2 16 8
22	2 18 2
23	2 19 8
24	3 1 3
25	3 2 10
26	3 4 7
27	3 6 4
28	3 8 2
29	3 10 0
30	3 11 10
31	3 13 8
32	3 15 7
33	3 17 8
34	3 19 10
35	4 2 2
36	4 4 .
37	4 6 9
38	4 9 8
39	4 12 8
40	4 15 1
41	4 17 7
42	5 0 2
43	5 3 9
44	5 7 5
45	5 8 8

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 55 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'armes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.
JOSEPH R. WALTON, *Agent*, Peterboro.

January 23, 1863. 4

WESTERN INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857

Insurance Column.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE following table, compiled from the official returns, exhibits, at a glance, the increase of duty paid to the Government by the different Insurance Offices, metropolitan and provincial, during the year 1861.

THE "ROYAL."

It will be seen, stands as before, at the very head of the list, and maintains a rate of progress very far in advance of all its rivals and competitors. Twelve months ago, we had the gratification of recording the fact that its increase, in the year 1860, had been more than double that of any other company—had exceeded 50 per cent., of the entire increase of all the London offices combined—and had, also exceeded 35 per cent, of the aggregate increase of the remaining twenty eight provincial offices. We have now the pleasure of inviting the attention of our readers to the testimony of these later returns, which show that in the year 1861, the increase of the "Royal" was very nearly sixty per cent, in excess of the increase of any other company—that there were but three offices which came even within fifty per cent. of it, and that it was actually more than one-sixth of the entire increase of the remaining forty-four offices, London and Provincial, put together. Comment upon such facts as these would be superfluous. They prove, unmistakeably, the continued advance of the "Royal" in the confidence and good opinion of the public. That advance has been, from the beginning, so remarkable as it has been rapid; and we cordially congratulate the directors and shareholders upon it, because we regard it as the just reward of prudent management, of liberal and honorable dealing, and of undoubted stability.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinized in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

1 Royal	£787,784	Manchester	£307
2 Liverpool & London	2030	40 National	321
3 Imperial	1627	99 Pairwer	322
4 North British	37	Cumerlan	315
5 Newcastle	1312	93 Royal Farmers	309
6 Sun	1088	10 Sheffield England	229
6 Queen	234	80 Kent	194
7 Law	1000	00 Birmingham	121
8 Globe	2026	83 Nottingham & Derby	143
9 Norwich Union	1029	78 United Kingdom Provident	
10 Country	1066	vident	169
11 West of England	1038	34 Town & Suffolk	160
12 Scottish Union	1065	36 National	101
13 Leeds & Yorkshire	1460	38 Mutual	104
14 Provincial	1286	37 Midland Counties	97
15 London	1308	36 Salop	77
16 Union	945	36 Birmingham District	54
17 Royal Exchange	897	40 London Union	29
18 General	970	61 Guardian	26
19 Law Union	880	43 Shropshire & North Wales	26
20 Scottish Provincial	79	Wales	26
21 Caledonian	490	42 Norwich Equitable	25
22 Lancashire	2114	64 Provertt	23
23 Yorkshire	487	45 District	6

A. SMITH,
(Bank of Toronto)
Agent for Peterboro.

August, 1862. 34

NORTH BRITISH Fire and Life Insurance Comp'y.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 0 0 Stg.
ACCUMULATED Fun £1,114,960 6 11 Stg.
ANNUAL REVENUE..£ 214,655 7 9 Stg.

PRESID NT:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, K. T.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF ABERCORN, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAIR.

HEAD OFFICE:
64 PRINCESS STREET, EDINBURGH.

MANAGER, David Simith.
SECRTARY, John Ogilvie, Esq.

CANADA CENTRAL BRANCH:

4 & 5 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, MONTREAL.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq.,
Thomas Davidson, Esq.,

ORDINARY DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Louis Renaud, M. L. C.
The Hon. John Rose, M. P.
Thomas Ryan, Esq., Merchant,
James Law, Esq., Merchant.
David Davidson, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal.

SECRETARY.
H. J. Johnston, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA:
Messrs. MacDougall and Davidson.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCES effected at the LOWEST RATES of PREMIUMS compatible with security to the risk.

Losses by Fire from Lightning made good.

The full power of settling all Losses is vested in the Montreal Board of Directors, and claims are payable immediately on being adjusted.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Company combines the system of *Mutual Assurance* with the safety of A LARGE PROPRIETING CAPITAL, and thus affords all the facilities and advantages which can be prudently offered by any Life Assurance Company.

NINE-TENTHS of the Profits amongst those insured under the participation of profits class.

The subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent for the Company for Peterborough and vicinity, and is now ready to receive orders and to give full particulars as to rates and any other information that may be required.

J. N. TRAVERS,
AGENT.

Peterboro, July 19th, 1862. 30

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE* ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000000 STG

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro.' April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE Assurance Company.

Capital, 1.000 000.

W. CLUXTON
Agent.

THOS. HOLTWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 2st August, 1856. 21

THE COMMERCIAL Building & Investment *SOCIETY.*

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN,
Agent.

Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 15

CANADA Permanent Building and *SAVING'S SOCIETY.*

CAPITAL.....$200,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE ... 250,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office

W CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

A NEW WORK BY DR GUNN.

GUNN'S New Domestic Physician;

OR, HOME BOOK OF HEALTH:

A COMPLETE guide for Families, pointing out in familiar and plain terms, the causes, symptoms, treatment and cure of the

DISEASES INCIDENT TO MEN, Women and Children:

TOGETHER WITH A GRAND TREATISE ON THE

PASSIONS AND EMOTIONS

SUCH AS

Love, Hope, Joy, Affection, Anger, Jealousy, Grief, Fear, Despair, Avarice, Charity, Cheerfulness, Religion, etc., showing the Influences of the Mind on the Body as a Cause of Health and Disease.

ALSO:

A Complete Materia Medica,

or, list of all the principal remedies used in the treatment of disease, including nearly

300 MEDICAL PLANTS, HERBS AND VEGETABLE REMEDIES,

with descriptions of each, and directions for preparing and using them. (With an elegant and correct Likeness of the Author,)

By JOHN C. GUNN, M. D.,

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Author of the old work known as "GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE."

OVER ONE THOUSAND PAGES,

with numerous

VALUABLE ILLUSTRATIONS!

THIS is probably the best, as well as the most thorough and extensive book ever published, as a Domestic or Family Medical Work. Its author is now an old man, and is probably more generally known as a popular medical author than any man living, owing to the great popularity and extensive sale of his old work, which was one of great value, but in the present advanced state of medical science is altogether behind the times. Dr. G. is a graduate of several of the best Medical Colleges in the world, viz.: of Philadelphia, and of London and Paris. He has been a successful practicing physician for nearly forty years; and it can be hardly supposed that any man can be better qualified to write such a work than he is. He has spent most of the time for several years in preparing this work—intending it, as he often remarked, as his last and greatest Legacy to Posterity.

The

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1862. NUMBER 42.

THE
PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER"
POWER PRESS
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.
Lawyers' blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.
All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENN STOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro' 18

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Offices,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3, d. 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. Office and Residence,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & DREWRY.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
Office:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 16

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Banker, Collector, Division Court and General Debt Agent.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
February 10th, 1862. 3

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Plinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next Door to Hunter's Mills, Peterboro'. C. W 8

W. DOBBIN,
MASTER BUILDER of Sash, Doors & Blinds, Peterborough, C. W.

T. W. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c highest paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 16

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Queen, Corner of Walnut and Ontario Streets, Port Hope. 18

NET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer & Undertaker, George Street, Peterboro'.

R. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournie 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough, C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and rock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W Fare one dollar per day 20

HAGGART & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North of Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL.
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects, Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOPLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe str et, two doors East of Capt Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ.
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water St'et, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery. Peterboro' March 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS,
MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c
Jobbing and Horse-shoeing done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS.
Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets
Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store.
N. B.—All business done promptly and moneys hand'd over when collected. 13

P. SHEVLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE over Harty's Store, George Street.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
Office— UNMAN'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

REFERENCES—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the Review; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

Hair Dressing Saloon.
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.
PROFESSOR HOLMES begs to inform the public that he has opened the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done well always find him.
Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings,
Peterboro. May 1st, 1862. 18

Advertising Essential to Business.
AGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and general Newsagent, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.
Authorized and Agent for this Paper. 29

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,
ASHBURNHAM.
THE subscriber begs to announce to the inhabitants of Ashburnham, Peterboro', and surrounding country, that his new Hotel is now opened, and he hopes by paying strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a share of their patronage.
The BAR will be supplied with the choicest of Liquors and Cigars: while the Table will not be behind with the wants required for it.
Good sheds and stabling in connection with the Hotel; a careful hostler always on hand.
JOSEPH SEDGWICK.
Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1863. 38

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
GRANVILLE RICHARDSON,
24 Proprietor.

COLEMAN'S
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF
SALOON,
SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY.
of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.
This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.
Yard and Stabling for the public.
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.
J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOTEL
Peterborough.
THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he has re-taken the American Hotel, and having it completely renewed and refurnished, and being now entirely complete in all its appartments, is now open for the reception of the travelling public
The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.
The LIQUORS are of the best brands, and the LARDER will be constantly supplied with the delicacies of the season.
The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Hostler is always in attendance.
ALSO,
A LIVERY STABLE attached to the Hotel, where Horses and Conveyances of all kinds can be had at all seasons.
CHARGES MODERATE.
LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro, August, 1863. 34

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
Peterborough.
THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has taken that new Hotel on the
CORNER OF GEORGE & HUNTER ST'S,
in the Town of Peterborough, which he is fitting up at a great expense, and he trusts by keeping
THE BAR
supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars, and the Table with the choicest supplies of the season, to merit a share of the public support
There is a large and commodious YARD, with Sheds and Stables attached to the Hotel, where a careful Hostler will always be found in attendance. Also, a
First-Class Bowling Alley
ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.
WM. ARMSTRONG.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34-1y

BOARD AND LODGING.
TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN OR LADIES can be accommodated with Board and Lodging at
MRS. SAWERS,
On Reid Street, near Mr. Thos. Bentley's.
Terms Moderate.
Peterboro, October 1, 1862. 41

W. PHILP,
TEACHER OF MUSIC,
Residence in Ashburnham,
BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that, in addition to his classis in the Union School, he is prepared to give
Lessons on the Piano, Violin, &c.,
either in his own house or at the residence of the pupils.
For Terms, apply either personally, or at Mr White's Bookstore.
Peterboro, Sept 17, 1862. 38

W. LECH,
FURRIER, &C., &C.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
are constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs of every description.
A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment
ALSO
Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.
Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

TO LOVERS OF
A BEAUTIFUL WASH!
SUCH as will compare if not surpass any thing ever sold in Canada. All I ask is a trial of
AUTER'S CELEBRATED RESTORATIVE,
which is now in the greatest demand in the United States, and which has been tried by Ladies and Gentlemen of the largest cities, who give it the credit of being the most luxurious wash that was ever used as a preventative of the Hair from falling off, and removing the dandruff and scurf from the head, also beautifying and leaving a solid gloss on the hair, to either with a beautiful perfume Having been appointed sole Agent for Lalore's Hair Works.
WIGS, TOUPEES, BRAIDS,
FRIZETTES, &c.,
Arrangements have been made so that persons at a distance can be supplied with the above ornamental head dresses by sending the size of the head and other descriptions, at such low rates as I hope will give satisfaction.

TO GENTLEMEN,
Having Auter's Celebrated Hair Dyes, Brown and Black. If they are not the best now in use he will forfeit $100. It will not leave the skin stained if used by directions. I am now prepared to use the above dyes for the hair or whiskers, and will warrant it to give a Dark Brown, or jet Black, as the case may require.
R. D. BASKERVILLE
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
George Street, Peterboro'.
July 23, 1862 30

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.
ON and after the 13th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—
Leave Port Hope at ..... 7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at ..... 1.35 a.m
Arrive at Port Hope ..... 3.55 a.m
The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.
S. R. KIMBALL, Superintendent. F. FERGUSON, Secretary.
Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our Instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861: 49

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.
All kinds of Carving and Repairing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.
H. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 48-1y

Lumber For Sale.
35.000 FEET of Common and Culled Lumber, for Sale at Blythe Mills, by
ROBERT RENFREW.
September 2nd, 1862. 36-tf

Poetry.

THE SNAKE IN THE GLASS.

A BOMBAY.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Come listen awhile to me, my lad,
Come listen to me for a spell!
Let that terrible drum
For a moment be dumb,
For your uncle is going to tell
What befell
A youth who loved liquor too well.

A clever young man was he, my lad,
And with beauty uncommonly blest,
Ere, with brandy and wine,
He began to decline,
And behaved like a person possessed;
I protest
The temperance plan is the best!

One evening he went to a tavern, my lad,
He went to a tavern one night,
And drinking too much
Rum, brandy, and such,
The chap got exceedingly "tight,"
And was quite
What your aunt would entitle a "fright."

The fellow fell into a snooze, my laid;
'Tis a horrible slumber he takes—
He trembles with fear,
And acts very queer;
My eyes! how he shivers and shakes
When he wakes,
And raves about horrid great snakes!

'Tis a warning to you and me, my lad;
A particular caution to all—
Though no one can see
The vipers but he—
To hear the poor lunatic bawl:
"How they crawl!—
All over the floor and wall!"

Next morning he took to his bed, my lad;
Next morning he took to his bed;
And he never got up
To dine or to sup,
Though properly physicked and bled;
And I read
Next day, the poor fellow was dead!

You've heard of the snake in the grass, my lad
Of the viper concealed in the grass;
But now, you must know,
Man's deadliest foe
Is a snake of a different class;
Alas!—
'Tis the viper that lurks in the glass!

A warning to you and me, my lad;
A very imperative call:—
Of liquor keep clear:
Don't drink even beer,
If you'd shun all occasions to fall;
If at all,
I say take it uncommonly small.

And if you are partial to snakes, my lad,
(A passion I think rather low)
Don't enter, to see them,
The Devil's Museum!—
'Tis very much better to go
(That's so!)
And visit a regular show!

Miscellaneous.

Important Inquest.

(From the Port Hope Messenger.)

An inquest was held by Coroner Maxwell, of Port Hope, on view of the body of Sarah Henderson, late wife of Wm. Henderson, of the Township of Clarke, on the 27th day of August, then by adjournment to the 29th and 30th days of September.

From the strong suspicion formed in the public mind, and at the instigation of Henderson's own friends it became necessary to have the body examined, after it had been *interred nearly thirteen months.* The investigation has resulted in finding Henderson guilty of "Murder," and he is now in jail awaiting his trial at the approaching Assizes, to commence on the 28th inst.

Henderson is 57 years of age, and has a *fine family*; four of his sons are teaching school, and the two younger ones are now at College studying for the ministry. This sad affair has plunged a large and respectable family in despair. The following is the Coroner's Charge to the Jury:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY,—With regard to a charge from the Coroner, although this allegation is usual, but is not in strictness necessary; for the finding upon oath will supply the omission of the Charge. Yet, nevertheless, the immense excitement created in the public mind, and particularly in this neighborhood, by this painful occurrence, a few remarks from me may not be considered out of place, and perhaps is expected. I have the fullest confidence in your integrity as a Jury, and that in rendering your verdict wisdom and justice will be combined, and the interests of the Crown as well as those of the subject respected and maintained. The Coroner's Inquest is to ascertain truly the cause of the party's death, and is rather for information of the truth of the fact, than for accusation; it is not so much an accusation on an indictment, as an inquest of office to inquire truly how the party came to her death. You have heard the evidence touching the cause of death of the late Mrs. Henderson, and have heard my comments thereon both pro. and con. I may remark, although you are bound to pay due respect to the proceedings of the Court, and definition and exposition of the law, touching the nature of the alleged offence on which is based the ground of accusation, and you are not compellable by any rule to adhere or concur in my remarks, only so far as they serve to elucidate fairly and justly the matters connected with this important inquest, and the due administration of justice. It entirely rests with you to decide the cause of death in this instance, founding your verdict on the strength of the evidence produced and the circumstances and facts elicited in the investigation and connected with the case. And as you are sworn to declare, when, where, how, and after what manner the deceased Sarah Henderson came to her death, so you are also sworn to present no man through malice, hatred or ill-will, or upon any through favor, or affection, but a true verdict give according to the evidence, consequently you must be allowed without restraint or interference to approach your duty, with consciences unbiased, free, and untrammelled, and devoid of all prejudice, which may have been created from outside reports. Nothing is more important to the administration of justice, than that the Jury-men should come to the trial of those persons whose guilt or innocence they have to decide, with minds pure and unprejudiced. Your verdict should be compounded of the facts as detailed to you by the witnesses, and of the law as stated by the Court; but even in this you are not bound by any moral obligation to submit implicitly to the decision of the Court even in point of law; and at no time to exercise your otherwise discretionary power to decide according to your conciences. It would seem, however, that if a Jury are entitled, by any sort of right to canvass what is laid down to them for law by the Court, it may be done equally with regard to any Statute, and thus they would possess a power of setting at naught not only the authority of the Court, but of the Legislature also. But there are instances where Juries have abrogated to themselves the right to decide questions of law, and to render verdicts in opposition to the Court, and in some cases they might be right in thus acting, particularly when prejudice existed in the Coroner, or being ignorant of his duty made an erroneous charge, under such circumstances if they did not do so, the ends of justice might be frustrated, and the guilty escape. Look at the case of Rutherford in your own township. In that case the Jury should have rendered their verdict and required the Coroner to record it, which he was obliged to do at his peril. Because they did not do so, only for the Magistrates taking it up, the culprit might have escaped.

It must be admitted, and indeed he admits it himself, that he did commit a great moral wrong, in having undue intercourse and carnal knowledge with the girl who lived in the house, and from this unfortunate circumstance suspicion was aroused, not only in the minds of his own children, but in that of his neighbors and friends, and all this might have happened and he be innocent. As for the wrong he did the girl he has made all the reparation in his power by making her his wife. But if in order to effect his purpose he removed his first wife, the mother of his children, at the age of 58, out of the way through foul means premeditated and prematurely, for this he has not, nor can he make any amends, but stands amenable to the laws of his country. It is hard, however, to believe, that a man of his age, and of his reputation and standing in society, and after having brought up so fine a family, having educated and provided for them so well, would resort to such a heinous and desperate act to enable him to accomplish so unworthy a purpose. But if instigated by the devil it is unaccountable what desperate extremes a man may run into. I would fain hope that the prisoner is innocent of the crime with which he stands charged. But if you think the evidence, circumstances, and facts produced are not sufficiently strong, pointed, and conclusive to justify your handing him over to be dealt with by the jurisdiction and authority of a higher tribunal, you will of course acquit him. But on the other hand if you think the testimony of the witnesses (viewing it in its combined sense) strong enough to convict the prisoner or put him on his trial it is your duty to find him guilty, and the offender cannot apportion his own wrong. It is not only such acts as obviously tend to cause death that constitute murder, but also all such as may apparently endanger the life of another, and ultimately occasion his death, if wilfully and deliberately committed. I cannot avoid saying, that the circumstances connected with this investigation, as disclosed by the evidence, are unfavorable to the prisoner and some fact as elicted point to him as the principal, and this inquest being called at the suggestion of the sons children, and they being the most pointed witnesses against him. Testimony of this nature and coming from such a source, must be looked upon as doubly strong and binding. And all this evidence has been given without any apparent hard feeling against their father, nor does he appear to blame them for the course they have taken. Nor has he to our knowledge put any impediment in the way to deter them from telling all they know relative to their mother's death, on the contrary we have heard him say, using his own words, "tell all you know, and don't be afraid of me." The principle the young men have acted upon in the premises, in the abstract is correct. Which is, if their father is guilty of such an enormous crime, as to prematurely hasten there mother to the grave, that parent they so much loved and adored, because he had *an inordinate and unlawful passion for another*, he should be brought to justice and put his law'd. On the other hand, they assert, if he is innocent, he should be acquitted by a Jury of his countrymen, but first investigate by you, who living in the immediate *neighborhood, should be most conversant* with the facts.

Of all the forms in which human nature may be subdued, that by poison is the most detestable, and the least to be guarded against by foresight and manhood, in such cases, therefore, the law implies malice, even if the poison be not taken by the party marked out for destruction, and no particular enmity be shown to exist. But if the poison be administered by mistake, or laid with an innocent intent, as to destroy vermin, it will amount to homicide by misfortune merely. But as already stated, death occasioned by poisoning when the drug is administered intentionally knowing its deadly effects on human life, the crime admits of no degrees, and in such a case always implies malice. It is observed that the conduct of the party killed will not purge the offence, for the consent is merely void. He, therefore, who kills another by his desire and command, is a murderer and he who persuades another to destroy himself, which he does, is, though he be absent when the act is committed, a principal in the murder. Even if the deceased, being tired of life, had requested the medicine to be given, in order thereby to be freed from the troubles of the world. The person who administered it, although at her instigation, and knowing its power to overcome and destroy human life, would be equally guilty in the eye of the law of murder as if he had given it of his own malice aforethought. Any unlawful means, employed without warrant or excuse are sufficient to constitute murder. In fact the killing may be either by poison, striking, starving, drowning, or any of the thousand other forms of death, by which human nature may be overcome, for the means and the manner of the death are immaterial with *this reservation, however, that there must* be a corporal damage to the party. Nevertheless the immediate and direct right of deciding upon questions of law is instructed to the Court, while in the Jury it is at most incidental, but I trust in rendering your verdict on this investigation you will have no cause to exercise this prerogative, if prerogative it is.

Now the question is, how did Sarah Henderson come to her death? So suddenly, and from the enjoyment of a degree of apparent health. She was out with the girl when milking the cows, and in perhaps three hours afterwards was a corpse. Did she die of poison as alleged, or did she die by the visitation of God in a natural way? Many do die suddenly it is true, but she died under peculiar circumstances. The sudden tremor she was seized with while sitting in her chair, the spasms, difficulty of breathing as if suffocating, and unusual and violent contraction of the limbs, are unmistakably symptoms of poisoning by strychnine (a substance hard to detect or discover in the human system, particularly after long interment, and when the body is much decomposed, as was the case with that of the deceased, it is a vegetable substance, and not possessed with those qualities of adhesion, solidity, and preserving virtue, which mineral poisons have). Then, if poisoned in this way, by whom was it administered? was it done by Mr. Henderson, her husband? by the servant girl that lived in the house at the time? by any of her children? or by any other person? or was it taken by herself intentionally or through mistake? for it is admitted there was poison in the house for the purpose of killing rats. Now if you think that poison was given with the intention of destroying the life of the deceased, it is murder in the person who administered it, be that person whom he may, for death caused by poisoning admits no extenuation, nor are there any pshating circumstances to modify the act. It is but an individual should suffer a little inconvenience, trouble and loss, by a short imprisonment, then the public should suffer a great wrong in allowing a guilty party to escape.

At most the proceedings before the Coroner's Jury are only preliminary, not necessary for accusation, but to discover the cause of death. If you do find from the strong evidence before you that Mr Henderson should be put on his trial before a higher Court, perhaps it would be to his advantage. Then he will have a fair chance to vindicate his innocence. He will have the benefit of learned and able counsel; he will have the judgment of the Grand Inquest of the County, and if they should find a true bill, he will then have the verdict of twelve sworn and disinterested men, and he will have the benefit of the law more ably and clearly laid down by the Court than can be expected from me, and if his trial should terminate in honorable acquittal it will be more public, and carry with it greater weit and power to satisfy and tranquilize the public mind, and will more speedily remove that stigma under which he lies, and which in the first place may have been created through prejudice, and engendered by ill will. In making up your verdict you will be careful that the interests of the Crown and of society be duly respected With these remarks, gentlemen, I leave with you this serious and important matter to decide. Do it in the fear of God.

Canada and the Lancashire Distress.

The mails by the Canadian steamship Jura, which left Liverpool on the 25th ult, reached Toronto yesterday afternoon. The following article on the Canadian contributions to the Lancashire distress, reference to which was made in the telegraph summary of the Jura's news, is from the London *Times* of the 23rd ultimo:—

One of those practical proofs of attachment to the old country which are worth whole volumes of discussion on colonial rights and duties is now being shown in more than one province of our empire. Yesterday we recorded the opening of a subscription for the distressed Lancashire operatives among the natives of the Punjab. To-day we publish a report of a meeting held with the same object at Montreal. At the meeting no less than $8,200 was collected or promised on the spot, and a much larger sum had already been raised before the mails left. Had the contribution been less considerable in amount it would have touched the hearts of the suffering people whom it will help to feed and clothe. It is difficult to analyze the feelings which make the sympathy of friends at a distance seem doubly precious, but so it is. The duty of employers or rich neighbors, of all Englishmen who have money to spare for the necessities of others, is to manifest that gratitude for their assistance can so hardly be mingled with surprise. We must be dead, indeed, to all impulse of humanity and charity if we could count the smokeless chimneys of great manufacturing towns, or even read the stories that reach us from Lancashire, without longing to add our mite to the relief fund. But our colonies have wants and troubles of their own, and, if they are not burthened with English rates and taxes, they have comparatively little realized wealth, and are mostly engaged in a hard struggle for the means of retiring from business—perhaps, of ending their days in England. It is men of this stamp who met at the Mechanic's Exchange in Montreal and put down their names for £30 and £100 apiece, offering on certain conditions to double their subscriptions. This generosity will be deeply felt and appreciated by the hard-handed but warm-hearted spheres of Lancashire, and it will give a new zest and relish to many a homely meal to know that its cost was in part defrayed by sympathising fellow subjects living thousands of miles off. It is these deeds of kindness and evidences of fellow feeling that invest the bond of nationality with the character of a true relationship, and remind us of the old times when the State was regarded as a grander development of the family.

"It is not only the operatives, however, who will be gratified to find that they are not forgotten in North America. We are justified in drawing from the fact of this meeting being held, and in particular from the tone of the speeches there delivered, an inference favorable to an opinion is that, whatever difficulties may now and then arise in adjusting the obligations of Great Britain and her colonies, their devotion to the Crown is as real and active as our own. The Metropolitan of Montreal, amid the applause of his audience declared that Canada stood committed to the policy of England during the American war, and was bound to support her in maintaining the same dignified attitude for the future. We give the Canadians full credit for participating in this sentiment. It has been our duty, as observers and critics of passing events, to comment with some severity upon certain proceedings of the Canadian Legislature, but we have never done injustice to the loyal spirit of the Canadian people. On the contrary, we have protested against those theories which seem to recognize no other aims in colonial policy than the just apportionment of revenue and expenditure, and to resolve the value of dependencies into a balance of profit and loss. The error of such theories is twofold. In the first place, they rest on the assumption that tangible and immediate material interests are the only advantages worthy the name of interests at all. All the rest is 'prestige' or 'sentiment,' and it is taken for granted, in the second place, that prestige and sentiment are worthless abstractions. Now, the truth is that material interests in this sense—that is, such interests as an economist can deal with—are but a part of the elements which enter into any estimate, however, prosaic, of national prosperity and greatness. It is surely one of the interests of Great Britain, for instance, that her merchants should be protected and free from molestation in every quarter of the globe; yet this security, so necessary to the extension of our commerce, is derived not so much from our wealth as from our power—a power which is produced and might be increased by means very damaging to our pockets in the first instance. So, too, it is possible that the fact of our possessing an Empire upon which the sun never sets may contribute, in ways which could not be exhibited on a balance-sheet, to interests which if not material are next door to it, or the guarantees of other interests as 'material' as could be desired. Not that any one capable of discerning the moral aspects of the question would be content to submit it absolutely. Few of these ties and associations the maintenance of which is the triumph of civilized society would bear the rigorous application of such a criterion. After the first object of many of them have been satisfied, the link would be ruthlessly broken if sentiment were not allowed to perpetuate it, and the same arguments may be used to hasten the separation of colonies from the mother country would deprive life of half its solaces. It is true that the filial relation of one to the other is but a metaphor, and that it would be absurd to argue strictly from domestic analogies to the government of dependencies. But it is equally true that this object in its modern form is unique in the science of politics, and that it is mere pedantry to quote precedents from classical times or supposed laws of political development to prove that the allegiance of a colony cannot survive the sense of necessary dependence.' Burke may have been mistaken in dwelling too exclusively on what is now called the sentimental side of the question, but there was quite as much truth in his ultra-moral view of colonial policy as in the ultra-commercial view which is now too prevalent.

"We are far from saying that the citizens of Montreal, in obeying spontaneous instinct of kindness and good will, meant to illustrate any such principles as we have advocated. Their acknowledgement of them was probably unconscious, but it was not the less genuine or significant. The two chief speakers at the meeting, the Metropolitan and Mr. Rose, did not shrink from implying as much as we have expressed, and every subscriber must have felt something more than mere philantrophy in contributing. The compassion of foreigners may be excited by such a catastrophe as the earthquake of Lisbon, or the great fire at St. John's Newfoundland But it is not a convulsion of nature that has stopped the mills of Lancashire. It is the determination of the Government, backed by the conscience and good sense of the nation, to obtain from an act for which neither precedent nor powerful co-operation would be wanting, rather than incur the responsibility of a war. The Canadians are, no doubt, aware that they would be the first to suffer by a rupture with the United States, and have therefore a strong motive for adhering to England in this instance. This motive, however, is not temporary but permanent and the real independence of Canada would be in greater danger after a separation from this country than it could be in any event while she is a national dependency of Great Britain. Such a danger is far more than sentimental; it appeals to the self interest of every Canadian farmer and merchant. Our colonists have reasons for standing by us which the provincials of the Roman Empire never had or could have. The colonial system of government had no rival in the world. Cut off from Rome, Gaul might have governed itself, but cut off from Great Britain Canada, which is now practically governs itself, would be governed by the majority of a nation never much beloved by its neighbors, and now involved in civil war and bankruptcy. 'It has been said that we cannot have an empire without an emperor, and this is perhaps true if "empire" implies centralization and organized monopoly. How far our union with our colonies is from this the Canadians well know, and when they join with us in a movement of national benevolence it is because, with all their high spirit and impatience of control, they love the name and dignity of England'."

—Sixteen gentlemen now holding commissions in the Federal army—ranking from Brigader-General, down to Chaplain—are candidates for Congress, and it is said some of them are quite indignant that they cannot obtain leave of absence to go home and electioneer.

The Finance Minister.

The energy and business ability which Mr. Howland is applying to the management of the Provincial finances has already produced marked results. It is not possible, of course, by any lucky process of financiering, suddenly to extricate the Province from the embarrassment in which a long course of extravagance had involved it. This is a result which only time and persevering and skilful effort can satisfactorily produce. Mr. Howland, however, has succeeded in showing what may be achieved when the Government applies itself to a reduction of expenditure; and the success which has thus far attended his efforts points to a period when economical administration will bring the public expenditure within the limits of its ordinary income.

Mr. Galt, it may be remembered, in his last financial exposition, estimated the deficiency of the current year, in round figures, at $4,000,000. He calculated, however, that an addition of $1,000,000 would be made to the year's revenue by the measures he proposed; reducing the estimated deficiency to $3,000,000.

Mr. Howland assumed office under circumstances which forbade anything like a thorough revision of the estimates, whether in regard to revenue or expenditure. By striking off items which seemed wholly or in part superfluous, he reduced Mr. Galt's talked of deficiency to $3,000,000. By his new revenue measures he calculated upon receiving an additional million; bringing the deficiency down to $2,000,000.

The new Finance Minister has not stopped here. True, the difficulties he has been compelled to encounter have been greater than a glance at the Estimates might lead one to suppose. For, besides being called to grapple with a formidable deficiency, he has had thrust upon him expenditures undertaken by the late Government without the authority of Parliament, and for which no provision had been made. Amongst other items of this class, we may mention an advance of $60,000 on account of the Three Rivers and Arthabaska Railway, an expenditure of $47,000 on the town residence of the Governor General with smaller outlays amounting to a considerable aggregate. These Mr. Howland has been obliged to meet. By deferring and reducing expenditure, he has nevertheless succeeded in reducing the estimated deficiency from $3,000,000 to $2,000,000; and in this endeavor he has the cordial co-operation of the Premier, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and other Members of the Government.

Large arrears also appeared in the account with the agents of the province in England. Mr. Howland has remitted $1,000,000 in reduction of these arrears; and he accompanied the last remittance with instructions that will prevent the disposal of any debentures in England, on account of the province. We believe, indeed, that he hopes to adjust the overdrawn account in England without increasing our debenture liabilities there; preferring to meet whatever monetary difficulties exist out of the resources of our own people instead of augmenting our indebtedness abroad.

So far as income is concerned, we understand that the actual increase of the customs revenue, to the 1st ult., was somewhat less than the finance Minister anticipated. The vigorous prosecution of claims in other quarters, and the collection of assets, long neglected, have brought the total income to within $400,000 of the estimate; and there is little doubt that this difference will also be removed by a continuance of these proceedings during the remainder of the year. There will be few neglected claims to enforce, or unemployed resources under Mr. Howland's management of the department.

We have said that Mr. Howland has reduced the estimated deficiency of the year to $2,000,000. It is expected that from various sources this amount will be yet further diminished to the extent of $500,000; so that we are led to suppose that the raising of a million and a half by other measures will suffice to carry the province through the financial difficulties of the year. With the view of providing this amount, we learn that the Finance Minister proposes very shortly to issue provincial Notes, payable with interest one year after date.

The measure by which it is proposed thus to meet the financial exigency is sound and eminently politic. Large amounts of capital now lie dormant in the country, which the issue of interest-bearing notes will bring into profitable use. The published returns show that the deposits in the banks, on which interest is paid, amount to not less than $9,000,000; and there are, besides, large hoards of the people, spare capital, fully sufficient to cover all the wants of the province. The Minister who shall succeed in obtaining from these sources whatever may be required to maintain provincial credit, will not only surmount an immediate difficulty, but will affirm a principle of the most importance in its application to the future of Canada.

The habit of running to England to borrow every dollar that might be needed to meet financial deficiencies, or to obtain the means of carrying on new enterprises, has been one of the most potent charges of the extravagance, the waste, and the demoralization which have been manifested in the management of our finances. Facilities for borrowing are well enough, rightly used; but a system which relies upon and tends to effect loans on every occasion, inevitably produces a disregard of those habits of economy which would save a country from bankruptcy. Canada has had painful lessons of learning the lesson thoroughly. Instead of adapting expenditure to income, we have gone on effecting loans, issuing debentures, and overdrawing our banker's account, until our credit "at home" has been stretched to the utmost and we are in danger of being obliged either to meet our obligations or to submit to whatever terms English money lenders choose to dictate. We are glad that the present Finance Minister is resolved to bring this system to an end. In due time, by a course of unflinching economy, we trust to see the government carried on on the principle which a solvent merchant applies to the conduct of his own affairs. Except on extraordinary occasions, there should be no borrowing; and when these occur, Mr. Howland's plan is the true one—to raise whatever amount is wanted amongst ourselves, and so to maintain independence of the capitalists, who, having but a scanty knowledge of our real position, too often expect one that are followed by disappointment.

For every legitimate expenditure, there is money enough in Canada. Were a loan necessary to-day, it might be obtained from our own monetary institutions with the greatest ease. But it is not wanted. All is needed is to provide for a deficiency which economical government will render temporary; and Mr. Howland evinces a appreciation at once of the spirit and resources of the Canadian people, when he bases his reliance upon the capital they themselves may furnish. Had no scheme no other merit than providing employment to capital at home, it would be commendable.—It will accomplish more: it will necessitate the persistence in economy, and will more closely identify the fortunes of the people with the conduct of their government.—*Mercury.*

Expectations not Realized.

(Condensed from N.Y. Tribune.)

It will not be denied that the national experience of the last sixteen months has been crowded with disappointed expectations. That of the rebellious States has been equally diversified, but more disheartening. Europe is confounded at the total failure of the numerous predictions put forth. Parties everywhere have been at fault. Events relied upon by many as certain to occur, have not been realized, while others which the press foreshadowed, have come to pass beyond the public expectation. Our anticipations of some things have been more than realized. It was everywhere seen that the blockade of the Southern ports would strip the railroads of that region of all freights and travel, and drive them to the seaboard over Northern roads. The sixteen hundred steamboats usually employed upon the Mississippi would be no longer available as carriers; their vast tonnage must come this way by rail. It was to secure a portion of this enormous Western trade that every seaboard city constructed lines of railroad tapping the Mississippi Valley. As was clearly seen at the beginning, the blockade has destroyed the business of every Southern line, while the volume of trade that crowds every Northern one exceeds all loyal expectation. Their stocks and bonds command higher prices than at any previous time, some of them exceeding those of the Government. The war strengthens these roads, while it impoverishes those at the South. Though cotton is a missing quantity, yet there is no vacuum on the lines of transportation—all are crowded to their utmost capacity. In this respect the North has been disappointed; the reality far exceeding the most sanguine expectation. Our trade with the south having wholly disappeared, it is seen that that of the West is large enough to supply its place, and that Northern seaports, which were insolently declared to be mere supplicating dependencies on Southern cotton fields, are active with business and plethoric with capital under a total dearth of cotton.

When the Rebellion took place in 1860, lines of magnificent steamers were running from Northern ports to Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans, a fleet of nearly fifty vessels, beside numerous sailing packets. The Mississippi swarmed with flat-boats and steamers to and from New Orleans and intermediate ports. All of this enormous traffic has long been dead, so far as the South is concerned.

Her treason was strengthened by another terrible mistake. It assumed that the North would be split into factions, and that a powerful one would even take up arms in her behalf. Her first discouraging disappointment was the discovery that this was a delusion. She was staggered by the loyalty of the mass of Democrat leaders. As they had heretofore eaten dirt at the bidding of South, so they were relied on to fight for treason itself. The stern loyalty of Douglas, Butler, Cass, and men of kindred antecedents, struck the conspiracy with dismay.—But the amazing unanimity of the entire North astounded them.

The South relied on Europe forcing the blockade, liberating the cotton crop, and pouring in supplies of all descriptions. The Capital was to be taken and occupied as their seat of government; Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York were to become the spoils of treason, because one Rebel could vanquish five Northern men. Blood was to flow in all our streets, grass was to grow in Broadway, and the wharves in every Northern city were to rot in idleness, the shipping that crowded them being swept from the ocean by Rebel privateers. Our Government was to become bankrupt, our banks and other moneyed corporations were to share the same fate, the North and West were to be split up into a dozen republics, into none of which should pestilent New England be admitted.

On the other hand this picture has its coloring of disappointed expectations for the North. We were sure of being in Richmond a year ago, but who now will venture to predict the day of its occupancy?—The Mississippi was to be speedily cleared of the rebellion, but rebellion still obstructs its navigation. The North, confessedly overpowering its numbers, wealth, and materials of war, was to be able to crush the rebellion at a blow. But the rebellion has lingered on to this time, developing a vitality of energy which it now appears were to be exhausted rather than crushed. In many of our Generals we have been sadly disappointed. We have gained great victories, which, we have been mortified to find, were not promptly followed up to decisive results. We have suffered terrible defeats, followed by long periods of most unaccountable inactivity. Our dead and wounded are inconceivably more numerous than we expected they would be. A year ago the nation was almost panic stricken at what was then the financial prospect. We have been compelled to raise an army five times greater than at first was believed would be wanted, and to contract a debt of proportionate magnitude. It was hoped that the rebellion would destroy slavery, but now we see that the end is sure. Once we feared for the Republic; now we know that it is safe.

These facts involve a world of expectations which have not been realized. It is plain that on some points we have not been sanguine. Sixteen months of active war have instructed, tamed, and sobered us. The North believes that the crisis has passed, that the worst is over; and men who a year ago were timid and impatient, are now confiding and courageous, content to wait in settled calmness for the happy end which their judgment assures them is already begun. If other expectations have been disappointed, this at least seems safe beyond contingency.

—Every public benefactor is worthy, at least, a warm place in the heart: and Elder N. H. Downs who invented the Balsamic Elixir for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Incipient Consumption will not be forgotten in this generation. His truly excellent medicine is to be found in almost every family that has the good fortune to live in a neighborhood where it is sold. For thirty years it has stood the test and has come out triumphant.

Henry's Vermont Liniment may be used in every way as a Pain-Euler. No family should be without it. See advertisement in another column.

—In the entire English population there is one Smith in seventy-three; one Jones in seventy-six; one Williams in one hundred and seventeen; one Taylor in one hundred and forty-eight; one Davy in one hundred and sixty-two; one Brown in one hundred and seventy-four.

—The following singular notice was recently found posted on a bridge at Galt, C. W.—"With the blessing of Providence and assistance of the Road and Bridge Committee, the north-half of this bridge will be completed before the south-half rots. By order, J—n A—n, General Guardian of the interests of the town."

AGENTS FOR THE "EXAMINER."

James McLean, ... Mount Pleasant.
Richard Howell, ... Millbrook.
Alex. Orr, ... Lobcaygeon.
Henry Graham, ... Fenelon Fall.
T. Blackmore, ... Hastings.
R. Saunders, ... Willocks, Verulam.
Griffin & Reynolds, ... Westwood.
W. H. Reynolds, ... Lindsay.
John Gell, ... Kent.
K. Hagerty, ... North Douro.
John Berry, ... Wortworth.
Duncan Anderson, ... South Dalhousie.
C. Wilcox, ... Norwood.
D. McKellar, ... Warsaw.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dr. F. Dellenbaugh.
For Sale—R. Kingan.
Veterinary Surgery—T. Bloomfield.
do., do., —Thos. Rush.
Sale of Lands—A. Farewell.
Carriage Establishment — McWilliams & Ishister.
Farm for Sale—T. Swann.
Credit Sale—J. Richardson.
Sheriff's Sale—Jas. Hall.
Waggon for Sale—Metheral.
Herrick's Pills.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 16, 1862.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The subject of a Railway connecting Canada with the ocean in the winter months, has been pretty well discussed of late in the press, and like most other subjects, this has its advocates and opponents. Prominent among the latter we find the *Globe*, which opposes the scheme on the score of economy. It states, not without good reason, that Canada is not just now in a financial position to undertake to bear such a drain as will be made upon it for the project. Strained almost to the utmost tension by the advances made to the Grand Trunk, and the reckless expenditure of public money, by a profligate ministry, it is of the utmost importance that before any proposed additional burden be imposed, the question should be fairly discussed, and not adopted prematurely. We are of the opinion that any Government, rushing into this measure, and pledging the country to pay five-twelfths annually of the interest accruing upon the outlay of such a gigantic expenditure, before ascertaining the willingness of the country to sanction such a proceeding, would be guilty of a prostitution of the power yielded to it by the people. It is therefore not to be wondered at that rumours are rife of the resignation of members of the Government, on this question. Of course the matter has yet only been brought before the Cabinet at the late conference of the representatives of the Colonies. Nothing more than preliminaries were gone into, but the scheme as a whole was looked upon in a favorable light. It is a scheme that has long been talked of, and even cherished by both east and west,—and no doubt its present revival is attributable in a great measure to the present peculiar position of our Southern neighbours. Canada, notwithstanding all that has been said and written of late about it, is attached to England, and *England is attached to Canada*; and in the event of any bond between England and the United States, Canada would be the battle ground; hence the anxiety felt both at home and here, that the difficulties experienced last winter in sending forward troops, should be avoided. The proposed Railway, though doing much to develop the resources of the country through which it would pass, and aiding its commerce, would not achieve a tithe of benefit to warrant its construction.

It is looked upon by its advocates, not as a commercial necessity, but as a military one—and entirely on this ground are its advantages advocated. It has been suggested by its abettors that money spent to build this road would be more beneficial than an expenditure upon a Militia Bill, and would go a long way to dispense with outlays upon our defences.

Be this as it may, the subject is of vast importance in a national point of view, and should neither be adopted nor discarded, too hastily.

It must be borne in mind that a very general dislike to Railway schemes exits in Canada, owing to the extensive frauds perpetrated on individuals, Corporations, and the community, by the chicanery and deceit of selfish manipulators.

Many would advocate such a national measure, who are now lukewarm, but for these drawbacks.

It is likely to come before Parliament when it meets, and there is no doubt but it will then receive that attention which its importance demands.

We learn from papers from Vancouver's Island that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron has been entertained at a dinner at Victoria, and in a speech in reply to a toast, stated that having an interest in the overland route between Canada and British Columbia, he had come over purposely to inspect the capabilities and resources of the latter country, and that so far as he had seen and heard he was anything but disappointed.

The papers state that immense quantities of gold are being found by some of the miners, while large numbers are obliged to leave the mines for want of food. A gang of brigands is said to exist in the interior, which prevents the miners from sending their treasure to Victoria. Provisions are still high. We have had no recent news from our Peterborough adventurers.

A Meeting is to take place in the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon next, at the hour of 3 o'clock, to take into consideration the best means of raising assistance for the distressed operatives in Lancashire. We hope to see the meeting well attended.

In our prize list last week, of the County Agricultural Show, we omitted to insert Mr. Loch, as an exhibitor of furs; indeed they were the best lot ever offered in Peterboro, and equal to anything exhibited at the Provincial Show at Toronto. A typographical error occurred in the number of entries. It should have been 600 in place of 100.

Montreal Murder.—The trial in the case of the soldier, John Mawn, for the murder of Sergeant Quinn, of the 16th regiment, was concluded in the Court of Queen's Bench, at Montreal, on Friday last. The prisoner has been found guilty, and is to be executed on Friday, the 31st of this month.

We publish to-day the last of the series of letters from our correspondent "R." Our readers, we have no doubt, have been pleased with his "Notes by the Wayside," and regret that they have been brought to a close. We hope that his visit to his native land will be beneficial every way to him, and that he may yet favor us with more productions from his pen. His correspondence has been very acceptable to us.

Correction.—The charge made by the Correspondent of the Ottawa *Citizen* some time ago, of very improper expressions being used by the Premier at the Eastern Division nomination, we are pleased to inform the Cornwall *Freeholder* is false. They were used by a person of the same name, but not the Hon. gentleman.

Last week matters were crowded out that should have appeared, and the same happens to-day. We have a letter from the Deputy Superintendent of Education, which we regret at being obliged to postpone. We have one, also, from Mr. Orde which was handed to too late for this week's issue.

☞ We understand the Peterborough Amateur Dramatic Company, intend giving a performance in Peterborough, about the beginning of next month, for the benefit of the distressed Lancashire operatives.

Fire.—Some wicked person, or persons unknown, set fire to the Verandah around the Town Hall, on Wednesday morning last, between the hours of two and three o'clock. Fortunately it was discovered in time, or else our Town Hall would have been burned to the ground.

Prize Apples.—Mr. F. Stoddart will please accept our thanks for a basket of his prize apples, which he so kindly presented us with.

There is a pear tree in Salem, Massachusetts, 224 years old, which has yielded 14 bushels of fruit this season.

Gold is quoted, in New York, at 129½.

LIST OF PRIZES

Awarded at the Annual Show of the Asphodel, Belmont, and Dummer Agricultural Association, held at Norwood on Tuesday, 14th October, 1862:—

HORSES.

Stud Horses, Phillip Fitzpatrick 1st; J. Dafoe 2nd; James Greenbanks 3rd.
Team, Alex. Calder 1st; Robt Stewart 2nd; Alex. Nichol, Sen., 3rd.
Brood Mare and Foal, John Sexsmith 1st; Alex. Eason 2nd; Danl Buck 3rd.
Two year old Colt, Alex. Nicoll, Sr 1st A. Eason 2nd; Michael Fitzpatrick 3rd.
One year old Colt, Jas. Clysdale 1st & 2nd; Michael Fitzpatrick 3rd.

CATTLE.

Aged Bull, P. Cannon 1st; Jas. Fife 2nd; L. P. Dinsdale 3rd.
One year old Bull, Eugine McVicoll 1st. Bull Calf, Alex. Caulder 1st; F. Birdsall 2nd & 3rd.
Milk Cow, L. P. Dindsdale 1st; Luis Lewis 2nd; Alex. Caulder 3rd.
Two year old Heifer, Luis Lewis 1st & 2nd; Alex. Caulder 3rd.
One year old Heiffer, Luis Lewis 1st; L. P. Dinsdale 2nd & 3rd.
Heiffer Calves, L. P. Dinsdale 1st, 2nd & 3rd.
Best lot of Cattle—not less than six, L. Lewis 1st; L. P. Dinsdale 2nd.
Bull and three of his stock, F. Birdsall 1st; Alex. Caulder 2nd; L. P. Dinsdale 3rd.
Working Oxen, John Bannon 1st; Alex. Nicoll Sr 2nd; Jas. Lyon 3rd.
Steers 4 years old, J. Clysdale 1st; M. Fitzpatrick 2nd.
One Bull, owned by F. Birdsall, Esq., was highly recommended for a 1st prize as being a superior Galloway.

SHEEP.

Aged Ram, Luis Lewis 1st; James Greenbanks 2nd; John H. Preston 3rd.
Shearling Rams, L. P. Dinsdale 1st & 2nd.
Ram Lambs, L. P. Dinsdale 1st & 2nd; Luis Lewis 3rd.
Two Ewes & Lambs, Luis Lewis 1st; L. P. Dinsdale 2nd & 3rd.
Two Ewes of 1860, Luis Lewis; 1st L. P. Dinsdale 2nd & 3rd.
Two Shearling Ewes, L. P. Dinsdale 1st, 2nd & 3rd.
Two Ewe Lambs, L. P. Dinsdale, 1st, 2nd & 3rd.
Two fat Sheep, Lewis Lewis 1st; L. P. Dinsdale 2nd & 3rd.

SWINE.

Aged Boar, James Clysdale, 1st; John Elliot Jr 2nd.
Aged Sow, Jas. Dindsale 1st & 2nd.
Boar under 9 months, do., do.

DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Honey, L. P. Dinsdale 1st.
Maple Sugar, F. Birdsall 1st; John Parker 2nd; Alex. Caulder 3rd.
Butter, Mrs. D. Mullens 1st; John H. Preston 2d; Mrs. R. Morrison 3rd.
Cheese, Alex. Eason 1st; Jas. Fife 2nd; John Parker 3rd.
Fall Wheat, F. Birdsall 1st; J. W. Fife 2nd; Jas. Fife 3rd.
Spring Wheat, John W. Fife 1st; C. Beck 2nd; H. Christie 3rd.
Peas, F. Birdsall 1st; John Bleazard 2nd; O. Beck 3rd.
Oats, L. P. Dinsdale 1st; Jas. Dinsdale 2nd; Alex. Eason 3rd.
Timothy Seed, George Barker 1st; P. Fitzpatrick 2nd; J. Bleazard 3rd.
Barley, Alex. Eason 1st; Geo. Barker 2nd; O. Beck 3rd.
Corn, Alex. Eason 1st; John Wigmore 2nd; Wm. Wigmore 3rd.
Potatoes, Jas. Beckett 1st; G. Barker 2nd; John H. Preston 3rd.
Swedish Turnips, John Barker 1st; J. H. Preston 2nd; J. Sexsmith 3rd.
Other Turnips, L. P. Dinsdale 1st; J. H. Preston 2nd; D. Wigmore 3rd.
Field Carrots, Thos. Hawthorn 1st; T. Grover 2nd; Jas Greenbanks 3rd.
Garden Carrots, John Fife 1st.
Beets, Alex. Eason 1st; T. Hawthorn 2nd; F. M. Grover 3rd.
Parsnips, Thos. Hawthorn 1st; P. M. Grover 2nd.
Cabbage, M. Fitzpatrick 1st; J. Wigmore 2nd; Thos. Hawthorn 3rd.
Squash, D. Mullens 1st; Alex. Eason 2nd.
Onions, Thomas Hawthorn 1st; P. M. Grover 2nd; Geo. Grover 3rd.
Half bushel Apples, John Bleazard 1st and 2nd; F. Birdsell 3rd.
Mangle Wurtzel, Jas. Greenbanks 1st.
A lot of Apples and Pears, from Dr. Beadle's Nursery, St. Catherines, C. W., were highly recommended, which were exhibited by Mr. F. Stoddart, agent for said Nurseries in these Counties.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Hay Fork, Wm. Nicoll 1st.
Manure Fork, do do
Horse Shoes, John Finly 1st and 2nd.
Lumber Waggon, Thomas Houston 1st.
Cutter John Finly 1st and 2nd.
Cheese Press, Wm. Seargent 1st.
Fanning Mill, A. W. Dafoe 1st and 2nd.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

Table Cloth, John Crawford 1st; Wm. McMullen 2nd.
Woollen Flannell, Jas. Greenbanks 1st.
A few fine pieces of Cotton and Wool goods were shown by Mrs. R. Morrison and John Wigmore which were highly recommended.
Woolen Coverlid, P. Cannon 1st and 2nd.
Cotton Coverlid, Mrs. D. Mullens 1st. Patch Work, Miss E. Rawly 1st; Mrs. D. Mullens 2nd.
Woolen Yarn, Mrs. Wm. Wigmore 1st; Mrs. R. Morrison 2nd.
Woolen Stockings, Mrs. Grover, sen., 1st; Miss E. Rawly 2nd.
A Carpet made by Mrs. F. Birdsall was very highly recommended.
Woolen Socks, Mrs. Grover, sen., 1st; Mrs. A. Eason 2nd.
Woolen Gloves, Mrs. D. Mullens 1st. do Mitts do do; Miss E. Rawley 2nd.
Calf Boots, Messrs Waters & Cox 1st.

CABINET WORK.

Bureau, O. W. Moore 1st and 2nd.
Bedstead do do do

LADIES WORK.

Worsted Work, Miss E. Greenbanks 1st; Mrs. D. Mullens 2nd.
Crotchet Work, Miss F. Mullens 1st; Miss E. Wigmore 2nd; Miss Ann Scott 3rd.
Fancy Knitting, Miss E. Greenbanks 1st. Mrs. J. Dinsdale 2nd; Miss E. Wigmore 3rd.
Embroidery, Miss E. Pearce 1st and 3rd; Miss E. Rawley 2nd.
Fancy Needle Work, Miss F. Mullens 1st
Woolen Hood—Miss E. Rawley presented to show a Woolen Hood, and a Crotchet Fringe, which were highly recommended.

For the Examiner.

NOTES BY THE WAY-SIDE.

LETTER No. 14.

THE CLYDE.

Steamers leave the Broomielaw at Glasgow nearly every five minutes during the forenoon of each week day, for the different ports on the Clyde and the Lochs of the West Highlands.

For the distance of a mile or so we sail slowly between the rows of shipping which line the sides of the River, and after we pass these we hear on all hands the incessant

"Clank of hammers closing rivets up."

As we had occasion to observe in our letter from Glasgow, many of the largest ocean steamers afloat, and the great iron-plated ships of the British navy *Black Prince* and *Warrior*, were built on this River.

Two miles down the River we pass the Village of Govan, which was, in the 16th century, classed one of the first villages of Scotland, but, strange to say, it has never exceeded those dimensions, and from present appearance the overspreading march of the City of Glasgow will soon obliterate the separate existence of the village altogether.

Renfrew, a small Town about two miles further on, is remarkable as being the place which gives the title of Baron to the Prince of Wales. The barony of Renfrew was the first possession of the Stuart family in Scotland, and the plains adjoining have been the scenes of many desperate combats.

Proceeding on our way downward, the River greatly widens before us, and the Kilpatrick Hills appear in view. Soon we pass the Village of Kilpatrick, famed as the birth-place of Ireland's patron saint, St. Patrick. The hills spreading away to the right form a view of surpassing splendour and beauty. Next we pass Bowling Bay, near which is the mouth of the Great Junction Canal, which unites the east and west coasts of Scotland, by means of the Friths of Forth and Clyde.

Further on we pass a monument to the memory of the introducer of steam navigation on the Clyde, Henry Bell. It is thought that the great Roman wall of Antonium terminated in this neighborhood.

But we soon approach the Rock of Dumbarton, by far the most prominent object on the Clyde. The rock stands 560 feet above the level of the sea, measures a mile in circumference at its base, and is said to be an impregnable fortress. History tells us that previous to his being sent to England, Wallace was confined here. In a Room in the Rock are shown a sword of immense size, and other things said to have been the property of the mighty soldier.—At the union of England and Scotland this was one of the four fortresses stipulated to be kept up, and accordingly it is occupied by a garrison. It is a singular circumstance that on the top of the rock, so high above earth and sea, there is a spring of clear, fresh water.

Gently wending its way along the western side of the Dumbarton Rock, is the River Leven, sung by Roderick Random, as

"By Leven's Banks, where free to rove
And tune the joyful pipe to love."

Close by is the Castle of Newark, and on the opposite shore is romantically situated the ancient Castle of Cardross.

We shortly pass the village of Port-Glasgow, and reach the populous sea-port town of Greenock. There are a greater number of sugar refineries here than in any other place in Britain, and consequently it is the chief port for the importation of molasses. In the Shaws-water Cotton Spinning Factory here is the largest water wheel ever built, measuring 73 feet in diameter. Engineering and ship-building are carried on extensively, most of the steamers of the Cunard Company having been built here. The population is probably over 100,000.

The river at this point is several miles wide, and on the opposite shore is the beautiful sea-bathing Village of Helensburgh. As we continue on our course we pass almost innumerable pretty little villas, and coves by the sea-side,—used by the Glasgowegians as summer resorts and bathing-places. One of the most frequented of these is Rothesay, Isle of Bute, whence thousands of seekers after health and pleasure, flock annually. There is a mineral spring on the Island, the waters of which are said to contain miraculous curative qualities.

But if we sail along the south side of the coast after we leave Greenock, we pass the Cloch Light-house, one of the most important beacons on the Clyde. On this also, as on the other side, the coast is studded with beautiful little villas. Weymss Bay, Largs, and Millport, are all favorite places. Ayr and Ardrossan, with the Isle of Arran on the opposite side, may be said to terminate our view of the Clyde.

THE WEST HIGHLANDS.

A favorite route is to leave Glasgow by train for Balloch, and from thence proceed by steamer through the unrivalled scenery of Loch Lomond. On the right towers up towards the skies the hill of Ben Lomond, famed in Scottish song and legend. The view is described as enchanting when

"The sun has gone down o'er the lofty Ben Lomond
And left a dark cloud to preside o'er the scene."

A short stage journey overland brings us to the village of Arrochar, at the head of Loch Long. A small rivulet or "burn" here divides the shores of Dumbarton and Argyle, and it is said that in bye-gone days disputatious parties were accustomed to settle their quarrels by standing on opposite sides of the stream (that is, in separate shires,) with a judge or umpire in the shallow water between. As we sail down Loch Long we see the hills rising gradually from the water to a height of, in many places, several hundreds of feet. A remarkable thing is seen in the small streams that trickle down the mountains' sides; at a distance they appear to be long sheets of ice, but on approaching them the singular appearance of the water is seen to be caused by its being beaten into foam in its steep and rapid descent. About half-way down to the Clyde we pass the mouth of Loch Goil,

"That dark and stormy water,"

and we see the spot famed in Campbell's poem of "A Chieftain to the Highlands bound," as the place where Lord Ullan stood when

"Come back, come back, he cried in grief,
Across this stormy water,
And I'll forgive your Highland Chief,
My daughter! Oh, my daughter!"

Another favorite route to the West Highlands is to sail by Rothesay through the Kyles of Bute, thence up Loch Fyne. The scenery by this route is grand beyond our abilities to describe it. We had occasion to visit Kames, a small fishing village on Loch Fyne, where we received from friends, a true Highland welcome. By the way, speaking of a Highland welcome we cannot forbear quoting Burns, where he says:

"When death's dark stream ferry o'er,
A day that surely shall come,
All that I ask, all that I crave,
Is just a Highland welcome."

The Gaelic language is universally spoken here and English is also spoken with remarkable accuracy, but every native seems to think with the mythical Flora Macdonald, that

"Oh, your English is so weak,
It takes the Gaelic tongue to speak,
The bitter, burning words of scorn,
That make the brave heart grue."

Kind and hospitable to strange they are always suspicious of them, and seem to possess a feeling that there is something wrong in the designs of foreigners when among them. This probably arises from an inborn belief which is inherited from past generations. Deprived of many privileges of light which the inhabitants of more favoured countries enjoy, they are superstitious in regard to many things,—but even these are last passing away. Their simple piety and pure habits of life are striking, and impress one with a feeling of reverence for the country.

As we climbed up the heather hills on a lovely morning in August, and started the moor-fowl from their nests, we thought of many readers of the *Examiner*, of our acquaintance, who would like to have been by our side to enjoy again the scenes of their childhood. We embarked at the village of Ten-neigh-bru-aich, for Glasgow, after a pleasant visit.

CONCLUSION OF THE NOTES BY THE WAY-SIDE.

Mr. Editor,—I must thank you for the indulgence you have extended in giving so much of your space to these rambling notes, and may I express a hope that they have contributed in some degree to the entertainment, at least, of your readers. If any errors have occurred, or if the letters have not been so well prepared as they might have been, let the circumstances under which they were written, be considered. I must again bid adieu to your readers, but remain,

Your correspondent,
R——.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

According to previous announcement the dedicating services of the Bible Christian Chapel, (River Road, Otonabee) were conducted by Mr. Eynon—the venerable founder, and much beloved father of the Bible Christians in Canada,—and by Mr. Chapple, the president of the Bible Christian Conference. At 10 o'clock a. m., and at 2 p. m. sermons were preached by Messrs. Chapple and Eynon, respectively, to densely crowded houses, and on each occasion many were compelled to congregate around the windows outside. The Church at the six o'clock service was not so crowded as on the former occasions, but tolerably well filled—Mr. Chapple conducted the evening service. After each sermon a collection was taken up for the purpose of assisting the Trustees to defray the debt in connection with the building, and the manner in which people most willingly cast in their *mites* is a true manifestation that the people of the neighbourhood have merited the good wishes of all in the erection of a plain, but at the same time beautiful little Chapel, wherein to offer the sacrifice of prayer to Him who is the founder thereof, and who is the giver of all good and perfect gifts.

The day following, at 2 o'clock p. m., a very successful Tea Meeting was held in a building adjacent to the Church, there being upwards of three hundred persons present, all of whom shared of the good things provided by the people of the neighbourhood, who truly merited praise for the very excellent tea provided, and the orderly manner in which business was transacted. The young ladies of the River Road—whom I consider second to none in getting up a tea—more especially deserve well merited praise for the efficient manner in which they discharged their duty, and also for the superior quality and richness of the eatables.

Tea being over, the guests repaired to the Church where addresses were delivered by Messrs. Eynon, Hogan and Chapple; Col. Haultain presiding. Mr. Gilmour's absence was much to be regretted, he having to return home in consequence of ill health. After the addresses were delivered (the Choir singing most beautifully after each address,) Mr. Colwell read the financial report of the Chapel, for a short provision to it, when it was found that only $6.69 were due on the Chapel. A collection was immediately taken up which—as Mr. Eynon has it—"cut with a broad axe the tail off the Church." The Chapel is now clear of debt, and the acre of land (gratuitously given by Mr. Neitherclut) deeded to the Trustees of the Bible Christian Church. May the Church grow in grace, and be the birth-place of many souls to God, is the earnest prayer of

Yours,
Otonabee, Oct. 14th, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Mr. Editor,—My letters are generally short, and I trust you will therefore the more readily allow me short space more, in order to defend my former note against the insolent remarks of your flippant correspondent, "Clarence." Does he mean to say that the people of Canada have no public sins to repent of, because they have no State Church among them? or that they have no reason to repent, because they have so much to be thankful for? Should not the goodness of God, so unmerited, the rather lead to a thorough reformation? And what has all this rambling rhapsody about Established Churches to do with a Public Fast for National Sins so shamelessly prevalent in this land? and especially the contempt for truth, honesty, and the sacred obligation of an oath, for which, in my judgment, the neighbouring States are now suffering, and I too justly fear, Canada will soon have to suffer. Whenever the *Globe*, their friend, (and I am their friend) begins with, "If we can believe McClellan," can any one deny the infidelity of the States' Government? If you wish, Mr. Editor, Church Establishments may be debated in your columns, but what has this to do with my call to a Public Fast?

But fair play, Mr. C., who are you that takes upon you to *slander* so many worthy men, better than yourself? I do not know Col. Prince but from your account; he must be an honourable men, since though so liberal a Catholic, he wishes the Priest to be paid for his labours as well as the Doctor. Is there any thing wrong in that? I do not know Dr. Ryerson, but he is certainly as much a citizen of this free country, and as much entitled to be a member of Parliament if he chooses, as any Lawyer in the country. The fact is, that Mr. C. is, by his own showing, both a persecutor and an infidel. He would starve any man to death under an outlawry who dares to avow himself a public servant of Jesus, and deprive him of every civil privilege; and at the same time forbid him to change his profession—a degree of persecution never attempted before by Prince, Pagan, or Papal! An Infidel like Julian the apostate, or Henry 8th, or Mr. C. if he only had the power, is the most merciless persecutor. Who wonder then that he blasphemes the cause and the advocate of Truth in the manner he does. But, thou hypocrite, in England ministers are recognised legally, and paid and honoured as the ministers of the King of Kings, by her most gracious Majesty, and her God-fearing people; and Mr. C. may make his choice in Canada, Ministers must either have justice as ministers of Christ, or they will have it as private citizens. As for this Mr. C., with all the baseness of a self-seeking demagogue, he would first murder the minister of every religion, and then spoil and insult them. This exhibition of narrow-minded bigotry only urges the more strongly the expediency of a Public Fast, which, if you please, may end in a thanksgiving. But without repentance your thanks will be despised, as was Cain's offering.

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours truly,
A True Reformer.
Peterboro', 4th Oct., 1862.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

New York, Oct. 10.—Southern papers state that yellow fever is raging fearfully at Galveston.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* of the 24th Sept. says: Letter was received in this city yesterday from Major-Gen. Longstreet, written on the battle field last Wednesday. He says that our forces were outnumbered, and the battle the most desperate and bloody of the war. Our loss was heavy, but he thinks that of the enemy was still greater. We held our position occupying the battle field, but Gen. Longstreet does not claim anything more.

The Suffolk, Va., correspondence of the *Herald*, dated 4th, has the following:—I have highly important and gratifying news from this quarter to communicate. I have before advised you that the Confederates had pushed their pickets some distance this side of the Blackwater and had grown quite bold in their meanness of this post. On Thursday evening Maj.-Gen. Peck ordered a reconnoissance in force, which was placed under command of Col. Spear of the 11th Pennsylvania. Col. Spear started upon his mission about 9 o'clock and on Friday drove in the enemy's pickets upon the main body, which was commanded by Gen. G. W. Smith. A smart skirmish ensued, in which the Colonel had one lieutenant and two sergeants wounded. He succeeded, however, in completely routing the foe and pursued him as far as Franklin on the upper side of the Blackwater. The object of the reconnoissance was fully accomplished and much valuable information gained.

The Hilton Head correspondent of the *Herald*, dated the 5th inst., states that an expedition of gunboats with a land force under General Brannan had captured a fort on St. John's Bluff, St. John's river, below Jacksonville. Also an infantry and cavalry camp, at which large numbers of arms were found.

On the night of the 3rd the steamtransport Boston was ordered opposite the fort to take on board all the captured guns, ammunition, &c. Most of the captured ordnance are English rifled cannon of recent manufacture, as well as the ammunition. An immense quantity of English conical shells were found as well as small arms.

At last accounts every preparation was being rapidly pushed to completion to attack another heavy battery situated on Yellow Bluff, about 8 miles further up the river. We are anxiously waiting its results. I predict, however, its speedy demolition and the early occupation of Jacksonville at an early day.

Louisville, Oct. 10.—Among the casualties at Perryville, on Wednesday, are the following:—Gen. Jackson, killed; Gen Terrill, killed; Acting Brigader-General Webster, killed; Acting Brigadier-General G. Lyttle, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Jewell, killed; Major Campbell, of the 15th Kentucky cavalry, killed; Colonel Pope of the same regiment was wounded.

—At a recent sitting of the teachers' convention of the county of Newfoundland, held at Brighton, a purse containing $100 was presented to Edward Scarlett, Esq., superintendent of the common schools of the county. A highly complimentary address was also presented to him expressive of the teachers' appreciation of the services he had rendered the cause of education, by raising the schools in seven or eight years from a deplorable condition to a position superior to that of the schools in most of the counties of Upper Canada and inferior to none. Mr Scarlett made a feeling and appropriate reply.

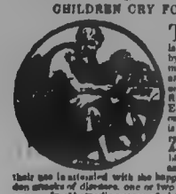
EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION OF OIL.—A terrible fire occurred at the oil wells near Oil city, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday last, by which thirty thousand barrels of oil were destroyed, besides many buildings. The loss was nearly $20,000.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, October 16 1862.

		s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour	₩ brl	4	50	@	5	00
Wheat	₩ bush. fall	0	75	@	0	80
Spring Wheat	₩ bush	0	70	@	0	75
Barley	₩ bush	0	45	@	00	50
Oats	"	0	25	@	0	28
Peas	"	0	40	@	0	45
Potatoes new		0	15	@	0	25
Pork	₩ brl	3	00	@	10	00
Beef	₩ cwt	3	00	@	3	50
Butter	₩ lb	0	12	@	0	13
Hay	₩ ton new	12	00	@	13	00
Hides	₩ cwt	4	50	@	5	00

THE BENEFACTOR OF HIS RACE
THE GREAT HEALER OF MANKIND!
The Whole World United!
SICK PEOPLE THINK,
AFTER WHICH, ACT.
Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills,
CHILDREN CRY FOR THEM!



THIS remarkable American remedy is carrying the world by storm. Over five million boxes are sold annually. Composed entirely of Flowers, Roots, Balsams, and Extracts,—their effect on the human system is pleasant, satisfactory, and successful.—Acting directly on the blood, glands, solids and fluids of the body, their use is attended with the happiest effects. In sudden attacks of disease, one or two doses almost always cures. In old standing cases of sickness, small doses—frequently—so cleanse the system that good health is the result. No change in employment or diet is necessary. They never cause sore mouths, swelled joints, nor blue looks, etc., as do many other kinds. They are warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. They are considered cheaper, safer, prettier, and in all respects superior to any purgative pill in the world.

☞ The discovery of coating a pill with sugar emanated with Dr. Herrick. All others are counterfeits and if used, will do harm, and disappoint the sick. Herrick's pills are elegantly put up, 50 in a box, with a large sheet of directions, and sell for 25 cents a box; 5 boxes for $1.

Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plaster.
THE GREAT STRENGTHENER AND PAIN DESTROYER. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSEHOLD REMEDY IN THE WORLD.

These renowned Plasters cure pains, weakness and diseases in the back, side and breast, in five hours. Indeed, no certain are they to do this, that the proprietor warrants them. Spread from rein, balsams and gums, on beautiful kid leather, renders them peculiarly adapted to the wants of females and others. Their application is universal—equally to the strong man, the feeble woman, and the delicate infant. To each and all they will prove a balm and a blessing. Their use is agreeable and without annoyance or trouble.—Each Plaster will wear from one to four months, and in rheumatic complaints, sprains and bruises, frequently relieve cases when all other remedies fail. Full directions will be found on the back of each. Public speakers, vocalists, ministers of the gospel, and others, will strengthen their lungs and improve their voices by wearing them on chest or breast. Price 25¢ per box.

The above articles are sold by all the dealers in Canada, and by druggists throughout the United States and North America, at wholesale by all large druggists in the principal cities.

HERRICK & BROTHER,
Practical Chemists, Albany, N.Y.
J. F. HENRY & Co. Montreal
General Agents for Canada.

Sold in Peterboro' by ORMOND and GILMOUR, WM. COULTER, and A. W. KEMPT. 49

SHERIFF'S SALE of LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterboro', on Tuesday the 23rd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Bank of Montreal, *Plaintiff*
vs.
Alexander Dennistoun, *Defendant.*

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SOMERVILLE.

Lot No. 17 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.
Lot No. 18 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.
Lot No. 43, on Gull River, containing 111 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR.

Lot No. 4, in the 2nd Concession, No. 7 in the 2nd Concession; the south half of No. 6 in the 3rd Concession; No. 29 north west Bay, containing 561 acres.
Lot No. 16, North West Bay, containing 50 acres.
Part of Lot No. 5 in the 4th Concession, containing 90 acres.
Lots Nos 9, 10 & 11 in the 1st Concession, containing 600 acres.
Lot No. 5, in the 2nd Concession, containing 200 acres.
North half of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd Concession containing 100 acres.
Lots Nos. 17 & 18, North West Bay, containing 386 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF OPS AND TOWN OF LINDSAY.

Lots Nos. 32 and 33, in the 5th Concession, and Nos. 32 and 33, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Ops.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Oct. 4th, 1862 43

WAGGON FOR SALE
By Auction.

THE subscriber will sell by public auction on Saturday, the 1st day of November next, a waggon belonging to Frederick Winch: payment having been demanded of him, which he refused to settle. To sale will take place on the Market Square.

METHERAL.

Peterboro, Oct. 16, 1862. 42

FARM FOR SALE.

BROKEN Lot No. 1 and A, on the 6th Concession of Asphodel Township of Smith, near Bridgenorth, containing about

60 ACRES.
50 are Cleared,

the remainder in good Underwood. There is a good

HOUSE, WELL, AND ORCHARD,

STABLE AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS.

Also, a good Lumber Mill. Apply to

THOMAS SWANN,
On the premises.

Smith, Oct. 16th, 1862. 43-tf.

EXTENSIVE
CREDIT SALE!
By Auction.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, at the residence of John Saunders, 6th Concession, Lot No. 4, in the Township of Douro, on Tuesday, 21st Oct. the following ten Stock, &c.—to-wit:—2 Span of Horses, one year old Colts, 3 Cows, 2 two-year-old Heifers, 1 year old Heifer, 1 two year old Filly, 2 Colts, 3 two year old Steers, 1 year old Steer, 20 Ewes, with other articles.

TERMS:—All sums under $10 cash, over that amount 12 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes. Sale at 11 o'clock, a.m.

ALEX. McNEIL, Auctioneer.

Douro, October 1st 1862. 42

W. CLUXTON,

Is now Receiving and Opening a

RICH STOCK OF FANCY GOODS

Selected by himself in

London and other English Markets.

THE MILLINERY GOODS, viz:

FLOWERS, RIBBONS,
BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c.,

are all beautiful in the NEWEST STYLES.

NEW PATTERN CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS
IN ALL COLORS AND MATERIALS.

Having a large supply of goods in Stock before the great rise in the value of Cotton, he can continue to offer inducements to his friends to continue their patronage.

A heavy stock of

English & Canadian CLOTHS,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Milliners, Cloak-Makers & Tailors

Constantly in the premises, to receive and make up orders.

Peterborough, September 24th, 1862 40

PERSONS requiring excellent TEAS at Low Prices, will find them at

W. CLUXTON'S.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID

NEW SAW MILL,

Driven by Water Power,

With 946 Acres

OF EXCELLENT PINE LAND

attached. The Mill is situated at the mouth of Squaw River,

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY,

and is fitted up with the latest and most improved Machinery, consisting of a

Gang, English Gate & Edger

and everything that is necessary to carry on a first-class Saw Mill. The Mill and Machinery are all in perfect order, having only been in operation about six weeks, and is capable of cutting from Thirty to Forty Thousand Feet per 24 hours. ☞ Steamboats come right up to the Mill.

The Land consists of several Lots in the Township of Harvey.

To parties wishing to go into the Lumber business this is a chance seldom to be met with, as it will be sold on LIBERAL TERMS.

For further particulars apply [post-paid] to

R. KINGHAN,
Peterboro.

October 9th, 1862. 43-4in.

Veterinary Surgery!

T. BLOOMFIELD,

VETERINARY SURGEON, returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has received since he commenced the practice of his profession in Peterborough, and hopes by strict attention to all calls to merit and receive a continuance of their support.

CASTRATION and all operations carefully performed. Medicines for all diseases of Horses and Cattle ready prepared at his office, George street, North of Brock street, nearly opposite the Huffman House.

Peterborough, Oct. 15th, 1862. 42-3m

Mr. Thomas Rush,

[LATE FROM ENGLAND.]

VETERINARY SURGEON,

&c., &c., &c.

MOST respectfully informs the inhabitants of Peterboro' and its vicinity, that he purposes to commence a practice in the above art, and hopes by punctual attendance to his engagements, with moderate charges, to obtain their support. Mr. R. has been engaged in the above profession for upwards of THIRTY YEARS IN ENGLAND, and about THREE YEARS IN CANADA: and from his experience flatters himself that he may be entrusted safely with the care of Horses or Cattle under disease.

N. B.—Very respectable References from Cobourg, if required.

Peterboro, Oct. 14th, 1862. 42

AUCTION SALE
OF
LANDS.

THE subscriber will sell, to the highest bidder, at the

TOWN OF LINDSAY,

On Wednesday, 12th Nov.,

the following valuable Timber and Farm lands

Township of Sommerville

Lot 9, 2nd con., (timber sold) 200 acres; lot 11 & N. ½ 18, 4th con., do., 300 do.; lots 13, 14, 15, 5th con., do, 600 do.; S. ½ & N. E. ¼ lot 13, 6th con., do, 150 do.; lots 14 & 20, 6th con., do., 355 do.; lots 3, 4, 7th con., (and the timber thereon) 400 do.; N. ½ of lots 1, 2, 3, 11th con., do., 400 do.; lots 7, 8, 11th con., do. 400 do.; lots 1, 4, 5, 6, 12th con., do., 800 do; lots 3, 4, 8, 10, 13th con., do., 800 do.

Township of Brock

S. E. part lot 9, 4th con., (and the timber thereon) 12 acres; S. ½ lot 10, 3rd con., do., 100 do.

Township of Mara

S. E. ½ lot 1, 1st con., (and the timber thereon) 50 acres; E. ½ lot 16, 12th con., do., 100 do.

Township of Uxbridge

Lot 30, 9th con., (and the timber theron) 25 acres.

Township of Reach

N. part lot 24, 13th con., (and the timber) about 23 acres; S. part lot 24, 13th con., mostly cleared and part sown to wheat, (timber included) about 15 acres; S. part lot 23, 13th con., partly cleared, (timber included) about 90 do.

Township of Mariposa

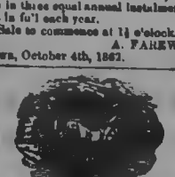
N. ½ lot 16, 2nd con., mostly cleared, (timber included) 100 acres.

TERMS:—One fourth cash down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest in full each year.

☞ Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

A. FAREWELL.

Oshawa, October 4th, 1862. 43



NEW
Carriage Establishment.

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the public that they have bought out the Carriage Making Establishment of Messrs. J. & T. Douglas, where they will continue to manufacture

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES!

WAGGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

Jobbing and Horse-shoeing

executed in the best manner and at REASONABLE PRICES.

McWILLIAMS & ISBISTER.

Peterborough, Oct. 14th, 1862. 42-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscribers beg to notify their customers that they have retired for the present from the Carriage Making business, and all parties indebted to them by Note or Book account are requested to call and settle the same before 1st November, after which date all will be handed over for collection to our Attorney

J. & T. DOUGLAS.

Peterborough, October 8, 1862. 41
(Review Copy.)

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, on Tuesday, the 28th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Bradburn, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Thomas Spear, *Defendant*

The East half of Lot No. 1, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Oct. 4th, 1862. 41

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, on Tuesday the 28th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Choat, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Thomas Ritchie, *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 3, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Dummer

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Oct. 6th, 1862. 41

Notice.

THE subscribers beg to call the attention of all those indebted to them, that all Notes one month over due and all accounts due prior to the 1st January 1862, if not settled immediately, will be put into Court without further notice. Doing is very unpleasant to all concerned, and we hope our debtors will prevent us from having recourse to the Court by paying their debts. If costs are incurred the blame will be with them not us.

WHYTE, HAMILTON & Co.

Peterborough, 6th October, 1862. 42

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber, either by Note, Book account or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the amount of their indebtedness

Before the 1st of September next,

as all Accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be handed over to an attorney for collection.

A. McNEIL.

P. S.—My books are closed from this date A. McN.

Peterboro. August 1st, 1862. 32

NEW
CHEAP GROCERY
AND
FEED STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has leased the premises lately occupied by F. H. Armstrong, where he intends to keep a good selection of

Groceries and Crockery,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

FLOUR AND MILL FEED

Kept constantly on hand.

N. B.—Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

JOSEPH G. HUSTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 17, 1862. 38

Stolen!

AN ANVIL was taken from the iron house in the yard of Mr. R. Hamilton's Hardware store, on Tuesday Evening last. He desires that whoever has have taken the same will return it to him without delay.

Peterboro, October 8, 1862. 41

A LARGE and Varied Stock of Fashionable CLOAKS and CLOAKINGS direct from London.

W. CLUXTON.

THE Millinery Show Rooms with a display of RICH FALL GOODS, will be open on Thursday next.

W. CLUXTON.

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES, beautifully situated on Lake street, Ashburnham, opposite Parson Burnham's residence.

For particulars apply to Mr. T. G. Hazlitt, Merchant, Peterborough; Mr. James Stratton, School Teacher, Ashburnham; or to

GEO. McKEWEN, Proprietor.

Lot 18, 10th Con., Otonabee, Oct. 6, 1862. 41

DR. F. DELLENBAUGH,
The Original German Physician,

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

WILL be in the following places in the month of OCTOBER 1862:—

MILLBROOK, Richardson's Hotel, October 17th,
PETERBOROUGH, Calne's Hotel, October 18th and 20th.
LINDSAY, Fournier's Hotel, October 21st & 22nd.

Where he can be consulted on all forms of lung or nervous diseases.

☞ Consultation free of charge.

Oct. 4th, 1862.

CANADIAN AXES

AXES,

made by hand and with

CHARCOAL,

to suit the Lumbering Trade, or anything else.

P. J. AYRES.

Simcoe St., Peterboro, Sep. 15th, 1862. 36

OFFICES TO BE LET.

A FEW very desirable front rooms over my Drug Store, lately occupied by Mr. Pentland, Dentist.

W. COULTER.

Peterboro', 17th Sept., 1862. 38

Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary.

DR. E. H. CAMERON,

OCULIST & AURIST,

WILL BE IN PETERBORO, AT HUFFMAN'S HOTEL,

ON MONDAY, 6th OCTOBER, 1862,

TO REMAIN FOR TWO WEEKS,

WHERE he may be consulted by those afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear.

CATARRH, DEAFNESS,

Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, &c., and all Diseases of the Eye successfully treated. Operations for Cross-Eyes, Cataract, Artificial Pupil, &c., &c., performed to the entire satisfaction of the patient. A candid opinion given in cases where a cure is impossible.

September 25, 1862. 39

AUCTION SALE!

OF VERY

VALUABLE PROPERTY

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

TRUST & LOAN COMPANY

OF

Upper Canada.

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT

THE GLOBE HOTEL COBOURG,

AT NOON ON

TUESDAY, 21ST OCTOBER, 1862,

BY

D. MASHALL,

AUCTIONEER.

UNDER POWER OF SALE in a Mortgage from the Honorable Sidney Smith and Wife to the above Company, part of Lot No. 24, in Broken Concession A of the

Township of Hamilton,

CONTAINING

THIRTY-FIVE ACRES, MORE OR LESS,

and more particularly described in the above Mortgage.

This most desirable and valuable property is well known as the

Late Residence of Hon. Sidney Smith,

AND INCLUDES A HANDSOME

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

STABLES, SHEDS, &c.

TERMS LIBERAL!

Ten per cent of the Purchase Money to be paid in cash at the Sale, and terms for the balance will then be made known.

Deeds, abstract of title, and mortgage, can be seen at the office of the Solicitor, or place of sale.

Further and full information can be had on application to the Commissioner, Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, Kingston; to Messrs. Macdonald, Mastonell, & Wilkinson, Solicitors, Kingston; or to

DAVID MARSHALL,
Auctioneer,
Port Hope.

Kingston, 17th Sept., 1862. 39

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Township of Otonabee intend on the 20th day of October next, to pass a *By-Law* to close up the following Roads in the said Municipality, viz: The Road between lots 22 and 23 across the eighth Concession of Otonabee, and the Road commencing at the South East angle of the 29th lot in the 10th Concession of Otonabee then South 75½ degrees, West 33 chains and 75 links along the Southern limit of the East half of said lot, then South 14½ degrees, East 1 chain and 53 links along the centre of the Concession to the Southern limit of the West half of said lot, then South 75½ degrees, West 21 chains 15 links along said Southern limit, then North 14½ degrees, west 4 chains 37 links, then South 73½ degrees, West 12 chains 80 links to the allowance for Road between the 10th and 11th Concessions.

GEO. READ.
Township Clerk.

Otonabee, 16th Sept., 1862. 29

FISHER'S
LIVERY STABLE,

CORNER OF

GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS

PETERBOROUGH.

HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets

THOS. J. FISHER.

Peterboro', May 14, 1862. 20

INFORMATION WANTED.

BENJAMIN ATKINS, a native of Coventry England, left Belleville a short time ago. His wife, with four children, are now in Belleville, and anxious to obtain his whereabouts. Any information where is now employed would be thankfully received.

Belleville, Sept. 3rd, 1862.

P. S.—Our Exchanges will perform an act of charity by copying the above.

FITZGERALD & BROS.

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that they are now manufacturing

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS,

SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

AT HUTCHINSON'S OLD STAND,

AT THE FOOT OF HUNTINGTON HILL,

where they will be happy to supply all those who may favor them with a call.

JOBBING & HORSE SHOEING

done on the shortest notice.

Peterboro', June 1862. 25

FLOUR
FOR SALE.

W. H. WRIGHTON

Offers for sale the best quality of Flour, at a low figure for Cash only. Also, CORN MEAL by the Bag.

Peterboro, August 11th, 1862. 35

FOR SALE,

On Approved Credit, if Required.

A VERY useful young MARE with Foal by her side, and supposed to be in foal again by "Ploughboy." She has been broke but never worked, as the owner has never had occasion to use her. There is also one or two young Geldings to be disposed of. Also

ABOUT 100,000 BRICK!

Of good quality, for building in the Spring.

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonabee, October 7, 1862. 41

WANTED

WITH a salary of $30 by the month and all travelling expenses paid. Agents fo all the Country Parishes in Canada East and West, for the sale of a

NEW SEWING MACHINE,

Not yet introduced in Canada. A fortune can be made by their sale.

Apply immediately to

MICHAEL RATTY,
General Agent,
Post Office, Quebec.

Quebec, 1862. 41

OR

Tuesday, 23rd Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin..... $60 00
Intermediate..... 30 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions)... 25 00
Children in proportion.

Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.

☞ Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

☞ For freight or passage, apply to

ROBT. SHAW & CO., Quebec;
Or G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street, Montreal.

September 18 33

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

538 Broadway, New York.

TO parties little acquainted with the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machines the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is especially commended. This circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared with much care and we will abide by all statements therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family; for it will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Manchester without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever."

Thus have we successfully overcome the most difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Definitely can we now say, "No other Machine company with it in this respect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost without exception—taken the highest premium, wheresoever the Machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first class Sewing Machines. Hence it is that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.:

"We warrant every Machine we sell to give BETTER satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in the market, or money refunded." We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years have we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the continent where the Machine is not favourably known. We prefer such a reputation to one based on mere "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch, viz. the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one-third the thread of other kinds of stitches.

N. B.—Local Agents wanted in every county throught the West. ☞ Special inducements offered.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co.,
538 Broadway, New York.

Sept. 10, 1862. 37

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE!

IN consequence of ill-health, the subscriber is desirous to retire from business, and offers for sale his

STOCK IN TRADE,

which is such as is usually required in a general store. The stock will be found well selected and

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to

JAMES FOLEY.

Norwood, Feb. 10, 1862. 8-9in

$10 REWARD.

A BROWN HORSE, five years old, standing about 15 hands high, was stolen from the pasture field of the subscriber, 3rd Concession of Dummer, on Saturday night last, the 27th inst., there is a white spot on his nose and a white star between his eyes; his mane, tail and legs are black; when he was stolen all shoes were off. Any person giving such information as will lead to his recovery will receive the above reward.

JOHN McDONALD.

Dummer, Sept. 29th, 1862. 40-3in-pd

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office up to Oct 2nd, 1862. Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

Adams, Miss Mary E.	Howe, Austin
Anderson, S.	Horigan, Micheal
Allingham, W.	Hinbridge, William
Browning, W. F.	Hall, Mrs E M
Butler, James	Hughson, Robert
Beaumlve, James	Hannigan, William
Boomer, Edward	Kehoe, George
Preece John,	Kelly, Hugh E
Bissel, Miss W. J	Lynch, John
Beatson, Richard	Looney James
Brown, George	Leinster, John
Bird, Susan	Lynch, Mary Ann
Bentley, Calvin	Little Miss Mary
Crowesson, John	Lawlor, Miss Julia
Cameron, P M	Matchett, Robert
Coughlan, Mary Ann	McGuire, John
Clark Thomas	McDonald, Francis
Carell John	McMahon, Thomas
Cooney, Johnston	Meehitt, Hugh
Collins, Mrs. Mary	Nelson, Hugh
Cooper, Joseph	Porter, Joseph
Curtis, Miss Mary	Perry, Miss Annie B
Conners, James	Parrott, Roderick
Clancy, William	Rutherford, Adam
Cuthbert, Robert	Fielly, Bridget
Doll, Larry	Roche, Mrs. Sarah
Donnelly, Daniel	Rose, George
Dunganon, Mrs. Rachel	Stewart, Thomas
Frazer, Wyane P.	Sibbit, Duncan
Gamble John	Simpson, Thomas L
Girvan, James	Taylor, Miss Lucy
Galvin Michael	Willard, Charles
Higgate, John	Waddell, Robert
Henderson, George	Wood, John
Halpin, Micheal	Yates, William
Hannan, Francis	

S. J. CARVER,
Postmaster.

Peterboro, October 2nd, 1862. 40

FURNITURE
WARE ROOM.

EDWIN HOGLE begs leave to call attention to his large stock of Furniture, which will be sold at moderate prices and is of the best description manufactured. Please call at his warerooms, corner of George and Simcoe streets, near his factory.

N. B.—He has on hand a stock of childrens cribs. Also, Godeys Patent Imported Cloth Wringers.

Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

QUEBEC, 22nd August, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lands in the Township of Cavendish, in the

County of Peterboro', U. C.,

WILL BE OPEN FOR SALE

ON AND AFTER THE 24TH SEPTEMBER next, on the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, at 75 cents an acre, cash, or $1, if paid by instalments; upon application to Richard Hughes, Esq., Crown Land Agent, at Bobcaygeon.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assist. Commissioner.

Sept. 17, 1862. 38

SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE
TO LET.

THE shop lately occupied by Mr. Hurley, as a Furniture Ware Room, in Ashburnham, with a small Dwelling House attached.

Also, the dwelling lately occupied by Mr. John Mowry, possession can be given immediately.

JOSEPH SEDGWICK.

Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1862. 38

TOWN LOTS
FOR SALE.

Lots No. 8, North of London Street,
14, 15, 16, & 18, South McDonnell St.,
17, North of McDonnell Street,
17, South of London Street,
16, North of Murray Street,
and 6, North of Sherbrook Street.

For terms apply to

JAMES HALL.

Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

FOR SALE,
ON LIBERAL TERMS

The subscriber offers by private sale

ONE HORSE, ONE BUGGY,

Cutter, 1 set of single Buggy Harness, and 2 sets of Waggon Harness.

The subscriber having returned to the Town, he will not require the use of the above any longer.

WALTER SHERIDAN.

Peterborough, Aug 27th, 1862. 35

☞ *Review* Copy.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY!

WITH A COMMODIOUS

STONE DWELLING HOUSE.

THAT beautifully situated residence with ¼ an acre of land, being Lot No. 13, South of Hunter and West of George Street, at present occupied by Dr. McNabb.

This is undoubtedly the most desirable property now for sale in Peterboro'. The House is of Stone and in good repair.

THE GARDEN

is filled with good Fruit Trees, now bearing, and is now in a high state of cultivation.

TERMS Easy. Apply to

A. W. KEMPT,
Druggist

Peterboro, August, 1862. 3o

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,
or Bobcaygeon.
WM. TULLY, Jr.

Monaghan, May 1, 1862.

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to

A. McNEIL,
Peterboro.
or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises.

Peterboro, May, 1864, 19

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

and under good cultivation. There is a splendid ORCHARD on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1863. 8

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the North East ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Douro.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 14 miles, on one of the principa travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price. Apply to

H. T. STRICKLAND.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8-3in

FARM WANTED.

A FARM containing from 100 to 150 acres, with a good Dwelling House, Barns, Stables and Sheds wanted for a term of years. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Peterboro, August 19th, 1862. 34

CARD.

To JOSEPH R. WALTON, Esq., Peterboro', Agent C. W. F. M. & S. Insurance Co'y.

SIR—You will please convey my thanks to Directors of your Company for the prompt settlement of my claim of $125 against them, for the loss of my barns, stable and sheds, with their contents, on the 22nd July last.

I consider it but due to the Company to add my testimony to the punctuality and integrity for which it was distinguished. My loss occurred on the 2nd July last, and the full amount of my claim paid three weeks ago without any abatement or deduction whatever; although by the strict terms of the policy no claim is payable until three months after furnishing proof of loss.

I assure you I shall use every opportunity of forwarding the interests of your Company whenever it lies in my power.

I am, Sir,
your obdt servt,
WILLIAM RAY.

Smith, Sept. 6th, 1862. 37

SPORTSMEN

Will find at the sign of the Circular Saw, a splendid assortment of the

Kentucky Rifle Powder,

other brands of Powder; SHOT, every size CAPS, various makes; and FISHING TACKLE of every description. All of which have been bought in the best Markets, and will be sold very cheap for Cash.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

Peterboro, Sep. 17th, 1862. 38

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED

FROM the premises of the subscriber, on the 12th Concession of the Township of Smith, 3 years old, with a large white star on his forehead; he has "J. Y." branded slightly on his right horn.

Any person giving such information as will lead to his recovery, will receive the above reward. Indeed,

JAMES YOUNG,
Salem P.O.

Smith, 2nd Sep., 1862. 36

Dr. Cameron,

WILL be at Huffman's Hotel, on Wednesday 15th inst, and remain for two weeks. Illness prevented him from keeping his former engagement.

EXTENSIVE
CREDIT SALE
By Auction.

Will be sold by Public Auction,

On Thursday, 23rd Octob'r,

AT Mr. CHRISTOPHER LEARY'S

Otonabee Farm Lot No 31, 10th Concession, 2½ miles from Peterborough, North of Stephen Woods, Esq., the following

WELL BRED FARM STOCK,
Implements, &c.:

1 pair of thorough bred Mares 5 years old, 1 pair of good matched Roadsters 7 years old, 1 pair of Farm Horses 6 years old, 1 heavy Bay Horse 8 years old, 1 buggy Mare 8 years old, 1 Mare 4 years old, 1 two year Colt by "Gray Eagle", 2 new milch Cows, 4 good grade do., 1 pair of four year old Steers, 1 pair of three year old Steers, 1 two year old Heifer, eight yearlings (grade), 2 Calves, 1 thorough bred Galway Bull 2 years old, 9 stern Pigs, 3 lumber Waggons nearly new, two Double Carriages nearly new, 1 single Buggy 3 sets of double Harness, 2 sets single Harness, 1 Saddle, 1 lumber Sleigh, 2 Ploughs, 2 Harrows, 1 Scuffler, with sundry other articles.

TERMS:—All sums under $12 cash, over that amount 12 months credit by furnishing good approved notes. 12 per cent. will be allowed for cash

Sale at 11 O'clock, A. M.

LUNCH AT 1 O'CLOCK.

ALEX. McNEIL, Auctioneer.

P. S.—Mr. Leary having leased his Farm for a term of 10 years, the *Sale will be without Reserve!*

October 8th, 1862. 41

CHEAP BOOKS!
CheapStationery
Cheap Room Paper & Window Blinds.

CHEAP FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large stock of goods bought direct from the Manufacturers, which will be sold at

Prices much LOWER than usual

The School Book and School Stationery department will at all times be furnished with every book used in Town and Country School, and sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

The Miscellaneous Stationery business will be well assorted with the best description of goods, and sold at Low Prices.

A large stock of Room Paper of the best patterns at the Lowest Prices, will be kept on hand.

Everything in the Book and Stationery line kept in stock or procured to order with dispatch.

T. MENZIES.

Peterboro, 2nd June, 1862. 23

THE ORIGINAL
HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

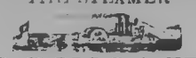
ESTABLISHED 1845—PATENTED 62.

RECENT and important improvements having been put to this Machine, renders it now the most perfect before the public, and persons at a distance can order a Machine with a guara tee of its prompt and safe delivery, and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction. No more breaking needles. No more missing stitches! No trouble in making any garment, however delicate or heavy, on the same Machine, either in cambric, cloth or leather; and for dress makers, shirt makers, tailors, hat binders, shoe binders, or gaiter cutting, as well as every variety of family sewing, they have no superior, and will be sold at a much less price than any other machine capable of doing the same range of work.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of styles and prices. A few responsible Agents will be dealt with liberally.

☞ Address the HOWE Sewing Machines, 437 Broadway, New York. 35-12m.

THE STEAMER



"OGIEMAH!"

LEAVES MUD LAKE ON

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS,

At 10 o'clock a.m. precisely, for

BOBCAYGEON, FENELON FALLS, AND LINDSAY.

WILL LEAVE LINDSAY

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,

at 8 o'clock a.m returning, calling at the same places.

STAGES
BETWEEN
Peterboro' and Mud Lake,

will run regularly, leaving Peterborough immediately on the arrival of the Cars at 9 10 a.m precisely, and Mud Lake on arrival of the Boat

For freight, etc., apply to

WHITE & EASTLAND,
Peterborough.

Peterborough, June 11, 1862. 24

Go to Hopkins & Donnely's

BRITISH SADDLERY

AND

HARNESS WAREHOUSE!

If you want to buy good

SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS

of all descriptions.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SADDLES,

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS,

Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,

Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mops, Hor

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

The Honorable Henry Sutton, *Plaintiff*
vs.
The Honorable Billy Smith, John D. Armour and James S. Portlock, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 20 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Dummer

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of James Collins, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Collins, administrator of the estate of the said James Collins, deceased, to be administered at the suit of William Lundy; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Collins, deceased, in the hands of the said Thomas Collins, to be sold, altered and disposed of by the following lands and tenements, viz:

Lot No. 18, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Belmont. All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Richard Leary, *Defendant.*

All and singular, those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises situate, lying, and being in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, being composed of Town Lot No. 15, on the west side of Caroline Street, and Town Lot No. 9, on the east side of Lindsay Street, according to a certain plan made by John H. Roche, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and duly registered.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Robert Hamilton, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Lytle, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, in the 13th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert McIntyre, *Defendant.*

The North half of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily, and part of the East half of Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of Otonabee, containing two acres, and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North East corner of the said lot, thence east 5 chains, thence south 4 chains, thence west 5 chains, thence north 4 chains to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

The Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Richard Leary, *Defendant.*

All and singular, those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises situate, lying, and being in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, being composed of Town Lot No. 15, on the west side of Caroline Street, and Town Lot No. 9, on the east side of Lindsay Street, according to a certain plan made by John H. Roche, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and duly registered.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 21st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*
James McMillan and James Caisson, *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Sinclair, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William A. Scott and Walter Scott, *Defendants.*
Robert H. Scott, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, extending 10 feet on Bethune Street, containing 12 250 square feet; Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 8th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South half of Lot No. 7 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Smith.

The West half of Lot No. 29 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 8 in the 2nd Concession, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of Douro.

Lot No 14 in the 12th Concession; Lot No. 15 in the 9th Concession, and Lots Nos. A and 1 in the 19th Concession of the Township of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession; Lot No. 15 and the South 20 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession; the East halves of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the 5th Concession, Lot No. 7 in the 9th Concession, and Lot No. 15, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Asphodel

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November 1862, at 12 o'clock noon all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Leon Caisse, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Charles Perry and John Rodgers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 29, in the 11th Concession of the township of Smith, the North half of lot No. 29 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith, the East half of lot No. 30 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith, Broken lot No 33 in the 15th Concession of the Township of Smith, and Lot No. 3, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Burleigh.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William A. Scott, *Defendant.*
James McMillan and James Caisson, *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Sinclair, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William A. Scott and Walter Scott, *Defendants.*
Robert H. Scott, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, extending 10 feet on Bethune Street, containing 12 250 square feet; Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 8th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South half of Lot No. 7 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Smith.

The West half of Lot No. 29 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 8 in the 2nd Concession, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of Douro.

Lot No 14 in the 12th Concession; Lot No. 15 in the 9th Concession, and Lots Nos. A and 1 in the 19th Concession of the Township of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession; Lot No. 15 and the South 20 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession; the East halves of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the 5th Concession, Lot No. 7 in the 9th Concession, and Lot No. 15, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Asphodel

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 15th, 1862. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Andrew McKee, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
George H. Marshall, and John Jacob Marshall, *Defendants.*

That part of Town lot No. 3, East of Water street and South of London street, in the town of Peterborough, which is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows:—Commencing on Hervey street at the South West angle of the said lot number three thence Northerly along the Western limit of the said lot 43 feet, thence Easterly in a line parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot one hundred and fourteen feet, more or less, to the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence Southerly along the said Eastern limit 43 feet, thence Westerly along the said Southern limit one hundred and fourteen feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Patrick Twomey, *Plaintiff*
vs.
Michael Costello, *Defendant*

The East half of Lot No. 9 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', August 19th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Isaac Robinson, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Edgar, *Defendant*

Part of Lot No. 12 East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith containing two acres, being composed of that certain part of said Lot No. 12, which is particularly set forth in a Deed thereof from one George Nicholls and wife, to the said defendant, dated the 8th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough on the first day of November, in the same year.

Also part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East of a blazed line, running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Aug. 19th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

David O'Brien, *Plaintiff*
vs.
Patrick Doris and John Doris, *Defendants.*

The West half of Lot No. 15 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', Sep. 16th, 1862. } 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of December, in 3, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John R. Wilson, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Jeremiah Grady, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, in Front Street, and West of Victoria Street, in the Village of Hastings, in the Township of Asphodel; and Lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the Village of Westwood, in the Township of Asphodel, and numbering from the River Ouse, East on the side line between Lots Nos. 19 and 11, of the said Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 8, 1862. 37

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Turner, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
George Connell, *Defendant.*

The South half of Lot No. 4, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office Peterborough, August 27th, 1862. 35

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Mark Burnham, and against the lands and tenements which were of Robert Steele, deceased, and which are assets in the hands of Alfred Hiram Coulson, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Robert Steele, deceased, at the time of his death, who died intestate, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest which were of the said Robert Steele, in the hands of the said Alfred Hiram Coulson, to be administered in and to that part of Lot No. 13, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and being composed of portion of Village Lot No. 13, in the Village of Keene, in the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, and may be otherwise known and described as follows that is to say: Commencing at the North-east angle of the said Village Lot No. 13, then Southerly along the Eastern limit of said Village Lot No. 13, until it intersects with the North side of Bridge Street so called, thence Westerly along the North side of Bridge st, aforesaid thirty-six feet, thence Northerly, parallel to the Eastern limit of the said Village Lot No. 13 until it intersects the South-ern limit of Village Lot No. 13, in the said Village, thence Easterly along the said Southern limit of Village Lot No. 13, thirty-six feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 19th, 1862. 39

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1862. NUMBER 43.

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Handbills, Invitations, Horse Bills, Concert Bills, Posters, Business Cards, Circulars, Funeral Cards, Bill Headings, Show Bills, Programmes, Stage Bills, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

Lawyers' blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL, SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN, COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN, BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and, Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER, CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 19

C. A. WELLER, COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro.' 18

SMITH & SCOTT, BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON, GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM, HARDWARE Merchants, George Street. Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON, DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR, DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON, SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO', DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES, BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER. RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro. April 3d, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D. PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. Queen's Restaurant.—Brock Street, opposite McGrath's Livery Stable, Peterboro. April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD (LATE FITZGERALD & CHEMAN.) Provincial Land Surveyor. Office:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets. Oct. 3, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBEE, DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 16

WM. N. KENNEDY, PAINTER, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. D. McGILLIVRAY, NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Debt Agent. PETERBOROUGH, C. W. February 13th, 1862. 3

Mr. TOOLE, MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Door Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Martyn's Mills, Peterboro', C. W 9

W. DOBBIN, MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds. Asquasmuse, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT, DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro

GEORGE MITCHELL, DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c., cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 18

EDMUND S. VINDIN, COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope. 18

CABINET-MAKING. E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker, George Street, Peterboro'.

R. PATTERSON & Co., DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand. Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT, DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO, GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits. A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE, CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE, BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES, WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL, KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD, SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD, PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI, PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough, C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL, CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO., WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL, PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL, RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ, ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ, DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA, PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

B. GREEN, OAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water Str't, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH, MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. The highest price paid for all kinds of Furs Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON. HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS, *Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.* WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery. Peterboro' March 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL, LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan. OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro. Nov. 27, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS, MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c Jobbing and Horse-shoeing done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of HAYDEN'S PATENT WHEELS. Shop adjoining Hall's Tannery corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 8

JAMES HAGGART, DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store. N. B.—All business done promptly and monies hand'd over when collected 13

P. SHEVLIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c Office over Harty's Store, George Street. Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

JOHN O'DONNELL DENTIST. Office:—Hunter's Block, Corner Street, PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others. Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 16

Hair Dressing Saloon. SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.

PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him. Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices. JAMES T. HOLMES. Scott's Buildings, Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 16

Advertising essential to Business. AGUSTUS WEBBER, EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and general Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W. per cabled advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States. *Authorized Agent for this Paper.* 36

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL, *ASHBURNHAM.*

THE subscriber begs to announce to the inhabitants of Ashburnham, Peterboro', and surrounding country, that his new Hotel is now opened, and he hopes by paying strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a share of their patronage.

The BAR will be supplied with the choicest of Liquors and Cigars; while the Table will not be behind with the wants required for it.

Good sheds and stabling in connection with the Hotel; a careful hostler always on hand.

JOSEPH SEDGWICK. Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1862. 38

WELLINGTON HOTEL, CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS, MILLBROOK. GRANVILLE RICHARDSON, 24 Proprietor.

COLEMAN HOUSE, MONTREAL HOUSE, *Custom House Square, Montreal.*

THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses. J. W. COLEMAN. Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF SALOON, SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK. PETERBOROUGH.

THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.

He still continues to receive daily by Express every LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY. of the season.

THE BAR is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the DINING ROOM will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.

To Billiard Players.

The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's improved Cushions.

Every attention will be paid to visitors.

CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.

Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents. R. H. CRONN. Peterborough, May 15, 1863. 20

NEW HOTEL! ST. WART HOUSE, PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.

This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.

Yard and Stabling for the public.

S. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg MANAGER. J. JOHNSON, *Proprietor.*

AMERICAN HOTEL, Peterborough.

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he has re-taken the American Hotel, and having it completely renewed and refurnished, and being now entirely complete in all its appartments, is now open for the reception of the travelling public

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The LIQUORS are of the best brands, and the LARDER will be constantly supplied with the delicacies of the season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Hostler is always in attendance.

ALSO, A LIVERY STABLE attached to the Hotel, where Horses and Conveyances of all kinds can be had at all seasons.

CHARGES MODERATE. LOUIS McGREGOR. Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, Peterborough.

THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has taken that new Hotel on the CORNER OF GEORGE & HUNTER ST'S, in the Town of Peterborough, which he is fitting up at a great expense, and he trusts by keeping THE BAR supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars, and the Table with the choicest supplies of the season, to merit a share of the public support.

There is a large and accomodious YARD, with Sheds and Stables attached to the Hotel, where a careful Hostler will always be found in attendance. ALSO, a First-Class Bowling Alley ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL. WM. ARMSTRONG. Peterboro, August, 1862. 34-17

BOARD AND LODGING.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN OR LADIES can be accommodated with Board and Lodging at MRS. SAWERS, Corbold Street, near Mr. Thos. Bonham's. Terms Moderate. Peterboro, October 7, 1862. 41

W. PHILP, *TEACHER OF MUSIC,* Residence in Ashburnham,

BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that, in addition to his classes in the Union School, he is prepared to give Lessons on the Piano, Violin, &c., either in his own house or at the residence of the pupils.

For Terms, apply either personally, or at Mr White's Bookstore. Peterboro, Sept 17, 1862. 38

W. LECH, FURRIER, &c., &c., &c. OWNER OF MARKET BLOCK. PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs of every description.

A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment

CASH

Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

TO LOVERS OF A BEAUTIFUL WASH!

SUCH as will compare if not surpass any thing ever sold in Canada All I ask is a trial of AUTER'S CELEBRATED RESTORATIVE, which is now in the greatest demand in the United States, and which has been tried by Ladies and Gentlemen of the largest cities, who give it the credit of being the most luxurious wash that was ever used as a preventative of the Hair from falling off, and removing the dandruff and scurf from the head, also beautifying and leaving a splendid gloss on the hair, together with a beautiful perfume. Having been appointed sole Agent for Lafore's Hair Works,

WIGS, TOUPEES, BRAIDS, FRIZETTES, &c.,

Arrangements have been made so that persons at a distance can be supplied with the above ornamental head dresses by sending the size of the head and other descriptions, at such low rates as I hope will give satisfaction.

TO GENTLEMEN,

Having Auter's Celebrated Hair Dyes, Brown and Black. If they are not the best now in use he will forfeit $100. It will not leave the skin stained if used by directions. I am now prepared to use the above dyes for the hair or whiskers, and will warrant it to give a Dark Brown, or jet Black, as the case may require.

R. D. BASKERVILLE. Hair Dresser and Perfumer, George Street, Peterboro'. July 23, 1862 20

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY.

ON and after the 13th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Port Hope at ..... 7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at ..... 1.35 a.m
Arrive at Port Hope ..... 3.55 a.m

The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.

S. R. KIMBALL, *Superintendent.* F. FERGUSON, *Secretary.* Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

DENTAL SURGERY. Drs. Callender & Pentland, *DENTISTS.*

HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.

Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.

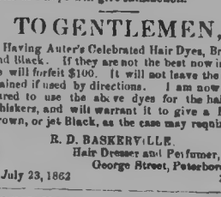
TEETH EXTRACTED with the least possible pain. Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.

OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.

N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere. Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861: 49

PETERBORO'



MARBLE WORKS!

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c. All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice. E. T. EVANS. Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 32-17

Lumber For Sale.

35,000 FEET of Common and Culled Lumber, for sale at Hyde's Mills, by ROBERT RENFREW. September 2nd, 1862. 36-3m

Poetry.

Father's Grave.

Father, father, here I linger;
Years have passed since last I came
Thus to trace, with faltering finger,
On this stone your vanished name;
That dear name—what dear lips told it
Once—that name now named by none;
But by those—how few!—who hold it.
Dear as ever your only son.

Father, father, I am yearning
That long-vanished form to see,
That face that is but returning—
Dim, as in a dream, to me;
Few the years that dear face blessed me
Ere it and my childish sight,
Father, no more to caress me;
From its coffin, calm and white.

Then but as a child I wept you;
Deeply as a child's heart can,
Hails love my child's heart kept you,
But no more than now 'tis man.
Not as much! O early pined for,
Father, o'er whose grave I bow,
See, with tears hese eyes are blind for
Those dear eyes that see me now.

Yes, that see me; oh, but dearer,
But more loved as years depart,
Has not death but drawn us nearer,
Even closer, heart to heart!
Still amid day's thoughts, night's dreaming,
I have sensed to feel you near,
Guiding, guarding, to my seeming,
Me, your child, who mourns you here.

Yes, while your dust is sleeping,
O poor soul, these lips would kiss!
You are in some far world keeping
Watch o'er those you loved in this;
Still my evil thoughts controlling,
Joying in my earthly joy,
I have felt you, grief consoling,
Warning, strengthening me, your boy.

O from empty space before me,
Father dear, that you might start!
Might now bend that dear face o'er me,
And look love into my heart!
But not to these eyes, while living,
Shall that blessed lost look come;
No more words to mine are giving,
Those loved lips for ever dumb.

Shall I not hereafter know you,
O my father, yet again!
Yes, to those eyes death shall show you
When I leave life's joy and pain;
With the bliss of those long parted,
O how cherished, O how sweet
Is the thought that then glad-hearted,
Father, father, we shall meet!

Miscellaneous.

The Story of a Disgusted Caribooite.

Victoria, V. I., July 2, 1862.

Editor Bulletin.—I arrived in this place two days ago from Cariboo, and take the earliest opportunity of informing you what I think of the mines there I would have written before, but there is no reliable express in the mines, and the cost of a single letter to Victoria was $3.

After a long and wearisome travel of nearly 600 miles—400 of which I made on foot, and for nearly 200 I packed 75 pounds of food on my back—I reached the mines, pretty well used up. The road for the greater part of the way was good, but the last 60 miles of it was through snow, from 3 to 7 feet deep, or mud and swamp up to the knees—rain, snow and frost, and everything that could make a man uncomfortable. Well, on arriving at the mines, I found only about three or four companies at work, one on Antler Creek and Williams's Creek—the great cry being too much water. Hundreds of men were lying idle, eating up what provisions they had with them, and having to pay from $1 50 to $2 a pound for a fresh supply. Men were running round offering to work for their board, and could not get work even on those terms. Many have suffered severely. Myself and companions prospected round from creek to creek for the space of over 150 miles, for ten weeks, but could not find anything that would pay us even our board—all the best portion of the creeks having claimants, and in some instances two or three companies claiming the same ground.

This was a poor chance, I thought of making a fortune in Carinoo, so with $5 left in my pocket but some jewlery that I took with me, which I could not dispose of in the mines even at its weight in gold, I started back to Victoria. My two companions, having a chance to hire out for a short time, will follow as soon as their means will allow. I should have had a hard time of it coming down with only $5 to pay the way, but fortunately at the Forks of the Quesnelle—a town about 45 miles from the mines—I met an old California friend of mine who has been in this country since 1857, and through his influence I was enabled to dispose of what articles I had with me, and pay my way down, walking at the rate of 30 miles a day for ten days in succession, and having almost to beg for a meal even though you paid for it at the rate of $1 50 per meal at the roadside houses—so little accomodation did they have about them.

Now for a description as nearly as I can give it of Cariboo. The mines lay in a district of land that is nearly surrounded by the Fraser, the river running due north from Fort Alexander to Fort George. It there takes a bend, and after running east for some distance turns south, surrounding the Cariboo—the Fraser, Thompson and Columbia rivers all heading close to each other in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. These mines are different from any in California. There are no small gulches and ravines or dry diggings, where a man can set to work with little or no expense save a few sluice-boxes, tom or rocker. No such claims are to be found in this country. The creeks are all large streams; they almost may be for ed rivers, and must be worked, as divers are in California, with dams, flumes, wheels pumps, etc.; and when you have to pay at the rate of 25 cents a foot for lumber, and $12 a day to carpenters, you may form some idea of the cost of living at from $8 to $6 per day—the mining season only being about three months long, during which time a man must take out enough to pay all expenses up and down, the cost of working his claim, and have enough to winter on besides—and I think you will say with me that Cariboo is no country for a poor man.

Some will say "But these men who did so well last season were all poor men." It is true, they were but last year and this is very different. Last year provisions were cheaper by nearly half, and men could get credit for $200 or $300 of food, etc. This year they will not credit you for an ounce of salt.

There are some very rich claims in the Cariboo country, but they are limited and the cost of opening them is considerable; and unless a man has $1,500 or $2,000 to risk he had better stay away. The mines as already prospected are by no means general—only four or five claims on each creek paying anything big. The others scarcely pay expenses.

The climate is very disagreeable and many will curse the day they went to Cariboo, even though they may make a little pile, as the chances are that many will suffer with rheumatism and other complaints the rest of their lives, from the severities and hardships of this cursed country. It rains every day, with scarcely a single exception, and freezes every night; and in working a man must stand in snow-water all day long. Then, as most miners live in tents with the ground wet and damp around them all the time, if a man has not a constitution of iron he cannot stand it.

This is no exaggerated account from a disappointed pro-pecter, but as true as gospel, and you will hear the same before long from many a returned Californian. In two or three years from now when roads are opened and provisions cheaper, the mines may turn out something better than now, but I venture to say that every ounce of gold that comes from Cariboo this year will cost from $30 to $40 to get it, and an amount of suffering and hardship that will never be known. W.

Election Frauds.

The following letter in reference to frauds in the township of Aldborough, in the county of Elgin, we find in the London *News:*

"There is a cause for everything. It may be surprising that Beecher got a majority of 69 in Aldborough at the present election, when at previous elections the Reform candidate came off triumphant Wonder will cease when the fact is known that the assessor at Aldborough, for the present year, the notorious James Cunningham, manufactured about 100 votes for Beecher.

"The clerk for the corporation of Aldborough inserted five names on the assessment roll after the Court of Revision, for be it observed, that after the assessment roll is finally adopted by the council, no more changes are to be made.

"Both officials solemnly declared that they would perform the duties devolving upon them in their respective offices faithfully and impartially, yet we find the assessor manufacturing 100 votes for Beecher in direct defiance and violation of his most solemn oath

"Every Tom, Dick and Harry he could find favorable to Beecher he assessed, so as to give him a vote.

"Col. Airey has several thousand acres in Aldborough, Mr. Beecher is his agent, and Mr. Cunningham assessed these persons, that had no land of their own, on Col. Airey's land that they might vote.

"If the rights and liberties of the electors can be tampered with by such *unprincipled* and *the vilest* factotums as the assessor and clerk of Aldborough, how are we to be protected from such fraud, villainy and injustice. Intimidation was also used, as on former occasions, to influence electors to vote for Beecher.

"The above mentioned reasons explain why Aldborough gave a majority in favor of the servile supporter of the late administration.

"It is the full determination of the electors of Aldborough that such high-handed injustice should not be allowed to pass with impunity and that the vile perpetrators shall be brought to condign punishment."

The vote polled in Aldborough was 331, out of a population at the last census of only 2325, the proportion being 18½ per cent. In Aldborough they seem to understand the electoral law to mean "universal sufferage" for the party which has the assessor.

A REMARKABLE MAN.—At a temperance meeting held not long ago in Alabama, Colonel Lemanoosky, who had been 23 years a soldier in the armies of Napoleon Bonaparte, addressed the meeting. He rose before the audience, tall, erect and vigorous, with a glow of health upon his cheek, and said: "You see before you a man 80 years old. I have fought 200 battles, have 14 wounds upon my body, have lived thirty days upon horse flesh, with the bark of trees for my bread, snow and ice for my drink, the canopy of heaven for my covering; without shoes and stockings for my feet and with only a few rags for my clothing. In the desert of Egypt I have marched for days with a burning sun on my naked head, feet blistered in the scorching sands, with eyes bloodshot, and mouth filled with dust, and with a thirst so tormenting that I have opened the veins of my arm and sucked my own blood! Do you ask how I survived these horrors? I answer that under the providence of God, I owe my preservation, my health, my vigor to this fact, that I never drank a drop of spirituous liquors in my life and continued he, "Baron Larrey, Chief of the medical staff of the French army has stated as a fact that 6,000 survivors who safely returned from Egypt, were all of them men who abstained from the use of ardent spirits."

—A fatal accident occurred at Mitchell on Monday last through the negligence of a railway passenger. Mr. Clegg, a wheat dealer, was returning from Paris by the night freight train and fearing it would not stop there ventured to jump off. He could not have acted very carefully for a safe spot, for he fell in to a cattle guard half full of water, and there he was found dead next morning, either killed by the fall or drowned and drowned. The deceased was born in England and was about fifty years of age.

Substitutes for Cotton.

The London *Times* of the 12th inst., has the following in city articles:—

Excitement continues to increase in the market for the various products to which attention has been turned owing to the scarcity of cotton and flax, hemp and jute have all experienced a further advance to-day. In jute the improvement has lately been extraordinary, the present quotation showing a rise of about £8 per ton, or more than twenty-five per cent upon that current a week back. The movement appears to have been greatly accelerated to-day by a statement that Messrs. Thomson & Co., of Lincsfield works, Dundee, have introduced a method for its treatment which will enable it to be spun on cotton machinery, and, in fact, to fulfil in a great degree the purposes of that staple. At the same time there are a number of other people putting forth, suggestions and claims, and a certain kind of Italian grass is spoken of as a desirable product. Should jute, however, prove really available to the extent anticipate by Messrs. Thompson, it will be likely to take the head of all other articles, owing to the great abundance in which it can be obtained. About ten or fifteen years ago it was scarcely known as an article of commerce, but the quantity now annually exported from India is though to be 70,000 or 80,000 tons. It comes principally from the eastern parts of Bengal and is very easy to cultivate. The first purpose to which it was applied on a large scale was the manufacture of gunny bags, and subsequently it has been introduced for the manufacture of cu pets, which have been used in considerable quantities in America. A year would be required before a new crop could t en be furnished to meet any possible demand.

On the following day the same writer says.—The number of applicants yesterday at the counting house of Messrs. Robinson & Fleming to inspect the samples of jute, under the patent of Thomson & Co., of Dundee, was very great. Those among them who are woolen spinners are stated generally to have expressed a decided opinion as to the value and adaptability of the material for mixing with woollen manufactures. The cotton spinners also seemed disposed to consider that it will answer very well for mixing with cotton in the manufacture of cloths, although not for use alone, as an entire substitute for cotton it is stated that the quantity of jute now afloat for London is 4,342 tons, against 5,157 at the corresponding period of last year, and to Liverpool 3,350 tons, against 1,456—so that the aggregate is also at exactly the same as at this period.

The rise on jute since the 3d inst exceeds 50 per cent.

Serious disturbance had broken out at Prossanitz, in Moravia owing to the stoppage of the cotton factories. The riot continued for three days, and were only put an end to by arrival of a regiment of hussars. Thirty of the rioters were arrested.

The same paper states that the rise on jute during the two days previous had been upward of 50 per cent. In Harper's "Cyclopedia of commerce," jute is said to resemble coarse flax, having a long fibry texture, and when dyed has a very woolly appearance. The fibre also resembles caterpillar's thread, that it is used to adulterate silk. It is soft and easily spun. But the great objections to it hitherto have been its want of strength and durability. Being nearly white in its natural state, it soon begins to change until it finally reaches a dark brown. At the same time its strength proportionately diminishes. Circumstances hasten to retard this decay, and moisture is particularly injurious to it. High pressure steam almost reel s it away, so that when sail-cloth, adultered with jute, is submitted to high pressure steam, (of only 30lbs. pressure), for four hours, mere washing afterward removes the jute. We presume that the new preparation now so much talked of in England, counteracted this tendency to decay by preserving the original qualities of the fibre. It remains to be seen how it will stand the test of actual trial.

Handsomely Declined.

The late Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, was strongly opposed to temperance, and his sideboard and tables were loaded with brandy, wine, etc.

On one occasion Rev. Mr. Perkins, of the Sons of Temperance, dined with the Bishop who poured out a glass of wine, desired him to drink with him.

"Can't do it, Bishop: 'Wine is a mocker.'"

"Take a glass of brandy, then."

"Can't do it, Bishop: 'Strong drink is raging.'"

By this time the Bishop, becoming somewhat restive and excited, remarked to Mr. Perkins:

"You'll pass the decanter to the gentleman next to you."

"No, Bishop, I can't do that: 'A Woe unto him that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's jug.'"

The Recent murder at Belleville.

An inquest was held last week upon the body of the young man Taylor, whose death at the hands of one Morris Moorman, of the Township of Thurlow, has already been recordered in the columns of the *Leader*. The crime was committed near the railway station at Belleville. One of the witnesses, Thomas McGinnis, testified that he in company with deceased and one Luke O'Neil had gone to P. Tansey's house, near the station, and while there Moorman came along with a bottle of whisky and treated Tansey, and, after lighting his pipe, passed on his way home. Some of the party then said that Moorman had whiskey, and to follow and get some from him. Witness, O'Neil, and deceased, followed him about three acres, and called after him to stop, as they were going to his brother's house; he stopped, and when they came up they asked him for some whiskey; he refused, saying it was not his. The four were then walking abreast. The deceased, Taylor, then left the witness' side, and went round between him and Moorman, and said, "Give my friend Luke O'Neil a drink," and struck the latter, without saying a word, stabbed him in the bowels. Deceased immediately cried, "Boys, I am stabbed." Moorman ran a short distance. O'Neil threw stones at him, but they were afraid to go near him in the dark. Deceased turned round and walked a few rods, when he fell. He was carried to the Grand Trunk station, and from there taken home. To the witness' knowledge there was not a quarrel between the parties, before or then. Moorman appeared to be sober. The man Tansey testified that after Moorman left the place the deceased cried out, "Hurrah, for we have the whiskey from him," when all the parties got up and went after him. Several other witnesses were sworn and gave evidence corroborative of the above. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased had came to his death from the effects of a wound inflicted by Moorman. He is now a prisoner in jail awaiting trial on the Assizes. The deceased was a quiet, harmless lad of twenty years.

Gavazzi Riots in Tralee,

A despatch from Tralee dated the 20th inst. says:—A riot took place in this town last night on the occasion of a lecture being delivered by Gavazzi, on Garibaldi and the present political style of Italy. The lecturer made some remarks on the Papal Irish Brigade, which caused the passions of some of the Roman Catholics who were present in the lecture-hall. The police assisted by civilians, proceeded to expel the disturbers, during which time the greatest commotion ensued—eggs were eminently on the walls of the lecture-room. The police having succeeded in ejecting the principal rioters, Gavazzi proceeded with his discourse. At the close of the lecture an immense mob attacked the hotel in which the lecture was delivered, breaking almost every pane of glass in the windows, and otherwise damaging the premises. The audience were afraid to venture out, as stones were flying in all directions. The police from some of the country districts were immediately summoned, also the militia; but the combined force was unable to disperse the mob, and merely sufficed to keep them from entering the hotel. At a late hour this morning the besieged audience in the hotel were enabled to leave; several persons were struck with stones, but no serious injuries inflicted. Disturbances have taken place to-day, and it is feared to-night will not pass over without a renewal of last night's disorders."

The Battle of the Hatchie.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* claims that the battle of the Hatchie, which followed that at Corinth, was a complete success for the Federal arms. The Confederates, however, made good their retreat, which movement they were accomplishing when attacked by the enemy. The loss of killed and wounded by the battle seems to have been small on both sides. The correspondent concludes his account thus:—

"In the morning our troops gathered up the fruits of their victory—four rifled howitzers, five caissons, 1,000 stand of arms, 500 small arms, and a few horses and mules. Between 400 and 500 prisoners were sent to Bolivar, where they are yet retained. After scouring the country in every direction for two days, the army returned to Bolivar.

"The enemy, scattered and broken as he has been in his attack upon Corinth and in being attacked at Hatchie River, had undoubtedly made the best of his way to Holly Springs, where the rebel prisoners report Pillow in command of about 6,000 men, most of whom are the lately exchanged prisoners.

"Gen. Rose started with his division south last night, and we already learn that he occupies Grand Junction, and that a rebel force is threatening an attack, but probably not very seriously."

DYING RICH WITH A VENGEANCE.—It is related by passengers who escaped from the wreck of the *Golden Gate* that a colored man named Peterson, one of the cooks belonging to the steamer, took advantage of the panic to gather up such loose change as the terror stricken passengers had abandoned in the cabin and state rooms. He succeeded in picking up sufficient coin and valuables to fill two good-sized carpet sacks, one in each hand. Peterson jumped overboard, and, in the language of our informant, "he anchored himself alongside the wreck, and didn't show his nose above water." It is believed that he died well off, in a pecuniary point of view.—*San Francisco Call.*

TOWN TAXES.—The collector has commenced his work, and as some misunderstanding has been created, we desire to say that the larger amount claimed in his notices is at the rate of four shillings and four pence on the pound, and includes the eighteen pence due the Government. As the Council do not intend to collect the latter amount, it will be every one's interest to have prompt payment made, be deducted. The smallest amount mentioned in the Collector's bill is the rate levied by the Sheriff to pay the Crawford debentures and other claims. The latter is at the rate of six pence in the pound.—*Colborne Sun.*

—London, C. W., must be a fast city. At the Assizes now sitting there no less than three seduction cases have been tried, and it is said that more are to follow. In each a verdict and heavy damages were given for the plaintiff. In the last the defendant, William Tree, was a class-leader, member of the church and superintendent of a Sunday school, and the defendant, Emanuel Dunford, "regularly attended Sunday school."

—A man in Cleveland, Ohio, who was drafted a few days since, cut off one of his large toes to incapacitate him from serving.

AGENTS FOR THE "EXAMINER."

James McLean, ... Mount Pleasant.
Richard Hewitt, ... Millbrook.
Alex. Cox, ... Bobcaygeon.
Henry Graham, ... Fenelon Fall
T. Blackmore, ... Hastings.
R. Rogerson, ... Willocks, Verulam.
Gregory & Reynolds, ... Westwood.
W. H. Mitchell, ... Lindsay.
John Gale, ... Keene.
K. Ussherwood, ... North Douro.
John Kennedy, ... Warkworth.
Duncan Anderson, ... South Dummer.
O. Wilson, ... Norwood.
D. McKellar, ... Wataw.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriffs Sale—Jas. Hall.
do. do.
do. do.
do. do.
do. do.
Summer Arrangements—G. & D. Shaw.
Agents Wanted—J. T. Lloyd.
New Pain-Killer—J. F. Henry & Co.
Fresh Arrivals—D. Lemay.
Cottage to Rent—P. Ryan.
Horse for sale—D. Lemay.
Card of Thanks—Robert Kingan.
Cheap Cash Store—T. Mahoney.
Card of Thanks—Robert Rowe.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 23, 1862.

THE SANDYFORD PLACE MURDER.

Recent papers from Scotland bring the account of the trial and conviction of Mrs. McLaughlin for the murder of Jessie McPherson, in Glasgow, on the night of the 4th day of July last.

The rendering of the verdict of guilty against the accused woman, has produced the most intense excitement throughout Scotland, and indeed the whole of Great Britain; immense meetings have been held and monster petitions presented to the Home Secretary, praying for a respite of the sentence on the condemned woman, who was to have suffered the death penalty on the 11th inst. The Petitions set forth that the ends of justice would more likely be obtained by further investigation, than by hanging the unfortunate woman. Nevertheless the agitation on the Reform Bill has such largely signed petitions emanated from the city of Glasgow, and the intense interest taken in the case by all classes of the community, has induced the Government to order a new investigation into this most interesting case. The particulars of the case have frequently appeared in the papers, and also in our columns, but we will briefly advert to them again, in order that those of our readers who may have forgotten them, may, the better understand, the cause of the present agitation in the British mind on this case.

A person named John Fleming, an accountant, had a house in Glasgow, and a house also at Dancca, near the sea side, where his family seemed to live in the summer months. He usually left Glasgow on Friday evenings, and staid with his family till Monday morning, when he returned to Glasgow to his business. The house in Glasgow was occupied by his father, an old man who gives his age at 87, and the female servant, the unfortunate Jessie McPherson, who is stated to have been about 40 years age. He also lived here from Monday morning till Friday evening. On Friday, 4th July, Mr. Fleming left Glasgow as usual for his family residence and returned on Monday morning, bringing with him his son. His attention was first directed to the state of affairs in the house by his son saying to him, that there was no one to get dinner ready, as old Mr. Fleming had told him that Jessie had fled, not having seen her since Friday—adding that she may be dead for all he knew. This at once led Mr. John Fleming to through the house—he went first to the kitchen, found the fire out, proceeded to the servants bedroom which he found locked and the key wanting; went next to the pantry where he found a key which opened the bedroom of the servant, where he found the body of the servant lying on the floor, dead, partially naked, and presenting a horrid spectacle. His father and son were present when the body was discovered all appeared shocked at the sight. Mr. Fleming went out and called in a doctor who said she had been dead some time as the body was cold. The police shortly after came in, and as old Fleming was the only other person known to be in the house, he was at once apprehended. It was soon discovered that Mrs. McLaughlin who had formerly been a servant in the house, and who was very intimate with Jessie McPherson had been in the house on the fatal night of the 4th July, and the fact of her being seen with sundry articles of the deceased's apparel in her possession, led to the suspicion that she was implicated with the murder. It was also discovered that some plate belonging to the family of Mr. Fleming had been pawned on the Saturday afternoon following the murder, and Mrs. McLaughlin was identified as the person who pawned it. These two circumstances joined with the testimony of a woman who lodged in McLaughlin's house, of the latter being out on Friday night from 10 o'clock to Saturday morning about 9 o'clock, pointed very naturally to Mrs. McLaughlin as being implicated in the deed of blood. Preliminary examinations were held shortly after, the murder, and the testimony of several witnesses of a strong circumstantial character indicating the guilty party as Mrs. McLaughlin, old Mr. Fleming was discharged, and the former was fully committed to take her trial for the murder of Jessie McPherson.

As soon as old Mr. Fleming was discharged, Mrs. McLaughlin made a statement to her counsel giving a circumstantial account of the whole affair, in which she states that the old man was the murderer of the unfortunate woman; that she had gone to the house on the night in question at about 9 o'clock to see her old friend; found the old man had not gone to bed, but was in the kitchen where Jessie was at work. He shortly after left the kitchen, and she supposed he had gone to bed. She took out a bottle which she had brought with her, and gave Jessie a glass of rum and drank some herself. The old man soon after returned to the kitchen bringing out a bottle and pouring out a glass gave it to Mrs. McLaughlin who merely tasted it, the old man went to pour it back in the bottle, when Jessie said something tauntingly at his not offering her any; he replied that they had drank three glasses already, and that his son was not pleased at the quantity of liquor drank in the house, but added: "If you will hold your ill tongue I will give you half a pint if you will go or send for it." She replied: "I have a tongue that would frighten somebody if it were breaking loose upon them." The old man muttered something which was not understood, emptied the whiskey out of the bottle into a tumbler and gave Mr. McLaughlin the bottle and 1s. 2d. to go out and get half a "mutchkin." She went out by the back door, could not get the liquor as the shop was shut. When she returned she found the door fastened, rapped at the door, heard no one, went around to the kitchen window, saw the gas burning, but no one in, rapped at the door again, when it was opened by the old man, who said he had fastened it against "them brutes of cats." She went into the kitchen, put the money and bottle on the table, asked where Jessie was, he went as if going to seek her, Mrs. McL. followed, and in passing the laundry heard Jessie moving in the laundry, went in past the old man who seemed disposed to prevent her, she found Jessie lying on the floor with her elbow below her and her head down; the old man followed, she asked what was the matter, but Jessie was stupid and insensible. She had a wound across her brow, and her nose was cut and bleeding. Mrs. McL. raised her head, and got some water and bathed her head and face, asked the old man why he had done this to the girl, he replied: "I did not intend to hurt her, it was an accident." While the old man went out to the kitchen for the water she asked Jessie how it happened, her reply was not made out, she seemed unable to articulate; after some bathing she seemed a little better, and said she "was sore cut." Mrs. McLaughlin told the old man to go for a doctor, he refused, saying: "She would soon get better." He shortly after went to another part of the house, when Mrs. McLaughlin asked Jessie if she should go for a doctor, she said: "No, stay here beside me." After some time she seemed to come too, and was raised up and set on a chair near the bed, appeared very weak, was afterwards put into bed. The old man was busy drying up the blood marks on the floor, after which he sat on the edge of the bed in company with Mrs. McLaughlin. It was now getting near day light; the old man went to the kitchen and put on a fire. During his absence Jessie who had come too, told her friend that a week previous the old man had come tipsy, and through the night had come into her bed and had attempted to use liberties with her; she threatened to tell his son on him, but he begged of her to say nothing; offering her money if she held her peace.

For her own sake she said nothing about it to the younger Fleming, but said she was intending to go to Australia, when she would make the old rascal pay. That on that day some altercation had taken place between them, which had been renewed when (Mrs. McL.) had gone out for the liquor. That she had gone to the laundry to take off her stays, when the old man followed her and struck her with something in the face, which was the cause of the wound and the bleeding. Mrs. McLaughlin again asked the old man how he came to act so towards the girl, when he replied in a round about way, remarking it could not be helped, but he would make it all right with Jess yet—and that if she (Mrs. McL.) would not mention what she was witness to, to any one, he would make it all right with her too. Mrs. McLaughlin gave him a promise to that effect, but he would not rest satisfied till he brought down the large Bible and made her swear that she would never reveal anything that had transpired there that night. On his part he would swear if she did not disclose anything he would make her comfortable for life. In a short time Jessie began to complain of cold and stiffness, when she was taken out to the kitchen fire. Here she seemed to become worse, and Mrs. McL. feared she was going to die; was determined to go for a Doctor, she put on her things and went up stairs to go out at the front door when the old man intercepted her, and wished to know how she was first. He came down stairs and Mrs. McL. went to the door but found it locked and no key in it. She heard a noise down stairs and ran down, when she saw the old man striking Jessie with the meat cleaver. She became frightened, ran up stairs, opened the window shutters, but saw no one. The old man came to her and said if she told she would be tried for the murder as well as himself, but if she came down they could arrange it that it never should be found out. It was as much as their lives were worth if they said a word about it. He then took the body and dragged it to the laundry, and made her, Mrs. L., help him to wipe up the blood—she begged to get away but he would not allow her, told her they must make it appear the house was robbed, and gave her some clothes belonging to Jessie, and some plate which he instructed her to pawn in a fictitious name. He gave her £1 7s in money, and charged her as her own life was at stake to well to his, not to mention to say one what had passed.

This statement was read after the deliverance of the verdict by the jury. At the conclusion the Advocate Depute moved for sentence.

Lord Deas who presided on the occasion commented upon the declaration, pronounced it false, and passed the fearful sentence of death upon her.

It is in consequence of this remarkable declaration, corresponding as some of its details do with other reliable evidence given, as well as the fact that the evidence against the woman was wholly of a *circumstantial* character, that have led the press and the people to urge a re-opening of the case. The judge is represented as being strongly prejudiced against the prisoner, and the jury are blamed for appearing by such a hasty decision on mere circumstantial evidence as if prejudicial against her also. The case is an intensely exciting one, and new developments will be watched with interest.

A strong feeling exists that the old man is the murderer, and wherever he appears he is mobbed. Unfortunately whatever additional evidence may transpire implicating him he cannot be put on his trial for the murder, as he has been used as a Crown witness on the case.

Sin and Shame.

The records of our criminal courts, always melancholy and mournful, have sometimes a particular and startling interest. Criminal investigations naturally deal with and expose the worst side of human nature, but usually they relate to individuals who have divorced themselves from the ordinarily decent ranks of society by so persistent a course of ill-doing, that "respectability" is not shocked by the revelation of their misdeeds, and the ignominy of their conviction tinges no cheek with sympathetic shame. But occasionally criminal enquiries involve men in an unexpected manner, and reveal the existence of the foulest moral turpitude where all seemed fair and virtuous; so shocking our pre-conceived notions as almost to justify a permanent mistrust in men's outward seeming, and a special suspicion of the honesty and sincerity of those who affect ultra-goodness.

The case of "Smart *versus* Hay," which occupied the Court of Assize in Cornwall, on Friday last, is one of the latter class.—The plaintiff, a widow, sued the defendant for damages for the seduction of her daughter, a girl only seventeen years of age.—The wisdom of the law which allows such an action may be questioned. The relation between the violation of female purity and a certain number of dollars is not easily seen; the relative values of innocent girlhood, with its hope, its capacities and its aspirations; of parental love and parental pride, with its tenderness, fullness and universality, are not easily expressed in figures, even if those figures indicate golden guineas. Seduction is the wilful defacement of the most beautiful and the most holy thing with which the Creator has adorned the earth. It is sacrilege and impiety for which no money can atone.—True the forms of these actions do not represent the "damages" as an equivalent for innocence stained or for hearts lacerated; but the law provides no other remedy for those wronged, and inflicts no other punishment on the wrongor, than a civil action affords. The plaintiff, then, in such a case as this, ought not to be blamed for seeking a remedy which may seem to be sordid, and must be inadequate, for the law affords no other.

Such actions, however, have their uses as beacons. The defendant Hay was a teacher of youth; the head master in the public schools of this place. Girls as well as boys were entrusted to his care. The poor victim was one of his pupils. But besides this Mr. Hay was the superintendent of a Sabbath School and the leader of a Bible class. His victim was under his influence there also. But for the publicity which an action at Law ensures Mr. Hay might have continued his operations from the advantageous positions which he occupied; and the common school, the Sabbath school and the church might have continued to be made accessory to his unlawful and debasing pursuits. The investigation and the result have at least the effect of exposing the wrong and of enabling the proper parties to guard against its repetition.

The seduction, however, foul as are its principal features,—the provision of influence, the affectation of piety, the horrible union of cant and sin which it discloses,—is not the darkest feature in the case. Bad as Hay's position is, his witness, friend and cousin, William Faulkner, of Cornwall, occupies one infinitely worse. His testimony takes the case out of the ord nary category of villainy and reduces it to a sublime depth of mean and malignant wickedness.—Surely no man ever voluntarily assumed infamy greater than this that Mr. Faulkner so jauntily covers himself with. Be his testimony true or false it is infinitely disgraceful to him; and he so little appreciates this as to have poisoned the public ear by repeating the shameful narrative at the corners of the streets over and over again, before he attested it on oath in a court of justice. It is hideous to think of this man fresh from the church, with the words of prayer hardly off his tongue, within the shadow of her mother's house endeavoring to debauch the child he had hypocritically affected to protect, on her way from the sanctuary of God to her home! This part of his story is perhaps substantially true. But oh! how shameful. The poor girl, lost though she was in her blind love to Hay, says that this villain insulted her but was foiled. The rest of his story;—the girls pretended readiness with the stranger; his pursuit of her, his account of her shameless harlotry, all this is utterly incredible. None of the facts will bear investigation. That he should have seen so much, and yet not be seen himself, no one will believe, and the jury evidently rejected his story as worthless. He only succeeded in rendering himself infamous; and rather damaged than benefitted his relation's case.

The pitiful story of the poor girl's shame and ruin has a moral. It speaks for itself; otherwise the story might have remained untold. Let those who need the moral apply it. The blighted life, the ruined hopes, the outraged name of this girl,—once one of the fairest and happiest in this neighborhood, speak in trumpet tones a warning to the giddy trifler who venture to tread on the perilous ground of impropriety; or who give to pious professions any greater confidence than is justified by conduct corresponding therewith.

The above is from the Cornwall *Freeholder*. The same paper gives a report of a meeting of the Board of School Trustees, called by the Chairman, for the purpose of considering a Communication he had received, accompanied with a resignation from Mr. Augustus C. Hay as Teacher of the head department of the Common Schools in Cornwall. A petition was also laid before the Board by the Chairman signed by upwards of 30 parents and guardians of children under Hay's charge, praying that the resignation of Mr. Hay be not accepted. In amendment it was moved that the re accepted,—amendment lost and original motion carried, four to two. Curious Characters and strange Trustees, parents and guardians in Cornwall, who will keep a School Teacher in the head department of their School, when a jury has declared guilty of the seduction of one of the pupils of the School. Morality must be at a discount there. The villain deserves the pillory and the penitentiary if the facts of the case are as represented. And his cousin, Faulkner, who seems so utterly lost to shame, should be proscribed from society. A more wicked and filthy case we do not remember of coming across, and yet thirty parents and guardians of the youth want the wretch continued, and School Trustees wish him retained. Tell it not in Gath.

The Educational Department.

Last week we referred to the conduct o the Department in not sending, before this, the Grant for the Common School of this Town, that in place of saying the reason for the delay when written to by the Treasurer, the envelope of his letter was sent back with *unpaid postage 1½ Cents* and a printed copy of the new postage law.—On the 10th instant, the Town Treasurer received a letter from the Chief Superintendent notifying him that the money had been paid to his agents in Toronto. An N. B. is appended as follows: "If you have the School accounts for 1861 in your hands please forward them." From which it appears that the school accounts are wanting in the Education Office, and yet the money is sent forward for a dun. There appears to be a screw loose somewhere.

Our former remarks have called forth the following letter:—

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 10th Oct., 1862.

SIR,—Referring to a paragraph in your paper of the 9th instant, I have the honor to state that you are entirely in error in supposing that there has been any "culpable neglect on the Department" with respect to the Peterboro' money. The apportionment remained unpaid, because the Treasurers amount was received here in an incomplete state, sent back for correction, and not returned by him. The standing regulations on this subject are as appended on the margin.* A copy of them is appended to the apportionment *every year*, (as well as to the blank form of Report) and a copy was sent last June to the Treasurer.

Although it is the duty, and the practice of the Department to retain the Grant until the information required by law has been furnished, the money was paid on the 7th instant in consequence of the urgent need of the Board as expressed in the in the Treasurer's letter of the 3rd instant, at the same time that officer was again requested to forward the accounts.

You are also in error in stating that "Dr. Ryerson has the (Peterboro') money lying in the Bank at interest." No money at the credit of the Head of this Department has drawn any interest for the last seven years.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your ob'd't servant,
T. GEORGE HODGINS,
Dept. Superintendent.

To the Editor of the Peterborough *Examiner*, Peterboro.'

*NOTE.—The School Moneys apportioned to the various Cities, Towns, and Villages, as per the foregoing statement, are payable to

wherever Bragg declines the towards Cumberland Gap. It is reported that many tunnels are falling in there now, and otherwise Bragg may find the roads over which the rebels must pass to leave the State.

Washington, Oct. 17.

When Gen. Prentis, one of the returned British prisoners, was speaking to-night, some one in the crowd inquired what the rebels think of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. He replied that many of the officers with whom he conversed blasphemously condemned it, saying it was damnable and never could be enforced, but he (Prentiss) responded to them, "If you say you never can be conquered and that you are bound to whip us, what harm can the proclamation work." He would declare everywhere that the proclamation would do more to end the rebellion than all the battles fought.

Washington, Oct. 19.

The *Star* has the following special despatch:—

Harrisburg, Oct. 18.

Our information to-day is more encouraging than it was yesterday. The Republican candidates in three closely contested districts, will get certificates of election, though their Democrat competitors may try to contest their right to seats before the House.

The congressional delegation will stand 13 Republicans to 11 Democrats. The Republican majority in the State legislature will probably be five or six on joint ballot. The Democratic State ticket is probably elected by a small majority.

Cincinnati, Oct. 19.

After capturing our pickets, the guerilla Morgan dashed at Lexington yesterday morning, at the head of 1,500 men.

Before surrendering, our troops made a gallant resistance, killing and wounding several.

Our loss is 6 killed and 125 prisoners. They were immediately paroled. 250 of our cavalry succeeded in escaping.

Morgan soon afterwards left Lexington, taking the Versailles turnpike.

To-day, while between Versailles and Frankfort, he was suddenly met by about 2,500 men of Gen. Dumont's cavalry, when after a short fight the rebels were routed, and scattered in utter confusion.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES' FORCES, Nashville, Oct. 9.—Gen. Negley's official report:—Maj-Gen. S. R. Anderson, Brig-Gen. Forest and Gov. Harris have been rapidly concentrating a large Confederate force at Sarergne, 15 miles east, with the avowed intention of assaulting Nashville. Deeming it a favorable opportunity to check his project by a sudden blow, a concerted movement was made on the night of the 6th inst. A force of 400 infantry, 400 cavalry, and 4 pieces of artillery, under command of Gen. Palmer, was sent via the Murfreesboro road. At the same time 1,800 infantry, under Col. Weller, marched by a circuitous route to the south of Sarergne. The enemy's pickets and videttes were in considerable force on the roads and skirmished with our advance 10 miles, enabling their main force consisting of one regiment of infantry, the 32nd Alabama, one steel rifled cannon and 3,000 cavalry, to assume a position forming their lines in anticipation of the entire force advancing on the Murfreesboro' road, which was part of our object. The enemy commenced action by opening fire with three pieces of artillery, at a distance of three hundred yards. This was soon silenced by a shell from one of our guns, exploding their ammunition chest. At the moment the enemy were directing their movement against the right flank of General Palmer's force, Colonel Miller's infantry arrived, advanced in splendid line and delivering a well-directed fire into the enemy's ranks which was followed by a skilful deployment right and left to cut off their retreat. The Confederates held their ground for thirty minutes then fled in the wildest disorder, leaving 175 prisoners in our hands, among whom were two Lieutenant-Colonels and a number of line officers, three pieces of artillery ordnance and Quartermaster's stores a large amount of provisions, camp equipage, personal effects and regimental colors, and two railroad cars, which we destroyed. Their defeat was complete. Their loss in killed and wounded was about 80.

The conduct of our forces and men was highly meritorious with numerous instances of individual bravery and efficiency. A report in detail will be forwarded at the first opportunity.

Our loss was 5 killed, 9 wounded, and 4 missing.

JAS. S. NEGLEY, Brig. Gen.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20.

The Washington *Republican* of to day says a refugee who came into Gen Seigel's headquarters at Amesville, Culpepper Co., Va., reports that there is the greatest consternation imaginable among the whites in that section in consequence of an apprehended negro revolt. Seventeen negroes, most of them free, had been hung—one pair of Northern newspapers having been found among them, containing President Lincoln's proclamation to liberate the slaves. It is said that the negroes of the different counties around Culpepper are all engaged in a conspiracy for a general insurrection.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 19.

The Petersburg *Express* of the 15th says 2,000 Yankee prisoners are expected to arrive in Petersburg for the North.

The Richmond *Despatch* of Oct. 16, says:—We infer that the Federals will soon make a desperate effort to force ironclads past Drury's Bluff. Forewarned, let us be forearmed. A battle observed in Pennsylvania on the 14th inst, which Kentucky will mourn for many years. The Federal loss was heavy. Prentice says it was a drawn battle. The Confederate forces fell back six miles.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 17th, claims the victory at the battle of Perryville, it says the Federal loss is killed and wounded and captured was over 20,000. The Confederate loss was 5,000.

Deaths.

In this Town, on the 19th instant, ALEXANDER, youngest son of Mr. Peter Dolphin, aged 10 months.

At Dover, on Tuesday, 21st inst., WILLIAM GEORGE, youngest son of the late Mr. William Porter, aged 4 years and 2 months.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, October 23 1862.

Flour ₱ bbl.	4	00	5	00
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	82	0	85
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	0	67	0	70
Barley ₱ bush.	0	12	0	13
Potatoes new	0	20	0	25

FRESH ARRIVALS.

The subscriber has just received a lot of

PEARHES! APPLES!
GRAPES! &C.
Also—Oysters!

NEW HONEY.

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro' Oct. 9th, 1862. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Arthur McMaster, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Brown, *Defendant.*

The west half of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Oct. 19th, 1862. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

James Grant, *Plaintiff*
vs.
Robert Montgomery, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, East of Caroline Street, in the Town of Lindsay.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's office,
Peterborough, Oct. 19th, 1862. 43

CHEAP
CASH STORE.

T. Mahony,

BEGS to inform his friends and numerous customers, that he has completed his

FALL STOCK!

consisting of the

Best brands of Groceries,
WINES AND LIQUORS,

which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, as no Credit will be given from this date.

Whiskey!

as usual at Distillery Prices

T. MAHONY.

P. S.—All Notes and Accounts due him, and not settled by the 1st December, will be handed to his Solicitor for collection. T. M.

Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

HORSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a very fine young Horse, which he wishes to dispose of. He is of a Dark Grey color, and only four years old.

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

Card of Thanks.

THE subscriber begs to tender his sincere thanks to the parties who so kindly and so energetic lly assisted in saving a portion of his property from being destroyed by the calamitous fire on Saturday last.

ROBERT ROWE.

Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

Card of Thanks.

I BEG to offer my best thanks to those friends and neighbors who made such strenuous, noble, and successful exertions in saving my store from the fire on Saturday last.

ROBERT KINGAN.

Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862 43-3in.

THE NEW PAIN-KILLER!

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT.

IN offering to the public this new Pain-Killer, we wish to commend it as being not only better than any other Pain-Killer, and in larger bottles at a corresponding price, but as containing nothing injurious to persons using it. It may be used externally for

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Burns and Scalds, Bruises and Swellings, Sore throat, Lumbago, &c., &c,

and may be used internally for

Cholic and Cold, Cholera Morbus, Bowel Complaints, Diarrhœa, Wind Cholic, &c., &c.

It has been in use for the last four years, and its superior excellence is already attested by thousands who have used it.

It is composed of ingredients, each of which is a valuable remedial agent; so that the combination of all in our preparation a liniment or Pain-Killer, unrivalled in its curative properties.

WARRANTED WHEN USED IN SEASON!

No family should be without a bottle of it for immediate use in case of burns, scalds, wounds, and other casualties resulting in such like accident flesh is heir to.

IT IS HARMLESS TO USE AT ANY TIME.

A teaspoonful of it taken in a glass of water in the morning cleans the head, brightens the eye, and gives a tone of electricity to mind and body when exhausted nature fails to assert her supremacy.

ITS EFFECTS ARE MARVELLOUS.

Trial, and facts and figures and produce satisfactory results, when used according to directions, return the bottle to the agent of whom you got it, and he will refund the money paid for it.

We only ask a fair, unprejudiced and impartial trial.

Sold at every Drug Store and Country Store throughout Canada. Price 25 cents per bottle.

JOHN F. HENRY & Co., Proprietors.

20 St. Henry Street, Montreal, C. E., and Main St., Waterloo, C. W.

☞ Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kemp, and Wm. Coulter. 43

600,000 Male or Female Agents

TO SELL

LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

FROM recent surveys, completed August 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one years' time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a *County and Railroad Map* of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving *every Railroad Station* and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try. Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

WANTED.—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, Canada, California, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.*

J. T. LLOYD,
No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP

OF

Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois,

is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. ☞ Money refunded in any case finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

From the Tribune, Aug. 3.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, *and it is the best which can be purchased.*

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—From Actual Surveys by Captains Hart and Wm. Reeves, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every bend, plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles each side of the River—coloured to counties and States. Price $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $3 cloth boards, with rollers. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. T. LLOYD,—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with prices for hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS,
Secretary of the Navy.

G-3in

W. CLUXTON,

Is now Receiving and Opening a

RICH STOCK OF FANCY GOODS

Selected by himself in

London and other English Markets.

THE MILLINERY GOODS, viz:

FLOWERS, RIBBONS,
BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c.,

are all beautiful in the NEWEST STYLES.

NEW PATTERN CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS
IN ALL COLORS AND MATERIALS.

Having a large supply of goods in Stock before the great rise in the value of Cotton, he can continue to offer inducements to his friends to continue their patronage.

A heavy stock of

English & Canadian CLOTHS,

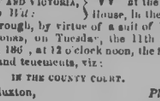
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Milliners, Cloak-Makers & Tailors

Constantly in the premises, to receive and make up orders.

Peterborough, September 24th, 1862 40

Summer Arrangements.

1862  1862

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

GLASGOW!

ANCHOR LINE

STEAM PACKET SHIPS

SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN

Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.

Caledonia, 1397 tons register, 350 horse power, 12 years A 1—James Craig, Commander.
United Kingdom 1235 tons register, 300 h power, 12 years A 1—James Clark, Commander.

The "Caledonia"

WILL SAIL FROM

QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW.

ON

SATURDAY 8th OF NOVEMBER,

To be succeeded by

The "United Kingdom,"

Sailing Saturday, 15th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin..... $60 00
Intermediate..... 30 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions)... 25 00
Children in proportion.

Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.

☞ Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

☞ For freight or passage, apply to

ROBT. SHAW & CO., Quebec;
Or
G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
Montreal.

October 14, 1862 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 27th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Robert Hamilton, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Lyth, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, in the 13th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Oct. 17th, 1862. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Cluxton, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William Edgar, *Defendant.*

All the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, in and to part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East of a blazed line running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Oct 19th, 1862. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 27th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN SUIT.

The Bank of Montreal, *Plaintiff*
vs.
Alexander Dennistoun, *Defendant.*
and
Robert Dennistoun, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Alexander Dennistoun, *Defendant.*

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SOMERVILLE.

Lot No. 17 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.

Lot No. 19 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.

Lot No. 43, on Gull River, containing 111 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF BEXLEY.

Lot No. 4, in the 3rd Concession, No. 7 in the 2nd Concession; part of 3 in the 4th; the south half of No. 6 in the 3rd Concession; No. 29 north West Bay, containing 507 acres.

Lot No. 16, North West Bay, containing 30 acres.

Part of Lot No. 5 in the 4th Concession containing 90 acres.

Lots Nos 9, 10 & 11 in the 1st Concession, containing 600 acres.

Lot No. 5, in the 2nd Concession, containing 200 acres.

North half Lot No. 6, in the 3rd Concession containing 100 acres.

Lots Nos. 17 & 18, North West Bay, containing 258 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF FENELON.

Lot No. 23 in the 6th Concession, containing 200 acres.

Lot No. 26 in the 7th Concession, containing 200 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF OPS AND TOWN OF LINDSAY.

Lots Nos. 32 and 33, in the 8th Concession, and Nos. 32 and 33, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Ops.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Oct. 14th, 1862. 43

THE Millinery Show Rooms with a display of RICH FALL GOODS, will be open on Thursday next.

W. CLUXTON.

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber, either by Note, Book account or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the amount of their indebtedness

Before the 1st of September next,

as all Accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be handed over to an Attorney for collection.

A. McNEIL.

P. S.—My books are closed from this date. A. McN.

Peterboro, August 1st, 1862. 32

FOR SALE,

On Approved Credit, if Required.

A VERY useful young MARE with Foal by her side, and supposed to be in foal again by Ploughboy. She has been broke but never worked, as the owner has never had occasion to use her. There is also one or two young Geldings to be disposed of. Also

ABOUT 100,000 BRICK!

Of good quality, for building in the Spring.

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonabee, October 7, 1862. 41

Notice.

THE subscribers beg to call the attention of all those indebted to them, that all Notes one month over due and all accounts due prior to the 1st January 1862, if not settled immediately, will be put into Court without further notice. Suing is very unpleasant to all concerned, and we hope our debtors will prevent us from having recourse to the Court by paying their debts. If costs are incurred the blame will be with them not us.

WHYTE, HAMILTON & Co.

Peterborough, 9th October, 1862. 41

WAGGON FOR SALE
By Auction.

THE subscriber will sell by public auction on Saturday, the 1st day of Novembernext, a waggon belonging to Frederick Winch: payment having been demanded of him, which he refused to settle. The sale will take place on the Market Square.

METHERAL.

Peterboro, Oct 16, 1862. 42

Veterinary Surgery!

T. BLOOMFIELD,

VETERINARY SURGEON, returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has received since he commenced the practice of his profession in Peterborough, and hopes by strict attention to all calls to merit and receive a continuance of their favors.

CASTRATION and all operations carefully performed. Medicines for all diseases of Horses and Cattle ready prepared at his office, George street, North of Brock street, nearly opposite the Huffman House.

Peterborough, Oct. 15th, 1862. 42-3m

Mr. Thomas Rush,

[LATE FROM ENGLAND.]

VETERINARY SURGEON,

&c., &c., &c.

MOST respectfully informs the inhabitants of Peterboro' and its neighborhood, that he purposes to commence a practice in the above art, and hopes by punctual attendance to his engagements, with moderate charges, to obtain their support. Mr. R. has been engaged in the above profession for upwards of THIRTY YEARS IN ENGLAND, and about THREE YEARS IN CANADA; and from his experience flatters himself that he may be entrusted safely with the care of Horses or Cattle under disease.

N. B.—Very respectable References from Coburg, if required.

Peterboro', Oct. 14th, 1862. 42

FARM FOR SALE.

BROKEN Lots No. 8 and 9, on the 6th Concession of the Township of Smith, near Bridgenorth, containing about

60 ACRES.

50 are Cleared,

the remainder is good Hardwood. There is a good

HOUSE, WELL, AND ORCHARD,

STABLE AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS.

Also, a good Limekiln. Apply to

THOMAS SWANN,
On the premises.

Smith, Oct. 14th, 1862. 42-tf.

Stolen!

AN ANVIL was taken from the iron house in the yard of Mr. R. Hamilton's Hardware store, on Tuesday Evening last. He desires that whoever may have taken the same will return it to him without delay.

Peterboro, October 8, 1862. 41

ADVERTISE

IN THE "EXAMINER."

PERSONS requiring carcelium TEAS at Low Prices, will find them at

W. CLUXTON'S.

A LARGE and Varied Stock of Fashionable CLOAKS and CLOAKINGS direct from London.

W. CLUXTON.

A Cottage to Rent

[illegible] of the Town, [illegible] East of the Union School. The House is warm, and commodiously laid out, with suitable Outhouses, and a Flower and Vegetable Garden in front. Rent Moderate, and possession can be given on the 15th September. Apply to

P. RYAN.

Peterboro, Oct. 16, 1862. 43

WANTED

WITH a salary of $20 by the month and all travelling expenses paid. Agents in all the County Towns in Canada East and West. For Details &c.

NEW SEWING MACHINE,

NOTICE is hereby given that the lands in the Township of Cavendish, in the

County of Peterboro', U. C.,

WILL BE OPEN FOR SALE

ON AND AFTER THE 24th SEPTEMBER next, on the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, at 75 cents an acre, cash, or $1, if paid by instalments; upon application to Richard Hughes, Esq., Crown Land Agent, at Bobcaygeon.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assist. Commissioner.

Sept. 17, 1862. 38

OFFICES TO BE LET.

A FEW very desirable front rooms over my Drug Store, lately occupied by Mr. Pentland, Dentist.

W. COULTER

Peterboro', 17th Sept., 1862. 38

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

538 Broadway, New York.

TO parties little acquainted with the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is specially recommended. This circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared with much care and we will abide by all statements therein made.

The following his quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family; for it will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even the sinnest harness leather, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever."

Thus have we successfully overcome the most difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Defiantly can we now say, "No other Machine compares with it in this respect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost without exception—taken the highest premium, whenever the Machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first class Sewing Machines. Hence it is that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in the market, or money refunded." We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years have we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the continent where the Machine is not favourably known. We prefer such a reputation to one based on mere "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch, viz. the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one thread of the kind of silk or thread.

N. B.—Local Agents wanted in every county throughout the West. ☞ Special inducements offered.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co.,
538 Broadway, New York.

Sept. 10, 1862. 37

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE!

IN consequence of ill-health, the subscriber is desirous to retire from business, and offers for Sale his

STOCK IN TRADE,

which is such as is usually required in a general store. The stock will be found well selected and

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to

JAMES FOLEY.

Norwood, Feb. 10, 1862. 8-9in

$10 REWARD.

A BROWN HORSE, five years old, standing about 15 hands high, was stolen from the pasture field of the subscriber, 3rd Concession of Dummer, on Saturday night last, the 27th inst., there is a white spot on his nose and a white star between his eyes; his mane, tail and legs are black; when he was stolen he shoes were off. Any person giving such information as will lead to his recovery will receive the above reward.

JOHN McDONALD.

Dummer, Sept. 29th, 1862. 40-3in-pd

FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

EDWIN POOLE begs leave to call attention to his large stock of Furniture, which will be sold at moderate prices and is of the best description manufactured. Please call at his warerooms, corner of George and Simcoe streets, near his factory.

N. B.—He has on hand a stock of childrens cabs. Also, Colby's Patent Improved Clothes Wringers.

Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID

NEW SAW MILL,

Driven by Water Power,

With 946 Acres

OF EXCELLENT PINE LAND

attached. The Mill is situated at the mouth of Squaw River,

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY,

and is fitted up with the latest and most improved Machinery, consisting of a

Gang, English Gate & Edger

and everything that is necessary to carry on a first-class Saw Mill. The Mill and Machinery are all in perfect order, having only been in operation about six weeks, and is capable of cutting from Thirty to Forty Thousand Feet per 24 hours. ☞ Steamboats come right up to the Mill.

The Land consists of several Lots in the Township of Harvey.

To parties wishing to go into the Lumber business this is a chance seldom to be met with, as it will be sold on LIBERAL TERMS.

For further particulars apply [post-paid] to

R. KINGAN,
Peterboro.

October 9th, 1862. 43-4in.

NEW

CHEAP GROCERY

AND

FEED STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has leased the premises lately occupied by P. R. Armstrong, where he intends to keep a good selection of

Groceries and Crockery,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

FLOUR AND MILL FEED

☞ Kept constantly on hand.

N. B.—Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

JOSEPH G. HUSTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 17, 1862. 36

NOTICE.

THE subscribers beg to notify their customers that they have retired from the present firm. The Carriage Making business, and all matters indebted to them by Note or Book account are requested to call and settle the same before 1st November, after which date all will be handed over for collection to our Attorney.

J. & T. DOUGLAS.

Peterborough, October 2, 1862. 41

(Shell Style)

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

QUEBEC, 23rd August, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lands in the Township of Cavendish, in the

County of Peterboro', U. C.,

WILL BE OPEN FOR SALE

ON AND AFTER THE 24th SEPTEMBER next, on the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, at 75 cents an acre, cash, or $1, if paid by instalments; upon application to Richard Hughes, Esq., Crown Land Agent, at Bobcaygeon.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assist. Commissioner.

Sept. 17, 1862. 38

SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.

THE shop lately occupied by Mr. Hurley, as a Furniture Ware Room, in Ashburnham, with a small Dwelling House attached.

Also, the dwelling lately occupied by Mr. John Mowry, possession can be given immediately.

JOSEPH SEDGWICK.

Ashburnham, Sep. 10th, 1862. 38

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots No. 8, North of London Street.
14, 15, 16, & 18, South McDonnell St.,
17, N rth of McDonnell Street,
17, South of London Street,
18, North of Murray Street,
and 6, North of Sherbrook Street.

For terms apply to

JAMES HALL.

Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

FOR SALE

ON LIBERAL TERMS.

The subscriber offers by private sale

ONE HORSE, ONE BUGGY,

Cutter, 1 set of single Buggy Harness, and 2 sets of Waggon Harness.

The subscriber having returned to the Town, he will not require the use of the above any longer.

WALTER SHERIDAN.

Peterborough, Aug 27th, 1862. 35

☞ *Review Copy.*

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY!

WITH A COMMODIOUS

STONE DWELLING HOUSE.

THAT beautifully situated residence with 1 an acre of land, being Lot No. 13, South of Hunter and West of George Street, at present occupied by Dr. McNabb.

This is undoubtedly the most desirable property now for sale in Peterboro'. The House is of Stone and in good repair.

THE GARDEN

is filled with good Fruit Trees, now bearing, and is now in a high state of cultivation.

TERMS EASY. Apply to

A. W. KEMPT,
Druggist.

Peterboro, August, 1862. 3s

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,
or
Bobcaygeon.
WM. TULLY, Jr.

Monaghan, May 1, 1862.

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to

A. McNEIL,
Peterboro.
or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises.

Peterboro, May, 1862. 19

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

and under good cultivation. There is a splendid

ORCHARD

on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1864. 8

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the North East ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Douro.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 14 miles, on one of the principa travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price Apply to

H. E. STRICKLAND.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1863. 8-5in

FARM WANTED.

A FARM containing from 100 to 150 acres, with a good Dwelling House, Barns, Stables and Sheds wanted for a term of years. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Peterboro, August 19th, 1862. 34

CARD.

To JOSEPH R. WALTON, Esq., Peterboro', Agent C. W. F. M. & S. Insurance Co's.

SIR—You will please convey my thanks to the Directors of your Company for the prompt settlement of my claim of $483 against them, for the loss of my barns, stable and sheds, with their contents, on the 22nd July last.

I consider it but due to the Company to add my testimony to the punctuality and integrity for which it was distinguished. My loss occurred on the 2nd July last, and the full amount of my claim paid three weeks ago without any abatement or deduction whatever; although by the strict terms of the policy no claim is payable until three months after furnishing proof of loss.

I assure you I shall use every opportunity of forwarding the interests of your Company whenever it lies in my power.

I am, Sir,
Your obd't serv't,
WILLIAM RAY.

Smith, Sept. 6th, 1862. 37

CANADIAN AXES

AXES,

made by hand and with

CHARCOAL,

to suit the Lumbering Trade, or anything else.

P. J. AYRES.

Simcoe St., Peterboro, Sept. 15th, 1862. 36

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES, beautifully situated on Lake street, Ashburnham, opposite Parson Burnham's residence.

For particulars apply to Mr. T. G. Hamlin, Marshal, Peterborough; Mr. James Stinson, School Teacher, Ashburnham; or to

GEO. McKEWEN, Proprietor.

Lot 14, 10th Con., Otonabee, Oct. 8, 1862. 41

Dr. Cameron.

WILL be at Hoffman's Hotel, on Wednesday the 15th inst, and remain for two weeks. Illness prevented him from keeping his former engagement.

EXTENSIVE

CREDIT SALE
By Auction.

Will be sold by Public Auction,

On Thursday, 23rd Octob'r,

AT Mr. CHRISTOPHER LEARY'S

Otonabee Farm Lot No 33, 10th Concession, 2½ miles from Peterborough, North of Stephen Woods, Esq., the following

WELL BRED FARM STOCK,

Implements, &c.:

1 pair of thorough bred Mares 5 years old, 1 pair of good matched Roadsters 7 years old, 1 pair of Farm Horses 5 years old, 1 heavy Bay Horse 8 years old, 1 buggy Mare 8 years old, 1 Mare 4 years old, 1 two year Colt by "Gore Eagle", 2 new milch Cows, 4 good grade do., 1 pair of four year old Steers, 1 pair of three year old Steers, 1 two year old Heifer, eight yearlings (grades), 2 Calves, 1 Thorough bred Galway Bull 2 years old, 9 store Pigs, 3 lumber Waggons nearly new, two Double Carriages nearly new, 1 single Buggy, 2 sets of double Harness, 2 sets single Harness, 1 Saddle, 1 lumber Sleigh, 2 Ploughs, 2 Harrows, 1 Stoneboat, with sundry other articles.

TERMS.—All sums under $12 cash, over that amount 12 months credit by furnishing good approved notes. 14 per cent. will be allowed for cash

Sale at 11 O'clock, A. M.

LUNCH AT 1 O'CLOCK.

ALEX. McNEIL, Auctioneer.

P. S.—Mr. Leary having Leased his Farm for a term of 10 years, the *Sale will be without Reserve!*

October 8th, 1862. 41

CHEAP BOOKS!

CheapStationery

Cheap Room Paper & Window Blinds.

CHEAP FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large stock of goods bought direct from the Manufacturers, which will be sold at

Prices much LOWER than usual.

The School Book and School Stationery department will at all times be furnished with every book used in Town and Country School, and sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

The Miscellaneous Stationery business will be well assorted with the best description of goods, and sold at Low Prices.

A large stock of Room Paper of the best patterns at the Lowest Prices, will be kept on hand.

Everything in the Book and Stationery line kept in stock or procured to order with dispatch.

T. MENZIES.

Peterboro, 2nd June, 1862. 23

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

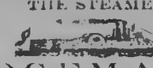
ESTABLISHED 1845—PERFECTED 63.

RECENT and important improvements having been put to this Machine, renders it now the most perfect before the public, and persons at a distance can order a Machine with a guarantee of its prompt and safe delivery, and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction. No more breaking needles. No more missing stitches! No trouble in managing any garment, however delicate or heavy, on the same Machine, either in cambric, cloth or leather; and for dress makers, shirt makers, tailors, hat binders, shoe binders, or gaiter binding, as well as every variety of family sewing, they have no superior, and will be sold at a much less price than any other machine capable of doing the same range of work.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of styles and prices. A few responsible Agents will be dealt with liberally.

☞ Address the HOWE Sewing Machine, 437 Broadway New York. 25-12m.

THE STEAMER



"OGEMAH!"

LEAVES MUD LAKE ON

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS,

At 10 o'clock a.m. precisely, for

BOBCAYGEON, FENELON FALLS, AND LINDSAY.

WILL LEAVE LINDSAY

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,

at 8 o'clock a. m. returning, calling at the same places.

STAGES

BETWEEN

Peterboro' and Mud Lake,

will run regularly, leaving Peterborough immediately on the arrival of the Cars at 9 10 a.m. precisely, and Mud Lake on arrival of the Boat.

For freight, etc., apply to

WHITE & EASTLAND,
Peterborough.

Peterborough, June 11, 1862. 24

Go to Hopkins & Donnely's

BRITISH SADDLERY

AND

HARNESS WAREHOUSE!

If you want to buy good

SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS

of all descriptions.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES,

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS,

Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,

Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mops, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH!

OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.

N.B.—Experienced Collar makers constantly on the premises. ☞ Collars warranted.

Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

IMPORTANT

TO THE PU

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Douglas & Thomas Douglass. *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
John Stinson, *Defendant.*
The east half of the north half of Lot No. 18, in the 10th Concession of the township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, July 23, 1862. 30

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or to either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Metherall and William Metherall, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Francis W. Heather, *Defendant.*
South Nos. 1 and 5, according to Perry's plan of Lot No. 20, in Township Lot No. 15, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 30th, 1862. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November 1862, at 12 o'clock noon all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas C. Forneri, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Archibald McKinnon, *Defendant.*
The North half of lot No. 4 in the 4th Concession of the Township of Mariposa.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 5th, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

George Rose, *Plaintiff*
vs.
George Henderson, Leon Cairns, and James Cha[illegible], *Defendants.*
No. 3, North of Brock Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterboro', East of Communication Road, in the South of Smith.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 12th, 1862. 32

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
John Morrow, *Defendant.*
Lot No. 1, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 29, 1862 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL L be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or to either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Andrew McKee, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
George H. Marshall, and John Jacob Marshall, *Defendant*

That part of Town lot No. 3, East of Water street and South of London street, in the town of Peterborough, which is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows:—Commencing on Harvey street at the South West angle of the said lot number three thence Northerly along the Western limit of the said lot 43 feet, thence Easterly in a line parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot one hundred and fourteen feet, more or less, to the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence Southerly along the said Eastern limit 43 feet, thence Westerly along the said Southern limit one hundred and fourteen feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, July 30th, 1862. 31.

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough', on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert Nicholls and William Hall, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
William Arnot, *Defendant.*
That part of Lot No. 10 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, said out and numbered by John Reed, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, as Lot No. 17, containing by admeasurement ten acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, July 31st, 1862. 32

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Patrick Twomey, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Michael Costello, *Defendant.*
The East half of Lot No. 9 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', August 19th, 1862. 6

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Isaac Robinson, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Edgar, *Defendant*
Part of Lot No. 12 East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, containing two acres, being composed of that certain part of said Lot No. 12, which is particularly set forth in a Deed thereof from one George Nicholls and wife, to the said defendant, dated the 8th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and registered in the Registry office for the County of Peterborough, on the first day of November, in the same year.

Also, part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot, lying East of a blazed line running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Aug. 19th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest, of the undermentioned defendants, or either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

David O'Brien, *Plaintiff*
vs.
Patrick Doris and John Doris, *Defendants.*
The West half of Lot No. 15 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Sep. 16th, 1862. } 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of December, 18 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John B. Wilson, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Jeremiah Grady, *Defendant.*
Lot No. 3, in Front Street, and West of Victoria Street, in the Village of Hastings, in the Township of Asphodel; and Lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the Village of Warwood, in the Township of Asphodel, all numbering from the River Ouse, East on the side line between Lots Nos. 10 and 11, of the said Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 8, 1862. 37

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Turner, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
George Connell, *Defendant.*
The South half of Lot No. 4, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office
Peterborough, August 27th, 1862. 35

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } To Wit: } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias is sued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Mark Burnham, and against the lands and tenements which were of Robert Steele, deceased, and which are vested in the hands of Alfred Hiram Coulson, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Robert Steele, deceased, at the time of his death, who died intestate, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest which were of the said Robert Steele, in the hands of the said Alfred Hiram Coulson, to be administered in and to that part of Lot No. 13, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, and being composed of portion of Village Lot No. 12, in the Village of Keene, in the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, and may be otherwise known and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North-east angle of the said Village Lot No. 12. then Southerly along the Eastern limit of said Village Lot No. 12, until it intersects with the North side of Bridge Street so called, thence West-rly along the North side of Bridge st, aforesaid thirty-six feet, thence Northerly, parallel to the Eastern limit of the said Village Lot No. 12 until it intersects the Southern limit of Village Lot No. 13, in the said Village, thence Easterly along the said Southern limit of Village Lot No. 13, thirty-six feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 22nd, 1862. 39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Bradburn, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Thomas Speer, *Defendant*
The East half of lot No. 1, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Oct. 6th, 1862. 41

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of *Fieri facias Expenses*, on Tuesday, the 28th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Choat, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Thomas Ritchie, *Defendant.*
The West half of Lot No. 3, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Oct. 4th, 1862. 41

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

THE subscriber will sell, to the highest bidder, at the

TOWN OF LINDSAY,
On Wednesday, 12th Nov.,

the following valuable Timber and Farm lands

Township of Sommerville

Lot 9, 2nd con., (timber sold) 200 acres; lot 11 & N. ½ 16, 4th con., do., 300 do.; lots 13, 14, 15, 5th con., 600 do.; S. ½ & N. E. ¼ lot 13, 6th con., do., 150 do.; lots 14 & 20, 6th con., do., 355 do.; lots 3, 4, 7th con., (and the timber thereon) 400 do.; N. ½ of lots 1, 2, 3, 11th con., do., 400 do.; lots 7, 8, 11th con., do. 400 do.; lots 1, 4, 5, 6, 12th con., do., 800 do.; lots 3, 4, 6, 10, 13th con., do., 800 do.

Township of Brock

S. E. part lot 9, 4th con., (and the timber thereon) 12 acres; S. ½ lot 10, 3rd con., do., 100 do.

Township of Mara

S. E. ¼ lot 1, 1st con., (and the timber thereon) 50 acres. P. ½ lot 16, 12th con., do., 10w do.

Township of Uxbridge

Lot 30, 8th con., (and the timber theron) 25 acres.

Township of Reach

N. part lot 24, 13th con., (and the timber) about 23 acres; S. part lot 24, 13th con., mostly cleared and part sown to wheat, (timber included) about 100 acres; S. part lot 23, 13th con., partly cleared, (timber included) about 90 do.

Township of Mariposa

N. ½ lot 15, 2nd con., mostly cleared, (timber included) 100 acres.

TERMS:—One fourth cash down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest in full each year.

☞ Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

A. FAREWELL.

Oshawa, October 4th 1862 42

NEW

Carriage Establishment.

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the public that they have bought out the Carriage Making Establishment of Messrs. J. & T. Douglass, where they will continue to manufacture

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES!
WAGGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.
Jobbing and Horse-shoeing

executed in the best manner and at REASONABLE PRICES.

McWILLIAMS & ISBISTER.

Peterborough, Oct. 14th, 1862. 42

FISHER'S LIVERY STABLE,
CORNER OF
GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS
PETERBOROUGH.

HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets

THOS. J FISHER.

Peterboro', May 14, 1862. 20

FLOUR
FOR SALE.

W. H. WRIGHTON

Offers for sale, the best quality of Flour, at a low figure for Cash only. Also, CORN MEAL by the Bag.

Peterboro, August 27th 1862. 35

INFORMATION WANTED.

BENJAMIN ATKINS, a native of Coventry England, left Belleville a short time ago. His wife, with four children, are now in Belleville, and anxious to obtain his whereabouts. Any information where is now employed would be thankfully received.

Belleville, Sept. 3rd, 1862.

P. S.—Our Exchanges will perform an act of charity by copying the above.

JUST RECEIVED.

TEN THOUSAND ROLLS
OF
Room paper
AND
WINDOW BLINDS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and the surrounding country, that he has just received a large stock of Room paper and Window Blinds of all patterns and prices, which will be sold at a small advance over cost. Also a large stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THOS. MENZIES.

Peterboro Apr 31862. 18

BLYTHE MILLS

Bedstead & Chair Factory.

THE undersigned is prepared to sell all kinds of Bedsteads and Chairs, Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any Factory in Canada West. All work warranted to give satisfaction, and sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

TURNING & SAWING
DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Sawing on upright or circular saws, 25 cents per hour.

☞ The trade furnished with a list of prices.

G. SNIDER.

Peterboro July 30th, 1862. 31-3 m

MME. DEMOREST'S

MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

THE largest, best and most reliable Fashion Magazine in the world. Contains the newest and finest Fashion-Plates, the greatest number of Steel Engravings, the latest and most reliable information, three full-sized Patterns.—Every Mother, Dressmaker, Milliner and Lady should have it. Published Quarterly, at 473 Broadway, New York, gold everywhere or sent by mail at 75 cents. Twenty-five cents, with a valuable premium. The Summer number now ready.

Insurance Column.

THE
SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y
ESTABLISHED IN 1825,
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princess Street. | Office in London—20 Cannon Street.
" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st. | " Dublin—34 b, College Green.
" Perth—79 High Street. | " Montreal—Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING
INVESTIGATION REPORT - - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE thirty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen Friday, the 18th April

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Dramallan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair. There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States before-mentioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurance during the year, contained in 1189 Proposal	£454,835 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 981 Policies were issued	350,980 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS or said Policies	11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPAT ON POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantees	23,990 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,758 current LIFE POLICIES	1,956,940 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	373,863 3 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	96,756 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report Stated that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his entire approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £93,975 8s 6d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and net premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 18s 7d., to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £217,824 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinized in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realised on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £3 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, now vest d, are equal to 32 per cent on the sum assured: and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 75 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies issued.	No. of Policies Lapsed.	No. of Policies in force.	New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
1858	£169,840	£126,180	435	356	£3,980 18 0	£80,706 11 10	£249,866 9 9
1859	208,205	168,171	540	477	5,491 1 6	83,701 5 3	287,431 3 4
1860	345,229	260,920	703	638	8,776 17 6	87,877 5 5	315,098 8 10
1861	349,070	270,746	932	736	7,971 17 6	87,680 7 5	334,806 11 6
1862	454,035	350,834	1189	981	11,170 1 1	96,756 4 4	373,863 3 2
Totals	£1,526,376	£1,219,697	3699	3288	37,400 16 10	435,644 14 6	1,537,266 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,

CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, MANAGER.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., SECRETARY.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
SECRETARY FOR CANADA.

J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office, }
Montreal, May 15, 1862. } 21

PROVINCIAL
INSURANCE CO',
OF CANADA.
FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malc lm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Augus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crooker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. H. Cummings, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the (5 years) profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Loans settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—*Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.*

JOS. R. WALTON, *Agent.* 45

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
CAPITAL £1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA - $300,000.
SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITANNIA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 30th, 1860. 19

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock
INSURANCE CO.'

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Sec'y & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterborough.
October, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance
COMPANY.

Double Assurance system without profits.

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	PREMIUM FOR £100. INCREASING TO £200.
	£ s. d.
16	2 10 5
17	2 11 7
18	2 12 9
19	2 14 0
20	2 15 4
21	2 16 8
22	2 18 2
23	2 19 8
24	3 1 3
25	3 2 10
26	3 4 7
27	3 6 4
28	3 8 1
29	3 10 0
30	3 11 10
31	3 13 8
32	3 15 7
33	3 17 8
34	3 19 10
35	4 2 1
36	4 4 7
37	4 7 0
38	4 9 8
39	4 12 3
40	4 15 1
41	4 17 7
42	5 0 1
43	5 2 9
44	5 5 6
45	5 8 5

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 55 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'ermes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.
JOSEPH R. WALTON
Agent, Peterboro.

January 23, 1863. 4

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th, 1857

Insurance Column.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE following table compiled from the official returns, exhibits, at a glance, the increase of duty paid to the Government by the different Insurance Offices, in metropolitan and provincial, during the year 1861.

THE "ROYAL."

It will be seen, stands as before, at the very head of the list, and maintains a rate of progress very far in advance of all its rivals and competitors. Twelve months ago, we had the gratification of recording the fact that its increase, in the year 1860, had been more than double that of any other company—had exceeded 30 per cent.—of the entire increase of all the London offices combined—and had, also exceeded 36 per cent, of the aggregate increase of the remaining twenty eight provincial offices. We have now the pleasure of inviting the attention of our readers to the testimony of these latter returns, which show that in the year 1861, the increase of the "Royal" was nearly sixty per cent, in excess of the increase of any other company—that there were but three offices which came even within fifty per cent. Comment upon such facts as these would be superfluous. They prove, unmistakeably, the continued advance of the "Royal" in the confidence and good opinion of the public. That advance has been, from the beginning, as remarkable as it has been rapid; and we cordially congratulate the directors and shareholders upon it, because we regard it as the just reward of prudent management, of liberal and honorable dealing, and of undoubted stability.

1 Royal	£79714	Manchester	£337
2 Liverpool & London & Globe	5038	National	308
3 Imperial	4537	Patriotic	332
4 North Britain	2?	Guardian	316
5 Phœnix	3008	Church of England	290
6 Queen	2312	Kent	196
7 Law	2299	Birmingham	161
8 Globe	2282	Nottingham & Derby	142
9 Norwich Union	1828	United Kingdom Provident	130
10 Crown	1667	Salop	140
11 West of England	1454	Essex & and Suffolk	109
12 Scottish Union	1383	Sovereign	107
13 Leeds & Yorkshire	1183	Sheffield	66
14 Provincial	1126	Mutual Provident	66
15 London	1108	Ship	66
16 Union	1042	Birmingham District	66
17 Royal Exchange	977	London Union	66
18 General	892	Emperor	39
19 Law Union	880	Scottish Provincial	32
20 Scottish Provincial	79	Wales	26
21 Caledonian	696	Norwich Equitable	25
22 Lancashire	513	Preserver	21
23 Yorkshire	457	Minerva	6

A. SMITH,
(Bank of Toronto)
Agent for Peterboro.

August, 1862. 34

NORTH BRITISH
Fire and Life Insurance Comp'y.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 0 0 Stg.
ACCUMULATED Fund £1,174,383 6 11 Stg.
ANNUAL REVENUE..£ 214,655 7 9 Stg.

PRESID NT:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, K. T.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF ABERCORN, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAIR.

HEAD OFFICE:
64 PRINCESS STREET, EDINBURGH.

MANAGER, David Simith.
SECRETARY, John Ogilvie, Esq.

CANADA CENTRAL BRANCH:
4 & 5 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, MONTREAL.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq.,
Thomas Davidson, Esq.,

ORDINARY DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Louis Renaud, M. L. C.
The Hon John Rose, M. P.
Thomas Ryan, Esq., Merchant,
James Law, Esq., Merchant.
David Davidson, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal.

SECRETARY.
H. J. Johnston, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA:
Messrs. MacDougall and Davidson.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCES effected at the LOWEST RATES of PREMIUMS corresponding to the risk.

Losses by Fire from Lightning made good.

The full power of settling all Losses is vested in the Montreal Board of Directors, and claims are payable immediately on being adjusted.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Company combines the system of *Mutual Assurance* with the safety of A LARGE PROPRIETING CAPITAL, and thus affords all the facilities and advantages which can be prudently offered by any Life Assurance Company.

NINE-TENTHS of the Profits accrue to those insured under the participation of profits class.

The subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent for the Company for Peterborough and vicinity, and is now ready to receive orders and to give full particulars as to rates and any other information that may be required.

J. N. TRAVERS,
AGENT.

Peterboro, July 19th, 1862. 30

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID
without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro.' April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital, 1,000 000.
W. CLUXTON
Agent
THOS. HOLLYER,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1860. 24

THE COMMERCIAL
Building & Investment
SOCIETY.

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

H. S. DEAN,
Agent.

Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 19

CANADA
Permanent Building and
SAVING'S SOCIETY.

CAPITAL.....$800,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE ... 250,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Waste a Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office

W CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 5

A NEW WORK BY DR GUNN

GUNN'S
New Domestic Physician;
OR, HOME BOOK OF HEALTH:

A COMPLETE guide for Families, pointing out in familiar and plain terms, the causes, symptoms, treatment, and cure of the

DISEASES INCIDENT TO MEN, Women and Children:

TOGETHER WITH A GRAND TREATISE ON THE

PASSIONS AND EMOTIONS
SUCH AS

Love, Hope, Joy, Affection, Anger, Jealousy, Grief, Fear, Despair, Avarice, Chagrin, Cheerfulness, Religion, etc., showing the Influence of the Mind on the Body as a Cause of Health and Disease.

ALSO:

A Complete Materia Medica,

or, list of all the principal remedies used in the treatment of disease, including nearly

300 MEDICAL PLANTS, HERBS AND VEGETABLE REMEDIES,

with descriptions of each, and directions for preparing and using them. (With an elegant and correct Likeness of the Author,)

By JOHN C. GUNN, M. D.,
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Author of the old work known as "GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE."

Also, an APPENDIX, containing a popular treatise on ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and the LAWS OF HEALTH; the whole making a large octavo volume of

OVER ONE THOUSAND PAGES,

with numerous

VALUABLE ILLUSTRATIONS!

THIS is probably the best, as well as the most thorough and extensive book ever published, as a Domestic or Family Medical Work. Its author is now old in years, and is probably more generally known as a popular medical author than any man living, owing to the great popularity of his former work, the old work, which was one of great value, but in the present advanced state of medical science is altogether behind the times. Dr G. is a graduate of several of the best Medical Colleges in the world, viz.: of Philadelphia, and of London and Paris. He has been a successful practicing physician for nearly forty years; and it can be hardly supposed that any man can be better qualified to write such a work than he is. He has spent most of the time for several years in preparing this work—intending it, as he often remarked, as his last and greatest Legacy to Posterity.

The work contains a description of all the diseases known or common to this country—their causes, symptoms, and character—with plain and full directions for successfully treating them, telling what remedies to use; how to use them, and when; the whole stated in plain and simple language; or whenever any technical or Medical terms are used, they are fully explained; so that the commonest mind can understand them. The remedies recommended are generally of the simplest kind, such as are harmless, yet efficient, and usually such as are easily to be obtained.

Besides the diseases common to both sexes, the work contains a department on the diseases of Females, and their treatment. Also a department on the diseases of Children, which alone is worth the price of the book to mothers and all who have the care of children.

An important item in the work is its Pharmacy, or valuable Family Receipts, there being more than forty pages of Medical Receipts and Compounds, many of which will be found very important and useful in a family.

☞ Remember that this book can only be had of the Agent, when he calls, and is not to be had either of us direct, or through Booksellers.

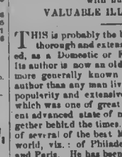
Moore, Winslach, Keys & Co.,
25 West Fourt Str et, Cincinnati.

☞ This Book may be seen at the Telegraph Office in Peterboro'. All persons who reside in the Townships of Otonabee and Smith, and in the Town of Peterboro, may obtain it by sending their orders to my address on or before the 1st of December next, as it will be delivered to subscribers during the Christmas holidays

JOHN D. STARR, Agent.
VICTORIA COLLEGE,
Cobourg.

July 25th, 1862. 31

THE BENEFACTOR OF HIS RACE
THE GREAT HEALER OF MANKIND,
The Whole World United!
SICK PEOPLE THINK!
AFTER WHIC, ACT.
Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills,
CHILDREN CRY FOR THEM!



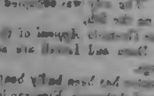
THIS remarkable American remedy is carrying the world before it by storm. Over five million boxes are sold annually. Composed entirely of Flowers, Herbs, Balsams and Extracts,—their effect on the human system is pleasant, comfortable, and successful.—Acting directly on the blood, glands, solids and fluids of the body, their use is attended with the happiest effects. In sudden attacks of disease one or two doses almost always cures. In old standing cases of chronic disease, small doses repeated frequently—so cleanse the system that good health is the result. No change in employment or diet is necessary. They never cause sore mouths, swelled gums, aching limbs—or in any other kinds. They are warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be refun

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VIII.] PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1862. [NUMBER 44.

PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS ESTABLISHMENT!



Every town, class or Book and Job PRINTING, required at this Office, on superior Style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Heads, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Dodger Bills, Programmes, Pinted, Tags Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Jobbing and Ruling Done upon shorts of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL, SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN, COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN, BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 48

C. A. WELLER, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER, CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER, COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 18

GEORGE H. HUGHES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro. 18

SMITH & SCOTT, BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Corner,—Simcoe Street, opposite the Market.

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. W. CLIXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON, GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM, HARDWARE Merchants, George Street. Peterboro, C. W. 18

JAMES STEVENSON, DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR, DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON, SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO', DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES, BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Beauborn's Brick Block, south of Simcoe & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20

A. MACVEY, M. D., CORONER. RESIDENCE—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro. April 3, d 1861

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D. PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. Office and Residence,—Brock Street, opposite Mathew's Livery Stable, Peterboro. April, 1860. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer, Scarboro Chambers, corner George and Brock Streets. Oct. 4, 1861.

J. H. DISBER, DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 18

WM. R. MENNEDY, PAINTER, Paper Hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. D. MACILLIVRAY, ACCOUNTANT, Conveyancer, Commissioner, &c., George Street, Peterboro', Division Court Clerk and General Agent. February 13th, 1862. 9

TO LET, THE Upper Stories of Brick Block, Dublin Street, Peterboro'. Entrance next door to Post Office. Apply to JAMES STEVENSON. Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

Business Directory.

H. PATERSON & Co. DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Specials Sole Leather constantly on hands. Highest Cash prices paid for Hides, Skins, &c. Hamilton Hall, old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 31

A. W. KEMPT, DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Oils, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO, GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits. A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE, CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE, BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES, WHITE & PASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL, KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournie 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD, SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store, 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD, PIANIST and Teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI, PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough, C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL, CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGARTY & CO., WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg. Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL, PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL, RESIDENCE, Seneca street, two doors East of Capt. Rubidge's 20

GEORGE REID, ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ, DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA, PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

B. GREEN, SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water St'rt, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH, MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. Highest price paid for all Kinds of Furs. Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS, *Graisers, Paper-Hangers, &c.* WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. Hunter Street, nearly opposite Rowland's Livery. Peterboro' March 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL, LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan. Office and Store on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro. Nov. 21, 1861. 48

J. & T. DOUGLAS, MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., &c. Jobbing and Horse-shoeing done on the shortest notice. Sole Patentee in Peterborough of Hayman's Spring Wheels. Shop adjoining Hall & Massey, corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets Peterboro, Feb. 19, 1862. 9

JAMES HACKETT, DIVISION COURT Bailiff and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. Malloy's store. N. B.—All business done promptly and moneys when collected 13

A. SHEVLIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office over Hogg's Store, George Street. Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

JOHN O'DONNELL, DENTIST. OFFICE in Bleeker's Block, Corner of George and Hunter Streets, PETERBOROUGH.

Testimonials—Dr. Lesage, Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCan, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the Review. H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others. Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

Hair Dressing Saloon. SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.

PROFESSOR GOLDEN keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Canada West, where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him. Ladies celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Middlesex prices. JAMES T. HOLMES. Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 10

Professional & Business Cards.

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL, ASHBURNHAM.

THE subscriber begs to announce to the inhabitants of Ashburnham, Peterborough and surrounding country, that his new Hotel is now opened, and he hopes by paying strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a share of their patronage.

The BAR will be supplied with the choicest of Liquors and Cigars; while the Table will not be behind with the wants required for it.

Good stock and attending in connection with the Hotel; a careful hostler always on hand.

JOSEPH SEDGWICK. Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1862. 38

WELLINGTON HOTEL, CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS, MILLBROOK. CHARLES RICHARDSON, Proprietor. 24

COLEMAN'S MONTREAL HOUSE, *Custom House Square, Montreal.*

THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.

J. W. COLEMAN Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF SALOON, SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK, PETERBOROUGH,

THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.

He still continues to receive daily by Express every LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY. of the season.

THE BAR is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the DINING ROOM will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.

To Billiard Players.

The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.

Every attention will be paid to visitors.

CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.

Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents. R. H. CRONN. Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 30

NEW HOTEL! STEWART HOUSE, PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.

This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.

Yard and Stabling for the public.

R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg MANAGER. J. JOHNSON, *Proprietor.*

AMERICAN HOTEL Peterborough.

HE undersigned begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he has re-taken the American Hotel, and having it completely renewed and refurnished, and being now entirely complete in all its appartments, is now open for the reception of the travelling public.

The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.

The LIQUORS are of the best brands, and the LARDER will be constantly supplied with the delicacies of the season.

The Stables are commodious, and an attentive hostler in always in attendance.

ALSO, A LIVERY STABLE attached to the Hotel, where Horses and Conveyances of all kinds can be had at all seasons.

CHARGES MODERATE. LOUIS McGREGOR. Peterboro, August, 1862. 35

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, Peterborough.

THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has taken that new Hotel on the

CORNER OF GEORGE & HUNTER ST'S, in the Town of Peterborough, which he is fitting up at a great expense, and he trusts by keeping

THE BAR supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars, and the Table with the choicest supplies of the season, to merit a share of the public support.

There is a large and commodious YARD, with Sheds and Stables attached to the Hotel, where a careful Hostler will always be found in attendance. Also, a

First-Class Bowling Alley ATTACHED TO THE HOUSE. WM. ARMSTRONG. Peterboro, August, 1862. 5-6-17

BOARD AND LODGING.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board and Lodging at MRS. SAWERS, Peterborough, C. W. Toronto Steamboats. Peterboro', October 9, 1862.

W. PHILP, TEACHER OF MUSIC, Residence in Ashburnham,

BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that, in addition to his classes in the Union School, he is prepared to give Lessons on the Piano, Violin, &c., either in his own house or at the residence of the pupils.

For Terms, apply, either personally, or at Mr White's Bookstore. Peterboro, Sept 18, 1862. 39

W. LECH, FURRIER, &c., &c. CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK. PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

KEEPS constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs, of every description.

A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment

ALSO Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very Peterborough, May, 1862.

TO LOVERS OF A BEAUTIFUL WASH!

SUCH as will compare if not surpass any thing ever sold in Canada All I ask is a trial of

AUTEN'S CELEBRATED RESTORATIVE, which is now in the greatest demand in the United States, and which has been tried by Ladies and Gentlemen of the largest cities, who give it the credit of being the most luxurious wash that was ever used as a preventive of the Hair from falling off, and removing the dandruff and scurf from the head, also beautifying and leaving a solid gloss on the hair, to either with a beautiful perfume. Having been appointed sole Agent for Lafore's Hair Works,

WIGS, TOUPEES, BRAIDS, FRIZETTES, &c.,

Arrangements have been made so that persons at a distance can be supplied with the above ornamental head dresses by sending the size of the head and other descriptions, at such low rates as I hope will give satisfaction.

TO GENTLEMEN.

Having Auten's Celebrated Hair Dyes, Brown and Black. If they are not the best ever used he will forfeit $100. It will not leave the skin stained if used by directions. I am now prepared to use the above dyes for the beard or whiskers, and will warrant it to give a dark brown, or jet Black, as the case may require.

R. D. BARBERVILLE Hair Dresser and Perfumer, George Street, Peterboro'. July 23, 1862

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY.

ON and after the 13th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Port Hope at ..... 7.00 a.m. Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 9.10 a.m. Leave Peterboro at ..... 1.30 a.m. Arrive at Port Hope ..... 3.55 a.m.

The crossing a Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.

S. E. KIMBALL, Superintendent. F. FERGUSON, Secretary. Peterboro, May, 1862. 31

DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pentland, DENTISTS,

HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.

Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLES.

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.

TEETH EXTRACTED with the least possible pain. Particular attention paid to the treatment of Children's Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.

OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building, Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.

N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Parties call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere. Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861. 49

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Slabs, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c. All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice. W. T. STARR. Peterboro, May 1, 1862.

Landed: 100 Sets of Carpenters' Tools, Locks, Hinges, Bells, by

35,000 FEET of Carpenters' Flooring, Lumber, September 25th, 1862.

Poetry.

From the Illustrated Monthly for October.

The Battle Autumn of 1862.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The flags of war like storm-birds fly, The charging trumpets blow; Yet rolls no thunder in the sky, No earthquake strives below.

And calm and patient Nature keeps Her ancient promise well, Though o'er her bloom and greenness creeps The battle's breath of hell.

And still she walks in golden hours Through harvest-happy fields And still she wears her fruits and flowers Like jewels on her breast.

What means the gladness of the plain, This joy of eve and morn, The mirth that shakes the beard of grain And yellow locks of corn?

Ah eyes may well be full of tears, And hearts with hate are hot; But even peace comes round the years, And Nature changes not.

She meets with smiles our bitter grief, With songs our groans of pain; She mocks with wind and bird and leaf The war-field's crimson stain.

Still in the cannon's pause, we hear Her sweet thanksgiving psalm; Too near to God for human fear, She shares the eternal calm.

She knows the seed lies safe below The fires that blast and burn; For all the tears of blood we sow She waits the rich return.

She sees with clearer eyes than ours The good of suffering born,— The hearts that blossom like her flowers And ripen like her corn.

Oh, give to us, in times like these, The vision of her eyes; And make her fields and fruits and trees Our golden prophecies!

Oh, give to us her finer part Above the stormy din, We, too, would hear the bells of cheer Ring peace and freedom in.

Miscellaneous.

An English Borgia.

The London papers are just now filled with the report of a woman, Catherine Wilson, tried and convicted at the Old Bailey for murder by poison. The particular crime was the murder, the years ago, of a widow lady, Mrs. Soames, who lived near Bedford Square in London. She seems to have been a very monster in crime, a female Palmer, an English Lucrezia Borgia, and like these noted criminals, met cause to a sad end. She is to be hanged shortly. Of her career, the reader can form a fair opinion from the following remarks of Mr. Justice Byles, while passing sentence of death:—

"I never heard a case where it was so clearly proved that a murder was committed, and where the excruciating pain and agony of the victim were weighed with so much deliberation by the murderer. The greatest care was taken during the progress of the trial that nothing should be improperly introduced into the enquiry, and that you should not be prejudiced by the verdict; and there can no longer be any fear that their decision should in any way be improperly influenced, I think it right that the jury should know, and that the public also should know, what sort of a person it is that the avenging arm of the law has at last overtaken. I find, then, that about the year 1852 or 1854 you were employed in the capacity of a servant or housekeeper to a person named Manson who lived at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, and that this person was in the habit of taking colchicum. He made his will in the month of April, and by that will he left you the whole of the little property he possessed. He died in the month of October following. I will say no more about this case except that it is quite clear that at this time you were perfectly well acquainted with the nature and effects of colchicum. In the year 1856 I find that you were living with a young man named Dixon, and that you came to London and went to lodge with him at the house of the deceased. Dr. Whitehouse was called in to attend him. He was not attended upon the proper trial to state any of the circumstances connected with the illness of this person, but I may say to the public that it appears by the depositions that Dixon was suddenly taken ill by the administration of some poisonous substance; and that he died very quickly of excruciating pain, presenting all the symptoms of poisoning by the vegetable poison colchicum; and that he died very quickly of excruciating pain, presenting all the symptoms of poisoning by the vegetable poison colchicum; and that he died very quickly of excruciating pain, presenting all the symptoms of poisoning by the vegetable poison colchicum; and that he died very quickly of excruciating pain, presenting all the symptoms of a galloping consumption, but on his body being opened his lungs were found perfectly healthy. About the year 1857 I find that you went to the house of Mr. Thomas Jennings, who also resided at Bedford, and that you were among the dress-makers employed in the house. On the 15th of [illegible] this unfortunate lady was seized with [illegible] and died in dreadful agony, [illegible] you were present. [illegible] you were present. [illegible] you were present.

Armor Plates Assailed with Shells! Remarkable Gun Experiments.

Perhaps the most remarkable experiments that have taken place with guns of different construction and calibre, and projectiles and shell, occurred at Shoeburyness, England, on the 20th ult. Members of a Government select committee on iron plates and ordnance, and Lords of the Admiralty were present. The first experiment made was with the Rendell gun—a converted 9-inch muzzle-loading gun of 12 tons weight, carrying forty-two pounds of powder and a shell of 250 lbs., the whole weighing twenty-two tons and forged at the Mersey Steel and Iron works, Liverpool.

A target representing part of the side of the Australia, being 24 feet high, was built with 10 inches of solid teak wood. The gun was loaded with a shell of 250 lbs., and a charge of 42 lbs. of powder, and it was placed at the usual distance of two hundred yards from the target. The first shot was a failure. It exploded through the muzzle of the gun, and completely destroyed it for further experiments.

Other trials of still more important character, however, were made with a Whitworth rifled breech-loaded 12 pounder field gun, of 6-inch bore, and a 70 pounder rifled naval gun. The object of these trials was principally to test their penetrating power with hardened flat-fronted solid steel shot. Hitherto the shells which had been fired against armor plates of comparative thickness had been broken in pieces, and it had been held that wrought iron of 24 inch plates were shell proof. The first trial was with the 12-pounder-firing solid flat-fronted steel shot at a distance of 100 yards against plates of 2 and 2½ inches in thickness. In both cases the shot cut their way clear through the plates. The same gun was then loaded with a flat-fronted steel shell, containing 6 ounces of powder and the charge was 1 lb. 14 ounces of powder. No fuze was employed, as Mr. Whitworth stated that the heat generated in the shell when it struck the target would be sufficient to ignite the bursting charge. One shell passed completely through a plate 2 inches thick and an oak backing 1 foot thick, and the other pierced through the plate and burst in the backing, shutter it to pieces. This was certainly a most interesting experiment.

The 70-pounder naval gun was next tried against a target of 6-inch armor plate bolted upon an oak frame nine inches thick, attached by a framing of four inches thick covered on the back with 2-inch iron plates. —The intervening space between the front and back frames was 20 inches, and the entire thickness of iron was six inches. The gun was loaded with a flat-fronted steel shell which weighed 70 lbs., the charge of powder 12 lbs., and the gun was placed at 200 yds. from the target. The first shot passed clear through the 6-inch plate and the timber backing, and struck against the 2-inch back plate, which it cracked, then it burst and shattered the target.

The result of these trials surprised most persons present. The tremendous destructive power of the Hendell gun—the largest wrought-iron cannon in England—was astounding. A huge hole, two feet square, was struck out of the plate by a spherical shot, and the surrounding iron was wrecked in all directions and made a complete wreck. On the other hand, the flat-fronted projectiles of 70 hundredth pounds cut clean holes in the plate without fracturing any of the surrounding portions. The power of great guns to penetrate armor plates has thus been demonstrated, and those present at the trials, it is said, appeared convinced that 6-inch cannon could have pierced through plates six inches in thickness. The London *Times* which appears to have become the authoritative organ of conservative government shows, remarks that the balance of merit for general purposes lies with the Armstrong gun. But the *Mechanics' Magazine* asserts that the Hendell gun has successfully accomplished that which Sir Wm. Armstrong, with the whole resources of the nation at his command, has been after numberless trials unable to accomplish." The Lords of the Admiralty have been expending hundreds of thousands of pounds during the past two years in making experiments to see if iron plates 6½ inches in thickness could be pierced with the largest Armstrong guns, and from their experiments, it would appear that they had become almost satisfied that their new iron-clad frigates were invulnerable, and put this Hendell gun, which has smashed the *Warrior* target to pieces with a single shot, has been lying at Portsmouth in charge of the government officials for six years, during which period all trials with it were pertinaciously refused. The *Mechanics' Magazine* asserts that three million pounds (about $15,000,000) have been expended uselessly in the construction of Armstrong guns. The Hendell gun, must be of great strength as the charge of powder used was prodigious. For short distances the penetrating and smashing power of spherical shot fired from smooth bore guns is great; but for great distances rifled guns and elongated shot are superior, because the round shot in its flight meets with so much greater resistance from the atmosphere.—*Scientific American.*

A Remarkable Letter of General Scott.

The following letter, which has been kept locked up in Simon read a remarkable letter, [illegible] States, into Correspondence of the Federal troubles, by Mr. Seward, written on the 3rd of March 1861—(the day before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln as President)—but which has never seen the light until now. The publication of the letter at this crisis has excited a good deal of feeling and gossip, first, as one not of its contents, and secondly, because it cannot be discovered how Mr. Van Buren got hold of the letter. General Scott avers that he did not authorize the publication, and Messrs. Lincoln and Seward declare that they are equally [illegible] have been freely uttered against General Scott; and the old General, to ward off the sharp edge, has since seemed to be retained a series of private documents [illegible] statements written about the same [illegible] which reflect more patriotic fire on him. When it is remembered that for more than half a year the very existence of the Federal Government may be said to have hung upon the word and will of General Scott, these documents have a peculiar interest, and may assist in an appreciation of [illegible] incomprehensible things in [illegible] history of the war. We subjoin General Scott's letter:—

Washington, March 3, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Having but a day or two the new President will have passed through all personal dangers, and find himself installed as General Secretary of the great Washington, with you to the chief if he Cabinet. I beg leave to report, in writing, what I have before said to you verbally—the [illegible] my private opinion, (and [illegible] General) as to the right disposition of our forces, with reference to the [illegible] Harpers Ferry and [illegible] Virginia. To [illegible] extraordinary [illegible] of the moon, it seems to me that I am guilty of no impropriety in [illegible] the President's field of operations or any of the [illegible] of procedure additional to those [illegible] Inaugural.

1. That all the old and regular [illegible] Department of the United States, [illegible] Mr. Cameron, or the Quartermaster General, [illegible] any fit time [illegible] not of the Union which [illegible] of rebels, if not of the Union which [illegible] thereof; but on the contrary, as early [illegible] of rebels, if not of the Union which [illegible] thereof, but on the contrary, as early [illegible] be absolutely broken off the Union. While [illegible] equally benign measures, the remaining slaveholding States will probably join the Montgomery Confederacy at less than sixty days; when this city, [illegible] a foreign country, would require a permanent garrison of at least thirty-five thousand troops to protect the Government within it.

II. Collect the duties on foreign goods outside the ports of which the Government has lost the command, [illegible] such ports by Act of Congress and blockade them.

III. Conquer the assailed forts by investing armies. No doubt this might be done in two or three years by a young and able General—a Wolfe, a Dundas, or a Hardee,—with [illegible] disciplined men, constituting a third for garrisons and the loss of a still greater number by skirmishers, sharpshooters and [illegible]. The destruction of life and property on the other side would be frightful, however perfect the moral discipline of the invaders.

The conquest completed at that enormous waste of human life to the North and Northwest—with at least $250,000,000, added therefore, and *cui bono?* Fifteen devastated provinces [illegible] not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors, but to be held for generations by heavy garrisons, at an expense quadruple the nett duties or taxes which it would be possible to extort from them, followed by a Protector or Emperor.

IV. Say to the seceded States—Wayward sisters, depart in peace. In haste, I remain very truly

Yours,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. Wm. H. SEWARD, &c., &c.,

In the document from General Scott which the unauthorized publication of the above letter has called forth, he dissents upon all demonstration the long and extraordinary efforts he made in the winter of 1860, when the secession movement began, to put the Southern forts and arsenals in such a position of strength that the secessionists would see that their capture, or a successful revolution, was impossible. He shows how for months he urged upon Mr. Buchanan in person and by letter, and through his ministers, the necessity of quick and decided military action, so as to crush the movement in its very inception, and he shows how through the vacillation, imbecility, and treachery of President Buchanan and his Cabinet all his efforts proved unsuccessful. Most of the memoranda and extracts of letters which he has published antedate the above letters to Mr. Seward; but he shows also that even after that date he was still active in military operations against the secessionists, which is indeed a thing known to the whole world.

The letter to Mr. Seward giving above needs no comment; but it will be acknowledged by all who read it that General Scott is a man of extraordinary foresight, and that he had a truer conception of what was meant by war against the Slave States than any other man in North America.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriffs Sale—Jas. Hall.
do. do.
do. do.
do. do.
Strayed—John Cornwith.
Strayed—Donald Haggart.
Strayed—Patrick O'Brien.
Lost or Stolen—*Mrs. Mary* O'Brien.
Just Published—W. Philp.
Book Lakes.—Capt. Crandle.
Fall and Winter Goods—C. Bradfield.
Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir.
Application to Parliament—C. Perry.
Copland's Ale—Glover & Robinson.
Sale of Leads—C. A. Weller.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 30, 1862.

T E BACK COUNTRY.

There is to the north of the Town of Peterborough an immense tract of land which has of late years been surveyed into Townships, and a number of settlers have gone in to make farms for themselves out of the wilderness. There were but ten Townships in the former County of Peterboro, while in the rear there are twenty-four. Of course many of them are without a settler, but the fact that there is such a large tract of land in our immediate vicinity will induce the intending settler to look in this direction. There is a Government Road between the Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria made to some forty miles back from Peterborough, and it is intended to [illegible] land for farming purposes, and its settlement is but a question of time. At present it is computed that there are 5,000 settlers in this tract. One thing may be safely calculated upon, and that is, if there is good land, it will be settled. The Burleigh Road commences at the rear of the North East angle of the Township of South, and between the Townships of Burleigh and Harvey, and proceeds in a North Easterly direction. After passing through the first [illegible] Township the land in the new Townships begins to [illegible] It is said that [illegible] settlers are finding their way in here also, and that the free grants are all taken up by intending settlers.—There is no doubt but in a short time there will be a large settlement in the North East portion of the County. A glance at the map will convince any one that the natural outlet of this country is through the Town of Peterborough. There is, however, a part of the most promising portion of Government Road which is not yet cut out or made, and that is between Young's Mills and Burleigh Chute, some four or five miles. There is a fair road from the Town to Young's, and a good road from Burleigh Chute both. It requires the immediate [illegible] made to open up to settlement the [illegible] to have communication with the Back Country. A new settlement must have a market for its [illegible] buying and selling. The trade of the Peterborough settlement is finding its way to London, [illegible] Toronto, and a small outlet, via Trent, at Percy [illegible] Belleville. Peterborough [illegible] should [illegible] the trade, legitimately belonging to us, in their direction. Colonel Haultain in a letter to the Town Council last Monday night called the attention of the Council to this matter, and urged the Council to take it up. A Committee composed of the Mayor and Messrs Dickson and Lawson were appointed to confer with the Warden and Reeve of South in relation thereto. This matter deeply concerned the whole County, as whatever tends to benefit the Town tends to benefit the County, and vice versa.—The County Council should take the matter up, and the Township of South and the Town of Peterborough would, we are persuaded, come forward liberally to assist. The Town Council feels disposed to help all it can. It cannot, however, initiate the undertaking, it can only assist the County or Townships in the undertaking.

We beg respectfully to call the attention of our business and our public men to this subject. The trade of this new country should be secured to the Town, and now is the time to make an effort to secure it by providing a communication. It would be but a small matter for the Merchants of Peterborough to make the connecting link we speak of. Money so spent would be well invested. Now is the time to make a decided effort to obtain the connection with the section of our rear country, but if we delay we may rest assured efforts will be put forth to secure a trade we seem by our apathy to despise.

We shall await the result of the conference with the Warden, with interest, and trust that measures will at once be adopted to make the Road.

THE LANCASHIRE OPERATIVE RELIEF FUND.

The Public Meeting advertised to take place was held on Saturday, 18th instant. It was but thinly attended. Several gentlemen from the Townships were present. Resolutions were passed expressive of our sympathy with our suffering fellow countrymen, and a Committee appointed to collect subscriptions.

A very good beginning has been made, and we sincerely hope that an amount worthy of our Town and County will be made up. We find from our exchanges that meetings are being held all over for this very laudable object. In Toronto a short time ago the Treasurer announced at a meeting of the Committee that he had nearly $8,000 on hand.

The Town of Brantford has some liberal souls in it, one especially deserves mention and that is *Mr.* Cockshut who has given 100 barrels of flour. The Chairman at a meeting stated that this *princely* donation was but a portion of what *Mr.* Cockshut had done to relieve the sufferers. Such liberality is worthy of all praise, and he speaks a heart and soul above the ordinary dimensions. *Mr. Cockshut is from* Lancashire and he feels more interested than many others, yet his donation is magnificent. He prefers to giving flour to money as he considers that the former is more sure to benefit the sufferers than the latter—an idea that is well worth considering. We have heard those refer to the jobbery connected with funds for the relief of the sufferers in Ireland in 1847, and urge it as a reason not to contribute. It is certainly wise to use all precaution that the offerings of the people may reach the objects they are given for, but we fear that sometimes an excess of this kind is gladly resorted to to avoid the exercise of benevolence.

We have little fears but the contributions from this country for the suffering operatives in England will be spent mercedly in their behalf. Very few amongst us but can spare a little to assist the starving thousands in the fatherland.

We sincerely hope that the worst is past with the poor operatives. We give an extract from the London *Daily News* which holds out the encouragement that a tolerable supply of Cotton is on the way, and there is good ground to anticipate that in a short time England will not be dependent upon the States for its Cotton.

THE WAR.

Nothing very noticeable has transpired [illegible] length of time. The [illegible] have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Charleston, Oct. 22.

The gun boats of the enemy anchored below Georgetown and landed their forces. We have driven them back to their gun boats. The Richmond Enquirer of the 20th inst., also says that Gen. McClellan is falling back into Maryland, which move will disintegrate the North. The same paper also contains the following item:

The Yadkin River has risen to unprecedented heights in several towns of Tenn. At Robbinsport, at the latest dates, there had been 20 deaths from it, and most of the people had fled from the place.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27th.

The Baltimore American this morning contains a despatch from Harper's Ferry, dated Sunday evening, announcing the movement of Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry against the Potomac, the people everywhere receiving him with acclamations of delight. From thence they moved forward to Waterford, and it is expected they will reach Leesburg early this p. m. Gen. Burnside's corps crossed at the same point.

We expected to rest at Lovettsville and move forward on Monday morning. The troops on Bolivar Heights are under marching orders, and move forward on Monday. Active movements are on foot on the Upper Potomac.

Fort Monroe, Oct. 25.

Major Hunt informs us that Major Weed, Federal quartermaster officer, is actively and vigorously filling the object of his mission, and in several instances has succeeded in weeding and rejecting, among others, retired officers who have been secretly serving the cause of Jefferson Davis, under the undisguised sympathy of the foreign consuls and British authorities, resident in "Rebeldom," and who claim, at times, the protection of our flag that they may the more successfully carry out their treasonable designs against our Government.

Boston, Oct. 27.

The United States steam sloop of war *Kearsarge*, left Gibraltar on the Sept. for the Azores, and to search for the "pirate" *Alabama*.

Cairo, October 27.

General Rosecrans and staff passed through here to-day en route for his new command. Passengers from Helena report that Generals Cheatham and Holmes are near that place, threatening an attack.—Thirty-five forage wagons and their guard were captured by the Confederates a few days since. General Hindman is again under arrest. The latest information from Corinth says scouts from the neighborhood of Bolivar report Price within four miles of that place. Gen. Hamilton is in command of Rosecrans's division.

Married.

At Peterborough, on Wednesday the 29th inst., by the Rev. J. M. Rogers, Kenneth Urquhart, fourth son of Duncan Urquhart, Redcastle, Rosshire, Scotland, to Margaret Bird, of Peterborough, C. W.

Deaths.

In the Township of Smith, on the 27th Oct. inst., Mina Ann, second daughter of Alexander McGregor, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, October 30 1862.

	s.	d.	$	c.
Fleur ₩ brl	4	00	@	4 50
Wheat ₩ bush	1	00	@	1 05
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	0	75	@	0 80
Barley ₩ bush	0	11	@	1 12½
Potatoes new	0	35	@	0 35
Barley ₩ bush	0	50	@	0 60
Oats "	0	18	@	0 20
Peas "	0	42	@	0 45
Pork ₩ brl	3	00	@	3 50
Beef ₩ cwt	3	50	@	4 25
Hay ₩ ton new	12	00	@	13 00
Hides ₩ cwt	4	50	@	5 00
Wool ₩ per lb	0	33	@	0 35
Eggs, per dozen	0	08	@	0 10
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@	0 25
Shoepskins	0	75	@	0 90
Apples	0	20	@	0 25
Geese	0	25	@	0 30
Turkeys	0	30	@	0 35

New Advertisements.

SALE OF LANDS.

BY VIRTUE of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Eleventh day of June, A. D., 1858, and recorded in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough, upon the Twelfth day of the Month of July following, and made between Donald Dougherty, then of the Town of Peterborough, yeoman, of the one part; and David Montgomery, of the Township of Smith, yeoman, of the other part.

THERE WILL BE SOLD BY

ALEX. McNEIL, Auctioneer,

AT THE

AUCTION ROOMS,

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBORO',

on

Saturday, 29th day of November, next,

AT TWO O'CLOCK, IN THE AFTERNOON,

LOT NUMBER 5,

On the North side of Wolfe Street, in the said Town of Peterborough, containing

One Half Acre,

more or less.

TERMS - - - CASH.

C. A. WELLES, Vendors' Solicitor. A. McNEIL, Auctioneer.

Peterboro, Oct. 29th, 1862. 44

COPLAND'S ALE!

A LARGE QUANTITY

OF

COPLAND'S

Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY

GROVER & BOSWORTH, Sole Agents.

Peterboro, Oct. 29th, 1862. 44

BACK LAKES!

Fall and Winter Goods.

C. BRADFIELD,

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Furs, Crockery, China & Glassware, Fresh Teas.

C. B. WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK OF

BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, CAPES, MANTLES, &c., &c.

WHICH ARE MADE ON THE PREMISES, IN THE LATEST STYLES, BY EXPERIENCED HANDS. HIS STOCK OF

SILK VELVETS, SILK SATINS,

RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.,

HAVING BEEN ALL PURCHASED SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN SILKS. HE IS PREPARED TO SELL

MILLINERY

Full 25 Per Cent. below the usual Prices!

Orders for Millinery and Family Mourning carefully Executed.

Peterboro', Oct. 30th, 1862. 44

LOST OR STOLEN.

A RECEIPT, No. 12,973, in my favor, dated 14th August, 1862, acknowledging a deposit of Two Hundred and Thirteen Dollars in the Bank of Montreal, at Peterboro', has been either lost by myself or stolen from my chest. I hereby forbid any Bank agency, or any person or persons cashing or purchasing the same, as payment has been stopped.

MRS. MARY O'BRIEN.

Peterboro, Oct. 29th, 1862. 44-3in.

JUST PUBLISHED.

"Forget Me Not Polka!"

DEDICATED TO THE LADIES OF PETERBOROUGH,

BY W. PHILP.

Copies of which can be had at Callender & Penland's Music Room, Scott's Building.

Price 25 Cents.

Peterboro, Oct. 27th, 1862. 44

A Cottage to Rent

IN the most beautiful and healthy part of the Town, and East of the Union School. The House is warm, and commodiously laid out, with suitable Outhouses, and a Flower and Vegetable Garden in front. RENT MODERATE, and possession can be given on the 11th November. Apply to

P. RYAN.

Peterboro, Oct. 13, 1862. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 10th day of February, 1863, at noon, all the right, title and interest of the Defendants or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Negent, *Plaintiff,*

vs.

Duncan Currie, and *Defendant.*

Thomas Hawkins, *Plaintiff,*

vs.

Neil Currie and Duncan Currie, *Defendants.*

The South ½ of Lot No. 9, in the 12th Concession of Mariposa, containing 100 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro, 30th Oct. 1862. 44

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following land and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert C. Humphries, James S. Russell, and Alex. Poe, *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

John McIntyre, *Defendant.*

The North ½ of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily, and part of the East ½ of Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of Otonabee, containing two acres, and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North East corner of the said lot, thence west 5 chains, thence south 4 chains, thence east 5 chains, thence nor h 4 chains to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 24th, 1862. 44

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, on Tuesday the 16th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest, of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, *Plaintiff,*

vs.

William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

James McMillan and James Coleman *Plaintiffs*

vs.

William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Sinclair, *Plaintiff,*

vs.

William A. Scott and Walter Scott, *Defendants.*

Robert H. Scott, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William A. Scott, *Defendant*

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, extending 10c feet on Bethune Street, containing 13 250 square feet; Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 9th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South half of Lot No. 7 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Ennismore.

The West half of Lot No. 20 in the 3rd Concession and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of Dover.

Lot No 14 in the 12th Concession; Lot No. 15 in the 9th Concession, and Lots Nos. A and 1 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession; Lot No. 15 and the South 20 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession: the East halves of Lots Nos. 5, 4 and 3 in the 5th Concession, Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession, and Lot No. 15, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 24th, 1862. 44

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed against the lands and tenements which were of James Griffin, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Clifton, Sheriff of the County of the said James Griffin, to be administered at the suit of [illegible]; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Griffin, deceased, at the time of his death, in the following lands and tenements, viz:

[illegible] in the 9th Concession of the Township of Smith. All of which property I will offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro, Oct. 24th, 1862. 44

Strayed.

INTO the premises of the subscriber about 6 weeks ago,

A RED COW,

The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN CORNWITH.

Smith, Lot No. 6th, 3rd Con., } October 25th, 1862. } 44-3in.

Strayed.

STRAYED into the premises of the subscriber Lot No. 11, 1st Concession of Smith, about a month ago, a

WHITE AND RED CALF,

The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses.

DONALD HAGGART.

Smith, Oct. 27th, 1862. 44-3in.

Strayed.

INTO the premises of the subscriber, about the 1st of May last,

A WHITE PIG,

The owner, by proving property and paying expenses, can take it away.

PATRICK O'BRIEN.

Ashburnham, Oct. 27th, 1862. 44-3in-pd.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to confirm a certain arrangement entered into between the Corporation of the Town of Peterborough and Messrs. Covert & Fowler, Lessee of the Millbrook branch of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, to [illegible] a certain indenture by way of lease made by the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company to Messrs. Tate & Fowler, and a certain Mortgage thereupon, made by the said Tate & Fowler to Trustees for the benefit of the Municipalities of the towns of Peterborough and Port Hope, and to declare the stock taken by the said Town of Peterboro' in the said Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, paid up.

CHARLES PERRY, *Mayor of Peterboro.*

Peterboro' 30th Oct., 1862. 44-3m.

Down's Vegetable

BALSAMIC ELIXIR!

This purely Vegetable Medicine is warranted to cure COUGHS, COLDS, CATARRH, ASTHMA, CROUP, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and all diseases of the THROAT, CHEST, AND LUNGS. Down's Elixir has saved the lives of more than THIRTY YEARS! A few doses will relieve, in cure when all other medicines have failed. It does not dry up the Cough but relieves it by expelling the phlegm, and thus eradicating THE CAUSE OF THE DISEASE. Its excellent properties facilitate expectoration, gives ease to the Throat and Lungs, and drives out disease not so much by a direct and poisonous attack upon the disease itself but by

ARRESTING WATER TO EXIT AT A CERTAIN CURE.

Explicit directions accompany each bottle, together with a pamphlet containing certain cure of cases and other interesting matter. *Read the pamphlet attentively.*

IT IS PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

There is no difficulty in administering it to children, as they are fond of it, and, if permitted, would take it to excess.

Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 per bottle.

Sold in every Town and Village in Canada.

JOHN F. H. NEY & Co., (Successors to J. M. Henry & Sons and N. H. Downs) Flower stores, Winchester, Vt., and Montreal, C.E.

Sold in Peterboro' by Orton & Gilmour, A. W. Kemp, and Wm. Cosier. 44

FARM FOR SALE.

BROKEN Lots No. 8 and 9, on the 6th Concession of the Township of Smith, near Bridgenorth, containing about

60 ACRES.

50 are Cleared,

the remainder is good Hardwood. There is a good

HOUSE, WELL, AND ORCHARD,

STABLE AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS.

Also, a good Limekiln. Apply to

THOMAS SWANN, On the premises.

Smith, Oct. 14th, 1862. 43-tf.

Stolen!

AN ANVIL was taken from the Iron house in the yard of Mr. R. Hamilton's Hardware store, on Tuesday Evening last. He desires that whoever may have taken the same will return it to him without delay.

Peterboro, October 6, 1862. 41

CHEAP

CASH STORE.

T. Mahony,

BEGS to inform his friends and numerous customers, that he has completed his

FALL STOCK!

consisting of the

Best brands of Groceries,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, or no Credit will be given from this date.

Whiskey!

at usual at Distillery Prices.

T. MAHONY.

P. S.—All Notes and Accounts due him, and not handed in by the 1st December, will be handed to his Solicitor for collection. T. M.

Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

FRESH ARRIVALS.

The subscriber has just received a lot of

PEACHES! APPLES! GRAPES! &c.

Also:—Oysters!

AND A LOT OF

NEW HONEY.

R. LEMAY.

Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

Summer Arrangements.

1862 1862

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW!

ANCHOR LINE

OF

STEAM PACKET SHIPS

SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN

Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.

Caledonia, 1297 tons register, 200 horse power, 13 years A 1—James Cook, Commander.
United Kingdom 1253 tons register, 200 h. power, 13 years A 1—James Clark, Commander.

The "Caledonia"

WILL LEAVE PORT

QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,

ON

SATURDAY 8th OF NOVEMBER,

To be succeeded by

The "United Kingdom,"

Sailing Saturday, 15th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin.....$60 00
Intermediate.....30 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions)... 25 00
Children in proportion.

Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.

☞ Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

☞ For freight or passage, apply to

ROST. SHAW & CO., Quebec;

Or G. & D. SHAW, 16 Common Street, Montreal.

October 14, 1862 42

600,000 Male or Female Agents

TO SELL

LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

FROM recent surveys, completed August 10, 1862; cost $30,000 to engrave it, and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 270,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a *County and Railroad Map* of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving *every Railroad Station* and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try. Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

WANTED.—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, Canada, California, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.*

J. T. LLOYD,

No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhoersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP

OF

Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois,

is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. ☞ Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

From the Tribune, Sep. 7.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, *and it is the best which can be purchased.*

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI—From Actual Surveys by Captains Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets, $3, pocket form, and $2.50 on linen, with rollers. Sent by Exp. 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. T. LLOYD,—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with prices per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

43-3in

HORSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a very fine young Horse, which he wishes to dispose of. He is of a Dark Grey color, and only four years old.

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

Notice.

THE subscribers beg to call the attention of all those indebted to them, that all Notes one month over due, and all accounts due prior to the 1st January 1863, if not settled immediately, will be put into Court without further notice. Selling is very unpleasant to all concerned, and we hope our debtors will prevent us from having recourse to the Court by paying their debts. If costs are incurred the blame will be with them not us.

WHYTE, HAMILTON & Co.

Peterborough, 9th October, 1862. 42

WAGGON FOR SALE By Auction.

THE subscriber will sell by public auction on Saturday, the 1st day of November next, a waggon belonging to Frederick Winch; Payment having been demanded of him, which he refused to settle. The sale will take place on the Market Square.

METHERAL.

Peterboro, Oct. 16, 1862. 43

THE NEW PAIN-KILLER!

MERRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT.

IN offering to the public this new Pain-Killer, we wish to caution them against buying any humbug that may appear on advertising medium, pretending to possess many of the virtues of this Liniment, and in large bottles at a cheaper rate. We have no advertising medium to puff it, it may be said outwardly for

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Burns and Scalds, Bruises and Scaldings, Sore throat, Lumbago, &c., &c.,

and may be used internally for

Cholic and Colds, Cholera Morbus, Bowel Complaints, Diarrhœa, Wind Cholic, &c., &c.

It has been in use for the last four years, and its extensive manufacture is already unknown by thousands who have used it.

It is composed of ingredients each of which is recommended by physicians, so that the combination of all in one, produces a Liniment or Pain-Killer, unrivalled for its extensive properties.

WARRANTED WHEN USED IN SEASON!

No family should be without a bottle of it for household use, as it is safe if taken internally, and may be relied on in case of accidents, when used externally.

IT IS RECOMMENDED TO USE AT ANY TIME.

A teaspoonful of it taken in a glass of water in the morning, will relieve a bilious attack in a few hours, and prevent a long spell of sickness, when continued for a few days.

TO HUNTERS AND TRAVELLERS.

Try it, and it does not require explanatory remarks, as the opportunities that you have had of testing its virtues have proved its worth, and we will refund the money paid for it.

We only call a few testimonials and leave the rest, which will be every day published in the Canada Farmer throughout Canada. Price 25 cents per bottle.

MERRY F. MERRY & Co., Proprietors, 30th, Young Street, Montreal, C. E. 2nd Side St., Winchester, Vt.

Sold in Peterboro' by Orton & Gilmour, A. W. Kemp, and Wm. Cosier. 43

Veterinary Surgery!

T. BLOOMFIELD,

VETERINARY SURGEON, returns thanks to the public for the encouragement he has received since he commenced the practice of his profession in Peterborough, and begs to solicit attention to all calls to mark and receive a continuance of their support.

Consultations and all operations carefully performed. Medicines for all diseases of Horses and Cattle ready prepared at his office, George street, North of Brock street, nearly opposite the Methodist Church.

Peterborough, Oct. 16th, 1862. 42-3m

FOR SALE,

On Approved Credit, if Required.

A VERY useful young MARE with Foal by her side, and supposed to be in foal again by "Ploughboy." She has been broke but not of overlook, as the owner has never had occasion to use her. There is also one or two young Cattlings to be disposed of. Also

ABOUT 100,000 BRICK!

Of good quality, the building in the Spring.

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonabee, October 7, 1862. 41

WANTED

WITH a salary of $30 by the month and all travelling expenses paid. Agents in all the County Parishes in Canada East and West, for the sale of a

NEW SEWING MACHINE,

Not yet introduced in Canada. A fortune can be made by their sale.

Apply immediately to

MICHAEL RATTY, *General Agent,* Post Office, Quebec.

Quebec, 1862. 41

OFFICES TO BE LET.

A FEW very desirable front rooms over my Drug Store, lately occupied by Mr. Penland, Dentist.

W. COULTER.

Peterboro', 17th Sept., 1862. 39

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

536 Broadway, New York.

TO parties little acquainted with the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machines the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is specially commended. This circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared without much care and we will abide by all statements therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family; for it will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever."

Thus have we successfully overcome the most difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Defiantly can we now say, "No other Machine compares with it in this respect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost without exception—taken the highest premium, whenever the Machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first class Sewing Machines. Hence it is that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we sell to give perfect satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in the market, or money refunded." We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years have we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the continent where the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Florence, or Howe Machines are favourably known. We possess such a reputation to one based on more "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch, viz., the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one-third the thread of other kinds of stitches.

N. B.—Local Agents wanted in every county throughout the West. ☞ Special inducements offered.

FINKLE & LYON & M. Co., 536 Broadway, New York.

Sept. 10, 1862. 37

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE!

IN consequence of ill-health, the subscriber is desirous to retire from business, and offers for Sale his

STOCK IN TRADE,

which is such as is usually required in a grocery store. The stock will be found well selected and

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to

JAMES FOLEY.

Norwood, Feb. 10, 1862. 9-3in

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the North East ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Dover.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 1½ miles, on one of the principle travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price

Apply to

H. T. STRICKLAND.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8-3in

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID

NEW SAW MILL,

Driven by Water Power,

With 946 Acres

OF EXCELLENT PINE LAND

attached. The Mill is situated at the mouth of Spaur River,

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY,

and is fitted up with the latest and most improved Machinery, consisting of a

Gang, English Gate & Edger

and everything that is necessary to carry on a first-class Mill. The Mill and Machinery are all in perfect order, having only been in operation about six weeks, and is capable of cutting from Thirty to Forty Thousand Feet per 24 hours. ☞ Steamboats come right up to the Mill.

The Land consists of several Lots in the Township of Harvey.

To parties wishing to go into the Lumber business this is a chance seldom to be met with, as it will be sold on LIBERAL TERMS.

For further particulars apply (post-paid) to

R. KINGAN, Peterboro.

October 9th, 1862. 42-46t.

NEW

CHEAP GROCERY

AND

FEED STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Peterborough and the surrounding country, that he has opened the premises lately occupied by [illegible] where he intends to keep a good selection of

Groceries and Crockery,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

FLOUR AND MILL FEED

Kept continually on hand.

R. [illegible]

JOSEPH C. HOOPER.

Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 29

NOTICE.

THE subscribers beg to intimate that they have entered into Partnership, carrying on the Grocery Business, and will continue to supply their customers with the best articles in the market, at the lowest possible rates. Those indebted to them for Rent of Lands or Goods are requested to call and settle the same without delay, as they are determined to close their Books for 1862 on the 1st December, after which date all accounts will be handed over for collecting to our Attorney.

J. & T. DOUGLAS.

Peterborough, October 6, 1862. 41 (Review Copy.)

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 22nd August, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lands in the Township of Cavendish, in the

County of Peterboro', W. C.,

will be open for sale

ON AND AFTER THE 24th SEPTEMBER

next, on the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, at 75 cents an acre, cash, or $1, if paid by instalments; upon application to Richard Hughes, Esq., Crown Land Agent, at Belmoyenne.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assist. Commissioner.

Sept. 17, 1862. 39

SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.

THE shop lately occupied by Mr. Rooney, as a Furniture Ware Room, in Ashburnham, with a small Dwelling House attached.

Also, the dwelling lately occupied by Mr. John Mowry, possession can be given immediately.

JOSEPH SEDGWICK.

Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1862. 38

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots No. 8, North of London Street,
14, 15, 16, & 18, South McDonnell St.,
17, North of McDonnell Street,
17, South of London Street,
18, North of Murray Street,
and 6, North of Sherbrook Street.

For terms apply to

JAMES HALL.

Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY!

WITH A COMMODIOUS

STONE DWELLING HOUSE.

THAT beautifully situated residence with ¾ an acre of land, being Lot No. 12, South of Hunter and West of George Street, at present occupied by Dr. McNabb.

This is undoubtedly the most desirable property now for sale in Peterboro'. The House is of Stone and in good repair.

THE GARDEN

is filled with good Fruit Trees, now bearing, and is now in a high state of cultivation.

Terms Easy. Apply to

A. W. KEMPT, Druggist.

Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO, *or* Belmoyenne.

WM. TULLY, Jr.

Monaghan, May 1, 1862.

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to

A. McNEIL, Peterboro.

or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK, On the premises.

Peterboro, May, 1862, 19

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

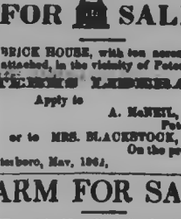
and under good cultivation. There is a splendid

ORCHARD

on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Belmoyenne, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8



AXES,

made by hand and with

CHARCOAL,

to suit the Lumbering Trade, or anything else.

P. J. AYERS.

Simcoe St., Peterboro, Sep. 18th, 1862. 38

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES, beautifully situated on Lake street, Ashburnham, opposite Farmer Burnham's residence.

For particulars apply to Mr. T. G. Hazlitt, Merchant, Peterborough; Mr. James Stevens, School Teacher, Ashburnham; or to

GEO. McKEWEN, Proprietor.

Lot 16, 10th Con., Otonabee, Oct. 6, 1862. 41

FISHER'S LIVERY STABLE,

CORNER OF

GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS

PETERBOROUGH.

HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THOS. J. FISHER.

Peterboro', May 14, 1862. 20

FLOUR

FOR SALE.

W. H. WRIGHTON

Offers for sale, the best quality of Flour, at a low figure for Cash only. Also, OATS BEAN, by the Bag.

Peterboro, August 27th, 1862. 35

FURNITURE

WARE ROOM.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

THE subscriber will sell, by Auction, on the premises, at the

TOWN OF LIBURAY,

On Wednesday, 12th Nov.,

the following valuable Timber and Farm lands:

Township of Ennismore.

Lot 9, 2nd con., (timber sold) 100 acres; lot 11 & E. ½ 13, 4th con., &c., 200 do.; lots 13, 14, 15, 6th con., do., 300 do.; E. ½ & W. ½ lot 16, 6th con., do., 150 do.; lots 14 & 15, 6th con., do., 200 do.; lots 5, 6, 7th con., (part timber thereon) 300 do.; W. ½ of lots 5, 6, 7, 11th con., do., 300 do.; lots 7, 8, 11th con., do., 300 do.; lots 1, 4, 5, 6, 12th con., do., 600 do.; lots 3, 4, 5, 10, 12th con., do., 600 do.

Township of Smith.

S. E. part lot 7, 6th con., (and the timber thereon) 10 acres; E. ½ lot 14, 2nd con., do., 100 do.

Township of Harvey.

S. E. ¼ lot 1, 1st con., (and the timber thereon) 50 acres; E. ½ lot 14, 10th con., do., 100 do.

Township of Otonabee.

Lot 28, 6th con., (and the timber thereon) 25 acres.

Township of Douro.

N. part lot 24, 12th con., (and the timber about 20 acres); S. part lot 24, 12th con., mostly cleared and part sown to [illegible] (timber [illegible]) about 100 acres; [illegible] lot 23, 12th con., partly cleared, (timber [illegible]) about 30 do.

Township of Hastings.

N. ½ lot 14, 2nd con., mostly cleared, (timber [illegible]) 100 acres.

TERMS:—One fourth cash down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest in full each year.

☞ Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

A. FARWELL.

Otonabee, October 6th 1862. 40

CHEAP BOOKS!

CheapStationery

Cheap Room Paper & Window Blinds.

CHEAP FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large stock of goods bought direct from the Manufacturers, which will be sold at

Prices much LOWER than usual.

The School Book and School Stationery department will at all times be furnished with every book used in Town and Country Schools, and sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

The Miscellaneous Stationery business will be well assorted with the best description of goods, and sold at Low Prices.

A large stock of Room Paper of the best patterns at the Lowest Prices, will be kept on hand.

Everything in the Book and Stationery line kept in stock or procured to order with dispatch.

T. HENDRY.

Peterboro, 2nd June, 1862. 23

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

ESTABLISHED 1846—PATENTED 62.

RECENT and important improvements having been put to this Machine, renders it now the most perfect before the public, and persons at a distance can order a Machine with a guarantee of its perfection and safe delivery, and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction. No more aching stitches! No trouble in making any garment, however delicate or heavy, on the same Machine, either in cambric, cloth or leather; and for dress makers, shirt makers, tailors, hat binders, shoe binders, or gaiter binding, as well as every variety of family sewing, they have no superior, and will be sold at a much less price than any other machine capable of doing the same range of work.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of styles and prices. A few responsible Agents will be dealt with liberally.

☞ Address the HOWE Sewing Machine, 447 Broadway, New York. 38-12m.

THE STEAMER

"OGEMAH!"

LEAVES HUNT LAKE ON

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS,

At 10 o'clock a.m. precisely, for

BOBCAYGEON, FENELON FALLS, AND LINDSAY.

WILL LEAVE LINDSAY

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,

at 8 o'clock a. m. returning, calling at the same places.

STAGES

BETWEEN

Peterboro' and Hunt Lake,

will run regularly, leaving Peterborough immediately on the arrival of the Cars at 9.10 a. m. precisely, and Hunt Lake on arrival of the Boat.

For freight, etc., apply to

WEBB & EASTLAND, Peterborough.

Peterborough, June 11, 1862. 24

Go to Hopkins & Donnely's

BRITISH SADDLERY

AND

HARNESS WAREHOUSE!

If you want to buy good

SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS

of all descriptions.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, Whips, *Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,* Spoke Brushes, Carriage Rugs, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing.

CHEAP FOR CASH!

OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.

N.B.—Experienced Cutter makes constantly on the premises. ☞ Cutter removed.

Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

IMPORTANT

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having taken the property known as

HALL'S MILLS!

(LATELY OCCUPIED BY H. HARPER),

where we are now prepared to do

GRISTING

for farmers, and others supplying it, on the shortest notice. As much of the old machinery has been replaced by the newest and most improved kinds, and the services of a good, honest miller secured, customers may depend upon getting a

First-rate article of Flour,

made out of their own wheat.

Bolsen and others supplying Wheat ground in large quantities, can have it done at Liberal Terms.

CHOPPED GOOD

will be kept on hand for sale at the Mills.

CHEAP FOOD CASH.

Cash paid for any quantity of good Wheat delivered at the Mills.

SAMUEL DICKSON.

May 17th, 1862. 20

MUSIC.

PIANO-FORTES & MELODEONS,

of various Makers and Patter

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

George Henderson, Leon Cibbs, and James [illegible], Plaintiffs.

vs.

Lot No. 3, North of Brock Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterboro', and No. 1, East of Otonabee Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 17th, 1862. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Bank of Toronto, Plaintiff, vs. William Henry and William Rutherford, Defendants.

Lot No. 17, in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 13th 1862, 32

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, Plaintiff, vs. [illegible], Defendant.

[illegible] Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', July 29, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Timothy May, the younger, Plaintiff, vs. [illegible], Defendant.

Lot No. 15, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Douro.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 29th, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, Plaintiff, vs. [illegible], Defendant.

[illegible] Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 29, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

George H. Marshall, and John Smith Marshall, Plaintiffs, vs. [illegible], Defendant.

Part of Lot No. 12 East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith containing two acres, being composed of that certain [illegible] Lot No. 12, which is particularly described from one George [illegible] to the said defendant, dated the 9th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough on the 6th day of November, in the same year.

Also, that certain piece or parcel of land, being a [illegible] Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot, lying East of a blazed line, running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Aug. 19th, 1862. 34½

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

David O'Brien, Plaintiff, vs. John Doris, Defendant.

Patrick [illegible] of Lot No. 15 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', Sep. 16th, 1862. 37

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Tennant, Plaintiff, vs. [illegible], Defendant.

The South half of Lot No. 4, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Douro.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 27th, 1862. 35

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Robert Weatherall, William Hall, Plaintiffs, vs. [illegible], Defendant.

The west half of Lot No. 4 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 17th, 1862. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Burnham, Plaintiff, vs. [illegible], Defendant.

Lot No. 27, in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.

Lot No. 19 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.

Lot No. 43, on Gull River, containing 111 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SEELEY.

Lot No. 4, in the 1st Concession, No. 7 in the 2nd Concession; part of S in the 4th; the south half of No. 6 in the 3rd Concession; the [illegible] west [illegible] containing 507 acres.

Lot No. 16, North West Bay, containing 50 acres.

Part of Lot No. 5 in the 4th Concession, containing 90 acres.

Lots Nos. 9, 10 & 11 in the 1st Concession, containing 600 acres.

Lot No. 5, in the 2nd Concession, containing 200 acres.

North half of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd Concession containing 100 acres.

Lots Nos. 12 & 22, North West Bay, containing 126 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF PENELON.

Lot No. 33 in the 6th Concession, containing 200 acres.

Lot No. 29 in the 7th Concession, containing 200 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF OPS AND TOWN OF LINDSAY.

Lots Nos. 22 and 23, in the 5th Concession, and Nos. 22 and 23, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Ops.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro' Oct. 14th, 1862. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Isaac Robinson, Plaintiff, vs. William Edgar, Defendant.

Part of Lot No. 12 East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith containing two acres, being composed of that certain [illegible] Lot No. 12, which is particularly described from one George [illegible] to the said defendant, dated the 9th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough on the 6th day of November, in the same year.

Also, that certain piece or parcel of land, being a [illegible] Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot, lying East of a blazed line, running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Aug. 19th, 1862. 34½

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

[illegible] Plaintiff, vs. [illegible], Defendant.

Lot No. 4 in the 5th Concession of Harvey.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 17th, 1862. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Robert Weatherall, William Hall, Plaintiffs, vs. [illegible], Defendant.

That part of Lot No. 10 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Harvey, sold out and numbered by John Smith, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, on April 2nd, 1862, containing by admeasurement 100 acres more or less.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 17th, 1862. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Tennant, Plaintiff, vs. [illegible], Defendant.

The South half of Lot No. 4, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Douro.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 27th, 1862. 35

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Robert Weatherall, William Hall, Plaintiffs, vs. [illegible], Defendant.

The west half of Lot No. 4 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 17th, 1862. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Patrick [illegible], Plaintiff, vs. [illegible], Defendant.

Lot No. 17, in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 13th 1862, 32

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, Plaintiff, vs. [illegible], Defendant.

[illegible] Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', July 29, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

George H. Marshall, and John Smith Marshall, Plaintiffs, vs. [illegible], Defendant.

Part of Lot No. 12 East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith containing two acres, being composed of that certain [illegible] Lot No. 12, which is particularly described from one George [illegible] to the said defendant, dated the 9th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough on the 6th day of November, in the same year.

Also, that certain piece or parcel of land, being a [illegible] Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot, lying East of a blazed line, running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Aug. 19th, 1862. 34½

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

David O'Brien, Plaintiff, vs. John Doris, Defendant.

Patrick [illegible] of Lot No. 15 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', Sep. 16th, 1862. 37

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Tennant, Plaintiff, vs. [illegible], Defendant.

The South half of Lot No. 4, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Douro.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 27th, 1862. 35

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Robert Weatherall, William Hall, Plaintiffs, vs. [illegible], Defendant.

The west half of Lot No. 4 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 17th, 1862. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Patrick [illegible], Plaintiff, vs. [illegible], Defendant.

Lot No. 17, in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 13th 1862, 32

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, Plaintiff, vs. [illegible], Defendant.

[illegible] Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', July 29, 1862. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

George H. Marshall, and John Smith Marshall, Plaintiffs, vs. [illegible], Defendant.

Part of Lot No. 12 East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith containing two acres, being composed of that certain [illegible] Lot No. 12, which is particularly described from one George [illegible] to the said defendant, dated the 9th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough on the 6th day of November, in the same year.

Also, that certain piece or parcel of land, being a [illegible] Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot, lying East of a blazed line, running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Aug. 19th, 1862. 34½

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

David O'Brien, Plaintiff, vs. John Doris, Defendant.

Patrick [illegible] of Lot No. 15 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', Sep. 16th, 1862. 37

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, To Wit:

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock,

NOVEMBER

1862

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1862. NUMBER 45.

THE
PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER"
POWER PRESS
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.
☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.
All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 30

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro' 18

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Offices,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & DENNAN.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 1, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBER,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W 16

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
February 19th, 1863. 3

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Morton's Mills, Peterboro'. C. W 9

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds. Asphaltum, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glassware, Hunter Street Peterboro

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George Street Peterborough. 18

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Wilson & Ontario Streets, Port Hope. 18

R. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand
☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c
Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough. C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg. Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Riddle's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water Str't, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c.
☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.
Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro' March 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store.
N. B.—All business done promptly and moneys handed over when collected 13

P. SHEVLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE over Harty's Store, George Street.
Peterboro, August, 1863. 34

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE:—BENNIAH'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET,
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

Hair Dressing Saloon.
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.
PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro'. where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.
Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings,
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

Veterinary Surgery!

T. BLOOMFIELD,
VETERINARY SURGEON, returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has received since he commenced the practice of his profession in Peterborough, and hopes by strict attention to all calls to merit and receive a continuance of their support.
CARRIAGES and all operations carefully performed. Medicines for all diseases of Horses and Cattle ready prepared at his office, George street, North of Brock street, nearly opposite the Huffman House.
Peterborough, Oct. 15th, 1862. 42-3m

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,
ASHBURNHAM.
THE subscriber begs to announce to the inhabitants of Ashburnham, Peterboro', and surrounding country, that his new Hotel is now opened, and he hopes by paying strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a share of their patronage.
The BAR will be supplied with the choicest of Liquors and Cigars; while the Table will not be behind with the wants required for it.
Good sheds and stabling in connection with the Hotel; a careful hostler always on hand.
JOSEPH SEDGWICK.
Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1862. 38

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
GRANVILLE RICHARDSON,
24 Proprietor.

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF
SALOON,
SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY.
of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1863. 20

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.
This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.
Yard and Stabling for the public
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.

J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOTEL
Peterborough.
THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro and surrounding country, that he has re-taken the American Hotel, and having it completely renewed and refurnished, and being now entirely complete in all its appartments, is now open for the reception of the travelling public
The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.
The LIQUORS are of the best brands, and the LARDER will be constantly supplied with the delicacies of the season.
The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Hostler is always in attendance.
ALSO,

A LIVERY STABLE attached to the Hotel, where Horses and Conveyances of all kinds can be had at all seasons.
CHARGES MODERATE.
LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro, August, 1863. 34

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
Peterborough.
THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has taken that new Hotel on the
CORNER OF GEORGE & HUNTER ST'S,
in the Town of Peterborough, which he is fitting up at a great expense, and he trusts by keeping
THE BAR
supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars, and the Table with the choicest supplies of the season, to merit a share of the public support.
There is a large and commodious YARD, with Sheds and Stables attached to the Hotel, where a careful Hostler will always be found in attendance. ALSO, a
First-Class Bowling Alley
ATTACHED TO THE HOUSE.
WM. ARMSTRONG.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 54-1y

BOARD AND LODGING.
TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN OR LADIES can be accomodated with Board and Lodging at
MRS. SAWERS,
On Reid Street, near Mr. Thos. Eastland's.
Terms Moderate.
Peterboro, October 1, 1862. 41

W. PHILP,
TEACHER OF MUSIC,
Residence in Ashburnham,
BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that, in addition to his classes in the Union School, he is prepared to give
Lessons on the Piano, Violin, &c.,
either in his own house or at the residence of the pupils.
For Terms, apply either personally, or at Mr White's Bookstore.
Peterboro, Sept 17, 1862. 38

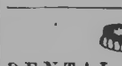
W. LECH,
FURRIER, &C., &C.
CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
Pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs, of every description.
A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment.
ALSO
Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.
Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

TO LOVERS OF
A BEAUTIFUL WASH!
SUCH as will compare if not surpass any thing ever sold in Canada All I ask is a trial of
AUTER'S CELEBRATED RESTORATIVE,
which is now in the greatest demand in the United States, and which has been tried by Ladies and Gentlemen of the largest cities, who give it the credit of being the most luxurious wash that was ever used as a preventative of the Hair from falling off, and removing the dandruff and scurf from the head, also beautifying and leaving a splendid gloss on the hair, together with a beautiful perfume. Having been appointed sole Agent for Lafore's Hair Works,
WIGS, TOUPEES, BRAIDS,
FRIZETTES, &c.,
Arrangements have been made so that persons at a distance can be supplied with the above ornamental head dresses by sending the size of the head and other descriptions, at such low rates as I hope will give satisfaction.

TO GENTLEMEN,
Having Auter's Celebrated Hair Dyes, Brown and Black. If they are not the best now in use he will forfeit $100. It will not leave the skin stained if used by directions. I am now prepared to use the above dyes for the hair or whiskers, and will warrant it to give a Dark Brown, or jet Black, as the case may require.
R. D. BASKERVILLE.
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
George Street, Peterboro'.
July 23, 1862 30

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.
ON and after the 13th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—
Leave Port Hope at ..... 7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at ..... 1.35 a.m
Arrive at Port Hope ..... 3.55 a.m
The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.
B. R. KIMBALL, *Superintendent.* F. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*
Peterboro, May, 1862. 21



DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861: 49

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.
☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.
H. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18-1y

OFFICES TO BE LET.
A FEW very desirable front rooms over my Drug Store, lately occupied by Mr. Pentland, Dentist.
W. COULTER.
Peterboro', 17th Sept., 1862. 38

Poetry.

The Portrait.

BY ROSA VERTNER JOHNSON.

I saw a stately woman pass.
Upon a portrait fair.
And I knew that she dreamed of other days
While soft and warm the sunset's mellow rays
Wove through its golden hair.

That pictured hair! so lifelike beamed.
Its mocking beauty now,
That the evening breeze from the casement streamed
To stir the wealth of clustering curls that gleamed
Above his noble brow.

The painter's high, mysterious art
Had caught the eloquence
Of the sparkling eye; and the gazer's heart
Still through her snowy bosom seemed to start
Beneath its thrilling glance.

She was a fair and queenly one,
In the summer of her years:
But a dark, dark thread through her fate was spun,
And the early bloom of her heart had run
To a harvest time of tears.

She looked as cold and calm and proud
As the moon at eventide;
And she hid her soul from the careless crowd,
As the moon in a fold of fleecy cloud
Its purity will hide.

Amid the gay throng often seen,
With many to admire
Her strange cold beauty, she had ever been
Like that rare gem beneath whose pearly chain
Flashes a heart of fire

And while around that portrait grew
Fond memories the while,
A light seemed kindling in his eye of blue—
A lifelike light, as if the picture knew
She loved to see it smile.

And bliss, half real seemed to spring,
As (heedless of the past),
Her spell- bound heart leaped wildly up to cling
To that unreal, dumb, beguiling thing—
A mockery to the last.

The very shadow of a dream—
Lost! gone for many a year!
Yet did that image still, though voiceless, teem
With memories, which made its beauty seem
Too real and too dear.

The brow, the eye, the lip, were there,
Undimmed, unchanged by time;
And a tear dropped down on the shining hair:
As low she stoop'd to kiss the forehead fair,
Was that lady's love a crime?

How strange that destiny should twine
A coronal for her
Of beauty, and of genius half divine;
Yet blight her life—and leave their light to shine
Above the sepulchre!

The petted idol of a throng,
Twas sad that one regret
Should linger in that lady's heart so long,
To chill its mirth and hush life's morning song:
Why had they ever met?

Miscellaneous.

A Mysterious Crime.

The last number of the London *Review* contains a remarkable story of the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Bathurst, a British Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Vienna in 1809, and the recent discovery of a probable clue to his murder, which is supposed to have been committed by order of the first Napoleon. We condense the account as follows:—

On Saturday, the 25th of November, 1809, Benjamin Bathurst, envoy extraordinary of the British Government to Austria arrived at the house of the post-master of the little Prussian dominions, and on the high road from Berlin to Hamburg. He was accompanied by a German courier, named Krause. Mr. Bathurst and this courier alighted, gave orders for the immediate continuation of the journey, and, while the horses were harnessed to the carriage, went into the hostelry adjoining the post-office to take some refreshment. The meal was soon finished, but various arrangements, particularly the local verification of passports in the name of "Merchant Koch" and "Fischer" protracted the departure of the travellers until a late hour. It was not till toward nine in the evening that the news at last arrived of the horses being about to be harnessed to the carriage. On receiving this welcome announcement Mr. Bathurst but his room and went into the street, as his servant thought, for the purpose of taking his seat in the chaise. The courier followed in a few seconds, but was astonished not to find his master in the place where he thought him to be. He waited and waited for minutes, for hours, but did not see him make his appearance. The Hon. Benjamin Bathurst has not re-appeared up to the present day.

Krause, the courier, after a fruitless search for Mr. Bathurst, went on to England and reported the mysterious circumstances connected with the case. The family of the missing envoy (among whom was Lord Bathurst,) immediately set to work to unravel the mystery. Mrs. Bathurst at once resolved to proceed to Germany in search of her husband, and on arriving at Perleberg found that the authorities had already undertaken an investigation. The search of the officers had discovered, in a piece of wood in the neighborhood of the town, a pair of pantaloons, which Mrs. Bathurst immediately recognised as having belonged to her husband. These pantaloons were riddled with bullet-holes, but on an examination by competent judges it was established beyond doubt that the bullets had been fired at the empty piece of dress as it was lying on the ground and not while on the person.

Here was another complication of the mystery. A reward of five hundred thalers were at once offered for the discovery of the whereabouts of the missing man, but a month's investigation left the case as dark as before. Meanwhile the English and French press, having become acquainted with the fact of Mr. Bathurst's disappearance, began to discuss the subject. The *Times*, of January 20, 1810, had the following paragraph in large type, which subsequently went the round of the English papers:—"There is too much reason to fear that the account of the death of Mr. Bathurst, late British envoy to the Emperor of Austria, is correct as to the principal fact. It was stated, as an article of Berlin news, of the date of December 10, that Mr. Bathurst had evinced symptoms of insanity on his journey through the city, and that he had subsequently fallen by his own hand in the vicinity of Perleberg. *Information, however, has been received within these few days which forcibly tend to fix the guilt of Mr. Bathurst's death or disappearance, on the French Government.*" It appears that Mr. Bathurst left Berlin with passports from the Prussian Government, and in excellent health, both of mind and body. He was to proceed to Hamburg to embark for this country; but Hamburg he never reached. At some town near the French territories he was seized, as is supposed, by a party of French soldiers. What happened afterwards is not accurately known. His pantaloons have been found near the town where he was seized, and a letter in them to his wife, but nothing else. The Prussian Government on receiving the intelligence evinced the deepest regret and offered a large reward for the discovery of his body. No success however has yet attended the offer."

From what source the *Times* received this information is not stated; there is, however, reason to believe, from the prominent manner in which the announcement was brought forward, that it was derived from official communication. Such at least seemed the opinion entertained of it in Paris; for the French Government, greatly incensed by the accusation of having kidnapped or murdered Mr. Bathurst, launched for the following reply in the *Monitor* of January 29th:—

"England alone, among all civiled nations, has renewed the example of paying assassins and encouraging crimes. It appears, by the accounts from Berlin, that Mr. Bathurst was deranged in his mind. This is the custom of the British Cabinet—to give their diplomic missions to the most foolish and most senseless persons the nation produces. The English diplomatic corps is the only one in which examples of madness are common."

This reply, it cannot be denied, was very lame, and tended to foster and strengthen suspicions already extant. Further notices in the *Moniteur* still more confirmed these suppositions. The French official journals, in a threatening tone, laid it down as a positive rule that Mr. Bathurst must have committed suicide, and the severe displeasure of the government was called upon the heads of those who should dare to think or speak otherwise. Thereupon the German press, who had mildly discussed the subject, became very quiet, sobered down by the remembrance of Palm, the Nuremberg bookseller, shot by order of Napoleon for having published a harmless little pamphlet on the state of the Fatherland.

Mrs. Bathurst instituted a careful search of the neighborhood of Perleberg, employing several hundred men in the work, and finally, despairing what to do next, she went to Berlin, and from thence, in a fit of frenzy to Paris, to see the Emperor Napoleon himself and obtain from him, if possible, the account of the fate of her husband. The Emperor received Mrs. Bathurst with the greatest affability; but solemnly declared his ignorance of the whole affair, and in proof of it, offering his assistance for any further inquiry on the subject. Whether this offer was accepted or declined is not known, but certain it is that it led to no result of any kind. It seemed as if the dark crime of Perleberg would remain a mystery forever.

Not many months ago, however, an unexpected light was thrown upon the affair. It having been necessary to execute some repairs in the citadel of Magdeburg, a wall was pulled down, and behind it, in a small recess, was found the skeleton of a man in upright posture, the hands fastened to the back. Many were the speculations arising out of this discovery, and various the surmises set afloat, until at last the suggestion was started that "the body might be that of Mr. Benjamin Bathurst, long supposed to have died somewhere near Magdeburg." This conjecture seemed to be generally admitted at present among those who have been discussing the matter in Germany as the most probable. At the time of Mr. Bathurst's disappearance the fortress of Magdeburg, as is well known, was in the hands of the French, and became the prison of many unfortunate Germans and other political offenders opposing the sway of the great Napoleon. It cannot be denied that the thick walls of the old feudal stronghold gained with French gold in 1806, and held as a sort of Bastile by the conqueror of the country, were uncommonly well fitted for holding a British ambassador, and pressing from him, by slow torture, whatever tongue will tell in the agony of death. It seems a very probable conclusion, therefore, to submit that Mr. Bathurst's death was the consequence of a crime planned by French brains and executed by French hands.

In fact, an attentive consideration of the whole mysterious affair and all the accompanying circumstances scarcely leaves room for any other explanation than the one now suggested. The French government alone had an interest in the possession, as well as the necessary power for obtaining the person and despatches of the British envoy, and that the Emperor Napoleon was unscrupulous enough to resort to any means to obtain his own ends there are thousands of examples to prove. Not far from the very town of Perleberg, where Mr. Bathurst disappeared, Mr. Wagstaff, a King's messenger, was seized and robbed of his despatches a few years before; and another British subject, Sir George Rumbold, was openly kidnapped at Hamburg, by the same imperial police, in defence of all international law and justice.

The seizure of Mr. Bathurst being of far greater importance, was very likely effected also with much more circumspection. There was no particular difficulty in laying hold of Mr. Bathurst as soon as, in the dark November night, he had quitted the door of the Perleberg Inn; and, after having him gagged, thrusting him into a ready carriage, to be conveyed forthwith to the not very distant fortress. Whether Mr. Bathurst died in his prison a natural death, or whether he was actually murdered by his jailers, is a question, however, which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to decide even if it were proved to a certainty that the recently discovered body was that of the lost envoy. As far as appears from the newspaper reports on the subject, the skeleton found in the wall underwent no examination, but was put in a box and carried off to some cemetery. The discovery of a corpse in a place like Magdeburg is, it seems, an occurrence to which the people are rather accustomed than otherwise, and of which, consequently, no distinct notice is taken. If, as the proverb goes, there is a skeleton in every house, it cannot, perhaps be wondered at that there should be a hundred in a Prussian fortress.

Marriage

Marriage is the natural state of human kind. There can never be lasting good health without it; it is an impossibility except combined with criminal practices. A person may live in good health to the age of twenty-five; but if the marriage is deferred beyond that, every month's delay is the eating out more and more the very essence of life, and the worm of certain disease and premature death burrows the more deeply into the vitals. On the other hand, marriage not later than twenty-five prolongs life. It was for this reason noticed some three thousand years ago, that the ancients dedicated a temple to Hymen, the god of youth." Men and women get older more rapidly when they remain single, and die off more rapidly; the men from falling into dissipated habits and irregularities. The women, true to nature's instincts, and living to her purity, grow less and less vivacious, and by slow degrees settle down in inaction, in feebleness and premature decline.

As long as a man is unmarried he feels himself unfixed, unsettled; and keen business men consider him insecure, because he can any day pack up his trunk and disappear. The most magnificent swindles in Wall Street, those for the very largest amounts, were remarried men.

There has always existed, from very early ages, a general and almost instinctive prejudice against those who remain unmarried after thirty. Lycurgus legislated against celibacy, and Cato outlawed female celibates at 26 and bachelors of 35. It was a creed of the earlier nations, that the souls of those who died unmarried were doomed to eternal wanderings.

In the present state of society, if the daughter should be encouraged to marry at 21 and the son at 25, vigorous health and moral purity would be promoted thereby. Pride and cowardice join in delaying marriages; but let the fearful statistics of the larger cities of the world tell the sad story of demoralization. In Milan, there are thirty-two illegitimates out of every one hundred children born; in Paris, 33; in Brussels, 35; in Munich, 48; in Vienna, 51.

Out of every 100 suicides 67 are single, 33 married.

Of the hopeless insane, out of 182, 98 were single, 74 were married.

Celibacy is a constant cause of premature death. Of one hundred and twenty who are forty-eight years old, eighty will be married only forty single. In one hundred single men, only twenty will live to be sixty years old. Of one hundred married men, forty-eight will live to that. Of a dozen men of eighty years, nine will be married, three single. Not only marry young, but marry out of your family. The effects of marrying cousins, for example, even to the third degree, are fearful to contemplate. Of one hundred and forty-four cousin marriages in Dublin, there were one hundred deaf and dumb children. Dr. Baxton of Liverpool states that in one hundred and nine such marriages each family had one deaf and dumb child; thirty-eight of them had two deaf mutes; in seventeen of them there were three; three had four; one had six; one had seven, and one had eight deaf mutes—that is two hundred and sixty-nine children born deaf and dumb to one hundred and nine cousin marriages. The consanguineous marriages in France are two per cent of the whole population. Of their children, 28 per cent are deaf mutes in Paris, twenty-five at Lyons, thirty at Bordeaux; while as to the Jews, twenty-seven per cent of the offspring of such marriages are deaf mutes, one sixth per cent of christian parents; Jews oftener marrying blood relations.

In England where Bible teaching more than in any other country prevail, and discountenance consanguineous marriages, as well as private profligacy, only six per cent of such children born are deaf mutes, instead of thirty, as when the English do marry relations, they are more distant; and only six per cent of those born are illegitimate, instead of fifty-one per cent, as the direct result of the teachings of that blessed book.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

William III. at Kensington Palace.

William III. came here to live. Indeed he bought, and altered,—and added to it. We are not going into any discussion about his character and policy, though we would just say that the adulation which he received in life, and the abuse of him after his death, are but equally remote from truth; but there is a pleasant little anecdote about the Boyne—the hard, stern warrior with his eagle eye and nose—that belongs to Kensington Palace, which we relate in Leigh Hunt's words:—"A lad was heard, one day, at his closet door, while his secretary was in attendance. "Who is there?" said the King. "Lord Bach," answered the little voice of a child of four years of age. It was Lord Beauhaire the son of his Majesty's Lord High Chamberlain, the Earl of Dysart. "And what does Lord Bach want?" returned William opening the door. "You to be a horse to my coach," rejoined the little urchin: "I've wanted you for a long time." William nodded upon his little friend, with an animation which the secretary had never before thought his countenance able of expressing, and, taking the string of the toy in his hand, dragged it up and down the long gallery till his playfellow was satisfied." How one likes that story! It opens a window into poor, William's harrassed breast, which shows there were genial, loving, and fatherly affections there. It is a pity he had not a little boy of his own to play with.

"Religion and Education" in Australia.

A bill for the abolition of State aid to religious denominations, has been introduced by the Government into the New South Wales Legislature, and read a first time. It proposes that endowments shall cease with the death of the present recipients.

A Church and School Lands Bill has, in the same Legislature, placed the Government at issue with a section of its former supporters. These glebe lands were originally granted to the Church of England, but the corporation endowed with them was dissolved, and the lands, in the terms of the charter, reverted to the Crown. A party—especially the party adverse to State endowments of religion—contend that when the Crown resumed the lands the trust ceased; but the other supposition has always been acted upon, with the exception that, by the direction of the Secretary of State, the money has been divided among four denominations, instead of being given exclusively to the Church of England. The non-sale of these lands has in some cases proved very inconvenient to the cause of the settlement, and a demand has arisen for their secularization. The Assembly, in opposition to the Government, passed a bill declaring these lands to be waste lands, but the Council threw the bill out. The Government has introduced a bill recognizing the existence of the trust, but providing for the sale of the land, and the investment of the proceeds in the public debentures. This bill passed its second reading by a majority of two, and that, too, though many previously by their votes denied the existence of their trust; but they justify themselves on the ground of expediency. They urge that, in the face of the opinion expressed by the Crown lay officers, it is vain to hope that the bill they formerly patronized would ever be sanctioned. Moreover, Mr. Robertson, the minister in charge of the bill, promised to eliminate from it the word "religion," so that the funds henceforth, should be appropriated exclusively to education, Mr. Cowper, the Colonial Secretary, refuses to accede to this arrangement, but he will be outvoted. The original charter dedicated the lands to the purposes of "religion and education." Those who abide by the letter of the trust urge, that to cut out the word "religion" is a violation of the trust; but in reply, it is said that it is not more so than has been the distribution of the money among four sects, instead of its being given only to one, as originally intended. A public trust which has already proved so flexible under the pressure of political expediency may, it is argued, again be submitted to modification. Moreover, as the Government have introduced a bill to abolish the annual vote in favor of State aid to religion, it is contended that it would be absurd in the very same session to pass a bill permanently endowing the four great churches, namely:—The Episcopalian, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, and the Roman Catholic.

Miscellaneous News.

DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—Mr. H. B. Farnall, the special commissioner appointed by Government to watch over this distress, in his report of the 29th ultimo, gives us an idea of the progressive character of the dearth. He briefly informs the Central Relief Committee that the number receiving parochial relief when he wrote exceeded that of the previous week by 6,617. The increase in one week in 24 unions is indeed enormous. But the numbers will go on augmenting. The gradual increment shows how unwilling are those poor people to go to the parish for relief. This is the resource of a decent Englishman. And well he might hesitate to apply here. The average dole is 1s. 4d. per head per week; the highest grant is 2s. 6½., the lowest only 11½d. How we have vast temptation set before those laboring men and women to become paupers! If their instinctive dislike of this description of aid did not deter them until every shift had been tried, the miserable sum itself would have been sufficiently repelling. Yet, small is the allowance, it eats the 24 unions £9,061 1s. 1d. for one door relief alone. When it is remembered how poor are many of the householders contributing the indispensable fund, we can best estimate the necessity there is for resources from other quarters. This becomes the more apparent when we take into consideration the vast increase of the applicants. Sixteen thousand and sixty-four persons have been reduced to pauperism within the last three weeks. And Mr. Farnall feels himself compelled to inform the Committee, and through them the public, "that both applicants for parochial relief and for aid from local committees of charity are still rapidly increasing throughout the districts." This is a sad look-out for the winter; but it is one for which we were all prepared. The call upon the national funds has not been forced or sudden; it has come gradually, and extends spontaneously.—*English Paper.*

—The amount per annum to be realized by the U. S. Government by the income tax on the salaries of members of the Congress is stated at $16,220.

—The law for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies, in July 1863, has passed the Senate General of Holland by a majority of 45 to 7.

—An average day's work of the railways of the United Kingdom in 1861 was, to carry 500,000 passengers a distance of 750,000 tons of minerals and merchandize, 35,000 live stock, 1,109 dogs, and 679 horses.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriffs Sale—Jas. Hall.
do. do.
do. do.
do. do.
do. do.
do. do.
Notice—J. Edwards.
For Sale—John Smith.
Property for Sale—Thos. Green.
Clothing—R. A. McNabb.
Goodey's Lady's Book.
Hydropult for sale.
List of Letters—S. J. Carver.
Removal—Mercer & Bros.
Photography—Mr. Ewing.
A Card—R. Kingan.
Auction Sale—M. Walton.
Buried—T. Menzies.
St. Andrew's Society—W. Smith.
Amateur Dramatic Company.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 6, 1862.

Questionable Information and Counsel.

A person who gives his initials as "A. T.," and hailing from Paris, C. W., has been writing a series of letters to Lord Monck on the state of the North American Colonies, and the necessity of the Mother Country doing or enacting something if she desires to keep them. Among several very questionable opinions and utopian schemes we select the following as a specimen of his style and views as a politician. With many of his opinions, however, we agree, but it beats us out how an "old resident" in Canada, as he claims to be, can write so about the "alienation of the Clergy Reserves, and entire separation of Church and State," unless we suppose him under an impenetrable hallucination or infected with an intolerant bigotry. *'A man so far off the track* of Canadian questions and politics is as utterly unfit to suggest to Lord Monck or any one else a system of government for the people of these Provinces as we should be to recommend a new constitution for the Chinese.

Canadians are attached to monarchial institutions. They love the fatherland and their beloved Queen. They are loyal to the back bone, but a State Church they have discarded long ago. A very tyro in matters of statesmanship should know that the existence of a State Church supposes that the large body of the people favor such an institution.

No more sure way to divide a people in a Colony than to establish a dominant Church. We devoutly return thanks for deliverance therefrom. And so far as supposing that England did wrong in sanctioning the removal of these evils we consider she deserves the lasting gratitude of all "coming generations" for so doing, Mr. A. T. to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The extract below is from letter No. 4:—

"The *innate* loyalty of respectable Canadians was thoroughly proved in 1837, when almost unaided, they put down the rebellion. Since then, however, I admit with sorrow, that the British government has done much to undermine the principle of loyalty as a duty, and to lessen the instinctive feeling that treason is a crime unbefitting a christian and a gentleman, by the unwise manner in which she subsequently treated her best subjects—not in showing lenity to the rebels, that was right—but by placing the government in the hands of the seditious while they gloried in their shame; and making old fashioned loyalty a reason for exclusion from Imperial favor! The sanction which England gave to the alienation of the Clergy Reserves and to the entire separation of Church and State, (using the former term in its widest acceptation) in Canada, was another most inconsistent step from which, I fear, generations yet unborn will suffer. Again, the Province has been greatly injured by the greed for ministerial influence, which has led our public men, unchecked by the parental call and wisdom of the Home Government, to throw political power into the hands of the irresponsible masses, until they have not only ruined our municipalities, but, what is far worse, have made the difficulty of maintaining a wise and strong government amongst us much too similar to that which is now destroying the United States. Now, as an old resident in Canada, I declare all this political mischief to have been quite unnecessary to the peace of the Colony, and to have be a therefore the miserable result of an indolent expediency, or disgraceful indifference, on the part of the British Government; whereas, our real causes of complaints should have been carefully examined and remedied, while at the same time the thorough conservation of our British Monarchical institutions should have been gloriously but firmly, made a *sine qua non*; for this wrong, therefore, the Imperial legislature owes the loyal subjects of Canada all the amends that it can possibly make.

GENERAL SCOTT.

This veteran has been charged with Secession proclivities since the publication by Mr. Van Buren of that remarkable letter addressed to Mr. Seward on the 3rd March, 1861, which appeared in our columns last week. The General in order to put himself right before the public in consequence of the unauthorised publication of the said letter, has published a memoranda of several interviews he had with the President and the Secretary of War, in the latter part of 1860, when the Southern States were preparing for Secession. In the interview on the 12th Dec., of that year, he urged upon the Secretary the importance of manning the Forts Moultrie and Sumpter with a sufficient body of men to hold them, as they formed a sort of a key to Charleston harbor. The Secretary replied that they had the steamer Brooklyn at Norfolk and he proposed putting on board 200 men from a port where they required, to which the General objected, removing them, but urging the reinforcement of the Forts. The President considered there was no danger and urged patience. The General still pressed his plan, but it was not adopted, and the forts in consequence were seen in possession of the Rebels. When the traitor Foote escaped South, he was applauded as the man who defeated the wise counsel of General Scott, and thus enabling them successfully to inaugurate their scheme of secession. The following laudatory remarks on Foote's scheming to overthrow the General's proposition appeared in the Richmond *Examiner* at the time:—

"The plan invented by Gen. Scott to stop secession was, like all campaigns devised by him, very able in details, and nearly certain of general success. The Southern States are full of arsenals and forts, commanding their rivers and strategic points. Gen. Scott desired to transfer the army of the United States to these forts as speedily and as quietly as possible. The Southern States could not cut off communication between the Government and the fortresses without a great fleet, which they cannot build for years, or take them by land without one hundred thousand men, many hundred millions of dollars, several campaigns, and many a bloody seige. Had Scott been able to have got these forts in the condition he desired them to be, the Southern Confederacy would not now exist."

There is no truer friend to the Union than the hero of Mexico, Buchanan, and his administration were rank secessionists, at all events they were not true men. A few well directed shots, and a few necks stretched at the outset would have saved the nation the horrors it has since and is now suffering from this unparalleled war. *Well did the soldier know this*, and had he been in the Presidential chair no rebellion such as we now see would have dared show itself.

ANOTHER DISTRESSING DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

The family of Mr. James Hamilton, of this Town, was thrown into serious alarm, on Saturday last, by the eldest daughter but one, manifesting symptoms of this fearful malady.

About eight weeks ago one of Mr. Hamilton's dog's worried a cat and almost killed it. Mr. Hamilton observing the cat took it up and put it beneath the verandah; *it remained there a short time*, when Miss Mary Hamilton, the unfortunate young woman, took it up to bring it into the house. In carrying it along it bit her on the back of her hand, and it was with difficulty that she succeeded in getting its teeth out. The cat was immediately killed. Miss Hamilton at once sucked the wound, but unfortunately the day before while taking a pie out of the oven some burned sugar from the edge of the plate got on her finger, and in putting it to her mouth the hot sugar took the skin off her lip.

The doctor is of opinion that the virus was conveyed into her system by the wound on her lip, and not from the hand. Be this as it may, it is certain that it was communicated by the cat biting her. Apprehensions were then entertained of her safety, but as time passed on they gradually subsided. On Tuesday, 28th Oct. last, she was engaged in washing, and complained at night of a pain in her arm like rheumatism. On Friday night she felt thirsty, but on taking some water in her mouth could not swallow it. Her sister, who slept with her, rose and made her some coffee which she drank. She seemed some easier, and next morning spoke quite composedly of her state; she seemed to be aware that death would soon come, and expressed her readiness to meet it as she had committed her soul to the Saviour.

Through the day on Saturday it was rumoured through Town that she had the fits, and many a sigh escaped at the tidings.—She became worse and worse till on Sunday night, about 7 o'clock, death put an end to her sufferings. *During the whole* of the time she appeared perfectly conscious, and spoke rationally and confusingly of her hope of life eternal through the Lord Jesus Christ.

On Sunday afternoon her Sunday School class at her request visited her. She spoke kindly to each, and gave them her parting advice. Soon after she became speechless, but seemed quite sane.

She was about 17 years of age, much beloved by all who knew her. Her friends now mourn for her, but not as those who have no hope. Her remains were followed to their last resting place by a large number of friends and acquaintances. The family have the sympathy of all who know them; and the prayer has ascended from many that He who has opened up the fountain of grief may be pleased to bind up the broken hearted.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

This embodiment of wickedness and blasphemy has again made himself conspicuous, by delivering himself of one of his filthy effusions, which we copy from the *Leader* taken from the *Knoxville Whig*.

We are prepared to hear anything from the lips of this apostate, and consequently we do not deem anything he says worthy of notice, nor should we notice it, were it not that such a man is listened to, and applauded by large assemblages of northern "free and independent" citizens of Northern States. We would venture to affirm that in the whole area of "secesshdom" you could not match this foul smutty wicked wretch, whose blasphemous and hateful deliverances should debar him from civilized society.

He takes England to task after this fashion:—

"Judge Douglass while in his place in the U. S Senate heard a remark from a Southern Senator which he exposed from his place in the Senate, and dared a denial. But he never dared deny it, because he knew Douglass could prove it, and what was that remark? "No matter what the North may agree to concede to us, the South intends to reject anything and everything, because we intend to go out." Who was that Senator? It was that most corrupt and abominable of all old damagogues, that old, tarnished, plundered, dishonored, big-shoulder'd sway-backed, whiskey-rotted John M. Mason, of Virginia. (Laughter and applause.) I know John M. Mason, and I have known him long, and I know him, if he is living to-night, in France and England, as the embodiment of original sin. (Laughter.) He is one of the men whom, associated with John Slidell of Louisiana, our benign government took out of Fort Warren when we were feeding them on wholesome diet, put them on a British vessel, and sent them as ministers plenipotentiary to the Courts of St. James and St. Cloud, to represent Jeff. Davis's Confederacy. If I had been the government, I would have tied an ordinary sized grindstone around each one of their necks and cast them over into Boston harbour, where John Hancock, Samuel Adams, or their friends, a long time ago, threw some boxes of tea. Slidell is a worse man than Mason, because he has more sense. Slidell has lived for thirty years by forgery, false swearing, lying, and stealing, but John Slidell bears on the side of his head a face that the Almighty put there as an advertisement, that no judge of human nature in Europe or America might ever mistake him for an honest man. (Laughter.)."

"When we come forth with 700,000 or 800,000 of the best drilled, hardened, seasoned, best fed, and noblest-hearted fellows that ever constituted an army on the face of the earth. Having our hands in, and having a little experience in the way of fighting, if the Queen of England and her advisers are not satisfied with the way we do business, we will give them a turn. [Laughter.] I am in favour of threshing anyhow. [Continued laughter.] England has been acting dog from the word go. Hypocrisy *deception, falsehood, smuggling*—that has been her neutrality. I am in favour of declaring war against her whenever this thing is wound up, giving her the devil and rubbing it in. [Laughter.] I sent the Queen of England a message the other day—private and confidential—by a merchant going abroad to London. I told him to go to Windsor Castle, give her my respects, and tell her that I had known individuals in America, and whole neighborhoods, to make a comfortable living by just minding their own business. [Much merriment.] I told him to give the Queen the anecdote of the Dutchman at the battle of New Orleans as it exactly covered the case.

"They had a Tennessee Dutchman at the battle of New Orleans—an honest man, not a professor of religion, not a Christian by profession, but he had learned from his parents that General Washington was a man of faith and prayer, and never went into battle without making it the subject of prayer; and the thought he would do like General Washington. So the boys, hearing some one praying away terribly in the chaparal one day just before the battle, they followed him into the bushes, and they found the Dutchman on his marrow-bones—on his bunkers, with uplifted hands and streaming eyes, and he was praying. Mind the application is to the Queen. He was praying: "Oh, Lord Gott, come down this one time and help us fight on the side of America; but so be Oh Lord, if you can't come on our side, Oh Lord, don't help the British; but Oh Lord you standi off and say nothing and you see one of the damnest fights you ever heard of." [Roars of Laughter.]

"I told him to ask the Queen of England for one to stand off and say nothing, but occupy a neutral position, quit smuggling ships and guns and ammunition and all that sort of thing through to the rebels, quit lying and falsely pretending to be neutral, but *stand off, and we would show her*, as the Dutchman said, 'one of the damnedest fights she ever heard of.' [Laughter.]"

Canada and England too may learn a lesson from the rude teachings of parson Brownlow. Come when the end of the war may, the Federal States will have a large army of "well-drilled, hardened and seasoned" soldiers. England cannot look upon such an even with complacency. As to the States declaring war against England, we can afford to pass that over without remark. We have no desire to provoke a quarrel with our querrilous neighbors; but shall not shrink from it, if it is forced upon us. In the meantime the reverend politician may continue to delight his audiences by indulgence in such trash.

British Operatives' Relief Fund.

Amount of contributions for the two first weeks.....$400.50.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Municipality of Otonabee..	$400	00
Municipality of Dummer....	80	00
Messrs. Ormond & Gilmour..	20	00
Whyte & Hamilton's, mechanics	10	00
Messrs. J. R. Walton.....	5	00
Isaac Robinson.....	5	00
D. Hopkins.....	5	00
Robert Walton.....	5	00
Robert Hamilton...	5	00
T. G. Hazlitt.....	5	00
C. Bradfield.....	5	00
Walter Crawford...	5	00
Dr. Pringle.....	3	00
Mr. D. Brook.....	3	00
Rev. Mr. Caldwell.....	2	00
Messrs. J. Edgar.....	2	00
W. Malcolm.....	1	00
J. Sargent.....	1	00
W. B. Ward.....	1	00
J. Waterson.....	1	00
J. Lince.....	1	00
Fitzgerald.....	1	00
H. Hartley.....	1	00
Mrs. F. Stewart....	0	50
H. T. Evans.....	0	50
J. Ford.....	0	50
J. Bloomfield.....	0	50
Mr. Fife.....	0	50

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of Otonabee, held at Keene, on Saturday the 1st inst., to consider the best means to be adopted in the Township for contributing to the British Operatives, Relief Fund.

The Reeve, Evans Ingram, Esq., was called to the chair, who addressed the meeting, and concluded by expressing the hope that as the Township was ranked as *the first* in the County in importance and wealth, it would maintain that position in its relief to the suffering operatives of Britain. He then called upon the member for the County, Col. Haultain, to address the meeting, who gave a great deal of information as to the state of the operatives, and the suffering they were patiently enduring, concluding with a most effective appeal to the sympathies of the meeting on their behalf. The Rev. Mr. Fowler, of Keene being called upon, addressed the meeting, pointing out very forcibly the duty and responsibility that the inhabitants were under of contributing to their relief.

It was then moved by Mr. A. Poe, seconded by Mr. Geo. Reed,—That an expression of the meeting be taken as to the propriety of the Township Council, contributing to the British operatives fund from the funds of Municipality.

The Reeve then called upon those present who were in favour of the Township contributing from its funds to *signify* the same, when every rate-payer present assented.

William Lang, Esq, then moved, seconded by John Blizard, Esq.,—That the sum of $400 be contributed by the township for the relief of the British operatives, which motion was carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Read, seconded by Mr. Bearbell,—That the following gentlemen constitute a committee for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the British operatives fund for the Township of Otonabee, viz.: The Rev. Messrs. Fowler and Andrews, Doctor McCrea, Thomas Short, William Lang, E. Ingram, John Blizard, Henry Bawbell, Alex. Campbell, William Armstrong, Thomas Simpson, A. Nelson and Joseph Bowie, Esquires; and Messrs. J. S. Russell, Gerrard Patterson, James Stewart and James Borland, with power to add to their number.

The amount that will be contributed in Otonabee will be equal to the most sanguine expectations of the most ardent friends of the sufferers. This result will be in a great degree owing to the earnest appeals made by Col. Haultain and the Rev. Mr. Fowler. The last named gentleman has kindly offered his services to address meetings in different localities in the Township in aid of the fund.—Com.

A meeting was held on Monday evening at the Town Hall, Monaghan, for Wards Nos. 3 and 4, in aid of the distressed Lancashire operatives.

The greatest unanimity prevailed amongst all present that immediate steps should be taken to canvass the Wards, so that each person in the Municipality might have an opportunity of giving towards the relief of those who have borne the pressure of their altered circumstances with such christian fortitude as to call forth the warmest sympathies on their account.

Messrs. Dobbin and Boland were appointed for Ward No. 3, and Messrs. Hovey and W. Campbell for Ward No. 4

Those present gave cheerfully and liberally: and so far as we can judge of what transpired at the meeting, in addition to having seen Mr. Lockie's subscription list for Ward No. 5, we are of opinion that if the Northern and Eastern parts of the Township act in the same liberal spirit, a sum quite sufficient to compare favourably with any Township of similar size in the County, will have been subscribed.—Com.

The Cornwall School Master.—The Minority of the Board of School Trustees who favoured the dismissal of Hay, the seducer of one of his pupils, have appealed to the Local Superintendent to suspend his certificate. Strange to say that that functionary refuses to interfere. They have appealed as a *dernier resort* to the Chief Superintendent. Very possibly he may act as the Reverend Local has done, or he may correspond with him to know the merits of the case, and refer the affair back to the locality where it ought to be settled.

A fatal railroad accident occurred on Tuesday morning last, at the Station here. A brakesman named James Phillips, connected with the cars, was engaged at his business, when he tripped and fell in front of a car while in motion, the wheels of which passed in a diagonal manner over his leg and thigh. He lingered till yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, when death put an end to his sufferings. He belonged to Port Hope, and leaves a wife, to whom he was married but a few weeks ago, to mourn his loss.

The Genesee Farmer.—We wish to call the attention of our readers to this most excellent agricultural and horticultural journal. It should be in the hands of every farmer in the country. Now is a good time to subscribe, as the publisher offers to send the remaining numbers of this year *free* to all who subscribe during the present month. Price only sixty cents a year. If you wish to examine the paper before subscribing, it can be seen at our office, or a copy can be obtained *free* by addressing the publisher, Joseph Harris, Rochester, N. Y.

"The arrangements which detained Messrs. Sicotte and Howland on Saturday last have been completed, and those gentlemen will sail for England in the course of the ensuing week. Probably from New York on Wednesday."—*Quebec Chronicle* 1st inst.

So the "threatened danger" manufactured for the *Review* last week vanishes into thin air. Perhaps our contemporary has been sold by his Quebec correspondent.

Otonabee Ahead.—At a public meeting held in the Village of Keene, on Saturday last, the Township Council voted the sum of $400 for the relief of the Lancashire operatives. Full particulars of the meeting will be found in another column.

The meeting called by the Reeve of Asphodel, for to take into consideration the best means of contributing to the relief of Lancashire operatives takes place in the Town Hall, Norwood, on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Another Fire.—On Thursday evening last, the stables, &c., in rear of Mr. Thos. Beatty's tavern, were destroyed by fire. It was with great difficulty that the main buildings were saved. Mr. Beatty's furniture suffered considerable damage in being removed.

It is with pleasure that we announce to the public that Joseph Craig, a private in the Peterboro' Rifle Company, carried off the silver cup, which was presented by Mr. Robert Hamilton, hardware merchant of this place, as being the best shot; Captain Poole was next.

Godey's Lady's Book.—The ladies, and others interested, will read Godey's advertisement with pleasure, and we have no doubt but will send him an order. It is without exception the best Ladies Magazine published.

Wm. Henderson, of Clarke, who was tried at the Cobourg Assizes, on the charge of poisoning his wife some fifteen months ago, has been acquitted—the Grand Jury found no bill against him.

☞ The Court of Assizes opens to-day, Judge Draper presiding.

The last *Canada Gazette* contains the following appointment:—

"Charles John Vinard, Esq., to be Captain of volunteer Militia Rifle Company at Lakefield."

☞ The Celebrated Temperance Lecturer, Mr. John Mollatt, is expected here on the 17th inst., to deliver a Lecture on Temperance. We will give particulars next week.

☞ We hear that a boy named Shields, about 12 years of age, was killed in Emily, on Monday last, by a beam falling on him while he was in the barn.

For the Examiner.

At a meeting of the Fire Company, held in the Town Hall, on Friday evening, October 31st, 1862, it was moved by J. O'Donnell, seconded by J. J. Lundy,—That A. Stewart take the chair, and that we proceed to the election of officers.—*Carried.*

Moved by W. J. Fowler, seconded by H. Bradbeer,—That the officers of the company consist of a Captain, 2 Lieutenants, Secretary, Treasurer, three Branchmen and 2 Axemen.—*Carried.*

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:—

Mr. D. McNaughton, *Captain.*
" W. H. Scott, *1st Lieutenant.*
" L. York, *2nd do*
" J. O'Donnell, *Secretary.*
" A. Stewart, *Treasurer.*
" M. Lane, *1st Branchman.*
" W. H. Wrighton, *2nd do*
" W. J. Robinson, *3rd do*
" H. Bradbeer, *Captain of Hose.*
" J. J. Lundy, *Lieutenant.*
" A. Comstock and Wm. McDonell, *Axemen.*

Moved by A. Stewart, seconded by J. Mercer,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to draft By Laws for the guidance of the company, and that they report at the next meeting, viz:—Messrs. McNaughton, O'Donnell, J. J. Lundy, Bradbeer, W. H. Scott, Helm and W. J. Robinson.—*carried.*

Moved by J. J. Lundy, seconded by W. H. Scott,—That the Secretary report to the Town Council, at their next meeting, that we have organized a Fire Company, and that on the following Council night we will report to them what will be required by the company; also persons will be recommended as chief and assistant Engineers.—*carried.*

Moved by Donald Haggart, seconded by A. Stewart,—That this meeting now adjourn, and that we meet again on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.—*carried.*

J. O'DONNELL,
Secretary.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Mr. Editor,—Would you permit me to set "J. H. T." in a more favorable light before your many readers. He seems to approve of the sentiment, "leave forms to hypocrites," forgetting apparently that without forms there would be no power of godliness in this world. So far as he intends the quotation to apply to me I can easily forgive him, because "Hypocrisy" is the very last vice that any one would impute to me, who knows me. But I am unwilling that any should be led into a very serious error by the inconsiderate use of words. Every one knows that merely abstaining from food is of little avail; yet, in God's sight, it is as useful as prayer or alms, which are useful only so far as they are sincere. At least so the Lord Jesus tells us in the 6th chapter of Mathew, which "J. H. T." would do well to consider. Fasting did more for Nineveh than praying to Stocks could have done. The Apostles when they prayed also fasted. It is a pity that prejudice should blind people's minds against the truth. But the question at issue is not about forms at all; but as to whether the day should be observed for confession of sin and prayer for pardon and amendment, or for thanks-giving. The Ministry of the day have decided to give thanks that we are better off than we deserve. I think we should be sorry that we are not less ill-deserving. I am pleased, however, that they have respected the Lord's Day, for which at least they have my hearty thanks, and the day thus appointed may be kept as every man feels inclined.

I am yours, Mr. Editor,
A True Reformer.
Peterboro, C. W., 3rd Nov., 1862.

End of the Cotton Famine in England.

(*From the London Daily News, Oct. 6.*)

The day is sure to arrive when the general inability to believe in a supply of cotton from other sources than the American Cotton States must give way before the facts. That day seems to be near at hand. At the end of last week the cargo s from India began to arrive. Upward of 10,000 *bales from Bombay came in during three* days, and the quantity from that port actually at sea and at Liverpool was found to be about 397,000 bales; so that Mr. Villiers, whose promises were held to be rash when he spoke of 400,000 bales, appears to be fully justified in the hopefulness of his tone. The next disclosure was, that we have a prospect of a supply, in 1863, of 1 930,000 out of the 4,000,000, which is the largest quantity desired at the ordinary rate of prices. This amount will be just double the quantity used per week for the last three months; and thus it would seem that the worst must be past. At the present high prices, the weekly average taken by trade has been 15,278, and the promised supply, independent of any change in American affairs will yield 31,346 bales per week. The sources of this supply are India, the Brazils, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Italy, chance cargoes from America, and "other sources." These "other sources" are credited with only 25,000. Considering that the West Indies are included under this head, it is reasonable to hope that the supply may turn out to have been underrated even for the coming season. The reports from Jamaica are in the highest degree encouraging, both as to the flourishing condition of the growing crop and the rapid increase of the area devoted to cotton. In Guiana and Demerara the proprietors are *setting heartily to work to procure the requisite* labour, which may probably be supplied from the United States. Agricultural machinery, of the highest order, has been sent out to Porto Rico, which is expected to supply a large quantity, not less than the produce of 2,000 acres, next year, and the quality of the West Indian cotton is declared to be scarcely short of the highest rates of American. Already we see that, as time passes on, we find ourselves under the process of being weaned from our obstinate reliance on the Slave States; and from month to month we shall learn to give up the irrational hope of any settlement in America which can restore the old state of affairs.

—Berlin, Prussia, has a population of 530,269 persons.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Dayton, O., Nov. 2.

J. F. Ballmeyer, Editor of the Dayton *Empire*, was shot dead by Henry M. Brown. The difficulty grew out of personal misunderstanding occasioned by the shooting of a dog belonging to Ballmeyer by Brown's son. Mr. Brown gave himself up, and was taken to gaol.

New York, Nov. 2.

A special despatch says that the rebels are making demonstrations towards Manassas, and had run a train from Bull Run Bridge. Gen. Siegel says:—I have sent a strong force to Bull Run bridge to restore the train to the track.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac. Wheatland V. A., Nov. 2-8 P. M.

To his Excellency the President:—

I have just received a despatch from General McClellan, dated Snicker's Gap, 6 p. m., stating that he is in possession of the Gap. When Gen. Hancock arrived there it was held by the enemy's cavalry, who were at once driven out by a column of from 5,000 to 6,000 infantry. The rebels advanced to retake it, but were dispersed by the fire of our rifled guns. The position is a strong one from either side. It is said that General Jackson and General A. P. Hill are in the valley opposite.

General Pleasanton had driven the enemy's cavalry several miles beyond Union at three o'clock this afternoon, exploding one of their caissons and capturing ten of their *wounded left behind.*

(Signed)

A. B. Marcy,
Chief of Staff.

Fort Monroe, Nov. 2.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 30th October, contains the following:—

Charleston, Oct. 28.

Tidings reached here this evening of the capture in Bull's Bay of the steamship "Anglia," laden with valuable army stores bound to this city. When the "Anglia" left Nassau news had been received that the Yankees had been working night and day on iron clads, with a view of attacking Charleston soon.

The day before yesterday a Yankee gunboat came up the river as far as West Point, making no stay, but gave notice that *they intended to send up a large ves*sel to blockade the river, and stop the rebel trade in oysters. They also thought the people on the Rappahannock river had not yet tasted the terrors of war, and they intended to pay them a visit shortly.

Friction matches sold in Richmond on the 29th at $11 50 per gross.

The *Examiner* says that the waggon of apples brought out of Kentucky by Gen. Smith, was 40 miles long, and brings a million yards of Kentucky Jeans, with a large amount of clothing, boots and shoes, and 200 waggon loads of bacon, 6,000 barrels of pork, 15,000 mules and horses, 8,000 beeves, and a large lot of swine.

The Raleigh *Express* says there are many considerations which make it necessary that the Government should take prompt and energetic measures, to hold against the enemy the eastern portion of North Carolina.

The people of this section are already alarmed at the prospect of being overrun by the enemy, and are said to distrust the intention of the Government to hold this country, and to be making preperations to remove their slave property to safer quarters.

The Neuse river is navigable at a high freshet for boats drawing 4 or 5 feet of water, to Smithfield, within 20 miles of Raleigh. It would be improper to say what has already been done to close this and the Tar rivers.

Oswego, Nov. 3.

The propeller "Bay State," Capt. John Brown, with 40 or 50 passengers, left here for Ogdensburg last night. Pieces of that fine boat, and portions of her freight, are now being washed ashore, and it is feared that she has been lost, with all her crew and passengers, in the terrific gale of Sunday night.

Two schooners were driven ashore opposite this city.

Oswego, Nov. 3.

There were only 6 passengers and 16 of a crew on board the prop. "Bay State," foundered off this port. We only learn the name of one passenger, Orley Thompson, of Vermont. The beach for miles was strewn *with portions of her cargo and wreck.* She was bound for Lake Erie, loaded with merchandize. The vessel was valued at $14,000; cargo probably worth $20,000 or $30,000.

The schooner "Annie Moulton," with wheat, barley, and rye, from Canada, lost her canvas in the gale, off this port last night, and went ashore near Sandy Creek.

The schooner "Mary Ann," with grain, and the "Gazelle," with lumber, both from Canada are ashore down the lake.

Fort Monroe, Nov. 3.

Cannonading was heard up the James River last evening, at ten o'clock. The cause is not ascertained.

Washington, Nov. 3.

Rear Admiral Dupont, in communicating to the Navy Department the circumstances attending the capture of the British steamers "Scotia, Anglia, and Owachila," and the destruction of the "Minbo," says the crew of the "Scotia" were in a state of intoxication, so that they became almost unmanagable, acting volunteer Lieut. Conroy ordered them to be transferred on board *the "Restless," and put in irons.* The "Anglia" when captured, was almost out of coal, and was sent by Capt. Gordon, senior officer off Charleston, to Port Royal to be supplied. This is the same vessel which attempted to enter Charleston in September, and being headed off, succeeded in making her escape through the darkness.

Boston Nov. 3.

It is reported that Major Gen. Banks will have eight regiments of Massachusetts Infantry, 3 batteries of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry, as part of his proposed Texas expedition.

Gen. Banks returns to New York to-morrow.

Cario, Nov. 3.

Advices from Holly Springs to Wednesday say that large reinforcements from Texas and Louisiana are pouring in.

There is no movement of rebel troops from that place, except Villip'que's brigade to Meridian.

The people of Hernando are said to be moving their slaves and other property into the interior.

The Federal forces at Island No. 10 have again occupied the Tennessee shore, and are now constructing a fort, under the protection of a Federal gunboat.

A despatch from Jackson, Tenn., says that news received at Grant's headquarters yesterday from the South, *via* Rienzi, confirms the capture of Mobile.

—The Quebec *Mercury* claims that the Government have effected a reduction in the Customs Department of $12,615 per annum.

Epitome of News.

—Latest accounts represent that the cholera has been raging in Pekin.

—Rain has fallen, and the fears of a famine in the Deccan have abated.

—Two females died lately near Orangeville, C. W., aged over 104 years.

—Medical schools in England date from the reign of William and Mary.

—The *N. Y. Herald* estimates the strength of the Confederate army at 648,000.

—Ten thousand pounds more have been remitted, from Australia, to the sufferers in Lancashire.

—Gold is selling in Richmond at $1.60 a $1 78, and silver at $1.25 a $1.30 per cent.

—The wealth of the United States, on a specie valuation in 1860, was not less than $12,000,000,000.

—Hair-powder seems to be coming into vogue at the French Court, as many ladies wore it at the last ball at Biarritz.

—An "elevator" is proposed at Quebec, for transportating pedestrians and vehicles from the Lower to the Upper Town.

—Woodstock has subscribed $1000 towards the relief of the British Operatives, Toronto $7000, and Hamilton $6,182.

—The notorious Major Velverton has married a milliner, and the two have gone to Australia as Mr. and Mrs. Edwards.

—The encroachment of French fishermen upon the English coast have become very troublesome, and are not unlikely to cause disputes.

—The first lot of new tobacco of the season, offered in Louisville, was sold the other day at the Ninth-street Warehouse at $12.50 per hundred.

—The total liabilities of the banks last month was $32,528,765, and assets $60,696,030. Over ten millions of dollars are cash deposits without interest.

—At the recent Middlesex Assizes, held at London, C. W., there were no fewer than three cases for seduction, and shameful to say, one of the defendents being a married man and a Sunday School teacher

—One day last week a New York House sold to another firm $500,000 worth of tea and took the buyers' notes for the goods. This is said to be the largest transaction of the kind on record in New York.

—The auditors of the Great Western Railway of Canada have resigned. They refused to pass the accounts, which they did not consider would warrant the declaration of the proposed dividend of 1¼ per cent.

—Drought is desolating Greece. There has been only one good shower in the whole of Hellas since the month of January. All the fountains are dried up, and the beds of many of the smaller rivers are without water.

—The New Lord Mayor of London, who assumes the duties of the office on the day the Prince of Wales attains his majority is Alderman Rose. On the day of his election he made a very flowery speech to his constituents.

☞ As a reprisal upon England for the damages inflicted by the "Alabama," built at Liverpool, the New York *Herald* says:—

"Our government should at once, in this matter of the Alabama, make reclamation on the English government for all the losses which our people have sustained or may sustain, through the operations of that British-Confederate privateer. It may not be politic to insist upon those reclamations at this time; but they can be fyled by, to be brought to light and urged with the whole power of the nation as soon as we have put down the rebels and restored the republic to its former greatness. When that time comes we shall be much surprised if our government does not, in retaliation for the villainous treachery of England, seize and hold Canada until full and satisfactory retribution be made for this and all other covertly hostile acts which, in our time of tribulation, we have experienced at the hands of the British government."

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, November 6, 1862.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₩ brl.....	4	00	@ 4	50
Wheat ₩ bush. fall.....	0	80	@ 0	85
Spring Wheat ₩ bush.....	0	75	@ 0	80
Butter ₩ lb.....	0	11	@ 0	12½
Potatoes new	0	25	@ 0	30
Barley ₩ bush.....	0	50	@ 0	60
Oats "	0	25	@ 0	30
Peas "	0	40	@ 0	45
Pork ₩ brl.....	3	00	@ 3	50
Beef ₩ cwt.....	2	50	@ 3	25
Hay ₩ ton new.....	12	00	@ 13	00
Hides ₩ cwt	4	50	@ 5	00
Wool ₩ per lb	0	33	@ 0	36
Eggs, per dozen.....	0	08	@ 0	10
Fowl, per pair.....	0	20	@ 0	25
Sheepskins.....	0	75	@ 0	90
Apples.....	0	20	@ 0	25
Geese.....	0	25	@ 0	30
Turkeys.....	0	30	@ 0	35

Birth.

At North Monaghan, on Saturday, the 1st inst., Mrs. Chas. Eastland, of a daughter.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Peterboro' Post Office up to Nov 5th, 1862. Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

Armstrong, Christ'r	Hall, E. S.
Bulger, James	Hopkins, Miss Margaret
Bradford, T.	Henry, B.
Brown, Miss Mary	Hattin, W. L.
Bennett, W. C.	Johnston, Willson
Brady, John	Johnson, Geo. A.
Beavis, James	Jeffers, John
Bolster, Nathaniel	Keyr, David
Battery, Mrs. Jane	Mathews, Isaac
Beer, Jacob	Manning, Miss Sarah J.
Bell, Miss Sarah C.	Matchett, Robert
Collens Mrs. Wm.	Murry, John
Cooney, Wm.	Mills, George
Charles, John B.	Mills, Stephen
Coleman, Wm.	Montgomery, William
Calvert, Mrs. George	McDonald James
Crosbie, Miss Jane	McCall, Dugald
Cady, Francis	McPherson, Donald
Collins, Miss Margaret	McAuliffe, Michael
Condon, Miss Mary	Noble, William
Cullen, Simon	Nichol, Miss Margaret
Davidson, Samuel	O'Brien, Thos, Douro
Darker, John	Porter, Archibald
Deen, James	Pary, Daniel
Denis, Miss Anna	Pollock, Thomas
Douglas, William	Quinn, William
Devine, Joseph	Rees, Joseph
Davis, Mrs. Elizabeth	Reid, Miss Ellen
Driscoll, Dennis	Rivers, Michael
Edmon, Miss Cadrine	Smith, Welton
Erskine, George	Spence, W
Faulkner, John	Smith, Lucien A
Fair William	Stevenson, James
Fraser, Robert J	Stephenson, John
Fannan, Sarah	Trotter Joseph
Grahame, Miss Jane	Travis, David
Greer, Miss Hannah	Thompson, R. W.
Hodge, Miss Jane	Wilson, Mrs. G. G.
Henderson, Thomas	Yates, William
Hayes, John	
Hayes, Thomas	

S. J. CARVER,
Postmaster.

Peterboro', November 5th, 1862. 45

REMOVAL!

The Subscribers take this opportunity on their removal to those commodious Premises newly erected by Mr. McKellar, on Hunter Street, to return their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public in general for the liberal support they have hitherto enjoyed, and they trust that by strict attention to business as heretofore they will merit a continuance of the same. A large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK
OF ALL THE
FASHIONABLE GOODS!

of the season kept on hand, and made up in good style on the shortest notice. Also, a substantial and well selected stock of

Fashionable Ready-Made Clothing!

WHICH WILL BE FOUND

GOOD VALUE FOR THE MONEY.

☞ *All necessary Furnishings for Gentlemen* kept in stock.

WM. MERCER & BROS.,
Tailors & Clothiers, Hunter Street.

N. B.—TWO GOOD WORKMEN WANTED.
Peterborough, Nov. 3, 1862. 45-4in

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, John D. Armour, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Honorable Henry Sutton, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
The Honorable Sidney Smith, John D Armour and James B. Fortune, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 30 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Nov. 5. 1862. 45

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Leon Caisse, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Charles Perry and John Rodgers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 29, in the 11th Concession of the township of Smith, the North half of lot No. 29 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith, the East half of lot No. 30 in the 11th Concession of the Township of Smith, Broken lot No 33 in the 15th Concession of the Township of Smith, and Lot No. 3, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Burleigh.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, Nov. 5. 1862. 45.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday the 25th day of November 1862, at 12 o'clock noon all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Leon Caisse, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Charles Perry and John Rodgers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 29, in the 11th Concession of the township of Smith, the North half of lot No. 29 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith, the East half of lot No. 30 in the 11th Concession of the Township of Smith, Broken lot No 33 in the 15th Concession of the Township of Smith, and Lot No. 3, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Burleigh.

JAMES HALL. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, Nov. 5. 1862. 45.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
John Morrow, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 1, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Nov. 5, 1862 45

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned *defendants, or of either of them,* in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Andrew McKee, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
George H. Marshall, and John Jacob Marshall, *Defendant.*

That part of Town lot No. 3, East of Water street and South of London street, in the town of Peterborough, which is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows:—Commencing on Harver street at the South West angle of the said lot number three thence Northerly along the Western limit of the said lot 43 feet, thence Easterly in a line parallel with the Southern limit of the said lot one hundred and fourteen feet, more or less, to the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence Southerly along the said Eastern limit 43 feet, thence Westerly along the said Southern limit one hundred and fourteen feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, Nov. 5. 1862. 45.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note made by me, and payable to James Smith, for $117, six months from the 3rd day of September, 1862, as I have never received any value for the said note, and I do not intend to pay it.

J. EDWARDS.

Peterboro, 31st Oct., 1862. 45-3in.

FOR SALE.

THE East half of Lot No. 199, with a NEW HOUSE, suitable for a small family.

The above property is situated on Brown St., in Ashburnham, being the leading road to Dummer.

For further particulars apply at this office, or to the proprietor,

JOHN SMITH.

Ashburnham, November 3rd, 1862. 45

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale, which contains 100 Acres, 10 of which are chopped and 3 under crop. There is a good Frame Dwelling House, and a Blacksmith shop, with or without tools. This is a rare opportunity for a bargain, as the property is situated in the Township of Galway and Village of Kinmount, and is also in a good lumbering district.

For particulars apply to

THOMAS GREEN,
Kinmount Post Office.

Kinmount, Oct. 28th, 1862. 45-1m

JUST PUBLISHED.

"Forget Me Not Polka!"

DEDICATED TO THE LADIES OF PETERBOROUGH,

BY W. PHILP.

Copies of which can be had at Callender & Portland's Music Room, Scott's Building.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Peterboro. Oct. 27th, 1862. 44

BACK LAKES!

THE STEAMER

"WOODMAN,"

CAPT. CRANDLE,

WILL leave Mud Lake for Lindsay, every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY,

AT THE O'CLOCK, A. M.

calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, and returning will leave Lindsay every

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

A STAGE

will run in connection with the Boat. For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to Lewis McGeough, American Hotel.

Peterboro, 31st Oct, 1862. 44

R. A. McNABB,

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO',

Would inform the Public that he is now prepared in his NEW SHOP on Hunter Street to attend to all orders for

GENTLEMEN OR BOY'S CLOTHING,

IN A MANNER THAT CANNOT FAIL TO GIVE SATISFACTION. HIS

STOCK OF CLOTHS

IS VERY LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED, AND WILL BE FOUND

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY & LOWER IN PRICE

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN PETERBOROUGH!

Peterbcrough, November 5th, 1862. 45

Fall and Winter Goods.

C. BRADFIELD,

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Furs, Crockery, China & Glassware, Fresh Teas.

C. B. WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK OF

BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, CAPES, MANTLES, &c., &c.

WHICH ARE MADE ON THE PREMISES, IN THE LATEST STYLES, BY EXPERIENCED HANDS. HIS STOCK OF

SILK VELVETS, SILK SATINS,

RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.,

HAVING BEEN ALL PURCHASED SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN SILKS. HE IS PREPARED TO SELL

MILLINERY

Full 25 Per Cent. below the usual Price!

Orders for Millinery and Family Mourning carefully Executed.

Peterboro, Oct. 28th, 1862. 44

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1863.

GREAT LITERARY & PICTORIAL YEAR!

THE PUBLISHER of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to the public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for the last *thirty-three years* of a larger circulation than any in America, has made an arrangement with the most popular authoress in this country:

MARION HOWLAND,

AUTHORESS OF

"Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Mortimer."

Who will furnish a story for every number of the Lady's Book for 1863. This alone will place the Lady's Book in a literary point of view far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Howland writes for no other publication. Our other favourite writers will continue to furnish articles throughout the year.

THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, AND THE CHEAPEST!!

THE LITERATURE.

Is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS

In America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine

THE MUSIC

Is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stores; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in *Godey.*

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

All efforts to rival us in this department have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S

Immense Double-Sheet Fashion Plates,

CONTAINING

FROM FIVE TO SEVEN FULL LENGTH COLOURED FASHIONS ON EACH PLATE—OTHER MAGAZINES ONLY GIVE TWO.

Far ahead of any Fashions in Europe and America.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and the public. The publication of these plates

COST $10,000

More than fashion Plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford them. We never spare money when the public can be benefitted.

These Fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so-called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS

Of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often taken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the *Lady's Book* is the original publication, and the cheapest. If you take *Godey* you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house is found in *Godey.*

DRAWING LESSONS.

No other magazine gives them and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

OUR RECEIPTS

Are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking, in all its variety—Confectionary—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the *Lady's Book.* We originally started this department, and have peculiar facilities for making it most perfect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.

This departm at comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.

No other magazine has this department.

TERMS: To subscribers in the British Provinces.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year $5. Three copies one year, $6. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, $11.25.

At these prices subscribers in the Provinces will have no American postage to pay.

Special Clubbing with other Magazines.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine, both one year, for $3.50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine, both one year, for $4 50.

Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all be sent one year, on receipt of $6.

Treasury Notes, and notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address,

L. A GODEY.

323 Chesnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

October, 1862. 45

HYDROPULT FOR SALE.

Apply at the Office of the *Examiner* paper. Peterboro', Nov. 5th, 1862. 43-tf.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note made by me, and payable to James Smith, for $117, six months from the 3rd day of September, 1862, as I have never received any value for the said note, and I do not intend to pay it.

J. EDWARDS.

Peterboro, 31st Oct., 1862. 45-3in.

SALE OF LANDS.

BY VIRTUE of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Eleventh day of June, A. D., 1855, and recorded in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough, upon the Twelfth day of the Month of July following, and made between Daniel Dougherty, then of the Town of Peterborough, yeoman, of the one part; and David Montgomery, of the Township of Smith, yeoman, of the other part.

THERE WILL BE SOLD BY

ALEX. McNEIL, Auctioneer,

AT HIS

AUCTION ROOMS,

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBORO',

ON

Saturday, 29th day of November, next,

AT TWO O'CLOCK, IN THE AFTERNOON,

LOT NUMBER 5,

On the North side of Wolfe Street, in the said Town of Peterborough, containing

One Half Acre,

MORE OR LESS.

TERMS - - - CASH.

C. A. WELLER, *Vendors Solicitor.* A. McNEIL, *Auctioneer.*

Peterboro, Oct. 29th, 1862. 44

LOST OR STOLEN.

A RECIPE, No. 12,073, in my favor, dated 14th August, 1862, acknowledging a deposit of Two Hundred and Thirteen Dollars in the Bank of Montreal, at Peterboro', has been either lost by myself or stolen from my chest.

I hereby forbid any Bank agency, or any person or persons cashing or purchasing the same, as payment has been stopped.

MRS. MARY O'BRIEN.

Peterboro, Oct. 25th, 1862. 44-3in.

COPLAND'S ALE!

A LARGE QUANTITY

OF

COPLAND'S

Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY

GLOVER & ROBINSON, Sole Agents.

Peterboro, Oct. 29th, 1862. 44

A Cottage to Rent

IN the most beautiful and healthy part of the Town, and East of the Union School. The House is warm, and commodiously laid out, with suitable Outhouses, and a Flower and Vegetable Garden in front.

RENT MODERATE, and possession can be given on the 11th November. Apply to

P. RYAN.

Peterboro, Oct. 13, 1862. 43

CHEAP

CASH STORE.

T. Mahony,

BEGS to inform his friends and numerous customers, that he has completed his

FALL STOCK!

consisting of the

Best brands of Groceries,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, as no Credit will be given from this date.

Whiskey!

as usual at Distillery Prices.

T. MAHONY.

P. S.—All Notes and Accounts due him, and not settled by the 1st December, will be handed to his Solicitor for collection. T. M.

Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

FRESH ARRIVALS.

The subscriber has just received a lot of

PEACHES! APPLES!
GRAPES! &C.

Also:—Oysters!

AND A LOT OF

NEW HONEY.

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

Summer Arrangements.

1862 1862

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW!

ANCHOR LINE

OF

STEAM PACKET SHIPS

SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN

Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.

Caledonia, 1397 tons register, 360 horse power, 12 years A 1—James Craig, Commander.
United Kingdom 1255 tons register, 300 h.power 13 years A 1—James Clark, Commander.

The "Caledonia"

WILL SAIL FROM

QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,

ON

SATURDAY 8th OF NOVEMBER,

To be succeeded by

The "United Kingdom,"

Sailing Saturday, 15th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin.....$60 00
Intermediate..... 30 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions)... 25 00
Children in proportion.

Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.

☞ Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

☞ For freight or passage, apply to ROBT. SHAW & CO., Quebec;

Or G. & D. SHAW, 16 Common Street, Montreal.

October 14, 1862. 43

600,000 Male or Female Agents.

TO SELL

LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

FROM recent surveys, completed August 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one years' time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a *County and Railroad Map* of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving *every Railroad Station* and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try. Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

WANTED.—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, Canada, California, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.*

J. T. LLOYD,

No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhoreesville, Nolands Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP

OF

Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois,

is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. ☞ Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, *and it is the best which can be purchased.*

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI—From Actual Surveys by Captains Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—coloured in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sep. 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. T. LLOYD,—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorised to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS,
Secretary of the Navy.

43-3in

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to confirm a certain arrangement entered into between the Corporation of the Town of Peterborough and Messrs. Covert & Fowler, Lessees of the Millbrook branch of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, to legalise a certain indenture by way of lease made by the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company to Messrs. Tate & Fowler, and a certain Mortgage thereupon, made by the said Tate & Fowler to Trustees for the benefit of the Municipalities of the towns of Peterborough and Port Hope, and to declare the stock taken by the said Town of Peterboro in the said Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, paid up.

CHARLES PERRY,
Mayor of Peterboro.

Peterboro 30th Oct., 1862. 44-2m.

Dunn's Vegetable

BALSAMIC ELIXIR!

This purely Vegetable Medicine is warranted to cure COUGHS, COLDS, CATARRH, ASTHMA, CROUP, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and all diseases of the THROAT, CHEST, AND LUNGS. Dunn's Elixir has stood the test of more than THIRTY YEARS! A few doses will effect a cure when all other medicines have failed. It does not dry up the Cough but removes it by expelling the phlegm, and thus eradicating THE CAUSE OF THE DISEASE. Its emollient properties facilitate expectoration, gives ease to the Throat and Lungs, and drives out disease, not so much by a direct and poisonous attack upon the disease itself but by

ASSISTING NATURE TO EFFECT A CURE.

Explicit directions accompany each bottle, together with a pamphlet containing certificates of cures and other interesting matter. *Read the pamphlet attentively.*

IT IS PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

There is no difficulty in administering it to children, as they are fond of it, and, if permitted, would take it to excess.

Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 per bottle.

Sold in every Town and Village in Canada.

JOHN F. HENRY & Co.,
(Successors to J. M. Henry & Sons, and N. H. Downs) PROPRIETORS.
Waterloo, Vt., and Montreal, C.E.

☞ Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and Wm. Coulter. 44

FARM FOR SALE.

BROKEN Lots No. 8 and 9, on the 6th Concession of the Township of Smith, near Bridgenorth, containing about

60 ACRES.

50 are Cleared,

the remainder in good Hardwood. There is a good

HOUSE, WELL, AND ORCHARD,

STABLE AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS.

Also, a good Limekiln. Apply to

THOMAS SWAINE,
On the premises.

Smith, Oct. 14th, 1862. 43-tf.

Stolen!

AN ANVIL was taken from the Iron Room in the yard of Mr. R. Hamilton's Hardware store, on Tuesday Evening last. He desires that whoever may have taken the same will return it to him without delay.

Peterboro, October 8, 1862. 41

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

538 Broadway, New York.

TO parties little acquainted with the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machines the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is specially commended. This circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared with much care and we will abide by all statements therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family; for it will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even the smallest harness leather, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever."

Thus have we successfully overcome the most difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Defiantly can we now say, "No other Machine compares with it in this respect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost without exception—taken the highest premium, whenever the Machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first class Sewing Machines. Hence it is that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we sell to give BETTER satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in the market, or money refunded." We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years have we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the continent where the Machine is not favourably known. We prefer such a reputation to one based on mere "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch, viz. the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one-third the thread of other kinds of stitches.

N. B.—Local Agents wanted in every county throught the West. ☞ Special inducements offered.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co.,
538 Broadway, New York.

Sept. 10, 1862. 37

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE!

IN consequence of ill-health, the subscriber is desirous to retire from business, and offers for Sale his

STOCK IN TRADE,

which is such as is usually required in a general store. The stock will be found well selected and

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to

JAMES FOLEY.

Norwood, Feb. 10, 1862. 8-9in

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the North East ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Douro.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 14 miles, on one of the principal travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price

Apply to

H. T. STRICKLAND.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8-5in

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID

NEW SAW MILL,

Driven by Water Power,

With 946 Acres

OF EXCELLENT PINE LAND

attached. The Mill is situated at the mouth of Squaw River,

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY,

and is fitted up with the latest and most improved Machinery, consisting of a

Gang, English Gate & Edger

and everything that is necessary to carry on a first-class Saw Mill. The Mill and Machinery are all in perfect order, having only been in operation about six weeks, and is capable of cutting from Thirty to Forty Thousand Feet per 24 hours. ☞ Steamboats come right up to the Mill.

The Land consists of several Lots in the Township of Harvey.

To parties wishing to go into the Lumber business this is a chance seldom to be met with, as it will be sold on LIBERAL TERMS.

For further particulars apply (post-paid) to

R. KINGAN,
Peterboro.

October 9th, 1862. 43-4in.

THE NEW PAIN-KILLER!

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT.

IN offering to the public this new Pain-Killer, we wish to commend it as being not only better than any other Pain-Killer, and in larger bottles at a corresponding price, but as containing nothing injurious to persons using it. It may be used externally for

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Burns and Scalds, Bruises and Swellings, Sore throat, Lumbago, &c., &c,

and may be used internally for

Cholic and Colds, Cholera Morbus, Bowel Complaints, Diarrhœa, Wind Cholic, &c., &c.

It has been in use for the last four years, and its superlative excellence is already attested by thousands who have used it.

It is composed of ingredients, each of which is essentially remedial in itself, so that the combination of all in one, produces a Liniment or Pain-killer, unexcelled in its curative properties.

WARRANTED WHEN USED IN SEASON!

No family should be without a bottle of it for immediate use in case of burns, scalds, wounds, and other casualties resulting from accidents "that flesh is heir to."

IT IS HARMLESS TO USE AT ANY TIME.

A teaspoonful of it taken in a glass of water in the morning clears the head, brightens the eye and gives a sense of elasticity to mind and body when exhausted nature fails to assert her supremacy.

ITS EFFECTS ARE MARVELLOUS.

Try it, and if it does not produce satisfactory results, when used according to directions, return the bottle to the agent of whom you got it, and he will refund the money paid for it.

We only ask a fair, unprejudiced and impartial trial. Sold at every Drug Store and Country Store throughout Canada. Price 25 cents per bottle.

JOHN F. HENRY & Co., Proprietors.
308 St. Henry Street, Montreal, C. E.,
and Main St., Waterbury, Vt

☞ Sold in Peterboro' by Ormond & Gilmour. A. W. Kempt. and Wm. Coulter. 43

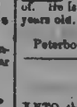
Notice.

THE subscribers beg to call the attention of all those indebted to them, that all Notes one month over due, and all accounts due prior to the 1st January 1862, if not settled immediately, will be put into Court without further notice. Suing is very unpleasant to all concerned, and we hope our debtors will prevent us from having recourse to the Court by paying their debts. If costs are incurred the blame will be with them and us.

WHYTE, HAMILTON & Co.

Peterborough, 9th October, 1862. 41

HORSE FOR SALE.



THE subscriber has a very fine young Horse, which he wishes to dispose of. He is of a Dark Grey color, and only four years old.

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

Strayed.

INTO the premises of the subscriber, about the 1st of May last,

A WHITE PIG,

The owner, by proving property and paying expenses, can take it away.

PATRICK O'BRIEN.

Ashburnham, Oct. 27th, 1862. 44-3in-pd.

Strayed.

INTO the premises of the subscriber about 6 weeks ago,

A RED COW,

The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN CORNWITH.

Smith, Lot No. 6th, 2nd Con., October 20th, 1862. 44-3in.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers beg to notify their customers that they have retired from the Carriage Making business, and all parties indebted to them by Note or Book account are requested to call and settle the same before 1st November, after which date all will be handed over for collection to our Attorney

J. & T. DOUGLAS.

Peterborough, October 8, 1862. 41

(Review Copy.)

SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.

THE shop lately occupied by Mr. Hurley, as a Furniture Ware Room, in Ashburnham, with a small Dwelling House attached.

Also, the dwelling lately occupied by Mr. John Mowry, possession can be given immediately.

JOSEPH SEDGWICK.

Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1862. 38

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots No. 8, North of London Street,
14, 15, 16, & 18, South McDonnell St.,
17, North of McDonnell Street,
17, South of London Street,
18, North of Murray Street,
and 6, North of Sherbrook Street.

For terms apply to

JAMES HALL.

Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY!

WITH A COMMODIOUS

STONE DWELLING HOUSE.

THAT beautifully situated residence with 1 an acre of land, being Lot No. 13, South of Hunter and West of George Street, at present occupied by Dr. McNabb.

This is undoubtedly the most desirable property now for sale in Peterboro'. The House is of Stone and in good repair.

THE GARDEN

is filled with good Fruit Trees, now bearing, and is now in a high state of cultivation.

TERMS EASY. Apply to

A. W. KEMPT,
Druggist.

Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,
or
Bobcaygeon.
WM. TULLY, Jr.

Monaghan, May 1, 1862.

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to

A. McNEIL,
Peterboro.
or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises.

Peterboro, May, 1862. 19

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

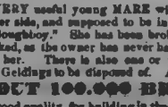
and under good cultivation. There is a splendid

ORCHARD

on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8



AXES,

made by hand and with

CHARCOAL,

to suit the Lumbering Trade, or anything else.

P. J. AYRES.

Simcoe St., Peterboro, Sep. 15th, 1862. 38

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES, beautifully situated on Lake street, Ashburnham, opposite Parson Burnham's residence.

For particulars apply to Mr. T. G. Hazlitt, Merchant, Peterborough; Mr. James Stratten, School Teacher, Ashburnham; or to

GEO. McKEWEN, Proprietor.

Lot 18, 16th Con., Otonabee, Oct, 8, 1862. 41

FISHER'S LIVERY STABLE,

CORNER OF

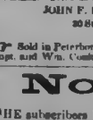
GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS

PETERBOROUGH.

HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets

THOS. J FISHER.

Peterboro', May 14, 1862. 20



FURNITURE

WARE ROOM.

EDWIN POOLE begs leave to call attention to his large stock of Furniture, which will be sold at modern prices and is of the best description manufactured please call at his warerooms, corner of George and Sherbrooke streets, near his factory.

N. B.—He has on hand a stock of children's cabs. Also, Colby's Patent Improved Clothes Wringers.

Peterboro', May 1st, 1862. 18

FOR SALE,

On Approved Credit, if Required.

A VERY useful young MARE with Foal by her side, and supposed to be in foal again by "Ploughboy." She has been broke but never worked, as the owner has never had occasion to use her. There is also one or two young Geldings to be disposed of. Also

ABOUT 100,000 BRICK!

Of good quality, for building in the Spring.

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonabee, October 7, 1862. 41

WANTED

WITH a salary of $20 by the month and all travelling expenses paid. Agents in all the Country Parishes in Canada East and West, for the sale of a

NEW SEWING MACHINE,

Not yet introduced in Canada. A fortune can be made by their sale.

Apply immediately to

MICHAEL RATTY,
General Agent,
Post Office, Quebec.

Quebec, 1862. 41

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

THE subscriber will sell, to the highest bidder, at the

TOWN OF LINDSAY,

On Wednesday, 12th Nov.,

the following valuable Timber and Farm lands

Township of Somerville

Lot 9, 2nd con., (timber sold) 200 acres; lot 11 & N. ½ 16, 4th con., do., 300 do.; lots 13, 14, 15, 5th con., do., 600 do.; S. ½ & N. E. ¼ lot 13, 6th con., do., 150 do.; lots 14 & 20, 6th con., do., 355 do.; lots 2, 4, 5th con., (and the timber thereon) 400 do.; N. ½ of lots 1, 2, 3, 11th con., do., 400 do.; lots 7, 8, 11th con., do., 400 do.; lots 1, 4, 5, 6, 13th con., do., 800 do; lots 3, 4, 6, 10, 13th con., do., 800 do

Township of Brock

S. E. part lot 9, 4th con., (and the timber thereon) 12 acres; S. ½ lot 10, 3rd con., do., 100 do.

Township of Mara

S. E. ¼ lot 1, 1st con., (and the timber thereon) 50 acres; E. ½ lot 16, 13th con., do., 100 do.

Township of Uxbridge

Lot 20, 8th con., (and the timber theron) 23 acres.

Township of Reach

N. part lot 24, 13th con., (and the timber) about 23 acres; S. part lot 24, 13th con., mostly cleared and part sown to wheat, (timber included) about 100 acres; S. part lot 23, 13th con., partly cleared, (timber included) about 90 do.

Township of Mariposa

N. ½ lot 15, 2nd con., mostly cleared, (timber included) 100 acres.

TERMS.—One fourth cash down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest to fall each year.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

A. FAREWELL.

Oshawa, October 4th 1862. 42

CHEAP BOOKS!

CheapStationery

Cheap Room Paper & Window Blinds.

CHEAP FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large stock of goods bought direct from the Manufacturers, which will be sold at

Prices much LOWER than USUAL.

The School Book and School Stationery department will at all times be furnished with every book used in Town and Country School, and sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

The Miscellaneous Stationery business will be well assorted with the best description of goods, and sold at Low Prices.

A large stock of Room Paper of the best patterns at the Lowest Prices, will be kept on hand.

Everything in the Book and Stationery line kept in stock or procured to order with dispatch.

T. MENZIES.

Peterboro, 2nd June, 1862. 23

THE STEAMER

"OGEMAH!"

LEAVES MUD LAKE ON

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS,

At 10 o'clock a.m. precisely, for

BOBCAYGEON, FENELON FALLS, AND LINDSAY.

WILL LEAVE LINDSAY

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,

at 8 o'clock a. m returning, calling at the same places.

STAGES

BETWEEN

Peterboro' and Mud Lake,

will run regularly, leaving Peterborough immediately on the arrival of the Cars at 9 10 a.m. precisely, and Mud Lake on arrival of the Boat.

For freight, etc., apply to

WHITE & EASTLAND,
Peterborough.

Peterborough, June 11, 1862. 24

Go to Hopkins & Donnely's

BRITISH SADDLERY

AND

HARNESS WAREHOUSE!

if you want to buy good

SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS

of all descriptions.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES,

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS,

Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,

Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mops, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH!

OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.

N.B.—Experienced Collar makers constantly on the premises. ☞ Collars warranted.

Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

IMPORTANT

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having taken the property known as

HALL'S MILLS!

(LATELY OCCUPIED BY M. MARTIN),

UNDER MY OWN MANAGEMENT, I AM NOW prepared to do

GRISTING

for farmers, and others requiring it, on the shortest notice. As much of the old machinery has been replaced by the newest and most improved kinds, and the services of a good, *honest* Miller secured, customers may depend upon getting a

First-rate article of Flour,

MADE OUT OF THEIR OWN WHEAT.

Bakers and others requiring Wheat ground in large quantities, can have it done on Liberal Terms.

CHOPPED CORN

and other feed for sale at the Mills,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Cash paid for any quantity of good Wheat

SAMUEL DICKSON.

Peterboro, July 17th, 1862. 30

NEW

CHEAP GROCERY

AND

FEED STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has leased the premises lately occupied by F. H. Armstrong, where he intends to keep a good selection of

Groceries and Crock

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert Nicholls and William Hall, *Plaintiffs.* vs.

William Brand, *Defendant.*

That part of Lot No. 10 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, said out and numbered by John Rees, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, as Lot No. 17, containing by admeasurement ten acres, be the same more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, July 31st, 1862. 32

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas C. Forman, *Plaintiff.* vs.

Archibald McKinnon, *Defendant.*

The North half of lot No. 4 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Mariposa.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 5th, 1862. 32

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Vendition Exposa, on Tuesday the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Arthur McMaster, *Plaintiff.* vs.

William Brown, *Defendant.*

The West half of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 19th, 1862. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a suit of Vendition Exposas, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 186', at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Clarton, *Plaintiff.* vs.

William Edgar, *Defendant.*

All the right, title and interest of the above named Defendant, in and to part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot lying East of a blazed line running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 19th, 1862. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest, of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

George Ross, *Plaintiff* vs.

George Henderson, Leon Caisse, and James Chalmers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 3, North of Brock Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterboro', and No. 1, East of Communication Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 19th, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Patrick Twomey, *Plaintiff.* vs.

Michael Costello, *Defendant.*

The East half of Lot No. 9 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', August 19th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Isaac Robinson, *Plaintiff.* vs.

William Edgar, *Defendant*

Part of Lot No. 12 East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, containing two acres, being composed of that certain part of said Lot No. 13, which is particularly set forth in a Deed thereof from one George Nicholls and wife, to the said defendant, dated the 9th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough, on the first day of November, in the same year.

Also, part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot, lying East of a blazed line, running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Aug. 19th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.* vs.

William Henry and William Rutherford, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 17, in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 19th 1862. 33

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Venditionas Exponas, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert C. Humphries, James S. Russell, and Alex. Poe, *Plaintiffs.* vs.

John McIntyre, *Defendant.*

The North ½ of Lot No. 14, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Emily, and part of the East ½ of Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of Otonabee, containing two acres, and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North East corner of the said lot, thence west 5 chains, thence south 4 chains, thence east 5 chains, thence north 4 chains to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 24th, 1862. 44

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of James Collins, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Collins, administrator of the estate of the said James Collins, deceased, to be administered at the suit of William Lundy; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Collins, deceased, in the lands of the said Thomas Collins, to be administered in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

Lot No. 19, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Belmont. All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 24th, 1862. 44

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Turner, *Plaintiff.* vs.

George Connell, *Defendant.*

The South half of Lot No. 4, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office Peterborough, August 27th, 1862. 35

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday the 16th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest, of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, *Plaintiff,* vs.

William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

James McMillan and James Caisson *Plaintiff's* vs.

William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Sinclair, *Plaintiff,* vs.

William A. Scott and Walter Scott, *Defendants.*

Robert H. Scott, *Plaintiff.* vs.

William A. Scott, *Defendant*

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, extending 10 feet on Bethune Street, containing 12 250 square feet; Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 8th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South half of Lot No. 7 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Ennismore.

The West half of Lot No. 20 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 8 in the 2nd Concession, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of Douro.

Lot No 14 in the 12th Concession; Lot No. 15 in the 9th Concession, and Lots Nos. A and 1 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession; Lot No. 15 and the South 20 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession; the East halves of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the 5th Concession, Lot No. 7 in the 9th Concession, and Lot No. 15, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 24th, 1862. 44

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest, of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

David O'Brien, *Plaintiff* vs.

Patrick Doris and John Doris, *Defendants.*

The West half of Lot No. 15 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', Sep. 16th, 1863. } 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Mark Burnham, and against the lands and tenements which were of Robert Steele, deceased, and which are seized in the hands of Alfred Hiram Coulson, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Robert Steele, deceased, at the time of his death, who did intestate, I have seized and taken in execution all the right title and interest which were of the said Robert Steele, in the hands of the said Alfred Hiram Coulson, to be administered in and to that part of Lot No. 13, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and being composed of portion of Village Lot No. 12, in the Village of Keene, in the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, and may be otherwise known and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North-east angle of the said Village Lot No. 12, then Southerly along the Eastern limit of said Village Lot No. 12, until it intersects with the North side of Bridge Street so called, thence Westerly along the North side of Bridge st. aforesaid thirty-six feet, thence Northerly, parallel to the Eastern limit of the said Village Lot No. 12 until it intersects the Southern limit of Village Lot No. 13, in the said Village, thence Easterly along the said Southern limit of Village Lot No. 13, thirty-six feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Pete. borough, Sept. 22nd, 1862. 39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 27th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Robert Hamilton, *Plaintiff.* vs.

William Lytle, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, in the 13th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office Peterborough, Oct. 17th, 1862. 43

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Venditionas Exponas, on Tuesday, the 9th day of December, 18 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John B. Wilson, *Plaintiff,* vs.

Jeremiah Grady, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, in Front Street, and West of Victoria Street, in the Village of Hastings, in the Township of Asphodel; and Lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the Village of Westwood, in the Township of Asphodel, and numbering from the River Ouse, East on the side line between Lots Nos. 10 and 11, of the said Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 8, 1863. 37

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on Tuesday the 27th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN SUIT.

The Bank of Montreal, *Plaintiff* vs.

Alexander Dennistoun, *Defendant.*

and

Robert Dennistoun, *Plaintiff,* vs.

Alexander Dennistoun, *Defendant.*

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SOMERVILLE.

Lot No. 17 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.

Lot No. 19 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.

Lot No. 43, on Gull River, containing 111 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF BEXLEY.

Lot No. 4, in the 2nd Concession, No. 7 in the 2nd Concession; part of 3 in the 4th; the south half of No. 6 in the 3rd Concession; No. 29 north west Bay, containing 507 acres.

Lot No. 16, North West Bay, containing 50 acres.

Part of Lot No. 5 in the 4th Concession, containing 90 acres.

Lots Nos 9, 10 & 11 in the 1st Concession, containing 600 acres.

Lot No. 5, in the 2nd Concession, containing 200 acres.

North half of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd Concession containing 100 acres.

Lots Nos. 17 & 18, North West Bay, containing 258 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF FENELON.

Lot No. 23 in the 6th Concession, containing 200 acres.

Lot No. 28 in the 7th Concession, containing 200 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF OPS AND TOWN OF LINDSAY.

Lots Nos. 22 and 23, in the 5th Concession, and Nos. 22 and 23, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Ops.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', Oct. 14th, 1862. 42

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 10th day of February, 1863, at noon, all the right, title and interest of the Defendants or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Nugent, *Plaintiff.* vs.

Duncan Currie, *Defendant.*

and

Thomas Hawkins, *Plaintiff,* vs.

Neil Currie and Duncan Currie, *Defendants.*

The South ½ of Lot No. 9, in the 12th Concession of Mariposa, containing 100 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro, 30th Oct. 1862. 44

INFORMATION WANTED.

BENJAMIN ATKINS, a native of Coventry England, left Belleville a short time ago. His wife, with four children, are now in Belleville, and anxious to obtain his whereabouts. Any information where is now employed would be thankfully received.

Belleville, Sept. 3rd, 1862.

P. S.—Our Exchanges will perform an act of charity by copying the above.

JUST RECEIVED.

TEN THOUSAND ROLLS OF

Room paper AND WINDOW BLINDS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterboro and the surrounding country, that he has just received a large stock of Room paper and Window Blinds of all patterns and prices, which will be sold at a small advance over cost. Also a large stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THOS. MENZIES.

Peterboro Apr 1862. 18

BLYTHE MILLS

Bedstead & Chair Factory.

THE undersigned is prepared to sell all kinds of Bedsteads and Chairs, Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any Factory in Canada West. All work warranted to give satisfaction, and sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

TURNING & SAWING

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Sawing on upright or circular saws, 25 cents per hour.

☞ The trade furnished with a list of prices.

G. SNIDER.

Peterboro. July 30th, 1862. 31-8 m

MME. DEMOREST'S

MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

THE largest, best and most reliable Fashion Magazine in the world. Contains the largest and finest Fashion-Plates, the greatest number of fine Engravings, the latest and most reliable information, three full-sized Patterns.—Every Mother, Dressmaker, Milliner and Lady should have it. Published Quarterly, at 47 Broadway, New York, sold everywhere or sent by mail at 25 cents. Yearly $1, with a valuable premium. The Summer number now ready

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

ESTABLISHED 1846—PATENTED 45.

RECENT and important improvements having been put to this Machine, renders it now the most perfect before the public, and persons at a distance can order a Machine with a guarantee of its prompt and safe delivery, and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction. No more knotting needles. No more missing stitches! No trouble in making any garment, however delicate or heavy, on the same Machine, either in cambric, cloth or leather; and for dress makers, shirt makers, tailors, hat binders, shoe binders, or gaiter fitting, as well as every variety of family sewing, they have no superior, and will be sold at a much less price than any other machine capable of doing the same range of work.

Circulars, Descriptive Catalogue of styles and prices, &c., &c., sent free.

☞ Agents responsible Agents will be dealt with liberally.

☞ Address the HOWE Sewing Machine, 427 Broadway, New York. 26-12m.

Insurance Column.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y

ESTABLISHED IN 1825,

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princess Street. | Office in London—20 Canson Street.
" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st. | " Dublin—34 n. College Green.
" Perth—79 High Street. | " Montreal—Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT - - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE thirty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen Friday, the 18th April

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Drumallan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair. There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States beforementioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurance during the year, contained in 1189 Proposal	£484,835 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 961 Policies were issued	359,680 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS or said Polices	11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPATON POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantees	22,999 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,759 current LIFE POLICIES	1,955,95 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULAED FUNDS	373,563 3 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	96,756 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report Stated that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the Kingdom, and had received his entire approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £93,975 6s 6d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and nett premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 16s 7d., to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £217,821 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinized in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realized on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, now vested, are equal to 32 per cent on the sum assured: and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 75 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies Issued.	No. of Issued.	No. of Policies.	New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
			435	366			
			540	471			
			802	659			
			933	786			
			1189	961			
1858	£188,940	£136,180	435	366	£2 889 18 0	£60,706 11 10	£219,856 9 2
1859	208,305	169,171	540	471	5,492 1 6	69,701 6 3	267,434 4 4
1860	348,320	260,930	802	659	9,778 17 9	77,677 5 5	313 098 5 10
1861	849,076	270,740	933	736	7,971 17 6	87,680 7 5	234,806 11 0
1862	404,835	259,630	1189	961	11,170 1 1	96,756 4 4	373,563 3 2
Totals	£1,526,276	£1,245,697	3689	3209	37,600 15 10	388,431 14 6	1,537,258 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,

CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, Manager.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., Secretary.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Secretary for Canada.

J. R. WALTON, Agent for Peterborough.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office, Montreal, May 15, 1862. } 21

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO', OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office—Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crooker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent. Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

PARTIES

insuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [illegible] year] profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1867. Losses settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA...$300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

GENERAL INUSRANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1860. 16

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO.'

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Asa A. Burnham, Esq, Cobourg, County of Northumberland
John Harvey, Esq, County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET, *Secty & Treas.*

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Agent, Peterborough.

October, 1861. 41

NEW TABLE.

Scottish Provincial Assurance COMPANY.

Double Assurance system without profits.

TABLE of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100, increasing by £4 per cent per annum, until the amount assured is doubled, after which it remains constant.

AGE NEXT PREMMIUM FOR £100. BIRTHDAY, INCREASING TO £200.

	£ s. d.
16	2 10 5
17	2 11 7
18	2 12 9
19	2 14 0
20	2 15 4
21	2 16 8
22	2 18 2
23	3 19 8
24	3 1 3
25	3 2 10
26	3 4 7
27	3 6 4
28	3 8 2
29	3 10 0
30	3 11 10
31	3 13 8
32	3 15 7½
33	3 17 6
34	3 19 10
35	4 2 2
36	4 4 7½
37	4 7 0
38	4 9 8
39	4 12 3
40	4 15 1
41	4 17 7
42	5 0 2
43	5 2 9
44	5 5 6
45	5 8 5

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 may assure £100, gradually increasing until he arrives at 55 years of age, when the sum assured will be £200, payable at death.

CANADA.

Head Office,—Place D'ermes, Montreal.

Secretary for Canada:—A. Davidson Parker.
JOSEPH R. WALTON, *Agent*, Peterboro.

January 23, 1863. 4

WESTERN INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 16th, 1857.

Insurance Column.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE following table compiled from the official returns, exhibits, at a glance, the increase of duty paid to the Government by the different Insurance Offices, metropolitan and provincial, during the year 1861.

THE "ROYAL,"

It will be seen, stands as before, at the very head of the list, and maintains a rate of progress very far in advance of all its rivals and competitors. Twelve months ago, we had the gratification of recording the fact that its increase, in the year 1860, had been more than double that of any other company—had exceeded 30 per cent., of the entire increase of all the London offices combined—and had, also exceeded 30 per cent, of the aggregate increase of the remaining twenty eight provincial offices. We have now the pleasure of inviting the attention of our readers to the testimony of these later returns, which show that in the year 1861, the increase of the "Royal" was very nearly sixty per cent, in excess of the increase of any other company—that there were but three offices which came even within fifty per cent of it, and that it was actually more than one-sixth of the entire increase of the remaining forty-four offices, London and Provincial put together. Comment upon such facts as these would be superfluous. They prove, unmistakeably, the continued advance of the "Royal" in the confidence and good opinion of the public. That advance has been, from the beginning, as remarkable as it has been rapid; and we cordially congratulate the directors and shareholders upon it, because we regard it as the just reward of prudent management, of liberal and honorable dealing, and of undoubted stability.

1 Royal	£7837	24 Manchester	£387
2 Liverpool & London & Globe	7625	25 National	383
3 Imperial	6547	26 Patriotic	332
4 North British & Mercantile	4313	27 Camden	315
5 Sun	2986	28 Church of England	229
6 Queen	2312	30 Kent	194
7 Law	2268	31 Birmingham	161
8 Globe	2026	32 Nottingham & Derby	142
9 Norwich Union	1620	33 United Kingdom Provident	98
10 County	1595	34 Salvage	149
11 West of England	1543	35 Essex and Suffolk	109
12 Scottish Union	1506	36 Northern	101
13 Leeds & Yorkshire	1466	38 Sheffield	95
14 Provincial	1296	37 Midland Counties	87
15 London	1203	26 Salop	56
16 Union	968	39 Birmingham District	54
17 Royal Exchange	907	40 London Union	52
18 General	880	41 Emperor	39
19 Law Union	860	42 Shropshire & North Wales	36
20 Scottish Provincial	78		36
21 Caledonian	695	43 Norwich Equitable	26
22 Lancashire	513	44 Preservor	21
23 Yorkshire	457	45 District	0

A. SMITH,
(Bank of Toronto)
Agent for Peterboro.

August, 1862. 34

NORTH BRITISH

Fire and Life Insurance Comp'y.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 0 0 Stg.
ACCUMULATED FUND £1,174,383 6 11 Stg.
ANNUAL REVENUE..£ 214,655 7 9 Stg.

PRESIDENT:

His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, K. T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

The Most Noble the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stair.

HEAD OFFICE:
64 PRINCESS STREET, EDINBURGH.

MANAGER, David Smith.
SECRETARY, John Ogilvie, Esq.

CANADA CENTRAL BRANCH:

4 & 5 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, MONTREAL.

Managing Directors:
D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq.,
Thomas Davidson, Esq.,

Ordinary Directors:
The Hon. Louis Renaud, M. L. C.
The Hon. John Rose, M. P.
Thomas Ryan, Esq., Merchant,
James Law, Esq., Merchant.
David Davidson, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal.

Secretary.
H. J. Johnston, Esq.

General Agents for Canada:
Messrs. MacDougall and Davidson.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCES effected at the LOWEST RATES of PREMIUMS corresponding to the risk.

Losses by Fire from Lightning made good.

The full power of settling all Losses is vested in the Montreal Board of Directors, and claims are payable immediately on being adjusted.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Company combines the system of *Mutual Assurance* with the safety of A LARGE PROTECTING CAPITAL, and thus affords all the facilities and advantages which can be prudently offered by any Life Assurances Company.

NINE-TENTHS of the Profits amongst those insured under the participation of profits class.

The subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent for the Company for Peterborough and vicinity, and is now ready to receive orders and to give full particulars as to rates and any other information that may be required.

J. N. TRAVERS, Agent.

Peterboro, July 19th, 1862. 30

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE*

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000000 STG

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as *REASONABLE RATES* as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON, Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro.' April 20th,

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1.000 000.

W. CLUXTON
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1858. 31

THE COMMERCIAL

Building & Investment *SOCIETY.*

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN, Agent.

Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 15

CANADA

Permanent Building and *SAVING'S SOCIETY.*

CAPITAL.....$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE ... 350,000
ANNUAL INCOME 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Weste.n Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office

W CLUXTON, *Agent.*

Peterboro'. Jan. 30, 1861. 8

A NEW WORK BY DR. GUNN.

GUNN'S New Domestic Physician;

OR, HOME BOOK OF HEALTH:

A COMPLETE guide for Families, pointing out in familiar and plain terms, the causes, symptoms, treatment and cure of the

DISEASES INCIDENT TO MEN, Women and Children:

TOGETHER WITH A GRAND TREATISE ON THE

PASSIONS AND EMOTIONS

SUCH AS

Love, Hope, Joy, Affection, Anger, Jealousy, Grief, Fear, Despair, Avarice, Charity, Cheerfulness, Reliance, etc., showing the influence of the Mind on the Body as a Cause of Health and Disease.

ALSO:

A Complete Materia Medica,

or, list of all the principal remedies used in the treatment of disease, including nearly

300 MEDICAL PLANTS, HERBS AND VEGETABLE REMEDIES,

with descriptions of each, and directions for preparing and using them. (With an elegant and correct Likeness of the Author,)

By JOHN C. GUNN, M. D.,

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Author of the old work known as "GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE."

ALSO, AN APPENDIX containing a popular treatise on ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and the LAWS OF HE

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1862. NUMBER

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTBLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Handbills, Invitations, Horse Bills, Concert Bills, Posters, Circulars, Funeral Cards, Bill Headings, Show Bills, Programmes, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Fancy and Plain Inks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All Orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL, SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN, COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN, BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER, CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER, COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro. 18

SMITH & SCOTT. BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON, GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM, HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON, DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR, DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON, SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO', DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES, BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER. RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro. April 3rd, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D. PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. Office and Residence,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro. April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD (LATE PITZGERALD & DENHAM.) PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Office:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets. Oct. 3, 1861. 41

J. H. BISBEE, DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

WM. N. KENNEDY, PAINTER, Glazier, Paper-Hanger, &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. D. McGILLIVRAY, NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, &c. &c., Solicitor, Collector, Division Court and General Insurance Agent. Peterboro', C. W. February 13th, 1862.

R. TOOLE, MANUFACTURER of Sash, Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next Door to Morton's Mills, Peterboro, C. W. 9

W. DOBBIN, MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds. Peterboro, C. W.

T. O. HASLITT, DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glassware, Hunter Street, Peterboro

GEORGE MITCHELL, DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce. George Street Peterborough. 18

EDMUND A. VENDIN, COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, Bolton Street, Corner of W Ilington and Ontario Streets, Port Hope. 18

R. PATTERSON & Co., DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand. Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT, DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO, GEORGE Street, Peterboro', Interest allowed on deposits. A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE, CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE, BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES. WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL, KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD, SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD, PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI, PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough, C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL, CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. C. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO., WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg. Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGALL, PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Ingram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL, RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Babidge's 20

GEORGE READ, ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ, DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA, PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

CABINET-MAKING. E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

B. GREEN, SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water Strt, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH, MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs. Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS, Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c. WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. 17 Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery. Peterboro' March 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL, LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and south Monaghan. Orders can be left at Messrs. Stiver & Stover's Store, Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro. Nov. 27, 1861. 48

JAMES HAGGART, DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store. N. B.—All business done promptly and monies handed over when collected 13

P. SHEVLIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office over Harty's Store, George Street. Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

JOHN O'DONNELL DENTIST. Office—Scribner's Block, George Street, PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Large Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene, Rev. White, Jr., Esq., Editor of the Review; E. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others. Teeth extracted for those not able to pay. Daily Work to be done on reasonable terms.

Hair Dressing Saloon. SIMCOE St., PETERBORO'.

PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him. Ladies celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices. JAMES T. HOLMES. Rooms Buildings, Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

Veterinary Surgery. T. BLOOMFIELD, VETERINARY SURGEON, returns thanks for the patronage he has received since he established the practice of his profession in Peterborough, and is pretty well known to all parts of the County to entitle him to a continuance of their support. Canvasser and all communications carefully attended to. Notices for all districts of Horses and Cattle duly inspected at his office, George street, North of Brock street, nearly opposite Scribner's Block. Peterborough, 19th, 1862.

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL, ASHBURNHAM. THE subscriber begs to announce to the inhabitants of Ashburnham, Peterboro', and surrounding country, that his new Hotel is now opened, and he hopes by paying strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a share of their patronage. The BAR will be supplied with the choicest of Liquors and Cigars; while the Table will not be behind with the wants required for it. Good sheds and stabling in connection with the Hotel; a careful hostler always on hand. JOSEPH SEDGWICK. Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1862. 38

WELLINGTON HOTEL, CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS, MILLBROOK. GRANVILLE RICHARDSON, 24 Proprietor.

COLEMANS' MONTREAL HOUSE, Custom House Square, Montreal. THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses. Montreal, April, 1862. J. W. COLEMAN. 18

MAPLE LEAF SALOON, SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK, PETERBOROUGH. THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same. He still continues to receive daily by Express every LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY. of the season. THE BAR is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the DINING ROOM will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious. To Billiard Players. The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions. Every attention will be paid to visitors. CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices. Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents. R. H. CRONN. Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL! STEWART HOUSE, PETERBOROUGH, C. W. THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets. This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices. Yard and Stabling for the public R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg MANAGER. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOTEL Peterborough. THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he has re-taken the American Hotel, and having it completely renewed and refurnished, and being now entirely complete in all its appartments, is now open for the reception of the travelling public. The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province. The LIQUORS are of the best brands, and the LARDER will be constantly supplied with the delicacies of the season. The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Hostler is always in attendance. ALSO, A LIVERY STABLE attached to the Hotel, where Horses and Conveyances of all kinds can be had at all seasons. CHARGES MODERATE. LOUIS McGREGOR. Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, Peterborough. THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has taken that new Hotel on the CORNER OF GEORGE & HUNTER ST'S, in the Town of Peterborough, which he is fitting up at a great expence, and he trusts by keeping THE BAR supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars, and the Table with the choicest supplies of the season, to merit a share of the public support. There is a large and commodious YARD, with Sheds and Stables attached to the Hotel, where a careful Hostler will always be found in attendance. ALSO, a First-Class Bowling Alley ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL. WM. ARMSTRONG. Peterboro, August, 1862. 34-tf

SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE TO BE SOLD. THE shop lately occupied by Mr. Hurley, as a Furniture Ware House, in Ashburnham, with a small Dwelling House attached. Also the dwelling house recently occupied by Mr. John Hall. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to JOSEPH SEDGWICK. Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1862. 37

W. PHILP, TEACHER OF MUSIC, Residence, Scott's Buildings, Peterboro', BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that, in addition to his classes in the Union School, he is prepared to give Lessons on the Piano, Violin, &c., either in his own house or at the residence of the pupils. For Terms, apply either personally, or at Mr White's Bookstore. Peterboro, Sept 17, 1862. 38

O. P. SWEET, Professor of Vocalization, WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that he is about locating in this Town for the purpose of teaching the elderly as well as the young, the art of VOCAL MUSIC! Prof. S. having been a pupil of Auburtes, he is therefore prepared to give instruction in the art of Vocalization to all who may favour him with their patronage. The Professor has been induced to teach at New York rates, which are as follows: Terms:—The Union Singing School, 75c. per month. Private lessons in Vocalization one dollar eac In consideration of those low rates, the Professor hopes to see a large representation from the different churches, making a grand Union Singing School. Peterboro, August 20th, 1862. 34

Fred. Taylor, PARLIAMENTRY, Land & General Agent, Patents for Crown Lands obtained, claims before the Department of Crown Lands prosecuted, Patents of Invention and General Business with the Public Offices attended to, Titles examined and legal advice given free of charge. REFERENCES: Hon. Geo. S. Boulton, Cobourg; T. R. Merritt, Esq., St. Catherines; Hon. L. Renaud, Montreal; Hon. D. McDonald, Toronto; Hon. G. Alexander, Woodstock; Hon. J. Hamilton, Hawkesburg; Hon. D. Christie, Brantford; Hon. R. Matheson, Perth; Hon. G. J. Goodhue, London; Hon. A. Klenkowski, St. Charles. OFFICE,—Corner of Quade and Fort St. QUEBEC. September, 1862 33

WILLIAM TAYLOR BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Menice, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c, and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support. The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighbouring public. ☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance. Ashburnham March 13, 1861. 11-6m.

W. LECH, FURRIER, &c., &c. CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK. PETERBOROUGH, C. W. PAYS constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs of every description. A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment ALSO Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices. Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

Advertising Essential to Business. AGUSTUS WEBBER, EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and general Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States. *Acknowledged Agent for this Paper.* 20

MUSIC. PIANO-FORTES & MELODEONS, of various Makes and Patterns. INSTRUCTION BOOKS for the Piano, and a large and well selected stock of Sheet Music, Songs, &c., ALWAYS ON HAND. Dealers supplied at reduced prices, and all orders for Music promptly attended to. CALLENDAR & PENTLAND, Dental Rooms. Over the Fur Store, Scott's Building, corner of George & Hunter Streets. Peterboro', 23rd July 1862. 24

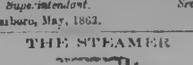
DENTAL SURGERY. Drs. Callender & Pentland, DENTISTS, HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage. Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish ARTIFICIAL TEETH IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE, AT VERY LOW PRICES! ☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED. TEETH EXTRACTED with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth. SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES. OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building, Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block. N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere. Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861. 30

OFFICES TO BE LET, A FEW very desirable front rooms over my Drug Store, lately occupied by Mr. Pentland, Dentist. W. COULTER. Peterboro', 17th Sept., 1862. 26

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY. ON and after the 13th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:— Leave Port Hope at .....7.00 a.m. Arrive at Peterboro at.....9.10 a.m. Leave Peterboro at.....1.35 a.m Arrive at Port Hope .....3.55 a.m The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present. B. R. KIRBALL, Superintendent. F. FERGUSON, Secretary. Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

THE STEAMER

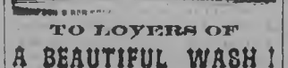


"OGEMAH!" LEAVES MUD LAKE ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS. At 10 o'clock a.m. precisely, for ROSCAYGEON, FENELON FALLS, AND LINDSAY WILL LEAVE LINDSAY Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock a. m. returning, calling at the same places. STAGES BETWEEN Peterboro' and Mud Lake, will run regularly, leaving Peterborough immediately on the arrival of the Cars at 9 10 a. m. precisely, and Mud Lake on arrival of the Boat For freight, etc, apply to WHITE & EASTLAND, Peterborough, June 11, 1862. 24

BACK LAKES!

THE STEAMER "WOODMAN," CAPT. CRANDLE, Will leave Mud Lake for Lindsay, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY, AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M. calling at Roscaygeon and Fenelon Falls, and returning will leave Lindsay every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. A STAGE will run in connection with the Boat. For Freight, Passage, &c, apply to Lewis McCuaig, American Hotel. Peterboro, 21st Oct., 1862. 44

FISHER'S LIVERY STABLE, CORNER OF GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS PETERBOROUGH. HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets THOS. J. FISHER. Peterboro, May 14, 1862. 20



TO LOVERS OF A BEAUTIFUL WASH! SUCH as will compare if not surpass any thing ever sold in Canada All I ask is a trial of AUTER'S CELEBRATED RESTORATIVE, which is now in the greatest demand in the United States, and which has been tried by Ladies and Gentlemen of the largest cities, who give it the credit of being the most luxurious wash that was ever used as a preventative of the Hair from falling off, and removing the dandruff and scurf from the head, also beautifying and leaving a splendid gloss on the hair, together with a beautiful perfume. Having been appointed sole Agent for Lafore's Hair Works, WIGS, TOUPEES, BRAIDS, FRIZETTES, &c., Arrangements have been made so that persons at a distance can be supplied with the above ornamental head dresses by sending the size of the head and other descriptions, at such low rates as I hope will give satisfaction.

TO GENTLEMEN, Having Auter's Celebrated Hair Dyes, Brown and Black. If they are not the best now in use he will forfeit $100. It will not leave the skin stained if used by directions. I am now prepared to use the above dyes for the hair or whiskers, and will warrant it to give a Dark Brown, or jet Black, as the case may require. R. D. BASKERVILLE, Hair Dresser and Perfumer, George Street, Peterboro'. July 23, 1862 30

Go to Hopkins & Donnely's BRITISH SADDLERY AND HARNESS WAREHOUSE! If you want to buy good SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS of all descriptions. LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes, Spoke Brushes, Carriage Rugs, Horse Rugs and Horse Sheeting, CHEAP FOR CASH! OR ON APPROVED CREDIT. N.B.—Repairing of Collar maker constantly on the premises. ☞ Orders promptly executed. Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

Poetry.

It affords us much pleasure to publish the following political address, by Mr. J. C. Patterson, of Windsor. We understand that her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to signify to Mr. Patterson her high appreciation of his poem, and that Lord Palmerston also has written to him, thanking him for his patriotic and spirited production;—

Canada to England.

Mother of many prosperous lands,
Thy children in this far off West,
Seeing thee; vague and undefined,
A cloud come up to mar our rest.

With loving hearts and outstretched hands,
Send greeting leal and kind.

Though many thousand boisterous miles,
Of stormy waters wisely flow
Between us and the favored Isles—
The invisible links which bound they sway—
No time nor distance can divide
What gentlest minds have firmest tied;
And this we feel which all must know,
That come what may in weal or woe,
Our hearts are one this day.

The time late, when death's cold wings were spread
And when the nation's eyes were dim,
We who bowed the stricken head,
Ave, too, the eloquent tear drops shed
Of heartfelt grief for you.
For, seeing clearer from afar,
Needing not told to teach his worth;
So, hearing that another star
Was quenched, we checked our Christian mirth,
And thought of our loved Queen, and prayed
(A nation's heart watch our prayer,)
That He who brings the widow aid
Might comfort her despair.

And as our England's daughters go
To take on them another state,
We too are joyful shall relate;
And when they grace their lofty sphere,
We too are filled with honest pride—
More proud, more joyous, when we know
That hands are join'd where hearts were won
And that those ships which mostend ear,
To which true worth is most allied
Are his, old England's new-found son,
Who claims her Alice as his bride.

When recent danger threatened near
We neerved our hearts to play our part
Nor making boast, nor feeling fear,
But as the news of insult spread
Were none to dally or to lag;
For all the grand old Island spirit,
Which Britons chivalrous sons inherit,
Was roused, and as one heart, one head,
We rallied round our flag!

And now, as then, unchanged, the same,
Though filling each our seperate spheres,
Thy joys, thy grief, and thy good name
Are ours, and ours good or ill,
Our pride of race we have not lost,
And ayet it is our dearest boast
That we are Briton's still!
And in the gradual lapse of years
We look that heath these distant skies
Another England shall arise—
A noble scion of the old,
Still to herself and lineage true,
And prizing honor more than gold.
This is our hope, and as for you
Be just, as you are generous, Mother,
And let not those who rashly speak
Things which they know not, render week
The ties that bind us to each other.

Windsor, C. W.

Miscellaneous.

Ex-President Buchanan and the early History of the Rebellion.

The world has already begun to forget the existence of James Buchanan, Ex-President of the United States—when General Scott, doubtless in an unwitting moment, recalled the defunct statesman to life and reason. The incidents of the case are these: In pursuit of his mission as the advocate-general of the Seymour Democracy of New York, Mr. John Van Buren, the other day, produced a letter of General Scott's (the text of which has already been laid before our readers,) in which, as was shown in these columns, something approaching to a reflection on the sincerity of the General's "Union" sentiments was invited by various doubtful phrases, as well as by the tenor of the document generally. To qualify these dubious phrases, and modify the temper and bearing of that epistle, General Scott, a few days subsequently, sent to the *National Intelligencer a quasi* explanation of the position he held and of the difficulties by which he was surrounded, after the election of 1860, and in the early months of 1861, when the rebellion was fairly hatched. In this explanation—or, more properly, exculpation—General Scott was necessarily obliged to bring under review the conduct and policy of Mr. Buchanan's administration; and although he applied the ex-President rather by indirection than in an open and defiant spirit, yet it was clear to every one, and must have been specially clear to Mr. Buchanan, and that was the target aimed at. The General's "views," as he delights to call them, were put forth in anything but clear and vigorous language. He appeared, in fact, in his *explanatory* document to have got into a muddle, and hardly could get out of it. That, at least, was the impression which would naturally be gathered from reading his letter. And certainly such an impression would be amply confirmed by a perusal of the letter, biting, sarcastic reply which the General's pursuit on Mr. Buchanan has called forth from that much-abused gentleman. We have seldom read a more vigorous paper than that which the ex-President has given to the world. We do not say that it justifies the bitterly but feeble policy the late President assumed towards the treasonable attitudes of the South. We do not say that it will in any degree lead to redeem that policy from execration among the great mass of the countrymen here, or from a certain admixture of contempt among intelligent onlookers abroad. But we do say that it completely upsets every charge and insinuation offered by Gen. Scott; that it throws not only that the General's opinion was invited as to the war measures necessary for the "protection of the United States forts and arsenals of the South, and that such advice was given immediately to the point. Nay, more, it shows that of the gravest of all the many issues of the rebellion—the question of Major Anderson's garrison at Fort Sumter—every objection of General Scott's characterised and by the President, dated to the starting-point of sending a merchant vessel instead of a armed-war ship as a transport for the troops.

But we have not asked the attention of our readers to this subject to determine the relative merits of Mr Buchanan and Gen. Scott, either as to their political sagacity or their intellectual calibre. Of the respective claims of the combatants as to the latter quality at least most readers will have little difficulty in forming their own judgment. What we chiefly desire to draw attention to is contained in that portion of Mr Buchanan's communication where he excuses his administration for having failed to garrison Forts Jackson and Phillip on the Mississippi, Fort Morgan below Mobile, Forts Pickens and Meltan in Pensacola Harbor, Fort Pulaski below Savannah, Forts Moultrie and Sumter in Charleston harbor, and Fort Monroe in Virginia. At the time when the reinforcement of these forts was deemed expedient, Mr. Buchanan tells us that the whole regular army of the United States numbered only sixteen thousand men. And these, with the exception of five companies distributed between New York, Boston, Augusta, Ga., Pittsburg and Baton Rouge, were exclusively employed upon frontier duty, or on the still more distant ports of Oregon and California. And for the performance of the duties required of the regular army by the constantly recurring Indian troubles, so inadequate was that force considered by General Scott himself, that, long before the rebellion was dreamt of, the General, as Mr. Buchanan reminds him, had urged upon Congress, year after year, to allow the augmentation of the army by several regiments of infantry—a request in which the ex-President himself most cordially joined. Then, then, whatever we may have to say as to the temporizing policy adopted by Mr. Buchanan in the last days of his administration, we have forced upon this inevitable conclusion that without the aid of Congress he had no means—literally *none at all*—by which to assert the strength of the National Government. Both the Commissioner-in-Chief and the Commanding General had, year after year, pled earnestly for an allowance from Congress for a larger military force. But they had pled in vain. And without waiting to trace from this simple fact any conclusion as to its relation to the headway made by the rebellion in its early stages, we must ask the notice of our readers to the principle involved in the refusal of Congress to vote the men the means for a standing army of more than the most meagre dimensions, because that principle, we take it, lies at the very basis of true republicanism, and its violation points to a new order of Government in the future—unless there comes an early revolution of public sentiment and a return to the old ways.

Turning our eyes backward, then, to this handful of sixteen thousand men, only five hundred of whom were required to twenty-eight of the States east of the Rocky mountains, what is the philosophy suggested? Is it not a simple practical illustration of the great republican doctrine that the Government is to be carried on by the consent of the governed? Was the refusal of the Congress of 1859 '60 to meet the demands of General Scott and Mr. Buchanan merely the result of some economic freak? Or did it not lie deeper down in that natural inbred feeling of dread which so long had a wholesome feeling in the American mind, that large standing armies and true republican institutions are incompatible? These are questions which the troubles of the hour make deeply significant. Until the phrensy created by the fight in Charleston harbor seized on the outraged people of these Northern States, it would have been less easy to have raised an army of 500,000 men than it would be to-day to raise a million. How was that? The country was wealthy. The public debt might be counted by hundreds of thousands where now it is counted by hundreds of millions. The difference, we repeat, lay in the deep rooted sentiment of the people, that to coerce either States or large communities under any designation into subjection to an obnoxious form of government, was to lay the axe to the foot of the republican tree, and blast the labor of nearly a century of free and equal government. That was the meaning of the thing; twist it how we will. Well, then, is it possible, with three quarters of a million of men in the field, to return to these early principles again? The mission of that stupendous force is subjugation. No one conceals it. Suppose it succeeds in many brilliant contests, when will its mission cease? Do these heaps of dead carcases which strew the highways on all the battle-grounds of the South promise to block up the path by which the soldier shall return to his task as a citizen? By what scale shall the War Office descend from its 760 000 quota to the pure republican sixteen thousand of the days of Buchanan? Can the change of the past ever be made? Is it not gone and gone for good—that simple doctrine of governing the people by their own consent? Or will the Democracy—if it should triumph—lead us back into the old paths by some secret, and yet undiscovered path? And in this supplemental utterance from the sage of Wheatland the first blast of the trump which shall recall the nation to a former life, re-the old principle of republican freedom? We leave our readers to think and determine for themselves.—*Scottish American.*

—A shoe dealer in Albany was last week victimized by a man who purchased a pair of boots for one dollar, and tendered therefor a two dollar Treasury note, altered to fifty, and the rogue walked off with forty-one dollars in good money, and the boots.

—Our forces have been active in the vicinity of Fayetteville, Arkansas. A battle took place October 22nd. The enemy, seven thousand strong, were engaged, and the old battle-field of Pea Ridge. They were entirely routed, with the loss of all their artillery. The loss on our side was slight.

—Lord Lyons from Washington, has left for England on a visit. He will return to his post in the course of a few weeks.

—The Legislature of Kentucky has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Indiana has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Illinois has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Ohio has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Pennsylvania has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of New York has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Connecticut has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Rhode Island has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of New Hampshire has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Vermont has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Maine has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Wisconsin has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Iowa has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Minnesota has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Kansas has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Nebraska has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Colorado has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Nevada has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of California has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Oregon has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Washington has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Idaho has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Montana has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Wyoming has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Utah has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of New Mexico has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Arizona has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Indian Territory has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Dakota has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Alaska has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Hawaii has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Guam has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Samoa has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Fiji has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Tonga has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Tahiti has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Marquesas has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Society Islands has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Tuamotu has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Gambier has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Austral has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Rapa has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Pitcairn has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Easter Island has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Juan Fernandez has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Galapagos has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Cocos has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Malpelo has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Gorgona has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Gallinas has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Roncador has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Serrana has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Quita Sueno has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Serranilla has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Bajo Nuevo has appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of those who have enlisted in the Federal army.

—The Legislature of Swan Islands has appropriated $1,000,000 for the

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale—James Groves.
House & Lot for Sale—Henry Graham.
Crown Lands Department—W. McDougall.
Notice to Trade—E. C. Hill.
American Agriculturist—Orange Judd,
The Kingston Daily News—J. Rowlands,
Montreal Cheap Cash Store—J. Campbell.
Blankets—W. Clinton.
For Sale—W. Clinton.
Winter is coming—Fitzgerald & Bros.
Great Bargains—S. Hodder & Bros.
Almanacs—T. Menzies.
Sheriffs Sale—Jas. Hall.
do. do.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 13, 1862.

EUROPEAN MEDIATION IN THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE.

A short time ago a considerable excitement existed, in consequence of the deliverance of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the Newcastle banquet, on American matters. The learned gentleman expressed his conviction that Jeff Davis and other Southern leaders had "made a nation" —an announcement from a member of the Government, calculated to lead to the belief that the other members of the Government thought so too, and as a consequence recognition of the South as a nation by the British Government would soon follow. Several members of the Imperial Parliament have of late uttered similar sentiments as those of Mr. Gladstone; indeed, going further and giving it as their opinion that it was the duty of England at once to offer mediation. As an offset to the opinions of the Chancellor, we have those of Mr. G. C. Lewis, the British Secretary of War, who, in a recent public speech, maintained that the Southern States had not yet established their independence. That the war was still waging, and still undecided, and that the first intimation of the recognition of the South according to the reading of international law, should come from the North, or else it must be shown by other powers that the contest was exhausted before their intervention was warranted. He admitted that it was a general opinion in England that the issue of the present contest would issue in the establishment of the independence of the South. For himself he expressed no such opinion, and at present there not being *de facto*, an established independence of the Southern States of America, England could not be charged with neglect in not recognising such independence.

Several members of Parliament have also spoken in the same strain. But the most remarkable and note worthy circumstance in connection with this matter is the silence of the Premier in his recent public speeches on American matters. He makes no reference whatever to them, and his reticence is looked upon pretty generally by the press as the most proper and consistent course for the Government of which he is the head to pursue in the present struggle. Still, a large and influencial portion of the press and people advocate intervention at once, on sundry grounds.

It is supposed that *Sir* G. C. Lewis had been instructed by his chief, to oppose the views uttered by the Chancellor, so as to let it be understood that the inference to be drawn from Mr. Gladstone's speech were not really the views of the Cabinet. Every sentence spoken by a member of the Government is strictly observed and criticised, and opinions are often erroneously entertained of the views of the Government, from casual remarks by an individual member at a public gathering.

Again, when the speech in question is thirty analyzed, what does it prove? It may then be summed up: that Mr. Gladstone was decidedly of opinion that the severance of the United States would not be for the benefit of England—that the restoration of the Union is now impossible as Jefferson Davis and other Southern leaders "had made a nation,"—and that Slavery would survive the severance of the States but a short period—not a whisper about recognition or intervention. It is true the admission of the existence of a separate nation, implies a duty on the part of other powers to acknowledge it as such, at the same time it is hardly fair, from the speech itself, to say that the Honorable gentleman either thought it the duty of the Government to acknowledge the Southern States, much less that the Government contemplated anything of the sort.

The speech breathes a spirit of fair play and Good will towards the American people, and is marked throughout for its manly, outspoken sentiments in reference to a very serious and afflicting calamity, not only to the people engaged in conflict, but to the oppression of England, and, indeed, the whole of the civilized world.

We cordially concur with him that when the war is at an end, the Northern people will be ready to acknowledge then, if not sooner, that England has acted with a degree of neutrality and forbearance—in the midst of much provocation—which entitles her to regard and respect, which they now refuse to accord to her.

THE EXHIBITION IN THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

The Magic Lantern Exhibition in the Union School was but thinly attended,—which was owing to the uncomfortable state of the weather, the want of sufficient intimation, and its coming so soon after so many other entertainments of a similar kind, and certainly not to the want of attractions of the Exhibition itself.

Mr. May was introduced by Mr. White, and immediately commenced operating on the Lecture, with some Scripture scenes which the young people named at once: Abraham and Hagar; Abraham offering up his son; Elk and Samuel; then quite scenes from Pilgrim Progress: Bunyan in prison; Christian setting out; at the Gate, "Knock and it shall be opened;" at the Cross; at the Lions; and some Chinese pictures, all of which were very skilfully illustrated by the Lecture. Moving scenes were next. Scenes: The Thames by sailing up it; Pursuit of Smugglers; Pretzel eating a Rat; Horse drinking at a trough—all very naturally imitated; and lastly were Diagrams, amongst which the Electric Telegraph; the fall, and finally the robbery and end. Each set of scenic exhibitions was closed by an amusing one, which received the attention by a hearty laugh and loud applause. The story of the Tale of a Tub, in which a Tiger that scented a pie in the pantry got his tail knotted through the bung-hole of a barrel; of the Stone-breaker who always cried "Oh, Adam," and was himself convicted by the same incumbent curiosity; The Turk's Head Lily; and the Old Dame thanking the naughty Boy, were highly appreciated. The Entertainment lasted a little over an hour and a half, mingling instruction and amusement in a very agreeable manner, and showing how much the mind could be improved, and the heart too, if such exhibitions could be added to the Grammar School instruction by the Teachers themselves possessing such an instrument as a Magic Lantern. The great defect of a Town School Education is the want of objective knowledge of natural objects. Object lessons, of which a very fine set have been purchased for the School the other day, will do much to supply that defect, but the lantern gives objects such a life like appearance as to give a still more lively impression of them. Mr. May has at least proved the much to those who were present, and who were sufficiently numerous to bear testimony to the able manner in which the Exhibition was conducted, and to give the assurance that a similar Entertainment at some future period would not be so thinly attended. Mr. May's merely intimating that as he was coming to set up the Observatory he would give the Exhibition at the same time, was too short notice, and afforded too slight an idea of so interesting an exhibition as that of the Phantasmagoria of the Magic Lantern. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. May at the close, by acclamation.—Com.

☞ The Canadian Almanack for the year 1863 is before us. This is one of the best Almanacs published in Canada, and contains a great deal of information; to be had at T. Menzies' Book Store, on George Street.

THE WAR.

Perhaps the most important event that has taken place for some time, is the removal of General McClellan from Commander-in-Chief of the Grand army of the Potomac, and the appointment of General Burnside in his stead. The latter is considered a bold and brave officer, but like all his compeers, he has not the skill, knowledge or experience to fit him for the high office of Generalissimo. There is no doubt the want of success, during this long struggle is mainly attributable to the lack of skilful commanders. No action between the contending parties has taken place for some time.

—BURGLARY.—Several shops in Town have been entered within three or four days, and several articles abstracted. Suspicions were entertained of a man named William English as being the guilty party, and the Constables on Tuesday were on his track, but failed in apprehending him. About 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning Martin *Mc*Donald who is employed as night watch discovered a man trying to wrench off the padlock from Adam Dobbin's Stable. He at once arrested him. He gave his name to him as Armstrong, but on being brought up to Frank's he was there recognized as the identical English. He was then committed to the Lock-up. Next morning he was brought before His Worship the *Mayor*, when several parties appeared and indentified articles, he had sold and given away, or found upon him. He was committed to take his trial for burglary and larceny.

Constable *Mc*Donald deserves the thanks of the community for the prompt manner he made the capture.

We take pleasure in announcing the arrival of Dr. Cameron, the Celebrated Oculist and Aurist, who was to have been here some time ago, but owing to sickness and other matters, over which he had no control, was obliged to postpone his visit. Dr. C. has made a specialty of the Eye and Ear and has been very successful in his operations and treatment on these delicate organs, restoring in many cases sight and hearing to those who had been deprived of these most requisite senses for years. We would advise all those who may be afflicted with diseases of the Eye or Ear, to call on Dr. C. during his stay in this place, as it is seldom that we have the opportunity presented of consulting one who is so skilful in treating diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Dr. C. is at Huffman's Hotel, where he will remain until Saturday, 22nd of November.

☞ MR. JAMES HOGG, long and favourably known in connection with the Bank of Montreal in this Town, left here yesterday for his new situation, up West. We understand that the Bank of Montreal is about opening an Agency in the flourishing Town of *Mount Forest*, and *Mr.* Hogg is appointed to take charge of it.

We feel pleased at his advancement, and are persuaded all who know him will be pleased also. Mr. H. carries with him the good wishes of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. In our moral and religious institutions his absence will be seriously felt. We trust he will be equally popular and useful in his new sphere of labour.

Mount Forest is equi distant between Guelph and Owen's Sound, in the centre of a large and fertile agricultural district, and is spoken of as the capital of the future new County of Palmerston.

We are glad to be able to announce that the celebrated Master Willie B. Pope will visit Peterboro' this week, and will give one of his grand concerts. Master Pope has created a great excitement by his performances on the Silver Flute. He plays the most difficult pieces in the most masterly manner. We bespeak a grand treat for our musical friends.

POETRY.—We have received two or three pieces of Poetry from "Hollo" and W. B., which we decline to publish, for reasons which we need not give. We should like that writers of Poetry would bear in mind that unless they *are* Poets very few of their productions have an interest to the general public to warrant their publication.

We are pleased to learn that the Government has agreed to be at half the cost for making the Road between Young's Mill in Smith and the Burleigh Road. Surely our business men will not hesitate to advance the other half. The contractor on the Burleigh Road has offered to make the Road for $600.

BRITISH OPERATIVES' RELIEF FUND.

The Collectors are particularly requested to bring their papers, whether completed or not, to Col. Haultain's Office, (near the Post Office,) on Wednesday morning next, at 11 o'clock a. m.]

Amount of Subscriptions advertised last week.....$970 00

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Peterboro' and Millbrook R. R. Co'y, (per H. Covert Esq.,) Employees, Mechanics and Workmen connected with ditto, viz:—

Mr. E. S. Vindin	$10 00
B. R. Kimball	5 00
J. Mekins	2 00
S. B. Tinker	2 00
L. R. Skinner	2 00
A. Mercer	2 00
W. B. Ferguson	1 50
J. Beatty	1 50
J. Wait	1 50
J. Hudson	1 50
H. J. Bradbeer	1 50
S. Waring	1 50
D. Cheer	1 25
R. Butler	1 25
J. Gittings	1 25
S. Aisthorpe	1 20
W. J. Fowler	1 00
V. M. Clements	1 00
J. Beller	1 00
J. Diamond	1 00
T. Crowley	1 00
J. Clarke	1 00
S. Woods	1 00
F. Kavanagh	1 00
J. Driscoll	1 00
J. Sharry	1 00
J. Cheer	1 00
T. Cahill	0 75

Mr. Ferguson's name appears in a previous list.

Children of River Road Union Sabbath School, Smithtown	7 15

VINCENT CLEMENTI,
J. N. TRAVERS, *Hon. Sec.*
Treas.

THE ASSIZES.

The civil business at this Court was unusually heavy. The first, and apparently the most exciting case, was the breach of promise case. It took up a deal of time, and afforded a considerable amount of amusement to the listeners. The criminal Calendar was light, and, with the exception of McDonnald for cruelty and injury to cattle, not of a very serious character. The punishment of this individual seems severe, but a man capable of the cruelty he manifested to a neighbor's cattle, appears to us fit for any act, however bad. Had an occasion offered, the owner himself of the cattle might have fallen a sacrifice to the wretch. "The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel."

Judge Draper appears to us to improve as he advances in years. His very able and eloquent address to the Grand Jury, and his summing up in the several cases to the Petit Juries, were master pieces of forensic eloquence. No jury could mistake the law or the merits of a case brought under their notice, and hence the apparent ease with which they seemed to arrive at their conclusions. Of all the Judges we know of Judge Draper appears the most able and perspicuous. May he long be spared to preside over our Courts of Law. The Court was brought to a close on Tuesday.

The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury.

Samuel Strickland, Esq., *Foreman.*
And Richard Birdsall, Thos. Crawford, Joseph Cody, Geo. Carlow, James Fife, Isaac Garbutt, Andrew Jackson, John Jackson, E. R. Irish, John Kid, Christopher Knowlson, R. B. McDougall, Isaac Rae, Archibald Taylor, W. E. Young, John Connolly and Andrew Walker.

The following is the list of cases disposed of.

CRIMINAL.

The Queen vs. Richard Pearce; obtaining goods by false pretences:—Guilty.

The Queen vs. Richard Pearce; horse stealing:—Guilty. 3 years in Provincial Penitentiary.

The Queen vs. Thos. Kendrick; murder:—No bill.

The Queen vs. Thos. Kendrick; manslaughter:—Guilty. 12 months in Common Gaol.

The Queen vs. Henry Pearce; perjury:—Bound to appear at next Assizes.

The Queen vs. Caleb Elsworth; misdemeanor:—Not guilty.

Duncan Duff; bound in recognizance in the sum of £25, to appear at next Court of Quarter Sessions, upon a charge of larceny.

Queen vs. McDonald; injury to cattle:—6 years in Provincial Penitentiary.

The Queen vs. Savage; setting fire to his own dwelling:—12 months in Common Gaol.

CIVIL CASES.

Rebecca Martin vs. W. J. Fowler; breach of promise of marriage:—Verdict for Plaintiff $500; Burnham for Plaintiff, Smith & Scott for Defendant.

Calvin *et al* vs. Scott; Kirkpatrick for Plaintiff:—Verdict by consent for Plaintiff $984.72.

Darling vs. Taylor, *et al*; Martin for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Plaintiff £365 11s. 8d.

Covert vs. Dickson; Smith & Scott for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Plaintiff by consent £2091.91.

The Queen vs. Richardson; ejectment; Morrison & Sampson for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Plaintiff by consent in damages.

Moffat *et al* vs. McDougall; Dennistoun for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Plaintiff by consent £2695 12s. 9d.

Bank of Montreal vs. McGillis, *et al*; Dennistoun for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Plaintiff by consent £2238 17s. 2d.

Commercial Bank of Canada vs. McGregor *et al*; Dennistoun for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Plaintiff by consent £1103 17s. 2d.

Commercial Bank of Canada vs. McGregor *et al*; Dennistoun for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Plaintiff by consent £165 2s.

Bank of Montreal vs. Fisher *et al*; Dennistoun for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Plaintiff by consent £166 2s. 7d.

Bank of Montreal vs. McGillis *et al*; Dennistoun for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Plaintiff by consent £417 18s. 7d.

Dean vs. Pell; M. Dunsford for Plaintiff:—Nonsuited.

Nicholls *et al* vs. Dickson; replevin; Smith & Scott for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Plaintiff.

Nesbitt vs. Boyle; Weller for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Plaintiff $437.37.

Ontario Bank vs. Knapp; Post & Fraser, Weller for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Plaintiff.

Swanston vs. Boucher:—Verdict for Plaintiff by consent £34 16s. 9d.

Clinton vs. Boucher:—Verdict for Plaintiff by consent £66 9s. 6d.

Hall vs. Boucher:—Verdict for Plaintiff by consent £160.

Wakefield *et al* vs. Brimer; McNabb for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Plaintiff $528. 33.

Burnham *et al* vs. Ayres *et al*; Weller for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Plaintiff £158 5s 7d.

Jeffrey vs. Whyte *et al*; Smith & Scott for Plaintiff, Weller for Defendants:—Verdict for Defendants.

Hunter vs. Baptie; Weller for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Plaintiff.

Jett vs. Tremayne; Dennistoun for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Plaintiff £249 18s 1d.

Short *et al* vs. Thirkell; Lacourse for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Plaintiff $494.69.

Lennon vs. McBurney; Lacourse for Plaintiff:—Referred to arbitration.

Maunder *et al* vs. Murdock; Smith & Scott for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Plaintiff $150.

Dunsford vs. O'Riely; G. Dunsford for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Plaintiff £100 10s.

Orde vs. Trust and Loan Company; G. Dunsford for Plaintiff:—Non suit.

Niblock vs. McGregor *et al*; C. A. Weller for Plaintiff, Smith & Sectt for Defendant:—Verdict for Plaintiff £125 25.

Fortune vs. Cockburn; Dennistown for Plaintiff, Armour for Defendant:—Verdict for Plaintiff £238 17s. 2d.

Roy vs Thompson; G. Dunsford for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Plaintiff £105 15s.

Spence vs. Morrison *et al*; Hudspeth for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Plaintiff £145 7s. 6d.

Fee vs. White *et al*; Hudspeth for Plaintiff:—Trial put off; Plaintiff to pay cost of the day.

Callahan vs. Parker; Lacourse for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Plaintiff $10 damages.

Callahan vs. McDonald; Lacourse for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Plaintiff $80.

Wiggins vs. McEchern; Lacourse for Plaintiff:—Verdict for Defendant.

The following is the presentment of the Grand Jury:—

Fall Assizes, Grand Jury Room,
November 8th, 1862.

The United Counties of Peterborough & Victoria, } We the Grand Jurors, on our oath present that we have performed the usual duties of examining the Jail and Courthouse, and have the satisfaction to report that we found everything neat and in proper order, and we are glad to observe that the improvements for the better ventilation of the Jail, so often recommended by former Grand Jurors, have been successfully carried out.

To Wit:

We cannot separate without thanking your Lordship for the excellent charge delivered to the Court, in which your Lordship, with your usual perspicuity, so clearly pointed out the several duties belonging to the Grand and Petit Jurors. And we think we have with your Lordship great cause for congratulation when we consider the extent and population of these Counties, and for the many years they have constituted a Court of Assize, that hitherto the extreme penalty of the Law has not any case been required to be carried out, and we trust by the blessing of Almighty God that no need of such a result will be required for many years to come.

The Grand Jurors take this opportunity of expressing their deep regret that the Civil War continues to rage, unabated, in the neighbouring republic, whereby great distress has been caused throughout the Manufacturing districts of the Mother Country, and will most probably soon affect our own exports, especially the manufactured lumber, the great staple of this County. We trust by the blessing of God this dire calamity and unnatural strife will soon terminate, and that this Country may be long spared the horrors of the war; at the same time should any emergency arise we feel assured that the men of these United Counties will stand forward as they have ever done in defence of their Queen and Country.

SAM. STRICKLAND,
Foreman.

THE MILITIA.

The following Militia General Orders are published in an extra of the *Canada Gazette*, issued on Tuesday, 4th inst.:—

"With reference to the provisions of the 25th Vic. Cap. 1, with reference to the annual pay to be given to Class A. of the Active force of Militia for their drill, and to the uniform clothing, or sum of money in lieu thereof authorized to be given to Class B. of the Active Force, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following orders:—

"The Active Militia Force, comprising both Classes A. and B., are authorized to go through their drill, (not exceeding 12 days) for the present year, at such time as may be most convenient to each corps, subject to the provisions of the Militia Law. The days of such drill need not be consecutive, and each period of actual drill will be computed as one day.

"CLASS A.—For such actual drill, the several corps now in Class A., will be paid the amount prescribed by law for the same.

"CLASS B.—There is no provision by law for payment for drill of the several corps in this Class, but His Excellency is pleased to order, as to Class B. if uniformed, that the several corps of this Class, which are actually and *bona fide* provided with uniform complete in accordance with the Militia Law and General Orders, shall, after having gone through their drill as before specified, receive the sum of six dollars for each man uniformed, being the allowance for the current year, in lieu of uniform for that Class as mentioned by law.

"CLASS B., IF NOT UNIFORMED.—The several corps of this Class which are not uniformed will receive, as soon as the same may be fully completed for distribution amongst such corps, a supply of uniform clothing.

"His Excellency is induced to make these arrangements from his knowledge of the zeal and interest evinced by the Active Force generally, and thus to arrive at the practical result, that the whole Active Force will be placed on the same footing, and will receive, each man, six dollars, or a supply of clothing for the current year."

The Times on the American Position.

The following article from the London *Times*, gives a graphic picture of what the American people are willingly enduring for the re-establishment of their nationa integrity.

Let us look over the ocean, a few days, by steam, and rest our eyes on a country very like ours, inhabited by people speaking our own language, and clinging to our laws with even greater veneration than ourselves in some instances. The scene is peculiarly English. There are ridges of lofty, dark green hills that looks blue when the sun sets behind them. Among them are homesteads, cornfields, and bits of wood. Between two such ridges runs a stream that one does not know whether to call a river, or a torrent, or a creek, or a watercourse, for it has usually little water till it expands and deepens just before joining a navigable river that cuts through the hilly district. On one side of this mountain stream are some bold bluffs, surmounted by a plateau, and intersected by deep lanes, partially hidden by scrub. The country is only a couple of hours by rail from the capital of a great empire, and, no doubt a pleasant retreat from politics and hotels. Arcadia itself was never described more pleasantly than the region which lies before us in the letter of a truthful correspondent. One is tempted, like the old poet, to involve the friendly power that shall carry one from this dusty, smoky, reeking metropolis, and plant one by some Maryland torrent, or on some Pennsylvanian highland. Be assured, good reader, there is no pleasanter country on the earth, except our own.—Nature has done her work well, and if the region is not a paradise it is no fault of hers.

But what was the scene twenty days ago on that fair spot, which might have vied with one of our own favourite haunts of wearied Londoners? Two large parties of armed men descend from two opposite line of heights, and after some angry parley proceed to scatter themselves over the field, to reap what may be called the harvest of death. The crop lies on all sides, under their feet, scattered far and wide, in the furrow, in the deep hollow, in the thicket, by the watercourse, on the wayside, in heaps, everywhere. There are there, within three or four miles, thirty thousand dead, dying, or wounded men. The reapers proceed to collect their own; to dig shallow graves, in which they heap the dead; to give such relief as lies in their power to the dying or desperate, and to remove, as far as their carriage will allow, those of whom there is some hope. Plunderers have been before them, and in the dawn have gathered a vile booty, and perhaps dealt foully with the helpless owners. The thirty thousand are sorted; a bit of coloured rag, a word, or a figure distinguishes the two parties in the conflict which has riven a new world. The few sheds and barns in the neighborhood are cleared for hospitals, in which the wounded are laid thick, side by side, at least out of sun, wind and rain. An army of surgeons enter with their terrible weapons, and soon a "vast hole" is dug, and filled with amputated limbs. That is the least terrible form of wound. There are horrors that no tongue can tell, and no imagination conceive that has not seen. Of these thirty thousand the greater part are very young, raw, and simple, having some strange idea that they were fighting for independence and the privileges of men and citizens. For an idea, which is either an unreasoning prejudice or a political subtlety, and which need never have existed had it not answered the purpose of faction, these men lie on the ground, wrecks of humanity, dying, or doomed to be henceforth burdens to society and themselves. Let us think what we should do if by some sudden disaster there lay that number of dead and wounded men on the downs of pleasant Surrey. What a panic would strike our capacious and well-appointed hospitals. But there are already twenty thousand sick and wounded soldiers at Washington, where only one church can be spared for Divine Service from hospital use, and where long wooden structures, compared to our roughest cowsheds, have already been run up to receive those who cannot be taken in elsewhere. This was the state of Washington three weeks ago; and just then there started from "Antietam Creek" the sad procession bringing the Federal share of the wounded from a field on which thirty thousand men had lain in agony, or past pain, the night before. But even this terrible aggravation added to a vast sum of horrors was only one of many such additions. The war was raging on twenty such fields. The men who thus fought what is called the Borondino of the war were part of the 200,000 who survived twice their number.

* * * * *

Let us suppose the tide of war henceforth to turn, in the main to the Federal side; and let us conceive the Union restored in such new form possible under the circumstances. It will, in that case, be one form of Government instead of another, or rather one Government instead of two or more. Will it be worth the sacrifice of a million more men or even half a million or a quarter of a million more? A conqueror of the barbarous old school thought it worth the destruction of half the human race, if he could thereby become master of the remaining half. That was his calculation, and we, in those days call it nothing but a savage sort of egotism. It was for his own sake—that is, for his vanity or his self-will—that he was ready, to destroy half-mankind. It can be nothing else that impels the Federal Government to purchase unity, if they can, at the cost of so many hecatombs. It cannot be for the good of the South they seek to reduce it, or destroy it; and if it is for the good of the North, that good has not yet been explained. It is only the vulgar good of those who wish for numbers however unwilling or power however brutal. We can speak with authority, for England has, with as ill grace indeed, illustrated by her example the doctrine which she preaches. We tried for seven years to preserve the Anglo American unity; we spent a hundred millions; we disgraced ourselves; we lost influence at home, and we entirely failed in our object. The Americans had ample opportunity of studying both sides of that question, ours and theirs—a fierce and heartless vanity or a friendly independence. They must be utterly forgetful, blind, or mad, if they now choose to copy our mistake, and not their own successful wisdom.

—The population of the Sandwich Islands has dwindled to 67,000, from 150,000 in 1823. Disease is carrying off the inhabitants by the thousand.

—The wife of Livingstone, the Missionary Explorer, died April 27th. She had joined her husband on the Lambai river, and was with him three months. She was attacked by fever and had become convalescent, but suffered a relapse which proved fatal.

Communications.

Cobourg Streets and Sidewalks.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I would beg to advise our pugnacious and grumbling townsmen, who so frequently complain of the condition of our streets and sidewalks, to pay a visit to the Town of Cobourg, when in my opinion they will return, convinced that our neighbors in this respect are in a much worse condition than ourselves, notwithstanding their higher rate of assessment. The condition of the streets, and sidewalks in particular, are in a deplorable plight in the formerly tidy and enterprising Town of Cobourg. For example, should any daring pedestrian attempt after dark to walk along Division Street to the Grand Trunk Station, he must do so at the imminent peril of having a leg broken, and possibly his neck, especially should he diverge one half step to the left, after passing Scott's Block of buildings.

The amusing part of all this is, that should you remonstrate with any of the "natives" relative to this state of affairs, he will point out to you with an air of importance to that magnificent pile of stone, brick and morter, ycleped Victoria Hall and enquire if you have "anything like that in Peterboro'." Of course this is considered a "poser" to effectually "shut you up."

In the good old times, the "city fathers" of Cobourg were each supposed to carry a hammer and a few nails in their pockets, on purpose to replace any refractory plank in their sidewalks, but now it would appear it is only kid glo'ved gentry who aspire to Municipal honors.

Yours, &c.,
TRAVELLER.

Peterboro', Nov. 13th, 1862.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have learned that application has been made to the Town Council of Cobourg to allow a Steeple Chase to take place along the west sidewalk of Division Street from the Harbour to the Grand Trunk crossing, I am of opinion that the ground has been selected by a thorough connoisseur in such matters.

For the Examiner.

The celebration of the memorable fifth of November was duly held in this place. The Brethren of 34 being satisfied that enjoyment comes from social meetings in a greater measure than from the sources employed in by-gone days, intimation was given at our last regular meeting that there would be a Pic-nic Tea Party on the above mentioned date, which came off well beyond expectation.

The ladies (God bless them) acted a noble part in the matter. With all their zest and good will they went at it and completed the table as if for

"Nobles, Dukes, an' a' that,"

The table groaned beneath its load of good things, and justice was shown to the viands. The Rev. Mr. Briden invoked the Divine blessing upon the affair.

This being past the Chairman took his

"Honored cushioned seat,
And meek for order called."

Mr. Wm. Sargeant spoke well, and impressed the importance of good feeling and love towards one another. He was followed by a few remarks from your humble servant. Mr. Jas. H. Dewart being called upon came forward and made a very eloquent speech on the beauties of the various degrees of the institution, which gave great satisfaction; he showed great tact in expressing himself on the matter. As a speaker he is very plain and pointed in his remarks, though—as he says—he is always bashful before ladies, but after all he proved quite a favourite on the occasion. Next was introduced to the meeting a gentleman of talent and ability in the person of Dr. Scott—who became a citizen with us, and we hope that he will gain the confidence of the community as a Medical man. So far the people seem overjoyed at the truth of his being one who can be depended upon. God speed to him.

Owing to urgent business P. M. Grover was absent from the jovial band. However a note was read by the Secretary of the managing Committee from that gentleman, expressing regret at not being able to be present.

Taking the thing all through, I am confident that the meeting was one of the best ever held in this place. All went home happy and contented, and

"Each went happy on his way,
Resolved to meet another day."

C. W.

Norwood, Nov. 6th, 1862.

Terrible Shipwreck.

SEVENTEEN LIVES LOST.

On Sunday night last, as the propeller "Howard" was on her way from Dunnville to Buffalo, having in tow six scows, when near Point Abino (Lake Erie,) a furious gale sprung up, breaking all the scows loose from the propeller, and totally wrecking them, whereby seventeen persons lost their lives. The scows lost were:—The "Canadian," owned by R. Farmer, Esq., of York, and loaded with lumber for R. McKinnon, Esq., of Caledonia. Mr. Farmer's brother was on board and was the only one saved. He was drifted ashore on the lumber, which now lies beached, and most of which will be saved by the owner. Matthew Clifford, of York, John Kirkwood, of Seneca, and a boy from Brantford, were drowned off this boat. The body of Clifford passed through this village for York on Monday morning. The "Sarah Ann," owned by L. McCollum, Esq., of Stormocas, loaded with grain; all hands lost. The "Chief," owned by L. McCollum, loaded with lumber and cordwood; all hands saved. The "Empire," owned by T. H. Leonard, Esq., Brantford, loaded with grain; Captain Hood drowned, as well as all hands but one man. The "Marshal Ney," owned in Dunnville, and loaded with cordwood; all hands lost. The "Otter Branch," owned by Mr Oldfield, of Dunnville, loaded with lumber; all hands saved. There were three brothers named Lattimore, from Marshville, on Mr. McCollum's scows, two of whom were drowned. This is one of the most deplorable disasters which has ever happened in this section, and no human power could have averted it. The gale sprung up so quickly and was so fierce that nothing could withstand it. After all the scows had been broken away from the tug, the Captain again hitched on to the "Canadian," the best scow of the lot, and towed her until he tore the entire bow out of her, when, of course, she drifted off. In fact, so furious was the gale, that the Captain of the tug had to lash himself to the wheel, as the wheel-house was washed overboard; and had the "Canadian" held together half an hour longer he would have weathered Point Abino and been safe. When the dock hand of the "Canadian" floated off, young Farmer stuck to it and advised his companions to do the same, but they preferred to stand by the boat, and consequently lost their lives. The boats will probably be a total loss, but the most of the lumber will be saved. We trust we shall never be called upon to record so melancholy an occurrence in this section again.—*Grand River Sachem.*

A Terrible Murder in Kemptville.

(*From the Kemptville Observer.*)

On last Tuesday afternoon, whilst Mr. J. K. Read was on his way from Burritt's Rapids, and within about four miles of this village, he found a man lying on the side of the road, with his throat cut in a fearful manner, and to all appearances dead. Mr. Read stopped his horses and after some considerable difficulty was enable to lift the unfortunate man into his wagon, and then drove as quick as possible to Kemptville, in order to obtain medical aid. On arriving in this village Dr. Spartham, was immediately sent for as dressed the man's wounds, which proved to be almost fatal. Although after the wounds were dressed he was enabled to give a description of the man who committed the deed.

It appears that the unfortunate man whose name is Daniel McCullough, had left his residence on the morning above stated, and had proceeded to Burritt's Rapids in order to obtain some money which was due him there, and whilst in Mr. Read's hotel, he was asked by a person by the name of Ward if he would give him a ride to the village, as he would like to go down; to which McCullough replied he would, and after taking a few glasses of liquor, they started, and nothing seemed to have transpired until within a few miles of this village, when Ward stopped the horse and took out a knife demanded of McCullough to deliver up his money and at the same time say ing that he made his living by murdering men, he seized McCullough by the coat, with one hand, and with the other he drew the knife several times across his throat making several fearful wounds; he then let go his hold, knocked him down, and commenced kicking him until he supposed the poor man to be dead; after that was accomplished, he jumped into the wagon, turned the horse, and drove furiously until he reached Merrickville, he then left the wagon, and harness in care of Mr. Crosier, and then proceeded on horseback to Easton's Corners, where he was arrested. As soon as it became known that the murderer was at liberty and trying to make good his escape, Messrs. Kernaham, Christie and Clothier, the three justices to whom the complaint was made, immediately telegraphed to the authorities of Prescott and Brockville, giving the description &c., of the accused, and also despatched Michael Keenan, our village constable, assisted by Joseph Davidson and James Walmsley, in the direction the murderer had taken. After the constable had reached Merrickville, they ascertained he had gone towards Easton's Corners, in which place he was arrested about nine o'clock the same evening, by Mr. Keenan, and brought to Kemptville, where he was examined before S. Christie, A. Clothier and H. Hurd, Esqrs, and committed to Brockville jail to await his trial. The prisoner is known by the name of James Ward, and has been in the Reformatory prison for a term. We understand he bears a poor character, is about 24 years of age, was born in Canada, his parents reside in the township of Kitley, and he professes the Roman Catholic religion. McCullough was visited yesterday by the Roman Catholic clergyman, and fears are entertained of his recovery.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the "Scotia."

New York, Nov. 8.

The *Scotia* arrived at 9 o'clock. Lord Lyons is a passenger.

The *Gladiator*, at Liverpool from Bermuda, brought sundry reports as to the hostile intention of Commodore Wilkes. One statement going so far as to say that he had blockaded the port, and refused to withdraw his ships on the request of the Governor. He sent a boat to the *Gladiator*, and ordered the Captain to go on board his vessel, but the Captain refused, being at the time under the protection of a British man-of-war, which ran out her guns ready for action.

The *Gladiator* was allowed to proceed.

The matter attracts attention in England. It is said orders have been issued for the immediate reinforcement of the West India squadron. A cabinet council which had been summoned did not suit.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* informs us that Lord Lyons returns to Washington without any instructions for change of policy, except such as may be necessitated by contingencies.

The *Herald* hopes Lord Lyons takes out a message of some importance. It begs recognition and a representation, and thinks there is a possibility of armed intervention on the part of Europe. It thinks neutrality, on which the Government prides itself, the greatest cruelty to both parties.

The *Daily News* points out that the speeches of numerous members of Parliament indicate that Mr. Gladstone, has made few proselytes among intelligent members to the Confederacy. Mr. Gladstone, through his secretary, has issued still another explanation on his recent remarks. He holds himself responsible for what he said as to the formation of a Southern nation, but not responsible for inferences which have been drawn.

Numerous members of Parliament have been addressing public meetings; all refer to America but generally refrain from urging the recognition of the South.

Cobden addressed the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in advocacy of the abolition of the commercial blockade, and to secure private property at sea.

Glass, Elliott & Co., write to Mr. Field very hopefully of the Atlantic cable, and offer to undertake the contract on the most liberal terms, and express the greatest faith in its accomplishment.

The gales have subsided. The total loss to shipping here been enormous. The gales also did great damage in France.

A duel had taken place between Mr. Dillon, Editor of *Le Spectateur*, and the Duke De Grammont Caderousse. The former was killed.

The Bourse fell at 71f. 50c.

Revolutions have broken out in western Greece. The revolted towns had organized a Provisional Government. Troops had been sent to the scene of the insurrection. Eastern Greece was tranquil.

Latest,

Liverpool, Oct. 25.—There is no important political news to say.

Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde arrived at Southampton this morning, *en route* to London.

A despatch from Athens on the 24th says, the garrison at Pesitza has revolted and established a provisional government under the presidency of Boulegarris.

Disasters from the gale continues to be reported. The *Black Eagle*, from New York to Glasgow, was abandoned off Liverpool and the 1st and 2nd officers were drowned.

Virulent typhoid fever had broken out in Preston, traceable to the hardships and privations of the poor.

Business at Manchester was at a stand still.

Gladstone's speech created quite a panic. Many manufacturers stopped their mills altogether.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The following are some extracts from Gen. Halleck's letter.

To Hon E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON Oct. 28, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY—In reply to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to report on several occasions General McClellan has telegraphed me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately referred to heads of Bureaus, with orders to report. There has not been, so far as I could ascertain, any neglect or delay in any Department or Bureau in issuing all the supplies asked for by Gen. McClellan or by the officers of his staff. Delays have occasionally occurred in forwarding supplies by railroad depots or of a want of sufficient number of cars. Third.—Soon after the battle of Antietam Gen. McClellan was urged to give me information of his intended movements in order that if he moved between the enemy and Washington the reinforcements could be sent from this place.

On the 14th of October, finding that he proposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying till the autumn rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads.

On the 6th October he was peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive them South. I said to him "your army must move now while the roads are in good condition." It will be observed that three weeks have el

GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOTHING

AT THE

Buffalo Clothing Store!

THE subscribers announce that they have just received one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Men's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing ever brought into the Town of Peterboro', which they are prepared to sell at lower rices than any house in the trade.
The following is a list of prices:—

PANTS.	COATS.
150 Doeskin Pants from $3 50 to $5 00	175 Satinett Coats from $3 to $5
300 Satinett Pants from $1 75 to $2 75	300 heavy Canadian Tweeds from $4 to $7
200 Cassimere Pants from $2 00 to $4 50	150 American Tweeds from $5 to $9
100 American Tweeds from $2 to $3 50	100 Black Cloth Coats from $5 to $10
200 Canadian Tweeds from $2 to $3 50	&c. &c &c
&c., &c.	

OVERCOATS.

75 Pilot Cloth Overcoats from.....$6.00 to $10.00
50 Beaver do do..... 7.00 to 11.00
35 Seal Skin do..... 4.00 to 7.00
60 Union Cloth do..... 4.50 to 6.50
50 Whitney Cloth (all wool) Overcoats, 6.00 to 9.00

1,500 Vests of different kinds from $1 to $4.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

HATS AND CAPS,

—ALSO—

FUR CAPS,

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS

As Under Shirts, Drawers, Flannel Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, &c., &c.

☞Call and examine the stock, and satisfy yourselves that the prices are in proportion with the hard times.

The Terms are strictly CASH.

S. HOFELLER & BROTHERS,
Buffalo Clothing Store, George Street.

Peterboro', Nov. 13th, 1862. 46

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas C. Forman, ... *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Archibald McKinnon, ... *Defendant.*

The North half of lot No. 4 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Mariposa.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 5th, 1862. 33

The above sale stands adjourned until Tuesday the 9th day of December, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Nov. 11th, 1862. 47

MONTREAL

CHEAP CASH STORE,

Dickson's Block,
GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

THE best place in Peterboro' to purchase every description of

Ready-made Clothing.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.

A First Class Tailor on the Premises; and all orders for Clothing made up as neatly and as fashionably and at lower prices than any other house in the trade. The Fall Stock, which has been received, is very full and well selected in cloths of every variety.

A call and examination of my stock solicited.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Dickson's Block, George St.,
Peterboro', C. W.

November 5th, 1862. 46-tf

HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale one ¼ of an acre, with a comfortable House and outbuildings, being Lot No. 16, West of George and North of Dublin Streets, in the Town of Peterboro'.

For information regarding terms, &c., apply to the *Examiner* Office, or to the subscriber, at Pension Falls.

HENRY GRAHAM.

Pension Falls, Nov. 7, 1862. 46

FOR SALE.

THAT large and commodious Hotel known as the

"COMMERCIAL HOTEL,"
At Bridgenorth,

will be sold CHEAP, and on easy terms of payment. The building is a substantial one, 64 feet by 36, two story high, well situated for doing a good business.

Frame Stable and 2 Sheds attached, a good Garden, and plenty of Water on the premises.

ALSO:—FOR SALE.

200 Acres of good Hard Wood Land, being composed of Lot 6, in the 15th Con.; and Lot 5, in the 16th Con., of Harvey, 7 miles from Bobcaygeon, and 9 miles from Bridgenorth.

Indisputable Title will be given.

For particulars apply to the undersigned, at Hastings Post Office.

JAMES GRENVILLE.

November 10th, 1862. 46

WOODS AND FORESTS.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Quebec, 29th October, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that Licenses to cut Timber on the undermentioned vacant Public Lands, in the old Townships, in the Territories mentioned below, will be granted, by the respective Crown Timber Agents, to applicants, on and after the

Twentieth November next.

When two or more applications are received for the same lot or limit, the applicants will be called on to tender a Bonus in addition to the ordinary Ground Rent. The Bonus and Ground Rent to be paid within a given number of days, to be fixed by the agent. If not then paid, Licenses to issue to the next highest bidder.

Territories.	Agents.	Agencies.
Lower Ottawa,	C. B. Eaton,	Montreal, C.E.
Upper Ottawa,	J. Burgess,	Ottawa City, C.W.
Ottawa,	Jas. F. Way,	Belleville, C.W.
Frontenac, Addington & Lennox & Addington,	A. W. Powell,	Wilton, C.W.
Central West,	Wm. McDougall,	Commissioner.

46-49

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN SALT,

IN BARRELS.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Nov. 6th, 1862. 46-3i

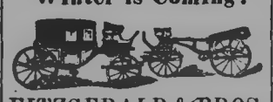
HORSE TO TRADE.

THE subscriber has a Canadian Horse that he wishes to Trade for Lumber, Cordwood, or Milch Cows. The Horse will do any kind of work, single or double.

E. C. HILL.

Peterboro, Nov. 6th, 1862. 46-2in

Winter is Coming!



FITZGERALD & BROS.

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that they are now manufacturing

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

AT HUTCHINSON'S OLD STAND.

AT THE FOOT OF SMITHTOWN HILL,

where they will be happy to supply all those who may favor them with a call.

All of which is warranted to be made from the best timber, and any person ordering from them, are invited to call and examine the timber before it is painted.

JOBBING & HORSE SHOEING

done on the shortest notice.

As they have in their employ Mr. David Carruthers, the well known Horse Shoer and Farrier, and as he has become a reformed man, he can be always depended upon, and found on hand.

Peterboro', 12th Nov., 1862. 46

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

A THOROUGH-GOING, reliable and Practical Journal, devoted to the different departments of the Soil Culture—such as growing Field Crops; Orchard and Garden fruits; Garden Vegetables and Flowers; Trees, Plants in-door and out door work around the dwelling; care of domestic animals, &c., &c.

☞ The matter of each number will be prepared mainly with references to the month of its issue, and the paper will promptly, and regularly be mailed at least one day before the beginning of the month.

A full *Calendar of operations* for the season is given every month.

Over six hundred plain, practical instructive articles will be given next year.

The Editors and Contributors are all practical working men.

TERMS:—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year,.....$1 00
Six copies one year, ... 5 00
Ten or more copies on year, 80 cts. each.

An Extra copy to the person sending 15 or more names, at 80 cents each.

☞ In addition to the above rates: Postage to Canada 6 cents; to Europe 24 cents; delivered in New York City 12 cents.

Postage anywhere in the United States and Territories must be paid by the subscriber, and is only 6 cents a-year, if paid quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Subscription can begin January 1st, July 1st or at other dates, if especially desired.

The paper is considered *paid for* wherever it is sent, and will be promptly discontinued when the time for which it is ordered expires.

☞ All business and other communications should be addressed to the Editor and Proprietor,

ORANGE JUDD,
No. 189, Water-st., New York.

November 13, 1862. 46

THE KINGSTON DAILY NEWS.

THE leading Conservative Journal of Central Canada, and the oldest Newspaper in Western Canada, is published in Kingston every lawful morning, and despatched by the early trains. It is the only newspaper in Kingston for many years that publishes direct telegraph news, and its mailing facilities are such that its readers for a hundred miles east and west, are placed in possession of the latest intelligence in advance of all other newspapers. Enjoying the largest circulation in Western Canada, the columns of the *Kingston Daily News* afford the very best medium of communication between advertisers and the public.—Subscriptions, by mail, $6 strictly in advance. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

A weekly edition of the Kingston News is published under the title of the *Chronicle and News*, containing a very large amount of interesting matter, and the latest news up to the hour of publication. Subscription, $3 per annum, in advance.

J. ROWLANDS,
Publisher, Kingston.

November 13, 1862. 46

OATS, BARLEY AND PEAS.

THE undersigned wishes to purchase 20,000 bushels of the above mentioned Grains, for which he will pay the highest Cash price at his Grain Warehouse, in Ashburnham.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, Nov. 4, 1862. 45

JUST PUBLISHED.

"Forget Me Not Polka!"

Dedicated to the Ladies of Peterborough.

BY W. PHILP.

Copies of which can be had at Callender & Pendleton's Music Room, Scott's Building.

Price 25 Cents.

Peterboro, Oct. 27th, 1862. 44

REMOVAL!

THE Subscribers take this opportunity on their removal to those commodious Premises newly erected by Mr. McKellar, on Hunter Street, to return their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public in general for the liberal support they have hitherto enjoyed, and they trust that by strict attention to business as heretofore they will merit a continuance of the same. A large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF ALL THE

FASHIONABLE GOODS!

of the season kept on hand, and made up in good style on the shortest notice. Also, a substantial and well selected stock of

Fashionable Ready-Made Clothing!

WHICH WILL BE FOUND

GOOD VALUE FOR THE MONEY.

☞ *All necessary Furnishings for Gentlemen kept in Stock.*

WM. MERCER & BROS.,
Tailors & Clothiers, Hunter Street.

N. B.—TWO GOOD WORKMEN WANTED.

Peterborough, Nov. 3, 1862. 45-4m

PHOTOGRAPHY!

Mr. EWING,

Has Removed to his New Rooms,

OVER ORMOND & GILMOUR'S DRUG STORE.

ENTRANCE ON HUNTER ST.,

Pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Peterboro, Nov. 5th, 1862 45

AUCTION SALE OF Farm Stock.

THE Sale of MR. MATTHEW WALTON'S Farm Stock, comes off

ON THURSDAY, 13th INST.,

consisting of the following Stock:

9 Horses, 6 Durham Cows, 50 Sheep, 8 Rams, all Leicester breed, bred from Messrs. Dickeson Miller, Jordeson & Wade's late imported stock.

TERMS:—All sums under $5 cash, over that amount 12 months credit without interest.

Monaghan, 6th Nov., 1862. 45

THE PETERBORO' AMATEUR DRAMATIC COM'Y,

TAKE great pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of Peterborough that they will give two Entertainments, on

Thursday & Friday, Dec. 4th & 5th 1862,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES!!

Upon which occasion Four Beautiful Plays will be produced.

The First Night:

Will be performed the great Farce in Two Acts, entitled,

THE IRISH ATTORNEY,

Or, Galway Practice in 1770.

To be followed by the admirable Farce, in One Act, entitled,

"LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS!"

Second Night:

The performance will commence with the beautiful Comedy, in Two Acts, entitled,

CHARLES II,

Or, The Merry Monarch.

To conclude with the New (and aprovos to the times) Farce in One Act, entitled,

OFF TO THE WARS,

Or, a Take-off on the American War.

P. S.—It was the intention of the Company to give their entertainments at an earlier day, but circumstances over which they have no control, and of which they were not aware of until Tuesday evening last, prevent them appearing earlier than announced.

Peterboro, November 6th, 1862. 45

(*Review to Copy.*)

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note made by me, and payable to James Smith, for $117, six months from the 3rd day of September, 1862, as I have never received any value for the said note, and I do not intend to pay it.

J. EDWARDS.

Peterboro, 31st Oct., 1862. 42-3in.

FOR SALE.

THE East half of Lot No. 199, with a NEW HOUSE, suitable for a small family.

The above property is situated on Brown St., in Ashburnham, being the leading road to Otonnee.

For further particulars apply at this office, or to the proprietor,

JOHN SMITH.

Ashburnham, November 3rd, 1862. 45

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office up to Nov. 5th, 1862. Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

Armstrong, Christ'r	Hall, E. S.
Bulger, James	Hopkins, Miss Margaret
Bradford, T	Henry, S.
Brown, Miss Mary	Hutton, W. L.
Bennett, W. C.	Johnston, Wilson
Brady, John	Johnson, Geo. A.
Searle, James	Jeffers, John
Bolster, Nathaniel	Keyr, David
Bittery, Mrs. Jane	Mathews, Isaac
Best, Jacob	Manning, Miss Sarah J.
Bell, Miss Farah C.	Matchett, Robert
Collens Mrs. Wm.	Morry, John
Cooney, Wm.	Mills, George
Charles, John S.	Mills, Stephen
Coleman, Wm.	Montgomery, William
Calvert, Mrs. George	McDonald James
Crosbie, Miss Jane	McCall, Dugald
Cady, Francis	McPherson, Donald
Collins, Miss Margaret	McAuliffe, Michael
Condon, Miss Mary	Noble, William
Cotton, Simon	Nichol, Miss Margaret
Davidson, Samuel	O'Brien, Thos., Deero
Darker, John	Porter, Archibald
Deen, James	Perry, Daniel
Drain, Miss Anna	Pollock, Thomas
Dennison, William	Quinn, William
Devine, Joseph	Rose, Joseph
Davis, Mrs. Elizabeth	Reid, Miss Ellen
Driscoll, Denis	Rivers, Michael
Edmon, Miss Catherine	Smith, Watson
Erskine, George	Symons, W
Faulkner, John	Smith, Lucien A
Fair William	Stevenson, James
Fraser, Robert J	Stephenson, John
Fannon, Sarah	Trotter Joseph
Grahame, Miss Jane	Trevlin, David
Greer, Miss Hannah	Thompson, R. W.
Hodge, Miss Jane	Wilson, Mrs. G. G.
Henderson, Thomas	Yates, William
Hayes, John	
Hayes, Thomas	

S. J. CARVER,
Postmaster.

Peterboro, November 5th, 1862. 45

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale, which contains 100 Acres, 10 of which are cleared and 2 under crop. There is a good Frame Dwelling House, and a Frame stable, shop, with or without tools. This is a rare opportunity for a low price, as the property is situated in the Township of Galway and Village of Kinmount, and is also in a good tombering district.

For particulars apply to

THOMAS GREEN,
Kinmount Post Office.

Kinmount, Oct. 30th, 1862. 45-1m

R. A. McNABB,

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO',

Would inform the Public that he is now prepared in his NEW SHOP on Hunter Street to attend to all orders for

GENTLEMEN OR BOY'S CLOTHING,

IN A MANNER THAT CANNOT FAIL TO GIVE SATISFACTION. HIS

STOCK OF CLOTHS

IS VERY LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED, AND WILL BE FOUND

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY & LOWER IN PRICE

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN PETERBOROUGH!

Peterborough, November 5th, 1862. 45

Fall and Winter Goods.

C. BRADFIELD,

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Furs, Crockery, China & Glassware, Fresh Teas.

C. B. WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK OF

BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, CAPES, MANTLES, &c., &c.

WHICH ARE MADE ON THE PREMISES, IN THE LATEST STYLES, BY EXPERIENCED HANDS. HIS STOCK OF

SILK VELVETS, SILK SATINS,

RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.,

HAVING BEEN ALL PURCHASED SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN SILKS. HE IS PREPARED TO SELL

MILLINERY

Full 25 Per Cent. below the usual Price!

Orders for Millinery and Family Mourning carefully Executed.

Peterboro, Oct. 28th, 1862. 44

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1863.

GREAT LITERARY & PICTORIAL YEAR!

THE PUBLISHER of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to the public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for the last *Thirty-Three years* of a larger circulation than any in America, has made an arrangement with the most popular authoress in this country:

MARION HOWLAND,

AUTHORESS OF

"Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Marian."

Who will furnish a story for every number of the Lady's Book for 1863. This alone will place the Lady's Book in a literary point of view far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Howland writes for no other publication. Our other favourite writers will continue to furnish articles throughout the year.

THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, AND THE CHEAPEST!!

THE LITERATURE,

Is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS

In America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine

THE MUSIC

Is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stores; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in *Godey.*

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

All efforts to rival us in this department have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S

Immense Double-Sheet Fashion Plates,

CONTAINING

FROM FIVE TO SEVEN FULL LENGTH COLOURED FASHIONS ON EACH PLATE—OTHER MAGAZINES ONLY GIVE TWO.

For ahead of any Fashions in Europe and America.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and the public. The publication of these plates

COST $10,000

More than fashion Plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford them. We never spare money when the public can be benefitted.

These Fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so-called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS

Of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often taken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the *Lady's Book* is the original publication, and the cheapest. If you take *Godey* you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house is found in *Godey.*

DRAWING LESSONS.

No other magazine gives them and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

OUR RECEIPTS

Are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking, in all its variety—Confectionary—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the *Lady's Book.* We originally started this department, and have possibly facilities for making it most perfect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.

This departm at comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.

No other magazine has this department.

TERMS: To subscribers in the British Provinces.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year $5. Three copies one year, $6. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, $11.25.

At these prices subscribers in the Provinces will have no American postage to pay.

Special Clubbing with other Magazines.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine, both one year, for $3.50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine, both one year, for $4 50.

Godey Harper, and Arthur will all be sent one year, on receipt of $6.

Treasury Notes and notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter. Address,

L. A. GODEY,
323 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

October, 1862. 45

HYDROPULT FOR SALE.

Apply at the Office of the *Examiner* now, Peterboro', Nov. 5th, 1862. 45-tf

---

SALE OF LANDS.

BY VIRTUE of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Eleventh day of June, A. D., 1855, and recorded in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough, upon the Twelfth day of the Month of July following, and made between Daniel Dougherty, then of the Town of Peterborough, yeoman, of the one part; and David Montgomery, of the Township of Smith, yeoman, of the other part.

THERE WILL BE SOLD BY

ALEX. McNEIL, Auctioneer,

AT HIS

AUCTION ROOMS,

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBORO',

ON

Saturday, 29th day of November, next,

AT TWO O'CLOCK, IN THE AFTERNOON,

LOT NUMBER 5,

On the North side of Wolfe Street, in the said Town of Peterborough, containing

One Half Acre,

MORE OR LESS.

TERMS - - - CASH.

C. A. WELLER, *Vendors Solicitor.*
A. McNEIL, *Auctioneer.*

Peterboro, Oct. 29th, 1862. 44

LOST OR STOLEN.

A RECIPE, No. 12,973, in my favor, dated 14th August, 1862, acknowledging a deposit of Two Hundred and Thirteen Dollars in the Bank of Montreal, at Peterboro', has been either lost by myself or stolen from my chest.

I hereby forbid any Bank agency, or any person or persons cashing or purchasing the same, as payment has been stopped.

MRS. MARY O'BRIEN.

Peterboro, Oct. 25th, 1862. 44-3in.

COPLAND'S ALE!

A LARGE QUANTITY

OF

COPLAND'S

Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY

GLOVER & ROBINSON, Sole Agents.

Peterboro, Oct. 28th, 1862. 44

A Cottage to Rent

IN the most beautiful and healthy part of the Town, and East of the Union School. The House is warm, and commodiously laid out, with suitable Outhouses and a Flower and Vegetable Garden in front.

RENT MODERATE, and possession can be given on the 11th November. Apply to

P. RYAN.

Peterboro, Oct. 13, 1862. 43

CHEAP

CASH STORE.

T. Mahony,

BEGS to inform his friends and numerous customers, that he has completed his

FALL STOCK!

consisting of the

Best brands of Groceries,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, as no Credit will be given from this date.

Whiskey!

as usual at Distillery Prices.

T. MAHONY.

P. S.—All Notes and Accounts due him, and not settled by the 1st December, will be handed to his Solicitor for collection.

T. M.

Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

FRESH ARRIVALS.

The subscriber has just received a lot of

PEACHES! APPLES! GRAPES! &C.

Also:—Oysters!

AND A LOT OF

NEW HONEY!

D. LEHAY.

Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

Summer Arrangements.

1862 1862

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW!

ANCHOR LINE

OF

STEAM PACKET SHIPS

SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN

Montreal, Quebec, and Glasgow.

Caledonia, 1397 tons register, 300 horse power, 13 years A 1—James Crair, Commander.
United Kingdom 1255 tons register, 200 h. pow'r, 12 years A 1—James Clark, Commander

The "Caledonia"

WILL SAIL FROM

QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,

ON

SATURDAY 8th OF NOVEMBER,

To be succeeded by

The "United Kingdom,"

Sailing Saturday, 15th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin	$60 00
Intermediate	30 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly cooked Provisions)	25 00

Children in proportion.

Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.

☞ Berths not secured until paid for.

Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

☞ For freight or passage, apply to

ROBT. SHAW & CO., Quebec;
Or G. & D. SHAW, 16 Common Street, Montreal.

October 14, 1862. 43

600,000 Male or Female Agents

TO SELL

LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

FROM recent surveys, completed August 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one years' time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a *County and Railroad Map* of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving *every Railroad Station* and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try. Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

WANTED.—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, Canada, California, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.*

J. T. LLOYD,
No. 164 Broadway New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Shoreersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP

OF

Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois,

is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. ☞ Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, *and it is the best which can be purchased.*

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—From Actual Surveys by Captains Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,250 miles—every sand-bar, island town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—coloured in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sep. 20. Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. T. LLOYD,—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS,
Secretary of the Navy.

43-3in

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to confirm a certain arrangement entered into between the Corporation of the Town of Peterborough and Messrs. Covert & Fowler, Lessees of the Millbrook branch of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, to legalize a certain indenture by way of lease made by the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company to Messrs. Tate & Fowler, and a certain Mortgage thereupon, made by the said Tate & Fowler to Trustees for the benefit of the Municipalities of the towns of Peterborough and Port Hope, and to declare the stock taken by the said Town of Peterboro in the said Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, paid up.

CHARLES PERRY,
Mayor of Peterboro.

Peterboro 20th Oct., 1862. 44-2m.

FARM FOR SALE.

BROKEN Lots No. 8 and 9, on the 6th Concession of the Township of Smith, near Bridgenorth, containing about

60 ACRES.

50 are Cleared,

the remainder in good Hardwood. There is a good

HOUSE, WELL, AND ORCHARD,

STABLE AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS.

Also, a good Limekiln. Apply to

THOMAS SWANN,
On the premises.

Smith, Oct. 14th, 1862. 42-tf.

Stolen!

AN ANVIL was taken from the iron house in the yard of Mr. R. Hamilton's Hardware store, on Tuesday Evening last. He desires that whoever may have taken the same will return it to him without delay.

Peterboro, October 8, 1862. 41

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES, beautifully situated on Lake street, Ashburnham, opposite Parson Burnham's residence.

For particulars apply to Mr. T. G. Hoslet, Merchant, Peterborough; Mr. James Burnham, School Teacher, Ashburnham; or to

GEO. McKEWEN, Proprietor.

Lot 18, 16th Con., Otonnabee, Oct. 8, 1862. 41

DIARIES! DIARIES! DIARIES!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DIARIES,

All Qualities, Styles and Prices!

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE

Cheap for Cash, at

T. BENSON'S Bookstore.

Peterboro, Nov. 6, '62. 45

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID

NEW SAW MILL,

Driven by Water Power,

With 946 Acres

OF EXCELLENT PINE LAND

attached. The Mill is situated at the mouth of Squaw River,

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY,

and is fitted up with the latest and most improved Machinery, consisting of a

Gang, English Gate & Edger

and everything that is necessary to carry on a first-class Saw Mill. The Mill and Machinery are all in perfect order, having only been in operation about six weeks, and is capable of cutting from Thirty to Forty Thousand Feet per 24 hours. ☞ Steamboats come right up to the Mill.

The Land consists of several Lots in the Township of Harvey.

To parties wishing to go into the Lumber business, this is a chance seldom to be met with, as it will be sold on LIBERAL TERMS.

For further particulars apply (post-paid) to

R. KINGAN,
Peterboro.

October 9th, 1862. 43-6in.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots No. 9, North of London Street,
14, 15, 16, & 18, South McDonnell St.,
17, North of McDonnell Street,
17, South of London Street,
16, North of Murray Street,
and 6, North of Sherbrook Street.

For terms apply to

JAMES HALL.

Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY!

WITH A COMMODIOUS

STONE DWELLING HOUSE.

THAT beautifully situated residence with ¾ an acre of land, being Lot No. 12, South of Hunter and West of George Street, at present occupied by Dr. McNabb.

This is undoubtedly the most desirable property now for sale in Peterboro'. The House is of Stone and in good repair.

THE GARDEN

is filled with good Fruit Trees, now bearing, and is now in a high state of cultivation.

TERMS EASY. Apply to

A. W. KEMPT,
Druggist.

Peterboro, August, 1862. 3m

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,
or Bobcaygeon.
WM. TULLY, Jr.

Monaghan, May 3, 1862.

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.

TERMS LIBERAL

Apply to

A. McNEIL, Peterboro.
or to MRS. McACKSTOCK,
On the premises.

Peterboro, May, 1862. 19

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

and under good cultivation. There is a splendid

ORCHARD

on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 6

AXES,

made by hand and with

CHARCOAL,

to suit the Lumbering Trade, or anything else.

P. J. AYRES.

Simcoe St., Peterboro, Sep. 15th, 1862. 3m

NOTICE.

THE subscribers beg to notify their customers that they have retired for the present from the Carriage Making business, and all parties indebted to them by Note or book account are requested to call and settle the same before 1st November, after which date all will be handed over for collection to our Attorney

J. & T. DOUGLAS.

Peterborough, October 8, 1862. 41

(*Review Copy.*)

FOR SALE,

On Approved Credit, if Required.

A VERY useful young MARE with Foal by her side, and supposed to be in foal again by "Ploughboy." She has been broke but never worked, as the owner has never had occasion to use her. There is also one or two young Geldings to be disposed of. Also

ABOUT 100,000 BRICK!

Of good quality, for building in the Spring.

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonnabee, October 7, 1862. 41

WANTED

WITH a salary of $30 by the month and all travelling expenses paid. Agents to all the Country Parishes in Canada East and West, for the sale of a

NEW SEWING MACHINE,

Not yet introduced in Canada. A fortune can be made by their sale.

Apply immediately to

MICHAEL RATTY,
General Agent,
Post Office, Quebec.

Quebec, 1862. 41

Strayed.

INTO the premises of the subscriber, about the 1st of May last,

A WHITE PIG,

The owner, by proving property and paying expenses, can take it away.

PATRICK O'BRIEN.

Ashburnham, Oct. 27th, 1862. 44-3in-pd.

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the North East ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Smith.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 1½ miles, on one of the principal travelled roads, and will be sold on a low price. Apply to

E. H. DIXON, Agent.

Peterboro, Feb. 10th, 1862. 9-tfn

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.

☞ All kinds of Carving and Lettering for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 29-1y

NEW

Carriage Establishment.

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the public that they have bought out the Carriage Making Establishment of Messrs. J. & T. Douglas, where they will continue to manufacture

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES! WAGGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

Jobbing and Horse-shoeing

executed in the best manner and at REASONABLE PRICES.

McWILLIAMS & MINISTER.

Peterborough, Oct. 14th, 1862. 42

IMPORTANT

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having taken the property known as

HALL'S MILLS!

(LATELY OCCUPIED BY H. HALL),

UNDER MY OWN MANAGEMENT, I am now prepared to do

GRISTING

for farmers, and others requiring it, on the shortest notice. As much of the old machinery has been replaced by the newest and most improved kinds, and the services of a good miller secured, customers may depend upon getting a

First-rate article of Flour,

MADE OUT OF THEIR OWN WHEAT.

Bakers and others requiring Wheat ground in large quantities, can have it done on Liberal Terms.

CHOPPED CORN

and other feed for sale at the Mills,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Cash paid for any quantity of good Wheat

SAMUEL DICKSON.

Peterboro, July 17th, 1862. 39

NEW

CHEAP GROCERY

AND

FEED STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has leased the premises lately occupied by F. H. Armstrong, where he intends to keep a good selection of

Groceries and Crockery,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

FLOUR AND MILL FEED

Kept constantly on hand.

N. B.—Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

JOSEPH G. BURTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 15, 1862. 39

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

263 Broadway, New York.

TWO parties little acquainted with the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine the annual perusal of the Company's Circular is earnestly commended. This circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared with much care and we will abide by all stat

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of Vendition Exponas, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Rutherford, Jessie H. Rutherford, and Alex. Fee, *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

John Nelson, *Defendant.*

The South half of Lot No. 14, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Smith, and part of the East half of Lot No. 14, in the 5th Concession of Otonabee, containing two acres, and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North East corner of the said lot, thence west 9 chains, thence south 4 chains, thence east 9 chains, thence north 4 chains to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Nov. 5, 1862. 44

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } BY Virtue of a Writ of Vendition Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Mary Ann Collins, administratrix of the estate of the late Edward Collins, deceased, to be administered at the suit of William Lundy; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said Edward Collins, deceased, at the time of his death in the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Honourable Henry Sutton, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

The Honourable Sidney Smith, John D. Armour and James B. Fortune, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 20 in the 13th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Nov. 5, 1862. 45

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, John D. Armour, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Honourable Henry Sutton, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

The Honourable Sidney Smith, John D. Armour and James B. Fortune, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 20 in the 13th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Nov. 5, 1862. 45

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Turner, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

George Connell, *Defendant.*

The South half of Lot No. 4, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 27th, 1862. 35

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of December, 18 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William Henry and William Rutherford, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 11, in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 13th 1862. 35

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Emily Cullen, and to me delivered against the lands and tenements of James Cullen, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Michael Cullen, administrator of the estate of the said James Cullen, deceased, to be administered at the suit of William Lundy; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Cullen, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said Michael Cullen, administrator as aforesaid, and to be sold thereof at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 16th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Patrick Twomey, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

[illegible] Lot No. 1, in the 8th Concession of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 19th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Edgar, *Defendant.*

The East half of Lot No. 12 East of the Commissioners Road, in the Township of Smith, containing two acres, being composed of that certain part of said Lot No. 12, which is particularly set forth in a Deed thereof from one George Nicholls and wife, to the said defendant, dated the 8th day of October, now rendered right hundredths of an acre, and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough, on the 15th day of November, in the handwriting of

Also, part of Lot No. 19, West of the Commissioners road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot, lying East of a blazed line, running parallel with the said Commissioners road, one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Aug. 19th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of [illegible] } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William Henry and William Rutherford, *Defendants.*

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Dummer, in the County of Victoria, being composed of Lots No. 12 and 13, on the west side of the Junction Gravel Road, and Town Lot No. 6 on the east side of Lansdowne Street, and Town Lot No. 6 on the east side of Lansdowne Street, in the Village of Bridgenorth, in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough, and Province of Canada, according to the Registered Plans and Surveys, and described as follows, that is to say: [illegible]

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Nov. 5, 1862. 45

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Edgar, *Defendant.*

Part of Lot No. 12 East of the Commissioners Road, in the Township of Smith, containing two acres, being composed of that certain part of said Lot No. 12, which is particularly set forth in a Deed thereof from one George Nicholls and wife, to the said defendant, dated the 8th day of October, now rendered right hundredths of an acre, and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough, on the 15th day of November, in the handwriting of

Also, part of Lot No. 19, West of the Commissioners road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot, lying East of a blazed line, running parallel with the said Commissioners road, one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Aug. 19th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Rutherford and William Rutherford, *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

Francis W. Hodder, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 1 and 5, according to Perry's plan of Lot No. 2, in Township Lot No. 15, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Nov. 5, 1862. 45

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of Vendition Exponas, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

John Morrow, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 1, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Nov. 5, 1862 45

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE Sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendants, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Douglas & Thomas Douglass, *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

William Simons, *Defendant.*

The east half of the north half of Lot No. 18, in the 6th Concession of the township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro, Nov. 5, 1862. 45

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL BE at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Turner, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

George Connell, *Defendant.*

The South half of Lot No. 4, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 27th, 1862. 35

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of December, 18 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William Henry and William Rutherford, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 11, in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 13th 1862. 35

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Emily Cullen, and to me delivered against the lands and tenements of James Cullen, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Michael Cullen, administrator of the estate of the said James Cullen, deceased, to be administered at the suit of William Lundy; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Cullen, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said Michael Cullen, administrator as aforesaid, and to be sold thereof at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 16th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Patrick Twomey, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

[illegible] Lot No. 1, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 19th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Edgar, *Defendant.*

Part of Lot No. 12 East of the Commissioners Road, in the Township of Smith, containing two acres, being composed of that certain part of said Lot No. 12, which is particularly set forth in a Deed thereof from one George Nicholls and wife, to the said defendant, dated the 8th day of October, now rendered right hundredths of an acre, and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough, on the 15th day of November, in the handwriting of

Also, part of Lot No. 19, West of the Commissioners road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described as being all that portion of the said lot, lying East of a blazed line, running parallel with the said Commissioners road, one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Aug. 19th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Emily Cullen, and to me delivered against the lands and tenements of James Cullen, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Michael Cullen, administrator of the estate of the said James Cullen, deceased, to be administered at the suit of William Lundy; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Cullen, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said Michael Cullen, administrator as aforesaid, and to be sold thereof at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 16th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William Henry and William Rutherford, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 11, in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 13th 1862. 35

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendants, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

James Mitchell and James Gibson, *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William A. Scott, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William Henry and Wilson Scott, *Defendants.*

William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, containing 105 feet on Bottom Hunter Street, and 132 feet more or less; Lots Nos. 8 and 9 in the 9th Concession; Lot No. 8, the South half of Lot No. 9 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Smith.

The West half of Lot No. 10 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 3, West of Otonabee, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 11 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith.

The north [illegible] the 7th Concession; Lot No. 13 in the 8th Concession, [illegible] West of the Commissioners Road, in the Township of Smith.

The West half of Lot No. 10 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Smith.

The East half of Lot No. 3, 4 and 5, West of Otonabee, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 11 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith.

The East half of Lot No. 3, 4 and 5, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Asphodel, and Lots Nos. 4, 5 and 7, in the Village of Westwood, in the Township of Asphodel, and numbering from the River Ouse, East on the side line between Lots Nos. 10 and 11, of the said Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 6, 1862. 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, on Tuesday the 16th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

James Mitchell and James Gibson, *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William A. Scott, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William Henry and Wilson Scott, *Defendants.*

William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, containing 105 feet on Bottom Hunter Street, and 132 feet more or less; Lots Nos. 8 and 9 in the 9th Concession; Lot No. 8, the South half of Lot No. 9 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Smith.

The West half of Lot No. 10 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 3, West of Otonabee, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 11 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith.

The East half of Lot No. 3, 4 and 5, West of Otonabee, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 11 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith.

The East half of Lot No. 3, 4 and 5, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Asphodel, and Lots Nos. 4, 5 and 7, in the Village of Westwood, in the Township of Asphodel, and numbering from the River Ouse, East on the side line between Lots Nos. 10 and 11, of the said Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 6, 1862. 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, on Tuesday the 16th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

James Mitchell and James Gibson, *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William A. Scott, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William Henry and Wilson Scott, *Defendants.*

William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, containing 105 feet on Bottom Hunter Street, and 132 feet more or less; Lots Nos. 8 and 9 in the 9th Concession; Lot No. 8, the South half of Lot No. 9 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Smith.

The West half of Lot No. 10 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 3, West of Otonabee, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 11 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith.

The East half of Lot No. 3, 4 and 5, West of Otonabee, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 11 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith.

The East half of Lot No. 3, 4 and 5, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Asphodel, and Lots Nos. 4, 5 and 7, in the Village of Westwood, in the Township of Asphodel, and numbering from the River Ouse, East on the side line between Lots Nos. 10 and 11, of the said Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 6, 1862. 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Mary Burnham, and against the lands and tenements which were of Robert Steele, deceased, and which are assets in the hands of Alfred Hiram Cousins, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Robert Steele, deceased, at the time of his death, who died intestate, I have seized and taken in execution all the right title and interest which were of the said Robert Steele, in the hands of the said Alfred Hiram Cousins, to be administered in and to that part of Lot No. 13, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and being composed of portion of Village Lot No. 12, in the Village of Keene, in the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, and may be otherwise known and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North-east angle of the said Village Lot No. 12, then Southerly along the Eastern limit of said Village Lot No. 12, until it intersects with the North side of Bridge Street so called, thence West-erly along the North side of Bridge st. aforesaid thirty-six feet, thence Northerly, parallel to the Eastern limit of the said Village Lot No. 12 until it intersects the Southern limit of Village Lot No. 13, in the said Village, thence Easterly along the said Southern limit of Village Lot No. 13, thirty-six feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 22nd, 1862. 35

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Rutherford and William Rutherford, *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

Francis W. Hodder, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 1 and 5, according to Perry's plan of Lot No. 2, in Township Lot No. 15, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Nov. 5, 1862. 45

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of Vendition Exponas, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

John Morrow, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 1, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Nov. 5, 1862 45

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL BE Sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendants, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Douglas & Thomas Douglass, *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

William Simons, *Defendant.*

The east half of the north half of Lot No. 18, in the 6th Concession of the township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro, Nov. 5, 1862. 45

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Turner, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

George Connell, *Defendant.*

The South half of Lot No. 4, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 27th, 1862. 35

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of December, 18 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William Henry and William Rutherford, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 11, in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 13th 1862. 35

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Emily Cullen, and to me delivered against the lands and tenements of James Cullen, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Michael Cullen, administrator of the estate of the said James Cullen, deceased, to be administered at the suit of William Lundy; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Cullen, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said Michael Cullen, administrator as aforesaid, and to be sold thereof at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 16th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Rutherford and William Rutherford, *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

Francis W. Hodder, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 1 and 5, according to Perry's plan of Lot No. 2, in Township Lot No. 15, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Nov. 5, 1862. 45

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of Vendition Exponas, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

John Morrow, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 1, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Nov. 5, 1862 45

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL BE Sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendants, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Douglas & Thomas Douglass, *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

William Simons, *Defendant.*

The east half of the north half of Lot No. 18, in the 6th Concession of the township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro, Nov. 5, 1862. 45

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Turner, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

George Connell, *Defendant.*

The South half of Lot No. 4, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 27th, 1862. 35

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of December, 18 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William Henry and William Rutherford, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 11, in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 13th 1862. 35

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Emily Cullen, and to me delivered against the lands and tenements of James Cullen, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Michael Cullen, administrator of the estate of the said James Cullen, deceased, to be administered at the suit of William Lundy; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Cullen, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said Michael Cullen, administrator as aforesaid, and to be sold thereof at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 16th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Rutherford and William Rutherford, *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

Francis W. Hodder, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 1 and 5, according to Perry's plan of Lot No. 2, in Township Lot No. 15, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Nov. 5, 1862. 45

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of Vendition Exponas, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

John Morrow, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 1, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Nov. 5, 1862 45

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL BE Sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendants, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Douglas & Thomas Douglass, *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

William Simons, *Defendant.*

The east half of the north half of Lot No. 18, in the 6th Concession of the township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro, Nov. 5, 1862. 45

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

William Turner, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

George Connell, *Defendant.*

The South half of Lot No. 4, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 27th, 1862. 35

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of December, 18 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

William Henry and William Rutherford, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 11, in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 13th 1862. 35

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Emily Cullen, and to me delivered against the lands and tenements of James Cullen, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Michael Cullen, administrator of the estate of the said James Cullen, deceased, to be administered at the suit of William Lundy; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of the said James Cullen, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said Michael Cullen, administrator as aforesaid, and to be sold thereof at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 16th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Rutherford and William Rutherford, *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

Francis W. Hodder, *Defendant.*

Lots Nos. 1 and 5, according to Perry's plan of Lot No. 2, in Township Lot No. 15, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Monaghan

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Nov. 5, 1862. 45

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of Vendition Exponas, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

John Morrow, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 1, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Nov. 5, 1862 45

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL BE Sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendants, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Douglas & Thomas Douglass, *Plaintiffs.*

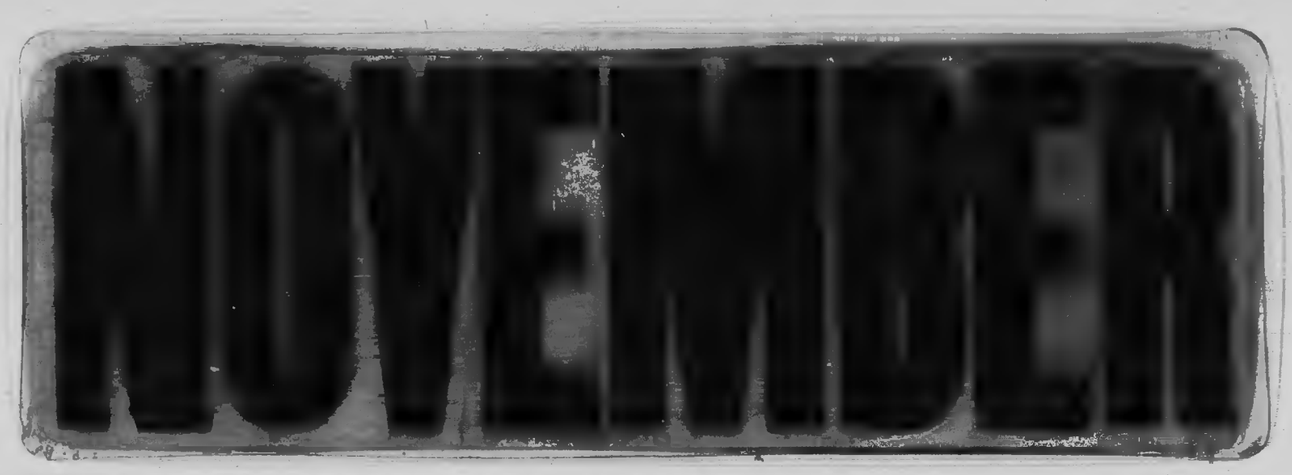
vs.

William Simons, *Defendant.*

The east half of the north half of Lot No.

Town Council

Peterborough Examiner.



20

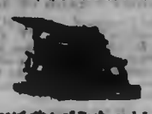
1862

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1862. NUMBER 47

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!



Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Ball Headings,
Steam Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Ordering and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Offices in the Court House, Peterborough.

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 16

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 16

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 16

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

GEORGE H. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Scott's Buildings, over the Bank of Toronto. George Street, Peterboro.' 18

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Scott,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GORE DISTRICT FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street. Peterborough. 16

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. CAULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George street, Peterborough. 20

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. Office and Residence:—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE HOUSEMAN & SHEPARD.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
Office:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 9, 1862. 41

J. B. BISSEL,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Notice, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
February 12th, 1863. 8

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Gartrell's Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 9

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds. Ashburnham, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glassware, Hunter Street Peterboro

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, Brock Street Peterborough. 18

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, London Merchant, &c., Corner of W Hunter and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

R. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c
Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES.
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough, C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg. Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water Str't, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c.
☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs. Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery. Peterboro' March 1863. 11

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store.
N. B.—All business done promptly and moneys handed over when collected 13

P. SHEVLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office over Harty's Store, George Street.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 24

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
Office:—BONNAR'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Legge, Dentist, Brockville, Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a.m., free of charge. 16

Hair Dressing Saloon.
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.
PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.
Ladies celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings,
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

Veterinary Surgery.
T. BLOOMFILD,
VETERINARY SURGEON, returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has received which he continues and the practice of his profession in Peterborough, and he pays strict attention to all calls to merit and receive a continuance of their support.
CASTRATING and all operations carefully performed. Medicines for all diseases of Horses and Cattle ready prepared at his office, George street, North of Brock street, nearly opposite the Railway House.
Peterborough, Dec. 15th, 1862. 42-3m

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,
ASHBURNHAM.
THE subscriber begs to announce to the inhabitants of Ashburnham, Peterboro', and surrounding country, that his new Hotel is now opened, and he hopes by paying strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a share of their patronage.
The BAR will be supplied with the choicest of Liquors and Cigars; while the Table will not be behind with the wants required for it.
Good sheds and stabling in connection with the Hotel; a careful hostler always on hand.
JOSEPH SEDGWICK.
Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1863. 39

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
GRANVILLE RICHARDSON,
24 Proprietor.

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1863. 16

MAPLE LEAF SALOON,
SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY.
of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.
This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.
Yard and Stabling for the public
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.

J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOTEL
Peterborough.
THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he has re-taken the American Hotel, and having it completely renewed and refurnished, and being now entirely complete in all its appartments, is now open for the reception of the travelling public.
The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.
The LIQUORS are of the best brands, and the LARDER will be constantly supplied with the delicacies of the season.
The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Hostler is always in attendance.
ALSO,

A LIVERY STABLE attached to the Hotel, where Horses and Conveyances of all kinds can be had at all seasons.
CHARGES MODERATE.
LOUIS McGWEGOR.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
Peterborough.
THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has taken that new Hotel on the
CORNER OF GEORGE & HUNTER STS,
in the Town of Peterborough, which he is fitting up at a great expense, and he trusts by keeping
THE BAR
supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars, and the Table with the choicest supplies of the season, to merit a share of the public support.
There is a large and commodious YARD, with Sheds and Stables attached to the Hotel, where a careful Hostler will always be found in attendance. Also, a
First-Class Bowling Alley
ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.
WM. ARMSTRONG.
Peterboro, August, 1863. 34-1y

SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.
THE shop lately occupied by Mr. Harley, as a Furniture Ware Room, in Ashburnham, with a small Dwelling House attached.
Also, the dwelling lately occupied by Mr. John Mowry, possession can be given immediately.
JOSEPH SEDGWICK.
Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1863. 36

W. PHILP,
TEACHER OF MUSIC,
Residence, Scott's Buildings, Peterboro',
BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that in addition to his classes in the Union School, he is prepared to give
Lessons on the Piano, Violin, &c.
either in his own house or at the residence of the pupils.
For Terms, apply either personally, or at Mr White's Bookstore.
Peterboro, Sept 17, 1862. 38

Fred. Taylor,
PARLIAMENTRY, Land & General Agent, Patents for Crown Lands obtained, claims before the Department of Crown Lands prosecuted. Patents of Invention and General Business with the Public Offices attended to, Titles examined and legal advice given free of charge.
REFERENCES:
Hon. Geo. S. Boulton, Cobourg; T. R. Merritt, Esq., St. Catherines; Hon. L. Renaud, Montreal; Hon. D. McDonald, Toronto; Hon. G. Alexander, Woodstock; Hon. J. Hamilton, Hawkesbury; Hon. D. Christie, Brantford; Hon. R. Matheson, Perth; Hon. G. J. Goodhue, London; Hon. A. Kierskowski, St. Charles.
OFFICE,—Corner of Beads and Fort St. Quebec.
September, 1862. 26

WILLIAM TAYLOR
BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Monroe, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.
The Stabling is excellent, and Mr. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.
☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.
Ashburnham March 13, 1861. 31-6m.

W. LECH,
FURRIER, &C., &C.
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
Pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs, of every description.
A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment.
ALSO
Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.
Peterborough, May, 1863. 19

Advertising Essential to Business.
AGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and general Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.
Acknowledged Agent for this Paper. 36

MUSIC.
PIANO-FORTES & MELODEONS,
of various Makes and Patterns.
INSTRUCTION BOOKS for the Piano, and a large and well selected stock of
Sheet Music, Songs, &c.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Dealers supplied at reduced prices, and all orders for Music promptly attended to.
CALLENDAR & PENTLAND,
Dental Rooms.
Over the Fur Store, Scott's Building, corner of *George & Hunter Streets.*
Peterboro', 23rd July 1862. 3i

DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861: 49

OFFICES TO BE LET.
A FEW very desirable front rooms over my Drug Store, lately occupied by Mr. Pentland, Dentist.
W. COULTER.
Peterboro, 17th Sept., 1862. 38

Notice.
THE subscribers beg to call the attention of all those indebted to them, that all Notes one month over due, and all accounts due prior to the 1st January 1863, if not settled immediately, will be put into Court without further notice. Being is very unpleasant to all concerned, and we hope our debtors will prevent us from bringing recourse to the Court by paying their debts. If costs are incurred the blame will be with them not us.
WHITE, HAMILTON & Co.
Peterborough, 9th October, 1862. 41

NOTICE.
THE subscribers beg to notify their customers that they have retired for the present from the Carriage Making business, and all parties indebted to them by Note or Book account are requested to call and settle the same before 1st November, after which date all will be handed over for collection to our Attorney
J. & T. DOUGLAS.
Peterborough, October 9, 1862. 41
(*Review Copy.*)

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.
ON and after the 13th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—
Leave Port Hope at.....7.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at.....9.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at.....1.35 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope.....3.55 a.m.
The morning at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues to as present.
S. B. KIMBALL, Superintendent. F. FERGUSON, Secretary.
Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

THE STEAMER

"OGEMAH!"
LEAVES MUD LAKE ON
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS,
At 10 o'clock a.m. precisely, for
BOBCAYGEON, FENELON FALLS, AND LINDSAY.
WILL LEAVE LINDSAY
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,
at 8 o'clock a. m. returning, calling at the same places.
STAGES
BETWEEN
Peterboro' and Mud Lake,
will run regularly, leaving Peterborough immediately on the arrival of the Cars at 9.10 a. m. precisely, and Mud Lake on arrival of the Boat
For freight, etc. apply to
WHITE & EASTLAND,
Peterborough.
Peterborough, June 11, 1863. 24

BACK LAKES!

THE STEAMER
"WOODMAN,"
CAPT. CRANDLE,
Will leave Mud Lake for Lindsay, every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY,
AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.
calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, and returning will leave Lindsay every
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
A STAGE
will run in connection with the Boat. For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to Lewis McGregor, American Hotel.
Peterboro, 21st Oct., 1862. 44

600,000 Male or Female Agents
TO SELL
LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.
FROM recent surveys, completed August 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one years' time.
Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 870,000 names are engraved on this map.
It is not only a County Map, but it is also a *County and Railroad Map* of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving *every Railroad Station* and distances between.
Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.
Send for $1 worth to try. Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.
WANTED.—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, Canada, California, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.*
J. T. LLOYD,
No. 164 Broadway, New York.
The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $160,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.
LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP
OF
Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois,
is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. ☞ Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.
From the Tribune, Aug. 2.
"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, *and it is the best which can be purchased.*
LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI—From Actual Surveys by Captains Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from 64. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—coloured in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $3.50 on linen, with rollers. *Re dy Sep. 20.*
Navy Department, Washington, Sept, 17, 1862.
J. T. LLOYD,—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies.
Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for one of that squadron.
GIDEON WELLS,
43-3in Secretary of the Navy.

Go to Hopkins & Donnely's
BRITISH SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS WAREHOUSE!
If you want to buy good
SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS
of all descriptions.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, *Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,* Spoke Brushes, Carriage Rugs, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH!
OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.
N.B.—Experienced Collar makers constantly on the premises. ☞ Collars warranted.
Peterboro, May 1st, 1863. 18

Poetry.

The Monk's Labour.

The Monk Austin, at close of day,
Wearied and worn looked he:
Then up the Abbot came and spake;
'My son! what aileth thee?

'Well may I weary look, I ween,
When the hours of day are run,
So sore my toil—without God's aid
My work were never done.

'Give ear, oh Father! while I tell
'Tis taska I have to do,
And how, with much recurring day,
My toil begins anew.

'Two Falcons fierce 'tis mine to tame—
Two wild Goshawks to train—
Two Horses to check—and mastery o'er
A doughty Dragon gain!

'Nor these alone: the Forest King
To bow unto my sway,
And tend a Sick Man; thus my strength
Is sorely taxed each day.'

Greatly wondering, spoke the Abbot;
'Strange the tale thou tellest me;
Well I wot that in these cloisters
Such like tasks can never be.

'Sorely have the words perplexed me;
Brother! sure thou art distraught;
What are these but idle fancies
'Gendered in a brain o'erwrought?'

'Save am I, and truth have spoken,
Though my words belief exceed:
Give me patience, and I straightway
Will the puzzling riddle read.

'The Falcons twain, mine eyes are they,
Which I must watch with care,
Least, dimmed by gazing on the earth,
They reach not higher air.

'The two Goshawks, they are my hands—
Those I to labour train,
My wants to satisfy, and bread
For my poor brethren gain.

'Fleet as two Hares my feet are fain
In pleasure's path to run;
Did I not check their wayward course,
My soul it were undone.

'No Dragon fiercer than my tongue;
I must its power subdue,
And teach it how to pray and praise,
And evil words eschew.

'The Lion is my heart that oft
Resists its Maker's sway—
Repenteth after evil, like
A wild beast after prey

'The Sick Man is my body frail;
All fretfully it cries
For many a thing that hurtful is,
Which wisely God denies.'

In wondering eye the Abbot heard
The holy Monk be blest,
'Thou workest for the Lord,' quoth he,
'And God shall give thee rest.'

Miscellaneous.

Romantic Pursuit and Capture of Rao Sahib.

Nena Sahib, Bala Rao, and Rao Sahib, were all concerned in the atrocities of Cawnpore. Nena Sahib and Bala Rao superintended the massacres in persons; Rao Sahib, their nephew remained at Bithoor, the family residence, in charge of the mansion; but more than one cold blooded murder was perpetrated by his orders, and a body of fugitives from Futtyghur, intercepted by his troops, were forwarded by him to Cawnpore to share the fate of the other victims. After the restoration of our ascendancy it was, of course, the anxious desire of Government to capture these assassins. Rao Sahib has at last been captured into our hands, and consigned to the gallows. It appears that, after escaping from the advance of our troops, he joined Tantia Topee, the partisan who so long eluded our flying clumns and was only taken and hanged after two years' flight. After the dispersion of that chief's band he wandered about India in disguise, settling sometimes at one place of pilgrimage, and sometimes at another, till at length, about a year ago, he took up his abode at Chinernee, a small district in the territory of Jummoo, lying between the northern frontier of Penjaub and the rugged hills of Cashmere. In this remote and secluded spot he remained for twelve months unnoticed and unknown, till he was one day recognised by a Hindoo pilgrim, with whom he had formerly had some cause of quarrel. The pilgrim immediately betook himself to Sealkote, the nearest station in the Punjaub, and communicated the intelligence to Mr. Macnabb, acting deputy commissioner. That gentleman took his measures without an hours delay. Rao Sahib was on his guard day and night. His servants and followers watched for him; the arrival of a British officer in those parts would be instantly signalled, and at the first alarm the fugitive might plunge into a country through which it would be hopeless to follow him. It was necessary therefore, that Mr. Macnabb should succeed in getting to Chinernee, but only in person, but with such an escort as might be required for effecting the arrest, and yet excite no suspicion of his approach on his purpose. Such a problem was no easy one, nor was it facilitated by the circumstances that Mr. Macnabb himself was ill at the time as to be unable either to walk or ride. From Jummoo to Chinernee is a distance of forty-five miles, through passes and over precipices of the wildest character, and seldom travelled over by Europeans. The following scheme was adopted:—A Tehsilder, or revenue agent of the Maharajah's, stationed a little beyond Chinernee, either was or could be naturally a defaulter in his accounts, and the Maharajah, therefore, was to despatch a trusty secretary for the ostensible purpose of superseding him. That the secretary proceeding on such an errand should take an escort was not unreasonable, and this pretext provided for an escort of fifty soldiers. Finally, as the case appeared might wish for his wife's company at the scene of his duties, a litter was provided for the conveyance of the lady, and this character and conveyance Mr. Macnabb appropriated to himself. He sent back the generality of sending his own litter back to Sealkote with a little public demonstration, in order that he might be thought to have returned to his station, and at the same time that his return might not by any chance be the with the expedition to Chinernee. This done, the little party started; the secretary at the head of his soldiers, and the British officer representing the secretary's wife in the closed litter. Ninety hours of fatigue and peril hardly sufficed to bring the party to Chinernee, when the original informer, who had been taken into the expedition, was sent forward, accompanied by a trusty messenger, to see if the prize was still safe. The messenger presently returned, with the intelligence that the informer had found Rao Sahib, and had taken a seat by his side. The soldiers therefore marched on, and presently a cry of success roused Mr. Macnabb from his litter, to the astonishment not only of the villagers, but of the troops themselves, who had been kept in perfect ignorance of his presence. Rao Sahib could offer no resistance, and made but little defence. He confessed at once, surrendered himself with about £4,000 worth of jewels, which he still retained, and, after being duly tried, was hanged on the 21st of August at the scene of his crimes.

Story of a Blind Soldier.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writing from the hospitals at Alexandria, relates the following anecdote:

Joe enlisted in the 1st Maryland regiment, and was plainly a "rough," originally. As we passed along the hall we first saw him, crouched near an open window, lustily singing. "I'm a bold soldier boy," and observing the broad bandage over his eyes, I said. "What's your name, my good fellow?"

"Joe sir," he answered," Joe parsons."

"And what is the matter with you?"

"Blind, sir.—blind as a bat."

"In battle?"

"Yes—at Antietam. Both eyes shot out at one clip."

Poor Joe was in the front, at Antietam creek; and a minie ball had passed directly through his eyes, across his face, destroying his sight forever.—He was but twenty years old; but he was as happy as a lark!

"It is dreadful," I said.

"I'm very thankful I'm alive, sir. It might ha' been worse, yer see," he continued. And he told us his story.

"I was hit," he said, "and it knocked me down. I lay there all night, and next day the fight was renewed. I could stand the pain, yer see, but the balls was flyin' all round, and I wanted to get away. I couldn't see nothin' though. So I waited, and listened; and at last I heard a feller groanin' beyond me. 'Hello!' says I. 'Hello, yourself,' says he. 'Who be yer?' says I—'a rebel? You're a Yankee,' says he. So I am,' says I; 'Whats the matter with you?' 'My leg's smashed,' says he. 'Can't yer walk?' 'No,' 'Can't yer see?' 'Yes,' 'Well' says I, 'you're a d—d rebel, but, will you do me a little favour?' 'I will,' says he, 'if I kee.' 'Thee I says'. 'Well, ole butternut, I can't see nothing. My eyes is knocked out; but I can walk. Come over yere. Let's get out o' this. You p'int the way, an' I'll tote yer off the field, on my back.' 'Bully for you!' says he. 'And so we managed to get together. We shook hands on it. I took a wink outer his canteen, and he got on my shoulders. I did the walkin' for both, an' he did the navigatin.' An' of he did'nt make me carry him straight into a rebel colonel's tent, smiley away, I'm a liar! How'ever, the colonel came up, an' says he. 'What d'yer come from? who be yer? I told him. He said I was done for, and couldn't do no more shootin'; and he sent me over to our lines. So, after three days, I came down here with the wounded boys, where we're doin' pretty well, all things considered."

"But you will never see the light again my poor fellow," I suggested sympathetically.

"That's so," he answered, glibly; but I can't help it, you notice. I did my duty—got shot pop in the eye—an' that's my misfort'n not my fault,—as the ole man said of his Blind hoss. But—

I'm a bold soldier boy."

he continued, cheerily renewing his song; and we left him in his singular merriment. Poor, sightless, unlucky, but stout hearted Joe Parsons.

A Minister's Story of a Pig.

Rev. J. G. Wood, in his "Animal Traits and Characteristics," thus glorifies one:

"A curious animal is a pig, sentient! Very cunning, too—a great deal more sensible than people give them credit for. I had a pig aboard my ship that was too knowing by half. All hands were fond of him, and there was no one on board, that would have seen him injured. There was a dog on board, too, and the pig and he were capital friends; they ate out of the same plate, walked about the decks together, and would lie down side by side under the bulwarks in the sun. The only thing they ever quarrelled about was lodging. The dog, you see sir, had got a kennel for himself—the pig had nothing of the sort. We did not think he needed one; but he had notions upon that matter. Why should Toby be better housed of a night than he? Well, sir, he had somehow got into his head that possession is one parts of the law; and though Toby tried to show him the rights of the question, he was so pig-headed that he either would not or could not understand. So every night it came to be 'catch as catch can.' If the dog got in first, he would show his teeth, and the other had to lie under the boat, or to find the softest plank where he could; if the pig was found in possession, the dog could not turn him out but looked out for refuge next time. One evening, gentlemen, it had been blowing hard all day, and I had just ordered close-reefed top-sails, for the gale was increasing, and there was a good deal of sea rolling, and hove-to, waiting to veer; in short, I was in expectation of I called down the companion ladder for the boy to bring up my pea-jacket. 'He's now going to have a dirty night. The pig was sleeping and heeding about the deck, for the ship lay over so much with the breeze, being close hauled, that he could not keep his berth for the night, though it wanted a good bit of dark. But to get behind! Toby had been of the same mind, and there he was safely in, and 'Umph, umph!' says piggy, as he turned and looked up at the black sky to the windward; but Toby did not offer to move. At last the pig seemed to give it up, and took a turn or two, as if he was making up his mind which was the warmest corner. Presently in trudged off to the bar compass, where the tea pluts was lying that they ate their cold tatoes off. Pig hikes up the plate in his mouth, and carries it to a part of the deck where the dog could see it, but came way from the hencoop; then turning his tail towards the dog, in disgust to ask us if he was eating out of the plate, grubbing it up, and munching with his mouth pretty loud. "What!" thinks Toby, "has piggy got victuals there?" and he pricking up his ears and looked toward the place, making a little whimpering. "Cheep, cheep, I" grins the pig, taking out the least morsel of the dog, and down goes his mouth to the plate again. Toby couldn't stand that any longer; victuals, and he not there! Out he runs, and comes up in front of the pig, with his mouth watering, and pushes his cold nose into the empty plate. Like a shot, gentlemen, the pig turned tail, and was away in the trunnel before Toby will knew whether there was any meat or not in the plate."

A Negro's Marriage.

The following is a form of marriage which took place between two negroes, with a minister, at Live Creek, Georgia, and is the form generally used there: "Is there to a couple who have walked out to-night, saying all them that have anything to show, come forward and speak now; if not, let them hold their peace now and for ever more. I wants every ear to hear, and every heart to enjoy." "Mr. Jim Thompson, whosoever stands fastly by your left side, do you take her for your dearly beloved wife, to wait on her through health, safe and be safe, holy and be holy, loving God be loving? Do you love her father, mother, brothers, sisters, uncles, aintys, and God best?" Answer,—"I will I" "Miss Mary Jackson, whosoever stands fastly by your right side, do you take to be your dearly beloved husband, to wait on him through health and through confusion, safe and be safe, holy and be holy? Do you love his mother, father, sister, brothers, and God the best?" Answer,—"I will I" "I shall pronounce Mr. Jim to hold Miss Mary fast by the right hand, and shall pronounce you to be man and wife by the commandments of God. We shall hopes and trusting through God that you may live right, now and for evermore. Now Mr. Jim slew your bride." Let us sing a hime—

Plunged in a gulph of dark despair
We a ratched sinners are, &c.

A Father attempts to Murder his Son.

Thos. Reynolds, a farmer residing at the township of Blanshard on Friday last attempted to Murder his son, Mark, aged about ten years. It appears that while the family was seated at dinner a noise at the stable attracted attention. Reynold's went out to ascertain the cause, and found the foot of one of his horses had broken through and became fastened in the floor of the stable. He called for an axe which his son brought to him and without the slightest provocation on the part of the boy, inflicted a terrible blow upon the youth's head, knocking him senseless on the floor, in which con ition he lay for some twenty-four hours. The father then went into the house and requested his wife to look after Mark, whom he said was lying dead in the stable. He appeared to be indifferent or unconscious at first to what had happened; but upon realizing all he manifested the most poignant grief and frequently said he richly deserved to be hanged. In explaining his unnatural act, he said that when his son handed him the axe he felt an oppressiveness about the brain, and was compelled irresistably to the performance of the act which he afterwards so much regretted. Reynolds, when he learned afterward that the constable intended to arrest him, endeavored to escape, but was seized and taken to St. Mary's where he was examined before the magistrates. He freely confessed his crime before one of them, and appeared to be fully conscious of its enormity. He is represented to be naturally kind and affectionate towards his family, but his conduct, especially within the last month, has been such as to leave scarcely any doubt that he is subject to severe attacks of a brain disorder which caused temporary insanity. He seemed to have been conscious of this himself as he is reported to have told one of his neighbors he feared he would do harm to somebody when these attacks came upon him. The magistrates considered it their duty to commit him to Stratford jail to take his trial at the next Assizes. The boy still lingers, but very little hope is entertained of his recovery. Several pieces of the skull have been extracted from his wound.

—The rebels are arming the negroes. It is said 8,000 blacks collected by white men, have been sent to garrison fortifications.

—In the British House of Lords, L

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Teas—Ogilvy & Hood.
Black Teas—Ogilvy & Hood.
Look here—Ogilvy & Hood.
Coffee and Chocolate—Ogilvy & Hood.
Port & Sherry Wines—Ogilvy & Hood.
Sugars—Ogilvy & Hood.
Fresh Salmon & Lobsters—Ogilvy & Hood.
Groceries—Ogilvy & Hood.
Hardware—Miller & Bertram.
Groceries—A. Williams.
New Cash Store—Scott & McDonald.
Sheriff's Sale—Jno. Hall.
St. Andrew's Society.
Peterboro' Amateur Dramatic Company.
Situation Wanted—J. H. N.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 20, 1862.

The Total destruction of the Rossin House, Toronto.

One of the most calamitous fires it has ever fallen to our lot to record, occurred on Friday last, by which the splendid block of buildings known as the "Rossin House", Toronto, has been destroyed.

The fire was first discovered by a Railway Conductor, at about half-past two in the morning, who was waiting at the time in the Hotel.

It originated in a cellar under one of the wings where charcoal was kept and it was some hours before the fire seized on the main building. Mr. Marcus Rossin, one of the proprietors of the building was present, and did all he could to induce the fire men to operate with the engine where he pointed out. He offered them $5000 if they would do so as desired. He was anxious for them only to go where he was willing to go himself. He subsequently offered about a dozen of them $1000 each if they would act upon his advice, and save the building, but they declined. Mr. R. is strongly of the opinion that had the firemen obeyed his instructions the main building would have been saved. As it is this magnificent pile is now a charred ruin. A week ago the Rossin House stood a proud monument of private enterprise, an ornament to the city, and a useful and magnificent resting place to the traveller—now it is no more. Blackened walls like spectres stand up seemingly to mark its former boasted greatness.

The loss to the owners is great, said to be from $180,000 to $200,000, less $79,000 insurance. A short time previously the insurance on the building had been reduced from $120,000 to $60,000. A public meeting has been held expressing sympathy and devising means to secure the erection of the building. We are pained to learn that a young man, named Graham, a Sergeant in a Rifle Company, met his death at the fire, the only life we believe supposed to be lost, notwithstanding over $300 were in the building at the time.

THE CORNWALL SCHOOL CASE AGAIN.

The majority of the School Trustees who refused to receive the resignation of the appointed School Teacher, have addressed a letter to the *Globe*, giving, at the invitation of that journal, a statement of the case to justify their act in retaining a man as Teacher who had been convicted and fined for the crime of seduction.

In their statement they put the matter in a different light than it appeared before, and at first sight, from the explanations given, it would seem that they were justified in the course they pursued. Still we are of opinion that had they accepted the resignation of Mr. Hay, under the circumstances they would have been justified in so doing, and such a step would have relieved them from the odium under which they now lie. At a distance it is impossible to know the exact state of the case. We gather our information from published statements, but we find in these discrepencies difficult to reconcile. We shall notice some of these. The Trustees say that Mr. Hay, as well as themselves, were the victims of the slander in the Cornwall *Freeholder* merely because they were not of the same party with its conductor. That after it became known through the Town that Mr. Hay had been charged as the father of the child, Mr. Oliver, the conductor of the *Freeholder*, placed his daughter under the instruction of Mr. Hay; that the parents and guardians of all the pupils, save Mr. Oliver, petitioned the Board to retain Mr. Hay as Teacher of the School, believing him to be innocent of the charge, which the Trustees also believed, and that the Trustees considered it wrong to accept his resignation and so they retained him. Here we observe a strange statement: that the conductor of the *Freeholder*, placed his daughter under the teaching of a man charged with so grave an offence. He certainly did right, however, to remove her on the condition of the verdict. The Trustees say that every parent and guardian, with Mr. Oliver, petitioned the Board to retain Mr. Hay. On the other hand the *Freeholder* says "there is no doubt of Mr. Hay's guilt," and that "the 34 parents who signed the petition form a small minority of the parents and rate-payers of the Town. The whole thing was a dodge, and a most disgraceful one."

The *Globe* in meeting the silly arguments put forth by the *Freeman* and *True Witness*, and commenting on the case observes "And even supposing him to be innocent, with such a verdict recorded against him it would seem that his usefulness as a Teacher in that locality must be at an end. The Board of Trustees could only be justified by reasons of a most extraordinary character in retaining him in his position in the face of such a verdict." Such reasons we do not think the Trustees have given. It would require a man to be made the tool of designing, unprincipled parties—and innocent men have had to suffer—but, how Mr. Hay accepted the offer of the Judge in applying for a new trial! His own good sense prompted him to send his resignation after having had the opportunity of viewing the jury, and knowing that resignation was the only course to pursue, during the trial he had to undergo. There was no personal [illegible] so his Honor in saying that the individual convicted is a seducer, and as such should be driven from the post of a Teacher of youth.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The fourth annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, was held at the American Hotel, on Wednesday the 12th November, inst. On account of the meeting being so thinly attended, it was adjourned until last Friday evening, when there was a good attendance. D. Sutherland Esq., President of the Society occupied the chair.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows:—

Mr. W. A. Scott, President, Mr. Alex. Smith, 1st vice President, Mr. Lewis McGregor, 2nd vice President, Mr. John Thomson, 3rd vice President, Mr. W. Arnott, Treasurer, Mr. Charles Cameron, Secretary, standing committee for the Town of Peterboro, are as follows:—D. Sutherland, Esq., Messrs. M. McKellar, R. H. Scott, Geo. Rose, John McGregor, Charles Scott, Dan. Mcdonald, Jr., R. D. Ewing and James Johnston.

Messrs James Jack, Andrew Miller and M. Sanderson, are the Committee for the County.

The Chair was vacated by the ex-president and filled by the newly appointed President when a vote of thanks was tendered to the ex-President for the able manner in which he presided over the Society for the past year.

There will be a meeting on next Wednesday evening, to receive the financial statement of the Society for the past year.

The Temperance Lecture.

Mr. Moffat lectured on Tuesday evening in the Town Hall, to a very good assembly, and although laboring under severe indisposition, his lecture was so well received that he was prevailed upon to give a second lecture, which comes off to-night.

Mr. Moffat is a good lecturer, has a ready and good command of language to express his ideas, an inexhaustable fund of anecdote and repartee, and goes right into his subject without any circumlocution.

His long connection with Temperance, and the love he has for the cause, enable him to meet every objection, and to present his subject under every phase. The allusion on Tuesday night to the case of the young man who supposed he had perfect self control, and the supposed soliloquy over a glass of wine was well delivered, and gave great satisfaction.

He is without doubt the best Temperance Lecturer that has ever visited Peterborough, and is in the common use of the term, an orator. We have never heard Gough, but we should suppose from hearsay that Mr. Moffat approaches to him in description and denunciation, but for an orator we consider that he has not studied the rules of elocution sufficiently, having fallen into that common error in public speakers of vociferation, at one time, and its opposite at another. We are of opinion that no human lungs can with impunity sustain such frequent and fearful drafts upon them as were made upon his on Tuesday night. Nor do we think that such loud speaking is at all useful or pleasing to a audience. A certain raising of the voice or lowering it, to express the passions and emotions of the speaker, or the characters he may describe, is quite allowable—is in accordance with good delivery, but such fearfully loud speaking destroys the association of oratory.

Such an ill judged and nowise habit of loud speaking often impairs health, and lays up a man long before old age comes upon him. A distinguished professional man has said "a martyr to vociferation merits not our sympathy."

We however invite all our citizens, drinkers and temperance men to turn out to-night and hear Mr. Moffat. Our word for it, if they do they cannot but be pleased. They will hear much that is new and more that is useful.

PETERBORO' RELIEF SOCIETY.

A number of the Ladies of Peterboro' anticipating that a larger amount of distress than usual will occur among their poorer neighbours during the approaching winter, in consequence of the stagnation caused by the War now raging on the other side the frontier, have resolved to organize a Society for the purpose of affording assistance in clothing, in fuel, and in food to such as are unable to procure those necessaries themselves.

The Society will be of a purely charitable nature, neither the religion nor the politics of those who apply for relief will be so much as inquired into, the only two facts essential to be proved to the satisfaction of the Committee by the applicants will be respectability and destitution.

A Meeting of Ladies willing to aid in the benevolent object above alluded to will be held in Colonel Hamlin's Office, in the Post Office block, on Wednesday next, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m.

It is earnestly hoped that the Meeting will be well attended.

V. C.

Dr. Cameron, the Oculist and Aurist, is still in Town, at Huffman's Hotel, and will be found there until Saturday next; any person suffering from diseases of the Eye or Ear, should not lose this opportunity of visiting the Dr.

Wild Men.—The wild men from the Island of Borneo, will visit Peterboro in a few days, they are the greatest curiosities of the age. Their height is about three feet, and weight only forty pounds; yet this possess such super-human strength, which enables them to raise the largest man who can be selected.

The Town Council met on Monday night.

Present His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Fred Lonsdale, Crowe, Tyrrell, Dickenson, Burnham, Wood, Read, John Carnegie, Fitzgerald, Parker, Reynolds, Hall, Hall, Hall

Arrival of Yard Assortment of
GENERAL
GROCERIES,
JUST TO HAND.

Warranted Fresh, Cheap, and all of First Quality!

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.
November 20th, 1862. 47

Coffee and Chocolate!

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.
November 20th, 1862. 47

HYDROPULT
FOR SALE.

Apply at the Office of the Examiner paper.
Peterboro', Nov. 6th, 1862. 46-tf.

LOOK HERE!

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.
November 20th, 1862. 47

$10,000 WORTH OF GROCERIES.
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has opened a new store in the building lately occupied by R. B. McDougall, where he offers for sale a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, consisting in part of

SUGARS OF ALL KINDS.

Teas, Coffee, Spice, Rice, Tobacco,

COAL OIL LAMPS

OF THE MOST IMPROVED KINDS,

COAL OIL, AMERICAN STONE WARE,

OF EVERY VARIETY,

And other articles too numerous to mention.

Well knowing [after an experience of twenty years in the trade] that the "nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling," he will sell for small profits, having bought his stock with CASH he is confident that he can sell goods for *ready pay cheaper* than any other merchant in Peterboro'. As the goods offered for sale by the undersigned *are all paid for*, he does not confine himself to selling them "*cheap for cash only*," he will cheerfully exchange them for all kinds of country produce, *at cash prices*. The subscriber does not attempt to enumerate all the articles which he offers for sale.

☞Call and examine the goods and see how cheap the "yankee" can sell them.

☞REMEMBER THE OLD, McDOUGALL, STAND.☜

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Nov. 19th, 1862. 47

LOOK AT THIS!
NEW CASH STORE!
All Fresh Stock!

Scott & McDonald,

NO. 2, MARKET BLOCK,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH,

HAVE opened in the Store lately occupied by W. A. Scott, a large, well-selected and entirely new Stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

Which, from the peculiar advantages possessed by them in buying, they will sell at the lowest prices for CASH ONLY.

Their Stock will be found very complete, comprising in Dry Goods:

Prints, Delaines, Cobourgs,
Cashmeres, Reppa, Wincays,
Hosiery, Regattas, Tickings,
Flannels, Cloths, &c., &c., &c.
Groceries, Teas, Tobaccos,
Coffee, Sugar, Rice.

☞ And every other class of Goods required for Family use.

In Boots and Shoes our Stock will be found large and at

LOW PRICES.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
IN GREAT VARIETY.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our Stock, being convinced that we can offer advantages to purchasers not surpassed by any House in the Trade.

SCOTT & McDONALD.

Peterborough, November 18th, 1862. 47

MILLAR & BERTRAM
HARDWARE & IRON MERCHANTS,

5 Market Block, George Street,

Have now received, and offer for sale,

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES!

A large and well assorted Stock of

BAR IRON, HORSE NAILS, FILES, RASPS,

ANVILS, VICES, BELLOWS,

AND GENERAL BLACKSMITH'S FURNISHINGS,

CARPENTER'S TOOLS

of every description, from the best Manufacturers.

SHOE MAKER'S FINDINGS, BEST PROVED CHAINS.

BROAD AND NARROW AXES,

CROSS CUT SAWS,

and all other Hardware required for Lumbering operations,

GRAIN SCOOPS, HAY & STRAW KNIVES

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

They have also a very select stock of

BOOK FURNISHING GOODS, AND GENERAL SHELF HARDWARE,

an inspection of which is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', November 13, 1862. 47

PORT AND SHERRY WINES!
Brandy, Gin, Rum,

SCOTCH, IRISH & CANADIAN WHISKIES

In Wood and Bottle,

All at Lowest Prices.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.
November 20th, 1862. 47

A LARGE STOCK OF
Family and Shanty
Blankets,
VERY CHEAP.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Nov. 6th, 1862. 46-3in

BLACK TEAS!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE best

Assortment of Black Teas

ever offered in Town.

Very fine English Breakfast Congou at 2s. 6d.
Very finest English Black, at 4s. 6d.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.
November 20th, 1862. 47

MONTREAL
CHEAP CASH STORE,
Dickson's Block,
GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

THE best place in Peterboro' to purchase every description of

Ready-made Clothing,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,
GROCERIES, &c., &c.

A First Class Tailor on the Premises; and all orders for Clothing made up as neatly and as fashionably and at lower prices than any other house in the trade. The Fall Stock, which has been received, is very full and well selected in cloths of every variety.

A call and examination of my stock solicited.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Dickson's Block, George St.,
Peterboro', C. W.
November 5th, 1862. 46-tf

FOR SALE.

THAT large and commodious Hotel known as the

"COMMERCIAL HOTEL,"
At Bridgenorth,

will be sold CHEAP, and on easy terms of payment. The building is a substantial one, 64 feet by 35, two story high, well situated for doing a good business,

Frame Stable and 2 Sheds attached,

a good GARDEN, and plenty of Water on the premises.

ALSO:—FOR SALE.

250 Acres of good Hard Wood Land, being composed of Lot 4, in the 15th Con.; and Lot 5, in the 16th Con., of Harvey, 7 miles from Bobcaygeon, and 9 miles from Bridgenorth.

Indisputable Title will be given.

For particulars apply to the undersigned, at Hastings Post Office.

JAMES GREIVES.

November 10th, 1862. 46

WOODS AND FORESTS.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

QUEBEC, 28th October, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that Licenses to cut Timber on the scattered vacant Public Lands, in the old Townships, in the Territories mentioned below, will be granted, by the respective Crown Timber Agents, to applicants, on and after the

Twentieth November next.

When two or more applications are received for the same lot or lots, the applicants will be called on to tender a Bonus in addition to the single Ground Rent. The Bonus and Ground Rent to be paid within a given number of days, to be fixed by the agent. If not then paid, License to issue to the next highest bidder.

TERRITORIES.	AGENTS.	ADDRESS.
Lower Ottawa,	C. E. BELLE,	Montreal, C.E.
Upper Ottawa,	A. J. RUSSELL,	Ottawa City, C.W.
Ontario,	Jas. F. WAY,	Belleville, C.W.
Peninsula of Canada West,	A. W. POWELL,	Windsor, C.W.

WM. McDOUGALL,
Commissioner.

Nov. 12, 1862. 46-6in

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN SALT,
IN BARRELS.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Nov. 6th, 1862. 46-3t

HORSE TO TRADE.

THE subscriber has a Canadian Horse that he wishes to Trade for Lumber, Cordwood, or Milch Cows. The Horse will do any kind of work, single or double.

E. C. HILL.

Peterboro, Nov. 6th, 1862. 46-3in

Winter is Coming!

FITZGERALD & BROS.

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that they are now manufacturing

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS,
SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

AT HUTCHINSON'S OLD STAND.

AT THE FOOT OF SMITHTOWN HILL,

where they will be happy to supply all those who may favor them with a call.

All of which is warranted to be made from the best timber, and any person ordering from them, are invited to call and examine the timber before it is painted.

JOBBING & HORSE SHOEING

done on the shortest notice.

As they have in their employ Mr. David Carruthers, the well known Horse Shoer and Farrier, and as he has become a reformed man, he can be always depended upon, and found on hand.

Peterboro', 12th Nov., 1862. 46

HOUSE AND LOT
For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale one ½ of an acre, with a comfortable House and outbuildings, being Lot No. 10, West of George and North of Dublin Streets, in the Town of Peterboro'.

For information regarding terms, &c., apply to the *Examiner* Office, or to the subscriber, at Fenelon Falls.

HENRY GRAHAM

Fenelon Falls, Nov. 7, 1862. 46

ALMANACS.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC
FOR 1863,

Received by

T. MENZIES.

Peterboro', 12th Nov. 1862. 46

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY!

WITH A COMMODIOUS

STONE DWELLING HOUSE.

THAT beautifully situated residence with ½ an acre of land, being Lot No. 13, South of Hunter and West of George Street, at present occupied by Dr. McNabb.

This is undoubtedly the most desirable property now for sale in Peterboro'. The House is of Stone and in good repair.

THE GARDEN

is filled with good Fruit Trees, now bearing, and is now in a high state of cultivation.

Terms Easy. Apply to

A. W. KEMPT,
Druggist.

Peterboro, August, 1862. 36

GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOTHING
AT THE
Buffalo Clothing Store!

THE subscribers announce that they have just received one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Men's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing ever brought into the Town of Peterboro', which they are prepared to sell at lower prices than any house in the trade.

The following is a list of prices:—

PANTS.	COATS.
150 Beaver Pants from $2 50 to $5 00	175 Satinett Coats from $3 to $5
300 Satinett Pants from $1 75 to $3 75	200 Heavy Canadian Tweeds from $4 to $7
200 Cashmere Pants from $3 00 to $4 50	150 American Tweeds from $5 to $8
100 American Tweeds from $3 to $5 50	100 Black Cloth Coats from $6 to $10
200 Canadian Tweeds from $3 to $5 50	&c. do do
&c., &c.	do do

OVERCOATS.

75 Pilot Cloth Overcoats from ..... $6 00 to $10.00
50 Beaver do do ..... 7.00 to 11.00
35 Seal Skin do ..... 4 00 to 7.00
60 Union Cloth do ..... 4.50 to 6.50
50 Whitney Cloth (all wool) Overcoats, 6.00 to 9.00

1,500 Vests of different kinds from $1 to $4.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

HATS AND CAPS,
—ALSO—
FUR CAPS,
GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS

As Under Shirts, Drawers, Flannel Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, &c., &c.

☞Call and examine the stock, and *satisfy yourselves* that the prices are in proportion with the hard times.

The Terms are strictly CASH.

S. HOFFELLER & BROTHERS,
Buffalo Clothing Store, George Street.

Peterboro', Nov. 13th, 1862. 46

R. A. McNABB,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
HUNTER ST., PETERBORO',

Would inform the Public that he is now prepared in his NEW SHOP on Hunter Street to attend to all orders for

GENTLEMEN OR BOY'S CLOTHING,

IN A MANNER THAT CANNOT FAIL TO GIVE SATISFACTION. HIS

STOCK OF CLOTHS

IS VERY LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED, AND WILL BE FOUND

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY & LOWER IN PRICE

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN PETERBOROUGH!

Peterborough, November 5th, 1862. 45

Fall and Winter Goods.
C. BRADFIELD,
IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Furs, Crockery, China & Glassware, Fresh Teas.

C. B. WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK OF

BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, CAPES, MANTLES, &c., &c.

WHICH ARE MADE ON THE PREMISES, IN THE LATEST STYLES, BY EXPERIENCED HANDS. HIS STOCK OF

SILK VELVETS, SILK SATINS,

RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.,

HAVING BEEN ALL PURCHASED SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN SILKS. HE IS PREPARED TO SELL

MILLINERY

Full 25 Per Cent. below the usual Price!

Orders for Millinery and Family Mourning carefully Executed.

Peterboro, Oct. 28th, 1862. 44

REMOVAL!

THE Subscribers take this opportunity on their removal to those commodious Premises newly erected by Mr. McKellar, on Hunter Street, to return their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public in general for the liberal support they have hitherto enjoyed, and they trust that by strict attention to business as heretofore they will merit a continuance of the same. A large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK
OF ALL THE
FASHIONABLE GOODS!

of the season kept on hand, and made up in good style on the shortest notice. Also, a substantial and well selected stock of

Fashionable Ready-Made Clothing!

WHICH WILL BE FOUND

GOOD VALUE FOR THE MONEY.

☞ *All necessary Furnishings for Gentlemen kept in Stock.*

WM. MERCER & BROS.,
Tailors & Clothiers, Hunter Street.

N. B.—TWO GOOD WORKMEN WANTED.

Peterborough, Nov. 3, 1862. 45-4in

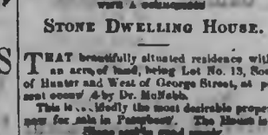
PHOTOGRAPHY!
Mr. EWING,
Has Removed to his New Rooms,

OVER CORNISH & GILMOUR'S BOOK STORE.

ENTRANCE ON HUNTER ST.,

Pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Peterboro, Nov. 5th, 1862. 45



AXES,
made by hand and with
CHARCOAL,

to suit the Lumbering Trade, or anything else.

P. J. AYRES.

Hunter St., Peterboro, Sep. 18th, 1862. 38

NEW
Carriage Establishment.

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the public that they have bought out the Carriage Making Establishment of Messrs. J. & T. Douglas, where they will continue to manufacture

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES!
WAGGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

Jobbing and Horse-shoeing

executed in the best manner and at REASONABLE PRICES.

McWILLIAMS & BRISTER.

Peterborough, Oct. 14th, 1862. 42

NEW
CHEAP GROCERY
AND
FEED STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has leased the premises lately occupied by E. H. Armstrong, where he intends to keep a good selection of

Groceries and Crockery,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

FLOUR AND MILL FEED

Kept constantly on hand.

N. B.—Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

JOSEPH G. HUSTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 17, 1862. 38

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES, beautifully situated on Lake street, Asphodel, opposite Parson Burnham's residence.

For particulars apply to Mr. T. G. Hyslitt, Merchant, Peterborough; Mr. James Stratton, School Teacher, Ashburnham; or to

GEO. McKEWEN, Proprietor.

Lot 18, 15th Con., Otonabee, Oct. 8, 1862. 41

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

A TORONTO JOURNAL, reliable and Practical Journal, devoted to the different departments of the Soil Culture—such as growing Field Crops; Orchard and Garden fruits; Garden Vegetables and Flowers; Trees, Plants, hedges and neat fence work around the dwelling; care of domestic animals, &c., &c.

☞ The number of each number will be prepared mainly with reference to the month of its issue, and the paper will promptly, and regularly be mailed at least one day before the beginning of the month.

A full Calendar of operations for the season is given every month.

Over six hundred plain, practical instructive articles will be given next year

The Editors and Contributors are all practical working men.

TERMS:—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year,	$1 00
Six copies one year,	5 00
Ten or more copies one year, 80 cts. each.	

An Extra copy to the person sending 75 or more names, at 80 cents each.

☞ In addition to the above rates: Postage to Canada 6 cents; to Europe 24 cents; delivered in New York City 12 cents.

Postage anywhere in the United States and Territories must be paid by the subscribers, and is only 6 cents a year, if paid quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Subscriptions can begin January 1st, July 1st or at other dates, if expressly desired.

The paper is considered *paid for* wherever it is sent, and will be promptly discontinued when the time for which it is ordered expires.

☞ All business and other communications should be addressed to the Editor and Proprietor,

ORANGE JUDD,
No. 189, Water-st., New York.

November 12, 1862. 45

THE KINGSTON DAILY NEWS.

THE leading Conservative Journal of Central Canada, and the oldest Newspaper in Western Canada, is published in Kingston every lawful morning, and despatched by the early trains. It is the only newspaper in Kingston for many years that publishes direct telegraph news, and its mailing facilities are such that its readers for a hundred miles east and west, are placed in possession of the latest intelligence in advance of all other newspapers. Enjoying the largest circulation in Western Canada, the columns of the *Kingston Daily News* afford the very best medium of communication between advertisers and the public.—Subscription, by mail, $5 strictly in advance. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

A weekly edition of the *Kingston News* is published under the title of the *Chronicle and News*, containing a very large amount of interesting matter, and the latest news up to the hour of publication. Subscription, $2 per annum, in advance.

J. ROWLANDS,
Publisher, Kingston.

November 12, 1862. 46

JUST PUBLISHED.

"Forget Me Not Polka!"

DEDICATED TO THE LADIES OF PETERBOROUGH,

BY W. PHILP.

Copies of which can be had at Callender & Pen land's Music Room, Scott's Building.

Price 25 CENTS.

Peterboro, Oct. 17th, 1862. 44

OATS, BARLEY AND PEAS.

THE undersigned wishes to purchase 30,000 bushels of the above mentioned Grains, for which he will pay the highest Cash price at his Grain Warehouse, in Ashburnham.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, Nov. 5, 1862. 45

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a NOTE made by me, and payable to James Smith, for $117, six months from the 3rd day of September, 1862, as I have never received any value for the said note, and I do not intend to pay it.

J. EDWARDS.

Peterboro, 31st Oct., 1862. 45-3in.

FOR SALE.

THE East half of Lot No. 129, with a NEW HOUSE, suitable for a small family.

The above property is situated on Brown St., in Ashburnham, being the leading road to Dummer.

For further particulars apply at this office, or to the proprietor,

JOHN SMITH.

Ashburnham, November 3rd, 1862. 45

FRESH ARRIVALS.

The subscriber has just received a lot of

PEACHES! APPLES!
GRAPES! &C.

Also:—Oysters!

AND A LOT OF

NEW HONEY.

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to confirm a certain arrangement entered into between the Corporation of the Town of Peterborough and Messrs. Covert & Fowler, Lessees of the Millbrook branch of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, to legalise a certain indenture by way of lease made by the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company to Messrs. Tate & Fowler, and a certain Mortgage thereupon, made by the said Tate & Fowler to Trustees for the benefit of the Municipalities of the towns of Peterborough and Port Hope, and to declare the stock taken by the said Town of Peterboro in the said Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, paid up.

CHARLES PERRY,
Mayor of Peterboro.

Peterboro 30th Oct., 1862. 44-3in.

FARM FOR SALE.

BROKEN Lots No. 8 and 9, on the 6th Concession of the Township of Smith, near Bridgenorth, containing about

60 ACRES.
30 are Cleared,

the remainder in good Hardwood. There is a good

HOUSE, WELL, AND ORCHARD,

STABLE AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS.

Also, a good Limekiln. Apply to

THOMAS SWANN,
On the premises.

Smith, Oct. 14th, 1862. 42-tf.

CHEAP
CASH STORE.
T. Mahony,

BEGS to inform his friends and numerous customers, that he has completed his

FALL STOCK!

consisting of the

Best brands of Groceries,
WINES AND LIQUORS,

which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, as no Credit will be given from this date.

Whiskey!

as usual at Distillery Prices.

T. MAHONY.

P. S.—All Notes and Accounts due him, and not settled by the 1st December, will be handed to his Solicitor for collection. T. M.

Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale, which contains 100 Acres, 10 of which are cleared and under crop. There is a good Frame Dwelling House, and a Blacksmith shop, with or without tools. This is a rare opportunity for a bargain, as the property is situated in the Township of Galway and Village of Kinmount, and is also in a good lumbering district.

For particulars apply to

THOMAS GREEN,
Kinmount Post Office.

Kinmount, Oct. 20th 1862. 45-3in

SALE OF LANDS

BY VIRTUE of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Eleventh day of June, A. D., 1856, and recorded in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough, upon the Twelfth day of the Month of July following, and made between Daniel Daugherty, then of the Town of Peterborough, yeoman, of the one part; and David Montgomery, of the Township of Smith, yeoman, of the other part.

THERE WILL BE SOLD BY

ALEX. McNEIL, Auctioneer,

AT HIS

AUCTION ROOMS,

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBORO',

on

Saturday, 29th day of November, next,

AT TWO O'CLOCK, IN THE AFTERNOON,

LOT NUMBER 5,

On the North side of Wolfe Street, in the said Town of Peterborough, containing

One Half Acre,

MORE OR LESS.

TERMS - - - CASH.

C. A. WELLER, *Vendors Solicitor.*
A. McNEIL, *Auctioneer.*

Peterboro, Oct. 29th, 1862. 44

COPLAND'S ALE!
A LARGE QUANTITY
OF
COPLAND'S
Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY

GLOVER & ROBINSON, Sole Agents.

Peterboro, Oct. 29th, 1862. 44

A Cottage to Rent

IN the most beautiful and healthy part of the Town, and East of the Union School. The House is warm, and commodiously laid out, with suitable Outhouses, and a Flower and Vegetable Garden in front.

RENT MODERATE, and possession can be given on the 11th November. Apply to

P. RYAN.

Peterboro, Oct. 13, 1862. 43

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1863.

GREAT LITERARY & PICTORIAL YEAR!

THE PUBLISHER of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to the public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for the last *thirty-three years* of a larger circulation than any in America, has made an arrangement with the *most popular authoress in this country*:

MARION HOWLAND,

AUTHORESS OF

"*Alone*," "*Hidden Path*," "*Moss Side*," "*Nemesis*," and "*Marian*."

Who will furnish a story for every number of the Lady's Book for 1863. This alone will place the Lady's Book in a literary point of view far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Howland writes for no other publication. Our other favourite writers will continue to furnish articles throughout the year.

THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, AND THE CHEAPEST!!

THE LITERATURE.

Is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS

In America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

THE MUSIC

Is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stores; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in *Godey*.

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

All efforts to rival us in this department have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work

GODEY'S

Immense Double-Sheet Fashion Plates,

CONTAINING

FROM FIVE TO SEVEN FULL LENGTH COLOURED FASHIONS ON EACH PLATE—OTHER MAGAZINES ONLY GIVE TWO.

Far ahead of any Fashions in Europe and America.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and the public. The publication of these plates

COST $10,000

More than fashion Plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford them. We never spare money when the public can be benefitted.

These Fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so-called fashion magazin

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS

Of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often taken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the *Lady's Book* is the original publication, and the cheapest. If you take *Godey* you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house is found in *Godey*.

DRAWING LESSONS.

No other magazine gives them and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

OUR RECEIPTS

Are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking, in all its variety—Confectionary—the Nursery—the Toilet—the *Laundry*—the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the *Lady's Book*. We originally started this department, and have peculiar facilities for making it most perfect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.

This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.

No other magazine has this department.

TERMS: To subscribers in the British Provinces.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year $5. Three copies one year, $6. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, $11.25.

At these prices subscribers in the Provinces will have no American postage to pay.

Special Clubbing with other Magazines.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine, both one year, for $3.50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine, both one year, for $4.50.

Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all be sent one year, on receipt of $6.

Treasury Notes, and notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address, L. A. GODEY.
323 Chesnut St., Philadelphia, Pa

October, 1862. 40

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office up to Nov 8th, 1862. Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

Armstrong, Christ'r	Hall, E. S.
Bulger, James	Hendrie, Miss Margaret
Bradford, T.	Henry, S.
Brown, Miss Mary	Hutton, W. L.
Bransett, W. G.	Johnston, William
Brady, John	Johnson, Geo. A.
Brayle, James	Jeffers, John
Bolster, Nathaniel	Kaye, David
Casey, Mrs. Jane	Mathews, Isaac
Carr, Jacob	Manning, Mrs Sarah J.
Collins Mrs. Wm.	Masters, Robert
Connery, Wm.	Merry, John.
Charles, John A.	Mills, George
Colepaugh, Wm.	Mills, Stephen
Calvert, Mrs. Elledge	Montgomery, William
Christie, Miss Jane	McDonald, James
Coley, Francis	McCall, Samuel
Carlton, Miss M. Harriet	McPherson, Angus Alex
Card, Miss Mary	McAuliffe, Michael
Carter, Simon	Nesbitt, Miss Jane
Davidson, Samuel	O'Brien, Thos., James
Darker John	Porter, Archibald
Dean, James	Perry, Angel
Drain, Miss Anna	Pollock, Thomas
Douglas, William	Quinn, William
Devine, Joseph	Rose, Mrs.
Davis, Mrs. Elizabeth	Reid, Miss Mary
Driscoll, Joseph	Rivers, Michael
Edmiss, Miss Caroline	Smith, Walton
Erskine, George	Spencer, W.
Faulkner, John	Smith, Gordon A.
Fair William	Shoreman, James
Fraser, Robert J.	Shaghnessy, Alex
Fennell, Sarah	Trotter Joseph
Graham, Miss Jane	Tweedie, David
Greer, Miss Hannah	Thompson, R. W.
Hodge, Miss Jane	Wilson, Mrs. H. G.
Hendren Thomas	Yates, William
Hayes, John	
Hayes, Thomas	

S. J. CARTER, *Postmaster.*

Peterboro, November 8th, 1862 45

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID
NEW SAW MILL,
Driven by Water Power,
With 946 Acres
OF EXCELLENT PINE LAND

attached. The Mill is situated at the mouth of Squaw River,

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY,

and is fitted up with the latest and most improved Machinery, consisting of a

Gang, English Gate & Edger

and everything that is necessary to carry on a first-class Saw Mill. The Mill and Machinery are all in perfect order, having only been in operation about six weeks, and is capable of cutting from Thirty to Forty Thousand Feet per 24 hours. ☞ Steamboats come right up to the Mill.

The Land consists of several Lots in the Township of Harvey.

To parties wishing to go into the Lumber business this is a chance seldom to be met with, as it will be sold on LIBERAL TERMS.

For further particulars apply [post-paid] to

R. KINGAN,
Peterboro.

October 9th, 1862. 43-6in.

TOWN LOTS
FOR SALE.

Lots No. 8, North of London Street,
14, 15, 16, & 18, South McDonnell St.,
17, N rth of McDonnell Street,
17, South of London Street,
18, North of Murray Street,
and 6, North of Sherbrook Street.

For terms apply to

JAMES HALL.

Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 39

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Frame House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,
or *Bobcaygeon.*
WM. TULLY, Jr.

Monaghan, May 1, 1862.

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to

A. McNEIL,
Peterboro.

or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises.

Peterboro, May, 1862. 40

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jos. Murdoch.

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

and under good cultivation. There is a splendid

ORCHARD

on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Hartley, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8

FOR SALE,
On Approved Credit, if Required.

A VERY useful young MARE with Foal by her side, and supposed to be by fast stock by "Ploughboy." She has been headed but never worked, as the owner has never had occasion to use her. There is also one or two young Geldings to be disposed of. Also

ABOUT 100,000 BRICK!

Of good quality, for building in the Spring.

STEPHEN WOOD.

Otonabee, October 7, 1862. 41

WANTED

WITH a salary of $30 by the month and all travelling expenses paid. Agents in all the Country Parishes in Canada East and West, for the sale of a

NEW SEWING MACHINE,

Not yet introduced in Canada. A fortune can be made by their sale.

Apply immediately to

MICHAEL RATTY,
General Agent,
Post Office, Quebec.

Quebec, 1862. 41

DIARIES! DIARIES! DIARIES!

AN IMMENSE STOCK

DIARIES,

All Qualities, Styles and Prices!

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE

Cheap for Cash, at

T. MENZIES' Bookstore.

Peterboro, Nov 6, 1862. 45

Stolen!

AN AXE, was taken from the Iron house in the yard of Mr. H. Hamilton's Hardware store, on Tuesday Evening last. He desires that whoever may have taken the same will return it to him without delay.

Peterboro, October 8, 1862. 41

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

George Reid, Plaintiff.
vs.
George Henderson, Lucy Caisse, and James Chadsey, Defendants.

Lot No. 5, North of Brock Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterboro', and No. 1, East of Commissioning Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Patrick Twomey, Plaintiff.
vs.
Michael Costello, Defendant.

The East half of Lot No. 9 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', August 13th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, John D. Armour, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Honourable Henry Ruttan, Plaintiff.
vs.
The Honourable Sidney Smith, John D. Armour and James B. Fortune. Defendants.

Lot No. 30 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Nov. 5. 1862. 45

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Bank of Toronto, Plaintiff.
vs.
William Henry and William Rutherford, Defendants.

Lot No. 17, in the 11th Concession of Otonabee, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 13th 1862. 33

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

The Bank of Toronto Plaintiff.
vs.
Richard Leary, Defendant.

All and singular these certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises situate, lying, and being in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, being composed of Town Lot No. 15, on the west side of Caroline Street; and Town Lot No. 9, on the east side of Lindsay Street, according to a certain plan made by John K. Roche, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and duly registered.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Nov. 5 1862. 45

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Andrew McKee, Plaintiff.
vs.
George H. Marshall, and John Jacob Marshall, Defendants.

That part of Town lot No. 3, East of Water street and South of London street, in the town of Peterborough, which is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows:—Commencing on Harvey street at the South West angle of the said lot number three thence Northerly along the Western limit of the said lot 43 feet, thence Easterly in a line parellel with the Southern limit of the said lot one hundred and fourteen feet, more or less, to the Eastern limit of the said lot, thence Southerly along the said Eastern limit 43 feet, thence Westerly along the said Southern limit one hundred and fourteen feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Nov. 5. 1862. 45.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Leon Caisse, Plaintiff.
vs.
Charles Perry and John Rodgers, Defendants.

Lot No. 29, in the 11th Concession of the township of Smith, the North half of lot No. 29 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith, the East half of lot No. 30 in the 11th Concession of the Township of Smith, Broken lot No 29 in the 15th Concession of the Township of Smith, and Lot No. 2, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Burleigh.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Nov. 5. 1862. 45.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, Plaintiff.
vs.
John Morrow, Defendant.

Lot No. 1, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Nov. 5, 1862 45

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Isaac Robbins, Plaintiff.
vs.
William Edgar, Defendant.

Part of Lot No. 12 East of the Communication Road, in the Township of Smith, containing two acres, being composed of that certain part of said Lot No. 12, which is particularly set forth in a Deed thereof from one George Nicholls and wife, to the said defendant, dated the 8th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough, on the first day of November, in the same year.

Also part of Lot No. 10, West of the Communication road in the Township of Smith, which said part is described so being all that portion of the said lot, lying East of a blazed line, running parallel with the said Communication Road, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Aug. 19th, 1862. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE Sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Douglas & Thomas Douglass, Plaintiffs.
vs.
William Stinson, Defendant.

The east half of the north half of Lot No. 18, in the 6th Concession of the township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro, Nov. 5. 1862. 45

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of December, 18 7, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John B. Wilson, Plaintiff,
vs.
Jeremiah Grady, Defendant.

Lot No. 8, in Front Street, and West of Victoria Street, in the Village of Hastings, in the Township of Asp oded; and Lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the Village of Westwood, in the Township of Asphodel, and numbering from the River Ouse, East on the side line between Lots Nos. 10 and 11, of the said Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 6, 1862. 37

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas C. Forman, Plaintiff.
vs.
Archibald McKinnon, Defendant.

The North half of lot No. 4 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Mariposa.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, August 5th, 1862. 32

Tee above sale stands adjourned until Tuesday the 9th day of December, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Nov. 11th, 1862. 47

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday the 16th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest, of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, Plaintiff,
vs.
William A. Scott, Defendant.
James McMillan and James Calnson Plaintiff's
vs.
William A. Scott, Defendant.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Sinclair, Plaintiff,
vs.
William A. Scott and Walter Scott, Defendants.
Robert H. Scott, Plaintiff.
vs.
William A. Scott, Defendant

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, extending 10 feet on Bethune Street, containing 12,250 square feet; Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 8th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South half of Lot No. 7 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Ennismore.

The West half of Lot No. 29 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 8 in the 2nd Concession, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 8th Concession of Douro.

Lot No 14 in the 12th Concession; Lot No. 15 in the 9th Concession, and Lots Nos. A and 1 in the 19th Concession of the Township of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession; Lot No. 15 and the South 20 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession; the East halves of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the 5th Concession, Lot No. 7 in the 9th Concession, and Lot No. 15, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 24th, 1862. 44

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterboro', on Tuesday the 27th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

The Bank of Montreal, Plaintiff
vs.
Alexander Dennistoun, Defendant.
and
Robert Dennistoun, Plaintiff,
vs.
Alexander Dennistoun, Defendant.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SOMERVILLE.

Lot No. 17 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.

Lot No. 19 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.

Lot No. 48, on Gull River, containing 111 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF BEXLEY.

Lot No. 4, in the 2nd Concession, No. 7 in the 2nd Concession; part of 3 in the 4th; the south half of No. 6 in the 3rd Concession; No. 29 north west Bay, containing 507 acres.

Lot No. 26, North West Bay, containing 50 acres.

Part of Lot No. 5 in the 4th Concession, containing 30 acres.

Lots Nos. 9, 10 & 11 in the 1st Concession, containing 600 acres.

Lot No. 5, in the 2nd Concession, containing 200 acres.

North half of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd Concession containing 100 acres.

Lots Nos. 17 & 18, North West Bay, containing 258 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF PENELON.

Lot No. 22 in the 6th Concession, containing 200 acres.

Lot No. 23 in the 7th Concession, containing 200 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF OPS AND TOWN OF LINDSAY.

Lots Nos. 22 and 23, in the 5th Concession, and Nos. 21 and 23, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Ops.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', Oct. 14th, 1862. 43

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

David O'Brien, Plaintiff.
vs.
Patrick Doris and John Doris, Defendants.

The West half of Lot No. 15 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office, Peterboro', Sep. 16th, 1862. 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } BY Virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Mark Burnham, and against the lands and tenements which were of Robert Steele, deceased, and which are assets in the hands of Alfred Hiram Coulson, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Robert Steele, deceased, at the time of his death, who did intestate, I have seized and taken in execution all the right title and interest which were of the said Robert Steele, in the hands of the said Alfred Hiram Coulson, to be administered in and to that part of Lot No. 12, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and being composed of portion of Village Lot No. 12, in the Village of Keene, in the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, and may be otherwise known and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North-east angle of the said Village Lot No. 12, then Southerly along the Eastern limit of said Village Lot No. 12, until it intersects with the North side of Bridge Street so called, thence Westerly along the North side of Bridge st, aforesaid thirty-six feet, thence Northerly, parallel to the Eastern limit of the said Village Lot No. 12 until it intersects the Southern limit of Village Lot No. 13, in the said Village, thence Easterly along the said Southern limit of Village Lot No. 13, thirty-six feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Sept. 22nd. 1862. 39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 27th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Robert Hamilton, Plaintiff.
vs.
William Lytle, Defendant.

Lot No. 3, in the 13th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Peterborough, Oct. 17th, 1862. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 10th day of February, 1863, at noon, all the right, title and interest of the Defendants or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Nugent, Plaintiff,
vs.
Duncan Currie, Defendant.
and
Thomas Hawkins, Plaintiff,
vs.
Neil Currie and Duncan Currie, Defendants.

The South ½ of Lot No. 9, in the 12th Concession of Mariposa, containing 100 acres.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro, 30th Oct. 1862. 44

THE ORIGINAL
HOWE SEWING MACHINES.
ESTABLISHED 1845—PERFECTED 62.

RECENT and important improvements having been put to this Machine, renders it now the most perfect before the public, and persons at a distance can order a Machine with a guarantee of its prompt and safe delivery, and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction. No more breaking needles. No more missing stitches! No trouble in making any garment, however delicate or heavy, on the same Machine, either in cambric, cloth or leather; and for dress makers, shirt makers, tailors, hat binders, shoe binders, or gaiter fitting, as well as every variety of family sewing, they have no superior, and will be sold at a much less price than any other machine capable of doing the same range of work.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of styles and prices. A few responsible Agents will be dealt with liberally.

☞ Address the HOWE Sewing Machines, 437 Broadway, New York. 25-12m.

BLYTHE MILLS
Bedstead & Chair Factory.

THE undersigned is prepared to sell all kinds of Bedsteads and Chairs, Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any Factory in Canada West. All work warranted to give satisfaction, and sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

TURNING & SAWING
DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Sawing on upright or circular saws, 25 cents per hour.

☞ The trade furnished with a list of prices.

G. SNIDER.

Peterboro. July 30th, 1862. 31-3 m

FINKLE & LYON
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
536 Broadway, New York.

TO parties little acquainted with the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machines the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is specially commended. This circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared with much care and we will abide by all statements therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family; for it will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even the smoothest harness leather, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever."

Thus have we successfully overcome the most difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Defiantly can we now say, "No other Machine compares with it in this respect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost without exception—taken the highest premiums, wherever the Machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first class Sewing Machines. Hence it is that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in the market, or money refunded." We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For proof that the foregoing we refer upon such facts as the reputation of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the continent where the Machine is not favourably known. We prefer such a reputation to one based on mere "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch, viz., the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one thread of equal length and size to thread.

N.B.—Local Agents wanted in every county throughout the West. ☞ Special inducements offered.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co., 536 Broadway, New York.

Sept. 10, 1862. 37

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.
SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1825.
CAPITAL...£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA...$300,000.
SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [illegible] year's profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1863. Losses settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency:—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

Peterboro', November 7th, 1861. 45

Insurance Column.

THE
SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y
ESTABLISHED IN 1825.
[illegible]
HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princes Street. | Office in London—20 Cannon Street.
" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st. | " Dublin—34 n, College Green.
" Perth—79 High Street. | " Montreal—Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT - - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE thirty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen Friday, the 18th April

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Drumallan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair. There were entrusted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, up to 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States before-mentioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurances during the year, contained in 1139 Proposal	£454,836 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 961 Policies were issued	350,980 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS or said Policies	11,179 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPATION POLICIES, and after deducting Re-assurances recovered from other Offices under guarantees	21,890 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,736 current LIFE POLICIES	1,956,96 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	313,543 3 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	94,756 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report Stated that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to Alfred John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his entire approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office tracts are based, amounting to £93,215 6s 5d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and nett premiums had only been used, thus leaving a margin of annual revenue of £11,427 10s 7d., to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £217,821 0s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinized in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realised on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this sum of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 5s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, now vested, are equal to 33 per cent on the sum assured; and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 45 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies issued.	No. of Policies issued.	New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
1858	£149,940	£128,183	435	£3,899 18 0	£83,706 11 10	£302,803 9 8
1859	206,300	169,177	569	6,432 1 6	89,709 5 9	307,451 2 4
1860	346,220	283,920	802	9,776 17 9	77,877 5 8	312,086 8 10
1861	849,076	270,146	933	7,971 17 8	87,699 7 6	334,606 17 9
1862	454,595	259,630	1139	11,170 1 1	96,756 4 4	373,563 3 3
Totals....	£4,405,220	£1,310,056	3880	£39,250 16 10	£435,434 14 6	£1,627,329 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,

CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, Manager.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., Secretary.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Secretary for Canada.

J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.
Scottish Provincial Assurance Office, Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.

☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 16-1y

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the North East ½ of Lot No. 3, in the 11th Concession of Douro.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 11 miles, on one of the principal travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price Apply to

H. T. STRICKLAND.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8-3in

HORSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a very fine young Horse, which he wishes to dispose of. He is of a Dark Grey color, and only four years old.

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock
INSURANCE CO.'

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.
RICHARD P. STREET,
Sec'y & Treas.

JOSEPH B. WALTON,
Agent, Peterborough.
October, 1861. 41

PROVINCIAL
INSURANCE CO',
OF CANADA.
FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. Wmithouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent. Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

GENERAL INUSRANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT. PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.
Peterborough, April 20th, 1860. 1y

FISHER'S LIVERY STABLE,

CORNER OF
GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS
PETERBOROUGH.

HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THOS. J FISHER.

Peterboro', May 14, 1862. 20

Insurance Column.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE following table compiled from the official returns, exhibits, at a glance, the increase of duty paid to the Government by the different Insurance Offices, metropolitan and provincial, during the year 1861.

THE "ROYAL"

It will be seen, stands as before, at the very head of the list, and maintains a rate of progress very far in advance of all its rivals and competitors. Twelve months ago, we had the gratification of recording the fact that by increase, in the year 1860, had been more than double that of any other company—had exceeded 30 per cent, of the entire increase of all the London offices combined—and had, also exceeded 36 per cent, of the aggregate increase of the remaining twenty eight provincial offices. We have now t' e pleasure of inviting the attention of our readers to the testimony of these later returns, which show that in the year 1861, the increase of the "Royal" was very nearly sixty per cent, in excess of the increase of any other company—that there were but three offices which gave even within 50 per cent. of it, and that it was actually more than one-sixth of the entire increase of the remaining forty-four offices, London and Provincial put together. Comment upon such facts as these would be superfluous. They prove, unmistakeably, the confirmed advance of the "Royal" in the confidence and good opinion of the public. That advance has been, from the beginning, as remarkable as it has been rapid; and we cordially congratulate the directors and shareholders upon it, because we regard it as the just reward of prudent management, of liberal and honorable dealing, and of undoubted stability.

1 Royal	£207,781	Manchester	£27
2 Liverpool & London	86,626	National	261
3 Imperial	85,787	Patriotic	233
4 North British & Mercantile	77,049	Guardian	214
5 Sun	72,622	Royal Farmers'	209
6 Queen	53,218	Church of England	220
7 Law	52,955	Birmingham	181
8 Globe	52,622	Nottingham & Derby	162
9 Norwich Union	52,622	United Kingdom Provident	108
10 County	49,[illegible]	[illegible]	149
11 West of England	44,[illegible]	Essex and Suffolk	109
12 Scottish Union	42,[illegible]	Northern	100
13 Lamb & Yorkshire	41,[illegible]	Sheffield	96
14 Provincial	41,[illegible]	Midland Counties	97
15 London	40,[illegible]	Salop	66
16 Union	40,[illegible]	Birmingham District	54
17 Royal Exchange	39,[illegible]	London Union	52
18 General	39,[illegible]	Emperor	39
19 Law Union	38,[illegible]	Shropshire & North Wales	36
20 Scottish Provincial	38,[illegible]	Wales	36
21 Caledonian	36,[illegible]	Norwich Equitable	36
22 Lancashire	32,[illegible]	Preserver	21
23 Yorkshire	27,[illegible]	District	6

A. SMITH,
(Bank of Toronto)
Agent for Peterboro.

August, 1862. 34

NORTH BRITISH
Fire and Life Insurance Comp'y.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 0 0 Stg.
ACCUMULATED FUND £1,174,382 6 11 Stg.
ANNUAL REVENUE..£ 214,655 7 9 Stg.

PRESIDENT:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, K. T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF ABERCORN, K.G.
THE RIGHT H'N. THE EARL OF STAIR.

HEAD OFFICE:
64 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

MANAGER, David Simith.
SECRETARY, John Ogilvie, Esq.

CANADA CENTRAL BRANCH:
4 & 5 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, MONTREAL.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq.,
Thomas Davidson, Esq.,

ORDINARY DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Louis Renaud, M. L. C.
The Hon. John Rose, M. P.
Thomas Ryan, Esq., Merchant,
James Law, Esq., Merchant.
David Davidson, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal.

SECRETARY.
H. J. Johnston, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA:
Messrs. MacDougall and Davidson.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCES effected at the LOWEST RATES of PREMIUMS corresponding to the risk.

Losses by Fire from Lightning made good.

The full power of settling all Losses is vested in the Montreal Board of Directors, and claims are payable immediately on being adjusted.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Company combines the system of *Mutual Assurance* with the safety of A LARGE PROTECTING CAPITAL, and thus affords all the facilities and advantages which can be prudently offered by any Life Assurance Company.

NINE-TENTHS of the Profits amongst those insured under the participation of profits class.

The subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent for the Company for Peterborough and vicinity, and is now ready to receive orders and to give full particulars as to rates and any other information that may be required.

J. N. TRAVERS,
AGENT.
Peterboro, July 19th, 1862. 30

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.
Peterboro.' April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.
Capital, 1,000 000.
W. CLUXTON
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.
Peterborough, 1st August, 1862. 31

THE COMMERCIAL
Building & Investment SOCIETY.

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN,
Agent.
Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 14

Permanent Building and [illegible]

[illegible]
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE, [illegible] 200,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 250,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Weste n Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold at choice of Company, or remain in the hands of the borrower, as may be preferred by the latter. Further information may be obtained from the office.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.
Peterboro', Jan 20, 1862. 5

A NEW WORK ON THE EYE.

GUNN'S New Domestic Physician;

OR, HOME BOOK OF HEALTH:

A COMPLETE guide for Families, pointing out in familiar and plain terms, the causes, symptoms, treatment and cure of the

DISEASES INCIDENT TO MEN, Women and Children:

ALSO,

PASSIONS AND EMOTIONS

Love, Hope, Joy, Gratitude, Grief, Fear, Despair, Avarice, Chat by, Cheerfulness, Religion, etc., showing the influence of the Mind on the Causes of Health and Disease.

ALSO:

A Complete Materia Medica,

or, list of all the principal remedies used in the treatment of disease, including nearly

300 MEDICAL PLANTS, HERBS AND VEGETABLE REMEDIES,

with descriptions of each, and directions for preparing and using them. (With an elegant and correct Likeness of the Author,)

By JOHN C. GUNN, M. D.,
OF KNOXVILLE, TENN.,

Author of the old work known as "GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE."

ALSO, AN APPENDIX, containing a popular treatise on ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY and the LAWS OF HEALTH; the whole making a large octavo volume of

OVER ONE THOUSAND PAGES,

with numerous

VALUABLE

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1862. NUMBER 48

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Ball Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
General Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Printers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Port Hope. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Offices,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Soapmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heathora's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., Coroner.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April, 3rd, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & DENHAM.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent, Peterborough, C. W.
February 10th, 1862. 6

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Jobbing Work done to order. Next door to Martin's Mills, Peterboro', C. W 5

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds. Tamworthen, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, corner Street Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of William and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

G. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough. 21

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Gibson, Peterboro', Interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough, C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water Str't, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. ☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs. Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery. Peterboro' March 1863. 11

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan. OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro. Nov. 27, 1861. 48

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store. N. B.—All business done promptly and monies handed over when collected 13

P. SHEVLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE over Harty's Store, George Street. Peterboro, August, 1863. 34

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE—BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the Review; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others. ☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 24

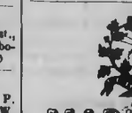
Hair Dressing Saloon.
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.
PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair-Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.
Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings, Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.
NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to confirm a certain arrangement entered into between the Corporation of the Town of Peterborough and Messrs. Covert & Fowler, Lessees of the Millbrook branch of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, to legalize a certain indenture by way of lease made by the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company to Messrs. Tate & Fowler, and a certain Mortgage to secure, made by the said Tate & Fowler to Trustees for the benefit of the Municipalities of the towns of Peterborough and Port Hope, and to declare the Bank taken by the said Town of Peterboro in the said Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, paid up.
CHARLES PERRY,
Mayor of Peterboro.
Peterboro 20th Oct., 1862. 46-3m.

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,
ASHBURNHAM.
THE subscriber hops to announce to the inhabitants of Ashburnham, Peterboro', and surrounding country, that his new Hotel is now opened, and he hopes by paying strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a share of their patronage.
The BAR will be supplied with the choicest of Liquors and Cigars; while the Table will not be behind with the wants required for it.
Good sheds and stabling in connection with the Hotel; a careful hostler always on hand.
JOSEPH SEDGWICK.
Ashburnham, Sep. 10th, 1862. 30

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
GRANVILLE RICHARDSON,
24 Proprietor.

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18



MAPLE LEAF SALOON,
SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY.
of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.
This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.
Yard and Stabling for the public
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.
J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOTEL
Peterborough.
THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he has re-taken the American Hotel, and having it completely renewed and refurnished, and being now entirely complete in all its appartments, is now open for the reception of the travelling public
The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.
The LIQUORS are of the best brands, and the LARDER will be constantly supplied with the delicacies of the season.
The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Hostler is always in attendance.
ALSO,
A LIVERY STABLE attached to the Hotel, where Horses and Conveyances of all kinds can be had at all seasons.
CHARGES MODERATE.
LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
Peterborough.
THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has taken that new Hotel on the
CORNER OF GEORGE & HUNTER ST'S,
in the Town of Peterborough, which he is fitting up at a great expense, and he trusts by keeping
THE BAR
supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars, and the Table with the choicest supplies of the season, to merit a share of the public support.
There is a large and commodious YARD, with Sheds and Stables attached to the Hotel, where a careful Hostler will always be found in attendance. Also, a
First-Class Bowling Alley
ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.
WM. ARMSTRONG.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34-1y

SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.
THE shop lately occupied by Mr. Hovey, as a Furniture Ware Room, in Ashburnham, with a small Dwelling House attached.
Also, the dwelling lately occupied by Mr. John Hovey, possession can be given immediately.
JOSEPH SEDGWICK.
Ashburnham, Sep. 10th, 1862. 30

W. PHILP,
TEACHER OF MUSIC,
Residence, Scott's Buildings, Peterboro',
BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that, in addition to his classes in the Union School, he is prepared to give
Lessons on the Piano, Violin, &c.,
either in his own house or at the residence of the pupils.
For Terms, apply either personally, or at Mr White's Bookstore.
Peterboro, Sept 17, 1862. 38

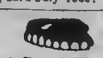
Fred. Taylor,
PARLIAMENTERY, Land & General Agent, Patents for Crown Lands obtained, claims before the Department of Crown Lands prosecuted. Patents of Invention and General Business with the Public Offices attended to, Titles examined and legal advice given free of charge.
REFERENCES:
Hon. Geo. S. Boulton, Cobourg; T. R. Harriet, Esq., St. Catherines; Hon. L. Renaud, Montreal; Hon. D. McDonald, Toronto; Hon. G. Alexander, Woodstock; Hon. J. Hamilton, Hawkesbury; Hon. D. Christie, Brantford; Hon. R. Matheson, Perth; Hon. C. J. Goodhue, London; Hon. A. Kierskowski, St. Charles.
OFFICE,—Corner of Bonds and Port St. Quebec.
September, 1862 36

WILLIAM TAYLOR
BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Monico, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.
The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.
☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.
Ashburnham March 13. 1861. 11-6m.

W. LECH,
FURRIER, &c., &c.
CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
Pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs, of every description.
A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment.
ALSO
Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.
Peterborough, May, 1863. 19

Advertising Essential to Business.
AGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and general Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, & Country Newspapers and periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.
Acknowledged Agent for this Paper. 20

MUSIC.
PIANO-FORTES & MELODEONS.
of various Makes and Patterns.
INSTRUCTION BOOKS for the Piano, and a large and well selected stock of
Sheet Music, Songs, &c.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Dealers supplied at reduced prices, and all orders for Music promptly attended to.
GALLENDAR & PENTLAND,
Dental Rooms
Over the Fur Store, Scott's Building, corner of George & Hunter Streets.
Peterboro', 23rd July 1862. 31



DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Pianos call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861: 49

OFFICES TO BE LET,
A FEW very desirable front rooms over my Drug Store, lately occupied by Mr. Pentland, Dentist.
W. COULTER.
Peterboro, 17th Sept., 1862. 38

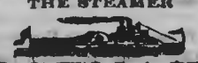
Notice.
THE subscribers beg to call the attention of all those indebted to them, that all Notes one month over due, and all accounts due prior to the 1st January 1862, if not settled immediately, will be put into Court without further notice. Being in very unpleasant to all concerned, and we hope our debtors will prevent us from having recourse to the Court by paying their debts. If costs are incurred the blame will be with them not us.
WHYTE, HAMILTON & Co.
Peterborough, 9th October, 1862. 41

NOTICE.
THE subscribers beg to notify their customers that they have retired for the present from the Carriage Making business, and all parties indebted to them by Note or Book account are requested to call and settle the same before 1st November, after which date all will be handed over for collection to our Attorney
J. & T. DOUGLAS.
Peterborough, October 8, 1862. 41
(Review Copy.)

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.
ON and after the 13th of May, the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—
Leave Port Hope at ..... 9.00 a.m.
Arrive at Peterboro at ..... 3.10 a.m.
Leave Peterboro at ..... 1.35 a.m.
Arrive at Port Hope ..... 8.55 a.m.
The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers and mails as at present.
B. B. KIMBALL, Supt. Superintendent. F. FERGUSON, Secretary.
Peterboro, May, 1862. 21

THE STEAMER

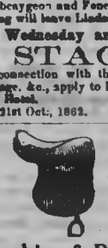


"OGEMAH!"
LEAVES RUSH LAKE ON
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS,
At 10 o'clock a.m. precisely, for
BOBCAYGEON, FENELON FALLS, AND LINDSAY.
WILL LEAVE LINDSAY
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,
at 8 o'clock a. m. returning, calling at the same places.

STAGES
BETWEEN
Peterboro' and Mud Lake,
will run regularly, leaving Peterborough immediately on the arrival of the Cars at 9.10 a. m. precisely, and Mud Lake on arrival of the Boat For freight, etc., apply to
WHITE & EASTLAND,
Peterborough
Peterborough, June 11, 1862. 24

BACK LAKES!

THE STEAMER
"WOODMAN,"
CAPT. CRANDLE,
Will leave Mud Lake for Lindsay, every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY,
AT THE O'CLOCK, A. M.
calling at Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls, and returning will leave Lindsay every
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
A STAGE
will run in connection with the Boat. For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to Lewis McGregor, American Hotel.
Peterboro, 21st Oct., 1862. 44



Go to Hopkins & Donnely's
BRITISH SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS WAREHOUSE!
If you want to buy good
SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS
of all descriptions.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES,
TRUNKS, VALIESES, CARPET BAGS,
Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,
Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mops, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH!
OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.
N.B.—Experienced Collar makers constantly on the premises. ☞ Coolars warranted.
Peterboro, May 1st, 1863. 18

Veterinary

Surgery.
T. BLOOMFIELD,
VETERINARY SURGEON, returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has received since he commenced the practice of his profession in Peterborough, and hopes by strict attention to all calls to merit and receive a continuance of their support.
CASTRATION and all operations carefully performed. Medicines for all diseases of Horses and Cattle ready prepared at his office, George street, North of Brock street, nearly opposite the Huffman House.
Peterborough, Oct. 15th, 1862. 42-3m

CHEAP
CASH STORE.
T. Mahony,
BEGS to inform his friends and numerous customers, that he has completed his
FALL STOCK!
consisting of the
Best brands of Groceries,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, as no Credit will be given from this date.
Whiskey!
as usual at Distillery Prices.
T MAHONY.
P. S.—All Notes and Accounts due him, and not settled by the 1st December, will be handed to his Solicitor for collection. T. M.
Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

FARM FOR SALE.
BROKEN Lots No. 8 and 9, on the 6th Concession of the Township of Smith, near Bridgenorth, containing about
60 ACRES.
50 are Cleared,
the remainder in good Hardwood. There is a good
HOUSE, WELL, AND ORCHARD,
STABLE AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS.
Also, a good Limekiln. Apply to
THOMAS SWANN,
On the premises.
Smith, Oct. 14th, 1862. 42-tf.

Poetry.

Pat's welcome to the Langtry Hunter.

Come, I'm sick of the stable, Molly dear,
And stargin' an long and so low,
And it's little sorrow it gives me
To give the cold bother the go,
And when another harvest comes,
By the Powers! I'll like to see
The scenery, or anything else, that 'ud make
A raspin' machine of me!

I've raped in the North and the South country,
And I've raped in the Lothians three,
And I've crossed the Irish Sea so oft
That they give it its name from me:
I've raped your wheat and your barley,
And poor oats and your beans, sez Pat,
But as for profit—it's sorra the rapin'
That ever I raped of that!

So good luck to yez, Misther McCormack,
And your Riverence, Misther Bell,
And good luck to yez, Misther Samuelson—
I wish your Honor well.
The Shearer's footin' in the field
Ye've fairly cut away,
But it's not been worth the standin' on,
Bedad, this many a day.

And now the horse takes the harvest in hand,
And pulls the huge machines
That go snicking and clicking across the fields
Of wheat, oats, barley and beans.
Machines for sowin' and thrashin,'
And rapin,' between and betwixt—
In troth it's my private opinion they'll have
A machine for eatin' it next!

Then we'll throw the sickle aside, Molly,
And go and try our luck
On the banks of the far Australian streams,
Where the otter has bills like a duck;
For there's mate and drink, and clothes, Molly,
And riches and rank to be won,
At the Anti——what d'ye call the place
On t'other side of the sun!

And there'll be no land agents,
Nor middle-men, nor Jows,
But ye'll see me stoning lumps of gould
At the thieving Kangaroos;
And we'll bid a long good-bye, Molly,
To a dale of bloody fun,
At the Anti——what d'ye call the place
At t'other side of the sun!

And no more masses to pay for!
Good day to you, Father O'Riadd,
The last confessor from me, faith,
And the very last penny ye've had;
It's little your Riverence leaves behind
The day ye pardon us—
As the prophet sez, ye purge our dross,
And take away all our tin!

Ye've a bandage on your wrist, Molly,
That wrist with gems I'll deck,
And a string of nuggets like mill-stones
I'll hang around your neck.
And we'll live in a state retirement,
Where our nearest neighbor, I'll be
The Emperor of China, who
Will sometimes jine us at tea.

Och, the world we're leavin', Molly,
Is a world of bitter care,
For even the pigs and praties are not
The angels that once they were;
But the world we're goin' to, Molly,
Is where the giants of auld
Buried, for want of a better bank,
Their stockin'-legs filled with gould.

It's a world of wonders, Molly,
A world without a peer!
And what it has, and what it wants,
We're nothing like it here.
But of all its wondrous things, Molly,
The strangest thing to me
Is that there the working man's the man
Gets first to the top of the tree.
—*Punch.*

Miscellaneous.

A Battle of Snakes.

One afternoon, having seated myself on a pleasant hillside so as to receive pure air and the genial rays of the sun, my attention was attracted by a slight movement in the grass a few feet below me. On looking for the cause I perceived two young snakes, one a green snake (*coluber vernalis*) of the usual size; the other a black one, about three feet in length, known as the *coluber constrictor*. They were a few feet apart, both creeping slowly along in the grass in the same direction, probably in quest of food. Anticipating what might be the result should the two species come in too close proximity, we carefully took our places so as not to disturb but perceive them closely. Suddenly the green snake came to a halt, and being on the up hill side was able to closely scan his adversary, the black, without being seen by him, and apparently to ask himself the serious question, What shall I do, run away or stand my ground? But presently moving a few inches forward in a straight line, he was seen to raise his head carefully above the short blades of grass as if to reconnoiter.—This attracted black's attention, who, on perceiving the green snake, rose immediately in a spiral form and advanced up the hill toward him. The other also was seen to rise a little, and to draw his body into a more dense form. The design was now evidently to menace and intimidate each other by displaying in quick succession their long, forked tongues, and gazing into each others eyes of fire. Those of the green were swollen, and seemed to change from a bright to a dull red color; while those of the other sparkled with rage, displaying less fear but more power.

While engaged in this way the black one seen to describe a tortuous, quivering motion with his tail, and gradually approach his opponent. Now they made several dashes at each other's eyes with the points of their jaws, each missing his aim. This to no purpose, they reared upon each other with open mouths, and soon enveloped each other in their bodily folds, apparently endeavoring to smash or strangle each other in the embrace. Failing to obtain such they now grappled, and next endeavored to pull each other in twain. The black coiling his neck around that of the other, slid a little down the hill, and trusted the weight of his body to his superior strength. But fortunately the poor green, who seemed by this time nearly exhausted, bethought himself to coil his tail firmly around a bramble, which happily stood in reach. Now came the tug of war, and the close-built of your auld-fashioned mahogany to its utmost tension. The black, seeing the advantage, coiled also his tail around some blades of grass, but these all were quickly broken. Failing in this attempt to conquer, the black raised himself nearly erect and pounced upon his victim with wide spread jaws, and bit him alternately from head to tail, at the same time covering his body with slime. The next move was to swallow him whole, which he did till he came to the green fellow's tail firmly tied around the little bush. There brought him to a dead halt, and finding a retreat necessary, he commenced to disgorge his enemy, which, by the way, he found to be no easy business. But accomplishing this, he was seen to stretch himself out at full length, as if inclined to rest and meditate some better plan of attack. Just here we interfered, and producing a small jar from our pocket, made him an easy prisoner, and he now forms one specimen in our collection.

The green snake was now, of course, supposed to be dead. But on examination to our surprise he was found still to be alive, firmly coiled to the bramble as at first. And before we left the spot he was seen gradually to uncoil himself from the little twig and slowly creep away out of sight, occasionally halting to listen or scan the ground closely, as if fearing that his adversary, the black, might again spring upon him.—*N. Y. C. A. and Journal.*

How Wolves Capture Wild Horses.

Whenever wolves associate together for mischief; there is always a numerous train of similar ones to follow in the rear, and act as auxiliaries in the work of destruction. Two large wolves are sufficient to destroy the most powerful horse, and seldom more than two ever begin the assault, although there may be a score in the gang. It is no less curious than amusing, to witness their ingenious mode of attack. If there is no snow, or but little on the ground, two wolves approach in the most playful manner, lying, rolling, and frisking about until the too credulous and unsuspecting victim is completely put off his guard by curiosity and familiarity. During this time, the gang, squatting, are looking on at a distance. After some time spent in this way, the two assailants, seperate, when one approaches the horse's head, and the other his tail, with a shyness and cunning peculiar to themselves. At this stage of the attack, their frolicksome approaches become very interesting; the former in a mere decoy, the latter in the real assailant, and keeps his eyes steadily fixed on the hamstrings or flank of the horse. The critical moment is then watched, and the attack is simultaneous: both wolves spring at their victim at the same instant—one to the throat, the other to the flank—and if successful, which they generally are, the hind one never lets go his hold till the horse is completely disabled. Instead of springing forward or kicking to disengage himself, the horse turns round and round, without attempting a defence. The wolf before then springs behind to assist the other. The sinews are then cut, and in half the time that I have been describing it the horse is on his side; his struggles are fruitless—the victory is won. By this signal, the lookers on close in at a gallop; the small fry of followers keep at a distance, until their superiors are gorged, and then they take their turn unmolested.

Lord Ellenborough's Wig.

Lord Ellenborough was once about to go on the circuit, when Lady Ellenborough said that she should like to accompany him. He replied that he had no objections, protested she did not encumber the carriage with bandboxes, which were bid utter abhorrence. They set off. During the first day's journey, Lord Ellenborough, happening to stretch his legs, stuck his foot against something below the seat. He discovered that it was a bandbox. His indignation is not to be described. Up went the window, and out went the bandbox. The coachman stopped; and the footman, thinking that the bandbox had tumbled out of the window by some extraordinary chance, was going to pick it up, when Lord Ellenborough furiously called out, "Drive on!" The bandbox accordingly was left by a ditch side. Having reached the county town where he was to officiate as judge, Lord Ellenborough proceeded to array himself for his appearance in the court house. "Now," said he "where's my wig—where is my wig?" "My lord," replied his attendant, "it was thrown out of the carriage window."

Supposed Abduction.

A laboring man, residing in Three Rivers, who arrived from that city in Montreal, on Thursday by the Quebec boat, apparently in great grief, made application to the Chief of Police for assistance in the discovery of his daughter, a girl between 14 and 15 years of age, whom he suspected to have been induced by false representations to come to Montreal. He said that on Wednesday himself and wife were out at work, leaving their daughter at home, and that on their return she was not to be found. He traced her to the market-boat *Napoleon*, accompanied by a woman who lives in Three Rivers, but whose daughters keep a house of ill-fame in St. Constant street, where they found the girl and the woman from Three Rivers. They arrived at two o'clock, but the young girl had not yet retired. The detective brought both to the police station, the girl weeping bitterly, and the woman loudly asserting that the girl knew what she had been brought to the city for. The Chief went with the parties to Mr. Justice Gaudet, who declared that the matter was not within the jurisdiction of the Court, the parties residing in Three Rivers. Constable [illegible] charge has been committed there. The girl was [illegible] 15 years, who at once recognized [illegible] as the woman in whose company she left home. The latter, in reference with the woman, that the girl had been rather indiscreet with young men trading between Three Rivers and Montreal, and now residing here, previous to the sale of his wood. This the latter denied, alleging that he suspected the wife had fixed matters with the detective agent in the removal of the girl. The matter will probably be the subject of legal investigation by the authorities of Three Rivers.

A Horrible Incident of the War.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

When the rebels entered Palmyra, an old resident of the place, Andrew Allison by name, mysteriously disappeared, and it was supposed he was murdered. When General McNeil returned to Palmyra, after that event, and ascertained the circumstances under which Allison had been abducted, he resolved to be himself a victim than of the [illegible] can say not, perhaps wishing to show he would retaliate upon the rebel prisoners in his hands. The ten days elapsed and no tidings came of the man. The tenth day expired with last Friday. On that day ten rebel prisoners, selected by custody, were selected to pay with their lives, the penalty demanded. The names of the men so selected are as follows:—Willis Baker, Lewis county: Morgan Bates, Lewis county; John W. McChesters, Lewis county; Murdock Alexander, Wells county: Captain Thomas A. Snyder, Monroe county; Eleazer Lake, Scotland county: Hiram Smith, Knox county. These parties were informed on Friday evening that, unless Mr. Allison was returned to his family by noon o'clock this next day, they would all be shot at that hour. Most of them received the announcement with composure or indifference. The Rev. James S. Green, of this city, remained with them during the night, as their spiritual adviser, endeavoring to prepare them for their sudden entrance into the presence of their Maker. A little after 12 o'clock M., the next day, three Government waggons drove to the jail. One contained four, and each of the others three rough board coffins. The condemned men were conducted from the prison, and seated in the waggons—one upon each coffin. A sufficient guard of soldiers accompanied them, and the cavalcade started for the fatal ground. Proceeding east to Main street, the convoy turned and moved slowly southward as far as Malone's livery stable. Thence turning east it entered the Hannibal road, pursuing it to the residence of Colonel Josiah Culbertson. There throwing down the fences, they turned, northward, entering the New Grounds (half a mile east of the town) on the west side, and driving within the circular amphitheatrical ring, paused for the final consummation of the scene. The [illegible] coffins were removed from the wagons and placed on a row, six or eight feet apart, forming a line north and south about fifteen paces east of the central pagoda or music stand in the centre of the ring. Each coffin was placed upon the ground with its foot west and head east. Thirty soldiers of the 2nd M. S. M., were drawn up in a single line, extending north and south, facing the row of coffins. The line of executioners ran immediately at the east side of the pagoda—leaving a space between them and the coffins of twelve or thirteen paces. Reserves were drawn up in line upon either flank of these executioners. The arrangements completed, the doomed men knelt upon the grass between their coffins and the soldiers, while the Rev. Mr. Rhodes offered up a prayer. At the conclusion of this, each prisoner took his seat upon the foot of his coffin, facing the musketry which in a few minutes were to launch them into eternity. Two or three only showed signs of trepidation. The most elated of the lot was Captain Thos. A. Snyder, of Monroe county. He was now elegantly attired, in a suit of black broadcloth, with a white vest. A luxuriant growth of beautiful hair rolled down upon his shoulders. There was nothing especially worthy of note in the appearance of the others. Most of them, Willis Baker, of Lewis county, was known to be the man who last year shot and killed Ezekiel Pratte, his Union neighbor, near Williamstown, in that county. All the others were rebels of lesser note. A few minutes after one o'clock, Colonel Strachan, Provost Marshal General, and Major Mr. Rhoades shook hands with the prisoners. Two of them then accepted handkerchiefs—all the others refused. A hundred spectators had gathered around the amphitheatre to witness the impressive scene. The stillness of death pervaded the place. The officer in command now stepped forward and gave the word of command—"Ready; aim; fire!" The discharges, however, were not made simultaneously, probably through want of a perfect previous understanding of the orders and of the time at which to discharge. Two of the rebels fell backwards on their coffins and died instantly. Captain Snyder sprang forward, and fell with his head towards the soldiers, his face downward, his hands clasped upon his breast, and the entire leg drawn half way up. He did not relax a sinew, but died immediately. He had requested the soldiers to aim at his heart, and they obeyed but too faithfully. The other seven were not killed outright, and the executioners were called in, who dispatched them with their revolvers. The thirteen executioners were then placed in the coffins, the lids, upon which the name of each man was written, were screwed on, and the direful proceedings returned to town, by the same route that they pursued in going. Friends claimed and took seven corpses. There were buried in the military or the public cemetery. The [illegible] was left.

Mrs [illegible] was unable to be active, and to [illegible] never to happy as when [illegible] idle man that is the miserable man

AGENTS FOR THE "EXAMINER."

Little Britain,	Mount Pleasant.
Bemersyde Hamlet,	Millbrook.
Asphodel,	Selwyn.
Mount Gilead,	Preston Mill.
[illegible]	Bentinck.
[illegible]	Wilkins, Verulam.
Bridgen & Belmont,	Warkworth.
W. H. Reynolds,	Lindsay.
Jones Gate,	Keene.
H. Dingman,	North Douro.
Jones Bowery,	Warkworth.
Dorset Ammonett,	South Dummer.
C. Watson,	Raywood.
R. McEwan,	Wooler.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale—Jas. Hall.

do do

do do

do do

Amateur Dramatic Entertainment.

Hardware—Robert Hamilton.

Notice—Walter Sherlock.

Notice—John A. Hartley.

Lord Warmth—Lemmy Taverns & Co.

For Sale—W. Clinton.

Port Hope & Peterboro' Railway Time Table—T. Ferguson.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1862.

THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.

The *Leader* in a recent article under the above caption takes the opportunity to blow its own trumpet, extol the daily journals, and deprecate the "organs of little cliques." Of course we who are included in the little category are of no account in the estimation of this giant, and any attempt to call in question any of its sayings, or to doubt the correctness of any of its statements, may expose us to its ire, if it should condescend so much as to notice us. Nevertheless, being fond almost to a fault of the freedom of the press, and at all hazards being resolved to use that freedom when we see fit, we shall notice the announcement of our contemporary.

In the first place it points to a fact that some journal by superior enterprise and skill manages to forestal its rivals by procuring intelligence in advance. That journal we are told is the *Leader*, and in consequence it is the favorite paper with the public, and as such arouses the envy of its rivals. Now if the *Leader* is deceiving itself by supposing it is ahead of its neighbor the *Globe*, either in advance of intelligence, or in favor with the public—circulation deciding the latter point—it cannot deceive the intelligent readers of both journals by such a statement. We have heard it scores of times, even by political opponents, that the *Globe* is before all other journals in the extent, priority and reliability of its intelligence, and we believe that the majority of business men all over the country read the *Globe*. As to circulation no candid man will credit the *Leader* with being in advance until it comes honestly out and tells its neighbour and gives the public the figures. Its scheme of bets, for charitable purposes, was a mere make-believe—a dodge to avoid giving the figures. We have no desire to disparage our contemporary, much less to join in "hounding it down," far from it, small fish do not usually devour large ones. We think it is astray in claiming the preeminence, and, however humiliating, it must yield that point to its rival the *Globe*. Its ability is not questioned, nor is its political character impugned. In Upper Canada we should rank it next to the *Globe*—not before.

We were pleased some time ago, when discussing the independence of the press, to find that the *Leader* had made the discovery that a journal could not be a supporter of a Government and at the same time remain independent. This same journal was go out and out supporter of the Coalition Government, and now that it dares not go into opposition to the present Government it feels that a daily paper cannot afford to support any Ministry—a convenient way to be neutral.

We hope our humble remarks if noticed by our contemporary will not be attributed to anything like retaliation for the hard things it has seen fit to say about "small party organs." Far from it, our dream is written by our fortunate composer "we must all sicken and die," we accept it, but we a free press while we can to give free expression to our views of great men and papers as well as of small.

We endorse the doctrine of our contemporary, but take exception to the application. We believe that the *Leader* is not an independent journal, and never has been. Its proprietor committed himself to the Carlish-McDonald administration, and since its downfall, its altered tone has not shown a tithe of the independence of the "small party organ." It is all very fine to give lectures on Independence, but quite another thing to have it and exercise it.

THE WAR.

From the movement of the forces of the contending parties, some decisive operations must shortly take place. The Federals would appear as determined to go into Mississippi. The Confederates seem to be watching their movements with a determination to attack when a favorable opportunity offers. No battle of note has taken place for some time, but one, it is thought cannot be delayed long.

The *Arabia* has just arrived bringing the intelligence that France has proposed to England to mediate in American affairs, but England has refused. We know not if this action of the English Government will please the American English-haters or not. Whatever has prompted the action of the Government to adopt this course we know not, but to us it appears another expression of good will to the Northern States.

As we go to press there is nothing worthy of note in papers just come to hand. It may be the calm which precedes the storm. The coming struggle for supremacy will be severe and bloody.

Mr. CURRIN ON THE WAR.

The apostle of Free Trade has been giving his opinions on the American War to his constituents in Rochdale.

After referring to the [illegible] cotton districts, caused by the war, he went on to remove a misunderstanding as to the real cause of the [illegible] the lack of cotton. He said it arose from the blockade of the Southern States. The British Government had insisted on the right of belligerents when engaged in war of blockading their ports. He saw no necessity of adopting such a theory; and hoped that maritime international law would be so amended as to come of a nation when engaged in war to open its ports to contraband. He considers on the Government has been a party to the existing law, and as a consequence to the existing distress resulting directly from the blockade of the Southern ports, that relief should be afforded to the sufferers by the country generally. He strongly deprecates intervention, which he considers identical with war, and declares that a six month's war would cost the nation more than to support the entire population of the cotton districts for ten years. He declares that he is unable to give an opinion as to the result of the present struggle in America, but says that if he were compelled to give a guess, it would be the very opposite to that given by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Russell. He was of opinion that the war would not result in the separation of North and South. He said he had travelled twice through the principal free States, and knew the principal men now engaged in the present war, yet he confessed himself totally at a loss to conjecture how the present struggle would close. He had no idea it would close soon, but was positive that anything like foreign interference or intervention would protract rather than terminate the war. In like manner would the sufferings of the British operatives be prolonged. He urged neutrality and sympathy, pointed out the folly of attempting to suggest anything to the belligerents, now that they have decided that might shall settle the dispute. "You might as well," he observes, "seek to reason with mad dogs, as reason with nations when hostilities have commenced." Like his friend Mr. Bright, he is no enemy to war, not only on account of its horrors, but of the fearful derangement of commerce, so essential to the welfare of a country like Britain, and no branch of commerce is so so much moment to the English nation as that of Cotton.

Upwards of 200 years ago, when the Protector of England addressed the Parliament, he alluded to the fearful cost of the wars the nation had been plunged in, and thus refers to its great staple in commerce

"And besides the sufferings in respect to the trade of the nation, it's most evident that the purse of the nation could not have been able to bear it—by reason of the advantages taken by other States to improve their own, and spoil our manufacture of cloth, and hinder the vent thereof: which is the great staple commodity of the nation."

No one is more alive to the commercial interests of the Empire than is Mr. Cobden. His knowledge of American affairs and men give weight to his opinions, and, doubtless when Parliament meets he will advocate the principles he advanced at the Rochdale meeting.

THE AFRICAN HERESY.

The religious world in general, and the Church of England in particular, have been scandalized anew by the publication of a book by Dr. Colenzo, the Bishop of Natal, in South Africa, in which this divine gives in plain language, his decided and mature opinion, that the Pentateuch was not written by Moses, and consequently is not historically true. The Dr. has been noted for his learning, and the broad assertion of his scepticism in the Books of Moses, has prepared the way for the avowal of his denial of the inspiration of the Scriptures. There seems no desire on his part, like the writers of the Essays and Reviews, to mislead the reader, or to throw him upon his own reasoning as to the meaning of sentences couched in dubious or allegorical language. On the contrary, the Bishop is clear, full and frank, as the following quotation will shows:—

"But I wish to repeat here most distinctly that my reason for no longer receiving the Pentateuch as historically true is not that I find insuperable difficulties with regard to the miracles, or supernatural revelations of Almighty God, recorded in it, but solely that I cannot, as a true man, consent any longer to shut my eyes to the absolute, palpable, self-contradiction s of the narrative."

This is the old story, and the history of ever sceptic who has written his history, or his experience. The Bishop is no author of some note, having some time ago published a commentary on the Epistle to the Romans—a work spoken of as "evangelical." He is also the author of an Algebra and a Euclid, and known as a professed mathematician. It would appear that his present position has been gained by his subjecting Divine revelation to human reason, in place of subjecting reason to revelation—the latter a difficult task for a mere literary man. The whole system of revelation is equally chargeable with "contradictions" and opposition to "reason," and the Dr. is prepared for the consequences. He then meets the supposition that his book may shake belief in the Scriptures:—

"Our belief in the living God remains as sure as ever, thought not the Pentateuch only, but the whole Bible, were removed. It is written on our hearts by God's own finger, as surely as by the hand of the Apostle in the Bible, that 'God is, and is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him.' It is written there also, as plainly as in the Bible, that 'God is not mocked?—that, 'whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap'—and that 'he that soweth to the flesh, shall of the flesh reap corruption.'

"But there will be others of a different stamp—quiet, lowly, loving souls—who are walking daily with God, and have been taught to consider a belief in the story of the Exodus an essential part of their religion, upon which, indeed, as it seems to them the whole fabric of their faith and hope in God is based. It is not really so; the Light of God's Love did not shine less truly on those minds when Enoch 'walked with God of old,' though there was then no Bible in existence, than it does now. Shall it also [illegible] Will that of itself be taken [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

In Peterboro', on Thursday, the 20th inst., the wife of the Rev. J. H. Dougha, of [illegible].

Deaths.

In Otonabee, on Sunday the 16th inst. Janet, wife of the late Mr. Duncan Comrie, aged 80 years and 6 months.

Montreal Markets.

[illegible] Extra, [illegible]; Superfine, No. 2, [illegible]; Fine, $3.75 to $4; Superfine, No. 2, $4.30 to $4.40; Superfine $4.45 to $4.55; Fancy, $4.65 $4.75; Extra, $4.90; Superior Extra, $5.10 to $5.20. Bag Flour, per 112 lbs., $2.40 to $2.45; Scotch Wheat, $2.45 to $2.50. Not much demand; little doing.

Wheat:—Canada Spring, 91c. to 92c. [illegible].

Butter per lb., 10c. to 10½c.; medium, choice, 14c. to 15½c.

Pork per brl., Mess $10.50 to $11.00; Thin Mess, $8.00 to $9.50 Prime Mess, $8.50 to $9.00; Prime, $8 to $8.50.

Dressed pigs per brl., Prime Mess, $9. to $9.50.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, November 27, 1862.

	$	s.		$	s.
Flour ₱ brl.	4	25	@	4	50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	85	@	0	00
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	0	75	@	0	80
Barley ₱ bush.	0	12½	@	0	00
Potatoes "	0	20	@	0	25
Barley ₱ bush.	0	60	@	0	65
Oats "	0	27	@	0	30
Peas "	0	40	@	0	45
Pork ₱ cwt.	2	25	@	3	00
Beef ₱ cwt.	2	50	@	3	00
Hay ₱ ton new	12	00	@	13	00
Hides ₱ cwt.	4	00	@	0	00
Eggs, per dozen	0	10	@	0	00
Fowl, per pair	0	20	@	0	25
Sheepskins	0	70	@	0	85
Apples	0	30	@	0	40
Geese	0	25	@	0	30
Turkeys	0	30	@	0	40

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY.

On and after the 22nd of Nov., the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	10.15 a.m.
Arrive at Millbrook	11.35 a.m.
Leave Millbrook at	11.45 a.m.
Arrive at Fraserville	12.10 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro	12.35 p.m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro at	3.30 p.m.
Arrive at Fraserville	3.55 p.m.
Arrive at Millbrook	4.20 p.m.
Leave Millbrook at	4.30 p.m.
Arrive at Port Hope	5.55 p.m.

The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.

R. R. KIMBALL, Superintendent. F. FERGUSON, Secretary.

Peterboro, Nov., 1862. 48

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH,

ROBERT HAMILTON,

IMPORTER OF

British and American Hardware,

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Ropes, Chains, Agricultural Implements, Bar, Rod, and Hoop Iron, Oils, Paints, Glass and Putty, Sporting & Blasting Powder, Carpenter's House Furnishing in great variety, a large assortment of Table

KNIVES AND FORKS,

Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Plated ware, &c., &c., Files Rasps, &c.

Having imported the above articles from the manufacturers, he is

Able and Determined to Sell Hardware

TO MEET THE HARD TIMES,

☞ **At Unprecedently Low Prices!**

Cash purchasers will consult their own interests by giving him a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 26th, 1862. 48

GO TO THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CO'S ENTERTAINMENT

On Friday Evening next, 28th inst.,

IN THE

Town Hall,

Commencing at 8½ o'clock, precisely.

Peterboro', Nov. 26th, 1862. 48

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT Building Lot, having a frontage of thirty feet on Chambers' Street, made vacant by the late fire. Terms Liberal.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Nov. 16th, 1862. 46-6in

LARD WANTED.

THE subscribers will take any quantity of good clean Lard

In Exchange for Goods.

LEMAY, TUNCOTTE & Co.

Peterboro', 26th Nov., 1862. 48

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having notified the rate-payers of the Municipality of the amounts of taxes due by them, will be found in J. T. Heathore's office, on Hunter street, every lawful day, from 9½ o'clock, a. m., till 4 p. m., to receive the said taxes. He does not wish to issue warrants, but if parties neglect to pay after

FOURTEEN DAYS NOTICE,

they must blame themselves if costs are incurred. The Collectors Roll has to be returned by him on the 14th of December.

JOHN A. HARTLEY, Collector.

Peterboro', 26th Nov., 1862. 48

HYDROPULT FOR SALE.

Apply at the Office of the *Examiner* paper.

Peterboro', Nov. 6th, 1862. 45-tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special Meeting of the Committee Convent will be held, commencing on the 10th day of December next, at Noon, pursuant to a notice of M. S. Dean, Esq., Warden.

By order of the Warden,
WALTER SHERIDAN,
Counties Clerk.

Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1862. 46

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
John Morrow, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 1, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Nov. 5, 1862 45

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday the 9th day of December, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Nov. 26th, 1862. 46

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

George Ross, *Plaintiff*
vs.
George Henderson, Leon Caisse, and James Chalmers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 3, North of Brock Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterboro', and No. 1, East of Communication Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday the 9th day of Dec., at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Nov. 26th, 1862. 46

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday the 25th day of November 1862, at 12 o'clock noon all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Leon Caisse, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Charles Perry and John Rodgers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 29, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Smith, the North half of lot No. 29 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith, the East half of lot No. 30 in the 11th Concession of the Township of Smith, Broken lot No. 33 in the 15th Concession of the Township of Smith, and Lot No. 3, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Burleigh.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, Nov. 5. 1862. 45.

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday the 23rd day of December, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Nov. 26th, 1862. 48

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Richard Leary, *Defendant.*

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises situate, lying, and being in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, being composed of Town Lot No. 15, on the west side of Caroline Street; and Town Lot No. 9, on the east side of Lindsay Street, according to a certain plan made by John K. Roche, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and duly registered.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Nov. 5 1862. 45

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday the 9th day of December, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Nov. 26th, 1862. 48

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday the 25th day of November 1862, at 12 o'clock noon all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Leon Caisse, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Charles Perry and John Rodgers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 29, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Smith, the North half of lot No. 29 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith, the East half of lot No. 30 in the 11th Concession of the Township of Smith, Broken lot No. 33 in the 15th Concession of the Township of Smith, and Lot No. 3, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Burleigh.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, Nov. 5. 1862. 45.

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday the 23rd day of December, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Nov. 26th, 1862. 48

IN AID OF THE Lancashire Operatives!

THE PETERBORO'

AMATEUR DRAMATIC COM'Y,

BEG leave to announce that they will give their First Entertainment on

Friday Evening, Nov. 28th,

AT THE TOWN HALL,

Upon which occasion will be produced the Beautiful Comedy in Two Acts, entitled,

THE IRISH ATTORNEY,

and the Great Farce called

OFF TO THE WARS.

The next performance will be given at the TOWN HALL,

On Wednesday Evening, Dec. 17

when will be produced the Sterling comedy in Two Acts, entitled,

CHARLES II.,

and the Beautiful comedy of

"LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS!"

For particulars see Programmes.

Peterboro, Nov. 19, 1862. 47

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED, a Situation by a good Salesman, who has had twelve years experience in Dry Goods and General Stores. Salary not much an object as a permanent engagement. For further particulars, address by letter to

J. H. N.
Box 123, P. O., Peterboro'.

Peterboro, November 18th, 1862. 47

LOOK HERE!

Good Mixed Tea at 2s 2d per lb.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'

November 19th, 1862. 47

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES, beautifully situated on Lake street, Ashburnham, opposite Parson Burnham's residence.

For particulars apply to Mr. T. G. Hazlitt, Merchant, Peterborough; Mr. James Stratton, School Teacher, Ashburnham; or to

GEO. MOREWEN, Proprietor.

Lot 18, 16th Con., Otonabee, Oct. 8, 1862. 41

Coffee and Chocolate!

☞ **GOOD, FRESH AND CHEAP;**

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 19th, 1862. 47

NEW

CHEAP GROCERY AND FEED STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has leased the premises lately occupied by F. H. Armstrong, where he intends to keep a good selection of

Groceries and Crockery,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

FLOUR AND MILL FEED

Kept constantly on hand.

N. B.—Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

JOSEPH G. HUSTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 17, 1862. 38

Fresh Salmon and Lobsters,

(IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TINS.)

Dried Fish,

Herrings in barrels & boxes

Lochfine Herrings,

Sardines, &c.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

REMOVAL!

THE Subscribers take this opportunity on their removal to those commodious Premises newly erected by Mr. McKellar, on Hunter Street, to return their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public in general for the liberal support they have hitherto enjoyed, and they trust that by strict attention to business a heretofore they will merit a continuance of the same. A large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF ALL THE

FASHIONABLE GOODS!

of the season kept on hand, and made up in good style on the shortest notice. Also, a substantial and well selected stock of

Fashionable Ready-Made Clothing!

WHICH WILL BE FOUND

GOOD VALUE FOR THE MONEY.

☞ *All necessary Furnishings for Gentlemen kept in Stock.*

WM. MERCER & BROS.,
Tailors & Clothiers, Hunter Street.

N. B.—TWO GOOD WORKMEN WANTED.

Peterborough, Nov. 3, 1862. 45-4in

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the second page of pamphlet are well observed.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containg over 50 pills, by return mail.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, C. W.
General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Goodfellow, Springville. Alex. Campbell, Keene. And all Medicine dealers.

May 8, 1862. 19

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult breathing, Sore throat &c., &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands who have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

To Vocalists and Public Speakers, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. For sale in Peterborough by A. W. Kempt, Ormond & Gilmour and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Campbell, Keene; and by all Medicine dealers.

April, 1862. 18

A GOOD THING—TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the head and Sick headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Bilious Cholic & Cramps in the stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentry, and Bowel Complaint.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Sudden Colds and sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Neuralgia, Tic douloureux, & Toothache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Burns; Scalds, Frost-bites, Chilblains, &c

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is also an excellent thing for Strains, Sprains wounds and Bruises. It takes away all pain the moment it is applied.

No family should be without a Bottle of ☞ THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Price 25 Cents Per Bottle.

All orders should be addressed to NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Goodfellow, Springville. Alex. Campbell, Keene. And all Medicine dealers.

$10,000 WORTH OF GROCERIES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has opened a new store in the building lately occupied by R. B. McDougall, where he offers for sale a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, consisting in part of

SUGARS OF ALL KINDS.

Teas, Coffee, Spice, Rice, Tobacco,

COAL OIL LAMPS

OF THE MOST IMPROVED KINDS,

COAL OIL, AMERICAN STONE WARE,

OF EVERY VARIETY,

And other articles too numerous to mention.

Well knowing [after an experience of twenty years in the trade] that the "nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling," he will sell for small profits, having bought his stock with CASH he is confident that he can sell goods for *ready pay cheaper* than any other merchant in Peterboro'. As the goods offered for sale by the undersigned *are all paid for*, he does not confine himself to selling them "*cheap for cash only*," he will cheerfully exchange them for all kinds of country produce, *at cash prices.* The subscriber does not attempt to enumerate all the articles which he offers for sale.

☞ Call and examine the goods and see how cheap the "yankee" can sell them.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD, McDOUGALL, STAND. ☜

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Nov. 19th, 1862. 47

MILLAR & BERTRAM

HARDWARE & IRON MERCHANTS,

5 Market Block, George Street,

HAVE now received, and offer for sale, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES, A large and well assorted stock of

BAR IRON, HORSE NAILS, FILES, RASPS,

ANVILS, VICES, BELLOWS,

AND GENERAL BLACKSMITH'S FURNISHINGS,

Carpenters' Tools,

of every description, from the best Manufacturers.

SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS,

BEST PROVED CHAINS,

Broad and Narrow Axes, Cross Cut Saws,

and all other Hardware required for Lumbering operations,

GRAIN SCOOPS, HAY & STRAW KNIVES

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

They have also a very select stock of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, AND GENERAL SHELF HARDWARE,

an inspection of which is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', November 13, 1862. 47

TEAS! TEAS!

JUST RECEIVED, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Young Hyson,
Imperial,
Gunpowder,
Japan Young Hyson,
Uncolored Japans, &c.

Which will be offered at the Lowest possible Prices.

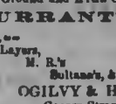
FINE YOUNG HYSON, 2s 9d, upwards,

Call and see samples and prices.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

ST. ANDREW'S



DINNER!

THE ANNUAL DINNER,

takes place, this year, in the

ST. ANDREW'S HALL,

SCOTT'S BLOCK,

On Monday, 1st December, at 8 P.M.

TICKETS, $1.00 Each,

To be had from A. Smith, (Bank of Toronto) D. Sutherland, Wm. Arnott, Malcolm McKellar, Jas. Johnston; and at the Stores of T. Menzies, McKellar & Cameron, Ogilvy & Hood, and Glover & Robinson.

Peterboro, November 19th, 1862. 47

A Large & Varied Assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES, JUST TO HAND.

Warranted, Fresh, Cheap, and all of First Quality!

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

AXES,

made by hand and with

CHARCOAL,

to suit the Lumbering Trade, or anything else.

P. J. AYRES.

Simcoe St., Peterboro, Sep. 15th, 1862. 38

SUGARS.—VIZ.:

Cuba and Porto Rico,
Yellow Refined,
English and Montreal Crushed,
Dry Crushed, and
Ground and Extra Ground.

CURRANTS.

RAISINS.—

Layers,
M. R.'s
Sultana's, &c.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

PHOTOGRAPHY!

Mr. EWING,

Has Removed to his New Rooms,

OVER OSBORN & GILMOUR'S DRUG STORE.

ENTRANCE ON HUNTER ST.,

Pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Peterboro, Nov. 5th, 1862. 45

FRESH ARRIVALS.

The subscriber has just received a lot of

PEACHES! APPLES! GRAPES! &C.

Also:—Oysters!

AND A LOT OF

NEW HONEY.

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a NOTE made by me, and payable to James Smith, for $117, six months from the 3rd day of September, 1862, as I have never received any value for the said note, and I do not intend to pay it.

J. EDWARDS.

Peterboro, 31st Oct., 1862. 45-3in.

FOR SALE.

THE East half of Lot No. 199, with a NEW HOUSE, suitable for a small family.

The above property is situated on Brown St., in Ashburnham, being the leading road to Dummer.

For further particulars apply at this office, or to the proprietor,

JOHN SMITH.

Ashburnham, November 3rd, 1862. 45

NEW

Carriage Establishment.

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the public that they have bought out the Carriage Making Establishment of Messrs. J. & T. Douglas, where they will continue to manufacture

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES!

WAGGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

Jobbing and Horse-shoeing

executed in the best manner and at REASON ABLE PRICES.

McWILLIAMS & BEBISTER.

Peterborough, Oct. 14th, 1862. 43

PORT AND SHERRY WINES!

Brandy, Gin, Rum,

SCOTCH, IRISH & CANADIAN WHISKIES

In Wood and Bottle,

All at Lowest Prices.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

A LARGE STOCK OF

Family and Shanty Blankets,

VERY CHEAP.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Nov. 6th, 1862. 46-3in

BLACK TEAS!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE best

Assortment of Black Teas

ever offered in Town.

Very fine English Breakfast Congous at 2s. 6d.
Very finest English Black, at 4s. 6d.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

MONTREAL

CHEAP CASH STORE,

Dickenson's Block,
GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

THE best place in Peterboro' to purchase every description of

Ready-made Clothing.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.

A First Class Cutter on the Premises, and all orders for Clothing made up as neatly and as fashionably and at lower prices than any other house in the trade. The Fall Stock, which has been received, is very full and well selected in cloths of every variety.

A call and examination of my stock solicited.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Dickenson's Block, George St.,
Peterboro', C. W.

November 5th, 1862. 45-tf

FOR SALE.

THAT large and commodious Hotel known as the

"COMMERCIAL HOTEL,"

At Bridgenorth,

will be sold CHEAP, and on easy terms of payment. The building is a substantial one, 64 feet by 35, two stories high, well situated for doing a good business,

Frame Stable and 2 Sheds attached, a good Garden, and plenty of Water on the premises.

ALSO:—FOR SALE.

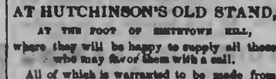
250 Acres of good Hard Wood Land, being composed of Lot 4, in the 15th Con.; and Lot 5, in the 16th Con., of Harvey, 7 miles from Bobcaygeon, and 3 miles from Bridgenorth.

Indisputable Title will be given.

For particulars apply to the undersigned, at Hastings Post Office.

JAMES GREIVES.

November 10th, 1862. 44



WOODS AND FORESTS.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

QUEBEC, 28th October, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that Licenses to cut Timber on the scattered vacant Public Lands, in the old Townships, in the Territories mentioned below, will be granted, by the respective Crown Timber Agents, to applicants, on and after the

Twentieth November next.

When two or more applications are received for the same lot or lots, the applicants will be called on to tender a Bonus in addition to the single Ground Rent. The Bonus and Ground Rent to be paid within a given number of days, to be fixed by the agent. If not then paid, License to issue to the next highest bidder.

Territories.	Agents.	Address.
Lower Ottawa,	C. E. Belle,	Montreal, C.E.
Upper Ottawa,	A. J. Russell,	Ottawa City, C.W.
Ontario,	Jos. F. Way,	Belleville, C.W.
Peninsula of Canada West.	A. W. Powell,	Windsor, C.W.

WM. McDOUGALL,
Commissioner.

Nov. 12, 1862. 46-4in

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN SALT,

IN BARRELS.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Nov. 6th, 1862. 46-3i

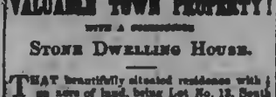
HORSE TO TRADE.

THE subscriber has a Canadian Horse that he wishes to Trade for Lumber, Cordwood, or Milch Cows. The Horse will do any kind of work, single or double.

H. C. HILL.

Peterboro, Nov. 6th, 1862. 46-3in

Winter is Coming!



FITZGERALD & BROS.

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that they are now manufacturing

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

AT HUTCHINSON'S OLD STAND,

AT THE FOOT OF SHERTOWN HILL,

where they will be happy to supply all those who may favor them with a call.

All of which is warranted to be made from the best timber, and any person ordering from them, are invited to call and examine the timber before it is painted.

JOBBING & HORSE SHOEING

done on the shortest notice.

As they have in their employ Mr. David Carruthers, the well known Horse Shoer and Farrier, and as he has become a reformed man, he can be always depended upon, and found on hand.

Peterboro', 12th Nov., 1862. 46

HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale one ½ of an acre, with a comfortable House and outbuildings, being Lot No. 10, West of George and North of Dublin Streets, in the Town of Peterboro'.

For information regarding terms, &c., apply to the *Examiner* Office, or to the subscriber, at Pension Falls.

HENRY GRAHAM.

Pension Falls, Nov. 7, 1862. 46

ALMANACS.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC FOR 1863,

Received by

T. MENZIES.

Peterboro', 19th Nov. 1862. 45

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY!

WITH A COMFORTABLE

STONE DWELLING HOUSE.

THAT beautifully situated residence with 4 acres of land, being Lot No. 12, South of Hunter and West of George Street, at present occupied by Dr. McNabb.

This is undoubtedly the most desirable property now for sale in Peterboro'. The House is of Stone and in good repair.

THE GARDEN

is filled with good Fruit Trees, now bearing, and is now in a high state of cultivation.

TERMS EASY. Apply to

A. W. KEMPT,
Druggist.

Peterboro, August, 1862. 36

LOOK AT THIS!

NEW CASH STORE!

All Fresh Stock!

Scott & McDonald,

NO. 2, MARKET BLOCK,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH,

HAVE opened in the Store lately occupied by W. A. Stiver, a large, well-selected and entirely new Stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

Which, from the peculiar advantages purchased by them in buying, they will sell at the lowest prices for CASH ONLY.

Their Stock will be found very complete, comprising in Dry Goods:

Prints, Delaines, Coburgs,
Cashmeres, Reps, Winseys,
Hosiery, Regattas, Tickings,
Flannels, Cloths, &c., &c., &c.
Groceries, Teas, Tobaccos,
Coffee, Sugar, Rice.

☞ And every other class of Goods required for Family use.

In Boots and Shoes our Stock will be found large and at LOW PRICES.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our Stock, being convinced that we can offer advantages to purchasers not surpassed by any House in the Trade.

SCOTT & McDONALD.

Peterborough, November 12th, 1862. 46

GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOTHING

AT THE

Buffalo Clothing Store!

THE subscribers announce that they have just received one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Men's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing ever brought into the Town of Peterboro', which they are prepared to sell at lower prices than any house in the trade.

The following is a list of prices:—

PANTS.	COATS.
150 Doeskin Pants from $2 50 to $5 00	175 Satinett Coats from $3 to $5
200 Satinett Pants from $1 75 to $3 75	200 heavy Canadian Tweeds from $4 to $7
200 Cassimere Pants from $3 00 to $4 50	150 American Tweeds from $3 to $5
150 American Tweeds from $2 to $3 50	100 Black Cloth Coats from $5 to $10
200 Canadian Tweeds from $2 to $3 50	&c. &c. &c.
&c., &c.	

OVERCOATS.

75 Pilot Cloth Overcoats from.....$6.00 to $10.00
50 Beaver do do ..... 7.00 to 11.00
35 Seal Skin do ..... 4.00 to 7.00
60 Union Cloth do ..... 4.50 to 6.50
50 Whitney Cloth (all wool) Overcoats, 6.00 to 9.00

1,500 Vests of different kinds from $1 to $4.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

HATS AND CAPS,

—ALSO—

FUR CAPS,

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS

As Under Shirts, Drawers, Flannel Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, &c., &c.

☞ Call and examine the stock, and satisfy yourselves that the prices are in proportion with the hard times.

The Terms are strictly CASH.

S. HOFELLER & BROTHERS,
Buffalo Clothing Store, George Street.

Peterboro', Nov. 12th, 1862. 46

R. A. McNABB,

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO',

Would inform the Public that he is now prepared in his NEW SHOP on Hunter Street to attend to all orders for

GENTLEMEN OR BOY'S CLOTHING,

IN A MANNER THAT CANNOT FAIL TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

STOCK OF CLOTHS

IS VERY LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED, AND WILL BE FOUND

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY & LOWER IN PRICE

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN PETERBOROUGH!

Peterborough, November 5th, 1862. 45

Fall and Winter Goods.

C. BRADFIELD,

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Furs, Crockery, China & Glassware, Fresh Teas.

C. B. WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK OF

BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, CAPES, MANTLES, &c., &c.

WHICH ARE MADE ON THE PREMISES, IN THE LATEST STYLES, BY EXPERIENCED HANDS. HIS STOCK OF

SILK VELVETS, SILK SATINS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.,

HAVING BEEN ALL PURCHASED SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN SILKS, HE IS PREPARED TO SELL

MILLINERY

Full 25 Per Cent. below the usual Rates!

Orders for Millinery and Family Mourning carefully Executed.

Peterboro, Oct. 29th, 1862. 44

Sheriff's Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 11th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John B. Wilson, Plaintiff, vs. Jeremiah Gourlay, Defendant.

Lot No. 3, in Front Street, and West of Victoria Square, in the Village of Westwood, in the Township of Smith, containing 12 26½ square feet; Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 8th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South half of Lot No. 7 and the North half of Lot No. 6 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Ennismore.

The East half of Lot No. 23 in the 3rd Concession of Douro.

The North East quarter of Lot No. 5 in the 2nd Concession, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of Douro.

Lot No 14 in the 12th Concession; Lot No. 15 in the 9th Concession, and South Nos. A and B in the 10th Concession of the Town ship of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 9th Concession; Lot No. 15 and the South 30 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession; the East half of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the 3rd Concession (Lot No. 7 in the 9th Concession), and Lot No. 15, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Anstruther.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 24th, 1862. 44

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest, of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Patrick Doris and John Doris, Defendants.

The West half of Lot No. 15 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', Sep. 16th, 1862. 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } By Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed against the Goods and Chattels, and lands and tenements of Alfred Steele, in the County of Peterboro', Yeoman, and which are exigible in the hands of the said Alfred Steele, in the hands of the said Alfred Hiram Cochlan, as the administrator of and to that part of Lot No. 13, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and being composed of [illegible] in the Village of Keene, and bounded as follows: Commencing [illegible] Village Lot No. 12, thence Southerly along the Eastern limit of said Village Lot No. 12, until it intersects with the North side of Bridge Street so called, thence Westerly along the North side of Bridge Street aforesaid [illegible] the Western limit of the said Village Lot No. 12 until it intersects the Northern limit of Village Lot No. 13, in the said Village, thence Easterly along the said Southern limit of Village Lot No. [illegible] beginning.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 28th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendants, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Nugent, Plaintiff, vs. Duncan Currie, Defendant.

Thomas Hawkins, Plaintiff, vs. Neil Currie, Defendant.

The South East quarter of Lot No. 13 in the 6th Concession of Manvers, containing 100 acres.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', 30th Oct. 1862. 44

Sheriff's Advertisements

To Wit: } By Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed against the Goods and Chattels, and lands and tenements of James Hall, in the Town of Peterborough, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Peterborough, on the 12th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, on the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

The Bank of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. Alexander Dennetown, Defendant.

IN THE TOWNSHIP of SMITHVILLE.

Lot No. 17 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.

Lot No. 10, North West Bay, containing 50 acres.

East half of Lot No. 8 in the 4th Concession, containing 100 acres.

Lots Nos. 9, 10 and 11 in the 1st Concession, containing 600 acres.

Lot No. 5, in the 2nd Concession, containing 200 acres.

North East of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd Concession containing 100 acres.

Lots Nos. 17 & 18, North West Bay, containing 238 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF WENELON.

Lot No. 23 in the 6th Concession, containing 200 acres.

Lot No. 18 in the 7th Concession, containing 200 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF OPE AND TOWN OF LINDSAY.

Lots Nos. 22 and 23, in the 5th Concession, and Nos. 22 and 23, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Ope.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', Oct. 14th, 1862. 43

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID

NEW SAW MILL,

Driven by Water Power,

With 946 Acres

OF EXCELLENT PINE LAND

attached. The Mill is situated at the mouth of Snow River,

TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY,

Gang, English Chisle & Edger

and everything that is necessary to carry on a first-class Saw Mill. The Mill and Machinery are all in perfect order, having only been in operation about six weeks, and is capable of cutting from Thirty to Forty Thousand Feet per 24 hours. ☞ Steamboats come right up to the Mill.

The Land consists of several Lots in the Township of Harvey.

To parties wishing to go into the Lumber business, this is a chance seldom to be met with, as it will be sold on LIBERAL TERMS.

For further particulars apply (post-paid) to

R. KINGAN, Peterboro.

October 9th, 1862. 43-4in.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots No. 8, North of London Street,
14, 15, 16, & 18, South McDonnell St.,
17, 18 rds of McDonnell Street,
17, South of London Street,
18, North of Murray Street,
all on North of Sherbrook Street.

For terms apply to

JAMES HALL.

Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO, or Boltcaygeon.
WM. TULLY, Jr.

Monaghan, May 1, 1862.

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to

A. McNEIL, Peterboro.
or MRS BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises.

Peterboro, May 1862. 19

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Marlock,

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

and under good cultivation. There is a splendid ORCHARD on the farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.

Peterboro, Feb. 20th, 1862.

FOR SALE,

On Approved Credit, if Required.

A very useful young BARE with foal by her side, and supposed to be in foal again by Philadelphy. She has been broke but never worked, as the owner has never had occasion to use her. There is also one or two young Geldings to be disposed of. Also

ABOUT 100,000 BRICK!

Of superior quality, now lying in Otonabee, October 1, 1862. 41

WANTED

By the undersigned all Debts due and owing to him, which must be paid. MAPLE in all the Country Parishes in Canada East and West, for the sale of a

NEW SEWING MACHINE,

For which he is the Agent for the Province of Canada.

MICHAEL RATTY,
Post Office, Quebec.

Quebec, 1862. 41

DIARIES! DIARIES! DIARIES!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF DIARIES,

All Cheap Styles and Prices!

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE AT

T. MENZIES' Bookstore.

Peterboro', May 1, 1862. 37

Stolen!

FROM the ANVIL was taken from the iron house on Water Street, a GRAY HORSE, belonging to Mr. Hamilton's hardware store, on Tuesday Evening last. He is about 15 hands high, and has a white spot on the forehead, and has been taken the above Peterboro, October 8, 1862. 41

SALE OF LANDS.

BY VIRTUE of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Eleventh day of June, A. D. 1860, and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Peterborough, made between Robert Douglass, of the Town of Peterborough, Esquire, of the one part; and David Montgomery, of the Township of Smith, yeoman, of the other part,

THERE WILL BE SOLD BY

ALEX. McNEILL, Auctioneer,

AT THE

AUCTION ROOMS,

IN THE

TOWN OF PETERBORO',

On Saturday, 29th day of November, inst.,

AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.,

LOT NUMBER 5,

On the North side of Wolfe Street, in the said Town of Peterborough, containing

One Half Acre,

MORE OR LESS.

TERMS - - - CASH.

C. A. WELLER, Vendors Solicitor. A. McNEIL, Auctioneer.

Peterboro, Oct. 29th, 1862. 44

COPLAND'S ALE!

A LARGE QUANTITY

OF

COPLAND'S

Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY

GLOVER & ROBINSON, Sole Agents.

Peterboro, Oct. 29th, 1862. 44

A Cottage to Rent

IN the most beautiful and healthy part of the Town, and East of the Union School. The House is warm, and commodiously laid out, with suitable Outhouses, and a Flower and Vegetable Garden in front

RENT MODERATE, and possession can be given on the 11th November. Apply to

P. RYAN.

Peterboro, Oct. 13, 1862. 42

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale, which contains 100 Acres, 10 of which are cleared and under crop. There are good Frame Dwelling House, and a Blacksmith shop, with or without tools. This is a rare opportunity for a bargain, as the property is situated in the Township of Galway and Village of Kinmount, and is also in a good lumbering district.

For particulars apply to

THOMAS GREEN,
Kinmount Post Office.

Kinmount, Oct. 28th, 1862. 42-1m

JUST PUBLISHED.

"Forget Me Not Polka!"

DEDICATED TO THE LADIES OF PETERBOROUGH,

BY W. PHILP.

Copies of which can be had at Callender & Pentland's Music Room, Scott's Building.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Peterboro, Oct. 17th, 1862. 44

OATS, BARLEY AND PEAS.

THE undersigned wishes to purchase 30,000 bushels of the above mentioned Grains, for which he will pay the highest Cash price at his Grain Warehouse, in Ashburnham.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, Nov. 5, 1862. 45

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

ESTABLISHED 1846—PERFECTED 62.

RECENT and important improvements having been put to this Machine, renders it now the most perfect before the public, and persons at a distance can order a Machine with a guarantee of its prompt and safe delivery, and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction. No more breaking needles. No more missing stitches! No trouble in making any garment, however delicate or heavy, on the same Machine, either in cambric, cloth or leather; and for dress makers, shirt makers, tailors, hat binders, shoe binders, or quilter Stitching, as well as every variety of family sewing, they have no superior, and will be sold at a much less price than any other machine capable of doing the same range of work.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of styles and prices. A few responsible Agents will be dealt with liberally.

☞ Address the HOWE Sewing Machines, 439 Broadway, New York. 25-1an.

BLYTHE MILLS

Bedstead & Chair Factory.

THE undersigned is prepared to sell all kinds of Bedsteads and Chairs, Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any Factory in Canada West. All work warranted to give satisfaction, and sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

TURNING & SAWING

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Sawing on upright or circular saws, 25 cents per hour.

☞ The trade furnished with a list of prices.

G. BLYTHE.

Peterboro, July 30th, 1862. 31-3 m

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

538 Broadway, New York.

TO parties little acquainted with the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machines, the cut of the usual of the Company's Circular is specially commended. This circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared without much care and we will abide by all statements therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family; for it will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Manvellies without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even the steepest surfaces of leather, without changing the feed, needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever."

This is we unqualifiedly say is one of the most difficult points in the Sewing Machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Definitely can we now say, "No other Machine compares with it in this respect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost without exception—taken the highest premium, wherever the Machine has been publicly exhibited in competition with other first class Sewing Machines. Hence it is that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we sell to give entire satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine [illegible] for [illegible] and we hereby agree to [illegible] any Machine sold by us that shall not do as good work as any other Machine, or any Machine that we sell that shall prove less durable than any other Machine, with the same usage. This guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years have we issued and [illegible] this [illegible] tion of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the continent where the Machine is not favourably known. We produce such a reputation to our hand as mere "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch, viz. the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one-third the thread of other kinds of stitches.

N. B.—Local Agents wanted in every county throughout the West. ☞ Favorable terms to Canvassers offered.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co.,
538 Broadway, New York.

Sept. 16, 1862. 37

Insurance Column.

TO

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y

ESTABLISHED 1825,

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princes Street. | Office in London—20 Cannon Street.
" Glasgow—141 St. Vincent st. | " Dublin—34 & College Green.
" Paris—79 High Street. | " Montreal—Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

INVESTIGATION REPORT - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE ninth annual General Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen, on Friday, 18th April.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Dalhousie, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed statement relative thereto, duly certified as correct by the Auditors of the Company, Incorporated Accountants, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation Statements in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and Statements before-mentioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurances during the year, constituted in 1139 Proposals	£454,838 0 0
Amount of Proposals completed and for which 861 Policies were issued	259,000 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS on said Policies	11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPATION POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantees	2,999 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,759 current LIFE POLICIES	1,263,95 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	263,000 0 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	24,000 0 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report Stated that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Equitable Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his entire approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered would satisfy to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial Period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office-rates are based, amounting to £36,815 on oil.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and new premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,421 16s 1d., to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, £21[illegible]

The Security held by the Company in [illegible] and had been recently carefully valued in detail.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its continued operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realised on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, now vested, are equal to 32 per cent on the sum assured; and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 70 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Years ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies issued.	No. of Policies in force.	New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
1858	£2,138,000	£1,138,000	635	£3,939 18 0	£40,706 11 10	£249,856 9 2
1859	906,300	199,171	540	6,422 1 6	48,70[illegible] 5 2	297,434 3 8
1860	845,200	324,200	522	9,778 12 9	77,677 5 6	312,086 5 10
1861	249,076	170,746	933	7,971 17 6	87,580 7 5	334,606 11 0
1862	454,526	259,000	1159	11,170 1 1	98,768 6 4	363,663 9 2
Totals	£4,593,076	£2,091,617	Mean 1169	£39,279 10 10	£338,431 14 6	£1,557,586 15 0

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,

CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, MANAGER.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., SECRETARY.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
SECRETARY FOR CANADA.

J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.
Scottish Provincial Assurance Office,
Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c. ☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.

H. T. EVANS,
Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18-1y

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the North East ½ of Lot No. 3, in the 11th Concession of Douro.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 15 miles, on one of the principa travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price

Apply to

H. T. STRICKLAND.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8-3in

HORSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a very fine young Horse, which he wishes to dispose of. He is of a Dark Grey color, and only four years old.

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL - £1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA - $300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [illegible] profits to be divided for the 31st January, 1863. Every Policy is without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE

BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 16th, 1857.

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO.'

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Alla A. Burbidge, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secy & Tyeas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterborough.

October, 1861. 41

PROVINCIAL

INSURANCE CO',

OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,980

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. A. Sherin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Cowder.
Assistant Secretary:—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISHAMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 30th, 1858. 18

FISHER'S

LIVERY STABLE,

CORNER OF

GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS

PETERBOROUGH.

HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THOS. J. FISHER.

Peterboro, May 14, 1862. 20

Insurance Column.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE following table compiled from the official returns, exhibits, at a glance, the increase of duty paid to the Government by the different Insurance Offices, metropolitan and provincial, during the year 1862.

THE "ROYAL."

It will be seen, stands as before, at the very head of the list, and maintains a rate of progress very far in advance of all its rivals and competitors. Twelve months ago, we had the gratification of recording the fact that its increase, in the year both had been more than double that of any other company—had increased 36 per cent, of the entire increase of all the London offices combined—and had also exceeded 30 per cent, of the aggregate increase of the remaining twenty eight provincial offices. We have now the pleasure of inviting the attention of our readers to the testimony of these later returns, which show that in the year 1861, the increase of the "Royal" was very nearly sixty per cent, in excess of the increase of any other company—that there were but three offices which came even within fifty per cent. of it, and that it was actually more than one-sixth of the entire increase of the remaining forty-four offices. London and Provincial put together. Comment upon such facts as these would be superfluous. They prove, unmistakeably, the unrivalled advances of the "Royal" in the confidence and good opinion of the public. That advance has been, from the beginning, as remarkable as it has been rapid; and we cordially congratulate the directors and shareholders upon it, because we regard it as the just reward of prudent management, of liberal and honorable dealing, and of undoubted stability.

1 Royal	£7,787	24 Manchester	£339
2 Liverpool & London	2,888	25 Scotland	326
3 Imperial	2,[illegible]	26 Fairbairn	302
4 North British	2,[illegible]	27 Guardian	254
5 Newcastle	£2,[illegible]	28 Royal Farmers'	229
6 Sun	2,067	29 Church of England	209
7 Queen	2,[illegible]	30 Kent	206
8 Law	2,[illegible]	31 Birmingham	181
9 Globe	2,[illegible]	32 Nottingham & Derby	142
10 County	1,[illegible]	33 United Kingdom Provident	140
11 West of England	1,[illegible]	34 Essex and Suffolk	139
12 Scottish Union	1,[illegible]	35 Northern	101
13 Leeds & Yorkshire	1,[illegible]	36 Sheffield	98
14 Provincial	1,[illegible]	37 Midland Counties	97
15 London	1,[illegible]	38 Salop	69
16 Union	1,[illegible]	39 Birmingham District	54
17 Royal Exchange	1,[illegible]	40 London Union	52
18 General	1,[illegible]	41 Emperor	35
19 Law Union	1,[illegible]	42 Shropshire & North Wales	28
20 Scottish Provincial	1,[illegible]	43 Borough Equitable	25
21 Caledonian	1,[illegible]	44 Preserver	21
22 Lancashire	1,[illegible]	45 Hertford	6
23 Yorkshire	1,[illegible]		

A. SMITH,
(Bank of Toronto)
Agent for Peterboro

August, 1862. 34

NORTH BRITISH

Fire and Life Insurance Comp'y.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 0 0 Stg.
ACCUMULATED FUND £1,174,383 6 11 Stg.
ANNUAL REVENUE..£ 2[illegible],655 7 9 Stg.

PRESIDENT:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, K. T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF ABERCORN, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAIR.

HEAD OFFICE:

64 PRINCESS STREET, EDINBURGH.

MANAGER, David Smith.
SECRETARY, John Ogilvie, Esq.

CANADA CENTRAL BRANCH:

4 & 5 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, MONTREAL.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:

D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq.,
Thomas Davidson, Esq.,

ORDINARY DIRECTORS:

The Hon. Louis Renaud, M. L. C.
The Hon John Rose, M. P.
Thomas Ryan, Esq., Merchant,
James Law, Esq., Merchant.
David Davidson, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal.

SECRETARY.

H. J. Johnston, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA:

Messrs. MacDougall and Davidson.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCES effected at the LOWEST RATES of PREMIUMS corresponding to the risk.

Losses by Fire from Lightning made good.

The full power of settling all Losses is vested in the Montreal Board of Directors, and claims are payable immediately on being adjusted.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Company combines the system of *Mutual Assurance* with the safety of A LARGE PROTECTING CAPITAL, and thus affords all the facilities and advantages which can be prudently offered by any Life Assurance Company.

NINE-TENTHS of the Profits amongst those insured under the participation of profits class.

The subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent for the Company for Peterborough and vicinity, and is now ready to receive orders and to give full particulars as to rates and any other information that may be required

J. N. TRAVERS,
AGENT.

Peterboro, July 19th, 1862. 30

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'

Peterboro.' April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1.000 000.

W. CLUXTON
Agent.
THOS. HOLYWELL
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE COMMERCIAL

Building & Investment *SOCIETY.*

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN,
Agent.

Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 18

CANADA

Permanent Building and SAVING'S SOCIETY.

CAPITAL..... $200,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE ... 200,000
ANNUAL INCOME 200,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Waste a Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold at change of for other premises for the mortgage debt may be paid off, which it is then transferred by the borrowing.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 20, 1861. 5

A NEW WORK BY DR. GUNN.

GUNN'S

New Domestic Physician;

OR, HOME BOOK OF HEALTH:

A COMPLETE guide for Families, pointing out in familiar and plain terms, the causes, symptoms, treatment, and cure of the

DISEASES INCIDENT TO MEN, Women and Children:

TOGETHER WITH A CLEAR TREATISE ON THE

PASSIONS AND EMOTIONS

SUCH AS

Love, Hope, Joy, Affection, Anger, Jealousy, Grief, Fear, Despair, Avarice, Charity, Obstinacy, Religion, &c., showing the Influence of the Mind on the Body as a Cause of Health and Disease.

ALSO:

A Complete Materia Medica,

or, list of all the principal remedies used in the treatment of disease, including nearly

200 MEDICAL PLANTS, HERBS AND VEGETABLE REMEDIES,

with descriptions of each, and directions for preparing and using them. (With an elegant and correct Likeness of the Author,)

By JOHN C. GUNN, M. D.,

OF KNOXVILLE, ET.,

Author of the old work known as "GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE."

ALSO, AN APPENDIX containing a popular treatise on ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and the LAWS OF HEALTH; the whole making a large octavo volume of

OVER ONE THOUSAND PAGES,

with numerous

VALUABLE ILLUSTRATIONS!

THIS is probably the best, as well as the most thorough and extensive book ever published, as a Domestic or Family Medical Work. Its author is now an old man, and is probably more generally known as a popular medical author than any man living, owing to the great popularity and extensive use of his old work, which was one of great value, but in the present advanced state of medical science is altogether behind the times. Dr G is a graduate of seven of the best Medical Colleges in the world, viz.: of Philadelphia, and of London and Paris. He has been a successful practicing physician for nearly forty years: and it can be hardly supposed that any man can be better qualified to write a work than he is. He has spent most of the time for several years in preparing this work—intending it, as he often remarked, as his last and greatest Legacy to Posterity.

The work contains a description of all the diseases known or common in this country—their causes, symptoms, and character—with plain and full directions for successfully treating them, telling what remedies to use; how to use them, and when; the whole stated in plain and simple language; or whenever any technical or Medical terms are used, they are fully explained; so that the commonest mind can understand them. The remedies recommended are generally of the simplest kind, such as are harmless, yet efficient, and usually such as are easily to be obtained.

Besides the diseases common to both sexes, the work contains a department on the diseases of Females, and their treatment. Also a department on the diseases of Children, which alone is worth the price of the book to mothers and all who have the care of children.

An important item in the work is its Pharmacy, or valuable Family Receipts, there being more than forty pages of Medical Receipts and Compounds, many of which will be found very important and useful in a family.

☞ Remember that this Book can only be had of the Agent, when he calls, and is not to be had either of us, direct, or through Booksellers.

Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co.,
25 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

☞ This Book may be seen at the Telegraph Office in Peterboro. All persons who reside in the Townships of Otonabee and Smith, and in the Town of Peterboro, may obtain it by sending their orders to my address on or before the 1st of December next, as it will be delivered to subscribers during the Christmas holidays

JOHN D. STARK, Agent.
VICTORIA COLLEGE,
Cobourg.

July 29th, 1862. 31

THE BENEFACTOR OF HIS RACE

THE GREAT HEALER OF MANKIND,

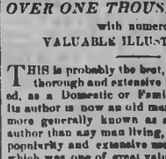
The Whole World United!

SICK PEOPLE THINK!

AFTER WHICH, AUT.

Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills,

CHILDREN CRY FOR THEM!



THIS remarkable American remedy is carrying the world by storm. Over five million boxes are sold annually. Composed entirely of Flowers, Roots, Balsams and Extracts,—their effect on the human system is pleasant, satisfactory, and successful;—Acting directly on the blood, glands, solids and fluids of the body, their use is attended with the happiest effects. In sudden attacks of diseases, one or two doses almost always cures. In old standing cases of sickness, small doses repeated frequently—so cleanse the system that good health is the result. No change in employment or diet is necessary. They never cause nor occasion, sickness, aching limbs, etc., as do many other kinds. They are warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. They are considered cheaper, safer, prettier, and in all respects superior to any purgatives put in the world.

☞ The discovery of coating a pill with sugar, originated with Dr Herrick. All others are counterfeits, and if used, will do harm, and disappoint the sick. Herrick's pills are elegantly put up, 25 in a box, with a package of directions, and sell for 25 cents a box; 5 boxes for $1.

Herrick's Kidney Strengthening Plaster.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENER AND PAIN DESTROYER. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSEHOLD REMEDY IN THE WORLD.

These renowned Plasters cure pains, weakness and distress in the back, side and breast, in a shorter time, and more surely than they can be told. One trial will warrants them. Spread from cotton, buckskin and gauze, on beautiful kid leather, renders them peculiarly adapted to the wants of females and children. Their application is universal—equally to the strong man, the feeble woman, and the delicate infant. To each and all they prove a balm and a blessing. Their new improved, and without exception yet invented, Pain Plaster will wear from one to four months, and in rheumatic complaints, sprains and bruises, frequently effect cures when all other remedies fail. Full directions will be found on the back of each. Public speakers, actors, ladies subject to fits of the gospel, and others, will strengthen their lungs and improve their voices by wearing them on their chest. Price 25 cents.

The above articles are sold by all the dealers in Canada, and by druggists throughout the United States and South America, at wholesale by all large druggists in the principal cities.

MERRICK & BROTHER,
Practical Chemists, Albany, N.Y.
J. F. HENRY & Co., Montreal.
(Sole and Agents for Canada.)

Sold in Peterboro', by ORMOND and GILMOUR, WM. COULTER, and A. W. KEMPT. 48

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Examination for the County of Peterboro' will be held on the

First Tuesday of Dec., 1862,

IN THE COURT HOUSE, AT 10 A.M.

Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,

J. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Peterboro' May 6, 1862. 19

INFORMATION WANTED.

BENJAMIN AVERIS, a native of Gravesay England, left Bellerville a short time ago, and with four children, are now in Belleville, and continue in charge his whereabouts. Any information where is now employed would be thankfully received.

Belleville, Sept. 2nd, 1862.

P. S.—

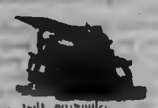
1862

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1862. NUMBER 49

THE
PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER"
POWER PRESS
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT



Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Be iness Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Offices,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 6

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street, Peterborough, h. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3d, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & DENNAN.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 1, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 18

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
February 20th, 1862. 9

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Hartley's Mills, Peterboro', C. W 9

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds. Ashburnham, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, Hunter Street Peterborough. 18

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—OFFICE, Corner of Wilton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

R. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nichols & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, *Agent.* 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES,
WM. TE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough. C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage License, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water Str't, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. ☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs. Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro' March 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store.
N. B.—All business done promptly and moneys hand-d over when collected 13

P. SHEVLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office over Harty's Store, George Street.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE:—BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

Hair Dressing Saloon.
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.
PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro'. where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.
Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings,
Peterboro. May 1st, 1862. 18

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.
NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to confirm a certain arrangement entered into between the Corporation of the Town of Peterborough and Messrs. Dovert & Fowler, Lessees of the Millbrook branch of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, to legalize a certain Indenture by way of lease made by the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company to Messrs. Tate & Fowler, and a certain Mortgage th reupon, made by the said Tate & Fowler to Trustees for the benefit of the Municipalities of the town of Peterborough and Port Hope, and to declare the stock taken by the said Town of Peterboro in the said Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, paid up.
CHARLES PERRY,
Mayor of Peterboro.
Peterboro 30th Oct., 1862. 44-3m.

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,
ASHBURNHAM.
THE subscriber begs to announce to the inhabitants of Ashburnham, Peterboro', and surrounding country, that his new Hotel is now opened, and he hopes by paying strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a share of their patronage.
The BAR will be supplied with the choicest of Liquors and Cigars; while the Table will not be behind with the wants required for it.
Good sheds and stabling in connection with the Hotel; a careful hostler always on hand.
JOSEPH SEDGWICK.
Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1862. 38

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
GRANVILLE RICHARDSON,
Proprietor.
24

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF SALOON,
SCOTTS BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY.
of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.
This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.
Yard and Stabling for the public
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.

J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.
AMERICAN HOTEL
Peterborough.
THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro and surrounding country, that he has re-taken the American Hotel, and having it completely renewed and refurnished, and being now entirely complete in all its appartments, is now open for the reception of the travelling public
The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.
The LIQUORS are of the best brands, and the LARDER will be constantly supplied with the delicacies of the season.
The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Hostler is always in attendance.
ALSO,

A LIVERY STABLE attached to the Hotel, where Horses and Conveyances of all kinds can be had at all seasons.
CHARGES MODERATE.
LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
Peterborough.
THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has taken that new Hotel on the
CORNER OF GEORGE & HUNTER STS,
in the Town of Peterborough, which he is fitting up at a great expense, and he trusts by keeping
THE BAR
supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars, and the Table with the choicest supplies of the season, to merit a share of the public support.
There is a large and commodious YARD, with Sheds and Stables attached to the Hotel, where a careful Hostler will always be found in attendance.
ALSO, a
First-Class Bowling Alley
ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.
WM. ARMSTRONG.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34-1y

SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.
THE shop lately occupied by Mr. Horley, as a Furniture Ware Room, in Ashburnham, with a small Dwelling House attached.
Also, the dwelling lately occupied by Mr John Mewry, possession can be given immediately
JOSEPH SEDGWICK.
Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1863. 36

W. PHILP,
TEACHER OF MUSIC,
Residence, Scott's Buildings, Peterboro',
BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that, in addition to his classes in the Union School, he is prepared to give
Lessons on the Piano, Violin, &c.,
either in his own house or at the residence of the pupils.
For Terms, apply either personally, or at Mr White's Bookstore.
Peterboro, Sept 17, 1862. 38

Fred. Taylor,
PARLIAMENTRY, Land & General Agent, Patents for Crown Lands obtained, claims before the Department of Crown Lands prosecuted, Patents of Invention and General Business with the Public Offices attended to, Titles examined and legal advice given free of charge.
REFERENCES:
Hon. Geo. S. Boulton, Cobourg; T. R. Merritt, Esq., St. Catherines; Hon. L. Renaud, Montreal; Hon. D. McDonald, Toronto; Hon. G. Alexander, Woodstock; Hon. J. Hamilton, Hawkesburg; Hon. D. Christie, Brantford; Hon. R. Matheson, Perth; Hon. G. J. Goodhue, London; Hon. A Klerskowski, St. Charles.
OFFICE,—Corner of Bunde and Fort St. Queen.
September, 1862 38

WILLIAM TAYLOR
BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Menice, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.
The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.
☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.
Ashburnham March 13, 1861. 11-6m.

W. LECH,
FURRIER, &C., &C.
CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
Pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs, of every description.
A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment.
ALSO
Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices
Peterborough, May, 1863. 19

Advertising Essential to Business.
AGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and general Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.
Acknowledged Agent for this Paper.
20

MUSIC.
PIANO-FORTES & MELODEONS,
of various Makes and Patterns.
INSTRUCTION BOOKS for the Piano, and a large and well selected stock of
Sheet Music, Songs, &c.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Dealers supplied at reduced prices, and all orders for Music promptly attended to.
CALLENDAR & PENTLAND,
Dental Rooms.
Over the Fur Store, Scott's Building, corner of George & Hunter Streets.
Peterboro', 23rd July 1862. 8

DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861: 49

OFFICES TO BE LET,
A FEW very desirable front rooms over my Drug Store, lately occupied by Mr. Pentland, Dentist.
W. COULTER.
Peterboro, 17th Sept., 1862. 38

Notice.
THE subscribers beg to call the attention of all those indebted to them, that all Notes one month over due and all accounts due prior to the 1st January 1863, if not settled immediately, will be put into Court without further notice. Suing is very unpleasant to all concerned, and we hope our debtors will prevent us from having recourse to the Court by paying their debts. If costs are incurred the blame will be with them not us.
WHYTE, HAMILTON & Co.
Peterborough, 9th October, 1862. 41

NOTICE.
THE subscribers beg to notify their customers that they have retired for the present from the Carriage Making business, and all parties indebted to them by Note or Book account are requested to call and settle the same before 1st November, after which date all will be handed over for collection to our Attorney
J. & T. DOUGLAS.
Peterborough, October 9, 1862. 41
(*Review* Copy.)

Go to Hopkins & Donnely's
BRITISH SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS WAREHOUSE!
if you want to buy good
SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS
of all descriptions.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES,
TRUNKS, VALIESES, CARPET BAGS,
Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,
Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mops, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH!
OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.
N.B.—Experienced Collar makers constantly on the premises. ☞ Collars warranted.
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

Veterinary Surgery.
T. BLOOMFILD,
VETERINARY SURGEON, returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has received since he commenced the practice of his profession in Peterborough, and hopes by strict attention to all calls to merit and receive a continuance of their support.
CASTRATION and all operations carefully performed. Medicines for all diseases of Horses and Cattle ready prepared at his office, George street, North of Brock street, nearly opposite the Huffman House.
Peterborough, Oct. 15th, 1862. 42-3m

CHEAP
CASH STORE.
T. Mahony,
BEGS to inform his friends and numerous customers, that he has completed his
FALL STOCK!
consisting of the
Best brands of Groceries,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, as no Credit will be given from this date.
Whiskey!
as usual at Distillery Prices.
T. MAHONY.
P. S.—All Notes and Accounts due him, and not settled by the 1st December, will be handed to his Solicitor for collection. T. M.
Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

FARM FOR SALE.
BROKEN Lots No. 8 and 9, on the 6th Concession of the Township of Smith, near Bridgenorth, containing about
60 ACRES.
50 are Cleared,
the remainder in good Hardwood. There is a good
HOUSE, WELL, AND ORCHARD,
STABLE AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS.
Also, a good Limekiln. Apply to
THOMAS SWANN,
On the premises.
Smith, Oct. 14th, 1862. 42-tf

FOR SALE,
A SPLENDID
NEW SAW MILL,
Driven by Water Power,
With 946 Acres
OF EXCELLENT PINE LAND
attached. The Mill is situated at the mouth of Squaw River,
TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY,
and is fitted up with the latest and most improved Machinery, consisting of a
Gang, English Gate & Edger
and everything that is necessary to carry on a first-class Saw Mill. The Mill and Machinery are all in perfect order, having only been in operation about six weeks, and is capable of cutting from Thirty to Forty Thousand Feet per 24 hours. ☞ Steamboats come right up to the Mill.
The Land consists of several Lots in the Township of Harvey.
To parties wishing to go into the Lumber business this is a chance seldom to be met with, as it will be sold on LIBERAL TERMS.
For further particulars apply (post-paid) to
R. KINGAN,
Peterboro.
October 9th, 1862. 43-4in.

FOR SALE.
A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Apply to
A. McNEIL,
Peterboro.
or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises.
Peterboro, May, 1862, 19

FARM FOR SALE.
THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.
60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,
and under good cultivation. There is a splendid
ORCHARD
on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.
For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.
Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1864. 8

FOR SALE,
On Approved Credit, if Required.
A VERY useful young MARE with Foal by her side, and supposed to be in foal again by "Ploughboy." She has been broke but never worked, as the owner has never had occasion to use her. There is also one or two young Geldings to be disposed of. Also
ABOUT 100,000 BRICK!
Of good quality, for building in the Spring.
STEPHEN WOOD.
Otonabee, October 7, 1862. 41

Poetry.

The Dilemma.

BY JAMES MCCARROLL.

Ah! thin take down that image that hangs near the althar.
Or else all my pinance is useless to me;
For when I'm forninst it my heart's sure to falther,
And in it's stid I am, Father Luke, do you see.

Put me up some cowld saint that is wrinkled and hairy,
And it's thin I'll get through wid my "rosals" like a man;
But if you let anythin near me called, "Mary!"
Pon my conshins I'm done for, and cannot get an.

Is it "why," that you're roarin?—now listen to raison;
I've a pisther like that, only barrin the child;
But that will come right, please the Lord, in due saison.—
Arrah! now, Father Luke, don't be gettin so wild!

Oh! you'll "add one more saint sinnee and lamp to the canson"
So you will, "till I ware out my knees to the bone."
Don't be hard:—add the moon and the banks of the Shannon;
And, begorra, I'll furnish a saint of my own!
Toronto.

Miscellaneous.

St. Vincent and Slavery.

The recent outbreak of the amiable but strong smelling Blacks, so graphically narrated by our late highly respected townsman, Dr. Checkley, is cause for deep consideration. They constitute a portion of the twenty millions purchase-money, so hastily, though so nobly applied by Great Britain, for the emancipation of the swarthy sons of Africa. A pretty picture the St. Vincent portion of the outlay is exhibited!—Idle, unimproving, blood-thirsty, barely ignorant, and thoroughly ungrateful, they prove themselves true descendants of the darkey Obomey district.

Yet there are the gentle uncle Tops, whose portly fanciful sufferings well meaning Mrs. Stowe, with ardent imagination, kindly feelings, and christian sympathy, combined doubtless with large potations of nerve-moving green tea, represented to all Europe as a down-trodden, inhumanly treated race! The lady exaggerated. Not that we would defend original slavery. No stentorian crawler would howl more adversely against the system, if *to be now initiated*, than our unpretending selves.—But slavery is a fact, an established fact, and as such must be dealt with. Romance will not supply the place of reason. Behold St. Vincent! Freedom, British Law—civil and religious rights—incentive to labour—paths to independence, all have been before these ebon gentry for the last thirty years, and the miserable result is, an attempt to burn, ravage, and destroy, and oh! most lame and impotent conclusion, to establish a "King." So, it seems, concluded the wise black "Sanhedrim" of St. Vincent. Why! had our worthy, kind, and skilful Dr. Checkley fallen in the filthy raid, the immolation of the whole goatish race, would have made poor amends! And it is four millions of these wild men that Pharoah Lincoln would let loose against his Southern Israel. Take heed—take heed, Mr. Lincoln! Shew us if you can, oh vacillating, and four years top-sawyer of the Presidential *pit*, shew us, we repeat, if you can, a simple example in history, of the abolition of slavery in the country by employment of disaffection within, and force from without. Liberty is a self-acquired gift. Subject races must achieve it for themselves, by gradual civilization, and their own mental and moral progress. The blot on the Southern escutcheon was not of their own stamping.

The bar-sinister was a bastard gift of a day gone by. It was Britain's gift. True, Britain has purged herself of the first stigma, as we have said very nobly, but somewhat hastily. The ruined planters, the waste plantations and the unimproved blacks speak plainly of the error. If, as it has been remarked, they are the image of their maker, cut in ebony, they have done nothing to prove their capacity for becoming ivory colored, or their appreciation of a liberty so munificently bestowed. Let the hero "who has made a Southern Nation" but have the opportunity, and our life upon it, he will address himself to the question as christianly, as, but much more cautiously than the soonest black Republican who raves on the Sunday and rigs out a slaver on the Monday. Let it not be forgotten, that had the people of England *all* been slave-holders, we should never have heard of emancipation in the West Indies. Let us not then be too great dragons of virtue in regard to the South, nor pick nor wound them needlessly.

Catch the Pope or the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, if their all of comfort and of luxury had depended on a "Plantation," reducing themselves to camels hair garments, and wild locusts for breakfast, through love for the slaves, and as proof of their sympathy. Give the South time, and the evil will be gradually met. Let them shake some of its worst features, and for many a day, we half incline to believe that it is the best condition for the darkies, the best for America, the best for Europe, commerce, and the world at large. Let our readers refer to history. Whilst Rome was cultivated by slaves, it was the garden of the world. The very same soil now cultivated by freemen is little better than a pestilential desert. Asia minor whilst the people were nearly all slaves, was the paradise of the old world; now, that there are no slaves, it is a howling wilderness. Enslaved Russia produces twice the quantity of what that Massachusetts does, and Lombardy, under the Austrians, even produced three times the yield of wheat that Pennsylvania yields. These are startling facts; and yet we are no lovers of slavery; we recommend morality, and urge that intellectually, and gradually, the serf should be raised to freedom. But an Lincoln's sudden emancipation edicts. No Sir, Vincents' on the four million scale. We believe that the South, for its own security, and for the satisfaction of Europe, will calmly move in that direction, and that in her true policy.—*Chronicle.*

Tom Hood Sail.

Mrs. C. D. Fillins Bush in the last number of her "Olive Branch," thus describes her attempts at pedestrianism in a wind storm:

The 7th of October we started from Washington street to go to Camp Morton, two miles distant. There was a high west wind we made poor headway—our skirts under and outer, fluttered and twisted, and blew upside down, and down side up, to our discomfiture, if not mortification. While attempting to tack about, ship fashion, to make a little headway, a boy cried out, "Hooray!—a ship under sail. I say, there, take in sail—take in sail." True enough, we thought, here we are, trying to pursue our legitimate business, under thirty-six yards of sail. Such a thing as reefing them in was out of the question, while we had on a hoop skeleton. Numerous little girls flitted along without any trouble. Men paused to and fro with as much apparent ease as at any other time. [The daughters of wealth could afford to stay at home or ride in a carriage.] Finally, tired, harrassed and indignant at *our own want of moral courage*, we were compelled to moor *our ship* at the corner of St. Clair and Illinois streets for repairs and fuel. Our old friends Mr. and Mrs. Thornbury received us kindly, gave us the needed rest, and courage not a little.

Reader mind, do you not with us think that good hard common sense would teach us and all other working women to wear garments suited to our business? This glorious October day, we have lost at least $10 in subscriptions to our paper, because we were a slave to the foolish fashion introduced by the Empress of France. The time and talent and physical strength that should have been given to our business, has been worse than thrown away.

A Praying Wheel.

Praying is made easy among the Boodhists by machinery. Col. Torrens gives the following description of it in his travels:

We went over the monastery, which was just the church of Goroogumal over again, on a large scale. Amongst other things we were shown with great pride a monster praying wheel; the cylinder was at least ten feet in height, and five or six feet in diameter, and it was hard work for two priests to turn it. These praying cylinders were the great feature of the place, and were all sizes; the smallest were about the size of humming tops, and resemble that too in shape. They are called *chos-khor*, and are carried in the lamah's right hand—the handle being the axis on which they revolve. They turn at the slightest movement, and as one revolution counts as one prayer, it is easy to carry on an animated conversation, and get through any amount of prayers to Boodh at the same time. Others, a little longer; were placed in shelves along the walls, about the height of a man's waist. The pious in passing always give them a twirl. But the most perfect specimen of this business like way of getting over their spiritual duties, practiced by the Boodhists Lubk, was a little water-mill, which we noticed a short time after, near the village. The stream turned the mill-wheel, which was nothing more or less than a praying cylinder and revolved unceasingly; as long as the stream flowed on, so long would its devotions last. Unlike a "friar of orders gray," apt to fall asleep over his beads, and to shirk the number of his *aves* which have been bargained for, this charming little mechanical contrivance never stopped to take breadth, never slept, never left off for meals, but prayed continuously, "free gratis, for nothing." He was certainly no fool, whatever else he may have been, who invented the praying wheel.

Miss Julia Brace.

The Hartford Courant thus speaks of Miss Julia Brace, who is deaf dumb and blind, and has been an inmate of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford for more than thirty years, thus:

Miss Brace has been thus afflicted since she was four years old, and she is now nearly fifty. She had some years ago a legacy left her by a lady of Boston, of $200, per annum. She supports herself on this and has over $1,500 laid up. Dr. Turner is her conservator, and has put the money out at interest. She can easily detect the different teachers by touch; will take two glores belonging to two different persons, and handed to her by another, and return each to the right owner: sews nicely and rapidly, and threads her own needle, with her mouth and tongue, as quickly as most ladies with eyesight can. By signs she wished Gov. Andrew to send her a new dress—woolen delaine. Her memory is excellent, and she will remember persons after having seen them once, for years; and regularly every night she, by signs, asks for the news. Altogether she is quite a curiosity.

The Women of Rebeldom.

The women of rebeldom have been among the most efficient of the promoters of the war, and maintainers of communication with Rebel sympathizers in the North. They have also been the chief smugglers of goods. A Memphis correspondent thus chronicles some of the tricks to which they resort to escape detection:

A woman was passing the lines on the 21st in a carriage. She was desired to alight, guard was suspicious, and turned her over to the attention of a female, "an in-

Department of the Interior.

Prominent Indianians here are urging the selection of the Hon. John D. Defrees, the Superintendent of Public Printing, as successor to the Secretary of the Interior Department, in case Secretary Smith resists, as there is believed to be but little doubt he will do soon after the meeting of Congress. It is understood that Mr. Defrees' appointment would not be unacceptable to Mr. Smith. Although speculations respecting the successorship are premature at this time, it is nevertheless the case that Indiana is disposed to insist upon her claims to the place, and is casting about for the best man within her borders to fill it. The forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Interior will show that $250,000 less have been paid out for pensions during the last fiscal year than during that which preceded it. Only a small part of this difference is accounted for by the fact that prisoners within the Rebel States are unable to draw. It is said that some considerable leaks have been stopped.—[Wash. Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

A SALT-WATER FISH POND.—In an article on sea-fisheries in the London Review, mention is made of salt-water preserves:—There have been several of these in operation both in Scotland and England; but the one which is best known is Logan Pond, in Galloway. It is a gigantic natural basin formed in the solid rock, one hundred and sixty feet in circumference, and thirty feet in depth, and it communicates with the sea by a narrow passage. It is some years now since we visited the pond, but so far as we know it exists. An intelligent fisherman used to have charge of this salt-water preserve, which was well stocked with all kinds of white fish, and in particular with cod, some of which are large in size, and of venerable age. Some of these fish were very tame, and would take food from a person's hand. They appeared to be on watch at feeding time, and eagerly devoured the boiled meat of whales, limpets, and other testacea which was thrown to them by the keeper. Whilst the keeper is fishing in the adjoining bay, all the finest fish are kept and placed in the pond; those injured in the capture are cut up as food for the prisoners. Might not a hint be taken from this pond by our piscieculturists? If we could do for our more valuable sea-fishes what we can do for the salmon, viz., preserve their eggs and protect the young fry for a year or so, it would in time tell in favour of our animal supplies.

Cheap family medicines are what the people want. Who would give a dollar for a bottle of medicine when you can get it you want for 25 cents? Dr. Wistar's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir for Coughs, Colds, &c. and Henry's Vermont Liniment for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, and as a Pain-Killer that should be in every household) are sold at only 25 cts. per bottle. A small investment indeed for the good they effect. Try them.

NUMBER OF WORDS IN ACTUAL USE.—It is a curious thing that, with some 125,000 English words people can get on with very few. D'Orsay a philologist of ability, records that a country clergyman in England told him that some of the laborers in his parish had not 360 words in their vocabulary. On the average, the children of persons with ordinary education do not use more than 200 words until the age of ten. Max Muller says: "A well-educated person in England, who has been at a public school and at the University, who reads his Bible, Shakespeare, *The Times*, and all the books of Mudie's library, (i. e., nineteen-twentieths of all the books published in England,) seldom uses more than 3,000 or 4,000 words in actual conversation. Accurate thinkers and close reasoners who avoid vague and general expressions, and wait till they find the word that exactly fits their meaning, employ a larger stock; and eloquent speakers may rise to a command of 10,000. Milton's works are built up with 8,000, and the Old Testament says all that it has to say with 5,642 words."—*Press.*

TO PREVENT HYDROPHOBIA.—The following receipt for the cure of Hydrophobia was handed to us the other day by a reverend gentleman, who stated that he had known it to have been tried and that it had proved an entire success when given to either man or beast:

"Burn oyster shells to lime, pulverize and sift through gauze or fine muslin.—Two heaped table-spoonfuls of the powder to be mixed with eggs to the consistency of batter for pancakes, and fried, using fresh butter or sweet oil for that purpose. Let the person bitten eat the cake in the morning, and take neither food nor drink for six hours afterwards, when he may live as usual. Three such cakes are sufficient for an adult, one on each of three alternate mornings to be taken in the same manner. For children it should be proportioned to age.

Alfred Meissner, the Bohemian poet, is engaged upon one of those huge German novels, of which we cannot hear without a slight shuddering. Its title is "Schwarz gelb," (Black Yellow, the Austrian colors) its purpose, description of Austrian affairs within the last twelve years. Two volumes have appeared—eight or ten more will follow in due time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Furs—W. Lech.
List of Letters—S. J. Carver.
An anew Dramatic Entertainment.
Strayed—Dawson Kennedy.
Prof. A. O'Leary.
Gold and Silver Electrotyping—George Allen.
New Grocery Store—Henry Morrow.
Bank of Toronto—A. Cameron.
Dentistry—J. O'Donnell.
House to Let—R. Kingee.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1862.

THE PATRONAGE QUESTION.

A considerable fuss is made by some Journals, that the Government in distributing its patronage is overlooking that party to which it belongs, that appointments to office are being made of opponents to the Government, as well as of its friends. The Hamilton *Spectator* and the Lindsay *Post* seem to take extreme views on this question, and to us very questionable ones.

There is no doubt that a Government in making appointments to office will as a rule make selections from among its friends and supporters, but if occasionally one is made from its foes, it will we think generally be found that there are other grounds for the selection than "bribing his support." Unfortunately for human nature we are ever prone to look at principles and questions as they affect us, and pronounce upon them accordingly. Thus when in opposition how eloquently we candidate upon the conduct of an administration who deals out its favours only to its *own party*. Indifferent to the public good we say the aim of the dispensers of patronage is to bestow it upon the men, and those *alone*, who support them. The public weal is only of secondary importance, and partisan aggrandisement the paramount object. Such conduct we say *deserves* the severest censure, and a Government practising it deserves the condemnation of the country. Now if all this holds good of a Government we oppose, why should it not hold good of a Government we support? Does an altered position of a party affect the positions of right and wrong. Or, can that be right in Reformers which is wrong in Conservatives? We dissent from the ground laid down by our contemporaries for the very reason that it is not in accordance with British usage, and we deprecate it as introducing the justly abhorred principle adopted in the States that "to the victors belong the spoils." Every change of a political party there, witnesses a "sweeping out of the kitchen." All and every official of the former party must give place to those of the present.

Would our friends who insist upon all appointments to office shall be only upon political grounds be willing to place it on record that this is a part of their political creed? Has not every County in Canada suffered from officials whose only qualification for office consisted in their being political partisans? In our own Counties we have suffered, and are now suffering from the miserable policy pursued by both Tory and Reform administrations in appointing drones or incapables to important public situations. And for the press to insist so strongly upon the Government acting in this way indicates that it has little confidence in the Government, and not a very exalted idea of its own independence. No journal which takes up the position of that under review can get credit for being independent from correct motives. It is true it may assume an independence, but let the Government give an opposition paper its printing, and how long would it be in going into opposition itself. Just as soon as it was sure of the fact. A fig for such party Journals, and supporters of a party Government. Their adherence to party, and their support is not for the *principles* of the party, or the *measures* of the Government, but merely from mercenary and selfish motives.

Our neighbor of the *Review* consoles himself with the thought of a change of parties when Parliament meets, and advises the Lindsay *Post* and the "Radicals" to wait apportioning the offices among them, till then at least. He considers "it would be an outrage on two-thirds of the people to give the offices to Radicals." It is an old saying, if you want a bitter opponent, select an apostate. When the *Review* was launched forth by its present conductors, it gloried in the appellation of a "Reform" or Radical journal. Before four years of its existence had passed, it discovered that to become Tory paid better, so over it goes body and soul, and it now turns up its nose at the party it was born and reared amongst. We respect a man when he changes his views and principles from an honest conviction that they are wrong, but when mercenary motives prompts the change, he will reap his reward in being despised.

The Tory or Conservative party to which the *Review* now belongs, have always considered that they had a divine right to all the offices, emoluments and privileges in the country. And when the Reformers succeeded in ousting them, and taking their places, they are written down as "a hungry pack, a greedy set, whose only aim is to get loaves and fishes—nincompoops, incapables, disloyal," and, in fact, everything that is bad. No more loud and angry denouncer of Reformers in the country than this same *Review*. We cannot help, therefore, heartily despising its allusions to its former friends in the County of Victoria. It has lost its hopes of receiving any gift from the present Government, but cherishes the hope that the previous Government will soon be in power again, when it, doubtless, hopes to receive a continuation of the substantial favors it has heretofore received as a reward for its subserviency to a cur- [illegible] and its recreancy to its

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

On Monday last the annual meeting of Congress commenced.

The Chaplain offered prayer, during which he returned thanks for the heightening prospects of the slave—and for the emancipation of the nation from a system which had involved it in so much sin, sorrow and shame!!

A new era has commenced in the history of the United States.

The second annual message of the President was submitted, in which he refers to the Harvest, Foreign Relations, the Slave Trade—the Blockade—Negro Colonization—their relations with Turkey and South America—Atlantic Telegraph, the Territories, the Finances—Revenue and Expenditure—the War—the Emancipation Proclamation, which, in connection with the negro, occupies a very large part of the Message. The population from 1790 to 1860 is given, showing the ratio of increase. Nothing daunted by the present struggle for dismemberment, boasts Abe assured in of the reliability of the rate of increase in the past, proceeds to give the figures by decades of the population of the country 70 years hence, giving for 1930 the total at 251,680,914, being about a fourth of the present population of the Globe. He advocates compensation to loyal owners for the loss of their slaves. He reads a homily on prejudice against negroes, returns again to colonization and emancipation, and so closes his Message, assuring Congress that the only way of saving the Union is to *give freedom to the slave*.

The *Globe* describes the document as "plain, blunt, straightforward to the length of simplicity, but full of good sense and sound reasoning." This may be true of it as a whole, but from what we have had time to peruse of it, we think there is a deal of nonsense and unsound reasoning in it and certainly a rich affair for a critic to analyse. Let any one, for instance, read what he says on foreign relations, and attempts to give a narration of it. Let him think for a moment of the representative of a people numbering 31,000,000, talking such balderdash. To us it appears far inferior to his first Message, and far below any Message we have ever noticed, as emanating from a President of the American people. We have not time now to go into it, but will return to it again.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

The anniversary of Scotia's Patron Saint was celebrated by the members of the St. Andrew's Society, of this Town, on Monday night last. Quite a number of guests were present, and the evening was enlivened by speeches and songs, and altogether was a very pleasant and agreeable affair.

The Chair was occupied by W. A. Scott Esq., President of the Society, he was supported on the right by C. Perry, Esq., Mayor, Thomas White, Jr., Esq., and Jas. Hall, Esq., Sheriff; on the left by D. Sutherland and George F. Orde, Esqrs.; Vice Chair filled by A. Smith, Esq., Vice President of the Society, supported on the right by J. N. Travers, Esq., and Mr. Chas. Cameron, Secretary of the Society; on the left by D. G. Hatton, R. Romain, and A. G. Gilbert, Esqrs; in the body of the Hall we noticed the following gentlemen:—J. W. Fitzgerald, Esq., James Edwards, Esq., John Reid, Esq., John Thomson, Esq, H. Lawson, Esq., John O'Donnell, Esq., W. J. Fowler, Esq., and L. Caisse, Esq.

The following apologies were received by the Secretary, from the Hon. S. Smith and Col. Haultain, M. P. P.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of yours, enclosing complimentary ticket to the St. Andrew's Dinner this evening.

I regret much that business compels me to leave Town to-day, and consequently I cannot avail myself of your kindness.

Yours,

SIDNEY SMITH.

Peterboro', 1st Dec., 1862.

Col. Haultain presents his compliments to St. Andrew's Committee, and regrets that other engagements will prevent his availing himself of their invitation to dinner.

Peterboro', 20th Nov., 1862.

The Secretary read the 4th Annual Report of the Committee; the following is the Report!

Fourth Annual Report of the proceedings of the Committee of management for the St. Andrew's Society, submitted to the members at the Annual Dinner, 1st December, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,

In submitting to you the Fourth Annual Report, your Committee have to say, that although there has been a greater falling off in the list of membership during the past year, than in the preceding; yet the respectable balance in the hands of your Treasurer at the Annual Meeting held in the Committee Room on the 26th ult., together with the fact that during the past week a considerable number of new members have enrolled their names for the current year, and the list is still filling up. Your Committee have begun operations for another year with the best of encouragement, as will be seen from the following financial statement:—

Balance in hands of Treasurer at 12th Nov., 1862, annual meeting	$43.40
Fees from 32 members	32.00
Collection at annual Sermon, 30th November, 1862	7.45
	$84 85

EXPENDITURE.

Paid in Charities	$ 8.24
Leaving a balance in the hands of your Treasurer of	$76.61

to be placed to the credit of the new account. It will be observed, that the demands for assistance from the funds of the Society, have, fortunately, been very small during the past year, indeed by far the smallest of any year since the formation of the Society: in 1859 the amount paid was $52.60, in 1860 $31.05, in 1861 $34.95, and the past year, as already stated, only $8.24. Your Committee, however, are prepared to expect a good many applications for aid during the current year, as they are not ignorant of the fact, that the coming winter will be very trying on a large portion of a class who, in ordinary circumstances would not think of asking, or even receiving help from the funds of the Society; and it may be proper to state here, that in most cases where assistance has been given hitherto, the recipients have been total or comparative strangers to your Committee and to the Society at large, while your Committee, at the same time, made themselves satisfied to the best of their belief, as far as they had in their power so to do, that they were such and all more or less deserving are they (your Committee) entreated to lend them a helping hand.—The year, however, they expect to be reminded of the old but truthful remark: "Charity begins at home," and are therefore prepared, if called upon, to enquire into the wants of their *local* fellow countrymen occasionally—as assistance may be solicited. Your Committee trusts that such demands may be few, but they are led to expect some.

It is unnecessary here to detain the meeting by advocating the claims of the Society, as it is likely this may be adverted to by some of the speakers in course of the evening. You are, however, no doubt, all aware that it is an institution purely benevolent in its organization, intended for the relief of the distressed, and small as the different sums may appear as having been paid out from time to time to assist in relieving the wants of suffering humanity, yet your Committee feel proud to remark, that there never has been a case come before them seeking assistance which, upon being properly investigated and found to be deserving of charity, that was sent away empty.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

W. A. SCOTT, *President.* CHAS. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Peterboro', 1st Dec., 1862.

The following Toasts were given from the Chair, the first of the evening being "The Queen."

Song—by the Company—"God save the Queen."

2nd. "Prince of Wales and the Royal Family."

Song—by Prof. O. P. Sweet.

3rd. "Army and Navy."

Song, "Red, White and Blue,"—by L. York.

4. "Governor General of Canada."

Song, "To the West,"—by J. W. Fitzgerald, Esq.

5. "The Day and all who honor it."

Song—by Mr. Wm. McGreggor.

6. "Our Sister Society;" responded to by J. W. Fitzgerald, Esq.

FROM THE VICE CHAIR.

7. "Canada our Home;" responded to by Jas. Edwards, Esq.

Canadian boat Song—by Mr. Cameron.

8. "Mayor and Corporation of Peterborough;" responded to by C. Perry, Esq., Mayor, J. Read and H. Lawson.

9. "Our Sister Municipality, Ashburnham;" responded to by Mr. Sutherland.

10. "Our Guests;" responded to by T. White, Jr., Esq.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

"Commercial Interests,"—Proposed by L. McGregor; responded to by Mr. S. Hoffeler.

"Agricultural Interests,"—Proposed by J. Thompson; responded to by Mr. A. Miller.

"Mechanical Interests,"—Proposed by D. Sutherland, Esq.; responded to by R. Romain, Esq.

"The Bar,"—Proposed by D. Sutherland; responded to by D. G. Hatton, Esq.

"The Press,"—Proposed by Mr. Thos. Johnston; responded to by Messrs. R. White and A. Graham.

Song—by Mr. Wm. McGreggor.

"The Ladies,"—Proposed by W. A. Scott, Esq.; responded to by Messrs A. G. Gilbert and J. O'Donnell.

Comic Song—by Prof. O. P. Sweet.

"The Bards of Scotland,"—Proposed by C. Cameron, Esq.; responded to by Mr. A. Miller.

Song—by Mr. Buller.

Song, "Rat Catcher's Daughter,"—by Mr. Fowler.

"The Land o' Cakes,"—Proposed by A. Graham.

Song, "Auld Lang Syne,"—by the Company.

"The Bards of Scotland,"—Proposed by Jas. Johnston; responded to by Sheriff Hall.

Song, "Steer my Bark lor Erin's Isle,"—by Mr. Geo. McDonald.

Song,—by Mr. Wm. McGregor.

"The health of R. Romain,"—by D. Sutherland.

"Our Hosts,"—Proposed by T. White, jr., Esq.

"The health of W. A. Scott, Esq., President of the Society,"—Proposed by D. G. Hatton.

Song,—By L. York.

"The Banking interests of Canada,"—Proposed by R. Romain, Esq.; responded to by J. N. Travers and A. Smith, Esqs.

"The absent Scotchmen not members of St. Andrew's Society,"—Proposed by W. J. Fowler.

"The land of our birth,"—Proposed by Mr. J. Read.

Song—by Mr. J. Maloney—"Annie Lawrie."

Song—by Mr. J. O'Donnell—"The Irish Jaunting Car."

Several other Toasts were proposed and Songs sang, when the company separated.

Every one seemed to enjoy the occasion, parted pleased with each other and all the world beside, hoping to meet again.

Mr. CAMERON'S REMOVAL.

On Thursday evening last, a number of the friends of the Rev. Mr. Cameron invited that gentleman to a meeting in the Baptist Chapel, as an expression of the respect and esteem towards him on the occasion of his removal from this place to take charge of the congregation in Beamsville, from which he a short time ago accepted a call. There was quite a goodly number in attendance. After substantial justice had been done to the edibles, which had been liberally provided by the ladies of the congregation, the meeting was organized.

Mr. J. M. Dean, Principal of the Grammar and Union School occupied the chair. Speeches were made by the Rev. Mr. Roger and Mr. Stratton, in which the high qualities of Mr. Cameron as a laborer in the Christian vineyard were particularly brought out and dwelt upon. Mr. Roger was pleased to bear testimony to the diligence and zeal which had all along characterized Mr. Cameron in the discharge of those duties which had come under his immediate notice. Both of the speakers sympathized with the congregation in the loss they were about to sustain in the removal of so laborious and faithful a pastor. Mr. Cameron, also, made a few farewell remarks which were very appropriate and touching. We sincerely hope that the Rev. gentleman may be equally successful in gaining the love and esteem of his people in his new sphere of labor, as he has been here.—COM.

British Operatives' Relief Fund.

Amount previously advertised, $1686 15

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Rev. T. B. Clementi	$ 00
Offering on Thanksgiven Day, Capt. R.	1 00
Monaghan list per the Reeve	
Mr. C. A. Weller	40 00
E. Chamberlain	20 00
E. Burnham	5 00
S. J. Carver	5 00
R. M. Boucher	4 00
G. Young	4 00
J. Edwards	3 00
Mrs. Watts	2 00
Mr. R. Land	2 00
J. Dobbin	2 00
W. Fowler	2 00
R. Laing	2 00
G. Hovey	2 00
A. Goodfellow	2 00
R. Cochrane	2 00
J. Howden	2 00
W. Wood	2 00
G. May	1 00
G. Howden	1 00
P. Giles	1 00
J. Mulligan	1 00
R. Shaw	1 00
J. Best	1 00
W. Bell	1 00
G. Eastland	1 00
W. Douglass	1 00
R. Eastland	1 00
R. Harper	1 00
P. Alexander	1 00
H. Collins	1 00
J. Wilson	1 00
Mrs Forbes	1 00
Mrs. Wallis	1 00
A. Tully	1 00
W. Tully	1 00
T. Parrington	1 00
M. Walton	1 00
A. Dawson	1 00
G. Birney	1 00
C. Brealy	1 00
Miss. S. Green	1 00
J. McIntosh	1 00
C. Leary	1 00
W. Stockdale	1 00
W. Campbell	1 00
J. Whitfield	1 00
J. Bennett	1 00
W. Forster	1 00
Robert Laing Sen	1 00
W. Patterson	1 00
Rd. Laing	1 00
R. Goodfellow	1 00
J. Howard	1 00
R. Langton	1 00
J. Bell	1 00
A. Douglass	1 00
W. McIlwain	1 00
J. Tully	1 00
J. Dundas	1 00
G. Campbell	1 00
W. Boland	0 75
J. Wilson	0 65
E. Stinson	0 50
J. Landy	0 50
T. Birney	0 50
T. Allum	0 50
W. Forster Jun	0 50
W. Spilsbury	0 50
J. Winch	0 50
J. Green	0 50
W. Robson	0 50
J. Birney	0 50
J. Fowler	0 50
T. Wilson	0 50
W. Archer	0 50
T. B. Collins	50
W. Waper	50
J. H. Campbell	50
W. Clark	50
W. Peters	50
J. Hammon	50
W. Laing	50
A Maxwell	50
Mrs. A Bell	50
R. Kelso	40
W. Ridgood	38
R. Wilson	25
F. Poulson	25
J. Birney	25
J Lillico	25
J. Plasted	25
W. Heston	25
W. Porter	25
W. Love	25
W. Mahoney	25
R. Clark	25
J. Henderson	25
J. Campbell	25
R. Howden	25
W. Ferguson	25
D. Wright	25

J. N. TRAVERS,
Treasurer.

VINCENT CLEMENTI,
Hon. Secretary.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

The first performance of the Peterboro' Amateur Dramatic Club came off at the Town Hall on Friday evening last to as large and respectable an audience of Ladies and Gentlemen as we ever saw in the place. One great thing was the perfect order, there was none of that whistling, hooting or stamping, generally carried on at public gatherings. The entertainment commenced with the "Irish Attorney," the parts were well sustained, and up to the expectations of all. The closing of each act was received with rounds of applause. The stump speech was the best we ever heard, and stamps the professor as a first class performer. "Off to the Wars" was the farce played which is indeed a good one, being a burlesque on newspaper correspondents and the American war. We think it would have been better to have selected one where the parts were more equally distributed, and where so much of the play did not depend on one person, it must have been very hard for the gentleman to play Doddlewobble in the way in which he did, after the very heavy character in the "Irish Attorney. This is, however, merely a suggestion, and hope the club will excuse us for making it. The play was exceedingly well produced. Where the performing was so good it would be invidious to particularise or draw comparisons, neither do we intend to do so. We are satisfied that every person left the hall delighted with the evening's entertainment.

As will be seen by advertisement the club intend giving another performance on the 17th inst., for the same object, the plays to be produced will be "Charles II," in two acts, and the great farce of "Lend me five shillings," also, a stump speech by Prof. O. P. Stick-at-Toe.

It is reported that another craft similar to the Alabama, had sailed from Liverpool, to capture and destroy any vessels sailing under the American flag, and that another is said will soon follow.

The expenditure this year in the Northern States amounts to $570,841,700.

LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.

The following meetings will be held in Otonabee, in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund:—

At Keene on Thursday the 4th inst., at 7 o'clock p. m., by the Rev. Messrs. Fowler and Andrews.

At Allandale Mills on Friday the 5th inst., at 7 o'clock p. m., by the Rev. Dr. Fowler.

Rev. Mr. Andrews will address meetings at the following places:—On Monday the 8th inst., at Dickson's School House, at 7 o'clock p. m.

On Tuesday, the 9th inst., at Simpson's School House, at 4 o'clock p. m. and at Esson's School House, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Dr. Cameron.

☞ This excellent Occulist and Aurist is about visiting our Town again. He sends us word that he will be in Peterborough, at the Huffman House, on the 9th inst., and will remain until the 13th. The Dr. gives his undivided attention to diseases of the Eye and Ear. He has performed some very striking cures, and the fact of his confining himself to this branch of medical science will necessarily inspire confidence in his ability. We like his candid and frank manner to those who apply to him. If he cannot effect a cure he states it at once. When a cure is doubtful he states the case fairly, gives his advice, and leaves the party to take his own way. We advise any one having any ailments of these valuable organs to visit the Dr. We are satisfied they will be pleased with him.

☞ To-day is Thanksgiving Day, appointed by the Governor to be kept as a Holiday, publicly returning thanks to the Almighty for the gifts of his providence, especially for the fruits of the ground and the blessings of peace.

It would be well when reviewing and enjoying the bounties vouchsafed us, to think of the numbers of our fellow subjects at home, literally starving for want of the necessaries of life, whilst we have enough and to spare. Let us give a portion of what we enjoy to relieve them in their distress. We hope that a large collection will be made at the various Churches for the poor suffering Operatives in Britain. "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.—The liberal soul shall be made fat."

OMINOUS.—At the opening of the American Congress, and before the President's Message was submitted, a member offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval affairs to inquire into and report on the cheapest, most expeditious and reliable mode of placing vessels of War on Lake Ontario when the exigency may arise, and establishing water communication from other waters to the Lakes, and that the Committee report which of the various plans suggested may be most reliable, together with the time and cost of the works.

☞ In Cincinnati there are 1,257 Coffee Houses and Cigar Stores; 943 Groceries; 390 Boot and Shoe dealers; 284 Clothing Stores and Tailors' Shops; 266 Commission Merchants; 245 Lawyers; 216 Physicians; 187 Dry Goods Stores; 181 Cigar and Tobacco Stores; 150 Bakers; 147 Meat Stores; 140 Confectioners; 134 Barbers; 121 Carpenters and Builders; 105 Drug Stores, and 103 Blacksmiths.—Total 4,874.

☞ Prof. O'Leary has arrived in Town, he gives his first Lecture on Phrenology to-night, in the Town Hall. The Lecture is free. From Mr. O'Leary's reputation as a Phrenologist, we are satisfied the people of Peterborough and surrounding country will patronise him.

☞ The President's Message produced quite a sensation in New York commercial circles, causing gold to advance 3¼ per cent., and sterling exchange 4 and 5 per cent.

GREAT TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—The President's Message delivered in Washington to Congress on the 1st, was published in full in the Toronto *Globe* on the morning of the 2nd.

HARDWARE.—R. Hamilton, advertises his Winter stock of Hardware; as it is direct from the manufacturers, bargains can be got from him.

☞ A Communication signed "Scribo," received too late for this issue, but will appear next week.

Epitome of News.

—The Government inquiry into the London Post Office has concluded. The commissioners left the city on Friday last.

Lord Palmerston, on the 20th ult., entered his 70th year. It was the custom to talk of the late Lord Grey as becoming Premier at a very old age, but he was only sixty-six when he took office, and sixty-eight when he carried the reform bill of 1812—that is ten years younger than Lord Palmerston is now.

—Col. Wiley was presented on Friday last with a very handsome silver cup and purse containing $550, by the Prince of Wales regiment of volunteer rifles at Montreal, of which corps he was formerly commander. The presentation ceremonies took place in the Crystal Palace before a large number of citizens.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—We learn, says the Quebec *Chronicle*, that several ancient pieces of gold and silver have been picked up on the shores of Amherst Island, one of the Magdalen group. The spot where they have been found is called "Money-Nubble Point," for it is not the first time that coins have been washed ashore there after a violent storm. The coins are French, bear date from 1580 to 1620, and proceed undoubtedly from some submerged wreck.

ARTEMUS WARD ON AUTUMN.—It is now the sweet, and season of the year, gentle Ortum. My little daughter is singing an entirely new song, called "Listee to the Mocking Bird. Guess you hain't got it in New York yet. She's been singing it to me about all the time, day and night, for the past four weeks, I think I'm going to like it. But I can't tell until it has become somewhat familiar to me. Yes, this is Ortum! And it is not sad to think that the leaves, now so beautiful and green, will soon wither and fade? It is not? I'll bet 'tis.

—Mr. Joseph Mooney has been appointed secretary and treasurer of the Ottawa and Prescott Railway, in the place of Mr. White, who recently resigned. Important improvements in the road are contemplated.

For the Examiner.

For and to the Ladies.

BY JUNIUS JUNIOR.

Ladies, a word with you. Give ear, and listen. Read the following remarks through, and draw your own conclusions. This is a great age; change and improvement are its grand characteristic features. Go where you will change after change meets your eye. Mountains are being leveled and valleys filled up; rivers are spanned, and canals and railroads everywhere vein the land. The things that were a few years ago, institutions are now deemed relics of the past. The old stage coach now no longer slowly lumbers on. The snorting iron steed has taken its place. The speediest way of sending letters no longer satisfies man. The fires of heaven tamed and harnessed by his skill and genius, now bear his messages with speed of thought from place to place. So on we might go, but it is not necessary. Such facts are patent to all; but is not only in the scientific and material world in which change and improvement have been at work and are still at work? They have been at work in the moral and educational world and in that of sentiment and thought, as as well. The time was, Ladies, when you were considered inferior of the lords of creation in intellect and those qualities which go to constitute what the world calls great. Opportunities given to man to develope and strengthen his mental powers were witheld from woman. Upon the field of action which man had wherein to display these powers when matured, she did not dare to intrude. The severer studies were a closed book to her so far as encouragement and opportunity were concerned. Her capabilities were considered limited, and she was only deemed fit for domestic duties. If she could bake, cook, mend, make pickles, &c., &c., (very important duties by the way, and which should be more attended to than they are), it seemed to make but little difference whether she knew anything more or not. That *time* was, we say, but thanks to increasing intelligence and fair play, it now no longer is past,—the black clouds of error, ignorance and prejudice in this respect have been chased away from the moral heavens by the increasing brightness of the sun of progress, and everything now wears a warmer and brighter aspect. A great change for the better, Ladies, has taken place. Woman now asserts her equality to man in intellect, and bases her claims to that equality upon a foundation deep and strong. History is on her side, and facts to substantiate her claims abound. She meets man upon equal footing, and throws down her gauntlet to them in token of her willingness and ability to do so. Is it in science she would compete? She points to a Somerville and the young Lady professor in the College of Bologna, deep in the mysteries of law, and a score of languages. It is in literature that will stir up and call forth the deepest feelings of the heart, and wield an influence as potential as fasting! She can point to a Stowe in Uncle Tom's Cabin, and a Browning in those noble and subtle effusions of her muse she has lately given to the world. Is it in errands of mercy and works of love, she would compete? She points to a Fry in the recesses of the prisoner's dark dungeon, and a Chisholm amid the wilds and still wilder inhabitants of Australia. Is it in travels and geography she would compete? She names a Pfeiffer. Is it in song? Who of the masculine kind will enter the arena with a Lind, or a Hayes. Is it in statesmanship and administration—provinces which man claims as peculiarly his own, woman would fain compete? She can point to Elizabeth with her strong mind and steady arm; and to Victoria, whose birthday has been celebrated throughout her wide domains in a manner which at once testifies the love and loyalty of her subjects, and whose late great sorrow has called forth the warmest sympathy of all, from the highest to the lowest in the land. Nor even in war is she without a rival to man. A Semiramis of ancient history, with her mighty conquests in the eastern world, proves this; and a Joan of Arc, the shepherd-maid, and deliverer of her country from the invaders yoke and the iron heel of oppression, is as deserving of a warriors bass and a patriot's fame, is as any hero whose name is found on the historic page. And so on we might go.

What think you of this, Ladies. Don't you think we have made out a good case for you? We have proved you just as smart and as great as men are, and all too without being asked to do so. We don't expect you all to be Semiramises or Brownings, Linds or Sommervilles, or Jonas of Arc. No such thing. But we do think many of you might have aims and a piratious higher than you have—might fit yourselves for higher duties and positions than now are yours. Just let us ask you in all kindness and candor, do you think enough of your own capacities and capabilities? Do you endeavor to improve them as much as you ought and might? Is it not a fact that our young Ladies, as a general thing, are but very superficially educated,—that they get a smattering of this and that, and a thorough knowledge of nothing. Is this right? At whose door does the blame lie? In the hour of need what avail can you make of your knowledge, is a question too, you all should ponder—both parents and daughters. Boys can rough it in the world, but when young females are left unprovided for, and thrown upon their own resources, it is quite another thing. But few avenues of earning their own livelihood are open for them, even at the best—however well qualified they may be. Hence it is upon the mind or the hands they must depend.

Which, young Ladies, if circumstances so required, would you prefer? By the latter you may with hard work, from sunlight to sunset, eke out a scanty pittance. By the former you can elevate yourself in society, and support yourselves easily and comfortably. No parent can give his daughters a better portion, or bequeath to them a more precious legacy, than a good sound education. Parents don't think of this enough. They are willing to deck and adorn the bodies of their daughters, but the higher and better interests of the mind are but partially regarded, if regarded at all. Mothers' would you increase your daughters' happiness and assist in making them more useful in after years? see then, when you have the opportunity and means, that you have them so educated that they may be able to discharge well the duties of any station in life they may be called upon to fill. Another thing should be remembered. As the moulding of rising generations is mainly in the mothers hands, how important it is that those who are *mothers*—or who *may be mothers*—should be intelligent, refined and virtuous—in a word, educated, which embraces the three. Ladies, may these few scattering, hastily written, and imperfect hints, be not entirely without effect. Draw your own conclusions. What can you do with your minds? What with your hands?

Communications.

For the Examiner.

Narrow Escape.

A hair-breadth and providential escape from death by drowning occurred in the Village of Warsaw, on Monday the 24th inst. The following are the particulars: At dinner recess two of the school boys, Arthur Choat and David McFee, each about ten years of age, took it into their heads to have a stroll on the ice of the mill-pond. In this happy, school boy mood away they scampered on the ice, and all went well till they had reached about the deepest part of the pond, when Arthur Choat, who was foremost, instantly fell through the ice; then little McFee with great courage hastened to assist his companion, but in the act of doing so, fell through himself. Thus left the two little fellows plunging in the water among the fragments of ice, and quite unable to assist each other out of their perilous situation. In a short time McFee, who is a stout little fellow and can swim, managed to crawl out upon the ice and ran away to the shore screaming for help. At this moment the Teacher, Mr. White, and a young man, Mr. William Kidd, ran and both reached the Mill-pond at the same time, and with the greatest speed and promptitude they dashed in, but the fractured ice giving way in all directions they were plunged completely under water; as they are excellent swimmers, however, they soon gained the surface and made their way to where the boy was drowning. All this time little Arthur Choat had been struggling alone in the water, and, although he cannot swim, yet he managed by paddling with his hands, with wonderful perseverance, to keep his head partially above water, but just as his deliverers were approaching him the little sufferer became altogether exhausted and raising his hands above his head, he sank down. Then there was a feeling of intense excitement, for there was not a moment to be lost. The boy's hat at this time was floating on the water near where his body went down, and it was very difficult to know the exact spot to search, but Mr. Kidd by reaching his hands down under the surface of the water fortunately got hold of Arthur's hand, and, with Mr. White's help, carried him near the shore where others were ready to assist in the rescue, for by this time many of the villagers had assembled on the bank, or were down in the water rendering their aid, and it gives us much pleasure to add that the kind and humane efforts of all present cannot be too highly praised. The patient when brought ashore being insensible, and stiff with cold, was immediately conveyed to the nearest house, where, by applying the usual remedies, he recovered so rapidly that next day he was attending school. It is hoped that this narrative will be a warning to all boys who read it not to venture on the ice alone, especially at this season of the year when it is so unsafe. There is one thought connected with the incident which the writer begs the privilege of expressing, viz: it appears to us impossible to witness such a scene without raising in our own minds a purer feeling of benevolence towards the whole human race; for whatever misanthropists may say, there is something good in human nature after all. Man has a feeling of sympathy with his fellow man, and this Divine principle manifests itself in the time of deep suffering with the unerring precision of instinct.

AN EYE WITNESS.

Warsaw, Nov. 25, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

MR. EDITOR,—On last Saturday evening Prof. O. P. Sweet of Peterboro', who has, with great success, been teaching in this Village a class in Vocal Music, finished his course of instruction. Having conducted his class in a most gentlemanly and orderly manner, he has secured the confidence and esteem of all his pupils, who are highly pleased with his teaching and are most anxious to secure a continuation of his services. We sincerely hope he will conclude to remain for another term.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Yours truly,

A PUPIL.

Lakefield, Nov. 28th, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

MR. EDITOR,—I suppose that you, in common with all the English world, have heard of *the Apostasy* of the Missionary Bishop of Natal, from christianity; and supposing also, that yourself and many of your readers are interested in such matters, I beg to call your attention to one or two things that are well calculated both to relieve and instruct us in this miserable affair. Some of the expressions which this poor man employs savan a little of Popery, and give an air of importance to his statements, which otherwise they would not have, as for instance: that Enoch walked as closely with God before the Bible was given, as we do now. This is a mere fallacy—for if, as he says, the Bible be a fable, Enoch never walked with God at all. But I believe him to be merely a weakling, whose mind has given way, as some others have done, under the loneliness of his situation, and the overtaxing of his brain. From his own statement it appears that he never studied the Bible till he came to translate it into the Zulu language, and being overwhelmed by the marvellous record of God's wondrous condescension to our fallen race, he stumbled at the very threshold: as to how God brought the animals into the ark? how God could preserve men safe in the midst of a battle? how God could conduct the Israelites through the swelling Jordan? how God could tolerate Slavery? and such like questions which the merest fish-man could easily answer. What then would such a man make of the Creator of a *gross material* world by a *pure* spirit? of an eternal God becoming a Crucified Redeemer? of a holy God adopting into his righteous family, such a guilty thing as a fallen human being. It is plain that as such a method of judging, there could be no knowledge of a God, or of a Devil, or of a living soul, or even of a conscious body. This poor man has made shipwreck of Faith, like many others, by letting go a good conscience, in preaching what he did not believe, and in going to convert the heathen to the knowledge of a Book he had never studied. It is a mere misnomer to call this a new heresy, it is simply an apostasy from the true faith, and probably thro' mere mental weakness, from which, after rest and relaxation, by the help of God, he may recover through friendly consolation and humble prayer. The only thing I wonder at in this whole affair, is how such an unfit person was appointed to so difficult a task. But I suppose that those better fitted, bodily and mentally, were not so readily disposed to leave their comfortable homes and pleasant home duties: and thus the selection was simply a sign of the prevailing infidelity of the age in which we live. Would that the shock, the shame thus fallen upon the Church of England, and the bulwark of the Reformation, may rouse all her dormant energies to put a cut that leaven of mere formalism, which is destroying all her vital functions. If any have felt, by this failure, shaken in their minds as to the solid and immoveable basis of the Bible narrative, let them return to their quiet rest: for such occurrences are too common to excite any surprise, excepting as to the novelty of a Bishop thus giving way to such trivial scruples of conscience.

Trusting that some other will enlighten us more fully on the subject, if necessary, I remain, Mr. Editor,

Yours truly,

A BIBLE READER.

Peterboro', 29th Nov. 1862.

That's What's the Matter.

A Washington correspondent telegraphs the following.

The investigations into the Quartermaster's bureau have disclosed frauds and conned-ments. In one instance the Government is found to be charged with double the amount of grain received, the brother of the contractor being in the department. Col. Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, drives a thousand dollar pair of horses, which, with an elegant carriage, were presented by a contractor.

In those few lines is an explanation of our military disasters. Too many military gentlemen are engaged in the work of fortune-making. They supply their own pockets instead of supplying the army. It is not only in Washington that chief Quartermasters get presents of thousand-dollar turnouts from contractors—it is so all over the country. All post positions pay immensely, when the Quartermaster chooses to make it so—and there are few who do not choose.

The robberies are immense, despite the law of Congress severely punishing such offences. And while this stealing is going on the army is suffering. While Colonel Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, was springing behind the thousand dollar pair of horses, and in the elegant carriage presented him by a contractor, thousands of soldiers in that army were without blankets, without shirts, without socks, without shoes! If ever justice demanded the hanging of guilty parties, it demands now the hanging of a dozen or two of these thieving quartermasters.

But something else in the matter. The telegraph gives us an illustrative incident. Seely Lewis was caught while smuggling goods to the Rebels. As he in the act of passing through the lines it was presumed he intended carrying information to the enemy, or in other words was acting as a spy. He was tried by a military Commission, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence had to be approved by the President. Father Abraham examined the case with all the sharpness of a lawyer. He came to the conclusion that the Commission was not authorised to try Seely Lewis as a spy, and *he mitigated the sentence from that of death to six month's imprisonment.*

So we go. It is easy to understand what's the matter.

A Resurrection.

About seven weeks since, a gentleman of about 60 years of age, named G. R. Lawrence, residing near Syracuse, N. Y., but at that Columbus, Ky., finding his health failing him rapidly, started for home, by way of Chicago, hoping to reach there ere he completely exhausted himself. On reaching this city, however, his sufferings had become so severe that reason forsook him, and he gave his trunks and checks into the charge of the baggage-master, while he wandered up into the city. Being complet

TO MEET
HARD TIMES!

FURS, FURS, FURS!

The subscriber offers to sell his

UNDERSELLING STOCK,

IN RETAIL.

UNDER WHOLESALE PRICES

FOR CASH,

Stone Martin Victorines	$18.00
Best Mink Victorines	18.00
Rock Martin Victorines	3.00 and upwards.
German Mink	2.25
Imitation Ermine Victorines	2.00
" Fitch	2.50 and upwards.
Common Fur Caps from	0.80 to $1.00
Natural Seal Caps	2.25
South Seal do	3.50
Imitation Seal do	2.00
Russian Lamb do	2.00

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF

ROBES, LINED AND TRIMMED!

and many other articles too numerous to mention.

W. LECH.

Peterboro', Dec. 2nd, 1862. 49-3i

Review copy.

DENTISTRY.

J. O'DONNELL, DENTIST, WILL be at GALL'S HOTEL, Keene, on MONDAY, Dec. 8th, 1862, for four days only, prepared to perform all operations in the profession as usual, and warranted.

Dec. 3rd, 1862. 49

Review copy.

NEW

GROCERY STORE!

JUST OPENED.

I HAVE commenced to receive the first of my Stock, which has been purchased on very advantageous terms in the best Markets, and will be sold at correspondingly

LOW PRICES.

STORE.—George Street, formerly occupied by R. A. McNabb, next to Stewart's Stove Depot

HENRY MORROW.

Peterborough, Nov. 13, 1862. 49

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office up to Dec 3rd, 1862. Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

Armstrong, Christ'r	Lillico, John
Austin, Edgar A	Millon, Patrick
Budd, John	May, Henry
Brady, John	Monigomery, John G
Brownlee, James	Meyers, Henry
Bigelow, Miss Maggie	O'Donnell, Edward
Buchanan, H. L.	Phillips, Mrs J
Brennan, Miss Ann	Quillinan, Michael
Blackmore, Thomas	Rombough, W J
Bulmer, Edwin	Ryan, Miss Mary
Bleavit, Josiah	Rooney Lawrence
Chatten, Wm	Stenson, Zachariah
Casey, James	Sullivan, Miss Ellen
Cooney, Johnston	Saunders, John
Coughlin, Tim. Sen'r	Smith, Miss Mary
Develin, Miss Mary	Strain, Eliza
Dawson, Patrick	Stweed, Mrs
Davis, John	Sedgwick, Thos
Emery, Geo H	Saunders, Frances
Fairbairn, Miss Hannah	Smith, Fanny
Fegan, Bridget	Sloan, Fanny
Fredinburgh, Hiram	Taylor, W
Foote, John Wesley	Trennan, Patrick
Green, F B	Thomson, Charles
Guthrie, Adam	Traill, Jas G
Grass, R	Thompson, Elias
Graham, Sarah J	Waters, George
Gallavin, Mary Ann	Woods, John
Hall, J G	Wait, D V
Hunt, Samuel	Wilson, Hugh
Healy, Mrs Julia	Wait, James
Humphrey, Isa	Welsh, Mary
Hayes, Thomas	McMartin, Michael
Johnston, Wm	McDougal, Ranald
Lynch, James	McPherson, Hugh
Lee, Miss Elizabeth	McDonald, Francis B
Leeper, James	McIntosh, James
Lilley, Catherine	

S. J. CARVER, *Postmaster.*

Peterboro, December 3rd, 1862. 49

PROF. A. O'LEARY,

Will deliver a Lecture on

PHYSIOLOGY,

OR, THE LAWS OF LIFE, HEALTH AND BEAUTY,

AT THE TOWN HALL,

ON

Thursday Even'g, Dec. 4th,

Illustrated with a splendid Cabinet of

OIL PAINTINGS,

MANIKINS, SKELETONS, &c., &c.

Admission Free. - - - No Contribution.

W. H. MARTIN, *Agent.*

Peterboro', Dec. 3rd, 1862. 49

GOLD AND SILVER

ELECTROPLATING

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he is prepared to Electroplate either in Gold or Silver, such as

WATCHES,

WATCH GUARDS,

FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c., &c.,

at his residence, Hunter street, west of the Union Hotel.

All work executed in a superior style.

GEORGE ALLEN.

Peterboro', Dec. 2nd, 1862. 49-1y

BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 13.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Dividend of four per cent. for the current half year, upon the capital stock of this Institution, has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank or its Agencies, on and after

Friday, the 2nd day of January next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 18th month to the thirty-first December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

A. CAMERON, *Cashier.*

Toronto, Nov. 20, 1862. 49

HOUSE TO LET.

A HOUSE to be let on Bethune St. Apply to this office, or to Mr. R. KINGAN.

Peterboro', Dec. 3rd, 1862. 49

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.

ON and after the 22nd of Nov., the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	10.15 a.m.
Arrive at Millbrook	11.35 a.m.
Leave Millbrook at	11.45 a.m.
Arrive at Fraserville	12.10 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro	12.35 p.m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Peterboro at	3.30 p.m
Arrive at Fraserville	3.55 p.m.
Arrive at Millbrook	4.20 p.m.
Leave Millbrook at	4.30 p.m.
Arrive at Port Hope	5.55 p.m

The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsey Passengers continues as at present.

S. R. KIMBALL, *Superintendent.* F. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

Peterboro, Nov., 1862. 48

SIGN OF THE

CIRCULAR SAW,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH,

ROBERT HAMILTON,

IMPORTER OF

British and American Hardware,

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Ropes, Chains, Agricultural Implements, Bar, Rod, and Hoop Iron, Oils, Paints, Glass and Putty, Sporting & Blasting Powder, Carpenter's House Furnishing in great variety, a large assortment of Table

KNIVES AND FORKS,

Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Plated ware, &c., Saws, Files, Rasps, &c.

Having imported the above articles from the manufacturers, he is

Able and Determined to Sell Hardware

TO MEET THE HARD TIMES,

☞ **At Unprecedently Low Prices!**

Cash purchasers will consult their own interests by giving him a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 26th, 1862. 48

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having notified the ratepayers of this Municipality of the amounts of taxes due by them, will be found in J. T. Henthorn's office, on Hunter street every lawful day, from 9½ o'clock, a. m. till 4 p. m., to receive the said taxes. He does not wish to issue warrants, but if parties neglect to pay after

FOURTEEN DAYS NOTICE,

they must blame themselves if costs are incurred. The Collectors Roll has to be returned by him on the 14th of December.

JOHN A. HARTLEY, *Collector.*

Peterboro', 25th Nov., 1862. 48

HYDROPULT

FOR SALE.

Apply at the Office of the *Examiner* paper.

Peterboro', Nov. 5th, 1862. 45-tf.

WANTED

WITH a salary of $30 by the month and all travelling expenses paid. Agents fo all the Country Parishes in Canada East and West, for the sale of a

NEW SEWING MACHINE;

Not yet introduced in Canada. A fortune can be made by their sale.

Apply immediately to

MICHAEL RATTY,

General Agent,

Post Office, Quebec.

Quebec, 1862. 41

DIARIES! DIARIES! DIARIES

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DIARIES,

All Qualities, Styles and Prices!

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE

Cheap for Cash, at

T. MENZIES' Bookstore.

Peterboro, Nov. 6, 1862. 46

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT Building Lot, having a frontage of thirty feet on Chambers' Street, made vacant by the late fire. Terms Liberal.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Nov. 18th, 1862. 48-6in

LARD WANTED.

THE subscribers will take any quantity of good clean Lard

In Exchange for Goods.

LEMAY, TURCOTTE & Co.

Peterboro', 26th Nov., 1862. 48

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED, a Situation by a good Salesman, who has had twelve years experience in Dry Goods and General Stores. Salary not much an object as a permanent engagement.

For further particulars, address by letter, to

J. H. N.

Box 133, P. O., Peterboro'.

Peterboro, November 18th, 1862. 47

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special Meeting of the Counties Council will be held, commencing on the 10th day of December next, at Noon, pursuant to a notice of M. S. Dean, Esq., Warden.

By order of the Warden,

WALTER SHERIDAN, *Counties Clerk.*

Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1862. 48

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES, beautifully situated on Lake street, Ashburnham, opposite Parson Burnham's residence.

For particulars apply to Mr. T. W. Hamlitt, Merchant, Peterborough; Mr. James Stratten, School Teacher, Ashburnham; or to

GEO. McKEWEN, Proprietor.

Lot 18, 16th Con., Otonabee, Oct, 8, 1862. 41

Coffee and Chocolate!

☞ **GOOD, FRESH AND CHEAP.**

OGILVY & HOOD,

George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

NEW

CHEAP GROCERY

AND

FEED STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has leased the premises lately occupied by F. H. Armstrong, where he intends to keep a good selection of

Groceries and Crockery,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

FLOUR AND MILL FEED

Kept constantly on hand.

N. B.—Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

JOSEPH G. HUSTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 17, 1862. 38

Fresh Salmon and Lobsters,

(IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TINS.)

Dried Fish,

Herrings in barrels & boxes

Lochfine Herrings,

Sardines, &c.

OGILVY & HOOD,

George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

☞ These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the second page of pamphlet are well observed.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containg over 50 pills, by return mail.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, C. W.,

General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and W. Coulter. H Turner, Millbrook. A. Goodfellow, Springville. Alex. Campbell, Keene. And all Medicine dealers.

May 8, 1862. 19

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult breathing, Sore throat &c., &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

To Vocalists and Public Speakers, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,

Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. For sale in Peterborough by A. W. Kempt, Ormond & Gilmour and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Campbell, Keene; and by all Medicine dealers.

April, 1862. 18

A GOOD THING—TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the head and Sick headache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Bilious Cholic & Cramps in the stomach.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentry, and Bowel Complaint.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Sudden Colds and sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Neuralgia, Tic douloureux, & Toothache.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, Chilblains, &c

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is also an excellent thing for Strains, Sprains Bounds and Bruises It takes away all pain the moment it is applied.

No family should be without a Bottle of

☞ THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,

Newcastle, C. W.

Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Goodfellow, Springville. Alex. Campbell, Keene. And all Medicine dealers

---

$10,000 WORTH OF GROCERIES.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has opened a new store in the building lately occupied by R. B. McDougall, where he offers for sale a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, consisting in part of

SUGARS OF ALL KINDS.

Teas, Coffee, Spice, Rice, Tobacco,

COAL OIL LAMPS,

OF THE MOST IMPROVED KINDS,

COAL OIL, AMERICAN STONE WARE,

OF EVERY VARIETY,

And other articles too numerous to mention.

Well knowing [after an experience of twenty years in the trade] that the "nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling," he will sell for small profits, having bought his stock with CASH he is confident that he can sell goods for *ready pay cheaper* than any other merchant in Peterboro'. As the goods offered for sale by the undersigned *are all paid for*, he does not confine himself to selling them "*cheap for cash only*," he will cheerfully exchange them for all kinds of country produce, *at cash prices.* The subscriber does not attempt to enumerate all the articles which he offers for sale.

☞ Call and examine the goods and see how cheap the "yankee" can sell them.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD, McDOUGALL, STAND. ☜

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Nov. 19th, 1862. 47

MILLAR & BERTRAM

HARDWARE & IRON MERCHANTS,

5 Market Block, George Street,

HAVE now received, and offer for sale, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES, A large and well assorted stock of

BAR IRON, HORSE NAILS, FILES, RASPS,

ANVILS, VICES, BELLOWS,

AND GENERAL BLACKSMITH'S FURNISHINGS,

Carpenters' Tools,

of every description, from the best Manufacturers.

SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS,

BEST PROVED CHAINS,

Broad and Narrow Axes, Cross Cut Saws,

and all other Hardware required for Lumbering operations,

GRAIN SCOOPS, HAY & STRAW KNIVES

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

They have also a very select stock of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, AND GENERAL SHELF HARDWARE,

an inspection of which is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', November 13, 1862. 47

TEAS! TEAS!

JUST RECEIVED, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Young Hyson,

Imperial,

Gunpowder,

Japan Young Hyson,

Uncolored Japans, &c.

Which will be offered at the Lowest possible Prices.

FINE YOUNG HYSON, **2s 9d,** upwards,

Call and see samples and prices.

OGILVY & HOOD,

George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

A Large & Varied Assortment of

GENERAL

GROCERIES,

JUST TO HAND.

Warranted Fresh, Cheap, and of First Quality!

OGILVY & HOOD,

George Street, Peterboro'

November 18th, 1862. 47

AXES,

made by hand and with

CHARCOAL,

to suit the Lumbering Trade, or anything else.

P. J. AYRES.

Simcoe St., Peterboro, Sep. 15th, 1862. 38

SUGARS.—VIZ:

Cuba and Porto Rico,

Yellow Refined,

English and Montreal Crushed,

Dry Crushed, and

Ground and Extra Ground.

CURRANTS.

RAISINS.—

Layers,

M. R.'s

Bultana's, &c.

OGILVY & HOOD,

George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

REMOVAL!

THE Subscribers take this opportunity on their removal to those commodious Premises newly erected by Mr. McKellar, on Hunter Street, to return their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public in general for the liberal support they have hitherto enjoyed, and they trust that by strict attention to business a heretofore they will merit a continuance of the same. A large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF ALL THE

FASHIONABLE GOODS!

of the season kept on hand, and made up in good style on the shortest notice. Also, a substantial and well selected stock of

Fashionable Ready-Made Clothing!

WHICH WILL BE FOUND

GOOD VALUE FOR THE MONEY.

☞ *All necessary Furnishings for Gentlemen kept in Stock.*

WM. MERCER & BROS.,

Tailors & Clothiers, Hunter Street.

N. B.—TWO GOOD WORKMEN WANTED.

Peterborough, Nov. 3, 1862. 45-6in

LOOK HERE!

Good Mixed Tea at 2s 2d pr lb.

OGILVY & HOOD,

George Street, Peterboro'

November 18th, 1862. 47

FRESH ARRIVALS.

The subscriber has just received a lot of

PEACHES! APPLES! GRAPES! &C.

Also:—Oysters!

AND A LOT OF

NEW HONEY.

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note made by me, and payable to James Smith, for $117, six months from the 3rd day of September, 1862, as I have never received any value for the said note, and I do not intend to pay it.

J. EDWARDS.

Peterboro, 31st Oct., 1862. 45-3in.

PHOTOGRAPHY!

Mr. EWING,

Has Removed to his New Rooms,

OVER ORMOND & GILMOUR'S DRUG STORE.

ENTRANCE ON HUNTER ST.,

Pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Peterboro, Nov. 5th, 1862. 45

NEW

Carriage Establishment.

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the public that they have bought out the Carriage Making Establishment of Messrs. J. & T. Douglas, where they will continue to manufacture

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES!

WAGGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

Jobbing and Horse-shoeing

executed in the best manner and at REASONABLE PRICES.

McWILLIAMS & ISBISTER.

Peterborough, Oct. 14th, 1862. 42

PORT AND SHERRY WINES!

Brandy, Gin, Rum,

SCOTCH, IRISH & CANADIAN WHISKIES

In Wood and Bottle,

All at Lowest Prices.

OGILVY & HOOD.

George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

A LARGE STOCK OF

Family and Shanty

Blankets,

VERY CHEAP.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Nov 6th, 1862. 46-3in

BLACK TEAS!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE best

Assortment of Black Teas

ever offered in Town.

Very fine English Breakfast Congou at 2s. 6d.

Very finest English Black, at 4s 6d.

OGILVY & HOOD.

George Street, Peterboro'

November 18th, 1862. 47

MONTREAL

CHEAP CASH STORE,

Dickson's Block,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

THE best place in Peterboro' to purchase every description of

Ready-made Clothing.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.

A First Class Tailor on the Premises; and all orders for Clothing made up as neatly and as fashionably and at lower prices than any other house in the trade. The Fall Stock, which has been received, is very full and well selected in cloths of every variety.

A call and examination of my stock solicited.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Dickson's Block, George St.,

Peterboro', C. W.

November 5th, 1862. 46-tf

FOR SALE.

THAT large and commodious Hotel known as the

"COMMERCIAL HOTEL,"

At Bridgenorth,

will be sold CHEAP, and on easy terms of payment. The building is a substantial one, 64 feet by 35, two stories high, well situated for doing a good business,

Frame Stable and 2 Sheds attached,

a good Garden, and plenty of Water on the premises.

ALSO:—FOR SALE.

250 Acres of good Hard Wood Land, being composed of Lot 4, in the 15th Con.; and Lot 5, in the 16th Con., of Harvey, 7 miles from Bobcaygeon, and 9 miles from Bridgenorth.

Indisputable Title will be given.

For particulars apply to the undersigned, at Hastings Post Office.

JAMES GREIVES.

November 10th, 1862. 46

WOODS AND FORESTS.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

QUEBEC, 28th October, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that Licenses to cut Timber on the scattered vacant Public Lands, in the old Townships, in the Territories mentioned below, will be granted, by the respective Crown Timber Agents, to applicants, on and after the

Twentieth November next.

When two or more applications are received for the same lot or lots, the applicants will be called on to tender a Bonus in addition to the single Ground Rent. The Bonus and Ground Rent to be paid within a given number of days, to be fixed by the agent. If not then paid, License to issue to the next highest bidder.

Territories.	Agents.	Address.
Lower Ottawa,	C. E. Belle,	Montreal, C.E.
Upper Ottawa,	A. J. Russell,	Ottawa City, C.W.
Ontario,	Jos. F. Way,	Belleville, C.W.
Peninsula of Canada West.	A. W. Powell,	Windso., C.W.

WM. McDOUGALL,

Commissioner.

Nov. 12, 1862. 46-6in

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN SALT,

IN BARRELS.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Nov. 6th, 1862. 46-3i

HORSE TO TRADE.

THE subscriber has a Canadian Horse that he wishes to Trade for Lumber, Cordwood, or Milch Cows. The Horse will do any kind of work, single or double.

E. C. HILL.

Peterboro, Nov. 6th, 1862. 46-3in

Winter is Coming!

FITZGERALD & BROS.

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that they are now manufacturing

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

AT HUTCHINSON'S OLD STAND.

AT THE FOOT OF SMITHTOWN HILL,

where they will be happy to supply all those who may favor them with a call.

All of which is warranted to be made from the best timber, and any person ordering from them, are invited to call and examine the timber before it is painted.

JOBBING & HORSE SHOEING

done on the shortest notice.

As they have in their employ Mr. David Carruthers, the well known Horse Shoer and Farrier, and as he has become a reformed man, he can be always depended upon, and found on hand.

Peterboro', 12th Nov., 1862. 46

HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale one ¼ of an acre, with a comfortable House and outbuildings, being Lot No. 10, West of George and North of Dublin Streets, in the Town of Peterboro'.

For information regarding terms, &c., apply to the *Examiner* Office, or to the subscriber, at Fenelon Falls.

HENRY GRAHAM.

Fenelon Falls, Nov. 7, 1862. 46

ALMANACS.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC

FOR 1863,

Received by

T. MENZIES.

Peterboro', 12th Nov. 1862. 46

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY!

WITH A COMMODIOUS

STONE DWELLING HOUSE.

THAT beautifully situated residence with ¼ an acre of land, being Lot No. 13, South of Hunter and West of George Street, at present occupied by Dr. McNabb.

This is undoubtedly the most desirable property now for sale in Peterboro'. The House is of Stone and in good repair.

THE GARDEN

is filled with good Fruit Trees, now bearing, and is now in a high state of cultivation.

TERMS EASY. Apply to

A. W. KEMPT,

Peterboro, Nov. 5th, 1862. 45

LOOK AT THI!

NEW CASH STORE!

All Fresh Stock!

Scott & McDonald,

NO. 2, MARKET BLOCK,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH,

HAVE opened in the Store lately occupied by W. A. Scott, a large, well- elected and entirely new Stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c,

Which, from the peculiar advantages possessed by them in buying, they will sell at the lowest prices for CASH ONLY.

Their Stock will be found very complete, comprising in Dry Goods:

Prints, Delanes, Cobourgs,
Cashmeres, Reppa, Winceys,
Hosiery, Regattas, Tickings,
Flannels, Cloths, &c., &c., &c.
Groceries, Teas, Tobaccos,
Coffee, Sugar, Rice.

☞ And every other class of Goods required for Family use.

In Boots and Shoes our Stock will be found large and at

LOW PRICES.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our Stock, being convinced that we can offer advantages to purchasers not surpassed by any House in the Trade.

SCOTT & McDONALD.

Peterborough, November 18th, 1862. 47

GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOTHING

AT THE

Buffalo Clothing Store!

THE subscribers announce that they have just received one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Men's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing ever brought into the Town of Peterboro', which they are prepared to sell at lower prices than any house in the trade.

The following is a list of prices:—

PANTS.	COATS.
150 Doeskin Pants from $3 50 to $5 00	175 Satinett Coats from $2 to $3
200 Satinett Pants from $1 75 to $2 75	200 heavy Canadian Tweeds from $4 to $7
200 Cassimere Pants from $3 00 to $4 50	150 American Tweeds from $5 to $9
150 American Tweeds from $2 to $3 50	100 Black Cloth Coats from $8 to $10
300 Canadian Tweeds from $2 to $3 50	&c. &c
&c., &c.	&c &c

OVERCOATS.

75 Pilot Cloth Overcoats from ..... $6 00 to $10.00
50 Beaver do do ..... 7.00 to 11.00
35 Seal Skin do ..... 4.00 to 7.00
60 Union Cloth do ..... 4.50 to 6.50
50 Whitney Cloth (all wool) Overcoats, 6.00 to 9.00

1,500 Vests of different kinds from $1 to $4.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

HATS AND CAPS,

—ALSO—

FUR CAPS,

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS

As Under Shirts, Drawers, Flannel Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, &c., &c.

☞ Call and examine the stock, and satisfy yourselves that the prices are in proportion with the hard times.

The Terms are strictly CASH.

S. HOFELLER & BROTHERS,

Buffalo Clothing Store, George Street.

Peterboro', Nov. 13th, 1862. 46

R. A. McNABB,

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO',

Would inform the Public that he is now prepared in his NEW SHOP on Hunter Street to attend to all orders for

GENTLEMEN AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

IN A MANNER THAT CANNOT FAIL TO GIVE SATISFACTION. HIS

STOCK OF CLOTHS

IS VERY LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED, AND WILL BE FOUND

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY & LOWER IN PRICE

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN PETERBOROUGH!

Peterborough, November 5th, 1862. 45

Fall and Winter Goods.

C. BRADFIELD,

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Furs, Crockery, hina & Glassware, Fresh Teas.

C. B. WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK OF

BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, CAPES, MANTLES, &c., &c

WHICH ARE MADE ON THE PREMISES, IN THE LATEST STYLES, BY EXPERIENCED HANDS. HIS STOCK OF

SILK VELVETS, SILK SATINS,

RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.,

HAVING BEEN ALL PURCHASED SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN SILKS, HE IS PREPARED TO SELL

MILLINERY

Full 25 Per Cent. below the usual Price!

Orders for Millinery and Family Mourning carefully Executed

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 9th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John B. Wilson, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Jeremiah Canty, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 2, in Front Street, and West of Victoria Street, in the Village of Hastings, in the Township of Asphodel; and Lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the Village of Warewood, in the Township of Asphodel, and numbering from the River Ouse, East on the side line between Lots Nos. 10 and 11, of the said Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 8, 1862. 37

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' & Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 11th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas C. Forman, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Archibald McKinnon, *Defendant.*

The North half of lot No. 4 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Mariposa.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 5th, 1862. 32

The above sale stands adjourned until Tuesday the 9th day of December, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Nov. 11th, 1862. 47

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Butterfield, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
John Morrow, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 1, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Nov. 5, 1862 45

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday the 9th day of December, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Nov. 25th, 1862 48

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

George Ross, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
George Henderson, Leon Caisse, and James Chalmers, *Defendants.*

Lot No 3, North of Brock Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterboro', and No. 1, East of Communication Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday the 9th day of Dec., at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Nov. 25th, 1862. 48

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, John D. Armour, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Honourable Henry Ruttan, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
The Honourable Sidney Smith, John D. Armour and James B. Fortune, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 30 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Nov. 5. 1862. 45

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday the 9th day of December, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1862. 48

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Bank of Toronto, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Richard Leary, *Defendant.*

All and singular these certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises situate, lying, and being in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, being composed of Town Lot No. 15, on the west side of Caroline Street; and Town Lot No. 9, on the east side of Lindsay Street, according to a certain plan made by John K Roche, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, and duly registered.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Nov. 5 1862. 45

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday the 9th day of December, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Nov. 26th, 1862. 48

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

George Ross, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
George Henderson, Leon Caisse, and James Chalmers, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 3, North of Brock Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterboro', and No. 1, East of Communication Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday the 9th day of Dec., at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1862. 48

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Martin, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William A. Scott, James McMillan and James Caisson *Defendants.*

Lot No. 5, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Smith, and the East half of lot No. 30 in the 11th Concession of the Township of Smith, Broken lot No. 33 in the 15th Concession of the Township of Smith, and Lot No. 3, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Burleigh.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Nov. 5. 1862. 45

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday the 23rd day of December, at the same hour and place

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Nov. 26th, 1862. 48

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 16th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John Sinclair, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William A. Scott and Walter Scott, Robert H. Scott, *Defendants.*

William A. Scott, *Defendant.*

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, extending 10 feet on Bathurst Street, containing 12 250 square feet; Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 8th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South half of Lot No. 7 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Monaghan.

The West half of Lot No. 20 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 8 in the 2nd Concession, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of Douro.

Lot No 14 in the 12th Concession; Lot No. 15 in the 9th Concession, and Lots Nos A and 1 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession; Lot No. 15 and the South 20 acres of the East half of Lot No 16 in the 6th Concession; the East halves of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the 5th Concession, Lot No. 7 in the 9th Concession, and Lot No. 15, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Asphodel

JAMES HALL. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Oct. 24th, 1862. 44

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

David O'Brien, *Plaintiff*
vs.
Patrick Doris and John Doris, *Defendants.*

The West half of Lot No. 15 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Otonabee

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Sep. 16th, 1862. 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Mark Burnham, and against the lands and tenements which were of Robert Steele, deceased, and which are assets in the hands of Alfred Hiram Coulson, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Robert Steele, deceased, at the time of his death, who did intestate, I have seized and taken in execution all the right title and interest which were of the said Robert Steele, in the hands of the said Alfred Hiram Coulson, to be administered in and to that part of Lot No. 13, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and being composed of portion of Village Lot No. 12, in the Village of Keene, in the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, and may be otherwise known and described as follows: that is to say: Commencing at the North-east angle of the said Village Lot No. 12, then Southerly along the Eastern limit of said Village Lot No. 12, until it intersects with the North side of Bridge Street so called, thence Westerly along the North side of Bridge st, aforesaid thirty-six feet, thence Northerly, parallel to the Eastern limit of the said Village Lot No. 12 until it intersects the Southern limit of Village Lot No. 13, in the said Village, thence Easterly along the said Southern limit of Village Lot No. 13, thirty-six feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 23rd, 1862. 39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on Tuesday, the 27th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN SUIT.

The Bank of Montreal, *Plaintiff*
vs.
Alexander Dennistoun, *Defendant.*
and
Robert Dennistoun, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Alexander Dennistoun, *Defendant.*

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SOMERVILLE.

Lot No. 17 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.

Lot No. 19 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.

Lot No. 43, on Gull River, containing 111 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF BEXLEY.

Lot No. 4, in the 2nd Concession, No. 7 in the 2nd Concession; part of 3 in the 4th; the south half of No. 6 in the 3rd Concession: No. 26 south west Bay, containing 50½ acres Lot No. 10, North West Bay, containing 50 acres.

Part of Lot No. 5 in the 4th Concession, containing 90 acres.

Lots Nos 9, 10 & 11 in the 1st Concession, containing 600 acres.

Lot No. 5, in the 2nd Concession, containing 200 acres.

North half of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd Concession containing 100 acres.

Lots Nos. 17 & 18, North West Bay, containing 258 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF FENELON.

Lot No. 23 in the 6th Concession, containing 200 acres.

Lot No. 28 in the 7th Concession, containing 240 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF OPS AND TOWN OF LINDSAY.

Lots Nos. 22 and 23, in the 5th Concession, and Nos 22 and 23, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Ops.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Oct 14th, 1862 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 27th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Robert Hamilton, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Lytle, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, in the 13th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office
Peterborough, Oct. 17th, 1862. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 10th day of February, 1863, at noon, all the right, title and interest of the Defendants or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Nugent, *Plaintiff*
vs.
Duncan Carrie, *Defendant.*
and
Thomas Hawkins, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Neil Carrie and Duncan Carrie.

The South ½ of Lot No. 9, in the 12th Concession of Mariposa, containing 100 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, 30th Oct., 1862. 44

Stolen!

AN ANVIL was taken from the iron house in the yard of Mr. R. Hamilton's hardware store, on Tuesday Evening last. He desires that whoever may have taken the same will return it to him without delay.

Peterboro, December 6, 1861. 41

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough: there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good Stone House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELSO,
or Bobcaygeon.
WM. TULLY, Jr.

Monaghan, May 1, 1862.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots No. 8, North of London Street,
14, 15, 16, & 18, South McDonnell St.,
17, North of McDonnell Street,
17, South of London Street,
18, North of Murray Street,
and 6, North of Sherbrook Street.

For terms apply to

JAMES HALL.

Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

COPLAND'S ALE!

A LARGE QUANTITY
OF
COPLAND'S
Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY

GLOVER & ROBINSON, Sole Agents.

Peterboro, Oct. 25th, 1862. 44

A Cottage to Rent

IN the most beautiful and healthy part of the Town, and East of the Union School. The House is warm, and commodiously laid out, with suitable Outhouses, and a Flower and Vegetable Garden in front.

Rent Moderate, and possession can be given on the 11th November. Apply to

P. RYAN.

Peterboro, Oct. 13, 1862. 43

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale, which contains One Acres, 10 of which are cleared and under crop. There is a good Frame Dwelling House, and a Blacksmith shop, with or without tools. This is a rare opportunity for a bargain, as the property is situated in the Township of Galway and Village of Kinmount, and is also in a good lumbering district.

For particulars apply to

THOMAS GREEN,
Kinmount Post Office.

Kinmount, Oct. 28th, 1862. 45-1m

JUST PUBLISHED.

"Forget Me Not Polka!"

DEDICATED TO THE LADIES OF PETERBOROUGH,

BY W. PHILP.

Copies of which can be had at Callender & Pen land's Music Room, Scott's Building.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Peterboro, Oct. 27th, 1862. 44

OATS, BARLEY AND PEAS.

THE undersigned wishes to purchase 30,000 bushels of the above mentioned Grains, for which he will pay the highest Cash price at his Grain Warehouse, in Ashburnham.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, Nov. 5, 1862. 45

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

ESTABLISHED 1845—PERFECTED '62.

RECENT and important Improvements having been put to this Machine, renders it now the most perfect before the public, and persons at a distance can order a Machine with a guarantee of its prompt and safe delivery, and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction. No more breaking needles. No more missing stitches! No trouble in making any garment, however delicate or heavy, on the same Machine, either in cambric, cloth or leather; and for dress makers, shirt makers, tailors, hat binders, shoe binders, or gaiter binding, as well as every variety of family sewing they have no superior, and will be sold at a much less price than any other machine capable of doing the same range of work.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of styles and prices. A few responsible Agents will be left with liberality.

☞ Address the HOWE Sewing Machines, 437 Broadway, New York. 25-12m.

BLYTHE MILLS Bedstead & Chair Factory.

THE undersigned is prepared to sell all kinds of Bedsteads and Chairs, Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any Factory in Canada West. All work warranted to give satisfaction, and sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

TURNING & SAWING

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Sawing on upright or circular saws, 25 cents per hour

☞ The trade furnished with a list of prices.

G. SNIDER.

Peterboro July 30th, 1862. 31-3 m

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

538 Broadway, New York.

TO parties little acquainted with the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machines the careful perusal of the Company's Circuler is specially commended. This circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared with much care and we will abide by all statements therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family; for it will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and mark every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed motion or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever."

Thus have we successfully overcome the most difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Defiantly can we now say, "No other Machine compares with it in this respect." Hence, have we uniformity—almost without exception—when the highest premium, wherever the Machine has been properly exhibited by competition with other first class Sewing Machines. Hence it is that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we sell to give BETTER satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in the market, or money refunded." We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years have we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the continent where the Machine is not favourably known. We prefer such a reputation to one based on mere "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch, viz., the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one-third the thread of other kinds of stitches.

N.B.—Local Agents wanted in every county throughout the West. ☞ Special inducements offered.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co.,
538 Broadway, New York.

Sept. 10, 1862. 37

Insurance Column.

THE
SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y
ESTABLISHED IN
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princes Street. | Office in London—20 Cannon Street.
" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st. | " Dublin—34 a, College Green.
" Perth—79 High Street. | " Montreal—Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT - - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE ninty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen on Friday, the 18th April

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Drumallan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair. There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States before-mentioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurance during the year, contained in 1189 Proposal	£454,685 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 981 Policies were issued	359,680 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS or said Policies	11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPATION POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantees	22,000 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,759 current LIFE POLICIES	1,955,85 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	373,862 3 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	36,756 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report States that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his entire approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £93,975 6s 6d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and nett premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 16s 7d., to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £217,821 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinized in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realized on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the an ount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, now vest d, are equal to 32 per cent on the sum assured: and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 7s per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies issued.	No. of Policies.	New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
1858	£168,840	£136,190	435	£4,889 18 0	£30,706 11 10	£219,576 8 2
1859	206,305	169,171	540	6,132 1 6	31,501 5 3	267,141 3 4
1860	346,320	280,020	802	8,736 17 9	32,676 3 10	312,096 8 10
1861	349,916	270,746	913	7,96	35,690 7 6	351,606 11 0
1862	484,935	359,630	1139	11,170 1 1	36,756 4 4	373,863 3 2
Totals	£1,556,316	£1,219,697	3899	37,100 15 10	338,141 14 0	1,577,283 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,

CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, MANAGER.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., SECRETARY.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
SECRETARY FOR CANADA.

J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office,
Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c. ☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, May 1, 1862, 18-1y

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the North East ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Dourc.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 14 miles, on one of the principal travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price. Apply to

H. T. STRICKLAND.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8-5in

HORSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a very fine young Horse, which he wishes to dispose of. He is of a Dark Grey color, and only four years old.

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [illegible] profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1862. Loans settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent. 45

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 STG. INVESTED IN CANADA £300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th. 1857

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO.'

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. S. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harris, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Sec'y & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterborough.

October, 1861. 41

PROVINCIAL
INSURANCE CO',
OF CANADA.
FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malc lm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
H. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. J. Woodthorpe, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent
Peterborough

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

GENERAL INUSRANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMP'Y
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.
CAPITAL £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 30th, 1859. 17

FISHER'S LIVERY STABLE,

CORNER OF
GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS
PETERBOROUGH.

HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place—Corner of George and Hunter Streets

THOS. J FISHER.

Peterboro, May 14, 1862. 26

Insurance Column.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE following table compiled from the official returns, exhibits, at a glance, the increase of duty paid to the Government by the different Insurance Offices, metropolitan and provincial, during the year 1861.

THE "ROYAL."

It will be seen, stands as before, at the very head of the list, and maintains a rate of progress very far in advance of all its rivals and competitors. Twelve months ago, we had the gratification of recording the fact that its increase, in the year 1860, had been more than double that of any other company—had exceeded 20 per cent., of the entire increase of all the London offices combined—and had, also exceeded 30 per cent, of the aggregate increase of the remaining twenty eight provincial offices. We have now the pleasure of inviting the attention of our readers to the testimony of these later returns, which show that in the year 1861, the increase of the "Royal" was very nearly sixty per cent, in excess of the increase of any other company—that there were but three offices which came even within fifty per cent. of it, and that it was actually more than one-sixth of the entire increase of the remaining forty-four offices, London and Provincial put together. Comment upon such facts as these would be superfluous. They prove, unmistakably, the continued advance of the "Royal" in the confidence and good opinion of the public. That advance has been, from the beginning, as remarkable as it has been rapid; and we cordially congratulate the directors and shareholders upon it, because we regard it as the just reward of prudent management, of liberal and honorable dealing, and of undoubted stability.

1 Royal	£797,171	Manchester	£397
2 Liverpool & London & Globe	502,328	National	391
3 Imperial	483,726	Lancashire	338
4 North British	472	Guardian	316
5 New Castle	441,228	Royal Farmers'	320
6 Sun	396,829	Church of England	229
7 Queen	331,930	Kent	194
8 Law	329,351	Birmingham	161
9 Globe	309,329	Nottingham & Derby	142
10 Norwich Union	292,933	United Kingdom Prov.	
10 County	292,933	Union	149
11 West of England	264,364	Essex and Suffolk	109
12 Scottish Union	256,526	Northern	101
13 Leeds & Yorkshire	240,288	Sheffield	94
14 Provincial	230,477	Midland Counties	87
15 London	220,838	Salop	68
16 Union	206,239	Birmingham District	54
17 Royal Exchange	200,460	London Union	45
18 General	200,411	Emperor	39
19 Law Reversionary	200,412	Shropshire & North Wales	26
20 Scottish Provincial	199,293	Norwich Equitable	25
21 Caledonian	193,442	Norwich Provident	21
22 Lancashire	183,414	Reserve	6
23 Yorkshire	127,445	District	6

A. SMITH,
(Bank of Toronto)
Agent for Peterboro.

August, 1862. 34

NORTH BRITISH Fire and Life Insurance Comp'y.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 0 0 Stg
ACCUMULATED FUND £1,174,383 6 11 Stg
ANNUAL REVENUE...£ 214,655 7 9 Stg

PRESIDENT:
His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, K. T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
The Most Noble the Marquis of Abercorn, K G
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stair.

HEAD OFFICE:
64 PRINCESS STREET, EDINBURGH.

MANAGER, David Smith.
SECRETARY, John Ogilvie, Esq.

CANADA CENTRAL BRANCH:

4 & 5 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, MONTREAL

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq.,
Thomas Davidson, Esq.,

ORDINARY DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Louis Renaud, M. L. C.
The Hon. John Rose, M. P.
Thomas Ryan, Esq. Merchant.
James Law, Esq., merchant.
David Davidson, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal.

SECRETARY.
H. J. Johnston, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA:
Messrs. MacDougall and Davidson.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCES effected at the LOWEST RATES of PREMIUMS corresponding to the risk.

Losses by Fire from Lightning made good.

The full power of settling all Losses is vested in the Montreal Board of Directors, and claims are payable immediately on being adjusted.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Company combines the system of *Mutual Assurance* with the safety of A LARGE PROTECTING CAPITAL, and thus affords all the facilities and advantages which can be prudently offered by any Life Assurance Company.

NINE-TENTHS of the Profits amongst those insured under the participation of profits class.

The subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent for the Company for Peterborough and vicinity, and is now ready to receive orders and to give full particulars as to rates and any other information that may be required.

J. N. TRAVERS,
AGENT.

Peterboro, July 19th, 1862. 30

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000000 STG

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro', April 10th.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.

Capital, 1.000 000.

W. CLUXTON
Agent
THOS. HOLYWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1854. 31

THE COMMERCIAL
Building & Investment SOCIETY.

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN,
Agent.

Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 18

CANADA
Permanent Building and SAVING'S SOCIETY

CAPITAL.....$200,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.....$150,000
ANNUAL INCOME.....$ 50,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over a period [illegible] shares from 1 to 20.

Deposits [illegible] may be made [illegible] any branch of the [illegible] due [illegible] [illegible] Rules, [illegible] may be obtained [illegible] office.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 9th, 1861. 15

A NEW WORK BY AN OLD MAN

GUNN'S New Domestic Physician;

OR, HOME BOOK OF HEALTH:

A COMPLETE guide for Families, pointing out in familiar and plain terms the causes, symptoms, treatment, and cure of the

DISEASES INCIDENT TO MEN, Women and Children:

FOLLOWED WITH A GRAND TREATISE ON THE

PASSIONS AND EMOTIONS

SUCH AS

Love, Hope, Joy, Affection, Anger, Jealousy, Grief, Fear, Despair, Avarice, Charity, Cheerfulness, Religion, etc., showing the influence of the Mind on the Body as a Cause of Health and Disease.

ALSO:

A Complete Materia Medica,

or, list of all the principal remedies used in the treatment of disease, including nearly

300 MEDICAL PLANTS, HERBS AND VEGETABLE REMEDIES,

with descriptions of each, and directions for preparing and using them. (With an elegant and correct Likeness of the Author,)

By JOHN C. GUNN, M. D.,

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,

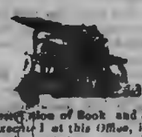
*Author of the old work known as "GUNN'S DOMESTIC

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1862. NUMBER 50

THE
PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER"
POWER PRESS
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!



Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
Grocery Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing. Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 13

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 19

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 6

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborou, h. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 19

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HAVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3d 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,—Brock Street, opposite Metcrap's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & DENNEAN.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 4, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Agent.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
February 19th, 1862. 3

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next Door to Chrysler's Mills, Peterboro'. C. W 9

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds. Asmuruham, C. W.

T. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, Grange Street Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c—Office, Corner of William and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

R. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Shaving and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', Interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Examining Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st. opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough. C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Cap Riddle's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water Sirt, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. ☞Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro' March 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Town ships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. B. McDougall's store.
N B.—All business done promptly and moneys hand d over when collected 18

P. SHEVLIN,
ATTORNEY at LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office over Harty's Store, George Street.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE:—DIXON'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET,
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville, Dr McCrea, Keene. T Whitby, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

Hair Dressing Saloon.

SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.
PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro' where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.
Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings,
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to confirm a certain arrangement entered into etween the Corporations of the Town of Peterborough and Messrs. Covert & Fowler, Lessees of the Millbrook branch of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, to legalize a certain indenture by way of lease made by the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company to Messrs. Tate & Fowler, and a certain Mortgage thereupon, made by the said Tate & Fowler to Trustees for the benefit of the Municipalities of the towns of Peterborough and Port Hope, and to declare the stock taken by the said Town of Peterboro in the said Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, paid up.
CHARLES PERRY,
Mayor of Peterboro.
Peterboro, 29th Oct, 1862. 44-3m.

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,
ASHBURNHAM.
THE subscriber begs to announce to the inhabitants of Ashburnham, Peterboro', and surrounding country, that his new Hotel is now opened, and he hopes by paying strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a share of their patronage.
The BAR will be supplied with the choicest of Liquors and Cigars; while the Table will not be behind with the wants required for it
Good sheds and stabling in connection with the Hotel; a careful hostler always on hand.
JOSEPH SEDGWICK.
Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1862. 28

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
GRANVILLE RICHARDSON,
24 Proprietor.

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF
SALOON,
SCOTTS BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY.
of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M daily. Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.
This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices
Yard and Stabling for the public
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.

J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.
AMERICAN HOTEL
Peterborough.
THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he has re-taken the American Hotel, and having it completely renewed and refurnished, and being now entirely complete in all its appartments, is now open for the reception of the travelling public
The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expence will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province
The LIQUORS are of the best brands, and the LARDER will be constantly supplied with the delicacies of the season.
The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Hostler is always in attendance.
ALSO,
A LIVERY STABLE attached to the Hotel, where Horses and Conveyances of all kinds can be had at all seasons
CHARGES MODERATE.
LOUIS McGREGOR
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
Peterborough.
THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has taken that new Hotel on the
CORNER OF GEORGE & HUNTER ST'S,
in the Town of Peterborough, which he is fitting up at a great expense, and he trusts by keeping
THE BAR
supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars, and the Table with the choicest supplies of the season, to merit a share of the public support.
There is a large and commodious YARD, with *Sheds and Stables attached to the Hotel*, where a careful Hostler will always be found in attendance. Also, a
First-Class Bowling Alley
ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.
WM. ARMSTRONG.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34-tf

SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE
TO LET.
THE shop lately occupied by Mr. Hurley, as a Furniture Ware Room, in Ashburnham, with a small Dwelling House attached.
Also, the dwelling lately occupied by Mr John Mowry, possession can be given immediately.
JOSEPH SEDGWICK.
Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1862. 28

W. PHILP,
TEACHER OF MUSIC,
Residence, Scott's Buildings, Peterboro',
BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that, in addition to his classes in the Union School, he is prepared to give
Lessons on the Piano, Violin, &c.,
either in his own house or at the residence of the pupils.
For Terms, apply either personally, or at Mr White's Bookstore.
Peterboro, Sept 17, 1862. 38

Fred. Taylor,
PARLIAMENTRY, Land & General Agent, Patents for Crown Lands obtained, claims before the Department of Crown Lands prosecuted. Patents of Invention and General Business with the Public Offices attended to, Titles examined and legal advice given free of charge.
REFERENCES:
Hon. Geo S. Boulton, Cobourg; T. R. Merritt, Esq., St. Catherines; Hon. L. Renaud, Montreal: Hon. D. McDonald, Toronto; Hon G Alexander, Woodstock; Hon. J. Hamilton, Hawkesbury; Hon. D. Christie, Brantford; Hon. R. Matheson, Perth; Hon G. J. Goodhue, London; Hon. A. Klenkowski, St. Charles.
OFFICE,—Corner of Buade and Port St. QUEBEC.
September, 1862 38

WILLIAM TAYLOR
BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Menice, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c, and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.
The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.
☞ A careful Hostler always in attendance.
Ashburnham March 13, 1861. 11-6m.

W. LECH,
FURRIER, &C., &C.
CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs, of every description.
A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment
ALSO
Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices
Peterborough, May, 1863. 19

Advertising Essential to Business.
AGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and general Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.
Acknowledged Agent for this Paper. 20

MUSIC.
PIANO-FORTES & MELODEONS,
of various Makes and Patterns.
INSTRUCTION BOOKS for the Piano, and a large and well selected stock of
Sheet Music, Songs, &c.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Dealers supplied at reduced prices, and all orders for Music promptly attended to.
CALLENDAR & PENTLAND,
Dental Rooms
Over the Fur Store, Scott's Building, corner of George & Hunter Streets.
Peterboro', 23rd July 1862. 3.

DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861: 49

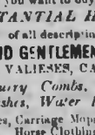
OFFICES TO BE LET.
A FEW very desirable front rooms over my Drug Store, lately occupied by Mr. Pentland, Dentist.
W. COULTER.
Peterboro, 17th Sept., 1862. 38

Notice.
THE subscribers beg to call the attention of all those indebted to them, that all Notes one month over due, and all accounts due prior to the 1st January 1862, if not settled immediately, will be put into Court without further notice. Being very unpleasant to all concerned, and we hope our debtors will prevent us from having recourse to the Court by paying their debts. If costs are incurred the blame will be with them not us.
WHYTE, HAMILTON & Co.
Peterborough, 9th October, 1862. 41

NOTICE.
THE subscribers beg to notify their customers that they have retired for the present from the Carriage Making business, and all parties indebted to them by Note or Book account are requested to call and settle the same before 1st November, after which date all will be handed over for collection to our Attorney
J. & T. DOUGLAS.
Peterborough, October 8, 1862. 41
(*Review Copy.*)

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.
ON and after the 22nd of Nov., the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—
GOING NORTH.
Leave Port Hope at ..... 10.15 a.m.
Arrive at Millbrook ..... 11.38 a.m.
Leave Millbrook at ..... 11.45 a.m.
Arrive at Fraserville ..... 12.10 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro ..... 12.35 p.m.
GOING SOUTH
Leave Peterboro at ..... 3.30 p.m
Arrive at Fraserville ..... 3.55 p.m.
Arrive at Millbrook ..... 4.20 p.m.
Leave Millbrook at ..... 4.30 p.m.
Arrive at Port Hope ..... 5.55 p.m
The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.
S. R. KIMBALL, F. FERGUSON,
Superintendent. *Secretary*
Peterboro, Nov., 1862. 48



Go to Hopkins & Donnely's
BRITISH SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS WAREHOUSE!
if you want to buy good
SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS
of all descriptions.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES,
TRUNKS, VALIESES, CARPET BAGS,
Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,
Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mops, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH!
OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.
N.B.—Experienced Collar makers constantly on the premises. ☞ Collars warranted.
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

Veterinary Surgery.
T. BLOOMFIELD,
VETERINARY SURGEON, returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has received since he commenced the practice of his profession in Peterborough, and hopes by strict attention to all calls to merit and receive a continuance of their support.
CASTRATION and all operations carefully performed. Medicines for all diseases of Horses and Cattle ready prepared at his office, George street, North of Brock street, nearly opposite the Huffman House.
Peterborough, Oct. 15th, 1862. 42-3m

Acknowledged Agent for this Paper.
20

CHEAP
CASH STORE.
T. Mahony,
BEGS to inform his friends and numerous customers, that he has completed his
FALL STOCK!
consisting of the
Best brands of Groceries,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, as no Credit will be given from this date.
Whiskey!
as usual at Distillery Prices
T. MAHONY.
P. S.—All Notes and Accounts due Him, and not settled by the 1st Dec tuber, will be handed to his Solicitor for collection. T M.
Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

FOR SALE.
A BRICK HOUSE with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough
TERMS LIBERAL.
Apply to
A. McNEIL,
Peterboro.
or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises.
Peterboro, May, 1862. 19

FARM FOR SALE.
THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas Murdoch.
60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,
and under good cultivation. There is a splendid
ORCHARD
on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.
For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.
Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8

FOR SALE,
On Approved Credit, if Required.
A VERY useful young MARE with Foal by her side, and supposed to be in foal again by "Ploughboy." She has been broke but never worked, as the owner has never had occasion to use her. There is also one or two young Geldings to be disposed of. Also
ABOUT 100,000 BRICK!
Of good quality, for building in the Spring.
STEPHEN WOOD.
Otonabee, October 7, 1862. 41

SITUATION WANTED.
WANTED, a Situation by a good Salesman, who has had twelve years experience in Dry Goods and General Stores. Salary not much an object as a permanent engagement.
For further particulars, address by letter to
J. H. N.
Box 133, P. O., Peterboro'.
Peterboro, November 18th, 1862. 47

STRAYED
INTO the premises of the subscriber, about two months ago, a red and white Steer, rising two years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take him away.
DAWSON KENNEDY.
Lot 24, 14th Con., Otonabee.
Dec. 3rd, 1862. 49

Poetry.

CANADA.

O! Land of mighty forest, and land of swelling plains;
Rock, in the mountain-summit, with flakes of yellow grain—
Land of gigantic rivers, and lakes, like inland seas,
Where commerce spreads her canvas on many bumper the favoring breeze.

There's beauty in thy forests, when the spring sun kisses her flowers,
When merry May comes to us with its sunshine and its showers;
When all is joy and gladness, and melody and mirth,
And gloomy care, and sadness, seem all have left the earth.

There's beauty on thy rivers, on thy lakes, and on thy fields,
When sunny May has passed away, and spring to summer yields;
When all thy plains and forests are so beautifully green,
And the fervid sun, with dazzling rays, shines brightly o'er the scene.

There's beauty bright o'er all thy land, when autumn tints the leaves,
And reapers gen merry hand to bind the yellow sheaves:
Then hill and plain, and dale and dell are beauteous to behold,
When nature spreads her changing hues, of mingled green and gold.

There's beauty too, in winter, when the Frost king binds the earth,
And Christmas, and the New Year, come with gaiety and mirth;
And far away, by woods and streams, the pleasure-seeker sleighs,
With prancing steeds, and jingling bells, careering o'er the snow.

Though summer suns may fiercely glow, and winter's winds blow chill,
And far and near, the drifted snow, lies deep on vale and hill;
Yet there is pleasure, and content, in courage hot and hail,
For industry yields affluence and comfort unto all.

As civilization's pioneers, the sturdy peasants go
Into the deep recesses, to lay the forest low;
And there, secure, they make their homes far from the busy strife,
And turn out and confusion of active public life.

And cities, towns and villages, beside thy waters rise,
Where spires and domes, so gracefully, are pointing the skies;
And on the balmy summer air, so sweetly sinks and swells,
Borne onward by the pleasant breeze, the sound of Sabbath-bells.

The bridges, built across thy floods, are wondrous to behold
And nobler than the noblest pile that Egypt reared of old:
The iron horse will soon, and scream, and gallop over thy plains,
With thundering sound, where nature now in solemn silence reigns.

And man shall draw great riches from thy dark and lonely woods,
And make his vast resources aught of thy resplendent floods:
He will employ their mighty strength according to his will,
And bank it turn the mighty wheels of many a stately mill.

Land where the mighty cataract, with solemn ceaseless roar,
As surely as the march of time is rushing as evermore
And on the clouds above is borne, so quickly does ascend,
The lowest hope despised to man, by Mighty Power Divine.

Land, where the red man strayed, of yore, ere white men crossed the seas—
In savage independence, untutored, wild and free,
Thou lived, and loved and fought and died beside thy crystal streams;
But their happiness race is fading now, like forms seen in dreams.

Land, where in calm security, the stranger still may roam,
And where in lone obscurity, the exile finds a home—
The tears all fall of the slave, wherever he treats the soil,
Then, O! how very light to him, seems all life's heaviest toil!

What stormy revolutions shake Europe's social frame
Here, far beyond their influence We know them but by name:
And thrones may crumble in dust, and dynasties may fall,
And tyrants bind their chains anew—here we dread not their thrall!

And though our southern neighbors wage a fratricidal war,
The sound of the inhuman strife comes to us from afar:
Here nothing does annoy us, or disturb the passing hour,
But the lawful conflicts in pursuit of place and power

May Freedom, Anarchy and Strife never in thy plains appear,
But in their place dwell social love, all homes and hearts to cheer,
Let man respect his fellow man, whatever his degree,
And ever honour honest worth wherever it may be.

May Peace, Content and Harmony, for aye go hand in hand,
And Freedom and Prosperity still flourish in the land:
And never may behind Bigotry, its lot and form rear
To darken over with its shade, what Nature formed so fair!

JOHN WARD.
May, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

The Heroism and Horrors of the Perryville Battle Field.

"Lochiel," the correspondent of the Louisville Journal, gives the following picture of the late battle-field in Kentucky:

The bravery and the heroism were unparalleled. Of hundreds of such instances, I give a few: One Illinois regiment of Federal troops stood on the crest of a hill until all the field officers had fallen, and there was no one to command; their ammunition was all expended, and that they died like Romans on their post, is proven by the fact that the next morning, after sunrise, I counted 44 of them lying shot dead in the forehead or through the heart in their exact straight line of battle, with their arms at their sides. There were 450 more men lying in the same straight line, proving that number had been too severely wounded to carry their arms to the rear when ordered back. There were 50 more lying dead in the same field with their arms beside them, shot before they gained the cover of the next hill, and the enemy checked by the reserve regiment.

One regiment of Federal troops from Michigan stood in line of battle awaiting the storm. At the first close volley it en standard was shot away, and the flag torn to shreds. The soldiers beside the standard-bearer caught and flung up in the air the tattered remains of the star-and stripes, until there was no heap of 16 men shot on the spot. When the broken remnant of the regiment fell back, they carried all the tattered fragments of the old symbol as carefully as a mother enfolds her child.

The standard of the 79th Pennsylvania Infantry was shot down six times, and as often reared aloft, and when forced from the field the colonel carried it off.

The 9th Pennsylvania Regiment of Cavalry, sent out three times, in solid columns to draw the fire of the different batteries of the enemy that was enclosed—was raised upon by some batteries with every conceivable artillery missile. With no orders to move, and unable to return the long range fire, they sat on their horses like statues, in the rear. When ordered off the field, each time they went off at a slow parade walk, disdaining to stultify a trot, after receiving fire for two hours.

One Federal regiment, the 16th Michigan, and a Georgia Rebel regiment, met in line of battle in open field. They quietly planted their standards at opposite distance from each other, and stood and looked, aimed and fired. Both flags were shot down, the Georgia regiment almost totally destroyed, and their leader captured.

In front of the destroyed Illinois regiment was a worm fence, from which the Rebel soldiers took such deadly aim that nearly every fence corner lay a dead or wounded Rebel soldier; the fence was fired by the bursting shell in the middle of the fearful night that our eyes—in the ashes of the fence lay a scorched and blackened mass of humanity, a roasted mass, and to all appearances, from their struggles, many of them only wounded when the fire caught them. The death of our poor men, even with all the agonies of thirst upon them, in the scorching sun-shine and the dust and the chilling of the long, cold October night, was merciful compare! with the tortures these men met in the slow but sure approach of the flames creeping along the fence to the spot where they lay writhing. A flock of sheep were in the field; the carcasses of the dead ones lay scattered about, and the wounded ones crept into the same fence corners with the men, and men and beast were roasted and charred together.

The terrible inhumanity of the commanders of the Rebel army is proven by the fact that on the battle ground about our second line of battle. They had possession of the part of the field, and held it on if they retreated at day dawn. During that time these dead and living were literally roasted (it is the actual, horrible fact) Our dead, and many of our wounded, lay their stripped by them of all their rich hats, and shoes, and some of their pants and in the morning they raised their heads with ghastly chattering jaws, unable to speak, and fell back senseless. There was many a wounded man who was stripped who had the life frozen out of him on that bleak hill-side on the cold October night when it required blankets or a fire to keep a sound, well-clothed man comfortable.

The enemy carried, through the day and night, his thousands upon thousands of wounded to his rear, crowding and crushing them into Perryville to overfill wing, and into every farm house, shed and stable within three miles of his line of battle. Gardens and orchards were strewn with them. As usual, the brave commanding brought a rain; the evening of the 9th was cold and chilly—piercing to the very bone. I went to one of their hospitals on the morning of the 10th. The house, sheds, yard and garden were crowded to overflowing with crushed and wounded Texans and Georgians strewn around on the cold, wet straw and earth, with a poor tattered blanket for covering, to keep off the pelt ings of the pitiless storm through the late night. Poor human nature could not withstand the chilling air that pressed he vitality out of them, and *in the morning I saw two long rows of white* corpses awaiting the soldiers' hasty burial and I was confident, as with chattering teeth the poor sufferers begged to have their blankets dried at the fire, that the cold night air had slain as many as our bullet had done.

The miserably weak Rebel hospital force left to cope with the awful work before them were totally unable to attend to them with as many of the hospitals but death was fast making their work less. The amputated legs and arms were lying piled up like cord wood.

The Federal dead were all buried by their comrades on the 9th and 10th. On the morning of the 10th, I estimated three thousand dead Rebel soldiers lying on the *right, center, and left*, to an extent of six miles of the line of battle, their comrades marching off leaving them unburied—never even sending in a flag of truce asking us to give them sepulchre. They were then lying mangled and torn, festering and putrifying, and the hogs devouring them! It is the actual horrible fact!

The citizens of Perryville then began to bury them to prevent a pestilence; but there are hundreds of them lying where they crawled to die, between the logs and in the ravines and nooks and ledges of rocks, that will never be found until the last trumpet will sound, when, if their consciences does not smite them before, these gaunt skeletons will rise up in judgment before these unchristian and inhuman men—before the chiefs and leaders of this bloody rebellion, who cursed their backs on their suffering and unburied men, and held high church at Hardensburg next day, where with backs well clothed and stomachs well filled, were congregated Bragg and Smith, Hardee and Cheatham, Buckner, Marshall and Morgan, and last, but not least on the list of names, Leonidas Polk, late Bishop, not even asking for their dead a little earth for charity."

Remarkable Works of Human Labor.

Nineveh was 14 miles long, 8 wide, and 46 miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick and 100 high, with 100 brazen gates. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 420 feet to the support of the roof. It was one hundred years in building. The largest of the pyramids is 481 feet high and 653 feet on the sides; the base covers eleven acres; the stones are about 60 feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed 330,000 men in building. The labyrinth in Egypt contains 300 chambers and 12 halls. Thebes in Egypt, presents ruins 75 miles round, and 100 gates. Carthage was 29 miles round. Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 350,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The temple of Delphos was so rich in quotations that it was plundered of $50,000,000, and Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

At a recent festival, a boy who did not get a fair chance at the edible, said some of the voracious visitors had been starving their children of late, in consideration of the feast, that they were hollow all the way down, for he could hear the first mouthfuls they swallowed strike on the bottom of their boots."

A Master Explosion.

"One of the editors of the Milwaukee *News*—Pomeroy—then relates his experience of Skating." We think it not improbable this editor may use themselves through pomeroy's channel)

"Right beneath one of our windows, from morning till midnight, we see youngsters full of spirit twisting their legs into all conceivable shapes. We can just pick up a paper but an article on skating" meets the eye. Everybody says it's fine, and it's all 'everybody' knows about it. Last night, about gas-light time, after reading a glowing description of life on skates, we prepared for our first attempt, and sallied forth to join the merry crowd. We had on a pair of stout boots, trowser legs tucked inside, a Robert Emmet coat, and white hat. We went down on the ice, and gave a boy two shillings in good coin of the realm for the use of his implements. We have confidence even as Peter's faith. We, with his assistance, on a tread, knelt on the skates, and stood erect, like a barber's pole.

"Encouraged at the sight of some ladies on the bridge looking at the skaters, we struck out. A stunt to the right with the right foot, and just then we saw something on the ice and stopped to pick it up. On our feet again—two slants to the right and one to the left, accompanied with a lobs of confidence. Another stride with the right foot and we sat down with fearful rapidity, with very little if any elegance! What a set down it was—for we made a dent in the ice not unlike a Connecticut butternut! Just then one of the ladies exclaimed, 'Oh, look, Mary, that fellow with the bloated hat ain't got the skates on the right place of his'n to, thought we. Just then a ragged little imp sang out, as he passed us, *Hobbs, old timber legs!* and we arose suddenly, and put after him. There slides to the right, two to the left, and away went our legs—one too the east, and the other to the west, causing us an immense figure in our pants, and another picture of the butter tray in the cold—oh, *how cold!* Then the lady we knew who was one by the rounds and made—again spoke and said, 'Oh, look, Mary, that chap has sat down on his handkerchief, to keep from taking cold!' So we sat about as graceful as a salt-water, when Mary said, 'Guess that a handkerchief, Jane,' and Mary was right. It wasn't a handkerchief—but a bit of it! Just then a friend came along, and proffered us assistance as a standee. We accepted the continuation of his garment, and by the time we went about ten rods, were a boy to the right by the leader caused us the wheel house, to shoot off on a tangent, heels up! But the ice is very cold this season!

"We tried it again. A glide one way, a glide and a lift the other, when 'whack!' came our bumps of Philoprogenitiveness on the ice, and we saw a million of stars dancing round our eyes, like a troupe of ballet girls at the Bowery Theatre. How that shock went through our system, and up and down our spinal column! La Hache couldn't have cork-screwed it down a greased eel-leg with greater speed and more exhilarating effect. Boarding house butter on a mahogany table could not have stood stronger than we did—and a dozen ladies looking at us and our 'fine steel' pants!

"Hello, old cock!" sang out those ragged imps again, and we were in pieces. Soon we got up and made another trail with better success. Perhaps we had skated, in our peculiar style fifteen feet, when a blundering chap came up behind, and as we sat down with our tired head pillowed in his lap, and his sweated stump under it, was all his own fault! Every a st where we made our debut on the ice—oh, how cold it was! Our bear skin drawers were no protection at all!

We tried again for the papers all say it's fun, and down came our Roman-Grecian nose on the cold jalap material, and the little drops of crimson ran down our shirt bosom, and on the cold ice. Once more we tried skating, made for the shore, sat down, and counted damages.

"Two shillings in cash thrown away. Seven tattered and one 'frontal' bumps on these. One numerous figure as handsome as a pair of ten dollar cassimeres as man ever put his legs in. One rupture in the lower, extending to the bone. Four buttons from our vest, a 'fragmented' watch crystal, and the back-seather, big enough to divide among the children of Israel. If you catch us on the smooth, glassy, chilly, freezing, treacherous, deceitful slippery, and slippery ice again, you'll know it! If any one ever hears of our skating again, they will please draw on us at sight for the brushes and accompanying documents. We have got through skating. It's a humbug. It's a vexation of spirit, of business, of flesh, and matter of trousers! It's a head-bumping, back-aching, leg-weaning, indigenous institution, and we warn people against skating. We tried it, and shan't be able to walk for a month. Skating skates are a humbug, and all the rascally youngsters wish to get the lower at it, that they may

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriffs Sale—Jas. Hall.
do do
do do
do do
do do
Groceries and Provisions—H. Morrow.
Clothing—John Hadley.
Overcoats—John Hadley.
Removal—G. W. Robinson.
Amateur Dramatic Entertainment.
For Sale—William Stewart.
To Rent—William Robertson.
Ashburnham Planing Mill—Hurd & Robinson.
Peterborough Grammar & Union School Examination.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1862.

DR. RYERSON AND VAGRANT SCHOOLS.

It will be remembered that about two years ago the Chief Superintendent of Education went through the country giving lectures on School matters, but especially submitting proposed alterations in the school system, which he was anxious to obtain an opinion upon. These alterations consisted in having the Grammar Schools, in each County, supported and controlled by the County Council, and a measure giving power to Municipalities, when they had established free schools, to enforce the attendance of *all* children of school age at school. The result of his tour and of the expression he received, we have never learned; but all the alterations made in the School Act are merely some matters of detail.

Last Session of Parliament he introduced a measure for the establishment of ragged or vagrant schools, under denominational control. The matter fell through with the fall of the Cartier-McDonald Ministry.

He has recently addressed a circular to the Boards of Trustees in Towns and Cities, inviting an expression of their opinion on the subject of the truant children's education in Cities and Towns. We give the circular:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I beg to call your serious and earnest attention to the condition of those children in cities and towns who do not attend any school, public or private.

I had hoped that when the public schools should be made free in our cities and towns, no person in them would be found to refuse or neglect availing themselves of such a privilege, faculty, and indugement to educate their children. I confess the results of the trial have come short of my expectation. Very considerable numbers of children in these centres of population are growing up with no other education than a training in idleness, vagrancy and crime. The existence of such a class in any community is a public loss and danger, and ominous of future evil.

It is perfectly clear, that making good so ools free to all does not secure the education of all.

I have, at different times, submitted three propositions or plans for the accomplishment of the object of free schools in cities and towns. First,—That as the property of all is taxed for the common school education of all, all should be compelled to allow their children the means of such education, at either public or private schools. Or, secondly, that each municipality should be empowered to deal with the vagrancy of children of school age, or the neglect of their education, as a crime, subject to such penalties and such measures for its prevention, as each municipality, in its own discretion, might from time to time adopt. Or, thirdly, that the aid of religious benevolence should be invoked and encouraged to supplement the agency of our present school system.

Neither of the two former propositions having been entertained by the Government to whom they were submitted, I proposed the last in a draft of bill, accompanied by an explanatory letter last year. The members of the Government before whom this measure was laid, retired from office before taking it into consideration, and I have not renewed it to the present Government. There is, therefore, now no proposition under the consideration of Government in respect to children whose school education is wholly neglected.

I beg, therefore, to solicit your practical attention to the subject; and shall be happy to receive and consider any suggestions you may think proper to offer, before bringing the subject again under the consideration of the Government."

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
E. RYERSON,
Chief Superintendant.

Two years ago, he stated that he was satisfied that the establishment of free schools did not meet the case—compulsory enactments were required to force children to school—but we were not aware till now on reading the circular, that he ever proposed to treat the neglect of a child's education as a *crime*, and to empower municipalities to inflict pains and penalties on a parent or guardian guilty of such neglect. It would make the world stare, if in this free Canada of ours, such a measure should find place in the Statute Book. It would be going back to the days of the Star Chamber, and Bishop Laud. No government in this age would entertain such an absurd measure, and it excites no wonder that such an arbitrary measure was thrown out. But the suggestion stamps its author as a tyrant, and as unworthy of public confidence in the position he occupies.

The proposition of Denominational Schools having been ably commented on all over the country, and tabooed, the Chief Superintendant has abandoned all hope of success in his utopian notions, and on sober advise of the Trustees in Cities and Towns. We observe by the *Review* that the circular was submitted at the last meeting of the Board in this Town, and that Mr. White, a member of the Board, gave notice of a motion, intended as a reply to the circular, and which will be debated at the next meeting of the Board. We do not intend noticing the proposed motion, as we have no idea that in its present shape it will pass, but we notice the editor's remarks on the circular, and it gives us pleasure to find that the scales are falling from his eyes. He says, commenting on Dr. Ryerson's proposition to place the vagrant and vicious children of cities and towns under denominational control, "the adaptation of a Section for a Common School, is a consummation most devoutedly to be deprecated." It is clear from the above that he begins "to see men as trees walking." A few steps further and he will "see every man clearly." Now we should imagine that these outcasts whom the Dr. is so anxious to get under the ritual of christian benevolence, and who certainly need a christian training, would not be so ruthlessly and so determinedly shut out by one so anxious to have denominational State Colleges, and religious oversight for young men and young women. And why is he so afraid of "Christian Pastors" having possession and control of the poor vagrant children? He tells us "the desire to proselytize might effect that which the more spirit of benevolence has failed to effect, but exertion prompted by such a motive would be exceedingly apt to bring in its train, evils quite as great as those which it sought to cure." Such language, if used by the advocates of a non-sectarian, non-denominational system of public instruction for the entire youth of our country, would be perfectly consistent, but emanating from an out and out advocate of State endowed Denominational Colleges, is passing strange. It is another proof, if more were wanting, of the inconsistency of the *Review*. Tho' differing from the Doctor in the matter of Denominational Ragged Schools, the editor of the *Review* unites with him in the thumb screwing system. "The true plan, we believe, to be that of compelling the education of all." We believe nothing of the kind, and we have no fear that so tyrannical and unjust a system will ever deface the Statute Book of our fair land. We have no desire to recede in the march of civilization. The unfortunate countries of Europe which groan under the exactions of the State usurping the place of the parent, or indeed, of a higher power, are labouring to be delivered from these unjust and galling exactions,—yet we have among us men who point to such countries as examples for us to copy after. Dr. Ryerson himself pointed Prussia as adopting the theory he wished to see adopted here that the State should educate its children.

Now whilst conscientiously opposed to State and Church, and equally so to State Denominational Education, whether higher or lower, we are free to confess that grave difficulties present themselves in the subject under consideration. It is more easily to find fault with a plan than to suggest one. Fortunately we have none or next to none of the class referred to, in our Town, and consequently we are not so directly interested in the question. In large cities there are numerous other evils existing besides vagrant children running at large, which are very difficult to reach. Christian benevolence has been found, if our observations have been correct, the most efficient means of alleviating the evils consequent upon the collection of large numbers of people into one locality.

The Government have no more right to enforce the attendance of children at school than they have to compel their parents to attend church.—Have as much right to enforce morality as religion. It is competent for a people to empower its Government to enforce conformity in matters of religion, and punish those who abjure the national faith. It is also competent for a people to support a Government in passing laws which inflict death upon the crimes of forgery and theft as well as for leaving the established religion. Our legislature may pass a measure empowering Municipalities to punish by fine and imprisonment those chargeable will the neglect of their children's education. But would all this be right? The advocates of compulsory education would denounce the former as unjust, wicked and cruel. In our father land, within fifty years, forgery and larceny were capital offences, punishable by death. In many countries of Europe today it is a crime to abandon the religion of the State. And Dr. Ryerson and the *Review* would desire to make it equally a crime to neglect State education, and subject the offenders to pains and penalties. If this is not retrograding we know not what is. It is an unwarrantable interference with with the liberty of the subject—an assumption of a false hypothesis, leading to interminable difficulties, and betokening a superficial acquaintance with the relations of man to man, and man to his God. We feel sure that the compulsory feature of the system will not be entertained, and trust the denominational feature proposed by the Dr. will fall through.

☞ Professor O'Leary is entertaining the inhabitants of the Town with his Lectures. He has given three free Lectures, and began on Monday his regular course. On Monday and Tuesday night he publicly examined some of our leading men, and gave a very correct description of their traits of character. His lectures were on Digestion, and the Lungs and Throat. He recommends for good health out of door exercise, ventilation of rooms, good nourishing food, plenty of sleep and exercise. Exercise, tea, coffee, pastry, pickles and cakes. As for swine's flesh he considers it the very worst description of food. The Professor, from his aversion to pork, might lead to the supposition that there is something of the Jew in him. Seriously we regret that in this pork country he has spoiled our relish for a nice piece of pork or ham.

ERRATTA.—In noticing the Amateur Dramatic entertainment last week, we omitted to mention that Mr. Philp's Quadrille Band, was present, and added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening.

We also committed in our report of the St. Andrew's Dinner, to notice the manner in which the tables were spread, we must say that it was the best dinner ever got up in Peterboro, and Mr. Cross, Proprietor of the "Maple Leaf" Saloon, deserves great credit.

County Court and Court of Quarter Sessions.

This Court opened its sittings on Tuesday last. A large number of indictments have been handed to the Grand Jury; principally for Larceny. The following cases have been decided:

Caine vs. Harris: Promissory note; Weller for Plaintiff. Verdict for Plaintiff $373.75.

Fortune vs. Sutherland: promissory note; Hodgetts for Plaintiff. Verdict for Plaintiff $133.97.

Leady vs. Huston: Promissory note; G. Dunsford for Plaintiff, Weller for Defendant. Verdict for Plaintiff £38 15 5.

Burnham vs. Milburn: Promissory note; Burnham for Plaintiff. Verdict for Plaintiff £84 6s.

Bank of Toronto vs. McMillan: Promissory note; Weller for Plaintiff. Verdict for Plaintiff $1,030 40.

Bradburn vs. Erskine; Burnham for Plaintiff. Verdict for Plff. $250.

Leady vs. Thompson: Note; G. Dunsford for Plaintiff. Verdict for Plaintiff £25 12 6.

Armstrong vs. Short: Note; Weller for Plaintiff. Verdict for Plaintiff £37 13 8.

Wood vs. Short: Note; Weller for Plaintiff. Verdict for Plaintiff £43 13.

McDonnell vs. Armstrong; Smith and Scott for Plaintiff. Verdict for Plaintiff $132.27.

Andrews vs. Short; Smith and Scott for Plaintiff. Verdict for Plaintiff $101. 54.

Andrews vs. Humphries *et al*; Smith and Scott for Plaintiff. Verdict for Plaintiff by consent $158.20.

McCarthy vs. Short; Smith and Scott for Plaintiff. Verdict for Plaintiff by consent $320.67.

Cochrane vs. Town of Peterborough: damages by letting meat be sold out side of the Market; Smith and Scott for Plaintiff. Verdict for Plaintiff $90.

Coulthard *et al* vs. Campbell *et al*; S. G. Wood for Plaintiff.—Verdict for Plaintiff by consent $354 24.

British Operatives' Relief Fund.

Amount previously advertised, $1771 08

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Collection from 1st Presbyterian Church on Thanksgiving Day per Mr. W. Hall	19 00
Collection from Protestant Episcopal Church at Hastings on Dtto per Mr. T. W. Nield	14 08
Mr. R. G. M. Conway	10 00
Mrs. Stewart Sen.	5 00
" E. Brown	5 00
" R. Brown	4 00
Mr. R. Rowe	3 00
Mrs. Carnegie	2 50
A Friend	2 00
Messrs Lemay & Co.	2 00
Mr. A. Stewart	2 00
" A. Williams	2 00
" A. Fowler	2 00
Rev. P. Warren	2 00
Mr. W. W. Nicholls	2 00
Mrs. W. S. Reid	2 00
Mr. D. Porter	2 00
" A. Burk	2 00
" G. Tanner	1 00
" A. McDonnell	1 00
Contributor	1 00
Mr. G. Barlee	1 00
" J. Griffin	1 00
" P. Caniff	1 00
" P. Strickland	1 00
W. P. Baud	1 00
Offering on thanksgiving Day	1 00
Do. Do.	1 00
Mr. J. Hudson	1 00
" J. Dugan	1 00
" P. Ryan	1 00
Miss. J. Forsyth	1 00
Mr. R. Malone	1 00
" T. Porter	1 00
" J. Wood	1 00
A Friend	1 00
Childrens Contribution W. Douro	1 00
Mr. J. Huston	50
" T. Casement	50
Offering on Thanksgiving Day	50
Mr. J. Sullivan	25
A Friend	25
Jane Hudson	20
Widow McMahon	10

J. N. TRAVERS,
Treasurer.
VINCENT CLEMENTI,
Hon. Secretary.

THE Proprietor of the Montreal Witness has issued the Prospectus for a new volume. Among other improvements we observe an enlargement of the semi-weekly edition.

We have before expressed our unqualified approval of this very excellent family and general newspaper.

We continue our humble testimony of its excellence, and adaptability to the Country generally.

We again advise every family in the land, to take the Semi weekly edition. In no way that we know of could two dollars be so well invested.

The Commencement of the year offers a desirable opportunity to subscribe for it. The terms are invariably payment in advance.

☞ We would remind our readers that the second entertainment of the Peterboro' Amateur Dramatic Company takes place in the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening next.

THE Counties Council met in Special Session yesterday. Full proceedings will be published next week.

THE large sum of $50,000, has been raised in New York city, in aid of the Lancashire Operatives.

—The political prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette, near New York, were discharged on Friday last, including Mr. Pierre Soule, of New Orleans.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP.—Unlike any other exhibition, we believe the sight of this noble vessel has given good satisfaction to the thousands of persons who travelled to Quebec to view her, and well repaid them for their outlay; and it is just so with the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" there never was anything that gave such satisfaction, it relieves pain almost instantly, and is the finest thing in the world for rheumatism, neuralgia and Pain in the stomach, &c. 25 cents will buy a bottle of it. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—It cannot be denied that things do look a little squally over the waters. At all events, we hope sincerely that our country will remain neutral in the matter. Further, if a war should break out between France and England, we hope, for humanity's sake, the armies will be well supplied with Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers to cure their coughs and prevent consumption. Price 25 cents, sold by all Medicine Dealers.

The New York Merchants and the Lancashire Operatives.

A largely attended meeting was held on Thursday in the Chamber of Commerce, New York, to open a fund for the relief of the Lancashire Operatives. Mr. A. A. Low presided in the course of the proceedings, the following letter was read:—

New York, Dec. 3, 1862.

Messrs. Royal Phelps, Charles H. Marshall, and others. Committee of Chamber of Commerce.

Dear Sirs,—Having in view the lamentable condition of Lancashire, England, which is owing in no slight degree to the unfortunate struggle on this side of the water, we propose through your highly respectable and influential Committee, that a national subscription be solicited for the purchase of a cargo of food to be sent to our suffering friends abroad. We say friends, because these people have shown a forbearance and a consideration for the North which some in higher positions have not evinced.

This donation should be intended not only as a relief to her suffering subjects, but as a token of our respect for the Queen, and of her friendship for the United States. We are of the belief that her regard for the opinions, and her firmness in adhering to the advice of her excellent husband, Prince Albert, alone prevented a rupture between Great Britain and this country.

As an earnest of our desire to further this cause, in behalf of ourselves and others, owners of a new ship now at Boston, we tender her entire capacity, 1,800 tons, for the conveyance of the supplies, and our services, if needed, to forward them free from charge for freight, the ship to be delivered to us at Liverpool.

With great respect, your ob't servants,
N. L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

Mr Dodge.—I understand, In conversing with some merchants, that that is virtually a contribution of from $15,000 to $20,000. The thanks of the meeting were voted to the Messrs. Griswold.

A letter which had been handed to the President a few minutes previously, was read as follows:—

New York, December 4, 1862

To the Chairman of the Committee for rendering aid to the Operatives of Lancashire.

Dear Sir,—I rejoice to see that our people are about to open the doors of our bursting granaries to send relief to the starving operatives of Lancashire. The poor fellows have acted nobly; famishing men, surrounded by their wives and little ones, "faint and at the point to die," will not join the clamour of interested leaders. The value of our unity as a nation is well understood by them, and they refuse to part with their birthright in this land of promise. We offer them freely a welcome and a homestead and now that the blow aimed at our existence has fallen upon them too, shall we who feed and heal those who aimed that blow, when war brings them into our power, refuse these poor innocent sufferers a helping hand in this winter of our calamity? No. Thank God we have bread and to spare; and they will not say, "I was hungered and you gave me no meat." Will you add to your list "one thousand barrels of flour" from one whose loaf will taste the sweeter for sharing it with a famished brother, and brand it.

UNION."

Accompanying the above were seven one thousand dollar bills, which seemed to give an inspiration to those present, and in a few minutes the following sums were collected:—

"Union," $7,000; Babcock, Bros. & Co., $2,000; Phelps, Dodge & Co., $5,000; J. T. Johnston, Sec'y, $2,500; James Nesmith, $1,000, Richard D. Ely, $500; A. A. Low & Bros.; $1,000; Henry Weston, 100; Smith S. Eastman, $500; John J. Hindman & Co., $100; Capt. C. H. Marshall, $2,000; Brittan Bros., $250; E. E. Morgan, $1,000; John Jay, $250; S. B. Crittenden, $1,000; J. W. Paige & Co., $1,000; Jonathan Sturges, $1,000. Total, $26,200.

Dr. McGovern, who was present during the proceedings, said that he had been chairman of the Fourth of July committee in London this year, during the excitement of the *Trent* affair, and he could assure those present, from his knowledge of the English operatives, they were not about to bestow their aid on enemies.

Marvellous Affair.

Some of the Parish Journals relate the following extraordinary history:—About a dozen years ago a man, rather shabbily dressed, but bearing an air of distinction, entered a *cafe* of modest appearance in the Faubourg St. Germain, and asked for a cup of coffee and a roll. This he swallowed rapidly as if pressed by extreme hunger, and then slowly retired, without, however, seeming to avoid the demand for payment. The waiter, stupified, hastened to inform his mistress, a widow burdened with a family, but a kind-hearted woman, of what had taken place. The latter who had observed the air of dejection of the stranger, immediately replied, "It is all right, I know the gentleman." The next day the stranger, returned asked for the same things and paid in the same manner without paying. This continued for about two months, after which he was seen no more. About a month ago the widow was invited to call upon a notary to receive a sum of money which had been left to her by will. She could not believe her good fortune, and thought there must be some mistake, when the notary afforded her an explanation by reading the following extract from a will which he held in his hand:—"I bequeath 60,000f. to the widow———, proprietress of a cafe (giving the address) to thank her for her generosity in giving me a breakfast every day for two months, without demanding payment, which it was then impossible for me to make. I was then in misery, but since, fortune having smiled on me, it is only just that I should pay for the 60 breakfasts to which I owed my life."

QUAKERS COURTSHIP.—"Martha, does thee love me?" asked a quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's holiest feelings had been offered up. "Why, Seth," replied she, "we are commanded to love one another, are we not?" "Ay, Martha, but does thee regard me with the feeling that the world calls love?" "I hardly know what to tell the, Seth. I have greatly feared that my heart was an erring one. I have tried to bestow my love on all, but I have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting far more than thy share."

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY.—A schoolmaster had an examination of his pupils before some of the Cork Council, prominent amongst whom was the celebrated Mr. Bernard Sheahan. "First class come up," said the master. "What is the great question of the day, Tim Doolan?" Tim hesitated. "Don't you know it, sir?" "Yes, sir," said Tim. "Well, then, what is it?—speak up." "How are your poor feet, sir?" said the lad. The Cork Council shook laddie.

Seward.

The eyes of the nation are now turned toward the Secretary of State—not that a great deed, which will relieve the distraction of the country, is expected from him, but, on the contrary, that he is suspected of being more than any other citizen, the author of our woes. The letter of Mr. Buchanan, defending himself from the charges of Gen. Scott, promises to be the opening wedge to expose hidden political secrets, which will astound the loyalty of the country.

Mr. Seward made immense sacrifices of wealth and honor to be the Republican candidate for President in 1860. All the demoralized appliances known to political society, were put into full operation by his friends at Chicago, and so desperate were the exertions made in his behalf that up to the very day of the nomination, they bid well to be successful. No sooner, however was Mr. Lincoln nominated than it was decided that Mr. Seward should be his principal adviser. Immediately after the election, he obeyed a summons to Springfield, and no doubt his voice was potent, in the formation of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and of the policy which was to govern the Administration.

It is now developed that while engaged in shaping the policy of the new Administration, Mr. Seward was the adviser of President Buchanan. He was consulted as to every step, every movement every measure; and gave his hearty indorsement to that timidity, cowardice, and want of action, which built up and strengthened the rebellion and brought upon the Administration the curses of the people. This statement has been put forth, and not denied by Mr. Seward. We are promised the development in full by an unquestionable authority.

With this knowledge, we can readily comprehend the failure of Mr. Lincoln's administration to conduct the war with vigor and success. Mr. Seward is the leading spirit of the administration. Long before the inauguration, he had ingratiated himself into the affections of Mr. Lincoln. At Springfield, before, as well as at Washington, after the inauguration, Father Abraham always swore by Seward, and to this day the wily New Yorker—to use a vulgar phrase—can wind the President around his thumb. He has been "the power behind the throne"—the mind that swayed the deliberations of the White House.

Exerting this power, he has drawn the Administration into the precise policy, that whirled Buchanan out of the Presidential chair amid the execrations of the country. He has simply kept the government on the defensive, and managed to so waste the resources of the country, as to enable the Rebels, after nearly two years of warlike, to strengthen their cause. The war policy of this administration is almost similar to that of Mr. Buchanan's. The long delay before Manassas was but a repetition of the failure to reinforce Sumpter. Buchanan hesitated to attack, and commence the war. Lincoln hesitates to attack, to end the war. If Seward suggested the one, he has compelled the other.

It is no secret that in the cabinet, Seward is McClellan's prop. The General's mode of conducting the war suits him. He moves slowly, and fights indecisive battles. He sacrifices life immensely, without accomplishing results. He misses his opportunities, and permits the enemy to take advantages of theirs. That suits Seward, and Seward will have no other general. The President has time and again, expressed his dissatisfaction of McClellan's very conservative tactics, but the moment the President commences to grumble, in pops Seward, and Seward controls the President. And thus, weeks, months, seasons, years pass away, and the war is still on the Potomac.

During his career as Secretary of State, Seward has been full of hopeful promises. At one time, we think it was about a year ago, he assured the public in a serenade speech that within sixty days the war would be at an end. He has frequently intimated that within ten days "a great movement," would take place that would decide the contest. In possession, as he was, of all the State secrets, these promises were accepted as realities, and were believed until the country lost all hope, not only in Seward, but the whole Administration. Was it Seward's purpose to dishearten the loyalty of the country? Or what could be his object.

Previous to the war, Seward was, to all appearance an inveterate hatred of slavery. He originated the "irrepressible conflict," and held that the time was near at hand when the final struggle between universal liberty and American slavery, must be fought. He was for aggressive measures on the question of slavery, and even sustained the "higher law." During the fearful congressional excitement of the winter of '60 and '61, he would not abate one jot or tittle of his aggressive warfare upon slavery.

After he became Prime Minister, however, when the civil war was really upon us, and the day of compromise was gone forever, then he suddenly grew "conservative." This has grown on him. He would spare the rod to the spoiled child recently christened Dixie. He would have treason treated with great leniency, and only so much of Southern soil occupied by loyal troops as can be occupied without serious bloodshed. He would not crush out the Rebellion, but coax it to an end. It is said that he became so exceedingly conservative that he opposed with might and main the Emancipation Proclamation, but by some mysterious intervention of Providence the President for once overruled Seward, and followed the dictates of his own conscience. Seward submitted, but sought revenge in the coming elections.

He would not sustain the Administration ticket, or gave it a very cold support. If he could have saved the State for the Administration he would not do it. He points to Seymour's 10,000 majority as a vindication of his policy.

Such has been Seward's inconsistent and strange career. Vindictively opposed to compromise when compromise was possible, and warmly espousing it when it is not possible. Throwing his whole influence toward producing civil war, and when the war comes opposing all measures calculated to speedily end it with a triumph of the Union.

An enemy of the South, until the South became an enemy of the Union, when his influence is thrown against the only policy that will conquer the Rebellion. He advised Buchanan into shame and disgrace; he has led Lincoln into a sacrifice of the National honor.

Now what can be his object or his purpose? Is he in favor of a dissolution of the Union? Or, having been largely instrumental in producing the war, does he covet the fame of Clay, and purpose to be the great compromiser who shall heal the National difficulties? But, no matter what be his purpose, the country may well want to be rid of him now and for all time to come. We have had enough of his statesmanship.

It is now denied that there still exists in Washington treason against the Union. Many of the plans for the successful prosecution of the war have been frustrated in consequence. The circumstances are such that it is positive that this treason exists in or near the very highest stations. We hope now that the letter of Mr. Buchanan has brought forth one startling development as to the head of the State Department, that the developements may continue, until the country shall know the precise *status* of all the members of the Cabinet. It one or more of them favor a dissolution of the Union, and purpose prolonging the war until an impoverished and exhausted people will consent to it, the earlier it is known the better. The people will find a way to punish that the worst, the meanest, the most wicked species of treason.

Beecher on the President, Seward and McClellan.

The editor of the New York Independent, in a leading article on Thursday, gives full length portraits of three conspicuous men:

The same fatal influence at the center paralyzed the Cabinet tied up the President, and laid a spell upon the army. What that influence was, and by whom wielded, it will be the business of the future to search out. Another chapter is to be added to the history of renowned folly and illustious weakness.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Then it may be some Macaulay will leave to us such a portrait as this: Chief in latent influence was a man of Ideas which had no physical consequences. An optimist; not without sagacity in merely intellectual problems, but foolish in affairs. He had the very Conceit of Hope. So certain was he of the favorable tendencies of great natural causes, that he scarcely deemed it useful to exert special volitions under them. He was wise in ideas and foolish in things. Whatever could be settled by thinking he managed skilfully. But it was his infatuation to suppose that all things could be managed by thinking. He was an Idealist—rich in the top of his brain; lean and feeble in the bottom.

So all matters that lay upon the earth he treated as if they were shadows, that came and went, without human violation, by the movements of the sun. His realities began where common men's ended, in the realm of mere ideas. He was utterly devoid of the instinct of physical forces. He could hate but could not fight. Without wisdom in direction of practical affairs, he had such acuteness, ingenuity and mind force that his criticisms and judgments weighed much in the shaping of other men's practical politics. His inordinate hopefulness lit up the future with perpetual brightness, and led him to frequent prophecies. And, like all uninspired prophets, the failure of his predictions abated no jot of confidence in his precision, and he still covered old disappointments with new promises. He was at once the zealot and the coward of the Administration.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

By the side of such a mind was placed a man remarkable in not a few respects. Genial, kind to a fault, but, above all, with strong instincts of justice, with strong but homely sense, and with reasoning faculty unusual in its methods, slow and old, yet at length reaching broad results, and generally sound ones. Well versed in local politics, but untrained in national administration, he became the President of the United States, divided, at a time that required the utmost human sagacity joined to firmness and decision. He was both firm and facile, obstinate yet changeable. Resisting persuasion and reasonings with singular constancy, he was liable, in certain moods, to accept sudden and unripe advice, and to precipitate rash action. Mistakes arising from these causes, served not so much, through experience, to produce sagacity, as to render him fearful of other mistakes, and so, of following any counsel.

Upon such a mind the confident counsels of an optimist, whose future was all bright, who was insensible to physical reality, who found little difficulty in the administration of mere ideas, could not fail to be great. When, in perilous times, a President is slow from conscientious timidity, his worst councellor is one who, from excess of hope, tells him that there is no need of action, and the waiting is wisdom! While caution and conceit were maintaining feebleness at the center, there might have yet been much progress, had the armies of the Union been led by enterprising generals.

It is one of the extraordinary events of the times, that two generals, to whose hands chiefly the campaign year was committed, were by nature and sympathy fitted to command under an administration where irresolute honesty took counsel of indolent hopefulness.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

General McClellan has secured for himself a place in history. But it will be his accidental association with great events, rather than by any important influence which he has had in producing them. He is a man of large perceptive and moderate reflective intellect. He is without genius or even moderate intuition. He digs out his conclusions as laboriously as ore is dug from mines. He received a thorough military education. And whatever could be accomplished by studiousness and untiring industry no man could better accomplish than he. But he sees nothing nor knows nothing, till it is reduced to the level of his practical reason. Especially, he lacked sense and intuition of Human Forces. Too wise use of physical matters makes an engineer. The wise use of men makes the General. McClellan is only an engineer.

But, such a man was competent to great results had right dispositions and sagacious political faith come to his help. But he was possessed by an imperitive caution that worked sometimes toward obstinacy, but never toward daring enterprise.

His anxiety to be fully prepared was morbid. He was never yet ready. There was always something yet to be done before he deemed it wise to venture. He heaped up preparations. He had never enough men; never enough arms, or clothing, or munitions. The whole East drained toward his camp. And when, more than any general that ever commanded on the continent, he had at his command every resource of the nation, he was still unready. At length, when patience was worn out, and the President, the Cabinet, and the whole country clamored for activity, he felt the possible dangers before him ever more than all the pressures of Government and country behind him, and demanded more men and more means; complaining that he was hampered and thwarted.

A log of wood lying upon the spring grass is mightier, by its dead pressure against the hidden roots, than all the laws of growth! And as a respectable engineer, but inert general, lay upon the army like a spell of death, or of motionless enchantment. The same fate that gave to the army a McClellan on the east of the Alleghanies, raised up a Buell on the west. It is difficult to say which excelled in practical torpidity, Buell or McClellan. Whichsoever figure one contemplates, it seems impossible that another should excel him in lethargic uselessness. Both were insatiable in demands, and both wasted immense resources without any important advantage. If there is yet anything to be exhibited of military inefficiency, some new mark must be imagined; created expressly for it; for every conceivable part of insatiable demand and miserly retention of forces and means has been exhausted by the great Oriental *Vis Inertiæ* and the Occidental *Vis Inertiæ*.—*Cincinnati Times.*

Communications.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Mr. B. A. feels a little disturbed because of my remarks on his 'Bear Story,' and takes upon him to lecture me for using my *Nom-de guerre, Scribo*. Before, however, he takes upon him to instruct others, he should get instructed himself. When I require information the author of the 'Bear' tragedy will be the last individual to whom I shall apply, knowing that to whom little is given, from him little can be required.—Literary honors must be venal somewhere, or B. A. would be under the necessity of using instead thereof B. F., (Fungorum Bacalaureus,) which he may translate at his leisure, it will afford him another opportunity of displaying his classical lore. His suggestions on the use of a Foreign noun are in keeping with his English composition. Mr. B. A. condemns the use of a verb, yet gives me a verb as *better*, which differs only in time. Does B. A. not know that if *Scripsi* is *better*, Scribo is good, if comparison may be admitted. I think his classical preceptor was abroad or he would have given Scriptor, being so much attached to nouns. Either his reason or logic must be defective, when he condemns Scribo and recommends Scripsi. In his haste like a certain quadruped (the ass) in the fable, he shows his ears prominently. I recommend to Mr. B. A. the advice contained in the proverb, *Aut pruneum tentes aut perfice*, if he profits by it as he requires, he will refrain from bear hunting or begging bear's grease, and betake him to some more sacred profession. If I may be allowed to give my opinion, he, I fear, will never become a Nimrod. In regard to my quoting incorrectly let the reader compare, and I am sure he will find that *truth* with B. A. is like his lucubrations on "Bruin," a rare article. Were it not for wasting time and taking up your valuable space I would produce the whole of B. A.'s epistle that your readers might have a life picture of the *cantharus vacuus*, (empty jug,) whose composition is a standing disgrace to the title he assumes. In my last I expressed a hope that he would put himself in a position to obtain instruction. Since he has not, let me recommend to serious consideration a few pages of Lennie; also, Paul's description of Charity: "is not easily puffed up;" and on "the most appropriate return to be made to the Almighty for His blessings," the conclusion of the *wise preacher* "Fear God and keep his commandments:" and by reading, marking and inwardly digesting these, he may become learned, meek and sound in true faith, (read him again in the last *Review*) and thus save the exposure of his ignorance on these important but much neglected subjects. Hoping my advice may not be in vain, but may redound to his advantage I take this opportunity to say, Mr. Editor,

That I am your servant,
SCRIBO.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

MR. EDITOR,—You will perceive by the *Review's* notice of the proceedings in the School Board of this Town that what Dr. Ryerson failed to accomplish by convention and open debate he is now about to attempt by underhand means—to violate the most sacred rights of conscience, and compel parents to send their children to school. The salvation of the soul is far more precious than the mere cultivation of the mind, yet we all protest against the Popish Decree to compel us to attend Church, and that equally whether the Pope be a King or a Priest. Now I am as anxious as any one to have all the people educated properly, but I protest against all *immoral* compulsion. Governments have no authority from God to interfere with parents and none from nature. Parental authority is the highest on earth. Civil Government is merely a Scholastic Institution like the Common School, founded upon that authority, and can never interfere with it without the most fatal consequences—tyranny and popery. It is a tyrannical principle, and will lead to these results as it did always before and ever must.

Now I believe that the result desired can be accomplished, because it has been accomplished once before—and so far as I know only once—and that was in Scotland where, some twenty years ago, the majority of parishes could boast that not a child above seven years old could not read. In my own neighborhood for miles round there was only one family of *vagabonds*, who were regarded as a sort of monsters, that could not read. Here was the thing proposed done. Now how was it done?—Simply by each Teacher having a *moral charge* over a certain district, so that impelled at once by zeal for his own interests and zeal for the improvement of the young, he sought them out and compelled them by authority, by kindness and by moral suasion, to attend scho l willingly and cheerfully—in a way that no mere Police compulsion could do. The Church regarded the School as its companion, and hand in hand Minister and Teacher aided the parents both to know and do their duty to their children's souls and minds, and the Magistrates compelled them to perform their civil duties.

As for Reformatory Schools, they are utterly out of the question in a country like Canada: the infringement of liberty, the enormous expenditure, the iniquity of the appointments, the abuses of the system, will combine every religious, honest, earnest man against the attempt to pauperize the children of the poor. There is a Christian remedy. The Ladies' *Relief* Society by assisting the parents to live and keep their children clean, may also enable and persuade them to keep them at school, if that be all that is desired. But mere learning only makes *infidels* and *rebels*, as may be seen in every nation where it has been tried, and therefore until we have *Bible* Schools as in Scotland and England and Ireland among the Protestant population, we shall never make our people a Religious and moral people. Therefore I trust that every Christian in Canada will with all his might oppose all such attempts to bring us and our children into bondage.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Yours very truly,
A LOVER OF LIBERTY.

We wish our readers would try Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir for coughs, colds and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs, for we are confident from the abundance of evidence that it is one of the oldest and most reliable cough medicines in use. It is sold by the Druggists and Merchants in this country for 25 cents per bottle and warranted. Henry's Vermont Liniment needs but a single trial to make it a household treasure in every family. 25 cts. per bottle. Try it.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN ARKANSAS.

BATTLEFIELD, NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., Dec. 8.—Gen. Heron's forces, en route to reinforce Gen. Blunt, met the enemy yesterday on Crawford Prairie, ten miles south of Fayetteville, Ark. The fight resulted in a rencounter victory. The enemy was 24,000 strong, and was divided into four divisions under Generals Parsons, Marmaduke, Frost and Price, all under Gen. Hindman, and embraced the flower of the trans-Mississippi army, well supported by eighteen pieces of artillery. The enemy flanked Blunt's position at Cane Hill, and made a sudden attack on Gen. Heron to prevent him uniting with Gen. Blunt. Heron's force consisted of the 94th and 37th Illinois; the 19th and 20th Iowa; the 26th Indiana; the 20th Wisconsin and a battalion of two of cavalry—in all 5,500 to 7,000 men and twenty-four pieces of artillery. The battle raged from ten a. m. till dark, and was desperately fought throughout.

Our artillery drove the enemy from two strong positions, and kept their overwhelming numbers at bay.

The 26th Wisconsin regiment captured a Confederate battery of four heavy guns, but were forced to abandon them under a murderous fire.

The 19th Iowa also took the same battery and fought most desperately, but was also obliged to yield it. Almost every regiment distinguished itself.

About four o'clock Gen. Blunt arrived from Cane Hill with 5,000 men and a strong force of artillery, and attacked the enemy in the rear. The Confederates made a desperate effort to capture General Blunt's batteries, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter. We held the whole field at dark, and before nine o'clock that night the entire Confederate force was in full retreat over the Boston Mountains. Our loss in killed and wounded is 600; that of the Confederate 1,500, by their own admission. Several of the enemy's field officers were killed—among them Col. Stein, commanding a brigade. He was formerly a Brigadier-General in the Missouri State Guard. Only a few prisoners were taken. We captured four caissons filled with ammunition. Lieut-Colonel McFarlane, of the 19th Iowa, is the only field officer killed on our side. Major Hubbard, of the 1st Missouri cavalry, was taken prisoner.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 9.—The weather is milder and the snow has melted considerably.

The following general order has just been published:—

No person will be allowed to cross the lines in the direction of the enemy without a pass from these headquarters.

Married.

At Peterborough, by the Rev. J. M. Roger, on Tuesday

Groceries & Provisions.

ALL FRESH STOCK!

H. MORROW,

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS, THAT HE HAS JUST RECEIVED A COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY,

CONSISTING OF A LARGE VARIETY OF

TEAS AND SUGARS

SUCH AS

Young Hyson, Imperial,
Gunpowder, Japan,
Uncolored Japans, Young Hyson, &c.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK TEAS.

He would respectfully solicit an examination of his stock, as he is convinced that his

PRICES will be FOUND LOW,

If not LOWER than any House in Town!

Peterborough, December 9th, 1862. 50

FOR GOOD, USEFUL, WELL MADE

CLOTHING!

Call at HAFFEY'S.

OVERCOATS!

A Splendid Stock! All his own manufacture! At the very Lowest Prices!

TERMS CASH.

JOHN HAFFEY.

Peterborough, December 10th, 1862 50

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, December 11, 1862.

	$	c.		$	c.
Flour ₩ brl	4	25	@	4	50
Wheat ₩ bush. fall	0	85	@	0	00
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	0	75	@	0	00
Butter ₩ lb	0	12½	@	0	00
Potatoes	0	30	@	0	40
Barley ₩ bush	0	50	@	00	65
Oats "	0	25	@	0	27
Peas "	0	40	@	0	45
Pork ₩ cwt	2	50	@	3	00
Beef ₩ cwt	2	00	@	3	00
Hay ₩ ton new	10	00	@	15	00
Hides ₩ cwt	4	00	@	0	00
Eggs, per dozen	0	10	@	0	00
Cord wood	1	50	@	2	00
Turnips	0	10	@	0	12½
Fowls ₩ pair	0	20	@	0	30
Sheepskins	0	60	@	1	00
Apples	0	30	@	0	40
Geese	0	25	@	0	30
Turkeys	0	30	@	0	50
Carrots	0	18	@	0	20
Straw	1	50	@	2	50

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, on Tuesday the 30th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Patrick Twomey, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Michael Costello, *Defendant*

The East half of Lot No. 9 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Dec. 10th, 1862. 50

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of PETERBORO' AND VICTORIA, To Wit: } WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 17th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

The Bank of Montreal,
vs.
A. A. McLauchlan, W. H. McLauchlan, and John Jacobs.

Half an acre on the West side of Eldon Street, in the Village of Oakwood, being part of the North-east quarter of Lot No. 15, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Mariposa.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Dec. 10th, 1862. 50

☞ REMEMBER

THE

PETERBORO AMATEUR

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT,

AT THE TOWN HALL,

Tuesday Ev'g, Dec. 16th,

IN AID OF THE DISTRESSED

LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES.

Peterboro', Dec. 10th, 1862. 50

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult breathing, Sore throat &c., &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

To Vocalists and public Speakers, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOB MOORE, Sole Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. For sale in Peterborough by A. W. Knapt, Ormond & Gilmour and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Campbell, Keene; and by all Medicine dealers.

April, 1862. 18

SENSIBLE AT LAST.

THE subscriber having for a long time both felt and seen the folly of selling Goods on Credit, has come to the conclusion to go on the ready pay system, as promises will not pay Bank Notes. He hopes that such a large reduction in his prices from those which have to be charged in the Credit system, will be a sufficient inducement to double the patronage he has received.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS

Removed

TO HIS

NEW BRICK STORE ON GEORGE ST.,

Opposite Mr. Wm. Coulter's,

where he will be found with as good a selection of

Groceries and Provisions,

AS IS IN TOWN, SUCH AS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,
RICE, TOBACCOES,
SPICES of all kinds,
FISH of the nicest quality,
PORK, by the Barrel or Pound,
A lot of splendid American APPLES,
Also, a most select lot of

CROCKERY!

of all kinds, from the coarse Stone Crocks to the finest China. Tea Sets from $2 50 to $8. Also, GLASS ARE in good variety.

Boots & Shoes will be sold at cost,

as he intends going out of that department.

Also WOODENWARE and TOYS of all kinds, for the HOLIDAY PRESENTS. All of which will be sold LOWER than ever offered in this here borough before, and if you do not believe just

COME AND SEE!

G. W. ROBINSON.

Peterboro, Dec. 10th, 1862. 50

ASHBURNHAM

PLANING MILL!

THE subscribers having Leased the premises lately occupied by Craigie & Stephenson,

On Rogers' Mill Race,

ASHBURNHAM,

are now manufacturing, and will keep constantly on hand,

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, FRAMES,

AND

MOULDINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

PLANING of all Kinds!

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE, AND

☞ *AT MODERATE RATES.*

Bard & Robertson.

Ashburnham, Dec. 6th, 1862. 50-3m

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 50 Acres of valuable property, being part of Lot No. 2, in the 13th Con. of Douro, within 15 minutes walk of the Town of Peterboro'. There is on the premises a good

NEW DWELLING HOUSE,

and a large, new,

Frame Barn & Stables,

with other out-houses; there is also a good WELL OF WATER on the premises.

TERMS LIBERAL.

For particulars apply to R. A. McNabb, Peterborough, or to

WILLIAM STEWART,
Douro.

Dec. 10th, 1862. 50-3m

PETERBOROUGH

GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

THE public semi-annual Examination of the above school will take place on

Thursday and Friday, Dec. 18th & 19th.

The Classical and French Department will be examined on Thursday, and the various English Departments on Friday. ☞ The public are cordially invited to attend.

P. S.—On the Monday Evening following, the pupils will give a short Entertainment in aid of the Lancashire Operatives.

Peterboro, Dec. 10th, 1862 50

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE formerly occupied by the subscriber, on Bathurst Street, West of the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railway Station. For particulars apply to

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

Ashburnham, 6th Dec., 1862. 50

Coffee and Chocolate!

☞ **GOOD, FRESH AND CHEAP.**

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 12.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Dividend of four per cent. for the current half year, upon the capital stock of this institution, has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank or its Agencies, on and after

Friday, the 2nd day of January next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the sixteenth to the thirty-first December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

A. CAMERON,
Cashier.

Toronto, Nov. 20, 1862. 49

GOLD AND SILVER

ELECTROPLATING

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he is prepared to Electroplate either in Gold or Silver, such as

WATCHES,

WATCH GUARDS,

FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c., &c.,

at his residence, Hunter street, west of the Union Hotel.

All work executed in a superior style.

GEORGE ALLEN.

Peterboro', Dec. 2nd, 1862. 49-1y

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office up to Dec 3rd, 1862. Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

Armstrong, Christ'r	Lillico, John
Austin, Edgar A	Millon, Patrick
Buoid, John	May, Henry
Brady, John	Montgomery, John G
Brownlee, James	Meyers, Henry
Bigelow, Miss Maggie	O'Donnell, Edward
Buchanan, H. L.	Phillips, Mrs J
Brennan, Miss Ann	Quillinan, Michael
Blackmore, Thomas	Rombough, W J
Bulmer, Edwin	Ryan, Miss Mary
Bleatt, Josiah	Rooney Lawrence
Chatten, Wm	Stenson, Zacheriah
Casey, James	Sullivan, Miss Ellen
Cooney, Johnston	Saunders, John
Coughlin, Tim Sen'r	Smith, Miss Mary
Develin, Miss Mary	Straln, Eliza
Dawson, Patrick	Stweed, Mrs
Davis, John	Sedgwick, Thos
Essery, Geo H	Saunders, Francis
Fairbairn, Miss Hannah	Smith, Fanny
Fegan, Bridget	Sloan, Fanny
Frediuburgh, Hiram	Smith, Richard
Foote, John Wesley	Taylor, W
Green, F B	Trennan, Patrick
Guthrie, Adam	Thomson, Charles
Grant, R	Traill, Jas G
Graham, Sarah J	Thompson, Elias
Gallavin, Mary Ann	Waters, George
Hall, J G	Woods, John
Hunt, Samuel	Wait, D V
ealy, Mrs Julia	Wilson, Hugh
Humphrey, Isa	Wait, James
Hayes, Thomas	Welsh, Mary
Johnston, Wm	McMartin, Michael
Lynch, James	McDougal, Ranald
Lee, Miss Elizabeth	McPherson Hugh
Leeper, James	McDonald, Francis B
Lillay, Catherine	McIntosh, James

S. J. CARVER,
Postmaster.

Peterboro, December 3rd, 1862. 49

SIGN OF THE

CIRCULAR SAW,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH,

ROBERT HAMILTON,

IMPORTER OF

British and American Hardware,

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Ropes, Chains, Agricultural Implements, Bar, Rod, and Hoop Iron, Oils, Paints, Glass and Putty, Sporting & Blasting Powder, Carpenter's House Furnishing in great variety, a large assortment of Table

KNIVES AND FORKS,

Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Plated ware, &c, Saws, Files, Rasps, &c.

Having imported the above articles from the manufacturers, he is

Able and Determined to Sell Hardware

TO MEET THE HARD TIMES,

☞ **At Unprecedently Low Prices!**

Cash purchasers will consult their own interests by giving him a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 26th 1862. 48

WANTED

WITH a salary of $30 by the month and all travelling expenses paid. *Agents* in all the Country Parishes in Canada East and West, for the sale of a

NEW SEWING MACHINE,

Not yet introduced in Canada. A fortune can be made by their sale.

Apply immediately to

MICHAEL RATTY,
General Agent,
Post Office, Quebec.

Quebec, 1863. 41

LARD WANTED.

THE subscribers will take any quantity of good clean Lard

In Exchange for Goods.

LEMAY, TURCOTTE & Co.

Peterboro', 26th Nov., 1862. 48

PHOTOGRAPHY!

Mr. EWING,

Has Removed to his New Rooms,

OVER ORMOND & GILMOUR'S DRUG STORE.

ENTRANCE ON HUNTER ST.,

Pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Peterboro, Nov. 5th, 1862. 45

AXES,

made by hand and with

CHARCOAL,

to suit the Lumbering Trade, or anything else.

Simcoe St., Peterboro, Sep. 15th, 1862. 38

A LARGE STOCK OF

Family and Shanty

Blankets,

VERY CHEAP.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Nov. 6th, 1862. 46-3in

TO MEET

HARD TIMES!

FURS, FURS, FURS!

The subscriber offers to sell his

UNSURPASSING STOCK,

IN RETAIL.

UNDER WHOLESALE PRICES

FOR CASH,

Stone Martin Victorines	$18.00
Best Mink Victorines	18.00
Rock Martin Victorines	3.00 and upwards.
German Mink	2.25
Imitation Ermine Victorines	2.00
" Fitsh	2.50 and upwards.
Common Fur Caps from	0.80 to $1.00
Natural Seal Caps	2.25.
South Seal do	3.50
Imitation Seal do	2.00
Russian Lamb do	2.00

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF

ROBES, LINED AND TRIMMED!

and many other articles too numerous to mention.

W. LECH.

Peterboro', Dec. 2nd, 1862. 49-3i

Review copy.

$10,000 WORTH OF GROCERIES.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has opened a new store in the building lately occupied by R. B. McDougall, where he offers for sale a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, consisting in part of

SUGARS OF ALL KINDS.

Teas, Coffee, Spice, Rice, Tobacco,

COAL OIL LAMPS,

OF THE MOST IMPROVED KINDS,

COAL OIL, AMERICAN STONE WARE,

OF EVERY VARIETY,

And other articles too numerous to mention.

Well knowing [after an experience of twenty years in the trade] that the "nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling," he will sell for small profits, having bought his stock with CASH he is confident that he can sell goods *for ready pay cheaper* than any other merchant in Peterboro'. As the goods offered for sale by the undersigned *are all paid for*, he does not confine himself to selling them "*cheap for cash only*," he will cheerfully exchange them for all kinds of country produce, *at cash prices.* The subscriber does not attempt to enumerate all the articles which he offers for sale.

☞ Call and examine the goods and see how cheap the "yankee" can sell them.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD, McDOUGALL, STAND. ☜

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Nov. 19th, 1862. 47

MILLAR & BERTRAM

HARDWARE & IRON MERCHANTS,

5 Market Block, George Street,

HAVE now received, and offer for sale, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES, A large and well assorted stock of

BAR IRON, HORSE NAILS, FILES, RASPS,

ANVILS, VICES, BELLOWS,

AND GENERAL BLACKSMITH'S FURNISHINGS,

Carpenters' Tools,

of every description, from the best Manufacturers.

SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS,

BEST PROVED CHAINS,

Broad and Narrow Axes, Cross Cut Saws,

and all other Hardware required for Lumbering operations.

GRAIN SCOOPS, HAY & STRAW KNIVES

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

They have also a very select stock of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, AND GENERAL SHELF HARDWARE,

an inspection of which is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', November 13, 1862. 47

DIARIES! DIARIES! DIARIES!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DIARIES,

All Qualities, Styles and Prices!

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE

Cheap for Cash, at

T. MENZIES' Bookstore.

Peterboro, Nov 6, 1862. 45

ALMANACS.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC

FOR 1863,

Received by

T. MENZIES.

Peterboro', 13th Nov. 1862. 46

Fresh Salmon and Lobsters,

(IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TINS.)

Dried Fish,

Herrings in barrels & boxes

Lochfine Herrings,

Sardines, &c.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

HYDROPULT

FOR SALE.

Apply at the Office of the *Examiner* paper.

Peterboro', Nov. 5th, 1862. 45-tf.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

The subscriber has just received a lot of

PEACHES! APPLES! GRAPES! &C.

Also:—Oysters!

AND A LOT OF

NEW HONEY.

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note made by me, and payable to James Smith, for $117, six months from the 3rd day of September, 1862, as I have never received any value for the said note, and I do not intend to pay it.

J. EDWARDS.

Peterboro, 31st Oct., 1862. 42-3in.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having notified the ratepayers of this Municipality of the amounts of taxes due by them, will be found in J. T. Heathorn's office, on Hunter street, every lawful day, from 9½ o'clock, a. m., till 4 p. m., to receive the said taxes. He does not wish to issue warrants, but if parties neglect to pay after

FOURTEEN DAYS NOTICE,

they must blame themselves if costs are incurred. The Collectors Roll has to be returned by him on the 14th of December.

JOHN A. HASTLEY,
Collector.

Peterboro', 25th Nov., 1862. 46

MONTREAL

CHEAP CASH STORE,

Dickson's Block,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

THE best place in Peterboro' to purchase every description of

Ready-made Clothing.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,

GROCERIES, &c., &c.

A First Class Tailor on the Premises; and all orders for Clothing made up on neatly and as fashionably and at lower prices than any other house in the trade. The Fall Stock, which has been received, is very full and well selected in cloths of every variety.

A call and examination of my stock solicited.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Dickson's Block, George St.,
Peterboro', C. W.

November 8th, 1862. 46-tf

WOODS AND FORESTS.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

QUEBEC, 28th October, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that Licenses to cut Timber on the scattered vacant Public Lands, in the old Townships, in the Territories mentioned below, will be granted, by the respective Crown Timber Agents, to applicants, on and after the

Twentieth November next.

When two or more applications are received for the same lot or lots, the applicants will be called on to tender a Bonus in addition to the single Ground Rent. The Bonus and Ground Rent to be paid within a given number of days, to be fixed by the agent. If not then paid, License to issue to the next highest bidder.

TERRITORIES.	AGENTS.	ADDRESS.
Lower Ottawa,	C. E. BELLE,	Montreal, C.E
Upper Ottawa,	A. J. RUSSELL,	Ottawa City, C.W.
Ontario,	Jos. F. WAY,	Bellaville, C.W.
Peninsula of Canada West.	A. W. POWELL,	Windsor, C.W.

WM. McDOUGALL,
Commissioner.

Nov. 12, 1862. 46-6in

HORSE TO TRADE.

THE subscriber has a Canadian Horse that he wishes to Trade for Lumber, Cord wood, or Milch Cows. The Horse will do any kind of work, single or double.

E. C. HILL.

Peterboro, Nov. 6th, 1862. 46-2in

Winter is Coming!

FITZGERALD & BROS.

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that they are now manufacturing

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS,

SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

AT HUTCHINSON'S OLD STAND,

AT THE FOOT OF SMITHTOWN HILL,

where they will be happy to supply all those who may favor them with a call.

All of which is warranted to be made from the best timber, and any person ordering from them, are invited to call and examine the timber before it is painted.

JOBBING & HORSE SHOEING

done on the shortest notice.

As they have in their employ Mr. David Carruthers, the well known Horse Shoer and Farrier, and as he has become a reformed man, he can be always depended upon, and found on hand.

Peterboro', 12th Nov., 1862. 46

PORT AND SHERRY WINES!

Brandy, Gin, Rum,

SCOTCH, IRISH & CANADIAN WHISKIES

In Wood and Bottle,

All at Lowest Prices.

OGILVY & HOOD.
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

TEAS! TEAS!

JUST RECEIVED, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Young Hyson,
Imperial,
Gunpowder,
Japan Young Hyson,
Uncolored Japans, &c.

Which will be offered at the Lowest possible Prices.

FINE YOUNG HYSON 2s 9d, upwards,

Call and see samples and prices.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'

November 18th, 1862. 47

A Large & Varied Assortment of

GENERAL

GROCERIES,

JUST TO HAND.

Warranted, Fresh, Cheap, and of First Quality!

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

SUGARS.—VIZ.:

Cuba and Porto Rico,
Yellow Refined,
English and Montreal Crushed,
Dry Crushed, and
Ground and Extra Ground.

CURRANTS.

RAISINS.—

Layers,
M. R.'s
Sultana's, &c.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

BLACK TEAS!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE best

Assortment of Black Teas

ever offered in Town.

Very fine English Breakfast Congou at 2s 6d.
Very finest English Black, at 4s. 6d.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

LOOK HERE!

Good Mixed Tea at 2s 3d pr lb.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

LOOK AT THIS!

NEW CASH STORE!

All Fresh Stock!

Scott & McDonald,

NO. 2, MARKET BLOCK,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH,

HAVE opened in the Store lately occupied by W. A. SCOTT, a large, well-selected and entirely new Stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c,

Which, from the peculiar advantages possessed by them in buying, they will sell at the lowest prices for CASH ONLY.

Their Stock will be found very complete, comprising in Dry Goods:

Prints, Delanes, Cobourgs,
Cashmeres, Repps, Winceys,
Hosiery, Regattas, Tickings,
Flannels, Cloths, &c., &c., &c.
Groceries, Teas, Tobaccos,
Coffee, Sugar, Rice.

☞ And every other class of Goods required for Family use.

In Boots and Shoes our Stock will be found large and at

LOW PRICES.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our Stock, being convinced that we can offer advantages to purchasers not surpassed by any House in the Trade.

SCOTT & McDONALD.

Peterborough, November 18th, 1862. 47

GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOTHING

AT THE

Buffalo Clothing Store!

THE subscribers announce that they have just received one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Men's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing ever brought into the Town of Peterboro', which they are prepared to sell at lower prices than any house in the trade.

The following is a list of prices:—

PANTS.	COATS.
150 Doeskin Pants from $3 50 to $5 00	175 Satinett Coats from $3 to $5
300 Satinett Pants from $1 75 to $2 75	200 heavy Canadian Tweeds from $4 to $7
200 Cassimere Pants from $3 00 to $4 50	150 American Tweeds from $5 to $9
150 American Tweeds from $2 to $3 50	100 Black Cloth Coats from $5 to $10
200 Canadian Tweeds from $2 to $3 50	&c. &c
&c., &c.	&c. &c

OVERCOATS.

75 Pilot Cloth Overcoats from	$6 00	to	$10.00
50 Beaver do	do	7.00 to	11.00
35 Seal Skin	do	4 00 to	7.00
60 Union Cloth	do	4.50 to	6.50
50 Whitney Cloth (all wool) Overcoats,	6.00 to		9.00

1,500 Vests of different kinds from $1 to $4.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

HATS AND CAPS,

—ALSO—

FUR CAPS,

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS

As Under Shirts, Drawers, Flannel Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, &c, &c.

☞ Call and examine the stock, and satisfy yourselves that the prices are in proportion with the hard times.

The Terms are strictly CASH.

S. HOFELLER & BROTHERS,
Buffalo Clothing Store, George Street.

Peterboro', Nov. 13th, 1862. 46

R. A. McNABB,

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO',

Would inform the Public that he is now prepared in his NEW SHOP on Hunter Street to attend to all orders for

GENTLEMEN AND BOY'S CLOHING,

IN A MANNER THAT CANNOT FAIL TO GIVE SATISFACTION. HIS

STOCK OF CLOTHS

IS VERY LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED, AND WILL BE FOUND

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY & LOWER IN PRICE

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN PETERBOROUGH!

Peterborough, November 5th, 1862. 45

Fall and Winter Goods.

C. BRADFIELD,

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Furs, Crockery, hina & Glassware, Fresh Teas.

C. B. WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK OF

BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, CAPES, MANTLES, &c., &c

WHICH ARE MADE ON THE PREMISES, IN THE LATEST STYLES, BY EXPERIENCED HANDS. HIS STOCK OF

SILK VELVETS, SILK SATINS,

RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.,

HAVING BEEN ALL PURCHASED SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN SILKS. HE IS PREPARED TO SELL

MILLINERY

Full 25 Per Cent. below the usual Price!

Orders for Millinery and Family Mourning carefully Executed.

Peterboro, Oct. 29th, 1862. 44

Sheriff's Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterboro', on Tuesday the 30th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

[illegible] Plaintiff, vs. William A. Scott, Defendant, James McMillan and James Cahoon Plaintiff's.

vs. William A. Scott, Defendant. [illegible] Plaintiff, vs. William A. Scott and Walter Scott, Defendants. Robert L. Scott, Plaintiff, vs. William A. Scott, Defendant.

The North part of Lot No. 10 West of George Street and North of Hunter Street, in the Town of Peterborough, containing 10 feet on Bethune Street, containing 12 856 square feet; Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 8th Concession; Lot No. 6, the South half of Lot No. 7 and the North half of Lot No. 8 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Smith.

The West half of Lot No. 29 in the 3rd Concession of Otonabee.

The East half of Lot No. 9 in the 2nd Concession, and the North West quarter of the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th Concession of Dover.

Lot No. 16 in the 12th Concession; Lot No. 15 in the 9th Concession, and Lots Nos. A and 1 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Harvey.

The West half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession; Lot No. 15 and the South 24 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession; the East halves of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the 8th Concession, Lot No. 7 in the 9th Concession, and Lot No. 35, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 24th, 1862. 44

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday the 25th day of November 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

[illegible] Plaintiff, vs. Charles Perry and John Rodgers, Defendants. Lot No. 25, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Smith, the North half of lot No. 29 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Smith, the East half of lot No. 20 in the 11th Concession of the Township of Smith, Broken lot No 33 in the 15th Concession of the Township of Smith, and Lot No. 3, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Burleigh.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Nov. 5, 1862. 45

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday the 23rd day of December, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', Nov. 26th, 1862. 49

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Mark Burnham, and against the lands and tenements which were of Robert Steele, deceased, and which are now in the hands of Alfred Hiram Coulson, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Robert Steele, deceased, at the time of his death, who did intestate, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title & interest which was of the said Robert Steele in the lands of the said Alfred Hiram Coulson, to be administered in and to that part of Lot No. 13, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and being composed of por tion of Village Lot No. 12, in the Village of Keene, in the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, and may be otherwise known and described as follows that is to say: Commencing at the North-east angle of the said Village Lot No. 12, then Southerly along the Eastern limit of said Village Lot No. 12, until it intersects with the North side of Bridge Street so called, thence Westerly along the North side of Bridge st, aforesaid thirty-six feet, thence Northerly parallel to the Eastern limit of the said Village Lot No. 12, until it intersects the Southern limit of Village Lot No. 13, in the said Village, thence Easterly along the said Southern limit of Village Lot No. 13, thirty-six feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 24th, 1862. 44

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 27th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

[illegible] acre.

The Bank of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. Alexander Dennistoun, Defendant. and Robert Dennistoun, Plaintiff, vs. Alexander Dennistoun, Defendant.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SOMERVILLE.

Lot No. 17 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.

Lot No. 19 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.

Lot No. 43, on Gull River, containing 111 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF BEXLEY.

Lot No. 4, in the 2nd Concession, No. 7 in the 2nd Concession; part of 3 in the 4th; the south half of No. 6 in the 3rd Concession of No. 29 north west Bay, containing 507 acres; Lot No. 30 North West Bay, containing 50[illegible]

[illegible] in the 8th Concession, containing 90 acres.

Lots Nos 9, 10 & 11 in the 1st Concession, containing 600 acres.

Lot No. 8 in the 2nd Concession, containing 200 acres.

North part of Lot [illegible] in the 3rd Concession containing 100 acres.

Lots Nos. 17 & 18, North West Bay, containing 258 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF GENELON.

[illegible] the 6th Concession, containing

Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession, containing 200 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF ONE AND TOWN OF LINDSAY.

Lots Nos. 22 and 23, in the 5th Concession, and Nos. 22 and 23, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Ops.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro', Oct. 14th, 1862. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

[illegible] Plaintiff, vs. William Lytle, Defendant. Lot No. 3, in the 15th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterborough, Oct. 17th, 1862. 43

Sheriff's Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 25th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, all the right, title and interest of the Defendants or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Nugent, Plaintiff, vs. Duncan Currie, Defendant. and Thomas Hawkins, Plaintiff, vs. Neil Currie and Duncan Currie, Defendants.

The South ½ of Lot No. 9, in the 12th Concession of Harvey, containing 100 acres.

JAMES HALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Peterboro, 30th Oct. 1862. 44

Stolen!

AN ANVIL was taken from the iron house in the yard of Mr. R. Hamilton's hardware store, on Tuesday Evening last. He desires that whoever may have taken the same will return it to him without delay.

Peterboro, October 8, 1862. 41

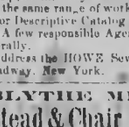
COPLAND'S ALE!

A LARGE QUANTITY OF COPLAND'S Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY

GLOVER & ROBINSON, Sole Agents.

Peterboro, Oct. 25th, 1862. 44



NEW

Carriage Establishment.

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the public that they have bought out the Carriage Making establishment of Messrs. J. & T. Douglas, where they will continue to manufacture

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES!

WAGGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

Jobbing and Horse-shoeing

executed in the best manner and at REASONABLE PRICES.

McWILLIAMS & BEISTER.

Peterborough, Oct. 14th, 1862. 43

JUST PUBLISHED.

"Forget Me Not Polka!"

DEDICATED TO THE LADIES OF PETERBOROUGH,

BY W. PHILP

Copies of which can be had at Callender & Pendland's Music Room, Scott's Building.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Peterboro, Oct. 27th, 1862. 44

OATS, BARLEY AND PEAS.

THE undersigned wishes to purchase 30,000 bushels of the above mentioned Grains, for which he will pay the highest Cash price at his Grain Warehouse, in Ashburnham.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, Nov. 5, 1862. 45

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

ESTABLISHED 1845—PERFECTED '62.

RECENT and important improvements having been put to this Machine, renders it now the most perfect before the public, and persons at a distance can order a Machine with a guarantee of its prompt and safe delivery, and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction. No more breaking needles. No more missing stitches! No trouble in making any garment, however delicate or heavy, on the same Machine, either in cambric, cloth or leather; and for dress makers, shirt makers, tailors, hat binders, shoe binders, or gaiter Binding, as well as every variety of family sewing, they have no superior, and will be sold at a much less price than any other machine capable of doing the same range of work.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of styles and prices. A few responsible Agents will be dealt with liberally.

☞ Address the HOWE Sewing Machines, 437 Broadway, New York. 25-12m

BLYTHE MILLS

Bedstead & Chair Factory.

THE undersigned is prepared to sell all kinds of Bedsteads and Chairs, Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any Factory in Canada West. All work warranted to give satisfaction, and sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

TURNING & SAWING

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Sawing on upright or circular saws, 25 cents per hour.

☞ The trade furnished with a list of prices.

G. SNIDER.

Peterboro, July 30th, 1862. 31-3m

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

538 Broadway, New York.

TO parties little acquainted with the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machines the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is specially commended. This circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared with much care, and we will endorse all statements therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in machine to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required to satisfy; first will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even the toughest harness leather without changing the feed or tension, making any adjustment of machine unnecessary. Thus we very successfully overcome the most difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Certainly can we now say, "No other Machine compares with it in this respect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost without exception—taken the highest premium, wherever the Machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first class Sewing Machines. Hence it is that we are enabled to offer the following guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in the market, or money refunded." We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years have we called upon such facts for the reputation of our Machine; and without a single competing agent in the field, there is scarcely a locality hereabout in the country where the Machine is not favourably known. We prefer such a reputation to one based on mere "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch, viz., the lock stitch, alike on both sides, requiring tension adjustment the same as other kinds of stitches.

N. B.—Local Agents wanted in every county throught the West. ☞ Special inducements offered.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co.,
538 Broadway, New York.

Sept. 10, 1862. 37

Farms for Sale, &c.

FOR SALE.

THAT large and commodious Hotel known as the

"COMMERCIAL HOTEL,"

At Bridgenorth,

will be sold CHEAP, and on easy terms of payment. The building is a substantial one, 64 feet by 36, two story high, well situated for doing a good business.

Frame Stable and 2 Sheds attached, a good Garden, and plenty of Water on the premises.

ALSO:—FOR SALE.

250 Acres of good Hard Wood Land, being composed of Lot 4, in the 15th Con.; and Lot 5, in the 16th Con., of Harvey, 7 miles from Bobcaygeon, and 9 miles from Bridgenorth.

Indisputable Title will be given.

For particulars apply to the undersigned, at Hastings Post Office.

JAMES GREIVES.

November 10th, 1862. 46

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY!

WITH A COMMODIOUS

STONE DWELLING HOUSE.

THAT beautifully situated residence with 1 an acre of land, being Lot No 13, South of Hunter and West of George Street, at present occupied by Dr. McNabb.

This is undoubtedly the most desirable property now for sale in Peterboro'. The House is of Stone and in good repair.

THE GARDEN

is filled with good Fruit Trees, now bearing, and is now in a high state of cultivation.

TERMS EASY. Apply to

A. W. KEMPT, Druggist.

Peterboro, August, 1862. 3s

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale, which contains 100 Acres, 10 of which are chopped and 3 under crop. There is a good Frame Dwelling House, and a Blacksmith shop, with or without tools. This is a rare opportunity for a big gain, as the property is situated in the Township of Galway and Village of Kinmount, and is also in a good lumbering district.

For particulars apply to

THOMAS GREEN,
Kinmount Post Office.

Kinmount, Oct. 28th, 1862. 45-1m

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots No. 8, North of London Street,
14, 15, 16, & 18, South McDonnell St.,
17, North of McDonnell Street,
17, South of London Street,
18, North of Murray Street,
and 6, North of Sherbrook Street.

For terms apply to

JAMES HALL.

Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale one 1 of an acre, with a comfortable House and outbuildings, being Lot No. 10, West of George and North of Dublin Streets, in the Town of Peterboro'.

For information regarding terms, &c., apply to the Examiner Office, or to the subscriber, at Fenelon Falls.

HENRY GRAHAM

Fenelon Falls, Nov. 7, 1862. 46

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN SALT,

IN BARRELS.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Nov. 6th, 1862. 46-3i

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT **Building Lot**, having a frontage of thirty feet on Chambers' Street, made vacant by the late fire. TERMS LIBERAL.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Nov. 16th, 1862. 48-6in

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES, beautifully situated on Lake street, Ashburnham, opposite Parson Burnham's residence.

For particulars apply to Mr. T. G. Hazlitt, Merchant, Peterborough; Mr. James Stratten, School Teacher, Ashburnham; or to

GEO. McKEWEN, Proprietor.

Lot 18, 10th Con., Otonabee, Oct. 8, 1862. 41

HOUSE TO LET.

A HOUSE to be let on Bethune St. Apply to this office, or to Mr. R. KINGAN.

Peterboro' 1st [illegible] 2. 49

A Cottage to Rent

IN the most beautiful and healthy part of the Town, and East of the Union School. The House is warm, and commodiously laid out, with suitable Outhouses, and a Flower and Vegetable Garden in front.

RENT MODERATE, and possession can be given on the 11th November. Apply to

P. RYAN.

Peterboro, Oct. 13, 1862. 43

NEW

CHEAP GROCERY AND FEED STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has leased the premises lately occupied by F. H. Armstrong, where he intends to keep a good selection of

Groceries and Crockery,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

FLOUR AND MILL FEED

Kept constantly on hand.

N. B.—Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

JOSEPH G. HUSTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 17, 1862. 38

REMOVAL!

THE Subscribers take this opportunity on their removal to those commodious Premises newly erected by Mr. McKellar, on Hunter Street, to return their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public in general for the liberal support they have hitherto enjoyed, and they trust that by prict attention to business a Lere'ofore they will merit a continuance of the same. A large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF ALL THE

FASHIONABLE GOODS!

of the season kept on hand, and made up in good style on the shortest notice. Also, a substantial and well selected stock of

Fashionable Ready-Made Clothing!

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAPER FOR THE MONEY,

☞ *All necessary Furnishings for Gentlemen kept in Stock.*

WM. MERCER & BROS.,
Tailors & Clothiers, Hunter Street.

N. B.—TWO GOOD WORKMEN WANTED.

Peterborough, Nov. 3, 1862. 45-4in

Insurance Column.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y

ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princes Street, Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st. " Perth—79 High Street.

Office in London—20 Cannon Street. " Dublin—36 & College Green. " Montreal—Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT - - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE thirty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen Friday, the 18th April

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Drumallan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair. There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States before-mentioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurance during the year, contained in 1189 Proposal	£454,835 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 981 Policies were issued	350,080 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS on said Policies	11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPAT ON POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantees	22,999 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 6,750 current LIFE POLICIES	1,955,95 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	373,563 3 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	98,756 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report Stated that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his entire approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £83,975 os 6d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and nett premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 16s 7d, to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £217,821 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinized in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realized on the Life business, a retrospective bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, now vested, are equal to 32 per cent on the sum assured; and that the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 75 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies Issued.	No. of Policies Issued.	New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
1858	£[illegible]	£[illegible]	435	£[illegible] 18 0	£[illegible] 8 2	£219,[illegible] 8 2
1859	[illegible]	[illegible]	540	[illegible] 1 8	[illegible] 6 3	[illegible] 3 1
1860	316 320	253 970	892	8 776 13 0	312 078 8 10	
1861	349 078	290 746	933	7 767 15 6	331 606 11 0	
1862	434 958	339 650	1189	11 370 1 1	373 563 3 2	
Totals	£1 526 356	£1,219 697	3989	37 100 15 10	335 [illegible] 15 6	1,537 253 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,

CHARLES E. GRIFFITH, Manager.
ALEX. STARLES, JR., Secretary.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Secretary for Canada.

J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office, Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

PETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c. ☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18-1y

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the North East ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Donro.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 11 miles, on one of the principle travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price. Apply to

H. T. STRICKLAND.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8-3in

HORSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a very fine young Horse, which he wishes to dispose of. He is of a Dark Grey color, and only four years old.

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO.'

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland.
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.
RICHARD P. STREET, *Secty & Treas.*

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Agent, Peterborough.

October, 1861. 41

PROVINCIAL

INSURANCE CO', OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office - - - Toronto.

President—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice President—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Hon. George Crawford.
Hon. Malc'm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.
Inspector of Agencies—Wm. Bilgh, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs. Duggan & Burns.
Bankers—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent Peterborough

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

GENERAL INUSANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITANNIA

ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 1y

FISHER'S LIVERY STABLE,

CORNER OF

GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS

PETERBOROUGH.

HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THOS. J FISHER.

Peterboro, May 14, 1862. 20

Insurance Column.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE following table compiled from the official returns, exhibits, at a glance, the increase of duty paid to the Government by the different Insurance Offices, metropolitan and provincial, during the year 1861.

THE "ROYAL."

It will be seen, stands as before, at the very head of the list, and maintains a rate of progress very far in advance of all its rivals and competitors. Twelve months ago, we had the gratification of recording the fact that its increase, in the year 1860, had been more than double that of any other company—had exceeded 30 per cent., of the entire increase of all the London offices combined—and had also exceeded 30 per cent, of the aggregate increase of the remaining twenty eight provincial offices. We have now the pleasure of inviting the attention of our readers to the testimony of these later returns, which show that in the year 1861, the increase of the "Royal" was very nearly sixty per cent. in excess of the increase of any other company—that there were but three offices which came even within 50 per cent of it, and the "R" was actually more than one-sixth of the entire increase of the remaining forty-four offices, London and Provincial put together. Comment upon such facts as these would be superfluous. They prove, conclusively, the continued advance of the "Royal" in the confidence and good opinion of the public. That advance has been, from the beginning, as remarkable as it has been rapid, and we cordially congratulate the directors and shareholders upon the cause we regard it as the just reward of prudent management, of liberal and honorable dealing, and of undoubted stability.

1 Royal	£785,744	Manchester	£[illegible]
2 Liverpool & London	502,548	National	[illegible]
3 Imperial	1437 36	Caledonian	372
4 North British	27	Guardian	31
5 Newcastle	1413	Royal Insurance	250
6 Sun	2565	Church of England	52
7 Queen	2102	Salvage	10
8 Law	2288	Birmingham	103
9 Globe	2126	Scottish Union	149
10 Norwich Union	1928	Colonial	Pro.
11 County	1685	Scottish	149
12 Western of Scotland	1564	Provincial of Ireland	109
13 Scottish Union	1545	Northern	101
14 Fire & Life Assurance	1464	Sun Fire Office	98
15 Provincial	1295	Midland Counties	87
16 London	1208	Star	59
17 Royal Exchange	1060	Birmingham District	54
18 General	807	London Union	52
19 Last Union	880	Shropshire & North Wales	39
20 Scottish Provincial	79		26
21 Caledonian	68	Norwich Equitable	25
22 Lancashire	813	Reserve	21
23 Yorkshire	437	Bristol	8

A. SMITH,
(Bank of Toronto)
Agent for Peterboro'

August, 1862. 34

NORTH BRITISH Fire and Life Insurance Comp'y.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 0 0 Stg.
ACCUMULATED FUND £1,174,393 6 11 Stg.
ANNUAL REVENUE...£ 214,655 7 9 Stg.

PRESIDENT:

His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, K. T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

The Most Noble the Marquis of Ancrcorn, K.G.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stair.

HEAD OFFICE:

64 PRINCESS STREET, EDINBURGH.

MANAGER, David Smith.
SECRETARY, John Ogilvie, Esq.

CANADA CENTRAL BRANCH:

4 & 5 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, MONTREAL.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
D. Lorn. MacDougall, Esq.,
Thomas Davidson, Esq.,

ORDINARY DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Louis Renaud, M. L. C.
The Hon. John Rose, M. P.
Thomas Ryan Esq., Merchant,
James Law, Esq., Barrister.
David Davidson, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal.

SECRETARY.
H. J. Johnston, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA:
Messrs. MacDougall and Davidson.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCES effected at the LOWEST RATES of PREMIUMS corresponding to the risk.

Losses by Fire from Lightning made good.

The full power of settling all Losses is vested in the Montreal Board of Directors, and claims are payable immediately on being adjusted.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Company combines the system of *Mutual Assurance* with the safety of A LARGE PROTECTING CAPITAL, and thus affords all the facilities and advantages which can be prudently offered by any Life Assurance Company.

Non-Partners of the Profits amongst those insured under the participation of profits class.

The subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent for the Company for Peterborough and vicinity, and is now ready to receive orders and to give full particulars as to rates and any other information that may be required.

J. N. TRAVERS, Agent.

Peterboro, July 10th, 1862. 30

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro,' April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON
Agent.

THOS BOLTWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1861. 31

THE COMMERCIAL

Building & Investment SOCIETY.

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN,
Agent.

Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1863. 16

CANADA

Permanent Building and SAVING'S SOCIETY.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE ... 380,000
ANNUAL INCOME 150,000

THE Society advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate situate in West Canada, and payable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office

C. W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 6

A NEW WORK BY DR. GUNN.

GUNN'S New Domestic Physician;

OR, HOME BOOK OF HEALTH:

A COMPLETE guide for Families, pointing out in familiar and plain terms, the causes, symptoms, treatment, and cure of the

DISEASES INCIDENT TO MEN, Women and Children:

TOGETHER WITH A GRAND TREATISE ON THE

PASSIONS AND EMOTIONS

SHOWING HOW

Love, Hope, Joy, Affection, Anger, Idolatry, Grief, Fear, Despair, Jealousy, Cheerfulness, Religion, etc., showing the Influence of the Mind on the Body as a Cause of Health and Disease.

ALSO:

A Complete Materia Medica,

or, list of all the principal remedies used in the treatment of disease, including nearly

300 MEDICINAL PLANTS, HERBS AND VEGETABLE REMEDIES,

with descriptions of each, and directions for preparing and using them. (With an elegant and correct Likeness of the Author,)

By JOHN C. GUNN, M. D.,

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Author of the old work known as "GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE."

Also, AN APPENDIX containing a popular treatise on ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY and the LAWS OF HEALTH; the whole making a large octavo volume of

OVER ONE THOUSAND PAGES,

with numerous

VALUABLE ILLUSTRATIONS!

THIS is probably the best, as well as the most thorough and extensive book ever published, as a Domestic or Family Medical Work. its author is now an old man, and is probably more generally known as a popular medical author than any man living, owing to the great popularity and extensive use of his old work, which was one of great value, but in the present advanced state of medical science is altogether behind the times. Dr. G. is a graduate of several of the best Medical Colleges in the world, viz.: of Philadelphia, and of London and Paris. He has been a successful practising physician for nearly forty years—and it can be hardly supposed that any man can be better qualified to write such a work than he is. He has spent most of the time for several years in preparing this work—intending it, as he often remarked, as his last and greatest Legacy to Posterity.

The work contains a description of all the diseases known or common to this country—their causes, symptoms, and character—with plain and full directions for successfully treating them, telling what remedies to use; how to use them and when—the whole stated in plain and simple language; or whenever any technical or Medical terms are used, they are fully explained; so that the commonest mind can understand them. The remedies recommended are generally of the simplest kind, such as are harmless, yet efficient, and usually such as are easily to be obtained.

Besides the diseases common to both sexes, the work contains a department on the diseases of Females, and their treatment. Also a department on the diseases of Children, which alone is worth the price of the book to mothers and all who have the care of children.

An important item in the work is its Pharmacy, or valuable Family Receipts, there being more than forty pages of Medical Receipts and Compounds, many of which will be found very important and useful in a family.

☞ Remember that this book can only be had of the Agent, who is the really, and is not to be had either of us, direct, or through Booksellers.

Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co.,
25 West Fourth-St et, Cincinnati

☞ This Book may be seen at the Telegraph Office in Peterboro'. All persons who reside in the Townships of Otonabee and Smith and in the Town of Peterboro, may obtain it by sending their orders to my address on or before the 1st of December next, as it will be delivered to subscribers during the Christmas holidays.

JOHN D. STARR, Agent.
VICTORIA COLLEGE,
Cobourg.

July 29th, 1862. 31

THE BENEFACTOR OF HIS RACE

THE GREAT HEALER OF MANKIND,

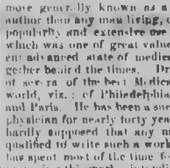
the Whole World United!

SICK PEOPLE THINK!

AFTER WHICH, ACT.

Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills,

CHILDREN OBY FOR THEM!



THIS remarkable Medicine is rapidly securing the world by storm. Over five million boxes are sold annually. Composed entirely of Extracts from the Roots and Barks of trees, its pleasant satisfactory and successful operation, acting directly on the blood, glands, viscera and fibres of the body, their use is attended with the happiest effects in producing a healthy action of the system, and thus curing disease. In cold and slight cases of sickness, small doses are required frequently—to change the system that good health is the result. No change in regimen or diet is necessary. They never cause sore mouth, swelled gums, or any harm, even in many other kinds they are warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded. They are considered cheaper, safer, prompter and in all respects superior to any purgative pill in the world.

☞ The discovery of coating a pill with sugar emanated with Dr. Herrick. All others are imitators and if need will do harm. An disagreeable sick. Herrick's pills are elegantly put up, 20 in a box, with a large sheet of directions, and sell for 25 cents a box; 6 boxes for $1.

Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plaster.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENER AND PAIN DESTROYER. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSEHOLD REMEDY IN THE WORLD.

These renowned Plasters cure pains, weakness and disease in the back, side and breast, in five hours. Instead of certain

Town Council

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1862. NUMBER

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, General Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, General Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

Lawyers' blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Offices in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

SMITH & SCOTT,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Offices,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
W. CLOUTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Shelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Benthorn's Brick Block, south of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HAVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE.—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also [illegible] Office and Residence,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & DENNIS.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 18

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

D. D. McGILLIVRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Accountant, Conveyancer, Broker, Collector, Division Court and General Business Agent.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
February 19th, 1863. 3

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Doors and Buildings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Carten's Mills, Peterboro'. C. W 9

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds. Annemahm, C. W.

P. G. HAZLITT,
DEALER in Provisions, Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Hunter Street Peterboro

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c Cash paid for all kinds of country produce George Street Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c.—Office, Corner of Water and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

E. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
Mr. Nichols & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & PARTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough, C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGART & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg. Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Cap. Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage License, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

B. GREEN,
SOAP and Candle Manufacturer, Water Str't, opposite the Market House. 18

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. The highest price paid for all kinds of Furs Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery. Peterboro' March 1863. 11

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan. Offices and Store on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro. Nov. 27, 1861. 48

JAMES HAGGART,
DIVISION COURT collecting and general Commission Agent, Broker, &c. Office over R. H. McDougall's store.
N B—All business done promptly and monies hand d over when collected 13

P. SHEVLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office over Harty's Store, George Street.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

JOHN O'DONNELL,
DENTIST.
Office—Graham's Block, George Street,
PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Legge Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr Esq., Editor of the Review; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others. Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

Hair Dressing Saloon.
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.
PROFESSOR HOLME keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.
Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings, Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 19

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.
NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to confirm a certain arrangement entered into between the Corporation of the Town of Peterborough and Messrs. Covert & Fowler, Lessees of the Millbrook branch of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, to legalize a certain indenture by way of lease made by the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company to Messrs. Tate & Fowler, and a certain Mortgage thereupon, made by the said Tate & Fowler to Trustees for the benefit of the Municipalities of the towns of Peterborough and Port Hope, and to declare the stock taken by the said Town of Peterboro in the said Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, paid up.
CHARLES PERRY,
Mayor of Peterboro.
Peterboro 30th Oct., 1862. 44-3m.

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,
ASHBURNHAM.
THE subscriber begs to announce to the inhabitants of Ashburnham, Peterboro', and surrounding country, that his new Hotel is now opened, and he hopes by paying strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a share of their patronage.
The BAR will be supplied with the choicest of Liquors and Cigars; while the Table will not be behind with the wants required for it.
Good stands and stabling in connection with the Hotel; a careful hostler always on hand.
JOSEPH SEDGWICK.
Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1862. 38

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
GRANVILLE RICHARDSON,
24 Proprietor.

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF SALOON,
SCOTTS BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY.
of the season.
TEA ROOM
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.
This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.
Yard and Stabling for the public
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.
J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOTEL
Peterborough.
THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he has re-taken the American Hotel, and having it completely renewed and refurnished, and being now entirely complete in all its appartments, is now open for the reception of the travelling public.
The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.
The LIQUORS are of the best brands, and the LARDER will be constantly supplied with the delicacies of the season.
The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Hostler is always in attendance.

ALSO,
A LIVERY STABLE attached to the Hotel, where Horses and Conveyances of all kinds can be had at all seasons.
CHARGES MODERATE.
LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
Peterborough.
THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has taken that new Hotel on the
CORNER OF GEORGE & HUNTER ST'S,
in the Town of Peterborough, which he is fitting up at a great expense, and he trusts by keeping
THE BAR
supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars, and the Table with the choicest supplies of the season, to merit a share of the public support.
There is a large and commodious YARD, with Sheds and Stables attached to the Hotel, where a careful Hostler will always be found in attendance. Also, a
First-Class Bowling Alley
ATTACHED TO THE HOUSE.
WM. ARMSTRONG.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34-tf

SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.
THE shop lately occupied by Mr. Harley, as a Furniture Ware Room, in Ashburnham, with a small Dwelling House attached.
Also, the dwelling lately occupied by Mr. John Mowry, possession can be given immediately.
JOSEPH SEDGWICK.
Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1862. 38

W. PHILP,
TEACHER OF MUSIC,
Residence, Scott's Buildings, Peterboro',
BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that, in addition to his classes in the Union School, he is prepared to give
Lessons on the Piano, Violin, &c.,
either in his own house or at the residence of the pupils.
For Terms, apply either personally, or at Mr White's Bookstore.
Peterboro, Sept 17, 1862. 38

Fred. Taylor,
PARLIAMENTRY, Land & General Agent, Petents for Crown Lands obtained, claims before the Department of Crown Lands prosecuted, Patents of Invention and General Business with the Public Offices attended to, Titles examined and legal advice given free of charge.
REFERENCES:
Hon. Geo. S. Boulton, Cobourg; T. R. Merritt, Esq., St. Catherines; Hon. L. Renaud, Montreal; Hon. D. McDonald, Toronto; Hon. G. Alexander, Woodstock; Hon. J. Hamilton, Hawkesburg; Hon. D. Christie, Brantford; Hon. R. Matheson, Perth; Hon. G. J. Goodhue, London; Hon. A. Kierzkowski, St. Charles.
OFFICE,—Corner of Buade and Fort St. Quebec.
September, 1862 38

WILLIAM TAYLOR
BEGS to inform the public that he has taken and entered upon the Hotel in Ashburnham, lately occupied by Mr. John Menice, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping the Bar supplied with the best liquors, wines, &c., and the Table with the best supplies of the season, to merit a share of their support.
The Stabling is excellent, and W. T. feels assured that as he was at Allen's Hotel for upwards of three years, and the general satisfaction then given is well known to the neighboring public.
A careful Hostler always in attendance.
Ashburnham March 13, 1861. 11-6m.

W. LECH,
FURRIER, &C., &C.
CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
Pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs, of every description.
A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment
ALSO
Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices
Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

Advertising Essential to Business.
AGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and general Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.
Acknowledged Agent for this Paper. 20

MUSIC.
PIANO-FORTES & MELODEONS,
of various Makes and Patterns.
INSTRUCTION BOOKS for the Piano, and a large and well selected stock of
Sheet Music, Songs, &c.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Dealers supplied at reduced prices, and all orders for Music promptly attended to.
CALLENDAR & PENTLAND,
Dental Rooms.
Over the Fur Store, Scott's Building, corner of George & Hunter Streets.
Peterboro', 23rd July 1862. 3

DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets. Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

OFFICES TO BE LET.
A FEW very desirable front rooms over my Drug Store, lately occupied by Mr. Pentland, Dentist.
W. COULTER.
Peterboro, 17th Sept., 1862. 38

Notice.
THE subscribers beg to call the attention of all those indebted to them, that all Notes one month over due, and all accounts due prior to the 1st January 1862, if not settled immediately, will be put into Court without further notice. Suing is very unpleasant to all concerned, and we hope our debtors will prevent us from having recourse to the Court by paying their debts. If costs are incurred the blame will be with them not us.
WHYTE, HAMILTON & Co.
Peterborough, 9th October, 1862. 41

NOTICE.
THE subscribers beg to notify their customers that they have retired for the present from the Carriage Making business, and all parties indebted to them by Note or Book account are requested to call and settle the same before 1st November, after which date all will be handed over for collection to our Attorney
J. & T. DOUGLAS.
Peterborough, October 8, 1862. 41
(Review Copy.)

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH

RAILWAY.
ON and after the 22nd of Nov., the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—
GOING NORTH.
Leave Port Hope at ..... 10.15 a.m.
Arrive at Millbrook ..... 11.35 a.m.
Leave Millbrook at ..... 11.45 a.m.
Arrive at Fraserville ..... 12.10 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro ..... 12.35 p.m.
GOING SOUTH.
Leave Peterboro at ..... 3.30 p.m
Arrive at Fraserville ..... 3.55 p.m.
Arrive at Millbrook ..... 4.20 p.m.
Leave Millbrook at ..... 4.30 p.m.
Arrive at Port Hope ..... 5.55 p.m
The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.
S. R. KIMBALL, Superintendent. F. FERGUSON, Secretary.
Peterboro, Nov., 1862. 48

Go to Hopkins & Donnely's
BRITISH SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS WAREHOUSE!
If you want to buy good
SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS
of all descriptions.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES,
TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS,
Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,
Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mops, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH!
OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.
N.B.—Experienced Collar makers constantly on the premises. Collars warranted.
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

Veterinary Surgery.
T. BLOOMFIELD,
VETERINARY SURGEON, returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has received since he commenced the practice of his profession in Peterborough, and hopes by strict attention to all calls to merit and receive a continuance of their support.
CASTRATION and all operations carefully performed. Medicines for all diseases of Horses and Cattle ready prepared at his office, George street, North of Brock street, nearly opposite the Huffman House.
Peterborough, Oct. 15th, 1862. 42-3m

CHEAP
CASH STORE.
T. Mahony,
BEGS to inform his friends and numerous customers, that he has completed his
FALL STOCK!
consisting of the
Best brands of Groceries,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, as no Credit will be given from this date.
Whiskey!
as usual at Distillery Prices
T. MAHONY.
P. S.—All Notes and Accounts due him, and not settled by the 1st December, will be handed to his Solicitor for collection. T. M.
Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 48

FOR SALE.
A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough
TERMS LIBERAL.
Apply to
A. McNEIL,
Peterboro.
or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises.
Peterboro, May, 1862. 19

FARM FOR SALE.
THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.
60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,
and under good cultivation. There is a splendid
ORCHARD
on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.
For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.
Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1864. 8

SITUATION WANTED.
WANTED, a Situation by a good Salesman, who has had twelve years experience in Dry Goods and General Stores. Salary not much an object as a permanent engagement. For further particulars, address by letter to
J. H. N.
Box 133, P. O., Peterboro'.
Peterboro, November 18th, 1862. 47

STRAYED
INTO the premises of the subscriber, about two months ago, a red and white Steer, rising two years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take him away.
DAWSON KENEDY,
Lot 24, 14th Con., Otonabee.
Dec. 3rd, 1862. 48

Fresh Salmon and Lobsters,
(IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TINS.)
Dried Fish,
Herrings in barrels & boxes
Lochfine Herrings,
Sardines, &c.
OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.
November 18th, 1862. 47

Poetry.

The Watchers.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Beside a stricken field I stood;
On the torn turf, on grass and wood,
Hung heavily the dew of blood.

Still in their fresh wounds lay the slain,
But all the air was quick with pain
And gusty sighs and fearful rain.

Two angels, each with drooping head
And folded wings and noiseless tread,
Watched by that valley of the dead.

The one, with forehead calmly bland
Held Hope of blessing not command,
Leaned weeping, on her olive wand.

The other's brows were scared and knit,
His restless eyes were watch-fires lit,
His hands for battle-gauntlets fit.

"How long"—I knew the voice of Peace,
"Is there no respite?—no release?—
When shall the hopeless quarrel cease?

"Oh Lord, how long!—One human soul
Is more than any parchment scroll
Or any flags the winds unroll.

What price was Ellsworth's young and brave?
How weigh the gift that Lyon gave?
Or count the cost of Winthrop's grave?

"Oh, brother! if thine eye can see
Tell how and when the end shall be,
What hope remains for thee or me."

Then Freedom sternly said: "I shun
No strife nor pang beneath the sun
When human rights are staked and won.

"I knelt with Ziska's hunted flock,
I watched in Toussaint's cell or rock,
I walked with Sidney to the block.

"The Moore of Marston felt my tread,
Through Jersey snows the march I led,
My voice Magenta's charges spread.

"But now, through weary day and night,
I watch a vague and aimless fight,
For leave to strike one blow aright.

"On either side my foe they own;
One guards through love his ghastly throne,
And one through fear to reverence grown.

"Why wait we longer, mocked, betrayed
By open foes or those afraid
To speed thy coming through my aid?

Why watch to see who win or fall?
I shake the dust against them all,
I leave them to their senseless brawl."

"Nay," Peace implored: "Yet longer wait;
The doom is near, the stake is great;
God knoweth if it be too late.

"Still watch and wait; the way prepare
Where I with folded wings of prayer
May follow, weaponless and bare."

"Too late!" the stern, and voice replied,
"Too late!" its mournful echoe sighed,
In low lament the answer died,

A rustling as if winds in flight,
An upward gleam of incensing white,
Beyond the vision, sound and sight.

But round me, like a silver bell
Rung down the listening sky to tell
Of holy help, a sweet voice fell;

"Still hope and trust," it sang; "the rod
Must fall, the wrong-doer as must be trod,
But all is possible with God!"

Miscellaneous.

Official Dishonesty.

The Government is now piling up a debt of nearly-one hundered millions of dollars a month. If continued at that rate much longer, the interest will be a tremendous load to carry. It will be the more burthensome from the fact that the revenues of the nation are being constantly squandered by those whose duty it is to husband and guard it against extravagance. Two departments recently made in New York, tell us how it is that the immenses revenue of the nation are squandered.

First, as to military management. It has been discovered that in the subsistence Department, in the port of New York, the Government has been defrauded to an immense extent by fraudulent returns. That is, if one hundred men were subsisted, say for a week, the parties interested procured a certificate for one thousand men. The officer in command of the troops and the person who furnished the subsistence, were the guilty parties. The latest accounts say that some fifty persons have already been found guilty of frauds, and the number of fraudulent claims paid is said to be prodigious.

This sort of business is not confined to the subsistence department, nor to New York city. It can be found in all the supply departments all over the country. Rarely is it, indeed, that army contracts are given out on a reasonable margin for the contractors, and in all cases Uncle Sam pays very dear for his whistle. Take, for instance, horses. The farmer, seeing the quartermaster's advertisement, brings his horses to market. He takes them to the quartermaster, and the quartermaster refers him to his agent. Perhaps the agent refers him to a drover, and so on. The farmer sells his horses for, say $85 per head, but when the Government buys them, they cost Uncle Sam about $110 per head.

The Government could have purchased them from the farmer at $85 per head, but for obvious reasons speculators are allowed to intervene between the Government and the farmer. Somebody makes the difference, say of an average of $25 per head. In the purchase therefore of 10,000 horses, the Government, loses $2,500,000, of that much of the people's money goes wrong fully into the pockets of officials and individuals who collude with them. The McKinstry investigation presents fully some of the plans resorted to thus swindle the Government.

As it is with horses, so it is with everything connected with supplying the army. In the early part of the war, contractors were permitted to swindle most audaciously, being paid immense prices for furnishing inferior articles. To some extent that has been reformed, but still to keep a run of contractors in this stealing a gold mine. In Cincinnati, as well as in New York, in Boston as well as St. Louis, contractors, and, with very few exceptions, indeed, the class of military officials who deal with contractors get rich very rapidly. This of itself demonstrates that official and contractor deal unfairly with the people. And it is so nearly all through the army. The Quartermaster is considered "sharp" who can swindle either the soldier or the Government out of clothing, equippage or forage. This species of dishonesty is so prevalent that it excites neither alarm nor comment.

As to the civil government. It has been ascertained that several clerks in the Custom House, by making false entries and destroying part of the records, have cheated the Government out of one hundred thousand dollars. Now what is the character of these men, who would conspire to rob the Government which employed them out of one hundred thousand dollars?—Were they any better than the burglars who plan the robbery of a bank safe? Not a whit, yet how happens it that they were placed in positions of responsibility and trust? Look at the means by which nominations for office are made, and the character of the men who control and manage our partisan organizations. That will give you an answer. It is so in Cincinnati as well as in New York, in Boston as well as St. Louis.

The whole trouble, both military and civil, is corruption at the fountain head. Washington is impure, dishonest, and patriotic. The man who drinks immensely of whiskey, can swear like a turk in a session, and knows how to fight can figer, stands immeasurably a better opportunity of obtaining an appointment at Washington than a plain, straight-forward, upright and exemplary citizen. In fact the exemplary citizen will not stoop to the low resorts requisite for political success. The result is that political appointments are not overly honest, and as like begets like, the subordinates are of the same character.

An honest postmaster will not have suspicious deputies about him, nor will an upright collector of customs take the responsibility of employing clerks who spend twice and thrice their income. But where either postmaster or collector of customs is greedy or dishonest, he will not surround himself with clerks of unblemish character. That species of society does not suit him. Thus it is that dishonest men get office, and unmercifully fleece the Government. The amount of stealing is never known. Frauds are enacted and covered up in a thousand ways.

Again, the species of crime—for crime it really is, is not punished. Occasionally some poor devil of a postoffice clerk, detected in flinching money from letters, is sent to the penitentiary; or a quartermaster's clerk, following the example of his master, is pitched out of place for flinching a garment; but the high rogues, the immense thieves, are never punished. When two years ago, Floyd followed to Virginia $100,000 which he had saved while one of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, no one pretended to apprehend the thief. When a Congressional committee reported that Mr. Cameron had been guilty of awarding the most infamous contracts—contracts that bore the swindle on their face—Mr. Cameron was not sent to Fort Lafayette, but, on the contrary, was promoted the mission to Russia if he would resign and relieve the Cabinet of his head of sin.

When a Congressional Committee reported that Mr. Welles, at the country's darkest period, had authorized a near relative to make contracts out of which said relative realized, in a few weeks' time, one hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Welles was not removed from his high station. Nobody is their still. When a Congressional Committee reported that Senator Simmons had charged an enormous fee too obtain a contract for supplying a bleeding country with arms, Senator Simmons was not expelled, not even reprimanded by the Senate. When high officers of the Government are thus whitewashed, how can the lesser lights be punished for robbing the Government? There are laws to punish the dishonest quartermaster the thieving commissary and official villians of every kind.

The last Congress was especially careful to make enactments to suit these very cases, but the last Congress saw those laws violated under the very shades of the capitol, and smothered its virtuous indignation, if it ever had any.

We have made not an over-drawn picture of public life as it is. There is everywhere a want of plain, simple honesty. The business of the nation is at loose ends.

Any merchant, no matter what his wealth, transacting business upon the same principle, would be beggared in twelve months. Why is it, that the Government cannot be conducted with the same honesty, care and attention, that a prudent merchant conducts his business? Yes, why is it? It is time that the tax-payers and every citizen down to the humblest and poorest is a tax payer now—consider this question thoughtfully and well. Will we now, while the very life blood is being drawn from us through the war tax, continue to be patiently robbed without a murmur? Or will the people demand the enforcement of the laws against official vice, upon all, high or low, who are robbing the Government?—*Cincinnati Times.*

A coronet of hussars, who was not the most polished in his manners, having joined his regiment, was asked by his colonel what his father was? "A farmer," said the coronet. "Pity your father did not make you follow his trade." "Pray, sir," said the coronet, "what was your father?" "A gentleman." "Pity he did not make you one," replied the coronet.

FAULTS IN CONVERSATION.—Among the more prominent faults in conversation are, the folly of talking too much; of talking about ourselves; an impatience to interrupt others; the meanness of being interrupted ourselves; and attempting to be thought smart by interjecting a word while our neighbor is speaking, so as to make nonsense what he intended to say.

A Singular Husband.

Dr. Kane, in the following anecdote, He says that, in the early part of [illegible] well-disposed man, and married to a [illegible] and manners, and what, for [illegible] eight years of their marriage, made him an excellent wife.

Without any previous dispute or difference, he [illegible] early and told her that he was obliged to go to the Downs on transact some particular business; and the same day, about noon, she received a note from him, informing her that he [illegible] a necessity of going into Holland and should probably be absent three months or a month.

He remained absent, however, longer than the specified time, and for seventeen years and upward she never heard of or from him. About three years after his disappearance, Mrs. Howe was obliged to apply for an Act of Parliament to procure a proper settlement of her husbands estate, and a proper provision for herself and [illegible] children out of it, as it was uncertain whether he was alive or dead. The [illegible] when he first went away she and her friends feared that he might have contracted some large debt unknown to her, the difficulties of which he could not easily surmount. In fact, for some time after his departure, she had hired in constant dread of demands from creditors, of seizures, executions, &c. Nothing of this kind, however, took place; and on investigation it was found that he was only left in his estate free and unencumbered, but had punctually paid his bills of [illegible] tradesman with whom he had any dealings to the utmost exactness, receipts and proper vouchers for all bills being found, arranged in the most methodical manner, in his [illegible].

Shortly after this the children both died, when the supposed widow, in order to lessen her house-keeping expenses, discharged the greater part of her servants, left Jermyn Street, and took a small house on Brewer Street, Golden Square. This was about ten years after her husbands departure, when one evening, after she had resided in Brewer Street about seven years, while she was sitting at supper with a party of friends, among whom were her brother-in-law, Dr. Rose, and his sister, his wife, a note, without any signature, was delivered to her, in which the writer requested the favour of her giving him a meeting the next evening, in the Birdcage Walk, in the Park. She read the note with some surprise, and then tossed it to Dr. Rose saying—

"You see, brother, old as I am, I have a beau."

The doctor, who perused the note with more attention, instantly declared it to be Mr. Howe's Handwriting. Tom, of course, surprised all the company, and, indeed, so much affected Mrs. Howe, that she fainted away. On her recovery, it was agreed that the whole party should accompany her next evening to the Park; and they had not been there many minutes when the lost husband came to them, and after embracing his wife and saluting his friends, walked home with them, took possession of his house and wife, and lived with her in great harmony until his death.

It appeared that, instead of going to the Tower, as he said, he had actually gone no farther than to a little house in Westminster, where he took a room, for which he paid five or six shillings a week; and changed his name, and disguising himself by wearing a black wig, (for he was a fair man,) he had escaped detection, and remained in that lodging during the whole of his supposed absence. Even when the Act of Parliament was applied for, he had enjoyed the pleasure of reading the progress of it in the papers, at a little coffee house near his lodgings; and when his wife removed to Brewer Street, he contrived to get acquainted with a man of the name of Salt, a corn-chandler, who lived directly opposite to her residence. Salt supposed him to be a bachelor and became so fond of his company that he generally asked him to dinner twice a week, when Howe used to watch his wife's house with so much apparent curiosity, that Salt often recommended her to him as a very suitable wife. On Sunday's he regularly went to Salt's pew in St. James's Church, where he could see his wife without being seen by her—a practice which he assiduously adhered to until the avowal of his existence and return.

Though he cheerfully told all these circumstances, no persuasion of his wife or friends could prevail on him to assign any reason for his extraordinary conduct; but he owned that he had taken with him for subsistence between one and two thousand pounds, in gold and bank notes, which, after great economy was all expended. Discovery of course became necessary for a further supply; and indeed some of his friends surmised that if he could have raised the money without discovery, he would still have remained concealed in his obscurity.

A Sad Story.

The Hartford Press relates that between three and four weeks ago the wife of Mr. George L. Ford of Glastenbury, Ct., who has mourned unceasingly over the loss of two children three years ago, and had recently been troubled with church difficulties speculation, &c., and was in poor health because evidently insane. Her father and mother—Mr. Lucius Talcott and wife—came to assist her husband in taking care of her, and after four days and nights of incessant care, Mr. Ford and Mr. Talcott and wife also became insane—through a sort of mesmeric influence, Mr. Ford thinks—and all four were shouting and breaking all the furniture in the house. The neighbors removed Mr. Ford from the presence of his wife, when he became rational again and remained so. Mrs. Ford was removed to the Insane Retreat. Mr. Talcott and wife were taken there a few days later, and Mr. Talcott has since died. All the parties are of respectability and property. Mr. Talcott and wife were spiritualists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale—Jos. Hall.
do do
do do
do do
do do
Situation—James Baxter.
Employment—Alfred T. Perusse.
Grant's New Domestic Physician.
Illustrated Scientific American.
The Hamilton Evening Times.
Saturday Evening Post.
Commercial Bank of Canada—C. S. Rees.
Canada Life Assurance Company—W. Claxton and Geo. A. Cox.
Land & Emigration Company, Limited—Frederic T. Roche.
Christmas and New Year—Ogilvy & Hood.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1862

THE WAR NEWS.

Since our last issue a great battle has been fought at Fredricksburg, a town situate half-way between Washington and Richmond, on the Rappahannock. Preparations have been making for some time by the Federals for a move upon the enemy. Last week, General Burnside, who has charge of that portion of the Federal army, led his men across the Rappahannock River and from the faint resistance he met with it was surmised that the Rebels had *retreated* before Richmond, whither he should have to follow them. It was soon discovered that they were in considerable force in their entrenchments outside of Fredricksburg. On Saturday last,*one* in the morning, the Federals opened fire upon them, and were determined to dislodge them, but the rain of grape and grapeal from the Rebels caused them to retire. They tried again and again, but were repulsed. The fighting on both sides was terrible, and the slaughter fearful, and five or six Generals killed or wounded. Altogether it is the greatest battle since that of Antietam.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

If ever the ruler of a nation had a difficult task in managing its affairs, it is President Lincoln. Called as he has been from his professional labours and but indifferently acquainted with the theory,—much less experienced in the practice of statesmanship, to the highest position of any individual on the Continent of America, it is no wonder that he finds himself at a loss in the *present precarious and trying position* of his country, to tender advice to the Legislative Assembly at Washington. It requires the tact and ability of the very first minds, to direct and manage the affairs of a nation of such size and intelligence as the States of North America, in the times of peace and prosperity. How much more are these required when the nation is rent in twain by *internal convulsions*? Mr. Lincoln has all along showed himself an uncomprising advocate of the Union—ready and willing to do any thing, to sacrifice every thing, for the preservation of the Union. A very large portion of his message to Congress is taken up on Slavery. Emancipation & Colonization—accepting the general received opinion that Slavery is the primary cause of the present struggle, he looks the matter fairly in the face, and submits his projects for getting rid of the war. His first and chief plan is by emancipating all slaves of insurgents by the first of January next. The second is recommending an amendment in the Constitution so that any State which shall adopt emancipation of its Slaves prior to the year 1900 shall receive compensation for its Slaves. He anticipates a large influx of the negroes in the North, and he then proposes to colonise them in South America. All negroes that have become free from the chances of war or in other words who are escaped from their masters, are for ever to be free.

There is no doubt but *the President* has hit upon the right cause of the Nation, being rent asunder, and proposes a very feasible way of correcting the evil, but it may be said that the discovery, and proposed amendment, are come too late. The fiat of a President whose authority is denied, is laughed at and nothing but *the stern thetate* of war is to settle the matter of freedom to the slave.

The proclamation of emancipation is looked upon as a national necessity tending it is thought to suppress the rebellion, and leading the insurgents to return to their allegiance. The general impression is that it will be followed by a servile insurrection, causing *fearful sufferings* to the white population more horrid than war itself. It is sometimes said that every thing is fair in war times—and so the President thinks now—though he thought differently when Colonel Freemont issued a similar proclamation nearly a year ago. At the commencement of hostilities, such care was shown to the rebels that their slaves who escaped to the *Federal camps were carefully retained* to their owners. We were always convinced that the present civil War in the States, commenced on account of Slavery, and that whatever turn the war may take or however it may be settled, this execrable institution is doomed—the slaves will be free. The present generation will not pass away until Slavery in North America will be known only among the things that were.

The question is often asked why did not President Lincoln at the commencement of the war sanction the confiscation of slave property of the rebels? Why was he so careful to meddle with the peculiar institution of the South, when it was so well known that to preserve that institution intact the South took up arms. It cannot be argued that it was *ignorance*, or the want of means at command to back up an order of the kind. No! the cause of the tender dealing with Slavery by the President was, that a large portion of the North while anxious to save the Union was desirous of saving it as it was. And the Democratic party of Slavery as it is. And [illegible] The President had adopted such a [illegible] now submits to [illegible] most of the [illegible] discussions against him. These Northern advocates of Southern Slavery argued that by this they had their wealth, and we cannot afford to let it go.

Like a doctor who would keep a person afflicted with a fatal disease alive by administering palliatives or partial remedies, finds it more profitable to do so than to restore his patient to sound health, so these State Physicians wish to retain the South with its deadly malady. But now that there is a danger of loosing the patient altogether, they submit to *new and unsavoury* being applied for his recovery. Possibly they may find they have trifled too long, and it may be he will slip through their fingers.

The President like his countrymen is high in expectations. He points a glowing future for his country. By figures he estimates the United States to contain a population of more than double its present number in 1900. All this, however, is on the supposition of the continuance of the Union.—The bare idea of a *separation* does not enter his head. The arm of States, vast as it is, is not sufficient to hold two nations or two peoples, in his estimation.

In this he is upheld by his countrymen who acknowledge his rule, and with them he is prepared to sacrifice everything for the *integrity* of the Union.

The "Grumbler."

This Spicy little sheet after a rest of 2 years, has again came before the public.

The *cause of its reappearance* is best told in its own terse and witty manner. When properly conducted such journals tend to soften the asperities of party politics, as well as to correct the vagaries and inconsistencies of public men. We welcome its resuscitation and appearance amongst us, and allow it to speak for itself:—

HERE WE ARE AGAIN.

A stern convic ion of duty constrains the Grumbler to dip his ear again into the troubled sea of human affairs. When we last laid down the censor's pen, after scolding, quizzing and lash ng the follies and errors of the time, we thought, in our simplicity, that we had brought society up to a decent sense of propriety. Everything seemed to be going on swimmingly, and we rested from our labours, as he rests who has vanquished an enemy or brought an argosy *safely into port. Everything* was put to rights except representation by population, which we were compelled to discharge from our infirmary as hopeless-ly incurable. But alas! no sooner was the lash removed, than publ c affairs relapsed into their pristine disorder, as if the Grumbler had never furnished it over the backs of the delinquents. And what a precious mess you have let matters get into, respect d public, since we last confabulated together.

The model Republic has come to grief, and where we left peace and plenty we return to find the *fetter* and the sword. We see war without generalship, democracy *without freedom*, m ney without value, emancipation without benevolence, and telegrams without truth. In our own Province we have beheld the anomaly of a Clear Grit Cabinet without George Brown, and *horrible dictu*, utterly oblivious of Rep. by Pop. The great Achilles of the Reform party wanders far from his native land; the war regys here unequally in his absence, whilst he, if report speaks correctly, in seeking elsewhere, that solace which he requires, now that his political goddess (the Premiership) has been wrested from his hands. Cartier's vision of "*Vimy*" and royalty has faded, Smith has retired from the republic of *letters*, John A. has gone into voluntary exile, while Foley fattens on the Post Office, McGee turns courtier and McDougall quietly browses in the public pasture. In short everything, at h me and abroad, civil and military, political and social, is in such a mess that we scarcely know where to begin. We are purposely merciful this week; for in good sooth, we scarcely can realise the herculean task before us; but next week and ever after we shall be as *inexorably severe* as Rhadamanthus himself. Within the limits of our little sheet, knavery and folly need expect no quarter.

If we appear to flourish the rod indiscriminately at first, the sufferers must remember that it has lain in pickle for an extraordinary period, and that our arms are spoiling from inaction. We shall endeavour to render the Grumbler as acceptable as our humble abilities and public favour will allow. The addition of 500 to our circulation would sharpen our wit and enliven our *fancy immeasurably*. *Yield us* a generous measure of your support, dear public, and you shall have *no reason to complain* of our efforts. To our brethern of the Press, we think we are entitled to look for more than an ordinary share of indulgence and attention, and we doubt not we shall receive it. We have but one desire, to present a paper which shall be satirical without rudeness, political without partiality and humorous without the least taint of coarseness or vulgarity. Shall we succeed?

British Operatives' Relief Fund.

Amount previously advertised, $1875 96

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Municipality of Asphodel,	200 00
Town Council of Peterboro	100 00
Presbyterian Congregation of Hastings on Thanksgiving Day,	14 00
Protestant Episcopal Church, Lindsay per M. Dunsford, Esq.,	14 00
Rev. M. A. Farrar	10 00
" J. Foley	10 00
" P. M. Grover	5 00
" F. Birdsall	5 00
" Maurice Dunsford	5 00
Col. Haultain's household	4 35
Protestant Episcopal Church, Norwood, on Thanksgiving Day per J. Foley Esq.	3 86
Dr. Poole	3 00
Miss Hilton	2 00
Mr. L. York	1 00
" J. Bird	1 00
" J. Graham	1 00
" D. Carlisle	1 00
Mrs. J. Reed	1 00
Rev. D. A. Johnson	1 00
Mr. J. Hewitt	1 00
Rev. J. Cameron	1 00
Friend	1 00
Mrs. J. Dixon	1 00
Mr. J. Haggart	0 50
Mrs. H. Page	0 25

J. N. TRAVERS,
Treasurer.

VINCENT CLEMENTI,
Secretary.

THE LANCASHIRE OPERATIVE FUND IN THE STATES.—We are [illegible] Yankee paper offering [illegible] of Liverpool is devoted [illegible] honorable one. Its value is enhanced by the fact of the strain upon the entire commercial interests of the Country consequent upon this fratricidal war. Sometimes contributions in New York gave $20,000, a specimen of munificence that the English Cotton Lords would do well to imitate. We are grieved to learn that pestilence the fearful companion of famine is breaking out among the patient sufferers and decimating them.

GODEY FOR JANUARY.—this excellent Ladies Book is received. "The embellishments are "A New Year's Gift," "New Year," an emblimentical plate of the past and present season, a fashion plate with five excellent figures, and the "Old sewing Machine."

It also contains a large number of Dress, hood, braiding and embroidery patterns, besides a large amount of reading matter. This is a good time to send in sub-scriptions; the book can be had at T. Meanies Book Store, the only reliable place in Peterboro.

WE learn from the New Market *Era*, that a most destructive fire occurred in that Village on the 6th inst., consuming a large part of the business portion of the Village. weather cold and the wind high. Some 12 or 14 parties suffered considerably and it appears there was very little insurance, New Market tho' an old settled place seems to be built chiefly of wood.

Monday next is the day for the nomination of candidates for the Mayoralty. Two or three names have been mentioned in connection therewith, but 'at present we here of none save the present incumbent, who, notwithstanding certain charges of unfitness with the present and former Councils Railroad matters, seems to give general satisfaction.

WE would call attention of our readers to the excellent and cheap Maps published by J. J. Lloyd 164 Broadway, New York. He has issued two large colored Maps one of the Southern States, and the other of the State of Virginia. They are only 25 cents each and are invaluable in ascertaining the position of the opposing armies, while prosecuting the war.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—The December number of this paper is received. Every farmer ought to have such a paper in his house, as it gives all the information required about a farm or garden. Any person wishing to see it will please call at this office or T. Meanies Book Store, on George Street.

WE observe that the City of Toronto has no less than 4 candidates for the Mayoralty, in the field. The good town of St. Catharines has none: one of its papers advertises *for one*—good references are required, and he must belong to the Reformed faith!

UNION SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The Examination takes place to-day and to-morrow, commencing each day at 9½ o'clock a. m.

On Monday evening next the pupils hold an exhibition in aid of the Lancashire Operative Fund. See advertisement.

☞ In consequence of Christmas and New Year falling upon Thursday, we shall issue and deliver our next and the following numbers on Wednesday evening.

—Last week a man named George Griffiths, living near Alba Craig, C. W., was gored to death by a ferocious bull.

—Diphtheria has made its appearance at Appleton, C. W.

One thousand vessels are wrecked on the English coast every year, on the average; and from these about three thousand persons are rescued by *lifeboats*, shoreboats, the rocket apparatus, and other means. It is a lamentable fact, nevertheless, that an average of eight hundred persons still perish every year from these disasters on the British coast.

PAPER RAGS.—*When* peddlers paid a cent and a half a pound, and that too, in tinware or paper rags, there was little inducement for the housekeeper to save her scraps of cloth. But the times have changed, and rags are now worth at least five times as much in cash. Every prudent housekeeper should now save her rags, and even old newspapers, which have heretofore been used for kindling.

THE ARMY WORM.—This pest is making sad havoc among the wheat and other crops, in various parts of the country, and we are unable to advise as to the best means of getting rid of them; but for the cure of colds, Rheumatism, Burns, Cramps, Pains, Neuralgia, and all pains of the body, the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" is decidedly the best. Sold by all Medicine Dealers, price 25 cts per bottle.

DO GOOD TO OTHERS.

Who blesses others in his daily deeds,
Shall find the health that his spirit needs;
For every flower in others pathway thrown,
Confers its fragrant beauty on our own,
And if this be true, we doubt it not,
That the *proprietors* of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers must be the recipients of blessings innumerable for the alleviation of the distressing coughs, etc, by this wonderful remedy. only 25 cents a box. Sold by all medicine dealers.

We wish our readers would *try* Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir for coughs, colds and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs, for we are confident from the abundance of evidence that it is one of the oldest and most reliable cough medicines in use. It is sold by the Druggists and Merchants in this country for 25 cents per bottle and warranted. Henry's Vermont Liniment needs but a single trial to make it a household treasure in every family. 25 cts. per bottle. *Try it.*

AN AWFUL WARNING.—In London, last week, a drunken and excited woman made expression, "God strike me down dead," when almost before she had got the words out of her mouth, she fell in the street, and on being picked up, life was found to be extinct.

COUNTIES' COUNCIL.

The County Council met in special session in the Council Chamber in this Town on Wednesday, the 10th inst., when the following gentlemen were present:—

M. S. [illegible], Esq., Warden; Messrs. Armstrong, Birdsall, Bowie, Bartley, Crow, Connelly, Clark, Crook, Grover, Ingram, Hodgson, Lucas, Mathewson, McCarthy, Peck, McDougall, Garbutt, Probart, Cottingham, Chamber, Dick, Thornhill, McHugh, Burton, Stephenson and Whiteside.

The minutes of the last day of the last Session were read and confirmed.

The Address of the Provisional Council of the County of Victoria was read in Council by the Warden, praying that steps be taken at the Session of the Counties Council preparatory to a final separation of the County of Victoria from the County of Peterboro'.

Moved by Mr. Cottingham, seconded by Mr. Grover,—That the motion passed in the Provisional Council, with reference to the separation of the County of Victoria from the County of Peterboro, be referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Ingram, Birdsall, McDougall, Dick, Grover and the mover.—*Carried.*

On the motion of Mr. Grover, the petition of James Bush was referred to committee on Finance and Assessments.

The claim of the Hon. G. S. Boulton, for Registry fees, accompanied by a lawyer's letter, was received, and referred to committee on Finance and Assessment.

The Warden submitted a letter from Judge Boucher on the subject of claims on account of the expenses of Administration of Justice, which was referred to committee on Finance and Assessment.

The Warden read a letter from Mr. Ferris, Inspector of Prisons, on the subject of the necessity of further improvements in the County Jail.

On the motion of Mr. Grover, the Warden appointed the following members of the Council to confer with the Inspector of Prisons respecting the aforesaid improvements, namely:—Messrs. Grover, Ingram Cottingham and Chamberlen.

Moved by Mr. Grover, seconded by Mr. Cottingham—That a By-law for extending the time for the collection of Taxes for 1862, be now read a first time.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Birdsall, seconded by Mr. Grover—That the propriety of expending $100 on planking half the Bridge over the Trent, at Hastings, to meet the half already done by the Council of Northumberland, be referred to committee on Roads and Bridges.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Ingram.—That the memorial of W. S. Reid, and 25 others, respecting the unsafe condition of the Bridge over the Otonabee River at Navan Mills, be read in Council and referred to committee on Roads and Bridges.—*Carried*

Moved by Mr. Cottingham, seconded by Stephenson.—That a sufficient sum of money be granted by this Council to erect a new bridge in place of the old, broken-down bridge on the boundary-line between these United Counties, and that this motion be referred to the Road and Bridge Committee.

Moved by Mr. Grover, seconded by Mr. Cottingham, that the accounts presented to this Council, be referred to committee on Finance and Assessment.—*Carried.*

On motion of Mr. Grover, the Treasurer's Address was read in Council by the Warden, and referred to committee on Finance and Assessment.

A By-law to extend the time for collecting the Taxes for the year 1862 until the 1st day of March, 1863, was read a second and third time, and passed.

Moved by Mr. Cottingham, seconded by Mr. Grover,—That the Petition of James Read and 34 others; also, all other Petitions on the same subject: praying that By-law No. 201 may be repealed, and that Bexley may continue attached to Laxton. Also, a copy of a resolution passed in the Council of Bexley and Laxton on the same subject, be referred to a special committee composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Cottingham, Grover, McDougall, Dick, Garbut and Ingram.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Ingram, seconded by Mr. Chamberlen,—That the Warden's Address be referred to a special committee composed of the following persons, viz:—Messrs, Chamberlen, Grover, Armstrong, McDougall and Cottingham.—*Carried.*

On motion of Mr. Ingram, Mr. Dennistoun was heard in Council in behalf of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute in Toronto and Mr. Walton, the Secretary of the committee, read the report.

Moved by Mr. Ingram, seconded by Mr. Lucas,—That the report of the deputation from the Peterboro' committee for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute, Toronto, be received, and referred to committe on Finance.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Cronk, seconded by Mr. McDougall.—That the Petition of Alex. Dennistoun and 33 others, in reference to the Townships of Bexley and Sommerville, be received, and read in Council, and that the same be referred to special committee, already named by the Warden.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Grover, seconded by Mr. Whiteside,—That the Report of Prison Inspector, and the Committee of this Council, be now received and read, and that the same be referred to committee on County Property.—*Carried.*

On the motion of Mr. McHugh, the report of committee on Roads and Bridges was received and read a first time in Council, and referred to committee of the whole. Mr. McHugh in the chair—report read in committee with an amendment.

Moved by Mr Hodgson, seconded by Mr. Whiteside,—That a Memorial to His Excellency the Governor General be received, praying that the Commissioner of Crown Lands be instructed to cause stone monuments to be erected on the West Boundary of the 5th, 6th and 7th Concessions of the Township of Mariposa, be read a first time.—*Carried.*

On motion of Mr Hodgson, the Council went into committee of the whole, on the second reading of a Memorial to his Excellency the Governor General, praying that the Commissioner of Crown Lands be instructed to cause stone monuments to be erected on the West Boundary of the 5th, 6th and 7th Concession of the Township of Mariposa. Memorial read in committee without amendment.

Moved by Mr. Hodgson, seconded by Mr. Whiteside,—That a Memorial to his Excellency the Governor General, praying that the Commissioner of Crown Lands be instructed to cause monuments to be erected on the West Boundary of the 5th, 6th and 7th Concessions of the Township of Mariposa, be read a third time, and signed, and that the 31st rule of the Council be temporarily suspended for that purpose.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Grover, seconded by Mr. McDougall,—That the special committee appointed to investigate the petitions upon the difficulty in the Township of Bexley, be allowed to report by By-law.—*Carried.*

To be continued.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Washington, Dec. 11.

The following has been received at the Headquarters of the Army here:

St. Louis, Dec. 11.

To Major General Halleck, Gen. Curtis, Chief—Further details are received from Gens. Blunt and Herron, from the battle ground, Prairie Grove, near Fayetteville. One has been killed and wounded is now estimated at 1,000, and that of the enemy at 2,000. The Confederates left many of their dead and most of their wounded for us to care for. Extensive hospitals will be improvised in Fayetteville.

Persons returned from the battle-field represent that the enemy was 28,000 strong. Their artillery was much crippled. We took 4 cannons filled with ammunition and a large number of small arms. Gen. Blunt moves forward to-day on Cane Hill; Gen. Herron remains at Prairie Grove burying the dead and attending to the wounded.

Persons returned from the battle-ground represent that the enemy muffled the wheels of their guns, and moved off in the night, continuing their retreat to Van Buren probably crossing the Arkansas river. Col. McFarland, of the 19th Iowa, is killed. Col. Black, of the 37th Illinois, Major Thomas, of the 20th Iowa regiment, and a large number of subalterns are wounded. It was a hard fought fight and a complete victory.

S. R. CURTISS,
Major-General, Commanding.

Washington, Dec. 11.

At six o'clock this morning 143 guns opened on the devoted city at Fredericksburg, and up to the latest moment the firing continued without interruption. Its destruction appears certain. The enemy opened his fire at seven o'clock, but thus far have done no serious injury.

Gen. Franklin's grand division is crossing the river three miles below the city, having constructed bridges there with but slight opposition from the enemy. The gunboats are shelling the enemy 15 miles down the river.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 11, 9 a. m.—Everything last night was bustle and activity, as to-day was the time fixed for crossing the river.

During the night the pontoons were conveyed to the river and the artillery, 143 pieces, placed in position opposite the city.

At 5 o'clock this morning the Confederates fired two signal guns, and during the latter part of the night rockets were frequently seen to ascend within their lines.

At 5 o'clock the construction of three bridges in front of the city was commenced When the bridges were about half completed the enemy opened a murderous fire of intantry from the houses on the river bank. Up to this time not a shot had been fired from our side. The engineers were driven from the bridges and several killed and wounded.

At 6 o'clock Gen. Burnside ordered all the guns to be opened on the city.

The cannonade, which has continued up to the present time, is terrible.

The city is on fire, and its destruction appears to be certain.

The enemy, about 7 o'clock this morning, opened with their heavy guns from their works, but so far have done no serious injury.

General Franklin constructed his bridges about three miles below the city, meeting with but slight opposition. His troops are now crossing, and the gunboats are now shelling the enemy about fifteen miles down the river, where they have been concentrating their forces for the past few days. The concentrated fire of our batteries on the city has had the effect of driving back the enemy's infantry, and the work on the bridges has again been commenced.

The troops are all under arms near the river, prepared to rush over as soon as the bridges are completed.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, noon.—An attempt being made to finish the bridges in front of the city, the Confederate infantry again opened their. The artillery in position again opened on it, the result being that it was again fired in several places.

The enemy has used very little artillery up to this time, as it would endanger their own men who are holding the river front.

Gen. Burnside has just issued an order to concentrate every available gun upon the city, under the cover of the fire of which it is believed that the bridge can be finished.

The killed and wounded do not amount to more than 50 men.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 11, evening.—But little firing took place between 1 and 3 o'clock, during which time all the available batteries were placed in position. They then numbered 176 guns. At a given signal all the batteries opened on the city. The fire was terrible but the Confederate sharpshooters could not be driven from their hiding places. The shot and shell went crashing through the houses, in many cases setting them on fire, causing a dense smoke, which, together with the explosion of powder, almost hid the city from view. It soon became evident that the bridges could not be built except by a bold dash. Volunteers were called for to cross in small boats. The order was no sooner given than hundreds of braves stepped forward but all could not go; about 100 were selected. They were soon on their way while the artillery threw a perfect storm of iron ball on the opposite bank. They reached the opposite shore, but not without loss; with fixed bayonets they rushed upon the enemy killing several and taking 101 prisoners who were safely landed on this side. At half-past four two bridges were finished opposite the city when the troops immediately began to cross over. The enemy were soon driven from the city back to their line of works. The two bridges in front of Gen. Franklin were successfully laid early in the day, but his troops did not cross until the two upper ones were ready. A sufficient force is now on the opposite side of the river, to resist any attack that is likely to be made. The Confederates fired but few guns in the morning and none in the afternoon, although their works were in easy range during the forenoon. The Confederates burnt three railroad bridges outside the city. Between 30 and 40 houses were burnt, mostly in the business part of the city. During the day between 8,000 and 9,000 rounds of ammunition were fired by our artillery. Everything is quiet to-night; the indications are that a battle will be fought to-morrow.

St. Louis, Dec. 11.

Gen. Blunt telegraphs Gen. Curtiss that the Confederates with whom he fought the battle of Prairie Grove, near Fayetteville, Ark, have probably crossed the Arkansas river. The enemy left all of his wounded and most of his dead on the field, uncared for. 100 of their wounded have died since the battle, and a large number of the remainder are wounded mortally. The total loss of the Confederates is estimated by Gen. Blunt at nearly 2,000. Our loss is about 200 killed and 500 wounded; most of the latter will recover. Gen. Herron puts the loss of the enemy at from 500 to 700 killed and 2,000 wounded; and estimates our own loss higher than Gen. Blunt does. The enemy lost five Colonels.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 12, 11 P. M.—The fog began to disappear early in the morning, affording an unobstructed view of our own and the Confederate positions. It being evident that the first ridge of hills in the rear of the city, on which the enemy had his guns posted, behind his works, could not be carried except by a charge of infantry, Gen. Sumner assigned that duty to General French's division, which was supported by General Howard's. The troops advanced to their work at ten minutes before 12, at a brisk run, the enemy's guns opening upon them a very rapid fire. When within musket range, at the base of the ridge, our troops were met by a terrible fire from the Confederate infantry, who were posted behind a stone-wall and some houses on the right of the line. This checked the advance of our men, and they all fell back to a small ravine, but not out of musket range. At this time another body of men moved to their assistance in splendid style, notwithstanding their large gaps were made in their ranks by the Confederate artillery. When our troops arrived at the first line of the Confederate defences, they double-quicked, and with fixed bayonets endeavored to dislodge the Confederates from their hiding places. The concentrated fire of the Confederate artillery and infantry, which our men were forced to face, was too much for them, and the centre gave way in disorder, but afterward they were rallied and brought back. From From that time the fire was spiritedly carried on, and never ceased until after dark. General Franklin, who commanded the attack on the left, met with better success. He succeeded, after a hard day's fight, in driving the Confederates about one mile.

At one time the Confederates advanced to attack him, but were handsomely repulsed with terrible slaughter and loss of between 400 and 500 prisoners belonging to Gen. A. H. Hill's division.

Gen. Franklin's movement was directed down the river, and his troops are encamped to-night not far from the Massaponax Creek.

Our troops slept to-night where they fought to-day. The dead and wounded are being carried from the field.

The following is a list of the officers killed and wounded as far as yet known:—Gen Jackson, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, killed; Gen. Bayard, struck in the thigh by a shell, and afterwards died; Gen. Vinton, wounded in the side, but not seriously; Gen. Gibbons, wounded in the hand; Gen. Kimball, wounded in the thigh; Gen. Caldwell, wounded in two places, but not seriously; Col. Sinlair of the Pennsylvania Reserves, wounded seriously; Capt. Hendrickson, commanding the 9th New York State militia, wounded seriously.

The firing of musketry ceased about six o'clock this evening, but the Confederates continued throwing shells into the city until eight o'clock.

The positions of the Confederates were as follows:—Gen. Longstreet was on the left and holding the main works; Gen. A. H. Hill and "Stonewall" Jackson were in front of Gen. Franklin, with Jacksons right resting on the Rappahannock, and Hill's forces acting as a reserve.

Gen. Burnside will renew the battle at day-light in the morning. The troops are in good spirits and not in the least disheartened.

MADSCO RIVER, SIX MILES NORTH OF DUMFRIES, Va., Dec. 12.—At about day break this morning between 1,000 and 1,500 of General Stuart's cavalry dashed into Dumfries, captured 10 sutlers and 25 packets as it is represented, and Mr. W Mclntosh, a telegraph repairer. They also cut down a telegraph pole and cut the wire, destroying several government and sutlers' wagons, and then hastily retreated. The wires were subsequently repaired. Brigadier-General Steinwecher has since occupied Dumfries.

New York, Dec. 13.

The total amount raised in this city, to this date, for the Lancashire operatives, is $162,0000.

The Custom House returns shows $900,000 worth of guns imported this week.

San Francisco, Dec. 12.

The Steamer from the Northern coast has arrived with $65,000 in treasure from Victoria, and $77,000 from Oregon.

Hong Kong dates of October 14 are received.

1,500 British troops, all Sepoys, had come in from India for special service at Shanghai.

The death of Gen. Ward was considered a great loss to the Imperial caste. The force he commanded was urged to consent to be organized as a British contingent.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Mr. "Scribo," in his communication which appears in the last impression of the *Examiner*, (a communication which reminds one, here of the Epistles of Cicero, there of the letters of "Junius," save only for the spelling of the Latin words, which is not *quite* according to Ercciolati) intimates that I feel "a little disturbed because of" his "remarks on" my "Bear story."

I beg to assure Mr. Scribo that he was never more mistaken in his life. His effusions are not of a character calculated to produce the slightest feeling of disturbance.

In my letter of the 21st ultimo I accused Mr. Scribo' of being guilty of the contemptible meanness of quoting a *mutilated passage* from my communication to the *Review* of the 10th ultimo; and of quoting even that mutilated passage *incorrectly*.

Mr. "Scribo's" last chaste composition contains the following sentence: "In regard to my quoting incorrectly let the reader compare, and I am sure he will find that *truth* with B. A. strikes his lucubrations on "Bruin," a rare article"

I now repeat my accusation, and am prepared to submit our respective assertions to the following *test*. I will deposit $20 in one of the Banks, or in the hands of a private individual, if Mr. "Scribo" will do the same: I will name a friend, if Mr. "Scribo" will do the same: these two referees shall examine my letter of the 10th ultimo, and Mr. "Scribo's" of the 20th: if it is found that Mr. "Scribo" has not been guilty of the despicable trick with which I charge him, that of quoting me incorrectly my $20 shall be paid to the "Ladies' Relief Society;" if it is discovered that he, *has*, he $20 shall be added to their fund: the other $20 of course to be returned to their original owner.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

B. A.

Peterboro', December 12, 1862.

[It is due to "Scribo" to say that several orthographical errors have been made by the printer in arranging the type, and as he (Scribo) did not correct the proof sheet he cannot be held accountable for them.—ED. EX.]

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In looking over my communication of 20th ult., in the [illegible] I find a comma has been [illegible] ting the type, as it is in my [illegible] instead of: "so large, as long that it is usually entered, to avoid a [illegible] quotation B. A. complains of, he has now the full benefit of it.

I am Yours &c.,

SCRIBO.

Dec. 16th, 1862.

For the Examiner.

Lines on the Palmyra Massacre.

If true, heart-thrilling is the news,
Now men in power their rights abuse.
McNeils rush out has no excuse.
View every part
In peace or war, it plainly shows
A demon heart.
A Union man now disappears,
While for his safety, doubts and fears;
Mark the command, no stern, austere,
Ten days pass by,
Still unreturned. Ten rebels clear
For him must die.
Inhuman, cold, hard-hearted man,
No pity marked your cruel plan.
Their coffins view, those victims slain,
You doomed to die.
The bullets fly—low, lifeless, wan,
In death they lie!

WM. TELFORD.

Smith, Dec 9th, 1862.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, December 18, 1862.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₱ brl	4	25	4	50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	85	0	90
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	75	0	00
Butter ₱ lb	0	13½	0	00
Potatoes	0	50	0	40
Barley ₱ bush	0	50	0	65
Turnips "	0	10	0	12½
Peas "	0	25	0	27
Pork ₱ cwt	3	00	4	00
Beef ₱ cwt	2	00	3	00
Hay ₱ ton new	10	00	15	00
Hides ₱ cwt	4	00	0	00
Eggs, per dozen	0	10	0	00
Cordwood	1	50	2	00
Turnips	0	10	0	12½
Fowl, per pair	0	20	0	30
Sheepskins	0	60	1	00
Apples	0	30	0	40
Geese	0	25	0	30
Turkeys	0	35	0	50
Carrots	0	18	0	20
Straw	1	50	2	50

Birth.

In Ashburnham, on Sunday the 7th inst. the wife of *Mr.* Robert Graham, of a son.

Deaths.

At Galway Post office, on Tuesday 2nd inst., in the 38th year of her age, Anna Stora, wife of Thomas Probert, Esquire, Reeve of Galaway, and daughter of Dr. Stora, of Carlile, England.

The deceased was much respected in her neighbourhood, a fact attested to by the very large number that assembled to pay the last tribute to her memory.

On the morning of the 12th inst., at the residence of her son, the Rev. J. W. B. Beck, M. A., Rector of Peterboro, Anna Maria Boulton, wife of the Hon. George Strange Boulton, of the Town of Cobourg in the 64th year of her age. She had been in a declining state of health for some years, and had been paying a visit to her son. She was an accomplished lady of much literary taste, and much respected and beloved a long her neighbors and acquaintances.

Christmas & New Year!

CHOICE FRESH FRUITS,
and all sorts of
Christmas and New Years Goods,
At greatly REDUCED PRICES during the Holiday Season.
CALL and see GOODS & PRICES.
OGILVY & HOOD
George Stree', Peterboro
December 17th, 1862. 51

Strayed

INTO the premises of the subscriber, about seven weeks ago,
THREE SPRING CALVES.
The owner by proving property and paying expenses, can take them away.
JAMES BAXTER.
Otonabee, Dec. 17, 1862. 51-3in

CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Capital - - $1,000,000.
MANAGER, A. G. RAMSAY, ESQ.

EVERY security, advantage and facility which prudence or liberality can suggest, are offered by this Company. The rates, which are founded on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British Offices.

Tables of Rates for any form of Life Assurance may be obtained on application.

The Company has agents in all the principal Towns throughout Canada, and a correspondent in London (England) authorized to accept premiums when that may be convenient to the assured.

Every information may be obtained at the Head Office, in Hamilton, C. W., or at any of the Agencies.

Agents in Peterborough:
W. CLUXTON AND GEO. A. COX.
Peterboro, Dec. 11th, 1862. 51-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 24th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Patrick Turley and E. Gordon, *Plaintiffs*, vs. John McCormick, *Defendant*.

Village Lot No. 104, new survey, or Lot No. 2, North of Albert Street and East of Wellington Street, old survey, in the Village of Hastings, in the Township of Asphodel, in the County of Peterborough

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Dec. 17th, 1862. 51

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 24th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Arthur McMaster, *Plaintiff*, vs. William Brown, *Defendant*.

The North half of Lot No. 14, in the seventh Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office
Peterborough, Dec. 17th, 1862. 51

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 24th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas G. Hewitt, *Plaintiff*, vs. William J. Logie, *Defendant*.

Same Lands, and William J. Logie, *Plaintiff*, vs. William J. Logie, *Defendant*.

Lot No. 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Otonabee.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Dec. 17th 1862. 51

EMPLOYMENT.

THE Undersigned has, for several years past, been engaged in a business, which has yielded him at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, and is now willing to teach it to others. The business is of a highly useful and general character,

Groceries & Provisions.

ALL FRESH STOCK!

H. MORROW,

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS, THAT HE HAS JUST RECEIVED A COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY,

CONSISTING OF A LARGE VARIETY OF

TEAS AND SUGARS

SUCH AS

Young Hyson, Imperial,
Gunpowder, Japan,
Uncolored Japans, Young Hyson, &c.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK TEAS.

He would respectfully collect an examination of his stock, as he is convinced that his

PRICES will be FOUND LOW,

If not LOWER than any House in Town!

Peterborough, December 9th, 1862. 50

FOR GOOD, USEFUL, WELL MADE

CLOTHING!

Call at HAFFEY'S.

OVERCOATS!

A Splendid Stock! All his own manufacture! At the very Lowest Prices!

TERMS CASH.

JOHN HAFFEY.

Peterborough, December 10th, 1862 50

A NEW WORK BY DR. GUNN.

GUNN'S New Domestic Physician;

OR, HOME BOOK OF HEALTH:

A COMPLETE guide for Families, pointing out in familiar and plain terms, the causes, symptoms, treatment and cure of the

DISEASES INCIDENT TO MEN, Women and Children:

TOGETHER WITH A GRAND TREATISE ON THE

PASSIONS AND EMOTIONS

SUCH AS

Love, Hope, Joy, Affection, Anger, Jealousy, Grief, Fear, Despair, Avarice, Charity, Cheerfulness, Religion, etc., showing the Influence of the Mind on the Body as a Cause of Health and Disease.

ALSO:

A Complete Materia Medica,

or, list of all the principal remedies used in the treatment of disease, including nearly

300 MEDICAL PLANTS, HERBS AND VEGETABLE REMEDIES,

with descriptions of each, and directions for preparing and using them. (With an elegant and correct Likeness of the Author,)

By JOHN C. GUNN, M. D.,

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Author of the old work known as "GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE."

Also, AN APPENDIX, containing a popular treatise on ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and the LAWS OF HEALTH; the whole making a large octavo volume of

OVER ONE THOUSAND PAGES,

with numerous

VALUABLE ILLUSTRATIONS!

THIS is probably the best, as well as the most thorough and extensive book ever published, as a Domestic or Family Medical Work. Its author is now an old man, and is probably more generally known as a popular medical author than any man living, owing to the great popularity and extensive use of his old work, which was one of great value, but in the present advanced state of medical science is altogether behind the times. Dr. G. is a graduate of several of the best Medical Colleges in the world, viz.: of Philadelphia, and of London and Paris. He has been a successful practicing physician for nearly forty years; and it can hardly supposed that any man can be better qualified to write such a work than he is. He has spent most of the time for several years in preparing this work—intending it, as he often remarked, as his last and greatest Legacy to Posterity.

The work contains a description of all the diseases known or common to this country—their causes, symptoms, and character—with plain and full directions for successfully treating them, telling what remedies to use; how to use them, and when; the whole stated in plain and simple language; or whenever any technical or Medical terms are used, they are fully explained; so that the commonest mind can understand them. The remedies recommended are generally of the simplest kind, such as are harmless, yet efficient, and usually such as are easily to be obtained.

Besides the diseases common to both sexes, the work contains a department on the diseases of Females, and their treatment. Also a department on the diseases of Children, which alone is worth the price of the book to mothers and all who have the care of children.

An important item in the work is its Pharmacy, or valuable Family Receipts, there being more than forty pages of Medical Receipts and Compounds, many of which will be found very important and useful in a family.

☞ Remember that this book can only be had of the Agent, when he calls, and is not to be had either of us, direct, or through Booksellers.

Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co.,
26 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

☞ This book will be delivered to subscribers during the Christmas holidays and the succeeding week. They will therefore please avoid causing any delay, by being prepared to take it immediately on its presentation. The price of the book is five dollars and fifty cents

JOHN D. STARK, Agent.
VICTORIA COLLEGE,
Cobourg.
Dec. 6th, 1862. 51

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD
To Wit: } at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas, on Tuesday, the 6th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John B. Wilson, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Jeremiah Grady, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, in Front Street, and West of Victoria Street, in the Village of Hastings, in the Township of Asphodel; and Lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7 in the Village of Westwood, in the Township of Asphodel, and numbering from the River Ouse, East on the side line between Lots Nos. 13 and 14, of the said Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1862. 51

BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 12.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Dividend of four per cent. for the current half year, upon the capital stock of this Institution, has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank or its Agencies, on and after

Friday, the 2nd day of January next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the eleventh to the thirty-first December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
A. CAMERON,
Cashier.

Toronto, Nov. 20, 1862. 48

GOLD AND SILVER

ELECTROPLATING

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he is prepared to Electroplate either in Gold or Silver, such as

WATCHES, WATCH GUARDS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c., &c.,

at his residence, Hunter street, west of the Union Hotel

All work executed in a superior style.

GEORGE ALLEN.

Peterboro', Dec. 2nd, 1862. 49-1y

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office up to Dec 3rd, 1862. Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

Armstrong, Christ'r	Lillico, John
Austin, Edgar A	Millon, Patrick
Bonsil, John	May, Henry
Brady, John	Montgomery, John G
Brownlee, James	Meyers, Henry
Bigelow, Miss Maggie	O'Donnell, Edward
Buchanan, H. L.	Phillips, M s J
Brennan, Miss Ann	Quillinan, Michael
Blackmore, Thomas	Rombough, W J
Bulmer, Edwin	Ryan, Miss Mary
Blewett, Josiah	Rooney Lawrence
Chatten, Wm	Stenson, Zachariah
Casey, James	Sullivan, Miss Ellen
Coonsy, Johnston	Saunders, John
Coughlin, Timothy	Smith, Miss Mary
Develin, Miss Mary	Strain, Eliza
Dawson, Patrick	Stweed, Mrs
Davis, John	Sedgwick, Thos
Essery, Geo H	Saunders, Francis
Fairbairn, Miss Hannah	Smith, Fanny
Fegan, Bridget	Sloan, Fanny
Fredinburgh, Hiram	Smith, Richard
Foote, John Wesley	Taylor, W
Green, F B	Trennan, Patrick
Guthrie, Adam	Thomson, Charles
Grant R	Traill, Jas G
Graham, Sarah J	Thompson, Elias
Gallavin, Mary Ann	Waters, George
Hall, J G	Woods, John
Hunt, Samuel	Wait, D V
Healy, Mrs Julia	Wilson, Hugh
Humphrey, Isa	Wait, James
Hayes, Thomas	Welsh, Mary
Johnston, Wm	McMartin, Michael
Lynch, James	McDougal, Ranald
Lee, Miss Elizabeth	McPherson Hugh
Leeper, James	McDonald, Francis B
Lilley, Catherine	McIntosh, James

S. J. CARVER,
Postmaster.

Peterboro, December 3rd, 1862. 49

WANTED

WITH a salary of $30 by the month and all travelling expenses paid. Agents fo all the Country Parishes in Canada East and West, for the sale of a

NEW SEWING MACHINE,

Not yet introduced in Canada. A fortune can be made by their sale.

Apply immediately to

MICHAEL RATTY,
General Agent,
Post Office, Quebec.

Quebec, 1862. 41

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE formerly occupied by the subscriber, on Bethune Street, West of the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railway Station. For particulars apply to

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

Ashburnham, 8th Dec., 1862. 50

ASHBURNHAM

PLANING MILL!

THE subscribers having Leased the premises lately occupied by Craigie & Stephenson,

On Rogers' Mill Race,

ASHBURNHAM,

are now manufacturing, and will keep constantly on hand,

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, FRAMES, AND MOULDINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PLANING of all Kinds!

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE, AND

☞ *AT MODERATE RATES.*

Pard & Robertson.

Ashburnham, Dec. 6th, 1862. 50-3m

PETERBOROUGH

GRAMMAR & UNION SCHOOL.

THE public semi-annual Examination of the above school will take place on

Thursday and Friday, Dec. 18th & 19th,

The Classical and French Department will be examined on Thursday, and the various English Departments on Friday. ☞The public are cordially invited to attend.

P. S.—On the Monday Evening following, the pupils will give a short Entertainment in aid of the Lancashire Operatives.

Peterboro, Dec. 10th, 1862. 50

SENSIBLE AT LAST.

THE subscriber having for a long time both felt and seen the folly of selling Goods on Credit, has come to the conclusion to go on the ready pay system, as promises will not pay Bank Notes. He hopes that such a large reduction in his prices from those which have to be charged in the Credit system, will be a sufficient inducement to double the patronage he has received.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS

Removed

TO HIS

NEW BRICK STORE ON GEORGE ST.,

Opposite Mr. Wm. Cluttes's,

where he will be found with as good a selection of

Groceries and Provisions,

AS IS IN TOWN, SUCH AS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, RICE, TOBACCOES,

SPICES of all kinds, FISH of the nicest quality,

PORK, by the Barrel or Pound,

A lot of splendid American APPLES,

Also, a most select lot of

CROCKERY!

of all kinds, from the coarse Stone Crocks to the finest China Tea Sets from $2 50 to $8.

Also, GLASSWARE in good variety.

Boots & Shoes will be sold at cost,

as he intends going out of that department.

Also WOODENWARE and TOYS of all kinds, for the Holiday Presents. All of which will be sold LOWER than ever offered in this borough before, and if you do not believe just

COME AND SEE!

G. W. ROBINSON.

Peterboro, Dec. 10th, 1862. 50

TO MEET HARD TIMES!

FURS, FURS, FURS!

The subscriber offers to sell his

UNSURPASSING STOCK, IN DETAIL,

UNDER WHOLESALE PRICES

FOR CASH,

Stone Martin Victorines	$18.00
Best Mink Victorines	18.00
Rock Martin Victorines	3.00 and upwards.
German Mink	2.25
Imitation Ermine Victorines	2.00
" Fitch	2.50 and upwards.
Common Fur Caps from	0.80 to $1.00
Natural Seal Caps	2.25
South Seal do	3.50
Imitation Seal do	2.00
Russian Lamb do	2.00

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF

ROBES, LINED AND TRIMMED!

and many other articles too numerous to mention.

W. LECH.

Peterboro', Dec. 2nd, 1863. 49-3i

Review copy.

$10,000 WORTH OF GROCERIES.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has opened a new store in the building lately occupied by R. B. McDougall, where he offers for sale a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, consisting in part of

SUGARS OF ALL KINDS.

Teas, Coffee, Spice, Rice, Tobacco,

COAL OIL LAMPS,

OF THE MOST IMPROVED KINDS,

COAL OIL, AMERICAN STONE WARE,

OF EVERY VARIETY,

And other articles too numerous to mention.

Well knowing [after an experience of twenty years in the trade] that the "nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling," he will sell for small profits, having bought his stock with CASH he is confident that he can sell goods for *ready pay cheaper* than any other merchant in Peterboro'. As the goods offered for sale by the undersigned *are all paid for*, he does not confine himself to selling them "*cheap for cash only*," he will cheerfully exchange them for all kinds of country produce, *at cash prices.* The subscriber does not attempt to enumerate all the articles which he offers for sale.

☞Call and examine the goods and see how cheap the "yankee" can sell them.

☞REMEMBER THE OLD, McDOUGALL, STAND.☜

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Nov. 19th, 1862. 47

MILLAR & BERTRAM

HARDWARE & IRON MERCHANTS,

5 Market Block, George Street,

HAVE now received, and offer for sale, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES, A large and well assorted stock of

BAR IRON, HORSE NAILS, FILES, RASPS,

ANVILS, VICES, BELLOWS,

AND GENERAL BLACKSMITH'S FURNISHINGS,

Carpenters' Tools,

of every description, from the best Manufacturers.

SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS,

BEST PROVED CHAINS,

Broad and Narrow Axes, Cross Cut Saws,

and all other Hardware required for Lumbering operations,

GRAIN SCOOPS, HAY & STRAW KNIVES

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

They have also a very select stock of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, AND GENERAL SHELF HARDWARE,

an inspection of which is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', November 13, 1862. 47

DIARIES! DIARIES! DIARIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DIARIES,

All Qualities, Styles and Prices!

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE

Cheap for Cash, at

T. MENZIES' Bookstore.

Peterboro, Nov 6, 1862. 45

ALMANACS.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC FOR 1863,

Received by

T. MENZIES.

Peterboro', 12th Nov. 1862. 46

JUST PUBLISHED.

"Forget Me Not Polka!"

DEDICATED TO THE LADIES OF PETERBOROUGH,

BY W. PHILP.

Copies of which can be had at Callender & Penland's Music Room, Scott's Building.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Peterboro, Oct. 7th, 1862. 44

PHOTOGRAPHY!

Mr. EWING,

Has Removed to his New Rooms,

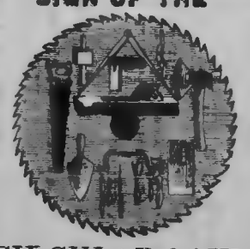
OVER ORMOND & GILMOUR'S DRUG STORE.

ENTRANCE ON HUNTER ST.,

Pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Peterboro, Nov. 5th, 1862. 45

SIGN OF THE



CIRCULAR SAW,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH,

ROBERT HAMILTON,

IMPORTER OF

British and American Hardware,

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Ropes, Chains, Agricultural Implements, Bar, Hoop, and Hoop Iron, Oils, Paints, Glass and Putty, Sporting & Blasting Powder, Carpenter's House Furnishing in great variety, a large assortment of Table

KNIVES AND FORKS,

Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Plated ware, &c., Saws, Files, Rasps, &c.

Having imported the above articles from the manufacturers, he is

Able and Determined to Sell Hardware TO MEET THE HARD TIMES,

☞ **At Unprecedentedly Low Prices!**

Cash purchasers will consult their own interests by giving him a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 26th, 1862. 48

MONTREAL

CHEAP CASH STORE,

Dickson's Block,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

THE best place in Peterboro' to purchase every description of

Ready-made Clothing.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.

A First Class Tailor on the Premises; and all orders for Clothing made up as neatly and as fashionably and at lower prices than any other house in the trade. The Fall Stock, which has been received, is very full and well selected in cloths of every variety.

A call and examination of my stock solicited.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Dickson's Block, George St.,
Peterboro', C. W.

November 9th, 1862. 46-tf

WOODS AND FORESTS.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

QUEBEC, 28th October, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that Licenses to cut Timber on the scattered vacant Public Lands, in the old Townships, in the Territories mentioned below, will be granted, by the respective Crown Timber Agents, to applicants, on and after the

Twentieth November next.

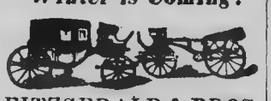
When two or more applications are received for the same lot or lots, the applicants will be called on to tender a Bonus in addition to the single Ground Rent. The Bonus and Ground Rent to be paid within a given number of days, to be fixed by the agent. If not then paid, Licenses to issue to the next highest bidder.

TERRITORIES.	AGENTS. ADDRESS.
Lower Ottawa,	C. E. BELLE, Montreal, C.E
Upper Ottawa,	A.J RUSSELL, Ottawa City, C.W.
Ontario,	Jos. F. WAT, Belleville, C.W.
Peninsula of Canada West.	A. W. POWELL, Windsor, C.W.

WM. McDOUGALL,
Commissioner.

Nov. 13, 1862. 46-6in

Winter is Coming!



FITZGERALD & BROS.

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that they are now manufacturing

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

AT HUTCHINSON'S OLD STAND,

AT THE FOOT OF SMITHTOWN HILL,

where they will be happy to supply all those who may favor them with a call.

All of which is warranted to be made from the best timber, and any person ordering from them, are invited to call and examine the timber before it is painted.

JOBBING & HORSE SHOEING

done on the shortest notice.

As they have in their employ Mr. David Carruthers, the well known Horse Shoer and Farrier, and as he has *become a reformed man*, he can be always depended upon, and found on hand.

Peterboro', 12th Nov., 1862. 46

PORT AND SHERRY WINES!

Brandy, Gin, Rum,

SCOTCH, IRISH & CANADIAN WHISKIES

In Wood and Bottle,

All at Lowest Prices.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

LARD WANTED.

THE subscribers will take any quantity of good clean Lard

In Exchange for Goods.

LEMAY, TURCOTTE & Co.

Peterboro', 26th Nov., 1862. 48

TEAS! TEAS!

JUST RECEIVED, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Young Hyson,
Imperial,
Gunpowder,
Japan Young Hyson,
Uncolored Japans, &c.

Which will be offered at the Lowest possible Prices.

FINE YOUNG HYSON **2s 9d,** upwards,

Call and see samples and prices.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

A Large & Varied Assortment of

GENERAL GROCERIES, JUST TO HAND.

Warranted, Fresh, Cheap, and of First Quality!

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

SUGARS.—VIZ.:
Cube and Porto Rico,
Yellow Refined,
English and Montreal Crushed,
Dry Crushed, and
Ground and Extra Ground.

CURRANTS.

RAISINS.—
Layers,
M. R's
Sultana's, &c.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

BLACK TEAS!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE best

Assortment of Black Teas

ever offered in Town.

Very fine English Breakfast Congou at 2s 6d.
Very finest English Black, at 3s. 6d.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

LOOK HERE!

Good Mixed Tea at 2s 3d per lb.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro.

November 18th, 1862. 47

LOOK AT THIS!

NEW CASH STORE!

All Fresh Stock!

Scott & McDonald,

NO. 2, MARKET BLOCK,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH,

HAVE opened in the Store lately occupied by W. A. Scott, a large, well-selected and entirely new Stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c,

Which, from the peculiar advantages possessed by them in buying, they will sell at the lowest prices for CASH ONLY.

Their Stock will be found very complete, comprising in Dry Goods:

Prints, Delanes, Cobourgs,
Cashmeres, Repps, Winceys,
Hosiery, Regattas, Tickings,
Flannels, Cloths, &c., &c., &c.
Groceries, Teas, Tobaccos,
Coffee, Sugar, Rice.

☞ And every other class of Goods required for Family use.

In Boots and Shoes our Stock will be found large and at

LOW PRICES.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our Stock, being convinced that we can offer advantages to purchasers not surpassed by any House in the Trade.

SCOTT & McDONALD.

Peterborough, November 18th, 1862. 47

GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOTHING

AT THE

Buffalo Clothing Store!

THE subscribers announce that they have just received one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Men's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing ever brought into the Town of Peterboro', which they are prepared to sell at lower prices than any house in the trade.

The following is a list of prices:—

PANTS.	COATS.
150 Doeskin Pants from $3 50 to $5 00	175 Satinett Coats from $3 to $5
300 Satinett Pants from $1 75 to $2 75	200 heavy Canadian Tweeds from $4 to $7
200 Cassimere Pants from $3 00 to $4 50	150 American Tweeds from $5 to $9
180 American Tweeds from $2 to $3 50	100 Black Cloth Coats from $5 to $10
200 Canadian Tweeds from $2 to $3 50	&c. &c
&c., &c.	&c &c

OVERCOATS.

75 Pilot Cloth Overcoats from ..... $6.00 to $10.00
50 Beaver do do ..... 7.00 to 11.00
35 Seal Skin do ..... 4.00 to 7.00
60 Union Cloth do ..... 4.50 to 6.50
50 Whitney Cloth (all wool) Overcoats, 6.00 to 9.00

1,500 Vests of different kinds from $1 to $4.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

HATS AND CAPS,

—ALSO—

FUR CAPS,

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS

As Under Shirts, Drawers, Flannel Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, &c., &c.

☞Call and examine the stock, and satisfy yourselves that the prices are in proportion with the hard times.

The Terms are strictly CASH.

S. HOFELLER & BROTHERS,
Buffalo Clothing Store, George Street

Peterboro', Nov. 13th, 1862. 46

R. A. McNABB,

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO',

Would inform the Public that he is now prepared in his NEW SHOP on Hunter Street to attend to all orders for

GENTLEMEN AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

IN A MANNER THAT CANNOT FAIL TO GIVE SATISFACTION. HIS

STOCK OF CLOTHS

IS VERY LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED, AND WILL BE FOUND

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY & LOWER IN PRICE

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN PETERBOROUGH!

Peterborough, November 5th, 1862. 45

Fall and Winter Goods.

C. BRADFIELD,

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Furs, Crockery, China & Glassware, Fresh Teas.

C. B. WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK OF

BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, CAPES, MANTLES, &c., &c

WHICH ARE MADE ON THE PREMISES, IN THE LATEST STYLES, BY EXPERIENCED HANDS. HIS STOCK OF

SILK VELVETS, SILK SATINS,

RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.,

HAVING BEEN ALL PURCHASED SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN SILKS. HE IS PREPARED TO SELL

MILLINERY.

Full 25 Per Cent. below the usual Price!

Orders for Millinery and Family Mourning carefully Executed

Peterboro, Oct. 28th, 1862. 44

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 11th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas C. Forman, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Archibald McKinnon, *Defendant.*

The North half of Lot No. 4 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Mariposa.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 5th, 1862. 32

The above sale stands adjourned until Tuesday the 2nd day of December, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Nov. 11th, 1862. 47

The above sale stands further adjourned, till Tuesday, the 23rd day of December, 1862, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Dec 9th, 1862. 50

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

George Ross, *Plaintiff*
vs.
George Henderson, Leon Caisse, and James Chalm rs, *Defendants.*

Lot N . 3, North of Brock Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterboro', and N . 1, East of Communication Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday the 9th day of Dec., at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1862. 48

The above sale stands further adjourned till Tuesday, the 23rd day of December 1862, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Dec. 9th, 1862. 45

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court To Wit: } House in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of Vendidoni Exponas, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, John D. Armour, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Honourable Henry Ruttan, *Plaintiff*
vs.
The Honourable Sidney Smith, John D. Armour and James B. Fortune, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 30 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Nov. 5, 1862. 45

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday the 9th day of December, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Nov. 26th, 1862. 48

The above sale stands further adjourned till Tuesday, the 23rd day of December, 1862, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Dec. 9th, 1862. 48

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 30th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Patrick Twomey, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Michael Costello, *Defendant.*

The East half of Lot No. 9 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Dec. 10th, 1862. 50

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 27th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, off the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN CHANCERY.

The Bank of Montreal, *Plaintiff*
vs.
Alexander Donaldson, *Defendant.*
and
Robert Donaldson, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Alexander Donaldson, *Defendant.*

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SOMERVILLE.

Lot No. 17 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.
Lot No. 18 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.
Lot No. 43, on Gull River, containing 111 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF BEXLEY.

Lot No. 4, in the 2nd Concession, No. 7 in the 2nd Concession, part of 3 in the 4th; the south half of No. 6 in the 3rd Concession; No. 29 north west Bay, containing 507 acres
Lot No. 14, North West Bay, containing 50 acres.
Part of Lot No. 5 in the 4th Concession, containing 50 acres.
Lots Nos. 9, 10 & 11 in the 1st Concession, containing 600 acres.
Lot No. 5, in the 2nd Concession, containing 200 acres.
South half of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd Concession containing 100 acres.
Lots Nos. 17 & 19, North West Bay, containing 258 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF FENELON.

Lot No. 28 in the 6th Concession, containing 200 acres
Lot No. 28 in the 7th Concession, containing 200 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF OPS AND TOWN OF LINDSAY.

Lots Nos. 22 and 23, in the 5th Concession, and Nos. 22 and 23, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Ops.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Oct. 14th, 1862 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL BE sold as the Court To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 27th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Robert Hamilto.., *Plaintiff*
vs.
William Lyle, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, in the 13th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office
Peterborough, Oct. 17th, 1862. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 10th day of February, 1863, at noon, all the right, title and interest of the Defendants or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Nugent, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Duncan Currie, *Defendant.*
and
Thomas Hawkins, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
No'l Currie and Duncan Currie, *Defendants.*

The South ½ of Lot No. 9, in the 12th Concession of Mariposa, containing 100 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Dec. 10th, 1862. 44

Stolen!

AN ANVIL was taken from the iron house in the yard of Mr. R. Hamilton's Hardware store, on Tuesday Evening last. He desires that whoever may have taken the same will return it to him without delay.

Peterboro, October 8, 1863. 41

COPLAND'S ALE!

A LARGE QUANTITY OF COPLAND'S Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY

GLOVER & ROBINSON, Sole Agents.

Peterboro, Oct. 24th, 1862. 44

NEW

Carriage Establishment.

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the public that they have bought out the Carriage Making Establishment of Messrs. J. & T. Douglas, where they will continue to manufacture

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES!

WAGGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

Jobbing and Horse-shoeing

executed in the best manner and at REASON ABLE PRICES.

McWILLIAMS & ISBISTER.

Peterborough, Oct. 14th, 1862 42

BLYTHE MILLS

Bedstead & Chair Factory.

THE undersigned is prepared to sell all kinds of Bedsteads and Chairs, Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any Factory in Canada West All work warranted to give satisfaction, and sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

TURNING & SAWING

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Sawing on upright or circular saws, 25 cents per hour.

☞ The trade furnished with a list of prices.

G. SNIDER.

Peterboro July 30th, 1863. 31-3 m

OATS, BARLEY AND PEAS.

THE undersigned wishes to purchase 20,000 bushels of the above mentioned Grains, for which he will pay the highest Cash price at his Grain Warehouse, in Ashburnham.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Ashburnham, Nov. 5, 1862. 45

Farms for Sale, &c.

FOR SALE.

THAT large and commodious Hotal known as the

"COMMERCIAL HOTEL,"

At Bridgenorth,

will be sold CHEAP, and on easy terms of payment. The building is a substantial one, 64 feet by 36, two st ry high, well adapted for either a good business.

Frame Stable and 2 Sheds attached.

a good GARDEN, and plenty of water on the premises.

ALSO:- FOR SALE.

250 Acres of good shed Wood Land, being composed of Lot 4, in the 16th Con. and Lot 5, in the 15th Con., of Harvey, 7 miles from Bobcaygeon, and 3 miles from Bridgenorth.

Indisputable Title will be given.

For particulars apply to the undersigned, at Hastings Post Office.

JAMES GREIVES.

November 10th, 1862. 46

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY!

WITH A COMMODIOUS

STONE DWELLING HOUSE.

THAT beautifully situated residence with 1 an acre of land, being Lot No. 13, South of Hunter and West of George Street, at present occupied by Dr. McNabb.

This is undoubtedly the most desirable property now for sale in Peterboro'. The House is of stone and in good repair.

THE GARDEN

is filled with good Fruit Trees, now bearing, and is now in a high state of cultivation.

TERMS EASY. Apply to

A. W. KEMPT,
Druggist.

Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale which contains 100 Acres, 10 of which are cheaped and 3 under crop. There is a good Frame Dwelling House, and a Blacksmith shop, with one set of tools. This is a rare opportunity for a bargain, as the property is situated in the Township of Galway and Village of Kinmount, and is also in a good lumbering district.

For particulars apply to

THOMAS GREEN,
Kinmount Post Office.

Kinmount, Oct. 28th, 1862. 45-1m

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots No. 8, North of London Street, 14, 15, 16, & 18, South McDonnell St., 17, N rth of McDonnell Street, 17, South of London Street, 18, North of Murray Street, and 6, North of Sherbrook Street.

For terms apply to

JAMES HALL.

Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale one 1 of an acre, with a comfortable House and outbuildings, being Lot No. 10, West of George and North of Dublin Streets, in the Town of Peterboro'.

For information regarding terms, &c., apply to the *Examiner* Office, or to the subscriber, at Fenelon Falls.

HENRY GRAHAM.

Fenelon Falls, Nov. 7, 1862. 46

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN SALT,

IN BARRELS.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Nov. 6th, 1862. 46-3i

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT **Building Lot**, having a frontage of thirty feet on Chatham Street, made vacant by the late fire. TERMS LIBERAL.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Nov. 10th, 1862. 48-tin

TO LET.

TWO EWELLING HOUSES, beautifully situated on Lake street, Ashburnham, opposite Parson Burnham's residence

For particulars apply to Mr. T. G. Hazlitt, Merchant, Peterboro'; Mr. James Stratten, School Teacher, Ashburnham; or to

GEO. McKEWEN, Proprietor.

Lot 18, 16th Con., Otonabee, Oct. 8, 1862. 41

HOUSE TO LET.

A HOUSE to be let on Bethune St. Apply to this office, or to Mr. R. KINGAN.

Peterboro Dec. 3rd, 1862. 49

A Cottage to Rent

IN the most beautiful and healthy part of the Town, and East of the Union School. The House is warm, and commodiously laid out, with suitable Outhouses, and a Flower and Vegetable Garden in front

Rent Moderate, and possession can be given on the 11th November. Apply to

P. RYAN.

Peterboro, Oct. 13, 1862. 43

NEW

CHEAP GROCERY AND FEED STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has leased the premises lately occupied by F. H. Armstrong, where he intends to keep a good selection of

Groceries and Crockery,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

Kept constantly on hand.

FLOUR AND MILL FEED

N. B.—Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

JOSEPH G. HUSTON.

Peterboro, Sept. 17, 1862. 3d

REMOVAL!

THE Subscribers take this opportunity on their removal to those commodious Premises newly erected by Mr. McKellar, on Hunter Street, to return their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public in general for the liberal support they have hitherto enjoyed, and they trust that by strict attention to business a herefore they will merit a continuance of the same. A large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK OF ALL THE

FASHIONABLE GOODS!

of the season kept on hand, and made up in good style on the shortest notice. Also, a substantial and well selected stock of

Fashionable Ready-Made Clothing!

WHICH WILL BE FOUND

GOOD VALUE FOR THE MONEY.

☞ *All necessary Furnishings for Gentlemen kept in Stock.*

WM. MERCER & BROS.,
Tailors & Clothiers, Hunter Street.

N. B.—TWO GOOD WORKMEN WANTED.

Peterborough, Nov. 3, 1862. 45-tin

Insurance Column.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y

ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—35 Princes Street. Office in London—70 Lombard Street.
" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent Street. " Dublin—20 College Green.
" Perth—38 High Street. " Montreal—Place d'Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT . . DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE forty-third annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen on Friday, the 18th April.

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Drumaflan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair. There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed statements relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States aforementioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurance during the year, contained in 1189 Proposal	£454,433 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 981 Policies were issued	359,680 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS on said Policies	11,179 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPATOR POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantees	2,999 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,755 current LIFE POLICIES	1,965,985 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	353,503 3 2
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	36,136 5 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report States that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his ent approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered useful and fit to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £93,975 6s 6d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and not premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 18s 7d., to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company was £215,821 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinized in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realized on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sum originally assured under all Participating Policies, in terms of the previous additional Bonus; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, now vest d, are equal to 33 per cent on the sum assured; and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 75 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies Issued.	Annual Premiums.	Total Income from year.	Accumulated Funds.
1858	£408,840	£130,190	3,753	£3,869 18 0	£60,296 11 10	£319,556 9 2
1859	388,366	140,131	5,010	4,277	5,492 1 6	63,701 6 8	337,681 3 4
1860	344,770	99,999	3,971	4,376	5,778 19 0	67,877 5 8	343,756 4 10
1861	349,076	270,710	933	5,791	7,731 17 6	85,590 7 5	411,696 11 0
1862	454,433	359,680	1189	11,179	11,427 18 7	97,503 3 2	353,503 3 2
Totals	£1,926,376	£1,219,671	3899	3299	37,109 15 10	330,411 13 6	1,537,256 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

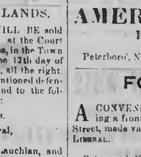
By Order,

CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, MANAGER.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., SECRETARY.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
SECRETARY FOR CANADA.

J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office, Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

ETERBORO'



MARBLE WORKS!

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c. ☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpture for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18-ly

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the North East ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Douro.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 14 miles, on one of the principa travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price. Apply to

H. T. STRICKLAND.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8-3m

HORSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a very fine young Horse, which he wishes to dispose of. He is of a Dark Grey colour, and only four years old.

D. LEMAY.

Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

PARTIES insuring their live, now will be entitled to share in the [5 years] Profits declared at 31st January, 1862. Losses settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

Peterborough, November 7th, 1861.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA—$300,000.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO', W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Oct. 14th, 1857

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO.'

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland
John Harris, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET, *Sec'y & Treas.*

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Agent, Peterborough.

October, 1862. 41

PROVINCIAL

INSURANCE CO', OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

HeadOffice - - - Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-Presidents:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
H. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary.—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary and Inspector of Agencies.—J. H. Hamilton, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at all various Agencies, as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'

LIVERPOOL & LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE*

Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 20th, 1859. 1y

FISHER'S LIVERY STABLE,

CORNER OF

GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS PETERBOROUGH.

HORSES & CONVEYANCES of all kinds at all Seasons. Rates Moderate; positively no Credit. Remember the place,—Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

THOS. J FISHER.

Peterboro, May 14, 1862. 20

Insurance Column.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE following table compiled from the official returns, exhibits, at a glance, the increase of duty paid to the Government by the different Insurance Offices, metropolitan and provincial, during the year 1861.

THE "ROYAL."

It will be seen, stands as before, at the very head of the list, and maintains a rate of progress very far in advance of all its rivals and competitors. Twelve months ago, we had the gratification of recording the fact that its increase, in the year 1860, had been greater than double that of any other company—had exceeded 80 per cent., of the entire increase of all the London offices combined—and had, also exceeded 30 per cent. of the aggregate increase of the remaining twenty eight provincial offices. We have now a pleasure of inviting the attention of our readers to the testimony of these later returns, which show that in the year 1861, the increase of the "Royal" was very nearly 40½ per cent. in excess of the increase of any other company—that there were but three offices which came even within fifty per cent. of it—and that it was actually more than one-sixth of the entire increase of the remaining forty-four offices, London and Provincial, put together.

Comment upon such facts as these would be superfluous. They speak significantly, the continued advance of the "Royal" in the confidence and good opinion of the public. That advance has been, from the begin ing, as remarkable as it has been rapid: and we cordially congratulate the directors and shareholders upon it, because we regard it as the just reward of prudent management, of liberal and honorable dealing, and of undoubted stability.

1 Royal	£7337	21 Manchester	£397
2 Liverpool & London	5025	23 National	261
3 Imperial	4877	24 Hercule	238
4 North British	2?	Guardian	234
5 Newcastle Lunat	1713	26 Royal Farmers'	220
6 Sun	2008	29 Church of England	179
7 Queen	2317	31 Scottish Union	158
8 Law	2288	34 Birmingham	141
9 Globe	2236	35 Nottingham & Derby	142
10 Norwich Union	1978	37 Phœnix	118
11 Crown	1883	Salop	118
12 West of England	1??	41 Heart of Midlothian	102
13 Scottish Union	1665	43 Northern	101
14 Lancashire & Yorkshire	1462	44 Caledonian	97
15 Provincial	1293	47 Midland Counties	87
16 London	1200	48 Salop	77
17 Hand	942	49 Northumberland & Durh.	54
17 Royal Exchange	907	50 London Guarantee	52
18 Economic	880	51 Imperial	50
19 Law Union	880	52 Shropshire & North Wales	47
20 Scottish Provincial	78	53 Western	36
21 Caledonian	690	13 Norwich Equitable	20
22 Lancashire	513	14 Provident	6
23 Yorkshire	427	45 Derby	6

A. SMITH,
(Bank of Toronto)
Agent for Peterboro'

August, 1862. 34

NORTH BRITISH Fire and Life Insurance Comp'y,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 0 0 Stg.
ACCUMULATED FUND £1,174,383 0 11 Stg.
ANNUAL REVENUE £ 214,055 7 9 Stg.

PRESIDENT:

His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, K. T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

The Most Noble the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stair.

HEAD OFFICE:

64 PRINCESS STREET, EDINBURGH.

MANAGER, David Smith.
SECRETARY, John Ogilvie, Esq.

CANADA CENTRAL BRANCH:

4 & 5 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, MONTREAL.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:

D. Lorn McDougall, Esq.,
Thomas Davidson, Esq.,

ORDINARY DIRECTORS:

The Hon. Louis Renaud, M. L. C.
The Hon. John Rose, M. P.
Thomas Ryan, Esq., Merchant,
James Law, Esq., Merchant.
David Davidson, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal.

SECRETARY.

H. J. Johnston, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA

Messrs. MacDougall and Davidson.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCES effected at the LOWEST RATES of PREMIUMS corresponding to the risk.

Losses by Fire from Lightning made good.

The full power of settling all losses is vested in the Montreal Board of Directors, and claims are payable immediately on being adjusted.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Company combines the system of *Mutual Assurance* with the safety of A LARGE PROPRIETING CAPITAL, and thus affords all the facilities and advantages which can be prudently offered by any Life Assurance Company.

Nine-tenths of the Profits arising from those insured under the participation of profits class.

The subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent for the Company for Peterborough and vicinity, and is now ready to receive orders and to give full particulars as to rates and any other information that may be required.

J. N. TRAVERS,
AGENT.

Peterboro, July 19th, 1862. 30

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON *FIRE AND LIFE*

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro' April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for
THOS HOLWELL, M. D.,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1855. 31

THE COMMERCIAL

Building & Investment SOCIETY.

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN,
Agent,

Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 18

CANADA

Permanent Building and SAVING'S SOCIETY.

CAPITAL.....
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.....
ANNUAL INCOME.....

THIS Institution advances money on approved Freehold Security, repayable by monthly instalments, extending over any period from 1 to 10 years, at the option of the borrower.

Properties mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off at any time by the borrower.

Circulars and other particulars, with any further information may be obtained from the office

W. CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 30, 1861. 8

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

ESTABLISHED 1845—PATENTED 1863.

RECENT and important improvements have been put to this Machine, renders it now the most perfect ever the public, and possesses a distinctive character which will secure it a permanence of the present and future demand, and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction. No more breaking needles. No more missing stitches. No trouble in making any garment, however delicate or heavy, on the same Machine, either in cambric, cloth or leather; and for dress makers, shirt makers, tailors, hat binders, shoe binders, or gaiter fitting, as well as every variety of family sewing they have no competitor, and will be sold at a much less price than any other Machine capable of doing the same range of work.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of styles and prices. A few responsible Agents will be built with liberally.

☞ Address the HOWE Sewing Machines, 427 Broadway, New York. 25?-3m

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

538 Broadway, New York.

TWO parts a little acquainted with the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machines the Carefut purchaser of the Company's Circular is especially commended. This circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared with much care and as will shortly all statements therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular

"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family, for it will sew from one to twenty cords and fasten the stitch at either stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even the coarsest segmented bargee leather, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever."

This have we successfully overcome the most difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Doubtly can we now say, "No other Machine compares with it in this respect." Hence, have no hesitancy in without exception—given the highest premium, "wherever the Machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first class Sewing Machines." Hence it is that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in the market, or money refunded." We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years have we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood from the continent where the Machine is not favourably known. We prefer such a reputation to one based on mere "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch, viz. the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one thread of the kind of other kinds of stitches.

N. B.—Local Agents wanted in every county throughout the West. ☞ Special inducements offered.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co.,
538 Broadway, New York.

Sept. 10, 1861. 37

THE BONEFACTOR OF HIS RACE

THE GREAT HEALER OF MANKIND.

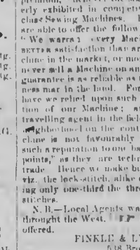
The Whole World United!

SICK PEOPLE THINK!

AFTER WHOM, AU?

Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills,

CHILDREN CRY FOR THEM?



THESE remarkable Pills are now in America from its curing the world by storm. Over five million boxes are sold annually. Composed entirely of Extracts of Roots, Balsams and Herbs, their effect on the human system is prompt, sure and safe. Acting directly on the blood, glands, solids and fluids (or fluidy), they remove all impurities from their use—attended with the happiest results almost always—and in a short time. In all cases of small disorders requiring only an occasional cathartic to regulate the system this grand Pill will be found sufficient, and in all cases of disease it is necessary. They never cause nor occasion any pain or inconvenience, but on the contrary are agreeable to the taste, and those who use them say they are the best Pill ever used. Their virtues will be extended.

They are concentrated cheaper solid, portable and more convenient than any other pill in the world.

☞ Each box consists of contains pill with exact directions for their use.

Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plaster.

THE GREAT SUBSTITUTE AND PAIN DESTROYER. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSEHOLD REMEDY IN THE WORLD.

These renowned Plasters cure pains, weakness and disease in an hour, and in a few hours more. Instead of exhausting as they do, that the purpose of drawing them. Spread from tissue, fabrics and gauze on medicated leather, renders them peculiarly adapted to the wants of females and others. For application is unnecessary—to the pain, the weakness, the local disease, and the diseased part, they are a healing power. Their effects are instantaneous, and without annoyance or trouble. Each Plaster will cure from one to four days. Rheumatic complaints, sprains and bruises, to quick effect cures without other remedies full. Pad directions are found on the box of each. Parties speaking, singers, musicians, and others will find these Plasters invaluable, as they will relieve and strengthen the lungs and improve their voice by wearing them moderately. Price 25 cents.

The above articles are sold by all druggists in Canada, and by druggists throughout the United States and South America, as well as by all large druggists in the principal cities.

HERRICK & BROTHER,
Practical Chemists, Albany, N.Y.
J. F. HENRY & Co., Montreal,
General Agents for Canada.

Sold in Peterboro' by ORMOND and GILMOUR, WM. COULTER, and A. W. KEMPT. 43

FOR SALE.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Con. of Smith, containing 100 acres. This Farm is beautifully situated about three miles from Peterborough; there are eighty acres cleared, and on the premises there are a good 2 one House, three Barns and other Outhouses.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KELLO,
or
Robertson,
WM. TULLY, Jr.

Monaghan, May 1, 1862.

CANADIAN AXE

AXES, AXES,

made by hand and with

CHARCOAL,

to suit the Lumbering Trade, or anything else.

P. J. AYRES.

Simcoe St., Peterboro, Sep. 15th, 1862. 38

HYDROPULT FOR SALE.

Apply at the Office of the *Examiner* paper.

Peterboro', Nov. 5th, 1862. 45-tf

INFORMATION WANTED.

BENJAMIN ATKINS, a native of Coventry England left Belleville a short time ago. His wife and other children, are now in Belleville and are anxious to obtain his whereabouts. Any one here is now employed would be liberally rewarded.

Dated, 3rd, 1863.

N.B.—Our Exchanges will perform an act of charity by copying.

FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

THE subscriber begs to call attention to his stock of which he will be sold at moderate prices and is of the best description manufactured please call at his warerooms, corner of George and Simcoe streets, near his factory.

N. B.—He has on hand a quantity of Cherry Boards. Also, Gutta Percha Enamelled Leather for Waggons.

Peterboro', May 1st, 1862.

HURRAH FOR THE FAIR.

Now all good people both rich and poor, I'll tell you of a Cheap Cash Store. You'll know the shop by the British Flag, so hasten there, and do not lag.

JOHN WATTERSON is the proprietor.

Sells Whiskey, Rum, and very good Beer, With Wine, Gin, Rum-Shrub, and Pop, That's two or three years old, who make you hop. There's Brandy, Bitters, Sand Hot Soda Cakes, Tobacco, and Snuff that will make you sneeze, With Biscuits and Bread, if you please And if refuge, rather large,

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1862. NUMBER 53

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c., with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street 20

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St, Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Henthorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HAVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & DENNAN.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next Door to Carter's Mills, Peterboro', C. W 9

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds. Asnburnham, C. W.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, Queen's Street Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c—OFFICE, Corner of W Hon d Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

R. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Sole Leather constantly on hand ☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe St., Peterborough.

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', Interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st., opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough. C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Cap. Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentleman's Furs, &c. ☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs. Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Graining, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro' March 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and south Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

P. SHEVLIN,
ATTORNEY at LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE over Hardy's Store, George Street, Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE:—DENHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

Hair Dressing Saloon.
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.
PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.
Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings, Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.
NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to confirm a certain arrangement entered into between the Corporation of the Town of Peterborough and Messrs. Covert & Fowler, Lessees of the Millbrook branch of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, to legalise a certain indenture by way of lease made by the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company to Messrs. Tate & Fowler, and a certain Mortgage thereupon, made by the said Tate & Fowler to Trustees for the benefit of the Municipalities of the towns of Peterborough and Port Hope, and to declare the stock taken by the said Town of Peterboro in the said Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, paid up.
CHARLES PERRY,
Mayor of Peterboro.
Peterboro 30th Oct., 1862. 44-2m.

Fred. Taylor,
PARLIAMENTRY, Land & General Agent, Patents for Crown Lands obtained, claims before the Department of Crown Lands prosecuted. Patents of Invention and General Business with the Public Offices attended to, Titles examined and legal advice given free of charge.
REFERENCES:
Hon. Geo. S. Boulton, Cobourg; T. R Merritt, Esq., St. Catherines: Hon. L. Renaud, Montreal; Hon. D. McDonald, Toronto; Hon. G. Alexander, Woodstock; Hon. J. Hamilton, Hawkesbury. Hon. D. Christie, Brantford; Hon. R. Matheson, Perth; Hon. G. J. Goodhue, London; Hon. A. Kierskowski, St. Charles.
OFFICE,—Corner of Bunde and Port St. Quebec.
September, 1862. 38

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,
ASHBURNHAM.
THE subscriber begs to announce to the inhabitants of Ashburnham, Peterboro', and surrounding country, that his new Hotel is now opened, and he hopes by paying strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a share of their patronage.
The BAR will be supplied with the choicest of Liquors and Cigars; while the Table will not be behind with the wants required for it.
Good sheds and stabling in connection with the Hotel, a careful hostler always on hand.
JOSEPH SEDGWICK.
Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1862. 38

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
GRANVILLE RICHARDSON,
24 Proprietor.

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF SALOON,
SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY.
of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily. Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets
This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.
Yard and Stabling for the public
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.
J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOTEL
Peterborough.
THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he has re-taken the American Hotel, and having it completely renewed and refurnished, and being now entirely complete in all its appartments, is now open for the reception of the travelling public
The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.
The LIQUORS are of the best brands, and the LARDER will be constantly supplied with the delicacies of the season.
The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Hostler is always in attendance.
ALSO,
A LIVERY STABLE attached to the Hotel, where Horses and Conveyances of all kinds can be had at all seasons.
CHARGES MODERATE.
LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
Peterborough.
THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has taken that new Hotel on the
CORNER OF GEORGE & HUNTER ST'S,
in the Town of Peterborough, which he is fitting up at a great expense, and he trusts by keeping
THE BAR
supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars, and the Table with the choicest supplies of the season, to merit a share of the public support.
There is a large and commodious YARD, with Sheds and Stables attached to the Hotel, where a careful Hostler will always be found in attendance. Also, a
First-Class Bowling Alley
ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL
WM. ARMSTRONG.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34-tf

SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.
THE shop lately occupied by Mr. Hurley, as a Furniture Ware Room, in Ashburnham, with a small Dwelling House attached.
Also, the dwelling lately occupied by Mr. John Mowry, possession can be given immediately.
JOSEPH SEDGWICK.
Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1862. 38

Poetry.

Scotch Emigrant's Song.

"Air, "Lochaber no more."

Farewell to the burnie, the meadow, an' brae,
Where often in childhood I blythely did play;
Likewise to the common wi' furze blooming fair,
Where wild-bees an' linties mak' vocal the air,
Oh! sweet were the hours where frae school thraldom free,
I scoured o'er that waste wi' a heart bounding glee,
And rambled bird-nesting, yet gathering the while,
Those memories o' light that thro' darkness now smile.

Farewell to the glen wi' its gay fairy powers,
Where love's richest music mak' glad the bright hours,
Where wildly the burnie its daffin' begins,
Wi' twining 'mang rocks, an' wi' forming o'er linns.
For never again, when the spring flowers abound,
When simmer waves richly, or autumn's fruit crown'd,
Will I wander its mazes, my heart throbbing praise,
As drinking delight frae its nature-clad braes.

Farewell, my companions o, pastime an' toil,
No more will your friendship my sorrows beguile;
Your songs, your keen jests, and your quaint auldfolk lore,
Shall ne'er cheer my heart in old Scotia more.
An thou, lovely Scotia, the tear dims my e'e,
Brave land o' my fathers, as parting wi' thee;
But pride in thy worth, a delight in thy fame,
Wherever I wander, my heart shall enflame!

Alas! that stern want, life's affections should mar.
By sending me thus o'ere the ocean afar,
To toil for his solace in lands wi, gold strewn,
Yet lacking the glories that hallow my own.
But a, whom the tyrant overtakes must obey,
Frae home, friends an' country, he drives me away.
Then, ho! for the land where his frown is unknown,
Where life is a blessing, an, toil gets its own!

C. F.
F, Kilbride, (Scotland,) 4th Nov., 1862.

COUNTIES' COUNCIL.

(CONTINUED.)

Moved by Mr. Grover, seconded by Mr. McDougall,—That a By-law to repeal By-law 201, and to re-unite the Townships of Bexley, Laxton and Digby into one municipality, be now read a first time.—*Carried.*

A By-law to repeal By-law No. 201 and to re-unite the Townships of Bexley, Laxton, was read a 2nd and 3rd time.

Moved by Mr. McDougall, seconded by Mr. Chamberlen,—That the report of the special committee appointed to report upon the Warden's Address, be now received and read a 1st time.—*Carried.*

On the motion of Mr. McDougall, the Council went into committee of the whole on the second reading of the report of special committee upon the Warden's Address. Address adopted in committee.

Moved by Mr. Garbutt, seconded by Chamberlen,—That Mr. James Edwards be appointed a member of the Board of School Trustees of Peterboro' Senior Grammar School, in place of the Rev. Mr. Cameron, who left the County.—*Carried.*

On the motion of Mr. Garbutt, the petition of Mr. Frank was referred to committee on Finance and Assessments.

Moved by Mr. Chamberlen, seconded by Mr. Ingram,—That the Warden be empowered to get the repairs done upon the Bridge over the Otonabee River, at Whitlas' rapids, as soon as possible.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. McHugh, seconded by Mr. McDougall,—That the Treasurer and Warden be, and are hereby authorised and required to borrow on the credit of this Council a sufficient sum of money to pay for all work done on Roads and Bridges in these United Counties, under the authority of By-law No. 202, passed at the last Session, June, of this Council.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Grover, seconded by Mr. Birdsall,—That the report of the special committee appointed to ascertain the indebtedness of the County of Victoria to the County of Peterboro', be now received and read.—*Carried.*

The report of special committee to ascertain the indebtedness of the County of Victoria to the County of Peterboro' was read a 2nd and 3rd time, in committee of the whole Council.

Moved by Mr. McHugh, seconded by Mr. McDougall,—That the account and vouchers of Hartley Dunsford Esq., in reference to certain repairs made by him to the Registry Office, at Lindsay, be now received and submitted to the committee on Finance and Assessment.

On motion of Mr. Grover, the report of committee on Finance and Assessment was received and read a first time and passed through a second reading of the whole Council, without amendment.

Moved by Mr. Cronk, seconded by Mr. Crow,—That By-law No.——, repealing By-law No.——, which last mentioned By-law provided for the separation of Bexley from Sommerville, &c., attaching and re-uniting it to the United Townships of Laxton and Digby be now read a 1st time. *Carried.*

On the motion of Mr. McHugh, the Council went into committee of the whole on the 2nd reading of a By-law to repeal By-law No.——. By-law lost in committee.

Moved by Mr. Chamberlen, seconded by Mr. Ingram.—That the report of Committee on County property, be received and read.—*Carried.*

On the motion of Mr. Chamberlen, the Council went into committee of the whole on the second reading of the report of committee on County property. Report adopted in committee without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Grover, a By-law to provide for certain accounts and claims, was read a first time and passed through committee of the whole Council, on the 2nd and 3rd reading, without amendment.

Moved by Mr. Grover, seconded by Mr. Garbutt,—That the Warden be paid $80 for extra services during the past year.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Grover, seconded by Mr. Ingram,—Whereas application has been made by the Provisional Council of the County of Victoria, to have steps taken to ascertain the indebtedness of the County of Victoria to the County of Peterboro', and whereas a Special Committee has been appointed for the purpose of ascertaining said indebtedness, and has reported thereon and the Council adopted the same; therefore, be it

Resolved, — That the report of said Special Committee do form the basis of settlement between the two Counties, the same being a fair and equitable division of the debt of the United Counties, and that the Clerk of this Council do forward to the Provisional Council of the County of Victoria a copy of said report for their concurrence, together with a copy of this resolution.

And be it further *Resolved*,—That when the accounts of the current year are finally made up and audited, and it appears that there is a balance on hand, that said balance be divided in proportion to the assessed value of each County, and the amount due the County of Victoria, if any, shall be handed over to the Treasurer of said County, or placed to the credit of his account, with the Treasurer of the County of Peterboro'—*Carried.*

The Council then adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

The Romance of Real Life or Misery Resulting from Sin.

Two years ago Hannah Brooks formed an unhappy connection with a lighterman's apprentice named Archer, with whom, during the last twelve months, she lived maritally. Three months ago she was observed by him taking a glass of ale with a young man and a girl in public-house; and this circumstance, "light as air," sufficed to possess him with a ferocious jealousy which made her after life intolerable. Shakespeare's Othello was not more under the influence of the passion. The bargeman glared at his young mistress through the window in a way to cause her, we are told, so dreadful an alarm that she ran away in terror, followed to her home by her young Bluebeard of a lighterman, who saying three times to her, "Is it you?" knocked her down and beat her cruelly. Has the stage itself a more dramatic scene? A course of brutal cruelties are said now to have continued to her death. She was told to go into service, or to the work-house—or seek her bread by a worse course. And though it was probable that her paramour had no notion of disevering the painful connection, she clearly laboured under the dread that no resources awaited her but the worst. She deliberately made up her mind to take refuge in suicide as the preferable alternative, and it was no doubt under the influence of this determination that she announced to her mother a few hours before the act was committed that she had procured continuous employment which would enable her to separate from Archer, and so end her misery. But she had already written her last letter for her paramour, in which she charged him with driving her to an early grave, in the shame she felt at being laughed at for her folly. "I would rather die like this," she says, "than do as you told me." Extending her sad reproaches to her own family, she tells them, "Mother, you cursed me when I was a girl, and your curse has clung to me." She adds that she had not a friend in the world to speak to her or to give her a kind word; that she might go on the streets before her mother would give her a bit of bread; that neither mother nor father, nor brothers nor sisters, "would grieve for her, as they had said that she had brought them to shame and disgrace," and expressing her hope that her mother will not curse her sisters, lest it might cling to them, as it had done to herself, exhales her utter wretchedness in the most piteous appeals to Heaven for the pardon of her crime. Towards midnight of that day she was seen coming down the pier at Paul's Wharf quarrelling with her lover, and heard bitterly upbraiding him for his ill-usage of her. The provocation seems to have been followed by fresh blows; on which, hastily separating herself, she clambed over the iron gates at the pier, and saying, "You shall see me no more," ran along the barge pier, stooped under the chain, and threw herself into the surging waters of the Thames. It is but justice to Archer to say that he plunged after her, and that he only relinquished the hold he had obtained as there occurred a danger of both being sucked under a barge. The cry raised that a man was overboard brought assistance, which availed for his rescue; but the body of the poor girl passed on, and was discovered some ten days later at Lower Shadwell, the jury, on the inquest, finding "That the deceased committed suicide while of unsound mind, and that the said suicide was caused by the cruelty and illusage of John Archer."—*London Paper.*

The Execution of Cleary.

This melancholy occurrence was consummated on Friday last at half past nine a. m., on the south side of the Goal-Yard, in the presence of about 300 persons, the greater part of whom were from the country and not a few from Port Huron. Since receiving his sentence in September last, the unfortunate man has been enduring in rather an extraordinary degree the miseries of his situation. At first he maintained a sullen and morose disposition, refusing to realise the solemnity of his position and appeared to cultivate the idea that he was an innocent and injured man, at many times he would refuse his daily food, and in consequence of this and the distressed state of his mind he had become very much emaciated, so much so that scarcely any one would have recognised in the feeble form of the convict, the hale and robust man that appeared before the Coroner's Jury on the 18th of March last.

Laterally, however, he became more settled in his mind and a consciousness of his real position produced the reasonable inquiry concerning a preparation for his change. He has been constantly attended by the Rev. Mr. Kirwan of this place, and occasionally by the Rev. Mr. Boubat of Corunna. The latter spent the whole of the night previous to the execution with the prisoner in his cell, admitting to him the consolations of the Church. In the morning he was found by Mr. Kirwan, and the sacraments were administered. At nine the cell was entered by the officers of justice, the prisoner was conducted into the hall, pinioned and led to the scaffold. The clergymen leading the prisoner while the Sheriff and staff with the reporters brought up the rear.

The prisoner ascended the scaffold with a firmer step than many expected, and taking his position on the drop-door, he engaged in prayer with great fervour. He made no public confession of his crime, but asked the forgiveness of all whom he had injured and declared his willingness to forgive all who had injured him, and after a few sentences uttered in calling on God for mercy, he appeared sensible that his last moment had arrived, and changing his prayer he said "Lord Jesus receive my spirit," as the last word was uttered the bolt was drawn, the body fell about nine feet, and a few struggles and heaves of the chest closed the days of Cleary on earth, and his spirit went to God who gave it." As to his future state it is not for us to judge, we read that there is hope in the death of the righteous, and we know that this a safe position to occupy; and we are also aware that there is a possibility through the mercy of God of a favorable answer at the last moment to the prayer, "Lord remember me." That Cleary called in earnest for mercy there is no doubt, and here we leave him to enquire for a moment the cause of his untimely end.

It is not our purpose to offend any or to place any one in the position of being an accessory to the crime for which he suffered; but we cannot dismiss the subject without saying tha strong drink, such as is used by many in respectable circles was the sole cause of the double tragedy. Cleary was a murderer, but strong drink made him mad, and he killed his comrade Burke. These facts are suggestive and would only be weakened by comment. The above narrative is the effect fa cause that still exists, and is sustained by—whom? Reader, answer.

Cleary was born in Ireland, lived eight years in New York, was a resident of this place only a few months. He was 25 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, strongly built and of a light complexion, with large blue eyes, prominent cheeks, thin lips, short chin and more of a careless than vicious expression of countenance.

There was one feature in the execution that we noticed with pleasure, that was such a sight had but little interest for the people in this county, and further that our females nearly free from charge of such inhumane curiosity. They were *almost* without a representative at the horrid spectacle.

A new Saint in Montreal who performs Miracles.

(*From the Montreal Witness.*)

Amongst the twenty seven saints canonized by the Pope on the 8th June last, is one called St. Michel des Saints, a Spaniard from Barcelona, who died in 1625, aged only 33 years. His relics, it seems, have been obtained by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, during his recent visit to Rome, and arrived here a few weeks ago. They were temporarily deposited in the choir of the Hotel-Dieu nuns in this city, and on Sunday morning, at the close of the grand mass, they were transferred with great pomp and ceremony into the sanctuary of the church of the Hotel-Dieu. It is not easy to conceive what an excitement such an occurrence, taking place with the consent of the clergy, is certain to produce, amongst such a large and devout Roman Catholic population as our city contains. *L'Ordre* is going to publish a number of affidavits in relation to these recent miracles, from which we will probably give some extracts. In the meantime, a short sketch of the life of the saint has been published by the same paper, from which it appears that his name was Michel, and that the "des Saints" is a surname due to his having been called in his lifetime and regarded as "the flower of the saints." His piety since early childhood seems to have been of the most extravagant character, as will be shown from a single extract which we translate:—

"The fire of Divine love, which consumed him day and night, would sometimes burn with such vehemence in his heart, that his face was inflamed and all his body kindled up; to such an extent that to deaden this fire it was necessary for him, even during the greatest cold of winter, to go out into the garden, bare his breast and apply to it wet cloths and icicles. Having gone one day into a church in order to say mass, he was seen with a face so inflamed, that fire seemed to proceed from it. Having knelt down, he uttered two groans, forced from him by his love. Soon after, as he went into the vestry, the priest of the church perceived that the breast of the servant of God was like a volcano, spreading around a great glare. Having attempted to embrace him, he could not resist the darts of fire which proceeded from the volcano inclosed in that blessed breast, and he fell down in a swoon. Thus also he deserved and once obtained, while in a state of ecstasy, the Lord gave him his Divine heart and requested his in exchange."

"The Saint died on the very day which he had long in advance prophesied would be that of his death."

If we are to credit this account, the love of God must be a material substance, a fluid very much akin to electricity, occasioning the same phenomena of light, heat and sudden discharges, giving a shock to the nervous system. But we refrain from any comments, and will wait further developments of this case, which promises to emulate the miracles of La Salette, in France.

—A barn belonging to James Dickie, about four miles west of Galt, was accidentally burned to the ground on Saturday evening last, together with about 150 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of oats.

Wonderful Copper Discovery.

(*From the Lake Superior Journal.*)

Some two years ago, a huge mass of float copper, weighing at least twenty tons, was discovered on the location of the Menard mine at Portage Lake. In size it was some sixteen feet long, four wide, and one and a-half thick, which is far the largest float mass ever before found on the Lake. Such being the prodigious weight, it was patent that it came from a vein near by, as it was impossible that any human agency known to exist in the past could have moved it a great distance. Beneath it charcoal was found, and also stone hammers, indicating plainly that the ancient miners, whose history is unwritten, and of whom nothing is known, except as traces of their working are thus found, had either taken it from its original bed and placed it in fire, in order to burn the rock from it, or finding it upon the spot where it was now discovered, placed it in the fire for the same purpose.

We find those who had been of the opinion that it never was put in the place where it was found by human agency, for the reason that a large amount of the float of copper in small masses, weighing from a half-pound to fifty, are found scattered immediately around it. Already some two tons have been gathered, whose existence in proximity with the large mass, would indicate that water and ice may have been the agencies they were thus moved and scattered from their original resting place. The agency, however, by which they were thus placed over the surface, it is not so important to know, as their existence, and the more important fact to which they point, viz. that they must have come from some vein near at hand. With this conviction simultaneously were the cutting up of the huge masses, and the collection of the smaller ones, the work of a most thorough exploration was begun in order to find the vein from which they came. What was thus reasonably manifest, seems to have been accomplished, for the work of a few days uncovered about forty feet distant from the huge float, a mass of still larger dimensions in the vein itself.

At last accounts this new wonder had been stripped some five feet in breadth for a length of twelve feet and three feet thick, with no indication of growing less at any point. It is opened sufficiently to indicate that it will far exceed the float mass. The vein in which it has been found was known for years. It runs through the Quincy, Pewabic, Franklin, Pontiac, Albany and Boston, &c., and they all, in the value of their stock, must at least feel the effect of this development. The vein is of the Epidote character, but from some cause seems to spread and soften at the spot of this discovery. Jacob Houghton, Esq., the able agent of this fortunate miner, is prosecuting the work of opening the vein with diligence, employing all the laborers he can obtain. The general impression among the oldest and ablest mining men is that a vein of extraordinary richness has been struck, which will add new interest to this heretofore wonderful district.

On the discovery of this mass of copper some shrewd operators made haste to Boston, hiring a tugboat and express trains, and bought in stock of the mining company, before the news of the discovery had reached the stockholders there. By this means they made a good thing for themselves.

Greater than the "Great Eastern."

The Messrs. Winans, of Baltimore, projectors of the cigar shaped steamers, are building in England a boat of the same species seven hundred feet long. The first boat, which was an experiment, lies at the dock in Baltimore. They propose to throw the "Great Eastern," with her scores of stockholders, into the shade, by a single effort of individual enterprise. The boat will be propelled by two screws, one forward and the other aft. The Messrs. Winans are secessionists, and very wealthy mechanics. One of them was arrested at the beginning of the war, in connection with a steam gun project he had on hand, and a writer in the *Scientific American* says they are spending their money in the English work-shops on account of the hostility they met with in the United States. It was rumored at one time that their experimental steamer was to be used as a ram for the rebel service. Perhaps the mammoth vessel is intended for that use.

Militia News.

The following are the appointments of Brigade Majors so anxiously looked for:—

UPPER CANADA.

1st District, including Renfrew, Lanark, Carleton, Russel, Prescott, and Ottawa City—Capt. Montgomery.

2nd District, including Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, *Stormont*, Glengarry, and Town of Prescott—Captain Jackson, of Brockville.

3rd District, including Hastings, Prince Edward, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington and Kingston City—Major Shaw, of Kingston.

4th District, including Northumberland, Victoria, Durham, Peterboro', and Cobourg Town—Captain Patterson, late of the 85th Regiment.

7th District, Haldimand, Lincoln, Welland, Wentworth, Halton, and Hamilton—Capt. H. V. Villiers.

Toronto District.—Major R. B. Denison.

LOWER CANADA.

5 District, comprising Yamaska, Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Rouville, and Iberville—Captain De Montenach.

3d District, embracing Rimouski, Temiscouata, Kamouraska, L'Islet, Montmagny, and Bellechasse—Lieut.-de Belleteuille, late Hundreth Regiment.

6th District, including Beauharnois, Huntington, Laprairie, Vareberes, Chambly, Chateauguay, Napierville, and St. John's—Major J. Fletcher, late of the Hundreth Regiment.

8th District, comprising St. Maurice, Three Rivers, Maskinonge, Berthier, Joliette, Montcalm, L'Assomption, and Laval—Lieut.-Col. Bellerose.

10th District including Missisquoi, Stanstead, Shefford, Sherbrooke, and Compton—Charles King, late Town Major Montreal.

Montreal—Major Macpherson.

Two companies have been accepted for the village of Oshawa, commanded by Captains Warren and Fairbanks.

One Rifle Company in Merrickville has been accepted, commanded by Captain Gwyne.

An additional Company has also been accepted for Hamilton, commanded by Captain John Brown.

A company of Rifles in Kamouraska has been accepted, commanded by Captain Taché. It is the first organized below Quebec.

SHOOTING A LYNX IN WATERLOO.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. Cyrus Green, and brother, of Waterloo, set out for a hunt some two miles above the village of Preston. After a run of half a mile, Mr. Green heard the dogs barking up a tree. Proceeding towards the spot he found them at the foot of a large tree in which a large lynx, crouching on one of the upper limbs. he had only a shot-gun. Although he determined to commence the attack. The first shot took effect in one of the legs, breaking it, but only causing Mr. Lynx to make a slight change in his position. He now stood looking directly at Mr. Green, as if about to spring upon him. The gun was again raised, and this time with deadly aim, the charge taking effect on the creature's head, putting out his eyes and bringing him tumbling to the ground. With some assistance from clubs, the animal was soon dispatched. It stood nearly two feet high, and measured five feet and a half in length. —*Galt Reformer.*

BENEFITS OF RELAXATION IN THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.—Sir Benjamin Brodie thus expresses his opinion on this subject: "It is only to a limited extent that the education of children can be advantageously combined with bodily labor. Even in the case of grown up persons, some intervals of leisure are necessary to keep the mind in a healthful and vigorous state. It is when thus relieved from the state of tension belonging to actual study that boys and girls, as well as men and women, acquire the habit of thought and reflection, and of forming their own conclusions, independently of what they are taught and the authority of others. In younger persons, it is not the mind only that suffers from too large a demand being made on it for the purposes of study. Relaxation and cheerful occupation are essential to the proper development of the corporeal structure and faculties: and the want of them operates like a unwholesome atmosphere, or defective nourishment, in producing the lasting evils of defective health and a stunted growth, with all the secondary evils to which they lead.

ARMIES IN THE FIELD.—The U. S. Secretary of War, in his report just issued, states that that portion of the United States which is now, or has been during the last year, the scene of military operations, is confined within ten military departments, that the armies operating in those departments, according to recent official returns, constitute a force of seven hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and thirty-six officers and privates, fully armed, and equipped; that since the date of the returns this number has been increased to over eight hundred thousand; that when the quotas are filled up it will number a million of men.

We wish our readers would try Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir for coughs, colds and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs, for we are confident from the abundance of evidence that it is one of the oldest and most reliable cough medicines in use. It is sold by the Druggists and Merchants in this country for 25 cents per bottle and warranted. Henry's Vermont Liniment needs but a single trial to make it a household treasure in every family. 25 cts. per bottle. Try it.

A PETRIFIED MAN.—According to the Territorial Enterprise, a petrified man was found in the mountains south of Gravelly Ford. Every limb and feature of the stony mummy was perfect, not even excepting the left leg which had evidently been a wooden one during the life-time of the owner, which lifetime, by the way, came to a close about a century ago, in the opinion of a savan who has examined the defunct. The Enterprise adds: The people of the neighborhood volunteered to bury the poor unfortunate, and were even anxious to do so, but it was discovered when they attempted to remove him that the water which had dropped upon him for ages from the crag above had coursed down his back and deposited a limestone sediment under him, which had glued him to the bedrock upon which he sat with a cement of adament, and Judge S. refused to allow the charitable citizens to blast him from his position.—[Alta Cal., 5th ult.

PARENTAL INFLUENCE.—Were all religious professors who are parents, real and eminent Christians; were they from the time they became parents to set their hearts upon being the instruments of their children's conversion; were they to do all that prayer, instruction discipline and example could do for the formation of the religious character of their offspring; and were they careful to abstain from every thing which would obstruct these ends, I feel confident that it would be within the hallowed precincts of such homes, and not in the sanctuary, that the children of the godly would usually become godly themselves.—*Jonas Angell James.*

EMIGRATION TO OTTAWA IN 1862.—From the commencement of the season to the 5th of December, the number of Emigrants who arrived at Ottawa was: English 146 men 74 women, 130 children; Scottish, 24 men, 13 women, 25 children; Irish, 184 men, 108 women, 116 children; Germans and Poles, 236 men, 172 women, 362 children; Norwegians, 16 men, 12 women, 12 children; making a total of 1633, who possessed capital to the amount of $84,639.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale—Jas. Hall.
do do
do do
Return of Convictions—C. A. Weller.
Notice—Wm. West.
Apprentice Wanted.
Notice—Jas. Edwards.
New Book Bindery—Crawford Bro.
Christmas Ale—Jas. Campbell.
Robe Stolen—Wm. Lech.
Board and Lodging—Mrs. Sawers.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1862

CHRISTMAS.

From time immemorial it has been customary to keep the 25th of December as a day of rejoicing and of mutual salutation, as well as of feasting and hilarity. We are easily elated or depressed, hence any occasions for the exercise of either of these opposite emotions we soon manifest in the impression that intelligence, good or otherwise, makes upon us.

The event intended to be commemorated by the observance of this day is one of the greatest that ever occurred in our world. The birth of Christ was announced by heavenly messengers in this manner: "Behold I bring you glad tidings of great joy which shall be to all people—for unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour who is Christ the Lord." The Shepherds of Bethlehem to whom these good news were communicated were anxious to see the object of this extraordinary notice, and they hurry in to the place indicated by the angel and find all, as it was told them. One thing, however, is certain that in appointing the observance of this feast a chronological error has occurred, as in the country where this glorious event transpired, Shepherds at this season of the year do not keep watch over their flocks by night. There, as here, it is now midwinter, and though not in so high a latitude as we are, frost and snow are common.

This, however, is a matter of small moment in the commemoration of the great event whether it took place on the 25th Dec. or the 25th March—we now keep the time honoured custom of the former day.—It is usual to meet our friends, to exchange expressions of good will, to feast and rejoice as well as to exchange gifts—all these exhibit a sensation of joy and gladness thrilling through our hearts, which we love to see kept up, and cherished. From our earliest childhood we remember the family and friendly gatherings, the bountiful supply of good cheer, the gifts of Santa Claus and all the accompaniants of the season. Christmas was then looked forward to with feelings of delight, and its realization as the height of mundane happiness. Nor in our mature years is the season devoid of pleasure—true we have parted with childish things, but the event which causes its observance is better understood by us, and should be more appreciated by us—the happy family and friendly union—the usual enjoyments which roas beef and plum pudding afford, still remain, and we as well as the young folks can and do enjoy the festive season of Christmas.

The remarkable event, while it is a source of gladness and joy, *might also fill us* with astonishment and wonder. The great Creator of the universe appears on the plains of Bethelhem as a helpless infant of the human family. Born of a woman, reared as we all have been, he appears as a man, has flesh and bones as we all have, spends a short life in alleviating human suffering, in guiding erring human nature in the paths of virtue and happiness, points the road to everlasting habitations, magnifies in our nature the law which we have all broken, offers up his life as a sacrifice for us—procures by his death forgiveness for our sins, and salvation from the curse that a broken law deserves.

"God so lored the world that he gave his only beg tten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish but have eternal life."

Well then, may we rejoice in the important and glorious events connected with the introduction into our world of our glorious Emmanuel. Let us rejoice and be glad, praise God for the gifts of his providence which we enjoy, but especially for the greater gift of His Son. May we each by faith call him *our* Saviour, and enjoy all the blessings he came to procure for our race.

We wish all our readers a happy, happy Christmas—the enjoyment of all the *good* the season is intended to confer, and whilst in the enjoyment of plenty of good things, let us remember the poor. We have many poor amongst us, and we have the hundreds of thousands in merry old England that would be glad of our leavings on Christmas day. It is in accordance with the example of Him who trught us how to live, that we should remember the poor.

THE MAYORALTY.

On Monday last Charles Perry, Esq., was re-elected as *Mayor* for the ensuing year. This is the second time he has been re-elected *without* opposition—a pretty good proof that his services as *Mayor* have been acceptable to the rate-payers. We at one time imagined—from the efforts made by a "Rate-payer," who published a long statement of the sins of the *Mayor* and Town Council—that there would have been opposition to *Mr.* Perry, but as the time drew on the less was heard of opposition.

If blame is chargable at all, we submit that it is with the Council, and not with the *Mayor*, as the latter has all along but carried out what the former inaugurated.

UNION SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

The exhibition held at the Union School on Monday night last was a great success. With praiseworthy determination the scholars were resolved to assist in doing something to relieve the sufferings of the British Operatives, and they devised the scheme of *turning the annual season of the examination* of the School to account. So all set themselves to work to learn pieces to recite, pieces to play and sing, to hear which a fee of four pence for admission was charged, and we were surprised to hear it announced by the Principal that $30 clear were realised from the affair. The large lecture room was completely filled. The recitations were good, the singing and music excellent; a company of boys under the able superintendence of *Mr.* Lince went through a lesson of Military drill, in a way that would have done credit to much older bands. In fact every one seemed delighted with the exercises of the evening. The only drawbacks that we noticed were want of ventilation, and the exercises though anything but wearisome or flagging, were kept up too long for the little folks. We suggest in future attention to the admission of fresh air, earlier commencement and earlier conclusion. It perhaps may be deemed invidious to notice any, where all did so well, but we can scarce refrain to notice the recital by Miss Rutherford of an original description on Canada, and Canada life in winter. In addition to the merit of the composition, it was rendered with so much self-possession, clearness and correctness of pronunciation, and correct, accent, as to lead us to think, that we have never heard it equalled by any one, within the School building. In the lack of good reading and correct delivery, it is refreshing to hear such a good specimen from a scholar in the Union School. Short addresses were delivered by the chairman, Messrs. White Douglass, and the Principal, and the company separated at 10 o'clock, all apparently highly pleased with what they had seen and heard.

THE WAR.

Intelligence from the seat of War up to recent dates gives the loss of the Federals by the battle at Fredericksburg at 12,311—a fearful loss truly. We have not come across any account of the Rebel loss; no doubt it is heavy, as the Federals fought desperately.

Gen. Burnside, after the battle of the 13th, crossed the River North in good order. In a despaten to Gen. Halleck he gives the number of his killed at 1,152, wounded 9,000, and prisoners 700. He is reported to have felt confident of beating the enemy had he been allowed to renew the battle next day.

In North Carolina the Federals after taking Kingston are said to have been repulsed at Goldsboro', with great slaughter.

The Confederates seem always aware of the movements of their enemies, and appear always at the right time and place to oppose them, while the latter get their intelligence of their foes' position and intentions too late to be of service, one of the disadvantages consequent upon prosecuting a war on an enemy's territory.

Sir David Bremster in the introductory address at the opening of the Edinburgh University, thus refers to one of the Characteristics of the age to which we direct the attention of our readers:—

Among the more remarkable characteristics of the age in which we live, is the predominance of the military spirit in every civilized nation, whether it be at peace or at war. . . . . This triumph of ambition or revenge over the holiest of man's affections, and the sternest of his obligations admits of but one explanation. Nations have no faith. War is their master-crime, for which no atonement has been provided; and its issue is in national disaster, and in those stern retributions which conquest, and pestilence, and famine, often reserve for the third and the fourth generation. But it is on its bearing upon civilized life, more than in its sanguinary phase, that I wish you to acquire just notions on the subject of war, the great duty of nations—the great duty of man—is to promote the moral and physical amelioration of his race. Humanity enjoins it, religion enjoins it, and even national policy, not always the safest of counsellors, adds her sternest injunctions. When war is in the ascendant, all the springs of society are shaken loose. On the property of the nation, whether fixed or moveable, war makes its first inroad. The financial pulse beats in feverish excitement. The plow ceases to travel over the heath and the morass; and the rich cargoes floating on the ocean become the prey of pirates of civilization. Art and science are summoned from their peaceful labours, to fabricate new weapons of destruction. The institution of charity and philantrophy are paralyzed in their labours of love; and the missionery and the schoolmaster carry on their blessed work with more limited means, and within a narrower range; and thrice happy is the nation that has weathered the storm of war without agrarian or political convulsions. If this be a true description of the civil consequences of war, how deep is the obligation upon each of us to teach the lessons of peace in our families, and to propogate them throughout the sphere over which our interest extends. On you who are to be the teachers of youth in the school or in the sanctuary, lies heavily the duty of enforcing the great Christian precept—"to live at peace with all men"—of checking that love of military adventure, and dispelling that *ignis fuctuus* of national glory, which has so often accelerated the fall of the mightiest of empires. In thus pleading for universal peace, you will not suppose that I disapprove, or am callous to, that great national movement in which many of you have taken so noble a part, and which cannot fail to avert from our beloved shores the very calamities I have been deploring. Before this centuary began, I have myself trodden the pavement of our old university in the garb of a volunteer; and could it, as it cannot avail, I would proffer in the same cause the feeble arm and the tottering limb that have been spared—*London Record.*

Life Assurance.—We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Canada Life Assurance Co., which will be found in another column. *Mr.* Geo. A. Cox, Express agent, has been appointed agent of the above Company.

The *Municipal* Elections commence on *Monday*, the 5th inst. Tuesday is a statutory holiday, and if the election extends over to the second day, it must be adjourned over till Wednesday, the 7th, to make the election legal.

The Statute requires the Returning Officer when a poll is demanded, to keep open the election until 4 o'clock of the afternoon of the first day, and then adjourn the same until 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the next day, not being a Sunday or a legal holiday. By referring to the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, chap. 25, page 28, a list of the days called holidays, and an ong ten others beside Sunday, there is "the Epiphany," the holiday which falls next year upon Tuesday, the 6th of January. We find another list of holidays in the act of Bills of Exchange and Promissary notes in which are three not mentioned, in the former list. There is surely some room for reform in our laws respecting holidays. Great inconvenience may arise from acts done upon those days by people who are not aware of their existence on the Statute book. It is ridiculous to force upon people the observance of holidays they know nothing of and care nothing about. Those who know about the Epiphany, St. Paul's, St. Peter's, Corpus Christie, All Saint's days, and the like, may desire to keep them—but those who do not ought not to be compelled to observe them. We speak in reference to Upper Canada, and trust some amendmendment will be made therein soon.

The Town Council met on Monday last. Present, the *Mayor*, *Messrs.* Toole, Stevenson, Cumming, Ryan, Bradfield, Lawson and Fry.

A communication from *Mrs.* Haultain, Secretary of the committee of the Ladies' Relief Society, soliciting a contribution from the Council, was read, and a motion passed for the payment of $20 to the committee.

Petitions from *Messrs.* McAuliffe and Burns asking a reduction in the price of Shop License were read, and a resolution adopted of granting them License at half price.

A petition from Wm. Wood, praying to have his taxes remitted as he is not of age, was referred to the committee on Finance.

Several accounts were referred to the committee on Finance.

A Report from the Fire committee recommending payment to Lionel York of $100 on account of his contract of the Cisterns, and the amount of the account of C. H. S. Sweeting for plastering the Engine House, was read, received and adopted.

A Resolution to pay Elias Thompson $18 on his account now before the Finance committee passed.

The Council then adjourned to Friday night the 2nd January, at 7 p. m.

☞See first page for continuation of County Council proceedings.

Concert.—A Concert in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund, was held at Bobcaygeon on Monday Evening last, in the School House, the assemblage was very large, the House being filled to overflowing; the singing on the whole was very good. Prof. Hopkins entertained the audience with a bumpological burlesque on Phrenology. Mr. Crabtree's recitations were suitable for the occasion.

Theatre.—*Mr.* Kelley's Company are now giving some of their entertainments in this Town. As this is not the first time they have been in Peterboro', it is needless for us to say anything in their praise. They will be in Peterboro' for some time yet; the play for this evening is the "Lady of Lyons."

The *Canadian Baptist* in copying an article from our columns lately, neglected to add the affix at the end of it, which denotes that it was a Communication—not an Editorial. The omission may have been designed or otherwise; whichever way we trust it will not be repeated.

Mr. Crawford, who has had long experience in book-binding in the largest cities both in Canada and elsewhere, is now prepared to do binding of every description. Any order left at this office will be punctually attended to. See advertisement in another column.

Mr. McElroy has been re-elected Mayor of Hamilton.

Mr. Weller has been elected Mayor for our sister Town of Cobourg.

☞A daring robbery was committed on Tuesday evening last, at the Store of *Mr.* Lech, Furrier, on George Street, by taking a large and valuable Sleigh Robe from the door. *Mr.* Lech offers a reward for the apprehension of the audacious villain, and we sincerely hope he will be captured.

On the same night a thief visited the outbuildings of the Rev. *Mr.* Rogers, just outside of the Town, killed one of the best sheep, left the entrails inside of the building and coolly walked off with the carcas.

This is the second time a similar visit has been made to his sheep within a short time.

The "Scotia's" Mails.

The following letter from *Mr.* Gladstone Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Professor Newman, is published in the London *Star*:

"11 Carlton House Terrace,
December 1, 1862.

"*My* dear Sir: I am sure you will receive indulgently a comment I have to make on a statement in your recent letter on American affairs, published in the *Star*, touching a matter not of opinion but of fact.

"I have never to my knowledge expressed any sympathy with the Southern cause, in any speech at Newcastle or elsewhere, nor have I passed any eulogium on President Davis. In dealings, whether with South or North, I have thought it out of my province to touch in any way the complicated question of praise or blame.

"Perhaps I should end here; but I cannot avoid adding, that I think myself a much better friend to the Northern Americans, if it is not presumptuous to use the phrase, than those who have encouraged and are encouraging them to persevere in their hopeless and destructive enterprise. Among these I of course assign to you the prominent place, merited alike by your distinguished powers and your undoubted sincerity.

"Believe me, my dear sir, faithfully yours
"W. E. Gladstone.

"To Professor Newman."

The "Great Eastern."

(*From the New York Times.*)

How the Mammoth Ship was Repaired—Visit of the Board of Underwriters—Their Certificate of her Seaworthiness.

On the 27th of last August, when the "Great Eastern" was endeavoring to make this port by way of the Sound, off Montauk Point, she struck on a sunken rock not put down in any chart, and tore a fracture in her outer skin of such dimensions as to make it doubtful whether she could be trusted in that state on her voyage home. In all probability she could have made the voyage well enough, for her inner skin was untouched, and so long as that is sound the vessel remains perfectly seaworthy.

It will be remembered that the "Great Eastern" is in fact two perfectly distinct ships, one inside the other, with a space of two feet nine inches between the interior and exterior skins. This space is honeycombed crosswise and lengthwise into upwards of 400 cells. These cells are intended to be so many watertight compartments, adding to the buoyancy of the ship when uninjured, and acting as a series of floats in case any particular part should have a hole knocked in it. They would have acted in this way and have saved the ship from material damage when she struck the rock off Montauk Point, had it not been for an oversight on the part of her builders. It appears that, in putting up the walls of the cells, apertures had to be left for the workmen to pass through after they had rivetted the reverse side of the plates. Each apparatus should have been closed as the last workman finished his work. Somehow, they were all left open; consequently, when the outer shell was burst in, all the space between it and the inner shell filled with water, sinking the ship over five feet and rendering her apt to be loggy and unmanagable in anything like rough weather. Some idea of the effect which this sudden influx of East River might have upon the mighty craft, may be imagined when it is known that, since the stoppage of the leak, nearly four thousand tons of the intrusive element were pumped from her.

Rather than take the risk of sending her to sea in such a deplorable condition, the agents determined upon having her repaired here if possible. At a general consultation of engineers, the felicitious device which has since been found to work so admirably, was put forth by the Messrs. H. B. & E. S. Benwick, and it was resolved to let them try what they could do. Their plan and mood of carrying it out has already been detailed in these columns.

The board of underwriters conferred together yesterday, and took counsel with the Captain, and then drew up and presented to the agents of the "Great Eastern" Company, the following certificate:—

We, the unoersigned, having carefully examined the steamer "Great Eastern," and the repairs, which have been done in a scientific and workmanlike manner, are of opinion that she is in every way seaworthy and in a condition to carry passengers with safety and comfort, and a full cargo of any description, to any part of the world. The ancient and subsequent occurrences have fully demonstrated the great value and safety of a double bottom.

We further certify, having examined into the circumstances connected with the accident to the steamer, off Montauk Point, we are of opinion that no blame can be attatched to Captain Paton, who, from the cross bearings of the different lights, knew the exact position of the vessel when she struck on the submerged rock, not laid down in any chart, though in the fair-way channel.

Robert Mackie, Agent for Lloyd's.
Wm. H. Burleigh, President of the Board of Port Wardens.
E. B. Seaman, Port Warden.
Wm. P. Thompson, Vice President Neptune Insurance Company.
Erastus W. Smith, Engineer.
Benjamin Hutchinson, Port Warden.
John M. Weeks, United Stats Inspector of Hulls.
Charles H. Hazewell, Surveyor to the Board of Underwriters.

The company then sat down to dinner, after which toasts were drank and many telling little speeches were given.

The President's health was drunk, and Queen Victoria's, and Captain Paton's the Messrs. Benwicks', Mr. Aspinwall's, and plenty more. Between six and seven o'clock the company broke up, and underwriters, reporters, and promiscuous guests returned to the steamer "Naushon" sailed around the great ship, and those aboard exchanged exhilerating good-byes with the officers and men whose hospitality they had been enjoying. The band played "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," the British tars rang out three cheers for the Union, and then as much haste was made home as possible.

A Heart-rending Scene.

On Thursday last the Comet put into the harbor of Garlieston, and took the ground on a sandbank at a short distance from the quay. Next day, as the tide was flowing, five men were engaged in docking the vessel, when a person on the quay observed that she was about keeling over. He forthwith gave an alarm, and four out of the five succeeded in keeping clear; the fifth, a man named Wm. Loch, was caught by the hull of the vessel as it went over, the bulwarks resting on his loins, leaving his head, arms, and the upper part of his body free. The tide was coming in rapidly, and it was known that the prostrate body would be submerged in the course of an hour if the weight of the vessel could not be shifted. In the course of a few minutes all the seamen, carpenters, and able-bodied men in Garlieston were upon the spot, and every effort was made to lift the vessel a few inches, but in vain; and by the time the water had reached the prostrate prisoner it was evident that his fate was sealed. The scene which ensued was truly paltable and most heartrending. It was witnessed by a large number of spectators, among whom was hardly a dry eye. The Rev. Thomas Young walked into the water beside the drowning man, engaged in prayer, and drew his attention to thoughts benefiting the sudden and inevitable scene awaiting him. His last words to his companions were: "Oh! take off my vest and cover my head, so that I may not see the water." An effort was made to do this, but the garment could not be removed, and his face was covered with a napkin, just as the tide was rising around him. A few minutes after this the cold green waves covered the body, and the sorrowing people dispersed.—*Scottish paper.*

Municipal Elections.

Important to Returning Officers.

By Section 97, sub-Section 7, of Chapter 54 of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, it is provided that if the second, or next day after the first Monday in January, shall be a legal Holiday, the Municipal Election shall be adjourned to the next day, not being a legal Holiday, Tuesday, January 6th, is the Epiphany, and by Chap. 5, Sec. 3, sub-Sec. 12 of the Consolidated Statutes for Canada, that day is made a Holiday. In order, therefore, to ensure an election that cannot be objected to, it will be necessary for every Returning Officer to adjourn the poll from Monday, January 5th, 1863, to Wednesday, January 7th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—*Merrickville Chronicle.*

Desultory Reading.

It must be obvious at once that mere desultory reading cannot be the best thing. Whether it be liable to all the objections that have been urged against it, we need not inquire. Probably it is not. There have been those who have found in desultory reading a mental stimulus which has not only proved a high culture for themselves, but has carried them to heights of intellectual fame. Sir Walter Scott is a notable example. He indulged, when a youth, in the most indiscriminate and desultory course of reading. Whatever came to hand in the shape of tale, romance, history, poetry, he devoured with a large and unregulated appetite. But nothing can be made of such rare instances for general guidance. An intellect of such a capacity as Scott's was, in a measure, independent of common discipline. The strength of craving itself may be truly said in his case to have more than "compensated the absence of an outward rule. It fastened instinctively on that which was suited to its tastes. It converted everything it touched into the nourishment it required. Nothing was wasted—all was digested and assimilated, and passed into the life-blood of his intellect as Scott's, might prove the hurt, and even the poison of a common mind. Assuredly it can no more be the best thing to read in a desultory manner. No more than our industrial life could prosper if we merely did what came to hand, can our intellectual life prosper if we merely read what comes to hand. The very idea of intellectual discipline implies the application of some rule to our studies.—*Principal Tulloch.*

Prayer of a Fugitive Slave.

Henry C. Wright, in a letter to the *Liberator*, dated Wyalusing, Pa., Nov. 13, says:—

"The following is the prayer of a slave, escaped from Virginia some six months ago, leaving a wife and two children in the clutches of a rebel. He knew all about the proclamation. He fully comprehended the bearing of the rebellion on the destiny of his wife and children, and that if it was crushed before New Year's, they would not be free. He had been some time employed about a railroad station, and had many phrases familiar to managers of railroads. He was praying for his wife and children. In the fullness of his heart, he cried out with great energy in his own dialect, which I wish I could give—it would give more meaning to it, but I cannot, and must put it in simple English. He said—"Oh God Almighty! keep the engine of rebellion going till New Year's; Good Lord! pray don't let off steam; Lord, Don't reverse the engine, don't back up, Lord! Don't put on the brakes! But, pray! good Lord! put on more steam; make it go a mile a minute. Yes, Lord! pray make it go sixty miles an hour! ("Amen!" "Do, good Lord!" responded the brethern and sisters.) Lord, don't let the express train of the rebellion smash up till first of January! Don't let the rebels back down; put harden their hearts hard as Pharaoh's, and keep all hands going till the train reaches the Depot of Emancipation!"

"That was a *natural* prayer—straight from a loving, longing heart—inspired by a love which is of God—by conjugal and paternal love. Is there a man in all the North, who, under like circumstances, would not have uttered the same sentiment? Not one. Even Horatio Seymour, Fernando Wood and George Lunt, fierce as they are against liberty and for slavery, would pray that good engine of rebellion would be kept going till New Year's—if their wives and daughters were the chattles of some rebel."

It is not disheartening to think that so many Englishmen, not only fail to join in the prayer of this poor negro, but absolutely desire that Britain should step in with her strong arm and frustrate his hopes? It seems as if the new generation which has grown up since the days of West India emancipation has forgotten the ideas of its immediate predecessors.—*Toronto Globe.*

Extraordinary Story.

Amputation of a Lady's Leg.

The London *Lancet* vouches for the truth of the following statement:—"Late one evening a person came into our office and asked to see the editor. On being introduced to our sanctum, he placed a bundle upon the table, from which he proceeded to extract a very fair and symmetrical lower extremity, which had evidently belonged to a woman. 'There,' said he, 'is there anything the matter with that leg? What ought to be done with the man who cut it off?' On having the meaning of these interrogatories put before us, we found that it was the leg and foot, of the perfection of which she was, it appears, fully conscious. A few days before he had excited her anger, and they had quarrelled violently, upon which she left the house, declaring she would revenged on him, and that he should never see the object of his admiration again. The next thing he heard of her was a patient in——Hospital, and had had her leg amputated. She had declared to the surgeons that she suffered intolerable pain at the knee, and begged to have the limb removed—a petition the surgeons complied with, and thus became the instrument of her absurd and self-torturing revenge upon her husband!"

The Prince of Wales and his Future Bride.

The Earl of Caithness, who is one of the lords in waiting, presided at a banquet given at Wick, in celebration of the coming of age of the Prince of Wales. In proposing the toast of the day, Lord Caithness said:—"When I saw that the Queen in Council had sanctioned the Prince's marriage with the Princess Alexandria of Denmark, I wrote to him a congratulator letter. He immediately wrote me an answer by return of post; and though it is not right to make public the contents of a private letter, I may, without any breach of confidence, I think, repeat to you a single sentence from that letter. His Royal Highness says—'I beg to return my most sincere thanks to Lady Caithness and yourself for your good wishes, and I assure you that I feel now what it is to be really happy.' His Royal Highness says further—'If I can make the future life and home of the Princess a happy one, I shall be content. I feel doubly happy in the thought that my approaching marriage is one which has the approval of nation, and I only trust that I may not disappoint the expectations that have been formed of me.'"

Discovery of a Forest of Nutmegs.—Intelligence has been received by the Dutch Government that Dr. Burnstein, while undertaking a scientific expedition for the Colonial Government of the Netherlands to the Molucca Islands and New Guinea, had made a discovery in the Island of Batjan which may lead to important results in the spice trade. In his ascent of the Sabella range, he discovered, at an elevation of from 2,600 to 2,800 feet above the level of the sea, a very extensive forest of nutmeg trees, laden with fruit of an unusual size and excellent quality. Dr. Burnstein's official communication reports that this nutmeg-tree forest extends over a very large tract of country.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—The simultaneous appearance, in your last issue, of Mr. 'Scribo's" letter and my own gives rise to a feeling of suspicion: it savors somewhat of—well, I abstain from saying what: "let it slide" as the Yankees say.

Mr. "Scribo" must entertain a singular partiality for his own effusions when he preserves his "copy" for occasional reference. Pity, however, he allowed at least three weeks to elapse after my charge of *mutilation* and *incorrectness* before he re-read his treasured "copy"! Pity that he neglected to examine that precious M. S. before he ventured to assert in print that "truth" is "a rare article" *with me!* He now finds "that a comma has been omitted," and adds, in an off-hand manner, 'the change thus effected will not in the least weaken the force of my remarks on his composition." Mr. "Scribo" has a soul above stops: lawyers use no stops: what's the use of stops and '*such*"!—to employ Mr. "Scribo's" very classical termination to one of his own sentences.

Mr. "Scribo" does me the favor to insert my comma, and, as it were by a side wind, slips in my *hyphen also, without*, however *mentioning it*: stops and hyphens and "*such*" cannot we ken the terrific "force" of such remarks as only Mr. "Scribo" can effume. This hyphen, though, in combination with another hyphen, still omitted, in the same passage, *only* makes all the *difference in the meaning of the entire sentence*. Truly an honest critic is Mr. "Scribo!"

Mr. "Scribo," however, has yet another difficulty to surmount. I accused him of printing a *mutilated* passage, and *by that mutilation* wilfully altering my meaning. Let him once more—it will afford him an additional gratification—re-read his boarded "copy," and compare it with my printed letter, (I really don't think my *copy* worth preserving) and then let him explain his twaddle about "dry land" being "a very uncommon kind of bay," &c.

Perhaps the poor devil (the printer's devil I mean) is *again to blame!* I hope that we cried imp has broad shoulders, or, if you have many correspondents of Mr. "Scribo's" heavy calibre, his back will be sorely tried.

Mr. "Scribo" says "it is but fair that" I should have the benefit of every comma, as well as of every letter." Condescending, candid Mr. "I write!" I thank him—for nothing.

That "copy" of Mr. "Scribo's" may prove a fortune to his (very) remote heirs. The M. S. S. of the illustrious dead have been sold for fabulous sums: what may not the "copy" of Mr. "I write" realize at an auction sale, say a thousand years hence! His posterity, in honor of their gifted progenitor, may even alter their already distinguished crest, and substitute for it *a pen*, or perhaps *cross pens*, with "I write" for their motto.

Let fancy the Auctioneer exclaiming, "This, my classically appreciative hearers, is the celebrated 'copy" of the letter published by that world-renowned critic of antiquity, "I write," a letter with which he annihilated a miserable wretch who ventured to print an account of the slaughter of a bear, without his permission (not *the bear's* permission, Mr. devil—indulge me with a comma.) The "empty jug" in question used the letter B. A. or Ba as a *subriquet*, suggestive of a sheep slaughtered by Mr. "I write" Up go the bids immediately! and the "copy" is probably deposited in the British Museum of the day.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
B. A.

Peterboro, December 18, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Esteeming it the duty of all to further the military instruction and organization of the Province, I take this means of notifying my desire to raise more volunteers in connection with this Town. I am anxious to enrol those most likely to remain permanently amongst us. As soon as I have obtained fifty names, and have submitted them for the approval of the Governor, great coats, arms and accoutrements will be furnished.

I think Peterborough ought to have at least four companies of 50 men each, and I hope the *Municipal* authorities will further the movement by erecting a shed wherein we may drill at all times.

Your obd't serv't,
F. W. HAULTAIN.

Peterboro', 24th Dec., 1862.

For the Examiner.

British Operatives' Relief Fund.

Amount previously advertised, $2249 92

A meeting of the central Committee, convened by previous notice, was held on Wednesday the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Col. Haultains office, Sheriff Hall in the chair, when it was unanimously resolved that $2000 be transmitted to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, as a first instalment from the County of Peterboro in behalf of the British Operatives. That sum has this day been forwarded to his Lordship in compliance with the Resolution.

The Treasurer's and Secretary's books still remain open, nor will they be closed until the end of the Winter; so that subscriptions may yet be paid to the former, and names be forwarded to the latter who will, from time to time, publish them in the local papers.

Mr. Robert Nicholls has kindly offered to receive and store any articles of produce that may be consigned to him in aid of the object in view.

It is earnestly hoped that if any one has not been personally canvassed for a contribution to the Fund he will regard the neglect as an oversight, be good enough to pardon the omission, and by handing his subscription to the Treasurer prevent any loss accruing to the poor Operatives.

It is confidently expected that the sum of at least £500 sterling will be placed at the disposal of the Lord Mayor for the use of the Operatives, by the County of Peterboro: to secure which amount it will be necessary to raise $2466.67. The unavoidable expenses attendant upon the collection will not exceed, say $15, making a required total of $2481.67, of which the Secretary's list gives $2249.92, not all of which has, however, been yet paid in. The Treasurer has $2037.61 in hand.

Vincent Clementi,
Secretary.

Peterboro December 24, 1862.

For the Examiner.

A Christmas Carol.

Hark! the merry pealing bells,
From the tall spire tell
Of Christmas Day returning,
And hearts are beating high,
While friends are gath'ring nigh
To the hearth-fire brightly burning.

Oh! I love the happy day,
When the year has rolled away,
That brings back that blessed season
Of greetings and delights,
And the cheering smile invites
To feasts of joy and reason.

Sad morn'ries let's forget
For a time, and cease to fret,
Or think of care and sorrow,
Full soon shall come again
On us, in gloomy train,
No need have we to borrow.

Let us while we enjoy
Life's pleasures, but employ
The gifts, and store of blessings,
Sent to us from Heaven above,
Through the fullness of His love,
In aiding sad distressings.

Then joyous let us be,
Assured that fully we
Are filling Life's high station.
If so, we need not fear
To enter a new year
With bright anticipation.

R——.

Warsaw, Dec., 1862.

For the Examiner.

The Sabbath School Teachers of School Section No. 1, Galway and Sommerville, tender their most hearty thanks to the Presbyterian Sabbath School teachers in the Town of Peterboro, for their kindness towards the Sabbath School in Galway and Sommerville.

They are also thankful to all the gentlemen who have been kind enough in subscribing towards helping them to get a school library.

THOMAS PROBERT.
On behalf of the Teachers.

Galway, Dec. 20th, 1862.

Count Them.—Count what? Why, count the mercies which have been quietly falling in your path through every period of your history. Down they come every morning and evening, angel messengers from the Father of lights, to tell you of your best friend in heaven. Have you lived these years, wasting mercies, treading them beneath your feet, and consuming them every day, and never yet realized from whence they came? You complain under your afflictions; but who has heard you rejoice over your blessings? Do you ask what are these mercies? Ask the sun-beam, the rain-drop, the star, or the queen of night. What is life but mercy?

Birth.

At Beamsville, C. W., on the 12th Dec., the wife of the Rev. John Cameron (late of Peterboro',) of a Son.

At Auburn, Douro, on the 18th inst., Mrs. C. E. Stewart, of a daughter.

Married.

At Beamsville, C. W., on the 4th Dec., at the residence of Mr. R. Kilborn, by the Rev. John Cameron, Mr. James Horne, township of Hay, to Miss Elizabeth McGaw, of the township of Clinton.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, December 25, 1862.

	$	c.		$	c.
Flour ₱ brl	4	25	@	4	50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	83	@	0	00
Spring Wheat ₱ bush	0	75	@	0	00
Butter ₱ lb in firkins	0	12	@	0	13
Potatoes	0	35	@	0	40
Barley ₱ bush	0	50	@	00	60
Oats "	0	25	@	0	30
Peas "	0	40	@	0	50
Pork ₱ cwt	2	12½	@	3	00
Beef ₱ cwt	2	50	@	3	00
Hay ₱ ton new	8	00	@	14	00
Hides ₱ cwt	4	50	@	0	00
Eggs, per dozen	0	15	@	0	00
Cordwood	1	00	@	2	00
Turnips	0	12	@	0	12½
Fowl, per pair	0	15	@	0	20
Sheepskins	0	75	@	1	00
Apples	0	40	@	1	00
Geese	0	25	@	0	30
Turkeys	0	30	@	0	80
Carrots	0	15	@	0	17
Straw	1	50	@	2	50

A GOOD THING—TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a medicine for the immediate and permanent *removal* of all pains from the system.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the head and Sick headache.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Bilious Cholic & Cramps in the stomach.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentry, and Bowel Complaint.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Sudden Colds and sore Throat.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Neuralgia, Tic douloureux, & Toothache.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, Chilblains, &c
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is also an excellent thing for Strains, Sprains Bounds and Bruises. It takes away all pain the moment it is applied.
No family should be without a Bottle of ☞ THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Price 25 Cents Per Bottle.
All orders should be addressed to
NORTHRO' & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.
Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Goodfellow, Springville. Alex. Campbell, Keene. and all Medicine dealers

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the Shareholders in the Allandale Mills Joint Stock Company, that a meeting will be held

On Friday 9th Jan., '63

at 2 o'clock, p. m., in the Union Hall, Allandale, for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year.

William West, *President.*

Allandale, 24th December, 1862. 25-3ip

NOTICE.

The next meeting of the Senior Board of Instruction for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

TUESDAY, 5TH OF MAY, 1863,

in the School House, at Ten A. M.

☞Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,
J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Peterboro', Dec., 1862. 52tf

CRAWFORD'S
NEW
BOOK BINDERY.

Crawford Bro would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that, after a number of years experience in the principal Book Binderies of Canada, and recently from Brown Bro. Toronto, the largest Blank Book Manufactory in the country, and for the last six months in R. White's Bindery, Peterboro', are now prepared to receive orders and to execute Book Bindery in all its branches.

BIBLES, PRAYER & HYMN BOOKS
MUSIC,
MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS,
And all manner of old Books,
RE-BOUND
In Morocco, Sheep and Calf, or Half-Calf, with Plain, Marble, or Gilt Edges, at very moderate prices. Blank Books, with every style of ruling, made to order on the shortest notice, and
AT LOWER PRICES
than they can be bought in any other Bindery in Peterborough.
☞ Persons desiring to have Binding done will please leave their address at Mr. Maxted's Book Store, the *Examiner* Office or at the Bindery. Books called for and delivered.
CRAWFORD BRO.

Peterboro', Dec. 1861. 52

CHRISTMAS ALE.

The undersigned being appointed sole agent in this Town for

Aldwell's Celebrated Toronto Ale,

is now prepared to supply the trade and private family's at Reduced prices for Cash.

JAS. CAMPBELL,
Hunter Street.

N.B.—This Ale is put up in Kegs and Barrels from 10 to 36 gallons each, to suit purchasers.

Peterboro, Dec. 22nd, 1862. 52

APPRENTICE!

Wanted immediately a good, smart, intelligent lad, to learn the Printing business. Apply at this office.

December, 1862.

ROBE STOLEN!

A large sleigh robe, made out of Bear and Wolfe Skins, trimmed with red and blue, was stolen from the Fur Store of the subscriber on Tuesday evening last. Any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the guilty parties will be handsomely rewarded.

WM. LECH.

Peterboro', Dec. 24, 1862. 51

BOARD & LODGING.

Two or three gentlemen or ladies can be accomodated with Board and Lodging at

MRS. SAWERS,

On Reid Street, near Mr. Thos. Eastland's.

TERMS M

THE RETURN OF CONVICTIONS,

Made by Her Majesty's Justice of the Peace within the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, from the September Sessions to the December Sessions, 1862.

PROSECUTOR.	DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	Date of Convictions.	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE.	FINE OR PENALTY.	TIME WHEN PAID OR TO BE PAID.	TO WHOM PAID OVER BY SAID JUSTICE.	REMARKS.
Lyle Lyon	Patrick Flinn	Assault	Sep. 13	The Mayor	$2 00	Forthwith	Town Treasurer	
Francis Lambon	Robert Green	do	17	do	〃	〃	〃	
Robert Crean	Arch'd Wilkie	do	23	do	1 00	do	do	
Wm Hoskins	John Noonon	Forestalling	27	do	50	do	do	
Martin Walsh	Henry Nye	Nonpeyment of Wages	30	do	3 00	do	Plaintiff	
John Haggart	Robert Crean	Selling liquor after 7 p.m. on Saturday	do	do	20 00	do		Not yet paid.
John Noonon	Wm Hoskins	do do	do	do	20 00	do		do
Sarah Roswell	Michael O'Brian	Assault	Oct. 7	do	12 50	do	T's Treas. & Plaintiff	
Thos Rountree	Thomas Walsh	do	9	do	50	do		do
John Haggart	J Jewell & Thos Dearing	Selling liquor without license	11	The Mayor and Jas Edwards	50 00	do		do
John Lafontaine	Henry Savey	Assault	16	The Mayor	2 00	do		do
Joseph Shaw	James Connolly	Injury to property	Nov. 3	do	3 50	do	Town Treasurer	
Adah Lalk	Amable Bonier	Leaving employment	5	do	10 00	do		Committed one month.
do	Alexis Mercais	do	5	do	10 00	do		do
do	Isaac Dupiere	do	5	do	10 00	do		do
do	Lewis Vermont	do	5	do	10 00	do		do
F B Bregs	Edward Greerson	Breach of Market By-Law	22	do	50	2 weeks		Not yet paid.
Town of Peterborough	Michael Delaney	Drunk and disorderly	28	do				Committed 21 days.
F B Bregs	James Howden	Breach of Market By-Law	Dec. 1	do	50	Forthwith		Not yet paid.
do	Denis Sullivan	do do	1	do	1 00	do		do
Maurice Tagney	Mrs T Tagney	Assault	6	do	50	do	Town Treasurer	
Alex Dawson	Robert Crean	do	8	do	1 00	do		do
Timothy Tagney	Maurice Tagney	Obstructing Highway	8	do	50	do		do
George Wright	Arthur Winslow	Wages	Sept. 30	F. H. Armstrong	3 25	Oct. 21	George Wright	
Elizabeth Fisher	John and Mrs Walsh	Breaking window and door	Nov. 13	do	2 50	Nov. 13	Elizabeth Fisher	
Duncan Duff McGillivray	Joseph Sedgwick	Assault		13 do	2 00	13	½ to Treasurer & ½ to	Complainant.
do	do	Selling liquor without license		13 do	5 00	13	do	do
Frederick Fisher	Christian Beller	Wages		14 do	3 37	Dec. 5		Not yet paid.
Magistrality of Ashburnham	Joseph Sedgwick	Selling liquor without license		25 do	20 00	6	½ to Treasurer & ½ to	Complainant.
Patrick Finerty	Daniel Clansey	Assault	Sept. 20	A. S. Fraser		10	Forthwith	County Treasurer
William Banks	Arch'd McFadyen	Injury to property	Oct. 14	J Thorndike and S Irwin	2 00	do		Prosecutor
Charles Hodgson	Donald McLeod	Disorderly conduct		14 do do	3 00	do		Treasurer Mariposa
do	Wm McMillan	do		14 do do	3 00	do		do
do	Arch'd McFadyen	do		14 do do	3 00	do		do
Wm Banks	Robert Millar	do		14 do do	4 00	do		Not yet paid.
do	Francis O'Brien	do		14 do do	1 00	do		do
H. J. Pearson	Henry York	Assault		14 do do	1 00	do		do
Walter Renwick	Thomas Drummond	do		20 Wm Lang				Settled.
Henry Weld	Peter Landerville	Nonpayment of wages	Nov. 26	do	5 20	2 days	Prosecutor	
William Little	Thomas Beavis	do		8 J T Henthorn	17 75			Not yet paid.
Wm McMaster	Joseph Huston	do		8 do	2 00	Forthwith		
Patrick Hurley	Anthony Hoban	Assault		5 Jabez Thurston	2 00	10 days		
Michael Daly	Samuel Crabtree	do		12 George Bick	20	8 do		do
Robert Hunter	John Ritchie	Selling liquor to Indians		5 do	10 00	4 do		do
J Devitt & Jas McHilland	Samuel Crabtree	Selling liquor on Sunday		13 J Thurston and Bick	20 00	10 do		do
Richard Women	John Maunder	do do		13 do do	20 00	10 do		do
John Hunter	John Dewitt	Assault	Oct. 13	George Bick	2 00	8 do		Distress Warrant issued.
Town of Lindsay	Peter Ward	Drunk	Sept. 16	T Keenan	5 00	Forthwith		Security given for fine.
George McCalpin	William Earls	Assault		18 do				do
Mrs McCalpin	George Mc Calpin	do		18 do			$3 pd Sep 27	
Wellington Bowen	Eastice Hopkins	Destroying private property		22 T Keenan and G M Roche	3 20		20c 29th Sep	$3 to Plaintiff, 20c fine.
Town of Lindsay	Michael Sullivan	Drunk and disorderly		22 T Keenan	5 00	Forthwith		Security given for amount.
do	Stephen Salisbury	Nonpayment of Statute labor		22 do	2 00	do		
do	Donald McFadyen	Drunk and disorderly		22 do	1 00	do		Paid Oct. 15, 1862.
do	James McGuire	do		22 do	2 00	do		Time given to pay.
James H. Hopkins	Wellington Bowen	Breach of By-Law		22 do	50	do		Paid Sept 29.
Town of Lindsay	Thomas Halley	Disorderly conduct		27 do	10 00	do		Paid Oct 15.
do	Robert White	Drunk		29 do	5 00	do		
Albert Brown	Peter Marshall	Assault	Oct. 2	T Keenan, G Roche & W Thornhill	5 00	10 days		
Catherine Arnold	Robert Lang	Trespass		9 T Keenan and G M Roche	1 00	Forthwith		
George Harlan	Michael Dwyer	Assault		13 T Keenan	1 00	do	To the Mayor	
Bernard Coyne	Edward Kennedy	do		13 do	5 00			Paid Oct 3.
Elizabeth Corrigan	Patrick Hanlon	do		do	5 00	8 days		
Mrs. Stephenson	David Walker	do		20 do	5 00	Forthwith		
James H Hopkins	G Skepworthe	Threatening		23 G M Roche	bound to	the peace		Skepworthe in $100, R.
Mrs Stephenson	James Huncers	do		28 T Keenan	bound to	the peace		Wark & T Cunningham in $50
James H Hopkins	George Skepworthe	Assault		28 T Keenan and G M Roche	1 00	In a few days		Frederick Reeves $50.
Town of Lindsay	Jesse Ramsay	Drunk	Nov. 1	T Keenan	5 00	One week		
David Vaughan	Daniel Philps & Jas Allan	Nonpayment of wages		18 do	10 00	In 21 days		
Town of Lindsay	James Allan	Drunk		19 G M Roche	2 00	14 days		J Workman $5, P McAlis-
do	J Workman, P McCaffery P McAlister, J Stose, A Brown & E Chambers	Disorderly conduct & fighting on street	Dec. 1	T Keenan and G M Roche	5 00	Forthwith		ter $5, E Chambers $5, costs divided.
Charles W. Sage	Thos Fee	Refusing to give half the public highway		6 T Kingan and G. M. Roche	2 00	do		
John Hurlie	W Henry Cliff	Nonpayment of wages		6 do do	4 23	21 days		By-law of Town of Lindsay.
Town of Lindsay	do	Selling liquor contrary to By-Law		6 do do	20 00	Forthwith		By-law of U. C. of P. & V.
John Hurlie	do	Keeping house of ill fame		6 do do	50 00	do		do do
Chief Constable of Lindsay	Agnes Cliff	Supporting house of ill fame		6 do do	20 00	do		do do
do	Mary Banni	do do		6 do do	20 00	do		do do
do	Louise Potter	do do		6 do do	20 00	do		do do
do	Mrs Hamilton	Keeping house of ill fame		6 do do	40 00	Paid		do do
do	Frances Meyers	Supporting house of ill fame		6 do do	20 00	Forthwith		do do
Chas Insley	Michael Miles	Nonpayment of wages	Sept. 30	P M Grover	1 00	21 days	Prosecutor	
James Carr	James Fitzgerald	Trespass		13 P M Grover and W Scott	1 00	10 do	County Treasurer	
Mrs J Metcalf	James Metcalf	Drunk and abuse of family	Oct. 8	P M Grover	30 days			
Philip Metcalf	John Buck	Assault		22 do	4 00	Forthwith		Secured and not yet paid.
do	do	Trespass		22 do	2 00	do		do do
John Brown	Thos Hogan	Nonpayment of wages		23 do	26 50	Now		Secured $10, takes action of
James Mahary	Patrick Burns	Assault	Nov. 11	do	2 00	Forthwith	County Treasurer	Plaintiff, not paid.
James Smith	Jas Clysdale	Nonpayment of wages		14 do	4 00	21 days	Prosecutor	Paid.
Mrs Hurley	John Daly	do		20 do	24 00	do		Not yet paid.
Dennis Fenton	John Carberry	do		25 do	8 7	do		do
John Pettegrew	Dennis Fenton	Leaving employment		28 do	18 15	return'd to work		
James Mark	John Wilkinson	Neglecting to perform Statute labor	Sept. 25	Jonathan Hodgson	1 00	Forthwith	Not yet paid	
do	Isaiah Riley	do do		25 do	2 00	do	do	
do	John Carlin	do do		25 do	6 00	do	do	
do	Henry Clendenan	do do		25 do	1 00	do	Treasurer Mariposa	
do	Samuel Williams	do do		25 do	2 00	do	do	
do	John Thompson	do do		25 do	2 00	do	Not yet paid	
R. McKogue	Lorenzo Pillen	do do	Oct. 4	do	2 00	do	Treasurer Mariposa	
David King	William Dodd	Selling liquor without license		16 do	1 00	do	do	
William Foster	Thomas Thomas	Fraudulent removal of goods		11 Samuel Irwin and R Irwin	3 60	10 days	Complainant	
do	Thomas Rodman	do do		18 do do	20 00	do	do	
do	George Rodman	do do		18 do do	Dismissed, Complainant to pay costs			

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the Return of Convictions made by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, from the September Sessions 1862, to the December Sessions 1862.

C. A. WELLER,
Clerk of the Peace, U. C. P. & V.

Peterborough, December, 1862.

BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 13.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Dividend of four per cent. for the current half year, upon the capital stock of this Institution, has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank or its Agencies, on and after

Friday, the 2nd day of January next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the sixteenth to the thirty-first December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
A. CAMERON,
Cashier.
Toronto, Nov. 20, 1862. 49

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Capital - - $1,000,000.

MANAGER, A. G. RAMSAY, ESQ.

EVERY security, advantage and facility which prudence or liberality can suggest, are offered by this Company. The rates, which are founded on the highest interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British Offices.

Tables of Rates for any form of Life Assurance may be obtained on application.

The Company has agents in all the principal Towns throughout Canada, and a correspondent in London (England) authorized to accept premiums when that may be convenient to the assured.

Every information may be obtained at the Head Office, in Hamilton, C. W., or at any of the Agencies.

Agents in Peterborough:
W. CLUXTON AND GEO. A COX
Peterboro, Dec. 11th, 1862. 51-tf

Strayed

INTO the premises of the subscriber, about seven weeks ago,

THREE SPRING CALVES,

The owner by proving property and paying expenses, can take them away.

JAMES BAXTER.
Otonabee, Dec. 17, 1862. 51-3in

TO OLD SETTLERS & OTHERS

WISHING TO OBTAIN

FARMS IN UPPER CANADA.

THE CANADIAN

Land & Emigration Co'y, Limited,

OF LONDON, ENGLAND,

Capital, £250,000 Stg.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HALIBURTON, CHAIRMAN, offer for sale

250,000 Acres

OF LAND IN THE

COUNTIES OF PETERBORO & VICTORIA

consisting of parts of the

Townships of DYSART, DUDLEY, LONGFORD, GUILFORD, HARCOURT, HARBURN, BRUTON, HAVELOCK, &c., &c.

The following are some, among many other inducements held out to parties who may choose to take up lands in the above Townships:

Ten per cent of the purchase money paid to Government by the Company for the lands will be expended in constructing really good roads: these roads will intersect the Government Roads; namely, the Bobcaygeon, Victoria Burleigh and Peterson Roads, at convenient points, and will converge to various Town plots which the Company have in view to lay out in very carefully selected sites. The Town Plots will, it is anticipated,—the whole of them being connected by good roads (for the construction of which the country affords excellent facilities)—become each the centre of a new and flourishing settlement; private enterprise in establishing Stores, Mills, &c., will here soon find its seward, and the several towns and townships being as it were knit together by good roads, will derive from that fact great advantages and mutual support.

In addition, the watchful supervision of the Company over every part of their lands will greatly tend to advance the interests of this district, which, being in the middle of Upper Canada, possessing a fertile soil, and a climate unsurpassed in its healthful effects upon the human frame, offers superior attractions, and all the elements of rapid progress and permanent prosperity

For terms, and further information, apply, personally, or by letter (post paid) to

FREDERIC T. HOCHE,
AGENT.
Duke Street, Toronto
Dec. 17th, 1862. 51-3m.

EMPLOYMENT.

THE Undersigned has, for several years past, been engaged in a business, which has yielded him at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, and is now willing to teach it to others. The business is of a highly useful and general character, adapted both to cities and villages, and one that any person of ordinary capacity, young or old, male or female, can acquire with a few hours' practice, and by which they can secure a very handsome income. Several young ladies who have received instructions from me, both in New York State and Pennsylvania, are earning upwards of $15 per week by it, and there is no reason why any one else cannot do the same. Invalids, even, can do well by it, as it is no peddling affair, but a business that is perfectly respectable. Gentleman and ladies of leisure who would like to learn the business for their own amusement or pleasure, will find the practice of it a pleasant pastime, and one that they will take great interest in. On receipt of $1, I will send printed instructions by which any person can readily acquire the art, and these instructions will also contain every particular relative to the carrying it on so that it will be highly profitable. To purchaser of the "printed instructions" will also be authorized to teach it to others; and I have sometimes received as high as $200, for teaching it personally to a single individual. I would state further that $4.50 or $3 will buy everything that is necessary to commence the business with, and the articles can be got almost anywhere, in city or country, or if preferred, I can furnish them. ADDRESS ALVORDT PARSONS, No. 36 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Dec. 17 1862. 51-3m.

Christmas & New Year!

CHOICE FRESH FRUITS,
and all sorts of
Christmas and New Years Goods,

At greatly REDUCED PRICES during the Holiday Season.

CALL and see GOODS & PRICES.

OGILVY & HOOD
George Street, Peterboro
December 17th, 1862. 51

LARD WANTED.

THE subscribers will take any quantity of good clean Lard

In Exchange for Goods.

LEMAY, TUNCOTTE & Co.
Peterboro', 26th Nov., 1862. 48

WANTED

WITH a salary of $30 by the month and all travelling expenses paid. Agents in all the Country Parishes in Canada East and West, for the sale of a

NEW SEWING MACHINE,

Not yet introduced in Canada. A fortune can be made by their sale.

Apply immediately to
MICHAEL RATTY,
General Agent,
Post Office, Quebec.
Quebec, 1862. 41

SATURDAY EVENING 'POST.'

THE *SATURDAY EVENING POST* is a Weekly paper, devoted to Literature, News, etc. Among the contributors we may mention the following distinguished writers:—

MRS. ELLEN WOOD, author of "East Lynne," "The Earl's Heirs," etc.
MARION HARLAND, author of "Miriam," "Alone," etc.
EDMUND KIRKE, author of "Among the Pines."
VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND, whose domestic sketches are so greatly admired.

TERMS—Single copy $2. Two copies $3. Four copies $6. Eight copies (and one extra) $12. Twenty copies (and one extra) $25.

A SPLENDID PREMIUM!

Who wants a Sewing-Machine? To any one sending thirty subscriptions to the *Post*, and $60, will be given as a premium one of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, such as are sold by them at Forty-five Dollars ($45). The machines will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, and will be sent, boxed, with full directions for setting up and using, and with no expense, *except for freight*,

DEACON & PETERSON,
Publishers,
No. 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Specimen numbers of the *Post* sent gratis when requested.

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE formerly occupied by the subscriber, on Bethune Street, West of the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railway Station. For particulars apply to

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
Ashburnham, 8th Dec., 1862. 50

MONTREAL CHEAP CASH STORE,

Dickson's Block,
GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

THE best place in Peterboro' to purchase every description of

Ready-made Clothing.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.

A First Class Tailor on the Premises; and all orders for Clothing made up as neatly and as fashionably and at lower prices than any other house in the trade. The Fall Stock, which has been received, is very full and well selected in cloths of every variety.

A call and examination of my stock solicited.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Dickson's Block, George St.,
Peterboro', C. W.
November 5th, 1862. 46-tf

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN SALT,

IN BARRELS.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro', Nov. 6th, 1862. 46-3i

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT **Building Lot**, having a frontage of thirty feet on Chambers' Street, made vacant by the late fire. Terms Liberal.

W. CLUXTON.
Peterboro', Nov. 16th, 1862. 48-6in

The Hamilton 'Evening Times.'

THE *TIMES* is issued every Evening, in time for the Mail going West, and the Great Western Railway, and contains all the Telegraphic despatches from the Seat of War, arrivals of Steamers, New York Markets, and a compendium of the news of the day Local and Provincial.

Enjoying a Circulation of more than double any other paper published West of Toronto, it affords an excellent medium for Advertising!

☞ Terms for Advertising, Reasonable.

Subscription,—$5 per annum, in Advance.

The Weekly 'Times'

Is issued every Friday Morning, and contains all the important News of the Day—Editorials, Tales, Miscellaneous Matter, Markets, &c., &c., —and is mailed to subscribers at

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

The *Weekly Times* is the cheapest and best Family Paper published in Canada.

Address all letters, postpaid to
T. L. McINTOSH & Co.,
Publishers of the "Evening Times,"
Hamilton, C. W. 51

ASHBURNHAM

PLANING MILL!

THE subscribers having Leased the premises lately occupied by Craigie & Stephenson,

On Rogers' Mill Race,
ASHBURNHAM,

are now manufacturing, and will keep constantly on hand,

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, FRAMES,
AND
MOULDINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PLANING of all Kinds!
DONE ON SHORT NOTICE, AND
☞ *AT MODERATE RATES.*

Bard & Robertson.
Ashburnham, Dec. 6th, 1862. 50-3m

SENSIBLE AT LAST.

THE subscriber having for a long time both felt and seen the folly of selling Goods on Credit, has come to the conclusion to go on the ready pay system, as promises will not pay Bank Notes. He hopes that such a large reduction in his prices from those which have to be charged in the Credit system, will be a sufficient inducement to double the patronage he has received.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS

Removed

TO HIS

NEW BRICK STORE ON GEORGE ST.,
Opposite Mr. Wm. Cuttler's,

where he will be found with as good a selection of

Groceries and Provisions,

AS IS IN TOWN, SUCH AS
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,
RICE, TOBACCOES,
SPICES of all kinds,
FISH of the nicest quality,
PORK, by the Barrel or Pound,
A lot of splendid American APPLES,
Also, a most select lot of

CROCKERY!

of all kinds, from the coarse Stone Crocks to the finest China. Tea Sets from $2.50 to $8. Also, GLASSWARE in good variety.

Boots & Shoes will be sold at cost,

as he intends going out of that department. Also WOODENWARE and TOYS of all kinds, for the HOLIDAY PRESENTS. All of which will be sold LOWER than ever offered in this here borough before, and if you do not believe just

COME AND SEE!

G. W. ROBINSON.
Peterboro, Dec. 10th, 1862. 50

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots No. 8, North of London Street,
14, 15, 16, & 18, South McDonnell St.,
17, North of McDonnell Street,
17, South of London Street,
18, North of Murray Street,
and 6, North of Sherbrook Street.

For terms apply to
JAMES HALL.
Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale one ¼ of an acre, with a comfortable House and outbuildings, being Lot No. 10, West of George and North of Dublin Streets, in the Town of Peterboro'.

For information regarding terms, &c., apply to the *Examiner* Office, or to the subscriber, at Fenelon Falls.

HENRY GRAHAM.
Fenelon Falls, Nov. 7, 1862. 46

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale, which contains 100 Acres, 10 of which are chopped and 3 under crop. There is a good Frame Dwelling House, and a Blacksmith shop, with or without tools. This is a rare opportunity for a bargain, as the property is situated in the Township of Galway and Village of Kinmount, and is also in a good lumbering district.

For particulars apply to
THOMAS GREEN,
Kinmount Post Office.
Kinmount, Oct. 28th, 1862. 45-1m

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY!
WITH A COMMODIOUS
STONE DWELLING HOUSE.

THAT beautifully situated residence with ¼ an acre of land, being Lot No. 13, South of Hunter and West of George Street, at present occupied by Dr. McNabb.

This is undoubtedly the most desirable property now for sale in Peterboro'. The House is of Stone and in good repair.

THE GARDEN

is filled with good Fruit Trees, now bearing, and is now in a high state of cultivation.

TERMS EASY. Apply to
A. W. KEMPT,
Druggist.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

FOR SALE.

THAT large and commodious Hotel known as the

"COMMERCIAL HOTEL,"
At Bridgenorth,

will be sold CHEAP, and on easy terms of payment. The building is a substantial one, 64 feet by 35, two stories high, well situated for doing a good business,

Frame Stable and 2 Sheds attached,
a good GARDEN, and plenty of Water on the premises.

ALSO:— FOR SALE.

250 Acres of good Hard Wood Land, being composed of Lot 4, in the 15th Con.; and Lot 5, in the 16th Con., of Harvey, 7 miles from Bobcaygeon, and 9 miles from Bridgenorth.

Indisputable Title will be given.

For particulars apply to the undersigned, at Hastings Post Office.

JAMES GREIVES.
November 10th, 1862. 46

HOUSE TO LET.

A HOUSE to be let on Bethune St. Apply to this office, or to Mr. H. KINGAN.
Peterboro Dec. 3rd, 1862. 45

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED, a Situation by a good Salesman, who has had twelve years experience in Dry Goods and General Stores. Salary not much an object as a permanent engagement.

For further particulars, address by letter to
J. H. N.
Box 133, P. O., Peterboro'.
Peterboro, November 18th, 1861. 47

DENTAL SURGERY.

Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,

HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.

Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!

☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.

TEETH EXTRACTED

with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Children's Teeth.

SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.

OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.

N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro. Dec. 4, 1861: 49

W. PHILP,

TEACHER OF MUSIC,

Residence, Scott's Buildings, Peterboro',

BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that, in addition to his classes in the Union School, he is prepared to give

Lessons on the Piano, Violin, &c.,

either in his own house or at the residence of the pupils.

For Terms, apply either personally, or at Mr White's Bookstore.
Peterboro, Sept 17, 1862. 38

MUSIC.

PIANO-FORTES & MELODEONS,
of various Makes and Patterns.
INSTRUCTION BOOKS for the Piano, and a large and well selected stock of
Sheet Music, Songs, &c.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

Dealers supplied at reduced prices, and all orders for Music promptly attended to.

CALLENDAR & PENTLAND,
Dental Rooms
Over the Fur Store, Scott's Building, corner of George & Hunter Streets.
Peterboro', 23rd July 1862. 31

BLYTHE MILLS
Bedstead & Chair Factory.

THE undersigned is prepared to sell all kinds of Bedsteads and Chairs, Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any Factory in Canada West. All work warranted to give satisfaction, and sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

TURNING & SAWING
DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Sawing on upright or circular saws, 25 cents per hour.

☞ The trade furnished with a list of prices.

G. SNIDER.
Peterboro. July 30th, 1862. 31-3 m

OATS, BARLEY AND PEAS.

THE undersigned wishes to purchase 30,000 bushels of the above mentioned Grains, for which he will pay the highest Cash price at his Grain Warehouse, in Ashburnham.

D. SUTHERLAND.
Ashburnham, Nov. 5, 1862. 45

NEW

Carriage Establishment.

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the public that they have bought out the Carriage Making Establishment of Messrs. J. & T. Douglas, where they will continue to manufacture

CARRIAGES! BUGGIES!
WAGGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.
Jobbing and Horse-shoeing
executed in the best manner and at REASONABLE PRICES.

McWILLIAMS & ISBISTER.
Peterborough, Oct. 14th, 1862. 42

COPLAND'S ALE!

A LARGE QUANTITY
OF
COPLAND'S
Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY
GLOVER & ROBINSON, Sole Agents.
Peterboro, Oct. 29th, 1862. 44

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES, beautifully situated on Lake street, Ashburnham, opposite Parson Burnham's residence.

For particulars apply to Mr. T. G. Hazlitt, Merchant, Peterborough; Mr. James Stratton, School Teacher, Ashburnham; or to
GEO. McKEWEN, Proprietor.
Lot 18, 16th Con., Otonabee, Oct, 9, 1862. 41

NEW

CHEAP GROCERY
AND
FEED STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has leased the premises lately occupied by F. H. Armstrong, where he intends to keep a good selection of

Groceries and Crockery,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

FLOUR AND MILL FEED
Kept constantly on hand.

N. B.—Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

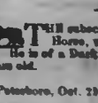
JOSEPH G. HUSTON.
Peterboro, Sept. 17, 1862. 38

A Cottage to Rent

IN the most beautiful and healthy part of the Town, and East of the Union School. The House is warm, and commodiously laid out, with suitable Outhouses, and a Flower and Vegetable Garden in front.

RENT MODERATE, and possession can be given on the 11th November. Apply to
P. RYAN.
Peterboro, Oct. 13, 1862. 43

HORSE FOR SALE.



THE subscriber has a very fine young Horse, which he wishes to dispose of. He is of a Dark Grey color, and only four years old.

D. LEMAY.
Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 49

'ETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.

☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.

H. T. EVANS.
Peterboro, May 1, 1862, 18-1y

W. LECH,
FURRIER, &c., &c.

CORNER OF HARKEY BLOCK.

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs, of every description.

A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment.

ALSO

Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.
Peterborough, May, 1862. 19

Advertising Essential to Business.

AGUSTUS WEBBER,

EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and general Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.

Acknowledged Agent for this Paper.
20

Fresh Salmon and Lobsters,

(IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TINS.)

Dried Fish,
Herrings in barrels boxes
Lochfine Herrings,
Sardines, &c.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.
November 18th, 1862. 47

Go to Hopkins & Donnely's

BRITISH SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS WAREHOUSE!

if you want to buy good

SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS

of all descriptions.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES,
TRUNKS, VALIESES, CARPET BAGS,
Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,
Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mops, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH!
OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.

N.B.—Experienced Collar makers constantly on the premises. ☞ Collars warranted.
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

Veterinary Surgery.

T. BLOOMFIELD,

VETERINARY SURGEON, returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has received since he commenced the practice of his profession in Peterborough, and hopes by strict attention to all calls to merit and receive a continuance of their support.

CASTRATION and all operations carefully performed. Medicines for all diseases of Horses and Cattle ready prepared at his office, George street, North of Brock street, nearly opposite the Huffman House.
Peterborough, Oct. 15th, 1862. 42-3m

CHEAP

CASH STORE.

T. Mahony,

BEGS to inform his friends and numerous customers, that he has completed his

FALL STOCK!

consisting of the

Best brands of Groceries,
WINES AND LIQUORS,

which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, as no Credit will be given from this date.

Whiskey!
as usual at Distillery Prices
T. MAHONY.

P. S.—All Notes and Accounts due him, and not settled by the 1st December, will be handed to his Solicitor for collection. T. M.
Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with ten acres of land attached, in the vicinity of Peterborough.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to
A. McNEIL,
Peterboro.
or to MRS. BLACKSTOCK,
On the premises.
Peterboro, May, 1862, 19

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

and under good cultivation. There is a splendid ORCHARD on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Weller, Esq., Peterboro.
Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1864. 8

Notice.

THE subscribers beg to call the attention of all those indebted to them, that all Notes one month over due, and all accounts due prior to the 1st January 1862, if not settled immediately, will be put into Court without further notice. Being in very unpleasant to all concerned, and we hope our debtors will prevent us from having recourse to the Court by paying their debts. If costs are incurred the blame will be with them not us.

WHYTE, HAMILTON & Co.
Peterborough, 9th October, 1862. 41

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } By Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of
To Wit: } Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Mark Burnham, and against the lands and tenements which were of Robert Steele, deceased, and which are vested in the hands of Alfred Hiram Cooless, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Robert Steele, deceased, at the time of his death, who died intestate, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest which were of the said Robert Steele, in the lands of the said Alfred Hiram Cooless, to be administered in and to that part of Lot No. 13, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and being composed of portion of Village Lot No. 12, in the Village of Keene, in the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, and may be otherwise known and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the Northeast angle of the said Village Lot No. 12, then Southerly along the Eastern limit of said Village Lot No. 12, until it intersects with the North side of Bridge Street so called, thence Westerly along the North side of Bridge st. aforesaid thirty-six feet, thence Northerly, parallel to the Eastern limit of the said Village Lot No. 12 until it intersects the Southern limit of Village Lot No. 13, in the said Village, thence Easterly along the said Southern limit of Village Lot No. 13, thirty-six feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 22nd, 1862. 39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } Will be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, on Tuesday the 30th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Patrick Twomey, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Michael Costello, *Defendant.*

The East half of Lot No. 9 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Dec. 10th, 1862. 50

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } Will be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterboro', on Tuesday the 27th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN SUIT.

The Bank of Montreal, *Plaintiff*
vs.
Alexander Dennistoun, *Defendant.*
and
Robert Dennistoun, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Alexander Dennistoun, *Defendant.*

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SOMERVILLE.

Lot No. 17 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.
Lot No. 19 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.
Lot No. 43, on Gull River, containing 111 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF DEXLEY.

Lot No. 4, in the 2nd Concession, No. 1 in the 2nd Concession; part of 3 in the 4th; the south half of No. 6 in the 3rd Concession; No. 29 north west Bay, containing 507 acres.
Lot No. 13, North West Bay, containing 50 acres.
Part of Lot No. 5 in the 4th Concession, containing 90 acres.
Lots Nos. 9, 10 & 11 in the 1st Concession, containing 800 acres.
Lot No. 5, in the 2nd Concession, containing 200 acres.
North half of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd Concession containing 100 acres.
Lots Nos. 17 & 18, North West Bay, containing 258 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF FENELON.

Lot No. 23 in the 6th Concession, containing 200 acres.
Lot No. 28 in the 7th Concession, containing 200 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF OPS AND TOWN OF LINDSAY.

Lots Nos. 22 and 23, in the 5th Concession, and Nos. 22 and 23, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Ops.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Oct. 14th, 1862 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } Will be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 27th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Robert Hamilton, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Lythe, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, in the 13th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office
Peterborough, Oct. 17th, 1862. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } Will be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterboro', on Tuesday, the 10th day of February, 1863, at noon, all the right, title and interest of the Defendants or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Nugent, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Duncan Currie, *Defendant.*
and
Thomas Hawkins, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Neil Currie and Duncan Currie, *Defendants.*

The South ½ of Lot No. 9, in the 12th Concession of Mariposa, containing 100 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, 30th Oct. 1862. 44

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } Will be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 17th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

The Bank of Montreal,
vs.
A. A. McLauchlan, W. H. McLauchlan, and John Jacobs.

Half an acre on the West side of Eldon Street, in the Village of Oakwood, being part of the North-east quarter of Lot No. 15, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Mariposa.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Dec. 10th, 1862. 50

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } Will be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 24th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Patrick Turley and R. Gordon, *Plaintiffs,*
vs.
John McCormic, *Defendant.*

Village Lot No. 104, new survey, or Lot No. 2, North of Albert Street and East of Wellington Street, old survey, in the Village of Hastings, in the Township of Asphodel, in the County of Peterborough.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Dec. 17th, 1862. 51

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } Will be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 24th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas G. Hazlitt, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William J. Logie, *Defendant.*
and
James Lenehan, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William J. Logie, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 20, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Ops.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Dec. 17th 1862, 51

Winter is Coming!

FITZGERALD & BROS.

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that they are now manufacturing

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

AT HUTCHINSON'S OLD STAND.

AT THE FOOT OF SMITHTOWN HILL,

where they will be happy to supply all those who may favor them with a call.

All of which is warranted to be made from the best timber, and any person ordering from them, are invited to call and examine the timber before it is painted.

JOBBING & HORSE SHOEING

done on the shortest notice.

As they have in their employ Mr. David Carruthers, the well known Horse Shoer and Farrier, and as he has become a reformed man, he can be always depended upon, and found on hand.

Peterboro', 12th Nov., 1862. 46

PORT AND SHERRY WINES!

Brandy, Gin, Rum,

SCOTCH, IRISH & CANADIAN WHISKIES

In Wood and Bottle,

All at Lowest Prices.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

TEAS! TEAS!

JUST RECEIVED, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Young Hyson,
Imperial,
Gunpowder,
Japan Young Hyson,
Uncolored Japans, &c.

Which will be offered at the Lowest possible Prices.

FINE YOUNG HYSON **3s 9d,** upwards,

Call and see samples and prices.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

A Large & Varied Assortment of

GENERAL

GROCERIES,

JUST TO HAND.

Warranted, Fresh, Cheap, and of First Quality!

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

SUGARS.--VIZ.:
Cuba and Porto Rico,
Yellow Refined,
English and Montreal Crushed,
Dry Crushed, and
Ground and Extra Ground.

CURRANTS.

RAISINS.--
Layers,
M. R.'s
Sultana's, &c.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

LOOK HERE!

Good Mixed Tea at 3s 3d pr lb.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro.

November 18th, 1862. 47

BLACK TEAS!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE best

Assortment of Black Teas

ever offered in Town.

Very fine English Breakfast Congou at 2s 6d.
Very finest English Black, at 4s 6d.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

GOLD AND SILVER ELECTROPLATING

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he is prepared to Electroplate either in Gold or Silver, such as

WATCHES,
WATCH GUARDS,
FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c., &c.,

at his residence, Hunter street, west of the Union Hotel.

All work executed in a superior style.

GEORGE ALLEN.

Peterboro', Dec. 2nd, 1862. 49-1y

Groceries & Provisions.

ALL FRESH STOCK!

H. MORROW,

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS, THAT HE HAS JUST RECEIVED A COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY,

CONSISTING OF A LARGE VARIETY OF

TEAS AND SUGARS

SUCH AS

Young Hyson, Imperial,
Gunpowder, Japan,
Uncolored Japans, Young Hyson, &c.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK TEAS.

He would respectfully solicit an examination of his stock, as he is convinced that his

PRICES will be FOUND LOW,

If not LOWER than any Hons in Town!

Peterborough, December 9th, 1862. 50

FOR GOOD, USEFUL, WELL MADE

CLOTHING!

Call at HAFFEY'S.

OVERCOATS!

A Splendid Stock! All his own manufacture! At the very Lowest Prices!

TERMS CASH.

JOHN HAFFEY.

Peterborough, December 10th, 1862 50

A NEW WORK BY DR. GUNN.

GUNN'S New Domestic Physician;

OR, HOME BOOK OF HEALTH:

A COMPLETE guide for Families, pointing out in familiar and plain terms, the causes, symptoms, treatment and cure of the

DISEASES INCIDENT TO MEN, Women and Children:

TOGETHER WITH A GRAND TREATISE ON THE

PASSIONS AND EMOTIONS

SUCH AS

Love, Hope, Joy, Affection, Anger, Jealousy, Grief, Fear, Despair, Avarice, Charity, Cheerfulness, Religion, etc., showing the Influence of the Mind on the Body as a Cause of Health and Disease.

ALSO:

A Complete Materia Medica,

or, list of all the principal remedies used in the treatment of disease, including nearly

300 MEDICAL PLANTS, HERBS AND VEGETABLE REMEDIES,

with descriptions of each, and directions for preparing and using them. (With an elegant and correct likeness of the Author,)

By JOHN C. GUNN, M. D.,

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Author of the old work known as "GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE"

Also, AN APPENDIX, containg a popular treatise on ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and the LAWS OF HEALTH; the whole making a large octavo volume of

OVER ONE THOUSAND PAGES,

with numerous

VALUABLE ILLUSTRATIONS!

THIS is probably the best, as well as the most thorough and extensive book ever published, as a Domestic or Family Medical Work. Its author is now an old man, and is probably more generally known as a popular medical author than any man living, owing to the great popularity and extensive use of his old work, which was one of great value, but in the present advanced state of medical science is altogether behind the times. Dr G. is a graduate of several of the best Medical Colleges in the world, viz.: of Philadelphia, and of London and Paris. He has been a successful practicing physician for nearly forty years; and it can be hardly supposed that any man can be better qualified to write such a work than he is. He has spent most of the time for several years in preparing this work—intending it, as he often remarked, as his last and greatest Legacy to Posterity.

The work contains a description of all the diseases known or common to this country—their causes, symptoms, and character—with plain and full directions for successfully treating them, telling what remedies to use; how to use them, and when; the whole stated in plain and simple language; or whenever any technical or Medical terms are used, they are fully explained; so that the commonest mind can understand them. The remedies recommended are generally of the simplest kind, such as are harmless, yet efficient, and usually such as are easily to be obtained.

Besides the diseases common to both sexes, the work contains a department on the diseases of Females, and their treatment. Also a department on the diseases of Children, which alone is worth the price of the book to mothers and all who have the care of children.

An important item in the work is its Pharmacy, or valuable Family Receipts, there being more than forty pages of Medical Receipts and Compounds, many of which will be found very important and useful in a family.

☞ Remember that this Book can only be had of the Agent, when he calls, and is not to be had either of us, direct, or through Booksellers.

Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co.,
25 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

☞ This book will be delivered to subscribers during the Christmas holidays and the succeeding week. They will therefore please avoid causing any delay, by being prepared to take it immediately on its presentation. The price of the book is five dollars and fifty cents

JOHN D. STARK, Agent.
VICTORIA COLLEGE,
Cobourg.

Dec. 8th, 1862. 51

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } Will be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday, the 6th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John B. Wilson, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Jeremiah Grady, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, in Front Street, and West of Victoria Street, in the Village of Hastings, in the Township of Asphodel, and Lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the Village of Westwood, in the Township of Asphodel, and numbering from the River Ouse, East on the side line between Lots Nos. 10 and 11, of the said Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Dec. 17, 1862. 51

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 50 Acres of valuable property, being part of Lot No. 2, in the 12th Con. of Douro, within 15 minutes walk of the Town of Peterboro'. There is on the premises a good

NEW DWELLING HOUSE,

and a large, new,

Frame Barn & Stables,

with other out-houses; there is also a good WELL OF WATER on the premises.

TERMS LIBERAL.

For particulars apply to R. A. McNabb, Peterborough, or to

WILLIAM STEWART,
Douro.

Dec. 10th, 1862. 50-3m

Coffee and Chocolate!

☞ **GOOD, FRESH AND CHEAP.**

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

ILLUSTRATED

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN!

The Best Mechanical Paper in the World.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

VOLUME VIII—NEW SERIES.

A NEW VOLUME of this popular Journal commences on the first of January. It is published weekly, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

TO THE MECHANIC & MANUFACTURER.

No person engaged in any of the manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing without" the *Scientific American*. It costs but six cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which cannot be found in any other publication.

TO THE INVENTOR.

The *Scientific American* is indispensable to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France and Germany; thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

A pamphlet of instruction as to the best mode of obtaining Letters Patent on new inventions is furnished free on application.

Messrs. Munn & Co. have acted as Patent Solicitors for more than seventeen years, in connection with the publication of the *Scientific American*, and they refer to 20,000 patentees for whom they have done business.

No charge is made for examining sketches and models of new inventions and for advising Inventors as to their patentability.

CHEMISTS, ARCHITECTS, MILLWRIGHTS & FARMERS.

The *Scientific American* will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interest of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and mill-owners will be found in the *Scientific American*, which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which farmers are interested will be found discussed in the *Scientific American*; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS.—To mail subscribers: Three Dollars a year, or One Dollar for four months.—The volumes commence on the first of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

Western and Canadian money or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra on each year's subscription to prepay postage.

MUNN & Co. *Publishers,*
51 37 Park Row, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND No. 59.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of *Three and a Half* per cent upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the half year ending 31st December, 1862, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable, at the Bank and its Offices, on and after Friday, the 2nd day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

C. S. ROSS,
President.

Commercial Bank of Canada,
Kingston, 27th November, 1862. 51-4

TO MEET

HARD TIMES!

FURS, FURS, FURS!

The subscriber offers to sell his

UNDERSTANDING STOCK,

IN RETAIL.

UNDER WHOLESALE PRICES

FOR CASH,

Stone Martin Victorines	$18.00
Best Mink Victorines	18.00
Rock Martin Victorines	3.00 and upwards.
German Mink	2.25
Imitation Ermine Victorines	2.00
Fitch	2.50 and upwards.
Common Fur Caps from	0.80 to $1.00
Natural Seal Caps	2.25
South Seal do	3.50
Imitation Seal do	2.00
Russian Lamb do	2.00

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF

ROBES, LINED AND TRIMMED!

and many other articles too numerous to mention.

W. LECH.

Peterboro', Dec. 2nd, 1862. 49-3t

Review copy.

$10,000 WORTH OF GROCERIES.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has opened a new store in the building lately occupied by R. B. McDougall, where he offers for sale a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, consisting in part of

SUGARS OF ALL KINDS,

Teas, Coffee, Spice, Rice, Tobacco,

COAL OIL LAMPS,

OF THE MOST IMPROVED KINDS,

COAL OIL, AMERICAN STONE WARE,

OF EVERY VARIETY,

And other articles too numerous to mention.

Well knowing (after an experience of twenty years in the trade) that the "nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling," he will sell for small profits, having bought his stock with CASH he is confident that he can sell goods for *ready pay cheaper* than any other merchant in Peterboro'. As the goods offered for sale by the undersigned *are all paid for*, he does not confine himself to selling them "*cheap for cash only*," he will cheerfully exchange them for all kinds of country produce, *at cash prices*. The subscriber does not attempt to enumerate all the articles which he offers for sale.

☞ Call and examine the goods and see how cheap the "yankee" can sell them.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD, McDOUGALL, STAND. ☜

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Nov. 19th, 1862. 47

MILLAR & BERTRAM

HARDWARE & IRON MERCHANTS,

5 Market Block, George Street,

HAVE now received, and offer for sale, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES, A large and well assorted stock of

BAR IRON, HORSE NAILS, FILES, RASPS,

ANVILS, VICES, BELLOWS,

AND GENERAL BLACKSMITH'S FURNISHINGS,

Carpenters' Tools,

of every description, from the best Manufacturers.

SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS,

BEST PROVED CHAINS,

Broad and Narrow Axes, Cross Cut Saws,

and all other Hardware required for Lumbering operations,

GRAIN SCOOPS, HAY & STRAW KNIVES

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

They have also a very select stock of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, AND GENERAL SHELF HARDWARE,

an inspection of which is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', November 13, 1862. 47

DIARIES! DIARIES! DIARIES,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DIARIES,

All Qualities, Styles and Prices!

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE

Cheap for Cash, at

T. MENZIES' Bookstore.

Peterboro, Nov. 6, 1862. 45

ALMANACS.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC

FOR 1863.

Received by

T. MENZIES.

Peterboro', 12th Nov. 1862. 46

JUST PUBLISHED.

"Forget Me Not Polka!"

DEDICATED TO THE LADIES OF PETERBOROUGH,

BY W. PHILP.

Copies of which can be had at Callender & Pentland's Music Room, Scott's Building.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Peterboro, Oct. 27th, 1862. 44

PHOTOGRAPHY!

Mr. EWING,

Has Removed to his New Rooms,

OVER GIBSON & GILMOUR'S DRUG STORE.

ENTRANCE ON HUNTER ST.,

Pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Peterboro, Nov. 5th, 1862. 45

SIGN OF THE

CIRCULAR SAW,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH,

ROBERT HAMILTON,

IMPORTER OF

British and American Hardware,

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Ropes, Chains, Agricultural Implements, Bar, Rod, and Hoop Iron, Oils, Paints, Glass and Putty, Sporting & Blasting Powder, Carpenter's House Furnishing in great variety, a large assortment of Table

KNIVES AND FORKS,

Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Plated ware, &c., Saws, Files, Rasps, &c.

Having imported the above articles from the manufacturers, he is

Able and Determined to Sell Hardware

TO MEET THE HARD TIMES,

☞ **At Unprecedently Low Prices.** ☜

Cash purchasers will consult their own interests by giving him a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 26th, 1862. 48

LOOK AT THIS!

NEW CASH STORE!

All Fresh Stock!

Scott & McDonald,

NO. 2, MARKET BLOCK,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH,

HAVE opened in the Store lately occupied by W. A. Scott, a large, well-selected and entirely new Stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c,

Which, from the peculiar advantages possessed by them in buying, they will sell at the lowest prices for ASH ONLY.

Their Stock will be found very complete, comprising in Dry Goods:

Prints, Delanes, Cobourgs,
Cashmeres, Repps, Wincyes,
Hosiery, Regattas, Tickings,
Flannels, Cloths, &c., &c., &c.
Groceries, Teas, Tobaccos,
Coffee, Sugar, Rice.

☞ And every other class of Goods required for Family use.

In Boots and Shoes our Stock will be found large and at

LOW PRICES.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our Stock, being convinced that we can offer advantages to purchasers not surpassed by any House in the Trade.

SCOTT & McDONALD.

Peterborough, November 18th, 1862. 47

GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOTHING

AT THE

Buffalo Clothing Store!

THE subscribers announce that they have just received one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Men's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing ever brought into the Town of Peterboro', which they are prepared to sell at lower prices than any house in the trade.

The following is a list of prices:—

PANTS.

150 Doeskin Pants from $3 50 to $5 00
300 Satinett Pants from $1 75 to $2 75
200 Cassimere Pants from $3 00 to $4 50
150 American Tweeds from $2 to $3 50
200 Canadian Tweeds from $2 to $3 50
&c., &c.

COATS,

175 Satinett Coats from $3 to $5
200 heavy Canadian Tweeds from $4 to $7
150 American Tweeds from $5 to $9
100 Black Cloth Coats from $5 to $10
&c. &c
&c &c

OVERCOATS.

75 Pilot Cloth Overcoats from ..... $6.00 to $10.00
50 Beaver do do ..... 7.00 to 11.00
35 Seal Skin do ..... 4.00 to 7.00
60 Union Cloth do ..... 4.50 to 6.50
50 Whitney Cloth (all wool) Overcoats, 6.00 to 9.00

1,500 Vests of different kinds from $1 to $4.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

HATS AND CAPS,

—ALSO—

FUR CAPS,

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS

As Under Shirts, Drawers, Flannel Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, &c., &c.

☞ Call and examine the stock, and satisfy yourselves that the prices are in proportion with the hard times.

The Terms are strictly CASH.

S. HOFELLER & BROTHERS,
Buffalo Clothing Store, George Street

Peterboro', Nov. 13th, 1862. 46

R. A. McNABB,

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO',

Would inform the Public that he is now prepared to his NEW SHOP on Hunter Street to attend to all orders for

GENTLEMEN AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

IN A MANNER THAT CANNOT FAIL TO GIVE SATISFACTION. HIS

STOCK OF CLOTHS

IS VERY LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED, AND WILL BE FOUND

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY & LOWER IN PRICE

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN PETERBOROUGH!

Peterborough, November 5th, 1862. 45

Fall and Winter Goods.

C. BRADFIELD,

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Furs, Crockery, China & Glassware, Fresh Teas.

C. B. WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK OF

BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, CAPES, MANTLES, &c., &c

WHICH ARE MADE ON THE PREMISES, IN THE LATEST STYLES, BY EXPERIENCED HANDS. HIS STOCK OF

SILK VELVETS, SILK SATINS,

RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.,

HAVING BEEN ALL PURCHASED SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN SILKS HE IS PREPARED TO SELL

MILLINERY

Full 25 Per Cent. below the usual Price!

Orders for Millinery and Family Mourning carefully Executed

Peterboro, Oct. 28th, 1862. 44

JANUARY

1863

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VIII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1863. NUMBER 1

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars,
Handbills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Horse Bills, Show Bills,
General Bills, Programmes,
Posters, Stage Bills,
Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Pet'boro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Office,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterboro,b. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c. George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 18

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heathorn's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmour's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd. 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., Graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,—Brock Street, opposite McGrigor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & DENNIS.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 1, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 18

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next door to Carter's Mills, Peterboro', C. W 9

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds. Ashburnham, C. W.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c. Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, George street Peterborough. 18

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Timber Merchant, &c—Office, Corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

R. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. English Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Mechanics Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro, interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Combings and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES,
WEBB & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st. opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough. C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL.
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg. Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to 20

REID & MACDOUGAL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Capt. Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ,
REGISTRAR of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee. 20

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps Ladies and Gentlemen's Furs, &c
☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro' C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice. ☞ Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro March 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

P. SHEVLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE over Harris's Store, George Street.
Peterboro, August, 1861. 34

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Sutton's Block, George Street, PETERBOROUGH.

References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville. Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; H. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

Hair Dressing Saloon.
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.
PROFESSOR HOLME keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.
Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings,
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.
NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to confirm a certain arrangement entered into between the Corporation of the Town of Peterborough and Messrs. Covert & Fowler, Lessees of the Midland branch of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, to legalize a certain indenture by way of lease made by the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company to Messrs. Tate & Fowler, and a certain Mortgage in reupon, made by the said Tate & Fowler to Trustees for the benefit of the Municipalities of the towns of Peterborough and Port Hope, and to declare the stock taken by the said Town of Peterboro in the said Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, paid up.
CHARLES PERRY,
Mayor of Peterboro.
Peterboro 30th Oct., 1862. 46-2m.

Fred. Taylor,
PARLIAMENTRY, Land & General Agent, Patents for Crown Lands obtained, claims before the Department of Crown Lands prosecuted. Patents of Inventions and General Business with the Public Offices attended to, Titles examined and legal advice given free of charge.
REFERENCES:
Hon. Geo. S. Boulton, Cobourg; T. R. Merritt, Esq., St. Catherines; Hon. L. Russel, Montreal; Hon. D. McDonald, Toronto; Hon. G. Alexander, Woodstock; Hon. J. Hamilton, Hawkesbury; Hon. D. Christie, Brantford; Hon. R. Matheson, Perth; Hon. G. J. Goodhue London; Hon. A. Klenkowski, St. Charles.
OFFICE,—Corner of Buade and Fort St. Quebec.
September, 1862. 39

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,
ASHBURNHAM.
THE subscriber begs to announce to the inhabitants of Ashburnham, Peterboro', and surrounding country, that his new Hotel is now opened, and he hopes by paying strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a share of their patronage.
The BAR will be supplied with the choicest of Liquors and Cigars; while the Table will not be behind with the wants required for it
Good sheds and stabling in connection with the Hotel; a careful hostler always on hand.
JOSEPH SEDGWICK.
Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1862. 38

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
GRANVILLE RICHARDSON,
24 Proprietor.

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF SALOON,
SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY.
of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious.
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
C. MEDAR'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1862. 20

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.
This House will be kept as a first-class house, with second class prices
Yard and Stabling for the public
S. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.
J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOTEL
Peterborough.
THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro and surrounding country, that he has re-taken the American Hotel, and having it completely renewed and refurnished, and being now entirely complete in all its appointments, is now open for the reception of the travelling public
The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.
The LIQUORS are of the best brands, and the LARDER will be constantly supplied with the delicacies of the season
The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Hostler is always in attendance.
ALSO,
A LIVERY STABLE attached to the Hotel, where Horses and Conveyances of all kinds can be had at all seasons
CHARGES MODERATE.
LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
Peterborough.
THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has taken that new Hotel on the
CORNER OF GEORGE & HUNTER STS,
in the Town of Peterborough, which he is fitting up at a great expense, and he trusts by keeping
THE BAR
supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars, and the table with the choicest supplies of the season, to merit a share of the public support.
There is a large and commodious YARD, with Sheds and Stables attached to the Hotel, where a careful Hostler will always be found in attendance. Also, a
First-Class Bowling Alley
ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.
WM. ARMSTRONG.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34-1y

SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.
THE shop lately occupied by Mr. Morley, as a Furniture Ware Room, in Ashburnham, with a small Dwelling House attached.
Also, the dwelling lately occupied by Mr John Mowry, possession can be given immediately.
JOSEPH SEDGWICK.
Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1862. 38

W. LECH,
FURRIER, &C., &C.,
CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
are constantly the Highest Prices in cash for Raw Furs, of every description.
A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment.
ALSO
Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.
Peterborough, May, 1861. 19

Advertising Essential to Business.
AGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and general Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and Periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.
Acknowledged Agent for this Paper.
20

Fresh Salmon and Lobsters,
(IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TINS.)
Dried Fish,
Herrings in barrels & boxes,
Lochfine Herrings,
Sardines, &c.
OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'
November 18th, 1862. 47

Go to Hopkins & Donnelly's
BRITISH SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS WAREHOUSE!
if you want to buy good
SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS
of all descriptions.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES,
TRUNKS, VALIESES, CARPET BAGS,
Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,
Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mops, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH!
OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.
N.B.—Experienced Collar makers constantly on the premises. ☞ Collars warranted.
Peterboro, May 1st 1862. 18

Veterinary Surgery.
T. BLOOMFIELD,
VETERINARY SURGEON, returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has received since he commenced the practice of his profession in Peterborough, and hopes by strict attention to all calls to merit and receive a continuance of their support.
CASTRATION and all operations carefully performed. Medicines for all diseases of Horses and Cattle ready prepared at his office, George street, North of Brock street, next door opposite the Huffman House.
Peterborough, Oct. 15th, 1862. 42-3m

Notice.
THE subscribers beg to call the attention of all those indebted to them, that all Notes one month over due, and all accounts due prior to the 1st January 1862, if not settled immediately, will be put into Court without further notice. Selling is very unpleasant to all concerned, and we hope our debtors will prevent us from having recourse to the Court by paying their debts. If costs are incurred the blame will be with them not us.
WHYTE, HAMILTON & Co.
Peterborough, 9th October, 1862. 41

HORSE FOR SALE

THE subscriber has a very fine young Horse, which he will dispose of. He is of a Dark Grey color, and only four years old.
D. MAY.
Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

NEW
CHEAP GROCERY
AND
FEED STORE.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has leased the premises lately occupied by F. H. Armstrong, where he intends to keep a good selected stock of
Groceries and Crockery,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.
FLOUR AND MILL FEED
Kept constantly on hand.
N. B.—Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
JOSEPH G. [illegible]TON.
Peterboro, Sept. 17, 1862. 38

COPLAND'S ALE!
A LARGE QUANTITY
OF
COPLAND'S
Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY
GLOVER & ROBINSON, Sole Agents.
Peterboro, Oct. 25th, 1862. 44

TO LET.
TWO DWELLING HOUSES, beautifully situated on Lake street, Ashburnham, opposite Parson Burnham's residence.
For particulars apply to Mr. T. G. [illegible]itt, Merchant, Peterborough; Mr. James [illegible]tton, School Teacher, Ashburnham; or to
GEO. McKEWEN, Proprietor
Lot 18, 16th Con., Otonabee, Oct, 8, 1862. 41

NEW
Carriage Establishment.
THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the public that they have bought out the Carriage Making Establishment of Messrs. J. & T. Douglas, where they will continue to manufacture
CARRIAGES! BUGGIES!
WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.
Jobbing and Horse-shoeing
executed in the best manner and at REASONABLE PRICES.
McWILLIAMS & ISBISTER.
Peterborough, Oct. 14th, 1862. 42

BY THE MILLS
Bedstead & Chair Factory.
THE undersigned is prepared to sell all kinds of Bedsteads and Chairs, Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any Factory in Canada West. All work warranted to give satisfaction, and sold CHEAP FOR CASH.
TURNING & SAWING
DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
Sawing on bright or circular saws, 25 cents per hour.
☞ The trade furnished with a list of prices.
G. SNIDER.
Peterboro July 30th, 1862. 31-3 m

OATS, BARLEY AND PEAS.
THE undersigned wishes to purchase 30,000 bushels of the above mentioned Grains, for which he will pay the highest Cash price at his Grain Warehouse in Ashburnham.
D. SUTHERLAND.
Ashburnham, Nov. 5, 1862. 45

W. PHILP,
TEACHER OF MUSIC,
Residence, Scott's Buildings, Peterboro',
BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that, in addition to his class in the Union School, he is prepared to give
Lessons on the Piano, Violin, &c.,
either in his own house or at the residence of the pupils.
For Terms, apply either personally, or at Mr White's Bookstore.
Peterboro, Sept 1, 1862. 38

MUSIC.
PIANO-FORTE & MELODEONS,
of various Makes and Patterns.
INSTRUCTION BOOKS for the Piano, and a large and well-selected stock of
Sheet Music, Songs, &c.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Dealers supplied at reduced prices, and all orders for Music promptly attended to.
CALLENDER & PENTLAND,
Dental Rooms
Over the Fur Store, Scott's Building, corner of George & Hunter Sts.
Peterboro', 23rd July 1862. 3[illegible]

DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building Corner of George and Simcoe Streets, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861. 49

SATURDAY EVENING 'POST.'
THE *SATURDAY EVENING POST* is a Weekly paper, devoted to Literature, News, etc. Among the contributors we may mention the following distinguished writers:—
MRS. ELLEN WOOD, author of "East Lynne," "The Earl's Heirs," etc.
MARION HARLAND, author of "Marion," "Alone," etc.
EDMUND KIRKE, author of "Among the Pines."
VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND, whose domestic sketches are so greatly admired.
TERMS.—Single copy $2. Two copies $3. Four copies $6. Eight copies (and one extra) $12. Twenty copies (and one extra) $25.
A SPLENDID PREMIUM!
Who wants a Sewing-Machine? To any one sending thirty subscriptions to the *Post*, and $60, will be given as a premium one of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, such as are sold by them at Forty-five Dollars ($45). The machines will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, and will be sent, boxed, with full directions for setting up and using, and with no expense, *except for freight.*
DEACON & PETERSON,
Publishers.
No. 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
☞ Specimen numbers of the Post sent gratis when requested.

WANTED
WITH a salary of $30 by the month and all travelling expenses paid. Agents fit all the Country Parishes in Canada East and West, for the sale of a
NEW SEWING MACHINE,
Not yet introduced in Canada. A fortune can be made by their sale.
Apply immediately to
MICHAEL RATTY,
General Agent,
Post Office, Quebec.
Quebec, 1867. 41

Poetry.

Homœopathic Broth.

Take a Robin's leg,
Mind, the drumstick merely;
Put it in a tub,
Filled with water nearly.

Set it out of doors,
In a place that's shady;
Let it stand a week.
(There for a lady.)

Dip a spoonful in
To a five-pail kettle;
It should be of tin,
Or perhaps bell-metal.

Fill the kettle up,
Put it on a-boiling;
Skim the liquor well,
To prevent its oiling.

For thickening and salt,
Take of rice one kernel;
Use, to light the fire,
The *Cold Water Journal.*

Let the liquor boil
Half an hour—no longer—
(If 'tis for a man,
You may make it stronger.)

Should you now desire
That the soup be flavoury,
Stir it once around
With a stalk of savory.

When the broth is done,
Set it up to "jell" it;
Then, three times a day,
Let the patient smell it!

If he chances to die,
Say 'twas Nature did it,
But if he should get well,
Give the broth the credit.

Miscellaneous.

Tom the Donkey Driver.

Our beloved Queen's coronation was a very important event to a certain ragged little boy then twelve years old. He was the child of indigent parents—belonging to the very sub-stratum of the social pyramid, as my tutor would say—and was glad to be *employed* as a *donkey-driver in Hyde Park*, when all the world was holiday-making and rejoicing. Such a run was there for donkey-riding among the little short-frocked and small-trousered people of that day, that young *Tom Williams* earned between three and four pounds in the course of that festive week. With this sum he purchased a donkey, and started in life on his own account. Tom has had his ups and downs—his "losses," like other people of consideration; but at present, I am happy to say, he is well to do—has savings for a rainy day and a wife and two children whom, in a neat little house, he supports with comfort. In fact, though only a "donkey-driver" in a suburban neighborhood, his occupation is on rather a superior scale.

One of the bright and noticeable points in Tom Williams' character is the humanity he shows to his animals. There is no mistake on this subject; you can judge for yourself by the evident love they bear him. In fact, you must be acquainted with his donkeys to know the docility and capabilities of these much-abused creatures. His donkeys, instead of being exposed to the severities by which hundreds of these poor brutes perish every winter, are stabled and groomed by Williams' own hands. No matter how tired he may be—and he often walks twenty miles a day—he attends to their needs before resting himself. Every morning he washes out the well-paved stable, and has it rubbed dry; every night the poor beasts are indulged with a clean straw bed "up to their knees."

Lately an elderly lady ordered a donkey-chair to take her home at the midnight hour: It was a bleak November night; but Tom being prudent and thrifty, and always ready to earn an honest penny, roused himself from heavy slumber about half-past eleven o'clock, and prepared to get his carriage in order to fetch the lady. Lantern in hand he proceeded to the stable, where reclined in peaceful slumber a donkey and a mule. The straw that had been "up to their knees" now rose sheltering above their heads, and Tom Williams paused from indecision which beast to arouse. Each had done his fair day's work, and received his fair days wage of food and shelter; and both were seasoning so comfy and comfortable, that they were not aroused by their master's presence. Donkey had, perhaps, done a little the more work that day; but mule was arranged on his couch in a peculiar and favorite attitude, of the comic order, that always made Tom laugh to contemplate. Could it be that the cunning creatures knew the softness of his heart, and feigned deep sleep in this pathetic manner? If it was a pretence it answered perfectly, for Williams had not the heart to disturb them; and, treading gently, he left the two creatures to darkness and repose.

But did he disappoint the dissipated patroness? By no means.

Once Tom Williams had been distressed by a case of conscience, which I must describe. He loves, as I have said, to earn an honest penny; but he loves still more his sacred Sabbath, and its devotional services—joining in the psalm-singing with such loud earnestness that he once received a hint from the clerical authorities to be more gently musical. The case of conscience was this:—An infirm lady wished to be taken to church every Sunday in the donkey chair. The temptation to earn the honest penny was considerable, but Tom resisted it on the plea that it was a sin to make his animals toil on that day. The lady argued—surely it was a work of necessity? Tom pondered the question, and hit upon an expedient that satisfied both parties. He bought a bundle for his donkey-chair, and made the shafts to be removable; so, every Sunday, he drags the old lady to church himself, and when she has alighted he enters the sacred edifice, and performs his morning devotions, leaving the chair at the church porch. Now, on the cold winter evening when he had not the heart to disturb a sleeping mule or donkey—in his own words, "couldn't bear to do it"—he put the handle to the chair, and making of himself a draught animal, drew the lady to her home, a distance of a mile and a half, up and down hill.

Now Tom Williams never was and never will be a gentleman, and yet I maintain that there is a beautiful vein of "gentleness" in his heart, which purifies and ennobles his whole nature. There is not an inch of meanness or a particle of polish about the man, but the native wood—is not that fine!—Just remember the poor donkey-boy and donkey-man, who has never hugged or owned what he could not pay; whose devotions were, till checked, *too* boisterous; to whom, I should add, music is the dream of heaven, and who could not "shear" to awaken for fresh labour a tired donkey.—And then contrast the fine dandy, with "Honourable before his name, who rode his noble horse to a cruel death. I see—I cannot help seeing—something hideous beneath the showy veneer and French polish; something black and rotten that has an evil odour about it, and that is dangerous to touch or see.

I often think of such things and get puzzled about the use of words; for the more my tutor explains to me the derivation and right meaning of them, the more I perceive how words have got twisted out of their true sense. I think if people tried to twist them right again there would be some good done.—*English paper.*

A Love Letter in 1661.

To the most choice Gentlewomen and ornament of her sex, Mrs. Elizabeth Gode, daughter of Sebastian Gode, Esquire, at Malden:

MRS. ELIZABETH: I have long been an earnest suitor to your honour and deserts, that I might be admitted an humble suitor to your sweet self, now after many sad evenings and wrestlings I have almost prevailed. My next suit is, that your dearest selfe would comply with your dearest parents' desires and mine; they are also ready to part with a great part of their estate for your sake, and I most willing to place all my joys and delights in you alone. Now it is, or will sodainly be, in your sole power to dash and frustrate, or crowne all my endeavours; hereby you will make a most happy man, and your selfe (I hope) a no less happy spouse.

"Well, sweet Mrs. Elizabeth, be not afraid to venture on me; as you have a tender father, and a most indulgent mother, so lett me, that I think Providence kept for you, furnish you with a very—very loving husband. Could you read my inmost thoughts, you would soon answer love with love. I have promised against (when that happy day comes) on bold ground, that I will love and honour you. "Knowe, this is my virgin request, the first request in earnest that ever came from my lippes or pen; my eyes have seene many young gallants and virgins, but Mrs. Elizabeth is the delight of my eyes. Others of your sexe have been acceptable, and some precious in my eyes, but you, and you only, have been, and still are the pearle in my eyes.

"Amongst all the works of God I delight most in beholding (the sun excepted) *a amiable countenance; and such is yours*, or none in these parts of England. Your face is a mappe of beauties, your gentle breast a cabinet of vertues, and your whole selfe a cluster of all the choicest delicacies; but in plaine English, *not your pleasinge* aspecte, nor well featured person, nor admired excellencies, nor weighty portion, fastened my affections on you, but your love (of this I have beene long persuaded) to a man (*myself I mean*) so undeserving of it.

"As for myselfe, I am thought worthy of a good wife, though unworthy of you. These pretty toyes, called husbands, are such rare commodities in this age, that can woe and winne wives by the dozens.—I know not any gentlewoman in these parts, but would kiss a letter from my hands, reade it with joye, and then laye it up next her heart as a treasure; but I will not trye their courtecies, except I find you discourteous.

"My last request is this,—take a turne in private, then read this letter againe, and imagine the penman at your elbow. Next laye your hand upon your heart, and resolve to say Amen to my desires. If so, I shall accept your portion with the left hand, but your lovely person with the right. Portions I can have enough to my minde in any place of the wide world but at *Malden*. I hope, therefore, no place shall furnish you with a husband but *Kingstone*, where lives in hope.

"Your most hearty friend and servant,
THOMAS BOUMAN.

"From my Chamber, Dec. 22, 1661."

A man's good *fortune* often turns his head; his bad fortune as often averts the heads of his friends.

Real glory springs from the silent conquest of ourselves; and without that the conqueror is naught but the first slave.

A man comes to church and falls fast asleep, as though he had been brought in for a corpse, and the preacher were preaching at his funeral.

ADVERTISING for a wife is as absurd as getting measured for an umbrella. 'Take up' to the dear creatures if you'd marry them. One-half the world was born to marry the other half.

'One might have heard a pin fall,' is a proverbial expression of silence; but it has been eclipsed by the French phrase—'You might have heard the unfolding of a lady's pocket handkerchief.

Whenever you see a lady and a gentleman alone in a cab, each looking out of a different window, be convinced that they are perfectly harmless, for they have been married some months at least.

AN EXACT MAN.—"Is that the second bell?" inquired a gentleman of a table porter, at a country boarding-house, the other day. "No, sar!" exclaimed the darky; "dat am the secon' ringing of the fust bell; we have but one bell in dis house!"

Interesting Conversation between a Yankee and a Widow.

A few days ago, in a car on the Grand Trunk Railroad, between Quebec and Montreal, on the Express Train going East, sat an interesting and rather pretty widow, dressed in deep mourning. Her looks betrayed, even to the casual glance, her great grief.

A tall, lank Yankee, passing through the car, observed the widow, and constrained, sat down on the seat next to her, which happened to be turned facing the one on which the lady sat. With astounding assurance he at once commenced a conversation—speaking in a strong nasal twang, and stopping frequently in his talk to squirt tobacco juice.—So strongly were his remarks illustrative of the American characteristics of inquisitiveness and self-independence, that we took a jotting of them on the spot. Here they are:

Yankee.—(*say* very naturally) "Affliction marm?"

Lady—melancholy nod of assent.

Y—"Father dead,—mother,—perhaps both?"

L—Sorrowful shake of the head.

Y—"Husband, mayb?"

L—(Softly,) "Yes."

Y—"Trading man?"

L—"No—sailor.

Y—"Sailer, eh!—Save his chest?"

L—"Yes."

Y—"Pious man?"

L—"O, yes."

Y—"Well, now, ain't yer glad? Pious man, and saved his chest."

No notice taken by lady, who seems tired of the Yankee's intrusion.

Y—(Not to be put off) "Calculate on gettin' married again, marm?"

L—(Thoroughly roused, and forgetting *her grief in her anger,*) "Sir, you are becoming impertinent."

Y—"Well, mean, yer needn't be gettin' yer dander up and pettin' on airs—Stranger, [suddenly facing round and speaking to a gentlemen passenger] what did that there nabteller cost yer?"

The stranger answered not, and the Yankee, baffled on all hands, subsided.

To Cure Hams.

John C. Bishop, Food de Lac, Wis., writes to the *American Agriculturist*: "I have never failed of having most excellent hams by using the following recipe—the shoulders are equally good, only fatter: Rub the hams thoroughly around the bone with salt, using the best quality. To 6 pails water add one quart molasses, six quarts salt, and one tablespoonful of saltpetre: they should remain in this pickle covered five weeks. Cobs are preferable to any other article to smoke with; rock and whitewash, and you will have first quality hams the year round. In packing my pork last Fall, it occurred to me to ascertain how much is lost in weight by smoking hams. I cut out a ham which weighed 24½ lbs. After taking from the pickle in which it had remained some 5 weeks, it weighed 23½ lbs. To-day one month after smoking it weighs 22 lbs. having lost over 3 pounds. A barrell of side pork weighing 200 lbs., that I packed freed from bone and most of the lean meat, on being re-weighed, had gained 8 pounds.

THE LARGEST HOTEL IN THE WORLD.—The Lindell Hotel at St. Louis is finished, and is the largest hotel in the world. It is equivalent to eight stories high; contains five hundred and fifteen rooms, twenty-one parlors, twenty-seven acres of plastering, seven acres of flooring, thirty-two miles of bell wire, nine and one-half miles of base boards, twelve miles of gas, steam and water pipe, one and one-eighth miles, or 1,980 yards, of hall, 310 windows, and 14,000 feet of painted imitation of cornice. The quantity of bricks used in the building is 8,000,000. In the basement there is a railway running the entire length for the transportation of heavy articles, and above are two steam elevators for lifting fuel and baggage from the ground to the floors above.

ADVANTAGES OF WOMEN.—A woman says what she chooses without being mocked down for it. She can take a mouse off her dinner, while her husband goes to work. She can go into the streets without being asked to "stand treat" at every saloon. She can paint her face if it be too pale, and powder it if too red. She can stay at home in time of war, and get married again if her husband be killed. She can wear corsets if too thick—other forms if too thin. She can get divorced from her husband whenever she sees one she likes better. She can get her husband in debt all over until he warns the public not to trust her on his account. But all these advantages are balanced by the great fact that she *cannot* pay the question

SINGULAR CUSTOM.—At munich there prevails a singular custom: Every child found begging in the streets is arrested and carried to a charitable establishment. The moment he enters the hospital, and before he is cleaned and gets the new clothes intended for him, his portrait is painted in his ragged dress, and precisely as he was found begging. When his education is finished in the hospital, this portrait is given to him, and he promises by an oath to keep it all his life, in order that he may be reminded of the abjected condition from which he had been rescued, and of the obligations he owes to the institution which saved him from misery and gave him the means by which he was enabled to avoid it in future.

STORMS AT NAPLES.—A Naples letter of the 16th says—"For several days we have had the worst of weather. Storms and whirlwinds have rooted up trees, and blown down the heavy scaffolding of the new port arches. Many boats have been picked up on the sea shore this morning, and a large vessel (American) laden with merchandize, was literally broken in two and thrown on shore; four of the crew were killed. The night was fearful. The weather has continued [illegible]ated, and we hope the worst is over."

Why is a flirt like a Southern [illegible]ave. Because she's fond of Beauregard [illegible]ocket.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale—Jno. Hall.
do do
Board—Miss Dowling.
The New York Tribune.
List of Letters—S. J. Carver.
Teachers' Convention.
Union School—Jas. M. Dunn.

Peterborough Examiner.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1863.

THE NEW YEAR.

The number of our paper introduces us to 1863, to one of the mile stones on our journey through life. We are thus reminded that we have advanced one of the few years allotted us in this life towards eternity. It is well for us at such seasons to pause and mark the lessons which the knell of the departed and the peal of the incoming year are fitted to give. It is but a comparatively short season since 1862 was ushered in with hilarity and glee—we gave and received expressions of good will to neighbours and friends, we rejoiced at its birth, we watched carefully its career, and now we live to celebrate its obsequies.—1862 is now gone, for ever gone, as far removed from us as one of the years before the flood. Its joys, its griefs and sorrows are gone, but it has not passed without having made a mark in our individual history, as well as that of our country and the world. No year can pass without some great events transpiring, and the year just closed has made deep niches in the cyles of time—affecting the history of the individual as well as of Society at large. As we have before observed, every individual is so much nearer his long home; every year we live makes the number to come less. "When a few years are come," says Job, "I shall go the way whence I shall not return." A year forms a considerable period in the space usually allotted to man, and it should be well employed while enjoyed. The past year is gone, and will live but in history; it is too late to improve any opportunities it afforded; we have but to improve for the future from the history of the past. At its commencement in the midst of our exchanging of compliments we could not refrain from expressions of deep sorrow and regret when the mind would turn to the sad event made known a week before, we refer to the demise of Prince Albert, the Consort of our Queen. The event cast a gloom over every countenance, and certainly since 1818 never did the British people mourn so generally, so deeply, as when Albert the Good was numbered with the dead.

Individually he was a sterling man, a lover of his species, a friend to science and art, an unassuming, persevering individual, a model husband and father, in fact a good man in every sense of the term, and as such he deserved as he received the commendation and esteem of the nation. But the fact of his being the worthy husband of our beloved Queen intensified greatly the regret and grief at his removal.

On the first of May last was opened the Great Exhibition of all nations, wherein the products of all climes and people were to be seen, as well as the specimens of skill and industry of the world exhibited. The world was indebted for the establishment of this, as well as the previous one in 1851, to Prince Albert. Apart from the benefits which art and science derive from the collection of the skill of the world into one place, there is a greater benefit in the tendency of such vast gatherings of people to generate feelings of good will towards each other, to fuse into one the various efforts to benefit the human family, wherever situated, by the various inventions of each. The immense throngs which visited the Exhibition is a proof of its success. Canada was largely represented, by articles on exhibition, as well as by visitors.

During the eventful month of May in our Legislature we had the gratification to chronicle the fall of the Coalition Ministry—a Ministry, with slight changes of eight years standing—whatever credit it may deserve for wise and useful legislation during that period, it stands unrivalled for its extravagance and recklessness in squandering the resources of the country. In its place we have the McDonald-Cicotte Government, of which we may speak by-and-by. In the mean time we merely notice that being a party Government, and the party which has all along claimed credit for effecting measures at once beneficial and just to the country, they have now a fine opportunity to carry out the measures they have so long insisted upon, and we trust they will do so.

Another important event in the Royal Family of England deserves notice, and that is that in the past year the Prince of Wales arrived at his majority. The event caused great rejoicing all over the land.

We must not forget also the marriage of the Queen's second daughter—a union which we hope will prove as happy as it was auspicious.

The most momentous event of the year 1862 to us, in the continuance of the American Civil War. By this War we experience a stagnation of trade, a scarcity of money, high prices for articles of import, and low prices for articles of export. A general dullness prevails, and we feel anxious for the termination of the War. A much greater anxiety prevails in England, where thousands of willing hands are thrown idle by it, and as a consequence hunger and want are felt. The sufferings there are frightful, and the immense sums sent from all parts go but a small way to alleviate that suffering. Our sufferings are but inconvenience, theirs agony. Not only United France and the Continent of [illegible] 10 mile[illegible] more or less from the de[illegible]ase owing to this War, [illegible] Charities engaged are Peterborough, Dec[illegible] horrors of War are felt without mitigation, there the whole land is a Bochs, scarcely a house but has lost a member, thousands, yea hundreds of thousands of the hope of this country have been cut down, the hope and stay of the land. Parents, wives, sisters, children mourn for the loved ones shot down in battle, or killed by the miasmata of swamps or the exposure of camps. Millions upon millions have been piled upon the public debt. The face of the country where hostilities have occurred is defaced and made desolate, and worse than all the end of this unnatural struggle appears as far off as ever. It is as likely to continue another year as it was this time last year. True, many think that the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln which comes in force to-day will tend to shorten it. Time will tell meanwhile the angry elements are embracing every opportunity to injure and destroy each other.

We sincerely pray that this war may soon come to an end. Surely there is blood and treasure enough poured out to satisfy the most insatiate. The fearful immolations of human life causes the heart to bleed, and we cry "O Lord how long is this cruel war to continue. Scatter the people that delight in war. O Lord send peace in our day."

We have extended our remarks too far, yet we must make a brief allusion to ourselves. Beginning under rather disadvantageous circumstances, we have assiduously toiled along, until we have established the *Examiner* upon, we trust, a sound basis. Our advertising patronage has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Our subscription list shows a gratifying increase of paying subscribers, and we hope by a strict attendance to business and a stern adherence to the principles of Reform upon which the paper was established, to secure a continuance of the favors now enjoyed. We have cause of gratitude for the past, we have hope for the future. We therefore every reason to prompt us to wish our patrons and readers a Happy New Year.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE TOWN.

We are happy to have to announce that the suit of Woodruff, *et al* against the Corporation of the Town of Peterborough, for £26,000, has been decided in favor of the Town. The Judges were unanimous in their decision.

This suit proceeded upon the ground that the Town of Peterborough in paying the stock subscribed for the Millbrook Branch, had paid it to the contractor without the order of the Company, and the action was brought to compel the Town to pay the amount over again to the judgment creditor of the Company, the Zimmerman estate. Not long after the suit was entered, the Port Hope vultures, Smith and Fraser, discovered a prize in the shape of £4,000, which the Zimmerman jackalls had left, and out comes a writ, James Smith *versus* the Town of Peterborough, for this nice tid bit. We guess he'll be glad to sneak away now, and leave this expected booty behind. By the way, the suits that were not settled of these rapacious birds of prey for old stock have all been withdrawn. We were always of opinion that if the unhappy victims of their avarice had stood out they would have defeated them. Smith and Fraser go snacks in the large prizes. They have racked and crushed many a poor man around here. The curse of many will follow them and their children after them. Never was money exacted from any one with a more pungent sense of injustice than the amount they have wrongfully wrenched from the *innocent subscribers to the* Port Hope Railway Company in 1846.

Curling Club.

At a regular meeting of the Peterboro' Curling Club held on the 29th day of Dec. at Hosken Hotel, the following Officers were chosen:—

D. Sutherland, President; Jas. Menzies, Vice do.; W. J. Robinson, Secretary; J. Johnston, Jr., Treasurer; Jas. Menzies, Skip.

COMMITTEE.—Geo. McDonald, Chairman; D. McDonald, Jr. Secretary; Peter Connel, R. Innis, Wm. Drape, Walter Ainslie, J. Johnston, and E. H. Robinson.

Weather permitting, a match will be played on the Rink in Ashburnham, on Thursday, 1st proximo; play to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m.

A meeting of the Club will be held at the Rink after the termination of the game, to arrange about the lighting up after night for the benefit of *those who* cannot practice during the day.

THE HONORABLE GEORGE BROWN arrived at Toronto with his bride on Friday last, the 26th inst. He was met at the Railway Station by a number of his friends an address of welcome was read to him by Hon. Mr. Mowat, to which Mr. Brown briefly responded. A procession was formed which accompanied the Hon. gentleman to his residence. The night was very wet and disagreeable, yet there were some 4000 or 5000 persons present. A torch light procession was also formed, and after arriving at his residence the crowd insisted upon his addressing them again, which he did. The demonstration must have been highly gratifying to Mr. Brown. The *Leader* describes the affair as a "lamentable failure." What else could be expected from so determined a foe. If the *Globe* deserves censure for alleged detraction and abuse of individuals, what does the *Leader* deserve for doing the very same?

THE WEATHER since noon on the 24th has been more like April than December weather. We could almost fancy that we had changed places with some place South of the Potomac. In all our recollection we cannot recall a period at this season of the year so long mild and open. As old folks say, "we shall pay for this yet." It froze slightly on Monday night, and more severe on Tuesday night, but the days have been fine. As we go to press the weather is delightful for the season.

Soiree.

A "Friendship" Temple, No. 146 of the International Order of Good Templars, intend holding their Sixth Anniversary Soiree on Tuesday, the 20th day of January next at 7 o'clock, p. m. After tea, addresses will be delivered by a number of our resident ministers and others.

WE have purposely refrained from interfering with our correspondents B. A. and Scribo, in the matter of their dispute. But on reading the communication of B. A. which appeared in our last, we intended to, have noticed the insinuation he so unfairly and gratuitously throws out. It is evidently intended to represent, that we have favored Scribo at the expense of B. A.—that which there is nothing more incorrect. Neither Publisher nor Editor saw Scribo in the office at any time while the communications were being set up, nor did either of them hold any conversation with him thereon. Our aim as well as our motto is fair play to all, and we shall studiously endeavour to carry this out. If any one has reason to complain it is Scribo—his communication last week was neither inserted nor noticed. We understood until too late that both communications were crowded out, hence our silence last week on the matter complained of above.

THE GENESEE FARMER.—The January number of the *Farmer* is promptly on our table. It is a capital number. All our agricultural and horticultural friends should take the *Farmer*, if they do not already do so. It costs only sixty cents a year, and for this small sum you get *three hundred and eighty-four* pages of matter, well illustrated, and abounding with information of the greatest value to all engaged in rural pursuits. Send the sixty cents by mail to the publisher, Joseph Harris, Rochester, N.Y., and you will receive the paper by return mail. Or, if you wish to examine it, you can get a copy *free* by writing to Mr. Harris for one. Subscriptions are received by Thomas Menzies, Peterboro.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—We observe from the papers that this unfortunate vessel is advertised to sail on Saturday next. At one time it was thought she would not be able to cross the Atlantic again or account of the injury done her in striking the rocks when coming into the New York harbour. The New Yorkers, however, have managed to repair her, and the surveyors have pronounced her seaworthy.

THE *American Agriculturist* for January is on our table; it is a complete, thorough-going, reliable and practical journal, devoted to the different departments of soil culture—such as growing field crops, orchard and garden fruits, garden vegetables and flowers, trees, plants, and flowers for the lawn or yard. It has also an interesting and instructive department for children and youth, alone, worth the cost of the paper.

THEATRE—Kelley's excelsior Company are still performing in this Town; as they will only be here for a few night's longer, every one should avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing them. The play entitled Camille on Monday night last was exceedingly well performed, and was received with great applause. The pieces for to-night are good ones.

☞ On Wednesday evening last, the newly organized Rifle Company, under the command of Col. Haultain, M. P. P., met for drill in their new armory, Hopkins' Block. There were, we are happy to say, 43 members of the Company present; the arms and clothing, we are informed, will be here in a short time.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—The January number of this useful journal is before us; no mechanic should be without it; a sample number can always be seen at the *Examiner* office, and subscriptions received.

WE call the attention of our readers, especially those interested in the subject of Education, to the notice in our columns to-day, calling a convention of teachers and others on the 10th of January next, in the School House. From what we have read about similar meetings elsewhere, we are convinced that they are attended with beneficial results to the cause of Education generally, and to teachers in particular.

Town Council.

The Town Council met on Tuesday last. Present, the Mayor, Messrs. Cumming, Fry, Lawson, Reid, Toole, Bradfield and Dickson.

A communication was read from Denis Godley, Esq., the Governor's Secretary, enclosing a copy of a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, stating that the Address from the Corporation to the Prince of Wales has been laid before His Royal Highness.

A Report from the Finance Committee recommending payment of several accounts was received and adopted.

The Treasurer was instructed to pay the costs of the defendants in the suit of the Corporation *vs.* the Estate of the late Judge Hall.

The Mayor was authorised to direct Robt. Dennistoun, Esq., to take measures for the closure of the suit of E. Burnham, Esq., against the Corporation.

The time for the return of the Collector's Roll was extended to the 20th of January next.

The Council adjourned to the 13th January, at 9 a. m.

British Operatives' Relief Fund.

Amount previously advertised, $2249 92

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Proceeds of Union School exhibition	29 15
Presbyterian Church, Norwood, per W. G. Roxbury	7 00
Presbyterian Church, Smith, per D. Davidson Esq.	3 85

VINCENT CLEMENTI,
Secretary.

J. N. TRAVERS,
Treasurer.

POLICE COURT.

At the Police Court, before his Worship the Mayor, Harvey Swale and John Drake, were brought up for drunkenness; the former, an old offender, was fined $1 and costs, the latter was discharged as it was his first appearance in Court.

Patrick Lane was brought up by Constable McDonald, on a charge of assaulting Samuel Detcher and William Elliot, on Wednesday night last, was fined $5 and costs.

James Welsh, William Fitzgibbon and John Barrey, for interfering with Constable when taking Lane to Lock up; each fined $10 and costs.

Martin McDonald, Constable, was brought up on Saturday last, on a charge of willfully disturbing public worship on Christmas day, in the Catholic Church, while in the search of prisoner Fitzgibbon, the case was dismissed.

James Crowley was brought up on a charge of fighting on the 15th Sept. last but absconded; on Saturday last he was apprehended and fined $5 and costs, which he promptly forked over.

David Mercier, was taken on Saturday night last, by Constable Arnott, from the store of John Campbell, where he was detected in stealing a pair of pants. In going to the Look-up Mercier made a bolt to get off but was caught, when Arnott put his "pig string" or "persuador" on his wrist, when he went like a lamb to Limbo, there he was confined until Monday morning when he was sent to Jail to stand his trial at the next Quarter Sessions.

Constable McDonald brought up John McClure for being drunk and disorderly; the case was dismissed with McClure promising to leave the Town by 12 o'clock.

The amount of fines collected for the week $48.20.

Mayor's Elected.

Peterborough—Charles Perry, Esq.
Cobourg—Wm. Weller, Esq.
Galt—Mr. John Davidson.
Guelph—Mr. H. W. Peterson
Goderich—Mr. M. C. Camero.
Lindsay—Mr. Keenan.
Kingston—Mr. John Creighto.
Picton—Mr. Walter Ross.
St. Catharines—Mr. McGivon.
Port Hope—Mr. C. Quinlan.
Collingwood—Mr. John McTatt.
St. Thomas—Dr. Southwick
London—Mr. Cornish.
Hamilton—Mr. McElroy.
Sandwich—D. A. McMillan
Cornwall—Dr. Allan.
Dundas—Mr. J. M. Thorte.
Milton—Mr. W. D. Lyon
Owen Sound—Mr. Sheriff Snyder.
Brantford—Mr. J. D. Clement.
Bowmanville—George Hakes.
Paris—Hugh Finlayson.
Brockville—William Fitzsimmons.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Mr. B. A. is still endeavoring to vindicate the grammatical code of his "Bear Story," even at the expense of common sense, and while he thus essays to refute my remarks thereon, he does more to establish the truth of them than anything your humble servant, Scribo, can do. But by the way, what does he wish to insinuate in the following sentence from his nonsensical rigmarole in your last issue? "Sir,—The simultaneous appearance if your last issue, of Mr. Scribo's letter and my own gives rise to a feeling of suspicion; it savors somewhat of—well, I abstain from saying what: "let it slide" as the Yankees say. Does he wish thereby to insinuate to your readers, that while two of his letters have been published, only one of mine has been? the other having been suppressed without even a remark. Who, therefore, has cause to find fault, B. A. or Scribo? He, I ween, begins to feel a rising suspicion, that unless he can make it appear that something foul is being done, and thus by unjust and ungentlemanly insinuations gain sympathy his literary pretensions are blasted. Concerning the mutilation of his letter of which he complains, who ever heard of a whole communication being quoted in order to show the errors in construction, or bad taste in the style? unless indeed as in this case the whole were wrong,—for which he ought to be thankful, as well as that I had not time to waste over so much nonsense. The omission of a pause may darken the sense, but the use of it will never cause misplaced adjuncts and phrases to assume their proper place. Besides if any one, even of less understanding than B. A., after reading his "Bear story" will say that my construction of it is not the most natural one that it will convey, without racking his brain to find the intended meaning of its author—then I will confess that I have been in fault.

In regard to B. A.'s charitable gambling it only requires to be mentioned to expose the littleness of the proposer; let him follow the Christian Directory and do his alms in secret: the hypocritical method of blowing a trumpet beforehand is strongly reprobated by Him who only can give the reward. Such gambling propensities in B. A. or any one may claim our pity or provoke our risibility; never gain our admiration.

But the last peroration of B. A. completes the climax of nescience—to use a softer word for ignorance—for we can still assert that truth with B. A. is yet rare, since in this, his last effusion, he asserts what is not true, or his words must be, as usual, very ambiguous. For instance, the following is not after the perfect standard of truth: "This hyphen, though, in combination *with another hyphen, still omitted*, in the same passage, *only* makes all the difference in the meaning of the entire sentence."

Now I hereby court a comparison of the originals as given in the *Review* and *Examiner*, to prove that either his rival organs are not trustworthy, or his truthfulness is at fault, and I assert, regardless of a negation from B. A., that but *one* hyphen has been omitted. This recriminating is not very pleasant, and I fear, judging from antecedents, will not be profitable, for "though thou shouldest bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him," says the Wise Man, which I may be permitted to quote here without quotation, it being very applicable in the present case. There can be no doubt that B. A. has entirely mistaken his profession, be it what it may. I fear he has been a failure in all his past undertakings: but as he has commenced the honorable calling of Auctioneer I trust in it he will be more fortunate. The sage who could indit those admirable words, and arrange them so harmoniously, deserves a place among the schools of any country. Just hear him: "stooped for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the unusual, at this season, concourse of untimely winged insects." What rank does such a coddy deserve? Fie! fie. B. A., you have tried your talents in literature, and at the Auction mart, at Bear hunting and at essays, in all of which you show yourself weighed and wanting. I simply advise you to gamble more, you are not fitted for it, lay aside your borrowed feathers and take your place among the jackdaws, you were never designed to be a peacock.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space occupied ere B. A. and Bruin, I will trouble you no longer concerning them, for Solomon says "Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou also be like him."

I remain yours, &c.,
SCRIBO.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR.—Some time ago I handed to the Editor of the *Review* a Communication which he agreed to insert, but when it appeared it was whittled down to suit his wishes, without any regard for mine. After that he inserted Mr. Conger's attack on me, but now refuses to insert my answer except I agreed to have it whittled also. But, not willing to submit to all this chiseling, I ask you to insert it in your paper, and much oblige,

Yours, &c.,
W. TOOLE.

Peterboro', Dec. 30th, 1862.

To the Editor of the Peterboro' Review.

SIR,—I observed in your issue of the 19th inst. a letter from W. S. Conger, in which I think he would have done himself more credit to have kept silent. As it is I consider it a very clumsy attempt to justify his conduct in presuming to dictate to the Street and Bridge Committee, which are *representatives of the Council*, in the discharge of their duty. And when they refused to be guided by his dictates he then withholds what he considers the only proper authority in Town, namely, his consent. Just as if his consent had anything whatever to do in the matter more than that of *any other rate-payer*. He says I would have the public believe that I was urged to the commission of the act, as if it was a crime, by the voice of the people. I repeat again I was—for I have a little stock in Mr. Conger's interest, and would therefore be careful not to diminish its value. *And he appears to think that I must have* had a great deal of difficulty in getting over the numerously signed petition from the neighbourhood, but I say just what I said in my last communication in reference thereto, had you not changed it, viz: that the Committee took it without the authority of the Council, and *even at that imagined* that Stewart street was the street on which a good part of Mr. Conger's house was and is yet standing, and it was more out of sympathy to that little body than justice to the public that they agreed to change the appropriation at all, but never for a moment as a Committee agreed to abandon their first intention of opening the Street to the east of Mr. Conger's House. As to the integrity of Mr. Conger's two friends who circulated the petition I don't pretend to question, enough to say that neither of them had the consent of Thomas Fitzgerald for his signature thereto, and that it was represented to Edward Wilson and A. Rutherford as an application for an appropriation in another part of the Town, and I dare say there are many others whose names appear thereon that would tell the same story. But I am really at a loss to see the object of Mr. Conger's taking up the cudgels in this matter at all, as he admits my charge of having had the use of street enough to make nearly an acre of land, which he would value at one thousand two hundred dollars, for over twenty years, while the poor labouring men in the same neighborhood were hurled off without having where to lay their head, nor would they be allowed to put a cord of wood on the street, (he at one time a leading member of the Council) of having refused the use of this street to the Sabbath School children to hold their picnic-nic last year. Of this thing that he and you calls a street outrage, a disgraceful act &c., &c., having increased the value of his property, and then says of the acts on the natives of which inclosed no commission. We need not speak, as an examination of the work affords ample proof of both, whereby I suppose, accusing me of political animosity as one of his friends has done before he says it, also shows how very little the rate-payers get for £5. It is pity he had not always advocated economy and the interests of the rate-payers in that style, for I think a reference to his connection with Municipal matters, would show that the rate-payers had to pay pretty high for his services. But I am willing to let the whole matter go to the public, and abide their decision.

Yours, &c.,
W. TOOLE.

Peterboro', Dec. 24, 1862.

For the Examiner.

New Year's Hymn.

COMPOSED FOR THE PETERBOROUGH BAPTIST SABBATH SCHOOL.

Farewell, departed year, farewell,
Thy sunshine, storm and shade,
Thy hour's elope and anxious fear,
Thy joys all doom'd to fade.

Thanks for thy Spring and Summer time,
Their love and light;
And for thy Autumn's golden store,
Which filleth with delight.

And louder rise we sing for peace,
Which circled each golden vale;
Sweet token of that changeless love,
Whose praise cannot fail.

But O, departed year! what fills
Thy record borne away?
How shall the months, we ken, hours, appear
In the great judgment day?

We tremble, God, long-suffering God,
To view right the past;
Bruise from now this opening year,
To live where our last.

Lead us while day morning glows,
With Spirit-tides freshest bloom,
To touch the Sceptre, with the hope
Of life beyond the tomb.

Home of dreary! long'd for rest!
Where all unclouded bliss,
God grant we may in EARLY life,
Long to be those like this.

I. M. C.

Beamsville, C. W., January, 1863.

HAPPINESS.—True happiness, in our opinion consists of the following named articles:—A pretty little wife sitting on your knee, her loving smile filling your mind with happy thoughts, a neat little room tidily furnished, and a bottle of "Canadian Pain Destroyer" in the cupboard ready for instant use, nothing better for sudden colds, sores, burns, and all kinds of aches and pains. Price 25 cents per Bottle. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

PAPER.—Congress should at once abolish all duties on printing paper. The Government has no revenue from it now, and it is paying enormous prices for the paper it uses at the Government printing office. Let the duty be off at once. Our paper makers are ruined for stock. Let us have Europe paper, which can be landed on our wharves at 5 cents a pound less than is now charged here—and a much better article. Off with the duty!—*Hartford Times.*

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—The proclamation which purports to be a Jeff. Davis proclamation of Jeff. Davis—it is over a column long. Gen. Butler and all his officers are to be hung if taken. All soldiers taken prisoners are to be paroled. Negroes found with arms in their hands are to be immediately hung. Federal officers found with slaves are also to be hung.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 26.—Jno. Morgan, with a force of about 3,000 cavalry, entered Glasgow on Wednesday. Three companies of the 2nd Michigan cavalry opposed his entrance, but fell back on Munfordsville, having lost one captain and two privates. The Confederates lost two captains, five privates and seven prisoners. The Confederates were then reinforced and remained in possession of Glasgow. On Thursday, Col. Gray and Shanks attacked the Confederates at Bear Wallow, Hart country, near Cave city. The Confederates had previously damaged the railroad near Glasgow Junction. At last accounts the Federals had driven off the Confederates, killing one and taking sixteen prisoners but sustaining no loss themselves.

A train of ammunition cars, which left here this morning, was fired into near Nolan, and had to return.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The following are extracts from President Davis' proclamation:—

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and in their name do pronounce and declare the said Benjamin F. Butler to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment. I do order that he shall no longer be considered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that in the event of his capture the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging, and I do forthwith order that no commissioned officer of the United States taken captive shall be released on parole before exchange until the said Butler shall have met with due punishment for his crimes; and whereas the hostilities waged against this Confederacy by the forces of the U. S. under the command of the said Benj. F. Butler have borne no resemblance to such warfare as is alone permissable by the rules of International law or the usage of civilization, but have been characterized by repeated atrocities and outrages.—Peaceful and aged citizens, unarmed and non-combatants have been confined at hard labor, with chains attached to their limbs, and are still so held in dungeons and fortresses. Others have been subjected to a like degrading punishment, for acting medicine to the sick soldiers of the Confederacy. The soldiers of the United States have been invited and encouraged, in general orders, to insult and outrage the wives, the mothers and the sisters of our citizens. Helpless women have been torn from their homes and subjected to solitary confinement; some in fortresses and prisons, and one, especially on an island of barren sand, under a tropical sun; they have been fed with loathsome rations and are been exposed to the vilest insults. Prisoners of war, who surrendered to the naval forces of the United States, on agreement that they should be released on parol, have been seized and kept in close confinement. Repeated pretexts have been sought or invented for plundering the inhabitants of the captured city, by fines levied and collected under threat of imprisoning recusants at hard labor, with ball and chain. The entire population of New Orleans have been forced to select between starvation, by the confiscation of all their property, and taking an oath, against conscience, to bear allegiance to the invader of their country. Egress from the city has been refused to those whose fortitude withstood the test, and even to lone and aged women, and to helpless children, and after being ejected from their homes and robbed of their property, they have been left to starve in the streets or subsist on charity. The slaves have been driven from the plantations in the neighborhood of New Orleans until their owners would consent to share their crops with the commanding general, his brother (Andrew J. Butler) and other officers, and when such consent had been extorted, the slaves have been restored to the plantations, and their compelled to work under the bayonets of the guard of the United States soldiers; where that partnership was refused, armed expeditions have been sent to the plantations to rob them of everything that was susceptible of removal, and even slaves too aged or infirm for work, have, in spite of their entreaties, been forced from the homes provided by their owners, and driven to wander helpless on the highway. By a recent order (No. 91), the entire property in that part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi river has been sequestrated for confiscation, and officers have been assigned to duty with orders to gather up, collect the personal property, and turn over to the proper officers, upon their receipts, such of said property as may be required for the use of the United States army, to collect together all the personal property and bring the same to New Orleans, and cause it to be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, an order which, if executed, condemns to punishment, by starvation, at least a quarter of a million of all ages, sexes and conditions, and of which the execution, although forbidden to military officers by the orders of President Lincoln, is in accordance with the confiscation law of our enemy, which he has enforced through the agency of cruel officials. And, finally the African slaves have not only been incited to insurrection by even license and encouragement, but numbers of them have actually been armed for a servile war—a war in its nature far exceeding the horrors and most merciless atrocities of savages. The proclamation concludes as follows: And whereas the President of the United States has by public and official declarations signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Confederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto, if these independent States shall continue to refuse submission to a foreign power after the 1st day of January next, and has thus made known that all appeal to the law of nations, the dictates of reason, and the instincts of humanity, would be addressed in vain to our enemies, and that they can be deterred from the commission of these crimes only by the terrors of just retaliation. Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appeal to the divine Judge in attestation that this conduct is not guided by the passion of revenge, but that reluctantly yielding to the solemn duty of redressing, by necessary severity, crimes of which their citizens are the victims, do issue this my proclamation, and by virtue of my authority as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States, *do order*

First—That all commissioned officer in the command of the said B. F. Butler, be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but robbers and criminals, deserving death, and that they and each of them be, whenever captured, reserved for execution.

Second—That the private citizens and non-commissioned officers in the army of the said Butler be considered as guilty of the like offences, for the commission of which they are executed, and they therefore are treated, when captured, as prisoners of war, with humane and humanity, and that they will in no manner and or serve the United States in any capacity during the continuance of this war, unless duly exchanged.

Third—That all negroes captured in arms be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of the said States.

Fourth—That the like orders be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States, when found serving in company with said slaves in insurrections against the authorities of the different States of this Confederacy.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents and cause the seal of the Confederate States of America to be affixed thereto, at the city of Richmond, on this 23rd day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1862.

(Signed) JEFF. DAVIS.

By the President,
J. H. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

Bad influence of Washington.

Upon Gen. Halleck's report the New York *Express* thus comments:

It is a curious fact in our history, that the nearer the army is to Washington the less it does—and the further off from Washington it is, the more it does. But curious as the fact is, it is easily explained: A General without brains, even in the west, or southwest, is too far from Washington to be interfered with by Generals Disorder, Distrust, Imbecility and Ignorance, that seem to command in Washington. Hence, the greater the distance from the Capital, the greater the success.

Farragut's victories in and over New Orleans, are due to his distance from Washington. Foote's victories on the Cumberland and Tennessee are due to his distance from Washington. We entered Nashville only because it was out of the direct reach of the War Department in Washington. Would not the Sioux, even, have taken Minnesota, if Minnesota had been alongside of the Capital? General Banks, it is said, is going to Texas. If this be so, success will be likely to attend him—but if he be only going to James River, Washington will ruin him.

Gen. McClellan achieved all anybody desired of him when left alone in Western Virginia. Even Gen. Pope was a good sort of a General on the Mississippi River. Gen. Banks has high reputation, but he was driven out of the Shenandoah Valley because of interference in Washington. Gen. Wool did very well at Fortress Monroe, and claims the honor of taking Norfolk; but, he, too, was ruined the moment he got as near as Baltimore is to Washington. Gen. Sigel, whose name was a great one in the West, is very likely to die in Washington. Poor Burnside—alas! for him—if Washington does not kill him, he will be the only survivor of Washington.

How to Live on 2s. a Week.

An event occurred on Monday, at the Knowsley Street Industrial School, a description of which our readers will peruse with some interest, as it illustrates the manner which the poor people are now living, and the methods they adopt to "make both ends meet." It had occurred to one of the Guardians, a gentleman who takes great interest in the welfare of the thousands who are now thrown upon the public benevolence, and who is devoting the whole of his time in co-operating in the alleviation of the present distress, to make some inquiries as to how the young women employed in the above-mentioned establishment expend the money they received; and he questioned about 20 of them on this point, having first offered a small reward to her who seemed to be making the best use of her allowance.

We give four of the answers he received:—1. Mary ——— 18 years old, an orphan, who in good times pays 1s 3d per week for lodgings, but is now allowed to pay less. Her expenditure of the 2s she receives weekly is—lodgings, 6d; seconds flour, 9d; treacle, 1½; coffee, 2½; barm, ½; salt, ½; sugar, 2d—total 2s. Jane ———, 17 years of age, an orphan, who lives in lodgings, and says she sometimes obtains a loaf from the charities, spends her 2s as follows:—Lodgings, 1s; seconds flour, 9d; treacle, 1½; coffee, 1½.—Mary ——— 19 years old, has a father who has married a second time:—Lodgings, 9d; seconds flour, 9d; treacle, 1½; coffee, 1½; sugar, 1d; bacon, 2;—total, 2s. Ellen ———, 20 years old; lives with her aunt; parents not living in Preston:—Lodgings, 9d; seconds flour, 8d; treacle, 2d; coffee, 2½; barm, ½d; salt, ½d; sugar, 2½d; bacon, 2d; total, 2s. The answers of the other young women were similar to those given above, but the prize was given to No. 1 in the above list, Mary ———. These statements must convince any one of the shifts these poor creatures are put to preserve life even. It is clear that in the above accounts, which prove an economy (though compulsory) verging upon starvation, there is no margin for clothes; and with every prospect of a severe, and to thousands a bitter winter, what will become of them if they are not cared for in that particular? After the above, no argument is surely needed to urge the most liberal dispensation of warm clothing that can be provided.—*Preston Herald.*

A Picket Scene.

The Falmouth correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes:

"We have not yet thrown any troops over the Rappahannock. The Confederate pickets on the Fredericksburg side are posted down to the bank of the river, which, until swollen by this rain, was not more than a hundred yards wide; they keep a sharp look out but do not fire; our men ride down to water their horses, and converse freely with them. Yesterday I heard this dialogue:—

"Hallo, Secesh!"

"Hallo, Yank!"

"What was the matter with your battery, Tuesday night?"

You made it too hot. Your shots drove the cannoneers away, and they haven't stopped running yet. We infantry men had to come out and withdraw the guns."

"Your infantry men will run, too, one of these fine mornings."

"——hen are you coming over, blue coat?"

"When we get ready, butternut."

"What do you want?"

"Want Fredericksburg."

"Don't you wish you may get it?"

Here an officer came up and ordered our men away."

Better the child weep than the father.

WHOLESOME RULES.—Mr. Spurgeon in referring to evil reports writes:—The longer I live the more I feel the importance of adhering to the following rules:

1st. To hear as little as possible what is to the prejudice of others.

2nd. To believe nothing of the kind until I am absolutely forced to it.

3rd. Never to drink in the spirit of one who circulates an evil report.

4th. Always to be moderate as far as I can.

5th. Always to believe that if the other side were heard, a very different account would be given of the matter.

DEATH OF A JUDGE.—We regret to have to record the death of Judge Pelat, Judge of the Counties of Prescott and Russell, which took place at his residence, L'Original, on the night of the 15th inst.

$731,000,000 REQUIRED FOR THE U. S. ARMY.—The Army bill, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, appropriates $731,000,000 for the year ending with June, 1864.

A wise man may be pinched by poverty, but only a fool will let himself be pinched by tight shoes.

Five hundred and forty-three vessels in all have been seized by the Federal blockading squadrons, worth, with their cargoes, forty millions of dollars.

He that is perfectly wise is perfectly happy: say, the very beginning of wisdom makes life easy to us. Neither is it enough to know this, unless we print it in our minds by daily meditation, and so bring a good will to a good habit.

Not long ago a youth, older in wit than in years, after being entertained concerning the power of Nature, replied, 'Now, I think there's one thing nature can't do.' 'What is it, my child?' 'She can't make Bell Jone's mouth any bigger without cutting his ears back.'

It has been said of the late celebrated Rothschild, that, though no man was less lavish of his money, no one was more ready to detect a love of it in others. It was one day while at a city feast, that a gentleman observed that for his part he thought venison was very good, but that he loved mutton better. 'Ah! ah! I knowsh sy! it is becausch he doesn't like to pay de prishe—it is becausch mutton's sheep, and venishon's deer."

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, January 1, 1863.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₱ brl.	4	25	4	50
Wheat ₱ bush. fall	0	90	0	95
Spring Wheat ₱ bush.	0	70	0	87
Butter ₱ lb in firkins	0	12	0	13
Potatoes	0	35	0	40
Barley ₱ bush.	0	50	0	60
Oats "	0	25	0	30
Peas "	0	40	0	50
Pork ₱ cwt.	3	00	3	25
Beef ₱ cwt.	2	50	3	00
Hay ₱ ton new	8	00	14	00
Hides ₱ cwt	4	50	5	00
Eggs, per dozen	0	15	0	20
Cordwood	1	00	2	00
Turnips	0	12	0	12½
Fowl per pair	0	15	0	20
Shoepskins	0	75	1	00
Apples	0	40	1	00
Geese	0	25	0	30
Turkeys	0	30	0	50
Carrots	0	15	0	17
Straw	1	50	2	50

A GOOD THING—TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the head and Sick headache.
THE CANADIAN PA

Deaths.

In the Township of Smith, on the 20th ult., MARY, wife of Mr. THOMAS MANN, aged 31 years and 6 months.

On the morning of the 24th December, at Peterboro, Canada West, in his 21st year, THOMAS PATTEN, the last surviving and dearly loved son of the late John Patten, Esq., of Prescott, C. W.

New Advertisements.

PETERBORO'

Grammar & Union School.

WILL resume business on **Wednesday January 7th, 1863.**

Instructions will be given in Classics, French and all the various English branches.

Calisthenics and Music also taught. Music [extra] payable quarterly or half-yearly in advance.

☞ Particular attention paid to those preparing themselves for Teachers, or for the Law or University examinations.

JAS. H. DUNN, *Principal.*

Peterboro', Jan. 1st, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office up to January, 1863. Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

Allen, Mrs	Irvine, Frederick
Adams, Mrs W	Ingles, James
Beane, Peter	Jacob, Alexander
Bascroft, Marshall	Jay, Samuel
Bowrin, John	Johnston, Robert
Baker, Samuel	Jeffery, Robert
Bennett, Miss Mary J.	Jenkinson, Thos
Bickerton, John	Kerr, Wm
Collins, Mrs Mary	Kieser, J
Chatten, William	Kinnara, Mrs John
Charles, John B	Lillico, John
Chambers, Wm	Lynch, Bryan
Caldwell, Mr	Linch Mary Ann
Collins, Miss Elizabeth	Mooney, John
Conners, Mrs Cath'e	Moloney, Miss Elizabeth
Conners, Miss Johan'h	McMan, Hugh
Cochey, Timothy	McMaster, Wm
Crowly, Michael	McKee, Wm
Collins, Miss Marg't	North, H
Donnelly, Daniel	Nalley, John S
Dorcey, Miss Anna	Norquot, Mr San'r
Devine, Joseph	Nelis, Peter
Davis, John	O'Grady, Ann
Darby, John	Pearsons, Samuel
Dineen, Miss	Parnell, John
Erskin, George	Regan, James
Foster, Mrs Catherine	Riordan, James
Ford, John	Scrivson, George
Grames, Richard	Simpson, Wm
Galvea, Catherine	Stevenson, John
Gilbert, Synthe Ann	Stutt Mrs. Mary
Gordonier, W H	Sharp, Fred S G
Graham, W M	Towns, Edward
Hamblin, Levi B	Woods, J A
Henry, John	Wallace, Mrs Marg't
Hughes, S C	Wright, Harry W
Hutchison, George	Wilson, Wm
Hughes, Mrs Jas L	Young, Matthew

S. J. CARVER, *Postmaster.*

Peterboro, January 1st, 1862. 1

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE. 1863.

THE New-York Tribune, first issued in 1841, is now in its twenty-second year, has obtained but a larger and more widely diffused circulation than any other newspaper ever published in America. Though it has suffered, in common with other journals, from the volunteering and departure of tens of thousands of its patrons to serve in the War of the Union, its circulation on the 6th of December, 1862, is as follows:

DAILY	50,125
SEMI-WEEKLY	17,250
WEEKLY	148,000
Aggregate	215,375

Preeminently a journal of News and of Literature, The *Tribune* has political convictions, which are well characterized by the single word REPUBLICAN. It is Republican in its hearty adhesion to the great truth that "God has made of one blood all nations of men"—Republican in its assertion of the equal and inalienable rights of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—Republican in its steadfast, earnest, defiant hostility to every scheme and effort of the Slave Power, from the Annexation of Texas to the great Rebellion, to grasp the empire of the New World and wield the resources of our country for its own aggrandizement—Republican in its antagonism to the aristocrats and despots of the Old World, who fondly hail in the perils and calamities suddenly thrust upon us by the American counterpart the verification and ruin of the Model republic—Republican in its hope and trust, its faith and effort, that no atrocious Rebellion must result in the signal overthrow of its plotters, and the firm establishment of equal rights and equal laws throughout the whole extent of our country, wherein Liberty and Union shall indeed be "one and inseparable" henceforth and forever.

The *Tribune* devotes attention in calmer times, and to some extent in these, to Education, Temperance, and Agriculture, Inventions, and whatever else may minister to the spiritual and material progress and well-being of mankind; but for the present its energies and its columns are mainly devoted to the success of the War for the Union. Its special correspondents accompany every considerable army and report every important incident of that great struggle which we trust is soon to result in the signal and conclusive triumph of the National arms, and in the restoration of Peace and Thrift to our bleeding country. We believe that no otherwise can a fuller or more accurate view of the progress and character of this momentous conflict be obtained than through the regular perusal of our columns. And we earnestly solicit the cooperation of all friends of the National cause, which we regard and uphold as that of Universal Humanity, to aid us in extending its circulation.

TERMS.

The enormous increase in the price of printing paper and other materials used in printing newspapers, compels us to increase the price of *The Tribune*. Our new terms are:

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy ..... $ cents.
Mail Subscribers, one year (311 issues) $8

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year (104 issues) ..... $3.
Two Copies, one year ..... $5.
Five Copies, one year ..... $12.
Ten Copies, one year ..... $22.50.

An extra copy will be sent to clubs of 20 and over.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year (52 issues) ..... $2.
Three Copies, one year ..... $5.
Five Copies, one year ..... $8.
Ten Copies, one year ..... $15.

Any larger number addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty copies, to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. To Clubs of thirty the semi-weekly *Tribune* will be sent. To clubs of fifty the daily *Tribune* will be sent gratis.

Address: THE TRIBUNE,
Tribune Buildings, NEW-YORK.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Subscribers who send money by Express, must prepay the Express charges, else it will be deducted from the remittance.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.
for 1863.
will be ready about Christmas.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD
To Wit: } at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday, the 20th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John B. Wilson, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Jeremiah Grady, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 3, in Front Street, and West of Victoria Street, in the Village of Hastings, in the Township of Asphodel; and Lots Nos. 6 and 7, in the Village of Westwood, in the Township of Asphodel, and numbering from the River Ouse, East on the side line between Lots Nos. 10 and 11, of the said Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Dec. 29, 1862. 1

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of
To Wit: } Her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Mark Burnham, and against the lands and tenements which were of Robert Steele, deceased, and which are now in the hands of Alfred Hiram Cowlens, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Robert Steele, deceased, at the time of his death, who did intestate, I have seized and taken in execution all the right title and interest which were of the said Robert Steele, in the hands of the said Alfred Hiram Cowlens, to be administered in and to that part of Lot No. 12, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and being composed of portion of Village Lot No. 12, in the Village of Keene, in the Township of Otonabee aforesaid, and may be otherwise known and described as follows: that is to say: Commencing at the North-east angle of the said Village Lot No. 12, then Southerly along the Eastern limit of said Village Lot No. 12, until it intersects with the North side of Bridge Street as called, thence West-erly along the North side of Bridge st. aforesaid thirty-six feet, thence Northerly, parallel to the Eastern limit of the said Village Lot No. 12 until it intersects the Southern limit of Village Lot No. 12, in the said Village, thence Easterly along the said Southern limit of Village Lot No. 12, thirty-six feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 22nd. 1862. 39

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday the 13th day of January, 1863, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Dec. 30th, 1862. 1

BOARD.

A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accomodated with Board and Lodging at
Miss DOWLING'S,
Charlotte Street.

Peterborough, Dec. 23rd, 1862. 1-2in-p

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

A CONVENTION of Teachers and other friends of Education, in the County of Peterborough, will be held in the Grammar and Union School Building,

On Saturday, Jan. 10th, 1863,
To commence at 10 a. m

LET ALL INTERESTED ATTEND

Peterboro', Dec. 30 h, 1862. 1

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders in the Allandale Mills Joint Stock Company, that a meeting will be held

On Friday 9th Jan., '63,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., in the UNION HALL, Allandale, for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM WEST *President.*
Allandale, 24th Dec. 1862. 25-1ip

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of *Instruction* for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

TUESDAY, 5TH OF MAY, 1863,

IN THE SCHOOL HOUSE, AT TEN A. M.

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,
J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Peterboro', Dec., 1862. 52-tf

CRAWFORD'S NEW BOOK BINDERY.

CRAWFORD BRO. would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that after a number of years experience in the principal Book Binderies of Canada, and recently from Brown Bro. Toronto, the largest Blank Book Manufactory in the country, and for the last six months in R. White's Bindery, Peterboro', are now prepared to receive orders and to execute Book Bindery in all its branches.

BIBLES, PRAYER & HYMN BOOKS

MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS,

And all manner of old Books,

RE-BOUND

In Morocco, Sheep and Calf, or Half-Calf, with Plain, Marble, or Gilt Edges, at very moderate prices. Blank Books, with every style of ruling, made to order on the shortest notice, and

AT LOWER PRICES

than they can be bought in any other Bindery in Peterborough.

☞ Persons desiring to have Binding done will please leave their address at Mr. Menzies' Book Store, the *Examiner* Office or at the Bindery. Books called for and delivered.

CRAWFORD BRO.

Peterboro', Dec. 1862 52

CHRISTMAS ALE

THE undersigned being appointed sole agent in this Town for

Aldwell's Celebrated Toronto Ale,

is now prepared to supply the trade and private family's at Reduced prices for Cash.

JAS. CAMPBELL,
HUNTER STREET.

N.B.—This Ale is put up in Kegs and Barrels from 10 to 46 gallons each, to suit purchasers.

Peterboro, Dec. 22nd, 1862. 52

BOARD & LODGING.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN OR LADIES can be accomodated with Board and Lodging at

MRS. SAWERS',
On Reid Street, near Mr. Thos. Eastland's.

TERMS MODERATE.

Peterboro', Dec. 24, 1862. 52

MONTREAL CHEAP CASH STORE,

Dickson's Block,
GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

THE best place in Peterboro' to purchase every description of

Ready-made Clothing,

DAY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.

A First Class Tailor on the Premises; and all orders for Clothing made up as neatly and as fashionably and at lower prices than any other house in the trade. The Fall Stock, which has been received, is very full and well selected in cloths of every variety.

A call and examination of my stock solicited.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Dickson's Block, George St.,
Peterboro', C. W.

November 5th, 1862. 46-tf

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Capital - - $1,000,000.

MANAGER, A. G. RAMSAY, ESQ.

EVERY security, advantage and facility which prudence or liberality can suggest, are offered by this Company. The rates, which are founded on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British Offices.

Tables of Rates for any form of Life Assurance may be obtained on application.

The Company has agents in all the principal Towns throughout Canada, and a correspondent in London (England) authorized to accept premiums when that may be convenient to the assured.

Every information may be obtained at the Head Office, in Hamilton, C. W., or at any of the Agencies.

Agents in Peterborough:
W. CLUXTON AND GEO. A. COX
Peterboro, Dec. 11th, 1862. 51-tf

EMPLOYMENT.

THE Undersigned has, for several years past, been engaged in a business, which has yielded him at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, and is now willing to teach it to others. The business is of a highly useful and general character, adapted both to cities and villages, and one that any person of ordinary capacity, young or old, male or female, can acquire with a few hours' practice, and by which they can secure a very handsome income. Several young ladies who have received instructions from me, both in New York State and Pennsylvania, are earning upwards of $15 per week by it, and there is no reason why any one else cannot do the same. Invalids, even, can do well by it, as it is no peddling affair, but a business that is perfectly respectable. Gentleman and ladies of leisure who would like to learn the business for their own amusement or pleasure, will find the practice of it a pleasant pastime, and one that they will take great interest in. On receipt of $1, I will send printed instructions by which any person can readily acquire the art, and these instructions will also contain every particular relative to the carrying it on so that it will be highly profitable. The purchaser of the "printed instructions" will also be authorized to teach it to others; and I have sometimes received as high as $200, for teaching it personally to a single individual. I would state further that $4.50 or $3 will buy everything that is necessary to commence the business with, and the articles can be got almost anywhere, in city or country, or if preferred, I can furnish them. Address ALVORDT PARSONS, No. 36 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Dec. 17 1862. 51-3m.

TO OLD SETTLERS & OTHERS

WISHING TO OBTAIN

FARMS IN UPPER CANADA.

THE CANADIAN

Land & Emigration Co'y, Limited,

OF LONDON, ENGLAND,

Capital, £250,000 Stg.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HALIBURTON, CHAIRMAN, offer for sale

250,000 Acres

OF LAND IN THE

COUNTIES OF PETERBORO & VICTORIA

consisting of parts of the

Townships of DYSART, DUDLEY, LONGFORD, GUILFORD, HARCOURT, HARBURN, BRUTON, HAVELOCK, &c., &c.

The following are some, among many other inducements held out to parties who may choose to take up lands in the above Townships:

Ten per cent of the purchase money paid to Government by the Company for the lands will be expended in constructing really good roads: these roads will intersect the Government Roads; namely, the Bobcaygeon, Victoria Burleigh and Peterson Roads, at convenient points and will converge to various Town plots which the Company have in view to lay out in very carefully selected sites. The Town Plots will, it is anticipated,—the whole of them being connected by good roads (for the construction of which the country affords excellent facilities)—become each the centre of a new and flourishing settlement; private enterprise in establishing Stores, Mills, &c., will here soon find its reward, and the several towns and townships being as it were knit together by good roads, will derive from that fact great advantages and mutual support

In addition, the watchful supervision of the Company over every part of their lands will greatly tend to advance the interests of this district, which, being in the middle of Upper Canada, possessing a fertile soil, and a climate unsurpassed in its healthful effects upon the human frame, offers superior attractions, and all the elements of rapid progress and permanent prosperity

For terms, and further information, apply, personally, or by letter (post paid) to

FREDERIC T. ROCHE,
AGENT.
Duke Street, Toronto

Dec. 17th, 1862. 51-3m.

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY.

ON and after the 22nd of Nov., the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	10.15 a.m.
Arrive at Millbrook	11.35 a.m.
Leave Millbrook at	11.45 a.m.
Arrive at Fraserville	12.10 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro	12.35 p.m.

GOING SOUTH

Leave Peterboro at	3.30 p.m.
Arrive at Fraserville	3.55 p.m.
Arrive at Millbrook	4.20 p.m.
Leave Millbrook at	4.30 p.m.
Arrive at Port Hope	5.55 p.m.

The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.

S. R. KINBALL, F. FERGUSON,
Superintendent. Secretary.

Peterboro, Nov., 1862. 48

ROBE STOLEN!

A LARGE SLEIGH ROBE, made out of Bear and Wolfe Skins, trimmed with red and blue, was stolen from the Fur Store of the subscriber on Tuesday evening last. Any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the guilty parties will be handsomely rewarded.

WM. LECH.

Peterboro', Dec. 24, 1862. 52

BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 13.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Dividend of four per cent. for the current half year, upon the capital stock of this Institution, has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank or its Agencies, on and after

Friday, the 2nd day of January next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the sixteenth to the thirty-first December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

A. CAMERON,
Cashier.

Toronto, Nov 20, 1862. 49

Christmas & New Year!

CHOICE FRESH FRUITS,

and all sorts of

Christmas and New Years Goods,

At greatly REDUCED PRICES during the Holiday Season.

CALL and see GOODS & PRICES.

OGILVY & HOOD
George Street, Peterboro

December 17th, 1862. 51

The Hamilton 'Evening Times.'

THE TIMES is issued every Evening, in time for the Mail going West, and the Great Western Railway, and contains all the Telegraphic despatches from the Seat of War, arrivals at Steamers, New York Markets, and a compendium of the news of the day Local and Provincial.

Enjoying a Circulation of more than double any other paper published West of Toronto, it affords an excellent medium for Advertising!

☞ Terms for Advertising, Reasonable.

Subscription,—$5 per annum, in Advance.

The Weekly 'Times'

Is issued every Friday Morning, and contains all the important News of the Day—Editorials, Tales, Miscellaneous Matter, Markets, &c., &c., —and is mailed to subscribers at

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

The *Weekly Times* is the cheapest and best Family Paper published in Canada.

Address all letters, postpaid to

T. L. McINTOSH & Co.,
Publishers of the "Evening Times,"
Hamilton, C. W. 51

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED, a Situation by a good Salesman, who has had twelve years experience in Dry Goods and General Stores. Salary not such an object as a permanent engagement.

For further particulars, address by letter to

J. H. N.
Box 133, P. O., Peterboro'.

Peterboro, November 18th, 1862. 47

Coffee and Chocolate!

☞ **GOOD, FRESH AND CHEAP.**

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN!

The Best Mechanical Paper in the World.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

VOLUME VIII—NEW SERIES.

A NEW VOLUME of this popular Journal commences on the first of January. It is published weekly, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

TO THE MECHANIC & MANUFACTURER

No person engaged in any of the manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing without" the *Scientific American*. It costs but six cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which cannot be found in any other publication.

TO THE INVENTOR.

The *Scientific American* is indispensable to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct histor of the progress of invention in this country. We are also receiving, every week the best scientific journals of Great Britain France and Germany: thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

A pamphlet of instructions as to the best mode of obtaining Letters Patent on new inventions is furnished free on application.

Messrs. Munn & Co. have acted as Patent Solicitors for more than seventeen years, in connection with the publication of the *Scientific American*, and they receive 20,000 patentees for whom they have done business

No charge is made for examining sketches and models of new inventions and for advising inventors as to their patentability.

CHEMISTS, ARCHITECTS, MILLWRIGHTS & FARMERS.

The *Scientific American* will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interest of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and millowners will be found in the *Scientific American*, which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which farmers are interested will be found discussed in the *Scientific American*; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS.—To mail subscribers: Three Dollars a year, or One Dollar for four months.—The volumes commence on the first of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

Western and Canadian money or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra on each year's subscription to prepay postage.

MUNN & Co. *Publishers,*
51 37 Park Row, N. Y.

A Large & Varied Assortment of GENERAL

GROCERIES,

JUST TO HAND.

Warranted, Fresh, Cheap, and of First Quality!

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

BLACK TEAS!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE best

Assortment of Black Teas

ever offered in Town.

Very fine English Breakfast Congou at 2s 6d.
Very finest English Black, at 4s. 6d.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'

November 18th, 1862. 47

SIGN OF THE

CIRCULAR SAW,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH,

ROBERT HAMILTON,

IMPORTER OF

British and American Hardware,

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Ropes, Chains, Agricultural Implements, Bar, Rod, and Hoop Iron, Oils, Paints, Glass and Putty, Sporting & Blasting Powder, Carpenter's House Furnishing in great variety, a large assortment of Table

KNIVES AND FORKS,

Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Plated ware, &c., Saws, Files, Rasps, &c.

Having imported the above articles from the manufacturers, he is

Able and Determined to Sell Hardware

TO MEET THE HARD TIMES,

By At Unprecedently Low Prices!

Cash purchasers will consult their own interests by giving him a call.

T. RAMAY, TURCOTTE & Co.

Peterboro', Nov. 18th, 1862. 48

Groceries & Provisions.

ALL FRESH STOCK!

H. MORROW,

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS, THAT HE HAS JUST RECEIVED A COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY,

CONSISTING OF A LARGE VARIETY OF

TEAS AND SUGARS

SUCH AS

Young Hyson, Imperial,
Gunpowder, Japan,
Uncolored Japans, Young Hyson, &c.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK TEAS.

He would respectfully solicit an examination of his stock, as he is convinced that his

PRICES will be FOUND LOW,

If not LOWER than any House in Town!

Peterborough, December 9th, 1862. 50

$10,000 WORTH OF GROCERIES.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has opened a new store in the building lately occupied by R. B. McDougall, where he offers for sale a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, consisting in part of

SUGARS OF ALL KINDS.

Teas, Coffee, Spice, Rice, Tobacco,

COAL OIL LAMPS,

OF THE MOST IMPROVED KINDS,

COAL OIL, AMERICAN STONE WARE,

OF EVERY VARIETY,

And other articles too numerous to mention.

Well knowing [after an experience of twenty years in the trade] that the "nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling," he will sell for small profits, having bought his stock with CASH he is confident that he can sell goods for *ready pay cheaper* than any other merchant in Peterboro'. As the goods offered for sale by the undersigned *are all paid for*, he does not confine himself to selling them "*cheap for cash only*," he will cheerfully exchange them for all kinds of country produce, *at cash prices*. The subscriber does not attempt to enumerate all the articles which he offers for sale.

☞ Call and examine the goods and see how cheap the "yankee" can sell them.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD, McDOUGALL, STAND. ☜

A. WILLIAMS.

Peterboro', Nov. 19th, 1862. 47

MILLAR & BERTRAM

HARDWARE & IRON MERCHANTS,

5 Market Block, George Street,

HAVE now received, and offer for sale, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES, A large and well assorted stock of

BAR IRON, HORSE NAILS, FILES, RASPS,

ANVILS, VICES, BELLOWS,

AND GENERAL BLACKSMITH'S FURNISHINGS,

Carpenters' Tools,

of every description, from the best Manufacturers.

SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS,

BEST PROVED CHAINS,

Broad and Narrow Axes, Cross Cut Saws,

and all other Hardware required for Lumbering operations,

GRAIN SCOOPS, HAY & STRAW KNIVES

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

They have also a very select stock of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, AND GENERAL SHELF HARDWARE,

an inspection of which is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro', November 13, 1862. 47

DIARIES! DIARIES! DIARIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DIARIES,

All Qualities, Styles and Prices!

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE

Cheap for Cash, at

T. MENZIES' Bookstore

Peterboro, Nov 6, 1862. 45

ALMANACS.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC
FOR 1863,

Received by

T. MENZIES.

Peterboro', 12th Nov. 1862. 46

JUST PUBLISHED.

"Forget Me Not Polka!"

DEDICATED TO THE LADIES OF PETERBOROUGH,

BY W. PHILP.

Copies of which can be had at Callender & Penland's Music Room, Scott's Building.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Peterboro, Oct. 27th, 1862. 44

SUGARS.—VIZ.:
Cuba and Porto Rico,
Yellow Refined,
English and Montreal Crushed,
Dry Crushed, and
Ground and Extra Ground.

CURRANTS.

RAISINS.—
Layers,
M. R.'s
Saltana's, &c.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

LARD WANTED.

THE subscribers will take any quantity of good clean Lard

In Exchange for Goods.

T. RAMAY, TURCOTTE & Co.

Peterboro', 20th Nov., 1862. 48

PORT AND HERRY WINES!

Brandy, Gin, Rum,

SCOTCH, IRISH & CANADIAN WHISKIES

In Wood and Bottle,

All at Lowest Prices.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

TEAS! TEAS!

JUST RECEIVED, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Young Hyson,
Imperial,
Gunpowder,
Japan Young Hyson,
Uncolored Japans, &c.

Which will be offered at the Lowest possible Prices.

FINE YOUNG HYSON **2s 9d.** upwards,

Call and see samples and prices.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

GOLD AND SILVER

ELECTROPLATING

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he is prepared to Electroplate either in Gold or Silver, such as

WATCHES,
WATCH GUARDS,
FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c., &c.,

at his residence, Hunter street, west of the Union Hotel.

All work executed in a superior style.

GEORGE ALLEN.

Peterboro', Dec. 2nd, 1862. 46-1y

LOOK HERE!

Good Mixed Tea at 2s 3d per lb.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro.

November 18th, 1862. 47

LOOK AT THIS!

NEW CASH STORE!

All Fresh Stock!

Scott & McDonald,

NO. 2, MARKET BLOCK,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

HAVE opened in the Store lately occupied by W. A. Mosier, a large, well-selected and entirely new Stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

Which, from the peculiar advantages possessed by them in buying, they will sell at the lowest prices for ASH ONLY.

Their Stock will be found very complete, comprising in Dry Goods:

Prints, Delanes, Coburgs,
Cashmeres, Reppa, Winceys,
Hosiery, Regattas, Tickings,
Flannels, Cloths, &c., &c., &c.,
Groceries, Teas, Tobaccos,
Coffee, Sugar, Rice.

☞ And every other class of Goods required for Family use.

In Boots and Shoes our Stock will be found large and at LOW PRICES.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our Stock, being convinced that we can offer advantages to purchasers not surpassed by any House in the Trade.

SCOTT & McDONALD.

Peterborough, November 18th, 1862. 47

GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOTHING

AT THE

Buffalo Clothing Store!

THE subscribers announce that they have just received one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Men's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing ever brought into the Town of Peterboro', which they are prepared to sell at lower rates than any house in the trade.

The following is a list of prices:—

PANTS.

150 Doeskin Pants from $3 00 to $5 00
300 Satinett Pants from $1 75 to $3 75
200 Cassimere Pants from $2 00 to $4 50
150 American Tweeds from $2 to $3 50
200 Canadian Tweeds from $2 to $3 50
&c., &c.

COATS,

175 Satinett Coats from $3 to $5
300 heavy Canadian Tweeds from $4 to $7
150 American Tweeds from $5 to $9
100 Black Cloth Coats from $5 to $20
&c. &c.
&c &c

OVERCOATS.

75 Pilot Cloth Overcoats from ..... $6.00 to $10.00
50 Beaver do do ..... 7.00 to 11.00
35 Seal Skin do ..... 4.00 to 7.00
60 Union Cloth do ..... 4.50 to 6.50
50 Whitney Cloth (all wool) Overcoats, 6.00 to 9.00

1,500 Vests of different kinds from $1 to $4.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

HATS AND CAPS,

—ALSO—

FUR CAPS,

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS

As Under Shirts, Drawers, Flannel Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, &c., &c.

☞ Call and examine the stock, and satisfy yourselves that the prices are in proportion with the hard times.

The Terms are strictly CASH.

S. HOFKELLER & BROTHERS,
Buffalo Clothing Store, George Street

Peterboro', Nov. 13th, 1862. 46

R. A. McNABB,

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO',

Would inform the Public that he is now prepared in his NEW SHOP on Hunter Street to attend to all orders for

GENTLEMEN AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

IN A MANNER THAT CANNOT FAIL TO GIVE SATISFACTION. HIS

STOCK OF CLOTHS

IS VERY LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED, AND WILL BE MADE

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY & LOWER IN PRICE

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN PETERBOROUGH!

Peterborough, November 5th, 1862. 45

Fall and Winter Goods.

C. BRADFIELD,

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Furs, Crockery, China & Glassware, Fresh Teas.

C. B. WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK OF

BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, CAPES, MANTLES, &c., &c.

WHICH ARE MADE ON THE PREMISES, IN THE LATEST STYLES, BY EXPERIENCED HANDS. HIS STOCK OF

SILK VELVETS, SILK SATINS,

RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.,

HAVING BEEN ALL PURCHASED SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN SILK, HE IS PREPARED TO SELL

MILLINERY

Full 20 Per Cent. below the usual Prices!

Orders for Millinery and Family Mourning carefully Executed.

Peterboro Oct. 30th, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 6th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

The Bank of Montreal, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Alexander Donaldson, *Defendant.*
and
Robert Donaldson, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Alexander Donaldson, *Defendant.*

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SOMERVILLE.

Lot No. 17 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.
Lot No. 19 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.
Lot No. 43, on Gull River, containing 111 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF BEXLEY.

Lot No. 4, in the 2nd Concession, No. 7 in the 2nd Concession; part of No. 3 in the 4th; the south half of No. 4 in the 3rd Concession; No. 29 north west Bay, containing 50 acres.
Lot No. 14, North West Bay, containing 50 acres.
Part of Lot No. 5 in the 4th Concession, containing 80 acres.
Lots Nos. 8, 10 & 11 in the 1st Concession, containing 250 acres.
Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Concession, containing 200 acres.
Nor h half of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd Concession containing 100 acres.
Lots Nos. 17 & 18, North West Bay, containing 250 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF DYNEVOR.

Lot No. 28 in the 6th Concession, containing 200 acres.
Lot No. 28 in the 7th Concession, containing 200 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF OPS AND TOWN OF LINDSAY.

Lots Nos. 17 and 18, in the 5th Concession, and Nos. 22 and 23, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Ops.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Oct. 14th, 1862. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court
To Wit: } House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 27th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

The Bank of Montreal, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Alexander Donaldson, *Defendant.*
and
Robert Donaldson, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Alexander Donaldson, *Defendant.*

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SOMERVILLE.

Lot No. 17 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.
Lot No. 19 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.
Lot No. 43, on Gull River, containing 111 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF BEXLEY.

Lot No. 4, in the 2nd Concession, No. 7 in the 2nd Concession; part of No. 3 in the 4th; the south half of No. 4 in the 3rd Concession; No. 29 north west Bay, containing 50 acres.
Lot No. 14, North West Bay, containing 50 acres.
Part of Lot No. 5 in the 4th Concession, containing 80 acres.
Lots Nos. 8, 10 & 11 in the 1st Concession, containing 250 acres.
Lot No. 9, in the 2nd Concession, containing 200 acres.
Nor h half of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd Concession containing 100 acres.
Lots Nos. 17 & 18, North West Bay, containing 250 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF DYNEVOR.

Lot No. 28 in the 6th Concession, containing 200 acres.
Lot No. 28 in the 7th Concession, containing 200 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF OPS AND TOWN OF LINDSAY.

Lots Nos. 17 and 18, in the 5th Concession, and Nos. 22 and 23, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Ops.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Oct. 14th, 1862. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court
To Wit: } House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 27th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

George Bailey, *Plaintiff*
vs.
George Hutcheson, Leap Cajore, and James Chalmers,
and
Mrs. E. North of Beech Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterboro', and Mrs. L. East of Commercial-side Road, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 19th, 1862. 39

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday the 9th day of Dec., at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Nov. 20th, 1862. 48

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday the 23rd day of December, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Dec. 9th, 1862. 50

The above sale stands adjourned till further adjourned, till Tuesday the 6th day of January, 1863, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Dec. 23rd, 1862. 52

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL be sold at the Court
To Wit: } House in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 27th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Patrick Turley and E. Gordon, *Plaintiffs,*
vs.
John McCorkle, *Defendant.*

Village Lot No. 164, new survey, or Lot No. 2, North of Albert Street and East of Wellington Street, old survey, in the Village of Hastings in the Township of Asphodel, in the County of Peterborough.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Dec. 17th, 1862. 51

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 24th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Arthur McMaster, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
William Brown, *Defendant.*

The North half of Lot No. 14, in the seventh Concession of the Township of Ennis.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Dec. 17th, 1862. 51

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE sold at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 24th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Joseph Keele, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
John Windrom, *Defendant,*

The East half of lot No. 31, in the 8th Concession, and broken lot No 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Faraday.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Dec. 17th, 1862. 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 31st day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendants, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas G. Hastitt, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William J. Logie, *Defendant.*
and
James Lenehan, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William J. Logie, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 20, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Ops.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Dec. 17th 1862, 51

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } WILL BE SOLD at the Court
To Wit: } House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 31st day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Josiah S. Hontoun, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Charles Perry, *Defendant,*
and
Edward Peplow, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Charles Perry, *Defendant.*

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Nathan J. Higbie, John H. Hughson, John Douglass and John M. Higbie, *Plaintiffs,*
vs.
Charles Perry, *Defendant.*

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Anthony Allan, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Charles Perry, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 5, North of McDonell Street, and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Dec 24, 1862. 52

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots No. 6, North of London Street,
14, 15, 16, & 18, South McDonnell St.,
17, North of McDonnell Street,
17, South of London Street,
18, North of Murray Street,
and 6, North of Sherbrook Street.

For terms apply to

JAMES HALL.

Peterborough, August 12th, 1862.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale, which contains 100 Acres, 10 of which are chopped and 3 under crop. There is a good Frame Dwelling House, and a Blacksmith shop, with or without tools. This is a rare opportunity for a bu gain, as the property is situated in the Township of Galway and Village of Kinmount, and is also in a good lumbering district.

For particulars apply to

THOMAS GREEN.

Kinmount Post Office.

Kinmount, Oct. 20th, 1862. 43-1m

FOR SALE.

THAT large and commodious Hotel known as the

"COMMERCIAL HOTEL,"
At Bridgenorth,

will be sold CHEAP, and on easy terms of payment. The building is a substantial one, 54 feet by 36, two story high, well situated for doing a good business.

Frame Stable and 2 Sheds attached, a good Garden, and plenty of Water on the premises.

ALSO:— FOR SALE.

200 Acres of good 3rd Wood Land, being composed of Lot 4, in the 15th Con.; and Lot 4, in the 14th Con., of Harvey, 7 miles from Bobcaygeon and 9 miles from Bridgenorth.

Indisputable Title will be given.

For particulars apply to the undersigned, at Hastings Post Office.

JAMES GREIVES.

November 10th, 1862. 45

Farms for Sale, &c.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by [illegible].

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,

and under good cultivation. There is a [illegible] on the Place, and a good Orchard. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Peterboro', or on the premises.

Peterboro, Feb. 10th, 1862. 9

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the North ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Dover.

The Stake is a Splendid Mill Situate from there about 1½ miles, on one of the principal travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price.

Apply to

R. W. STRICKLAND.

Peterboro, Feb. 10th, 1862. 9-6th

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY

WITH A COMMODIOUS

STONE DWELLING HOUSE.

THAT beautifully situated residence with 1 an acre of land, being Lot No. 13, South of Hunter and West of George Street, at present occupied by Dr. Malcolm.

This is a Mostly the most desirable property now for sale in Peterboro'. The House is of Stone and in good repair.

THE GARDEN

is filled with good Fruit Trees, now bearing, and is now in a high state of cultivation.

Terms Easy. Apply to

A. W. KEMPT, Druggist.

Peterboro, August, 1862. 39

HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale one ½ of an acre, with a comfortable House and out buildings, being Lot No. 10, West of George and North of Dublin Streets, in the Town of Peterboro'.

For information regarding terms, &c., apply to the *Examiner* Office, or to the subscriber, at Pension Falls.

HENRY GRAHAM

Pension Falls, Nov. 7, 1862. 46

Strayed

INTO the premises of the subscriber, about seven weeks ago,

THREE SPRING CALVES.

The owner by proving property and paying expenses, can take them away.

JAMES BAXTER.

Otonabee, Dec. 17, 1862. 51-3in

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT *Building Lot*, having a frontage of thirty feet on Chambers' Street, made vacant by the late fire. TERMS LIBERAL.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Nov. 10th, 1862. 46-6in

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 50 Acres of valuable property, being part of Lot No. 2, in the 12th Con. of Douro, within 15 minutes walk of the Town of Peterboro'. There is on the premises a good

NEW DWELLING HOUSE,

and a large, new,

Frame Barn & Stables,

with other out-houses; there is also a good WELL OF WATER on the premises.

TERMS LIBERAL.

For particulars apply to R. A. McNabb, Peterborough, or to

WILLIAM STEWART,

Douro.

Dec. 10th, 1862. 50-3m

ASHBURNHAM

PLANING MILL!

THE subscribers having Leased the premises lately occupied by Craigie & Stephenson,

On Rogers' Mill Race,

ASHBURNHAM,

are now manufacturing, and will keep constantly on hand,

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, FRAMES, AND MOULDINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PLANING of all Kinds!

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE, AND

☞ *AT MODERATE RATES.*

Bard & Robertson.

Ashburnham, Dec. 6th, 1862. 50-3m

Winter is Coming!

FITZGERALD & BROS.

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that they are now manufacturing

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

AT HUTCHINSON'S OLD STAND,

AT THE FOOT OF SHERBROOK HILL,

where they will be happy to supply all those who may favour them with a call.

All of which is warranted to be made from the best timber, and any person ordering from them, are invited to call and examine the timber before it is painted.

JOBBING & HORSE SHOEING

done on the shortest notice.

As they have in their employ Mr. David Carruthers, the well known Horse Shoer and Farrier, and as he has become a reformed man, he can be always depended upon, and found on hand.

Peterboro', 13th Nov., 1862. 46

CHEAP

CASH STORE.

T. Mahony,

BEGS to inform his friends and numerous customers, that he has completed his

FALL STOCK!

consisting of the

Best brands of Groceries,
WINES AND LIQUORS,

which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, as no Credit will be given from this date.

Whiskey!

as usual at Distillery Prices

T. MAHONY.

P. S.—All Notes and Accounts due him, and not settled by the 1st December, will be handed to his Solicitor for collection.

T. M.

Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

A Cottage to Rent

IN the most beautiful and healthy part of the Town, and East of the Union School. The House is well Constructed, Conveniently laid out, with Suitable Out-houses, and a Flower and Vegetable Garden in front.

RENT MODERATE and possession can be given on the 11th November.

Apply to

P. RYAN.

Peterboro, Oct. 13, 1862. 42

Insurance Column.

THE

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y

ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—[illegible] Queen street. | Office in London—20 Cannon Street.
" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st. | " Dublin—24 n, College Green.
" Perth—79 High Street. | " Montreal—Place d'Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT - - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE eighteenth annual Meeting of the Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen on Friday, the 18th April.

Alexander Stronach, Esq., of Drumallan, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and ordered to be printed.

2d—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed annual statutory returns, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1862.

The following particulars extracted from the Balance Sheet and States before-mentioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount required for Life Assurances during the year, contained in 1139 Proposal	£454,825 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 891 Policies were issued	320,620 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS on said Policies	11,170 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPATION POLICIES, and after deducting Sums reassured from other Offices under guarantee	21,980 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,720 current LIFE POLICIES	1,955,95 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	373,563 2 1
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	34,756 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report states that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman as well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his cordial approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the amount that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £39,975 6s 6d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and nett premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 16s 7d., to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £211,931 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinised in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realised on the Life business, a prospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; that the total additions to the sum assured, now vest d, are equal to 32 per cent on the sum assured: and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 38 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement shewing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1862:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies Issued.	No. of Policies	New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
1858	£169,350	£138,150	485	£4,889 16 0	£503,706 11 10	£340,893 0 2
1859	206,826	168,177	540	5,429 1 6	83,701 5 2	367,464 3 4
1860	946,250	252,250	695	8,776 17 9	77,977 5 6	312,026 8 10
1861	340,976	270,746	838	7,771 17 6	87,580 7 6	334,624 11 0
1862	454,695	320,620	1139	11,170 1 1	90,760 4 4	373,563 2 1
Totals....	£1,218,276	£1,319,927	3699	£38,039 15 10	323,421 14 6	1,347,572 15 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,

CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, MANAGER.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., SECRETARY.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
SECRETARY FOR CANADA.

J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office,
Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

A NEW WORK BY DR. GUNN.

GUNN'S New Domestic Physician;

OR, HOME BOOK OF HEALTH:

A COMPLETE guide for Families, pointing out in familiar and plain terms, the causes, symptoms, treatment and cure of the

DISEASES INCIDENT TO MEN, Women and Children:

TOGETHER WITH A GRAND TREATISE ON THE

PASSIONS AND EMOTIONS

SUCH AS

Love, Hope, Joy, Affection, Anger, Jealousy, Grief, Fear, Despair, Avarice, Charity, Cheerfulness, Religion, etc., showing the influence of the Mind on the Body as a Cause of Health and Disease.

ALSO:

A Complete Materia Medica,

or, list of all the principal remedies used in the treatment of disease, including nearly

300 MEDICAL PLANTS, HERBS AND VEGETABLE REMEDIES,

with descriptions of each, and directions for preparing and using them. (With an elegant and correct Likeness of the Author.)

By JOHN C. GUNN, M. D.,

OF LOUISVILLE KY.,

Author of the old work known as "GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE."

Also, AN APPENDIX, containing a popular treatise on ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and the LAWS OF HEALTH; the whole making a large octavo volume of

OVER ONE THOUSAND PAGES,

with numerous

VALUABLE ILLUSTRATIONS!

THIS is probably the best, as well as the most thorough and extensive book ever published, as a Domestic or Family Medical Work. Its author is now an old man, and is probably more generally known as a popular medical author than any man living, owing to the great popularity and extensive use of his old work, which was one of great value, but in the present advanced state of medical science is altogether behind the times. Dr G. is a graduate of several of the best Medical Colleges in the world, viz.: of Philadelphia, and of London and Paris. He has been a successful practicing physician for nearly forty years: and it can hardly supposed that any man can be better qualified to write such a work than he is. He has spent most of the time for several years in preparing this work—intending it, as he often remarked, as his last and greatest Legacy to Posterity.

The work contains a description of all the diseases known or common to this country—their causes, symptoms, and character—with plain and full directions for successfully treating them, telling what remedies to use; how to use them, and when; the whole stated in plain and simple language; or whenever any technical or Medical terms are used, they are fully explained; so that the commonest mind can understand them. The remedies recommended are generally of the simplest kind, such as are harmless, yet efficient, and usually such as are easily to be obtained.

Besides the diseases common to both sexes, the work contains a department on the diseases of Females, and their treatment. Also a department on the diseases of Children, which alone is worth the price of the book to mothers and all who have the care of children.

An important item in the work is its Pharmacy, or valuable Family Receipts, there being many than forty pages of Medical Receipts and Compounds, many of which will be found very important and useful in a family.

☞ Remember that this Book can only be had of the Agent, when he calls, and is not to be had either of us, direct, or through Booksellers.

Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co.,
25 West Fourth Str. et, Cincinnati.

☞ This book will be delivered to subscribers during the Christmas holidays and the succeeding week. They will therefore please avoid causing any delay, by being prepared to take it immediately on its presentation. The price of the book is five dollars and fifty cents

JOHN D. STARR, Agent.
VICTOR ORR,
Cobourg.

Dec. 9th, 1862. 51

Canada West Farmers' Mutual Fire and Stock

INSURANCE CO.'

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Sec'y & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterborough.

October, 1861. 41

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL...£1,000,000 Stg. | INVESTED IN CANADA...$300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the [5 years] profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1867.

Parties settled in Canada without referring to Great Britain.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent. 45

WESTERN INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toronto,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF

FIRE & MARINE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th 1857

ETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.

☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.

E. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 1y

Insurance Column.

NORTH BRITISH

Fire and Life Insurance Comp'y.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 0 0 Stg.
ACCUMULATED FUND £1,174,263 6 11 Stg.
ANNUAL REVENUE...£ 214,685 7 5 Stg.

PRESID NT:

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K. T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

The Right Hon. the Marquis of Ailsa, K.G.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stair.

HEAD OFFICE:

64 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

MANAGER, David Smith.
SECRETARY, John Ogilvie, Esq.

CANADA CENTRAL BRANCH:

4 & 5 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, MONTREAL.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:

D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq.,
Thomas Davidson, Esq.,

ORDINARY DIRECTORS:

The Hon. Louis Renaud, M. L. C.
The Hon. John Ross, M. P.
Thomas Ryan, Esq., Merchant,
James Law, Esq., Merchant.
David Davidson, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal.

SECRETARY.
H. J. Johnston, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA:
Messrs. MacDougall and Davidson.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCES effected at the LOWEST RATES of PREMIUMS corresponding to the risk.

Losses by Fire from Lightning made good.

The full power of settling all Losses is vested in the Montreal Board of Directors, and claims are payable immediately on being adjusted.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Company combines the system of *Mutual Assurance* with the safety of A LARGE PROPRIETORING CAPITAL, and thus affords all the facilities and advantages which can be prudently offered by any Life Assurance Company.

NINE-TENTHS of the Profits amongst those insured under the participation of profits class.

The subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent for the Company for Peterborough and vicinity, and is now ready to receive orders and to give full particulars as to rates and any other information that may be required.

J. N. TRAVERS.
AGENT.

Peterboro, July 19th, 1862. 30

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro.' April 20th.

THE CANADA LIFE

Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON
Agent for
THOS HOLLWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE COMMERCIAL

Building & Investment *SOCIETY.*

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN,
Agent.

Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 1f

PROVINCIAL

INSURANCE CO',

OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office—Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm. Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. B. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMP'Y

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 30th, 1860. 1y

CANADA

Permanent Building and SAVINGS SOCIETY.

CAPITAL.....
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE.....
ANNUAL INCOME.....

THIS Institution advances money on desirable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over any period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Depositors managed may be paid or charged for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off before it is due if desired by the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office.

W CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 9th, 1861. 5

THE CELEBRATED

HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

Manufactured 1862—Patented '61.

RECENT and important improvements have been put to the Machine, to adapt it now the most perfect ever offered to the public, all persons at a distance can order a Machine with a guarantee of its prompt and safe delivery, and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction. No more breaking needles. No more missing stitches! No trouble in making any garment, however delicate or heavy, on the same Machine, either in cambric, cloth or leather; and for dress makers, shirt makers, tailors, hat binders, shoe binders, or gaiter binding, as well as every variety of family sewing they have no superior, and will be sold at a much less price than any other machine capable of doing the same range of work.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of styles and prices. A few responsible Agents will be dealt with liberally.

☞ Address the HOWE Sewing Machines, 467 Broadway, New York. 26-12m.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

830 Broadway, New York.

TO parties little acquainted with the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machines the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is especially commended. This circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared without care and we will abide by all stated therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family; for it will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever."

Thus have we successfully overcome the most difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Defiantly can we say, "No other Machine compares with it in this respect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost without exception—taken the highest premium, wherever the Machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first class Sewing Machines. Hence it is that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we sell to give perfect satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in the market, or money refunded." We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years we have relied upon such facts for the reputation of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the continent where the Machine is not favourably known. We prefer such a reputation to one based on mere "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch, viz. the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one-third the thread of other kinds of stitches.

N. B.—Local Agents wanted in every county throught the West. ☞ Special inducements offered.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co.,
838 Broadway, New York.

Sept 10, 1862. 37

THE BENEFACTOR OF HIS RACE

THE GREAT HEALER OF MANKIND,

The Whole World United!

SICK PEOPLE THINK!

AFTER WHICH, ACT.

Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills.

CHILDREN CRY FOR THEM!

THIS remarkable American remedy is carrying the world by storm. Over five million boxes are sold annually. Composed entirely of Flowers, Roots, Balsams, and Extracts,—their effect on the human system is pleasant, satisfactory, and successful. Acting directly on the blood, glands, solids and fluids of the body, they remove all obstructions. In sudden attacks of diseases one or two doses almost always cures. In old standing cases of sickness, small doses repeated frequently—so cleanse this system that good health is the result. No change in employment or diet is necessary. They never cause sore mouth, swelled gums, sickness, pain or any other kinds. They are warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. They are considered cheaper, safer, prettier and in all respects superior to any purgative pill in the world.

☞ The discovery of creating a pill with sugar combined with Dr. Herrick. All others are counterfeits and if used, will do harm, and disappoint the sick. Herrick's pills are elegantly put up, 20 in a box, with a large number of directions, and sell for 25 cents a box; 6 boxes for $1.

Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plaster.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENER AND PAIN DESTROYER. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSEHOLD REMEDY IN THE WORLD.

These renowned Plasters cure pains, weakness and distress in the back, sides and breast, as few know. Insured, as certain are they to do this, that the proprietor warrants them. Spread from rosins, balsams and gums, on beautiful kid leather, renders them peculiarly adapted to the wants of females and others. Their application is universal—equally to the strong man, the feeble woman, and the delicate infant. To each and all they will prove a balm and a blessing. Their one is agreeable, and without nauseous or terrible. Each Plaster will wear from one to four months, and in rheumatic complaints, sprains and bruises, frequently effect cures when all other remedies fail. Full directions will be found on the back of each. Public speakers, vocalists, ministers of the gospel, and others, will strengthen their lungs and improve their voices by wearing them on the breast. Price 25 cents.

The above articles are sold by all the dealers in Canada, and by druggists throughout the United States and South America, at wholesale by all large druggists in the principal cities.

HERRICK & BROTHER,
Practical Chemists, Albany, N.Y.
J. F. HENRY & Co., Montreal.
Sole general Agents for Canada.

Sold in Peterboro' by ORMOND and GILMOUR, WM. COULTER, and A. W. KEMPT. 42

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, with the quarter of land immediately in the vicinity of Hutchinson's Bridge, on the property of

THOMAS BLACKBURN,

apply to A. Robinson, Peterboro'

or to MRS. BLACKBURN,

On the premises.

Ennismore, May, 1862. 20

FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

EDWIN POOLE begs to inform the public that he has opened out Premises in the above line, and will be found at the Sign of the Large Chair, next door to Mr. Hall's Tailor Shop, where he will be prepared to manufacture all kinds of Furniture, Chairs, Bedsteads, Tables, Sofas, Settees, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c., &c., on the most reasonable terms. Having had a practical experience in the business for upwards of twenty years, he hopes by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Peterboro', May 14th, 1862. 17

HURRAH FOR THE FLAG.

Now all good people help sustain it,
I'll tell you of a Cheap Dry Goods Store,
You'll know the shop by the flag before,
So Reader there, and call and buy.

James Watterson is the proprietor,
Sells Whitney, Rum, and very good beer,
With Wine, Gin, Tom-Sherry, and Sod,
That two or three glasses will make you tipsy.

There's Brooms, Blacking, and the best of Tea,
Tobacco, and Snuff that will make you sneeze,

Peterborough Examiner.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.) "Prove all things—Hold fast that which is good." (TERMS $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

VOLUME VIII.) PETERBOROUGH, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1863. NUMBER 2

THE PETERBOROUGH "EXAMINER" POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at this Office, in superior style, and at low rates

Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Funeral Cards, Invitations, Bill Headings, Horse Bills, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Posters, Stage Bills, Business Cards, Blanks, &c.,

with every variety of Coloring and Bronzing.

☞ Lawyers' Blanks of every description, kept constantly on hand.

All orders for Job Printing forwarded to this office will be punctually and strictly attended to.

Business Directory.

JAMES HALL,
SHERIFF. Office in the Court House, Peterborough

W. SHERIDAN,
COUNTY Treasurer and Clerk. Office in the Court House, Peterborough.

MR. DENNISTOUN,
BARRISTER at Law, Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and Notary Public, Peterborough. 18

C. A. WELLER,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, George Street, Peterborough. 10

C. A. WELLER,
CLERK of the Peace. Office, George Street, Peterboro. 18

C. A. WELLER,
COUNTY ATTORNEY, Office George street. 20

SMITH & SCOTT.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Peterboro, C. W. Offices,—Simcoe Street, opposite Nichols & Hall's. 4

GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
W. CLUXTON, Agent.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
GENERAL Fire and Life Insurance Agent, George Street, Peterboro'. 18

MILLAR & BERTRAM,
HARDWARE Merchants, George Street Peterborough. 18

JAMES STEVENSON,
DEALER in Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c., &c., George Street, Peterborough. 18

ORMOND & GILMOUR,
DRUGGISTS, Chemists and Seedsmen, dealers in Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soaps, Culinary Essences, &c. George Street, Peterboro'. 18

ROBERT WALTON,
SADDLERY. Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, &c., George St., Peterboro'. 18

W. COULTER, PETERBORO',
DEALER in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Spices Culinary Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c. 16

THOMAS MENZIES,
BOOKSELLER, Stationer, &c., Heatherton's Brick Block, north of Ormond & Gilmor's George Street, Peterborough. 20.

A. HARVEY, M. D., CORONER.
RESIDENCE:—Aylmer Street, opposite the Railway Depot, Peterboro.
April 3rd, 1861.

GEORGE PRINGLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., graduate of McGill College, Montreal, having also studied in the hospitals of London and Dublin
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,—Brock Street, opposite McGregor's Livery Stable, Peterboro.
April, 1861. 17

JAMES W. FITZGERALD
(LATE FITZGERALD & BRENNAN.)
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:—In Scott's Chambers, corner George and Simcoe Streets.
Oct. 3, 1861. 41

J. B. BISBEE,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes & Leather, George Street, Peterborough, C. W. 16

WM. N. KENNEDY,
PAINTER, Paper hanger, &c., &c., Brock Street, Peterborough. 15

Mr. TOOLE,
MANUFACTURER of Sash Blinds, Door and Mouldings. Every description of Joiner Work done to order. Next Door to Gazzard's Mills, Peterboro', C. W 9

W. DOBBIN,
MANUFACTURER of Sash, Doors & Blinds. Asburnham, C. W.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, &c Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, Simcoe Street Peterborough. 15

EDMUND S. VINDIN,
COMMISSION, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Agent, Lumber Merchant, &c— Office, Corner of Wilton and Ontario Streets, Port Hope.

R. PATTERSON & Co.,
DEALERS in Boots and Shoes. Spanish Sole Leather constantly on hand.
☞ Nicholls & Hall's old stand, Simcoe street, Peterborough.

BANK OF TORONTO,
GEORGE Street, Peterboro', Interest allowed on deposits.
A. SMITH, Agent. 20

JNO. W. TATE,
CIVIL Engineer and Consulting Engineer, Peterboro' C. W. 20

A. W. KEMPT,
DRUGGIST, Dealer in Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colours, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Smelling and Toilet Bottles, Fancy Soap, Culinary Essences, &c.—Medical Hall, George street Peterboro. 20

STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE,
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c Hastings, County of Peterborough. 24

LIVERY STABLES,
WHITE & EASTLAND, Hunter street, Peterboro', C. W.

CANADA HOTEL,
KENT Street, Lindsay, C. W. T. Fournier. 20

MR. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office over Mr. Lundy's Store. 20

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD,
PIANIST and teacher of Music. Communication through the Post Office, Peterboro.

T. B. CLEMENTI,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Hunter st. opposite Ormond & Gilmour's, Peterborough, C. W. 20

LAWSON'S HOTEL,
CORNER of George and Brock streets. P. Huffman proprietor, Peterborough, C. W. Fare one dollar per day. 20

HAGGRAFT & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c. Next door North from Smith's Buildings, Division street, Cobourg Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to. 20

REID & MACDOUGAL,
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, and Architects. Office over the store of Messrs. Miller & Bertram, Peterboro, C. W. 20

DR. HOLLYWELL,
RESIDENCE, Simcoe street, two doors East of Cap. Rubidge's 20

GEORGE READ,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Clerk Division Court, Township Clerk, &c, Keene, Otonabee. 20

GEORGE READ,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, &c., Keene, Otonabee.

A. M'CREA,
PROVINCIAL Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Keene. 20

CABINET-MAKING.
E. POOLE, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker George Street, Peterboro.

WM. LECH,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, &c. ☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs Scott's Building, George Street, Peterboro', C. W. 19

DONNELLAN & ROBINSON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Grainers, Paper-Hangers, &c.
WHITE-WASHING and repairing Glass done on the shortest notice, in Hunter Street, nearly opposite Eastland's Livery.
Peterboro' March 1862. 11

ALEX. McNEIL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and Townships of Cavan and South Monaghan.
OFFICE AND STORE on Water Street, opposite the Custom House, Peterboro.
Nov. 27, 1861. 48

P. SHEVLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE over Harty's Store, George Street.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

JOHN O'DONNELL
DENTIST.
OFFICE:—BURNHAM'S BLOCK, GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.
References—Dr. Leggo Dentist, Brockville, Dr. McCrea, Keene. T. White, Jr. Esq., Editor of the *Review*; N. T. Strickland, Esq., merchant, Peterboro', and over one hundred others.
☞ Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, daily from 9 to 10 a. m., free of charge. 26

Hair Dressing Saloon.
SIMCOE ST., PETERBORO'.
PROFESSOR HOLMES keeps the only first-class Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Peterboro', where parties wishing to have their work done will always find him.
Lubins celebrated Perfumeries always kept on hand, and sold at Moderate prices.
JAMES T. HOLMES.
Scott's Buildings,
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.
NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an Act to confirm a certain arrangement entered into between the Corporation of the Town of Peterborough and Messrs. Covert & Fowler, Lessees of the Millbrook branch of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, to legalise a certain Indenture by way of lease made by the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company to Messrs. Tate & Fowler, and a certain Mortgage thereupon, made by the said Tate & Fowler to Trustees for the benefit of the Municipalities of the towns of Peterborough and Port Hope, and to declare the stock taken by the said Town of Peterboro in the said Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, paid up.
CHARLES PERRY,
Mayor of Peterboro.
Peterboro 20th Oct., 1862. 44-2m.

Fred. Taylor,
PARLIAMENTRY, Land & General Agent, Patents for Crown Lands obtained, claims before the Department of Crown Lands prosecuted, Patents of Invention and General Business with the Public Offices attended to, Titles examined and legal advice given free of charge.
REFERENCES:
Hon. Geo. S. Boulton, Cobourg; T. R. Merritt, Esq., St. Catharines; Hon. L. Renaud, Montreal; Hon. D. McDonald, Toronto; Hon. G. Alexander, Woodstock; Hon. J. Hamilton, Hawkesburg; Hon. D. Christie, Brantford; Hon. R. Matheson, Perth; Hon. G. J. Goodhue, London; Hon. A. Kierskowski, St. Charles.
OFFICE,—Corner of Rands and Fort St. Quarie.
September, 1862. 38

SEDGWICK'S HOTEL,
ASHBURNHAM.
THE subscriber begs to announce to the inhabitants of Ashburnham, Peterboro', and surrounding country, that his new Hotel is now opened, and he hopes by paying strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a share of their patronage.
The BAR will be supplied with the choicest of Liquors and Cigars; while the Table will not be behind with the wants required for it.
Good sheds and stabling in connection with the Hotel; a careful hostler always on hand.
JOSEPH SEDGWICK.
Ashburnham, Sep. 10th, 1862. 38

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MILL STREETS,
MILLBROOK.
GRANVILLE RICHARDSON,
24 Proprietor.

COLEMANS'
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Custom House Square, Montreal.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly decorated and refitted throughout. It is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city one block from the French Cathedral, Post Office and Grey Nunnery, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses.
J. W. COLEMAN.
Montreal, April, 1862. 18

MAPLE LEAF SALOON,
SCOTT'S BUILDINGS, MARKET BLOCK,
PETERBOROUGH.
THE proprietor takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of the same.
He still continues to receive daily by Express every
LUXURY, DELICACY AND RARIETY.
of the season.
THE BAR
is supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars, while the
DINING ROOM
will be found at all times furnished with every thing to suit even the most fastidious
To Billiard Players.
The Room has been refitted at considerable expense, and the Tables are furnished with Phelan's Improved Cushions.
Every attention will be paid to visitors.
CAMERON'S AND COPLAND'S ALE
constantly on hand, by the barrel and half barrel, at the lowest possible prices.
Dinner from 12½ o'clock to 2½ P. M. daily Price, 25 Cents.
R. H. CRONN.
Peterborough, May 15, 1863. 20

NEW HOTEL!
STEWART HOUSE,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
THIS house is entirely new and newly furnished, and is located in the pleasantest part of Town of Peterborough, on the corner of Water and Hunter Streets.
This House will be kept as a first class house, with second class prices.
Yard and Stabling for the public
R. Francis, formerly of the North American Hotel, Cobourg
MANAGER.
J. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOTEL
Peterborough.
THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the Town of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he has re-taken the American Hotel, and having it completely renewed and refurnished, and being now entirely complete in all its appartments, is now open for the reception of the travelling public
The House is commodious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the best in the Province.
The LIQUORS are of the best brands, and the LARDER will be constantly supplied with the delicacies of the season.
The Stables are commodious, and an attentive Hostler is always in attendance.
ALSO,
A LIVERY STABLE attached to the Hotel, where Horses and Conveyances of all kinds can be had at all seasons.
CHARGES MODERATE.
LOUIS McGREGOR.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
Peterborough.
THE subscriber announces to the inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity, that he has taken that new Hotel on the
CORNER OF GEORGE & HUNTER ST'S,
in the Town of Peterborough, which he is fitting up at a great expense, and he trusts by keeping
THE BAR
supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars, and the Table with the choicest supplies of the season, to merit a share of the public support.
There is a large and commodious YARD, with Sheds and Stables attached to the Hotel, where a careful Hostler will always be found in attendance. Also, a
First-Class Bowling Alley
ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.
WM. ARMSTRONG.
Peterboro, August, 1862. 34-1y

SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.
THE shop lately occupied by Mr. Hurley, as a Furniture Ware Room, in Ashburnham, with a small Dwelling House attached.
Also, the dwelling lately occupied by Mr. John Mowry, possession can be given immediately.
JOSEPH SEDGWICK.
Ashburnham, Sep. 16th, 1863. 38

W. LECH,
FURRIER, &C., &C.
CORNER OF MARKET BLOCK.
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
Pays constantly the Highest Price in Cash for Raw Furs, of every description.
A splendid stock of Goods always kept constantly on hand, such as are generally found in a first class Fur establishment.
ALSO
Tea Coffee, Sugar, &c., at very low prices.
Peterborough, May, 1863. 19

Advertising essential to Business.
AGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and general Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in City, Town, or Country Newspapers and periodicals, published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.
Acknowledged Agent for this Paper. 20

Fresh Salmon and Lobsters,
(IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TINS.)
Dried Fish,
Herrings in barrels & boxes,
Lochfine Herrings,
Sardines, &c.
OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.
November 18th, 1862. 47

Go to Hopkins & Donnely's
BRITISH SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS WAREHOUSE!
if you want to buy good
SUBSTANTIAL HARNESS
of all descriptions.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SADDLES,
TRUNKS, VALIESES, CARPET BAGS,
Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, Horse Brushes, Water Brushes,
Spoke Brushes, Carriage Mops, Horse Nets and Horse Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH!
OR ON APPROVED CREDIT.
N.B.—Experienced Collar makers constantly on the premises. ☞ Collars warranted.
Peterboro, May 1st, 1862. 18

Veterinary Surgery,

T. BLOOMFIELD,
VETERINARY SURGEON, returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has received since he commenced the practice of his profession in Peterborough, and hopes by strict attention to all calls to merit and receive a continuance of their support.
CAESARIAN and all operations carefully performed. Medicines for all diseases of Horses and Cattle ready prepared at his office, George street, North of Brock street, nearly opposite the Huffman House.
Peterborough, Oct. 15th, 1862. 42-3m

Notice.
THE subscribers beg to call the attention of all those indebted to them, that all Notes one month over due, and all accounts due prior to the 1st January 1862, if not settled immediately, will be put into Court without further notice. Suing is very unpleasant to all concerned, and we hope our debtors will prevent us from having recourse to the Court by paying their debts. If costs are incurred the blame will be with them not us.
WHYTE, HAMILTON & Co.
Peterborough, 9th October, 1862. 41

HORSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a very fine young Horse, which he wishes to dispose of. He is of a Dark Grey color, and only four years old.
D. LEMAY.
Peterboro, Oct. 21st, 1862. 43

NEW
CHEAP GROCERY
AND
FEED STORE.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that he has leased the premises lately occupied by F. H. Armstrong, where he intends to keep a good selection of
Groceries and Crockery,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.
FLOUR AND MILL FEED
Kept constantly on hand.
N. B.—Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
JOSEPH G. HUSTON.
Peterboro, Sept. 17, 1862. 38

COPLAND'S ALE!
A LARGE QUANTITY
OF
COPLAND'S
Celebrated Sparkling Pale Ale,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND BY
GLOVER & ROBINSON, Sole Agents.
Peterboro, Oct. 25th, 1862. 44

TO LET.
TWO DWELLING HOUSES, beautifully situated on Lake street, Asburnham, opposite Parson Burnham's residence.
For particulars apply to Mr. T. G. Hamlit, Merchant, Peterborough; Mr. James Strattan, School Teacher, Ashburnham; or to
GEO. McKEWEN, Proprietor.
Lot 18, 16th Con., Otonabee, Oct, 8, 1862. 41

NEW
Carriage Establishment.
THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the public that they have bought out the Carriage Making Establishment of Messrs. J. & T. Douglas, where they will continue to manufacture
CARRIAGES! BUGGIES!
WAGGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.
Jobbing and Horse-shoeing
executed in the best manner and at REASONABLE PRICES.
McWILLIAMS & ISBISTER.
Peterborough, Oct. 14th, 1862. 43

BLYTHE MILLS
Bedstead & Chair Factory.
THE undersigned is prepared to sell all kinds of Bedsteads and Chairs, Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any Factory in Canada West. All work warranted to give satisfaction, and sold CHEAP FOR CASH.
TURNING & SAWING
DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
Sawing on upright or circular saws, 25 cents per hour.
☞ The trade furnished with a list of prices.
G. SNIDER.
Peterboro. July 30th, 1862. 31-3 m

OATS, BARLEY AND PEAS.
THE undersigned wishes to purchase 30,000 bushels of the above mentioned Grains, for which he will pay the highest Cash price at his Grain Warehouse, in Ashburnham
D. SUTHERLAND.
Ashburnham, Nov. 5, 1862. 45

W. PHILP,
TEACHER OF MUSIC,
Residence, Scott's Buildings, Peterboro',
BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Peterboro' and vicinity, that, in addition to his classes in the Union School, he is prepared to give
Lessons on the Piano, Violin, &c.,
either in his own house or at the residence of the pupils.
For Terms, apply either personally, or at Mr White's Bookstore.
Peterboro, Sept 17, 1863. 38

MUSIC.
PIANO-FORTES & MELODEONS,
of various Makes and Patterns.
INSTRUCTION BOOKS for the Piano, and a large and well selected stock of
Sheet Music, Songs, &c.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Dealers supplied at reduced prices, and all orders for Music promptly attended to.
CALLENDAR & PENTLAND,
Dental Room
of George & Hunter Streets.
Peterboro', 23rd July 1862. 3

DENTAL SURGERY.
Drs. Callender & Pentland,
DENTISTS,
HAVING many years experience, feel confident of their ability to merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their patronage.
Having by their united efforts increased their facilities in the Mechanical Department, are prepared to furnish
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
IN THE MOST PERFECT STYLE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
☞ TEETH FILLED in a most careful and effectual manner, and WARRANTED.
TEETH EXTRACTED
with the least possible pain. ☞ Particular attention paid to the irregularities of Childrens Teeth.
SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.
OFFICE over the Fur Store, Scott's Building *Corner of George and Simcoe Streets*, Market Block.
N. B.—Also, agents for the most popular makers of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons. Please call and see our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Peterboro, Dec. 4, 1861: 49

SATURDAY EVENING 'POST.'
THE *SATURDAY EVENING POST* is a Weekly paper, devoted to Literature, News, etc. Among the contributors we may mention the following distinguished writers:—
MRS. ELLEN WOOD, author of "East Lynne," "The Earl's Heirs," etc.
MARION HARLAND, author of "Miriam," "Alone," etc.
EDMUND KIRKE, author of "Among the Pines."
VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND, whose domestic sketches are so greatly admired.
TERMS.—Single copy $2. Two copies $3. Four copies $6. Eight copies (and one extra) $12. Twenty copies (and one extra) $25.
A SPLENDID PREMIUM!
Who wants a Sewing-Machine? To any one sending thirty subscriptions to the *Post*, and $60, will be given as a premium one of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, such as are sold by them at Forty-five Dollars ($45). The machines will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, and will be sent, boxed, with full directions for setting up and using, and with no expense, *except for freight.*
DEACON & PETERSON,
Publishers.
No. 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
☞ Specimen numbers of the *Post* sent gratis when requested.

WANTED
WITH a salary of $30 by the month and all travelling expenses paid. Agents in all the Country Parishes in Canada East and West, for the sale of a
NEW SEWING MACHINE,
Not yet introduced in Canada. A fortune can be made by their sale.
Apply immediately to
MICHAEL RATTY,
General Agent,
Post Office, Quebec.
Quebec, 1862. 41

Poetry.

Lines on a Skeleton.

Some forty years ago the following poem was found in the *London Morning Chronicle*.—Every effort was vainly made to discover the author, even to the offering of a reward of fifty guineas. All that ever transpired was, that the poem, in a fair clerkly hand, was found near a skeleton of remarkable symmetry of form in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn, London, and that the Curator of the Museum sent it to the *Morning Chronicle*.

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull
Once of the ethereal spirit full.
This narrow cell was Life's retreat,
This space was thought's mysterious seat,
What beauteous visions filled this spot,
What dreams of pleasure long forgot.
Nor hope nor joy, nor love, nor fear,
Have left one trace of record here.

Beneath this mouldering canopy
Once shone the bright and busy eye;
But start not at the dismal void—
If social love that eye employed,
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dews of kindness beamed,
That eye shall be for ever bright
When stars and sun are sunk in night.

Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift, and tuneful tongue,
If falsehood's honey it disdained,
And when it could not praise, was chained;
If bold in virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke!
This silent tongue shall plead for thee
When time unveils eternity.

Say, did these fingers delve the mine?
Or with the envied rubies shine?
To hew the rock or wear the gem
Can little now avail to them.
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands a richer meed shall claim
Than all that wait on wealth or fame.

Avails it, whether bare or shod
These feet the paths of duty trod?
If from the bowers of ease they fled,
To seek Affliction's humble shed;
If Grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to Virtue's cot returned,
These feet with angels' wings shall vie,
And tread the palace of the sky.

Miscellaneous.

A Comical Courtship.

As a gentleman was passing along one of the more retired streets of London, he stumbled over the body of an old man, whom, on examination, he found in a state of excessive inebriaton, and who had, in consequence, tumbled down and rolled into the kennel. He had not gone many yards further when he found an old woman very nearly in the same circumstances. It immediately struck Mr. L. that this was some poor old couple, who, overcome by the fatigues of the day, had indulged too freely in some restorative beverage, whether, Hodges or Deady's the historian does not say. Full of this idea, and animated by his own charitable disposition, Mr. L. soon made arrangements for the reception of the poor couple into a neighboring public house, where the landlord promised that the senseless pair should be undressed and placed in a warm, comfortable bed. To bed they were put. Mr. L. then left them lying side by side, snoring in concert, and likely to pass together a more harmonious night than perhaps would have been the case, had they possessed the full enjoyment of their senses. L. journeyed homewards, filled with the satisfaction arising from the performance of a kind deed, and never reflected that there was a possibility of his having joined a pair whom the laws of God had not made one. The fact was, that the old man and the old woman were perfect strangers to each other, and their being found in a similar situation was purely accidental. In London, however, extraordinary it may appear, many poor folks get drunk at night, especially Saturday night, and what is not less wonderful, they are often in this state unable to preserve their balance—the laws of gravity exert their influence and the patient rolls into the kennel. Very soundly did this late united couple sleep and snore till morning, when the light broke upon them and disclosed the secret. Imagine the consternation of the old lady when the fumes of intoxication were dissipated, and she opened her eyes upon her sleeping partner; where she was or how she had been put there, she knew not.

It was clear she was in bed with a man, and that was an event which had never happened to her before—so she set up a scream and roused the old gentleman, whose astonishment was not a jot less than the old lady's. She sat on one end in bed, staring at him; he moved himself into a similar situation, and riveted his eyes upon her, and so they remained for a few instants, both full of wonderment. At last it struck the poor lady that this was some monster of a man, who had succeeded in some horrible design upon her honor; the idea in a moment gave her the look and manner of a fury; she flung out of bed and roared aloud, to the admiration of all the inmates of the house, who, attracted by the screams were already peeping in at the door of the room. "Make me an honest woman, thou wretch!" she cried. "Villain that thou art! make me an honest woman of me, or I'll be the death of thee!" Down she sat upon the bed stocks, and she attempted to dress herself; she interlarded her occupation with calling for vengeance upon her horrible seducer, who sat trembling at the other side of the bed, vainly attempting in his fright to insinuate his legs into his old tattered breeches. The landlord at last interfered with the authority of his station; and on inquiry, found that no breach had been made which could not easily be repaired. The old gentleman was asked if he had any objection to take his fair bed-fellow for a helpmate during the remainder of his life; he stammered out his acquiescence as well as he could, and the enraged virgin consented to smooth down her anger on satisfaction being made of her injured honor. The bargain was soon struck; the happy pair were bundled off to church amidst the laughing shouts of the mob, where a parson waited to make good the match too precipitately formed by our charitable friend.

Wellington and Napoleon.

Napoleon and Wellington are not enemies, but contrasts. Never did God, who delights in antithesis, produce a more striking contrast or a more extraordinary confrontation. On the one side, precision, foresight, geometry, prudence, a retreat assured, reverses prepared, an obstinate coolness, an impenetrable method, strategy, profiting by the ground, tactics, balancing battalions, carnage measured by a ploughline, war regulated watch in hand, nothing left voluntarily to accident, old classic courage, and absolute correctness. On the other hand, we have intuition, divination, military strangeness, superhuman instinct, a flashing glance (something that gazes like the eagle and strikes like lightning), all the mysteries of a profound mind, association with destiny; the river, the plain, the forest and the hill, summoned and to some extent compelled to obey the despot going so far as to tyrannize over the battle field; faith in a star bleaded with strategic science heightening but troubling it. Wellington was the Barême of war; Napoleon was its Michael Angelo, and the true genius was conquered by calculation. On both sides so nobody was expected; and it was the exact calculator who succeeded. Napoleon waited for Grouchy, who did not come; Wellington waited for Blucher, and he came.—*Les Miserables: by Victor Hugo.*

The Cabinet Crisis.

The *Tribune* Washington correspondent gives the following inside view of the solution of the Cabinet troubles:

Those who had the return of Mr. Seward to the State Department as the salvation of the country, ascribe the merit of the work which brought it at out jointly to Secretary Chase and the President. Mr. Chase having sent in his resignation, is said to have firmly refused to withdraw it if Mr. Seward retired from the Cabinet. The President as firmly refused to accept the resignation of either. To Mr. Seward he said that, although his feelings and interests perhaps dictated his withdrawal from the Cabinet at his juncture, patriotism required him to stay and help him through his administration; and in as much as his persistence in leaving would deprive him of the services of a Secretary of the Treasury on whom he leaned, he was doubly bound to reconsider his determination. It is said that the President then, with pleasant imperiousness, ordered both of the Secretaries to return to their Departments and resume their portfolios, and they both pleasantly did so.

Wellington's Strategy.

On a certain occasion during Wellington's campaign in the Pyranees, that "Great Caprain" being displeased with the dispositions General Picton had made for receiving the assault of Marshal Soult, who menaced him in front, ordered the plan to be entirely changed. But the difficulty was to delay the attack of the French until the change could be effected. This the "Iron Duke" accomplished in person, in the following manner:—Doffing his cocked hat and waving it in the air, he rode furiously to the head of a regiment, as if about to order a charge. There upon arose a tremendous cheer from the men, which was taken up by corps after corps, until it reverberated along the whole extend of Picton's line. As the roar died away, Wellington was heard to remark, musingly, as if addressing himself,—"Soult is a skillful but cautious commander, and will not attack in force until he has ascertained the meaning of these cheers. This will give time for the 6th division to come up, and we shall beat him." It turned out as he anticipated. Soult, naturally enough, supposed these shouts announced the arrival of large reinforcements, and did not attack until too late. Had he struck at the right moment he would have won an easy victory; as it was he met with a bloody repulse. This was strategy. Not the strategy of genius, engendered and executed in the same moment.

A BLONDIN 200 YEARS SINCE. — A note in Evelyn's Diary, August 15th, 1657 shows an acrobat's performance of his day, which beat M. Blondin's most afflicting feats all to nothing. It is worth extracting:—"Going to London with some company, we stepped in to see a famous rope dancer called the Turk. I saw even to astonishment, the agility with which he performed; he walked barefooted, taking hold with his toes only, of a rope almost perpendicular, and without so much as touching it with his hands; he danced blindfolded on the high rope, and with a boy twelve years old tied to one of his feet about 20 feet beneath him, dangling as he danced, yet he moved as nimbly as if he had but a feather. Lastly, he stood on his head on the top of a very high mast, danced on a high rope that was very slack, and finally flew down the perpendicular on his breast, his head foremost, his legs and arms extended, with divers other activities."

NEGROES IN MISSISSIPPI. — The negroes in great numbers are coming into Gen. Grant's lines, bringing horses, mules, and wagons. They are set at work ginning and baling cotton. They receive wages for their labor, and, it is said, they do twice the work they performed as slaves. There is every indication that if the masters were well disposed, the transaction from the system of involuntary labor to paid labor would be much easier than many have supposed.

SINGULAR CASE OF DEATH FROM BLEEDING.—A son of Martin Bowers, of Salem, bled to death last week from the effects of a scratch or prick in the roof of his mouth. Dr. Paget was called in, but, notwithstanding all the means usually resorted to in such cases were used, he could only succeed in checking the flow of blood for 36 hours, when the hemorrhage again commenced, and death soon followed. Mr. Bowers says he lost a child some time ago in a similar manner, viz., from a prick near the nostrils.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.—Upwards of 2000 rebel wounded had arrived at Richmond previous to Wednesday last.

A dispatch from Port Hudson, Dec. 14th states that the Federal gunboat *Essex* sunk a wooden boat anchored below that place on the 12th, when Capt. McLane hired a negro to load the *Essex*, which he did. A boat was immediately sent ashore from the *Essex*, when the cavalry under McLane fired upon the occupants, killing and wounding two. A fight is reported to have subsequently taken place between a battery of light artillery and the gunboats, in which the latter were driven off.

Gen. Floyd claims to have gained a victory at Piketown on the Kentucky border routing 4000 Federals, killing 50, taking 6 prisoners and capturing 9 flat-boats with valuable stores.

☞ The public feeling in the West of Scotland, regarding the murder case, is still very strong. On Tuesday and on Thursday, Nov. 26th, old Mr. Fleming was mobbed at Greenock on his way from Dunoyn to Glasgow, and a scuffle took place between the most violent of the mob and police, whose interference was necessary to protect him.

Letter from an Officer in the American Army.

In our last issue we gave a few extracts of a letter received by the relatives of the writer, who is serving at present in the Federal army under Gen. Burnside. It will, no doubt, be remembered his remarks then made—with respect to an onward move of the Federal army this winter—how disastrous such an attempt would be. It is quite probable he had the attack on Fredericksburg in view. His prophesy turns out to be pretty near correct. The following letter, just received, was written after the great battle at Fredericksburg, and will certainly be read with interest:

Cam, ——Regt., N. Y. V.,
North Bank Rappahannock River,
DECEMBER 18, 1862.

DEAR ——, Before this reaches you, you will have heard of our grand demonstration in front of Fredericksburg, or rather the ground where the ancient city once stood. We bombarded the city on the 11th, crossed the Rappahannock on the 12th, skirmished our way across the flats, established our picket line on the railroad track. The enemy formed their line along the bottom of a ridge of mountains about 300 yards distant from us. Our brigade was on the extreme advance; we were so close to one another that it was folly to try to hide. We were very friendly. The rebels invited us over to take dinner; they said they had "pies" for sale at ten cents a-piece. One of our Lieutenants told them to pick up and be ready to move at a moment's notice. They said they were ready for us at any time. One of them shot a pig that was roving about between the two lines, it was nearer us than them, and neither party dare go after it. One of the rebels proposed to send one man from each side and let them skin the pig where it lay, and divide fair; but the Captain of Company A was in command of that part of line, and he refused to do it; when our Colonel heard of it, he said the Captain was very foolish. They also offered us a Richmond *Dispatch* for a New York *Herald*. We had strict orders not to exchange papers; but I had a *Herald* in my pocket, and would have exchanged with them but our Captain knew I had it and borrowed it, for fear, I suppose, that I would give "aid and comfort" to the enemy. We have so many orders read to us about "aid and comfort" to the enemy, that we don't pay the slightest attention to them.

We formed the right of the left grand division (Franklin's) during the four days and nights that we stopped on the other side of the river. There was hard fighting on the right and left, and the estimate of our loss varies from 18,000 to 20,000 in killed, wounded and missing. The Pennsylvania reserves were formed on our left, and they alone lost 2,650; our loss was light,—our regiment only lost 3 men, and that was the fault of the Jersey brigade, who came to the front to give us a chance to sleep a little, when they saw the rebel pickets they fired on them, and of course they returned it, when the Jersey's charged on them, and the rebels fell back till they got the Jersey's within grape and canister range of a brass battery they had in rear, they opened the battery on the Jersey's and raked them to pieces. The whole brigade broke and ran towards us, the rebels followed. We advanced in line of battle, and when the rebels saw us advancing they retired. We regained our line, and all again was quiet. While advancing we lost 3 men. But I am writing what you will see in the papers, at least if you don't you ought to.

The whole thing was a failure, and can be summed up in a few words. We destroyed the city, crossed the river, stayed 4 days and nights, lost in all, I suppose, about 25,000 men, and retreated in the dead of night—without gaining a single "peg." Yesterday our men crossed with a flag of truce to bury the dead. I am in first rate health, and I breathe a good deal easier since I put the stream between me and the Confederacy.

Yours, &c.,

We wish our readers would try Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir for coughs, colds and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs, for we are confident from the abundance of evidence that it is one of the oldest and most reliable cough medicines in use. It is sold by the Druggists and Merchants in this country for 25 cents per bottle, and warranted. Henry's Vermont Liniment needs but a single trial to make it a household treasure in every family. Try it.

George Peabody & Co. have offered a reward of £1,000 for the discovery of the parties who have stolen £50,000 from the Bank of America.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale—Jas Hall.
do do do
do do do
Crown Land Department — Wm McDougall.
Notice—John Tully.
Notice—James Swinton.
Dr Cameron.
Cash for Wheat & Pease—Wm Cluxton.
The Magic Time Observer—Hubbard Bros. & Co.

Peterborough Examiner

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8TH, 1863.

MILITARY DRILL IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A short time ago the Hamilton *Times* under the above caption urged the duty of the legislature to enforce the exercise of drill in the Common Schools by enactments. Our contemporary points out the advantages that would accrue to the country by adopting the course recommended. We must say, notwithstanding our disapprobation of exciting a martial spirit in our midst—especially of teaching or fostering it in children—the subject is worthy of serious consideration. If on mature deliberation and reflection it is considered unwise or injudicious, by all means abandon it; if on the other hand, it appears prudent and beneficial, let it be adopted

By being anything but a combatant or a warrior, but on the contrary a friend and advocate for peace, and instinctively averse to a martial spirit, we cannot be charged in advocating the measure, with urging cherished views or opinions on the subject. So far from this, the views we advance are opposed to our cherished predilections, and are drawn from us as the result of honest conviction, in looking the matter fairly in the face.

In the present state of our world, we must admit that even among the civilized nations of the world, the art of war is considered one of the very first magnitude, and importance, and the nation that falls behind in the art or material for war, is sure to be the vassal of its more powerful assailant. The history of Europe for the last 200 years, goes to prove, that it is the aim of the strong to oppress the weak—that a system of aggression for the purpose of acquisition and conquest, has been steadily pursued by every nation therein. Our own nation for instance has had to fight for its preservation—has fought for conquest—has fought for plunder, has fought to keep hold of its colonies—has fought for honor. To accomplish these ends Britain has poured out her blood and treasure *ad infinitum*, and is as ready now as ever to repeat, what she has before done. Our neighbors the Americans, during their short history, up to the present time, have been happily almost exempt from the honors of war, with its hydra evils. But now they are engaged in a strife with themselves—the like is yet unrecorded on the page of history, and each party is sacrificing cheerfully their material interests to succeed. In fact no sacrifice is too costly to make to the demon of war, and no injury too great to inflict upon the foe.

In times of war, a peaceful neighbor may be assailed, from very questionable pretexts. The question then arises, and it comes home to every bosom. Shall we allow the foe to burn our towns, to deface our country, to rob and injure us, or shall we meet him and defend ourselves from his aggressions? It would require the very strictest sect of the Quakers to answer the latter otherwise than in affirmative.

Placed as we were a year ago, in imminent peril of a War between England and the United States, growing out of the Trent affair, with the sober reality staring us in the face, that Canada, in the event of a rupture, would be the battle field, who then hesitated for a moment to say that it was the duty of every one eligible to drill, to prepare himself for the threatened struggle. Scarcely one! What has happened may happen again. If it was right, then to defend our hearths, our families and homes it is right now to be prepared for an emergency which may overtake us any moment. If right to have men learn military drill it cannot be wrong to learn boys, who will soon become men. We now come to notice the reasons assigned for advocating the exercise of military drill in Schools.—1st. It tends to inculcate a spirit of subordination among the scholars, than which nothing is more important. 2nd. It tends to promote system and order in the school. 3rd. It conduces to the health and appearance of the individual, by cultivating that erect position favorable to the development of both. 4th. It is a relaxation from study—is alike profitable and agreeable to youth. 5th. A knowledge of military exercise may be of incalculable benefit in after life, and save many a precious hour in endeavours to learn it. And besides, the advantage of early training, when time is not considered so valuable, the youthful learner will be the best: "he that learns young learns fair" says the old proverb. 6th. By introducing a system of military drill in the Schools, the country would be relieved of a burden, and the Government could in short time muster and enrol a militia force equal to any emergency. There are other advantages which could be mentioned which we refrain from noticing just now. We ask our readers if they witnessed the exercises of the company of boys in the Union School at the late examination, whether they were not pleased to observe the proficiency shown by them from only fifteen lessons.

In spite of our "peace principles" we were delighted to witness the drill, and feel disposed to advocate its continuance, and ... We do not see however how ... made universal over the coun... the wisdom of legislative enactments. The difficulty of obtaining suitable drill masters, and the scattered condition of the schools in country places—are difficulties in the way—though not insuperable ones. There is no such difficulties, however, in Towns and Cities where it may be introduced at once with advantage.

THE DISSENTIENT SCHOOLS IN LOWER CANADA.

In Canada we have one school system for Upper Canada and another for Lower Canada. The former was founded upon a non-sectarian basis, and it would be a happy thing for us to-day, if this wise measure had been carried out, in its integrity.

The Lower Canada system on the contrary, if founded upon a sectarian basis, and that sect is Roman Catholic.

The Protestants living among the Catholics, are obliged either to send their children to these sectarian schools, or establish one for themselves, a task not easy accomplished. They are taxed by law like their Catholic neighbors for the support of the existing system, and to save themselves from the evils their children are exposed to by contamination in the existing schools, they have to go through all the trouble and expense, which Catholics have to do in Upper Canada, when they establish a separate school, and like them they often suffer from the want of sufficient means to employ a competent teacher.

The difficulties are so serious that Lower Canada Protestants are beginning to speak out on their grievances. It is the duty of the press to notice matters connected with the interests of the people wherever situated, and to advocate justice and right to all classes, irrespective of their origin, color or creed. The Montreal *Witness* lately in a lengthy article reviews the subject of the Schools in Lower Canada, points out the difficulties and hardships of the Protestant minority, owing to the existence of the state system of education there—contrasts it with the unsectarian system of Upper Canada, and goes so far to remedy the evil in Lower Canada as to assent to the abolition of both school systems if necessary.—The *True Witness* has been always an unrelenting enemy to the Upper Canada school system, but favorable to the system in its own section of the Province. It seems however of late to have come to the conclusion that if Protestants do really suffer as they are represented to do, to advocate the severance of School and State in Lower Canada as well as in Upper Canada. To be consistent with the opinions so often put forward on school matters it could not do less.

The Montreal *Witness* is ready to join its neighbor, and now asks us in Upper Canada to agree to the entire separation of School and State in Canada. The request is easier made than granted. The Montreal *Witness* knows that the people of Upper Canada are attached to their School system, and it also knows that they will not readily agree to part with it.

We must correct our cotemporary when he says "that the schools in Upper Canada are strictly unsectarian, they are neither Protestant nor Catholic; the teaching of denominational views is not allowed in them," and that the School system here is "unsectarian."

He knows that the system was at first established on an unsectarian basis, and he must know that it was shortly after successfully assailed by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, so that in 1850 the Upper Canada system was remodelled so as to allow Sectarian Schools for Catholics where "denominational views" are allowed to be taught. These Schools are established, upheld and supported exactly as the Common Schools, are in fact part and parcel of the system. We say most distinctly that the School system in this part of the Province is not unsectarian, but the reverse—and is as sure to fail sooner or later as that it exists. When the Episcopal applicants for Separate Schools become earnest in their demands, away goes our boasted semi-sectarian school system. To retrieve the error of granting Separate Schools is impossible—nothing remains but the destruction of our system, which will be produced by itself, and is but a question of time.

The difference said to be between the Common School of Upper Canada and those of Lower Canada, consists in the former being unsectarian, while the latter are sectarian. The Catholics in Upper Canada want sectarian schools; the Protestants in Lower Canada want non-sectarian ones. To the former the privilege is granted of obtaining their desire—the school system of Upper Canada provides how they may be obtained, and embraces them when so obtained, and in this sense we repeat that it is sectarian.

In Lower Canada, Protestants are allowed to have their separate or dissentient schools, as they are called, but they are equally dissatisfied with them as the Catholics are with their separate schools.

The systems of both Provinces we believe are doomed to fall.

While carried on as they are with so much manifest injustice, we care not how soon they fall. We are ready to join, however, to uphold a national system of Education, if strictly non-sectarian, not otherwise. So long as the present systems last may we expect the heart burnings, bickerings, and troubles to exist. No amount of writing or tinkering will avail or cause to make the malcontents satisfied with what they so heartily hate.

Board of School Trustees.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board was held on Tuesday night last, and the most important matter before it was the resolution of Mr. White's intended as the reply of the Board to the Circular of the Chief Superintendent, addressed to Boards of School Trustees in Cities and Towns. We regret to say that the resolution passed the Board by a majority of one. Had there been a full meeting we do not think it would have carried. The reason why we regret the passage of the resolution is, we are satisfied, that it does not gain the opinions of the majority of the Board, nor of their constituents.

It is to be regretted when such an important measure was to come up, that members were not there. As it is, in the meantime, we must submit to be misrepresented.

If the measure approved of by the Board becomes law, of which we have not the most distant idea, we should be in favour of appointing those members who voted for it to carry out the law. We should like to see them making a complaint before the Mayor that A. B. neglects to send his children to the school, and praying that he be fined for such neglect. The whole affair is too preposterous to talk seriously about. The people may as well know who voted for this absurd measure the other night. They are Messrs. White, Stevenson, Ford, Coulter and Kingan!! We hope these gentlemen may live to repent of their act in voting for such a measure.—The last named gentleman was led to vote for the resolution only because it condemned denominational schools—not that he was in favor of the coercive measure—like an unsuspecting fly he was caught by the sugar on the poison. We trust most of the others voted somewhat as did Mr. Kingan, for we are convinced that no sane man with common sense can view the matter fairly, following it to its issue, and still advocate its adoption. It is all very well to say that a compulsory tax for school purposes should be supplemented by compulsory measures to make those requiring education to go to School; but *it cannot be done in Canada.* It is simply absurd to entertain such an idea, and its advocates will be considered, and justly so we think, as enemies to civil liberty—as men wanting but the power to become the rerierest tyrants. Under a Theocracy, it was not made a condition that the State was to educate the child, or if it did, that the parents should be subjected to punishment for neglecting to send his child to receive State tuition.—The great lawgiver thus commands parents: "The words which I command thee thou shalt teach them diligently to thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou walkest in the way." &c. Would that some of our wiseacres would learn that it is the duty of the parent to educate his child—not the State—that in accepting State aid he must do so voluntarily—not compulsory.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS.

MAYOR—Charles Perry, Esq.

COUNCILLORS.

NORTH WARD. { Wm. Toole, H. Lawson, D. Carlyle.

SOUTH WARD. { J. Ryan, E. Burnham, W. Lundy.

EAST WARD. { S. Dickson, E. Fry, Dr. Ormond.

CENTRE WARD. { W. Cluxton, R. Nichols, J. Dixon.

The Elections passed off very quietly, and the best of good feeling prevailed; not a solitary vote was challenged in the East Ward. We congratulate the Town on their choice of Councillors.

RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED PANORAMA of the North and South which has been exhibiting so successfully in the different large cities and towns of Canada, will open here in the Town Hall, for the first time, this evening (Thursday.)

This entertainment so highly spoken of by our cotemporaries, enjoys a high reputation, and one which places it as a first-class affair before the public. It consists of some 46 magnificently painted artistic scenes, representing the principal events of interest in the great struggle now raging between the North and South, which, together with some excellent songs, descriptions and music, renders the whole entertainment amusing and interesting. We have no doubt Mr. Russell will draw crowded houses during his stay here.

FIRES.—The Barns of Mr. Wm. Boate, in the Township of Emily, were destroyed by fire on the night of Tuesday, the 30th of December. They contained five tons of hay, three horses, harness, waggon, farming utensils, &c. Loss about $1,000; insured for $400; supposed to be set on fire by parties stealing fowls.

Mr. John Carlow, Township of Dummer, had his barns destroyed by fire on New Year's night, by incendiarism. His loss is about $600; insured for $100.

Mr. John Whittington, of the Township of South Monaghan, had his barns, crop, horses and carriages destroyed a few evenings ago by fire. No insurance.

THE WEATHER which we noticed before as being so mild and open for the season continued until Tuesday night, when a light fall of snow and a hard frost reminded us of the sway of John Frost. We had two weeks of such open weather that the oldest inhabitant "could not call up a parallel." There was not a particle of snow but plenty of mud. We hope now to have snow and good sleighing, as they are much needed. Little produce has yet found its way to market. The demand for Wheat, Oats and Peas is good, and we hope to hear soon of better times.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADIES MAGAZINE for January, is received; in commencing another year, Leslie is determined to be ahead of anything yet published in the shape of a lady's Magazine.

Great prominence is given to fashions, needlework, patterns, and everything interesting to the ladies, while renewed efforts are made to make the literature and illustrations still more acceptable to all classes. With the present number a new tale is commenced, called "John Marchmont's Legacy," by the author of "Lady Audley's secret," &c.

Subscriptions received at Thos. Menzies' Book store, on George Street, Peterboro'.

SKATING in Peterboro', as elsewhere, is now all the go. The Little Lake last week was alive with a large number of all ages, sexes and conditions. The most novel sight to us was the lady skaters, and such a lot of them. We saw girls of some seven years, and old men of fifty-seven on skates. Skating as a charming recreation, and it seemed to be equally enjoyed by the lookers on as by the skaters. We hope to see this useful and rational sport kept up.

It is our painful duty to record the fate of another of our fellows under the demon influence of spirituous liquors. On the 5th instant, James Divine of Ashburnham, after recording his vote at the Municipal Election there, received some of that poisonous whiskey, he afterwards obtained so much of it that he was not able to return the whole way home, but had to be carried, was put to bed in that state of intoxication, and on the morning was found dead. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner Harvey, and a verdict returned that the deceased's death was caused by spirituous liquors, or by a fit induced by their use.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

MR. EDITOR,—Doubtless through the past year you have had many editorial trials and difficulties to contend with, but of course it is impossible for any one to do more than to sympathize with you in them. We cannot alleviate them at all—gladly would we if we could,—but it is to be hoped that you will have no objection in receiving the sympathies of your friends.—Your cares, anxieties and toils have been great through the past year, and *that* too for the benefit of the public, which deserves the highest eulogium that can be placed or bestowed.

And, as far as your poor *devils* are concerned, they too deserve praise for their task and labors through the year, and it is the prayer of your very humble servant that you and them may have many years to come, and succeed with your printing enterprise, and that with profit too.

During the year you have had much to do with a corresponding public, and some of it has been of great benefit to your readers, but during the last months of the year which has filed there has been many valuable and profitable effusions through the medium of your journal. But, at the same time, some of them has led to very unprofitable wrangling among your town-men, in particular one which occupied a great deal of space and precious time, and talent too, which has proved as yet of no particular value or interest to your readers, I have reference to the jargons of P. A. and Scribe. I believe had those two men taken their pens to a more useful subject it would have been better for all concerned, and I am of opinion that the success of your paper in a great measure depends upon the value of the articles inserted therein.

Now, sir, as a new year has dawned upon us it would be well for some of your able and willing talented correspondents to get up some question of use, or something of note, that to discuss in your paper would improve your readers and writers too. Let all be done in good nature and what would be the result? Why good friends with all parties. This, I believe, would be of more importance than all the "Brum hunts," or any such thing. I hope you will take this as only an opinion in the matter, hoping some abler pen will look at the subject and give their opinion. In the mean time I trust something will be done, and none will be better pleased than

C. W.

Norwood, Jan., 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—The newly organised Volunteer Company, under the command of Captain John Kennedy, assembled in their Drill Room, over Hopkins' Store, on Monday last.

Forty nine members attended, and the following Officers and non commissioned Officers were elected by the Company, viz:

Wm. N. Kennedy, *Lieutenant.*
A. Smith, *Ensign.*
John Watterson, *Color Sergeant.*
Thomas Galley, 1st do.
Wm. Croft, 2nd do.
F. W. Heather, 3rd do.
W. E. Geegan, *First Corporal.*
John Little, 2nd do.
David Roache, 3rd do.
Wesley Morrow, 4th do.

A Committee were then appointed to draft Rules, &c., Tuesdays and Fridays were appointed for Drill,—time, 8 o'clock, p. m. precisely.

I am, sir, yours truly,
E. A. WHYTE,
Secretary pro. tem.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

New Year's Day at Lakefield.

SIR,—The Volunteer Company, under the command of Capt. Vizard, turned out for the first time since they received their arms, &c. After marching to the School House grounds, where they performed several evolutions under the instruction of Color Sergeant Soult, they were formed as an advance guard and marched back to their drill room.

The inhabitants of North Douro should feel proud of so fine a body of men, and no doubt will give them the encouragement such an organization should receive.

After the Company were dismissed and their arms deposited in the armory a Shooting Match was got up, at which there were some excellent hits. Everything passed off very pleasantly.

A VISITOR.

Lakefield, January 2, 1863.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—you will oblidge by inseting the following:

FRIEND THOMAS,—I want a word with you. You say in the last *Review* that Mr. Burnhams objects to an Act legalizing the Railway Mortgage. Here friend Thomas you are in error. Mr. B. refuses an act which deprives the Town of some £18,000 under the flimsy pretence of securing the Mortgage, and which moreover he believes will have the effect of destroying the Mortgage altogether. Legalise the Mortgage by legislation if you will, but stop there.

Friend Thomas, you are mistaken when you say that "the Mortgage is not worth the paper it is written upon." Before you make such a bold assertion as this, and expect people to believe you, you will first need to study law a little while longer. Although "our Tom will make a very clever lawyer" and although he boasts of the advice which the *Review* gives to the rate-payers as to the value of the lease and Mortgage, yet friend Thomas recollect that you are only a man after all, and that all men, even our Tom, may be mistaken sometimes. And friend Thomas, don't forget that when a man is thought to be acting under the inspiration of interested parties his conduct is liable to suspicion. And let me just ask, (you need not answer unless you like) how does it come that after resisting, as you say, all you could the creation of the Mortgage, you now turn round and do all you can to disparage and throw away not only the security but the money as well. Would I be wrong if I insinuated that you may be influenced by the same reason, now that you was then, when you likewise did your best to prevent the construction of the road altogether. But we have got the road and no thanks to you, and we have got the Mortgage and we will enforce it, even if our Town stands in the way. Mr. B. assisted in making a good bargain for the Town, and he wants that bargain heartily carried out. And he don't particularly care to pay taxes all his life time for the purpose of absolving the railway of its obligations and to enrich the lessee at the expense of himself and the hardworking ratepayers of the town, even though our Tom says it must be done. The fact is, friend Thomas, though you may not yet have found it out, the people have not quite made up their minds to allow you to dictate to them what they are to do and what they are not to do. And they are not going to throw away some £300,000 even if our Tom says they must.

Friend Thomas, don't you know that it is not the part of a good Christian to abuse and vilify his neighbor. If I were to judge by the last *Review*, I am afraid if a man were to strike you on one cheek you would hardly turn to him the other. Solomon says that grievous words stir up anger, and I don't believe you can find justification in the Bible for calling people liars and other bad names and for trying to do them an injury. Such conduct is not becoming to a good Methodist, and one too who professes to have got the grace of God in his heart. The man who does such things will in vain stand up and promote charity and forgiveness, and the doing as we would like to be done by. His list of converts, I am afraid, would be small. Henceforth, friend Thomas, try to inculcate *and to practice* more the duty of human kindness. This is the advice of

A FRIEND.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

New York, Jan. 2,

Gen. Butler with his staff, and also Mrs. Butler, stopped in this city yesterday. He leaves for Washington to-morrow, it is rumored, at the request of the President.

PROCLAMATION.

Washington 1st Jan., 1863.

I, the President of the United States of America. A proclamation:

Whereas, on the 22nd of September, in the year of our Lord, 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States containing, among other things, the following, to wit, That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, where the people thereof shall there be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, henceforth and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such person, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their actual freedom; that the Executive will, on the 1st of January aforesaid, issue a proclamation designating the States and parts of States if any, in which the people therein respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong counter-balancing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such state and the people thereof, are not in rebellion against the United States. Now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for supporting said rebellion do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed, for the full period of 100 days, from the date of the first above-mentioned order, and designate as the States and parts of States therein, the people whereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following to wit:—Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except the 48 counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, and Norfolk including the city of Norfolk, and Portsmouth, and which excepted parts, are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued and by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within the designated States and parts of States are and henceforth shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons, and I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence unless in necessary self-defence, and I recommend them that in all cases where allowed they labour faithfully for reasonable wages; and I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be recived into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places; to man vessels of all sorts in said service, and upon this, sincerely supposed to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the Gracious favour of Almighty God, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the 87th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
By the President.
W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.

CAIRO, Jan. 3.

Despatches from Gen. Sherman, on the battlefield before Vicksburg, have been received at Helena on Saturday the 27th ult. Sherman disembarked his force on the left bank of the Yazoo river, ten miles above its mouth, and forming line of battle, advanced toward Vicksburg. After passing beyond the reach of the fire of the gunboats he encountered the enemy in force and a terrific conflict of five hours ensued. The enemy was driven back beyond the two bayous that grit the rear of Vicksburg, and from their entrenched works on the hill by our shells. Saturday night the two armies lay on their arms, with the two bayous intervening. During the night pontoons were constructed, notwithstanding a terrific fire from the enemy. At day-light on Sunday a concerted advance was made by Sherman's whole force. General Steel held the left, Generals Morgan and Blair the centre, and Generals A. L. and M. L. Smith the right. General Steele turned the enemy's right, so as to communicate with Morgan's division, it having been seperated by swamps running at right angles to the main front. By sunrise the whole force was engaged, and up to ten o'clock the musketry and artillery fighting was severe. The Confederates in front of Morgan's and Smith's divisions were intrenched on high and rising ground. The position was finally carried by storm. The gunboats did not co-operate, but the Benton engaged the fortifications at Haine's Bluff during the action and had several of her men killed. Capt. Gwynne, her Commander, was mortally wounded.

The 58th Ohio, 8th Missouri, and 2nd Kentucky regiments sustained considerable loss in the Saturday's fight

Louisville, Ky, January 3.

Telegraphic communication has been resorted between here and Nashville.

It is reported that Gen. Bragg was killed to-day. There has been fighting all day, but no particulars are given. Our forces are advancing, and the Confederates falling back across Stone River. It has been raining heavily all day in the vicinity of the battle field.

Second Despatch,

There was heavy cannonading to-day, until noon, when the Confederates attacked our left wing and were terribly repulsed.

There was very little fighting yesterday. Our forces do not yet occupy Murfreesboro. The Confederates attacked and destroyed our Hospital buildings on Thursday, they being strongly reinforced from the Confederate Army at Richmond.

Third Despatch.

There was a spirited engagement at Lavergne to-day between the Mounted Rifles and Engineers under Col. Innis and General Wheaton's Confederate cavalry. The latter were rowed with loss of 33 killed.

All contrabands captured by the Confederates on the Federate wagon trains are immediately shot. Twenty thus killed are lying on the Murfreesboro pike.

Major Stenmer and Captain King who were being conveyed away wounded from the battlefield in an ambulance were captured by the Confederates, taken four miles away and then paroled, and then thrown out on the road. Gen. Willieck is not killed, but is wounded and a prisoner.

Yesterday Gen. Rosecrans personally took command of the 4th U. S. cavalry and attacked Gen. Wheeler's Confederate cavalry who were cut to pieces and utterly routed.

Capt. Mark, Chief of Artillery on Gen. Thomas's staff, is mortally wounded.

The despatch from Col. Anderson to Headquarters here, says, we have whipped the enemy decidedly and are at Christiana, nine miles south of Murfreesboro on the railroad.

Fourth Despatch.

Nashville Jan. 3.

Col. McKee is reported killed. Our loss of officers is heartrending. The fighting today was light. It ceased last night with a terrible slaughter of the enemy.

Fifth Despatch.

Nashville Jan. 3, 5 p. m.

First days fighting was all our own way, but the right wing of our army fought itself into a bad position. The third day we repulsed the enemy with terrible slaughter, ourselves sustaining but slight loss.

Washington, Jan. 4.

The following has been received at the Navy Department.

Hampton, Roads Jan. 3, p. m.

To Hon. Gideon Welles. The Monitor, in tow of the Rhode Island, passed Hatteras Shoals Tuesday p. m. The weather was fine and promising. About nine p. m. squally weather commenced, and about 10 o'clock it blew hard. At half past one a. m. on Wednesday 31st, the monitor, having sprung a leak, went down Commander Bankhead and the officers and crew of the Monitor behaved nobly and made every effort to save the vessel Commander Frenchard, the officers and crew of the Rhode Island, did everything in their power to rescue the officers and crew of the Monitor.

The Rhode Island has just arrived. She passed the Montank at 3 30 this morning, fifteen to twenty miles to the northward of Hatteras, doing well. Weather fine.

S. P. LEE.
Acting Rear Admiral.

New York, Jan. 4.

A special despatch from Murfreesboro on Friday evening states that the Confederates were twice repulsed on Thursday in fierce attacks on our Centre and right.

On Thursday night Rosecrans ordered Beatty's brigade across the Stone river, on our left, which was accomplished.

On Friday evening the Confederates made a tremendous attack on our centre, but were handsomely repulsed. At the same time they threw immense masses of infantry against Beatty's brigade, driving it across the river, when Negley's and Davis' divisions went to their aid. A most desperate struggle ensued, and all the artillery on both armies was brought to bear. At last Negley ordered a change, when the Confederates gave way. The 78th pennsylvania charged home on the 27th Tennessee, capturing its colors. Another regiment charged and seized a whole Confederate battery. A grand shout of victory arose along his whole line. The left established itself on the east bank of the river, the centre holding the enemy's former position and the right holding its original position of Wednesday. The advantage is with us. The battle will be resume on Saturday, and all feel confident of victory.

Nassau dates of the 24th ult state that the Schooner Emma Tuttle, captured by the steamer Cambridge, while trying to run the blockade of Wilmington, had put into Rum Bay, Bahamas. There the British authorities refused to allow the vessel to go to sea again without a permit from the authorities of Nassau.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 4.—Everything is quiet along the Rappahannock.

Richmond papers of the 3rd inst. contain despatches from Murfreesboro of the 1st.

Gen. Bragg says the expedition under Gen. Forrest fully accomplished its object. The railroads are broken up in several places. A large amount of stores has been destroyed, many armies captured and 1,200 prisoners paroled.

General Morgan has done his work, but the full effect is not known.

The enemy in Tennessee and Mississippi is without telegraph or railroad communication with the rear.

Bragg's second despatch of the same day says the enemy has yielded his strong point and is falling back. We occupy the whole field, and shall follow.

Gen. Wheeler made a complete circuit of their army on the 30th and 31st. He destroyed 300 wagons loaded with baggage and commissary stores, and paroled 700 prisoners. He is again behind them and has captured an ordnance train. Today he secured several thousand stand of small arms. God has granted us a happy New Year.

Lynchburg papers of the 1st, contain the protestations of a serious breach made in the east Tennessee railroad, made by a body of Yankee troops who penetrated Tennessee, 90 miles through Pound Gap, burning the bridge at Zollicoffer, near Bristol, and that at Watson, nine miles beyond the bridge at Zollicoffer. It will require considerable time to repair them.

Murfreesboro, Dec. 31.

The bloodiest day of the war has closed. McCown's division attacked the enemy's right, driving them back with great slaughter.

By 3, p. m., the enemy had been driven back six miles from our left and centre. Our loss is heavy. Gen. Rains, Col. McNair, and Col. Anthony, of the 67th Mississippi, are killed. Col. Black, 8th Georgia, C. L. Fisk 25th Louisiana, mortally wounded. Whitney's cavalry captured 200 prisoners, a large supply of wagons, and 400 beeves.

Richard Yeardon, of Charleston, offers $10,000 for the capture of Gen Butler.

The Confederate Congress meets on the the 12th instant.

Nashville, Jan. 5.

The New York *Herald* has the following despatch:—The wounded officers who have arrived from the front say that Murfreesboro is certainly evacuated. The Confederates retire to Tullahoma. Gen. Stanley is pursuing the Confederate rear guard. The Confederates attacked us on Saturday night and got whipped and driven back. We lost 1,000 in killed and wounded and 4,000 prisoners. The Confederate loss is very large!

Johnson Landing, 17 miles up Yazoo River Dec. 27, via Cairo, Jan. 5.—The expedition reached this point yesterday, and the troops debarked last under cover of the gunboats in safety, and marched inland to get in the rear of the enemy. A force has been occupied to-day building bridges to get to the position.

Gen. Sherman issued orders to move into the bluffs, commanding Vicksburg, tomorrow at four p. m. There is every prospect of success.

The gunboats shelled the batteries at Haines' bluff to-day for an hour and a quarter with indifferent success. The enemy have seven batteries of heavy rifled guns on each of these bluffs. The bulk of their army is reported to comprise 14,000 men.

Do Good to Others.

"Who blesses others in his daily deeds,
Shall find the healing that his spirit needs;
For every flower in others' path way thrown,
Confess its fragrant beauty on his own."

If this be true the proprietors of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" must be the recipients of blessings innumerable. Its the safest and most sure remedy for sudden colds, rheumatism, burns, Sprains, &c., and removes all kinds of pains almost directly on is applied. 25 cents per Bottle. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Wars and rumours of wars have come at last. What the future may have in store for us we do not know. It is a sorrowful sight to see a great country borne down by the terrible scourge of war. However, let it content us that Downs. Elixir, the great remedy for Coughs, Croup, Asthma, &c and Henry's Vermont Liniment, the new Pain-Killer still remain with us. We would say to our suffering friends, read the advertisement in another column and get a bottle of each and try them. Price 25 cts. Sold everywhere.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—A singular coincidence occurred in Toronto last week. Two Sheriff's officers died on the night of the 16th inst., one named Mr. James Edwards, aged 33 years, the other named Mr. Charles Roddy, aged 62 years. They had been fellow-officers for many years together, and have been often heard to crack jokes as to which would live the longest, as they had been complaining of late. Singular to say, they died on the same day, the same hour, and some say the same minute; and still further, although there was no prearrangement, the two funerals met on Parliament street and joined in one. They were put in the same vault, and the one funeral service was made to serve them both.—*Mirror.*

A French sportsman, in the neighborhood of the wood of Chatmarais, recently hunting, shot an unusually large raven, which had round one of his legs a small iron ring, on which were engraved the words—"Born at Courtrai, in 1772." This fact goes to confirm the tradition that ravens live a century and upwards—though, to be sure, the present raven deceased a little under a century *by accident.*

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR BURNSIDES' FAILURE.—The Washington *Star* has an article pointing out the mismanagement in regard to the pontoon bridges and repairs of the Aquia Creek railroad, and asks for an investigation by Congress, to ascertain who was to blame for the delay, which has rendered abortive the plans of Burnside's command.

Peterboro' Markets.

Thursday, January 8, 1863.

	$	c.	$	c.
Flour ₩ brl	4	25	@ 4	50
Wheat ₩ bush. fall	0	80	@ 0	85
Spring Wheat ₩ bush	0	70	@ 0	57
Butter ₩ lb in firkins	0	12	@ 0	13
Potatoes	0	35	@ 0	40
Barley ₩ bush	0	50	@ 0	60
Oats "	0	25	@ 0	30
Peas "	0	40	@ 0	50
Pork ₩ cwt	3	00	@ 3	50
Beef ₩ cwt	3	50	@ 3	00
Hay ₩ ton new	8	00	@ 14	00
Hides ₩ cwt	4	50	@ 0	00
Eggs, per dozen	0	15	@ 0	00
Cord wood	1	00	@ 2	00
Turnips	0	12	@ 0	12½
Fowl, per pair	0	15	@ 0	20
Sheepskins	0	75	@ 1	00
Apples	0	40	@ 1	00
Geese	0	25	@ 0	30
Turkeys	0	50	@ 0	60
Carrots	0	15	@ 0	17
Straw	1	50	@ 2	50

A GOOD THING—TRY IT!

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pains from the system.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the back and side.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER relieves Pains in the head and Sick headache.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Bilious Cholic & Cramps in the stomach.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentry, and Bowel Complaint.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Sudden Colds and sore Throat.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Neuralgia, Tic douloureux, & Toothache.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER cures Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, Chilblains, &c
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is also an excellent thing for Strains, Sprains Sounds and Bruises. It takes away all pain the moment it is applied.

No family should be without a Bottle of THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Price 25 Cents Per Bottle.
All orders should be addressed to
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.
Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and W. Coulter. H. Turner, Millbrook. A. Goodfellow, Springville. Alex. Campbell, Keene. And all Medicine dealers

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a Prescription by Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen

THIS well known Antidote to the Impurities, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fulness in the Head, Hysterics, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hypochrea, Cold Extremities, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the second page of pamphlet are well observed.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will secure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, C. W.
General Agents for the Canadas.
Sold in Peterboro by Ormond & Gilmour, A. W. Kempt, and W. Coulter. H Turner, Millbrook. A. Goodfellow, Springville Alex. Campbell, Keene. And all Medicine dealers.
May 8, 1862. 19

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered as for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult breathing, Sore throat &c., &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

To Vocalists and Public Speakers, these Wafers are pecul

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

George Rees, *Plaintiff*
vs.
George Henderson, Leon Calnse, and James Chesterey, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 3, North of Brock Street and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterboro', and No. 1, East of Commercial Street, in the Township of Smith.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, August 12th, 1862. 23

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday the 9th day of Dec., at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Nov. 25th, 1862. 48

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday the 23rd day of December, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Dec 9th, 1862. 50

The above sale stands still further adjourned, till Tuesday the 6th day of January, 1863, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Dec. 23rd, 1862. 52

The above sale stands further adjourned till Tuesday the 20th day of January, 1863, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, January 6th, 1863. 2

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, John D. Armour, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The Honourable Henry Ruttan, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
The Honourable Sidney Smith, John D Armour and James B. Fortune, *Defendants.*

Lot No. 30 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Dummer

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Nov. 5, 1862. 45

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday the 9th day of December, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Nov. 26th, 1862. 48

The above sale stands further adjourned till Tuesday, the 23rd day of December, 1862, at the same hour and place

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Dec. 9th, 1862 48

The above sale stands still further adjourned till Tuesday, the 6th day of January, 1863, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Dec. 23rd, 1862. 52

The above sale stands further adjourned till Tuesday, the 20th day of January, 1863, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 6, 1863. 2

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit: } WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 14th day of April, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:—

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Joseph Dixon and Robert Irvison, *Plaintiffs,*
vs.
James Baxter, *Defendant.*

Part of Park Lot No. 11, on Lot No. 13, in the 13th concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing by admeasurement one acre and two roods, more or less, and described as follows: commencing on the southern limit of the said Park Lot, and at the south west angle of that part of the said Park Lot, sold to William Clarkson, being fourteen chains, fifty links, more or less, from the south east angle of the said Park Lot, thence north, parallel with the eastern limit of the said Park Lot, three chains, thirty-four links, more or less, to the rear of the said Park Lot, thence west along the rear of the said Park Lot, three chains, seven links, more or less, to where a post has been planted, thence south, parallel with the western limit of the said Park Lot, three chains, thirty-four links, more or less, to the southern limit of the said Park Lot, thence east along the said southern limit, three chains, thirty-five links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

Part of Lot No 1, west of George street, and north of Hunter street, in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows, commencing on George street, foresaid, at a point twenty feet south of the north-east angle, thence south along George street, forty feet, thence west one hundred feet, thence north forty feet, hence east to the place of beginning.

Subdivision lot No 3, as laid down on the plan of the church wardens of St. John's Church, registered in the Registry Office of the County of Peterborough, of lot No 7, West of George Street and North of Murray Street, and lot No 7, West of George Street and South of McDonnell Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

Block 3, in the 8th range of the Town of Peterborough. Lot No 26, in the 9 h Concession of the Township of Otonabee, part of lot No 2, West of George Street and South of Brock Street, in the Town of Peterborough, and described as follows. Commencing at a point on the Corner between Brock Street and Chambers Street, sixteen feet West of the boundary line, between lots No 1 and 2, West of George street and South of Brock street, thence south along Chambers street forty feet, thence West ninety feet, thence Nort forty feet, thence East ninety feet to the place of beginning; and lot No 4, West side of Chambers street in Chambers Block, being part of the said lot No 2.

JAMES HALL. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Jan. 6th, 1863. 2

BOARD.

A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accomodated with Board and Lodging at
Mrs. DOWLING'S,
Charlotte Street.
Peterborough, Dec. 23rd, 1862. 1-3in-p

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the Senior Board of Inspection for the County of Peterboro', will be held on

TUESDAY, 5TH OF MAY, 1863,

IN THE SCHOOL HOUSE, AT TEN A. M.

☞ Teachers holding third class certificates issued a year or upwards ago, are required to have them renewed.

By order,
J. EDWARDS, Secretary.
Peterboro', Dec., 1862. 52-tf

CHRISTMAS ALE.

THE undersigned being appointed sole agent in the Town for

Aldwell's Celebrated Toronto Ale,

is now prepared to supply the trade and private family's at Reduced prices for Cash.

JAS. CAMPBELL.
HUNTER STREET.

N.B.—This Ale is put up in Kegs and Barrels from 10 to 46 gallons each, to suit purchasers.
Peterboro, Dec. 23rd, 1862 52

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Peterboro' Post Office up to January, 1863. Persons calling will please ask for advertised letters.

Allen, Mrs	Irven, Frederick
Adams, Mrs W	Ingles, James
Brasse, Peter	Jacob, Alexander
Bancroft, Marshall	Jay, Samuel
Bourne, John	Johnston, Robert
Baker, Samuel	Jeffery, Robert
Bennett, Miss Mary J.	Jenkinson, Thos
Bickerton, John	Kerr, Wm
Collins, Mrs Mary	Kinser, J
Chatten, William	Kinnard, Mrs John
Charles, John B	Lillies, John
Chambers, Wm	Lynch, Bryan
Caldwell, Mr	Leach Mary Ann
Collins, Miss Elizabeth	Mooney, John
Conners, Mrs Cath's	Mulvey, Miss Elizabeth
Conners, Miss Johan'h	McMan, Hugh
Connolly, Michael	McKee, Wm
Collins, Miss Marg't	North, N
Donnelly, Daniel	Neiley, John S
Doherty, Miss Anna	Norquot, Mr Sen'r
Davies, Joseph	Nash, Peter
Davis, John	O'Grady, Ann
Derby, John	Parsons, Samuel
Dineen, Miss	Parnell, John
Erskin, George	Regan, James
Foster, Mrs Catherine	Riordan, James
Ford, John	Swinson, George
Grasses, Richard	Simpson, Wm
Galven Catherine	Stevenson, John
Gilbert, Symbe Ann	Stutt Mrs. Mary
Gardener, W H	Tharp, Fred S G
Graham, W M	Towns, Edward
Hamblin, Levi B	Woods, J A
Henry, John	Wallace, Mrs Marg't
Hughes, S C	Wright, Henry W
Hutchison, George	Wilson, Wm
Hughes, Mrs Jas L	Young, Matthew

B. J. CARVER, *Postmaster.*

Peterboro, January 1st, 1863. 1

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE. 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, first issued in 1841, now in its twenty-second year, has obtained both a larger and more widely diffused circulation than any other newspaper ever published in America. Though it has suffered, in common with other Journals, from the volunteering and departure of tens of thousands of its patrons to serve in the War of the Union, its circulation on the 6th of December, 1862, is as follows:

DAILY	50,125
SEMI-WEEKLY	17,250
WEEKLY	148,000
Aggregate	215,375

Preeminently a Journal of News and of Literature The *Tribune* has political convictions, which are well characterized by the single word REPUBLICAN. It is Republican in its hearty adhesion to the great truth that "God has made of one blood all nations of men"—Republican in its assertion of the equal and inalienable rights of all men to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—Republican in its attachment, earnest, defiant, hostility to every scheme and effort of the Slave Power, from the Annexation of Texas to the great Rebellion, to grasp the empire of the New World and wield the resources of our country for its own aggrandizement—Republican in its antagonism to the aristocrats and despots of the Old World, who fondly hail in the perils and calamities suddenly thrust upon us by the American counterpart the verdict and ruin of the Model Republic—Republican in its hope and trust, its faith and effort, that the atrocious Rebellion must result in the signal overthrow of its plotters, and the firm establishment of equal rights and equal laws throughout the whole extent of our country, wherein Liberty and Union shall indeed be "one and inseperable" henceforth and forever.

The *Tribune* devotes attention in calmer times, and to some extent in these, to Education, Temperance, and Agriculture, Invention, and whatever else may minister to the spiritual and material progress and well-being of mankind; but for the present its energies and its columns are mainly devoted to the success of the War for the Union. Its special correspondents accompany every considerable army and report every important incident of that great struggle which we trust is soon to result in the signal and conclusive triumph of the National arms and in the restoration of Peace and Thrift to our bleeding country. We believe that no otherwise can a fuller or more accurate view of the progress and character of this momentous conflict be obtained than through the regular perusal of our columns And we earnestly solicit the cooperation of all friends of the National cause, which we regard and uphold as that of Universal Humanity, to aid us in extending its circulation.

TERMS.

The enormous increase in the price of printing paper and other materials used in printing newspapers, compels us to increase the price of *The Tribune*. Our new terms are:

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy.....3 cents.
Mail Subscribers, one year (311 issues).....$8

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year (104 issues)..$3.
Two Copies, one year.....$5.
Five Copies, one year.....$12.
Ten Copies, one year.....$22.50.

An extra copy will be sent to clubs of 20 and over.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year (52 issues).....$2.
Three Copies, one year.....$5.
Five Copies one year.....$8.
Ten Copies, one year.....$15.

Any larger number addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten

Twenty copies, to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. To Clubs of thirty the semi-weekly *Tribune* will be sent gratis. To clubs of fifty the daily *Tribune* will be sent gratis.

Address THE TRIBUNE.
Tribune Buildings, NEW-YORK

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Subscribers who send money by Express, must prepay the Express charges, else it will be deducted from the remittance.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.
for 1863.
will be ready about Christmas.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders in the Allandale Mills Joint Stock Company, that a meeting will be held

On Friday 9th Jan., '63,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., in the UNION HALL, Allandale, for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM WEST, *President.*
Allandale, 24th Dec. 1862. 2-3in

CRAWFORD'S NEW BOOK BINDERY.

CRAWFORD BRO would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Peterborough and vicinity, that after a number of years experience in the principal Book Binderies of Canada, and recently from Brown Bro. Toronto, the largest Blank Book Manufactory in the country, and for the last six months in R. Whiteley's Bindery, Peterboro', are now prepared to receive orders and to execute Book Bindery in all its branches.

BIBLES, PRAYER & HYMN BOOKS
MUSIC,
MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS,
And all manner of old Books,
RE-BOUND

In Morocco, Sheep and Calf, &c Half-Calf, with Plain, Marble, or Gilt Edges, at very moderate prices. Bank Books, with every style of ruling, made to order on the shortest notice, and

AT LOWER PRICES

than they can be bought in any other Bindery in Peterborough.

☞ Persons desiring to have Binding done will please leave their address at Mr. Menzies' Book Store, the *Examiner* Office or at the Bindery. Books called for and delivered.

CRAWFORD BRO.
Peterboro', Dec. 1862. 52

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Capital - - $1,000,000.

MANAGER, A. G. RAMSAY, ESQ.

EVERY security, advantage and facility which prudence or liberality can suggest, are offered by this Company. The rates, which are founded on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British Offices.

Tables of Rates for any form of Life Assurance may be obtained on application.

The Company has agents in all the principal Towns throughout Canada, and a correspondent in London (England) authorized to accept premiums when that may be convenient to the assured.

Every information may be obtained at the Head Office, in Hamilton, C. W., or at any of the Agencies.

Agents in Peterborough:
W. CLUXTON AND GEO. A. COX
Peterboro, Dec. 17th, 1862. 51-tf

EMPLOYMENT.

THE Undersigned has, for several years past, been engaged in a business, which has yielded him at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, and is now willing to teach it to others. The business is of a highly useful and general character, adapted both to cities and villages, and one that any person of ordinary capacity, young or old, male or female, can acquire with a few hours' practice, and by which they can secure a very handsome income. Several young ladies who have received instructions from me, both in New York State and Pennsylvania, are earning upwards of $15 per week by it, and there is no reason why any one else cannot do the same. Invalids, even, can do well by it, as it is no peddling affair, but a business that is perfectly respectable. Gentleman and ladies of leisure who would like to learn the business for their own amusement or pleasure, will find the practice of it a pleasant pastime, and all that they will take great interest in. On receipt of $1, I will send printed instructions by which any person can readily acquire the art, and these instructions will also contain every particular relative to the carrying it on so that it will be highly profitable. The purchaser of the "printed instructions" will also be authorized to teach it to others; and I have sometimes received as high as $200, for teaching it personally to a single individual. I would state further that $1.50 or $2 will buy everything that is necessary to commence the business with, and the articles can be got almost anywhere, in city or country, or if preferred, I can furnish them. ADDRESS ALVORD T PARSONS, No. 36 Liberty St., New York.
Dec. 17 1862 51-3m.

TO OLD SETTLERS & OTHERS

WISHING TO OBTAIN

FARMS IN UPPER CANADA.

THE CANADIAN

Land & Emigration Co'y, Limited,

OF LONDON, ENGLAND,

Capital, £250,000 Stg.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HALIBURTON, Chairman, offer for sale

250,000 Acres

OF LAND IN THE

COUNTIES OF PETERBORO & VICTORIA

consisting of parts of the

Townships of DYSART, DUDLEY, LONGFORD, GUILFORD, HARCOURT, HARBURN, BRUTON, HAVELOCK, &c., &c.

The following are some, among many other inducements held out to parties who may choose to take up lands in the above Townships:

Ten per cent of the purchase money paid to Government by the Company for these lands will be expended in constructing really good roads; these roads will intersect the Government Roads; namely, the Bobcaygeon, Victoria Borough and Peterson Roads, at convenient points and will converge to various Town plots which the Company have in view to lay out in very carefully selected sites. The Town Plots will, it is anticipated,—the whole of them being connected by good roads (for the construction of which the country affords excellent facilities)—become each the centre of a new and flourishing settlement private enterprise in establishing Stores, Mills, &c., will here soon find its reward, and the several towns and lots will thus belong as it were knit together by good roads, will derive from that fact great advantages and mutual support

In addition, the watchful supervision of the Company over every part of their land will greatly tend to advance the interests of the districts, which, being in the middle of Upper Canada, possessing a fertile soil, and a climate unsurpassed in its healthful effects upon the human frame, offers superior attractions, and all the elements of rapid progress and permanent prosperity

For terms, and further information, apply, personally, or by letter (post paid) to

FREDERIC T. ROCHE,
AGENT.
Duke Street, Toronto
Dec. 17th, 1862. 51-3m.

ROBE STOLEN!

A LARGE SLEIGH ROBE, made out of Bear and Wolfe Skins, trimmed with red and blue, was stolen from the Fur Store of the subscriber on Tuesday evening last. Any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the guilty parties will be handsomely rewarded.

WM. LECH.
Peterboro', Dec. 24, 1862. 5

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

A CONVENTION of Teachers and other friends of Education, in the County of Peterborough, will be held in the Grammar and Union School Building,

On Saturday, Jan. 10th, 1863,

To commence at 10 a. m.

LET ALL INTERESTED ATTEND.
Peterboro', Dec. 30 h, 1862. 1

BOARD & LODGING.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN OR LADIES can be accomodated with Board and Lodging at

MRS. SAWERS',
On Reid Street, near Mr. Thos. Eastland's.
TERMS MODERATE.
Peterboro', Dec. 24, 1862. 52

MONTREAL CHEAP CASH STORE,

Dickson's Block,
GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

THE best place in Peterboro' to purchase every description of

Ready-made Clothing.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.

A First Class Tailor on the Premises; and all orders for Clothing made up as neatly and as fashionably and at lower prices than any other house in the trade. The Fall Stock, which has been received, is very full and well selected in cloths of every variety.

A call and examination of my stock solicited.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Dickson's Block, George St.,
Peterboro', C. W.
November 8th, 1862. 46-tf

The Hamilton 'Evening Times.'

THE *TIMES* is issued every Evening in time for the Mail going West, and the Great Western Railway, and contains all the Telegraphic despatches from the Seat of War, arrivals of Steamers, New York Markets, and a compendium of the news of the day Local and Provincial.

Enjoying a Circulation of more than double any other paper published West of Toronto, it affords an excellent medium for Advertising!

☞ Terms for Advertising, Reasonable.
Subscription,—$6 per annum, in Advance.

The Weekly 'Times'

is issued every Friday Morning, and contains all the important News of the Day—Editorials, Tales, Miscellaneous Matter, Markets, &c., &c., —and is mailed to subscribers at

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

The *Weekly Times* is the cheapest and best Family Paper published in Canada.

Address all letters, postpaid to

T. & M. McINTOSH & Co.,
Publishers of the "Evening Times,"
Hamilton, C. W. 51

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED, a Situation by a good Salesman, who has had twelve years experience in Dry Goods and General Stores. Salary not much an object as a permanent engagement.

For further particulars, address by letter to

J. H. N.
Box 133, P. O., Peterboro'.
Peterboro, November 18th, 1862. 47

Coffee and Chocolate!

☞ **GOOD, FRESH AND CHEAP.**

OGILVY & HOOD.
George Street, Peterboro'.
November 18th, 1862. 47

ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN!

The Best Mechanical Paper in the World.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

VOLUME VIII—NEW SERIES.

A NEW VOLUME of this popular Journal commences on the first of January. It is published weekly, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

TO THE MECHANIC & MANUFACTURER.

No person engaged in any of the manufacturing pursuits should think of "finding without" the *Scientific American*. It costs but six cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which cannot be found in any other publication

TO THE INVENTOR.

The *Scientific American* is indispensable to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of invention in this country. We are also receiving, every week the best scientific journals of Great Britain France and Germany; thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals whatever we may find of interest to our readers.

A pamphlet of instructions as to the best mode of obtaining Letters Patent on new inventions is furnished free on application.

Messrs. Munn & Co. have acted as Patent Solicitors for more than seventeen years, in connection with the publication of the *Scientific American*, and they refer to 20,000 patentees for whom they have done business

No charge is made for examining sketches and models of new inventions and for advising inventors as to their patentability.

CHEMISTS, ARCHITECTS, MILLWRIGHTS & FARMERS.

The *Scientific American* will be found a most useful Journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interest of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and millowners will be found in the *Scientific American*, which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which farmers are interested will be found discussed in the *Scientific American*: most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS.—To mail subscribers: Three Dollars a year, or One Dollar for four months. The volumes commence on the first of January and July Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

Western and Canadian money or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra on each year's subscription to prepay postage.

MUNN & Co. *Publishers*,
37 Park Row, N. Y.
51

A Large & Varied Assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES, JUST TO HAND.

Warranted, Fresh, Cheap, and of First Quality!

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.
November 18th, 1862. 47

BLACK TEAS!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE best

Assortment of Black Teas

ever offered in Town.

Very fine English Breakfast Congou at 2s 6d.
Very finest English Black, at 4s. 6d.

OGILVY & HOOD.
George Street, Peterboro'.
November 18th, 1862. 47

SIGN OF THE

CIRCULAR SAW,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH,

ROBERT HAMILTON,

IMPORTER OF

British and American Hardware,

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Ropes, Chains, Agricultural Implements, Bar, Rod, and Hoop Iron, Nails, Panels, Glass and Putty, Sporting & Blasting Powder, Carpenter's House Furnishing in great variety, a large assortment of Table

KNIVES AND FORKS,

Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Plated ware, &c., Saws, Files, Rasps, &c.

Having imported the above articles from the manufacturers, he is

Able and Determined to Sell Hardware

TO MEET THE HARD TIMES,

☞ **At Unprecedentedly Low Prices!**

Cash purchasers will consult their own interests by giving him a call.

Peterboro, Nov. 26th, 1862. 49

Groceries & Provisions.

ALL FRESH STOCK!

H. MORROW,

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS, THAT HE HAS JUST RECEIVED A COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY,

CONSISTING OF A LARGE VARIETY OF

TEAS AND SUGARS

SUCH AS

Young Hyson, Imperial,
Gunpowder, Japan,
Uncolored Japans, Young Hyson, &c.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK TEAS.

He would respectfully solicit an examination of his stock, as he is convinced that his

PRICES will be FOUND LOW,

If not LOWER than any House in Town!

Peterborough, December 9th, 1862. 50

$10,000 WORTH OF GROCERIES. FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has opened a new store in the building lately occupied by R. B. McDougall, where he offers for sale a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, consisting in part of

SUGARS OF ALL KINDS.

Teas, Coffee, Spice, Rice, Tobacco,

COAL OIL LAMPS,

OF THE MOST IMPROVED KINDS,

COAL OIL, AMERICAN STONE WARE,

OF EVERY VARIETY,

And other articles too numerous to mention.

Well knowing [after an experience of twenty years in the trade] that the "nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling," he will sell for small profits, having bought his stock with CASH he is confident that he can sell goods for *ready pay cheaper* than any other merchant in Peterboro'. As the goods offered for sale by the undersigned *are all paid for*, he does not confine himself to selling them "*cheap for cash only*," but will cheerfully exchange them for all kinds of country produce, *at cash prices*. The subscriber does not attempt to enumerate all the articles which he offers for sale.

☞ Call and examine the goods and see how cheap the "yankee" can sell them.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD, McDOUGALL, STAND. ☜

A. WILLIAMS.
Peterboro', Nov. 19th, 1862. 47

MILLAR & BERTRAM

HARDWARE & IRON MERCHANTS,

5 Market Block, George Street,

HAVE now received, and offer for sale, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES, A large and well assorted stock of

BAR IRON, HORSE NAILS, FILES, RASPS,

ANVILS, VICES, BELLOWS,

AND GENERAL BLACKSMITH'S FURNISHINGS,

Carpenters' Tools,

of every description, from the best Manufacturers.

SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS,

BEST PROVED CHAINS,

Broad and Narrow Axes, Cross Cut Saws,

and all other Hardware required for Lumbering operations,

GRAIN SCOOPS, HAY & STRAW KNIVES

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

They have also a very select stock of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, AND GENERAL SHELF HARDWARE,

an inspection of which is respectfully solicited.

Peterboro' November 13, 1862. 47

DIARIES! DIARIES! DIARIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DIARIES,

All Qualities, Styles and Prices!

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE

Cheap for Cash, at
T. MENZIES' Bookstore
Peterboro, Nov 6, 1862. 45

ALMANACS.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC FOR 1863.

Received by
T. MENZIES.
Peterboro', 13th Nov. 1862. 46

JUST PUBLISHED.

"Forget Me Not Polka!"

DEDICATED TO THE LADIES OF PETERBOROUGH,

BY W. PHILP.

Copies of which can be had at Callender & Peterland's Music Rooms, Scott's Building.

Price 25 Cents.
Peterboro, Oct. 27th, 1862. 44

LARD WANTED.

THE subscribers will take any quantity of good clean Lard

In Exchange for Goods.

LEMAY, TURCOTTE & Co.
Peterboro', 26th Nov., 1862. 48

Christmas & New Year!

CHOICE FRESH FRUITS,

and all sorts of

Christmas and New Years Goods,

At greatly REDUCED PRICES during the Holiday Season.

CALL and see GOODS & PRICES.

OGILVY & HOOD
George Street, Peterboro
December 17th, 1862. 51

PORT AND HERRY WINES!

Brandy, Gin, Rum,

SCOTCH, IRISH & CANADIAN WHISKIES

In Wood and Bottle,

All at Lowest Prices.

OGILVY & HOOD.
George Street, Peterboro'.
November 18th, 1862. 47

TEAS! TEAS!

JUST RECEIVED, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Young Hyson,
Imperial,
Gunpowder,
Young Hyson,
Uncolored Japans, &c.

Which will be offered at the Lowest possible Prices.

FINE YOUNG HYSONS 3s 9d. upwards,

Call and see samples and prices.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'
November 18th, 1862. 47

GOLD AND SILVER ELECTROPLATING

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Peterboro' and surrounding country, that he is prepared to Electroplate either in Gold or Silver, such as

WATCHES,
WATCH GUARDS,
FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c., &c.,

at his residence, Hunter street, west of the Union Hotel.

All work executed in a superior style.

GEORGE ALLEN.
Peterboro', Dec. 2nd, 1862. 49-1y

LOOK HERE!

Good Mixed Tea at 2s 2d per lb.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro.
November 18th, 1862. 47

LOOK AT THIS!

NEW CASH STORE!

All Fresh Stock!

Scott & McDonald,

NO. 2, MARKET BLOCK,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH,

HAVE opened in the Store lately occupied by W. A. Scott, a large and entirely new Stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

Which, from the peculiar advantages possessed by them in buying, they will sell at the lowest prices for CASH ONLY.

Their Stock will be found very complete, comprising in Dry Goods

Prints, Delanes, Coburgs,
Cashmeres, Reps, Winceys,
Hosiery, Regattas, Tickings,
Flannels, Cloths, &c., &c., &c.
Groceries, Teas, Tobaccos,
Coffee, Sugar, Rice.

☞ And every other class of Goods required for Family use.

In Boots and Shoes our Stock will be found large and at

LOW PRICES.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our Stock, being convinced that we can offer advantages to purchasers not surpassed by any House in the Trade.

SCOTT & McDONALD.
Peterborough, November 18th, 1862. 47

GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOTHING

AT THE

Buffalo Clothing Store!

THE subscribers announce that they have just received one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Men's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing ever brought into the Town of Peterboro', which they are prepared to sell at lower prices than any house in the trade.

The following is a list of prices:—

PANTS.

150 Doeskin Pants from $3 50 to $5 00
300 Satinett Pants from $1 75 to $2 75
200 Cassimere Pants from $1 00 to $4 50
150 American Tweeds from $2 to $3 50
200 Canadian Tweeds from $2 to $3 50
&c., &c.

COATS,

175 Satinett Coats from $3 to $5
200 heavy Canadian Tweeds from $4 to $7
150 American Tweeds from $5 to $9
100 Black Cloth Coats from $5 to $10
&c. &c.

OVERCOATS.

75 Pilot Cloth Overcoats from.....$6 00 to $10.00
50 Beaver do do..... 7.00 to 11.00
35 Seal Skin do..... 4 00 to 7.00
60 Union Cloth do..... 4 50 to 6.50
50 Whitney Cloth (all wool) Overcoats 6.00 to 9.00

1,500 Vests of different kinds from $1 to $4.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

HATS AND CAPS,

—ALSO—

FUR CAPS,

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS

As Under Shirts, Drawers, Flannel Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, &c, &c.

☞ Call and examine the stock, and satisfy yourselves that the prices are in accordance with the hard times.

The Terms are strictly CASH.

S. HOFELLER & BROTHER
Buffalo Clothing Store, Corner Street
Peterboro', Nov. 13th, 1862. 50

R. A. McNABB,

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE

HUNTER ST., PETERBORO',

Would inform the Public that he is now prepared in his NEW SHOP on Hunter Street to attend to all orders for

GENTLEMEN AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

IN A MANNER THAT CANNOT FAIL TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

STOCK OF CLOTHS

IS VERY LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED, AND WILL BE FOUND

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY & LOWER IN PRICE

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN PETERBOROUGH.

Peterborough, November 5th, 1862. 45

Fall and Winter Goods.

C. BRADFIELD,

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Furs, Crockery, China & Glassware, Fresh Teas.

C. B. WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK OF

BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, CAPES, MANTLES, &c., &c

WHICH ARE MADE ON THE PREMISES, IN THE LATEST STYLES, BY EXPERIENCED HANDS. HIS STOCK OF

SILK VELVETS, SILK SATINS,

RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.,

HAVING BEEN ALL PURCHASED SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN GOLD HE IS PREPARED TO SELL

MILLINERY

Full 25 Per Cent. Below the usual Prices.

Orders for Millinery and Family Mourning carefully Executed.

Peterboro, Oct. 28th, 1862.

THE PETERBOROUGH EXAMINER, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit:

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court, to me directed at the suit of Mark Burnham and against the lands and tenements which were of Robert Steele, deceased, and which are vested in the hands of Alfred Coates, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Robert Steele, deceased, at the time of his death, who did intestate, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Robert Steele, in the lands of the said Alfred Hiram Coates, to be administered by and to that part of Lot No. 13, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Ormabee, and being composed of the East of Village Lot No. 13, in the Village of Peterboro', in the County of Ontario aforesaid, which said Eastern Moiety and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the front angle of the said Village Lot No. 13, on Charlotte street along the Eastern limit of said Village Lot No. 13, until it intersects with the north side of Bridge Street so called, thence along the North side of Bridge st. aforesaid, thence Northerly, parallel to the Eastern limit of the said Village Lot No. 13 to the Northern limit of Village Lot No. 13, in the said Village, thence Easterly along the said Southern limit of Village Lot No. 13, to the place of beginning.

All of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Sept. 22nd, 1862. 39

The above sale stands adjourned till Tuesday the 13th day of January, 1863, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Dec. 30th, 1862. 1

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit:

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Tuesday, the 20th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

John B. Wilson, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Jeremiah Grady, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 5, in Front Street, and West of Victoria Street, in the Village of Hastings, in the Township of Asphodel; and Lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the Village of Westwood, in the Township of Asphodel, and numbering from the River Otter, East on the side line between Lots Nos. 10 and 11, of the said Township of Asphodel.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Dec. 23, 1862. 1

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit:

WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 27th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN CHY.

The Bank of Montreal, *Plaintiff*
vs.
Alexander Donaldson, *Defendant.*
and
Robert Donaldson, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Alexander Donaldson, *Defendant.*

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SOMERVILLE.

Lot No. 17 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.
Lot No. 19 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.
Lot No. 23, on Gull River, containing 111 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF REKLEY.

Lot No. 4, in the 3rd Concession, No. 7 in the 2nd Concession; part of 3 in the 4th; the south half of No. 6 in the 3rd Concession; No. 29 north west Bay, containing 307 acres.
Lot No. 16, North West Bay, containing 50 acres.
Part of Lot No. 5 in the 4th Concession, containing 90 acres.
Lots Nos. 9, 10 & 11 in the 1st Concession, containing 90 acres.
Lot No. 5, in the 2nd Concession, containing 200 acres.
North half of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd Concession containing 100 acres.
Lots Nos. 17 & 18, North West Bay, containing 258 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF FENELON.

Lot No. 23 in the 6th Concession, containing 200 acres.
Lot No. 28 in the 7th Concession, containing 200 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF OPS AND TOWN OF LINDSAY.

Lots Nos. 32 and 33, in the 5th Concession, and Nos. 23 and 33, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Ops.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Oct. 14th, 1862 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit:

WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 27th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Robert Hamilton, *Plaintiff*
vs.
William Lytle, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 5, in the 13th Concession of the Township of Monaghan, containing 200 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Oct. 17th, 1862. 43

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit:

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 10th day of February, 1863, at noon, all the right, title and interest of the Defendants or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas Nugent, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Duncan Currie, *Defendant.*
and
Thomas Hawkins, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Neil Currie and Duncan Currie, *Defendants.*

The South 1 of Lot No. 9, in the 13th Concession of Harvey, containing 100 acres.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro, 30th Oct. 1862. 44

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, } To Wit:

WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 17th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned defendants, or of either of them, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

The Bank of Montreal,
vs.
Alexander Donaldson, and
Robert Donaldson.

Lot No. 17 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.
Lot No. 19 in the 3rd Concession, containing 200 acres.
Lot No. 23, on Gull River, containing 111 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SOMERVILLE.

Lot No. 4, in the 3rd Concession, No. 7 in the 2nd Concession; part of 3 in the 4th; the south half of No. 6 in the 3rd Concession; No. 29 north west Bay, containing 307 acres.
Lot No. 16, North West Bay, containing 50 acres.
Part of Lot No. 5 in the 4th Concession, containing 90 acres.
Lots Nos. 9, 10 & 11 in the 1st Concession, containing 90 acres.
Lot No. 5, in the 2nd Concession, containing 200 acres.
North half of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd Concession containing 100 acres.
Lots Nos. 17 & 18, North West Bay, containing 258 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF FENELON.

Lot No. 23 in the 6th Concession, containing 200 acres.
Lot No. 28 in the 7th Concession, containing 200 acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF OPS AND TOWN OF LINDSAY.

Lots Nos. 32 and 33, in the 5th Concession, and Nos. 23 and 33, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Ops.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Oct. 14th, 1862 43

Sheriffs Advertisements

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } To Wit:

WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 24th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Arthur McMaster, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William Brown, *Defendant,*

The North half of Lot No. 14, in the seventh Concession of the Township of Emily.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
Peterborough, Dec. 17th, 1862. 51

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } To Wit:

WILL BE sold at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday, the 24th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Joseph Keale, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
John Windrom, *Defendant,*

The East half of lot No. 21, in the 9th Concession, and broken lot No 20, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Fenelon.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterboro', Dec. 17th, 1862. 38

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } To Wit:

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 31st day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of the endermentioned defendants, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Thomas G. Hazlitt, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William J. Logie, *Defendant.*
and
James Lenehan, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
William J. Logie, *Defendant.*

Lot No. 20, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Ops.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Dec. 17th 1862, 51

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, } To Wit:

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Peterborough, on Tuesday the 31st day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest, of the undermentioned Defendant, in and to the following lands and tenements, viz:

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Josiah S. Hobson, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Charles Perry, *Defendant,*
and
Edward Peplow, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Charles Perry, *Defendant.*

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Nathan J. Higbie, John H. Hughson, John Douglass and John M. Higbie, *Plaintiffs,*
vs.
Charles Perry, *Defendant.*

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

Anthony Allan, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Charles Perry, *Defendant*

Lot No. 5, North of McDonell Street, and West of George Street, in the Town of Peterborough.

JAMES HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Peterborough, Dec. 24, 1862. 52

PORT HOPE & PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY.

ON and after the 22nd of Nov., the Peterboro Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Port Hope at	10.15 a.m.
Arrive at Millbrook	11.35 a.m.
Leave Millbrook at	11.45 a.m.
Arrive at Fraserville	12.10 p.m.
Arrive at Peterboro	12.35 p.m.

GOING SOUTH

Leave Peterboro at	3.30 p.m
Arrive at Fraserville	3.55 p.m.
Arrive at Millbrook	4.20 p.m.
Leave Millbrook at	4.30 p.m.
Arrive at Port Hope	5.55 p.m

The crossing at Millbrook for Lindsay Passengers continues as at present.

S. R. KIMBALL, *Superintendent.* F. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

Peterboro, Nov., 1862. 48

SUGARS.—VIZ.:
Cuba and Porto Rico,
Yellow Refined,
English and Montreal Crushed,
Dry Crushed, and
Ground and Extra Ground.

CURRANTS.

RAISINS.—
Layers,
M. R.'s
Sultana's, &c.

OGILVY & HOOD,
George Street, Peterboro'.

November 18th, 1862. 47

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots No. 8, North of London Street,
14, 15, 16, & 18, South McDonnell St.,
17, North of McDonnell Street,
17, South of London Street,
19, North of Murray Street,
and 6, North of Sherbrook Street.

For terms apply to

JAMES HALL.

Peterborough, August 13th, 1862. 33

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale, which contains 100 Acres, 10 of which are chopped and 3 under crop. There is a good Frame Dwelling House, and a Blacksmith shop, with or without tools. This is a rare opportunity for a bargain, as the property is situated in the Township of Galway and Village of Kinmount, and is also in a good lumbering district.

For particulars apply to

THOMAS GREEN,
Kinmount Post Office.

Kinmount, Oct. 28th, 1862. 45-1m

FOR SALE.

THAT large and commodious Hotel known as the

"COMMERCIAL HOTEL,"
At Bridgenorth,

will be sold CHEAP, and on easy terms of payment. The building is a substantial one, 64 feet by 35, two stories high, well situated for doing a good business.

Frame Stable and 2 Sheds attached, a good Garden, and plenty of Water on the premises.

ALSO:—FOR SALE.

200 Acres of good Hard Wood Land, being composed of Lot 4, in the 15th Con.; and Lot 5, in the 16th Con., of Harvey, 7 miles from Bobcaygeon, and 9 miles from Bridgenorth.

Indisputable Title will be given.

For particulars apply to the undersigned, at Hastings Post Office.

JAMES GREIVES.

November 10th, 1862. 46

Farms for sale, &c.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE west ½ of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Concession, Verulam, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Murdoch.

60 ACRES ARE CLEARED,
and under good cultivation. There is a splendid
ORCHARD
on the Farm, and a good Log Barn. The Lot is also well watered and well fenced.

For particulars apply to Richard Hughes, Esq., Bobcaygeon, or to C. A. Walker, Esq., Peterboro.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 9

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the North East ½ of Lot No. 2, in the 11th Concession of Douro.

The above is a first-rate Farm, distance from Town about 14 miles, on one of the principal travelled roads, and will be sold at a low price

Apply to

H. T. STRICKLAND.

Peterboro, Feb. 19th, 1862. 8-3in

FOR ALE.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY!

WITH A COMMODIOUS
STONE DWELLING HOUSE.

THAT beautifully situated residence with 1 an acre of land, being Lot No. 13, South of Hunter and West of George Street, at present occupied by Dr. McNabb.

This is undoubtedly the most desirable property now for sale in Peterboro'. The House is of Stone and in good repair.

THE GARDEN
is filled with good Fruit Trees, now bearing, and is now in a high state of cultivation.

TERMS EASY. Apply to

A. W. KEMPT,
Druggist.

Peterboro, August, 1862. 34

HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale one 1 of an acre, with a comfortable House and outbuildings, being Lot No. 10, West of George and North of Dublin Streets, in the Town of Peterboro'.

For information regarding terms, &c., apply to the *Examiner* Office, or to the subscriber, at Fenelon Falls.

HENRY GRAHAM.

Fenelon Falls, Nov. 7, 1862. 46

Strayed

INTO the premises of the subscriber, about seven weeks ago,

THREE SPRING CALVES.

The owner by proving property and paying expenses, can take them away

JAMES BAXTER.

Otonabee, Dec. 17, 1862. 51-3in

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT Building Lot, having a frontage of thirty feet on Chambers' Street, made vacant by the late fire. TERMS LIBERAL.

W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro', Nov. 16th, 1863. 48-6in

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 50 Acres of valuable property, being part of Lot No. 2, in the 12th Con. of Douro, within 15 minutes walk of the Town of Peterboro'. There is on the premises a good

NEW DWELLING HOUSE,
and a large, new,
Frame Barn & Stables,

with other out-houses; there is also a good WELL OF WATER on the premises.

TERMS LIBERAL.

For particulars apply to R. A. McNabb, Peterborough, or to

WILLIAM STEWART,
Douro.

Dec. 10th, 1862. 50-3m

ASHBURNHAM

PLANING MILL!

THE subscribers having Leased the premises lately occupied by Craigie & Stephenson,

On Rogers' Mill Race,
ASHBURNHAM,

are now manufacturing, and will keep constantly on hand,

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, FRAMES, AND
MOULDINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PLANING of all Kinds!
DONE ON SHORT NOTICE, AND
AT MODERATE RATES.

Bard & Robertson.

Ashburnham, Dec. 6th, 1862. 50-3m

Winter is Coming!

FITZGERALD & BROS.

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Peterborough and surrounding country, that they are now manufacturing

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.,

AT HUTCHINSON'S OLD STAND,
AT THE FOOT OF SMITHTOWN HILL,

where they will be happy to supply all those who may favor them with a call.

All of which is warranted to be made from the best timber, and any person ordering from them, are invited to call and examine the timber before it is painted.

JOBBING & HORSE SHOEING
done on the shortest notice.

As they have in their employ Mr. David Carruthers, the well known Horse Shoer and Farrier, and as he has become a reformed man, he can be always depended upon, and found on hand.

Peterboro', 12th Nov., 1863. 46

CHEAP

CASH STORE.

T. Mahony,

BEGS to inform his friends and numerous customers, that he has completed his

FALL STOCK!

consisting of the

Best brands of Groceries,
WINES AND LIQUORS,

which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, as no Credit will be given from this date.

Whiskey!

as usual at Distillery Prices

T. MAHONY.

P. S.—All Notes and Accounts due him, and not settled by the 1st December, will be handed to his Solicitor for collection.

T. M.

Peterboro, Oct. 31st, 1862. 43

A Cottage to Rent

IN the most beautiful and healthy part of the Town, and East of the Union School. The House is warm, and commodiously laid out, with suitable Outhouses, and a Flower and Vegetable Garden in front. Rent Moderate, and possession can be given on the 11th November. Apply to

P. RYAN.

Peterboro, Oct. 13, 1862. 43

Insurance Column.

THE
SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y
ESTABLISHED IN 1825.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
HEAD OFFICE, ABERDEEN.

Office in Edinburgh—65 Princes Street. | Office in London—20 Cannon Street.
" Glasgow—111 St. Vincent st. | " Dublin—34 a, College Green.
" Perth—70 High Street. | " Montreal—Place d' Armes.

ANNUAL MEETING

INVESTIGATION REPORT - - - DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE sixty-sixth annual Meeting of this Company was held within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen on Friday, the 10th April.

Alexander Swanson, Esq., of Dunmallas, Chairman of the Ordinary Directors, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the meeting—

1.—Report by the Directors, which, on the motion of the Chairman, was cordially and unanimously approved of and adopted.

2.—The Balance Sheet for the past year, with detailed states relative thereto, duly certified as correct, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, by the Chairman and Manager, and also by the Auditor.

There was also laid on the Table the various Valuation States in connection with the Quinquennial Investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January, 1863.

The following particulars derived from the Balance Sheet and States aforementioned, show the result of the operations of the Company for the past year:—

Amount proposed for Life Assurance during the year, contained in 1189 Proposal	£454,835 0 0
Amount of Proposals accepted, and for which 961 Policies were issued	359,680 0 0
ANNUAL PREMIUMS or said Polices	11,176 1 0
CLAIMS BY DEATH including BONUSES on PARTICIPAT ON POLICIES, and after deducting Sums recovered from other Offices under guarantees	2,999 1 0
TOTAL SUM Assured under 4,750 current LIFE POLICIES	1,955,95 0 0
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	373,563 3 3
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	96,756 4 4

With reference to the recent investigation into the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st January last, the Report States that both the principles of valuation and the details thereof, had been submitted to James John Downes, Esq., Actuary to the Economic Life Office in London, a gentleman well known as one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the kingdom, and had received his entire approval, as having been made on just and sound principles, and accurately carried out as certified in his report to the Directors, which formed part of the Appendix to their Report. This step the Directors considered could not fail to give the utmost confidence—both to the shareholders and the Policyholders—in the soundness and correctness of the valuation.

During the Quinquennial period, the claims by death, including the bonus additions which had been paid, and which had been considerably under the number that might have been expected from the Mortality Tables on which the Office rates are based, amounting to £99,975 6s 6d.

In valuing the Policies, each had been separately calculated, and sent premiums had only been used, thus leaving a surplus of annual revenue of £11,427 16s 7d., to meet future expenses and to form a source of profit for next investigation. The total amount of claims by death paid since the commencement of the Company, was £217,231 4s.

The Securities held by the Company were in a satisfactory position, and had been recently carefully scrutinised in detail by the Directors.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulated both the Proprietors and the Assured on the high position which the Company now occupied in the estimation of the public, and on the encouraging prospect of its business operations for the future.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

From the profits realised on the Life business, a retrospective Bonus of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the Quinquennial period was declared, on the sums originally assured under all Participating Policies, increased by the previous additions thereto; also a further prospective Bonus of £1 per cent per annum, on the amount of the Policies with said Bonuses, on all such of said Policies as may become claims by Death previously to the 31st January, 1867.

It will be observed, that this rate of Bonus is equivalent in the case of our older Policies to £1 14s per cent per annum on the original sum assured; and the total additions to the sum assured, now vest-d, are equal to 32 per cent on the sum assured; and that as the younger ages the additions amount to upwards of 75 per cent of the premiums paid.

Statement showing the Progress of the Company's Business during the Quinquennial Period, ending 31st January, 1863:

Year ending 31st January.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amount of New Policies issued.	No. of Policies issued.	New Annual Premiums.	Total Revenue in each year.	Accumulated Funds.
1858	£183,560	£136,170	435	£3 988 15 0	£69,708 11 10	£368,656 9 2
1859	208,305	168,171	540	5,491 1 6	85,701 3 3	397,484 3 4
1860	346,220	293,999	809	8,778 11 8	77,977 4 6	313,098 6 10
1861	349,076	270,748	823	7,971 17 0	87,580 7 5	324,698 11 9
1862	404,695	356,620	1192	10,170 1 1	96,756 4 4	373,563 3 3
Totals	£1,491,876	£1,215,697	3899	36,400 15 10	536,431 14 6	1,577,398 16 6

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and Office-bearers of the Company at Head-Offices and Branches, and after a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

By Order,

CHARLES F. GRIFFITH, MANAGER.
ALEX. STABLES, JR., SECRETARY.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER.

J. R. WALTON,
AGENT FOR PETERBOROUGH.

Scottish Provincial Assurance Office, Montreal, May 15, 1862. 21

A NEW WORK BY DR. GUNN.

GUNN'S New Domestic Physician;

OR, HOME BOOK OF HEALTH:

A COMPLETE guide for Families, pointing out in familiar and plain terms, the causes, symptoms, treatment and cure of the

DISEASES INCIDENT TO MEN, Women and Children:

TOGETHER WITH A GRAND TREATISE ON THE
PASSIONS AND EMOTIONS
SUCH AS

Love, Hope, Joy, Affection, Anger, Jealousy, Grief, Fear, Despair, Avarice, Charity, Cheerfulness, Religion, etc., showing the Influence of the Mind on the Body as a Cause of Health and Disease.

ALSO:

A Complete Materia Medica,

or, list of all the principal remedies used in the treatment of disease, including nearly

300 MEDICAL PLANTS, HERBS AND VEGETABLE REMEDIES,

with descriptions of each, and directions for preparing and using them. With an elegant and correct Likeness of the Author,)

By JOHN C. GUNN, M. D.,
OF LOUISVILLE KY.,

Author of the old work known as "GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE."

ALSO, AN APPENDIX, containing a popular treatise on ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and the LAWS OF HEALTH; the whole making a large octavo volume of

OVER ONE THOUSAND PAGES,
with numerous
VALUABLE ILLUSTRATIONS!

THIS is probably the best, as well as the most thorough and extensive book ever published, as a Domestic or Family Medical Work. The author is now in the prime, and is probably more generally known as a popular medical author than any man living, owing to the great popularity and extensive sales of his old work, which was one of great value, but in the present advanced state of medical science is altogether behind the times. Dr. G. is a graduate of several of the best Medical Colleges in the world, viz.: of Philadelphia, and of London and Paris. He has been a successful practicing physician for nearly forty years; and it can be hardly supposed that any man can be better qualified to write such a work than he is. He has spent most of the time for several years in preparing this work—intending it, as he often remarked, as his last and greatest Legacy to Posterity.

The work contains a description of all the diseases known or common to this country—their causes, symptoms, and character—with plain and full directions for successfully treating them, telling what remedies to use; how to use them, and when; the whole stated in plain and simple language; or whenever any technical or Medical terms are used, they are fully explained; so that the commonest mind can understand them. The remedies recommended are generally of the simplest kind, such as are harmless, yet efficient, and usually such as are easily to be obtained.

Besides the diseases common to both sexes, the work contains a department on the diseases of Females, and their treatment. Also a department on the diseases of Children, which alone is worth the price of the book to mothers and all who have the care of children.

An important item in the work is its Pharmacy, or valual le Family Receipts, there being more than forty pages of Medical Receipts and Compounds, many of which will be found very important and useful in a family.

☞ Remember that this Book can only be had of the Agent, when he calls, and is not to be had either of us, direct, or through Booksellers.

Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co.,
25 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

☞ This book will be delivered to subscribers during the Christmas holidays and the succeeding week. They will therefore please avoid causing any delay, by being prepared to take it immediately on its presentation. The price of the book is five dollars and fifty cents.

JOHN D. STARK, Agent.
VICTORIA COL
Cobourg.

Dec. 8th, 1862. 41

Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock

INSURANCE CO.'

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President—H. J. Lawry, Barton.
Vice-President—T. Stock, Waterdown.

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland
John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough.
John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Sec'y & Treas.

JOSEPH R. WALTON,
Agent, Peterborough.

October, 1861. 41

PARTIES assuring their lives now will be entitled to share in the (5 years) profits to be divided on the 31st January, 1863. Losses settled in Canada without referring to Parent Office.

Peterborough Agency—Corner of George and Simcoe Streets.

JOS. R. WALTON, Agent.

Peterborough, November 13th, 1861. 45

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000 Stg.—INVESTED IN CANADA—$300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL £500,000

Head Office, Toront ,

FOR EVERY DESCIPTION OF
FIRE & M RINE ASSURANCE
BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR PETERBORO',
W. CLUXTON.

Peterboro, Sept 14th. 1857

ETERBORO'

MARBLE WORKS!

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Marble, Tombstones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Hearth Stones, Paint Stones, &c.

☞ All kinds of Carving and Sculpturing for Buildings done to order on the shortest notice.

H. T. EVANS.

Peterboro, May 1, 1862. 18-1y

Insurance Column.

NORTH BRITISH
Fire and Life Insurance Comp'y,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 0 0 Stg.
ACCUMULATED FUND £1,174,328 6 11 Stg.
ANNUAL REVENUE..£ 114,695 7 9 Stg.

PRESIDENT:
His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, K. T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
The Most Noble the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G.
the Right Hon. the Earl of Stair.

HEAD OFFICE:
64 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

MANAGER, David Smith.
SECRETARY, John Ogilvie, Esq.

CANADA CENTRAL BRANCH:
4 & 5 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, MONTREAL.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq.,
Thomas Davidson, Esq.,

ORDINARY DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Louis Renaud, M. L. C.
The Hon. John Rose, M. P.
Thomas Ryan, Esq., Merchant,
James Law, Esq., Merchant.
David Davidson, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal.

SECRETARY
H. J. Johnston, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA:
Messrs. MacDougall and Davidson.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCES effected at the LOWEST RATES of PREMIUMS corresponding to the risk.

Losses by Fire from Lightning made good.

The full power of settling all Losses is vested in the Montreal Board of Directors, and claims are payable immediately on being adjusted.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Company combines the system of *Mutual Assurance* with the safety of A LARGE PROPRIETING CAPITAL, and thus affords all the facilities and advantages which can be prudently offered by any Life Assurance Company.

NINE-TENTHS of the Profits amongst those insured under the participation of profits class.

The subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent for the Company for Peterborough and vicinity, and is now ready to receive orders and to give full particulars as to rates and any other information that may be required.

J. N. TRAVERS,
AGENT.

Peterboro, July 19th, 1862. 30

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG

Empowered by Act of the Imperial Parliament

Responsibility of Stockholders unlimited.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to accept Risks in the above

First Class Company,

on almost every description of property, at as REASONABLE RATES as any other responsible office.

LOSSES PAID

without reference to the Old Country.

W. CLUXTON,
Agent for Peterboro'.

Peterboro,' April 20th, 1863.

THE CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company.

Capital, 1,000 000.

W. CLUXTON
Agent
THOS. HOLLWELL,
Medical Referee.

Peterborough, 1st August, 1859. 31

THE COMMERCIAL
Building & Investment
SOCIETY.

MONEY ADVANCED from 1 to 10 years on Freehold Property.

M. S. DEAN,
Agent.

Bridgenorth, April 9th, 1862. 1f

PROVINCIAL
INSURANCE CO',
OF CANADA.
FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $1,986,080

Head Office—Toronto.

President:—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.
Vice-President:—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron,
Hon. George Crawford,
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.,
John Cameron, Esq., M.P.P.,
A. M. Smith, Esq.,
George Duggan, Jr., Esq.,
J. S. Howard, Esq.,
Edward C. Jones, Esq.,
Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lewis McKatt, Esq.,
W. L. Perrin, Esq.,

Manager & Secretary:—James Sydney Crocker.
Assistant Secretary:—J. J. Woodhouse, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies:—Wm Blight, Esq.,
Solicitors:—Messrs Duggan & Burns.
Bankers:—The Bank of Toronto.

J. R. WALTON, Agent.
Peterborough.

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at as reasonable Agencies as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average terms.

October 1861. 41

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

W. CLUXTON, AGENT, PETERBORO'.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPIT L.....£2,000,000 STG.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPY

CAPITAL, $4,000,000.

WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, $2,000'000.

BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company.

CAPITAL £1,000,000, STERLING.

Peterborough, April 30th, 1859. 1f

CANADA
Permanent Building and
SAVING'S SOCIETY.

CAPITAL.....$200,000
INVESTED IN REAL ESTATE.. 200,000
ANNUAL INCOME..... 100,000

THIS Institution advances money on favorable terms on the security of Real Estate, situate in Weste n Canada, repayable by instalments spread over only period the borrower chooses from 1 to 10 years.

Paperstin mortgaged may be sold or changed for other property, or the mortgage debt may be paid off whenever it is convenient to the borrower.

Circulars and rules, together with any further information may be obtained from the office

W CLUXTON,
Agent.

Peterboro', Jan. 20, 1861. 6

THE ORIGINAL
HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

ESTABLISHED 1846—PROPRIETOR'S '63.

RECENT and important improvements having been put to this Machine, renders it now the most perfect before the public, all persons at a distance can order a Machine with a guarantee of its prompt and safe delivery; and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction. No more breaking needles. No more missing stitches! No trouble in making any garment, however delicate or heavy, on the same Machine, either to combine, cloth or leather; and for dress makers, shirt makers, tailors, hat binders, shoe binders, or gaiter fitting, as well as every variety of family sewing, they have no superior, and will be sold at a much less price than any other machine capable of doing the same range of work.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of styles and prices. A few responsible Agents will be dealt with liberally.

☞ Address the HOWE Sewing Machines, 437 Broadway, New York. 23-12m.

FINKLE & LYON
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
538 Broadway, New York.

TO parties little acquainted with the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machines the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is specially commended. This circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared without care and we will abide by all statements therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family; for it will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever."

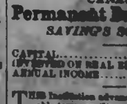
This have so successfully overcome the most difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Definitly can we now say, "No other Machine compares with it in this respect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost without exception—taken the highest premium, "wherever the Machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first class Sewing Machines. Hence it is that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.:

"We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in the market, or money refunded." We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years have we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the continent where the Machine is not favourably known. We prefer such a reputation to one based on mere "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch, viz. the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one-third the thread of other kinds of stitches.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co.,
538 Broadway, New York.

Sept. 10, 1864. 37

THE BENEFACTOR OF HIS RACE
THE GREAT HEALER OF MANKIND,
The Whole World United!
SICK PEOPLE THINK!
AFTER WHICH, ACT.
Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills,
CHILDREN CRY FOR THEM!



THIS remarkable American remedy is carrying the world by storm. Over five million boxes are sold annually. Composed entirely of Flowers, Roots, Balsams, and Extracts,—their effect on the human system is pleasant, satisfactory, and successful.—Acting directly on the blood, glands, solids and fluids of the body, they have no superior, and will be sold at a much less price than any other machines capable of doing the same range of work.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of styles and prices. A few responsible Agents will be dealt with liberally.

☞ Address the HOWE Sewing Machines, 437 Broadway, New York. 23-12m.

FINKLE & LYON
SEW